"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Sunday, showers at night or Monday; warmer Sunday; moderate southeast and south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,358. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1916.—94 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SING SING WILL BE COUNTRY'S FIRST CLINIC OF CRIME

Mind Specialists to Study Each Prisoner's Faculties to Find Cause of Lapses.

ENDOWED BY ROCKEFELLER

Penologists See a Great New Force for the Reconstruction of Society's Delinquents.

RESULT OF OSBORNE'S WORK

Convicts to be Grouped According to Physical and Mental Condition for Treatment.

One of the first of the sweeping innovations which Thomas Mott Osborne will introduce into Sing Sing Prison following his reinstatement as Warden was announced by him yesterday. A complete psychopathic clinic will be installed at the prison, and all incoming prisoners and those already within the walls will undergo a thorough mental examination and the feeble-minded and mentally deficient separated from the normal group. This clinic will be the first of the sort in the United States.

As the first move, Dr. Bernard Glueck, a specialist of international fame in mental diseases, will be installed at the prison this week as a resident psychiatrist, and will have assistants to carry on the work. Unlimited opportunity will thus be afforded to study the underlying causes of crime, and the prisoners mentally incapable of self-government will be separated from those who are ready for such a system as the Mutual Welfare League.

The Rockefeller Foundation has contributed the funds for the clinic, and the psychiatric work is only the forerunner of a plan which the reinstated Warden is having prepared by the National Committee on Prisons for turning the prison into a great receptive station [illegible] can be observed, classified, and treated according to their needs.

To Weed Out the Unfit.

It is hoped to weed out the feeble-minded, the ill, the degenerate, the infirm, and the mental defectives from the normal prisoners, and send them where treatment is possible.

The complete plan evolved by the Committee on Social Hygiene of the National Committee on Prisons cannot be put into full operation until the erection under the Sage law of the new prison. Warden Osborne said yesterday, however, that initial steps in reforming the medical system would be taken at once.

Funds sufficient to permit the continuation of the psychopathic and mental work for five years have been obtained by the Committee on Social Hygiene, of which Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins is Chairman.

In the opinion of Dr. Walter James, President of the New York Academy of Medicine, expressed yesterday, this new service is the foremost step any State has taken toward the solution of the penal problems before the country. Dr. James, with Dr. Thomas N. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, and Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, Chairman of the National Committee on Prisons, are members of the Committee on Social Hygiene.

Warden Osborne since first taking up his duties at Sing Sing has been seeking means for more scientific study of criminals and the reasons for their delinquency. Governor Whitman and Supt. Carter have gone over the plans for the medical and psychopathic examinations of prisoners, and have given their approval.

To Study a Year's Prisoners.

It is the plan of the specialists, who will take up their work tomorrow, to examine a year's admission at the prison. This investigation will aim to include a study of the family history of each prisoner, his early development, and later life history, his mental status, his attitude and conduct in prison, and reaction to confinement. A thorough physical examination of each will be made.

The demand for this new service comes from the men themselves, who have found through their self-government activities that some are not mentally responsible. These cases will be referred immediately to Dr. Glueck, while the new admissions will be carefully studied and marginal cases aided so that they may recover.

Supt. Carter has been urged to send to Sing Sing Prison certain men who have been put into solitary confinement in other prisons because of mental peculiarities. This new service will permit Supt. Carter to carry out his plan to remove gradually these men from solitary confinement after study of their cases.

"We look upon this work as a definite help to the Warden in carrying out his self-government plans," Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins said yesterday. "I cannot overemphasize how vital I feel this work to be when the three elements, the physical, the mental, and, as Mr. Osborne would put it, the spiritual, are linked together.

"I am interested in this enterprise because I foresee its helpfulness in our learning to control those human elements which have stood for destruction, but which may become the source of our greatest wealth."

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, retired surgeon of the United States Navy, has prepared the plans for the investigation and outlined yesterday the essentials of the scheme.

Knowledge the First Factor.

"The establishment of a psychopathic clinic at Sing Sing Prison," Dr. Salmon said, "marks a most important advance in the scientific study of criminology. It has long been apparent that prob-

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German Submarines Sink 4 War Vessels

BERLIN, July 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.—The Admiralty announced today that on July 11 a German submarine sank a British auxiliary cruiser and three patrol boats.

"On July 11 a German submarine destroyed in the North Sea a British auxiliary cruiser of about 7,000 tons. On the same day German submarines off the British coast sank three British patrol boats. The crews were captured, and one cannon was taken."

ORPET ACQUITTED OF GIRL'S MURDER

Jury Decides Student Did Not Administer Cyanide to Marion Lambert.

DELIBERATES FIVE HOURS

One Vote for Conviction on Early Ballots—Prisoner Overcome by Emotion When Jury Reports.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 15.—William H. Orpet, the university student charged with murdering Marion Lambert, a high school girl who was his former sweetheart, was found not guilty tonight by a jury in Judge Donnelly's court, after five hours' deliberation. Three ballots were taken. The first two stood 11 to 1 for acquittal.

The jury retired at 2:50 P. M. At 6 o'clock its members were taken to dinner, where they spent half an hour. One hour later word came that a verdict had been reached. Probably fifty persons were still waiting for it. Orpet was sent for. Judge Donnelly was still at the Court House.

When the verdict was announced Orpet was silent through excess of emotion. He was barely able to return the handclasps of his attorneys. He made his way to the jurors and shook their hands one by one, smiling widely, but saying nothing.

Mrs. Orpet received the verdict as if it were a mere matter of routine. She noted that a photographer was trying to snap a picture or her son and herself and warned him, meanwhile shielding her own face with a newspaper. The defendant, his father and mother, his brother, and several friends hurried into the witness room, where their privacy was safeguarded by a bailiff. Half an hour later they emerged.

"Well go home now, William," Mr. Orpet said, and they made their way down the back stairs and to the jail. Orpet's few belongings in his cell were already packed. He had recovered his self-possession by this time and thanked Sheriff Griffin for making his four months' stay in jail as comfortable as possible. The party was then driven home in the automobile of one of Orpet's lawyers.

The Court's Instructions.

When the jurymen were locked up to consider a verdict they carried with them instructions from Judge Donnelly which James H. Wilkerson and Ralph F. Potter, Orpet's counsel, considered highly favorable to the defendant in their interpretation of reasonable doubt as applied to the series of circumstances which constituted the principal part of the evidence. Five superfluous counts of the ten in the indictment against the defendant were stricken out by the court.

The morning and forty-five minutes of the afternoon session were occupied by Attorney David Joslyn in the final summing up for the State.

"He got the cyanide of potassium in Madison and brought it with him to Lake Forest," said Mr. Joslyn. "He took it into Helm's Woods with him and administered it to Marion Lambert in liquid form. Liquid cyanide alone could have made those circular spots on the girl's cloak, and liquid alone could have reached her stomach. You can't swallow a dry powder, especially when death from the fumes, as the chemists testified, comes so quickly as to preclude the act of swallowing."

The important events of the trial all occurred on the 14th. The selection of the jury began on May 15, the taking of testimony was begun on June 15, and acquittal came on July 15.

Fell in Love with Marion.

The story of the case starts at Lake Forest, one of a series of aristocratic suburbs dotting the heavily wooded bluffs along the west shore of Lake Michigan from Chicago to Waukegan. Frank Lambert, father of Marion, was Superintendent of the Kuppenheimer estate there, and Edward O. Orpet, father of the defendant, was Superintendent of the estate of Cyrus McCormick.

Last Summer young Orpet, a pallid, slender youth of 19, of sharply regular features, somewhat vain of his college opportunities and undisciplined as to character, returned from the University of Wisconsin at Madison for a vacation. He fell madly in love with Marion, according to his letters. She had completed her junior year at the Deerfield High School, and was then 17, and known for her gayety and laughter —"the life of the party," as one witness put it.

When Orpet returned to college in the Fall of 1915 frequent letters were exchanged. Orpet destroyed hers; she saved his, and they remained after her death to speak of the great fear of exposure that came upon her. Orpet, in testifying, said that he was certain that these fears were groundless. Once he mailed her a bottle of molasses and water "to ease her mind," and he brought a similar compound with him for the same purpose when he entered Helm's woods, near Lake Forest, with her on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 9 last.

Orpet testified that he made the trip to allay her fears and to explain a story which had reached Marion that he was engaged to Celestia Youker, but the elaborate efforts which he made to keep the trip secret and his subsequent conflicting statements of it to officers of the law developed into the most damaging evidence against him. It led to the menacing question of State's Attorney Joslyn, reiterated again and again, "Why? Why? Why? Why did you come? You brought no relief; you brought no medicine; you brought no tenderness—no words of love! Why did you come?"

On Feb. 8 Orpet at Madison left three letters, post-dated Feb. 9, with his friend Otto Peterson, to be mailed on the latter date. One was to his mother, one to Marion, and the third to Marion's friend, Josephine Davis. They were worded to make it appear that the writer was in Madison on Feb. 9, the day he kept his tryst in the woods with Marion and she came to her death.

Orpet explained on the stand that the alibi letters, as they came to be known, were written so that if by accident he were seen at Lake Forest and word of the fact reached Marion's parents, who objected to him, or his own parents, who expected him to remain faithful to

Continued on Page 12.

SUES TO SUPPRESS M'LEAN LETTERS

Production in Will Contest Would Humiliate Prominent Persons, Son Says.

WOULD SEND ENVOY HOME

And Show Proposals of Marriage to Newspaper Owner from Two Noted Women.

WANTS LETTERS DESTROYED

And Son Would Rather Lose His Case Than Use Them—Temporary Injunction Issued.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A legal battle to prevent the production in court of private correspondence of the late John R. McLean, newspaper publisher of Washington and Cincinnati, was begun in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today, when Edward Beale McLean, his son and heir, sought an injunction to prevent the delivery of the correspondence to a trust company. Sensational episodes in diplomacy, politics, and society are said to be chronicled in the letters, and it is asserted that their publication would cause needless injury to men and women of prominence. In his application for an injunction Mr. McLean says certain persons would be exposed "to shame and humiliation."

Disclosures concerning three Embassies are understood to be contained in the correspondence and it was declared today in a well-informed quarter that one Ambassador would be recalled instantly by his Government if certain of the papers obtained publicity. Letters from women of prominence are said to be among the several thousand which Mr. McLean is seeking to recover. Two women, one a millionaire, and the other of national prominence, proposed marriage to John R. McLean, according to those in a position to know, and their letters were not destroyed.

"A gold mine of unwritten American history," was the way the correspondence was described today. John R. McLean led an active life. He had hundreds of acquaintances among persons of importance. Stories of political deals, mainly involving persons in New York, New Jersey, and Ohio, extending back to the days when Mr. McLean was prominent in the Democratic Party, are said to be recounted in the letters. Many of those who knew the publisher, and were associated with him in a social way, were persons of importance who were deeply interested in the moves that go on beneath the surface of every political capital.

Notable Family Connections.

The family connections of the late Mr. McLean were prominent. His sister, whose first husband was the late General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the army, is the wife of Admiral George Dewey, to whom she was married shortly after his triumphant return to the United States from Manila. Another sister, who died recently, was the wife of Rear Admiral Nicol Ludlow. When she was married to Admiral Ludlow she was Mrs. Bugher, and her son is Frederick Bugher, formerly Deputy Police Commissioner of New York. Mr. McLean's wife was the daughter of General Edward Fitzgerald Beale. Her sister is Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador to the United States. A brother-in-law of the late Mr. McLean is Truxtun Beale, formerly Minister to Persia and Greece. Edward Beale McLean, who entered the suit today, married Miss Evelyn Walsh, daughter of the late Thomas F. Walsh, a Colorado mine owner.

The application for an injunction to prevent the delivery of the letters to the trust company is the outcome of a suit entered recently by Edward B. McLean to break his father's will. The elder McLean died June 9 last. The American Security and Trust Company of Washington was made executor. None of the principal was left to the son, who received a life interest in the estate. In the suit recently filed the son charged that his father made the will while subjected to undue influence, that he did not name any person as having exerted such influence.

The correspondence involved is in the possession of Francis T. Homer of Baltimore, a close friend of the late John R. McLean. It is set forth in the application for an injunction that the American Security and Trust Company, the executor has demanded that Mr. Homer deliver the letters to the company, and that Mr. Homer will comply with the demand unless the court restrains him. The complaint asserts that the letters do not pertain to any property rights conveyed to the trust company, but "relate purely and only to the private life and personal conduct of the said John R. McLean." The applicant contends that, as the only son and heir, the letters, because of their private character, belong to him, and that in addition they are his through his father's specific bequest to him of his personal belongings.

Wanted the Letters Destroyed.

The application asserts that John R. McLean personally requested his son and Mr. Homer to destroy the letters immediately upon his death, and that it was never his intention that they should go to the American Security and Trust Company, "thus exposing to shame and humiliation persons who have no connection with or interest in the controversy between this plaintiff and the American Security and Trust Company." Mr. McLean asks that Mr. Homer be summoned to appear to answer the bill of complaint, but not under oath.

Justice Ashley M. Gould of the District of Columbia Supreme Court issued a temporary injunction restraining Mr. Homer from delivering the letters to the American Security and Trust Company, and set July 21 for a hearing.

Edward B. McLean declined to go into details concerning his action. All that he had to say was embraced in the following formal statement:

"The correspondence referred to should not, in my opinion, be brought into any legal action, nor will it be if there is any way by which I can prevent it. This part of my father's correspondence is altogether of a personal nature. My attorneys have advised me, however, that such of these letters as have a bearing on the legal point in controversy are of far greater value to my side of the case than they could

Continued on Page 8.

Committee Named to Prepare the Minds of German People for "Honorable Peace"

LONDON, July 15.—The German National Committee, which recently was organized under the Presidency of Prince von Wedel for the purpose of preparing the minds of the German people for "an honorable peace," will soon begin its labors with a series of meetings in various towns in Germany.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the committee is regarded with profound distrust by the Pan Germans. The Berliner Tageblatt says fifty speakers, including politicians and professors of the most varied views, will deliver addresses. Professor Adolf Harnack will speak in Berlin.

The task assigned to Prince von Wedel as President of the German National Committee is undoubtedly a difficult one. The Prince, who was formerly Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has several times been intrusted with difficult missions by the Kaiser, with whom he was most intimate when the latter was Crown Prince. Von Wedel was Military Attaché at the German Embassy in Vienna when William II., then Crown Prince, made frequent visits to the Austrian capital to see the Austrian heir to the throne, Crown Prince Rudolph.

When the Kaiser "dropped the pilot" von Wedel was sent to Vienna with a long private letter to Emperor Francis Joseph giving the Kaiser's reasons for dismissing Bismarck. Again, when a reconciliation was effected between the Kaiser and his former Chancellor, von Wedel was intrusted with the mission of conveying to Bismarck the royal portrait in oils, painted life size.

He also has served as Governor of Berlin and Brandenburg Province and as Ambassador in both Vienna and Rome.

GOES TO SEE THE KAISER.

Bethmann-Hollweg Will Confer with Reichstag Leaders Tomorrow.

LONDON, July 15.—The conference of the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, with the political leaders of the Reichstag has been adjourned to Monday, says an exchange dispatch from Amsterdam, so that the Chancellor may first have an audience with Emperor William at Imperial Headquarters.

The result of his negotiations with the leaders of the Reichstag, the dispatch adds, is awaited with interest throughout Germany, as it is supposed the Chancellor will be forced either to define his peace policy or to retire.

A dispatch from Berlin under date of July 5 said that the campaign in favor of the resumption of active submarine war was going on energetically. The agitation, it was said, was supported by the Navy League, publicists, Conservatives, and part of the National Liberals.

One of the two purposes of the agitation was said to be a movement against Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, largely on the ground of internal politics. The other branch was directed toward the resumption of the submarine campaign.

ROCKEFELLER CASH TO FIGHT PARALYSIS

Foundation Gives $50,000 to City to be Spent in Aiding the Health Department.

27 DEATHS; 144 NEW CASES

Federal Physicians Under Dr. Banks to be Assigned to All Railroad Stations in the City.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	16	87
Manhattan	7	30
Bronx	..	4
Queens	3	12
Richmond	2	11
Totals	27	144
Total of cases to date		1,861
Total of deaths to date		369

The new cases of infantile paralysis in the entire city yesterday were fewer by eighteen than on Friday, but the reduction was confined to Brooklyn and the Bronx and Manhattan, Queens and Richmond reported a greater number of new cases than in any twenty-four hours for many days.

In Manhattan, especially, was the increase marked, the reports showing thirty new cases yesterday, against six on Friday. Queens had twelve new cases yesterday and eight the day before, and Richmond had eleven, against nine on Friday.

In Brooklyn the decrease in new cases was decided, the figures being eighty-seven yesterday and 122 on the day before. The Bronx had four new cases yesterday and six on Friday. The total for the day in all five boroughs was 144 new cases, against 162 for the preceding day.

The decrease in deaths for the five boroughs was from thirty-one on Friday to twenty-seven yesterday. The reports by boroughs showed sixteen deaths in Brooklyn yesterday, the same number as on Friday; seven in Manhattan, one more than on Friday; two in Queens, against eight on Friday; two in Richmond, against one on Friday, and none in the Bronx either yesterday or the day before.

A Comparison of Figures.

According to figures made public by the Department of Health, there were 977 new cases of infantile paralysis in the city during the week just closed, and 552 new cases in the week preceding. A comparison of new cases in the separate boroughs for the weeks ending July 15 and July 8 may be made from the following table:

Borough.	Week of July 15.	Week of July 8.
Brooklyn	712	412
Manhattan	125	74
Bronx	23	15
Queens	70	13
Richmond	47	38
Total	977	552

According to this table, there were 425 more new cases in the week ending yesterday than in the preceding week, and the average of cases reported daily last week was about 139 for all boroughs, against a daily average of about seventy-nine for the week before.

That these figures showed an increased spreading of infantile paralysis in the city, Health Commissioner Emerson was, of course, not prepared to deny yesterday, but he said emphatically that the rate of increase was not such as to cause alarm and that, when the actual figures were compared with estimates of the number of healthy children in the city, it could be seen that infantile paralysis had, in fact, attacked a very small percentage of the juvenile population.

Dr. Emerson added that he did not fear a sudden spreading of the disease or change from the steady and comparatively limited increase which usually marks the corresponding stage of all infantile paralysis outbreaks.

The Health Commissioner was not alone in his belief that the figures gave to the population of New York City and neighboring towns no cause for panic. Officials of the United States Public Health Service and private physicians associated with the Health Department in the fight against the disease voiced opinions agreeing with Dr. Emerson.

The Rockefeller Donation.

Those actively interested in the war against the epidemic were decidedly encouraged yesterday by the announcement that the Rockefeller Foundation had donated $50,000 to their cause and that Dr. C. E. Banks of the United States Public Health Service had arrived in the city from Milwaukee to take charge of the Government's campaign to prevent the spread of the disease outside of the city.

The donation of the Rockefeller Foun-

Continued on Page 12.

U.S. WON'T RECOGNIZE 1ST MOTOR BATTERY

Men Anxious to Serve, but Refuse to Join 47th Regiment, as Suggested.

DISLIKE DIGGING TRENCHES

Officers Declare That Petty Jealousy of the Regular Army Is Responsible for the Trouble.

The First Armored Motor Battery of the National Guard, State of New York, which is the only armored motor battery in the United States, is taking infantry drill at Beekman. The officers of the battery have come to loggerheads at Washington and the men, long trained as drivers of motor cars and riders of motorcycles, are fretful. Officers and men, anxious to show their metal and mettle, refuse to enter the United States service on the terms specified by the War Department.

The battery was called out by Major Gen. O'Ryan in the first week of the mobilization of the National Guard. Its 156 members have since been at Van Cortlandt Park or Beekman. Latterly they have been at Camp Whitman.

The members of the company own three armored motor cars, three heavy and powerful machines adjustable to armor, and seventy motorcycles. They responded promptly when Governor Whitman called out the guard. According to one of the officers of the battery, they have stood ready and still stand ready to turn over to the State of New York cars and cycles for which they have themselves paid $40,000, and will be happy if the department at Washington will cut red tape and let them loose.

Henry G. Montgomery, the Captain of the battery, has been in Washington and has argued with the officials in the War Department. On his return Captain Montgomery has told his fellows that the department will not recognize the battery. It will permit the members of the battery to enlist and encourage their advancement, but it will not allow them control of their equipment or enrollment in the United States Army as the first armored motor battery.

Reporting to his officers and men, Captain Montgomery said that the officials at Washington suggested a merger of the battery with the Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment of the National Guard. He was asked if officers would hold their commissions and if the privates and "noncoms," trained men in all branches of work on motor vehicles, would be set to work digging trenches. Captain Montgomery could give no assurance.

In expressing their opinions, members of the battery said that it was small business for the regular army to keep them out of service. They had offered themselves and their property in hazardous occupation, they declared, and they insisted it was petty jealousy of the regular army, which had no armored motor cars, that prevented them from showing the results of their work and their money.

Captain Montgomery, who tells THE TIMES he has hopes of settling the differences, could only inform his men that the law does not permit the War Department to enroll an organization which has not a complement in the regular army. If the battery were a Hospital Corps, an Ambulance Corps, an infantry or cavalry organization, a company of field, horse, or coast artillery, it might be taken in, he said, but the department had decided itself impotent in transferring to the regular army anything which the army did not already have.

Therefore, Captain Montgomery continued, the War Department could not equip the battery with machine guns and rifles. There was no act of Congress, he said he learned in Washington, that permitted any such diversion of Government property.

Captain Montgomery then stated that assurances had been given of considerate treatment if the battery would give up its entity, dissolve, and merge with the Forty-seventh Infantry. The retort was unanimous. The men had been trained as drivers of motor cars and riders of motorcycles. They had not qualified themselves as "foot cavalry."

"We want to turn our property over to the State," said one of the officers of the batery, "and want the State to use the property and to use us as the Government directs. But if the Government submerges us and scatters our property where it cannot be efficient or noted, simply because the regular army has nothing like our equipment, we can be independent, as these West Point boys, none of whom has been trained to handle war machines like ours, are snipe."

"The rainy season is coming on. Suppose we go to the border or into Mexico as part of an infantry regiment. The cars and cycles would be of little service and the expert mechanics, drivers, and riders in our complement of 156 picked men might be detailed for infantry service. They are not trained to long marches, any more than the regulars. Officers, as well as privates, know how to run a car.

"The men at Beekman have neither

Continued on Page 8.

BRITISH CUT THE GERMANS' THIRD LINE IN FAUREAUX WOOD AND REACH POZIERES; USING CAVALRY NOW TO SCATTER FOE

British Cavalry Joins Attack for First Time; Charges Back and Forth Through German Ranks

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 15, (via London.)—After the breach was made in the second German line yesterday cavalry detachments, English and Indian, for the first time had the reward of their year's wait since trench warfare began. They went straight in the face of the Germans, who were forming a new defense line between the strong points of High Wood and Delville Wood, which the British infantry was attacking.

It was 7:30 o'clock in the evening when they rode forth from the cover where they were awaiting orders to cross the fields, after their patrols had felt the way, with clear going ahead, and behind them the demolished trenches of the first and second lines and an area of shell holes, which made difficult their progress to their rendezvous. Infantrymen who witnessed the sight could hardly believe their eyes.

When some Germans with automatic rifles, which are practically portable machine guns, blazed from a wheat field, the Dragoon Guards set their lances and charged, wheeled and rode back through them, as might have been done in the Napoleonic wars, and, for the first time in eighteen months of continuous warfare on the western front, with its continuous bayoneting, bombing, gassing, and shelling, an enemy was impaled from a horse. The surviving Germans, who had not forgotten their drill, tried to receive the horsemen in their sweep back with the bayonet.

At another point, as the cavalry swept across the wheat fields the surprise of the Germans was as manifest as though some apparitions had appeared.

The cavalry went ahead until they found the infantry had not taken Delville and High Wood, and were signaled to fall back and dig in until relieved by the infantry. They brought back more than thirty prisoners, the survivors after their charges.

At one time, when a machine gun was troubling them, a British aviator in a monoplane, flying at a height of 300 feet, circled four times as he poured the contents of his machine gun into the Germans.

One division, whose loss was only one man in the capture of a section of the second line on its front, was not so happy as the cavalrymen, who at last had seen action.

It has been understood that General Haig's army contains an immense cavalry arm, designed to be used at the moment when it was considered practicable to "take the Germans on the run."

HOLD ALL DELVILLE WOOD

Their Left Wing Also Advances in Hard Fighting East of Ovillers.

FOUR MILES FROM OLD LINE

Two Thousand Prisoners Added, Making Total of 10,000 for the Offensive.

FRENCH QUIET ON SOMME

East of Verdun They Are Again Bombarded—Germans Attack Belgian Outposts.

LONDON, Sunday, July 16.—The British War Office at midnight announced further important advances of the British forces fighting north of the Somme.

The advance made yesterday has given them the whole of the Delville Wood, northeast of Longueval; a lodgment in the Faureaux Wood, northeast of Bazentin-le-Petit, and brought them to the outskirts of Pozières.

In Faureaux Wood the German third line was penetrated, and here for the first time since late in 1914, a squadron of British cavalry played a part in the attack.

The furthest advance of the British is four miles beyond their position of two weeks ago.

East of Ovillers, on the British left, where a stubborn struggle has been going on, the British made a further gain.

Seven German aeroplanes have been destroyed in the fighting of the last twenty-four hours.

The French have not been active south of the Somme. Before Verdun they have again been subjected to a heavy bombardment.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France says Delville Wood was taken by South African troops.

Two thousand prisoners, including a regimental commander and his whole staff, have been taken, making the total prisoners captured by the British so far 10,000.

British Official Statement.

The text of the midnight official report follows:

Heavy fighting continued all day in the Pozières-Guillemont sector of the German second line, as a result of which further important successes have been gained by our troops.

East of Longueval, despite the enemy's desperate resistance, we captured the whole of Delville Wood and repulsed a strong counterattack with severe losses to the enemy.

North of Bazentin-le-Grand our troops penerated the German third line at the Bois de Faureaux, in which we obtained lodgment. In this neighborhood a detachment of the enemy was successfully accounted for by a squadron of Dragoon guards—the first opportunity for mounted action afforded the cavalry since 1914.

West of Bazentin-le-Grand we captured the whole wood of that name and repulsed two counterattacks. Here, among other prisoners, we captured the commander of a Bavarian regiment with his whole staff.

East of Ovillers a further advance has been made, and our troops have fought their way to the outskirts of Pozières.

During the past forty-eight hours our aeroplanes have been much hampered by the unfavorable weather. Throughout the whole of the fourteenth the clouds were seldom at a higher altitude than 500 feet. Despite this drawback much valuable work was done.

In one of our bombing raids an enemy train was derailed and a coach overturned, while in the aerial combats in the last twenty-four hours we destroyed three Fokkers, three biplanes and a double-engined aeroplane and forced another Fokker to land in a damaged condition. All our machines returned safely to our lines.

Prisoners Total 10,000.

The official statement from the British front, timed 12:50 P. M., follows:

All continues to go well on the British front, and at one point we forced the enemy back to his third system of defense, more than four miles to the rear of his original front trenches at Fricourt and Mametz.

In the last twenty-four hours we have captured over 2,000 prisoners, including a regimental commander of the Third Guards Division, and the total numlier of prisoners taken by the British since the battle began now exceeds 10,000. Large quantities of war material also have fallen into our hands.

Berlin Admits British Gains.

The official statement given out yesterday by German Army Headquarters follows:

British attacks which followed the first sanguinary repulse suffered by them north of the Somme led to heavy fighting. By his forces massed between Pozières and Longueval the enemy, in spite of the most severe losses, succeeded in penetrating our lines and gaining some ground. He also occupied Trones Wood.

The attack has been stemmed, but the fighting is being continued.

South of the Somme there was no infantry activity.

Aside from futile actions undertaken by small British detachments east of Armentières, in the region of Angres, in the Neuville sector, and northeast

RUSSIANS FORTIFY NEWLY WON SOIL

Lull in Offensive Against Teutons, but Important Gains Are Made in Armenia.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ATTACKS

Claims 1,500 Prisoners—Petrograd Says Blows Were Repulsed and Progress Made.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—After five weeks of hard fighting a comparative lull has set in on the Russian front. The texture of what is called a lull is shot through with many threads of fierce red conflict, as for instance on the Stokhod, in Volhynia, where the guns are steadily booming, and on General Shcherbacheff's front, in the angle between the lower Stripa and the Dniester, where the Austrians are delivering fierce counterattacks and the Russians have taken 2,000 more prisoners.

But the chief note of this quieter interval is not the combat, but the preparation. The Austro-Germans are hard hit, but by no means beaten. The Russians are not dazzled by the greatness of their achievements. They are not going to repeat former errors. The big area of conquered territory must be strongly fortified and the new front outlined by the foremost ranks of advance must be made clear, firm and explicit by the adaptation of army organization to new conditions. Mere improvisation in the flush and excitement of a continued drive would expose the Russian advance to grave risks, and however unpalatable it may be to pause, a short pause is necessary for the sake of future achievements.

Meantime successes are to be noted on the Turkish front, where for some time past the Russians have been on the defensive against the strongly reinforced Turkish armies west of Erzerum. General Yudenich has secured more than compensation for what must be regarded as only a temporary setback on the Kermanshah road in the mountains fringing Mesopotamia.

For the last fortnight the Russians have been steadily dislodging the Turks from the heights east of Balburt, south of Trebizond, in that tough knot of the mountains that forms a series of ramparts south of the Black Sea coast. Now by a sharp blow west of Erzerum they recovered Mamakhatûn, that valuable key to the further advance on the Erzingan base of Vehab Pasha's third Turkish army.

The Turks are apparently weakened by the withdrawal of many Germans in view of the greater tension on the European fronts, and to the Russians' hope to gain command of the roads linking up Mamakhatun, Trebizond, and Erzerum, and so finally secure their position in Armenia.

GERMANS TAKE OFFENSIVE.

Prince Leopold's Army Claims Capture of 1,500 Prisoners.

BERLIN, July 15, (via London.)—Parts of positions in the Skrobowa region in the Baranovichi sector, which were taken from the Germans by the Russians on July 3, have been recaptured by German troops under Prince Leopold, the War Office announced today. More than 1,500 prisoners were taken.

The text of today's Army Headquarters statement on operations along the eastern front is as follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg — Russian detachments

Continued on Page 2.

ITALY CUTS LAST TIE WITH GERMANY

Agreement for Mutual Respect of Rights of Two Nations' Subjects Abrogated.

SEE DECLARATION OF WAR

Berlin Bankers Are Notified to Treat All Italians as Belligerents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 15.—Italo-German commercial relations have been broken by Italy, according to the Giornale d'Italia, which says today that the agreement providing for the mutual respect by the two nations of the rights of each other's subjects has been denounced by the Italian Government.

Considerable influence has been brought to bear since Italy's entrance into the war to prevent its extension to Germany in the interest of both countries, since, having no frontier in common, it could in no way work to the advantage of the Allies or the Central Empires, while a declaration of war would uselessly injure the two countries' reciprocal interests. The arrogant attitude of Germany toward Italian subjects, in violation of all international law, has now forced a crisis, which it is believed will lead to another declaration of war, having perhaps as a consequence Italian soldiers being sent to fight on other fronts besides their own.

ROME, July 14.—The Berlin Bankers' Association, according to the Stefani News Agency, has circularized all banks in Germany, instructing them that henceforth, at request of the Imperial Foreign Office, Italians are to be treated as subjects of a belligerent State; in other words, that payments to Italians in Germany are to be stopped.

The German Foreign Office has officially informed the Italian Government, through the Swiss Government, that payment of workingmen's pensions due Italians has been suspended.

The attitude of Germany toward Italian subjects in Germany and Belgium is causing much resentment here.

A strong demand for cancellation of the agreement had arisen in the press and among the public.

Before leaving Rome in the Spring of 1915, Prince von Bülow, then German Ambassador to Italy, concluded an agreement with the Italian Government, under which, in case of war between Austria and Italy, Germany and Italy pledged themselves to respect the properties and lives of their respective subjects. This meant, for Germany, a guarantee of several million dollars worth of property in Italy held by her subjects, and for Italy the safety of 30,000 of her citizens still living in Germany.

No state of war exists between Germany and Italy, and the agreement negotiated by Prince von Bülow is still in force. Italy, according to official opinion here, has faithfully observed the agreement, refraining from touching German property and freely allowing subjects of the German Empire to reside here. On the other hand, Germany is unofficially accused of violating the agreement in depriving Italians in Germany of their liberty of action, preventing men of military age residing in Belgium from leaving the country, suspending payments due Italians, and treating them as subjects of a hostile power.

ITALY EXPECTED BREAK.

Official Actions Conceived to Force Declaration from Germany.

At the High Council of the Entente Powers held in Paris last February the question was bluntly put to the Italian representatives as to why Italy had not declared war on Germany. The question is said to have been answered by another—what had Italy to gain by such a procedure?

It was pointed out that the situation

Continued on Page 2.

of Arras, nothing of importance occurred on the rest of the front.

Heavy Fire at Verdun Lines.

The French official statement of yesterday afternoon follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack with hand grenades against one of the trenches northeast of the Avocourt redoubt was repulsed.

On the right bank of the river the artillery fighting was sustained and intense in the sector of Fleury. We dispersed with infantry fire several reconnoitring parties of the enemy in Chapitre Wood.

In the Forest of Apremont several attempts of the Germans to make attacks were broken up by our curtain of fire.

The official communication issued by the French War Office last night reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse the bombardment was very violent on both sides in the sector of Fleury. There was no event of importance on the rest of the front.

The Belgian communication says:

Last night the Germans attempted an attack against our advanced posts in the neighborhood of Oudstuyvekenskerke. They were completely repulsed.

Today our batteries of all calibres carried out in the region of Het Sas a destructive fire against German works, which replied feebly.

DUC DE ROHAN DIES OF WOUND

Member of French Chamber Fell in Somme Fighting.

PARIS, July 15.—The Duke de Rohan, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of Morbihan, died yesterday in a hospital at the front from wounds received on the preceding day in the battle of the Somme.

The Duke recently was promoted to be a Captain of infantry. After being wounded before Verdun he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

NO BLUNDERS THIS TIME.

British Plans Working Out Well—Losses Not Yet Known.

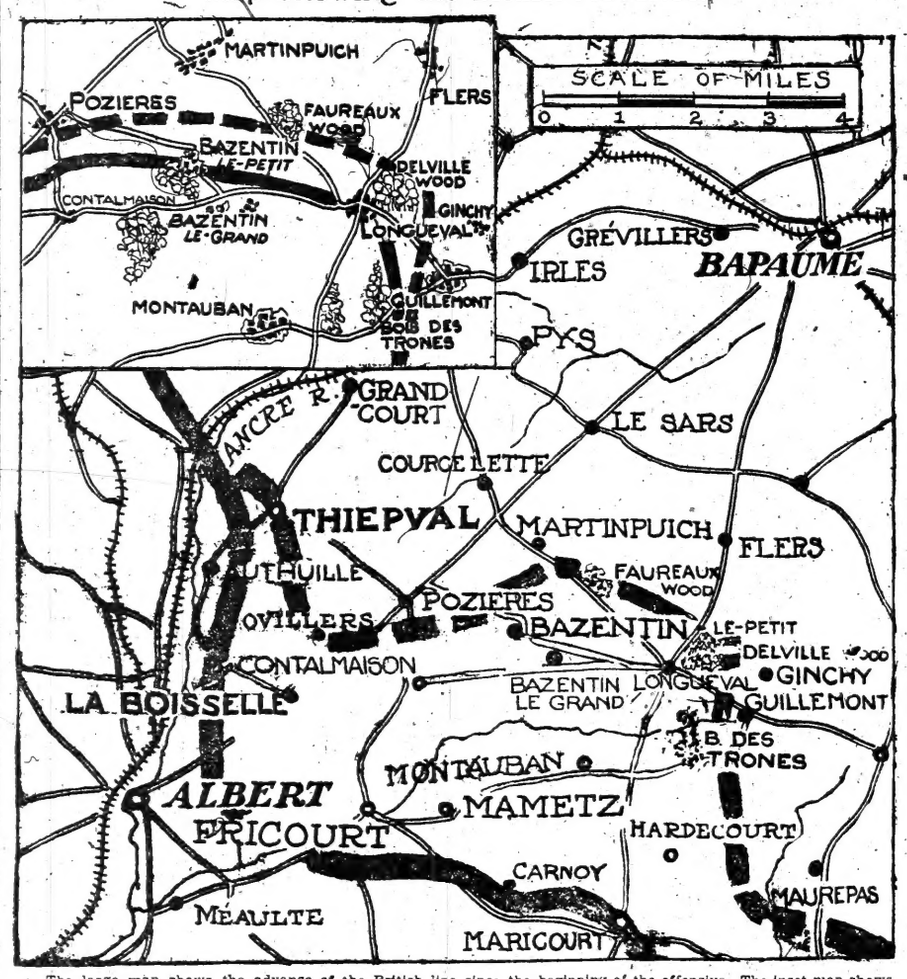
LONDON, Sunday, July 16.—All tidings from the front from correspondents and wounded agree that the British plans have been well worked out and executed. There are no reports of failure of the reserves to arrive, which turned the battle of Loos from victory into a costly stalemate, or a shortage of supplies or strategic errors, which changed the Mesopotamian and Gallipoli campaigns into tragedies.

General Sir Douglas Haig and his fellow-Scotchman, Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, as fighting and planning leaders, backed by the Bureau of Munitions, appear to be a strong combination, while the entire organization and the fighting qualities of the new army pitted against the oldest and most highly organized modern military machine in the world, have been exceeding the nation's anticipations. Upon the workingmen of Great Britain rests the ultimate burden of the war, for all public speakers and newspapers lay stress on the need of an unlimited supply of ammunition.

The cost in life of the British attack cannot yet be estimated.

The officers' casualty list, issued tonight, names 118 killed, 19 dead of wounds, 156 wounded, 18 missing and believed killed, and 51 wounded and missing. Three-fourth of the officers listed are Second Lieutenants, and their average age is 22 years.

Map Showing the British Advance.



The large map shows the advance of the British line since the beginning of the offensive. The inset map shows yesterday's gain.

RULES THAT U-BOAT IS A MERCHANT SHIP

Government Makes Formal Announcement of the Status of the Deutschland.

VESSEL TO CARRY NO MAIL

Mrs. Marshall, Wife of the Vice President, Explores the Interior of the Under-Sea Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The State Department formally ruled today that the German submarine Deutschland was an unarmed merchant vessel, and took the position that she was entitled to all the rights and privileges belonging to a merchant vessel flying the flag of a belligerent country in a neutral port. The decision was embraced in the following oral announcement by Mr. Polk, Acting Secretary of State:

"In view of the facts in this particular case, the State Department sees no reason why the Deutschland should be considered a war vessel."

Under this ruling the submarine may leave Baltimore at will, as a merchantman, taking her chances of running the gauntlet of the British patrol after leaving the three-mile limit off the Virginia Capes. The decision was based on reports made by Collector of Customs Ryan at Baltimore, and Captain Charles F. Hughes of the General Board of the Navy, who inspected the Deutschland and reported that she was a merchant ship and could not be converted into a war vessel or armed except through expensive and extensive structural changes.

Mr. Polk announced the Government's action after he had considered the recommendation of the Neutrality Board to which the reports of Collector Ryan and Captain Hughes had been referred. In view of the fact that other German submarines are reported to be on the way to the United States, officials of the State Department were careful to explain today that the decision in the Deutschland case was not to be regarded as a precedent, and that each submarine would be dealt with on the merits of the case.

Mr. Polk challenged the accuracy of a statement printed this morning which purported to give seven conclusions alleged to have been reached by the Neutrality Board in the Deutschland case. He said this publication was inaccurate, and that it did great injustice to the Neutrality Board. Mr. Polk asserted that this alleged forecast contained matters that had not been raised by the Neutrality Board, and that the Neutrality Board, on the other hand, had raised questions that had not been included in the publication. After the publication there were numerous inquiries at the State Department today from Embassies and Legations as to whether the statement correctly outlined the position of the Neutrality Board, and these inquiries caused some embarrassment to officials of the department.

News reached Washington today that Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, had gone on board the German submarine at Baltimore. Efforts to confirm this statement by reference to Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were futile. While there is credible evidence that Mrs. Marshall did visit the submarine the Vice President would not admit that such was a fact.

"I do not know anything about the matter," said the Vice President. "The officials of the company at Baltimore can say whether Mrs. Marshall visited the submarine. If Mrs. Marshall did go on board the submarine it would be that such the courtesy of the officials in control of the submarine and something that Mrs. Marshall could not discuss."

MRS. MARSHALL GOES ABOARD.

Wife of the Vice President Views U-Boat—Cup for Captain Koenig.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15.—Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, visited the German submarine Deutschland yesterday evening and was shown through the vessel by Captain Hinsch of the German steamship Neckar, which is lying alongside the submersible. Captain Hinsch said Mrs. Marshall was the first woman to go below deck since the Deutschland arrived in American waters.

Captain Hinsch said the temperature of the interior of the submarine was about 110 degrees while Mrs. Marshall was exploring it. She expressed amazement at almost every turn. "It is wonderful, marvelous; it is impossible for me to express my feeling," she said after leaving the boat.

Mrs. Marshall was accompanied to the pier by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Kimsey, who remained on board the Neckar while she inspected the submarine. The party returned to Washington soon afterward.

Captain Paul Koenig, Master of the Deutschland, received a handsome silver loving cup today, the gift of Mme. Christine Langenhan, a former grand opera singer, who is the wife of Hugo Boucek of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Boucek motored to Baltimore and made the presentation at a dowtown hotel. The cup is mounted on an ebony base and bears an American flag there appears this inscription:

Presented to the conqueror of English prestige on the seas and to the commander of the first merchant submarine, the Deutschland, Captain Paul Koenig, and the crew, in commemoration and appreciation of their services, by Christine Langenhan, Royal Opera singer, July 15, 1916.

Captain Koenig was seen at a railroad station before noon today, which led to a report that he had gone to New York to see Ambassador Bernstorff. He appeared a few hours later at the hotel, where the cup presentation took place, however, and it was said that he had met Mr. and Mrs. Boucek in Philadelphia and accompanied them to this city in their motor car.

A. Schumbacher & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd Company, announced today that positively no mail would be sent on the Deutschland. The statement was necessitated, it was said, by the fact that the firm was being deluged with letters from all over the United States with requests that they be forwarded to Germany on the submarine.

Captain Koenig tonight was the chief guest at a dinner at the Baltimore Country Club, given by Paul G. L. Hilken. Mayor Preston, Carl Luederitz, the German Consul; Sir John Hammar of Sweden, Admiral Axel von Eckermann, Chief Engineer of Construction for the Swedish Navy, and Karl Nitze of Baltimore also were present.

MAY APPRAISE DYES HERE.

Legal Complications Possible Over Duty on the Deutschland's Cargo.

It was reported yesterday that the 3,042 packages of dyes brought to Baltimore on the submarine Deutschland might be sent by rail to this city for appraisement by customs officials. Ordinarily dyes are not entered to any extent at the Port of Baltimore, the heaviest imports in peace times being entered at this port to the accredited representatives in this city of the big German manufacturing concerns.

The manifests, it is said, fail to state any German market price for the goods. Should this prove to be the fact, appraisal of the dyestuffs would have to be based on prevailing American rates for such products. As many of the colors brought over by the Deutschland have been practically out of this market for many months, with prices between 400 and 500 per cent. above normal for such small quantities as could be scraped from all parts of the world, it seemed certain that the official appraisal would fix values calling for exceptionally high duties.

Usually in shipments where merchandise is uniform in character, one case out of every ten only is subjected to customs inspection. In the present instance, however, owing to the highly concentrated condition of the colors and the uncertainty regarding their dutiable value, it was thought probable that the entire cargo of the Deutschland would be carefully inspected by the customs authorities. In some quarters it was thought the Government's appraisal might result in long litigation should the importers hold the official duty valuation too high.

DESTROYERS GO TO CAPES.

Will Keep Neutrality Watch While Deutschland Is in Port.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The destroyers Drayton and Paulding left the Philadelphia Navy Yard today under sealed orders. It was believed at the yard that the ships are bound for the Virginia Capes for neutrality duty in connection with the departure of the German submarine Deutschland. The destroyers arrived at the Delaware Capes tonight.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 from W. Martin S. Waltz for the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund.

RUSSIANS FORTIFY NEWLY WON SOIL

Continued from Page 1.

which attempted to cross the Dvina near Lennewaden, northwest of Friedrichstadt; were repulsed.

Numerous bombs were dropped on railway stations on the Smorgon-Molodechno line. These stations were busy at the time with a considerable traffic.

Army group of Prince Leopold—In the region of Skrobowa parts of positions of the first line of defense which had been held by the enemy since his first attack on the morning of July 3 were recaptured as the result of our attacks. Eleven officers and more than 1,500 men were taken prisoner.

Army group of General von Linsingen—The situation is unchanged. Our aircraft squadrons achieved satisfactory results in their attacks on the troop transport traffic station at Kivercy, northwest of Lutsk.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer—There is nothing to report.

VIENNA, July 15, (via Amsterdam and London.)—There has been increased battle activity near Delatyn, in Galicia, says the Austrian official statement issued today. Russian vanguards which entered the town were repulsed. An attempted Russian attack southwest of Delatyn, the statement adds, failed.

Russians Report Further Progress.

PETROGRAD, July 15, (via London.)—The Germans made a determined effort yesterday to force back the Russians in the region of Baranovichi, where heavy fighting has been in progress for some time. Three times the Germans launched attacks in massed formation. The War Office announced today that these attacks had been broken down and that the Russians, initiating a counterattack, made further progress. The announcement follows:

On Thursday evening the Germans, under cover of a violent fire, approached our barbed wire entanglements in the region of the village of Lioubanichi, on the river Servitch, a tributary of the Niemen. They were repulsed by our artillery fire.

Yesterday the Germans opened a violent artillery fire against our lines eastward of Gorodichtche, (Baranovichi sector,) after which they assumed the offensive in the region of the village of Skrobowa, but were repulsed, with heavy losses, by our fire. A little later, after a continuation of the bombardment, the enemy took the offensive in massed formation a little further north of Skrobowa, but were again repulsed by our fire.

After having taken breath the Germans made a fresh attack in the region of the same village, but our troops repulsed the enemy with machine gun and rifle fire. We then made a counterattack which resulted in the capture of more ground, which we are now consolidating.

Repeated enemy attempts to advance toward the sector southward of the village of Skrobowa were also repulsed by our fire.

On the front of our position southeast of Riga the Germans took the offensive against our sectors near Frantz, northwest of Pulkarn, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry fire and by hand grenade fighting.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE NEAR TO BAIBURT

Capture of Turkish Positions Brings Them Within Ten Miles of That City.

PETROGRAD, July 15.—The official report today contains the following on the Caucasus front:

The offensive of our troops west of the meridian of Erzerum is continuing with success. We have captured a fresh series of Turkish positions. Our forces are fifteen versts, (about ten miles,) from Baiburt.

A Brave infantry commandoes of Cossacks from the region of Kuban and Terek, commanded by General Kruten, have made appreciable progress.

In the region southwestward of Mush fighting is developing in our favor despite the desperate resistance of the Turks.

A later official statement issued by the War Office reads:

In the direction of Erzingan our troops, in the course of an attack upon a hill south of Mamakhatun, captured eighteen Turkish officers and nearly 100 soldiers, and a machine gun. Kuban Cossacks, pursuing the Turks, surrounded a part of a regiment of infantry which was retreating, and, after a hand-to-hand fight, captured thirty officers and 222 men, and also the regimental records, stores and ammunition.

Southwest of Mush we dislodged the Turks from all their strongly fortified positions. A Turkish division, recently arrived from Thrace, abandoned its tents and retreated, partly toward the Eastern Euphrates and partly in the direction of Diarbekr.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15, (via London.)—An official statement issued by the Turkish War Office says:

On the Irak and Persian fronts there is nothing to report.

In the Caucasus advanced divisions of our right wing drove back and pursued to their main positions strong hostile reconnoitring patrols. In some sectors of the centre there was fighting of decreasing violence without resulting in success for either side. Actions continue with alternating success.

Our artillery fire prevented hostile warships from approaching the Dardanelles coast and the waters of Smyrna harbor.

An enemy biplane was compelled to descend near Tenedos.

Tuesday night a hostile cavalry division was defeated near Katia.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 94 Pages,

as follows:

I. General News.

II. Fashions, Society, Drama.

III. Real Estate, Automobiles.

IV. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

V. Magazine Section.

ON THE FIRING LINE.....*By Pierre Lotti.*
SIR GILBERT MURRAY TELLS OF OXFORD IN WAR TIME.
CARRIER PIGEONS AS AN AID TO PREPAREDNESS.
WILL THE WAR BRING A NEW SOCIAL ORDER?.....
By Frederic Mathews
FRANCE'S ALOOFNESS PAINS HER FRIENDS HERE.....
By Whitney Warren
WIRE DRAG TO FIND ROCKS IN THE EAST RIVER.....
By R. G. Skerrett
NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED LETTERS OF GENERAL WORTH, WRITTEN DURING MEXICAN WAR.
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION HOWE DISCUSSES IMMIGRATION AFTER THE WAR.
THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL WILL NEVER COME.....
By James Huneker
LORD CROMER TELLS HIS CIVIL WAR ADVENTURES.
WHY IS THE BIRTH RATE CONSTANTLY DECLINING?
ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VI. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section.)

VII. Editorial, Business, Financial.

VIII. Sports, Want Advertisements.

(Folded with Editorial Section.)

BRITISH HAND SEEN IN REVOLT OF ARABS

India Office Said to Have Planned Uprising of Grand Sherif of Mecca.

MOSLEM WORLD IS SHAKEN

Capture of Mecca, Medina, Kerbela Means Much to Stambul.

The revolt of the Grand Sherif of Mecca against Turkish rule seems already to have shaken the Moslem world to its foundations, whatever may have been its material gains.

When a dispatch from Cairo on June 22 announced a revolt of the Arabs against Turkish rule and that three armies, under three sons of the Grand Sherif of Mecca, had captured Jeddah, which is the port of Mecca on the Red Sea; Medina, Taif, and Kerbela, and had proclaimed the independence of the Arabs of the cities and the oases from Ottoman rule, persons familiar with Arabia and the Levant rather disparaged the importance of the revolt as having any influence on the great war—the Arabs were said to be without organization or discipline and lacked modern arms.

Since then a cablegram from London on June 26, quoting a Reuter dispatch from Cairo, said that the revolt was spreading and that the Arabs had cut the railway and telegraph lines, while a similar dispatch dated July 11 said that the rebels had captured the important fortress of Kinfuda on the Red Sea, 200 miles south of Jiddah, and that a large Turkish expedition had been ordered into the vilayet of Herjaz, "but the destruction of the railway prevents the sending of any great amount of troops and munitions."

Still it was said by persons who knew the Arabs that they must necessarily lack cohesion and that their firearms were obsolete and their ammunition scanty.

The Mokattana, an Arabian newspaper published in Cairo, throws considerable light upon the scope and character of the revolt which bring it into the foreground as an important, if not the deciding factor in the Russian and British movements in Armenia and Mesopotamia.

See British Hand in Revolt.

In the first place, it is believed that the the whole movement was planned by powerful Moslem friends of the British India Office who, working through secret agents among the Arabs, had persuaded the latter to unite against the religious and political rule of the Ottoman Turk in the country. The small Turkish garrisons captured in the towns invested are said to show that the Turks feared little from the Arabs, but in these towns along the railway which runs from Damascus to Medina, on the eastern side of the Sinai Desert, parallel to the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, were vast stores of rifles, guns, and ammunition which the Germans had concentrated there for the projected Turko-German attack on Egypt last February.

So it is declared that the Arabs are well supplied from these sources with modern weapons, with plenty of ammunition, and with other army supplies necessary for campaigning in the desert.

On June 22 the following note from an Indian Moslem source appeared in The Morning Post of London:

"We are informed from a good source that the rising is probably due to the wholesale execution of Mohammedan Syrian notables and well known ecclesiastical and religious leaders, and also to the fact that the Arabs are beginning to realize that the Turks have adjudicated their position as protectors of Mohammedans and have become the vassals of Germany. The rising may thus have an important bearing on the war, especially as regards the participation of Turkey. With the Russians overrunning Mesopotamia and Armenia, and the outbreak of rebellion in the Yemen, pro-German counsels at Yildiz Kiosk may at last be forced to yield to the logic of facts."

Claims of Sherif and Sons.

The execution of Syrian notables referred to the fall of the Beirut Reform League last October, when Djemal Pasha, the Military Governor of Syria, and his whole staff were discovered to be plotting against the Government at Constantinople. Those who escaped the proscription following the discovery of the plot fled to the mountains of Lebanon and placed themselves under the Maronite Patriarch, who, although not a Moslem, is said to have a far-reaching influence among the Arabs and their ambitions to recover their lost power in Turkey in Asia.

In due time, either directly or through Indian Moslems, the Grand Sherif of Mecca was communicated with and he lent a ready ear, as did his three sons, all of whom have Franco-English educations. These sons are Sherif Faisal, the emptor of Medina, which contains the tomb of Mohammed; Sherif Abdulla, the victor of Taif, and Sherif Adam, the conqueror of Jiddah.

All, father and sons, assert they are descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and her husband, Ali. Aside from this the Grand Sherif, or Shereef, as the word is pronounced, is the ruling Prince of the district of Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet, and the guardian of the Ka'abah, a massive square structure, said to have been founded by Abraham.

The Yemen, which is mentioned in the Post's note, is a vast district of 76,000 square miles in Southwestern Arabia, south of the cities captured by the rebels. It has never servilely accepted Turkish rule, and from 1892 to 1904 it was in a state of intermittent rebellion. In 1904 the rising obtained such proportions that the normal garrison of the Yemen, the Seventh Army Corps, was quite unable to cope with it. The military posts were everywhere besieged, Sana, the capital, was cut off from communication with the coast, and eventually surrendered to the rebels. Stubborn fighting continued for over a year before the revolt was subdued.

Moslems Elsewhere May Aid.

Thus it is said that the Grand Sherif of Mecca will be able to count on not only the Moslem and Christian population of Syria to the north but also on the Arab population of the Yemen, who have never acknowledged the Sultan of Turkey as their religious and political leader. Indeed, the revolt is expected to have ramifications in Moslem countries, which although removed from the political sway of the Sultan are still supposed to acknowledge him as their religious head and to obey the mandates of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, particularly in regard to a "Jihad," or Holy War against unbelievers. Such countries are Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, and, of course, India with its millions of Moslems.

The recent news from Mecca, according to the Mokattana, has aroused more attention in Egypt than any other event of the war. The feeling of the Ulema and students at the great Mosque of El Azhar, which is the real barometer of Moslem feeling in Egypt, is said to be most sympathetic to the Mecca movement. The Syrians and Mesopotamians there are whole-heartedly with the Grand Sherif. The Turkish inmates of El Azhar are said to be naturally disturbed and refuse to credit the news.

In Tangier, Morocco, on June 23, when a great fete was being held for the benefit of the French-Moslem wounded, the news from Mecca was received with cheers and powder play. The Arabs, of whom there were hundreds present, received the congratulations of the Moors that the tomb of the Prophet had at length been restored, and that the Arabian Empire was to be revived.

All these things and many others are believed to have been skillfully managed by the Moslem agents from Calcutta.

Since the end of the fourteenth century the Turks have owed their prestige among Islamic peoples to two factors. The first is that until recently they formed the greatest independent Moslem State. The second is that they have been the guardians of the Holy Places, and the Sultan of Turkey has claimed to be the Khalif, or spiritual head, of the Moslem faith. The submission of the Sultan to Germany destroyed among non-Ottoman Moslems trust in the first, but the climax came when it was learned that a descendant of Mohammed had recovered from the usurper the places sacred to Islam.

What Mecca Means to the Arab.

To the Arab, however, Mecca is more than the birthplace of the Prophet. When Mohammed consecrated there the Masjid-ul-Haram, as the centre of the world of Islam, with the words:

"From whatever place thou comest forth, then turn thy face toward the Sacred Mosque;

"For this is a duty commanded by thy Lord,"

he neither invested the city with a new holiness nor established a new tradition of place. The Ka'abah, or Cubic Shrine, in the midst of the Sacred Mosque, had been the resort of pilgrims and a place of idolatrous worship long before his time. So strong indeed is said to have been the Arabian superstition that Mohammed, not daring to oppose it, took the bold course of adopting it, with most of its rites and traditions, as the cornerstone of his new religion—just as Christ took the faith of the Jews for his.

The holy house is practically a cube; it measures about 40 feet by 50 feet and is about 40 feet high. As early as the second century after Christ, it is stated by Maximus Tyrius, the Arabians paid homage to it and the famous Black Stone, which had been set in its walls in the infinite past. This black stone, which is probably a meteorolite, has three traditions—that it descended from heaven, bringing life to a dead world; that it came with Adam from the Garden of Eden, and that it was set up by Abraham in the Ka'abah, which was itself a reconstruction of the house in Paradise in which the world's first parents lived. These traditions Mohammed allowed his followers to maintain, and the Ka'abah, with the precious stone, soon became a symbol, no longer of the crude indigenous worship of Arabia, but of the new faith of Islam.

Only one pair of infidel eyes is said to have ever beheld this shrine. Those eyes belonged to Sir Richard Burton, who, disguised as an Arab, visited the place in 1855.

EFFECTS OF ARAB RULE.

Talcott Williams Says England Would Then Extend Her Possessions

Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism at Columbia, who was born in Turkey and who is in close touch with affairs in the Oriental countries, yesterday gave a summary of the Moslem situation as it affects and is affected by the European war.

"If the Allies win the final victory in the great war," said Dr. Williams, "it is an open secret that Great Britain will expect to round out her possession of Egypt, her foothold at Aden, the recent annexation of Oman, and her control of the Persian Gulf asserted in 1911, by acquiring Arabia and stretching her dominion across from the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab to the northern end of the Sinaian Peninsula.

"This would secure English domination in the East, give her complete control of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf and of the railroad outlet to India at Koweit on the Persian Gulf, as well as of the Suez Canal. Maps already outlined in conferences of representatives of the allied powers look to this redistribution of territory.

"For security in this plan it is essential that any Ottoman territory in Arabia should be under Arab rule and that claims of the House of Othman, in the person of the Sultan of Turkey, to the Caliphate should be met by an orthodox Caliph at Mecca.

"The Caliphate of the Sultan of Turkey is denied by the Moslems of Persia, and the Moslems of Morocco look upon their Sultan as the representative of Mohammed on earth, but the great mass of Moslems in India and throughout the world would accept the Caliphate of the Turkish Sultan.

"The Caliphate is not a hereditary office. According to Moslem law the Caliph is elected by the great body of believers and must possess these requisites: To be a descendant of Mohammed in the female line through his daughter, Fatima; to rule the sacred places at Mecca and Medina; to possess the relics of the prophet, which are at Constantinople, and to be recognized by the great schools of Islam, among which the Azhar at Cairo is first.

"The Sherif of Mecca possesses all these qualifications except two, namely, that he is not an independent sovereign ruling the holy places, and he has not the prophet's relics. But a large number of doctors of Arab law have asserted that the prophet's relics are forgeries, and authentic records of the prophet would probably be found at Mecca if they were necessary to complete the title.

"Nothing could be more useful to English policy in the East than an orthodox Caliph ruling independently at Mecca, of Arab birth and lineage, restoring the old headship of the Arabian peninsula at a point he could not be reached by European intrigue, his one port of Jiddah (Yedda) under English control.

"Such a Caliph would be a centre for the seething discontent of the Arab Moslems over the entire area south of the Taurus Mountains. He would calm the Indian Moslem ambitions, and he would even be useful to the United States, whose Sulu Mohammedan subjects send pilgrims to the great shrine at Mecca.

"Alone and unaided, the Arab population of Mecca and Medina could not possibly resist the Turkish troops. It has taken them nearly a month to defeat the small Turkish garrison in Mecca. Sustainment is commanded from all directions. But arms furnished them through Yedda will give the Arabs ample force to meet any advance of Turks from the north, since the railroad has been destroyed. No march will be possible along this route south until Medina, and by that time the English forces ought to have made such an advance perilous by an attack in flank from Egypt.

"Like so much else, the rising at Mecca depends wholly on the issue of the great war. If the Allies win, the orthodox Moslem world will find itself with a new Caliph exercising his spiritual powers at Mecca for the first time since the first of the Ommiadas Moawiyah left Mecca, 1,251 years ago, to reign at Damascus as Caliph.

"If the Teutonic league wins, or is able to prevent the division of the Ottoman Empire, the Caliphate will remain on the Bosphorus.

"Until a final decision is reached in the great conflict, the rising at Mecca is to be regarded simply as an episode."

MECCA FORTS SURRENDER.

Arabians Are Now in Complete Control of Holy City.

LONDON, July 15.—The revolt against Turkish rule in Arabia is making progress, having resulted in the complete wiping out of all traces of Turkish resistance at Mecca, according to a Reuter dispatch from Cairo today.

After the fall of Mecca on June 13, says the dispatch, certain elements of the garrison continued their resistance in forts near the city. In order to avoid bloodshed the Grand Sherif, in command of the Arabian forces, suspended attacks. The forts have now surrendered, the captures of the Arabians, including 28 officers, 950 unwounded men, 150 wounded, four guns and large quantities of material and munitions.

Since the proclamation of Arabian independence the total captures from the Turks include ten field guns, ten mountain guns, fifteen machine guns, 100 officers, 2,500 soldiers, and 150 civil functionaries.

ATTACK BULGARIAN POST.

Allies Repulsed Near Greek Border, German War Office Says.

BERLIN, July 15.—The official statement today says of the Balkan front:

An enemy detachment which attacked a Bulgarian advance post southwest of Gievgeli was repulsed.

By the shelling of Gulenieli, northeast of Lake Doiran, seven Greek civilians, among whom were four children, were killed.

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ADVICE!

By EARL J. HADLEY.
Staff Correspondent of THE EVENING SUN.

HEADQUARTERS 6TH DIVISION, U. S. A., McALLEN, Tex., July 11.—The first section of the 23d Infantry of Brooklyn, in command of Col. Frank H. Norton, detrained at Pharr early to-day, and went into camp with the first battalion of the 74th of Buffalo, which reached camp last night. First Field Artil at McAllen to-n H. Smith acc- mand of th the absence o regi- on his fu runs it Col. Allen. chief commis- is to be First Befo front to- Th trol from p tachments for outpost ry men here ould not be work. Even each other the training s still does,

of all kinds are relished. cannot be sent from the Nor climate. After fruits, canne tables, especially beans are app Canned macaroni is popula neither canned meats nor fish are ommended. The men crave candy. medical officers stipulate that it shou be plain and not heavy chocolate, until the men become acclimated. The stomach is most sensitive to the heat. Assorted crackers are desirable but cake, pies and pastries of all kinds are outlawed by the surgeons.

Probably the most acceptable gifts which veterans can make to companies would be cases of White Rock

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ITALY CUTS LAST TIE WITH GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

which existed between Italy and her Allies, according to the agreement of Nov. 30, 1915, signed by the London Ambassadors of Italy, Japan, Russia, and France, and by the British Foreign Secretary, and binding each of the signatories not to make a separate peace or to entertain terms of peace without consulting the others, was an anomaly so long as Italy's attitude toward Germany continued to be what it was.

At Paris all the powers, except Italy, gave their adhesion to the scheme of forming a permanent High Council for the future conduct of the war. This Council was to convene at certain stated periods, but might be called together for extraordinary session on ten days' notice by a request made to the French Premier, who was constituted the permanent Chairman.

Sanctioned High Council.

A few days later certain members of the Council met at Milan on the invitation of the Italian Government, which then and there gave its full adhesion to the High Council after explaining the terms of the Bulew-Sonnino agreement. The meeting took place at the Roma Consulata.

There were present M. Briand, the French Premier; M. Léon Bourgeois, Minister of State; M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome; Signor Salandra, the then Italian Premier, and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister.

All are said to be agreed that for the present the neutral attitude of Germany would benefit the plans of the Entente Powers, as it would prevent Germany from assisting the Austrians on the Italian fronts, and that the declaration of war when it came should be forced from Germany, which quite likely would not be oversensitive on account of the large amount of German-owned property in Italy.

A few days after the Milan meeting this inspired but inenigmatical note appeared in the Giornale d'Italia:

"Nothing has been said during the visit about Italy officially declaring war against Germany. The secret of this attitude must be well known to the Allied Governments, and have their approval, but Italy's attitude is clearly shown in the decree issued at Rome during M. Briand's stay, which declared illicit all trade with Germany as well as with the other enemies. Germany is thereby clearly put down as an enemy, and the question as to whether Italy should declare war or continue until Germany does so is a mere question of formality."

Italy's co-operation with the Allies was at once made manifest through a series of conferences held by the French Minister of Munitions, M. Thomas, with the Italian Under Secretary for Munitions, Signor Dall' Olio, and on Feb. 29 Italy requisitioned thirty-four German ships in Italian ports—a performance which was expected to bring matters to an issue at Berlin, as Portugal, acting in a similar manner, had called forth an ultimatum and then a declaration. In regard to Italy, however, Wilhelmstrasse gave no sign.

50,000 Germans in Italy.

Against the 30,000 Italian subjects in Germany and Belgium, there are about 50,000 German subjects in Italy. Many of them are Italian women who are married to Germans now fighting in the Kaiser's armies; others are German women who have married Italians, and German business men beyond the military age.

German investments of every kind in Italy are estimated, according to Dr. Vittoria Racca of the University of Rome, now with New York University, to be about $3,000,000,000. In an article in THE TIMES of March 26, Dr. Racca said:

"Sooner or later this enormous amount of money would be lost if Germany were at war with Italy. On the contrary, if by a miracle of equilibrium it were possible to preserve it till after the war, not only Germany would be that much richer, but, if not politically, she would be able to still dominate Italy economically. And we must never forget that it was because Germany had been shrewd enough to take Italy to her side and to make her do what Berlin wanted, through the complete domination of Italy, that Germany was able to dominate Europe and the world during the last forty years."

ITALIANS PUSH ON IN POSINA VALLEY

Take Strong Austrian Positions and Repulse Counterattacks—Successes Elsewhere.

ROME, July 15.—Against strong Austrian resistance the Italians have carried strong positions at the head of the Posina Valley, according to the official statement given out today. Italian successes in the Tofana region continue. The statement follows:

In the region of the Adige Valley there have been intense artillery exchanges and infantry skirmishes. At the head of the Posina Valley on the night of the 13th we succeeded in carrying very strong enemy positions south of Corno del Cosmon and east of the Borcola Pass, notwithstanding the strong resistance of the enemy and the difficulty presented by the roughness of the ground. During the night the enemy launched several violent but unsuccessful counterattacks in which they lost heavily.

In the Tofana region our success continued to be very marked. Yesterday our Alpine detachments surprised and drove the enemy from his trenches near Castelletto and at the entrance of the Travenanzes Valley. We took prisoners, including two officers, as well as two guns, two machine guns, one trench mortar, and as large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Enemy artillery shelled Cortina d'Ampezza. Our heavy batteries replied by bombarding the railway station at Toblach, which was wrecked and set on fire.

On the rest of the front there were intermittent artillery duels.

BERLIN, July 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The repulse of heavy attacks by the Italians on the Austrian front in the Trentino, between the Brenta and the Adige, is announced in the Vienna headquarters report of July 14. The statement says:

Intense activity continues between the Brenta and the Adige. Among Italian forces repeatedly attacked between Ortigara and Monte Rasta. The enemy ten times attacked northeast of Monte Rasta, being in each case repulsed by our troops, who maintained all their positions. The enemy sustaining the heavier losses.

ITALIAN DESTROYER SUNK.

Austrian Submarine Torpedoes the Impetuoso in Adriatic.

ROME, July 16.—It is officially announced that the Italian destroyer Impetuoso was torpedoed and sunk in the lower Adriatic on July 10 by a submarine. Most of those aboard were saved.

BERLIN, July 15, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The sinking of an Italian destroyer by an Austro-Hungarian submarine was announced in an official statement received here today from Vienna. The announcement follows:

"An Austro-Hungarian submarine, on the afternoon of July 10, sank an Italian destroyer of the Indomito type. One of our naval air squadrons bombarded effectively military establishments and the railroad stations at Padua. The aeroplanes returned unharmed, although they were shelled heavily by anti-aircraft guns."

"WE EXPECT FINAL SUCCESS," SAYS GREY

"Allies Gaining Confidence Every Week," He Writes to His Constituents.

BERWICK, England, July 15.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who has been created an Earl by King George, in a farewell letter to his constituents before becoming a member of the House of Lords, says:

"I have little time to give thought to words except when they can contribute to the conduct of the war. It will need all our energy and much sacrifice yet to secure a safe, lasting, and right-minded peace, although it is happily true that things are going so favorably for the Allies as to justify the fairest expectation of a satisfactory and final success.

"Every week, now, the Allies are gaining confidence and the enemy is losing it."

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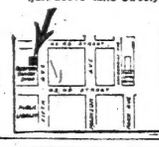


HECTOR'S MEN SAVED AS SHIP BROKE UP

142 Sailors and Marines Transferred from Collier to Tugs in Six-Hour Battle at Sea.

RESCUERS ARE IN PERIL

Tug Wilmington Loses Two Barges with Five Men Aboard While on Errand of Mercy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15.—All of the 142 officers, sailors, and marines who were aboard the naval collier Hector when she went aground off Cape Romaine and broke up last night, arrived safely in this port today aboard the tug Wilmington and the lighthuose tender Cypress.

The Wilmington, storm battered and having lost her two barges, worked for six hours taking off the crew and sixty marines, who were being taken from Port Royal to Guantanamo. Captain Joseph Newell of the Hector and about twenty men were taken off by the Cypress and the broken Hector was left to her fate, seven miles northeast of Cape Romaine gas buoy. No member of the ship's company was lost, but four were hurt.

The Hector left Charleston Lightship on Wednesday. On Thursday morning at 4 o'clock she ran into the worst of the hurricane sweeping up the coast. Huge waves broke over the vessel and poured down the hatches, flooding the holds and disabling the engines. When she was unable to make way wireless calls were sent out. As the big collier rolled at the mercy of the wind, which was driving her toward Cape Romaine, fire started in the hold. The names did not gain headway, but added to the terror of those aboard.

The Wilmington reached the collier at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon about one hour after the Hector had grounded. The Hector's launch had been disabled by the storm, but a small boat with a line put out and succeeded in reaching the tug. The dangerous work of transferring the men was immediately started and continued for six hours.

Captain Newell with about a score of men elected to remain on the forward part of the Hector, which then had almost parted amidships. The Wilmington started for this port and the Cypress set out to take off Captain Newell and his men. At 8 o'clock last night Captain Newell and his men who remained with him were forced to leave the Hector. There were five men aboard each of the barges which the Wilmington lost while trying to tow them from Philadelphia to Jacksonville. The Wilmington put to sea today to search for them.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The rescue of all the officers and crew and members of the company of marines on the naval collier Hector, disabled yesterday in the hurricane off the South Carolina coast, was reported to the Navy Department today by the Charleston Navy Yard. The Hector is broken in halves and is believed to be a wreck. She was abandoned seven miles northeast of Cape Romain early this morning. The officers, crew and marines left the collier in open boats and were rescued by the lighthouse tender Cypress and the tug Wilmington, which landed at Charleston this morning. There were twelve officers and seventy men in the Hector's complement and one officer and fifty-six marines on board, all of whom were saved.

A message to the Navy Department this morning from Commandant Bryan of the Charleston Navy Yard said: "Hector ashore seven miles northeast of the Romain buoy. Ship broken in two and a total wreck. Chief Engineer and one fireman seriously injured. Carpenter has broken leg. Officers and crew being taken to Charleston."

The following statement regarding the sinking of the Hector was issued by the Navy Department this afternoon:

"The first report received by the Navy Department that the Hector was in distress was received at 9:30 A. M., July 14, at the Navy Yard, Charleston, which transmitted a wireless message from the S. S. Nacoochee. The Nacoochee reported the Hector in distress, in need of assistance, and in a sinking condition. All of the radio stations on the coast from Beaufort, N. C., to Key West broadcasted this information, and soon several vessels were on their way to assist the sinking Hector.

"Among these were the Alamo, the Coast Guard cutter Seminole, the lighthouse tender Cypress, the Somerset, the Relief, the Vigilant, the Wilmington, and the U. S. S. Paducah. At 10 A. M. the Hector was proceeding north at a speed of about four knots. At noon information was received that the Hector was listing and shipping heavy seas. The Chief Engineer, one fireman, and the carpenter were seriously injured. At 2:20 the Hector sent out a signal of distress, and at 2:25 reported that she was in a sinking condition, and that her crew was ready to leave the ship, and would appeal for help.

"Later the Hector was able to verify her position and stated that she was about seven miles northeast of Romain gas buoy. She was abandoned at 12:45 A. M. by her crew. The ship is broken in two and is believed to be a total wreck.

"All of her officers and crew, and the company of marines, which was en route from Guantanamo, were taken off by the U. S. lighthouse tender Cypress and the tug Wilmington. These vessels arrived at Charleston this morning at 8 o'clock. The torpedo boat Terry, with her convoy, the Relief, were in this same storm, but were able to anchor near the Charleston light vessel and reached Charleston this morning."

Refugees Reach San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 15.—Fifty-five more refugees arrived here today on the Collier Nanshan, from Guaymas and La Paz. Mining men and merchants were in the party. Mrs. Frank W. Moore, wife of the British Vice Consul at La Paz, and her four children were among the passengers.

30,000 March in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Showers caused thousands to abandon the idea of marching in a preparedness parade here today. Notwithstanding, more than 30,000 persons were in line, while spectators estimated at 100,000 formed along the route.

MEXICO COMMISSION SOON TO BE NAMED

Appointment of a Joint International Body Is Now a Virtual Certainty.

RAIDS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Adjudicators of Dispute Likely to Sift Charges of Interventionists' Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Details of the commission plan for solving the controversy that has arisen between this country and Mexico on account of the presence of American troops in Mexico and bandit raids along the border are being whipped into shape and are to be announced the coming week.

The negotiations between Acting Secretary of State Polk and Ambassador-designate Arredondo have progressed so rapidly that the appointing of a joint international commission has now become a virtual certainty. The commission plan was proposed by the Carranza Government and has been favorably accepted by Mr. Polk. The trend of the negotiations has been approved by President Wilson in principle. The commission is to be composed of six members, three from each country, and will meet in the United States.

The main task of the commission will be to evolve a plan for a joint control of the border to protect it against bandit raids and also to provide for the execution of the plan. It is also understood that the commission will inquire into the causes of these raids and will investigate the allegations that have been made to the effect that some of these raids have been organized or inspired by interventionists.

Mr. Arredondo today issued another formal statement, denying that various Mexican committees now in this country as representatives of various organizations, among them a committee representing the labor organizations of Mexico, have any official status, or that they are empowered to represent or bind the de facto Government in any of their negotiations with American organizations:

"I am in receipt of a telegram," said Mr. Arredondo, "from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Mexico City, stating that on June 31 last he made a public declaration to the effect that several committees of private institutions and organizations which have been sent to the United States to confer with other committees, also composed of private persons, bear no commission from the Mexican Government to deal with matters of an international character, either officially or unofficially, and that today he renews the statement in order that it may be completely understood in the United States that these persons are acting purely on their own initiative, and without any official power to represent the Government of Mexico."

Within the last fortnight two such committees of Mexicans have been in Washington conferring with representatives of American organizations relative to international relations between this country and Mexico. One of these committees was composed of Mexican labor leaders, who came here to confer with the American Federation of Labor. The other committee consisted of three Mexican citizens who came to Washington to confer with representatives of the American Union Against Militarism.

Mr. Arredondo was also in receipt today of a cablegram from Mexico City, which stated that General Pablo Gonzales was making a trip through the region recently acquired from the Zapatistas, where he is dictating measures looking to the care of the people, seeing that the municipal governments are properly recognized, and promoting and encouraging the further cultivation of the land.

A message to Mr. Arredondo from the Department of Foreign Relations at Mexico City announced the selection of the following envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Central America: To Salvador, Nicaragua, Manuel Rivas; to Costa Rico and Honduras, José Ugarte; to Guatemala, Adolfo Rossonwelz.

An investigation of the conditions under which national guardsmen have been transported to the Mexican border has been instituted by the War Department in response to the Moore resolution passed by the House, calling on Secretary Baker for the facts. Departmental commanders have been instructed to make special reports. Officials said tonight the regular reports already in had shown that never before in the nation's history had troops been moved under such comfortable and favorable conditions.

MOVE TO OUST CARRANZA.

Rumor That Faction in Mexico Would Seat de la Barra.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 15.—A movement is reported to have developed in Mexico to oust both Carranza and Obregon because of their delay in putting into effect Constitutional reforms and to substitute Francisco de la Barra as Provisional President pending the calling of a general election early in August to elect a Congress which will be instructed to arrange for the Constitutional reforms to become effective at once.

This information was brought here by a paymaster of the Carranza Government, who came here on financial matters and will return tomorrow. He asserted the new movement had the secret backing of General Trevino, General Gavira, General Calles and many prominent Carranzistas.

Villa has transferred his base from Rosario and Santa Barbara to Mesa Sandias, a desert town fifteen miles southwest of Santa Barbara and an equal distance northwest of Rosario, according to a courier from Chihuahua City, who reached the border this afternoon. The courier also reported that General Ocarranza, a former Huerta General, who had not been accepted into the Carranza army, had joined Villa, with a small following of men and was now one of Villa's most active campaigners, having succeeded Calexito Contreras.

Mexican snipers fired across the Rio Grande last night at a Texas Ranger named Beckett, who was patrolling his beat along the river at El Paso. The firing occurred while he was in the vicinity of Camp Cotton, where the Michigan and Massachusetts militia troops are encamped.

More troops are to be moved into the Big Ben country at once for fear a Villista raid will occur soon in the vicinity of Roquillas. A regiment of Rhode Island cavalry arrived this morning, increasing the troops now encamped here to 32,000. These troops have been divided into two army divisions.

Arrangements are being made for approximately 18,000 more militia troops here and along the border in this district. Two Michigan regiments are expected tonight, and the remainder of the South Carolina troops tomorrow. Horses, new uniforms and ball cartridges are being issued to these militia troops and on Monday actual wartime conditions will prevail in all of the camps and battle practices and regimental and brigade drills will begin.

General Luis Herrera, who left Parral some time ago for Mexico City, has returned and is now in command of his troops, according to a telegram from General Obregon received in Juarez today by General Gonzales. The telegram was in reply to a message from General Gonzales, stating that it had been variously reported in the United States that Herrera had been killed by Villa bandits south of Chihuahua City and that he had been ordered shot by General Obregon.

BIG BEND READY FOR A RAID.

Pennsylvania Troops and Others to Reinforce Border There.

BOQUILLAS, Texas, July 15, (via Army Field Telephone to Marathon, Texas.)—Realignment of troops for protection against bandit raids in the Big Bend country began today with the arrival here on a motor truck train of one company of the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and the dispatch of a troop of the Sixth Cavalry to reinforce B troop at Glenn Springs. The remainder of the Pennsylvania battalion at Marathon will be transported to border points as rapidly as possible.

Troops also are being rushed from Alpine and Marfa to the border as a result of repeated warnings that bandits are advancing to the Rio Grande to raid this exposed part of Texas.

Ranchers report that Mexicans in the district across the river, which has been a hotbed of outlawry, are near starvation, and say they will be forced soon to raid the American side to get supplies.

Five hundred Carranza soldiers are reported to be encamped across the river. Estimates of the number of the bandits reported moving toward the Big Bend vary from a few hundred to more than a thousand.

BELTRAN KILLED IN BATTLE.

Villa Lieutenant Took Part in Santa Ysabel Massacre.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, July 15.—J. Beltran, one of Villa's chief lieutenants and a participant in the massacre of eighteen Americans at Santa Ysabel, Chihuahua, last January, was killed in the engagement at Cerro Blanco on July 12, reports to General Jacinto Trevino today indicated. These reports were supported by stories told on their arrival here by Villista prisoners, who said that when the bandits reformed at Sombreretillo Beltran was missing.

Soldiers said that Villa himself was not present at Cerro Blanco, the outlaw forces there being directed by Calexito Contreras. The bandit chieftain, they said, being disappointed on the evacuation of Jiminez at his failure to capture arms and ammunition, left the command, going to Hacienda Salaises, about fifty miles southwest. The Villistas added that, because of the shortage of ammunition, only ten rounds were allowed each man in the Cerro Blanco engagement, and that following the fight more than 300 men deserted.

General Trevino received dispatches today from General Matias Ramos, commanding the columns pursuing the bandits, in which he announced he had the outlaws surrounded and expected to close in on them shortly.

Villa, from his encampment in the bottoms of the Rio Florido, about 200 miles south of here, has renewed his efforts to convert to his cause some of his former leaders who, having won amnesty, have taken commands in the Government army. General Trevino said today. Trevino did not make public the names of the generals to whom the Villa communications were sent, but said the letters had been turned over to him with the comment that Villa be destroyed as soon as possible." The letters also implored the aid of the former Villistas in "expelling the gringos."

SEIZED BY POSSE IN MEXICO.

Americans Take Woman and Man Back Across Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Department tonight received from General Funston at San Antonio the following report from General Pershing:

"Have ascertained definitely that about twenty Americans, accompanied by three Mexicans, entered Mexico in pursuit of Anders Valenzueta and wife, who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Parker near Hachita, June 27. The Americans traveled in automobiles, reaching San Pedro ranch, about ten miles from Ogitas, July 5.

"Valenzueta had fled, but his wife and uncle were made prisoners and taken back to the American side of the border. No one was treated badly or molested and only the wife and uncle of Valenzueta made prisoners. The names of the Americans are not known, but have names of some men who are suspected."

MEXICAN RAIDERS TO DIE.

Four Found Guilty of Murder at Trial in Laredo.

LAREDO, Texas, July 15.—José Antonio Arre, Jesus Maria Cerda, Paulino Sanchez, and Vincente Lira, the four alleged bandits, but self-styled members of the Mexico Constitutionalist Army, charged with murder in connection with the killing of Corporal William Oberlies of M Troop, Fourteenth United States Cavalry, today were found guilty by a jury and sentenced to death.

The four Mexicans were captured in an engagement with American troops and armed civilians during the attack of the band on San Ygnacio, Texas, June 15. Oberlies was killed. Sanchez, who was seriously injured, occupied a cot in front of the jury during the trial.

TO PUSH GUARD RECRUITING.

Plans Made for Industrious Work Here This Week to Get Men.

Practically all the regiments of the National Guard on the Mexican border have made requests for additional recruits, Lieut. Col. Buffington, U. S. A., in charge of the Division Headquarters of the National Guard in the Municipal Building, said yesterday. Recruiting details accordingly will be organized this week to stimulate enlistments, volunteers having become correspondingly fewer in number as the prospect of war with Mexico became less imminent.

A special call was issued last night by Captain Edward C. Schroeder, recruiting officer of the Seventy-first Regiment, for motorcycle riders.

"We want to send 200 more men to the border as soon as possible, in addition to the 400 who left on last Wednesday," said Captain Schroeder. "We need about fifty more men for our machine gun company and a large number of recruits who are machinists and chauffeurs. We especially need motorcyclists. We have sixty-five motorcycles and must have men for them.

"The recruits will be sent to the border to join the regiment as soon as they enroll in sufficient numbers. With the 200 additional men we expect in a few days our regiment to be recruited to its full war strength. We are keeping the armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night to receive enlistments."

Captain A. S. Hart, recruiting officer of the First Cavalry, said yesterday at the armory in Brooklyn that the First Cavalry also needed 200 additional men to organize a machine gun, a supply, and a headquarters troop at McAllen, Texas.

"We sent forty-one men and an officer to McAllen last week," he said, "and have about sixty more who will be sent as soon as they can be equipped. When the orders to go to the front were received the First Cavalry turned down about 1,000 applications, not thinking that more men would be needed. But the request just received from McAllen renews the need for enlistments, and we will be glad to accept all available recruits."

The First Cavalry has twelve troops in the State, five of them in Brooklyn. It is anxious that all men seeking service apply promptly in order that it be brought up to war strength with the least possible delay.

Word also was received yesterday at the headquarters of the New York Army and Navy Department of the Young Men's Christian Association that a branch of the Army Department of the association had been established in the artillery camp of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Tobyhanna, Penn. The work there is in charge of C. S. Campbell, Secretary of the Student Young Men's Christian Association of Yale, who accompanied the four Yale batteries to the camp.

Secretary Campbell reported yesterday that the Tenth Regiment of the Connecticut Field Artillery, and a battery each from Baltimore and East Orange, N. J., with two companies of United States coast artillery were in camp, making a total of 1,400 men.

O'RYAN COMMENDS CAMP CONDITIONS

Finds, After Inspection, That New York Troops Are in Excellent Shape.

GENEROUS GIFT TO SMOKERS

Sons of Revolution Offer Shipment —Impressions of McAllen, the "Magic City."

SIXTH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, U. S. A., McALLEN, Texas, July 15.—The general weekly inspection of all regiments and units at the three New York brigade headquarters showed that all conditions, sanitary as well as military, were excellent, according to an announcement made at Major Gen. O'Ryan's headquarters today. Not only were the equipment, arms, discipline, tents, commissaries, and systems of sanitation found to be in almost ideal condition, but the health of the men, as shown by the few cases of illness among the regiments, was better than it had been in any other concentration camp known, and even better, comparatively, than it has ever been in any Summer manoeuvre camp.

Outside of the few cases of heat prostrations—and medical officers say they were even fewer than they had expected with the thermometer far above 100 degrees every day—there have been no cases of serious illness. Natural ailments and weaknesses have, of course, cropped up in the hardships that could not be avoided in a 2,500-mile trip to a different climate, and to different conditions of living, but they, too, have been few. There have been no cases of fever or other serious maladies.

General O'Ryan today received this telegram from the society of the Sons of the Revolution of New York:

To Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Sixth Division, U. S. A., McAllen, Texas:

The Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, upon receipt of shipping directions from you, will send, with their compliments and best wishes, all charges prepaid, for equitable distribution among all the New York State troops on the border, 10,000 briar wood pipes, 57,600 packages of smoking tobacco, and 400,000 cigarettes.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

Preparedness in Camp.

A general order sent out today directed that all combat wagons be kept loaded with ammunition and litters as if the regiments were to go into action with them at once. Inspectors will see that the wagons are kept prepared. It was ordered, too, that draft animals used by the soldiers be driven not faster than a slow walk, and that saddle animals be ridden not faster than a slow trot. A guard of eleven men to be drawn in rotation from the regiments will be kept always at headquarters.

With the arrival of the Second Regiment from Troy, under command of Colonel James M. Andrews, the First Brigade at Mission lacks only one regiment for completion. The arrival of the Sixty-ninth at Pharr within a few days will complete the Third Brigade there. With 1,700 men in its ranks the Second is the largest regiment in the division.

Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, who is to command the First Brigade, arrived with the Second Regiment. Robert Bacon of New York visited many of the camps today, and expressed great satisfaction with conditions. Although he had gone to headquarters to dine with Major Gen. O'Ryan immediately after his arrival, it was said that Mr. Bacon's visit was official. Mr. Bacon himself said that he was interested in Red Cross work. He was accompanied in his tours by Dr. Richard P. Strong of Boston.

McAllen, described by her residents as "the Wonder City of the Magic Valley," has undergone great change since a city of soldiers has arisen on her borders, making the Texas village of 5,000 inhabitants a city suburb.

Along the long central street that begins in the desert among the mesquite shacks and dirty children of a Mexican village, then runs through pavements, brick-faced bank buildings, hotel porches, a line of palm trees, and beautiful little dwellings and ends in the desert again, 10,000 soldiers loiter and chaff one another as often as they are able to get their one hour and a half or three hours away from the tented streets of their camps.

McAllen, the "Fabled City."

McAllen, the "fabled city" of development company brochures that sprang up in seven years, has sprung to its duty as a hostess city in seven days, sprung to it with a knowledge of Coney Island methods that has made the New York soldiers wonder. For "the Magic City" by magic in one short week has made preparation for the visits of hungry and thirsty soldiers, soldiers who want more baths and shaves, too, than she ever made for any threatened bandit raid. Along the paved business district that runs only two short blocks, or not more than 100 yards, restaurants, lunch-eon rooms, ice cream shops, bottling works, photograph studios, picture shows, shooting galleries, fruit stands, and trinket places have sprung up even more quickly than the conicals in the camps. Even an undertaker has moved in.

The telegraph offices have been expanded; real estate offices have been turned into pie counters; squalid little side rooms in rickety hotels have been raked out, sprinkled with insect powder and turned into sleeping rooms; parlors or offices for a regiment or two of special magazine writers and newspaper reporters have been provided. Doctors' offices and drug stores have been turned into newsstands.

Every place has been made a soft drink bar, for every Northerner is thirsty, and there is one of the old swinging door sawdust floor saloons of the typical West. McAllen's Mayor runs a soft drink place, and the Council is against allowing any stiffer competition on the main plaza.

In the Mexican quarters, where old Mexicans, who look as if they had been burned to brown crisps in the desert furnace, stand in the makeshift doors of shacks or look through the cracks in the boards, there are one or two of the old "buckhorn saloons." They are more museums of natural history than saloons. Stuffed rattlesnakes poise on corner shelves ready to strike, wildcats snarl and fight them upon the wall, armadillos, rolled up in balls, deft the attempt of pumas to unroll a dinner, coyotes and wolves bare their teeth at stuffed deer, parrots and Mexican canaries scream and sing in every corner. In the centre of all is a picture of Custer's last fight, for the gallant stand of the American soldiers against the Sioux on the Little Big Horn seems to be an epic throughout the Southwest in Mexican hearts as well as American.

Near by is a picture of the execution of Maximillian, and that, too, seems to have a place in Mexican hearts, for, as an old Mexican said:

"Viva La Mexicana; all gringoes get the same."

That was, perhaps, his way of saying that the Mexican national spirit flames against all foreign empire-seekers.

A Drink in Guerra's.

In all of these places, at least in Guerra's—Guerra is a cientifico in wealth and a peon in spirit—ragged Mexicans drink in the same room, sometimes along the same bar, with land-owning Mexicans, who wear black suits, fluffy black ties, and enormous black sombreros, with sometimes a red scarf covering the leather belt and the pistol holster.

A string band of guitars and mandolins, accompanied by a flute or a squeaky human voice, plays the national airs of two countries, for this is the border. The players are all old men, and some of them have been soldiers. One has only one leg. He lost the other in a battle with the Diaz forces many years ago, not by a cannon ball, but by gangrene, and he himself cut the wounded leg off while he was in the middle of the desert. There are many of these one-legged men in the Mexican quarter, some old and some young, for Mexican revolutions have been many and some have been recent. But they do not beg. There are no Mexican beggars, at least none in McAllen. Some are barbers, some are musicians, and some just exist, as it seems only Mexicans can exist, on nothing.

A wrinkled old Indian sits immobile on a barrel in Guerra's place. Sometimes he moves only to wipe a glass, but never to get out of the way. He is the old civilization, looking but seeing nothing, thinking but thinking nothing, eyes peering only into the past. These places are the centre of the Mexican quarters, for its men all gather there and celebrate, for the most part silently, the coming of the "gringo" soldier, for he brings safety. They celebrate silently for they fear the "gringo."

Here and there is a Mexican store run by men with long black mustaches and corduroy breeches and dirty shirts. They sell Mexican drawn work and embroidery made in New Jersey and Mexican pottery made in Ohio, and the Mexicans call them bandits, American bandits. Then there are the shacks, wooden shacks, and straw shacks, adobe shacks, and log shacks, shacks with windows and shacks with square holes, shacks with doors and shacks with entrances, shacks with narrow cracks and shacks with wide cracks, but all shacks.

Brown women with wrinkled faces, with long, stringy, greasy black hair reaching to the waist, and with perhaps a winning "muchacho" or two clinging to them, leer at the passersby through openings in the wall. Here and there a pretty señorita with a scarlet mantilla peeps shyly through a crack at the passing olive drab, but persistently refuses to flirt.

Naked Brown Children.

Old men with straw sombreros sit on the ground near the houses, winding horsehair into ropes or rawhide into riatas. Naked brown children splash and paddle in puddles left by the rain, caking their heads with mud and diving like ducklings. They run out to greet the soldiers, thrusting out muddy paws to shake hands and crying, "Hello, General!" They whimper if the guardsmen do not shake hands and do not reply "Buenos dios, muchacho!" for the militiamen are learning Spanish. Soldiers in olive drab, rangers with wide hats and six-shooters, Mexicans with isolated whiskers, jostle along the narrow sidewalks of the short business street. Here and there a young girl in a white dress dodges through the pack of men.

Scores of jitney automobiles "for hire" stick their noses against the curbs and wait for passengers, while ranchers in wagons, Mexicans with ox teams, automobiles and motor cycles from the military headquarters, rangers and officers on horseback, stream through the muddy streets.

Officers and civilians crowd the hotel porches. Hundred Mexican boys, with bootblack boxes on their backs, run around barelegged and wearing only a pair of trousers and a shirt. Their cries of "Shine! Shine!" cover their English vocabulary, or at least as much as they are willing to use. They refuse pennies and shiny nickels as payment, nor will they take a dollar bill, because they say it is no better than paper. Whenever a soldier cries to them "Viva Carranza," they shake their heads and cry, "No, no!" When they hear "Viva Villa!" they cry, "Si, si, Señor, viva Villa, viva Mexicano, viva Americano, viva Señor!"

Just beyond the business section is Palm Avenue, the Riverside Drive of McAllen. On its left is the park, hedged with palms, where they have weekly band concerts, nearby is the "zoo," where a dozen brush deer that would excite envy in "Bill" Snyder, run around when the sun goes down. Palms almost hide the little cottages where the Americans of the town live. During the night, when the moon is full and a cool Texas breeze is stirring the stiff leaves, these plants look like great peacocks tails fluttering and spreading.

This is McAllen, military metropolis now, that the residents hope to build into a financial metropolis, with a Wall Street and a Stock Exchange, with an opera in place of the "movies," and all the other comforts of home, if the soldiers stay long enough.

69TH DENIES IT FASTED.

Calls Report of Going 36 Hours Without Food Unjust.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—The non-commissioned officers and men of the Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, in a letter to The Associated Press here today, denied dispatches from Cleveland that prior to their arrival there they had been without food for thirty-six hours.

"Our commissary department, under the command of Lieutenant Reidy," the letter stated, "had labored both day and night in a cramped, overheated box car to take care of the feeding of nearly 700 men, 300 of whom belonged to other units accompanying us—the Fourteenth and Twentieth New York Infantry of Brooklyn and the First Cavalry of Utica, N. Y.

"It is unjust, to say the least, to Lieutenant Reidy and his command to have such a report given credence. We desire to state that our meals are being served to us regularly, and in a sufficient quantity to satisfy our appetites."

MUSCATINE, Iowa, July 15.—Angered by the failure of the War Department to provide sleeping coaches for the men, regimental officers of the Thirty-second Michigan Infantry, which stopped here for two hours today, announced their intention of pitching tents unless sleeping cars are obtained. Lieut. Col. Wesley said the men had absolutely refused to continue the trip to the border in day coaches.

J. Craig Healy of Grand Rapids, Mich., a Mess Sergeant, suffered a broken leg when he fell in alighting from a coach.

TROOPS HOLD UP A TROLLEY.

Ten-Cent Fare Causes Arrest in the Sixty-ninth at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT TROOP TRAIN, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 15.—All day today the train was rushed through Missouri, and at 6 o'clock it pulled into Little Rock on its way to Pharr, Texas, which it is hoped will be reached in two more days. The men were happy, for every time a stop was made today for ice and water there were recreations.

The first halt came at Poplar Bluff, Mo., for an hour. The men were told they might alight and stretch for the time, and not a man was missing when the time came for the train to start. Later this afternoon, at a point seventy-five miles north of Little Rock, the men were told they might take a swim in the White River. The spot chosen, though it looked very well from the train, was discovered to be a mud hole, but the lure of the water in the intense heat was too strong and men and officers remained on the slippery clay and mud river bank for more than an hour under the broiling sun.

One man who swam to the middle of the river, about 150 yards wide at the Missouri Pacific bridge, was nearly drowned after he found that his wind had gone back on him. Under him was thirty feet of water. His cries for help summoned two members of the guard patrolling the shore in a small rowboat found tied to a tree by the bank. They got him safely ashore.

At Poplar Bluff this morning the parish priest, Father A. G. Adrain, sought out Father Duffy and offered to lend any assistance he could. Two long tables were discovered in the officers mess car at luncheon time and both were marked "Compliments of A. G. Adrain." The priest was not wearing clerical garments, but because of the heat had taken to a Palm Beach suit. Most of his congregation were at the station when the train pulled in.

After the 600 men had been rounded up in East St. Louis, it was found that six had been arrested for disobeying the orders of a guard. Seven members of the Sixty-ninth had boarded a car in East St. Louis to go to St. Louis. They found that, though the distance was but slightly more than a mile, a ten-cent fare was exacted. One of the men refused to pay the conductor more than 5 cents, and the others, accustomed to elevated and subway railroads in New York, supported their comrade. The conductor, himself a genial Irishman, ordered them off the car. They went agreeably enough, but reinforced by fifty of their regiment who were making for the city on foot, they occupied the track against all comers and would not let the car proceed.

One of them, who acted as spokesman, explained to the conductor that he was a conductor at home himself, and that as such he would not stand a ten-cent fare for a mile ride. Some one telephoned for police reserves, but before they arrived the provost guard appeared, and the men were marched back to their cars. The six men who were arrested were tried in summary court by the Colonel this morning, and were reprimanded.

Assisting the cooks in the officers' mess is a private of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who got lost at a stop when his regiment left for the border. He was taken on this train at Bellevue, Ohio. Two waiters from Shanley's Forty-third Street Restaurant, members of the regiment, are also in attendance at the officers' mess.

Captain Rupert Hughes of Company H, when not in his company's car, has been found busy filling out contracts for short stories.

"I have had little time for this," he said today. "All last week, for instance, I had to make out muster rolls and do a lot of other routine work."

A school for non-commissioned officers was organized this morning. The junior officers were placed in charge of the sanitation of the cars, and took exercises in this art under Major Maguire. Three miles north of Newport, Ark., Private Brennan of Company B fell off the train. He had been standing on a platform when the train suddenly took a curve. His injuries were slight.

Wood Reports on Conley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Department today received from Major Gen. Leonard Wood a full report on the cases of Colonel Louis D. Conley and Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, who have been found physically disqualified for duty in the field. The report was made by General Wood in response to instructions from the Secretary of War, and was sent to Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff. General Scott declined to make the report public or to state the nature of its contents.

ENGINEERS GET PULLMANS.

Men of the 22d Cheer Change on Way to Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD TRAIN OF FIRST BATTALION, TWENTY-SECOND CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FORT MADISON, Iowa, July 15.—"Three cheers and hip, hip, hurrah for the Santa Fé Railroad!" was the shout at Nemo, Ill., this morning, when the whole train was equipped with Pullman cars. The old, rickety day coaches were abandoned without a sigh, and the troops sped over the gravel roadbed of the Santa Fé at forty-five miles an hour, headed for the Mississippi River and a long needed and much desired bath.

Just outside this city the train was held up for six hours to water the stock, and during this stretch of leisure the 365 men and four dogs aboard immersed themselves in "The Father of Waters." The next stop on the schedule is Kansas City, which should be reached by midnight.

No casualties have been reported thus far, but a youthful conflagration was nipped at the start yesterday in a washroom of a day coach and the temporary excitement faded away to the long sleep of the Illinois plains once more. A gas fixture broke off near the ceiling and the gas became ignited in some unknown manner. A liberal application of sand and water put out the fire.

The officers' Pullman groaned and struggled under added weight as it pulled out of Tipton, Ind., yesterday. Lieutenant Davis of Company A wired ahead to relatives that the troop train was coming, with the result that on its arrival a motor car was found loaded to overflowing with oranges, bananas, peaches, grapefruit, and nice sandwiches, and almost everything else edible that could be got together in Indiana on four hours' notice. The Pullman car did not do all the groaning, however, as the sight of the delicacies led some of the officers to stow aboard more than they could conveniently contain. Lieutenant Goldstein of the Medical Corps was doing emergency service for many hours.

A small incident, unimportant in itself, threatened to mar the harmony of the whole proceedings at supper last night. The men swallowed their canned corn beef with equanimity, if not with pleasure, but the unfortunates who took the first deep "swig" of the coffee emitted roars upon roars of disapproval. The cook had used salt instead of sugar in the concoction.

Just when the men were getting accustomed to the day coaches the railroad officials took them away and the troops today were gazing wonderingly at the spotless linen being spread upon their couches by the Pullman porters. Some of the men have such a respect for a clean sheet now that they will probably stand up all night.

Reports of other troop trains passing through these Western towns are plentiful, but this is the first complete military unit headed for the border. From Major Frederick N. Whitley, commanding, to the last rookie in the regiment, from the big combat wagon's drum to the ammunition for the side arms, every part and parcel of the outfit is ready to be run right into action.

The Santa Fé Railroad officials have gained the admiration and approbation of every man on the train.

"You boys must be in a hurry, so I guess I'll wheel her along," said the engineer as he hooked up at Nemo, Ill.

"Righto!" was the cheery answer. "Run us right out on the battle line and dump us off on the busy side. We're ready."

And they are.

PUZZLED ABOUT COL. JANNICKY.

Second Order Calling Him to New York Stirs the 47th.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 15.—There was a buzz of comment among the officers and men of the Forty-seventh Regiment of the National Guard at the State Camp here tonight when it became known that Colonel Ernest Ellsworth Jannicky of the regiment had been ordered for the second time in a week to return to the armory in Brooklyn. The Forty-seventh Regiment has had many experiences since it mobilized for duty on the Mexican border, but none caused more conjecture and discussion than the development of tonight.

Colonel Jannicky has been in command of the Forty-seventh Regiment since 1914, when he succeeded Colonel Henry C. Bartman, and had been attached to the regiment for many years before that. He was first ordered to return to the armory in Brooklyn on last Sunday, when he was told by Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury that he was needed at the armory to straighten out matters in connection with the equipment that had been left behind. The understanding at that time was that after the Colonel had completed his labors at the armory he was to report at Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building for instructions.

The order for his return, given at a time when the Forty-seventh expected to entrain for the South momentarily, caused many to doubt if he would be able to rejoin his regiment in time to accompany it, and it was thought by many that Major Albert Daniel Ecke, next in command, would be in charge on the trip to the border.

There was some surprise, therefore, when, on last Thursday, Colonel Jannicky returned to the State Camp and superseded Major Ecke as commander of the regiment. It was generally supposed, however, that he had finished his work with the equipment sooner than had been expected.

PRIVATE ARRESTED AT CAMP.

Flusing Post Office Man Brought Here—Charge Not Disclosed.

CAMP WHITMAN, N. Y., July 15.—Edward J. Slavin, a private of Company I, Tenth Regiment, New York National Guard, was arrested here tonight by a United States Marshal, who came here with a warrant. The charge against Slavin, who is said to have been employed in the Post Office at Flushing, N. Y., was not disclosed. The prisoner was taken to New York.

Postmaster A. J. Kennedy of Flushing said last night that he had summoned Government Inspectors to examine the books kept by Slavin, who had been a trusted employe of the Post Office there. Mr. Kennedy asserted, however, he did not know a warrant had been issued for Slavin. He said the matter was in the hands of the Federal authorities and declined to make any further statement.

SEEK CAUSE OF ARSENAL FIRE.

Eagan Can't Find 200 Boxes of Calcium Stored There.

An investigation to determine the origin of the fire Friday night which caused the death of one man, injured six other persons, and partially destroyed the State arsenal of the National Guard at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, was begun yesterday, but at the end of the day the cause of the blaze was still undetermined. At the headquarters of the National Guard Division in the Municipal Building, some of the staff officers were inclined to put the blame on defective electric wire insulation.

During the day Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department, visited the arsenal and made a careful inspection, but was unable to discover the 200 packages of calcium which it was reported Friday night had been stored in the arsenal. He also inspected several boxes of ammunition, which had not been exploded, although the boxes were badly burned.

The officers who worked in the arsenal have already begun to move their possessions into division headquarters in the Municipal Building. Among those who appeared at the Municipal Building yesterday were Colonel Oliver B. Bridgman, Surgeon John L. Macumber, and Major William A. Niver. The whole staff, clerks, stenographers, and all are expected to continue the work of supplying the division from offices in the Municipal Building.

CARES FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILY.

Business Man Will Support a Mother and Eight Children.

One of the most needy families to apply for aid to the Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory was provided for yesterday when a prominent business man promised to care for one family.

The family he will care for consists of a mother and eight children, all under 12, the youngest a new-born baby. The husband was a chauffeur before mobilization. It has not been possible to locate the husband's employers, who cannot be found under the name given by the wife. An application is to be made for the discharge of the husband.

If arrangements can be made another family will be supported

NEW JERSEY MOOSE TURN DOWN HUGHES

State Committee Repudiates National Committee Indorsement of G. O. P. Nominee.

HOPKINS FLAYS ROOSEVELT

Everett Colby Says Rank and File of Progressives Will Back Republican Candidate.

The New Jersey Bull Moose battled for four hours yesterday afternoon over the question of whether Charles E. Hughes should be indorsed as a candidate for President, and then ended by repudiating the action of the Progressive National Committee in committing the party to the support of the Republican nominee.

The fight occurred at a meeting of the Progressive State Committee held at the Washington Restaurant in Newark. The final vote on a resolution boiling the National Committee action at the meeting held in Chicago on June 20 stood 7 to 5 with nine absentees. Before the vote was taken, J. A. H. Hopkins of Morristown, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee of New Jersey, had ruled that proxies could not be voted. It was really Mr. Hopkins himself, though he wielded the gavel at the meeting, who led the fight against any indorsement of Mr. Hughes.

A number of Progressive leaders from various sections of the State were present and joined in the wordy scuffle which preceded the final vote. There were about fifty persons in attendance, and a majority of these spoke one or more times during the debate, which was marked by bitterness and acrimony, and bristled with denunciation and personal attacks. At times the meeting was in a turmoil, and in the closing moments those in attendance split up in groups, each involved in loud argument and together creating a din which made it impossible for speakers recognized by the chair to make themselves heard.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the reading by Chairman Hopkins of a letter he had written Colonel Roosevelt, and in which he had rehearsed some private conversations he had with the Colonel after his withdrawal as Progressive Presidential nominee, following his nomination by the Progressive National Convention. In this conversation Colonel Roosevelt was quoted by Mr. Hopkins as suggesting that "perhaps, after all, he [Mr. Hughes] will turn out to be another gold brick."

Hopkins Reads His Letter.

Here is the portion of the Hopkins letter which deals with this conversation and some matter that follows:

> You will recollect your stating to me that in the early part of the year you refused to go on record as saying that you would decline the Progressive nomination if Mr. Hughes were nominated by the Republicans, because you felt this would in effect be a demand for his nomination, and while you had inadvertently "sold the party a gold brick once you did not wish to run the risk of doing it again." You also told me that you were very much discouraged over the general situation, but that you intended to back Mr. Hughes, because you felt he was "a little, and perhaps some, better than Mr. Wilson." You clearly emphasized the fact that, in view of your criticisms of Mr. Wilson, this statement was not a very strong one, and you added the comment that "perhaps after all he will turn out to be another gold brick." At the time you made these remarks to me the draft of your letter, which you afterward sent to our National Committee, was lying on the table before you, and I must confess that I cannot (though I would like very much to do so) reconcile the strong commendation of Mr. Hughes contained in your letter with the above remarks. Furthermore, you will recollect saying to me that the Republican organization at present was not only unspeakably rotten, but much worse even than it was in 1912, and I told you that, being of the same opinion, I could not possibly see my way clear to advocating Mr. Hughes's election, which would put these men back in power. Since that time it has been repeatedly stated in the papers that the Progressives were turning boldly to Mr. Hughes's support. These statements, as you know, and as the Executive Committee knows, and as is shown by the actions of the several State organizations, are absolutely untrue.
>
> What action the Progressives will take individually, provided, of course, they have no ticket of their own, is an open question, but there has certainly been nothing to indicate that, as a whole, they are anxious to see Mr. Hughes elected, or that they wish to return to power the "burglars" of 1912.

Before reading his letter Chairman Hopkins told the meeting some inside history of the Chicago convention. He said he had been assured by members of the National Executive Committee that no matter what the Republicans might do there would be a ticket in the field with Colonel Roosevelt at the head of it. This statement was disputed by some of the Progressives present, who had been with Mr. Hopkins on the occasion when he declared these promises were made.

Passing over to the days following the convention Mr. Hopkins told of talks with Colonel Roosevelt, in which the Colonel had characterized as "a crime" any statement to the effect that he would run, even if Mr. Hughes was nominated by the Republicans.

Irving K. Taylor, Progressive National Committeeman from New Jersey, at this point arose and said that everything Chairman Hopkins had said regarding promises made by the Executive Committee that Colonel Roosevelt would run under any circumstances was "misleading."

Colby Leads for Hughes.

"I was there and I certainly heard no promises made on behalf of the Executive Committee," said Mr. Taylor.

Everett Colby of New Idea fame, who is reckoned New Jersey's original Progressive, and who later in the meeting led the fight for indorsement of Mr. Hughes, jumped to his feet.

"I resent this attack on George W. Perkins," he shouted. "I was with him at Chicago, and I know that he worked himself sick in the interest of your candidate. This attack on him is absolutely without justification. Everything was done openly and in absolutely good faith."

There was some handclapping and some hissing at this. Chairman Hopkins banged the table with his gavel:

"I certainly shall denounce the men who sold us out at Chicago and betrayed every sacred impulse and principle of our party," he retorted.

National Committeeman Taylor then took the floor. He quoted a headline from a Newark paper: "I. K. Taylor Broke Faith at Chicago."

"I'd like to get into a twenty-four-foot ring with any one who says to my face that I. K. Taylor broke faith. Irving K. Taylor never broke faith with any man in all his life," he shouted.

William B. Conkling of Blairstown, a member of the State Committee, then presented a resolution with many preambles, in which the action of the National Committee was repudiated as illegal, not within its authority, and not in accord with the prevailing sentiment among the New Jersey Progressives.

Mr. Colby offered a substitute resolution indorsing Hughes and the action of the National Progressive Committee.

"I think what the National Committee did was not only the honorable, but the practical thing to do," he said. "I cannot ask you to feel toward Hughes as I do because you do not know him as I know him. If you did you would be standing on your chairs cheering him. I am surprised that you cannot realize that we won a great victory at Chicago."

Calls Colby "Preposterous."

Frank A. Pattison, an influential member of the Bull Moose organization, said that Mr. Colby's proposition was "preposterous."

"If we indorse the action of our National Committee we will indorse the action of the Republican Party which our peerless leader within a month has pronounced more rotten in 1916 than in 1912," he said. Are we going to put our necks into the collar again? I am against indorsing any one but a Progressive for national office."

Richard M. Bouton of Hudson County said that inasmuch as Roosevelt had urged the Progressives to vote for Hughes they ought to do so, and was launching upon a eulogy of the Republican nominee when Chairman Hopkins sternly called a halt and said he would rule against any discussion on the merits of candidates.

National Committeeman Taylor called attention to the fact that the Bull Moose organizations of thirty-three States had voted at Chicago to indorse Hughes. William J. Smith of West Orange said that at the most representative Progressive meeting ever held in the State the Progressives had voted to go to Chicago with a view of getting together with the Republicans on a candidate, if a proper candidate could be found.

Samuel Levine of Essex County, who said he was a Socialist before he became a Progressive and declared his intention to revert to Socialism if Hughes was indorsed, said: "Are we going to get together with the men we denounced as thieves and burglars in 1912? It would be like the getting together of a cat and a mouse, and the Progressive Party would not be the cat."

Colonel J. W. Howard of Newark, son of the late General O. O. Howard of civil war fame, moved to modify the language of the Colby resolution so that it would indorse Hughes as a man and not as the candidate of the Republican Party. Mr. Colby said he would accept the amendment.

"Weasel words," shouted one of the Progressives present, paraphrasing the Colonel.

George M. Wimer, State Committeeman representing Burlington County, moved that the Colby resolution be tabled.

Before the motion was acted upon Chairman Hopkins said that only State Committee members would be permitted to vote.

"Then," said Colby, "I withdraw my resolution rather than to have it submitted to two or three men with their pockets full of proxies."

Colby Resolution Beaten.

There was a cry of protest by those opposed to the Colby program at this. Chairman Hopkins, who had four proxies in his inside pocket, joined in the protest. Colby countered by moving that the Conkling resolution be tabled. Then he remembered that he was not a member of the committee and for that reason could not make the motion. George S. McCarty of Woodbury, who is a member, renewed the motion, which was seconded, put to the meeting and lost by a vote of 7 to 5. There were nine absentees.

Committeeman Wimer then moved the adoption of the Conkling resolution, and the fight was renewed.

The opening shot was fired by Committeeman P. H. Loftus from Monmouth County, who professed profound faith in the integrity of the National Committee and the wisdom of its action in Chicago.

"Some one has said that Colonel Roosevelt, if he never intended to run on a third ticket, should have so declared in advance," said Mr. Loftus.

"He should, he should," shouted several voices.

"We went into this fight primarily for the purpose of beating the present Administration, which permits our people to be murdered in Mexico, and the only way we could accomplish that purpose was by supporting Hughes, who stands on a platform embodying our own views on Americanism and preparedness," said Herbert A. Drake of Camden County.

"The Republicans stole our thunder!" shouted one Bull Moose.

"What of it?" Colonel Drake came back. "It was not copyrighted. It's so much the more reason why we should support their nominee."

Mr. Colby urged Mr. Conkling to withdraw his resolution, as he had withdrawn his own. "That's better than to cause bad blood among Progressives by passing it," he said.

Colonel Howard cried loudly that if the State Committee passed the Conkling resolution the Progressives of New Jersey would meet and repudiate its action.

At this point there were loud calls for "Question." The din was such that Chairman Hopkins could not make himself heard, and when the roll was called the responses were drowned in the uproar. The vote was announced as seven to five in favor of the Conklin resolution repudiating the action of the National Committee in indorsing Hughes. There were nine absentees.

Pick Hale as Leader.

Amid turmoil the committee then adopted, 5 to 4, a resolution committing the Bull Moose of New Jersey to the national leadership of Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Vice Chairman of the National Committee. Mr. Hale of late has held lengthy conferences with Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee.

Another resolution was adopted giving Chairman Hopkins power to appoint a campaign committee for the purpose of determining whether tickets should be placed in the field or the candidates of other parties indorsed in the State and local elections this Fall.

This led to general shouts on the part of the opposition that the action was inconsistent with the Conklin resolution, which repudiated the indorsement of candidates of another party in the national election.

After the meeting Everett Colby said: "The distinction between the party itself and the machine must be borne in mind in connection with this meeting. This was the machine in action. No one is going to pay any attention to what happened here. It will have no effect on the Progressive vote. Ninety-five per cent. of the Progressives here will vote for Hughes."

COLONEL MAKES A DENIAL.

Says He Didn't Hint Hughes Might Be a "Gold Brick."

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 15.—Colonel Roosevelt was angered today at a story in a New York morning newspaper which credited him with saying in conversation that perhaps "Hughes will turn out to be another gold brick." The Colonel declared that the assertion that he made any such remark was absolutely false.

The words which aroused Roosevelt's ire were quoted in a letter that had been sent him, it was said, by J. A. H. Hopkins, the Progressive State Chairman of New Jersey. In the letter Mr. Hopkins reproaches the Colonel for having the Progressives deserted him in 1914, and recalls to his mind a conversation between them which is said to have taken place some time before the Chicago Convention.

The conversation, as given in the printed letter, reminds Colonel Roosevelt that he said that he "had sold the party a gold brick once, and didn't propose doing it again." Mr. Hughes is referred to as a possible gold brick, and as "only a little, if at all, better than Wilson."

"I have not yet received any such letter," said Colonel Roosevelt, "and I cannot comment unless I do. But if Mr. Hopkins has been correctly quoted in the papers, then I will say that his statement concerning any such conversation with me is absolutely false."

The attributes that lend so much attraction to women's dress are paramount in all the productions of this shop.

Leonard's

Makers of Distinctive Apparel for Women

24 W. 39th St. (Just West of 5th Ave.)

WILL CLOSE OUT

our regular stock of high-class apparel — not prepared Sale Merchandise—for

Women & Misses

Sizes 16 to 44

and

Stout or Extra-Size

35½ to 58 Bust,

at prices less than cost.

DRESSES Were up to 75.00

Now 8.50 to 25.00

Linen, Voile, Crepe, Pongee, Marquisette, Georgette, Taffeta, Chiffon, Crepe de Chine, Net.

COATS and SUITS Were up to 75.00

Now 14.50 to 30.00

Taffeta, Silk, Poplin, Pongee, Gabardine, Serge, Novelties.

SKIRTS and WAISTS Were up to 13.50.

Now 3.00 to 9.50

We offer you the season's best opportunity to secure your summer apparel at a saving of 50%.

PARKER ISSUES CALL TO MOOSE TO REBEL

Wants Convention in Chicago on Aug. 5 to Name Candidates.

'LED INTO THE WILDERNESS'

Vice Presidential Nominee Picks the Eagle for a New Emblem—Hughes as a Mask.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—A statement and call to "the patriotic men and women of America," to hold a new national convention of the Progressive Party in Chicago on Aug. 5 and nominate candidates for President and Vice President and continue the party's existence as a distinct political organization, was issued here tonight by John M. Parker, Vice Presidential nominee of the Progressive Convention held in Chicago last June. He urges the Progressives to "eternally bury" the Bull Moose, which he asserts "led his loyal followers into the wilderness," and to adopt in its place the American eagle as the emblem of the party.

Mr. Parker does not mention Colonel Roosevelt or any other Progressive leaders or any candidates by name. He declares, however, that the Progressives had as supposed leaders "red-blooded Americans, who promised with their 'life blood' to stay with the party to the finish," but that the party had been deserted by a large part of its officers, who could not stand the acid test. He charges the leaders for "steam-roller reasons have elected to be steam-rolled," and that the time has come when every party working for human welfare and the future of America should unite against both dominant parties. In criticising the Republican Party the statement indirectly refers to Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President as "a splendid man," selected by the Republicans "as a mask behind which they hope to again secure control of State and Nation."

Mr. Parker declares he does not want office and states his willingness to withdraw as the Progressive candidate for Vice President and labor in the ranks and on the stump to prove his loyalty to Progressive principles. His inclusion of women in the call is taken to mean that the party is to be unreservedly pledged for woman suffrage and that the women voters in the suffrage States are invited to join the Progressive Party and work for its success in the coming election.

Text of Parker's Call.

The statement follows:

"To the Patriotic Men and Women of America:

"The Progressive Party was born of a purpose, which purpose exists today for reasons now stronger than at that party's birth. It was born of Americanism, and the call for Americanism was never greater or more necessary than today.

"We had as supposed leaders 'red-blooded Americans,' who promised with their 'lifeblood' to stay with the party to the finish, but for steam-roller reasons they have elected to be steam-rolled, and in depriving us of our commissioned officers have thought an inevitable surrender must follow. This is wrong, for the rank and file of the Progressives are men who joined that party, not with the idea of political aggrandizement, but with a view of helping and of raising the prestige of the nation, as a nation, standing for fair play to everybody, favoritism to none, and on this platform we stand today before the country.

"The Progressive ship has been deserted by a large part of our officers. They could not stand the acid test. Their assurance 'never to abandon the principles to which we Progressives pledged ourselves, never to alter their solemn "contract with the people," proved empty words; a mere scrap of paper.

"The Bull Moose led his loyal followers into the wilderness—and there deserted them. Let us eternally bury their emblem, and adopt as the new emblem of the Progressive Party the national bird, the American eagle, which will always be a patriotic inspiration to look upward, and a constant reminder to be true to these sterling principles which have made America great, and brought to this country the bravest and most adventurous spirits of the Old World. These, and their descendants, are truly loyal and patriotic Americans.

"Old Parties Are Husks."

"'The old parties are husks, with no real soul within either.' The last four years have emphasized this truth. We fought for our convictions in 1912. We were right then, and are doubly right now.

"Neither star chamber nor steam roller methods are the creed of true Progressives. We fearlessly fight in the open. We have put the rights of the people above the power of the dollar. More than any party, we have worked for human welfare and public interest.

"The nation urgently needs the influence of a virile and patriotic minority party. Its power for good will be great, and true Progressives should remain loyal to their beliefs.

"The national Progressive convention delegated to the National Committee the right to fill any vacancy that might occur. This was a mandate to the National Committee with which they were in honor bound to comply.

"The work of the steam roller in 1912 caused a revolt in every State in the Union. That same steam roller, manipulated by the same able leaders, was worked in the Republican Convention of 1916, with even greater force, and the methods of these two conventions were adopted by the Progressive National Committee, as is fully shown by the various votes recorded by the proxies and members present on June 20.

"The gentleman elected as President in 1908 was a clean cut, splendid character, whose long and useful public life was unmarred by a single stain. He could not resist the power of the machine, which, being in supreme control, so stirred the anger of the nation that but two States supported the dominant political party in 1912.

"After four years we find that same party hungry for influence, office, and power, again selecting a splendid man as the mask behind which they hope to again secure control of State and nation.

Southern Vote as a Pawn.

"For fifty years, not patriotic statesmen, but political leaders have utilized the Southern vote to give them an absolute grip on national affairs, and enable the Republican party, through its political bosses, to nominate whom it pleased, controlling that party by means of hand-picked delegates from a section where there is no chance to secure a single Republican elector.

"Earnest, patriotic, and able men from every State in the Union worked to bring about a radical change from those conditions which would enable the West, and particularly the South, to handle their own problems, develop, as they would do, amazingly, and take a virile part in national life.

"The Progressive Party in its platform unanimously adopted in 1912, and unanimously reaffirmed in 1916, stated in part:

"'This country belongs to the people who inhabit it. Its resources, its business, its institutions, and its laws should be utilized, maintained, or altered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest.

"'It is time to set the public welfare in the first place.

"'Political parties exist to secure responsible government and to execute the will of the people. From these great tasks both of the old parties have turned aside.

"'The deliberate betrayal of its trust by the Republican Party, the fatal incapacity of the Democratic Party to deal with the new issues of the new time, have compelled the people to forge a new instrument of government through which to give effect to their will in laws and institutions.'

"Thousands of the best Americans no longer go to the polls. They are disgusted with politics, and leave the affairs of State and nation to the bosses, amply financed by the interests which thrive and fatten under their misrule.

"The time for careful consideration has come. We should meet the issues squarely.

True Patriotism Passing.

"The true patriotism of former days is rapidly passing away. We are beginning to be dollar blind, and instead of devoted loyalty to country now worship gold and not the God of righteousness. Early awakening and vigorous action are necessary if we wish to maintain American ideals.

"The time has come when every party working for human welfare and the future of America should unite against both the dominant parties.

"Patriotic men, actuated by the best of motives, men with red blood in their veins, men of courage and backbone and vision, should lead the fight.

"I joined the Progressive Party from a deep-seated conviction that it stood for what was best for humanity, best for my country, best for my State, and best for the people of the South. Today my views are stronger than ever that I was absolutely right.

"I did not want office then, and I do not want office now, and my appeal to the men and women of America and of every individual State, is to call another convention to meet in Chicago on Aug. 5, the fourth anniversary of the birth of the Progressive Party, nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and let me labor in the ranks and on the stump to prove my work is for the principles I believe in and not for office, elective or appointive.

"Men and women of America, the hour has come when you should loyally work for the welfare of the nation, uninfluenced and uncontrolled by the political bosses or Wall Street.

"JOHN M. PARKER."

PLAN TO GET MOOSE VOTE.

McCormick Confers on Campaign with Administration Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, conferred here all day with Democratic leaders about the plans of the campaign and the advisability of placing strong Progressives on the Democratic Campaign Committee. He went over the situation with Secretary Daniels, Postmaster General Burleson, Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department; Senator Walsh of Montana, and others.

It was agreed that every effort should be made to capture the Progressive vote and that the campaign should be conducted along vigorous, dignified lines. Most of the work will be done in the Western States, where President Wilson is admittedly strong. A great drive will be made also in New York.

If the international situation permits, President Wilson will enter the campaign in the last week of August, certainly early in September. He has told his managers, however, that he will not leave Washington until Congress adjourns and not then unless there is quiet in Mexico.

The Democrats have decided to notify the President formally of his renomination at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, in the first week in August. The time of the notification was postponed until after the date of Mr. Hughes's notification, so that President Wilson could reply to the criticism of the Administration which it is expected will be launched by the Republican nominee.

Mr. McCormick said that his trip to Chicago early this week had nothing to do with his reported move to induce the Illinois Democrats to accept Raymond Robins, radical Progressive, as a fusion candidate for Governor.

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

BROADWAY, Corner 81st St.

Stock Taking Sale

Wonderful Bargains

Tailleur Sport Suits
Balance of stock of Velour and Worsted Checks, also Novelty Materials. *Former Prices to $55.00* 10.00

65 Afternoon Dresses
Of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine or Foulard. *Former Prices to $35.00* 15.00

37 Afternoon Dresses
Of Taffeta, Georgette Crepe or Crepe de Chine. *Former Prices to $65.00* 25.00

15 Evening Gowns *Former Prices to $65.00* 25.00

Net and Lace Dresses 35.00 AND 45.00
Handsome, Individual, Exclusive. *Former Prices to $125.00*

No Alterations *No C. O. D.'s* *No Exchanges*

MRS. HUGHES TO GO ON CAMPAIGN TRIP

Nominee's "Closest Adviser" Will Help in August Cross-Continent Tour.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS BARRED

Business of Writing Speeches Forces Republican Candidate to Give Up Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 15.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, will be accompanied on his campaign trip to the Pacific Coast in August by his wife. She may attend some of the meetings at which he delivers his addresses in his fight to overthrow the Wilson Administration. Mr. Hughes has frequently referred to his wife since his nomination for President as "my closest adviser." She has taken the greatest interest in all his plans. She is thoroughly convinced that Mr. Hughes will be received with acclaim by the people throughout the trip, and she wants to be with him to help him in the fight.

On the trip Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will stop in the various towns at hotels, where arrangements for them will be made by the Republican National Committee. Except in a few instances, where there have been pressing invitations extended by close friends, they will not attend any social functions.

Mrs. Hughes has not accompanied her husband on any of his former campaign trips. When he was Governor she was too busy with household duties, but now that the children have grown up she has more time.

Invitations to deliver addresses have come pouring in. Today one batch of telegrams contained half a dozen, among them requests from William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill,") to stop off at Yellowstone Park if possible; the Republican Club of Boise, Idaho; the Grant Club of Des Moines, Iowa, and the Hughes-Fairbanks Club of Pierce County, Wash.

Mr. Hughes has had so much work to do in preparing his address of acceptance to be delivered on July 31, and his addresses for the campaign trip to the coast, that he has been forced to give up his daily golf game.

HARMON FOR THE SENATE.

And Pomerene for Bench, According to Reputed Democratic Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15.—A secret Democratic pact, dictated by President Wilson on the advice of Secretary of War Baker, is reported to decree the shelving of Senator Atlee Pomerene in favor of ex-Governor Judson Harmon, giving the Federal Judgeship left vacant by the elevation of Judge Clarke to the Supreme bench to Pomerene as a sop to his wounded feelings.

The nomination of Clarke is described as the first step in the plan. The purpose, it is said, is to get Harmon on the State ticket and Pomerene off, the former being looked upon as strong politically, and the latter as weak. Even the Cox Democrats, who have been avowed enemies of Harmon, are strongly in favor of the plan for the sake of party good.

But the success of this plan hinges on the ability of Pomerene to defeat his opponent in the primary for the Senatorial nomination, ex-Congressman John J. Lentz of Columbus. If Pomerene wins, it is pointed out, he can withdraw, leaving the Democratic Committee to fill the vacancy. The name of Harmon would then be substituted.

BROADWAY SEES A FIRE.

Many Thousands Gather When Small Blaze Is Discovered.

A crowd that numbered thousands gathered on Broadway in almost no time a little before 9 o'clock last night to watch the fire department extinguish a small blaze in the entrance to the Hotel Lenox, 149 West Forty-fourth Street. The police had difficulty in clearing a way for the Fire Department.

The fire was in a small room on the east side of the doorway occupied temporarily by the Flower Basket Company. The blaze was extinguished in a few minutes. The damage was slight. The cause of the fire was not determined.

July and August Closed All Day Saturdays

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops

Every shop is conducted as a separate store, with specialists in attendance.

Summer Sport Skirts

For Women and Misses

Pique or Gabardine Skirts
Of white pique or cotton gabardine, new flare models, with slash or set-in pockets. *Special* 3.75

White Gabardine Skirts
Open-front sport model of superior quality white cotton gabardine, large patch pockets, wide crushed belt. *Special* 5.75

Wool Jersey Sport Skirts
In amber, gold, green, Copen or rose, gathered back, two patch pockets, crushed belt. *Special* 6.75

Women's Travel Coats

New Models at Special Prices

Velour Duvetyne Coats
Belted or flare models in gold, ruby, brick, plum, green, beaver or taupe; silk lined. *Special* 29.50

Suede Duvetyne Coats
Lanvin slip-on model, in orchid, rose, ruby, plum, brown, green or navy, lined with white silk and white serge or silk to match. *Special* 39.50

Women's Vicuna Coats
New strap belted flare model in beige or new tan color; deep yoke back and front, adjustable soft roll collar, mannish slit pockets, silk lined. *Special* 39.50

Summer Gowns

For Women, at Special Prices

French Net Gowns
Of white or cream net, embroidered or combined with white or colored organdie. *Special* 18.50

Beaded Georgette Gowns
Women's dressy models, in white or flesh Georgette Crepe made over silk; elaborately beaded. *Special* 29.50

Bathing Dresses

For Women and Misses

Silk Bathing Dresses
In black or navy silk, collar, revers and cuffs of white pique; detachable belt. *Special* 5.00

Hand-Smocked Bathing Dresses
Open front model of black or navy wool Jersey, collar of white silk or wool Jersey, patch pockets, long sash. *Special* 7.95

Will Close Out Monday

45 Women's Afternoon Gowns

Only one or two of a kind

Dressy models of taffeta, Georgette crepe, foulard or crepe de chine, beaded or embroidered and trimmed with fine laces.
Heretofore 25.00 *$39.50 to $59.50*

New Misses' Model

Wool Jersey Sport Suits

For Misses, 14 to 20 years

New long belted coat; skirt with shirred top, pockets and detachable belt; of superior quality wool Jersey, in rose, Copen, white, purple or gold.
Special 19.75

Monday at Special Prices

Women's Summer Dresses

Of plain, figured or embroidered French voile, in white or colors.
6.95 9.75 14.50

Just Received on S. S. Rochambeau

French Hand-Made Waists

Of sheer batiste or handkerchief linen, hand emb'd, hand drawn or double-pleated frill models.
7.50 9.75 13.75

Will Close Out Monday

Women's Low Shoes

Pumps and Colonial Ties

All this season's styles, of imported colored kidskin, mostly hand turned soles.
4.50
Heretofore $6.00 to $8.50

Will Close Out Monday

Paris Boudoir Gowns

Late Paris Models, one of a color

For Women—Of brocaded silk, crepe de chine, moire, satin, chiffon or lace.
10.00
Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50

Special Sales Monday

Novelty Clox Silk Hose

For Women and Misses

Pure thread silk hose, in white with black, emerald or King's blue emb'd clox. Also black or navy with white clox. 3 pair for $2.75. *Heretofore $1.25* .95

Six Button Slip-on Gloves

For Women and Misses

Of pure silk, in white, black, gold, silver or gray. *Special* .90

Women's Summer Underwear

Swiss Ribbed Combinations
Of light weight cotton, lace or tight knee; regular or extra sizes. *Special* .45

Fine Ribbed Envelope Chemises
Of light weight cotton. *Special* .65

Glove Silk Vests
In pink or white, hem bodice top, ribbon shoulder straps. *Special* 1.45

Glove Silk Bloomers
In black, white or pink, reinforced. *Special* 1.85

Summer Sport Hats

For Women and Misses

Of peanut straw, Wenchow straw, felt faced with straw and tucked silk and straw, in white or colors, grosgrain ribbon trimmed. *Special* 2.95

White Sateen Petticoats

Shadow proof paneled front, full flare skirt, embroidered scalloped edge. *Special* 1.45

White Silk Petticoats

White Habutai silk, panel front and back, shadow proof deep flounce, scalloped ruffles. *Special* 2.95

Women's Paris-Made Nightgowns

Of fine Nainsook, hand made, lace trimmed, hand embroidered. *Heretofore $3.95* 2.95

Women's Paris-Made Chemises

Envelope or straight models, of sheer nainsook, hand emb'd or hand scalloped, lace trimmed. *Special* 1.95

HUMAN BONE FOUND IN SHARK'S STOMACH

Piece Thought to be Part of a Boy's Shin Taken from Large Fish Caught Near City.

MORE MAN-EATERS HOOKED

Shark Overturns Boat and Leaves a Tooth in the Hull—Matawan Victims Buried.

A big haul of sharks was made yesterday by fishers along the Jersey coast near localities where man-eaters have made four victims, and in other waters near New York. Sharks were again and again reported yesterday in Matawan Creek, where two bathers were killed on Wednesday, but none was caught, although hundreds of hunters assembled and fired much ammunition into spots where they were believed to be hiding.

J. M. Schliesser, a taxidermist of 20 East 132d Street, who caught a shark seven and a half feet long off Sea Bright, N. J., on Friday after starting on a shark-hunting expedition in a motor boat off Matawan Creek, yesterday exhibited two bones, one eleven inches long and the other a small fragment, which he said had been found in the shark's stomach. Mr. Schliesser, who has been told by physicians that the long bone appears to be the shinbone of a boy, has put it into alcohol, and will get the opinion of expert anatomists on the character of the bone. He is stuffing the shark, which is a "blue" one with four rows of teeth.

Hundreds went to Matawan yesterday and worked as eagerly as if gold had been reported found in the stream. There were plenty of cries of "Shark!" to keep up the excitement, although many of the old fishermen now believe that the shark or sharks in the stream on Wednesday have escaped, in spite of the nets, to Raritan Bay.

A shark six feet two inches long was caught yesterday afternoon in Prince's Bay, S. I., which is opposite the mouth of the Matawan Creek, and seven miles distant. Peter Dresse and Frank Cochrane, employes of the Mount Loretta Mission, several days ago baited a bale hook with horse meat and lowered it by a chain from a buoy which they anchored 100 feet off shore in Prince's Bay. Yesterday afternoon they saw the buoy bobbing, and rowed out to it. They tried to haul the chain into the rowboat, but it was jerked out of their hands by the fish they had hooked. They returned to shore and came out later with a motorboat and several men, who lifted the chain aboard and headed the motorboat shoreward. When they reached shallow water a shark appeared at the end of the chain, fighting furiously. He was dragged alongside of the boat, stunned with an oar, and then landed.

Paul Tarnow, the fisher who caught a big shark on Thursday near the mouth of Matawan Creek, brought another ashore yesterday, which measured slightly over nine feet in length. They closed the net over it, enmeshing it so that it could not tear itself loose, and brought it to shore alive at Atlantic Highlands. It is now enclosed in a net near the shore.

Large sharks, which have been taken alive and placed in confinement in the New York Aquarium, have died in a day or two, and none has ever long survived with its liberty curtailed. A number of fishers were out yesterday near the junction of the East River and Long Island Sound, where hundreds of sharks were reported by E. W. Jewett, Jr., of Mt. Vernon, who caught a shark seven and a half feet long after a hard fight.

Many bathers near Larchmont, N. Y., went ashore hastily yesterday when Ernest Davidson of Larchmont and John Erickson of Halstead Manor, Mamaroneck, put into shore with a story that their boat had been surrounded by big sharks while they were fishing for blackfish.

Shouts from passengers on a steamboat of the Merchants' Steamboat Line frightened bathers off the beach on the south side of the North Shrewsbury River at Oceanic, N. J. The men and women on the boat yelled "shark" when they saw a big fin rise out of the water near the boat, which was about 150 feet from shore. Before the excitement was over scores of men with rifles, clubs, and axes went out in rowboats and motor boats trailing fish on the surface of the water for bait, but no shark was caught although several were reported to have been seen.

According to George White, a fisherman of Sea Bright, a large gray shark struck his boat and overturned it a short distance from Sea Bright on Thursday afternoon. White and two others who were in the boat say they whipped up the water by kicking and splashing and kept the shark at a distance while they sought to right the boat, but that the shark stayed close at hand and advanced whenever they slackened their efforts. Finally they righted the boat and returned to shore. There Captain Nelson Lockwood of Galilee found a shark's tooth in a plank of the boat and extracted it.

The funerals of Lester Stilwell, the twelve-year-old boy, and of Stanley Fisher, 24 years old, who were killed by sharks at Matawan on Wednesday, took place at Matawan yesterday. One of the pallbearers at the Stilwell funeral was John O'Hara, a school companion, who was swimming at the same time and was struck by the fin of the man-eater. Three hundred persons attended the funeral of Stanley Fisher, who was one of the most popular young men in Matawan.

Dr. H. S. Cooley of Keyport, who attended John D. Dunn, whose leg was torn by a shark near Matawan on Wednesday, and Dr. G. G. Reynolds, who attended Stanley Fisher, have been asked by the American Museum of Natural History and District Superintendent John S. Cole of the Life Guard, to write descriptions of the wounds they found on the two patients and their conclusions as to the cause. The statements, which go to the American Museum of Natural History, together with the investigations of Assistant Curator John T. Nichols, will be part of the scientific records proving that sharks sometimes attack humans.

The four recent killings by sharks in waters near New York will probably be the best documented cases of shark attacks in temperate waters in all the scientific data on sharks, as the evidence which previously existed was not sufficient to convince some stubborn savants that sharks were dangerous to man.

Supt. Cole said yesterday that the crews of the Coast Guard stations were short because of many leaves of absence and that it would not be possible at present to send out Government shark-hunting expeditions, which were promised after the Cabinet meeting on Friday.

Robert W. Dowling, the nineteen-year-old son of Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company, said yesterday at Spring Lake that he is going to defy sharks on July 20 by swimming from the Battery to Sandy Hook and return, with a motorboat containing riflemen as an escort. Young Dowling swam entirely around Manhattan Island, a distance of thirty-five miles, in thirteen hours and forty-five minutes, on Sept. 5 of last year.

CALL POLICEMAN BRUTAL.

Persons Who Saw Rosenfeld Arrested Say Bluecoat Clubbed Him.

While attempting to interrupt a dispute between Samuel Rosenfeld, a real estate agent of 851 Caldwell Avenue, and a negro porter near the Bleecker Street subway station yesterday Policeman Arthur Downs of Traffic Squad B aroused the resentment of several persons, who complained against the manner in which he handled Rosenfeld. One of them, Solomon Schwartz, went to the Mercer Street Station and there alleged that Downs had used his club on the real estate man without provocation.

The policeman maintained, however, that Rosenfeld was very troublesome and insisted upon quarreling with the porter and obstructing traffic. He urged him to move on, but, according to his story, Rosenfeld refused to obey and continued to cause a disturbance.

NICKEL PLATE REORGANIZED

J. J. Bernet, Road's New President, Was Once a Blacksmith.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—The Nickel Plate Railroad was reorganized by its new owners, O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, here today. President W. H. Canniff resigned and J. J. Bernet, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, was elected to succeed him.

Mr. Bernet is 48 years old. He was born at Brant, Erie County, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1868. After acquiring a grammar school education in Buffalo, he became an office boy in an insurance office. For five years he worked as a blacksmith at Farnham, N. Y. He practiced telegraphy and entered the service of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway as a telegraph operator in 1889. His rise in the railroad world followed rapidly.

Mr. Bernet will assume his new duties Monday. In his private car here today he said:

"The road will pursue a policy of expansion. My first duties will be to make a complete inspection of the road and its equipment."

DROP BOUE SOEURS SUIT.

Women Who Smuggled Gowns Effect a Compromise.

On the recommendation of United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, Judge Learned Hand, in the Federal District Court, discontinued yesterday the civil suit brought by the customs authorities at this port against the Baroness Jeanne D'Etreillis and her sister, Mme. Sylvie Montegut, to recover the duty on goods alleged to have been irregularly imported. The defendants in the suit comprise the firm of Boue Soeurs, modistes, at 13 West Fifty-sixth Street. The action was discontinued because of a compromise effected with the Treasury Department in Washington.

The defendants on Dec. 21 last pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with having smuggled a number of model gowns and other finery into this country from their main establishment in Paris, France.

Judge Julius M. Mayer fined the Baroness and her sister $2,500 each. After the payment of the fines Assistant United States District Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen instituted the civil suit.

SHIELD DEPENDENT MOTHER

Justices Hold Son's Widow Can't Bar Her from Compensation.

In answering a question submitted by the State Industrial Commission the Appellate Division, Third Department, replied that an award of compensation might be made to a dependent mother even if the widow of the deceased workman had elected to sue for damages. The court held that when the compensation awarded was less than two-thirds of the average wages of the deceased a dependent parent might receive 15 per cent. of such wages during dependency, providing the total award did not exceed two-thirds of the wages.

The dependent mother in the case was Mary Cahill, whose son, John, was employed by the Terry & Tench Company. The insurance carrier was the Travelers Insurance Company. The opinion said:

"In this case the dependent mother has no remedy against the third party, (the defendant in the suit for damages,) and can in no event be benefited by the action instituted by the widow. She has no choice of remedies, she has no opportunity for an election, she has no redress for any grievance against any party except under subdivision 4 of section 16 of the workmen's compensation law.

"When the statute provides that the person electing to take compensation shall assign his cause against a third party it means a person who has a right of election and who has something which he can assign."

WHITRIDGE SAILS TO SEE SON

Won't Forego Visit to British Officer Despite Strike Threat.

Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the American Liner Philadelphia to join his family at Pitlochry, Scotland. He expects to remain abroad until October.

He did not seem perturbed when a TIMES reporter suggested that two of his street railway lines in Westchester might be tied up by a strike. "I have attended two meetings with a committee appointed by the employes to state their grievances," Mr. Whitridge said, "and if they decide to make trouble let them do so, and I'll thrive upon it.

"The discontented men represent just 15 per cent. of my employes, and work on two poor paying railways. I have increased their wages since Jan. 1 at a cost of $258,000 a year to the companies and can do no more."

Mr. Whitridge said he had made arrangements to sail on the Philadelphia some weeks ago, as he wished to meet his son, who is an officer in the Royal Field Artillery of the British Army, and would not defer it for any strike. With regard to the duration of the war Mr. Whitridge said his financial friends in Europe said it would finish in October, while the military men were all convinced it would go through to next year. The English were as unprepared for war at the beginning as the United States are today, and are just about ready now to start real business, he said.

KILLED IN A 4-STORY FALL.

Sanchez Believed to Have Been Asleep and Toppled Out.

Augusto Sanchez of 605 West 141st Street fell from the fourth-story window into the courtyard at 11 o'clock last night and was instantly killed.

Mrs. H. O. Wiggins said Sanchez was a clerk in the office of a Peruvian mining company, and had boarded with her for ten weeks. He had left his room in the morning to return to Peru, and showed her the steamship tickets, but came back later in the day, saying the vessel would not leave until July 19, which appeared to have disappointed him.

He was alone in the apartment, and the police believe the man fell out accidentally while sitting by the window asleep.

Sanchez had been recommended to Mrs. Wiggins by F. Retko, a steamship broker, living at the Hotel McAlpin.

SUES TO SUPPRESS M'LEAN LETTERS

Continued from Page 1.

possibly be to that of the trust company. Under no circumstances, however, would I consent to using them to aid my case, and I shall not permit them to be introduced into evidence on the other side if I can prevent it by any legal process. I am absolutely determined that these letters shall not be exhibited to the public, even to win my lawsuit."

John R. McLean was the owner of The Cincinnati Enquirer, which he bought from his father, Washington McLean. He was also the owner of a majority of stock in The Washington Post, which since the father's death the son has been conducting. For many years the elder McLean controlled the Washington Gas Light Company, but at the time of his death he had little, if any, of its stock. His town house in McPherson Square and his country estate, Friendship, a few miles from Washington, are notable show places. The income from his estate, which was left to his son under the supervision of the American Security and Trust Company, is said to amount to about $1,500,000 annually.

CASTRO DETAINED ON ARRIVAL HERE

Wife Refuses to Leave General and Will Go to Ellis Island with Him.

ON WAY TO JOIN FAMILY

Former President of Venezuela Held in 1912, but Released—Will Have Hearing Today.

General Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, arrived here yesterday from Barbados on the Lamport & Holt steamship Vauban on his way to Porto Rico to join his family, and was detained by the immigration authorities on instructions received from the Secretary of Labor at Washington. He was accompanied by his wife, who had permission to land in New York, but she preferred to remain on board the steamship with General Castro, and will go with him to Ellis Island at 9 o'clock this morning, when he will have a hearing before a special board of inquiry.

On his previous visit to New York General Castro arrived from Havre on the French liner Touraine on Dec. 31, 1912, and was sent to Ellis Island, where he remained for six weeks, and was released by order of the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the immigration authorities had not produced any evidence of moral turpitude to show why he should not be allowed to land. A week ago Commissioner Frederic C. Howe said that so far as he knew the ex-President of Venezuela would be treated like any other alien visiting this country.

The instructions for Castro's detention received from Washington are believed to have been brought about by the influence of certain South American politicians with the State Department. General Castro appeared to be in the best of health yesterday and was not so angry at being detained as he was on his last visit. In an interview with reporters on the deck of the Vauban he said:

"I was very surprised when the Inspector informed me that I must remain on the ship for the night and go to Ellis Island in the morning. If I had known that I should be treated in such a manner I would not have come to New York. I cannot understand the action of the United States Government in holding me here. I thought that when the court decided in my favor in 1913 that would serve as a precedent.

"My family is in Porto Rico, and I have been staying at Trinidad with my wife. From there to San Juan is only two days' steam, but there is no direct service between the two islands, so we had to come to New York in order to get a ship to Porto Rico, which will make twenty days on the voyage. I only intend to stay in this city until the first steamship leaves for Porto Rico. When I was here before I went to Washington to attend President Wilson's inauguration."

"Is it true," General Castro was asked, "that you came here with the intention of holding a conference with former Venezuelan political leaders, including General José María Hernandez?"

"He has been a political enemy of mine," the General responded, "and is so now. I have no political interests in Venezuela, and had no business to bring me to New York except to catch a steamship for Porto Rico."

When questioned regarding the financial and political conditions in Venezuela at present the former President replied in English: "They are what Americans call rotten." Then he relapsed back into Spanish and went on to say that that was the opinion of the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German business men in the republic, which he had learned from them at Trinidad.

With regard to trouble between the South American republics over the boundary line he asserted that he knew nothing of the conditions between Peru and Ecuador, but he did know the relations existing between Venezuela and Colombia.

"There will be no war," he continued, "because the questions in dispute can be easily arranged and it is not necessary to have bloodshed. There is enough of that in Europe."

The General did not believe there would be a revolution in Venezuela now for many reasons, and that if one was brought about it would not be successful.

Castro was asked what he thought of President Wilson's policy of watchful waiting in Mexico and replied that he did not understand the meaning of the phrase. Finally he said he respected Mr. Wilson very much, but would not discuss the matter further. He regards his detention as a piece of official red tape and expects to land today and sail for San Juan next Wednesday.

General Castro will go to Ellis Island today on the barge with 188 immigrants from the Vauban, among whom are Greeks, Montenegrins, Armenians, Italians, Russians, Persians, Syrians, and others who have left South America on account of the slackness in the labor market.

FIVE PERSONS DIE IN BROOKLYN FIRE

Panic Stricken Tenants Carried by Firemen from Blazing Apartment House.

FLAMES CUT OFF ESCAPE

Extension Ladders Are Used to Bring Men and Women from Smoke-Filled Windows.

Five persons were killed in a fire which started at 2 o'clock this morning at 164 Fifth Avenue, near Degraw Street, Brooklyn. The building was a four-story apartment house in which three families lived, with the Economy Grocery Company occupying the ground-floor store.

The fire originated at the rear of the grocery and swept up the back of the building destroying the stairs. When a policeman from the Bergen Street Station arrived he saw the windows in the front of the building were choked with the tenants, all of whom were calling for help. There were no fire-escapes there and the policeman turned in a two-alarm call for apparatus.

By the time the firemen arrived the entire rear of the building was in flames and smoke was pouring out of all the front windows. Ladders were immediately raised against the front and the firemen carried fifteen of the tenants to safety.

While the rescues were being made, other firemen entered the building and fought the flames, which were soon brought under control.

Ambulances had been summoned from the Methodist Episcopal, Holy Family, and Brooklyn Hospitals, and many of those rescued were taken to those hospitals for treatment. As soon as the smoke was cleared out of the building, a search was begun and on the top floor a man, woman, and child of the name of Miller were found dead in the front room.

On the second floor in a room next to the front room was the body of a man and another dead man was found on the first floor landing. The names of these could not be obtained.

TWO SISTERS DROWNED.

Third Is Rescued Unconscious from a Lake Near Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15.—Mrs. George Engert and Mrs. George Shanley, of Rochester were drowned and Mrs. William Wiley of this city was rescued unconscious at Crooked Lake, Rensselaer County, which is about fifteen miles east of here this afternoon.

Mrs. Engert and Mrs. Shanley were visiting Mrs. Wiley at her Summer home, which overlooks the lake. All three were in bathing when one got beyond her depth. The others hurried to her assistance. All were rescued, but Mrs. Wiley alone showed signs of life.

Doctors from this city were hurried by autos to the scene and worked for two hours with pulmotors on the victims, but were unable to resuscitate them. The three women were sisters, between 30 and 40 years old.

Summer Pupils to Publish Paper.

Under the auspices of the School of Journalism the Summer School students of New York University have begun the publication of a tri-weekly paper with the title of "The Summer School News." The students will gather the news and solicit the advertising.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Announce—for Monday—a Continuation of Their

General Clearance Sale

Throughout Every Department

Women's, Misses' & "Flapper" Apparel—in small groups, odd pieces and incomplete sizes (often just one or two of a kind) to be closed out regardless of former prices.

Women's Cloth Tailleur Suits	*Formerly up to 59.00*	15.00
Women's Wool Jersey Suits (*Sports Dept.*)	*Formerly 22.50*	15.00
Women's Pongee & Silk Jersey Suits	*Formerly up to 55.00*	25.00
Women's Cloth Tailleur Suits	*Formerly up to 125.00*	34.00
Women's Silk Costume Suits	*Formerly up to 195.00*	42.50
Women's Summer Frocks	*Formerly up to 39.50*	7.50 9.50 12.50 14.50
Women's Afternoon Frocks	*Formerly up to 39.50*	19.75
Women's Silk & Serge Frocks	*Formerly up to 85.00*	25.00
Women's Faille Silk Coats	*Formerly 29.50*	14.50
Women's Tailleur Coats	*Formerly 35.00*	16.50
Women's Gabardine Coats	*Formerly up to 55.00*	25.00
Women's Silk Afternoon Coats	*Formerly up to 75.00*	29.50
Women's Wool Jersey Coats	*Formerly up to 49.50*	35.00
Women's Evening Manteaux	*Formerly up to 85.00*	39.50 49.50
Women's Golfine & Cretonne Skirts	*Formerly up to 7.75*	3.95
Women's Viyella Flannel Skirts		7.75
Women's White Pique Skirts	*Formerly 3.50*	2.50
Colored Pique, Linen, Repp & Awning Stripe Skirts	*Formerly up to 7.50*	2.95
Women's Odd Cloth Skirts	*Formerly up to 10.00*	3.95
Women's Wool Jersey Sports Skirts	*Formerly up to 12.50*	8.50
Women's Sports & Tailleur Blouses	*Formerly to 7.50*	3.90
Women's Costume Blouses (*Black and White only*)	*Formerly to 50.00*	7.50
Misses' Sports & Tailleur Suits	*Formerly up to 65.00*	15.00 18.50 24.50
Misses' Summer Frocks	*Formerly up to 39.75*	6.75 12.50 18.50
Misses' Sports & Utility Coats	*Formerly up to 49.50*	10.00 15.00 25.00
"Flapper" Tub Frocks ("Reg. U. S. Pat.")	*Formerly up to 12.50*	4.85 6.75
"Flapper" Tailleur Suits	*Formerly up to 29.50*	6.75 12.50
Women's Pumps	*Formerly 7.00 & 8.00*	3.95
Women's High Kid Boots	*Formerly 8.00*	4.95
Taffeta & Crepe de Chine Petticoats	*Formerly up to 11.75*	2.95
Taffeta & Crepe de Chine Petticoats	*Formerly up to 19.75*	5.95
Matinees of Georgette & Chiffon	*Formerly up to 27.50*	3.95 to 7.95
Chinese Silk & Crepe Negligees	*Formerly to 14.75*	7.95 9.75
Odd Negligees	*Formerly up to 89.00*	16.50 24.50 37.50
Women's Wool Jersey Swimming Suits (*Without Tights*)	*Formerly to 6.00*	2.95 4.95
Women's Wool Jersey Swimming Suits (*With Tights*)	*Formerly to 10.75*	3.95 to 7.95
Gowns, Chemises, Combinations	*Formerly to 4.00*	.95 to 1.45
Crepe de Chine Gowns, Chemises, Combin's, Bodices	*Formerly to 7.95*	2.95 3.95
Women's Pure Silk Hosiery		.80
Women's Hand Emb'd Clox Hosiery		1.35
Women's Glove Silk Underbodices	*Formerly up to 5.50*	1.00 to 3.95
Women's Lisle Union Suits (*Flesh or White*)		.45
Women's Elbow Length White Silk Gloves (*For Monday Only*)		.65
Embroidered Long Silk Gloves (*For Monday Only*)		2.00

Store Closed All Day Saturday

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Important Clearance Sales

Dresses of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine,
Dresses of Georgette Crepe and Novelty Silk,
Dresses of Cotton Voile, Crepe and Linen.

Coats of Chinchilla and Silk Jersey,
Coats of Silk and Sport Fabrics,
Coats of Mixtures and Linen.

Tailored Suits of Serge and Gabardine,
Dressy Suits of Various Silks,
Sport Suits of Prevailing Fabrics.

Misses' Dresses of Voile, Crepe and Linen,
Misses' Dresses of Silk, Lace and Net,
Girls' Wash, Lingerie and Net Dresses.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's and Misses' Sport Suits

Sport Suits of Knitted Jersey Cloth in attractive colors; Norfolk coat, open front skirt. *Reduced to* 15.00

Women's Bolivia Cloth Coats—New Models

Genuine Bolivia Cloth (*this season's most wanted fabric*), exclusive models in colors for sport and general wear.

35.00 37.50 45.00

Will Close Out Monday

275 Women's and Misses' Dresses

At Greatly Reduced Prices

165 Attractive Dresses of plain and novelty voile and other summer materials. *Reduced to* 9.75

110 Higher Cost Dresses in a variety of plain and novelty materials; smartly trimmed. *Reduced to* 15.00

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses

Of Chiffon Taffeta in navy and black; Georgette crepe sleeves; also Russian pleated model of Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe. *Reduced to* 18.00

Sale of Women's Separate Skirts

In a large assortment of plain and novelty fabrics; models suitable for sport, dress and general wear.

2.95 3.95 5.00 8.90

Sale of 1,500 Women's Summer Kimonos

Cotton Crepe Kimonos—Empire and loose models of plain and novelty crepe; in Copen, rose, light blue, pink and lavender; collars and cuffs of organdie. Special 1.00

Imported Japanese Kimonos—Hand embroidered cotton crepes in Copen, rose, pink, light blue and lavender, with sash and Japanese sleeves. Special 1.25

Flowered Voile Negligees—In pink, blue and lavender, Fichu collar and cuffs of net; frills on skirt; ribbon trimmed. Special 3.95

Sale of Women's Silk Underbodices

Women's Underbodices of Crepe de Chine and Satin, in pink and white; Cluny, Filet or Shadow Lace and Ribbon trimmed. Special Monday 75c

Women's Tub Silk Petticoats

Tailored, flounce and Lace trimmed models, with shadow-proof double panel front and back. Special 1.85

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

Summer Closing Hours:—
Daily at 5 P. M.
Closed All Day Saturday.

Where De Pinna Apparel Is Made

Conditions Which Inspire Fine Work

IT is not customary to think of the actual work required to make thorough-going, fashionable apparel—even that which the young folks wear.

Yet the method and the conditions surrounding the making have all to do with it.

* *

On the two top floors of the new De Pinna building, where the spires of the Cathedral look in at the lofty windows, a very large part of De Pinna apparel is made, by an organization the size of which is little understood.

* *

Every customer is extended a cordial invitation to visit and inspect this extremely important part of the establishment.

To us it seems *the most important part.*

An environment has been created which we are sure is unique among manufacturing departments.

* *

On the fifth and sixth floors, where the cutters and tailors are busy at their tables and with their needles, there are the cheerful light and healthful airiness, such as one expects to find in the gymnasium of a university.

* *

High ceilings, great windows which look over the roofs of surrounding buildings, light and air on every side, steel lockers, comfortable retiring rooms, a tearoom for the operatives, every form of modern safety appliance—these are only a part of the comforts and conveniences for those whose handicraft is responsible for De Pinna apparel for young people.

* *

A recreation ground on the roof, affording a rest period far more comfortable than on the street—ample elevators and wide fireproof stairways—

You will admit, after your inspection, that there is at least one concern in New York where ideal results are produced under ideal conditions.

* *

We will esteem it an honor to show you through—and we believe you will find it a pleasure.

Summer Branch at Magnolia, Mass., Is Now Open.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

CONGRESS SESSION TO END BY AUG. 20

Senate Democrats, in Caucus, Tentatively Agree on Time and Program.

HOUSE TO TAKE A REST

Administration Measures Passed—Members to Mend Fences Pending Reports.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Adjournment of Congress not later than Aug. 20 was tentatively agreed upon by the Senate Democrats tonight in a caucus held to revise their legislative program with a view to bringing the session to an early close. A resolution unanimously adopted directed the Democratic steering committee to prepare a program and to include in it as most urgent and demanding first consideration the following measures: Appropriation bills, Government shipping, revenue, workmen's compensation, corrupt practices, Philippine self-government, civil war and Spanish War Pension bills, and a bill to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The conference directed that in the event that the pending labor and immigration bills cannot, in the judgment of the steering committee, be disposed of in time for adjournment by Aug. 20, an agreement should be entered into, if possible, whereby consideration and a vote on these measures would be assured next December.

Aug. 20 will fall on Sunday, but Democratic Senators said that it would be the aim of the steering committee to arrange a program for adjournment by Saturday, the 19th.

After passing the Senate resolution offered by Senator Newlands for an inquiry by a commission into the railway transportation problem and Representative Rucker's bill amending and codifying the campaign publicity law, the House today reached a "gentleman's agreement" to loaf for two or three weeks.

With the approval of these two measures the Democratic floor leader, Representative Kitchin, announced that the Administration had no further legislation to suggest so far as the House was concerned. He sought an arrangement whereby members might return to their homes and take part in their political campaigns. An understanding was reached that, beginning Monday, the House should legislate only by unanimous consent and that if controversial matters should arise absent members should have three days' notice to return to Washington. It is estimated that it will be two or three weeks before important conference reports on the Annual Appropriation and National Defense bills come into the House. Many members already have left for their homes.

Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, attacked the Newlands resolution before its adoption today. This measure, which authorizes a commission of five Senators and five Representatives to investigate the transportation problem and the adequacy of laws relating thereto, was declared by Mr. Mann to be favored by the railroad interests.

"The plan was gotten up by railroad attorneys on the idea that State control over railroads ought to be abolished," said Mr. Mann. "They succeeded in getting a plank in the Republican platform, so that both parties are now committed to this inquiry."

Chairman Adamson of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who will appoint the House members of the commission, promised that "if we have the investigation I am sure the inquiry will have no such effect."

Mr. Kitchin asserted that he would not support the resolution if convinced that it was directed at State control over railroads. Democrats generally took the position that the inquiry would bring out information enabling Congress to deal intelligently with interstate commerce legislation.

The President advocated the appointment of such a commission in his annual message in December, taking the position that the subject of railroad transportation was serious and pressing, and suggesting that "it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem."

The Senate resolution, as amended by the House, directs a report by the commission by January, 1917.

The principal amendment included in the recodification of the campaign publicity laws is that prohibiting a campaign committee from expending in any State a greater sum than the amount contributed by residents of that State. This is designed to prevent the collection of large funds in money centres to be used elsewhere. A new provision limits the candidate for President to an outlay of $50,000 and a candidate for Vice President to $25,000, but these limitations do not apply to committees working in their behalf.

HAY APPOINTED JUDGE.

President Elevates House Military Chairman to Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—President Wilson today nominated Representative James Hay of Madison, Va., Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, for Judge of the United States Court of Claims, to succeed Judge George W. Atkinson, who retired for age. Mr. Hay has represented the Seventh Virginia District in Congress for twenty years, and since his youth has been a power in the Virginia Democratic political organization. Since the preparedness campaign began two years ago he has been a champion of the National Guard as the nation's main reliance for defense.

The Judgeship is a life office, with a salary of $6,000, and after ten years' service the holder may retire on full pay. Mr. Hay is now about 65. The nomination came as a surprise as Mr. Hay's name had not been mentioned among those of the numerous applicants. His colleagues believe confirmation will be voted promptly by the Senate. Representative S. H. Dent of Alabama, ranking Democratic member, will become Chairman of the Military Committee automatically for the remainder of the session.

Representative Hay said: "I have had a long experience in Congress, and shall be glad to go on the bench instead of keeping up the continual rotation of political elections. There is no other reason. There are no political questions involved. I shall resign from Congress at the close of this session."

Republican Leader Mann made a speech today praising the services of Mr. Hay, and his tribute aroused applause from Democrats and Republicans alike. Mr. Hay responded, saying he regretted to leave the House, but he felt it his duty to accept the nomination.

RULES ON PHONE RATES.

Commerce Board Allows Maximum Charges on Long-Distance Calls.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled today that the New York Telephone Company was justified in charging a higher rate for a long-distance call than the aggregate of two local calls for the same distance, but declined to express an opinion on the right of the telephone company to withhold service from a subscriber who had declined to pay the higher charge.

FEARS POLITICS IN NAVY.

Senator Weeks Criticises Provision for Civilian Engineers.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Consideration of the enlarged naval building program was postponed in the Senate again today, but will be taken up Monday. Senator Borah forced out a provision to permit the President, in time of war or when war is imminent, to compel firms, manufacturers, or individuals to produce such materials as the country may need. Vice President Marshall sustained his point of order that it was general legislation in an appropriation bill.

Charges that attempts were being made to inject politics into the line of the navy were made by Senator Weeks during an unsuccessful fight against a provision to permit the Secretary to designate annually thirty civilians for ten years to positions in the Engineering Departments of the navy, with the rank of Ensign.

"This is the first step toward injecting politics into the line of the navy," said the Senator, "and I do not want to see it taken. We have had politics in the army, but never in the navy."

Senator Nelson protested against the charge.

"It isn't politics," he declared; "that is not the objection to this amendment either. It is the old exclusiveness of the graduates of the Naval Academy showing. They want none except graduates of the Naval Academy to come into the navy."

Only four or five Senators voted with Senator Weeks against the amendment.

GASOLINE DEALER HELD.

Sold Inspector 7 Gallons, Charged for 10, is Testimony.

George Collins, a salesman for Rubin & Kaufman, who conduct a gasoline service station at 302 Lafayette Street, was arrested yesterday by Inspectors of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures and held in the Tombs Court by Magistrate Marsh on the charge of selling seven gallons of gasoline and billing it as ten gallons. Collins pleaded not guilty. Commissioner Hartigan of the bureau is making a crusade against dealers who sell short measure gasoline. He said:

"It is reported by Inspectors that this practice is by no means an uncommon one in this city, and that drivers of automobiles, both pleasure and commercial, are offered this temptation to deceive their employers by unscrupulous dealers who offer this dishonest suggestion as an inducement to attract and maintain trade. With gasoline at its present high price, charging for three to five gallons a day by a driver to his employer where no gasoline was had in return, is a big item at the end of the month; and where a concern depends upon its drivers to be honest in their dealings where conditions compel buying gasoline on the road, it is easily seen how much a business house would financially suffer if they had many automobile trucks in operation.

"A heavy jail sentence in all these cases will have a strong deterrent effect upon perpetrators. It would be well for owners of commercial and pleasure automobiles to have an accurate measuring device attached to their tanks to know exactly what has been received and equally as well to know what has been consumed."

POLICEMAN CRUSHED STOPPING RUNAWAY

Rodgers Climbs Over Wagon and Pulls Frightened Horses to Earth.

LEG AND RIBS BROKEN

Hundreds Watch Struggle of Plucky Patrolman on Washington Heights.

Dennis Rodgers, attached to the West 125th Street Station, early last night stopped a runaway on Washington Heights. When the horses were finally quieted he was taken by Dr. Leddy to the Knickerbocker Hospital, suffering from a broken leg and three fractured ribs.

The driver of the wagon, which belonged to the Frisch Laundry Company of 1,801 First Avenue, was Abraham Kaloffsky of 332 East Ninety-fifth Street. He was sent to the hospital, suffering from scalp wounds, abrasions, and possible internal injuries.

Kaloffsky was driving north on Convent Avenue when the horses took fright and bolted at 138th Street. He made an effort to stop them, and a moment later was thrown from his seat to the street, where he struck on his head and remained unconscious until picked up by the ambulance surgeon.

The horses tore up Convent Avenue, the wagon swaying from side to side. They narrowly missed several automobiles and pedestrians who were crossing the avenue. At 140th Street Policeman Rodgers, hearing the shouting and rattle of their hoofs, ran into the middle of the avenue, and as the animals bore down on him set himself to catch their bridles. As he jumped they swerved. He missed the bridle, but caught the side of the wagon.

A moment later his grip had shifted to the back. So fast were they going that Rodgers's feet could not keep the ground. By main strength he held on and then found that the wagon had a heavy wire grating at the back. Bystanders could not see how he did it, but the policeman, hanging on by one hand, with the other tore the grating off. With a heave he swung himself over the tailboard and in the next instant was in the driver's seat. The reins were dragging and Rodgers started out on the pole intending to catch them by the bridles.

The plunging of the frightened animals made this impossible, and a second later he slipped down astride of the pole. Nothing daunted, he managed to work his way to the whiffletree, the bodies of the horses careening against him, and caught the bridle of the off horse. Then, with a swing of his body, he dragged the horse's head and body toward him. The animal stumbled and went down, throwing the other horse. When two other policemen arrived and pulled the horses to their feet, Rodgers was lying beneath them with the injuries that sent him to the hospital.

The runaway was stopped a scant 100 feet from several women and children who were crossing the avenue and who would have undoubtedly been run down.

Store Closed All Day Saturday

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Present Exceptional Values in

High Class Dresses

Including the most recent designs for present wear, and advance models for early Fall

at Remarkably Low Prices

Satin & Silk Afternoon Dresses

Entirely new models in the favored colors.

24.50 29.50 39.50

New Satin Dresses

Handsomely embroidered; may be had in navy, Burgundy, black and brown; extraordinary value. *Special* 18.50

Handsome Serge Dresses

Particularly smart new models, in all serge or serge combined with Crepe Georgette, in navy and other wanted colors.

13.75 18.50 24.50

Coats of Bolivia Cloth or Velour

Handsome long models, silk lined throughout. *Special* 29.50

Will Close Out Monday

Silk Dresses

Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta silk and combinations. *To close at* 13.75

Silk Suits

Choice of entire stock without reserve; gros de Londres, taffeta silk, rajah silk. *To close at* 15.00

Silk Lined Coats

Of gabardine or serge, various lengths, silk lined throughout. *To close at* 7.50

Silk Jersey Sport Skirts

Smartly tailored, in solid colors or striped effects. *To close at* 6.90

Tailored Sport Skirts

Corduroy, gabardine, Bedford cord, linen. *To close at* 2.00

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street *Bet. 5th and 6th Avenues, New York* West Forty-third Street

A Final July Clearance Sale of Women's Distinctive Summer Outer Apparel

Comprising all of our Suits, Dresses and Skirts, in the most favored styles for every occasion of dress, at prices in many instances greatly below cost.

Charming Dresses of voiles, tissues, crepes, linens, marquisettes and nets, $2.95, 3.75 to 19.75

Afternoon Dresses of serges, crepe de Chine, taffeta, Georgette crepe and silk marquisette, $12.00, 16.50 to 29.50

Tailored Suits of mohair, pongee, taffeta, faille, serge, gabardine and worsted checks, $10.25, 14.50 to 37.50

Separate Skirts, of checked and striped worsted, serges, corduroys and taffetas, at $3.75 to 6.75

A Sale of Bathing Dresses

Featuring a specially selected group of very smart models

at $6.50

This season's latest style variations are included in the collection, which is made up mainly of serviceable salt water satin and poplin models, in straight and waist line effects; charmingly trimmed.

Bungalow and Porch Dresses

A general clearance on the Second Floor, of highly desirable models,

at $3.95 and 5.00

There is a very wide range for selection in both styles and materials, including dimities and voiles, in plain white and striped effects; many hand-embroidered; full plaited skirts.

Specials (On the Main Floor)

Boys' Washable Suits plain or striped materials and chambrays; 2½ to 8 years; actual value $1.95. at $1.35

A Clearance of High Cost Parasols comprising many of this season's desirable models, Values $4.95 to 12.50, $2.95 to 6.75

Misses' Smart Attire AT UNUSUAL PRICE INDUCEMENTS

Summer Dresses of striped and fancy voiles, also dainty combinations of materials; large cape collars $4.75 and 6.95

Washable Skirts new models; made of velvet corduroy, awning stripes and pique, $1.95, 3.95, 4.75

Serviceable Garden Smocks crepe cloth, drill, linen or chambray; plain or striped effects, at $1.95, 3.00 and 4.25

Dainty Afternoon Frocks of crepe de Chine, Pussy Willow, taffetas and plaid silk marquisettes, also white net combined with bands of silk ribbon, at $12.50 and 15.00

Specials (On the Main Floor)

Women's Summer Neckwear Collars, Collar and Cuff Sets and Fichues of Georgette, organdie and net, 45c and 95c

Women's White Petticoats and Gowns The Gowns are of nainsook, the Petticoats of cambric, *Unusual value* at 79c

Swinging Couch Hammocks

A Midsummer Clearance of a large variety of popular styles, including a limited number of the much wanted "Sleeping Hammocks," *At the greatly reduced price of* $8.00 Regularly sold for $12.50

Also Porch Cushions, Summer Prints, Cretonne Boxes and Chests, Tree Hammocks, and many accessories for the decoration of the Summer home, at large reductions. *Fourth Floor*

The Women's Shoe Sections

Will offer, Monday, one of the season's newest creations in Summer footwear:

"The Touraine" Pump, at $3.75

This is a very special price for a shoe of imported kidskin; featured in pearl, ivory, beaver and taupe shades; also in patent leather and dull calfskin; flexible soles and Louis XV. heels covered to match; all sizes. *Second Floor*

Oriental Rugs and Runners

The following items are typical of the very uncommon economies available in this section—the prices in many instances are below present importing cost:

Rugs and Hall Runners Medium size; regular values up to $68.00, at $24.75 to $49.50

Genuine Chinese Rugs 6 to 12½ft. wide and 8½ to 15 feet long, at $49.50 to 235.00

Persian Mahal and Ghoerevan Rugs 8¾ to 11¾ft. wide and 12 to 23ft. long formerly $125 to $425, at $89.00 to 250.00

Kirmanshah and Sarouk Rugs 8¾ to 12ft. wide and 12 to 17ft. long; formerly $225 to $625, at $165.00 to 458.00

A Sale of Household Linens

On the Main Floor, of standard quality, at the following extreme reductions from former prices:

Satin Damask Table Cloths,	$1.95,	3.25,	4.25
Satin Damask Napkins, doz.	$2.75,	2.95,	3.25
Linen Pillow Cases, hemst'd, pr	$1.50,	1.75,	2.25
Linen Sheets, hemstitched, pair	$7.50,	9.50,	10.50
Dimity Bedspreads, ...at	$1.15,	1.35,	1.50
Huck Towels, hemmed, ...doz.	$2.25,	2.50,	2.95
Bath Towels, " "	$2.95,	3.50,	5.00
Luncheon Sets, ...at	$3.75,	4.50,	5.75
Tea Napkins, ...doz.	$5.50,	6.50,	8.75

Summer Furniture Reduced 10 to 33⅓%

Every remaining piece is included in this offering, which presents a splendid assortment of Complete Suites and Separate Pieces of Reed, Wicker and Willow for both indoor and outdoor use, together with a selection of Painted Furniture now so much in vogue.

Willow Swings, - - - at $21.00 and 30.00 Formerly $29.00 and 35.00

Willow Chaises Longues, at $14.75 and 16.75 Formerly $19.00 and 21.00

Willow Davenports, formerly $36.00, ...at $29.00

Willow Tables, formerly $7.00, ...at $4.75

Willow Desks, at $19.75, 23.00 and 27.00 Formerly $27.00 to 36.00

Willow Arm Chairs, - at $3.75 and $5.50 Formerly $5.50 and 7.50

Willow Tea Wagons, formerly $23.00, at $16.00

Willow Fern Stands, formerly $13.75, at $9.75

Three Piece Reed Suites, antique ivory enameled; cretonne seats; formerly $119.50 $89.50

Seven Piece Reed Suites, antique green enameled; formerly $152.00, ...at $110

Three Piece Reed Suites, frosted brown enamel; cretonne seats; formerly $88.00 $65.00

COMMITTEE URGES A WRITERS' UNION

Says Federation of Labor Would Help Get the Universal Copyright.

SEES NO INJURY TO DIGNITY

Thinks Support of 2,500,000 Workers Would Get Better Treatment for Authors.

The Committee on Affiliation with the American Federation of Labor of the Authors' League of America issued yesterday a 3,000 word statement setting forth the advantages the committee thinks writers would get from being unionized. The question is to be settled within six months by a referendum vote of the league's members.

Affiliation with the Federation of Labor, according to the committee's statement, would help the league in four of its most important purposes and problems. It would give the league more power to correct abuses prevalent in the motion-picture field; it would aid the league in its negotiations for standard contracts in the publishing, magazine, and theatrical business; would help the league in its endeavor to secure universal copyright and to put the United States in the International Copyright League, thereby automatically securing world-wide copyright protection for any matter copyrighted in America; and it would aid the league in procuring other legislation which may be desirable to secure the rights of authors, the statement says.

League to Keep Autonomy.

The Federation of Labor, says the committee, has agreed that the league shall retain its complete autonomy. Thus, the statement says, the league would have all the liberty of an independent organization, as well as the advantages coming from a large organization.

"Individuals would have exactly the same rights as they now possess of criticising the American Federation of Labor or of picturing labor conditions in writings," the committee says.

"In the opinion of the committee, conditions in the motion-picture industry are more unsatisfactory than in any other field in which an author is active.

"The author is practically at the mercy of irresponsible and dishonest producers," the statement recites. "Piracy is rampant and redress uncertain, copyright questions are obscure and contract matters are chaotic."

Next to the motion-picture industry, says the committee, conditions are worst in the dramatic field.

"So far as the established dramatic author is concerned, he has small cause for complaint. With the new author the case is different," the committee says. "Plays are frequently held by a manager as long as six months and then returned without comment. And after a play has been accepted contracts vary so widely and for the most part are drawn so carefully in favor of the manager that the new author with a success is apt to get little compared to the amount he should receive."

As far as the higher class of publishers and magazines are concerned, the committee thinks that conditions in the book and magazine business are the best with which the league has to deal.

With practically the entire motion-picture industry unionized, with the entire dramatic field except the authors organized, the committee asserts that should the Authors' League also affiliate with the American Federation of Labor these other organizations would join the authors in correcting the alleged evils in the motion-picture and dramatic fields. Furthermore, the committee says, the league would have the moral support of 2,500,000 labor unionists. Managers refusing to agree to contracts might be branded as unfair and union labor men and their families warned against their productions.

The statement concludes: "Your committee holds that affiliation would in no wise conflict with the principles for which the league was founded. The Authors' League is a business organization of working producers of copyright material, banded together to secure their rights and improve their condition by mutual aid. In other words, the league is already a union in the widest sense of the word, since the underlying principle is the same as that of any other union, i. e., that individuals with similar interests can more readily secure their rights if they act in unison than if each worked alone. To us it therefore seems that the proposed step may fairly be considered as the logical extension of the league's present principles and efforts.

Would Conserve Dignity.

"Possibly it may occur to some that affiliation with the American Federation of Labor might not be in keeping with their dignity as artists.

"The signers of this report believe that if they, as individuals, have dignity, it comes from their work and personal characters. If they do not have it they have forfeited it irrespective of their work or their personal characters, and being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will not harm or help their dignity. Your committee feels that dignity in any true meaning of the word depends upon one's sense of self-respect; and that self-respect, in turn, depends very largely upon whether one is working under fair conditions for fair payment. Since your committee believes that affiliation will help improve conditions of authorship, your committee also believes that it will help increase dignity of the truest sort."

The committee submitting the statement urging affiliation is composed of: Thompson Buchanan, Chairman; Franklin P. Adams, Gertrude Atherton, Mary Austin, Josephine Daskam Bacon, George Barr Baker, Rex Beach, Earl Derr Biggers, Charles Neville Buck, Ellis Parker Butler, Robert W. Chambers, Edmund Vance Cooke, Marjorie Benton Cooke, John O'Hara Cosgrave, George Creel, James Oliver Curwood, Reginald de Koven, Walter Prichard Eaton, Salisbury Field, Sewell Ford, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Eleanor Gates, Dana Gatlin, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Julia Eckert Goodman, Henry Sydnor Harrison, Hildegarde Hawthorne, Frederic C. Howe, William Hurlbut, Woods Hutchinson, Wallace Irwin, Owen Johnson, Reginald Wright Kauffman, Paul Kester, Cleaves Kinkead, W. J. Lampton.

Julie M. Lippmann, Roy L. McCardell, George Barr McCutcheon, Arthur E. McFarlane, Harold MacGrath, Percy Mac-Kaye, J. Hartley Manners, Edwin Markham, Thomas L. Masson, Margaret Mayo, Samuel Merwin, Alice Duer Miller, Cleveland Moffett, Frederick Ferdinand Moore, Peter Newell, Kathleen Norris, Harvey J. O'Higgins, Rose O'Neill, William Hamilton Osborne, Ernest Poole, Melville Davisson Post, Cale Young Rice, Grantland Rice, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Leroy Scott, Edgar Selwyn, Louis Sherwin, E. H. Sothern, A. E. Thomas, Princess Troubetzkoy, Kate Jordan Vermilye, Frederick J. Waugh, William Allen White, Roger B. Whitman, Jesse Lynch Williams, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.

AT 17 SEEKS SEPARATION.

Mrs. Asche Says Husband, 43, Is Cruel to Her.

Mrs. Asta O'Connor Asche, 17 years old, who had her first marriage to Fred Ford of Bushnellville, N. Y., annuled, is now suing her second husband, Herman T. Asche, of the food importing firm of Von Bremen, Asche & Co., for a separation. Yesterday Justice Goff of the Supreme Court allowed Mrs. Asche $250 a month alimony pending trial of her suit.

Mr. Asche is 43 years old and lives at 890 Riverside Drive. He denied all the allegations of his wife accusing him of cruelty, and non-support. Mrs. Asche said that when her husband didn't treat her right she took refuge in her mother's home in New Haven.

SEEKS LARGER HOME.

New Era Club Starts Campaign to Raise $15,000.

The New Era Club, which for sixteen years has been working for improved knowledge of citizenship among the young men and women of the east side, has begun a campaign for a new building. The organization has been occupying an old-fashioned three-story brick house at 274 East Broadway and the object the members have set before themselves is to raise $15,000 with which to enlarge and improve this structure.

One of the organization's most important activities is an open forum on civic questions, which meets every Friday night. Among those who have recently spoken here are Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and the heads of various city departments. There have also been talks by prominent physicians, lawyers, and other professional men on history, current events, philosophy, economics, and literature.

What are most needed now are new and larger study rooms, library, and reception hall, and the club members also desire to have a gymnasium and dance room. The treasurer of the Building Fund Campaign is N. Taylor Phillips of 51 Chambers Street. Louis S. Posner of 15 Broad Street is President of the organization, and its Honorary Vice Presidents include Frank Moss, I. N. Seligman, Cyrus Sulzberger, Philip S. Henry, S. S. Rosenstamm, C. S. Bernheimer, Louis Marshall, and the Rev. W. N. Dunnell.

GUEST SLAIN AS BURGLAR.

T. Palmer Miller, Dartmouth Graduate, Killed by Chicago Detective.

CHICAGO, July 15.—T. Palmer Miller, member of the 1912 Class of Dartmouth College, was shot and killed early today by James Garrey, a detective, who mistook him for a burglar. Mr. Miller was at the home of a friend when a burglar was seen entering the house. While members of the family and several guests were chasing the burglar across the lawn Sergeant Garrey arrived and fired two shots, one of which struck Mr. Miller.

Miller was 26 years old and was an official of the Consumers' Company of this city.

8,030 SUMMER PUPILS.

Columbia Enrollment Reaches a New Record.

Final registration figures of the Columbia Summer School show a total enrollment of 8,030 students. This number exceeds the enrollment of last year by more than 2,000. The university is even more crowded than during the Winter term, as in the latter the students are divided among the medical, pharmacy and other schools.

The reception to the Summer students will be held Tuesday evening in the gymnasium. Professor John Bassett Moore, head of the Department of International Law and formerly Counselor of State, will speak.

The classical conferences, with Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford and Professor Paul Shorey of Chicago, will be held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Tomorrow the students will visit THE NEW YORK TIMES offices and see Tuesday's newspaper prepared and printed. Various clubs which have formed will hold receptions during the week. A band concert will be given Thursday night in the Grove.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

Store Hours: 8.30 to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Great Reductions Monday

Distinctively Best & Co. for Women, Misses and Girls

Will Close Out

100 Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

2nd Floor

Special **9.50**

Comprising three models of superior quality Voile, with Hand-embroidered collar and cuffs; in the most desirable Summer shades.

Women's Summer Dresses and Skirts

2nd Floor

Summer Chiffon Dresses
New Afternoon models, of flowered Chiffon, in Blue and White, Pink and White, and Lavender and White, over China Silk drop. *Special* **19.50**

Crepe de Chine Dresses
Alluring Summer models, with Organdie collar and cuffs, in Navy only. *Special* **14.50**

Pongee Silk Skirts
Chic Sport models, of Striped Pongee Silk, full flare, with patch pockets. *Special* **7.50**

Imported Golfine Skirts
New models, in Cotton Corduroy or Golfine. *Special* **5.50**

Summer Sport Skirts
Three new models, in Gabardine and Pique, with novelty and patch pockets. *Special* **3.50**

Misses' and Children's Bathing Suits

1st Floor

Described below 9.75

In serviceable fabrics and smart new styles, very attractively priced—

Children's One-piece Jersey Bathing Suits, 2 to 12 years **1.95**

Children's One-piece Bathing Suits of navy blue flannel, all wool; 2 to 12 years..... **1.90**

Misses' and Girls' Mohair Bathing Suits, including Combinations **3.85**

Misses' and Girls' blue serge Bloomer Swimming Suits; 6 to 10 years, **3.85**; 12 and 14 years, **4.50**

Misses' and Girls' Mohair Bathing Suits; slip-on model, trimmed with Roman stripe satin; or sailor collar and belt; including combinations; 6 to 18 years..... **4.50**

Misses' New Summer Dresses—*4th Floor*

Misses' Cotton Sport Dresses (*Illustrated*)
New model in Sport design, skirt of White Gabardine, with colored striped middy. Sizes 14 to 17 years. *Special* **9.75**

Misses' Silk Suits
New Tailored models, in Taffeta Silk and Serge combined, in smart Summer shades. Sizes 14 to 17 years.
Formerly 39.50 *Special* **17.50**

Women's Motor Apparel—*2nd Floor*

Imported Velour Coats **29.50**
Handsome new models, in rich Summer colorings.

Homespun Travel Coats **18.50**
New Summer models, in attractive belt effect.

English Mixture Coats **15.00**
Smart Sport models, guaranteed shower-proof.

Will Close Out

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

2nd Floor

15.00 20.00 28.50 35.00

Clearance of season's most favored Selections in models and materials.

Daily Motor Delivery to Suburban and Jersey Coast Points

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't
(Third Floor)

The selections of Summer Dresses, Sports Suits, Riding Habits and Sports Skirts have been greatly increased to meet the unusually large demand of this season. The utmost care has been exercised to secure dependable qualities of materials and workmanship.

Latest styles at moderate prices.

Women's Low Shoes
(Second Floor)

The stock of Balta Footwear is frequently augmented with new styles, thus affording patrons a comprehensive choice of selection.

A special feature is made of White Shoes and Pumps, now so much required for warm-weather wear.

Children's Play Shoes and Sandals.

A limited number of Velvet Hats, forecasting the Autumn fashions, have just been received from Paris.

The styles are simple in design but exceptionally graceful, and express the ideas of the foremost modistes. These Hats, with a quantity from B. Altman & Co.'s own ateliers, form a most attractive collection now on exhibition on the Third Floor.

Summer Merchandise Interestingly Priced for Monday

A Clearance Sale of Women's Lingerie Undergarments

(American-made)

will offer splendid values in

Night Robes, $1.00, 1.45, 1.90, 2.90, 3.50

Envelope Chemises
at . 95c., $1.45, 1.90, 2.50, 3.50

Drawer Combinations
at . 95c., $1.45, 1.90, 2.50, 2.90

Petticoats, $1.00, 1.50, 1.65, 2.25, 2.90

Corset Covers, 50c., 75c., 95c., 1.25, 1.45

Bathing Suits

for children as well as for grown-ups, are on sale at these attractively low prices.

Women's and Misses' Bathing Suits
(including combination)
Of satin $8.75, 9.85
Of mohair 4.25, 5.25

Children's Bathing Suits
Of wool jersey $1.50, 2.00

Women's Silk Hosiery

will be offered at prices that have been considerably lowered for this occasion.

Black or White Silk Hose with cotton tops and soles . . . . . per pair 65c.

Black Silk Hose with double tops and soles per pair . . . . . 90c.

Black or White Silk Hose with extra spliced tops and soles . . . . per pair $1.45

Black or White Silk Hose with hand-embroidered clocks to match, or in white on black or black on white . . . per pair $1.65

The Dress Goods Department

is showing several smart models in

SEMI-MADE SKIRTS

in white, black-and-white checks or mixtures; practical for tennis, country and general sports wear, at the special prices of

$4.75 & $5.50

Also SEMI-MADE SPORTS SKIRTS
(sizes incomplete)

in tan, black-and-white mixtures, and navy blue or black serges, at the special prices of

$3.00 & $4.25

Summer Cotton Fabrics

Several thousand yards of these seasonable fabrics will be on sale at prices that, considering quality, should insure a rapid disposal.

Printed Cotton Voile, in a variety of designs and colors . . . . . per yard 16c.

Woven Crepes, in plaid and stripe effects, per yard . . . . . 12c.

Silk Parasols and Umbrellas

will present exceptional purchasing opportunities at the prices quoted.

Men's and Women's Twilled Silk Umbrellas of excellent quality, with natural wood or mission-finish handles,

at $2.50

Silk Parasols in a diversity of styles, including coaching, Japanese and shirred effects. The assortment comprises plain colors, combinations and black-and-white stripes,

at $2.50

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. No discounts are allowed.

Visitors to New York or its vicinity are cordially invited to inspect the Store. Special Salespeople will, if desired, be detailed to accompany patrons to the Store's various departments; or goods will be assembled for inspection in a private showroom.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

PAUL SMITH SUICIDE BY LEAP AT BILTMORE

General Manager of Chalmers Motor Car Co. Jumps from the Thirteenth Floor.

HAD CLOSED $6,250,000 DEAL

Wife Recently Summoned from Detroit Because Husband Was Suffering from Despondency.

Paul Smith, Vice President and General Manager of the Chalmers Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich., killed himself in a fit of nervous despondency yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock by leaping from the window of his room on the thirteenth floor of the Hotel Biltmore. Mr. Smith's room was on the north side of the hotel, overlooking Forty-fourth Street, and more than a score of persons saw the body hurtling through the air. It fell in the middle of the street, narrowly missing a taxicab.

Mr. Smith was fully dressed, with the exception of his coat, and he had just been talking with his wife, who had arrived at the hotel a few hours before, in response to a telegram from her husband saying that he had been feeling very badly all the week and was anxious to have her with him.

Mr. Smith's room was on the tenth guest floor of the Biltmore, but, as explained by the management, it was the thirteenth floor from the street. Mr. Smith arrived at the hotel last Monday and was busy during the week closing one of the largest deals ever put through in the motor world, whereby the Eastern agency of the Chalmers cars in the New York territory was turned over to C. T. Silver of 1,728 Broadway, near Fifty-sixth Street, formerly the agent for the Overland cars. The deal, which involved a contract representing more than $6,250,000 in Chalmers cars, was definitely closed early in the week.

Unable to Get Proper Rest.

Mr. Smith had been working at the proposition for a long time. He appeared cheerful, however, during his business talks, although he remarked that he had not obtained proper rest lately owing to the number of nights he had spent in sleeping cars. His nervous system was badly run down and an attack of ptomaine poisoning soon after reaching the city added to his discomforts. He had called in a trained nurse early in the week, but as he did not seem to improve he had sent for his wife, and on her arrival the nurse was dismissed.

The death of her husband came with particular suddenness to Mrs. Smith, for breakfast had just been ordered sent to the room. A few moments before Mr. Smith had been talking over the telephone with George Stowe, Vice President of the Chalmers Motor Car Company of New York. Mrs. Smith was in an adjoining room. She entered the room almost immediately after the receiver was hung up, but her husband was gone. The curtain was slightly parted at the window. The management of the hotel pointed out that it would have been impossible for any one to fall from the window ledge, as the sill is nearly four feet from the floor and in front of the window was a two-foot radiator. Mrs. Smith was prostrated at the suddenness of the shock.

A few minutes after the accident Mr. Stowe arrived at the hotel to keep an appointment. Mr. Silver was also notified, and he hurried to the hotel. They took charge of the body, which was removed to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and then to an undertaker's establishment, where it was prepared for shipment to Mr. Smith's home at 8,055 West Grand Avenue, Detroit.

Death Almost Instantaneous.

A call had been sent to the Flower Hospital by the hotel officials and Dr. Bull with an ambulance responded. Mr. Smith was still breathing slightly, but died in a few minutes.

Mr. Smith's age was given by his friends as 38 years, but at the police station his age was recorded as 31 years. He was one of the best-known and most successful of the younger men in the automobile business, with which he had been prominently connected for several years. His career had often been pointed to as eminently characteristic of the rapid growth of the automobile business and the brilliant opportunities offered to young men for quick advancement.

Mr. Smith was born in Vermont. He was graduated from the University of Illinois as a physician and practiced for a few years, but, finding that distasteful, gave it up for business. He studied the motor business in a Detroit factory, and soon secured executive positions with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, later becoming sales manager for the E. M. F. Company, and then went with the Studebaker Company. He was also associated for a time with the Lozier Company. Over a year ago Hugh Chalmers took Mr. Smith into his company as Vice President and General Manager at a salary said to be $50,000 a year. He raised the number of agents from 600 to 1,500, and was instrumental in disposing of more than $22,000,000 worth of cars during the last year. He was also a great lover of baseball, and while in New York was a frequent attendant at the games at the Polo Grounds.

His latest deal, transferring the agency of the Chalmers cars in the New York territory to Mr. Silver, was the largest individual contract of its kind consummated by Mr. Smith on behalf of the parent company. It becomes operative on Aug. 1. Much detail was involved in its financial features, and while Mr. Smith's friends said that there was no plausible reason for his suicide, it was believed, indirectly, that this $6,250,000 transaction had proved too severe a strain for his nervous system.

BELIEVES DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

Hugh Chalmers Sees No Reason for Paul Smith's Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—"It was a terrible shock to me to receive word from New York that Paul Smith had met with an accident and been killed—for I cannot feel that it was anything but an accident," said Hugh Chalmers, President of the Chalmers Motor Company. "I had known Mr. Smith for many years and he had been with this company for more than a year, first as sales manager, later as Vice President of the selling division. I have never had a man connected with me for whose character and ability I have had greater respect.

"All of us here at the factory who were associated with Mr. Smith were fond of him because of his lovable disposition, and will feel his loss keenly. None of us can understand how the fall happened; we are sure it was accidental. As far as we know, Mr. Smith was in good health and had no great worries."

Divorce for Dr. Anna E. King.

Dr. Anna E. King of 494 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, well known as an alienist, was yesterday granted an interlocutory decree of divorce from John H. King by Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court. Mr. King, who is a printer, made no defense. Mr. King and Dr. King were married in 1909 and separated in 1915. She charged her husband with living with another woman. Dr. King has testified as an alienist at many criminal trials. Mr. King agreed to pay $8 a week alimony.

PROSECUTOR'S WIFE SLAIN.

Mysterious Assailant Escapes After Revolver Duel with McDaniel.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 15.—Mrs. Oscar McDaniel, wife of the prosecuting attorney of Buchanan county, whose skull was crushed by an unidentified man at her home about midnight last night, died today without having regained consciousness. Five shots were fired at her husband, who engaged in a revolver duel with the man. The assailant escaped. Mr. McDaniel recently received letters threatening his life.

The attack was carefully planned. Mr. McDaniel was called downtown by a telephone message about 11:30 P. M. The voice at the telephone said his brother was ill and he should take him home. Mr. McDaniel drove in his automobile to the place designated, but did not find his brother. He hurried home and as he stopped his car in front of the house a man opened fire on him from behind a tree. After his assailant fled, the prosecutor went to his wife's room, where he found her senseless on the floor, her head badly crushed. Bloodhounds are being used in an effort to track the assailant.

BOLD HOLDUP IN BOSTON.

Paymaster Shot and Robbed of $2,000 on a Busy Corner.

BOSTON, July 15.—Samuel A. Campbell, paymaster of the Colonial Can Company, was robbed of a payroll of $2,000 today by two men, one of whom shot him in the head. The wound was slight. The holdup occurred in the business district, many persons seeing it. Both robbers escaped after warning back a crowd that attempted to follow them.

Campbell was halted at Congress and Pittsburgh Streets by one of the men, while the other seized the satchel containing his money. A small crowd quickly gathered, but was held back by the robber. Campbell, whose left ear was torn by a bullet, was taken to a hospital.

FOUND TRAVEL EASY IN INDIA

Selby Says England No Longer Bars Alien Tourists There.

Arthur B. Selby, a civil engineer, who arrived yesterday from Calcutta by way of San Francisco on his way to London, said there would be no difficulty for Americans to visit India in the Fall as the Government had removed the embargo on permitting aliens to visit the interior cities like Delhi, Agra, Benares, Lucknow, &c.

"Tourists are not allowed to go near any of the fortifications," Mr. Selby continued, "and must be careful about snapping photographs, but otherwise they can go all over the country. I had a most pleasant tour through China, Japan, and Korea this time, as there were very few travellers in the big hotels and the proprietors received me with open arms. The trains and local coastwise steamships were not crowded, either from Hong Kong to Manila."

Mr. Selby went on to say that reports of trouble in India had been very much exaggerated. There had been mutinous conduct on the part of some of the native regiments, he said, at Rawal Pindi, and other military garrison in the Northwestern provinces, but it was all settled a year ago. Tourists, he said, could travel over the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and visit Darjeeling in the Himalayas without any difficulty.

EXTEND WALL ST. SCHOOL.

New York University Announces Its New Plans.

The authorities of New York University announced yesterday that the Wall Street Branch of the Extramural Division is to be incorporated as a regular part of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance. The Wall Street Branch was organized in the Fall of 1914, using the smoking room of the Stock Exchange, and other buildings in the financial section, as classrooms, to give courses in commercial subjects to students who could get them in no other way. About five hundred students were enrolled in the department last year.

An advisory board of men, representing business interests of the district, is to assist in arranging a more comprehensive program for the coming Winter. Instruction will be offered in all branches of corporation finance, public utilities, banking, foreign exchange, accounting, and money and credit.

COURT HOUSE SITE AWARDS.

Condemnation Commissioners Add $5,136,479 to Cost of Plot.

The preliminary awards in the condemnation proceedings to acquire property for the addition to the new Court House site have just been made by the Condemnation Commissioners, Abram I. Elkus, Henry Schneider, and James B. Butler. The total amount of the awards is $5,136,479. The awards for the property originally taken amounted to more than $6,000,000, so that the cost of the entire Court House site will reach more than $11,000,000.

The largest award in the second proceeding was that of $947,342 to H. C. Hellenbeck for the Hungerford Building, at Park and Pearl Street. Other large amounts were $336,018 for St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street and City Hall Place; $323,390 to H. C. Hellenbeck for the Lupton Building, 23 to 27 Duane Street; $323,691 to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the power house, 29 to 33 Duane Street; $296,101 to the Five Points Mission for the property, 63 Park Street; $175,517 to F. A. Jackson for the property, 478 to 482 Pearl Street, and $156,576 to St. Andrew's Parish for the property, 18 to 20 City Hall Place.

MAYOR IS ATTACKED BY JUSTICE PHILBIN

Declares Charges of Church Interference in Administration Are Unwarranted.

CALLS IT POLITICAL PLAY

Alleges Social Ambition and Bid for Popularity Through Reputation for Fearlessness.

In the July issue of Truth, a pro-Catholic publication, Supreme Court Justice Eugene M. Philbin attacks Mayor Mitchel for his stand with regard to the charities investigation and calls on the City Hall for particulars as to its charge that the Catholic authorities had interfered with the municipal charities administration.

"The Mayor is a shrewd politician, and has social as well as political ambitions," writes Justice Philbin.

"It can safely be said that if any cause of complaint is pointed out the remedy will at once be provided, and until the latter is refused the charges by the Mayor are wholly unwarranted.

"Mr. Mitchel has done the Church a grave injustice, and one that is beyond his power to repair, for any statement by him of the whole truth would not be regarded as voluntary and sincere.

"The present controversy as to the Catholic charities had its origin in the friction that had long existed between the State Board of Charities and the local Commissioner of Charities. It is unnecessary to go into the causes of such antagonism, but it is sufficient to say that as one of the results thereof the Governor created the Strong Commission by appointing Charles H. Strong to investigate.

"For reasons as to the nature of which there is so much diversity of opinion, the investigation proceedings before Mr. Strong indicated a decided disposition to criticise Catholic institutions and cause Catholics to feel that the atmosphere was largely charged with bigotry. In fairness to the Commissioner, it can be said that there was nothing in his personal attitude evincing any prejudice. On the contrary it may well be believed that his innocence of such design prevented his realizing the intentions of those making the attack. He, therefore, permitted testimony and methods which caused inferences that there was a deliberate purpose to injure the institutions of the Church by misrepresentations as to their administration of the same. This feeling on the part of Catholics was such that those having supervision of the institutions felt called upon to defend them.

"The defense so attempted was restricted by the local Commissioner of Charities and his counsel and unfortunately a very bitter controversy arose in which both parties often permitted zeal to obscure sound judgment and personalities were indulged in by both sides. The Mayor naturally was interested in his appointee, the Commissioner, and no doubt felt that any attack upon the latter constituted a reflection on his administration.

"He had already been familiar with the friction between the State board and the local board, and had strongly supported the latter in the quarrel. He also saw fit to make the investigation by Commissioner Strong an occasion for a second attack on the Church institutions and those supervising them.

"The first attack was made by him and others some years ago and resulted in an absolute vindication of the institutions. Then it was charged, in brief, that the moneys furnished to the institutions for the care of the city's dependents were not honestly or entirely applied. The very thorough examinations made not only by the many accountants employed by the city, but also by those accountants for the institutions, established beyond any doubt that not only was the charge false, but that the institutions would not be able to support and care for the city's dependents if it were not for moneys procured by themselves.

"There has never been any attempt on the part of any one representing the Church to interfere with the proper and orderly conduct or control of private institutions of the city by the latter under the authority given by the law. The Mayor, while making the general statement that the contrary was the fact, does not indicate in any definite way whatsoever how such interference occurred. The city has the right to refuse to make payments to the institutions if the rules prescribed by the State Board of Charities are not followed. The Mayor should at least be able to point out in what respect the institutions have refused to conduct their affairs in an orderly manner or in accordance with such rules.

"It is impossible in view of the omission to furnish such information to reach the conclusion that the Mayor is not sincere in making the attack, but is rather actuated by some personal motive—either animosity toward those who have immediate supervision of the institutions, or a desire to obtain a reputation for being fearless and which has apparently been given him under a misapprehension as to the real facts. As a matter of fact, he had to fear neither political nor religious consequences. The Church could not discipline him for his disloyalty, and politically there was everything to gain in the way of popularity, as has been demonstrated."

CLARKE REFORMED COURT.

New Supreme Justice Made Notable Record on District Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Abolition of useless red tape and the application of time-saving devices to court procedure characterized John H. Clarke's tenure as Federal District Judge at Cleveland in the last two years. Judge Clarke, who has been nominated for the United States Supreme Bench, never allowed cases which had been argued to hang long on his hands, for, he said, oral argument is forgotten and its value lost if the case is not quickly considered and decided. In one of his written opinions he said: "Delay of decision often amounts to denial of justice."

The common complaint against Federal Courts of the allowance of large attorney fees in bankruptcy cases and to receivers was never hurled against Judge Clarke. He cut allowances right and left, declaring in the face of remonstrance that he well knew what legal talent was worth.

The business of the Cleveland court is third in volume in the country, exceeded only by New York and Chicago. There was talk at the time of Clarke's appointment to the District Bench of the need of another Judge. This talk is heard no longer, for today the business of the court is so thoroughly up to date that cases are often tried within sixty days of the time they are commenced.

The naturalization of aliens has become a much more important ceremony since Clarke became Federal Judge. Each month he has held a reception in his courtroom for the newly-made citizens. There is a program of music and speeches, an example that is being followed in other courts of the country.

Judge Clarke's order on Nov. 24, 1914, that the Wheeling & Lake Erie shops at Brewster and Ironville, Ohio, be opened after they had been closed two months by order of a receiver, was a notable feature of his term on the bench. The shops had been closed in order that certain interest payments might be met. Judge Clarke criticised this policy, declaring that it "was neither a wise one, economically considered, nor a just one from a social point of view." One thousand workmen saved their jobs through the Judge's order.

ANIMAL STUDY BEGINS SOON

New Rockefeller Institution to be Ready in September.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 15.—The Rockefeller Institute on the east side of Lake Carnegie, near Princeton, will be completed and opened in September. The institute comprises about 400 acres, and the Department of Animal Pathology has been organized under the personal supervision of Dr. Theobold Smith. There will also be accommodations for the serum horses and other animals which hitherto have been kept at Clyde, N. J. Besides the laboratory there are several auxiliary buildings.

Low buildings seemed best suited to the Princeton landscape, and thus the laboratory building, the principal structure, has two and a half stories and a basement, hollow tile walls, covered with stucco and a green tile roof. The buildings have been placed on the highest part of the land, and are so disposed and arranged inside as to take advantage of the prevalent Summer winds. The power house will supply steam, refrigeration, electric current, air pressure and vacuum.

The buildings for the isolation of animals will be the only ones of novel character. An attempt has been made to arrange them in such fashion that a considerable number of groups of animals may be kept, cared for, and observed without danger of infective material being transmitted from one group to the other.

"A very serious defect in experimental stations and other institutions in which animal diseases are studied," said one of the institute's doctors, "has been the inadequacy of facilities for complete isolation of animals.

"It is the aim of the institute in this department, as in those already organized in New York, to study fundamental biological and medical problems. Such problems as are presented by animals and their diseases are usually fundamentally the same as those presented by the human animal. Animal medicine and research has given to the practitioner, who treats men, no less than it has borrowed from him. The labors of Pasteur, who did not deal with human patients until near the end of his career, but who revolutionized medical science by his studies of the diseases of silk worms, sheep, poultry, swine, and dogs, may be cited in illustration."

Members of the staff who have thus far been appointed are: Dr. Theobold Smith, Director; Dr. Carl Ten Broeck and Werner Marchand.

Lane Bryant directs attention to Special Offering of *Bathing Suits (42 to 56 Bust) $3.95 to $10.75*

designed to fit and become both long or short-waisted figures

No C. O. D.'s. *Lane Bryant* No Exchanges.

25 West 38th Street

Cotton Frocks

Youthful as well as matronly models (**35½ to 58 bust; 30 to 49 waist**) especially designed to **fit** and **become** both the long or short waisted woman of

Extra-Size or Stout Figure

Fresh crisp gowns from our regular stock. A large variety to meet your needs for home, sport, hotel or afternoon wear. To be closed out at

Enormous Reductions

Come Early. Convince yourself of these wonderful values

French Crepe Dresses Stylish, serviceable, cool. Plain or striped, all white, tan, Burgundy, navy or black. Also smart woven striped voiles; black on white ground. Formerly to $10 ..... **5.00**

Linen Costumes Finest quality ramie linen, beautifully hand embroidered or combined with lace guimpe. Also elegant imported embroidered crepe frocks. Formerly to $35 ..... **18.75**

Lustre Voile Gowns Stunning model of beautiful mercerized voile, smartly striped. Launders well, cool, handsome **9.85**

Grenadine Voile Frocks Four lovely models; white, striped, with embroidered dots, also daintily flowered **12.75**

Morning Dresses Smart woven striped Ginghams, For porch or garden wear **1.95**

Beach Cloth Dresses Fashionable wear-resisting fabric. Splendidly tailored model **6.75**

Silk Suits (*39 to 56 bust*)

Elegantly tailored taffeta and shantung suits. Beautifully lined. Formerly to $59.75 ..... **29.50**

Handsome exclusive model suits of satin and imported faille silk. Formerly to $110 ..... **39.50**

Suits of linen, mohair, etc., also greatly reduced.

Silk and Auto Coats (*39 to 56 bust*)

Stylish coat of black taffeta; fine quality, smartly trimmed with fashionable marabout ruche (detachable).. **19.75**

Handsome Gros de Londres or Velour coats. Also imported mixtures or gabardine. Formerly to $54.75.. **25.00**

Mohair and ramie linen dusters; cut full; well tailored. Formerly $12 ..... **7.85**

Stunning all-wool mixture coat. Silk lined to waist. Formerly $25.00.... **16.75**

—Lane Bryant, 25 West 38th Street—

GUSTAV STICKLEY'S

CRAFTSMAN SHOPS

6 EAST 39TH STREET ~ NEW YORK

PRINCIPAL SHOWROOMS, 3d and 4th FLOORS

Closing-Out Sale Of Furniture

AMONG the remaining and remarkable values of this Sale are the following features:

$241 Oak Dining Room Set *at $125*

10 pieces, including Table, Sideboard, Serving Table, China Cabinet, Six Chairs with caned backs and upholstered seats. *Only six of these Sets left.*

$275 Oak Dining Room Set *at $200*

With 54 inch Table, 6 foot Sideboard and Caned Seat Chairs covered with removable tapestry cushions. Only three of these Sets left. ***A 9-pc. Set in Solid Mahogany, also at $200.***

Owing to the unfavorable weather of the past week, the

Sale of Draperies

will be continued through the coming week, embracing all our finest Chintzes, Linens and remnants of Velvets and Linens, values up to $7.00 a yard *at $1.00 or less a yard.*

Several Fine Settees, Values up to $350, at Cost

No goods sent on approval or exchanged.

THE *Gossard* CORSETS

"They Lace in Front."

Summer Clearance Sale

Commencing Tomorrow (Monday), July 17,

Famous Gossard Corsets

Because it is impossible to obtain supply of some fine quality imported Corset Materials and because of style changes, we offer during this Sale a number of discontinued Styles and Materials at greatly reduced prices. Every one of these Corsets is clean and fresh.

A variety of the best models are included in this sale, each pair fitted by the expert corsetieres of our custom department.

One Style in Regular $2.50 Corsets.... $1.75
One Style in Regular 3.50 Corsets.... 2.50
Two Styles in Regular 5.00 Corsets.... 3.50
Three Styles in Regular 8.50 Corsets.... 5.00

A number of slightly soiled Gossard Corsets in various models and materials at about ½ off of Regular Prices.

Also One Lot of

Regular $3.50 to $12.00 Bien Jolie Treco Corsets for $1.75

These Treco Corsets are well made, durable and comfortable models—specially adapted for house and athletic wear.

OLMSTEAD CORSET COMPANY

179 Madison Ave., at 34th St.

Parlor Floor—Telephone Murray Hill 2084.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Seasonable Offerings

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Midsummer Reduction Sale

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS

Extraordinary savings in high-grade floor coverings that positively will not be equalled this year.

Choice Oriental Rugs

Every Rug se ected for its individual merit and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

100 Small Persian and Turkish Rugs. **7.50** and **9.75** formerly 10.50 and 12.75

Persian Mahal and Gorevan Rugs,— oom sizes. **90.00** to **157.00** formerly 125.00 to 225.00

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs,—average size 9x12 feet. **187.00** to **245.00** formerly 225.00 to 300.00

Anglo-Persian & French Wilton Rugs

Twice a year clearance of the discontinued patterns. The finest product of American looms.

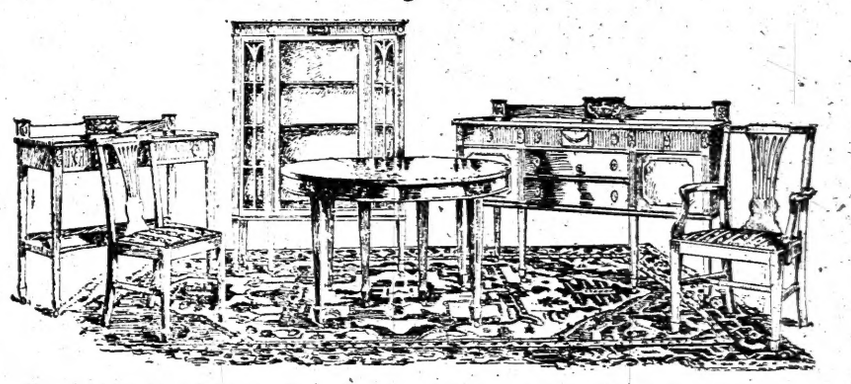
9x12 ft..... **62.50** formerly 75.00
8.3x10.6 ft..... **57.50** formerly 68.00
36x63 in..... **9.50** formerly 12.75

Plain Color Seamless Wilton Rugs, 9x12 ft. size only. **47.50** formerly 60.00

Annual July Sale

"McCREERY MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE, BEDS AND BEDDING

At Extremely Low Prices



Hepplewhite Model Dining Room Suite, as illustrated, including Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. **295.00,** regularly $375.00

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites..... **195.00,** regularly 300.00
One Ten-piece Adam Model Suite..... **395.00,** regularly 600.00
One Ten-piece English Model Suite..... **295.00,** regularly 425.00
Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suites,—made in American Walnut. **350.00,** regularly 450.00
Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suites,—made of Selected Mexican Crotch Mahogany. **675.00,** regularly 950.00

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Over-stuffed Sofas with loose Cushions,—upholstered in Tapestry. **75.00,** regularly 125.00
Over-stuffed Arm Chairs,—upholstered in Tapestry. **42.50,** regularly 75.00
Fireside Wing Chairs,—covered in Denim. **15.00,** regularly 25.00
Colonial Library Table,—Solid Mahogany. 50 inches long. **29.50,** regularly 40.00

"McCREERY LINENS"

Remarkable Reductions

Linen Damask Table Cloths..... each **2.35, 3.25** and **3.75** regularly 3.25, 4.50 and 5.00
Linen Damask Napkins..... doz. **2.50, 3.25** and **3.75** regularly 3.25, 4.25 and 5.00
Pure Irish Linen Sheets..... pair **7.50, 9.50** and **12.50** regularly 10.50, 12.50 and 15.00
Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases..... pair **1.50, 2.00** and **2.50** regularly 2.00, 2.75 and 3.50

July Sale of Towels

Hemmed Huck Towels..... doz. **1.75, 2.50** and **3.75**
Hemstitched Huck Towels..... doz. **3.00, 3.75** and **4.50**
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels..... doz. **2.90, 3.75** to **6.00**
Hemmed Glass Towels..... doz. **1.95, 2.45** and **3.75**
Hemmed Dish Towels..... doz. **1.45, 1.75** and **2.25**
Glass and Kitchen Towels,—name woven in red. doz. **2.75**

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	90x99	90x108
	60c	**70c**	**80c**	**1.00**	**1.10** ea.
Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36	
	17c	**19c**	**22c**	**25c** ea.	

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Mahogany Suites..... **215.00,** regularly 320.00
Four-piece William and Mary Model Suites..... **195.00,** regularly 275.00
Four-piece Suites, Louis XVI. Model..... **295.00,** regularly 375.00
One Four-piece Decorated Enamel Suite..... **183.00,** regularly 366.00
One Four-piece Mahogany Suite..... **150.00,** regularly 225.00
Four-post Solid Mahogany Beds..... each **25.00,** regularly 40.00

BRASS BEDS & BEDDING

Brass Beds with square top rods and fifteen filler rods. **22.50,** regularly 32.00
Square Tube Enamel Beds..... **12.50,** regularly 15.00
Upholstered Box Springs..... **15.00,** regularly 20.00
Special Roll-Edge Hair Mattresses..... **27.50,** regularly 35.00
Extra Heavy Wire Springs..... **7.00,** regularly 8.00

CURTAIN FABRICS

Considerably Reduced

Scrim and Marquisette,—Plain, Fancy and Border effects, 38 inches wide. yd. **18c,** regularly 32c
Novelty and Filet Nets,—choice patterns, 40 inches wide. yd. **25c,** regularly 45c
Embroidered Dotted Swiss,—27 inches wide. yd. **18c,** regularly 30c

To Close Out

Pretty Fancy Net Curtains..... pair **2.25, 2.75** and **3.75** regularly 4.75, 5.75 and 7.50
Scrim Curtains..... pair **95c, 1.25, 1.95** regularly 1.75, 2.25 and 3.00

SLIP COVER FABRICS

An extensive assortment of Imported and Domestic Cretonnes in attractive designs, especially appropriate for Slip Covers. 31 inches wide. yd. **25c** and **45c** regularly 35c and 75c
English Bedford Swansdown, suitable for Slip Covers for finely polished and Gilt Furniture. 31 inches wide. yd. **25c,** regularly 35c
Slip Covers a specialty. Estimates submitted upon request.

Sunfast Fabrics—50 Inches Wide

Plain Mercerized..... Special, yd. **1.00**
Figured..... Special, yd. **1.15**
Striped Silk..... Special, yd. **1.50**
Figured..... Special, yd. **1.95**

NEW SUBWAYS DONE BY NEXT SUMMER

Lexington Avenue and Broadway Lines' Construction Nears Completion.

GROWTH IN SOME COSTS

Additional Charges Generally Due to Extra Work Put Upon the Contractors.

Construction work on the Lexington Avenue and Broadway subways will be completed by the Summer of next year, according to an announcement made by the Public Service Commission yesterday. This does not include the Sixtieth Street tunnel, a link in the Fifty-ninth Street-Queens branch, the contract for which is not yet let. Already some of the subway section contracts are completed, so far as structural work is concerned, and other sections will be completed at intervals until the whole line is ready for electrification.

While the dual system contracts were not executed until March, 1913, work on both the Lexington Avenue and the Broadway subways had then already been started, the first contract on the former line having been awarded in July, 1911, and the first on the Broadway line in the succeeding year.

Section 2A of Route 5 of the Broadway subway, covering the section between Walker and Howard Streets and including the difficult crossing at Canal Street, was executed July 17, 1912, with the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company for $912,351.60. The final estimate showed that the city had spent $1,000,944, and the work was accepted as completed in May of this year.

Section 2 covers that part of the Broadway subway between Park Place and Walker Street. This contract was executed in February, 1912, with the Degnon Contracting Company for $2,855,828.50. The work was accepted March 30, 1916, and the final settlement showed that the total cost was $2,946,483.61. The original contract price was increased by extra work made necessary by the dual system plans.

Another contract upon which the commission is making final settlement is Section 3 of the Broadway subway between Howard and Bleecker Streets. This contract was signed in January, 1912, with the Underpinning and Foundation Company, for $2,295,096.50. The work was accepted in March, and the accounting showed that the total cost was $2,995,324.74, the increased cost being due to the physical connection between the Canal Street subway and the Broadway subway. This connection was made at the request of the New York Municipal Railway corporation, so that traffic could be carried from the Fourth Avenue subway, Brooklyn, over the Manhattan Bridge, and through Canal Street to the Broadway subway. The Brooklyn company paid about $412,000, the cost of the work.

In June of this year work on the Lexington Avenue subway between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-ninth Streets was accepted. The contract was executed to Patrick McGovern & Co. in February, 1912, for $1,961,997. The final settlement shows that the cost was $2,025,341. The increased cost was due to work authorized by the commission and the Board of Estimate.

The Fourth Avenue subway, Brooklyn, Section 1, Route 11B, which covers that part of the Fourth Avenue subway between Forty-third and Sixty-first Streets, was executed in October, 1912, with the Degnon Contracting Company for $1,930,258.50. The work was accepted June 8, 1916, and the final settlement shows that the total cost was $1,873,327.61. This represents a saving to the city of $56,930.89, which will be turned back into the city's rapid transit funds.

The same firm were contractors for the section just south of the same route. This extends from Sixty-first Street to Eighty-sixth Street, and the contract price was $1,994,171.25. It was accepted on June 15 and the final settlement shows the cost to have been $1,794,742.27, a saving to the city of $153,446.98.

Section 2, Route 39, which covers the elevated portion of the New Utrecht Avenue branch of the Fourth Avenue subway, extending from Thirty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, over New Utrecht Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street and Stillwell Avenue to Coney Island, was constructed by Post & McCord, Inc., for $1,672,190. The work was accepted May 25, 1916, and the final settlement shows that its total cost was $1,682,640.03, or approximately $10,000 more than the bid.

The contract for Section 9A, Routes 4 and 28, of the Seventh Avenue subway, Manhattan, covering the connection of the Seventh Avenue subway south of Forty-second Street with the present subway under Times Square, was executed Aug. 6, 1914, with the Holbrook-Cabot and Rollins Corporation for $421,566. The final report of the chief engineer of the commission shows that the total cost, which was accepted June 12, 1916, was $449,467.71.

INJUNCTION IN GARBAGE ROW

Contractors Get Order Against Doyle of Staten Island.

Another legal move in the fight over the establishment of a city garbage disposal plant in Richmond Borough was made in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon when the Metropolitan By-Products Company brought injunction proceedings before Supreme Court Justice Russell Benedict which temporarily prevent any interference with the garbage contractors on account of conflicting land titles, building permits, or other cause. The orders granted by the court are returnable for argument Thursday.

Two actions were instituted by the Metropolitan Company. One of these, it was explained by Lewis & Kelsey, the attorneys for the plaintiff, was aimed to stop further interference on the part of Rodger P. Doyle, William P. Langevin, the Lake Island Realty Company, and others because of their alleged title to the site of the proposed disposal plant on Lake Island. This title is claimed under an old crown patent, called the "Symmes grant."

The second proceeding, which is directed especially against Doyle and Langevin, is to restrain them from further prosecution of a Municipal Court action against the Metropolitan Company and the Schmittberger Detective Bureau in an attempt to regain possession of the property in dispute.

On the strength of records and affidavits which are submitted, the plaintiff alleges that the Langevin and Doyle title is only a quit claim to a "certain vague and indefinitely described property," asserted to be a part of an ancient grant by Queen Anne to Major Lancaster Symmes. The property so described, it is alleged, is not the same land that is held by the contractors. The company also asserts that the title which it holds comes down through an uninterrupted chain of titles from a time nearly half a century before the date of the Queen Anne grant, which, it alleges, covered only a residue, if any, of unoccupied territory on Staten Island in the year 1708.

BIG BRITISH CRUISER NEAR.

Atlantic Fleet Sights Her at Night During War Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—The Atlantic fleet is said to have met a large British cruiser during the week's war games just concluded. The vessel was as large as one of the transatlantic liners. She was running without lights.

The Sixth Division of destroyers, consisting of the Wadsworth, Cassin, Cummings, Ericsson, McDougal, and Winslow, has been detailed to co-operate with the army in the war games in the defenses of Eastern New York this month.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Interesting Offerings on Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

For Complete Assortments, Quality and Value

Sale of

15,000 Yards of Double Width

Printed Foulard Silks

Choice styles and complete assortment of new colors, including Navy Blue and Black Grounds.
Yard **95c** formerly 1.50

Genuine Natural Ecru Shantung Pongee Silk. 33 inches wide. Yard **58c** formerly 1.00

SUMMER WASH FABRICS

12,000 yards

Novelty Printed Voile

In a wide range of choice styles and colors including

Cretonne, Chinese Pompadour and Monotone Effects, also Raye Stripes

38 to 40 inches wide.....Special yd. **15c**
White Cotton Gabardine. 38 inches wide..Special yd. **38c**
White Cotton Voile, crisp finish. 40 inches wide..... Special yd. **23c**
White Washable Sport Corduroy, summer weight..... yd. **55c** to **95c**

WOOL DRESS GOODS

All Wool Costume Serge in Navy Blue or Black..... Special yd. **1.10**

Imported All Wool Black Summer Voile, fine, crisp finish. 54 inches wide.....Special yd. **75c**

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Specially Priced

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; Plain or with Embroidered Clox; Black or White. pair **1.35**

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—Novelty and Embroidered Clox. Black, White or Colors. pair **95c**

Women's Cotton or Lisle Hosiery,—light weight. Black or White. 6 pairs, **1.95** pair **35c**

Unprecedented Offering

600 MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES

350 Misses' Dresses,—14 to 18 years—Smart and serviceable models in Plain, Striped and Flowered Voiles, also Linens.
6.75 and **9.75** formerly 9.75 to 16.75

250 Misses' Dresses,—14 to 18 years—Sheer and pretty models of White Voiles or Nets, embroidered or lace trimmed.
8.50 and **12.75** formerly 12.75 to 18.50

Misses' Pongee Sport Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years.
12.75 formerly 18.50 to 22.50

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Thread Silk Sweaters in a variety of discontinued styles.....
18.75 regularly 29.50 to 32.50

Women's Glove Silk Sweaters, plain colors, attractive models.....
9.50 regularly 12.75

Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters, two-tone effects: Rose, Emerald and Gold .....
8.50 regularly 10.50

Women's Sweaters in Shetland Weave, discontinued models.....
4.95 regularly 5.90

Extraordinary Values

2,000 PORCH AND GARDEN FROCKS

at **2.95** each

A special purchase of an attractive assortment of the latest styles in dainty materials. As models are copies of higher priced dresses they cannot be reordered and early selections are advisable.

2.95

The Materials

Include Plain White Voile, Striped Voile, Fancy Voile, Flowered and Figured Sheer Materials.
2.95

The Styles

Sport Models, Russian Models, Straight Models, Tunic Models and various styles with plaited skirts.
2.95

WOMEN'S SPORT SUITS

Special Values

Sport Suits of Milanese Silk and light weight Wool Jersey in a variety of colors.
19.75

A number of high class models in Wool Jersey Sport Suits, several trimmed with Marabout.
24.50

WOMEN'S SPORT SKIRTS

An unusually large assortment of attractive models in Gabardine, Heavy Russian Cord and Awning Stripes and Fancy Striped Materials.
3.75 and **5.00**

Milanese Silk Skirts with pockets and belt—plain colors or stripes, also a number of Taffeta models.
12.75

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

At Decided Price Reductions.

A choice collection of Cotton Dresses in the season's most wanted styles and materials, including Voile, Linen, Organdie and Net.
5.00, 7.50, 10.50, 14.50 and 16.50

Special Sale

200 WOMEN'S SPORT COATS

Materials include Velveteen, Corduroy and Striped Silk Jersey. **5.75** formerly 9.50

100 Raincoats of Rubberized Materials,—full cut model. Special **7.50**

Specially Priced

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

150 Bathing Suits of Mohair, prettily trimmed. Attractive model. Special **2.95** and **3.95**

100 Bathing Suits of Silk with contrasting trimmings. Smart models. Special **6.95**

Advance Showing

WOMEN'S FALL BLOUSES

Navy Blue and Black Georgette Crepe Blouses with dainty eyelet embroidered collar, finished with fine tucking.
9.50

Blouses of Navy Blue Georgette Crepe over white lining prettily embroidered with Soutache braid.
10.75

Blouses of Navy Blue Georgette Crepe with panel effect embroidery in front, finished with vestee of White Georgette Crepe and double hemstitched collar.
11.75

Hand hemstitched Blouses with Navy Blue Georgette Crepe over White lining, flat collar edged with Taffeta.
12.75

Stylish Blouses in Navy Blue Georgette Crepe with side plaits in front and back, finished with French Knots and Hemstitching.
13.50

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Men's Furnishings at Remarkable Price Reductions

Sleeves altered free of charge.

475 Dozen *"McCreery Shirts"*	345 Dozen *"McCreery Shirts"*	160 Dozen *"McCreery Silk Shirts"*	110 Dozen *"McCreery Silk Shirts"*
1.00	**1.55**	**3.45**	**4.65**
Various models and attractive materials.	Imported Madras and Mercerized Materials.	Heavy Tub Silks in desirable patterns.	Very Fine Quality Silks in choice patterns.

625 Doz. Scarfs & Ties Made in Silks, Crepes and Foulards. **45c**	**75 Doz. Night Shirts** Made of White Muslin with colored trimming. **55c**	**65 Doz. Pajamas** Made of Madras and Mercerized Materials. **1.00**	**38 Doz. Pajamas** Fine Quality Silk Mixtures. **2.95**	**85 Doz. Union Suits** Made of Madras,—athletic style. **75c**
625 Pairs Tennis Trousers Made of Striped Flannel and Serge. **3.45**	**195 Doz. Half Hose** Discontinued numbers in Silk or Lisle, some with clox. pair **29c**	**280 Bathing Suits** Made of All Worsted. **2.95**	**100 Bath & Beach Robes** Terry Cloth or Jap Cotton Crepe. **2.95**	**90 Doz. Shirts & Drawers** Striped Madras,—athletic style. each **65c**

"McCreery Outing Shirts"

Collar Attached.

Made of Cheviot,—half or full length sleeves.	Soisette and Cheviot,—two heights of collar.	Fine Quality Silk,—two heights of collar.
1.00	**1.55**	**4.65**

Men's Straw Hats

Priced for immediate disposal.

Entire Stock of Split and Sennit Straws.

95c.....formerly 1.65 and 2.85

4,500 MILITIA SAILORS IN MANOEUVRES

Depart on Battleships, Cruisers, and Gunboats, to Mobilize at Block Island.

TO CRUISE AT SEA 15 DAYS

Seventeen States Send Battalions—Ten of Nation's Fighting Craft Make Up the Fleet.

The most important manoeuvres in which the naval militia of the Eastern territory of the United States has ever participated opened yesterday, when battleships, cruisers, and gunboats having on board the civilian sailors from eighteen States sailed from various ports on the Atlantic for the mobilization base, Block Island. Nearly 4,500 naval militiamen started on the fifteen-day training cruise. About 1,000 of the men were from New York and Brooklyn.

The battleships on board of which the navy's civilian reserves have gone to sea are all units of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, under command of Rear Admiral John M. Helm, U. S. N. The vessels are the Kentucky, Kearsarge, Maine, New Jersey, Illinois, Alabama, Rhode Island, Louisiana, and Virginia, with the Alabama as flagship. The States represented by militia battalions are New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland, South Carolina, Florida, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Michigan, and Connecticut.

The Manhattan militiamen sailed on the Kentucky, which has been assigned to the First New York battalion as a training ship and will be permanently stationed in the Hudson after the conclusion of the citizens' training cruise which has been planned to follow the naval militia manoeuvres.

Commander Charles L. Poor, N. M. N. Y., is in command of the Manhattan battalion of 410 men on the Kearsarge, while the 400 men of the Second Battalion of Brooklyn on the Battleship Maine are commanded by Commander Edward T. Fitzpatrick. Also on the Maine are 100 men from the New Jersey battalion.

With every officer and man in the white service uniform of Summer, the First Battalion of Manhattan assembled on the old training ship Granite State, at the foot of Ninety-seventh Street, in the North River, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Each man carried a little navy chest, in which were his spare uniforms and other clothes and such articles as were permitted under the naval regulations. Every enlisted man will sleep in a hammock on the cruise, and Commander Poor assured his command, before sailing yesterday morning, that the cruise would be "the real thing."

During the cruise the enlisted men will be paired with bluejackets of the regular service of corresponding grades, and it will be the duty of each bluejacket to instruct the civilian comrade in the duties that the militiaman would have to perform in the event the Naval Militia were called into active service in time of war. For instance, a regular gunner will be paired with a militia gunner, a regular quartermaster with a militiaman of like rank, and so on through the various enlisted grades.

The same procedure will be followed with the officers, the regular navigator having as his pupil the navigating officer of the militia battalion. The executive officer of the Kentucky is paired with the officer who holds that rank in the First Naval Battalion, while Commander Poor will have as his chief instructor Commander Douglas E. Dismukes, U. S. N., the commanding officer of the Kentucky. Commander Poor, it may be mentioned, is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and served many years as an officer in the regular service before he resigned to enter private business.

The only thing that the militiamen knew about the program of the cruise yesterday was that the Reserve Fleet would assemble off Block Island today. The orders for the training to be followed after that are sealed and will not be opened until the entire squadron has mobilized off the Block Island base.

It is known, however, that target work with the main, as well as secondary batteries of the ships, will be a feature of the work during the next two weeks. Torpedo exercises have also been included in the programme. It was said yesterday, as well as searchlight drills and landing exercises. A battle problem may bring the manoeuvres to a close.

The Kentucky sailed shortly after 10 o'clock and was followed to sea by the Maine and the gunboat Gloucester, the latter having on board 100 members of the Brooklyn battalion. Massachusetts militiamen are on the Kearsarge, the rest of the New Englanders are on the Virginia, the Illinois and Maryland units on the Alabama, the First Battalion of Pennsylvania on the Minnesota, Missouri and Ohio units are on the Rhode Island, the North Carolina, Texas, Florida, and Louisiana units are on the Louisiana, while the Second Pennsylvania Battalion and the South Carolina and Michigan units are on the Illinois.

Just before the battleships sailed yesterday a bulletin was issued relative to the civilian training cruise, which was to follow. Rear Admiral Helm will also command during that cruise. The bulletin had to do with the motor boat mobilization and exercises which will bring the civilian training period to an end and be the feature of the week of Sept. 5 to Sept. 12.

The program for that week, as arranged by Admral Helm, is as follows:

Sept. 5—Day, tactical manoeuvres and signals and assignment of patrol stations and groups. Night, night signal drills between groups.

Sept. 6—Day, instructions in scouting and patrolling, massed attack, &c.

Sept. 7—Day, instruction in sweeping for mines, countermining, &c. Night, search problem connection protecting battleships from attack.

Sept. 8—Day, same as third day. Night, same as third night.

Sept. 9—Day, submarine chasing and massed attack. Night, search problem.

Sept. 10—Day, held open for whatever exercises as may be deemed most advisable from previous exercises. Night, disband on completion of exercises.

Sept. 11—Day, disembark.

Such members of battleship complements as are necessary will be relieved for duty with the motor boats during the last week. The other members of the battleship complements remaining on board may be utilized in connection with such exercises as will be undertaken by the battleships in connection with motor boats.

The daily routine for the recruits aboard the battleships has also been prepared by Admiral Helm. A glance will show that the landsmen will have enough work to keep them from becoming lonely and still have plenty of time for recreation and rest. The routine is as follows:

5:00 A. M.—Reveille.
5:20 A. M.—Pipe sweepers.
5:30 A. M.—Turn to.
Swimming when morning work is completed.
6:30 A. M.—Recall from swimming.
6:45 A. M.—Trice up clothes lines.
7:15 A. M.—Mess gear.
7:30 A. M.—Breakfast.
7:50 A. M.—Call for guard mount.
7:55 A. M.—First call for colors.
8:00 A. M.—Colors.
8:15 A. M.—Turn to.
8:30 A. M.—Sick call.
8:45 A. M.—Knock off bright work.
9:00 A. M.—General quarters, muster at battle stations.
9:25 A. M.—Secure.
9:30 A. M.—Assembly, physical drill.
9:45 A. M.—Retreat. Drill call, drill and instructions.
11:15 A. M.—Retreat. Light smoking lamp.
11:20 A. M.—Swimming call.
11:40 A. M.—Recall from swimming.
11:45 A. M.—Mess gear.
12:00 M.—Dismiss.
1:00 P. M.—Turn to.
1:15 P. M.—Drill call.
4:— P. M.—Retreat, fresh water, scrub and wash clothes.
5:00 P. M.—Swimming call.
5:20 P. M.—Recall from swimming.
5:45 P. M.—Mess gear. Trice up clothes lines, dry down decks.
6:00 P. M.—Supper.
6:45 P. M.—Turn to.
7:30 P. M.—Lectures.
7:45 P. M.—Drills as ordered.
8:50 P. M.—Secure and first call.
9:00 P. M.—Tattoo.
9:05 P. M.—Taps.

The recruiting officers in charge of the work of enrolling civilians for the August-September cruise said the limit of enlistment was rapidly being reached in all the States where recruiting offices had been opened. The recruiting office in New York is at 34 Pine Street, which is the headquarters of the Civilian Committee of the Naval Training Cruise.

Satin Brocade Ribbons, 49c a yard

REGULAR stock prices $2 to $3 yard. The greatest value ever offered at such moderate cost. Embroidered with gold roses, suitable for girdles and bags. In all shades.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2626 Greeley

Ribbons Specially Priced at 25c a yard

DESIRABLE ribbons for hair bows, sashes and girdles, in all the most wanted shades, self colored stripes, Jacquard figures and satin taffeta. 6 to 7 inches wide.

Women's Sports Coats Reduced Monday to $10

Formerly $16.50 to $29.50

The most remarkable values in sports coats offered anywhere this season. The selection is most varied and comprises almost every model in vogue this season, in an equally attractive array of fabrics, such as:—

Silk Jersey, Wool Jersey, Silk Poplin, Wool Velour, Pongee and Chinchilla, in stripes and plain colors.

Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats Monday Only $16.50

Copies of high-priced imported models, in belted, ripple and semi-fitted effects, with convertible collars and new pockets. In tan, gray and green tones. To be had in all sizes.

Advance Display of New Fall Coats

Showing the style tendencies for the coming season and emphasizing the moderate prices of ready-to-wear apparel of the finer sort at Saks. Fashioned in wool velour and Bolivia Cloth and trimmed with seal, natural raccoon, mole and self fabrics.

Prices: $29.50, $39.50, $49.50 to $75.00

Women's Pongee Skirts Reduced to $7.95

Formerly $13.75

In four distinct models, with new pockets and detachable belts. Colors: Copenhagen blue, purple, green and rose stripe effects.

Women's Tub Skirts Reduced to $1.95 and $2.95

A number of smart styles to select from, made of pique, honeycomb, cordeline, and gabardine. Waistbands to 36.

Tomorrow—An Extraordinary Offering of

500 Women's New Summer Dresses at $6.95

Duplicates of models formerly sold at $10, $12.50 & $14.50

A Fifth Avenue dressmaker, who converts every piece of Summer material into cash by July 15, so that he may concentrate on the production of new Fall gowns, made up these frocks for us at about cost of materials.

Included are charming dresses of imported French voiles, in beautiful colorings of green, rose, blue, pink and white, with two and three tier skirts. Also smart sport dresses of gabardine or basket cloth. All sizes from 34 to 44. Each dress an extraordinary value.

High-Grade Summer Dresses Radically Reduced

Lace and net, pongee, embroidered Georgette, taffeta, and taffeta and Georgette combination dresses, in the most beautiful Summer models, radically reduced for clearance.

28 Silk Dresses	formerly $39.50 to $45	now **$25.00**
22 Silk Dresses	formerly $25 to $29.50	now **$18.50**
40 Silk Dresses	formerly $25	now **$14.50**
8 Lace Dresses	formerly $39.50 to $45	now **$25.00**
35 Net Dresses	formerly $25 to $29.50	now **$18.50**
60 Pongee Dresses	formerly $18.50	now **$12.95**
100 Summer Dresses	formerly $22.50	now **$14.50**

Dresses in Extra Sizes Reduced

5 Silk Dresses	formerly $45.00	now **$35.00**
12 Silk Dresses	formerly $39.50	now **$25.00**
12 Lace Dresses	formerly $35.00	now **$25.00**
25 Dresses	formerly $12.50 and $14.50	now **$10.00**

New Bathing Suits for Women

At three very attractive prices Monday

At $3.95—Slip-on and dressy models, made of silk poplin, mohair and knit wool Jersey, with colored girdles and fancy collars. All sizes.

At $4.85—Charming dresses of silk poplin, satin, taffeta and silk and wool Jersey, with fancy borders and girdles. Sizes to 46.

At $5.95—Semi-princess and slip-on models, showing regulation and high waist line. Made of silk poplin, satin, taffeta and Sicilian. Remarkably priced.

New Fur Trimmed Sport Suits Monday Only at $27.50

In the very newest design, a copy of a recently imported model, showing becoming full ripple coat with convertible collar of genuine moleskin. Fashioned of medium weight wool Jersey, and may be had in any of the new high shades or white.

Women's Tailored Suits Reduced for Clearance

$14.50 $17.50 $22.50 $35

In all the most wanted colors and models. Made of fine quality silks and cloths, and tailored with unusual care and skill. The greatest values ever offered in women's suits.

Special for Monday Only

A Sale of Corsets at $1.85

Regular Stock Prices $3 to $7

A collection of high-grade corsets, in this season's models, but in broken sizes. Made of fancy broche, coutil or batiste.

None C. O. D., credited or exchanged.

Three Attractive Values for Monday in

New Sweaters for the Seashore,

Travel or Mountain wear

At $2.95—Illustrated at left. A smart and becoming sweater of fibre silk with mercerized back, showing patch pockets and belt. To be had in rose, Copenhagen blue, emerald and two-tone effects.

At $1.95—Remarkable values in sweaters of mercerized yarn, suitable for wear over bathing suits. In half belted, V neck model. Colors—Black and Copenhagen blue; black and gold; black and green, and in solid colors.

At $6.95—Charming medium and lightweight Shetland wool sweaters in sash and belted models, with shawl or sailor collars, and patch pockets. To be had in all solid colors.

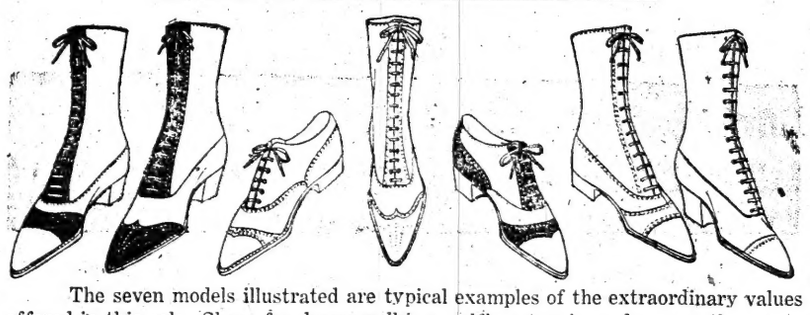
Beginning tomorrow, Monday, at 8:30 A. M.

Extraordinary Sale of Women's Fashionable Sport Shoes

at $2.95 $3.85 $4.85 $5.85

As a result of a special purchase we are able to offer in this remarkable event shoes of the very highest order in the most fashionable lasts

at prices which are below usual wholesale cost



The seven models illustrated are typical examples of the extraordinary values offered in this sale. Shoes for dress, walking, golfing, tennis, and every other occasion are included, in every size, and in twenty distinct designs. The leathers and combinations are:—

All white washable kidskin, or white kidskin, trimmed with blue or brown.

Every shoe in the lot an *absolute bargain*, and cannot be duplicated anywhere for anything near the price here quoted. *Second Floor.*

None sent C. O. D., or on approval.

The Semi-Annual Sale of Saks Suits for MEN at $23

Reduced from $38, $35, $30, $28

Continues tomorrow. Not unsaleable merchandise reduced by compulsion, but new, up-to-the-minute fabrics and styles which have but recently come from our workrooms.

For Tomorrow—A Clearance of

Boys' Washable Suits, $1.65

Formerly $2 and $2.95

Smart, trim little suits, in new and effective models, made of the most desirable tub fabrics in stripes, solid colors or white, and pretty combinations. 2½ to 8.

Children's Socks at 12c

For Monday Only

High-grade novelty effects in dainty designs, with fancy colored tops. Sizes 6 to 9 years.

Children's Sweaters $2.65

Made of Fibre Silk

Remarkably priced. High or V neck full-belted models. In Copenhagen blue or rose; 2 to 6 years.

For Monday—A Clearance Sale of

House Dresses, Summer Kimonos and Negligees, $1 to $1.98

Formerly $1.50 to $4.00. Odd lots and sizes in a great variety of attractive styles. Reduced for clearance.

Also—Children's White and Colored Dresses, at $1

Sizes 2 to 6 years. Regularly $1.50 and $2.

For Monday and Tuesday Only

Important Sale of Toilet Requisites

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder	14c	Violet Sincera Extract, ⅛ oz. bottle, regularly 35c	29c
Listerine, $1.00 size	54c	Violet Sincera Extract, 1 oz. bottle, regularly 65c	55c
Listerine, 25c size	15c	Violet Sincera Cold Cream, regularly 50c	25c
Glyco Thymoline, $1.00 size	69c	Shower Sprays, large spray, regularly 75c	59c
Borine, 50c size, including tooth brush	34c	Rubber Bathing Caps, various styles	50c
Lysol, 25c size	16c	Cretonne Traveling Cases, regularly 75c	50c
Mum Deodorant	13c	Rubberized Cretonne Cases, with rubber sponge	19c
Odo-ro-no, 25c size	16c	Hy-G-Nic Bath Brushes, attachable handle, regularly $5c	65c
Odo-ro-no, 50c size	30c	Ladies' Rubber Dressing Combs, regularly 39c	25c
Eversweet Deodorant	16c	Howard's Hair Brushes, regularly 75c	45c
Amolin Deodorant	13c	Rubber Cushioned Hair Brushes, regularly 75c	49c
Bathasweet	16c	Hand or Nail Brushes, regularly 35c to 50c	25c
Arthur's Lilac Vegetal, 6 oz. bottle	45c	Tooth Brushes, bone or celluloid handles, 25c kind	15c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Toilet Water, 75c size	49c	Moth Balls, box	8c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Toilet Water, $1.40 size	95c	Napthaline Flakes, box	12c
Park & Tilford's Bay Rum, 25c size	21c	Egyptian Deodorizer, 25c size	16c
Park & Tilford's Bay Rum, 45c size	39c	Cando Silver Polish, regularly 25c	18c
Park & Tilford's Bay Rum, 60c size	49c	Lambs' Wool Puffs, regularly 15c to 20c	10c
Violet Sincera Ammonia, 15c size	12c	Velvo Wash Cloths, six for	35c
Violet Sincera Ammonia, 25c size	18c	Steel Imported Scissors and Shears, 3½ to 8 inches	25c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15% alcohol, 15c size	12c	Professional Flexible Files, all sizes	10c
25c size	18c	39c size	29c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, 25c size	18c	Razor Sets, containing hollow ground razor, shaving brush and stick of shaving soap	95c
Benzoin and Almond Lotion, 25c size	19c	Ivory, Fairy and Babeskin Soaps, three cakes for	10c
"De Miracle." The original liquid hair remover. $1.00 size	74c	La Espanola Castile Soap, regularly 10c cake	5c
"De Miracle." The original liquid hair remover, 50c size	33c	Lilac or Lily of the Valley, 3 cakes for	10c
Violet Sincera Talcum Powder, regular 15c tin	10c	Peroxide Bath Soap, large cake	7c
Arnlour's Talcum Powder, regularly 15c	12½c	Johnson's Foot Soap	16c
Violet Sincera Rouge or Face Powder, compact form in vanity box, regularly 40c	29c	Fratelli Pure Castile Soap, 2¼ lb. bars	29c
Fountain Syringes, rapid flow, regularly, $1.25	95c	Armour's Squares, 6 square cakes to the box	25c
Absorbent Cotton Hospital grade, 1 lb	29c	Woodbury's Facial Soap	10c
Westphal's Auxiliator, $1.00 size	49c	Pure Castile Soap, 1 lb. square cake	12c
Johnson & Johnson's Shaving Cream	16c		
Hyglo Nail Polish, 25c size	18c		
Rigaud's Lilac Extract, bottle	50c		
Rigaud's Mary Garden Extract, bottle	50c		

None C. O. D. No Mail or Telephone orders filled.

We reserve the right to limit quantities

In the Misses' Dept., Monday

A Clearance of Misses' Summer Apparel

Cool, summery garments, beautifully made and finished, taken from our regular stock and radically reduced for immediate clearance.

131 Misses' Suits Reduced to $9.75 $15 and $28

Formerly $18.50 to $75. Dressy, sport and plain tailored models in the season's most popular designs and materials. Sizes 14 to 18.

88 Misses' Coats and Wraps Reduced to $9.75, $14.50 and $25

Formerly $14.50 to $45. Garments of the highest character made of serges, gabardines, taffeta, poplin and silk Jersey. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

95 Misses' Raincoats Reduced to $3.95, $7.95 and $9.75

Formerly $7.95 to $19.50. Made of plain or plaid rubberized fabrics. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Also—Misses' Sport Dresses, colored Summer Dresses, Sport Skirts and Girls' Summer Dresses at about one-half former prices for clearance.

Girls' and Misses' Middy Blouses 50c., 95c., $1.50 and $1.95

Formerly $1 to $3.95. Sizes 10 to 20 years.

New "Allenhurst" Sport Dresses for Misses Monday at $18.50

The "Allenhurst" is one of the smartest sport dresses shown for misses this season, and at this price a most unusual value. Obtainable in white crepe de Chine with bands of striped material on skirt; in all white crepe de Chine, and plain colors, self trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Second Floor.*

Monday on the Main Floor

Wavy Hair Switches, $1.95

Fine, soft, fluffy hair switches, on three separate stems, readily convertible into the newest arrangements of the coiffure. 24 inches long. Most remarkably priced.

Also—Real Hair Nets, $1 Doz. Reg. stock price, 25c. each.

Three Remarkable Values for Monday in

Women's Summer Blouses

At $2.00—Beautiful organdie blouses, in plain tucked and embroidered models. Also new white voile blouses, with embroidered organdie panels. Most remarkable value.

At $1.65—Effective white voile blouses, daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery. Others with embroidered panels front and back, and deep sailor collars with edging of lace and embroidery.

At $2.98—New Blouses of fine voile, in charming jabot effect, with narrow insertions of embroidery and lace. Collars and cuffs also trimmed with lace and embroidery.

Customers
Will find the Store delightfully cool these hot days and will be able to make their purchases during this sale with comfort and dispatch—extra salespeople being in attendance.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Restaurant
Cuisine Incomparable.
Cool, Delightful, Refreshing
Club Luncheon.....50c
Special Luncheon.....75c
Luncheon or Afternoon Tea.
Tenth Floor.

Midsummer Clearance of SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE

Closing Out Odds and Ends in Every Section of the Store

In a Sale of this kind the quantities are necessarily limited and assortments and sizes more or less incomplete; nevertheless, you can surely select quite a list from the undernoted of many articles you need, and reap the benefit of these important reductions.

The Values Are the Best of the Year

No merchandise in this Sale will be sent C. O. D. or on approval.

Ground Floor

Neckwear Novelties—dainty Guimpes, Vestees, Collars and Jabots. Formerly $1.00 to $5.00.....50c to $1.95

Ostrich and Maline Boas—Formerly $2.25 to $4.00..... $1.00 to $1.95

Women's Colored Novelty Handkerchiefs—Unusual values. A dozen.....60c

Women's Colored Voile Handkerchiefs—Each.....15c

Women's Imported Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—A half doz., 85c

Men's Handkerchiefs—fancy tape and colored rolled edges. Remarkable values. A dozen.....$1.00

Beaded Flouncings—pastel colored effects. Formerly $3.25 to $10.95 a yard..... $2.00 to $5.00

Lace Flouncings—white and cream; hand-embroidered effects 18, 27 and 36 inch widths. Formerly 75c, $1.25 and $2.25 a yard.....60c, $1.00 and $1.75

Vernes Bath Salts—perfumed. Formerly 50c to $2.00..... 35c, 50c, 85c and $1.00

Lord & Taylor Peroxide Bath Soap—Formerly 10c a cake... 8c
Per dozen cakes.....85c

Pierre Perfumed Soap—box of 3 cakes. Formerly 50c a box..35c

D'Angelo Castile Soap—Formerly 65c a dozen cakes.....50c

Corylopsis Talcum Powder—Formerly 21c.....16c

"Ideal" Hair Brushes—Formerly $1.25 and $1.75..75c and 95c

Initial Writing Paper and Correspondence Cards (some initials missing)—Formerly 20c to 30c a box.....17c

Stationery—writing paper and correspondence cards. White and tinted. Formerly 20c to 30c a box.....17c

Fine Stationery—imported and domestic writing paper and correspondence cards. Tinted and white. Formerly 50c to $1.10 a box.....35c

Silk Parasols—manufacturer's samples; new styles and shapes in fine quality silks. Remarkable values.....$2.95

Cut Lengths of Silk

Several thousand lengths of Plain and Fancy Silks. Reduced to, a yard.....35c, 50c, 75c, $1.25 and $1.78

Fitted Dressing Cases—Formerly $5.00 to $35.00..... $3.95 to $25.00

Motor Cases—Formerly $10.95 to $45.00.....$5.95 to $25.00

Week-end Bags—fitted and unfitted styles. Formerly $19.95 to $60.00.....$10.95 to $45.00

Imperial Shield Holders—sizes 36 to 42. Formerly $1.50..$1.00

Real Hair Nets—in light, medium and dark brown. Formerly 20c and 25c each.....12c and 15c

Second Floor

Negligees of Crepe de Chine—Formerly $7.95 to $18.75, $4.95 to $10.75

Negligees—flowered voile and plain color mercerized. Formerly to $4.95.....$2.95

Negligees—stripe voile and plain color mercerized. Formerly up to $3.95.....$1.95

Lingerie Petticoats—lace and embroidery trimmed. Formerly $1.95 to $7.95.....$1.25 to $5.95

Flesh Batiste Night Gowns—Formerly $1.95 to $3.95..... 98c to $2.95

Flesh Batiste Chemise—Formerly $1.50 and $1.95..98c and $1.25

Lingerie Princess Slips—Formerly $5.00 to $10.00..$2.95 to $5.95

Children's and Misses' Silk Princess Slips—sizes 6 to 16; prices according to sizes. Formerly $3.00 to $10.00..98c to $3.95

Porch Dresses—striped voile. Formerly $3.45.....$2.95

Porch Dresses—white dotted Swiss, striped and flowered voile and plain colored voiles. Formerly $4.95 and $5.95..$3.95

Porch Dresses—white voile, lace trimmed. Formerly $5.95..$4.95

Porch Dresses—striped voile and linens. Formerly $7.95..$5.95

C. B. Corsets—sizes 18, 19, 20. Formerly $3.00.....$1.25

Elente Corsets—sizes 18, 19, 20. Formerly $3.00....50c, 98c
Sizes 19 to 25. Formerly $5.00 to $10.00, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95

Fourth Floor

Infants' Hand-embroidered Dresses—sheer nainsook. Sizes to 2 years. Formerly $1.75.....95c

Colored and White Dresses—striped and plain chambray; hand-smocked; Persian lawn embroidery; lace and ribbon trimmed; sizes to 6 years. Formerly $2.45.....$1.95

Colored and White Dresses—chambrays and linens; smocked and embroidered. Japanese crepes and dimities, hand-smocked. Persian lawn in dainty organdie embroidery trimmed styles. Sizes to 6 years. Formerly $3.45 to $6.95.....$2.95

Millinery Trimmings—flowers and feathers. Formerly $1.00 to $5.00.....25c, 50c and $1.00

Numidie Mounts—black and natural. Formerly $3.50 to $7.95.....75c to $2.50

Children's Stamped Dresses—pretty styles made up and ready for embroidering.
Formerly 85c to $1.00..... 50c
Formerly $1.00 to $1.25..... 75c
Formerly $1.50 to $1.75.....$1.00

Porch Cushions—floss of best grade; many styles and designs. Formerly $1.50 to $2.00.....$1.00

Cushion Tops and Slip Covers—mostly imported. Formerly $1.00 and $2.00.....50c and $1.00

Luncheon Sets—one large centerpiece and 6 small and 6 large doylies on art linen. Formerly $2.50.....$1.50

Imported Figure Novelties—suitable for gifts or prizes. Formerly 50c to $1.00.....15c, 25c and 50c

Fitted Traveling Cases—Formerly $7.50 and $12.50..... $5.00 and $8.50

Fitted Gladstone Bags—Formerly $20.00.....$15.00

Wardrobe Trunks—full size; fibre covered; 45 inches high. Formerly $23.50.....$19.50

Steamer Trunks—light weight; imported. Formerly $30.00.... $25.00

Couch Hammocks—Formerly $8.50..... $6.50

Daisy Four-Passenger Swings—Formerly $8.50.....$7.00

Tennis Racquets—standard makes. Formerly $5.00 to $8.00. $3.50

Spalding Baseball Gloves—slightly soiled; all styles at Half Former Prices.

Tennis Nets at Half Former Prices.

Boys' Norfolk Suits with one or two pairs of Knickers. Sizes 7 to 18. Formerly $6.50 to $10.00.....$3.95

Boys' Norfolk Suits—sizes 5, 6, 7, 9 years. Formerly $5.00..$1.00

Boys' Wash Norfolk Suits—sizes 7 to 18. Formerly $3.95 to $5.00.....$2.50

Boys' Wool Knickerbockers—sizes 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Formerly 95c.....50c

Boys' English Top Coats—sizes 7, 9, 13, 15, 16. Formerly $2.50 .....$1.50

Boys' Shirts and Drawers—sizes 24 to 34. Formerly 35c to 75c each.....25c

Fifth Floor

Japanese Grass Rugs
At About Half Price

Size 9x12—Formerly $8.75.....$4.35
Size 8x10—Formerly $6.75.....$3.35
Size 4.6x7.6—Formerly $2.75.....$1.35

Japanese Rag Rugs
At About Half Price

Size 9x12—Formerly $16.50.....$8.25
Size 8x10—Formerly $12.25.....$6.15
Size 6x 9—Formerly $8.25.....$4.15
Size 4x 7—Formerly $5.25.....$2.65
Lace Curtains—Formerly $4.00 to $13.75 a pair..$1.75 to $9.00
Scrim Curtains—Formerly $2.25 to $7.25 a pair..$1.12 to $3.75
Lace Bed Sets—Single size only. Formerly $12.75 to $25.00. $6.00 to $12.00
Lace Panels—Formerly $1.95 to $16.00 each.....98c to $7.75
Fancy Net—Formerly $1.25 to $1.75 a yard.....85c
Cretonne and Fancy Lounging Cushions—Formerly $3.00 to $9.75.....$1.75 to $4.50
Novelty Scarfs and Stand Covers—Formerly $1.00 to $2.75.... 65c to $1.75
Armure Portieres—Formerly $6.75 to $11.00 a pair.....$3.75
Velour Portieres—reversible. Formerly $16.00 to $25.00 a pair. Each.....$5.00
(Only one of a kind.)
Linen Couch Covers—Formerly $6.75 to $16.00. Each..... $4.75 to $9.75
Table Covers—Formerly $4.75 to $9.75 each.....$2.75 to $6.75
Folding Screens—cretonne filled. Formerly $6.00 to $22.00. $3.00 to $11.00
Short Lengths of Upholstery Fabrics—Velours, Damasks, fine Brocades, Wool Tapestries and lightweight sunfast goods. Formerly 50c to $40.00 a yard.....25c to $11.25
Candle Shades—Formerly 50c to $2.00.....25c to $1.00
Japanese Bamboo Lamp Bases—Formerly $2.00 to $5.00. $1.00 to $3.00

Sixth Floor

Blankets and Comfortables

Fine Wool Blankets—Formerly $5.00 a pair.....$3.85
Figured Silkaline Comfortables—Formerly $3.25 each.....$2.50
Dimity Bed Spreads—single bed size. Formerly $1.25.... 95c
Double bed size. Formerly $1.75.....$1.50

Sheets and Pillow Cases
Also Displayed on Second Floor

Hemstitched Cotton Pillow Cases—45x36. Formerly 28c each.....24c
Elaborately Embroidered Pillow Cases—Formerly $1.40 to $3.45 a pair.....$1.15 to $2.50
Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases—in odd lots and broken lines.
Hemmed Cotton Sheets—for ¾ size beds, 72-99 inch. Formerly $1.05 each.....89c
For double beds—Formerly $1.12 each.....98c

Third Floor

Women's Linen Dusters—Formerly $5.00 and $6.00..... $3.95

Women's Shantung Coats—Formerly $25.00.....$15.00

Sport Coats—various models and materials. Formerly $19.50. $11.50

Women's Taffeta and Charmeuse Coats—dressy models. Formerly $29.50.....$19.50

Women's Summer Suits—Formerly $9.50 to $14.50..... $7.50, $10.00 and $12.50

Women's Wool Suits—Formerly $29.50 to $39.50..... $10.00 and $15.00

Women's Tub Skirts—Formerly $3.25 to $6.95...$1.50 and $2.50

Misses' Tailored Suits—checks and gabardines. Formerly $19.50 to $25.00.....$10.00

Misses' Suits—fine serges, checks and gabardines. Formerly $25.00 to $32.50.....$18.00

Misses' Afternoon and Evening Dresses—of taffeta, Georgette crepe, net and lace. Formerly $22.50 to $35.00.....$15.00

Misses' Dancing Frocks—of net and lace. Formerly $25.00. $12.50

Juniors' and Girls' Suits—serges and checks, 12 to 17 years. Formerly $17.95 to $25.00.....$8.95

Juniors' and Girls' Coats—serges and cheviots. Sizes 6 to 17 years.
Formerly $15.00 to $19.50.....$12.50
Formerly $19.50 to $25.00.....$15.00
Formerly $25.00 to $31.50.....$19.50

Girls' Coats—sizes 6 to 12. Formerly $10.95 and $12.50.. $6.95

Juniors' Dresses—sport models in silk. Sizes 15 and 17. Formerly $25.00.....$19.50

Juniors' Linen Dresses—sizes 14, 15 and 17. Formerly $12.50 and $12.75.....$10.95

Girls' White Voile Dresses—sizes 6 to 14 years. Formerly $1.50.....95c

Girls' Colored Tub Dresses—chambray and gingham. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Formerly 95c to $1.50.....75c

Girls' Tub Dresses—2-piece models in chambray, linene and sport stripes. Sizes 12 to 17 years. Formerly $4.50 and $4.95.....$2.95

Women's Evening Dresses—silks, Georgette crepes and laces. Formerly $49.50 to $59.50.....$35.00

Women's Afternoon Frocks—Georgette crepes, laces and nets. Formerly $59.50..... $42.50

Women's Linen Dresses—Formerly $14.50 to $19.50.....$10.00

Women's Cotton Dresses—fancy voiles and tissues. Formerly $8.50..... $5.95

Women's Dresses—French Crepes and embroidered voiles—Formerly $14.50.....$12.50

Bathing Suits—mohair. Formerly $5.00 to $7.00, $3.50 to $5.00

Bathing Suits—taffeta and satin. Formerly $7.75 to $15.00... $6.95 to $10.00

Sweaters—fibre silk, V neck, odd sizes and colors.....$4.85

Sweaters—fibre silk with collar and sash; gold, chartreuse, rose, Copenhagen, purple and white. Formerly $12.00...$8.75

Shetland Wool Sweaters—plain colors and stripes.....$6.95

Waists—crepe de chine, Georgette, stripe taffeta and chiffon cloth. Formerly $4.00 to $7.00.....$1.95, $2.95, $3.95

Lingerie Waists—voile, batiste and organdie in many models and colors. Formerly $3.00 to $5.00...98c, $1.95, $2.95

Linen Waists—plain or frill models. Formerly $4.00 to $7.00, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95

Final Clearance SUMMER FURNITURE

At Reductions of 33⅓% to 50%

Our Entire Collection of Summer Furniture has been assembled for exhibition and clearance sale in
The Adam Salon—Fourth Floor
Articles illustrative of the purchase opportunities of this event:

Natural Willow Arm Chair. Special $3.25
500 Chair Cushions, 85c and $1.25

Large Indian Splint Rocker. Of sturdy build and durable. Former price $7.50. Special, $3.75

GREAT VALUES FOR MEN

Men's Furnishings
Exceptional Special Offerings

All Silk Shirts.....$3.25
Madras Shirts.....$1.00
Pajamas (Silk and Cotton).....$2.95
Bathing Suits.....$2.95
Silk Half Hose.....65c
Silk or Lisle Half Hose.....35c
Shirts and Drawers.....each 75c
Shirts and Drawers.....each 40c

Ground Floor.

Men's Low Shoes
$2.85
Formerly $4.00 to $7.00 a Pair

About 700 pairs in a varied assortment of styles and leathers. Sizes incomplete.

Men's Low Shoes
$5.85
Formerly $8.00 a Pair

Smart styles for Summer and early Fall wear. Tan or Black Russia and Black Kid.

Extraordinary Reductions in WOMEN'S LOW SHOES

Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords

formerly $7.00 a pair.
$3.95

Pumps and Colonials in pearl grey, dark grey and ivory kidskin.
Fancy Oxfords, cut-out vamps and uppers, in bronze kid, champagne, dark grey and patent leathers.

1500 Pairs of
Women's Low Shoes
Formerly $4 to $7 a pair
$2.65

These are remarkable values and early selection is advised, as sizes are broken. Combinations of dull, patent, white, in many different styles.
Bronze and Cut Steel Buckles. Formerly $3.00 to $10.00 a pair.....$1.50 to $5.00
Second Floor.

POLITICAL MURDER AROUSES ALABAMA

Judge's Body Found in Creek—His Political Opponent Missing from City.

TWO OTHERS ARE SUICIDES

Many Theories Regarding Crime, All Naming Justice's Rival as Principal.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 15.—The most remarkable series of sensations ever experienced in Alabama politics has developed in Madison County since the Democratic primary election of May 9, in which W. T. Lawler, Probate Judge, was unsuccessfully opposed for re-election by David D. Overton. Overton, aside from Lawler, was the most powerful politician in the county.

The first sensation came with the empanelling of a Grand Jury to investigate the election, which was said to have reeked with fraud, and the reported action of the Grand Jury in finding more than a score of true bills against Judge Lawler and recommending his impeachment.

Judge Lawler was murdered on the night of June 14, and his body, weighted down with railroad iron, was thrown into the mouth of a deep creek that flows into the Tennessee River at Whitesburg. An anonymous note to Sheriff Phillips said that if the creek were dragged something of interest would be found, and this led to the discovery of the body three days later.

Overton Gone; Two Kill Themselves.

The discovery of the murder and its subsequent developments startled Alabama from end to end. David D. Overton, Lawler's political opponent, disappeared and has since been indicted by the special Grand Jury as the principal in a murder plot to do away with Judge Lawler. A reward of $1,500 has been offered for his arrest and conviction. He is supposed to be a fugitive in Canada. Circuit Clerk Charles M. Nails of Madison County and Perry Brooks, ferryman and prominent farmer of Whitesburg, were also indicted as accessories and are in jail in Birmingham for safe keeping.

On June 21 Shelby S. Pleasants, prominent member of the Huntsville bar, and ex-Assistant District Attorney, whose name is said to have been brought into the case, committed suicide in his office. Two days later, Sheriff Robert Phillips committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at the jail and left a note saying he could not stand the shame of being accused of connection with the case. He also said that the man to whom he trusted and thought to be a gentleman had "fooled him." He is believed to have referred to Overton.

A later sensation was sprung when A. D. Kirby resigned as Chief of Police of Huntsville because the Grand Jury accused him of allowing his taxicab line to be used in hauling whisky from the Tennessee River to Huntsville for the "bootleg" trade in the city.

So far as Pleasants and Phillips are concerned, no one thought seriously of the rumors that they were involved in the case, and nothing has developed since their death to implicate them. There was not enough evidence brought before the Grand Jury for that body to find a bill against Chief Kirby.

The murder and the supposed plot for that end were searchingly investigated for a week by a special Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, directed in its operations by State Attorney General Martin and Assistant Attorneys General Thompson and Tate. Probably the only persons who know the whole facts in the case are Overton, who has apparently escaped, his political protegé, Nails, and his employer, Brooks, who were important witnesses before the Grand Jury. Nails and Brooks are supposed to have told all they knew, but so closely have the secret proceedings of the Grand Jury been guarded that not one authentic word has reached the public ear. Not until the trials of Nails and Brooks in August will the story be known because they are both shut off from visitors.

While the Grand Jury investigation was going on two companies of State militia were stationed here to prevent possible trouble, and several times squads of soldiers accompanied detectives in raids to the country in search of "moonshine" business in the city was normal. No mob violence against suspects was contemplated so far as could be learned.

In the absence of facts there are so many theories as to how the murder of Judge Lawler occurred that a person has only to take his choice. One theory is that Judge Lawler, having been indicted several times by the special Law and Equity Grand Jury, and his impeachment recommended, he had been summoned to testify against Overton, and on the night of June 14 entered into a conference with Overton with a view of patching up their differences. They had a fight, it is said, and Lawler was shot to death; then Overton lost his nerve and hid the body, calling Brooks and Nails to his aid for this task.

Another theory is that Judge Lawler was lured to the Court House by Overton and his accomplices, then kidnapped and taken to the bridge over a creek leading into the Tennessee River ten miles from the city and murdered at leisure after he had refused to sign a paper exonerating Overton.

Overton's friends and relatives claim both these theories are wrong and that he will come in some time and establish his innocence.

Lawler Had Great Powers.

Lawler had been Probate Judge twelve years. That is the best office in the county. Besides collecting fees which amount to about $60,000 annually the Probate Judge has the disposition of road contracts; is Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and is the official in charge of directing the maintenance of the roads. Through him estates are settled, wills probated, and deeds, notes, mortgages, and other instruments recorded on the county books.

Such an office was regarded by Overton as well worth fighting for, and the contest between the political rivals was very bitter. Overton conducted a speech-making campaign in which he charged that Madison County was the rottenest politically in the State. He said vote-buying was extensively practiced, and that Judge Lawler had been guilty of numerous offenses of this kind.

Everyone who knows is ready to admit that elections here have been corrupt. The last election is believed to have cost Lawler and Overton not less than $20,000 apiece, although both swore to very moderate expenditures. Overton was in control of the election machinery, and on the night before the election many of the official ballots that were stored in the Court House disappeared. Judge Lawler thought this was an attempt to stuff the ballot boxes and had new ballots printed in a different color. If there was a scheme to stuff the ballot boxes it was defeated in this way.

Judge Lawler's fight against Overton was quietly carried on, but effectively directed. He charged Overton with being the head of the "boot-legging trust," and asserted he had evidence that one Chattanooga shipping house had supplied Overton with $90,000 worth of liquor since the beginning of this year. The liquor is said to have been shipped by boat down the Tennessee River to some convenient point, where it would be transferred to taxicabs and brought to Huntsville. No tangible connection between Overton and the bootleggers was ever established, however. It is the supposition that Overton was guilty of being the head of the bootleggers that leads the Prohibitionists to say that the murder of Judge Lawler was brought about by the lawless liquor element.

Personally, Lawler and Overton were regarded highly as moral men and good citizens. It is the general opinion that rotten politics is at the bottom of the whole trouble. The day for cleaning house is at hand, and it is not likely that there will be another dishonest election in Madison County soon.

CONFERENCE NEAR BREAK.

Employers Willing to Pay, but Not to Prefer Cloak Union Men.

With Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, presiding, the fifth day's session of the conference called to effect peace in the eleven weeks' cloakmakers' strike appeared somewhere near success yesterday when the manufacturers said they were willing to meet the wage and hours of work demands of the strikers. But they added that they would not consent to the preferential union shop. Then the union leaders declared that was the most vital principle they were fighting for, and when the conference adjourned last night a settlement was no nearer than when the session started last Tuesday.

The preferential union shop clause was inserted in the protocol of 1910, drafted by Louis D. Brandeis, now of the United States Supreme Court. It provided that in employing men the manufacturers must give preference to union members. When the union insisted yesterday upon this concession, the manufacturers replied that the matter should be included in the powers of "hiring and firing," upon the retention of which was predicated the employers' agreement to the conference.

At the conclusion of the session Morris Hillquit, counsel for the union, said that the Manufacturers' Association representatives flatly opposed the preferential union shop, but held out the offer of a declaration, practically agreeing to everything else the union demanded, such as pay, hours, and sanitary shop conditions, but refused to entertain the preferential shop clause.

Mr. Hillquit said that the union would make no settlement which did not include the preferential shop clause, and that nothing else would be considered until this question was disposed of.

William F. Klein, counsel for the manufacturers, charged that the union was not living up to its published reply to the open letter of the manufacturers, when it injected into yesterday's conference the question of the preferential union shop. In their reply the union conceded the right of the manufacturers to increase or decrease the number of their employes. Mr. Klein said his clients were willing to concede all the demands of the union, provided the union permitted them to increase or decrease their force as deemed necessary. This, he held, included hiring as the employers pleased.

The union believes that the manufacturers are trying to lessen its standing with the workers, and contends that it would mean a serious blow to the union if the workers did not gain as a reward for the sacrifices they have made for the union the preference in employment that was theirs for almost six years up to the beginning of the strike in April, when the Protective Association locked out its 25,000 workers.

Mr. Gompers did not appear hopeful, and said he had no comment to make upon the conference.

The sessions will be continued at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning on the twenty-eighth floor of the Metropolitan Tower Building.

ORPET ACQUITTED OF GIRL'S MURDER

Continued from Page 1.

college duties at Madison, they would accept that letters as conclusive evidence to the contrary. The letter to Josephine was to corroporate that to Marion. Josephine testified that she never received it.

Secret Trip to Lake Forest.

On the afternoon of the 8th, in a dark overcoat which he said he had borrowed to wear with a dress suit to a party which he expected to attend on the 12th, carrying the bottle of molasses and water in his pocket, and leaving behind him the alibi letters and a bed rumpled to deceive his landlady, the student proceeded by way of Milwaukee, where he spent a half hour or so between trains, to Lake Forest. Arriving there he arranged by telephone to meet Marion on her way to school the next morning, walked about for a while to make certain that his parents had retired, and entered the McCormick garage, where he spent the night on a cot.

In the morning he and Marion met and walked through the snow into the woods. Orpet testified that there was little conversation and that he could recollect only the purport of it. He offered her the "medicine" and she refused it. He started to leave, but she called him back and asked if he was going to write to her any more. He said there seemed to be no use of it, and started away again.

"Something made me look around—I don't know what—and I saw Marion lying in the snow," related the defendant on the stand. "I returned, knelt over her for maybe a minute. I noticed the moist powder in the lines of her hand. Her eyes were glazed. Then a kind of fog came in my brain, and I don't remember much after that except that on renewing the road I threw away the 'medicine' and made my way on foot to Highland Park, caught a train, and that evening arrived back at Madison."

Marion was missed that night, and her body was found the next morning. Orpet, arrested, told numerous conflicting stories, which were used against him at the trial. During the cross-examination, which lasted three days, he repeatedly took refuge in "I don't remember." He spoke in a low voice, with apparently studied effort, but nevertheless became involved at times and extricated himself by "correcting my previous testimony." His manner was nervous, and he rarely looked at his inquisitor, Attorney Joslyn.

Early in the case the State developed the theory that Orpet purchased a two-ounce bottle from Charles Hassinger, a friend employed in a drug store at Madison, obtained cyanide of potassium from an alleged supply in the greenhouse on the McCormick estate, and made a solution of it before retiring to bed in the garage. It was charged that he either forced Marion to take it, or deceived her with the explanation that it was medicine.

The State was unable to persuade any witness to come from Wisconsin, and repeatedly hinted that a sinister influence of the defense was at the bottom of it. Hassinger, wanted with reference to the bottle, was among those who declined to testify, and no bottle or other container for the poison was found. Otto Peterson likewise became a persistent absentee, despite the need for his testimony regarding the alibi letters and as having seen Orpet, according to the latter, concoct the molasses and water.

Chemists Corrected Testimony.

Dr. Ralph W. Webster and Dr. W. J. McNally, chemists, testified for the State that Marion died of liquid cyanide of potassium, and that the spots on her coat were left by drops of the solution. Three defense chemists testified that the poison was taken in powder form and that the cyanide in the greenhouse was not cyanide of potassium at all, but cyanide of sodium, with only a faint trace of potassium. Dr. McNally, having made further experiments, voluntarily appeared for the defense and corrected his previous testimony to agree with that of the defense, and Dr. Webster, recalled by the State, did so in reply to a hypothetical question on cross-examination.

It was shown further, without contradiction, by every chemist who had a hand in the examination of Marion's stomach content that cyanide of potassium caused her death. Only an inconsequent trace of sodium appeared. When it was shown in addition, that, to have taken in the amount of cyanide of potassium found in her stomach, Marion would have to eat two pounds of the substance in the greenhouse, or to drink two quarts of a solution made from it, it was admitted generally that this substance as the instrument of death had disappeared from the case.

The fact that young Orpet might have obtained the greenhouse cyanide had its parallel in the laboratory of the Deerfield High School attended by Marion. The instrument of murder and the instrument of suicide were equally available. The laboratory substance was 97 per cent. pure cyanide of potassium. Marion, on the day before her death was alone in the laboratory out of hours, in violation of a school rule.

The parallel of knowledge of cyanide did not run so straight. Orpet, according to his testimony, had not looked at a chemistry text book for two years, while Marion's next lesson, which she was preparing, included the subject of cyanide of potassium. Orpet, however, knew of its use in the greenhouse as a fumigator, and had read an article on its use in horticulture.

OTA BENGA, PYGMY, TIRED OF AMERICA

The Strange Little African Finally Ended Life at Lynchburg, Va.

ONCE AT THE BRONX ZOO

His American Sponsor Found Him Shrewd and Courageous—Wanted to be Educated.

Ota Benga, the first of the African pygmies to consent to leave his native wilds and the first who ever elected to remain in this country, committed suicide recently at Lynchburg, Va. During his stay in this city he was employed in the Zoological Park in the Bronx. He fed the anthropoid apes. It was this employment that gave rise to the unfounded report that he was being held in the park as one of the exhibits in the monkey cage. The story, though denied, persisted, and Ota became the centre of a discussion in which the public became interested.

Samuel P. Verner, who brought Ota here in 1906, has retold the story of the coming to the United States of his protégé, and paid a tribute to the African as a man of native courage and resource. Ota Benga was from a settlement remote from that of the other pygmies who came here to go to the St. Louis Exposition. They came from the town of King Ndombe at Wismann Falls on the Kasai. All of them except Ota were later returned to their homes and were content to stay there. Of the arrival of Ota, Mr. Verner said:

"When our steamship called at the confluence of the Kasai, where Commandant Loos of the Belgian Army was stationed, he told me of a strange little man in his settlement, who had been found by his soldiers as a captive slave in the hands of the cannibal Baschicle, when he had gone on an expedition to stop one of the tribe's periodical raids into the interior. The Baschiele nearly always ate their captives, but Ota Benga was rescued and returned to the settlement. Very little could be learned from him regarding his tribe, for his language was different from that of other pygmies. Being an old-timer, and knowing the pygmies at Ndombe, I managed to find out from him some facts which were later enlarged upon when Ota could speak a little English. It appears that his tribe was known as the Badi, in contrast with the pygmies at Ndombe, who were of the Batwa tribe. His language differed from theirs to a considerable extent, though there was a great deal in common.

"When I asked him whether he would like to go to America with me, he said he would stay with me for a while in the Kasai country and see how he liked it, provided I would agree to let him remain behind should he so decide before we were due to leave. On these conditions he agreed to go with me further up the river to Wismann Falls, where the Batwa lived.

"When the palavers about the group going to St. Louis were under way Ota Benga urged the natives to go, and it was largely because of his influence that the trip was arranged. I got back to Ndombe and offered to leave Ota at the Belgian station below, but he would not stay. His own country was remote and his people were at war with the Basoleile, who were between them and the white settlements. Ota said he wanted to go to America, and with some misgivings I permitted him to come along."

The African pygmy liked this country so well that when the other natives were returned to their own land from St. Louis he decided to remain behind, and absorb the civilization of the white man. Mr. Verner urged him to go back to Africa, but he would not. He said he had left Africa because he did not want to be a slave, and preferred to die in America rather than endure the confinement at which his spirit rebelled. Ota also became ambitious for an education, and after he left the Zoological Park in the Bronx, through the good offices of a New Jersey Baptist association, he was admitted to a Southern school for negroes. After leaving school Ota Benga went into a colored home near where he received his education, and earned his livelihood by working in a tobacco factory. Finally the burden of the white man's civilization became too great for him to bear, and he sent a bullet through his heart.

"I never believed that the sort of education which seems to be the standard today was suited to him, nor did I encourage that educational experiment," said Mr. Verner. "At the same time I was not willing to combat his chance along that line, especially since his other friends sincerely believed it wise. Even had he gone back to Africa he might have fared no better.

"His country is now torn by war made by the white men among themselves, a war far more terrible than any the pygmies ever waged. Between the impossible conditions of Ota Benga's own land and those which he could not surmount in ours, the homeless pygmy found no abiding place. Can we wonder that he gave up his life as an unsolvable problem?

"I never understood his mental attitude, but he was one of the most determined little fellows that ever breathed. Possibly he was trying to prove all the time that he was not a pygmy, as that term even in Africa always conveys the idea of inferiority. I never addressed him as one. To me he was very human, a brave, shrewd little man who preferred to match himself against civilization rather than be a slave to the Bachiele."

STOP TRAIN TO ARREST 5 MEN

Prisoners Accused of Picking Pockets on Empire State Express.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 15.—There was a riot on the Empire State express tonight on its trip between Albany and Tarrytown when five pickpockets were chased through the train by Detective Sergeant Holstein after they had robbed a number of Italians. The agent at Poughkeepsie wired to Tarrytown to have police at the station, and the express made a special stop here while Sergeant Delancy and Patrolman Deacon boarded it. They arrested the five men.

One of the prisoners, Harry Gold of 386 South Second Street, Brooklyn, had been chased through the train by Holstein and locked himself in the wash room of the last car. When Holstein forced the door Gold stabbed him twice in the arm. Holstein was treated by Dr. C. W. Fairchild.

The others arrested were Sam Cohen, 815 Orchard Street, New York; Mason Katz, 333 Roberts Street, Brooklyn; Harry Cohen, 524 Saratoga Street, New York, and Joe Mitcleman of 335 South Fifth Street, New York. The passengers were in a state of terror until the train reached Tarrytown and the prisoners were taken off.

FIRE MAY REACH ATHENS.

Conflagration at King's Summer Home Still Raging—Many Dead.

PARIS, July 15.—The fire which destroyed the Summer residence of King Constantine of Greece, situated at Tatoi, on the outskirts of Athens, is still raging in the forest in which the royal château stood. A Havas dispatch from Athens says it is feared the flames will reach the city.

Among those who lost their lives in the fire were Colonel de la Porta of the Engineers; M. Chryssospathis, the head of the Royal Secret Service, and twenty soldiers. Fifty soldiers were injured while engaged in rescue work.

TRAIN JUMPS TRACK IN BROOKLYN SUBWAY

Passengers in a Panic as Steel Cars Crash Into Pillars on Fourth Avenue Line.

A SHORT CIRCUIT FOLLOWS

Employes Rush from 36th St. Station and Rescue 100 Men and Women from Smoke-Filled Coaches.

A two-car Sea Beach line subway train, carrying about 100 men and women, pulled out of the Thirty-sixth Street station in Brooklyn at 11:45 o'clock on the way to Coney Island. Twenty feet past the station, at a switch where West End trains move on to another track, the first car jumped the track and crashed into the steel pillar supports of the subway.

The train, though it had moved only twenty feet, had gained considerable momentum and the car was smashed and twisted. Windows were broken and the passengers were hurled about and panic-stricken. The car was of steel, however, and was not wrecked. It lay over the third rail, causing a short circuit, and to the terror of the passengers, few of whom knew what had happened, the cars began to fill with smoke.

Men and women struggled to the doors, but the guards did not open these for some minutes, though the rear car was only about ten feet from the end of the platform. Smoke poured in among the passengers meantime, and began to oversome them. When the throng was wrought by fear to a pitch where they fought to reach safety and air, some one managed to get the doors open, and they poured out onto the platform.

On a following train was a high official of the road whose name could not be learned. He took command of the situation, marshaled all the Brooklyn Rapid Transit employes who could be brought to the station, and had them assist passengers to the street, driving before them the curious throng that ran from the street at the first news of an accident. The reserves of the Fourth Avenue Station under Captain James Dillon helped, and presently the platform was cleared so that ambulance surgeons could work over the persons whom smoke had rendered unconscious.

It was said that eight or ten persons were overcome, among them two women; four all except two were removed in automobiles, and the police did not learn their names. Robert Hanson, who lives in Camp 3 at Uulmer Park, and Robert Alexander of 1,839 Cropsep Avenue, Bath Beach, were taken to the Norwegian Hospital. Hansen was cut and bruised and Alexander had several ribs fractured.

The power was shut off so that smoke from the short circuit could be stiffled, and as a result trains were stalled in the tube for nearly an hour. In that time no trains left the West End station in Coney Island and a big throng besieged that terminal.

After an hour, however, the track was cleared and the power was turned on again. What caused the accident, whether an open switch or a jump over the rails by the first car, had not been determined last night.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A MULTITUDE OF HAPPENINGS

The Natural Inquiry Is—What Next?

Further European complications, the Mexico question, undreamed of aerial and undersea possibilities, the epidemic of infantile paralysis, and man-eating sharks with whetted appetites lurking in inland waters; enough to suggest the possibility of additional nerve rackers to follow.

Professional public soothers are advising every one to keep cool and calm, which is excellent advice providing the condition of one's nervous system permits it.

To those whose nerves are on edge we suggest Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, which for half a century has nourished and strengthened men, women and children throughout the civilized world.

This delightfully palatable tonic food possesses unusual properties that make it invaluable as a nerve and brain food. Can be procured from any reliable druggist and should be taken with meals.

ALLIES IN AGREEMENT ON FINANCIAL NEEDS

London Says Arrangement for Future Supplies Have Also Been Completed.

LONDON, July 15.—Regarding the allied conferences held at London, the following official statement was issued today:

"Reginald McKenna (Chancellor of the Exchequer) and the Finance Ministers of France, Russia, and Italy held a series of conferences in London on Friday and Saturday, and, in conjunction with the Ministers of Munitions of the United Kingdom and France and General Belaieff, Chief of the General Staff of Russia, discussed the financial measures necessary to meet the military and other requirements of the several Governments in the joint interests of the allied powers.

"McKinnon Wood, (Financial Secretary to the Treasury;) Lord Reading, (Lord Chief Justice,) and the Governor of the Bank of England also attended.

"An agreement concerning the combined interests of the four powers has been reached with the object of coordinating further their joint arrangements for supplies and finance. Separate financial agreements between the United Kingdom and France and Italy, respectively, have also been concluded, and a discussion with the Russian Minister of Finance will be initiated Monday."

STEAMSHIP ANTIGUA SUNK.

British Report Loss of 2,876-Ton Vessel in War Zone.

LONDON, July 15.—Lloyd's shipping agency announced that the British steamer Antigua of 2,876 tons gross is reported to have been sunk. The steamer was unarmed.

Recent movements of the steamer Antigua are not reported in available shipping records.

ROCKEFELLER CASH TO FIGHT PARALYSIS

Continued from Page 1.

dation was announced by Mayor Mitchel in the following statement:

At a meeting of experts called by the Mayor of the City of New York on July 12 to consider means of further checking the spread of infantile paralysis, a sub-committee was appointed by the Mayor to report in detail all means available to that end.

This sub-committee met on July 13 and decided that it would be advisable to take steps as far as practicable to discover and keep under observation persons who have been in immediate contact with those sick of the disease.

The Rockefeller Foundation having learned of this proposal has offered the sum of $50,000 to defray the cost of this work in order that it may be entered upon without delay, the funds to be disbursed through a small committee consisting of:

The Mayor, Chairman; Dr. Simon Flexner, Vice Chairman; Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner; Dr. Walter B. James, and Dr. Glentworth R. Butler.

The undertaking will be carried out under the direction and control of the Department of Health, and will be generally supervised by the above-named committee.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty has been chosen administrative officer in immediate charge of the work, which will be entered upon at once, the office being located in the building of the Department of Health in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Dr. Doty said that he would begin his work tomorrow after he had had a conference with Commissioner Emerson in which the details of the campaign would be mapped out. He said he expected to make some important studies of the epidemic and he expected to discover a number of unreported cases of infantile paralysis. It would be hard, he said for any case in the city to escape detection by those on his staff.

Dr. Doty and his assistants will watch especially those who may have become carriers of infantile paralysis through personal contact with the disease or through food and drink, as these mediums are believed by the authorities to be the most active spreaders of the disease.

To Hire Doctors and Nurses.

The $50,000 will be used chiefly for the salaries of physicians and nurses appointed to study the cases of persons coming into such contract with infantile paralysis, and to follow their movements so as to determine whether they develop the disease or carry it to any one else. These physicians and nurses will work under the control of the Department of Health, though none of them will be on the department's payroll.

Dr. Emerson and all those associated with him were greatly encouraged by the gift, for they said the work for which the money would provide was of the highest importance. They pointed out that it would be of great value to the city, because it would give opportunity for a most comprehensive study of the disease, which would lead to more knowledge of preventive measures.

They added that the work would also be of value to out-of-town communities, because Dr. Doty's workers would notify local Boards of Health of the departure of contact cases from New York.

No less important, however, than the work of Dr. Doty and his associates, is that of Dr. Banks of the Public Health Service. Before outlining his plans yesterday, Dr. Banks, collaborating with Drs. C. H. Lavinder and W. H. Frost, also of the Public Health Service, but assigned to laboratory study of the carrier problem, made public a statement of their observations of the outbreak of infantile paralysis in this city. They all agreed that citizens had no cause for hysterical alarm.

Formal Statement Issued.

The statement of the Public Health officials was as follows:

We must, of course, recognize the seriousness of an epidemic which has cost the lives of several hundred children and resulted in the paralysis of some hundreds more. Public health officials are the first to realize the seriousness of the situation, but at the same time are satisfied that the measures being taken here are entirely commensurate. Never have such universal and energetic measures been taken to restrict the spread of infantile paralysis as are in effect at this time.

It is safe to say that the efforts of the New York Health Department in this direction have never been surpassed, and the public, both in New York and elsewhere, may feel that everything humanly possible is being done to protect them.

The United States Public Health Service is thoroughly alive to the possibilities of the infection spreading to communities outside of New York, and has detailed a number of its most experienced officers to cooperate with the Health Department of New York City and authorities throughout the country generally in carrying out a thorough and systematic plan of notification of travel to extra-State points, so that the local health officers can take preventive measures.

Without minimizing the seriousness of the situation, it is safe to say that the menace is actually much less than it appears in the public mind. This may be attributed, in the first instance, to the very admirable frankness of the New York Health Department and press in publishing the full facts. The consequence has been that, especially outside of New York, people are impressed with the number of cases, failing to see their proportion. They forget that New York has a population of more than five millions—equal to the population of two good-sized States—and that a thousand cases in this population is proportionate to two in a city of 10,000.

There are other considerations which are more or less reassuring. No one can make predictions as to the precise course of an epidemic, but all experience teaches that outbreaks of infantile paralysis are self-limited and of rather short duration; also that they do not spread uniformly from an epidemic focus, but usually skip many of the localities that they would be expected to strike. It should be remembered, also, that, although this is a relatively rare disease, the cases occur constantly in all parts of the United States. Such isolated cases occurring now and given wide publicity need not be taken as necessarily traceable to infection spread from New York.

As to the extent of crippling that will ultimately result in the victims of the disease, epidemics vary considerably in the proportion of permanent paralysis. It would be premature to attempt any prediction in regard to this particular outbreak, but the general experience in the epidemics of the last few years has been that complete recovery is more frequent than was formerly thought possible, and that skillful treatment is of more avail than was realized.

One of the most excellent works done by the New York Health Department has been in the prompt hospitalization of, in a large proportion of the cases, and we may certainly expect that this will have the result of greatly decreasing the ratio of permanent disability.

Doctors at All Stations.

Dr. Banks, according to his outline of his work, will have fifty persons under him employed by the United States Public Health Service, twelve surgeons, and a clerical force, who will begin their activities tomorrow morning. One or more of the surgeons will be stationed at every railroad and ferry station through which persons pass for interstate travel from this city.

Each child—and adults accompanying it—who enters any station to take a train or ferry from it will be stopped by the physician in charge, who will order it to make an examination of the child. If the offer is accepted the physician will examine the child for symptoms of infantile paralysis and make a record of his findings, including in his report a statement of the last residence and destination of the examined.

If the doctor finds symptoms of infantile paralysis in the child he will, of course, prevent the patient from leaving the city. The child will be turned over to the Department of Health, but in no other case than the actual finding of the disease will any one be instructed not to take an intended journey. The surgeon's report, however, will be copied in triplicate. One copy will be given to the traveler, another will be filed in Dr. Banks's office, and the

If the health officer at the destination, upon examining the report, finds that the child in question came from an infected house, or if he decides for any other reason that the child might carry infantile paralysis, he has the power to turn the traveler back upon arrival. Dr. Banks believes that the matter of quarantine should be left entirely to local health officers, and that he should limit himself to supplying them with accurate information.

Examination Not Compulsory.

A point of Dr. Banks's work is that no one is required by statute or emergency regulation to submit to the examination before leaving New York. A man is free to say, "I don't want to have my child examined. I'd prefer to go ahead and take my chances on getting through the health officers at my destination." If any one takes this position he will be free to go ahead and take his chances—but, according to general opinion among authorities, his chances will be slim, for out-of-town health officers, it is expected, will demand the statement from the examining surgeon and will look suspiciously upon any one unable to show it.

Dr. Banks's work, it is thought, will greatly facilitate travel. One of its purposes is to make it possible for persons who have not come into contact with infantile paralysis to come and go as they please. And, in order further to remove possible difficulties, Dr. Banks's assistants will advise persons contemplating travel from New York to obtain before departure one of the Department of Health's certificates.

Both the Department of Health certificate and the report of the surgeon examining a child at a station are advisable, because the former emphasizes that the bearer has not lived in an infected house and the latter places emphasis upon the fact that the bearer has been examined and found to be in sound condition.

Persons do not have to wait until they arrive at stations to be examined by the federal surgeons, for Dr. Banks will open an office tomorrow morning in Room 423 of the Federal Building, where a staff of surgeons will be in attendance to examine all applicants. Their reports will be accepted by the surgeons at stations. Those desiring examinations who expect to leave the city by automobile or coastwise boat should make application at the office in the Federal Building.

Monkeys Have Been Obtained.

Dr. Banks will not station any of his men at steamship piers, because the local health authorities at any port where a boat from New York arrives will know that all of the passengers come from this city and will, therefore, be able to take what measures they see fit to protect their communities.

Health authorities of inland towns, on the other hand, have no positive way of knowing, if not reliably informed, from where the passengers on trains come.

Dr. Lavinder and his associates expect to begin their laboratory experimentation this week. From various sources in the city they have obtained thirty-five monkeys, and these are expected to meet their demands until the large shipment of the animals arrive from South America and the Philippines. Incidentally, it was learned yesterday, that private investigators in six large laboratories in the city have begun working on the carrier problem with monkeys.

Mayor Mitchel took an active part in the campaign against the disease on Friday night and yesterday morning. From 10 o'clock in the evening until 1 in the morning he and Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston toured the streets of Manhattan and Brooklyn to determine their sanitary condition. They found conditions good everywhere, including streets in the infected districts.

Dr. Emerson and Dr. John S. Billings, Deputy Health Commissioner, in charge of the work in Brooklyn, reported the same findings after an inspection of Brooklyn streets yesterday afternoon. While on their tour, the Commissioner and his deputy investigated the cases of twelve infantile paralysis patients who had been permitted by Department of Health inspectors to remain in their homes because the families had met requirements for home treatment.

The Home Requirements.

There are five conditions that must be met if a patient is to remain at home. A regular physician must be in attendance, a nurse who does not care for any other person must have charge of the patient, the patient must be kept in an individual room, the family of the patient must have the exclusive use of toilet facilities, and the apartment in which the patient is kept must be screened.

Eleven of the cases investigated yesterday met all of these conditions. In the twelfth case, Doctors Emerson and Billings found that the first, fourth, and fifth requirements were not met, and the patient was at once ordered to a hospital.

The Deputy Commissioner questioned about the filling in of the Flushing meadows with refuse, said he considered this a highly sanitary work, as nothing that could carry the disease, he said, was dumped on the meadows. He admitted that some of the refuse might have a bad odor, but this at the most, he insisted, was disagreeable for a short time. An examination of the laborers on the meadows, he said, showed no trace of disease among them.

Dr. Billings was told that some persons had complained because three and four children suffering from infantile paralysis were sometimes placed in the same ambulance. He explained that this procedure enabled the Department of Health to get children to hospitals much more quickly than if a separate ambulance trip was made for each one, and that no discomfiture or danger resulted, because the children were small and only known cases were placed in the same ambulance.

Only 50 per cent. of the patients in Brooklyn, Dr. Billings said, had been removed to hospitals, whereas a much higher percentage in Manhattan had been removed. This difference, he said, was due to the fact that in Brooklyn the disease had spread to many well-to-do families, who had facilities for caring for their own children, while in Manhattan few except poor families with no home facilities had suffered from the disease.

Would Bar Inspectors.

The residents of the Fort Greene district of Brooklyn, it was learned yesterday, will complain to the Department of Health against the practice of sending physicians and inspectors into the district except when absolutely necessary. The ground of the complaint will be that these physicians and inspectors are so much in contact with infantile paralysis that they themselves are carriers. Inspectors went into the district last Monday to investigate general conditions, and the first cases in the district were reported on the following Thursday, it will be represented.

Officials at the Health Department said this complaint was not justified, because the Inspectors and physicians were trained to take precautions which prevented their becoming carriers of infantile paralysis.

In the weekly bulletin of the Department of Health to be issued today much space is devoted to "Information for Physicians Regarding Poliomyelitis, (Infantile Paralysis.") Among other things the bulletin said:

Complete rest is of the utmost importance for either paralyzed or weak muscles for the first five days or a week. Every effort must be taken to make this rest complete. The limb must not be allowed to drag on a paralyzed muscle. It should be supported by pillows or pads or bandages. There seems to be a great tendency to atrophy if casts are used. A dropped foot may be supported by a sandbag or pillow; small rolls placed under the knee often hold the leg in a more comfortable position. The weight of the clothing may be kept off the legs by hoops or other device. If the head is somewhat retracted and the patient desires to lie on his back, he may sometimes be made more comfortable by a small pillow placed under the shoulders, allowing the head to fall back.

The value of electricity for treatment in first six weeks is very doubtful. In many instances, it may do harm. Massage or passive movements should not be begun for at least five or six weeks and then should be used with great care. In cases that show a tendency to clear up rapidly, the child should be kept in bed for some time after the ability to use the muscles returns. It should never be encouraged to try to stand or to use the muscles otherwise until a considerable time has passed.

More than 200 cats were brought to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday by boys who had heard an erroneous report that 10 cents a head would be paid for them. The cats were taken in charge by the S. P. C. A.

Fort Totten Quarantined.

Colonel William G. Haan, commandant at Fort Totten, yesterday issued orders that no children were to enter or leave the Government reservation until further notice. There are more than 100 children in the families of the officers at the fort.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward said yesterday he was making a crusade against the leaving of lunch refuse on park lawns and that the police were cooperating with him energetically. He said that he had asked the Corporation Counsel for an attorney from his office to prosecute offenders.

The Henry Street Settlement announced yesterday that its nursing staff had done much work in co-operation with the Department of Health, and that its resources had been "taxed to the utmost" because of the increased activities. The Settlement, it was also announced, was keeping open its Summer places and roofs, with physicians and nurses in attendance to examine and treat the children. The statement recommended that all public school shower baths and public baths, parks and playgrounds be kept open under proper supervision.

The Vacation School Committee of the Baptist City Mission Society announced that its schools had remained open with physicians and nurses in charge of the safety of the children.

Mrs. Blanche L. Bowers of 147 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, wrote to THE TIMES yesterday, blaming garbage cans for the outbreak, and Archibald C. Weeks, a lawyer of 222 Park Place, Brooklyn, in another letter said that if the city officials had kept the streets clean there would have been no outbreak.

Dr. J. L. Blumenthal of the Department of Health will lecture on infantile paralysis tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Meinhard Neighborhood Home, 100 East 101st Street.

ACCEPT CITY'S CERTIFICATES.

Most Places Nearby Now Not Only Receive but Require Them.

Reports from health authorities of cities and towns in nearby New York and New Jersey yesterday testified to the confidence in the health certificates issued by the Department of Health.

Among the towns where these certificates will be accepted and where persons or childen coming from New York without them will not be allowed to enter are Jersey City, Hastings-on-Hudson, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Ardsley-on-Hudson, Ardsley-on-Putnam, Tarrytown, and Mount Vernon.

Some of these places require health certificates of every one entering their precincts, regardless of whether they come from New York. The authorities of Passaic and Garfield, N. J., it was reported, on the other hand, will keep out all children from New York, even though they have health certificates.

Four new cases in New York State outside of the city were reported from Albany yesterday. They were in Freeport, L. I.; Poughkeepsie, East Hampton, and Hoosick Falls, and brought the total number of cases in the State outside of the city up to 104 since the beginning of the outbreak. The State Department of Health further announced that in 1914 there were 224 cases in the State, with 60 deaths, and in 1915, 261 cases, with 47 deaths. In addition to the Albany report, one new case was reported from Beacon, N. Y.

The Freeport Public Library was closed yesterday and all members handling books and magazines at the time were instructed to keep them until further notice.

Reports from the New Jersey State Board of Health at Trenton announced sixteen new cases of infantile paralysis in the State—ten in Newark, and one each in Spottswood, Perth Amboy, West New York, Westfield, Reading, and Glen Rock. Two new cases were also reported from Orange, and one each from Passaic and Garfield, the latter cases being the first in the places named. One death from the disease was reported from Camden.

As illustrating the strictness of the quarantine measures in some New Jersey communities, Judge Joshua R. Salmon of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris County was turned back at Boonton yesterday when he tried to enter the town in an automobile with his wife and four-year-old son, the family having come from their home at Mountain Lake, two miles away. The Judge made no resistance against the order, but said that there was no need for such a quarantine.

A new case of infantile paralysis was reported in Philadelphia yesterday, and the authorities were inclined to believe that contagion had been carried to the city by the father of the child, who is a draftsman in New York and travels daily between this place and Philadelphia. Whether the disease could be communicated through the father, who has had no known contact with it, has not been positively determined by the health authorities here. Dr. Emerson's opinion could not be obtained last night, as he had gone out of town.

75 Cases in 26 Mississippi Cities.

JACKSON, Miss., July 15.—There are 75 cases of infantile paralysis in 26 cities of Mississippi, according to a statement made here today by Dr. Willis Walley,

WITTHAUS BOUGHT COPIES AS REAL ART

Appraiser Reports Many Objects in Poison Expert's Collection Not Originals.

ESTATE WORTH $228,473

Value Includes Royalties on Textbooks Written More Than Twenty Years Ago.

The appraisal of the estate of Dr. Rudolph A. Witthaus, filed with the State Controller yesterday, showed that its gross value was $228,473 when he died on Dec. 20, 1915, and its net value $218,704. Dr. Witthaus was an expert on poisons, and the author of many books on the subject. He had testified in many noted poison trials, among them being the Carlyle Harris, Buchanan, and Molineux cases. Dr. Witthaus was the author of "Essentials of Chemistry" and a "Manual in Chemistry," which reached the sixth edition, and he was the editor of "Witthaus and Becker's Medical Jurisprudence," in four volumes, and the author of several articles on poison for "Wood's Handbook in Medical Sciences." Among his assets figured a claim against William Wood & Co. for royalties on chemistry and medical textbooks written by Dr. Witthaus twenty years ago. The nominal value of the claim was fixed at $200.

Part of the estate goes to Jennie Cowan, no relation, who receives a cash bequest of $20,000, books and personalty valued at $31,712 and a life estate in $47,680, making a total of $99,391. The remainder of the estate goes to the New York Academy of Medicine. In the property given to the academy are a number of scientific books valued at $142.

The report said that many of the art objects owned by Dr. Witthaus, and which were thought to be of great value as originals, were really copies, and sold for small prices. The collection embraced many pieces of porcelain, statuary, and tapestries. The value of the collection of manuscripts of Robert Louis Stevenson was fixed at $31,467, those of Rudyard Kipling at $4,101, and Walton's "Angler" and other similar treasures at $3,852.

In the Stevenson collection were the manuscripts of David Balfour, with a collation by the author, valued at $1,500; "A Family of Engineers," with 192 pages in the handwriting of the author, $2,500; of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," bound in blue levant, $850; "Thioderoga," $1,000, and "In the South Seas," $500, and three early drafts of the "Weir of the Hermiston," blue levant, lettered in gilt, $500. Among the Kipling manuscripts were "Vain Horses," and "The Song of the White Man," and two autograph letters, appraised at $1,000, and twelve pages of the first chapter of the "First Jungle Book," valued at $900.

The realty left by Dr. Witthaus consisted of an equity of $130,490 in 600 Sixth Avenue, appraised at $140,000; $3,500 in 65 Greene Street, appraised at $20,000; $8,887 in 68 Greene Street, appraised at $39,000, and $3,500 in 362 Canal Street, appraised at $16,000. The furnishings in Dr. Witthaus's apartment in the Sherman Square Hotel were valued at $1,411, and the art objects at $3,242.

The total value of the stocks and bonds was $47,323. Among the largest holdings were 300 shares of the United Cigar Stores Company, appraised at $27,900; 100 of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. common, $9,225, and 58 of the National Electrolytic Company common, $4,930.

SHE ASKS ACCOUNTING.

Heiress of McQuaide Estate Says Income Is Withheld.

Gabrielle M. McQuaide, one of the heirs of James P. McQuaide, who died in England on July 1, 1915, has sued Edward S. Perot, President, and a Director of the National Conduit and Cable Company, who is one of the Trustees under her father's will, and George J. Jackson, a Director of the company, for an accounting. Twelve hundred and fifty shares of the stock of the company, which the plaintiff said were worth $1,000,000, were left in trust for the benefit of her father's widow and four children.

The plaintiff said that the defendants assert that under an agreement made with her father, 771¼ shares of the stock were released from the trust agreement. She asks the court to declare that all of the stock shall be considered in trust, and she also asks for the appointment of a new trustee in place of Mr. Perot.

One provision of Mr. McQuaide's will was to the effect that if any one of his children fell under Roman Catholic influences his share of the estate should not be more than $1,000 a month.

VANDERGRIFT LEFT LITTLE.

Appraisal Says Net Value of Estate Is $2,738.

Joseph B. Vandergrift, who was interested in steel, oil, and banking enterprises, and who died of heart disease in Pittsburgh on May 24, 1915, left a gross estate of $41,113, according to an appraisal filed with the office of the State Controller yesterday, and a net estate of only $2,738. The appraisal says that among the claims against the estate were a debt of $28,801 due to M. F. Murphy, S. H. Vandergrift, and Henrietta V. Johnston, and of $10,000 due the Pittsburgh Trust Company.

The estate is divided between the widow and two sons. The value of the stocks and bonds were placed at $41,773, the largest holding being 201 shares of the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia, appraised at $27,135. Mr. Vandergrift was at one time financially interested in the Pittsburgh Baseball Club of the National League. For several years he managed the Duquesne football team.

ROADS USE TELEGRAPH LESS

Arbitrators Told That Its Importance in Railroading Is Past.

The telegraph is becoming of less and less importance in railroading, according to testimony given yesterday before the Federal Board of Arbitration, sitting in the Hotel Manhattan, which is hearing the demands of the operators of the New York Central and Nickel Plate railroads for more pay and shorter hours.

W. H. Sullivan, train master of the Cleveland division of the New York Central, said the telegraph wire did not mean today what it used to in the operation of a railroad.

"Railroads have such a good system now," he said, "that telegraphing is needed less and less. From Cleveland to Toledo is 106 miles, and there are twenty towers on the stretch. We very often go a week without sending a single order to any of those towers, and at times we have gone a month without sending a single order.

"During the 'big wash' in Ohio four years ago we did our regular business for eleven days without a single telegraph or telephone wire working. Not only did we handle our own business, but the traffic of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the 'Big Four' in addition, without sending out an order to the towers."

When asked whether a man's health did not require that he have a vacation every year, if he worked seven days a week, Mr. Sullivan said:

"There may be reasons why a railroad man should have a week or two off each year, but not on account of his health. If anything is really the matter with him, two weeks are no good to him, and, as far as getting a rest is concerned, he usually has to work a couple of weeks to get rested from his vacation."

"Is not a telegrapher at $60 a month less able to take a vacation at his own expense than an engineman at $175 a month?" was asked.

"In some individual cases, no doubt, but not as a general rule. Railroaders live close up to their income, no matter what it is, and at the end of the year one class seems no better off than another, so far as having money goes."

One of the points in dispute is whether the union should be given control of all the station agent jobs on the recently acquired Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling Railroad. On this point A. S. Ingalls, Assistant General Manager of the Central lines west of Buffalo, said:

"If the union has control of a station and a vacancy occurs, the man oldest in the service can claim the right of promotion. That is all right in all but a few of the stations in this division, where we must compete. Most of the agents could handle any station, but a few of the older men are not, in our opinion, liable to make good. True, we can let them go if incompetent, but we don't want to put them in and then let them go.

"If you say that we shall make them union stations, we will do so in good faith. If an agent confuses his accounts, we will send an auditor to spend a half day straightening him out. If an agent falls down on passenger or freight business at competing points, we will send a passenger or freight agent to coach him. Even if laziness or indifference is the trouble, we will send the superintendent to give him the dickens and wake him up before we let him out. We will do everything to make him a success, if we must take him. But it is our contention that the time of our supervising officers is too valuable to spend it teaching employes when we might select others who would not need the teaching."

The hearing will continue tomorrow and will probably close on Tuesday.

FLYING CLUB PLANS FIRST AERO GARAGE

Harlem Organization to Build a Public Service Station at 129th St. and River.

TO HAVE "AVIATION DERBY"

Suburban Air Travelers May Soar to Business, Leaving Machines in Hangar During the Day.

A public service station for hydroaeroplanes will be established during the coming week on the North River, south of the 120th Street recreation pier, by the New York Flying Club, an organization recently founded by the business men of Harlem. In addition the club announced yesterday that it would hold one "Manhattan Island Derby" each year, for which $5,000 in cash prizes would be offered, as well as a $5,000 silver trophy. The derby will consist of a race around Manhattan Island, the contestants flying hydroaeroplanes.

Commissioners Cabot Ward and R. A. C. Smith have given the club permission to use the North River waterfront at that point for an indefinite period, and floats, hangars, machine shops, and all other necessary equipment will be erected there. The silver trophy will be designed by Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America, and will be made by one of the leading silver manufacturers of the city.

The Flying Club will also procure an aviation field as soon as possible, where a service station for aeroplanes will be established. This will be within easy reach of the centre of the city, by either automobile or transportation lines.

There are now twelve sportsmen aviators who live within flying distance of the city, and these are interested in the North River station, as it will make it possible for them to fly to the city each day. They will land at the station and leave their machines in the hands of competent mechanics, who will have them tuned up and ready for the flight home after their owners have finished their day's work. Three aeroplane manufacturers have made application for hangars at the station where they can keep machines for demonstration purposes.

In its announcement of the establishment of the station the New York Flying Club said:

> It was up to the Harlem business men and Commissioners Smith and Ward to see the importance of such an institution, just as the business men of Broadway saw the importance of the first automobile agency fifteen years ago. At that time the automobile was not regarded seriously from the commercial point of view, but rather as a toy for the amusement of the idle rich. Today there are more than 1,000 automobile agencies here.
>
> These far-sighted gentleman can see in no great distant time where every foreign and American manufacturer must have an "Aeroplane Row," where their wares may be offered for sale. They also see transatlantic air service and the advantages and importance of a landing station for such a line.
>
> From the public interest and amusement viewpoint the 129th Street and Riverside Drive location is ideal, as there is a natural amphitheatre where thousands of spectators may enjoy the manoeuvres of the hydroaeroplanes. The Flying Club will also provide a free lecture room where courses will be given in aero-dynamics and the science of aeronautics. The privileges of the club will be granted to all members of the Aero Club of America and its affiliated organizations.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, in giving permission for the Flying Club to use the site selected, yesterday wrote John A. Wilbur, Secretary of the Harlem Board of Commerce, announcing that he would co-operate with that Board, and with the New York Flying Club.

He said he was in favor of the establishment of such a station, since it would not only supply the first great aviation station on Manhattan Island, but because it would contribute also, to preparedness through the training of military and civil aviators, and would also stimulate the public interest in the various kinds of aircraft, and would lead to more of our citizens taking an interest in the development of aerial navigation by heavier-than-air machines.

The Commissioner said that some step like this was necessary to restore to America the birthplace of the aeroplane, the supremacy of the air. He pointed out that the establishment of such an aviation station on Manhattan Island would have an effect not only on this city, but on the country generally, since the example of New York was frequently followed throughout the country. Pending the final determination of the plans for the Riverside slope and waterfront changes, he agreed to issue a temporary permit for four months for the construction of a board walk across the Riverside fill to reach the temporary hangars and clubhouse of the Flying Club.

NAVAL AVIATION SCHOOL OPEN

Thirty Men of New York Militia in Camp at Bay Shore.

The aviation sections of the First and Second Battalions of the New York Naval Militia opened their aviation school yesterday at Bay Shore, L. I., with Lieutenant Lee H. Harris in command of the students of the First and Ensign Vincent Astor commanding those of the second. With Lieutenant Harris are Ensigns Wysong and Rutten, and the complement of both sections number more than thirty men.

They will camp there for two weeks, the men living in tents, which were pitched yesterday. The hydroaeroplane of the First Battalion will be housed in a canvas hangar, while that of the Second, which is of a different type, will be anchored off the shore when not in use. The machines will be kept constantly in flight, as it is planned to give each member of both sections as much flying as possible. It is expected that a number of the men will qualify for the pilot's licenses, as they have already been flying for some time.

The work of training the men has been held back by lack of hydroaeroplanes and the First Battalion is raising a fund to buy another. The aeronautical branch of the Naval Militia is most important, and the officers and men are most anxious to obtain enough machines to enable all to receive their training and to form an aero reserve in case of war.

FIXES TEACHERS' FUND RULE

Decision Bars Janitors and Registrars from Participation.

The Appellate Division, Third Department, has just handed down a decision to the effect that the janitors and registrars of public schools should not be considered proper persons to share in the school teachers' retirement fund, even though they have contributed their share of the fund. In localities where two-thirds of the teachers elect to turn the fund collected locally over to the State fund and become participants in it, the janitors and registrars, the court said, should have returned to them all the money they have contributed, together with 4 per cent. interest.

The decision was given in an appeal taken from the decision of the public school teachers of Yonkers, who decided, by a two-thirds vote, to join the State organization, to turn their own retirement funds over to the State, and to dissolve their own organization. The court said:

"It is not questioned that the required number of teachers employed in the schools of the City of Yonkers have petitioned to come within the operation of the general act, but it is urged as against the peremptory writ of mandamus sued out by the State Board, commanding the turning over of the funds of the local society, that the act violates some of the constitutional or other rights of the teachers who are now members of the local organization.

"No teacher or other person interested in the fund, so far as the record shows, is making any objection to the carrying out of the general act; the opposition comes from the immediate custodians of the local funds, and it may be fairly questioned whether they are in a position to raise the questions which are sought to be determined upon this appeal. Assuming, however, that they are the proper parties to urge the alleged objections, we are unable to discover any substantial grounds for this appeal.

"The Legislature clearly has a right to amend or repeal the local act under which the Yonkers Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund Association was organized, and to dispose of the funds of such association in harmony with the purposes for which they were accumulated, and the mere incidental fact that under the local organization janitors and registrars were admitted to membership, who are excluded from the terms of the general act, does not offer a serious obstacle to the working out of the plan."

CATCH THREE BURGLARS.

Fifteen-Foot Fence Bars Escape of Surprised Men.

Policeman Keenan of the West Thirtieth Street Station saw a light appear for a minute and then go out yesterday morning in the rear of the novelty store of I. Fahi, 156 West Thirty-second Street. He called several other policemen, and they made their way to the roofs of adjoining buildings and started to descend fire escapes, hoping to trap burglars at work in the rear of the store.

Before they could reach the yard three men, who had evidently been startled while at work, ran out of the rear of the store. One of them scaled a fifteen-fot fence and hid in a cellar at 154 West Thirty-second Street, where he was later caught. The other two tried to follow him over the fence but were stopped by several shots from the policemen. They then took refuge in the cellar of the store they had been robbing and were captured after a struggle. The three men said they were James Burke, 19 years old, of 496 Ninth Avenue; Frank Healy, 21 years old, and Owen McGuy, 19 years old, both living at 508 Tenth Avenue. They were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

NEWS FROM SPAIN CENSORED

Military Supervision of Dispatches Established—May Be Due to Strike.

MADRID, July 15.—The Government has established a military censorship of all press dispatches.

Martial law was declared throughout Spain on Thursday as a result of the railway strike, which seriously affected operation of lines of the Northern system. A Madrid dispatch on July 13 said that a general strike had been announced for July 16.

HARVARD LEADS IN AIR PREPAREDNESS

Alumni Provide Funds, and Nine Students Begin Training for Military Flying.

MODEL FOR OTHER SCHOOLS

Aero Club Outlines Possibilities of Aviation, Both Military and Commercial.

Nine Harvard students have reported to the Curtiss Aviation School in Buffalo for training, under the auspices of the Harvard Undergraduate Aero Training Fund, recently founded by Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, and the Aero Club of America.

To encourage this movement, which will eventually provide aviators for the Government, Mr. Bacon and the Aero Club have offered a bonus of $50 for each Harvard man who obtains his license; and when their offer was received, a committee was formed by Harvard graduates to raise a fund for the training of the undergraduates. Contributions to this fund now amount to $4,683, with $2,400 additional which may be called for if necessary.

The committee has received many applications from Harvard undergraduates who want to learn to fly, some of them among the best athletes in the university. The first nine selected were Frederick S. Allen of Pelham Manor, Francis T. Armory, Jr., of Boston, Edmond H. Bates of West Medford, Mass.; William B. Bacon, M. Philip Bryan, and Hamilton Coolidge of Brookline, Mass.; Donald D. Harries of Minneapolis, Harry H. Metcalf of Westboro, Mass., and Joseph R. Torry of Worcester, Mass.

The Curtiss Aerodrome is seven miles from the city of Buffalo, and the men have decided to live in tents near the hangars. A camp site has been selected about 100 yards from the field, the tents have been pitched, and arrangements have been made for the commissary. The men will pay $15 each for the tents and $10 a week board.

In transmitting the offer of Mr. Bacon and the Aero Club, Henry Woodhouse, governor of the club, pointed out that the movement would result in benefit to both the nation and to the men. In his letter to Roger Armory, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Undergraduate Aero Training Corps, Mr. Woodhouse said:

> The Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America has been impressed by the patriotic spirit of the Harvard graduates and undergraduates who formed the Harvard Aero Corps for the purpose of instructing Harvard men in aviation.
>
> Earl Kitchener recently said that "an aviator is worth an army corps." We know that if we had had fifty aeroplanes for the Mexican campaign the history of the campaign would read quite differently and many American lives would have been saved and American property protected from the destruction that resulted from having American communities unprotected and exposed to attack by Mexican bandits.
>
> An ideal plan for the Harvard Aero Corps to consider would be to select twenty-four men to be trained in aviation to form a corps consisting of eight pilots, eight observers, and eight anti-aircraft gun men. These twenty-four should all receive aviation training, and while being trained, those in charge would easily see which among them would suit best for the three branches, i. e., operating, observing, and anti-aircraft gun service.
>
> We discussed this matter today with Robert Bacon, and the general sentiment was that nothing better could be done in the interest of national defense than to have such an organization as outlined above in every university in this country, and we were gratified at finding the prospect of having Harvard gain the distinction of being the first university to organize such a valuable body.
>
> While providing a valuable reserve to meet an emergency, this project will open many stupendous possibilities for the men who become connected with it.
>
> Aeroplanes are rapidly growing in size and speed, and aeroplanes are being constructed to lift fifteen tons, which are undoubtedly capable of flying across the Atlantic. What the next five years will bring forth no one can anticipate, but after witnessing the tremendous development that has taken place in the last three years, we cannot but admit that the next five years will see the advent of the Aerial Age—the employment of aircraft for general utilitarian purposes.

The Executive Committee in charge of the collection and distribution of the fund are: William Thomas, George von L. Meyer, G. Richmond Fearing, N. Penrose Hallowell, Allan Forbes, Eliot Wadsworth, Philip A. Carroll, S. Huntington Wolcott, E. V. R. Thayer, Charles E. Perkins, Benjamin Joy, A. J. Drexel Paul, Roger Armory and Gordon H. Balch.

It will cost about $400 to train each man so that he may be able to take the tests for his pilot's license, and $10,000 more is needed to carry the plan to completion. The committee invites subscriptions from Harvard men and those interested in the welfare of the nation, which should be sent to the Undergraduates Aero Training Fund, 40 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

ARREST CASHIER IN CUBA.

Ex-Official of New York Bank Is Accused of $10,000 Theft.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 15.—The police today arrested, at the request of Mr. Gonzales, the United States Minister, Santiago Hanovevegs, formerly assistant cashier of the New York branch of the National Bank of Cuba, 1 Wall Street. He is charged with falsifying accounts whereby it is alleged he stole more than $10,000.

American detectives have been trailing Hanovvegn for several months, waiting for extradition papers, which the American Minister only received yesterday. It is reported that the Cuban Government will refuse extradition because Hanovvega, although born in New York, claims Cuban citizenship, because his parents are Cubans. The arrest was made at the request of the Globe Insurance Company, which bonded him.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS IS THE NEW CHALMERS DISTRIBUTOR

I am pleased to announce that on and after August 1, Chalmers cars will be represented in New York territory by C. T. Silver, Inc. Mr. Silver is an able merchant, second to none in America, with magnificent equipment running into more than $2,000,000, and an organization extraordinary in skill and activity.

Hugh Chalmers

President and General Manager, Chalmers Motor Company

SING SING COUNTRY'S FIRST CLINIC OF CRIME

Continued from Page 1.

lems of prison reform, and of reconstructing the individual prisoner, were strongly influenced by certain mental factors. The first step was the detection of the feeble-minded among prisoners and delinquents. This proved to be only the starting point for study of disorders of conduct and there has been a deep conviction among specialists in mental medicine that light could be thrown upon more obscure problems if a psychopathic clinic was set up within the walls of the prison.

"Dr. Bernard Glueck is in charge of a department of the Government Hospital for the Insane in Washington and is a psychiatrist of international reputation. He has made a special study of the mental factors in crime and delinquency. He will devote his whole time to the work and will have able assistants. The need for such assistants at Sing Sing is shown by the fact that, during a period of three years, one in forty-five of the prison population was actually transferred to the Dannemora State Hospital as an insane person. The admission rate to all other hospitals for the insane among the adult male population of the entire State is only one in 320.

"When the psychopathic clinic is in operation, each new prisoner will receive a careful mental examination and, at all times, the clinic will be at the service of the prison in dealing with mental factors requiring attention.

Notables on Advisory Board.

"The work will be under the immediate supervision of an Advisory Board, consisting of Dr. August Hoch, Director of the New York State Psychiatric Institute; Dr. William Mabon, Medical Director and Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital and formerly President of the New York State Lunacy Commission; Dr. William L. Russell, Superintendent of Bloomingdale Hospital; Dr. George H. Kirby, Clinical Director of the Manhattan State Hospital; Dr. L. Pierce Clark, consulting physician for the Institution for the Feeble-minded on Randall's Island, and Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

"The establishment of the psychopathic clinic is the first step toward an efficient medical service which will insure careful examination and treatment of every prisoner, and it is hoped that Sing Sing may become the reception prison through which all admissions will be passed. In this way it will be possible to correct many correctible defects and greatly to improve the mental and physical standard among prisoners, at the same time supplying the other prisons with a stream of sane, sound men."

GIVE KIRCHWEY LOVING CUP.

He and Osborne Honor Guests at Adolph Lewisohn's Reception.

George W. Kirchwey, retiring Warden of Sing Sing Prison, told Thomas Mott Osborne and friends of prison reform at the country home of Adolph Lewisohn yesterday that he did not wish to do a single thing that would keep the returning Warden one day from the prison, where almost 1,600 inmates awaited the homecoming of "Tom Brown." He spoke in glowing terms of Warden Osborne's work while at Sing Sing, and in answer Mr. Osborne said the former Columbia Dean had taken over one of the toughest jobs he had ever known, and been successful where no other man could have succeeded.

The meeting was under the auspices of the National Committee on Prisons. The broad veranda of the Lewisohn home at Heatherdale Farm, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, was decorated for the occasion, and in the course of the meeting, a loving cup was presented to Mr. Kirchwey by Mr. Lewisohn in behalf of the National Committee on Prisons, of which he is President.

Mr. Osborne said:

"I knew when I came to Sing Sing there would be trouble. Warden Ratigan of Auburn asked me what I wanted to go down there for. I hoped to keep ahead of the trouble. I would have succeeded in doing this if the then Superintendent of Prisons had stood by me. It was a rotten job to step into at Sing Sing. When Governor Whitman asked me how I liked it, I told him everything was so utterly damnable that anything one did was bound to improve conditions. So I said I liked it. Yet it was rotten. They had started some plan for giving the prisoners more freedom, but they had gone at it all wrong.

"For six months I was given a fair trial. Then trouble started. The Superintendent's office did everything damnable you can think of to discredit me before the public and the prisoners. I knew all the time they were framing up charges against me. I knew what kind of charges they were plotting, too, and I told the Governor about it, and he laughed, saying it was incredible. But I knew what it meant when the then Superintendent tried to steal papers from the records at Sing Sing. My reputation hung on a thin thread under such methods, and when they sent McDonald down there I knew how desperate the situation was.

"Then I had to go. I knew how dangerous the situation was. It caused me many anxious hours. You can't imagine the strain the prisoners were under at the time. If the right thing had not been done there would have been an explosion in that prison that would have made you sit up and take notice. Only one man could save the situation. He sits there, [pointing to Dean Kirchwey.]

"They had had some freedom, and if that had been curbed—well, it would have meant serious trouble. I went into the mess hall before I left. I felt the danger. I telephoned to George Gordon Battle and Dean Kirchwey, and we held a conference in Albany. And then it was I received Dean Kirchwey's promise to go to Sing Sing while I was away.

"I did not think he would do things the same way I did. I would have had no use for any one who did. It was the toughest job I ever knew. Dean Kirchwey took it and made it a success, and it is a remarkable thing to have done. He didn't approve of all the things I did. I probably will not of all the things he did. But the same idea is there, the same spirit."

Mr. Osborne then read from a report that had come from the Ford factory, where twenty-eight ex-convicts were employed. It showed more than 75 per cent. of them had "made good."

Among the guests were Judge and Mrs. William H. Wadhams, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brisbane, Mrs. Kirchwey, the Misses Kirchwey, Bayard Cutting, E. C. B. Darlington, Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College, Dr. H. Stagg Whitin of Columbia, Mrs. J. J. Storrow, Boston; Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. James Bronson Reynolds, Mrs. John H. Flagler, the Misses White, Mr. and Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Caldwell, Arthur Williams, Mrs. John Carstensen, Karl W. Kirchwey, Commissioner and Mrs. Burdette, Lewis, Nathan Straus, Mrs. G. S. Achilis, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Miss Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Miles M. Dawson, Dr. W. Russell, Dwight Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Perley Morse, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell.

OSBORNE'S NAME FORGED.

Warden's Former Secretary Accused of Getting $2,000 on Check.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15.—Representing himself as the private secretary of Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, F. L. Richards, who also said he was a "reformed" convict, obtained $2,000 yesterday from a Baltimore bank on a check bearing Mr. Osborne's name. Richards was introduced at the bank by Leigh Bonsal of this city, a friend of Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Bonsal was unaware that he had been imposed upon until he received a telephone call today from Mr. Osborne. The Warden said the check was a forgery, that Richards had been his secretary at one time, and that he had a criminal record.

Mr. Bonsal said that on Thursday evening he received a telegram from Springfield, Mass., saying Mr. Osborne's secretary was coming with a check and asking him to introduce the man at the bank.

A warrant for Richards's arrest was issued today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says:

"The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot—Ease. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. Foot Powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet emphasizes the testimony of the millions of people the world over, who are shaking Allen's Foot—Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment to ease and prevent sore feet. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

Chauffeurs' Outfits

For Town or Country Driving

Special at $33.50

Suit, Duster, Extra Trousers and Cap

Smart, cool, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in warm weather Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Smart Semi-Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers and extra Trousers or Breeches. Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in gray.

A wonderfully good Duster of gray Mohair, and a Chauffeur's Cap made to match either the Suit or the Duster. The outfit complete at $33.50, or as follows:

Suit	$18.50
Duster	$5.00
Cap	$2.00
Xtra Trousers	$8.00

Also a Washable Summer Outfit at $27.00, consisting of Suit, extra Trousers or Breeches, Duster and Cap.

Motor Apparel Catalogue and Correct Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

FIGHT BUCKET SHOPS IN SUPREME COURT

Stock Exchange Orders Attorneys to Carry Boston Case Up for Final Decision.

MANY STRICT STATE LAWS

More Than 250 Traders Closed In a Year—Opinion In Chicago Case Cited as a Precedent.

The New York Stock Exchange has instructed its attorneys to carry to the United States Supreme Court, if possible, the suit begun against Calvin H. Foster, a Boston broker, and the Western Union Telegraph Company to restrain Foster from receiving Stock Exchange quotations and the telegraph company from delivering them to him. The aim of the Stock Exchange is to get from the highest court a ruling that the quotations are its property and as such deliverable only to such persons or firms as it considers desirable.

The suit was begun in the course of a campaign which the Stock Exchange has pressed vigorously in the past year against bucket shops and brokerage firms without facilities for selling on recognized exchanges and which, State and Federal authorities co-operating, has resulted in the suspension of more than 250 firms, in thirty-five convictions, and in the finding of more than a score of indictments by a Federal Grand Jury in Pittsburgh.

In their efforts to suppress the evils of "trading on the board" the authorities have been assisted by the operation of a new contract between the Stock Exchange and the Western Union. This contract provided among other things that the Western Union should deliver the Stock Exchange quotations only to persons or firms approved by the Exchange.

Still Keeps His Ticker.

The contract has been recognized in most of the States, but in New York a Buffalo broker, who had the Stock Exchange ticker service before the new contract, has up to the present been successful in enjoining the Stock Exchange and Western Union from taking out his ticker. It was this ticker which supplied the quotations to the Pittsburgh Consolidated Stock and Produce Exchange, which was raided and closed by the Pennsylvania authorities, with the result that some of its members pleaded guilty to bucketing orders and others were indicted. The same service supplied more than 200 alleged brokerage offices which have closed.

In Massachusetts, where bucketshops thrived until the losses induced by them led to the enactment of a rigid bucketshop law, Foster, a broker who failed to get the indorsement of the Stock Exchange, applied to the Public Service Commission to compel the Western Union, as a common carrier, to deliver the Stock Exchange quotations. An order was issued in accordance with the application and the order has been sustained by the Massachusetts Supreme Court. The Western Union, desiring to live up to the letter of its contract with the Stock Exchange, has appealed from the order to the Federal courts on the ground that the transfer of the quotations from New York to Boston is interstate commerce. The Stock Exchange started its action in the United States District Court on the ground that it is a non-resident of Massachusetts as well as on the interstate commerce count.

In pressing this suit, which, regardless of Foster's intention or status, the Stock Exchange considers essential if bucket shopping is to be kept down, the Stock Exchange relies principally on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1904 in the case of the Chicago Board of Trade against the Christie Grain and Stock Company. The circumstances under which that suit was carried to the highest court are similar to those confronting the Stock Exchange now.

Principally because of their ability to get the quotations of the Chicago Board of Trade, bucket shops flourished in the Middle West. The statement of the case and the findings are set forth as follows in United States Reports:

"The Chicago Board of Trade collects at its own expense quotations of prices offered and accepted for wheat, corn, and provisions in its exchange and distributes them under contract to persons approved by it and under certain conditions. In a suit brought by it to restrain parties from using the quotations obtained and used without authority of the board, the defendants contended that the Board of Trade permitted, and the quotations related to transactions for the pretended buying of grain without any intention of actually receiving, delivering, or paying for the same, the board violated the Illinois bucket shop statute and there were no property rights in the quotations which the courts could protect, and that the giving out of the quotations to certain persons makes them free to all.

"Even if such pretended buying and selling is permitted by the Board of Trade it is entitled to have its collection of quotations protected by the law, and to keep the work which it has done to itself, nor does it lose its property rights in the quotations by communicating them to certain persons, even though many, in confidential and contractual relations to itself, and strangers to the trust may be restrained from obtaining and using the quotations by inducing a breach of the trust.

"A collection of information, otherwise entitled to protection, does not cease to be so because it concerns illegal acts, and statistics of crime are property to the same extent as other statistics, even if collected by the criminal who furnishes some of the data.

"Contracts under which the Board of Trade furnishes telegraph companies with its quotations, which it could refrain from communicating at all, on condition that they will only be distributed to persons in contractual relations with, or approved by the Board, and not to what are known as bucket shops, are not void and against public policy as being in restraint of trade either at common law or under the Anti-Trust act of July 2, 1890."

Court's View of Speculation.

The opinion in the case was written by Justice Holmes, and the Stock Exchange places the more reliance upon it because of the dismissal, as irrelevant, of the contention that many contracts on the Board of Trade did not result in actual deliveries, and because Justice Holmes laid down a dictum on speculation which stands out in all jurisdiction on the subject.

"As has appeared," Justice Holmes said, "the plaintiff's chamber of commerce is, in the first place, a great market, where, through its eighteen hundred members, is transacted a large part of the grain and provision business of the world. Of course, in a modern market contracts are not confined to sales for immediate delivery. People will endeavor to forecast the future, and to make agreements according to their prophecy. Speculation of this kind by competent men is the self-adjustment of society to the probable. Its value is well known as a means of avoiding or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices, and providing for periods of want.

"It is true that the success of the strong induces imitation by the weak and that incompetent persons bring themselves to ruin by undertaking to speculate in their turn. But Legislatures and courts generally have recognized that the natural evolutions of a complex society are to be touched only with a very cautious hand, and that such coarse attempts at a remedy for the waste incident to every social function as a simple prohibition and statute to stop its being are harmful and vain."

In its pleadings the Stock Exchange makes no contention that Mr. Foster proposes to enter the bucketshop business. His business methods and desires might be above suspicion, and the Stock Exchange would still maintain that delivery of quotations to one not adequately by it and amenable to its rules might result in the transfer of the quotations to others who might not abide by legal rules of stock trading. Officers of the Exchange insist, moreover, that until the question is passed upon by the highest court the Exchange will be at a disadvantage, as compared with the Chicago Board of Trade, in its efforts to do away with the bucketshops once and for all.

PLATTSBURG GUARD HOUSE.

Nineteen Recruits Under Arrest for Breaking Camp Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 15.—Acting on orders from Major Gen. Wood, the officers at the training camp here have set up strict disciplins in the student camp. For the first time since the camps started a guard house is being maintained and nineteen men are in it tonight for various infractions of the camp rules.

"The following are confined to camp until further orders," is the way the camp bulletin boards tell of it. Several of the men will lose their holiday tomorrow for some of the more serious offenses. The camp authorities have instructed the company commanders to tell their men that discipline must be maintained.

Being late for formations and absent from drill are the more frequent offenses. Tardiness or absence is considered deserving of punishment. Others are being punished for yielding to the call of the City of Plattsburg and remaining out after taps. Boisterousness after call to quarters and at mess is another misdemeanor.

The men in the business men's regiments had their formal introduction to the thirty-seven-pound army pack today. In addition they got their first doses of anti-typhoid serum. Many of the men were marched from drill on the parade grounds to the post hospital, where they got the treatment, and then back for drill again. The combination of the pack and the vaccination was too much for some of them and they fell in ranks and had to be carried back to their tents. Several are in the hospital as the result of the treatment.

WOMAN KILLED IN AUTO.

Ten Others Injured in Accidents Near New York.

Automobile accidents caused one death and the injury of ten persons near New York yesterday.

A woman was killed and five other persons hurt when a seven-passenger touring car owned and operated by Barney Muller of Seaside, Rockaway Beach, turned over on Queens Boulevard near Woodhaven Avenue, Elmhurst, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Muller's skull was fractured by striking against the seat of the overturned car. She died on the way to St. John's Hospital.

The other members of the party were Giles Schaefer, 7 years old, Muller's nephew; Thomas Pezerelli, a contractor of 1,177 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, and Pezerelli's wife and daughter. Muller and the Schaefer boy are both in St. John's Hospital with a number of broken bones, and their condition is regarded as serious.

Catherine Leonard, 30 years old, of Edgemere, L. I., was crossing Centre Avenue, Far Rockaway, yesterday, when she was run over by a motor driven by John Dorin of Mott Avenue and Bay Street. She suffered lacerations of the scalp and a possible fractured skull.

As a result of a collision between a trolley car and an automobile on the Seventh Avenue crossing at Atlantic Highlands yesterday, Lisle Patterson and Allen Gaskell of Atlantic Highlands were badly hurt. The automobile was forced off the fifteen foot embankment, landing in the Meadows. Gaskell suffered a broken left arm and leg and Patterson a broken left shoulder.

While crossing Broadway at Sixty-seventh Street last night Edward Hobardorff, 54 years old, a civil engineer, living at 38 West Sixty-eighth Street, became confused by stepping in front of a south-bound Fifth Avenue bus. The injured man was attended by Dr. Miller of Polyclinic Hospital, who found that he was suffering from scalp wounds and a possible fracture of the skull.

PLAN ANTI-MILITARY PARADE

Unions Want to Rival Preparedness Demonstration.

Delegates of sixty labor unions met in the Rand School of Social Science last evening and voted to hold a parade on Labor aDy as a demonstration against the enactment into law of what they call "The Bloody Five," the legislative bills for compulsory army service. It was proposed to try to make the parade equal in size and numbers the Preparedness Parade, and, because some of the delegates feared no such parade could be organized, there was opposition to the proposal at first.

Assemblyman Abraham Shiplakoff also advanced the warning that, since American labor had not joined in the movement, the parade might have the appearance of an allen parade and so assist in defeating the propose of its organizers. He assailed the bills bitterly and said they were rushed through the Legislature on the last day, when Assembly and Senate were in the midst of an orgy and fully half the members were drunk.

The plan for the parade was proposed by the Anti-Militarist Committee. The meeting was called to hear the report of this committee, and it will be followed by others, it was said. It is planned also to begin an educational campaign designed to arouse voters against the bills, and a delegation may be sent to Governor Whitman to ask him to veto them.

SHIP IS TWINS' FIRST CRADLE

Vauban's Surgeon Has Trouble with His Passenger List.

When the Lamport & Holt steamship Vauban, incoming from South American ports, was twenty-five miles south of the Scotland Lightship, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. S. A. Davis made out his bill of health for Quarantine and stated there were 143 passengers in the second cabin. Fifteen minutes later a stewardess came to his surgery and asked him to hurry to the second cabin, where Mrs. Justa Ruis had presented her husband with a fine boy. After attending to the patient and seeing that she was doing well Dr. Davis returned to his surgery and altered the number on the bill of health to 144.

At a quarter past eleven the stewardess came again and said he was wanted by the same passenger. The surgeon hurried back with her, and Mrs. Ruis presented her husband with a little girl.

The Vauban had 183 in the first cabin and 186 in the steerage.

FRIEDA HEMPEL SAILS.

Soprano Says She Will Sing to German Soldiers in Hospitals.

Frieda Hempel, the German colorature soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sailed yesterday for Bergen on the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord on her way to Switzerland to see her father who is ill.

After spending two or three weeks with her parent, Miss Hempel said she would go to Germany and spend the Summer there singing to the soldiers in the hospitals and also visit the men in the trenches on the Western and Eastern battle fronts. She will return in November to sing the leading rôle in the revival of the opera "The Pearl Fishers."

George E. Robinson Dies Suddenly.

George E. Robinson, a retired real estate operator, 52 years old, of 149 West Twelfth Street, died in the Hudson Street Hospital late last night after being taken suddenly ill on the platform of the Sea Beach subway line under the Municipal Building. Mr. Robinson, his wife, and a friend spent the afternoon at Coney Island. He complained of feeling ill, and when alighting from the train in Manhattan was taken in a taxicab to the hospital. Mr. Robinson was prominently associated with the Masons and Elks.

BRADY DENOUNCES MOTION PICTURE TAX

Manager Electrifies Chicago Film Convention by Attack on the Revenue Measure.

URGES THEATRES TO UNITE

Senator O'Gorman Will Be Asked to Obtain a Hearing for Interests Before the Bill Is Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—William A. Brady of New York was the central figure in the "getaway day" proceedings of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' convention. He arrived from Washington at 9:40 A. M., and his appearance in the convention hall an hour later was the signal for one of the biggest demonstrations of the week, which was repeated when he mounted the rostrum to address the delegates on the war revenue tax on the motion picture industry.

For nearly three-quarters of an hour Mr. Brady reviewed the progress and growing importance of the fifth greatest industry in the country, elaborating upon the imperative need of widespread and potential organization in order that the lawmakers at Washington might be made to understand that the allied branches of the industry would fight to the bitter end any further attempt at taxation.

"That we must organize in all our strength and power," declared Mr. Brady, "is evidenced by the action of Congress in threatening to inflict upon us this most atrocious tax of one-half of one per cent. upon our gross receipts. Why, it will mean a tax of more than a million dollars, which will be a serious drawback to the growth of the country's most rapidly growing industry. It must not be; it shall not be if we can prevent it."

A rising vote of thanks and three cheers were given to Mr. Brady at the conclusion of his address.

The chair, by vote of delegates, then ordered a joint session of the Committees on Resolution and National Association, with Mr. Brady as adviser, to frame a protest to Washington against the proposed tax. At 3 o'clock the committee brought in the following report, which was presented to the convention, by Mr. Brady:

"The whole amusement world is up in arms against what it considers a most atrocious tax, which Congress is threatening to impose upon it. The House of Representatives has passed a measure providing, among other things, a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross receipts of every theatre in the United States, the term theatre being very comprehensive under the language of the statute and comprising the smallest motion-picture house, as well as the most pretentious, legitimate theatre."

An important preliminary conference was held this morning at which representatives of the following organizations appeared: The Motion-Picture Exhibitors' League of America, the National Association of the Motion-Picture Industry, and the United Managers' Protective Association. The National Association was represented by W. W. Irwin, Paul Cromelin, and William M. Seabury, while William A. Brady appeared for the United Managers' Protective Association.

It was decided to hold a big conference with the allied amusement interests present on Thursday, July 20, in New York. Senator O'Gorman of New York will be asked to give the amusement interests a hearing before the Senate concurs in the action of the House of Representatives.

The Brady plan of action will substitute that adopted at Thursday afternoon's session, whereby telegrams were to be sent to all Senators protesting against the motion picture tax.

The delegates went on record in favor of the open booking policy in the matter of leasing films, the following resolution being adopted:

Be it Resolved, That it be definitely established and shown as the sense of this convention that it unanimously indorses the open booking policy, carrying with it acceptances by selection of feature film productions, and, further, that this body urges the adoption of the open booking plan upon the manufacturers distributing feature films and upon all exhibitors engaged in the exhibition of feature films as the one system of fairness and commercial justice.

All differences that arise between exhibitors and any of the allied branches of the motion picture industry will be taken up and acted on by a grievance committee at a future date.

While the convention officially closed today, the majority of the delegates will remain over for the banquet on Monday night and for the three remaining days of the exposition.

GAVE 'MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE'

Selene Johnson and Lumsden Hare Praised for Their Acting.

Miss Selene Johnson, the English actress, and her husband, Lumsden Hare, have received many messages at their home, Ballingarry, Whitestone Landing, L. I., congratulating them for their fine acting in "Mrs. Dane's Defense," a play by Henry Arthur Jones, recently produced at Flushing, L. I. Mrs. J. W. Stanley, to whom Flushing is indebted for several dramatic productions of merit, staged the local charities, Miss Johnson and her husband taking the principal parts.

"Mrs. Dane's Defense" is the story of a woman who sought to cover a secret by borrowing the name of a dead cousin. She is finally forced to confess when questioned by Sir Daniel Carteret, a famous English jurist, with whose adopted son, Lionel Carteret, she had fallen in love. Miss Johnson, in the rôle of Mrs. Dane, and Mr. Hare as the jurist furnished a powerful example of acting in the scene in which the alleged widow is forced to reveal her identity, and they were repeatedly called before the curtain by the audience.

Mrs. J. W. Stanley as Lady Eastney, with whom Sir Daniel is in love; Mrs. C. H. Nutter as Mrs. Bulsom Porter, a woman of rigid moral views who is responsible for directing suspicion toward Mrs Dane; Harry Gribble as Lionel Cateret, the lover; R. W. Sampson as Canon Bonsey, and C. B. Woodrow and Mrs. E. C. Champ, the other members of the cast, also received praise for the intelligence and effectiveness with which they handled their rôles.

Many Stars to Aid in a Benefit.

Virginia Harned is arranging a performance for the benefit of the Society for Lending Comforts to the Sick of Mamaroneck, to be given Friday night, July 28, at the Larchmont Yacht Club Among those who have promised to appear are Blanche Bates, Elsie Janis, Blanche Ring, Virginia Harned, Marie Cahill, Stella Mayhew, Louise Dresser, Julian Eltinge, Eddie Foy and his children, William Courtenay, Charles Winninger, Jack Hazzard, Marjorie Wood, Margaret Gordon, Ralph Kellard, Billie Taylor, Clifton Crawford, Ethel Barrymore, Irene Franklin, and Burton Green. Mrs. John Hiater, Vice President of the society, is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

"Our Country First" on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 15.—A preparedness play in three acts entitled "Our Country First," by A. N. Ranee, was produced for the first time here today under the management of Edward F. Rush and Lyle D. Andrews. In the cast are Ethel Grey Terry, Thurlow Bergen, W. T. Carlton, Helen Fulton, Robert Armstrong, Geoffrey C. Stein, John Marble, Amelia Meyers, N. H. Hermann, Robita Bellinger, Brandon Peters, Francis Jordon, Cliff Heckinger, and Barney Maxwell.

Community Chorus Concert Today.

The New York Community Chorus will continue its series of outdoor concerts this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Mall in Central Park. The chorus, with orchestra, under the leadership of Harry Barnhart, will lead the crowd in singing folk songs and patriotic hymns. In case of rain the chorus will meet at 3 o'clock in the auditorium of the De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue.

HEAD HUNTING REVIVED.

Natives of Solomon Islands Take Advantage of European War.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 21.—Recent advices from the Solomon Islands show that the European war has had the effect of reviving head hunting in that partly cannibalistic and generally primitive corner of the world. The condition of affairs on Choiseul Island, which has belonged to Great Britain with other islands in the group since 1899, is described as far worse than it ever was in the days when the Solomons were even less touched by civilization than now. Up to the first of this month no European had been attacked, but the success of raids by savages upon native villages had so emboldened the raiders that planters were constantly on their guard.

The Choiseul Islanders had already sent challenges to the less barbaric islands of Ronongo and Vella Lavella, and they were openly planning an onslaught on New Georgia Island. It is only a few years ago—before the British administrators made it unhealthy to go head hunting—that New Georgia very successfully raided Choiseul. When the war broke out the natives, finding government relaxed, soon took to the ghastly business of beheading one another upon a considerable scale; but the sight of British warships and troopships on their way to German territory caused a temporary lull. Freedom from punishment, however, has produced upon the minds of the islanders a feeling of immunity.

Hitherto Choiseul has been a good recruiting ground for the native police, largely by means of which the authorities keep order in the group, but a recent recruiting trip there was a total failure. The young men were all required at home to protect their villages. Sixteen heads in a village is considered by tribesmen a poor night's work, and as raids are becoming incessant the decrease in population on Choiseul is serious.

NEW ZEALAND ARMY BILL.

Compulsion Adopted Despite Opposition of Labor and Women.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 10.—When the New Zealand Government's Military Service bill, which provides for compulsory service in this war when voluntaryism fails, passed the House of Representatives today by a vote of 44 to 4 there was a scene of much enthusiasm and the members rose and sang the national air.

The votes against the bill were those of the legislators who represent labor. They had fought the measure tooth and nail on the ground that it was conscriptive and they had worked up considerable opposition to it among a section of the working class, including the Social Democrats. A league has been formed which pledges itself to resist "conscription," however severe the penalties attached to refusal to comply with the law.

Today, after the passage of the bill, the Prime Minister, William Massey, had a lively hour or so with a delegation of women anti-conscriptionists. Several of them protested against bringing children into the world to fight in the interests of classes other than the working classes, and eventually Mr. Massey was bombarded with questions. Mr. Massey replied that the women had to choose between British and German rule; that civilization was trembling in the balance; that to leave the soldiers from New Zealand who are at the front without support would be to insult them; and that the cost of the bill's increasing the cost of living by greater military expenditure and by inroads upon the number of male wage earners, that the Government was doing what it could to prevent undue war profits, and it could not keep the prices below costs of production.

When he asked one of the delegation what she would do should German troops land in New Zealand, she retorted that she would fight them if they interfered with her, and if they did not she would let them alone.

One of the chief causes of the antagonism to the law is thought to be a belief that the Government is not dealing as energetically as it might with the problem of the cost of living and taxation of war profits.

The Government has little sympathy with the troublemakers in these grave times, whatever their motives, and the discussions in the House when the bill was on its passage showed that public sentiment was strongly in favor of compulsory service for "shirkers."

SOCIETY POSES FOR MOVIES

Spring Lake Scenes in the Comedy "The Last Laugh."

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 15.—Society folk here are going to "see themselves as others see them," and at the same time expect to materially aid the local branch of the New Jersey Soldiers' Relief League. At various points about the borough in the last few days a group of the younger folk posed in a comedy to be called "The Last Laugh." For some scenes pictures were taken at the Bathing and Tennis Club, at the ballroom floor at the New Monmouth Hotel, at the regular Saturday ball game this afternoon, and tomorrow society will parade before the camera at the South End Pavilion in their bathing togs.

The leading rôle is being enacted by Miss Dorothy Johnston, who plays the part of a young heiress who is wooed by the Duke de Doughcaser, the latter being portrayed by Edward Richman. Norman Robertson has the leading comedy rôle, and others taking part are the Misses Margaretta Holmans, Janet Anderson, Edith Phillips, Lorena Carroll, Gladys Borden, Elvira Rivas, Georgia Chalmers, Marion Campion, Ethel Robertson, Dorothy Aikens, Beatrice Nichols, Francis Zimmerman, Martha Hicks, Gail Morrison, Eleanor Briggs, Alice Murray and Margaret Norton, and Messrs. Thomas Morrison, Harry Maxwell, William Anderson, Edward Mathewson, Don Murray, Maurice Orr, Alfred Shean, Robert Dowling, Frank Tiffany, and John Hicks.

The pictures will be thrown on the screen here next Friday and Saturday.

Diving Injury Kills Boy.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 15.—Donald Beaton, Jr., of 1,183 Clay Avenue, New York, age 15 years, while diving Thursday from where he was summering at Highlands, struck the Highlands Dock head first, and died at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital today from his injuries. He was paralyzed from his shoulders down.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—David Peter of Milburn, who shot Alvin Abrams, 6 years old, of Walnut Street, East Orange, with bird shot while he was taking apples from his orchard, paid a fine of $1,000 yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions here.

NEWARK.—An onion is the cause of the $25,000 damage suit for which papers have been prepared by Henry P. Belford, in behalf of Antonio Trabucco of Bloomfield against Michael Sternick, a produce dealer of 80½ Commerce Street. Trabucco states that he slipped on an onion in front of Sternick's store and suffered a fracture of the spine, causing paralysis of the legs.

HACKENSACK.—Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayze yesterday denied the application made in behalf of Alexander H. G. Maitmest, the lawyer charged with embezzlement, to have his $50,000 bail reduced or set aside.

PASSAIC.—Only the arrival of the police saved the life of Paul Whittemore of 342 East Eighty-fifth Street, New York, proprietor of the open-shop factory in the old Pagoda Hotel, on River Road, yesterday morning, when a crowd of men and women strikers attacked the place. He was struck on the head and severely injured. Max Cohen of 235 Madison Street, a leader of the strikers, was fined $10.

PASSAIC.—Arthur Boner of Maywood, who alleged he had discovered a cure for cancer, was fined $150 yesterday in the City Court on a charge of obtaining money on false pretenses from Frank Sudo of 186 Passaic Street. He paid his fine after admitting that he had served a year in jail for the same offense.

MONTCLAIR.—The Essex County Board of Freeholders is contemplating the erection of a large, modern, tuberculosis sanitarium in Verona, on the highest point of land in Northern New Jersey.

TRENTON.—The Erie and other railroads affected by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in sustaining the Fielder Grade Crossing act, yesterday filed an appeal in the Court of Errors and Appeals. The act gives the Public Utilities Commission the right to designate grade crossings that shall be abolished during the year.

CAMDEN.—J. Henry Wood, 80 years old, was killed by a train of the Atlantic City Railway yesterday at Scraddals station in lower Camden County. He was deaf and did not hear the warning whistle.

NEWPORT BALL IN AID OF GUARDSMEN

White and Black Costume Dance to be Held at Home of Dr. and Mrs. Rice.

THE WHITNEYS GREETED

Family Arrives on the Steam Yacht Whileaway—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan Among Dinner Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—The black and white ball to be given by many of the women of the Summer colony at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice Aug. 25 will be a magnificent affair, known as the Charity Ball for the benefit of the active service auxiliary of the National Guard of the State of New York. The fund raised through the sale of tickets at $5 each will be used to assist the families of the men at the front.

Mrs. O'Ryan, wife of General O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, President of the organization; Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Whitman, Honorary President, and Mrs. Vanderbilt, wife of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt of General O'Ryan's staff, are interested in making the ball a big success.

Mrs. Vanderbilt will receive magazines and newspapers from the people of Newport to send to the troops at the border. Many of the women are sending smoking articles.

Mrs. Vincent Astor, entertaining Miss Mary Pyne, Bertram De R. Cruger, Syndam Cutting, and E. G. Chadwick; Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, A. H. Barney, R. B. Larned, Dr. G. B. Lee, H. B. Black, George M. Woolsey, William Rhinelander Stewart, Madison Grant, who came from New York with Commodore Arthur Curtiss James on the yacht Aloha; B. H. Wood, Dr. McCoombs of Philadelphia, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul; Herbert Litchfield of Brooklyn, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry; A. A. Watters and D. S. Watters of New Orleans, visiting Mrs. Joseph Gazzam; Lee Gwynne of New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran; C. W. Hanford of New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, the Misses Kinbey of Washington; Vernon Howe Bailey of New York, visiting Mrs. Alfred Norris.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Flora Payne Whitney, Master Harry Whitney and Miss Beatrice Whitney returned to Newport to occupy their residence after several seasons' absence. When Mr. and Mrs. Whitney arrived at the New York Yacht Club landing their welcome back to Newport started, and it continued at the Casino, Balleys' Beach, and elsewhere. Mr. Whitney's steam yacht Whileaway brought the family to Newport. Miss Whitney will soon be presented here.

Mrs. Frederick W. Goodman of New York came to Newport today to meet Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott of New York, who have purchased Gray Craig from Mrs. Goodman.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler entertained with a dinner tonight for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan gave a dinner at Bonnie Crest with other guests coming in for dancing. Among the guests were Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mrs. Whitman wife of the Governor of New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Maoel Gerry, Miss Taylor, Herbert Litchfield, Cecil Landsdale, Baron Renaud, Count Sternberg of the Russian Embassy, Robert McKee, and Lieut. Com. Clark H. Woodward, U. S. N.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham Glasgow of Washington gave their first dinner party of the season tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran have returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart Cushman of New York are visiting Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

Arthur Delano Weekes of New York is a guest of Robert P. Perkins on the steam yacht Mohican.

The steam yacht Corsair passed in from Bar Harbor bound to Shinnecock today to take Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan to New York.

Bertram de R. Cruger and Austin Gray came from New York today as guests of Joseph Widener aboard the steam yacht Wakiva.

Mrs. Harry H. Duryea of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mrs. William Disston is giving a large dinner Aug. 5, also a luncheon on Aug. 7 at the Pinard cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Fell of Philadelphia, who are passing the Summer at Narragansett Pier, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Mackay.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Brown, en route to Bar Harbor, and Alexander B. Legare of New York, arrived at the Muenchinger-King today.

T. Shaw Safe has chartered the houseboat Naroyda for the Summer.

MISS AGNES COOPER WEDS.

The Bride of Ralph Millard Sheldon —The Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 15.—The marriage of Miss Agnes Lillian Cooper, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lincoln Cooper of Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., to Ralph Millard Sheldon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Millard Sheldon of Minneapolis, Minn., was solemnized here at 4:30 this afternoon in the Congregational Church, the Rev. Louis F. Berry performing the ceremony.

Miss Cooper's attendants were her sister, Miss Elizabeth Cooper, as maid of honor, and Miss Dorothy McCann, Dayton, Ohio; Miss Dorothy Anderton, New York; Miss Alice Herrick and Mrs. John Pendleton, Stamford. Willis Thompson of Minneapolis was Mr. Sheldon's best man. The ushers were Clark Benham, Minneapolis; John Pendleton, Stamford; Harry Adinsell, Brooklyn; John Percival Allen, New York.

The bride's father gave her in marriage. She wore a dress of white silk embroidered in pearls, with court train, and a tulle veil with orange blossoms. Her attendants carried shepherds' crooks as well as flowers.

Mr. Sheldon, a Princeton man, is in the banking business.

MISS TURNBULL ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull to Wed Chalmers Wood, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull of Bernardsville, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine B. Turnbull, to Chalmers Wood, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Wood of 723 Park Avenue, New York, and Ipswich, Mass. Miss Turnbull is a grand-daughter of E. C. Benedict of Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. Wood is a nephew of Mrs. George B. Post and is a graduate of Columbia, class of '05. He belongs to the Country, Essex Fox Hounds, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

No date has been set for the wedding.

A Second Son to Sumner Gerard.

Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard are being congratulated on the birth of a son yesterday morning at their country home, at Farmingdale, L. I. Mrs. Gerard was formerly Miss Helen Coster. Mr. Gerard is a brother of the Ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard. This is their second son.

BERKSHIRES SOCIAL LIFE.

Mrs. Carl De Gersdorff Hostess at a Tea at Stockbridge Club.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 15.—Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff was hostess at the Saturday tea at the Stockbridge Club this afternoon. The piazzas were filled with the leading cottagers and many hotel guests were also present. In the company were Mrs. Beverly Chew Duer, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt, Mrs. Phillips Blagden, Mrs. John Davis Beale, Mrs. Norman H. Davis, Mrs. Brown Caldwell, Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, Mrs. Newman K. Perry, Mrs. C. Livingston Duval, Mrs. Daniel Chester French, and Miss Mabel French.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a luncheon at the Lenox Club, entertaining for Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin. Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease gave a luncheon at the club for Miss Edith Morgan, and Miss Katherine Bullard also entertained at the clubhouse.

Miss Adele Kneeland having leased her estate Fairlawn to Mrs. John B. Trevor of 21 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York, the famous Fairlawn gardens have been closed to the public.

Robert R. Bowker will speak at a meeting of the Great Barrington Thursday Morning Club next week on "Abroad and at Home."

Edward R. Wharton of Boston is a guest of Miss Nancy Craig Wharton at Pine Acre.

Charles L. Barlow has arrived to visit his mother, Mrs. Francis S. Barlow, at Sunny Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop are returning to Lenox tomorrow from a five months' auto trip in the West and in Canada.

The Laurel Hill Association of Stockbridge has voted to place a memorial seat in Laurel Hill Park to cost $800 in memory of the late Dr. Henry Cecil Haven.

Mrs. William Douglass Sloane and her guest, Mrs. George Bend, returned today to Elm Court from Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Douglass Sloane arrived tonight to visit with Mrs. Sloane.

Brown Caldwell and his son, George Caldwell, returned to Stockbridge from a fishing trip in the Maine woods.

Mrs. E. H. Malone of Cedarhurst, L. I., has arrived to visit her father, William A. Slater, at Home Farm. Mrs. William A. Slater has gone to York Harbor, Me.

John D. Cable of New York is with Kimball Salisbury at Tor Court, Pittsfield.

Norman H. Davis is entertaining Fred E. West, Jr., of New York, in Stockbridge.

Arriving at Hotel Aspinwall were Richard R. Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Milne, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Turner of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Theron Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Colin, Miss Rockwell of East Orange, N. J.

John W. Ruefle and Frank G. Macy won the Heaton Hall golf trophies at Stockbridge, defeating F. B. Sherwood and James H. Wilcox.

Mr. and Mrs. Fielder Coffin of Bronxville, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie B. Farr, and Miss Louis Williamson of New York, arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Cannon of Brooklyn, Hamilton Stuart of Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Dickinson, and Miss Virginia Dickinson of Troy, registered at Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Learned, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Canfield of New York, arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

JAPANESE ENTER TOURNEY.

Kumagae and Mikami to Compete in Tennis Doubles at Point Judith.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 15.—An ideal Summer day with invigorating air and cool sea breezes proved stimulating today for outdoor sports, including yachting, motoring, polo, tennis, and golf. A number of well-known polo players arrived here today to participate in a preliminary canter of practice polo before the opening of the annual tournament on the fields of Point Judith on Tuesday. Jay Coogan, who has been playing on the Bryn Mawr team, and his brother W. Gordon Coogan of New York, motored over from Newport today and engaged in polo at the Point Judith Club. They have brought sixteen polo ponies with them, and will enter the national tournament here next week. Others here for the polo tourney are Walter L. Goodwin of Hartford and Kent Legare and Earl W. Hopping.

Harry Payne Whitney, who will play in the tournament on the Meadow Brook team, made reservations here today for his string of polo ponies which will enter the lists in the championship events.

At the Casino during the midday concert members of the Summer colony from Newport and the Pier assembled on the Plaza for luncheon.

Mrs. Reginald C. Randerbilt, who motored over from Newport today, was entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Dillingham. Others in the party were Miss Madeline Cochrane and Sydney Colford, Jr., who came over from Newport.

Mr. John H. Hanan sailed across the bay from Newport with a party of friends on board their steam yacht Edithia. They visited the Casino and entertained a party of eight at luncheon on the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Owen, Jr., of Providence motored here from Warwick Neck and are guests for the week-end of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pearce, Jr., at their Pier villa. Mr. Pearce has his yacht Valmore in commission at Saunderstown and plans to cruise through the bay tomorrow with his guests.

Of interest to the devotees of tennis in this region is the announcement that the two famous Japanese tennis players, Ichiya Kumagae, and his partner, Hachishiro Mikami, are recent entries in the Point Judith County Club tennis

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

FOR some time past we have realized, owing to rapidly increasing business in the Metropolitan territory, that it was essential to provide our customers proper service facilities, that we should handle the New York district business under our own direction and supervision as a factory branch. In this connection our policy called for buildings conveniently located and suitably equipped to extend the very best possible service in connection with every branch of the business.

On Friday, July 14th, conditions over which we had no control made it necessary for us to take steps immediately to make use of whatever facilities were available to handle the business direct.

We have already established the following facilities:

A temporary show room at 1826-1828 Broadway, between 59th and 60th Streets, in which new models of Overland and Willys-Knight cars are being displayed.

A Service Station at 150th and Gerard Avenue, Bronx, comprising a floor space of 60,000 square feet. A stock of $100,000.00 worth of Overland and Willys-Knight parts is already available at this building, for repair and service needs.

Salesrooms and Service Stations will be opened in a few days in Brooklyn and Newark.

For permanent and complete service needs we have in process of construction a ten-story building extending from 57th to 58th Street, between 10th and 11th Avenues which will contain a total floor space of 300,000 square feet. This building will not only be centrally located in the heart of Manhattan but will be equipped with every known device to execute work quickly, efficiently and economically.

Mr. Edwin B. Jackson, formerly President of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York, has become associated with the Willys-Overland Company, at Toledo, in an executive capacity, and will devote a large share of his time to the creation and development of an organization in the Metropolitan district to provide the owners of Overland and Willys-Knight cars with the attention and service to which they are entitled.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.

1826-1828 Broadway, New York

Service Station, 150th St. & Gerard Ave., Bronx.

Willys Knight

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

JOYANT OUTSAILS DEFENDER NAHMA

She Shows the Way Over the Line at Larchmont Club's Opening Day.

113 YACHTS TURN OUT

Race for Schooners a Duel Between Miladi and Katrina, the First Winning on Time.

The outstanding feature of the opening day of the Larchmont Yacht Club's race week yesterday was the first defeat of the Class P sloop Nahma, designed and built by Addison G. Hanan as the defender of the Manhasset Bay Cup for the Indian Harbor Yacht Club at the challenge races in September. Up to yesterday's race the Nahma had been having everything her own way in the series of races for her class, which began last Memorial Day. Aleda, which is to represent the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club in the cup race, has been used as a sort of trial horse for her in these races, through the courtesy of her owners, the Alker brothers, who are incidentally keying up their own sloop with the September races in view.

Aleda was first across the line when the P boats were sent away at 1:40, with Joyant to leeward and Nahma to windward and in rather the better position. The trio remained on the starboard tack heading for the Connecticut shore, refusing to follow the lead of the classes which had preceded them, most of which made at once for the Long Island shore, as the best policy in the fresh breeze that cut across them and put their lee rails under water in regular racing style.

Aleda was the first of the trio to break tacks and put over toward the middle of the Sound. A couple of seas struck her as she headed to port and retarded her progress at this critical point of the race. Joyant liked the stiff breeze, and in ten minutes after the start had attained a good lead over Nahma, which hugged more closely to the north shore. That lead, obtained at the start, by Joyant under the clever pilotage of E. Burton Hart, proved a winning one, for the further she went in windward work the further away she got from the hitherto unbeaten cup defender. So she made the first mark with more than a minute's advantage, and was off on the broad reach with clean heels, to gain still further on that portion of her run. Then the wind veered around to the south, backed around to southeast, and finally to the southwest, for the run to the finish. But before the line was reached the wind had fallen away to almost nothing, and the last mile of the race was little more than a drift.

Just What She Liked.

Joyant appeared to like all these variations, for she was well in the lead when she was sighted from the committee boat plowing her way through the fifty or more small craft bunched in their attempt to make the winning line first. Joyant came through most of the fleet with a bit of a rush because she caught a favoring puff of wind just before finishing, and was two minutes and 18 seconds in front of Nahma when she crossed the line, with Aleda six minutes further away. The steam craft in the harbor greeted the Joyant with blasts from their whistles, for there is a belief that she may represent the Larchmont Club in the race for the much-prized cup this Fall.

The regatta was the largest of the year, the yachts starting in the twenty-four classes represented in the entry list, only a half dozen of the entries failing to put in an appearance. The race committee, consisting of Messrs. Howall C. Perrin, Sanford C. Etherington, and Harold C. Pryer, had their hands full, for at one time during the brush for the finish there were twenty-seven boats in a half dozen different classes which crossed the line inside of a minute, with another bunch of fourteen finishing within thirty seconds less than two minutes after the first crowd. This bunching led to a lot of very close finishes in a number of the classes, with only fractions of seconds separating the boats, particularly in that smart class known as the stars, of which there were fifteen to start. This stellar class had the closest contest of the afternoon, and are sure to furnish a rare lot of sport in the five races in their series to be sailed during the coming week.

Before the start of the races it was announced that special prizes for the contestants had been contributed by Rear Commodore Henry Whiton, Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., and Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan of the New York Yacht Club; Vice Commodore John Proctor Clarke, William Jenkins, Henry L. Maxwell, Wilson Marshall, and Rudolph J. Schaefer. Gherardi Davis has also offered a special prize for the New York Yacht Club thirty-footers, to be awarded on a point system, giving 9 to the winner of a race, 5 to the second boat, 3 to the third, and a point to all others which finish, regardless of the number of starters in each race.

Race for Schooners.

Allowing 50 seconds to the mile owing to their discrepancy in size, G. W. Scott's Class F schooner Miladi started against Commodore J. B. Ford's Class D Katrina, so as to make a race for schooners, these being the only two-stickers in the harbor ready to compete for the cup. They were the first to get away in the afternoon's sport, answering their signal at 1:25 o'clock. Miladi went first across the line in the weather berth about a length and a half in front of Katrina, for their dead beat to windward on the first leg of a run of 20¾ miles over a course which took them each to Greenwich Point Buoy, thence across the Sound to the buoy between Mutts and Prospect Points, and across once more to the finish line off Larchmont Harbor. This would have given all the larger yachts which followed the same course a beat for the first leg, a broad reach for the second, and a close reach to the finish if the wind should hold as it was when the starting signal was given, fresh from the east-northeast. But the wind cut all sorts of capers and kept falling away all afternoon, boxing the compass in its erratic journeyings. Katrina got the lead soon after the start, held it all the way, and finished a little over nine minutes in actual time over Miladi. But the allowance gave the race to the latter on corrected time by a trifle over eight minutes.

J. P. Morgan's Grayling won the race for the 50-footers, on which she opened up a big lead in the first leg of the race, and managed to hold it so well that she had all the advantage when it came to the drifting finish, beating George Nichol's Carolina—which had a new mast in place of the one that was split a week ago in the New York Yacht Club's regatta—by 6 minutes and 2 seconds, the latter beating Harry Payne Whitney's Barbara by 3 minutes and 13 seconds, while Commodore Baker's Ventura drifted over the line 22 minutes after the Grayling. This was the biggest discrepancy in time between the big single-stickers in any of the regattas this Summer.

A Close Finish.

Zilph won the race for the 40-footers after a brisk run home with Mistral, the pair drifting across the line only two seconds apart, with Pauline only a minute and a half behind the pair. Maisie and Pampero of the same class had a brisk race between themselves in which the former had the better of it by only ten seconds in the run of over twenty miles.

The winner in the 30-foot class was Ogden M. Reid's Lena, which thus gets the first score of 9 points for the Gherardi Davis Series Trophy, beating Alera by twenty-seven seconds, the latter but three seconds ahead of Adios, which was in turn but fifteen seconds ahead of Juanita, making the best finish of the year for boats of this class.

Other winners were Skid in the Larchmont Interclub class, Anita, Sally IX., and Robin Hood III. in the handicap classes; Skylark, which defeated Eagle but four seconds, in the bird class; Feather, in the sonder class; Virginia, in Class Q; Jack o'Lantern, in the Indian Harbor arrow class; Peanut, in the new Stamford class; La Rochelle, in the New Rochelle one-design class; Alcyone, in the Orienta one-design class; Snapper, in the star class; Yan, in the dory class; Bebe, in the Bayside bee class; Wasp, in the bug class, and Widgeon, in the Manhasset Bay one-design class.

The series of races so auspiciously begun yesterday will be continued every day the coming week, except Tuesday. The summaries:

SCHOONERS.

Start, 1:25. Course, 20¾ miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Katrina, J. B. Ford	5:28:49	4:03:49
Miladi, G. W. Scott	5:37:55	4:12:55

Corrected time on Miladi, 3:55:38; Katrina, 4:03:49.

NEW YORK Y. C. 50-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:30. Course, 20¾ miles.

Grayling, J. P. Morgan	5:08:20	3:38:20
Carolina, George Nichols	5:14:22	3:44:22
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	5:17:35	3:47:35
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	5:30:19	4:00:19

NEW YORK Y. C. 40-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 20¾ miles.

Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	5:35:33	4:00:33
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	5:25:35	4:00:35
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	5:37:05	4:02:08
Shawara, H. Wesson	5:38:15	4:03:15
Maisie, H. B. Plant	5:40:28	4:05:28
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	5:40:38	4:05:38
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	5:41:24	4:06:24
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	5:41:46	4:06:46

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 1:40. Course, 15¾ miles.

Joyant, C. D. Mallory	4:54:06	3:14:06
Nahma, Hanan and Childs	4:56:24	3:16:24
Aleda, J. W. & E. P. Alker	5:02:43	3:22:43

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB CLASS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Skid, H. L. Curry	3:49:47	1:44:47
Ebar, L. Valentine	3:51:06	1:46:06
Barbara, C. Shields	3:53:40	1:48:40
Hamburg II., M. M. Goldschmidt	3:56:39	1:53:39
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	3:56:43	1:51:43
McCygne, A. Walters	3:58:11	1:53:11
Whiff, W. R. Mann	4:00:00	1:55:00
Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh	4:03:39	1:58:39

HANDICAP CLASS, SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 2:00. Course, 7¾ miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	3:47:42	1:47:42
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	4:53:50	2:53:50
Little Bear, A. Walker	4:55:15	2:55:15
Shadow, W. Griffee	4:53:18	2:53:18
Altair, E. V. Willis	4:55:28	2:55:28
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	4:55:36	2:55:36
Zete, W. G. Elder	4:55:44	2:55:44
Canis Minor, J. O'Brien	4:57:38	2:57:38
Aurora, E. A. Morgan	4:56:05	2:56:05
Taurus, P. Benson	4:47:49	2:57:49
Banshee, M. Egerton	4:59:04	2:59:04
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	5:00:26	2:40:26
Vega, E. G. Unitt	Disabled and withdrew	
Aria, G. Abbott	Time not taken	
Southern Cross, H. L. F. Funke	Time not taken	

AMERICAN DORIES.

Start, 2:40. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Yan, A. Vanderlaan	5:20:05	2:49:05
Petrel, E. Lascaris	5:41:07	3:01:07
Mae D., C. A. Roy	5:42:52	3:02:52
Rocky, J. A. Haggerty	5:45:09	3:06:09
Gnat, Mary B. Brooks	5:55:15	3:15:15

BAYSIDE BEES.

Start, 2:40. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Bebe, H. P. Rust	5:40:17	3:00:17
Vespa, C. T. Arrighi	Not timed	
Maybe, G. T. Hopewell	Not timed	
Befirst, B. M. Clark	Not timed	

BUG CLASS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Wasp, C. W. Hall	5:28:56	2:48:56
Scarab, J. S. Maher	5:38:39	2:58:39
Wasp, Richard Batten	5:41:21	3:01:21

GLEN COVE JEWELS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Turquoise, L. F. Eggers	3:56:14	2:41:14

SLOOPS, CLASS S.

Start, 2:35. Course, 7¾ Miles.

New Moon, C. E. Kene ..... Time not taken

MANHASSET BAY CLASS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Widgeon, J. J. Slade	5:22:23	2:52:23
Chickicker, F. T. Cornell	5:23:57	2:53:57
Edith, H. T. Batten	5:36:15	3:06:15

Note.—Widgeon raced against best time of other boats.

Watts Wins Watch Hill Y. C. Race.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 15.—The Watch Hill Yacht Club had a sunny day and light breezes for its second racing event. The dory race started at 10 o'clock, and was won by Erwin Watts of New York with Gertrude in 2:21:22. Another New York member, Edward Cortlandt Parker, sailed Dora to second place in 2:21:55. Two young women were entered in the race, Miss Helen McLanahan, sailing Caroline, and Miss Mary Cushing Howard, sailing Viking. The handicap race started ten minutes later, and was won by Robert Barrie, Jr., with Eugenia, in 1:46:55.

Tennis Tournament in Brooklyn.

A tennis tournament will be played on the Parkside Tennis Courts, Brooklyn, the latter part of this month. A mixed doubles competition will be a feature of the week; and a large entry list is assured. Singles matches for women will form another feature. Many young women of Brooklyn will make initial attempts at tournament play in this division. In the men's singles event a good sized field of competitors will line up.

POLO SEASON AT PT. JUDITH OPENS

Preliminary Game Results in a Victory for Point Judith Over Aiken Redbirds.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 15.—The first polo game of the season at the Point Judith Polo Club was played today. The championship tournament begins on Wednesday and teams will arrive from all corners of the United States. The game was a get-acquainted contest between players of the Point Judith and Aiken, S. C., clubs and went off with much vim.

The teams played regardless of handicaps. The Point Judith four was composed of Jay Coogan, Rodman Wanamaker, Jr.; P. S. P. Randolph, and E. G. McVitty of Pasadena, Cal., while W. L. Goodwin, Earl W. Hopping, Max C. Fleischmann of Cincinnati and Kent Legare of Washington lined up for the Aiken Redbirds.

It was a dashing and aggressive game, Point Judith leading by a goal at half time and holding the advantage until near the end of the final period, when Fleischmann scored the goal that gave the Aiken Redbirds their first lead and the game.

At the beginning Wanamaker took the ball off with two long hits, and made the first goal for Point Judith in two minutes. There was five minutes of up and down hitting and galloping before the next count, which was made by Goodwin for the Redbirds.

The second period went without a tally in the entire seven and a half minutes, and play continued for another minute, during which Randolph scored. Both Wanamaker and Fleischmann scored in the third period, and there was a foul against Hopping. Goodwin twice scored for Aiken in the fourth, but Wanamaker and J. Coogan did the same for Point Judith. E. G. McVitty dropped out to become referee in place of W. Plunkett Stewart, and Gordon Coogan replaced him as back for Point Judith. McVitty was an energetic referee, and kept down the extra zeal of the players by many penalties. The score was 4½ to 3½ in favor of Point Judith at half time.

Randolph and J. Coogan promptly added two more to the lead at the opening of the fifth interval, but at the end of the eighth period Point Judith still led by 6¾ to 5½ goals, but a fine hit earned a count for Goodwin, and as the period was closing Fleischmann gained the winning tally, making the score 7½ for the Aiken Redbirds to 6¾ for Point Judith. The score follows:

POINT JUDITH.	AIKEN REDBIRDS.
1—Jay Coogan.	1—W. H. Goodman.
2—R. Wanamaker, Jr.	2—E. W. Hopping.
3—P. S. P. Randolph.	3—M. C. Fleischmann.
Back—E. G. McVitty and W. Gordon Coogan.	Back—Kent Legare.

Aiken Redbirds—Goals earned, 9; less penalties, 1½. Total—7½.

Point Judith—Goals earned, 8; less penalties, 1½. Total—6¾.

Individual Goals—For Aiken: Goodwin, 4; Fleischmann, 3; Hopping, 2. For Point Judith: Randolph, 3; Wanamaker, 3; J. Coogan, 2.

Penalties—Three fouls by Hopping, foul and safety by Wanamaker, foul by J. Coogan.

Referees—W. Plunkett Stewart and E. G. McVitty.

FAST POLO AT ROCKAWAY.

Philadelphia C. C. and Rockaway Teams Victors in Double Bill.

Two very fast games of polo were played before a record crowd at the Rockaway Hunt Club yesterday afternoon. The first game was the final contest for the Blizzard Cups, and was between Philadelphia and Islip. Period after period the interest increased, each being faster than the preceding one, and not a single penalty was marked against either team.

The Philadelphia four, consisting of A. M Collins, W. S. Stokes, E. L. Stokes, and Robert E. Strawbridge, netted goal after goal, and the Islip team put up a stanch defense. So closely was the game contested that the score was tied until the last period, when the goals hit by Messrs. Collins and E. L. Stokes gave the victory to Philadelphia by 11 goals to 9. Islip had the good fortune to have a pony score one goal by a kick in the sixth period. The play was so swift that in the mêlée it was impossible to determine which pony it was.

The Rockaway Hunt Club Cups were competed for by the Rockaway and Cooperstown quartets in the second game of the afternoon. The game was even keener than the first. Three safeties, however, were checked up, which disappointed some of the spectators, who had hoped for a few games without a penalty against any team.

The first period was a blank. The second resulted in two goals for Rockaway, and the game was on in earnest. Safeties were checked in the fifth and sixth periods, which lowered the scores of both sides. The eighth period was the climax in more than one sense, for one goal was registered forty seconds after the start of the period, and another thirty-eight seconds later. The Rockaway team won by 6¾ to 5½ goals. The summaries:

FIRST GAME.

PHILA. C. C.		ISLIP.	
	Hdcp.		Hdcp.
1—A. M. Collins	4	1—Alan Pinkerton	2
2—W. S. Stokes	4	2—H. Havemeyer	3
3—E. L. Stokes	4	3—Harry T. Peters	3
Back— R. E. Strawbridge	5	Back—A. Schwartz	3
Total	17	Total	11

Philadelphia—Goals earned, 11. Islip—Goals earned, 3; by handicap, 6. Total—9.

Individual goals—For Philadelphia: A. M. Collins, 2; W. S. Stokes, 3; E. L. Stokes, 1; R. E. Strawbridge, 5. For Islip: Alan Pinkerton, 1; A. Schwartz, 1; by pony, 1. Total—3. By handicap, 6. Total goals earned, 9.

SECOND GAME.

ROCKAWAY.		COOPERSTOWN.	
	Hdcp.		Hdcp.
1—R. La Montagne	7	1—Q. A. Shaw	3
2—C. P. Dixon	3	2—Harry East	3
3—C. R. Leonard	3	3—T. Le Boutellier	3
Back— P. S. P. Randolph	4	Back—R. Gatins	4
Total	14	Total	15

Rockaway—Goals earned: C. R. Leonard, 3; Rene La Montagne, 2; C. P. Dixon, 2; total, 7, less penalty, (safety by P. S. P. Randolph,) ¼. Total, 6¾.

Cooperstown—Q. A. Shaw, 3; H. East, 3; total, 6, less penalties, (safeties by P. S. P. Randolph and R. Gatins,) ½. Total, 5½.

Referee—Both games,—J. E. Cowdin.

RESTA WINS MOTOR RACE.

One Car Leaves Track and Mechanician Is Seriously Hurt.

OMAHA, Neb., July 15.—John Colombo, mechanician for Alvo Franchi, was seriously hurt when their car shot off the track and dropped fifteen feet in the 150-mile automobile race here today. Franchi was uninjured. Dario Resta won the race, his time being 1 hour and 31½ minutes. Milton was second and Mulford third.

Ralph De Palma won the fifty-mile special race which followed the main event. Eddie Rickenbacher finished second and Pete Henderson was third. De Palma's time was 30 minutes and 31.26 seconds. He led the field throughout the race.

Win Indoor-Outdoor Game, 74-22.

Baseball replaced golf competition for a day at the Knollwood Country Club yesterday, where an indoor-outdoor baseball game was played between a team representing the Knollwood Club and the Briarcliffs. The contest resulted in a victory for the former nine by the score of 74 to 22. The accumulation of runs is accounted for by the fact that the game was played with an indoor baseball. This gave the indoor effect to the game, while the outdoor element came from the fact that the game was played in the open and consumed the customary nine innings.

COLUMBIA TO HAVE CREW.

Will Quit Poughkeepsie Regatta, but May Arrange Other Races.

Yesterday's developments in the Columbia rowing situation tended to show that instead of abolishing rowing entirely as an intercollegiate sport, the action to be taken next week at the meeting of the Columbia University Rowing Club will be limited to a decision to withdraw from the regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association at Poughkeepsie next year.

It is probable that Columbia will continue to develop crews which will be able to meet those of the other universities over two-mile courses. It is also an assured fact that the Columbia authorities will not permit the crews to enter in any races over two miles, their object being to abolish four-mile rowing for a year at least, and perhaps permanently.

According to present indications, the Columbia University Rowing Club will go out of existence, and in the future the interests of the crews will be supervised by the Columbia University Athletic Association, which at the present time governs all sports at Columbia, with the exception of rowing. It is also very likely that should James C. Rice, the present coach of the Columbia crews be offered a suitable contract by the athletic authorities of Cornell University, the possibility of which is persistently rumored at present, he will be permitted to accept the post with the good-will of the Columbia authorities. In this case the coaching system of Columbia will be based on that of many of the other leading universities, a Faculty or graduate system being installed to solve the needs of the crews.

GIANTS GET SLIM SALLEE.

Deal for Left-Hander Closed, the Price Being $15,000, Report Says.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The sale of Harry Sallee, the veteran left-handed pitcher of the St. Louis Nationals, to the New York Club has been arranged, it was said tonight by Manager McGraw of New York and President Britton of the St. Louis Nationals.

Details of the deal will not be completed before the arrival of President H. N. Hempstead of the New York Club. The consideration, it was said, will be $15,000.

JAMES DEFEATS TESCHNER.

Prizes in Junior O. A. U. Event Held Up, However, on Charge of Foul.

The annual games of the United Councils of the Junior O. A. U. were contested yesterday on the track at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. F. C. Teschner of the Glencoe A. C., a young star who has been sweeping things before him recently, made his first appearance on scratch in the handicap 75-yard dash, and lost a victory through an alleged foul by Alexander Smith of the Mohawk A. C., a novice. This event, which topped the program, was won by C. James, a clubmate of Smith's, but the prizes were ordered held by Referee C. A. Elberts pending an investigation into the alleged foul. The summary:

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Biddle, Mohawk A. C., (14 yards;) F. L. Jenkins, St. Christopher A. C., second; T. McGoughram, unattached, third. Time—2.23 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by H. Burke, unattached; George Cornetta, People's Palace, second; D. M. Siggins, Anchor A. C., third. Time—5:17 3-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap. (Closed.)—Won by R. S. Bertrand, Irvington, 167, (3 yards;) H. Harrison, Elizabeth Council, (4 yards,) second; Bert G. Regan, Hudson, 175, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Hopkins, Long Island A. C., (3 yards;) Charles Jones, Mohawk A. C., (7 yards,) second; Alex Smith, Mohawk A. C., (9 yards,) third. Time—0:36 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by W. O. Hall, Anchor Council, (65 yards;) J. W. Wurmche, (70 yards,) second; George Hopper, Admiral Farragut Council, (25 yards,) third. Time—5:14 3-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by N. E. Yahannis, Pastime A. C., (2 feet 6 inches,) with 50 feet; G. F. Silva, Brooklyn A. A., (7 feet 6 inches,) second, with 49 feet 9 inches; W. F. Bartells, unattached, (7 feet,) third, with 49 feet 2 inches.

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by C. James, Mohawk A. C., (9 feet;) Alexander Smith, Mohawk A. C., (12 feet,) second; F. C. Teschner, Glencoe A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

HAWORTH COUNTRY CLUB—Qualifying round for the President's Cup, low net and low gross score won by E. L. Engle, with 81, 15—66. Others to qualify were: J. Sistrunk, 94, 19—75; R. C. Tilden, 102, 30—75; Frank Ames, 98, 22—76; S. Sakai, 95, 19—76; C. S. Nobles, 92, 15—77; H. Chrystal, 101, 22—79; G. R. Spalding, 99, 19—80; B. Walker, 102, 22—82; W. S. Cowie, 97, 14—83; E. A. Dayton, 101, 18—83; A. D. Faxon, 103, 19—84; J. M. Greenfield, 103, 18—85; F. S. E. Gunnell, 122, 37—85; J. R. Riedel, 111, 25—86, and B. Otso, 116, 22—94.

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB—Four ball, best ball, handicap against, par, eighteen holes; H. V. Gaines and G. E. Widmer tied with P. J. Rocker and J. F. Marvin; all even with par.

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB—Ninth to qualify for the Irving K. Taylor Cup; Frank A. Wright, with 46, 39—85, 9—76.

UPPER MONTCLAIR COUNTRY CLUB.—Ball Sweepstakes, Class A—F. H. Griswold, 86, 17—69; A. D. Betteridge, 81, 10—71; W. H. McLoughlin, 83, 8—75; J. J. Adams, 91, 16—75. Class B—F. H. Sawyer, 97, 26—71; A. W. Bartlett, 94, 20—74.

SCARSDALE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB.—Flag Competition—Won by Harry Hamilton, with 86, 15—71. Ball Sweepstakes, Class A—J. McLoughlin, 83, 11—72; Dr. A. W. Cassell, 87, 13—72. Class B—H. W. Chapman, 97, 16—81; A. M. Stewart, 98, 17—81.

RIDGEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB.—Team match with Yountakah Country Club—Won by Ridgewood, by a score of 32 to 15. Foursomes—Ridgewood, 7; Yountakah, 4. Singles—Ridgewood, 25; Yountakah, 11.

NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB.—Ball Sweepstakes—Won by L. F. Rider, with 94, 18—76.

ARDSLEY CLUB.—Tombstone Competition—Won by F. C. Osborne.

DEAL GOLF CLUB.—Fred H. Eaton Memorial Cup competition—Low score by C. W. Billings, 99, 25—74. Thirty-two qualified. Daily Cup, Class A—E. M. Byrne, 87, 15—72. Class B—C. W. Billings, 90, 25—74.

DUNWOODIE COUNTRY CLUB.—Red card competition. Class A—Robert Boettger, 80, 14—66; S. C. Dentz, 84, 14—70; A. M. Morris, 82, 10—72. Class B—W. F. Dodd, 87, 17—70; J. W. Bell, 90, 20—70; S. W. Nye, 91, 20—71. Class C—A. Walling, 102, 28—74; H. D. Smith, 115, 36—79; M. D. Guilford, 107, 26—81.

ROCKLAND COUNTRY CLUB.—Hudson River Golf Association, Saturday at Golf, medal play handicap, sixty competed. Class A—Won by H. A. Doty, Hudson River Golf Association, 82, 7—75. Class B—Won by H. H. Van Dunwoodie Country Club, 87, 14—73. Class B—C. R. Neidlinger, Rockland Country Club, 98, 30—68.

GREENWICH COUNTRY CLUB.—Competition for cup presented by E. G. Snow, Jr., eighteen hole against par. O. L. Guernsey, (5,) 1 down; A. E. Ranney, (10,) 1 down, (tied for the cup.) Other scores—G. P. Lynde, (3,) 3 down; G. N. Carhart, (5,) 3 down; W. Wurmsche, (7,) 4 down; A. H. J. Topping, (2,) 8 down; L. Grant, (11,) 3 down; W. S. Prankay, (11,) 5 down; E. L. Stevens, (18,) 6 down; R. T. McGusty, (12,) 6 down; S. A. Lyman, (14,) 7 down.

GREAT NECK GOLF CLUB.—Team match, mixed Scotch foursomes; team captained by J. M. Demarest, defeated team captained by R. M. McMullen, by a score of 16 to 15.

HYDEWOOD GOLF CLUB.—President's Cup Competition—R. N. Smith, 103, 26—77; W. P. Taylor, 85, 7—78; C. Hand, 95, 16—79; H. L. Moody, 99, 19—80; H. E. Blazier, 91, 10—81; Walter Whitehead, 97, 16—81; W. H. Nischwitz, 100, 19—81; C. C. Taylor, 104, 21—83; A. A. Cannon, 101, 17—84; R. M. Carpenter, 104, 17—87; John Lee, 141, 35—106.

PLAINFIELD COUNTRY CLUB—Eighteen-hole medal play, sweepstakes competition; W. B. Gresham, 91, 21—70; S. D. Lounsbery, 80, 9—71; T. S. Wheeler, 85, 13—72; D. S. Hodges, 109, 27—82; W. P. Smith, Jr., 101, 18—83; D. P. Welles, 102, 18—84.

HACKENSACK GOLF CLUB—Second round, for the Vice President's Cup; Jose M. Dias, Jr., defeated A. Morrell, 4 and 3; Jerome A. Paul defeated J. T. Headley, 3 and 2; Ira B. Stewart defeated William H. Cane, 7 and 5; Charles A. Newkirk defeated J. C. Barclay, 6 and 5. Consolation round: J. H. Abeel won from H. R. Taylor by default; George H. Williams defeated G. R. Swart, 4 and 2; J. W. Holborton won from T. H. Thomas by default, and C. E. Stafford won from W. B. Hartshorne by default.

DAVIS AND CHURCH WIN AT ROCKAWAY

Capture Two Matches Each in Cedarhurst Tennis Tourney—E. P. Larned Advances, Too.

Before a large gallery, which included many well-known persons, the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club was begun yesterday on the turf courts at Cedarhurst, L. I. Among the players who won both their first and second round matches were Willis E. Davis, the young Californian, who recently won the clay courts tennis championship of the United States; E. P. Larned, and George M. Church, the former Princeton star.

William M. Johnston, the national champion, is scheduled to meet Eton Porter, and is now traveling eastward, but it is doubtful whether he will get here in time to save the match from going by default. He is expected to get here on Monday, but has sent on word that he does not believe he can start play before Tuesday. It is believed that he will hold off until the doubles tournament, and, teamed with Raymond D. Little, the veteran West Side star, will make a bid for the honors in this competition.

There were a number of upsets in the opening matches, one of which resulted in the elimination from the singles play of Watson M. Washburn, metropolitan champion of last year. Washburn was put out by Edward P. Larned in the second round by the score of 6—1, 7—5. Frederick Inman, another veteran, fell out of the competition after he had been defeated in the first round by C. L. Johnston, Jr., at 6—4, 6—4.

Clarence C. Pell was disposed of in the second round by George M. Church, who displayed excellent form and triumphed by 6—2, 6—4.

Lylo Mahan, the west side player, captured his first-round match, but could not cope with the game played by Davis, and went down to defeat by 6—4, 6—2. In the first set Mahan offered stubborn resistance to Davis, who plays with the California rush and vigor, but was no match for the Westerner in the second and deciding set.

When the United States National Lawn Tennis Association started its campaign of raising interest among youngsters, clubs were asked to extend invitations to juniors. The Rockaway Hunting Club responded by inviting five winners of junior tournaments this year. Two of the youngsters met with downfall yesterday, but each was beaten by a veteran of repute and made a plucky fight.

L. M. Banks of Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, made Mahan go at top speed to win at 6—4, 6—4, but Herbert Taylor, another youngster, provided little opposition for Watson, who scored over him by 6—0, 6—3.

Willis Davis was obliged to bring all his powerful repertoire of strokes into use to take his first round match from Abraham Bassford, who surprised the big-game gallery of the day by winning the first set from the clay court champion. Davis, however, appeared off form at first, playing wildly, and apparently carelessly, but once he got into his stride Bassford could not stop him, and met defeat by 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.

In the second set the Californian unleashed a variety of strokes that fairly puzzled Bassford off his feet, and never once could the latter make any impression against the Westerner. The steadiness of Davis was marked, once he found himself. Mahan, while he proved a little more adept at handling Davis's speedy serves, had no better success than Bassford, when the Californian really warmed up to his play.

George M. Church, although playing in good form, found difficulty in disposing of Louis Graves of Haworth, in the opening round. Church took the first set rather handily at 6—2, but in the second set his opponent compelled Church to display his best strokes to come out ahead. Each game went with service until the score was 5—4, when Church broke through for the winning game.

Spectators at the Larned-Washburn exhibition in the second round were startled at the ease with which Larned took the first set at 6—1. He displayed perfect command of his play at all times, while Washburn has probably never been wilder in his career. The latter's service was poor, and he had many double faults marked against him. His net play was also erratic in the opening set, but he steadied down in the second set. The victor's capture of the set at 7—5 was accomplished by outgeneralling Washburn, and by his ability to play the side lines perfectly.

Play will be continued in the singles this afternoon with the following matches listed:

T. R. Pell vs. J. A. Hill. O. Salm vs. W. Van Dyke Johns, the Californian; A. W. Man, Jr., vs. A. Sweetser; Walter Merrill Hall vs. Elliot Binzen, G. A. L. Dionne vs. C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh, B. W. Letson vs. C. L. Johnston, Jr., S. Howard Voshell, last year's winner, vs. F. C. Beers; W. S. McElroy vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum, E. W. Whitney vs. James S. O'Neale, W. J. Foster vs. D. S. Watters, F. T. Hunter vs. C. M. Bull, Jr.

Summary of yesterday's matches:

Rockaway Hunting Club Invitation Singles—First Round.—Willis Washburn defeated Herbert Taylor, 6—0, 6—3; Edward P. Larned defeated Hugh Tallant, 6—1, 6—1; Clarence C. Pell defeated E. S. Peaslee, 6—3, 6—0; George M. Church defeated L. Graves, 6—2, 6—4; Wm. Johnston, Jr., defeated Frederick C. Inman, 6—4, 6—4; H. S. Parker defeated W. L. Pate, 6—1, 6—4; Willis E. Davis defeated Abraham Bassford, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2; Lyle E. Mahan defeated L. M. Banks, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round.—Edward P. Larned defeated Watson M. Washburn, 6—1, 7—5; George M. Church defeated Clarence C. Pell, 6—2, 6—4; Willis E. Davis defeated Lyle E. Mahan, 6—4, 6—2.

YACHTS IN CLOSE RACES.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club Events Furnish Good Sport.

A fresh easterly wind which prevailed throughout yesterday afternoon on Oyster Bay gave the two one-design classes of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club a chance for some good racing in the second of their series of races for cups offered by members of the club for these craft.

In the fish class the Periwinkle liked the sort of weather that was dished up and showed her heels handily to the rest of the class, making up for her defeat of a week ago, when the best she could do was to finish in fifth place. Skate, which then finished in second place, had to be content with fifth place, while Shark, under the guidance of young Mr. Morgan, got second honors. Grunt and Barracuda had the best individual race of the lot, finishing but two seconds apart.

In the outlaw class Long John defeated Black Spot, winner a week ago, by over two minutes. The summaries:

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS.

Second race of second series for one-design sloops of the sixteen-foot fish class.

Start, 3:05. Course, 6¾ Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Periwinkle, Henry R. Hayes	4:51:34	1:46:34
Shark, J. P. Morgan	5:05:28	1:58:28
Bluefish, Howard C. Smith	5:01:53	1:56:53
Skate, Smith & Good	5:02:37	1:57:37
Grunt, Sam T. Shaw	5:03:00	1:58:00
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	5:03:02	1:58:02
Manatee, Albert Strauss	5:04:24	1:59:24
Sabalo, A. R. Whitney, Jr.	5:06:20	2:01:20
Whitehall, Alex M. White	5:07:18	2:02:18
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	5:25:05	2:29:05
Shrimp, W. A. W. Stewart	5:25:42	2:20:42

Second race of first series for one-design sloops of the outlaw class.

Start, 3:13. Course, 6¾ Miles.

Long John, Irving Cox	5:22:00	2:07:00
The Black Spot, C. Burton	5:24:18	2:09:18
Bill Bones, J. D. Erskine	5:24:56	2:06:56
Captain Kidd, C. M. Fair	5:37:37	2:12:37
The Black Dog, C. Remington	5:33:48	2:18:48

Diddel Takes Golf Title.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 15.—Will H. Diddel of Crawsfordsville, Ind., won the Central Golf Championship today for the second consecutive time. He defeated Holland Hubbard of Toledo 1 up in a sensational 37-hole match.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

*[By the U. S.

WILSON MOVES UP 1,000 ARMY OFFICERS

Lieutenants, Majors, and Lieutenant Colonels Are Advanced in Grade.

BIGGEST SHIFT IN HISTORY

New Army Law Permits Wholesale Advancements—Names of the Men and Their Grades.

President Wilson promoted more than 1,000 officers of the regular army to the next higher grades last week. Never before in the history of this country has a President been able to reward at one stroke so many officers of the land arm of the United States service, and this also means that no President has ever made so many army people happy at the same time as did President Wilson a few days ago. The officers promoted were of the grades of Second Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel inclusive.

Among those who go up in rank under the new army law are Lieut. Col. Haan, commanding at Fort Totten; Lieut. Col. Skerrett, commanding at Fort Hancock; Major Robert L. Howze, who led one of the first of the recent expeditions into Mexico; Lieut. Col. Roudiez, Captain C. E. Kilbourne, and Captain Halstead Dorey of General Wood's staff; Major Peter Murray, the commander, and Captains M. B. Stewart and E. T. Collins of the Plattsburg Training camp staff; Captain C. C. Carter, the Adjutant at West Point, and Captain Burnside, the last officer to hold the position of Military Attaché of the American Embassy in Mexico City.

The list of promotions, the names arranged according to seniority, follow:

Infantry Arm.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS TO BE COLONELS—J. P. O'Neil, C. E. Dentler, H. Styer, R. H. Noble, B. C. Morse, J. E. Fiske, F. R. Day, C. Hutchinson, S. Roudiez, A. T. Bluffington, W. M. Wright, A. W. Brewster, C. H. Muir, A. L. Parmerter, S. E. Smiley, D. B. Devore, B. B. Buck, W. F. Martin, E. M. Johnson, D. J. Baker, Jr., A. A. Poore, J. H. McRae, M. J. Gordon, A. L. Lasseigne, L. H. Pelot, and F. L. Winn.

MAJORS TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS—C. Gerhardt, J. T. Dean, U. G. McAlexander, W. K. Jones, E. Wittenmyer, M. J. Lenihen; M. L. Hersey, F. H. Albright, F. D. Evans, E. C. Carnahan, A. E. Lewis, C. E. Tayman, J. W. McA. Andrews, R. R. Criaman, P. C. Harris, M. McFarland, W. T. Wilder, W. R. Sample, W. R. Dashiell, E. A. Heinrick, W. C. Bennett, F. H. Sargent, W. Chase, C. B. Hagadorn, H. R. Lee, F. B. Lacey, Jr., S. A. Cloman, G. Lawford, W. G. Graves, F. D. Waller, J. D. Leitch, S. Burkhardt, Jr., R. Alexander, W. O. Johnson, J. R. Lindsay, F. W. Sladen, H. H. Bandholtz, H. T. Ferguson, H. G. Learned, P. Murray, and A. L. Mills.

CAPTAINS TO BE MAJORS—J. C. McArthur, F. P. Ely, C. H. Bridges, C. B. Rosenbaum, G. H. Estes, O. Edwards, J. S. Battle, W. E. Welsh, F. G. Stritzinger, Jr., C. C. Smith, F. L. Wells, B. H. Wells, J. W. Barker, J. P. Harbesón, H. D. Wise, P. Whitworth, J. A. Moss, T. G. Morrison, J. W. Norton, W. H. C. Clement, Jr., R. S. Offley, M. Baldwin, S. P. Lyon, J. Bogge, C. H. Paine, T. W. Darrah, A. Mitchell, P. La Mies, J. A. Lynch, M. L. McGrew, L. T. Richardson, J. R. Howland, L. M. Nuttman, G. C. Doyle, F. S. Hutton, F. W. Smith, W. S. McBroom, B. T. Simmons, G. Sturtevant, L. H. Bash, F. B. Watson, O. J. Childs, T. A. Pierce, R. H. Allen, D. W. Ryther, W. F. Creary, E. T. Hartmann, F. B. Shaw, M. Cochran, W. Bethers, H. Tupper, G. H. Shelton, I. Newell, L. B. Simonds, M. B. Stewart, F. W. Lewis, D. E. Nolan, J. N. Pickering, W. A. Burnside, R. J. Burt, R. C. Langdon, N. H. Tebbetts, A. R. Klein, G. S. Wallace, W. Boileau, W. W. Allison, A. T. Overshine, H. E. Eames, H. Dorey, C. F. Armistead, K. Field, P. Giddings, E. S. Walton, A. T. Smith, F. L. Munson, T. M. Anderson, Jr., J. E. Hunt, C. D. Roberts, C. S. Miller, B. Fiske, A. Hughes, J. W. Helms, R. E. Longan, E. A. Roche, W. M. Fassett, H. M. Dichmann, G. F. Baltzell, E. T. Conley, E. T. Colins.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS TO BE CAPTAINS—H. W. Greg, S. A. Cambell, J. R. Brewer, W. A. Peterson, J. McAdams, N. W. Ellis, R. Wetherill, J. B. Barnes, T. T. Duke, H. A. Wells, G. W. Harris, E. G. McCleave, J. K. Cowan, P. M. Stevens, G. S. Gillis, D. Archer, J. J. Fulmer, F. C. Endicott, F. E. Bamford, H. Hurd, Budget Budget, L. Twyman, W. St. J. Jervey, C. E. Delaplane, L. O. Mathews, T. Strayer, F. B. Eastman, K. S. Snow, R. G. Caldwell, H. A. Parker, C. W. Tillotson, W. T. Willis, A. T. Dalton, Smith, W. T. Merrill, J. L. Smith, J. E. Ware, W. J. Davis, J. F. Clapham, K. P. Williams, W. A. Alfonte, D. A. Nolan, C. E. Swartz, B. D. Foulois, R. H. Leavitt, G. C. Compton, L. M. Purcell, J. E. McDonald, W. F. C. Jepson, C. von dem Busch, F. W. Abraham, R. S. Beebe, W. J. O'Loughlin, C. T. Smart.

G. L. McEntee, C. Keller, J. Scott, G. C. Rockwell, S. A. Harris, N. J. Wiley, G. C. Marshall, Jr., R. L. Meador, S. T. Mackall, C. C. Herman, Jr., W. P. Short, J. Watenpaugh, A. M. Hardey, F. J. Jenkins, H. Harris, A. F. Dannemiller, J. W. Everington, W. R. Leonard, A. A. Hickox, S. G. Talbott, E. P. Thompson, J. E. Green, J. M. Walling, R. L. Weeks, A. J. Goodwyn, C. A. Hunt, R. S. Abernethy, J. Sockrider, F. J. Mueller, J. B. McGinness, H. M. Nelly, F. F. Black, J. M. Hobson, Jr., D. H. Bower, H. M. Cooper, S. F. Miller, L. Boeffar, C. H. Cubbison, L. H. McKinley, T. D. Osborne, W. H. Dodd, Jr., J. S. Hammond, A. T. Bishop, W. E. Prosser, J. W. Rich, J. C. Huntington, D. De L. Smith, R. McT. Pennell, W. S. Sturgis, S. Miles, C. Parker, R. C. Burleson, J. R. Davis, J. R. Starkey, R. E. D. Hoyle, D. Olmstead, J. C. Maul, A. L. Hall, G. H. Paine, L. F. Colbert, R. Lyon, J. B. Lewis, C. T. Booker, F. T. Cruse, J. P. Marley, W. C. Potter, H. Pfeil, W. W. Merrill, J. W. Downer, B. M. Bailey, W. F. Sharp, F. Ruhlen, Jr., J. Pierce, H. W. T. Eglin, H. C. Coulter, C. H. Jacoba, J. W. Lyon, H. Geiger, R. H. Smith, A. L. Loustalot, R. Donovan, S. Jarmen, C. W. Baird, E. W. Putney, G. Marshall, L. L. Pendleton, T. A. Terry, E. N. Woodbury, R. L. Avery, E. A. Stockton, Jr., H. H. Cunningham, C. Deams, Jr., R. R. Weishimer, W. W. Hicks, E. S. Walker, K. F. Baldwin, C. K. Wing, Jr., R. O. Edwards, R. N. Campbell, G. A. Mix, J. A. Pirie, G. R. Norton, E. Reybold, H. E. Pitz, T. C. Cook, C. H. Longino, F. H. Ottoson, E. H. Thompson, S. H. McLeary, J. N. Reynolds, L. D. Espin, R. F. Maddux, H. A. McCune, L. E. Chambers, W. C. Knight, J. R. Ellis, J. Mather, C. R. Snow, R. E. M. Goldrick, W. P. Bontwright, J. P. Smith, H. R. Vaughan, A. Paine, E. K. Smith, C. T. Marsh, T. D. Sloan, J. B. Maynard, J. Frank, W. R. Bell, A. G. Campbell, J. F. Rowe, F. L. Martin, E. McFarland, J. A. Green.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS—F. M. Torney, E. B. Colladay, F. R. Garcia, D. C. Cordiner, J. S. Hatcher, R. W. Wilson, F. M. Green, D. S. Lenzner, R. W. Pinger, D. Armstrong, F. Babcock, H. H. Zornig, G. M. Barnes, E. W. Ragsdale, R. Walsh, J. C. Allen, E. B. Dennis, R. D. Crawford, O. L. Spiller, R. P. Hall, W. W. Vautameier, J. E. Sloan, W. B. Hardigg, C. A. Schimelfeng, C. R. Baxter, G. H. Franke, H. G. Stanton, H. F. Nichols, F. Kemble, H. A. Durgue, J. G. Bootom, J. B. Crawford, R. W. Clark, Jr., J. L. Homer, R. C. Gildart, G. D. Holland, D. B. Netherwood, A. Heinrich, R. T. Cunningham, F. E. Gross, W. T. Boyd, Jr., L. A. Mc-Laughlin, G. R. Meyer, H. A. Bagg, E. Pendleton, Jr., C. Reretzel, C. C. Newton, Jr., W. Smith, H. J. Knerr, G. F. Humbert, A. W. Ford, R. N. Perley, J. R. Cygon, J. H. Birdsall, F. R. Sessions, L. H. Campbell, Jr., H. G. Douglas, H. De F. Burdick, C. L. Baird, R. W. Crawford, H. Davis, T. R. Murphy, B. N. Booth, G. I. Thatcher, E. F. Elikman, C. De Carre, R. S. Oberly, C. M. Thiele, C. M. S. Skeene, A. J. French, E. Montgomery, R. E. Kimball, S. W. Fitzgerald, L. F. J. Zarbe, C. P. Edwards, J. E. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of Examining Board, Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer.

Orders July 8, relating to Capt. H. Tupes, Inf., amended to read Capt. H. Tupes, 1st Inf.

Orders July 11, directing officers to report to board, appointed in Paragraph 27, Special Orders, No. 158 is amended to read Paragraph 28.

Corps of Engineers.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS TO BE COLONELS—C. S. Riche, T. H. Rees.

MAJORS TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS—R. Raymond, W. B. Ladue, W. J. Barden, E. H. Schulz.

CAPTAINS TO BE MAJORS—W. H. Rose, R. C. Moore, L. M. Adams, C. R. Pettis, W. D. A. Anderson, R. T. Ward, J. J. Kingman, R. P. Howell.

In the Ordinance Corps Lieut. Col. G. W. Burr is made a Colonel, and Majors J. H. Rice and D. M. King are now Lieutenant Colonels, while in the Signal Corps Major Efgar Russel and Captains B. O. Lenoir and W. Mitchell are promoted to the next higher grades.

Passengers from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

FINLAND, (Liverpool.)—H. S. Albright, William K. Arnold, J. Aston, Mrs. P. M. Atwell, J. A. Atwell, Miss G. Baker, Countess de Beaulieu, Arthur Bennington, B. B. Crowninshield, Miss Joseph Donohoe, Jr., E. Evans, Mrs. Warburton Gamble, W. L. Hill, W. E. C. Hoadley, Albert W. Jones, R. A. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Norton, Mrs. F. A. B. Portman, William F. Price, J. L. Ryan, P. H. Sellew, Frank M. Sendero, Mrs. E. Smith, Paul W. Spring, Miss Beatrice Stoker, Henry Carne, Dr. C. F. Stewart, John H. Tucker, L. S. Wandell, Mrs. E. Smith, and Miss Patricia S. Smith.

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—H. Araki, Fred Barker, A. W. Bell, Adolph Broff, Thomas S. Catto, Joseph A. Calvert, Captain H. M. Cruise, the Rev. F. V. Cummings, T. J. Curtin, Dr. H. Dakin, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Dimitrieff, James A. Doyle, D. C. Dyer, G. F. Fields, A. G. Gonsalves, A. J. Hemphill, William Jackman, W. B. Jernigan, Roscoe R. Leslie, G. L. Locke, Thomas A. Lyske, J. N. Maanes, W. Macmillan, A. B. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. McCall, the Rev. Robert F. Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Morse, R. Palmer, Edward J. Pendergast, G. O. Robinson, Hon. and Mrs. T. J. Ryan, the Rev. F. I. Spellman, Jerome T. Stack, W. E. J. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. James Whitall, O. J. Wile, and E. P. Winslow.

Arrivals from South America.

Among those arriving yesterday on the Vauban from Argentina, Brazil, and West Indies were:

J. B. Andrews, G. S. Bothwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Baine, R. Cowan, T. Courtis, F. P. Danforth, the Rt. Rev. Farris, General Cipriano Castro, Mrs. Castro, Miss W. Kershaw, G. A. F. Roland, T. J. Williams, D. B. Decker, M. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Denton, Mrs. L. J. King, Miss L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Witherell, and T. P. Stévenson.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.15
Andes	.11	Occidental Con...	.70
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.22
Bullion	.01	Overman	.05
Challenge Con	.03	Sec. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.13	Sierra Nevada	.33
Con. Cal. & Va	.18	Union Con	.71
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con	.01
Gould & Curry	.04	Jacket Con	.02
Hale & Norcross	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Florence	.41
McNamara	.05	Goldfield Con	.86
Midway	.20	Goldf'd Merger	.08
Mizpah Ext	.06	Jumbo Ext	.76
Montana	.25	Kewaunee	.09
North Star	.12	Lone Star	.03
Rescue	.26	Red Lion	.25
Tonopah Ext	8.50	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Sporabad	.05
West End	.91	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.66
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.16
Booth	.15	Packard	.38
C. O. D	.05	Rochester Mines	.47
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.30
Diamondf'd Daisy	.02	White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9¼	9½	Isabella	13½	13¾
Elkton	15	17	Jackpot	5	50
El Paso	76	80	Granite	65	69
Findlay	3½	4½	McKinney	35	38
Gold. Cycle	213¼	216	Portland	164	170
Gold Sov	3¾	4	Vindicator	219	225

FOR THE CAMP.

The boys on the Mexican border will appreciate the news from home in The New York Times daily, and the splendid Pictorial and Magazine Sections in the Sunday edition. Daily and Sunday, 75 cents a month, postpaid. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Carolina disturbance disappeared after reaching the mountains of North Carolina, but rains continue in Western North Carolina and Southwest Virginia. There were also local thunder showers in Georgia, Florida, the East Gulf States, the upper Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, Northeastern Texas, the Rocky Mountain region, and Utah, and rains in western portions of the North Pacific States. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Temperatures are nearly normal in the Atlantic States, but elsewhere they remain high except in the Rocky Mountain region and the North Pacific States, where they are considerably lower on account of the rains. In the central plains States temperatures as high as 102 degrees were recorded.

The tropical disturbance of the present week is apparently north of Santo Domingo, but reports are too meagre to warrant any attempt to determine its intensity and exact location. Local thunder showers will be general Sunday and probably Monday in the States south of Tennessee, and also in Florida, and there will be showers Sunday in Western North Carolina, Southwestern Virginia, and the upper lake region, and Sunday night or Monday in the east lower lake region, New England, and New England.

Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday.

Temperature changes will not be important, except that it will be somewhat warmer Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and interior New England.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic will be moderate south, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east to southeast, generally fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast over north portion, with fair weather and fresh to strong northeast and east over south portion, with showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Sunday; warmer east and south; showers at night or Monday.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Sunday, warmer in interior; showers at night or Monday.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday, warm Sunday in interior.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, continued warm Sunday, showers and somewhat cooler at night or Monday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Sunday and probably Monday, warmer Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Sunday, warmer except in Eastern Maine. Monday, showers, cooler in interior.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer on the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	72	64	4 P. M.	84	65
6 A. M.	72	63	6 P. M.	82	64
9 A. M.	79	71	9 P. M.	78	67
12 M.	86	73	11 P. M.	76	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 9:50 A. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 9:20 P. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.32 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.

4:15—2,127 1 Av.: Petrio Antonio..... Slight. Loss.
11:55—N. W. cor. B'way & 39th St.; (tar pot.) U. S. Realty Co..... Slight

P.M.

1:40—639 Fox St.; John Weinrich.....$1,000
2:45—22 E. 32 St.; L. Carpenter..... Slight
4 40—3 E. 106 St.; L. Fisher..... Slight
5:13—441 W. 31 St.; Robert Ceascas.. Slight
8:15—2,035 2 Av.; Mino Beoiderino.... Slight
8:30—149-151 W. 44 St.; Hotel Lenox, Francis Barnes..... Slight
10:40—575 10th Av.; Michael Kelliher.. Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Major J. M. Jenkins, 11th Cav. to Ft. Worden, Washn., as witness before court-martial.

The resignation of 2d Lt. G. E. Bennett, 1st Inf., Wisconsin National Guard, accepted.

Second Lt. A. H. Warren, Co. A, C. A. relieved duty, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay; headquarters Coast Defenses of Eastern New York for duty.

A board will be convened at Coronal, Canal Zone, for the examination of officers for transfer to Field Artillery. Detail: Lt. Col. G. R. Irwin, Inf.; Major L. L. Lyon, 4th F. A.; Capt. W. M. Lamkin, 4th F. A.; Capt. A. U. Faulkner, 4th F. A.; 1st Lt. L. P. Collins, 4th F. A.

2d Lts. A. V. Arnold, 5th Inf., and W. R. Shoaf, 10th Inf., report to Lt. Col. G. R. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of Examining Board, Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer.

Orders July 8, relating to Capt. H. Tupes, Inf., amended to read Capt. H. Tupes, 1st Inf.

Orders July 11, directing officers to report to board, appointed in Paragraph 27, Special Orders, No. 158 is amended to read Paragraph 28.

Second Lt. D. Palmer, 3d Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, F. A., detailed as member of Army Retiring Board to meet at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, vice Col. M. F. Patrick, Corps of Engrs., relieved.

Orders Feb. 5, directing Capt. A. G. Lott, 15th Cav., to join his regiment in the Philippines, be revoked; to take transport leaving New York City for the Canal Zone July 20 and report to Commanding Officer, First Squadron, 12th Cav.

The resignation of 1st Lt. V. F. Cullen, M. R. C., is accepted.

1st Lt. C. H. Bonesteel, Signal Corps, relieved detail in that corps.

The following named officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of Examining Board, Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.: Capt. E. M. Shinkle, H. L. Landers, and A. C. Thompson, C. A. C.

The following named officers will report to Col. A. Millar, F. A., President of Examining Board, Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A.: 1st Lieuts. E. L. Franklin, 13th Cav.; E. R. W. McCabe, 5th Cav.; 2d Lts. R. S. Donaldson, 13th Cav., and Lt. Col. Kerlin, F. A.; J. B. Treat, 5th Cav.; A. M. Jones, 21st Inf.

Maj. E. S. Walker, U. S. A., retired, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., Aux. Dist.

1st Lt. R. W. Lesher, U. S. A., retired, detailed for general recruiting service, to Harrisburg, Penn., relieving Lt. Col. R. C. Williams, Inf.

1st Lt. O. A. Dickinson, 25th Inf., detailed for temporary duty as Inspector-Instructor with F. A. of Connecticut, to Tobyhanna, Penn., for duty.

1st Lt. H. Clark, U. S. A., retired, assigned to active duty and detailed Acting Quartermaster in charge of Quartermaster Corps at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, relieving 2d Lt. C. C. Reynolds, 5th F. A.

Orders July 7, directing Capt. C. McLaughlin, 30th Inf., to join that regiment on Aug. 3, revoked.

1st Lt. W. Kreuger, 3d Inf., will join 10th Inf., National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Capt. H. B. Jordan, Ord. Dept., report to commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty as assistant to ord. officer.

Capt. J. M. Love, Jr., Inf., detailed for temporary duty as assistant to officer in charge of militia affairs, Southern Dept.

The resignation of 1st Lt. M. W. Glasgow, Med. Res. Corps, accepted.

The resignation of 1st Lt. G. W. W. Brewster, M. R. C., accepted.

Leaves: Capt. R. D. Black, Corps of Engrs., 1 month; 1st Lt. R. J. West, 16th Inf., 2 days; Capt. J. E. Cusack, 11th Cav., 2 months.

Navy.

Commander C. B. Price to command the Pittsburgh.

Lt. Comdr. H. Ellis from the Sterling to home and wait orders.

Lt. K. Coman to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Lt. W. B. Decker from receiving ship at Boston to the Virginia.

Lt. J. Mullinix from the Buffalo to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign R. Asserson from Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, to Miami, Fla., as radio censor.

Chief Gunner W. H. F. Schuter from works E. W. Bliss Company to the Arkansas.

Machinist James Donaldson, from the North Carolina to the Lebanon.

Cable from Commander in Chief Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China: Commander F. H. Brumby to Commanding Officer the Cincinnati. Commander C. C. Fewel, from the Cincinnati to home and wait orders.

Lts. W. D. Clarke, from the Decatur to the Villalobos; H. Soss, the Villalobos to the Brooklyn to Aid on Staff Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, and J. A. L. Zenor to the Brooklyn.

Ensign L. C. Partello to the Villalobos; H. L. White, from the Monadnock to the Helena; O. Nimitz to the Wilmington; J. M. Lewis to the Quiros; J. H. Chadwick to the Samar; C. G. Clark to the Mohican, and A. Marcus, from the Helena to the Monadnock.

Asst. Paymasters A. L. Myriand to the Galveston, and R. S. Robertson, detached the Galveston to home wait orders.

Boatswain C. L. Greene, detached Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I., to home wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Sailed: Dolphin, Key West for Santo Domingo City; Austria, Detroit for Duluth; Mayflower, Washington for cruise; New Hampshire, from Newport for New York; North Carolina, Pensacola for Hampton Roads; Paul Jones, Mare Island for San Diego.

Arrived: Buffalo at Tiburon; G-2 and Worden at Bridgeport; Iroquois and Oregon at Mare Island; Neptune at Guantanamo; Arkansas, Ayiwin, Balch, Baltimore, Benham, Birmingham, Caserb, Cowpenham, Cummings, Cushing, Cyclops, Delaware, Dubuque, Ericsson, Fanning, Florida, Jacob Jones, Jenkins, Kansas, Lebanon, McCall, McDougal, Melville, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, O'Brien, Ontario, Paulsen, Patuxent, Porter, Seaoma, South Carolina, Texas, Tucker, Utah, Vermont, Vestal, Wadsworth, Winslow, Wyoming, and Yankton at Newport; Salem at Tampico.

The Topeka relieved the Maine as receiving ship at New York on July 17.

The Nashville, now at New Orleans, has been ordered to Tampico, Mexico.

Upon arrival of the Nashville at Tampico the Marietta and Machias, now at that port, will proceed north for repairs and to give liberty. The Marietta to Boston and the Machias to New Orleans.

The Topeka has been ordered placed in ordinary at Navy Yard, New York.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for Inspector of Plumbing, second grade. The subjects are: Practical test, 70; experience, 30.

The duties are to examine and report on plumbing and fireproofing processes as to their compliance with the provisions of the Plastering Code of the laws of New York. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary is from $1,140 to $1,380 a year. Candidates must have had at least ten years' practical experience, and must be familiar with plastering work in all its branches and the laws relative thereto.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 8 an examination for senior highway engineer, for men only, to fill vacancies in the office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture. The duties will involve superintending the construction of roads of various types throughout the United States, and co-operating with State Highway Departments. In addition the employes will be called upon to inspect roads, and investigate road-building materials, administrative organization, and methods of management; inspect roads locally, and give advice in regard to their improvement, &c. Appointees will receive salaries ranging from $2,220 to $4,000 a year. Only those eligible who obtain a rating of 85 per cent. or over will be eligible for appointment to positions paying $3,000 or over. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and preliminary training in engineering, responsible experience in engineering and fitness, and responsible experience in highway engineering. Applicants must have had not less than four years of preliminary engineering experience, or be graduates in engineering from a recognized college. They must also show that they have had not less than eight years of responsible engineering experience, of which not less than five years must have been in responsible highway engineering. They must have reached their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination, and must be physically qualified for performing the duties required. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Superintendent William H. Maxwell has been at his home in Flushing since his return from Florida. He will probably leave the city on July 24 for the White Mountains or Cape Cod. He will not go to Ogonquit, Me., this year.

The Superintendent of School Buildings has made his semi-annual report as required by the by-laws.

Reports have been received from the local School Boards of Districts 16, 23, and 32. These will be analyzed and referred to the appropriate officials and committees.

Contracts have been awarded for fire protection work at P. S. 117, Brooklyn; at P. S. 1, 2, 28, and 165, Manhattan; P. S. 16, Richmond, and at P. S. 1 and 4, and the Bryant High School, Queens.

The sum of $94.50 has been appropriated to pay the bills of the State Prisons Superintendent for furniture for P. S. 48 and 54, the Bronx.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. A. Innes, 144, to C. O. Squad, duty in Bu. of Statistics, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 17; W. Kempfle, 169, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 17. Bicycle duty: Bicycle Patrol. P. Ryan, 274, to motor cycle duty, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 17.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. Schlesser, 169, to 274, (temp.,) 8 A. M., July 17.

Leave of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. G. Breidenbach, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 22; H. C. Wilson, 139, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 26; G. Brust, Jr., 164, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 16.

Representative Hunter H. Moss.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Representative Hunter Holmes Moss of the Fourth West Virginia District died at Atlantic City, N. J., after a long illness from cancer of the stomach. He is survived by a widow and three children. Funeral services will be held Monday at Parkersburg, and will be attended by a committee of the House and Senate, including the entire West Virginia delegation.

Mr. Moss was born in Parkersburg in 1874. Graduating from the University of West Virginia, he practiced law in his home city, became prosecuting attorney at the age of twenty-six, and later was on the bench eight years. He was serving his second term in Congress.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY ROBINS, widow of Charles Robins, a master plumber of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 12 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year. Mrs. Robins was born in Plymouth, England, and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years. She was one of the organizers of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, of which her husband was a Vestryman for many years.

Mrs. ANNIE McCARTAN, 57 years old, widow of James McCartan, died at her home, 57 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, leaving a son and nine daughters.

JOHN DERRINGER, a retired builder of Brooklyn and a Past Master of Cornerstone Lodge, F. and A. M., died in the Nassau Hospital in Mineola on Friday, and his funeral will be held at the home of his son, 252 Madison Street, Brooklyn, tomorrow. He lived in Rockville Centre, L. I.

JOHN P. MOLLER, for many years in the manufacturing business, died at his home in Maspeth, L. I., on Thursday, aged 53 years. He was born in Brooklyn and is survived by his wife, three sons, and six daughters.

WALTER BARTER BLISS, a retired salesman, died on Friday at his home, 114 South Bergen Avenue, Morris Park, L. I., in his fifty-seventh year. He left a widow, two daughters, and a son.

Mrs. MARY ANN LANIGAN, active in the work of the Church of St. Joseph and President of the St. James' Branch, 5, Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, died at her home, 605 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday. She was 54 years old and the wife of Richard E. Lanigan.

CHARLES H. KING, a veteran of the civil war, and formerly a resident of Newark, N. J., died yesterday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearney, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year.

EDWARD KNOX, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, formerly a farmer and more recently connected with the Ninety-second Street Ferry, died on Friday at the home of his son, Charles L. Vaughan, in Astoria, L. I., in his eighty-fourth year.

MARTIN SOUTHARD, a business man of Freeport, L. I., died on Wednesday at his home there, in his seventy-seventh year.

JAMES J. KELLEHER, a wholesale produce dealer for many years here, died on Friday at his home, 2,416 Morris Avenue, in his sixty-fifth year.

ABRAM BROWN, a farmer, of Pompton Lakes, N. J., died at his home there on Thursday, in his seventy-second year.

Captain LEOPOLD MAYER, one of the Union soldiers captured in the tunnel escape from Libby Prison during the civil war, died on Friday at his home in Chicago, Ill., in his seventy-eighth year.

GERD MEYER, who returned to Germany after making a fortune here, died at his home in Zeven, in his eighty-first year.

EDWARD BAUMGARTEN, a real estate broker and for many years a retail grocer in Harlem, died at his home, 318 East Sixty-ninth Street, in his sixty-fourth year.

The Rev. JARED WHITMAN, an Adventist clergyman, who had preached for sixty years in Maine, died on Friday at his home in Old Orchard, Me., in his eighty-first year.

ROBERT S. RUBLE, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad in Denver, Col., died there yesterday from an attack of heart disease.

ARTHUR W. SHERWOOD, an accountant and son of Mile S. Sherwood, School Commissioner of Summit, N. J., died on Friday at his home there, in his twenty-third year. He was a graduate of New York University.

CHARLES H. WOOD, former Postmaster of Flemington, N. J., died on Friday at his home there. He was a coal and hay dealer. Mr. Wood left a widow and two sons.

AMOS WARFORD, a veteran of the civil war, in which he was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., died on Friday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year, leaving three children.

JULIUS FISCHER, 51 years old, a foreman in the mill of the Holzman Silk Company in Paterson, N. J., died there yesterday. He was a resident of Paterson since 1882 and was born in Trier, Germany. He was a Mason.

JOSEPH LIPP, a retired truckman who was well known along the shipping centres of Manhattan for many years, died yesterday at his home, 61 Larch Street, Flushing, L. I., aged 47 years.

Mrs. EVADNA P. GREEN, widow of Russell E. Green, died on Friday at her home, 450 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Flushing and left two daughters and two sons.

Miss JENNIE S. CURREY, former Principal of the Union Hill (N. J.) High School and a teacher for nearly fifty years in the schools of that town and vicinity, died Friday morning at her home, 533 Fourth Street, Union Hill, in her seventy-third year.

PROF. METCHNIKOFF, SCIENTIST, IS DEAD

Advocate of the "Sour-Milk Cure" for Old Age Expires in Paris at 71 Years.

A NOBEL PRIZE WINNER

Noted Bacteriologist Who Discovered a Remedy for Diabetes, Was Head of the Pasteur Institute.

PARIS, July 15. — Professor Elie Metchnikoff, the famous bacteriologist, is dead.

The death of the famous savant was not unexpected as he had suffered from heart disease. Professor Metchnikoff died in an apartment at the Pasteur Institute.

Mme. Metchnikoff, who had been constantly at the bedside of her husband during his illness, was with him at the end.

Although famous and widely known for many years as one of the leading scientists of Europe, Professor Metchnikoff became a figure of international prominence when he announced the result of his exhaustive study of longevity and gave to the world the hope that life might be prolonged to more than double the present span.

Venerated as practically the foremost physician in France, and the head of the Pasteur Institute from 1895 until his death, he was also a Nobel Prize winner, having divided the prize for Medical Research with the late Dr. Paul Ehrlich of Berlin in 1908. The $20,000 he received, Professor Metchnikoff devoted entirely to the furtherance of his scientific researches, although he was a relatively poor man and throughout his long life was subject to the plainest necessities of living to the cause of science.

His birth and early life are best told in the few words in which he gave them to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in August, 1909, when he said: "I was born in 1845 in the Government of Kharkov. I am a Little Russian, a son of the steppes. My father was an officer of the Guards, and later became a General. My mother was a Jewess. I ascribe my love for science to my descent from the Jewish race. I studied natural science at the gymnasium at Kharkov and the University in Russia."

Professor Metchnikoff later pursued his studies in Giessen and Munich, and then, in 1870, was appointed Professor of Zoology in Petrograd and Odessa. In 1882 he resigned from his professorships and devoted himself to private researches into the anatomy of invertebrates. It was while working at the lowly organized forms of life, such as sponges, that he first made the observations which constituted the basis of all his later work. These studies he pursued on the barren steppes of Russia and along the shores of the Mediterranean.

His Theory of Inflammation.

It was at Messina, in Italy, in 1882, that he made the discovery that brought him his first fame as one of the benefactors of the human race. He was investigating the digestion of invertebrates when he received the first clue to the protective action of the blood in the higher animals and man, and in 1884 he outlined his theory of inflammation. This was that the congestion of the blood at a wound was due to the efforts of the leucocytes, or white blood cells

BROKER'S LIABILITY DECIDED BY COURT

Appellate Division Limits Rights of Insurance Men to Cancel Policies.

QUESTION IS ONE FOR JURY

When Agents Act as Solicitors and Collectors Company Is Responible for Payment.

A decision by the Appellate Division and a verdict by a jury in the Supreme Court covers many of the points in controversy concerning the responsibility of insurance companies for the acts of insurance brokers. The case was that of the Smith Lumber Company against the Colonial Assurance Company. Louis J. Wolff of counsel for the plaintiff said yesterday that his client had won the fight on points clearly set forth by both courts. On Jan. 22, 1913, an insurance broker in Seattle named Martin sent Perry & Co. of this city his check to cover the amount of the insurance, but which was really less than the amount due because Mr. Martin had miscalculated the amount of his commission. Later another check was forwarded to make up the difference. The policy was delivered to Perry & Co. under date of April 21, 1913.

This policy contained a clause to the effect that either party could cancel the policy. If it was canceled by the company a notice of five days was required. The premium was not actually received at the office of the Colonial Company until July 31, about three months after it had been issued and after the insurer had called the attention of Perry & Co. to the fact that the premium had not been paid. The latter had replied to the notice by saying that they had tried to collect the premium, but had failed. Thereupon the insurance company sent out a notice that the policy would be canceled on Aug. 5.

On Aug. 25 a fire occurred and the proportion of the defendant's loss was estimated at $1,937.86, but it held that it was not liable for anything because it had already given notice of the cancellation. This was the situation as presented in the charge of Justice Hotchkiss on the second trial and the same situation existed when the suit first came to trial before Justice Goff, who dismissed the complaint. The Appellate Division overruled the dismissal and sent the case back for another trial.

The Higher Court's Decision.

The decision of the higher court was unanimous, and was in effect:

"Where the premium upon a policy of fire insurance has been paid to the company, a notice of cancellation, to be effective, must be accompanied by the repayment or tender of the pro rata unearned premium.

"Where the premium was paid to the broker who had procured the policy from the company and delivered it to the insured, the broker having a credit arrangement with the company, and the policy being charged to him, the question of the broker's authority to receive the premium as the agent of the company was one of fact for the jury, and it was error to hold as a matter of law that payment to the broker was not payment to the company."

The opinion of the court said that "evidence offered by the plaintiff as to the way policies were generally procured by the Perry Company from the defendant, and as to the credit arrangement between them offered to establish the plaintiff's contention that the Perry Company was the defendant's agent to receive payments of premiums so that payment to it constituted payment to the defendant was ruled out of court.

"Plaintiff claims that the cancellation is ineffective because the unearned premium money which had been paid to the Perry Company was not returned to the defendant therewith. The defendant's position is that the clause [the cancellation clause] does not require a return or tender of the premium at the time of notice, but only a surrender of the policy, and that in any case the payment of premium to the Perry Company did not constitute a payment to the defendant and therefore a return was unnecessary.

"The first ground of defense is unavailing under the decision in the case of Tisdell vs. N. H. Fire Insurance Company, (155 N. Y. 163.) This was approved in a dictum in Buckley vs. Citizens Insurance Company, (188 N. Y. 399.) The decision in the Tisdell case, notwithstanding the new form of cancellation clause of the standard policies, leaves unaltered the rule which had been laid down by the Court of Appeals in Van Valkenburg vs. Lenox Fire Insurance Company, (51 N. Y. 465,) to the effect that notice of cancellation unaccompanied by an actual tender of the unearned portion of premium money paid is absolutely ineffective. In that case the cancellation clause read: 'The Insurance may also be at any time terminated at the option of the company on giving notice to that effect and refunding a ratable proportion of the premium for the unexpired term of the policy.'

"The establishment of the second defense that the Perry Company was not an agent of the defendant, raised a question of fact for the jury. (Lounsbury vs. Duckrow, 50 N. Y. Supp. 927,) since it is clear on reason, as well as on the cases, that a broker may occupy such relations to an insurance company as to be its agent in many ways, including the receipt of premium moneys."

Verdict Quickly Rendered.

Under the order of the Appellate Division the case came to trial again before Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss and the verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount asked, followed quickly the charge of the Justice, who said that the counsel had eliminated all questions except the single one of whether Perry & Co. were the agents of the defendant, to collect the payment of the premium due, and turn it over to the defendant. If they had this right, the court said, the defendant had no right to cancel the policy for non-payment. The court then charged:

"If, however, Perry & Co. were only a sort of conduit through which the defendant undertook to communicate with the plaintiffs, they would not necessarily be the agents of the defendant to collect the premium at all. You see, it is very narrow ground. I do not know that with all that I have said that I have made it quite plain to you, but that is the case and that is the question for you to decide upon all the evidence in the case. What relation did Perry & Co. bear to this defendant? Were they the agents to collect and pay over to it the premium, or were they merely a conduit through which the defendant expected to get this premium from the plaintiff?"

Other parts of the charge read:

"There is no question, with respect to the placing of that insurance, but that Perry & Co. were the agents of the plaintiff and were not the agents of the defendant, but they may have occupied a double relation in the transaction, and whether they did or not is a question which you have to determine in this case.

"If the transaction had been directly between the plaintiff and the defendant, and if no premium had, in fact, been received by the defendant from the plaintiff, it goes without saying that under the provisions of the policy the defendant's right and privilege to cancel the policy could have been exercised without paying back anything, because it had not received anything. In that event it would only have been obliged to give five days' written notice of the intention to cancel.

Cancellation Notice Sent.

"Now, the premium not having been actually received at the office of the defendant on the 31st day of July, which was something over three months after the policy was dated, and after its delivery, and after the defendant had called the attention of Perry & Co. to the fact that the premium had not been paid, and that it intended to cancel the policy if the premium was not paid, and after Perry & Co. had replied, saying that they had tried to collect the premium, but could not collect it, then the defendant undertook to cancel its policy. On July 31 the defendant mailed to the plaintiff a notice that the policy would be canceled on Aug. 11 following. This was the first direct communication between the plaintiff and the defendant.

The court told of the fire that had occurred on Aug. 26, and then said:

"If the premium was paid to the defendant, then its notice of cancellation was defective and amounted to nothing, because it did not tender back any portion of the unearned premium; but if the premium was never paid to the defendant, there was no obligation upon it to tender anything back, and the cancellation notice is concededly good.

"How shall you determine this relation of agency? As I have told you, it appears here without any contradiction what the course of business was between the defendant and Perry & Co. At or shortly subsequent to the time of the delivery of the policy to Perry & Co. the defendant sent a bill or statement to Perry for the premium. There is no evidence that the defendant ever sent any bill or statement to the plaintiff. That, however, is a circumstance only. If it were conclusive as a matter of law, I would decide it and not leave it to you as a question of fact. Were Perry & Co. constituted the agents of the defendant to collect the premium from the plaintiff and to pay it over to the defendant, or were they merely the means or instrument by or through which the defendant transmitted its claim for the premium against the plaintiff?"

The case has again been taken to the Appellate Division, where it is pending. William B. Ellison was counsel for the defendant.

PICTURE COPYRIGHT UPHELD

Court Protects Property in Photograph of a Public Building.

One may copyright a photograph of a public building in the opinion of Judge Mayer of the United States District Court, who said in a decision just handed down:

"A photograph of a public building is the subject of copyright. No one may have a monopoly of photographing a public building or of copyrighting the photograph. But the copy of the particular photograph of a public building which has been copyrighted constitutes an infringement."

The opinion was in the suit of Antonio Pagano, William E. Roege, and John F. Tracy against the Charles Beseler Company for damages for the alleged infringement of the copyright of a photograph of Fifth Avenue between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, including the Public Library. The complaint said that the picture was "from his own original conception, to which he gave visible form by selecting the position and place from which to take such picture, and the moment when the light, shade, cloud, and sky effects upon said New York Public Library and its surroundings combined to make a new, harmonious, and artistic picture."

Judge Mayer said:

"Whether what was done makes a new, harmonious, and artistic picture is probably a conclusion of the pleader, but the allegation that the conception was original, and that visible form was given to that conception by selecting the position and place at the proper moment is an allegation of fact.

"I have before me only the photograph, together with the allegations of the complaint, and the situation is as if on a trial plaintiffs had introduced the photograph in evidence and rested, and thereupon defendant had rested. It would then have become the duty of the court, as it is now, to determine whether the photograph was copyrighted. Anyone may take a photograph of a public building and of the surrounding scene. It undoubtedly required originality to determine just when to take the photograph so as to bring out the proper setting for both animate and inanimate objects with the adjunctive features."

The court praised the photograph and then said:

"The work, it seems to me, comes well within what the authorities have held to be the subject matter of copyright. As defendant's lantern slide is an exact reproduction, there can be no question as to infringement."

The court overruled a demurrer and gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

Mail Taken from the Maartensdijk.

BERLIN, July 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Amsterdam given out today by the Overseas News Agency state that the Dutch steamer Maartensdijk, bound for New York, was compelled by the British authorities to leave her entire first-class mail at Kirkwall.

Hickson INC

Introduce

DEMI-SAISON HATS

at $15

for Monday only.

In velvets and satins, as well as novelty braids, copies of imports from the June Paris openings, and original designs never before shown.

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-second Street

Gimbel Brothers July Clearances

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST. STORE HOURS—Week Days—8:30 to 5:30. Saturdays—8:30 to 1 P. M.

Third Week Ushers in Still Greater Values

Every section of the Store has worth while clearance items for this week. Those below are but a hint. Come and see.

The Popularity of the Poke Hat Has Started With "The Long Beach," $2.95

$2.95

The most popular hat of this summer! Because the demand has been so great, and because we always strive to meet the demands of our public, we have produced this "debutante" at an exceedingly popular price. Made with silk velvet crown and satin brim. Black, navy blue, white or purple.

Clearance Items in Millinery

$1.95—Velour Felt Sports Hats, with ribbon band and bow. Sweater colors; reg. $2.95.

$1—Jersey Silk Sports Hats, made in sailor shape, faced with white hemp. Ribbon band with button-trimmed bow. Sweater colors: reg. $2.95.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Summer Skirts for Women

In the very height of the tub skirt season we present two extremely smart models in Corduroy:

$3.95 Corduroy Skirts; reg. $4.95. Both models are shirred at back, and differ only in the style of belts and pockets. White, Copen., all the sand shades, rose and other leading colors.

At $3.95, Wide-wale Cotton Bedford Cord Skirts, flaring model, with chic little pockets buttoned down in strapped effect.

At $1.95, Corduroy Skirts, shirred back and tailored pockets. White, rose, Copenhagen and sand.

At $1.95, Repp and Cordaline Skirts. Strictly tailored models; exceptionally good styles for large figures.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Flowered Sateen

One of the specials for Monday's selling in the Lining Section is this good quality flowered Sateen

at 25c

36 inches wide; light weight; floral designs in white, with blue or yellow and lavender.

Black Sateen, with high lustre, for bloomers and children's bathing suits. 22c yd.

Yard-wide Percaline, in black and white; light weight. 22c yd.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Summer Dress Goods

Underpriced for Monday's Selling

$1 Mohair Sicilian, 68c—Splendid quality, firmly woven, 50 inches wide. Cream, white, black, navy, tan, gray and brown.

$2.50 Cream White Tailor Serge $1.75 yd.—Of fine twill and perfectly woven; 54 inches wide.

$2 All-Wool French Serges, $1.25 yd.—In two good shades of navy blue and black; 54 inches wide.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Slumber Pillows, 69c

Made of Smooth Voiles

Pretty, round pillows, covered with green, pink or blue voiles are just the thing to toss into your canoe or porch swing. These are about 20 inches in diameter.

Also Summer Scarfs, lace trimmed, that are usually 35c to 38c, now 25c.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Goodbye, MEN'S SUITS $18.50

$18.50

For Suits That Were $27.50 and Up to $32.

The price tells the story — you know the goods.

1,200 standard GIMBEL Suits — styles to the king's taste and variety enough to gladden the heart of any man.

Smart new models —ultra-stylish or conservative: new double-breasted flannel suits and the much wanted half Pinch Back models.

Blue serges by the hundreds: all good weaves represented. All sizes. The value is extraordinary when you size up the situation in the clothes market.

MONDAY is the Day!

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

300 Women's Mid-summer Taffeta Dresses

At a Simply Irresistible Price

One of the foremost American makers of women's dresses is closing out all his Summer weight goods to make room for his Fall goods. He made a specific offer to the GIMBEL'S Philadelphia and New York stores of all his latest Summer models which are forerunners of the early Fall styles.

$11.95

These dresses are just out of the hands of the maker—crisp, clean, unhandled merchandise, in the very latest models.

20 STYLES

Long-line tunic effects will be the foremost fashion for late Summer and early Fall, and are extensively featured in this collection.

Some little basque-effects and jacquettes. The waist-line though not "pinched" is defined by belt or sash.

A few Georgette crepe dresses; many of the taffetas are combined with Georgette.

300 Dresses

Suitable for afternoon wear, Avenue wear, and a number of models distinctly appropriate for traveling.

All the best colors are represented, including black and white, Wisteria, old rose, light rose, Navy blue, Copenhagen, and some combinations of dark plaids and stripes with plain colors.

One Price

To find a dress at this little price is the same advantage found by having entree to the wholesale house—for this is not a retail price; the dresses in this sale would be about doubled in price if purchased under ordinary circumstances.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Jaunty Sports Caps at 50c

For motoring and sports wear come clever little caps in pongee and dark colors. 50c each.

And adorable Tam O'Shanters are $1.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Silver Table Pieces

For the July clearance we offer $2,626.50 worth of finest Sterling Silver pieces, all from our own stocks, the sale of which will total $1,320, or, in other words, at about half price. On many of these items the price is reduced to less than half. The sale includes mostly large items—one and two of a kind but in all a worthy collection.

5-pc. Tea Sets reduced from $125 and $183, to $90 and $100.

3-pc. Coffee Sets, from $40 and $78 to $25 and $40.

Bread Tray, from $62.50 to $25.

Water Pitchers, from $32 to $61.25 to $20 to $32.

Bowls, from $70 and $115, to $35 and $57.50.

Compotes, from $30 and $87.50, to $15 and $40.

Candelabra, from $47.50 to $20.

Trays, from $27.50 and $38, to $18 and $22.

A remarkable event considering present market conditions as regards silver.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Summer Furniture

Some Pieces Reduced ⅓, But Mostly ½ Below Regular Prices

While the quantity that remains is not large, there are some exceedingly fine selections yet to be made from the balance of the stock, that at the beginning of the season occupied an entire floor.

One Old Hickory Couch and Mattress that was $70 Now Offered at $35

Balance of Cretonne Wing Chairs at $10 that were $20.

Chinese Cane and Natural Reed Chairs and Rockers at ½ price.

Odd Willow Chairs, Rockers and Settees, samples only, at ⅓ to ½ regular figures.

Prairie Grass Finished in Brown, priced at ⅓ less than regularly.

Reed Furniture in various styles, with or without cushions, at ½ and less.

Swings, complete with chains, in Old Hickory—Reed and Fibre, at ½ and less.

A Splendid Collection of Cretonne Cushions—Many Beautiful Patterns in the Assemblage.

At 50c, 85c and $1.25

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

Awnings and Porch Screens

6000 Yards John Boyle's Awning Stripes about 10% Less

In green-and-white, blue-and-white, tan-and-white, etc. Our own skilled workmen will make, at your order, awnings of these fabrics on best of galvanized iron frames. Estimates are gladly submitted.

Japanese Bamboo Screens Reduced 15%

Green painted (weather proof); of best quality bamboo. Screens are 8 feet long and fitted with pulleys and cotton rope.

Screens with Narrow Slats.			Screens with Wide Slats.		
4x8 ft.,	reg. $1.35,	at $1.15	4x8 ft.,	reg. $1.65,	at $1.40
6x8 ft.,	reg. $2.00,	at $1.70	6x8 ft.,	reg. $2.45,	at $2.10
8x8 ft.,	reg. $2.65,	at $2.25	8x8 ft.,	reg. $2.25,	at $2.75
10x8 ft.,	reg. $3.30,	at $2.80	10x8 ft.,	reg. $4.10,	at $3.50
12x8 ft.,	reg. $4.00,	at $3.40	12x8 ft.,	reg. $4.95,	at $4.20

Clearance of Window Panels

Of filet, cluny and antique laces, combined with embroidery. Just 34 panels in the lot—usually $6.50 to $9, at $4.95.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Lamp Specials

Floor Lamps $9.75

Regularly $13.50. Mahogany Floor Lamps 5 feet in height. Complete with an Empire Shape 22-inch silk shade in desired colors with fringe to match.

Cast Metal Reading Lamps $6.50

Regularly $8.50 to $10. Cast metal Standards and Shades, with filigree on panels of art glass. Finished in brass, green and white enamel.

Metal Boudoir Lamps $3.75

Regularly $5.50. Cast Brass Standards, fitted with 10-inch fabric shades in desired colors.

"Dixie" Portable Electric Lamp $1.35

Regularly sold for $1.75. Very handy. Can be attached to bed, back of chair or elsewhere. Brass finish with Parabola Shade.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor, Lamp Store

Wonderful New Invention

At last a vacuum bottle that cannot break. No fillers to buy. Absolutely guaranteed against breakage, yet does all any other vacuum bottle can do.

$6.50

FERROSTAT

THE NEW ALL METAL INDESTRUCTIBLE VACUUM BOTTLE

In Quart sizes, $6.50.

GIMBELS—Leather Goods Dept., Main Floor

Colored Voile Blouses, $3.95

$3.95

Chiffon-voile fashions this exquisitely simple blouse, with the half-sleeves that Paris has reintroduced this season. The cuffs and collar are of organdie edged with valenciennes lace. In Rose, Flesh, Bisque or Blue with white collar and cuffs.

Lace Trimmed Organdie Blouses $2.95

With touches of embroidery down the front and on the flaring collar, crochet buttons.

Batiste Frill Blouses at $2.95

Flesh or white batiste with groups of pin tucks front and back. Collar, cuffs and frills edged with val. lace.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Laces and Embroideries

At Very Exceptional Prices

A series of offerings that are representative of the strikingly good values of the July Clearances.

38c to 75c yd.—18 to 27-inch Batiste Embroidery, reg. 50c to $1 yd.

15c—Nainsook and Cambric Edgings, 5 to 12 inches wide. Reg. 20c to 25c yd.

8c to 50c—Fancy Cotton and Linen Laces, 2 to 18 inches wide. Reg. 12c to 85c yd.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Fine Crepe de Chine and Other

Summer Silks 85c Yard

Regularly $1.25

35-Inch All Silk Crepe de Chine, an excellent quality for lingerie. White and flesh color.

36-inch Imported White Wash Silk, of good weight and excellent quality. Reg. $1.25, at 95c.

33-inch Imported Natural Colored Pongee. Reg. 85c. Special at 58c.

40-inch Washable White Satin of a beautiful finish. Reg. $2.25, at $1.65.

41-inch Chiffon Dress Taffeta. Black only, in a bright finish. Reg. $3. at $1.95.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Very Handsome

Gold Mesh Bags, *Reduced*

Without doubt, these are the richest of solid gold mesh bags—some of them were specially made for us in Europe.

Soft, flexible and as smooth as silk; of a very fine 14-kt. gold mesh, firm and heavy.

Bags That Were Regularly	Special at
$500	$395
$400	$275
$335	$275
$345	$275
$245	$175
$200	$145

14-kt. Gold Card Case

Very fine solid gold card case that was $95, special at $65. GIMBELS—Main Floor

Big Values in Household Linens

If anything, the linens offered here surpass our remarkable linen achievements of the last week—and they were nothing short of wonderful!

Special Towel Attractions

Huck Towels, hemmed and hemstitched, with damask and key borders; bleached. $3 dozen.

Turkish Bath Towels—Special, full bleached; the good, durable kind, 25x49 in., $2.75 dozen.

Japanese Two-toned Blue-and-White Bungalow Luncheon Sets; bird, butterfly and iris designs; 13 pieces to the set. $1 set.

Japanese Hand-embroidered Luncheon Cloths, with Napkins and Scarfs to match; in Delft blue on white; stork, chrysanthemum, rose and wisteria designs. Cloths, 45x45 in., $2.50; 54x54 in., $3.50; Napkins, 12x12 in., $1.75 doz.; Scarfs, 18x54 in., $1.50 each.

Huck Towels, hemmed, heavy and absorbent, 20x42 in., reg. $2.50, at $1.95 doz.

Initialed Turkish Bath Towels, with 2½-inch French knot initials; large size, 25x48 inches; in Pink or Blue; good absorbent quality. 25c.

Japanese Scarfs, Squares and Napkins, in blue-and-white Oriental designs. Scarfs, 17x52 in., 25c; Squares, 36x36 in., 30c; Napkins, 12x12 in., 45c doz.

Clearance of Bedspreads

$1.50—Hemmed White Crochet Bedspreads. Regularly $2.

$2.50—White Scalloped Satin Finish Bedspreads. Regularly $3.50. Scalloped all around; cut-out corners; full size; in new Marseilles patterns.

Special Summer Weight, White Crinkle or Corded Bedspreads

At special clearance prices. Three most-wanted sizes are included in this lot.

62x90 in., 90c each; reg. $1.25 | 72x90 in., $1.15 each; reg. $1.50 | 82x90 in., $1.35 each; reg. $1.75

GIMBELS—Second Floor

$40 Domestic Sewing Machines $31.50

This sewing machine is generally sold at a rigidly enforced standard price, but—

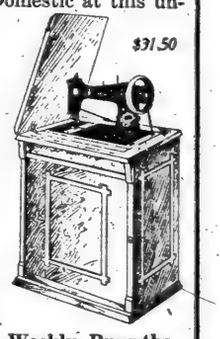
We put up three big arguments to the Domestic manufacturers and were successful in securing permission to sell the $40 Model Domestic at this unusual price.

Here are the **Three Reasons Why:**

Slight usage for demonstration purposes of these machines.

Possibilities in the way of advertising for Domestics during our Big July Clearance.

Inducement to people on account of the low price.



$31.50

$2 Cash, Balance $1 Weekly, Buys the Machine. No Interest. No Extras.

Free delivery within limits. Free Instructions in your own home within 25 miles of Greater New York.

The beautifully finished golden oak cabinet of the machine resembles an artistic piece of furniture rather than a cabinet sewing machine. The mechanism is wonderful. We guarantee it for ten years. So do the makers. You run absolutely no risk. GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1916.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS WILL NOT LOSE VOTES

Official War Ballots Provided for Those Away from Home at Presidential Election.

The Secretary of State is required by law to provide and distribute special registry blanks and official war ballots for soldiers and sailors in the actual military service of the United States.

By Francis M. Hugo,
Secretary of New York State.

THE right to vote is the only essential right of citizenship. It is the right preservative of all rights, and now, when upward of 10,000 registered soldier-voters of New York State are expected to be away from their homes during the approaching election, the State Constitution sees to it that these men, qualified to vote at home, cannot be disqualified merely because they are out of the State, engaged in supporting the Government of the United States.

While it would ordinarily seem to be a very simple matter to provide that a man entitled to vote in this State might do so outside, nevertheless, during the civil war, the greatest difficulties were experienced in the framing and administering of a law providing for the balloting of soldiers and sailors, and a brief reference at this time recalls a forgotten chapter in the political history of this State.

On the first occasion for the conducting of voting in the field two methods were employed. The first required the ballot box to be taken to the soldier, permitting him to cast his ballot in the box precisely as he would have done in his voting precinct at home. The other method, "proxy voting" as it became known, authorized him to prepare his ballot in the field and send it to some one, as his proxy, to cast into the ballot box in his voting precinct at home. This method was the one adopted by New York soldiers in 1864. The propriety of enacting such legislation was first discussed in 1862 and during the next year legislation was introduced, but it was deemed best to provide for a Constitutional amendment which had to be referred to the Legislature in 1864 for its approval.

The original method of voting in New York was viva voce, that is, by the voter personally present. Under the provision of the Constitution of 1777 the practice of voting by ballot for Governor and Lieutenant Governor was first adopted in 1778, although the former method was retained for Senators and Assemblymen as late as 1787. In 1821 a Constitutional amendment provided that the qualified voter was to vote "in the town where he actually resides and not elsewhere," and in 1846 the only change specified "the election district."

A special amendment to the Constitution was therefore deemed necessary, and at a special election held March 8 of that year this amendment was adopted by 258,000 votes in favor, against 48,000 opposed. Pursuant to this amendment, the Legislature passed a law which provided for proxy voting. This measure required the Secretary of State to prepare the necessary forms, and when he had done this his duty ended, for the soldier was thereafter to act alone, both in marking his ballot and putting the same in an envelope with another envelope directing the person to whom he gave his power of attorney to vote to attend to this.

This law provided in detail how the soldier in the field was to execute an instrument, not more than eighty days previous to the general election, authorizing any elector in his home election district to cast for him his ballot. Such instrument was to be signed and attested by subscribing witnesses, sworn to before certain United States officials, who were to include their official designation. The soldier-voter was also required to attach an affidavit showing his qualifications, which, together with his vote, were to be inclosed in one envelope. The home elector, upon receiving such affidavit, was permitted to open the envelope containing the soldier's vote, but he was not allowed to investigate the accompanying papers, which were to be delivered to the Election Inspector at the polls.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was Secretary of State during this time, and how he obtained a statement from the War Department as to the location of the soldier-voters, how they were brigaded, and in what divisions and army corps, is best told in Senator Depew's language:

Governor Seymour was elected on the Democratic ticket in 1863 as Governor of the State of New York, and the following year I was elected at the head of the Republican ticket as Secretary of State. A law was passed by the Legislature, which was Republican, to take the soldiers' vote. Well, ordinarily this duty would have devolved upon the Governor. Because the Legislature in this instance imposed it upon me, I spent much time in Washington endeavoring to get the data to send out the necessary papers enabling the New York soldiers to vote.

Under the act each soldier was to make out his ballot, and it was to be certified by the commanding officer of his company or regiment, and then sent to some friend at his last voting place to be deposited on election day. It was therefore necessary for me to ascertain the location of every New York company and regiment. They were scattered all over the South and in all the armies. Secretary Stanton refused to give me any information whatever, and, finally, with a great deal of temper, informed me one day that information of that character given to politicians would reach the newspapers, and in that way the Confederates would know by the location of the New York troops precisely the condition and situation of every army, corps brigade, and battery.

As I was leaving the War Department I met Mr. Washburne and the Marshal of the District coming in. Mr. Washburne said, "Depew, you seem to be in a state of considerable excitement." I told him of my interview with Mr. Stanton, and that I was going home to New York, and would publish in the morning papers a card that the soldiers' vote could not be taken, owing to the action of Secretary Stanton. And I added, "I can inform you that a failure to get them will lose Mr. Lincoln the electoral vote of New York." Mr. Washburne said, "You don't know Lincoln; he is as good a politician as he is a President, and if there was no other way to get those votes he would go around with a carpet bag and collect them himself."

He then asked me to wait until the President could be informed as to the facts. I stood in the corridor leading to Mr. Stanton's room, and in about fifteen minutes an orderly came out and said the Secretary wanted to see Mr. Depew. I went in and Mr. Stanton met me with the most cordial politeness; inquired when I arrived in Washington, if I had any business with his department, and whether he could do anything for me. I restated to him what I had already stated at least half a dozen times before. He sent me with an order so peremptory to the head of one of the bureaus that I left Washington that night with a list and location of every organization of New York troops.

When I reached New York I summoned the officers of the express companies of that day to know if they could get the packages containing the blanks for the soldiers' votes to the various regiments and companies and batteries of New York troops, scattered as they were all over the South. Without consultation they said it could not be done. I then sent for old Mr. Butterfield, the originator of the American Express Company, and stated the case to him. He said they were organized for such purposes, and if they could not accomplish them they had better disband. He then undertook to arrange through the various express companies by his own direct superintendence to secure the safe delivery in time to every company—and he succeeded.

Now comes the story of the election frauds perpetrated in carrying out this soldiers' voting act of 1864, when several officials were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. All this was rendered possible by the complicated and foolish law which the State of New York had passed for proxy voting. This statute was full of opportunities for mistake and for fraud. It required too much to be done accurately to make it work well, and under it no one could tell how the soldiers did actually vote.

The votes which were deposited by the proxies were like other votes, and were counted like other votes. From whom they came, and whether the persons who cast them were entitled to do so, was very difficult to ascertain. The law provided that the envelopes in which the ballots were returned should be preserved, but even then nothing could be ascertained from these envelopes and they are now destroyed. They were burned in the great fire which devastated the New York State Library at Albany in March, 1911.

WURLITZER

Never Before in New York

A brand-new **STEINWAY** Grand Piano containing the wonderful Apollo Player for $1,500, an exact $2,200 value.

A wonderful combination. The majesty of the **STEINWAY** tone with the marvelous "Human playing" Apollo, capable of the most life-like reproduction of a master pianist's playing that has ever been achieved.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 West 40th Street New York City
Just East of Broadway.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M.
Closes at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 M.

Abraham & Straus Private Subway Entrance
at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:

From	
247th St. (B'way)	51 min.
180th St. (Bronx)	48 min.
96th St.	25 min.
72d St.	22 min.
Grand Central	17 min.
14th St.	12 min.
Brooklyn Bridge	9 min.
Bowling Green	5½ min.

JULY—
A Month of Money Saving

Economies are at their best during this mid-summer month.

Stock clearing is going on—seasonable merchandise, while still in prime favor, gets "its walking papers" with the spur of reduced prices.

From straw hats and summer hosiery to wicker furniture and ice boxes, the things people need at this moment cost less than they did just a little while earlier.

Into that vast hopper for good merchandise—our receiving rooms—pour choice lots from makers who feel the same way about *their* stocks as we do about ours—and are willing to back their sentiments with substantial reductions in price to us—which means to *you*—for quick disposal. And it is these things that you read about from day to day in our advertisements—quantities of them in to-day's announcement.

July is a fine time to shop profitably; and our friends know it. Store service is maintained at top notch; and the absolute safeguard of

Satisfaction First

for our customers, is unbendingly lived up to.

You'll find the store cooler than most places. If you come in town for the day, the airy Restaurant offers its hospitality and a delicious luncheon. If you don't come in at all, our Mail Order System is at your immediate service.

In three words, this is

The Store Accommodating

Women's $4.95 Summer Pumps, $2.95

Of either pearl grey or tan kidskin—the most favored of the season's shades. In style, as graceful little pumps as have ever been designed. Looking to their lines for all charm, they are simply trimmed with perforations around the top.

With hand-turned soles and Spanish Louis heels.

Because there are a few sizes missing in the collection—they are taking clearance price for Monday's selling. The most wanted sizes are here.

Second floor, West Building.

Cedar Box Couches, $18.50

Moths are rampant; and one of the purposes of these Couches is to provide a safe harbor, in their capacious depths, for woolen garments which otherwise might be attacked.

Also, they are comfortable to a degree, with their soft upholstering in a green denim covering. They open with a spring.

This new shipment at a remarkably low price—$18.50.

Fourth floor, East Building.

The Great Mid-Summer Sale of Women's Fashionable Fur Coats

Distinguished by These Very Important Facts:

FIRST—Authentic, Advance Styles for Winter, 1916-17.
SECOND—Skins Selected Before Present Rise in Fur Prices.
THIRD—Low Prices Impossible to Duplicate in September or October.

In view of the present conditions in the fur market this yearly event possesses much more than ordinary importance—great as has always been the interest in it shown by Brooklyn women.

Long before the present price-advances in furs became an accomplished fact, we had secured the skins to be used in making these garments. We selected them with expert fur knowledge; and they are perfectly matched. Now, while labor-prices are at their low Summer level, we shall have these skins made into Coats that are copies and adaptations of the newest models of Paris and American designers for the coming Winter.

You May Choose From Over Twenty Smart New Models

These advance models are mainly in Russian dolman style, a few are semi-fitting. Some show pelerine collars from shoulder to shoulder; others are in cape form. Many have sleeves with kimono cuffs. Trimmings are taupe fox, skunk and tailless ermine. As a rule, the collars are backed with the fur of the coat. Linings are the acme of luxurious beauty.

Every Coat Bought Now Will Be Stored Without Charge Until Desired Later on

The Model Coats may be bought or duplicated in sizes 34 to 42. Prices are as follows:

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats

At $80—40-inch; collars and cuffs of Hudson Seal.
At $85—45-inch; collars and cuffs of Hudson Seal.
At $95—45-inch; skunk collar.
At $110—42-inch; two styles.
At $120—42-inch; deep skunk collar.
At $175—45-inch; skunk collar and cuffs.

Persian Lamb Coats

At $160—36-inch. At $190—40-inch

At $190—45-inch; collar and deep border of skunk.

At $210—45-inch; collar, cuffs and two rows at bottom of skunk.

At $275—45-inch; deep collar, cuffs and border of skunk.

Mole Coats

At $195—48-inch; deep collar, cuffs and border of Hudson Seal.

At $325—45-inch; with deep collar and cuffs of taupe fox.

Nearseal (Rabbit Skin) Coats

At $65—40-inch; deep collar and cuffs of nearseal.

Every woman who reads this announcement will do a good turn to a friend by advising her of the occasion. Models on display in the Fur Section.

Second floor, Central Building.

Reductions on Women's Coats
Now $5, $10, $15, $20

Formerly priced ⅓ to ½ more.

The Coats comprise practically our entire stock (except a few very late arrivals) of cloth and silk garments, for

Afternoon Evening Travel Sports

The season's best models and materials.

Many are silk lined. All are smartly trimmed in various fashionable ways. There are flared and belted models.

The colors that Fashion has taken to heart. Every size from 34 to 44 is in the collection, although not in each style.

None C. O. D. or on approval.

Second floor, Central Building.

Summer Rugs---Complete Stocks
At Prices Not Likely to Be Duplicated

Our July Sale has been progressing in a most satisfactory manner. Scores of customers have been pleased and many have advertised the fact, which in turn made for additional sales. Hundreds of Rugs have been sold, but the stocks still contain every desirable kind and so many of them that you will have an easy time selecting the one you want.

Another important factor that has been responsible for this big business, our prices which are the lowest, we believe, in the Greater City.

The Log Cabin Rag Rugs
The best of their kind made.

24x36 in.	60c
27x54 in.	$1.00
30x60 in.	1.20
36x72 in.	1.65
4x 7 ft.	2.45
6x 9 ft.	5.75
8x10 ft.	8.25
9x12 ft.	10.85

Fibre Rugs
In neat all over designs.

6 x 9 ft.	$4.85
7½x10½ ft.	6.50
9 x12 ft.	8.25

Reversible Kazak Art Rugs

6 x 9 ft.	$7.50
7½x 9 ft.	10.00
7½x10½ ft.	11.75
9 x12 ft.	15.00

La Belle Japanese Grass Rugs
Reversible designs on both sides.

4x 7 ft.	$2.25
6x 9 ft.	4.25
8x10 ft.	6.25

Alpha Japanese Rush Rugs
Oval in shape.

8x10 ft.	$11.50
9x12 ft.	15.00

In the Matting Dept. we are showing a splendid line of Fine Japanese Straw Matting at 30c. yd.
Fibre Matting, at 28c. yd.
116 Warp China Matting at 33c. yd.

Third Floor, East Building.

Women's Silk or Cloth Suits
$9.50 and $15
Were $16.50, $22.50 to $37.50

And plenty of time in which to enjoy the wearing of these fine suits of hiffon taffeta, taffeta and serge, poplin, velvet corduroy, pastel cheviot, invisible plaids, mohairs or serge.

All sizes in the collection, but not in every style.

Clearance of Silk or Cloth Costume Suits at $24.75, $29.75 and $32.50, That Were $44.75, $79.50 up to $135

These are one-of-a-kind; the beautiful creations of famous designers, and copies of Paris originals.

Now or in the Fall, each model will continue to possess its beauty of individuality that is Fashion itself.

Summer Sports Suits of Silk Jersey at $12.75, $16.50 and $22.50

The models at $12.75 show a coat of the silk jersey, matched in color by the stripes of the cotton crepe skirt. At $16.50 and $22.50 are suits entirely of silk jersey, in the smart modes of the moment.

Colors are emerald, gold, black, rose, maize, old blue, royal purple or white. Complete size range for women.

Second floor, Central Building.

Bath Towels Low-Priced
At 12½c, 18c, 22c, 25c to 98c

So amply were we provided with Bath Towels that we are able to offer them well under their value today. At the above prices each quality is notable for its size and excellence—and wise housekeepers will do their buying *now*.

Hemmed Cotton Huckaback Towels, 98c Dozen
Well finished; good size; sold by the dozen only.

Hemmed "Union" Linen Towels, 20c Each
Excellent quality and large size.

Hemmed All-Linen Huckaback Towels, 21c Each
These are one of the best values in our fine Linen stock today.
Fine All-Linen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched and embroidered, or scalloped and embroidered, also some lace-trimmed, special at 59c. each.

Knit Face Cloths, Six for 18c
Street Floor, East Building.

Regular $1.49 All-Silk Foulard
In a Most Seasonable and Remarkable Offering

The Ideal Fabric for Warm Weather Wear — **at 98c. Yd.** — *Delightfully Cool and Good Looking*

Right up to closing time Saturday noon we were selling this excellent All-Silk Foulard, which the great majority of women consider the most serviceable, comfortable and best-looking fabric they can get for their Summer dresses at $1.49 a yard.

On Monday the entire stock of this $1.49 grade, which includes many yards of the beautiful Mayflower Silk will bear the new price:—

98c a Yard, Which Is the Lowest Price This Summer

There are polka dots, figures and all this season's patterns and colors. None but this season's designs in the assortment.

Imported Natural Color Shantung, 39c to 98c
We bought in large quantities months ago, hence we are in a position to offer you this Genuine Imported Ecru Color Shantung at a neat saving per yard. 25 inches wide, 39c. yard; 33 inches wide, 49c. to 98c. yard.

Imported Printed Shantung, 98c Yard
Was originally $1.69 a yard. Neat designs printed on natural color shantung. All silk, 33 inches wide.

Shirting Silks, 79c and 98c Yard
All silk Shirtings; all new this season; large variety of stripes and colors; absolutely fast colors.

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

Brief Bargain Budget

$4.49 Cut Glass Compotes, $3.98
Subway floor, Central Building.

Priscilla Flour, barrels, $6.79; ½ barrel, $3.54; ⅛ bbl. sack, 85c.; 1-16 bbl. sack, 43c. Deliveries during the week.
Third floor, West Building.

No. 3 Satin Faced Ribbons, ⅝ inch width, 30c. a piece.
Street floor, East Building

Cotton Lace Flouncings, 9 inches wide, 12c. yard; 18 inches wide, 19c. a yard.
Street floor, Central Building.

39c. Stamped Centerpieces and Scarfs, 25c. each.
Second floor, West Building.

$1.25 to $2.50 Voile Flouncings, 98c. a yard.
Street floor, Central Building.

$4.49 Japanese Lamps, with silk shade, $2.25.
Subway floor, Central Building.

25c. Fast Black Ocean Cloth, 19c. a yard.
Street floor, Livingston St., Central Building.

24c. Montauk Chocolate Marshmallows, 19c. pound.
Street floor, center, Central Building.

Japanese Paper Fans, with bead chains, 10c. each.
Street floor, center, Central Building.

$5.00 Camping Blankets, $3.49.
Subway floor, West Building.

Men's Good Fancy Shirts, 59c. Sizes 14 to 18 inches.
Street floor, Fulton Street, East Bldg.

$8.49 Overhead Showers, $6.98.
Subway floor, East Building.

29c. Dainty Striped and Figured Rice Cloth Voiles, 19c. a yard.
Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

$8.87 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $5.98.
Subway floor, Central Building.

Boys' Wash Suits—fine values at 89c. and $1.29.
Second floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

29c. Printed Seed Voile, 19c. a yard.
Street floor, West Building.

$2.00 Rengo Belt Corsets, $1.49.
Second floor, Fulton Street, East Building.

Misses' Taffeta Dresses, $13.74.
Second floor, Central Building.

Crepe de Chine Blouses, $2.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

Bleached Muslin Sheets, 2x2½ yards, 43c. each.
Subway floor, West Building.

Women's Wash Skirts, 98c., $1.98, $2.50 and $2.85.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's $3.00 Adamba Panama Hats, $1.69.
Street floor, East Building.

Beautiful Trimmed White Satin Hats, $4.95, $5.95 and $6.95.
Mezzanine floor, East Building.

Women's Soft Cambric Nightgowns, 56c.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's Silk Dresses, $14.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

White Eiderplume Petticoats, 76c. No duplicates and store orders only.
Second floor, East Building.

Children's $1.49 and $1.89 Wash Dresses, 98c. Sizes 2 to 6 years.
Second floor, Fulton St., East Building.

Women's Undervests, Drawers and Combination Suits, 19c. each.

Women's Lisle or Cotton Stockings, black or tan, 16c. a pair. Store orders only on both items.
Street floor, Fulton St., Central Building.

Men's Cotton Half Hose, 9c. a pair.

Men's Athletic Underwear, 39c.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

A Stirring July Sale of 54-Inch Dress Goods

Each of these splendid fabrics is chosen for its present desirability, and is offered for Monday only at a specially low price—really astonishing when the present state of the woolen market is considered.

$1.00 Black Chiffon Panama, 79c. Yd.
All wool, and fast black; in a good Summer weight; easily pleated or gathered.

$1.59 Black French Serge, $1.19 Yard
All wool, in a fine, firm, even twill, and a brilliant jet black.

$1.69 Tailoring Faille, $1.19 Yard
In Boheme, emerald, wistaria, bois-de-rose, gris, marine, midnight blue and black.

$1.69 Black-and-White Checks, $1.19 Yard
One of the smart fabrics of the season; three sizes of checks, including the mannish one. All wool.

$1.79 Cream Tailor Serge, $1.19 Yard
All wool, and in great demand for Summer tailored suits and separate skirts.

$1.49 Mannish Blue Serge, $1.10 Yard
All wool; in a fine twill; a very handsome quality.
Street floor, West Building.

Men's Blue Serge Suits at $10.50

Lucky to get these, we were—and so will you be. But not quite a century of them—won't last over night, probably.

PURE WORSTED—note this particularly. Cut in a conservative, but handsome model, and tailored for service. Good serge lining. Sizes 34 to 44 regular; 38 to 46 stout.

Two-Piece Suits of Mohair or Flannel, $12.50

and a ew as low-priced as $7.50 and $9.85.

Men's Shop, Second floor, Hoyt Street.

LABOR IN GERMANY AND ENGLAND AFTER THE WAR

Status of Trade Unionism in Both Countries Will Present New Problems to Capitalists--State Monopolies May Be Created

The writer of this article is an Anglo-German with a reputation in England as a student of social and industrial problems. He is joint author, with B. Seebohm Rowntree, of a work on "Unemployment," which is known to all students of that subject, and has taken part, as organizer or chief investigator, in several of the most important British social investigations of recent years, including Lloyd George's land inquiry. He has spent the last year in the United States studying scientific management and other matters and forwarding to his English friends material of value in the shaping of a national labor policy at the close of the war.

By BRUNO LASKER.

THE outbreak of the war found the German labor movement still engaged in a fight for the most elementary rights of organization and effective action. Only a few months before they rallied to the aid of their Government the unions had to defend themselves tooth and nail against new endeavors to minimize their right of collective bargaining and picketing, and to give them the legal status of political associations for the purpose of robbing them of the juvenile part of their membership.

It is now known that many of the labor leaders, immediately after the declaration of war, firmly believed that their organizations would, by emergency legislation, be dissolved altogether. Instead of this the Imperial Government, with a sublime disregard of political theories held for a generation, with a shrewdness of historical significance, turned a complete somersault and drew the trade union organizations into the general scheme of industrial mobilisation, so far as that was possible. The outstanding leaders were appointed to positions of honorable responsibility; the trade unions were consulted on measures of interference with industry and with distribution; their demand for the maintenance of industrial production with a view to the avoidance of unemployment was met more than half way by the distribution of contracts, the abolition of competitive convict labor, the discouragement of competitive voluntary labor, and other measures of a similar nature.

The result, as all the world knows, has been an almost complete submersion of class interests on the part of the organized workers and their enthusiastic co-operation with imperial, State, and municipal departments and with employers' organizations in the adaptation of the industrial machinery to war conditions and needs.

Not for a moment did the trade unions hesitate to accept the hand stretched out to them. With a mental alertness which is truly Teutonic, they built up a new philosophy of the labor movement in less time than it takes to convene a trade union congress, threw overboard a quantity of old stock arguments, and built up a new theory of historical continuity which made appear natural and necessary a change from extreme class consciousness to national patriotism which really was entirely unexpected, and, in some of its phases, a feat of sophistry.

Forgetting their international affiliations—or rather explaining them away as merely accidental and unessential—foregoing their right to strike and placing their strike funds at the disposal of the machinery for the relief of industrial disorganization, voluntarily renouncing all activity for an increase of wages and improvement of labor conditions, arguing for participation in the task of the defense of the country as an obvious step in the march toward the emancipation of the working classes, they fairly excelled every other class in the endeavor to become bearers of the nationalist and imperialist standard.

Without in the least trying to belittle the sincere patriotism which compelled such a complete change in the attitude toward State and society, a little reflection will show that this change was a vital necessity for the continued existence of trade unionism in Germany. Probably about one-half of the members of trade unions are in the army today; with any indecision on their part or that of their leaders, and keeping in mind the trend of anti-labor sentiment in the Legislatures during the last decade, there can be little doubt that a return to ante-bellum conditions of citizenship and of trade union organization would have been effectively prevented. With the withdrawal of hundreds of officials and responsible heads of national and local unions, it would have been easy for its opponents to break the labor movement altogether. That the unions were kept together, that administrative and legislative hostility was converted into tolerance, have been the direct outcome of labor's change of front.

Imagine the situation: In some cases, emergency measures, often unconstitutional, had to be resorted to to keep things going at all; the wives of trade union officials were allowed, in their absence, to carry on their duties and activities; without being able to resort to statutory methods of election and appointment, private members were allowed to take hold of administrative functions and to represent the union with the consent of their fellow-members. Local officials were obliged to assume powers normally vested in national executive bodies; political programs and industrial policies had to be revised by minorities able to participate in the business of the organization. This would not have been possible, at least it would have led to bitter internal strife and to conflict with the authorities, except with the connivance of employers and of State departments which could only be bought by a voluntary abandonment of every aggressive feature of organized activity and a deliberate emphasis on patriotic and peaceful co-operation with the one-time enemy.

The effect of this change on the employing interests has been most marked. The old accusation that the labor organizations were nothing but the work of professional agitators could no longer be sustained and cannot conceivably be revived. The fear of allowing the workers to know too much of the inner workings of industrial operations has been suddenly allayed. Throughout Germany we find today labor leaders as respected members of committees and boards, discussing on an equal footing with employers and managers the prospects and needs of the industry in which they are interested. For a time it even seemed as though State and municipal functionaries were competing with each other for their services on advisory bodies. The social unity of Germany today is an entirely new phenomenon in the history of the world, and its significance can hardly be rated too highly.

The question arises, Will it last? As soon as peace is declared, will trade unions be forced again into a position of hostility to the State and to society by finding themselves deprived for the future, as in the past, of elementary rights of citizenship and of effective means of participation in the shaping of social and industrial policy? Will the reward for their undoubted services to the nation take the form of empty praise and emptier promises? Will the return of a vast army of workers from the trenches be allowed to take place under conditions which, unless energetically guarded against, must lead to unemployment and misery on a scale hitherto unknown? Will employers be permitted to oppose blank negation to every justifiable demand of the workers, to force them into the acceptance of lower wages and less advantageous conditions of work? Will the State look on, satisfied, as conditions such as these disintegrate the industrial and political organization of the workers altogether?

From what happens at present it may confidently be predicted that this will not be the case. If at the conclusion of the war private industry should not be able immediately to absorb the great volume of potential labor power made available, the interests of labor will be jealously guarded by the authorities. There are good reasons for anticipating such a development. Chief among them is the absolute necessity of preventing economic wastage and social demoralization. The State will not be without weapons with which to fight unscrupulous exploitation of the situation on the part of capitalists. For capitalistic enterprise at the conclusion of the war will be more dependent than ever before on the good-will of the State. National and State finance will be in the melting pot, demanding reorganization from top to bottom—that is clearly indicated, among other things, by the speeches of the Chancellor and of Dr. Helfferich in the Reichstag.

In a thoroughly militarist State problems of taxation, license, duties, and tariffs will be discussed with more than usual reference not only to military exigencies but also to the welfare of the nation. In the same way the industrial mobilization of the empire, its chief preparation for the future after a war which cannot conclusively secure its commercial supremacy, the encouragement and discouragement given to different forms of enterprise, must relate more than ever before to the contribution which each enterprise is likely to make to the inner strengthening and enriching of the State. Not only in the narrow field of social legislation so-called, but throughout their deliberations the Legislatures will be guided by broad motives of national economy. They will have less regard than before to the mere profitability of industrial enterprise from the point of view of the capital invested in it, and more to the place it takes in the general economic life of the nation.

There is also likely to be, in the interest of national finance as well as that of national preparedness, a great extension of public enterprise and imperial monopoly in the field of commerce, creating a new situation in the conflict between the interests of labor and capital, and indirectly effecting a strong influence on private industry and industrial management. This development is of such fundamental significance to the future of the labor movement that it may usefully be discussed a little more in detail. It is a subject dealt with in several papers by political economists and labor spokesmen in a recent compilation on "Labor in the New Germany," most clearly in that of Professor Edgar Jaffé of the University of Munich, an exceedingly thoughtful and optimistic contribution. He says:

> The "militarization" of our political economy obtains its fundamental importance in principle and program from the fact that it is not concerned merely with temporary difficulties but with problems which instead of disappearing with the conclusion of peace will be permanent, and again and again demand a final solution. Unless we want to run the danger of becoming dependent upon foreign countries, we shall have to reorganize the whole of our economic life in accordance with the changed conditions of existence. * * *
>
> The coming of peace, in the first place, therefore, will bring a far-reaching interference of the State with the economic life for reasons of future military preparedness. But, in the second place, it will also give us an extension of State activity in this field for purely financial reasons.
>
> After surveying the various possibilities of raising the imperial revenue by great increases in indirect taxation, and showing that it is practically impossible by their means to secure the vast sums which will be needed, even assuming large war indemnities to be received from countries now at war with the empire, this author comes to the conclusion that nothing but the creation of huge State monopolies can save the financial situation. He says:
>
> All this means that for the future of our public and semi-public political economy monopoly undertakings will play a part important in an entirely different way from that they took previously. With this the question of regulating labor conditions in such enterprises is becoming one of the most weighty problems of labor policy for the future. The question will have to be decided whether the future growth of a great public organization of enterprise shall represent a colossal machine or a living organism. That technically it will bring about what will have to be demanded of it is hardly to be doubted; but the question must be answered how to give it elasticity and adaptability to the requirements of consumers and how to secure for the workers a position corresponding to their justified demands—how to safeguard such enterprises from the danger of petrifaction in pure bureaucracy.
>
> Ways must be found to open to the workers the means of effecting direct influence on the formation of the labor program; and since the whole of the previous tactics of the trade-union movement are devised with a view to private enterprise and do not fit public employment (a right to strike could not be conceded to men holding the status of public officials) new forms must be found. This task is all the more important since a reaction upon the position of workers in the remaining private enterprises is unavoidable and the conditions in the monopoly workshops must of necessity become the model for recasting the relation of labor to industrial enterprise in general.
>
> After the events of this war it will be impossible to refuse to the workers as a whole the right of active participation in determining the conditions of work. Labor conditions in the future cannot remain the result of a mechanical balance between offer and demand; but they will in any case have to fulfil certain minimum demands with regard to wages, hours of labor, and relation of labor to management.
>
> From this consideration naturally arise important speculations as to the changes in trade union tactics and organization involved in a transference of the chief field of action from politics to direct participation in industrial management. We need not follow Professor Jaffé into the details of this discussion. Suffice it to say that what he has in mind is not a sham system of advisory committees, with no real executive power, but one which on matters affecting labor, including the determination of what constitutes a day's work and the proper methods of doing the job, gives to the workers equal powers to those of the management and much more power than that of the ordinary shareholders, in the case of capitalistic enterprise.
>
> The importance of such a change for the whole future of trade unionism can hardly be exaggerated. While it does not do away with the necessity for the traditional militant, political, and mutualistic purposes of organization, it will lay the emphasis on forms of activity from which German trade unionists, even more perhaps than those of other industrial countries, have been debarred in the past. Incidentally it will mean also a transformation of political life; many questions which in the past formed the subject of parliamentary debate and electoral conflict will have been taken out of the public arena altogether, so far as State and empire are concerned, and settled in joint industrial boards or industrial parliaments.
>
> When we hear of prominent German Socialists exulting over the enormous progress in the socialization of economic functions since the beginning of the war we may be sure that the more intelligent among them are not gratified so much by the extension of social control in the aggregate as a great achievement in itself as by the new phase which it introduces into the representation of labor interests and the promise it gives for the immediate future of a fuller participation of the workers in the determination of their own conditions of life and of work. The terrible material damage and loss of life apart, the German labor movement is fully justified in exulting over the effect of the war on its prospects.
>
> Consider now the situation in England. Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada from 1904 to 1911, said in an address delivered in 1912:
>
> When I compare Canada with England I am struck by the fact that, whereas Canada's greatest undeveloped asset is her natural resources, England's greatest undeveloped asset is man himself. How to get each man to do his best is the problem before England today. It is because copartnership harnesses to industry not only the muscle but the heart and the intelligence of the worker that we are justified in regarding it with reverence and enthusiasm as the principle of the future.
>
> "We are at the present moment faced with doleful prophecies of what may happen in the world of industry in the ensuing Autumn," says a pamphlet of influential British Conservatives, published in the Summer of 1914. The catastrophe of a general strike, then foreseen by many experienced observers the country over, was averted only by the even greater one of the war. In spite of several years of good trade, of the recent enactment of large measures of social legislation, and of the existence both of a Government and a party in opposition pledged to great programs of further reform legislation, the labor situation then looked very black indeed.
>
> Recent trade disputes had shown that in the great unions the leaders, brought up in the old school of economic thought, no longer enjoyed the full confidence of the rank and file of the members, that a threatening syndicalist movement was rapidly growing up within organizations incapable of adapting themselves to the newer ideas of direct action, and that, in several of the most important trades of the country, the next labor war was going to be a struggle on different and more sinister lines than those of any that had gone before.
>
> Then the war came, and with it a noticeable loss of vitality for the fermenting elements within the labor movement. The strikes which have occurred since the outbreak of war and the disputes settled without cessation of work seem, on the whole, to have been conducted on the old principles and with the old methods. It is only natural that at a time of national crisis the advice of the older leaders should receive a more patient hearing than would have been the case ordinarily. Yet the note of distrust is discernible also in the labor happenings of the last eighteen months. It will be remembered that when Lloyd George addressed a meeting of Durham miners a few months ago and thought of strengthening his argument by reference to the support received by the Government from the trade union members of Parliament he was told from the audience that it no longer trusted its elected representatives.
>
> It is impossible, owing to these conflicting tendencies, to foresee with any clearness what the position and dominating motive of trade union action will be in England at the end of the war. But certain conclusions may be drawn from an analysis of the general situation which will confront British industry and the British working classes. Whatever the outcome of the war, it is almost certain that both the industrial and the political situations will be very different indeed from what they were before the war.
>
> Labor representation in Parliament, while it may continue to exist in name, cannot any longer be class representation pure and simple. The issues have become too confused. While it may still be possible for labor organizations to get their own men returned to the House of Commons on a general program of direct representation on questions affecting wages and labor conditions, there will be no unanimity within the labor ranks in opinions on other questions of vital national importance such as must necessarily form the planks of a party platform. The lesser problems of labor and social legislation will be entirely overshadowed by those of national finance and the commercial and political relations of the country to the rest of the world. Unless labor is going to have a distinctive program on the subject of international relations—which does not seem probable at present—it will have no sufficient groundwork for the formation of a separate political party.
>
> It is already quite clear, as it is in Germany, that the most rigid taxation of surplus wealth and unearned income cannot possibly pay for the cost of the war and of social reconstruction. New revenues will have to be sought in at least two directions: first, an extensive and burdensome taxation of small incomes, whether by a downward leveling of the income tax or by the imposition of import and excise duties on commodities in common use—both involving a dangerous lowering of the standard of living; and, second, a substantial participation of the State in profit-making enterprise, whether industrial or commercial. The question as to what is to happen under these conditions to the interests of labor is really largely a psychological one: how far will the patriotism of labor on the one side and of capital on the other go in allowing the Government to raise hundreds of millions of pounds sterling annually without serious strife and internal disruption?
>
> In answer to the first part of this question it should be noted that, however willing labor may be for some time to come to forego the advantages resulting from a reduction of the labor supply through war losses, a large section of it is not in a position to make any sacrifices at all. According to the best statistical authorities, at least one-eighth of the adult men engaged in regular occupations in the United Kingdom prior to the war were working for wages of less than $5 a week, and probably much more than another eighth at wages between $5 and $6 a week.
>
> In the Summer of 1914 the irreducible minimum cost of maintaining a family of two adults and three children the country over averaged about $6; it has since risen to somewhere about $7, and there is not the remotest hope of its materially declining soon after the war, especially when the effect of new and heavy indirect taxes such as will certainly have to be imposed is taken into account. The British workers, and with them a large section of the general public, probably will realize that an enlightened patriotism does not on this large section of underpaid workers make a demand for material sacrifices, but, quite on the contrary, a demand for vigorous, organized activity directed toward the improvement of their standard of living.
>
> But it is probable that in many industries which are in competition with those of other countries, which for long will suffer from high freight charges on account of disorganized shipping, or which will be burdened with new and unprecedentedly high tax charges, the margin of profit will not be sufficient to allow the payment of higher wages or even the maintenance of wages at the present level. No scheme short of confiscation is known under which it would be possible for the State to harness private capital to home industries when the opportunities for its investment are so infinitely more profitable abroad as they are likely to be after the war.
>
> The question is, Will British capitalists, in spite of such heavy odds, follow the demand of patriotism and invest in home industries? Unfortunately the history of finance shows no precedent which would encourage such hope. We are, therefore, driven to the conclusion that, in the most elementary interests of national existence the British Government—whatever the composition of the party in power may be at the time—will be forced into a series of great socialistic measures, if only for the purpose of keeping the wheels of industry going.
>
> A few obviously suitable subjects of nationalization are immediately at hand: First among them, probably that of the railroads, a development which for long has been advocated by a large body of people, by no means all of them Socialists. Second, there is the question of nationalizing the mines, especially the coal mines, which, under the old régime, are being rapidly exhausted without regard to the future dependence of industry and the national welfare on a continued supply of coal at a reasonable price. From this there arises the prospect of a huge State monopoly of electric power, generated in a few centres, the principal coal fields, and distributed for local retail use either by the State itself or by the municipal authorities.
>
> In view of the enormous borrowings which will be necessary immediately to cover the war debt, it may be asked whether it would be practicable to raise the additional huge sums involved in the projects here outlined. Even adding considerable extensions of Post Office services, State-controlled shipping, and other forms of enterprise which require a comparatively less substantial capitalisation while still having exceedingly remunerative potentialities, there is reason to believe that concentration of management in itself does not offer opportunities for sufficient earnings to pay both for the necessities of the State, which would be the primary motive of so large and risky an experiment, and also for the maintenance of such decent and honorable conditions of work as the huge army of State employes would have a right to demand. It is necessary, in the interest of sound finance, that the annual profits from these enterprises should be considerably higher than the rate of interest at which the State can borrow.
>
> It is not difficult to see that in Germany, as in the United Kingdom, the most urgent need will arise for increasing the productivity of labor itself; and this opens up a vista of new problems of which few people, so far, have got more than the vaguest conception. Without here entering into a discussion of the whole subject of scientific management—which, by the way, is as yet almost unknown in England—we may ask ourselves what is going to happen when, under State and municipal employment, the British trade unions will face all of a sudden proposals for new forms of shop organization, wage payment, functional foremanship, task setting, and the like.
>
> Of course, they will howl. It may be expected that they will use the antiquated weapon of strike, in all probability unsuccessfully, because the history of the labor movement has shown that the necessities of the State cannot be fought with the same reliance upon public sympathy as the interests of private capitalists.
>
> After considering all the elements in the situation, we are forced to admit that for Great Britain a period of violent labor struggles after the war seems an altogether possible, even a probable, event. There is no indication so far that either the governing powers of the State or labor, as represented by the established trade union organization, will be intelligent enough at once to grasp the new conditions under which the old and, in theory, inevitable conflict between capital and labor will have to be fought out in the future.
>
> The workers can be victorious in this battle only if they adopt the underlying principles of scientific management themselves for their own protection, if they abandon voluntarily such outworn methods of industrial warfare as the limitation of output and the rigorous classification of workers into skilled and unskilled, and substitute for them a spirited fight for participation in management. All the dangers to the workers of scientific principles of management being unscientifically applied in the sole interest of capital—such as we find exemplified in the actual examples of so-called scientific management in the United States—are removed if the workers themselves have an active and decisive share in their application, if they themselves take a leading part in the promotion of industrial efficiency.
>
> Quite generally speaking, it may be said that participation in task setting, in a country where participation of the workers in wage setting is already so far established—at least in principle—as it is in England, must be the next great constructive task of trade unionism. The reconstructive era after the war will not, at first, find labor prepared for this new task. Except, perhaps, in the textile industries, management is still essentially looked upon as the business of capital which "hires" labor; and this idea has been taken over, without much change, into the sphere of public employment.
>
> As for the State, it is probable that in the field of social and labor legislation it will make far-reaching concessions. There is every probability, for instance, of a considerable extension of minimum wage legislation, an essential condition of national security, and exceedingly desirable, so far as it goes, from the workers' point of view. Unemployment insurance also will probably be extended and made more effective. Health insurance will be so amended as to eliminate the most potent causes of dissatisfaction and friction.
>
> But will the great employing departments of State and municipalities, not only confronted, as we have seen, by vastly larger and more complex labor problems than those they have had to deal with in the past, but also the pace setters in labor management for private capitalistic enterprise—will these departments let go all the old prejudices and false theories which they have taken over from private industry and substitute for them a new, more rational, and more democratic theory of labor management?
>
> It is difficult to be optimistic in this respect, basing judgment on the happenings of the last few years. There has not been even a beginning in any of the great employing departments of treatment of labor other than as a commodity that could be hired, utilized, and returned—as horses and automobile trucks are hired. We are forced to the belief that the lessons will have to be learned from bitter experience. That means there will be an honest endeavor to enforce certain minimum conditions of work and wages, so as to avoid the worst spirit of resentment among the workers; there will be more consultation of trade union leaders, perhaps, than heretofore, to avoid causes of possible disputes; but, beyond this, it is not likely that there will be a real recognition of the fact that in modern, democratic industry the labor factor should have at least as much "say" in the conduct of operations as the capital factor, that is, in the case of public employment, the elected representatives of taxpayers.
>
> Thus, by strengthening monopoly control without fundamentally changing the labor policy of monopoly enterprises, the creation of great public enterprises is likely, at first, to drive labor into the formation of vaster units of organization, of giving to every dispute for its background the threat of an effective "general strike," of increasing "class consciousness," and of decreasing patriotism.
>
> It would be going too far, however, to predict such a development as inevitable. At present, it is impossible to discern more than tendencies. For a time a serious clash may be postponed by an energetic advance of social legislation and through the added scarcity value given by the war to adult male labor. Let it be hoped that this interval may be long enough to permit a sufficient clearing of the atmosphere and enlightenment of the leaders in the labor movement and in labor management so that the grave conflict here forecast may not actually come to pass but be averted by a timely deviation of policy from the customary paths to those which alone can lead to a real and lasting social peace.

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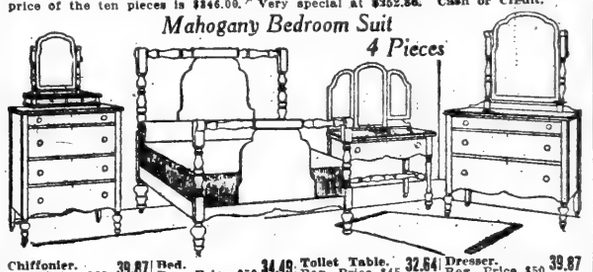
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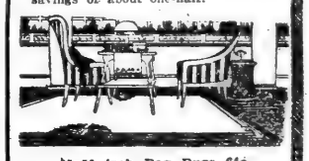
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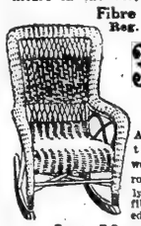
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MID-SUMMER GOWNS THIS SEASON HAVE FULL SKIRTS

Circular Flounces and Tucks Are Chief Drapery—House Gown Bodices Are Small and Have Tight Sleeves.

EVERY ONE who knows anything about the condition of fashions at this time of the year knows that the dressmakers are marking time until the designers in Paris open their doors on Aug. 10.

The layman is not always cognizant of this fact and cares less than the expert. The dressmakers in this country are the only ones who are harassed by the dullness that occurs in July and August, for, as a prosperous country, its women are demanding new frocks every week for social occasions.

We are tripping here and there, going off on a vacation that will probably not incur any serious expense or take the family's savings of the last ten months. Fashionable women are arranging new wardrobes for the month of August, which the whole world has gotten into the habit of spending outside the confines of its own hearthstone.

No one should cavil at this habit which has grown up in the last quarter of a century, although the older generation shakes its head and refers to the years when one did not go a tripping through the dog days.

They refer us to Thackeray's stories in which no one found it necessary to leave London in the heat of August, or more directly to our own ancestors throughout this continent, who took possession of their country house in May, if they had one, and remained in it until October, going to and fro to the nearest towns to attend to their business day after day, without a thought of a foreign journey.

A Nation of Trippers.

When we are confronted with these reminiscences of days which are supposed by the older generation to have produced men and women of fine calibre, healthy minds in healthy bodies and long lives serenely spent, we feel like questioning, not their veracity, but their philosophy.

There is nothing the matter with the present generation, we feel like saying. It attends to a multitude of duties that its ancestors knew nothing about, and even if its women have turned from preserves to preparedness, from servants to civic service, from the saving of money to the making of it, and from endurance to uplift, they are none the less as actively employed in mind and flesh and blood as their ancestors, and we think, to better purpose.

If our men and women find more time for pleasure, it is because they have learned how to organize their work in order to get the maximum result with the minimum effort, or, rather, the widest achievement with the most concentrated expenditure of force.

We have ceased to plod because we have learned to plot. Drudgery has been turned into organization, the grub into the butterfly. By doing our work in the shortest possible time we have given ourselves the money and the leisure to indulge in pleasure.

The opposite side of this beneficent condition is that some men and women are too restless to remain in any given spot for the length of time that is required to reserve a serene soul, but they are merely sun spots on the surface and should not be taken in any other light.

It may not be necessary, as the older generation says, for us to go somewhere in midwinter, somewhere in late Spring, and somewhere else in August, but if it can be afforded it is an excellent thing for the mind and the body.

Changing horizons broaden the personal outlook, and the refreshment and stimulation of the brain are quite as important as the exercise of the muscles.

From one end of this continent to the other, this view evidently holds good, for there are none so poor or so sternly set in a housewifely environment that they cannot manage to change their horizon and do a bit of tripping during the next six weeks.

Because of this migrating, America has turned itself into a vast playground for July and August, and from exclusive Bar Harbor and expensive Newport down to cosmopolitan Atlantic City and on to the glorious Coronado Beach on the Pacific every variety of pleasure is offered for every variety of purse, temperament, costumery, and health.

The Clothes of August.

Paris always provided generously the costumery for those on its continent who took their pleasure in August. From the cool resorts in Holland to Ostend, which was like our Atlantic City, down to the Lido outside Venice and culminating at Deauville, Americans and Europeans swarmed over the Continent in gay, new clothes.

Missing this opportunity now, Paris has amused herself by designing a large quantity of new frocks that may offset the dreaded dullness in the dressmaking salons in this country. The women over here are lavishing a great deal of money on new clothes for the height of the social season, which begins in a week or ten days, and the dressmakers have been beside themselves trying to furnish new ideas.

Last month they were still repeating the tune played by the designers in February and were offering to an exclusive public, at a high price, the same type of gowns which had been sold to them in March.

At this the public rebelled. A large mass of women were delighted to get home-made copies of French-made clothes as soon as June set in, and for that reason it was difficult for the dressmakers to receive enthusiastic approval from their patrons when these same models were repeated in satin, serge, chiffon, and linen.

The designers in this country have had such an unusually prosperous season that they should have stirred themselves more to anticipate this demand for new clothes in midsummer.

Here and there there have been notable efforts in this direction, but a fashion reporter and an artist, trying to get new ideas by going through all the establishments, could find nothing but a constant repetition of the same ideas that have prevailed through the late snows, the Spring rains, and the Summer heat.

Why our dressmakers allow this stagnation in view of the fact that it hurts their business is too serious and exhaustive a subject to exploit here. It is caused by indifference or inability. In either case it is reprehensible.

When the war broke out and we showed no disposition as a country to create fashions that had any real merit, there died out in the hearts of even the most enthusiastic supporters of American fashions the hope that we will ever do anything brilliant in this line.

Of course, there are sporadic attempts at designing, but none of them are worth a chapter in the book of fashions, for they are merely adaptations of ideas that Paris has put out; and with all the talk of the establishment of certain lines, fabrics, and silhouettes by the various dressmakers' associations in this country, the proof that they establish nothing is to be found in the fact that all their models change as soon as the French styles appear.

All of the associations combined may ordain short coats for the coming season and flood the country with them before August or February, but if the French designers were to give the American buyers long coats the short ones would have no chance.

Therefore, the designers in Paris who rushed their sketches or clothes over to America for the Newport, Bar Harbor, and California seasons turned a good trick for themselves as well as for our dressmakers.

I have received a number of sketches direct from Paris, which show gowns that have been especially created for the American social season. These frocks had not even been given to the American dressmakers at the time that the information was sent.

They emphasize the fact that skirts are full, but that their lack of all extension and stiffening makes them fall limply against the figure. Information also comes from authentic sources that later in the season evening skirts and all that are to be worn in the house will not only touch the floor but will fall on it in even folds, concealing the feet.

Whether or not the tailored skirt worn in the street will grow in length is not established, but there is every reason to believe that, when the Autumn arrives, at least three inches will be added to the hem.

One of the new gowns is a blue taffeta veiled with tulle and elaborately trimmed with bands of gold embroidery done in the design of a running vine with regularly placed leaves. The bodice has a flat yoke, back and front, with that excessively trying décolletage taken from Italy of the fifteenth century, the kind that comes straight across the shoulders along the line of the collarbone.

This bodice is loosely belted in at the waist with a short peplum that does not cover the hips. The sleeves do not reach the elbow and are covered with bias lines of the gold embroidery. The belt and the narrow band at the hem of the skirt are made of purple ribbon.

Another gown, intended for evening, shows a limp skirt of pink satin that is arranged in eight graded tucks from hips to hem, with a separate balayeuse of pink chiffon as a finish to the lowest tuck. The bodice is surplice, of blue tulle, running into a high girdle of satin.

The novelty of this gown lies in an Italian cape of blue tulle, which is heavily embroidered in white silk and silver threads. This is loosely tied around the neck with white and silver cord and tassels and hangs almost to the hem of the skirt at the back.

Tendency Toward Ochre and Champagne.

The tendency toward ochre and champagne colorings is strengthened rather than weakened by the advance of midsummer. France suggests August gowns in these tones in charmeuse, chiffon, and embroidered net for all hours, from noonday to midnight.

One of the attractive gowns designed for Newport is of ochre colored chiffon cloth and taffeta, to be worn in the afternoon with an immense sailor hat of ochre colored straw.

In this frock the full skirt is laid into the waistline in pleats that are so limp that they would entirely reveal the outline of the figure if it were not for the long, sleeveless redingote worn over the frock. The bodice is half low in front and has full elbow sleeves that come out from the long armholes of the redingote which are outlined with brown fur and deep cream guipure lace.

Revival of Plum Color.

Every prophecy points to the fact that France wants to revive the plum color worn by men in the early part of the nineteenth century, and it is said that our best tailored suits will be made in this tone in broadcloth next Winter, with the deep lapels of the coat ending in silver buttons at the waistline.

As a straw sent out to show in which direction to look for the wind of fashion, there is a new afternoon frock made of plum-colored chiffon and satin. The skirt has an apron front outlined by ribbon; the slim, tight bodice has long, wrinkled sleeves of the chiffon which cling to the arm from shoulder to wrist. The décolletage is slightly low and quite round. It makes one think that the rumor may be true of the elimination of collars on bodices and blouses in the new gowns offered in August, and even with separate blouses.

The French designers are indulging in round or Renaissance necklines, minus the high, rolling collar which has prevailed in America for over a year.

One of the sketches received from an important house shows a white chiffon blouse with its front and back veiled in apple green chiffon, the fifteenth century neck outlined with a narrow, upright band of green chiffon. The sleeves are slightly full and so long that they are tied in at the wrist with narrow bracelets of green velvet ribbon.

With this blouse goes a large, second empire hat in green straw and chiffon, with a band of daisies on the brim placed in such a way that they seem to give it the necessary tilt in the middle of the back and front.

CHARMING AFTERNOON FROCK.

This frock is of satin and chiffon, in plum color, combined. The long sleeves and skirt are of the chiffon, and the bodice, apron, and trimming band of satin. The broad hat is of gold colored straw with a plum colored ribbon trimming.

TWO CHIC AFTERNOON FROCKS.

(1.) Afternoon frock of blue taffeta veiled with tulle and embroidered in gold. The belt and narrow band at the bottom of the skirt are of purple velvet ribbon. (2.) Ochre colored mousseline de soie upon a foundation of white satin. The belt is of white satin edged with fur.

MIDSUMMER NOVELTIES IN THE SHOPS

A MOST convenient and attractive parasol for the motorist costs just a little under $13. It is made of taffeta in the various fashionable shades of blue, rose, green, violet, and brown. It is slipped into a leather case when it is not in use, so that it is protected from dust and dampness. There is a handle flap of pigskin.

The smart parasol of the Summer is modeled on Japanese lines, with no ferrule showing at the apex. Instead there is a flat round end of black enameled wood or bamboo The handle is very short and almost invariably this year it is fitted with a strap or flap to slip over the wrist. Figured silks and crêpes are used for these parasols, and some of the most effective are made with a plain black ground on which are applied birds or flowers cut from silk in contrasting colors and slightly padded.

Plenty of negligees are necessary for Summer comfort, and the woman who goes about from place to place on a round of week-end visits welcomes an inexpensive kimono of washable fabric. One of cotton crêpe in plain colors—lavender, rose, or blue—or in figures can be bought for $1.95.

This is a season of fichus, and among the prettiest are those of cotton net. One edged with a narrow frill, and ending in long tabs that tie in a bow at the front, is embroidered with white cotton dots and costs $2.25.

Two dollars is the price of a small leather-upholstered chair of the collapsible sort. It is disgned for use by an extra passenger in the automobile. It would be quite comfortable for a child for even an all-day trip and a grown person would find it suitable for a shorter trip.

Inexpensive organdie collar and cuff sets may be bought for 50 and 75 cents. They are usually made of coarse material, but their lines are good and their trimming is simple. They can be greatly improved in appearance by working in threads of black or color over the machine embroidery design.

An iced tea set, consisting of a covered glass pitcher, six tall glasses with handles, six glass straws, through which the iced tea or other cold drink may be taken, and a wicker tray to hold them all, costs $8. A similar holder, containing four glasses, a sandwich plate with a wicker cover to protect it, and a place for four bottles of beer or ginger ale, costs $10.

This is the time for transplanting evergreens—from the middle of July until the end of September. So if you want your garden to be beautiful with green shrubs and trees next Winter, send now to a florist to make inquiries about them.

Glass cooking dishes are a new fad in the cooking world, and they bid fair to find as permanent a place there as the aluminium utensils hold. Twelve and a half cents is the price of glass ramekins, and a very satisfactory casserole can be bought for less than $2. Of course, the great advantage of this glassware is that the cook can watch the process of the cooking. Another advantage is that the glass can be very easily cleaned, and still another is that as glass transmits heat very quickly the time of cooking is shortened. Perhaps most important of all is the fact that the cooking dish is quite presentable enough to use as a serving dish, so that a pie, baked in a glass pie plate, or meat prepared in a glass casserole, is ready for the table when taken from the oven. Sometimes these glass dishes are sold with metal rings into which they can be slipped when taken from the oven.

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A VISIT TO THE PROPHET WHO PREDICTED THE 1888 BLIZZARD

Horace Johnson of Middle Haddam, Conn, Though 92 Years Old, Still Hale and Hearty as a Youth.

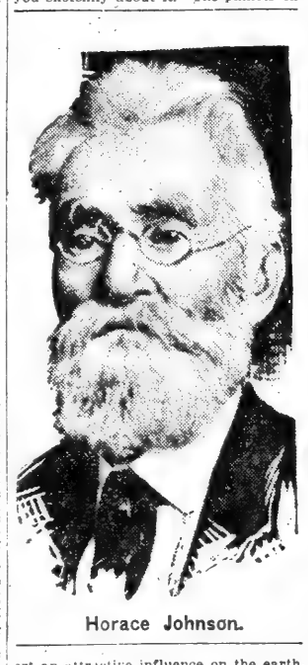
VENUS and Mars are to blame for all the rain, fog, untimely cold, and general depression from which the country has suffered during the last month. At least, that's what Horace Johnson says, and many in New England accept his word in matters pertaining to atmospheric conditions, for he is the man who predicted the big blizzard of 1888. Three weeks in advance of that storm he announced its coming in the columns of a New York newspaper, and on March 12, when it arrived as scheduled, Horace Johnson became the oracle of Connecticut.

It was then recalled that on several previous occasions he had made predictions of long wet spells or protracted dry times, earthquakes, thunderstorms, or other abnormal features, and that several of his statements had shown a prescience which could not have been based on guesswork, on the thickness of a pumpkin-rind, on the contour or color of a young goose's breastbone, or on any of the other superstitions on which farmers for years had been founding their sage observances of what they judged the weather would be in the near future. So folks in the Connecticut Valley and throughout New England began to pay homage to their prophet.

Mr. Johnson's home is in Middle Haddam, Conn., facing a park which he is building as a gift to the State, and which is well worth a trip by automobile or trolley from any of the nearby towns. Middle Haddam should not be confused with Haddam proper, as it lies on the east side of the Connecticut River, while Haddam proper is on the west bank. And it is not merely a question of crossing the stream. One must drive from any point west of the Connecticut to Middletown, and there cross the river to Portland, take the first turn south, and after following five miles of good road through incomparable scenery, bear to the right again on reaching the grandstand at the "Four Corners." After that one will find at the corner of the third cross road a large white house, with comfortable-looking verandas furnished with antique rockers and tables, and doubtless the weather maker will be sitting on his porch overlooking his park with its waterfalls, rock gardens, and wonderful variety of trees while either countless singing birds. If one gets lost in the maze of beautiful country roads, there is no need to be disturbed, for any one living within fifty miles of Middletown can explain exactly where to go to find Horace Johnson.

When asked one day recently on what he had based his prediction that this Summer would be cold and wet, and if the breastbone of a goose entered into his calculations, he smiled. "No," he replied. "A great many have asked me that question, and if I examine the husks of the corn, the foliage on the trees, or the feathers on chickens. Each questioner seems to have a pet theory about weather prognostication and how conclusions should be reached, but my prophecies are the result of years of scientific research, and are founded on close study of astronomic and atmospheric conditions.

"It's a tremendous subject to be handled in one interview, but I can tell you sketchily about it. The planets exert an attractive influence on the earth, and Mars since early Winter has been approximately only about 38,000,000 miles distant. That is as near as it ever approaches us. Venus is also very near, that is, speaking comparatively, but on the opposite side of us, and the cushion of atmosphere around the earth is subject to the attraction, the pull, of both of these powerful bodies. This particular combination occurs only at long intervals, and according to record it is always attended by abnormal weather conditions. It is as though two people were lifting a basket heavily loaded with rocks, by the two handles. They'd pull away from each other and if the basket were at all elastic it would stretch out of shape, without disturbing the contents.



Horace Johnson.

"This Summer is going to be so cool that our vegetable crops will be considerably smaller than usual. We have already had a greater rainfall than is expected at this season of the year—and that was foretold by atmospheric pressure early in the Spring. There is an ebb and flood in the atmosphere just as there is in the ocean. There are flurries and ripples also which may be detected by one who reads the signs. It's a wonderful study, and to recognize the meaning of various manifestations involves much more diligent investigation than the lay mind imagines. I have applied myself to the subject practically all my life, and now at 92 years of age I feel that I have only skimmed the outermost edges of this ocean of knowledge and that there are vast depths to be plumbed that will some day yield secrets of incalculable value to mankind."

"But you didn't start out to be a scientist, did you?" Mr. Johnson was asked. He admitted that he did not.

"No," said he, "I began life as a general utility boy in a dry goods store in Hartford. My wages for caring for fourteen oil lamps, sweeping, dusting, tending fires and waiting on customers, was 9 cents a day, and I slept, under the counter at night, saving a night watchman's pay. Out of my 9 cents I saved $1.75 and asked permission to lay in a supply of sewing needles, as I had noticed that the women after they bought materials to sew on often inquired for needles to work with. But needles were a difficult stock to handle; they were easily lost and broken, so my employer didn't carry them. However, he allowed me to invest to the extent of my $1.75, even though he didn't care to risk anything on the venture. All my needles were sold in no time to his customers, and from that small start I accumulated enough money to invest in a little real estate.

"I leased a church, fitted it up as a business house and sub-let it, then contracted to build seventeen dwellings and stores, and in due time became a full-fledged real estate dealer. From that I turned to railroads and steamboats. But before this came about I had a taste for mathematics, astronomy, geology, and meteorology, but was too poor to buy books. So I began to look around for ways and means of getting information free, and located a friend in Hartford who gave me a ticket entitling me to draw books from the Institute. After that the problem of lights to study by was a vexed one, for coal oil was expensive and electricity was unknown. But I eventually found a prosperous and kindly candle-maker who agreed to sell me two candles for 3 cents instead of charging me the regular price, which was 2 cents each, and I burned those candles every night for many months. In a few years this man was elected Councilman and I was elected the same year. He seemed surprised to see me and asked: 'Why, how did you come here?' I replied, 'I came here on your 3-cent candles.'"

Mr. Johnson was probably the youngest Councilman Hartford ever had. He sprang from a race of Yankee ship builders, his father, Henry Johnson, being the man who built the first ships that ran to Canton for cargoes of tea. In time, after making a success of several other occupations, he naturally turned to sailing. During the civil war he ran two barges carrying Quartermaster's supplies for the Government, and after the blockade was raised he carried mails from New York to Savannah. After the war he was master of a steamship plying between New York and Boston. He was master also of the sea-going steamer that carried General Sherman's dispatches from Port Royal to Fort Monroe.

Among the many interesting experiences of his busy life he recalls the ride he took with a carful of soldiers from Acquia Creek to Falmouth. This was immediately after the battle of Chancellorsville and he and President Lincoln were the only civilians in the car. The President was hurrying to congratulate his soldiers on a victory, but found on his arrival that they had been defeated.

Mr. Johnson had amassed a fortune and was ready to retire from active business, and devote his entire time to his studies, when at the close of the war he lost $100,000 by investing in railroads and iron foundries and by fire. He started over again, dealing in real estate, and now owns a large slice of Block Island, acres in Saybrook, plots in Hartford, Blizzard Mountain in Middletown and big stretches of farm lands extending from Middle Haddam down to the winding Connecticut River, to say nothing of various stores, dwellings and lofts.

It will take years to complete the work this vigorous man has laid out for himself. Among other things he has planned an observation tower on Blizzard Mountain, a tract of high wood-land from which one may plainly see Long Island Sound many miles to the south. From the observatory he expects with the aid of the strong telescope he will install to be able to sight the Atlantic Ocean.

"I am always busy," he says about himself. "There always has been plenty for me to do, and I couldn't afford to waste an hour. Nowadays all my spare moments go into letter-writing. People write from everywhere, and ask me all sorts of questions, and I try to answer. See, here is a letter asking me to write a brief article on how to live to be a hundred. That's simple enough. I eat decently and moderately, and don't drink or sleep too much. I don't eat meat, use tobacco in any form, or indulge in alcoholic beverages, but once in a while, when I see a jewel with a quaint setting or an unusual mounting, I buy it, just for the pleasure it gives be to look at it. That has been my one bit of personal extravagance."

Mr. Johnson was the first man to light a public building in New England with acetylene gas. He is working on a fire escape which is controlled from the outside of a building, and glides from window to window, from floor to floor. In short, he is so busy that the days are not half long enough for him to accomplish all that his capable hands and tireless brain find for him to do.

SPECIAL BUREAU PROSECUTES RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS

New Measures Expected to Play Havoc with These Crafty and Dangerous Criminals.

By Alexander H. Kaminsky,
Assistant District Attorney of New York County.

OF all the criminals that prey upon the community, the receiver of stolen property is the most insidious, cunning, and dangerous. Unlike the thief, forger, or burglar, whose crimes have but a twofold significance, one resulting in a loss to the victim, the other affecting the safety and peace of the community, the receiver, in the commission of his crimes, has an additional pernicious and sinister influence, for not only is he a wrongdoer in the same sense as others who have transgressed our laws, but he is also a potential and actual maker of criminals.

It is he who, like a spider sitting in the security of the web of his own making, protected by his ill-gotten wealth, highly paid lawyers, ever-ready bondsmen and fixers, holds out the glittering dollar to young and weak-minded clerks and messengers. These boys are not the only victims of his lure; there are others who fall easy prey to his wiles. They are the discharged jailbirds and crooks, whose stamina and self-respect are gone, whose will has been broken down by prison life, and who have become industrial incompetents. At times they are forced against their will to drift back and seek the haunts of the underworld.

The receiver, using some legitimate business as a cloak for his nefarious trade and posing in the guise of a respectable business man, is comparatively secure, for the public prosecutor; even when the thief confesses, must of necessity use this self-confessed crook as his star witness. Represented by able counsel, surrounded by the presumption of innocence, and protected by the doctrine of "reasonable doubt," the final appeal to the jury by the receiver is always: "Will you believe a self-confessed thief against the word of a respectable business man?"

Somehow or other our courts have unwittingly made the prosecution of receivers more and more difficult. Though the law does not regard the thief as the accomplice of the receiver, our Judges have for many years refused to submit the question of the receiver's guilt to the jury unless there is other evidence connecting the receiver with the commission of the crime.

The receivers are wary, cunning, and sharp. They do not readily expose themselves to detection. They deal with the crook cautiously in the secrecy of some dark corner, or else through intermediaries. They obliterate every trace of their transactions by removing the telltale marks from the goods or converting them into salable articles long before the discovery of the crime. These are the reasons for the difficulty in securing the necessary corroboration of the thief's testimony, which makes conviction possible.

A description of some of the methods employed by these arch criminals may be of interest to the general public and particularly to the average business man. One class of receivers doing business on a small scale employs runners. These men circulate in the business district, "spotting" errand boys who deliver goods to various business houses. The address of the consignee is usually plainly written on the wrapper of the package. When one of these runners sees a messenger boy walking at the usual leisurely gait he tries to read the name and address of the business firm to which the parcel is addressed. Having discovered it, he precedes the boy and meets him at the entrance of the building.

The greeting which meets the unsuspecting messenger is in the form of abuse for tardiness. "Why didn't you hurry? We have telephoned for the goods, and I am waiting for you. Hurry up; we must have them at once."

The boy, glad to escape further censure, delivers the package, the runner signs the receipt book with the firm's name, and, after dispatching the boy, takes the goods to the lair of the receiver.

A variation of the game is to have a well-dressed young woman approach a messenger boy carrying a package, offering a quarter or half a dollar for delivering a note to a nearby hotel. Simultaneously an offer is made to hold the package until the boy returns. Upon his return he finds that both the lady and the goods have disappeared.

Receivers operating on a larger scale, or their agents, often seek the acquaintance of drivers, expressmen, and helpers by frequenting saloons. Acquaintance gradually ripens into friendship. Not a word, not an act, betrays the real aim of the clever crook. After a few weeks the driver, encouraged by the receiver or his agent, becomes a ready borrower. Gradually the sum increases. When $50 or $60 is reached, the erstwhile friend demands payment, and threatens to attempt to collect from the victim's employer. Finally, a suggestion is made to drop off a case of goods in front of the receiver's store and call the matter square. From that moment the driver is in the receiver's power and becomes his ready tool.

One would naturally ask what becomes of the stolen goods. They are either taken in, cut up or secreted, or else the marks on the cases are obliterated and new addresses put on. Then another express company is hired and the goods are shipped to some point out of the State. All this is done within an hour or two of the theft. Thus, in the course of one afternoon eleven cases of woolen underwear consigned to the Belgian Relief Committee were trans-shipped to Connecticut.

The expressman is sometimes induced to drop off goods consigned to distant points at the entrance of a loft building. The merchandise is taken to an empty loft secured for that purpose from an unscrupulous Superintendent or elevator boy. The cases are emptied of their contents, filled with rubbish and junk approximately weighing the same as the stolen goods, and sent back to the steamship pier or terminal. Inasmuch as freight consigned to distant points is in transit for weeks, or even months, all traces of the crime have been obliterated when the loss is discovered. The real owners and the carriers are even at a loss as to the place where the larceny was actually committed.

A few years ago one of our transcontinental railroad companies discovered the loss of a great quantity of metal intrusted to it for transportation. Investigation covering a period of months finally disclosed that full cars were so manipulated that they were attached to supposedly empty trains of freight cars. They were then taken to distant points and diverted into unfrequented sidings. There the freight was discharged at night time and placed on trucks, and the empty cars were reattached to the train.

Recently one of our largest river navigation companies discovered the loss of the contents of four of its barges. While the property was finally located and reclaimed, those suspected of engineering the scheme were discharged in the Magistrate's court for lack of legal evidence to support the contention that they knew the goods were stolen.

Freight yards and terminals are not immune from the corrupting influence of the receivers. When one of the employes is finally reached it is an easy matter to send an empty express wagon for the ostensible purpose of reclaiming certain goods that were misdirected. Two or three cases of valuable freight are placed on the wagon and passed out of the freight yard. One often wonders at the apparent laxity in the checking system of our transportation companies.

In this manner a few months ago three cases of cigars consigned by a large manufacturer to his Southern selling agent disappeared from the warehouse. This loss was discovered only because of the fact that the cigars were of a peculiar shape; that an officer of the company was offered one of the stolen cigars, and, knowing that they were manufactured exclusively for the Southern trade, he instituted an investigation which led to the discovery of the larceny in question.

Another method of obtaining property in large quantities is to corrupt the engineer or elevator runner of a large loft building. Recently a large manufacturer on taking stock discovered the loss of between $15,000 and $20,000 worth of silks. Try as he might he could not explain the shortage. All doors, windows, and means of egress were carefully inspected. A private detective agency was employed, but the goods continued to disappear. By process of elimination suspicion finally centred on the engineer and one of the elevator runners. Finally, men suspected of being receivers of stolen property were discovered entering the loft building in the early morning. One fact was then clearly established. The stolen goods were disposed of by the thief in the building.

One Sunday the patience of the detectives was rewarded by seeing a loaded pushcart at the freight entrance. The officers followed it and actually surprised the receivers in the act of inspecting the goods. Desiring to discover how the larcenies were committed, the detectives hit upon a ruse. They gave the receivers the impression that the engineer had betrayed them. The bait was swallowed, and in their anger they disclosed the entire transaction. The engineer, aided by the elevator man, gained access to the loft by removing the glass in the door. After each theft the panel was carefully replaced.

These are but a few illustrations of the methods employed by receivers of stolen property. During the last year losses sustained by reputable merchants ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Even more important than the financial loss sustained is the fact that the receivers are the corrupters of employes and the makers of criminals.

Recently a special bureau was organized in the office of the District Attorney of New York County for the prosecution of receivers of stolen property. It is hoped that by speedy presentation of the cases to the Grand Jury, followed by immediate trial, much will be accomplished. As a rule, the receivers play for time. If a protracted period intervenes between their indictment and trial, many mysterious things are apt to happen. The complaining witnesses lose their ardor to prosecute, the thieves are either taken care of by the hiring of counsel or else by paying allowances to their families during the period of incarceration, and material witnesses sometimes disappear. Swift and stern justice, following in the wake of the discovery of the crime, will in the end have its effect upon this class of dangerous and unscrupulous criminals.

THEY TURN OUT WELL.

Large Percentage of Ministers' Sons Successful in Life.

The clergyman if a Western city, who recently preached a sermon in which he quoted statistics proving many sons of ministers rise to positions of prominence must have "something on his conscience" or was very hard pressed for a subject. He said that nearly 1,000 out of 12,000 men finding place in the pages of "Who's Who in America" were sons of ministers, and he reported other biographical works showed more ministers' sons have risen to eminence than have doctors' and lawyers' sons. What was the purpose of his exhibit? Surely, ministers are in need of no defense for what their sons have become. Foolish or merely thoughtless persons do say sometimes that the children of preachers "always turn out bad." But nobody who knows anything believes that. On the contrary, they know it is not true. The offspring of clergymen ought to average higher in character and accomplishments than those of men otherwise engaged, and they do. If they did not it would be a sad commentary, indeed, upon the ministerial profession.

A man's success in life is not to be measured only by what he is able to make of himself, if he have a family, but rather by what he helps his children to make of themselves. And the minister has more opportunity and better training for directing his children in the course which they should pursue than have men otherwise engaged. The minister has more command of his waking hours than does he who is engaged in what are commonly called gainful occupations. And his business is teaching. If he cannot inculcate correct principles in his own children, can he be a success in pointing the path of right conduct for others?

Likely enough some ministers' sons fall and fall far, but that they do is no reflection on their parent's calling; there is some other reason for the erring one's course. Environment of childhood has more influence in shaping manhood than any other thing; the atmosphere of a minister's home, save in very exceptional cases, must be uplifting. "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined" is a rule that applies as much to human character as to horticulture.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

MIDSUMMER GAYETIES AT FASHIONABLE RESORTS

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Dan R. Hanna Buys Big Tract of Land—Many Entertainments.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 15.—Dan R. Hanna, son of the late Mark Hanna of Cleveland, signed Monday an agreement to buy nearly 1,000 acres of property in the northwest of Stockbridge. This is the largest single land transaction occurring about Lenox in a decade. The properties are near the Lenox line, and Mr. Hanna will make Lenox his Post Office and supply depot.

Negotiations had been under way for six months. The properties Mr. Hanna will buy are the Leonard Forbes Beckwith estate, 500 acres, assessed valuation $2,625; estate of Mrs. Samuel Hill, 200 acres, assessed valuation [illegible]; Levi W. Converse farm, 174 acres, assessed valuation $10,050; total acreage 978, total valuation $166,175. Mr. Hanna will develop this large block on the west shore of Lake Mahkenac, near the properties of Charles Astor Bristed and the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, into a stock farm.

Mr. Hanna acquires Shaughlin, the handsome villa on the Hill estate, built by Leonard Forbes Beckwith in the days when Mr. Beckwith was engineer of the New York subways. James J. Hill bought the property of the Beckwith estate and gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Hill of Seattle, for a country place. The Hills passed several seasons there and then sold off their stock and equipment and stripped the villa. Since then the place has been on the market. It has a fine shore front, boathouse, large barns, built by Samuel Hill, and extensive lawns. Mr. Hanna will occupy the property in September.

All the property acquired by Mr. Hanna was a part of the original purchase by Mr. Beckwith. He bought the Fairfield farm and thousands of acres extending to the summit of the Taghkonic hills. A big house was built and furnished in an elaborate manner.

Mrs. Francis R. Appleton of 25 East Thirty-seventh Street, daughter of Charles Lanier, has presented to the Berkshire Museum of Natural History and Art in Pittsfield "The Greek Slave," a marble bust, as a memorial to her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Jesup Eglesston of Lenox. The bust is by Hiram Powers, an American sculptor. Mrs. Appleton is a descendant of Major Gen. John Paterson and Thomas Egleston of Lenox, who settled there soon after the Revolutionary War. The late Professor Thomas Egleston of Columbia University, who gave to the town of Lenox the granite shaft on the village green, was a brother of Mrs. Appleton.

The salmon fishing and the seashore have lured some of the cottagers from the hills. Mrs. George Bend, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Caroline L. Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis have gone to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Giraud Foster, Jr., George Levermore, Miss Gertrude Parsons, and Miss Heloise Meyer have gone to Canada for salmon fishing. Already fish from the Cascapedia River are being received in Lenox.

Cottagers are entertaining guests, and there have been a series of beautiful dinner parties. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris entertained for Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Beekman. Mrs. Robert Winthrop has Miss Emily O. Butler with her at Ethelwyn. Colonel and Mrs. Henry S. Haines of London and their family arrived to visit the Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Episcopal Bishop of Western Massachusetts. Miss Anna Blake Shaw entertained for her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wolcott Griswold of Erie, Penn.

Touring in the Berkshires were Professor and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston of Princeton, the latter formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland. With them were the Misses Marion and Frances Cleveland and Richard Cleveland.

Brown Caldwell and George Caldwell of Stockbridge have gone to Maine for salmon fishing. Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Morse are also in Maine at a camp.

One of the serious problems here has been to guard against the bringing of infantile paralysis into the Berkshires. Thousands of children arrive annually in July. To meet the conditions Inspectors have been appointed to prevent any outbreaks. Dr. Austin Fox Riggs has been very active in Stockbridge. The fresh-air work at St. Helen's Home, carried on under the gift of the late John E. Parsons, will be discontinued unless conditions improve in New York. There were 100 children at the home when the epidemic began in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker entertained their friends Thursday afternoon in the library at Brookside, where Harry Rowe Shelley of New York and three instrumentalists gave the second of the series of concerts, arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Walker. On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Walker gave a ball at Brookside.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease are entertaining Frederic Morgan and Miss Edith Morgan at The Orchard.

A cabaret supper was given at the Country Club of Pittsfield tonight. Mr. Barteau, a guest of Mrs. Charles Pollock, Mrs. S. Cobb Coleman, Miss Carrie Klutzenbach, Miss Helen Welch, and Henry Welch were among the entertainers. Dancing followed the entertainment.

Baroness Huard, daughter of Francis Wilson, gave an address on her experiences in the French hospitals and war area at Pittsfield this week. Miss Elizabeth Perkins of Boston has been speaking in Lenox and Pittsfield to raise funds and supplies for the French wounded.

Miss M. Civilise Alexandre opened a Lenox base hospital supply for the Red Cross in Trinity School, Lenox, this week. In Stockbridge Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, Mrs. Beverley Chew Duer, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, and others are in charge of meetings to sew and make supplies for the Red Cross.

Charles L. Frear of Detroit has bought thirteen acres from Mrs. John S. Scully of Washington in Great Barrington for a country place. Arthur W. Eaton has bought sixty acres on South Mountain Road in Pittsfield to add to his country estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop will arrive tomorrow at the Maples from a 10,000-mile trip in California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Idaho, Canada, and Hawaii. They have been traveling by automobile since early in March. Mr. Bishop holds the Massachusettts automobile license No. 1, a recognition of his having averaged 25,000 miles a year in an automobile for the last fifteen years.

A memorial for the late Dr. Henry Cecil Haven, who was a prominent Stockbridge cottager, will be placed in Laurel Hill Park in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop's sweet peas were the best shown in Boston. Her gardens at Ethelwyn have long been notable for prize winners in competitions in Newport, Tuxedo, and New York. Giraud Foster and Arthur N. Cooley were also exhibitors in the Boston Show.

BAR HARBOR DOINGS.

Long List of Well-Known People Among Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 15.—The eighth annual exhibit of the American Sweet Pea Association attracted many visitors from the Summer colony. It is the first time Bar Harbor has claimed this event, the conventions having been held before at Lenox, Newport, Boston, and New York. Warner Mifflin Leeds of New York, President of the Bar Harbor Horticultural Society, made the welcoming address. Among the Summer visitors offering prizes were Alfred M. Coats, who donated a silver cup and three cash prizes for table decorations of eight covers, and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, who gave two cash sums for twelve vases of sweet peas of various varieties. The exhibit will continue today.

After an absence of two years Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lane Eno and family of New York have returned to Bar Harbor and are occupying the George B. Dorr cottage. Last season they sold Somogee, their own cottage, to Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall. Mr. Eno has always taken an active interest in the affairs of Mount Desert, and with four others was an original stockholder in the Building of Arts. The other four were Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Robert Abbe, the late George Vanderbilt, and George B. Dorr.

Under professional direction the Swimming Club has announced a series of special dances, including a prepared-ness ball, a folies oali, a fete-champêtre, and a black and white ball. In addition to the general dancing there will be programs of pantomime and one-act plays.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and family arrived at Eyrie, Seal Harbor, this week. Their cottage, to which additions have been made, is now the largest on the island.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lee Satterlee and family, arrived this week on the yacht Corsair. Mrs. Morgan will again occupy the Jacques cottage, adjoining Great Neck, the Satterlee estate. The Satterlee cottage is among the simplest at the resort, as it has been the family's desire to preserve natural conditions as far as possible. It is the only cottage with a beach and Mr. Satterlee has the distinction of being the only visitor to take a morning plunge in the cold surf.

Mrs. Philip McMillan of Detroit is visiting her mother, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, on Mt. Desert Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson of Brookline, Mass., who have spent much time here, are leaving for their ranch in Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt arrived from New York Tuesday to take possession of Four Acres, the Cassatt cottage.

J. M. Waterbury and grandchildren, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, have arrived for the season. Mrs. Morris will join them later.

The Hon. Alfred Anson, who has been here on a month's furlough with Mrs. Anson, at The Turrets, sailed yesterday to join his regiment in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold and Miss Mary Cass Canfield, a daughter of the latter, are here for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eliot of Cambridge, Mass., have located in Asticou at Northeast Harbor.

Mrs. W. O. Sturges and Miss Dorothy Sturges have arrived from New York for the season.

The Rev. and Mrs. Robert Speer of New York have been the guests of Mrs. John S. Kennedy at Kenardem.

Mrs. Victor Cushman of Washington, who has been visiting her parents, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, has joined Mr. Cushman at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Nils Forman and C. P. Requa of New York are the guests of Mrs. William H. Force at Isle Cote.

L. F. Requa and Miss Requa are also here.

Miss Alexandra Emery was hostess at a luncheon party of fourteen. Her guests included Misses Mary Cass Canfield, Jennie Emmet, Dorothy Sturges, Alessandro Fabbri, A. Eugene Gallatin, and H. C. Emmet, Jr.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Le Conte of Philadelphia have arrived for the season.

Cortlandt Palmer of New York will arrive shortly to join Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe at Brook End.

Two of the youngest members of the Summer colony daily on the bridle paths are the Misses Anna and Susan B. Stewart Scott, the little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia. The two small daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris are also good riders, and both of them can manage a pair of reins with the assurance of grownups.

Among the recent arrivals are Mrs. J. Wilmer Biddle and the Misses Marion and Harriet Biddle of Philadelphia.

Mrs. William Beekman and Miss Margretta Beekman of New York have taken possession of the Knoll, Eagle Lake Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Lea McI. Luquer of New York have taken possession of their cottage for the season.

Mrs. Lucien Carr and Miss Harriet Carr of Boston left for St. Andrews this week, after spending several weeks in Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock has arrived from Washington to spend the season at her cottage, Elsinore. She passed the Winter in South America with her daughter, Mrs. Giuseppe Cataiani, whose husband is attached to the Italian Embassy.

Mrs. Thomas De Witt Cuyler of Haverford, Penn., has joined Mr. Cuyler at their cottage.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer entertained a dinner party of twenty-six Tuesday evening at Chatwold. Her guests included the Hon. and Mrs. Alfred Anson, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Le Conte, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri gave a dinner party at their cottage Sunday evening.

The Country Club has arranged a series of dinner dances and trap shooting contests for the season.

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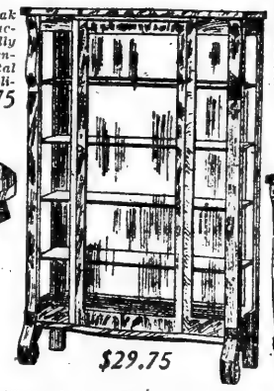

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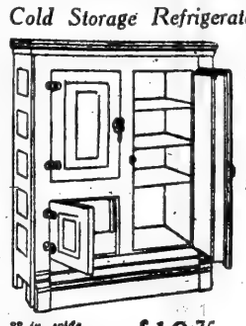

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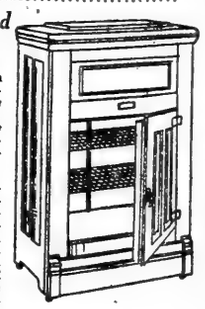

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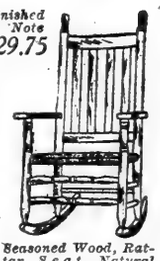

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FORTHCOMING DRAMATIC CAKES AND ALE

A Forecast of the Plays You Will See in New York Next Season.

Grave Plays and Gay, But Mostly Gay, for Our Producers Plan to Woo Your Laughter Ardently, Arliss, Faversham, Tree, Nazimova, Grace George, Jane Cowl and Others Abetting.

Shakespeare, Ibsen, Barker, Shaw, Barrie, Maugham, Mitchell, Cohan, Megrue, Mack, Anspacher and Many Newcomers Represented in the Long List of Plays to be Produced.

William Hodge in "Fixing Sister"

Maude Adams who will play in Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella"

John Drew who will be Major Pendennis

Kathryn Kidder, to be seen in Anspacher's "That Day"

Elsie Ferguson to be seen in a new comedy

THIS is a forecast of the theatrical season of 1916-1917. Now in mid-July the theatres are closed save for a few movies, a few musical pieces, and a few hardy survivals of the season gone by. But behind the closed doors there is a great flurry of preparations. Out in San Francisco and Los Angeles and down along the Jersey coast there is being tried out play after play intended for this city, and August will scarcely have arrived when once again, one after another, the curtains will rise along Broadway. Here in these columns you will find a rough notion of what is in store for you.

It is not a complete forecast, for none such can be made at this time. Some of the pieces so bravely announced may never get nearer Times Square than Asbury Park; some few of the best things awaiting us are still kept darkly secret. Perhaps the play you will like best of all those you see in the season to come has not yet been written, or, if it has been written, only its author now suspects it's a masterpiece. It is always so.

We now know, for instance, only that Ethel Barrymore is coming late in the Fall in a new comedy wherein she plays a dual rôle, and of which great things are expected; that Elsie Ferguson is to have a comedy; that an American costume play is in preparation for the Punch & Judy; that Nazimova is coming and that Mrs. Castle will have her own theatre; that a new play has been found for Louis Mann, and that Grace George will open her second season at the Playhouse in a series of plays. You were told yesterday that O. P. Heggie, much liked here as Androcles, as Uriah Heep, and as dear old Cokeson in "Justice," would be presented either in Chesterton's "Magic" or in Galsworthy's "A Bit o' Love," but you do not know which. The point is that neither does Heggie. At these points, you see, the forecast is a bit indefinite, and even in reading those paragraphs that fairly burst with names and dates remember that the supreme artistic success of the season just finished was scored by a producer who, at this time last year, was not a producer at all, and that the most striking and original play seen in New York last year was casually produced by amateurs down in Grand Street. This "A Night at an Inn," by Lord Dunsany, has been applauded in these columns so frequently and with such enthusiasm that it is a matter of great satisfaction to be able to report that it will be given on Broadway before Thanksgiving by Harrison Grey Fiske. For a time it seemed as though every producer in America was frantically bidding for the American rights to this splendid one-act play. Mr. Fiske has them.

And now, with all these meticulous reservations duly and disarmingly made, let it be said that the plans of the producers are, for the most part, ascertained and here set down, and that if not quite all the plays to be given are named here there are many more listed than you will have time to see.

For it will be a busy season, and the managers who have had their ears to the ground profess to have learned there that it will be an enormously prosperous one. It will be a gay season, for, with very few exceptions, the productions planned are of the giddy variety. If you have laughs, prepare to shed them about the 1st of August and keep it up until next June. After a hurried glance over the season's prospectus you are inclined to wonder why all the theatres are not called the Gaiety and all the plays not named, like the expected fantasy at the Shubert, "The Happy Ending."

"An Enemy of the People."

Even the Ibsen production will be a comedy. For we are to have an Ibsen play. It is "An Enemy of the People," a favorite on the Continent and at His Majesty's in London, where Sir Herbert Tree is wont to play it every now and then, but save for an occasional performance in German at the Irving Place it is virtually unknown to the stage in America. This production is in the program of John D. Williams, and its good quality is doubly assured by the fact that the final rehearsals will be directed by Mrs. Fiske while she is still touring in this vicinity in "Erstwhile Susan."

Then note that for this season Granville Barker has written his first farce and that in "Saturday to Monday" W. J. Hurlburt, previously identified with the lugubrious drama, has also turned over to Winthrop Ames a farce for his production. Amid all these omens of hilarity, it is small wonder that several of our actresses, who have wept more on the American stage than any others since the days of Clara Morris and Kate Claxton, have rebelled against the tyranny of tears. Margaret Anglin, for instance, is to be seen in a delicate and airy comedy by W. Somerset Maugham. This is "Caroline," the story of two who longed through the years for their freedom to marry, and when it came found they really did not want to get married at all. And the way which Miss Anglin has been blazing these several seasons past is now to be followed by Margaret Illington and the beautiful, tear-stained Jane Cowl. Miss Illington has an important rôle in Avery Hopwood's new farce (written to woo your laughter and your blushes simultaneously) and, also under the Selwyn management, Miss Cowl is to star in "Betty, Behave," which sounds like a comedy and is one. It is, you may gather, a season in which nearly all the entertainment will be cakes and ale. There will be far less bread and butter. There will be very little meat.

Where all these productions will be made cannot now be definitely announced, and yet there are certain places where you may be sure to find good things. For Miss George will be back in charge of the Playhouse, Winthrop Ames will reopen his Little Theatre—sorely missed all last season—the Washington Square Players will begin with new one-act plays at the Comedy, and the local Théâtre Français, newly and grandly housed, will reopen for business in November. But do not look for the Comédie Française from Paris. It will not come.

Dramatizations.

The new season will be one of many dramatizations. Perhaps it is because there is so little to be found now in the theatres of London, Paris, and Berlin—once the producer's happy hunting-ground—that those who provide us with our plays have turned so often to the book-shelf to see what they could find. Foremost in the interest its announcement has stirred is the dramatization which Langdon Mitchell is now completing at his home in Medea; the man who wrote "Becky Sharp" for Mrs. Fiske is there making another play out of Thackeray, and in the Autumn "Major Pendennis" will be presented here with John Drew in the title rôle. This, however, is not the only Thackeray play we shall see, for Sir Herbert Tree has promised to appear as that immortal English gentleman, the gallant and lovable Colonel Newcome, a rôle in which he won much applause when he created it in London a little more than ten years ago.

With "Treasure Island" returning for a second engagement at the Punch & Judy, it is quite possible we may have two Stevenson plays running at the same time in New York, for the play which Granville Barker has been making from "The Wrong Box" is now finished and in the hands of Winthrop Ames. Mr. Barker himself will not produce it nor have anything to do with its production. For one thing he has returned to England, but even if he had not sailed back to offer his services to his country, it is doubtful if he would have played any part in the direction of this farce. It is his desire not to appear again as a producer, more's the pity.

"The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" is also to see the footlights at last, for Fox's enormously popular book has been made into a play by no less a dramatist that Eugene Walter.

Another book-play will be "The Barber of Mariposa," a sunny comedy inspired by the gay Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches" of a Canadian town. It will be presented at the Empire, with Cyril Maude as the expert barber but inexpert financier, Jefferson Thorp.

Then that wonderful story by Harry Leon Wilson—"His Majesty Bunker Bean"—has been made into a play and will come to the Astor before August is quite gone. Of all the plays produced out of town last year and not yet seen in this city, this has given the most emphatic promise of Metropolitan success. It was a little old last year's triumph in Chicago, where they are still talking about the performance of Taylor Holmes as the credulous Bean. The play, you will notice, has preserved the title the author gave his story when first it appeared as a serial. He might, to be sure, have called it "As a Man Thinks," but that title had already been used by Augustus Thomas.

"Pollyanna."

Another dramatization that won favor out of town and so made a leisurely approach to Broadway is "Pollyanna," which Catharine Chisholm Cushing fashioned from Eleanor Porter's book and which has Patricia Collinge in the central rôle. It is due at the Hudson in September. Then Ruth Chatterton is coming in "Come Out of the Kitchen." This is the comedy A. E. Thomas has written from the dainty little novel by Alice Duer Miller. There was a great rush by the managers to get the dramatic rights of this story, but when they made their applications they found the artful Henry Miller had been the early bird. Under his direction Miss Chatterton is trying it this Summer on the San Francisco dog. Still another dramatization is one which Ruth Helen Davis, aided by Charles Klein, made from "Le Coupable" of François Coppée. It promises to fit in the category where "Madame X" and "Common Clay" have done so well, and in its leading part you shall see the gifted Irene Fenwick. Then George Broadhurst is busy turning a book by Frank Adams, called "Five Fridays," into a farce for the ample Frank McIntyre, and plays have been made from Zane Grey's "The Border Legion," and Forrest Halsey's "Girls of Yesteryear."

"Old Lady No. 31" is the name of a dramatization by Rachel Crothers, a comedy which will soon go into rehearsal, with Emma Dunn in a romance of an old folks' home. Gentle Emma Dunn has not been seen here, save in vaudeville, since her exquisite performance in a cheap play called "Sinners."

Old Friends Returning.

Indeed, the new season will bring back to Broadway many of our players who have been absent for a year or more—too long in any case, too long, that is, to suit those of us who do our theatregoing in this consequential neighborhood. Now it is some favorite who has been journeying up and down the road, now one who has been playing on the other side of the Atlantic, here and there a few who have not been playing at all.

Kathryn Kidder, for instance, will return to us in a play called "That Day," which Mr. Woods has on his list. It was written by her husband, Louis Anspacher, author of "The Unchastened Woman," in which Emily Stevens played here last season. It points in retrospect to a day gone by when something happened—it seemed commonplace and unportentous enough at the time—which has inexorably shaped the lives of the ten people who move and have their being in the play. Miss Kidder's is a comedy rôle.

Laurette Taylor comes back after more than two painful years—painful to us—in three plays, all of them by her husband, the author of her perennial "Peg." There is "The Wooing of Eve" with which her engagement here in the late Autumn begins; there is "Happiness," an expansion of one of Mr. Manners's short pieces, wherein Miss Taylor is adorable as an absurdly and incorrigibly cheerful little errand-girl; and there is a third play concerning which all is—or has been so far—silence.

William Faversham is to make an impressively cast production of one of Shaw's most contentious and least inviting pieces—"Getting Married." Like Shakespeare's plays, it was written without intermission, but Mr. Faversham will doubtless wedge in one or two. Henrietta Crosman is to have a part, which means it will be well played.

Arliss

George Arliss, who played "Disraeli" for so long that he could buy a canal or feed a peacock with both hands tied behind him, comes in from the road with "Paganini," a romance written by Edward Knoblauch around the figure of the great violinist. You shall see him at the Criterion before September is half spent.

Doris Keane, who has made a notable conquest of London in "Romance," has already played Sheldon's play there for nearly a year and should be coming home before the last snowfall at the latest. She may be seen here in the Spring, probably in a new comedy by Arnold Bennett, possibly in a new play by Sheldon—perhaps in both. Anyway, it's time she came home.

Thomas W. Ross and Maclyn Arbuckle, both of whom have been away an unconscionable time, have promised to return in a play Mr. Brooks will give. It is by the unflagging Mr. Hobart.

James T. Powers—the Jimmy Powers of many blessed memories from "The Geisha" to much more recent pieces—has nevertheless been out of sight for several seasons and will doubtless receive an uproarious welcome when he returns in Swan's farce, "Somebody's Luggage." In the musical field, Raymond Hitchcock returns from overseas after a year in London calculated to turn any head. Marguerite Clark and Hazel Dawn both come back from the movies and Anna Held, after some years in Paris and some weeks in vaudeville, returns to musical comedy with the Shuberts behind her—probably at the Casino.

Henry E. Dixey, save for a brief excursion as Malvolio, has not had a rôle worthy of his great abilities since he charmed us all in "Mary Jane's Pa," and that was seven or eight years ago. They say he has one now. It is the title rôle in "Mr. Lazarus," a quaint comedy of a man's return to the family that thought him dead. You see it is not totally unlike "Mary Jane's Pa." "Mr. Lazarus" is the work of Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford; it has completely beguiled Chicago, and is to try its blandishments on us at the Park, in Columbus Circle. Henry Miller, too, will return to the stage here, after an absence of several seasons—this time in a play written by Jules Eckert Goodman. And after two seasons as little Marie-Odile, Frances Starr will come to town around the Christmas holidays in "Little Lady in Blue," a comedy written by the authors of "Grumpy," with something of the flavor—they say—of "Pomander Walk." About the same time—on New Year's Eve, if you must know—Billie Burke will reappear in the flesh in one of three comedies her manager has up his sleeve at present.

We are to see not merely old favorites among the players but old favorites among the plays. There will be revivals, some already projected, others doubtless for hasty preparation in the Spring when some play, obviously destined to run for years and years, comes to an unexpected halt after rather less than that many weeks. It is to be hoped—and expected—that there will be some revivals in the program Grace George is making for her Playhouse.

Revivals.

There will be a little Shakespeare, but not so very much unless the promised Shakespearean theatre gets started soon. We shall have "Richard II." if Sir Herbert Tree carries out his scheme, and it is probable we shall have "A Midsummer Night's Dream" done by the Drama Society after the fashion in which they did "The Tempest" last Spring at the Century. We shall have a little more of "The Merry Wives" with Tom Wise as Falstaff before he goes on tour in that grateful rôle. He is to play Falstaff, they say, until February, when he is to be seen here in "The Prince of Showmen," a comedy he and Harrison Rhodes have written around the plump person of the immortal Barnum. This production will be made by John D. Williams, who, it may be said, while we are on the subject of revivals, plans eventually to have us see John Drew in Pinero's brilliant comedy "The Gay Lord Quex," which John Hare played here years ago. But who will play Sophie Fullgarney?

What might be described as a quasi-revival is Brandon Tynan's reappearance as the great Emmet. When he was still in his teens he wrote a highly successful play on the life and death of that Irish hero, but of that old play only a little will be found in the one on which he is now at work and in which he will be seen here after he has accompanied "The Melody of Youth" a short way on its tour.

When the season opens David Warfield will be seen not in "Vanderdecken," the Flying Dutchman play Mr. Belasco wrote for him and tried in Chicago, but in "The Music Master," in fulfillment of a prophecy made on this page many weeks ago. Every one will be glad to know that in assembling the cast it has been possible to get the services of Marie Bates for her original part. Whether "Vanderdecken" is to be produced later in the season is not known for sure. Probably not.

William H. Crane was the guest of honor at such a big and eloquent dinner last year that some got it into their foolish heads he was planning to retire. He had no such idea, and to prove it will reappear this season in his old success, "Father and the Boys," revamped for the occasion by Mr. Ade.

At the Manhattan.

"Ben Hur," apparently an imperishable dramatic property, is about to start on its eighteenth season, and this is to be at the Manhattan Opera House, which has passed under the direction of Morris Gest. There, too, you will see the great Nijinski and the other members of the Russian Ballet, and there, according to a report now in circulation, you will see "Aphrodite," that extra-sensual French product which was eventually staged in Paris the year before the war. "Ben Hur," Nijinski, and "Aphrodite"—Mr. Gest, at the Manhattan, promises to display infinite variety.

Each new season brings its new playwrights in the eternal renewal of the theatre. Some drop out, never to be heard from again: some get the habit, and devote all their subsequent waking hours to writing plays. It is from these—the confirmed dramatists—that we get each year the nucleus of our season. It is so this year.

We look to Mr. Shaw, and this year will bring us at least one from him—"Getting Married," with Faversham. We look to Barrie, and the season holds no pleasanter prospect than the production here just before Christmas at the Empire Theatre of his "A Kiss for Cinderella," with Maude Adams as Miss Thing, a fairly grown-up Wendy, who has a hotel for babies in the slums and who dreams a great dream, like the poor little rich girl.

We look to Mr. Cohan, and this time it is to be the long-deferred play for Chauncey Olcott—a modern comedy, if you please, and as widely different as you could imagine from the pieces he has been wont to play on the road. In the cast will be sweet Peggy Wood and the amusing George Sidney. Of course, Mr. Cohan must also find time to write the Cohan Revue. No doubt he will write it some December morning on his way to the office.

James Forbes has written for the abundant Marie Dressler a farce called "Sweet Genevieve," wherein her rôle is that of a female Muldoon.

Booth Tarkington has written a comedy for Otis Skinner. It is called "Mister Antonio," and presents that fine actor as a wandering Italian hurdy-gurdy player.

Harold Brighouse, author of "Hobson's Choice," has written two comedies, one called "Zack" and the other "Silver-Tongued Garside," and John D. Williams has accepted them both for the use of Richard Bennett, the former to be presented in November as the first production in Mr. Bennett's program under this new management.

Louis N. Parker, author of such favorites as "Rosemary," "Disraeli," and "Pomander Walk," will be represented by "Mavourneen," a romantic comedy of an adorable colleen which Corey & Riter announce for production here in midseason.

There will be plays by Augustus Thomas, Alfred Sutro, Bayard Veiller, and Robert Housum. Rida Johnson Young is represented by a comedy called "Buried Treasure," which Cohan & Harris will produce; Edgar Selwyn has one called "The Double Cure," with Lewis S. Stone in the leading rôle; Margaret Mayo, in collaboration with Lawrence Rising, has "His Bridal Night," which the Dolly sisters will play, and Max Marcin is the author of "Cheating Cheaters," a farce of the biter-bit order, which has Marjorie Rambeau in the central part.

But life is far too short for a confirmed dramatist to be content with one play a season. Most of them are like Roi Cooper Megrue, who is not really happy unless he has two plays running on Broadway at the same time. He is to be happy this season, for he is the author of "Seven Chances," the farce Mr. Belasco is producing at the Cohan early in August, a farce with a long cast, headed by the inimitable Frank Craven. And, in collaboration with Irvin Cobb, he has written a play called "John W. Blake," which deals with crime and high finance. Its inspiration goes back to the days when Cobb was a reporter, with no short stories to his credit, and assigned by his paper to cover the Morse case. George Nash will play the title rôle.

Megrue, Mack, et al.

And it looks now as though Willard Mack would out-Megrue Megrue. Three of his pieces are being prepared for Broadway this season. There is "King-Queen-Jack," a melodrama, with Robert Warwick in the cast; there is "Her Market Value," in which Marjorie Rambeau (Mrs. Mack) will play, and there is "Broadway and Buttermilk," which, with some songs added here and there, will bring Blanche Ring to town next month.

Also the Hattons. They wrote "Years of Discretion," and they helped to write "The Great Lover." Now they invade the movie studios to study the actual perils of Pauline, and their play, with its offensive title, "The Squab Farm," will be given by Mr. Woods, with Robert Edeson in the principal part. Then Mr. Morosco will give their comedy "Upstairs and Down," which contrasts the drawing room with the kitchen, and their play "The Song Bird," in which Jane Cowl made a false start in Chicago more than a year ago. It was really an excursion into comedy antedating her present one, but all she brought away from it was the horrendous gown she wore in the excruciating epilogue of "Common Clay." There is talk now of persuading Mary Garden to play the part, and if this ambitious project falls the play will be rewritten to make the leading character a great actress rather than a great singer. It is not known why.

George V. Hobart has two plays in the offing and Fred Jackson has turned out three farces, all of which William Elliott plans to produce. James Montgomery, author of "Ready Money," has done a comedy called "Irene O'Dare" for Cohan & Harris, and his "Nothing But the Truth" will be given at the Longacre. Cosmo Hamilton, author of "The Blindness of Virtue," has turned out a libretto or two, and besides this has a serious play called "The Mother-Woman," which Arthur Hammerstein will present in September, with Christine Norman in the leading rôle. Jules Eckert Goodman has a play called "The Man Who Came Back" in the Brady schedule, and has had another accepted by Henry Miller. Jack Hazzard is part author of the musical comedy coming to the Princess and of "Turn to the Right," a farce he wrote with Winchell Smith, and due any time now at the Gaiety. As Mr. Hazzard will also be playing himself at the New Amsterdam, he should be simply plutocratic by the end of the season.

Then Cyril Harcourt, author of two such bright farces as "A Lady's Name" and "A Pair of Silk Stockings," is to have his play "Blackmail" presented, with the beautiful Olive Tell in the cast, and Arthur Hopkins will give his "A Place in the Sun."

The Macphersons, who wrote "Evidence" (wherein Haidee Wright gave such a superb performance), and "The King of Nowhere," have written a fantasy, which, with an original musical accompaniment, will be presented by Arthur Hopkins at the Shubert Theatre in August. This is "The Happy Ending." An important rôle is in the hands of charming Margaret Mower, late of the Washington Square Players.

The managers may be relying overmuch on the old reliables among the dramatists, but some new playwrights will have hearings nevertheless, and to one of them Arthur Hopkins is according the great adventure of having two of her pieces spoken in New York in her first season. This is Clare Kummer, the writer of songs, whose two comedies, "Good Gracious, Annabel," and "Home, Sweet Home," will be done here before the year is out. Then Maude Fulton—you remember Rock and Fulton—has heard a deal of California applause for her first play, "The Brat," and it is to be played at the Fulton in mid-September, with Frederic de Belleville and Ivy Troutman in the company. One J. H. Lawson has a play called "Cinders" in the Morosco program, and Grace Livingston Furness hopes to see her farce, "The Flibbers," given before Spring. Lawrence Whitman is the author of "Fixing Sister," which William Hodge will play before cool weather; Lawrence Eyre—most young playwrights seem to be named Lawrence—is the author of "Sazus Matazus," a comedy in which all the characters are negroes. Another newcomer among the playwrights is Captain H. M. Harwood, an Englishman, who is the author of "Please Help Emily," a frisky farce to be given by the Charles Frohman company at the Lyceum in August. It has been highly successful in London, where it is considered rather roguish. There Gladys Cooper and Charles Hawtrey have the rôles Ann Murdock and Charles Cherry will play in New York. And we may see Berger's "The Deluge," a Swedish play of life on the Mississippi, in which most of the characters are Americans and which has been produced successfully in all of the big cities on the Continent, but never so much as attempted in England or America. Arthur Hopkins has it.

"Coat Tales" is by Edward Clarke. This farce, which is due at the Cort on the last evening of this month, is given by Arthur Hammerstein, with a cast that includes Tom Wise, Louise Dresser, and Margaret Greene. "A Pair of Queens" is a Frazee farce already tried on Chicago.

THE MUSICAL COMEDY PLANS

THERE are to be musical pieces without end. Nearly every producer has one or more up his sleeve. There will be revues and operettas and every other excuse for girls and music. From all accounts, all the composers on both sides of the Atlantic, from Strauss and Lehar to Jerome Kern and Victor Herbert, have been working all day and all night to the end that New York should hum this season.

The greatest curiosity is aroused by the plans for the Century, one-time home of the ill-starred New Theatre, and more recently the scene of any experiment that happened to come along. Mr. Dillingham and Mr. Ziegfeld have taken off their respective coats in one joint, heroic effort to take the curse off the great playhouse in Central Park West. Some time in October its doors will open for a magnified revue, with words and music by everybody, and making use of such favorites as Elsie Janis, Frank Tinney, Sam Bernard, and Brice and King. From these gleanings of the program it may be gathered that the new masters of the Century are determined to have large audiences as the first essential of the new régime. A little later, the upper reaches of the huge theatre (which was built in the interests of the Elevator Men's Friendly Society and the International Scrubwomen's Union) will blossom out as a midnight playground for those who never grow weary.

At the Hippodrome there will be great goings-on. Of the new show that is to be unfolded there on Sept. 4 nothing has been told so far beyond the fact that one act will be given over to the art of Pavlowa, reinforced and glorified by the art of Leon Bakst. It looks now as though the Hippodrome would be one of the places you will have to go to next year.

Michel Carré's "L'Enfant Prodigue," the musical pantomime, will be presented here by Winthrop Ames.

A new operetta by Oscar Strauss shines in the Shubert program. From that theatrical house many musical productions will come forth between now and Spring. Franz Lehar, Kalman, (who wrote "Sari,") the Leslie Stuart of "Florodora" fame, and Jerome Kern—these are some of the composers. P. G. Wodehouse has been caught in the act of writing a libretto. Anna Held is to have a revue, and there is to be an opera for Margaret Romaine and John Charles Thomas. A revival of the de Koven-Smith opera "The Highwayman," a favorite of twenty years ago, is among the more promising promises.

"One Time in May" is the beguiling title of an opera brought over—by the Deutschland, perhaps—from Germany. Joseph Santley is to be seen in this, and there is a persistent rumor that with him as co-star will be a small and sweet deserter from the movies—Marguerite Clark.

"Betty" is the name of a musical comedy which has been running all year in London. It will serve to bring Raymond Hitchcock back to this country, for he is to play an English Lord, (G. P. Huntley's rôle,) after a year given over, no doubt, to studying the type. You may look for this at the Globe.

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs," the Belasco play made from the Castles' "Bath Comedy," and played so charmingly by Henrietta Crosman a dozen years ago, has been taken down from the shelf and is being made into comic opera under the auspices of Morris Gest. A still older source will be found for "Go to It," the Hazzard-Golden piece which is to be done at the Princess. This has been made from Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag."

The first production at the New Amsterdam will be "Little Miss Springtime," with music by the composer of "Sari" and such old friends in its cast as May Robson, Georgia O'Ramey, George MacFarlane, Jack Hazzard, and Jed Prouty. This, like the revue at the Century, will have Urban decorations. He is also doing the sets for a new comic opera in which Mr. Ziegfeld will present Hazel Dawn, so that he must be painting furiously twenty-four hours a day—which means many lovely vistas, flowering vines, and towering urns for our subsequent delight.

Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert are at work on a new Irish opera. You will remember that their "Princess Pat" had only an Irish title and one Irish song, bewitchingly sung by Eleanor Painter. But now, reinspired, no doubt, by the recent Irish meetings, Mr. Herbert is writing a Shamrock score, and we will all be there. Rennold Wolf and Louis Hirsch are also turning out a musical comedy between them.

The composer of that charming score which was cruelly weighted down by a stupid libretto in "The Lilac Domino" is the composer of "Florabella," a comic opera for which Cosmo Hamilton has written the libretto and which Richard Ordynski is producing. It brings Lina Abarbanell back to Broadway—probably to the Cort Theatre.

"The Amber Empress" is a comic opera which Corey & Riter will bring to town.

"So Long Letty" and "Canary Cottage" are two musical comedies slowly making their way westward from California, the domain of Oliver Morosco. Of the latter, the book was written by Mr. Morosco himself, in conjunction with Elmer Harris. Charles Ruggles and Trixie Friganza are in the cast. For these productions, as, indeed, for all of the Morosco productions, Robert McQuinn will do the decorations. You may remember the charming pictures he made for "Stop! Look! Listen!"

There will be these and more, for the Winter Garden productions and the Follies come as regularly as The Atlantic Monthly, and, last but not least, remember "The Cohan Revue of 1917." Engage your seats now for Christmas night. It will open then.

THE MOVIES

LIBERTY—Audrey Munson in "Purity."

STRAND—Mae Murray in "The Dream Girl."

BROADWAY—Dustin Farnum in "Davy Crockett."

RIALTO—Frank Keenan in "Honor Thy Name."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—First half of week, William H. Thompson in "The Eye of the Night."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Virginia Pearson in "A Tortured Heart."

LYRIC—"America Preparing."

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—Monday, Fannie Ward in "For the Defense," with daily change of feature.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Monday, Jose Collins in "A Woman's Honor," with daily change of feature.

NEW YORK—Monday, Edith Storey in "The Tarantula."

GLOBE—Billie Burke in "Gloria's Romance."

AUDREY MUNSON, whose beauty of face and figure have made her a favorite model of sculptors, is the central figure of "Purity," a photoplay that will be shown here for the first time Tuesday night at the Liberty Theatre. The picture is an American-Mutual production and it has for its background the luxurious scenery of California. Many of the scenes were photographed in a natural amphitheatre on a beautiful estate on the Pacific Coast.

The story harks back to the myths of the Greeks, and it has been so constructed as to include some of Miss Munson's most famous poses. Among these are "Descending Night," which was shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition; "Running Diana," and "L'Allegro," bronzes by Henry Herring; "Abundance," by Carl Bitter; "Spring," by Albert Toft, and "Fate," by Gilbert Ledward.

One of the most vital things about the cinema is its ubiquitousness. In every corner of the world is to be found a movie theatre where at regular intervals fresh specimens of canned drama find their way. Now that the movie, like the automobile, has become standardized and is no longer an experiment, it is being adopted as a means of diversion in all sorts of places. Small, portable projecting machines are built suitable for home use, and in many homes in and around New York, particularly in the homes of those of considerable wealth, are machines by which the latest films are projected.

Recently the movies proved their adaptability by being adopted by several different institutions. The first hotel in New York to introduce them as a regular feature of the life of the hotel was the Majestic. Beginning tonight a five-reel picture will be served with the dinner each Sunday night. After each course a reel will be unspun, the meeting of the lovers following the cantaloupe, the estrangement of husband and wife following the cold consomme, and on through the conventional dishes and episodes till the point of highest interest is reached just after the ice cream. Thus will thrills aid digestion and appetite.

Recently the Canada Steamship Lines Company announced the adoption of movies on their steamers running from Toronto to Montreal. In the Bay Shore Methodist Church last Sunday night Anita Stewart, the beautiful, sang for the first time in public, and on the same program was a Vitagraph picture, entitled "The Awakening," of which Miss Stewart was the star.

The movie men are still busy turning out patriotic subjects. Out in Los Angeles the Continental Producing Company is preparing to produce a picture called "The Spirit of '76," which will tell the story of the American Revolution. The most dramatic events in the struggle of the colonies for independence will be photographed, wherever practicable, with the original scenes as a background.

Another photoplay with a Revolutionary background and one much nearer completion is "The Heart of a Hero," a picture William A. Brady has in preparation for the World program. It is woven about the story of Nathan Hale as told by Clyde Fitch in his drama, "Nathan Hale."

C. Post Mason will begin a tour of the world Aug. 1, on which he plans to take motion pictures of the most interesting things he sees. He has already photographed some of the wonders of New York, and these he will show at the Academy of Music, beginning today. His journey will take him across the continent to San Francisco, thence to Honolulu, New Zealand, Australia, China, Japan, India, Egypt, Italy, Spain, France, and England.

Douglas Fairbanks has recovered from the injury to his eye which almost cost him his sight when an over-enthusiastic movie gunman held a revolver loaded with a blank cartridge too near his face, and is ready to go back to work. Fortunately the injury was not permanent, nor did it leave any permanent mark. The injured eye is still sensitive, and when he goes into the bright sunlight he protects it by pulling the brim of his hat down or with glasses.

It is unnecessary to state for the information of any who know Mr. Fairbanks personally or by reputation that the accident did not "get" his nerve in the slightest degree. He says it has taught him a little caution, but that remains to be seen.

William Steiner, who has charge of the Unity Film Corporation studios, has devised a scheme by which he increases the effectiveness of crowd scenes. It has been his experience that whenever there was a bit to be photographed in a crowded street the passersby halted and gazed into the jaws of the camera, thus robbing the scene of every bit of realism. To obviate this he conceived the idea of rigging up a moving van with port holes. The camera man remains inside the van with his instrument which he points out one of the port holes when the time for action comes. The van looks innocent enough and by the time those who have stopped to watch the proceeding and have thus unconsciously become supernumeraries, have discovered the whereabouts of the lens, the scene is a matter of record.

"On the Brink of Shame" is the typical movie title of a new five-part photoplay in which John Mason and Alma Hanlon are to be featured. The picture is in process of production under the direction of Julius Steger and Joseph A. Golden. The supporting cast includes Walter Hitchcock, Edward Langford, Frederick Esmelton, Harry Burkhart, Jean Stewart, Eloise Clements, Marie Reichardt, and Eleanor Kent.

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
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Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
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HOTEL BRISTOL
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Two Room Suites with bath, $17.50 to $30; with meals for two persons, $37.50 to $45.00 per week.
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7th Av. and 56th St.
(Opposite Carnegie Hall.)
Renovated and refurnished and now under same management as Hotel Marlton, 5th Av. & 8th St.
One person (use of bath).....$1.00 up
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Parlor, bedroom and bath for one or two persons, $2.50 up.

HOTEL MARLTON
3 and 5 West 8th St.
(Nr. 5th Av. & Washington Square.)
AMERICAN PLAN. F. W. HATFIELD.

TO PRINCETON BATTLEFIELD, A FINE DAY'S TRIP

Historic Landmarks and Lovely Scenery Abound in Region Where Washington's Strategy and Courage Turned the Tables Against Cornwallis In the Darkest Days of Our Revolution

By Sarah Comstock.

THERE are a few historic spots—only a few, perhaps—in our country which send away the casual visitor both chastened and uplifted in soul. One approaches nonchalantly, aiming a kodak and a flippant remark—and departs hushed. Not Stony Point, for one—that produces a riot of victorious emotions. Not Monmouth—Molly Pitcher is far too gayly colored a figure in tradition, for all her private tragedy, against that background. Fort Lee saddens one, as one seems to watch that rain-beaten band tramping over the miles of defeat back toward Hackensack.

But Princeton! There we find a triumph so splendid as to be inspiring, but so hardly won, at such a cost, that it hushes us, awes us, while we glory in it. There is a sombre splendor in the story of Princeton.

In a day's journey from New York one may retrace the steps of our own army over that battle which ushered in the New Year of 1777—a new year in very truth, for the war of the Revolution had reached its critical hour, and without the victory at Princeton many historians agree that the ultimate triumph of Britain might have been secured.

The trip is not an easy one unless you cover the ground in a vehicle of some sort, or unless you are a true pedestrain, from the poise of your head to the broad sole of your low-heeled shoe. But there are vehicles a-plenty to be obtained, or, if you really long for a hike over roads that are beautiful with Jersey Summer and full of historic traditions, a treat lies in store for you. For the whole-hearted hiker not a finer stretch of miles could be found than those which lead on from the scene of the first conflict, out past the old stone bridge over the Millstone where Washington led his conquering men to a point where they could fall exhausted on the frozen ground, a weary little band of victors.

It doesn't fall to every one's lot to have the great good fortune of being personally conducted over this history-charged ground by such an authority as A. W. Callisen, who has steeped himself so thoroughly in the traditions of the region that he can fairly wave you back into 1777 with one skillful motion of his remarkable wand. He has studied the various phases of the Father of Our Country until he calls him to life at a moment's notice for the visitor's benefit. But at least the wayfarer can have the benefit of following Mr. Callisen's chart for the journey, and herewith it follows:

Suppose you rise early on the morning of this trip, for it's a longer one than usual, and betake yourself to the Pennsylvania Station in time for the 8:30 train. Purchase a ticket for Princeton, change cars at Princeton Junction, and find yourself under the stately nose of Old Nassau, within the very paws of the Tiger, at about 10 o'clock. Even as T. R. is not the only occurrence that ever took place at Oyster Bay, so likewise have there been happenings at Princeton other than Woodrow Wilson, and it will consume a good day and a long one to hunt them out.

The train delivers you at the university buildings, but you may pass them for the present and go directly to the battlefield. You will find automobiles ready for your patronage; if you are for the road, then a mile of excellent walking will bring you to the spot. Go up to Nassau Street, turn west, then south, to Mercer Street, and if there should be any confusion as to direction not a Princetonian but can tell you the way.

The site of the first conflict is marked by a simple monument of cannon balls piled, the pyramid surmounted by a fine, alert eagle, which seems to be declaring itself vigorously for preparedness. You will see it at your left in a field, surmounting the slope up which the two forces rushed. You recall the situation.

The overwhelming defeat at Forts Washington and Lee, and Washington's retreat through the Jerseys, had been followed by the victory at Trenton, which put new spirit into the Americans, but they were in so reduced a condition, both in numbers and in supplies, that their case was desperate. It would take far more than Trenton to save the day. On Dec. 23, 1776, Washington wrote for the watchword, "Victory or Death," and every one knew that a crisis had been reached.

So easy had the British victories been that Cornwallis was already counted conqueror, and he had arranged to leave for Europe. But this amazing turn of affairs, achieved through Washington's crossing of the Delaware, evidently stirred him to recognition of the annoying fact that the "damned rebels" were not yet quite beaten, and he delayed his embarkation and went to Princeton to take comand of the many troops which were gathered there. Bancroft adds that "the sluggish Sir William Howe nestled lazily in his warm quarters at New York," where he remained for six months, and this nestling, did not abet the British cause, now in a far more serious situation than either side guessed. Outwardly, the enemy appeared to have little to do but complete its conquest. Inwardly, there was undermining going on, both from the American mettle and from the self-indulgent habits of luxurious British officers.

It was on the second of January, 1777, that Cornwallis set out to meet Washington, who was near Trenton. He led forth from Princeton the best troops he could command; the American forces were small, undisciplined, and worn by hardships. Small American parties were sent out to lie in wait and harass the enemy in its advance, but if it came to an open conflict, Washington realized that his chances would be slim. At Five Mile Run, Hand made trouble for the approaching army, and at several other points they were much disturbed, but they marched on securely and Washington wisely withdrew, while Cornwallis, sending for reinforcements, drew up to camp for the night and waited for daylight before making a clean sweep of the rebel board. Fiske reports that he went to bed in high spirits, observing, "At last we have run down the old fox and we will bag him in the morning."

Then followed that famous little game of Washington's, which made the name of "old fox" seem rather flattering than otherwise. It stands with some of his wiliest moves, among them that secret withdrawal from Brooklyn across the river in silent boats. On this occasion he caused campfires to be built along the shore of the Assanpink, while the work of making intrenchments apparently went on through the night. Even the sound of the axes reached British ears, and they fell asleep lulled by what they believed to be full knowledge of the rebels' movements and intentions. While a few remained to keep campfires burning and the work progressing noisily, the main part of the troops quietly withdrew from the Assanpink and stole lightly off toward Princeton, and the British bivouacked and slept with comfortable snores. One of the most remarkable qualities possessed by Washington appears to have been the ability to omit sleep on every occasion when it paid to stay awake.

His plans were complete. He knew every road and crossroad on the way to Princeton. He had made sure that the way to that town was unguarded. He knew that most of the British troops had been removed from Princeton, and he made the clear deduction that only a few, moreover, could be remaining at Brunswick, where the enemy had rich magazines. His maximum ambition, then, was to take Princeton, and push on to Brunswick and avail himself of all he found there. This, however, he knew to be a somewhat extravagant hope. But he felt that he could achieve Princeton, at least, and then withdraw to the heights of Morristown to recuperate, and we shall follow him over this course.

As usual, he gathered his officers together and laid the plan before them before making his start, and agreement was unanimous. Mercer, it is said, was one of the most enthusiastic over the plan. Mercer, who was to carry it out and pay the price with his life. Soon after midnight, when the 3d of January had not yet dawned, the march began, in a new, sudden wave of bitter cold which followed the days of thaw.

Bancroft tells us that it was about sunrise when the troops arrived at the southeastern outskirts of Princeton, and the main body wheeled by a back road to the colleges. Mercer was detached and went toward the west with about three hundred and fifty men. There were already about two British regiments on the march to join Cornwallis, leaving far behind them the very town where they were needed, while Cornwallis peacefully awaited them to help overwhelm the Americans whom he supposed to be behind those delusive campfires.

But Mawhood, with a number about equal to Mercer's, saw the approach of the Americans and returned to the conflict which you have now placed. Here where the eagle surmounts the cannon balls, the two forces rushed—Mawhood leading a body of men trained, fresh, armed with bayonets; Mercer in command of a group poorly trained, ill-equipped, almost exhausted with a night march of eighteen miles through bitter cold, and almost entirely riflemen, bearing scarcely any bayonets to meet the hostile charge. A terrific, swift encounter took place, at the end of which the Americans gave way and fled, abandoning their cannon, while their officers remained on the field, calling the men back. Haslet, Neal, Fleming, were among those who fell, and Mercer dropped to the ground, wounded.

Return to the road from the field where the monument stands, walk on a little further, and you will see at your left a frame building known as the "old Clark house." It is now the Hale house, but its tradition is too persistent for the old name to be lost. Here Thomas Clark lived in Revolutionary days, and here Mercer was dragged to die. The story goes that his gray horse was disabled, and that he fell to fighting afoot; that a musket blow from a British soldier felled him, and that other British then fell upon him, some mistaking him for Washington. At any rate, his wounds were so serious that he lived only until Jan. 12, when he died in a room which you may visit today.

Not only is it associated with the story of one of our bravest Generals, but there is an interesting collection of weapons and other relics picked up on the battlefield. In front of the house you will find a monument to Mercer, a simple and dignified memorial of heavy stone. Lossing relates that Mercer "was tenderly nursed by the late Miss Sarah Clark of the Society of Friends and a colored woman belonging to the family," and that "he expired in the arms of Major George Lewis, a nephew of Washington."

It was about the time when Mercer fell that Washington heard the sound of conflict in this orchard land where you now are, and returned as fast as possible. Seeing his scattering troops, he rode straight to the front himself, summoning them to follow. It was one of his most drastic and gallant acts. Straight toward the enemy he rode, did not stop until he was within thirty yards of them and face to face, commanded every American to follow, and stood swathed in smoke while a simultaneous volley arose from both sides. When the smoke cleared away he stood unharmed. The British were overwhelmed. The entire action, from the moment when Mercer's first shot was fired, had occupied just twenty minutes. Mawhood with his men was pursued by the patriots for three or four miles and lost many on the way as prisoners to the conquering Americans.

On the slope which you are facing as you look forth from the old Clark house this triumph of Washington took place. Go back now to the heart of the university town, and visit old Nassau Hall, where a few final touches put a neat end to the American victory. It is the original college building, fronting on Nassau Street, and a fine pair of tigers will welcome you to its door. Here the British had their barracks, using the old Presbyterian church as well. Washington drew up some cannon near these buildings, and opened fire. An attempt at resistance was made; Trevelyan tells us that there was "little bloodshed but some profanation; young Alexander Hamilton, with the irreverence of a student fresh from a rival place of education, planted his guns on the sacred grass of the academical campus and fired a six-pound shot which is said to have passed through the head of King George the Second's portrait in the chapel." The American force was too great, and the garrison soon surrendered.

It was at about this time that Cornwallis awoke. He heard the sound of distant firing, thought it must be thunder, but was informed by Erskine of the sensational fact that "Washington has outgeneraled us!" His speed was put forth to reach Princeton, where he found his troops thoroughly chastised, and Washington, with his men, safely out of harm's way, en route to the Morristown Heights.

Follow Nassau Street, after you have spent an hour, perhaps, in visiting historic Princeton University—not that you couldn't spend much more time—and you will be proceeding along the old turnpike toward Kingston Bridge. Picture that very weary, very threadbare, but very proud army which preceded you by more than a hundred and thirty-nine years. The walk is long—two or three miles, perhaps—but you are fresh and fit, and your country is free. Perhaps the walk is a bit easier than it was to those soldiers of 1777.

At last you will reach the Millstone River, and your path will lead you across an old stone bridge in the masonry of which is set a stone inscribed:

KINGSTON BRIDGE.
45 MILES TO PHILA.
50 MILES TO N. Y.
1798.

This is the bridge which Washington broke up as he crossed and which was soon restored. He planted his artillery in the cemetery above to guard the point.

Just beyond it, at the turn of the road, you will find a marker stating that "by this route Washington with his army retired to Morristown [Heights] after his victory at Princeton, January, 1777." Across the road, at the opposite corner, stands a dejected old building, almost gone to ruin, but once a flourishing tavern proudly displaying its popular sign, known to all the country round—a beehive. Here, runs the story, Washington stopped for dinner to give him new strength for the rest of the march, and if the hostelry lived up to its reputation, he found it.

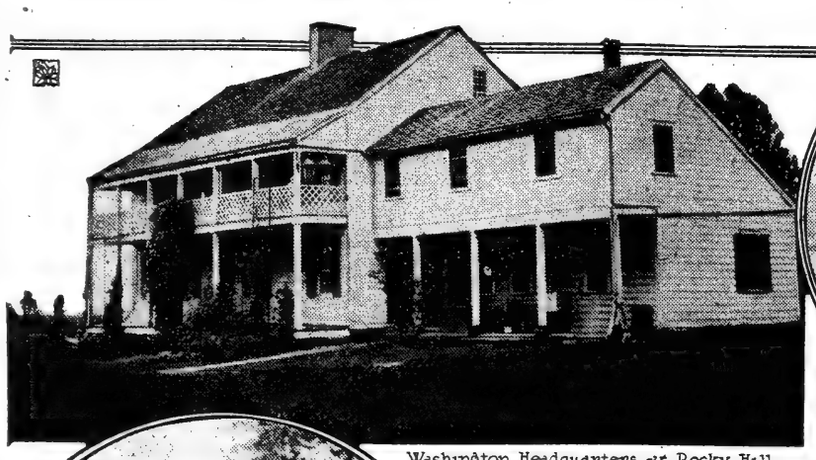
Turning toward the highlands, he halted for the night, while his men sank upon the frozen ground in the woods. They were so overcome that Cornwallis would have found them easy prey had he undertaken pursuit. His failure to do so stands as one of the most serious mistakes in the history of the British side.

One of the most delightful of Jersey's historic houses lies beyond the tavern, perhaps another mile's walk, through a stretch of the State's most luxuriant farmland. The building is full of tradition, besides being a charming home of the present day. It is the old Rose and Crown Farmhouse, now belonging to A. W. Callisen—a fine old white dwelling of the colonial period, said to have housed Cornwallis more than once, besides having been a stopping place for some of Washington's officers.

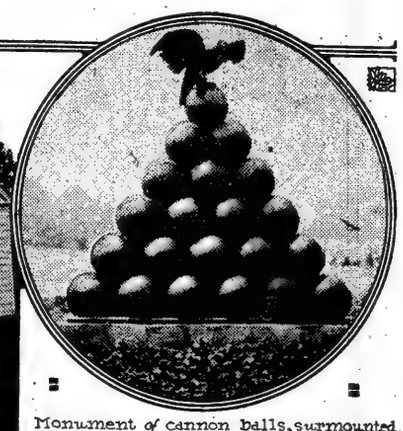
In Revolutionary days it was known by its present very picturesque name, but the name was dropped for long years, being replaced by some rather colorless modern appellation. When Callisen took possession, he excavated the house's history, and found that, by a remarkable coincidence, it was identical with the name of his family's old farm in Kent, England. These names arose during the wars of the Roses, when farms were called "Red Rose and Crown," for instance, or "White Rose and Crown," the color having faded with time, and the mere "Rose" being left.

It is said that a closet in this house once concealed Lieutenant Hayward, who made into it through an interesting trapdoor. Moreover, the house possesses a delightful ghost who walks upstairs with creaky footsteps of a windy night. What tales of the Revolution this ghost could tell are still unknown, for it has never yet been led into conversation. The house is a treasure trove of wonderful heirlooms long treasured through generations of the owner's family, from the most exquisitely wrought snuffboxes and pocket sundials to magnificent old mahogany pieces that would adorn a palace.

Betake yourself back by way of Rocky Hill, where one of the least known and best preserved "Washington Headquarters," is cared for under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution. Its guardian spirit is a retired clergyman of the Episcopal Church, by name Mr. Pray, who will give you a most interesting hour with his appreciative accounts of the relics displayed here. The old house is broad and white, a most inviting retreat, as it must have been in the days when Mrs. John Berrian offered it to the great Chief for a resting spot from Aug. 18 to Nov. 9, 1783. Upstairs you may see his living room and bedroom, while all through are quaint pieces of furniture—a cellarette of Lord Baltimore's, a harpsichord of Lord Stirling's, charming old wallpapers, pieces of old china. A glowing old-time flowerbed, all gay with larkspur, sweet-williams, and stocks, welcomes you at the door—but close beside it stands the revolutionary cannon, which brings back the memory of grave days.



Washington Headquarters at Rocky Hill



Monument of cannon balls, surmounted by eagle, marking site of Battle of Princeton

Revolutionary cannon at Washington Headquarters, Rocky Hill

"Beehive Tavern," now a ruin, where Washington stopped for dinner

ITINERARY.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Princeton. Train leaves at 8:30. Fare, round trip, $2.48. Arrive about 10 o'clock.

Walk out Mercer Street to battlefield. See monument marking battle site, "old Clark house" where Mercer died, monument to Mercer. Return to Nassau Street, see Nassau Hall. Continue on same street, which leads to Kingston Bridge. See old bridge, cemetery, Beehive Tavern.

Turn left, continue to Stone House, turn right, continue to Rose and Crown Farm.

Return by same route, or by way of Rocky Hill, where see Washington Headquarters. Train at Rocky Hill to Monmouth Junction, there change for New York. Fare over the short Rocky Hill branch, 17 cents.

TEACHER PICTURES WORK FOR ITALIANS

Miss Lucey Tells How She "Socialized" Part of Montclair, N. J.

HARD TASK AT THE START.

But Now Educational Authorities Help Her and Instructress Is Happy.

One of the interesting reports that was given at the National Education Association just closed was presented at the session of the Visiting Teachers—the experience of Miss Minnie A. Lucey, who is a visiting teacher of the public schools in Montclair, New Jersey.

Miss Lucey's work began under the auspices of the Federation of Women's Clubs of New Jersey and the work, Miss Lucey and all were later taken over by the Board of Education. It was the Italian quarter of Montclair which was first given into Miss Lucey's hands by the clubwomen to be socialized.

"These people formed one-fifth of the Montclair population," said Miss Lucey in telling her story. "They live in one corner of the town. The Federation of Women's Clubs raised $500 and set me to work. They gave me no instructions, let me alone to work as I liked and I could work day and night for two or three days if I wished and then sleep for a day or two to get rested, and I sometimes did.

"One of the most difficult things in the work was to bring out the women. I wanted them to learn English and they could see no need of it.

"'Why should we learn English,' they asked, 'when our husbands can speak it?'

"'But,' I said, 'your husbands will want to go to other young women to practice their English and it is better that you should know it.'"

"So the women did come out to learn English," said Miss Lucey, "and it was the first time they were ever known to do such thing.

"'What shall we do with the babies?' they asked.

"'Oh, bring them along,' I answered bravely, and they did, and so many of them!

"Then the other women got together and bought baskets to put the babies in while their mothers were studying, and, strange to say, the little things, quite contrary to custom, went to sleep and slept all through the lesson, so we were training the babies as well as the mothers. Now we have a regular night nursery with a woman to care for the children.

"People began to be interested as the work went on and the high school asked me to bring some of the children to them. They wanted to see some poor little specimens. That was not what I did. I got two bolts of cheese cloth and I had as many fairies as the two bolts would dress and we went to the high school and gave a little play.

"Then a Sunday school invited me to bring a child. They also wanted a poor little girl. They wanted some thrills. I told them they had heard of the poor little rich girl and I would bring them the rich little poor girl, one who was capable of happiness. The Sunday school became interested and now they are supporting a class of anaemic children.

"And some of those children! Well, they danced the fox trot in a way to make your hair stand on end, so we had to have dancing classes, where they could have a chance to dance in a different way.

"The men of that ward started a civic club to promote the welfare of the ward by improving their homes, caring for garbage and refuse, tilling the vacant land and assisting the departments of government. During clean-up week last Spring these citizens did as much to improve their ward as was done in any ward of native Americans.

"We don't want old clothes for the work. We want the people themselves to invite these other people to their homes and to return their visits. Now we are going to have in the ward a music settlement and we will have the best musical talent in town and we will also go into dramatics."

SOME CARETAKERS NOISY.

Gramercy Park Stay-at-Homes Wish Owners Would Return.

Some persons in the Gramercy Park neighborhood are grumbling about a certain class of social service work. Many of the houses of the richer people are closed for the season, and the basements are occupied by caretakers. The house owner in her cool Summer out-of-town home is quite happy in the thought that she is not only having her New York house well protected, but has given a deserving family an agreeable home, the neighbors say they pay the cost.

There are big yards back of the houses in which the caretakers are placed, and there they and the numerous members of their families congregate in the cool hours of the evening and often well into the morning. One family has two children. Another family has a baby, a cat, and a dog. A third family has a dog, a child, and a parrot, and so it goes.

If the children are not shouting and screaming, the cat is howling, the dog is barking, or Polly is remarking in an unpleasantly nasal tone that "Polly wants a cracker." In the houses where there are no caretakers the family servants remain and enjoy themselves by giving cabaret parties in the yard.

Gramercy Park has no monopoly of these unpleasant experiences. Stories of similar trials have come from residents in the upper part of the city.

Results of Concentration

The following records were obtained by the application of the principles of concentration. A boy of 15 who had studied in a well-known New York school for seven years without passing a single subject made the record indicated below in nine months.

In September, 1915, after taking concentration courses for five weeks at this school, he passed the Princeton examination as follows:
Elementary Algebra C
Intermediate Algebra C
English A C
Plane Geometry ....B

In January, 1916, he made 50 Regents' counts by passing:
English, 4 years....75
French, 3 years....60
Latin, 3 years....75
Solid Geometry....62
American History....69

In June, 1916, he completed his college entrance work by passing the college board examinations.
Elementary Latin, composition....76
Advanced Latin, composition....60
Virgil and Sight Prose....64 (Studied 4½ months)
German, A....63
Trigonometry....63
Physics....64 (Studied 4½ months)

Another student, 16 years old, made the following subjects in eight months:
In January, 1916, he earned 37 Regents' counts by passing:
English, 3 years....60
Latin, 3 years....75
Intermediate Algebra....77
Plane Geometry....76

In June, 1916, he passed the College Entrance Examination Board as follows:
Elementary Latin Composition....85
Virgil Sight Poetry....84 (Studied only 4½ months)
Advanced Latin Composition....84
Intermediate French....82
Trigonometry....77

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition....45
Literature....30
Latin Grammar....45
Elementary Latin Composition....15
Chemistry....39
Virgil and Sight Reading....30
Elementary German....52
Algebra....25
Plane Geometry....33

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:
English Grammar & Composition..60
English Literature....74
Elementary German....83
Advanced German....60
Elementary French....60
Plane Geometry....67
American History....60-68
Elementary Algebra Complete....60-70
Chemistry....60
*Cicero and Sight Reading....75
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GREAT BUSHMASTER ARRIVES IN BRONX

Snake Eight and a Half Feet Long Is the King of South American Jungle.

HIS CAPTURE DESCRIBED

Dr. William Beebe from British Guiana Tells of Exciting Encounter with Poisonous Reptile.

An express wagon drew up to the reptile house in the Bronx Zoological Gardens the other day and a carefully-crated parcel was received and handled with tender care by Head Keeper Palmer. Inside was a great bushmaster, the king of the venomous snakes of Northern South America. It had come from the New York Zoological Society's station in British Guiana, where for the past four months Dr. William Beebe has been collecting specimens. He has named his station Kalacoon. It is near Georgetown.

The same boat that brought up the prized bushmaster brought from Dr. Beebe a letter to Director Hornaday telling of the capture.

"Our Akawai Indian hunter, two nestling trogons, and Easter Eve—these things led to the capture of the master of the bush. For nothing in the tropics is premeditated direct," wrote Dr. Beebe, whose letter is published in the July number of the Zoological Society Bulletin just issued.

"My thoughts were far from poisonous serpents when Jeremiah came into our Guiana laboratory late on a Saturday afternoon. Outdoors he had deposited the coarser game intended for the mess, consisting of a small deer, a tinamou or maam, and two agoutis. But now, with his quiet smile, he held out his lesser booty, which he always brought in to me, offering in his slender, effeminate hands his contribution to science. Usually this was a bird of brilliant plumage or a nestful of maam's eggs, with shells like great spheres of burnished emeralds. These he would carry in a basket so cunningly woven from a single palm fround that it shared our interest in its contents. This day he presented two nestling trogons, and this was against the rules. For we desired only to know where such nests were, there to go and study and photograph.

"'Jeremiah, listen. You sabe we no want bird here. Must go and show nest, eh?'

"'Me sabe.'

"Accompanied by one of us, he started again without a murmur. In the slanting rays of the sun he walked steadily down the trails from Kalacoon as if he had not been hunting since early dawn. An hour had passed, and the sun swung still lower when a panting voice gasped out:

"'Huge labarla, yards long. Big as leg.'

The Master of the Bush.

"The flight of queen bees and their swarms, the call to arms in a sleeping camp creates somewhat the commotion that the news of the bushmaster aroused with us. For he is really what his name implies. What the elephant is to the African jungle, this serpent is to the Guiana wilderness. He fears nothing—save one thing, hunting ants, before which all the world flees. And this was the first bushmaster of the rainy season.

"Jeremiah had been left to mount guard over the serpent which had been found near the trogon tree. Already the light was failing, so we walked rapidly with gun, snake pole, and canvas bag. Parrakeets hurtled bamboo-ward to roost, doves scurried off, and small rails flew from our path and flopped into the reeds. Our route led through the open-trailed rubber plantation of the Hill's estate toward the edge of the high bush, and we did not slacken speed until we were in the dim light which filtered through the western branches.

"At the top of the slope we heard a yell—a veritable red Indian yell—and there our Akawai hunter was dancing excitedly about, shouting to us to come on. 'Snake, he move!' We arrived, panting, and he tremblingly led me along a fallen tree and pointed to the dead leaves. I knew well the color and pattern of a bushmaster. I had had them brought to me dead and had killed them myself and had seen them in their cage behind glass. But now, though I was thinking bushmaster and looking bushmaster, my eyes insisted on registering dead leaves. Eager as I was to begin operations before darkness closed down, it was a full three minutes before I could say, 'This loaf; that is snake!'

"The pattern and pigment of the cunningly arranged coils were that of the jungle floor anywhere—a design of dead leaves, reddish-yellow, pinkish, dark brown, etched with mold, fungus, and decay, and with all the shadows and high lights which the heaped up tissues threw upon one another. In the centre of this dread plaque, this repetilian mirage, silent and motionless, rested the head. I knew it was triangular and flattened, because I had dissected such heads in time past, but now my senses revealed to me only an irregularity in the contour, a central focus in this jungle mat, the unraveling of which spelled death.

"It was a big snake, seven or eight feet long, and heavy bodied—by no means a one-man job. Again we carefully examined the screw eyes in the pole, and each looked behind for a possible line of escape.

"I quickly formed my method of attack. Jeremiah was sent to cut forked sticks, but his enthusiasm at having work to do away from the scene of immediate conflict was so sincere that he vanished altogether, and returned with the sticks only when our shouts announced the end of the struggle. An Indian will undergo any physical hardship smiling, and he will face any creature in the jungle except the bushmaster.

"We approached from three sides, bringing snake pole, free noose, and gin to bear. Slowly the noose on the pole pushed nearer and nearer. I had no idea how he would react to the attack, whether he would receive it quietly, or as I have seen the king cobra in Burma, become enraged and attack in turn.

Warns with Tongue and Tail.

"The cord touched his nose, and he drew back close to some bushy stems. Again it dangled against his head, and his tongue played like lightning. And now he sent forth the warning of his mastership—a sharp whirr—and the tip of his tail became a blur, the rough scales rasping and vibrating against the dead leaves, and giving out a sound not less sharp and sinister than the instrumental rattling of his near relatives.

"For a moment the head hung motionless, then the noose man made a lunge and pulled his cord. The great serpent drew back like a flash, and, turning, undulated slowly away toward the darker depths of the forest. There was no panic, no fear of pursuit in his movements. He had encountered something quite new in his experience, and the knowledge of his own power made it easy for him to gauge that of an opponent. He feared neither deer nor tapir, yet at their approach he would sound his warning as a reciprocal precaution poison against hoofs. And now, when his warning had no effect upon this new glurbing thing, he chose dignifiedly to withdraw.

"I crept closely along on one side, and with the gun barrel slightly deflected his course so that he was headed toward an open space free from bush and bush ropes. Here the polemen awaited him, the noose spread and swaying a few inches from the leaves. Steadily the snake held to its course, and without sensing any danger pushed his head cleanly into the circle of cord.

"A sudden snap of the taut line, and pandemonium began. The snake lashed and curled and whipped up a whirlpool of debris while one of us held grimly on to the noose and the rest tried to disentangle the whirling coils and make certain of a tight grip close behind the head, praying for the crew eyes to hold fast. Even with a scant inch ahead of the noose, the head had such play that I had to pin it down with the gun barrel before we dared seize it. When our fingers gained their safe hold and pressed, the great mouth opened wide, a gaping expanse of snowy white tissue, and the inch-long fangs appeared erect, each draped under the folds of its sheath like a rapier outlined beneath a courtier's cloak.

Capture Ends Struggles.

"When once the serpent felt himself conquered he ceased to struggle; and this was fortunate, for in the dim light we stumbled more than once as we sidled and backed through the mass of lianas and over fallen logs.

"Jeremiah now appeared, unashamed and wide-eyed with excitement. He followed and picked up the wreck of battle—guns, hats and bags, which had been thrown aside or knocked off in the struggle. With locked step, so as not to wrench the long body, we marched back to Kalacoon. Now and then a great shudder would pass through the hanging loops, and a shudder of muscular stress that tested our strength. It was no easy matter to hold the snake, for the scales on its back were hard and rough as a file, and a sudden twist fairly took the skin off one's hand.

"I cleaned his mouth of any dirt and debris, and then we laid him upon the ground and, without stretching, found that he measured a good eight feet and a half. With no relaxing of care we slid him into the wired box, which would be his home until he was liberated in the roomier quarters in the Reptile House of the Zoological Park."

POLICE IN TWO REGIMENTS.

Nearly 3,000 Men of Fort Wadsworth Camp Soon to be Ready.

Two regiments of police soldiers, with gun batteries, are to be organized from the men who have attended the police camp at Plattsburg, at Fort Wadsworth, S. I. A new company of 400 policemen has just gone to the training camp. The police regiments will number about 1,380 men each. Commissioner Woods as the head of the department, of course, will be the commander of the regiments. Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger, who has been in full charge of the details of the camp, will be second in command, and the regiments will be officered by Inspectors and Captains.

Each regiment is to have a machine gun battery, and each battery is to have four rapid fire machine guns. The battery will be composed of members of the Police Marine Service. These men already have had considerable experience in handling the guns. Many of them are ex-navy men. Others in the battery will be policemen who distinguished themselves as marksmen at the camp.

The regiments are to be divided into twelve companies. As in the State militia the companies are to be designated by letters of the alphabet. The regiments are also to have their colors. After the present batch of policemen at Fort Wadsworth have finished their two weeks of training the first regiment will be organized. The second regiment will be organized in the Fall, when the camp will close for the season.

It is the plan of the department to use the regiments only in time of some great emergency, such as war or riot. Should such a time arise in an emergency the police soldiers will be notified to report to their respective commands through Police Headquarters. Officials assert that they will be able, if necessary, to mobilize the regiments at short notice. Should the members of the regiments ever be called to do military service they will wear the soft hats, dark shirts and khaki uniforms and leggins which they have been wearing at the camp.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger, in his preparedness plans for the department, has organized commissary departments for the regiments. He has made lists of foodstuffs needed on an encampment, and knows where he could get the supplies for his commands without unnecessary delay. The personnel of the commissary is to be made up of men who at one time worked as cooks, pantrymen, and waiters in city restaurants.

It is the belief of Inspector Schmittberger that the police camp is one of the best assets of the department. Not only does the training the policemen receive at the camp not only makes them better and more efficient patrolmen but teaches them discipline and citizenship. It is not the intention of the department, he says, to make soldiers out of policemen, but to give them a soldier's training, so that, should they be called by an emergency to do the work of soldiers, they would be able to acquit themselves as soldiers.

Before attending the camp many policemen, although familiar with revolvers, had never before had experience in handling a rifle. These men, officials assert, have become more proficient in marksmanship though rifle practice at the fort range. Many of them have become so interested in bettering their marksmanship that since returning from the camp they have been indulging voluntarily in rifle practice. This they do by going to shooting galleries.

CALLS AUTO AN AID TO CITY PLANNING

N. P. Lewis Says Speed in Getting About Discourages Centralization.

WILL EQUALIZE LAND VALUES

Taxpayers Will Insist Upon a Better Class of Street and Road Improvements.

That the growing use of the automobile will be an important factor in the consummation of the city-planning movement is the belief of Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The automobile will be an aid, he believes, because in making distances less formidable it tends to overcome the chief reason for centralization. In the July number of The American City Mr. Lewis describes the rôle the motor car plays.

"The effect of the motor vehicle upon the city plan of the future, and that means upon city planning, will be beneficial in that it will aid in bringing about some of the important results that city planners are striving to attain, such as:

"The discouragement of further centralization by reason of the fact that distances can be more readily overcome, and less time will be consumed by men and women going to and from their work; land values will be more diffused. While they will be increased in the aggregate, sensational values in some places and stagnation in others will be less likely, and real estate will be put upon a more stable basis. A better class of street and road improvements will be insisted upon, and they in turn will stimulate better improvements of the abutting property. The more general use of the motor car will result in a better knowledge on the part of the citizen of his city and its environs. He will thus acquire a better interest in the improvement of both and a more widespread interest in city-wide planning will be developed.

"While the amount of traffic on important thoroughfares will be greatly increased, the greater speed and flexibility of the motor vehicle will permit a much greater volume of traffic to be accommodated with safety in the same street, provided:

"That the speed and movement of all vehicles are controlled by intelligent police regulations so that the safety of riders and pedestrians may be protected.

"That the width of commercial vehicles is so regulated that the number of lines of traffic that a street can accommodate will not be reduced and the capacity of the roadway seriously curtailed.

"That the wheel loads are so restricted that the sustaining power of street pavement and foundation is not exceeded.

"Horse drawn traffic requires relatively light grades. Motor cars and trucks can overcome much steeper grades and considerable expense can be saved in regulating streets, as they can conform more closely to the topography. The greater speed of the motor vehicle will also justify longer detours to avoid excessive grades and little time will be lost thereby.

"While street corners and junctions should be improved wherever possible, manufacturers of motor vehicles should understand that they must adapt their vehicles to street conditions wherever possible. The mobility of such vehicles, the short turning radius for the heaviest motor trucks and the ingenuity which has been displayed in the design of trailers which will follow the tractor without the cutting of corners, give promise that such adaptation to conditions is possible.

"With the decreasing cost of light motor cars and the promise of cheaper fuel the number of such cars will doubtless continue to increase. The problem of their accommodation in public streets will solve itself with the improvement of the character of road surfaces, although a serious problem will be presented in providing for the accommodation of standing cars. This will undoubtedly require the widening of roadways where possible at the expense of the sidewalks and the provision at frequent intervals of parking spaces where cars may be left and cared for at a moderate charge."

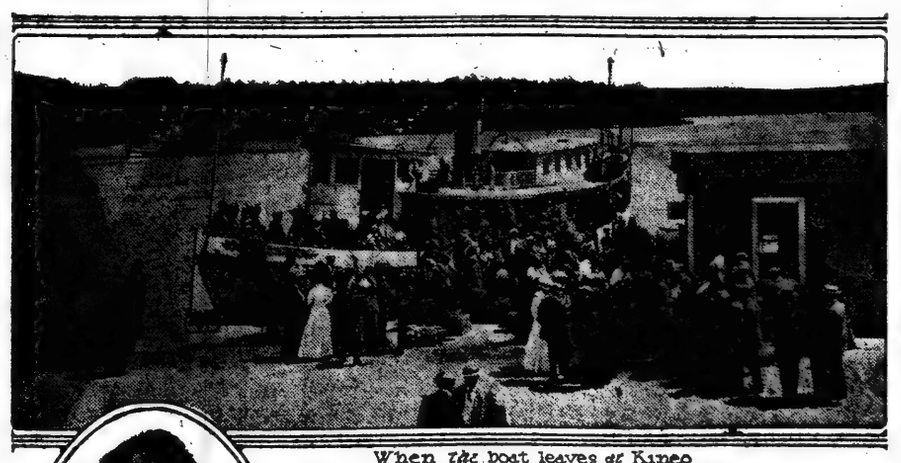
IMPROVE PAPERMAKING.

According to The Scientific American, tests have been conducted recently at the Forest Service laboratories at Wausau and Madison, Wis., for the purpose of developing new methods in manufacturing ground wood pulp. The tests have shown that eleven new woods give promise of being suitable for the production of newspaper print, while a number of others will produce manila paper and boxboards.

Most of these woods are confined to the West, while the groundwood industry now obtains the bulk of its raw material from the East. It is believed that pulp-making plants must eventually move to points where they can procure a plentiful supply of wood and an abundance of water power at cheaper rates. These are the two prime requisites of the industry.

THOREAU'S TRAMPS OF 70 YEARS AGO

Famous Writer and Naturalist Explored Moosehead Region Before Days of Steamboats and Trains



Henry David Thoreau

It is seventy years ago this Summer that Henry D. Thoreau made the first of three trips into the great Maine woods. Yet along these wonderful trails and streams and lakes there is no mark to indicate his passing.

No one has looked with more intelligent eyes nor recorded with more facile pen the facts about this vast Summer vacation land than the man who was the intimate of Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, and Lowell, the companion of Agassiz, and the close friend of Horace Greeley.

It is to Horace Greeley that we are indebted for the preservation of Thoreau's accounts of these journeys in "Maine Woods." After Thoreau had tried in vain to publish the manuscript of his trips, Horace Greeley finally sold it to the Union Magazine for $75, keeping $25 as commission.

Ralph Waldo Emerson had made a trip into the Maine woods as early as 1838; James Russell Lowell, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Henry W. Longfellow had also tasted these wondrous solitudes. But it was Thoreau, the poet-naturalist, who seemed to absorb them into his very being. Therefore his story of them has an added interest both to those who have traversed these marvelous waterways and those who may contemplate doing so.

His first trip, which was to Mount Katahdin, was made in September, 1846. He started from Bangor, where he had relatives, and then went to Oldtown, where he stopped to visit the Indian Island which even then was, as it is today, a Government reservation. He passed Passadumkeag Stream and Cold Stream Pond, and made his way to the tiny settlement of Lincoln. From this point he set out by team to Mattawamkeag River. In those early days there was scarcely any semblance of civilization in this region. With the exception of a few settlers' houses there stretched before Thoreau a vast wilderness of forest and waterways reaching to Canada.

At one of the settler's places he met an experienced woodsman named McCauslin, whom he persuaded to accompany him. The latter becomes quite as much the object of Thoreau's observation as the woods and streams, as, indeed, these native guides are to the traveler even today. Strong, sturdy, faithful, intelligent, kind-hearted, with unerring instinct in woodcraft, these men often win the unending friendship of those whom they take Summer after Summer over the famous routes.

Today this section of Maine is changed. The railroads have entered, and there are small towns scattered all the way from the main Penobscot River to South Twin and Millinocket Lakes. Thoreau and his companion followed a trail along the nothern bank of the Penobscot and came to Salmon River. Resuming their journey, they crossed to the south bank of the West Branch of the Penobscot, and after two days' travel came to what is known as Shad Pond, the real name of which is Nalasesmangamokesis Pond.

From Shad Pond they made their way up Millinocket River to a settler named Fowler. It was then a famous stopping point, and has remained so until now.

Thoreau relinquished his idea of going to Millinocket Lake, which has since become a great centre of industry, and made his guide vary across to Quakish Lake while he walked, thus avoiding Grand Falls, one of the steepest pitches in the West Branch. They crossed this lake and went up the Thoroughfare into North Twin Lake, and passed on South Twin Lake. At the southern extremity of South Twin is the little town of Norcross on the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. It is here that most people who take the West Branch trip end their journey today, having come from the other direction, which is down stream. Thoreau took the difficult way, a mistake he avoided in later journeys, for he started both the others from Moosehead Lake, which has been the standard route for many years.

Next they came to Ambegigis Lake, known to all those who today take the West Branch trip. Thoreau tells of the next fifteen rough miles thus:

"First, after leaving Ambegigis Lake, we had a quarter of a mile of rapids to the portage or carry of ninety rods around Ambeglgis Falls; then a mile and a half through Passamagamet Lake, which is narrow and river-like, to the falls of the same name—Ambegigis stream coming in on the right; then two miles through Katepskonegan Lake to the portage of ninety rods around Katepskonegan Falls, which name signifies carrying place—Passamagamet stream coming in on the left; then three miles through Pockwockomus Lake, a slight expansion of the river, to the portage of forty rods around the falls of the same name—Katepskonegan stream coming in on the left; then three-quarters of a mile through Aboljacarmegus Lake, similar to the last, to the portage of forty rods around the falls of the same name; then half a mile of rapid water to the Sowadnehunk dead water, and the Aboljacknagesic stream.

They camped at the junction of Aboljacknagesic stream and Murch Brook, twelve miles from Katahdin, from which today there is a trail leading to the "south side" of Maine's highest mountain, and returned over the same course by which they came, but coming down stream permitted them many exciting experiences running the rapids at various points.

At the conclusion of this Katahdin trip Thoreau said many years ago: "The country is virtually unmapped and unexplored, and there still waves the virgin forest of the New World." While this is not as applicable today as then, it is still true that there are spots in this great Maine wilderness that have never felt the touch of white man's foot nor heard the sound of his voice. Even on the well-known water courses one can travel for days without seeing anybody and breathe the balsam-laden air that sweeps over miles of forest.

Thoreau's second trip into the Maine woods was in 1853, in September, the finest month of the year for camping and canoeing. In Bangor he engaged Joe Aitteon, an Indian guide, to go with him to Cheuncook Lake. He made the journey to Greenville on Moosehead Lake by stage, and took the steamer Moosehead, commanded by Captain King, one of the pioneer Captains on the lake, to Northwest Carry.

He records passing Sugar Island, Deer Island, and Sandbar Island, and that there were three public houses on the lake. These were two at Greenville, then a village, and the hotel at Kineo, where there has been a hostelry for campers, guides, canoeists, fishermen, and hunters for seventy-one years. At Northwest Carry, the head of Moosehead, whose waters flow into the Kennebec, they carried their canoe over a strip of two and a half miles and put it into the West Branch of the Penobscot.

When the boat leaves at Kineo

This little strip of land which divides these two rivers is probably the most famous portage in the world. Over this for nearly a century have passed thousands of people, as it is the best known and most used for those making the famous West Branch, East Branch, Allegash, or St. oJhn River trips.

They paddled along the Penobscot to Lobster Stream and into the lake of that name, which Thoreau explored. The name Lobster, which is said to have been given it from the fresh water lobsters, or crayfish, found on the shore, is out of keeping with practically all the musical Indian names found along the lakes and streams of Maine. It is a beautiful sheet of water and few know its Indian name, Peskebegat.

Their first camping ground was a small island about three miles this side of Moosehorn Deadwater, much used even now. That night they paddled up the Moosehorn looking for a moose, but failed to find one and returned to camp. Next day they pushed on to Ragmuff Stream and stopped to fish, then went on to Pine Stream Deadwater, passing through some rips or rapids on the way.

It is along this water course that the spirit of the woods seemed to touch the poetic soul of Thoreau. He says:

"Every creature is better alive than dead, men, moose, or pine trees. * * * Is it the lumberman, then, who is the friend and lover of the pine, who stands nearest to it, and understands its nature best? Is it the tanner who has barked it or who has boxed it for turpentine, whom posterity will fable to have been turned into a pine at last?

"No! No! It is the poet; he it is that makes the truest use of the pine, who does not fondle it with an axe, nor tickle it with a saw, nor stroke it with a plane—who knows whether its heart is false without cutting into it; who has not bought the stumpage of the township on which it stands. No, it is the poet, who loves them as his own shadow in the air, and lets them stand. I have been into the lumber yard, and the carpenter's shop, and the tannery, and the lampblack factory, and the turpentine clearing; but when at length I saw the tops of the pines waving and reflecting the light at a distance high over all the rest of the forest I realized that the former were not the higher uses of the pine.

"It is not their bones or hide or tallow that I love most. It is the living spirit of the tree, not its spirit of turpentine, with which I sympathise, and which heals my cuts. It is as immortal as I am, and perchance will go to as high a heaven, their to tower above me still."

The two continued on along the Penobscot to Chesuncook Lake and found refuge at Ansell Smith's place, then, as now, a stopping place for campers passing over these trails. The house is today kept by an Ansell Smith, although he is of another generation than the one mentioned by Thoreau. The party explored the Chesuncook, went to the mouth of Caucomgaumoc stream, and were planning to go on to the lake of the same name, ten miles distant, but relinquished the idea.

From Chesuncook they returned, over the Penobscot's West Branch, down Moosehead Lake to Greenville, thence to Bangor, without particular adventure. Throughout all these journeys Thoreau was making a study of the Indians of the region as well as taking notes on the character of the country and wild life.

Thoreau's third trip was along the Allegash and East Branch of the Penobscot, two waterways whose headwaters are often but a few rods apart, but of which the former's flow into the Bay of Fundy, the other's into Casco Bay.

This journey was made in the latter part of July and early August, 1857. The first of this was over the same route he had gone when taking the Chesuncook trip four Summers before. Instead of taking a steamer up Moosehead Lake, however, he and his Indian guide, Joe Polis, from Oldtown, decided to paddle the whole forty miles of Moosehead in order to explore its shore.

On account of the wind they kept close to the west shore. Thoreau speaks of seeing Squaw Mountain, the Spencers, and the Kineo, but the day was not clear enough to allow a view of Katahdin. They stopped for breakfast on the southwest shore of Deer Island. Later they landed on the main shore near Sandbar Island, just about the spot where is now situated Camp Wildwood, a boys' Summer camp. Continuing, they passed both the east and west outlets, where the waters of the big lake start the Kennebec River. This section, then a wilderness of woods without habitation, is now fringed with a number of handsome Summer camps, while at Birch Point has grown up the town of Rockwood, the terminus of the Somerset Railroad, which seems destined to be the thriving metropolis of Moosehead Lake. Only six years old, it already has two stores, a church, a hotel, a town hall, and a population of over 200, and is the headquarters of two big lumber companies.

Thoreau and his party crossed the bay at the mouth of the picturesque and swift-flowing Moose River and made for the opposite shore of the lake to the foot of Mount Kineo. They landed on the Kineo Peninsula, walked a half mile further, and pitched their camp. Thoreau climbed Mount Kineo, that great mass of rock rising precipitately 800 feet above the surface of the Moosehead, from which the Indians used to chip their arrow heads. He tells of the wonderful view.

Today he would still get the forty-mile stretch of lake, but instead of a small house to accommodate a few hunters, campers, and fishermen he would look upon a modern golf links and a group of splendid buildings, chief among them a fine Summer hotel. In place of canoes and one steamer plying the lake he would see eight or ten steamers and a host of motor boats flitting over the water. Yet the same great, unending forest still spreads out in all directions.

From Kineo Thoreau and his guide paddled to Northeast Carry and then took the same course of four years before.

Reaching Chesuncook Lake, they crossed the northeast end, then up Caucomgaumac stream, and a little above Umbazookskus camped. The next day they made their way up Umbazookskus, a stream ten miles long, leading to a lake of the same name, but they found it so narrow and shallow that they were obliged to carry much of the way. They crossed the lake on the southeast end to Mud Pond Carry. This famous carry, called the wettest in Maine, is not much over a mile long, and divides the Penobscot from the St. John. This point was involved in the historical boundary dispute between the British Government and our own. Mud Pond is the nearest head of the Allegash, a chief tributary of the St. John, and Umbazookskus Lake the head of the Penobscot in this vicinity. In going over this carry Thoreau lost his way, wandered six or eight miles, and found himself on the shores of Chamberlain Lake. Fortunately, his Indian guide overtook him.

Making their way along the south side of Chamberlain Lake, they crossed to the outlet. Chamberlain Lake is a good deal like Chesuncook, in size about eighteen miles long and three wide. Along the outlet they found a dam and locks by which the waters of Chamberlain Lake and her big tributary, Allegash Lake, are diverted from their natural course into the St. John, to the string of lakes that feed the East Branch of the Penobscot. This has been the cause of some international friction. From there they entered Eagle or Pongokwahemook Lake, camped on an island, then returned to Chamberlain Lake.

This journey into Eagle Lake was as far as Thoreau went on the Allegash trip. The remainder of that, perhaps the most famous canoe trip in Maine, takes one out of Eagle Lake, on to Churchill Lake, along the Allegash, to Long Lake, and on until the Allegash and the St. John Rivers become one. Most campers do not go beyond Fort Kent, where the St. John River divides the United States from Canada.

Thoreau and his party came out the southeastern end of Chamberlain into Telosinis, and then into Telos Lake. Thus far they were on Allegash waters. About a mile east is Webster Lake, which flows into the East Branch. A canal has been built here by which the water, checked above Chamberlain, is diverted into Webster, and by means of which lumber which otherwise might have to go along the St. John is sent down the Penobscot. This point is, of course, a watershed between the Allegash and East Branch.

Passing through Webster Brook, with a carry of ten miles, which took them around Grand Falls, they entered Second or Matuagamook Lake, the Indian taking the canoe through some swift water, while Thoreau walked. Next they came to Grand Lake, the last large lake they were to encounter. From this point on the East Branch is a series of pitches and falls, some of which they ventured to run, others so dangerous that they were obliged to carry around. They came across one dam after another, which impeded their progress, but by which the water is held back at certain seasons for lumber operations.

At length they reached the junction of the East Branch with the West Branch, or main Penobscot River. From now on it was over the same ground which Thoreau traversed on his trip to Katahdin, and which is now through a country that has been reclaimed to civilization.

The entire trip took approximately two weeks. The wonder of it all to Thoreau, as it is to any one taking the journey, was the marvelous series of practically unending water courses.

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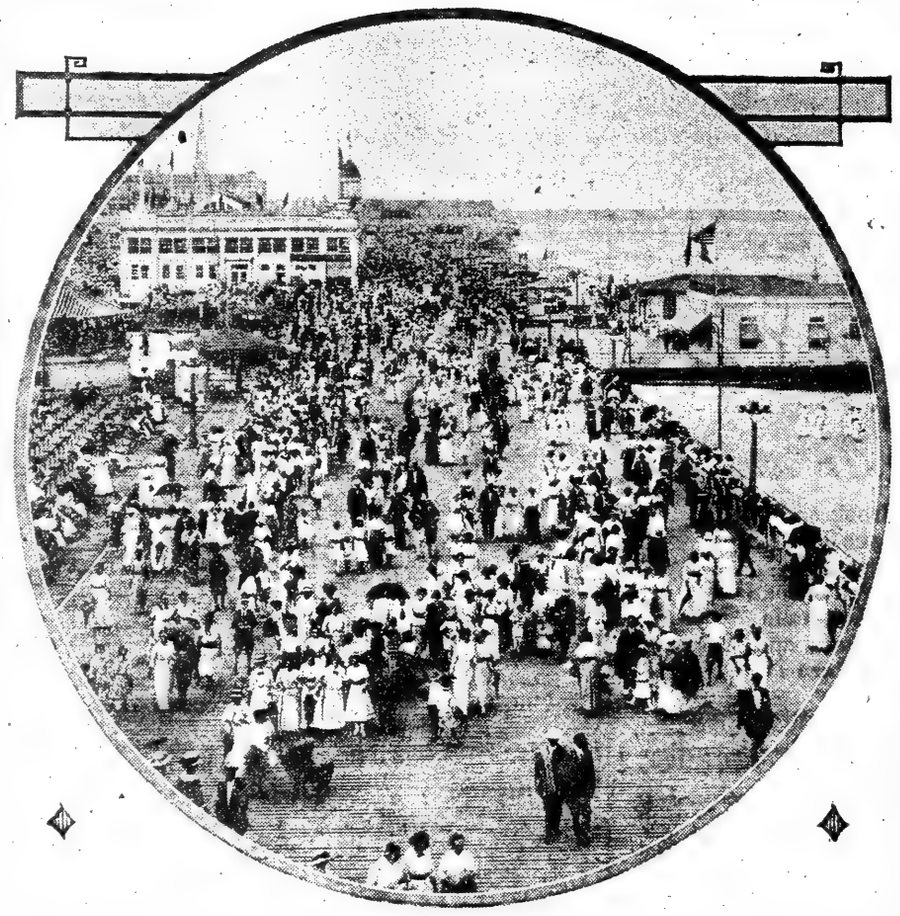
SHARKS AND EDUCATION CONFERENCE INTEREST PEOPLE OF ASBURY PARK

Plans For Conference of National Education Association Next Year Yield Precedence to Active Measures Against Sea Monsters Infesting Nearby Waters



Above—On the beach at Asbury Park. A double bulkhead of heavy steel wire mesh protects bathers against sharks.

Below—Boardwalk, Asbury Park, in the height of Summer season.

NEXT year's convention of the National Education Association will be held in Asbury Park, and already preparations are being made to care for the gathering. When the votes were cast in New York on the question of the next year's meeting place there were twenty-five ballots for Asbury Park, eighteen for Portland, Ore., two for Cincinnati, and one for Milwaukee. The association met at Asbury Park about twelve years ago.

Early in the Fall there will be built on the western site of the present Casino at Asbury Park a combination convention and amusement hall. This new building will have a seating capacity of between 3,500 and 4,000 persons. It is the first step in a movement well under way at the Park to attract, beginning next season and regularly thereafter, the best singers in the country. Incidentally, the personnel of Pryor's Band will, it is asserted, be increased to at least seventy-five, and it is also the intention to attempt to influence Sousa and other leading bandmasters to appear at Asbury Park. With the new amusement hall so favorably situated, it is believed by the men who are responsible for the success of the Jersey Coast resort that oratorios of the first magnitude may be organized, the intention being to make Asbury Park the leading musical centre of the United States, at least during the Summer months.

Somewhat over thirty years have passed since Hermann Oelrichs offered a reward of $500 for authentic information of a case of a person bitten by a shark north of Cape Hatteras. The reward was never claimed, and in all that time no report of an attack by a shark worth investigation has been made until those which have followed each other in rapid succession this Summer.

It is suggested by some that the presence of sharks is due to the Gulf Stream and to the hunger of these rapacious sea wolves. While these statements are true, we must remember, says one student of the problem, that the commercial activity shown in capturing swordfish in these latitudes is actually the reason why the waters every year show increase in sharks. "Protect your swordfish as you do your birds," says this man, "and your waters will be free of the sharks."

As early as the eighteenth century Ulloa records that off the Colombian coast, where the Spaniards had their negro slaves engaged in the pearl fisheries, their greatest dangers were from sharks and devilfish. The negro divers, who were reputed to be the most expert of their day, not only could cope with sharks but maintained the demand for their services, and the fishery was kept up specially off Panama for more than a hundred years, writes this student. The sharks would leave the waters saturated with the crimson color of blood, while the devilfish carried off his victims and left no trace whatever. Charles Darwin has left us enough on the instinct of animals, and the sharks seem to be indeed remarkably sensitive to the appearance of individuals in the waters off the coast.

Sharks can be destroyed, it is asserted, by the method adopted in the Philippines. Nitroglycerine is placed in a soda-water bottle, and wires connected with a battery are run into it, ending with a detonating cap. The bottle is centred in a good-sized piece of pork, and this is fastened with a stout wire about ten feet long. To this is fitted a manila rope, permitting the bait to float the proper distance from the boat. The electric wires are wound around the leader and rope. One man holds the battery and another controls the rope. As soon as there is a strik and it is apparent that the shark has swallowed the bait, the button is pressed and the nitroglycerine does the rest. This outfit, according to the man who describes it, is as inexpensive as it is effective.

A double bulkhead of heavy steel wire mesh has been installed along the bathing beach at Asbury Park to guard against attack by sharks.

T. Hermann Beringer, Jr., a Commissioner of Deal and assistant cashier of the Seacoast Trust Company, landed the largest shark ever caught with rod and reel along the coast some time ago off Lake Takanassee, West End. It weighed 155 pounds, and was 7 feet long. Mr. Beringer told THE TIMES representative the other day that the fight offered by the shark was scarcely more strenuous and exciting than that put up by a sixty-pound channel bass.

NEWPORT'S SUMMER COLONY AIDS OUR SOLDIERS

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—Newport will see the presentation of at least three débutantes this Summer, two from New York and one from Philadelphia. They are Miss Flora Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Miss Ethel M. B. Harriman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. The name Whitney has long been associated with Newport, as is the name Vanderbilt, the maiden name of Miss Whitney's mother. Mrs. Harriman, too, has many relatives and friends here.

A beautiful ballroom has been completed for the presentation of Miss Whitney on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs, and considerable improvements have been made at the Whitney residence.

There will be many entertainments, especially dinners and luncheons and a number of dances, for the débutantes.

A large number of women in the Summer colony are doing something for the troops on the border, in Mexico, or those in various mobilization camps, besides the work being done by members of the American Army and Navy Surgical Aid, who some months ago formed a branch here and have been holding lectures and making surgical supplies as a reserve in case of need. Other women are making supplies of the same kind for the troops, and a lot of these supplies has gone direct to the border.

At the teas, luncheons, and dinner parties the need of these articles, preparedness and other military and useful subjects have been and are still discussed. Among those actively interested are Mrs. Beeckman, wife of Governor R. Livingston Beeckman; Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Mrs. Bradford Norman, Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans, Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge, Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan, Miss Katherine G. Knight, Mrs. William B. Bristow, Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mrs. Cortlandt Van Horn, Mrs. Evans Sewall, Miss Helen Weaver, and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan. The latter was the first to call the women together for preparing and shipping surgical dressings to the border.

Then there are the women who are taking special courses in first aid and home nursing in the hospitals. These courses are given by Dr. Edward V. Murphy of the Newport Hospital staff, and Miss McLoud of the Naval Hospital. After the ladies studying have passed their examinations they will be given diplomas by the American Red Cross and will be available for nursing the wounded and sick should occasion arise.

The first class organized by Miss Helen Weaver consists of Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Walter Breese Smith, Mrs. William B. Bristow, Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Ernest Howe, Mrs. Everett T. Smith, Mrs. James Lounsberry, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Mrs. Roland Dickson, Mrs. Cortlandt Van Horn, and the Misses Elizabeth Sands, Mary Sturtevant, Margaret H. Busk, Mary Lieber, Elizabeth Edgar, Elizabeth Yardley, Ruth Thomas, Mary MacKaye, Dorothy Gordon King, and Dorothy Violet Kinz.

Mrs. Reginald Norman is preparing a second class of the ladies for similar instruction.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, and her daughter, Miss Marguerite Caperton, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Miss Rose B. Dolan, Miss Alexandria Dolan, and Mrs. John Sanford are among the other ladies learning to make surgical dressings.

Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock of Washington, with her daughter, Miss Margaret Fahnestock, have added a goodly number of members to the American Red Cross.

Last Monday afternoon society turned its attention to the lecture, "Women's Work in Wartime," delivered under the auspices of the American Army and Navy Surgical Aid by Surgeon Dudley N. Carpenter, U. S. N., after which a tea was served which netted a good sum of money toward the purchase of raw materials to be made into surgical dressings.

The tea tables were presided over by Mrs. Beeckman, wife of Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Mayo, wife of Admiral Henry T. Mayo; Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Richard W. Corbin, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Joseph H. Willard, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson has organized a branch of the Animal Hospital to provide funds for the horses and mules at the front and for their rest after a period of activity. Lawrence L. Gillespie is President of the Newport Branch and Lawrence T. Paul, Treasurer.

Miss Marguerite A. Shonts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts of New York, and her sister, the Duchess de Chaulnes, are not to be among the cottage holders as they were last Summer. It was expected earlier in the season they would take a cottage, but they changed their plans.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Winthrop of New York are occupying apartments here. Mr. Winthrop's mother, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, has the Sheldon cottage in Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Abney of New York are settled at Cave Cliff for the Summer.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke of New York and Paris returned this week to Beech Mound, on Harrison Avenue, after a season's absence.

The committee for the invitation lawn tennis tournament consists of Messrs. Craig Biddle, Chairman, and George D. Widener of Philadelphia, and Charles E. Sands, William P. Burden, J. Gordon Douglas, Milton S. Barger, and Maurice Roche of New York. The tournament will begin on Monday, Aug. 14.

Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York managed to spend the week end with Mrs. Whitman and their children at their place on Price's Neck, where the Governor rested and enjoyed a little fishing off the rocks.

Mrs. Dulany Howland of New York is at the Thayer cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, after a season's absence.

In the death of Colonel Charles L. F. Robinson Newport has lost a valuable friend, one who from many years of residence here was acquainted with nearly every one.

All the bathhouses at Bailey's Beach have been taken, including the additional houses which were completed in the early part of the Summer. At Hazard's Beach, which is also patronized by the Summer residents and owned by the Newport Hospital, thirty-six additional bathhouses were completed this week to accommodate the many who were unable to secure houses elsewhere.

Countess Zizycka of Washington gave her first dinner of the season last Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer F. Eddy of New York are here.

William R. Stewart of New York is visiting his brother, Lispenard Stewart at White Lodge, as is Madison Grant of the same city, who arrived Thursday.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke of Newport and Paris has returned to her pretty residence on Harrison Avenue and Brenton's Cove, after a year's absence in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Abney of New York are at their place, Cave Cliff, on Ochre Point.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Roger Winthrop of New York are here for the Summer after a long absence.

Baron and Baroness Rossenkrantz of London, who are at Narragansett Pier for the Summer, are running over to Newport occasionally to visit their friends. Baron Rossenkrantz had not been here for twenty-three years until his recent visits.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Montagne of New York are occupying the residence of Dr. Austin Flint of New York on Berkeley Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings of New York have arrived at their cottage near Bailey's Beach from Fairfield, Conn.

Roderick Terry of New York is spending the remainder of the Summer at Linden Gate with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry.

Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller and Miss Miller of New York are spending the remainder of the Summer at their residence on Ocean Avenue, near the Stuyvesant Fish estate.

Colonel and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley of Washington have joined Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray at the Hone cottage.

Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs of New York is visiting Mrs. William Disston of Philadelphia.

Mrs. James B. Haggin has taken possession of Villarosa.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor reached Newport on the steam yacht Noma and will occupy their residence, Beechwood, the Astor residence for many years. There Mr. and Mrs. Astor will entertain throughout their stay.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt passed the week end at his farm in Portsmouth.

John Thompson Spencer of Philadelphia has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Newport Casino to fill the unexpired term of the late Egerton L. Winthrop. At the same meeting of the Board of Governors H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., was appointed a member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter of New York are here for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis of New York were among the many week-end visitors last week.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a dance last Saturday night at Rosecliff, following a large dinner party. Guests from other dinner parties came in for the dancing.

Mrs. Paul Morton of New York has concluded a visit with Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont of New York reached their residence, Bythesea, last Saturday, motoring from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, with Mrs. Maturin Livingston, came from Staatsburg last Wednesday to the Mills place on the Cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Chauncey of New York arrived last week to occupy a cottage on Gibbs Avenue.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont came into the harbor last Saturday on board the steam yacht Seminole with a number of guests, including Mrs. T. S. Shelvin of Minneapolis and J. Ralph Bloomer and James A. Blair of New York.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan this week, who entertained at dinner for their guest Saturday night.

Preston Gibson has given several little luncheon parties this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont entertained at luncheon at Belcourt Sunday and Monday and have cards out for a dinner next Tuesday night.

Frederick H. Baldwin of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie.

Mrs. James D. W. Cutting concluded a visit with Mrs. William Disston, Tuesday.

Mrs. George T. Bliss and her daughter, Miss Susan Bliss of New York, have arrived at Broadlands for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Chester A. Arthur of Colorado Springs is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott of New York were added this week to the long list of recent purchasers of Newport residences by the former's purchase of Gray Craig, owned by Mrs. Frederick Wilson Goodman, formerly Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, in Middletown.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt paid a surprise visit to Newport last Sunday in the steam yacht Vadette, accompanied by Winfield Scott Hoyt. The latter will spend the Summer here with his sister, Miss Virginia Hoyt, who has completed a charming residence in Catherine Street, which will be her permanent residence.

The prettiest luncheon last Sunday was given by Mrs. George Brooke of Birdsboro, Penn., who with Mr. Brooke and their children have the Morrell cottage on Ochre Point. Covers were laid for twenty guests. The table was decorated with yellow flowers in silver trophies won by Mr. Brooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington have rented the Finecroft estate on Purgatory Road for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Bonaparte have been in Newport for several weeks.

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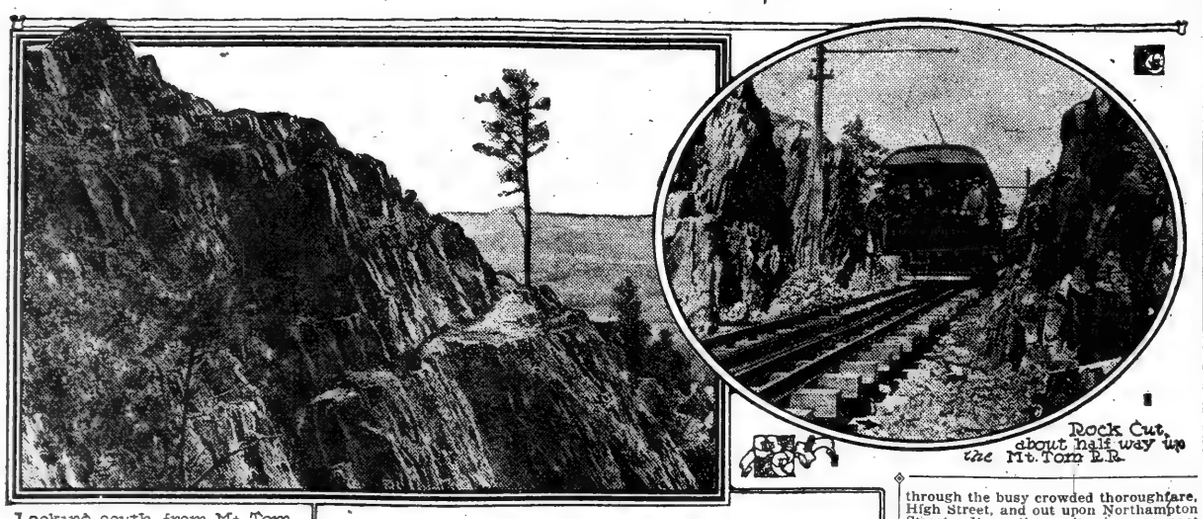
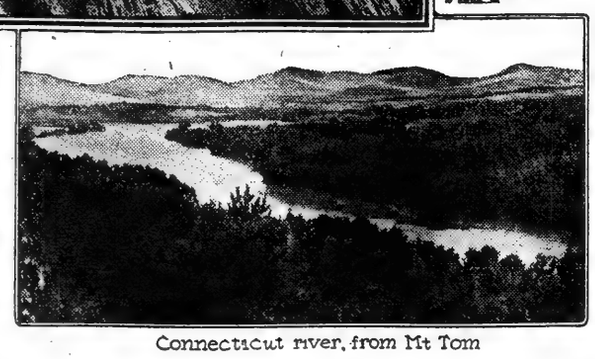


Looking south from Mt. Tom

Rock Cut, about half way up the Mt. Tom R.R.



Connecticut river, from Mt Tom

Massachusetts Peak, Commanding Magnificent View, Makes Delightful Excursion Goal.

MORE than 100 years ago Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College, journeyed on horseback through the Connecticut Valley. Approaching Springfield, he described, dim in the distance, the summit of Mount Tom. The traveler admired the river with its picturesque falls and rapids, and listened with amazement to the tales told of the numerous shad and salmon. He noted the fertile farms along the river banks and enjoyed the hospitality of the dwellers in each rustic hamlet. The ever-present mountain wall, changing its aspect as he proceeded up the valley, allured the learned divine with the promise of a vision of unknown lands beyond. He climbed Mount Holyoke and recorded the fact as an achievement almost unknown in the history of the colony. But Mount Tom frowned discouragement upon any attempt at near approach and was left unmolested.

Since the journey of this famous traveler visitors to the valley have noted with curiosity and interest the lofty peak rising black against the western sky. To climb Mount Tom was both difficult and dangerous.

The Indians knew Mount Tom as the "Great Mountain." It is first mentioned by name in a deed given by Captain Aaron Cook to Joseph Parsons in 1662, when the latter bought thirty acres of land "under Mount Tom." The name was not applied to the mountain until after the settlement of Northampton, and its origin must be surely known. The most probable story is that Elizur Holyoke and Rowland Thomas, residents of Springfield, each led an exploring party on opposite sides of the river toward the north. Arriving at a narrow point in the valley, they conversed across the stream, and each named the mountain near which he stood, after himself. In course of years "Thomas" became abbreviated to "Tom."

In 1727 Northampton voted to fence Mount Tom for a sheep pasture. When the third meeting house was built the stone for its foundation was obtained at the quarry on the west side of the mountain. After the Indian wars had ceased Mount Tom became a favorite hunting ground, where bears and wildcats, wolves and deer, raccoons and wild turkeys were killed for their fur and for food.

The coming of the trolley to the Connecticut Valley changed matters. Several years ago the Holyoke street railway was extended to the mountain, and there, among the foothills, a pavilion and casino were erected; rustic Summer houses were placed in elevated positions among the trees, a pack of deer imported, a deer paddock and bear pit installed, and all the natural advantages of the spot were preserved and ennanced by artistic treatment.

But when the word went forth that a railroad was to be built to the top of Mount Tom interest extended far beyond the limits of the State. Since the day of its completion, during every season, in sun and rain, even in storms, picnic and parties, clubs and organizations have held their Summer field days and reunions on the mountain, and have found their anticipations exceeded by reality.

Mount Tom is accessible by trolley from four points of the compass. The Berkshire Hills send down their crowds of sight-seers to Westfield, where cars for Holyoke are in waiting, connecting with cars for the mountain. Residents in Amherst, Sunderland, and Pelham may travel by the Amherst and Sunderland trolley through "Turkey Pass," between the peaks of the Holyoke range, to South Hadley. Here Mount Holyoke College may be visited, if time permit, or if the traveler chooses to pass swiftly on in a few minutes he will cross the Connecticut River at South Hadley Falls, where a beautiful view of the Holyoke Dam is obtained, and pass through the city of Holyoke.

To reach Mount Tom from the north travelers by trolley, starting at Greenfield, pass through the historic village of old Deerfield, with its Memorial Hall, its Indian relics, its exhibit of old-time arts and crafts, revived and applied to present-day needs and uses. The car rolls beneath the shade of Hatfield's ancient elms, past Laurel Park, where rustic cottages invite the traveler to linger in this pleasant Summer resort. Within the limits of the grove the Connecticut Valley Chautauqua Association holds its Summer meetings.

In times of Indian forays, from this highway, then a rough and stony path, bands of wretched captives were driven into the dense forests on either side and hurried away toward Canada. The woods, which then re-echoed with cries of children and yells of savage foes, have disappeared. Through a beautiful cleared and rolling country bordered by comfortable homes the trolley passes into Northampton, the Meadow City.

Leaving Northampton the car passes to Mount Tom Station, where the Connecticut flows between the mountains. Here in 1936, in time of flood, the river made for itself a new channel across the "Ox Bow," thus saving several miles and creating an island out of 300 acres of Hadley meadow land. The trolley line passes close beside the river and close beneath the mountain, where the scenery is wild and beautiful. Emerging from this narrow cut the car mounts up and ever upward toward Mountain Park, until upon the summit of the hill a magnificent panorama of river and mountain and valley unrolls before the traveler, and a few moments later he arrives at the foot of Mount Tom.

Parties from the south bound for the mountain find in Springfield trolley cars which at brief intervals roll on their northward way. Crossing the river, the car passes through West Springfield, with its broad and shaded streets, past the old Day house, the home of a famous family, one of whom, Luke Day, won the place of a leader in Shay's Rebellion, beside the common, where Lord Amherst, on his way to Canada with 7,000 troops rested two days, and where later the captured soldiers of Burgoyne encamped on their memorable march to Boston. On goes the car toward Holyoke, the city developed through the agency of the enormous water power afforded by the river. Springfield and Holyoke are connected by a succession of fertile farms and rural estates. High against the sky appears the spire of the old white meeting house on West Springfield Hill. In this building during his pastorate of sixty-five years good Parson Lathrop delivered 5,000 sermons.

When the church was raised in 1817 certain shrewd ones persuaded the landlord of the tavern to treat, saying the losing party would pay. Not until the drinks had disappeared did it transpire that the leader in this practical joke bet one Jones that when the steeple fell it would fall north, while Jones bet it would fall south. Landlord and joker and Jones have gone to their reward, but the white spire still rises above the encircling trees, a lasting proof that the debt was never paid.

The first persons to use the Holyoke water power were Titus Morgan and his son Epaphras, who soon after the revolution built a sawmill and so much on a dam as was necessary about a mile above the present fall. Near this place Erastus, with his two sons, caught in one night ninety salmon and 6,000 shad. This was a favorite fishing place of the Indians, and later of the white men, who came on horseback from all the country round and carried away great loads of fish.

The present Holyoke dam is one of the most wonderful in the world. By means of the power supplied a large and thriving manufacturing city has grown up within the memory of the present generation. The car passes through the busy crowded thoroughfare, High Street, and out upon Northampton Street. It continues its journey past Kenilworth Castle, an exact imitation of the castle of that name in Scotland, along a street bordered by elegant residences, with here and there a house showing the marks of age, up to the heights of Mountain Park, which it enters from the south.

The mountain cars, moved by electric power and gravity combined, leave at short intervals and pass each other half way up the mountain. Absolute safety is assured by every appliance known to modern engineering, and no fear of accident enters the minds of the host of visitors who daily patronize the road. As the car mounts steadily upward over a steep grade a broad and varied landscape is revealed, which, like an exhibition of motion pictures, appears and reappears in quick succession until the summit is reached.

Below and before and all about lies the valley, with tiny buildings in the midst of miniature fields and little trees set here and there as in a toy village such as St. Nicholas gives to good children. The Massachusetts mountains, Greylock and Wachusett, are striking features in the landscape. Old Monadnock in New Hampshire looms black against the sky, while to the north those misty hills are the Green Mountains of Vermont. Below the western cliffs nestles Easthampton.

The mills and factories of Holyoke seem so near that one can almost hear the clatter of machinery inside their massive walls. The great reservoir which supplies the city with water lies at one's very feet. Toward Westfield, Hampton Ponds glitter like gems in an emerald setting. From north to south the broad Connecticut, a gleaming sheet of silver, flows leisurely toward the sea. The Holyoke range is just across the valley. Further on the peaks of Sugar Loaf and Mount Toby rise above the river like sentinels on guard. All this and more, a vision of mountains, river and valley, is spread before the visitor, who looks and lingers, and carries away in memory pictures never to be forgotten.

The prospect is beautiful when through an atmosphere washed clean by Winter's storms the fresh green foliage of Spring appears. Later, as Summer hastens on, the fields of ripened grain gleam yellow in the sun, and harvesters like ants swarm in and out in ceaseless round of daily toil. But when in Autumn the mountain sides are decked in a glorious array of gold and crimson, then as the season of all others when the lover of beauty should visit Mount Tom.

The historian of today, following the winding course of the river southward toward Springfield, thinks of that band of pilgrims who in 1636, footsore and weary from their tramp of a hundred miles through the wilderness, gazed upon the Connecticut from an eminence in Agawam. In imagination he sees great rafts of lumber poled across the current and the old "Falls boats," a species of shipping now extinct, come sailing bravely down the stream, and little puffing stern-wheel steamboats disturb that placid water as in former years. He recalls the fact that in olden times this valley was the scene of bloody Indian wars and massacres, and rejoices that no warwhoop ascends today toward this peaceful height, and that the smoke which arises is not from burning homes, but from the great paper mills in Holyoke.

The observer who is interested in education notes the institutions of learning within his field of vision. Amherst, Smith, and Mount Holyoke colleges and Williston Seminary cluster around the mountain. Among those western Berkshire Hills, just out of sight, is Williams College, while Dartmouth sends its greetings by the flowing river.

URGE HEALTH INSURANCE.

Wage-Earners' Sickness Bill Is $680,000,000 a Year.

Employers and labor unions are urged by The Journal of the American Medical Association to consider the question of sickness insurance among wage-earners. The recommendation is made in connection with comments on the commercial value of good health as indicated in a report of the Commission on Industrial Relations. The writer says:

"While the findings and recommendations of this commission on labor conditions, industrial unrest, workmen's compensation, hours of labor, trade unions and other subjects connected with industrial conditions are of interest, the most important section of the report, from the standpoint of the physician and the sanitarian, is the section on Industrial Conditions and the Public Health.

"Under the direction of an officer of the Public Health Service, investigations were conducted by the commission which revealed the fact that while much attention has been given of late to accident prevention, yet accidents caused only one-seventh as much destitution as does sickness. Each of the thirty-odd million wage-earners in the United States loses an average of nine days a year through sickness, at an average cost of $2 a day. The wage loss from this source is over $500,000,000, while the added cost of medical care of at least $180,000,000 increases the total sick bill of the wage-earners of the United States to $680,000,000 a year.

"From 30 to 40 per cent. of cases requiring charitable relief are due to sickness, while sickness among wage-earners is primarily the result of poverty, causing insufficient diet, bad housing, inadequate clothing, and unfavorable surroundings in the home. According to the commission, the surroundings and place of work and the personal habits of the worker are important but secondary factors. This means that while there should be no diminution in our efforts to secure better conditions in the factory, the office, and the workshop, the real solution of the public health problem lies in the improvement of the home.

"The greatest responsibility rests on the individual and, under present conditions, in the opinion of the commission, he is unable to meet this responsibility. The majority of wage-earners do not receive sufficient wages to provide proper living conditions. The present methods of disease prevention and cure are expensive, and sickness is most prevalent among those who are least able to purchase health.

"The commission does not anticipate any such rapid increase in the wages of all classes of workers as would permit proper living conditions and adequate medical attention, and therefore concludes that new methods of dealing with existing conditions must be adopted, based on the co-operative action of those responsible for these conditions.

"A system of sickness insurance is proposed as the most feasible single remedy. The right of the Federal Government to tax industries in a sickness insurance system has been recognized since 1798, when the law taxing registered vessels for the support of the Marine Hospital Service was passed. An extensive scheme for a Federal system of sickness insurance is outlined by the commission, providing for a national sickness insurance commission composed of representatives of employers and employes in equal ratio, with the Federal Commissioner of Labor and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service as ex-officio members.

"The recommendations of the commission on sickness insurance and on the improvement of health conditions among wage-earners are worthy of the most careful consideration both by employers and by labor unions."

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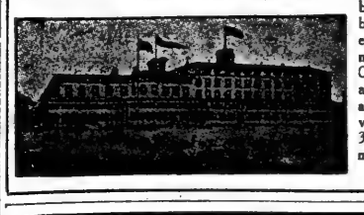

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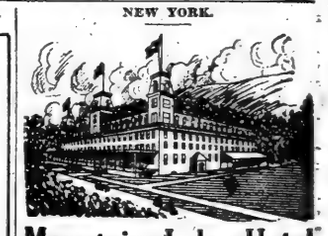

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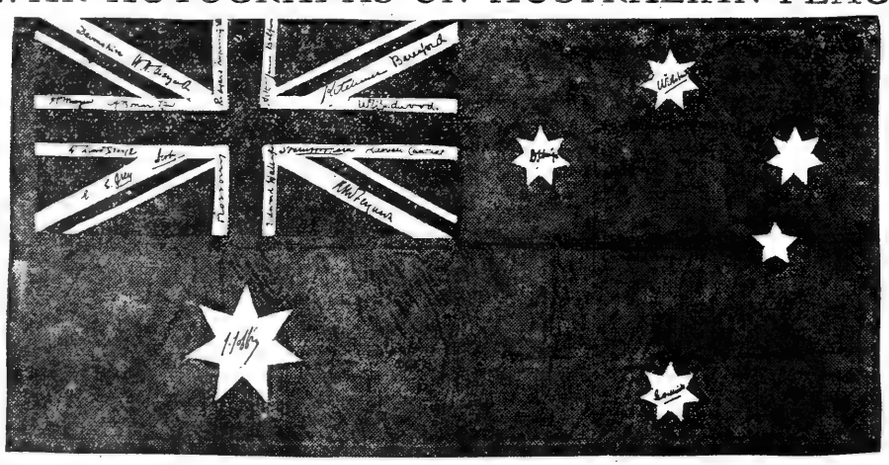
WAR AUTOGRAPHS ON AUSTRALIAN FLAG



Australian flag on which men famous in Present European war have written their names.

WHAT is perhaps the best collection of autographs of allied leaders in the great war is in the possession of Pearson W. Tewksbury, a resident of Melbourne, Australia, who spent last week in New York on his way home from London. On the white bars and stars of an Australian flag eighteen inches long and twelve inches wide are the autographs of a score of men prominent in shaping the destinies of the Entente. The collection was described in THE TIMES a few days ago. Now a picture of this unique flag is reproduced.

The name of Kitchener, written in a bold, legible hand, a curiously appropriate signature for K. of K. as the public conceived him, is the most valuable of these autographs. Earl Kitchener was even more chary about signing his name for any but official purposes than he was about talking for publication. Just before Mr. Tewksbury left London his signature to a letter brought $30,000, and the successful bidder was prepared to pay as high as $50,000 for it. He affixed his signature to the flag in January of this year.

There are other interesting autographs on the satin banner. On the large star to the left, symbolical of the Commonwealth, is that of General Joffre. On three of the stars that represent the States that constitute Australia are the autographs of Admiral Jellicoe, Commander of the British Grand Fleet; General Sir Douglas Haig, who succeeded General Sir John French in charge of the British forces in France, and Sir W. R. Robertson. The other two stars have been reserved for King Albert of Belgium and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Mr. Tewksbury is not at all certain that he can secure these autographs, but he is endeavoring to do so.

On the white bars of the British Union Jack that occupies the upper left-hand corner of the flag are the autographs of the Duke of Devonshire, Prime Minister W. H. Asquith, Rudyard Kipling, David Lloyd George, who succeeded Earl Kitchener; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Derby, Lord Rosebery, Hon. A. H. James Balfour, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir William R. Birdwood, Commander of the Australian troops on Gallipoli; Sir Edward Wallington, private secretary to Queen Mary of England; Lord Stamfordham, private secretary to King George of England; Randall Cantuat, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir R. C. Munro-Ferguson, Governor General of Australia.

Mr. Tewksbury is an owner of mines in Australia and during his stay here he met many Wall Street men, who took a great interest in his flag. He explained that he planned to dispose of it by a raffle upon his return to Melbourne, and many of those he met gave him orders for blocks of chances. The largest of these was from J. P. Morgan, who, after Mr. Tewksbury had asked him to place his name on the flag, bought $2,500 worth of chances. Mr. Tewksbury expects to sell $250,000 worth of chances at half a crown a share. Those he disposed of here were sold at the rate of eight shares for $5. The money will be used for the relief of the permanently incapacitated soldiers of Australia. Upon his return home Mr. Tewksbury will consult the Hon. W. H. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, about organizing a society to disburse it.

The idea of making the collection of autographs came to Mr. Tewksbury last year. His original plan was to secure those of Prime Minister Asquith, Earl Grey, and Earl Kitchener, and accordingly he forwarded the banner to Earl Grey and asked him to sign it and send it to the other two. It did not reach Melbourne with the three autographs till March. The next month Mr. Tewksbury was called to London, because his wife and daughter had been passengers on the Arabic when it was torpedoed, and he decided to take the flag with him on the chance of being able to obtain some more autographs.

His first visit was to Lord Stamfordham in the hope of getting King George's and Queen Mary's autographs, but he was assured that this was an impossibility. With the aid of letters of introduction he had no difficulty in interviewing the others and of accomplishing his purpose when he had explained it. Mr. Balfour hastened from his bath to see him and Mr. Asquith asked his pardon for keeping him waiting a few minutes. Mr. Tewksbury said he found that the men who held the most important positions were the most approachable.

The flag was in the trenches on the western front when it was sent to France for the autographs of General Joffre and General Haig. It has already journeyed 60,000 miles, and it is destined to travel many thousands more. The names are written in indelible pencil and ink. Eventually he believes the flag will become a museum piece. He, himself, is willing to pay $10,000 to the winner in the raffle should the latter care to dispose of it.

PLANNING FOR POLO.

Many Famous Players Gathering at Narragansett Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 15.—Polo will reign at Narragansett Pier for the next four weeks, and already many of the famous polo players of the country are assembling at this resort preliminary to the opening of the National Polo Tournament of the Point Judith Polo Club, which opens on Monday, July 17, and continues to Aug. 14.

According to a recent announcement, the probable schedule for the various events of the national tournament is as follows: The first week will be devoted to the Army and Navy Cups and the matches for the Randolph Cups, the former presented by Mrs. John R. Fell and the latter by Philip S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia. During the second week of the tourney the Senior Championship, Open Championship, and the matches for the Rathborne Memorial Cup will be played.

The donor of the cup in the senior championship matches is William Waldorf Astor, who presents the trophy through the Tuxedo Club, and the cup offered to the winner of the open championship series will be presented by Joseph B. Thomas of New York. Mrs. J. C. Rathborne of Harvey, La., will present the Rathborne Memorial Cup to the winner in this event.

The third week of the tourney will include the junior championship matches, the cup being the gift from Samuel D. Warren of Boston, Mass., while the fourth and final week will be devoted to play for the Atlantic cups, presented by William A. Hazard of New York. Individual prizes will be offered in all of the championship events by the polo association.

There will also be special matches for members of the polo club during the final week of the tournament.

A preliminary match has been arranged for today between the Alken Red Birds and the Point Judiths.

Interest is always keen in polo at Narragansett, and judging from present indications there will be no lack of enthusiasm during the coming tournament, which not only attracts the members of the Summer colony at the Pier, but also proves a magnet for many resorters from Newport, Jamestown, Saunderstown, and Watch Hill. The polo fields of Point Judith are ideally situated, and are considered among the most beautiful in the country.

Among the polo ists now here for the season, and who will participate in the national tournament, are P. S. P. Randolph, P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., of Philadelphia, John R. Fell of Philadelphia, Alexander Brown of the Bryn Mawr team, Philip S. Stevenson of Westbury, L. I., and Earl W. Hopping of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been appointed manager of the Point Judith Polo Club.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of Long Island also will be here for the polo season, and has taken a cottage at the Pier. Tommy Hitchcock, Jr., will also join the ranks of the polo ists here this Summer. So, all in all, indications point to a lively season of polo at Narragansett.

The annual tennis tournament of the Point Judith Country Club will also open on the courts of the club on Monday, July 17. A number of prominent tennis players will participate in this event.

The "Hotel Beautiful of the Catskills."
Schoharie Mansion
Elka Park, Greene Co., N. Y.
Accommodates 120. Spacious verandas. Altitude 2,200 feet. Private Park, 400 acres. Tennis, Lawn Bowls, Bowling, Billiards, Dancing. Best food, well prepared, with attentive service. Spring water of exceptional purity.
Walter R. Gorpel, Prop.

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One of the most popular, delightful places to stop. The motorist enters this cool, spacious old brick Colonial house in which is combined the charm of the past and the convenience of modern times. In planning a trip to the Berkshires or White Mountains don't fail to stop a night at least, and see this charming old historic place and sample the delicious cooking. To avoid inconvenience and delay please write or telephone in advance for night's lodging, luncheon or dinner. The Inn is 47 miles from New York, on the fork of two trunk line automobile roads.
Telephone Croton Falls 122.
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Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
All conveniences to meet the requirements of refined people; orchestra, elevator. Cottages for Rent. WILL BUILD COTTAGES on approved plans under term lease. All out-of-door diversions. Send for circular.
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NOW OPEN.
All improvements. Tennis, boating, bathing, fine fishing. Positive relief for hay fever. Orchestra. Fine cuisine.
Inglehart & Sayles, Star Lake, N. Y.

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A ROADSIDE HOTEL
EUROPEAN PLAN—21 Rooms with bath. Music—Afternoon Tea—Dancing. Table d'hote—A la Carte.
Croton-on-Hudson—Albany Post Road
35 miles from New York.

The Glenbrook SHANDAKEN, N. Y.
Accommodates 200.
Magnificent situation; large rooms; $12 up week. All sports. Dancing. Hospitality. Christian churches. Booklet.

SUNSET PARK INN HAINES FALLS, N. Y.
Golf, Tennis, Boating. Orchestra. Dancing.

TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR SOLDIERS URGED

Colonel John T. Barnett Favors Instruction at Army Posts for Men.

SEES EFFICIENCY INCREASED

His Proposed System Would Aid Rank and File and Make Service Attractive.

A scheme for the transformation of several of the big army posts of the country into military technical schools for the education of enlisted men of the regular army has been worked out by Colonel John T. Barnett of Indianapolis, a graduate of West Point and a veteran of the Spanish war, who retired to private life following the clash with Spain and has subsequently become one of Indiana's best known citizens. The "Barnett idea," as it is known, has caused great interest throughout the army, and has the approval of many officers still on the active list and, it goes without saying, of the enlisted men in whose interest the proposition is advanced.

The establishment of these technical schools could be accomplished, says Colonel Barnett, at comparatively little expense, while the benefits that would accrue to the enlisted men themselves would be great. The school principle, once it is established, means, he argues, that the army will become a working army, an army in which idlers will be unknown, and in which desertion and discontent will cease to exist.

"The army officer," said Colonel Barnett a few days ago in talking to a reporter for THE TIMES, "my reference being to the officer who has been in the army all his life, does not realize how helpless the enlisted man of the regular establishment is when he returns to civil life. These schools will remove this helplessness, and in its place will be created confidence to do a man's work in the battle of life, and all this, of course, makes for good citizenship, and good citizenship certainly makes for national security.

"I have given to this idea a great deal of thought in the last two or three years, and I am convinced that it is workable, and that once it is installed it never will be discarded, but will be extended until it takes in perhaps every post in the army.

Trained Citizenship Essential.

"Much is being said at this time as to what is necessary for the proper national defense of the United States. In this connection practically every one agrees that the regular army should be increased beyond its present size, but no one believes that Congress will increase the regular establishment sufficient to make it a proper national defense within itself. Hence, it becomes necessary to have a military-trained citizenship. Practically, all we are doing at this time is trying to train the National Guard of the various States. In addition to the National Guard we should have an army reserve, and the War Department for some time has been making strenuous efforts to build up a reserve without success. It is the building up of a proper and efficient reserve that we are particularly interested in at this time.

"In order to build up properly a reserve army I believe there should be an entire change in the instruction of the enlisted force of our army. The enlisted man is now trained in practically nothing but military instruction. When his time of enlistment expires and he chooses to return to civil life he is out of touch with people who give employment in civil life, and he knows no trade of special importance; he can do nothing except daily labor and at the smallest wages, which wages are less than he gets in the regular army and the labor much harder. Hence he wanders from place to place.

"Now, while he is in the service his whole object is to get by with as little performance as possible. He learns shiftlessness, and has no incentive to do other than he is now doing. If he returns to civil life he is of little value as a reserve or as a citizen.

"I believe the training of the enlisted man should be changed materially in the following particulars: That our different army posts should be equipped with various shops, similar to our manual training schools, to teach the enlisted man some trade that he can follow as a vocation when his term of enlistment expires and become a better citizen and an efficient member of the army reserve. At the same time he can receive some mental training as well. If the enlisted man during his term of service is instructed in some trade, when his time expires he enters the body politic a trained man in military as well as in some vocation, and becomes a better citizen and has confidence in himself that he can earn a livelihood outside of the army, and will be an effective reserve and in need an effective officer.

"We would have the enlistment a three-year period, which would make a young man that enters the army at 18 to 21 years about the proper age to enter his proper vocation in life at the end of his enlistment.

Would Enlist Aid of Parents.

"Again, I believe that it would put the enlisted men of our army on a much higher plane, in the opinion of civilians, than they now occupy. It would put them in the manual training school class, and it would remove much of the objection that parents now have to the boys entering the army. Many excellent young men with limited means will enter the army to obtain the education and military training that they will obtain. Again, it will be an incentive to the young man not to idle his time away, but to make the most of his opportunities, so that he will be a better citizen and can earn more money in civil life at the expiration of his enlistment.

"It will be as much benefit to the young officers to teach the enlisted men these various trades as it will be to the men themselves. Eventually we will have an army wherein all the officers will not only have military training but be mechanical experts as well, which the European war shows is as essential as military training. In time of great stress this army of mechanics at the various military posts can be effectively used to train volunteers in the making of machinery, shells, ammunition, &c.

"The thing that takes time to teach men in the army is discipline and how to shoot, and they are important things. Discipline can be taught as well and as effectively in the shops as on the drill ground. If the men are kept busy and taught a useful occupation desertions will practically stop.

"An objection may be raised by officers to vocational training of the enlisted men on the theory that the active army has no time for it, and the young officers are not competent at this time to teach the enlisted men trades. We admit the latter, but deny the former. But because the latter is true it is the more necessary that it be immediately corrected, and these young officers receive this special training, which is as necessary in modern warfare as military drill.

"As regard to the time for this vocational training of the enlisted man, I know by my own experience in the regular army and as commander of volunteers that time can be found for this important work. Some things can be cut out that are less important. It is my belief that an effective reserve army cannot be built up in this country until our active army takes on the nature, more or less, of a manual training school, or resort to conscription.

"To have the officers necessary for this extra instruction we must have a full complement of officers always on duty with the companies and regiments. To have these extra officers it will be necessary to have a topheavy officered army."

WORK GOOD FOR PRISONERS

Hague Convention Blamed for Disorder in Teuton Camp.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 8.—In his finding last week that Hans Portmann, the German sailor who was fatally kicked and beaten with clubs by fellow-prisoners at the near-by Holdsworthy internment camp last April because he was a member of a camp "Black Hand" organization, "died of injuries inflicted upon him by some person or persons unknown," the district Coroner, H. R. Clark, said:

"An aspect of the German prisoners has caused me some thought, viz., if they were all compelled to work there would certainly be more likelihood of peace and quiet among them; but, unfortunately, under The Hague Convention, labor cannot be demanded from civilian prisoners, (as most of ours are,) and I understand that even when offered payment for work many of them decline, so there the matter must rest."

"What is to become of the German prisoners after the war?" the Coroner was asked.

"Colonel Sands (the camp commandant) has no hesitation in saying that those he has put in the criminal compound called 'Sing Sing' (the prisoners' own nickname) should be deported," he said, "but I think that some classification should be made of all German prisoners and that the worst class should certainly be sent out of this country, as one can well understand that many of these people will feel and nurse resentment and revenge against the officers of the camp and the soldiers of the guard, and will on liberation endeavor to do them injury."

In concluding his finding, Mr. Clark said:

"The American Government being concerned with the interests of German and Austrian prisoners here caused its Consul General, Joseph I. Brittain) to take some interest in this inquest. Eli Taylor, the Vice Consul, on the instructions of his chief attended the inquest on two occasions and gave me the benefit of his presence and assistance in its conduct. Since then I have been in personal communication with the Consul General upon some matters concerning the death of Portmann and the administration of the camp generally."

Mr. Taylor is a native of New York, was for some years on the staff of The New York Evening Post, and as a member of the New York National Guard helped quell street car strike riots in Albany. Mr. Brittain is from Ohio, and at one time was in the Legislature of that State.

OPPOSE EMBARGO ON COPRA

Australians Want South Sea Product Released for Export.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 8.—For some time past there has been growing opposition to the Federal Government's embargo on the export of copra to the United States. Copra is the chief product of the South Sea Islands.

It is the dried meat of the cocoanut. The export of the commodity was prohibited unless guarantees were forthcoming that an amount of glycerine equivalent to that which was produced from the copra would be returned by the consignees to the Commonwealth. The American manufacturers, however, declined to give such guarantees and approximately 80,000 tons of copra valued at over $12,500,000 have been lying in storage in Sydney for many weeks. As copra deteriorates with storage the position is regarded as serious.

Recently conferences have been held between the Commonwealth authorities and representatives of the interests concerned, and it has been decided that the embargo should be modified where space is available on ships bound for the United Kingdom. The copra must be consigned to Great Britain. It was also decided that copra may be shipped to the United States, provided the Minister for Customs grants a permit in each instance.

Before the war—and even for months after it had been in progress—Germans did a large business in copra from the Pacific, but the British have now put a stop to all such activities. Copra is the basis of fine soaps, cooking fats, and other commodities.

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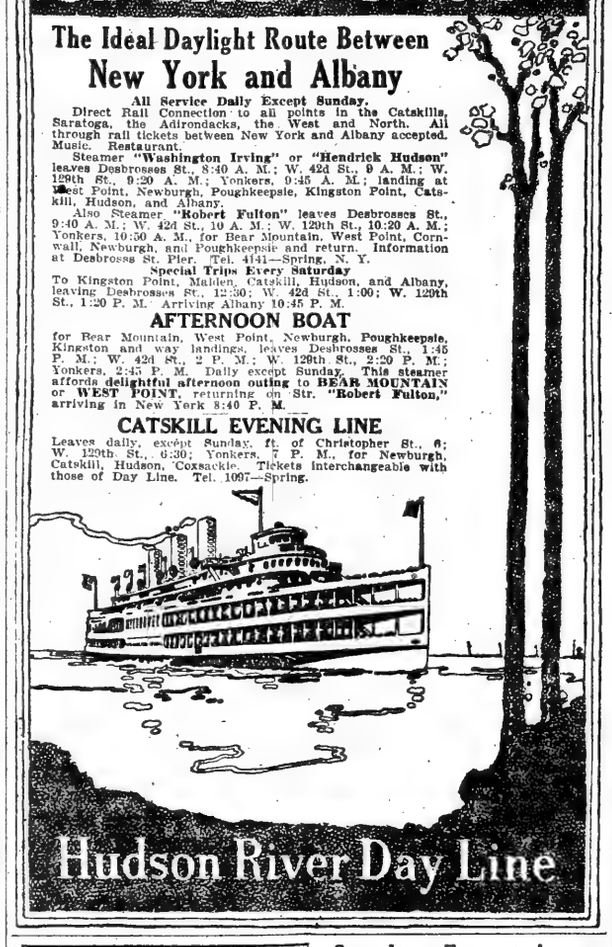
Also Steamer "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141—Spring, N. Y.
Special Trips Every Saturday
To Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Leaves daily, except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097—Spring.



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EXTRA TRIP SAT. AFTERNOONS.
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St. 2:00 P.M. Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c. MUSIC, DANCING. McAllister Steamboat Co.

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DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
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Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 8 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3268 Broad.

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on Mondays Only
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A.M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A.M. For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request. City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS," Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Str. GRAND REPUBLIC, Rockaway Beach Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS
RED BANK LINE for Highlands, Oceanic, Leonardo, Point, Fair Haven and Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

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Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

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Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

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Due New York, Pier 14, N. R.,	8:00 P. M.

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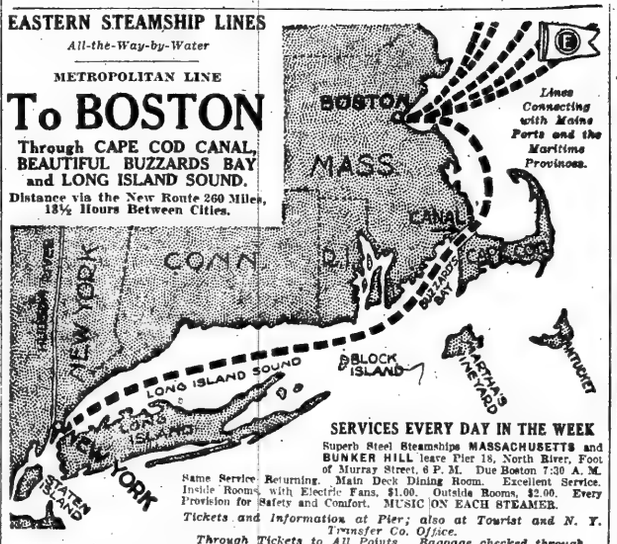

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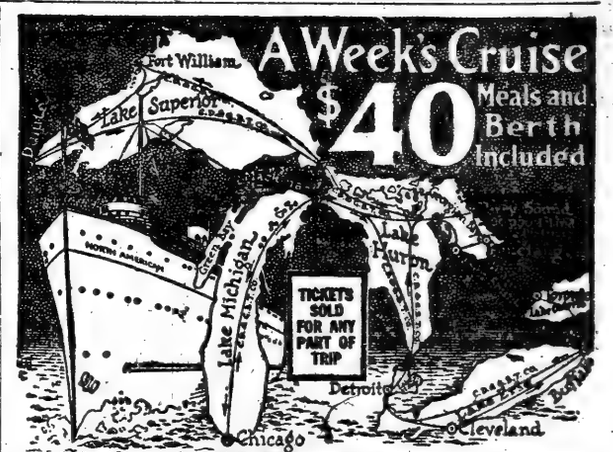

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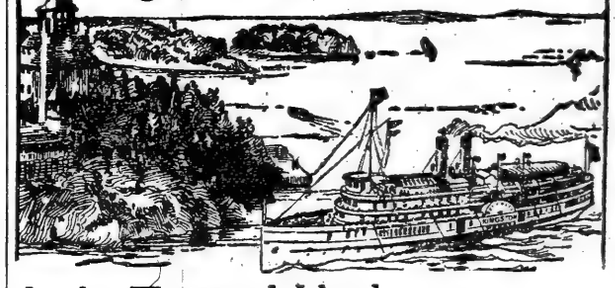

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AMERICA'S TASK AFTER THE WAR

Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Editor of Toronto Globe, Says That Desolated Nations Will Look to the United States and Canada

Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of The Toronto Globe and one of the most distinguished journalists in Canada, is an ardent believer in the cause of Internationalism, which, he says, is well expressed on the American Continent by the close bonds existing between the United States and Canada. In the following article, which was delivered recently in the form of an address before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Atlantic City, Dr. Macdonald discusses the conflict of ideas in the world war and predicts that the desolated nations of Europe will look to the United States and Canada for leadership in those policies that lead toward international peace.

By Dr. J. A. Macdonald,
Editor of The Toronto Globe.

WHAT saves this world war from being, in the eyes even of a Canadian, an unredeemed and undisguised brutality is that, more than any of the great wars of history, it is a struggle not for territory but for freedom—for the freedom of the soul, for the ideals of liberty; a struggle for the right of a free people to govern themselves, and for equality of opportunity for the little kingdoms and the small nationalities; a struggle for the right to a place in the sun, not for the great powers alone, Britain and France and Germany and Russia, but for Belgium and Denmark and Holland and the Scandinavian countries and Greece and the Balkan States, that they, too, as freely and securely as their larger neighbors, may each be free to live its own life, to cherish its own ideals, and to make its distinctive contribution to the civiliztion and freedom of the world.

For anything less noble Canadians, too, ought to be proud to fight. But for anything more worthy none of the heroes and patriots of old ever had a chance to go out to die.

The ideas in conflict at the battlefronts these many months are not merely the selfish ambitions of arrogant dynasties each eager for domination over the others. If Britain were fighting for the overthrow of Germany and the German race, so that British autocrats might rule the German people as German autocrats have ruled in Alsace and in Schleswig, the conflict would be one in which Canadians could have no honorable part. What makes even the thought of the conflict tolerable is the conception of its real meaning, of the human interests at stake, and of the world ideas involved in the issue.

Each nation lives by the idea it embodies. If one nation suffers or is spoiled of its idea, or is robbed of its place in the sun, all the world of nations suffers with it, suffers a loss that has no gain to match. Belgium had its idea, and Holland, and Denmark, and Sweden, and Norway, and Italy, and Greece, and Serbia, as truly as Britain, and France, and Germany, and Russia; each had its idea to contribute to the sum total of the world's ideas on freedom and justice and government.

That distinctive idea is the soul of the nation. To cherish that idea, to guard that depositum of eternal truth, and to release it in the thought and life of the world—that for the nation is to save its soul. But to betray that idea, to allow it to wither, or to barter that idea for any of the things of the flesh, is the nation's suicide.

For that idea to be crushed out in order that some stronger nation's designs may be gratified—that is international murder. To make international murder a crime, and a crime not alone against its helpless victim, but a crime against the whole society of civilized nations—that is the function and purpose of international law. And to put behind international law, behind its declarations and requirements, the organized opinion and the organized judgment and the organized power of all law-abiding nations—that is the next necessary step toward true internationalism; and not until that is done will the foundations be laid or the fabric erected, strong and enduring, for the world's peace.

Great ideas are astir everywhere in the world today. Every continent is disturbed. Every nation is unsettled. The established order of things is upset. America as well as Europe is in commotion. Something has happened that made a world upheaval inevitable. One vital idea let loose would do it. An idea set free always starts a revolution in the minds of men. Nothing in all the world is so revolutionary as a great idea incarnated in a living personality.

When Jesus Christ said to a little group of Galileans that He came not to send peace on earth but a sword, He had in mind nothing so clumsy or so impotent as a deadly weapon drawn from Caesar's armory.

He challenged Caesar's invincible legions with nothing but an idea; and the revolution He started twenty centuries ago turned the world upside down, and is still the power that makes thrones totter and sets nations free. A whole handful of his ideas were flung out from the hilltop in Galilee when He said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

Those ideas are awork in the seething mind of the world today. They start a divine discontent everywhere. In world politics three great words, expressing three world ideas, are already beginning to be the battle cry of the world's new freedom. Those words are: Liberty, Democracy, Internationalism.

Liberty! Somewhere underneath all the slaveries and despotisms and blind degradations of humanity there is still left in the least and the worst a fragment of soul that makes response when the voice of freedom calls. Liberty to think one's own thoughts, to choose one's own way, to cherish one's own ideals, to live one's own life free from the dictation and driving of any taskmaster—that passion for liberty, incurable and undying in the human soul, is the divine impulse that marks even the backward races and the submerged classes as only a little lower than the angels. So long as that spark holds on to burn there is nothing impossible in the elevation of any individual or in the enfranchisement of any people. Liberty strikes the keynote through the discord of world ideas in Europe today.

Democracy! The word goes back through the centuries. It bears the flavor of ancient Greece. There is the tang of Plato about it. But the idea of democracy came to its own and justified itself only in the modern world. America, with its United States and its Canada, prides itself over against Europe, as embodying the world's idea of democracy. Here on this continent has been asserted and made good the right of a free people to govern themselves. But America is only the heir of Europe's age-long struggle up from servitude to self-government.

Go back to the countries from which America drew its inspirations and its ideals. Go back to France. Read again that marvelous history up from Caesar's absolutism, through Bourbon tyrannies, and over the mad Napoleon dreams of world empire. The trail is often soaked with the blood of patriots and piled high with the corpses of those who would be free. But that trail, throbbing with the ideas of freedom and democracy, led up through the centuries of blood and sacrifice to this day, this matchless, glorious day of France's renaissance, this day of tragedy and terror when France is born again, born out of her old frivolities and old infidelities into new life, into a new faith, into a new freedom of the spirit and a new obedience to the Christ. Let America, sated and self-satisfied in the materialism of peace, learn from blood-baptized France the new sanctities of life and the new sacredness of service.

And back to Britain! For fifteen hundred years all Britain has been the battleground of the passion for liberty and the idea of democracy. That idea, that dual world idea of liberty and democracy, is the key to British history. Without its lead British history is a meaningless muddle, void alike of sequence and of purpose. But the idea of freedom and self-government produced the union of races and nationalities at home, and gave birth to the free, self-governing dominions overseas.

And because the war in Europe is a conflict of ideas, a life-and-death conflict between world despotism and world democracy, it was inevitable that the British lion and all the lion's whelps from the ends of the earth should line up where Democracy makes its last decisive and triumphant stand in defense of the right of every free people to govern themselves.

Internationalism! Already out of the wild clangor of war a great new idea is emerging and finding voice among the nations. It is the idea of Internationalism.

In the world of yesterday the great word, often spoken in the tone of defiance, was "Nationalism." The far greater word of the world of tomorrow will be "Internationalism." Yesterday the emerging peoples on every continent asserted themselves in what they lustily called their "Independence." Tomorrow, when the horizons of life have been widened and the meaning of life enriched, the world idea will be broadened into "Interdependence." Indeed already the nations have learned the primary truth of the Christ teaching that no man liveth to himself or dieth to himself alone.

America cannot stand by itself apart or escape association and entanglement in the life and achievement of other continents. America as a world factor must think in terms of the world. The world idea of Internationalism is lifting the political thought of the United States out of the dwarfing realm of parish politics. To be a true American in the America of tomorrow will involve sympathy with humanity and will mean citizenship in the world.

The United States, from the time of the Declaration of Independence, in framing the union of the independent Colonies, and through the checkered history of interstate co-operation, has illustrated within the Republic the spirit and the advantages of internationalism. Canada took an even more significant step, and holds today an even more interesting position among the nations.

Canada came to national self-government, but not by the old way of revolution and separation. Had no other way been possible Canadians, too, would have paid that price; for they, too, as surely as the Colonists in New England and in Virginia, were of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic breed. The spark of freedom and democracy was in their blood also.

But Canada came by a new way, an untried way. Canada was the first colony of any empire in all the world's history to rise from colonial dependence to national autonomy without revolution, without separation, and without sacrificing the background and perspective of the nation's history. That thing done in Canada's life is quite the greatest contribution to world politics and world democracy since the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Indeed, without what Canada has done that Declaration itself would not have been made perfect.

Canada took up the American idea of the right of a free people to govern themselves and carried it forward to the larger idea of Interdependence. Canada came to self-government not by revolution and separation but by political evolution and growth. First Canada, then Newfoundland, then Australia, then New Zealand, then South Africa.

Those five free dominions overseas are the five fingers of the right hand of Britain; they are all free, every drop of their blood, every ounce of their power. And, when the menace to freedom and democracy rose in Europe in 1914, those five fingers all closed toward the palm.

On this North American Continent Canada stands today a free nation in the British commonwealth of free nations that encircles the globe. But Canada also shares with the United States the honors and the obligations of North American democracy. By geography and history and by all the ties of common ideals Canada is the vital bond of union in the great internationalism of the English-speaking world. And more than that; in the problems which arise between the United States and the Latin republics of Central and South America, problems which will test the principles and the power of our North American democracy, it may be of service to the United States to remember that there can be no true and genuine Pan-Americanism that does not make room within its councils for the democracy of Canada.

And so it comes about that in the world conflict of ideas these two nations of North America, with their two flags and their two sovereignties, that have kept the peace for more than a hundred years over more than 4,000 miles of open and unbarbarized international boundary—these two English-speaking nations are bound up together in the bundle of common life for the defense of a common heritage and to promote the interests of a civilized internationalism, not for themselves alone, but for the freedom, the prosperity, and the peace of all nations over all the world. It is for these ideas North America stands; for them we will fight, and fight together if we must; for them if needs be we will be ready to die.

In the world conflict of ideas preparedness counts as surely as in the conflict of brute force. All over this land today there is clamor and a call for military efficiency, for naval expansion, for the preparedness of the United States to defend its people and its possessions and its honor against assault from without or betrayal from within.

As a Canadian that agitation gives me neither surprise nor alarm. An American Army, be it never so formidable, or an American Navy, be it never so powerful, could have in it no menace for Canada or for the Canadian people. The Great Lakes will never be stirred by the keel of any ship of war. The open prairies will never answer to the tread of an enemy army from either side. Our civilized democracy on both sides is our defense, and our hundred years of undisturbed peace is our pledge for a thousand more.

But when at the war fronts of the world's mind the conflict rages over the ideas of Liberty, Democracy, and Internationalism, there are no dividing lines between these two nations. Your West Point and your training camps and your military posts are yours, and yours alone; but your universities, your colleges, your institutions for mental discipline and moral education, are ours, too. Every school in the United States that puts a premium on high thinking, that makes truth its supreme objective and character its great achievement, and holds honor above success, and sends out into the activities of this Republic men who cannot be bought and who will not lie—that school serves Canada as surely as it serves the State in which it stands.

Preparedness? Yes. If America is to play any worthy part in the gigantic conflict of ideas, which will disturb the world long after the war of forces has spent itself, it is high time America made ready for that inevitable struggle.

But the readiness for which I plead on this occasion and in this presence is the preparedness of the American mind, the preparedness of the American conscience, the preparedness of the American will.

My pleading, therefore, with you and with all Americans, in this time of national fear and international peril, is not so much for or against the preparedness policy for navy or army. As a Canadian that is not my business. In that national controversy I am a neutral.

But Canadians also are Americans. On us as on you rest the North American obligations for our common internationalism. To us as to you in the new day of the New World the desolated war nations look for leadership in those policies and programs that make for international peace. From us as from you must go out that gospel of good-will and that law of international service in which is the hope of Europe's redemption and through which alone can come peace to the world.

MUSICAL ROOSTER.

Taught to Sing the Doxology by His Owner, a Rochesterian.

Relieving the tension of the two-hemisphere war strain, there comes down from Rochester, N. Y., a joy story about a Plymouth Rock rooster that has learned to sing the Doxology. This rooster, according to the wired information, belongs to Vernon Green, whose poultry yard adjoins the church in West Rush, a suburb of Rochester. Now, it is perfectly plain how the rooster learned to sing—or to crow; which is just as good—the Doxology.

Roosters, as all who are acquainted with their habits must know, are early risers. At the very crack of dawn they are accustomed to lift their voices in triumphant welcome to the day. Mr. Green on a recent morning was viewing his flock from a bedroom window when the Plymouth Rock rooster stretched his neck, and with a profound effort that showed that he was putting his whole soul into the performance, he winded his crow into a fine baritone delivery of the Doxology tune. Surprised at this vocalization, Mr. Green called his wife, who said: "Why yes, I noticed that bird last Sunday when the Doxology was being sung; he was paying close attention, apparently intent upon fixing the tune in his mind."

Is that all? Well, isn't that enough? But no, that is not all! Mr. Green is an accomplished violinist. Enthused by the efforts of his favorite rooster to crow the Doxology, he took his violin to a concealed position near the poultry yard and played the Doxology slowly and with feeling. When the violin tones had ceased the rooster put out his chest, closed his eyes reverently, struck the tune on a low note, and followed it through all the rise-and-fall cadences to the finish. Since then, says the veracious narrative, the bird has crowed the tune many times, and the neighbors have gathered to listen.—Baltimore American.

SUPREMACY

In six months of 1916 The New York Times published a greater volume of advertising than any other New York morning newspaper in each of the sixteen classifications listed below:

	Times Agate Lines		Second Newspaper Agate Lines
Automobiles	416,544	(Herald)	278,485
Beverages	69,024	(World)	31,459
Books	257,409	(Tribune)	106,245
Boots and Shoes	43,026	(World)	34,235
Charities and Religious	58,035	(Tribune)	51,952
Druggists' Preparations	54,637	(World)	43,048
Financial	668,869	(Sun)	259,770
Men's Furnishings	166,516	(World)	145,175
Hotels and Restaurants	125,594	(Herald)	70,327
Legal	81,605	(American)	62,876
Newspapers	42,363	(Herald)	19,784
Office Appliances	44,947	(Tribune)	17,250
Railroads	50,805	(Tribune)	37,570
Steamships and Travel	112,139	(Sun)	80,947
Tobacco	113,177	(American)	91,133
Women's Specialty Shops	297,290	(Herald)	182,559

The net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding 334,744 copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

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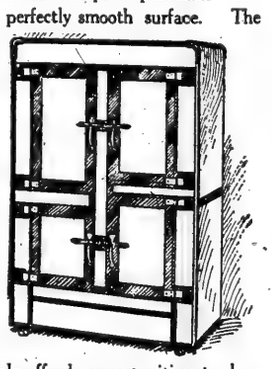
Examine the lining of the seamless one-piece porcelain "Ice King" Refrigerator and you see a perfectly smooth surface. The rounded corners are equally glassy. You couldn't scratch this porcelain surface with a knife, because it is fused on steel at a heat of 2400 degrees. Sponge or wash this polished white surface and everything on it is removed—not a germ can remain. This is why the provision chamber in an "Ice King" is always sweet and fresh—no rancid or musty odors; no damp, greasy walls. Cuts ice bills, too. Cold air current constantly flows from ice chamber through provision chamber and back to the ice, where it condenses and purifies itself. Dead air spaces are the best non-conductors of heat, and the "Ice King" has two of them.



Our Annual July Furniture Sale affords opportunities to buy "Ice King" Refrigerators at less than regular prices. We shall be pleased to have you call and inspect our lines, now as low as $6.75 and up to $165.40.

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All Women's Cloth Suits Reduced for Clearance

With the exception of Sport Suits which we have reserved

This is a thorough-going dismissal of every cloth suit for women in our vast stocks. Several hundred suits are affected by our price-reduction movement which begins tomorrow.

Opportunities are rampant throughout the entire stocks for the purchase of garments of beautiful texture, fashionableness, and serviceability.

Suits at $10.00
Which were marked formerly at from $15.00 to $25.00

Suits at $15.00
Which were marked formerly at from $25.00 to $50.00

The assortments include many tailored models, all beautifully lined, and all styles prevailing at the present time. Scores of models are richly embroidered, have fancy collars, and are excellently tailored from collar to hem.

The materials afford great latitude for easy and satisfactory selection. They are silk gros de londre, silk taffeta, gabardine, men's wear serge, poplin, in smart checks and mixtures.

The Sizes Range as High as 56½

Bamberger's—Garment Shops, Third Floor.

July Sale of About 25,000 Yards of High-Grade Colored Wash Goods

This is an event that will set a new mark for value-giving in wash fabrics. There are close on to 25,000 yards in this sale—an occasion which we have prepared for over a period of several months. Included are beautiful figured voiles at 16c a yard, several thousand yards of ginghams, handsome seed and chiffon voiles, as well as shirting madras and sport stripe gabardines.

29c Embroidered Fig. Voile at 16c
This is an excellent material for making pretty summer waists and dresses. It is a fine sheer voile embroidered with dainty designs in various colorings. It is 40 inches in width, and will stand hard wear.

15c Fancy Dress Ginghams at 10c
This material is particularly suitable for making waists, dresses and children's garments. It is 32 inches in width; it comes in several designs, including stripes, checks and plain colorings.

35c Seed Voiles on Sale at 19c
These satin finish stripe seed voiles really must be seen to be appreciated. Made on a fine quality voile; the colorings include pink, blue, green, helio, black and gold stripe. It is adapted for making summer waists and dresses. 19c a yard.

25c Striped Chiffon Voiles, 12½c
Some of these voiles are slightly imperfect but the hurts are barely noticeable. They are from 38 to 40 inches in width, and are of exceptionally fine quality. They are made in a large variety of styles in the popular cluster and awning stripes.

25c Striped Shirting Madras, 16c
This madras comes in the 32-inch width. They are made in the newest styles of stripes with a large range of colorings particularly appropriate for making men's shirts, pajamas, waists, and summer dresses. The assortment is unusually large and varied.

50c Gabardine and Serge, 29c
This gabardine and serge comes in the sport stripes that are so popular this season. It is a beautiful mercerized yarn fabric, and comes 36 inches in width. It is a material especially suitable for making sports apparel, particularly suits and skirts.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Blankets! Blankets! Prepare in This Remarkable July Sale

Unquestionably the best sale of blankets we have ever advertised in July. This year, in preparing for this event, we secured merchandise to better advantage than on any previous occasion. There are hundreds of handsome blankets in this offering, in every desirable size. Practically every group of merchandise in this event was secured in such large assortments that we obtained prices for quantity, which therefore enable us to mark these items at considerable savings in prices. Anticipate well your entire Fall and Winter requirements during the progress of this July sale.

6.00 Washington White Blankets at 5.39
They come in size 70x80. Have pink or blue borders and a handsome mohair binding. Especially good at 5.39 a pair.

8.00 Robert Treat White Blankets, 6.95
The size is 72x84. They have a silk binding to match the border, which is pink or blue. Attractive looking and serviceable.

12.00 All-Wool Full Size Blankets, 9.50
In gray or red, with colored borders; also plaid blankets in 5-inch blocks. The product of one of the best known mills in the country.

5.50 Wool Blankets at 4.60 the Pair
Fancy broken plaids with overplaid, in handsome combinations of color. Size 70x80 inches. Reduced to 4.60 pair.

4.50 Wool Plaid Blankets at 3.98 the Pair
They are shown in very attractive color combinations, in pretty plaids. Full size blankets, all neatly finished.

2.75 Wool Nap Blankets Reduced to 2.19
Finished to appear like a wool blanket; durable and easy to wash. White or gray, with a pink or blue border, in size 72x84.

2.25 Wool Nap Blankets at 1.89 a Pair
Size 72x80 inches. In white or gray, with pink or blue border; bound edges. Reduced for this sale to 1.89.

Plaid Wool Nap Blankets on Sale at 1.98
These blankets come in pretty color combinations and are handsomely finished. The size is 66x80. 1.98 per pair.

New Tourist Restaurant Kits

For the motorist, the yachtsman, and for all tourist service in general, these motor restaurants are indispensable.

From the small size kit for two persons, to the larger, but compact kit, for seven people, you will find them adequate for your requirements, and not all high in price.

We have them priced from 5.00 to 27.50.

There are sixteen different styles.

Fully equipped with knives, forks, spoons, containers, cups, and other necessities for serving a repast while on the road.

We have them to fit the running board of the car.

No better assortment of motor restaurants anywhere, than at Bamberger's, fourth floor.

Reed Porch Suites Marked at Half

74.50 Three-Piece Reed Suite, 37.25
Black and red reed suite, consisting of settee, arm chair and side chair; backs and seats upholstered in cretonne.

108.50 Five-Piece Reed Suite, 54.25
French gray reed suite, consisting of settee, arm chair, side chair, table and desk chair; upholstered with cretonne cushions.

72.00 Three-Piece Reed Suite, 36.00
Baronial reed suite, consisting of settee, arm chair and rocker.

72.25 Three-Piece Reed Suite, 36.00
Black enamel reed suite, consisting of settee, arm rocker and side chair; backs and seats upholstered in cretonne.

101.50 Five-Piece Reed Suite, 50.75
Antique bronze reed suite, consisting of settee, arm chair, arm rocker, table and side chair.

5.75 Baronial Willow Chair, 4.75
This chair is made of high grade willow, finished in baronial brown; regular 5.75, at 4.75.

1.50 adjustable lawn chair, 1.19.

1.19 adjustable lawn chair at 98c.

3.98 Rocker, Now Reduced to 2.98
Baronial finish rocker; is made of good quality fiber; strongly constructed throughout; a very comfortable rocker.

L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J.

The New York Times.

ENZYMIC FACTOR IN WARFARE

When Nation Is Deeply Aroused Its People Produce Excess of Adrenalin, Which In Turn Produces Thyroid Iodin and Stimulates Action

By Dr. ROBERT T. MORRIS.

IN a recent letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES I presented a simple statement of the fundamental elements in warfare. Editors of other newspapers treated the matter jocosely in their response, but unconsciously demonstrated a degree of interest which led me to an attempt at presenting the subject in a still more understandable form. This had the effect of bringing out indignant answers from editors and correspondents over a wide area of the country.

Evidently the biologists are familiar with certain facts relating to warfare which are repudiated almost with one voice by the laity. An object lesson of this kind belongs with the observation made by educators to the effect that one set of men may be in possession of technical knowledge which doesn't reach another set at all, even though the latter may exercise control in the management of large affairs which include the technical questions.

President Hadley of Yale says: "We have experts enough in every field of human activity, but the public has not learned how to use its experts."

Our Government at Washington went to a good deal of expense in an effort to restore the Morgan horse; yet biologists knew that the Morgan horse had followed the laws of protoplasm; that it had reached cultural limitations, and could not be brought back to us. They knew that this variety of organism had "run out," to employ the popular phraseology for describing the effects of senescence of protoplasm.

Expert geologists and geophysicists were taken to Panama after the Culebra slides had occurred, not before. These are familiar examples which might be multiplied at length, indicating that our knowledge in general and in particular has not been synthetically reduced for working purposes.

A genuine understanding of the essentials of the warfare problem may lead to the adoption of new methods in peace movements. It will at any rate give the comfort that goes with comprehension of the terms of any problem. The biologist is not at any time in danger of committing a "fordship." The mathematical collector of impersonal war data is not likely to commit a "fordship." That sort of thing belongs to noble human sympathy, yet its motive is based upon materials which precipitate warfare.

Mr. Ford, at considerable expense, furnished a valuable kindergarten lesson in the subject of content when he took a shipload of dialectics to Europe and placed them where they could not readily get away from each other, or at each other. Leaders of peace societies and the managers of peace funds are in perennial disagreement with each other. Pacifists are fists with a "pax" prefix. One of them is said to have been so convinced of the necessity for peace that he was ready to "lick anybody who disagreed with him."

Let us now return to a consideration of the enzymic factors in warfare. According to the older physiology, an enzyme is an organic chemical secretion which produces changes in other organic matter, in the interest of digestive and assimilative processes.

A newer physiology extends the meaning of the term to include in a general way the active chemical secretions from any one cell or from any organized group of cells of an organism. Working from this concept, we may deduce the conclusion that all organic processes are enzymic in their nature. Warfare represents one phase of natural organic process. An orderly view of the phenomena which end in warfare may be obtained by placing in alignment certain facts seriatim.

When we watch some one who has the good luck to be eating a juicy orange our own salivary glands are stimulated into activity. When a man believes that he perceives the need for movements of offense or of defense, two glands situated just above the kidneys, and known as adrenals, are stimulated into an increased rate of production of their secretion, very much as salivary glands are excited by external impression. Adrenal secretion enters the blood current at once and is carried to the thyroid gland. The thyroid gland is whipped up by adrenal secretion into the production of an excess of its special secretion of iodin. An excess of thyroid iodin in turn increases the permeability of cell membranes of the entire body, and this leads to an increased degree of cell activity in general.

Increased cell activity of a man means that he is prepared to respond promptly to any given emotion by going into the sort of motion for which the emotion gave primal direction. Various chemical by-products result from enzymic action and act as poisons until they are eliminated from the system of an individual. Thus an individual who is jealous (primal emotion) is injuring himself chemically, unless he eliminates by-products safely. Under the influence of a prolonged strain of jealousy the individual loses his or her red cheeks and becomes pallid.

We can treat the effects of jealousy by administration of alkalies and water, dombined with vigorous exercise for oxidation purposes. The actress who plays a strong emotional part in a play may at any time be giving herself nephritis. A man who becomes angry injures himself chemically unless he takes steps for disposing of poisonous by-products. He should follow some such daily formula as this methodically: "Mad from 10 to 11 A. M. A full glass of water and a vigorous walk from 2 to 3 P. M." If he wishes to conform to our present knowledge of the subject. This bit of digression from the main theme is for the purpose of fixing a mechanistic pattern in mind.

When responding to the feeling that is called patriotism whole nations go into a state of enzymic preparation for offense or for defense. Patriotism is a primal prejudice, flatly opposed to the intellectually conceived ideal of brotherhood of man. It was apparently given to man for the purpose of keeping him well assembled in herd from (nations) in order that he might fight his way toward evolution in group units.

When a country is deeply impressed by an aroused feeling of patriotism the adrenal glands of its people pour out an excess of adrenalin, just as their salivary glands would all pour out an excess of ptyalin if they were watching somebody eating juicy oranges. The free flow of adrenalin in the people in a nation causes the production of much thyroid iodin, and this thyroid iodin opens up the entire cellular system for prompt action on the part of these individuals.

A similar enzymic process occurs when two lower animals which are inimical to each other are brought face to face. A similar process occurs when the lowest of organisms inimical to each other are brought together. The lowest organisms have no tangible weapons with which to fight, but they secret enzymes which are poisonous to each other. Higher animals have claws and teeth with which to carry out the biddings of enzymes from their cells, each cell corresponding to a lower organism.

The highest animal through the aid of his intelligence makes an extension of claw and tooth in the form of gun and sabre, but he acts only in response to enzymic prodding from his whole mass of cells, just as the lowest organism acts with its single cell.

Some one will reply that in the case of the highest animal we are dealing with a question of the mind rather than with a question of body chemistry. That takes us back to look around the room for a good definition of chemistry, which has been described as "everything that is going on." For an understanding of the mind and its expression in thought let us postulate a process similar to X-ray action.

The X-ray is nothing but an ether impulse caused by the whacks of an atomic cathode ray upon the ether, yet this impulse is in itself potent. We may postulate that when the cells of which a man is composed feel the need for movements of offense or of defense, his entire nerve system sends a neuricity impulse (a phase of electricity) toward headquarters in the brain cells. Each brain cell consists of a mass of protoplasm surrounded by a membrance which is less permeable than the central mass of the cell. A difference in electrical potential results because of the way in which ions become assembled upon opposite sides of the cell membrane.

I need not go into what sounds technical beyond stating the hypothesis that this difference in potential causes a neuricity impulse to be sent out along the nerve fibres to those organs which will make particular note of the need for offense or defense. (eye and ear, for example.) An atomic impulse of any sort cannot be sent anywhere without beating upon the ether, which responds and reacts upon a brain cell which has sent out a neuricity impulse. The central mass of the brain cell becomes conscious of this ether wave beating. In addition, eye and ear, which have been ordered to make a report, send back messages to the brain cells. These reports are stamped upon cell protoplasm.

In order to carry some sort of plain picture of a complex process we postulate that the ionic atomic impact from a stimulated brain cell upon the ether gives rise to an ether impulse, which, on the rebound, possesses potency for stimulation of the brain cell. The cell responds to messages received from eye and ear as well as from the rebound of its original ether impulse. The conscious and well-informed brain cell now sends a message along its wires, (nerve fibres,) and these messages go to the muscles and other organs which take part in the motions of offense or of defense, including the adrenal glands, which are ordered to whip up the whole organism.

Here, then, we have a simple postulate picture of what is called mind and its action in thought, and in muscle movement.

Having proceeded thus far with the "first primer" part of the question, let us take it into more elaborate relations with other questions. We may say that feelings like those belonging to sympathy, justice, and revenge belong among the ether-brain-cell retroactions. During times of so-called peace, warfare is spread evenly over a large field of activities in any given nation, but doesn't lose its cubic contents. It finds expression in business competition, in politics, and in the shop, where there is endless fuss, jealousy, and confusion, excepting as a manager is cruel enough to exercise control. The manager is moved by fear of cruelty exercised toward himself by his employer. Warfare, without changing its cubic contents during times of peace, busies itself until such time as a nation feels need for offense or defense against some other nation. When this time for special action has been announced, the minor wars, from kitchen to socialist platform, are lost sight of, and the contending individuals and factions unite as brothers, joining their little war spirits for the purpose of putting conflict energy into one large war.

Nations which are dominated by men of some one varietal hybrid type (Hohenzollern, Guelph, Romanoff, Hapsburg) develop ideals in nationalism which cement all ethnic factors in that nation into a group unit that is extremely strong for purposes of offense or of defense. Each strong group unit develops ideals which are characteristic of the sort of mental expression belonging to the physical type of the dominant family in that group unit. Ideals belong so largely to the emotional set of faculties that conflict of one sort or another between group units (nations) is inevitable, and belongs among the workings of natural law.

The land question, which means the food question, subtends all other sources of emotional feeling basically, irrespective of the more superficial feeling which has led to religious wars and to other wars of sentiment. Nations which are made up largely of closely allied varieties of one species of man appear to be best fitted for unit action and for durability. They are prone to develop strong national idealism for which the group unit fights.

Countries in which we have a dominating proportion of hybrids between species instead of between varieties of man (Mexico, Philippines, Cuba) are not prone to develop strong national ideals. There may be as high a degree of civilization in specific hybrid families as in varietal hybrid families, but the former are engaged in almost constant struggle for supremacy over each other, disregarding the larger interests of the State.

In the United States we received forcible original impetus from two particularly strong varietal hybrid groups (British, Dutch,) but these have now approached cultural limitations, with a rapidly falling birth rate. The birth rate is a gauge showing what is in the boiler of any country. In addition to this natural process of approach to cultural limitations on the part of our original patriotic stock we have introduced a dangerously large proportion of people of other varieties and species. In geographical areas, like those of the Balkans, nationalism keeps various group units fairly intact and in perpetual struggle for retention of identity. In the United States, on the other hand, we have not as yet formed national ideals of such clear outline that all ethnic factors combine well for group unit action. An object lesson may be observed in the recent separation, sentimentally at least, of the German-Americans.

The biologist and the ethnologist both have respect for this display of feeling on the part of the German-American, knowing its origin in old and well molded national ideal.

The Prussian movement was a mechanistic natural phenomenon for which Prussia was not consciously responsible. As an American nationalist I am alarmed, and yet unwilling to hide my head in the sand. Furthermore, our widespread waste, corruption, and inefficiency in high places are not Prussian, even though Germans fled to us in order to escape from Prussian efficiency.

Our downward tendencies are still perhaps more than balanced by the development of those high national ideals which the universities are struggling to standardize in the humanities and in the sciences. The best part of our social system finds expression in the university, but the larger part finds expression in politics (phyllogenetic brigandage) and in business.

A Central Western propagandist has expended a good deal of potential and has published a book for the purpose of teaching young America that one may make money if he keeps away from the university. Men of his type of mind would make the title D. D. stand for *Dives, Divinitas*. In our fashionable exhibition circles there is an increasing tendency to raise nice doggies to furnish our only supply of soldiers. Social sets are exhibition sets, which present their feelings in methods belonging to each set, respectively. The question which arises right now is this: Will the individuals of our group unit, in response to national feeling, secrete enough adrenalin to lead toward action for adequate defense, or will they choose the commendable brotherhood-of-man idea, and allow our country to be pocketed by some predatory nation which can make good use of our riches? We are squarely up against that question, and there is no alternative; between these two lines of action, so far as I can judge from a reading of past history and from the biologic estimate, very many new nations will stand upon our buttercups and daisies during the next couple of eons.

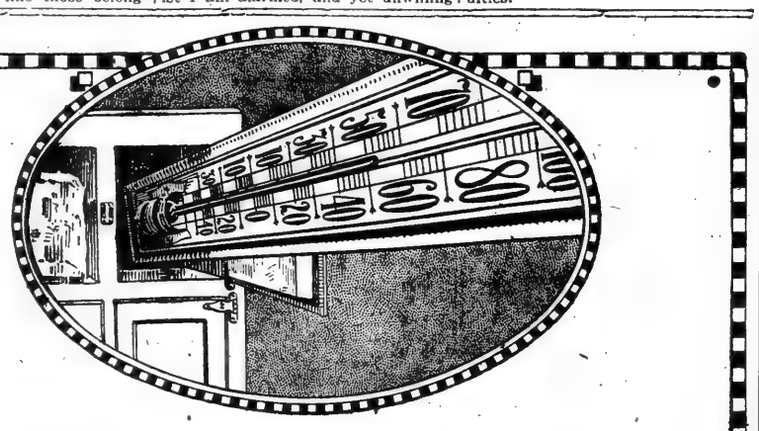
After we have forgotten how we "belgiumed" the Indians, and "alsaced" our Southwest from Mexico, hushing up innocent school children who ask about the Canal Zone history, we may then proceed to imagine that no other nation is as naughty as we have been.

Economists and Christians are about the only people who know of a way for postponing warfare for a long time. They know that intensive cultivation of the soil and the turning of armament funds into education relating to intensive soil cultivation will furnish the only method that is within our ken. Until other nations are ready to join plows with us, the only way for preserving our pride of authority is to be prepared to speak with a loud bang.

If any student of the subject really cares to work from a basis of fundamentals in this matter he may step into almost any public library and in the course of a single afternoon read "Is War Diminishing?" by Woods and Baltzley, "A Mechanistic View of War and Peace," by Crile, and if he has the time and inclination, my essay on the subject of warfare in "Microbes and Men." These three books will at least allow a student to approach the subject of warfare from a new direction.

History in the past has been written largely from the subjective point of view, and not impersonally in the terms of science. When Napoleon wished to consult any given history he had a way of saying, "Bring me the liars for that period."

Social methods of the past have not succeeded in averting warfare or insuring any very durable periods of peace. If in this part of the present century we can approach the subject of warfare from a new direction by way of the methods of modern science we shall at least be enabled to go into warfare or into retreat from warfare under guidance by the intellectual set of faculties, instead of, as formerly, by the emotional set of faculties.



Try this test on your refrigerator. If the thermometer registers 46° or lower, your food is safe—bacteria can not work or multiply below that point. But three out of every five ice-boxes are summer homes for the germs that cause fermentation and decay. That's the reason food spoils in yours. Isko—the electric home refrigerating unit—gives you safe, certain and economical food storage. It chills and drys the air your food is kept in—freezes ice for your table from the water you like best—eliminates the ice-man and all your food-saving problems. Get acquainted with Isko any day at E. C. Brisley's store, first floor, Dime Savings Bank Building, Detroit.

ISKO

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps with Every 10c Purchase Till 12 o'clock—Single Stamps Thereafter.

Remember the Boys Who May Fight Your Battles

A package of ready-to-eat foods and groceries will receive a warm welcome from the soldier boy to whom it is addressed.

Greenhut's undertake to forward goods FREE OF FREIGHT CHARGES to all Military Camps on the Texas border, provided that the order amounts to $5 or more.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Greenhut's---the Store That Gives You the Square Deal

There's not the least doubt of it—the modern storekeeper MUST give his customer THE SQUARE DEAL.

He MUST give dependable merchandise and honest values.

The modern storekeeper MUST give good store and delivery service.

He must have in his employ accommodating salespeople, able and willing to "go the limit" as far as shopping helpfulness to the public is concerned.

GREENHUT'S DOES ALL THIS.

Thousands of shrewd, careful shoppers know it. Do you?

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Women's & Misses' Silk Dresses $5.95

Made to Retail at $7.95 and $9.75. On Sale Tomorrow at.....

An unexpected purchase makes this sale possible. The dresses were made for a large out of town store, but because the maker did not deliver them on time the order was cancelled. He offered them to us at just about the cost of the materials alone. We bought the entire lot.

We illustrate one of the ten models for your choice.

Space permits only a few words on the most important features of these dresses.

THE MATERIALS ARE: CREPE DE CHINE, TAFFETA, SELF AND NOVELTY STRIPED SILKS AND POPLINS.

THE COLORS INCLUDE plenty of the navy and black now so universally popular.

THE TRIMMINGS—Many have sleeves and collars of Georgette crepe, others trimmed with buttons, shirring, etc.

THE QUANTITY IS LIMITED—only 500 can partake of this offer, so come as early in the day as possible.

These dresses are too attractive and too low priced to remain here long tomorrow.

No Mail, 'Phone, C. O. D. or Approval Orders Filled.

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Men's Genuine South American Panama Hats $2.85

Regularly $4.95, $5.95, $6.95, $7.95, $10 Your Choice of 20 Different Shapes Tomorrow at

It would be a good idea for you to buy a couple of these splendid hats even for next season's wear. They are all in very light weights, finely woven, and there are all sizes in the collection.

A Sample Line of Sport Hats and Caps, Values to $1, Your Choice at 29c

Madagascar Straw, Silk Stitched. Silk Naval Reserves, White Ducks, White Felts and fine Silks.

Other Sales FOR TOMORROW

Two "Klosfit" Petticoats—for $1

Regular $1 "Klosfit" petticoats. Black or colors; fitted top, with Jersey gore; lengths 40, 42 and 44.

Cotton Messaline Petticoats—with dainty floral designs; cool and dainty for Summer wear; at $1

"Heatherbloom" Petticoats—exquisite designs; special prices are $1.95, $2.45 & $2.89

Women's $3 and $4 Pumps—at $1.75

Choice of dainty PATENT LEATHER pumps with white inlays, and white canvas pumps with black trimmings. All have Goodyear welted soles. Cuban or Cuban Louis leather heels. All sizes from 2½ to 7, A to D widths.

$2 White Canvas Oxfords—Blucher style with rubber soles and heels; all sizes, 2½ to 5½; at $1.49

$2.50 Growing Girls' Pumps—white canvas "Mary Jane" style, with ankle strap; flexible leather soles; medium low heels; all sizes, 2½ to 5; at $1.49

$1.25 Play Oxfords—boys' and girls' sandals and play oxfords of tan leather with sewed soles; all sizes from size 5 to child's size 1; at 79c

House Dresses—novel in style, pretty in material; very low priced:—

Gingham House Dresses—splendidly made; nicely trimmed; sizes 34 to 46; at $1.49

Muslin Wear for Vacation—Night Gowns—of fine cambric; prettily trimmed; at 59c

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Sale of 4,000 Men's Negligee Shirts 89c

That Were Made to Sell from $1 to $2.50, at.....

Really, gentlemen, a splendid offering—and when you take into consideration the present condition of the shirt market you will marvel at its excellence.

We purchased the entire stock of samples and imperfectly laundered negligee shirts from the well-known makers of

Negligee Shirts

Every one of them bears either its own label or that of some large dry goods store.

When you buy one of these shirts (or more than one, as is most likely) you have from us a guarantee of satisfactory wear, and you buy it in the knowledge that it is a fast color and perfectly made.

Look at the choice you have. There are

Silk Mixtures, Silk Stripes, Silk Bosom Shirts, Fine Woven Madras Shirts, Shirts of Corded and Mercerized Materials; also Percales.

The cuffs are soft or laundered. The patterns are beautiful, and there are hundreds of other shirts in plain white. As for the fitting qualities, suffice it to say that they are among the best on the market. The sizes range from 14 to 18.

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT

Vacationists' Needs in

Trunks, Bags & Suit Cases

Oxford Bag—black walrus grain Oxford travelling bag; large and roomy; strong frame, brass lock and catches; neatly lined; 14 to 18 inch sizes.... $2.50

$6 Leather Bag—black leather and walrus grain Oxford bag, extra deep, leather lined, sewed corners, solid brass lock and catches, strong handle; 15 to 18 inch sizes $5

$3.75 Suit Case—Japanese matting suit case; light weight; sole leather corners; two stout straps all around $2.95

$6 Cowhide Suit Case—made of best old fashioned tanned leather; steel frame; double stitched sole leather corners, solid brass lock; two stout straps all around $5

$12 Fibre Trunks—a big value—good quality veneer basswood, covered with hard vulcanized fibre; strong brassed steel clamps and corners, brass excelsior lock; linen lined; deep set-up tray with hat box and dress tray $10

Other Sales FOR TOMORROW

Dinner Set—100-piece American Porcelain Dinner Set; neat pink floral decoration (quantity limited); one day special at this price $5.95

100-piece American Porcelain Dinner Set—open stock; three different spray decorations; special at $9.75

$3.95 Cut Glass Vase—12-inch, beautifully cut on clean blanks $2.79

$5.50 Water Sets—8 pieces; jug, 4-pint, and six glasses to match and footed reflector; complete at $3.69

Electric Fans—direct current, 110-volt, with cord and plug attachment; ready for use:—

8-inch Polished Brass...$10.50
12-inch Polished Brass...$13.75
16-inch Polished Brass...$16.50

Water Coolers—galvanized inside, Jap oak outside; nickel-plated faucets:—

Size.	Price.
1 gallon	$1.00
2 gallon	$1.50
8 gallon	$3.25
10 gallon	$4.00
14 gallon	$5.25

"Leader" Apartment House Refrigerators—height 54 inches, width 25 inches, depth 19 inches; ice capacity 90 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber $12.85

"Universal" Side Icer Refrigerators—height 45 inches, width 33 inches, depth 19 inches; ice capacity 90 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber $18.25

$1.60 and $1.75 Velvet Carpets—at $1.38 and $1.48

$28.50 to $39.50 Axminster Rugs—size 9x12; at $22.50 to $29.50

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Sale of Best Staple Groceries

Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4,000.

Paid and Charged Orders amounting to $5.00 and upwards are delivered at your nearest railroad station, freight charges prepaid. Prompt City Deliveries, free wagon delivery service to 800 Suburban towns and Seashore resorts within a radius of thirty miles.

Our new Grocery Catalogue (summer edition) is now ready. Write or ask for free copy.

Fresh Fruits

PEACHES—ripe, sweet fruit; quart till 15c

JUICY LEMONS—3 doz., 50c; doz. 17c

WATERMELONS—each 39c

CANTELOUPES—ripe sweet melons; crate of 45, $2.75; doz., 95c; 3 for 25c

IMPORTED SARDINES—doz., $1.15; can 10c

QUEEN OLIVES—La Sevillana brand; doz., $1.75; reg. 30c bot. 15c

Easy Jell

STRAWBERRY Raspberry, Cherry, Lemon, Orange; 6 pkgs., 40c; reg. 10c package. 7c

Flour

FOUNTAIN PREMIUM PATENT. PILLSBURY'S BEST XXXX—½-bbl. bag... 89c

Sold at this special price in bags only.

Babbitt's Specials

6 reg. 10c cans Babbitt's Cleanser and 1 reg. 12c box Spic and Span Silver Polish at 50c

SHREDDED COCOANUT—5 lbs., $1; lb. 22c

Sugar

BEST REFINED GRANULATED—25-lb. cotton bag.... $1.95

Sold at this special price with Grocery Orders.

Hams

MILD SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb. 22c

SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. 18½c

WASH BLUE—ultramarine laundry blue, in balls; reg. 10c ¼-lb. box... 5c

SALT—for freezing ice cream, etc.; 56-lb. bag 60c

PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality; imported from France; gallon can, $2.95; quart can 85c

Bacon & Tongues

HAZEL WESTPHALIA STYLE BACON—lb. 27c

SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb 23c

MILD-CURED BACON—lb. 24c

Grape Juice

CALWA BRAND GRAPE JUICE—doz., 29c; two reg. 5c bottles for 5c

GRAPE JUICE—Fountain quality; the pure juice of Concord grapes; doz., $2.50; pint bot 22c

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle 10c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
BEST FARINE	55c	28c
PEARL BARLEY	57c	29c
BEST HEAD RICE	95c	48c
CORN-MEAL	35c	18c
ROLLED OAT-MEAL	39c	21c

Mixed Teas

Compare this tea with the grades offered elsewhere at higher prices; special, 4 lbs., $1; lb. 28c

Coffee Special

Freshly roasted daily; bean, ground or powdered; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb. 19c

GENUINE POTTED HAM—Rex brand; 6 cans, 85c; reg. 23c can 15c

New Potatoes

The best selections in the market; bbl., $3.25; bushel, 60-lb. bag, $1.45; peck, 15 lbs... 39c

Raisin Bread

Made in our own Daylight Bakery with Sun Maid raisins; large loaf 15c

We deliver bread.

POWELL'S COCOA—special, ½-lb can 15c

SHADOW LAWN COFFEE—beans, ground or powdered; 1-lb. net-weight can 35c

AMMONIA POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; 6 boxes, 29c; box 5c

Cereals Specials

BREAKFAST CEREAL—F. S. Parched Farinose; 6 pkgs., 68c; reg. 14c pkgs. 12c

ROLLED OATMEAL—F. S. brand; packed by the Quaker Oats Co.; 6 pkgs., 47c; reg. 10c package. 8c

Look for the "Not Advertised" Special Signs

RED CROSS'S WEEK BUSIEST IN MONTHS

Supplies Valued at More Than $22,000 Sent Abroad for the Allies.

JEWISH RELIEF $4,400,000

American Ambulance Hospital Fund Receives Anonymous Gifts of More Than $16,000.

The American Red Cross shipped last week from New York to Red Cross organizations of England, Italy, France, the Belgians in France, and the Serbians in Greece, hospital and other supplies valued at more than $22,000. To the American Relief Clearing House, in Paris, was sent the largest and most valuable shipment, consisting of 441 cases of surgical and other supplies valued at $16,667.82. The Clearing House will distribute the supplies to various hospitals in France.

In the Serbian consignment was an up-to-date American road wagon specially constructed for the conveyance of hospital supplies from one point to another. Forty cases of supplies went to Italy, and twenty cases to England, the two consignments being valued at about $4,200. The Belgian consignment was valued at $1,600.

This week the Red Cross will ship to France a carload of relief and hospital supplies donated by citizens of Chicago. The week that ended yesterday, it was stated at the local Red Cross offices, has been the society's busiest seven days in many months, for in addition to the assembling and shipment of the large consignments to Europe, the society is also assembling the equipment for three base hospitals it has in this country in the event of an emergency.

Contributions amounting to $606.54 have been received during the last week by the New York State Board of the American Red Cross for the European War Relief Fund. Total contributions to date, received by the State Board from all sources, are $740,681. Checks should be made payable to American Red Cross and sent to 130 East Twenty-second Street.

Among the donations were the following:

F. K. Bull	$250
Canandaigua Red Cross	146
Luth. Ch., Aboca, Iowa	200

Polish Victims' Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, now totals $403,693.89, of which amount $1,587.51 was received last week. New contributions follow:

Champaign, Ill., (col.)	$42	Miss M. Latimer	50
Pittsburgh (col.)	14	Louisville (col.)	22
Pilgrim Cong. Ch., N. B. Sherry	10	J. G. Talcott, Palmyra, N. Y., (col.)	40
M. L. S. S., Brenham, Texas	10	Roanoke, Va., (col)	11
Mrs. A. C. Soper	50	W. H. Baldwin	50
J. B. Mulkan	10	St. Stanislaus Ch.	300
S. Van Santvoord	25	Alpena (col.)	25
J. W. Johnson	25	Elizabeth Bldings	10
Wyalusing Pres. Church	10	W. T. Day	15
Mrs. N. Morris	50	H. Jefferson	10
Holyoke (col.)	75	N. Solowiejck	10
Glendale, O., (col.)	23	San Diego (col.)	484
C. F. Hunt	25	Miss E. H. Woodward	10
Lansing, Mich., (col.)	23	Lime Hill Pres. Ch.	10
		Miss L. C. Watson	20

For French War Orphans.

Miss Lusita A. Leland, 563 Park Avenue, Chairman of the Fatherless Children of France Committee, has received a letter from L. Liard, President of the University of Paris, and Chairman of the French Distributing Committee of the Fund, a letter in which M. Liard, referring to the generosity of the American friends of France, among other things says:

"After hearing of the generous rivalry which has sprung up between the children of America when called upon to interest themselves in their little French comrades whose fathers have died in defending the liberty of the whole world, allow us to express to you our gratitude for this brotherly feeling. It did not surprise us, but it touched us deeply, and drew tighter, if possible, the bonds already uniting our two countries. It has made us understand better by this tactful expression the great value of the friendship which we already rated very highly, and which in the conflict and fiery trial through which we are passing carries assurance and comfort to our hearts in the surest way.

Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway. New gifts follow:

Entertainment, Miss Smith	$125	Mrs. H. G. Hardenbergh	75
Mrs. W. Bonbright	20	Mrs. F. G. Lloyd	36
Mrs. M. H. Behr, Jr.	36	Mrs. R. Lindabury	36
Mrs. L. Blair	75	Z. Moses	15
R. Brown	18	Miss C. L. Phelps	80
Dr. E. B. Bronson	55	Miss J. Pearson	10
Miss A. Clarke	50	W. Parish	20
Mrs. A. A. Fowler	86	Miss E. M. Welsh	83

American Girls Aid.

In an appeal just issued by Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, head of the American Girls Aid, Miss Hollingsworth states that appeals for "old, new or any kind of shoes" have been received from France for the relief of the refugees from the Verdun and other fighting zones in Northern France. The appeals are also for trousers for boys, unbleached muslin and other materials needed for sheeting and other purposes.

To date the American Girls Aid, the executive office of which is at 293 Fifth Avenue, has collected more than $28,800. New gifts follow:

Miscellaneous	$59	Anonymous	37
Mrs. W. A. O. Paul	18	T. W. Childs	10
Mrs. L. P. Gaston	10		

For the French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 5 East Thirty-seventh Street, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman, shipped 270 cases of hospital supplies and clothing to small hospitals in France last week. Urgent appeals for sheets, pillow cases, and cotton underclothing have been received during the week. The following gifts were acknowledged yesterday:

Amer. Red Cross	$300	Anonymous	200
Miss H. E. Chase	250	Various	38

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 5 East Thirty-seventh Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the head, has collected to date more than $276,000. New gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

Amer. Fund for French	$1,075	Mrs. F. R. Wilcox	30
Mrs. C. F. Smith	105	Litchfield Red Cr.	50
Mrs. W. P. Hamilton	100	Miss M. Greenough	13
Mrs. Leonard Wood	30	Viscountess de Rancougne	55
Surgical Dressings Committee	29	Miss M. T. Moulton	54
Anonymous	45	Miscellaneous	98

For French Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals more than $155,000. New gifts follow:

Mr. and Mrs. W. Emerson	$100	C. W. Shoemaker	10
Mrs. Z. Chafee	100	Col. E. H. Ruffner	40
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Jr.	80	W. T. Brewster	10
Mrs. J. R. Hooper	20	Mrs. F. S. Smithers	10
Mrs. J. Auerbach	10	F. R. Hazard	20
Mrs. J. J. Chapman	25	Mrs. W. R. Taylor	25
Mrs. S. G. Flagg	50	Mrs. J. Cadwalader	10
L. Seres	10	A. N. Milliken	25
J. H. Perkins	10	Mrs. E. F. Riggs	50
Mrs. C. M. Pratt	50	Glen Ridge Cong. Church	13
Mrs. C. B. Lucas	10	Mrs. H. H. Baxter	40
Mrs. R. B. Gregory	10	Mrs. J. L. Derby	20
Mrs. L. McBride	10	M. Kinney	10
H. A. Caesar & Co.	10	Miss L. C. Wheeler	25
		Mrs. C. A. Herter	25
		C. F. Ayer	10

For Belgian Prisoners.

James A. Blair, Acting Treasurer of the Belgian Prisoners in Germany Fun, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledged these new gifts yesterday:

Potter & Johnston Machine Co.	$25
Various	11

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, now amounts to more than $173,400. New gifts follow:

Asso. Am. Br. Socs., Buffalo	$900	Charles Fox	12
W. R. Craig	250	J. Flockhart	25
Br. Schs. and Univ. Club	145	F. A. Cundill	12
Staff Com. Cable Co.	285	Emps. Barber & Co.	65
Interest	22	J. Loveless	10
A. Turnbull	25	J. Sampson	10
E. H. Gower	12	W. A. Cruwys	10
		R. Newboult	10
		H. and W. G.	10
		Various	61

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, subscriptions to which should be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 52 William Street, has collected to date more than $4,400,000. New gifts follow:

Chicago Com.	$25,000	M. Dettelbach	25
Philia. Com.	10,000	B. L. S. and Laundry	12
N. Hofheiner	2,000	First Cong. Ch.	25
Des Moines Com.	1,000	Olean Heb. Cong.	20
Mrs. F. Fuld	1,000	Stockton Com.	72
N. Orleans Com.	2,000	S. Blumenthal	25
Brooklyn Com.	1,000	C. G. Hazard	10
Wilmington Com.	1,000	J. Klein	10
Mrs. E. Kempner	1,000	S. Hecht	10
Kempner Bros.	1,000	W. Rosenbaum	50
Buffalo Com.	1,200	Mrs. S. Behr	50
Syracuse Com.	1,000	S. & M. G. Marcus Co.	25
Nashville Com.	2,000	Nantucket Com.	68
Portland Com.	1,150	Emps. Lamport Co.	80
Dallas Com.	525	Glen Cove Com.	29
S. Goldstein	100	D. Crystal & Co.	25
Ogden & Fay	100	Dr. A. L. Wolbarst	10
Schiff, Terhune & Co.	100	E. Schofield	10
H. Sobel & Co.	100	Mme. Gluck	50
Marion Com.	70	Dr. N. Kruskal	10
S. Regneas	40	Enid Com.	37
S. Hess	50	R. Drocker	15
Marshall Com.	16	E. Morton	10
Macon Com.	25	M. Turkeltaub	10
C. Kline	50	I. Cohn	10
A. Untermyer	10		
Mrs. J. H. Wolff	10		
A. I. Esberg	50		

Given to the Armenians.

The fund of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, subscriptions to which should be sent to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue, is nearing the $1,000,000 total. These additional gifts are acknowledged:

Chicago Com.	$4,000	Scranton D. Goods Co.	25
Philia. Com.	1,000	Miss M. A. Kelker	25
Ed Cong. Ch., Holyoke	2,045	Mrs. H. F. Temple	25
D. Tibbetts	1,000	J. C. Richardson	100
Am. Ar. Rel. Fd.	10,000	Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ames	25
Los Angeles Com.	1,000	Emma Knapp	50
Symphony Orch.	30	Monmouth Ch., Lexington, Va.	32
J. W. Hort	25	Paul Cook	25
J. R. Stevenson	20	W. Mellville	25
A. P. Williams	100	N. Ch., Portsm'th, N. H.	50
Trinity Ch., Bridgeport	40	Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Fulton	40
C. C. of St. Nicholas	25	A. H. Lance	50
W. B. Griffin	44	H. H. Prugh	20
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Eliot	50	G. A. McKimlock	100
D. R. Davis	40	E. S. Page	25
Pres. Ch., Phila.	197	Miss E. Kelly	20
Ravenswood Bap. Church	32	Mrs. B. Van Vlissingen	100
Trinity Ch., Detroit	35	All Souls' Cong. Ch., Bangor	50
Pres. Ch., Fulton, Mo.	47	A. L. Kelly	25
W. W. H. Brown	20	A. Emerson	150
Pres. Ch., Fayetteville, N. C.	87	Mrs. G. W. Clyde	20
Kingsboro Pres. Ch.	20	F. Mehring	100
Cong. Ch., Sunderland, Mass.	25	Mrs. C. J. Steedman	25
Mrs. L. F. Lockwood	30	First Pres. Ch., Akron	102
Pres. Ch., Cambria, Wis.	23	Mrs. H. L. Wayland	100
Pres. S. S., Hammond, N. Y.	20	Mrs. G. A. Hall	100
Christ Ch., Cleveland	36	Pres. Ch., Boonton, N. J.	20
W. C. Handlan	25	Mr. and Mrs. Parker	20
Mr. and Mrs. L. Verhaar	25	J. E. Whitman	70
Cong. Ch., Muscatine, Kan.	23	C. G. Henry	25
Pres. Ch., Aledo, Ill.	41	W. 43d Av. Chris. Church, Denver	117
Jacob Haller	25	Cong. Church, La Crosse, Wis.	100
N. C. Ikmayan	50	Fairfield Pastoral Cong. Church	25
Bethany Cong. Ch., Visalia, Cal.	36	Miss E. M. Eames	70
First Pres. Ch., Le Mars, Iowa	21	H. K. Porter	100
Pres. S. S., Shrewsbury, N. J.	26	St. John's S. S., Sterling, Ill.	30
Northfield Com.	440	Pres. Ch., River Forest, Ill.	105
Cong. Ch., Wellesley Hills, Mass.	370	C. W. Dabney	25
Pres. Ch., Greensburg, Penn.	140	Second U. P. S. S.	47
People, Brunt Hills.	160	I. H. Chase	50
J. R. Paul	100	C. S. Morey	50
Rev. F. S. Miller	100	Filmore Pres. Ch.	21
Pres. Ch., Elizabeth, N. J.	100	L. H. Gilds	25
Langcliffe Pres. Ch.	54	Mrs. L. B. Turnbull	100
Miss B. H. Brooks	50	Mrs. J. M. Rogers	20
Mrs. E. N. Huyck	50	Pres. Ch. & Mem. Ch., Los Gatos, Cal.	115
Mrs. E. C. Harrison	50	New Prov. Ch., Mayville, Tenn.	23
J. S. Higbie	50	Sec. Pres. Church, Memphis	96
Pres. Ch., New Alexandria, Penn.	49	Miss T. Van Wagenen	20
Ref. Ch., Hudsonville, Mich.	32	S. A. Bacon	25
Grace Ref. Ch., Westminster Ch., Cong. Ch., Waupun, Wis.	35	M. F. Maguire	25
Second Pr. Ch., Bloomington, Ill.	29	C. L. Hutchinson	25
Mayflower Pres. Ch., Cleveland	29	Rev. A. Brittain	50
First Cong. Ch., Exeter, N. H.	27	W. Pifer	25
Anonymous	25	M. I. Arms	50
Eleanor S. Wallis	25	E. McMillin	100
Brighton Rd. Pres. Ch., Pittsburgh	25	E. C. Trexler	25
Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Chase	25	Mrs. J. Gamble	50
Thomas Innes	25	S. Hird & Sons	250
W. L. Hill	25	E. C. Edmonds	30
James G. Jordan	25	V. F. Lawson	250
H. C. Manchester	20	C. H. Burdick	30
Trinity Ref. Ch., Greencastle, Penn.	23	Bway Bap. Ch., Denver	24
Rev. R. F. Holway	22	C. A. Akin	25
Trinity Luth. Ch., Ashland, Ohio	20	C. E. Diehl	48
G. W. Peterkin	20	R. B. Heavers	31
Ref. S. S., New Bremen, Ohio	74	Mrs. J. Keenan	25
C. H. Harding	30	G. W. Clyde	25
W. Richmond	25	Mrs. G. F. Burger	20
F. S. Halsey	25	H. M. Garlick	25
B. A. Plumer	25	Miss F. Tweedy	25
Pres. Ch., Las Vegas, N. Mex.	63	A. M. Collins	25
Lafayette Av. Pres. Church, Buffalo	306	C. H. Randal	25
W. Hayes	25	Mrs. A. H. Hinkle	20
W. P. Manley	200	R. C. Annan	25
C. C. Day	877	R. Carson	25
Trin. Pres. Church, Philadelphia	22	Miss I. Wallace	100
C. W. Wattles	25	Mrs. A. C. Walker	100
New Haven Auxil. Com.	1,025	C. C. Yawkey	50
Brick Pres. Ch., Rochester	50	E. H. Hall	200
Pres. Ch., Portland, Me.	23	Topeka Cong.	200
St. Luke's Church, Scranton	115	Pres. S. S., Calusa, Cal.	22
Pres. Ch., Yuma, Col.	75	Minn. Civic League	50
Amos Hirschy	25	Pres. Ch., Seymour, Texas	42
H. C. Henry	50	G. Hooper	50
Mt. Pleasant Cong. Soc., Washington	56	L. Keister	25
N. Pres. Ch., Geneva, N. Y.	20	Mrs. O. J. Bliss	25
S. R. Patterson	25	Mrs. Watson	100
"Anonymous"	100	Rev. J. E. Ingle	106
Albert Gunn	25	R. E. Mills	25
E. H. Hall	50	Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Greeley	25
Miss M. Drummond	250	Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Strong	300
Mr. McGovern	40	New England Com.	60
W. E. Curtis	100	Pres. Ch., Sewickley, Penn.	400
E. L. Combes	25	Westminster S. S., St. Joseph, Mo.	20
C. L. Perrie	25	J. A. Bower	20
First Pres. Ch., Boulder, Col.	48	B. Monson	27
M. R. Coffey	20	B. Garrett	25
W. H. Rockwood	25	Miss E. L. Lundy	25
Rev. L. L. Hand	25	E. Galbraith	20
Cong. Ch., Honeoye, N. Y.	26	E. F. Dravo	20
Pres. Cong., Remington, Ind.	55	Pres. Ch., King	25
G. O. May	100	Ferry, N. Y.	43
Worcester Com.	200	Ref. Ch., Redminster, N. J.	33
C. H. Welles	25	J. D. Clark	203
Glen Ridge Cong.	100	A. C. Seales	25
		Mrs. J. S. Lindlee	100
		C. S. Mills	85
		Mrs. R. McCaull	26
		W. H. Noll	25
		W. A. Freeman	40
		P. H. Simpson	25
		Mary T. Reid	25
		J. G. Turnbull Co.	25
		Mrs. J. M. Sherman	200
		J. Kleinhesselink	50
		J. Carey	50
		W. B. Cl., Spokane, Wash.	30
		Mrs. A. C. Soper	50
		Pres. S. S., Union, Ohio	22
		Pres. Ch., Canastota, N. Y.	79
		C. M. Keeler, St. Paul, Minn.	500
		Fullerton-Stuart Co.	250

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, of which Harry Fischel, 63 Park Row, is the Treasurer, acknowledges these additional gifts:

Daughter of Jacob	$24	A. Feldstein	53
A. J. R. C., Manchester, N. H.	200	Rev. A. Elseman, Com., Newburyport, Mass.	10
S. L. Gliman	28	Cong. Tadmud Tor.	57
Cong. Tadmud Tor.	11	Miss E. Abel	50
House of Jacob, Com., Jacksonville.	42	Com. Wallingford, Conn.	45
N. Finkelstein	14	Rabbi Silber	388
Com., Bethlehem, Penn.	200	Cong. Sons of Isr.	18
Com., Yarmouth, Canada	32	Con. Ein Jacob	10
Cong. Nas. Ho Ari.	100	Com. San Francisco	202
Rabbi Geffen	55	H. Cohen	11
Cong. Shaare Zedek	60	N. Goldstein	60
Com. Jersey City	73	Rabbi J. N. Rosenberg	72
Rabbi J.B. Hurwitz	80	I. Auerbach	10
M. Zolkewitz	50	Cong. Shom. Hadas	35
Com., Wilmington, Del.	500	Conn. Ben. Assn.	60
Kalman Ezrale	33	Joseph & Lamb	15
Dr. N. D. Kantrowitz	10	N. Livingston	185
Com., Pittsfield, Mass.	62	Brighton H. Cong.	15
M. Davidson	32	Com., New Castle, Penn.	101
A. Rorenthal	25	I. Levine	71
Com., Melrose, Mass.	20	Com., London, Ont.	100
L. Schwartz	100	Rabbi J. N. Rosenberg	21
M. J. Perman	10	C. J. Epstein	10
M. Prystowsky	10	Rabbi I. S. Rubinstein	15
Com. Marietta, O.	58	E. Silberman	15
Com., Borough Pk.	1,200	Mrs. E. Zeitlin	10
Met. Life. Wmsbg. Branch	10	Com., Baltimore	100
Com., Yonkers	100	Montefiore C. Club, Sharon, Penn.	22
Mrs. Yonpolsky	33	J. Friedman	22
Fed. J. Farm. Am.	38	Smaller amounts	158
Cong. Share Torah	50	Palestine Inst.	579
Devil's Lake, N. D. Com., Buffalo	13	Individuals, Pal.	1,138
	400		

Training the Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Room B, the Plaza Hotel, acknowledges the following new donations:

Mrs. L. H. Treadway	$200	Mrs. H. M. Rehfleisch	10
Miss H. Chase	100	W. T. Day	10
Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby	100	Miscellaneous	13

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, of which Murray H. Coggeshall is the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $288,000. New gifts follow:

Mrs. H. Richards	$2,000	T. A. Knowlton	25
Second Cong. Ch., Holyoke	1,930	U. P. Ch., Cadiz, Ohio	13
New Brunswick Meeting	100	Mrs. J. M. Wing	10
Mrs. O. Thorne	50	Mrs. G. B. Achille	10
		Miscellaneous	21

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 681 Fifth Avenue, of which Lady Herbert is President, acknowledges these additional donations:

Amer. Woman	$5,000	W. T. Day	20
Mrs. G. G. King	300	Wyalusing First	10
F. L. Stetson	100	Pres. Ch.	10
Anonymous	50	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	10
People of Plainfield	40	N. B. Sherry	10

American Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, received the following contributions during the week:

Buffalo Com.	$500	E. F. Swift	1,000
Rose Garden Show	1,830	Mrs. H. R. de Laporte	165
Mrs. L. Van Rensselaer	25	P. L. Stetson	100
P. R. P.	100	Anonymous	4,880
Julia E. Meyer	300	G. W. Harris	25
Anonymous	52	G. T. Stodder	300
Mrs. L. E. Kidder	100	T. H. Fearey	10
Buikley children	100	St. Louis Com.	600
E. M. Bulkley	100	W. Cutler	15
Providence	110	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	75
Mrs. L. Wilmerding, Jr.	100	Anonymous	12,000
War Relief Assoc. Virginia	6,000	F. E. Drury	300
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	10	T. W. Burnham	100
Alumnae, St. Timothy's	3,000	J. L. Severance	600
Mr. Lee	100	Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tyler	600
Mrs. H. W. Munroe	71	Mrs. Blossom	300
W. T. Brewster	25	W. M. Clapp	600
F. C. Noble	10	W. P. Palmer	600
C. S. Lewis	100	W. T. White	600
Mrs. R. J. Gammell	50	J. Norton	600
D. L. Sumney	15	Augusta N. Rosewald	250
E. Johnson	52	Mrs. H. H. Bean	175
A. Belmont	60		
S. E. Tapreil	10		

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

The Cardinal Mercier Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, was increased last week by these new donations:

Literary Digest	$100	Mr. and Mrs. W. Emerson	100
Philia. Com.	343	H. S. Keating	25
Maryland Com.	500		
E. B. Smith & Co.	289		

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, of which the Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans, 8-10 Bridge Street, is the head, now totals $1,110,471. New gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

Secours Belge, Woonsocket	$200	Miss M. A. Brownell	10
L. Beatin	200	H. Lescott	10
Cincyville Com.	100	C. L. Carick	19
A. I. Esberg	50	W. T. Day	15
H. L. Satterlee	25	Anonymous	25
Adeline Willis	50	G. K. Burgess	13

For Polish Scholars.

The Polish University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund, subscriptions to be sent to Madame Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street, acknowledges the following donations for destitute professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are refugees in France and Switzerland:

A. B. Emmons	$100	Stuart M. Beech	10
R. C. Gemmell	100	Prof. W. S. Marshall	15
Dr. G. E. Percy	25	Dr. E. D. Campbell	10
Cardinal Farley	20	William Donald	10
W. C. Sharwood	20	Smaller Gifts	48
Prof. A. Smith	10		

For the Allies.

James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer of the National Allied Relief Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions received during the week:

A. E. Lamb	$20	Samuel Appleton	10
H. W. Starr	100	Mr. and Mrs. F.	
B. G. Holmes	50	Johnson	20
F. K. Hull	250	R. Saltonstall	300
W. H. Stevens	25	Misses Wilson	10
C. S. Green	20	Mrs. W. Saville	10
"July"	10	C. B. Evans	25
J. V. Dorr	50	Maud E. Appton	10
W. S. Gilman	11	Mrs. H. P. Kidder	25
L. F. Anschutz	10	Mrs. Wilson	20
N. B. Kimbel	100	W. P. Underhill	10
S. E. Seabury	100	J. K. Burgess	25
W. T. Dale	20	Mrs. R. A. Craper	20
W. E. Harmon	200	Mrs. W. E. Forbes	500
Russell Duane	10	Other Contributions	88

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, reports a total of contributions received, including funds raised in co-operation with allied committees, of $1,287,300.81. The following contributions have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

G. D. Cochran	$15	R. A. Duckrow	10
Mrs. S. Decen	77	W. C. Witherbee	25
F. L. Stetson	100	C. C. Wickwire	50
Priesmeyer Co.	25	Dr. A. H. Strong	10
R. R. Horth	10	C. E. F. Clarke	25
H. T. Eddy	10	F. J. De Peyster	25
Un. Pres. S. S., Dunbar, Neb.	21	Benjamin L. Webb	10
W. C. Sargent	10	H. H. S. Handy	25
Oliver Crosby	10	Trin. M. E. Ch., Meriden, Conn.	14
Mrs. S. Rosenwald	100	John C. Howard	10
Mrs. J. T. Terry	25	James D. Hoge	50
Edward O. Faeth	10	James Nesmith	25
F. W. Lyman	25	Bischoff Bros.	10
H. N. Silliman	10	Patrick Hart	10
C. R. Metson	10	Washington Cath.	10
Mrs. L. P. Hall	25	Mrs. Story	10
C. A. Heegard	10	H. D. Knight	25
Herrick Co.	35	Mrs. R. Hogg	100
E. R. Bee	10	Miss B. Hooker	10
John H. Fesser	135	Mrs. W. S. M. Mead	25
Fred F. Platt	10	Thomas Spratt	10
W. J. Hussey	20	Miss K. R. Simons	25
Mrs. M. W. Cooke	10	T. R. Fell	10
Mrs. A. G. Du Bois	10	John E. Roberts	10
Dr. and Mrs. C. Dunham	25	A. H. G. Seeger	25
A. L. Swett	100	Miss H. C. Ellwanger	75
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	50	Mrs. G. J. Sager	25
A. C. Meltzen	10	Landreth Mach. Co.	25
Cong. Ch., Methuen, Mass.	45	Frederick Potter	100
Mrs. D. H. Griswold	10	Miss F. G. Dudley	10
G. F. Dominick	25	Miss L. F. Dudley	10
George M. Weaver	25	C. H. Chetwood	10
		John P. Bowman	10
		William T. Day	20

International Reconstruction.

The International Reconstruction League, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new subscriptions to its fund:

John McSween	$10	Mrs. J. W. Robbins	50
Mrs. G. N. Marden	10	Mrs. C. S. Ward	25
Miss F. T. Ingraham	10	Miss T. F. Hunt	25
John H. Watson	15	Miss B. R. Wyse	10
Floyd Cranska	10	E. S. Auchmuty	250
Miss E. C. Cranska	15	Miss D. W. Straight	2,000
James W. Green	25	C. L. Hay	10
E. W. Miller	10	Miss A. H. Wadsworth	500
Mrs. H. Richards	1,000	"I. B."	300
F. W. Lyman	25	Miss M. C. Kinney	25
J. F. McCarthy	25	W. H. Sage	50
Oliver Crosby	25	Mrs. R. A. Craper	40
J. R. McLaren	12	I. M. Crompton	10
W. D. Waltman	10	Knitting Mills	25
Anonymous	25	Mrs. M. H. Bainbridge	25
J. W. Carroll	10	Victor Brewing Co.	25
J. M. Knight	10	H. N. Furnald	10
Mrs. W. T. Coatsworth	25		
Miss J. W. Flagg	15		

Belgian Relief Commission.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, gave out a statement yesterday in which John Beaver White, the Director of the Commission, referred to the pitiful condition of the women and children in the German-occupied part of northern France. Mr. White sailed for Europe on the Nieuw Amsterdam last week to tour Belgium and northern France for the purpose of getting first-hand knowledge of actual conditions in those sections of the war zone.

"The women and children in the occupied portion of northern France," Mr. White's statement reads, "are in greater need now than ever before. Thousands of sick children and infants must be kept alive. The reports from American delegates in northern France reveal the fact that these children cannot grow or recover their full strength upon the rations now allowed them by the Commission for Relief in Belgium."

While in Europe Mr. White, it was stated at the office of the commission, will hold conferences with the commission's representatives and decide upon plans for the work to be done next Winter in Belgium and northern France.

B. F. B. Blind Relief Fund.

The British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors announces a series of entertainments to be held at Eastern Summer resorts for the benefit of the fund. The first will be held at the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, next Sunday. Other entertainments will follow at Newport, Atlantic City, Bar Harbor, Seabright, Saratoga, Narragansett Pier, Far Rockaway, and Long Beach.

The patrons and patronesses of the entertainments include Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Robart Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Charles Greenough, Mrs. Samuel Insull, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Cornelius Cuyler, Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Messrs. George F. Baker, Henry C. Frick, George J. Gould, Charles H. Sabin, Mortimer L. Schiff, William K. Vanderbilt, Elias M. Ammons, Joshua T. Raynolds, Otto H. Kahn, and the Hon. Elihu Root.

AID FOR TEUTONIC ALLIES.

American Physicians' Expeditions.

Contributions to the American Physicians' Expeditions to Germany and Austria-Hungary from July 8 to 13 amount to $596. Checks should be made payable to Herman A. Metz, Treasurer, 122 Hudson Street. Following are individual contributions:

Dr. H. G. Krause, (col.)	$14	Synod Iowa Ev. Luth.	106
Alfred Levinger	20	Deut.-Am. Cent. Verein	70
C. L. Bachman	15	Mrs. H. F. Ziegel	40
Dr. John and H. Knollch	35	George H. Diehl	25
Frank Foteer	25	C. B. Dolge	50
Mrs. A. Dejonge	25	Mrs. H. Gesso	20
Small contrib'ns	151		

American Relief Committee.

A wireless message of thanks from the parent society in Berlin has been received by the New York organization, American Relief Committee in Berlin, on receipt of the latest contributions forwarded. The money was turned over to the German Red Cross for distribution among the widows and orphans of the war, of whom there are now more than 1,000,000 in

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Loft Building Investment on Broadway, Just Above Grace Church Corner.

BUYS FLAT ON WEST SIDE

Big Deal at Corona—Demand for New Jersey Residences—Long Island Market.

The middle Broadway section furnished a loft deal yesterday in the sale of the eight-story building at 810 Broadway, just above Grace Church and opposite Eleventh Street. The property curbs a plot 23.8 by 115, and was sold by the Surety Realty Company, Samuel H. Stone, President, to client of the Russell Realty Mortgage Company. The holding price has been $250,000.

The building was erected about nine years ago by the Apartment Construction Company (Samuel Mandel) from plans by Rouse & Goldstone, who placed the cost at $150,000. Mr. Mandel secured the site from the Surety Realty Company, which took the property back on a mortgage judgment in 1911.

West Side Flat Sold.

The five-story single flat at 171 West Seventy-eighth Street, 32.6 by 102, adjoining the northetst corner of Amsterdam Avenue, has been sold by James A. Donovan, Inc., for the Bond & Mortgage Co., to an investor. The seller recently bought in the property at foreclosure sale.

Buys East Fifty-third Street House.

The four-story private dwelling at 44 East Fifty-third Street, 18 by 100, between Madison and Park Avenues, has been sold by William A. White & Sons for Sarah E. Fox. The buyer was represented by Marston & Co.

Old Broadway Sale.

In the west Harlem district the tenement loft building at 6 Old Broadway, southwest corner of 131st Street, 25.1 by 97.4, has been purchased by Mary L. Ryan from the Hubert Realty Company. The consideration was $12,000.

Bronx Sales.

The plot 23 by 113 on the east side of Crotona Parkway, extending through to Mohegan Avenue, 33 feet north of 179th Street, has been purchased by T. Smith from Arthur Bell. The buyer owns the 179th Street corner and he will improve the entire site with a four-story garage. Joseph A. Wasserman was the broker.

The Monatiquot Real Estate Company has sold the plot 50 by 114.10 on the south side of 231st Street, 235 feet east of Paulding Avenue, to Edward M. Willi for $1,500.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the two-family brick house at 336 Bay Ridge Avenue for Solomon Sakowjtz.

R. A. Schlesing sold for John Favero the two-family house at 1,459 Greene Avenue to Fred J. Fichter and John Melzer for occupancy.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company sold the two-family limestone dwelling on the north side of Eighth Street, 180 feet east of Eighth Avenue, on a plot 30 by 100 feet, for the estate of Rosie Glasser to an investor.

Fred M. Smith sold the three-story and basement brick house, 443 Franklin Avenue, for the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, to a client for investment.

Buys Big Queens Tract.

A tract of fourteen blocks at Corona, Queens Borough, has been sold by F. De Hass Simonson to Clifford B. Moore, consulting engineer of Queens; L. M. Schoonmaker of the Topographical Department and Harnett L. V. N. Powell. The property has a frontage of 368 feet on the north side of Court Street, 1,300 feet on the east side of Toledo Street, between Court and Rodman Streets, and 980 feet on the west side of Junction Avenue.

Long Island.

S. L. Newman has purchased the block at Douglas Manor, on which is located the old manor house, occupied for many years by William P. Douglas, who owned the estate before it was cut up into building lots. Later, the manor house was converted into an inn, but lately has been closed. Mr. Newman is a resident of Douglas Manor, and he bought the property to prevent any undesirable operation, as the property is unrestricted.

The Mathews Building Company sold to Peter L. Nowak a three-story six-family flat, 362 Twelfth Avenue, Astoria, Long Island City, for $11,500; also a three-story three-family flat, 348 Twelfth Avenue to William Wagner for $8,500.

Buys Newark Plot.

The property at 30 and 32 Mechanic Street, Newark, 47 by 100, has been purchased by Abe Lichtman from the estate of Fred Haug. At the expiration of the present leases, the buyer will erect on the site a six-story loft building. Feist & Feist were the brokers in the sale.

New Jersey.

The plot, 100 by 175, at the corner of Heights Road and Heights Terrace, Ridgewood, has been sold by S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman for Miss Margaret T. Ruane to Mrs. E. M. Tolamp for residential improvement.

George Batten of New York has sold the residence on the west side of Ocean Boulevard, Seabright, N. J., to Percy W. Crane of Montclair. The property has a frontage of 100 feet and extends to Central Railroad of New Jersey property. It was held at $25,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the transaction.

Louis V. Bell has hold his Wynganeek estate, near Red Bank, to Miss Clara Peck of Brooklyn, daughter of Mrs. Carson C. Peck, whose late husband was Vice President of the F. W. Woolworth Company. The estate fronts on Sycamore Avenue, the South Shrewsbury River, and comprises sixty acres. Allaire & Son were the brokers.

Dudley P. Power has sold the Carlock property of forty-seven acres at Hillsdale, Bergen County.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for R. G. Clarkson to Dr. Robert Burlingham the three-story dwelling at 129 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Duff & Conger have leased the dwelling at 116 East Eighty-second Street for D. Feifer to R. H. Tener.

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.

Broadway Firm Gets $5,500 Verdict from Subway Contractors.

An important decision was rendered last week by Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court, that will undoubtedly result in the filing of a number of suits by property owners who seek to recover damages for depreciation in either the actual or rental value of their premises, because of the structures which are being built on the sidewalks by the Subway Construction Companies. Real estate owners heretofore have been very doubtful whether recovery could be had because the courts have frequently denied injunctions which were intended to restrain the erection of these various buildings, because of prospective damages to be suffered by their erection.

The following synopsis of the case decided by Justice Greenbaum was prepared by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests for the guidance of property owners:

"The Underpinning and Foundation Company was directed by the Public Service Commission to locate a shaft in front of the premises 593 Broadway. A sub-surface structure of the conventional type was erected, which extended across Broadway and occupied a portion of the sidewalk on either side. The part of the structure located in the sidewalk was about seven feet from the abutting premises, and ample means of access thereto was at all times afforded by this space.

"The tenant of the premises, 593 Broadway, J. Sinsheimer & Son, brought an action against the Underpinning and Foundation Company claiming large damages for loss of profits and damage to goods and the invasion of the easements of light, air, and access to the premises. This action was tried in the New York Supreme Court before Justice Greenbaum and a jury.

"They admitted that the company was in no respect negligent or wanting in skill or due care in the work of constructing and maintaining the structure in the street, and rested their case solely on the claim that said structure diminished the light, air, and access to the premises to the extent of $15,000 during the two years and ten months in which it was in place.

"In meeting this claim the company contended that the structure was a temporary one, which could under no circumstances remain in front of the premises for longer than forty months, the time in which the contract was to be completed; that it was located there by order of the Public Service Commission under a valid legislative enactment, and was used in the construction of a work of great public benefit, and that any injury sustained by the plaintiff, as the occupant of the abutting premises, was without redress in law.

"After a trial lasting four days, Justice Greenbaum squarely took the position that the structure was in law a permanent one, and that the plaintiff was entitled to substantial damages. He in effect directed a verdict for the plaintiff, leaving it to the jury to assess the damages, which it did to the extent of $5,500."

SIX MONTHS' BUILDING.

Figures Close to a High Record Total of Expenditures.

A quite reliable gauge of the prosperity of a country, especially of a young nation like the United States, is the volume of money put into new buildings, whether homes or business structures designed to house its rapidly growing population. For years past Bradstreet's Journal has reported the expenditures for building monthly, quarterly, and yearly.

This year, despite the high costs of all materials and labor, partly, perhaps, because of these high prices, the expenditures for such purposes have seen all previous monthly totals surpassed, while those for the half year about equal those of 1909, the earliest year giving identical comparisons for 120 cities.

These returns point naturally to the possession of a hitherto unprecedented volume of floating capital available for transference into what might be termed a fixed form.

Returns for June are sufficiently complete to allow of a fairly good résumé of the year's building activities to date, and it is safe to say that the last six months have seen a close to high record total of building expenditures.

According to the figures 138,200 permits were recorded in the first half of the year at 141 cities, a gain of 2.8 per cent. over the like period of 1915. In the same period the expenditures at the 141 cities aggregated $470,801,820, a gain of 27.6 per cent.

Every group of cities showed gains in value of building, these ranging from an increase of 57.3 per cent. in the Northwest to only 6 per cent. in the Southwest.

The middle group, which includes New York City, gains 20 per cent. in expenditures while decreasing 4 per cent. in permits. The Southwestern and the Far Western cities also showed fewer permits, but good gains in values of work done.

Astoria Property at Auction.

Eighteen lots on the Boulevard, Franklin, and Stevens Streets, with a waterfront plot on the East River, in the Astoria section of Long Island City, will be sold at auction next Tuesday by Henry C. Johnson, Jr. The offerings are the unsold portions of the homestead and adjoining property of the late Joseph Laroque, and are in the residential section of Astoria.

The waterfront tract has a frontage of 100 feet on the northerly side of the Boulevard, and extends about 600 feet to the bulkhead line on the East River. It is occupied by a large house and stables.

Westchester Sales.

The dwelling and half-acre plot at Pondfield Road and Cedar Street, Bronxville, has been sold by Burke Stone, Inc., for George C. Engle to Dr. John W. Smith.

Joseph Lambden & Son have sold, at Pelhamwood, plots to the Kruse, Rousseau Company, Otto A. Krampetz, Mrs. M. H. Savelle, and Charles E. Rice, Jr.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold the two-story business building on Wheeler Avenue, Pleasantville, for the Westchester Rapid Transit Company to The Pleasantville Press, a local newspaper. H. H. Risley was the broker.

Alexander Bradley & Son sold for the Rowlha Realty Company, to the Nell Realty Company of New York, a residence with 100 feet frontage, facing on Landsowne Drive, Larchmont Gardens, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

NEW BOARD OF BUILDING STANDARDS TO BEGIN OFFICIAL HEARINGS ABOUT OCTOBER 1

Appointments Meet with Favor—Many Beneficial Effects and More Uniform Regulations as a Result of Consolidating the Various Departments.

With the appointment last week by Mayor Mitchel of the six members of the Board of Standards and Appeals, the beneficial effects of more uniform regulations in respect to building orders began to be realized. Although the act consolidating the various conflicting departments having to do with building changes went into effect on July 1, under the provisions of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, the authority of the Board of Standards as a determining factor in building conditions will not begin until Oct. 1. After that the public hearings as provided in the law will be held as occasion demands, at least thirty sessions being required a year.

There are really thirteen members of the new Board of Standards. Seven might be termed ex-officio members, including the five Borough Building Superintendents, the Fire Commissioner, and the Chief of the uniformed force, or Fire Chief, as more popularly known. The salaried members are the six appointed by Mayor Mitchel. They are Rudolph P. Miller, Chairman of the board; Lansing C. Holden, William Crawford, Howard C. Baird, Alfred R. Kirkus, and Alfred J. Boulton.

Mr. Miller, former Superintendent of Buildings in Manhattan and the compiler of the new Building Code, will receive as head of the board $7,500 a year. Daniel Sullivan, former Secretary of the Building Bureau, was appointed Secretary to the Board of Standards and will receive $3,600 a year. He is not, however, a member of the board. The other five members will receive a daily honorarium of $10 for the public hearings.

The six appointees are all men of experience and ability in their respective activities. Under the Chairmanship of Mr. Miller, whose broad knowledge of building conditions has been shown on many occasions during the last few years, the Board of Standards is bound to meet with general confidence from property owners controlling buildings of any sort or who are likely to be building owners. His five associates may be relied upon to add strength to the board. Of especial value are William Crawford and Howard C. Baird. The latter may be said to represent the engineering interests. He is a partner of Henry W. Hodge, recently appointed Public Service Commissioner, of the firm of Boller, Hodge & Baird. Mr. Crawford is well known as a successful and experienced builder. He was formerly Chairman of the Building Code Committee of the Merchants' Association and is a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

Alfred R. Kirkus, the realty man on the board, was one of the most active members of the realty fraternity in appreciating the needs of a uniform building authority in the city and to secure which he amalgamated upon a working harmonious basis the divergent personal interests which had so much to do toward wrecking the bill a year ago. Mr. Kirkus is Secretary of the New York Real Estate Association, a member of the Merchants' Association, the Real Estate Board of New York, and other societies.

Lansing C. Holden represents the architects, being a member of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Alfred J. Boulton, former Register of Kings County, represents the labor interests.

Although the different interests connected with building matters are represented as fairly as possible on the Board of Standards, the appointments have been made free from recommendations and influence from interested organizations. That is, these organizations have not the right to present names to the Mayor from whom selections must be made. This limitation upon the Mayor's appointment right was one of the faults of the early draft of the bill and it was fortunately eliminated.

The Real Estate Board, which was an active supporter of the bill, expressed appreciation last week of the Mayor's appointments and in an official statement said:

"The new régime will not immediately end all the troubles of property owners and tenants. It will have little effect upon existing violation orders and none upon the court cases. But it will, in the near future, eliminate the existing unsatisfactory conditions that really have stood in the way of effective fire prevention work."

The Board of Standards will not have authority to change any orders of the Health and Tenement House Departments, but it is expected that all of the departments will hereafter work together more harmoniously to relieve the annoyance and expense of insufferable conflicting orders. Difficulties will remain which the new bill has not removed. The official managerial situation in buildings in New York is far from being ideal, and it is doubtful, in view of the many years of personal and departmental jealousy, if any one expects tolerable perfection. But the Board of Standards under the new law is a step toward improvement, and it has been thankfully accepted.

The Board of Standards and Appeals is the court of last resort in the enforcement of ordinances relating to the new building code, as well as the ordinances yet to be enacted applying to the heights of buildings and restrictions of the building development of the city.

The decision of the board will affect not millions, but actually billions of dollars worth of property. It will be intrusted with the carrying out of the plans of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions, which after a number of hearings will have, it is said, final hearings beginning July 25.

REVISED REPORT ON BUILDING ZONES AND HEIGHTS

As a result of numerous protests radical changes have been made in the proposed building zone and height plan for New York City by the commission in charge of this work.

The hearings on the final report of the Districting Commission held by the Board of Estimate were completed on June 27. Since that time the Board of Estimate has held a number of conferences at which the various protests and recommendations received in regard to the zone plan have been considered.

The board has called a special meeting for July 25, at 10:30 A. M., to pass on the zone plan, as amended by the Conference Committee.

The following map changes have been agreed to by the Conference Committee and will be submitted at the meeting on July 25. Maps showing these changes are on file in the office of the Committee on the City Plan of the Board of Estimate, Room 501, Municipal Building.

Manhattan Use District Map.

1. Indian Road from 100 feet west of Isham St. to Isham Park. Changed from residence to business.
2. 158th St. from 425 feet west of Riverside Drive to the railroad. Changed from residence to business.
3. 146th St. between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Changed from business to residence.
4. 131st St. between Lenox and 7th Avs., and 5th Av. between 131st and 126th Sts. Changed from business to residence.
5. 57th St. between Madison and Lexington Avs. Changed from residence to business.
6. 57th, 56th, and 55th Sts. between 8th and 9th Avs. Changed from business to residence.
7. 6th Av. from 29th St. to within 100 feet of 31st St. Changed from business to unrestricted.
8. 23d St. between 9th and 10th Avs. Changed from business to residence.
9. 16th St. between 6th and 7th Avs. Changed from unrestricted to business.
10. West 8th St. from 5th Av. to within 100 feet east of Macdougal St., and the west side of University Place between Waverley Place and 8th St. Changed from business to residence.
11. 13th St. between 8th Av. and Hudson St; Gansevoort St. between Hudson and 13th Sts.; 4th St. between Gansevoort and Horatio Sts., and 8th Av. between 13th and Horatio Sts. Changed from business to unrestricted.

Manhattan Height District Map.

12. Madison Av. between 40 and 35th Sts. Changed from 2-times height district to 1½-times height district.

Bronx Use District Map.

1. Van Cortlandt Park South from Broadway to Bailey Av. Changed from business to residence.
2. Moshulu Parkway North between Jerome Av. and Gun Hill Road. Changed from business to residence.
3. Bailey Av. between 230th and 233d Sts., except at the intersection of 233d St.; Bailey Av. between 238th St. and Van Cortlandt Park South; Putnam Av. East between 238th St. and Van Cortlandt Park South; Putnam Av. West between 238th St. and Van Cortlandt Park South; 238th St. between Broadway and Putnam Av. West, and Review Place between West 238th St. and Van Cortlandt Park South. Changed from business to residence.
4. 233d St. between Webster Av. and Bronx Boulevard. Changed from residence to business.
5. Bedford Park Boulevard from the Concourse to Decatur Av. Changed from business to residence.
6. 184th St. between Aqueduct and Jerome Avs. Changed from business to residence.
7. 181st St. from Boston Road to within 100 feet of Bryant Av. Changed from residence to business.
8. 183d St. between Grand Concourse and Webster Av. Changed from business to residence.
9. 177th and 176th Sts. between Jerome Av. and the Concourse. Changed from business to residence.
10. Morris Av. between 174th and Belmont Sts. Changed from business to residence.
11. 172d St. from Jessup Av. to within 100 feet of Plimpton Av. Changed from business to residence.
12. Cromwell Av. from 169th St. to Macomb's Road. Changed from business to unrestricted.
13. Shore Drive between Layton and Lafayette Avs. Changed from business to residence.
14. Whittemore Av. between Fort Schuyler Road and Balcom Av. Changed from residence to business.
15. 153d St. between Mott and Walton Avs., and Walton Av. between 153d St. and the railroad. Changed from business and unrestricted to residence.
16. 142d and 143d Sts. between Willis and Brook Avs. Changed from business to residence.
17. 145th and 146th Sts. from Brook to St. Ann's Av. Changed from business to residence.
18. Mott Av. from 153d to 156th St. Changed from residence to unrestricted.
19. Mott and Walton Avs. between 149th St. on the south and the railroad on the north; 146th, 150th, and 151st Sts. between Walton and Mott Avs.; 149th St. between Gerard and Mott Avs., and Cedar Lane between 150 St. and the railroad. Changed from unrestricted to business.

Brooklyn Use District Map.

1. Hicks St. from 100 feet south of Cranberry St. to within 100 feet of Poplar St. Changed from residence to business.
2. Clark St. from 100 feet east of Henry St. to within 100 feet of Fulton St. Changed from business to residence.
3. Grace Court Alley. Changed from residence to business.
4. Evergreen Av. between Himrod and Cedar Sts. Changed from unrestricted to business.
5. East 21st St. from Lincoln Road to Parkside Av.; Parkside Av. from Ocean Av. to Flatbush Av.; Ocean Av. from Parkside Av. to Woodruff Av., and Woodruff Av. from Ocean Av. to Flatbush Av. Changed from business to residence.
6. Albany Av. from Eastern Parkway to Union Street. Changed from residence to business.
7. Jamaica Av. from east side of Schenck Av. to west side of Dresden St. Changed from business to residence.
8. Arlington Av. from Linwood St. to Shepherd St. Changed from residence to business.
9. 66th St. from 5th Av. to 9th Av. Changed from unrestricted to business.
10. 13th Av. from 79th St. to 86th St. Changed from residence to business.
11. 17th Av. from 53d St. to 55th St. Changed from business to residence.
12. Avenue M between East 91st and East 93d Sts., and Avenue N between East 92d and East 93d Sts. Changed from residence to business.
13. Emmons Av., easterly end, and streets between Emmons Av. and water front. Changed from residence to business.
14. 17th St. between 18th Av. and Washington Av.; Lawrence Av. between 47th St. and Gravesend Av. Changed from business to residences.
15. Coney Island Av. from Johnson St. to Park Circle. Changed from unrestricted to business.
16. Caton Place from Coney Island Av. to East 8th St., and East 8th St. from Caton Place to Henry St. Changed from business to unrestricted.

Brooklyn Heights District Map.

17. Area on Brooklyn Heights bounded by Furman St., Middagh St., Hicks St., Clark St., Henry St., and Joralemon St. Changed from 1¾-times height district to 2-times height district.
18. Area on Brooklyn water front between Atlantic Av. and Degraw St. and between the bulkhead line and Columbia, Harrison, and Van Brunt Sts. Changed from 2-times height district to 2½-times height district.

Queens Use District Map.

1. 8th St. between Jackson and East Avs. Changed from business to unrestricted.
2. Laurel Hill section—Columbine and Cassel Avs. Changed from residence and business to unrestricted, including intervening cross streets.
3. Babbage St. between St. Ann's Av. and Richmond St. on the north side of the railroad, and Bessemer St. on the south side of the railroad. Changed from business to residence.
4. Rae St. one block north of Jamaica Av., and Charles St. one block to the east of Rae St. Changed from residence to business.
5. Beach 129th St. in the block north of Newport Av. Changed from unrestricted to business.
6. Beach 117th St. from Channel Drive to Ocean Promenade. Changed from business to residence.
7. Beach 116th St. from Channel Drive to Rockaway Beach Boulevard. Change west side from unrestricted to business.
8. Area between bulkhead line and Channel Drive and between Beach 117th and Beach 124th Sts. Changed from residence to business.

Queens Height District Map.

9. Elmhurst section bounded by 18th St., Broadway, Corona Av., Parcell St., Junction Av., and Burnside Av. Changed from 1¼ times height district to 1½ times height district.
10. Elmhurst section bounded by Broadway, Corona Av., Parcell St., Junction Av. and Norton St. Changed from 1½ times height district to 1 time height district.

Richmond Use District Map.

1. North side of Richmond Terrace and Jay St. from Westervelt Av. to South St. Changed from unrestricted to business.
2. Central Av. from Hyatt St. to Richmond Turnpike. Changed from business to residence.
3. St. Mark's Place and Carroll Place from Westervelt Av. to Hyatt St.; Tompkins Av. and St. Mark's Place from Nicholas St. to Hyatt St.; Nicholas St. from Carroll Place to St. Mark's Place; Wall St. and Hamilton Av. from Carroll Place to Tompkins Av.; Carroll Place from Hamilton Av. to Wall St.; Fort Place from Tompkins Av. to Montgomery Av., and Montgomery Av. from Fort Place to trolley right of way at head of Hyatt St. Changed from business to residence.

"SPOOKS" BREAK LEASE

A jury in the court of Justice J. J. Shepard has recently held that "spooks" in a house is sufficient ground for a tenant to abandon it, lease or no lease, says the Kansas City Real Estate Bulletin. The jury followed an old English rule which gave tenants of haunted houses the right to break a lease.

Suit has been filed by the owner of an alleged ghost-infested house in the Country Club district against W. H. Eardley, who recently came here from Salt Lake City. The house into which the Eardley family moved had a history, but they did not know it. It was there some years ago that a girl shot and killed her father who had come to the house, while separated from her mother, and tried to break in. Later the house was sold and the new owner moved in. It was not long before he and his wife were divorced. Then it was rented. The tenants were divorced shortly afterward.

Mrs. Eardley, without knowing anything of the history of the place, said she always had a queer feeling there, which so preyed on her nervous system that she became ill. One day a neighbor informed her that she and others had been patiently waiting for the climax of the alleged "haunted house" to be reached. Then she told Mrs. Eardley the history of the house.

Mr. Eardley went to his attorney, who said that under the circumstances, he would advise the family to move out, as living there was not conducive to the health of Mrs. Eardley. Suit was brought by the owner and the case taken into court.

Assessed Values.

The assessed value of the property owned by the City of New York in 1915 was $1,502,000,000, while the aggregate assessed value of all the real property that is taxable was $8,108,000,000. Of this great investment of a billion and a half by the city, $123,000,000 represented the assessed value of school sites, schools, and other property under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. The assessed value of parks was $673,000,000. The assessed value of the property under the jurisdiction of the Departments of Charity and Correction, which includes numerous hospitals, amounted to $54,000,000. Property of a semi-public character owned by private corporations and exempted from taxation because of its semi-public character was assessed in 1915 for $392,000,000. That sum included $36,000,000 for hospitals, $46,000,000 for colleges and schools, and $192,000,000 for churches, parochial schools, and their usual adjuncts.

Building Managers' Activities.

The New York Building Managers' Association, at its last monthly meeting indorsed the early daylight scheme by advancing the hands of the clock one hour from May to September. Several societies have favored the plan which has been very favorably regarded in several European countries, but the difficulties with which the plan has met in respect to national adoption, will doubtless keep the subject in the class for more or less interested discussion, for this year, at least. A resolution was adopted requesting the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the anthracite coal situation to ascertain the causes for the enhanced price of anthracite coal.

Central Park's Land Value.

Central Park, which occupies about 840 acres in the heart of Manhattan Island, represents a land value of $375,000,000.

NEW RESIDENCE OF W. V. S. THORNE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Attractive Home in Old English Type of Architecture Recently Completed from Plans by Delano & Aldrich, Architects.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Big Saving Effected by Catskill Water Supply.

Commissioner William Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, in his annual report for 1915 says that the introduction of water from the new Catskill water supply will save from $17 to $22 a million gallons in the distribution of water in Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond.

Mr. Williams's report shows that the rate for water distribution in Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond under the present pumping systems is from $18 to $23 a million gallons. It would cost only $1 a million gallons to distribute the Catskill water in the city, says Mr. Williams.

"We shall be able," says Commissioner Williams in his report, "to eliminate all the costly pumping in these boroughs except on the high ground on Staten Island and perhaps in a small area in Queens. The remainder of the Catskill supply will be used along with the Croton supply in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"All of the thirty-one pumping stations in Brooklyn and Queens and all but one in Richmond will be placed in reserve, and thereafter the operating expenses of the department will be reduced by over $650,000 per annum, this after due allowance for maintaining and operating the Catskill system.

"The utilization of the Catskill supply will result in better pressure in portions of all the boroughs, through extension of the intermediate and high service areas and the relief of the low service trunk mains."

The Commissioner says he has been investigating the methods, rates and earnings of the private water companies in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and expects soon to be in a position to regulate all of them. They serve 400,000 people.

Commissioner Williams expects to make full use of the Catskill supply by next April. It will have a head of 295 feet, the elevation of the new Hillview reservoir, Yonkers, as contrasted with the head of the Croton water, which is 119 feet at Central Park reservoir. A part of the Catskill water has been pouring into the Bronx pipes since Dec. 27, 1915, and the department is now engaged in making the necessary pipe connections in Manhattan.

There are 353,701 consumers of water in the city, an increase of 5,306 over 1915, and they paid $12,635,307. The cost of running his department, Mr. Williams says, was $1,029,034 less in 1915 than in 1913, under Mayor Gaynor. He estimates the value of the property of the water supply service at $228,000,000, exclusive of anything pertaining to the Catskill system.

RUSH SUBWAY WORK.

Large Force Employed on Queens Elevated Extension.

Promises made last week at a conference of city officials, borough officials of Queens, Public Service Commissioners and representatives of Queens business interests that work would be speeded on the completion of the elevated lines connecting the Hunters Point Avenue station of the Queensboro Subway with the Queensboro Bridge Plaza station.

One of the promises made was that ties and rails for this extension would be sent from other sections of the city where there was not an immediate demand for them. More than 2,000 ties were delivered on Davis Street Monday and Tuesday.

Gangs of track layers have been bending the rails for use on the turns at this point and they are being hoisted to the elevated structure and will be put in place as soon as the ties can be laid. Contractors working on the job said that the work would be pushed so that it would be completed within a month or five weeks as promised.

Other workmen also began putting the finishing touches to the Ely Avenue station. This is regarded as important because this station will be used by the hundreds who have business at the Queens County Court House and the tax offices in the Municipal Building.

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS.

Supreme Court Adds Several Papers to Eligible List.

The following court order relating to the designation of newspapers for the publication of foreclosure sales and other legal publications was issued last week:

At a term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held in and for the First Judicial Department, in the County of New York, on July 6, 1916.

"Present: Hons. John Proctor Clarke, P. J.; Chester B. McLaughlin, Frank C. Laughlin, Francis M. Scott, Victor J. Dowling, Walter Lloyd Smith, Alfred R. Page, and Vernon M. Davis, JJ.

"In the matter of the designation of newspapers required by Rule 86 of the General Rules of Practice.

"The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department hereby designates the following newspapers as having a circulation calculated to give public notice of legal publications as required by the provisions of Rule 86 of the General Rules of Practice as amended, to take effect July 6, 1916:

"The Advocate, The Gaelic American, The Chief, all published in the County of New York, and The Westchester Globe, published in the County of Bronx."

EDGEMERE AUCTION.

Over 200 Lots Near the Ocean to be Sold Next Saturday.

A large auction offering of Edgemere property will be held next Saturday on the premises by Joseph P. Day. It includes 217 lots and four cottages formerly owned by the Lancaster Sea Beach Realty Company. The Long Island Railroad station at Edgemere is close to the property. Of the lots 180 lie west of Beach 135th Street, (Grand View Avenue,) comprising the better part of eight square blocks. Thirty-seven other lots are east of the station, between Edgemere Crest, Edgemere Avenue, and the railroad, in a section that is surrounded by high-grade homes.

One of the cottages occupies a plot 100 by 100, on Surf Avenue, a few hundred feet from the ocean frontage. Three other cottages occupy sites near Jamaica Bay and within a few hundred feet of the station.

In the area north of the station and Rockaway Boulevard all the streets have been macadamized, curbed, flagged, and sewered.

Two of the three cottages in the Jamaica Bay area are rented, furnished to October next at $700. The third also is leased, unfurnished, to October.

TAXATION OF BONDS AND MORTGAGES

General Movement for the Reform of Various State Systems of Taxation.

SUM FROM SPECIAL TAXES

The Old General Property Tax Law Cast Aside in Favor of Classification in Taxation.

Discussing the taxation of investments S. W. Straus of S. W. Straus & Co., who have recently placed several large mortgages and financed three or four building operations, said:

"The general movement for reform of the various State systems for taxation of investments is based almost uniformly on the idea of classification of property for taxation purposes. In many States, all property, of whatever nature, must be taxed on the same basis. This resulted, naturally, in putting a heavy burden on bonds, mortgages, and other securities, and cutting down their net yield each year by 1½ per cent., 2 per cent., or a larger amount.

"One of the States which has led in tax reform is New York, whose Constitution gives the Legislature power to classify various kinds of property. As a result of this power, New York has had, for many years, a mortgage recording tax law, which until last year was a model for all the States. Under this law the owner of a bond or mortgage was empowered to take it to the office of the County Treasurer, and on payment of a recording tax of one-half of 1 per cent—amounting to $5 for a $1,000 bond—the security was made forever exempt from taxation.

"As a result of this eminently sane and just law, New York has never placed a penalty on thrift, as many other States have. At the same time, the fairness of the law resulted in a large revenue to the State, since the small amount of the tax removed the temptation to tax dodging, and caused thousands of investors to declare securities which elsewhere would have been concealed from the assessor.

"Three years ago a sub-committee of the Board of Taxes and Assessments of New York City published a report on the taxation of personal property from 1880 to 1913. The object of the report was:

"1. To point out the large revenue derived in the State of New York from these special taxes on classified property.

"2. To show that a larger revenue is derived from these special taxes than could be had by attempting to reach such classified property by the personal property tax, either at the current local rates or at a low rate, such as three mills.

"3. To show that under the classified tax policy of New York State the proportion of taxes paid by real estate has been greatly decreased and the proportion derived from the other sources greatly increased.

"The report goes on to say:

"'A total of $45,600,000 is produced annually by taxes that have been substituted for the personal property assessment.

"'Is it conceivable that any sum approaching $45,600,000 could be obtained from the ordinary personal property assessment if these special taxes were repealed, and all personal property were again made subject to the general property tax?

"'At a 2 per cent. rate it would require $2,280,016,400 to produce such a revenue. And the largest personal assessment ever known in the State was only $800,000,000.

"'At a 3 mill rate it would require $15,200,108,000 to produce such a revenue.

"'Yet these special taxes produce $37,327,026 without any difficulty in administration, and without the perjury, friction, and ill-feeling which must attend any attempt at a listing system, whether the tax be burdensome or light.'

"The document shows that personal property amounting to a total of 25 per cent. of the value of real estate in New York State yielded a tax twice the amount before the system of classification was adopted. As a result of this tax classification, the tax burden borne by real estate fell from 87 per cent. to 65 per cent. Nineteen hundred and six was the last year in which an attempt was made to assess mortgages under the old general property tax. In that year $935,291 was derived in revenue from this source, yet the mortgage recording tax for the last year for which figures are available yielded $3,704,648, approximately four times the amount paid into the coffers of the State under the old system.

"Mortgage recording tax laws, based on the New York statute, were adopted in a number of other States where they have worked out in a most satisfactory way. Yet the New York Legislature in May 1915, took a step backward, changing the rate from fifty cents per $100 for the life of the security to seventy-five cents for a five-year period. This tax, however, is a small amount when compared to the levy under the general property tax. It amounts to .15 of 1 per cent. a year, or $1.50 annually on a thousand-dollar bond.

"Many Western States assess all property, including mortgages and bonds, on a basis as high as 2 per cent. to even 5 per cent. of the par value, thus wiping out the entire interest yield on these securities, in many cases, and making tax dodgers out of thousands of good citizens.

"Last year three conservative States, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Kentucky, voted, by a large majority, at the November elections, to set aside the old general property tax and adopt the principle of classification in taxation."

$1,000,000 Movie Plant.

William Fox, President of the Fox Feature Film Corporation, is taking estimates for the construction of a moving-picture plant which will cost approximately $1,000,000. This operation will be located in Corona, L. I., on Jackson Avenue, extending from Astoria Avenue to Flushing Bay, between Fifty-first and Fifty-third Streets. The plans for the project have been prepared by Thomas W. Lamb, and call for the erection of a group of brick and reinforced concrete buildings of various heights and dimensions.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Monday, July 17.
AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

87th St, 145 East, n s, 172 ft e of Lenox Av, 14x98.9, four-story dwelling; Baron de Hirsch Fund against N. A. Furst et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; due, $15,354.29; taxes, &c., $11.

Tuesday, July 18.
AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

129th St, 109 East, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11, four-story tenement and stores; William Koch against Sarah Gabriel et al.; Atwater & C., attorneys; due, $11,056.01; taxes, &c., $408.24; subject to tax lien of $1,240.

93d St, 340 East, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x76, five-story tenement; Ernestine Faust against Mary Roden; F. E. Yung, attorney; due, $13,622.19; taxes, &c., $808.15.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

1st Av, 2,109 and 2,111, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x100, six-story flat and stores; Citizens' Savings Bank against Betsy Krulewitch et al.; J. A. Heall, attorney; due, $46,795.71; taxes, &c., $1,710.40.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.
By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 891, w s, 77 ft e of Barretto St, 74x106, five-story flat and storgs, Henry Morgenthau Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates et al; S. T. Stern, attorney; due, $26,380.71; taxes, &c., $737.20; prior mortgage, $57,000.

Southern Boulevard, 911, w s, 124 ft n of Barretto St, 76x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due, $26,796.96; taxes, &c., $770; prior mortgage, $60,000.

Southern Boulevard, 883, w s, 225 ft s of Barretto St, 50x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due, $17,808.40; taxes, &c., $397.70; prior mortgage, $38,000.

Southern Boulevard, 887, w s, 151 ft s of Barretto St, 74x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due, $24,587.72; taxes, &c., $837.20; prior mortgage, $57,000.

Southern Boulevard, s w corner of Barretto St, 77x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due, $26,-109.98; taxes, &c., $874; prior mortgage, $70,-000.

Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Barretto St, 77x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due, $32,511.88; taxes, &c., $906.25; prior mortgage, $70,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 77 ft n of Barretto St, 47x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due, $18,968.71; taxes, &c., $480; prior mortgage, $37,000.

Brook Av, 1,526, e s, 250 ft n of 171st St, 25x100.9, four-story flat; B. E. Rabell, executor, &c., against Gertie Halpin et al.; C. V. Gabriel, attorney; due, $11,443.02; taxes, &c., $688.56.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Boone Av, at n w corner of West Farms Road, 147.4x98x irreguiar, vacant; W. R. Rose against C. Altman et al.; B. G. Paskus, attorney; due, $6,031.16; taxes, &c., $657.92.

Wednesday, July 19.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

Wall St, 3 to 7, s w corner of New St, extending to 84 Broadway, 63.2x32x30.8x30.10x106.2x36.4, twelve-story Smith Building; Equitable Life Assurance Society against C. H. B. Smith et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $1,435,614.08; taxes, &c., $16,-777.80.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 101st St, 27.6x142.10x100.11x irregular, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Douglas Realty Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $62,445.79; taxes, &c., $918.

52d St, 414 West, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 24x100.5, five-story flat; M. J. Murray and another, executors, against Frederick Willenbroch et al.; B. J. Isecke, attorney; due, $16,035.15; taxes, &c., $465.49.

13th St, 458 East, s s, 172.9 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x130.3, five-story tenement and stores; Jonas Well and another against Liebowitz Realty Co. et al.; I. S. Heller, attorney; due, $4,860.86; prior mortgage, $10,000.

13th St, 440 East, s s, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x130.3, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; same attorney; due, $2,364.29; prior mortgage, $10,000.

85th St, 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, four-story flat; Knickerbocker Hospital against W. H. Hartnill et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $13,307.42; taxes, &c., $585.55.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 1,551-1,553, n e corner of 87th St, 50x90, six-story building with stores; J. M. Bohlman et al against Aaron Goodman et al; H. S. J. Flynn, attorney; due, $16,-888.60; prior mtg, $75,000.

By Philip Smith.

St. Nicholas Place, 48, e e, 75 ft s of 153d St, 99.1x100, six-story Cedarcliff apartment house; Falkenan & Hamershlag against Strathcona Construction Co. et al; Goldsmith, R., M. & B., attorneys.

By Henry Brady.

11th Av, 764, e s, 75 ft n of 53d St, 25x125x irregular, three-story frame house and four story rear stable; Sheriff's sale, all right, title, &c., which R. J. Murphy had on April 18, 1916, or since; J. K. Ellenbogen, attorney.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

123d St, 417 East, n s, 199.6 ft e of 1st Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against M. T. Mulry et al; Goder, R. & H., attorneys; due, $3,384.29; taxes, &c., $127.93.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Eagle Av, 700, w s, 182 ft s of 156th St, 18x99.2, three-story dwelling; R. D. W. Post against F. W. Seybel et al; F. F. de Rham, attorney; due, $6,343.34; taxes, &c., $471.81.

Thursday, July 20.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

148th St, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11, vacant; W. N. Bavier, as trustee, against I. A. McBride et al; Young, S. & R., attorneys; due, $11,628.89; taxes, &c., $294.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 308 East, s s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11, five-story tenement; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Solara Holding Co. et al.; Sanford, R. & K., attorneys; due, $16,744.41; taxes, &c., $750.

By Samuel Marx.

St. Mark's Place, 30, s s, 172 ft w of 2d Av, 26x120, six-story tenement; Frank Gens & Co. against Ella Frankel et al.; M. A. Rabinowitz, attorney; partition.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Jackson Av, 906, e s, 174.8 ft s of 163d St, 38x87.6, five-story flat; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. against Norcorth Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $28,516.17; taxes, &c., $2,219.12.

By James J. Donovan.

147th St, 429 East, n s, 438 ft w of Brook Av, 42.8x99.9, five-story flat; East River Savings Institution against Rosalie Singer et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; due, $30,-005.38; taxes, &c., $788.05.

Tinton Av, 916, e s, 154.4 ft s of 163d St, 20.7x135, two-story frame house; S. D. Kay against Louis Holzer et al.; Blumenthal & L., attorneys; due, $2,847.75; taxes, &c., $100.

160th St, 746 and 748 East, s s, 100.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 49x160x irregular, two-story frame house and vacant; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Antonio Galiani et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $21,127.81; taxes, &c., $462.25.

By J. H. Mayers.

Hull St, 3,407, n s, 150 ft e of Mosholu Parkway North, 27x110, four-story flat; Rhinelander R. E. Co. against Samuel Kesler et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $19,003.59; taxes, &c., $695.97.

By George Price.

Park Av, 4,601, w s, 180.6 ft n of 187th St, 40.4x100; four-story flat; M. A. Moller against M. C. Schnackenberg et al.; Miller & B., attorneys; due, $17,923.36; taxes, &c., $538.88.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Mosholu Parkway South, w s, 132.1 ft n of 208d St, 31.6x71.6x irregular; two-and-a-half story frame dwelling; E. R. Moon and another against Elisa Levy et al.; Robert Godson, attorney; due, $7,531.91; taxes, &c., $782.50.

Friday, July 21.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 22 West, s s, 218 ft w of 5th Av, 18x114.8x irregular, three-story dwelling; German Savings Bank against S. G. F. Weber; Amend & A., attorneys; due, $12,-712.80; taxes, &c., $248.87.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By George Price.

Barnes Av, n e corner of 24th St, 114x52.6; G. Litwin against M. M. Oakes et al.; J. N. Helfat, attorney; due, $1,335.28; taxes, &c., $500.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

43D ST, 259 West; Louis I. Wexler against 259 West Forty-second Street Realty Co., owner; George Koenig, contractor.....$79

56TH ST, 331 East; Frank De Caro against Church of St. John the Evangelist, owner; Germania Engineering and Construction Co., Inc., contractor $220

61ST ST, 203 to 213 West; Theodore Eskilson, Inc., against Rockdale Land and Improvement Co., owner and contractor...$189

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,624-1,626; John Olsow against Mr. Reimann, owner; Michael D. Cancro, contractor $50

PROSPECT AV, w s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 95x100; Melrose Marble Works, Inc., against Smarto Construction Co., owners and contractors $315

REVIEW PLACE, n w corner of 228th St, 100x100; Drew Heating Co., Inc., against 238th Street Construction Corporation, owners and contractors.....$740

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 207.6 ft s of 199th St, 50x103.8; Bronx Investment Co. loans Waynor Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment $38,000

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Telephone 7240 Columbus — 162 W. 72d STREET — Telephone 7240 Columbus

The Following Is a Selected List of Apartments Offered For Rent from Oct. 1

$780 to $2,000 — **"Halsworth"**
No. 645 West End Avenue, Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

$1,000 to $2,200 — **"San Domingo"**
No. 949 West End Avenue, Between 106th & 107th Streets.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.

$1,100 to $1,900 — **105 West 72d Street**
Between Broadway & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.

$1,000 to $1,600 — **The Lucania**
235 West 71st St., Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.

$840 & $900 — **The Wesley**
158 West 81st St., Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
4 Rooms & Bath.

$1,000 to $1,300 — **La Grange**
1 West 83d St., North Cor. Central Park West.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.

$900 to $1,100 — **207-209 West 85th Street**
Near Broadway.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.

$780 & $840 — **The Vera**
305 West 97th St. Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.

$600 to $900 — **The Bonair**
601 West 142d St., Northwest Cor. Broadway.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.

$600 — **131 & 133 W. 61st Street**
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
7 Rooms & Bath.

$456 to $504 — **The Vanell**
656 West 178th St., Near Broadway.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.

$35 to $39 — **The Kishawanna**
554-556-558 West 181st St., South Side 181st St., Bet. St. Nicholas & Audubon Avs.
6 Rooms & Bath.

$1,100 to $2,300 — **"Hamilton"**
No. 420 Riverside Drive, Northeast Corner 114th Street,
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

$2,200 to $2,500 — **"Stanley Court"**
No. 301 West 106th Street, Northwest Corner West End Avenue.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.

$600 to $1,020 — **270 Convent Avenue**
Southwest Corner 141st Street.
3, 4, 5 Rooms & Bath.

$1,100 — **375 Central Park W.**
Near 97th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.

$600 to $1,000 — **The Woodmere**
561 West 141st St., N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.

$1,200 to $1,400 — **Avonel**
172 West 79th St., A Block from Broadway.
8 Rooms and Bath.

$900 — **"Lyndon Arms"**
524-525 Riverside Drive, Located on Riverside Drive, Near 127th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.

$720 to $1,020 — **Bradford and Bradford Annex**
841-43-45 West End Av. Near 101st St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
7 Rooms & Bath.

$456 to $600 — **3 West 108th Street**
Near Central Park West.
4 & 5 Rooms & Bath.

$600 to $780 — **165 West 83rd Street**
Near Amsterdam Av.
4 Rooms & Bath.
5 Rooms & Bath.

$21 to $42 — **2 Arden Street**
S. W. Cor. Nagle Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath.

$32 — **601 West 182nd Street**
N. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Av.
5 Rooms & Bath.

590 West End Avenue
Southeast Corner 89th Street.
8, 9, 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
$2,500 to $4,200

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street, Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,700 to $2,200

The Barrieford
49 Claremont Av., S. W. Cor. 119th St.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$660 to $1,200

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Headquarters for High Class West Side Apartments.

We rent apartments only to those who furnish A1 references.

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No. 162 West 54th Street, Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.

$1,100 to $1,700 — **304 West 92d Street**
Near West End Avenue.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.

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No. 600 West 115th Street, Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.

$900 to $1,100 — **4 & 14 West 92d Street**
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.

$1,000 to $1,500 — **226 West 70th Street**
Near Broadway.
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.

$1,400 & $1,500 — **The Stuart**
250 West 94th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.

$1,700 — **The Westover**
391 West End Av., Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.

$40 to $45 — **58 & 60 Manhattan Av.**
Adjoining S. E. Cor. 103d St.
7 Rooms & Bath.
8 Rooms & Bath.

$40 to $50 — **182 West 88th Street**
Corner Amsterdam Av.
7 Rooms & Bath.

$540 & $600 — **57 West 84th Street**
N. E. Cor. Columbus Av.
6 Rooms & Bath.

$25 to $34 — **574 West 182nd Street**
S. E. Cor. St. Nicholas Av.
5 Rooms & Bath.
6 Rooms & Bath.

$26 to $38 — **Emerson Arms**
232 Sherman Av., N. W. Cor. 207th St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath.

$780 to $2,000 — **"Rexor"**
No. 600 West 116th Street, Southwest Corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.

$1,300 & $1,400 — **349 West 85th Street**
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.

$1,200 — **The Catherine**
1 West 69th St., North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.

$1,600 — **The Pamlico**
97 Central Park West, Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.

$1,300 — **The Della Robbia**
740 West End Av., Northeast Cor. 96th St.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

$540 to $780 — **202 to 214 W. 85th St.**
Near Broadway.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.

$420 & $600 — **Sidonia**
505 West 124th St., Bet. Amsterdam Av. & Broadway.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.

$720 & $780 — **The Olga**
42 West 120th Street, Near Lenox Av., Opposite Mt. Morris Park.
8 Rooms & Bath.

$21 to $30 — **21 and 23 Nagle Avenue**
Adjoining 2 Arden St.
3 Rooms & Bath.
4 Rooms & Bath.

$360 to $600 — **Fair View Court**
175 Claremont Av.,
4 Rooms & Bath.
5 Rooms & Bath.

$36 — **661 West 179th Street**
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
5 Rooms & Bath.

$492 — **562 West 189th St**
Near St. Nicholas Ave.,
5 Rooms & Bath.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d St. — 162 West 72d St.

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COMPULSORY AUCTION SALE

SEVEN 5-STORY HOUSES

883-887-891-907-911 Southern Boulevard
2 Corner Buildings
922-923 Barretto St.

85% of Purchase Price can remain

On 2nd Mortgage
Although it is a
Foreclosure Sale

EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
3208 Third Ave., Bronx.
JULY 18

New Law Apartment Houses, with stores. In fine condition. One block from new Lexington Av. Subway Station at Hunt's Point Av. and two blocks from Simpson St. Subway Station.

For Particulars and Booklet Apply

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A. Arent Co., Agents, 1018 E. 163 St.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SAFE ELECTRIC WIRING
LORD ELECTRIC CO.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

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Auction Sale of Property Owned by Nassau County

Nassau County has 1,009 pieces of unimproved land and 451 pieces of improved property which will be sold at Public Auction by George M. Goodale, Auctioneer, of 107 Bayview Avenue, Port Washington, L. I., beginning on Saturday, July 22d, 1916, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the County Court House at Mineola, L. I., and continuing on succeeding days until said properties are disposed of. For catalogue containing terms of sale and list of properties to be sold, apply to Daniel J. Hegeman, County Treasurer of Nassau County, or George M. Goodale, Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, Mineola, L. I.

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HYGIENIC ENG. CO.
Insanitary Cesspools are a Menace
Install Our HYGIENIC SYSTEM
10 E. 43D STREET.
R-801.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION

Mountview Estate
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

July 29, 1916, 2:30 P. M.
On Premises.

FARM; 53 acres; three miles south of Poughkeepsie on State Road, with about one-quarter of a mile river frontage; 60-mile view of the Hudson River Valley.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE; 18-room frame house, with cobblestone tower, surrounded by beautiful maple and elm trees; eight acres of lawn; twelve acres of heavy timber land. House contains six rooms on main floor; six rooms and bath on second floor; six rooms and toilet on third floor. Large hall and plenty of closet room. Farmhouse with six rooms; carriage house and stable for four horses; large barn for hay and grain; cow stable, ice house, &c.

TWO-STORY BUILDING where water is bottled for delivery. Mountain Spring Water drawn from a well 80 feet deep; has been sold in New York and vicinity for the past twenty years.

This is the most beautifully located property along the Hudson River. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold to highest bidder to close an estate.

SISSON BROTHERS,
Auctioneers,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

VIRGINIA FARM WANTED

Must have modern building and be located near R. R.

Will give in part payment a handsome house in Montclair, New Jersey, 12 miles from New York City.

House contains 12 rooms and 3 baths; large grounds. Valuation $55,000.

Also my Summer home at Sea Bright, N. J., on the ocean. Valued at $25,000.

State full particulars, acreage and price to my brokers,

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Trustee's Sale
ESTATE of CORNELIUS C. CUYLER, Dec'd.
NEW YORK TRUST CO., Trustee.

Next Thursday, July 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom.
BRONX BOROUGH
14 Vesey Street, N. Y. City.

S. S. of East 135th St.
(50 ft East of Brown Place)
A vacant plot 50x100.

N.S. of Troy Av., E.S. of Myrtle St. and W.S. of Sycamore St.
6 vacant plots, 100x100 each, to be sold separately.

70% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys,
46 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

'Phone 744—Cort. Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction
Tuesday, July 18, 1916,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.,
2,109-11 First Av.,
50.5 Feet North of East 108th St.
The six-story brick Tenement with stores. Size of plot, 50.5½x100.
Wednesday, July 26, 1916,
1,492 Lexington Av.,
50.11 Feet North of East 96th St.
Five-story brick Flat with store, size 25x80.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 156 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A TALK IS CHEAP

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO DISCUSS MORTGAGES WITH US. IT MAY SAVE YOU MANY A SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

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MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

REAL ESTATE.

Making Property Pay

Depends not only on keeping up the income for a year or two. The physical condition must also be maintained. We do both.

May we show you?

NORMAN DENZER

Specialists in the Management of Real Estate
3816 Broadway

Borders Three-Mile Lake.
Only $800; Half Cash.

35 acres, machine worked fields; four-cow, spring-watered pasture; plenty wood, variety fruit; six-room house, barn, and poultry house, supplied with spring water; nice lawn, sweeping lake views; owner has other property and to get quick sale makes price $800, half down. A live one on the same page is 500 acres, with buildings, in the Berkshires for $2,200. Details of both page 4, and hundreds of others, "Strout's Big Bunch of Farm Bargains," just out; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 2026-G, 150 Nassau St., New York. Tel. Beekman 8472.

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MORTGAGE MONEY AT IN ANY AMOUNT. 4½%
SECOND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP.
A. Israel - R. M. De Leeuw Co.
35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY PROPERTY

IN GREATER NEW YORK.
70,000 Feet Floor Space,
300-foot dock, 18 feet water at low tide; steam and electric power plant; sale or lease; also 30 acres, having 3,000 feet dock frontage, with 18 feet water; will divide.
Airmor Company, 100 B'way. Rector 9107.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HEALTHY WATER FRONT SECTION

Real Bargain
This attractive All Year Round Home
On Water Front Property
Near Pelham Bay Park, in Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
Can be bought at very attractive price; beautifully built; has eight rooms and bath, sleeping porch; city improvements.
For further details write
BERNARD NELMS, 538 West 112th St., N. Y.

BRONX BUYERS.

Must Sell to Close Estate

STEBBINS AV. and East 170th St., northeast corner, 4 vacant Lots, 100x105 feet; free and clear.
JEROME AV., west side, 100 feet north West 183d St., at subway station, 2 vacant Lots, 50x100 feet; free and clear.
WEBSTER AV., Nos. 3,073, 3,075, and 3,077, northerly side, 350 feet West 204th St., 3 three-story and cellar frame attached one-family Dwellings, 6 rooms and bath; plot 50x120 feet, free and clear.
HENRY ALBERS, JR.,
74 B'way, N. Y. City. Tel. Rector 9086.

PRIVATE HOME,
Woodlawn Heights.
A beautiful 9-room bungalow with every known modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 33x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors; plenty of room for garage; within 3 minutes of New York Central Station; come up and examine one of the biggest bargains that will be on the market this season. Price $6,750 to $8,000; easy terms.

MARTHA AVENUE,
Between 240th and 241st Sts.
D. HOULIHAN, Owner, 2889 Bainbridge Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,250

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Station, parked street, only 2 minutes' tion Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large
HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.
Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

2 PARK SLOPE; BARGAINS.

Elegant 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling on Berkeley place, near 8th Av.; 20 feet wide; price $9,000, and on Union St. near 8th Av., for $8,500; owners paid $12,000 each; real bargains.
JOHN PULLMAN,
741 Union St., corner 5th Av., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

We will build a factory for you in
LONG ISLAND CITY
LEASE OR SELL ON EASY PAYMENTS
Send for our diagrams of various plots
JACKSON-STEINWAY COMPANY,
505 Fifth Avenue
Telephone 6914 Murray Hill.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 20, 1915, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,195, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

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Whether you want an apartment or have one to rent—The New York Times is the most informing and efficient medium through which to get what you want.

In The New York Times, both daily and Sunday, are listed high-class apartments, both furnished and unfurnished, from which a wise choice may be made.

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ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

Without Reserve

NEXT SATURDAY, JULY 22

At 2:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine, under mammoth tent.

Edgemere, N. Y. City

On the Rockaway Coast

217 CHOICE LOTS

and

4 ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES

60% on Mortgages. Title Policies Free.

Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

Write for booklet.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Absolute Liquidation Sale

By Order of the Court of Chancery of N. J.

Ocean Front and Inland Plots

at

DEAL BEACH, N. J.

on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5,

at 2:30 P. M., on the Premises, Rain or Shine, Under Mammoth Tent.

70% on Mortgages. Title Policies Free.

Write for booklet.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HENRY C. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,

will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on

Tuesday, July 18,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

ON THE PREMISES

by Peremptory Order of E. P. Earle, Esq.

18 ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE LOTS

ON THE

Boulevard, Franklin and Stevens Streets and Valuable Water Front Tract in

ASTORIA, L. I. CITY

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Eighteen Lots are the unsold portion of the Homestead and adjoining property of the late Joseph Larocque. Are in the most select Residence Section of Astoria and are admirably adapted for Private Dwellings or High Class Apartment Houses, within a block of trolley lines to all points and 5 minutes' walk from ferry to 92d Street, Manhattan.

The Water Front Tract has a valuable frontage of 100 feet on the northerly side of the Boulevard and extends about 600 feet to the bulkhead line in the East River and contains a Large House and Stables, a most desirable site for a manufactory or any business requiring Water Transportation Facilities.

70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

Maps and particulars of the owner, 165 Broadway, N. Y. City, and the Auctioneer, 152 Fulton Avenue, L. I. City.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Get Our Booklet Telling About HOWARD BEACH ESTATES

The Home-on-the-Beach Community Within the City.

Attractive all-year homes, on New York City's increasingly valuable waterfront, now selling at

$3,900 to $5,800

Special summer advantages of fishing, boating, bathing. Casino, etc. City improvements; no assessments. Write or phone for our "Special Home Owning Plan."

SMITH & RICHMOND, Inc.,
SALES MANAGERS
31 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556

Take Rockaway Beach, L. I. R. R. train from Penn. Station or Flatbush Av. to Howard Beach.

REMODELLED HOMESTEAD

COLONIAL DESIGN.

27 Min. from Penna. Sta., N. Y. C.
26 Min. from L. I. R. R. Sta., B'klyn.

On pretty plot of ground four minutes' walk from station; splendid train service; restricted, refined neighborhood; golf course, tennis courts; near schools, markets, churches.

$750 BUYS IT Balance $5,750 and first mortgage and second mortgage.

TEN beautiful, large rooms; electric light, running water, modern bath, steam heat, parquet floors, cement cellars; flowers, trees and shrubs; fine old lawn.

Nothing Like It In or Near the City.

BEST BARGAIN ON LONG ISLAND.

Write or tel. CURTIS SMITH, 442 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Tel. 7111—Prospect.

30 MINUTES OUT.

Must be sold within 10 days, modern 7-room cottage, all modern improvements; house newly renovated; large plot for vegetables and poultry; stores, schools, churches nearby; price $3,700; will sell for $200 cash, balance $17.50 per month. B. Klotz, 243 West 34th St.

W[illegible] L. —FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE HOMMOCKS

A heavily wooded peninsula in Larchmont Harbor. Plots of an acre and over; some with water front, all with landing privileges and water view. Particulars of

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Bungalows, Houses and Building Plots, large and small.

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Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, New York, and Peekskill, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.

Will sell a few select plots adjoining my home in choicest section. High elevation. Eight minutes' walk from Scarsdale station. Macadam road, sidewalks, water, electricity. David Welch, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Heathcote Hill.

Overlooking the Sound. 36 minutes out from 42nd St. Beautiful Building Sites. High-class Residential Section. Homes on terms like rent.

CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., N. Y. C.

Edw. C. Griffin & P. H. Collins

Bank Building, Larchmont, New York

Have several choice building plots for sale in Larchmont Manor. Prices ranging from $2,500 to $15,000. Can arrange terms.

FOR SALE OR RENT

At COLONIAL HEIGHTS, attractive 8-room house, 2 baths, open fireplace, hot water heat; high elevation, shade; near station and schools. A. Reimer, Room 1,118 Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 4500.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Larchmont on the Sound
Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R.; with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $5,500 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $500 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6141 Murray Hill.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 EAST 42D STREET.

FOR SALE

ON THE OPEN SOUND

One hour from New York.

Property comprising 86 acres, with choice shore front 850 feet; attractive modern house of 18 rooms, 5 baths; garage and large barns; stately shade trees, gardens, &c.; property is offered at an exceptionally attractive figure. For photographs and particulars refer to

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., New York 8-1081

FOR SALE.

A perfectly appointed all-year-round residence. Prospect Hill, Pelham Manor; 3 acres; 45 minutes by automobile from 59th Street; very large garage; 5 master bedrooms, 4 baths; tennis court; vegetable and flower garden.

Telephone Address, 900 Rector.

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ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

50 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK.
ELECTRIC EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE.
Golf—Tennis—Sailing—Bathing.

Four large master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms with bath. Living room 30 feet long, with open fireplace. Hardwood floors throughout. Spacious living room porch. For sale, $16,000.

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ON THE SOUND.

Gentleman's (country-seaside) home of 9 rooms, 3 baths, every modern appointment. Four large inclosed porches. Brand new house; garage and boat house. This property is directly on the Sound, and has large pier and fine bathing. Good sized plot. Beautiful shrubs and trees. One of the finest waterfront properties offered this season. Price $25,000. Terms.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
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Large list of furnished and unfurnished rentals.

PELHAM MANOR.

Colonial Dwelling, nine rooms, three baths; exceptionally large living room, sun parlor; every modern improvement; garage; ground 75x123; fine location; price $12,500.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

OWNER MUST SELL

or rent, with privilege of purchase, new house, Gregorian Colonial, built by private gentleman for his own occupancy at COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; high elevation; 9 large rooms 2 baths, attractive sleeping porch, large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

THE PELHAMS

We are offering for Sale 10 new houses, containing 8 and 10 rooms, 3 baths; large plots. Convenient location. Prices $9,800 to $18,500.

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WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This Bungalow on Mahopac Point

LAKE MAHOPAC

For sale at cost on easy terms. Permanent Water Rights and Boat Mooring.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE. Photographs of Interiors and View of Property by Mail.

Mahopac Point Corporation
(Dept. T), 40 West 32d St.
'Phone 9860—Madison Square.

At Scarsdale

FOR SALE

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE IN ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS.

The land comprises over 1½ acres, high elevation. House contains, on the first floor, 5 large rooms, including billiard room; on the second and third floors, 6 rooms, 3 baths, shower, sleeping porches, &c.; all improvements. Garage for two cars. For further particulars apply C-309.

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In the health-giving Westchester Hills. Every outdoor pastime. Every comfort and convenience.

Gedney Farm Company,
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Country Life Exposition,
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SAGAMORE

New Homes

in this beautiful suburban centre, 28 minutes from Grand Central, will be ready for Fall occupancy. Let us know your requirements now.

Sagamore Development Co., Bronxville N. Y., or

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For Sale At

QUAKER RIDGE

Scarsdale

Half Mile from Quaker Ridge Club.

Property comprising 12 acres; good brook, apple orchard. Stone and frame dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths, large piazza, sun parlor, sleeping porch, all improvements. Combination stable and garage with man's room. Exceptionally low price for quick sale. For photographs and particulars refer to

Sales
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Give Your Children a Chance

Let the grass and flowers of the country rear them, not the deadly germ-laden pavements of the city. Take them to COLONIAL HEIGHTS to live, "the Gateway to the Westchester Hills." Here they will enjoy the health and vigor of the country and you will have all the conveniences of the city. Pure water, perfect sewerage, no mosquitos; beautiful country; 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; 60 trains daily. Refined community, wise restrictions; all country sports at your door. Splendid automobile roads; best schools. Your children will grow strong and healthy here. Four houses ready for immediate occupancy, more building. Write for booklet and photographs. TASKER-HALSTED CO., Tribune Building, New York.

ARDSLEY

Golfers

Build your home facing the Golf Links of the Ardsley Club overlooking the Hudson, where you can get twice as much as elsewhere at the same price.

Maps and booklets on request.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East 41st Street, New York.

3 Very Attractive Farms at Greatly Reduced Prices

In the northern section of Westchester County. Within 1½ hours by motor, 50 minutes by train from New York.

27 ACRES; house, 13 rooms; outbuildings. For sale, $25,000. R-133

76 ACRES; house, 10 rooms; outbuildings. For sale, $30,000. R-72

83 ACRES; house, 10 rooms, all improvements. For sale, $25,000. R-103

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV., New York.

Quaker Ridge Heights, New Rochelle.

Residential Section, High Ground, Wooded, Near Station. Golf Links, etc. $6,000 will give you an up-to-date 7-8-Room House. Every Modern Improvement. On large Plot. $500 Cash—Balance On Monthly Payments Like Rent.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42nd St., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE

TWO BEAUTIFUL DEEP WATER ISLANDS

LONG ISLAND SOUND

One Hour from New York.

½ mile from mainland. One island 2 acres, trees, rocky bluff, sandy beach. Other island 7 acres, exceptionally high site for building. Large trees, rocky coast and sandy beach. For further particulars apply, S—1031.

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LARCHMONT PARK,

LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND.

Village proper; Sound side of the station; charming irregular plots; all improvements; 35 minutes from 42d St.; Homes, $6,000 up.

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HANDSOME 12 ACRE ESTATE

AT SCARSDALE.

High elevation, modern dwelling, 8 baths, sleeping porches, garage, chauffeur's quarters; orchard; near country club. Sacrifice price $25,000.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
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$7,000 HOME

ON high ground, nicely wooded, extensive views, only 5 minutes from station at Larchmont. New stucco house, inclosed porch, hot-water heat. Attractive. 30 E. 42d, N. Y., Room 1423. 'Phone 7327 Murray Hill

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Great Water Front Bargain.

Fine farm, 150 acres, best farming section; fertile soil; 600 feet beautiful water frontage; main highway; $125 acre.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

A COUNTRY GEM.

An attractive all-year-around commuting home; 9 rooms and 2 baths; open fireplaces, parquet floors; garage 2 cars; on South Shore, 21 miles from New York; 10 minutes from Long Beach. Particulars and pictures.

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Make Your Money Work For You

If your money is not earning better than four per cent. plant it at once in New York City lots at

Manhattan Beach

(Swept by Ocean Breezes)

Your money will be as safe, and there are hundreds of influences working day and night that are bound to increase the value of this property.

All city improvements are already in and paid for — 114 homes worth $700,000 already occupied, 8 more building, and an immediate demand for every residence erected.

There is also a magnificent Esplanade on the ocean front and one of the finest bathing beaches in the world.

The property is restricted until 1935 and the titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

No time-table required, for there are elevated trains and B. R. T. Trolleys all day and all night.

And, most important, the PRICES ARE UNHEARD OF for this class of property, for after $1,000,000 has been spent on physical improvements I am liquidating AT PRIVATE SALE for the owners of Manhattan Beach all their holdings. Terms of payment will be made to suit you. The property must be sold.

Write to-day for booklet

Offices on Property Open Every Day. 'Phone Coney Island—158

Joseph P. Day
Sales Agt.

Address Your Communication for Booklet to 31 Nassau Street

31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY **Telephone 744 Cortlandt**

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

Charming Long Island Home at bargain on account of former owner moving to California. Two minutes from station; one block from new Country Club. All rooms attractive; newly decorated throughout. Sleeping porch. Grounds artistically planted. $13,500. Two other great bargains, $10,000 & $17,000, respectively.

GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Ave., New York

WATER FRONT HOME

at Greenport (on Peconic Bay.)

IDEAL, comfortable, and desirable gentleman's country home at Greenport, L. I.; 7½ acres; 530 feet water front on Peconic Bay and owning land under water for 500 feet out from shore, (6 acres of land under water.) fine, hard sand beach; deep water; 130-foot dock; large two-story boathouse; also fine large launch; new bungalow.

Old Colonial house of 9 rooms, attic, 2 bathrooms; all improvements and conveniences; steam heat; open fireplaces; telephone; electric current; village water and wells; fine barn and outbuildings; also cow, giving 25 quarts per day; 70 fruit trees; 1,500 young pines of various kinds; rose garden and fountain; grape arbor; fine large trees; land all under cultivation; southerly exposure, overlooking Shelter Island; always cool; six minutes' walk to station; convenient to golf course and country club; free and clear; terms to suit.

WILKWORTH & GRABIE, Mattituck, L. I. or W. A. BROWN, owner, Greenport, L. I.

Great Neck Water Front Never Before Offered

Five and one-half acres of the finest water front at Great Neck — beautiful trees — extensive views for miles in two directions, offered for immediate sale at low price. Address A 49 Times.

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15 Minutes from Penn. Station. House and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
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Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 8 large rooms, bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot water heat; new model gas range with extra hot water attachment; large plot 9,800 sq. feet; abundance of shrubbery and large shade trees; price $4,950; worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B. Great Bargain, 243 West 34th St.

A MODEST COUNTRY HOME

with every comfort and convenience; large airy rooms, bath, hot water heat. Acre ground, fine old shade trees, lawn, garden, abundance of fruit. Attractive location, North Shore, facing good harbor, fine boating, bathing, and fishing. Within easy auto ride of New York over good roads. A positive bargain for someone. Owner asking $6,500. Easy terms. Ready for immediate occupancy.

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$150 Cash Will Start You,

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Rights, elegant sandy bathing beach, enjoy all water sports in refined community; elegant all-year home and swell bath, gas, electricity, steam heat, range, tubs, open fireplace; all hardwood finish, magnificent in every detail; grounds all laid out in shrubs, etc. Don't miss this chance; a gift at $8,150; $200 cash and $20 monthly.

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Modern in every detail, 5 rooms and bath; one minute's walk to bathing beach; boating, fishing, etc.; 40 minutes from city; price $2,800; $300 cash, balance $18 per month. B., Bungalow, 243 West 34th St.

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27 acres, fertile land, mile station, 45 minutes city, hills Northern Jersey; 11 room house, hardwood floors, modern improvements, perfect condition; beautiful shade and lawn; large barn, tenant house, etc.; good fruit; opportunity knocks but once; act quick; price only $13,000; terms.

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Large plot; big living room, tile bath, 2 open fireplaces, steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic A-1 finish; living condition ideal; unobstructed view for miles; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns, 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address

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Near Locust Point, Opposite Oceanic.

One and one-half acres, 135 ft. piers frontage; 10 bedrooms, 3 baths, terrace, with living quarters; dock and boat house; an opportunity to secure a fine summer Home. Reasonable price.

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Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
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Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
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Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
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New six-story fireproof, elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
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Large rooms, pantries and closets.
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Apartments of Highest Character
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One Block from Subway Station.
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Three 8-Story Buildings.
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Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
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Residence of 10 rooms, 2 baths; solarium $75
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NOTICE.
We are in a position to quote prices on any desirable property offered FOR SALE in Montclair and Vicinity.
Our advice to strangers, however, is to RENT FOR A YEAR BEFORE BUYING.

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96 ACRES. SACRIFICE $12,000.
Beautifully situated on elevation, overlooking Saddle River Valley; convenient Ridgewood or Allendale; main line Erie; modern dwelling; large barns, poultry houses, farmer's house; 20 acres hard meadow, facing Saddle River.
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Rarest Bargain We Ever Listed.
Charming, modern, 7-room residence; nearly 2 acres cultivated land; 20 miles out, half mile station; healthy Northern Jersey; beautiful views; shade; chicken houses; fruit; model residence, built by cabinet-maker; owner; family troubles; price $6,000, half cash. Photo here.
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AT COST—NEW COLONIAL HOUSE
8 rooms, 3 baths; garage; Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., overlooking ocean; [illegible] conveniences; inspection; photo., particulars; Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WHERE TO LIVE AND WHY
Booklet explains how refined families may acquire the home they want, at price they wish to pay, on terms to suit. Copy mailed on request. Secretary, Powhatan Colony, Montvale, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Adirondack Camp For Rent
UPPER ST. REGIS.
3 houses, sleeping accommodations for 8 or 10 people, besides 8 or 9 servants. Completely furnished in perfect condition and ready for immediate occupancy; $2,500 for season, including launch and launch house; $2,200 without launch house. Photos and full particulars sent on application.

MISS ANNA H. LUSK,
Upper St. Regis Lake,
Adirondack, N. Y.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN
If sold at once to close estate, magnificent 16-room country residence, New City, Rockland County, N. Y. Main State road; 10 minutes' walk 2 railroad stations; 21 acres; hot-water heating, electric lighting; stable, icehouse, pond; fruit and shade trees in abundance; suitable for residence, institution, or sanitarium; no incumbrances; valid title; no reasonable offer refused, as same must be sold. Write photo. J. E. STOHLMANN, Executor, 124 Park Row, New York City. Telephone 3200 Evergreen.

AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Attractive gentleman's residence (brick), seventeen rooms, all improvements, four acres handsome grounds, set with fruit and ornamental trees; fine view Hudson River; fifteen minutes to station, boat landing and ferry; price $42,500; terms to responsible party; originally cost $50,000; investigate. Hudson Valley Farm Agency, 47 West 424 St., Tel. Bryant 6345. Hours, 9 to 12.

Stock Farm—Someone's Chance
Nearly 400 acres, 2 miles from Borden's large shipping plant, brook in every field, antique stone residence, 20x60, good condition, numerous barns. Buildings on knoll, center of farm, [illegible] 9 bad; 2 tenant houses; price $8,500; about $20 per acre; fine preserved for brook trout or gentleman's summer home farm.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Ave.

FOR SALE **AT MONTGOMERY, N. Y.**
Orange County Home with one acre of ground, shaded lawn, high elevation, nine rooms, bath, lavatory, fireplaces, electric lights; possession immediately; furnished or unfurnished. George E. Senior, Montgomery, N. Y.

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TO RENT FOR SEASON, $250. AT REDDING RIDGE, CONN.
WITHIN motoring distance of New York. Nine room cottage with 3 acres of land. Four master's bedrooms, sleeping porch, two servants' rooms, splendid country scenery. Fine air, restful environment.

Payson McL. Merrill Co.,
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300 ACRE ESTATE
IN THE BERKSHIRES.
16 HEAD STOCK INCLUDED.
One mile from large 6,000-acre game club, city owners; large lake, stocked trout, bass; 1,400 feet elevation; Colonial 10-room house, ample outbuildings; delightful Summer home farm; mile trout stream; beautiful mountain country. Another 250-acre estate, improvements, cost city owner $10,000, widow offers for $6,000; lake, fishing, hunting. Investigate.
W. F. BATSON, 489 5th Av.

Connecticut Shore Property
for sale at Green's Farm, Conn; 50 miles from N. Y.; fine 6-acre lot bordering the shore; also 17 acres land with house, fine view of sound; to be sold entire or in part. Apply to Chas. B. Jennings, Admr., Southport, Conn.

MRS. BERRELL
REAL ESTATE WESTPORT CONN.
AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.
Farms, Country Homes, &c., for sale or rent; rentals, furnished or unfurnished; prices reasonable.
THADDEUS CRANE,
Ridgefield, Conn. Phone No. 1.

AUCTION SALE
GREENWICH, CONN.
Estate of Emma F. McNall, Bankrupt.
Consisting of 2 Pieces of Real Estate.
AT 3 P. M. on the premises, 91 Field Point Road, 1,888 acres. Dwelling, 5 master's and 4 maids' bedrooms and 3 baths; stable, 3 stalls and living apartment.
AT 4 P. M. on the premises, South Greenwich Ave., near Indian Harbor Yacht Club, 118 feet water frontage; stucco dwelling, 5 master's and 2 maids' bedrooms, 3 baths; garage, 2 cars and living apartment.
BOTH TO BE SOLD
SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916.
Wilbur S. Wright, Trustee in Bankruptcy. For booklet and other particulars apply to
Thomas N. Cooke, Auctioneer.
Smith Bldg., Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE
at
SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
Shore front estate of about 3 acres. House very attractive; garage; beautiful gardens, tennis court, beach, &c. Particulars of

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone 6200 Murray Hill

FOR SALE
at
GREENWICH, CONN.
A fine estate of about 2 acres; new Colonial house; garage, with quarters; poultry houses; beautiful grounds. Particulars of

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Phone
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456" for Information
and lowest rentals or purchase prices on the choicest available properties on the Sound—Cottages furnished or unfurnished. Estates, Farms, Acreage.
"I KNOW GREENWICH."
LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Sta. Greenwich, Conn.

Complete Estate
Finest Part Stamford
Cost Over $100,000.
Absolutely Perfect Condition
Bargain for Quick Cash Buyer
Particulars Box 82, Stamford, Conn.

78-Acre Farm, $3,500.
Net Income Last Year $1,000.
Beautiful and delightfully cool; elevation 1,200 feet; 10-room house, first-class condition; abundant maple shade, large lawns, fine it spring water; complete set outbuildings; smooth fields; a really good farm, accessible to three railroad stations; price only $3,500, including large list machinery, tools, and household effects. For picture of house and full description see List No. 2, Mid-Summer Farm Bargains, just out. Matheson Farm Co., Dept. 5003, 115 Broadway, New York City. Tel. 5076 Rector.

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At Providence, R. I.
Water Frontage
Suitable for Shipping.
Substantial brick foundry building, 105x155 ft. Other buildings for lighter manufacturing containing about 31,000 sq. ft. floor space. Ample land for further improvements. Water frontage over 250 ft. Good wharf. Price and full details from

Henry W. Cooke Co.,
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LAKE GEORGE (Near Hulett's)
Newly remodelled cottage on wooded bluff, with rocky shores and bathing beach. Eleven rooms, 2 sleeping porches, 2 bathrooms, butler's pantry; laundry facilities; spring water; $600, with motor boat.
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WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Garages, West Side.
Tenants waiting; cash security.
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Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 5 to 12 Rooms
$1,000 to $4,000
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION
APARTMENTS NOW LEASING FROM OCT. 1ST
In connection with Chatsworth is a Modern Laundry, Barber Shop and valet service, &c. Convenint to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
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For a large corporation—auxiliary office of 30,000 to 50,000 square feet office space in modern fireproof building, four minutes from Grand Central Depot. Unobstructed light all sides; 15,000 feet to floor; three elevators, first-class operating service. Partitions.
Rate .75 a Square Foot.
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Attractive Store
42nd St.
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Size 60 x 95
Clear Floor Space with large, dry concrete basement. Steam heat, electric light, excellent light front and rear.
Suitable for Any Business
Moderate Rental
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
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Building To Let
NEWLY OVERHAULED
28,000 Square Feet
All or Part
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Studios, Artists—Rooms, Writers.
Central, Light, Clean, Low Rents.
9 E. 14TH ST., 2 rooms $18
11 E. 14TH ST., light rooms $8, $20, $30
13 E. 14TH ST., large, light room $20
21 E. 14TH ST., light room $35
20 E. 14TH ST., entire floor, north light $20
7 W. 14TH ST., large studio $15
220 W. 14TH ST., 2 rooms, north light $15
246 W. 14TH ST., light room $15
Monthly to Desirable Tenants.
Newly painted and papered; running water in rooms; quiet buildings; occupied by artists and writers.
Morris E. Sterne, Inc., 9 E. 14th St.

OFFICES
A FEW DIFFERENT SIZES
1,000 OUTSIDE WINDOWS
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Most wonderful building ever erected
—NO FILMS—
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5,300 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station. 18th St. and 7th Ave.
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Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owners, 61 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

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on 42d St., Near 10th Av.
"Good enough for your office."
"Not too good for your plant."
LOFTS 50x100; Light on Four Sides.
New eight-story Loft Building; absolutely fireproof, high ceilings; heavy construction, two elevators, good shipping facilities; rent reasonable; full commission.
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STUDIOS.
If you are looking for an attractive, inexpensive studio, see
MORRIS E. STERNE, Inc.,
Studio Specialists,
9 East 14th St.

A.—Studio
640 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St.
Accessible by All Transit Lines
Extra large skylight studio apartment and bath; north light; elevator. Also business apartment, four rooms and bath; first floor, $1,100.

149th St. & 3rd Ave.
No. 350 East 149th St.
For rent in the
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Apply S. E. JACOBS, Owner,
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In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue; size, 72x20. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.
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Between West End Ave. & Riverside Drive. Convenient to Subway and Elevated. Bus Line and Surface Cars.
6, 7 and 8 Room Apartments, $1100 to $2000
Lasanno Court
307 West 79th St.
Leases from October 1st. Earlier possession when feasible. Apply to the superintendent on premises or to
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Riverside Dwellings
611-619 West 114th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
Subway Exp. Station 110th St. & B'way.
8 Exceptionally Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.

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609-615 West 115th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive,
7 and 8 Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.
Immediate possession and low rentals can be had in some of these apartments.
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88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200 to $2,750.
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Apply on premises, or
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7, 8 and 11 Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.
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131 Riverside Drive, N. W. Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,300-$1,500
7 Rooms $1,500
9 Rooms $2,500
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Managing Agent
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110th St. at 7th Ave. (N. W. Cor.)
8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rentals $1,200 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. One block to "L," Subway and Cars. Representative on Premises, or
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Southeast corner 83d St.
7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or
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In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue; size, 72x20. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.
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Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$50 to $60

The Belnord
THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
When you live in this famous Apartment House you have everything at your door. A location unsurpassed; transit facilities unexcelled. Large, private house rooms, with abundant closet space; every modern, up-to-date appointment and largest open-air garden in the city.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS. Rental $2,100 to $7,000
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Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.
Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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THE MAJESTIC
Southeast Corner
145th & St. Nicholas Ave.
Convenient to subway station at 145th St. and Broadway, or L station at 145th and 8th Ave., and 145th St. crosstown line. Suites of
7 and 8 Rooms
Rents $720 to $1,000
Liberal concessions.
Apply to superintendent or
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Discriminating Tenants Appreciate Exceptional Apartments.
An Inspection Is Invited of
The CLEBURNE
924 West End Ave., 105th St.
8-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths.
New—Ready for Occupancy.
Enclosed driveway—Roof garden
Exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be had for some of these Suites.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

We have just completed the highest class apartment in the Bronx, adjoining New York University, and we offer a most liberal arrangement to refined families who will rent immediately.
2226 Loring Place,
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Take University Av. cars at 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183rd St., walk two blocks west.
4-5 Rooms and Bath.
References Absolutely Essential. Representative on Premises, or
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507 W. 113th St. Phone Morningside 8240.

CARLISLE DWELLINGS
450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d
11 ROOMS
$2,600-$2,700
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
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DOCTOR'S APARTMENT
306 West 99th Street
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Very attractive. Rent $1,000 per annum. Superintendent, on premises.

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70 Morningside Drive
CORNER 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
Corner, 6 Rooms, Bath $900
6 Rooms, Bath 780
4 " " 420

400 West 118th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets ... $1,200
7 " " " " ... 1,050
7 " " " " ... 900
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

Alwyn Covrt
182 West 58th Street.
For October 1 rental we can offer two of the finest suites in the building; one of fourteen rooms and five bathrooms; one of twelve rooms and five bathrooms. In these two suites practically every room faces directly upon the street. Entertaining space unsurpassed. May be inspected now.
To sublet—doctor's office of four rooms and laboratory, fully equipped; separate entrance.

203 W. 81st St.
Next to B'way
New 9-story fireproof and soundproof elevator apartment house.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, 1 AND 2 BATHS.
Also Doctors' Apartments.
Exceptionally large rooms and foyers.
Rent $720 to $1500 per Annum
Convenient to elevated and subway stations; immediate possession.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms ... 18x13
Bedrooms 14x14

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive.
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms; southern exposure.
6-7 Rooms, $45-$65.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 9 Rooms
Every improvement, restricted avenue, refined, near express subway; owner lives on premises.
Westwood & Clinewood Courts
WEST 179TH TO 180TH STREETS, On Fort Washington Avenue.

NEW HOUSES,
4 to 6 Rooms,
All improvements, modern, high class, refined; reasonable rents; owner's management.
865 West 180th Street.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT
206 West 92nd Street
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Very attractive. Rent $1,100 per annum. Superintendent, on premises.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
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N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
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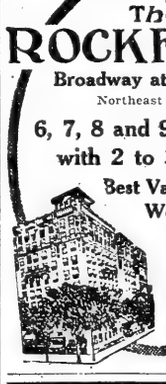
RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner
6, 7, 8 and 9 ROOMS
with 2 to 3 Baths
Best Values on the West Side
Service Unexcelled
Chas. E. Hames
Resident Manager



IRVING ARMS
222 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Northeast corner 94th STREET
Beautiful views of the Majestic Hudson
Elegant Suites of
8 and 9 ROOMS,
2 and 3 BATHS
Rents $1200-$1700
Apply Superintendent or
MAX N. NATANSON
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THE BORCHARDT,
220 W. 98th St., Cor. B'way
5 ROOMS, AND BATH, $1200-$1300
7 ROOMS, Foyer, 2-3 Baths $1700-$2000
Abundant Closet Room.

STUART ARMS,
226 W. 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Exquisite Apts. Extra Large Living Room.

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
3 ROOMS, $600-$720
4 ROOMS, $660-$900
5 ROOMS, $750-$950
6-7 ROOMS, $900-$1200
Exceptional Elevator and Hall Service—Apply Superintendents on Premises.

WEST END HALL,
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CORNER 101ST STREET
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Southern Exposure, $1400-$1700

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230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Large Corner Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, $1200—$1500

THE MELVILLE,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
THE WINTHROP,
Attractive Corner Apartments
5 ROOMS $600-$660
6 ROOMS $720-$780
7 ROOMS $840-$900

BEST VALUE IN
Elevator Apartments
THE GARFIELD,
200 Claremont Av., at 127th St. 6 ROOMS $50-$65
"CRAGSMOOR,"
419 W. 115th St., Nr. Morningside Dr. 4-5-6 ROOMS $45-$70
"COURT REBELLE,"
416 West 122d St., Near Morningside Av. 7-8 ROOMS $65 & $75
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
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Broadway and 100th St.

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777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
10 Rooms, Duplex, $2,200-$2,650
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Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

Just Completed.
Palisades Apartments
N. E. Cor. Haven Av. & 170th St.
A few blocks west of B'way.
These high-class houses command a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and surrounding country.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
AT MODERATE RENTS.
Every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone, etc.
Renting now on premises, or
And Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 174th.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
THE NORTHERN,
N. W. Cor. 181st St. and Northern Ave., 3 Blocks West of Broadway.
8 large rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry $65
6 large rooms and bath $45
5 large rooms and bath, butler's pantry $40
THE KENILWORTH,
45 Pinehurst Ave., N. E. Cor. 179th St.
4 and 5 rooms ..... $38 to $50
FLORENCE COURT,
500 W. 176th St., S. W. Cor. Amsterdam Av.
5 very large rooms and bath $40.50
3 very large rooms and bath $28
Onondaga, Riverside Dr., cor. 152d.
6 and 7 rooms ..... $55 to $65
THE LINCOLN,
130-136 Claremont Av., North of 122d St.
8 rooms $35

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St., Near Broadway.
4 to 8 Rooms
$780 to $1,300
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Managing Agent
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CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
High Class Elevator Apartment.
5-6 Large Rooms,
All Improvements.
RENT $50-$55.
Ground Floor
For Doctor or Dentist.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.
Cor. Broadway—Garnet Hall.
4 to 7 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large foyers; moderate rents. Elegant foyer; choice location; possession. Apply Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Choicest Selection of High Class Apartments at Moderate Rentals.
Fireproof Buildings
Unusual High-Class Service

250 Riverside Drive
N. E. Corner 97th Street
7 Rooms (Corners) . $1300-$1400
6-7 Rooms . . . . . $1000-$1100

445 Riverside Drive
Next to Corner of 116th Street.
7-8 Rooms . . . . . $1550-$1750

15 Claremont Ave.
Next to Corner of 116th Street.
Bet. Broadway & Riverside Drive
Beautiful outlook over Barnard and Columbia University campus.
6-7-8 Rooms . . . . . $1100-$1400

5 ROOMS
250 Riverside Drive $825
616 West 116th St. $600
620 West 116th St. $750
515 West 110th St. $900

6 ROOMS
250 Riverside Drive $1100
515 West 110th St. $1150
620 West 116th St. $1000
15 Claremont Ave. $1250

7 ROOMS
250 Riverside Drive $1000
250 Riverside Drive $1400
509 West 110th St. $1200
515 West 110th St. $1450
*431 Riverside Drive . . $1350
606 West 116th St. $1350
616 West 116th St. $1100
620 West 116th St. $1300
415 Riverside Drive $1550

8 ROOMS
*173 West 79th St. $1600
509 West 110th St. $1450
515 West 110th St. $1600
15 Claremont Ave. $1400
25 Claremont Ave. $1700
445 Riverside Drive $1650

*Represents 7-story Elevator Houses.
MOST ATTENTIVE SERVICE.
Descriptive Booklet and Circulars with price list sent free on application.

Earle & Calhoun
S. W. Cor. 72d St. and Broadway.
Telephones 5116-7-8 Columbus.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81st St. and West End Ave.

Corner Apartments
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, All Outside
Splendid Light, Air and View
Ample Closet Room. Electric Light. Refrigeration, Laundry, Fuel, separate laundries included in rent.
Apply to Superintendent, on Premises.

Wellington Arms
500 WEST 144TH STREET,
Cor. Hamilton Place

4 ROOMS, ALL OUTSIDE, $40
5 " " " 45
5 " " " 50
6 " $50 to $55

Splendid location; close to subway station.
Representative on Premises, or
FREDERICK ZITTEL & SONS, Agts.
BROADWAY & 79TH STREET.

605-607 WEST 113TH ST.
Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.
VERSAILES PALACE.
Very desirable, large, light, conveniently arranged
6-7 and 8-room apartments.
Modern house, unexcelled service, reasonable.
Supt., or Joseph Atz, 20 Church St.

Allendale
808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.
A Few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths,	$1,500
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Cor. Apt. of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,	TO $3,000

Apply Supt. on the premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 West 75th. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

667 West 161st
at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1550
310 W. 94th ST. NEW THIS WEEK END AVE.

JUST COMPLETED in West Bronx two high-class apartment houses, having the exclusiveness of a private house.
2635-2639 SEDGWICK AVE.
NEAR KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.
Convenient 225th Broadway Subway and University Av. and Van Cortlandt Park cars.
5 Beautiful rooms and bath; every new-est improvement, including rear balcony which overlooks Harlem River.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY ON PREMISES.

Direct Realty Co.
S. E. Cor. Broadway and 70th St.
Telephone—Columbus 6314.

2020-2030 Broadway
From 69th to 70th Street.
The Ormonde-Seminole — most centrally located, convenient to the leading stores, theatres, clubs, hotels and restaurants. In the heart of the fashionable Broadway Apartment district.
Suites of 8, 9, 10 Rooms
With 2 and 3 Bathrooms.
Rooms and chambers large, light, and airy, with spacious closets. High-class elevator and hall service.
Rents, $2,500 to $3,250.
Includes Electric Light & Refrigeration

301 West 91st St.
N. W. Cor. West End Av.
The Arbutus—one block from Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $1,800 to $2,000.
Includes Electric Light

143-145 West 69th St.
The Annex—adjoining the Ormonde-Seminole, and under the same management.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
2100 Broadway, at 73d St.
The Sherman—2 and 3 large rooms and bath, with elevator, telephone and maid service. Meals if desired.
Rents, $900 to $1,200.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—YONKERS
490-494 South Broadway,
Cor. Lawrence St.—at Lowerre
The Parkview—Convenient to Subway. Telephone and hall service. High-class.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $600.

Resident Superintendents on the Premises.

Best Values on Heights

AUDREY HALL
375 WEST 172D ST.
N. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
4-5-6 ROOMS, $40-$60
Beautifully decorated. Spacious closets. Sunlight in every apartment. Short walk to 168th Street Subway Station.

STERLING COURT
326 AUDUBON AV.
N. W. COR. 181ST ST.
5-6 ROOMS, $40-$50
Beautifully decorated; large; sunny; specially well arranged; exceptionally fine view; on crest of Washington Heights, one block to subway.

EDWIN HALL
145 VERMILYEA AVE.
N. E. COR. 207TH ST.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $27-$45
Exceptionally well planned. Highest-class house in Dyckman section. Conveniently located. Great value.

THE AMELIA
843 W. 179TH ST.
N. E. COR. HAVEN AV.
4-5 ROOMS, $28-$45
Extra large, light, well arranged, abundant closet space; refined residential section; within block of Drive and Fort Washington Park.

Houses are equipped with all improvements for the comfort and convenience of tenants. Courteous and efficient service is assured.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 1,428 St. Nicholas Av. St. Nicholas 9060.

7-8-9 Large Rooms
With 3 Baths
$1350 to $1850
Floor plan mailed on request.

Modern Fireproof Apartments
Convenient Location. Ideal View of Hudson River.
Under Owner's Personal Management.
ANTHONY CAMPAGNA. Telephone 6570 Morningside.

No. 448 Riverside Dr.
at 116th Street
12-Story Building.
Can be inspected any day 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses

Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River. Subway express station.

Gymnasium for Grown-Ups; Roof Garden Playground for the Children

are two unique and attractive features offered to our tenants.

Apartments of 5 rooms with 2 baths to 10 rooms with 3 baths, $1,100 to $2,800. The two best known apartment houses in New York.

FRANK A. PETELER,
Manager, at the Buildings.
Telephone 4302 Morningside.

New Building
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
"EVELYN ARMS"
203-205 West 98th St. Near B'way
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments
3 Rooms and Bath
Living Room, Chamber and Kitchen
Rents $65, $70 and $75
Office, 220 W. 98th St. Phone 6906 River.

320 WEST 87TH ST.
High Class Fireproof Apartment.
10 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, 15 closets, $2,500 to $2,600;
8 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, 13 closets, $2,500.

749 West End Avenue,
One block from 96th St. Subway Express Station; seven rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $1,850.
Most refined and delightful Apartments.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
148 West 72d St.

9, 10, 11 Room Apartments
$1,600 to $2,700 per annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street)

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
From Oct. 1st—Rents Reasonable.

2 and 4 Rooms
The Lavalette, new elevator apartment, No. 1 Arden St., one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station. Plenty of hot water. Rent $20 and $32. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. Hanover 5080.

THE WILTON
601 W. 164TH ST.
N. W. CORNER BROADWAY.
Elevator, High Class. Every Improvement.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $35 TO $60
Concessions. Immediate Possession

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

4, 5 & 6 Rooms
All Front Apartments
from $700 to $1,300
214-220 West 110th St.
At Broadway
The MARC ANTONY and PRINCE HUMBERT
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
(Managing Agent)
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$660 to $750	PER ANNUM
7 rooms	$1000 to $1200	PER ANNUM
8 rooms	$1200 to $1500	PER ANNUM
9-10 rooms	$1600-$2000	PER ANNUM

Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel., 6300—Barclay.

GLEN CAIRN
270 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Northeast Corner 99th St.
Fireproof building. Most complete housekeeping apartments. Select residential section.
One Duplex Apartment,
7 Rooms—2 Baths
Suitable for Physician
6 Rooms—2 Baths
8 Rooms—3 Baths
9 Rooms—3 Baths
RENTALS $1,600 to $2,500.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY,
Broadway, Corner 162d St.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
169th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
3-4-5-6 Up to Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $360 TO $923 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
IN THE HEART OF MANHATTAN.
120 EAST 34TH STREET.
Adj. Park Av. and Sub.; 8 large rooms, bath, elevator; modern appointments; $1,250-$1,450.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

"GRINNELL"
800 Riverside Drive,
Corner 157th St.
Within 200 Ft. of Subway Station
A Distinctive Fireproof Building of the highest type, fully tenanted since its completion.
Extra Large Rooms,
All Facing the Outside.
Finest Apartments Above 110th St.
Rentals Much Less Than Middle West Side

BALANCE OF SEVEN-YEAR LEASE AT A SACRIFICE.
Attractive High Class Apartment
In Best Residential Section Overlooking Hudson River
CONSISTING OF 15 LARGE AIRY ROOMS, BEAUTIFUL ROOF GARDEN, DUPLEX STUDIO, FIVE TILED BATHROOMS; IN FACT, ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
RENT FREE TO OCTOBER 1ST. FULL INFORMATION FROM A. FRANK, 10 WEST 57TH ST., OR TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1100.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.
FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
FIVE ROOMS AND BATH, $45.
Large rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent on premises, or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY,
100 BROADWAY. TEL. 335 RECTOR.

287 AUDUBON AVE.
NEAR 181ST ST.
5 Beautiful large light rooms, all improvements, especially fine neighborhood; convenient to subway and surface cars. Premises or
$28
Charles S. Kohler, 1,428 St. Nicholas Av. St. Nicholas 9060.

THE PLAZA
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV. (COR. 150TH ST.)
Attractive eight-room apartments with every improvement. All night elevator service. RENT $65.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.
Efficient Management.
Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 280 Madison Ave., Broadway at 144th Street
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12-story fireproof and soundproof Building, excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River.
Southwestern exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,500.

NEW CENTURY
401 West End Av.
Northwest corner 79th St.
Ground floor suitable for doctor, including refrigerating and exceptionally low rate for electricity.
9 and 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rentals, $2,200 to $3,000.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive,
North corner 93d St.
12-Story Fireproof Bldg.; 2 Elevators.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $3,000.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,700 to $2,000

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West,
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
1st Floor for Doctor
Rents $1,800 to $2,700.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
3, 4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.,
Southeast corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

451 WEST END AVE.
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $65 to $70.

THE ALBEA
325 West 93d St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including electric light, refrigeration and vacuum cleaning.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
West of Broadway.
8 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $1,300 to $1,500.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av.
Southwest corner 143d St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $500 to $1,100.

159 WEST 80TH ST.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms.
New Fixtures, Electric Light.
Rents $720 to $840.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $1,080.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place,
Southeast corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

THE VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
Elevator, hall service.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St.
Northwest corner Amsterdam Av.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,100.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

CEDARCLIFF
48 St. Nicholas Place, at 152d St.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

HANOVER
823 West End Av.
N. W. Cor. 100th St.
6 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $800 to $1,200.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, southwest corner 144th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West,
Adjoining corner 105th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av.,
Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.

HEARNCLIFF
880 St. Nicholas Av.
At 154th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $780.

817 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner 100th St.
12-Story Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,600.

35 WEST 82ND ST.
Near Central Park West.
5 and 6 Rooms, Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

107-109 WEST 82ND ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $720 to $780.

CHACORNAC
5-7 West 91st St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $1,200.

WELLINGTON
561 West 143d St., cor. Bway.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $960.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,500,
Including Refrigeration.

CASTLETON
547 West 142d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
6, 8, 9 Rooms, 1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $1,600.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
2, 4, 7 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,800.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

TUILERIES & WATSESSING
251-255 West 95th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

328 WEST 83RD ST.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,600 to $3,000.
One apartment on a floor

165 WEST 80TH ST.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $840.
Electric Lights.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

428-430 WEST 204TH ST
East of Broadway.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $18 to $32.

Our 1916-17 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at Any of Our Offices, or Will Be Forwarded on Request.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
16 East 96th Street
Near Park Entrance
THOROUGHLY MODERN
EVERY IMPROVEMENT
A PARKWAY STREET AND AMID HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCES
RENTALS $1,600 TO $2,250
Apply
QUEENSTON CORPORATION
18 East 41st Street
Or on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

No. 57 West 75th St.
7 ROOMS
Extra maids' bathrooms. All the rooms are exceptionally large and bright. Situated in a very exclusive residential section. The building is of fireproof construction; 2 passenger and 1 service elevator. Commodious laundry on top floor, equipped with latest gas driers. Extra servants' rooms if desired.
Ideal home for discriminating families who appreciate courteous and efficient service from employes and management.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Rents $1,200 to $1,800.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING
129 EAST 82ND ST.
Cor. Lexington Av.
To Lease from October 1.

4-6 ROOMS	$900	
1-2 BATHS	TO	$1,600

Apply on premises.
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

A.—640 MADISON AV. "Heffman Arms"
N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,800.
Also small apartments & studios. Apply Supt.

The Swannanoa
105 East 15th St.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT
1, 3 and 5 Rooms, Bath.

THE PALACIO
59 & 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Av., 8 rooms; 2 baths; choice residential section; all large rooms; $1,400. Superintendent.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

THE SUSSEX,
55 EAST 65TH STREET
From October 1, three-room apartment, $1,600; extra maids' room; private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Mayfair
Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 7 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2100-$2900
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

Choice East Side Apartments

1239 Madison Av. Corner 89th St.	8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths,	$1800 to $2000.
1261 Madison Av. Corner 90th St.	8 R'ms, 2 Baths	Only one vacancy.
1246 Madison Av. Near 90th St.	7 Rooms, Bath,	Single flats, $50.
20 East 97th St. Near 5th Ave.	7 Rooms, Bath,	Elevator, $52.50. Choice single flats.
64 East 96th St. Near Park Avenue.	7 Rooms,	Only one vacancy. Rent $2,000.

Phone Lenox 8900 Duff & Conger Madison Av. & 86th St.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Avenue
EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
12 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

34 GRAMERCY PARK 34
Seven-room Apartment; electric light; hardwood floors; moderate rent; facing Park; also one Bachelor Room.
F. C. HALL, Supt.

NEW APARTMENTS
TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1ST
570 Park Avenue
Corner 63d Street
ADJOINING COLONY CLUB

9 Rooms, 3 Baths—	$3,500-$3,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths—	3,300- 3,900
7 Rooms, 3 Baths—	3,500
6 Rooms, 2 Baths—	2,150

1000 Park Avenue
Corner 84th Street

12 Rooms, 4 Baths—	$4,400-$5,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths—	2,750- 3,250
6 Rooms, 2 Baths—	1,450- 2,100

Floor plans on application.
119 W. 40th St. BING & BING Tel. 6410 Bryant

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
Desirable in Every Detail
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED
2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.
BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $21-$38
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
PHONE 1990 FORDHAM
AGENT ON PREMISES.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
198th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Av., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Av. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

UNIVERSITY APARTMENTS
1636-40 UNIVERSITY AVENUE.
3 4 5 elegant, large, light, beautifully decorated rooms, all improvements; charmingly situated in prettiest part of University Heights, near Washington Bridge. Apply Superintendent, premises, or
$27 to $38
Charles S. Kohler, 1,428 ST. NICHOLAS AV. St. Nicholas—9060.

BROOKLYN.

77-79 LEFFERTS PL. Near Grand Ave.; excellent apartments of seven rooms and bath, in quiet, residential block; steam heat, hot water; $34 to $40; one 3-room apartment, $25.
HAVILAND & SONS 982 Fulton Street, Cor. Grand Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
2 Room Apartment
In a high-class, fireproof building. Inquire office,
507 West 113th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Carlton Chambers
Corner apartment, 2 very large rooms, bath and kitchenette; handsomely furnished; maid, valet and restaurant service; sublet for Summer or permanently.
Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., Agt.
402 Madison Av., at 47th St.
Opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS
32d St. and Madison Av.
Bachelor apartment, two light rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric lights, steam heat and open fireplace; breakfast and valet service. Special rates July to October. References required.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 WEST 59TH STREET.
Furnished Studio for rent from Sept. 1st. North light. Very desirable for artist.
J. E. BALL, Mgr.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

MONTICELLO
35-37 WEST 64TH ST.
A Modern Fireproof Hotel.
Between Broadway and Central Park. Station of "L" and Subway at 66th St.
Catering for a Quiet Family Patronage at Moderate Rates.
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
Room, Use of Bath, $1.25, $1.50 Day
Large Room, Private Bath, For 1 or 2, $2.00, $2.50
2 Room Suite, Private Bath, For 1 or 2, $2.50, $3.00
Club Breakfast, Table d'Hote Dinners. Phone Columbus—890. J. A. JEFSON.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Dwellings to Rent
WEST SIDE.
Select and Complete List on Application.
$1,200 to $6,000.
F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON CO.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Tel. Schuyler 3800.

123 East 57th St.—To Let
FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT.
Electric lights; three baths.
Apply to JOHN R. HILL,
24 State St., or your own broker.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN AUTO PRICES NOT LOOKED FOR

DEALERS DO NOT EXPECT ADVANCE IN CAR PRICES

(Belief That Upward Trend Is Near an End Unless Unlooked-For Conditions Should Arise—So Far Average Increase Is Comparatively Small.

With material and labor both costing more, it was predicted at the beginning of the year that the new season would show a decided advance in the prices of cars. The cost of material in some lines was more than double, and the cost of labor increased by not less than 10 per cent., it was estimated. Soon after the opening of the 1916 season the first announcement of an increase in price was made. Others followed. The table on this page shows that since Jan. 1 twenty-three companies have made advances in price, in some cases only one model being affected, in others all the models of the given company; but in no instances were the additions large compared with the old price of the car. The greatest increase was $250, and the car concerned here had previously sold for $2,500. In several instances $200 was added to the price of cars selling above $2,250. Some cars listed from $1,300 up to $2,000 were put up $100 in price. On the lower priced automobiles the advances ranged from $5 to $35. Forty-seven models are represented in the accompanying table.

The announcement of 1917 models has not in the main been marked by new increases in prices. The opinion of automobile dealers asked about the subject last week is that no decided advance in prices is to be expected unless some unusual change of conditions should occur. One of them who has been connected with the New York trade for some time said:

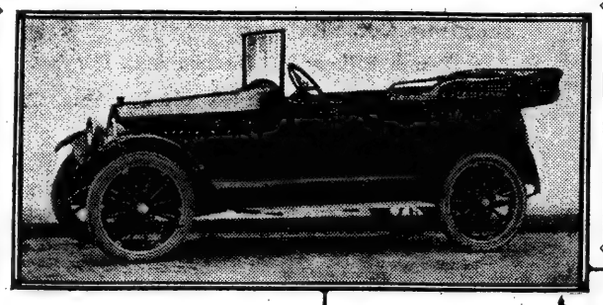
"In my opinion the new year will show prices much as they now are. There may be some further small increases, but I do not look for any general advance, as seemed to be foreshadowed some months ago. The conditions which automobile makers have to meet have not grown more difficult in the last few months. It seems to be the general opinion that the costs of materials have reached their high point. The foreign orders of the munition makers are falling off, and some of the important materials used by them are also used in the manufacture of the automobile.

"The present conditions not being new, it is to be presumed that they have to a large extent been met by the increases in prices already announced and that these have been on the whole small speaks with promise for the future. Automobile makers would rather reduce prices than raise them, and every economy and efficiency are introduced in order to keep the price down. The great growth of the automobile industry has been through a steady and sharp lowering of the price of the car, making it available to individuals and families with smaller and smaller incomes. Consider how for a series of years now the tendency of materials and labor has been strongly upward, with the advance in price of many articles of manufacture, and that in the face of this the scaling down of the price of the automobile has been marked by heavy cuts from year to year.

"Since 1911, to illustrate, the selling price of some of the well-known makes has been practically cut in half, and in a few cases the cut has been decidedly more than half. I recall fully a half dozen standard cars listed at around $3,000 in 1911 which can now be bought for less than $1,500; one well-known car in particular that in 1911 sold for $3,650, which with a longer wheel-base and a six-cylinder motor, instead of a four, can now be purchased for $1,050. The four-cylinder model of this make, with something like five inches less of wheel base, can be had now for $885. Another car that sold for $3,000 then is listed now at $1,495, has an eight-cylinder motor instead of a four and a wheel base of 120 inches instead of 118. One of the leading cars which was listed at $1,230 in 1911 now sells for $750. I notice that one company has made a reduction in the price of new models; there may be a few other decreases of this kind, but the period of big cuts is at end in my opinion."

Oil Over Bridge Floors Also.

The chief item of expense in maintaining the Rhode Island highway bridges is for repairing bridge floors, just as is the case in most States, and it is believed by the Rhode Island State Public Roads Board that a considerable saving could be made by treating the plank floors with the same kind of oil that is spread over the roads. Two years' experience indicates that spreading oil over the planks not only increases their resistance to rot, but also their resistance to wear.

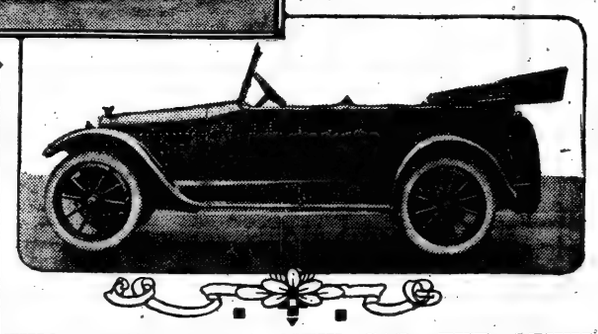


BOND ISSUE IN NEW JERSEY

Provision for $7,000,000 to be Voted on at November Election.

New Jersey will vote on a $7,000,000 bond issue, to provide for a proposed system of trunk line roads, at the November election. The Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey have indorsed the bond issue, and with the automobile dealers of the State will make a campaign in favor of the bonds. The organ of the Associated Clubs states:

"It is history that New Jersey was the first State to start real roads progress, through State help to the counties. This happened over a score of years ago. Subsequently the motor-driven vehicle appeared on the scene, and since New Jersey has many miles of seashore and numerous lake and mountain resorts, its roads were subjected to a vastly increased traffic, especially in the vicinity of New York City. The need of money for reconstruction and for upkeep purposes has been emphasized during the past year, in which many road travelers avoided New Jersey because of its maintenance neglect of main arteries."



TWO 1917'S—ONE A NEW CAR, THE OTHER A NEW MODEL.

The upper car is the new "Liberty," which recently made its first appearance in New York. It is marked with distinctive and attractive lines. The car is equipped with a six-cylinder motor of twenty-five horse power, has capacity for five passengers, wheelbase of 115 inches, and sells for $1,095. The lower car is the 1917 "Chalmers Six-30," fitted with new seven-passenger touring body. Slanting hood, tilted windshield, and double cowl are noteworthy characteristics. The wheelbase is 122 inches. The price is $1,280.

ROAD-MAKING INEFFICIENCY.

100 Per Cent. Variation in Cost of Pipe Used in Culverts.

The help that a State Highway Department can give to local road officials in saving the taxpayers' money embraces many things which are not often anticipated. The Montana Highway Commission compiled a schedule of the prices paid for road material in the counties of that State and found a variation of 100 per cent. in the cost of culvert pipe to the different counties.

CARS THAT HAVE BEEN ADVANCED IN PRICE SINCE BEGINNING OF YEAR

	New	Old	Price Advance
ANDERSON ELECTRIC CAR COMPANY—"Detroit Electric":			
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	$2,175	$2,075	$100
Brougham, 5-passenger, front drive	2,350	2,250	100
Inclosed type, 4-passenger	2,275	2,175	100
Brougham, 5-passenger, rear drive	2,325	2,225	100
Brougham, 5-passenger, double drive	2,375	2,275	100
ARGO MOTOR COMPANY:			
Roadster	405	385	20
Touring	455	435	20
AUBURN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY—6-38	1,085	1,050	35
BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY:			
4-cylinder	785	750	35
8-cylinder	985	950	35
BUICK MOTOR COMPANY:			
Roadster, 6-cylinder	985	950	35
Touring, 6-cylinder	1,020	985	35
CHALMERS MOTOR COMPANY:			
32B	1,450	1,350	100
35 Roadster	1,070	1,050	20
35 Touring	1,090	1,050	40
35 Cabriolet	1,440	1,400	40
DORT MOTOR CAR COMPANY—4-cylinder	665	650	15
ELKHART CARRIAGE AND MOTOR CAR COMPANY	795	775	20
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY—45, 4-cylinder	935	895	40
GRANT MOTOR COMPANY—6-cylinder	825	795	30
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY:			
Roadster and Touring	1,475	1,375	100
Sedan	2,000	1,900	100
Cabriolet	1,775	1,675	100
Limousine and Brougham	2,750	2,500	250
LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY—4-cylinder	1,695	1,595	100
McFARLAN MOTOR COMPANY	3,200	2,990	210
NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY:			
6-cylinder	1,750	1,690	60
12-cylinder	2,150	1,990	160
NORDYKE & MARMON COMPANY:			
5-passenger	2,900	2,700	200
7-passenger	2,950	2,750	200
3 and 4-passenger	2,950	2,750	200
PAIGE DETROIT MOTOR COMPANY:			
Fairfield 6-46	1,375	1,295	80
Fleetwood 6-38	1,090	1,050	40
PATHFINDER COMPANY:			
Touring, 12-cylinder	2,750	2,475	275
Roadster, 12-cylinder	2,900	2,750	150
SAXON MOTOR COMPANY—6-cylinder	815	785	30
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COMPANY—Roadster, 4-cylinder	825	775	50
F. B. STEARNS COMPANY: 14, 5-passenger	1,445	1,395	50
Touring, 6-cylinder	2,100	2,050	50
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION:			
Roadster, 4-cylinder	850	825	25
7-passenger, 4-cylinder	875	845	30
Landau roadster, 4-cylinder	1,150	1,145	5
3-passenger, 6-cylinder	1,060	1,025	35
7-passenger, 6-cylinder	1,085	1,050	30
WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY:			
*4—75B Touring Car	635	615	20
Roadster	620	595	25
THE WINTON COMPANY—Model 33	2,485	2,285	200

*Bore of motor and horse power increased.

AUTOS INCREASE; HORSES DECREASE

Seven-tenths of All Motor Vehicle Traffic in City Now Self-Propelled.

Nearly seven-tenths of all vehicular traffic in the streets of New York, not including street cars and motor cycles, is self-propelled; more than two-thirds of the traffic on the entire State road system of Massachusetts is by motor vehicle; official records, wherever obtainable, show that motor traffic exceeds horse-drawn traffic, says the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which continues as follows: Poor old Dobbin is rapidly being released from bondage. He is disappearing from the streets of Chicago at the rate of more than 3,500 per year.

Engineers of the Department of Public Works in New York take frequent counts of all kinds of traffic preparatory to widening and repaving the city streets. These records show that on Fifth Avenue at Forty-second Street 91½ per cent. of the traffic last December was motor vehicles and 8½ per cent. was horse-drawn. In the four years from 1911 to 1915 the average number of horse-drawn vehicles passing at three points in Fifth Avenue between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. in one day, from Thirty-third to Fifty-ninth Streets, decreased from 2,577 to 1,670, or 35 per cent., while the average number of motor vehicles increased from 7,202 to 12,893, or 79 per cent.

On Eighth Avenue, where traffic is largely commercial, horse-drawn wagons increased slightly from 4,528 in 1911 to 4,898 in 1915, and motor vehicles from 1,728 to 6,606. Motor trucks increased over 500 per cent., from 537 to 3,309, in the four years.

NEWS AND NOTES OF AUTO MAKERS AND DEALERS

C. T. Silver announced last week that he had given up the Overland agency and that he had closed a $6,250,000 contract with the Chalmers Motor Company to handle the Chalmers car in this territory after Aug. 1. In the announcement of the new arrangement was the following: "The deal by which Mr. Silver takes over the Chalmers was engineered and closed by Paul Smith, Vice President and Sales Manager of the Chalmers Motor Company. Mr. Smith states that it is the most important move yet made by his company, and that Mr. Silver will have 100 per cent. co-operation from every department of the Chalmers Company." Mr. Silver will take over the Chalmers line at once. The territory which he will have is approximately the same as that in which he has worked during the last six years. It takes in Greater New York, Long Island, Staten Island, a big part of New Jersey, and a slice of Connecticut, with a branch in Bridgeport. He will also take care of the entire Atlantic Seaboard on Chalmers parts. The policy of the Willys-Overland Company for some time has been to have branches in the big centres instead of agencies, and it is expected by the local trade that steps to do this in New York City will be taken at once.

A Saxon car left New York yesterday morning as the first participant in a relay race to San Francisco, in which fifty-two Saxon Sixes will take part. It is planned that each car cover about seventy-five miles. The test, it is announced, is made to determine what can be done with relays of motor cars in bearing long-distance messages. A message from Mayor Mitchel to Mayor Rolf of San Francisco will be carried by the drivers.

An extension, adding 20,475 square feet to the Packard service station in Long Island City, has just been completed, increasing the company investment in this particular unit to approximately three-quarters of a million dollars. Though devoted solely to the upkeep of Packard cars and trucks in New York and vicinity, in size and equipment the station rivals many a factory. The new service station provides facilities for any service an owner may require for his car or truck. Besides a parts department, pleasure car and truck repair shops, and coach department, there are a paint shop, trim shop, woodworking department, and enameling plant. One whole floor is devoted to road storage. There is also an electrical department for repairs to storage batteries, magnetos, starting and lighting systems, and for batteries not in use. Between 700 and 800 cars and trucks are to be taken care of in the building every month. The latest feature to be added is an accessory department.

William C. Poertner said last week in regard to business along Automobile Row: "During the last month the sales of automobiles in New York have exceeded the expectations of many of the dealers who had looked forward to dull times because of car shortage. However, the makers have been able to secure material to build, and this fact, coupled with the big demand for cars this season, has resulted thus far in big business."

Word has been received by the Colt-Stratton Company, local distributors of the Dodge Brothers, that O. K. Parker, driving a Dodge, has successfully journeyed through Death Valley. The distance covered was 957 miles, and the driver reports many thrilling experiences. The scenes on the journey, which lasted seven days, were recorded by a "movie" man who went along. The Colt-Stratton Company has arranged to have the films shown here for one week at the Park Theatre, beginning July 17.

The Cole Motor Car Company of Indianapolis announces an all-seasons-around type of eight-cylinder car. The Cole-Springfield body is designed to give the owner the advantage of both a touring car and a limousine in one. This car, which is a seven-passenger automobile, is called the Cole-Springfield "Toursedan," and will sell for $2,195. There are two other Cole models equipped with the new Cole-Springfield body. One is known as the "Tourcoupe," selling for $2,125, and the other is the Cole "Town-car," listed at 2,495.

The first Apperson Roadaplane to make a run across the country has arrived in San Francisco. The Roadaplane successfully negotiated the distance in about nine days' running time, the company announces. A woman piloted the car the entire distance, and 3,710 miles were covered. On her arrival Miss Rochester delivered a letter from Mayor Mitchel of New York to Mayor Rolf of Frisco. This contained a message asking the support of the people of the West in behalf of the Statue of Liberty illumination fund.

S. H. Humphrey, formerly Vice President of the Chalmers Motor Car Company, has been elected Vice President and manufacturing manager of the Briscoe Motor Corporation of Jackson, Mich.

During the national convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs an automobile reliability run from Philadelphia to Atlantic City was one of the attractions. The contest, which was for the Hotel Walton Cup, was won by a Kissel Kar entered by Orin S. Wilson of Philadelphia.

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company announces that since 1910-11, when the company moved into the new factory, the sales have grown from $7,462,581.17 to $25,187,884.33, making a total increase of 237 per cent. for the last five years. This last year, 1915-16, the increase to June 1 was 38 per cent. over the showing of last year.

From the Pathfinder Company: Miss Hilda Argall of Denver pressed a button at 12 o'clock Pacific time, July 3, which started the motor of the Pathfinder twelve-cylinder car in the Panama International Exposition Grounds at San Diego, Cal., and the car started on its high-gear run across the entire continent to New York City. The electrical equipment between Denver and San Diego is the same used by President Wilson in starting the exposition a year and a half ago. From San Francisco the Pathfinder will follow the route of the Lincoln Highway over the Rocky Mountains. The "Pathfinder Twelve" is a regulation stock model, with the exception that there are but two gears installed, high gear and reverse. This does away with any scaling of the gears or any chance to make use of low or intermediate gear in all the conditions of cross-country touring. The car is painted in the national colors, red, white, and blue, and carries the Lincoln Highway emblem on the sides.

Hurry Up!
BUY A NEW $1085 CAR For $750

AND SAVE $335
JUST A FEW MORE LEFT.
Factory is now making sixes only and we are closing out
The Remaining 4-Cylinder
1916 Imperial
(STANDARD $1085 PRICE)
at the sensational price of $750.
40 H. P. 4 Cyl. 115 in. Wheelbase. Red Seal Continental Motor. Westinghouse Starting, Stromberg Carburetor. Standard Equipment Throughout.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Deferred Payments Arranged
Automobile Warehouse Co.,
1700 B'way, at 54th St., N. Y. C.
Open Evenings. 'Phone Circle—6157.

Stearns
KNIGHT MOTORED CARS
Overhauled-Guaranteed
STEARNS SIGNIFIES SENSIBLE SAVING
Avoid Needless Worry
From sad experience many buyers of used cars DOUBT if the car will show service and if the price is right. STEARNS HAS A REPUTATION to uphold. WE GUARANTEE EVERY CAR.
Stearns-Knight, Special Speedster
Dynamo lighting. Chevrolet top. Rostand windshield. Sloping radiator. Bonnet and Dash. Cost new $4,000. Painted Japanese crimson. Sold with new car guarantee.
1916 8-Cyl. Touring
Stearns-Knight. 5 seats and 2 disappearing seats. Used for demonstration purposes only. Reinspected. Original paint. Sold with our new car guarantee.
F. B. Stearns Co. of New York.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept. 317 W. 55th St. Columbus 7600.

INITIALS FOR YOUR CAR
$1 FOR
We will mail you a set of gold face ¾" Old English Transfer Initials. Easily applied by anyone. More artistic than hand painting, as permanent and at one-quarter the cost. Thousands of cars have these Initials on. Order your set to-day.
GLOBE INITIAL CO., Jersey City, N. J.
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TIRE-FILLER
NEWMASTIC—The Original
30x3 ....$1.20 31x4....$9.45
30x3½ .. 5.40 31x4½..10.80
32x3½ .. 6.30 32x3½ .. 6.30
Satisfactory substitute for air. Sample and Catalogue on Request.
9 Years at 151 West 68th St., N. Y. City.

THE CHOICE OF MEN WHO KNOW

Remember These Facts Regarding Lozier

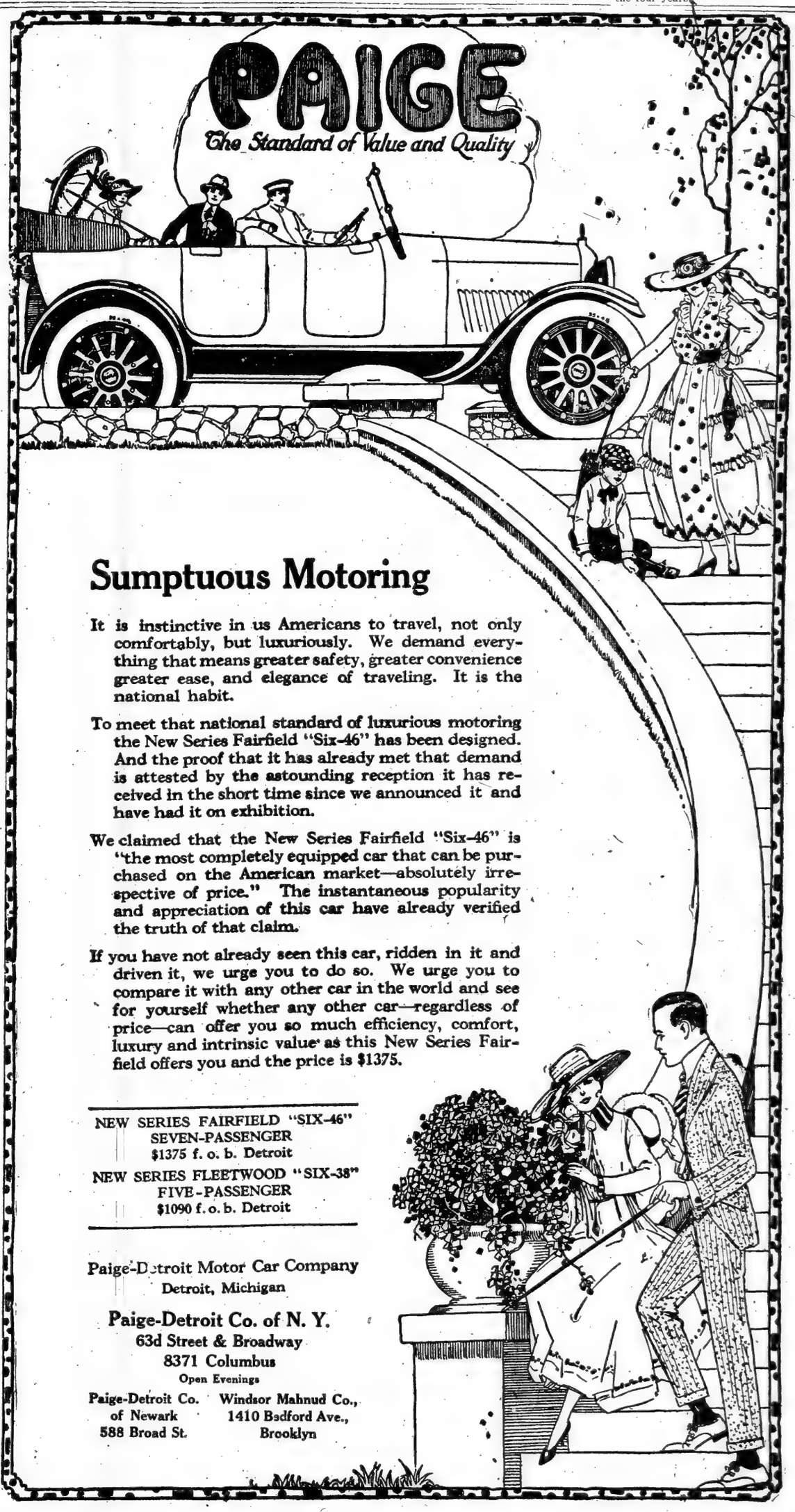
INASMUCH as the Lozier has proven its worth by the test of time; inasmuch as the Lozier motor is acknowledged to be a master production by all who understand the principles of engineering; inasmuch as Lozier cars are owned and driven by those who are financially able to buy the best that the market affords, is it not worth your while to take a ride in a Lozier so that we may have an opportunity to show you, in a practical way, wherein and why the Lozier excels?

The Lozier Six

Is a Car That Will Last Many Years

TO PURCHASE a car this year and find that it has outlived its usefulness in a season or two may be good policy for those who have little regard for the value of money; but the man who has an eye to economy will look into the future—he will demand a car that will stand up for years. That the Lozier *is* a car of durability, is conclusively proven by the fact that there are very few of our cars in the used car market.

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY
Broadway at Sixty-first Street
Open Evenings Bryant 3688
LOZIER



Sumptuous Motoring

It is instinctive in us Americans to travel, not only comfortably, but luxuriously. We demand everything that means greater safety, greater convenience greater ease, and elegance of traveling. It is the national habit.

To meet that national standard of luxurious motoring the New Series Fairfield "Six-46" has been designed. And the proof that it has already met that demand is attested by the astounding reception it has received in the short time since we announced it and have had it on exhibition.

We claimed that the New Series Fairfield "Six-46" is "the most completely equipped car that can be purchased on the American market—absolutely irrespective of price." The instantaneous popularity and appreciation of this car have already verified the truth of that claim.

If you have not already seen this car, ridden in it and driven it, we urge you to do so. We urge you to compare it with any other car in the world and see for yourself whether any other car—regardless of price—can offer you so much efficiency, comfort, luxury and intrinsic value as this New Series Fairfield offers you and the price is $1375.

NEW SERIES FAIRFIELD "SIX-46"
SEVEN-PASSENGER
$1375 f. o. b. Detroit
NEW SERIES FLEETWOOD "SIX-38"
FIVE-PASSENGER
$1090 f. o. b. Detroit

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company
Detroit, Michigan
Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y.
63d Street & Broadway
8371 Columbus
Open Evenings
Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 588 Broad St.
Windsor Mahnud Co., 1410 Badford Ave., Brooklyn

TESTS USED IN TRYING OUT CHAUFFEUR APPLICANTS

EXAMINER TELLS WHAT IS REQUIRED OF CHAUFFEURS

Qualifications Demanded by the State Have Each a Needed Purpose in Test—Fairness to All Aim of Bureau.

By JOHN A. HAMLIN,
Chief Examiner, New York State Automobile Bureau.

Before entering this field of work one should face the requirements squarely and ask himself these questions: "Am I morally and physically fit for this work?" "Am I addicted to any habitual drug or intoxicating liquor?" Back of a wheel is no place for any man who is under such influences.

The chauffeur who adheres strictly to these requirements is the one who secures the best and most responsible positions. He is, in the long run, the most highly paid man. I am sorry to say that these points are sorely and sadly neglected by many. I feel safe in saying that the time may not be far distant when a system of merit will be established throughout this Empire State, and that a chauffeur, however proficient he may be in the handling and operating of an automobile, unless he possesses a strong moral character, will find himself unable to keep employed.

Furthermore, every chauffeur should carefully study all local and State regulations and know them thoroughly and abide by them. It is natural for men to acknowledge obedience to law and order. It is at this point where many chauffeurs today are establishing good reputations for themselves.

The Automobile Bureau of New York State has offices for the registering of cars and the licensing of chauffeurs located in the cities of New York, Albany, and Buffalo, and many other points throughout the State where examinations are held. The New York City office is at 227 West Seventy-fourth Street, corner of Broadway, where applications for chauffeurs' licenses may be made.

The prospective chauffeur should procure an application blank at this office several days before he is ready to apply for examination, so that he may have sufficient time to fill it in properly. Each question must be answered and other requirements carried out before the application is filed; otherwise, a delay in procuring the license may be expected.

All candidates should read carefully the instructions on the blank before filling in. In addition to the information brought out by the questions on the blank, two photographs of the applicant, taken within thirty days of the time the application is made, are required. These should be circular in shape, and 1½ inches in diameter. Two men of good standing who are not relatives, but who are acquainted with the applicant, must sign the application and vouch for his character.

The answers to the questions in the application must be sworn to before a notary public, and there is space provided on the application blank for this purpose. This need not be filled in before the application is filed, as the State furnishes free the services of a notary public, who will take care of it at that time.

The applicant may have his examination on a car provided by the State, if he so desires; the cars used may be a Cole, Case, Locomobile, or any other representative selective geared car the department may wish to use. The examination, in any case, is given the same day of filing the application if possible.

If the candidate brings his own car, his examination will be given on it the same days if possible.

Examinations are not held on severely stormy days or Saturdays.

If the candidate successfully passes the examination given on a selective geared touring car, a "gasoline" license is issued to him. This entitles him to drive any gasoline automobile, whether a touring car, truck, or planetary geared machine. If, however, a gasoline car with a planetary transmission, a gasoline truck, a steam driven or an electric automobile is used, the license covers the operation of the particular type only, and reads "planetary," "truck," "steam," or "electric," as the case may be.

The fee in each case is $5, the examination fee being $2 and the license fee $3. If a candidate holds a license for driving any one of these types and wishes to have it amended to have it include another type, he must make an additional examination of the type of car for which he desires a license. An extra fee of $2 is charged.

In case of failure to pass an examination the candidate is required to wait thirty days before he may be examined again. In the case of a second failure, he must wait thirty days. In case of a third failure, he is required to cancel his application and a refund of $3 is given him, when he can again file a new application and be re-examined.

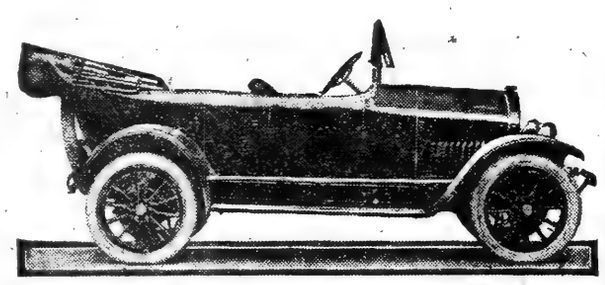
The examination is fair in every way and a failure indicates that the candidate lacks the ability to drive, and the thirty days between examinations is required, so that more practice and information on the subject may be procured.

The question of the blank brings out the following requirements: The applicant must be of good moral character. He must be sober and have a good record. He must have no mental or physical defects which will interfere with the safe and proper operation of the automobile. He must give the names of his employers for the last five years. The application must be sworn to before a Notary Public, and the Callan law provides a $25 fine for any false statement. The past employers and vouchers are interviewed in many instances.

In addition to his ability to drive the car, the applicant must have some knowledge of the mechanism of the car and its care. He must be familiar with the New York State Automobile Law (Article 11) and the local traffic regulations of New York and other large cities in the State.

It is important that all these laws be known, for ignorance of the law is no defense, and the Judges will not excuse the man who says that he did not know he was doing wrong. The candidate's knowledge of these subjects is brought out in the written examination, which is given after the applicant has demonstrated that he can drive. The questions asked are simple and to the point. There are no catch questions, and the examiner endeavors to put the prospective chauffeur at his ease, so that a failure indicates lack of knowledge and no excuse of confusion due to nervousness is accepted.

In conclusion, it might be stated that the Automobile Bureau is established for the purpose of licensing those men who are capable of driving a car in accordance with the laws of the State, and every effort is made to discover this ability, if it is possessed by the candidate. There is no advantage to this bureau in holding up the license of any capable man.



SHOWING A BODY OF ROLL-EDGE DESIGN.

The picture above is that of the "Jeffery Four." Note the roll-edge body design. The price of the car is $1,095.

WATCH FOR 'DANGER, ROAD BEING OILED'

May Save Skidding Into Ditch or an Upset—Perilous to Apply the Brake.

"Danger, Road Being Oiled!" is a sign that motorists will find it pays instantly to heed. It may save skidding into the ditch, or, worse than that, an upset.

"An oily macadam road is more slippery even than a wet asphalt pavement," said H. C. Brokaw, Principal of the Automobile School of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, in speaking of a recent experience with one. "The danger is greater from the fact that the road is crowned—that is, it rises in the centre and slopes off on either side to a ditch. If you get off the crown on an oily road the machine is pretty sure to slide toward the ditch. In running over an oily road it is necessary to keep on the crown as much as possible, and when the driver has to pass another vehicle, if he cares much for himself and his car, he had better slow down or come to a stop and let the other fellow worry about getting by.

"An ounce of caution before is worth several pounds of energy spent in getting the car back after it goes in the ditch or tries to climb a telegraph pole. To illustrate, the other day in Orange County I struck a piece of newly oiled road a little this side of Goshen. It had apparently been oiled the night before and they had not finished putting on the binder. It was thick with oil. The roadmakers knew it was dangerous and put up a sign similar to that quoted above, but a big car went down a little hill leading to the oil and failed quickly to heed the sign. When I caught up with him he was in the ditch, and coming up were a half dozen other cars, sliding all around, but trying to get to the ditched car to give assistance.

"The big car had slowed down, or else it would have gone over into the field, but it had turned completely around and was headed in the direction whence it had come. The other cars were sliding all over. When I found my car beginning to slide I very cautiously stopped, for I was just moving. I stopped to inquire, and found that when the driver of the big car had found himself skidding around he had jammed on the brake, and, of course, it went all the way around. When I started on, in going up the slight rise of ground, I met other cars coming, and had to turn out for them. Immediately the rear tires began to slide, and we went for some distance trying to get back on the crown of the road. The front wheels made it without difficulty, but due to the driving strain the rear wheels could not get sufficient traction to lift the weight of the seven passengers and luggage up the slight incline. The result was a trablike motion, and any application of the brakes at this time would have turned the car around. It is wise to be on the watch for such warning signs."

BERMUDA LOWERS BARS.

Legislative Assembly Decides to Permit Motor Bus Line.

On account of the policy hitherto followed in Bermuda of prohibiting the use of mechanically propelled vehicles, the following from a consular report is of interest:

The Legislative Assembly of Bermuda has decided to repeal the present act prohibiting the use of mechanically propelled vehicles of all sorts, and has appointed a committee to draft a bill providing for "a restricted motor-bus service under the control of the local Government." It is probable that a bill, drafted in accordance with the motion, will pass both the Assembly and the Legislative Council

The World's Most Powerful Low Priced Car
31½ H.P.

ANNOUNCING THE NEW SERIES

$635 f.o.b. Toledo — 75 B Overland — $635 f.o.b. Toledo

This newest Overland is the world's most powerful low-priced car.

It has a 31½ horsepower en bloc motor that is a perfect marvel for speed, power and endurance.

By increasing the bore of the motor from 3⅛ to 3⅜" we are able to offer a power plant which at 1950 R.P.M. develops full 31½ horsepower.

Tests under every condition in all parts of the country demonstrate that it easily develops better than fifty miles per hour on the road.

Speed of course varies under different conditions, but in practically every instance it has been getting fifty miles an hour and with ease.

We have scores of telegrams showing that eighteen to twenty-five miles per gallon of gasoline is not unusual.

The performance of this car is almost beyond belief.

Take any other low-priced car on the market. Pit it against this new Overland. Compare them for sheer speed, for abundance of power, for riding comfort and economy, and you'll find this car will back anything else clean off the boards.

That's a strong statement, but a fact nevertheless.

Try it yourself and see.

Here are more important facts.

It has four-inch tires which are more than generous for a car of this size.

Not only has it a large and roomy body, but it has an attractive, up-to-date streamline body.

It has the latest and most improved system of ignition.

It has the cantilever springs—the easiest riding springs in the world.

What's more, it's complete. Not a thing to buy. You get the finest Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting system, magnetic speedometer, one-man top, demountable rims and practically every accessory found on the highest priced cars.

From a driving standpoint, the new car is ideal. It's light, easy to handle and anyone can drive it.

Take one look and be convinced.

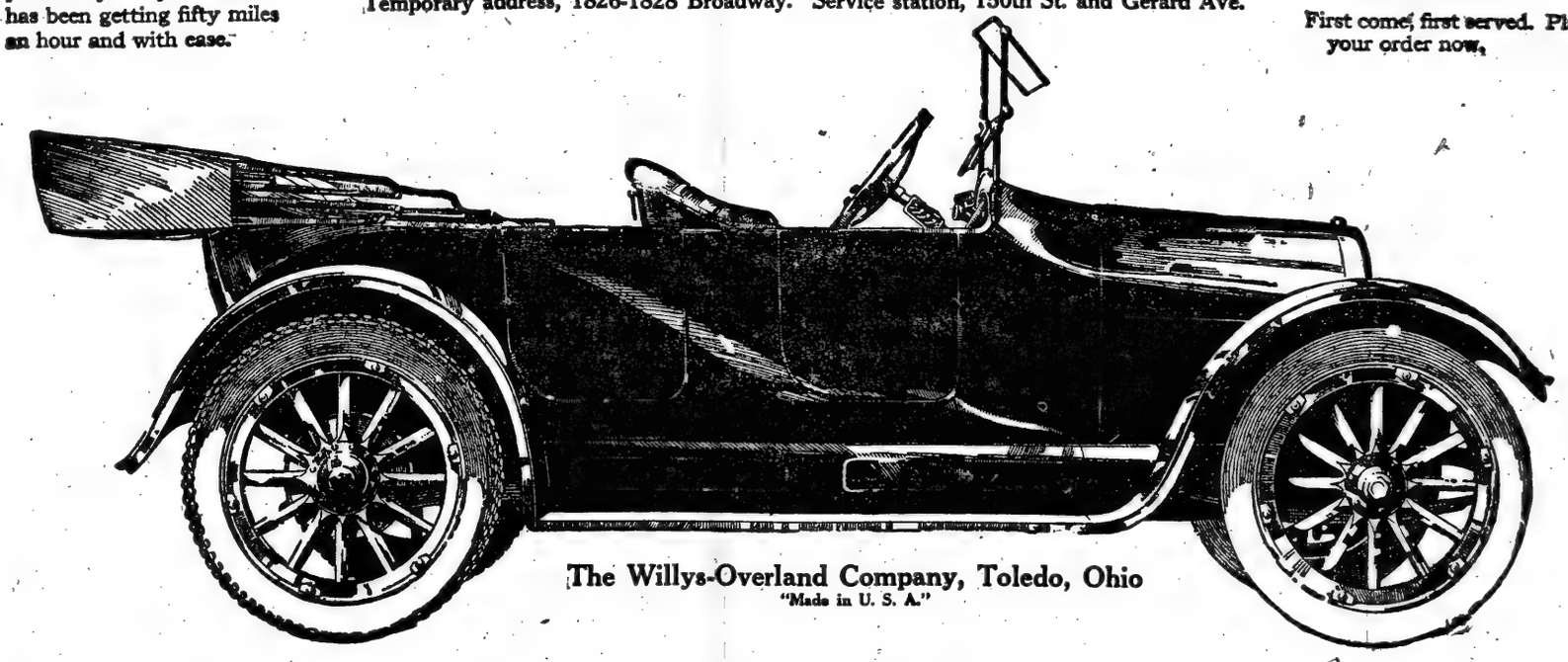
And mark these words—the car is destined to be regarded and referred to as one of the really great achievements of the great automobile industry.

Yet it only goes to prove how big production can cut cost and save you money.

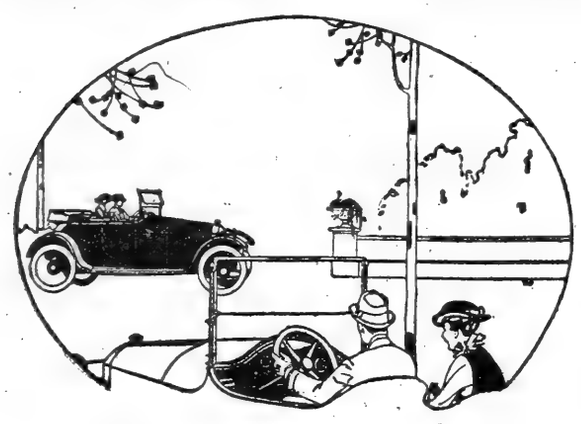
First come, first served. Place your order now.

4 cylinder en bloc motor 3⅜" bore x 5" stroke	Cantilever rear springs	Magnetic speedometer
104-inch wheelbase	Streamline body	Complete equipment
4-inch tires	Electric starter	5-passenger touring $635
	Electric lights	Roadster $620

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.
Temporary address, 1826-1828 Broadway. Service station, 150th St. and Gerard Ave.



The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
"Made in U. S. A."



Scripps-Booth

ITS beauty and unmatched luxury have made this roadster the constant companion of many large car owners.

Its power and extreme fuel economy cause its equal commendability to those who require but one machine.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 West 57th Street — *Branch*, 1677 Broadway
Newark, 71-73 Central Avenue — *Washington*, Dupont Circle

4-cylinder Roadster $825 — *8-cylinder, 4-passenger* $1175

BORDER HIGHWAY MAY BE OUTCOME OF NEW LAW

DELAWARE VALLEY SCENES ARE NOW AT THEIR BEST

Forest-Clad Hills and Vales Unfold Before the Motorist on Run to Delaware Water Gap.

At no time of the year has the scenery of the Delaware Valley been more perfect than it is at present. The forest-clad hills and vales still retain the richness of verdure that results from an unusually rainy Spring, while the fair New Jersey country through which the route leads to the New York State line is at its very best. Charming also is the Ramapo Valley, traversed by the route as it wends its way northward through Rockland and Orange Counties en route to Port Jervis.

From the clubhouse of the Automobile Club of America, in Fifty-fourth Street, Broadway is followed north to 129th Street, where the ferry is taken to Edgewater, N. J. The shore roads leads up Fort Hill to Fort Lee on the way to Leonia, Bogota, and Hackensack, and, with the exception of a short bit of road construction in the city, no trouble should be experienced on this section.

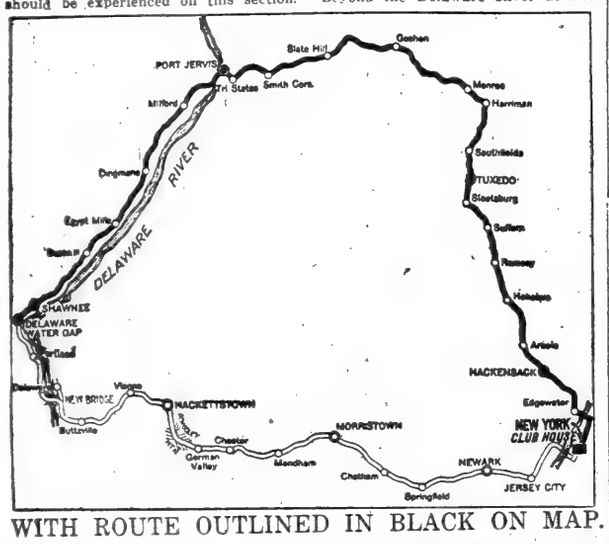
The route turns north at the Waterwheel in Arcola and follows the Paramus Road, continuing through Hohokus and along the Franklin Pike, via Allendale and Mahwah to Suffern, just across the New York State line, thirty miles from New York.

The Ramapo Valley is traversed from this point by way of Ramapo village and Sloatsburg to Tuxedo, in the foothills of the Ramapo Mountains. Northward through Southfield, near which a magnificent new road branches off for Bear Mountain, the route proceeds through Arden to Harrimans, and on to Monroe. Between here and Goshen good surface and pleasant scenery is found, but in the village of Goshen about a mile of very bad road requires care. The remainder of the road to Port Jervis is satisfactory by way of Denton, Slate Hill, South Centreville, and Tri-States.

Beyond the Delaware River at Port Jervis the State of Pennsylvania is entered at Matamoras, where a left turn is made and the wonderfully scenic river road followed south to the Delaware Water Gap, 123 miles from New York.

The Delaware Valley is a favorite run with New York motorists. A fine road skirts the river at the foot of verdure-clad bluffs, amid scenery that is in many respects unique. A number of picturesque waterfalls and gorges are formed by rivulets descending from the foothills of the Alleghanies, here known as the Pocono Mountains. At Milford, a pretty, old-fashioned village near the mouth of the Sawkill River, Milford Falls may be visited, while, from Otters Cliff, just south of the village, wonderful views of the valley are obtained, with the Kittatinny Mountains rising sharply to the southwest. Dingman's Ferry, a picturesque and interesting old spot, is passed on the way to Egypt Mills, a famous haunt of fishermen, while Bushkill, on Wallpack Bend, or Fiddler's Elbow, possesses one of the most beautiful waterfalls in the district. Below Bushkill the road branches off for Shawnee, site of the famous course of the Shawnee Golf Club, with the tree-clad Kittatinnies completely encircling the valley. Motorists will find excellent surface on the fine roads leading through Buckwood Park at Shawnee, and will thus be able to avoid unpleasantly rough conditions on the main road to the Water Gap.

With the existing condition of the roads between Delaware Water Gap and New York the Bureau of Tours does not recommend a return by any other way than by reversing the outward route; the total distance amounting therefore to about 250 miles. The route via Newark, Morristown, and Hackettstown, which has been covered by the club survey car within the last week, is more direct than that outlined above, but portions of it are quite rough. Between Newark and Morristown, the main road, with the exception of Springfield Avenue, is not bad, but beyond Morristown conditions via Morris Avenue are only fair as far as Mendham. Badly rutted surface is encountered in the vicinity of Chester, while the road through German Valley and over Schooley Mountain is badly worn in places. Beyond Hackettstown conditions improve a little, with good going as far as Great Meadows, but there a short detour has to be followed, and three miles of construction work prove very unpleasant traveling. The remainder of the road to Butzville is quite good, but from that point to the toll bridge over the Delaware the road is indifferent, deeply rutted, and very dusty.



WITH ROUTE OUTLINED IN BLACK ON MAP.

IDEAL CAR BECKONS DESIGNER AND MAKER TO NEW ENDEAVOR

Emerson speaks of the Flying Ideal. In the industries, as well as the arts, there is an ideal that flits before the best endeavor, and in the very moment of the highest accomplishment stimulates to greater effort for an even nearer approach to perfection. This is notably true of the automobile; the motor car is as plastic as a piece of clay, and the Sculptor studying it at every point for improvement is the Automobile Industry.

On the subject of the automobile of the future Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said:

"For designers, engineers, and inventors, with real ideas, a rare opportunity is offered, because the automobile of today must undergo many radical changes before it will be considered standard. While many parts have been standardized, keeping the cost of cars down to almost a minimum figure, there will continue to be many improvements, because the ideal car should have non-puncturable pneumatic tires that will supply easy riding; spring suspension that will eliminate all jars of the road; a transmission that will make unnecessary the shifting of levers, and a couple of buttons on the steering wheel, one to press when you want to go and the other to press when you want to stop."

PERSIA'S ROADS TOO BAD.

Only a Few Automobiles and Motor Trucks in Teheran.

There are about ten automobiles and four auto trucks in use in Teheran, Persia, aside from those recently brought in by the Russian military, says a consular report. Of the latter it is interesting to note that many are of American manufacture. The scarcity of automobiles is attributed to bad roads and the high price of gasoline, which is now selling at 20 tomans per pood (a toman is equivalent to 90 cents and a pood to 36.11 pounds), as against the normal price of 4 tomans per pood. A foreign resident recently hired two auto trucks to go from Teheran to Enzeli and return, a distance of 700 miles, the gasoline consumed costing him $700 or 50 cents per mile for each truck.

NEW LAW PROVIDES FOR STRATEGIC HIGHWAYS

By Its Authority Military Road Along Mexican Border May Be Constructed—Largest Appropriation to Texas.

Strategic highways can now be constructed by authority included in the provisions of the $5,000,000 Federal Aid roads bill which has just been signed by President Wilson. The first of these highways necessary for military purposes would naturally be the road which parallels the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and traverses the States of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

The cost of construction of these jointly-built highways is to be borne 50 per cent. by the Federal Government and 50 per cent. by the States. The largest amount allotted to any State is to Texas, by reason of its large area. The other three mentioned States also have a very large allowance. In this connection George C. Diehl, Chairman of the Good Roads Board of the American Automobile Association, said:

"There it would be possible to secure out of the appropriations for this year and 1917 over a million and a half of Federal moneys, which, together with the contributions of the States, would make over three million dollars available for construction of the Mexican frontier highway.

"While it is not possible to give an exact estimate of the cost of construction per mile, yet it is altogether likely that the first two appropriations by the National Government would be sufficient to entirely complete this highway, which would be useful not only from military and commercial standpoints, but would attract road travelers from all over the country, particularly those driving to or from points in Southern California.

"It is interesting to note that the next most important highways from a military viewpoint are those along the Atlantic, and Pacific seaboards. Long stretches of these roads have already been improved, and, from the moneys available from the first and second appropriations, the connecting gaps can be completed so that within a period of two or three years complete road arteries along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Mexican frontier can be constructed. There will remain then only the highway along the northern boundary of the United States to make a circle of highways around the margin of the entire country. This marginal highway can be supplemented by three highways east and west and eight or nine highways north and south within the limit of the amount stated in the Federal Aid Good Roads bill and what the States will contribute. This system of Federal roads, in connection with what the various States are doing, within a period of six or seven years will make for a most comprehensive internal development of the country, and the highways will serve military, commercial, and general travel purposes."

Last Toll Road in New Jersey.

The last toll road in New Jersey, the Bergen Turnpike, has been taken over by the Board of Freeholders of Bergen County. The road has four toll gates. It was built by private subscription in 1802.

PIKE'S PEAK BARS AMATEURS

Only Professionals Will Be Permitted in Hill-Climbing Contests.

Following a conference at New York a few days ago between the American Automobile Association contest board officials and M. W. Colwell, who is managing the Pike's Peak hill-climbing contests for the fastest racing cars and motor cycles, Aug. 10, 11, and 12, it was decided to eliminate the originally proposed amateur automobile event. All the pilots of racing cars will be professionals. This step was taken at the request of the management, which decided that safety first should apply to the contests. While there is little danger of experienced professional drivers meeting with mishaps on the steep incline from Colorado Springs to the summit of Pike's Peak, the matter of passing upon the ability of amateurs would be a difficult matter.

The professional pilot who drives for his living considers racing all in his day's work and really takes fewer chances than the average amateur. The "pro" seldom becomes excited, whereas the amateur often "loses his head." Hence it has been decided to abandon Event 3.

Every Third Family Car Owner.

Every third family in Nebraska is the owner of an automobile, according to a report issued by the Secretary of State of Nebraska. He estimates, according to the present rate of increase in registration of cars, that by September there will be a car for every 2.7 families in the State.

ARCHAEOLOGY

In 1916 B. C. nobody had ever heard of POLARINE

In 1916 A. D. every motorist knows that Polarine is the friction-proof, carbon-proof oil for all motors.

Sold wherever you see the Socony sign.

LOOK for THIS SIGN

STANDARD OIL CO. of N.Y.

Exceptional Automobile Values for sale by THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, Broadway at Sixty-first Street

A Six Cylinder Lozier Demonstrator
A Six Cylinder Used Lozier
A Four Cylinder Lozier Demonstrator
A Four Cylinder Used Lozier

The prices that we ask for these cars will surprise you. If you want a real bargain, it will pay you to investigate these cars.

VANDERBILT TO OPEN BRILLIANT SEASON

Greatest Winter Racing in History of Southern California Plan of Promoters.

The greatest Winter motor season in the history of Southern California will open Nov. 16 with the foremost of all of America's road classics, the Vanderbilt Cup, according to a notice sent out by the Ascot Speedway, which contains the following: Two days later the Vanderbilt's "running mate," the International Grand Prize, will be fought out over the same course, the famous eight miles of boulevard beneath the palms and eucalypti of Santa Monica on the Palisades above the Pacific.

With $15,000 already raised by the business men, bankers, and Santa Monica Bay Chamber of Commerce for the purses, entry blanks have been issued and forwarded to the Eastern racing centres. The Vanderbilt and Grand Prize blanks carry the information that they are the last races of the year in the A. A. A. championship awards of medals and $13,500 in cash.

Following the Grand Prize, Los Angeles will begin its speedway season at Ascot on Thanksgiving Day with a $5,000 event at 200 miles. The next speedway contest will be Christmas Day, both of these dates having been set aside on the A. A. A. calendar. The St. Nicholas Sweepstakes, too, will carry $5,000, it is planned. Two more Ascot races are to be run in the Spring, probably on Feb. 22, and the last one in March.

It is certain that Santa Monica will be miles faster than ever before. The present record over the course was made by Teddy Tetzlaff in 1912 with a 120 horse power Fiat. That mark of 78.72 miles an hour stood until Thanksgiving Day in 1914, when Eddie Pullen at Corona in a Mercer set a new world's mark of 87.89 miles per hour. Pullen also holds the Grand Prize record of 77.4 made in winning in 1914. It is the Corona record that Santa Monica is after, and such speed experts as Pullen, Earl Cooper, Barney Oldfield, and Eddie Richenbacher expect to see the new mark go over 90.

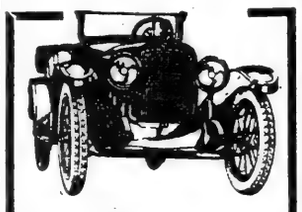
Oldfield, incidentally, is planning to retire permanently from the speed game in which he is the veteran of veterans with the running of the Vanderbilt and Grand Prize. When De Palma snatched the Vanderbilt victory away from him by seconds in 1914 Oldfield then declared that it was his greatest ambition to win the historic trophy. His Delage soon will arrive in Los Angeles to be overhauled and specially "prepted" for the race. De Palma has two victories to his credit in the Vanderbilt. He is the only driver now eligible to capture the trophy with another victory since Harry Grant's death.

The present holder of both the Vanderbilt and Grand Prize is Dario Resta, who created the double sensation in his American début by winning both the races in the Exposition Grounds at San Francisco in 1915. So it is expected that Resta will wish to close his brilliant campaign of 1916 with defending the trophies at Santa Monica.

The Ascot speedway is the only one of its kind in the world, having been converted from the old horse race course of that name. This was done by eight weeks of rushed construction work last Winter. The turns were banked to a height of eleven feet, and then the entire course was paved. Because of the "greenness" of this paving last Winter speed ate up tires, but George R. Bentel, Chairman of the Contest Committee at Ascot, this Fall will resurface the track. In addition to the smoothing of the track surfacing, large bleachers are to be erected because of the immense popularity with which the racing has been received in this section. Ascot is the widest course of its kind, also the fastest, and its popularity has been heightened by the fact that the cars are in sight all the time.

Advocates a Wheel Tax.

A wheel tax to help maintain improved roads is strongly recommended by Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, Secretary of the North Carolina State Highway Commission. Dr. Pratt recommends taxing automobiles according to their horse power and weight, and other vehicles according to their capacity, width of tires, and relative location of front and rear wheels, the tax being lower if the distance between the front wheels is different from that between the rear wheels.



Westcott 1916 SIXES

A production of pure quality

The lines of the WESTCOTT *Light Six* Model 42 body are beautifully unique.

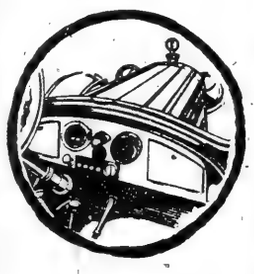
The best of materials and the most skillful workmanship are combined in this car.

The big, powerful 51 H. P. six-cylinder motor makes country touring a pleasure. The deep, luxurious upholstery and extra long springs make rough roads smooth.

We want you to know this car better. Let us give you a demonstration now. The design and finish of the WESTCOTT are all that can be desired.

Model 42 5-Passenger Touring 121-in. Wheel Base

$1495



Westcott SUPERPOSITES

Ample aisle way between front seats. Firestone demountable rims. Crowned fenders. Gas tank in rear, with gasoline gauge. Steward vacuum gasoline system. Highest grade folding, double ventilating windshield. Standard Delco lighting and starting system. Cantilever rear springs 52 inches long. Timken axles, worm bevel gears. Automatic spark advance. Advanced type of streamline body. Non-skid front and rear tires. Flush tonneau light. Combined instrument board lamp and inspection lamp (new feature.) Genuine Pantasote one-man top, with tailored Jiffy side curtains. All wires in metal armor. New and exclusive method of upholstering, more comfortable and durable.

ALLEN-WESTCOTT MOTOR CAR CO.

Distributors Westcott Cars, New York State & Connecticut.

1,920 Broadway at 64th St.
Phone Columbus—8645.

Velie

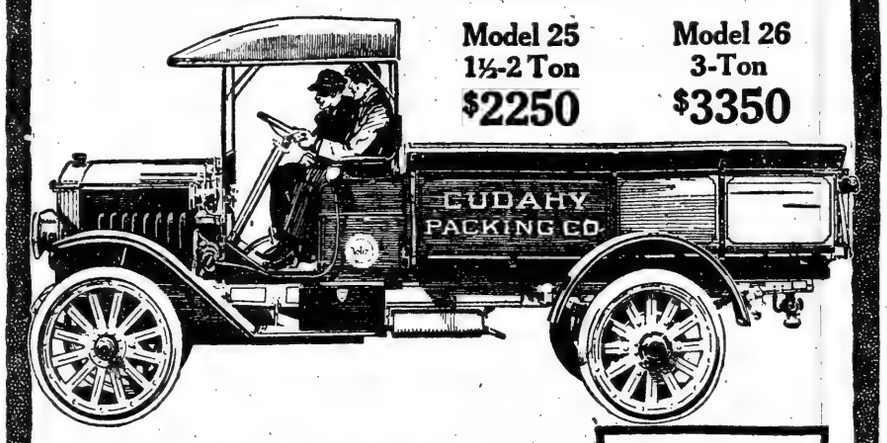
"Most Economical of Four Trucks"

"We have a Velie three-ton and three other trucks in operation and we consider the Velie the most economical in oil, gas and upkeep. Our Velie takes the place of eight horses and two wagons."
The Salt Lake Brewing Co.

"We operate three Velie trucks and three six-tonners of another make. The Velie trucks outdo the others with lowest cost for repairs. Velie is best for rough and rocky roads."*T.C.Watkins,SilverCity,N.M.*

"Our repairs have been the minimum and the service of Chicago Branch all we could ask."
Theodore Rapp

Many such letters. Get the records.



Model 25 1½-2 Ton $2250

Model 26 3-Ton $3350

It is features like these that make Velie Worm Gear Drive Trucks one of the Big Four makes of which everybody thinks when trucks are mentioned. Made by one of the most substantial organizations in America—backed by half a century of manufacturing experience.

We carry full stock of parts. Service such as Mr. Rapp speaks of available to Velie users at all times.

Ask about our liberal time-payment arrangement.

Garland Automobile Company
PHONE COLUMBUS 5596
1888 Broadway, at 62d St., New York

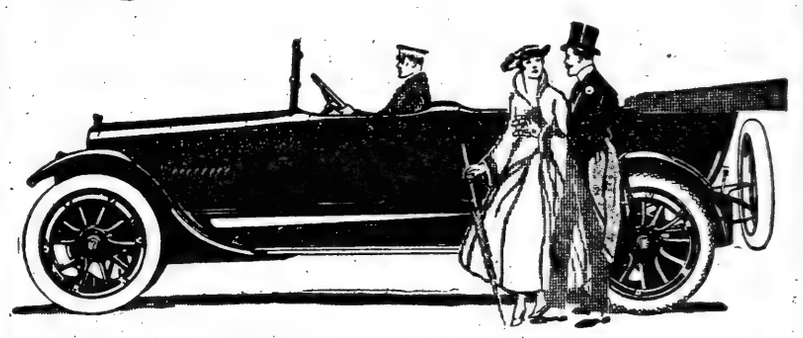
Velie Motor Vehicle Co., Moline, Ill.

Biltwel Features

4 forward speeds—direct drive on fourth
Heavy Duty Continental Truck Motors
Steel Raybestos Disc Clutches
Worm Gear Drive
Timken Bearings throughout
Nickel Chrome and Vanadium Steel Construction
Extra deep pressed steel channel frames
Removable Tubular Radiators
Long, heavy Silico-Manganese Steel Springs
Driver's Cab, Gas Headlights and Frost-O-Lite Tank included besides regular Oil Lighting Equipment

WORM GEAR DRIVE Trucks

$1295 CHANDLER
the Six with the marvelous motor



A Refined Motor Car

The Chandler Six is built to serve discriminating families as a pleasure car. It will, if you ask it, go faster than ninety-nine out of any hundred car owners would ever want or dare to drive, but it is *not* a racing car. Its motor has power ample to take the car loaded anywhere that any automobile can go, but it is not a truck. It is a beautifully constructed motor car, upon which are mounted the finest of the season's bodies. Most flexible and easily handled, full of life and go, richly upholstered in genuine leather, economical in operation and free from any hint of experimentation or untried theory the Chandler is deservedly the most popular car in the whole Metropolitan market this year.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION
New York's Most Complete Motor Car Institution
1884 Broadway, at 62nd Street Telephone, 9175 Columbus

FARRELL AUTO CO. 1178 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO. 299 Central Ave., Newark
C. T. BECKMAN & SON 2351 Boulevard, Jersey City

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

Monarch of the Motor Mart

The New York Times led all other New York newspapers (morning and evening) in volume of Automobile Advertising every month during 1916

1916	Times Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines
January	95,909	73,356	67,580	76,028	69,217	40,366
February	36,939	25,303	20,166	16,772	15,662	7,720
March	49,007	36,602	29,990	28,496	25,982	13,592
April	88,199	47,171	37,570	51,448	44,281	17,249
May	72,310	45,093	38,837	37,048	24,662	24,909
June	74,180	49,960	49,605	36,725	37,890	17,726
Six Months	416,544	278,485	243,748	246,517	207,694	121,562

In six months of 1916 The New York Times published over 100,000 agate lines more Automobile Advertising than any other New York newspaper and registered a gain of 129,786 agate lines over the corresponding period last year.

A recent canvass by a manufacturer among the owners of sixteen different makes of cars showed The New York Times to be the favorite newspaper among car owners, preferred by the owners of every single make from the lowest to the highest priced cars and read by more motor car owners than all other New York morning newspapers combined.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months, ended March 31st, was 334,744.

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Cuba and the United States.

F. M. GALLAGHER.—The Teller resolutions were adopted on April 20, 1898, as a substitute for proposals to recognize the then insurgent Government of Cuba.

The clause showing the purpose of the resolutions is the following:

> That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The Platt amendment came later, on March 2, 1901, when the clause above was to be put into effect. Its most important provisions were: (1) Cuba shall never enter into any treaty impairing her independence or give a foreign power lodgment in the island; (2) amount of the Cuban public debt was limited; (3) the United States reserved the right to intervene in Cuba "for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty," and for the discharge of certain obligations of the Treaty of Paris.

Later Cuba was officially informed that the third provision was "not synonymous with intermeddling or interference in the affairs of the Cuban Government," and the reservations of the Platt amendment passed into the Cuban Constitution.

The Andre Monument.

E. H. R.—The André monument at Tappan was erected by Cyrus W. Field and was unveiled on Oct. 2, 1879, the anniversary of André's death. The monument was supposed to mark the very spot where the British officer was hanged, and Mr. Field proposed to establish a park about it. Frequent attacks on the monument followed. The short, heavy shaft was overthrown by heavy charges of dynamite and frequently defaced. Newspaper accounts of the time of the attacks said it was believed they were carried out by "Irish sympathizers" or "notoriety seekers."

André was buried a short distance down the hill from the monument. For a time it was said the spot was marked by two trees, one at the head and one at the foot of the grave. The body was removed to Westminster Abbey in 1821.

The Sale of Arms.

I. J. RUBIN.—(1) Is it true that at a Hague Conference Germany objected to an international law which would prohibit a country which was not engaged in warfare, i. e., neutral, from selling ammunition to one engaged in warfare?

(2) Under what international understanding or treaty was it possible for the United States to offer objections to Germany going through Belgium?

(3) Prior to this war, what country had the greatest influence in Russia? Germany, England or France?

(1) Germany ratified on Nov. 27, 1900, Convention V., Article 7, of The Hague Conventions which provides that "a neutral power is not called upon to prevent the export or transport on behalf of one or the other of the belligerents, of arms, munitions of war, or in general of anything which can be of use to an army or a fleet." Germany signed the Convention on Oct. 18, 1907, without reservation. There was never any question of a "country" selling arms to a belligerent, as that has always been held unneutral. The Governments merely agreed that it was not their duty to prevent the export by individuals.

(2) It was held by some persons that the United States might and should have protested against the violation of the neutrality of Belgium under The Hague Convention of 1907, which this country accepted and which stated the established principle that neutral territory should not be used by a belligerent to attack an enemy.

(3) Commercially and politically Germans probably had more influence in Russian affairs than Englishmen or Frenchmen. The policies of the Government were, of course, shaped by the alliance with France, though German influence is said by many writers to have been very strong in the ruling circles.

Germans and French in New York.

MARTIN SMALL.—Will you kindly let me know how the German and French populations of Greater New York compare?

The German-born population of New York City is many times the French. The figures of the 1910 census are: German born, 279,242; French born, 18,261. There are also 2,844 French Canadians.

Letters for the Border Army.

G. W. R.—Letters for Battery D, First Field Artillery, should be sent to McAllen, Texas. It is the headquarters for all the New York troops.

Italian Playing Cards.

H.—The translation of the mottoes on the aces of the Italian playing cards is:

Ace of Swords: "Do not trust in me if your heart fails you."

Ace of Rods: "If you lose your bet—"

Ace of Cups: "By a point Martin lost his head."

Lord Wolseley's Last Years.

A. C. G.—Lord Wolseley handed over the office of Commander in Chief of the British forces to Lord Roberts in Dec., 1900. He then retired to his country place in Sussex, but took advantage of his position in the House of Lords to denounce certain practices of the War Office, in a speech which led to important revelations. Lord Wolseley busied himself with writing, turning out the story of his life of soldiering a few years after his retirement. In 1908 financial difficulties confronted him which brought prominently into the press that he was obliged to sell his estate and also a fine collection of art objects of which he was very fond. The sum of $260,000 which Parliament had voted him had been lost, it was said, by unfortunate investments. Lord Wolseley went to live in apartments put at his service by King Edward.

In his last years the resentment that had been aroused against Lord Wolseley by South African failures turned to a general recognition of his high usefulness in expanding and strengthening the British land forces.

Lord Wolseley died in March, 1913.

The New Munitions Minister.

BEEKMAN.—What was the original family name of Edwin Samuel Montagu, the new English Minister of Munitions?

The grandfather of the new Minister added the name Montagu to the family name, which was Samuel. Mr. Samuel Montagu became the first Baron Swaythling.

President to Kaiser.

C. A. M.—President Wilson's message to the Kaiser on the latter's birthday, Jan. 28, 1915, was as follows:

"In behalf of the Government and people of the United States, I have the pleasure to extend to your Majesty cordial felicitations on this anniversary of your birth, as well as my own good wishes for your welfare."

The text of the President's message this year was not published, but doubtless it closely follows the above.

Italy's Reservists.

G. AMODI.—Italy has called out the reservists of the class of 1882. What is the age of these men?

Fifty-four years. The Italian becomes responsible for military service at the age of 29; members of the class of 1882, therefore, would be men born in 1862.

Trade Statistics and Blockade.

F. NEALY.—Under what precedent occurring during the civil war does Great Britain claim the right to prevent neutral countries of Europe, bordering on the Central Powers, from importing goods which are in excess of their normal importation, England presuming that the excess is meant for the enemy?

In claiming the right to show an enemy destination of a cargo "by all evidence at its disposal," Great Britain has cited the Bermuda case and the case of the Sir William Peel in our civil war. The use of trade statistics with the intent to show that American goods are reaching Germany goes back to the principle of the continuous voyage, for which England found its chief precedent of the civil war in the case of the Springbok, which was captured on the way to Nassau with a contraband cargo for the Confederacy, and its cargo condemned.

The American position on these precedents is clearly set forth in the American note to Great Britain of Oct. 21, 1915, and the whole subject of the precedents is fully discussed in that note and the notes of Great Britain of Jan. 7, Feb. 10, June 22, July 23 and 31, and Aug. 23.

As to the American position on the use of trade statistics, the note of Oct. 21 says:

"Whatever may be the conjectural conclusions to be drawn from trade statistics which, when stated by value, are of uncertain evidence as to quantity, the United States maintains the right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country, and denounces as illegal and unjustifiable any attempt of a belligerent to interfere with that right on the ground that it suspects that the previous supply of such goods in the neutral country, which the imports renew or replace, has been sold to an enemy."

Relative Naval Strength.

WARNER SNIDER.—Was the United States Navy rated second in size and strength among the navies of the world at any time during the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt?

The United States ranked second at the close of Roosevelt's term and held that position to the close of 1913. In that year it fell below Germany, according to the American Navy Year Book. The relative strength of the navy was disputed, however, by some experts who said that figures had been juggled to put this country below Germany's. The two navies were very evenly matched at that time. Now the American Navy is put in fourth place, below Germany and France.

Carnegie Hero Medals.

C. J. NATHE.—Carnegie hero medals are bestowed by a commission, which also directs the use of the endowment fund. The manager of the fund is F. M. Willrot, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, to whom applications for recognition should be sent.

The Irish Compromise.

C. W.—The following were announced as the principal features of Lloyd George's Irish compromise:

First—An Irish House of Commons will be constituted by the transference to the Irish Parliament of seventy-eight members now sitting in the English Commons for the twenty-six Home Rule counties. The total Irish representation in the Imperial House of Commons is 103, of which 25 members sit for the six Ulster counties provisionally excluded from Home Rule.

Second—Of the seventy-eight members to be transferred to the Irish House, seventy-six are Nationalists or Independents, while two are Unionists, namely, Sir Edward Carson and J. H. M. Campbell, Attorney General for Ireland. These two members represent Trinity College, Dublin. They have both consented to sit in the Home Rule Parliament, and on this fact some hopes are based for future amity.

Third—Members of the Irish Commons will retain their seats in the English House and will often be seen there, as the Irish body is not expected to have much business to transact at first.

Fourth—Considerable representation of the Unionist interests in the south and west of Ireland will be provided through the nomination of their representatives to the Irish Senate. It is proposed that the Senate sit and act with the Irish Commons during the temporary settlement, thus safeguarding the interests of the Unionists.

Fifth—The temporary settlement is to continue until one year after the termination of the war. At that time the whole arrangement will come under the review of the Great Imperial Conference which is to be held to adjust the government of the empire.

Sixth—The framework of Irish finance in the Home Rule act will not be altered, but some increases will be made in the sum to be transferred to Irish revenues from the Imperial Treasury.

Seventh—A new Lord Lieutenant will shortly be appointed, as a preliminary to the adoption of the new arrangement.

Russian Prisoners in Germany.

J. B. O.—Please give, approximately, the number of Russians in the hands of the Germans as prisoners of war.

A Berlin dispatch published last Winter put the number of Russian prisoners in Germany at about 1,000,000.

"Rookies."

H. W. ROELOFFENZEN.—In the slang of the army, the name "rooky" is applied to the untrained recruit. In older English slang a "rook" meant a dupe.

Going Abroad.

DAILY READER—All American citizens going abroad must get passports from the nearest Federal or District Court. This applies to all persons over 14 years of age. A foreigner going to Europe should consult the Consular representative of his Government on the proper papers to carry.

Election in Case of War.

O. S.—If the United States should be at war at the time of the usual Presidential election in the Fall would the election be postponed until the war was over, or would the election be held as usual?

The election would be held as usual.

Parcel Post or Parcels-Post?

S. E. L. G.—The name of the American system is the Parcel Post, so called in the Federal act putting it into operation. Parcels-post is recognized as a variant, but it is not official in America or England, where the Inland Parcel Post was established in 1883.

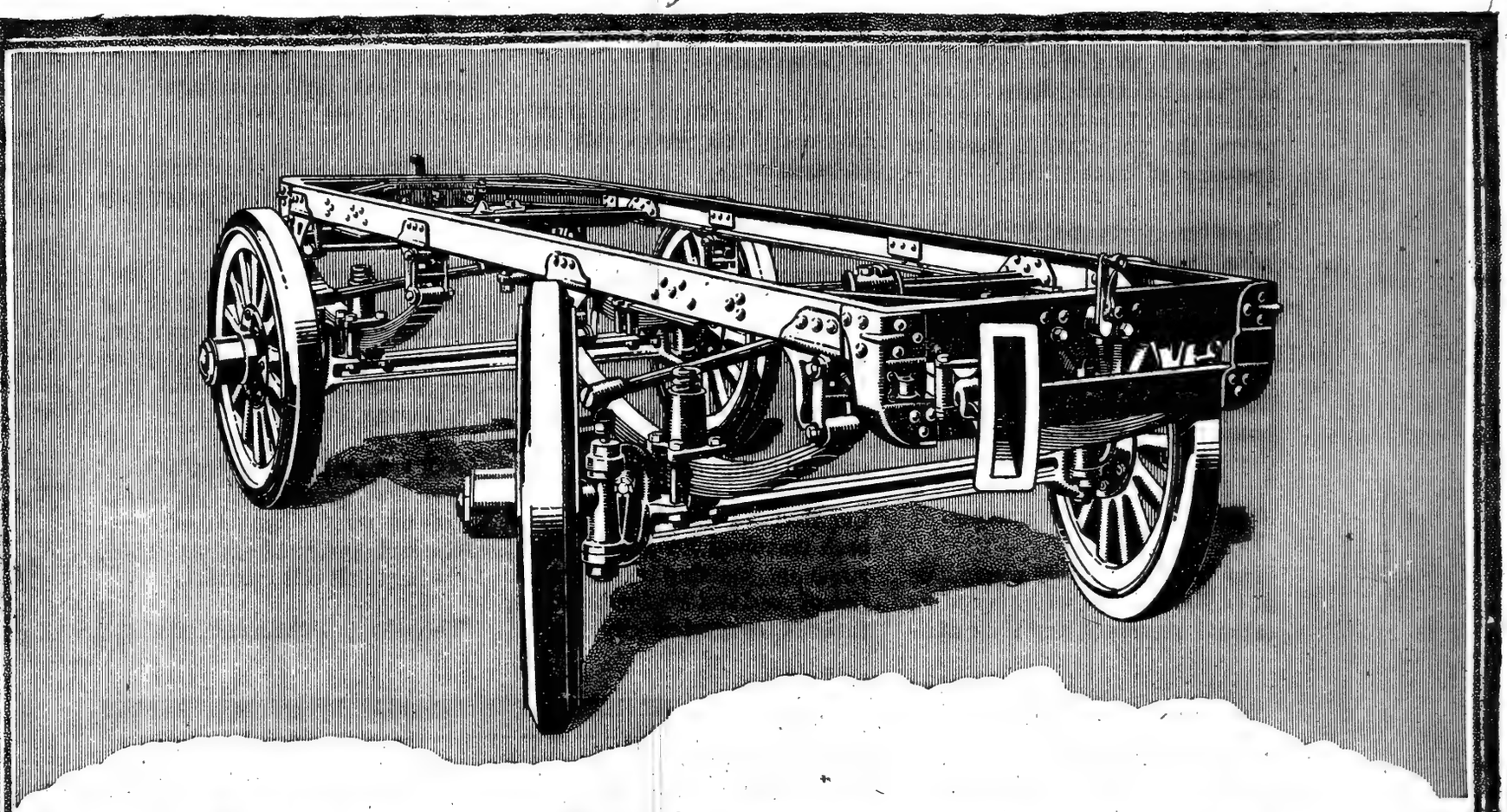
Second Papers.

A. W. S.—Full information on what is required to take out second citizenship papers can be obtained from the Clerk of the United States Court of the district or from the Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington. A clear summary of the law may be found on Page 158, World Almanac for 1916.

Lord Kitchener's Height.

ERNEST A. HOWE.—Lord Kitchener was about six feet two inches in height and weighed approximately 190 pounds at the time he was drowned on the British cruiser Hampshire. He was not a heavy man for his height, and during the earlier part of his career, as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and in South Africa, the General weighed about 165 to 175 pounds, which made him look taller than he really was.

In August, 1900, while he was Commander in Chief in India, Lord Kitchener fell with his horse in a tunnel under a hill at Simla and lay there all night suffering great pain with a broken kneecap. The fall was a great shock to his whole system and caused him to walk a little lame afterward. This prevented him from taking the amount of exercise he had been accustomed to before the accident, and he gradually put on flesh and was weighing about 225 pounds when the war began. He had a broad chest and the slim legs of a cavalry officer.



What a Trailer must be

A Motor-Truck Trailer must be more than a vehicle. It must be a specially designed piece of machinery. Four wheels and a frame won't do it.

TROY Trailers lack one thing that a motor truck has. That's self contained power. But TROY Trailers have other mechanical features that motor trucks don't have.

They have specially designed draw-bar construction with a spring that works on both pull and push. This prevents any shock from sudden starts and stops.

There is an absolutely automatic steering mechanism. One or more TROY Trailers will follow in the exact track of the truck around any corner.

TROY Trailers of the reversible or double end type can be backed any place—around any point, or up to any desired point.

The wheels are always parallel to the line of traction.

There is no side thrust in rounding corners — no train on wheels, frame and steering gear. Nor is there any whipping motion. And every wheel takes care of itself in meeting road obstructions.

Compound draw-bar heads and couplings allow unimpeded motion through 360 degrees of the circle. They take not only the up-and-down and side-way fluctuations, but all the angles in between.

They adjust themselves immediately to any relation between the trailer and the truck. Expanding brakes hold them when coming down steep grades.

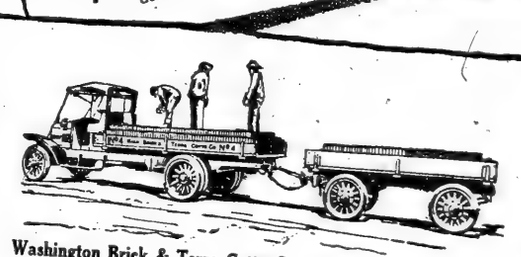
The pull is through the frame and springs and not on the axles and wheels. In other words, the load itself starts to move before the wheels do. It is practically the same as first pulling out of the air instead of starting from a dead stop.

TROY Trailers are absolutely different from wagons in design and construction.

They do not contain a single wagon part. They are built entirely of bronze and steel, with wood only in the wheels. The tires are steel or rubber—always rubber for city use. But there is no traction on the tires and the upkeep is not appreciable as compared with tires on the truck itself.

TROY Trailers meet far more and far finer engineering requirements than the modern railway freight car; for one reason they track automatically without rails; for another, they take any road where a truck can operate.

Welz-Zerweck Breweries, Brooklyn
Show their truck loaded with 5 tons of beer in kegs, while their Troy Trailer is loaded with 4 tons of beer in cases. Trailer is divided at one point to make deliveries, while truck goes on to the other delivery point to make deliveries, while truck goes on to the other delivery points, then returning to pick up Trailer, and go on to the next delivery point.



Washington Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Virginia:
"Our 2-ton Troy Trailer is being used behind a 2½-ton Signal Truck, and is giving us first class service. We are hauling 1500 bricks on the truck, and 1000 on the trailer, making from 4 to 5 loads per day. The outfit is doing the work of from 6 to 8 teams per day, which cuts hauling cost considerably."

"Troy Trailers" will cut your delivery costs in ½

Speed had to be recognized. Loading and unloading conditions have been studied. Traffic regulations have influenced design. Modern practice in truck building could not be overlooked. To travel 4 to 15 miles an hour under load, without rails—to back or pull out a crowded corner—to hitch up to any truck and stay hitched—to take any road, day after day, without injury to itself or its truck—to pass through a narrow gateway on a curve without collision—in a sentence, to meet and extend all the desirable conditions of modern trucking traffic at a profit to the operator and to remain a sound, dependable mechanical asset in an enlarged scheme of transportation.

That's why it takes as much engineering skill to build a good trailer as it takes to build a good truck.

But now it has backed up our three years of experimenting with over three years of wonderful performance. It has proved up in the service of this government and the warring nations.

It has been adopted by scores of nationally known concerns such as Riker-Hegeman, John Wanamaker, Eastman Kodak, Ford Motor Co. and Studebaker Corp'n. These concerns don't buy till they know. In every part of the country, in every line of business, with every good make of truck, TROY Trailers are making good, "Making good" means cutting costs and bettering service.

TROY Trailers pay and pay big under most conditions. Tell us the conditions and you can leave it to us to say frankly whether or not TROY Trailers will pay YOU.

Send for this—— TODAY

The Troy Wagon Works Co.
1876 Broadway,
New York City.
Without any obligation to us, please send full information about your TROY Trailers.

Firm Name.....
Individual Name.....
No.....Street
City.....State.....
We operate.....trucks, made by.....
Capacity of trucks.....tons. Material hauled.....

THE TROY WAGON WORKS CO.

C. H. QUEREAUX, Manager
Sales Rooms **1876 Broadway** New York City
Telephone "Columbus 8020"
Home Office and Factories, Troy, Ohio

We Want Dealers
The greatest opportunity is open to live men in all cities where we now have no dealers. Some one in *your* City is going to see the money-making possibilities in this proposition. Are you the man? Write or Wire.

Come in and See the Troy Trailer
We want an opportunity to go over it thoroughly with you and then show it to you in actual operation.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Fundamentally right from the first, it has simply been passing ever since through a period of progressive — and probably endless—evolution

In spite of a continuous process of improvement, not one radical change has been made since the first car was built.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

"Through Death Valley In A Dodge Brothers Motor Car."

PARK THEATRE Shown at 3, 6, 9 P. M.
Columbus Circle On Roof at 10 P. M.

Remarkable film depicting a motor car conquering the barriers of the "land of death!"

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600

206 SAXON "SIXES"

travel 61,800 miles without stopping

average 23.5 miles per gallon of gasoline

ON July 1st 206 Saxon dealers in all parts of the country, *driving stock model Saxon Sixes,* staged a 300 mile *non-stop* run to prove the remarkable gasoline economy of "Saxon Six".

The winner averaged 34 2-3 miles per gallon of gasoline. The grand average for the 206 Saxon "Sixes" was *23.5 miles* per gallon.

The total distance traveled was 61,800 miles—more than twice around the world — nearly 20 times across the continent. During the entire 61,800 miles not a single motor stopped running.

Men from a leading newspaper in each of the 206 cities acted as official observers, and their affidavits certify to the correctness of the records.

Stop for a moment and picture to yourself this remarkable scene in its entirety.

Don't think of just one Saxon "Six" traveling 300 miles without stopping, and averaging 23.5 miles per gallon.

Don't think of just one car "tuned to the minute" for a gasoline test on a measured gallon of gas over a specially selected piece of roadway, all conditions ideal.

But think of 206 Saxon "Sixes," each traveling 300 miles without stopping, meeting every condition of road and weather, running through congested city traffic, through mud, through deep sand, through rock strewn canyons, over hills and mountains and average country roads.

And then the full significance of this average of 23.5 miles per gallon of gasoline will strike you.

This country-wide Saxon "Six" test proves what any Saxon owner could do with his own car. Remember that in most instances, each Saxon "Six" carried five passengers.

Ask yourself (if you would know just how great an achievement this is) what other car, of equal size and power at less than $1,000, could match this record.

Yet, after all, the average of 23.5 miles per gallon of gasoline is not the only remarkable thing about this 61,800 mile run.

For there is the fact that not a single one of these 206 motors stopped running once.

There is the fact that no mechanical troubles occurred.

There is the fact of the extraordinary stability and strength of Saxon "Six" that this run establishes.

In no other way could the pledge of STRENGTH, ECONOMY, SERVICE, made to Saxon "Six" owners by the Saxon Motor Car Corporation, be proved more vividly, more clearly, more impressively than by this performance of the car itself.

Here's What the Drivers Say About Saxon Six

(Lack of Space Prohibits Reproducing All the Reports)

DES MOINES, IOWA.—On Saxon Six national 300-mile non-stop gasoline economy run, left Des Moines at 4:00 A. M., ran to Ames, Webster City, Fort Dodge, Palmeroy, Rockwell City, Lake City, Paton, Jefferson, Boone, and arrived back at the sales room at 3:20 P. M. Had absolutely no trouble. Made no repairs; used 1/4 gallon of water; 1-1/2 quarts of oil, and averaged 26-64/100 miles per hour. Gasoline average was 22-2/10 miles per gallon of gasoline.—Taylor Motor Co. *Observer,* A. Bramberg, Register & Leader.

WAUKEGON, ILL.—Saxon Six stock model, regular equipment, finished 300 mile non-stop run in 12 hours and 27 minutes, over rough country roads. No adjustments or changes were made during the entire trip, nor was the motor stopped. Averaged 25 miles per gallon of gasoline, and used only two quarts of oil.—Lux Auto Sales Co. *Observer,* Matt Smith, Daily Sun.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.—Completed the grand 300-mile Saxon Six non-stop gasoline economy run without any trouble whatsoever. Made no mechanical adjustments of any kind, and did not stop motor once during trip. Averaged 20-1/100 miles per gallon of gasoline.—San Jacinto Motor Car Co. *Observer,* J. F. Wright, Houston Post.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Started the Saxon Six 300-mile non-stop economy test run in a rain storm at 5:15 A. M. and completed the run at 7:00 P. M. The course lay over muddy country roads with the exception of about 50 miles on city pavements. Had no trouble of any kind with the car or tires and the motor was running just as smoothly at the finish as at the start, never missing once during the entire trip. Used one-half gallon of oil and one quart of water, and averaged 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline.—Saxon Motor Sales Co. *Observer,* A. R. Bowers, Press-Gazette.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Finished 300-mile non-stop Saxon Six economy test run in standard model Saxon Six regularly equipped in 13 hours and 10 minutes, maintaining an average speed of 22.8 miles per hour. Route was from Yonkers to Albany and return, including 20 miles on Broadway. Averaged 23 miles per gallon of gasoline.—Ward-Randall Co., Inc. *Observer,* Gerald Brady, Daily News.

PORTLAND, ORE.—With stock model standard equipped Saxon Six, in 300-mile non-stop run, an average was made of 27-3/11 miles per gallon of gasoline. Most of the time traveling was through a heavy rain storm. Car stuck in mud seven minutes. Motor did not stop. Road conditions terrible, but car performed wonderfully.—Saxon Motor Sales Co. of Oregon, *Observer,* Stanley Werschkul, Evening Telegram.

BLOSSBURG, PA.—Ran 301-6/100 miles on 15-1/2 gallons of gasoline. Motor did not stop once during trip. Drove stock model standard equipped Saxon Six. Run lay over very hilly country. The roads were in bad condition. Saxon Six gave a marvelous performance, and attracted the attention of crowds in every little town we passed through. Car carried 3 passengers. Averaged 19-3/10 miles per gallon of gasoline. This is an unusual record for motoring in this part of the country.—Dealer, H. H. Roberts. *Observer,* F. M. Trimble, Herald.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—In economy contest as to gasoline mileage of regularly equipped standard model Saxon Six, we covered 303-1/10 miles without stopping, on 11-1/4 gallons of gasoline; averaged 26-69/100 miles per gallon.—Bond Motor Car Co. *Observer,* F. Hinckle, Star.

TORONTO, ONT.—Stock model Saxon Six made 300-mile non-stop run over very rough roads, carrying four passengers and regular equipment, on 12-1/2 gallons of gasoline, averaging 24 miles per gallon.—Saxon Sales Co. of Toronto. *Observer,* W. B. Hastings, Canadian Motorist.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Saxon Six 300-mile non-stop run started at 7:20 and finished at 8:20; averaged 34-2/3 miles per gallon of gasoline.—Frye Motor Car Co. *Observer,* Allen Branin, Star.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—In Saxon Six 300-mile non-stop run, stock model regularly equipped car averaged 33-96/100 miles to the gallon of gasoline. Car made absolutely perfect non-stop run.—Northwestern Automobile Co. *Observers,* T. J. Hentschell, Tribune; Roy Camp, Daily News; J. R. Baker, Journal.

OMAHA, NEB.—Made 300-mile non-stop run in stock model standard equipped Saxon Six, in 12 hours, with an average of 18 miles per gallon of gasoline. Had no trouble of any kind; finished in fine shape; road conditions very bad.—Dealer, Noyes-Killey Co. *Observers,* Mr. Doyle, Nebraska State Journal; Mr. Clark, Daily Star.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Driving two-thirds of the 300-mile non-stop run over heavy, newly worked, country roads, Saxon Six averaged 21-1/10 miles per gallon of gasoline. Had no trouble of any kind.—Memphis Motor Car Co. *Observer,* C. W. Miller, Commercial Appeal.

GENEVA, N. Y.—Finished 300-mile non-stop run with stock model Saxon Six in 10 hours and 20 minutes averaging 32-15/100 miles per gallon of gasoline. The car ran perfectly. The newspaper observer remarked that Saxon Six ran better at finish than at start, and suggested non-stop run for 500 miles, and that Saxon Six could easily do it in the daylight.—Dealer, C. J. Allen. *Observer,* R. B. Halsted, Rushville Chronicle.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Stock model Saxon Six traveled 300 miles without stopping, on 10 gallons and 7 pints of gasoline, averaging 27-1/2 miles per gallon, and 150 miles to the quart of oil.—Grand Rapids Saxon Co. *Observer,* P. Nickel, Evening Press.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Completed 300-mile non-stop run with stock model Saxon Six, experiencing no trouble of any kind; weather very unfavorable; average 28-5/10 miles to gallon of gasoline.—Normandin-Campin Co. *Observer,* C. P. Owen, Mercury.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Averaged 25-5/100 miles per gallon of gasoline on 300-mile Saxon Six non-stop run. Used standard equipped, stock model Saxon Six, and finished the course in 12 hours, 1 minute and 3 seconds. Consumed 3 pints of oil. Heavy rain and wind during 4 hours of the run. Dealer, F. L. Dubroy. *Observer,* J. E. Boydon, Chronicle.

SAXON
Strength-Economy-Service

Facts Proved by 300 Mile Non-Stop Run

Saxon Six can consistently average over 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

Saxon Six can consistently average over 175 miles to the quart of oil.

Saxon Six is so rugged and durable that it can withstand the hardest pounding of the roughest roads.

Saxon Six can perform with an equal degree of satisfaction in any climate.

Saxon Six is possessed of power sufficient to overcome the steepest hills, or pull through the roughest going.

Saxon Six is a steady performer in any part of the country.

Saxon Six is reliable, reliable, reliable—capable of steady day in and day out service that satisfies—which is the supreme virtue in any machine.

NEW CASTLE, IND.—Finished 300-mile non-stop run in standard equipped stock model Saxon Six, averaging 24 miles per gallon of gasoline; time consumed—10 hours and 30 minutes.—Dealer, E. R. Skinner. *Observer,* F. L. Smalley, Daily Times.

CHICAGO, ILL.—On 300-mile non-stop gasoline mileage test, in Saxon Six standard touring car, drove 50 miles over Chicago boulevards and the remainder on Indiana and Illinois country roads. Had no mechanical trouble, hood was not raised once. Gears shifted 3 times—once to rescue motoring party. Motor kept running every minute. Finished run in 13 hours and 13 minutes flat. Averaged 24 miles per gallon of gasoline. Pulled through 9 miles of mud up to hubs.—Saxon Auto Co. of Illiniois. *Observer,* Ed. Westlake, Evening Post.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Entered stock model Saxon Six regularly equipped in 300-mile non-stop run from Cleveland to Niagara Falls over indifferent roads; averaged 27-3/4 miles per gallon of gasoline, and consumed 2 quarts of oil. Car carried driver and three passengers.—Loveland Company. *Observer,* W. J. Salter, Cleveland News.

REDFIELD, S. DAK.—Completed 300-mile non-stop run without a stop. Roads were in unusually bad condition, yet Saxon Six gave an absolutely perfect performance. Had no trouble whatsoever. Averaged 17-9/23 miles per gallon.—Blain Auto Co. *Observer,* E. B. Merriman, Journal.

FREEPORT, ILL.—Non-stop run over 300-mile course in Saxon Six standard touring car averaged 26-9/10 miles per gallon of gasoline.—Dealer, C. H. Wright. *Observer,* Wm. Bunham, Daily Democrat.

WATERLOO, IOWA.—Stock model Saxon Six ran 305 miles, without stopping, over Iowa roads on 14 gallons of gas—an average of 21-7/10 miles per gallon. Had no trouble whatever.—Campbell Saxon Auto Co. *Observer,* Frank Burk, Times-Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—300-mile non-stop economy test on stock model Saxon Six went through on schedule. Course lay over every road in this vicinity. Hood not raised once. Consumed 12-1/2 gallons of gasoline; averaging 24 miles to the gallon. Car finished in perfect shape. Congratulate Saxon Motor Car Corporation on making a car that can perform so splendidly.—Motor Sales Co. *Observer,* Mr. Swearengen, Courier-Journal.

LANCASTER, PA.—Perfect performance characterized the 300-mile non-stop gasoline economy test made here. Averaged 34-20/100 miles per gallon of gasoline. Absolutely no adjustments made during entire trip. Newspaper representative on trip sent word that the run convinced him absolutely that the Saxon Six possesses the qualities that make exceptional performance possible, and offer the Saxon owner a positive guarantee of every-day high standard service.—Penn Auto Co. *Observer,* Harry E. Nelson, Intelligencer and News Journal.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Drove 307 miles over Erie, Niagara, Genesee and Cattaraugus county roads without stopping, in stock model Saxon Six, averaging 25-7/10 miles per gallon of gasoline.—Loveland Company. *Observer,* Arthur Methler, Buffalo Times.

ATWOOD, KAN.—Averaged 25-53/100 miles per gallon of gasoline on 300-mile non-stop run. Used ordinary low test gasoline. Gas tank and carburetor drained before starting. Speedometer carefully tested for accuracy. 50 miles of course lay over new, soft, graded road.—Dealer, E. E. Howard. *Observer,* F. D. Greason, Square Deal.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Averaged 24-6/10 miles to the gallon of gasoline on 300-mile non-stop run in stock model Saxon Six.—Saxon Motor Vehicle Co. *Observer,* Representative of Providence Bulletin.

GALESBURG, ILL.—During the entire 300 miles of non-stop run, motor did not stop once. Put the car in high speed at the start and did not shift gears entire distance. Course lay over hills and through deep sands. Stock car had full regular equipment, including bumper and extra casing; 3 occupants besides driver. Car finished in perfect condition, and ready for same treatment every day in the year. Averaged 21-9/10 miles per gallon of gasoline. Accept our heartiest congratulations on such a car.—Dealer, Seacord & Son. *Observer,* Geo. Applegren, Mail.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Finished 300-mile non-stop run in Saxon Six Standard model in 12 hours and 30 minutes with perfect score. Used 11-1/2 gallons of gasoline and 2 quarts of oil. Averaged 26-1/10 miles to gallon of gasoline. Had no tire trouble; used one-half gallon of water. Weather very hot.—Hellman Motor Car Co. *Observer,* R. C. Crowthers, Commercial-Tribune.

DAYTON, OHIO.—Finished 300-mile non-stop run without any trouble. Used stock model Saxon Six, carrying 3 passengers, and two extra casings. Averaged 23-1/3 miles per gallon of gasoline. Used only one quart of oil.—Borchers Automobile Co. *Observer,* Francis Powers, Daily News.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Drove standard model Saxon Six regularly equipped 300 miles without stopping, on 14-1/8 gallons of gasoline, averaging 21-23/100 miles per gallon. Saxon Six performed wonderfully.—Syracuse Motor Car Co. *Observer,* C. H. Kaletzki, Post-Standard.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Completed 300-mile non-stop run without stopping motor, and without the slightest mechanical trouble or adjustments. Averaged 29-9/10 miles per gallon of gasoline.—Ohio Saxon Motor Co. *Observer,* Geo. T. Newkirk, Columbus Dispatch.

PASADENA, CAL.—On 300-mile non-stop run, went from Pasadena to San Diego and return, made detours and mountain passes without shifting gears; covered exactly 300 miles on 10 gallons of gasoline. Used stock model Saxon Six regularly equipped. Car performed beautifully.—Dealer, Stanley S. Turner. *Observer,* Chas. Moody, Star-News.

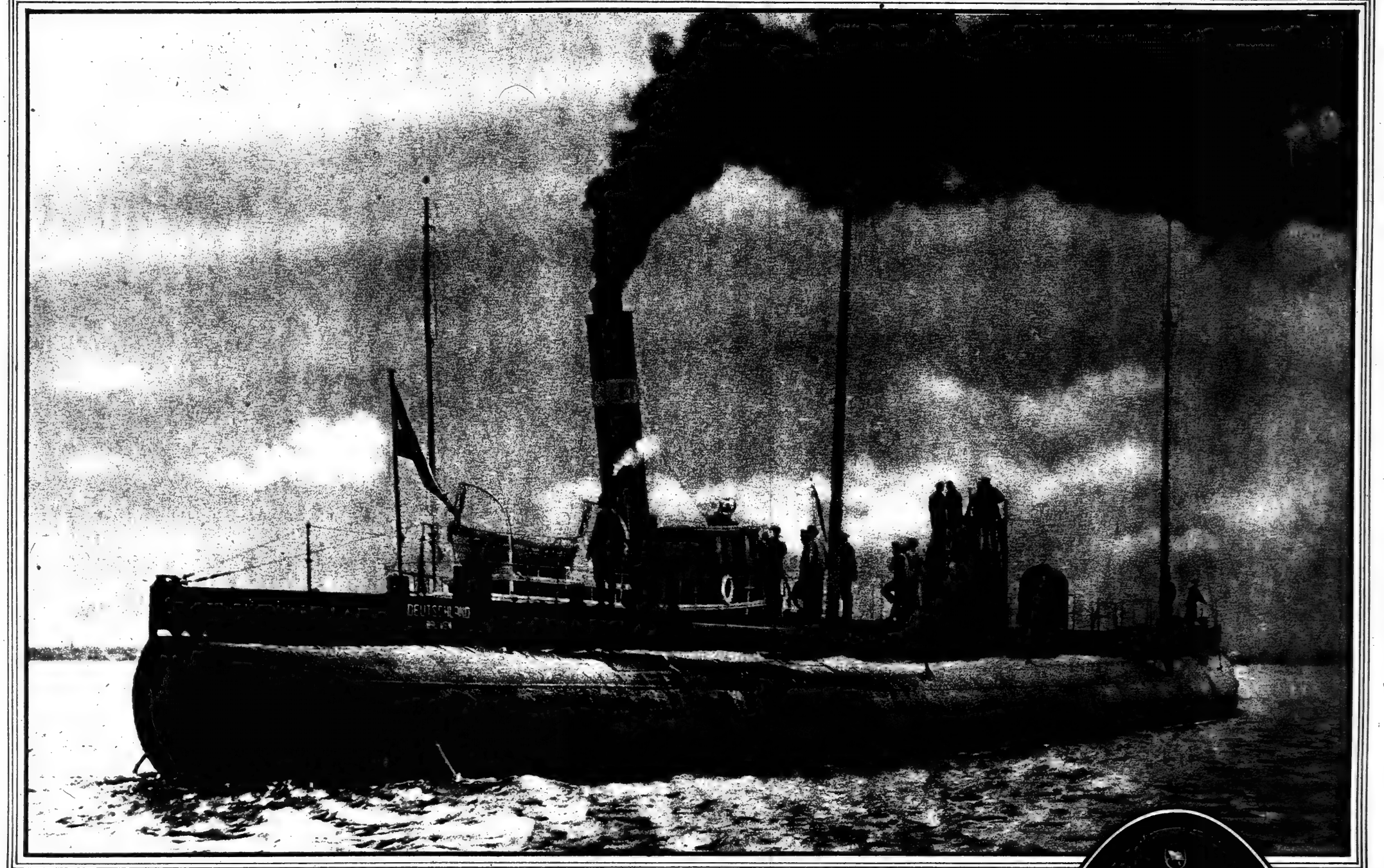
HASTINGS, NEB.—Did not have a single bit of mechanical trouble on the entire 300-mile non-stop run in Saxon Six. One-half of course was over extremely rough road, newly made. Temperature of 92 degrees prevailed, with high wind all the time; average, 23 miles per gallon of gasoline.—Stitt Motor Co. *Observer,* Walter McCarthy, Tribune.

Saxon Six—$815

Saxon Roadster—$395

SAXON MOTOR CAR CORPORATION——DETROIT

The New York Times



THE GERMAN SUBMARINE DEUTSCHLAND, FIRST UNDERSEA VESSEL TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC, ARRIVING AT BALTIMORE ON LAST MONDAY AFTER A VOYAGE OF 3,800 MILES AND SEVENTEEN DAYS OUT FROM BREMEN.
The Sea Tug Thomas F. Timmins, Which Convoyed the Deutschland Up Chesapeake Bay From the Virginia Capes, Lies Alongside. *(Photo from Bain News Service.)*

THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER,
At the Front Since the War Began, Now Mentioned by General Sir Douglas Haig "For Gallant and Distinguished Conduct in the Field."
(Photo from American Press Assn.)

BRITISH SOLDIER INSCRIBING A MESSAGE TO THE GERMANS.
(Photo © by Intern'l F. S.)

CAPT. PAUL KOENIG,
Commander of the Submarine Deutschland.
(Photo © by International Film Service, Inc.)

ENGLISH PLOW-GIRLS, ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH WOMEN'S LAND LEAGUE, GOING OUT FOR THEIR DAY'S WORK NEAR EVESHAM.
(Photo from Sport & General.)

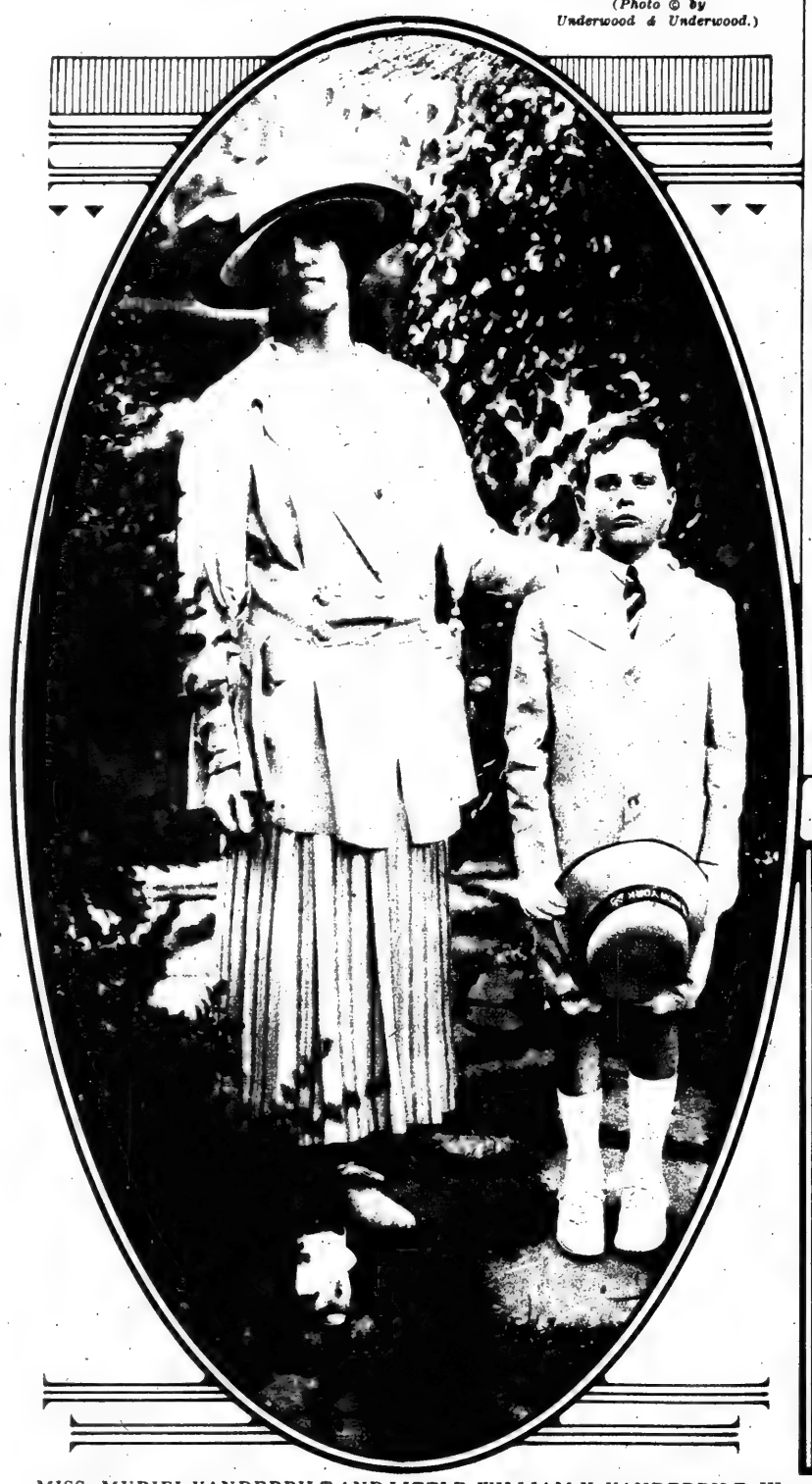
GLORIA GOULD,
Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Ten Years Old, as the Queen in "The Lost Child," a Playlet, Written by Herself and Produced, in Aid of the American Red Cross, in the Rose Garden of the Georgian Court, Lakewood.

FRENCH CAVALRYMAN, WHOSE TROOP'S EXPLOIT LED BY CHANCE THROUGH HIS HOME VILLAGE, SAYING GOOD-BYE TO HIS WIFE, WHO FOLLOWED HIM AS FAR AS SHE COULD.

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

"POM POM," EXHIBITED BY MRS. LILLIAN N. DUKE AT THE SOUTHAMPTON SHOW.

(Photo by Jessie Tarbox Beals.)



MISS MURIEL VANDERBILT AND LITTLE WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, III.
From a photograph taken ten days ago at the country home of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney when the Hughes Alliance was organized by prominent women of the city.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

MRS. SYDNEY BREESE,
Exhibiting Champion "Ruby" at the Southampton Kennel Club's Annual Show.

CARTER B. CARNEGIE
With His "Loki of Cassilis," a Blue Ribbon Winner at Southampton.
(Photos by Kellar & White.)

MISS ESTHER CLEVELAND,
Daughter of the Late President Grover Cleveland, as a Volunteer Worker at St. Dunstan's Home For Blind Soldiers in London.
(Photo © by International News Service.)

MRS. OLIVER HARRIMAN,
Hostess of the Garden Party Given at Her Country Place, Near White Plains, N. Y., In Support of the Fund to Send Young Men to the Plattsburg Instruction Camp.

(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)

MAYOR AND MRS. MITCHEL AMONG OTHER GUESTS AT MRS. OLIVER HARRIMAN'S GARDEN FETE TO ADVANCE MILITARY TRAINING.
The Boys On the Steps Are Sons of Mrs. Harriman, J. Borden and Jack.

President Wilson, Samuel Gompers and Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson Reviewing the Parade Which Preceded the Dedication of the New Washington Home of the American Federation of Labor.

(Photo © by Int'l Film Service.)

MISS KATHERINE MONK AS "QUEEN KATERINE" IN THE 1916 CARNIVAL OF MOBILE, ALA.
(Photo by Boyle.)

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A Very Summery & Bewitching Model of French Voile.
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The waist is prettily hand-embroidered with fine cluster tucks on shoulder. Dainty novelty collar with innovation sleeves. The skirt is cut extra full with deep hem, and is also hand-embroidered.
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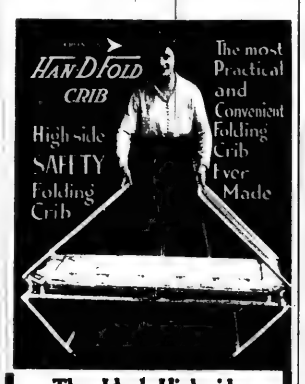
High side SAFETY Folding Crib



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without equal. It goes through any doorway and slips readily under the ordinary bed when not in use. Indispensable as a space saver.
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3

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CASH'S NAMES
Woven on Fine Cambric Tape in Fast Turkey Red.
THE IDEAL METHOD OF MARKING LINEN
Can be used also on woolen and knitted garments which cannot be marked with marking ink.
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55—**Paris Waists,** *of sheer white French batiste,* entirely hand made, inset with real filet lace, hand-drawn work on flat collar, cuffs and front; yoke front and back, also lower part of sleeves finely hand tucked. *Special* **9.75**

57—**Paris Waists,** *of sheer white French batiste,* entirely hand made, new flat collar, turn back cuffs and front hand-embroidered in daisy designs. *Special* **7.50**

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Unequalled in
Strength—Appearance—Economy

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Don't cut the cuticle; cutting leaves a rough, ragged edge—makes hangnails.

To keep your cuticle smooth and firm use Cutex, the new cuticle remover—makes shapely, attractive nails.

What specialists say about cutting

Shoemaker, the famous skin specialist, says:

"Some persons are so obtuse to the beauty of the delicate edge of skin at the base of the nail that they actually *trim* it away, leaving an ugly, red rim like the edge of an inflamed eyelid."

Over and over other specialists repeat the advice: "Do not trim the cuticle." "Under no circumstances should scissors or knife touch the cuticle." "Cutting is ruinous."

To meet the use for a *harmless* Cuticle Remover, the Cutex formula has been especially worked out. Cutex does away with cutting, makes it possible for you to keep a perfect cuticle and shapely nails.

Surplus cuticle vanishes at once!

Use Cutex just once on your nails. Open the Cutex package and you will find orange stick and absorbent cotton. Wrap cotton around the end of the stick and dip it into the Cutex bottle. Then gently work the stick around the base of the nail, pushing back the cuticle. Wipe off the dead surplus skin and rinse the hands in clear water.

Until you try it, you cannot know how successful a Cutex manicure is; you cannot realize what a great improvement even one application makes.

After using it a few times, Cutex makes even abused nails shapely and symmetrical. Even where the cuticle has been mutilated and broken by cutting, Cutex restores the firm, smooth outline at the base of the nail; gives your nails the lovely finish that every one admires.

Learn what it means to you—start today.

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Send for sample.

Send 14c for complete Cutex Manicure Outfit—10c. for Manicure Set and 4c. for packing and postage. Enough to last for at least six applications—Cutex Cuticle Remover, Cutex Nail White, Cutex Comfort, Cutex Nail Rouge, and Cutex Nail Polish, even including cotton, orange stick and emery paper. **Write Northam Warren, 16V, West Broadway, New York.**

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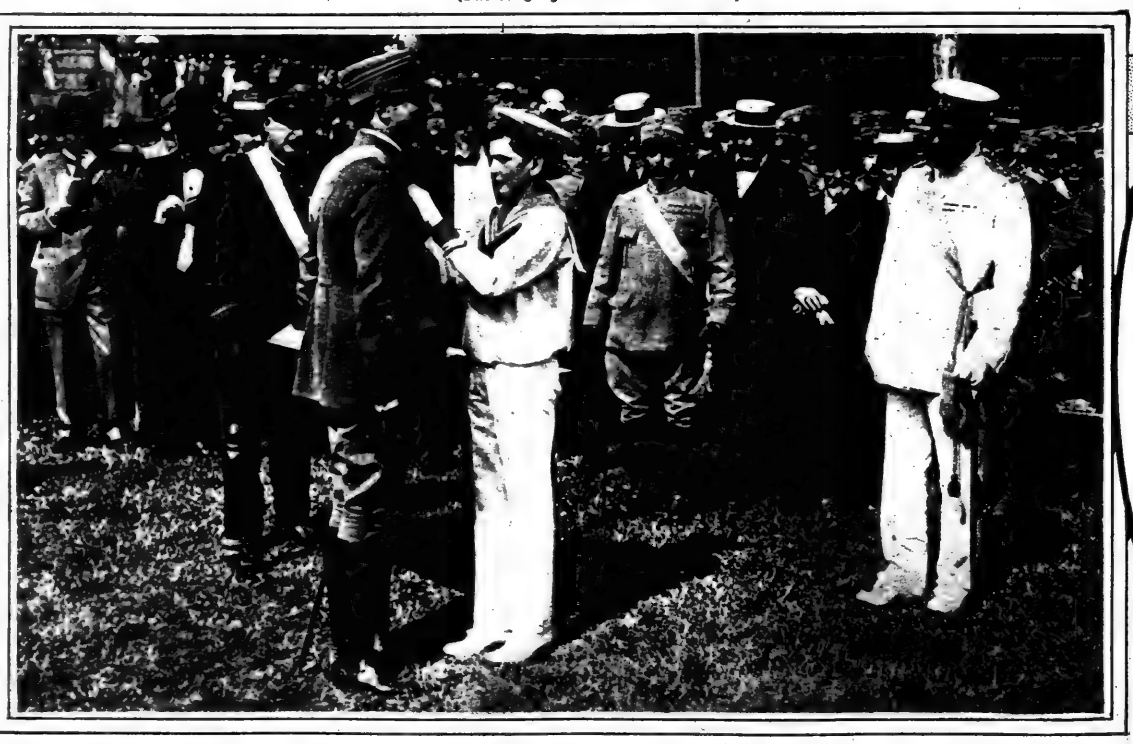
The New York Times

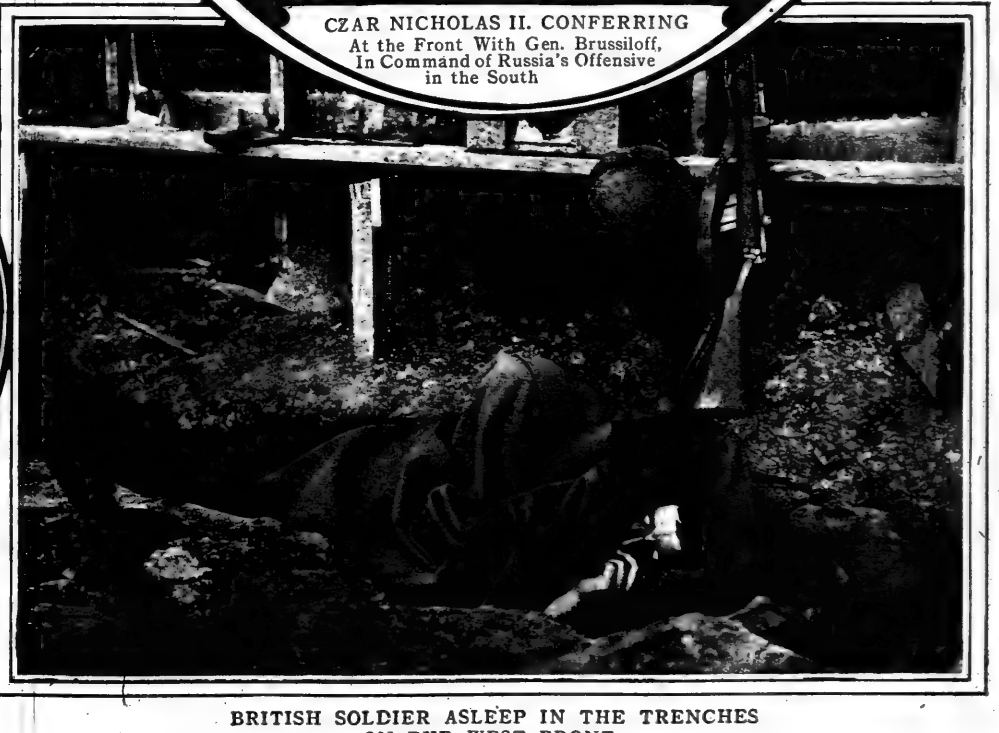
LEADING MEN OF SALIT QUALIH ASSEMBLED ON THE WATERFRONT TO SURRENDER TO GEN ERAL TOWNSHEND, THEN BRITISH COMMANDER IN MESOPOTAMIA, APPROACHING AMARA ON THE BRITISH SHIP COMET.
(Photos © by American Press Assn.)



CROWN PRINCE HUMBERT OF ITALY DECORATING AN ITALIAN LIEUTENANT CONVALESCENT FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN THE TRENTINO. *(Photo from Press Illustrating Service, Inc.)*

CZAR NICHOLAS II. CONFERRING
At the Front With Gen. Brussiloff,
In Command of Russia's Offensive
in the South

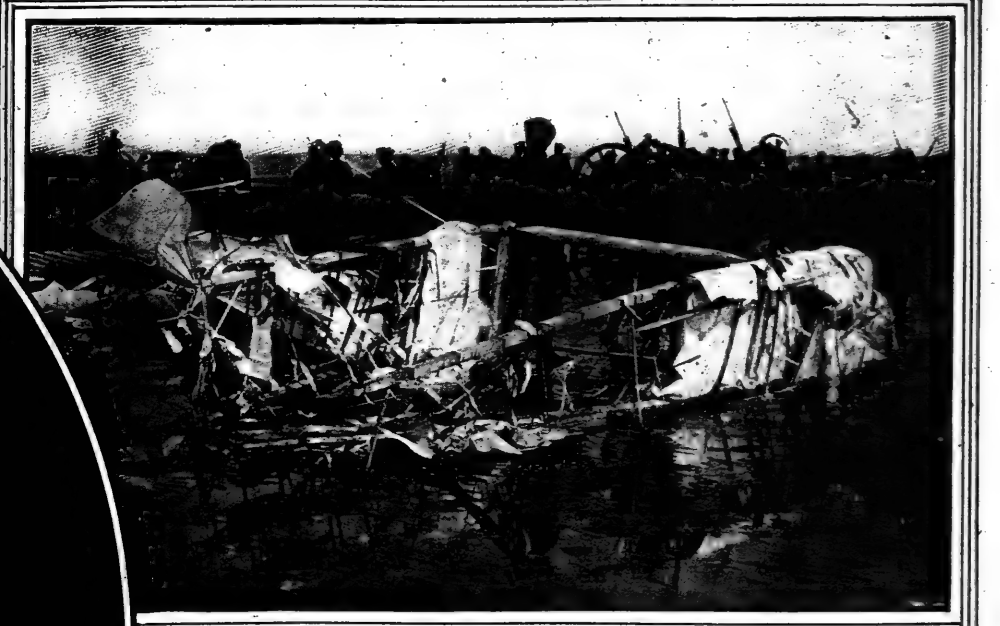
TROOP-TRAINING GOES ON IN CANADA.
The Photograph Shows the 148th Battalion, C. E. F., a Unit of the 150,000 Men Now in the Six Canadian Training Camps, Returning From a Cross-Country Hike.
(Photo from Chesterfield & McLaren.)



BRITISH SOLDIER ASLEEP IN THE TRENCHES
ON THE WEST FRONT.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

GERMAN AEROPLANE, WHICH, ACCORDING TO FRENCH DISPATCHES, Attempted to Drop Bombs on the Residence in La Panne Occupied by King Albert I. and the Queen of the Belgians, Falls Into the Sea in a Fight With Pursuing Belgian Aircraft.

(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



WRECK OF THE GERMAN AEROPLANE WHICH, THE FRENCH REPORT, ATTEMPTED TO BOMBARD KING ALBERT'S RESIDENCE IN LA PANNE, BROUGHT ASHORE NEAR THAT CITY.

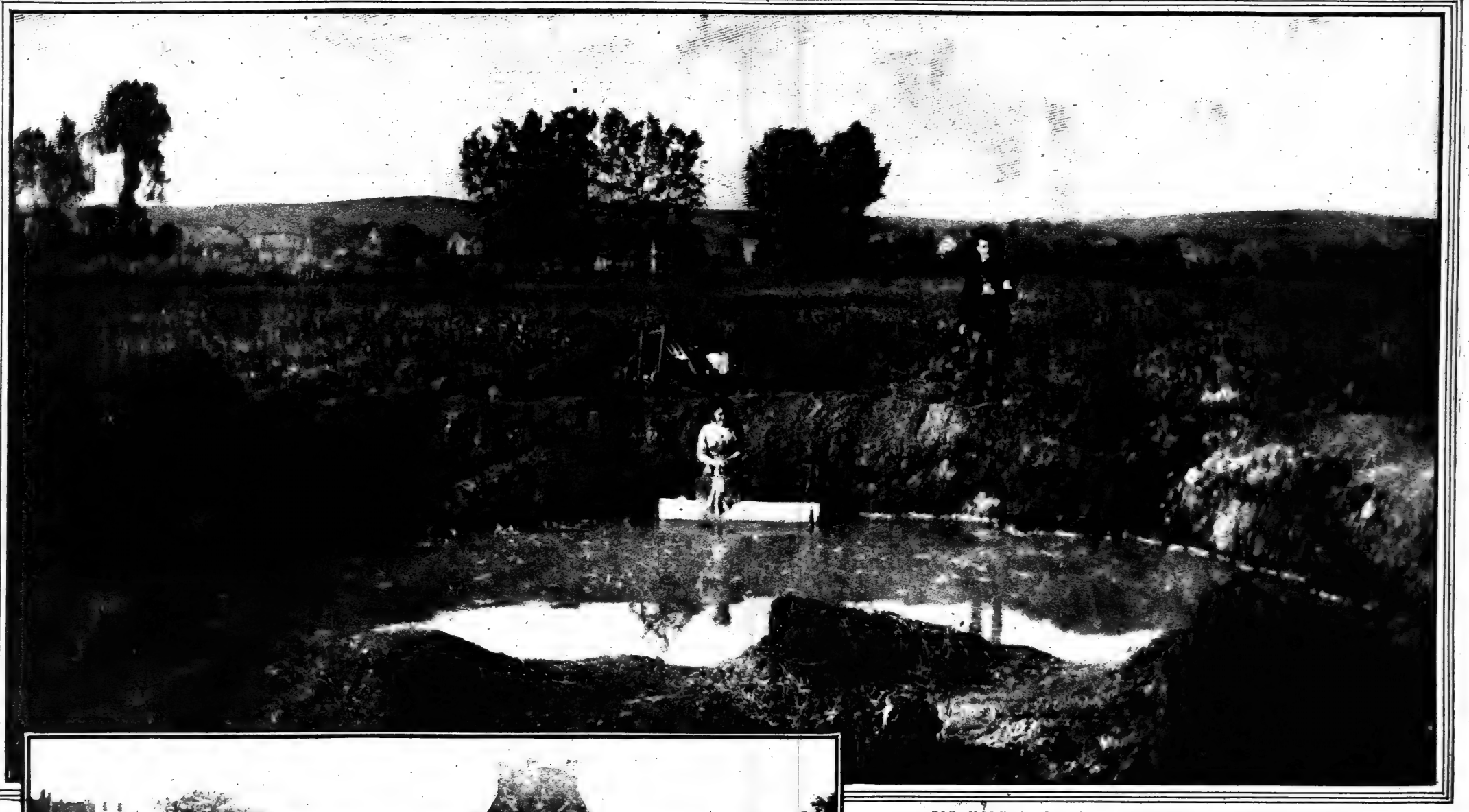
GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG,
Who Is Directing the British Offensive in France, and General Sir Pertab Singh, Commander of the British East Indian Forces, in Conference Near the Front. (Photo © by Int. F. S.)

FRENCH ARTILLERY PARKED IN A GROVE ON THE BANKS OF A STREAM NEAR VERDUN.

FRENCH SOLDIER GIVES HIS CAPTIVE GERMAN OFFICER A LIGHT.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

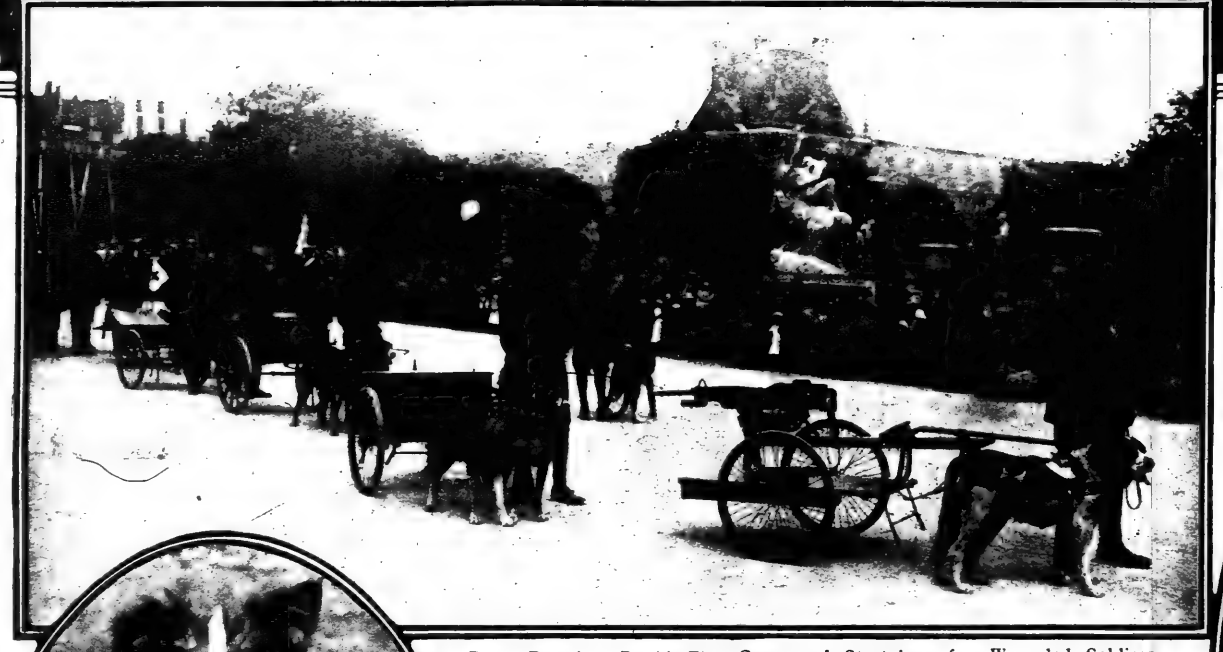
(Photo from U. & U.)

THE RUINS OF THE ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN IN THE DELTA OF THE VARDAR AT SALONIKI AS SEEN FROM AN AIRSHIP.
The Shadow of the Aeroplane from Which the Photograph Was Taken Can be Seen in the Right Background.



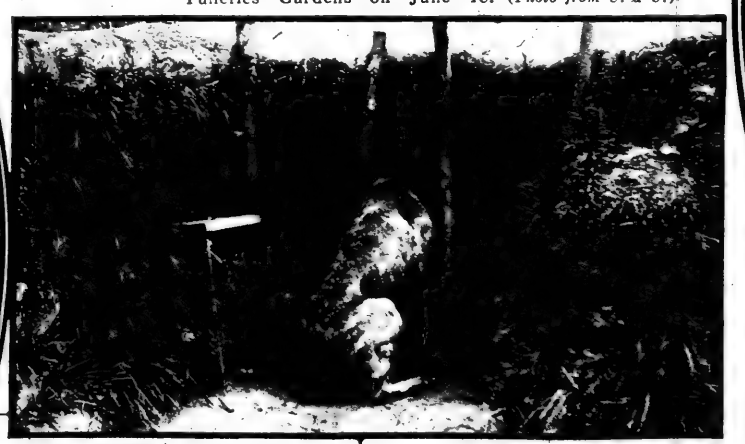
BIG HOLE DUG BY AN EXPLODING GERMAN SHELL IS THIS FRENCH WOMAN'S WASHTUB.

(Photos from Medem.)



Dogs Drawing Rapid Fire Guns and Stretchers for Wounded Soldiers Are Here Shown in Paris's Preparedness Parade in the Tuileries Gardens on June 18. *(Photo from U. & U.)*

Collie, a Real "Dog of War" on the French Front, Wearing His Gas Mask.



Dog Sentinel in a French Trench, the French Thus Making Extensive Use of the Bright Eyes and Keen Senses of Their Canine Allies.

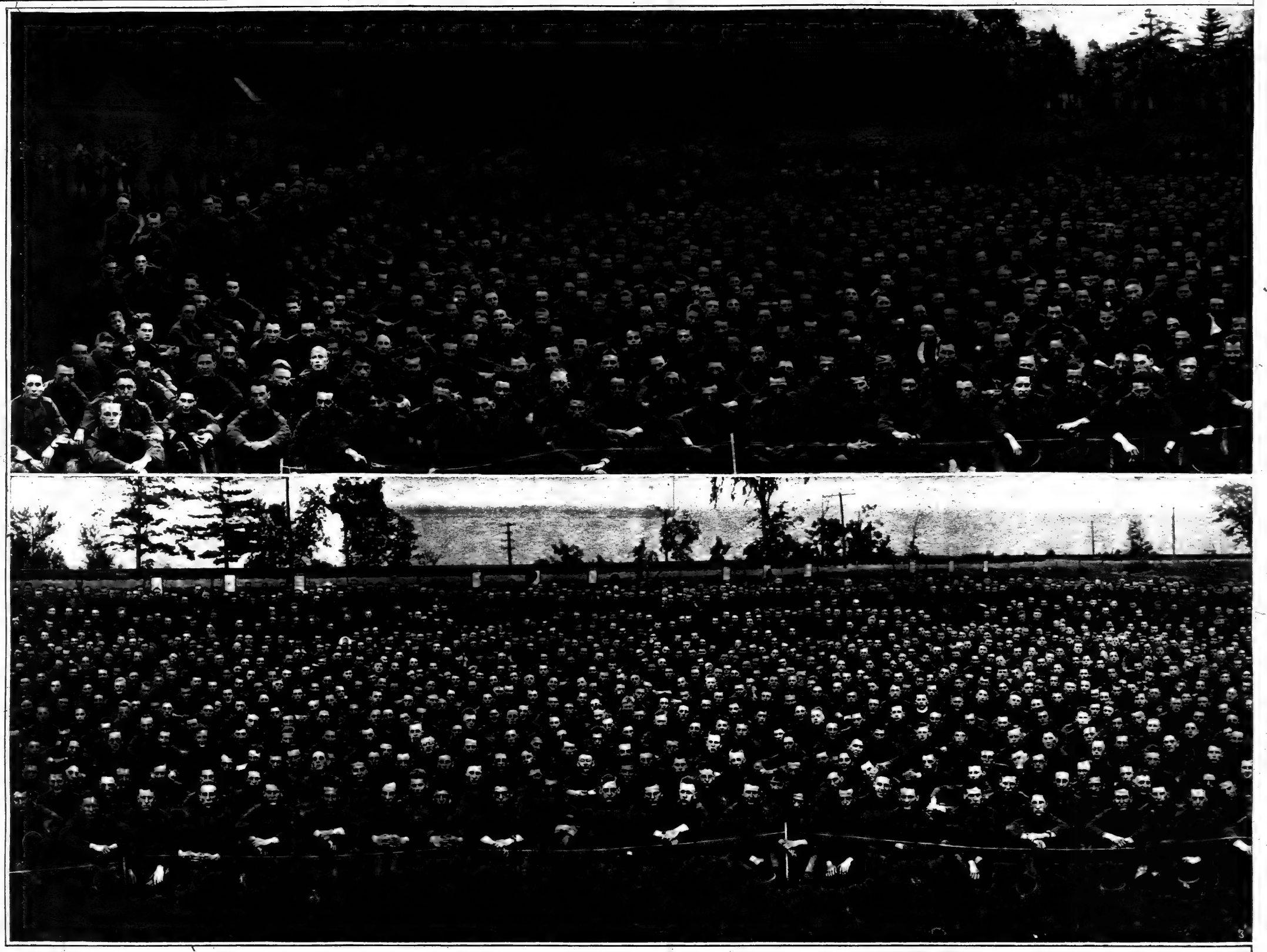
Shell-torn Hole in a Wall at Verdun Frames the Clock-Tower of a Ruined Church.

TWO GREAT SHELLS FROM UNSEEN FRENCH BATTERIES ARE HERE SHOWN BLASTING AWAY THE GERMAN TRENCHES NEAR THE SOMME.

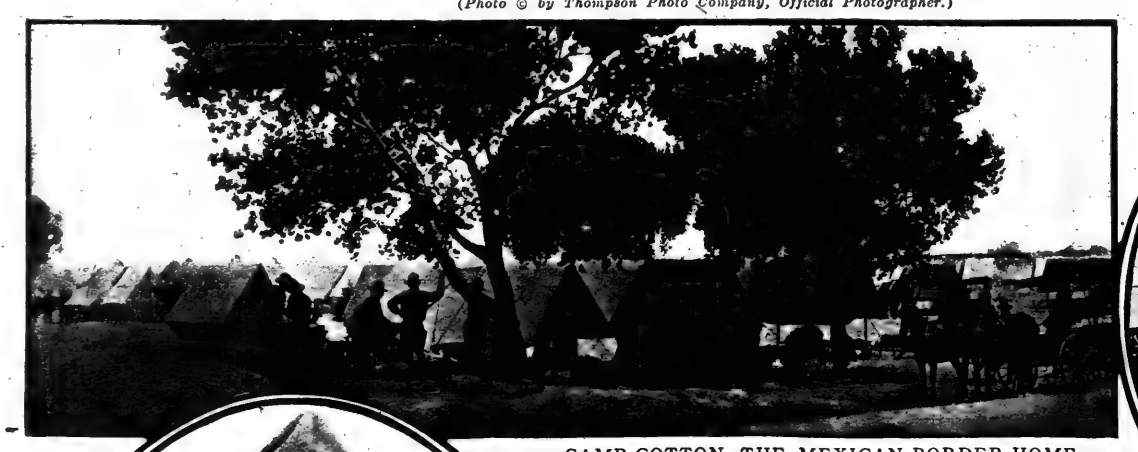
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)

The New York Times

FIFTEEN HUNDRED COLLEGE STUDENTS



This panoramic photograph was taken especially for The New York Times. It required a film five feet long, and is here reproduced in two double-page strips practically without reduction. It shows the entire student body, assembled from the Eastern Half of the United States, comprising the Fourth and Fifth Regiments, now in training at Plattsburg.
(Photo © by Thompson Photo Company, Official Photographer.)



CAMP COTTON, THE MEXICAN BORDER HOME
Of the Eighth and Ninth Regiments, Massachusetts National Guard.

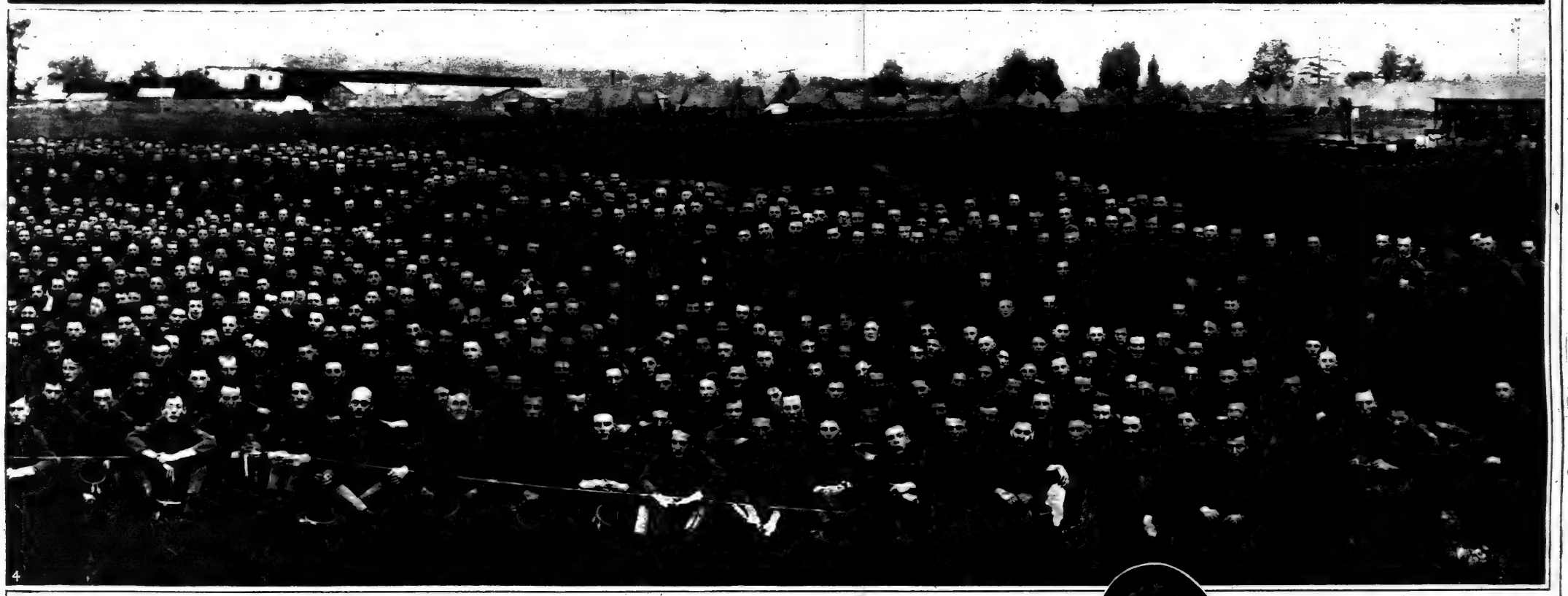
The Boys' Military Instruction Camps, Just Opened on Plum Island, Where 1,200 Youths, Mostly From New York City, Are Assembled. *(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)*

MAJOR DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, U. S. A.,
The War Department's Press Censor, Through Whose Hands All News Stories From the Border Must Pass.
(Photo from Bain News Service.)

MEN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, HAVING THEIR FIRST PLUNGE IN THE CANAL AT CAMP McALLEN, TEXAS.
(Photo © American Press Assn.)

AT THE PLATTSBURG TRAINING CAMP

Sunday, July 16, 1916



MISS GRACE GORLIN OF NEW YORK
At Target Practice At the International Women's Military Camp, Birchwood Lake, Near Monticello, N. Y.

Men of the Massachusetts National Guard Seek the Shade for Lunch After Spending the Morning Under a Withering Sun, At Work On Their Camp Near El Paso.

BOYS OF THE JUNIOR AMERICAN GUARD AROUND THE EVENING CAMP FIRE ON THE SHORES OF BIRCHWOOD LAKE, MONTICELLO, N. Y.
(Photos © by International Film Service.)

MAN OF BATTERY B. FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY SAYS GOOD-BYE.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)

TROOPERS OF THE THIRD UNITED STATES CAVALRY SWIMMING THE RIO GRANDE NEAR BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, THE MEN SWIMMING ALONGSIDE THEIR HORSES OR BEING TOWED BY THEM.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

Baron Sato, the New Japanese Ambassador, Succeeding Viscount Chinda, With His Daughters, Son, and Grandson.

"Roma," the Great Dane Mascot of the Auckland Mounted Rifles of New Zealand, Visits Her Master in the Fourth London General Hospital. The Hospital Rules Against Dogs Were Relaxed After the Great Dane Waited at the Hospital Doors Three Days, Refusing to be Driven Away.

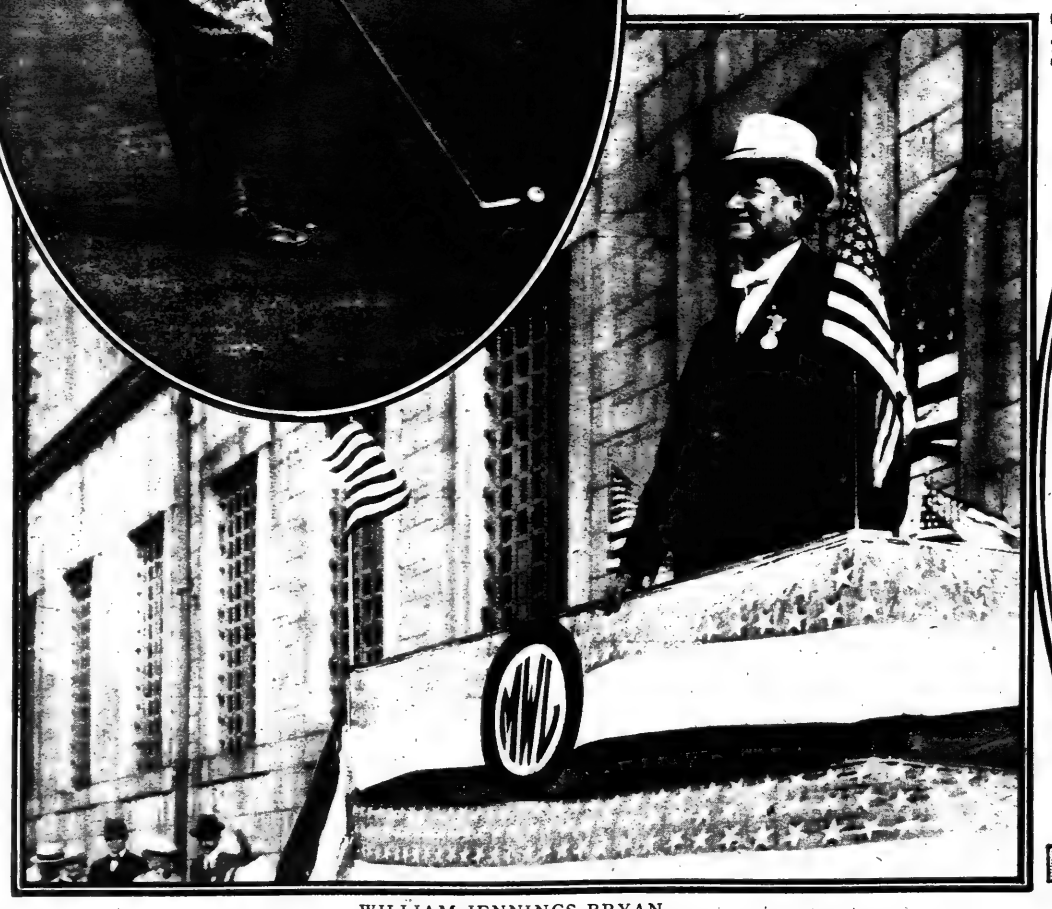
KYRLE BELLEW, THE ENGLISH ACTRESS, DISTRIBUTING FLOWERS AMONG THE BLIND SOLDIERS AT ST. DUNSTAN'S HOME ON ALEXANDRA DAY. *(Photos © from American Press.)*

(Photo by Pach Bros.)

CHARLES E. HUGHES, MRS. HUGHES, AND THEIR DAUGHTERS, ELIZABETH AND THE MISSES CATHERINE AND HELEN HUGHES, On the Lawn of Their Summer Home at Bridgehampton.

ERNEST THOMPSON SETON, AUTHOR AND NATURALIST, ADDRESSING THE JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE WOODCRAFT LEAGUE AT THE WABANAKI COUNCIL RING, NEAR GREENWICH, CONN.

WILLIAM FELLOWES MORGAN
In the "Father and Son" Golf Tournament on the Sleepy Hollow Course.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
INTRODUCED AS "A MAN WHO UNDERSTOOD THE AMERICAN HEART," ADDRESSING THE PRISONERS AT SING SING

WALTER JOHNSON, JR.,
Son of Washington's Pitcher, Steps Into His Father's Shoes on Reaching the Age of Two.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing.)

LINDLEY MURRAY
In Action in His Victorious Contest Against Dean Mathey in the Nassau Country Club Invitation Tennis Tournament. *(Photos by Paul Thompson.)*

CHARLES EVANS, CHICAGO AMATEUR, KNOWN AS "CHICK" EVERYWHERE GOLF IS PLAYED, WINNING THE NATIONAL OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OVER THE COURSE OF THE MINIKAHDA COUNTRY CLUB, MINNEAPOLIS.
(Photo by Kellar & White.)

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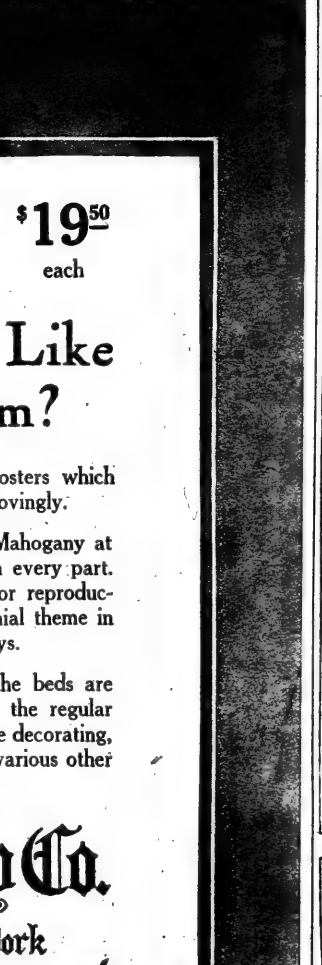

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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You can strike a phosphorous match on the inside of the ice chamber in a

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

You can keep salt and soda crackers as dry as a chip—you can place onions and butter side by side, without transmitting a trace of their odors. No other refrigerator could stand such tests.

The perfect refrigerator must have rapid circulation of *pure, cold, dry air.* Do you prefer this kind, or the ordinary "sweat-box" variety which is always plastering your food with smudgy moisture?

The style illustrated above, Model No. 43, 39x22x50 inches, 125 lbs. ice capacity, is our most popular model. Regular list price, $64.00. Now specially priced at $48.00.

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(In Colored Kid)

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A Combination Shoe

For the woman with slender feet and low insteps.

Narrow at heel and across instep for snugness and support—regular size across vamp for roominess and comfort.

The shoe that will exactly fit thousands of women.

We are sole agents in Greater New York and Newark.

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They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes. Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.

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Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST
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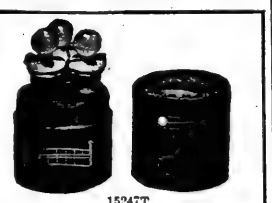

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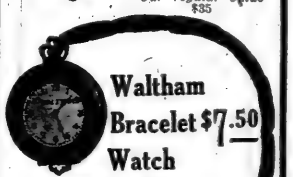

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Adjusted in a few minutes with ease; most charming and comfortable; cannot be detected from your own natural hair.

EVERLASTING HAIR WAVE
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which is also an excellent remedy for dandruff and itching scalp. Used for years with marked success. $1 for 8 oz. bottle.

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$3.50 to $35.00

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Telephone 4260 Murray Hill.

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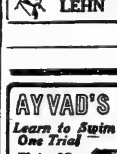

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Kayser Silk Gloves

More sold than all other silk gloves combined

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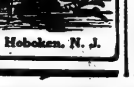

Plain, 25c.
Fancy, 35c.

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—How to reduce them

The 12-page wrapper around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap gives a specific treatment for reducing enlarged pores. Get a cake at your dealer's and start this beneficial treatment today.
For sale by dealers everywhere

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For The Woman Who Cares

Invisible *The Net with the Natural Effect*

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STRAIGHTEN YOUR TOES BANISH THAT BUNION

By Using ACHFELDT'S Perfection Toe-Spring. Worn at night, with auxiliary appliance for day use.

A PERSONAL DEMONSTRATION of this Simple Surgical Splint will convince the most skeptical. Any other foot troubles? Full particulars in plain sealed envelope to "Out of Town" customers. Sent on approval.

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FIVE | SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1916 | TWENTY PAGES

Pierre Loti on the Firing Line

Famous French Novelist Writes a Vivid Description of the Most Desolate Sector at the Front

One of the most dismal sectors of the French battle line, an arid country of muddy trenches and dark burrows, shell-swept at all times, is described in the following article by Pierre Loti, the distinguished novelist and member of the French Academy, several of whose charming and sympathetic war sketches, typifying the spirit of his people, have heretofore been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. *M. Loti is a Captain in the French Navy, but is apparently assigned to staff duty on shore.*

Pierre Loti.

By Pierre Loti

(Translated for The New York Times by Charles Johnston.)

THE belt fifteen or twenty kilometers wide, so horribly hacked to pieces, which, in our France, extends from the North Sea to Alsace, and follows the line of trenches where the Barbarians have their burrows, the belt of deep anguish and of great glory, just at this point, I think, attains its completest likeness to an evil dream, and at the same time to its completest horror; I say 'just here,' for I have not the right to be more exact; so 'just here,' in a certain district which, even before the war, had received a sad surname, something like the desolate, the poverty-stricken, or even, if you will, the 'lousy.' For even before the great devastation, it was very arid, almost without vegetation, treeless bottom-lands, a few tufts of stunted pines, poverty-stricken villages, which had not even the grace to be old, for, from century to century, the savages from Germany had come to gambol there, and after their passage everything had to be rebuilt.

And at present, since the new great onrush which has surpassed every known abomination, how strange it is, almost fantastic, this region of poverty with its charred ruins, with its chalk-colored soil, dug and redug to its deepest entrails, as if by myriads of burrowing animals! I make my way thither in an auto, on a mission intrusted to me, and I had never hitherto seen it in this mess of earth, in which our poor little warriors in their blue cloaks are so piteously mired up to the thighs.

My heart grows more constricted as I advance along these foundered roads, which are ever more crowded with our dear soldiers, so grievously bespattered with mud that they have become grayish. The rare villages on the common are more and more mutilated by shells, and we are done with seeing village women or children; no more civilians, nothing but blue helmets—but there are thousands of them. Every hillock we meet now seems to be inhabited by tribes of cave-dwellers; every slope that faces us, as we approach, and which thus escapes the sight, and the fire of the enemy, is pitted with the mouths of burrows, in lines, or rising above each other in several stories, and from which you see human heads coming forth, helmeted, catching the sun. What sort of a country is this, is it prehistoric or only very distant? Assuredly, you would not think it part of France. But for a sharp wind, you might almost believe, beneath this sky too blue for a Northern sky, you might believe that it was the banks of the Upper Nile, the Libyan chain, in which gape the rock-hewn caverns.

Once more we come to the wraith of a village, the last I shall pass through, for those which, further on, mark out the road towards the Barbarians, are no longer anything but shapeless heaps of stones, that look like burial-mounds. Even this one, be it understood, is three-quarters demolished; slabs of walls curiously perforated, and marked with black marblings of soot, in the places where the chimneys were. But numbers of soldiers are gayly seated at breakfast, under the wholly illusory shelter which these remnants of houses offer them; there are even quarter-masters who, on improvised tables, are serenely busy over their accounts.

Bang! A shell! A shell fired from very far off, and at a venture by the Barbarians, without any definite purpose, but with the hope that it may still injure some one. It has fallen on the ruins of a roofless stable, where some poor horses were tied up, and now two of them are lying on their backs, their four legs brandished in the air, as they all do when they come to die; they redden the ground with jets of blood, which come out in spurts from their chests, as if driven by a pump.

In This Chalk-Colored Soil, Dug and Redug to Its Deepest Entrails, as If by Myraids of Burrowing Animals, Our Poor Little Warriors Are Mired Up to the Thighs.

(Copyright International News Service.)

After the village, soon left behind, I enter the solitude, which always has a certain air of solemnity, that, stretched from one end to the other of the battle-front, indicates the immediate neighborhood of the Barbarians. The sun, astonishingly strong, showers its arrows upon this tragic desert. And now, every time my auto stops, hesitating, for one cause or another, and the motor ceases to hum, I hear louder and ever louder the rumble of the guns.

At last, I reach the furthest point that my auto can take me to; if I took it any further, it would be seen by the Boches, and the shells, which stray here and there through the air, would converge on it; it becomes necessary to stow it away, behind a fold in the ground, and to go on alone on foot.

First, I have to telephone to General Quarters—and the "telephone office" is the black hole hidden among sparse brushwood; by a very narrow ladder I make my way down seven or eight meters into the earth, where I find, as "telephone girls," four soldiers, who are lit up by tiny electric lamps, like glow-worms. They are territorials, in their forties; and the man who hands me the telephone is wearing a wedding-ring on his finger—doubtless he has, somewhere back there, in the open world, somewhere where life is still possible, a wife and children. He tells me, however, that he has been for six months already in this damp hole, under ground ceaselessly swept by shells, and he says it with smiling resignation, as if the sacrifice were entirely natural; his comrades likewise speak of their ant-hill life without a shadow of complaint. And they are admirable also, all these patient heroes of the darkness, not less, perhaps, than their comrades who fight in the open air, in the broad light of day, stirred by a shared excitement.

As one leaves the burrow, in which noises are muffled, one clearly hears again the sound of cannon, and one is met by the dazzling brilliance of this unaccustomed sun.

I have about two kilometers to pass in the strange desert to reach a poor little group of shriveled pines that I make out over there on a bit of rising ground. It is there that I have arranged to meet an officer of engineers regarding the mission with which I am charged.

The semblance of a desert, I ought rather to say, for it is densely inhabited underneath by our soldiers under arms and alertly listening. At the least sign of an attack they will pour out of a thousand holes; but for the moment, in the whole width of the expanse, one hardly sees even one or two blue cloaks, which prowl from one shelter to another.

And a terribly noisy desert, for, besides the continual detonations of artillery, more or less near, you hear some kind of huge beetles, as it were, flying overhead, which make almost as much noise as aeroplanes when they go past, but which, from their velocity, are invisible; they go past at hazard, and when they dash their heads hard against the soil one sees pebbles, earth, fragments of iron, spurting up like a sheaf. On the horizon toward the east is silhouetted against the sky one of those

Sir Gilbert Murray Tells of Oxford in War Time

Regius Professor of Greek Describes Strange Scenes and Explains Difference Between English and German Scholarship

By Joyce Kilmer.

"ON the whole," said Sir Gilbert Murray, "I think that the English scholars have shown up well in the war."

The Regius Professor of Greek at the University of Oxford, known even to readers of unacademic tastes by his English verse translations of the Greek drama, is in this country to conduct a conference on the classics at the Summer Session of Columbia University. I asked him to tell something of the scholars of England, and the way in which they were adjusting themselves to the new conditions brought about by the war.

Now, Sir Gilbert Murray is peculiarly qualified to talk on this subject. For in addition to continuing his lectures as Regius Professor of Greek and his extensive classical researches, he has been since the beginning of the war active in special Government work. In the British War Office he is listed as Sergeant G. G. A. Murray, No. 123, First Battalion, Oxfordshire Volunteer Regiment.

"The English universities," he said, "have responded to the call in a way that has earned them the highest commendation." Of course, the war has brought about the most extraordinary changes. As teaching bodies, Oxford and Cambridge are almost annihilated.

"Take the student body at Oxford, for example—you may say that practically all the students have gone to the front. We have left the Rhodes scholars, the Indians, and a very few invalids. And that is all.

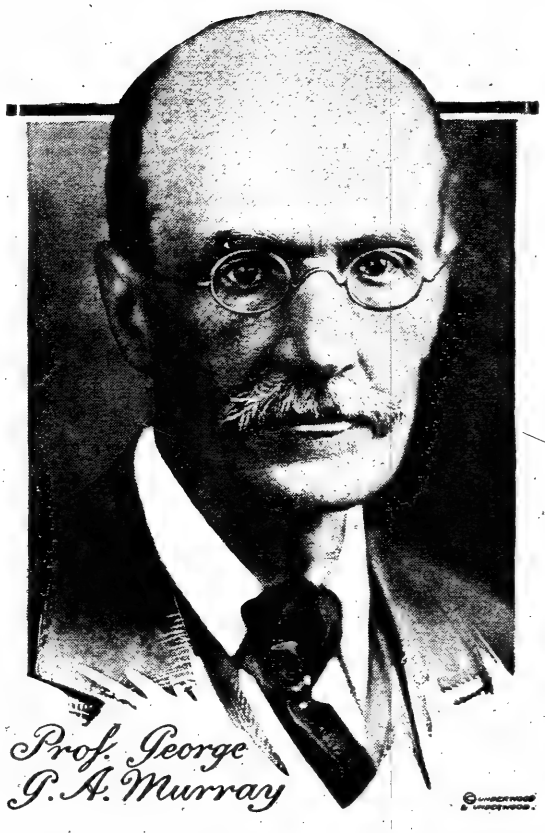
"Christ Church is now an aviation school. Balliol and New Colleges have been made into war colleges—men who have seen active service at the front are finishing their education as officers there, and the colleges are in charge of the War Department. Somerville College, which is one of the biggest women's colleges in the country, is a military hospital.

"But the students are not the only members of the universities whom the war has taken away. All the younger dons have gone to the front, and the older dons are working in the Government offices. Hitherto I have managed to do all my regulation lectures, but I have permission from the university authorities to give them up whenever it is necessary. Of course, I am doing special Government work, too.

"The women dons, the dons of the women's colleges, are proving very useful to the Government. They are employed in the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, &c., and especially in munition work. Many of them are acting as welfare superintendents in the munition factories, doing work half of which is organizing and half of which might be called mothering.

"I do not think there is any doubt," Sir Gilbert continued, "that the scholars of England are showing up well. I happen to have heard great admiration expressed by some one high in authority for the work done for the Government by two of our dons. One of them is an erudite and accomplished Greek scholar. The other is a textual critic of a rather minute habit of mind—the exact, almost inhuman type of scholar, one would say. But in the Government offices they seem actually to love him!

"The young tutors at the universities have been found useful by the Government in a very special sort of work. They are used in what is known as Conciliation work. They conduct negotiations between the Government and discontented munition workers. Their habit of friendly discipline makes them tremendously useful in this sort of delicate diplomatic work.



Prof. George G. A. Murray

"The British universities have not been stopped by the war. The current of their energy flows on. It is as strong as ever, but it has been turned away from scholarship toward that sort of constructive work which the country most needs. We are rather proud to have demonstrated that we are not dried-up pedants, but men."

"Do you think, then," I asked, "that the war has shown that the English scholar is different from any other sort of European scholar—from the German scholar, for instance?"

Sir Gilbert smiled and stroked his gray mustache.

"I think," he said, "that the English scholar has always been a man of a different type from the German scholar. I have devoted some thought to this subject, and once wrote a monograph in which I dealt with it in some detail. Perhaps I can best express the difference between English and German scholarship by saying that the German scholars are professionals and the English scholars are amateurs. There is much to be said for the professional, there is much to be said for the amateur.

"Germany is a country of specialists. In Germany there is more devotion in scholarship, and more loss of proportion. More people are willing to spend their lives in narrow and absorbed pursuit of some object which, viewed in cold blood, possesses no very great importance and no particular illumination or beauty. In England there is more humanity, more interest in life, more common sense, and, as an almost inevitable consequence, less one-sided devotion and less industry.

"In sheer, straightforward, professional erudition Germany easily leads the way. And the more professional the work is—the more it depends on labor, method, and organization—the more absolute and incontestable is her lead. It is Germany which publishes the Corpus of Greek Inscriptions and the Corpus of Latin Inscriptions.

"Germany has undertaken the great Latin Thesaurus and the great Greek Lexicon. In Greek grammar the four volumes of Kühner-Blass and Kühner-Gerth are without rivals in any other language. Pauly-Wissowa's 'Real Encyclopädie' is the greatest classical encyclopedia, Roscher's 'Aus-fürliches Lexicon' is the greatest dictionary of mythology. And I know of no manual of Greek or Roman religion so comprehensive as the volumes of Iwan Müller's 'Handbuch,' by Gruppe and Wissowa.

"In the great works of collection, too, the Germans have the lead. The work of Diels, von Arnim, Usener, Sudhaus, Karl Müller, the Teubners, and Lietzmann is of great importance. And in periodical literature and the small dissertations the German lead is enormous. I should judge that the bulk of specialist journals and magazines must be fully ten times as great in Germany as in England, and that of tracts and dissertations even more disproportionate.

"This being the case—all this credit being given to German scholarship—it nevertheless remains that there is something to be said for English scholarship, and for a certain kind of superiority in English scholarship over German scholarship. The point which I wish to make is this, that if instead of looking merely at the effectiveness of a book we try to estimate some quality in the mind of the writer, the comparison will come out in a very different way. The quality in question may be some form of what in England is called 'scholarship,' it may be something much wider.

"For instance, I have said that the best Greek grammar is that of Kühner-Blass-Gerth. But if one wanted guidance on some very delicate point of Greek usage, and was looking for some one with a subtle *flair* and feeling for the language, there are at least two Americans and certain English people whom I would consult in preference to any German scholar."

"Who are the two Americans? Sir Gilbert?" I asked.

"I think at once of three," he answered; "Basil Gildersleeve, Paul Shorey, and Weir Smythe.

"Where a thing can be ascertained and proved," he continued, "and the instances counted, I go to the Germans; where it is a question of feeling, I do not go to the Germans.

"This difference goes along with a great difference in method. In England we write Greek and Latin, both prose and verse. In Germany the best scholars have a great command of fluent Latin, and often can speak it without hesitation. But otherwise they are not good at 'composition.' I have had undergraduate pupils who wrote better Greek prose and incomparably better Greek verse than any German known to me, with perhaps two exceptions.

"Germans do not write Greek verses; they write books on Greek 'Metrik.' They aim more at knowing; we at feeling and understanding. They are professionals, as I said; we are amateurs.

"I know of nothing which more admirably illustrates the English attitude of mind toward the classics than such an institution as the Greek and Latin verse competition which forms a regular feature of The Westminster Gazette. The people who go in for this competition are by no means all of them dons and schoolmasters. Elderly K. C.'s go in and win prizes, and Indian civilians and people of all sorts of unacademic pursuits. It goes to show that scholarship with us is an art rather than a science, though, of course, like other arts, it has its scientific basis. It is even expected to form an integral part of character; it helps to make 'a scholar and a gentleman.' And, if one tries to analyze that old-fashioned phrase, assuredly the scholar is one who feels certain beauties and delicacies, not merely one who knows many recondite facts.

"We may put the same distinction from another point of view. Both Germany and England use classical study mainly as a general foundation on which the later practice of the literary and learned professions is based. But it would seem that in England the study of the classics has conserved to a great extent this general and foundational character; in Germany, it either was dropped or became professional.

"It does not seem to be possible to find in Germany men like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Asquith, Lord Bryce, Lord Cromer, Lord Halsbury, Lord Morley, and many others, statesmen in the first rank of public life, who read and enjoy their Homer and Plato and Lucretius. The corresponding German phenomenon would perhaps be a specialist professor who might be given a title and invited to write a pamphlet about some political question. With us the statesman, in many instances, is a good Greek and Latin scholar, and takes an interest in ancient studies. With the Germans, the professor is likely to be decorated and produced in public with éclat when he is wanted.

"The professional against the amateur, the specialist professor against the 'scholar and gentleman'—these two antitheses take us a long way in understanding the general difference between German and English scholarship. We are aiming always at culture—in Arnold's sense, not Bernhardi's. The Germans are aiming at research or achievement.

"I am inclined to think that the difference here indicated goes deep. There have been several books produced of late years in England of which one could say this: They are the work of professional scholars possessed of much exact learning and a decided spirit of research, yet the moving impulse which produced the books is really the impulse of the artist. In Germany we find nothing of the sort. There the work of scholarship is produced by a specialist with only specialists in mind as readers. In German scholarship we find, as I have said, the spirit of the professional, where in English scholarship we find the spirit of the amateur. And the spirit of the amateur is, after all, the spirit of the artist."

Seven or Eight Meters Into the Earth I Find, as Telephone "Girls," Four Soldiers.

funeral mounds of rubbish which mark the sites of former villages, and it is there that the monstrous beetles fall most ferociously, each time splashing up a spray of plaster and dust; a bombardment which is as stupid as it is useless, since all this is already dead.

Today also, a day of universal mud, two kilometers here in this region where so many of our poor soldiers are condemned to live, represent at least ten elsewhere, so difficult is it to walk. The mud grips you to the ankles, and you cannot draw your feet out of it, because it sticks like birdlime. The wind remains cold, but in the midst of a sky that is too blue glows a sun that bakes one's head, and beneath the steel helmet, which grows heavier, the sweat stands in beads on the forehead.

This is the first time that I have found myself so absolutely and infinitely alone, in the midst of this stage setting of immense desolation, which today, as it chances, is sparkling with light, and is only the more mournful for that. Until I reach the little wood to which an errand of duty calls me I need think of nothing; I need not occupy myself with anything; I need not avoid the shells, which would not give me time to avoid them, nor even choose the spot to set my foot down, since it sinks in everywhere equally. And so it comes that I drift back again to the mood of former days, to my mood of mind before the war, and all these things to which I have grown used I see and judge as though they were new.

Only a score of months ago who would have imagined such a face of things? Thus, these countless excavations—white, because the soil of this region is white—excavations that stretch on all sides and which mark across the wilderness multitudes of zebra-tracings—is it possible that they mark out the only paths along which our soldiers of France can move today with a sort of half security? • • • Little sunken ways, some of them full of curves, some of them straight, which have been named "guts," and which we have had to multiply, to multiply to such a point that the earth is furrowed by them to infinity! What an enormous sum of toil they represent, these mole paths, lying in a network over hundreds of leagues! If we add the trenches, the shelter caves, all these catacombs that plunge down into the hearts of the hills, one's mind stops dead before such a total of excavation, that might seem the work of centuries.

And these things that look like fishing nets stretched on all sides. If one were not informed in advance and accustomed to them, could one divine what they can possibly be? You might think that gigantic spiders had been spinning their webs among these myriads of posts, sometimes planted in straight lines, sometimes forming circles or half moons, tracing across the wide expanse designs that must be cabalistic in order better to ensnare and envelop the Barbarians. And besides they have terribly reinforced them, multiplying them twice, nay, ten times, since my last passage, these stake nets, and our web-spinning soldiers have had to make among them turnings and passages, with the enormous reels of barbed wire which they carry under their arms.

But there is one thing that you can understand at the first glance, and which adds to the grim horror of the whole scene, and that is the enclosures sprinkled here and there, the wooden fences that shut in closely packed groups of poor little burial crosses, made of two pieces of wood. That you can tell at once, alas! and see exactly what it is! Here they lie, therefore, under the thunder of the big guns, as though the battle was not yet finished for them, our dear departed ones, our unknown, magnificent heroes—whom even those who weep for them cannot now come nigh, because death is passing ceaselessly in the air above their silent little gatherings.

Ah! To complete the unreality of it all, here comes a black bird of gigantic wing-stretch, a monster of the apocalypse, that flits past noisily high above me. He flies on toward France, seeking doubtless the more sheltered region where women and children begin to be found, with the hope of slaughtering some of them.

I walk on, if one call it walking, this wearisome and inexorable process of plunging through the mud. And finally I arrive at the little grove of trees where we are to meet. I am glad of it, for my helmet and cloak had become a heavy burden under this unexpectedly burning sun. It happens that I am the first to arrive; the officer whom I have summoned—to discuss new defense works, new lines of stake nets, new burrows—is without doubt that blue outline making its way hither, but he is still distant, and I have still a few moments to continue my meditation of the way hither before it is time to become once more concentrated and exact. It is clear that the place is not left entirely alone, for these poor, half-stripped branches offer no more resistance than mere sheets of paper to the huge humming beetles that pass through them from time to time; but all the same a little wood like this keeps you company, shuts you in, spreads something of illusion about you.

I am on a bit of rising ground, from which I look down on all the terrible landscape, the succession of monotonous hillocks zebra-streaked by whitish "guts," and the few trees disheveled by shrapnel bullets. In the further distances these intertwined wires, stretched in all directions, sparkle in the sun, somewhat like "the Virgin's threads," which spread over the meadows in Spring. And on all sides the detonations of artillery keep up their accustomed rumble, which goes on unceasingly here, night and day, like the roar of the ocean against the cliffs.

Ah! the huge bird has found some one to speak to in the air! I see it all at once assailed by a host of those little tufts of white cotton—bursting shrapnel—which look so innocent, but which are so perilous for birds of its breed. It turns about hastily; its crimes are put off for another time.

From behind a nearby rising ground come forth a group of men in blue, who will reach me before the officer who is coming over there. It is the chance one, the one among thousands of these little processions which one meets incessantly, alas! along the battle front, and which form, so to speak, part of the stage setting. At its head four soldiers are carrying a stretcher, and others are following, to relieve them. Attracted also by the illusory protection of the branches, they stop instinctively at the entrance of the little wood to take breath and change shoulders. They come from the first-line trenches, which are three or four kilometers away, and are carrying a "gravely wounded" man to an underground hospital, which is some quarter of an hour away. They also had not foreseen this vicious sun that scorches one's head; they are wearing their helmets and cloaks, and they feel the weight of them as much as that of the precious load which they take such pains to carry steadily; more, they drag along, on each foot, a thick shell of sticky mud which gives them feet like elephants, and the sweat runs in big drops over their fine, tired faces.

"What is the matter with your wounded man?" I ask in a low voice.

In still lower voices they answer me: "He is ripped up the belly—oh! the trench surgeon told us that • • •." They finish the sentence only with a shake of the head, but I understand. For the rest, he has not stirred. His poor hand remains pressed to his brow and his eyes, doubtless to protect them against the baking sun, and I ask: "Why did you not cover his face?" "We did put a handkerchief over it, Colonel, but he took it away; he said he would rather have it like that, so that he can still see something between his fingers."

Ah! but the two last men, besides sweat, have broad smears of blood across their faces and running down their necks. "Oh, nothing much the matter with us, Colonel!" they tell me; "we got that as we came along. We started to carry him along the 'guts,' but it shook him too much; so we came on outside in the open."

Poor, admirable dreamers! To save their wounded man from jolting they have risked all their lives! Two or three of these huge death beetles which ceaselessly hum past have smashed themselves near them against the stones and have sprinkled them with their fragments; the Germans do not take the trouble to shoot at a single passerby like myself, but a group, and especially a litter, is irresistible for them. Of the two who are streaming with blood, one is, perhaps, not much the worse, but the other has an ear torn off, and hanging only by a shred of skin.

"You must get your wound dressed by the surgeon immediately, my friend," I say to him.

"Yes, Colonel, we are on our way there to the hospital. It suits exactly."

That is the only thing that has occurred to him to say in complaint: "It suits exactly." And he says it with such a fine, quiet smile, while thanking me for taking an interest in him.

I hesitate to go closer to look at their gravely wounded man, who has remained without stirring, for fear I might disturb his last thoughts. I do go close to him; however, very gently, because they are going to carry him away.

Ah! He is a mere lad! A village boy; one can guess that at once by his bronzed cheeks, which have just begun to grow pale. The sun, as he wishes, floods his handsome 20-year-old face, which is at the same time vigorous and candid, and his hand is still held like a guard before his eyes, which are set and seem no longer to perceive anything. They must have given him morphine to keep him from suffering too much. Humble child of our countryside, brief little life, what is he dreaming of, if he is still dreaming? Perhaps of his kerchiefed mamma, who wept happy tears every time she recognized his childish writing on an envelope from the front? Or is he dreaming of the farm garden that held his earliest years?

I see on his breast the handkerchief with which they tried to cover his face; it is of fine linen, embroidered with a marquis's coronet—the coronet of one of his bearers. He had wanted "to go on seeing things," doubtless in his terror of the great night. But even this sun, which must dazzle him, will soon cease suddenly to be recognizable for him; to begin with, it will be the half-darkness of the hospital, and, immediately afterward, will begin for him the long inexorable night, in which no sun will ever dawn again.

Freight Rates in Blockade Running

If the experience of blockade runners in the American civil war may be taken as a guide, Germany's submarine cargo boat Deutschland should not only pay for herself, but should bring immense profits to her owners, even if she is unlucky enough to be caught or destroyed after one or two voyages across the Atlantic. There is little doubt that the Deutschland and other vessels of her class will command abnormally high freight rates, particularly if they bring to this country drugs and chemicals for which there is a great demand.

So great was the demand for Southern cotton in England during the civil war that there was a profit of $250 a bale for the blockade runners, while the inward freight, consisting largely of war material, was carried for $250 or more a ton.

Thomas E. Taylor, in his book "Running the Blockade," gives a brief account of the immense profits of the trade. "Some idea of the vast profits accruing from blockade running," he says, "can be gathered from the fact that, notwithstanding the total loss of the Banshee (one of his vessels) by capture, she earned sufficient on the eight successful round trips which she made to pay her shareholders 700 per cent. on their investment."

The two principal bases for blockade runners were Nassau, in the Bahamas, and Bermuda, where cargoes brought from England in large vessels were transshipped to small, fast craft of light draught, which were built especially for the trade. These vessels made the run to Wilmington or Charleston in about sixty hours and invariably chose dark nights when the moon was not shining to run through the cordon of Federal cruisers. Their inward cargoes consisted of a variety of merchandise, and Taylor says:

> The chief requirements were war materials of every sort—cloth for uniforms, buttons, thread, boots, stockings, and all clothing; medicines, salt, boiler iron, steel, copper, zinc, and chemicals. As it did not pay merchants to ship heavy goods, the charge for freight per ton at Nassau being £80 to £100 in gold, a great portion of the cargo generally consisted of light goods, such as silks, laces, linens, quinine, &c., on which immense profits were made.
>
> At this time there were no mills and practically no manufactories in the Confederate States, so their means of production were nil.

must then ride the same twenty miles or more to reach the village. Forty miles and the trail lost, as the informant does not know for certain which way the raiders have gone.

If he had merely sent a pigeon and, following at a safe distance, another and another, headquarters would have known within the half hour and could, in turn, have kept in touch with the flying column sent in pursuit, as each new message was received, by means of birds kept prisoners in camp, but bred in a van accompanying the troops. The birds when released would pick up the van with the latest information, furnishing a doubly efficient service; not only information as to the position of the raiders, but also orders sent to the pursuers.

It seems impossible, but it is really very simple. It is the only service available in a broken and desolated country, where wires do not exist, where hills render the heliograph impossible, and where wireless is cumbersome, useless by day, and uncertain. Added even to our aeroplane service it would immeasurably have increased its efficiency, for an aeroplane that can send a dozen messages without returning to report is more effective than one that needs to return, land, and present its operator at headquarters with each new important item of information.

Some aviators ran out of gasoline and were lost for days in the desert with no possibility of communicating either their information or their plight to headquarters except to walk there. Pigeons, carried in a pannier so light as to be almost negligible, would have saved hours, days, almost weeks, of uncertainty.

Even in time of peace the military and civil service of homing pigeons would be of great value. Scouting parties seeking topographical information usually consist of one officer and four or five men.

These are sent back at intervals to report, and when the last man has returned the officer comes back, and the expedition is over. Because of this necessity for communication, the radius of action is limited and food and water for all five men must be carried. Individuals of such a party cannot carry a wireless set, yet one man with pigeons could divide the labor by five and permit of a correspondingly increased field of operation. And yet army publications on the carrier pigeon ceased twenty years ago with the brief statement that while much development had been promised along these lines, the introduction of wireless rendered the employment of pigeons useless.

And you, the reader, may take part in such a nation-wide scheme of preparedness by raising and training your own homing pigeons and holding them ready for the service of the military authorities in time of war or of your community in time of peace. On every motor trip you can take a few pigeons and fly them back home from various distances, or any friend in a distant town will delight in flying them to you and telegraphing the moment of release. Express companies on all railroads carry crates at low cost, and I have uniformly found their agents courteous and willing to release the birds on arrival and to ship back the empty crates.

It is not difficult. Prepare your loft, get a few pairs of good birds from any reputable fancier and breed your own youngsters, registering them with one of the racing pigeon unions and banding them when four days old with the Union band, an aluminium ring bearing the number and year. This is slipped over the foot, to insure subsequent identification. If you have not the time, purchase youngsters already banded, which are able to fly and have not yet learned their loft. It takes eighteen days for the eggs to hatch, and four weeks later your pigeons are ready for the road and that personal training which makes the racing pigeon what he is and carries on his fine traditions. Perhaps not this year or the next, but some time your pigeons are going to be useful to your country or community, and, meanwhile, by introducing an intelligent and living wireless into your own home, you are busy preparing.

Will the War Bring a New Social Order?

Frederic Mathews Declares the United States Is Threatened with the Same Conditions Which Led to Europe's Conflict

By Frederic Mathews,
Author of "Taxation and the Distribution of Wealth."

IF one thing may be regarded as demonstrated by the present horror in Europe it is that there is something radically rotten in the existing theory of the State and its application to human society. A system which for generations entails a progressively increasing burden of taxes and armaments upon its adherents, which breeds pauperism, unemployment and revolution within, hatred without, and then bursts into a universal holocaust of murder and destruction is, to say the least, of questionable practical value. This, however, is exactly that in which European political leadership with the boasted enlightenment of the nineteenth century has culminated. Is there no escape from such conditions? Is it beyond the range of human intelligence to conceive of a society independent of the progressive militarist ideal with its ever-augmenting armaments and its periodic bloody and disastrous explosions?

The present war has brought to light several suggestions of means of preventing such occurrences in the future. Perhaps the most obvious of these is the thought of the union of the great powers, based upon an international court of arbitration and an international army. This is perhaps the first idea occurring to an observer thinking of a method of checking wars and their causes. Such a system, if adopted, would possess many advantages and should of course have the support of all rational men and women. The chances are, however, that it will not only never be adopted by the European powers as at present constituted, but even if in force, that it would not touch the root of militarism.

Nothing could prevent a strong power's refusal to accept the court's decisions; nothing prevent a strong alliance, formed within the union, dominating the court. Civil wars under such a system would, of course, be as frequent as at present and the use of an international army to suppress them would in all likelihood soon break up the union. If ever militarism is to be eliminated from its dominant place in human society, a radical change in the social point of view is necessary, not simply a readjustment of militarist elements. Slavery could never have been abolished in Europe or America by a codification of slave law; a change in public opinion with reference to the entire subject was essential.

Among the most suggestive criticisms of existing administrative methods is that of Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, entitled "The War and the Way Out," published in the Atlantic Monthly for last December and THE TIMES of Dec. 20. In his criticism Mr. Dickinson challenges what he regards as the most important of prevalent political theories. This theory not only exerts a dominant influence over all governmental circles today, but is accepted without question by the great masses of organized humanity; just as the theories of slavery and witchcraft were accepted in the same way for tens and perhaps for hundreds of thousands of years. This theory, which Mr. Dickinson calls the "Governmental Theory," is briefly put in his own words as follows:

> The world is divided, politically, into States. These States are a kind of abstract beings, distinct from the men, women, and children who inhabit them. They are in perpetual and inevitable antagonism to one another, though they may group themselves in alliances that can be only for temporary purposes to meet some other alliance or single power. For States are bound by a moral or physical obligation to expand indefinitely, each at the cost of the others.

This theory, the theory which regards the State, the nation, or the empire, as the case may be, as some abstract, ultra-human entity distinct from the actual human beings who support it, is today among the most influential of human conceptions. Upon this theory is based the entire progressive movement of the nations, and the men and women forming any given State are forced to sacrifice their lives and their property in support of that State. The individual suffers and dies, they are told, in order that the State may prosper and live. The good citizen, the true patriot has no thought of self, but cheerfully lays down his life or the lives of his children in order that his country, his State may reap the reward of his efforts and enjoy the fruits of his labors. To question this theory as an advantageous social factor seems folly; it lies at the base of existing political structures and appears no more open to doubt than the light of day. Mr. Dickinson not only questions it, but has not the slightest faith in it. He says:

> The governmental theory holds that States are the great realities, and that they are natural enemies. My reply is that States are unreal abstractions, that the reality is the men and women and children who are the members of the States, and that as soon as you substitute real people for the abstract idea that symbolizes them you find that they have no cause of quarrel, no interests or desires of a kind to justify or necessitate aggressive war. And if there were no aggressive war there could, of course, be no cause for defensive war.

If this position is true, it follows that a large part of human political activity is the result of pure delusion; is exactly the same thing, in fact, as burning witches or heretics; two pastimes which in their day afforded our "practical" ancestors much satisfaction. Mr. Dickinson is frankly of this opinion, and says: "The world is being controlled by men who are the victims of sheer illusion; whether it be the defect of mind, of heart, or of soul that has fastened the illusion upon them."

The mind has grown so accustomed to the governmental theory which regards States as beings with an existence independent of their constituent units that it is almost impossible to approach the subject from any other attitude. History shows, however, unless the masses of living, working men and women are able to divest their minds of the delusion that any political aggregate, or State, can have any existence or interests capable of realization independently of their own personal existence and interests, that they can always be exploited indefinitely through the progressive military theory on one side and the progressive industrial theory on another.

An organization of human beings, a State, can have but one rational purpose, one practical object of its existence; that object is the furtherance of the interests of its constituent units. But the progressive militarist State is founded upon the subordination of these interests to those of the State as the essential condition of its continuance. The unending song of the progressive militarist is the sacrifice of the individual upon the altar of the State. In accordance with the progressive governmental theory the individual is made for the State. In accordance with all practical intelligence and right reason the State is simply a collection of individuals, which individuals create for their own benefit; its progress and its future development when not in harmony with their own interests is a positive disadvantage to them and to their children.

So much for one of the delusions lying at the base of the existing social system, the practical results of which are shown in the flaming countrysides and death-sown soil of France, Belgium, and Poland. Closely associated with the accepted theory of the progressive State is the co-existent theory of the fiscal system upon which the State depends. Any given progressive State is today divided from its fellows by means of a ring of taxes. Where this ring is extended or contracted the State is supposed to flourish or the reverse. These rings of indirect taxes are among the most important political and economic factors in operation today. The progressive State theory is, in fact, vitally dependent upon them in marking off one progressive area from another, and there is probably no single human institution so nicely calculated to encourage and perpetuate murder and destruction as these rings of taxes.

They do this in many ways. Their internal effect upon the body politic is far reaching, and chief of these is the fact that wherever this influence is felt a regular and inevitable concentration of

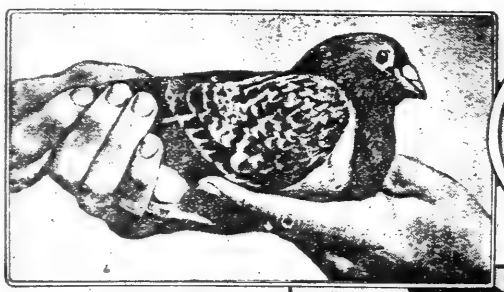
Carrier Pigeons an Aid to Preparedness

Europe's War Has Shown That Homing Birds Often Beat Aeroplanes and the Wireless in Carrying Military Dispatches

By Cyrus F. Wicker.

HAVE you failed to join the preparedness movement because you do not exactly know how your services can be of value? Perhaps you are unable to go to Plattsburg, or to the girls' training camp at Chevy Chase; or are prevented even from joining the association of amateur wireless operators and keeping a wireless set in the attic. Then this article is to tell you how you also can prepare at home, and do interesting and valuable work for the United States Intelligence Service by raising and training homing pigeons.

The world war, which seizes upon everything for its own ends, has recently and marvelously developed this neglected



A male blue pigeon

A steel-grey pigeon

Attaching messages under the tail.

and, in our country, almost unknown branch of the Signal Service. What was merely a fascinating sport in time of peace has become in an instant deadly serious in war, as Belgium knows. The German order promulgated throughout invaded Belgium: "Bring in your homing pigeons and firearms" is significant of their relative importance in the moment of impact, and all the pigeons that were turned in were shipped back to Germany, where they are now breeding carriers for the German Army, Navy, and aeroplane services.

Two hundred thousand homing pigeons were registered in Belgium at the outbreak of the war; now there are none, and the lofts famous throughout the world—Gits, Greuter, Hansenne, Soffle, and a dozen others, where international winners were bred—are empty, and their occupants in alien hands. In America we read lightly of racing pigeons being eaten by invading armies and of innocent fanciers shot against the walls of their lofts for no object whatever, and are only just beginning to learn that homing pigeons are valuable and fanciers not always innocent.

In Belgium every loft was registered as a part of an organized intelligence service, and homing pigeons were undoubtedly used in transmitting to all parts of the country the first news and the direction of the German advance. Every city, every village in Belgium had its pigeon club and there was a frequent interchange of birds. With telegraph and telephone wires cut, and wireless rendered unserviceable by day or in the presence of German counterwaves, news of the invasion was sent from village to village by carrier pigeons at the rate of a mile a minute; and if owners were shot dead it was not because they kept pigeons but because they sent and could continue to send information in a way the Germans could not stop.

How much of the heroic Belgian defense was made possible by the prompt transmission of information borne by pigeons will probably never be known with exactness. It must have been considerable, for all ordinary means of communication were paralyzed at the outset either from without or by German agents residing in Belgium.

In England all pigeons on the south coast were killed within a few weeks after the war began to prevent their use by German spies; a good pigeon being able easily to carry a message 300 miles to the German frontier in a single day. Wires may be cut, wireless destroyed; but nothing yet made can recall a pigeon once on the wing with news of his country's invasion and peril. They were Belgium's Paul Reveres; and their service and that of their owners should not be forgotten in Belgium, nor the lesson neglected by ourselves.

Unfortunately, most Americans think of carrier pigeons in the past tense; but that is because very little pertaining to their present work has been allowed to leak out. The standard reference is to the siege of Paris in 1870, when pigeons, once the investment was complete, and a few baloons offered the only means of communication between Paris and the outside world. Two hundred and sixty-three pigeons in all were flown during that siege and of these one carried no less than 40,000 messages in a single flight. The messages were first printed in ordinary type on large sheets, each sheet containing some 50,000 words, and then micro-photographed on films of collodion paper some two inches square. Sixteen of these papers, rolled and inserted into goose quill, weighed only one-twenty-fifth part of an ounce, which a pigeon could easily carry over the enemy lines. But, of course, to these messages there was no reply; the service was only in one direction, since a pigeon will fly only to its own home.

This obstacle has now been overcome; the location of the home can, it seems, be easily shifted, and last year saw the successful experiment by the French of breeding the birds in motor vans, stationed either near headquarters or in telephonic communication with them, and some distance in the rear of the trenches. As these vans were painted in different and brilliant colors, the pigeons soon came to recognize them as their homes, returning to them, even though in the meantime the van had been moved a considerable distance from its former position. One instance is officially reported of a van being moved 140 miles from the point at which the pigeon was taken out to be sent to the front in connection with the aeroplane service, and of the bird finding its way home to the van less than six hours after its release.

These pigeons, moreover, like many song birds, do not seem to mind the noise of battle and when released fly to their vans at speeds varying from 1,700 to 2,000 yards a minute for short distances, and at a height of from 500 to 600 feet in the air, from which point their vision covers approximately a radius of forty miles or an area of 5,000 square miles. Blessed besides with immeasurable clearness of sight, it is rather the wisdom of the bird which leads it, after arriving at the spot where its home had been, to circle in an ever widening radius until the familiar roof is seen and then to go straight for it. That lifts the performance out of the instinct class and places it on the border line of intelligence. When wireless fails these are allies worth having.

At this moment, according to letters received from a French Captain in the English-French Interpreter Service, there are 18,000 carrier pigeons employed with the allied armies in France alone, of which 15,000 are reserved for use with the French army. Special soldiers are detailed to look after them and a new branch for both the army and navy, the pigeon service, has been created. Carrier pigeons are employed to a greater or less extent by every nation engaged in the struggle, except possibly the Japanese, and from what little the censor lets through are doing extraordinarily valuable service in the transmission of messages and military intelligence. This is because a pigeon may go with his message where a man cannot live, and at hours when wireless is impracticable.

They are used not alone for taking messages from the trenches; they have taken pictures in tiny cameras; they are flown from ships at sea; they even go up regularly in aeroplanes, an observer taking a half dozen or so in a hamper beside him and releasing them as occasion demands, each with its message, and although the plane may subsequently be shot down or drop within the enemy lines and be captured, the report has gone back to headquarters quicker than the aviator himself could have carried it. Wonderfully endowed with instinct or intelligence—the controversy over which has lasted for decades without conclusion—and gifted with memory, speed and an amazing power of vision bred into the carrier pigeon for generations, it has remained for the great war to enlist these peculiar characteristics in the service of national defense.

Some birds, like human beings, continue their daily round, though the country be invaded or the heavens fall. Hens and ducks still serve as food; but the homer, the aristocrat of the feathered world, volunteered at once for the war and became at once an aviator, a wireless installation, and a faithful and distinguished member of the Secret Service.

These racing homers are not mere pets; they are doing a bit of unique and much appreciated work under definite war conditions with both the Teutonic and allied armies, and America should know that they became available for military purposes only through the adoption of what was already a popularly organized and widespread sport, which was able at an instant to supply France and England and Belgium in their need with a rapid and truly national system of intercommunication, entirely independent of railroads, telegraphs or wireless.

Just what will a homing pigeon do? It will, as a young bird, two months old, and if properly trained, fly from forty to one hundred and fifty miles in a straight line to its home; that is, to the place where it was bred and where it took its first short flights. An older bird will fly up to five hundred miles in a day, between daylight and dark. They will not fly by night; but a good bird will, without stopping for food or water, resume flight at dawn on the next day and so continue until it arrives or dies.

If, then, a message is tied to its leg before release, either wrapped around the leg and fastened with a gutter band, as they do in England, or placed in a tiny aluminium case with cover, as they do on the Continent, the pigeon will carry it with him. Of course, a pigeon will fly only one way—to its loft. To bring a message to a certain spot the bird must first be bred there and then when sent away, to the firing line, on board a ship, or up in an aeroplane, it must be kept prisoner until the occasion demands its release with a message fastened to its leg.

To my own "preparedness" loft in Burlington, Vt., I can fly youngsters bred in May of this year from the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., forty miles away, with the broad water jump of Lake Champlain between, beating the telegraph, which has to be relayed twice between the two points. Thus the training camp at Plattsburg can be kept in touch with the United States cavalry post at Fort Ethan Allen, in Burlington, without the use of telephones, telegraph, or wireless, just as might be the case under actual war conditions. It is a form of preparedness.

Burlington is forty miles from the Canadian border and ninety miles from Montreal, and the Champlain Valley has from Indian times been an invasion route to the United States. Now, I can receive a pigeon message from that city in one hour and forty minutes. Moreover, I have a few Canadian-born birds kept prisoners in my loft that will fly home when released with a return message. Every good loft keeps for breeding purposes birds which, if released, would fly to their original homes in many different directions. That is what happened in Belgium, where the people supplemented with their own birds those officially trained for the army.

Think what such service would mean in our great country, with communication severed and a long lake or a range of mountains between posts. Think particularly what an adequate pigeon service would now mean in Mexico in the pursuit of a bandit or of raiders; how quickly information could be received from distant points and how many weary miles of dispatch riding those pigeons could have saved. With pigeons in active service I believe we could have gotten Villa; and could not our army—at present I believe almost entirely ignorant of their existence—now advantageously use carrier pigeons with the expedition in Mexico?

With pigeons bred, let us say, in twelve of the nearest border towns and distributed among all Americans in Northern Mexico, the trail of every returning raiding party could be kept hot and our pursuing troops kept closely and accurately in touch with their every movement. What happens now? A returning band of raiders passes through a Mexican village, say twenty miles from the border. An American or native there may perhaps catch his horse, ride the twenty miles or more to the nearest United States post and report. The troopers

France's Aloofness Pains Her Friends Here

Whitney Warren, Noted Architect and Worker for the Allies, Points Out How She Can Win Over Our Remaining Neutrals

By Whitney Warren

This interesting address, translated from the original French with certain abbreviations, was delivered at Paris on May 25 last by Whitney Warren, the well-known New York architect, who from the beginning of the war has been most active in aiding the cause of France.

THE last occasion on which I spoke before the Parisian public was at this same time last year. At the very outbreak of the war I left New York to serve the cause of France. From reading American newspapers, from numerous conversations with my fellow-countrymen, from information sent to me from the United States by persons with whom I corresponded, and, finally, from my knowledge of my fellow-citizens and my confidence in the instinctive nobility that is theirs by inheritance, I felt assured, without the slightest misgiving, of their friendship for France. I felt justified in declaring that the sympathies of the immense majority of them went out to you from a land where the sentiment of justice and liberty is innate and fundamental.

Now I am enabled to bring you the fruits of a wider and more conclusive investigation. Spurred on by personal bias, I might have been led to mistake my desires for realities; in perfect good faith, I might have attributed my own tastes to those who did not share them and have deceived myself as to the true state of American public opinion. A French writer has said: "One is imprudent only on the side of one's passions." Therefore, it was in championing France that I might have been most easily betrayed into imprudence. But I wish to say at once that I had no trouble whatever in harmonizing my mind with my heart.

I have just spent five months in the United States and, while there, I never lost sight for a moment of the twofold object which I had set myself: to verify public sentiment and foster manifestations of sympathy between my country and yours.

You must always bear in mind the character of our Constitution. We live under a democracy in the guise of authority; our Republic is presided over by a monarch. In other words, every four years we recover our liberty and are permitted to give it away again for another four years to whomsoever we choose. We turn over our destinies to a man who, during his tenure of office, is more powerful than many a King. His authority is limited only by its duration; he is the lessee of his sovereignty instead of being its proprietor. We calculate that, in four years, he will have the opportunity of either pleasing or tiring us, and, during that time, relieved of all worry over public affairs, we devote ourselves to our personal interests. That is our conception of independence.

The man whom we trust is, by the nature of our laws, practically beyond all control; it is unjust, therefore, to consider us as sharing in his decisions; he represents not us but merely the confidence placed by us in him—our foresight or our mistake. We are his electors and judges, not his collaborators.

Well, the hour of judgment approaches. A few months from now we shall be called upon to declare ourselves, to make use of a liberty carefully set aside four years ago; thus, we have some chance not to ruin that precious garment of democratic souls. Until then justice should be done us. Be not too hasty in showing us ill-will; one should wait always until the last possible minute before blaming one's friends, and, when this last minute has arrived, one must slow up the seconds.

I made an investigation throughout the United States. Everybody admits that in New York and our Eastern States the public sides with you. A stranger has but to set foot in Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Boston to convince himself of this. Let him but read the big local newspapers, ask the opinion of the first passerby—he will hear that the Allies, France especially, meet with the warmest sympathy. But the Western States, it is generally maintained, are objects of suspicion. Skeptics point to them with secret satisfaction. These States are proof with which they hope to overwhelm you.

The West? There the German element makes frightful incursions! Or else you are told that in these States there is the utmost indifference toward the war. That is what you discover if you are satisfied with a superficial investigation. Even in France this unfavorable opinion is solidly rooted; we know whom it favors and what power finds advantage in propagating it.

But I do not easily yield to the reasons of those who wish to keep me from acting. I listen to them politely and, when all is said, when they have turned away, I put on my hat and sally forth in quest of arguments with which to refute them. I feel that he who keeps me from doing good is always wrong. Thus, impelled by my instinctive distrust, I consulted a number of men especially well informed concerning events in the West. The most eminent of whom, the one least open to suspicion of partisanship, was President Butler of Columbia University, the Sorbonne of New York. Before the war President Butler was greatly appreciated and made much of in Germany; he had a high esteem for that learned land. Here is the letter which he sent to me on the eve of my departure:

[Translated from the French version.]

My Dear Friend:

Before you sail for France I wish to give you a summary of my impressions of popular feeling in the West and Northwest. I have just made a tour of about 7,000 miles, and here is the result, not of my personal desires, but of what I observed.

The West is healthy to the core and understands wonderfully well the great stake in the European war. It sides overwhelmingly with the Allies and the cause for which they are fighting. This is true even of some of those whose parents and grandparents were born in Germany. Of course, in places where there are many citizens born in Germany or of Teutonic descent, such as Milwaukee and other places in Wisconsin, in St. Louis and elsewhere in Missouri, and in some other regions, opinion more or less favors the Central Empires. But these are isolated cases easily explained by race or descent.

Especially noticeable is the unbounded admiration for France and the French. The press, conversations, public speeches, abound in exceptionally eloquent and extremely significant praise of the French people and spirit. During my Western tour the battle of Verdun was the topic of the hour; every morning there were anxious inquiries whether the French line still held. When dispatches came announcing that it still held people showed the greatest satisfaction and relief.

The West is much pleased that President Wilson has kept the American nation from taking part in the European war, but there he finds little support and much criticism in many of the things that he does or does not do. There is no warlike spirit in the West, but people there will support a sensible program of military preparedness for public defense on account of events developing in other parts of the world.

I have made a point of giving an exact and complete translation of the letter of Mr. Butler. Few names are as respected as his in the United States, few men judge so surely and accurately. I consider this a document of the greatest value, a final document. And I repeat that it is not in the least the testimony of a prejudiced man. I might also quote the testimony of Myron Herrick, formerly our Ambassador in Paris, who, after investigation, spoke to me in almost identical words. These opinions have rung the death-knell, for me, of the legend that the United States is divided into two hostile camps; which seeks to show an America inhabited by brothers ranged against each other, which throws suspicion on the intelligence and honesty of a considerable portion of my fellow-countrymen. This legend is German, born in the land of the Nibelungen, where invention lacks grace and buries truth amid darkness.

In short, the immense preponderance of popular opinion in the United States is right. What does that mean? And what can one expect from this auspicious state of affairs?

This means that the American nation is on the side of right and loyalty against unjust and criminal force. It means that, morally, it backs you with its entire approbation and good wishes. It means that the American nation is no dupe of the timid compromises with Germany periodically renewed by our Government, and that it is fully aware of the value of our diplomatic victories. It means that the American nation is not neutral toward the belligerents nor toward its own leaders.

By what actions can it make known its willingness to take part in the vast conflict of good against evil, honor against shame? Not by military participation; or, at least, not until forced to it. We stick to peace by instinct and reason. Even you do not ask us to renounce it and you would not receive us as allies unless events left us no choice. Not by a declaration of war against Germany, but by a resolve to break off all manner of relations with her *whether she changes her methods or not.* The past is there and we cannot forgive it. Failure to torpedo cannot make us forget the Lusitania, Falaba, and Sussex murders; enforced repentance cannot efface the memory of assassinated Belgium.

Public opinion works slowly toward its goal, but invariably reaches it. There is a striking resemblance between the French nation of the eighteenth century and the American nation of today; the same love of a noble cause, the same feeling that all defenders of liberty are brothers despite the distance separating them, the same consciousness that there is no Old or New World when the issue at stake is the same ideal. Nations which have resembled each other once in some fine quality invariably regain that similarity; the features which are theirs in common have the consistency of sculptured things.

Solely in the great name of respect for humanity we side with you. On account of our geographical position and our short past we have no traditional hatred, none of those vigorous habits of enmity rapidly brought about by the unity of passions. Bounded on the north by Canada, on the south by Mexico, protected by seas long inviolate, we have always enjoyed a security that has turned our attention from foreign perils. We are, moreover, a nation made up of widely differing elements, which militates against the homogeneity of our convictions. *Nevertheless, something takes the place in us of anxiety about menaces to the national soil and is a substitute for racial fraternity: our ardent love for the rights of man, the rights of nations.* The only frontiers which we are accustomed to protect are the frontiers of justice, and, if we have collective aspirations, they are those tending to assure the triumph of divine principles in this world. That is why you may count upon us.

The German peril, in so far as it is a peril personal to us, exerts merely a secondary influence on public opinion. We feel it, of that I am sure, but the masses of the American people are only vaguely conscious of it. They worry, they question, but they look upon that phase of the peril with a certain degree of incredulity. What! Would Germany attack us, land her ferocious forces on our soil? These speculations have but a weak effect on the American masses; it is with difficulty that they can be made to accept as a fact the direct peril of German militarism. They will consent, however, in order not to be taken by surprise, to adopt preventive measures of preparation, but they remain skeptical as to the employment of the forces thus created. How about yourselves? Though you had had bitter experience of your brutal neighbors, did you believe sufficiently in the threat of a coming war? In this respect we are where you were at the outbreak of hostilities.

The Lusitania is our Agadir. We now discuss increases in our army as you discussed the increase of yours a few days

the wealth within their confines must result. A moment's thought may make this clear. The great bulk of indirect taxes in order to be productive and constant, must be drawn from the commoner needs of the people, in other words, must be taxes upon the necessaries of life and industry. It is evident again that a much larger proportion of the smaller incomes must be spent upon these necessaries than of the ampler fortunes.

Where 100 per cent. of one income is taxed and but 10 per cent. of another the larger, or least taxed, income possesses an untaxed reserve, or saving capacity, of which the smaller income is deprived. Where a society, therefore, raises its revenue wholly or in part from the indirect taxation of necessaries, a proportionate process of accumulation sets in toward the larger, or least taxed, incomes.

The checking of trade and industrial monopoly are the natural and necessary consequences of the progressive State and the indirect tax. Where trade is allowed to follow its normal channels none of the conflict of political interests which is devastating Europe is found. The control of trade, as affected by indirect taxation, is the root cause of this conflict of State interests which disappears the instant the people are allowed to develop the natural markets for their produce, which market is, moreover, always the most profitable. There is no more personal reason why the honest, hard-working peasants of Europe should be set to cutting each other's throats in order to make "progress" for Germany or protect the interests of France than that the inhabitants of Maine or Vermont should be set to doing the same thing for analogous reasons.

If rings of indirect taxes were strung about the different States of the American Union all the different hatreds, quarrels, and habits of thought which have so long tortured Europe could be bred upon American soil. The mere fact that no control of trade and industry exists, based upon an interstate system of taxation, eliminates these lurid clouds from the domestic American horizon. All the various hatreds, friendships, alliances, and enmities could be made to play their mysterious rôle tomorrow in the United States. All that is necessary is a few more tax collectors and a few bloodthirsty hymns chanting the progress or the destruction of "barbaric" New York or "perfidious" Pennsylvania.

The United States, however, although saved these inanities in their inter-State life, face, in their national life, exactly the same difficulties which are convulsing Europe—internal troubles on one side and foreign complications on another. The real history of the United States begins but with the close of the civil war. Until that time an undeveloped land area supplied the growing population with a means of livelihood. Since the civil war, however, the land has been absorbed and the increasing number of people necessarily congest in the larger cities. This crowding of the cities adds enormously to land and franchise values and the control of these becomes one of the mainsprings of American political life. These franchises, combined with the control of the industrial system acting through the taxation of necessaries, are the two engines by means of which the growing wealth of the population has been pumped into ever-contracting channels.

It is obvious, however, that this process of wealth congestion cannot continue indefinitely. Notwithstanding all the traditions and the heritage of the Bourbons, when the wealth of France had been taxed almost entirely into the hands of the ruling class, their monarchy collapsed through the proportional increase in the power of the dispossessed. Thus, as the student observes, the slum areas in the great cities ever growing, pauperism increasing, bread-lines lengthening, armies of unemployed multiplying, and the larger fortunes progressively accumulating in almost inconceivable amounts, the prophetic words of Macaulay must occur to the mind.

"Either," he said, "some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your Republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth; with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions."

The spoliation which Macaulay foresaw is of long standing and has been laid bare by scores of investigating committees. The distress which he feared is constantly increasing. The Huns and the Vandals of which he speaks may be seen in the slums of Chicago, Pittsburgh, and New York or repeating their votes at the elections at the command of this or that "boss" and the question how long they can continue side by side, is among the most interesting in American politics.

But like all populations supporting the progressive State and the indirect tax, the people of the United States will have external as well as internal problems to face. The great fight in Europe today is the same fight that always faces the two dominant progressive States of any period. It is the same fight which tore asunder the Hellenic world under Athens and Sparta, the fight which destroyed Carthage and which threw France and England at each other's throats but a few generations ago—the fight for the control of the sea. The victor of the present war fights for the control of the trade of the world and will stand directly in the path of the United States in extending American trade with Europe, South America and the Orient. The United States will either accept the dictation of the victor or begin the inevitable process of progressive shipbuilding and progressive arming.

Frederic Mathews. (Photo by Roe.)

The greater the distress among the masses, the larger the numbers of unemployed, the more popular will the progressive arming idea become, until the people of the United States will find themselves in exactly the same condition as the populations of Europe—a mass of tillers of the soil and wage-workers supporting a small governing class, and a great standing army and navy, with the constant danger of war within and without as the reward of their "progress." A great war between the United States and the dominant European powers allied with Japan or China is a by no means improbable outcome of the present situation. The control of the sea on one side, and the opening of the western part of the continent to the Oriental on another, supply the inevitable incentives to such a conflict.

If the existing system is continued in the United States a bloody upheaval of some kind seems inevitable. The question is: Can these conditions be altered or improved without the usual bloody collapse?

The Republicans certainly offer no solution. They seem to regard such conditions as not only practical, but eminently satisfactory, and can scarcely wait until they get back to power in order to "increase prosperity" and "protect labor" with a fresh accumulation of industrial taxes and a large increase in armaments. The Republicans seem to possess about the same understanding of the situation as the nobles of France and England before the heads of Charles and Louis fell.

The Democrats, on the other hand, seem alive to the evils of Republican administration, but are unable to reach the root of the difficulties on account of the complications created by generations of such administration. They therefore offer but a modified form of Republican theories in which indirect taxation and protection are inconsequently blended. Yet if protection is bad under Republicans, it must be bad under the Democrats, and the thought is suggested whether it is not time for the Democrats to come out with a platform definitely abandoning semi-Republican theories or for a new party to form, based upon the real freedom of American trade, of American labor and American industry. Why should not these greater values be enjoyed by the people?

If the people of the United States wish to avoid disaster and devastation, with the apparently inevitable prospect of progressive arming and war on another side, they should devote careful study to their fiscal system and realize that the same causes always produce the same results. Such study may lead them to believe that to support a State by means of the taxation of their vital needs will increase the cost of living indefinitely, deprive them proportionately of the necessaries of life, and withdraw their annual earnings from their natural channels in order to congest them in another, and here will lie the greatest difficulty they will find in any fiscal reform. The capitalized value of these taxes in different forms is largely represented at the base of the industrial life of the country through the holdings of the fiduciary institutions, and it is but through an organization of these institutions that any change in the present system can be made with safety and intelligence.

Such an organization, however, is today in existence, and no praise is too great for that piece of constructive legislation resulting in the formation of the Federal Reserve system. If this reserve system is ever used by the American people for the purpose of liberating their industry and opening new markets, the first great step will be taken toward a rational method of social organization. The Federal Reserve Board is an institution in possession of information and means capable of largely increasing the wealth of the people of the United States and at the same time of relieving them of many of the conditions which have brought Europe to its present pass.

The situation abroad gives protection to a large number of American industries such as the most pronounced "standpatter" or reactionary could never have dreamed. Taxes affecting such industry could be removed today without any danger whatever to the labor or industry considered. These indirect taxes also possess great value as affecting markets in the Orient and South America. They can be exchanged for compensating Oriental and South American taxes affecting American industry, and the whole population reap a proportional benefit. Again, the careful classification of indirect taxes will permit the Federal board to remove them either gradually or to balance them against other taxes affecting security values in such a way that no danger or confusion need occur. A reserve system such as that recently organized in the United States makes it possible for the American people to approach the subject of unrestricted industry and trade without running the financial dangers always predicted by the protectionist when such a policy is breached. To some observers it may seem that every conservative and legitimate industry in the country could unite in an effort to avoid the causes which must eventually lead to just such disaster as Europe faces today.

If the Democrats ever attempt real free trade or if an effective number of the American people ever develop sufficient economic and political information to understand the system they support, the question of revenue by means of a direct system must be met. The proper way to meet this question is a study of the best direct sources of supply: The income tax, the inheritance tax, different forms of franchise and corporation taxes, mineral privileges, water rights, and so forth, taxes on houses and land in either their annual or capitalized value. These are all productive sources of social revenue, all capable of large supply, with none of the dangers and disasters involved in indirect methods of which the world has ample practical demonstration today. Again, many of these sources of revenue might be used merely as a means of collection—that is, the value assessed might simply be increased by the amount of the tax and this diffused generally.

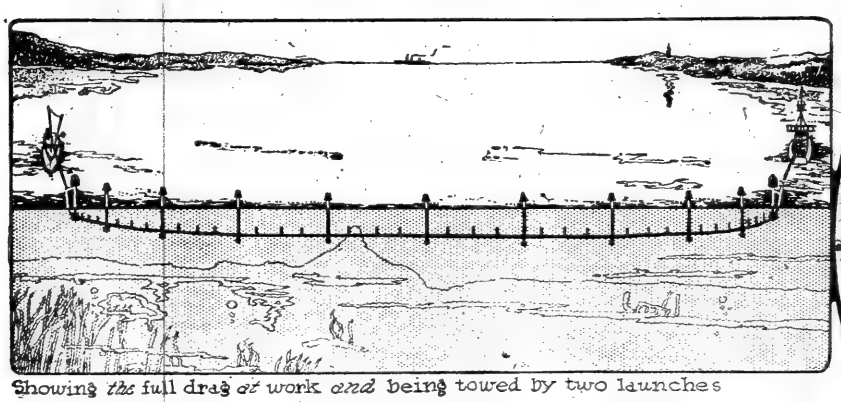
Mill and Smith both say that a tax on unimproved land values is the best of all taxes, and this source undoubtedly might be made vastly more productive in the United States. A careful study of the returns dealing with the subject show that this annual value alone is much larger than the total tax revenue of any given country.

In the light of such considerations does it seem altogether out of order to question the wisdom of the people of the United States in supporting conditions which must apparently bring them to identically the same situation in which Europe bleeds today? There can be no peace on earth, no good-will toward men so long as the possibility exists of diverting trade from its natural channels into congested tax-bound areas. This is what has kept Europe in a turmoil for thousands of years and what turns it periodically into a reeking charnel-house such as it presents today. This is what causes the conflict of the imaginary interests of different tax-bled populations with the inevitable progressive armament on one side and the inevitable progressive accumulation of their wealth on another.

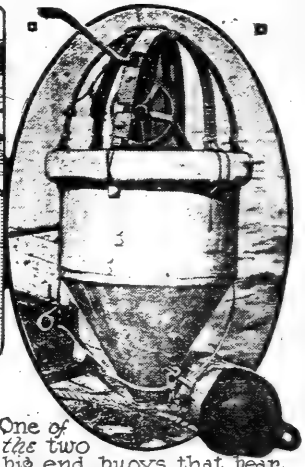
This is the whole progressive process in a few words: So-called "progress" demands armaments; armaments require indirect taxes; indirect taxes create international complications; these require more armaments. The increased cost of living pauperizes the masses and enriches the classes. Unemployment and unrest require more armaments and so on and on without any chance of an ending anywhere. Direct taxes can support whatever army and navy is essential to law and order and at the same time eliminate the chief causes of both external and internal complications.

Wire Drag to Find Rocks in the East River

Government Hydrographers Are Using Novel Apparatus to Fix the Location of Hidden Obstructions Not Now Charted



Showing the full drag at work and being towed by two launches



One of the two big end buoys that bear the weight of the wire-drag

By Robert G. Skerrett.

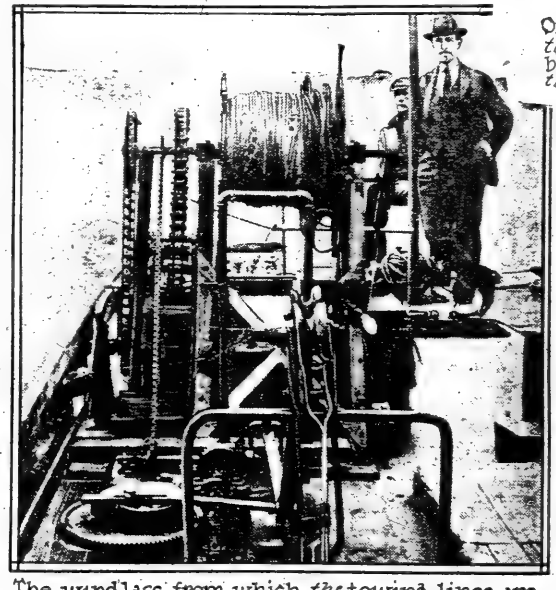
THE treacherous, swirling waters of the East River are to be made to disclose the secret hiding place of each of their menacing rocks. The public possibly imagines that the Government's hydrographers have long since plotted the exact positions of all of these rocks, but such is not the fact. The failure reflects no discredit upon the skill and patience of the men heretofore engaged in this sort of exploratory work. The reason for their incomplete examination lay in the character of the facilities at their disposal. Now, however, they have a novel apparatus to aid them in "feeling out" the presence and in fixing the location of submerged dangers to navigation. It is the so-called wire drag.

The bottom of the East River is dotted with dangerous rocks already known, and this fact is pretty good evidence of the existence of others in the same general setting. As a rule, however, when a vessel hits one of the uncharted obstacles the disposition is to charge the skipper with having struck, instead, one of the known obstructions nearby.

Now it so happens that the East River is increasing annually in importance as a navigational artery binding Long Island Sound and this port, and its value would be greatly augmented if the channel could be generally deepened and all submerged perils removed or, at least, definitely located. Commerce is not alone concerned in this; there is an element of national defense involved, because there would be a distinct strategic gain if we could send safely our bigger battlecraft into the Sound by way of the East River. The wire drag is going to help materially toward lightening the navigator's problem, and before long we shall know a great deal more about the bottom of this waterway.

The wire drag has done splendid work of late, in its improved form, in discovering dangerous obstacles in the coastal waters of Alaska. The increased tonnage in those waters compelled action. Many ships were wrecked and lives lost because vessels had struck uncharted pinnacle rocks. Previous surveys had failed to discover the presence of these menaces, and the navigators sailed on unconscious of danger ahead.

There were neighboring conditions that inspired a sense of security. The passages in those waters are wide and generally deep, and lie between high ridges that offer shelter from heavy winds and the battering surge of the open sea. The security has not been real, however, because of pinnacle rocks lying below water and reaching up from the bottom to a point near the surface. These rocks at times rise from great depths, are very sharp, and cover so small an area that it is commonly by chance alone or an accident that they are discovered. Ordinary methods of hydrographic surveying frequently fail to detect them.



The windlass from which the towing lines are payed out from the launch.

Some of the rocks in the East River are of this sort, and the wire drag, like a fine-tooth comb, will search out the entire area and every foot of depth of the submarine valley through which the river's swift waters ebb and flow. The hydrographer seeks not rocks alone; it is just as important to him to locate a sunken coal barge or any other obstacle in the path of shipping, and his chance of doing this with the hand lead is sometimes a slim one.

Any of these obstructions might lie only a few feet below the surface, and yet not be discernible from a boat. The lead and line might be dropped all around the hidden body, and by chance only actually hit it. The circumstances of locating the obstruction have been likened to that of sounding from a balloon drifting slowly over a town, in which the aim was to drop a weighted line so as to hit a particular small building, a smokestack, or a telegraph pole, and these visible. The hydrographer, on the other hand, works in the dark, so to speak, and has to feel for the obstacle below the water's surface.

In wire-drag work the wire is swept along at any desired depth, and from side to side of a broad channel it rakes the waters. Should the broken spar of a sunken ship, the tip of a pinnacle rock, or only the small projection of a foundered craft rise in the path of the drag, the wire would catch the projection, the rocky tip or the upstanding mast, and locate the position of the danger.

The wire drag in its original form was the product of the army engineers, but it has been greatly improved and practically applied in its most striking service by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Fundamentally the apparatus consists of a wire suspended horizontally at any desired distance below the surface of the waters to be explored. This is called the bottom wire. The remaining apparatus consists of various parts designed for the following purposes: First, to maintain the bottom wire at a constant known depth; second, to enable changes to be made in this depth to conform to the changes in tide or to pass over known shoals; third, to prevent the part of the wire not caught on the shoal from sinking to greater depths when an unknown shoal is found, the tension being removed from the wire by stopping the towing boats; and fourth, to float the two parts of the bottom wire in case of a break.

The drag is towed by a launch at each end. One is known as the guiding launch, the other as the end launch. These launches are equipped with suitable machinery and apparatus so that the drag can be quickly set out and taken up. When the drag is in operation the course maintained on the guiding launch is such as will cause the near end to follow a determined line. The function of the end launch is to stretch the drag to an effective length and, together with the guiding launch, to advance it in the desired direction.

Skill and experience are required in the actual employment of the equipment. At each end of the drag there is a large buoy of special type which is capable of sustaining a 185-pound weight secured to the bottom wire. These buoys have a small hand-worked windlass, by which chain can be wound up or let out to regulate the depth of the drag wire. Similar, but smaller, buoys and weights are fastened to the wire at intervals of from 200 to 500 feet, and the weights are attached to the wire by means of staples as the drag is dropped overboard. While this is being done the launches engaged in the work are going ahead at full speed. In this way the hydrographic net, so to speak, is spread, and then the launches move onward over the area to be examined.

To assist futrher in keeping the drag wire horizontal, at intervals of every hundred feet buoyant blocks of wood are fastened to the wire. The depth of the weights of the smaller buoys can be easily regulated, and this makes it possible to give the drag any desired shape, so that it can skip over known obstacles and yet explore the deeper waters on either side of them. When the drag meets an obstruction, the tell-tale buoys immediately take positions along the two straight sides of an angle; the two launches being at the free ends and the sunken obstacle at the point of intersection. A "strike" is indicated by the increased tension on the towing line, by the straightening out of the drag wire as shown by the buoys, and, occasionally, by the buoys toppling over on their sides. Drags of this type four miles long have been operated successfully.

But something more than the fact of a "strike" is needed to actually locate the obstruction. It has frequently been found necessary in the case of small pinnacle rocks to sound with the hand lead for a considerable length of time before determining certainly the position of the obstruction, and this despite the fact that the approximate location is known. The improbability of striking an obstruction of this nature by the hand lead alone, thrown from a moving vessel, is manifest.

The drag not only does its work thoroughly, for no hidden menace to the navigator can escape its searching sweep, but makes it possible to carry out a survey of this sort in a very brief while and at comparatively low cost. In other words, it makes for economy of effort and certainty of results, and is another expression of present-day efficiency. It will represent in the years to come a guarantee against the loss of life and property in waters crowded by shipping.

before the rupture. Circumstances are doubtless different, and all we have to do is open our eyes to see the goal of Germanic methods. Therefore, we apparently are ready to take all precautions. But what peace-loving people ever willingly believed in the proximity of a catastrophe? What illusion is more tenacious than that of the good which one desires?

I deplore this excessive confidence, yet it gives to our sentiments toward you a disinterested character which is not displeasing to me. *No, it is not selfishness, not the fear of a personal conflict with Germany, that impels us to side with you.* It is solely the desire to assume our portion of moral responsibility in a struggle where the ideal from which we sprang is at stake, likewise the spiritual doctrines which are our basic traditions, which, in other days, we tacitly swore to safeguard in centuries to come. All the rest is secondary.

Do you wish me to mention some instances of the enthusiasm aroused in us by your splendid conduct? Recently I was at a meeting of six or seven thousand persons where the rights and duties of American citizens were under discussion. The names of all the belligerent nations were mentioned by the orators without causing any excitement, but when some one spoke of "glorious France" the entire audience rose, stamped enthusiastically, cheered, shouted. They struck up the "Marseillaise," and it was some time before quiet could be restored. Another memory: During my stay in New York I helped American doctors to collect surgical instruments and hospital supplies for their French colleagues. I spoke of this work to a doctor, a friend of mine. Hardly had I finished before he left me to attend a consultation. A quarter of an hour later I received $500 from the patient to whom he had been summoned. Do not get the idea that he wished to unload on his patients the burden of helping along my efforts; that very evening he sent me his own contribution.

And listen now to this story of a hospital bed: The rector of one of the poor districts of New York [illegible] with his parishioners and the [illegible] of the [illegible]. The [illegible] bed as organ, [illegible] that their could [illegible] the organ and [illegible] a bed in the American Hospital at Neuilly. This bed, according to the desire of the donors, is to be encumbered with a tablet inscribed "To Eternal France" and with these words from the Bible: "He that loveth his life shall lose it; and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal."

Isolated cases, you may say; but all cases are isolated, and by bringing them together, one gets at an established truth. The instances mentioned by me I have chosen from many. They seemed to me interesting because they came from different classes and show well the ardor of the popular masses in supporting your cause. I say with Mr. Butler: "The people is healthy to the core, to the heart." It is filled with good sense and righteousness, and it says aloud what was murmured by the young people of a club at Buffalo, where I was asked to speak: "Yes, he is right, but what can we do? We need a leader."

A leader! That is, indeed, what we lack. What matter if this leader be a convert or a prophet, a penitent or a forerunner. Paul was a Pharisee and Peter became a renegade. I have never concerned myself with politics and have never even voted; often in my country I have been taxed with this remissness. But, anyhow, I have no votes to regret at present, and I may speak without party feeling. I feel no personal animosity toward President Wilson. If he wishes to be the man to make the United States greater, the man who will lead the country along the path of duty, if there be yet time for him to assume this magnificent rôle, let him essay it, and I shall be the first to applaud him.

Here I come to a very delicate subject on which I shall say only what is inspired by my ardent desire to serve my country and work toward the intimate union of our two great democracies. The United States has need in the crisis which is upon it to hear more frequently the voice of France, to feel its brotherly hand more constantly on its shoulder. We are in the midst of a situation without precedent in our past, and if there be a guide who can deliver us from our uncertainty it is France alone.

Let the French nation be unafraid to make known to the American what it thinks and what it expects of it. Your writers instead of circumspectly addressing our Government, should tell us without diplomatic scruples wherein we fall short, what roads we ought to follow. Events have made you sufficiently great to qualify you for elevating your friends by your advice. Speak! We will listen

Acts, moreover, do not speak for themselves. They have lost their native eloquence, now that facility of communication permits the diffusion of comment upon them. An act is translated and falsified like a text; it becomes deformed like a law. And you have to do with enemies who look upon laws as something essentially pliable. One may call them past masters in the art of making one word mean three things. Their dictionaries would be less bulky if all the words useful in trickery were eliminated. I beg you to remember that they lose no chance, in America, of arranging events to suit their convenience. And just as a liar is not a man, but the shadow of a man, a travestied event easily becomes the double of an event.

We who are your friends in America ask, in the interest of our own country—for we are not insolent enough to tell you what is to the interest of yours, to give you lessons—that you tell us more directly, more generously, about your great deeds, about war as you wage it, about your military and civil virtues, about all that which today constitutes the incomparable greatness of the French soul on fields of battle, in trenches, in bombarded towns, and in the far-away fields joined to the battle front by a wave of energy and faith. We ask that we be bathed in the atmosphere of your heroism, that we be allowed to read and see without cessation examples of your sacrifices and glorious firmness. From this instruction we expect the most elevating results for the American nation, and we count also upon imbuing it with the irresistible desire to decide upon the course which it will take toward achieving the ruin of the common foe.

What do you fear? To do yourselves harm? To try our patience by importunity? To obtain results the opposite of those expected, as has sometimes happened to the Germans in their indiscreet and impudent campaign?

Nothing justifies such apprehension. On this one side it is a case of breeding hatred, on the other of breeding love. What the Germans seek is, by means of a thousand perfidious acts, to array the heterogeneous elements of our population against one or the other of your allies, to scatter insinuations which, without winning over to them a single heart, are such as to foster distrust toward their adversaries; to hinder our impulse to overcome our neutrality; to intimidate, by flaunting their pretended superiority, the less determined among us. This sort of thing restrains us like a bit, weighs upon us like fetters.

You, on the contrary, give us the rein of our inclinations; you stimulate our friendship and our secret resolves to equal you; you have to fear neither shocks nor irritation; you show yourselves as you are and we warm ourselves in contemplation of a patriotic fire that arouses our admiration. Such is the initial harmony between your acts and our sentiments that you need not even make an effort to convince us; we applaud you because we trust you; you free us from the weight of an enthusiasm that asks only a chance of expression. Every time that you permit us to clap our hands we feel as if transported back to the youthful days of our history; it is a breath of fresh air that makes us feel once more the joy in which our destinies were born, and we thank you in secret like people who, despite everything, have not lived bad lives in the past, and who feel once more an old familiar emotion after having lost it in the turmoil of existence. I think that you err through modesty, that you do not fully appreciate the sway which you hold over us.

In the domain of politics this neglect—voluntary, no doubt—is especially noticeable. It is for our own sake, I repeat, that I regret this. There are a number of men, occupying the highest posts, who are burning with desire to enlist partisans for you or stimulate those whom you already have, whose names even you do not know: I mean the great mass of the American public. Your friends are not of the Government, and, under the pretext that they have no power in their hands, you do not take steps to know them. I understand only too well that you are disinclined to mix up in our internal rivalries or to place France at the service of one party rather than of another, but do you realize that, in standing aloof from those who do not hesitate to give you their support, you play into the hands of the others? They avail themselves of your reserve in such a way that, when circumstances oblige you to influence our public affairs, you serve the ends of your most moderate partisans, the most doubtful ones—of your enemies, in short.

Therein lies a paradox that cannot escape anybody who has stayed in the United States during the war. Your zealous friends find themselves handicapped in their efforts; it has even come to the point where to work actively in your favor is to brand one's self as a dangerous friend.

That is no figment of my imagination, but the upshot of conversations which I have held with personages of the first importance, who are visibly disconcerted by the little heed paid here in France to their unquestionable good-will, by the indifference and even distrust which their support of France inspires. I do not intend to discuss the reasons which have led you to adopt this attitude; it is for you to decide upon the conduct which you are to observe toward us. But I must say that the passionate zeal with which we have undertaken the task of making the American nation worthy of its traditions, of freeing it, in this great universal tragedy, from its doubts, is appreciably hindered and trammeled—perhaps not by your desire, but certainly by your acts—through the lack of your support. We thought that we were acting for the sake of a common interest, and we find that we are isolated; the point of support upon which we rest our lever fails us.

Nevertheless, circumstances have never been more propitious for helping us to reach the very heart of the American nation. The electoral period upon which we are about to enter will give us the opportunity to speak to the people, to point out to it its duty, to take even to the rural districts our words of faith, and to combat the doctrine which seeks to condemn to inactivity the unanimous indignation aroused by German barbarism. The step which we hope to take is that leading from words to acts, from desire to will. And we, your friends, are the only ones firmly determined to take that step. Of that I fear no contradiction. We alone sought of our own free will, and from the very beginning, that which others may later accomplish through force and the pressure of events. Do you make no distinction between a man who places himself at your side because he cannot do otherwise and those who fight for you in the full freedom of their enthusiasm? Do you not feel that these last are more worthy of your trust? In private life there are occasions when one makes use of persons whom the hazard of their interests disposes to aid you, but with them one is always on the defensive, and one does not admit them to real intimacy.

Our object is to anchor so firmly in the mind of the American people the consciousness of what is due to you that it may be safeguarded from all surprises. The multitude is changeable; especially ours, which is not homogeneous. I have suspected for a long time a change of front in Germany as soon as she feels her fictitious power going to pieces. Then it is that her propaganda will become dangerous, that she will be able to use most advantageously the underground wires which she has so industriously strung. As soon as she realizes that her decline is approaching she will abruptly cease her old methods of imposture and intimidation. Already I can see her, cringing, humble and penitent, seeking to enlist our good-will, substituting hypocrisy for criminality. You must be more afraid of her cautious cynicism than of her brutal cynicism.

The German-Americans, and all those who today affect an impartial attitude, an absolute neutrality, that reserve force of good fellows who do not wish to commit themselves, will become suddenly the apostles of mercy and redemption. For them the case will be judged. They will tell you that you have had your revenge, that, by seeking to push the advantages of a dearly bought victory to the limit, you will be abusing your privileges and acting against all human laws!

And then who will defend you? Who will say that you are obeying the most elementary duty in continuing your work of civilization into the very heart of the vanquished empires? Will these things be said by those who for the last two years have hesitated to declare themselves, or by us, who, without awaiting the results of the struggle, even at the time of your reverses, testified to our faith in your cause and our ardent desire to see it triumph to the uttermost limit? I do not believe that you can hesitate. We wish to prepare the people to assure you of its support even to the very end of the enterprise undertaken by you—that enterprise which, defensive at first, has become expiatory; to inculcate in it the belief that immeasurable punishment is necessary. This work of preparation is much more badly needed than you think, because you are not in direct relations with those who recognize the necessity for it. Work must be begun even now, that public opinion may be informed of your demands and their justification.

But how can this be done without your guidance? We, your dangerous friends, demand from you the necessary advice to safeguard us against committing acts of imprudence. Fearing to make mistakes, we condemn ourselves to the most reprehensible inaction. Such a scheme of education cannot be drawn up except with your aid.

The significance of the coming elections cannot but be apparent to you. *France, the personification of the universal conscience, will be the root of discussion.* No candidates of previous elections had such fine arguments to advance; no other electoral struggle was ever fought on the high plane of this one. Magnificent insults will be heard, which will serve to show the people that the hour for some form of action can no longer be postponed.

Here is our whole program: *To bring about the movement that will upset the equilibrium of our moral position.* With your help we are sure to succeed. Germany, on the other hand, seeks to maintain that equilibrium, because she knows that she can expect nothing more advantageous. Will you let her profit from the timidity of the multitude, which, even when well intentioned, often hesitates to run the risk of having its peace disturbed?

At the present time the situation is as follows: On the one hand your enemies make incessant appeals to our egoism; on the other, you do nothing to stimulate our generosity. To expect success in the face of such silence is to consider us saints! Judge us rather by the laws of human weakness, which urge you not to condemn us, but to encourage us. I know well that you say: "We have right on our side. That is enough." Enough, perhaps, to arouse platonic feelings, but not to move people to make decisions. All that the consciousness of the righteousness of your cause could do, in the way of moving us to pray, has been done. We are honest; it remains for us to become courageous. Having achieved that, we shall then possess two qualities which are both very noble and very common. But general courage is fostered only by enthusiasm. A few words coming from France would suffice to make enthusiasm burst forth.

All that the American Nation asks is to be informed. It is on the eve of the fulfillment of its destiny. Do not delay in freeing it from its hesitations—I will not say from its doubts. To the magnificent work which you have undertaken, and are about to carry to a happy ending with a vigor that astonishes the world, you can, you must, add this other: to lend victorious aid to those who are on the right road toward freeing themselves from error. This error consists in believing that one can, without sacrifice of one's duty, maintain a neutral attitude, when, beyond the shadow of a doubt, all justice is arrayed against all injustice. One of the seven wise men of Greece, who discovered wisdom long before our President, said 2,500 years ago: "Whosoever takes no part in civil war is a public enemy."

From the human point of view this war is a civil war. He who takes no part—morally, I mean—is an enemy of mankind. The American nation knows this, and its attitude of tomorrow, if France wills it, will sweep into the ranks of right all the nations that have understood and await its verdict before deciding.

If France wills it!

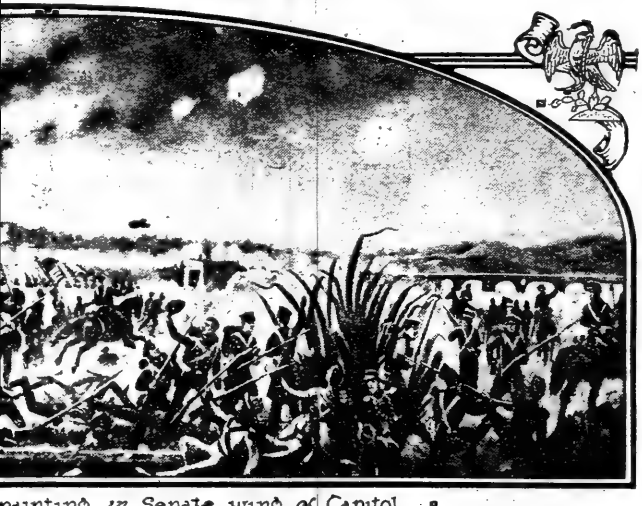
General Worth, Written During Mexican War

that a loud and stunning acclaim. If not well poised my head would be turned. I am satisfied with myself. The most vindictive foes crouch at my feet, and my friends choke with joy and delight. I have earned the triumph and bear and wear it with modesty and humility. My soldiers and volunteers throng my quarters and huzza me in the streets.

Thank God, I have escaped. In a long service I have never been under such a dreadful fire. I have almost lost my hearing on one side, caused by several consecutive shots that passed so near as to stagger me almost out of the saddle. In the street fight I was in uniform and the malignant scoundrels frequently brought their volleys to bear upon me, but all is safe.

I send you a copy of official report and my pencil notes written to Taylor during three days, frequently under fire. Poor McKarett was knocked all to pieces. The blow made you a Captain. The First Division and volunteers were taken into action without order, direction, support, or command; in fact, murdered. The miserable devil Twiggs stands disgraced before the army. He did not see his division, nor it him during the day. Lieut. Col. Garland presided at the slaughter. I am afraid you will hear too much of myself for taste, but revived malignity will neutralize all that.

I bowed the Mexican troops, four brigades, 5,500, out of town gracefully, kindly, &c. We have taken immense magazines, principally



painting in Senate wing of Capitol

munitions of war. My division being in charge of the city, my time is incessantly occupied, aided by six or eight staff officers in regulating affairs, civil and military. I am playing the part of Governor, &c., and besides, from the force of circumstances, exercising most of the qualities of General in Chief.

General Worth refers to the prospect of peace in a letter to Captain Sprague, dated Nov. 2, and gives a picture of troubled Mexico that might well serve today:

I confess great impatience to hear from you after getting the news. I had concluded that peace would follow, arguing from the known wishes of our Government, the obvious policy of Mexico, and the anticipated wishes of the European powers. Mexico is as obstinate, as corrupt and cowardly; overrode by a miserable army, the people have no voice. They are merely used for insurrectionary and revolutionary purposes by sany military upstart who may figure for the day. Santa Ana, the most enlightened man among them, doubtless desires peace, and will make it if assured of the support of the army.

In this and other letters General Worth refers to political interference with those in high command in the army. "Deep intrigues," he says, "are going on looking to the removal of Taylor and substitution of Butler. These plans, it is believed, are favored at Washington. Let them touch a hair of Taylor's head, and 18-20 of the 20,000,000 will bear him by force to the Presidential chair, whether he will or no. We shall see fine work in a few weeks. Volunteer corps are already quarreling about the division of glory, and some regulars cutting in. These are all on one side of the town. On our side, nothing was inconclusive; of course, nothing to dispute about."

The day after this was written General Taylor received dispatches giving notice of the termination of the armistice. Writing from Saltillo on Nov. 20, Worth tells how he had entered the city three days before without opposition. He had with him only 1,000 effectives of all arms, and the march was hard and harassing.

Another part of this letter reveals General Worth as a chivalrous soldier who believed in making war against soldiers and not against civilians:

In the States I perceive they talk of foraging on the enemy in order to make the people feel the war. There are no people in the sense in which we use the phrase. There is no public opinion to be brought to bear upon the Government. As I said before, they only know they have a Government through its oppressions. Again, if not conciliated, the means of our subsistence would be concealed, or, if foraged for, an army would have to be kept in constant operation for that object alone of sufficient size to consume what it secured. We must pay for what we get and have luck at that; it is not only just and proper, it is necessary.

Here the General speaks of his promotion—the reward for his services at Monterey:

I told you or M. in my last that I had received a most kind message from Mr. Polk. It was more than kind, and expressed his gratitude, adding that the moment Congress met he would make a more signal manifestation of his appreciation—the brevet of Major General, with assignment accordingly. It will be gall and wormwood in certain quarters.

One of General Worth's duties at Saltillo was to "hold all sorts of courts and do justice in any and all events." To his daughter, Mrs. Sprague, he made serious charges against the volunteer soldiers.

"Our people, the lawless volunteers, stop at no outrage," he wrote, "and but for the regulars, to whom in noble confidence they [the Mexicans] fly for refuge and protection, it were a charity to slay them outright. The innocent blood that has been basely, cowardly and barbarously shed in cold blood, aside from other and deeper crimes will appeal to Heaven for, and, I trust, receive just retribution, and God's mercy alone will forbear involving the innocent with the guilty."

Referring to rumors that General Scott was coming, Worth said that the event might call him to the coast and on a service which he did not relish. He had no illusions regarding the difficulties of a campaign having Mexico City as its objective.

Letters written in February, 1847, describe the embarkation of troops at Brazos for Vera Cruz, and General Worth complains about the ingratitude of the Government:

What a beautiful state of things exists at home. All parties by the ears and the high interest of the country being jeopardized to defend some artificial character or build up one of less importance, while my gallant and devoted officers who have served so nobly are called to another and yet more desperate service, without one word even of kindness and much less reward having been uttered or bestowed. For myself, so help me heaven, I am entirely indifferent.

General Worth was present at the siege of Vera Cruz. His first letter describing the beginnings of Scott's campaign to reach Mexico City was addressed to Mrs. Sprague:

Castle of Perote, Mexico, April 30, 1847.

My Dear Child:

General Scott remains at Jalapa, thirty miles in my rear, and prohibits my moving until he comes up. The way is open to the capital, which our force enables us to reach, but not, I fear, to hold without large reinforcements. There is no probability of another grand combat. The small portion of the Mexican Army that escaped us at Cerro Gordo has totally dispersed, and they have not the means, torn as they are by factions and exhausted of resources, of assembling another.

Besides we have captured almost all their cannon—in all some 800—but they will now do as they ought to have done at first, commence the guerrilla system, which, in other words, is a system of murder and plunder, by striking with small parties at our line of communications, and woe be to any straggler.

General Worth's prophecy regarding the enemy's power of resistance was wrong, as the following shows:

Puebla, July 29, 1847.

My Dear S.:

You will be, as usual, surprised as myself at the place and date of this. I entered it on the 15th of May at the head of about 4,000 good troops with all the flush and glow of victory in their hearts, and at the heels of a beaten and disorganised enemy. In five days thereafter we could have been in the capital with but slight resistance, and it is my firm belief peace would have immediately resulted.

Three months have now passed since the rout of Cerro Gordo—the enemy has had time to recuperate in spirits, in men, and material. For instance, they are assembled over 25,000 strong, have cast and mounted over sixty pieces of ordnance, have enveloped the city with a triple line of defense, enveloped the whole with water, presenting first a great impediment to our close approach; next, masking the secondary defenses, as ditches, troups de loups, &c.

Well, we did not advance! Why? Of that hereafter. Now it is understood we wait the coming of a General Pierce, with some 2,000 of 3,000 men. He is understood to have been en route from Vera Cruz since the 2d instant, and to this moment we have no reliable knowledge of his whereabouts. So our movement is entirely indefinite.

Here is the General's opinion about the proper method of ending the war and pacifying México. Similar opinions have been expressed in the last five years:

At or near the capital we shall undoubtedly have a very severe contest—probably the severest yet. That we shall triumph is not to be doubted, but at what cost? Nous verrons. At least, some will see, and where are we then? About the beginning of the war, which is not to be closed without resorting to one or two alternatives, to wit: Throw in 50,000 men, occupy many points, crush the enemy's miserable army at once, establish firmly one of the factions, and sustain and uphold it until its power is firmly established and the country tranquilized, or fix upon the boundary we devise, fall back upon and occupy it, from that point never to recede. As it is we control neither morally nor physically a mile beyond the ground we stand upon, our line of communications cut, and infested throughout by guerrillas and ladrones; we gain victories and halt until all the moral advantages are lost. When we moved, the enemy, with happy levity of character, will have forgotten the last defeat and again swelled himself into a valorous mood.

This and other letters give hints of friction in the high command; apparently envy, jealousy, and politics were conspicuous features of the campaign and influenced to a large degree the reports of battles written by certain officers. After the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, General Worth wrote as follows:

I am satisfied, and have no desire to be present at another battlefield, and such a field! More than thirty years of experience has filled my heart with satiety, if not with disgust, and I am quite content to leave other and younger aspirants the future fields. Three long hours of dreadful carnage, rivulets running blood, and fields where God's gifts and blessings were growing literally sowed with fragments of human flesh and bone. Four or five thousand maimed and crushed and wounded men within limited space is a fearful sight, and then the odor of human blood and festering wounds; even long use has not reconciled me to it.

My noble division has covered itself with honor. From circumstances to be explained hereafter I have no hope justice will be done it in the official report, but the whole army is its witness and will testify. My relations in a certain quarter are strange, but all susceptible of explanation. Alas, poor human nature! When I reach my country all things shall be put right.

My division holds Tacubaya, by the hill of Chapultepec, two miles from the city, [City of Mexico.]

The next letter to his daughter M. was written after the battle of Molino del Rey and dated Mexico, Sept. 28, 1847. In it General Worth tells how he battled on the causeways and "over the surface, now firm land, where Cortez contended for empire and struggled for victory."

Stern measures were invoked by Worth when his men entered the city:

The day we entered they commenced a fire upon us from the housetops, and cut down several of my officers and men. My friend Garland, who was at my side, caught a shot aimed at me. I caused the heavy guns to be turned against every house, whether palace, church, or convent, and after a few hours of such appliance, not regarding where or who it hit, quelled the dastardly villains, but it cost me some fifty brave fellows. If the General in Chief will only hold every street responsible, and hang ten for every murder, we shall have order and safety; if not, not.

The remains of Santa Ana's army have gone toward the Pacific, and he toward the Gulf to embark. From present appearances our heavy fighting is over, but we shall have plenty of petite guerre, fine chances for the youngsters.

Time and again Worth wrote to his family that he longed for the day when he might join them, but he was generally pessimistic regarding the possibility of concluding peace. One of his most interesting letters was addressed to Secretary Marcy on this subject, and contained the prediction that Americans were destined eventually not only to overrun Mexico but the whole continent. The letter follows in part:

City of Mexico, Oct. 30, 1847.

To the Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

My Dear Sir: It is now, I think, some two years since I have written to you upon other than official subjects, and for reasons which I doubt not you have fully comprehended and appreciated. The official reports have advised you of the brilliant exploits of this army, but what is to be done next? • • •

Shall we retrograde and occupy the line we have proposed, or shall we overrun and hold the whole country? By adopting the first we shall in a measure abandon the war and bring ourselves into more or less contempt with the nations of Europe. I say abandon the war, because it is well known that the object in crossing the Rio Grande, and especially of the campaign from Vera Cruz to this capital, the geographical centre and heart of the republic, was to compel, or, in the cant phrase of the day, to "conquer a peace." This peace will not be attained by withdrawing to a line, however generously that line may be arranged, and consequently the object for which the war was undertaken will have failed.

But it does not become a great nation like ours to fail in aught it undertakes, and hence I regard our honor as implicated in the prosecution of the war until either the object of it is attained or the whole country subdued. Considerations of policy and of interest greatly strengthen these views.

That our race is finally destined to overrun this whole continent is too obvious to need proof. Like an axiom in mathematics, it is only necessary to state the proposition to ensure belief; and we may state it thus: Put two distinct races in juxtaposition, one more powerful and superior in civilization, and it will absorb the inferior. The most that can be said in opposition to this is that we are somewhat premature, perhaps half a century. But what is half a century in the affairs of a nation like ours, thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit? A mere point, which, like a point in mathematics, should not enter into the solution of the great problem.

It being then a part of our destiny to overrun the country, a destiny which we can no more avoid, despite all the struggles of short-sighted politicians, than we can change the order of nature, the question is whether we shall complete the work we have already so nearly accomplished, or leave it to be undertaken de novo by our children! Having spent most of the blood and treasure which the conquest requires, shall we relinquish it and thus impose the same sacrifice upon another generation? But it is contended by a large and respectable party at home that further extension endangers the stability of our confederation, to which it may be answered that this doctrine has been the favorite theme since the adoption of the Constitution.

The latter part of the war was marked by grave dissensions among the military officers. There were charges and countercharges between General Scott on one side, and Generals Worth and Pillow and Colonel Duncan on the other. These differences led Scott to order the arrest of his three subordinates. Some of Worth's letters to members of his family contain references to the scandalous treatment he had received. In one he says: "Unless I mistake my countrymen, they will not quietly see one who has served with fidelity and some distinction trodden down in mere wantonness by a jealous and vindictive superior. His report of Cerro Gordo was a lie from beginning to end."

Again Worth remarks that he had received many letters from all quarters of the United States, which showed that he was the subject of all kinds of assaults from the partisan papers of Scott and Taylor. Finally, the Government at Washington was impelled to send a court of inquiry to Mexico to look into the quarrels of the Generals, and on March 14, 1848, Worth wrote to Captain Sprague:

The court is endeavoring to quash the investigations, and will probably succeed. If the charges against Duncan and Pillow are withdrawn I have agreed for the good of the service and its harmony to abandon mine against Scott. My triumph has been complete, and I can afford to be magnanimous.

Never Before Published Letters of Famous Ge

His Observations, Compared with Those of Today, Show That Mexico's Internal Problems and Difficulties in Relation to the United States Have Not Changed

ONE of the American commanders to distinguish himself in the Mexican war of 1846-48 was General William Jenkins Worth, a soldier who had in previous campaigns acquired the habit of making a careful record of his experiences in active service. His personal recollections of the fighting in Mexico were set forth in letters to various members of his family, and from a descendant of General Worth THE TIMES MAGAZINE has received the most important of these documents, none of which have heretofore been published.

Aside from their literary quality and their characteristic military flavor, General Worth's letters are highly valuable from a historic standpoint. They present glimpses of the political motives which influenced President Polk and his Secretary of War, William L. Marcy; they reveal the jealousy that existed between the regular army and the volunteers; they point out military blunders and inefficiency, reveal the danger of using in Mexico troops not properly seasoned, and contain more than one lesson for the nation of today.

Moreover, the General's letters show that the Mexican problem has not changed in seventy years. "Cursed with a bad government and a vile despotism," he says, "they [the Mexicans] know not their rights, and a siesta reconciles them to their deep and damning degradation. However unrighteous this war, good will come from evil in the ways of Providence. An infusion of Saxon energy, enterprise, and perhaps of blood, with the schoolmaster, will a quarter of a century hence show its fruits, regenerating, I hope, this favored land."

Opinions expressed by General Worth in regard to the attitude of the United States toward Mexico are surprisingly like some of those heard at this moment of controversy between the two Governments. He was convinced that North Americans were destined to overrun the whole continent. "It being then a part of our destiny to overrun the country," he wrote, "a destiny which we can no more avoid, despite all the struggles of short-sighted politicians, than we can change the order of nature, the question is whether we shall complete the work we have already so nearly accomplished, or leave it to be undertaken de novo by our children." These words were written after the capture of Mexico City in 1847, and the Mexican question is still unsettled.

The General took part in the battles of Monterey, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and Molino del Rey, and, although he was assailed for political reasons by partisans of his superior officers in the Mexican campaign, he received the thanks of Congress and the States of New York, Louisiana, Texas, and Florida, and also four swords of honor. Although the General died of cholera in San Antonio, he was buried in Madison Square, this city, beneath a granite shaft which has long been a famous landmark.

General Worth was born at Hudson, N. Y., on March 1, 1796, and received a good education, spending some time at the academy at Lenox, Mass. The war of 1812 found him a clerk in a mercantile house at Albany, but he accepted the post of private secretary to General Morgan Lewis, and on March 19, 1813, received a commission as First Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Infantry. He served as aide de camp to General Lewis, and also to General Winfield Scott, was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814, and Major for his services at the battle of Lundy's Lane, or Niagara, twenty days later.

In the latter action Worth was severely wounded. "I had the honor to receive a slight scratch—fortune of war," he wrote to his sister. "The doctors have the modesty to tell me I shall be confined some three or four months."

But in another letter dated Aug. 30, 1814, Worth acknowledged to his sister that his wound was "very severe," and, in fact, he suffered from it for the rest of his life. In this letter he also refers to the action in florid language.

"The battle of the 25th [Niagara] was, in my opinion," he writes, "the fittest subject for the pen and pencil of the poet and artist that has occurred since the coming of Christ. The roar of twenty pieces of artillery and seven thousand small arms hushed the thundering Niagara to a murmuring rill, which only seemed to mourn the fallen brave, the heroes who had the noble daring to chastise an insolent and mercenary foe. Peace to their ashes, glory to their memory!"

From 1820 to 1828 Worth was Commandant of cadets at the Military Academy, West Point, and in 1832 he saw service in the Black Hawk war. He was also instrumental in effecting an honorable settlement of the "Patriot War" on the Canadian border, and later was sent with his regiment to Florida, where, after several years of tedious and dangerous service, he brought about peace with the Seminoles. Many of his predecessors had failed in this object, and Worth's reward was brevet of Brigadier General. He was then Colonel of the Eighth Infantry.

In 1845 General Worth joined the United States Army assembled at Corpus Christi, near the mouth of the Nueces, in Texas. He received command of a brigade, and was eventually to lead the advance of General Zachary Taylor's army to the Rio Grande, and take part in many battles, including the capture of Monterey and Mexico City.

A variety of causes led to the war with Mexico. Texas had seceded from Mexico, and in 1837 the United States recognized her independence. This did not please the Mexicans, and their resentment was further increased when Texas was annexed to the United States in 1845. Immediately there was a dispute over the boundary line. The United States claimed the Rio Grande as the proper boundary, while Mexico held that Texas did not extend further south than the Nueces. There were other causes of friction, including border outrages, and the press of both countries was inflamed to a degree.

This was the situation when General Worth arrived at Corpus Christi in September, 1845. In a letter written to his son-in-law, Captain John T. Sprague, the General speaks of having established his camp. "The Eighth is in order," he says, "and an example of order; the influence whereof has already been manifest by a changed and changing state of things in neighboring camps. On my left are the Second Dragoons, an Augean stable! but I fear no Hercules to cleanse it. One Captain F. resigned a few days since under charges of drunkenness; etc. A court now in session for the trial of K. and R., drunkenness, fighting, and still grosser immoralities. Amid all this there are some noble fellows in it." He continues:

> General Taylor construes his orders and instructions as inhibiting a forward movement. He has invited me to a perusal, and my careful reading conducts to a directly opposite construction. They most plainly and distinctly indicate that he is at once to occupy to the Rio Grande, which it is manifest is to be our western boundary nolens volens.

Apparently General Worth had some misgivings about the justice of the boundary dispute, for under date of Oct. 3, 1845, he wrote to his old commander, General Winfield Scott, that "beyond doubt or peradventure it is decided that the Rio Grande shall be our border; whether right or wrong is a question of political ethics to be settled by statesmen."

In other letters to his daughter and to Captain Sprague, the General speaks of whipping his brigade into shape, and there is some advice for the Captain, who is stationed in Florida, and having his troubles with the politicians. The General also speaks of his own troubles in a letter written in November:

> I told you there was tone here, and so there was, that discipline was improving, and so it was; that instruction was being inculcated and well received, and so it was; but the enthusiasm is perishing under disappointment and inaction, the zeal abated, indolence follows, idleness next, then dissipation and then—what? We shall see. On the extreme left of the camp fifty houses have been put up of every size, kind, and description, of brick, wood, and gauze, in which I hear everything is going on from the gambling table to throat cutting, stabbing, and gouging. There are probably one hundred gamblers on the ground, and due proportion of the ministers and votaries of every other vice. A theatre is going up—"My Lord, the players have arrived," quoth a Hamlet. A race course is being laid out, and what next, heaven only knows.

Then the General expresses the opinion that the American people are anxious for a war of some sort, and that the "speculators" are fostering it:

> By the last papers it appears our affairs with Great Britain are assuming a more serious aspect. If this be really so, our Government will press a settlement of our difficulties with Mexico, so as to prepare to meet the foeman with undivided front, and we hope soon to be recalled from inaction here. The message will doubtless give us an insight into coming events. Our people will not rest satisfied without a war with some power. All the bad elements combine in that direction. The speculators in land, stocks, and politics, composing three-fifths of the whole. I am reconciled to it in the belief that it may bring demagogues into disrepute and disinfect the political atmosphere.

War with England was averted, however, and early in March, 1846, General Worth received orders to begin the advance toward the Rio Grande. On April 2 he wrote to his daughter, M——, from a camp opposite Matamoros, Rio Grande, that he had just heard of the President's decision on the subject of brevet rank, "and have this moment sent in the resignation of my commission, and shall, I trust, in six weeks cease to belong to that beloved service and profession which I have idolized for thirty-three years.

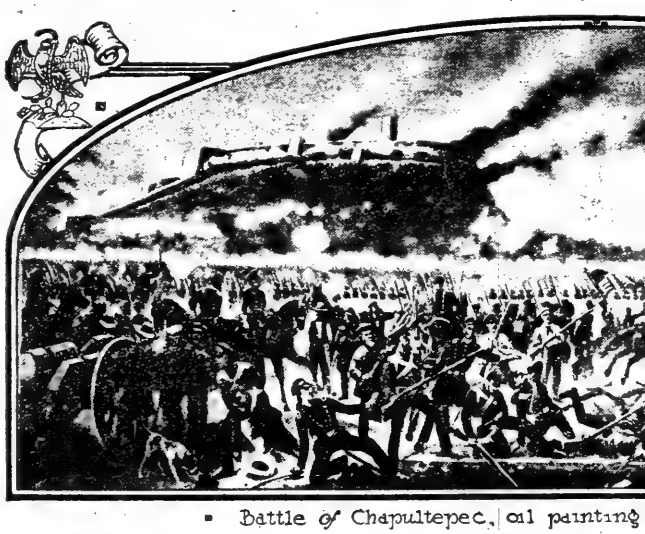
"I can no longer remain in it with honor or self-respect. I led the advance of the army across the desert from Corpus Christi, and four days since planted the first American standard on the left bank of the Rio Grande within 600 yards of the bristling cannon of Matamoros. There may it ever wave until further advanced in glory. The enemy don't mean to fight, so I have felt at liberty to demand permission to retire."

Worth's professional pride had been wounded in the controversy over precedence in rank which involved himself, a Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General, and Colonel Twiggs. President Polk decided in favor of the latter, and Worth's resignation followed. He went to Washington, and there heard the news of the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. His soldierly spirit was so stirred that he forgot his grievance and withdrew his resignation. The first of June found him again in Matamoros. Writing about himself to Captain Sprague, he said:

> Amid all my anguish and wreck of heart I find some consolation in what I hear all around me, "that if he were not here in person he was in spirit. His discipline and inculcations were everywhere manifest."

In another letter, dated June 13, he speaks of the crimination and recrimination which had followed the recent battles, and says that "those least active and really conspicuous in the presence of the enemy are loudest in talk and most covetous to appropriate all the credit and rewards."

General Worth also complains that the inefficiency of the Q. M. (Quartermaster's) Department has become "a proverb," and tells of preparations for the coming campaign. His comment on the volunteer forces is far from complimentary. "Every regiment of volunteers," he says, "costs equal to three of regulars, plus loss of arms, accoutrements, and equipage. Thirty-three per cent. are sick, and the remaining 66 not worth a straw, but they offer a beautiful commentary upon executive action recently, to wit—while the President is officering new regiments with the scum of civil life, hardly one of these volunteer regiments has failed to elect, and Governors to appoint, retired regular officers."



Battle of Chapultepec, oil painting

From Ceralro, Mexico, General Worth wrote to his daughter on Sept. 11, 1846, saying that he had orders to march three days later, and must overcome the enemy. "We must be victorious," he said, "for our failure would be most disastrous. We are working for Mr. Polk, Marcy & Co., and playing a bold and hazardous game in which the country at large has little interest."

By Sept. 16 the American Army was in sight of Monterey and faced by an enemy estimated to be from eight to ten thousand strong. "We shall not exceed 5,000," wrote General Worth, "if reaching that point, which I doubt. Two-fifths volunteers, leaving 8,000 of the latter and 700 or 800 regulars some ten marches in the rear. We have but ten days' subsistence. No prospect of getting any from our distant depôt or other supplies than we can forage from the country."

In several of his letters General Worth speaks of his self-esteem, and it is obvious that he held an excellent opinion of his abilities as a soldier. His letter describing the capture of Monterey is filled with exultation:

> Headquarters, Second Division,
> Monterey, Oct. 2, 1846.
>
> My dear S.: Ere this reaches you, you will have heard the glad news from this quarter. My cup of distinction and happiness is full. My duty, my whole duty, and more has been done. In respect to my operations, and the brilliant results, there is but one voice, and

The Great American Novel Never Will Come

James Huneker, the Famous Critic, Discussing Certain Phases of Modern Fiction, Says There May Be Thousands but Not One

By James Huneker

I.

WHEN the supreme master of the historical novel modestly confessed that he could do the "big bow-wow strain," but to Jane Austen must be accorded the palm of exquisite craftsmanship, there was then no question upon the critical map of the so-called "great American novel." Sir Walter Scott—to whom such authors of historical novels as Chateaubriand and his "Martyrs," the "Salammbô" of Flaubert, and that well-nigh perfect fiction, "The History of Henry Esmond," by Thackeray, yield precedence—might have achieved the impossible: the writing of a library, epitomizing the social history of These States—as Walt Whitman would say. After Scott no name but Balzac's occurs to the memory—Balzac, who laid all France under his miscroscope; (and France is all of a piece, not the checkerboard of nationalities we call America;) even the mighty Tolstoy would have balked the job. And if these giants fail, what may be said of their successors? The idea of a great American novel is an "absolute," and nature abhors an absolute, despite the belief of metaphysicians to the contrary. Yet the notion still obtains and inquests are held from time to time, and the opinions of contemporary novelists are taken toll of; as if each man and woman could give aught else but their own side of the matter, that side which is rightfully enough personal and provincial. The question is, after all, an affair for critics, and the great American novel will be in the plural; thousands perhaps. America is a chord of many nations, and to find the keynote we must play much and varied music.

While a novelist may be cosmopolitan at his own risk, a critic should be ever so. The sublime tenuities of Henry James, like the black music of Michael Artzibashef, are questions largely temperamental. But the Russian is all Slavic, and no one would maintain that Mr. James shows a like ingrained nationalism. Nevertheless, he is American, though dealing only with a certain side of American life, the cosmopolitan phase. At his peril an American novelist sails Eastward to describe the history of his countrymen abroad. With the critic we come upon a different territory. He may go gadding after new mud-gods, (the newest god invented by man is always the greatest,) for the time being, and return to his native heath mentally refreshed and broadened by his foreign outing. Not so the maker of fiction. Once he cuts loose his balloon he is in danger of not getting back home again.

Mr. James is a splendid case for us; he began in America and landed in England, there to stay. Our other most felicitous example of cosmopolitanism is Henry Blake Fuller, the author of "The Chevalier Pensieri Vani" and "The Châtelaine de la Trinité." After those charming excursions into a rapidly vanishing Europe Mr. Fuller reversed the proceeding of James; he returned to America and composed two novels of high artistic significance, "The Cliff Dwellers" and "With the Procession," which, while they continued the realistic tradition of William Dean Howells, were also the forerunners of a new movement in America. It is not necessary to dwell now on "The Last Refuge," or on that masterly book of spiritual parodies, "The Puppet-Booth." But Mr. Fuller did not write the great American novel. Neither did Mr. Howells, nor Mr. James. Who has? No one. Is there such a thing? Without existing it might be described in Celtic fashion, this mythical work, as pure fiction. Let us admit for the sake of argument that if it were written by some unknown monster of genius, it would like Lewis Carroll's Snark turn into a Boojum.

Henry James has said that no one is compelled to admire any particular sort of writing; that the province of fiction is all life, and he has also wisely remarked that "when you have no taste you have no discretion, which is the conscience of taste," and may we add, when you have no discretion you perpetrate the shocking fiction with which America is deluged at this hour. We are told that the new writers have altered the old canons of bad taste, but "plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose." A liquorish sentimentality is the ever threatening rock upon which the bark of young American novelists goes to pieces. (Pardon the mixed metaphor!) Be sentimental and you will succeed! We agree with Dostoievsky that in fiction, as well as in life, there are no general principles, only special cases. But these cases, should be. The United States of Fiction. America is Cosmopolis.

James Gibbons Huneker

From Photo ©by Aimé Dupont.

II.

As to the Puritanism of our present novels one may dare to say in the teeth of youthful protestants that it is nonexistent. The pendulum has swung too far the other way. And as literary artists are rare, the result has not been reassuring. Zola seems prudish after some experiments of the younger crowd. How badly they pull off the trick! How coarse and hard and heavy their touch! Most of these productions read like stupid translations from a dull French original. They are not immoral, only vulgar. As old Flaubert used to say: such books are false, nature is not like that. How keenly he saw through the humbug of "free-love"—a romantic tradition of George Sand's epoch—may be noted in his comment that Emma Bovary found in adultery all the platitudes of marriage. Ah! that much despised, stupid, venerable institution, marriage! How it has been flouted since the days of Rousseau—the father of false romanticism and that stupefying legend, the "equality" of mankind. (O! the beautiful word, "equality," invented for the delectation of rudimentary minds.) For a century and more fiction has played with the theme of concubinage. If the Nacquet divorce bill had been introduced a decade or so before it was in France, what would have become of the theatre of Dumas fils, or later, of the misunderstood woman in Ibsen's plays? All such tribal taboos make or unmake literature.

So, merely as a suggestion to ambitious youngsters, let the novelist of the future in search of a novelty describe a happy marriage, children, a husband who doesn't drink or gamble, a wife who votes, yet loves her home, her family, and knows how to cook. What a realistic bombshell he would hurl into the camp of sentimental Socialists, and them that believe a wedding certificate is like Balzac's "La Peau de Chagrin"—a document daily shrinking in happiness. Absurdities make martyrs, but of all the absurd and ineffectual martyrdoms that of running off with another's wife is usually the crowning one. "I don't call this very popular pie," said the little boy in Richard Grant White's story; and the man in the case is usually the first to complain of his bargain in pastry.

However, categories are virtually an avowal of mental impuissance, and all marriages are not made in heaven. In the kingdom of morality there are many mansions. When too late you may sport with the shade—not in the shade—of Amaryllis, and perhaps elbow epigrams as a lean consolation. That is your own affair. Paul Verlaine has told us that "J'ai vécu enormement," though his living enormously did not prove that he was happy. Far from it. But he had at least the courage to live his life and relate his terrors. American novelists may agree with Dostoievsky that "everything in the world always ends in meanness"; or with Dr. Pangloss that all is for the best in the best of possible worlds. An affair of temperament. But don't mix the values. Don't confuse intellectual substances. Don't smear a fact with treacle and call it truth. Above all, don't preach. Impiety is an indiscretion, yet, don't be afraid to tell the truth. From Jane Austen and Walter Scott, the parents of the modern English novel, to "The House of Mirth" and "Sister Carrie"—two modern instances—fiction has thrived best on naked truth. All the rest is sawdust, tripe-selling, and sentimentalism. Didn't Mr. Roundabout declare in one of his famous papers that "Figs are sweet, but fictions are sweeter"? In our land we can't get the latter sweet enough. Altruism, Brotherhood of Man Uplifting, Chewing Gum! These are the shibboleths of the "nouvelles couches sociales." Prodigious!

III.

J. K. Huysmans declared that in the land of books there are no schools; no idealism, realism, symbolism; only good writers and bad. Whistler said the same about painting and painters. Setting aside the technical viewpoint of such dicta, we fancy that our "best sellers" do not preoccupy themselves with the "mere writing" of their fictions, but they have developed a formidable faculty of preaching. Old-fashioned fiction that discloses personal charm, that delineates manners, or stirs the pulse of tragedy—not melodrama—is vanishing from publishers' lists. Are there not as many charming men and women perambulating the rind of the planet as there were in the days when Jane Austen or Turgenev wrote? We refuse to believe there are not; but there is little opportunity, in a word, no market, for the display of these qualities. The novel with a purpose, generally an unpleasant purpose, has usurped the rule of the novel of character and manners. Boanerges, not Balzac, now occupies the pasteboard pulpit of fiction.

I quoted Henry James to the effect that all life is the province of the novelist. Nevertheless, the still small garden wherein is reared the tender solitary flower does but ill represent the vaster, complicated forest of common humanity. The ivory tower of the cultivated egoist is not to be unduly admired; rather Zola's "La Terre" with its foul facts than a palace of morbid art. Withal, the didactic side of our fiction is overdone. I set it down to the humbug about the "masses" being opposed to the "classes." Truly a false antithesis. As if the French bourgeois was not a product of the revolution, (poor bourgeois, always abused by the novelists.) As if a poor man suddenly enriched doesn't prove, as a rule, the hardest taskmaster to his own class. Consider the new-rich film-picture owners, the munition-makers, the manufacturers of motor cars, and other endearing luxuries. What a study they afford the students of manners. A new generation has arisen. Its taste, intelli-

could they not be typical? even if there are not types, only individuals. And are men and women so enthralled by the molasses of sentimentalism in life? Have the motion-pictures hopelessly deranged our critical values?

I know that in America charity covers a multitude of mediocrities, nevertheless I am loath to believe that all one reads in praise of wretched contemporary fiction is meant in earnest.

Well, chacun à ses dégoûts! The "thrilling" detective story, the romantic sonorities of the ice cream-soda woman novelist?—with a triple-barreled name, as Rudyard Kipling put it once upon a time—or that church of Heavenly Ennui, the historical novel—what a cemetery of ideas, all of them. An outsider must be puzzle-pated by this tumult of tasteless writing and worse observation. However, history in fiction may be a cavalcade of shining shadows, brilliant, lugubrious, dull, or joyful happenings; but where Thackeray succeeded multitudes have failed. Who shall bend the bow of that Ulysses? Native talent, subtle and robust, we possess in abundance; thus far it has cultivated with success its own parochial garden—which is as it

Will Immigration Tide Rise After the War?

Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, Forecasts Flow of Humanity to America After Europe's Treaty of Peace

By Richard Barry.

ELLIS ISLAND has had a two-year comparative relief from immigration, which is to be prolonged indefinitely, or, in the language of diplomatic pointments, "during the present political disturbance in Europe." For the first time in fifty years almost as many foreigners pass through the Ellis Island clearing house as come in.

Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration, met me at his club one recent hot afternoon and explained, for The Sunday Times Magazine, the meaning of this vacation, and what he foresees at the close of it.

"Over a million immigrants a year, or practically a hundred thousand a month, were coming through Ellis Island previous to the outbreak of the war two years ago," said Mr. Howe, "and that was about 90 per cent. of the total immigration into the United States, making of our depot the greatest portal in the world.

"The war checked immigration automatically and almost entirely. This means that the war stopped contributing something like $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 a year to the wealth of the United States, assuming that each immigrant is worth, in potentiality, only about $500 to $1,000.

"For the two years ending June 30, 1916, the ebb and flow of the tide of immigration and emigration was practically balanced, and that has not been the case before in over fifty years. For the year ending June 30, 1916, the arrivals were 176,611, the departures 169,578, a net increase of 7,033. In the year ending June 30, 1915, the arrivals were 243,370, the departures 271,138, a net decrease of 27,768, while the immigration for the year ending June 30, 1914, was 1,200,000.

"Therefore, I may safely say that the net result of the war so far has been for us, in the human equation, the loss to the country of approximately 1,500,000 people who otherwise would doubtless have come to our shores.

"One principal effect of this has been the shortage of labor, especially in the unskilled trades, such as railway building, construction work, agriculture, &c. In several parts of the country severe labor famines have resulted.

"This affords one explanation of the unwonted increase in wages. It also explains the large number of successful strikes and the general advance in wages for unskilled labor, which, in some parts of the country, is getting more money than inside semi-skilled trades. Especially is this true in New England, in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and the Central West, and also where the munition factories are making what available labor they can find do double and triple shifts.

"Today it is almost impossible to get farm hands because men are able to get such high wages in the cities. In the West unskilled labor is getting $3 and $3.25 a day. In the East the general scale of wages for unskilled labor has risen from $1.75 to $2.25 and $2.50 a day.

"In my opinion this labor shortage will continue for a considerable time. Prosperity is so widespread it has begun to affect industries not immediately touched by the war. Industries producing comforts and luxuries are waking up and demanding more men. Everything indicates the prosperity tide will continue several years unless a combination of unexpected mishaps brings it to an untimely close. And wages will continue to rise. Today almost any one can get a job who is able to work.

"Reports from Federal, State, and municipal employment bureaus all indicate that employment could be had for many thousands if they were available. Daily we get demands for hundreds. A few weeks ago two shiploads of Spaniards came to Ellis Island and they were hired as they got off the ferry on Manhattan Island. The wages agreed upon were $2.25 a day, but in a few weeks these

Frederic C. Howe

Spaniards had thrown up their jobs for better pay elsewhere.

"This condition will remain as long as the war continues. There is an embargo on emigration in all European countries except Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. From Scandinavia the immigration has fallen below the normal; from Greece it is also below the normal; from Italy it is about half of the ante-bellum size; and from Spain and Portugal it remains about the same, which is inconsiderable.

"Immigration after the war will depend on a variety of influences. The Central Powers and Russia are likely to forbid emigration entirely; they will want the able-bodied men at home. This can be done in a variety of ways, by refusing passports, by legislation as to inheritance laws, by forbidding return, &c. These and similar obstacles may make it practically impossible to get out of those countries.

"However, I expect a pretty heavy immigration from Great Britain as soon as peace is declared, especially to Canada. We are not likely to have many from France, as indeed we have never had since the early Colonial days. The French are too largely a home owning and individual fortune building race to migrate in considerable numbers.

"Those who come will not seek free land, for it is all taken up. Nowadays a man without capital connot become a farmer, and this drives the bulk of the immigrants to the cities.

"Despite the despoliation of Belgium only a few hundred Belgians have come to these shores during the war. Those driven from their homes have found temporary refuge in Holland, England, and France, expecting to go back to their homes after the war. The Belgians, like the French, are a home owning and building race, and do not migrate.

"I expect to see very few more German immigrants. Before the war the average was only about 25,000 a year. The bulk of our German population came here between 1830 and 1870. During the last generation and longer the Germans have been staying at home. Next to the United States, Germany has more immigrants than any other country in the world. Previous to war the average annual immigration into the German Empire was probably 750,000.

"Germany will keep all her people at home after the war to recapture industry and trade. She is better able to do this than any other European power, due to her high state of organization. Previous to the war 5 per cent. of her population was employed by the State in industries and activities owned by the Government, such as railways, mines, and forests. War has led to a very great extension of the State activities in Germany. So when the war is over I expect Germany to send her men back to industry in companies and regiments just as she sent them to the firing line. Thus many industries will be carried on, almost in the military spirit, so as to carry the nation over the transition stage until individual initiative can adjust itself again. One thing is sure: Germany will be a much more highly socialized State after the war than before, and this will keep Germans at home.

"I expect Italian immigration to go on about as it did before the war as soon as peace is declared. Italy does not discourage emigration to the United States; rather she encourages it. A large percentage of Italians who come here return to their native land with from $500 to $2,000 and thus can collectively increase the wealth of Italy very materially. The Government recognizes this and has worked out the most intelligent and humane emigration policy of any nation in Europe.

"I think the post-bellum immigration here from Greece, Turkey, and Armenia will be great; possibly more than before the ante-bellum immigration. It will undoubtedly be very heavy from Serbia, Bulgaria, and Rumania. These countries have suffered terribly. Large parts of Asia Minor and Macedonia have been completely devastated. There will be a hegira from that near Eastern congeries of nations.

"Our heaviest immigration will come, I believe, from Poland, Hungary, and the Eastern part of Europe. Unless Russia prohibits emigration hundreds of thousands will come to us from that vast country.

"Poland has been swept over by armies; farms, cities, villages have been destroyed; millions have been torn from their homes; many have been killed; many others exiled; few have incentive to return to the old homes; the families are gone; the wives and children are dead of starvation or bullets; there is no reason to go back. This is true not only of Poland, but also of parts of Silesia and Hungary. The people there are not a home owning peasant class as they are in Belgium and France, Holland, and Denmark. They are farm laborers with nothing to identify them with their native country. The same thing is true of Galicia.

"The Jews have suffered more than any one from the war, as they always do. In Russia and Rumania they are not permitted to own real estate; they are kept within the pale, and whenever opportunity offers are subjected to oppression. So I expect more Jews than ever to turn to the United States when the war is over.

"Immigration from Ireland in recent years has been somewhat checked by the Land Purchase acts, which make it possible for Irish tenants to acquire land titles. Since that opportunity was opened Irish immigration has slackened. If England adopts a genuinely humane policy toward Ireland and Home Rule is given a substantial hold on education and the development of the kind of aspiration that has been animating Ireland so many generations, then I expect the Irish to remain at home, and the big emigration from Ireland to end.

"There are two other forces making for heavy immigration from all countries, including Germany, France and England. Three hundred and fifty million people have been upset by the war; families have been broken up, farms destroyed, businesses ruined, taxes made almost unendurable. Many will want to escape militarism and the burdens of war; many will be inclined to seek the shores of a country free from war and not governed by the military and aristocratic classes.

"There is also this to be considered. Fully 30,000,000 men have been under arms; have lived a freer life in many ways than ever before; have learned self-reliance; have enjoyed the democracy of the trenches. Out of this number it will not surprise me if millions have been made restless, discontented and unwilling to go back to the mines, the mills and the great estates. Many will have the spirit of tramp life. They won't want to settle down. They will turn toward America.

"Finally, we must consider the women and children. There will be left probably 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 widows and unmarried women. Perhaps two or three times as many fatherless children. The great majority of these have friends, relatives, or acquaintances in the United States who will want to help, as they do today. Probably 80 per cent. of those who come here in normal times are assisted by friends and relatives in this country. So we may expect to be confronted by a vast number of crippled and weakened men, of women and children who look to America as a place of refuge.

"All of this is, of course, somewhat conjectural. If Europe turns to reconstruction and bends her energies and makes sacrifices to put her people to work and to make life attractive, as some countries undoubtedly will do, immigration to this country may be partially checked.

"But, whatever happens in Europe, the first year after the war will, I believe, see a greater immigration to this country than we have ever known in our history. After that first year I look for the tide to fall, growing less and less each year, until it finally equalizes again."

Lord Cromer Tells His Civil War Adventures

Famous English Ruler of Egypt Recalls How He Shared Trench Perils with Federals Before Petersburg, Va., in 1864

FEW know that Lord Cromer, one of Great Britain's grand old men, he whose name is inseparably linked with the British occupation of Egypt, the land whose ruler he was, in fact if not in name, for a quarter of a century, was an eyewitness of our civil war. When he was little more than a lad, long before fame and high office came to him, the spirit of adventure led him to cross the ocean and get to the front with the Federal Army that lay around Petersburg, locked in the death struggle with the veterans of Lee. He tells all about his experiences in two articles, just published in The London Spectator, which leave no doubt in the reader's mind that his appetite for adventure was gorged to the full.

It was in 1864, when he was 23 years old and a subaltern in the Royal Artillery, that the young Englishman decided that the place to see action was with the Americans. He elected to try for permission to go to the front with the Federals, though he realized that this would be difficult, relations between the North and official England being somewhat strained because of the widespread pro-Southern sympathy of the upper class of English. He also was aware of the reluctance on the part of Union commanders to allow foreign officers at the front. But eventually he overcame all obstacles and saw his wish realized. That his estimate of the difficulties in his path was not exaggerated was shown by the fact that besides himself only one other foreign officer, a French Colonel of Engineers, succeeded in reaching the Union lines before Petersburg.

The young Englishman arrived in New York in June, 1864. Of his first impressions of the war-ridden land he says:

> At that time I do not doubt that the leading civil and military authorities of the United States were aware that the South, after a very gallant defense, was approaching exhaustion, and that the end was not far off. But, for all that, to the general public affairs from the Federal point of view looked very black. The Northern army had incurred several defeats. The credit of the United States Government was greatly depreciated. Shortly after my arrival in New York I cashed a check on London for which, if I remember rightly, I received at the rate of thirteen paper dollars (greenbacks) for a sovereign. General Early's raid had recently taken place. The bridge over Gunpowder Creek, on the line between Washington and New York, had been blown up, and although communications had been reopened, passengers were obliged to cross in boats. When I arrived in Washington the dead were being buried within five miles of the Capitol.

Lord Cromer writes with admiration of the determined spirit shown by the people of the North, and declares that he was obliged to sweep aside all preconceived notions which he had brought with him from London. The commercial community of New York, he says, was particularly unflinching in its patriotism—"men who before the war had been making their thousands a year were now content to make a few hundreds."

The authorities at Washington annoyed him by holding him up for a considerable while, thus wasting the limited time at his disposal, which reminds one of the irksome experiences of many a correspondent in the present war. But at last he got the coveted papers, embarked in a steamship down the James River, and was landed among the troops of General Meade, the victor of Gettysburg, then conducting the operations against Petersburg under the command of Grant. Says Cromer of his arrival:

> The first object that met the eye of the soldiers who were attacking Petersburg when they landed at the base on the James River could not have been particularly encouraging to a recruit. It was a huge advertisement stating, in language of which I do not remember the precise terms, something to this effect: That a certain firm would "embalm bodies at very reasonable prices and send them to any part of the United States."

The young visitor was handed over to General Hunt, in command of the artillery, "a fine old veteran." "Nobody could have been kinder than he was to me," says Cromer, "and the same may be said of the officers of the staff with whom I lived—Colonels Lynam, Duane, and others, all as gallant fellows as ever lived and very competent officers." He continues:

> So far as I was concerned, their great preoccupation seemed to be to see that I should run no unnecessary risks. On this account, and not in the least because there was anything to conceal, General Hunt was rather indisposed to letting me visit the trenches; but, on my pointing out to him how cruel it would be not to allow me to see something of what was going on, he very kindly met my wishes. But he insisted on my wearing a blue American cap instead of my English artillery forage cap, which had a broad, bright gold band round it, and which, besides being a singularly unsuitable headdress to wear during the heat of a Virginian Summer, afforded a good mark for the enemy's riflemen.
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> I give another instance of their kind behavior toward myself. There was one spot in the zigzags leading to the trenches where, for fifty yards, the mud was very deep. In order to avoid wading through it parties going down to the front used to jump to the top of the parapet, then run along for fifty yards and jump down again into the trench. The Confederates were aware of this and had some marksmen stationed at a distance of some four or five hundred yards to watch the point.
>
> Whenever I went down I used to find a number of men collected, all laughing and talking as to who should go first, as, of course, those were most exposed to risk. One thing was absolutely insisted upon—namely, that I should not be allowed to go first. So I and others waited until some two or three bold spirits jumped up and ran along the bank, and then we scuttled along as hard as we could after them. I never saw any one shot at this spot, but it was a marvel to me how they escaped, for the bullets came whizzing along pretty freely.

The English visitor speaks of the appalling losses caused in the Federal ranks by Grant's system of frontal attacks—another reminder of what we hear concerning the present war. At one point, he was told, the Southerners, protected by intrenchments, exacted a toll of 16,000 Federals against 600 of their own men. And General Hunt, who impressed Cromer as a man by no means inclined to exaggerate, said that he estimated the Federal losses in killed and wounded for a period of seventeen days at not less than 70,000.

The Englishman pays this tribute to the Federal officers:

> What struck me most in talking with the officers with whom I lived was the entire absence of bitterness against the Southerners. Most of these officers had been educated at West Point, and, of course, they had very numerous friends serving in the Confederate Army, for one of the great advantages which the latter obtained at the beginning of the war was that the majority of West Point officers came from Southern families. Moreover, all appeared to feel the sympathy and respect which brave men entertain for each other. I do not think that during the whole time I was with the Northern Army I ever heard a single one of those bitter tirades against the "rebels," as they were called, which were rather frequent among the civil population in New York and elsewhere; but, though the officers were all staunch Unionists, a feeling of deep sadness prevailed among them that, by a cruel fate, they had been destined to bear arms against their own kith and kin.

There was little display of uniforms or other outward signs of the pomp and circumstance of war, says Lord Cromer, nor was there much appearance of discipline; yet in point of fact the discipline was most severe.

Soon after his arrival he was making frequent excursions to the more advanced trenches, where there was little danger as long as he kept under cover, but plenty of it to punish the slightest rashness. On one occasion he put his forage cap on a walking stick and held it over the parapet. In the twinkling of an eye it was pierced by three bullets. His confrère, the French Colonel, had a more uncomfortable adventure. Having seated himself behind a loophole made of sandbags to look at the enemy position through a spyglass, two bullets struck the sandbag on either side of him—"within a few inches of his nose," remarks Cromer, succinctly.

He tells this amusing anecdote of the Petersburg rifle pits, thrown up in advance of the trenches, which were in places very close together:

> A couple of Federal soldiers, being rather bored with the situation, hallooed out to the two Confederates in the opposite rifle pit, inviting them to meet in the space which separated them and play a game of poker. They did so. After the Southerners had lost all the money they had it was suggested that both should lay aside their arms and play for who should be taken prisoners. The Yankees again won, and the two Southerners were marched off in triumph to the Federal camp.
>
> They complained to General Meade that the whole thing was a joke and they ought to be set free, but the General decided that when he had once got them he would keep them.

Lord Cromer sums up his impressions of his American experiences of half a century ago in these words:

> The general impression which I carried away from my visit to the American Army was that, although, of course, the United States at the commencement of the civil war were as unprepared as they probably are now, and as we were at the commencement of the present war, when once the people of that country put their backs into an effort they are capable of creating in a short time a most formidable military force. I conceive that the main difficulty now, as then, in the event of any large force being organized, would be the dearth of trained and capable officers.
>
> I was also deeply impressed with the fact that, if loss of trial, the American democracy were prepared to put aside all minor differences of opinion, to accord a whole-hearted support to the Executive Government of the time being, and to display the greatest indulgence toward any mistakes which were committed.

Random Bits

LA PRENSA, a daily newspaper of Lima, Peru, has just installed in its plant an American typesetting machine which, it points out, is of the latest model, and the first of that model ever imported into a South American country. About two years ago the paper sent a young Peruvian to this country to make a thorough study of the mechanism and operation of this class of typesetting machine. Having become an expert, he has returned to his native land, where he will instruct others of his countrymen.

American automobiles are becoming popular in the Ciudad Bolivar district in Venezuela owing to their remarkable record in getting over rough, roadless country. Recently a merchant of Tumeremo, an interior town, crossed the 250 miles of sand, stony hills, and scrub between that place and Ciudad Bolivar in an American machine, fording several streams on the way. This was the first time such a journey had been made or even attempted in an automobile, and the time required, thirty-six hours, is looked upon as quite an achievement. As a result of the introduction of American machines the duration of the journey from the inland town of Callao to Ciudad Bolivar has been reduced from four or five days to twenty-four hours. There is some talk of establishing a regular automobile service between the two places.

Prices charged to passengers are still extremely high. For the trip from Tumeremo to Ciudad Bolivar as much as $160 has been asked.

Now that tourist travel to Europe has come to an abrupt stop, great sums of money are being spent by northwestern transportation companies and cities to attract visitors this Summer to Alaska. An advertising campaign featuring glaciers, mountain peaks, whale fishing grounds, gold mines, Indian villages, and other Alaskan specialties is being vigorously pushed.

After careful examination the State railway directors of Sweden have found peat powder efficient and practical for locomotives, with a fuel value, compared with that of coal, of about two to three. They have petitioned the King to propose a bill in the Swedish Legislature for an appropriation toward erecting a peat powder factory.

gence, and culture; its canned ma mers, canned music—preferably pseudo-African—canned art, canned food, canned literature; its devotion to the mediocre—what a field for our aspiring young "secretaries to society."

Cheap prophylactics, political and religious—for religion is fast being butchered to make the sensational evangelists' holiday—are in vogue. They affect our fiction-mongers, who burn to avenge wrongs, write novels about the "downtrodden masses," and sermons on social evils—evils that have always existed, always will exist. Like the knife grinder, story they have none to tell. Why write fiction, or what they are pleased to call fiction? Why not join the brave brigade of agitators and pamphleteers? The lay-preacher are carrying off the sweepstakes. For them Mr. Howells is a superannuated writer. World there were more like him in continence of speech, wholesomeness of judgment, nobility of ideals, and in the shrewd perception of character.

Fiction, too, is a fine art, though this potent fact has escaped the juvenile Paul Prys, who are mainly endeavoring to arouse class against mass. "It's an old dodge, this equality theory, as old as Beelzebub, Lord of Flies. When all fruit fails, welcome envy and malicious slandering. When you have nothing else to write about, attack your neighbor, especially if he hath a much-coveted vineyard. Max Stirner, least understood of social philosophers, wrote, "Mind your own business," and he forged on the anvil of experience a mighty leading motive for the conduct of life. But our busy little penmen don't see in this golden motto a sufficient sentimental appeal. It doesn't flatter the "masses." Mr. Bryan a few years ago told us that we were a middle class. What is middle class? In Carlyle's day it was a "gigman"; in ours is it the owner of a "flivver"?

This twaddle about "democratic art" is the bane of our literature. There is only good art. Whether it deals with such "democratic" subjects as "L'Assomoir" or "Germinie Lacerteux," or such "aristocratic" themes as those of D'Annunzio and Paul Bourget, it is the art thereof that determines the product. I hold no brief for the sterile fiction that is enrolled under the banner of "Art for Art." I go so far as to believe that a novelist with a beautiful style often allows that style to get in the way of human nature. Stained-glass windows have their use, but they falsify the daylight. A decorative style may suit pseudo-mediaeval romances, but for twentieth century realism it is sadly amiss. Nor is the arterio-sclerotic school of psychological analysis to be altogether commended. It has been well-nigh done to death by Stendhal, Meredith, James, and Bourget; and it is as cold as a star. Flaubert urged as an objection to writing a novel proving something that the other fellow can prove precisely the opposite. In either case selection plays the rôle.

The chief argument against the novel "with a purpose"—as the jargon goes—is its lack of validity either as a document or as art. A novel may be anything, but it must not be polemical. Zola has been, still is, the evil genius of many talented chaps who "sling ink," not to make a genuine book, but to create a sensation. Such writers lack patience, art, and direction. They always keep one eye on the box office. Indeed, the young men and women of the day, who are squandering upon paper their golden genius, painfully resemble in their productions the dime novels once published by the lamented Beadle or the lucubrations in the Saturday weeklies of long ago. But in those publications there was more virility. The heroes then were not well-dressed namby-pambies; the villains were villainous; the detectives detected real crimes, and were not weavers of metaphysical abstractions like your latter-day miracle workers of an impossible Scotland Yard; and the girls were girls, neither neurasthenic, nor did they outgolf all creation. Other days, other plays. The "new" novelists still deal with the same raw material of melodrama. Their handling of love episodes has much of the blaring brass quality of old-fashioned Italian opera. And they loudly twang the strings of sloppy sentiment, which evoke not music, but mush and moonshine. And these are our "motion-masters" today.

IV.

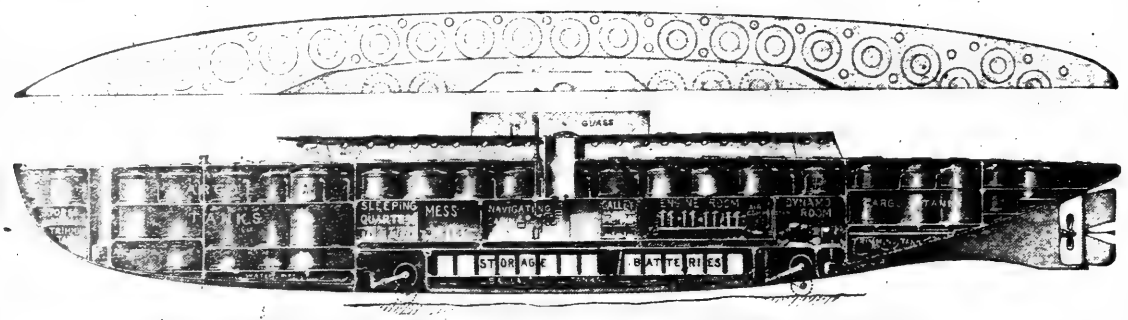
There can be no objection to literature and life coming to grips. Letters should touch reality. Many a sturdy blow has been struck at abuses by penmen masquerading behind fiction. No need to summon examples. As for realism—I deny there are commonplace people. Only those writers are commonplace that believe in the phrase. It is one of the paradoxes of art that the commonplace folk of Thackeray, Flaubert, or Anthony Trollope who delight us between covers would in life greatly bore us. The ennui is artistically suggested, though not experienced by the reader. It is the magic of the novelist, his style and philosophy, that make his creations vital.

Dostoievsky says there are no ugly women—to be sure he puts the expression in the mouth of the old sensualist Karamazov—and as a corollary I maintain that nothing is uninteresting if painted by a master hand, from carrots to Chopin. And as for the historical novel, there is "Sentimental Education" as a model, if you desire something epical in scale and charged with the modern ironic spirit. A Flaubertian masterpiece, this book, with its daylight atmosphere; the inimitable sound, shape, gait, and varied prose rhythms of its sentences, its marvelous gallery of portraits executed in the Dutch manner of Hals and Vermeer, its nearness to its environment, and its fidelity to the pattern of life. It is a true "historical" novel, for it is real—to employ the admirable simile of Mr. Howells.

No need to transpose the tragic gloom of Artzibashef to America; we are an optimistic peoples, thanks to our air and sky, political conditions, and the immigration of sturdy peasant folk. Yet we, too, have our own peculiar gloom and misery and social problems to solve. We are far from being the "Shadow land" of fiction, as a certain English critic said. When last year I praised in these columns the dissonantal art of Michael Artzibashef it was not with the idea that either his style or his pessimism should be aped. That way unoriginality lies. But I do contend that in the practice of his art, its sincerity, its profundity, he might be profitably patterned after by the younger generation. Art should elevate as well as amuse. Must fiction always be silly and shallow? It need be neither sordid nor didactic.

William James put the matter in a nutshell when he wrote that "the whole atmosphere of present-day Utopian literature tastes mawkish and dishwatery to people who still keep a sense of life's more bitter flavors." And on this fundamentally sound note I must end my little sermon—for I find that I have been practicing the very preaching against which I warned embryo novelists. But, then, isn't every critic a lay-preacher?

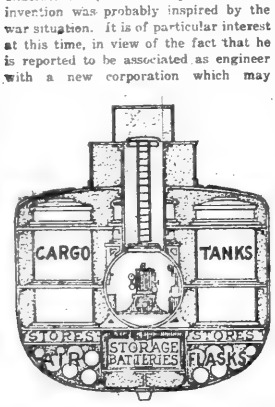
American Plans Cargo-Carrying Submersible



A SUBMARINE BLOCKADE RUNNER WHICH COULD CARRY $1,000,000 WORTH OF CHEMICALS.

Submersible cargo ship designed by Simon Lake, the well-known American inventor. The cargo is stowed away in air-tight and water-tight cylindrical tanks. The quarters for the crew, engine room, &c., are contained in a water-tight cylindrical inner hull. When the vessel is to submerge, the entire space between the inner and outer hulls is flooded with sea water; when the vessel is to travel on the surface, the water is pumped out. The submarine boat has wheels, so that it can travel along the bottom of a dredged channel. (Courtesy of Popular Science Monthly.)

WHILE Germany can claim full credit for having built the first submarine cargo carrier with which to run the British blockade, plans for a craft of this type were drafted some months ago by Simon Lake, an American shipbuilder, who has designed and constructed a number of undersea boats for our navy. Mr. Lake's invention was probably inspired by the war situation. It is of particular interest at this time, in view of the fact that he is reported to be associated as engineer with a new corporation which may absorb the company owning the German cargo submarine Deutschland and build larger vessels of her type.



Cross-section of Submersible Cargo Boat.

Mr. Lake patented his vessel, and in the papers accompanying his patent said: "I provide an exceedingly novel construction of submarine or submergible boat particularly designed for carrying cargoes of various descriptions, and which, will be found of inestimable advantage in supplying blockaded countries with foodstuffs or war materials during hostilities, and which may readily be submerged when upon the high seas in the event of interception by an enemy's fleet."

According to a description of Mr. Lake's boat, which appears in the August issue of the Popular Science Monthly, the vessel is utterly different from the familiar destroyer of naval vessels. Its external appearance is not so widely at variance with the accepted type, but its interior arrangements are "in every way remarkable."

Details of the vessel then follow:

To carry 5,000 tons at the surface the vessel must be extraordinarily buoyant. To attain that buoyancy is the chief problem of the designer of a cargo-carrying submarine. Let us see how Mr. Lake has solved this problem.

Mr. Lake's blockade runner consists of an outer hull and an inner hull. The outer hull resembles that of the ordinary surface vessel in all essentials. The inner hull is a long cylinder divided into compartments to provide sleeping quarters, a mess room, a navigating cabin, a galley, an engine room and the like. The cylindrical inner hull is air-tight and water-tight.

The cargo is disposed in vertical tanks between the outer and inner hulls. The cargo tanks are air-tight and water-tight and are filled from the top. Air-tight and water-tight closures are provided.

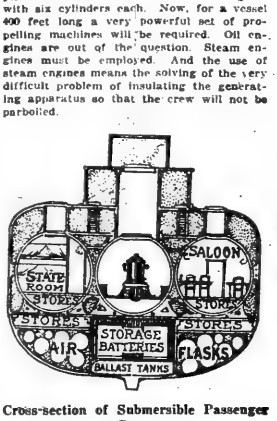
The spaces formed between the outer hull and the inner hull are to be filled with sea water when the vessel is to be submerged. When the vessel is to rise the sea water is pumped out. When the vessel is submerged the cargo-carrying tanks are entirely surrounded by water.

The inner hull is pressure-resisting, the outer hull nonpressure-resisting. The water-tight cargo tanks are obviously set in compartments which may be regarded as water-ballast compartments. These are filled during submergence and are emptied when desired by means of compressed air which is blown from bottles located in the lower part of the hold. As the water is ejected the space will be replaced by air of such pressure as to equalize the external pressure and thus prevent the collapse of the outer hull. Indeed, water is freely used so that the outer nonresisting hull may stand up.

Another feature of the Lake boat is the provision of wheels which, it is said, will enable the submarine to travel on the bottom of a dredged channel, and possibly on ocean and river beds. One of the chief problems in connection with large submarines concerns the engine power, and on this point the article says:

The practical limit of size as yet attained in big submarine engines, or rather in oil engines suitable for submarine purposes, lies somewhere in the neighborhood of 900 horse power per cylinder. The Germans are now building submarine torpedo boats about 220 feet long, propelled by twin-screw engines aggregating 2,400 horse power and giving a surface speed of seventeen knots.

A submarine somewhat bigger, requiring 3,000 horse power to develop a surface speed that will enable her to be of any practical use, will need three engines with six cylinders each. Now, for a vessel 400 feet long a very powerful set of propelling machines will be required. Oil engines are out of the question. Steam engines must be employed. And the use of steam engines means the solving of the very difficult problem of insulating the generating apparatus so that the crew will not be parboiled.



Cross-section of Submersible Passenger Boat.

lee, Statistician to the Medical Research Committee under the Insurance act, and Dr. A. K. Chalmers, Medical Officer of Health at Glasgow, pointing to the occurrences of cyclical variations in the birth rate. One point seems to be established: "That to whatever extent causes independent of the voluntary action of individuals, such as conditions of housing, may operate to diminish or increase the fertility of parents, there is an appreciable and increasing fall in the number of births taking place through involuntary interference with what may be called the course of nature."

This does not affect Great Britain alone. It was with regard to Germany, the enemy with whom Britain is now engaged in a life and death struggle, and to the variations in birth statistics in different parts of the German Empire, that a witness, Dr. C. V. Drysdale, the Secretary of the Malthusian League, said:

"There can be no doubt whatever that ignorance and recklessness at the present time are essential to high birth rates."

The following opinion is then expressed:

Whatever view we may hold as to this, we may be certain, at all events, that where the birth rate has fallen through the voluntary action of potential parents it will not be the increase either of ignorance or of recklessness that will raise it. It will rather be the dissemination of the ambition to have children, as education explains the prudence of such a course, whether from a personal or from a national and patriotic point of view.

Economically speaking, the commission finds that the lowest strata of the population have little or no responsibility for the decline in the birth rate. Responsibility in the form of diminished families begins to be well marked in the better paid ranks of the working classes, and continues to very nearly the top of the social scale. The position now reached, it is asserted, is that of a nearly stationary population, which soon will be maintained even at that only by the improvement of the death rate. As in France, an actually declining population is in prospect.

The report continues:

A stationary population indicates (a) absolute saturation, large parts of India and China, Java, Jamaica, Barbados. On a higher level of culture, Belgium and the Channel Islands are almost as full as they can hold; (b) a high and stable culture under democratic institutions, encouraging love of comfort, social ambition, and fear of sinking in the social scale (France, the American-born population of the New England States), (c) unprogressive barbarism (Turkey and most unwhipped countries).

Every rise in the condition of the artisan tends at present to lower the birth rate in his class. Wherever political and social conditions bring a man or a class into a position in which he hopes to rise or fears to fall, the family will be restricted. That class of motives which we may blame as love of comfort, snobbishness, vulgar ambition, timorousness, or praise, as proper pride, desire for self-improvement, and prudence, is the most potent cause of family restriction. And here it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of a wise distribution of State burdens. Any form of State relief which favors the reckless at the expense of the prudent will in itself have the effect of multiplying the former and diminishing the latter.

Viewing the matter from a world standpoint, the commission inquires:

Supposing it to be true that the population of this or any other country may advance rapidly without experiencing any injurious pressure, may, or must, this policy react injuriously upon the world at large, by hastening the time when the available resources of the whole earth may be unduly taxed to maintain the total population? A country like ours may shed any surplus by emigration, and it may absorb into its own system foods and materials from other lands; but by both of these processes it may be hastening the arrival of the period of general overpopulation.

There seems no volume of evidence sufficient to prove that the available supplies of foods and other materials in the world cannot and will not be expanded to meet the growing demands of population for a long time to come, the commission asserts, adding that of general overpopulation in any absolute sense of the term there is no evidence. In the matter of quality of population, of the sort of men who are increasingly to people the earth, the prime question arises: "Have we any reliable criterion of desirability in respect of races and race blends? Is there any evidence that a mispopulation of the earth is taking place, in the sense of a refusal of 'higher' and intrinsically fitter races to multiply, while lower and intrinsically less fit peoples are spreading more numerously over the earth?" On these matters the commission says:

The necessary limitations of our knowledge about human qualities and their relative values for the civilization of the future, as well as our racial and patriotic biases, render it impossible to give a confident answer to these vital questions. There is recent evidence to indicate that the supposed differences in inherent racial qualities are much slighter than has been alleged, and that education and cultural environment explain the greater part of what were considered ethnical differences.

Regarding the effect of war upon the quality of the population, it is generally admitted, says the report, to exercise a selective power that is dysgenic. For it exposes to the risk of death a larger proportion of the more virile, the physically stronger, and, so far as the voluntary method of enlistment prevails, the more public-spirited of the male population, reducing their contribution to the stock of the next generation. Certain witnesses maintained that there is no sufficient reason to conclude that the recent reduction in Great Britain's birth rate has so far been inimical to the well-being of the nation. Others maintained that, if a higher birth rate or a check upon further reduction of the birth rate be deemed desirable, or if an improvement in the character of the birth rate is to be obtained, such reforms would be facilitated by certain social-economic changes.

Those who hold the latter view believe that greater security and regularity of income, with adequate insurance against unemployment among all ranks of workers, would be of material assistance. On the other hand, statistical evidence that is available for establishing a comparison of the birth rate among the different social and pecuniary grades of England's population indicate to the commission that the more prosperous classes restrict more closely the size of their families, and that even among certain of the wage-earning classes the birth rate varies inversely with the income.

Proposals, many of them of an economic character, are put forward for consideration. They include a living wage, bonuses for families under certain conditions, relaxation of the income-tax arrangements, increased facilities for good education, adequate housing accommodation at reasonable rents, and measures to encourage the full development of natural resources both at home and in the dominions beyond the seas.

The evidence on the housing question was limited to London, and all points in one direction—that children are the crux of the question. All the witnesses are quite emphatic on this point. Landlords do not cater for large families; in fact, they prefer tenants who have no children. They object to families with children, especially young children, purely on business grounds. "In so doing," the commission adds, "they are not to be regarded as any more grasping or selfish than other business people who in their dealings seek to get the best return on their money."

But if the position in the towns is bad, it is incomparably worse in the villages. The commission puts on record its deliberate opinion that the housing question, both in town and country, makes the rearing of large families by the working classes a matter of great difficulty and also affects the birth rate.

The Very Rev. Dean Inge, acting as Chairman, at one of the sessions said:

I suppose we may take it that there is no doubt that there is a natural limit to the number of people that can be supported in the world, nor that if the birth rate had no restrictions upon it in any part of the world that limit would be reached in less than a century. The productiveness of the human race would appear to have been evolved in such a way as to meet the losses due to war, famine, pestilence, and other causes.

In the Middle Ages, for instance, the birth rate was about 45, and the death rate about the same. Within the last century the death rate has been reduced from the mediaeval level to 14, and if the birth rate were maintained at anything like its natural level, about 40, all over the world, the population of the globe, which is now 1,700,000,000, would in 120 years have reached 27,000,000,000, or about ten times as great a number as the earth could probably support. That, it seems to me, is the fundamental fact we have to recognize, and one that makes a drastic limitation of the birth rate an absolute necessity.

The Chairman added that, with regard to England, he did not think it desirable that the country should contain sixty, or seventy, or eighty millions of persons, entirely divorced from the land, employed in large towns in producing commodities under cheap conditions. "Is that," the Chairman asked the witness, J. A. Hobson, "a state of things which could possibly produce a satisfactory or healthy nation?" The witness replied:

There is no doubt that there has been an increase in the population of the world which has gone on a wheat basis, but that is a very different question; you have to consider that there is certainly in Canada and South America, as well as in Siberia and possibly the Sarahs, the potentiality of enormous supplies of food. I do not myself think that the growth of the population of the world is likely in the early future to press very insistently upon the food supply. I see no reason, for instance, why, within the next twenty years, the railways we are building with our spare capital all over the world may not increase the supply of food per head of the population even of the world.

"When the war ends," says a writer in The Lancet, England's leading medical paper, "we may see a more sober and earnest nation reviewing the situation in which it finds itself; for ourselves, we believe that the young men and women who have taken part in and witnessed the great struggle will become the parents of a generation not so selfishly frivolous as that into which they themselves were born."

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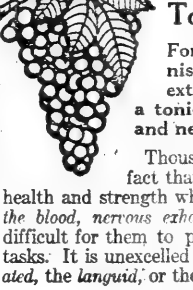

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Why Is the Birth Rate Constantly Declining?

Results of an Inquiry Conducted in England by National Council of Public Morals, Which Seeks to Regenerate the British Race

STUDENTS of sociology have for many years been calling attention to the decline in the birth rate. Many of the broad facts are fairly familiar to people in general. But the war has given a new impetus to the whole inquiry, its tremendous toll in human life assuring that the subject will be much discussed in the next few years. More than one nation will attack the problem on the theory that neglect of the cradle may be even more dangerous to a country than neglect of the sword.

There is a peculiar interest and timeliness in the report on the question just issued by a commission appointed in 1913 by the National Council of Public Morals in England. The body was not a Royal Commission, but was instituted, with official recognition, by the National Council, twenty-seven members of which —men and women—signed the report that arrives at the following findings of fact:

1. That the birth rate has declined to the extent of one-quarter to one-third within the last [illegible].

2. That this decline is due not to any important change in the marriage rate, but to a deliberate limitation of marriage, diminishing the proportion of fertile unions in the whole number of fertile age [illegible].

3. That this decline, in general, has been [illegible].

4. That the decline has been [illegible].

The council also considers that the following conclusions may be stated, although based upon less substantial evidence than the first five.

6. That the limitation of families is widely practised among the middle and upper classes, and there is good reason to think that [illegible] other means of limitation, the illegal induction of abortion frequently occurs among the industrial population.

7. That there is no reason to believe that the higher education of women, whatever its indirect results upon the birth rate may be, has any important effect in diminishing their physiological ability to bear children.

The book, which consists of 450 pages and is published by Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London, announces in its preface that the National Council of Public Morals has for its object the "spiritual, moral, and physical regeneration of the race, (and as its motto the felicitous words of our King, 'The foundations of our national glory are set in the homes of the people, and they will only remain unshaken while the family life of our race and nation is strong, simple, and pure.')"

The Commission of Inquiry was composed of the following members: The Right Rev. Bishop Boyd Carpenter, Chairman; the Right Rev. W. R. Inge, the Right Hon. Sir J. Gorst, Dr. A. Newsholme, Principal Medical Officer, Local Government Board; Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson, Superintendent of Statistics for the Registrar General; the Duchess of Marlborough, the Lord Bishop of Birmingham, Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke, Lady Aberconway, the Bishop of Barking, the Right Rev. Mgr. Canon W. F. Brown, Professor Sir J. Macdonell, the Right Hon. Sir T. P. Whittaker, M. P.; Sir J. Crichton-Browne, Sir Malcolm Morris, Sir H. B. Donkin, M. D.; the Rev. Principal A. E. Garvie, Rabbi Professor H. Gollancz, the Rev. J. M. Gibson, the Rev. R. F. Horton, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, the Rev. Thomas Phillips, Professor G. S. Woodhead, Professor L. T. Hobhouse, Dr. Major Greenwood, Statistician to the Lister Institute; Dr. T. B. Hyslop, Dr. J. W. Ballantyne, Lieut. Col. F. Freemantle, M. D., R. A. M. C.; Dr. A. T. Schofield, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, Dr. Mary Scharlieb, Dr. Florence Willey, (Lady Barrett;) Dr. Agnes Savill, Dr. Ettie Sayer, Mrs. General Booth, Mrs. George Morgan, J. A. Hobson, A. G. Gardiner, Walter Heape, H. B. Grylis, and James Marchant, Secretary.

The objects of the inquiry are set forth by stating that the public is accustomed to the headline in the press, "The Declining Birth Rate," and to the announcement made by the Registrar General with almost mathematical regularity that "this is the lowest rate since registration began." The book continues:

> It may or may not be a good thing that fewer children have been born to occupy vacant places, so that each has more elbow room. It may or may not be true that the quality of human life has improved pari passu with the decline in quantity. But, whatever figures may be, we have to recognize that the birth rate has declined and is still declining. Whether the decline has gained such momentum that it cannot be overtaken is another and a most opportune question, but a decline which has been steady and almost persistent for thirty-seven years disposes one to the opinion that a further fall is inevitable. • • •

Some questions follow:

> Is there a general decline in fertility among Western civilized nations? Is the declining birth rate an index of physical deterioration? Or why are our families smaller than they were? The marriage rate has scarcely varied during the period under survey; the marriageable age has remained fairly constant, although later marriages are becoming the rule, especially among the professional classes, and the population increases, yet our birth rate declines.

The catalogue of explanations is limited only by the ingenuity of the makers. But when it is finally exhausted, "the one question which all must dread comes uppermost: not whether the birth rate is falling, but whether the fertility of our people is failing."

The inquiry was made in four directions. First, the extent and character of the decline were considered under such headings as the present British birth rate and infantile mortality, general and classified, according to income, occupation, province and county, urban and rural, and religious (if possible;) statistics showing the proportion of sterile to total marriages (to find out whether smaller families or total childlessness is the cause of the fall;) foreign statistics showing the extent of declining birth rates, special attention being paid to France and the Jews.

Second, alleged causes of the decline were investigated, under the headings of physiological causes, (for example, the effect of town life, &c., upon lateness of marriage, fertility, number of marriages,) prudential motives, and methods of restraint, (moral, mechanical, and chemical.) Third, the effects of the decline of the birth rate were searched for, under the headings of effect upon the children, upon the man and woman, upon married people, and upon home life. Fourth, economic and national aspects are dealt with, and the commission considers the alleged results of a rapid increase of population in a country where the land is fully cultivated, of a permanent surplus of workers upon the condition of the working class (in the matter of unemployment, overcrowding, &c.) in the case of a declining or stationary population, and the danger of a disproportionate increase in other nations.

An actually declining population is in prospect, it is asserted, and what that means, in an imperial sense, the smallest knowledge of the character of the empire will reveal. "It is composed of vast and sparsely populated tracts," says the report; "the natural increase of whose own populations would not effectively occupy them in centuries. They will do their uttermost to fill their untenanted lands, and will continue, as in the past, to look upon Britain as a central reservoir whose overflow will be their chief dependence. A stationary birth rate means that the central reservoir will cease to have an overflow."

But the economic compulsion on the empty dominions to acquire population will continue, it is pointed out, and, failing to receive population from Britain, they will accept it from other lands—inevitably those in Central and Eastern Europe which have not yet come under the influence of the sumptuary forces which restrict birth rate. Thus, as a consequence of a falling birth rate in Britain, the prospect is disclosed that the filling up of the empire will fall to non-British races, who might even become the dominant elements.

Brief reference is made to evidence derived from foreign statistics, the purpose being merely to note some salient factors, and provide a short bibliography for the assistance of readers who desire to obtain fuller information. The following table shows the decline in the birth rate in certain European countries:

	Decade of Highest Rate	Highest Rate.	1891 to 1900	1912.
Denmark	1851-1860	32 5	30 2	25 6
Norway	1851-1860	33 0	30 4	25 2
Finland	1851-1860	35 9	32 1	27 1
Germany	1871-1880	39 1	36 1	27 5
Netherlands	1871-1880	36 4	32 5	28 2
Belgium	1871-1880	32 7	28 9	22 6
Austria	1871-1880	39 0	37 1	31 3
Italy	1881-1890	37 8	35 3	31 7
Hungary	1881-1890	44 0	40 4	36 8
Servia	1881-1890	45 4	41 9	38 0
France	1801-1810	32 2	22 1	19.0

These figures are taken partly from Prinzing, who gives the rates in decades and from the Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1912. In Continental Europe the birth rate rose after the Napoleonic campaigns, fell toward the middle of the last century, then rose again before the marked and consistent decline, which is now practically universal, set in.

An additional report, signed by nearly all the members of the commission, points out one of the national dangers of restriction as it is at present practiced. "The decline in the birth rate at present is not eugenic, but dysgenic," it says, "Restriction prevails most in the classes in which the conditions of family life are most favorable, and the largest families are found under those conditions, hereditary, environmental, or both, which are most adverse to the improvement or even maintenance of the quality of the population."

So far as the decline is due to abortion, the report says it is unhesitatingly to be condemned; and the use of mechanical and chemical preventives, injurious to health, must also be censured. Some representatives of religion, however, make a reservation in regard to methods not injurious to health.

The signatories set forth reasons why they consider an increase of population desirable so far as it is consistent with improvement. They point out that with more intensive culture of the land England could satisfactorily support a larger population, and that this possibility is much extended if the British Empire is taken into account.

It would appear that due weight must be given to the evidence of Dr. J. Brown-

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A flustered woman was seen running wildly about in the corridors of a large railway station.

"What are you looking for, Madam?" questioned an officer.

"I—I am looking for the entrance to the outside!" responded the woman nervously.

Rare Good Luck.

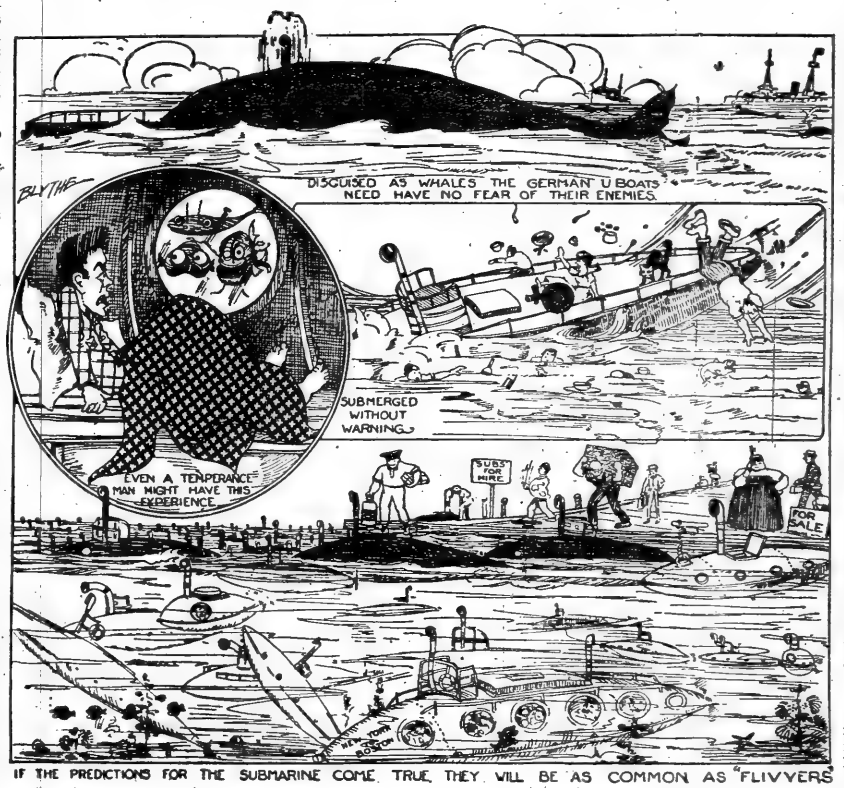
Knicker—What is fisherman's luck?

Bocker—To be believed.

Certain Consolation.

"In time of trial," said the lecturer, "what brings us the greatest comfort?"

"An acquittal," responded a low person who should never have been allowed to enter the hall.



A Modern Villain.

Through the shrubbery Marcus Pelf, the wealthy rejected suitor, watched Harry Harrison, the village blacksmith, clasp Ruth Roberts in his strong, young [illegible].

"Curse 'em!" he hissed, "I'll have me revenge! I'll buy 'em an automobile for a wedding present, and then look on gloatingly while they mortgage the blacksmith shop to buy gasoline!"

Resourceful.

Shylock demanded his pound of flesh.

"Where is your meat card?" parried Portia.

How It Works.

The early bird, having captured the worm, yawned.

"Inasmuch as I have had to stay up all night to accomplish this feat, I guess I'll go to bed," he murmured drowsily.

Different.

Crawford—Why is it demanded that fiction must have a happy ending?

Crabshaw—Because it is fiction.

The Superhawk

By Christopher Morley.

FROM Esper to the English Channel,
Swathed in fur and wool and flannel,
There was no more active hater
Than Strauss, the Prussian aviator.

His little daily bit of strafing
Meant more to him than beer or laughing—
No U-boat Captain under sea
Had half so good a time as he.

Now Strauss had brought down fifteen planes
And grew conceited for his pains.
Successes gave him brain concussions—
Success is very bad for Prussians!

He grew outrageous in his talk—
He called himself The Superhawk,
And dropped, inflamed with Prussian pride,
A challenge to the other side.

His message came to young Bill Bunn
Who ran an anti-aircraft gun,
A quiet chap, who had some hope
Of crocking Strauss—some secret dope

Had come his way: a chambermaid
At Hendon, where Strauss once had stayed,
Had told him (the girl's name was Eva)
Strauss was a martyr to hay fever.

While Strauss was buzzing in his Fokker,
Dropping bombs down from his locker,
Bill was picking, on his knees,
Ammunition for a sneeze.

While Strauss talked of "me and God"
Bill was picking goldenrod,
Clover, hayseed, asphodel,
For his new asthmatic shell.

Every pollen August yields
Bill had gathered in the fields.

And the bomb he made from these
Would have made the Kaiser sneeze.

Then one day, above Bill's sector,
Strauss came flying, proud as Hector,
Dropping on civilian folks
Liquid fire and German jokes.

Bill was ready, aiming up
At the friend of Mr. Krupp.
Whang! the irritating missile
Sped: they heard a deadly whistle:

Zowie! when the casing bust
Strauss was sprayed with flower dust. • • •
Then his throat began to tickle
And his nose began to prickle,

Goggled eyes were filled with tears—
Nervously he stripped his gears;
Gasping, choking, blinded, wheezing,
He was helpless, racked by sneezing.

Aa-arrh-a-shoooo! the giant plane
Rocked and faltered as in pain:
Overturned and fell like dough—
Bill Bunn got the D. S. O.

• • • • • • • •

Then, without a handkerchief,
With no possible relief,
They interned Strauss right away
In a field of new-mown hay.

Too Much for His Courage.

WHILE visiting his married brother in New York recently a Cornell student was sent by his sister-in-law to buy one breakfast roll at the baker's. The careful judgment displayed by his brother's wife in making both ends meet, with a little bit over each week for the bank, had long been a topic of conversation among members of the family, some of whom thought her possessed of great moral courage because she would ask the grocer's clerk to wrap up two cents worth of beans, a delicacy she fed to the cat.

The college boy started for the shop, but his nerve forsook him at the moment when a demure little thing behind the counter inquired as to his immediate wants. Instead of asking for one roll he ordered a dozen.

On his way back to his brother's apartment, which is on Central Park West, in the nineties, the sophomore's nerve again forsook him. So he waited until he believed no one was looking before throwing eleven of the rolls over the stone fence into the park.

The Horrid Man!

SHE was giving him his congé. "Here," said she, "is your ring. I have decided that I can never be your wife. So the engagement's off, and I shall expect you to return everything you may have in your possession that came from me."

"All I have," said he, "is a lock of your hair and a photo. I don't suppose you care anything for the photo, but the lock of hair you will no doubt want to preserve as a souvenir."

"As a souvenir of what?"

"Of the time when you were a brunette."

A Clever Boy.

A CHICAGO man tells this one:

"There is a man of my acquaintance who years ago was employed as an office boy and messenger for a large firm. He was sent to collect an account from a firm that was considered very 'shaky,' and was told to get the money at all hazards. The debtors gave the lad a check for $250. He went to the bank at once to cash it, and was told by the cashier that there were not sufficient funds to meet it.

"'How much short?' asked the lad.

"'Seven dollars,' was the answer.

"It lacked but a minute or two of the time for the bank to close. The boy felt in his pockets, took out $7, and, pushing it through the window, said: 'Put that to the credit of Smith & Co.'

"The cashier did so, whereupon the boy presented the check and got the money. The shaky firm went under next day."

For His Own Good.

LITTLE Robbie was full of mischief, and during his first year at school hardly a day passed that he was not sent to stand in the corner.

When the schoolhouse burned down and a new one was immediately begun the little boy went to his father, who was County Superintendent.

"Don't you think we could get the builder to build a round schoolhouse this time, father?" he said.

"Why, son?" his father asked in astonishment.

"Because," the little fellow answered, "I'm getting very tired of corners!"

Useless Suggestion

"Is your boy Josh going to stay on the farm?"

"I'm afraid so," replied Farmer Cornto-sel. "I've bought him all the stories I could find about boys who run away an' come back on Christmas eve with money enough to pay off the mortgage, but he doesn't seem to take any of 'em to heart."—Washington Star.

A Great Recipe

"Do you ever worry, old man?"

"Never."

"How do you work it?"

"In the daytime I'm too busy, and at night I'm too sleepy."—Boston Transcript.

Compensation

Redd—Had to be towed back home by a horse?

Greene—Sure thing.

Redd—Didn't you feel humiliated?

Greene—Not a bit. Wasn't I saving gasoline?—Yonkers Statesman.

Deserving Devotion

Isabel—Are you sure you really love me?

Arthur—Dearest, I would be President of Mexico for your sake.—Cornell Widow.

Had an Irish Look

Bobbie asked his father if time was invented in Ireland, because it was called O'Clock.—Boston Transcript.

"Run, darling, and fetch my racket for me, will you?"

"All right, Auntie; but promise me you won't let any one take my place while I'm gone!"

—The Bystander.

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The Lighter Moods in French Cartoons

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

IT is difficult to separate the secondary artists from the leaders among those celebrating the present war in French cartoons. The leaders in the mass of their accomplishment, no doubt, have greater weight and authority, their message is more uniformly sombre, their humor is more profound in its psychology, there is less in their work of the "charge" by which simple caricature is rendered effective. But the secondary men, under the impulse of their intense new emotion, rise frequently to the level of the best in their kind, showing that power which comes with the quickening of the human system during prolonged periods of excitement.

Here is Poulbot, for example, the delightful companion of little children, whose gestures and attitudes he reproduces with a freedom born of close intimacy. In his drawing entitled "La Manille," he shows a command of the resources of chiaroscuro worthy of Daumier, and a sense of drama rather more poignant than that greater artist achieved. The illumination of a bursting shell is intensified by dense clouds of black smoke. In the shadowy foreground sit three men about an improvised card table. One looks up distraught and appalled by the episode of the shell. His companion says to him: "Come, pay attention to your cards; are you going to play or not?" The greatest economy appears in the workmanship—a line, a blot, a scraped light, and you have the sharply differentiated characters of the three players unmistakably recorded. It is an effect of light and shadow in which Rembrandt would have gloried, but even he hardly could have extracted from it more of essential quality. Only a trifle less authoritative is the drawing of a group of baby refugees, clustered, not quite forlorn, outside a hamlet. In the queer little physiognomies are all the earnestness, the zest for adventure, and the easily summoned romance of childhood. In other designs the execution becomes more naïve and the aim is that of simple illustration. Children play at mimic warfare or watch with envy the passing of a regiment, or draw pictures of soldiers and cannon on blank walls. In these we have no rich depths and slow transitions, merely the open line and brisk hieroglyphs of a rapid sketch. And always more knowledge than is obvious. Poulbot scrupulously follows the injunction of Delacroix to "know all and remain naïve."

Willette's preoccupation is with the women of the war. He has seen them in their baser aspects and noted, as in the earlier time of peace, their seductive charm and their vulgarity of soul. No one more skillfully combines the ingredients of world, flesh, and devil in an over-spiced dish for sophisticated tastes. In his latest work, however, his mind turns from this phase to others of touching simplicity, of tragedy heightened by an inextinguishable sense of the laughter in things not wholly to be driven out by tears.

He shows the "Boche" returning to his home, to his stout young peasant wife, his rotund baby, his pictures of Madonna and Kaiser on the wall, his slippers, his fireside, strangely unable to enter this kingdom of domestic bliss because before his haunted eyes is the figure of a dead French mother, her child clinging desperately to her breast. The contrast between the homely cottage setting and the exquisite pathos of the beautiful dead figure is made with extraordinary skill. The coarse, fat Boche in the throes of an unbearable remorse is lifted to a tragic plane, and the whole picture wears an aspect of convincing reality. The legend reads: "Peace may be signed, but not with his conscience."

Again, this skillful interpreter of softest and most beguiling feminine loveliness turns his fearless pencil to the description of horrors such as the Napoleonic artists would have shrunk from. One design in particular, once seen, could not be forgotten. It shows the throne of heaven, with seated upon it an avenging Christ, two angels kneeling and gazing in terrified incredulity at the spectacle of a woman without hands and her mutilated child, brought by a pitiful companion to the foot of the throne, her lips parted in a crazed smile of sheer agony. Below, the devil, in a Prussian helmet, crouches, turning his head away from the sight of judgment. In this design the means are as interesting as the message; the compositional line is the same as in many religious paintings by the old masters, and the figures bear a marked resemblance to the type forms in such pictures. The women might have been drawn by Rubens, and much of the appeal of the picture lies in the marvelously tender modeling of the flesh. No Flemish Magdalen ever was accorded greater beauty of rounded contours trembling with life than this butchered victim approaching her God.

The Boche: "You are not going to school, then?"
The Boys "And you, you are not going to Paris?"
(Cartoon for Le Journal by Eugene Cadel.)

Still another powerful cartoon which emphasizes the triumphant spirit of France shows the nation symbolized by a radiant athletic goddess, her long braids flying from under her helmet of battle, her strong limbs engaged in vanquishing a primitive figure crouching under the shadow of the black eagle.

The force of Willette's imagination in such themes is in proportion to the lightness of his fancy when gayer manifestations of human frailty enlist him. He has had the efficient stock-company training of the French cartoonist. Pierrot and Columbine, or the mad scene in "Faust"—it is all drama for his stage, and his ability to compel the mood of his audience is present in all his work. His method hardly changes, whether he is showing wantons or saints on the battlefield. His favorite features of composition, the long line curling at the end like the lash of a flexible whip, the patch of intense dark making unnecessary any light stronger than a low-toned gray for contrast, the roundness of his forms and richness of his chiaroscuro are the same whether it is Columbine or Marguerite. But his application of his art to his idea is delicately calculated to the issue of an inexorable appropriateness, and all possible gradations of expressiveness are at his command.

Comparatively few cartoonists make use of masses of graduated light and dark. The exigencies of journalistic reproduction have led most of them to use the clear open line, without shadow, which they thicken and modulate to render the character of the form inclosed or leave uniform as the boundary of a purely decorative shape. Pierre Falke, Réalier-Dumas, Henri Vallette, are given over to naturalness; Hermann-Paul uses blotches of pure black with a minimum of outline to define his animated marionettes; Félix Valloton uses a broad monotonous black line resembling the leads in stained-glass windows which gives an effect of decorative scheme to his most realistic representations; Louis Morin spots his page with pure black and white in small broken patches, and produces admirable pattern without loss of vital detail. André Hellé arranges tents and cannon on a battlefield, toy soldiers raining down from a Christmas box, and a beneficent Santa Claus in conventional clouds, with a tact in scheming abstract pattern unsurpassed by any of his comrades; equally schematic, but with an undercurrent of self-consciousness, the drawings of Georges Delaw look like the walls of a modern child's nursery. Of all these Morin is the only one who suggests an aesthetic standard no whit less exacting than the moral and intellectual impulse back of his contemporary themes. When his picture of a town in flames, the enemy packing their loot in carts to bear it away, loses for the public all episodic significance; when it becomes necessary to look up historical references to recall that in such a year such things happened in France and Belgium, the art student will still rejoice unquestioning in the lovely curvé of the paths made by dark accents across the design, in the beautiful mounting line of smoke and flame, in the shape of the partly ruined buildings, the silhouette of tower and roof, the vivacious gestures of the soldiers in the foreground, the fine characterization of the patient beasts, the subordination of all this accurately seen and sharply defined detail to the impressive whole. And, beyond these characteristics lies the indescribable and incommunicable sense of beauty in subtle relations which adds to technical equipment a spiritual savor.

Comparing the French cartoons with those of England and America, the Gallic quality of proportion asserts itself. Take a little drawing by Leroy of an old couple stumping along the road making an improbable joke as to the efficacy of killing time by burning the clock tower. It bears no mark of special decorative intention, but the arrangement of lines and spaces is not less architectural than in a competent mural painting; measured rhythms, balance between empty and full spaces, a leading of the major and minor compositional lines to the chief point of interest, exist in this light drawing as in the most carefully planned picture. Abel Truchet draws a woman wheeling her vegetable cart and pointing out to a customer the cheapness of her wares in comparison with Berlin prices. Not merely are the attitudes of the women and the shapes of cabbages and carrots cleverly noted with crisp little shadows and snapping lights; beyond this vivacious episode lies the dignity of the well-proportioned square with its small shops wearing calm faces and forming long linear perspectives. Jean Veber stages the shooting of a young girl in Belgium with an arrangement of arches and perpendiculars such as Blake, fed upon the study of cathedral architecture, might have used. Albert Guillaume beautifully balances a composition containing a fat man watering cabbages and a fat woman reading her newspaper so that one gains an impression of structural nobility persisting through the comic commonplace of solid flesh and trivial mind. This magnificent power to think in abstractions, to build heroically with vulgar material, is a fundamental virtue in French art. The Frenchman is able completely to detach his mind from his subject matter, at the same time choosing for his subject the most appropriate form of expression. It is two and two make four with him where for others it is two angels and two angels make four angels or two cabbages and two cabbages make four cabbages. He adds, subtracts, and multiplies with the same gravity of structural intention and the same sense of the dignity of his mathematics whether he is working on a theme of the battlefield or one of the chicken yard. In this lies his great strength as a cartoonist.

Many of the cartoons of the war have been gathered into one volume and published with an interesting preface by Arsène Alexandre, whose work on Daumier formed a fitting introduction to his appreciation of later men. "The caricaturist," he says, "if not a judge, is at least a public crier of the verdict pronounced by human conscience. Thus he walks among the crowd, pushing in front of him the condemned, upon whose back he has attached a derisive placard."

"The amount of wire they give you to untwist!"
(Dillo in La Guerre Sociale.)

A Real U-Boat Victory

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, JULY 16, 1916 | EIGHT PAGES

MIDSUMMER BRINGS EXCELLENT FICTION

New Novels Showing Marked Variety of Theme and Interest by Charles Marriott, E. F. Benson, H. de Vere Stacpoole and Others

DAVENPORT. By Charles Marriott. John Lane Company.

SOMEWHERE in John Muir's books of recollection and description he tells us how he went forth, in a gigantic storm, when the wind blew so mightily that huge trees were snapped and flung to earth, and the rain fell torrentially. He tells how he spent the day in the shouting whiteness of the forest, how he chose some tree too gigantic to be overset by the hurricane and climbed to its top and swung there. He tells you something of his feelings and his thoughts during this magnificent and terrible day.

Then he relates how he returned to the town, and was met by friends who, seeing him drenched and weary, cried out in surprise and pity for what he had been through. They had been warm and dry and safe all day, inside their houses, and here was he, exposed to all the awfulness of the weather, and tired after miles of tramping.

He made no reply to what they said. But, as he went on home, he thought to himself that it was they who needed pity. The storm, the glory, the wonder, the beauty, the soul-searching awfulness, whose great voices he had heard, whose immense power he had felt, all those hours he had spent when his spirit was uplifted and his body had splendidly struggled in the huge grip of elemental conditions, all these things had been lost to these people, snug inside their cramping walls.

"And they did not know how sorry I was for them," he ends.

There are, in all things, these contrasted methods of meeting life. What is happiness to the one is misery to the other. Muir was silent, because he knew that no amount of explaining could make the town people understand him. If they did understand, there would have been no need of words, there would have been no questions and exclamations. They must either share his happiness instinctively, or remain unconscious of it.

It is so with the expressions of art and the enjoyment of them. If some one says to you, "I have never been able to see anything in Isadora Duncan's dancing," there is mere stupidity in trying to tell them what you see in it. It isn't there for them, or Miss Duncan would have awakened it. So is it with a picture that has stirred you or a book that has opened gates of beauty and wisdom. If it has not been able to drag your neighbor out by its own splendid appeal, as the storm commanded Muir to its high comradeship, then how can any words of yours accomplish the thing?

Some such introduction as the above seems necessary in trying to review any book by Charles Marriott. Those whom he summons forth need no other call. They know their good fortune in having been at grips with him, and are willing to let it go at that. There's no manner of use trying to tell why they miss no chance to be with him. A book of his is an adventure of the mind; and those who miss this adventure can only be pitied.

Here, then, is another book by Marriott, perhaps the most remarkable he has written, though this, with "The Intruding Angel" and "Now" in mind, is a bold estimate. At any rate, it is one of his very best. Not only is the story of a strongly compelling character, with its slow piling up of incident, its steadily increasing tension, but the art, the wit, the exquisite touches by which, in a stabbing flash, you get a deep insight into the very substance of his men and women, these express the height of his power as a writer. There is humor in various forms, warm and still and bright and quick, and a marvelous, subtle presentment of the relations between inner motive and outward show, whether these be conscious or unconscious.

It is difficult to speak of the story as a story without giving away more than would be fair for the reader. For though it is in no sense a book in which the plot is the important thing, yet the whole philosophy of the novel is intimately bound up in the manner of its telling. Possibly the following quotation may give a hint of this philosophy. The occasion is the taking of an X-ray photograph of a broken ankle, the ankle being the property of the supposed teller of the story:

> During his absence I had leisure to examine the thoughts which had passed rapidly through my mind as if they had been induced by the ray itself. I saw that they were concerned, mainly, with the fact of division. The power used upon me had been isolated from the reservoir of forces. The violet spark and the golden glow were protests, vivid and mild, against interference. Reflection showed that all special potencies, not only the "rays" of recent discovery, but such material agents as the corrosive acids and high explosives, were obtained at the expense of unity; by the temporary, and sometimes forcible, withholding of something from its context. They did their mysterious work, and sometimes incalculable damage, by the effort, more or less violent, at reunion.

The story, naturally, concerns itself with human beings and human motives, not X-rays and explosives. But that quotation is a sort of scientific statement of the story, one side of a subject that is approached on all its sides before the book is ended.

The book begins in 1908 and ends in the Fall of 1914. To all talents and purposes it is confined to London and to a small group of persons. It has a love story of singular sweetness, though all that is usually put into a relation of love is left out. Anne is not so clear as she appears to be; she is more of a background, less of a realized woman than, with her effect of straightforward simplicity, you at first believe. In the end you feel that you have never quite *got* Anne, strongly as she grips you. You would feel the same about her if you met her in life. And here precisely is one of Marriott's strokes of genius; he gives you people as, if you were lucky enough, you would get them if you met them in the world, instead of in a book.

"Davenport" might, supposedly, be described as a study of the Christ in us. The thing which prudence, which "good business," which fear and selfishness, "every act and word of every private individual which denied for profit the brotherhood of man," seeks to stifle, to silence, to kill. This is all implied in the story, certainly. But there is more than this. In fact, your final reaction to the book, to all Marriott's books, is the conviction that they have a personal, a vital, effect on you. They everlastingly open your mind in so many directions, they put you in touch with all of yourself, to try to get at it. In the end, you don't care particularly about the story, interesting as it is, any more than you care particularly about the "stories" of your friends. It is they themselves that matter, the things they feel and think, and make you feel and think. As is said somewhere in the present book, "in real life, everything depends on feeling, and very little on facts."

DAVID BLAIZE

DAVID BLAIZE. By E. F. Benson. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

EVER since "Dodo" was born, more than a quarter century ago, and quickly won her siren way into the hands of thousands of readers in England and America, those readers have grown into the way of expecting Mr. Benson to do something different in each new book. And he never disappoints them, although his novels have been many during these years. In his last previous tale he told with tender comprehension the love story of a woman of gray hairs and middle years, but young heart, and showed her welcoming with joy her first romance and then, as it faded away, turning a brave face to fate. From middle age and a woman's heart he steps easily back to boyhood, and with a wave of his pen summons around him the world of the boy in his first teens. He knows it thoroughly and intimately and he makes no uncertain or mistaken step as he takes his readers through the queer byways and round the astonishing turns and past the grotesque viewpoints of the boyish mind. Perhaps he has needed only to cast his thoughts back into his own boyhood and resurrect that world as he himself lived in it and knew it and considered it the only logical and worthwhile aspect of things.

At any rate, his "David Blaize" is a wonderfully truthful and convincing portrait of an English schoolboy, his life in school, his schoolfellows, his work, his play, and, above all, of his mental operations, his point of view, his envisaging of himself and his environment. Its verisimilitude and the skill and artistry with which it is done ought to win for it a place beside that classic of English adolescence, the "Tom Brown" books of Thomas Hughes. But there is this difference between them, that Mr. Benson's story is more psychologically inquiring and interpretative than the old-time tales, while they are more superficially pictorial and more concerned with the telling of their story. It is a difference to be expected when one considers the social, intellectual, and literary differences between the times which produced the two books.

But, true as the picture seems to be of English school life and English boyhood, it is an alien picture to American eyes, which will find in it comparatively few features with which they are familiar. Doubtless the extremely small number of American boys who are sent to boarding schools at an early age and receive all their training away from home would discover in it close parallel with their own mental workings, viewpoints, and ideas. But the American boy who attends public school, whether in country, village, or city, shares the home life of his family for a part of every day and is rarely out of the sphere of mental influence cast by adults and adolescents of varying ages, does not have the opportunity to surround himself with so complete and so distorted a world as does the boy who is dependent for practically his whole companionship upon the association of boys of his own age and immaturity. The more intimate, sympathetic, and enjoyable family relations of the American schoolboy—if one may judge by the pictures of English boyhood made by realistic English novelists—keep him in closer touch with life and prevent him from relapsing into the grotesque and distorted conception of his elders and his relations to them to be found in numberless stories of English schoolboy life.

Mr. Benson takes his David Blaize through a short period at a small school and then transfers him to a large establishment of the kind the English, for some undiscoverable reason, call "public." He is a winning and admirable small boy, in his early teens, manly, brave, and unable by native moral endowment to do mean, disloyal things. The account of his school work, bearing out as it does all the similar accounts in English school life stories, fills one with wonder that all English schoolboys, even to the last one, have not run away and gone to sea.

THE GOLD TRAIL

THE GOLD TRAIL. By H. de Vere Stacpoole. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.30.

HUMAN nature loves a hidden treasure as much as it does a ghost, and there is nothing which will quite so completely beguile it as a tale about either one. While a little less terrifyingly thrilling, the treasure-finding tale is perhaps more satisfying, since it gratifies that longing of man, ever since he was condemned to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, to elude the condition and get his bread, wall buttered and jammed, handed to him on a gold plate. It is even more satisfactory if he can get it by means of far voyages and hair-raising adventures and weird experiences. And so the three men in Mr. Stacpoole's absorbing yarn can be dismissed at the end of the book with the surety that they will thoroughly enjoy their golden hoard, which has cost them some hard work, but has given them, in its search, some rare adventuring and some heart-gripping moments. These the reader will enjoy to the full, for Mr. Stacpoole has written, as he always does, a fine, fascinating tale.

It is about a ship that, full of specie, half a million pounds in coin, making nearly seven tons of gold, fifteen years before the story begins, had been burned and sunk in the upper reaches of a river in New Guinea. Why and how that had been done makes, by itself, a first-class yarn of daring and devilry which the reader hears early in the book. It is well told, too, by the disreputable Macquart, whose acquaintance the reader makes on the first page and quickly agrees with the author that he is "walk-

(Continued on Page 232)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 281)

big romance," however "daring and predatory" may be his character. Mr. Stacpoole makes him an interesting and engaging reprobate, but hardly less so than that other and very different kind of reprobate, his Nemesis, Captain Hull, who swoops down upon him so unexpectedly and insists upon being taken along. The reader has all the pleasure of watching these tryingists get the better of each other, in speech and plan and deed, as they sail in their fifty-foot yawl across the tropic sea from Sydney to New Guinea and up the river and adventure into the depths of the tropic forest. Another danger for Macquart lurked in that tropical forest, a danger to which, being a white man, he gave too little thought. For a native woman, head of the dwindling tribe of Sea Dyaks who lived there, had waited many years for vengeance upon him.

Mr. Stacpoole has worked out for his story a complicated plot, and woven its varied threads together with cunning, setting over against one another motives of human desire of varied sorts so that sometimes their influences combine to hasten the action and sometimes oppose to delay and complicate it. As always, he writes extremely well, with color and the flavor of a characteristic touch. Every now and then he turns a neat and epigrammatic phrase, as when he says of one of his characters that he "was a man of imagination with an instinct for adventure, but no stomach for it," and when he speaks of the river "flowing in stereoscopic stillness from the mysterious land beyond." The narrative is brisk, with many colorful pictures, notably an account of a fight between a centipede and a scorpion, of the life and scenes in New Guinea, so living and appealing that they halt the reader for their enjoyment as he hastens after the treasure.

Whoever likes a rousing tale of devil-may-care adventurers set in strange and beautiful scenes, with a very romantic and sudden love affair to offset some of its grimness, should not miss Mr. Stacpoole's "The Gold Trail."

THE GRASP OF THE SULTAN

THE GRASP OF THE SULTAN. Anon. With Illustrations by W. T. Smedley. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35 net.

SOME of the mysterious veils that shroud the Sultan's harem have been lifted in this romantic story by an anonymous author who seems to know whereof he speaks. And although he speaks in the terms of an engrossing and thrilling romance many of the details and customs of the Sultan's village are portrayed.

Burton Adams, in reality Lionel Degueray, was an outcast from his distinguished English family. Through traveling in the valleys of life he came to long for the heights. It was Arthur Manlove who, meeting him in Constantinople and remembering his former love for Lionel's mother, showed him the way to a new life. Curiously enough the way led through the schoolroom of the Ottoman Imperial Princes. For Arthur Manlove, to whom was due whatever efficiency the navy of the Sultan possessed, was a trusted friend, not only of the Sultan but, more important, of the Sultan's head eunuch, Lala Sheddin.

The head eunuch is the most interesting character in the book. It is he who seems to rule the palace through intrigue and through power. His duties are many, not the least being to keep an army of eunuchs from envying him and a greater army of women from hating him.

But he had one weakness and he develops another. He loved, as might a father, Kizatesh, the favorite wife of the Sultan and the mother of his youngest son, Bayzaret. And he grows to love Lionel, the English tutor.

Kizatesh was the Sultan's favorite because she did not love the Sultan and would not claim to love him. The Sultan, thinking to win her love, stole from her Bayzaret. Baby as he was—only 4 years of age—there grew a strong bond of sympathy between him and his English tutor. And this bond naturally extended to the mother, who looked to the tutor to educate her son to be a gentleman.

After one forbidden sight of her beauty Lionel became her slave.

He helps Lala Sheddin foil the Sultan's attempts to force Kizatesh's love—foil it by means of magic and superstition only possible in a Sultan's harem. Through love of her—whom he had seen but once—he refuses to leave the village, although Arthur Manlove, fearful for Lionel's life, makes him the most tempting offers and even in his extremity kidnaps him for a few days.

Through a series of episodes with ever increasing suspense the story moves to a thrilling and moving denouement.

To be sure, one finds it rather difficult to reconcile the character of Bayzaret with his age, but as the story is one for Summer hammocks this is not a knotty difficulty.

BRIGHT EYES OF DANGER

THE BRIGHT EYES OF DANGER. By John Foster. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.35 net.

Edmund Layton is the hero and narrator of this chronicle of his adventures in the years 1745 and 1746.

He was but 22 years of age when on personal business bent he journeyed to Scotland. These were troubled times, and on the road he fell in with a companion, Walter Irving, who seemed to be a friend. He proved, later, however, to be an enemy, for Edmund Layton took to meddling in other people's affairs—quite innocently, of course.

Loyal to the King with an inactive loyalty rather than to Charles Edward, the picturesque Chevalier, he was held as a prisoner by a woman, Charlotte Macdonald, whose heart was with the Pretender. The tale of intrigue, of villany, of shipwreck, of hidden and sunken gold, of all these thrilling adventures that might befall one in the eighteenth century is woven round the love story of Edmund and Charlotte.

The pictures of the Chevalier are charming and sympathetic. Indeed, so charming and so sympathetic was Charles Edward that he proved to be Edmund's undoing.

But that is for the story to tell you.

ADAM'S GARDEN

ADAM'S GARDEN. By Nina Wilcox Putnam. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

Young Adam Van Vleck, having wasted in riotous living all of his inheritance upon which he can lay his hands, is brought up short by his father's lawyer informing him that the other half which he was not to inherit until he should reach the age of 25, would, in accordance with his father's will, be forfeited to an ostentatiously virtuous and secretly vicious cousin, a very Blifil, unless before Adam's twenty-fifth birthday he "had done something to improve the property." Since all of it in Adam's possession had taken to itself wings, leaving him, moreover, deeply in debt, he does not quite see how he is to fulfill the condition of further inheritance; so he "blows in," in a last wild orgy, almost all his remaining cash, gives the last dollar, with his watch, for a street organ, and proceeds to earn his living. The organ is stolen by an old junk dealer who has been long obsessed by a desire for such ownership. His leaves a letter bestowing upon Adam in return his junk, his business of boarding and treating sick dogs and cats, as well as the use of the vacant lot upon which the old fellow had "squatted." How Adam accepts the gifts the gods have thus provided; cures the ailing dog of the heroine, a fascinating aeroplane girl; rescues an unfortunate young woman in a fashion which naturally brings him into much trouble, and makes the waste ground around him blossom like the rose, Miss Putnam's preposterous but very readable story vivaciously sets forth. The conclusion is as amazing as the entire construction; but, absurd as is the plot, the book leaves the reader in cheerful mood, feeling that this is a pretty good old world, after all, and that the best way to use it is to "let down your bucket where you are."

THE JASPER B.

THE CRUISE OF THE JASPER B. By Don Marquis. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.30 net.

Clement J. Cleggett was a copy reader on The New York Enterprise, and outwardly an altogether commonplace person. But inwardly he was a romantic, who adored rapiers and the tales of Alexandre Dumas; so when his uncle died and left him half a million he at once proceeded to enjoy himself in his own way. First he told the managing editor of The Enterprise exactly what he thought of him—the opinion was not flattering—and then he went out on Long Island and bought an aged vessel called the Jasper B. It was his intention to fit out the Jasper B. as a schooner and cruise the China Sea looking for pirates. He was not destined, however, to carry his plans into effect; in fact, they were almost immediately upset by the arrival of Lady Agatha Fairhaven, militant suffragette. She was accompanied by an oblong box, and her first remark to Clement was an appeal for some ice. Before long, Logan Black, organizer and head of the criminal trust, made his presence felt, and various other persons appeared on the scene.

The book is part farce, part burlesque, and part adventure story—a mixture which in this instance is far from successful. Although the novel is not entirely without amusing moments, it is a structure which wabbles badly, making the reader feel, with some exasperation, that the author does not—to use a slangy but expressive phrase—know where he is at. There is an attempt at character-drawing in the sketch of Cleggett, but the other people in the book are all conventional farce-comedy types.

JAUNTY IN CHARGE

JAUNTY IN CHARGE. By Mrs. George Wemyss. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35 net.

"Jaunty," the "short" for Johnson, was "not exactly a butler," but served in that capacity in the family of the most unpractical of men, who, being permitted by his uncle's will to choose some picture or piece of furniture, had chosen Jaunty, his late uncle's clerk, and, not knowing what else to do with him, dubbed him butler—"confidential butler," and let it go at that. When, after a too brief dream of unalloyed happiness, the young wife of the unpractical Mr. Lawrence died, Jaunty affirmed that with her last breath "she had looked from him to her children, and from her children back to him," and thenceforth he considered himself "in charge" of the two motherless little girls of about 10 and 12 years. How he fulfilled this supposed trust, considered a ridiculous assumption by the village of Panalea, is the subject of Mrs. Wemyss's delightful story, full of original characters, irradiated with gentle humor, and fragrant with romance.

Pamela, the older girl, is well enough in her way, an imperious young beauty, often by her unexpectedness astonishing her little world, but, after all, not appealing very strongly to the reader. It is Sally who captivates us, from the prayer on her eighth birthday, "O God, make bad people good, and good people nice,", to the prayer on her eighteenth, and its ultimate answer, "O God, give me romance, and don't let me marry the curate, with ebony hair-brushes, and without opposition." A maiden more bewitching, more erratic, more big-hearted never danced through the pages of a novel. And over the family problems, financial, social and sentimental, presided always Jaunty, with the careful solicitude of an anxious mother—the true hero of the story.

Mrs. Wemyss writes with a sure touch and with graceful ease. She has made a book which can best be characterized as lovable—as full is it of tender whimsies, of quaint simplicity, of human nature at its best.

BRIDGE OF DESIRE

BRIDGE OF DESIRE. By Warwick Deeping. McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25 net.

Magnus Brough was an old man who in his youth had "gone the pace," as it is euphuistically called. Consequently—consequently, according to our author's view—he possessed great insight and was a most wise counselor. He was the first to notice that Martin Frensham, the eminent dramatist, was reaching "man's climacteric * * * sort of recrudescence of one's hot and adventurous youth" before even Martin's devoted wife Nella had become fully conscious of the restlessness which so rapidly grew upon him. It was just at this time, of course, that Judith Rudd iger put in an appearance. She was a woman who "sought life with the fierceness of a hungry leopardess," and she speedily made up her mind that Frensham was a part of her destined prey. And what she wanted she got. In a manner which was the very acme of cowardice and caddishness Frensham deserted his wife and went off with Judith, only to grow weary of her, find his social position extremely unpleasant, and return to Nella.

But Frensham, again according to our author, was not to blame. Nature—that most convenient scapegoat—had made him "temporarily blind" and visited him with "sex-madness." So Nella, being a truly noble and "understanding" woman beside whom patient Griselda was nothing short of a virago, concealed Frensham's disloyalty and general contemptibility as well as she could, and waited for him to come back to her; after which they lived happily forever more. Some of the minor characters in the book are fairly well done, but the principals seem to belong to fiction rather than to real life.

UNHAPPY IN THY DARING

UNHAPPY IN THY DARING. By Marian Lyle. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Shelagh Lynch, a much sought after Irish beauty, married Rupert Standish, a man whose family was neither as old nor as irreproachable as hers. The book is in the main the story of their estrangement—an estrangement brought about partly by the character of the husband—a pseudo-intellectual and pseudo-aesthetic combination—and partly by the villainy of Hester, the stepsister of Shelagh.

Hester was ugly. Shelagh was beautiful. Hester loved money and had none. Shelagh didn't care for money and had much. Hester had a keen scientific mind. Shelagh had a charming personality.

No melodramatic villainess could be more sinister or any "deeper-dyed" than was Hester. She gained the interest of Rupert through their work on a new archæological dictionary. She gained his love through the hypnotic influence of her ugliness. She gained money from Shelagh through forgery. But throughout the story she remains an inhuman and unconvincing character. Even after the child of Rupert is born to her she seems unsoftened, although this event serves as one of the means of reuniting husband and wife.

The story is very detailed—far too much so for its matter. It touches on many subjects, as the love for and power of money; the sex question; the Irish land tangle; but having touched them it leaves them. In spite of some situations of interest and suspense, the characters are for the most part unreal.

MASON BRANT, DETECTIVE

THE STRANGE CASES OF MASON BRANT. By Nevil Monroe Hopkins. With Illustrations in color by Gayle Hoskins. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Readers of detective stories will recall that Luther Trant discovered his criminals by means of delicate instruments devised by modern science. On the other hand, in the cases run to earth by Mason Brant, modern science aids the criminal in his diabolically devised crimes, while the great detective follows the methods of Sherlock Holmes, even to the extent of being furnished, like his prototype, with an indispensable, though more substantive, Watson. The three stories which furnish the "strange cases" are carefully thought out and very cleverly contrived. No clumsy bunglers are Mr. Hopkins's murderers, but scholarly gentlemen who know how to employ radium, wireless telegraphy, a "solution of white phosphorus in bisulphide of carbon," and all manner of recondite devices in the accomplishment of their fiendish purposes. It is all quite feasible as Brant expounds it, and his solutions are "perfectly simple." Applied to the touchstone of real life, if we cannot declare the crimes and their detection impossible, at least they are unthinkable.

However, they make mighty interesting reading; and those who have a leaning to tales of dark deeds and of their bringing to light—as who has not?—will do well to add to their collection Mr. Hopkins's ingenious and dramatically related "Strange Cases of Mason Brant."

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SOCIAL PROBLEMS, SOCIALISM AND DARWIN

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SOCIAL PROGRESS AND THE DARWINIAN THEORY: A Study of Force as a Factor in Human Relations. By George Nasmyth, Ph. D. With an introduction by Norman Angell. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE Entente Allies are answering in the German manner the German argument that war is a good thing because it results in the survival of the fittest, and thus makes for the advancement of the human race. This book undertakes to answer that argument by argument, substituting for the German philosophy of supremacy by force a philosophy of supremacy by morals and intellect. That is different from an argument for peace for peace's sake. It is rather the substitution of one sort of war for another, the substitute being as relentless as the displaced form of antidonism.

The basis of the argument for the supremacy of mind in the battle for might is laid in the errors of those who apply the doctrines of evolution to the development of human society. The doctrine is sustained; only its application is dissented from. The error of the social evolutionists lies in failing to see that the struggles of evolution are against the environment, and not against the individuals who may be submerged in the struggle. Even wild beasts do not fight each other for the sake of the fight or the victory. Tigers fight for the means of existence. The weakest beasts suffer the penalty of defeat in loss of the means of existence. Evolutionists who correctly apply the doctrine contend that wars are not collective homicides for the sake of homicide. Even more than tigers men seek by war only to secure control of the environment necessary for survival. Food, trade, all means of prosperity, are the motive of the struggles of society, and wars fail in securing them. When men are most like animals their struggles for existence are most similar. Both men and animals may exceptionally descend so low as to wage wars of cannibalism, devouring their kind. But that is not characteristic of either. The earliest struggles for existence are alimentary, and against nature. In the next stage war is economic, passing from mere raiding expeditions for the seizure of movable wealth into struggles for cleared forests, fertile lands, strongholds, and other objects of human desire. Still the death of the vanquished is a means, not an end. At a later stage war passes from the economic to the political stage. Governments imposing themselves on the vanquished for the sake of wealth through taxation and trade. In the next stage, the final and the present stage, war becomes of a moral and intellectual character, for the sake of advancing religious, political, or social doctrines thought beneficial universally. Thus, the declining economic, social, and moral effectiveness of force is a measure of the progress of civilization, and not a demonstration of the effectiveness of force. It is discovered that force is futile because of the interdependence of modern society. It is more moral and intellectual for combatants to combine in the struggle for existence than to oppose each other. This quality of a tendency for association distinguishes men from beasts. The fiercest animals are individualists, their ideas of association extending only to the simplest combinations. But the lowest grades of men are superior to the strongest and fiercest animals through their ability and disposition to unite in the struggle for existence, and to carry their associations to the furthest extent, even to a worldwide combination. Physical force alone is known to the lowest intelligences. "But physical force is not an economic force. Even when physical force is associated with human intelligence it results only in unstable equilibrium or a deadlock. Ultimate decisions can be reached only by removing the struggle to the planes of economic, political, intellectual, and moral forces.

It is deceptive to remark that nations have been formed as the result of coercive wars. That is only a temporary result. Wars are essentially disruptive, operating permanently against the persistent tendency of men toward association of themselves for prosperity. Historical examples are given, for instance, that war was not the cause of German unity, but the hindrance to it for many centuries. War now is the chief obstacle to the formation of a United States of Europe, just as anciently war prevented the formation of a Pan-Hellenic State. All conquests are obstacles to the passage from partial to perfect organization. Conquests mark the failures of force, unless the conquest is followed by a higher stage of civilization. Force conquered the Philippines, but the result differs from the conquests of Turkey because extermination was not the object, and the conquerors introduced education, hygiene, agriculture and manufactures. So far as force was a factor it was only as a police which suppressed tribal wars. The war between the North and South is traced to a difference of economic ideas about slavery. The Union, after the war, is credited to the South's adoption of universal economic ideas regarding slavery instead of the constitutional view. Contrary examples of the futility of political conquests when not followed by justice and free action of social forces are given numerously. The cessation of wars for religion are other examples of the futility of the exertion of physical force.

The full effect of the demonstration of the failure of the doctrine of physical force in the world's present advanced stage of development remains to be realized. The goal of civilization, according to the true doctrine of social evolution, is the federation of the entire human race. The chief obstacle is the philosophy of force. So long as nations use military force to promote national welfare they will be unwilling to give up the right to declare war at will. But the results of the present great war may bring about the intellectual revolution, which is the necessary condition for ending the present system of international anarchy. The establishment of a League of Peace and a World Court of Justice would not abolish force as a factor in human relations; but it would modify the conditions under which force is used. Co-operating armies and navies would constitute a world police, preventing aggression and compelling the disputants to submit to the award of the court. No nation would assume to be judge in its own case, and act as sheriff and executioner in a dispute in a case to which it is a party. The struggle for the survival of the fittest would continue, but for combats of collective homicide would be substituted economic, political, and intellectual struggles mollified by law and civilization. The obstacles are formidable, but less than the advantages, beginning with the solution of the problem of poverty. It has been estimated that the average income of the human race is 10 cents a day, and that it can be multiplied tenfold by a world customs union. On the other hand, if all the wealth of the world were to be redistributed by the philosophy of force it would add only 10 per cent. to the income of the poor. Military expenditures are the chief obstacle to many projects of social reform, made impracticable by the absorption of two-thirds of national income for military uses. For the antisocial individualism of persons and nations will be substituted the human tendency toward association. The true evolution of society is through the family successively to the horde, the tribe, the city, the State, the nationality, and culminates in world federation. Instead of guerrilla bands of social reformers working at cross-purposes, there will be an army irresistible in the struggle against the foes of humanity. Capital is internationalized. Six hundred societies are aiming at accomplishing on a world scale what is impossible on a national scale. The telegraph and the newspapers are powerful workers for world unity. The very perfection of the methods and instruments of war is an argument for the abolition of war. The burdens resulting from the great war will cause bankruptcy or revolution if the old anarchy of the philosophy of force is not ended and the reign of justice established.

The book certainly is pleasanter reading than the German doctrine of blood and iron, and woe to the weak and vanquished. The doctrine that war is a factor of progress has been preached for so long and by men of such eminence that it has passed into a belief little short of a calamity. The revolt against it is shown by the world horror at the demonstration of the true meaning of the teachings of such Germans as Bernhardi, Nietzsche, and Treitschke, worked out by Tirpitz on the sea and by German Generals in many battles. Good Anglo-Saxon names are associated with the same heresies, and the established theories of evolution have been prostituted to the work of war. Dr. Nasmyth has done a good work in raising the standard of a nobler and milder philosophy, and giving it strength and dignity by a truer interpretation of the processes of social evolution.

MARXISM MODERNIZED

CAPITAL TODAY. A study of recent economic development. By Herman Cahn. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

MARX thought that the capitalist system of economy would result in the rich growing so rich and the poor growing so poor that the system would end in catastrophe. He welcomed it as the earnest of the fruition of his idea of socialism. Mr. Cahn thinks that catastrophe is approaching, the process being accelerated by the immense increase of the instruments of capital, without a corresponding strengthening of the foundations of capitalism. Under the oldest system of exchange, that of barter, the total of the commodities exchanged was a natural limit to the exchanges. Commodities were made to be exchanged for commodities, consumption was the object, and there was no thought of production for profit. With the introduction of money into the exchanges there arose the system of production for profit in the form of money, and there was a great increase in production for profit. In the next phase, the present, money was not used to facilitate exchanges for profit, but for the sake of making more money. Of making money there is no end, so long as the process continues. Bankers know how to make a dollar of gold support six times as many dollars of paper. By the system of incorporation it has been learned how even fixed capital, factories, machinery, real estate, can be turned into circulating capital, share certificates and dollars being convertible terms. Then there is the "money of account," consisting of all the innumerable book credits and debits which balance each other in totals which run into uncountable billions.

The bank deposits are increasing twenty times faster than gold in the country, to say nothing of the gold in the banks. The money of account is only partly represented in the bank clearings, which exceed gold a hundredfold. To them must be added all the open accounts of all traders. Mr. Cahn gives figures, astronomical, too large to convey ideas or to be appreciated. The point is that all are good if any, and that none are good if the chain of exchanges is broken. It is well known that no bank can pay all its deposits on demand, although it obligates itself to do so, and although it may be solvent in the ordinary course of business. Mr. Cahn thinks that the capitalist system of production and consumption of goods is exposed to the same danger of a universal demand, like a bank run. He compares the system of profit-making exchanges to a meeting of two tramps after long absence. They throw themselves about each other's necks, and deftly steal the contents of each other's pockets. Neither adds any value to what he takes. There is in the exchange an absence of any relation to the true source of value, that is labor. Mr. Cahn imagines the labor class saying to itself:

> Things seem to be so fixed that every one can make a profit on the commodities he sells except us, who, do what we may, must sell our only commodity, our labor power, at the cost of production. We want the rules of the game changed so that we are the exception no longer. We want some of the smart men on our side to find out what is the proper profit of labor, and if they come to the conclusion that this adding a profit all around is only foolishness we will abolish the whole profit system for you and for us.

There lies the root of much of the current unrest. Profit is the enemy, as it seems to those who do not make the profit, and it is to be abolished. Not dishonest profit, not cheating, but all profit, as though all profit were abominable and only labor were honest. Varying rates of profit correspondingly to various degrees of talent or effort or efficiency are as abhorrent as similar variations of wages are to a trade unionist. Competition is to be abolished and there is to be substituted a uniform rate of profit for all capital. The object is to unite the class it represents and to avoid the breeding of a rebellious spirit in the working class. There is to be only one profit, because there is to be but one producer, a universal corporation producing only values for use, not for exchange, and to be delivered to consumers upon surrender of "consumption certificates." Prices are to be not the expression of the economic relations of things, but "an arithmetical result, regulating distribution by persons to persons." Production will have been socialized and competition will have been buried. This impends because what is called "credit" is a synonym for social insolvency. Social bankruptcy impends whenever paper values shall be tried by reference to the true test of value, the labor content in the product. Labor produces all, and the capitalist is unworthy of his profit.

It would be superfluous to commend the book to Marxians, weary with waiting for his catastrophe and cheered in their gloom by revived hopes of a final cataclysm. It is not superfluous to commend the book to that part of society which does not know what the other part is thinking. Marxism is not dead because the condition of the poor and the workers has improved, contrary to Marx's prophecy, even while capitalism has thrived. Poverty has not been abolished, envy is as perpetual as poverty, those seeking something for nothing are as numerous as ever, and in all ranks of life. The philosophy of discontent is better worth understanding than ever before, because now it possesses political power and can cause to become worse conditions which it cannot cure. Capitalism is on its good behavior as never before and needs to understand the philosophy of its critics. Dissent from Mr. Cahn's interesting exposition of Marxism brought up to date is the reason why it is recommended to the attention of those of differing ideas.

The reason why labor is not entitled to profit is because it is guaranteed its wage and puts nothing at risk. Profit is the addition to the cost of production, including labor's wage, and is earned at the risk of capital and by its supplement to the effort of labor. What the world enjoys of its addition to the pleasures of living has been gained merely at the cost of profit to capital. Labor has borne nothing of the addition to the cost of production. Labor's hours are shorter, its effort is less, its stake in the community is less than before capitalism demonstrated how profits for itself was the cheap price of increase of production of goods. In that lies labor's real reward, surpassing its share in wage allowance.

REVOLUTION OR REACTION?

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM. By Charles A. Ellwood. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25. The Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology.

THE country is now in that stage of progress which leads either to revolution or reaction. The author's aim is to indicate the path which should be taken. Dr. Ellwood's idea is that business should be regulated for social service and not for private profit, for justice to the workers as well as to the public generally. He argues that the "proper" taxation of inheritances, of incomes, and of monopoly land values will then produce sufficient revenue to meet all programs of social betterment. Vast expenditures for such objects are further desirable as the best guarantee that public funds will not be wasted upon armaments or political corruption. To turn waste and wickedness into charity is indeed an ideal worthy of effort to accomplish. Yet it may be feared that what Christianity has failed to accomplish in twenty centuries will hardly be accomplished in twenty more by the change of method, by the substitution of economic organization for the Christianization of society through the Christianization of the individual. The redemption of society in the mass is more difficult than the redemption of the individual. There existed all the machinery necessary for the avoidance of the world war, and yet individualized millions of individuals into the methods of barbarism. The same elements are undermining American civilization as brought European civilization to the same crossroads, where it took the wrong direction. But no more among us are there signs of other tendencies. Selfishness still rules the individual and chooses leaders of the same sort. Beside the unrestraint of selfishness there flourishes an unrestraint of altruism almost equally destructive.

Dr. Ellwood excels rather as a diagnostician than as a healer. He is among the many who know what our troubles are, but no more than others is he able to prescribe the sure remedy or to produce in the patient readiness to take the bitter medicine. When President Taft was asked what was his remedy for the distress of the workers then prevailing he frankly answered, "God knows." It is no disparagement of Dr. Ellwood's excellent book that he advances the solution no further. If profits are expropriated for social service there will be an end of the efforts which produced the profits. Capital neither can nor will work without wages any more than labor. That is less a prophecy than a statement of experience. It is equally true that both labor and capital overreach themselves when either takes too much. The formula which should regulate their relations would be a better solution than books of many words. Yet there is no such formula, any more than there is a formula for the building of a universal boat, ideal for all conditions. There is no such boat, and never will be. What is gained in one quality is sacrificed in another. The rule of thumb, the cut and dried methods, are still best for social progress. The Christ of morals has not conquered the world, and there is no economic Christ.

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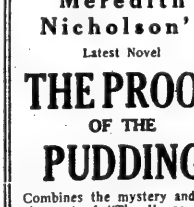

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BOOKS THAT TELL OF EUROPE'S WAR

Mr. H. H. Powers Writes of "The Things Men Fight For"—Other Recent Publications on the Great Conflict

THE THINGS MEN FIGHT FOR: With Some Application to Present Conditions in Europe. By H. H. Powers. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

PROBABLY no other book dealing with the war and its sources has made so dispassionate and unbiased a study of conditions and causes as does this volume. Its author has been Professor of Economics in several American colleges and universities, has studied, lived, and traveled much in European countries, has written several interpretative volumes of art criticism, and has been for some years President of the Bureau of University Travel. For such a dispassionate survey he seems to be well fitted both by a native judicial quality of mind and by the fact of happy, interested and sympathetic residence or travel in every one of the countries at war. He takes up the case of each one of the belligerents and studies it as it looks to its own nationals. "Every nation involved," he declares, "has a case." Not one could have done differently without violating all traditional standards of prudence and patriotism. Not one would have acted differently from any other if it had been in that other's place. Nor could one of them have acted differently without the danger, almost the certainty, of disaster."

And yet Mr. Powers is not quite logical in this fatalistic attitude in which he insists upon the "inexorable destiny" which has brought about the world war, since, toward the end of his book, he confesses to faith in the principle that nothing need be that ought not to be. And nowhere does he consider the dawning but potentially tremendous force of internationalism, or stop to question what its effect might be upon the inexorableness of national destiny. His account and discussion of the forces, both material and spiritual, that swept each of the countries at war into the conflict, its national needs, aspirations and desires, are illuminating and make an important addition to war literature. But his outlook in his survey of possible causes and preventives of wars in the future is conditioned by the ideas of the world that was before the bursting of this epochal conflict. In his discussion of commerce and the part that it plays in a nation's progress and in the precipitation of war, for instance, he sees commerce only in its old-time light of the ordinary trade interrourse between nations, and not at all as the dominating figure of imperialized finance that it has become.

He looks more to political disintegrations and reintegrations, producing finally larger and fewer and more homogeneous nations as a probable important force in human affairs, leading to fewer and fewer wars in the far distant future. His patience is slight for most of the remedies in which the pacifists put their trust, and particularly he has no confidence in that one in which nearly all kinds and degrees of believers in the possible prevention of war have faith—the democratizing of the nations. Because, he declares, "modern peoples are more belligerent than their Governments, for their passions are less restrained by knowledge of difficulties."

RADICAL PACIFISM

NEW WARS FOR OLD: Being a Statement of Radical Pacifism in Terms of Force Versus Non-Resistance, with Special Reference to the Facts and Problems of the Great War. By John Haynes Holmes, Minister of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian). New York City. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

MR HOLMES holds that war never is justifiable, no matter what the circumstances. "I declare," he says, "that war must be condemned universally and unconditionally." He holds that a nation is never justified either in attacking another nation, or in defending himself from attack.

According to his philosophy every nation participating in the great war now in progress is absolutely in the wrong—not alone Germany and her allies, but England also, and Italy and France, and even Belgium. It is rather startling to come upon a denunciation of Belgium for the effort she made to defend herself against Germany; but the author sees nothing in her case that runs against his dictum condemnatory of wars of every description. He would meet force with non-resistance, and have the conquered people console themselves with the thought that the invaders had come into possession of only material things and had not taken hold of the thing of greatest value—the spirit of the nation. "Not territory," he tells us, "but learning, not wealth but vision, not political headship but spiritual leadership—this constitutes a nation. And this it is which needs no defense of battleships and forts."

Applying this doctrine to his own country, Mr. Holmes says:

> Let Germany come here to America today as she came to Belgium yesterday—what of it? The Declaration of Independence would defy her sword, the Constitution resist her 42-centimeter guns, the memory of Lincoln shame her panoply of arms. Let her come, and we will not only prove unconquerable, but we will conquer our conquerors, as Greece conquered her Roman masters and as Rome in turn conquered her Ostrogoth and Visigoth invaders.

Here we have what the author calls his radical pacifism. "Take it lying down" is the substance of his plea to the American people. He stresses the universal brotherhood. "If," he says, "I must sacrifice my membership in the human family in order to keep my citizenship in America, I will not keep that citizenship"; and in the same connection he says: "If I must hate Germany in order to love America, I will not love her. If I must take up arms against the English, in order to defend America, then I will not defend her."

PRISONER OF WAR

PRISONER OF WAR. By Andre Warnod. Translated by M. Jourdain. Illustrated by the author. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

M. WARNOD'S book, the fourth in the series of "Soldiers' Tales of the Great War," describes the experiences of a French prisoner of war in a huge German prison camp. His first few pages tell of his service as a private soldier during a week or two at the beginning of the war when his regiment marched out from Nancy, advanced and retreated, marched and countermarched, knowing but little of what they were trying to do. It is noteworthy that several books by French privates speak of this ignorance of the private soldier who fights, as it were, in the dark. The private soldier has always fought in the dark. But in all the history of warfare has he ever before felt it to be a hardship worth mentioning, even when he acknowledges its necessity? After brief service as a fighting man M. Warnod was withdrawn from the ranks to serve as a stretcher bearer with the Red Cross; and a week or two later he was captured by the Germans, who first fired on the little group of wounded and their two unarmed Red Cross attendants who had taken refuge behind a haystack.

The account of the long trip in the crowded prison train is written, with true French vividness, in brief sentences that, while they merely outline the picture, make it so colorful and so moving that it stands out unforgettably before the reader's mind. Among the prisoners was a child of 13 who had been arrested as a franc-tireur because he had been found playing in the street with a case of cartridges. And the author gives a specially moving touch to his picture when he accentuates now and then the portrayal of its miseries with a bare mention of the little lad's unceasing tears.

The prison camp to which M. Warnod was taken was at Merseburg, where 20,000 prisoners were herded together in a great flat plain of mud or dust, where was neither tree nor blade of grass, inclosed within a barricade of barbed wire. They were separated into divisions of about 1,500 men each, who were packed into six wooden huts covered with tarred paper. The woodwork of the huts soon cracked and warped and their roofs and walls leaked, while the bunks and interiors swarmed with vermin. The author says that it was the policy of the Germans, which proved to be as mistaken as some of their other preconceived ideas, to mix the nationalities of their prisoners because they believed the men thus brought together would quarrel and upbraid one another and help to produce dissension among the allies. Therefore the picture he draws of the many-nationed mass of misery within the bristling lines of barbed wire is varied and picturesque. He tells minutely the story of their daily life in the camp. But, as he has the sense of selection and is responsive to whatever is especially appealing to either the eye, the heart, or the mind, his tale is exceedingly interesting from first to last. He spent nine months in the camp, when it was his good fortune to be returned to France. As the first complete story of such a war experience, and also because it is so well done and because the author evidently endeavors to be just and fair to his captors, M. Warnod's book is a valuable contribution to war literature. The author is also an artist, and sixty drawings of scenes and individuals in the camp, some of them full page and others text illustrations, add to the vividness of the narrative.

ZEPPELINS

ZEPPELINS AND SUPER-ZEPPELINS. By R. P. Hearne. Illustrated. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.

THIS little book, writen by an Englishman and treating English problems of aerial navigation primarily for English readers, aims to rouse popular interest in airships as distinct from aeroplanes. He thinks that the aeroplane cannot wholly solve the problem of aerial navigation and that airships are of very great importance to the nation in both peace and war. London, he feels sure, might become a great aerial harbor with airship services radiating all over the world, connecting it by means of 100-miles-an-hour ships with New York in thirty hours, Paris in two and a half hours, Petrograd in fourteen hours, Rome in nine hours, Constantinople in seventeen hours, and Bombay in fifty hours. The greater part of his volume is devoted to a study of the uses of the Zeppelin in war, as both defensive and offensive weapon, although one chaper tells its history, another examines its construction, and still another is devoted to an exposition of the principles upon which it is built and operated. As for its use in warfare, his argument reduces to the simple proposition that in order to save a country from Zeppelin raids it is necessary to fight Zeppelins with super-Zeppelins, a plan which he thinks to be cheaper in the long run in both men and money than any other system. The inherent buoyancy of the airship gives it, he believes, great advantage over the superplane. But he hopes for some composite type of vessel in the future which will combine the special advantages of the superplane with the airship's power of floating in its medium. Mr. Hearne has been long interested in the subject of aerial navigation, and as much as eight years ago published a book on "Aerial Warfare." His new work is written with intimate and detailed knowledge of the subject, although it is not too technical to be of interest to ordinary readers who want to inform themselves upon the present state and the future possibilities of airships for both peaceful and martial uses.

MONS TO YPRES

FROM MONS TO YPRES WITH GENERAL FRENCH. By Frederic Coleman. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

TO read Mr. Coleman's leisurely personal narrative is as near to having the actual experience of living and working in the battle zone as, perhaps, it is possible to get out of a book. For he tells his narrative in minute detail, with all the things he did and saw, and maintains through it all that atmosphere of simple happenings, the all-in-the-day's-work sort of attitude, that helps much to relate its stories of bullets and shells and wounds and death to the ordinary individual's ordinary life. As a member of the Royal Automobile Corps he was attached to Sir John French's headquarters during the retreat from Mons and afterward, still driving his automobile, to different cavalry brigades. His work took him to all parts of the line, sometimes to the front trenches, sometimes to the rear, sometimes in safety and again in scenes of danger, but always where something interesting was going on. No matter how small the happening it interested him and he found out all about it if he could, and the reader gets the benefit. As a background for his own personal story he describes the movements of the troops so that the reader gets a fairly good idea of the strategy which moved the lines of battle in retreat or forward march, and of the tactics which made it necessary for this brigade to attack, that to entrench and another to fall back. But this makes only the background in outline, and the reader's attention is mostly centred upon the observations and experiences of the author as he raced about in his automobile. There are pages upon pages of stories about the soldiers, singly, in groups, in companies and regiments, officers and privates, French and English, and every one of them an interesting bit of war experience. In the last chapter there is an account of the famous "Christmas truce" in a sector of the Flanders battle front which the author had from two bandsmen who took part in it. An appendix contains an account of a desperate adventure of a Lieutenant of the Fourth Dragoon Guards which is the sort of thing that might have happened to Kipling's Mulvaney. The book has a map and many illustrations from photographs.

CLERICAL COLLOQUIES

CLERICAL COLLOQUIES. By Arthur Barry O'Neill, C. S. C. Notre Dame, Ind., University Press.

In the lives of the clergy of the Church of England, Anthony Trollope found material for novels that continue to find a small but enthusiastic company of admirers. The same class of society supplied George Eliot with her plognant "Scenes of Clerical Life." More recently, Canon Sheehan's art revealed the pathos and humor of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. But the American clergy have seldom figured in fiction, and this gives the charm of novelty to "Clerical Colloquies," by Arthur Barry O'Neill, C. S. C. Not that the book is a novel—it is a collection of essays on sacerdotal subjects, some of which, as "The Priest a Gentleman," "Spiritual Outings" and "The Violet Stole" are of high literary merit as well as of practical value. But for the laity the book's chief appeal is to be found in such vivacious and entertaining dialogues as "At the Clerical Club" and "Father Tom Says Dry Mass"—in which the informal conversations of the clergy on subjects special and general are set forth with genuine realism and delightful humor. Special mention must also be made of the essay on "Clerical Wit and Humor," in which even the unsympathetic reader must find food for mirth. The author's touch is so light and sure, his knowledge so comprehensive, and his style so charming that it is to be hoped that he will further develop some of the themes in this book and put his cross-sections of clerical life into the form of short stories and novels. He may become the Canon Sheehan of America.

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EURIPIDES THE MODERN

AMONG the literary controversies which the lapse of many centuries has not dimmed in interest there is that question inherited from the Periclean age: Of the three great dramatic poets of Greece, was EURIPIDES the most modern? The question can hardly be classed among the "burning issues" of the day, nor does one frequently find it discussed in the lighter form of periodical literature. Nevertheless, it has occupied the minds and pens of leading critics today as well as in those generations when a study of the classics is supposed to have been more popular, and its determination has a vital enough bearing in the estimate that it suggests of our own literary indebtedness to the golden age of Greece. Just now the subject is revived in an interesting monograph entitled "A Study of Archaism in Euripides," by CLARENCE AUGUSTUS MANNING, Ph. D., published by the Columbia University Press, with the expressed approval of the Department of Classical Philology. If Mr. MANNING took the ground that EURIPIDES was the radical, the modern, of his day his thesis would lack the recommendation of novelty. As he argues that EURIPIDES was less of an innovator, more of a "restorer of the old" than his great contemporary and rival, SOPHOCLES, his conclusions are opposed to the comparatively settled opinion of scholarship on the subject. This opinion finds its latest and probably its best expression in Professor GILBERT MURRAY'S "Euripides and His Age," recently published in the Home University Library. It would not be just to conclude, however, that Mr. MANNING'S theory of the "archaism" of EURIPIDES is peculiar to himself. Few poets have passed through so many fires of criticism as this last of the triumvirate of Greek dramatists. In his own day he was more often chosen than any of his contemporaries as the butt of ARISTOPHANES'S ridicule, and since then he has received varying praise and censure. ARISTOTLE considered him "the most tragic of the poets"; GOETHE asked, "have all the nations of the world since his time produced one dramatist who was worthy to hand him his slippers?" SWINBURNE, on the contrary—and his attitude coincides with that taken by a number of lesser critics—hails EURIPIDES as a "botcher," a term intended to indicate the lack of unity that undoubtedly does characterize much of the Euripidean drama.

IT is this lack of dramatic unity that forms the principal argument used by Mr. MANNING in his contention that EURIPIDES was not the "modern" of his day that we are inclined to regard him. In the "Hippolytus," for example, he is said to revert to the epic form of Æschylean trilogy rather than to the play of a single dramatic interest peculiar to SOPHOCLES. In the use of long prologues and epilogues there is a return to the primitive drama, and to the methods of ÆSCHYLUS and not SOPHOCLES in the prevalence of long descriptive passages and in the quality given to the parodos, or first song of the chorus. Metrically, also, EURIPIDES is found to be a follower of the older dramatist, even to the extent of reviving some of the Æschylean meters—like the trochaic tetrameter—that had gone out of fashion. Finally, in his religious ideas Mr. MANNING finds far more of the conservative in EURIPIDES than the rationalist, as argued by Professor VERRALL, who is in this supported by most if not all subsequent critics. In the main the archaism of EURIPIDES, as described by Mr. MANNING, is technical, rather than vital. In thought, in sentiment he was distinctively modern. He depicted the horrors of war at a time when to do so meant inevitable persecution; he was an ardent champion of women, and this to such an extent that, as Professor MURRAY remarks, "songs and speeches from the 'Medea' are recited today at suffragist meetings." Mr. MANNING'S whole contention with the paradoxical conclusion to which it seems to lead is already ably met in Professor MURRAY'S "Euripides and His Age":

> One poet may be both a pioneer of new roads in thought and a breaker of the laws of technique, like WALT WHITMAN—an enemy of the tradition in both kinds. Another may be slack and anarchical in his technique, though quite conventional in his thought. I refrain from suggesting instances. Still more clearly there are poets, such as SHELLEY or SWINBURNE, whose works are full of intellectual rebellion, while their technique is exquisite and elaborate. The thoughts are bold and strange. The form is the traditional form developed and made more exquisite.
>
> Now, EURIPIDES, except for some so-called licenses in meter, belongs in my judgment markedly to the last class. In speculation he is a critic and a free lance; in artistic form he is intensely traditional. He seems to have loved the very stiffness of the form in which he worked. He developed its inherent powers in ways undreamed of, but he never broke the mold or strayed away into shapelessness or mere realism.

It is pleasant to note, by the way, that Professor MURRAY, who has just arrived in this country, will signalize his stay here by lecturing on the literature of which he is so illustrious and eloquent an exponent, rather than on "Anglo-American Relations," as at first reported.

IN Japan a native college professor, who is decidedly not without a sense of humor, has conceived the idea of putting into the mouth of SHAKESPEARE that dramatist's apology for what he concedes to be shortcomings in his plays. "A Shakespeare Soliloquy" it is called, and the author, Professor W. ASANO, writing in English, is evidently not afraid of giving too much of the Tokio usage in that vernacular to the humiliated and repentant poet. Here is a specimen of this posthumous confession:

> I feel ashamed in heart to think that there are many persons who talk of me in high terms, calling me a genius or even a second creator. It is clear to me that every work of mine is full of faults and drawbacks which I desire to correct. The first thing to explain is that I was a very busy person, to whom the luxury was not permitted of writing in a clean, quiet study, as you enjoy it, but on a contrary, irregularity was the rule with me, for I had to give up my work for the present, after writing in a hurry five or six lines in a noisy place behind the stage, or I ran the pen on twenty or thirty pages with an aching head after coming back drunken late at night from roysstering. It was really beyond description how irregular it was.

The rest is much in the same vein, Professor ASANO'S idea being, apparently, that the "really great artist" is never quite satisfied with his work. The "sinner repentant" notion conveyed is an original touch, albeit expressed somewhat bluntly, that may please certain admirers of the bard.

OF late years, ever since the vogue, in fact, of vers libre, there has been a re-awakened interest in the solution of the question, What is poetry? Under that caption a writer in the current number of the Unpopular Review furnishes us with an interesting analysis of some of the current theories of what ought to be and ought not to be considered poetry, concluding with this interesting view of the subject:

> The poets of the twentieth century may or may not write much vers libre, and be masters of larger patterns than their predecessors knew, but if, in thinking of contemporary poets, we are looking for classification on the main lines of significance, I think we will do well to look for tendencies toward a closer grip on the essentials of human life and a more unsheltered veracity of statement, rather than to schools of experimental rhythm. It is not our verse but our vision that is mechanical and straitened.

DR. ELLIOTT ON GOVERNMENT AND MAJORITY RULE

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND MAJORITY RULE. By Edward Elliott. Princeton: Princeton University Press. $1.25.

IT is customary to think of the United States as a young Government. As matter of fact it is among the old Governments, many others existing when our Constitution was adopted having changed their form. It also is customary to think and speak of our Government as the most successful example of republican Government, and yet we are upon the eve of the first structural change in our Government because it has failed in the first object of republican Government, letting the people rule. Americans have been ruled by bosses, instead of ruling themselves, because our institutions hardly could have been worked otherwise.

The root principle of our Government was distrust of royal tyranny, but precaution against popular tyranny was hardly less operative in the minds of those who framed our institutions. All government was thought to be evil, for there had been no experience of good government. That is why our Government was separated into three departments, and our rulers were made elective for short terms. The principle of equality of citizens, and the rule of the majority were theoretically accepted, but the suffrage was confined to the propertied classes, and the minority was protected against even the majority of citizen rulers. In the States government was further decentralized. Governors were given no Cabinets, but colleagues elected upon the same ticket with themselves. City officials are similarly chosen. It is in this manner that the bosses got their opportunity and power. The people could not elect with discretion all the officials they set themselves to elect. Consequently they left the choice of subordinate officials to conventions, and to bosses who managed the conventions. The result has been inefficient government, inadequate control by the people, and discouragement of reformers who sought to secure reflection of public opinion in reforms.

Thus, the form of government of which we have been so proud has been the cause of its failure, and of the failure of the people to rule, even from the very first. The choice of candidates by legislative caucuses was a derogation from popular choice. Because of its faulty operation that method was succeeded by parties and conventions, which failed in turn. The beginning of the end of their control of politics was the assumption by the State of control of conventions, and the institution of State-controlled primaries. Ballot reforms and election laws also have failed. Representatives have not been responsive to the popular will, but have done the work at best of parties, and often of individuals, who controlled Government, although outside of both Government and party. Hence the people are now distrustful of their Representatives and their legislatures. Latest Constitutions have shorn this in the extent to which they have removed subjects from the power of legislators, or have limited their action upon them, or have limited the length of sessions, or their frequency.

While this distrust of Legislatures was growing up there grew with it a demand for more effective legislation for social betterment. Instead of the old theory that all government is evil, and that the less the better, there has been born the idea that government is a good thing, and that it hardly can do too much, if it is done well. "The present generation sees no theoretical limits to the things the State may do—the fear entertained by many that individual liberty is endangered by an increase in State activity be ones meaningless when we adapt our conception of liberty to the new view." Reverence for a republican and representative form of government no longer suffices to restrain the movement for altering the form of our institutions by substituting new agencies of democracy, the commission form of government for cities, and the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. The initiative and the referendum sweep away the protections of the minority against the majority. Under them there is no obstacle to the rule of the majority, and there is an end to the paradox of a government by the people in which it was difficult for the people to govern. There has been a twofold movement, toward enlargement of the sphere of government, and a better execution of the popular will, not through representative action, but by direct expression. Further progress can be made by assimilating State government to the commission form of city government. That can be done by making the Governor a true executive, by abolishing one house of the Legislature, and by arranging co-operation between Legislature and executive, instead of making them checks upon each other. Moreover, legislators should be chosen not by districts, but by the electorate at large, thus abolishing disproportionate attention to local interests, exemplified in the "pork barrel." Thus politics might become a career instead of a business, and patriots would find their reward in service instead of in loot.

These ideas come from Princeton, which supplied the country with an even more distinguished exponent of the impossibility of standing still, and of the necessity of moving fast to escape the penalty of inaction. This guidebook to the new departure will shock some, and encourage those who think that all movement is progress. Dr. Elliott does not conceal from himself that there is as much danger of overworking the elector by multiplicity of issues as there was by multiplicity of candidates. It was bad enough to surrender the choice of candidates to the bosses. It would be worse to give the bosses similar control over direct legislation. In politics, as in physics, action and reaction are equal. Already there are signs that the electorate is wearying of its new duties and rallying to the defense to time tried institutions. And it is easy to recall issues when the compulsory interval for reflection has been the salvation of the situation. The book is stimulating in its thought and excellent in its expression. Those who dissent from its sentiments would profit by reading it and those who like them would delight in it.

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PETER PAN. Edited and arranged by Frederick Orville Perine. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 50 cents.

Retold, with illustrations, from Sir James M. Barrie's play.

CATECHISM OF PATRIOTISM FOR AMERICAN SCHOOL CHILDREN. By Alice Louise Thompson. 12mo. Baltimore: John Murphy Company.

Writes of American system of government, duties of citizens, national history, &c.

New Editions and Reprints

MOBILIZABLE FORTIFICATIONS AND THEIR CONTROLLING INFLUENCE IN WAR. By Joseph L. Brent. 12mo. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Company.

Second edition of a book published in 1888.

THE PURPLE LAND. By W. H. Hudson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

New edition of Mr. Hudson's novel of adventure in South America.

TECHNIQUE OF THE PHOTOPLAY. By Epes Winthrop Sargent. 12mo. New York: The Moving Picture World.

Third edition revised.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Almost Forgotten Book by James Fenimore Cooper —Authorship of "All Quiet on the Potomac" and Various Other Poems

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

H. F. S.—What can you tell me about the book "Ned Myers," which I am told was written by James Fenimore Cooper, and where can I get the book?

"Ned Myers" was written by James Fenimore Cooper, and it is included in the complete works of Cooper published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1903, and which was known as the Mohawk edition. It is also published in a separate volume by the Putnams at $1.25, and by the John C. Winston Company at 50 cents. Ned Myers, it is said, was a real character, and the tradition is that when Cooper was making his first sea voyage, when a young man, he made the acquaintance of Myers. After Cooper had retired from the navy and had settled at Cooperstown, Myers visited him there and for several years was a guest at the Cooper homestead. Subsequently, through the influence of Cooper, Myers was admitted as an inmate to Sailors' Snug Harbor Home on Staten Island, where he remained until his death. During his stay in the Cooper home Myers detailed in many conversations his adventurous life as a sailor, and the story in the book was evidently founded on the data supplied by Myers.

Fight of Paso del Mar

Mrs. N. VAN KAMMEN.—Can you give me the name of the poet and the entire poem of which I quote one verse:

Gusty and raw was the morning,
A fog hung over the seas,
And its gray skirts rolling inland
Were torn by the mountain trees.
No sound was heard but the dashing of waves,
As they beat on the sandy shore,
When Pablo of San Diego
Rode down from the pass of Del Mar.

The poem from which our correspondent quotes the opening lines is "The Fight of Paso del Mar," and the author is Bayard Taylor. It is printed in Harper's School Speaker No. 3, which can be obtained from the American Book Company, and in Werner's Readings and Recitations No. 2, published by E. S. Werner, New York.

Superfluous Woman

L. R. C.—Please tell me who wrote "A Superfluous Woman," published in 1894, and "The Secret Life," published by John Lane Company, 1906-07.

"Superfluous Woman," which was published by Brentano's, was written by Sarah Grand (Mrs. Haldane McFall) and others. "The Secret Life" was written by Elizabeth Bisland (Mrs. Charles W. Wetmore.)

Raigne of King Charles

M. P. D.—Can you tell me the value of "The History of the Raigne of King Charles," by Sanderson, 1658?

It has brought at auction from $5 to $15.

Picturesque America

S. F.—Please state in your Queries and Answers the value of "Picturesque America," by William Cullen Bryant, two volumes, good condition.

Copies of this work have been sold at auction at prices varying from $6.50 to $11.

Cook's Voyages

R. M. MUNROE.—Can you tell the value of Captain Cook's Voyages," the first American edition, printed by James Rivington, New York, 1774?

The "New Voyage Round the World," New York, James Rivington, 1774, folding plate engraved by Paul Revere, two volumes, octavo, has brought at auction from $11 to $22.

ANSWERS FROM READERS.

JOHN H. BAXTER.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of June 4 "M. B. M," replying to the request of H. C. Sawyer for a copy of the poem "All Quiet on the Potomac," states that he cannot give the author's name.

This piece, entitled "All Quiet Along the Potomac," sometimes printed with the less characteristic title of "The Picket Guard," has been claimed by several authors, Northern and Southern. It appeared in the Southern Literary Messenger February, 1863, as written by Lamar Fontaine, private of Company I, Second Virginia Cavalry, while on picket on the Potomac in 1861. More recently it was claimed for another Southern soldier named Thad Oliver. But it is now known to have been written by Mrs. Ethel Lynn (or Ethelinda) Beers of New York, and first published in Harper's Weekly in 1861. The phrase "All quiet along the Potomac" was a familiar one in the Fall of that year, and in the announcement that was one day added, "A picket shot," the author found the inspiration of her poem.

Such is the explanation given in a book of poems entitled "Bugle Echoes," a collection of the poetry of the civil war, edited by Francis F. Browne and published by White, Stokes & Allen, New York.

The Modern Baby

MARY FISK PARK.—The poem asked for by "H. M." in your issue of June 18 under the title of "The Modern Baby" is doubtless the one which has been ascribed to Bishop Doane, who complained that for hygienic reasons he was not allowed to play with his grandchild in the old-fashioned way. It was printed under the title "What Might Have Been," and is as follows:

"The hand that rocks the cradle"—but
there is no such hand.
It is bad to rock the baby, they would
have us understand;
So the cradle's but a relic of the former
foolish days,
When mothers reared their children in unscientific ways;
When they found them and they bounced
them, those poor dwarfs of long ago—
The Washingtons and Jeffersons and
Adamses, you know.

They warn us that the baby will possess a muddled brain
If we dandle him or rock him—we must carefully refrain;
He must lie in one position, never swayed and never swung,
Or his chance to grow to greatness will be blasted while he's young.
Ah! to think how they were ruined by their mothers long ago—
The Franklins and the Putnams and the Hamiltons, you know.

Then we must feed the baby by the schedule that is made,
And the food that he is given must be measured out or weighed.
He may bellow to inform us that he isn't satisfied,
But he couldn't grow to greatness if his wants were all supplied.
Think how foolish nursing stunted those poor weaklings, long ago—
The Shakespeares and the Luthers and the Bonapartes, you know.

We are given a great mission, we are here, today, on earth
To bring forth a race of giants, and to guard them from their birth.
To insist upon their freedom from the
fooling that was had
For our parents and their parents, scrambling all the brains they had.
Ah! if they'd been fed by schedule would
they have been minted so?—
The Websters and the Lincolns and the
Roosevelts, you know.

This appeal was also answered by Mrs. S. W. Baker, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. W. P. Jackson, Brooklyn; Adelaide M. Prime, Middletown, N. Y.; Mrs. E. E. Hutchinson, Hempstead, N. Y.; Mrs. G. E. Glendon, Fall River, Mass.; Isabel C. Mygatt, Chazy, N. Y.; Mrs. J. T. Sawyer, Waverly, N. Y., and Mrs. W. H. Beardsley, Lake George, N. Y.

"Whitsun Harp"

L. S.—In reply to the appeal of "A. C." in this Book Review of June 18, you will say that your querist probably refers to the story "Whitsun Harp, Regulator," by Octave Thanet, (Miss Alice French.) It was first published in the Century for May, 1887, afterward included in a volume of her stories called "Knitters in the Sun."

Italian Philosopher

B. A. M.—In reply to the appeal of "H. W. C." in your issue of June 25 for information about the Italian philosopher Vico, would say that according to Thomas's Dictionary of Biography Giovanni Battista Vico, who was hailed as the creator of the philosophy of history, was born at Naples, 1668. He studied languages, history, law, and philosophy, and after he left college was for nine years a preceptor in the family of the Bishop of Ischia. In 1697 he was appointed a professor of rhetoric in the University of Naples with an annual salary of 100 scudi. In 1720 he published a work on law entitled "On the One Principle and End of All Law," ("De Universi Juris uno Principio et Fine Uno.") His principal work, however, was "Principles of a New Science of the Common Nature of Nations," ("Principj di Una Scienza Nuova Intorno Alla Commune Natura della Nazione,") which was published in 1725, and in which the author attempts to prove that the events of history are determined by certain and immutable laws. In 1735 Vico was appointed historiographer to the King of Naples. He died in 1743 or 1744. An edition of his "Scienza Nuova," prefixed to which is an autobiography, was published in 1821, and an article on his philosophy was printed in the Foreign Quarterly Review for January, 1845. I do not know whether the "Scienza Nuova" has been translated into English.

Man of Peace

W. F. CLARK.—In answer to the appeal of "A. C." in your issue of June 18, would say that he may be referring to Mark Twain's "Roughing It," the passage in which "Shorty" is asking the minister to conduct a funeral sermon for a dead pal. Said pal is commended by "Shorty" as a man of peace, who would walk over several dead bodies if necessary to secure peace, so dear to him was peace.

Birds of Killingworth

MRS. GRACE E. WHELDEN.—Replying to S. J. Conklin in your issue of May 28, I would say that the lines for which he inquires are from "The Birds of Killingworth," by H. W. Longfellow. The poem is one of the "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

The entire verse is as follows:

Do you ne'er think what wondrous beings
these?
Do you ne'er think who made them, and
who taught
The dialect they speak, where melodies
Alone are the interpreters of thought?
Whose household words are songs in many
keys,
Sweeter than instrument of man e'er
caught!
Whose habitations in the tree-tops even
Are half-way houses on the road to
heaven!

Answers to this appeal were also received from Francis E. Clarke, N. Y.; C. W. Shaw, Mountainville, N. Y., and Mrs. L. S. Trotter, Wichita, Kan.

Ingersoll's Creed

GREGG D. WOLFE.—Althea Randolph Bedle is mistaken in crediting the authorship of "My Creed" to George W. Childs. The lines—

I belong to the great church that holds the world within its starlit stakes; that claims the great and good of every race and clime; that finds with joy the grain of gold in every creed, and floods with light and love the germs of good in every soul,

have not only "been often attributed to," but unquestionably are by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. They first appeared in the North American Review in 1887 in the second letter of reply to the Rev. Henry M. Field in the Ingersoll-Field discussion, and I read them in the magazine at the time. The lines can be found in the first paragraph near the top of Page 218, Volume VI., of the Dresden edition of Ingersoll's works.

Emerson's "Character"

JAMES TERRY WHITE.—In answer to "Reader" in your issue of June 4, the quotation:

The sun set, but set not his hope.
Is stars rose, his faith was earlier up.

is by Emerson, and will be found in his poem "Character," which verse also appears as an introduction to his essay on character. It is as follows:

The sun set, but set not his hope;
Stars rose, his faith was earlier up;
Fixed on the enormous galaxy,
Deeper and older seemed his eye;
And watched his sufferance sublime
The tactlessness of time.
He spoke and words more soft than rain
Brought the Age of Gold again.
His action won such reverence sweet,
As hid all measure of the feat.

This appeal was also answered by A. Dusenbury, Yonkers, N. Y.; Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; Frederick Moxon, Rockville, Conn.; A. B. Stillwell, N. Y., and George B. Merrill, Oakland, Cal.

APPEALS TO READERS

W. J. MAGIE.—Can any of your correspondents inform me who was the author of a short poem, the first verse of which begins thus:

When the uneasy waves of life subside
And the calm ocean sinks in glassy rest,
I see, submerged beyond or storm or tide,
The treasures gathered in its greedy breast.

A somewhat similar sentiment was expressed in a poem of Harriet Beecher Stowe, in the "Hymns of the Ages." I have conjectured that the poem I am indicating now was also by her, but cannot find it in any publication.

Bonte Hill

AGNES T. DOWNING.—Can any of your readers tell me where I may find a poem called the "Fairy Legend of Bonte Hill," which begins:

Sitteth all still, sitteth all still,
And list to a legend of Bonte Hill.
This was the way in the troubadours' day,
Of commencing a story, or telling a lay.

Don Quixote

TIMOTHY E. WILCOX.—Will some reader kindly give me the exact location of this proverb from Don Quixote?

There is no grief which time will not assuage; no evil which death will not cure.

"Clear as Amber"

CHARLES B. YOUNG.—Can any reader give me the name of the author and the poem in which these lines occur? I believe they are by a Persian poet:

But clear as amber, sweet as musk,
Is love to those who, pilgrimwise,
Move hand in hand from dawn to dusk,
Each morning nearer Paradise.

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WANTED.—MEXICO, A STUDY, BY DAVID Ames Wells, Harper Bros., New York, 1887; also books on Mexico, by Adolph Bandelier, Frederick A. Starr, and Mrs. Nuttall. V 242 Times Annex.

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ROBERTO BRACCO IN DEFENSE OF ITALY

Italian Dramatist Takes Exception to the Late Richard Harding Davis's Criticism in His Last Book—Letters from Book Review Readers

New York Times Review of Books:

IN THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS of April 23 there appeared the review of Richard Harding Davis's latest and most unfortunately last book, "With the French in France and Salonika." The reviewer quoted the unfavorable impression which Mr. Davis was obliged to confess that the civilian population made upon him as he passed through Italy on his way to the eastern front. In a few gravely regretful words Mr. Davis arraigned the Italian people for what seemed to him their ingratitude to their soldiers who are doing their fighting for them.

It is this arraignment which Roberto Bracco, the dean of Italian drama, discusses in a letter which he asks me to forward you in English; and I do so with a feeling that Mr. Davis would have been glad of the spirit of it: a spirit not of impulsive denial but of conscientious self-criticism, honestly willing to consider that the opinion of such an observer as Mr. Davis, even when given as that of merely a passing traveler, has weight. Bracco is an Italian whose patriotism is never clamorous, but who has fought harder, perhaps, than any other disinterested citizen for that "Third Italy" which is expected to rise, purified, from the terrible sacrifices of the present war. If Mr. Bracco, in turn, visits on the traveling American in general a criticism which will find its echo in the heart of many an Italian, I hope it will be received in the same conscientious spirit of self-searching as that in which, for the good of his country, he replies to Mr. Davis.

MARGUERITE TRACY.

Tremp, Spain, June 6.

***

ROBERTO BRACCO'S LETTER

You tell me that Richard Harding Davis is dead.

His steadfast soul of artist and his unblemished integrity as a man will have already made his confession, if before a higher tribunal he has found himself culpable of having too lightly judged and condemned Italy and the Italians.

He passed through my country and, evidently, interrogated no one. In the spectacle of an apparent thoughtlessness he believed he saw the signs of an ingratitude to our soldiers for which he arraigned us in a few cruel words which, quoted from his recent book, "With the French in France and Salonika," appear in a review in THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS for May 23.

Thoughtlessness I do not deny it—is nearly always the most in view of the defects of my countrymen. Neither will I deny that irreflection is one of our characteristic defects. It is with difficulty that Italy assumes a thoughtful mien. And she has not assumed it in this occasion, if I must admit the absolute truth—she has not assumed it with the solemnity she should.

But over against this lack of self-consciousness, over against this lack of solemnity, this failure to recognize the importance of our own attitude, has shown the nobility of our soldiers in leaving for the war. Simple, modest, without ostentation of patriotism, without ostentation of courage, without varying their sunny physiognomy, our soldiers in going to the front showed a singular devotion. Their very simplicity, their modesty, their unquestioning readiness have permitted the country to go about its affairs as usual.

Contrary to the assertion of Mr. Davis, a profound gratitude goes out to the soldiers from the population. This is the more true that Italy is not, by instinct, a warlike nation. If we were a warlike people we would attribute to the function of the soldier going to the war a very limited valor; that of a normal duty.

Instead of this we Italians attribute to the act of a soldier going to the war the valor of the highest sacrifice which can be made for the country. This sentiment of gratitude is a result—I might almost say a mathematical result—of our psychology. The expression of it may escape the notice of the foreigner who passes through Italy, and to whom such gratitude seems irreconcilable with irreflexion. But this is a mere equivocation. So many things are brought to birth under the irreflection of the Italians!

And now two words more.

How ever could Richard Harding Davis have known that the Italians had the cynicism to lament themselves because those of their countrymen who came home to fight could no longer send to Italy the great sums which they previously sent, and which they earned abroad? Wealth is not one of the ambitions of my country. And, for that matter, the great sum—large, yes, but not as large as is believed—sent home by American-residing Italians has never gone into the pockets of others in the real sense of the word. Such augmenting of wealth has never gone further than the little zones where live the families of those who have gone forth to find their fortunes in America. It has constituted, without doubt, an advantage for the Government, which has benefited by the improved circumstances of its citizens, but it hardly seems possible that Mr. Davis actually interrogated the Government on this point, and it seems even less possible that the Government lamented itself upon the return from America of those who came to fight for their country.

And then?

The conclusion is this: Every one knows ancient Italy; but Italy of today is, of the world at large, still unknown. What are her virtues? What her faults? What is her soul? The travelers, the tourists who pass through Italy with the object of basking under her blue skies, of contemplating her magnificent aesthetic treasures,—survivals of her great past—these have no eyes and no thought and no heart for the Italy of today. Alas, not even war procures to this Italy travelers more attentive, more studious, and more cordial. Which is very sad!

ROBERTO BRACCO.

Naples, Italy, May 26, 1916.

HAPPY VALLEY

New York Times Review of Books:

I HAVE read with much interest the book "Happy Valley," by Anne Shannon Monroe—a novel which you recently reviewed. It is a big vital story of our forest empire of the West, with sharp tang and tinge of the pioneer life of today.

But I wonder that your reviewer does not call attention to the utter improbability of the chapter on The Well. Two men, by the breaking of a rope, are imprisoned at the bottom of a well eighty feet deep. The description of the whiling away of the time (six hungry days marked each by a notch in the wall) is a masterly bit of narrative, and gripe the reader with an Ancient Mariner hold. But even the strong human interest and our intense desire to see Billy and the old man once more at the surface are unequal to the strain of believing that after six days of fasting and thirsting, the old well-digger, with a hip injured by a former fall, could, with only the aid of a spade, straddle himself up some seventy feet of that stark shaft, and call for help from an upper shelf.

It is a tremendous situation; but could such a feat ever happen save in the imagination of a writer whose heroes are of the Western temper that achieves the impossible?

New York, July 1. A. C. M.

BETTER BOOKS FOR BOYS

New York Times Review of Books:

I HAVE been greatly interested in the articles agitating better books for boys—and adults as well—which from time to time have appeared in your pages.

I think the trouble lies with the publishers and that the real reason why there are not more good books combining interest with something of educational value and true to life is that authors capable of producing such work receive little encouragement and less remuneration—in other words, there is no premium on brains, at least in the book business.

There seems to be a generally prevalent idea that authors earn enormous incomes, and that to write books is a most pleasant, easy and lucrative method of making one's living. As a matter of fact, I question if any class of intelligent men and women are paid less for the products of their brains than authors—especially those who write books which are really worth while and possess actual and lasting value.

Moreover, it is no easy matter to dispose of books, even at the starvation prices which publishers pay, and to write a fifty to one hundred thousand word book is not such a very simple and easy task.

I presume I am considered a fairly successful author, for I have some thirty books on the market from such firms as Harper's, Scribner's, Dodd-Mead, Henry Holt, Appletons, &c., and as I am a very facile writer and possess a great fund of accumulated knowledge, I can produce six to ten books yearly. My books are all considered standards of excellence in their fields; I have never received an adverse criticism or review; many of my books are on school and library lists as "best books," and they all possess educational value and are accurate in every detail, and yet I find it impossible to earn a livelihood from my books alone.

I have sold books outright and have sold them on the royalty basis, and I cannot see that it makes the least difference; the publishers hold the matter in their own hands, and the author must take what he can get or give up in despair.

And now, a word as to what publishers pay for books. I venture to say not one person in a thousand has any idea and will scarcely credit my statements when I say that for books of sixty to seventy thousand words, sold outright, I have received from $150 to $500! And this includes furnishing illustrations, proofreading, placing cuts and oftentimes furnishing a cover and jacket design as well. In other words, the munificent sum of from one to two hundred dollars a month is received for one's actual work with no remuneration for the knowledge and experience required to produce the book; no return for the years spent in study and travel, no interest on the money invested in securing the illustrative material and information. But even this would not be so bad, if one could dispose of all one's output and could sell books as fast as written; but this is impossible. If an author writes six or more books in a year there is no market for his wares, no matter how excellent they may be.

With such conditions to face, can you wonder that authors with the brains, knowledge and ability to write books which are reliable, accurate, and with something of interest and value in their pages, find it not worth while to write and give their knowledge to an unappreciative world?

As long as such authors receive less for a 70,000-word book than is paid for a trashy, preposterous, impossible story of imaginary adventure or romance, can any one claim that there is a premium on brains?

New York, June 29. H. Y. A.

WALLACE AND DARWIN

New York Times Review of Books:

I HAVE just read the interesting page review of "Alfred Russel Wallace: Letters and Reminiscences," by James Marchant, in THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS for June 25, headed "Discovery of the Evolution Theory." What surprised me in perusing it was that no notice is taken by your reviewer of the letter written by Charles Darwin to Wallace the year following the publication of the "Origin of Species," concerning a man who anticipated both Darwin and Wallace more than a quarter of a century in the discovery of the doctrine of natural selection. Writing under date of 1860, Darwin said to Wallace, as recorded in the present work:

> Here is a curious thing: A Mr. Pat. Matthews, a Scotchman, publishes in 1839 a work on Naval Timber and Arboriculture, and in the appendix he gives most clearly but very briefly in a half dozen paragraphs our view of Natural Selection. It is a most complete case of anticipation. He publishes extracts in the Gardeners' Chronicle. I got the book, and have since publisht a letter acknowledging that I am fairly forestalled.

It may be seen from the foregoing that this remarkable Scottish scientist and discoverer was a man of independent and original views on philosophical subjects, and it is said by those who knew him—he died about forty years ago—he was well posted in natural science and mechanics, as well as being an expert in arboriculture and fruit growing.

A writer in a recent issue of the British Weekly, who had been personally acquainted with him, tells of an astonishing warning he published which afterward unfortunately proved true. Matthews maintained strongly that the first Tay Bridge, on the east coast of Scotland, from its construction and position, could not withstand a hurricane from the southwest. His letters in the Dundee newspapers brought forth, however, only laughter and scorn. Though he did not live to see it, the catastrophe of that wild night in December, 1879, justified his prescience.

JAMES C. MOFFET.

Louisville, Ky., July 10.

MACAULAY

New York Times Review of Books:

In her admirable article on "Reviewing Books," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS, June 18, the Princess Troubetzkoy, after justly rebuking Macaulay for his brutal castigation of poor Robert Montgomery, hopes that he lived to repent it. She may be interested to know that in his Diary, under the date of March 31, 1850, Macaulay wrote:

> I have been plagued to know what to do about a letter from that poor creature, Robert Montgomery. He has written to me, begging, in fact, that I will let him out of the pillory. I wrote and re-wrote my answer. It was very difficult to hit the exact point—to refuse all concession without offering new offense, and, without any fresh asperity, to defend the asperity of my article.

Posterity has seen that same brilliant article become an effective boomerang, injuring its author far more than it did the "poor creature" whom it so relentlessly "broke upon a wheel."

M. GORDON PRYOR RICH.

Blackstone, Va., July 2.

SORDELLO

New York Times Review of Books:

The "Sordello" stories related by "A Browning Student" in your issue of June 18 bring to mind Tennyson's remark after reading the poem: "The only intelligible lines in it are the first and the last, and they are both lies."

To save brain fag in the reader from the exertion of trying to recall the lines I will remind him that the first line is

> Who will, may hear Sordello's story told,

and the last

> Who would, has heard Sordello's story told.

Tennyson's comment must take high rank as an example of clever, concise—though cynical—criticism.

EDITH D. ROBINSON.

Quogue, L. I., July 8.

THE MASS

THE MASS: THE HOLY SACRIFICE WITH THE PRIEST AT THE ALTAR. Edited by the Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J. New York: The Home Press. 50 cents.

There would seem to be little room for enterprise in the production of technical devotional literature, if Prayer Books may be so termed, but the Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., has accomplished a novelty in "The Mass," subtitled "The Holy Sacrifice with the Priest at the Altar." The object of the book is to present an intelligible sequence in English of the portions of the Roman Missal assigned for Sundays and holy days and for special occasions.

Father Wynne's book goes a step further than the Prayer Books containing parallel columns of Latin and some modern language, which have for many years been in general use. It is assumed that the parallel reproduction of Latin and English, where once desirable, is now superfluous. Naturally the presence of the Latin was not necessary to those who did not understand it, although it undoubtedly helped them to follow those parts of the priest's utterances that are not secret.

This newest Prayer Book, therefore, dispenses with the Latin and thus gains the advantage of commodiousness, while losing nothing of interest for the public for whom it is intended.

The principal feature of the book is the manner in which the Proper of the Mass can be readily allocated by the reader. Not only have the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels been properly assigned for their several occasions, but the Introits, Offertories, Secrets, Communions, and Post-Communions, as well as the Graduals and the Tracts, are to be found for each Mass. Father Wynne has made the Roman Missal a book of popular devotion; a manual of prayer in the hands of the people.

With this Prayer Book, used with the Proper for the Sunday or festival given in the calendar, any one can follow the Mass from the Asperges to the last Gospel, understanding every word, an advantage that must certainly conduce to a finer appreciation of the divine service. The regular tables are included. Credit is given to Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul for suggesting the work.

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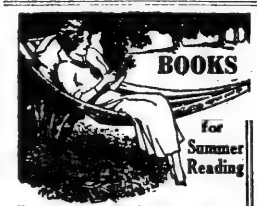

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WHAT AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS ARE DOING THIS SUMMER

THE new volume of judicial studies of phases and incidents of the war by James M. Beck, to be called "War and Humanity," will be brought out by the Putnams some time in August. The subtitle of the book, "An Analysis of the Rights and Immunities of Noncombatants and the Duty of the United States," suggests that it is concerned with the conduct of the war and with the relation of the United States thereto rather than with its causes. Among the subjects considered are: "The Submarine Controversy," "The Foreign Policy of George Washington," "Where There Is No Vision," and "The Case of Edith Cavell." The last named chapter is already familiar to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Section, in which it appeared some time ago.

Patrick MacGill, who has been with a British regiment at the front most of the time since the beginning of the war and has already published one eyewitness book about it, "The Red Horizon," has another ready for publication, which the George H. Doran Company will bring out in this country about a month hence. It will be called "The Great Push" and will comprise stories of individual heroism, adventure and valor in the fighting zone.

At the time of her death a few weeks ago Jean Webster (Mrs. McKinney) was engaged upon a story the idea in which she was working out by an unusual method. She was writing a novel and a play both from the same theme, but instead of writing the novel first and then dramatizing it, or first writing the play and then turning it into a novel, she intended to write the novel and then, putting its details out of her mind, to take the same theme and make a play out of it, working it out on fresh lines. At the time of her death the novel was about two-thirds finished.

On Aug. 1 Doubleday, Page & Co. will have ready a new novel by Kathleen Norris, "The Heart of Rachel," in which Mrs. Norris deserts her favorite setting of California and lays her scenes in New York City. The story takes up the question of divorce as one of the biggest problems of present-day life, depicts the corroding influence of modern society upon domestic life and ideals and shows her heroine facing hard situations and difficult problems and by her own strength and sweetness of character rising into finer and fuller life.

The Putnams have in train for publication in the early Fall a volume entitled "A Slav Soul and Other Stories," by Alexander Kuprin, who, according to Stephen Graham, who contributes an introduction, is "after Chekhof, the most popular tale-writer in Russia."

"Military and Naval America," by Captain H. S. Kerrick, which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish Aug. 1, endeavors to answer practically all questions that any one would be likely to ask concerning the army and navy of the United States. Each department of our defensive equipment is treated in detail, with statistics, comparisons, illustrations, and diagrams. Captain Kerrick was granted leave of absence in order that he might collect and verify the data for the volume. The book has the approval of the War Department, the heads of whose bureaus co-operated with the author to make the volume authoritative.

Porter Jones, whose "With Serbia Into Exile," the record of his adventures during the Serbian retreat, will shortly be published by the Century Company, has recently sailed for Russia, having received an appointment to the staff of the United States Embassy at Petrograd. While there he will serve as a member of the commission headed by Dr. Edward T. Devine, which, under the joint auspices of the Russian and German Governments, will report on the condition of interned German and Austrian subjects.

Rupert Hughes's new novel, "The Thirteenth Commandment," will be ready for issue on July 20 by the Harpers. On the same date this house will have ready also "Retail Selling," by J. W. Fisk and "Expert Auction," by E. V. Shepard.

During the coming academic year the English department of Northwestern University will conduct an essay contest on the art of Joseph Conrad. Doubleday, Page & Co. have offered a set of their Deep Sea edition of Conrad's works as a prize for the best essay written by an undergraduate.

Lippincotts will bring out this month a book by Harriet Doan Prentiss, who is a cousin of Rupert Hughes, bearing the title "From Nature Forward," and outlining a system of psychological reform for the individual calculated to lessen the nerve and mental strain of modern life.

A new novel by F. Anstey, whose amusing tales have brought him many readers in the United States as well as in England since he published "Vice Versa" in the early '80's, is promised by the Dorans for issue before the end of July. It is called "In Brief Authority" and is a fantastical story, touched with satire, of a London suburban family in fairyland. This house will have ready in a week or two also "The Kennedy People," by W. Pett Ridge, a serious tale dealing with three generations of English life.

The Dorans will publish before the end of the month "You Know Me, Al," a series of baseball stories by Ring W. Lardner, author of "A Busher's Letters."

Small, Maynard & Co. have invited the booksellers of the country to furnish the title for a new novel of New York life by Arthur Hodges which they will publish in the Fall. On request they send advance sheets of the novel to booksellers desiring to enter the contest and they offer a prize of $100 for the winning title. Decision will be in the hands of a jury composed of the literary editors of three Boston papers. Final selection will be on July 22.

"Friends of France," which the Houghton Mifflin Company will publish next Friday, is an account of the field service of the American Ambulance described in a number of narratives written by some of those who have taken part in it. Among the contributors are A. Piatt Andrew, inspector of the service; Henry Sydnor Harrison, Stephen Gallati, Preston Lockwood, James R. McConnell and Waldo Peirce. The illustrations include more than fifty uncensored photographs and a number of sketches by French artists.

BOOKS WORTH READING

A VOLUME entitled "For Churches of the Federal Council," which was prepared under the editorial direction of Charles S. Macfarland, the council's General Secretary, contains thirty articles, each written by a representative of one of the thirty Christian denominations included in the council, and each descriptive of the body to which it relates. An additional chapter, written by Mr. Macfarland, gives an account of the origin and development of the council. It is Mr. Macfarland's judgment that those who read the matter he has assembled will be impressed with the essential unity of the organizations associated in the Federal Council in respect to their practical aims and ideals. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.)

The Northern Bantu

The Rev. John Roscoe, formerly a missionary in Africa, has contributed to the Cambridge Archæological and Ethnological Series a work entitled "The Northern Bantu," in which he gives an interesting account of some of the Central African tribes of the Uganda Protectorate. The book is well illustrated. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.75.)

Daniel Boone

An entertaining biography of Daniel Boone, written by Lucille Gulliver, has been added to the series of True Stories of Great Americans. The author tells her story in a way that will appeal strongly to the young readers for whom it is intended. (Macmillan Company. 50 cents.)

The Port of Boston

Questions of interest to traffic and transportation folk are scientifically treated by Professor Edwin J. Clapp of New York University in a volume entitled "The Port of Boston." The author describes his book as "a study and a solution of the traffic and operating problems of Boston, and its place in the competition of the North Atlantic seaports," but his treatment of his subject is such that others than Bostonians will profit through study of what he has written. (Yale University Press. $2.50.)

Diplomatic Background

An interesting exhibit of facts relating to the origin of the great European conflict is made by Professor Charles Seymour of Yale University in a book entitled "The Diplomatic Background of the War, 1870-1914." The author, to use his own words, attempts "to correlate in their logical sequence the most significant events of recent European history and to show how the great disaster was the result of their reaction upon each other." (Yale University Press. $2.)

Kingdom Preparedness

The Rev. Dr. Bruce Kinney, in a book entitled "Kingdom Preparedness," directs attention to what he thinks is an opportunity for America to render a great service to the world. Whatever doubt he feels that we may fail to perform our world-task seems to be based on a fear that we are without the proper disposition and attitude of mind and heart. "This American Republic," he says, "is under every obligation, human and divine, to be in the foremost of the campaign to win the world for our Christ." He treats us shall not "fumble our destiny" and neglect our duty. (Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.)

San Diego Garden Fair

Professor Eugen Neuhaus of the University of California, author of two admirable books about the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has written what may be considered a companion volume, entitled "The San Diego Garden Fair." In this volume he gives his personal impressions of the architecture, sculpture, horticulture, color scheme, and other æsthetic aspects of the Panama-California International Exposition, a sort of sideshow to the big San Francisco fair. The book is generously and effectively illustrated. (San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50.)

The Presidency

In an illustrated volume entitled "Presidential Nominations and Elections," Joseph Bucklin Bishop presents a history of American political conventions, national campaigns, inaugurations, and campaign caricature. The author's narrative, comments, and conclusions, as a rule, are fair and reasonable, the only notable exception exhibiting itself in his story of the Republican Convention of 1912, which apparently is told from the point of view of a Bull Moose rather than that of an unprejudiced historian. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)

Education Among the Jews

Paul E. Kretzmann has contributed to the Library of Educational Methods a monograph entitled "Education Among the Jews." He deals with the years running from the earliest times to the end of the Talmudic Period, 500 A. D. The plan of his work is indicated in his prefatory remark that he uses the word education in its widest sense, "including the entire bringing-up of the children, at home as well as in the school." (Richard G. Badger. $1.)

Investment Bonds

Bankers and other moneyed folk will find a volume by William L. Raymond, entitled "American and Foreign Investment Bonds," a valuable book of reference. The author has had fifteen years' experience in the buying and selling of securities and has spent three years in special study of legal and financial authorities by way of qualifying himself for the writing of the work he now offers the public. He discusses all classes of bonds thoroughly and intelligently. (Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.)

Church in Time of War

The attitude of the British clergy with respect to the great European conflict is exhibited in two books, printed in England, which have just been brought to America. One of the books, entitled "The Church in Time of War," contains addresses and sermons delivered by the Right Rev. Arthur F. Winnington Ingram, D. D., Lord Bishop of London; the other book, entitled "This Time and Its Interpretation, or the Coming of the Son of Man," contains an essay by the Right Rev. G. H. S. Walpole, D. D., Bishop of Edinburgh. Enthusiastic loyalty, sturdy patriotism, and unqualified conviction of the justice of the cause for which the British are contending mark each of these publications. (The Young Churchman Company. $1 each volume.)

All Ages and All Peoples

A volume entitled "A Dictionary of Universal Biography of All Ages and of All Peoples," compiled by Albert M. Hyamson, contains, it is stated, the names of all men and women who have achieved eminence or prominence from the dawn of history to the present day. It is estimated there are about 115,000 entries in the book, a number greatly in excess of the total of entries in any other biographical work. In order to carry out his scheme of granting recognition in his book to all of the world's great ones, the author has been forced to hold his biographical notes down to the lowest possible limit; a line or two is all anybody gets from him, no matter the degree of greatness. The result is something more like a list of notables than an aggregation of biographical sketches. The author, well aware of this, calls his work a biographical guide; used as such it will serve as a valuable reference book. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50.)

Chats on Silver

Arthur Hayden, an English antiquary of good standing, has put into a well illustrated volume entitled "Chats on Silver" what he calls an authoritative outline history of the art of the English silversmith; through study of its text and illustrations possessors of old English silver will be able, he says, to arrive at sound conclusions respecting their heirlooms, and collectors will learn the fundamentals of their hobby. Mr. Hayden gives considerable space in his book to reproductions of hall-marks, including quite a number that do not appear in other publications. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

Trout Stream Insects

Anglers who take their angling seriously will find it profitable to read carefully Louis Rhead's "Trout Stream Insects," the work of an expert trout fisher, a pleasing writer, and an accomplished artist. Mr. Rhead offers his book as a "guide to angling flies and other aquatic insects alluring to fish"; he has illustrated it with drawings in color from living specimens native to the rivers and lakes of the temperate zone of North America. The book also contains illustrated chapters on artificial flies and new artificial nature-lures. (Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50.)

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The Finest Quality Imported Ceylon Orange Pekoe — Regularly 1-lb. caddy, 94c; this sale, 79c
"Lily White" Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra fancy quality; regularly 1-lb. carton, 68c; this sale, 57c
Amaryllis Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra choicest quality; regularly 1-lb. carton, 48c; this sale, 39c
Curio Ceylon Orange Pekoe—A quality that retails in specialty stores at 50c; pound carton, 37c

A Special Sale of Macy's Celebrated Red Star Brand Quick Lunch Chocolate—Made in our own laboratory; reg. price 1-lb. can, 24c; this sale, 20c
A Special Sale of the Finest Quality Yellow or White Corn Meal or White Granulated Pearl Hominy, in 5-lb. cotton bags, at 15c
A Special Sale of Baking Soda—Guaranteed absolutely pure; packed in our own laboratory; this sale, 1-lb. cartons, 7c; ½-lb. cartons, 4c
A Special Sale of 10-lb. Boxes Broken Macaroni or Spaghetti—Our reg. price, 54c box; for this sale, each, 39c
"Red Star" Brand Baking Powder—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; ½-lb. can, 21c; 1-lb. can, 39c; 5-lb. can, $1.79
Chester Barley—Large, perfect grains; pound carton, 8c
Robinson's Scotch Oatmeal—Granulated; 2-lb. cans, 29c; 5-lb. cans, 61c
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"Lily White" Brand, Borden's "Peerless," Van Camp's or "Carnation" Brands Unsweetened Evaporated Milk—Large cans; dozen, $1.04; can, 9c
A Special Sale of Jelly Powders, "Lily White" Brand—The materials used in this dainty preparation are pure and wholesome, including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange, peach, pineapple, vanilla, chocolate, mint, unflavored and wild cherry; one package will make a pint of delicious dessert; this sale, 8c each; a dozen, 89c
California Fancy Seeded Raisins—King-Ko Brand, especially packed in sanitary cans to retain their natural Muscatel flavor; 12-oz. cans; dozen, $1.39; each, 12c
A Special Sale of Lily White Brand Condensed Milk—14-oz. cans; doz., $1.18; ea., 10c
A Special Sale of Tomato Catsup—"Lily White" brand; absolutely pure; our reg. price, quart bottle, 25c; sale, 23c; pint bot., 15c; ½-pint bot., 10c
Selected Spanish Queen Olives—Mason jars containing 48 to 50 olives; for this sale, doz., $2.24; each, 19c

Sale of "Red Star" Hams—We never sacrifice quality to make a low price. All hams offered in this sale and at any time at Macy's are first quality. Weight: range from 9 to 12 lbs.; this sale, lb., 21c
Macy's Famous "Red Star" Brand Boneless Bacon—Only the highest grade and choicest selection; weights 3 to 6 lbs.; sale, lb., 24c
Armour's "Star Bacon"—Selected stock and mild cure; weights 3 to 5 lbs.; this sale, lb., 27c
Smoked Beef Tongues — Weights 3 to 4 lbs.; this sale, lb., 22c

Pimientos, Spanish Sweet Red Peppers — Finest quality packed; large 16-oz. can, 17c; 7-oz. can, each 10c
A Special Sale of California [illegible] Brand—In No. 2½ square cans, containing 45 to 50 [illegible]
Jersey Pears — "West Side" Brand; No. 3 can; dozen, $1.33; can, 12c
Extra Sifted Early June Peas, "Lily White" Brand — No. 2 can, 18c; dozen, $1.98
French Peas, "Marceau" Brand —Petit-Pois Moyens; regular [illegible] 18c
A Special Sale of "Red Star" Brand Borax—Guaranteed absolutely pure; this sale, 5-lb. cartons, 44c; 1-lb. carton, usually 12c; this sale, 10c
A Special Sale of Macy's Home Use Ammonia for the laundry, [illegible] quality that generally retails at 25c a quart bottle; our price, this [illegible] 18c; 15-oz. bottles, this sale, doz., $1.12; each, 10c
A Special Sale of Macy's Famous "Red Star" Brand Laundry Soap — Large cakes, each weighing from 14½ to 15 ounces. Our reg. price, case of 60 cakes, $3.49; for this sale, $3.29; case of 30 cakes, our reg. price, $1.79; this sale, $1.69

REFRESHING BEVERAGES FOR THE HOT WEATHER
A Special Sale of Lily White Brand Grape Juice, pure and unfermented, made of choicest Concord grapes; Macy's reg. price, qt. bot., is 39c; this sale, doz., $3.29; ea., 28c; Macy's reg. price, pt. bot. is 22c; sale, doz., $1.84; ea., 16c
Pure Fruit Syrups—"American Beauty" brand, prepared in our own laboratory, guaranteed absolutely pure, including Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange and Pineapple; pint bottles, each, 37c
Rose's Lime Juice—A pure West India product; makes a delicious, wholesome and refreshing beverage, diluted with plain or aerated water; magnum size bottle, 67c each; large size, 44c; med. size, 29c
Grape Ola—A pure, condensed fruit juice, guaranteed absolutely pure, makes a delicious and healthful beverage by adding 5 to 7 parts of plain or charged water. Qt. bottle, 63c; ½ pint bottle, 19c
Hawaiian Pineapple Juice, Dole's, Pure, unfermented juice of ripe pineapples, prepared without the addition of sugar. Pint bottles, our regular price, 24c, this sale, 18c each
A Sale of Duffy's Sparkling Apple Juice, non-alcoholic, carbonated. Made of selected New York State apples. Large bottles that generally retail 30c to 35c a bottle, this sale, doz., $2.74; each, 24c
The Red Star Brand of Table Beverages—Noted for their purity and wholesomeness: Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla and Club Soda are 7c bottle; 79c dozen and $7.49 for a barrel of ten dozen.

An Exceptional Purchase!

131 Negligees and Sacques

In Charming Styles

The surplus stock of a manufacturer offered to us at important concessions for Cash—dainty, crisp Negligees and Sacques of the following materials:

White French Voiles, Embroidered Voiles, Dotted Swisses, Crossbar Muslins, Coinspot Muslins, French Crepes

69 Negligees **$2.89**

62 Short Sacques **$1.89**

Empire, semi-Empire and loose effects; square, V and round necks; kimono and set-in sleeves, short and three-quarter lengths; deep shawl collars, sailor collars, and some collarless; trimmed with fine Swiss embroideries in eyelet or blind patterns; Platte Val., Filet and Valenciennes laces; hemstitching, scallops, tucks, satin ribbon girdles and bows. All white, with a few dainty black-and-white effects.

We illustrate one style, the others are equally desirable.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Rear

350 Taffeta Silk Dresses

Modish Styles For Mid-Summer Wear

The popularity of the silk frock for many occasions is evidenced by the numerous requests we have for them; this special purchase embraces a number of new and charming models, seven styles in all, divided into two groups, at the following special prices:

$12.74

Tailored effects—for street wear, full circular skirts with cordings.

Georgette Crepe collars, sleeves and vestees—

Circular skirts with tucks—

Coatee effects with beaded trimming—Russian Blouse style with graceful sash—

$14.74

Combinations of Taffeta Silk and Georgette Crepe—

Fancy Satin Stripe Taffeta—

Black, Navy, Green, Gray—

In the striped silk, blue and brown, blue and green, or blue and black—

One model illustrated at $14.74

An event of equal interest to the vacationist or stay-at-home—these frocks are in styles appropriate for town or country wear.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway, Centre

Suits for the Surf and the Beach Promenade

Loose slip-on models, sleeveless or with only a suggestion of a sleeve; comfortable styles that add to the enjoyment of your plunge in the surf.

We picture a chic suit of lustrous poplin in black or navy; sleeveless; deep sailor collar in white; French fold on skirt, piped in white. Belted and button trimmed. Collar and pipings in green, if preferred, **$4.69**

One-piece Slip-On Model of silk poplin in black or navy; patch pockets and belt; stitched in white, **$3.79**

Black or Navy Mohair Suits—pleated blouse with V neck; box-pleated yoke skirt; combination included, **$2.89**

To Complete the Bathing Costume

Bathing Stockings—Pure thread black silk hose with silk or lisle tops, 98c pr. Black Lisle Stockings. Very durable quality, 24c pr.
Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Hip Confiners—Made of rubberized cloth with two pairs of supporters attached. White only. Sizes 20 to 30, 69c
Macy's—Third Floor.

The Wrist Watch for Men Has Come to Stay

Because it is a convenience

Wrist watches are recognized as efficient by the men fighting the battles of nations as well as by men fighting the battles of business. Soldiers wear them, from the highest officer down to the private, and they find them almost indispensable.

Every man will ultimately wear a wrist watch, so why not be a pioneer and make your selection from Macy's splendid assortment? All of the watches mentioned below are for men, and have wrist straps attached.

Silver Wrist Watches, 15-jewel movements, with radium numerals and hands by which one can tell the time in the darkness of night. These watches are very scarce at the present time. Moderately priced. **$11.49**

Silver Wrist Watches, 7-jewel Swiss lever movements; will keep excellent time. **$5.89 up**

Waltham or Elgin Wrist Watches, **$8.89 up**

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway, 34th Street

Table Linens of Quality

In Wide Variety

Fancy Linens at Great Reductions.
You will still find a good selection of sideboard, dresser and buffet scarfs, luncheon sets, tea napkins, tea cloths, centrepieces and doilies, made of real Madeira Embroidery, handmade Cluny lace or hand and machine Embroidery, reduced about 33⅓ to 50 per cent. on account of their slightly rumpled condition.

Hemmed Damask Cloths, $1.29 Each.
Snow white, damask table cloth of mercerized cotton, beautiful, high satin finish, in round designs, 64x69 inches. Hemmed ready for use.

Hemmed Napkins, $1.49 Doz.
Snow white, mercerized cotton napkins of excellent quality, in several round centre designs. Size 21x21 inches.

Round Scalloped Table Cloths, 89c Each.
Made of good quality mercerized cotton damask in four pretty designs. Neatly scalloped. 64 inches in diameter.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street

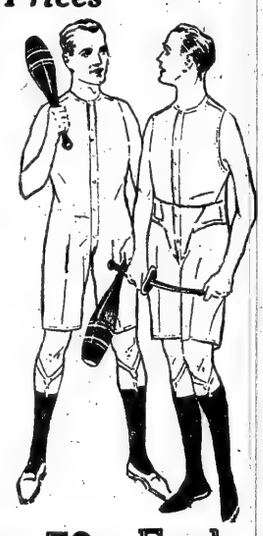
Men---Attention!

Fine Athletic Underwear

At Action-Compelling Prices

Every "live," active man, who expects coolness plus comfort and hard wear from his undergarments, should read carefully the following offerings. Big savings—genuine savings may be effected, and all this is due to the costs of materials, which have risen to such an extent that a prominent and old-established manufacturer was compelled to discontinue certain items.

We heard—we saw—we bought, and strictly for cash, the entire balance of the stock, and now we'll pass it on to you, giving you the full benefit of shrewd merchandising backed by tremendous cash resources.



7,200

Athletic Shirts and Drawers

Elsewhere 50c to $1.00 **39c** per garment

A large variety of comfortable and roomy undergarments made of the following high grade fabrics:

Crepes *Pin Checks* *Fancy Striped Madras*
Soisettes *Mercerized Fabrics* *Plaid Madras*

Finished in every detail with the utmost care and skill, these suits will give lasting and satisfactory service.

2,400 Athletic Union Suits, 79c Each

Elsewhere $1.00 to $1.75.

For the many men who prefer the Union Suit to separate garments, we have included in this sale 2,400 Athletic Union Suits equally as good as the separate garments described above. Made of

Light Weight Mulls, Satin Striped Voiles, Crepes, Checked and Plaid Nainsooks, Satin Striped Madras in white and fancy colored stripes

Athletic Underwear for Boys, 24c Per Garment

For the boy we have cool, durable nainsook underwear in check or plaid patterns, some with silk stripes. Shirts are sleeveless and drawers open knee length.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre

Another Sale of

All-White Hats

Very Special, $3.96

Verified price elsewhere $5.00

The remarkable success of our sale last week prompted us to make 200 more of these excellent white satin hats that will stand the test of comparison with hats at $5.00 or $6.00 elsewhere.

They are correct for dress or semi-dress wear. All-white satin hats with trimmings that are artistic and well chosen. Some with black velvet crowns and lacings, ribbon roses,—each one bears a touch of the new.

See the hats—the values are self-evident.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street, Broadway

Blouses of Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe

The "Freya"—a new blouse, charmingly simple and refined; the two models of crepe de chine are excellent in quality, style and value.

The "Freya." A high grade blouse of printed Georgette crepe over chiffon cloth. The design is a motif of the Grecian key pattern; collar, cuffs, yoke and front hemstitched; front and back tucked. Inch wide folds of dark Georgette crepe bind front, collar and cuffs. Georgette covered buttons and hand made loops. Flesh with navy design, or white with black. **$7.49**

Crepe de Chine Blouses in flesh or white. Vestee, collar and pointed cuffs hemstitched. Front and points of collar embroidered with tiny sprays. *Illustrated.* **$2.89**

Tailored Model of crepe de chine, in flesh or white. Convertible collar with square turn back fold; turn back folds on cuffs. Pearl buttons down front. **$2.89**

Macy's—3rd Floor, 34th Street

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....243 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 805, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...83 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..817 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1916.

NO COMMISSION IS NEEDED.

If the Government of the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico are "substantially in accord," as Washington dispatches indicate, the appointment of an international commission to adjust the differences between them would be a proceeding involving a needless waste of time, money, and labor. There seems to be an idea that there are causes of trouble between the United States and Mexico which have not yet been clearly revealed. The chief cause of the trouble, however, is that while Mexico has been in a condition of anarchy United States territory has been invaded. The settlement depends upon CARRANZA'S power to substitute order for anarchy and to capture and punish the miscreants who have crossed our border and committed robbery and murder. If there is accord between Washington and the City of Mexico, CARRANZA must see the situation as President WILSON sees it. He knows now that the President, in common with all but a very few of his fellow-countrymen, did not desire to make war with Mexico, was, in fact, willing to overlook many annoying facts in order to avoid war. It seems that an agreement could quickly be reached through conferences between Mr. ARREDONDO and Mr. POLK, in Washington, as to what CARRANZA must do to restore complete amity, how he must do it, and how quickly he must act.

So-called bandits in arms still infest most of northern Mexico. Until they are dispersed we must maintain a strong guard on the border. While it is known that General PERSHING is gradually decreasing the length of the line occupied by his expedition in Mexico, obviously it will not be wise to withdraw all of our troops to this side of the border until CARRANZA has given ample assurance of his ability to deal with the rebels against his power who also are bent on keeping up a guerrilla warfare with the United States. That is the sum of the present Mexican situation. Of what service a commission, comprising three Mexicans and three Americans, can be in reducing its perplexities is difficult to comprehend. There is no apparent disagreement. The proposed commission would not meet until some time in August, its deliberations presumably would last for a month or six weeks. Is nothing to be done in the meantime by CARRANZA to put his house in order and relieve us of a huge and most unwelcome burden of responsibility? The appointment of the commission, like the present accord between the two countries, must be based on the assumption that CARRANZA has the support of a large majority of the Mexican people, that he will be able to suppress the lawless elements and establish a stable Government.

There has been much talk about influence exerted on this side of the border to promote international trouble, of agencies organized to spread false reports and thus inflame American sentiment against the Mexicans. We have frequently noted such reports. We have detected lies, obvious lies, in dispatches relating to Mexican happenings. But those lies were not worse than the truth about Parral and Carrisal, the truth about the raid at Columbus, N. M., and the other murderous invasions of our soil. To waste time now in investigating the origin of such false reports, when the pressing business in hand is to have the Mexican de facto Government take such measures as will relieve us of the responsibility of holding the lawless element in northern Mexico in check, would serve no good purpose. Why should we be compelled to wait ten weeks or so for the report of a commission and then a month or so longer for the report to be accepted or rejected?

As for the lies circulated in the United States about Mexico, they compare with the falsehoods which have been printed in Mexican papers, including those supposedly under Constitutionalist control, about the United States. And the American lies, obviously concocted to anger the people here and create a strong sentiment for war, have utterly failed in effect. The prevailing sentiment in this country is that war with Mexico should be avoided if possible and that the Mexicans should be permitted to settle their own disputes. It may not be a wholly wise sentiment, but it is unmistakable. For that reason the delay in adjusting the disagreements which have caused us so much trouble lately would be unjustified. The appointment of a commission would be going a long way around to reach a conclusion which, if it can be reached at all, is accessible by a shorter way.

A HAPPY INSPIRATION.

For JAMES HAY of Virginia, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, nominated by the President to be Judge of the United States Court of Claims, we bespeak a prompt and unanimous vote of confirmation in the Senate. The appointment will be acclaimed by the people with exceeding joy, surpassing the manifestations of approval which have greeted any other act of this Administration. The promotion of Representative HAY from the House to the Court of Claims was an inspiration and a happy one.

If there had been no vacancy in that court or elsewhere in the public service, it would have been expedient, it would have been necessary, even, for Congress to create an office for Mr. HAY. We are moved to suggest the form of enactment which in his case would have had the merit of high and fine appropriateness:

> The office of Special Resident Examiner of the National Bank of Guam is hereby created, with an annual salary of $8,000. The office shall be filled by the appointment of an Examiner who shall be a native of Millwood, Clarke County, Va., a graduate of the law department of Washington and Lee University in 1877, who shall have served three years in the House of Delegates of Virginia, four years in the Virginia Senate, not less than twenty years in the House of Representatives, and who shall have been Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of that body. He shall have been a consistent opponent of preparedness for national defense, and an advocate of measures calculated to make the army permanently small and inefficient. He shall be by nature, temperament, and practice a pachyderm, responding neither to the gentle touch of the persuasive hand nor to the violent impact of the spiked cudgel of public condemnation.

Guided by such statutory direction, the Executive choice would have fallen unerringly upon Chairman HAY. The precedent is to be found in his own amendment to the Army bill providing that a vacancy in the Judge Advocate General's department

> shall be filled by the appointment of a person from civil life, not less than forty-five or more than fifty years old, who shall have been for ten years a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, shall have served for two years as a Captain in the regular or volunteer army, and shall be proficient in the Spanish language and laws.

These specifications Chairman HAY confessed in the debate were inserted to make inevitable the appointment of his friend Judge CARSON of Virginia. The retort in kind would have been most fitting. Happily an already existing office has been found for Mr. HAY.

To those of his constituents in the Seventh Virginia District, where he has been renominated for Congress, who may protest against his removal from their service, we commend the philosophy of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS of Georgia, who, when a fellow-Democrat remonstrated with him for signing a petition for the appointment of WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS, a Republican, to be Minister to Venezuela, replied: "I make no apology. Is it not better for our party that SCRUGGS should be in Venezuela than in Georgia?"

MR. PARKER'S PARTY.

Of course JOHN M. PARKER, the Vice Presidential nominee of the Progressive Party, will have no trouble in getting the new convention he calls for to meet in Chicago on Aug. 5. A convention is the easiest thing in the world to get together. He is evidently determined to keep the party in existence, and his desire to free it from every reminder of its late leader is suggested in his proposal to abandon the bull moose as an emblem and take the eagle. It will be a convention of Progressivism stripped to the skin. Not only will it be divested of all the Progressives who have gone back to the Republican camp, but presumably of all those who have declared for WILSON. There will be no more room in it for FRANCIS J. HENEY than for GEORGE W. PERKINS. Mr. PARKER proposes to give up his Vice Presidential nomination and "labor in the ranks and on the stump," but no doubt he will be the nominee for President.

The fate of such a party is not doubtful. Nearly all its old leaders will be in the Republican or the Democratic camp. Mr. PARKER may take as much comfort as he likes in the thought that it is only "the commissioned officers" who have deserted the ship, but in this country no third party has ever had a chance to make a great showing unless it had a number of leaders well known to the country, and the desertion of the commissioned officers is fatal. Besides, Mr. PARKER'S assertion is not true. "The rank and file," as he calls it, deserted the ship first. The 4,000,000 Progressive voters began to go back to the Republican Party as early as the Spring elections of 1913; a great majority of them had gone back in the November elections of that year, and in the election of 1914 there was a mere handful of them left. There is some truth, therefore, in Colonel ROOSEVELT'S statement that he did not desert the Progressive Party, but that it deserted him.

The corporal's guard that was left in the election of 1915 has now been further depleted by the loss of those who have followed ROOSEVELT to the Republican camp or gone over with COLBY and HENEY to the Democratic. The Progressive Party will not be the powerful third party which Mr. PARKER says he hopes to see it. Its estate now is that of the Populist Party after it indorsed BRYAN in 1896. The Democratic Party swallowed all of Populism that had any strength. The rump organization stayed in politics for eight years longer, and kept on nominating candidates, but did not affect the elections in any way. It is the vice of American politics that those engaged in it do not regard the study of history as of practical value. It is highly practical.

INCREASING THE NAVY.

In the slow progress of the Naval Appropriation bill since it was reported by the Senate Committee there is no cause for complaint except the slowness. Partisanship seems to have been laid aside. Provision for a large increase in the personnel of the navy is already assured and Washington has reason to believe that the building program, which provides for eight capital ships in the first year, will be accepted with very little cavil. Slowness of action at this stage of the proceedings is inevitable. It is a big bill, perhaps the largest naval bill ever voted upon in any nation's legislature, and debate upon it, point by point, is probably essential. Even if the various provisions are not objected to, and the small navy man seems to have practically disappeared from the Senate of late, such speeches as that of Senator WORKS on the possibility of a war with Japan cannot be discountenanced. After all, we must assume that Mr. WORKS occasionally reflects the sentiment of his constituents.

After the Senate has passed this bill, it must go through the ordeal of conference. Then the pacifists and the small navy men will have their say again. But it is encouraging to know that Mr. KITCHIN believes that the bill, as it now stands, will be accepted in spite of his objections to it. If that is so, we shall have much to be thankful for. The military bill is not what it should be, but it is better than it would have been if the advocates of preparedness had not labored with it night and day. Probably it will have to be severely amended next year. All through the Winter it seemed futile to hope that we would have an adequate naval bill. But one has been developed which meets the nation's requirements and is admirable in every aspect. It still needs watching, though, for a new opposition to its liberal measures may make itself felt at any time.

PARALYSIS HYSTERIA.

The idea of quarantining against New York because of the paralysis epidemic is as absurd as the shotgun quarantines against yellow fever in the South or against cholera, which used to be imported with the immigrants, and which followed river courses because the immigrants traveled on boats for lack of railroads in those times. The things to quarantine against were mosquitos and the cholera germs in the immigrants' baggage. Sanitation was the remedy, not prevention of intercourse. The proposed paralysis quarantine is preposterous because the proportion of cases is small compared with other dangerous diseases which attract less attention. There are many diseases equally communicable which are more numerous in their total of cases, and others, like croup and diphtheria, which are more deadly. Yet nobody thinks of quarantining against them, except locally, as a measure of sanitation rather than of prevention of intercourse.

The lesson for communities which are drawing aside their skirts from contamination by contact with New Yorkers is the same as for New York itself, and that is, "clean up." A paralysis-stricken infant loses its threat in a clean community. Pity is more rational. It is unworthy of New York itself to lose balance over the disease, when it is considered how much worse diseases have been conquered, and how much higher a range of health the community enjoys than in the old days. The list of deadly diseases which have been prevented by vaccines and healed by serums is long. Smallpox and cholera and a long list of fevers are harmless, comparatively, as is shown by the lengthening expectation of life. And yet paralysis is thought as frightful almost as leprosy, that unconquered scourge of humanity.

The epidemic has its uses as well as its threats. It strengthens the hands of those who have been as those crying aloud in the wilderness for purity of living conditions. How far we are from attaining that appears from the statement of Dr. JENKINS that our sewer basins are built to hold rather than to discharge their contents. The sewer catch-basins, therefore, act as settling or fermentation tanks, for the propagation of germs and toxins on a huge scale.

The watchword of sanitation should be "purity at the source." Then there would not be a long line of accumulating filth and filth diseases, requiring almost unimaginable effort to remove the causes and cure the results. Millions throw upon the city the task of dealing with their wastes, which are immense in mass, but easy to deal with at the source. Millions litter the streets needlessly, and overtask the white wings. There is much the city can and should do because it can do it better than the individual. But the individual should be taught not to create dirt wantonly, if not almost maliciously. Hundreds of such cases have been brought into our courts tardily. If that policy is persisted in, it will guard us against future epidemics as well as help to reduce this one.

The pure water campaign will not be necessary hereafter, because it was won just in time. There lies ahead a river and sewer pollution campaign whose importance only experts appreciate. Manhattan is an island entirely surrounded by sewage, and with neighbors who are outraged by our protests against their throwing their wastes into the national harbor. The New Jersey Health Board so far forgot itself, only the other day, as to entertain a proposal that defilement of drinking water should be allowed and that the duty of purification should be thrown upon those who sold the dirty water to be drunk. Nothing has been heard of it since THE TIMES mentioned it, and it will no more be revived than the proposal to establish public institutions, with their diseased populations, upon the Croton watershed. There is more unreason about the safeguards of health than there is in panics about a few hundreds of cases of disease. The time to be frightened to some purpose was before the trouble, when those urging decency in community life were thought to be tiresome, and suspected of having sordid motives.

THE NATIONAL AIR.

This discovery that "The Star-Spangled Banner" won't do comes every other Summer, and many patriots biennially offer suggestions for a national anthem. Still, even if it is "unsingable," we go on singing it and standing up; and even if "nobody knows the words," we go on tra-la-ing to it. The great reform has not yet begun to march. One gentleman writes THE TIMES to "call to your attention my 'Song of Liberty,'" and another sends to The Sun a little thing of his own called "The Homeland." Principal JAMES J. MCCABE of this city has set "America" to music of his own, and modestly hopes we will sing it to that instead of to the Sassenach tune to which we have been singing it. Admirers of him write to THE TIMES and other papers to that effect. Mr. MCCABE'S air is a meditative, jogging sort of melody, suggesting that his Muse is named Dobbin. Comfortable people, who do not like to be excited, will like it very much. The tune ambles along for three notes at a time and then gives a sudden jolt for about three more, as if it had suddenly remembered something. There is nothing annoying or vexatious about Mr. MCCABE'S national air, and we hope it will be sung at many church sociables.

Some of the reformers want "a worthy and dignified air," and some want something like "Dixie," which is too tumultuous and joyful to be called "dignified." One who wants "Dixie" adopted complains that nobody knows the words of KEY'S poem. We call upon him, here and now, without looking at the book, to recite all the words of "Dixie." Men and brethren, how are you going to get your new anthem, whatever it may be, made national? An act of Congress won't do it. What makes a national air? How did the Scotch get along without "Scots Wha Hae," and why hadn't it any competitors once it mysteriously became their national air? Many persons could write more eloquent words than those of "God Save the King," but it would be useless, because nobody would ever sing them. What makes the song of a nation is something in the air, in both senses; it is common consent, how obtained nobody knows. "God Save the Czar" was made the national hymn of Russia by imperial order, but that sort of thing can't be done here. Hunting for the one ample, adequate, satisfying national air and trying to write it or find it is like searching the horizon for the great American novel or looking for the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow.

It is true that "The Star-Spangled Banner" was an "occasional" piece, written about the bombardment of Fort McHenry. It hurts solemn and logical minds that an occasional piece should be taken as a national air; it seems so unreasonable. The very name of "The Marseillaise" shows it to have been an occasional piece; it was written to inspire the "six hundred Marseillaises who know how to die," as they marched on Paris to overthrow the King. "Die Wacht am Rhein" is no more national, if you insist upon being strictly logical; its name would show what a limited ground it undertook to cover, even if its words did not. It is too bad that so many things in this world are unreasonable and illogical; in fact, most things that are connected with the affections. A national air is a national air because the people of the nation love it, and you can condemn it all you like, and propose reforms and substitutions till you are weary with well-doing, and have your labor for your pains.

A Curious Kind of Lightning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know whether globular lightning is a sufficiently rare phenomenon in this country to merit remark. Yesterday a globe of fire with an apparent diameter of about a foot burst on the floor of the middle room of a cottage here and within a few inches of my right foot. Curiously enough, no damage of any kind was done.

ALEISTER CROWLEY.
New Bristol, N. H., July 13, 1916.

SUBMARINE MERCHANTMEN.

The Slight Chance of Their Affecting Our Dyestuff Industry.

New York, July 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The arrival of the German submarine Deutschland at Baltimore a few days ago created a considerable amount of discussion as to what effect the dyestuffs brought by the submarino would have upon the dye industry in this country.

The amount of dyestuffs imported from Germany before the war was in the neighborhood of 60,000 tons a year. According to these figures it will take a great number of submarines to supply the demand of the market.

We are informed by the newspapers that the Deutschland has a displacement of 1,000 tons, which shows that her actual cargo capacity cannot possibly be greater than 150 tons. It must be borne in mind that the weight of a hull of a submarine boat is twice as great as that of a surface boat; this is because of the fact that any submersible boat hull must of necessity be stronger to withstand the hydrostatic pressure of water below the surface, so that the actual cargo capacity of the giant submarine cannot be taken as more than 15 to 20 per cent. of her displacement. Now, it takes 15 days to cross the ocean when going part of the way submerged. If we add to this 15 days for the return trip and one week on each end of the line to take on and discharge the cargo, without allowing any time for overhauling the delicate motors of the submersible, the submarine cannot make more than eight trips in a year, and this will be a very hard thing to do. If we say the efficiency of the submarine is two-thirds, (that is allowing one-third of the time for repairs and adjustment,) each submarine could make about five trips across the Atlantic in a year's time. This means that not more than 750 tons of cargo could be brought over to this side by one submarine in a year.

Bearing in mind the amount of dyestuffs imported from Germany in a year one can readily see that the successful trip of one submarine, which, perhaps, had a rather hard time of it keeping herself out of sight of the Allies' warships, cannot produce any effect upon the dyestuff industry in this country.

It was a remarkable achievement from the standpoint of daring, but the commercial value of this trip, or of similar trips in the future, will have to be demonstrated.

V. V. MESSNER.

Gases Found in Tobacco Smoke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to correct an error in my letter published in your issue of the 12th. The name "carbon dioxide" should have read "carbon monoxide," which is the poisonous constituent of illuminating gas and is found in tobacco smoke in quantities as follows: In the smoke from one ounce of tobacco used in cigarette form there are from one to four pints of this poisonous gas; in the smoke from one ounce of tobacco smoked in a pipe there are from two and one-quarter to five pints of carbon monoxide gas. The London Lancet is authority for this statement.

Vohl and Eulenberg found additional gases in tobacco smoke, (see U. S. Dispensatory, 15th Edition,) namely, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and a hydrocarbon with composition of marsh gas, hydrogen cyanide or prussic acid. Hydrogen sulphide, different ammonias, and an oil-like substance were also found in the smoke, which is very poisonous.

It is well known that tobacco smoke is used by florists for the destruction of the worms and insects upon plants. If smoke alone would accomplish this, then the leaves of trees, plants and ordinary weeds, which cost nothing, would be employed; but the florist requires a powerful poison, which tobacco smoke is, and it should not be put into the atmosphere which human beings have to breathe in homes and public places.

CHARLES G. PEASE, M. D.,
President Non-Smokers' Protective League.
New York, July 14, 1916.

National Anthem Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is this, a regular "campaign" against "The Star-Spangled Banner"? I am a patriotic American, and a musician also, and the national anthem suits me. Who has been in a large assemblage of people, the Metropolitan Opera House, for instance, as I was one evening, and seen the whole audience rise as one at the first bar of this anthem; who, I say, has seen this and not been thrilled by this plain, it is true, but noble song? The very words themselves are soul-stirring. One can see Key in his dark dungeon watching, watching all through the night, and then with the coming of dawn he sees that banner still floating, still safe. Why not leave our national anthem alone; or take a vote on it and see how many are satisfied. The air may not be American, but it is good, and the words are "strictly American." Let us have progress in all things, but don't let us change our national anthem.

LORETTA M. BERGIN.
New York, July 13, 1916.

Infant Mortality Rate in Passaic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, July 9, 1916, under the heading of "Infant Mortality," you quoted the infant mortality rates of various cities. Passaic's rate was said to be 103.5. This is wrong; the correct figures are 136.1.

The figures originally given to the New York Milk Committee, 193.5, were due to an error on the part of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, who included still births, and thus caused a considerable increase of the true rate.

JOHN M. RYAN,
Health Officer.
Passaic, N. J., July 13, 1916.

Shaw and German Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Shaw article in Sunday's Magazine Section of THE TIMES shows its author to be the devil's advocate of the German propaganda in the United States. That he should be living in London under British protection while denouncing as a sham the bias of Britain's ultimatum to Germany—adopting as his own the arguments of the unlamented Dernburg—is a situation the irony of which G. B. Shaw would be trusted to bring out if he did not happen to be the main actor of the comedy.

He speaks of the Lusitania case as "settled." When, and how? MAURICE LEON.
Hurricane, N. Y., July 11, 1916.

A Widow and Five.

It is pretty hard to have to depend upon others when you would like to earn your own and your children's living. Perhaps it was because she worked so hard after the husband's death that it is necessary for Mrs. Wilson to go to the Boat Camp for Tubercular Patients every day now. She has tuberculosis, and the doctor says that if she is to get well and bring up her children she must have the courage to fight the disease, and Mrs. Wilson surely has courage.

Mary is 15 and soon can earn something. But then there are four more children—John, 13; Sue, 10; Tom, 9, and Peter, 3. To restore this mother to health to keep her children well the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities needs $100 right now. Won't you send large and small contributions for this family to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "For 0274 T"?

The bureau acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0272 H, Cash Anon., 50c; C. P., $1; 0273 T, Cash Anon, $2; From a Friend, $1; 0273 TR, E. H. C., $5; NEW YORK TIMES "Ad." M. C., $10.

HOLLAND'S TRADE SUFFERS.

Britain's Interference with Dutch Shipping Resented.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York, July 15, 1916.

Mr. Van Loon's comment in connection with the Tubantia affair, printed in a recent issue of THE TIMES, and your special dispatch from Baltimore about measures expected to be taken by the British Government against American merchants for selling raw materials to German merchants, receive rather an interesting sidelight in some articles published by the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant. The British request made to Holland to cease the export of finished cotton goods to the neutral countries, as otherwise importation of cotton into Holland would not be countenanced, has apparently caused a great deal of feeling in Holland. The explanation has been made that Great Britain was only desirous of preventing the exportation of Dutch cotton goods to Switzerland and Rumania, as it might be taken for granted that these goods were in reality destined for Germany. Here are some of the sentences used by the Rotterdam paper:

> What, after all, has remained of our economic independence in regard to England? Our letters, even those which we exchange with our colonies, are taken from our own boats. Our goods may be transported on our own ships only by consent of England. The raw materials for our industry are kept from us. We do not receive the fertilizers needed for our agriculture. Our industry is controlled by English agents. Coal purchased by us from Germany is taken from our ships, though it is quite immaterial to Germany where the coal she exports is being used. This measure can not have been taken to fight Germany, but it can merely have the purpose of annoying Dutch shipowners and of handicapping them, in order that Holland may feel England's power at sea. It is being tried, through economic pressure, to make our ships serve England's interests. Our entire economic life, our food supply, our intercourse and commerce, our industry, our shipping, in fact one may say our entire development, our national well-being, are not only influenced, but are absolutely dependent upon, the good will of England; and this good will is not great.

Comments on these quotations from what is probably the leading newspaper of Holland seem unnecessary.

O. J. MERKEL.

Discomfort en Route.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer had occasion to meet the troop train of Squadron A, National Guard of New York, last evening as it passed through Erie. The first section of the train was allowed a ten hours' stop in which to allow the men and horses a chance to exercise. Very much to my surprise, no arrangements whatever had been made for affording the troopers a chance to get baths or in other ways to have facilities for washing. The writer showed one of the officers of the troop exactly where he could take his 200 men, more or less, to swim in Lake Erie, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the train.

I am citing this fact simply to show that there is a great lack of consideration being shown the troopers as they pass through the country, and it seems to me that the patriotic people of the cities through which these trains go would be only too glad to put forth an effort to furnish the troopers with bathing facilities, &c. Certainly in all of the large towns where the troop trains stop for any length of time the Y. M. C. A. could place its facilities at the disposal of these men, so that after a long and hot journey they might have a chance to use the swimming pools, shower baths, and other facilities. I would like to suggest that some such arrangement be made for the convenience of the various regiments of men going through, not only on their way down, but on their return trip, whenever that may be.

Another matter that I cannot help mentioning is the absolute lack of decent preparation for taking care of these men on this long journey. In this particular case three men were allotted to each two seats, according to the information I received, and these men were forced not only to ride in the daytime in this way, but to sleep in the best manner they could at night under these conditions. The writer thinks it is an absolute disgrace upon the name of this country that our Government should move men under these conditions.

ELY GRISWOLD.
Erie, Penn., July 6, 1916.

Not Human Skulls with Horns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you grant me the privilege of correcting the assertions of a news dispatch in THE TIMES concerning a find made by our party? The dispatch is headed "Giants' Bones in Mound," and is dated Binghamton, N. Y. It describes the alleged discovery of a mound near Sayre, Penn., in which the bones of men seven feet and more in height were unearthed, and further narrates the astounding fact that "on some of the skulls, two inches above the perfectly formed forehead, were protuberances of bone," the inference being that these monsters were horned!

As a matter of fact, over a month ago, our party excavated an Indian cemetery near Athens, Penn., which contained the skeletons of fifty-seven perfectly normal individuals with the usual relics. One of the skeletons was covered by a deposit of deer antlers; hence, I suppose, the skull with horns on it!

This report from Binghamton, coming a month or more later, furnishes an annoying example of the distortion of ordinary facts when spread by word of mouth, the more remarkable since full and truthful accounts were published by the local Athens paper at the time the find was made.

ALANSON SKINNER,
Susquehanna River Archaeological Expedition.
In Camp near Sunbury, Penn., July 14, 1916.

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE.

I gazed one day upon a granite rock—
A beetling cliff, that overhung the sea.
Gibraltar-like, and bedded very deep,
Steadfast it stood, and vigil seemed to keep.
The frothing waters, crawling at its base,
Dashed, with an angry hiss, upon its face,
Spending their strength with each resounding shock,
Till, baffled, they retreated sullenly.

Always the waves their wild attack renewed—
Always they spat and foamed their savage spite;
Still reared the rock in its appointed place,
And of the onslaught showed no single trace.
After each futile rush and deafening roar,
It stood as firm and steady as before,
Like to a giant-statured guard, steel-thewed,
Indifferent in its consciousness of might.

So does a strong man, dauntless, face his foes;
Firmly he stands, through all the bitter strife
That may ensue. The questionable tricks
Born in the realm of sordid politics,
Shorn of their power to injure or defame,
Dwindle to leave him with untarnished name
And influence undying among those
Whom he has lifted from a death-in-life.

BEATRICE BARRY.

MYTHS OF JAPAN'S WARLIKE INTENT.

Importance of Discovering the Source of the Many Unfounded Scare Stories That Persist in Springing Up from Time to Time.

By CHUGO OHIRA.

New York, July 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For a long time there have been various rumors that Japan would aid Mexico in case the United States should go into war with that troubled country. According to those who are busily engaged in furnishing information relating to the complications of America, Mexico and Japan, an American-Japanese war is inevitable; Japan is only looking for a chance to strike the United States at a convenient moment; she is going to meet her war expenses with the gold in Alaska—the would-be first war prize of the anticipated conflict; her spies are all over the world, creating discord in India, the Malay Settlements, and especially in Mexico and the United States; she has in Mexico well-trained men, anywhere between 30,000 and 400,000; she has constantly been trying to establish a naval base not only on the west coast of Mexico, but also in Panama, the West Indies, and even in Cuba; assurances from "authoritative sources" have often been given out and reported in the press that Japan would supply Mexico with arms and ammunition; Japanese warships have often appeared somewhere off the west coast of Mexico; General Iturbe was on the way to Japan on a secret mission; representative Japanese in San Francisco have issued a proclamation against the United States, and, finally, Japanese and Mexicans fired on United States bluejackets at Mazatlan.

Such statements are received by the general public with little credence, and in many cases with indifference, as is clearly shown by the fact that they have not found lodgment in the respectable papers, except in a few instances. However, though most of the statements have been proven groundless by either external or internal evidence, they have probably had something to do with the creating of a subconscious suspicion among Americans, which led the Tokio correspondent of The Associated Press to interview Baron Ishii, Foreign Minister of Japan, as to Japan's attitude in the Mexican crisis. His interview seems to have put an end to the rumors. This, however, leaves the Japanese proclamation to be explained. When it was first published in Mexico, May 25, purporting to represent the Japanese sentiment in San Francisco, I wrote to The Japanese-American News and the Japanese Association, as well as to the Japanese Consulate over there, about the matter. They all answered that they failed to identify any of those who signed the proclamation, the truth of the matter being that The Japanese-American News received a copy of the proclamation from an anonymous Japanese in Lower California, not from the city of San Francisco.

No results are achieved by discussing dead issues. However, it would be more than advisable in the interests of both America and Japan that the source of all information like that referred to above be ascertained, if possible, and the why and wherefore disclosed. This is especially important when one takes into consideration the fact that the relations between America and Japan are not so cordial as they were ten years ago, and without the exertion of a restraining influence to bring about a thorough understanding they may yet become perilous. It is because of this view that I have paid my humble attention to the trend of events bearing on American-Japanese relations for the last several months, and I ask the courtesy of your paper to let me lay before the public at this opportune time one of the results of my observation.

Putting aside all that has been said about Japan's attitude toward China as well as toward America by the editors from Peking and Shanghai, it has probably been noticed that the information referred to has largely, if not wholly, been supplied by the Mexicans themselves or by men said to be in close touch with the de facto Government of Mexico—men with distinctly German names; that the German press itself has been, more than any one else, speculating on the possible American-Japanese war or on Japan's interest in the mischief-making, advices having been transmitted to this country by either wireless or mail.

This does not necessarily mean that these sources alone have been responsible for all the reports and assertions in question; but it does mean that they have figured conspicuously in the news supply of the American-Mexican-Japanese complications. It has, indeed, been one of the features which occurred coincidently with the exposure and subsequent collapse of the direct German propaganda in this country.

It is important also to remember that the news has been published largely by papers apparently in sympathy with a European power and papers familiarly known as "Zeitung" or "Blatt." Some of these papers were indeed frank enough to declare that because of the Japanese menace the United States should not press her demands on Germany.

CHUGO OHIRA.

PAN AMERICANISM.

Good That May Come of President Wilson's Tolerant Mexican Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a South American I have always had the greatest admiration for those of your statesmen, such as Clay and Blaine, who have been steadfast in their endeavors for a closer and more cordial understanding between the different countries forming the American Continent.

No American statesman, however, has done so much to cement these cordial relations as has President Wilson during his present term of office. He has reaffirmed the doctrine of Pan Americanism by basing it upon the unalterable fundamentals of the Republic—liberty, equality, and fraternity. The result is that distrust has practically vanished from many of our quarters, and confidence in the word and lofty ideals of this remarkable man is slowly but surely gaining ground in the hearts of all our people.

The harshest criticisms of the President have been in connection with his treatment of the Mexican imbroglio, and there is precisely where he has proved the amplitude of his political wisdom. Those who claim that Huerta, after the assassination of Madero, should have been recognized by the American Government, ask of the President a sacrifice of his personal integrity, for he could not possibly have acquiesced in that atrocious crime. The non-recognition of Huerta simply eliminated one element of disturbance in that unfortunate country.

President Wilson has all along respected the sovereignty of Mexico, in obedience to his strong and manly belief that the Mexicans have an inalienable right to shape their destiny according to their own convictions. To those who are crying for intervention, the thought may never have occurred that the policy of "watchful waiting" has paved and is paving the way to make intervention, if the Administration decides on such a course, more plausible and less difficult. While this country remains in alert expectation, Mexico continues foolishly to waste away all her national energies in an endless and bloody conflict. The final result is obvious—a few years more of war and Mexico will be entirely helpless.

If the majority of the American people decide to approve the policies of the President and elect him for a second term, a large number of our people will receive the news with glad hearts, as it will mean a continuance of his already well-advanced work in promotion of a true and perfect Pan American union.

R. MUNOZ TEBAR.
New York, July 12, 1916.

Baltimore's Fame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that in an editorial article you mention Baltimore as being specially fortunate because it was selected by the German submarine fleet as the port where the first cargo brought across the water in a submersible should be unloaded.

I have been engaged recently in looking over Baltimore's history, and I am impressed by the fact that the city often has stood first in the development of matters which have been of great public interest. In 1816 Baltimore had the first gas company that laid pipes in the United States. In 1827 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the first railroad company incorporated for general transportation in the United States, was incorporated, and in 1830 the first railroad train in which passengers were carried was drawn between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills, Peter Cooper of Cooper Institute being the engineer. In 1847 or 1848 the first message was sent by electricity from Baltimore to Washington, and Baltimore had the first train of cars pulled by electricity.

It is rather melancholy to say that, while Baltimore has been the pioneer in so many important things, other cities have passed it in the race.

JOHN E. SEMMES.
Baltimore, Md., July 13, 1916.

A Christian Emblem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue I read a query under the caption, "Where Is God's Flag?" It gives pleasure to call attention to the existence of a Christian flag, though it is not in general use or very widely known. It can be obtained from the Educational Department of the Missionary Education Movement. The ground is white, representing peace and purity. In the upper corner is a blue field, the color of the unclouded sky, symbolising fidelity and truth. Its chief device, the cross of red, is the emblem of Christian sacrifice.

ETHEL S. STEWART.
North Scituate Beach, Mass., July 12, 1916.

The Deutschland's Return Cargo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After all the fuss made about the starving German babies, how is it that the giant submarine does not carry back to Germany milk and butter instead of nickel and rubber?

JULES DUESBERG.
Baltimore, July 13, 1916.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

Various Forms of Cruelty Applied to Man's Chief Beast of Burden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A majority of our Aldermen recently voted against a proposed ordinance, the passage of which would have effectually prevented much cruelty to the draught horses of this city, besides much needless delay and inconvenience to the general public.

A great deal of nonsense has been written and spoken regarding the uselessness of all appliances to keep horses from slipping in Winter. The fact remains, however, that the horses of some business houses here never do slip, while thousands that are unprotected slip and fall constantly in icy weather, and will, if it has been decreed, continue to do so until the Board of Aldermen shall pass an ordinance making owners responsible for failure properly to protect their horses from slipping and falling in our streets during the Winter.

Meanwhile, that all the year round abomination, the nose-bag, continues in general use. In other cities the horses are given a reasonable opportunity to enjoy their noonday meal, but in New York no matter how hot the day or how tired the horses, when feeding time comes their heads are jammed into these stuffy bags, strapped there and generally left so until long after they have finished eating.

The same old condition prevails in the lack of drinking places for horses. What few there are do not begin to accommodate the demands made upon them in very hot weather. The niggardly way these things are managed is not at all to our credit and is very much of a disgrace to the city.

Added to these and other things that tend to make a horse's life miserable is an instrument of torture called the "overdraw check." This thing is the special delight of a certain class who fondly imagine that it puts an appearance of style and spirit into a team to draw their heads up as high as their necks will permit, and then by means of this pernicious attachment straighten their noses out so they point almost directly ahead instead of pointing toward the ground, as nature intended. Anyone who has been obliged to hold his head in an unnatural position for any considerable time will be able to appreciate how horses must feel during that kind of treatment and will understand why they keep their heads in almost constant motion at such times. It is a pity that some folks have such mistaken notions of the grace and beauty of the arch in a horse's neck.

These faithful,

RESERVE BANKS GAIN IN EARNING ASSETS

Weekly Statement Also Shows Government Withdrawals and Decrease in Reserves.

BILLS ON HAND A RECORD

Total In Excess of $100,000,000, Representing Gain of 60 Per Cent. In Three Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Federal Reserve Board's statement for the week ending July 14 shows large gains in earning assets and considerable withdrawals of Government deposits, only partly offset by gains in bank deposits, with a consequent decrease in total reserves.

Boston and Philadelphia report considerable increases in gold holdings, mainly through the withdrawal of balances due from other Federal Reserve banks. The New York bank shows a gain of $5,200,000 in gold, accompanied by decreases of $26,500,000 in reserve other than gold, of $12,600,000 in the amounts due to other Federal Reserve banks, and of $8,200,000 in Government deposits. This bank reports also an increase of $6,300,000 in the aggregate of acceptances and municipal warrants held, as well as gains of about $4,000,000 in bank deposits, and of $315,000 in paid-in capital, apparently in connection with the admission to membership of the Corn Exchange Bank. St. Louis and San Francisco both report gains of about $1,000,000 each in gold and in earning assets.

Discounted paper on hand increased almost $2,000,000, of which over $1,000,000 represents a gain of the Chicago bank. Of the total discounts on hand nearly 20 per cent. is agricultural and livestock paper maturing after ninety days. Acceptances on hand show an unusual gain for the week of almost $11,000,000. For the first time the weekly statement shows a total of bills on hand in excess of $100,000,000, a gain of nearly 60 per cent. for the last three months. Nearly 35 per cent. of all bills, including acceptances, mature within thirty days, and about 34 per cent. after thirty but within sixty days.

Warrants in the hands of the banks show an increase of $2,200,000. The New York bank reports large purchases for the week of New York City warrants, while the St. Louis bank reports a considerable investment in short-term gold notes of the State of Missouri. There were no transactions during the week in United States bonds or notes. The total earning assets of the banks increased more than $15,000,000, and constitute now 24½ per cent. of the total paid-in capital, as compared with 23 per cent. the week before. Of the total earning assets, acceptances represent at present 42.8 per cent., United States bonds 27.7 per cent., warrants 14.5 per cent., discounts 12.6 per cent., and Treasury notes 2.4 per cent.

Richmond and Atlanta report the return of the special deposits of $5,000,000 each made last September by the Government for crop-moving purposes. There were, in addition, withdrawals in some volume of Government deposits from the New York and Chicago banks. Net member bank deposits show an increase of $9,100,000, all the banks, except Philadelphia and Dallas, reporting larger figures than the week before.

There has been a slight increase in the circulation of Federal Reserve banknotes. Federal Reserve agents report a total net amount of Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks of $179,358,000, or $425,000 less than the week before. Against this total they hold $168,241,000 of gold and $13,441,000 of paper. The banks show a total of $157,579,000 of Federal Reserve notes in circulation and aggregate net liabilities of $10,098,000 on notes issued to them by the Federal Reserve agents.

Statement of combined resources and liabilities of the twelve Federal Reserve banks of the United States at close of business July 14:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$289,692,000
Gold settlement fund	118,031,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	3,567,000
Total gold reserve	391,290,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	16,779,000
Total reserve	409,482,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve banknotes	450,000
Bills discounted and bought.	
Maturities	
Within 10 days	$10,613,000
From 11 to 30 days	25,755,000
From 31 to 60 days	25,441,000
From 61 to 90 days	25,730,000
Over 90 days	4,550,000
Total	$105,098,000
Investments.	
United States bonds	$52,589,000
One-year United States Treasury notes	4,546,000
Municipal warrants	27,424,000
Total earning assets	$189,657,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	20,760,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks, net	20,056,000
All other resources	8,244,000
Total resources	$639,649,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$55,176,000
Government deposits	57,476,000
Reserve deposits, net	474,982,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	10,098,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation	1,720,000
All other liabilities	237,000
Total liabilities	$639,649,000
Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities	69.4%
Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities	71.2%
Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities, after setting aside 40% gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation	71.8%
Less items in transit between Federal Reserve banks, viz.	$20,056,000

Weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks at close of business July 14:

FIRST DISTRICT, BOSTON.

Total gold reserve	$26,873,000
Total reserve	26,988,000
Bills discounted and bought	12,296,000
Reserve deposits, net	24,760,000

SECOND DISTRICT, NEW YORK.

Total gold reserve	$167,440,000
Total reserve	172,202,000
Bills discounted and bought	28,434,000
Reserve deposits, net	182,018,000

THIRD DISTRICT, PHILADELPHIA.

Total gold reserve	$27,472,000
Total reserve	27,613,000
Bills discounted and bought	12,790,000
Reserve deposits, net	32,616,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, CLEVELAND.

Total gold reserve	$21,918,000
Total reserve	26,015,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,709,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,819,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, RICHMOND.

Total gold reserve	$18,080,000
Total reserve	19,268,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,120,000
Reserve deposits, net	15,771,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, ATLANTA.

Total gold reserve	$7,925,000
Total reserve	8,927,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,155,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,214,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$47,777,000
Total reserve	48,514,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,672,000
Reserve deposits, net	64,137,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$11,959,000
Total reserve	13,004,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,302,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,982,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$11,708,000
Total reserve	12,008,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,450,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,597,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$15,950,000
Total reserve	15,995,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,741,000
Reserve deposits, net	22,088,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$15,255,000
Total reserve	16,055,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,802,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,330,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Total gold reserve	$16,040,000
Total reserve	16,963,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,798,000
Reserve deposits, net	24,358,000

Statement of the New York Federal Reserve agent's accounts at close of business July 14:

Federal Reserve notes:		
Received from the Controller		$121,240,000
Returned to the Controller		32,709,000
Chargeable to Federal Reserve agent		88,531,000
In hands of Federal Reserve agent		17,800,000
Issued to Federal Reserve bank less amount returned to Federal Reserve agent for redemption		70,731,000
Amounts held by Federal Reserve agent in redemption of liability on outstanding notes:		
On hand.		
Gold coin and certificates	$63,817,000	
Credit balances		
In gold redemption fund	6,914,000	
Total		$70,731,000

CANADA SEEKS R. R. LOAN.

Money Desired to Continue Work on New Transcontinental Lines.

Canadian railroads and Canadian provinces are in the New York money market for an amount which one American railroad President estimates at $150,000,000, but which, according to a banker who will pass upon the tender of securities, may not amount to more than $50,000,000 this year. The money is desired to continue work, considered essential on the new transcontinentals, the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific, both of which were undertaken with Dominion and provincial support.

The recent visit of Sir Robert Borden, Canada's Premier, had to do with financing of these railroads. Sir Robert was accompanied here by Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. Canadian correspondents wired that their purpose was to select a commission to examine the condition of these roads. Both Sir Robert and Sir Henry refused to discuss their business and the the New York officers of Canadian banks whom they consulted were pledged to secrecy. But it was learned yesterday that it was money and not advice that the Canadian officials were after. Whatever expert railroad opinion on this side of the border is enlisted is to satisfy bankers of the validity of the railroad obligations.

The Canadian Northern, a McKenzie & Mann proposition, or, precisely, a road projected by them and built with the assistance of the Dominion Government and its provinces, now operates from Vancouver to Quebec, with branches in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Quebec. It also has a line between Yarmouth and Halifax and branches in Nova Scotia, but the connection between Quebec and an ice-free port has not been made. A number of other extensions and branches, including a line to Hudson Bay, also remains untouched or uncompleted because the war deprived the company of the London market, which was the principal market for its securities.

A bill passed by the Dominion Legislature in the month before the war provided for the guarantee by the Government of $45,000,000 additional bonds or debentures to aid in completing the system to a total of 9,861 miles. By the same act the issue of capital stock was made $100,000,000, of which $40,000,000 was owned by the Canadian Government and $60,000,000 by McKenzie, Mann & Co., Ltd. In return for the stock the McKenzie-Mann firm turned over to the company the bulk of their stock holdings in allied railway lines and in associated express, steamship, telegraph, and kindred properties. Approximately 9,000 miles of the system are now in operation, and 241 miles of the 418 miles of the Hudson Bay division have been completed.

There has been authorized an issue of $45,000,000 4 per cent. bonds or debenture stock guaranteed by the Canadian Government, of which $17,500,000 have been sold. The company also has outstanding first mortgage debenture stock of various issues guaranteed by the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, and British Columbia. It is expected that securities with a provincial guarantee will be offered in this market, for the latest loan to Canada provided a time within which a further Dominion loan should not be placed in this market.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, 4,378 miles long and extending from Moncton, N. B., to Prince Rupert, B. C., has been built under the joint financial support of the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. It has outstanding $56,500,000 first mortgage bonds guaranteed by the Dominion Government, $16,000,000 other bonds with Dominion guarantee, and about $28,000,000 other bonds guaranteed by western provinces. In the month before the war the Canadian Government guaranteed $20,000,000 4 per cent. bonds to aid in completing the road. Bonds to the amount of $5,500,000 of this issue were pledged as security for a loan of $4,000,000, which the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada secured in New York in November.

With the arrival of securities of Canadian railroads, it is expected that these securities will be listed on the Stock Exchange. At present the only Canadian railroad stock on the New York board is Canadian Pacific. Grand Trunks and mud Canadian Northerns have been dealt in principally in London.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

There were no petitions in bankruptcy and no assignments filed yesterday.

MAX SOLOMON, Judge Hand has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Max Solomon, wholesale dealer in woolens under the trade style of the Plymouth Woolen Company, at 621 Broadway, on objections of the State Bank and other creditors. A petition was filed against him on May 5, 1914.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alfieri, Peter—Bonnie Bros. Inc. $302 41
Alsberg, Irving—G. M. Newgent et al. 138.56
Bierhoff, Harry—General Synod of the Reformed Church in America 6,048.85
Blumenthal, Charles—E. Honig 178.76
Bobek, Anton & William Cerny—B. Alpert et al. 226.01
Connolly, John A.—F. B. Mayer 208.61
Crowe, Paul L.—A. Frankenheim et al. 373.38
Goldwin, Joseph—Peerless Hotel Co., Inc. 188.62
Goldberg, Harry—S. Jacobs et al. 544.99
Guberman, Jacob & Abraham Gershoff—M. Tanenbaum et al. 160.47
Griffith, Geo. L.—L. R. Kohn et al. 189.80
Gilligan, Edw. J.—H. Zeser 182.90
Jennings, Wm. S.—S. Morris 186.47
Kavanev, Jacob L. Schwartz et al. 180.84
Kuver, Henry—Manhattan Leasing Co. 768.26
Kantrowitz, Charles—Interstate Pulp & Paper Co., Inc. 327.53
Lynch, Richard T.—Acker Merrall & Condit Co. 150.71
Madison Avenue Real Estate Co.—Arnold Constable & Co., Inc. 163.32
Milstein, Abraham—H. Malmen Co., Inc. 107.41
Mendel, Realty, Inc.—J. P. Owens 117.61
Meader, John F.—H. Robinson 156.59
Ober, Louis—R. M. Lederer 825.96
Pickett, Mary C.—S. A. Skillings et al. 377.91
Rankin, Arthur W.—C. H. Griffiths 2,657.62
Sulz, Frank—M. Tanenbaum et al. 1,112.80
Stilson, Alonzo M.—Gibson Pattilling Co. 578.25
Trainer, Wm. H.—Mechanicsville Associates, Inc. 180.65
Ward, Barton B.—J. V. Irvin 114.49
Ward, Barton B.—M. L. V. Shepard 244.85
Wilmuth, Hueter Co., Inc.—J. H. Hemerdinger et al. 123.22
Weisholz, Abe L.—I. H. Lapidus 104.40

In Bronx County.

Dressler, William B.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 45.61
Gilligan, Edward J.—J. H. Zieser 182.90
Kerner, Joseph—N. Y. Telephone Co. 91.01
Levy, Jacob—J. S. Hopkins 41.14
Lichtenstein, Joseph—Laemmle Dairy Co. 143.52
Levine, Abe—C. F. Armstrong 147.70
Olf, Joseph—Laemmle Dairy Co. 257.16
Patterson, William and Annie—J. Gans 297.38
Rosen, Frank—D. Kuflik et al. 62.65
Reisman, Adolph—L. Bamberger et al. 279.72
Silberglelt, Louis—A. Langer 237.88
Souhrada, Josephine—R. G. Haight 80.03
Willmette Const. Co., Inc.—J. F. Mason 202.85

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Burns Bros. and Morris Arluck—J. Rosenbaum, May 17, 1916 ..... $446.15
Franco-American Chemical Co., Inc.—Eugen & Butler, Inc., July 12, 1916, cancelet 105.41
Wasserman, Louis—M. Genadmann, July 12, 1907 ..... 120.72
Commercial Advertiser Assn.—W. W. Walling, Feb. 18, 1915, reversed 8,000.78

In Bronx County.

Union Railway Co. of New York City and John Eichler Brewing Co.—A. McManus, May 10, 1916 ..... 661.44

MORE REDISCOUNTS BY RESERVE BANKS

Controller Williams Shows a Growing Tendency to Use Federal Institutions.

LOSS TO CORRESPONDENTS

But Money Obtained on Bills Payable Is Still Taken from Those Depositories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Discussing the condition of the national banks of the United States as disclosed by the bank call for the date of May 1, 1916, the Controller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, said today:

"An analysis of the reports of the condition of all the national banks in the United States as of May 1, 1916, discloses a growing tendency on the part of the banks to get their rediscounts from the twelve Federal Reserve banks rather than from their correspondent banks, although money obtained on bills payable is still being borrowed from their correspondent banks.

"In regard to money borrowed by national banks by rediscounts on May 1, 1916, the amount of bills rediscounted reported by national banks was $31,490,719. Of this amount $20,346,588 was obtained by rediscounts from Federal Reserve banks. Of the $11,144,131 of money obtained by rediscounts from other banks it is noted that $6,692,757 was borrowed from banks located in the same Federal Reserve districts as the borrowing bank, while $4,451,374 was borrowed by national banks from other banks outside of their own Federal Reserve districts.

"The national banks in the central reserve cities were rediscounting only $58,500 from their own Federal Reserve banks. No money was being borrowed by national banks from other banks within their own districts on rediscounts, and their total rediscounts with banks outside of their own districts amounted to $1,383,555. In other reserve cities national banks were borrowing from their Federal Reserve banks on rediscounts a total of $1,573,930. From other banks in their own districts they were borrowing $5,594,305, and from banks outside their own districts $414,540.

Loans on Rediscounts.

"Of the $24,203,829 borrowed on rediscounts by country banks, $18,714,158 was secured from their respective Federal Reserve banks, $2,836,392 was rediscounted with other banks within their own districts, and $2,653,279 was obtained by national banks on rediscounts from other banks outside of their own districts.

"At the time of the May 1, 1916, report, 1,077 national banks out of 7,578, or 14 per cent. of the total, were rediscounting paper. Three of these banks rediscounting were located in central reserve cities, twenty-six were located in other reserve cities, while 1,048 were country banks.

"Of the 1,077 national banks rediscounting paper, 853 were rediscounting with Federal Reserve banks, 189 were rediscounting with other banks within their own districts, while 135 banks were rediscounting with other banks outside of their respective Federal Reserve districts. Some of these banks were rediscounting both with the Federal Reserve banks and also with other banks.

"On May 1, 1916, in addition to the money which was being borrowed on rediscounts, 906 national banks were borrowing on bills payable from other banks a total of $25,295,017. Twelve million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars of this sum was being borrowed by 615 banks from other banks within their own Federal Reserve districts, and 380 banks were borrowing $12,506,494 on bills payable from other banks outside of their own Federal Reserve districts. Some of these banks were borrowing from banks both within and outside of their own districts.

"In the central reserve cities only four national banks were reported as borrowing on bills payable, their aggregate loans being only $684,423. In other reserve cities twenty-five banks were borrowing on bills payable a total of $3,142,500, of which $245,000 was being borrowed by five banks from other banks in their own districts, and the balance from banks outside their own districts. The amount of money being borrowed by country banks on bills payable was $21,408,664. This amount was borrowed by 877 country banks, of which $11,868,523 was being borrowed by 697 country banks from other banks within their own districts, and $9,599,571 by country banks from banks outside of their own districts.

"The aggregate amount of money borrowed from other banks on both bills payable and rediscounts was $56,785,730, which was being borrowed by a total of 1,983 banks, $25,295,017 being on bills payable and $31,490,719 on rediscounts.

Loans by National Banks.

"In the matter of loans by national banks to other national banks, State banks and trust companies, 205 national banks reported that they were lending to other national banks within their own district on certificates of deposit an aggregate of $8,781,190. Fifty-three national banks reported that they were lending to other national banks in other Federal Reserve districts on certificates of deposit a total of $3,074,706.

"It is shown that 351 national banks reported that they were lending to State banks and trust companies on certificates of deposit a total of $10,894,095 in the same Federal Reserve districts, and 68 national banks reported that they were lending to State banks and trust companies in other Federal Reserve districts on certificates of deposit a total of $4,444,662.

"Seventy-seven national banks reported that they were lending to other national banks on bills payable and rediscounts in other Federal Reserve districts than their own a total of $16,885,256, and 270 national banks reported that they were lending to national banks in their own districts $17,502,147.

"There were 126 national banks that reported they were lending to State banks and trust companies in other Federal Reserve districts on bills payable and rediscounts a total of $33,248,644, and 755 national banks were lending to State banks and trust companies within their own districts $37,123,055.

"Summarizing the loans made by all national banks to other national banks, State banks and trust companies, we find that 1,561 national banks were lending to other banks and trust companies in the same Federal Reserve districts on bills payable and rediscounts and certificates of deposits a total of $79,900,471, and 224 national banks were lending to other national banks, State banks and trust companies in other Federal Reserve districts than their own a total of $57,650,324, making the grand total of loans to other national banks, State banks and trust companies by all national banks on the date mentioned $137,550,795.

"Of this amount sixty-six national banks in the central reserve cities were lending a total of $54,900,086, while 875 country banks were lending other national banks, State banks, and trust companies throughout the country a total of $28,030,003."

Medals for 1,355 Calumet Men.

CALUMET, Mich., July 15.—Gold, silver, and bronze medals were presented to 1,355 employes of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company here today as a reward for having served the company for from twenty to fifty years. All of the 5,500 employes had a holiday with pay. Governor Ferris of Michigan and Major Henry L. Higginson of Boston, a Director of the company, were the speakers. A special train brought the Boston Directors and employes here for the occasion.

BANKERS MAY TEST RESERVE CHECK LAW

Many See in Free Collections the Taking Away of Their Property Rights.

COSTS MILLIONS OF PROFIT

New System Put Into Operation Here—List of the Maximum Charges Permitted.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York began yesterday the clearing of checks for its member banks, as directed by the Federal Reserve Board in accordance with the provisions of law. An addition of twenty clerks was made to the staff to handle the increased work, and it is expected that as the banks make increasing use of the system many more will have to be taken on. At the outset it is not expected that more than 50,000 to 75,000 checks a day, a relatively small number, will pass through the Reserve Bank.

Inauguration of the new clearing scheme and its results will be watched with the greatest interest by all bankers, for it follows a long and sometimes bitter discussion over the right of the Federal Government to do away with the charges which many banks, particularly the country institutions, have been making for remitting funds to other points. The new system is in a sense optional, for no bank is obliged to deposit its items with a Federal Reserve bank for collection. However, every member bank must pay checks without any deduction for exchange when those checks take their way through the Federal Reserve collection system to the banks on which they are drawn.

It was estimated offhand yesterday by a banker who has had an unusual amount of clearing house experience that the charges which have been made by banks in the United States for the collection of checks run into a total of many millions of dollars a year. A country bank may keep a balance of $20,000 with a New York City institution and its depositors pay their bills in New York with checks which are met by the correspondent.

Optional With Country Banks.

The country bank accepts the check for the amount called for, less a remitting charge which may run as high as 10 cents on $100, and the recipient of the check pays the collection charge. Under the law the country banks may continue this method, but if the correspondent chooses to turn the checks into the Reserve Bank for collection the member bank must remit at par, either by sending in other items to offset its indebtedness, or if it has no such items, by shipping lawful money or Federal Reserve notes at the expense of the Reserve Bank.

As a rule, the exchange charge for collection is such only in name. It would be more correctly designated as a discount or service charge. It has always been customary to make a charge for transferring funds current in one community into funds current in another or a distant district. This is the basis of exchange charges, and in most bankers it is considered one of the legitimate sources of bank revenue. Through practice many different methods of avoiding the charge and of substituting the draft for the check have been adopted, but generally the result has been that the small country bank, especially, has in some way received its "exchange."

If a depositor did not buy a draft from his bank and pay the customary exchange charge for it, but instead sent his check, it has been customary for the bank, when the check returned, to deduct an amount for exchange in remitting to those from whom it was received. So long as the charge was absorbed by the recipient of the check the drawer of the check was not aware of the fact that he probably paid the charge indirectly as a part of the cost of goods sold him, or of service rendered. Checks have circulated very freely all over the country, the amount of uncollected checks constantly in transit in the mails and known as the "float" being estimated at from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000.

Affects Federal Reserve Cities.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank has notified the manager of the Clearing House that it will accept for collection at par, under scale deferred payments, all items payable in cities where there is located a Federal Reserve bank. Under the former regulations only items on members of the Clearing Houses in those cities were accepted.

In other words, the Federal Reserve Bank undertakes the collection of checks on any bank, member, non-member or non-clearing, located in cities where a Federal Reserve bank, because such items can be collected as expeditiously by messenger as through the Clearing House members. According points.

Thus, one day after receipt all items become available at the New York Federal Reserve Bank which are payable in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, and Richmond; two days after receipt, on the cities of Cleveland, Chicago, Atlanta, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City; four days after receipt on Dallas and New Orleans and eight days after receipt all items on San Francisco.

Under the existing arrangement with the Reserve Bank, on notification by the Reserve Bank to the manager of the Clearing House, the later provides for a similar schedule of collections by the Clearing House members. According to the new regulations of the Clearing House all items payable in the Federal Reserve cities, instead of only items of members of the respective Clearing Houses, will therefore become applicable to the revised scale of exchange charges just issued.

Many More Par Cities.

The number of points on which checks are received at par at the New York Clearing House has been increasing rapidly, and the tendency is toward the elimination of collection charges as far as possible. In the latest list of discretionary institutions which have agreed with the New York Clearing House to remit at par on day of receipt for items drawn on them, 349 institutions are named. These are mostly located in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and New York.

The new rules which have just been promulgated by the New York Clearing House to meet the change necessitated by the adoption of the Federal Reserve check clearing plan provide that for all items, whether collected through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or otherwise, which the Federal Reserve Bank shall have notified the manager of the Clearing House it will receive from its members the collecting banks shall charge as follows:

(a) For all items available one day after receipt, not less than 1½ cents per item.

(b) For all items available two days after receipt, not less than one-fortieth of 1 per cent. of the amount of the items.

(c) For all items available four days after receipt, not less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the amount of the items.

(d) For all items available eight days after receipt, not less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the amount of the items.

For items payable in Jersey City and Hoboken, but not collectible through the Clearing House, the collecting banks shall charge not less than 1½ cents.

The Federal Reserve Bank agrees to charge not more than 1½ cents for each item sent to it for collection, and in practice the charge may be less. Experience has indicated that the actual cost may run in the neighborhood of eight-tenths of 1 per cent.

Some interior banks earnestly requested the Reserve Board to delay operation of the collection plan for six months, but the board held that inasmuch as the law directed them to proceed with it they had no choice. It is possible that some of the member banks will test the constitutionality of this part of the act, on the ground that they are being deprived by law of part of their property.

FOREIGN DEMAND DOMINATES STEEL

New Orders Pouring In on Pittsburgh Mills and No Prospect of Decline in Price.

U-BOAT PROJECTS AFOOT

Arrival of the Deutschland Starts Rumors of a Fleet of Under-Sea Merchant Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—Foreign inquiry and buying dominate the iron and steel market. Domestic buying is light. Added to orders already placed there are no prospects of a decline in price during the remainder of the year. With the arrival of the German undersea freighter numerous projects have been started toward establishing a fleet of vessels of this type to carry ocean freight. Owing to the fact that every dockyard in this country will be engaged in the building of vessels already contracted for the problem of construction is a serious one.

The question of cost of operation will have to be solved ere financiers engage actively in the enterprise. Whether it will be cheaper to operate below the surface or above the waterline has not been settled by the arrival of the Deutschland. There has been some talk that British warships may stretch a large steel net beyond the three-mile limit near the entrance to Hampton Roads in an effort to catch the submersibles entering and leaving the harbor. This is feasible, it is said. Steel netting would prove another outlet for American products during the war.

Steel plates lead the list of finished products. Quotations for delivery at convenience of mill have been fixed at 2.00c, Pittsburgh. Eastern plate makers ask 3.75c to 4c. There has been some buying for export to Japan, China, England, and Italy. The largest consumer among foreign buyers will be Russia. The tonnage required for new cars will be enormous. It will be almost impossible for the mills to deliver any of this tonnage this year. It is evident that the major portion of the contract will go to Pittsburgh mills. Another plate mill, having a capacity of 100,000 tons a year, will soon be placed in operation in this city. Between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of plate will be required for a pipe line in California. Great interest is being manifested in the building program for the United States Navy. Bids may not be required until late in the Fall. Domestic buying of plates is light.

Steel Bars Come Down.

Steel bar makers finally came down in their price to agricultural implement manufacturers. Contracts have been placed at 2.35c., Pittsburgh, as against 1.90c., which they are paying for this year's supply. Already about 100,000 tons have been contracted for. Implement makers will consume about 300,000 tons. Steel bars are held at 2.50c. for ordinary make. Unless more orders for shells are forthcoming before the close of the year several munition plants will have to dismantle or engage in other enterprises. The Westinghouse interests have delivered 1,250,000 shells to date. Russia is looking toward this country to obtain a supply of munitions, and, should the war continue another year, that country will replace Great Britain and France as buyers. While the United States Government has covered its existing needs, it has principally been for small calibre guns. As intimated previously billets and bars are advancing in price. While a few sales are reported at $40 a ton, the bulk of crude steel obtainable is held at $45 a ton. Manufacturers figure that as Great Britain and France have improved their facilities for machining shells and forgings, they are in no shape to supply forgings. Hence, inquiries for unfinished steel is strengthening. Many sheet mills have closed temporarily during the Summer and a supplus of sheet bars may be thrown on the market. Sales to European countries of billets during the past week aggregated 25,000 tons.

Russian State railways have contracted for approximately $23,000,000 of rails and accessories in this country. With rail orders previously booked rail mills of the United States will not be able to accommodate any further tonnage during 1917. The Russian order, which will aggregate about 450,000 tons, is to be delivered before July, 1917. In the division Steel Corporation mills will roll about 200,000 tons, Cambria Steel about 160,000 tons, and the Lackawanna Steel Company about 75,000 tons. The Bethlehem Steel Company is said to have arranged to take care of a part of the tonnage through a sub-contract. By October the export freight rate from Pittsburgh mills to New York will be $2.76 per ton.

Railways Buy Scantily.

A number of railroads are figuring on cars, but in the main buying of railroad equipment is very light. With the transfer of the Nickel Plate Railroad to the Van Sweringens it is reported that considerable equipment will be purchased by the new owners in electrifying the road out of Cleveland. Plans will not be completed until late in the Fall.

The Russian Government recently contracted for 175,000 tons of barbed wire and now have inquiries out for 150,000 tons in addition. Wire mills have all the business they can attend to and prices continue high in spite of light domestic demand.

An order for forty-five miles of twelve-inch pipe has been booked by the National Tube Company for delivery at Huntington, W. Va. Boiler tubes bring from $4 to $8 a ton above the list price.

Tin plate makers have the subject under consideration of accepting contracts for six months' delivery rather than for one year, as has been the custom. Numerous attempts to change the policy have been made without success. Owing to the enormous demand for tin plate manufacturers think this a proper time for the undertaking. Tin plates readily sell for $6 to $7 a box. Sheet buying is quiet, and many mills have closed during the hot season. No. 28 gauge galvanized sheets are selling at 4.25c., and black sheets at 3c. to 3.10c. Blue annealed No. 10 gauge is held at 3.25c. Sales are reported as low as 3c.

Small orders for structural continue floating in. Mills have plenty of specifications to maintain operations, and there is no tendency to shade the quotation of 2.50c. Should present dullness continue throughout the Summer there is no doubt that shapes will be lower next Fall. During early Spring premiums were freely paid for prompt delivery. Premiums have disappeared.

France has contracted for 10,000 tons of basic pig iron from eastern Pennsylvania furnaces at $20 a ton at furnace. Inquiries from the same quarter are out for 20,000 tons more. Italy has taken 2,000 tons of low phosphorus iron and is in the market for 10,000 tons more. Buffalo furnaces report sales of 10,000 tons during the week. Export buying is keeping the pig iron market alive. The Struthers Furnace Company will start its stack at Struthers, Ohio, on Bessemer with the beginning of the week to fill an order for 20,000 tons for export. The furnace has been out for repairs during the last three months. The Empire Steel and Iron Company has blown out its No. 1 Crane furnace and lighted the Macungie, Penn., stack.

The pending ore shortage next Winter is causing sharp figuring on the part of furnace interests. This has much to do with maintaining prices.

British ferro manganese is down to $175 a ton for prompt delivery. Small lots can be had at this price for delivery during the remainder of July. Spiegeleisen is maintained at $50 to $55 a ton.

MRS. SHEPARD BRINGS PEACE IN 'MOP' FIGHT

Jay Gould Estate Approves Plan to Transfer Holdings of Securities.

DECISION MAY END SUITS

Agreement Also Means End of Proceedings to Throw Texas & Pacific Into Receivership.

Representatives of the Jay Gould estate have notified bankers engaged in the reorganization of the Missouri Pacific and bankers who have just put the Western Pacific back on its feet that the estate approves the plan advanced by the bankers for the transfer of the estate's holdings of International & Great Northern and Texas & Pacific securities for the Missouri Pacific's holdings in Denver & Rio Grande. First advanced by the bankers and by Finley J. Shepard, who represents the interests of his wife, (Helen Gould,)—the sole remaining Gould interests on the Missouri Pacific board—the plan was considered at a meeting of all the interests in the Gould estate at George J. Gould's office on Tuesday. For publication Mr. Gould simply said that the meeting had been adjourned for two weeks. Privately, it became known yesterday, he sent word that his lawyers would proceed at once to arrange details of the plan with the lawyers for the bankers.

This progress in the settlement of the long strife between New York bankers and George J. Gould over the Western roads which were formerly constituents of the Gould transcontinental system is due principally to the influence of Mrs. Shepard. Often in the past she has shown a sentimental attachment to the roads which were Gould roads at her father's death. The great Gould road then was the Missouri Pacific and Mrs. Shepard supported it from her private fortune at times of financial stress. Even after control of it was wrested from George J. Gould, chief of the Gould trustees, Mrs. Shepard retained an independent financial interest in the company, and her husband, who has long been an officer of the road, was elected a Director at the same meeting at which George J. Gould and other members of the Gould family were eliminated.

Though retaining an interest in the property which is the pride of her own as it was of her father's heart, Mrs. Shepard did not possess in the Missouri Pacific a company controlling all the roads which made up the Gould system as it stood at her father's death. The Texas & Pacific and International & Great Northern, parts of that system, remained in control of the Gould estate after the Missouri Pacific was taken from it.

In the original plans for the development of the Missouri Pacific its lines were constructed with the idea of progress southward rather than toward the Pacific. From its terminals at St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha the system radiated south and southwest. By way of securing southern and southwestern connections Jay Gould acquired but did not merge with Missouri Pacific, the Texas & Pacific and International & Great Northern.

Roads Have 10,287 Miles of Tracks.

International & Great Northern carried the Missouri Pacific traffic to Houston and Galveston, and to the Mexican border at Laredo. At Fort Worth this road connected with the Texas & Pacific, which took it to New Orleans and to another Mexican border connection at El Paso. The three roads now have a trackage of 10,287 miles, of which 3,926 miles belong to Missouri Pacific; 3,365 miles St. Louis, from Mountain & Southern, controlled by Missouri Pacific; 1,159 miles International & Great Northern, and 1,852 miles Texas & Pacific.

If the plan for rearrangement of interests is finally approved, the Missouri Pacific will take over the Texas & Pacific and International & Great Northern, and one new and rehabilitated company with a moderate rather than inflated capitalization will operate all the roads which Jay Gould ever controlled for purposes of development.

In brief outlines the plan contemplates the exchange, par for par, of the Texas & Pacific stock held by the Gould estate for Denver & Rio Grande stock held by the Missouri Pacific. The Gould estate holds about $8,000,000 Texas & Pacific stock, approximately with Missouri Pacific holdings of $17,295,000 Denver common and $9,805,000 Denver preferred. But the Gould estate also holds Texas & Pacific notes, which figure in the transaction, various securities of the International & Great Northern and Missouri Pacific notes, so that the securities on each side of the transaction do not come far from balancing.

The Gould estate holdings of Missouri Pacific notes have hampered Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and other bankers who have formulated the plan for lifting Missouri Pacific from receivership. George J. Gould, in legal control of the notes, has refused his assent to the reorganization plan, and though the plan has advanced despite his opposition, the bankers never could feel certain of restoring the property without long and tedious litigation. With agreement on the present plan, the reorganization can be effected speedily, since all of the other numerous interests have agreed upon all its essential features.

Would End Receivership Fight.

Agreement on the new plan will also mean the termination of proceedings brought by Benjamin F. Bush, President and Receiver of the Missouri Pacific, to throw Texas & Pacific into receivership and of several other suits which have been started by both the contending parties.

Although 40 per cent. of the Denver & Rio Grande stock is owned by the Missouri Pacific, and though George J. Gould lost control of Missouri Pacific before the last Denver Rio Grande annual stockholders' meeting, Mr. Gould much to the surprise and chagrin of the bankers who had wrested control of Missouri Pacific from him, kept

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Improve on Week-End Operations of Traders—Very Favorable Bank Statement.

There was no renewal yesterday after Friday's upturn of the keen pressure upon stocks which had carried prices down from Monday until midday on Friday. The list as a whole was quite firm and a majority of the day's larger changes were on the side of advances. Forces were more evenly balanced than on any other recent day, short covering at the week's close counterbalancing the effect of profit taking and outside liquidation, of which there was relatively little.

Traders looked to their own position in the market rather than to the news for guidance in their transactions for the day. That is a common attitude at the close of the week, when there is more incentive than on other days to settle accounts. Both bears and bulls were disposed to take profits where they had them, and, apart from traders' dealings, little was done on either side of the list.

The bank statement helped to explain the decided change for the better in the money market during the closing days of the week. It also reflected very clearly the effect of the extensive liquidation upon the loan account. The Clearing House figures showed a decrease of over $72,000,000 in loans, a gain of more than $35,000,000 in cash and an increase in surplus from less than $54,000,000 to more than $95,000,000. The change was radical enough to account for the decline in call money from Monday's maximum of 6 per cent. to Friday's renewal rate of 3½ per cent.

The effect of the shifting of loans early in the week was seen in the decline in deposits, but this amounted to only $35,000,000, whereas the loan decrease reached more than twice that figure. There was, then, a very considerable actual liquidation of loans which fitted in with the large selling, particularly of industrial stocks, which furnished the background for the bearish operations of the week. The showing made in the bank return justified the view which bankers expressed that the scarcity of money was due to temporary conditions. A large amount of cash had been taken out of the market, forcing down the reserves at a time when the money market was sensitive to such a change owing to the previous absorption of a huge amount of credit, and to the large requirements associated with the semi-annual payments. The great change for the better in the bank position compared with a week ago should reassure those who may have believed that last Monday's 6 per cent. call rate pointed to an impending scarcity of money for stock market operations. Money for this purpose may cost more than in the past, but there is no reason for fearing a lack of sufficient funds. The return of cash from domestic sources was supplemented by the arrival during the week of $12,000,000 in gold from Canada, which was increased yesterday by another $3,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	4
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5		3½	
St. Louis	5	3	3½	4
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	4
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	4

"Up to 30 days," over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @4

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	"	"	3

Time.

60 days.....4 @4½ 5 months.....4½
90 days.....4 @4½ 6 months.....4½
4 months.....4½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3½
4 to 6 months.....4@4½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4¼@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.91	5.91½	5.91	..
Cables	5.90½	5.90¼	5.90¼	..
Marks—				
Demand	73.18⅜	73.18⅜	73.18⅜	..
Cables	73.25	73.25	73.25	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75½	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.91	5.90½
95.28 Berlin	73.18⅜	73.25
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29	5.28
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.70	30.75
5.1826 Italy	6.40⅝	6.40
20.26 Austria	12.60	12.65
26.75 Scandinavia	28.25	28.35
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.27
40.19 Holland	41.43¾	41.56¼
China—		
Hongkong	49.65	49.75
Shanghai	67.50	67.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manilla	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.82	41.92
32.44 Rio	24.57	24.68

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.70¼	$4.68⅞	$4.70¼	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $513,828,587; balance, $30,981,800; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $6,100,850.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29⅞d, off ⅛; in New York, 63¾c, off ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 47¾@51c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	145,507
Same day last year	424,952
Same day two years ago	107,613
Year to date	90,139,217
Same period last year	67,958,273
Same period in 1914	41,115,795

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
52	53	100	Acme Tea	52½	52½	52½	52½	....
17⅝	18	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	18	18	17⅝	17⅞	....
7⅞	8⅛	200	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
20	20½	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20½	20½	20	20⅜	....
51⅝	..	100	Am. Bank Note pf	53	53	53	53	....
89¼	89½	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89½	88½	89¼	— ⅛
54⅜	54⅝	2,000	Am. Can	55	55¼	54½	54⅝	— ⅛
63⅝	64⅛	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	64	64½	63⅝	64¼	+ ⅛
116	119	100	Am. Cast Prod. pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	—1
17⅝	17⅞	100	Am. Linseed	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	....
42	44	200	Am. Linseed pf	42¾	42½	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
61	61¼	2,000	Am. Locomotive	61	61	60	61	+1⅝
92⅛	92⅝	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92⅝	92⅞	92½	92⅞	+ ⅛
108¾	110½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	109¾	109¾	109½	109½	+ ⅛
99	99	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99¼	....
129¾	129¾	200	Am. Telegph. & Tel	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¼	+ ⅛
205	208	400	Am. Tobacco	208	208	207½	208	+ ¼
43	44	400	Am. Woolen	43½	43¾	43	43¾	+ ¼
43	44	50	Do., odd lot	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	....
94½	96	200	Am. Woolen pf	95¾	95¾	95	95	....
25	26	500	Am. Writing P. pf	24½	25	24½	25	+1
34	34½	1,400	Am. Zinc L. S	34	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ¼
82	83⅛	100	Am. Zinc Mas. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	+1
78⅝	79	3,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	78⅞	79	78¾	78⅞	+ ¼
104¼	104⅜	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
98⅝	99	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	+ ¼
57½	57⅝	100	At., Gulf & W. I	57	57	57	57	— ½
67¾	68	2,100	Baldwin Loco	68⅛	68¾	67½	68	....
80	80¼	400	Baltimore & Ohio	80	80⅝	80	80⅜	+ ⅝
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	....
15⅛	15⅜	200	Batopilas Mining	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	....
440	444	200	Bethlehem Steel	435	444	435	444	+10½
66¾	66⅞	1,900	Butte & Superior	66½	67	66	66½	+ ½
18	20	100	California Petrol	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ½
177½	179	400	Canadian Pacific	178¾	179½	178¾	179	+1
53¾	54	400	Central Leather Co	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅝
100⅝	100¾	200	Central Leather pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
106	107½	1,500	Chandler Motor	107½	107½	106½	107½	+3½
61¼	61½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	61½	61	61⅝	+ ½
12½	13	200	Chi. Great Western	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	....
36	36¼	300	Chi. Gt. Western pf	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅛
96	97	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96⅞	96⅞	96¾	96¾	....
128½	130	100	Chi. & Northwest	129½	129½	129½	129½	+1⅜
20½	20¾	200	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	....
20	20¼	200	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
46⅜	47	1,000	Chino Copper	46⅝	46⅞	46½	46⅜	+ ⅛
42½	42⅞	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
32	34	100	Col. & Southern	32½	32½	32½	32½	+1½
133	134	100	Consolidated Gas	134	134	134	134	....
93⅛	98	400	Continental Can	93	93	93	93	—2⅜
108	111	100	Continental Can pf	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
13¾	13⅞	100	Corn Products Ref	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
89½	90½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	....
67⅛	67¼	9,800	Crucible Steel	66⅞	67½	66¼	67¼	+ ⅝
57⅜	58⅛	1,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	57⅛	58½	57⅛	57⅝	+ ¼
14¾	15	200	Den. & Rio Grande	14½	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
34½	34⅞	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34	34½	34	34½	+1½
136¾	137½	10	Detroit Edison Co	137½	137½	137½	137½	....
113½	120	25	Detroit United Ry	119½	119½	119½	119½	....
109	111	100	Diamond Match	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
67½	67¾	500	Distillers' Securities	42	42	41½	41½	....
25¾	26¼	700	Dome Mines	25⅝	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
57⅝	57⅞	2,100	Erie	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
53½	54	600	Erie 1st pf	53½	54	53½	53½	+ ⅛
113½	116	10	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	....
164	165	100	General Electric	164¾	165	164¾	164¾	+1½
495	505	100	General Motors	494	494	494	494	....
73⅝	74	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅝	74	72¼	74	+1⅝
80	83	200	Granby Consol	83	83	83	83	+3
118	118½	900	Great Northern pf	118½	118½	118	118	— ½
45	45⅝	400	Greene-Cananea	45	45	45	45	+ ½
47¼	47½	2,900	Inspiration Copper	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	+ ¼
16⅝	17	100	Interboro Consol	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
74	74½	100	Interboro Con. pf	74⅛	74½	74⅛	74½	+ ¼
12	13	100	Int. Agricultural	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
39	41½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	41	41	41	41	+2
208	208	2,100	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	208	208	205	205	+ ¾
84⅝	84⅞	10,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf. t. r	84⅝	85¼	84¼	84⅝	+ ½
45¼	45½	300	Int. Nickel	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
13⅞	13¾	100	Int. Paper	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ½
61⅞	62	100	Int. Paper pf	61⅞	62	61⅞	61⅞	+ ¼
24½	25	100	Kansas City Southern	25	25	25	25	+ ½
95	97	100	Kelly Spring T. pf	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	—1½
45⅞	46	2,400	Kennecott Copper	46	46⅛	45⅞	46	....
68½	69	100	Lackawanna Steel	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅝
43	44	850	Lee Rubber & Tire	42⅞	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛	+ ¼
249	261	70	Liggett & Myers	251½	251½	251½	251½	....
133	133½	100	Loulls. & Nash	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	+ ¼
67½	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛
74½	74⅞	5,000	Maxwell Motors	75	75½	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
83½	84½	200	Max. Mot. 1st pf	84⅝	85	84⅜	85	— ⅛
55	55½	100	Max. Mot. 2d pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	+1½
98	98¼	5,200	Mex. Petroleum	98	98¼	97½	98¼	+ ⅛
..	91½	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	—2½
..	24	100	Miami Copper	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
123⅛	126	265	M., S. P. & S. S. M	124½	125	124½	125	....
110	110¼	25	Montana Pow. pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	....
62½	63½	100	National Lead	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ¼
..	..	100	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
..	..	500	Nev. Cons. Cop	16	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
123	124	300	N. Y. Air Brake	122⅜	123	122⅜	123	+2
103	103½	200	New York Central	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
26⅛	27	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	....
129	129	200	Norfolk & West	129	129	129	129	+ ⅝
111	112	400	Northern Pacific	112	112	111¾	111¾	+ ⅛
2,431	57	100	Penn. Railroad	57	57⅛	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
..	30	100	Philadelphia Co	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
57	57	300	Pittsburgh Coal	57⅛	57⅛	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
208	208	200	Pittsburgh St. pf	207¾	207¾	207¾	207¾	....
43½	43½	100	Pressed St. Car	43½	43½	43½	43½	....
41⅞	42⅜	100	R'way Steel Spring	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+1½
217	217½	1,300	Ray Cons. Cop	217	217½	216½	217½	+ ⅛
6,400	70	100	Reading	70⅛	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛	+ ⅛
42	42¼	100	Reading 1st pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
42	44	70	Do., odd lot	42	42	42	42	....
107½	108	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ¼
17	17½	600	St. L. & S. F. w. i	17	17½	17	17	+ ⅛
6¾	7	200	S. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6¾	6⅞	6½	6¾	....
192	193	2,400	Sears, Roebuck	188⅛	192½	188⅛	192½	+5½
25½	26	200	Shattuck-Ariz	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	....
97⅜	98	800	Southern Pacific	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	....
23¾	24	500	South. Railway	23¾	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
68¾	69	600	South. Ry. pf	68¼	68¾	68	68¾	....
..	..	100	Stand. Milling rgts	..	..	..	..	....
126	126¼	9,100	Studebaker Co	125½	126¼	124⅝	126	+ ⅝
24	25	11,100	Tennessee Copper	26	26	25	25	— ⅛
188	188½	100	Texas Co	189	189	189	189	....
5	6	100	Union Bag & P. Co	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
36	37	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
137	138	2,400	Union Pacific	138	138¼	138	138¼	+ ¼
82½	82⅝	500	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
56½	57	100	United Cigar Man	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ¼
154½	155⅜	600	United Fruit	154⅝	155¼	154	155¼	+2
52	52¼	100	U. S. C.I.P. & F. pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
104¼	104⅜	2,900	U. S. Ind Alcohol	105	105	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
72	73½	900	U. S. Rubber	73	73½	72	72	+1
107¾	110	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107⅞	107⅞	107	107	....
67½	67¾	500	U. S. Sm. R. & M	68	68	67⅝	67⅝	....
84⅜	84⅞	11,000	United States Steel	84½	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅛
117⅜	118	100	U. S. Steel pf	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	— ⅛
117⅝	118	17	Do., odd lot	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	....
75	75⅝	500	Utah Copper	75⅝	75⅝	75⅜	75⅜	— ⅛
69⅝	70⅛	500	Wabash pf	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝	70⅛	— ⅛
27¼	27½	500	Wabash pf B	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
127	132	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	128	128	128	128	....
93	94	100	West. Union Tel	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
93	94	15	Do., odd lot	93	93	93	93	....
54½	54¾	2,200	Whouse (E. & M.)	55	55	54¼	54½	....
64¼	64¾	3,200	Willys-Overland	65	65¼	64¼	64¼	— ⅛
105½	107	100	Willys-Over. pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅛

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Posted for Transfer.—Thomas C. Eastman to Herbert Lowell Dillon; sponsors, Austin P. Kelley and William M. Wright. Rush G. Estee to Foster B. Davis; sponsors, George A. Nelson and George S. Goodrich.

Dissolution of Partnership.—On July 14, 1916, Kelly & Wallace.

Change in Firms.—Finley Barrell & Co., John W. Barrell, (deceased,) interest ceased; Finley Barrell & Co., Frank E. Alstrin, admitted; C. W. MacQuoid & Co., J. Hugh Walsh, retired.

Branch Offices.—Kean, Taylor & Co. (new,) St. Louis, Mo., L. L. Daly, manager; Ware & Leland, (new,) Cleveland, Ohio, John Van Rooy, manager; Jerome J. Danzig & Co., (new,) Southampton, L. I., Anthonie Knook, manager.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U.S.
	1916.	1916.
July 15	$2,952,474,164	$4,784,756,768
July 8*	2,625,303,891	4,404,014,691
July 1	2,898,231,832	4,772,891,776
June 24	2,912,266,218	5,848,801,682
June 26	1,707,425,875	3,010,187,864
	1915.	1915
July 17	$1,902,561,262	$3,372,742,970
July 10	1,646,414,189	2,901,140,903
July 3	2,312,266,218	3,848,801,682
June 26	1,707,425,875	3,010,187,864

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1916	6	2½	3½	1910	3	2	2½
1915	2	1½	2	1909	1½	1½	1½
1914	3	2	2½	1908	1¼	1	1½
1913	2½	2	2½	1907	8	2½	6
1912	3½	2½	3½	1906	3½	2	3
1911	2½	2	2½	1905	3	2	2½

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week.

Sale.		Price.
25	Arlington Mills	103¾
45	Boston Woven Hose & Rubber.250%	62½
11	Fair Alpaca Co	148
5	Library Bureau pf, Series A	100¾
10	Merrimac Chemical Co	138
1	Plymouth Cordage Co, ex div	194
25	Plymouth Cordage Co., ex div	192½
6	Stafford Mills	81
30	Sullivan Machinery Co	127½

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

DETROIT & MACKINAC—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
1st week July.	$25,379	$22,925	$2,454

Public Utilities.

LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC (Standard Gas & Electric Subsidiary) for June—

Gross	177,112	164,446	12,666
Net after tax	98,956	90,216	8,740
12 mos. gross	2,268,228	2,125,668	242,560
Net after tax	1,405,778	1,156,380	267,348

PACIFIC COAST for May—

Gross	630,312	484,084	146,228
Oper. exp	576,590	458,053	129,537
Net	53,722	28,031	25,691
11 mos. gross	6,691,987	5,687,253	1,004,733
Oper. exp	5,718,206	5,121,809	891,216
Net	978,782	565,383	413,399

WESTERN STATE GAS & ELECTRIC (Standard Gas & Electric Subsidiary) for June—

Gross	101,165	96,294	4,871
Net after tax	50,258	47,171	3,087
12 mos. gross	1,215,870	1,156,117	59,753
Net after tax	582,101	550,053	22,115

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15¾	14½	15¼
Atlantic Refining	340	350	340	350
Bess-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	89	91	89	91
Chesebrough Mfg	320	330	320	330
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	83	88	83	88
Eureka Pipe Line	208	214	208	214
Galena Signal Oil	156	158	156	158
Galena Signal Oil pf	142	147	142	147
Illinois Pipe Line	170	178	170	172
Indiana Pipe Line	90	93	90	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	10	10½	10	10½
National Transit	14	15	14	15
New York Transit	190	200	190	200
Northern Pipe Line	96	100	96	100
Ohio Oil	235	237	236	237
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	12¾	13	12¾	13
Pierce Oil pf	52	56	52	56
Prairie Oil & Gas	387	393	387	393
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	222
Solar Refining	265	275	265	275
Southern Pipe Line	191	194	191	194
South Penn. Oil	350	355	350	355
Southwestern Penn	105	110	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal	269	272	267	270
Stand. Oil of Ind	568	572	568	572
Stand. Oil of Kan	440	450	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky	407	410	407	410
Stand. Oil of Neb	345	355	345	355
Stand. Oil of N. J	523	525	523	526
Stand. Oil of N. Y	293	298	293	295
Stand. Oil of Ohio	365	380	365	375
Swan & Finch	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	265	270	267	270

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 200,025 shares of stocks and $62,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 31,537; oil, 33,505, and mining, 140,955. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	††Aetna Explo..	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½
100	†Butler Chem...	4½	4½	4½	4½
300	Can. N.G.Corp.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	†Car L. & P...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,500	Chevrolet M...104	100	*103	98	98
45	Driggs-Seab...102	100	101	102	
3,100	†Emerson M....	4	4¼	4	4⅛
900	Emerson Phon.	9¼	10	9¼	10
100	Essex Motors..	72	72	72	72
400	†Flem.-Lynn P.	4	4	3⅝	3⅞
800	†Gaston, Wilis. & Wigmore...	40¾	42	40¼	42
150	Haskell & Bar. Car Co.	35¼	35¼	35	35
15	Holly S.Cor.pf.	96	96	95¾	95¾
150	Int. Arms Fuse Corp.	14	15	14	15
1,350	†Joplin O. Supl.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	†S.S.Kresge pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½
212	†Lima Loco....	35	35	33	33
100	†Lynn Phono..	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,200	Manhattan Tr.	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
300	Marconi of A.	3	3	3	3
500	†Maxim Mun.	4½	5	4½	5
800	†Milwaukee St..	60½	60½	59½	60½
50	Mitch. M. wi.	67	67	67	67
900	†Princess Mot.	1	1¼	1	1
220	†Poll. Non-Cor.	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
150	†Poll. V.C. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½
70	Spring. Body..	73	73	74	73
300	†St. Jos. Lead.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
500	†Stutz Motor..	61	61	60⅜	60⅝
700	Sub. Bt. Cra.	32⅜	33½	32¼	32¼
2,500	†Tob. Products	43¾	44¼	43¾	43⅞
100	†U. S. L. & H.	21	21	21	21
100	U. S. Steam...	6½	6½	6½	6½
3,000	†United Motors	66¼	66¾	63¾	63¾
100	†United Zinc..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1,300	White Motors..	52¾	53¼	52¼	53¼
1,000	†Zinc Concen..	4¼	4⅜	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Illinois P. L.	172	172	172	+ 5
20	S. O. of N. J.	525	524	525	— 1
8	S. O. of Ohio.	370	370	370	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,250	††Alberta Pet. Ltd., ordi.	56	57	56	57
700	†Barrett O.&G.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	†Boden & Co., Ltd., Ref.Co.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜
1,700	†Boden O.&G.	13⅝	*14	13⅜	13⅜
5,800	†Central Oil..	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	†Inter. Pet..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
3,600	Benova Oil, no prospect.	58	58	56	58
4,000	†Midwest Oil.	45	45	44	45
1,500	†Mexico Oil..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	†N.Y. Oil.	86	86	86	86
4,000	†Okla. Oil..	12	12	10	12
100	Okla. C. & R.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	†Sapulpa O.&R.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	†Simplicity Oil.	41	41	40¾	40¾
3,000	††Tex. Mex. P.	70	70	70	70
4,000	†United W. O.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,600	†Victoria Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	White O.&G.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

MINING STOCKS.

600	††Alaska-West.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	††Atlanta....	11	11	10½	11
14,000	††Alaska Sil...	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛
8,800	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a proj.)	65	65	63	64
10,000	††Ariz.Cop.Co.	85	85	85	85
3,200	Big Ledge Co.	2	2	2	2
1,200	††Booth....	15½	16	15½	16
3,600	Bost. & Mont..	41	41	41	41
400	†Calaveras Co.	3	3	3	3
100	Calumet & Ariz.	67	67	67	67
100	Canada Cop....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Cash. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,200	Con. Nev.-Utah.	43	45	43	45
4,500	††Double H. Sil.	55	55	55	57
150	Dundee-Ariz. (a prospect)	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	†Inspir. Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,200	†Eagle & R. R.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7,800	††Emma Cop.	40	45	40	45
400	First Nat. Cop.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,500	†Goldf. Cons.	87	90	87	89
500	†Goldfield Mer.	9	9	9	9
150	Hecla Mining..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	†Hem. Cop. Co.	1	1	1	1
23,500	I.N.C.(Cyprus).	50	53	50	52
200	Inde. I.M.& R.	2	2	2	2
5,000	†Interna. Min.	15	15	15	15
1,500	Iso Verde(Cyprus).	15	15	14	15
200	Iso Verde(Cyprus).	15	15	15	15
2,500	†Jim Butler..	92	87	92	87
1,500	Jumbo Ext....	76	77	76	76
100	†Keweenaw....	9½	10	9½	10
1,200	La E.Mexicana.	50	51	50	51
500	Magma Cop....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1,500	†M. Rio Chur.	60	60	56	56
700	Mason Val. Min.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
1,600	†Mon. C. Min.	76	76	76	76
7,000	Nipissing Silver.	1⅜	2	1⅝	2
9,500	†Mother Lode	27	27	26	26½
3,600	†Newray Min.	41	41	41	42
500	N.Y. & H.Cop.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
500	†No. Butte D.	2	2	2	2
1,000	Nor. Lights Co.	62	62	62	63
700	Onto. Sup. Co.	30	30	30	30
2,000	†Rico Con. M.	12	12	12	12
500	Rochester M.	57	57	57	57
200	Stand. S. L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,500	†Success Min.	63	63	62	63
700	Tono Exten.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
150	T. Co. of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6,000	†U. S. S.	8	8	8	8
600	†Ut. Ap. Ex.	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½
300	U. G. M. Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	†White O. Min.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
60	†Y. A. T. Mfg.	42½	42½	42½	42½
600	†Yuma Con.	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$2,000	gr. O. Co. w.	110	108	108	108
5,000	†Bld. Steel 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
60,000	Pc. G.&E.w.i.	100½	100	100	100½
5,000	Sinc. Oil 6s.	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	18	18½	18	18½
Br.-Am. Tob., ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Holly Sugar	47	50	47	50
Kayo Mfg.	5½	6	5½	6
Lake Torpedo Boat..	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Lake Torpedo Bt. pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
Peerless Truck & M.	22	22	22	23
Saxon Motor Car..	77	79	77	78
Standard Motors....	5½	6½	5¾	6¼
Springfield Body pf.	115	120	115	118
Todd Shipyards....	73	77	73	77
Triangle Film....	2¾	3	2¾	3
United Drug....	67	71	67	70
United Drug 1st pf.	48½	51½	50	53
United Drug 2d pf.	89	92	89	92
United Profit Sharing	¾	1	¾	1
Wabash-Pitts. Term.	18¾	20½	18	20
Wab.-Pitts. Term. pf.	50	52	51	52

OIL GROUP.

Houston	14	17	14	17
Midwest Refining....	62	64	62	64
Oklahoma Oil pf....	¾	1	¾	1
Pierce Oil....	12¾	13	12¾	13
Tide Water Oil.	184	184	184	188
Savoy Oil	11	12	10¾	11¾

MINING STOCKS.

Butte Cop. & Zinc..	5	5½	5	5½
Comstock Tunnel....	8	9	8	10
Crystal Copper....	⅞	1¼	⅞	1
Howe Sound....	4¾	5	4¾	5
Iron Blossom....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Marsh Mining....	13½	14	13½	14
Montana Cons....	¼	¼	¼	¼
Oatman Big Jim....	70	75	70	75
Round Mountain....	47	50	47	48
San Toy....	14	15	14	15
United Eastern....	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝

BONDS.

French Govt. new 5s.	98	100	98	100
Pierce Oil 6s....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	65	70	65	70
American Brass....	280	285	280	285
Atlas Powder....	160	168	160	168
Atlas Powder pf....	101	103	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox..	114	116	114	116
Bliss (E. W.)....	560	575	560	575
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	192	205	192	205
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms....	820	840	820	840
Du Pont, Pow., new.	260	265	250	257
Du Pont, Pow., deb.	101	102	102	104
Hercules Powder....	330	340	330	345
Hercules Powder pf..	112	114	113	115
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond..	165	170	165	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co....	555	565	555	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1550	1625	1550	1625

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line....	1916-'23	4	4½	4.30
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4	4½	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	5	4.70
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'26	4½	4	4.65
Ches. & Ohio....	1916-'26	4½	4	4.55
Chicago & N. W....	1916-'25	4½	4	4.40
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	5	5.30
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	5	4.45
C. C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	5	4.80
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4	4.35
Erie Railroad....	1916-'28	4½	5	4.55
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4	5	4.60
Illinois Central....	1916-'26	4½	5	4.40
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	5	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'22	5	5	5.75
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5	5.60
N. Y. Cent. L....	1916-'26	4½	5	4.80
Norfolk & West....	1916-'24	4½	5	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'26	4½	6	4.70
Penn. Gen. Fr.ght.	1916-'23	4	4½	4.30
St. L., I. Mt. & So.	1916-'26	5	5	5.15
Seaboard A. L....	1916-'26	5	5	4.70
Southern Pacific....	1916-'26	4½	4	4.40
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½	5	4.65

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, July 15, 1916.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,898,000	$33,110,000	$1,997,000	$885,000	$88,000	$6,000	$1,000	$2,201,000	.....	$29,509,000	$1,584,000	$783,000
Mer. National.....	2,000,000	2,856,300	27,332,000	1,560,000	671,000	1,330,000	50,000	4,000	1,948,000	.....	26,745,000		1,810,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,314,900	116,098,000	9,247,000	1,157,000	3,419,000	85,000	35,000	8,509,000	.....	110,380,000	2,412,000	4,988,000
National City....	25,000,000	†40,902,500	379,970,000	55,810,000	7,882,000	4,408,000	161,000	637,000	37,974,000	.....	407,174,000	8,937,000	1,799,000
Chemical National.	3,000,000	8,190,000	85,980,000	886,000	180,000	2,257,000	43,000	.....	2,326,000	.....	53,126,000		450,000
Atlantic National.	1,000,000	792,000	12,187,000	1,081,000	115,000	277,000	13,000	61,000	976,000	.....	12,857,000	244,000	90,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	90,400	2,502,000	37,000	20,000	142,000	3,000	.....	167,000	.....	2,244,000		45,000
Am. Exch. National.	5,000,000	5,153,500	17,602,000	4,375,000	1,496,000	3,370,000	80,000	27,000	7,273,000	.....	75,348,000	6,236,000	4,832,000
Nat. Bank of Com..	25,000,000	18,570,900	$14,357,000	10,799,000	5,419,000	2,117,000	.....	2,000	18,521,000	.....	218,720,000	880,000	153,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,000,000	2,925,700	63,956,000	3,850,000	900,000	1,987,000	314,000	146,000	5,056,000	.....	63,828,000	5,244,000	1,173,000
Hanover National..	3,000,000	15,772,800	109,176,000	10,343,000	1,558,000	2,116,000	4,000	10,000	8,750,000	.....	122,324,000		130,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,317,800	28,403,000	1,241,000	186,000	1,318,000	30,000	7,000	2,061,000	.....	23,903,000	1,383,000	1,028,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,017,800	10,277,000	935,000	308,000	686,000	114,000	.....	758,000	.....	10,013,000		900,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,614,000	25,700,000	1,696,000	1,236,000	559,000	134,000	.....	2,316,000	.....	31,004,000		51,000
National Park....	5,000,000	15,535,800	182,920,000	7,118,000	1,302,000	5,650,000	99,000	75,000	10,558,000	.....	132,392,000	1,055,000	3,965,000
East River National.	250,000	73,400	2,298,000	106,000	31,000	227,000	7,000	.....	195,000	.....	2,420,000		90,000
Second National....	1,000,000	3,337,000	17,645,000	997,000	247,000	556,000	13,000	56,000	1,115,000	.....	13,126,000		896,000
First National.....	10,000,000	25,302,700	146,985,000	10,032,000	1,886,000	4,085,000	98,000	.....	10,782,000	.....	134,672,000	125,000	4,041,000
Irving National....	4,000,000	3,898,800	71,197,000	6,114,000	894,000	3,675,000	5,000	5,000	5,866,000	.....	79,151,000	884,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat..	500,000	1,059,000	9,917,000	445,000	143,000	401,000	117,000	23,000	726,000	.....	10,071,000		199,000
Chase National....	5,000,000	19,453,600	177,075,000	13,127,000	4,991,000	5,719,000	18,000	286,000	14,627,000	.....	189,411,000	10,442,000	450,000
Lincoln National....	1,000,000	1,908,300	19,106,000	1,307,000	319,000	467,000	81,000	24,000	1,420,000	.....	19,132,000	10,000	892,000
Garfield National....	1,000,000	1,275,600	9,868,000	1,054,000	141,000	267,000	39,000	75,000	885,000	.....	9,893,000		899,000
Fifth National....	250,000	417,000	3,278,000	155,000	121,000	288,000	4,000	6,000	391,000	.....	3,205,000	182,000	248,000
Seaboard National.	1,000,000	2,888,200	40,481,000	1,941,000	1,455,000	1,501,000	22,000	17,000	4,020,000	.....	45,532,000		70,000
Liberty National....	1,000,000	3,444,200	48,709,000	2,284,000	992,000	1,337,000	20,000	.....	3,924,000	.....	44,450,000	3,195,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	758,100	8,900,000	676,000	197,000	247,000	6,000	6,000	845,000	.....	9,010,000	203,000	412,000
Union Exch. Nat....	1,000,000	1,408,000	12,124,000	969,000	172,000	417,000	.....	.....	1,020,000	.....	11,883,000	20,000	397,000
Nassau Nat., Brklyn.	1,000,000	1,130,100	10,344,000	1,140,000	140,000	295,000	.....	.....	761,000	.....	10,003,000	32,000	50,000
Broadway Trust....	1,500,000	917,000	20,250,000	1,619,000	205,000	556,000	68,000	23,000	1,521,000	.....	21,344,000	469,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,099,100	36,980,000	5,014,000	1,471,000	720,000	89,000	16,000	2,832,000	$334,000	42,533,000	800,000	.....
Bank of America....	1,500,000	6,211,900	31,896,000	3,432,000	1,024,000	933,000	61,000	.....	.....	.....	23,997,000		.....
Greenwich.....	500,000	1,189,900	11,178,000	1,016,000	231,000	378,000	287,000	.....	573,000	.....	11,847,000	36,000	.....
Pacific.....	500,000	1,005,700	6,388,000	408,000	344,000	87,000	127,000	.....	.....	.....	5,851,000		.....
People's.....	200,000	445,900	2,488,000	165,000	100,000	132,000	1,000	2,000	153,000	55,000	2,550,000		.....
Metropolitan.....	2,000,000	1,978,800	14,746,000	950,000	722,000	577,000	50,000	22,000	.....	.....	13,267,000		.....
Corn Exchange.....	3,500,000	6,991,200	86,058,000	7,403,000	1,871,000	4,953,000	739,000	.....	2,750,000	2,853,000	86,887,000		.....
Bowery.....	250,000	804,400	4,219,000	359,000	48,000	69,000	70,000	.....	196,000	.....	3,815,000		.....
German-American	750,000	790,500	5,837,000	398,000	325,000	49,000	10,000	.....	216,000	.....	6,004,000		.....
Fifth Avenue.....	100,000	2,187,300	17,439,000	1,803,000	691,000	1,091,000	42,000	.....	.....	.....	19,478,000		.....
German Exchange....	200,000	837,000	4,845,000	418,000	52,000	105,000	45,000	.....	174,000	.....	4,544,000		.....
Germania.....	200,000	1,064,500	6,504,000	685,000	91,000	137,000	100,000	.....	329,000	.....	6,587,000		.....
Bank of the Metrop.	1,000,000	3,130,400	14,902,000	984,000	355,000	449,000	66,000	20,000	872,000	744,000	14,536,000		.....
West Side.....	200,000	358,500	4,887,000	294,000	179,000	94,000	36,000	.....	270,000	99,000	4,583,000		.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,067,900	16,539,000	1,721,000	352,000	380,000	80,000	.....	1,016,000	177,000	16,196,000		.....
State.....	1,500,000	676,400	23,679,000	1,991,000	692,000	497,000	165,000	.....	859,000	.....	20,648,000	34,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust.....	1,500,000	3,991,000	$7,224,000	1,873,000	808,000	582,000	270,000	$5,000	1,463,000	1,072,000	$9,260,000	7,179,000	.....
Bankers Trust.....	10,000,000	15,498,800	$11,439,000	18,640,000	132,000	507,000	20,000	14,000	9,596,000	2,403,000	191,914,000	25,895,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,218,300	24,530,000	4,136,000	166,000	124,000	147,000	4,000	2,281,000	4,607,000	46,822,000	14,719,000	.....
Astor Trust.....	1,250,000	1,712,500	20,595,000	2,110,000	16,000	112,000	15,000	.....	1,149,000	713,000	16,100,000	7,130,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	12,127,900	42,256,000	2,265,000	390,000	150,000	110,000	16,000	17,186,000	643,000	39,101,000	882,000	.....
Guaranty Trust.....	20,000,000	$1,073,700	$38,431,000	33,020,000	4,115,000	1,515,000	280,000	.....	.....	365,000	8,036,000	1,023,000	.....
Fidelity Trust.....	1,000,000	1,210,300	10,070,000	629,000	50,000	87,000	33,000	.....	401,000	403,000	9,159,000	1,059,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T..	4,000,000	5,472,500	29,393,000	1,620,000	300,000	50,000	15,000	11,000	$58,000	403,000	29,393,000	48,000	.....
Columbia Trust.....	2,000,000	8,097,800	44,668,000	5,827,000	137,000	477,000	182,000	104,000	8,301,000	2,044,000	66,006,000	18,909,000	.....
People's Trust.....	1,000,000	1,090,200	21,897,000	1,503,000	121,000	491,000	108,000	12,000	1,064,000	767,000	21,871,000	1,533,000	.....
New York Trust.....	3,000,000	11,372,300	72,174,000	5,338,000	918,000	924,000	27,000	34,000	3,098,000	1,961,000	61,832,000	5,716,000	.....
Franklin Trust.....	1,000,000	1,801,200	18,903,000	1,336,000	550,000	119,000	46,000	6,000	.....	374,000	16,489,000	2,769,000	.....
Lincoln Trust.....	1,000,000	225,400	12,878,000	801,000	110,000	347,000	26,000	12,000	638,000	$58,000	12,757,000	375,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust...	2,000,000	6,424,300	63,100,000	4,107,000	719,000	274,000	323,000	8,000	2,834,000	185,000	58,671,000	6,788,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$115,350,000	$181,643,600	$1,871,857,000	$166,729,000	$35,500,000	$51,267,000	$1,691,000	$1,506,000	$135,557,000	.....	$1,807,682,000	$48,029,000	$31,653,000
State Banks, not mem.													
of Fed. Res. Bank.	15,150,000	32,035,600	290,829,000	27,480,000	9,087,000	10,953,000	1,937,000	59,000	10,046,000	$4,407,000	307,884,000		
Trust cos., not mem.													
of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	104,844,500	1,004,439,000	$3,924,000	7,847,000	4,975,000	1,628,000	241,000	46,249,000	16,613,000	$24,948,000	$26,230,000	
Agg., 60 members...	$185,350,000	$329,423,700	$3,227,125,000	$278,113,000	$53,150,000	$67,695,000	$5,276,000	$1,806,000	$211,852,000	$20,922,000	$3,139,964,000	$180,129,000	$31,558,000
Change.....		—55,200,000	—9,959,000	+3,650,000	+7,062,000	+471,000	+174,000	—1,952,000	—8,787,000	—60,217,000	+1,789,000		—6,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$1,848,250,000	$169,452,000	$19,489,000	$50,201,000	$1,692,000	$1,411,000	$152,965,000			$1,906,518,000	$43,869,000	$31,513,000
State banks, not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	285,490,000	26,057,000	11,476,000	9,686,000	1,807,000	89,000	12,756,000	$5,853,000	$29,106,000	304,831,000		
Trust cos., not members of Fed. Res. Bank..	1,055,110,000	81,160,000	7,075,000	4,290,000	1,550,000	264,000	45,439,000	17,405,000	913,822,000	185,874,000		
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,188,831,000	$276,615,000	$37,040,000	$64,177,000	$3,242,000	$1,744,000	$211,160,000	$23,258,000	$1,048,928,000	$190,094,000	$43,869,000	$31,513,000
Change	—72,580,000	+4,510,000	+21,051,000	+9,275,000	+145,000	—105,000	—22,000	—1,622,000	—35,364,000	+3,234,000		—47,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $3,000,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
			Net demand deposits.....	$343,373,760		
			Net time deposits.....	2,151,450		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$235,902,000	$155,557,000	Net demand and time dep.	$345,525,210	$93,933,790	+ $6,538,740
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	49,967,000	10,048,000	Net demand deposits.....	55,329,150	4,683,880	— 1,409,290
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	98,378,000	46,240,000	Net demand deposits.....	188,742,200	5,860,800	+ 5,258,850
Total.....	$402,243,000	$211,862,000	Total net deposits ...	$589,596,560	$74,498,470	+$10,892,180

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits.....	$343,172,700		
			Net time deposits.....	2,168,450		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$278,702,000	$152,965,000	Net demand and time dep.	$345,341,150	$86,325,950	+$37,966,620
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	48,936,000	12,756,000	Net demand deposits.....	55,450,080	6,212,920	+ 1,861,740
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	93,940,000	45,479,000	Net demand deposits.....	130,848,300	2,550,700	+ 2,206,080
Total.....	$421,578,000	$211,180,000	Total net deposits ...	$537,618,530	$95,109,470	+$41,863,410

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 15, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

To conservative business men a gratifying sign just now is a perceptible subsidence of the speculative spirit which was much in evidence not many months ago. The excitement that accompanied the enlargement of old manufacturing plants and the building of many new ones to take care of insistent and immediate demands for war purposes has largely spent itself. So, also, has the feverishness which led many merchants to stock up too largely because of a fear that they would not be able to secure goods when they would need them. Instead, there has come a more careful attention to conditions, with a view to adjustments when the occasion may call for them. Perhaps the hardening rates for money may have had some effect in inducing caution in making commitments. Whatever the cause or causes, it is plain to see that the business community is setting its house in order and keeping its impulses in check, so that, in course of time, a reversion to normal may be accomplished without undue strain. This is done, too, at a time when the prospects for the immediate future are as bright as they have been at any time within the last year or so. Industries are thriving, crop indications are above the average, labor is well employed, and the generous buying by the public shows no sign of abating.

The Cotton Crop and Fabrics.

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As the period approaches for beginning the gathering of this year's crop of cotton the interest increases on the part of those dealing in the Exchanges. There is, however, a tendency toward slackening up in purchases of spots from the holders. This is not unusual at this time of year. Within the next four or five weeks cotton of the new crop will begin moving in volume to market, and a better basis for prediction will be at hand. The effect of the drive on the part of the allied powers will also then be more clearly manifest, and there may possibly be some sign indicating the length of the continuance of the war, whose termination is expected to have a great effect in raising prices. Domestic spinners are not showing much enthusiasm in buying cotton for investment at 13 cents or over. These considerations, however, are without effect so far as the goods end is concerned. Here it is wholly a question of supply and demand. The mills are busy on orders, some of them calling for deliveries through the first quarter of next year. Bleachers and finishers are behind on their deliveries, and the export trade in cotton goods shows no signs of lessening. During the last week prices were fixed for the Spring (1917) ginghams, seersuckers, chambrays, &c. They show advances of from 18 to 30 per cent., and the demand for them has been exceedingly large, especially for branded goods. Colors are guaranteed by the Eastern mills. In knit goods the deliveries will be a little late because of the quantity in stock being turned over to the Government. With hosiery it is wholly a question of being able to meet the demand.

Wool and Woolen Goods.

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The auction sales of wool in London now in progress show increases in price for the commodity, despite the restriction against outside buying. It is also noteworthy that the Government, in taking this year's clip from the British Isles, is allowing a 35 per cent. increase over the 1914 prices, instead of a 30 per cent. one, as originally proposed. In this country there has been active buying of the domestic clip at advancing and, in some instances at record, prices. Fleeces have recently been attracting some attention. In woolen goods the principal feature of the last week was the opening of serges for next Spring with decided advances. There has been no great amount of buying following the Spring openings, for various reasons, but there is no doubt that the sales will make a good showing before the finish. The openings of dress goods will occur this week. As to these much will depend on the results of the conferences between the garment makers and their employes. Already there is some apprehension that there may be a shortage of women's ready-to-wear for the Fall season if the factories are not started soon. But much can be done in a comparatively short time once the labor difficulties are disposed of. Everything in the factories is in readiness for a start.

Against Misbranding Goods.

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It begins to look as though Congress will enact a rational law covering the subject that the advocates of pure fabric legislation have been urging. At the outset the agitation was all in favor of a bill providing that articles should be stamped in such a way as to show their components. One scheme was to have the brand "adulterated" put on mixtures of silk and cotton, wool and silk, wool and cotton, and on other articles, like shoes, for example, that were not wholly composed of some one particular raw material. If this kind of legislation had gone through it would have compelled the use of the term "adulterated" on a custom-made pair of shoes retailing for $15 simply because the counter was made of fibre. An attempt was contemplated even for making it an offense to describe a cloth as being all wobl when some shoddy entered into its composition. When the absurdities of such efforts were pointed out attention was called to the merits of the Merchandise Marks act, which has been in operation in Great Britain for years, and the suggestion was made by various mercantile bodies that similar legislation be enacted here. The advice has borne fruit, as is shown by the reporting to Congress of the so-called Barkley Misbranding bill. The essential principle of this is that it is not material as to what a thing is made of, but that it is vital that there shall be no misrepresentation of this when the article is offered for sale. Following the line of the Pure Food and Drugs act, protection from prosecution is given to the retailer if he can show a manufacturer's guarantee for the representations which he makes. Should the Barkley bill become law, it will affect only articles entering into interstate commerce and those made and sold in the District of Columbia. To make its provisions universally applicable, similar legislation will have to be enacted in the various States which do not now have them.

Getting Rid of Abuses.

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That the logic of events is likely to play hob with many long-established customs and abuses in business seems quite evident from many circumstances. Thus, the cancellation evil has been hit a hard blow since the market became a sellers' one, and the practice of giving needless discounts is in a fair way of going into the discard. Just now the evil of conventional or fixed selling prices is coming under the ban. Of old, when raw material or labor costs advanced the practice was to indulge in substitutes or sub-counts in fabrics. Latterly the increased expenses in many lines of manufacture have carried costs beyond the point when depreciation of product may be indulged in without sacrificing serviceability. The only thing possible under the circumstances was to raise the prices in the primary markets to such an extent as to force the retailers to throw out their conventional prices and fix such as would afford them a profit. It has resulted in eliminating the "two-for-a-quarter" collar, the twenty-five-cent halbriggan, and the dollar shrit and dollar overalls. Clothiers are still struggling with the matter of the ten-dollar suit by the aid of manipulated cloths, and it is a problem how they will come out with it after a season's experience by the customer. The conventional nineteen and twenty-nine cent cottons, with the rising costs of raw material, labor, and chemicals for treatment, are likely to come in for a strain with the other articles mentioned. The worst of it all is that there is likely to be set a new and advanced scale of conventional prices which it will be difficult to bring down when conditions again become normal. Reductions in price are often harder to bring about than advances.

More as to Those Dyes.

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Mixed emotions seem to have been aroused by the arrival here of a few hundred tons of German dyes by the submarine. In Congress and among the select coterie of paid professional high-tariff advocates, currency was given to the view that the shipment was merely the forerunner to the dumping of colors on these shores for the purpose of throttling the newly established industry here, and that extreme measures were necessary to combat this movement. How absurd this is may be inferred from the fact that, under normal conditions, this country has been using about 2,500 tons of coal-tar colors a month. Then, again, the domestic factories have been tying up customers on contracts for three years, beginning with next January, and will unquestionably be supplying at the beginning of that period over two-thirds of the country's needs. As the cost of all the domestic plants and of their extensions has been written off to profit and loss, and as the labor item in the production of dyes is comparatively small, it is difficult to see how much chance the Germans will have in getting any kind of a foothold, much less a monopoly, in this market. Crudes and intermediates for making dyes will be obtainable cheaper in this country than in any other as soon as the demands for explosives from the belligerents cease. It is not unlikely that some of these coal-tar products will be exported, even to Germany. Meanwhile it is notable that before the arrival of the dyes via submarine there was no famine in colors in this country and that the exports of the same are showing a constant increase.

Submarine's Return Cargo.

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Of much more significance than what was brought in by the Deutschland is the character of the cargo it is to take out. So much has been given out for effect concerning the wonderful ingenuity of the German scientists and their alleged discovery of substitutes for all the essentials of existence from foods to fabrics, that it is a little disconcerting to learn that the return cargo of the submarine is to consist of nickel and rubber, particularly the latter. These are presumably the things most in demand, and both are designed for war purposes. It has been repeatedly asserted that efficient substitutes for both had been discovered or invented by Germans. It would now appear that the makeshifts have failed to serve their purpose, just as it will appear later that the fibres of nettles and hop vines and bleached wood pulp leave much to be desired when they are made to take the place of cotton. After the war is over there will be a story to be written of the frantic and ineffectual attempts made in Germany to delude the people into believing that substitutes could be had for the things which their own experience and that of the rest of the world had found adapted to particular needs.

IS CASH DISCOUNT A USEFUL THING?

A Difference of Opinion Whether or Not the System Ought to be Abolished.

With the steady growth of banking facilities in this country in the last several years, and with more and more attention being paid by banks and business houses to the trade acceptance method of settlement for purchased merchandise, the question has come up in many quarters of the local commercial world as to whether the cash discount has not outlived its usefulness and should be abolished. Strong arguments have been made on both sides of the question.

"Following the civil war, and for that matter right up to recent years," said a well-known business man yesterday, "there was no really scientific method of granting credit in general vogue. This was largely the result of a lack of sufficient banking facilities, which made the distributor his own banker more or less, and which made him introduce the cash discount to encourage quick payment. With the growth of the country's banking system, the size of the cash discount offered has dwindled, until now it is in many cases only one-half or one-third as large as it was in the early nineties. The fact that the discount has been reduced in size without serious danger to anyone involved in the procedure might be taken as a reason for believing that ultimately it could be done away with entirely with no really detrimental effects on general business.

"The cash discount is something that the buyer takes more than the seller gives, that is, the seller offers it as a reward for prompt payment and the buyer has the right to take it or pass it, as he sees fit. This very right to take or pass a discount has made it easy for the buyer to abuse the privilege if he wishes to and finds that the selling house is willing to wink at it. Taking discounts that have not been earned, or taking larger ones than those set down in the selling terms, are certainly abuses, among others, that in my mind are serious enough to warrant discarding the cash discount system if they cannot be cured. It is more or less candidly admitted by many producers and distributors that these abuses cannot be wholly eliminated, which in my opinion puts the cash discount of the future on very uncertain ground. There are cases in which it has already been done away with.

"Another objection to the cash discount and the abuses that have grown out of it is that, where one wholesale house will stand for a buyer taking an unfair discount and a second house will not, the buyer is pretty certain to buy as much as he can from the first one. In such instances the first wholesale house is certainly violating the rules of good business, both financial and ethical. It is injuring itself directly and its competitors indirectly, in that it is encouraging the buyer to look on the cash discount not as a form of reward for prompt payment, but as a form of graft that, if necessary, can be taken by force of an expressed or implied threat."

From all appearances the business firms most strongly in favor of the retention of the cash discount system are jobbers, especially jobbers of hardware, groceries, dry goods, &c., all of whom carry many small accounts on their books and who look on the cash discount as chief aid to their collections. In the hardware trade, also, where the margin of net profit is very small, the jobbers favor the giving of cash discounts by the manufacturers for the reason that these discounts play a very large part in enabling the former to show a profit.

By some jobbers the retention of cash discounts by the hardware manufacturers is looked on almost as a life or death proposition, one of the wholesalers setting forth this argument:

"We want the present manufacturers' discount of 2 per cent. retained and given us for the reason that when everything is on an even keel, we are perfectly satisfied to mke 2¼ to 2½ per cent. net on our sales. In 1914 we did not make 3 per cent. net on our sales, and many jobbers have told us they did not make a profit exceedin 2½ per cent. for a number of years previous to that. We therefore feel, doing business on this extremely close margin of profit, that if this premium (the cash discount) is withdrawn from us and we allow it to our retail dealers, it will have a very serious effect on our net profits. Because of this it is vital to our interests and to other hardware jobbing interests that it be continued.

"Looking at it from the manufacturers' side, we cannot see any good reason for withdrawing the cash discount entirely or making the terms 10 per cent. net in thirty days. Ordinarily the merchant has to pay 6 per cent. for borrowing money, and if the cash discount is allowed he will as lief borrow the money from the manufacturer as from the bank. If such is the case, whether the manufacturer allows it or not, the customer will frequently take from thirty to sixty days' extra time, and if he happens to be a good customer and buys liberally, very few manufacturers will decline his business or charge him any more money for the goods than if he were getting the cash discount. Under these conditions the manufacturer will have to have at least 50 per cent. more money to carry on his business than when he gives a 2, 3, or 5 per cent. cash discount in ten days.

"As we see it from the manufacturers' side, this discount can be added into the cost of the goods very much easier than the average freight allowance can be added. Some manufacturers consider the cash discount an interest expense, but we feel that it should not be regarded in that way. It is simply an inducement for the customer to pay promptly. If the jobber does not avail himself of the cash discount it is a danger signal and, unless the manufacturer absolutely knows why the customer did not avail himself of the discount, his credit should be looked into just the same as we do when a customer of ours has a note come back unpaid.

"Many seasonable goods in the hardware business are sold to the jobbers with a large cash discount for prepayment. Lawn mowers are a case in point. The manufacturers make the terms on these goods July 1, net cash, 1 per cent. per month for prepayment back to Feb. 10. No jobber in this line allows this cash discount to pass, though the jobber does not get this money from his customer, even if the latter discounts before June 10, and in some cases it will be August or September. We get something extra in this way for carrying the goods."

This concern further told of an attempt of one of the largest manufacturers in the hardware line to reduce, some years ago, its selling terms from 2-10-60 to 1-10-30. They continued the latter terms for six months, and then went back to the former, the inference being, as the former terms are still in effect, that they were forced to change back by the attitude of the jobbers.

Summing up the matter briefly, an executive of another wholesale hardware house says: "A house that abuses the cash discount will abuse any other sales terms that may be made. Our belief is that the abuse of terms never will be corrected, though it can be helped very much by constant attention. As for the actual discount, our position is that a 2 per cent. discount for cash is an aid to collections and a proper reward to give a prompt payer. We do not take it into consideration when figuring our cost. We base our selling price on the face of the invoice before deducting the cash discount, which we are sure is the only proper way to do."

In another instance the position is taken that the abolition of the cash discount would certainly work to the disadvantage of everybody who distributes to the smaller trade. The fact that a customer is given a reward of 2 per cent. for prompt payment, it is argued, in time establishes his credit, as many accounts are such that it is almost impossible to secure any positive rating through the regular commercial agencies. After doing business with a customer for a time, the prime factor in establishing his credit is the fact that he discounts his bills.

The position is also taken by this firm that the establishment of net terms would not insure prompt collection at the due date, and that there would be trouble, through misunderstandings, if interest were charged on overdue accounts that are payable on a net basis.

DOING THINGS IN BRAZIL.

Imposing List of Enterprises There in Hands of Americans.

There are at present, according to the lists of the American Consul General in Rio Janeiro, no less than thirty-three branches of American firms in that city, which are either managed by Americans of consist of permanent American representatives.

Among these is the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., which receives periodically from all parts of Brazil reports that are kept on file in New York for its American customers. Two large American manufacturers of electrical machinery and supplies maintain stocks of their goods; one railway car company has its own plant, and another has an office in the city. There is an American express company, (Companhia Expresso Federal, Rua da Alfandega 48, Rio de Janeiro,) which is the correspondent of the larger express companies in the United States, and undertakes important commissions for American firms, such as the clearance of goods from the custom house and transshipment to the interior, the distribution of samples and catalogues in large quantities, &c. Three American coffee firms have their local buying houses in the city. An American firm on the ground represents one of the largest mills for powder and explosives in the United States, as well as the American company that supplies Brazil with its postage stamps and currency. One American company imports fuel oil in tank steamers and has erected large tanks, and two more market American illuminating oil. An American advertising firm is equipped to carry on advertising campaigns for American manufacturers in the Portuguese language of the country. There are two American manufacturers of steel products represented. Several New York commission houses have their branch houses in the city. American sewing machines are in use in nearly every home in Brazil as the result of one American factory's branch in Rio de Janeiro, with salesrooms in a large number of towns throughout the country. Practically all the elevators recently installed were put in by an American firm, with a branch house on the ground, and American shoe machinery is to be seen in every Brazilian shoe factory, and is sold by an American firm's own branch located in the city.

The United States has led in the trade in typewriters, and is increasing its exports in office supplies, largely because that trade is being thoroughly canvassed and advertised by two American houses. Other American manufacturers have sent commissioners representative to investigate the possibilities of the market, and will undoubtedly open branches shortly; still others are in process of establishment.

Besides these branch houses many American manufacturers are still represented in Rio de Janeiro by firms, both native and foreign, either commission houses or firms carrying stocks of certain specialties. Before the war these agents were offered more favorable terms by the European exporters than the American merchants saw fit to offer. Since the war began, however, there has been a reversal of these conditions, and many new American connections of this sort have been brought about.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Week Closed with Demand Moderate and Prices Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 15.—There has been moderate trading in the cotton goods markets this week. The demand was largely for wide styles and, when it came to a question of immediate delivery or any delivery during this month, most of the mills stated that they were not in a position to accommodate buyers. While prices on 36 and 38½-inch goods are very firm, the demand for other wide styles has made quotations hold only for a limited time. Narrow cloths have sold in fair quantity, but the demand comes almost entirely from printers and other users who handle the goods for export trade. Prices are firm and are on the basis of 3⅞ cents per yard for 27-inch 64-60s, 7.40 yards to the pound.

There has been a fair demand for twills, sateens, and specialties, and mills report that they have done a moderate business. The call for heavy twills has been good with some mills. It is reported from fine goods mills that business is being conducted in a limited manner. The demand for high-count fabrics is not keen, but some of the fine goods concerns are so tied up that they cannot accept any new business which would require deliveries during the next six weeks. These mills have orders which will consume their output for at least three months ahead and, in a few instances, some mills are sold for the balance of the year.

The situation in cotton yarns is encouraging. Weaving counts are in good demand, and many of the strictly yarn mills report they have done a very good business on such counts as are used by cloth manufacturing concerns.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 140,000 pieces. About 60,000 pieces of this amount are spots, the remainder to be delivered during the coming eight weeks. Most of the goods will be shipped in less time. The week closed with the demand moderate and prices generally well maintained.

THOSE GERMAN DYES.

Amount on the Deutschland Said to be Less Than 280 Tons.

The cargo of the Deutschland, says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, consisted of 3,042 cases, of an aggregate weight of less than 280 tons—not 50, as originally reported by the press. Since dyestuffs are bulky as compared to their weight, the balance of the 750-ton cargo was made up of scrap.

Paul Hilken, of the firm of A. Schumacher & Co., the consignees, asserts that he cannot give in detail the make-up of the cargo, as whom or the proportion in which the cases will eventually be allotted. He does admit, however, that reds and blues predominate. It is generally understood that the cargo represents a joint shipment from German manufacturers to their agents in this country, and that each of the latter will receive a share. It is known, further, that included in the cargo are direct blues, reds, direct orange, direct black, direct green, benzo-purpurine, and acid blue, in quantities yet to be revealed.

It is assumed that the dyes—in highly concentrated paste form as they are purported to be—will bring from $15 to $30 per pound, at least 60 per cent. of them between $25 and $30, which would bring the value of the consignment to considerably more than $1,000,000.

A Disappearing Debtor List.

The credit manager of a local association of ready-to-wear manufacturers has a file containing the names of 106 debtors who have disappeared during the last year. This list he keeps in order to be posted on the past history and operations of those who have skipped leaving their obligations behind them. Quite a number of salesmen are thus enrolled. These men have taken sample lines and drawn money on account and then made off with the merchandise.

Russians Buy Merino Wool.

LONDON, July 15.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,400 bales. Merinos were strong on Russian buying. Victorian scoured sold at 4s. 2½d., Queensland at 3s. 10d., lambs at 4s. ½d., and Victorian greasy at 2s. 2d. Crossbreds were steadier.

FROM THE MAKER TO THE CONSUMER

Can a Combination of Clothing Manufacturers Sell at Retail with Success?

Talk of a consolidation of a number of clothing manufacturing houses has brought up many interesting questions in the trade. The plan, as rumored, would take in the establishment of a big manufacturing organization which is to combine its buying and selling and establish a chain of retail stores for the marketing of its product. The sale of clothing on the "direct from mill to consumer" idea may also enter into the calculations of those who are considering the merger. In this event, mills would be either purchased or controlled to supply the big manufacturing company with materials.

The point of most discussion among clothiers who have talked over the matter is whether success would come of having a manufacturing concern also operate a chain of retail stores. In other words, does the manufacturer possess sufficient qualifications to be successful in the conduct of a retail business.

Commenting on this angle of the plan, the selling executive of one manufacturing concern, who has studied the retail end of the business for fifteen years, said:

"There is no use in saying that a manufacturer cannot engage successfully in the retail business, because we have quite a few examples of what can be done. There are half a dozen or more very successful concerns doing this identical thing in this city. Of course, if a chain of stores is planned, some difficulties may be met in the smaller towns. Personality and the interest which the local storekeeper takes in the public and social life of the town give him an advantage over the stranger. The selection of men to have charge of the stores composing the chain would mean a great deal. If they were alive to their responsibility and in every way sought to gain the favor of public opinion in the various centres, they should be able to overcome any prejudice against them. Some profit-sharing plan would doubtless be hit upon to make the company's interests their interests. The chain-of-stores idea is growing rapidly in favor, and in several cases it has been carried out successful because the storekeepers in the different cities have been given sufficient personal incentive.

"Those who argue that a manufacturer is extending himself too far when he starts in the retail business must keep in mind the change in the relations between the representatives of th two trade branches. Today there is not a big clothing house in business that does not have a retail service of some sort or other. The manufacturer's sales manager keeps in constant touch with retail conditions. Bulletins of information are issued to give the retailers selling hints. While the technical end of the business was formerly the sole care of the manufacturer, he must now be alive to the needs of the public as the retailer must supply them. In fact, I think, though my views may be disputed, that the manufacturer is far ahead of the retailer not only in technical knowledge, but also in the knowledge of such things as the retailer alone should care about.

"Take the case of the odd sizes in suits. The retailers are just beginning to wake up to their opportunities along this line. Stout and short stout sizes had to be urged upon the retailers. Yet by carrying these sizes they have been able to satisfy customers whose only resort before the introduction of these sizes was to the custom tailors.

"Because of this intimate knowledge of what the public needs, I do not think there is much danger of the manufacturer going wrong when he tackles the retail end as well. If there has been any lack of results in such a combination of activities, it has been because the manufacturer wished to hold his wholesale business while attempting to run retail stores at the same time. In such a case he has had to count upon the antagonism of the retailers, who naturally looked upon him as a competitor."

Regarding the efficiency to be obtained by a consolidation of interests, another man had this to say:

"It all depends upon how the merger is effected, of course, whether or not it is to be successful. If those called into the combine give over their business for an extravagant sum, the chances are they will give only a half-hearted attention to the affairs of the company after they have been more than comfortably provided for. Another objection presents itself if the output of the proposed company is to be assured through the operation of a chain of retail stores. There is a loss of merit when anything becomes a certainty. That is needed for results is to have them hard earned. When things become easy there is a loss of energy. I can give you numerous examples of just this very thing. There are mills today that have no difficulty at all in meeting the competition of very much larger organizations. That is because there is so much waste in the larger concern."

Another point brought out by a clothier's representative was that, in the event of a full line of clothing being carried, some obstacles might come up in the wholesale marketing of styles.

"Take the chain of most successful cigar stores," he said. "Style does not enter into their product. They sell staple articles. Not so with the clothier. In the high grade lines only a limited distribution would be obtainable. You can't very well manufacture and sell style in bulk."

The chance of having the consolidated clothing manufacturers backed by mills to take care of their woolen needs draws some lively comment from the mill agents.

"It is not a very feasible proposition on the face of it," said one mill representative. "There are some pretty big mill organizations today in the field, and yet I venture to say not even one fairly large clothier would be able to buy his piece goods exclusively from any one of them. In other words, there is not a mill organization today that makes a uniformly good all-around fabric line. One is better on a certain line of fabrics and another excels on something else. A small mill will set the pace in style leadership, another will get the bulk of business to be obtained on a staple. The clothier will buy up or contract with mills to give the clothier sufficient satisfaction on all lines from the cheapest to the best, would take a good deal more than the $25,000,000 capital which it is reported the new concern will have."

From the consensus of opinion expressed in the clothing trade, it would seem as if a concern on the lines planned has very good chances of success, and, in fact, it was stated in a number of cases that the clothing industry is bound to see some such consolidation of the kind before very long.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

At Yokohama the Holders Are Looking for Higher Prices.

Prices continue firm in the Yokohama raw silk market because of the smallness of available stocks and the limited arrivals from the interior. There is a steady demand, both from Europe and America, and holders are looking for higher prices. Stock on hand is now estimated at 7,000 bales.

The Canton market is practically unchanged, according to cables received by A. P. Villa & Brothers, most reelers being engaged for a long period ahead. Because the filandas are reeling fine sizes principally, the coarser silks are hard to get. The Shanghai market is erratic on account of the fluctuations of exchange. This is making buyers unwilling to come in, and as a result the market is quiet.

From Milan come cables saying that the spinners have sold one-third of their production and that they are not willing to make any concessions. In the New York market there is a good demand from makers of broad silks and silk hosiery, but the call from manufacturers of ribbons could easily show improvement.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Salted Eggs and Cocoa Figure Among Things Classified.

Kam Tai & Co. and other Chinese importers at Honolulu and San Francisco won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in the contention that so-called salted eggs were free of duty under the tariff provision for "eggs of poultry." The custom men classified the goods as "preserved eggs" and took duty at 2 cents a pound. The Collectors at the two ports were directed to make reliquidations.

J. R. Simon & Co. of this city protested the action of Collector Malone in assessing full duty at the rate of 60 per cent. on lawn embroidered waist fronts from the Philippines. It appeared that the waist fronts were made in this country and shipped to the islands in order to have native women embroider the articles. They were then returned. The claim of the importers was that Paragraph C of the tariff operated to accord free entry as "merchandise shipped out of the United States, manufactured in the Philippine Islands, and returned to the United States." Judge Hay refused to sustain the protest on the ground that the record failed to show that the fronts were sent over to the Islands. The Collector's tax was affirmed.

Charles D. Stone & Co., making entries of cocoa at Chicago and New York, objected to the action of the customs men in placing a different value upon the cocoa packed in different size tins. The importers claimed that the per se value of the cocoa remained the same regardless of the size of the packages, and that the appraisement should have proceeded as of merchandise in bulk. Upon appeal, a single General Appraiser and a full board of reappraisement affirmed the action of the appraising officers. Stone & Co. then turned for relief to the classification division. Judge Hay, in his decison made yesterday, found against the claim. He said it was not for the board to reappraise the merchandise, hence the tribunal could not hold that the reappraisement proceedings erred in determining that the foreign market value of the cocoa was regulated by the size of the tins as there was nothing in the stipulation, or in the record to show that the size of the tins did not regulate and control the foreign market value of the cocoa. Similar action was taken by the board in the case of R. F. Downing & Co., Inc., raising the identical issue.

The F. W. Woolworth Company lost in protests dealing with the classification of imported The snapper was so wrapped with a tissue paper cap, cardboard roll, and metal coated, crêpe, or other fancy papers, that it made a roll approximately eight inches long. The Collector took duty at 6 cents per pound as "firecrackers," while the importers claimed that the various paragraphs, one being for entry at 35 per cent. as toys. Judge Hay said the testimony fell short of convincing the board that the Collector erred.

Louis Stern & Co., Providence, entered amber cigar and cigarette holders, which the Collector taxed 50 per cent. as smokers' articles. The claim was for entry at 10 per cent. as manufactures of amber. The representative of the importing house testified at the hearing that the articles were not complete, as it was necessary to attach at the end of each a gold band. In finding against the importers, the decision said that neither the testimony nor an examination of the article disclosed that the band was at all necessary to its use. It served no other purpose than ornamentation. The board held that the holders as imported were completed smokers" articles, the Collector being affirmed.

SHE BUYS HARDWARE NOW.

The Dealer Has to Accommodate Himself to Women's Ways.

One of the things that is troubling the retail hardware dealer today is the fact that women are becoming the principal buyers in his line, just as they already are in all other lines, for a hardware store today carries every kind of utensil and tool that is used around the house, and women nowadays are the principal buyers of such articles. Formerly hardware stores were all for men, carpenters, mechanics, machinists, farmers, lumbermen, and the like of husky humanity. So the average hardware dealer changes somewhat slowly, and only as he realizes that unless he adapts himself to new conditions women will go to the drug store for scissors and shears, to the five-and-ten cent stores for tackhammers and icepicks, to the jeweler for silver-plated ware, and to the department store for household and kitchen utensils.

Women as purchasers are a different proposition from men, inasmuch as they demand the very pink of courtesy and attention, and will not put up with those easy-going ways which characterized the old-fashioned dealer. They expect clean, bright stores, the very latest novelties, and no "sharks" on bargains, though contrary to the usual belief, they buy, in the long run, on quality, namely, on goods that give satisfaction. They are rather argumentative, though they object to being answered back, and have to be handled with gloves, since, being sensitive creatures, they are apt "to feel the coop." Most of all, however, with them shopping is a matter of personality, and those dealers who get their liking because of courteous, fair treatment are the most sure of retaining their trade.

To Grow Sisal in Philippines.

This country promises to become more or less independent of tropical America in obtaining a supply of sisal fiber, if efforts that are now being made to develop the production of that commodity in the Philippines bear fruit. According to J. F. Boomer, a Manila correspondent of the Department of Commerce, the project is backed by exporters of the fiber. It has been found that the sisal plant does very well in the islands, and that the fiber produced there is of excellent quality. Already considerable plantings have been made, especially in the Island of Masbate. Federal agriculture officials in the Philippines, Mr. Boomer says, are lending their support to the movement.

Brassieres Are Required.

The corset manufacturers tried vainly some time ago to work up a demand for high bust effects and their failure has been to the advantage of the brassiere makers. The latter report that their sales are comfortably ahead of last year's business, and attribute the number of orders received to the need of their product induced by the low corsets now in style.

FOREIGN SHIPMENTS
FINANCED
Inquiries Invited
LEVISON & COMPANY
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
141 Fifth Ave. New York

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.
TO LEASE.
Louisville, Ky., Shopping Center
4 floors; formerly American 5c and 10c; reasonable rent.
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., 25 Pine St., N.Y.

The advertisements on this page show to what use buyers and sellers, manufacturers and jobbers, put this page.
The business page of THE TIMES is the common meeting ground for buyer and seller. Telephone Bryant 1000.

Buyers' Wants
50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Salt's plush. Farragut 9220.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

DRESSES.—The best line of children's colored dresses, 50c sellers, exclusively for the jobbing trade, now ready. Phone Stuyvesant 4391 for appointment to see same. Perlmutter-Mittelman Co., 85 5th Av.

WASH DRESSES.—Children's colored wash dresses to job at $4.50, $9.00, and $12.00 per dozen for jobbing trade; best line in the east; deliveries on time; make appointment to see line: Phone Madison Square 2869. The Klein-Moffett Co.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SHIRTS, &c.—Salesman desires lines for West of men's popular priced shirts, neckwear, and hosiery; can command certain business; will work on strictly commission basis; no drawing account desired. B 45 Times.

WANTED.—A ready-to-wear buyer, man preferred, to take charge of buying and managing ready-to-wear departments, including ladies' and misses' coats, suits, skirts, dresses. Lord & Gage, Reading, Pa.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—S. Shapiro & Co.; J. S. Shapiro, mfrs. women's, misses' dresses; Breslin.
BOSTON—J. R. Ainsley & Co.; C. E. Thomas, laces, vellings, neckwear; Grand.
BROCKTON, Mass.—Barron Furniture Co.; N. Barron, carpets, furniture; B'way Central.
CHICAGO—J. Fox, men's furn. goods; Grand.
CHICAGO—J. R. Jones, dry goods, furn. goods; Van Cortlandt.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
GALVESTON, Texas—Mistrot & Adoue; H. Block, millinery; J. D. Simonton, dress goods, notions; 320 B'way.
GRENADA, Miss.—Duncan & Co.; E. T. Duncan, dry goods, clothing, notions, furn. goods; Imperial.
HASTINGS, Neb.—J. C. Penny Co.; L. L. Cady, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—M. J. Gelheer Hat & Fur Co.; M. J. Gelheer, men's hats, furs; Hermitage.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Woods & Taylor; W. P. Taylor, men's furn. goods, clothing, hats, shoes; Collingwood.
MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa—J. C. Penny Co.; V. L. Horn, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—A. E. Ruggles, clothing, furn. goods; Continental.
NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio—New York Racket Store; J. La Fountain, gen'l mdse., clothing; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Levitt & Co.; J. Levitt, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—C. A. & A. J. Bien; C. A. Bien, tailor's trimmings; Aberdeen.
PORTLAND, Ore.—J. C. Penny Co.; A. D. Frost, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Fleischner, Mayor & Co.; M. Birrell, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 40 Leonard.
STEELTON, Penn.—Connell & Duffy; J. T. Duffy; clothing, furn. goods; Somerset.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; E. F. Loge, housefurn. goods, china, glass; 432 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—L. & A. Cohen Co.; M. E. Lipman, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Hale Bros.; J. L. Richards, housefurn. goods, crockery; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—I. Magnin & Co.; Mrs. Rowell, millinery; Miss Hutgens, Miss E. T. Valencia, suits, dresses; 401 4th Av.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—M. Lehwald & Co.; M. Lehwald, clothing, furn. goods; Longacre.
SHREVEPORT, La.—Florsheim Bros. D. G. Co.; B. H. Florsheim, dry goods, carpets; 43 Leonard.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; J. D. Moore, victrolas; 23 E. 23d St.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

HE JUST PAID HIS DEBTS.

Results of a Quarter Century's Retail Shoe Business.

To prove his point that there are men in the retail shoe business who have a great deal to learn about conducting their business along proper lines, a prominent shoe man told a TIMES reporter yesterday of a certain merchant who, going out of business after nearly a quarter of a century in it, found himself with just about enough money on hand to pay his debts. It was said that the stock of shoes in the store at the time of the sale had a cost value of more than $10,000, and a sales value so much less that it was painful to talk about.

Many of the off sizes were bought in by the purchaser at 25 cents a pair, and among them were women's shoes running very short in length and very narrow in width, their present lack of value lying largely in the fact that the women who have feet small enough to wear such sizes are prone to show them off in a great deal more stylish footwear than the merchant in question had.

It is said that these shoes will be disposed of by the purchaser in foreign markets, where American shoes are more or less of a treat and not so many questions are asked about style. Instances of poor merchandising in the retail trade are said almost to be numberless, most of them showing signs of inability to buy properly.

Why Rubber Prices Are Dropping.

The increase of the world's production of crude rubber is not the only thing which has figured in the falling off of the prices asked for this commodity that has been seen in the last few years. According to a translation from a Brazilian commercial journal, reproduced in a commerce report, the declines are due in large part to the increase in the output and use of regenerated rubber, which is extracted from various discarded articles. This discarded material is worth from 1½ to 30 cents a pound, while the reclaimed rubber brings from 5 to 40 cents. It is estimated that the quantity used is double the amount of the raw material produced, and it is said to be a rare article of rubber that does not contain some of the reclaimed material. Many articles are made from it entirely. It is estimated that the annual output of regenerated rubber in this country alone is 90,000 tons.

Logwood Now Preferred.

The representative of one large mill organization, in commenting on the shipment of German dyes to this country by means of the submarine, said that those who obtain the color stuffs may not find among their customers so eager a demand as might be expected. Such success has come from the use of logwood with certain other chemicals that fast colors have been obtained which wholly satisfy buyers. Some of the mills have so far perfected their processes of logwood dyeing, this man said, that they may not be at all desirous of making the change back again to alizarine colors.

Z & S FALL LINE
Middy Blouses Now ready and on display.
Novelties and Regulation Middies in All Fabrics.
Z & S MIDDY BLOUSE CO., 1270 Broadway, Suite 701.

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated.
Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

COHN-HALL-MARX CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
93-95 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK
COTTON FABRICS
Spring Lines, 1917, for Jobbing Trades are ready in White Goods and Wash Dress Fabrics.

THAT SOMETHING IN NEW
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.

HENRY GLASS & CO.
44-46-48 White St.

Novelty Sweater Coats
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc., 140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

POSTEL will remove all spots imm

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1916.

YANKS ARE SLAIN FOR TIGER HOLIDAY

Detroit Is Rough with Guileless New Yorkers, Making 13 Hits and 9 Runs.

MUCH WRANGLING IN GAME

Umpires Are Centres of Many Conversations—Oldring Makes Debut and Does Well.

Hughie Jennings's sharp-toothed Detroit Tigers took another game from the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by the score of 9 to 7. The contest fairly bristled with hits, the Detroiters pounding two of Bill Donovan's slabmen for a total of thirteen safe tallies, while the local players fell on two of Jennings's pitching artists for nine slams. The difference was that the visitors' wallops were more numerous and came at more opportune moments in the game than those accumulated by the New York team.

The contest was a long-drawn out affair and required close on to three rounds of the clock before the last out was made in the ninth inning. This expenditure of time was occasioned by the frequent wrangles which various players of both teams had with the umpires, particularly Umpire Dineen, who officiated on the base paths. This does not mean, however, that Umpire Nallin, behind the plate, got off unscathed. No sir-ree. He, too, was considerably heckled, and there was a difference of opinion among both spectators and players as to whether the heckling was justified, for on several occasions it appeared that the arbiter behind the rubber was short on calling the balls.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that Nallin found it necessary to shoo Manager Bill Donovan from the players' bench before the game was four innings old, while later he countermanded this order and sent the Yankee chieftain to the clubhouse from his comfortable seat near the exit gate in right field. Not to be outdone in the line of ejection, Umpire Dineen found opportunity in the fourth inning to send Young, the Detroit second baseman, into seclusion.

Both teams were in a fighting mood from the start, and in the third inning they showed particularly Verdun-like mannerisms. This session was a disastrous one for the local contingent, and practically proved the undoing of the Yankees, for, before the third out was accomplished, the visitors had accumulated a total of seven large, fusty, life-sized runs, which, naturally, aided them materially.

Oldring in His Debut.

Rube Oldring, the former Athletic star, appeared for the first time this season in a Yankee uniform, and the reception he received when he stepped to the plate in the opening inning was a thriller. The new acquisition justified the applause, for, out of five times at bat he managed to get safely to first base three times. He was aided on one of his trips to the initial sack by a beautiful error on the part of Young, who was later banished from the field, and his two hits figured prominently in the Yankee score. He also made a spectacular catch of Vitt's slow-traveling fly to right field in the fourth inning, compensating for a fumble he had made previously in the same frame, when Boland's single went through him and netted the Tiger pitcher three bases on what should have been a single.

Another new face in the Yankee lineup was that of Les Nunamaker, the big backstop, who has been under suspension for the past several days. He played in three innings, but had to be replaced by Al Walters in the fourth because of an injury he suffered when he was hit by a pitched ball in the third session.

Ty Cobb, the Georgia Peach, alternately caused cheers and wrath on the part of the populace. He excited the displeasure of the spectators more frequently, however, and this was particularly true in the ninth inning, when, after two strikes had been called on him, the Southern peach grower stepped nimbly away from the plate, sarcastically admonishing young Walters to get his signals right. The latter retaliated with effusiveness, being aided by Slim Caldwell, and Cobb stepped to the plate again amid the jeers of the crowd. A funny feature of the proceeding was Caldwell making the king batsman pop up an easy fly for an out, and then deliberately walking Veach, the next Detroit batter to face him, as if to get even with Cobb.

George Mogridge started the game for New York, while Pitcher Dauss acted in the same capacity for Detroit, but neither of them lived to see the fifth inning. The Yankee twirler held forth until seven runs had been made off him in the third inning, and then was replaced by Ray Caldwell. The reason for Mogridge's relief from duty was not that he did not have anything on the ball, but the main difficulty seemed to be that he could not properly locate the corners of the plate.

Dauss Shows Generosity.

Dauss had little better luck, for he was replaced by Boland in the thir frame. It is probable that the former's generosity prompted Manager Jennings in using the derrick, for he gave the Yankee players free trips to the first station with an open hand. In each case the relieving twirlers pitched good ball, but the heavy hitting of the Detroit team was not to be denied and the result was that Hughie Jennings's aggregation of ball players sewed the game up with two additional runs, one in the fifth and one in the ninth.

The real fielding gem of the game was taken by Lee Magee. In the fourth frame he made a remarkable catch of Baker's fly to left centre, after a heartbreaking run managing to bend almost double and scoop the sphere with his gloved hand before it hit the ground.

One of the most scintillating double plays that has been seen on the Polo Grounds this Summer was negotiated in the sixth inning, when Walters, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp retired Boland and Vitt on an attempted hit-and run play. It was a snappy piece of work, and one that was as full of brilliancy as the adjacent ocean is of sharks.

The Yankees got off to a three-run lead in the opening stanza. Magee started the afternoon with a single to centre, and advanced to second on a wild throw. High sacrificed him to third, and Peckinpaugh and Pipp, the following two batters, walked, filling the bases. Oldring then grounded to Young, and when the latter fumbled the ball, Magee tallied, while the former Athletic star perched safely on first. Peckinpaugh then followed Magee across the path on a passed ball, the other two runners advancing a base each. Pipp flashed across the rubber while Gedeon was being thrown out, and that ended the scoring for that inning, for, after Boone got on when he was hit by a pitched ball, Nunamaker ended the inning's hilarity by hitting into a double play.

Tigers Get Their Prey.

There was no scoring then until the disastrous third came around, when the Tigers amassed a total of seven big tallies. Young singled past third to left, but was retired when Baker hit into a force play, Boone to Gedeon. Boone threw out Dauss and Baker advanced to second, from which station he scooted home on Vitt's single to right field. The latter was sent to second on a single past third by Bush and scored on Heilmann's single to centre, which also sent Bush to third. Mogridge then filled the bases by hitting Cobb and issued a free pass to Veach, which forced in the tying run. The reader would think that enough suffering had been inflicted on the Yankees when the Tigers tied the score, but that is not all by any means. With the bases all occupied Burns, the Detroit first baseman, sent the sphere rolling against the right field fence for a home run, thereby achieving the ambition of every ballplayer, and pushing his team far in the lead.

The Yankees got two runs in their half of the same inning, and added two more in the fourth frame, tying the score again, but the Tiger batsmen managed to pound out single tallies in the fifth and ninth frames, which proved sufficient to win the game for them.

The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	1	1	2	3
Bush,ss	5	2	2	3	2
Heilmann,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Cobb,cf	3	2	1	1	0
Veach,lf	3	1	2	5	0
Burns,1b	4	1	3	8	0
Young,2b	2	0	1	1	0
Fuller,2b	3	0	0	3	0
Baker,c	4	1	0	6	0
Dauss,p	1	0	0	0	0
Boland,p	3	0	2	0	1
Total	37	9	13	27	7

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	6	1	2	3	0
High,lf	3	0	3	2	1
Peckinpaugh,ss	3	1	0	2	3
Pipp,1b	3	1	0	9	0
Oldring,rf	5	2	2	8	0
Gedeon,2b	3	1	0	1	3
Pratt,c	1	0	0	1	0
B'mann,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Boone,3b	2	1	1	2	2
N'maker,c	1	0	0	0	0
Walters,c	3	0	1	5	1
Mogridge,p	1	0	0	0	1
Caldwell,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	35	7	9	27	12

a-Batted for Gedeon in eighth inning.

Errors—Young, Dauss, Oldring.

Detroit	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	1—9
New York	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0—7

Two-base hits—Magee, Oldring, Boone. High. Home run—Burns. Stolen bases—Oldring, Gedeon, High, Bush, Heilmann. Sacrifice hits—High, Heilmann. Sacrifice flies—Boone, Burns. Double play—Walters, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 11; Detroit, 7. First base on error—New York. Base on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; off Caldwell, 2; off Dauss, 4; off Boland, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 6 hits, 7 runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Caldwell, 7 hits, 2 runs in six and one-third innings; off Dauss, 4 hits, 6 runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Boland, 5 hits, 2 runs in six and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, 2, (Boone, Nunamaker); by Mogridge, 1, (Cobb.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 3; by Dauss, 1; by Boland, 5. Passed ball—Baker. Time of game—Two hours and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

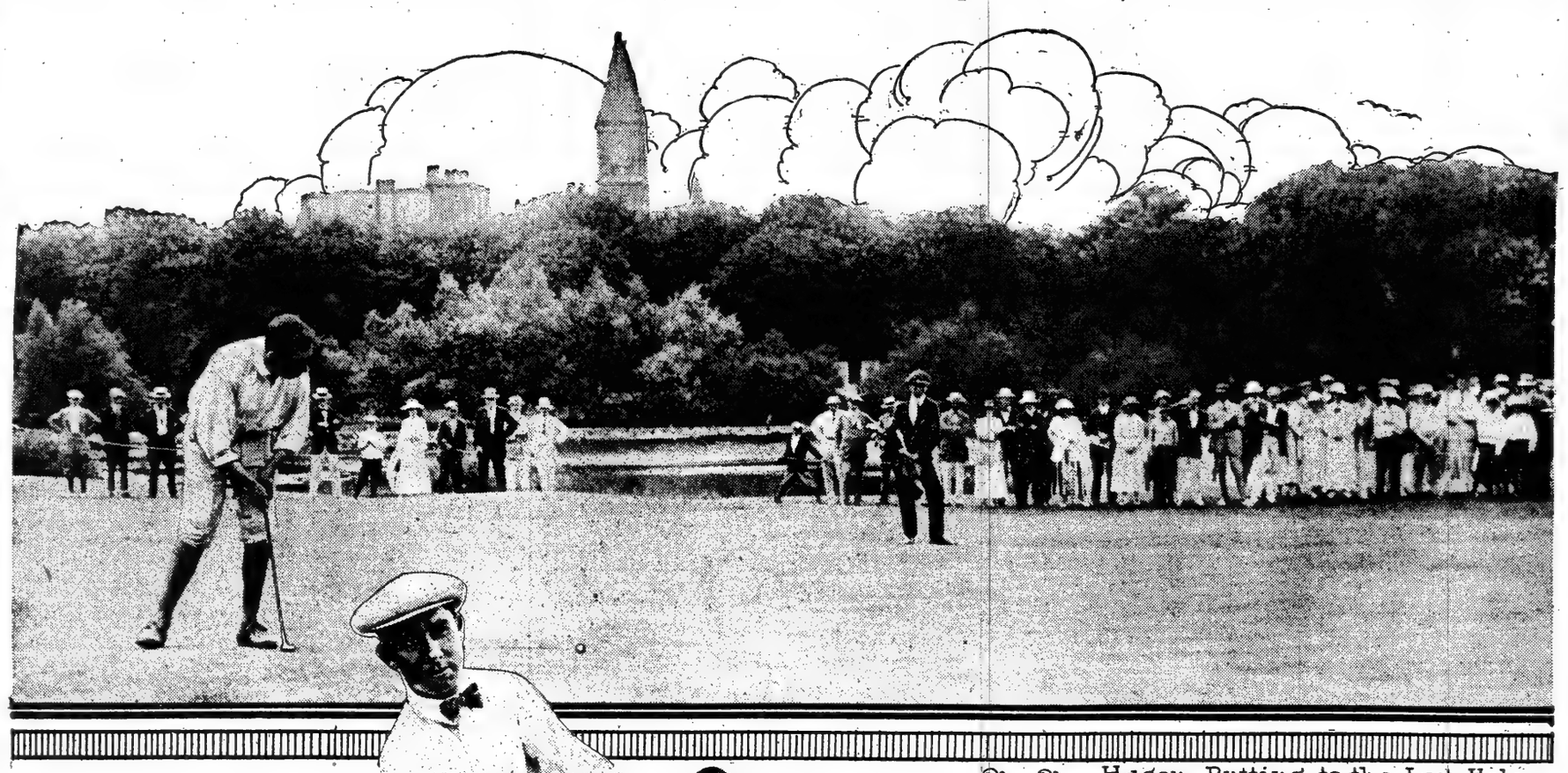
New York State League.

Albany, 1; Harrisburg, 0.
Albany, 4; Harrisburg, 4—Game called, Binghamton, 9; Utica, 0.
Utica, 3; Binghamton, 2.
Wilkes-Barre, 7; Scranton, 3.
Syracuse, 2; Elmira, 0.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 4; Little Rock, 1.
Little Rock, 5; Nashville, 1.
Memphis, 5; Chattanooga, 3.

Taken Yesterday During the Play-Off of the Triple Tie for the Metropolitan Open Golf Title



Walter Hagen, Metropolitan Open Golf Champion.

James Barnes, Who Was Second.

Hagen Putting to the Last Hole.

Charles Hoffner, Who Was Third.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 9; New York, 7.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.
(First game.)
Boston, 17; St. Louis, 4.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
(First game.)
Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.
(First game.)
Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 5.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	46	34	.575
Cleveland	45	35	.563
Boston	43	35	.551
Chicago	42	36	.538
Detroit	43	38	.531
Washington	41	37	.526
St. Louis	36	44	.450
Philadelphia	18	56	.243

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	44	30	.595
Boston	39	30	.565
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
New York	37	36	.507
Chicago	39	41	.487
Pittsburgh	35	40	.467
St. Louis	36	45	.444
Cincinnati	32	48	.400

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
(No games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.

HITS CRASH FROM CLUBS OF GIANTS

They Bombard Ames and Whitewash Cardinals, Who Are Helpless Before Perritt.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The Giants are on another successful prowl in the West. The heat is not bothering them. They swooped down on the Cardinals this afternoon and disposed of them in finished style—shut them out, in fact. The score was 5 to 0.

Foll Perritt pitched a game of superlative excellence against the Cardinals, who have lost six times to the Giants this year and have not beaten them a single time. Perritt's pitching was artistic. His mixture was baffling, and only two natives traveled as far as third base. A change of pace and hairline control of his curve were his chief equipment.

The Cardinals were helpless all the way, whereas the Giants reached Leon Ames for wicked drives which were grouped to good effect. The affray was waged without an error, and more than that, the fielding as exceptionally clean and spruce. Burns, Robertson, Doyle and Doolan were the producers with the bat for the Giants.

Doyle, Doolan and Rariden harvested a crop of two-baggers in the second inning; all to the right field zone and close to the foul line. From this eruption was a two-run profit. Burns hacked a single to left in the third inning and Kauff forced him. Benny atoned for his deficiency with the ash by stealing second. This burglarious effort was timely, for Doyle stepped up with a single which convoyed Kauff to the plate.

The Cardinals were getting their hits one at a time and at infrequent times. Bescher singled to begin the fourth, but Perritt was too effective to let the Cardinals proceed further in that line and Smith trolled a gentle grounder to Doyle for a force. Everything was as easy for the Giants as that.

Gonzales made a hit in the fifth with one out, then Doolan, Doyle, and Merkle promptly closed the inning with a double play.

More hard hitting was done by the Giants in the sixth. Roberston began it with a three-bagger to right. Doyle's third single brought Dave in. Doolan sacrificed, Merkle popped to Ames in trying to bunt, and McKechnie tripled, scoring Doyle. With which flareup the scoring ceased.

Lotz, a comparative novice, pitched the last three innings for St. Louis and prevented scoring. By that time, however, the Giants did not care. They had what they considered a sufficiency of runs, and the day was too caloric for any unnecessary hustling. The only time in the game two hits in succession were made off Perritt was in the seventh. There was one out when Hornsby singled. Wilson skied a Texas leaguer to short centre which Doyle could have caught had he not stood motionless and let Kauff make a long and hopeless run for the descending missile. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Kauff,cf	3	1	0	1	0
Robertson,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Doyle,2b	4	2	3	2	4
Doolan,ss	3	1	2	1	4
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	13	0
McK'nie,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Rariden,c	4	0	1	5	0
Perritt,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	31	5	11	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Beck,3b	1	0	0	0	1
Bescher,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Smith,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Miller,2b	4	0	0	1	7
Hornsby,1b	4	0	1	14	0
Wilson,cf	3	0	2	1	1
Gonzales,c	3	0	1	1	3
Corhan,ss	3	0	0	6	3
Ames,p	1	0	0	1	4
Lotz,p	1	0	0	0	0
aButler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	5	27	21

a-Batted for Ames in the sixth inning.

New York	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Doyle, Doolan, Rariden, McKechnie. Three-base hit—Robertson. Stolen bases—Kauff, Smith, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Merkle, Doolan. Sacrifice fly—McKechnie. Double play—Doolan, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Lotz, 2; off Perritt, 1. Earned runs—Off Ames, 5. Struck out—By Perritt, 4; by Lotz, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

PLAY-OFF IS VERY CLOSE.

Travis and Hutchinson Win by One Stroke.

In the play-off of the tie between the amateurs and professionals at Garden City yesterday Walter J. Travis, paired with Jack Hutchinson of Alleghany, defeated Thomas Marmon, the Westchester youth, paired with Willie Macfarlane, by one stroke, the scores being 71 an 72. Macfarlane had a chance to run down a putt on the home green to halve the match, but he failed to make a difficult 2 and took a 3.

The cards were as follows:

Travis and Hutchinson—									
	4	3	3	5	3	5	5	4	3—35
	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	3—36—71
Harmon and Macfarlane—									
	3	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	3—36
	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	3—36—72

Breaks 100 Straight Targets.

PERU, Ind., July 15.—A new world's record, it is claimed, has been set by C. A. Young of Springfield, Ohio, at the Hoosier Classic Shoot, when he broke 100 consecutive targets at a distance of twenty-three yards. The shoot was on the grounds of the Peru Gun Club.

BRAVES DOWN THE REDS.

Their Busy Bats Too Much for the Herzog Clan.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Schulz was hit hard, besides giving eight bases on balls, and Boston won the first game of the series with Cincinnati here today, 9 to 2. Wilhoit, Smith, and Snodgrass got nine of the eleven hits made by the visitors. Rudolph pitched good ball after the first inning. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'ville,ss	5	0	1	0	4
Fitzp'ck,2b	5	0	0	3	4
Wilhoit,rf	5	3	3	2	0
Magee,lf	2	1	0	3	0
Konetc'y,1b	2	3	1	13	1
Smith,3b	3	1	2	1	2
Snodgr'ss,cf	4	1	3	3	0
Gowdy,c	3	0	0	1	1
Rudolph,p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	32	9	11	27	17

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,2b	5	1	0	4	2
Neale,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Herzog,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Chase,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Mollwitz,1b	1	0	1	3	1
Fisher,ss	4	0	0	1	6
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	2	1
Killifer,lf	3	1	1	4	0
Wingo,c	2	0	1	4	0
Schulz,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	2	7	27	14

Error—Wilhoit.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	2—9
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Smith, Snodgrass, Wilhoit, Wingo. Three-base hits—Wilhoit, Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Gowdy, Magee. Sacrifice flies—Gowdy, Smith. Double plays—Maranville, Fitzpatrick and Konetchy; Fisher, Groh and Chase. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; off Schulz, 8. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 7 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Schulz, 11 hits, 9 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 1; by Schulz, 1. Umpires—Messrs O'Day and Eason. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Cubs Get Kansas City Infielder.

TOLEDO, July 15.—The Chicago National League club has purchased Charles Wortman, the Kansas City American Association club shortstop, according to anouncement here today. The Kansas City club is to receive a sum said to be about $8,000 and two players for the infielder. He will not join the National League club until after the close of the present season.

Red Sox Send Gregg to Buffalo.

BOSTON, July 15.—Pitcher Vean Gregg of the Red Sox has been sent to the Buffalo club of the International League under an optional agreement, it was announced today.

GIANTS LOSE MATTY; HE'LL MANAGE REDS

Deal Closed for Big Six to Go to Cincinnati in Exchange for Herzog.

Christy Mathewson, who for sixteen years has been the idol of New York baseball fans, will leave the Giants within a short time and succeed Charley Herzog as manager of the Cincinnati Reds. According to a tentative agreement arrived at yesterday between President Harry N. Hempstead of the New York Club and President August Herrmann of Cincinnati at the Waldorf-Astoria, the deal was practically closed, and the only remaining details concern the players who will be given to the Giants along with Herzog.

The deal was brought about as the result of negotiations which have been carried on for the last few weeks by Manager John J. McGraw to get possession of Charley Herzog for the Giants. Herzog has been having all kinds of hard luck as manager of the Reds and there is a lack of harmony between him and the owners of the club. Herzog played with the Giants before going to Cincinnati and McGraw is more than anxious to get him back.

It is said that Bill McKechnie, the former Federal League third baseman, will go to Cincinnati with Big Six, while New York will get Herzog and an outfielder named Williams in return. There is also a cash consideration connected with the deal, but this feature of the trade has not been agreed upon.

Both Herrmann and Hempstead admitted yesterday afternoon that the deal was pending, but they are holding back the definite announcement until the completion of the details.

The passing of Mathewson from New York will be a great shock to local fans, for the big pitcher with his pleasant personality and fine character has become as much an institution in the New York baseball world as the Polo Grounds itself. No player who has ever played here has been so popular for such a length of time as Matty. Year after year he was the mainstay of the McGraw pitching staff and just as soon as the big fellow began to slip the New York club also began to go backwards.

Mathewson's pitching days are practically over. While his strong right arm is still in good shape, a cracked rib has been the cause of continual pain, whenever he tries to throw the ball. A recent visit to Bonesetter Reese in Springfield, Ohio, revealed the fact that the ailment could not be remedied and just as soon as McGraw found this out he began to look around to land Matty in a managerial berth.

New York fans have come to regard Mathewson as such a permanent institution here that they can hardly believe that the big good-natured boxman is going to leave the club. There is a great amount of sentiment attached to Matty's presence with the New York club, and his work for the last fifteen years has marked him as perhaps the greatest pitcher the game has ever developed.

Back in 1905 Mathewson, almost single-handed, defeated the Philadelphia Athletics in the world's series. This was perhaps his greatest pitching feat, although he was an important factor in the winning of the National League pennant in 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914. He also did great work in the world's series in these years against the Athletics and the Boston Red Sox in 1912.

Although the Giants were defeated in all these classics, the pitching of Mathewson stood out as the most picturesque feature of the hard battles. No one who witnessed the games will ever forget the great battles which were waged between Matty and Chief Bender in 1913 and between Matty and Joe Wood in 1912.

In past years it has always been the rule at the Polo Grounds when any of the pitchers were getting the worst of it to "put in Matty!" He was always on deck to come into a game at any time and stem the tide of defeat. No boxman of this generation ever developed the science of curved pitching as Mathewson did. His judgment of batsmen was unerring and his control at times was marvelous.

Mathewson's greatest asset was his famous fadeaway ball, a drop curve, which broke and fell before reaching the batsman.

The game never knew a cleaner character or a more sportsmanlike player than "Big Six." He was admired not only for his great skill as a pitcher, but also for his gentlemanly conduct on and off the baseball diamond. He was the best type of player the game ever knew and a player who was instrumental in raising it to the high standard it now occupies.

Mathewson was born at Factoryville, Penn., on August 12, 1880. He first played ball at Keystone Academy and later went to Bucknell College, where he played both baseball and football. His first professional engagement was with the Norfolk, Va., club, and later he went to Taunton, Mass. In 1900 he was back in the Virginia League and was drafted by Cincinnati. He was then traded to New York before the opening of the 1900 season for Amos Rusie.

The first year Matty was with the Giants the New York team was in last place, but with Mathewson as the keystone Manager McGraw built up a club which for more than a dozen years was one of the best baseball machines in the business. Matty was the Giants' mainstay in the box. Always an accomplished athlete, Mathewson kept himself in the best of physical condition and was a shining example for every youthful American from Maine to Texas.

HAGEN VICTORIOUS IN GOLF PLAY-OFF

Wins Met Open Title by Brilliant Work, with Barnes Second and Hoffner Third.

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH

Philadelphia Youngster Master of the Veterans on the Green, but Was Outdriven.

When Walter Hagen of Rochester pitched a mashie shot over the pond lilies on the eighteenth hole at Garden City yesterday, and ran his putt down for a three, he monopolized all the glory which goes with the winning of the Metropolitan Open Championship, defeating his two rivals, Jim Barnes of White Marsh Valley and Charley Hoffner of Philmont. In the 18-hole playoff, Hagen had a 74, while Barnes finished with a 75, and young Hoffner trailed along in third place with a 77.

Hagen was as steady as a machine, and coming in he reeled off a 35 with ease. It was his fine approaching and putting game that gave him the advantage over his two opponents. A big gallery followed the play, and time and again each of the players was applauded for brilliant shots. It was Hofmer's prize right up to the tenth, where the Western player ran into a streak of hard luck and the honors slipped away from him.

Barnes was leading on the ninth with a 37, while Hagen and Hoffner each had a 39. On the tenth, a 350-yard hole, Barnes hooked his ball into a trap and took a 7 before extricating himself from the difficulty. It was a hard break for the Westerner. He not only lost two strokes getting out of the sand, but he also incurred a penalty stroke when his ball rebounded from the side of the bunker and hit him on the leg.

The Scores.

Hagen's card was:										
Out	4	3	4	6	4	5	5	5	2	—39
In	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	—35—74
Barnes's score was:										
Out	4	3	4	5	3	4	6	4	4	—37
In	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	2	—38—75
Hoffner's card was:										
Out	4	2	4	5	5	4	6	5	4	—39
In	4	5	3	5	5,	4	4	5	3	—38—77

Young Hoffner was up against a pretty stiff game when pitted against two experienced golfers like Barnes and Hagen. It was the first time Hagen had won the Metropolitan Open, although he carried away the National Open title in 1914 with a brilliant score. In spite of the work of his two finished opponents, Hoffner played good golf for a youngster. He was cool at all times, and only once did he go as high as a 6, getting that on the seventh hole after his drive had gone into the rough. Last year Hagen won the Massachusetts Open, and yesterday he played the same kind of steady golf which has carried him to the front before.

In spite of his hard luck on the tenth, Barnes did not give up. He started all over again, and got a 4 on the eleventh and a 3 on the twelfth. He caught up with Hoffner at this point, but found it a more difficult task to overtake Hagen. Barnes finally overhauled the Rochester golfer on the fourteenth after running down three fours in succession. On the fourteenth Hagen sent his second into the side of trap, where he had a hanging lie. Hoffner halved this hole with him at 5.

On the sixteenth hole Barnes again hooked his drive, and had to play out of the gravel. Hoffner had a fine chance to get a 3 on the sixteenth, but missed a ten-foot putt and took a 4.

Hagen won the title on the seventeenth hole, for while Barnes and Hoffner each took three shots to reach the green, Hagen was on in two and ran down a three with a spectacular putt, while both of his opponents took fives. From that time on Hagen played safe and clung to the slight advantage he had won. Barnes had another hooked drive on the seventeenth and had to sacrifice much distance as he pounded his way clear with an iron. Hoffner played a straight game throughout, and not once did he get off the course. His approaching and putting, however, were not up to the mark set by the ever-steady Hagen. The youngster did not get the distance with his wooden clubs that Hagen and Barnes did, and at times his game was more mechanical than brilliant.

When the trio broke from the cluster of trees and teed up for the home hole over the pond, Hagen had the title pretty well sewed up, having a lead of two strokes on Barnes and three on Hoffner. Hagen had the honor, and his iron carried the ball within twenty feet of the pin. It was a safe three, and it was lucky for him that it was, because Barnes hugged the cup on his first shot, and ran his ball down for a brilliant two. While there was no acclaim for Barnes after his unfortunate experience on the tenth, the gallery broke into loud applause when he finished with such a rush.

The most finished workman on the greens was young Hoffner, and the old timers predict that with some more experience in tournament play, the young Philadelphian will be a factor for the best of the pros to reckon with. His putting was good from start to finish, and he only lost out because Hagen and Barnes had a longer ball off the tee.

What They Won.

With the title Hagen got $150 in gold and a medal, while Barnes took second money and Hoffner third.

It was an even thing at the start, Hoffner having the honor. He drove a low ball, while Hagen used his iron and got more accurate direction. All three had 4s on the first. Hoffner on the second hole brought forth a storm of applause when his drive rested thirty feet from the cup and he ran down a beautiful putt for a two. Both Hagen and Barnes had to be satisfied with threes. The veterans outdistanced Hoffner off the tee on the third and the trio each got threes. On the fourth, a 490-yard hole, both Hagen and Barnes got into trouble. Barnes landed his ball in a trap and went into the rough trying to play out. He took four to reach the green and ran down a tricky putt for a five. Hagen sliced his drive into the rough and took a six, while Hoffner got a five, although he drove into a bunker for a starter.

On the long seventh hole Barnes got into the rough and had to take a 6, Hoffner taking the same number of strokes, while Hagen got a 5. By picking up this stroke on his opponents Hagen took the lead, and increased his advantage on the eighth with a 4. A brilliant approach shot brought Hagen within a few feet of the pin on the ninth, and he ran his ball down for a 3, the other two players being content with 4s.

On the tenth hole Barnes sliced his drive into a deep sand pit, and his hopes disappeared right then and there. The hole cost him a 7, while Hagen and Hoffner each got 4s. On the eleventh hole Hoffner sliced his drive, but the ball took a lucky bound and he got out of trouble with a 5, while Hoffner two running down long putts for 4s.

Hagen lost a stroke on the fifteenth when he overapproached, while the two others reached the green safely and got 4s. Hagen made a brilliant twenty-foot putt, and Hagen and Barnes were even at it, Hoffner trailing by a stroke behind. Barnes fell back on the sixteenth, his pulled drive nestling among the numerous lumpy mounds. Hagen and Hoffner got 4s on the hole, while Barnes took a 5. A beautiful drive carried Hagen's ball within twenty-five feet of the cup on the seventeenth, and he got a 4, while Barnes took a 5, and his chances soared into the beyond. On the final home hole Barnes was short on his mashie shot, but ran down a sensational 2. This did not help him much, as Hagen played safe for a 4 [illegible] the match by a single stroke.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1—4	9	1
Montreal	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	.—8	11	1

AT TORONTO.

First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	7	0

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	4	0
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	.—3	5	1

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	0	0—7	10	1
Rochester	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	6	2

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3	6	3
Rochester	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	1	.—9	11	3

AT BUFFALO.

First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	5	4	0	0	4—14	18	0
Buffalo	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—8	11	0

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	4	2
Buffalo	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	.—3	7	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	40	30	.571
Providence	41	33	.554
Baltimore	41	36	.532
Toronto	34	32	.515
Montreal	47	35	.514
Richmond	34	35	.493
Newark	30	42	.417
Rochester	28	41	.406

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Montreal.

Eastern League.

New London, 5; Hartford, 0.
New London, 1; Hartford, 0.
Springfield, 14; Lowell, 6.
Springfield, 4; Lowell, 3.
Lynn, 1; Bridgeport, 0.
Portland, 14; Worcester, 3.
Lawrence, 3; New Haven, 0.

American Association.

Columbus, 11; Milwaukee, 5.
Kansas City, 10; Toledo, 5.
Toledo, 5; Kansas City, 1.
St. Paul, 5; Louisville, 0.
Louisville, 3; St. Paul, 1.
Indianapolis, 6; Minneapolis, 4.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

JAPANESE TENNIS STAR WINS TITLE

Kumagae Defeats Griffin with Surprising Ease in Final Match of State Tourney.

WINS IN STRAIGHT SETS

Californian Baffled by Looping Drives of Oriental—Griffin and Roberts Doubles Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 15.—As the last point was scored this afternoon in the match for the New York State singles championship on the grounds of the Yahnundasis Golf Club, the national anthem of Japan sounded across the courts in honor of a swarthy son of Nippon, Ichiya Kumagae, who had vanquished Clarence J. Griffin, one of the representative Californian players in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1, 8-6. It was a notable achievement and though the result could not to be called a surprise, the comparatively easy manner in which the little visitor from abroad gained the victory caused considerable astonishment among the many enthusiasts who crowded about the court. It was only in the last set that the Pacific Coast star could force his Oriental rival to a close contest, and even then, when Griffin was having better success with his strokes than in the first two sets, the indefatigable Kumagae had the reserve force to cut short the Californian's rally.

Griffin has twice before played Kumagae, and each time has met with defeat; once in Manila, in the championship tournament of the Far East, and again in Tokio in an exhibition contest. It was to be expected, therefore, that Griffin would be well acquainted with the elusive nature of Kumagae's game, but in today's match he was as much at sea as if the two had never before faced each other. The Pacific Coast player had no plan of attack which was not an open book to the Japanese, and his defense was shattered to bits before his adversary's assault.

Deep Drives Keep Griffin Back.

For three-quarters of the contest Griffith was on the defensive rather than assuming the aggressive. The Japanese, cool and steady, was driving deep, and Griffin dared not try for his favorite position at the net. It was agreed by many of the experts present, that the most promising way to attack the Oriental was at the net, and there was some criticism of Griffin's position in the back court. In the first set he did not try to rush in, preferring to drive back at Kumagae from deep court. This was undoubtedly a bit of strategy, Griffin evidently hoping that the Japanese would try to play at the net, which would have been exhausting in the heat of the early afternoon.

The dusky Easterner did not fall into the trap, and in the second set Griffin attempted some net play in sheer desperation. He went in close for smashing strokes several times but effected few kills. Kumagae had neat passing strokes at his command, and he shot them over as the Californian came to the net, the ball scooting down the lines for aces. This trial showed Griffin that it was a dangerous thing to choose the net game unless there was an evident opening, and he acted accordingly throughout the rest of the match.

It was in the third set that Griffin had his greatest success at the net and it showed conclusively that the Japanese, fast court coverer though he is, is vulnerable once a player does reach the barrier. When Griffin was able to refrain from making errors he made many a point on a smashing stroke at the net, but getting to the coveted position was a trail of peril.

Superb Exhibition at Base Line.

Kumagae tried not play on a few occasions, but he never held to the position. He would run in at times for a swift shot but once he had made it he instantly scampered back to the deep court. His game was purely base line on both offensive and defensive, but there was an excellence in his base line play that was marvelous even to men who have seen the best in every line.

There was always smoothness in Kumagae's every action, and his forehand and backhand drives had plenty of force without the appearance of speed. The heavily topped forehand was the stroke which bothered Griffin most. He could not judge where it was going any better than the other opponents of the Japanese who have had to acknowledge his superiority in this tournament.

Just how much Griffin was puzzled is shown by his mild outburst in the course of the third game of the last set. He had sent over a cross-court shot that seemed a sure ace. The agile Japanese, however, reached the ball with his forehand and lofted it high in the air. Griffin stood still, thinking that the ball was surely going out, but suddenly it ducked down and struck fair. "For the love of Mike!" was the exclamation which escaped the coast star.

After the match Griffin said of the Japanese: "He plays a weird, uncanny, Oriental game," and this just about expresses the opinion which prevailed among most of the spectators.

Griffin Worsted in Driving Duels.

It was the remarkable steadiness of Kumagae which formed the outstanding feature of his play. He was able to maintain the rallies to the point of forcing his opponent into an error. This is the reason for the great number of mistakes which show in Griffin's score. They were for the most part made after a driving duel in which the Californian could not hold himself in hand against the Oriental. Griffin tried hard to draw his rival out of position, but from the base line he could not get the sharp angles, and the Japanese was able to cover court so rapidly that most of the time he was in position. R. Lindley Murray, who arrived here today, after watching the latter's progress, said he had never seen a tennis player who made so few errors as the visitor from over the seas.

Kumagae showed his mettle in the first set when he romped away to a three game lead, breaking through Griffin on the latter's service in the second game. This was really the initiative of what was to be the complexion of the match, but the spectators would have none of it. They had confidence that once Griffin caught his stride he would overcome the little brown man. This was mainly due to the lack of the spectacular in the work of the Japanese.

Griffin committed many errors in the first set and four times double faults figured as points for the Japanese. But more significant than the Californian's errors was the fact that his service and his drive did not puzzle Kumagae in the least. This was true during the entire match.

After Kumagae had gained his three game lead Griffin succeeded in taking a game on his own service in which some nice placing figured. The Oriental came in to the net for several points in the fifth game, which he won after it had been carried to deuce. He broke through Griffin's service in the sixth game and the Californian retaliated in the next game. Kumagae then closed out the set by winning a well-played deuce game.

Griffin Fails to Solve Twist.

In the second set Griffin was even more at sea than in the first. Kumagae again ran off three straight games against Griffin's attempt to close in at the net. The Oriental's drive had such a peculiar twist that Griffin found it difficult to play overhead strokes. The Coast star won the fourth game, his only one of the set.

This game gave the supporters of Griffin hope that he was about to rally. It was a false alarm, however, for Kumagae closed the set by running off three games, all of which were well contested.

Griffin started service in the third set and won handily on smashing work at the net, the Japanese many times not attempting to avert disaster when the Californian reached the barrier. After Kumagae had won on his service, he attempted to break through Griffin, and had the game at 40—0, when the sturdy Californian pulled it up to deuce, and eventually won. Griffin won the next and jumped away to a 3—1 advantage, but Kumagae drew up on even terms.

Again the Californian gained a two-game lead, making it 5—3 in his favor, only to have the Japanese break through his service on the game that Griffin needed for the match. Kumagae took it at love, all the points being made on Griffin's errors, and made the set deuce on his own service. Kumagae had the vantage game, but Griffin was able to hold him by breaking through his service.

After that the Oriental took two games for the set and match. One was a love game on Griffin's service and the other went to 7—5 on points before the Oriental could win. The reserve power of Kumagae was again shown in this last game, for Griffin was leading at 40—15 when the Oriental pulled up and won.

The doubles championship went to the California team of Clarence J. Griffin and Roland Roberts. This combination completely outclassed the Pittsburgh team of William S. McElroy and Charles S. Garland, winning at 6—4, 6—1, 6—3. The latter pair won their way through the semi-final round by defeating the Japanese combination, Kumagae and Mikami, in a four-set match, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3. Griffin and Roberts advanced when they defeated James S. O'Neale, Jr., and Francis T. Hunter at 6—4, 6—3, 10—8.

The summaries:

Ichiya Kumagae vs. Clarence J. Griffin:

FIRST SET.

Kumagae	1	0	4	4	2	6	5	0	6—6	
Griffin	4	2	2	4	4	3	4	3	3—30	2

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Kumagae	5	13	9	0	3
Griffin	11	12	9	0	4

SECOND SET.

Kumagae	4	4	0	5	4	4	5	8	3—6	
Griffin	2	2	7	5	2	1	3	2	2—1	2

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Kumagae	6	7	12	0	0
Griffin	8	8	0	0	4

THIRD SET.

Kumagae	2	4	5	1	4	4	1	1	4	4	2	4	7—45—8
Griffin	4	1	5	4	2	2	4	4	0	2	1	4	0	5—38—6

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Kumagae	9	13	11	0	2
Griffin	15	19	14	0	0

Clarence J. Griffin and Roland S. Roberts vs. William S. McElroy and Charles S. Garland:

FIRST SET.

Griffin and Roberts	4	2	1	4	8	4	5	2	1	6—39—8			
McElroy and Garland	1	4	4	1	6	1	3	4	8	4—29—4			

SECOND SET.

Griffin and Roberts	4	5	4	5	4	2	2	4—6	
McElroy and Garland	2	3	0	3	2	4	1	4—1	4

THIRD SET.

Griffin and Roberts	2	4	0	1	4	4	6	4	4	2—35—6			
McElroy and Garland	4	1	4	4	2	1	8	2	1	1—27—5			

VETERANS WIN AT TENNIS.

Dionne and Chambers Work Way to Finals at Woodmere Club.

Two of the real veterans of the tennis court, G. A. L. Dionne and Charles Chambers, will be the finalists this afternoon in the open singles tournament of the Woodmere Club, as the result of the matches played yesterday on the clay courts at Woodmere, L. I.

Dionne, who has twice won the Woodmere Trophy, disposed of Dr. William Rosenbaum in the first semi-final contest by 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, while Chambers, once winner of the trophy, also had to go to the limit to win from W. L. Holt, the Cornell youth, by 3—7, 6—2, 6—3.

In each instance the veteran found himself unable to exhibit his best form in the opening set, but his steadiness under fire never waned, and better judgment of placement won in the second and third sets.

Dr. Rosenbaum appeared well on his way to victory in the third and deciding set when Dionne flashed a brilliant display of tennis which not only enabled him to overcome the early advantage gained by his opponent, but put him ahead. Dionne's slow service puzzled Dr. Rosenbaum in some degree, and stood him in good stead in the deciding games.

If sufficient progress can be made this afternoon the final round of the doubles also may be played. The leading match in the doubles yesterday resulted in the victory of Channing Burrowes and Charles Chambers by Dr. Rosenbaum and Ben Phillips, at 12—10, 5—7, 6—3. Only the final set was decided yesterday, as the two previous ones had been contested on Friday, when darkness called a halt to play. The summaries:

Woodmere Club Open Singles, Semi-final Round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5; Charles Chambers defeated W. L. Holt, 3—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Open Doubles—First Round—Ben Phillips and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Channing Burrowes and Charles Chambers, 12—10, 5—7, 6—3.

Second Round—L. H. Crowley and E. H. Sellers defeated F. R. L. Von Bernuth and George King, 6—2, 6—2.

RED SOX DIVIDE HONORS.

Browns Win First Game, but Lose the Second, 17 to 4.

BOSTON, July 15.—St. Louis and Boston divided today's double-header, the visitors winning the first game, 2 to 1, while the second was Boston's by the wide margin of 17 to 4. Gardner made a bad throw in the first inning of the opening game, paving the way for both tallies.

After the Red Sox began hitting in the third inning of the second contest, the visitors piled up many errors and none of the four pitchers could stop the slugging fest. Ruth held St. Louis to three hits in seven innings, and Wyckoff finished with only fair success. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	5	0	2	2	0	Hooper,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Johnson,3b	4	1	1	0	0	Barry,2b	3	1	0	2	4
Miller,rf	3	1	1	3	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Sisler,1b	4	0	1	11	0	Gainer,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	1	6	Walker,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Marsans,cf	3	0	1	6	0	Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Hartley,c	3	0	1	2	0	Janvrin,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	2	2	Scott,ss	3	0	2	2	4
Hamilton,p	3	0	0	0	2	Cady,c	3	0	0	4	1
						Foster,p	3	0	1	0	1
Totals	31	2	8	27	10	McNally	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	1	7	27	10

a-Batted for Foster in ninth inning.
Errors—Lavan, Gardner.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Lavan, Marsans, Walker. Sacrifice hit—Hartley. Sacrifice fly—Sisler. Double plays—Barry, Scott, and Gainor; Lewis, Barry, Gainer, and Barry. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 10. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 3; off Foster, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Hamilton, 7 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Hamilton, 2; by Foster, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	6	3	3	0	0	Shotten,lf	3	1	1	8	0
Barry,2b	2	1	1	0	1	Johnson,3b	2	0	0	0	0
McNally,2b	2	1	0	1	2	Miller,lb	4	0	0	3	0
Lewis,lf	4	2	2	1	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Henriksen,lf	2	0	0	0	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	1	5
Hoblitzel,1b	6	4	4	9	0	Marsans,cf	3	1	0	3	0
Walker,cf	5	2	3	4	0	Severeid,c	4	0	2	11	1
Gardner,3b	4	1	1	2	2	Lavan,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Scott,ss	4	0	1	2	3	Davenport,p	1	0	0	1	0
Janvrin,ss	1	0	1	0	0	Park,p	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas,c	2	2	1	5	0	Baumgartner,p	0	0	0	0	0
Carrigan,c	1	0	0	3	0	McCabe,p	2	0	0	1	0
Ruth,p	4	0	1	0	1	aTobin	1	0	0	0	0
Wyckoff,p	1	0	0	1	0						
Total	43	17	17	27	9	Total	32	4	5	24	12

a-Batted for McCabe in fifth inning.
Errors—Shotton, (2,) Miller, (2,) Pratt, (2,) Severeid, Lavan, Lewis.

Boston	0	0	3	4	0	4	6	0	—17
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—4

Two-base hits—Lewis, Walker, (2,) Hoblitzel, Pratt. Three-base hit—Sisler. Home runs—Marsans, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Johnson, Gardner. Double play—Lavan to Pratt to Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 1; off Baumgardner, 1; off McCabe, 1; off Ruth, 2; off Wyckoff, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Davenport, 4 hits, 3 runs in two and one-third innings; off Park, 1 hit, 1 run in two-thirds inning; off Baumgardner, 4 hits, 4 runs in two-thirds inning; off McCabe, 8 hits, no runs in four and one-third innings; off Ruth, 3 hits, 1 run in six innings; off Wyckoff, 2 hits, 2 runs in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Davenport, (Barry;) by McCabe, (Lewis.) Struck out—By Ruth, 4; by Wyckoff, 2. Wild pitch—Park. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

Ichiya Kumagae of Japan, who won the New York State Tennis Championship at Utica Yesterday.

Hachishiro Mikami, the Other Japanese Player in the Utica Tournament

HOME-RUN WALLOP UPSETS DODGERS

Archer Knocks Ball Out of the Cubs' Lot and Wins a $100 Weeghman Check.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A home-run clout in the ninth inning by Jimmy Archer with one on base won the first game of the series from Brooklyn today. The rap was just as sensational as the one made by Zimmerman on Thursday, when he pulled a game out of the fire from the Phillies, and Archer was rewarded the same way, for Weeghman presented him with a check for $100 before he could get his uniform off.

The Cubs were trailing behind the Dodgers 4 to 3 when they took their turn at bat in the ninth. Saier, the first man up, was out on an easy grounder to the pitcher. Claude Hendrix was sent in to hit for Mulligan, and he made good by cracking the first ball pitched for a single. Fluck was put on to run for Hendrix, but the big twirler might just as well have stayed on the base, for speed was unnecessary. Archer put the ball out of the lot, making the journey of the two runners one of ease, Fluck coming in with the tying run and Archer with the winning run, which beat the Dodgers 5 to 4.

Although the Cubs had a southpaw jinx in Pitcher Smith working against them, they kept pfigging away until Archer made his smash. Only in one inning did Smith let the Cubs take any familiarities with him. That was in the fourth, when they bunched him for four hits, one a triple by Mann, another a double by Zim, which, together with singles by Knabe and Saier, netted three runs.

The Cubs used up three twirlers, with McConnell starting and staying for five innings, giving four hits that were equally divided in the first four innings. Packard took his place and worked a little over an inning, and in that time allowed five hits and one run. Vaughn came on the scene in the seventh, after two were out, and finished without being scored on.

The Dodgers counted three in the third inning. The first two men up got on base on errors by Mulligan and Knabe. A sacrifice followed, and after a strikeout, a walk filled the corners, and Zack Wheat made good with a triple, counting his three mates.

The Dodgers fourth tally was registered in the sixth on a single by Wheat, followed by infield outs that advanced him a notch, and another safe blow by Meyer, who hit for Stengel, sent him home. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A
Knabe,2b	4	1	0	3	3	Johnston,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Mann,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Mowrey,3b	5	0	0	1	3
Williams,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Daubert,1b	4	1	1	13	2
Zimman,2b	3	1	1	2	2	Wheat,lf	5	2	2	2	0
Kelly,lf	4	1	0	2	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Saier,1b	4	0	1	7	1	Stengel,rf	2	0	2	1	0
Mulligan,ss	3	0	0	4	1	Meyers,c	1	0	1	1	0
Archer,c	3	1	1	7	3	Getz,ss	3	0	0	1	5
McConnell,p	2	0	0	0	0	McCarthy,c	4	1	1	5	1
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	1	Smith,p	4	1	1	0	2
Vaughn,p	1	0	0	0	1						
aHendrix	1	0	1	0	0						
bFluck	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	33	5	7	27	13	Total	38	5	10	27	16

*One out when winning run scored.
a-Batted for Mulligan in ninth inning.
b-ran for Hendrix in ninth inning.
Errors—Mulligan, (3;) Knabe, Cutshaw.

Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—4

Two base hits—Zimmerman, Williams, Wheat, Mann. Home run—Archer. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Kelly, Williams. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Meyers, Getz. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; McConnell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, hits 7, runs 3, in nine innings; McConnell, hits 4, runs 0, in five innings; Packard, hits 4, runs 0, in 1 1-3 innings; Vaughn, hits 2, runs 0, in 2 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Smith, 1; McConnell, 2; Vaughn, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

PHILLIES WIN AND LOSE.

Capture First Game by 4 to 0, but Pirates Get the Second by 7 to 5.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—Effective pitching of Alexander enabled Philadelphia to take the first game of a double-header from Pittsburgh here today by a score of 4 to 0. Pittsburgh won the second game 7 to 5, in which Mamaux and Chalmers started and both were forced to give way to rescue pitchers. In the seventh inning, with the bases filled, Schultz batted for Mamaux and doubled over Whitted's head, scoring three men, and later scored himself on the squeeze play when Carey bunted in front of the plate. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	4	0	Carey,cf	4	0	3	3	2
Nichoff,2b	4	0	0	2	2	Costello,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Byrne,3b	4	1	1	1	1	Wagner,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Good,rf	4	2	3	2	0	Hickman,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Whitted,lf	3	1	2	1	0	Farmer,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	10	0	Baird,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Paulette,ss	4	0	0	2	3	Johnston,1b	3	0	0	8	1
Killifer,c	4	0	1	5	0	Wilson,c	3	0	0	3	2
Alexander,p	3	0	0	0	2	Jacobs,p	2	0	0	1	0
						aSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	8	27	8	Total	29	0	4	27	11

a-Batted for Jacobs in ninth inning.
Error—Wagner.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Byrne. Three-base hit—Good. Stolen base—Whitted. Sacrifice hit—Whitted. Double plays—Nichoff, Bancroft, and Luderus; Alexander, Bancroft, and Luderus; Carey, Wagner, Johnston, and Wilson. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Jacobs, 1. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 8 hits and 4 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Jacobs, 2. Time of game—One hour and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	3	0	0	3	0	Paskert,cf	4	0	2	3	1
Costello,lf	2	0	0	1	0	Nelhoff,2b	4	0	0	1	0
Wagner,ss	4	1	1	0	2	Byrne,3b	4	1	1	3	0
Hickman,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Good,rf	4	3	3	4	0
Farmer,2b	4	0	1	2	3	Stock,c	3	0	1	6	0
Baird,3b	4	3	1	3	2	Whitted,lf	2	1	1	1	0
Johnston,1b	4	1	2	6	1	Luderus,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Gibson,c	3	0	0	6	2	Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	4	1
Schmidt,c	1	1	0	3	0	Burns,c	3	0	1	2	4
Mamaux,p	2	0	0	0	5	Chalmers,p	1	0	0	0	2
aSchultz	1	1	1	0	0	Henderp	1	0	0	0	1
Kitchener,p	0	0	0	0	0						
						Total	32	5	10	24	9
Total	31	7	7	27	13						

a-Batted for Mamaux in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Good in ninth inning.
Errors—Hinchman, Farmer, Nelhoff, Byrne, Whitted, Bancroft, (2,) Chalmers.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	.—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Paskert, Schultz. Three-base hit—Good. Stolen bases—Good, Whitted, Carey, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Burns, Whitted, Chalmers, (2.) Carey. Sacrifice fly—Farmer. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Off Chalmers, 1; off Kitchener, 1; off Mamaux, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Chalmers, 5 hits, 2 runs in six and one-third innings; off Bender, 2 hits, 1 run in one and two-thirds innings; off Mamaux, 10 hits, 4 runs in seven innings; off Kantlehner, no hits, no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Chalmers, 3; by Mamaux, 3; by Kantlehner, 1. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

JOHNSON'S SINGLE WINS.

Blow in Ninth Enables Senators to Beat Indians by 3 to 2.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Walter Johnson's single in the ninth inning with two out scored Williams from second today and enabled Washington to take the second game of the series from Cleveland by the score of 3 to 2. The visitors made their two runs in the sixth, after Johnson had thrown the ball into centre field, trying for a play at second. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Graney,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Foster,2b	4	0	0	5	2	Wiggins,2b	4	0	0	8	2
Milan,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Speaker,cf	3	0	2	2	0
Williams,1b	4	1	3	6	0	Smith,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Shanks,3b	3	1	0	0	1	Gandil,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Janleson,lf	4	0	2	3	0	Chapman,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Johnson,p	4	0	2	0	2	Turner,3b	4	0	2	0	1
McBride,ss	3	0	0	2	2	Daly,c	4	1	1	7	0
Ainsmith,c	2	0	0	7	1	Bagby,p	3	1	0	0	1
aRice	1	1	1	0	0						
Henry,c	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	33	3	8	27	8	Total	31	2	5	*29	10

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Ainsmith in eighth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Turner, Williams, Jamieson, Johnson.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Two-base hits—Jamieson. Stolen bases—Shanks, Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Johnson, Shanks. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double plays—Ainsmith to McBride; Shanks, Foster to Williams. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 5 hits, no runs, in 9 innings; off Bagby, 8 hits, 2 runs, in 9 innings. Struck out—By Johnson, 7; by Bagby, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Elf is Victor in Close Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 15.—Only six seconds apart at the finish, Commodore William B. Potts's Elf and Bertram H. Borden's Rumpus crossed the line first and second, respectively, in the third race for the season's cup, which was held today. Nine one-design knockabouts of the Rumson Country Club started, and all finished. Elf, well sailed by Edward C. Fielder, covered the eight-mile course on the South Shrewsbury in 58:10.

DODGE ROMPS HOME IN AMERICAN DERBY

Weber & Ward Colt Adds New Triumph in Chicago Racing Revival.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Weber and Ward's bay colt, Dodge, by Jim Gaffney-Flora Willoughby and winner of the Latonia Derby, crowned his many triumphs this afternoon by accounting for the American Derby, which officially marked the revival of racing in Chicago. Twenty-five thousand people saw the race.

R. J. MacKenzie's French bred colt, Faux Col, landed second place, and Franklin, a stable companion to Dodge, was third, five lengths before Foxhall P. Keene's Churchill, which trailed for nearly all the way.

Only four started and the Weber and Ward pair were pronounced favorites in the speculation. Franklin went out in the early stages and forced a tremendous pace, with his stable mate following him closely. Faux Col was third and Churchill last. The order of the running was maintained for the first half mile, when Fairbrother on Franklin, finding his mount tiring, pulled off from the rail, and in a flash, Dodge, capably handled by Murphy, sprinted into a long lead. Faux Col, on which Byrne had the mount, was also alert, but Dodge slipped away before Byrne realized what was happening.

Horsemen at the track were all agreed that the Hawthorne meeting, betless though it may be, had, nevertheless, attracted plenty of horses to afford fine racing for the fifteen-day meeting.

The American Derby at Washington Park was a mile and a half. The shorter distance of the Hawthorne event, a mile and a quarter, was made necessary by the brief time given in which to obtain entries.

After the second and third races, Sheriff Traeger's deputies arrested fourteen more on charges of gambling. At the Sheriff's orders they were sent in automobiles to the Oak Park Police Station and locked up. The men gave names which were plainly fictitious.

Despite the presence of Deputy Sheriffs in considerable numbers betting was indulged in by those who felt so inclined, and there was not a little activity in this connection. The betting was of the wink and nod variety, however. Thousands of dollars are said metaphorically to have changed hands by the mere raising of eyebrows. No money actually was passed.

Before placing a bet, however, even in this casual manner, it is necessary for a man to be properly introduced. Instructions of this nature are said to have been passed out at a school of instruction held shortly prior to the opening event by a coterie of bookmakers, who later took their positions in the shadow of the grand stand. A rule that no money must be accepted was adhered to rigidly by the bookies.

Officials of The Jockey Club disavowed any knowledge of betting, and no one seemed to know whence the odds emanated.

SANDY KIT IS WINNER.

Oddie's Yacht Victor in Race of Stamford One-Design Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 15.—The Sandy Kit, owned by H. H. Oddie, won this afternoon's race of the Stamford Yacht Club's one-design sloops. The race was sailed in a brisk breeze from the southeast. Only six of the class started, the other boats being at Larchmont. The summary:

Sandy Kit, H. H. Oddie, 21:00; Little Hope, Irving E. Haymond, 1:22:27; Billy Boy, E. G. Draper, 1:23:10; Polly, D. L. Elliman, 1:24:27; Virginia, William Zeigler, 1:24:35; Calixa, H. H. Marion, 1:28:18.

Rumson Whites Win at Polo.

RED BANK, N. J., July 15.—Two evenly matched polo teams, the Rumson Whites and the Rumson Blues, played a spirited game today on the club field for cups presented by Peter Hauck, Jr.; the Whites clinching the game in the final period when James Minnick, whose clever all round playing featured, tallied two fine goals in quick succession. The final score was 5½ goals to 2¾. The game was witnessed by one of the largest crowds of the season.

HARRY KELLY WINS THE WHIRL STAKES

Western Two-Year-Old Captures Feature Event at Empire City Track.

The West triumphed over the East yesterday when the much talked of two-year-old, Harry Kelly, romped home in the Whirl Stakes, which was the feature of a highly interesting racing card at Yonkers, where the Empire City Racing Association is

COTTON MARKET DULL BUT STEADY

Sentiment Bullish, Although All Reports Agree That the Crop Is Doing Well.

TOO MUCH RAIN IN SPOTS

Some Regions Now Need Sunshine —After-War Price of Twenty Cents a Pound Predicted.

The Liverpool cotton market was not quite as high as due yesterday, but the local market paid no attention to the cables and opened at the level at which it closed on Friday. It was a dull market during the entire session, and most of the trading came from professional operators around the ring. Reports from the Atlantic States showed that the storm which did much damage along the coast had worked inland, but with decreasing violence. There was no storm damage to the growing crop, but there was rain over a large section of the Atlantic belt, where rain was not needed. Rather too much rain has fallen in the cotton belt during the last week, and sunshine is coming to be much desired in many localities. However, the crop as a whole is doing well. No serious damage was ever done to a cotton crop by July rains.

Sentiment is still bullish, and at no time yesterday did the market show weakness. The general idea is that the South is in such strong shape financially that it will hold its cotton when the new crop begins to move, unless it can get its own price. Planters seem to believe that if the war should end they would get about 20 cents for their cotton, and if the war should continue they would not be forced to take prices much lower than those of today. The speculative public, believing that the growers feel that way about the situation, is not inclined to sell cotton short. When the crop begins to move the situation may change materially, but there seems little likelihood of much pressure to sell cotton until that time. The market closed steady at a net advance of from four to six points.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.87
Oct.	12.98	13.05	12.97	13.02	13.08
Dec.	13.13	13.20	13.13	13.19	13.20
Jan.	13.19	13.27	13.19	13.24	13.25
Mar.	13.33	13.41	13.33	13.39	13.43
May	13.54	13.56	13.54	13.57	13.58

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged. Middling, 12.95c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. New Orleans, Inc; Galveston, 13.75c; Savannah, 13c; Memphis, 13.12c; Augusta, 12.75c; Houston, 13.60c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-Aug.	12.77	12.79	12.75	12.75	12.77
Oct.-Nov.	12.76	12.78	12.74	12.76	12.77
Dec.-Jan.	12.91	12.93	12.91	12.92	12.92
Jan.-Feb.	13.02	13.08	13.01	13.06	13.07
Mch.-Apr.	13.22	13.26	13.23	13.25	13.26
May-June	13.40	13.42	13.35	13.36	13.41

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair inquiry in progress, with middling 2 points advance at 6.03d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, none. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-Aug.	12.77	12.77	12.75	12.77	12.78
Oct.-Nov.	12.76	12.78	12.74	12.77	12.78
Jan.-Feb.	12.90	12.91	12.90	12.91	12.91
Mch.-Apr.	13.10	13.11	13.10	13.11	13.11
May-June	13.38	13.38	13.38	13.38	13.39

The market there was due to open today. 46@ 4½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,028	2,083	78,846	130,114
New Orleans	874	514	.....	136,784
Mobile	....	8	17,996	15,454
Savannah	708	963	97,017	68,514
Charleston	5	9	31,168	44,496
Wilmington	115	23	39,515	40,156
Norfolk	387	363	39,923	50,544

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	120	111	63,503	71,802
Memphis	257	410	48,738	86,025
St. Louis	77	609	40,853	76,278
Houston	564	1,592	33,248	65,508

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.
Galveston	600 to 700
New Orleans	350 to 400

COMMODITIES PRICES.

With buyers and sellers largely marking time between the closing of the Spring and the opening of the Fall buying seasons, Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices showed fewer changes last week than for some time. Only 68 of the 336 listed articles showed new prices, and of these revisions 85 were downward. Excepting for a firmer tone to foodstuffs, especially flour, and an easing off in the prices asked for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, there was not much feature to the week's variations.

The following selected list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to June 14, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, "mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$10.25	$10.25	$7.60
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¼	.09	.07⅞
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	.10½	.10½	.08⅜
Sugar, granulated, lb.	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼
Sugar, brown sheets, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼
Printcloths 38½-in., 64x60	.05⅝	.05¾	.04
Butter, creamery, ex., lb.	.29½	.29	.27
Cheese, f.c., fish spec., lb.	.15½	.15½	.15
Eggs, Western, selects, doz.	.23⅝	.23⅝	.19½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.06	.06	.07¾
Prunes, 50-60 Cal., lb.	.11¼	.11¼	.11¼
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.05½	.05½	.04¼
Raisins, lb.	.07¼	.07¼	.07½
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	6.85	6.85	5.50
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.15	4.85	5.70
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	1.19	1.10	1.43½
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bu.	.90½	.85½	.67½
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.49	.44¾	.60½
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.129	.13	.092
Hay, pr. timothy, 100 lbs.	1.45	1.55	1.25
Hides, Chi. pack, No. 1, lb.	.27	.25	.26
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.25	.25½	.28
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.37	.36	.34
Leather, union backs, lb.	.92	.92	.84
Iron, pig, F. N. o. 2, Phil., ton.	19.75	19.75	14.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	40.00	42.00	21.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.29½	.29½	.22
Copper, electro., lb.	.29¾	.29¾	.19⅝
Lead, New York, lb.	.064	.064	.056
Tin, New York, lb.	.38½	.39¾	.37¾
Petroleum, ref., gal. in bbl	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.10	7.30	6.70
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.75	8.90	8.80
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.75	6.50	5.90
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	13.82½	13.27½	7.97½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	13.10	12.37½	9.37½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	24.50	24.50	18.00
Lard, refined, tierces, lb.	.05	.05	.05¾
Rubber, Up-River Para, lb.	.68	.65	.62
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.65	7.65	6.10
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.16½	.17	.13½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.22
Potatoes, new, bbl.	2.50	2.50	3.00
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.283	.388	.325

Reports that both the American and Canadian crops would be shorter than in recent years not only had the effect of raising the price of wheat during the week just closed, but flour prices were also stronger as a result of them. Spring patent flour advanced 35 cents a barrel, while the advances on the other grades ran as follows: Spring clear, 30 cents; Winter patent, 20 cents, and Winter clear, 10 cents. Sheep were the only live meat to show an advance at Chicago, where both live beef and live hogs went down. Short ribs were also cheaper, while prime lard went up and mess pork was unchanged. Bacon advanced here.

The dairy products showed only one change. This was a decline in the extra creamery grade, and it was due to liberal receipts and an indifferent demand. The market for fresh fruit, especially apples, was weaker, while a firm tone prevailed in the vegetables. In the bean end of this market, which has been more or less in the limelight for some time, there was a drop in the price of medium stock and an advance in the choice red kidney variety. Scotch peas were again quoted higher.

Both of the basic grades of Brazilian coffee were higher, but fair Formosa tea declined. There were no changes in spices, but raw sugars were higher. Fine granulated, however, seems to be standing still for the time being. In the grains there were declines in prime timothy hay and long rye straw, and advances in wheat, corn, oats, and rye.

Declines in opium and certain soda products were about the only features shown in the changes of the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils. There were twenty-one changes in all, of which five were advances. In the metals markets wire rod billets regained the lost ground of the previous week, and tank plates also advanced at Pittsburgh. Bessemer billets at Pittsburgh and open-hearth billets at Philadelphia, on the other hand, declined. Antimony, spelter, lead, and tin also were weaker in price.

Openings of the new Spring season resulted in higher prices being made on several grades of cotton and woolen fabrics, while better buying of cottons in the unfinished state also helped prices somewhat. No. 1 country steers were the only item in the hide market to show an advance, while in the leather market hemlock sole and common non-acid stock were also moved up. The other advances for the week were shown by Brazilian crude rubber and turpentine, while platinum, hemp, and jute contributed the remaining declines.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced another sharp advance and prices sold at new high records for the movement, closing with net gains of 3 to 3¼c.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.23; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.23½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.32½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.31½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	$1.12	$1.08⅝	$1.11⅜	$1.10⅝	$1.13⅜
September	1.13½	1.09⅝	1.13⅛	1.10	1.07⅝
December	1.15⅞	1.12⅛	1.15⅝	1.12⅝	1.10⅛

CORN.

The corn market was strong and higher, closing with net gains of 1⅛ to 2⅛c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90¾c c.i.f. New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	78¾	77⅞	78⅜	77¾	77
September	75⅝	74	75⅛	74¼	72⅝
December	65⅜	62⅝	65⅜	62⅞	62⅝

OATS.

The oats market shared some of the excitement seen in wheat and corn, and prices advanced 1 to 1½c. The hot weather also caused more or less uneasiness, as there were numerous complaints of crop damage. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 48 to 48¼c; No. 3 white, 46½ to 47¼c; No. 4 white, 46 to 46½c; fancy clipped white, 48½ to 48¾c; ordinary clipped white, 40½ to 48¾c; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	42⅝	40⅜	42	41	49⅛
September	41⅝	40⅛	41⅝	41¼	37⅞
December	43¼	41⅞	43	41⅞	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was heavy early in the day owing to a sharp decline in the price of live hogs in the West and selling on reports of an indifferent cash demand, but subsequently the market rallied in sympathy with an advance in grain and closed steady, although somewhat irregular. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000; estimated for Monday, 37,000. Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 11,000. Estimated receipts at Chicago next week were 130,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
July	13.15	13.12	13.15	13.15	8.87
September	13.27	13.20	13.22	13.25	8.50
Ribs—					
July	....	....	13.40	13.35	10.07
September	13.50	13.37	13.47	13.42	10.17
Pork—					
July	....	....	....	25.45	15.15
September	24.65	24.47	24.52	24.55	15.27

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again under pressure of liquidation, prompted by the early decline in lard and on evidences of a very poor consuming demand. Final prices were 2 to 8 points net lower. Total sales were 4,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.55@10.56	10.60
July	10.60	10.60	10.55@10.65	10.60
August	10.40	10.37	10.38@10.40	10.42
September	10.27	10.23	10.24@10.25	10.28
October	9.40	9.39	9.39@9.40	9.41
November	8.59	8.56	8.55@8.57	8.61
December	8.50	8.46	8.46@8.47	8.52
January	8.52	8.50	8.49@8.51	8.54
February	....	....	8.50@8.60	8.58

COFFEE.

The coffee market was particularly quiet on Saturday, the sales of futures amounting to only 2,500 bags, while the prices movement was correspondingly narrow. There appeared to be a few Wall Street selling orders around the ring at the start, but after opening at a decline of 4 to 5 points, the market showed little change, although the tone became slightly steadier, with the close net 1 point higher to 2 points lower. The local spot market remained quiet, but the tone was steadier with Rio 7s 1c higher at 9½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	8.27@8.30	8.29
August	....	....	8.32@8.34	8.33
September	8.35	8.34	8.37@8.39	8.38
October	....	....	8.41@8.43	8.42
November	....	....	8.45@8.47	8.46
December	8.46	8.46	8.48@8.50	8.50
January	....	....	8.52@8.53	8.51
February	....	....	8.63@8.65	8.62
March	....	....	8.76@8.77	8.76
April	....	....	8.87@8.89	8.89
May	8.82	8.79	8.87@8.89	8.90
June	....	....	8.85@8.87	8.84

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was more or less neglected Saturday and after opening 3 to 4 points lower on near months and unchanged to 2 points advance on distinct positions, trading was quiet and inactive. The close was net unchanged to an advance of 3 points, with sales for the day 400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	....	....	5.32@5.36	5.32	5.92
August	....	....	5.30@5.38	5.35	5.90
September	5.44	5.43	5.43@5.45	5.43	5.90
October	5.58	5.57	5.40@5.41	5.40	5.90
November	....	....	5.30@5.31	5.30	5.90
December	5.10	5.10	5.10@5.12	5.10	5.90
January	....	....	4.80@4.82	4.78	5.90
February	....	....	4.53@4.55	4.50	5.90
March	....	....	4.55@4.57	4.52	5.90
April	....	....	4.57@4.59	4.54	5.90
May	....	....	4.59@4.61	4.56	5.90
June	....	....	4.61@4.63	4.58	5.90

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,716 packages. Tone of the market is somewhat firmer on the very highest grades of fresh creamery. There is also a pretty good movement in medium grades and the week's arrivals have been worked out very satisfactorily. Renovated is dull. Ladles and packing stock continue weak. Creamery, extras (92 score) per pound, 29c, higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts (88 to 91 score) 27@28½c; seconds (83 to 87 score) 25½@26½c; thirds, 24½@25c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29c; higher scoring, 30@31c; firsts, 27@28½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 27½@28½c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 24@25c; renovated, extras, 28c; firsts, 27@28c; lower grades, 24@26c; factory, ladles, and make stock, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; lower grades, 22c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2, 21½@22c; lower grades, 21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,542 cases. Very little doing, as usual on a Summer Saturday. Arrivals are comparatively light and stock has been pretty well cleared from most stores, although there is some surplus of ordinary qualities unsold, and some of the goods have had to be put in storage to protect them. The tone of the market is firm on high-grade goods, which continue scarce and prompt to sale. Average and lower grades freely offered; general range of values is unchanged except on checks, which have been moving slowly and have sold at somewhat lower prices. Nearby white eggs steady for fancy newlaid qualities, but undergrades are heavy, and have to go comparatively low. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 27½@28c; extra firsts, 26@26½c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties No. 1, 22c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@21½c; checks, good to choice, 20@22c; undergrades, 18@19½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 29@32c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@28c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24½@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery browns, 29@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@27½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 28@30c.

HEAVY BUYING FROM LONDON

Our Imports from British Capital $90,000,000 in Six Months.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Value of imports from London during the six months ended June 30 was $90,000,000, as compared with $70,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1915, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reported today.

Rubber, the principal import, decreased nearly 50 per cent, however, and wool imports were four times less. Shipments of precious stones were three times greater and art imports were doubled.

South American Paper Markets.

Robert S. Barrett of Alexandria, Va., has been selected to represent the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in a study of the South American markets for paper, paper products, and printing supplies for the benefit of manufacturers and exporters in the United States. Mr. Barrett is the publisher of the Alexandria Gazette, and has had experience of twenty years in the paper, stationery, printing, and allied trades, twelve of which were spent in Latin America. The investigation work will be divided into four principal sections—newsprint, book, and writing papers, building and wall papers, and paper products. In the last mentioned are included more than fifty articles, ranging from playing cards to paper towels. The printing supplies investigation will likewise be divided into four principal sections—printing presses, type and composing room machines and equipment, bindery machinery, and printing inks.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15.—Sixteen corporations were chartered today. Their aggregate capitalization is $1,062,000 and they include:

American Apparatus Corp., chemical, biochemical, medical, surgical, physical apparatus, $750,000; F. W. J. Lenz, E. J. Treacy, H. R. Rasquin, 4,429 Brandon Av., Queensborough.

Tintex Co., Inc., washing, cleaning compounds, including those used on textile fabrics, $75,000; E. Kesle, A. L. Norman, P. C. Anderson, 28 Broadway.

L. C. Forman & Sons, Inc., Pittsford, pickles, mustard, olives, catsup, sauerkraut, vinegar, $50,000; W. A. A. C. and L. C. Forman, Pittsford.

Ross Hill Silica Co., Inc., Rochester, silica rock and sand, capital, 1,650 shares, carry on business with $42,500; L. J. Friederich, K. B. Castle, J. F. Warner, 1,036 Granite Building, Rochester.

Five Hundred and Five Claremont Parkway, Inc., Bronx, realty, $30,000; J. S. A. L., and C. S. Brownson, 434 West 22d St.

Dellon Exports Co., Inc., tires, other auto merchandise, $25,000; C. W. Phillips, A. M. Lazarowitz, M. Thomas, 51 Leonard St.

American Hair and Bristle Co., Inc., hair, bristles, feathers, $25,000; J. Osterman, Jr., F. Stang, F. Kidde, Montclair, N. J.

Highland Development Corp., Rochester, realty, development, $20,000; C. J. Ohea, J. F. Hitchcock, L. B. Ball, Rochester.

The Van Amburgh Publications, Inc., publishers, printers, $20,000; A. Turner, W. H. Eagan, C. O. Van Amburgh, 200 5th Av.

Bieber Shoe Co., Inc., Rochester, boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery, $10,000; M. A. Omalley, L. G. and J. J. McSweeney, Rochester.

Cliffside Development Corpn., Seacliff, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, publishers, florists, milkhouse keepers, 150 shares stock, begin business with $1,500; A. Elsenbast, W. Bretschneider, I. C. Hohn, 35 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Ardsley Estates, Inc., Irvington, construct, conduct clubhouses, hotels, restaurants, 600 shares, begin business with $3,000; C. E. Erpf-Lefkovics, 26 Exchange Place.

Authorizations—Federal Radiator Co., Inc., Newcastle, Del., heating apparatus, $600,000; representative, A. J. Dowdeswell, 7 Avenue I, Brooklyn. The Martha Washington Candy Shops, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., confectionery, $10,000, representative, James M. Washburn, 23 Church St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases—Mitchell Motors Co., Inc., New York, shares 100 to 125,000, working capital $500- to $625,000, (tax paid $6,245.) The Mother's Friend Mfg. Co., Inc., Bronx, $50,000 to $75,000; Auto Brokerage Co., Inc., New York, $200,000 to $350,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions — Providence Chain Co., Inc., Manhattan; Henry Hillebrand, Inc., Manhattan; the Scott Pneumatic Action Co., Harmon; South African Importing Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 15.—Charter filed: American Foreign Securities Co., deal in and with investments of all kinds, $10,000,000; Robert Cecil, George, New York; Joseph Samuel Maxwell, Brooklyn; W. Girard Vermyle, Closter, N. J.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 158, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100.5, foreclosed May 14; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Herman Hochstein, 149 Ludlow St, party in interest, mtg $24,500, July 14; attorney, H. J. Block, 277 Broadway.

EDGECOMBE AV, 145 and 147, w s, 715 ft s of 145th St, 45x105.7x28.4x97.2; Sherman Co. to Natsim Corporation, 55 John St; attorney, same.

EDGECOMBE AV, 149 and 151, w s, 675 ft s of 145th St, 40x97.2x41.2x87.2; Sherman Co, to Natsim Corporation, 55 John St, all liens; attorney, same.

EDGECOMBE AV, 157-159, w s, 553 ft s of 145th St, 40x100; Sherman Co, to Natsim Corporation, 55 John St, all liens, July 14; attorney, Jos. E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.

DIVISION ST, 90, n s, 24.7 ft e of Eldridge St, 24.5x84.2x21.10x78.4; Samuel Goldberger to Urica Realty Co., 24 Pike St, all liens, July 17; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.

LENOX Av, 407, w s, 72.6 ft n of 130th St, 26.4x90, William H. Rolston and another, trustees, Roswell G. Rolston, to Morris Schaffer, 415 Lenox Av, mtg $9,000; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

SHERIFF ST, 85, w s, 25x100, Sarah B. Mann to David Aronson, 1,381 E. Parkway, Brooklyn, April 15.....$100

THIRD AV, 653, w s, 24.8 ft s of 51st St, 18.8x75; Charles and Frederick Rozell, executors, &c., to Estate of James Rosell, 265 West 87th St, July 14; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn, 261 Broadway.....$21,000

87TH ST, s s, 100 ft 27 map by Edwin Smith, 13th Ward, 25x100, to alley leading to Mordougal St, Helen L., wife Charles S. Fairchild, to Joseph L. Delafield, 33 W. 12th St, all liens, July 1; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

87H AV, 2,305, w s, 28.4 ft s of 98th St, 25x75; Morris Krim, Lakewood, N. J., to Joseph Rothfeld, 1,051 2d Av, ½ right, title, and interest, all liens, July 1; attorney, Benjamin Weiss, 38 Park Row.....$1

97TH AV, 251 and 253, w s, 16.5 ft n of 25th St, 32.11x100; 9th Av, 249, n w corner of 25th St, 16.5x100; William Lynch et al. to Charles Lynch, 101 West 24th St, 2-3 parts, all title, and s, June 23; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn, 261 Broadway.....$84,000

157TH ST, 16-18 East, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 41.3x100.11; Morris Rose to David Aberman, 519 West 138th St, mtg $45,000, July 12; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; David Aberman to Wave Improvement Co., 12 Pinehurst Av, mtg $43,500, b. and s., July 12.....$100

146TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft w of 7th Av, 112.4x99.11; Sherman Co. to Natsim Corporation, 55 John St, all liens, July 14; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$1

150TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Sherman Co. to Natsim Corporation, 55 John St, all liens, July 14; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$1

158TH ST, s s, 274.9 ft e of Broadway, 50.3x99.11, Hy M. Block to 207-209 West 137th St Corporation, 39 Beaver St, mtg $62,000, July 12; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

158TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 49.9x99.11; B. B. Realty Co., 149 Broadway and another to 207 and 209 West 87th St. Corp., 20 Beaver St, mtg $62,500, all liens, July 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

AVENUE ST. JOHN, 984, w s, 50x100; Wave Imp't and Constr. Co. to David Aberman, 519 West 138th St, mtg $40,500, July 12; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 B'way.....$100

COLLEGE AV, 1,771, w s, 20x85; William D. Cameron to George S. Wooley, 216 East 170th St, May 4; attorney, H. W. Davis, 76 West Tremont Av.....$100

CLINTON AV, w s, 133.11 ft n of 169th St, 26.10x138.2x28.10x138.3; Phoenix Ingrahan, referee, to Joseph J. Silver, 1,738 Clay Av, March 31; attorney, Powell & S., 51 Chambers St.....$200

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph J. Silver to Orland Holding Co., Inc., 217 Broadway, mtg $28,500, July 1; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

CRESTON AV, 2,263, w s, 20x120; Ida F. Freitag to Frank Willi, 247 East 29th St, mtg $7,000, July 14; attorney, Henry W. Kiraily, 391 East 140th St.....$100

DELMONICO PLACE or Trinity Av, e s, 126.8 ft s of 165th St, 18.9x100; George E. Falle to Arthur C. Butts, mtg $4,000, Jan. 10, 1889; attorneys, Roe & H., 44 Pine St.....$5,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 25x irregular; Pasquale Piccirillo to Benedetta Piccirillo, 704 Eagle Av, mtg $10,575, July 13; attorney, A. Knox, 188 B'way.....$100

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, n half of Lot 71, map of William Giles, 25x106.10x 23.9x111.1; Alice Smith to Mary Kelly, 438 East 57th St, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FREEMAN ST, 861, n s, 30x85; Granville F. Dailey, as exr., &c., to Lopard Bldg. Corp'n, 883 Trinity Av, July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way.....$9,800

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 2,385, w s, 68.4x85.5x65.5x87.10; Delta Holding Corporation to Gussie Deliner, 28 Chester St., mtg $45,500, July 14; attorney, J. J. Silver, 51 Chambers St.....$100

INWOOD AV, e s, 129.11 ft n of Gerard Av, 50x246.5x50.7x239.4; Jennie Weill to Harry L. Topiitz, 415 Riverside Drive, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 18, Block 18, map Morris Park; Victor Hanke to Margaret Hanke, 800 East 179th St, July 12; attorney, Margaret Hanke, 800 East 179th St.....$100

LOT 14, Block 46; also Lot 23, Block 10, map Morris Park; Mary C. Blachoff to Rex Estates, Inc., 1,705 Bathgate Av, mtg $1,650, July 21, 1914; attorney, C. Y. Platz, 135 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 103 to 106, map of 329 lots part of Schieffelin estate; George H. Janss to Carmelo Tiecetta, and another, 240 East 114th St, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 19 to 22, map of J. E. Bullard, 100x100; John Trott to Vito Schiliro and another, 2,553 8th Av, mtg $3,100, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 1, 2, 30, 31, 32, Block 41, map of Bruce Brown Land Co.; McRee B. Hopkins to Russell Hopkins, Palm Beach, Fla., March 22, 1915; attorney, W. A. Mitchell, 141 Broadway.....$1,175

LOTS 213 and 244, map of Lohbauer Park; Flori Krauss to Henry Goldstein, 358 Brook Av, July 12; attorney, Hy. Goldstein, 358 Brook Av.....$100

LOT 23, Block 50, map of Morris Park; Rex Estates, Inc., to Royal Bronx Realty Co., Inc., 1,126 Walker Av, mtg $8,000, July 14; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

MORRIS AV, 1,549, w s, 25x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Daniel A. Colangelo, 460 East 154th St, mtg $3,000; July 14; attorney, Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 132d St.$100

MOSHOLU PARKWAY, n e corner of Webster Av, 270.3x170.3x122.7x153; Bronx Investment Co to Christopher T. Jackson, 2,112 Walton Av, mtg $14,000, July 14; attorney, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$100

SIMPSON ST, s s, 57.6 ft w of Freeman St, 17.6x58; Sarah E. Martin to Rebecca Weinstein, 1,247 Simpson St, mtg $5,000, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

STEBBINS AV, e s, 125 ft s of 167th St, 26.8x irregular; Louis E. Klein Co., Inc., to Louis Guy and another, 1,070 Stebbins Av, mtg $35,000, July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, 1,278 and 1,280, e s, 42x90; Mary Eckert to Jacob Shatkin, 972 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., mtg $30,000, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, 1,278-1,280, e s, 42x90; Jacob Shatkin to Charles Charcowsky, 876 East 161st St, mtg $30,000, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

166TH ST, 73 East, s s, 37.6x100; Ignatz Roth to Arthur D. Cahn, 58 West 124th St, July 10; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur D. Cahn to Ignatz Roth, 102 West 121st St, July 10; attorney, same.....$1

165TH ST, 236 East, s s, 21.6x irregular; Amanda F. Ruttner to Levi M. Scoville, 30 West 28th St, mtg $30,000, May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FREEMAN ST, 861, n s, 30x85; Granville F. Dailey, as exr., &c., to Lopard Bldg. Corp'n, 883 Trinity Av, July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way.....$9,800

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SIMPSON ST, s s, 57.6 ft w of Freeman St, 17.6x58;

The New York Times

Sunday, July 16, 1916

Business Opportunities

Fifty cents an agate line.

INVESTOR with $500 to $5,000 can investigate business proposition of rare merit and of large profits. Address L. J., P. O. Box 822, New York.

A partner to join me, purchasing employers' business; good assets; no liabilities; drawing account; $3,500; reference. F 286 Times Downtown.

Stock salesman; high grade, having investing clientele, secures results quickly. B 13 Times.

Women's neckwear plant and business for sale cheap; principals only. A 188 Times.

Will invest $1,500 in profitable business; reference and particulars required. B 8 Times.

Wanted partner with $10,000; old-established Panama hat business. B 47 Times.

Horses and Carriages

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Saddle horse, handsome and gentle, 7 years old; up to weight; been ridden by a lady; is absolutely fearless of all objects, city or country; has all gaits; also drives in harness; fully guaranteed; trial allowed; price, $250, including gent's and lady's English riding saddle and bridle. Call Owner's Stable, 148 East 59th St.

Purchase and Exchange

Forty cents an agate line.

WANTED.—STEINWAY SMALL BABY GRAND PIANO. Must be of recent make. State number and price. B. F. Catts, 50 Broad St., Room 1,519.

Cash for broken jewelry, old gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, pearls; call or write. Callman, 27 W. 37th St., N. Y.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 5294.

Multigraphing, 85c per 1,000 in quantities; addressing, mailing, &c. Loop Letter Co., phone Greeley 2862. 140 West 35th St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Bois d'arc logs for coloring, in car lots, one to fifty car loads delivered to New York City. F. O. B., cars freight paid, at $20 per ton of 2,000 pounds. J. P. Steele, Randolph, Texas.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE

Modern instrument case, surgical instruments, and operating room furniture. E. Oppenheimer, 24-26 East 21st St. Phone 561 Gram.

For Sale—A rare collection of deer horns and art specialties; a beautiful outfit for a den. Address Deerhorn, 307, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Crispette pop corn machine; used two months; sell reasonable. Address Lowe, East Hartford, Conn.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry.

English toy spaniel, male, "Ruby," pedigreed stock; three years old, $15. N. J. Hill, 209 West Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Hounds trained on fox, rabbit, deer, wolf, bear; bloodhounds; 5c. stamp. 50-page catalogue. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 4 Months for $5.
Non-Visibles, 4 Months for $5.
Visibles, 3 Months for $7.
Visibles, 3 Months for $7.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $35.50.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
Other makes, $75 to $90.
Other makes, $25 to $60.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year. Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
346 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Worth.
239 Broadway, at 23d St.
149 W. 42d St., at Times Square. Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Real Estate at Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NASSAU COUNTY.

Nassau County has 1,009 pieces of unimproved land and 451 pieces of improved property which will be sold at public auction by George M. Goodale, Supervisor, at 107 Bay-view avenue, Glen Washington, L. I., beginning on Saturday, July 22d, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the County Court-House at Mineola, L. I., and continuing on succeeding days until said properties are disposed of. For catalogue containing terms of sale and list of properties to be sold apply to DANIEL J. HEGEMAN, Treasurer of Nassau County, or George M. Goodale, Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, Mineola, L. I.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A Comfortable Home
in a Splendid Neighborhood.
20 East 82d St.,
to let.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Elegant five-story triple apartment, finest section Washington Heights, convenient 181st St. subway station or trolleys; modern improvements, electricity, telephone; rental nearly $6,000; $10,000 cash required; positively no trade considered. Address Owner, 2,789 Pond Place, Bronx.

One-tenant proposition business property leased, near 42d St. and 5th Av. Strong financial concern; 10% net income. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 West 72d St.

127th St., 11 East.—House, ten rooms, open plumbing; rooming; arranged for two families; convenient to east and west side "L" and subway, 125th St. and Bronx trolley; $60. Inquire on premises.

CORNER 130TH ST. AND OLD BROADWAY, 50x100; NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED; SUBJECT TO MORTGAGE, $7,500. OWNER, 12 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Parish-lars, Goodsie, Perry & Dwight, 2,703 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

FIREPROOF GARAGE,
Near 34th St., 63x100. Estate will erect for tenant. Long lease. Opportunity, 331 Times.

Sell 6-story factory, 98.10x40, with 85 h. p. account sickness in family. 334-336 East 25d St.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Ian Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., Telephone Greeley 949.

Builders—Bargain, closing estate, plot 50x120, near 7th Av. subway; price, $5,000; mortgages, $41,500. Owner, 219 West 14th.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,572 Broadway, (147th St.)

$6,000 buys equity over place, mortgage, 3 houses; net income, $1,000; sacrifice. C. L. Schwerin, 389 Broadway.

To Let.—Three-story house in West Eighties, in which physician will rent office and living room. B 54 Times.

Two detached brick buildings on West 46th St. Apply Desays, 443 West 45th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ADJOINING PROSPECT PARK,
2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 furnaces, good transit, $5,400; little cash; balance as rent.
Full particulars, Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St.

SEND FOR LIST OF
one-family houses
for sale in Brooklyn's
finest home section.
Alco Building Co., 2,176 66th St., B'klyn.

Your rent $5 monthly by buying $5,500 two-family brick for $4,000; 200 yards subway station, Brooklyn. Free and clear. Z 309 Times Annex.

Lot near Sea Beach subway station, $450; worth double. F 283 Times Downtown.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 695 Flatbush Av.

Flatbush.—A house for sale or rent, and lot adjoining 50x100. Owner, 5752W South.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms, improvements, rambling roses all across porch; land laid out in fruit, abundance of grapes; big garden, chicken house, large outbuildings; very comfortable home; 2 full size lots; 30 minutes out; will sacrifice for $2,300; little cash needed; $20 monthly buys it. C. C., 608, 1 West 34th St.

Beautiful home near lake, every modern improvement, big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; few minutes from trolley and station and near lake with a fine view; only 25 minutes out. Owner will take $300 cash and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

Modern nine-room house, all improvements; convenient to station, at Little Neck, New York City; 30 minutes out on North Shore, Long Island; $50 monthly. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS,
New brick semi-house, 10 rooms, four baths; near station; $2,000 required; real bargain. Thabert, 531 West 141st St.

Corner plot, 48 by 102; suitable apartments; also two-family house adjoining; sixteen rooms, four baths; block Fulton St.; details; suburban. A 256 Times Annex.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Water-front property, with Pennsylvania Railroad connection, for sale or lease. A. P. Palmer, 216 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Handsome residence; grounds, 100x150; 9 rooms; garage; rental, $45; in Mount Hope section of Bronx; adjoins Echo Park; close to elevated, subways, and N. Y. Central; 21 minutes 42d St.; ideal for children or adults wanting good grounds, good air, close to city. Apply 1,937 Anthony Av. Telephone 601 Tremont.

For Sale.—Two lots on Mosholu Parkway, $11,000. F 300 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Half acre, 30 minutes to St. George; 10 rooms, bath; beautiful residential section; macadamized av.; money maker; $8,000. Owner, P. O. Box 102, West New Brighton Station.

Two beautifully located lots; $145 each; $5 monthly; title guaranteed. F 282 Times Downtown.

$2,500.—Charming bungalow, all improvements, grand view; easy terms. F 284 Times Downtown.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Attractively furnished house, below 96th St.; 8 months, from Oct. 1. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Five or six room house from October, 20 miles Battery. F 288 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Let us rent your offices, lofts, stores. Realty Sub-Leasing Co., 220 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 6551.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Compelled to go to Europe; will sacrifice splendid contract for lots in splendid Long Island community; good returns without risk; will forego what I paid in, purchaser to assume easy monthly payments for unexpired term; these lots are worth double the price now; contract. A 254 Times Annex.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm with a 6-room house, barn, etc.; room for chickens; garage, lawn, paths, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $300 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

AT WYKAGYL PARK, QUAKER RIDGE, NEW ROCHELLE, adjoining Country Club, finest location in Westchester; plot 100x150; very high ground, wonderful view; bargain for cash. Varian, 522 W. 113th St. Telephone 3377 Morningside.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

A studio bungalow at Lake Mahopac, on a high knoll, overlooking the lake, with full water rights and boat landing; all improvements; owner will sell on easy terms. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St. 'Phone 9860—Madison Square.

Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.—Nine-room stucco house, Stage Foundation plans; porch glassed and screened; large billiard room; steam heat; only $3,000 cash, small mortgages. Inquire 47 Markwood Road. Tel. F. H. 6312 W.

Ideal open country for children, with city advantages; nine rooms, 2 baths, garage, electric lights, shrubs. Thirty minutes from city, twenty minutes from beaches. Easy terms. R., 1,204-27 William St.

MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATES.
LOTS 9, 10, 11, BLOCK 15, EAST SIDE OF DOVER ST., NEAR BAY, FOR SALE. REASONABLE; TERMS TO SUIT. EDWARD MAAG, 46 WEST 23D.

A BARGAIN in new, modern seven-room house at Manhasset, Long Island, North Shore, 30 minutes by electric train; easy terms; send for photograph. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

Want to sell my cosy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CEDARHURST.
Cedarhurst Park, modern houses, 9 and 11 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, rent $1,000; large grounds, fine location, near bathing. Local agents or D. Feder, Cedarhurst.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

FREE! Beautiful illustrated bird's-eye view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium priced homes and farms on very easy terms. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

Great Neck.—Nine-room house, furnished, unfurnished; laundry, garage, garden; 10 minutes from station. Apply premises, 215 Manhasset Av.

For Sale or Rent.—Several bungalows and ten tents, T.d, with floors; also camping and bungalow sites, both on Peconic Bay and Long Island Sound. Z 286 Times Annex.

FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE.
Colonial house, almost completed; near depot; delightful location; 7 rooms, 2 baths, laundry. Phone 204; Box 52, Scarsdale.

OYSTER BAY.—17-room house, all improvements; lot 180x290; large shade trees; five minutes' walk to station. For particulars address OWNER, Box 445, Oyster Bay, L. I.

For Sale at Forest Hills, L. I.—Seven-room brick house; plot 50x100; 5 minutes from station; $6,500. H. Fiero, 5 Roman Av., Forest Hills.

POULTRY FARM, 12 buildings, 6,000 capacity, 12 acres land; living house; modern improvements; $5,500; photos and particulars. EMIL STEFFENS, Centre Moriches, N. Y.

"Queens Court," Flushing.—For rent, furnished for one or two months, four-room apartment, with kitchenette; $41. Apply 171 Union St., Apartment F-1.

For Sale or to Rent—8-room house at Baldwin, Long Island; plot 76x229; garage; all city conveniences. Apply at Schmidt's grocery, 499 West 124th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5000. 1 West 34th St.

Fire Island Beach.—Sell two five-room bungalows at sacrifice. F 256 Times Downtown.

Genuine sacrifice; plot Forest Hills Gardens; worth looking into. B 60 Times.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123, Times Downtown.

Babylon, L. I.—Owner must sell nine-room house just remodelled for own use; ten minutes' walk from station; one block from Merrick Road; 100 yards from deep water; bath room, with extra lavatory on first floor; outside chimney and large fire place; wide verandas; small barn, available for garage; grounds about ½ acre; large shade trees; $6,500, favorable terms. J. O. Tryon, 30 Broad St., New York. Tel. 1638 Broad.

For sale at Hempstead, L. I.—New seven-room stucco and shingle house, with plenty of closets, sunny rooms, large, light attic, and cemented cellar; bath, steam heat, gas, and electricity; very carefully constructed of good material; lot 40x152, with more land available; all assessments paid; rented until 1918; price, $4,700. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 790.

Have just rebuilt my house in Freeport at cost of $2,700; plot 70x246; garden, fruit, shrubs, trees; barn, garage, chicken house; gas, electricity; hot-water heat; 60x10 piazzas, and windows all new screens; 7 minutes' walk to station; business compels me to move; asking $7,000; want offer; very easy terms. New Jersey, 135 Times.

Semi-bungalows and cottages, 30 minutes out; all improvements; high, healthy; particularly adapted for children; good school, churches, &c.; $4,000, $6,500; easy terms. QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 Broadway, New York. Telephone 3870 Cortlandt.

BAYPORT BUNGALOW.
For sale or rent, 6-room semi-bungalow, large living room, fireplace, hot and cold water, bath, electric lights, near station and trolley car; convenient to bathing beach. Apply on Allyn Hall Realty Co., 225 Fifth Av., New York City.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

UNUSUAL PROPERTY FOR SALE, NEAR STATION, GOLF, TENNIS; 40 MINUTES GRAND CENTRAL; HIGH ELEVATION; SPLENDID VIEW; 11 ROOMS, 4 BATHS; FIREPROOF GARAGE; LIVING, SLEEPING PORCHES; OPEN FIREPLACES; OAK FLOORS; LAVATORY; STEAM, ELECTRICITY, GAS; PUREST WATER; VALUE $23,000; SCARSDALE PARK. WRITE TO Z 290 TIMES ANNEX.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE

very cheap; 10-room house, near station; all modern improvements, electric light, hot-water heating system, hot and cold water, garage, coachman's house, greenhouse, stable, chicken and pheasant houses; 100-ft. pergola covered with vines; over 150 fruit and shade trees; ideal all-year home. W. W. Z. 253 Times Annex.

Picturesque brick house, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths, on level, shaded plot in beautiful Cedar Knolls, Bronxville; $1,800 cash, balance on rental payments; already sold other houses, and plots. First Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 30 E. 42d St.

Taken under foreclosure, will sell very cheap, eight-room modern house on three lots in Hastings; $400 down, balance like rent; near station, school, etc.; might take one and clear lots in part payment. Edwards, 11 West 45th St. Telephone 2728 Bryant.

A very beautiful home, choice surroundings; eight large rooms, sleeping porch; all improvements, large plot, lawns, shade trees, garden, high elevation; 40 minutes out, Grand Central, near Station and Sound; $9,000. Personal, Suite 506, 200 Broadway.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, etc., plot 75x100, surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward waterfront, improvements, sewer, gas, etc. Larchmont, 40 West 32nd St. Phone 9860 Madison Sq.

Advancing rents makes land a good investment; lots and plots, $10 down, $5 monthly; houses, six rooms and bath, $250 down, balance as rent. Pequot Land Co., 30 E. 42d St. Room 629.

For Sale or Rent.—Furnished or unfurnished, all year house; modern improvements; acre ground; choice location, Larchmont Manor, Norman, 104 E. 40th St.
...M HGPettite,gn,ultyLCHSHRDLU CM.€

Commuter's country home; all improvements; plentiful grounds; not merely "house on lot"; fruit, shade trees; garage; chickens; 23 minutes 155th St.; sell only. C. Bokay, 884 Columbus Av.

Scarsdale.—New eight-room house, hot water heat, large porch, high, fine neighborhood; for sale on reasonable terms. Benjamin Edwards, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Greenacres, Scarsdale.—Desirable plot, 75x150; ten minutes' walk from station; reasonable; no brokers. Box F 318 Times Downtown.

Crestwood.—House nine rooms, sale, lease; modern improvements; easy terms. D. R. BALL, 32 Bleecker.

Yonkers.—$2,000 cash, $4,500 mortgage, buys plot of 10 lots (25x100); Woodlawn Avenue; sewered. Flannery, 800 Broadway.

Modern house; big plot with garage; flowers, shrubs, garden, everything beautiful; near Tarrytown station. Phone Beekman 3037.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive and comfortable suburban home in Park Ridge, N. J., with every modern convenience, including steam heat, electricity, and independent water supply; 3-acre corner plot; in best location; fine residence, 11 rooms; in first-class condition; lawns, shrubbery, shade, and fruit trees in abundance, train service, 45 minutes. C. S. Merton, 810 Broadway, N. Y.

Finest Section of Roseville, N. J., 13-room house, all improvements, parquet floors, plate glass windows, 4 open fireplaces, garage, with entire cement floor, washstand and room for man; lot, 50x200; cement walk and drive, screens, awnings; will be sold way below value, as owner must part with same. Address H. E., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

At Ridgewood, N. J.—Delightful home, best section; near country club; plot, 80x160; splendid lawn, trees, shrubs, and flowers; modern house, 9 rooms; large living room; open fireplace; garage; additional ground available; 10 minutes' walk express station; photos, full details this office. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 1,546 Equitable Building. Rector 7718.

FOR SALE.—The Moorings, on west shore of Lake Hopatcong, opposite Breslin Hotel; ideal Summer home; modern, very attractive house; well and completely furnished; 6 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; boat house, large summer house and garage; lake frontage 278 feet; possession given at once. For further information address M. F. MOORE, Landing, N. J.; no agents.

Extraordinary dairy, poultry and fruit farm; Princeton; 130 acres, well fertilized; several large buildings; modern improvements; 3 dwellings; high-grade stock; 42 cows, 2,500 birds; implements; southern slope; stream; best equipped poultry farm in State; all new; cost $35,000; price $20,000.
GEO. RULE, Princeton, N. J.

Eight rooms and bath; completely furnished; compelled to sell on account of death; any reasonable offer accepted; easy terms; corner lot, overlooking golf course; large porches, screened in; has to be seen to be appreciated; 15 miles out on W. S. Road. Box 53, Haworth, N. J.

Good general farm, 80 acres, well cultivated soil, two miles from town; ten-room house, large barn, 25 acres hay, 10 acres corn, 6 acres rye, potatoes; all machinery, stock and crops; old age the only reason for selling; price, $5,500. Address Harry Christine, Washington, N. J.

450 ACRES ALL UNDER CULTIVATION, producing great crops of wheat, corn, oats; 3 sets of buildings on macadam road near 2 R. R. stations; the best big practical farm in Warren Co.; at less than $100 per acre. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—$7,000—21-acre ideal fruit, truck, poultry farm for $5,500; stocked; crops worth $2,000; splendid large buildings; around beautiful Vineland, N. J., world's largest, richest farming district for over 50 years. F. H. Rothman, Alliance, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J., Bargain.—Modern seven-room house must be sacrificed. 1½ acres, 100 fruit trees; located on beautiful macadam road, five minutes from station; house has all improvements, large piazza; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 75x180; must sell to close estate. Box 423 Maplewood.

Foundation for fortune; farm money maker; 80 acres good homestead, just outside commuting town; elevation 1,000 ft; $4,500; $1,000 cash, balance easy. Boekemann, 1,431 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN FRAME AND BRICK HOUSE, three stories and basement, fully furnished throughout. First floor, large living hall, dining room, kitchen, and pantry. Hardwood floors. Second floor, three bedrooms, two baths, modern sanitary fixtures. Third floor, three bedrooms, one bath, stationary washstand in front room. Basement, servants' quarters, two bedrooms and bath, three stationary washtubs. Bath house and shower in basement. House located 42 S. Delancey Place, Chelsea, within 200 ft. of the ocean. Combination gas and electric lighting fixtures. Direct hot water heating throughout. 464 Bourse, Philadelphia. Bell 'Phone Lombard 1,178. $14,500.

For Sale.—Colonial residence at Plainfield, N. J.; beautiful suburban residence on macadam road; near station; 18 rooms; hot water heat, gas, electric light, and city water; 3 baths; hardwood floors throughout; white enamel trim; 4 open fireplaces; large barn or garage; chicken and pigeon plight; lot, 165x600; beautiful shade and fruit trees; asparagus bed; tennis court; photographs can be seen at the office of Charles Matt, Room 912, 25 Church St., New York; parties will be shown the property by calling at 152 North Av., Plainfield, N. J. E. C. Hardingham, Agent. Telephone 252 Plainfield.

Gentleman's Estate.—Large, Colonial-style house and outbuildings, all in A1 condition, surrounded by seventeen (17) acres of land, mostly in fruit; situated on Albany Post Road, 5 miles inland from Hudson River and 12 miles south of City of Hudson; fine, secluded location; suitable as a country residence; no agents. For further particulars address Mrs. Catherine E. Tinklepaugh, R. F. D. No. 2, Germantown, Columbia Co., N. Y.

A gentleman's private residence in the heart of the residential section of Passaic, N. J., large, spacious grounds, and a beautiful home; for sale to close an estate. Inquire Ira J. Begort, 165 Prospect St., Passaic, N. J.

Attractive, old English, half-timber stucco house at Cranford, N. J.; almost new, thorough order; ample grounds, shade trees, near river, canoeing; 10 minutes to station; communicate with E. A. Leach, Dix Building, Elizabeth, N. J.

For rent or sale, Roselle, N. J., attractive modern nine-room house, with large porch; all improvements; situated on corner lot; fine neighborhood; convenient to station and trolley; $50 per month. J. T. Pickering, 54 Summit Road, Elizabeth, N. J.

Studio bungalow in Ramapo Hills.—This picturesque stone house, unlowered, amid shrubs and trees, with its winding paths and rustic pergolas, has six fine rooms and bath; all improvements; hour out in hills. Artist, Box 6, Mahwah, N. J.

Roseville section of Newark; a 12-room detached brick dwelling on North 7th St., on a plot 80x100; will sell much below value and on easy terms. W. H. Silk, 138 East 38th St.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

$1,000, three acres land; well situated for chicken farming; one hour out on Central Railroad of New Jersey; near live town. Address M., Box 4, New Dorp, S. I.

Montclair.—Beautiful 12-room residence; all modern improvements; plot 50x153; will sacrifice; $1,000 cash, balance easy terms; rare opportunity. Rowantree, 200 5th Av., N. Y.

Attractive 5-room bungalow, furnished; brick fireplace, large porch; near river; near station; full immutation; $850. $100 cash. Address Immediate Possession, 85 Times Downtown.

Sale or Rent.—Country home, 7 rooms, all improvements; one acre; fruit; chickens; beautiful, refined; very healthful, elevation 500 feet; commuting, Lackawanna; $3,500, cash $300; rent $24. Wolff, Gillette, N. J.

Somerville.—Almost new; city house, brick; stream; all improvements; 400 bearing fruit trees; 1½ acres; sacrificed, less than cost to build. 62 Franklin St., Jersey City.

One of the most desirable tracts for development in the Oranges; beautifully located, near all conveniences; all improvements. Address Development, F 249 Times Downtown.

$10 monthly buys beautiful new 6-room commuters' home, improvements; large corner plot; boating nearby; price $2,450. T. Kamm, 428 Central Av., Jersey City.

Beautiful, large suburban residence; stucco; modern conveniences; 14 rooms, 2 baths, garage; easy terms. Owner Kerby, Palisades, N. J.

For Sale, Englewood.—Desirable suburban home, suited to good-sized family; house spacious but compact; well built; convenient; situation one of best. Z 283 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Brick and stucco-residence, Montclair, N. J.; 3 baths; hardwood floors; modern improvements; choice locality. Z 271 Times Annex.

Farm Morris County; 175 acres, buildings, abundance water, two railroad stations two miles; sacrifice. L. M. Leek, 320 5th Av. Phone 7773 Madison Square.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL"
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 20-26 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,300; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Av., 45th St. } Country Property.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM,
176 acres, well watered, 110 in hay, 50 pasturage; dwelling of 10 large rooms; 2 large barns, silo and other outbuildings, all in good condition; 20 registered Holsteins, 10 grade cows, 5 horses, full line of implements; this farm is on a paying basis; for sale, with stock and implements, $18,000, without $15,000; reason for selling, to close estate. For full details, photographs, apply S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 1,546 Equitable Building. Rector 7718.

For Sale.—On the main line of Erie, 28 miles from New York, five minutes from station, on main road to Tuxedo, two acres, seven-room house, with improvements; garage, chicken house, fruit trees, all kinds; title perfect; liberal terms to responsible parties. S. S. Walstrum, Gordon & Forman, Equitable Bldg., N. Y.; photos; tel. 1546, 7710 Rector.

For Sale.—Gentleman's place, beautifully situated, six miles from Saratoga; large house, eleven rooms; all improvements, beautiful grounds, with fine shade trees, shrubs, and flowers; all kinds of fruit; about two acres of level land; everything in first-class condition; price right. For information write to L. Janzer, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.
For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
Owner must get back to city; gentleman's home, 33 acres, 1,100 feet elevation; open fireplaces, baths; large trees; beautifully situated; beautiful scenery, and very healthy. Will sacrifice for $9,500. Walter Kent, Stephentown, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

Fine old homestead, 10 rooms, 10 acres; ideal shade; mountain view; fine garden, much fruit; mile station; cheapest place ever offered; $1,200; half cash. J. E. Hardenbergh, Rosendale, N. Y.

For Sale or Rent.—100-acre farm; year, season; half or whole house; furnished, unfurnished; bath, running water, steam heat, fireplaces. Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Middletown, N. Y.

Summer home in Northern Catskill foothills; recently built, seven rooms, two baths; five acres and stables; half mile from village. F 323 Times Downtown.

Finest dairy farm in Dutchess County, 570 acres, borders railroad, lake; one mile village; 3 sets buildings; $50 per acre; to settle estate. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

Cheapest place ever offered; 12-room house; State road; water, electricity; $500; $200 cash. Hardenbergh, Rosendale, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Fifty-acre farm, with ten-room house, and out buildings; good repair; mile from station; express service. Address Bradley Sanford, Ridgefield, Conn.

For Rent or Sale.—Most attractive cottage in Berkshire Hills; for season or longer. J. O. Hart, West Cornwall, Conn.

Near Sound.—Seven-room house, hardwood floors, bathroom; four acres; large garage; $3,800. Wantage, Clinton, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high ten-room house, bath, fireplaces; shade; trout brook; barn; other buildings; ice; fruit; 13 acres, 9 woodland; adjoins fishing club; water power; $3,000. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

In aristocratic Noroton, beautiful country place; complete in every respect; owner called West by business, so will sell at bargain. Jones Realty Co., Hotel Davenport, Stamford, Conn.

Chance to buy a beautiful country home near Danbury; 40 acres, all tillable; fine buildings, orchards, stream; sacrifice, with stock and implements, $8,000. Mrs. J. Frey, Bethel, Conn.

For sale, 17 acres of land in Bridgeport, Conn., on Fairfield Av.; suitable for factory or building lots. Apply L. Wortz, 117 Broad St., New York.

300 acres; 8-room house, barn; fruit; high elevation; beautiful view; sale or exchange for small farm near New York; price $5,000. Mrs. A. Burton, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Real Estate—Out of City.

SWEEPSTAKES FRUIT LAND.
Eighty-five cents per acre per month; five or ten acres; no interest, no taxes; Okanogan County, Wash. David Keith, Wenatchee, Wash.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Option on 150-acre farm for 90 days, within 30 miles N. Y. C., with privilege of using three acres for stock demonstration purposes; principals only. A 187 Times.

Must have small country place one hour New York Sept. 1; furnished preferred; garden, fruit, pasture; school essential; near cars; modern, attractive, only considered; state with option of purchase; send terms, views, &c., first mail; artistic; private. W. B. Carlock, North Salem, N. Y.

Kew Forest Hills, neighboring developments; desire to rent 7-8 room unfurnished house for the year, with option to purchase. Apartment F-4, 600 West 144th St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Four-story, limestone, elegant family hotel; income, $18,000; minimized expenses; centrally located; splendid opportunity for German or French chef and wife; owner retiring, would exchange for fine residence or good income property; equity, $20,000. What am I offered? Frank H. Tyler, 1,183 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BUILDERS, NOTICE.
I have the best plot, (175x100,) on St. Nicholas Av., in the Fort George section, fronting on 3 streets; will exchange for any improved property, or subordinate my interests to responsible builder. H 278 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

To Let—Furnished.

Will sacrifice for balance Summer beach front (Ventnor) residence, 9 bedrooms, 3 baths; servants' quarters in basement; garage; absolute bargain; make offer; also fine residence, 2,816 Pacific Av., Chelsea section, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths; servants' quarters. O'Neill, Preston Apts., Atlantic City.

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE IN TWILIGHT Park, Catskill Mountains, near Haines Falls, 7 bedrooms, bath, well furnished; linen, silver; large piazza; near golf links; fish, golf, tennis, &c.; restricted neighborhood. Apply A. C. Lawrence, 60 Broadway, New York.

Maplewood, N. J.—Completely furnished residence; restricted locality; all modern improvements; for rent, select family of adults only, up to Oct. 1; immediate possession; moderate terms. Wm. E. Selph, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cortlandt 1810.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
House, newly furnished, 8 rooms and bath; 128 miles from New York; fine water and shade; ice and fuel included; $150 for balance of season or monthly; references. A 171 Times.

CAPE COD AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Have 3 houses left, furnished, border on water; garage; 5 to 9 rooms; $125-$250 to Nov. 1.
A. T. PARKER, EAST ORLEANS, MASS.

For Rent—6-room cottage, completely furnished, for the month of August; located on the shore of a beautiful lake, within 40 miles of New York City; the cost is $400, including the use of a rowboat and a canoe. Z 257 Times Annex.

Plandome, Manhasset Bay.—Ten rooms; shore privileges; 10 minutes to station, 51 minutes to city; for season or year; $200 a month. Dr. W. S. Thomas, 240 West 71st St.

Summer cottage, seven rooms, furnished, on State road; delightful and healthful location; elevation 1,200 feet; telephone; garage for two cars; rental $250 for season. Frank Lybolt, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Eight-room house, near commuting station, on owner's farm; beautiful location; canoeing; swimming; modern plumbing. See Cheesman, M

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA, R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

Delightful outside apartment; piano, elevator, bachelor, couple; references. Baxter, 58 West 57th.

Bargain, four rooms, 86th subway; new building, nominal rent, October. Columbus 8474.

Wanted—Furnished.

Lady and adult son require Sept. 1, furnished housekeeping rooms in private home or separate apartment, Riverside, Washington Heights, or Westchester; preferred; neatness, pleasant outlook, and conditions essential; rent about $35. Reply in detail, N 166 Times.

Bachelor apartment wanted, central, one or two rooms and bath; moderate rental; no boarding house. A 23 Times.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, a furnished apartment with three bedrooms, parlor, kitchen, and bathroom; vicinity of Riverside or Central Park preferred. State terms to 25 Beaver St., Room 303.

Man and wife have closed their Michigan home, wish furnished apartment, good district, comfortable distance from Fifth Av. Bldg; state price; give details. A 32 Times.

From Oct. 15 to May 15; must have three master bedrooms, two baths and servants' bath. Answer, giving full description and price. F 309 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Located between 26th and 57th Sts., Madison Av. and Broadway, 5 rooms, $35 to $50 per month. Miller, 315 West 84th St.

Four or five rooms and bath, between 93d and 110th Sts.; between Columbus Av. and Riverside Drive; rent from $40 to $50. Address P. O. Box 48, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

Two or three room kitchenette, bath; steam heat, hot water; convenient subway express station; not beyond 145th St. station; rent, $22. F 322 Times Downtown.

Elevator apartment, two rooms, kitchen, and bath; southern exposure; not above 90th St.; rent $50-$60. A 175 Times.

Wanted, Oct. 1, in house with cafe, 2 or 3 rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Address M. G. Stratton, 52 William St., City.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail Manhattan.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Exclusive clientele; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE BELMONT, ST. GEORGE.
Forty minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds; tennis court; rooms with private bath; electric lights; shower baths; beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. 228 Tompkins Av. 2046 Tompkinsville.

Large airy rooms, with breakfast; near beach and train; 40 minutes from Battery; shady verandas and garden; fine location; small private family of adults; reasonable. 312 Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y., 108 Beach 66th St., Gaston Av. Station. On ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $5.50 month; private, with ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos, glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house; (100 guests, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; room and board, $10, $20; special week-end rate, $3; Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, including room, meals, railroad ticket, ocean bath. Phone 415 Hammels.

Wanted—Congenial young man of clean habits to share a two-room suite in a modern home 30 minutes from Penn. Station on north shore of Long Island; good all-year; tennis and bathing; convenient. Box 78, Great Neck Station, L. I.

BOSCOBEL VILLA, Patchogue; delightfully situated near water, station; modern house; excellent table; tenpin, playground, bathing, boating; fishing; no small children; special rates for season.

Beechhurst, L. I., The White House.—On Sound, 30 minutes P. R. R., 2 minutes to station from house, boarding, bathing; terms; comfortable room; excellent meals. Phone 711 Flushing.

Attractive, on Sound, 25 minutes Pennsylvania; excellent meals; week ends, yachting and dancing. Smith, 16 Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. 3074 Flushing.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 115TH.
Comfortable, cool rooms, balconies, overlooking ocean; special season rates, excellent board, reasonable.

Far Rockaway—Block from beach, high-class accommodations; refined guests; excellent table; week-end parties. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St. Phone 1196 F. R.

Nicely furnished rooms, private house; all conveniences; 5-c. fare; 20 min. L. road station and ocean. 2,674 East 19th St., Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn.

Freeport, L. I.—Large, airy rooms, excellent table; convenient to trains; fishing, bathing; terms moderate. Bell, 212 Randall Av.

HOWELL HOUSE, Greenport, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours city; three acres; tennis, garden, own garden.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms, exceptional table, opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Gerritsen 2878. 6th Ave., Island.

Babylon, L. I., Crescent House.—Beautifully situated near bay; excellent table; bathing and boating. N. Mayer, Box 850.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

Rockaway Park, Beach 113th St.)—Comfortable room and board in private Parisian family. Madame, 109 Washington Av.

Sheepshead Bay, 2,821 East 26th St.—Board optional; refined house; screened; park; bathing; block bay; commuting 5 cents.

Large, comfortable home, beautiful grounds, vegetable garden; conveniences. Hayme, Great Neck 427.

Good board, refined family, couple, daughter; commuting distance. Grand Central. F 230 Times Downtown.

The Chelsea, Far Rockaway.—Block from ocean, garden. O'Leary, 2257 Far Rockaway.

Rockaway Park, best section; room, with or without board; adults. F 327 Times Downtown.

New York State.

Catskills.—Boarders wanted; a delightfully located farmhouse on high ground, commanding fine view of mountains; excellent table; terms moderate. Address Mrs. G. A. Morrison, Norton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

Woodside Farm, mountain air, healthful; fine table; 20 minutes trolley; boats, trains; booklets. J and L. Lewis Dayton, Highland, N. Y., R. F. D.

Maple Dale Farm.—Two miles; fine shade; large rooms; piano; bath; references and terms $8 and $10 week. M. M. Cookingham, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LARGE, modern house offers superior accommodations; also fine, big bungalow. The Hillair, Highland, N. Y. Booklet.

Ellswood.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 809 West 46th. Telephone 94 Bryant.

Pennsylvania.

Bowanda, Pa.—Woodleigh and Bungalows.—Enlarged and renovated; attractive surroundings in beautiful country; refined home for vacation or rest. Excellent table. Owner trained nurse. Fishing, automobiles, horses; double rooms, $16 and $18; single, $9; large rooms, one person, $12 to $25. Booklet. Address Miss ELIZABETH LAMB.

Connecticut.

SIGN OF THE TWO PINES,
NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT.
Mrs. A. C. Whitcomb is prepared to receive a few more guests seeking a vacation; beautiful country, extensive grounds; modern conveniences; opportunity for outdoor sleeping. Apply by letter or telephone to above address. Telephone New Canaan 326.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars. Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

OLD HOMESTEAD DAIRY FARM, Mondua, Conn.—Healthy location; hills, valleys; shady lawn, tennis, fruits, and vegetables.

The Elms and Cottages, Greenwich.—Select accommodations for families; moderate rates. Telephone 83.

Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.—Carter House. Mrs. E. Farmer. $10.

Maine.

THE LYNAM HOUSE,
BAR HARBOR, MAINE.
Quiet; home cooking; attractive, ideal place for rest and pleasure. Booklets.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

East Side.

EAST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity, excellent table; phone; references.
8 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references. LEXINGTON AV., 842, (69th.)—Handy 5th Av., teachers' residence, $5.50-$12. Murray Hill 9705.

New Jersey.

Christian gentleman, wife, and adult daughter, living in own comfortable house in beautiful town about twenty miles from New York, would consider, beginning next Fall, a congenial, continuous arrangement with two or three others to occupy several large rooms having beautiful outlooks, fireplaces, special bath room; special living room if wanted; stable or garage if wanted; good table; rent, house-running expenses, and management to be shared. Address, describing your party, &c., and giving references, "Mutual Home," P. O. Box 521, New York.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, and invalids; modern house, large grounds; bountiful table; automobile rides; wheel chairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; references; circular.

HOTEL BON AIR AND COTTAGES,
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Attractive and comfortable; mountain air and scenery; for the dining room the best of everything; moderate rates; booklet. Hotel Bon Air, Landing, N. J.

EAST ORANGE,
Quick trains, cool nights. Lenox Manor, modern and refreshingly clean, invites you for a week-end or longer.
75 Lenox Av. Tel. 5075.

Adults accommodated; commuting distance; beautiful lawns; modern improvements; telephone; boating, bathing, fishing; 8 minutes' walk from depot; $5-$10 weekly. Box 372, Westwood, N. J.

ALLENHURST.—Rooms for a few select guests; private bath houses free; cottage faces ocean, 100 feet from water. C. Winfield, 116 Newark Av., Jersey City. Phone Jersey City 2614.

For gentlemen guests; most desirable rooms and superior board; all conveniences; near Park St. station, Erie. Mrs. Dickson, 152 Watchung Av., Montclair. Phone 882J.

Beautiful Glen Ridge.—Couple will take paying guests at handsome home with automobile, near station; first-class. Address Modern, 116 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Lady receives few paying guests in quiet country place; beautiful location; car accommodation. Walnut Knoll Montville, Morris Co., N. J.

LADY would take few paying guests in her lovely private home at Montclair, N. J.; excellent board; all conveniences; handy to both stations. Z 301 Times Annex.

Upper Montclair, (180 Inwood Av.)—Large rooms, excellent home cooking; shady grounds; near station and golf club; moderate.

Cool rooms, high, modern conveniences, $10 up. Wilson, Murray Hill, (adjoining Summit.)

Mrs. Knight's cottage, 141 South Illinois Av., Atlantic City, N. J.; private board, first class only.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.; open all the year; 40 minutes to New York; accessible train or trolley; adjoining tennis club.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Summer board; adults $10 per week; also cottages to rent. The Orchard, Williamstown, Mass.

Montclair, 33 Union St.—Superior accommodation; single, connecting rooms; healthy location; board optional.

Glenridge, N. J., 827 Bloomfield Av., corner Ridgewood.—Accommodations for few more boarders; 1 minute D., L. & W.

East Orange, N. J.—154 N. 14th St.; convenient stations; airy rooms; best table.

East Orange.—24 Evergreen Place; spacious, quiet; 2 minutes Brick Church Station.

Westchester County.

CHESTER HILL.—Thirty minutes New Haven Railroad; convenient and beautiful suburb; high-class, modern house; spacious grounds and verandas, garage; suites with bath. 245 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2377.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; beautiful view of Sound; nine minutes' walk; bathing beach and trolley; garage; references required. Telephone Larchmont 861. Address F. F. Dawes.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases, and additions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WHISPERING PINES and cottages, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawns; tennis and croquet; near station. L. S. Mather. Telephone Chappaqua 77.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR.
Always cool, quiet; refined home; 30 minutes from Grand Central Station, 2 blocks to trolley, 10 minutes subway. 134 Bruce Av. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

Colonial, 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large rooms; excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

"The Dogwoods," Bronxville, N. Y.—Beautifully situated, room and board; five minutes from station. Reasonable rates. Tel. 315 Bronxville.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Excellent accommodations. 186 Cottage Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Furnished floor, bath room, electricity; with or without board. Telephone 800 Yonkers.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Gentleman and wife, Christians, references, want connecting rooms, bath, ground floor or first floor, for Summer, private family; commuting distance; not seashore. H 285 Times Downtown.

Two college girls want room and board in private family, located near Manhattan, Rockaway, Rye, Brighton, Arverne, or Long Beach. A 154 Times.

Young couple, Christians, desire board with small, refined family; seashore; easy commutation; reply fully. Reasonable. 42 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Board for August with private family for four adults, South Shore, Long Island, near water, within 50 miles; $40 week. A 27 Times.

By young business woman; commuting distance; near water; state terms. F 294 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

West Side.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Suit people desiring comfortable home; refined surroundings; private bath; electricity; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Elegant, large, airy room; private home; attractive service; telephone.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightfully cool Summer location; exclusive pension; large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, baths; also single rooms; fine table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; table board; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, all conveniences, electricity; table board.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; also small rooms; board optional.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with or without board; attractive; bath; cool; Summer rates.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Rooms with board; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, alcove, water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; home cooking, parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Large front room, all conveniences; good table; Summer rates.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Cool, large rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; subway, "L."

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; telephone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; transients accommodated; excellent French cuisine.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightful, cool, large and small rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; single room; continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; good home cooking.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; newly decorated, attractive rooms; southern cooking; references.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 66 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large, small rooms, baths; excellent table.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Refined Southern family offers a few attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

86TH, 137 WEST. — Accommodations for gentlemen in refined, exclusive Jewish home, references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Few attractive rooms; double, single, with bath; parlor dining.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, Riverside Drive; table a specialty.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Cool, modern house; excellent service and table; delightful Summer location.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, baths; Southerners; transients; table guests; Summer rates.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, baths, excellent meals, table guests; Summer rates.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive, large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

93D ST., 303 WEST.—Delightful light, cheery double room, running hot and cold water.

93D, 134 WEST.—Large room, board, $12 for two. Home of refinement.

94TH, 33 WEST.—Large front room; excellent board; home comforts; references. Strauss.

West Side.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, private bath; near Park; telephone.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; references; Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Well furnished room, with board, for one or two people. Apt. 12.

113TH, 300 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express station; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding rates.

136TH, 540 WEST, Apt 62.—Single, en suite, with parlor; home cooking; reasonable.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Subway, Riverside; most healthy section; Audubon; bright, cool, comfortable rooms; good meals; piazza; social surroundings; $6 to $9 single; $14 up two; pamphlet. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; running water, electric light, Southern cooking; refined surroundings. Audubon 4678.

152D, 561 WEST.—Single outside rooms, southern exposure, electric lights; table board.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (corner 115th, "Columbia.")—Cool, pleasant rooms, excellent meals; $8 up; social surroundings; telephone 4021 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double rooms, overlooking Hudson, with superior board, $10-$12 weekly. Telephone 4060 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

SUPERB LOCATION, combining country, city; always cool; high elevation; year-round home. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil. Tel. 104M Kingsbridge.

TENNIS, ROWING,
AFTER DINNER
a bath and a cool, breezy bed.
BREAKFAST IN BED while you watch WOODS, RIVER, AND PLEASURE BOATS.
Will not repeat, pin memorandum book.
Mrs. Bolton, Apartment 1C.
243 Fort Washington Av., 170th St.
"Aud. 8270." B'way subway. Ref. requested.

THE HOME OF WELL-TO-DO.
78d, 142 West.—Where people of refinement will find exquisite rooms, single, double, en suite; private baths; most excellent French cooking.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Handsome front room; electricity; lavatory; with excellent board for two, $22 week; delightful Summer location; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 606, (94th.)—Attractive suite, bed, living, bath, shower; second floor; large outside rooms; board optional.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, floor, suites, board, very reasonable; table board.

WEST END AV., 831, (86th St.)—Large and small rooms, with excellent board, in well appointed house; references exchanged.

Bronx.

REFINED FAMILY WISHES PAYING GUESTS; large, airy rooms; fine porch; lawn, fresh garden vegetables and eggs; interesting residential neighborhood; reasonable. 764 North Oak Drive, Bronxwood Park, Williamsbridge.

Brooklyn.

CHILDREN BOARDED
and cared for in home of refinement; near park and schools. Mrs. Flaxington, 907 Union St.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

SPANISH LADY (26) wants board and room in refined private family with daughters of same age; state prices and full particulars; references. A 122 Times.

Wanted—By Sept. 5, by business woman with 7-year-old girl; home in refined family, at moderate charge; near school and subway. F 276 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS woman; light, comfortable room, unfurnished, breakfast, neighborhood 116th subway; references; permanent. H 286 Times Downtown.

BOARD, elderly lady, requiring personal care; references; $40 monthly; Manhattan. O 42 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

East Side.

117TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

117TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms, large, small; gentlemen or business woman.

120TH, 254 EAST.—Large room, luxurious bath; private house; one, two gentlemen.

813T ST., 112 EAST.—Large, front, attractive, homelike room; private house.

84TH, 123 EAST.—Cool rooms, private baths; central, splendid neighborhood, near Hotel Vanderbilt.

47TH, 156 EAST.—Alcove, bathroom, living room, bath; running water, reasonable; references.

57TH, 116 EAST.—Single, double rooms; every convenience; delightfully cool; exceptional house; reasonable.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 295, (41st.) — Two rooms, beautifully furnished; bath, piano; $45 monthly.

West Side.

67TH, 73 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms, with or without private bath; electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

69TH, 116 WEST. — Beautiful, cool rooms; suite, private bath, Summer rates; telephone.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Suite, private bath; large rooms with kitchenettes; maid service.

70TH, 2,030 Broadway.)—Cool, attractively furnished room; lavatory; business gentleman. Johnson, 5th floor.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Bachelor accommodations, $5 up; suite, bath connecting. Columbus 806.

718TH ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, cool room with wash room, second floor front, southern exposure; bath adjacent; telephone, awnings, moderate.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; KITCHENETTES; SUITES; SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, small rooms, lavatory; music, dancing, parlor.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well-furnished room; cool; all conveniences; moderate; gentleman.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Nicely furnished, airy rooms; electric light; parquet floor.

72D, WEST, Near Park.—(Private family;) large, bright, cool room, adjoining bath; shower, electricity, elevator; gentleman. Columbus 2051.

72D, 263-265 WEST. — Unusually attractive rooms, with, without private bath; single room; board optional; $10 week up.

72D, WEST.—Attractive three-room apartment or single room; opportunity. Col. 2273.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; southern exposure and telephone.

73D, 269 WEST.—Floor, suite or singly, bath; medium rooms, $4, $5.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; near Riverside Drive.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suits or separately, private bath; southern exposure. Gentleman.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large and small room; high class; references.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Large rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; $6-$10.

75TH, 8 WEST, (near Park.)—Front parlor, with bedroom, $8; single rooms, $4.

70TH, 242 WEST.—Unusual room; four windows; hot water; Summer rates; very reasonable.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; other rooms; all conveniences; exclusive house; references.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Handsome floor, kitchenette if desired; other rooms, Schuyler 2528.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; references.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Airy, clean, single, double rooms; bath; conveniences; $4, $9.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large front room, dressing room; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, twin beds; single room; references.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath, in private home; suitable for party of gentlemen; also large single rooms, with bath, electricity, phone.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Clean, attractively furnished, single or en suite; gentlemen preferred.

78TH, 182 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; parquet floors.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Lovely, cool, single front room; electricity, telephone; $3.50; references.

80TH, 805 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, airy rooms; kitchenette, running water, piano; Summer rates. Schuyler 3750. Investigate before locating.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms; private bath; reasonable rent; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small well furnished rooms; private bath, electricity.

83TH, (2,335 Broadway.)—Parlor, bedroom, $7.50; single, $3; kitchen privileges optional; couple, ladies, or entire apartment; references. Gilman.

West Side.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; electricity; Summer rates; board optional.

85TH, 102 WEST.—Elegant room and bath; privilege parlor piano; reasonable. Kelsey.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large and small rooms, $4-$5; large room and bath, $7; gentlemen only.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; smaller room; breakfast; fine home surroundings.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; gentlemen only; references. Pope.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificent, furnished, large room, bath, phone, private house, moderate.

89TH, (Central Park West.)—Handsome room, suite; reasonable; meals optional. 1,011 Riverside.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Private family would let large, attractive, comfortable front room, adjoining bath, to desirable gentleman. Rosenfeld.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Large airy room with bath. Ici on parle Francais.

91ST, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private bath, telephone, electricity, $5-$8.

92D, 60 WEST.—Splendid opportunity to secure two communicating rooms; hot, cold running water; at very low figure for Summer; excellent table. Limis.

92D, 43 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, electricity running water; private house; $7.

93D, 255 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms, second floor, bath, private house; reasonable.

94TH, 319 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Very desirable cool room, adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; private family; call 9 to 8:30 P. M. Apt. 2C.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—Superior sitting and bedroom, twin beds, for two gentlemen; elevator, bath; references; reasonable. Apt. 7D.

94TH, 136 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; private; gentlemen; reasonable.

94TH, 172 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms, attractively furnished; private house; private family; telephone.

94TH, 311 WEST.—Two outside rooms, bath adjoining; only guests; business women, gentlemen.

95TH ST., 330 WEST.—Very desirable furnished rooms for rent; light, airy, electric lighting, elevator. Apartment 33. Brown.

95TH ST., (cor. B'way.)—Large front rooms, modern conveniences. 2557 River. Apt 2 North.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two cheery rooms, ensuite or single; first class.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Suite or single rooms, front. 3-D.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, well-furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $6.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool, airy rooms; running water; moderate. Apt. 4D.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Basement parlor, light, cheerful room, comfortably furnished; hot and cold water; kitchen privileges.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentleman; inquire elevator.

104TH, (Broadway.)—Private family offers three choice rooms; select elevator apartment. B 6 Times.

104TH, 254 WEST.—Private house; desirable large rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; phone.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Beautiful outside room, southern exposure; running water; subway. Apartment 6D.

111TH ST, 515 West.—Outside rooms, elevator, phone, $3-$4; kitchen. Apt. 19.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two airy rooms adjoining; one, two gentlemen; private. Apt. 3.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Large, cool, outside room, high-class building, $6; gentlemen. Apartment F5.

124TH, 557 WEST.—Single, double rooms; good service and home; elevator. Apt. 32.

126TH, 169 WEST.—Desirable, newly furnished double front room; conveniences; references.

135TH ST., 629 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; elevator; no other roomers. Prindle.

140TH, 600 WEST.—Large, attractive, bright room; running water, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment; American family; Summer rates. Apartment 12. Phone Audubon 3300.

144TH, 427 WEST, (Convent Av.)—Wonderful rooms; phone, electricity; suitable one, two, reasonable.

121ST, 130 WEST.—Extra large suite; small private room, bath; phone; refined.

122D, 137 WEST.—Two desirable single rooms, water, private house; subway "L."

142D, 605 WEST.—Cool, outside room suitable one, two; elevator, shower. Scott.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, with, without exclusive use kitchen. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Well ventilated; Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator. 2B.

144TH, (668 Riverside Drive.)—Large, airy rooms; running water; private family; gentlemen. Apartment 25.

147TH, 612 WEST.—Front room; bay window; excellent location; private house.

150TH, 575 WEST.—Two beautiful outside rooms; running water; elevator. Apt. 32.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 WEST 22D ST.
The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4-$6 weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 weekly each.

A REAL HOME in small, private American family is offered refined party; modern apartment house, facing river; two blocks subway; one or two square rooms, with large bath and shower; scrupulous cleanliness; every convenience; use of piano; excellent meals optional; substantial, refined people only. J. S., Times Harlem.

BACHELOR will share furnished five-room apartment with bachelor; $5. A 201 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,025, (70th.)—Pleasant room in apartment for lady; references. Apartment 4G.

CLAREMONT AV., Near 116th St.—Two high-class furnished rooms, bath between; single or together; no other roomers; reference; gentlemen preferred; $35 each monthly. A 58 Times.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
for Women,
350 WEST 23D ST.
Just opened; atmosphere of a Colonial home; hot and cold water; telephone in every room; rate moderate; transients accommodated.

COOL ROOM, elevator apartment, country; 191st St. Subway; business woman only. Audubon 5708.

HANDSOME SUITE.
70th, (2,080 Broadway.)—In exclusive apartment; living room, bedroom, alcove, bath. Johnson, 5-E.

HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with lavatory, 116th St. subway, for gentlemen. B 34 Times.

HAVEN AV., 56, (cor. West 169th St.)—Private house; overlooking Hudson; large, airy rooms; all conveniences; adjoining bath.

LOWER 5TH AV.—Large room; open fire; steam heat; bath; lavatory; private family; references. A 20 Times.

NEW YORK HOTEL,
22 West 60th St., Columbus Circle.
Single rooms, $3.50 weekly; double, $5 weekly. Rooms with private bath, $8 weekly. Suites, $10.50 weekly.
Electricity, hot and cold water in every room. Visitors and tourists accommodated. One-half block from subway.
Restaurant. Phone Columbus 10241.

REFINED, small adult Jewish family would share modern apartment, near 86th St. subway and elevated stations, with one or two refined gentlemen; board optional. A 51 Times.

RIVERSIDE (312 West 87th.)—Elegantly furnished large front room; bath, electricity, lavatory; exclusive neighborhood. Phone Schuyler 9854.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 620.—Three single rooms; face river; elevator. Inquire after 6. Phone Audubon 3130. "Doctor," Apt. 20.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400.—One or two men share my five-room apartment; small expense. Brooke, phone 4043 Morningside.

SHIRLEY HOUSE, 336 WEST 21ST ST.
FOR WOMEN EXCLUSIVELY.
Transients accommodated; open-air garden; hot and cold water; tile baths; $2 and $3. Phone Chelsea 10291.

WEST END AV., 412.—In private family, 1 or 2 communicating rooms, with running water; large closets; all conveniences; breakfast optional. Apt. 15 North.

WEST END AV., 250.—Attractive room; private bath; modern conveniences; private home; exclusive neighborhood.

WEST END AV., 322.—Large, cool; subway, buses; all conveniences; excellent service.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants furnished room with private bath in Riverside Drive, facing river; state rent, and time can be seen. Box D Times, 2 Rector St.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

East Side.

117TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

117TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms, large, small; gentlemen or business woman.

120TH, 254 EAST.—Large room, luxurious bath; private house; one, two gentlemen.

813T ST., 112 EAST.—Large, front, attractive, homelike room; private house.

84TH, 123 EAST.—Cool rooms, private baths; central, splendid neighborhood, near Hotel Vanderbilt.

47TH, 156 EAST.—Alcove, bathroom, living room, bath; running water, reasonable; references.

57TH, 116 EAST.—Single, double rooms; every convenience; delightfully cool; exceptional house; reasonable.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 295, (41st.) — Two rooms, beautifully furnished; bath, piano; $45 monthly.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming accommodations; perfect ventilation; en suite, single; electricity, shower baths; references.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Desirable, comfortable room; every convenience; bath, phone; $3 up.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone.

9TH; 41 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, with private baths; also medium rooms; telephone.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Large, cool room, hot and cold water, telephone; quiet house.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; running water; telephone; quiet, refined; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; electricity; private house; re

The New York Times

Sunday, July 16, 1916.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Twenty Cents an Agate Line

MALE

OFFICE MANAGER, American, 28, collegian, thorough commercial, legal training, bookkeeper, stenographer, typist, collection, general correspondent, expert systematizer, assume entire charge office, correspondence, collections, routine; executive ability; exceptional credentials. A 261 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN and manufacturing executive of wide experience desires position with good prospects for the unusual man; initial salary not a first consideration; best references from prominent men. B 57 Times.

OFFICE MAN, (25,) married, desires position with advancement; 7 years' general office experience; best references. F 343 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, experienced; export, import; can devote few hours daily; reasonable. A 192 Times.

PHYSICIAN, 27 years in active practice, 15 years previous business experience, expert accountant, desires to connect with concern employing large number hands to supervise health, accident cases, welfare work, or will combine both qualifications; practical organizer, executive, conscientious, honest; will go anywhere in New York State. A 189 Times.

POSITION wanted by man 24 years of age, at present employed, who has faithfully served small manufacturing concern ten years in various capacities; adequate salary and reasonable opportunities desired; advertiser intends giving full value in services and demonstrating his capacity. F 357 Times Downtown.

POSITION as California representative, (sales or in any other capacity,) for reliable firm; can furnish highest credentials from large New York corporation. C. R., Times Harlem.

POSITION wanted where thoroughly trustworthy, reliable man is required; good executive ability; first-class references. Arthur Jones, 32 E. 5 th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, COMPANION. Chauffeur.—Well educated young Irishman of gentlemanly appearance, cheery, tactful, musical, singer; trained nurse; can be relied upon; salary moderate; best of references. Z 256 Times Annex.

PUBLICITY EXPERT.

One who is largely responsible for the prominence of certain national movements of today seeks engagement; no commercial or ulterior propaganda considered. A 257 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER; YOUNG MAN OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY; EXPERIENCED, CITY OR COUNTRY PROPERTY. H. P., TIMES HARLEM.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION with exporting firm by American, capable of handling any line, having several years' experience in Latin America; read, write and speak Spanish. A 142 Times.

RETIRED New York policeman, aged 47, desires position; outdoor work preferred. A 161 Times.

SALESMAN. — American Spanish scholar, having six years' experience Central American Republics, desires connection, either salary or commission; thoroughly familiar with mercantile credits; best of credentials; sober. A 143 Times.

SALESMAN, age 21, intelligent, hard worker, with 15 months' experience in lighting fixture business, desires connection with progressive firm; employed at present. Write S. C., 61 24 St., Hoboken.

SALESMAN, well acquainted with wholesale dry goods, notion, drugs, fancy goods, and hosiery furnishing buyers, Middle West and Southern territories, open for engagement. P 137 Times.

SALESMAN.—HIGH-CLASS MAN, EARNING $6,000 YEAR SELLING SILK WAISTS AND UNDERWEAR EAST, MIDDLE WEST, DESIRES NEW CONNECTIONS. A 196 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Position in office or as salesman, by young man, 22, experienced, future prospects of more interest than present salary. D. D., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, covering New England to Ohio, wants small silk petticoat line. A 107 Times.

SALESMAN seeks position; earnest worker; good business producer, with ability. B 3 Times.

SECRETARY.—Age 22, college education, three years assistant to manager of large printing house, (still employed,) desires greater opportunity; expert stenographer and exceptional correspondent; sales experience; highest references. F 320 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY to executive; American, 26 years, dependable, capable of interviewing callers, executive ability, correspondent; loyal, conscientious; stenographer; present employed; salary, $1,800 year. F 257 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, private, American, 31, possessing requisite qualifying attributes; experienced office executive; stenographer, correspondent, organizer; highest credentials. F 257 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Office manager, good stenographer; legal and corporate experience; understands office detail; knows Spanish. F 264 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, &c.—College graduate, experienced, mature, desires position as secretary-stenographer. F 231 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, private, situation wanted by man thoroughly qualified; best references. For interview address F 285 Times Downtown.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, 10 years with one house, selling the wholesale and retail grocery, drug and general stores from here to the Pacific Coast. R. D. Purnell, Broadway Central Hotel, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; will work evenings and Saturday afternoons. R. L., 143 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 18; touch typist; Underwood; year's traffic experience; $12. Steno, 41 Greenwich Av.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Just placed-use; quick closer; seeks connection. B 19 Times.

SWISS-AMERICAN, 24, English, French, German, knowledge of Italian, general banking experience, bookkeeping. F 249 Times, Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNER.—Tool making, 11 years; drafting, 1½ years; desires position; jigs and fixtures specialty. F 232 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC OR SHIPPING.

Age 26; 12 years' transportation experience; understands tariffs, rates, routes, &c., via rail, express, parcel post, and coastwise; also Custom House regulations; would make an ideal traffic man. F 326 Times Downtown.

YOUNG AMERICAN, educated abroad, speaking native French, will take few pupils; translating any nature done. A 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, first-class experience, buying and selling in sporting and leather goods, toys, notions, &c., department store and wholesale, wishes permanent position as assistant buyer; first-class reference. Z 207 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN (25) wants position where 5 years' experience as manufacturing man of publishers will be useful; moderate salary wanted; A1 references. B 10 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) manual training education, desires connection with reliable concern; salary no object. F 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, now railway postal clerk, desires position with publishing or advertising firm; Jensen, 823 72d St., Brooklyn. B 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes employment evenings after 5 P. M., Saturday 1 P. M. F 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, ambitious, seeks connection with reliable office; advancement. A 195 Times.

YOUNG MAN,—Attorney desires clerical employment in evening. F 245 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED

Twenty-five Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN—We require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for our umbrella and handkerchief departments. Apply to superintendent.

ALSO

SALESWOMEN—We require saleswomen in various departments, to serve several days a week. Experience not necessary. Salary will be paid while learning. This presents a splendid opportunity to qualify for a permanent position as regular staff. Apply in person or by mail to superintendent.

ADDRESSER.—Wanted, competent young woman to address engraved invitations. Reply at once in own handwriting. National Marine League, 15 Old slip.

APPRENTICES

to

MILLINERY.

Neat young girls paid while learning; excellent opportunities for advancement. Apply side entrance.

KUEZMAN,

5th Av. and 36th St.

ASSISTANT

SUIT DEPARTMENT

Abraham & Strauss,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Require the services of a bright, energetic woman as an assistant in their women's tailored suit department; must have had previous experience in similar position. Apply by letter, addressing "Suits," Abraham & Strauss, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER with a large neckwear manufacturer; must have prior experience. Address, with references and salary expected, Competent, 40 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—A high school graduate; must understand double entry bookkeeping; salary consistent with ability. McKinley Music Co., 80 5th Av., cor. 14th.

A WOMAN to take entire charge of girls in boarding school, except their education; full particulars, experience, salary; in confidence. P. O. Box 215, Brooklyn.

BILLING CLERK.—State age, experience, typewriter preferred, salary expected. A 47 Times.

BINDERY.—Experienced hand folders. Eugene C. Lewis Company, 37d, 34th Sts., and 8th Av. Can be reached with 5c. fare.

BINDERY. — Experienced pasters. Eugene C. Lewis Company, 33d, 34th Sts., and 8th Av. Can be reached with 5c. fare.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

NEW YORK

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED PEOPLE FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOM AS FOLLOWS:

MILLINERS
MAKERS
IMPROVERS
APPRENTICES

ALSO TELEPHONE OPERATORS
CENTRAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL

Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd Street Side.

Bonwit, Teller & Co.,
5th Av. & 38th St.,

Require the services of

EXPERIENCED GIRLS

in their auditing department

Apply Employment Dept.,
Employes' Entrance,
6 E. 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.

REQUISITES ARE EXPERIENCE IN DOUBLE ENTRY, GOOD, RAPID PENMANSHIP, NEAT APPEARANCE, TACT AND BRAINS; REPLIES TO BE CONSIDERED MUST STATE SALARY DESIRED, FULL PARTICULARS OF PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT AND REFERENCES. B 49 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, with knowledge of stenography; permanent position with pleasant surroundings and every opportunity for advancement; applicant must be able to take complete charge of office; state experience and salary. A 155 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, wanted, capable of taking complete charge of a set of books; knowledge of stenography and typewriting desirable; state experience, references, and salary expected. Write X. Y. Z., 200 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER for export firm; young woman, 25-30; knowledge shorthand and typewriting desirable; must be experienced general books; no ledger clerk; state experience, salary expected, and references. F 362 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT WOMAN to take charge of the mailing department of a large concern in New York City. Need not be a stenographer, but must be well educated and experienced in handling assistants, classifying and filing correspondence, looking after mail lists, stencils, &c. In replying state age, education, details of positions held and salaries received; also salary expected. Write very fully; replies will be treated confidentially. A 54 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; only experienced need apply; hours 8-6; $10 to start; advancement if competent. Address Box 6, Station C.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS desired. John E. Ranson, Auctioneer of Adding Machines, 30 Church St., New York.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR. — Substitute for six weeks in downtown office of large corporation; must be proficient in division and discount; salary, $15. Apply 463 West St., Room 906, New York.

CONSCIENTIOUS, competent young woman wanted for packing, shipping paper goods and carefully managing a dozen young women; give references, experience, and wages expected. A 165 Times.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, also one upstairs girl; good wages; kind treatment. Andrew O'Connor, 92 Liberty St., city.

CORRESPONDENT.—A young lady who is expert in answering mail; one who is willing and able to do her own typewriting. Please state fully experience and salary desired; advancement. Z 294 Times Annex.

DESIGNER

A-1, ON TAILORED SILK WAISTS, MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. APPLY

L. & D. WAIST,
33 WEST 34TH STREET.

DESIGNER wanted for 225 to 375 waists. Apply Pilgrim Waist Co., 58 West 15th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, experienced, rapid, for substitute and permanent positions; $12-$15-$18. No fees. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St., Monday, 9 A. M.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
NEW YORK

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED PEOPLE FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOM AS FOLLOWS:

MILLINERS
MAKERS
IMPROVERS
APPRENTICES

ALSO TELEPHONE OPERATORS
CENTRAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL

Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd Street Side.

GIRLS, BRIGHT AND STRONG, ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, DESIRING TO LEARN A GOOD TRADE; WAGES $6 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING. APPLY BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

GIRL for general office work, typewriting, who desires experience; write salary, references. Box 117, 222 West 2 d St.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.—Abraham and Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an experienced body ironer. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Building, Subway floor, Central Building.

MAID.—Competent maid for family of two, sleep home. 301 West 109th, Apt. 1A.

MILLINERY SALESWOMEN.
KURZMAN,
5th Av. and 36th St.,
require the services of
SALESWOMEN
for
TRIMMED HATS.
Must be experienced and accustomed to serve the best
Fifth Avenue Clientele.

WANTED,
YOUNG WOMEN
BETWEEN 16 AND 20 YEARS
FOR
OFFICE POSITIONS.
WITH
ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY BY
SELF-WRITTEN LETTER ONLY
TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1,704.

WOMAN to care for business woman's wardrobe. Phone Sunday, Academy 1252.

YOUNG LADY to be generally useful in busy office; one with knowledge of cashiering and plug switchboard and able to use typewriter preferred. Apply in own hand, stating salary and references. A. Simonson, 506 Fifth Av., near 42d St.

YOUNG LADY for filing clerk and typist, with some experience; American; no stenography necessary. State full particulars and salary. Drygoods. F 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LITERARY WOMAN, to write synopses; sense of dramatic values. A 150 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN for office work; knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography required; permanent position; references; state salary expected; no agencies need apply. A 28 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 10 East 43d St.—Stenographers, (permanent and substitutes,) $8 to $20; bookkeeper, $25; clerks, $12; collector, $12; dentist's assistant, $10; assistant bookkeeper, $12. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHER, (ship chartering,) $18; bookkeeper-stenographers, $15-$18; stenographers, typists; many permanent, temporary positions. Mighill, (Exchange,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

BOOKKEEPERS, $18 - $20; stenographers, $10-$15; switchboard operators, legal stenographers, $18; other vacancies; permanent. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton.

BOOKKEEPERS, $9-$20; stenographers, $8-$18. Helen Yorke Agency, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several high-class positions, $8-$20; typists, $8-$12; bookkeeper-stenographer, $15. Call Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, neat, accurate girls; no registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Legal, commercial, $10-$20; bookkeepers, $12-$15. Brady Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, $15; stenographers, typists, $12, $10. Acme Agency, 26 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, Typists, Clerks.—Immediate; good openings; free registration. Dunne Agency, 27 William St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

FEMALE

MILLINERY SALESWOMAN.

AITKENSON & CO. require an experienced saleswoman; only those having a wholesale following need apply. 9th floor, 417 5th Av.

MODELS. — EXPERIENCED SHOW ROOM MODELS, SIZE 16 AND 36; LONG SEASON. APPLY ALL WEEK. MOYSES & DREYFUS, 1,115 BROADWAY.

MODELS, STYLISH, SIZE 36, YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON DRESSES. S. FLOERSHEIMER & BROTHER, 2 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE, 36 SIZE, TRYING COATS ONLY. HARRIS COAT HOUSE, 1,115 BROADWAY.

NURSE wanted for young baby; good wages; reference. Hirsch, 312 West 93d.

OPERATORS.—Experience in operating comptometer; permanent position, liberal salary. Call Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th St.

ROGERS,
143D ST. AND 3D AV.,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS; STEADY POSITIONS.

SALESLADY IN SHOWROOM OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE AND STOUT FIGURE; BUST MEASUREMENT 50, HIPS 47; NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED. BAUM & WOLFF, 89 MADISON AV., 29TH ST.

SALESWOMAN WANTED, RETAIL; ONE WHO HAS HAD CONNECTION WITH FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING HOUSES; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO RIGHT PARTY. A 40 TIMES.

SALESWOMAN.—A good saleswoman to call on members of mothers' club, exc. out of town; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER OR GRAPHOPHONE OPERATOR, or, better still, one who has had experience as both, to take charge of department of 10 or 50 girls; must be of responsible age, even disposition, and understand how to direct work of others to obtain highest efficiency; state age, experience, references, and salary willing to start for to prove ability. A 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, &c. — The Remington Typewriter Company, Employment Department, has temporary and permanent positions open for stenographers, typists, and operators on the Remington Wahl typewriter; salary $12 to $20. Apply to Manager, Employment Department, 325 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — A splendid opportunity for a young woman of intelligence, complete high school education, pleasing appearance, good health, courteous, good telephone voice, dainty, prompt, accurate; American; 20-25 years old. Answer in own writing. Opportunity, A 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and general assistant in advertising dept.; must be well educated, ambitious, a good worker, and one who will take a keen interest in the work of the department; advertising experience preferred, full particulars. Z 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced law stenographer wanted; conscientious, intelligent; operate Monitor switchboard. Write, stating experience, salary. H 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Must have had some previous experience in office work; salary moderate to start; advancement. Apply Room 810, 25 Whitehall St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; one familiar with the tool and steel business preferred; kindly state age, experience, religion, and salary, references required. F 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, by manufacturing house; shorthand preferred; answer in own handwriting; state salary desired and former house employed. Address Box F 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and double-entry bookkeeper wanted; only one fully experienced at both need apply; give reference and salary. Permanent. F 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—An accurate stenographer with good knowledge of English, understanding some German, wanted by large corporation. R. N., Box 70, Station D.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in manufacturer's selling office; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; state experience, age, salary. M. H., B 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity for graduate with knowledge of bookkeeping; refined in speech and appearance. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., Adair, 257 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions open, free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS; thirty positions Monday; some paying $15, $18. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced; permanent position; salary, $8. Apply Seligman & Latz, 121 East 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER. Neat, accurate, rapid, also personality, and experience. F 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping, state age, experience, salary required. Address Box 250, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter, accurate speller; salary to start, $6. Sanozone Co., 20 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$18; typist, $10; clerk, $8. Office Service Agency, 149 Bway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for a busy board having three outside wires and interior stations; must be experienced and able to handle a large number of calls. Reply, stating fully past experience, references, and salary desired. B 14 Times.

WANTED,
YOUNG WOMEN
BETWEEN 16 AND 20 YEARS
FOR
OFFICE POSITIONS.
WITH
ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY BY
SELF-WRITTEN LETTER ONLY
TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1,704.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.

One or two very high-class men, accustomed to soliciting the biggest concerns in the country, can add a substantial sum to their income by giving part time to an A1 proposition on a liberal commission basis. All communications confidential. A 31 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE IN ADVERTISING LINE TO TAKE CHARGE OF MAIL ORDER HOUSE PUBLICATION, (HOUSE ORGAN;) STATE FULL DETAILS, PAST EXPERIENCE, PRESENT POSITION, SALARY EXPECTED; REPLIES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. OPPORTUNITY, BOX 168 TIMES.

ARTIST, commercial, for occasional work. B 27 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an assistant to the buyer of the housefurnishing department; to one possessing a general knowledge of the housefurnishing line and having had experience in houses of the first class, a desirable position at liberal salary is offered. Apply by letter only, stating experience in detail, addressing superintendent.

ASSISTANT CIRCULATION MANAGER and solicitor for high-class trade publication; fine opportunity for high-grade man; must be neat and good address; salary and commission. Address, giving full particulars and references, F 286 Times Downtown.

A young man to fill a position of responsibility where the work is instructive and interesting; state age, educational and business qualifications; chance for advancement; salary to start, $12 per week. Address Good Ground, Box E 224 Times Downtown.

BANK ACCOUNTANT wanted for large firm of accountants; young man who has had experience in the various departments of a bank. Apply F 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — PERMANENT SITUATION, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT, FOR MAN OF HIGHEST QUALIFICATIONS; BOND REQUIRED. IN REPLYING, GIVE COMPLETE BUSINESS RECORD AND STATE SALARY EXPECTED. F 281 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large New England farm requires a bookkeeper and dairy assistant; book to take about three hours a day; hours long, but work not laborious; wages, $30 per month and board; an excellent country home for middle-aged man of steady habits; no others need apply. Address M. P., F 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced accountant, conversant with sterling exchange and foreign accounts; temporary, (two or three weeks, or perhaps longer;) $80. Apply, in own handwriting, with reference, Importer, F 307 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; must be accurate, rapid, and thoroughly competent; state experience, age, and salary desired. Address Importer, Box A 149 Times.

BOYS, about 18 years old, to start as office boys with large corporation; bright prospects with opportunity for learning business and advancing through intelligent and conscientious application to position; give complete information regarding age, education, nationality, religious, experience, &c. A 211 Times.

MALE

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn,

PAINT DEPARTMENT require a head of stock for our paint section; only those with a thorough knowledge of paint need apply, to superintendent.

ALSO

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—We are prepared to receive applications of experienced furniture salesmen; must be familiar with high-grade furniture and of pleasing address. Applications can be made in person or by mail, to superintendent.

ALSO

CLEANERS—Require for our department of building several men to do cleaning and make themselves generally useful. Apply to superintendent.

ALSO

CLERICAL HELP—Require several men for clerical work in our department of delivery; night work; must write a neat, clear hand. Apply to superintendent.

ACCOUNTANT wanted (man with public accountant experience) by large corporation; state age, salary expected, experience. A. Z., 93 Times Downtown.

AN ADVERTISING MAN FOR A LARGE DEPARTMENT DRY GOODS STORE, LOCATED IN SOUTHERN CITY OF 70,000 POPULATION; MUST HAVE DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE AND FAIR KNOWLEDGE OF MERCHANDISE. DON'T WRITE LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE, TO

JAS. T. LEONARD & CO., INC.,
833 4TH AV., NEW YORK CITY.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WE REQUIRE A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR OUR RETAIL STORES. APPLY BY LETTER FOR APPOINTMENT, STATING YOUR EXPERIENCE.

PARK & TILFORD,
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
529 WEST 42nd ST.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A THOROUHGLY EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THEIR TRANSFER SECTION.

Apply at Employment Office,
5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEURS AND HELPERS.

Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

INSPECTOR for automobile shop; thoroughly experienced man for position of chief inspector. Give full particulars as to age, nationality, experience, &c. Apply Employment Bureau, General Vehicle Co., Long Island City.

INTERPRETER (Hungarian, Slavic, Bohemian, &c.) for Ohio steel mill labor; keen, intelligent man with ability to talk to and handle men, also assist in procuring men; must know how to operate typewriter and make records; moderate salary to start; advancement assured. Call Monday morning, 7:30, Emerson Co., Room 1,522, 30 Church St.

LABORATORY, dark room man, for local studio. Call Monday morning between 8 and 9, Room 504, 1,416 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK.—Permanent position in office of large manufacturing firm; good opportunity; salary to start, $12; give age and experience. A 26 Times.

LIGHT PORTERS, age 18 to 20 years, make themselves useful for wholesale importer. F 339 Times Downtown.

LITHOGRAPH FEEDERS for rotary and stone presses; regular hours, good pay, and ideal conditions. Apply Sackett & Wilhelms, Grand St. and Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER.

Man having knowledge of chemical plant operation; capable of handling a force of several hundred men; must have wide experience of general business nature; give full details and state salary expected. A. R., Box 137 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years of age, wanted by downtown mortgage corporation; $6 weekly to start; must be well-mannered, reside with parents, preferrably in upper Manhattan or Bronx, and write a plain practical business hand; state in own handwriting age and experience, if any. Ambitious, F 320 Times Downtown.

BOYS, about 18 years old, to start as office boys with large corporation; bright prospects with opportunity for learning business and advancing through intelligent and conscientious application to position; give complete information regarding age, education, nationality, religion, experience, &c. A 181 Times.

BOY, bright, well educated, willing to start at the bottom; good opportunity with New York corporation. Address, in own handwriting, giving full particulars, H 280 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for permanent position in insurance office; no vacation boy. Write full particulars to Room 1,608, No. 1 Liberty St., City.

BOY, about 17; advertising office; small salary to start. F. A. Service Co., 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

BOY wanted to make himself generally useful. Louis Baumann Co., 168 Madison Av.

BURROUGHS COMPTOGRAPH REPAIRMEN desired. John E. Ranson, Auctioneer of Adding Machines, 30 Church St., N. Y.

CANVASSERS wanted to solicit orders for trees, plants, shrubbery; salary or commission, payable weekly; year around employment. Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. Established 21 years.

CHEMIST to act as laboratory assistant wanted, with some experience in analytical work, testing of soaps, oils, and tanning extracts; good opportunity. Apply personally. Hulls Ferry Chemical Company, Shady Side, Edgewater, N. J.

CHILD ACTORS AND ACTRESSES for motion pictures; state age, height, and experience, if any. F 342 Times Downtown.

CLERK with knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience and salary expected. F 200 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS, experienced, for installment publishing business; salary, $2 a day, commission, and expenses; exceptional opportunity for producers. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

COLLECTOR.—To take charge collection department large New York casualty company; experienced man required. H 276 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, SYSTEMATIC, WITH EXPERIENCE IN SALES AND ADVERTISING, CORRESPONDENCE, STATE SALARY DESIRED. B 41 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Intelligent, efficient young man with experience in cost keeping; must have a comprehensive, theoretical grasp of subject and the tact and aggressiveness necessary to successfully enforce the operation of a system; starting salary $20; state experience and education. Manufacturer, H 237 Times Downtown.

CREDIT DEPARTMENT of a large banking institution offers an excellent opportunity for a young man who is a competent stenographer preferred, to become a general assistant. F 351 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Thoroughly experienced man, familiar with small automatic machinery, screw machines, grinding machinery, &c.; prefer man with watch factory or fine tool experience; position in New York. State age, experience, and salary expected. H 283 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—A good mechanical draftsman, with experience steel structures, furnace design, and general factory additions and improvements; this is not a temporary position; a good man. Reply, stating age, experience and salary required; also how soon before reporting, to Z 265 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.—Good passenger car and truck draftsmen wanted; state age, experience; salary desired. E. J., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN FOR A WOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE. B 48 TIMES.

EDITOR.—A trained newspaper man, 30 to 35 years old, with scientific leanings, who writes vigorously and has specialized on railway transportation, who has a sense of typographical display and can write forceful heads, is wanted as assistant to the editor of a weekly class journal of unquestioned standing; only a first-class man with education and initiative will be considered; state briefly experience, age, salary, and give references. Address B 12 Times.

EDITOR for weekly publication; must be experienced in make-up and rewriting; some knowledge of political journalism required; good opportunity and salary to right man. Address Republican, A 250 Times.

EDITOR for drug journal; good position with established concern; state qualifications fully in first letter. Ethical, Box F 227 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIANS.—Apply Bush Terminal Employment Bureau, Inc., 4,010 Second Av., between 25th and 41st Sts., Brooklyn.

ELEVATOR RUNNER.—Young man for A. B. See passenger elevator; experience and references necessary; good, steady position. Apply 8:30 A. M., side entrance, Kurzman, 5th Av. and 36th St.

FACTORY CLERK.—Young man, around 21 years; good character and ambitious; experience preferred; general woodworking plant. Write full particulars as to business training and salary expected. A 50 Times.

GARDENER AND COOK.—Trained nurse with large country place wants Swedish man and wife as gardener and cook; permanent employment. Address Good Home, Z 240 Times Annex.

MALE

MEN wanted in beer bottling plant, corner 10th St. and 3d Av., New York City; wages $13 per week. Apply at 7 o'clock mornings.

OFFICE BOY—For a large uptown organization; state age, education, nationality by descent. A 2 Times.

PAINTER wanted, man that can mix and match colors in oil paints; good pay and steady work to the right man. F 347 Times Downtown.

POSITION open in 1,000-ton structural shop at Havana, Cuba, for one first-class templet maker and one first class fitter; only men having thorough experience on mill building work and good references need apply; definite term of engagement and transportation furnished for successful candidates. E 361 Times Downtown.

PORTER who can handle heavy cases; not afraid of work; state age, reference, and salary expected. F 312 Times Downtown.

PREMIUM GOODS SALESMEN to handle a few jewelry novelties on commission, in connection with other goods, to the large premium users only. Z 241 Times Annex.

REALTY SALESMEN.

We desire several clean-cut salesmen of unusual ability to sell lots in a most beautiful restricted suburban site. This property is surveyed, graded, and has several houses in the course of construction. Only experienced men of strong personality and good record need apply. Advance seekers will save time and postage by not applying. Equitable commission only.

Address A 53 Times.

REAL SALES MANAGER

Organization of means offers unlimited opportunity to real business builder. Specialty product of high quality sold in competition through retailers. Prove in first letter you have made good in big way in similar capacity; that you know selling from A to Z; can build productive organization, keep it going; territories thoroughly covered, and increase business as broad-gauged leader live hustlers rather than driver of "sheep." Fair salary and participation in profits—the only basis that should interest a real man. Letter must tell age, education, complete business experience with past and present connections. Replies held confidential until after interview. B 15 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR MIDDLE WEST AND NORTHWESTERN STATES BY OLD ESTABLISHED COMMISSION HOUSE; FOR THEIR COTTON WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT CONSISTING OF SHEER AND FANCY FABRICS FOR JOBBING AND RETAIL TRADE. THOROUGH EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES REQUIRED. COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. COMMISSION. A 141 TIMES.

SALESMEN WANTED.

If you can approach business men and intelligently present facts, keeping in mind that our proposition requires no coloring or misrepresentation, you are the man we want; we shall require the above qualifications; commission basis. If you can qualify and can stand prosperity after you do qualify, write for appointment to A 259 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—A leading concern mfg. metal novelties, souvenirs, &c., requires the services of a man thoroughly acquainted with department store and souvenir trade of Greater New York and vicinity. Applicants should have had previous experience in the line, and should be able to show successful record. Applying, giving houses previously with, and references. Salary and commission. F 295 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted by investment banking house, specializing in public utility bonds and preferred stocks, salesmen who have had experience in this line, and have clientele, or salesmen in other lines who have made good; salary and commission to men who can point to past performances and who are willing to work. Address F. 356 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, capable of meeting best architects and contractors, for responsible position with excellent possibilities after one or two years' preliminary work; must understand building construction, drafting, estimating, and general business methods; only applications giving full particulars as to previous experience will be considered; salaried position. Z 233 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Well-known Swiss embroidery house, with established trade in imported and domestic embroideries and novelty cotton goods, has following territory open for first-class men who can produce results on a straight commission basis; South, Southwest, Middle West, Pennsylvania, and New York State. A 145 Times.

SALESMEN.—A large manufacturing concern requires four high-grade salesmen for New York City; only those with executive ability, force, and initiative, capable of earning $3,000 annually on a commission basis need apply; first-class references absolutely essential. Call at Room 515 Woolworth Building.

SALESMEN.—Steady work, good pay; several openings on our sales force for men who are not afraid of hard work and are looking for permanent jobs; good chance for promotion; good money for hustlers; selling experience not essential; commission basis. Call in person Monday or Wednesday, Rutherford Rubber Co., Rutherford, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, superior stock or security salesman willing to devote major portion of time on important proposition in the moving picture industry; company incorporated and legitimate; liberal commission on results; experienced or established applicants only considered; out of town replies invited. A 185 Times.

SALESMAN.—Have opening for hustler to sell from factory to wearer direct our all wool and guaranteed cassimere suits for men and young men, guaranteed made to measure; price only $14.50; same retail $20-$22 in readymade; state references, occupation, &c., first letter or no attention given; attractive commission. M 854 Broadway.

SALESMEN—Three high-grade men; typewriter, adding machine or check protecting salesmen given preference; exceptional opportunity for hustlers; proposition extensively advertised and in great demand; commission only; salesmen making $75 to $100 weekly; will pay to investigate. 20 Vesey St., Room 500.

SALESMAN.—Several high grade electrical commission men to handle top-notch complete line of electric fans and specialties being marketed by company of high repute; attractive commission basis; exceptional opportunity for live wire. Address reply in confidence. H 261 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by Southern jobbing house; young man with general knowledge of piece goods business; good opportunity for wide-awake salesman; salary basis. Call mornings up to 9:30, R. A. Keller, 43 Leonard St., city.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Big men to handle new proposition for music and department store trade; also out of town as side line; salary and commission. H 278 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A gentlemanly representative of personality; liberal compensation, steady and congenial employment; salary; state past experience, age, &c. Address Manufacturer, A 34 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted to carry ladies' skirts as a side line; good chance for the right party; no money advanced; must furnish A 1 reference; commission only. Z 272 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, — CALLING ON HOTELS, CLUBS, RESTAURANTS, OFFICE BUILDINGS; GOOD PROPOSITION TO RIGHT PARTY; LIBERAL COMMISSION. 408 WEST 13TH ST., 6TH FLOOR.

SALESMAN.—High-class raincoat salesman, local trade; one who can command trade; beautiful, transparent, oil silk garments in colors; state experience, reference, and commission expected. A 179 Times.

SALESMAN TO HANDLE SIDE LINE; BIG COMMISSION; SMALL SAMPLES; ONLY MEN HANDLING DESIRABLE LINES CONSIDERED. WRITE PERSONAL PARTICULARS. A 38 TIMES.

SALESMAN to push a new, necessary, and

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday; showers and cooler at night or Tuesday; moderate winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,359. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES, ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MEXICO CONSIDERS DISPUTE SETTLED

Announces Details of Adjustment with America Will Be Given Tomorrow.

BUT WASHINGTON DOUBTS IT

Thinks Statement Premature if It Means Final Agreement Is All Arranged.

DEFINITE PROGRESS MADE

Pershing Reports News of Carranza Soldiers Blocking Bandits' Sally Northward.

MEXICO CITY, July 16.—It is announced here officially that the differences which have arisen between the United States and Mexico may be considered as satisfactorily settled.

It is expected that details of the conference between Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Arredondo will be given out tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 16.—Carranza officials in Juarez tonight had no official notification that an agreement had been reached between the United States and Mexico. The Juarez officials stated that the reported agreement did not come as a surprise to them, as Mexico City had notified the commanders in the field, including the northern zone commanders, to use every possible precaution to prevent any clashes between American and Mexican troops, the two Governments being on the verge of a settlement of their difficulties.

The officials in Juarez, including General Gonzales and Carranza Consul Andres Garcia, said that while they did not know the exact terms it was generally understood the agreement would be based upon the early withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico, the sending of a large force in pursuit of Villa and his bandits, the proper policing of the border on both the Mexican and American sides, the disavowal of the Carrizal incident, and the protection of all nationals in the republic, as well as an early resumption of traffic between the border and the interior.

The Carranza officials say that one of the terms which is known to have been under discussion is the setting of an early date for holding a constitutional election in Mexico and the discontinuance of the present military government set up by Carranza and Obregon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The official announcement in Mexico City today that the differences which have arisen between the United States and Mexico "may be considered as satisfactorily settled" is a trifle premature if it is intended to convey the impression that an agreement has been reached.

It was learned definitely tonight that while definite progress had been made in the conferences between Acting Secretary Polk and Señor Arrendondo, no agreement had been reached, although there is every indication that there will be an agreement between the two Governments for the creation of an international Mexican-American commission of six members, three from each country, to consider a plan for prevention of border raids by a joint international patrol.

The commission plan was proposed by the Carranza Government, and Washington has given it, informally, favorable consideration, but no agreement has been reached in the negotiations.

The Carranzista forces are becoming active in pursuit of the Villistas who have been making trouble in Northern Mexico, according to information reaching Major Gen. Pershing transmitted to the War Department through Major Gen. Funston. General Pershing had heard that General Trevino, the commander of the de facto Government's troops at Chihuahua City, was moving them from that place to the towns of Guerrero, San Borjas, and Santa Rosalia to intercept Villista bands and prevent them from going north.

General Pershing said that newspapers in Chihuahua City were engaged in a campaign urging action against the Villistas to prevent border raids.

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PREDICTS CARRANZA'S FALL.

German Describes Alleged Movement to Seat Obregon.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 16.—More alleged details of a new movement to replace Carranza with some compromise leader were brought to the border today from Chihuahua City by a prominent German merchant. Carranza was to accept a mission abroad, while General Obregon was to be made Commander in Chief of the army, and given a large cash subsidy.

The German declared that a group of foreign and former Mexican bankers, now in exile, were to furnish capital to redeem the old Federal currency, and this money would be protected by a gold reserve of $100,000,000. No one had been selected to succeed Carranza pending an early election, but both Francisco de la Barra and Francisco Carbajal had been mentioned.

Three agents of the men behind the new movement were now in Washington in an effort to get the consent of the American Government for this change in the affairs in Mexico, according to the Chihuahua City man.

BANDITS MUTILATE CAPTIVES.

Prisoners Taken in Battles Return with Ears Cut Off.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 16.—That the new campaign of Villa and his followers against the head of the present Government of Mexico is to be marked with hatred is indicated in reports now reaching San Antonio.

Recruits are flocking to Villa standards throughout Northern and even Northeastern Mexico, according to reports re-

Meatless Days in Austria To be Meatless in Reality

VIENNA, July 16, (via Berlin to London.)—Meatless days hereafter will be meatless in reality.

Previously, on account of various kinds of meat exempted from the prohibition, the issuance of meat rations has been only partially restricted, but a new decree, which is to be immediately effective, prohibits the sale or consumption of all kinds of meats, including tinned or smoked meats, and of poultry and wild game on meatless days.

NAME CAPT. HASKELL FOR CONLEY'S PLACE

Telegram from O'Ryan's Aid to Division Headquarters Here Tells the News.

APPOINTEE ARMY OFFICER

Friends Take This to Mean Commander of the 69th Has Lost Fight for Reinstatement.

Colonel Louis D. Conley of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was pronounced "medically unfit," and was notified by Major Gen. Leonard Wood last Tuesday, just before the regiment left Camp Whitman for the Mexican border, that he would be retired when his regiment got to the border, will be succeeded by Captain William N. Haskell of the United States Army, according to inference from a telegram received last night at Division Headquarters of the National Guard.

The telegram, which was from Lieut. Col. Edward Olmsted, Adjutant General on the staff of General O'Ryan, said that General George R. Dyer, commander of the First Brigade, of which the Sixty-ninth Regiment is a part, had made the appointment, and that General O'Ryan had confirmed it, but it did not give the appointee's first name.

Captain William N. Haskell, however, has been an instructor and inspector appointed to the National Guard of this State for a year or more, and army authorities who could be reached last night were confident that he was the man intended. There were no officers at the Division Headquarters when the telegram was made public last night, and no one who could speak with authority about the appointment could be reached.

The Official Telegram.

The telegram which was sent from McAllen, Texas, was as follows:

To Division Adjutant: General Dyer has nominated, General O'Ryan approved nomination of, Captain Haskell to be Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Infantry. Appoint examining board to consist of three appropriate officers and a medical officer. Have candidate execute oath when notified of result of examination. Will wire and mail approval and request authority to swear in candidate in new grade.

Captain Haskell, as a Lieutenant of the United States Army, was assigned to the National Guard more than a year ago, and when the order for mobilization came, General O'Ryan requested permission of the War Department to raise him to higher rank. From the fact that he was called "Captain" in the telegram, it was inferred that the request had been granted. He is now at Camp Whitman, according to report. While on the National Guard assignment his quarters were at Fort Hamilton and he had an office in the guard headquarters in the Municipal Building.

Captain Haskell was born in New York and appointed to West Point from this State on June 19, 1897. He was graduated from the Military Academy on Feb. 18, 1901, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry. After serving at various posts, including the Philippine Islands, he became First Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry on April 26, 1906. He received badges in the Philippine war as marksman, sharpshooter, expert rifleman, and a silver medal in rifle competition.

Believe Conley's Fight Lost.

The appointment of Captain Haskell was taken last night to mean that Colonel Conley would not be successful in his fight to retain his post. When the Sixty-ninth Regiment was about to leave Camp Whitman last Tuesday word came from General Wood that Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan must surrender their commands. Colonel Conley, however, obtained permission to accompany his regiment to the border, where he was expected to give up his command.

But General Wood's act made a stir that extended to the White House at Washington. General Wood said that he had removed the two officers for "physical disability," but this was not accepted as satisfactory by Colonel Conley's friends. Senator O'Gorman and nine Congressmen from New York immediately upon hearing of Conley's removal made what amounted to a protest to Secretary Baker of the War Department, who promised an investigation.

General Wood insisted that he had the greatest respect for Colonel Conley as an officer, but that the medical examiner at Camp Whitman had found him suffering from heart trouble, and that, therefore, he was compelled to remove him.

O'Gorman and Friends Protest.

On Wednesday, following a conference with President Wilson, Secretary Baker directed Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the Army General Staff, to make an investigation into Colonel Conley's removal, and there were reports in Washington that friends of the President, who had no political friendship for General Wood because of his prominence in the Republican Convention in Chicago, had ascribed some other reason for the Colonel's removal than disability. It was freely predicted that, if Colonel Conley's heart trouble proved slight, it would be waived and he would be restored to his command.

A formal application for Colonel Conley's reinstatement was made and Senator O'Gorman urged the President to accept it. The Senator told the President that, while both the army examining surgeon at West Point and the surgeon of the Sixty-ninth Regiment had agreed that Lieut. Col. Phelan was suffering from hernia, they had disagreed in Colonel Conley's case, the army sur-

Continued on Page 3.

KNIGHT CALLS FOR 4 BATTLE CRUISERS

War College Chief Says Jutland Fight Demonstrates New Use for Them.

HELD BACK GERMAN FLEET

Points to Jellicoe's Report as to How Near They Came to Crushing Foe.

WOULD ALTER NAVY PLAN

Admiral Tells Daniels if Only Four Capital Ships Are Ordered All Should Be Cruisers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The recent naval battle between the British and German fleets off Jutland has not discredited the battle cruiser as a new and effective weapon of modern naval warfare, in the opinion of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College at Newport. On the contrary, Admiral Knight believes that the battle has added "a new area to the possible field of usefulness" of the battle cruiser by showing that it is possible for battle cruisers to engage and hold an enemy until the main battleship fleet can reach the scene of action.

Admiral Knight's views were made public by Secretary Daniels in the form of letters written by the Admiral on July 8 and 9 last, to the Navy Department in response to a request from the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The committee had been seriously impressed with the testimony given by Admiral Knight on Feb. 28 and 29 of this year in favor of the construction of battle cruisers and scouts for the fleet. Battle cruisers figured prominently in the Jutland battle, and the sinking of three British battle cruisers in the great sea fight caused the Naval Committee to inquire whether Admiral Knight cared to modify his previous testimony in the light of lessons gained from the battle between the British and German fleets.

In his replies, Admiral Knight asserts that neither Admiral Jellicoe's report nor any other source of information at present available, affords a basis for definite judgment as to the actual results of the battle. However, he makes it plain that he does not care to revise his opinion as to the value of battle cruisers and that not fewer than four of them should be authorized by this session of Congress for the United States Navy.

The first of Admiral Knight's letters, dated July 8, gives his views, in part, as follows:

"In my opinion, neither Admiral Jellicoe's report nor any other source of information at present available affords a basis for definite judgment as to the actual results of the battle. The most significant fact thus far established is that three British battle cruisers were sunk. It is not clear by what ships of the enemy fleet they were sunk, nor to how heavy a fire they were subjected; nor is it known whether they were destroyed by gunfire alone or by the explosion of their magazines. But this one fact is clear, and in it lies the whole explanation of the incident—the battle cruisers were doing the work of battleships, for which they were not designed, and they paid a penalty which was more or less inevitable.

Fought at Short Range.

"They were not only engaging battleships, but they were engaging them at short range. It is claimed that they were doing this for a purpose which made it worth while to sacrifice themselves; that they were seeking to hold the enemy fleet until Admiral Jellicoe could come up, and that they accomplished this. Admiral Jellicoe claims that, as a direct result of Admiral Beatty's action, the British Grand Fleet was enabled to engage the enemy fleet, and would have destroyed it but for the fact that thick weather set in, and made it impossible to maintain contact.

"Had the success which Admiral Jellicoe claims to have had almost within his grasp been actually attained, it would have been entirely due to the battle cruisers, and the loss of three of those would have been a small price to pay for such a result. In other words, the battle off Jutland, so far from discrediting the battle cruiser, has added a new area to its possible field of usefulness, and we may now say of it that in addition to its use for scouting and screening and for operating as a fast wing against the flanks of an enemy's fleet, it may be used for 'holding' an enemy fleet until our own main fleet can come up. That it may be subject to heavy losses in accomplishing this task does not make the task less useful or less brilliant.

"My reply to the inquiry of the Naval Committee is, then, that my view of the value of the battle cruiser has been somewhat enhanced by the results of the battle off Jutland, so far as these results are known.

"In this connection I invite attention to the following paragraphs from my testimony:

I believe, and I am sure the General Board believes, that the battleship is still the backbone of every efficient fighting navy in the world, and must continue to be so in spite of any developments that have taken place or which can be foreseen.

The Chairman: Your recommendation with reference to postponing the construction of battleships at the present time and emphasizing the importance of the immediate construction of battle cruisers, is made in view of our particular situation, having the number of battleships we have and having no battle cruisers?

Admiral Knight: That is one part of my reason, and there is another part, which I tried to bring out when I made my statement. It is that I believe the design of battleships to be now in a condition of flux. I believe that within the the next year changes will be made, not in the essential nature of battleships, but in its detailed nature, which will enable us a year from this time to design a battleship which will meet measurably some of the dangers which have developed during this war.

Must Have Four Cruisers.

"The battle off Jutland has not led me to modify these views, but I learn that in the four months which have elapsed since these were expressed the development in battleship design to which I looked forward at that time has advanced so rapidly that it is possible to introduce this year the improvement which I had in mind as likely to be ready for next year, and for this reason I am glad of the opportunity to

Continued on Page 4.

Seven Prussian Generals Retired And Pensioned by the Kaiser

ROTTERDAM, July 16, (via London.)—Emperor William has decided to pension seven prominent Generals holding important commands in the Prussian Army, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, a copy of which has been received here.

All the Generals have tendered their resignations. Five of them, Generals von Bredow, von Wienatkowski, Golkke, Gramer, and von Bür, will leave the army, while the other two, Generals von Kliest and Krahmer, have been given home commands.

The newspaper says no reason for the retirement of the officers has been assigned.

CONVICTS' CARNIVAL WELCOMES OSBORNE

Prisoners, in Costume and Wild with Joy, Give Pageant for Him at Sing Sing.

HUNDREDS OF SPECTATORS

Mutual Welfare League Confers Degree of 'Doctor of Humanity' on Returning Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 16.—With a fancy dress parade, followed by solemn exercises by the prisoners of Sing Sing Prison, Thomas Mott Osborne was welcomed back today as Warden, after defeating the attempt to oust him by winning a jury's acquittal on one charge and obtaining a victory in the preliminary proceedings before a court on the other.

Sixteen hundred prisoners and about 500 sightseers cheered the Warden when he approached the north gate in an automobile shortly after 1 o'clock. Most of the people of Ossining had picked out spots on the hill back of the prison commanding a view of ceremonies outside the prison, and they were the first to sight the Warden's car. Their shout was quickly swelled to a volume of sound many times as great from inside the prison.

The north gate was opened. A band marched out playing "Tom Brown's Aurora Band." At the head of the column of prisoners marched a big convict clad as "Uncle Sam," with a goatee, an incredibly high hat, and the costume of the national character.

After him came the pillars of civil government in the prison, the members of the Executive Board of the Mutual Welfare League. Then followed the prison judiciary, which has restored itself in the good opinion of the Mutual Welfare League, since it has been purged of influences hostile to the Warden, following the breaking of a chair over the head of the offending Judge.

The Judges in Wigs.

This section formed the most striking part of the parade. The Chief Justice and his yoke-fellows in equity were all dressed in black robes and wore the enormous fuzzy white wigs like that adorning Blackstone in the portraits one sees in lawyers' offices. Some carried themselves with a deportment as stately as real Judges.

Frederick Dorner, the principal keeper, although he is an employe of the State and a representative of the powers outside the prison, has shown himself so much in sympathy with the self-governing principles of the Mutual Welfare League that he was permitted to have the next station in the line. The Mutual Welfare League baseball team came next.

A long line of prisoners bore banners, paying tributes in prose and rhyme to the returning Warden and his substitute, Dean George W. Kirchwey. One read:

With Tom and the Dean both on the job,
What care we for the political mob?

Then came a prisoner escorting a goat and carrying a banner reading, "Tom Brown's goat. Try to get it and see what happens." Another said:

Who served as Tom Brown's substitute,
And helped to beat those raw galoots—the Dean.

Charley Chaplins and Floats.

The pre-Osborne period of prison methods was represented by a squad of convicts in the old-style, striped prison garments, doing the lockstep and supporting their rôles by forcing a hangdog look, except when they stopped to cheer for Osborne.

One delegation was made up as Charley Chaplins. Floats representing the difference between the old prison ways and the new followed. The management of the pageant had got an ample supply of materials of all kinds with the help of friends of the Warden in this city.

After the procession about the interior of the prison, the 1,600 prisoners and a large number of visitors took their places about a platform, where the Sing Sing degree was conferred on the Warden. David Maier, the spokesman, after a speech in praise of Mr. Osborne, read trippingly the Latin titles the Warden bore from degrees which he had previously received from other institutions, and then solemnly bestowed upon him the degree of "Doctor of Humanity."

Next Dean Kirchwey, who appeared to be taken by surprise and carried off his feet by the compliment, was asked to step forward. He stood with head slightly bowed, while the H. D. was affixed to his name and previous degrees, in a silence broken only by the snapping of cameras and the sonorous monotone of the speaker.

Georg Schan, Secretary of the Executive Board of the Mutual Welfare League, who presided, described the wonders worked in the prisoners by Warden Osborne, praised Dean Kirchwey for carrying on the work, and commended the league for its loyalty. He then introduced Deputy Warden Spencer Miller, Jr.

Kirchwey Delivers Valedictory.

Mr. Miller said that the three great milestones in modern prison reform had been Warden Osborne's meeting with the celebrated "Canada Blackie," the escape and conscience-stricken return with Warden Kirchwey's clothes of "Tough Tony" Marino, and the resumption by Warden Osborne of his duties at Sing Sing. Acting Warden Kirchwey in his valedictory to the prisoners said:

"Under the new régime you ask us to find the good in you. We find it. We believe in you. We trust you. We take, you will admit, some responsibility. All that we ask of you is that you be true to the trust that we impose in you."

After the cheers for Warden Osborne had died down the Warden said that it was not intended, under the prison reform movement, that the men should be coddled, but that they should be treated like men.

"I have repeatedly heard, since I have been away from here," he said, with a smile, "that under the Mutual Welfare League plan men are treated too leniently, and you may find me a little stricter."

Mr. Osborne read statements of men who had been employed in an industrial establishment on Long Island after their

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PARALYSIS DEATHS SHOW FALLING OFF

Figures for the Day Drop to 17 Fatalities and Only 96 New Cases in the City.

VICTIMS NOW NEARLY 2,000

Expect Total to Pass That Mark Today — Two Hospitals Try Dr. Meltzer's Treatment.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	9	65
Manhattan	4	14
Bronx	..	6
Queens	3	6
Richmond	2	5
Totals	17	96
Total of cases to date		1,959
Total of deaths to date		386

The number of new cases of infantile paralysis announced by the Department of Health yesterday was materially smaller than the number on Saturday, and as Saturday's figures were less than Friday's, the Health Department officials were inclined to hope that this continued decrease meant progress toward a checking of the epidemic. No one would let optimism beguile judgment, however, and all agreed that false hopes should no more be built upon what might be a purely temporary slackening in the spread of the disease than that panic should arise from a temporary spurt.

Dr. John S. Billings, Deputy Commissioner of Health, who was in charge yesterday in the absence for the day of Commissioner Emerson, expressed the Department of Health's opinion.

"Of course," he said, "we are all glad that the number of new cases and deaths is less today, and we hope that this is a result of our work, but at the same time it often happens in epidemics that diseases seem to rest for a while and then jump ahead again. Also, you must take into account that the cases made public in today's and tomorrow's reports represent the work of private physicians and Health Department clerks on Saturday and Sunday, when the numbers on the job are reduced.

"The Health Department investigators, diagnosticians, and nurses do not take a day off, but private physicians do, and as it is on their reports that many cases are found, these reports always decrease on Saturday and Sunday. I think you will find that the number of new cases on Tuesday will be greater than the number today or tomorrow."

There were ninety-six new cases yesterday, distributed among the boroughs as follows: Brooklyn, 65; Manhattan, 14; Bronx, 6; Queens, 6, and Richmond, 5. Every borough showed a decrease except the Bronx, where only four cases were reported on Saturday.

The Cooler Weather a Help.

With the total number of true cases yesterday at 1,959, Health Department officials agreed that by this morning the number of cases would exceed 2,000. There were 2,500 cases in 1907, when the disease prevailed all Summer, and it has been anticipated that in the present outbreak the number of cases would far exceed those figures.

Manhattan, with four deaths yesterday, and Brooklyn, with nine, had fewer than on Saturday; Queens and Richmond, with two deaths each, had the same number on both days, and yesterday, for the third day in success, the Bronx was without a paralysis death. The total number of deaths for the day was seventeen.

Dr. Billings was of the opinion that the cooler weather of yesterday was a help in the fight against infantile paralysis, but he said that the good effect would not be felt for a week.

"This week," said Dr. Billings, "I think we will suffer from the very hot weather of last week. Experience has indicated that the effects of weather changes upon infantile paralysis are not noticed for from five to seven days after the change."

Dr. Billings announced that the new Queens Borough Hospital would be opened tomorrow, with facilities for 60 infantile paralysis patients, and capacity for 120 if necessary. There were thirty-eight doctors and fifteen nurses working in the field of Brooklyn yesterday, he said. He also reported that the Health Department staff was now complete, three of its doctors having been recalled from vacations.

Boat Going for One Patient.

The Deputy Commissioner said a case was reported yesterday from Broad Channel, which is near Rockaway Beach, and can be reached only by train or boat, there being no bridge for vehicles over the waters separating it from Long Island. As an ambulance would be unable, therefore, to reach the place, and as the health authorities did not want to take the risk of bringing the sick child in on a train, Dr. Billings has arranged for a Health Department boat to go for the case today.

Concerning the susceptibility of adults to infantile paralysis, Dr. Billings said yesterday that, of the more than 1,900 cases reported up to today, only 17 had been persons of more than 16 years of age. This, he said, showed that adults need not worry about having the disease, but should take all possible precautions in order to reduce the chance of their becoming carriers.

Prayers for children suffering from infantile paralysis will be offered today at St. Ann's Church, in Twelfth Street, and St. John the Baptist's Church, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, in anticipation of the feast of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary and the patron saint of sick children, which begins on July 26. Relics, it is said, will be exposed in both churches, and, because of the paralysis situation, it is expected that much more than usual will be made of the novena in each church.

The rectors of the churches said last night, however, that nothing would be done in violation of the sanitary regulations of the Department of Health.

Trying the Adrenalin Treatment.

Dr. Louis C. Ager, who is head of the Brooklyn committee of physicians cooperating with the Department of Health, and who is physician in charge of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, to which more than 300 cases of infantile paralysis have been removed, said yes-

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PREPARING NEW BATTLE LINES IN THE WEST; PORTUGAL SENDING AN ARMY TO AID ALLIES; TRUCE SUGGESTED FOR GERMAN ELECTION

Frankfurter Zeitung Suggests a Truce; Wants Army to Vote at Coming Election

AMSTERDAM, July 16, (via London.)—In reminding the German Government that, owing to the expiration of the present term of the Reichstag in January, elections must take place before the final conclusion of peace, the Frankfurter Zeitung suggests, with a view to ascertaining the real feeling of the nation under the changed conditions, that a truce should be arranged to permit half of the German Army to return home for the elections.

"Dread of Peace" Discussed by the Vorwaerts

THE HAGUE, July 16, (via London.)—The German newspaper Vorwärts reprints an article recently written by Professor Konrad Metger of Berlin, a member of the National Liberal Party, under the heading, "Dread of Peace?"

Professor Metger, at some length, tries to make out that the rôle of peace mediator would only serve to raise the personal prestige of President Wilson who, according to the writer, is anxious to emulate President Roosevelt's success at Portsmouth.

"But," he adds, "this should be a warning to us, seeing the result was that Japan was cheated of the fruits of victory."

The Vorwärts comments on the article: "The anti-Americanism of the National Liberals seems to have risen to such a pitch of self-deception that they would wish the war to continue indefinitely, so long as America is kept from being the mediator. The great majority of German people certainly do not share this view."

British Troops Thrilled by Success in Taking German Second Line

Attack Made in Greater Force Than the First Blow—The Evil Spell of Loos and Champagne Removed by Growing Confidence.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE FIELD, July 15.—We have broken through the German second line, through and beyond, on a front of two miles and a half, and for the first time since October, 1914, cavalry has been in action.

Given a certain number of guns on a certain length of front with hardened troops ready for a big dash, and there was no doubt we could break the enemy's first line or system as we broke through at Neuve Chapelle and at Loos. But afterward? That was the hard thing to solve. No one on the western front had found the formula to carry an offensive beyond the first line without coming to a dead check at a river of blood. The French troops who broke through in Champagne fell before they reached the second line. At Loos the Highlanders and Londoners swept through the first line and then at Hill 70, and Hulluch were faced by an annihilating fire and could go no further except to death. But today we broke the second German line.

The news spread quickly behind the lines, and there has been a queer thrill in the air today, exciting the men with the promise of victory. I think they, too, feel that an evil spell has been broken because British soldiers have broken the second German line. Their hopes run ahead of the facts; their imagination has visions of an immediate German rout, and the enormous patience of the French people, incredulous after two years of any quick ending, is not shared by some of our young officers and men, who believe we have the enemy on the run, not remembering his third line, and fourth, and God knows how many more.

It was when Contalmaison—the stronghold of the woods—was finally and securely taken, when Mametz Wood and Bailiff Wood were mostly ours, and when our position was strengthened at Montauban with some footing in the Trones Wood that the attack upon the second German line became possible. It was for that moment our Generals were waiting and preparing. The men were there who fought long in the Ypres salient, hardened to every phase of trench warfare, and the men who had won great honor at the Loos salient.

I watched them passing along the roads toward the front. I saw old friends in their ranks, and knew as I looked that in all the world there were not more splendid soldiers. The handsome, clean-cut men went into the battlefield whistling as on the first day of the battle their comrades had gone singing, though they knew in a few hours it would be hell for them.

The attack was to begin before dawn. It was a night of beauty, very warm and calm, with the moon giving a milky light to the world. Clouds trailed across it without obscuring its brightness. The whitewashed walls of cottages and barns appeared out of great gulfs of shadow. For several miles only one figure stood at every crossroad. It was the figure of Christ on a wayside Calvary.

Presently I saw soldiers waiting about in the dark entries of the French courtyards, their bayonets shining like streaks of light, and officers standing together holding whispered consultations, and alongside the roads men were marching. A long column of them came to a halt to let our car pass. The men were very quiet.

Cavalry Waiting.

Very quiet also were the camps of men and horses in the fields, dipping down to the hollows, where a few lanterns twinkled, and presently, quite close to the edge of the battlefields, I passed a great column of horse gunners and horse transports and cavalry with their lances up and Indian native cavalry still as statues. The men were drawn up alongside of the road. Except for one man who was humming a tune, they were quite silent and hardly stirred in the saddles. They seemed to be waiting with some grim expectation.

The road, which was lined with trees, made a tunnel with its foliage, and at the end of the tunnel, which showed a patch of sky, there were strange lights flashing like flaming swords, cutting through the darkness. We went up toward the lights and toward the monstrous tumult of noise, and walked straight across the country toward the centre of the circle of fire which was all around us.

I described the bombardment on the night before July 1. Then it seemed to me that nothing could be more overwhelming to one's soul and senses, but this was worse, more wonderful and more terrible.

Our batteries were firing with intense fury. Flashes of them were away back behind us, where the "heavies" have their hiding place, and over all the ground in front of our new line of attack they came out of the black earth with the short, sharp stabs of red flame, whose light filled the hollows with pools of fire, and the sky and ridges of ground and earthworks and ruins and woods across our lines were blazing with the flashes of bursting shells. The blinding light leaped about like a will-o'-the-wisp.

For a second it lit up all the horizon over Contalmaison and gave a sudden picture of a ghastly white and broken chateau with clumps of trees about it. Then it was blotted out by great blackness and instantly shifted to Mametz Wood or to Montauban, revealing their shapes intensely and shells crashing beyond them until they too disappeared with the click of the black shutter.

A moment later and Fricourt was filled with a white brilliance so that every bit of its ruin, its hideous rummage of earth, its old mine craters, and its plague-stricken stumps of trees was etched upon one's eyes.

Along the German second line, by Bazentin-le-Grand, Bazentin-le-Petit, and Longueval, at the back of the woods, shells were bursting without a second's pause, and in great clusters they tore open the ground and let out gusts of flames. Flame fountains rose and spread from the German trenches above Pearl Wood.

The dark night was rent with all these flames and hundreds of batteries feeding fires. Every calibre gun was at work. Heavy shells, 15 inch, 12.7, 8 inch, 6 inch, 4.7, came overhead like flocks of birds—infernal birds with wings that beat the air into waves and came whining with a shrill high note and swooped to earth with monstrous roar. Lighter batteries far forward were beating a devil's tattoo—one, two, three, four; one, two, three, four, with sharp knocks that clouted one's ears. I sat on a wooden box on the top of an old dugout in the midst of all the fury. There was a great gun to my left, and every time it fired it shook the box and all the earth underneath with violent vibration.

Guns Lift at Dawn.

The moon disappeared soon after 3 o'clock, and no stars were to be seen, but presently a faint ghost of dawn appeared. The white earth of the old and disused trenches about me became visible. A lark arose and sang overhead, and at 3:30 o'clock there was a sudden moment of hush. It was the lifting of the guns and the time of attack. Over there in the darkness by Mametz Wood and Montauban thousands of men had risen to their feet, and were going forward to the second German line or to the place where death was waiting for them before the light came.

The light came very quickly. It is strange what a difference a few minutes made. Very faintly but steadily the dawn crept through the darkness, revealing the forms of things, and the little color in the grass sandbags at my feet whitened. Over at Ovillers there were clouds of smoke, and from its denseness red and white rockets shot up and remained in the sky for several seconds. Other rockets, red, white, and green, rose to the right of Contalmaison

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GIVE UP FOUREAUX WOOD

British Troops Retire to Main Positions from Advanced Point.

GERMANS ASSAIL FRENCH

Penetrate Some Positions South of the Somme, but Are Driven Out Again.

RUSSIANS IN CHAMPAGNE

Patrols Very Active There—French Report Progress on East Bank of Meuse.

LONDON, Monday, July 17.—The Anglo-French advance has brought the allied troops, where they make a junction, to a point about a mile in front of Combles, which prior to July 1, when the offensive began, was the German headquarters on this sector.

Quiet prevailed on the British front on Sunday. The detachment which has been thrust forward to the third German line of Foureaux Wood to protect the infantry operations has now been withdrawn to the main position.

The casualty lists as announced total 227 officers dead and 457 wounded or missing; 597 men dead, and 1,822 wounded.

The British are keenly watching for the next move on the French front, where comparative quiet still prevails. The Germans are strongly placed on the Somme above Peronne, under the protection of the river and its marshy banks. The crossing of the river by the French will involve serious fighting, with probably heavy losses.

Portuguese Army to France.

The British and French Armies, however, are full of confidence in each other, and the result of the joint offensive seems daily to be more assured, as there is no evidence of any new units of reserves coming from the interior of Germany. Further significant news has been received to the effect that the Portuguese Government has equipped an army with everything necessary to enable it to fight side by side with the Anglo-French armies, and that this army is ready to answer the call whenever required.

The French official statement last night reveals that the Russian contingent sent to France is on the Champagne front, where the patrols were very active yesterday.

South of the Somme German attacks won ground from the French, which was held for a short time only, according to the Paris statement. The Germans also attacked north of Chilly, near Chaulnes, and won a trench, which they later lost. The French by a surprise attack took some trenches just north of the Aisne.

At Verdun the French are making progress in the region of Fleury.

The text of the British official statement of yesterday afternoon follows:

In France, with the exception of heavy bombardment by both sides, there was no event of importance since the last report. We are continuing to find large quantities of armament and other war material abandoned by the enemy in positions captured on the 14th and 15th, and yesterday five more heavy howitzers and four seventy-seven-millimeter guns fell into our hands.

Last night, covered by the detachment which had been thrust forward to the Bois de Foureaux, our troops were engaged in strengthening and improving our new positions. Early this morning the Foureaux detachment was ordered to withdraw into our main lines, and the withdrawal was carried out without molestation from the enemy.

Heavy Attacks on French.

The text of the French afternoon official statement follows:

South of the River Somme yesterday evening the Germans, profiting by fog, made their way along the canal and hurled violent attacks against La Maisonette and the village of Biaches, which they took by surprise, but our troops delivered a vigorous counter-attack, and are again in possession of Biaches and La Maisonette, as well as the small wood to the north where some Germans continue to resist.

In the region of Chaulnes after a violent bombardment an enemy detachment succeeded in penetrating our first line trenches to the north of Chilly. He was ejected soon afterward by counterattacks.

North of the Aisne, near Ouiches, we effected a coup de main on the enemy trenches, which we have cleaned out.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) strong enemy reconnoitring parties attempted to approach our trenches in the wood between the river and the Côté du Poivre. They were repulsed by our rifle fire and by our curtain of fire.

In the sector of Fleury our infantry made considerable progress to the west and to the south of the village. Artillery activity continues very great

on both sides in this region and also in that of Chenois and of La Laufée.

On the Somme our battle aeroplanes have been very active. Four German machines were attacked by our aeroplanes over the enemy lines and forced to the ground. Two other machines were seriously hit and were compelled to descend.

In the region of Verdun one of our aeroplanes set fire to a German captive balloon. On the night of July 15 one of our squadrons bombarded the railroad stations of Hombleux and Roisel, as well as a heavy battery in the neighborhood of Roisel. On the same night another squadron dropped a number of projectiles on the railway station of Abbecourt and on the stations of Tergnier and Chauny.

Official German Statement.

The text of yesterday's German official statement follows:

There has been strong artillery activity on both sides of the Somme. In the region of Ovillers-Bazentin-le-Petit four British attacks during the afternoon broke down in front of our lines, as also did an attack commenced in the morning to the east of Bazentin.

South of the Somme lively fighting developed in the course of the evening near and to the south of Biaches. A portion of the village has again been occupied by us and over 100 prisoners were taken.

French attacks near Barleux and in the region of the Estrées and to the west thereof were repulsed with very heavy losses to the enemy by our curtain of fire.

To the east of the Meuse in the afternoon the French brought up strong forces against Froids Terre Hill and in the neighborhood of Fleury, which met with no success.

During his repeated assaults in the evening southwest of Thiaumont work the enemy penetrated small sections of our first lines, where fighting still continues.

On the remainder of the front there were enemy patrol undertakings north of Quiches-Cremmelle and an attack with large detachments, which were repulsed. North of Chilly a German patrol brought in twenty-four French prisoners and one machine gun.

West of Loos an enemy aeroplane was shot down by our infantry. It fell within our entanglements. A biplane damaged by our anti-aircraft fire fell into our hands near Nesle.

Russians on Champagne Front.

The official communication issued by the French War Office last night reads:

On the Champagne front there has been great activity by Russian and French patrols.

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment was quite spirited in the region of Chattancourt. East of Hill 304 we captured some elements of an enemy trench.

On the right bank our troops continued their progress west of Fleury and took prisoners. The artillery action continues with some intensity in that region.

The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front.

On the morning of July 16 two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the Somme region, one of them by Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer. This is the tenth aeroplane brought down by that officer. On July 15 Sergeant Rochfort brought down his fifth enemy aeroplane.

The Belgian communication says:

At various points artillery duels occurred which ended to our advantage. The fire of the Belgian heavy guns was particularly efficacious against the defensive organizations of the enemy at Steenstraete, which were shattered.

BRITISH NOW FORTIFYING AND BURYING THE DEAD

Results of the Offensive So Far Give Officers Great Confidence.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 16, (via London, Monday, July 17.)—Through a sultry Sunday, the British, after withdrawing from the high wood, (Fordeaux Wood,) continued to consolidate their new positions, while the Germans were equally busy in digging in opposite them, and the artillery on both sides was active.

Water, food, and ammunition must be carried forward over the shell-pitted area of the ground recently gained. Soldiers who have this task in hand are seen in the rear with the supplies, and then by some magic disappear into the earth or under cover, and reappear where machine gun rattles against machine gun, and perspiring soldiers, their throats parched with dust, are digging and fighting.

Still another task, grisly and arduous, falls to the victors. It is burying the dead. Officers estimate that there are 2,000 dead in the small Trones Wood alone, while they are thick in the line of trenches taken on Friday, on the Delville Wood and fields beyond, up to the new British line. A staff officer, speaking of the results of the allied offensive so far, said:

"While in the Germans' offensive at Verdun the waves of attack always receded, leaving a large part of the positions gained in the hands of the French, when they did not altogether fail, we have been able in both our main attacks to hold practically every point taken. This requires very careful organization and the placing of strict limits on the objective of the eager troops when the attack is against strongly fortified front positions, and the enemy falls back on prepared trenches and strong points, and waiting material, while you must prepare new positions and bring forward your material.

"Our casualties in the operations thus far have been less than we anticipated, and the results beyond our expectations. The new army has had its final and supreme lesson in training—that of battle. Not one in ten officers or one in twenty of the men had had any military experience before the war. Of their courage we had no doubt. Now we are assured of their efficiency and we look to the future of these operations with utmost confidence."

Letters, diaries, and orders taken from prisoners in the British offensive contain enlightening news of the state of affairs among the Germans. One of the prisoners, whom The Associated Press correspondent saw to-day, complained of the "poor, undisciplined material" in the drafts sent forward to fill the gaps in the regiments.

General von Stein's captured reports of an inspection of the German's second line about the middle of June complains that the trenches were full of water and generally in a bad condition, with dugouts insufficient in number; condemns the troops in that sector as "a worthless lot of idiers," and insists upon immediate improvement.

One set question which the correspondent always asks of a German who has fought on the eastern front is:

"Which front do you like better?"

Without a single exception the answer has been:

"The eastern. It is easy over there."

As one of them said, this expresses the universal opinion. They tell of how they walk about the trenches in the east, showing their heads with impunity, which would mean death here. They dwell upon the greatly superior volume of artillery fire, the unrelaxing vigilance required, the superiority of the fortifications, and the need of a ratio of five men to one on the western front for the same number of miles on the eastern.

A copy of a speech which the German Emperor made to the Third Guard Infantry Division when it was sent to the western front is among the documents captured. The Emperor warns the guard:

"The foe fights differently over here. He is tougher, more resisting, more adroit, more versatile."

Frequent expressions of bitterness are made against the Austrians for their defeat in Galicia. One of the officers in his diary refers to the Austrians as "a slack, degenerate crowd." Two different letters mention the recent allied air raid over Karlsruhe, one referring to the loss of life as 100; the other as 150.

The desire for peace and the expectation that it will come is often alluded to by prisoners. Commanding officers in their addresses to the troops speak of peace being near and of the enemy being almost broken. Particularly is France referred to as being near her last gasp. The German Emperor in his speech also referred to France's resistance as that of despair.

To the correspondent who has been with the army for a year the change in the demeanor of the prisoners of late is apparent. That unbending confidence, which in many amounted to a defiant manner toward their captors, has been succeeded by amiability and philosophic acceptance.

Guns Reach Martinpuich Road.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 15, (via London, July 16.)—Continuing their offensive, the British, who yesterday broke through the German second line of defense, now have taken all of Delville Wood, which was stormed by the South Africans, and the High Wood, establishing themselves beyond Bazentin-le-Petit, advanced parties having been to the outskirts of Martinpuich, Pozières, and some other points close to the third German line of defense. The weather remains dry and warm.

The operations after yesterday's advance were more in the nature of open fighting, the Germans using strong points on favorable ground which were good machine positions to gain time in rallying reinforcements, which arrive and dig new trenches while the British dig in opposite them with each stage of the advance. Frequently they are so near each other that neither side dares use its guns. Every possible protection is seized and stoutly held by both sides.

Possession of stretches of woodland become as important as that of villages. The German defenders of Trones Wood had orders to stand to the last man, and the orders virtually were obeyed. Cases have been numerous in the woods fighting where Briton and German have been pierced by each other's bayonet. It is amazing that in the thick of the struggle at all points stretcher bearers manage to bring out the wounded.

The Germans are keeping up a heavy volume of artillery fire in answer to the British, indicating the arrival of fresh artillery. British guns were able today to reach the main road of Martinpuich, which was crowded with transports, aeroplanes reporting immense destruction and confusion.

Every one coming from the front remarks upon the paucity of German aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns, despite the reinforcements in other arms. British airmen in many instances have descended as low as 300 or 500 feet, firing upon German infantry with their machine guns and receiving the cheers of British infantry. Such low flights have resulted in remarkably intimate scouting.

The scene of action has been carried for the first time beyond the second main line of German defenses since stationary warfare began on the Western front. Officers returning from the front line speak of seeing abandoned German guns, but say they are too busy fighting to bother to bring them in.

The most dramatic situation in the battle comes when German gunners strive to draw off their guns with British infantry within rifle range. In the grinding conflict, which is courageously forced to close quarters, neither the ground taken nor the number of prisoners is expressive of the results or the stake for which both sides are fighting.

British commanders merely say that they have advanced further than they expected, and repeat the proceeding through various stages in the long and immense undertaking.

Among the documents captured is the complaint of a division commander of the destruction of a German battalion by their own gunfire. One prisoner taken complained that the only persons in Germany who really had enough to eat were the British prisoners, thanks to parcels sent them from home and American interests in their welfare. Generally they complain more of the British artillery fire than of the food shortage. They think that Germany is in no danger of starving, and that the war will be decided by fighting like that of the last two weeks, where every gun, rifle, trench, gully, or tree which gives cover will count.

It is difficult for any one not at the front to realize the change in the new army wrought by these two weeks, thanks to the first continued offensive, which is giving the troops practical lessons day by day.

BIG REINFORCEMENTS FAILED TO STOP BRITISH

Germans Said to Have Counted on Holding Second Line with Reserves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

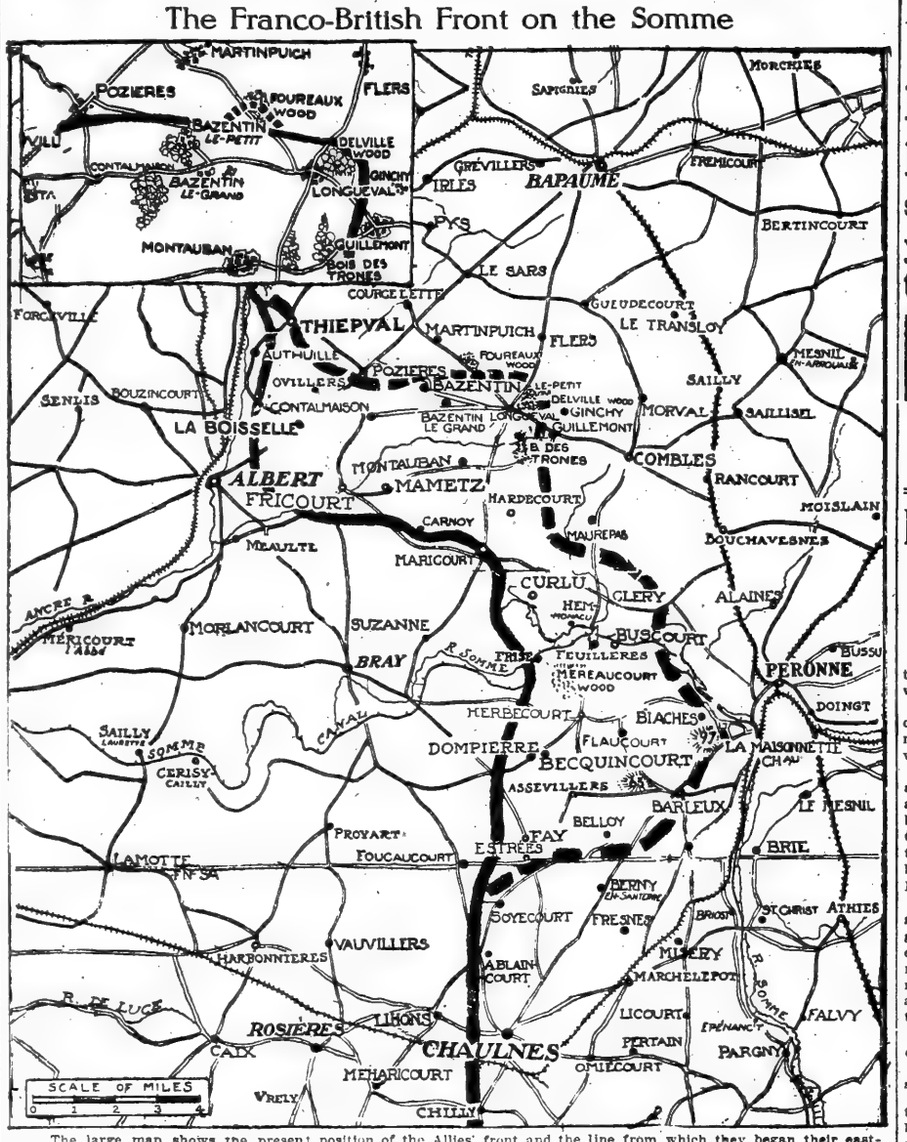
ROTTERDAM, July 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The British Army's great new blow has done something more than make a breach in the second German line. It has caused deepest anxiety in German hearts.

It may be accepted that while, as a matter of fact, German Headquarters were prepared in a measure for the necessity of giving way at some points when the offensive was first launched, they believed their second line would be able to withstand all pressure.

The reason for this was not so much the strength of the positions as the measures of reinforcements they had taken. From reliable information as to transport movements I can state that the positions just captured were defended in great strength. Tremendous efforts were made to reinforce the second line positions, both with men and guns. New troops were brought up, not from other fronts, but large drafts and even fresh formations from depots behind the front and also depots in Germany. There was also considerable massing of additional guns behind the front where the attack was expected.

Within a very short time there arrived at St. Quentin alone 150 new guns, which were immediately mounted on what should have been effective points. The Germans had in their depots large reserves, much larger perhaps than is believed in some non-military quarters where there has been a tendency to overestimate their losses and underestimate their remaining resources in men. These reserves were kept in hand for the very purpose of being used to fend off the Allies' naturally expected second blow.

The Franco-British Front on the Somme



The large map shows the present position of the Allies' front and the line from which they began their eastward movement. The insert map shows the only change on the front during the day, the withdrawal of the British force which penetrated the German positions in Foureaux Wood.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The most interesting feature of the Allies' offensive continues to be the part being played by the British. The last two days' fighting has unquestionably been the best done by the British troops since the early days of the war. They at last seem to have settled down to the work that the world has expected of them.

In spite of the fact that the most intensive preparations of the Germans for the defense of their western line were made against those sections held by the British, the latter have pushed ahead at a pace that equals the advances of the French on the section of the line south of the Somme. The German defenses have been particularly strong along the line of the railroad from Albert to Bapaume, the main life line of the Germans in the Arras-Hardecourt salient. The result of this was shown in the British fight for Contalmaison and La Boisselle. At these two points the British were held up for days. It was not until they had practically surrounded both positions that they were finally taken.

Once these positions fell, however, the advance was much more noticeable. The first British attempt, it will be remembered, was against Thiepval, where, had it been successful, the railroad would have been cut at some point to the northeast of Pozières. Such a success would have practically compelled the retirement of the entire line south of an east and west line through the point at which the railroad was cut. This was fully realized by the Germans, who had so protected Thiepval that the British could not take it. This forced the direction of the attack to be changed so that all the force has been exerted from south to north.

Practically all the gains the British have made have been made since the direction of attack was changed. These gains now total a depth of about four miles over a front six and a half miles wide. The British have therefore, since the 1st of July, reoccupied twenty-five square miles of French territory, or about one-fifth as much as the Germans have taken since the battle of Verdun was first begun. Considering that this offensive of the Allies has for its object the clearing of the Germans out of France and Belgium, and that it is not a merely local movement, the offense as yet has not carried very far. Locally, however, the British gains are of great importance, and will have a very marked effect on the success of future operations if they are followed up. The local objective of the British is, of course, the control of the Albert-Bapaume road, and later Bapaume itself. All this has been discussed in previous reviews. The measure of British success therefore must be its influence on these two objectives.

Four miles of this railroad has already been taken—two and a half of it in the last three days. About seven more remaing to be taken before Bapaume is reached. If this road ran perpendicular to the British line of attack the problem would be much more difficult than it is, due to the fact that it would be necessary to advance over every foot that still remains by means of a frontal attack. This road, however, comes into the British line on an angle of about forty-five degrees, so that for every mile of advance about a mile and a half of the road must be abandoned by the Germans.

Friday's fighting saw the British in possession of Longueval, from which point their lines ran east and west. They were well up on the southerly slopes of what might be called the ridge of Longueval, which is the edge of the Plateau of Bapaume. On Saturday this position was much improved. Striking out over the entire front of four miles from Ovillers to Longueval they extended their positions along the railroad to the outskirts of the village of Pozières in almost a straight line eastward to the outskirts of Guillemont. Pozières is the most important of the small villages in this immediate theatre. In the first place it is directly on the railroad, and is therefore a distributing point for supplies destined for the immediate front. In the second place, it is the point of crossing of several highways of considerable local significance. That running south to Contalmaison need not be considered, as it is now almost entirely in British hands. That running northwest to Thiepval is a subject of present consideration. It is the only good highway leaving the railroad for several miles. It is therefore of considerable use to the Germans in distributing supplies.

Good roads are necessary to transportation, particularly for automobile transportation. The German transport facilities have already been seriously impaired, as shown by the fact that many of the prisoners recently taken were almost in the last stages of starvation. If Pozières falls, the territory in the region of Thiepval will be seriously affected.

For the first time since the beginning of the attack the British have shown a tendency to extend their lines about Hardecourt to the east. The capture of Delville Woods, which are just northeast of Longueval and begin in the environs of this village, brings the line into almost direct contact with the villages of Ginchy and Guillemont. Pressure here will be of great value to the French in their efforts to take Peronne, as it will gradually bring this section of the British line up to that established by the French from Clery to Barleux. When this is accomplished we may look to a serious attempt to take Peronne.

The British have the Germans in a rather awkward position. Their trenches where the British line now is were designed to protect a line running north and south. They now have to face a line running west to east. This has required a reconstruction of the whole defense system and a consequent weakening of the German position, since it is obvious that defense works constructed during the last few days cannot be in any way equal to those which the Germans have had months to construct. This, combined with the fact that the British now have reached the first hill line of the plateau of Bapaume, gives them the greatest advantage they have yet held for further successes. If the Germans could not hold them in their trenches when the British were facing with the disadvantage of terrain, old field works which the Germans had had ample time to perfect, the probabilities are that they will still prove unable to keep them in check when these disadvantages no longer exist.

Another point, the British have unquestionably broken through the first and second lines of trenches for the first time since the lines in the west were established. At Loos and in Champagne the British and French never reached beyond the first line. Not only have the first two lines gone, but in isolated points the third line has been reached. What lies beyond will not prove as adequate as that which has already been destroyed.

One of the most significant bits of news that has reached us relative to the most recent fighting has been the use of cavalry for the first time since the Marne. Notwithstanding the rivalry which exists between different branches of the service, every cavalryman will admit that cavalry is not effective against intrenched infantry unless that infantry has either been totally demoralized as a result of the action of the other arms or is on the verge of retreat. That cavalry could charge the German trenches and not be annihilated is the best proof of the severity of the blows which the Germans have received. It has not stopped the Allies' offensive, nor has she checked it in the slightest degree. On the contrary, it is more determined than ever, and the recent successes, even though purely local in nature and effect, have proved to the British that they can go through, have greatly improved their morale, given them a taste of victory and a thirst for still greater things.

On the whole, it seems now that this latest British move will not be stopped, at least until the local objectives have been reached.

NINE BRITISH CRAFT SUNK.

Freighters and Trawlers Fall Prey to Submarines or Mines.

LONDON, July 16.—At Lloyd's Shipping Agency it was announced today that the British steamships Mopsa of Goole and Alto were sunk today. The crews were saved.

Germany has the steamers Sylvie and Ecclesia are reported to have been sunk. The Ecclesia, the announcement says, was unarmed.

The British patrol trawlers Onward, Hull, Era, Aberdeen, and Nellie have been sunk by German submarines, according to a dispatch from Aberdeen to the Central News Agency. Eleven survivors of the trawlers have been landed.

The Mopsa was of 885 tons gross. She was 223 feet long, and was built in 1902. The Ecclesia was of 3,714 tons gross and was 339 feet long. She was built in 1904 and was owned in Manchester.

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BRITISH THRILLED BY THEIR SUCCESS

Continued from Page 1.

toward Bazentin-le-Grand. Our infantry was advancing.

A new sound came into the general din of gunfire. It was a kind of swishing noise, like that of flames in a strong wind. I knew what it meant.

"Eenemy machine guns," said an artillery observer who was just out of a hole in the ground. There must have been many of them to make that noise. Our own artillery had burst out into the new uproar. I could see our shells bursting further forward, or thought I could.

"I believe our men are getting on," said an officer, staring through his glasses. The gunner observer laid one eye to the telescope. "There's too much mist about, and, anyhow, one can't make out the confusion of battle, it's always hopeless, and what the devil is that light?"

"Must be a signal," said the gunner officer. "I think I'd better report it."

He put his head into the dugout and spoke to a man sitting by the telephone.

At 3:55 o'clock it was clear enough to see the German shrapnel, very black and thick, between Mametz wood and Bazentin Wood. High explosives were bursting there, too. The enemy had got his guns to work upon our infantry.

At 4 o'clock there was a humming sound overhead and I looked up and saw the first aeroplane flying toward the German lines. It flew very low, not more than 300 feet high, and went very steadily on toward the furnace. Brave moth!

Longueval on Fire.

At 4:10 there was a red glow to the right of Montauban. It rose and spread upward, a great torch with sparks dancing over it.

"By jove," cried one of the men near me, "that's Longueval on fire."

In a little while there was no doubt about it. I could see the sharp edge of the broken buildings in the heart of the red glow. The village of Longueval was in flames.

From behind the northwest corner of Mametz Wood was a great, rosy light, like a cloud in the setting sun, but more glowing at its base. It died out three times and rose again vividly, and then appeared no more. The gunner observer was bothered again. Was it a signal or an explosion with so many lights and flames about it? It was difficult to tell. At about 4:30 I heard another furious outburst of machine gun fire in the direction of Longueval, and it seemed to spread northward along Bazentin-le-Grand and Bazentin-le-Petit. I strained my eyes to see any of our infantry, but dense clouds of smoke were rolling over the ground past Contalmaison and between Mametz and Bazentin Woods.

It seemed as if we were putting up a smoke barrage there, and later a great volume of smoke hid the ground by Montauban.

The enemy's artillery now was firing with great violence. Enormous shell bursts flung up the earth alongside of our advance, and black shrapnel smoke was hanging heavily about and above.

It seemed to me some of their guns were firing wildly and blindly. High explosives burst down below Fricourt, where there is nothing to hurt, and in places far afield. German gunners had got the wind-up, as soldiers say, and now that the darkness had gone and daylight come, our men must have gone far ahead if luck was theirs. Had they broken the second German line? Men waiting for any news of them found the strain of ignorance intolerable. What were they doing up there?

As I stumbled over the broken ground and shell holes and got caught in the coils of a wire a cold sweat broke out upon me and for a little while I was horribly afraid. It was not fear for myself. It just was fear, the fear that the animal may have when the sky is full of lightning—a sense of terror of the hell of war that encircled us and of its waves of sound and light beating upon us.

Backwash of the Battle.

The first men to come back from the battle were the wounded. They were lightly wounded, or at least the men who could walk. They came across the fields and down into Fricourt in twos and threes at first, or lone, limping figures at a slow pace, but after an hour or two they came in a straggling procession from the first-aid dressing stations up in the lines. There were men with bandaged hands, men with arms in slings, men with wounded feet, so that they could only hop with an arm around a comrade's neck, all blood-stained, with blood on their faces and hands and clothes. Others had their uniforms torn to tatters, and there were men who were bare almost to the waist, with jackets slung over one shoulder. There was hardly a man among them who wore his steel helmet, though some carried them slung to rifles, and others wore German helmets and German caps.

Ambulances were waiting for them, and stretcher bearers were busy with bad cases. The stretcher bearers have done their duty so gallantly that the fighting men and some of their own comrades were among the wounded, but they have been reinforced by men who do not belong to the R. A. M. C., some stretchers being carried by men in grey uniforms with flat round caps, who walked stolidly looking about them at all those British soldiers and at those fields on the British side with curious eyes as though everything was strange to them. They are German prisoners paying for the privilege of life and glad to pay.

Later in the day there comes down a long column of the men not carrying stretchers but marching shoulder to shoulder under armed escort. There are over 700 of them in this one convoy as a living proof that the day had gone well for British arms. They are tall, sturdy men for the most part, and in spite of their ordeal by fire, most of them looked in good physical health, though haggard and hollow eye and a little dazed. There are a number of wounded among them who dragged wearily by the side of their luckier friends, but those who were badly hurt traveled with our own wounded, and I saw several of them on lorries with their heads on the shoulders of the men who had gone out to kill them.

So the backwash of the battle came down like the tide, but long before then I knew we had broken the second line and our men were fighting on the high ground beyond. The village of Longueval was ours; Bazentin-le-Grand, both wood and village, and Bazentin-le-Petit were ours. The gallant body of men had swept through Trones Wood, on the extreme right of the line, and patrols were pushing into Delville Wood and toward the highest ridge behind the broken German trenches.

On the left our men swept up and beyond the Contalmaison villa, which stands far north of the village, a very objective of attack. It had been carried, and our losses were not heavy. The German lines had been captured on a front of nearly three miles—and cavalry was going in.

Scottish Troops Ahead.

Scottish troops were among those who went first into Longueval, men belonging to famous old regiments, and they fought very grimly, according to the spirit of their race, with their blood set on fire by the music of the pipes that went with them. Before the light of dawn came and when our guns lifted forward they rise from the ground, first north of Montanbar, and went forward across no man's land toward the German trenches.

They had to make a distance of 1,200 yards over open ground, and came at once under heavy shell fire and enfilade fire from machine guns. The Germans also used smoke bombs, and the ground was plowed with high explosives. A number of the men fell, but others went forward, shouting, and reached the German line. In some parts the wire was not cut by our bombardment, but the Highlanders hurled themselves upon it and beat their way. Machine guns were pattering bullets upon their ranks, but not for long. The men poured through and surged in waves into and across the German trenches. Every man among them was a grenadier provided with bombs and, with supplies coming up behind, it was with bombs that the men fought their way. The German soldiers defended themselves with their hand grenades when their machine guns had been knocked out in the first line trenches, but as they sprang out of their dugouts when the bombardment lifted and our men were upon them, they had but a poor chance of life unless they were quick to surrender.

I hear these trenches in the second German line are not deeply dug and that the dugouts themselves hardly bomb-proof.

For once in a way the Germans have been overconfident, and paid now a bitter price for their pride in believing the first line was impregnable. I do not care to write about this part of the fighting. It was bloody work, and would not be good to read. An incident was told me by a kilted Sergeant as he lay wounded. From one of the dugouts came a German officer. He had a wild light in his eyes, and carried a great axe.

"I surrender," he said in good English, and in broad Scotch the Sergeant told him if he had an idea of surrendering it would be a good and wise thing to drop his chopper first, but the German officer swung it high and it came like a flash past the Sergeant's head. Like a flash also the bayonet did its work.

While the men were cleaning up the dugouts in the first line trenches other men pressed on and stormed into Longueval village. The great fires there which I had seen in the darkness died down, and there was only a glow and smolder of them in the ruins, but the machine guns were still chattering in their emplacements.

In one broken building there were six of them firing through holes in the walls. It was a strong redoubt sweeping the ground which had once been a readway and now was a shambles. Scottish soldiers rushed the place and flung bombs into it until there was no more swish of bullets, but only a rising of smoke clouds and black dust.

Longueval was a heap of charred bricks above the ground, but there was still trenches below ground before it was fired or taken. There were many cellars, in which the Germans fought like wolves at bay, and down in the darkness of these places men fought savagely, seeing only the glint of each others' eyes and feeling for each others' throats unless there were still bombs handy to make a quicker ending.

It was primitive warfare; cavemen fought like that in such darkness, though not with bombs, which belong to our age.

To the right of Longueval and south of the second German line lies Trones Wood and as it was on the right flank of the attack it could not be left in the enemy's hands. We had held most of it once for a few hours, but the enemy's shell fire had made the place untenable.

It was into that fire that some of our English battalions advanced yesterday morning from Bernafay Wood. "They shelled us like hell," said a boy who came from a quiet place in Sussex before he knew what hell was like. It was mostly high explosives which fell through the naked trees with a roar and opened out great shell craters. Men, wounded and unwounded, used these deep pits as their only kind of cover, praying in vain to God in their own way that no other shell would come in exactly the same places. And while the wounded men crawled backwards, bleeding, from shell hole to shell hole, the unwounded men crawled forward in the same way, some of them in groups and others alone, keeping their bombs dry and ready for use.

There were machine guns sweeping the southern end of the woods with a cross fire, and with the bursting shells overhead it was a place of black horror in the night, but these English boys kept crawling on to gain a yard or two before the next crash came, and then another yard or two, and at last they came up to the German line and German riflemen sheltered behind earthworks and trunks of trees.

A Queer Kind of Miracle.

The wood was captured again, and then a queer kind of miracle happened, and it seemed as if those who had been dead had come to life again. For out of holes in the ground and from behind the fallen timbers of shelled trees came a number of English boys, dirty and wild looking, who shouted out, "Hullo, lads!" and "What cheer, matey?" or just shouted and laughed with a sob in their throats and big tears coursing down their grimy faces. They were the West Kents, who had first taken Trones Wood and then had been caught in a barrage of fire. With one officer, 300 men had dug themselves into the roots of the trees on the eastern edge of the wood and kept the Germans at bay with machine guns.

Meanwhile a number of battalions, mostly English, but with some Scots, were attacking the line between Longueval and the two Bazentins. They, too, found the wire uncut in places, but they went through it in a tearing hurry, hating machine-gun fire and resolved to end it quickly. They stormed the German trenches and fought down them with bombs and bayonets. German soldiers came out of dugouts and begged. As formerly, they came holding out their watches, pocketbooks, helmets, anything they thought would ransom their lives, and when they had been taken prisoner made no trouble about carrying back the English wounded, but were glad to do it.

All was in darkness except when shell bursts lit the ground, and some of our battalions lost their sense of direction toward the Bazentins. Wood. Prisoners acted as guides to their own lines. Five or six of them unwillingly led the way back. A British officer of 19, a boy who has only been in France a month or two, led one of the companies formed, because his brother officers had fallen. They went after him into the Bazentin Wood, and others followed on into and through the heavy barrage of fire. So it was on the left, where other battalions were at work pressing forward in waves to Contalmaison Villa and the ground beyond. The second German line had fallen before our men, and they were over it and away.

Cavalry Comes into Action.

It was about 6 o'clock in the evening that some of the British cavalry came into action. They were men whom I had seen on my way up to the battlefield, a small detachment of Dragoon Guards and also of Deccan horse. They worked forward with our infantry on a stretch of country between the Bazentin Wood and the Delville Wood, rising up to a high wood and then rode out alone in reconnoisance, in true cavalry formation, with their commander in the rear.

Not one in a thousand would have believed it possible to see this again. When they passed, the infantry went a little mad and cheered wildly and joyously as though these men were riding on the road of a triumph. So they rode on into the open country skirting Delville Wood.

Presently a machine gun opened fire upon them. It was in a cornfield with German infantry, and the officer in command gave the order to his men to ride through the enemy. The dragoons put their lances down and rode straight into the wheat. They killed several men, and then turned and rode back and charged again among the scattered groups of German infantry. Some of these prepared to withstand the charge with fixed bayonets; others were panic-stricken and ran forward crying "Pity! Pity!" and clung to the saddles and stirrup leathers of the Dragoon Guards.

Though on a small scale it was a cavalry action of the old style. With thirty-two prisoners the men rode on slowly still reconnoitring the open country on the skirt of Delville Wood until they came again under machine gun fire and drew back. As they did so an aeroplane came overhead skimming very low at no more than 300 feet above the ground. The cavalry turned in their saddles to stare at it for a moment or two, believing it a hostile machine, but no bullets came their way and in another moment it stopped over the German infantry concealed in wheat and fired at them with a machine gun. Four times it circled and stopped and fired, creating another panic among the Germans, and then it flew off, leaving the cavalry full of admiration for this daring feat.

They could ride no further owing to the nature of the ground and that night they dug themselves in. The German guns searched in vain for them and the cavalry tonight is full of pride, for their day may come again.

Trophies of the Battle.

The scene all through the afternoon behind the battle lines and down in little villages beyond the reach of the guns will stay in my mind as historic pictures. Numbers of wounded men with a very high proportion of lightly wounded among them arrived casually at the clearing stations and while they awaited their turn for doctors and nurses they lay about on the grass fingering their souvenirs, watches, shell fuses, helmets, pocketbooks, German letters, and all manner of trophies and telling their adventures in that wild battle of the night. They seemed to have no sense of pain and not one man groaned in spite of broken arms, head wounds, and bayonet thrusts.

Every dialect of England, Scotland, and Ireland could be heard among them. There were men from many battalions, and as they lay there talking or smoking or sleeping in the sunlight other processions came down in straggling columns, limping and holding on to their comrades' bobbing sticks, peering through blood-stained rags, tired and worn and weak, but a spirit in them that was marvelous.

ITALIANS TAKE A TOWN ON MONTE HELLUGIO

Drive Austrians from Vanzi After Violent Fighting Hindered by Thunderstorms.

ROME, July 16.—Despite violent thunderstorms there was heavy fighting yesterday between the Austro-Hungarians and Italians in the Posina Valley, says the Italian official statement issued today. The Italians made progress at several points and captured the town of Vanzi. The text of the Italian official statement follows:

On the Posina line heavy fighting continued in spite of violent thunderstorms which hindered the artillery. Our troops made some progress on the southern slopes of Sogli Bianchi, south of Borcola and the Corno di Coston, and in the Boin Valley, where they occupied Vanzi, on the northern slopes of Monte Hellugio.

The enemy had been strongly reinforced in this sector, and he launched several violent counterattacks, which were driven off with heavy loss.

In the Tofana area a further counterattack by the enemy on the Castellette was repulsed.

Along the rest of the front as far as the sea there were small encounters which resulted in our favor.

On the heights above Peuma a company of hostile infantry attempted to approach our position, but were dispersed by our counterattack.

German Dirigible at Constantinople.

AMSTERDAM, July 16.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports that great enthusiasm has been aroused by the arrival at the Turkish capital yesterday of a German dirigible balloon of the Schuette-Lanz type.

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One way to judge a Trust Company or Bank

THOSE wishing to open a bank account are reminded that the names of the Board of Directors should be considered as carefully as the bank's published statements.

They are responsible for the soundness or unsoundness of the banking policy.

For your information we print the names of the men who are responsible for the direction of the Columbia Trust Company.

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RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS AND GERMANS

Storm Stronghold of Baiburt, in Armenia, Forcing Sultan's Army to Hurried Flight.

WIN BATTLE IN VOLHYNIA

Break Up German Mass Attacks—Capture More Than 3,000 Men and Many Guns.

LONDON, July 16.—Russian troops have captured by assault the town of Baiburt, sixty-five miles northwest of Erzerum, and about sixty miles south of the Black Sea port of Trebizond, thus finally straightening Grand Duke Nicholas's battle front from the coast to Mamakhatun. In Volhynia the Czar's hosts have broken up German attacks delivered in mass formation, and in the region of Ostroff and Goubine have captured upward of 3,000 men and several cannon.

The official statement concerning the operations on the Caucasus front follows:

On the night of the 16th (?) our brave Caucasian army carried by assault Baiburt, which is an important strategic point of convergence. In many sectors the Turks fell back in haste, destroying their depots. In this region and in the basin of the upper Tchoruk we made a further considerable advance and consolidated the Turkish positions which we had captured.

Thus during the recent days our valiant army with its well-known pluck and courage gained a series of battles in the regions of Baiburt, Mamakhatun, and Mush.

The War Office account of the victory in Volhynia reads:

In Volhynia, in the region southeast of Svinlusky (in the vicinity of Lutsk) the enemy in mass formations took the offensive at several places. By energetic counterattacks we repulsed them and continued to develop our success.

On many sectors in the region of Ostroff and Goubine we overthrew the enemy despite his stubborn resistance, and he retreated hastily, owing to the danger of being out-flanked. One of our regiments captured here one heavy and one light battery. We also took numerous cannon which had been installed in isolated positions.

The total number of prisoners taken in this combat is not yet known. Upward of 3,000 already have been reported.

On the right wing of our Riga positions, supported by artillery on land and sea, we made some progress in the region west of Kemmern. On the remainder of the front there were local engagements which did not modify the general situation.

Leopold Repels Counterattacks.

BERLIN, July 16, (via London.)—The official bulletin concerning the operations on the Russian front issued today says:

Army group of General Field Marshal von Hindenburg — There was nothing of importance.

Army group of General Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria—Russian counterattacks against the line in the region of Skrobowa, which had been recaptured by us, were unsuccessful. Six officers and 114 men fell into our hands.

Army group of General von Linsingen—Southwest of Lutsk German troops are counterattacking Russian forces.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer — The position was unchanged.

VIENNA, July 16, (via London.)—The Austro-Hungarian official communication issued today says:

There has been a renewal of the heavy fighting southwest of Lutsk in the region to the west of Torchin. We repulsed all Russian attacks.

Turkish Official Statement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The text of the Turkish official statement given out here today follows:

Irak Front—Our artillery made a surprise attack against a hostile camp and destroyed the hydraulic machinery.

Caucasian Front—On our right wing the situation is unchanged. In the centre the fighting has not yet reached definite results. The enemy during repeated attacks suffered heavy losses. On our left wing hostile attacks were completely repulsed.

In the Smyrna sector hostile airmen unsuccessfully dropped bombs in the region of Soike.

MANY GERMANS CAPTURED.

Russian Depots Behind Stokhod Full of Reserves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KOVEL FRONT, July 11, (via Rovno; dispatch to The London Times.)—Fighting more fierce than any that has been seen in this entire movement is now proceeding along the banks of Stokhod from the Kovel-Sarny Railway to the Kovel-Rovno main road, while troops to the north in their advance to the Stokhod have already reached some places on the river between Nobel and the Kovel-Sarny Railway.

That the joint operations of these two armies has been extraordinarily successful is indicated by the enormous captures. Probably half the prisoners taken are Bavarians and other Germans which should permanently dissipate the fiction of the invincibility of the Germans against Russians. While both sides are losing heavily, Russian losses are much less than those of the Germans, who, I believe, are having increasing difficulty in filling up the vacancies created in their ranks, though they are constantly bringing up increasing numbers of guns and machine guns.

The Russian losses, no matter how great they may be, need not be considered from the military point of view as all the depots are crowded with reserves and such losses as are suffered are being filled up every few days. Unlike last year there are plenty of rifles with apparently abundant ammunition in Russia plus what was captured.

I was yesterday on the battlefield where the Germans were turned out on the preceding night at the point of the bayonet. The Russians showed themselves utterly indifferent to losses or German shells, and at one point they forced a crossing of the Stokhod in face of the concentrated fire of eight German batteries.

The weather is terribly hot, with a scorching sun and a cloudless sky day after day, which is probably one reason why such a huge number of prisoners was taken, as the Austro-Germans are exhausted after the fighting. They made no effort to evade the Russians when their trenches were captured.

The Austrians are crumbling up every day, saying "All is lost. Why continue fighting?"

It is impossible to estimate how long the Germans will be able to hold the present lines, but it seems impossible that such intense fighting can continue long without their breaking in at whatever may prove the weakest point in their line.

It is reported that civilians in huge numbers, and prisoners are working night and day preparing formidable defenses nearer Kovel and the present terrific engagements may prove to be a gigantic rearguard action, covering the retirement to these alleged positions when completed.

Four Auto Riders Killed.

LIMA, Ohio, July 16.—Two persons were killed outright and two were mortally injured when an automobile in which the four were riding was struck by a Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton freight train in Leipsic, near here, early today. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scheidler were killed outright. Alonzo Williams and his wife were mortally injured. They died late today.

MISSIONARIES SLAIN BY JAPANESE BURGLAR

Robber Stabs Mr. Campbell and His Wife with Short Sword and Escapes.

TOKIO, July 16.—The Rev. W. A. F. Campbell and his wife, Canadian missionaries, were stabbed to death early this morning in their Summer cottage at Karuizawa by a burglar. Karuizawa, which is an American missionary Summer centre, is greatly excited over the murder.

According to the police, a Japanese, dressed in foreign garb, entered a second-story window of the cottage at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and after awakening the missionaries demanded money. This being refused, the intruder plunged a Japanese short sword into Mr. Campbell's breast, mortally wounding him. Mrs. Campbell struggled heroically with the assailant and was stabbed repeatedly, succumbing to her wounds a few hours later.

At the point of his sword the burglar forced the Japanese maid to disclose the cash box and escaped with the $10.50 which it contained.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell recently volunteered for service with a Canadian contingent in the European war and was about to return home.

ENGINEERS JEST ON TRAIN.

Porter Hunts for Skirmish Line for Men of the 22d.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD TROOP TRAIN, FIRST BATTALION, TWENTY-SECOND CORPS ENGINEERS, OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 16.—After heading almost due west until the Mississippi was crossed at Fort Madison, the troop train is now speeding southward to the line, with a long stretch of flat country already left behind in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Sometimes the railroad officials equip the train with a fast passenger engine, and then it seems as if the next stop would be McAllen, but at other times the rate of speed leads to the suspicion that the border will be reached some time in 1917.

Now that the men are equipped with regular Pullmans instead of day coaches, with a valet in the shape of a Pullman porter to every forty men, the privates think it only proper that every command should be preceded by the salutation, "Gentlemen all." The Pullman conductor, who joined the train at Peoria, Ill., is having a rather exciting voyage. It seems that there are some extra berths on board the train, and some of the men who are doubled in lowers take advantage of this to get a private compartment. The debates and skirmishes over this matter have so far been bloodless, but the end is not yet in sight.

One of the porters from Company C car came back solemnly to the officers' Pullman, and informed Captain Robinson that he had been sent for thirty yards of skirmish line, which the soldiers needed to hang their clothes on. He insisted that no other kind would do, so the Captain told him to run up to the third-flat car, get the key to the rifle range, open it, and take what he needed. When last seen this porter was climbing over the tops of the combat wagons in search of the rifle range.

The first real chance that the men had to work up enthusiasm ended in mute, inglorious silence. Almost every stop had been made in a freight yard from five to six miles away from the large cities, affording close-up views of three-way switches, quadruple crossovers, a variety of cabooses of all ages and previous conditions of servitude, and yard engines of antique design. This procedure was followed at Kansas City, and in the darkness of the shop-yard, while the cars were being switched back and forth, a whole carload of soldiers pulled up alongside the Pullman of Company B. Then came the royal welcome and the cheers: "Hip! Hip! Hooray! Boys, we'll beat you to it. You're plugs compared with us, but three cheers for you, anyway!"

The other car answered with cheer after cheer. Songs were started from one car to the other until the announcement: "This is the Twenty-second Engineers, New York, Company B. Where are you from, boys?" The cheers were stopped, the songs were hushed, and a dolorous voice was heard: "Aw, rats! This is Company C. They switched us over here."

No anxious mothers, fathers, sisters, or any one else need worry about the men on board this particular train. They have all they need, and the extra things they want they go and take. The reason why Frederick N. Whitley, commanding, is in favor of stopping miles from a town is because a nearby stop means straggling soldiers. About thirty were nearly left at Fort Madison, but every man was rescued.

The boatload of supplies for the officers' Pullman put aboard the train at Topton, Penn., by Mrs. H. McK. Landon is still holding out, and in token of their eternal gratitude the officers have drawn up and sent a signed testimonial to the effect that if the Landon family ever cares to indulge in a little private warfare, it can count on the First Battalion, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, New York, from Major down to mess cook.

The mess cooks, by the way, are the most important individuals on board the train. They decide on the menu, cook up the hash, the canned corn beef, the coffee, the eggs, and whatever else providence and the Commissary Department hands over to them. This morning boiled eggs were on the program, but after a sudden and disconcerting stop on the part of the engine, the mess cook looked into the egg box, and announced that he had changed his mind, and omelet would be served.

Captain Guy Bates gazed sadly at the muddy Missouri River, where the train crossed at Kansas City, and said that it was a shame to let so much coffee go to waste. There is more than a suspicion on board, however, that the cooks dipped up some thirty or forty gallons for future consumption.

WRITES SHE GOT NO PAY.

Wife of 71st Regiment Private Tells of Privation.

Special to The New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, U. S. A., McALLEN, Texas, July 16.—Stories that some firms that promised to pay the salaries of employes away on guard were neglecting their promises are still being told around the camps. Here is a letter written by the wife of a soldier of the Seventy-first Regiment who refused to join the depot battalion before his regiment left New York because he thought his employers were going to pay his salary while he was away:

New York, Tuesday.

My Dear: Now, dear, don't think I am crazy for writing so often, as I just cannot help it. Your mother called up today to let me know that your father couldn't get your money. I had not got a cent. I only hope that Queenie will never know the hunger for something to eat as I had since you went away. Florrie and Ida and Rita have given me some money since you left, and I have been down there quite often for supper, but you know how I am; I don't like to be always going down there.

Well, Honey, as the days go on I seem to be getting more and more disgusted with life. Here I am, can't go out for I expect some one from the Seventy-first Regiment up. I have not got a cent and nothing to eat, I don't worry any more, for I really don't care what happens to me now. I tell you, Honey, if it wasn't for the children I never would put up with it. I don't know what I will do tonight, for I have not got any supper for the children.

It is the first time that they had to go without anything to eat for I always had something for them, although I went without myself. I have a few stamps left but if I don't get some money somewhere I don't know what I will do to write to you when they give out.

Now, dear, don't worry about us, for it won't do you or the children any good. I only wish I might have kept it all in and not let you know, but it seems to make me stronger when I write and tell you. Please Honey forgive me, and write soon, for I want to hear from you so bad. Florence just woke up. Buster still hangs on to me. The poor kids want some milk and it is almost breaking my heart for I have not got it for them. Florence told me to write and tell Daddy to come home. Well Dear, I hope you are enjoying yourself, also that you will do your best to come home as soon as possible. Yours, P. S.—Don't forget to try hard, as hard as you can, to come home, for we need you badly.

When this case was reported, one of the officers of the regiment at once telegraphed to his wife to aid the family, and it is supposed that the auxiliary has considered the case also.

Company E of the Seventy-first Regiment will return from its thirty-seven miles practice hike tomorrow and Company K left on the same circuit this morning. Companies K and L of the Seventh will leave tomorrow for the same trip.

FORCED AMERICAN TO ENLIST IN MEXICO

Thomas Clannan, Rescued from River, Joins Carranzistas After Threat of Death.

SWIMS RIVER TO LIBERTY

Haggard Fugitive Says a Native Who Tried to Befriend Him Was Summarily Executed.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 16. — After three months' compulsory service as a private in the Carranza army operating along the Mexican side of the Rio Grande between Camargo and Reynosa, Thomas Clannan, an American from Detroit, Mich., last night escaped from the military jail at Reynosa in Mexico, and swam the Rio Grande. Today he is recovering from his experience in one of the Twenty-eighth Infantry huts at Hidalgo. Clannan repeatedly faced death while with the Mexican army, and once a Clentifico, who tried to befriend him, was summarily executed as a traitor before Clannan's eyes.

Clannan, though of short stature, weighed 165 pounds when he was drafted into the Mexican Army, but now, because of hardships undergone, he weighs no more than 100. He has been an adventurer, a jack of all trades in many lands. As he told his story this morning, propped up in his cot at Hidalgo, weakness compelled him to pause frequently.

"About a year ago I landed in Brownsville and obtained work as an engineer," he said. "I had picked up the rudiments of the vocation while working on steamships, a line I had followed on and off ever since I left Dublin, Ireland. I found the Texas climate trying, particularly after facing a furnace, during the hours of night. In order to get relief I formed the habit of slipping away from my work and taking a swim in the Rio Grande. One night while in the stream I was seized with a cramp, lost consciousness, and when I came to I was in the hands of Mexicans.

"The last thing I remembered was the noise of water drumming in my ears, and when my senses began to return I was still so giddy I remained flat on my back looking at the stars.

Guarded by Old Mexican.

"It was night, but in the uncertain light of an old lantern I could see that I was the captive of a small band of Mexicans such as are responsible for the raiding incidents. At my feet, occupied in rolling the next day's supply of cigarettes, was an elderly Mexican.

"As I looked at him he glanced toward me and noted my gaze. He took my awakening in a most matter-of-fact way and continued his work. Then without raising his eyes he nodded toward his rifle which was on the ground beside him, waved his hand at me and shook his head significantly. He had said not a word, but I knew that if I tried to get away a bullet would follow me.

"Until daylight we watched each other, my guard and I, and then as the day became lighter he whistled shrilly, and the score or so blanketed forms that surrounded us became armed men of all ages, garbed in nondescript uniforms. None of them paid heed to the 'gringo,' whose uniform consisted of a blanket, but after they had eaten I was piled on a horse, surrounded by the members of the party. I rode what I should say was ten miles to a dilapidated adobe hut.

"Here we found about twenty men and the leader of the band. I knew he was the chief because he not only wore a flamboyant bandanna handkerchief, but had boots, too. Nowadays the Mexican who owns boots is unmistakably a person of distinction. The booted person, who I learned later was a bandit chief known as Juan Losnevada, appeared to be happy to see me, and with my meagre knowledge of Spanish I made out that he offered me choice between death and enlistment in the band.

"Glory is all right when you tell about it back home, but when that ultimatum was delivered to me, one solitary American confronting nearly half a hundred Gonsuers, there was only one answer. I enlisted and was glad of the chance. I early found that my comrades, like most of these semi-bandit parties, were of no particular politics and that the ties that held them together were lost and life work. They gave me a pair of ragged trousers, a straw hat, a shirt, goat hide sandals and a rifle. Ten days later one of the band was bitten by a rattler, died, and I inherited his stock of ammunition. Outwardly I was a zealous soldier; inwardly I sought to escape.

Paid in Mexican Money.

"One day, however, the band entered the outskirts of Matamoros, directly across the river from Brownsville, and here a strong force of Carranzistas met us. As I had been forced to join the raiding party, so my comrades, in their turn, were compelled to enter the ranks of the Carranza troops. Some of the men were sent southward, but I and most of my companions were left on duty in Matamoros. I remained in the town for two weeks, practically a prisoner within sight of the American soldiers on the Brownsville bank of the river. My pay as a private was $2.00 a day in Mexican money, which was barely sufficient to buy three tortillas and a cup of coffee daily. However, money was useless in Matamoros as food could not be bought. The peons were living on a handful of cracked corn each a day.

"My next stop was at Monterey. I spent a month and a half in constant fear that I would be killed. Even if I was a regular enlisted man in the Carranza army, I was still 'a gringo,' and consequently a person to be mistrusted. This suspicion grew and toward the end of my period of stay at Monterey my fellow-soldiers made the hours I spent off duty miserable for me. When my scanty rations reached me I could seldom eat them, as some one always put great quantities of salt or pepper into them. The men became bitter toward me and in the end I was transferred to Reynosa, just across from the New York troops.

"One day after I arrived at Reynosa I was disarmed and put into the military jail. When I asked the reason for this, they said I was suspected of treachery. Brackish water and one tortilla a day was what they fed me. Among the men who guarded the jail was a young Mexican, almost a boy, whom I knew only by the name of Almeda. This lad and I became friends, in a way, and he used to smuggle food to me. Sometimes he would sit outside my cell at night and in the darkness whisper about his home life. He came from Herreras, in the State of Leon. When I felt that he could be depended upon, I asked him to carry instructions to the United States soldiers at Hidalgo. He said he could not trust his memory, and brought me a paper to write upon.

"Almeda while on his mission stopped at a cantina and became drunk. He spoke of the paper he carried, and was arrested, needless to say. I was told he was shot the following morning. I know that he spent the night in the cell next to me and wept and raved all the time. The patio of the prison was below my cell, and early in the morning I was awakened by the sound of a volley from the courtyard, and the cell next door was empty.

Escaped from Prison.

"This happened a week ago, and while I felt that the Mexicans would hardly dare to kill an American citizen, yet I saw plainly enough that if they chose to it would be easy for them to cover up the execution, and I would be reported as "missing."

"Last night, thanks to a fire in the eastern section of Reynosa, I got away. When there is a fire in Reynosa the citizens summon help by beating a big gong swung from two posts in the plaza. Everybody is supposed to run to the fire and aid to put it out. At 11 o'clock the gong sounded, and in the general excitement my guard deserted his post and ran to the fire. I broke the door open and ran toward the river, a mile away. Fifty yards from the bank there is a shack, and as I neared it I heard shouts behind me. I knew my guard had considered his duty, returned, discovered my flight, and, probably with others, was out after me.

"There is a constant patrol maintained along the river by the Mexicans, and, although ordinarily they are asleep most of the time, the shouts must have put them on the alert. I hid behind the shack and waited. For two hours I lay still, and then, as everything seemed quiet, I rose and cautiously made my way to the river. The full moon made it an easy task to ascertain whether any of my comrades were at hand. I found the banks apparently deserted, slipped off my clothes, and cautiously dropped into the river.

"I had not taken a dozen steps when a rifle snapped back of me and water spurted up ahead and to the right. I dived and swam under water as long as I could. When I came up I was hailed by one of the sentries of the Twenty-eighth Infantry on the American side. I told him my story and he brought me here."

Clannan will apply for enlistment in one of the New York regiments here, probably the Twelfth, as soon as he has recovered his strength.

HORSE-STEALERS BALKED.

Armed Mexicans Attempt Raid on Corral at McAllen.

Special to The New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, U. S. A., McALLEN, Texas, July 16.—Armed Mexicans attempted to steal horses from an isolated corral of the First Field Artillery here late last night, but escaped after sentries had pursued them to the underbrush, discharging automatics at them.

Because each regiment of field artillery has almost 1,000 horses it has been necessary for Battery B to keep fifty of its animals about 200 yards from the main camp, near an irrigation canal and a heavy growth of mesquite and cactus.

There was a full moon last night but the Mexicans succeeded in slipping past the guard lines when the sentries changed. About 10 o'clock one of the Battery B guards found that about twenty horses had been released and that the halter ropes had been tied together. Thinking it was the intention to allow the horses to graze in the early evening he merely tied the animals again.

Soon after the guard was changed Thomas Hooven of Battery B, detailed to take the midnight watch, saw two armed men untying horses from the battery's line. When he challenged the men they ran toward the underbrush not more than fifty yards away. Hooven began to shoot at them, and with the other sentries gave chase. All the men of Battery B were called out by Captain Robert D. Mills, and the underbrush was searched. Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, in command of the regiment in the absence of Colonel Henry Rogers, directed the search for the bandits.

It is believed that the two men with companions in the underbrush intended to stampede the horses as soon as all were untied, and that the whole band rode away as soon as the firing began.

The six batteries of the Second Field Artillery arrived here late last night and early today and took camp near that of the First Field Artillery. In the first section were Batteries D, E, and F, from the Bronx. In the Second were A, D, and C, from Brooklyn. Colonel George A. Wingate and his staff arrived with the Brooklyn batteries. Although the artillerymen began to clear the mesquite and cactus from their camp site, in another of these "pleasantly warm" Texas days, there were few heat prostrations.

The Bronx batteries worked from "light to light" or from dawn to sunset, almost without rest, and it was not until after midday that the Brooklyn batteries arrived to begin their work of detrainment. When Batteries A of Syracuse and C of Binghamton have arrived the First Field Artillery, as well as the light artillery arm of the service, will be complete. The infantry regiments turned to heavy artillery units are yet to come.

The question of laying another pipe line to the outlying camps of artillery and cavalry is being taken up by General O'Ryan and Major William R. Wright of Squadron A, and it is said that all the camps will have a plentiful supply of water soon.

MASS IN A FIELD FOR 69TH.

Soldiers Attend Service at Long View Junction, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT TROOP TRAIN, PALESTINE, Texas, July 16.—At 8:30 this morning, though the men had slept only a few hours, the church call sounded and they were told that Father Duffy was to say mass. The train was drawing into Longview Junction, and after it arrived there the regiment fell in and walked five minutes to an open field, where the portable altar was placed with practically all the population of Longview Junction looking on and Mexican laborers standing in view of the troops.

Father Duffy gave the men some advice. He said that it was not definitely known whether the regiment would be brigaded with regulars, but pleaded with the men to remember, should the regiment be broken up on the border, that the Sixty-ninth had traditions to live up to. Immediately after the mass the men returned to their train.

At midnight last night Texarkana was reached, where a change of cars was made. The men were ordered out of the train, with all their equipment, and the day coaches, with which they were well satisfied, were supplanted by tourist sleeping cars. This was following out the Government regulations, which order these cars for soldiers if they can be provided by a railroad. The cars into which the men filed had seen troop train service, and had last been used by the Third Missouri Regiment, according to chalk marks outside.

It is expected that Pharr, Texas, will be reached by Tuesday morning. Colonel Conley will be mustered out of the service at this point or remain with the regiment as Colonel. The two battalions are to arrive in camp at the same time, 5 o'clock in the morning.

Special to The New York Times.

DODGE, Texas, July 16.—The whole Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, since the Texas line was crossed, has lost much of the jauntiness which predominated when it started out and since that time. Major Thomas Maguire, regimental surgeon, said that the heat added to a general settling down, and the wearing off of the novelty of the trip was probably the cause of the unaffected gloom. The younger men, he said, had not been troubled much by homesickness, but the older ones had been.

There has been still another reason for gloom. Men are, wandering over the train, murmuring, "Poor Mike!" Mike was Adjutant Felix A. Donnelly's dog, an Irish terrier, which had been made the regimental mascot with much pomp and ceremony a day after the regiment arrived at Camp Whitman. Mike was intelligent and cost $300.

When the train left Prescott, Ark., Captain Donnelly missed Mike and shouted the announcement. One hundred yards back of the train in the centre of the single track the dog was seen racing and panting for dear life and home. The train gained in speed. At the next stop Captain Donnelly wired back for Mike, on whose green collar is found this inscription:

"Mike, property and mascot of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York."

Today at Palestine, Texas, a dog was received by express from Prescott, but the animal got a cold reception because, though it was an Irish terrier, it was not Mike.

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MILITIA COMPLAINTS BEING INVESTIGATED

War Department Asks Reports by Army Commanders on Rations Supplied.

THINK MEN ARE AT FAULT

Officers Suspect Guardsmen Did Not Conserve Ten-Day Rations on Their Journeys.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In response to telegraphic requests from the War Department, commanders of military departments of the United States Army are sending information obtained by them concerning the complaints of National Guardsmen that they received inadequate supplies of food and poor food while in transit from their home to the Mexican border.

The few reports from department commanders so far received indicate that in every case the National Guardsmen started from their home camps with rations sufficient to last until they reached the border, and those that went hungry have themselves largely to blame.

Some of the guardsmen were supplied with ten days' rations, according to the reports so far received. The food in every instance was said to be the regular army ration, which is described as plain and wholesome, although probably not up to the quality that the guardsmen were accustomed to in their homes.

While the reports from department commanders are not made public, it is inferred from what is said at the War Department that many of the guardsmen are accused of not having known how to conserve it properly, with the result that there was considerable waste, which exhausted the supply before the border was reached and brought about the complaints that have been made to Senators and Representatives.

The law requires that National Guard organizations shall provide the necessary rations for guardsmen in transit in the Federal service, the Government furnishing the money for the purchase of the supplies. For this reason army officers contend that the blame for any shortage of food cannot be placed on the War Department.

Inexperience of National Guard officers is supposed to be responsible for the conditions complained of in certain instances, but the view in army circles is that on the whole the men themselves are to blame for any short-age of food that existed while they were in transit. This is the deduction from the reports that have come from commanders of military departments from whose jurisdictions National Guard organizations were sent to the border.

"In one case," said an army officer, "the guardsmen did not get any water for half a day. I think the War Department can hardly be blamed for that. The department would not be expected to keep the troop trains supplied with water. If the guardsmen notified the conductor he would have to get a supply for them at the next station."

According to the War Department view the blame for lack of food cannot properly be charged to the department, as the guard organizations were required to provide their own rations.

ORDERED TO BORDER PATROL.

New Mexico Guardsmen Called on After Rumors of Raids.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 16.—Orders for the regiment of New Mexico infantry stationed here to report to Colonel H. G. Sickel, commanding the New Mexico border patrol, were received late today from General Funston. It is believed they are to be detailed to police the Arizona-New Mexico frontier. Rumors have been current that certain points on the border in this region are in danger of raids.

Five hundred recruits for the Massachusetts contingent here arrived today and immediately pitched camp.

Arrivals from General Pershing's headquarters in Mexico report that supplies are reaching the punitive expedition regularly, and that army engineers are rapidly pushing construction of the new wagon road to the front.

RETURNS BOOTY TO ENSIGN.

Mexican General Recovers Property Stolen from American Officer.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, July 16, (by Radio to San Diego, Cal.)—The money and personal property stolen from Ensign O. O. Kessing by Mexican soldiers when the American officer was taken prisoner here some weeks ago were delivered yesterday by General Manuel Flores, Governor of Sinaloa, to the French Consul, who is in charge of American interests in Mazatlan. By the Consul the money and belongings were promptly returned to the United States cruiser South Dakota, now in the harbor.

It is reported here that Mexican Government officials now are anxious to return to the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico its line which was taken over by the Government when all the American railroad employes returned to the United States. This is believed to be due to the fact that money necessary for the opening of the railroad is lacking.

The steamer Korrigan III., owned by a French mining Company at Santa Rosalia, Lower California, arrived at Mazatlan yesterday with a cargo of flour to relieve the starving natives.

American refugees continue to leave west coast points for the north. All points are reported as quiet, however.

Wood Sends Horses to Plattsburg.

In anticipation of his departure this week for the Plattsburg encampment, General Leonard Wood ordered his horses and those of his staff to be shipped there by boat last night from Governors Island. It was rumored that General Wood would probably inspect several nearby forts this week before leaving for up-State.

Would Frank Soldiers' Letters.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 16.—Congressman John H. Capstick of Montville has announced his intention of introducing a bill in the House to extend the franking privilege to the soldiers at duty on the Mexican border, contending that the Government can well afford to carry soldiers' letters free.

MEXICO CONSIDERS DISPUTE SETTLED

Continued from Page 1.

ceived here, and the hatred of these for the men who continue to oppose them in the name of Carranza is intense. In this connection a report received today by General Frederick Funston from General Pershing is considered significant.

General Pershing reports that he has been advised from Mexican sources that the Carranzistas under General Jacinto Trevino in the State of Chihuahua have recovered seventeen Carranza prisoners who had been taken by the Villa forces in their victories of the last week in that State. The Villistas had cut off the right ear of each of the Carranza prisoners, according to the report. It is thought probable that they were permitted to return to the Trevino garrison so that their mutilation might serve as a warning to their fellows.

San Antonio is filled with refugees from Mexico, among them being Europeans as well as Americans and Mexican political exiles. Most of these insist that Carranza will be overthrown either before or soon after the withdrawal of American troops from Chihuahua, and that it will be impossible for any leader or faction to establish order in Mexico without the intervention of the United States.

General Funston said today that he had sent a request to the War Department urging the appropriation of $300,000 for an emergency fund for the Medical Corps. This is not to purchase any equipment now needed or to meet any of the running expenses of the department, but to prevent delay in procuring the money in the event of a sudden change in affairs resulting in hostilities on short notice.

It was announced it was expected that July 21 a hospital train would leave Washington for service between here and the border. Another hospital train will be run out of Brownsville. The train from Washington will be equipped for laboratory work and a detail of physicians and nurses will be assigned to duty on the train.

Under General Funston's direction the strengthening of the border patrol, especially in the Big Bend country, was continued today. Pennsylvania troops today had taken stations along the Rio Grande south of Marathon, and a squadron of Texas cavalry reached Marfa, whence it will be sent to the border line.

Further evidence that the mule and horse are being slowly supplanted in the American Army was contained in the announcement today that 250 Lewis machine guns recently ordered would be carried on light automobile trucks.

Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, who returned here today from Brownsville, where he has been investigating conditions under which National Guardsmen are living, left tonight for El Paso. General Tasker Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, expected to leave here for Brownsville tomorrow.

VILLA SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

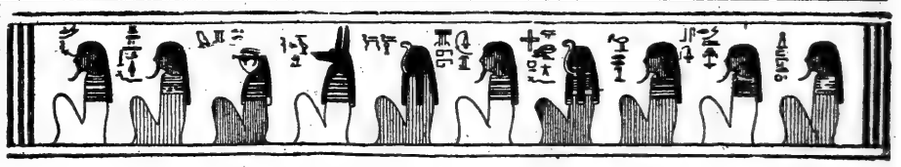
Bandits Fear to Make Stand on Rio Florido Against Ramos.

EL PASO, Texas, July 16.—Because of a shortage of ammunition Villa's bandits fear to attempt a stand against the Government troops under General Mattias Ramos, which are pressing them hard in the vicinity of Rosario, on the Rio Florido, according to private dispatches here tonight. The dispatches said that a scarcity of food was handicapping the operations of both outlaws and Carranzistas.

Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, today denied reports that General Canuto Reyes, a former bandit, who got amnesty recently, had defected to Villa. Mr. Garcia, who at the beginning of the recent crisis removed to Juarez, announced he would be in the Consulate here at regular office hours, but would continue his residence on the Mexican side.

Two deserters from the American Army at Colonia Dublan were arrested at Guzman by the command of General Caraveo last night and were taken to Juarez today for delivery to the American officers here. The men gave fictitious names. They were taken to Fort Bliss guard house.

General Francisco Gonzales will leave Juarez tomorrow to review all of the troops in his command, which includes the territory north of Chihuahua City. He said his trip was only the monthly muster and review. However, it is believed he has received orders to modify the strict watch which the Carranza troops have been keeping on the American soldiers since Trevino's deadline order.



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NAME CAPT. HASKELL FOR CONLEY'S PLACE

Continued from Page 1.

geon reporting him as a sufferer from heart trouble and the regimental surgeon giving him a bill of health.

"When doctors disagree," commented Senator O'Gorman, "the trouble must be slight."

The President said he would consider the application, but would make no decision until receiving the report from General Wood asked for by Secretary Baker. General Wood prepared the report, and it reached General Scott on Saturday, but it has not yet been made public.

BAKER AWAITS NEW REPORT.

Surgeon General to Tell Him About Conley's Heart Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The understanding here is that no action has been taken by Secretary Baker with reference to the report of General Wood explaining the reasons for detaching Colonel Conley from command of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and will not take action until he has had the opinion of Colonel Henry P. Birmingham, the Acting Surgeon General of the Army, as to the physical infirmity which an army surgeon found as a result of his examination of Colonel Conley. Colonel Birmingham's report is expected tomorrow.

General Wood's report was received at the War Department yesterday and was referred to the Acting Surgeon General with a request that he inform the Secretary of War whether the heart trouble reported in Colonel Conley's case was of a character to make it likely that the lives of the men under him would be endangered if he took command in the field.

The impression prevails in army circles that Secretary Baker will sustain General Wood, but will be guided in his ultimate action by the opinion of the Acting Surgeon General as to whether Colonel Conley's trouble makes it inadvisable to continue him in the Federal service.

AGED EX-REBEL A PUZZLE.

"Unreconstructed," He Refuses Consul's Aid to Leave Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 16.—Consul Bonney, whose post was at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, but who is one of the half dozen consular officers held here awaiting orders from Washington, has referred to the Counselor of the State Department for decision a problem of the most practicable means of getting out of Mexico an American, who admits he has no legal status as a citizen of any country.

John Raymond is the man. He is 79 years old, almost destitute, and described as a worthy individual. The Consul offered him enough money to pay his expenses to the border, but Raymond explained that he could not take the money because he was an "unreconstructed rebel."

Raymond was a Confederate soldier in a Baltimore artillery regiment. At the conclusion of the war he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and moved to Mexico.

Peace Signs in Sonora.

NACO, Ariz., July 16.—Evidences that conditions in Sonora are rapidly becoming normal were contained in the departure tonight of a trainload of Mexican troops from Naco, Sonora, bound ostensibly for Nogales, and in the shipment of supplies from there, preparatory, it was announced, to the resumption of operations at the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company.

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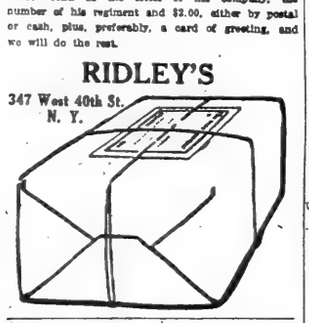

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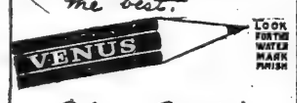

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MODIFIED CONGRESS APPROVED BY JEWS

Hotel Astor National Conference Gives Partial Sanction to Philadelphia Plan.

WOULD WAIT TILL WAR ENDS

Justice Brandeis Tells of Limitations Upon Committee—Question Long Debated.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court appeared before representatives of nearly forty organizations of Jews at the Hotel Astor yesterday to support a program adopted at Philadelphia last March for a national congress of Jews in America to demand "full rights for Jews in all lands and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them."

Although the idea of a congress along the general lines suggested was indorsed, Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; Dr. Cyrus Adler, head of the Dropsie College of Philadelphia; Dr. J. L. Magnes, and other prominent Jews of New York and other cities sharply opposed some of the ideas for the congress as interpreted by Justice Brandeis.

The demand for a democratic congress of Jews of the United States has been agitated for many months in this country. It grew out of many reports received here of cruelties imposed on Jews in some of the belligerent countries of Europe since hostilities began, but the program for a great gathering to take action while the conflict was still on had been opposed by the American Jewish Committee and other representative bodies, who favored a quieter method, and one which would not complicate the efforts of those who were trying to help the Jews.

The agitation has resulted in a sharp division among some Jewish organizations, and Justice Brandeis appeared before the conference yesterday as a member of a committee that had been appointed by the Jewish Congress organization to invite the representatives at the Hotel Astor to participate in the next Congress to be held in Philadelphia. The other men on the committee with Justice Brandeis were Judge Hugo Pam of the Appellate Court of Chicago, and ex-Judge Leon Sanders of New York.

Recent Attitude of Invitation.

Some of the representatives at the meeting at the Hotel Astor resented what they described as the autocratic attitude adopted by the Congress Committee in inviting the members of the Conference to participate in the Jewish Congress.

The Conference had adopted a resolution favoring the idea of a congress which should seek full religious, civil, and political freedom for Jews, but which restricted the activities of that body to that one subject. This was objected to by Justice Brandeis, who was the spokesman of his committee, on the ground that it had been drawn without proper knowledge of what had been done at the preliminary Jewish Congress in Philadelphia last March.

This Congress, Justice Brandeis said, had given its Executive Committee certain powers which did not permit of the restrictions incorporated in the resolution, and he asserted that if the members of the Conference wanted to join the Congress they would have to do so on the terms fixed by that Congress.

Rabbi Magnes took sharp exception to this statement, and he "dared" Justice Brandeis to seek indorsement of such an autocratic attitude at the hands of the Jews of the nation.

"If Mr. Justice Brandeis goes before the Jews of the country on such an issue, I predict for him as great a defeat as his reception this afternoon here was overwhelming," he said. "To come before this conference and to tell it: 'Either you come into our organization on our terms or you cannot come into it at all' is no way to promote peace and harmony."

This brought Justice Brandeis to his feet with a statement that Dr. Magnes's tone did not indicate a desire to promote good feeling, and the latter, although insisting on his position, apologized for anything he had said that might have sounded disrespectful or discourteous.

Would Await War's End.

The colloquy between Dr. Magnes and Justice Brandeis was preceded by one between Justice Brandeis and Mr. Straus that was even more spirited.

Justice Brandeis told the Conference in answer to a question by Mr. Straus that the congress held in Philadelphia last March had provided that another congress of Jews be convened in Philadelphia some time between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1916.

He said the question asked by Mr. Straus, which was whether a definite date had been set, indicated that the members of the conference had failed to understand the "scope and purpose" of the Philadelphia meeting. Mr. Straus had told the Conference and Mr. Brandeis that he had been in favor of holding no congress while the war was still on, and he asked Mr. Brandeis if some way for postponing the congress until after the war could not be found.

"The question asked by Mr. Straus and the resolution drawn up by the Resolutions Committee of this Conference indicate that this conference is without knowledge of the limitations imposed on the Executive Committee of the Jewish Congress Organization," said Justice Brandeis. "The scope and purpose of the Congress has not been covered by the resolution of the committee. The Congress, in creating the Executive Committee, limited its powers. If the Conference adopts this resolution that has been presented here, in the face of the explanations of the limitations that have been imposed on the committee, it will be impossible for the Executive Committee of the Congress to do anything but go on alone.

"The Congress at Philadelphia decided that the next congress be held between September, 1916, and Dec. 31, 1916, and directed its Executive Committee to carry out this plan. The only way this program could be changed would be for a referendum to be taken after a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Executive Committee. Certain things that were done at the Congress cannot be undone. Certain limitations were created that the Executive Committee cannot avoid."

Fears Harm to Jews in War Zones.

"Apparently, then, not all the questions in which this Conference is asked to participate have been left open, and this one question of setting a date for the congress has been left only one-fourth open," retorted Mr. Straus. "You have stated in effect that we have no power to change your views, and that we have not the power of convincing you. I want to say that for my part I am sorry that the congress should be held during the war. I would use my utmost powers of persuasion to come to an understanding with those favoring the Jewish Congress, but I am sorry that the question of setting a date has been left only one-fourth open.

"I have believed that it would be suicidal to the Jews in the oppressed lands for them to be called together to discuss what stand they would take before the war ended. We don't know how the war will end. We don't know where the victory will be. I should very much regret if anything were done that might prevent the Jews from getting their rights.

"I want to say that I would never give my consent to calling a congress that would cut the Jews off from the power to relieve suffering in Russia and Rumania."

Mr. Straus explained further that he was enthusiastically in favor of unity among the Jews of the United States, and of doing away with factional differences, but he said he thought the date of the Congress ought to be one that all parties could discuss on equal terms. He was willing that a congress be held, but he thought all those invited to it should have the opportunity to discuss plans on equal terms.

There was a sharp interruption after Justice Brandeis had finished his reply to Mr. Straus, when Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia rose and asserted that he had not come to the meeting to listen to "fancy speeches."

"Five millions of our brethren are bleeding to death, and here we are talking about organizations and procedure," he said, as he left the room.

Justice Brandeis insisted again that the Executive Committee of the Jewish Congress organization could not go beyond the powers that had been given to it, and that discussions intended to change the program could be only "academic." Several other speakers sharply criticised this attitude, and Louis Marshall, Chairman of the meeting, finally found it necessary to suggest that no personalities be indulged in. One delegate took exception to the treatment of the committee of the Jewish Congress, and Justice Brandeis and his associates finally withdrew, after they had been thanked by Mr. Marshall for appearing at the meeting.

The Conference at the Hotel Astor was convened upon the joint action of eight of the largest and most important national Jewish organizations in the country, among them the American Jewish Committee, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Council of Jewish Women, the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, the Order of B'rith Abraham, the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the United Synagogue of America. In addition to these about thirty organizations of Jews of less importance were represented, delegates being present from all parts of the United States.

The meeting was called to order by Harry Cuttler of Providence, R. I., who gave way to Mr. Marshall, when the latter was made permanent Chairman. The conference held three sessions—one in the morning, another in the afternoon, and a third at night. Justice Brandeis and the other members of the committee appeared before the conference after an invitation had been extended upon the request of the Congress Organization Committee.

The resolution resisted by the Congress Committee, but which was adopted by the conference, follows:

This conference desires to bring about united action in the first place among the Jews of America, and then by the Jews of the world, to secure full rights for the Jews of all lands and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them; it being understood that the phrase "full rights" is deemed to include civil, religious, and political rights, and, in addition thereto, wherever the various peoples of any land are recognized as having separate group rights, the conferring upon the Jews thereof of such rights if desired by them.

Since the object specified in the foregoing resolution is one as to which there is entire unanimity among all Jews, this conference favors the calling of a congress of Jews of America for the sole purpose of taking appropriate action to accomplish such object.

This conference gives its Executive Committee, to be chosen hereafter, full powers to act for the accomplishment of the aims set forth in Paragraph 1, and for this purpose it gives full power to its Executive Committee to confer and co-operate with all other organizations of American Jews working for the accomplishment of these aims, including full power as to the preparations for the calling of said Congress of American Jews, its time and place and the method of electing delegates and its constitution in general.

It is expressly understood that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the autonomy of any existing national Jewish organization.

Form Permanent Body.

The Conference also adopted a resolution giving Mr. Marshall the right as Chairman to appoint an Executive Committee of twenty-five that would have the right to "take steps in behalf of the Jewish people in the lands of oppression," and to "obtain the co-operation of other bodies."

Another resolution was adopted recommending that the Executive Committee consider the question of establishing an institution to make loans for the rehabilitation of Jewish life in Eastern Europe and in Palestine.

The Conference organized itself into a permanent body and took the name of "The Conference of National Jewish Organizations."

Judge Julian Mack of the Appellate Court, Chicago, asked the conference last night to reconsider the resolution adopted in the afternoon favoring a congress, asserting that it had been accepted without a full understanding of all the facts. He said that many of the delegates had voted for it because they thought from a statement made by Justice Brandeis that a permanent congress was intended, and that Zionism and other subjects were to be given too great prominence. Judge Mack informed the conference that he had had a conference with some of the members of the congress organization, and was in a position to say that no permanent congress was intended, and that no special stress was to be laid on Zionism or conditions in Palestine.

This brought one of the sharpest speeches of the day from Mr. Marshall. "It would be puerile and unmanly for us to reconsider a resolution that had been discussed all day and was adopted after careful consideration," he said. "This resolution was so framed as to enable the Executive Committee of this conference to take up the subject of a congress and of unification among the Jews. I am eager to have complete harmony, and we are ready to meet any other organization in an orderly way. The Congress Committee presented views that were not acceptable to this conference. We were informed that we would have to accept the program as read to us, and it was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that we could not accept it. We are now informed that a modification is possible of that program.

Committee Has Full Powers.

"The Executive Committee to be named will have full power to take up the subject of meeting with the Congress Committee, and I most certainly object to any reconsideration of the resolution."

Ex-Judge Sanders then made a motion that a committee of five be appointed to meet with the Executive Committee of the Jewish Congress organization tonight, but this was voted down. Mr. Sanders appeared at the conference in a dual capacity, being a member of the Congress Committee as well as a delegate. The conference then adjourned with the understanding that it could be reconvened at the call of the Chairman should matters looking to unification with the Congress organization demand such a session. Mr. Marshall said he would appoint the Executive Committee of twenty-five probably today, and that he would make it up so as to give all factions representation.

Some of the well-known Jews not already mentioned who attended the Conference were Dr. Kauffman Kohler of Union College, Cincinnati; Dr. Samuel Schulman of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; ex-Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Rabbi Bernard Drachman, Herman Bernstein, Dr. Lee Frankel, and Mrs. Nathan Glauber of New York, Dr. Henry Berkowitz and Louis E. Levy of Philadelphia, Dr. William Rosenau of Baltimore, Rabbi David Philipson, Judge Max B. May, J. Walter Freiberg and Mrs. Freiberg of Cincinnati, Louis H. Levin of Baltimore, Jacob Panken of New York, Charles Dushkind and Rabbi Pereira Mendes of New York, head of the Spanish Jews in America.

CREW HEARS PRAYER FOR U-BOAT'S SAFETY

Submarine Sailors Sing Hymns and Listen to a Sermon on Neutrality.

KOENIG AWAITS THE BREMEN

Skipper Intimates That Sister Ship Will Arrive in New York in Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—This was Thanksgiving Day for the Captain and crew of the supersubmarine Deutschland. They gathered in the cabin of the interned North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, lying alongside the submersible, and sang songs and hymns of the Fatherland. The Rev. Otto Apitz, pastor of the Seamen's Mission, and a former resident of Berlin, preached a fervent sermon on peace and urged his fellow countrymen to manifest their appreciation of the neutrality of America.

The minister ured that Captain Koenig and the members of his crew do all in their power to maintain the kindly feeling shown toward them since they have been in this country, and expressed the hope that other submarines of the type of the Deutschland would soon bring to this country cargoes of drugs and medicines, the lack of which, he said, was one of the greatest evils of the European conflict.

After the sermon he offered a fervent prayer for the safety of the Captain and his crew on the return voyage to Bremen. After leaving the Neckar, the Rev. Mr. Apitz said his sermon was in the nature of a farewell to the officers and sailors of the strange little merchantman.

"I do not expect to preach to them again on this trip," he said, indicating that he had been told that the Deutschland would be in Baltimore waters only a short time longer.

Loading the Deutschland's return cargo of crude rubber and nickel was suspended today, it being said unofficially that not quite a third of the return cargo is now in her hold. Nobody at the pier or at the offices of the Eastern Forwarding Company would venture a guess as to when the submarine would leave Baltimore, but she will probably sail in a few days.

A close watch is being kept on the vessel day and night by others besides newspaper men, the others presumably working in the interest of the British Government.

Senators See Subsea Craft.

There was little rest for the officers and men today, for there were many visitors, including United States Senator and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, Senator William H. Thompson, Kansas; United States Senator William Alden Smith, Michigan, and Congressman Sidney Mudd of Maryland. Another party of Congressmen visited the pier, but under no consideration would they give their names.

These were favored by Captain F. Hinsch of the Neckar. All received passes to go on the pier and aboard the Neckar, and from those places viewed the submersible at close range. Other visitors were kept back hundreds of feet from the craft by a squad of policemen, who issued orders from behind barbed wire entanglements. Not even the newspaper men were permitted to go on board the Neckar. The Washington visitors were entertained by the officers of the Deutschland on board the Neckar.

Captain Koenig is beginning to betray anxiety to get started on his return trip. He said today:

"I didn't know that I was to get such a welcome. It is too much for me. If I don't get away soon I shall be no good for my work," and he meant it.

The Captain was prevented from making a business trip to New York today by the visit of Mme. Christina Langenhan, the German singer, to present to him and his crew a loving cup, but he may go tomorrow.

Bremen Expected in a Few Days.

Captain Koenig said, or rather intimated, that he would be here when the Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, arrives. This is now almost half way across the Atlantic. If the report of its sailing that reached this country is authentic, she is about eight days on her way.

It is said that the Bremen would put in at New York. The Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen, represented in the United States by the Eastern Forwarding Company, has a pier and slip in that city, it is said.

From Norfolk tonight came a report that the Deutschland would clear within forty-eight hours, but here this was denied. The tug Thomas F. Timmins of the Eastern Forwarding Company, is lying beside the Deutschland with her nose pointed downstream. The report from Norfolk also was to the effect that the information came from a most reliable source and that the giant submarine now in Baltimore would take a position in Hampton Roads, and each afternoon run down to Lynnhaven Bay at the mouth of the capes, and await an auspicious moment for the dash to sea.

PARALYSIS DEATHS SHOW FALLING OFF

Continued from Page 1.

terday that the treatment of the disease with adrenalin, as recommended by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute in an address before the Academy of Medicine on Thursday, was receiving "a reasonable trial" in the hospital.

No decided results from the treatment had been noted, he said, but he added that this did not mean that it was not efficacious. Two or three months would be required, he thought, before any sure report on the treatment could be made.

The treatment is also receiving trial at the Willard Parker Hospital in Manhattan, where there are also more than 300 cases. Dr. Ager said the use of adrenalin had not been sufficiently tested to warrant physicians employing it extensively in their private practices.

Responses to Dr. Ager's appeal for funds for the orthopedic after-care of children recovering from infantile paralysis had resulted yesterday in the collection by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, of about $1,400, which sum, Dr. Ager said, was slightly more than sufficient for his immediate needs. Dr. Ager added, however, that after the children had been discharged from the hospitals they would need further orthopedic treatment, and that no money for this purpose was now available, so far as he knew.

The committee in charge of the Fox Fund for crippled children, he said, would do what it could, but he had been informed that the committee's income was entirely consumed by ordinary routine expenses.

Any surplus of money above what he needed in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, he said, would be turned over to this committee, and he suggested that persons wishing to insure proper treatment for poor children after their discharge from the hospital make contributions to the committee.

Fear Man May be Carrier.

Dr. Ager was told of the case of infantile paralysis in the family of Isaac Fogle, who lives in Philadelphia and is employed as a draftsman in the office of the Dobbie Machine Company, 72 Warren Street, this city. Mr. Fogle rented a house in Flatbush last month, and intended to move his wife and child there, but because of the prevalence of infantile paralysis changed his mind and kept them in Philadelphia, from which city he came to New York daily, returning from his work to Philadelphia in the evening.

His child developed infantile paralysis on Saturday, and although Mr. Fogle had not come into contact with the disease so far as he knew, he feared that possibly he had become a carrier by catching the germs in his mouth or on his clothing while moving about New York. Dr. Ager was asked if the father could have conveyed the disease to the child under the circumstances outlined, and he replied in the affirmative.

"Of course," said the doctor, "I do not pretend to say that Mr. Fogle carried the disease to his child, but it is perfectly possible that he did so."

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, who was appointed the administrative officer of the work on contact cases to be done with the $50,000 contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation, said yesterday he would begin to carry out his plans today. His first step, he said, would be a conference this morning with Health Commissioner Emerson, at which the details would be arranged to harmonize and not conflict with the work of the Department of Health. The committee having charge of the distribution of the money, of which the Mayor is the Chairman, has promised all adequate support, Dr. Doty said.

Dr. C. E. Banks of the United States Public Health Service, who is in charge of the work planned to prevent interstate spread of infantile paralysis, said last night that until special instructions had come from Acting Surgeon General Rucker in Washington he could not put surgeons in the railroad and ferry stations and in Room 425 of the Federal Building to examine children desiring to leave the State, nor could he, he said, issue health certificates to those showing no symptoms of infantile paralysis. But if the instructions came this morning, he said, he would send his surgeons out at once.

To Begin Tests on Monkeys.

Dr. C. H. Lavinder, the Public Health Service official in charge of the laboratory study of the carrier problem, with his assistants, will continue the preliminary work started by them. Within a few days they will begin to make tests on monkeys in the laboratory at Ellis Island.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the New York committee, which, in connection with a New Jersey committee, has charge of the Interstate Palisades Park, yesterday went to the park, and found that local health authorities in New Jersey had closed it to children. He was displeased with this, being of the opinion that it was better for children to play in the fresh air of the park than to seek more dangerous places. He said that he would take steps today to have the park reopened to the children.

Health Commissioner Emerson returned to the city last night from Riverhead, L. I., where he addressed Long Island physicians on infantile paralysis. He will speak on Wednesday evening before the Bay Ridge Business Men's Association.

WOULD PROSECUTE JUDGE.

Salmon of Jersey Common Pleas Accused of Quarantine Violation.

The strictness of the quarantine laws in some New Jersey towns was illustrated in the case of Judge Joshua Raymond Salmon, Presiding Magistrate of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris County, who, contrary to reports on Saturday evening, has been summoned by letter to appear before Mayor Blanchard of Boonton and the Town Council this evening to explain his alleged defiance of the town's quarantine regulations.

According to information obtained yesterday, Judge Salmon, with his wife and four-year-old daughter, rode in an automobile from his home at Mountain Lakes to Boonton Saturday morning and were stopped at the Boonton line by Policeman Arthur Zeliff, who told the Judge that under regulations adopted by the Board of Health no child of less than 14 years of age without a health certificate could be brought into the town.

Judge Salmon, it was reported, replied that he knew of no such law, and directed his wife, who was at the wheel of the automobile, to drive on. Zeliff followed him, he said, and later saw Mrs. Salmon and the child walking about the streets of Boonton.

The policeman made a complaint to his superiors, and, according to report, the Boonton officials became angry, saying it was deplorable that a County Judge should be the first and only citizen to defy health regulations.

President Bloom of the Board of Health and Mayor Blanchard summoned a special meeting of the board and the Town Council on Saturday evening, at which, according to report, Mr. Bloom said that he would resign his position if Judge Salmon were not punished to the full extent of the law. The Council will determine this evening whether the Judge shall be arraigned before a local Magistrate on a charge of violating the law.

The reports of new cases from places near New York were meagre yesterday. Two new cases were discovered in Jersey City and one in Boonton was confirmed.

There were two deaths in Suffolk County, one in Lindenhurst and one in Coplague, making three deaths in the county in the last ten days, the first having occurred in Amityville. There were no new cases in the county yesterday, the total number since the beginning of the outbreak in New York remaining eight.

Two children, one a daughter of Frank Mulvey of Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and one a son of Owen Obeirne of Central Avenue, Hartsdale, developed infantile paralysis yesterday, according to Dr. W. C. Tilden of White Plains, the attending physician.

Last Thursday Teresa Mulvey, also a daughter of Frank Mulvey, died of the plague at the Obeirne home. The Mulvery children were brought from Brooklyn when the disease spread there.

The Obeirnes were friends and offered them refuge in their home. Teresa Mulvey, 5 years old, developed the disease a short time after her arrival, and about the time she died her sister, 3 years old, and Edward Obeirne, 5 years old, also became ill.

Gov. Beeckman Aids Paralysis Fight

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Governor R. Livingston Beeckman summoned Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, Secretary of the State Board of Health, to his home today for a conference regarding the work of the State Board in relation to infantile paralysis. The Governor recommended a sufficient number of district nurses on call, always ready to respond where discovery of such sickness is reported. In Newport and throughout the State physicians are working with the State authorities. Newport has four cases, two recovering. The houses are strictly quarantined.

ARBITRATION AVERTS BIG STRIKE IN SPAIN

Railroad Men Agree to It and Call Off Miners and Other Workers.

MADRID, July 16, (via Paris.)—The striking railway employes today agreed to submit their differences with the railway companies to arbitration. This decision was reached after a conference between Count de Romanones, the Prime Minister, and representatives of the strikers. The arbitration commission will be composed of three representatives of the railroad men and three of the railroad companies. It will be headed by Professor Azvarate.

The strikers have notified the miners in Asturias and workers in various trades to suspend the general strike which had been planned for tomorrow.

KNIGHT CALLS FOR 4 BATTLE CRUISERS

Continued from Page 1.

make one change in my recommendation, which is as follows:

"If the number of capital ships to be provided for this year is four, I recommend that all be battle cruisers.

"If the number is six, I recommend four battle cruisers and two dreadnoughts.

"If the number is eight, I recommend four battle cruisers and four dreadnoughts.

"If the number listen. I recommend six battle cruisers and four dreadnoughts."

Under date of July 9 Admiral Knight wrote a second letter, supplementing the views expressed in his letter of July 8. The Admiral said:

"I desire to invite attention to the marked difference between conditions under which the British and German Navies have been operating in the North Sea, and the conditions under which the United States Navy would operate in case of war with an enemy beyond the seas.

"The North Sea is only about 350 mils wide and the same distance in length. Practically its whole area can be kept under constant observation by scouting craft of various types, supplemented by Zeppelins and aeroplanes. Fast ships can pass from the British to the German Coast between daylight and dark.

"If results for the above conditions that there is no such demand in the present war for vessels of the battle-cruiser type as would exist in a war on the Atlantic or Pacific, nor is there any opportunity for these ships to give evidence of their value in the primary rôle for which they are intended."

In his testimony before the House Naval Committee last February Admiral Knight said, in part:

"The second respect in which the navy as it exists today is hampered, or would be hampered in the event of war, is that it has no battle cruisers and no scout cruisers. In other words, we have no means of gaining information as to the location or the movements of an enemy force or of denying to the enemy information as to our own location or movements. Our fleet, if it was sent to sea tomorrow to defend our Atlantic Coast from Eastport, Me., to the Panama Canal, would go out with the Commander in Chief and everybody under his command practically blindfolded."

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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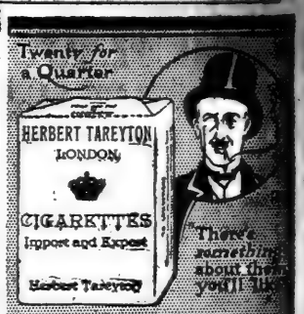

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

KING HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

Greek Monarch Rescued from Flames at Chateau After Fainting.

ATHENS, July 16, (via Paris.)—King Constantine had a narrow escape from death in the fire which destroyed the royal Summer residence at Tatoi last week. The King was trapped by the flames and fainted, but he was rescued from his precarious position by soldiers and removed from the danger zone. An earlier report said that the King was at no time during the fire in any danger.

The fire in the forest around the chateau is apparently under control, although it is still burning on the slopes of the Barnes Mountains, which are covered with oaks and pines.

Thirty-two persons lost their lives. The police are convinced that the fire was started by accident.

Havana Strike Yet Unsettled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 15.—The cartmans strike continues. The merchants declare that the strike is costing many thousands of dollars daily. It is expected that the Government will try to settle the differences between the strikers and the Havana Port and Docks Company.

THE PRECISE TRUTH

We need you, and need you badly to lend a hand in this work.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL

65th St., at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents)

TRAINED PURCHASING AGENT OR EXECUTIVE

open for engagement. I am a graduate engineer, thirty years old, ten years broad engineering and purchasing experience. I have been extremely successful in important positions and have the training, initiative and brains to assume heavy responsibility for a corporation large enough to pay me $4,000 a year. Z 263 Times Annex.

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857

Andrew Alexander *Revised Prices on Summer Shoes*

For men and women, boys and girls.
Incomplete sizes, but in great variety and at radical reductions.
Former prices represented excess value without reductions.

At Both Stores

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45th St.

Housekeeping Linens for Summer Use

Special effort has been given to gathering for this offering supplies especially desirable during the warm months.

For the Dining Room

All Linen Handkerchiefs Huckaback Guest Towels per dozen — 3.75

Breakfast Cloths and Napkins of Plain Hemmed Linen, with Tape Borders — Cloth 4.25 — Napkins 6.75

Large size Bleached Bath Towels, per doz. — 6.00

Hemstitched Irish Linen Pillow Cases 22½ x 36 inches, per pair — 2.00

Luncheon Sets of fine quality Hemstitched Damask—One Cloth and Six Napkins for — 10.50

Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins, Plain Satin Band Border, per doz. — 4.50

Women's and Men's Fine Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Tape and Cord borders, per doz. — 3.00

Dinner Cloths and Napkins of Lustrous Linen Damask, excellent patterns — Cloths 7.50 each — Napkins 6.75 per doz.

Novelty Luncheon Sets in White and Colors, for Porch or Lawn use, 7 pieces, per set — 3.50

McGIBBON & CO. 37th STREET WEST, Near Fifth Ave.

Hampton Furniture of Georgian Refinement

THE mellowed Mahogany Furniture of Georgian days, beautified by the rich and bronze-like patina of passing years, furniture such as was fashioned by Chippendale and his contemporaries, gives even to the modern room a touch of aristocratic refinement.

Among the Hampton Reproductions of fine old English Furniture may be found the very pieces for a like purpose—the Chair-backed Settee with its splats of ribbon interlacements and its carven Cabriole legs, the "Pie-crust" Table is duly set forth with its equipage of Georgian silverware, or the cosy Wing arm chair of earlier date.

It is these, and such as these, that give to the Hampton Shops so inviting a quality of distinction.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

ARMY'S PROBLEM NOW IS RECRUITING

Gen. Wood Moves to Fill Up Ranks with Men Who Can Stand Final Physical Test.

NEEDS 50,000 MEN IN EAST

May Choose the Arm in Which They Will Serve—Intensive Training Provided.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood announced yesterday that 53,231 National Guardsmen from the States in the Department of the East were on duty along the Mexican border, and that 30,715 others were mobilized in State camps waiting orders. Of these 84,246 men 72,268 have been mustered into the Federal service. Approximately 50,000 men are still to be enlisted to bring the units from the Eastern Department to war strength.

Next to equipment the biggest problem now before the officers of both the regular army and of the National Guard is recruiting. General Wood wants the recruiting so conducted that once a man is accepted there will be no doubt of his subsequent acceptance by the regular army. A few days ago forty men appeared at Governors Island from units now on the border who had been accepted by guard recruiting officers and subsequently rejected by the regular army surgeons as physically unfit.

To improve the recruiting service General Wood has sent detailed instructions to all State Adjutants General in the Eastern Department.

The instructions authorize the recruiting officers to permit the recruit to express preference for any arm of the service, and, if such detail can be made, to see that he is mustered into the arm preferred. The new instructions also authorize regular army recruiting officers to enlist men for the National Guard service or for any particular organization of the guard. Likewise National Guard recruiting officers are now permitted to accept recruits for the regular army. Continuing the instructions read:

Intensive training will be given recruits to include the school of soldier and squad in infantry drill and some small arms practice if a range be available; this without regard to the arm for which enlisted.

Especial attention will be given to cleanliness of recruits. Frequent bathing will be enforced, and on the day prior to departure for the border each recruit will be required to bathe and wash all underclothing.

Prior to departure a sufficient examination will be made by the surgeons to detect any incipient contagious or infectious disease, and in case of doubt those suspected will not be entrained.

Commanding officers of rendezvous are authorized to hold recruits found especially fitted for duty as acting non-commissioned officers or clerks until the final shipment from the rendezvous. They will inform organization commanders when such action is taken.

General Wood has also issued an order designating a recruit rendezvous for each State in the department and in the District of Columbia. The New York rendezvous for infantry recruits is at Fort Hamilton, and for recruits for the artillery, cavalry, and other units at Fort Totten. Fort Dupont, Del., is the rendezvous for all New Jersey and Delaware recruits; Fort H. G. Wright for the Connecticut troops, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina; Fort Howard, near Baltimore, for the Maryland recruits; Fort Ethan Allan for Vermont, and Fort Constitution for New Hampshire. Fort Myer is the rendezvous for Virginia troops, and Fort Moultrie for South Carolinians. Rendezvous points for Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Maine will be designated this week.

NEW YORK AVIATION CENTRE

Volunteer Fliers to be Trained When Congress Acts.

New York has become the aviation centre of the country as the result of the mobilization of the National Guard along the Mexican border, and militia officers from a number of States have been ordered here by the War Department for inspection and physical examination to determine their fitness for the aeronautical service of the army.

Many civilian aviators, who have offered their services to the Government, have also been ordered here, and are now waiting for the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, so that the War Department may acquire machines. As soon as the machines are available these aviators will be given flying practice and put through their preliminary tests, after which it is expected they will be divided into classes and given further training at the Garden City Aerodrome, the use of which has been allowed the Government by the Wright Aeroplane Company, which has it under lease. Others of these aviators may be trained in the new flying schools soon to be established in Chicago and San Antonio, Texas.

The only militia aviation organization that has aeroplanes is the First Aero Company, New York National Guard, which was mustered in last Thursday. This organization has four machines, which were supplied by public subscription through the National Aeroplane Fund of the Aero Club of America, which also gave the men their training.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, said yesterday that the organization of militia aero squadrons is the only solution of the problem of supplying the country with half of the 300 aviators that should be available immediately.

"In the regular army," he said, "the shortage of officers has made it almost impossible to get the number of officers required for the air service. Although it is nine years since the army acquired its first aeroplane, it has only twenty aviators today. The militia has many suitable, willing candidates for the air service. It is much easier to get a large number of militia officers to take up aviation than it is to get money from Congress to equip them.

"The delay in passing the $9,640,000 appropriation for organizing the twelve aero squadrons is holding back the work of organizing these squadrons and causing trouble in some States where the volunteers had actually left their positions to prepare themselves for the air service. In Nebraska, thirty-five National Guardsmen, who resigned their positions two weeks ago to enter the air service, have been forced to give up the idea by the delay and are returning to their work."

JANNICKY NOT REBUKED.

Nothing Significant in Orders to 47th's Colonel, Bostwick Says.

There is nothing to cause comment in the ordering of Colonel Ernest E. Jannicky, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, to return to the armory in Brooklyn to straighten out matters in connection with the regiment's equipment, according to a statement of Assistant Adj. Gen. Henry A. Bostwick yesterday. Lieut. Col. Bostwick said that the mix-up in the Forty-seventh's equipment had come about as the result of the regiment taking Government property under the belief that it would be sent to the border. When the regiment was ordered to camp, he said, this property had been taken along. Meantime the regiment possessed State property in the form of equipment for regular intrastate use.

The mobilization call only directed the Department of the East to include nine infantry regiments in its volunteer division, Lieut. Col. Bostwick said, so the Forty-seventh thus far has stayed behind with a confusion of equipment on its hands. Lieut. Col. Bostwick said that Colonel Jannicky will report to him when his task is completed, as he is in charge of the arsenal.

"I do not know what orders have been issued, or will be, but I have no doubt Colonel Jannicky will be then ordered back to active command of his regiment, wherever it is," he said.

GUARDSMEN'S JOBS SAFE.

Industrial Commission Protects Eligibility of Soldiers.

Members of the National Guard who are eligible for civil service positions with the State Industrial Commission will have their standings protected while they are doing border duty, according to an announcement made by Secretary Henry D. Sayer of the commission yesterday. As far as is possible, the commission will not fill positions to which such persons are eligible until their return.

Heading the civil service list of eligibles for appointment to vacancies now existing in the Claim Examining Division are Frank H. Sohni, member of a cavalry troop of Albany, and Clarence M. Davis, Jr., a Corporal in the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn. State Senator Charles C. Lockwood recently wrote to the commission urging that Davis's position be kept open for him. Sayer replied that it would, and then announced that a similar effort would be made in all such cases to protect militiamen absent on duty.

The Active Service Auxiliary Committee, which is promoting a field day at Sheepshead Bay on June 29 to raise funds for the relief of dependents of National Guardsmen in active service, announced yesterday that the ticket sale will start Wednesday.

Many dependents are calling daily for relief at the Seventy-first Regiment armory.

HOPE FOR MOTOR BATTERY.

Capt. Montgomery Thinks Army May Find Place for His Command.

Captain Henry G. Montgomery of the First Armored Motor Battery, New York National Guard, said yesterday that his command has not abandoned hope of being accepted by the regular army for service on the border. No decision has been reached, he explained, as an Ordnance Board appointed in Washington to decide the question has not yet visited Camp Beekman to inspect the battery.

Captain Montgomery said the board was appointed when he went to the War Department recently to urge that the battery be mustered into service, and that he was confident that if any way could be found to absorb his unit, the army would be glad to get it.

The difficulty lies in the fact that it is against the regulations to muster in any volunteer unit which does not have a counterpart in the existing establishment. Some way may be found, he said, to overcome this regulation by attaching his command to some regiment now at the border or on the way there.

Assistant Adjt. Gen. Henry A. Bostwick said yesterday that he was not surprised at the War Department's failure to accept the armored battery. "There is no collateral unit in the regular army," he said, "and so I do not see how, under the regulations, it can take it.

"The battery was organized while such units were attaining great prominence abroad early in the European war," Lieut. Col. Bostwick added, "but they have not proved very successful there, particularly on bad roads, and are being abandoned. No, there is not much likelihood of such a battery ever being of any great service within the State."

ONLY AWAIT HOWITZERS.

Third Heavy Field Artillery May Leave in 30 Days.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, N. Y., July 16.—Colonel Hand, Third Heavy Field Artillery, today informed his men that it was probable they would be ready to start for the border within thirty days provided the necessary ordnance arrives here on time. Everything is ready to transform the regiment into the only howitzer regiment in the United States as soon as mounts and cannon are here.

Officers are being instructed by Colonel Hand as to the peculiarities of the howitzer. He is particularly competent to handle this work, having commanded a battery of field artillery now equipped with them.

The regiment will be moved on to a new camp site tomorrow and will occupy more than twenty-four acres, with provision for mounts, mules, and ordnance.

MILITIA MANS SOUND FORT.

Ninth Command Goes to Fisher's Island for Fifteen Days.

The Ninth Coast Defense Command, New York National Guard, with its ten companies, totaling 950 men, marched from its Fourteenth Street armory at 6:30 yesterday morning to Twenty-second Street and the East River, where it embarked on the steamer City of Lowell for New London, Conn.

From New London the command crossed Long Island Sound to Fisher's Island, near Montauk Point, where it took charge of the coast defenses located there. The Ninth, which was taken into the Federal service last month, will man the station for fifteen days, at the same time acting as infantry. It will be relieved then by the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command of Brooklyn.

Many persons cheered as the column swung up Sixth Avenue with Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne in command, and many river craft tooted greetings as the City of Lowell passed. Majors Thiery, Miller and Allen command the First, Second and Third Battalions, respectively.

WAR ORDERS' TOTAL NOW $3,000,000,000

Purchases in United States by Allies Have Reached Unprecedented Amount.

SCHWAB'S BIG OPERATIONS

His New $200,000 Plant to Make Only Boxes for Shrapnel—Secrecy in Deals.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—America, from Chicago east, is now on the shady side of $3,000,000,000 in all its war orders, counting blankets, machinery, locomotives, and other products not coming strictly under the head of munitions.

Twenty-four corporations alone account for more than $1,000,000,000 up to Feb. 1 of this year. This figure is said to be "highly conservative." In other words, this item, comprising scarcely one-third of the country's war receipts, is equal to the entire national debt of the United States, with 140 years of existence behind it during which it financed four wars of its own, innumerable Congressional "pork barrels," and satisfied the wants of a population of 100,000,000, or as many people as France and Germany have combined.

Official reports from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington show that shipments of war munitions up to date have aggregated $446,000,000. These figures cover munitions in the strictest sense of the word. They do not include locomotives, blankets, rails, machines for gunmaking, or other materials of this class which are indispensable to the nations as part of their war supplies.

It must be remembered also that a tremendous amount of war orders already placed will not begin to run before the Fall and next year. Some of these contracts call for delivery as late as 1918.

The war has made millionaires and multi-millionaires of such Philadelphians as Alba B. Johnson and Samuel M. Vauclain, President and Vice President, respectively, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Roland L. Taylor, who laid the first stones of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company; E. T. Stotesbury, William H. Donner, former President of the Cambria Steel Company, and numerous bankers and industrial leaders close to the fountainhead of "big business" have seen wealth virtually pour into their pockets through merger transactions and stock market trading.

The Philadelphia district, taking in South Bethlehem and Wilmington, stands credited with $1,000,000,000 all by itself. As nearly as can be computed, for nothing can be learned accurately with the munitions makers tied lip and tongue by the Allies, fear of labor disturbances and other factors, including the Government, the Baldwin Locomotive Works have received, either directly or indirectly, for the Eddystone Munitions Company orders amounting to approximately $150,000,000. Beside this the company will participate in royalties of at least $2,000,000 from the Remington Arms Company plant at Eddystone, not to speak of two buildings which revert to it on the termination of the war.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, so William P. Barba, Vice President of the Nicetown plant, testified before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on March 23, was working on $80,000,000 worth of war contracts. At that time the Remington Arms plant had not started work on the second order for 2,000,000 rifles for the Allies, which, it is understood, the company took at $16.20 apiece, or a matter of $32,400,000 for the whole contract. In the Midvale business must be included the orders taken by the Cambria Steel Company, which, consolidated with the Midvale, brought a dower of rail contracts.

The war orders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at one time at least were an open book. They are placed at $300,000,000 up to February last. Charles M. Schwab, the salesman extraordinary of the war-order business, made no secret of scalping the cream of the Allies' business before J. P. Morgan made such a bargain as to be appointed the virtual representative of the foreign group. And to prove that his profits were not mere paper figuring, Schwab is reported to have gone so far as to distribute Christmas presents of anywhere from $100,000 to $1,000,000 to "deserving employes." One of these to receive the "cross of gold" to the extent of $1,000,000 as a bonus, it is said, was E. G. Grace, President of the company. Other "boys" fared prosperously well, depending on the way in which they had dug up their talents to further "getting out the stuff."

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has produced munitions far in excess of any other plant in the country. Its payroll now equals 53,000 men. Only last week Schwab announced he had a war fund of $70,000,000 with which he intended to build his various units, the most recent acquisition to which was the Pennsylvania Steel, with its splendid Maryland Steel subsidiary at Sparrows Point, outside of Baltimore.

In many respects Bethlehem has surpassed the German-renowned Krupps. From Bethlehem to Redington, along the Lehigh River and south almost to Hellertown, the plant is so large that only a few officials really appreciate how extensive it is. And it is still growing. Only last week three large buildings were completed in which munitions will be manufactured for the Russian Government. These buildings represent an investment of $1,000,000 each. Close to Quakertown Schwab is having built the Victor Box Company at a cost of $200,000, simply to make boxes to transport shrapnel.

As an indication of the secrecy observed even in a proposition so simple as this, the box factory will be completed about Aug. 1. Here hundreds of thousands of boxes will be turned out weekly, and they will be painted inside and out. Thus the Allies will insure that shells will not rust, no matter how long they may be held behind the trenches.

Bethlehem's output averages 350,000 shells of all calibres a month. These include the English "three 29's," 60-pounders, 10-inch explosives, naval projectiles for England and a large order of the famous "75's." In addition to finished shells it is making accurately rolled bars out of which England and France will cut shrapnel billets. It is said that the price of an English 329 or a French 75 at Bethlehem is $12,000, while a 60-pound gun is reputed to bring $22,000.

It is also reported that Bethlehem is making rapid progress in the manufacture of its new siege guns of 42 centimeters, which are to outrival the Krupp "Big Berthas," the guns that pulverized the Belgian defenses. The American piece, it is asserted, will throw a shell twenty-four miles.

The du Pont Company, at Wilmington, next to Schwab, is said to be the big profit-maker with a foreign war account of more than $200,000,000. The profits arising from this business can be appreciated when it is known that powder brings $1.10 a pound. As given out it costs something in the neighborhood of 30 cents a pound to manufacture this explosive. In June 14,000,000 pounds went to Europe from Philadelphia alone.

Thus the Allies have fared in getting their munitions orders into the plants of this country. But not only have the Allies thrown the business of America, Germany at the present time, indications here in Philadelphia show, is using America to further the conduct of its defense.

There is no question but that Norway and Sweden are acting as intermediaries for German purchases in this country. The last issue of the drug magazine, Weekly Drug Markets, dated July 10, published the shipment of 115,472 pounds of toluol from New York to Sweden. Toluol is one of the prime ingredients in the manufacture of high explosives, and this order, together with others in the past, is taken to be highly significant. It is known that Germany is carrying on a heavy trade with Sweden through the Baltic, and as such materials as this are indispensable to Germany's warfare, authorities here see the fulfillment of America's neutrality promise to Germany. "Anything we have is yours if you will pay the price and come and get it."

SEASONS

may make investment money more abundant—as when July dividends are paid. But they don't change the price or the value of our Guaranteed Mortgages. Sold at par; always worth par; redeemed at par.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
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CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
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Closed Saturdays during July & Aug.

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564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Begin today

A Radical Clearance Of Summer Fashions

NOW AT THE HEIGHT OF THEIR SEASON—

Embracing, without reserve, the finest and most luxurious styles for present wear—including:

SUITS: Of Silk—Cloth and Linen.

DRESSES—for town and country wear—also Dance Frocks.

WRAPS—for afternoon and evening wear.

COATS—for Beach—Motor—Street and semi-dress.

Also FASHIONABLE SUMMER FURS

Today and Tomorrow

The Big Semi-Annual Sale of Saks Suits at $23

Reduced from $38, $35, $30 and $28

(A small charge will be made for alterations)

Every type of New Yorker can find a suit to his liking in this sale. There are no strings to the selections, and no nigger of disappointment in the woodpile of our promises. The conservative man and the radical man, the man who runs to novelties in cut and color, and the man who sticks by standard designs and staple dyes, each is assured of locating his particular choice in both a model and a fabric. For the selections were so liberal in the beginning that there is still latitude aplenty for the man who comes in now.

In considering any suit sale don't let a cut in price blind you to the cut of the suit!

Broadway **Saks & Company** *at 34th Street*

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Today and Until Sold

A Sale of 400

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS

$21.00

Formerly up to $30.00

A variety of fabrics, in checks, plaids, pencil stripes and mixtures; two, three and four button styles, soft roll lapels; some skeleton lined, others half or quarter, with silk or alpaca according to preference. Sizes range from 34 to 46.

No Charge for Alterations.

Fourth Floor.

34th Street and Broadway **Saks & Company** Phone Greeley 2626

Special Offerings for Men Today

In the Men's Hat Shop

Men's Straw Hats Greatly Reduced

Imported and domestic hats of the finest quality, in the most popular shapes. Many of them are fitted with patented "Bon Ton" Ivy leather bands, which prevents the hat from blowing off in the strongest wind. Included are:

Sennit, split, Milan and fancy braid straws. *Formerly $3, $4 and $5 ..... reduced to* **$1.65**

Imported Leghorn Hats, of the very finest quality, some with silk underbrim in brown, green or blue ..... *Formerly $5 and $6 ..... reduced to* **$2.95**

Men's Panama Hats Reduced

All taken from regular stock. Perfect in every particular.

Hats formerly $4.....reduced to $2.95
Hats formerly $7 to $10.reduced to $4.95
Hats formerly $12 to $20.reduced to $9.95
Hats formerly $25 to $30.reduced to $13.95
Hats formerly $35 to $45.reduced to $18.95
Hats formerly $50 to $60.reduced to $38.95

Special Line of Fine Sennit Straws..... *$1.15*

900 Men's Union Suits at 85c

Or three for $2.50

Remarkable value. 500 are self-striped suits of the well-known "Morris" make, while the remaining 400 are "Roxford" garments, made of fine check Madras. Each garment perfect in every particular.

420 Men's Ribbed Cotton Athletic Shirts, 35c

Or six for $2.00

Fine quality white cotton garments, known as "bachelor shirts." Cut full, and especially suitable for beach or country wear. Very absorbent.

Men's Silk Top Union Suits at $1.55

Specially priced. Shedaker athletic style union suits, with silk top and cotton bottom.

Also—Extra Fine Silk Top Union Suits at $1.85

Shedaker athletic style union suits with extra fine quality striped tub silk top and Madras bottom.

Men's Worsted Bathing Suits at $2.85

Regular stock price $3.50. In professional and regulation styles. Also—high-grade silk and worsted and plain worsted bathing suits, in regulation style, or with ¼ sleeves.....at $4.95, $5.95, $7.50

Men's Bordered Handkerchiefs Six for 55c

Made of imported highly mercerized cotton.

Beginning today and continuing all week

A Sale of Men's Oxfords at Greatly Reduced Prices

Every pair of Oxfords in our regular stock included, at the following sharp reductions:

Oxfords....formerly sold at $9....reduced to $6.85
Oxfords....formerly sold at $7....reduced to $5.85
Oxfords....formerly sold at $6....reduced to $4.85
Oxfords....formerly sold at $5....reduced to $3.85

The most select and most popular leathers are included, such as patent colt and calf, mahogany tan calf, black and tan cordovan, black and tan Russia calf; black and tan kid; white buckskin in both sport shoes and Oxfords with rubber or leather soles; and white duck tennis shoes and Oxfords.

All this season's shoes, in the very latest lasts and patterns, with either plain or wing tips.

A special clearance and

Sale of Men's Fine Scarfs

In a wonderful variety of new weaves.

A special purchase of neckwear from a leading manufacturer, and a clearance of high-grade scarfs and bow ties from regular stock:

At 35c—About 4,000 scarfs made by a manufacturer who never designs a scarf to sell for less than 55c, to which we have added 1,000 scarfs regularly sold at 50c, 55c and 69c.

At 69c—Broken lots of our $1 scarfs, in exclusive weaves and designs, and a large purchase of $1 neckwear, specially prepared for this event. All beautifully made and finished.

At 85c—A collection of NEW dollar scarfs from regular stock, and odd lots of our $1.50 and $2 neckwear, in new summery weaves and designs usually confined to exclusive shops.

2,000 Men's Shirts at 95c

Slightly soiled garments from regular stock sold regularly at $1.45 and $1.05, combined with a special purchase of high-grade shirts from three leading manufacturers. The materials comprise:—

Russian corded Madras; fine quality woven crepes; satin and dull striped Madras, and all-white Madras.

Men's Sample "Universal" Pajamas

At the following remarkable prices today:—

At $1.35—Regular stock prices $1.50 and $2. Perfectly tailored Pajamas, made of crepes, woven mercerized cloths and woven Madras, in stripe designs.

At $1.85—Regular stock prices $2.50 and $3. Fine Pajamas, made of mercerized cloths, woven cloths and crepes.

At $2.95—Regular stock prices $3.50 and $4. Silk and cotton Pajamas, in plain colors, stripes and figured effects.

REVISIONS

Obviously, the investment value of a building is calculated beforehand by figuring the approximate cost of the building and the rentals it will yield.

But the Owner who fails to safeguard his preliminary calculations by employing a competent contractor, is in danger of having to make some radical revisions in those calculations later on.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Shrimp Salad
Dainty and Economical
Here's the recipe

1 can Royal Scarlet Shrimp, 2 sliced tomatoes, ¼ cup minced celery, 2 hard boiled eggs (sliced), ½ head lettuce, ½ cup Royal Scarlet Mayonaise, 6 stoned olives, 4 drops tabasco, ¼ teaspoon salt.

THE FAMOUS ROYAL SCARLET BRAND
SHRIMP

Are large, firm and have a delicious flavor that appeals to every one. It is the most economical delicacy for Salads and garnishing purposes on the market to-day.

Your Grocer Knows
Ask Him To-Night
R. C. WILLIAMS & CO.
Founded in 1811.
105 years of successful merchandising.
NEW YORK.

Kellogg's Bran Biscuit
Squares of Health

These healthful bran biscuits are made of the famous Kellogg's Bran (Cooked).

They relieve and prevent constipation.

Kellogg's Bran Biscuit

For travelers, for children's lunches and for those who do not keep house.

At best grocers.

The Kellogg Food Company
Battle Creek, Mich.
N. Y. Office, 105 Hudson St.
Phone Franklin 119

Ashamed of her bad complexion

If you, too, are embarrassed by a pimply, blotchy, unsightly complexion, try Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment regularly for a week and see if they do not begin to make a blessed difference in your skin. They also help make red, rough hands and arms soft and white.

Resinol Soap

and Ointment are sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 20-R, Resinol, Baltimore.

The Original Russian Mineral Oil
USOLINE
Originated in America the Treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication
At Your Druggist's
USOLINE
Full Pint 50 Cents

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

WOMEN VOTERS JOIN NEW WILSON LEAGUE

Independent Organization Gets Letters from Hundreds in the Suffrage States.

A WHOLE FAMILY SIGNS ONE

Many of the Communications Say the Writers Are Hard at Work in President's Behalf.

Among the applications for membership in the Woodrow Wilson Independent League being received at the Democratic National Headquarters are hundreds of letters from women voters in the Western part of the United States. Democratic National Chairman Vance McCormick is confident there are more women who want Wilson to be the next President than there are members and sympathizers of the women's organizations in support of the Hughes candidacy.

Mr. McCormick yesterday made public copies of applications for membership in the Woodrow Wilson Independent League.

Mrs. Nancy W. Sheffield of Oakland, Cal., whose husband was killed in the Spanish-American War, wrote:

"Not since the time of Lincoln have we had such a President as we have today. I hope he receives the vote of every woman in our glorious nation. What can I do to help the Woodrow Wilson League? Believe me, with the best of wishes and a great hope for the re-election of our splendid President."

The Platt family of Sacramento, Cal., is unanimous for President Wilson's re-election. There are four votes in the family, two male and two female. Here is the Platt letter:

Please enroll us in the league. We are unqualifiedly for our President. The Pacific Coast wants better naval protection and universal military training.

Mrs. W. E. PLATT,
Mrs. C. E. PLATT,
C. E. PLATT,
G. H. PLATT.

Mother and Daughter Join.

From Mildred N. Botkin, Baldwin City, Kan., came this letter:

"We would both—my mother and myself—like to join, but have only the one coupon. Will you please put down my name anyway. Three other voters in my family are not here this Summer, but would, I am sure, like to join. Do you care for so many from one family? Should a National Guardsman at the border send his present or his home address?"

Mrs. Louisa E. Gang, of Long Beach, Cal., wrote:

"I sure will vote again for President Wilson. I had the pleasure to get him twenty-one votes three years ago. He made good so far and why should the peace-loving people want a change? I will do all I can to boost our beloved President, Woodrow Wilson."

Among the many hundreds of letters received from men were the following:

Albert Coleman, Secretary of the National Bureau for Sex Education, wrote:

"I note with a great deal of pleasure the formation of a Woodrow Wilson Independent League, for the sole purpose of re-electing the best President since Lincoln. It is a most worthy cause and I shall be glad to be numbered among its members. Please enroll me."

James R. Pitcher of New York City wrote as follows:

"When a man accepting the nomination for President stoops to defame the present incumbent of that office, he shows himself to be no better than a 'pothouse politician.' I decided my vote in favor of Woodrow Wilson, the greatest statesman, in my judgment, since Washington and Lincoln. With the exception of voting for Cleveland, I have voted Republican or Progressive for the last fifty years."

Edmund J. Taffe of Chicago sent the following message:

"I sincerely wish our honored President's re-election by an overwhelming majority, and as a foreign-born (Irish) American citizen I believe Mr. Wilson the greatest Executive the United States has had since Abraham Lincoln held the Presidential chair."

"A Second Andrew Jackson."

"I will work for the election of Mr. Wilson, a second Andrew Jackson," wrote Patrick H. Bland of St. Louis. "I hand you herewith an application coupon for membership in the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, which I do most heartily. I cast my first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and should I live until next November I will cast my vote for Woodrow Wilson, whom I regard as the greatest President since Lincoln."

Henry Presser of New York City wrote this estimate of President Wilson:

"I would like not only to be known as a member of the league, but am desirous to do everything within my power to bring about the re-election of the man who measures up to the standard of Washington and Lincoln. I am persuading my friends and acquaintances to accomplish this result."

John J. McCullough of Brooklyn wrote: "As strong as your 'ad' undoubtedly is, I think you could go further and claim Mr. Wilson the best and most patriotic President since Washington occupied the Presidential chair."

"Regardless of party affiliation," wrote Philip Birman of New York, "but prompted solely by civic motives, I am firmly convinced that President Wilson should be indorsed as our next President by every right-thinking and public-spirited citizen in this country. I am safe when I say that President Wilson's record stands as unique, and in many respects outrivals that of Washington and Lincoln."

Neillo J. Vastolo of New York sent this letter to Mr. McCormick:

"I do believe in Woodrow Wilson's re-election for this reason—I can foresee that Wilson will be laid down in history as a better President than Andrew Jackson. I am a young man, 24 years of age. Fortunately, I have taken a much wider interest in politics than a good many citizens who have been voting a number of years. This coming Presidential election will receive my first vote. At the election I am going to get a few votes for Wilson for I am going to work hard for him, and look toward another term for our unafraid, dependable, manhood President, Woodrow Wilson."

FOREIGN BORN FOR WILSON.

Naturalized Citizens' League Is Headed by P. B. O'Sullivan.

The Woodrow Wilson Naturalized Citizens' League has been organized, according to an announcement made last night by Dr. Jewel Lewis, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the league. Patrick B. O'Sullivan, an attorney of Derby, Conn., has been elected President and H. J. Nickolaus, editor of The Hicksville (N. Y.) Press, First Vice President.

Dr. Lewis, who heads the Executive Committee, is an authority on coinage and metallurgy, and served in the Bureau of Biological Research of the Department of Agriculture in the McKinley-Roosevelt and Taft Administrations.

"The belief that the so-called hyphen vote would be solidly aligned against the President has been found to be utterly false," Dr. Lewis said. "The fact is the hyphen vote exists largely in the imagination. In corresponding with voters of foreign extraction and getting forth the objects of the league the answers we received were a convincing demonstration that the foreign-born population of the country is as devotedly and loyally American as the most patriotic native sons. 'Americans all' will be the slogan of the league, and fighting for it will be the adopted sons of America, of German, Austrian-Hungarian, and other European extraction."

Dr. Lewis added that the activities of the league would be centred in States having a large naturalized population. The following Executive Committee has been selected: James T. G. Arbuckle, Julius J. Binder, Jeremiah Deasy, W. W. Durbin, John G. Evans, George E. Farrand, Robert C. Murchie, Fred Frickie, Oscar Hocks, Dr. O. Hyderman, S. O. Landry, John Mulhern, Anton Nickolich, R. C. O'Conner, J. P. Pope, Tim Salvati, C. C. Thompson, Timothy E. Treacy, Robert P. Troy, Fred Vogel, and Raphael Weill.

MOOSE ORGAN FOR HUGHES.

New York Progressive Urges Support of the Nominee.

Progressives are urged to stand together for Hughes in an editorial in the issue of The New York Progressive, published today. The Progressive says that the nomination of Hughes was caused by the Bull Moose unwillingness to back an Old Guard Republican, and continues:

"The really sincere Republicans and the really sincere Progressives who were devoid for the present at least of selfishness and animosities, but who realized that conditions in America required first consideration that the world war and its after results were going to dominate everything in the future and that the safety valve could only be reached at present, were willing to listen to reason, willing to put aside factional strife and co-operate so as to put in power a party with a platform and an executive who would meet the requirements of the nation during a very trying period. And this man appeared to be Charles Evans Hughes. He was most generally acceptable and he was wanted. So he was called, and he answered the summons.

"Now, just how and why a few Progressives who, if they claim to have the prosperity and protection of the American nation so at heart—or who claim to be followers of Theodore Roosevelt or who even believe in his wise political judgment—can stand on the outside and sulk when the national honor is at stake, and while the rank and file of both parties are harmonizing and gathering into one big fold to prepare for the great political battle, is hard to comprehend.

"Maybe they require a little more time to think. Maybe when they hear the bugle call of the new accepted leader they will fall into line like good citizens—at least let us hope that when the battle is on we shall not apprehend them as traitors or when the battle is over find them among prisoners in the enemy's camp."

HOPKINS DISPUTES T. R.

Insists Colonel Said Hughes Might Prove a Gold Brick.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 16.—Progressive State Chairman J. A. H. Hopkins, when asked today what he had to say in regard to Roosevelt's denial that he said Hughes might be a gold brick, replied:

"What I said stands. I have nothing further to say. No further statement from me is necessary, as my first assertion still holds good."

CITY WINS MANY MEETINGS.

Convention Bureau in a Month Books 15 Gatherings for 1917.

Fifteen State, national or international conventions to be held in 1917 were obtained for New York during the month of June by the Convention Bureau of the Merchants' Association.

That of the American Medical Association, which has not met in this city in thirty-six years, is considered the most important because of the character and number of its membership. More than 15,000 persons are expected to attend, and it is estimated that they will spend about $1,000,000 in the city.

Other organizations in the list are: American Association of Medical Milk Commissioners, Alpha Omega Alpha, American Association of Anaesthetists, American Proctologic Society, American Therapeutic Society, International Association of Masters of Dancing, National Ornamental Glass Manufacturers' Association, New York State Association of United Master Butchers, National Association for the Study of Epilepsy, Wholesale Surgical Trade Association, American Medical Trade Association, Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, American Society of Tropical Medicine, and American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

GIUSEPPE VERDI HAS 1,700.

Captain Saw No Submarines on the Way Over.

The Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi arrived yesterday from Genoa with 1,700 passengers of all classes and two three-inch guns mounted astern for defensive purposes. Captain Luigi Zannoni said he had seen no submarines on the voyage nor heard of any recent submarine activity in the Mediterranean.

Among the cabin passengers was a party of eleven newly-ordained Catholic priests returning from Rome to various cities in the United States in charge of the Rev. Henry Scharphoff of St. Paul, Minn. He said they would have preferred to return with ten other American priests through France, but the French Consul General in Rome refused to stamp any passports bearing German names, as they would be stopped at the frontier, he said.

Another passenger on the Giuseppe Verdi was Howard Phelps of Phelps Brothers, who has been away four months in Italy. He said that everything was quiet and the war had not made any appreciable difference so far in the Italian mode of living.

HUGHES CONFIDENT OF MOOSE SUPPORT

Not Disturbed by Parker's Call for Conference and New Jersey Action.

EVERETT COLBY REPORTS

Believes That Speech of Acceptance on July 31 Will End Talk of Reviving Third Party.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 16.—The refusal of the Progressive State Committee of New Jersey to indorse him, and the call issued by John M. Parker of Louisiana for a meeting of Progressives at Chicago on Aug. 5 to consider the advisability of placing a third ticket in the field, did not cause any great disturbance in the Hughes camp today.

Mr. Hughes is convinced that he will receive the whole-hearted support of the rank and file of the Progressives regardless of any action which some of the disgruntled leaders may take. He feels that he has the real leaders of the party working in hearty accord with him, and that the minor disturbances which are being staged in some States are neither important nor symptomatic.

After Mr. Hughes places himself on record before the country in his speech of acceptance on July 31 his advisers feel that the anti-Hughes leaders among the Progressives will be stripped of all effective arguments which they might use to keep the one-time followers of Colonel Roosevelt in an antagonistic frame of mind. Some feel that the attitude taken by Mr. Hughes in this speech will even put an end to the movement to revive the third party.

Parker's Move Expected.

The Parker proclamation was not unexpected. Mr. Parker, a Democrat, accepted the Progressive nomination for Vice President, and when the Progressive National Committee indorsed Mr. Hughes he was, from the viewpoint of the Hughes advisers, virtually a man without a party. Many Democrats among the Progressives are facing a similar situation, and it is felt that they are largely responsible for the attempt to prevent Mr. Hughes from obtaining the solid backing of the third party's organizations in the various States.

Ex-Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey, who fought for an indorsement of Hughes at the New Jersey meeting on Saturday, gave Mr. Hughes a full report today. He is a member of the Hughes Campaign Committee, on which there are six prominent Progressives. He told Mr. Hughes that the situation in New Jersey was not one to cause any alarm and that at election time the Progressives would be with him practically to a man. He also expressed the opinion that a ticket placed in the field by Mr Parker would not be able to poll 200,000 votes in the nation and would not greatly endanger the chance of electing Mr. Hughes.

"The seven men who controlled the Progressive State Committee meeting," said Mr. Colby when interviewed after his talk with Mr. Hughes, "are of the uncompromising type who will not listen to reason. I do not wish to criticise them, as they doubtless are sincere in the stand they have taken. I do think, however, and I told Mr. Hughes, that they do not represent the attitude of mind of the Progressive voters in New Jersey. The voters will take great pleasure in casting their ballots for Mr. Hughes.

Colby Full of Confidence.

"As for Colonel Parker, he is a fine type of man and means well, but he has been left in the position of a man without a party. In my opinion his proposal to place a third ticket in the field will meet with little support. There is no reason why Mr. Hughes should not get the vote of all Progressives. He typifies the ideals for which the party stands. The best evidence of that is the fact that Colonel Roosevelt is supporting him."

The Hughes forces looked for even more opposition on the part of some Progressives than that which has cropped out, and they are thoroughly satisfied that the protest movement against the indorsement of Mr. Hughes will not appear as a serious factor in the campaign.

Mr. Hughes gave out today a letter which he sent to John A. Stewart, President of the Republican League of Clubs of the State of New York. It read:

"The Republican League of Clubs is doing a most excellent work, and I am deeply gratified by its effective support. It sounds the note of dominant Americanism, vigorously emphasizing our need of national unity and of broad, constructive work to assure national security and national progress. We are convinced that the Republican Party is the agency fitted for this task, and we give ourselves to the work of the campaign with the sole desire that we may be of the highest service to our country."

Mr. Hughes went for a long automobile ride this afternoon. He will go to New York on Wednesday and will meet the members of his Campaign Committee.

Willcox Confers with Beeckman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee and general manager of the Hughes campaign, arrived here this afternoon by motor, and from 4 until 10 o'clock was in conference with Governor R. Livingston Beeckman. The nature of the conference was not divulged. Last week Governor Beeckman held a conference in New York with Mr. Hughes.

FOUNDED 1856

Monday is memorandum day—if your list contains anything for men's and boys' wear, we have it in the right variety and size.

Coats and trousers—light weight homespun, flannel, silk, washable mohair, cravenetted mohair and linen crash.

White Trousers—flannel, serge and cotton twill.

Silk shirts, foulard neckwear, bathing suits, mid-summer underwear and pajamas.

Straw hats, Panamas, Balibuntals, Bangkoks, Tuscans and Mackinaws.

Shoes for surf-bathing, beach promenading, tennis and golf.

Small boys' rompers, washable suits, hats, socks and shoes

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

SAFEGUARD YOUR CHILDREN

Xllth Century Arabian Feed

كتاب ممنوع للاسبانيه

NATURE'S LAXATIVE NO DRUGS
"LES FRUITS" (The Fruits)
Park & Tilford Stores
A food composed entirely of Arabian fruits and leaves, a confection LOVED BY CHILDREN AND ADULTS. This natural food gives effective, healthy bowel action. Cleanses and tones the alimentary tract and makes for better health. DRUGS WEAKEN—FOODS STRENGTHEN. Endorsed by physicians.
Half Dollar the Half Pound.
For Booklet and samples of "LES FRUITS" write
ARABIAN FRUITS CO., 1176 Broadway, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Selling Armor in Europe Cheaper than in the U. S.

To the People:

Mr. Adamson of Georgia, a very able Congressman, made on May 27th a one-minute speech in the House of Representatives, favoring a Government armor plant.

He began his remarks with this expression of sound polity:

> **"I am not an advocate of Government ownership or operation of any of the instrumentalities of business in which private capital can and will engage on honest and fair principles."**

But, said Mr. Adamson, a Government armor plant is necessary because with such a plant—

> "We could assuredly prevent our armor plate and other supplies from costing the Government 50 per cent more for our own use than our patriotic manufacturers sell the same things to Russia, 10,000 miles away."

The complete facts as to selling to Russia and other foreign countries are these:

The Bethlehem Steel Company has since 1887 supplied to the United States 95,072 tons of armor at an average price of $432.62 per ton.

During the same period its sales to all foreign countries were 5,331 tons—about six per cent of the total, and out of that amount 3,967 tons were sold at a higher price than was charged in the United States.

Two small sample lots—amounting in all to 1,339 tons—were supplied to Russia at $249 per ton—a price lower than that then prevailing in the United States. **But that happened just twenty-one years ago.**

A few months later—and based on the tests of the sample lots—we were able to sell 1,137 tons to Russia at $524 per ton—a price higher than we have ever been paid by the United States Government.

With the exception of three plates (25 tons) for testing purposes only supplied to Japan in 1912,—

Not in twenty-one years has the Bethlehem Steel Company sold a pound of armor plate to a foreign government at as low a price as it has received from the United States.

Foreign armor plate business is not and has never been of consequence. The United States Government is virtually the only customer of our armor plant.

We Offer—

To place all our records and books at the disposal of the Federal Trade Commission, and—

To make armor for the United States at any price the Federal Trade Commission shall fix.

Could the Government do any more—or even as much—for itself with its own plant? If not—

WHY WASTE $11,000,000 OF PUBLIC MONEY IN BUILDING A GOVERNMENT PLANT?

Bethlehem Steel Company

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman
EUGENE G. GRACE, President

GOMPERS REJECTS OPEN CLOAK SHOP

Federation Head Declares the Strike Must End in Preferential for Union Members.

RESUME PICKETING TODAY

Union Leaders Hold Concessions Valueless Without Organization to Enforce Them.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday that he would not countenance a settlement of the cloakmakers' strike that did not include a provision that the employers must give preference to union men when hiring workers. The manufacturers have offered to give the strikers all they ask in the way of wages and hours of work, but refuse even to discuss the preferential union shop provision, which was an important part of the protocol drafted by Louis D. Brandeis at the end of the hard-fought strike of 1910. Mr. Gompers said that any concessions to the workers would not be worth the paper to write them on unless the dignity of the union were upheld so that the organization might continue in position to demand that the agreement be lived up to.

Mr. Gompers said it grieved him to say that there seemed to be little chance for the present conference to end the strike. "However, there is some hope," he said, "for as long as men sit down and talk over matters there is hope. I wish to deny the statement in a morning paper that I left the conference yesterday. I stayed until adjournment and am in New York today for the conference tomorrow morning."

As President of the Federation of Labor, of which the cloakmakers' union is a part, Mr. Gompers was asked this question:

"If all other pending questions were adjusted acceptably to the union, would Mr. Gompers approve a continuance of the strike if the employers refused to consent to a preferential shop?"

Mr. Gompers dictated this reply:

"Any matter in dispute between the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association which can be adjusted acceptably to the union does not require my approval. The suggestion of any condition without the means, the organization, to enforce them is meaningless and untenable."

Mr. Gompers said that even if the leaders of the union wished to accept the offers of the manufacturers at Saturday's conference, which they did not, he said, the members of the union would never consent to it. He made it clear that the workers would demand that as a reward for their eleven weeks' fight they get preference in employment.

"Were the workers to go back with the employers privileged to employ whom they please, the situation would rest on dynamite."

The Strike Committee met yesterday and arranged for picketing the shops this morning, just as though the peace conference were not in session. It was announced that 15,000 pickets would be on guard this morning at 6 o'clock.

SEES DANGER IN ZONES.

Cederstrom Says Restriction on Building Won't Cost City Millions.

Sig. Cederstrom, a real estate expert and adviser to the Public Service Commission, has written to the Board of Estimate arguing that the restrictions on the height and use of buildings recommended by the Commissions on Building Districts and Restrictions would decrease the value of property, render the city liable to damage suits from property owners, and decrease taxable land values, and reduce the city's borrowing capacity and debt limit. He predicted that under such a law property owners could recover millions from the city.

The present basis for assessing property, he wrote, is on the assumption that all ordinary real estate is in fee simple ownership, unrestricted in its use, and capable of being utilized to its fullest extent for residential, commercial, or other purposes. He continued:

"The adoption by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the districting resolution as submitted would of itself necessitate a complete change in the fundamental basis of the valuation of ordinary real estate for the purposes of taxation. The courts certainly would not permit the city to impose restrictions and then ignore them in its valuation for taxation purposes. The present assessed valuations could not be sustained were these methods in practice, and, as a matter of fact, enormous reductions would have to be made under such changed conditions."

In a letter to George T. Mortimer, President of the Equitable Office Building Corporation, who criticised Mr. Cederstrom's position, the latter replied that to be consistent Mr. Mortimer, being interested in a forty-story building, ought to request the Board of Estimate "to reduce the height of the Equitable Building to about twenty stories, and all similar structures which are detrimental to their neighbors or to the community at large, and without compensation to the owners thereof, under the police power you claim for the city."

ASKS FRESH AIR FUNDS.

St. Vincent de Paul Society Seeks Aid for Its Home.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul has issued an appeal for contributions to give fresh air treatment at Spring Valley to women and children. The sum of $10 will send one woman or two children to Spring Valley for two weeks. The Convalescent Home maintained by the society affords a resting place for a fortnight or so to wornout girls or women or mothers with infants who are convalescing from sickness. Last year 1,892 girls and women found rest and recreation at Spring Valley.

"The fresh air work," according to the circular statement issued by the society, "brings sunshine into the lives of the poor boys and girls to the capacity of the home. Last Summer 2,187 children between 5 and 12 years of age were afforded two weeks' free outing."

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

The Business Men's Bible Class of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, led by the pastor, the Rev. Jacob E. Price, will make a trip on July 20 to the Plattsburg Camp, which a number of members of the class are now attending.

The Zionist Council of Greater New York will hold a meeting on July 22 at Cooper Union in memory of Dr. Theodor Herzl, who died twelve years ago.

The Irish Women's Council of Brooklyn will hold a meeting at the Imperial, Fulton Street and Red Hook Lane, this evening to plan a tag day for the benefit of the Irish Relief Fund.

Blanche Ring, Harry Burleigh, Mart Kinz and others will take part in an entertainment in the Auditorium at Mamaroneck for the benefit of the American Red Cross Society on Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in camp or upon the Mexican Border? If so, mail him a package of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the Shoes, and sprinkled into the foot bath. It will be of the greatest benefit in that arid, hot climate, where the alkali dust plays havoc with the feet. What remembrance could be so acceptable? Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp; he will mail it for you.

FACTORIES IN STATE BUSY.

Activity, Measured by Wages, Greater Than for Two Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—Activity in 1,400 factories employing 500,000 hands in this State was greater in June, measured by the amount of wages paid, than in any month in two years, according to statistics gathered by the State Industrial Commission.

The total number of employes was only slightly less than in April, which holds the record for the two years. Had it not been for the strike in the women's clothing industry and minor labor troubles both the total wages paid and the total number of employes would have established new high record for the month. The aggregate of the employes was 16 per cent. greater last month than in June, 1915, and 13 per cent. larger than in June, 1914. As in the preceding months of the last year, the total amount of wages continues to increase faster than the total number of employes.

From May to June the number of workers employed in the stone, clay, and glass products group increased 3 per cent. In the metals, machinery, and conveyances group the high record for the number of employes which was established in May was slightly exceeded in June. The wood manufactures group employed 2 per cent. more workers in June than in May. The furs, leather, and rubber goods group exceeded the high record of May in the total number of employes by 1 per cent. The chemicals, oils, and paints group employed 2 per cent. more workers in June than in May.

The paper-making industry employed 2 per cent. more workers in June than in May. The printing and paper goods group employed 1 per cent. less workers and paid slightly less wages in June than in May. These decreases occurred in the manufacture of miscellaneous paper goods.

The textiles group employed 3 per cent. more workers in June than in May. The number of employes in the clothing, millinery, and laundering group decreased 3 per cent. and wages decreased 2 per cent. from May to June. The strike in the women's clothing industry is responsible for most of these decreases.

The food, liquors, and tobacco group employed 3 per cent. more workers, and the water, light, and power industry employed 4 per cent. more workers in June than in May.

STATE TO INSURE WORKERS.

Compensation Law Amendment Also Affects Employes of City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—All persons engaged in hazardous employment by the State, any county, town, or village, must be insured by it under the amended workmen's compensation law in the same manner as private employers are now compelled to do.

In an opinion by Egbert E. Woodbury, Attorney General, it is held that by Chapter 622, Laws of 1916, the compensation law is so broadened as to make it cover the employes engaged in dangerous occupations by the State or any of its subdivisions. Heretofore the policy pursued by the State and its various municipalities did not call for such insurance. This policy was grounded on the belief that since the State and its municipalities were not engaged in business for pecuniary gain, their employes did not come within the provisions of the compensation law.

The question has arisen as to the method by which the State and its municipalities may take out such insurance. The State Industrial Commission has taken cognizance of the fact that since this requirement of law was made subsequent to the appropriation of money for the public purposes of the State and its municipalities for this year, the State and its counties, cities, towns, and villages cannot be assumed to have made provision for the payment of the necessary compensation insurance premiums for their employes. The commission has accordingly adopted a resolution, and the Attorney General has approved, in effect that upon application, the commission will permit the State or any municipality to carry its own insurance. No moneys are available for the payment of premiums of insurance unless embraced in some contingent fund or unless special authority has been granted by some special statute.

Condemns "Isles of Safety."

Commissioner of Public Works of Manhattan Ralph Folks in a letter quoted in the current issue of Greater New York, the bulletin of the Merchants' Association, says it is the unanimous opinion of the Police Department, the Safety First Society, and others that "isles of safety" increase traffic dangers to pedestrians, because they induce those afoot to attempt to cross streets while traffic is moving. He adds that the "isles" prevent the maintaining of an adequate number of traffic lines in one direction during the period when movement in that direction is greater than that in the opposite. A traffic policeman, he says, is the best "isle of safety."

14 OF RAMOS CREW PICKED UP AT SEA

Survivors of Lost Coal Ship Tell of 40 Hours' Fast and Battle with Storm in Open Boats.

CAPTAIN AND 8 MEN MISSING

Two Drowned When All Hurriedly Abandoned Vessel Without Food or Water.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Stories of privation, a forty hours' battle in open boats against gales and mountainous waves, the loss of two of their number, and, when all hands had nearly given up hope, of rescue by the United Fruit Company's steamer José, were brought here tonight by fourteen members of the crew of the freighter Ramos, which sank last Wednesday 310 miles northwest of Watling Island.

The steward and one sailor of the Ramos were drowned while leaving the ship, and fears are expressed for the safety of Captain McGoldrick and eight other members of his crew who put off in a small boat, but could not be found by the José. It is possible, however, they may have been picked up by some other ship.

The José, bound from Santa Marta for Philadelphia, rescued the fourteen men on Friday night off the North Carolina coast. It was after midnight when Captain Andersen of the José came upon the shipwrecked sailors in two small boats. The seas were still running high, but he picked them up without accident. Some of them, Captain Andersen said, were almost helpless because of their long fight without food or water. They were soon revived when taken aboard the rescue ship and provided with dry clothing and plenty to eat and drink.

The Ramos, with a cargo of coal, sailed from Philadelphia on July 9 for Cartagena, Colombia. When two days out she ran into the tropical storm that raged off the South Atlantic Coast last week. The first night of the storm, the sailors said, they expected to be dashed to pieces, but their ship rode the waves in safety until nearly daylight, when she sprang a leak and went down a few hours later. Meanwhile signals of distress were flashed broadcast and preparations were made to launch the lifeboats. This proved to be a hazardous task, and two men were lost in the attempt. Finally, however, three boats were got off, and the other members of the crew of twenty-five pulled away from the vessel. Time was too precious to take with them any supplies. Ten minutes after the last man got off the Ramos went to the bottom, bow first.

Although the seas ran high for twenty-four hours after the crew took to the open boats, the hardest fight was against hunger and thirst. When the José hove in sight most of the men were almost famished, but upon their arrival here they had almost recovered from their trying experience.

The Ramos was a New York & Porto Rico Company vessel of 338 tons net. Her cargo of coal was valued at $1,698. The vessel was built at Newcastle, England, in 1885, and was 190 feet long and 28 feet 2 inches wide.

FLAGSHIP RETAINS TROPHY.

Crew of the Wyoming Still Leads in Fleet Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—The standing of the battleships in the Atlantic Fleet competing in athletics for the year ended July 1 shows the flagship Wyoming retaining the trophy for general excellence. The Florida, and the Arkansas are next in order.

Owing to injury to Gunner's mate John A. Cox of the South Carolina, who fell from a launch in the davits, striking his head upon a saluting gun, he will undergo an operation at the Naval Hospital tomorrow. His skull is fractured. Gunner's Mate M. S. Jones of the Michigan, who was injured during manoeuvres last week, was removed to the Naval Hospital. Surgeon Henry D. Wilson, Lieut. Commander John F. Greene, and Ensigns Thomas J. Doyle and Andrew L. Haas of the fleet are recovering from sickness at the Naval Hospital.

Tomorrow morning the General Court Martial at the Naval Station will reconvene, after adjournment, relative to the recent grounding of the flagship San Francisco and the Melville grounding on July 3.

PICK WRONG CUSTOMER.

Burglars Try to Sell Loot to Headquarters Detective.

Two men stopped Detective William Reilly of Police Headquarters, who was in plain clothes, at Catharine Street and East Broadway, yesterday afternoon and asked him if he would buy a gold watch or direct them to a pawnshop. Detective Reilly took them to Police Headquarters, where a search produced a quantity of jewelry, including the watch, which had a thick gold case, and a number of pearl stickpins. The men explained that they had just arrived from Seattle and had bought them from a man they met on the train.

Reilly found a picture of a woman and child in the pocket of one of the men, who gave the name of Wheeler. The man said it was a photograph of his wife and child, and had been taken at Seattle.

"How does it come to have the name of a Boston photographer on it?" asked Reilly.

"We were visiting in Boston," said the man.

A minute later, however, he admitted that the story of coming from Seattle was false and that they had got the jewelry by a burglary near Milton, Mass. Some papers found on the men bore the name of Robert Saltonstall of Boston and Milton, Mass., and the two men admitted that his was the house they had robbed. Wheeler said that he came from East Dedham, Mass., and the second man said that he was Frank Morrisey of Dorchester, Mass. They were locked up and held for a warrant from Massachusetts.

POLICE SEEK PYROMANIAC.

Fire That Killed Mrs. Miller and Three Children Was Set.

After an examination of the four-story building, 164 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, where Mrs. Ida Miller and her three young children were burned to death early yesterday morning, Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy said last night he believed the fire was started either in the hallway on the ground floor, or in a wood bin in the cellar, shot up the airshaft and spread out on the top floor. The smoke was so dense, he said, that Mrs. Miller and the children were suffocated before they could reach the window and shout for help.

In his opinion, the fire was the work of a pyromaniac, and he notified the police to that effect. Twelve detectives from the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau are searching for a man who had been seen in that part of Brooklyn waiting about just before several fires started. Twenty minutes before the fire was discovered, Fire Marshal Brophy said, the police put out a fire in a wood bin in the cellar of a house a few doors away.

Arthur Miller, whose family lost their lives in the fire, recovered sufficiently yesterday from the effects of the smoke to leave the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. Peter Nelson, who jumped from the fourth-story window, was also able to leave the hospital.

The police said last night they expected to make an arrest in a few hours.

203 ICE DEALERS CAUGHT.

Hartigan Says All Sales Must Be by Honest Weight.

Commissioner Hartigan of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures is conducting a vigorous fight against ice dealers who do not sell ice by weight or who give short weight or use fraudulent scales. So far 205 civil and criminal violations have been found. Both the city and the State law require that ice must be weighed before delivery.

"It is unfortunate but true," said Commissioner Hartigan, "that in New York City a habit prevails with the buying public to purchase ice for so much money's worth, or to buy a certain quantity of ice to fill a given space, like an ice box. Ice is a commodity which should be bought by weight, and the sooner the people change their habit of buying carelessly the sooner they will benefit. The larger ice dealers have ordered their drivers to use the scales in all transactions.

"The fight, however, will continue throughout the Summer. It is being directed to the ice cellars as well as to the ice wagons. In the Summer of 1915 [illegible] penalties of $50 each were paid by ice dealers for disobeying the law."

Boy Killed by Fall of Door.

Alexander, 7 years old, and Mortimer, 5 years old, sons of Morris Rabinovitch, a lawyer of 230 Grand Street, were playing in the rear of their home, at 1,372 Lyman Street, the Bronx, with a big roller door of a garage yesterday afternoon when it fell, knocking Mortimer aside and crushing Alexander. By the time a physician was summoned the boy was dead.

The NEW YORK TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY announces that the NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY has been merged with it, and that the name is now

New York Title and Mortgage Company

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Examines Titles to Real Estate
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KILLED AFTER WEDDING.

Guest, in Fight Over Girl, Gets a Fractured Skull in Street.

Carrel Marres, 22 years old, a baker, of 147 East Fourth Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Captain Deavey and Detectives Wurschner and Ransbers, after Julius Segletti had died in Bellevue Hospital in the morning. Segletti declared that he had been beaten by "Russian Mike."

The detectives learned that there was a man on the east side known as "Russian Mike," well known because he never missed a wedding among the Russians or Polacks in that neighborhood. It was learned that "Mike" had attended a celebration at 123 East Tenth Street Saturday night, and had quarreled there with Segletti over a girl named Julia Saber. On the return from the wedding, it was said, "Russian Mike" waylaid and attacked Segletti, who was escorting the young woman, at Avenue A and Tenth Street.

Julia Saber and others who saw the fight said that Marres had used only his fists. Segletti recovered after the fight and went on with his companions, but later he became unconscious, and died at Bellevue from a fractured skull. Marres, who was locked up on a charge of homicide, refused to talk.

CENTRAL DISTRICT GAINS.

Fifty Improvements Pointed Out by Mercantile Association.

Fifty improvements obtained for the central mercantile district, between Canal and Thirty-fourth Streets west of Fifth Avenue, are listed in the annual report of the Central Mercantile Association, 111 Fifth Avenue, as achievements of the association. Chief among these were an industrial survey of the district, city planning features, efficiency awards to municipal employes, street cleaning improvements, better illumination, increased transportation facilities, and building development.

The report says that in the central mercantile district there are 121,000 factory workers, or 30 per cent. of all those in Manhattan, and 5,575 industrial plants, or 28 per cent. of the factories in the borough. The officers of the association, elected for 1916, are:

President, Clarkson Cowl; First Vice President, James C. Elms; Second Vice President, T. H. Lamprecht; Third Vice President, George A. Plimpton; Fourth Vice President, David Nevius; Treasurer, Louis M. Hart; Secretary, Joseph E. Kean, and Publicity Secretary, Edward H. Pfeiffer.

CAUTION

Don't Pay Twice for an Insurance Policy

If you use the same care in the selection of your Insurance Broker as you do in giving credits, you will not endanger your Insurance Protection.

An Editorial in The New York Times of July 14th said:

Insurance Agents and Brokers

From the State Department of Insurance comes a justifiable complaint that comments made in this column on the experience of a man who had to pay a fire insurance premium twice because the first payment was not turned over to the company, did not discriminate between insurance agents and insurance brokers.

The difference is real, but it is one not commonly known or realized, and to the ordinary insurer, acting without legal advice, everybody who writes insurance is an insurance agent.

The real agent does represent the company, and payment to him is in effect a payment to the company, but the broker, as the Superintendent of Insurance said—without taking the trouble, by the way, to note or emphasize the fact that there exists a confusion of names—is an agent only of the insurer, and the latter must choose his broker at his own peril. Selecting an honest one, he is as safe as if he dealt with an agent, properly so called—an agent of the company, that is—but if his choice be injudicious he takes chances and may have to pay the usual consequences of mistake.

Among those consequences, in case a dishonest broker appropriates a premium payment and the insured for some reason does not receive the company's notification of approaching cancellation of his policy, may be the sorrowful one that property he thought securely protected is without any protection at all.

This Organization is over fifty years old; its financial strength, business standing, unexcelled service and facilities is well known throughout the Insurance Market.

Our services are at the command of all reputable business houses.

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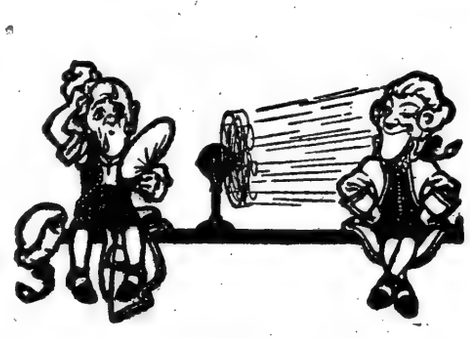

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Victrola

BROOKLYN ROBINS PLAY SIXTEEN-INNING TIE WITH CHICAGO CUBS

DODGERS AND CUBS BATTLE TO A DRAW

With Game Twice Clinched, Brooklyn Twirlers Falter and Darkness Comes in 16th.

THIRTY-TWO PLAYERS USED

Marquard Succumbs in Ninth and Four More Pitchers Take a Hand —Cubs Use a Weird Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Dodgers and Cubs battled on even terms at Weeghman Park this afternoon for sixteen innings, darkness calling a halt when the score stood at seven-all. Each team made a desperate fight for a victory, and players were substituted with a lightninglike rapidity.

A ninth inning rally was all that saved the hide of the Cubs, for when they took their turn at bat in that session they were three runs to the bad, and from the way Rube Marquard was working no one even dreamed that they would be able to solve his delivery. With visions of the extra coin that President Weeghman has been giving lately for winning ball games, and with a desperation to continue their winning streak, the Cubs went after the former McGrawite and bounced him to all corners of the field.

The Dodgers, sore at the treatment given to Marquard, went after Claude Hendrix and Jim Vaughn, pounding out four hits off the pair, and taking the lead again in the tenth by a three-run margin. The visitors were all smiles when the Cubs went in for what was supposed to be their last chance at scoring. That another rally could be staged which would put them on an even basis again seemed unlikely. But the Cubs in their desperation thought all twirlers alike, and put over the necessary three runs to knot up the count again.

Marquard Gets a Flying Start.

The game started with Tom Seaton and Rube Marquard as the opposing twirlers. The latter went along at top speed for six innings, holding the Cubs to three hits. Seaton survived the first inning without any serious consequences, but the Dodger machine shot into high gear in the second and scored its first a tally. Another was added in the third. It looked like curtains for the Tinx when the Dodgers kicked in with a duo of tallies in the seventh, and that winning streak which had reached the lusty figure of three straight for the Cubs threatened to die of starvation.

In the fifth Heinie Zimmerman shot a hot grounder that went through O'Mara for a single. Max Flack followed suit, sending Heinie to second. Then Vic Saier caught one of Rube's fast ones at the end of the bat. The ball had lots of stance and power, and the fans rose from their seats, expecting to see the old pill sail over the right field screen. But the ball hit just below the top and bounded back into the field. It was a break that cost the Tinx the game, for both Zim and Flack held their bases, expecting a catch by Zack Wheat, who had backed up against the fence. Saier's shot was good only for a single, jamming the bases. Here Tinker called in the first of his reserves, Rollie Zeider was sent up to bat for Mulligan, who had been spiked at second in the Dodgers' half of inning. Grantham hustled one toward second, and, while he and Saier were being erased on a double play, Zim came home with the first run of the game for the Cubs.

Pitching Reserves Summoned.

In the ninth the first three men up for the Cubs hit the first balls pitched to them for singles. After the third hit Robinson applied the derrick and sent Marquard to the showers. Jeff Pfeffer took up the hurling burden, but the Cubs refused to stop. Two runs were nicked off Pfeffer and then Larry Cheney was inserted into the sketch with two on bases and one down. The tying run came over while Cheney was operating.

The Tinx presented a strange line-up to start the tenth after the smoke of the ninth had cleared and the score stood a tie. Jimmy Archer went to third and Heinie Zimmerman to short, Clemons donning the mask and pad. Seaton was left to start the tenth but the first Dodger up in this inning lined a single to left field. Vaughn replaced Seaton on the mound.

The Dodgers gave Vaughn a warm reception. With a man on first, Archer played in close for a bunt. Daubert double-crossed him and shot a hot liner past Jimmy for a single. A combination of hits then produced three runs for the visitors and it looked as if a hard-fought game had been brought to a close.

The Tinx came right back in their half of the tenth and again tied a sailor's knot in the score. With the count 7 to 4 against them Tinker called for runs, and he got them. Three Bruins checked in at the home plate and the game was shot into another inning.

These three runs proved the end of the scoring possibilities for the day. Subsequent innings failed to produce any runs, and Umpire Byron removed his mask at the end of the sixteenth frame, announcing that darkness had ended the festivities. Thirty-two players took part in the contest. The custom of allowing spectators to keep balls batted into the stands helped the home team to use forty-three spheres. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paton,cf,rf	8	1	2	3	0
O'Mara,ss	6	1	4	5	4
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	11	3
Wheat,lf	7	1	4	5	0
Cutshaw,2b	7	2	1	7	6
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Myers,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Getz,3b	6	1	3	2	2
Meyers,c	7	1	2	11	3
Marquard,p	3	0	1	1	0
Pfeffer,p	1	0	0	0	0
Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	0
Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0
Coombs,p	2	0	1	1	1
Total	58	7	18	48	19

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Knabe,2b	7	0	1	5	7
Mann,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	1
Williams,lf	6	1	0	2	1
Clemons,c	3	0	0	3	2
Archer,c,3b	7	0	4	8	3
Seaton,p	2	0	0	0	1
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	3
aSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
bFischer	1	0	0	0	0
cPackard	0	1	0	0	0
Total	59	7	15	48	27

a—Batted for Prendergast in eighth inning.
b—Batted for Zeider in ninth inning.
c—Ran for Fischer in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Saier, Mulligan.

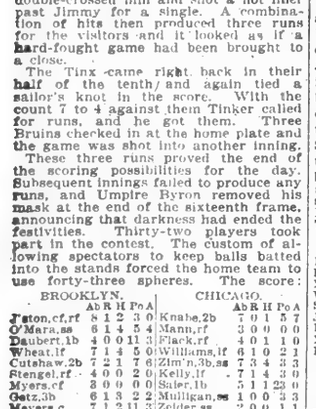
											R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—7

Two-base hits—J. Meyers, 2; Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Daubert, O'Mara, Cutshaw, Getz. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, Daubert, Getz. Double play—Cutshaw, O'Mara, and Daubert; Meyers, Cutshaw, and Daubert; Knabe and Saier. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 9. First on errors—Brooklyn, 16; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Cheney, 1; off Smith, 1; off Combs, 2; off Seaton, 1; off Vaughn, 1. Earned runs—Off Marquard, 1; off Pfeffer, 1; off Cheney, none; off Smith, 1; off Combs, 2; off Seaton, 3; off Prendergast, none; off Hendrix, none; off Vaughn, 3. Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Pfeffer, 1; by Combs, 4; by Vaughn, 8. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—Three hours and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 3; Bridgeport, 2. (Ten innings.) (First game.)

Lawrence, 2; Bridgeport, 0. (Second game.)



BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 4; Cleveland, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 7.
(16 innings; called, darkness.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	46	34	.575
Boston	44	35	.557
Cleveland	45	36	.556
Chicago	42	36	.538
Washington	42	37	.532
Detroit	43	38	.531
St. Louis	36	44	.450
Philadelphia	18	56	.243

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	44	30	.595
Boston	40	30	.571
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
New York	37	37	.500
Chicago	39	41	.487
Pittsburgh	35	40	.467
St. Louis	37	45	.451
Cincinnati	32	49	.395

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

MATTY WILLING TO TRY IT.

Would Like to Build Red Team—Deal May Go Through Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—It is confidently expected that the deal taking Mathewson, McKechnie and Roush to the Reds for Herzog and Killifer will be consummated in Cincinnati tomorrow when Garry Herrmann is to lay the matter before the Cincinnati Directors. Herrmann wants Matty, and so, it is said, do the Fleischmanns, and that is believed to be enough to put it through.

Of course, all this is with the approval of Matty. His wishes have been consulted in the matter, and he has no objection to going to Cincinnati, provided the salary offered is satisfactory.

"The loss of Herzog to the Reds would be hard to make up," said the famous pitcher today, "and managing has its worries and big responsibilities; but anything that would permit me to stay in baseball interests me, for I am too much attached to it to want to get out. Then again, trying to build up a ball team, getting the men and seeing them develop into a good team as they expand and acquire team work, presents an exceedingly interesting occupation and one I should like to try."

Matty knows that he is through as a pitcher, and so does the club, and while McGraw, the only manager he has ever had, and his friend for years, entertains a strong sentimental dislike to seeing the veteran go, he is glad that his once great pitcher is finding such a conspicuous berth and taking a step upward in the baseball business. The other players all feel the same way. They hate to see Matty go, but are delighted that he is doing so well and will continue active connection with the game.

Harry Sallee, the southpaw pitcher, is expected to report to the Giants tomorrow. The deal with the St. Louis club for Sallee was completed today. It was entirely a cash transaction. All of the available, tradable New York players are involved in the Cincinnati swap, and McGraw has no others whom he is willing to send to St. Louis. The latter team gets cash, said to be $10,000, and these figures are not far out of the way. In addition, Sallee's claims against the St. Louis club, salary and a fine imposed on him while a Cardinal, will be taken up by his new employers and adjusted to his satisfaction.

SENATORS BUNCH HITS.

Coveleskie's Twirling Is Porous and Cleveland Succumbs, 4 to 2.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Bunching seven of their ten hits in three innings, Washington defeated Cleveland here today, 4 to 2. Singles by Williams and Jamieson, a double steal on which Williams scored, and McBride's triple brought two runs in the second. Shanks's double after Williams had singled registered another in the fourth, and hits by Shanks and Jamieson brought Washington's final score in the eighth. Cleveland scored in the first on Wambsganss's single, Speaker's single, and Roth's sacrifice fly, and again in the fifth on Daly's triple and Coveleskie's single. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Foster,2b	5	0	1	1	5
Milan,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Williams,1b	3	2	2	14	1
Shanks,3b	4	1	3	0	2
Jamieson,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Henry,c	3	0	0	3	1
McBride,ss	4	0	1	3	5
Boehling,p	4	0	0	1	3
Total	35	4	10	27	17

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	3	1
Wamb's,2b	4	1	2	0	4
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	4	0
Roth,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Turner,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Daly,c	4	1	2	5	1
Covel'kie,p	3	0	1	1	1
aLambeth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	9	27	14

a—Batted for Coveleskie in ninth inning.

Washington	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—4
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Shanks. Three-base hits—McBride, Daly. Stolen bases—Speaker, Williams, Jamieson. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 8. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off Boehling, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 10 hits, 4 runs in 9 innings; off Boehling, 9 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings. Balk—Coveleskie. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Boehling, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	5	0	2	0	1	0	5	—13	18	2	
Newark	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3	11	2	

(Called end of seventh inning; rain.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	40	30	.571
Providence	41	33	.554
Baltimore	41	36	.532
Montreal	38	35	.521
Toronto	34	32	.515
Richmond	28	35	.403
Newark	30	43	.411
Rochester	28	41	.406

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.

American Association.

Louisville, 1; Milwaukee, 0. (First game.)
Louisville, 2; Milwaukee, 0. (Second game.)
Kansas City, 5; Indianapolis, 4. (First game.)
Indianapolis, 1; Kansas City, 0. (Second game.)
St. Paul, 7; Columbus, 3. (First game.)
St. Paul, 9; Columbus, 5. (Second game.)
Toledo, 4; Minneapolis, 3. (First game.)
Minneapolis, 4; Toledo, 0. (Second game.)

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 4; New Orleans, 0. (First game.)
Atlanta, 3; New Orleans, 1. (Second game.)
Memphis, 2; Little Rock, 0.
Birmingham, 3; Mobile, 2. (Twelve innings.)
Nashville, 1; Chattanooga, 0.

GIANTS VICTIMS OF ONE FATAL INNING

Two Uncanny Throws Help the Cardinals to Stow Away Victory by Score of 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—Defeat came to the Giants today through slips of their own and hits by the enemy, all confined to one inning. The final score was 3 to 2. This was the Cardinals' first victory over the Giants this year.

Fred Anderson undertook to supply the pitching which would enable the Giants to continue their winning streak. But he undertook more than he could deliver. Three batters in succession hit him safely in the inning which did mortal damage to the New Yorkers, and three runs resulted. This second inning was peculiar. Hornsby opened with a sharp single to left and Wilson drove safely in the other direction, Hornsby going to third. Gonzales also spun a single to right. Enter here the error making.

Hornsby scored easily enough, but Robertson had a simple throw to third to blot out Wilson, who was pointing for that base. Instead of throwing to third Robertson threw into the grandstand. Wilson reached the plate and Gonzales got to third. Corhan's tiny hoist to Doyle held Gonzales at third, but when Doyle flung it to Rariden it didn't go to Rariden, it went far out of the intended line, and Gonzales tripped home with the run necessary to beat the Giants.

Anderson retired at the end of the second in favor of Schauer, whose pitching was high grade. Schupp entered the contest for one inning because Schauer had made way for a pinch hitter.

Lee Meadows pitched ball of an effective grade all the way, and gave only four scattered hits. The Giants were on bases often, though always singly, but feeble grounders for force outs or something equally stifling to their chances were customary. Neither Kauff nor Robertson could do anything when needed.

The first New York run began with a pass to McKechnie in the third inning. Rariden forced McKechnie, and Rousch forced Rariden. Burns threw off Meadows's yoke long enough to single to right, putting Rousch on third. A double steal by Rousch and Burns took the former to the plate.

Burns tallied in the sixth on a wild throw by Corhan and an infield out. A rich chance to tie the score failed in the eighth. Honus Lobert, batting for Schauer, rammed a three-bagger to left. There was only one out, but when Burns, biting at a bad ball, sent up a rocket to Miller there were two out and Lobert was still at third. Kauff jumped a grounder to Hornsby and in a hot race for the bag, each sliding. Hornsby won by an eyelash. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rescher,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Beck,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Smith,cf	2	0	0	1	0
eLong,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Miller,2b	4	0	1	5	6
Hornsby,1b	4	1	1	10	0
Wilson,rf,cf	2	1	1	1	0
Gonzales,c	2	1	1	6	0
Corhan,ss	3	0	1	6	3
Meadows,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	29	3	8	27	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Doolan,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	8	0
McK'nie,3b	2	0	0	0	2
Rariden,c	3	0	0	3	1
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Schauer,p	1	0	0	0	2
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0
aRousch	1	1	0	0	0
bLobert	1	0	1	0	0
Total	29	2	4	24	10

a—Batted for Anderson in third inning.
b—Batted for Schauer in eighth inning.
c—Batted for Smith in eighth inning.
Errors—Miller, Corhan, Robertson, Doyle.

St. Louis	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Beck. Three-base hit—Lobert. Stolen bases—Burns, Rousch, Wilson, Rescher. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Double play—Miller, Corhan, and Hornsby. Left on bases—New York, 3; St. Louis, 5. First on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Meadows, 3; off Schauer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 4 hits, 1 run, in two innings; off Meadows, 4 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Schauer, 3 hits and no runs in five innings; off Schupp, 1 hit and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Meadows, 2; by Schauer, 1; by Schupp, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

BRAVES DEFEAT THE REDS.

Herzog Uses Four Pitchers In Endeavor to Halt Boston Hitters.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Boston took the second game of the series from Cincinnati here today, 4 to 1. Barnes pitched good ball, and would have shut out the local team had it not been for Smith's error. Cincinnati used four pitchers. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'ville,ss	4	0	0	3	5
Fitzp'ck,2b	4	1	1	2	0
Wilhoit,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Mage,lf	4	0	2	4	0
Konetch'y,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Smith,3b	4	1	1	3	2
Snodgr's,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Gowdy,c	3	1	2	3	0
Barnes,p	4	0	2	0	2
Total	35	4	9	27	9

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Neale,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Herzog,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Fisher,rf	4	1	1	1	4
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Killifer,lf	3	0	1	5	0
Winco,c	2	0	0	3	0
Toney,p	0	0	0	0	0
Moseley,p	0	0	0	0	0
Bluejacket,p	0	0	0	0	0
Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
bLouden	1	0	0	0	0
cMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	27	7

a—Batted for Toney in third inning.
b—Batted for Moseley in sixth inning.
c—Batted for Bluejacket in eighth inning.
Errors—Smith, (2,) Groh.

Boston	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Neale, Fisher. Three-base hit—Magee. Stolen base—Wilhoit. Sacrifice fly—Gowdy. Double plays—Fisher, Groh to Chase, Maranville to Konetchy. 2. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Barnes, 1; Toney, 1; Moseley, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Barnes, 5 hits, no run in nine innings; off Toney, 3 hits, no run in two innings; off Moseley, 3 hits, 1 run in three innings; off Schneider, 1 hit, no run in one inning. Struck out—By Barnes, 3; by Toney, 1; by Moseley, 1. Wild pitch—Moseley. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

KRAMER AGAIN CHAMPION.

Cycling Star Wins Decisive Race at Newark Velodrome.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—Frank Kramer of East Orange clinched the professional cycling championship of America at the local Velodrome here this afternoon. It is the sixteenth consecutive time that Kramer has won the national honors. The race today was at two miles, and Kramer defeated Bob Spears of Australia by a half a length.

Kramer led for the entire two miles. He outgeneraled and outsprinted Spears at every angle. Spears tried to get around him on the last turn, but was unable to. In a red-hot sprint down the home stretch, Kramer held his own, Spears's front wheel being at his sprocket as they crossed the tape.

There is one more championship race to be decided, but the result will not have any bearing on the title. Kramer has a total of 23 points, while Spears, who is in second place, has only 12 points.

In the heat to decide third and fourth places, Alf Grenda outsprinted Alf Goullet. Grenda, after leading all the way, won by a length.

Pop Geers's Condition Improves.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16. — The condition of Ed F. ("Pop") Geers, who was injured in a smashup at the North Randall track Thursday morning, shows constant improvement. Geers is at a hospital and his physicians say that he should be able to leave the institution within a few days.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Farewell Matty, and Good Luck.

The severest shock that New York baseball fans have had in many a day is the announcement of the passing of Christy Mathewson. For sixteen years the big boxman has been the idol of not only Manhattan enthusiasts, but of baseball fans the country over. His services to the Giants cannot be overestimated. The club used to be a one-man team, and Mathewson was that one man. On his shoulders Manager McGraw rested a great responsibility, and Matty carried it with dignity and honor.

No baseball player has ever developed pitching so consummately as Mathewson. When he was in his heyday, he knew the weaknesses of every batsman in the game, and this knowledge of his opponents made him an invaluable asset to McCraw's club.

Without Mathewson the Giants would never have enjoyed the prosperity and success which they have had during the last fifteen years. It was mainly through his efforts that the team won the National League flag five times and the world's series once. In 1905 it was Mathewson who, single-handed, defeated the Athletics.

Big Six, as he was affectionately known to every New Yorker, will be sadly missed at the Polo Grounds. As long as the strong concrete pillars stand at the Brush Stadium, the fond memory of Matty will remain.

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Japan's Successful Invasion.

Usage has robbed an invasion of American lawn tennis courts from across the Atlantic of somewhat of its savor of a decade and a half ago. Gore, Black, Pim, Mahoney, Lowe, Dixon, the Dohertys, Brookes, Wilding—these and more in stalwart parade have marched over our whitewashed lines and ranged from baseline to net with at least their share of success in the quest for the Davis Cup, as well as for American titles.

But now comes an almost unheralded drive from the opposite direction. Over the Pacific comes a small, Oiental, unaccustomed to American ways, dialects, beverages, and edibles, but well versed in the manipulation of the American racquet—so thoroughly versed, in fact, that he sweeps aside a representative field of highly-tested lawn tennis players from the two seaboards, and decorates his imperturbable bosom with the Empire State's title insignia.

If the Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae, now tennis champion of New York State and the Orient, accomplishes no notable sequence to his feat at Utica, he will still have justified amply his invasion of the Occident. His partner in the doubles, Hachishiro Mikami, is certainly far his inferior in playing force and skill, yet the combination reached the final round in the Mississippi Valley tournament and the semi-finals in the competition of the past week at Utica. The progress of Kumagae and Mikami in the doubles is rendered the more remarkable by the fact that they must certainly have difficulty in finding wholly worthy opponents capable of giving them the hard practice necessary to develop doubles tactics and team work in their native Nippon.

If remnants remain of the Mikado's one-time ire at the sovereign State of California, solace may be found by that exalted potentate in the fact that one of his young subjects has demonstrated on American soil his mastery at the chief court game over at least one of the phenomenal group of California juvenile. Any lingering doubt that may have survived Kumagae's two previous defeats of Griffin on Far Eastern courts as to the relative strength of the two must be dispelled by the ease with which the Japanese wrought victory on Saturday. And Griffin, from no mean state, is likewise no mean player. On the contrary, he is one of the little group of the country's best. The Japanese players will certainly have reason to be pleased with the results of their trip, and they will just as certainly have reason for pleasure over their welcome and their treatment here in the Antipodes.

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The Open Golf Championship.

While the recent metropolitan open championship at Garden City did not bring out any record-breaking golf it developed some of the closest and best competition of recent years. That it was won by a home-bred player from a field which included some excellent professionals of Scotland and England is a feather in the cap of native golf talent. Walter Hagen of Rochester showed that the American boy can play as good golf as many of the men who come from the lands of the heather and the rose.

Not only was Hagen's showing encouraging from an American point of view, but so was the performance of the Philadelphia youth, Charley Hoffner, who is just about old enough to vote. This youngster, while not spectacular, was as steady as a clock, and the old-timers who watched him reel off low scores predicted that he is to be an important factor in professional golf in the near future.

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Rowing at Columbia.

Closely connected with the unofficial, but probably authentic announcement several days ago that no Columbia crews would enter the Poughkeepsie regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association next year, are two very significant possibilities. The first may be put in the form of an interrogation: Have the suspicions of college rowing coaches that the same eight men cannot row in four and two-mile races in the same season been justified by facts? The second possibility is that the future Poughkeepsie regattas may be held on Lake Cayuga at Ithaca instead of over the Hudson-Poughkeepsie course.

The training of college oarsmen for the big events of each Spring has been divided into two distinct periods. One covered the months and one-half or two months immediately following the cessation of work indoors. This was the longer period and the goal was preparation for the races over the Henley or over the two-mile courses. With these events behind, the coaches then devoted all efforts to building a combination of eight men which could row four miles in the classics of the year at Poughkeepsie and New London. This called for a different method. Rigging had to be changed, the stroke had to be altered, and the physique of the men had to be nursed along more carefully.

This year Charley E. Courtney of Cornell, the "grand old man" of all college coaches, made up his mind that a two-mile and a four-mile crew were irreconcilable propositions. A small percentage of a crew squad could perhaps row with almost the same ability in both races, but the majority of oarsmen were incapable of it. And so sure was he that he was right, that Courtney sent as the Cornell entry in the triangular race at Ithaca against Yale and Princeton a boatload of third-string men. And this short-distance combination won. After that race he ordered a change that brought into the 'Varsity shell six new men. This was his Poughkeepsie four-mile crew.

On excellent authority it has been learned that Columbia plans to retain rowing as a regular 'Varsity sport, but that all efforts will be directed to developing two-mile crews. Races may be rowed annually with Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Annapolis, but it is exceedingly doubtful if the Light Blue and White will ever again line up on the starting mark of the four-mile course up the Hudson.

During last Winter there was much talk about transferring this classic to Ithaca, but the objections of Columbia seemed to prevail. The Intercollegiate Rowing Association is composed of three member colleges—Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia—and the Quakers were figuratively on the fence. The contrary sentence. Columbia's objection was based generally on the fact that her training quarters at Krum Elbow were permanent and that the buildings had been erected with the idea that the Poughkeepsie regatta was to remain for time immemorial as a fixed annual event.

Now Cornell will undoubtedly make a strong plea for the races. If Syracuse University is taken into the membership of the association, Coach Ten Eyck's the Latonia Derby, should take this valuable prize may perhaps be taken as a good omen for the Chicago turf.

Women in Water Sports.

When the Amateur Athletic Union grudgingly opened its ranks to women swimmers in the Fall of 1914 it did so with frank misgivings, for chaos reigned at the time in the women's branch of the water game, and all kinds of trouble were anticipated by the authorities.

But the unexpected happened. The grant of registration privileges was the signal for general and sudden standardizing of aquatics for the sex and from that day the fair natators have conducted matters in a dignified, orderly, efficient way that has justified the step taken by the governing body. Swimming for women is no longer a curiosity or a sensation, as it once was, but a firmly established and recognized athletic activity, which both contestants and public take seriously.

This was conclusively proved by the first set of national A. A. U. championships just concluded. Most of the title events brought out representative fields, keen competition was witnessed, brilliant record performances were chronicled, and popular interest manifested itself in the large and enthusiastic crowds which attended the various title meets in New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

The 100-yard championship, in particular, resulted in one of the most stirring races ever seen in this country. The seven girl bidders finished under a blanket. Miss Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia, the winner, only beat Miss Claire Galligan of New Rochelle by one stroke, although she set a new record of 1 minute 8 4-5 seconds, which is dangerously close to world's figures, while the last contender to finish covered the course nearly four seconds faster than did Miss Frances Cowells of San Francisco a year ago, in capturing national laurels at the Pan Pacific Exposition water carnival.

This remarkable and widespread progress speaks for itself of the faithful and painstaking work done by the ambitious mermaids. Only through the universal adoption of modern, scientific strokes, and of strict methods of training can the country-wide improvement be explained.

For several reasons the development of water sports for women is gratifying, but chiefly because there is perhaps no better form of exercise than swimming to attain or retain good health and to develop strong, graceful, symmetrical bodies. From the viewpoint of sport it is pleasing to note that our women swimmers are rapidly advancing toward international leadership, and that at the rate they are it will not be long before they brook no rivals.

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Chicago's Racing Revival.

The revival of racing in Chicago is hailed with enthusiasm by Eastern turfmen, as it indicates that the thoroughbred sport is once more getting a grip in the Middle West after an absence of many years. The opening of a thirteen-day meeting at the historic old Hawthorne track on Saturday, when 25,000 persons attended the races, would lead one to suppose that the citizens of Chicago are in favor of the sport, and that it will not lack for the proper kind of support as long as it is conducted along lines similar to those followed in other parts of the country, where it has been successfully revived.

One of the most pleasant features of Saturday's card was the revival of the American Derby, which was first held at Washington Park thirty-two years ago, when it was won by Modesty. This race has always been looked upon as one of the classics of the American turf, and the fact that the promoters put up a purse of $10,000 shows that the sentimental interest in this important fixture has by no means diminished, in spite of the fact that it has not been run for twelve years. That Dodge, a Western horse and winner of the Latonia Derby, should take this valuable prize may perhaps be taken as a good omen for the Chicago turf.

MAYO WINS BY INCHES.

Wrests Close Victory in Three-Mile Run from A. W. Feher.

Eddie Mayo, the clever little distance runner of the Brooklyn A. A., yesterday won a sensational victory in the three-mile handicap run at the annual games of the Hungarian-American A. C., at Juniper Park, Long Island. Mayo won by less than a yard from A. W. Feher of the Hungarian-American A. C., after running stride to stride with the latter for the final three-quarters of a mile. The Brooklyn A. A. representative, with twenty-five yards handicap, was virtually the scratch man, and conceded thirty yards to Feher, who had fifty-five yards allowance. Aaron Morris, the veteran colored athlete of the St. Christopher A. C., who had ninety yards handicap, was close up at the finish. Mayo's time was 15:57 3-5.

At two miles Feher was out in front, running easily, with Mayo giving stern chase. In the first quarter of the final mile the Brooklyn boy caught up with Feher, and until he made his final effort, ten yards from the tape, Mayo ran shoulder to shoulder with his opponent.

Six events composed the Hungarian Club's program. Ramon Georgi, the New York A. C.'s young sprinter, had an accident at the 300-yard mark of the quarter-mile handicap, and first place was taken by Arthur Reilly, another Brooklyn A. A. standard bearer, who had eight yards start. On one of the narrow turns W. Garrison of St. John's Club fell directly across the path of Georgi, who had just enough time to check his progress, but to avoid a fall he had to hurdle Garrison. This put him out of his stride.

The summaries:

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Arthur Reilly, Brooklyn A. A., (8 yards;) H. A. Greenbaum,

STARS IN BIG REGATTA

MANY ENTERED IN RACES AT DULUTH

At Least 150 Oarsmen Will Compete in Annual Regatta of National Association.

NEW TROPHY CUP OFFERED

J. H. Barnes Gives Challenge Award to be Contested on Point Scores.

Approximately $30,000 will be spent and more than 150 oarsmen will compete in the forty-fourth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen next month at Duluth, Minn. Backed by Julius H. Barnes, the wealthy grain exporter, the Duluth Boat Club and civic committees are planning to make this regatta the greatest in the history of national club boat racing, and the minimum accommodations for 35,000 spectators, already arranged for, are hardly expected to be adequate for the two days of the racing.

Twenty-six amateur boat, canoe, and barge clubs in the East and Middle West will send individual, pair-oared, and eight-oared boats for the national competition, according to the entry list, and a half dozen other clubs from St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Chicago are expected to make later applications.

Manhattan will be represented by the New York Athletic Club and oarsmen from the Ravenswood, Nonpareil and Bohemian Boat Clubs. Five entries have already been made by Philadelphia clubs, and, according to R. B. Liggett, Secretary of the Duluth Rowing Club, which is staging this years event, at least two more clubs in the Quaker City will undoubtedly send oarsmen. The Philadelphia clubs are the Vespers, Pennsylvania Barge Club, University Barge Club, Maltas, and Undines. Springfield will also be represented by three clubs, the Rockrimmons, Atlantas, and Springfield Clubs.

Other entries are from the Arundels and Aerials of Baltimore, the Potomacs of Washington, the Unions of Boston, two clubs from Lynn, Mass.; the Celtics and Western Rowing Club of Buffalo, the Detroit Boat Club, the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Boat and Canoe Club, the Lincoln Park Boat Club of Chicago, the Peoria Boat Club, the Minnesota Boat Club of St. Paul, and the famous Duluth Boat Club.

An innovation in this year's event will be the competition for the new trophy cup offered by Mr. Barnes. The cup, valued at $4,000, will be contested similarly to the famous Sir Thomas Lipton Cup for sailing craft. The club winning the greatest number of total points during the two days of the regatta will retain possession until challenged successfully by another organization.

The races will be rowed over a mile and a quarter straightaway course on St. Louis Bay, which is divided by a narrow strip of land from Lake Superior at Duluth. Incidentally, this is the same course on which Ned Hanlan, Jim Ten Eyck, Sr., Jake Gaudur, and Charles E. Courtney rowed in Duluth races several decades ago.

The Duluth Boat Club has just completed the new shell house, at an expense of $10,000, and the new grandstand, one-eighth of a mile long, will be finished within the next two weeks. It will be the largest permanent structure for crew races in the country, and will seat more than 10,000 persons. Other seating accommodations arranged to date include large ore freight boats and excursion steamers, which will be anchored all along the course, and a sufficient number of this kind of craft has been provided to seat another 25,000 persons.

Because of an unusually successful year for the Duluth Boat Club, whose progress is linked somewhat to the triumph of the Syracuse University crews in the intercollegiate regatta by reason of the Ten Eyck family of coaches, the Zenith City club is regarded as the favorite in many of the regatta's events. Jim Ten Eyck, Jr., and Ned Ten Eyck have already given up their business affairs temporarily to finish the work of training their club's crew men, and although some of their oarsmen have been lost to the sport this year because of the border mobilization of the Minnesota National Guard, there are many of the national sweep men and scullers left for the competition.

ALTAIR GETS ELDER TROPHY

Finishes Twenty Minutes Ahead of Fleet in Thirty-Mile Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 16.—Edward Willis and Edward Stannard, in their yacht Altair of the Star Class, won the trophy today offered by George W. Elder for yachts of her class. The donor of the trophy finished second in his Vete.

Sixteen yachts of the Star design started at 9:30 this morning under favorable conditions. The Altair soon took the lead and piloted the other fifteen on a merry chase to Captain's Island and return. Toward the finish, which was at the regular crossing line of the Port Washington Yacht Club's course in Manhasset Bay, the Altair had so outdistanced her nearest rivals that she was out of sight of them and won by nearly twenty minutes.

Charles E. Hyde's Hydra, which has been a consistent winner over the short club courses this season, did not prove so formidable on the journey of thirty miles today and finished third, twenty-six minutes behind the winner. The summaries:

STAR CLASS—CAPTAIN'S ISLAND RACE.
Start, 9:30 A. M.—Course, 30 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Altair, Willis & Stannard	6:23:27	8:53:27
Vete, G. W. Elder	6:43:15	9:13:15
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	6:49:55	9:19:55
Shadow, N. L. Inslee	7:01:50	9:31:50
Snapper, A. Iselin, Jr.	7:02:55	9:32:55
Little Bear, Allan Walker	7:11:04	9:41:04
Shooting Star, W. Trench	7:20:33	9:50:33
Neptune, W. L. Hopkins	7:23:43	9:53:43
Little Dipper, George Corry	7:25:40	9:55:40
Vega, E. G. Unitt	7:40:00	10:10:00
Mira, C. L. Peets	7:41:20	10:11:20
Banshee, M. Eggerton	7:41:33	10:11:33
Canis Minor, Alden O'Brien	7:52:15	10:22:15
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	7:54:30	10:24:30
Shooting Star, T. Harpell	8:11:00	10:41:00
Aurora, E. A. Morgan	8:11:05	10:41:05

NEW YACHT COURSE TESTED

Chapman's Snapper Leads Arrow Class Over Indian Harbor Route.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 16.—John B. Chapman's Snapper was the winner in the race today for the new Arrow class yachts, the first to be held over the Indian Harbor course. The course selected was across the line between the second column of the clubhouse veranda and a stake opposite the shore, then around a white racing mark, a little east of Comment Reef, then around Newfoundland Reef buoy and across the finish line, distance of about five miles. The summaries:

Start 12:25.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.
Snapper, J. D. Chapman	1:43:38
Hawk, R. E. Slaven	1:44:48
Rain, Com. C. D. Mallory	1:45:30
Jack o'Lantern, Rear Com. L. H. Dyer	1:45:35

The race for Indian Harbor design yachts was won by Yaqui, owned by Francis H. Page, over the same course. The summaries:

Start 12:10.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.
Yaqui, Francis H. Page	2:22:10
Osseo, Dr. L. H. Hurd	2:27:03
Wabist, Richard H. Outwater	2:28:06
Wahneta, Walter A. Hughes	2:30:10
Minnehaha, John R. Johnson	2:30:06
Minheehee, John W. Lewis	2:39:30

NONPAREIL CREW WINS.

Captures Quadruple Sculls Title of Harlem River from Mets.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club yesterday won the quadruple sculls championship of the Harlem River when a quartet of its oarsmen took a thrilling race from a Metropolitan Rowing Club four in a special match over a mile course. The nose of the Nonpareil shell barely shot across the finish in front of the Met's clubhouse before the second boat had also finished. In the winning crew were Captain Steinkamp, bow; Keenan, No. 2; Purgold, No. 3, and Pearse, stroke. The Met quartet was composed of Captain Callahan, bow; Zillie, No. 2; Farnan, No. 3, and Wells, stroke.

The race was rowed downstream and was started at a point just below Highbridge. Both crews got away to a good start, and for the first half mile the boats moved as one. Neither crew could gain a distinct advantage until, soon after the half-mile post was left behind, the strong Met four sent their craft three-quarters of a length in front. At the three-quarter-mile mark this lead was cut to one-half a length, and in the final drive for the finish the Nons came strong and caught the fast tiring Met scullers just in time to triumph.

The rival Harlem clubs had intended to decide their superiority in an eight-oared shell race, but this plan had to be abandoned when the Nons lost eight of their best oarsmen through the mobilization of the National Guard.

CORNELL SILENT ON RICE.

Rowing Heads Refuse to Say Columbia Coach Will Go to Ithaca.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 16.—Cornell athletic authorities refused to comment today on the report that if Columbia drops rowing James Rice, the coach of the New York eight, would be appointed rowing mentor at Cornell. It is known that the Ithacans have so far not determined upon the man who will take active charge of the crews here.

Courtney's contract expires next Fall. He will not consent to become active coach again, but it was stated today by Charles E. Treman, the rowing adviser, that he had agreed to serve Cornell in an advisory capacity for an indefinite term, which means probably as long as he lives. The name of the active coach may be announced this Summer.

Pending receipt of information from Morton G. Bogue of Columbia, Cornell officials will make no announcement of Cornell's plans should Columbia leave the regatta, or state whether they will attempt to assist in maintaining the Poughkeepsie regatta or try to launch a bigger and more pretentious regatta along the lines of an American Henley.

DEAD HEAT ON SPEEDWAY.

Fox Deane and Sir Thomas Finish Nose and Nose.

Fox Deane, A. E. Meckle's new bay trotter, and Sir Thomas, a brown horse belonging to A. J. Olpp, ran a dead heat in the second tilt of the 1.15 class mixed race, in the second Summer matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, held yesterday on the Harlem Speedway. The former, which carried off the ultimate honors, won the first and third heats.

Lester M., who was carded to meet Master McKerron, R. Jacob's bay gelding, was withdrawn at post time. The latter, however, ran against time, but was unable to better the set time, which was 1:05.

Kitty Oakland, G. E. Gall's fleet trotter, scored a brilliant victory in the 1:07 class trot. After taking second place in the initial heat, she came back strong in the following two and won in easy fashion. Nightingale stepped the first heat in 1:07.

VOLLMER OUT FOR RECORD.

Will Try to Set New World's Mark for 500-Meter Swim.

The New York Athletic Club, upon application, has received permission from the A. A. U. to hold a 500-meter swimming race in its natatorium tomorrow night. The purpose of the Winged Foot organization in applying for this event was to give Herbert Vollmer, their crack amphibian, a chance at the world's record for the distance. The present record is held by J. G. Hatfield of England, who four years ago covered the distance, over fourteen turns, in 6:55 4-5.

Otto Wahle, Chairman of the Metropolitan Swimming Committee, recently held a watch on Vollmer during one of the latter's training workouts, and found that the N. Y. A. C. star came within a small margin of equaling the 500-meter mark, and that without undue exertion. This performance convinced Wahle that the New York A. C. swimmer had an excellent chance of hanging up a new mark for the distance, and the club's application for permission to stage the event followed.

Three other New York A. C. swimmers will compete with Vollmer in this race. They are Teddy Cann, J. A. Zinnoch, and J. Curran.

FEW BOUTS THIS WEEK.

Hot Weather Causes Many Boxing Clubs to Suspend Activities.

On account of the hot weather many of the boxing clubs throughout the city will remain closed this week. At the Harlem Sporting Club at Rockaway Frankie Callahan will be the feature in a ten-round bout Tuesday with Vic Moran. Callahan has boxed all the best of the lightweights, and is anxious to add the New Orleans boxer to his list of victims.

This evening there will be the regular weekly show at the Olympic A. C. in Harlem. Willie Astey and Benny Valgar will clash in the main bout. Valgar is the former metropolitan amateur champion. Beginning on Saturday night the Washington Park Sporting Club will hold weekly shows.

The bouts scheduled thus far for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Olympic A. C.—Willie Astey vs. Benny Valgar.

TUESDAY.

Harlem S. C., Rockaway—Frankie Callahan vs. Vic Moran.

THURSDAY.

Arverne S. C.—Marty Cross vs. Bud Palmer.

YACHT HANDICAPS DECIDED.

Allowances for Larchmont Race Week Contest Announced.

The allowances made by the handicapper for today's sailing contest in the Race Week regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club are as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Yacht and Owner.	P. C.
Anita, G. P. Granbery	2
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	2
Wasaka, W. L. Coursen	2½
Vonilac, W. H. Bowes	2½
Virginia, R. B. Budd	5
Arvia, George C. Molloy	5
Aleda, J. W. Alker	0
Senora, W. H. Farrell	3
Dutchess, George E. Ratsey	6
Bachem II., Myron B. Metcalf	6

SECOND DIVISION.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	0
Coot, H. Wennemer	8½
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	5½
Nadia, W. F. Clarke	4
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	4½
Ninfea, F. K. Middlebrook	6
Sentana, H. L. Stone	6
Red Wing, Grace & Loewy	5½
Ariel, T. Price	6
Kenmuir, V. P. Krauss	6½
Veda, George Chadwick	8
Mignon, Edwin G. Smith	8

THIRD DIVISION.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	1
Wag, H. I. North	1
Firefly, E. S. Foster	6½
Twinkle, S. C. Hunter	2½
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	2½
Natoma, T. S. Clarke	0

FOURTH DIVISION.

Solita, Daniel Bacon	2
Chloe, Howard Parker	6
Ogeemah, A. J. Dealy	0
Kum On, Rossiter Maurice	0

Differentials—First to Second Division, 9 per cent.; First to Third Division, 7 per cent.; First to Fourth Division, 23 per cent.

4,000 ATHLETES ON POLICE FORCE

Majority of New York Patrolmen Are in the Pink of Physical Condition.

SOME WORLD CHAMPIONS

Martin Sheridan Says Policeman's Duties Do Not Interfere with Athletic Training.

There are more athletes in the Police Department today than ever before. Of the 11,000 members of the department, it is estimated that 4,000 of them may be classed as athletes. Of this number fully 1,000 could win high athletic honors if they entered the best amateur or professional ranks.

Detective Martin Sheridan of the First Branch Bureau, an Olympic champion, who by many persons was regarded as the premier athlete of the department, has retired from active sports. Sheridan has an enviable record. He has won 1,000 cups and as many medals. It was not uncommon for him to win during an athletic meeting eight or a dozen cups. In announcing his retirement Sheridan said he had had thirteen years of it, and thought it time to quit. He won world fame as a discus thrower and shot putter. The irregular hours of a policeman's life might be considered a handicap to a man aspiring to win honors as an athlete, but Sheridan did not find it the case.

"A policeman," he said, "is always more or less in training, for he must exercise daily to keep himself physically fit. I never found that being a policeman prevented me from getting the proper training for a contest. A college athlete trains a long time ahead for an event. In his training he probably acquires a finer physical edge than a policeman, but when it comes to a contest if the policeman has trained properly he is in about as fit condition as the college man."

Most of the police athletes belong to city athletic clubs. Many of them are members of the N. Y. A. C., Pastime A. C., Long Island A. C., Bronx Church House, and 500 exercise regularly in the gymnasiums of the local Y. M. C. A.'s. They often compete in the games held by these organizations. In order to do this they must first obtain the consent of the Police Commissioner. Mr. Woods has helped the men to realize their ambitions. The department does not maintain an athletic club, and the only way it has of getting a line on its athletes is from the list of entries to the annual police carnival, and from the reports from the precincts and the Police Training School.

Patrolman Matt McGrath of the Oak Street Station is an Olympic champion, and holds the world's record for 56-pound weight; Patrolman Patrick "Babe" McDonald of Traffic C, whose post is at Forty-third Street and Broadway, has won more than 1,000 prizes putting the 16-pound shot; Patrolman Econ Erickson of Traffic C, a member of the Olympic team, is a high jumper with a record of 6 feet 4 inches; Patrolman Eugene Jennings, another high jumper, with a record of 6 feet 1 inch; Patrolman John J. Eller of the 151st Precinct, Brooklyn, a member of the Olympic team, is a hurdler, and for the last eleven years has been competing in police games. He has won twenty championships.

Some of the middle-aged athletes of the force do not yet consider themselves too old to take part in athletic games. Patrolman William McHugh of the 274th Precinct, Patrolman John J. Nilon of Traffic A, and Patrolman Frank Schulka of the thirty-seventh Precinct have been on the force twenty-five years. They nevertheless ran in the 100-yard race at the recent police games at Sheepshead Bay. Schulka in 1888 was known throughout the United States as a champion club swinger.

Not all of the police athletes go in for track events. Each police inspection district has its baseball club. These teams have formed a police baseball league, and have a regular schedule of games. The members of the department team are chosen from the cream of these nines. The inspection districts also have their tug of war teams, boxing, wrestling, fencing, and club-swinging teams.

LEAPS FROM MOVING TRAIN.

Miss Berry of East Orange, Long Ill, Dies in Hospital.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 16.—Using a ruse to elude her brother-in-law, Nicholas Hills of East Orange, N. J., and a nurse, who were taking her to a sanitarium in New York, Miss Elizabeth Berry plunged from a window of a speeding train near Orangeville, Md., this morning, fracturing her skull and sustaining internal injuries that resulted in death this afternoon.

Miss Berry had been undergoing treatment at the Johns Hopkins Hospital for several months. Upon advice of the hospital doctors, Mr. Hill decided to remove his sister-in-law to a sanitarium in New York. When the train bound for New York reached Orangeville, Miss Berry went to the dressing room. Here she locked the door, and, opening the window, leaped out.

The train was stopped and Miss Berry was brought back to Baltimore. She was rushed to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries. She had lived with her brother-in-law in East Orange. The body will be held here, pending an inquest.

Western Golf Tourney Begins Today

DEL MONTE, Cal., July 16.—Approximately 100 golfers are expected to tee off tomorrow in the elimination round of the eighteenth annual tournament for the Western amateur championship, which will be held through the week on the links of the Del Monte Golf and Country Club. The final round is scheduled to be played next Saturday. Charles Evans of Chicago, holder of the title, is among the absentees, as are nearly all the other leading golfers of the Central States.

Amateur Driving Meet at Newark.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week the second annual meeting of the Junior League of Amateur Driving Clubs will be held at Weequahic Park, Newark, N. J., under the auspices of the Road Horse Association of New Jersey. Fifteen races are to be decided, and there are 255 entries from Cleveland, Brooklyn, Boston, Syracuse, Goshen, Newark, and other points. Two gold cups, said to be valued at about $1,500 each, and twelve silver cups will be among the prizes.

Macfarlane and Pye Golf Victors.

Willie Macfarlane of the Hudson River Golf Club, and Fred Pye of the Rockland Country Club defeated Jack Hobens of Englewood and Harry Auchterlonie of Arkola in a 36-hole, four ball golf match over the Rockland course yesterday. Macfarlane and Pye were 5 up in the morning round, but this lead was cut to 3 up in the afternoon. Macfarlane's cards were 73 and 77; Pye had 77 and 80; Hobens, 80 and 74, and Auchterlonie, 80 and 81.

Miss Wagner and Mrs. Mills Win.

In an exhibition doubles match at the Elmora Country Club, in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Fannie Goddard and Miss Gibbon Goddard in three sets, 8—6, 6—0, 6—0.

ASSAILS 'PURITANS' SUNDAY'

Dr. Fitch Says Working People Have Right to Recreation.

The two misfortunes which have overtaken Christianity since its inception have been the "oversentimentalizing" of Jesus and an erroneous Puritanical conception of Christ's doctrines, Dr. Albert Parker Fitch, President of Andover Theological Seminary, told the congregation of the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, in his sermon on "Our World of Shams," yesterday morning.

The general conception of Christ as a "sweet, tender, passionateless" being is wrong, and the Puritanical interpretation of His teachings is fallacious, declared Dr. Fitch. Christ, he said, was a virile character and His doctrines were reasonable and just.

"Take this matter of Sabbath observance," said Dr. Fitch. "We do not want twentieth century Americans to keep it as Puritans, surely. The day should be kept for what it represents. Behind Sunday is an immense sanction, not the sanction of books or codes, but the sanction of the needs of humanity. Men need one day in which to look for higher, cultivating things, that they cannot find in the other six days."

The preacher described the working conditions and the limited opportunity for recreation during week days of factory hands and lesser office and store employes.

"They have the right, the very sanction of God, to get something of recreation and relaxation beside worshipping on Sunday," Dr. Fitch went on. "We who are better circumstanced have to keep Sunday in other ways. It is wrong to say that all must keep Sunday in the same way. When we let men keep the Sabbath in their own way we are divorcing ourselves from sham.

"As long as the Christian Church is alive it will be fluid. As long as there is thought in it, it changes," Dr. Fitch continued.

"We fear public opinion. We want the outside to appear all right. Very few people have the courage to face their own motives. We seem to care only for petty things. We don't seem to want to change the causes of poverty or economical injustice or class distinction. All we care about is alleviating the top of these things. We certainly do not want to give much money to change the cause of these things."

KEENAN AT THE RIALTO.

Ever the Old Southern Gentleman in the Movies.

Every movie actor has his habits, and Charlie Chaplin does not fall down oftener than Frank Keenan stands in front of a white-pillared Virginian home and makes gestures indicating old Southern blood. He is doing it now in a picture called "Honor Thy Name," this week's major attraction at the Rialto. Mr. Keenan is skillfully abetted by the sumptuous Louise Glaum and by Charles Ray. There are few actors for the screen so good as young Mr. Ray. After seeing his work you get all ready to say that it is those who have had no great experience in the theatre who do best in the movies when you drop in at the Strand and see an exceptionally telling performance by the veteran Theodore Roberts. This is a minor part, but it quite eclipses the rest of the company, including the star, Mae Murray.

For Miss Murray is this week's star at the Strand. Like all the other absentees from the Follies, she has to be in New York in the Summer if it is only in the shadow. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, for instance, is the star at the Winter Garden, George White and Lucile Cavanagh are dancing madly at the Palace, and Leon Errol is at the New Brighton this week. They may be missing from the Follies, but they are not missing from New York.

Another Dixie star is "The Tortured Heart, with Virginia Pearson at the Academy of Music, while Davy Crockett is impersonated by Dustin Farnum on the screen at the Broadway.

BENEFIT FOR ACTORS' CLUB.

Goodhearted Thespian Society Gives Show at the Astor Theatre.

The Goodhearted Thespian Society, a comparatively new club of actors and other theatrical persons, gave an entertainment last night in the Astor Theatre for the benefit of their clubhouse fund. About a month ago the organization opened a new clubhouse at Freeport, L. I., called the Lighthouse because of its proximity to the water and the fact that a structure resembling a lighthouse forms a tower at one end of the building.

Scenes incident to the dedication of the club, in which some well-known theatrical folk took part, were shown at the beginning of the program in moving pictures. Victor Moore explained the pictures in bright patter, and afterward Tommy Gray announced many players from the vaudeville and legitimate stage, who contributed their bits to the program.

Exhibition Buildings in Bronx.

The work of constructing the buildings for the new permanent exposition that will be opened on the William Waldorf Astor property, at 177th Street and the Bronx River, next year, will be begun Aug. 1. The Bronx International Exposition has been chosen as the name of the exposition because so many applications have been received for space for exhibits from foreign countries. Exhibits of the French, Italian, and other Governments that were a part of the Panama-Pacific and the San Diego Expositions will be placed in the Bronx show.

Thanhouser Films on Pathe Program

By an arrangement consummated last week the Thanhouser Film Corporation will release two five-reel feature pictures on the Pathé program, beginning next month. The Thanhouser company for a number of years has been affiliated with the Mutual Film Corporation, and for some time past in film circles there had been rumors of a change.

Charges Japanese Stabbed Him.

Ernest Gibbs, 25 years old, a sailor on the steamship Caribbean King, lying at the foot of Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., was taken to the Smith Infirmary Hospital, New Brighton, last night, suffering from two stab wounds in the back of his head. His condition is said to be serious. Yonseda Natize, 27 years old, a Japannese sailor on the same steamship, was charged with having done the stabbing.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Margaret Nybloc arrived yesterday from London, where she went to play her original role of Mag Duncan in "Kitty MacKay." She will begin rehearsals shortly in "Hobson's Choice," in which she will be seen in the role of Maggie Hobson on tour the coming season.

Wallis Clark, who played the Judge in "Justice," returned Saturday from a flying trip to Los Angeles, where he spent a week posing for a movie version of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." He will have a role in St. John Ervine's "Jane Clegg," which will be produced in Stamford next Monday night.

"The Flame" is the title Richard Walton Tully has given his new play to be produced Labor Day at the Lyric. Rehearsals will be begun today with a cast that includes William Courtleigh, John Cope, Violet Heming, Peggy O'Neil, Robert Paton Gibbs, Richard Gordon, Albert Tavernier, Byron Russell, Dean Raymond, Helen Bell, David Fuller, George Hall, Lillian Hammond, and Albert Billings.

H. M. Harwood's comedy, "Please Help Emily," in which Ann Murdock will be starred the coming season, will be placed in rehearsal today. Miss Murdock will have the role played by Gladys Cooper when the play was first done in London last season. Charles Cherry will play Charles Hawtrey's part, and other principals will be Ferdinand Gottschalk, Jeffreys Lewis, Maud Milton, John Harwood, Kenyon Musgrave, Harry Ashford, Curtis Cooksey, Viola Leach, Alice Hale, and Anton Ascher.

Edward Clark's new farce comedy, "Coat Tales," will be given its first performance at the Nixon Theatre, Atlantic City, next Monday night preparatory to its metropolitan presentation the following Monday at the Cort. Tom Wise, Louise Dresser, Margaret Greene, and Maude Hanafrod will head the cast.

Augusta Dean will assume an important role in "The Passing Show of 1916," at the Winter Garden tonight.

Bert Williams will introduce two new songs in Ziegfeld's "Follies" at the New Amsterdam tonight.

MANY STATES KEEP VITAL STATISTICS

Prior to 1900 Record of Deaths Was Not Compiled by Census Bureau.

BIRTHS SINCE 1915 ONLY

United States Is Behind Other Countries in Preserving These Important Records.

State and municipal authorities throughout the country have shown an increased interest in the collection of vital statistics in recent years that is very gratifying, according to a paper on "The Federal Registration Service of the United States: Its Development, Problems, and Defects," just issued by Director Sam L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce. He announces that it was prepared by Cressy L. Wilbur, M. D., formerly Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics of the bureau and now Director of Vital Statistics, New York State Department of Health.

The United States has lagged far behind the more progressive foreign countries in keeping reliable records of births, deaths, and sickness. The importance of such record has long been emphasized by leading medical authorities, although laymen have little appreciated the extent to which they may be used as aids in sanitation and the safeguarding of health. Dr. Wilbur says:

"The history of the registration of vital statistics in the United States has been that of a most valuable and necessary institution of modern society neglected amid more or less pioneer and primitive conditions. There was little thought of making permanent records of individuals in the rapid march of civilization across the continent.

Records Are Important.

"As people come into closer contact in our crowded communities, vital records are of increasing importance to protect the rights and insure the privileges of the individual. Schools are overcrowded; child labor must be prevented; widows with minor children receive pensions from the State—perhaps old age pensions are coming; in a multitude of ways the State is entering into the daily life of the people and requiring records of births and marriages and deaths for the interest of the individual."

When the Constitution of the United States was adopted no country in the world had provided for registration of births and deaths as a governmental function. The first records of deaths in New York are for 1801, while Massachusetts in 1842 passed its first State registration law of modern type.

Birth and death statistics, based on information gathered by the census enumerators had been compiled and published at each decennial census, beginning with that for 1850, but it was not until 1880 that any data collected were obtained from registration records.

The annual collection of death statistics from the registration area was begun in 1900, and it has been added to from year to year until it now embraces twenty-six States, representing 44 per cent. of the land area and 70 per cent. of the population of the country.

"In respect to registration of births," says the Director of the Census, "far less progress has been made. Because of the unsatisfactory character or the lax enforcement of birth registration laws in many States it was not until 1915 that the Census Bureau inaugurated the annual collection of birth statistics from an area comprising the six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia. This area, although it represents barely 10 per cent. of the territorial extent of Continental United States, has a population of approximately 31,650,000, or 31 per cent. of the total of the country.

Progress Is Being Made.

"The difficulty in obtaining proper registration of vital statistics is not in most cases due so much to absolute lack of legislative provision for registration as to the inadequacy of the laws or the failure to enforce them. Much progress, however, has been made in recent years. In 1900 no two States employed uniform blanks for recording either deaths or births; but at present what is known as the standard death certificate has been adopted or approved by States representing nearly 93 per cent., and the standard birth certificate by States representing approximately 85 per cent. of the total population of the country.

Director Rogers says those who view with apprehension the decline in the American birth rate may take comfort from the fact that the births in this country are still far in excess of the deaths. The population of the United States shows a healthy increase from year to year.

HELD FOR KICKING WOMAN.

Man on Crowded Car Said to Have Resented Effort to Get Aboard.

Philip Gringelio, 26 years old, of 2,256 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, accused of kicking a woman in the mouth, was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station last night.

Mrs. Mary Tenchion of 4,121 Third Avenue, the Bronx, had spent the afternoon at Pelham Bay Park. The cars were crowded when she started for home. As she attempted to board a surface car, Gringelio, the police say, kicked her in the mouth to force her off. She refused medical attention.

Detectives Massie and Haegeney, who say they saw the assault, arrested Gringelio.

CITY BREVITIES.

It was announced yesterday that the French liner Touraine would sail at 6 P. M. today for Bordeaux, instead of 3 P. M. as had been erroneously announced.

The Rev. Mesrob Sahagian, 48 years old, an Armenian, of 468 Fourth Avenue, was taken to Bellevue for observation yesterday at the request of his son, who said his father had been acting queerly.

Herman Warschaw, 48 years old, of 58 East 103d Street, was taken to Lebanon Hospital yesterday with a fractured skull, received when his surrey collided with a pillar of the elevated road at 150th Street and Third Avenue. In the vehicle with Warschaw were his three children and two friends none of whom was hurt.

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MARVELOUS CINEMA-SPECTACLE
THE MOST THRILLING CONVINCING PICTURE AS WELL AS THE MOST TERRIFIC INDICTMENT OF WAR IT IS POSSIBLE TO CONCEIVE.
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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10
GOOD 2D BALCONY SEATS, 50c.
THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS in the U. S. A.
Ziegfeld Follies
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE ONLY ROOF SWEPT BY MIDNIGHT BREEZES

LIBERTY W. 42d Street. SEATS NOW. PRICES 25c to $1.00.
OPENS TOMOR'W NIGHT
AUDREY MUNSON World's Most Famous Model in THE 7 REEL ALLEGORICAL PICTURE.
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BELASCO West 44 st. Every Eve. 8:30. Except Saturday.
THE BOOMERANG
Matinees TOMORROW and Thursday 2:20.

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B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN TEL. 3320—Circle.
Matinee Tomorrow, 50c. to $1.50.
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton Eve. World.

ASTOR 45th St. & Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
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CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

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SHANNON'S 23D REGIMENT BAND
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"Through Death Valley in a Dodge Brothers Motor Car."
PARK THEATRE
(Columbus Circle).
Shown at 3, 5, 7, 9 P. M. On Roof at 10 P. M.
BEGINNING TODAY.
Remarkable film depicting a motor car conquering the barriers of the "land of death!"

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF.
Roof Open Until 1 A. M. Prices 10c., 15c., 25c.
Today—Edith Storey & Antonio Moreno in "The Tarantula." S. S. Vaterland Orchestra on Roof.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8 Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
ARTHUR LIPSON; Charle, Fatty & Mabel, Alma Grey & Granville, Mens Others & Photo Plays. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c

B. F. KEITH'S EDNA WALLACE HOPPER, PALACE LAURA GUERITE, Baldwin Sloan & Cyril Chadwick B'way & 47 St. in "The Flivver." Emma Carus; Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. Evgs. White & Cavanagh, others. Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.

CONEY ISLAND BOSTOCK'S with BONAVITA and Other Big Features
Speedy Dive-Balloon Ascen's. Darktown Follies—40 People
PROFESSIONAL TANGO CONTEST TONIGHT

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. MAE MURRAY in "The Dream Girl" (Strand Orch. & Soloists

Hotel Webster
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1 Suite—Parlor, Bedroom, Bath
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Suitable for Permanent Occupancy
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,980 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 905, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.

LAW FOR SUBMARINES.

The German Ambassador thinks that because the Deutschland has been decided to be a merchantman therefore she is entitled to the same treatment as other merchantmen, including the right to be visited and searched before being treated summarily as a warship or prize. It is a case under international law, and is a case of what the lawyers call "first impression." That is, it is a case which never has happened before, and respecting which the law must be settled without reference to any code.

International law is common law, deduced from the customs of nations. It is based on acts which have been done and decisions which have been rendered upon them, and becomes law only upon acceptance by common consent. It is not possible for the lawyers to befog the issue by reference to conflicting precedents. There are none. They must be made by applying old principles to the new case, and every nation will have a voice in making the law. Not until the Deutschland gets into court will there be any authority regarding her status or the legality of her acts. Diplomats dispute about the law. Judges declare the law. They do so by looking into the reason of the case, not into their consciences, or their sense of loyalty. What is the "reason" regarding the status of this submersible boat as a cargo carrier?

She comes with a cargo of goods we want very much. That should not obscure our reasoning about the matter. She might come with a different cargo and might seek to land it in circumstances difficult for us to control its landing. It has been denied that there were diamonds in her cargo. But it is clear that she or another of her class might arrive under conditions of peace with a cargo seeking to evade our customs, and capable of evading them almost beyond our prevention. This submarine arrives on an errand of peace, but another of any nation might arrive under conditions of war, on a hostile errand against our ports or warships. Thus we have suppositious cases of a bribe to our interests, and of a threat to our laws in peace and to our safety in war. This suggests caution in following the German lead that there is only a single class of merchantman, and that the same law applies to all. The contrary suggestion here made is a strictly American view, the view which it is proper we should take in considering our policy as a neutral, inclining neither to England nor to Germany. The international view would be found only by a comparison of the views of all nations, both in peace and war, of neutrals and belligerents alike.

On such a broader view what should be the status of submarines? Should they enjoy the same freedom of the seas as belongs to other traders? It has been decided that they ought not to have unlimited rights as warships, and thus one step has been taken toward limiting their rights as merchantmen. Can it be said that the Deutschland has demonstrated such commercial utility that the restriction upon the activity of her class would be an irreparable loss to the world? Is it not rather true that the world has more to gain by controlling the activities of submarines than by giving them the freedom of the seas which they have such capacity and adaptability for abusing? Would it not be to the advantage of the world that in war the submarines should be restricted to coast defense, and that in trade they should be forbidden unless licensed somewhat upon analogy with the carrying of concealed weapons? There exists no legislature which can pass such laws. If there are to be enough submarines to have any effect upon affairs the laws upon the subject will be found by punishing those that offend the basic principles of right.

Perhaps the British will sink a submarine merchantman upon suspicion, and then the question will arise whether that is murder or justifiable homicide. That might come to a decision in a British court. Conditions can be imagined in which the question might arise in the case of an American passenger in an American court. As the case stands there is nothing in the German practice with submarine warships to incline the world to favor German submarine merchantmen. It is clever of the Germans to reverse themselves, and to rely upon the law which they have outraged. The German point of view is entitled to consideration, but not to adoption without thought. The capacity of the submarine seems greater for evil than for good, either in peace or war, and the world is likely to be more advantaged by strictness than by liberality. If submarines were the sole possession of any nation they might be a deciding factor of strength for war or commerce which no one nation ought to have. Their possession by all nations is no more an advantage to any than the prohibition of possession to all would be an injury to any. Equality might be preserved alike by prohibition to all or by permission to all. It would seem that there are resources of civilization of the man-killing sort enough without further addition, at least until there is a demonstration of utility as well as of skill in construction and daring in navigation. Those national and personal qualities are cordially admitted and admired even while the service to Germany or to the world is questioned.

CASTRO'S EXCLUSION.

The exclusion of CIPRIANO CASTRO from entrance to the United States in 1916 may have no greater warrant than the frustrated attempt to exclude him in 1913, if as great. In the intervening years he has not been conspicuously engaged in the revolutionary business. In 1913 his case was brought up in the United States District Court, and the ruling of the Commissioner of Immigration was set aside on the ground that there was no evidence to justify the exclusion of the former Dictator of Venezuela. If new evidence has been discovered of his "moral turpitude," the action taken yesterday, under orders from Washington presumably, will be justified. But if CASTRO is to be released today or tomorrow, and permitted to do what he wills, what is to be gained? That CASTRO'S own statement of his plans is perfectly coherent has nothing to do with the case. When the United States Government acts the people that Government represents like to believe that it acts with reason, that it is controlled solely by justice.

CASTRO has been a dangerous fellow in his time. His potentiality for mischief-making may not have been diminished. But he has no physical defect to justify his exclusion, and he has money enough to pay his way. He says he is going to Porto Rico, to dwell there peaceably. Perhaps the Government has reason to object to his residence in Porto Rico. Strong proof of "moral turpitude," however, will be necessary to justify the detention and exclusion of a man in 1916 who in 1913 was relieved of the charge of "moral turpitude" in one of our own courts. If there is a new revolution hatching in Venezuela and Washington knows about it, and has evidence that CASTRO is to take a hand in it, his exclusion from the United States is just, and his residence in Porto Rico would probably be barred. Let us hope that this is the case, and that the act of exclusion will not presently be shown to be another error of judgment.

NEW YORK OR NEW JERSEY?

Several cities of New Jersey have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission to be placed on terms of "equality" with New York City by receiving a freight differential in their favor. They think that rail rates to them should be less by the cost or carrying freight from New Jersey to the points around the harbor, that is to say, by the lighterage charge. Since it costs $25 more or less to lighter carload lots, the New Jersey cities think that business would be diverted to them if their freights were less by $25, or whatever the sum may be in different cases. From the New York point of view the only sort of equality is that which places the various parts of the harbor on the same terms. The lighterage charge was absorbed in the freight rate in order that the additional cost of transporting goods to the several islands about the harbor might not discriminate against them.

That principle is now sought frankly in behalf of New Jersey, which is not satisfied with its advantage in direct access to many railways without lighterage. If it were possible, no doubt New York would be glad to exchange the differential, or lighterage privilege, for the New Jersey privilege of direct access to nine railways, whereas New York is served directly by one, and that under conditions none the best. Inasmuch as the Interstate Commerce Commission has often sustained blanket rates, and at least one Commissioner has expressed a personal view favorable to the New York lighterage rate, the New York case may be thought proof against assault. Yet nothing should be taken for granted, and the interests of New York have taken prudent precautions to defend themselves. According to the New Jersey view, it has every advantage for commerce which New York lacks, and it is only the dullness of traders that allows them to be attracted to New York.

The New Jersey petition to the Commission sets up that the high rents, taxes, and insurance in New York, the deficiencies of its terminal facilities, which necessitate annually $50,000,000 drayage costs, and the necessary cost of lighterage have caused the port to develop along artificial lines, which are unscientific and uneconomic, and which should cause a reconsideration of the entire subject, a reorganization of the port accommodations. But New Jersey is not under the disabilities of New York. Its several railways run direct to its shores, and all the expenses in New York are less for New Jersey. What more would New Jersey have? Would it seem "natural" for New Jersey to hire the commerce to come there by taking away from others the terms of equality? It is true that there recently was congestion in the New York terminals. Was there none in New Jersey? And was the excuse for the New York congestion less than for New Jersey's?

The Commission has divided the continent into zones, each hundreds of miles wide. Into how many zones would New Jersey have the harbor area divided? Should there be one rate for New Jersey, another for Richmond Borough, another for Manhattan, another for Queens, another for Kings? If the port "blanket" is to be cut up into strips, will there not be a fine contest by each strip for advantage over the others? How could equality be produced with such nicety as becomes matters settled by law? If the present arrangement of a reasonable rate, fixed at a figure uniform to all, seems to New Jersey "uneconomic," what would it think about the economics of a concession to New Jersey such as it asks, to be followed by a cut by New York Central to or below the New Jersey rate, that to be cut again by New Jersey, and again by New York, until all the railways were cutting each other's throats?

New Jersey is asking for what regulation was designed to prevent, and what it is little likely to get. New Jersey has two alternatives: It may improve its attractions to commerce until they are perceptible to those who use and pay for them, or it may cease its separatist activities and share the cost as well as the advantages of that reconsideration of the entire subject which it wants to get unfairly. If New Jersey wishes to entice away New York's trade, nothing prevents. Or if New Jersey wishes to share New York's advantages, it can support those lawyers who are demanding that Manhattan facilities shall be provided for New Jersey at Manhattan's cost, at the same time that New Jersey is trying every other way to profit at New York's expense.

METCHNIKOFF.

If ELIE METCHNIKOFF could have survived, in full possession of his intellectual powers, for the 150 years which he believed that a human being should live if relieved of certain bacteria associated with senile decay, what might he not have accomplished in the cause of bacteriological science? But he has died at about the Psalmist's "age of man," before his discovery of the glycobacteria and the application of it had produced definite results. His indisputable achievements, however, were memorable. If the Bulgarian bacilli have not turned out to be the veritable elixir of life, they have assuredly proved a useful factor in the treatment of certain common ailments.

METCHNIKOFF'S impulsive temperament and his fervid imagination served to give him a place in the public mind which workers in his special scientific field do not often obtain. But they served also to give him a false reputation. His theories about longevity were interesting, but no more important than his theories about marriage and divorce. As a bacteriologist he ranked fairly with VIRCHOW and PASTEUR; his theory of inflammation, formulated in 1882, was of no less value to the development of medical science than VIRCHOW'S discovery of the leucocytes in the blood and PASTEUR'S of the invading microbes. He was a student of extraordinary zeal and unfailing enthusiasm. He did not live to prove that cancer is caused by a microbe, a theory of FIBIGER which he accepted, and can be avoided by eating only cooked food, or to convince his fellow-scientists that their own investigations into the causes of that disease were misdirected. But his patient labors produced many good results, his example stimulated others to energetic work in bypaths of research which would otherwise have been neglected. He was a man of large vitality, and essentially a man of his own era, accorded many high honors while he lived. He will be remembered as a discoverer and a true benefactor of the human race as well as the propounder of startling though amiable theories.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The conference upon Post Office affairs between the two houses has reached decisions upon matters of importance. Respecting railway mail pay the arrangement is that the subject shall be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission for full consideration, but that meanwhile the House's plan for payment by space shall have a restricted trial upon selected lines.

The Senate last year refused to pass the Post Office Appropriation bill chiefly because of its dislike of the manner in which the House treated the railways. The House this year modified the Moon rider, but left the proposal in even a worse form. As a result the Senate has gone further in rebuking the House this year, but has allowed the House's plan to have a demonstration. Under the House's original plan the mails were to be carried upon a scale imposed upon the railways by the Post Office under penalty of fine and imprisonment. That is as though the Interstate Commerce Commission should fix a maximum rate and the shippers should fix the rate actually paid. The Post Office, of course, is a shipper, and the proposal of a penalty for refusal to carry the mails abolished the last shred of the theory that the mails were carried by contract. The services of the railways were to be requisitioned as though there were war between the railways and the Post Office, as in fact there has been, under the forms of peace.

It may be supposed that the action of the Senate was based upon the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission's statistician, M. O. LORENZ, who investigated and reported at the request of Chairman BOURNE. Mr. LORENZ rejected the idea of the Post Office that the mail pay should be adjusted below a commercial basis upon some "public utility" principle, and because it is in the nature of a by-product. The proposal that the railways should receive the cost of service plus 6 per cent. "profit" is not consistent with the solvency of the railways. To each dollar of operating expense the railways are compelled to add at least 25 cents for taxes, interest, and other charges, apart from dividends. If the Commission should take the view of its statistician, the railways would receive at least 10 per cent. increase.

The conference amended the bill in a manner of special interest to this city, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis by providing for the continuance of the postal tube service until March 4. Presumably by that time the Post Office Department will let the country know why it proposed through the House to substitute motor wagon service for the tubes. Four Congressional committees of inquiry had favored the tubes, when the Post Office instituted an inquiry of its own. There have been scandals about this inquiry, as developed by court proceedings, but why the Post Office disliked the tubes is conjectural. The motor service would give two deliveries an hour, the tubes 360. The motor service would be at nine miles an hour, if uninterrupted by street traffic; the tube service is at thirty miles an hour. There is about $8,000,000 invested in the tubes, which have been working with satisfaction since the time of Postmaster General WANAMAKER. There have been proposals of purchase of the tubes, which have been demonstrated at the risk and cost of private owners. Many trade associations of this city have supported the tube service.

PREPARED AT LAST.

We have crossed the watershed, and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction. This change is due to the improvement in our equipment.—Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.

It will be two years next month since Great Britain went to war. Only now, after two years of defeat, is the watershed crossed, is victory beginning to flow in her direction—because of the improvement in her equipment. In other words, Great Britain begins to win as soon as she is prepared. She has been at war for two years, trying all the time to prepare herself for war, and only now is the great task done.

Will this impress the pacifist, who thinks, or rather says, that it is time enough to prepare when we are actually attacked? Not at all, for he is proof against much more convincing demonstrations. Any theory which is founded on the ignoring of facts, which begins with the ignoring of facts, is proof against any fact. But it may impress people who have listened to him and been swayed by his music.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Disgusted by Legal Measures. A truly curious phenomenon presents itself in the fact that the most German of the Germans at home—the advocates of a ruthless and unlimited use of submarines as commerce-destroyers—are at odds with their more moderate and cautious neighbors as to the importance of the Deutschland's achievement as a blockade runner.

The party for whom Count VON REVENTLOW is an eager and voluble representative and spokesman insist, according to the dispatches from Berlin, that Captain KOENIG'S exploit was of no particular benefit to Germany, and of no particular injury to Great Britain. In short, they are talking and writing about the voyage of the Deutschland much the same as the British themselves do, though, of course, for reasons widely dissimilar.

The followers of VON TIRPITZ refuse to be impressed by a revelation of the possibility that something can be accomplished otherwise than by "frightfulness." They glower at the success of measures peaceable and legal because thereby is thrown a new sort of discredit on their own vehemently urged policy of pushing to its extreme the doctrine of military necessity.

Apparently they would be glad to hear that the allied cruisers had sunk the merchantman submersible, with her crew and cargo, for that would be bad news for the Imperial Chancellor, and prove him wrong in permitting the undersea boats to be diverted from their predestinate mission of slaughter!

This is a queer situation, and not without its amusing features.

When War Should Be Wanted. A valued contributor of verse to THE TIMES recently sent it a poem of an excellence that made its immediate acceptance and publication a pleasure. In one line, however, the poem expressed a view of war that laid the author open to suspicion of inclining—or declining—toward pacifism. As a result, there was appended to the verses an editorial note intimating disapproval of that particular line as it stood.

Now writeth the poet again, apent that same note, and in a good-natured way, too, not a little surprising, pects, as was long ago observed and recorded, being an irritable folk and prone to rages. This one denied, with proof, the imputation of pacifism, but gently insisted that to wish there might never be another world war did not convict the wisher of following the cult of peace at any price.

The contention is sound—the conclusion does not come inevitably from the premise. In one sense, everybody, not insane or criminal, hopes, earnestly and sincerely, that this may be the last of world wars—of war itself, for that matter. But to want a never-broken peace is one thing, to expect it is quite another. Whoever believes, or even fears, that occasion may again arise for defending by force of arms the sacred rights and legitimate interests of any nation or group of nations against the aggressive might of any other nation or group of nations, is careful, therefore, when talking or writing about war, to keep that possibility in mind.

A world war, or any war, is indeed dreadful; far more dreadful would it be if ever the time should come when such a leap at the throat of civilization as was seen two years ago did not arouse to instant, determined, and effective action a great multitude of men ready to risk their lives, and if necessary to lose them, on the field of battle. So, if unqualified and unconditioned, a wish that there may never be another world war is a wish that none but a pacifist at this time would make. It ignores the more desperate ills for which war is a desperate remedy, but as yet the only one, in contingencies which, we all know only too well, may still arise.

The pacifists differ from the rest of us in that they deny the knowledge.

Admirable Advice to Soldiers. Major Gen. O'RYAN'S proclamation or order to the New York militiamen recalls, and is worthy to stand beside, that which Lord KITCHENER addressed to the British troops when the first of them started for France. In the one case, as in the other, the advice is given in the peremptory tone befitting a military command, but in both there is an underlying appeal to the recognized intelligence of those who receive the counsel, and that is something rather new in communications between commanding officers and privates.

Like Lord KITCHENER, General O'RYAN does not disdain to give the reasons for his orders, and he, too, like his great exemplar, puts first and most emphatically the duty of sobriety owed by the soldier to his country and to himself. The miserable calumniators of their betters who have recently had the insolence to describe the military training camps as schools for the production of drunkards, libertines, and bloodthirsty ruffians, would be shamed, if they were not shameless, when they read what men whom they denounce as militarists prescribe, and announce the intention, if necessary, to enforce, as the standards of soldierly conduct.

With the stern exhortatipn in this order to abstinence from alcohol in all its forms goes the commendation of cleanliness as that quality is understood by the army surgeon, who is a sanitarian first and a doctor second. That, too, is distinctly modern—as modern as is the magnificent probability that the soldier who escapes what used to be about the least of his dangers—the bullets of the enemy—will come back from the wars not only safe and sound, but physically, mentally, and morally a better man than when he went away. The soldier of today, indeed, is considerably less likely to die of disease in the field or the camp than he was to meet the same fate when a civilian at home.

In the army preventive medicine is allowed to use its wonderful resources and exercise just authority to a degree that is not yet permitted in our cities and towns and is almost unthought of in our villages. The result is health and strength, and everywhere, except in battle, safety.

BACKYARD PLAYGROUNDS.

Suggestion for Giving Children Benefit of Areas Behind Houses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is one thing that distresses the readers of the New York newspapers more than another it is the terrible toll of child life that is monthly taken in the streets by vehicles of every kind, chiefly motors. And now I wish to propose a remedy, of which I have long had the idea. I have often wondered whether those who have planned the streets of New York ever realized the enormous amount of land that is there wasted in back areas. One may look out of a back window up and down the block anywhere and see a dismal row of high board fences, each of which incloses a back yard occupied solely by the clotheslines. These back yards are very rarely turned into little gardens, as they might be, where both fruit and flowers would grow if they had the chance. And the dwellers in the back rooms have always before their eyes the monotonous row of board fences, besides the back walls of the opposite houses.

Now, the remedy I would suggest is this: We will take as a sample one city block anywhere within the residence limits, whether up or down town. We will suppose that all the owners of the several properties there included would agree to tear down all the board partitions between them, turning the individual areas into one large plot covered with grass, crossed with gravel or concrete walks, ornamented with flowering shrubs and shade trees, where the children of the tenants could have a safe and pleasant playground. Would it not be an immense blessing to the little people and a huge relief to anxious mothers and worried nurses? The backs of the houses on this block could be fitted with open galleries provided with stanchions to hold wire lines to accommodate the weekly wash, so that there would be no danger of theft to the clothes whether by day or night.

LAURA FAY SMITH.
Lynchburg, Va., July 9, 1916.

REPRIEVED.

Midnight, and silence in the ward,
Save the low whirring of the tireless fans,
Outside whose whirling circles
Waited the torments of remorseless heat. . . .
Soft through the night it came,
The little call:
"Sister, come out, come out to me—
Ah, hasten, hasten thee, I may not wait!"
And I leaped out—out from the window high,
Breasting the air as swimmers cleave the waves.
So from the window-sill I flew!
Slowly and easily I sped along,
Not far above the earth, but just enough
To clear the walls of gardens—
The close packed roof-trees of the heavy-souled
Who cannot raise themselves. . . .
Alas! my soul was not yet light enough;
I tired—each time o'er-topped the walls
With greater effort—till at last
I stopped and flew no more.
Yet still above me, far away, I heard
My brother calling, calling me. . . .
* * *
Dawn broke, and with it came the rain;
The droning fans died down.
To right, to left, my comrades had paid toll.
But I, away night-riding with the wind,
For once had cheated Death, who, on his round,
Had failed to make a note of me.

ETHEL WOLFF.

FOR ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

A Plea for Aid in Helping Them to Become Self-Supporting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A very interesting letter dated Van, Turkey in Asia, April 21, has just been received by us from Mr. Gracey, lately one of our colleagues in Turkey, and now attached with Dr. Macallum, late of Marash, to the American committee assisting in the repatriation of the Armenian refugees to the conquered districts of Turkey. He tells us that the kind-hearted Russian Governor in Van is assisting him and his colleagues to the best of his ability. The General in command, however, desires them—for military reasons—to buy the necessary oxen, seed, grain, &c., in Persia, and Dr. Wilson, Chairman of the committee, and a colleague are now in Khoi on this errand. About 100 men are employed on relief work in Van, of which the need is very imperative, and the cleaning of the city will give employment to yet a large number, thus solving a part of the great problem by making a portion at least of the people self-supporting.

With reference to the condition of the city, I cannot do better than quote Mr. Gracey's own words:

> I plan to leave here for the villages tomorrow to distribute the first 120 oxen and some barley seed. Dr. Macallum will remain here to look after the supplies, while I go the round of the villages on horseback. We are hoping to begin some time next week to clean up this city for its 30,000 inhabitants. Over 800 houses and 500 small shops have been burned down or else the woodwork gutted out. The place is in an extremely filthy condition, and may become a hotbed of disease to our emaciated people.
>
> This, and trying to rehouse our people in some small way, will require tremendous effort and capital. You, I know, dear friends, will come to our help in this way in the present as you have always done in the past. We plan to start chicken farms and teach the people how to look after them—also pigs. And with starting up the workmen all grades of people will be helped.
>
> I like the way Mr. Gracey speaks of "our people." He, in common with all who have assisted them, has a protective, parental regard for them, and longs for their well-being. And so it will be seen that yet another enemy to the peace of these poor Armenians is threatened, but this time—God be thanked—it can be overcome by determined will and organization, and these our two friends possess in abundance. A third factor is also imperative—money, whereby the sordid, unhygienic present conditions may be turned into healthy and cleanly ones.
>
> There is complete security from Turks and Kurds in these districts, and we may hope that in the not far distant future, with the help that sympathy and unselfishness and devotion will bring, these much-tried people may see their homes restored and smiling fields and gardens giving of their abundance, to atone in some small degree for the sorrows and bereavement and sufferings of the past. There could be no better way of using money, and the smallest amount will find its goal and contribute to the general good. We plead, therefore, once again with the generous public, which has always responded to our calls so graciously, to come to our help in this good work. Remittances in aid of our fund should be addressed to E. Wright Brooks, Esq., Honorable Treasurer Friends of Armenia, 47 Victoria Street, London, S. W. Checks and postal orders should be crossed, "London County and Westminster Bank."

Mrs. MARY HICKSON,
Honorable Secretary Friends of Armenia.
London, June 10, 1916.

Practical Value of Aeroplanes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read Admiral Peary's letter about the present condition of aviation in this country. It is only on the battlefield where life counts for little that there has been any development worth while. If the aeroplanes could be safely used in cross-country flights they would be of great value. But, alas! we have come to learn that aeroplaning is about the quickest way to sacrifice the best and bravest of the human race without any corresponding benefit to the community. And in the case of war they can only be advantageously used when the armies are spread over a plain, or where there are large bodies of water to enable them to land safely. In the mountains of Mexico, where bandits hide, 10,000 aeroplanes would be of less value than a hundred well-trained Indian scouts. To be generally useful and safe aeroplanes should have greater stability and more speed, and be capable of rising and alighting vertically, and should be equipped with at least three reliable engines, any one of which could raise or lower the machine at will vertically from a stationary position; the spread of wings should not exceed thirty feet and the aeroplane should be able to carry a gross weight of three tons at least.

If Admiral Peary, the Aero Club, Lord Montagu, and the members of the British Parliament would investigate this matter and force the scientists to acknowledge that Newton was mistaken in his assertion that the attraction of the earth is the cause of weight, then inventors would soon find a way of constructing such a machine as I have above indicated. Then there would be no need for the aeroplane interest to encourage war to enable them to dispose of their product.

ROBERT STEVENSON, C. E.
New York, July 10, 1916.

Aeroplanes for the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a result of our trouble with Mexico the lesson of unpreparedness must surely have been brought home to the people of this country. It must be admitted that we were not prepared when the call arrived, and if it had been a first-class power, instead of Mexico, that was embroiling us in trouble, the consequences would have been too terrible to imagine. In no way has our weakness been more forcibly demonstrated than in the failure of our air corps, a most important and vitally necessary part of any army. The European war has clearly shown the tremendous value of the aeroplane in modern fighting, and yet the comparison of our aerial defense with that of any foreign nation would be ludicrous if it were not so serious and alarming.

Why should we be in this plight? The aircraft constructors have stated their willingness and ability to deliver machines at the rate of ten a day, in spite of their large European orders, and already a thousand men have volunteered to be trained as pilots. What good does this do, however, if the Government refuses to act? The Aero Club of America has asked for an appropriation of $20,000,000 for the immediate development of our air service, and the Senate Committee, on July 1, asked for less than half that amount. It is imperative that at least $25,000,000 be given over to this purpose at once if we want this very important branch of our military forces to be put into respectable condition.

H. S.
New York, July 11, 1916.

Respect for the National Anthem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in your columns says New Yorkers do not rise when the orchestra plays the "Marseillaise" * * * and they never fail to show their respect and love for our own "Star-Spangled Banner," "America," "Dixie," &c. If this is so, then it must have been the visiting teachers who, at the National Education Association meeting, walked out of the building talking and laughing when the orchestra struck up the national anthem and the director turned to the audience and motioned them to sing. I should say that two-thirds of those present paid absolutely no attention to the music and its significance. It made my blood boil to see such disrespect.

B. E. W.
New York, July 5, 1916.

Free Mail for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could not parcel post packages to the boys in the army be carried in the mails free of postage? The distance from this part of the country makes the present cost excessive. In many cases it exceeds the money value of articles which are very much needed for comfort in the field.

CHARLES H. ADAMS,
Melrose, Mass., July 15, 1916.

SYNDICALISM IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY.

Its Triumph in the Fight to Secure the Right to Strike—Probability of an Early Return to the Protocol Idea.

JOHN A. DYCHE,
Ex-Secretary-Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

New York, July 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At last representatives of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association agree to enter into a conference with the union officials, with the understanding that the union concedes to the manufacturers complete liberty "to select their employés on the basis of efficiency" and the association concedes to the union the right to call a strike in any shop of the members of the association whenever, in the opinion of the union, such discharges have been "arbitrary and unjustifiable."

Both parties agree to fight each other on a question which they consider to be the most vital point at issue.

Such an "agreement" is quite novel and unknown in the field of American unionism. American unionism invariably insists upon what is known as the "closed shop," or the exclusive employment of union members, but does not interfere with the employer's right to discharge so long as the discharged employés are replaced by other union members.

How will it work, or will it work at all?

Before we are able to give an intelligent answer to this question, it is important to point out the causes which prompted the union to offer such a "solution" and the association to be so eager to accept it.

Immediately after the termination of the general strike of 1910, which culminated in the signing of the well-known protocol of peace, two distinct tendencies became noticeable in the ranks of the workers, the protocolistic and the syndicalistic tendencies.

The protocolists were headed by the old, experienced union officials, who were instrumental in building up the organization and in bringing the general strike to a successful conclusion. The syndicalists consisted mostly of young, inexperienced, newly arrived immigrants, who brought with them the revolutionary ideas from Russia for which some of them had been fighting there. The members of this group, some of them intelligent and forceful speakers, could not become reconciled to the protocol idea. The idea of their union officials co-operating with an association of capitalist employers, each trying to strengthen the other for the purpose of regulating the conditions of labor and maintaining union standards, was repugnant to their Socialist convictions. They accused the international officials of betraying the sacred principles of the "class war" and "class struggle." "Your protocol," they said, "has taken away from the worker the only weapon he possessed against the oppression of the capitalist employer, the weapon of the strike." "You are killing the 'Kampflust' among our people and have made them 'slaves of the protocol.'"

That this cry of "the right to strike" should find such a ready response among the masses of the workers in the cloak trade is easily explainable. The general strike of 1910 has effected considerable improvement in their condition. If everything is not as it should be, it is because the protocol allows no strikes. The international officials therefore became the "agents of the Manufacturers' Association," "tools of the bosses," and had to go.

A compromise administration came into power. But it is impossible to compromise with vital principles.

The new administration dared not follow the syndicalist tactics, for this would lead to the abrogation of the protocol and the precipitation of a general strike. At the same time it could not follow the methods of the old administration and take energetic measures against "stoppages" or shop strikes for fear of the syndicalists and the extreme Socialists, who had been instrumental in bringing them into power. It soon found itself between two fires—the disappointed syndicalists and the alarmed officials of the Manufacturers' Association. As a result of the compromising tactics of the international officials, the protocol was abrogated in the month of May of last year.

Through the intervention of Mayor Mitchel a new agreement was signed in August last. As soon as the new agreement came into operation the syndicalists were again up in arms. The cry of "treason" was again heard on all sides. "The international officials have again bartered away the right to strike." Shop strikes again became the order of the day. The union leaders became the butt of the revolutionary agitators. For a time the union could get no chief clerk to represent it before the association. The position of the union officials became desperate.

Here the Manufacturers' Association came to their rescue by refusing to abide by the decision of the Council of Conciliation, and thus repudiating the new agreement. The stupid blunder on the part of the Manufacturers' Association in precipitating the lockout has helped to raise still more the prestige of the officials in the eyes of the union members.

There is no reason to believe that by the signing of a new agreement, reached by arbitration or otherwise, the syndicalist will cease to be a factor in the situation, and the slogan of "the right to strike," accompanied by shop strikes, will become unknown. Already the revolutionists are grinding their teeth at the weakness of the union officials in acquiescing to arbitration.

It is apparent, therefore, that the proposition of "the right to strike" offered by the union leaders, with its ready acceptance on the part of the association as a basis for dealing with the discharge question, is not a mere lawyer's quibble. It is a desperate remedy for a desperate situation.

Henceforth it will be the interest of the Manufacturers' Association to defend the employer's right "to select his employés on the basis of efficiency" and of the union to strike against unjust and arbitrary discharges. Does this mean that we are going to have in this city a period of interminable strikes and lockouts? Not necessarily. I venture to predict that there will be fewer shop strikes than there were under the former agreements.

During the busy season we may expect very few, if any, shop strikes. The employers will then be reluctant to change their employés for fear of a strike. In the slack season the union will be equally afraid to exercise its right "to strike against arbitrary discharges." Single shop strikes are invariably costly undertakings.

There is no reason to believe that the cloak industry is going to be an exception to all other industries in which there exist an association and a union to fight each other. We are soon going to have a "black list" for the purpose of preventing the re-employment of "undesirable" workers and those who will participate in shop strikes.

The fear of being saddled with undesirable employés will compel the bigger manufacturers to diminish their plants and send their surplus work to the outside contractor or sub-contractor or buy their work from the smaller firms, which are growing lately like mushrooms. In the busy season instead of taking up new employés the manufacturer will try to rush his work through by working his inside employés unlimited hours of overtime.

The tendency to break up the large shops and to distribute the trade among the smaller sweatshops, which has been noticeable since the union became committed to the doctrine of "the right of the worker to his job," will become stronger than ever. The price of labor and union standards will become lower than ever, for it is a well-known fact that the smaller the shop the harder it is for the union to control it.

However, syndicalism is a force for evil only so long as it is propagated by the sincere fanatic and unscrupulous demagogue. Once it is applied to practice, its fallacy becomes apparent.

It will not be long before the revolutionary ideas will become bankrupt, and the "class strugglers" will have to look for another field for their activities.

When constructive unionism and responsible leadership will become possible, then all the present so-called vital and irreconcilable differences between the union and the association will disappear, and the protocol idea, the idea of the co-opcration between the organized workers and employers, will be re-established even without the help of disinterested and well-meaning outsiders.

JOHN A. DYCHE.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

Their Possible Co-operation to Maintain Peace in the Far East.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Aug. 16, 1914, I sent an open telegram to Governor Hiram Johnson of California, in which I called attention to the danger American interests in the Pacific were exposed to because of the entrance of Japan, at the request of England, into the world war. At the time I was roundly abused for doing so.

I did not know at the time I sent the telegram that the United States, without helping itself, would permit, step by step, Japanese aggression until the land of the Mikado should become complete master of the Pacific. Judging from the article in THE TIMES entitled "Japan in the Pacific," it seems that the situation against which I warned has become a fact. Japan, after seizing most of the German colonies, took further advantage of all the circumstances and practically eliminated the American influence in the Far East.

THE TIMES hints that if Germany would but reform politically she might be permitted to help restore the equilibrium in the Pacific. This means that in the opinion of THE TIMES Germany could, under certain conditions, co-operate with the United States to this end.

Perhaps it will interest you to learn that Japan is also not unwilling after the war to co-operate with Germany to maintain the peace in the Far East. Some of her publicists point out that, after having established the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, Japan has not engaged in any other hostile act against Germany. True, they say she has sold arms and ammunition to Russia, but she has done so only as a commercial proposition, just as the United States has sold arms and ammunition in enormous quantities to the Allies. They further state that Japan did not send any troops to the assistance of the Allies, and refused permission to volunteers, whereas, on the other hand, a whole army corps of American volunteers is fighting Germany on the west front. Neither, they also assert, has the Japanese press abused Germany as the American press has done, nor does Japan insist on a political reformation in Germany. Japan today, according to these publicists, harbors no ill-feeling against Germany, but, on the other hand, admires the plucky and skilful fight she is making, being firmly convinced that Germany will be the victor in the war. It seems, after all, that Germany is worth something as a friend.

I must emphasize that I only want to state the viewpoint of some quarters in Japan and not my own. The ones to blame for the deplorable situation are the English statesmen who, in their blind German hatred, have ruined the influence of the white race in the Far East.

HEINRICH CHARLES,
Secretary German-American Chamber of Commerce.
New York, July 10, 1916.

AFFAIRS OF THE ARMY.

An Opinion That They Should Not Be in Civilian Hands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the activity of politicians holding big and little offices interfering with the efforts of the regular army officers to give us an effective force, I feel that, notwithstanding your strong editorials, it would not be amiss to call attention to an excerpt from Lord Roberts's introduction to the life of Stonewall Jackson, by Henderson, in which he says:

> To hand over to civilians the administration and organization of the army, whether in peace or in war, or to allow them to interfere in the selection of officers for command or promotion, is most injurious to efficiency; while, during war, to allow them, no matter how high their political capacity, to dictate to commanders in the field any line of conduct, after the army has once received its commission, is simply to insure disaster.

The record of the militia mobilization, notwithstanding the splendid efforts of some militia officers, notably Major Gen. O'Ryan and his staff and Major Gen. Cole of Massachusetts, shows that history respecting militia is repeating itself, and that the above quotation has particular significance.

S. STANWOOD MENKEN,
Chairman Executive Committee The National Security League.
New York, July 15, 1916.

The Fish Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been a hue and cry, and justly so, about the sharks killing so many men and boys, but I have failed to see any article protesting against the ina

FINDS $840 A YEAR A FAMILY MINIMUM

Director Tirrell of Bureau of Standards Studies Payroll of City Employes.

WANTS NONE TO GET LESS

But His Report to Estimate Board Points Out Some Municipal Salaries as Too Large.

An unskilled laborer's family of five persons cannot maintain a standard of living consistent with American ideas on wages that fall below $840 a year, according to George L. Tirrell, Director of the Bureau of Standards, who has just prepared an exhaustive study of proposed standard specifications covering duties, titles, compensation, and qualifications of city employes. The study is in the form of a final draft and embodies such changes as have been indicated by more than a year of current practical application. The Board of Estimate will hold public hearings on the specifications.

As a practical application of his belief that a laborer's family of five could not live decently on less than $840 a year, Director Tirrell has recommended that no minimum rate below that figure be established for the rank and file of the Street Cleaning Department, for unskilled laborers, stablemen, hostlers, drivers, and other unskilled manual workers.

Director Tirrell also found that, excepting a relatively small number of places, the city service was not at present attractive to the best talent in professional life, business, universities, and schools. Advancement and promotion were slow, he said, and, it was generally believed, they were not based solely on merit. He said:

> In the case of many positions, private employers do not regard experience in the City Government as a good recommendation. Many persons, particularly ambitious young men, do not think that as good experience can be gained in the city service under existing conditions of leadership and working standards as in private employment in which proper leadership and severe working standards are an economic necessity. It is the prevailing opinion outside of the City Government itself that the business of the city is not transacted as efficiently as the business of large private employers.
>
> Many persons refuse to enter the city service because they do not wish to submit to civil service examinations for initial appointment or promotion. In many branches private business offers far greater opportunities for conspicuous material success than governmental employment. Great improvements have undoubtedly been made in the City Government in these respects, but the fact still remains that it is necessary to pay higher rates than those paid in the most progressive private employments if it is desired to attract and retain equally competent employes.

Hours, Vacations, &c., Better.

On the other hand, Director Tirrell has reached the conclusion that in a large number of employments in the city service hours of work, physical surroundings, and provisions for vacations and sick leave are more favorable than those found in private employment.

There were certain employments, particularly in the skilled trades, he said, in which the city was an unnecessarily generous employer. In those employments in which private corporations were paying inadequate salaries or taking advantage of unemployment and other market conditions the Bureau of Standards had recommended salaries considerably higher than private corporations paid. Regarding the establishment of a proper pension system, the report said:

> There are at the present time separate pension plans for several groups of employes and a general pension provision under the so-called Grady law covering all employes other than those provided for under the special fund. The Grady law provides for retirement on account of disability at the end of thirty years of service. A number of the separate pension funds are bankrupt or actuarially unsound. The Commission on Pensions will ultimately prepare a plan which will undoubtedly provide greater benefits than now accrue to the average employe through the provisions of the Grady law. The present pension contributions and future pension plans of the city have been borne in mind in connection with the fixation of rates and conditions governing advancement throughout the service.

The report divided the various parts of the city service into groups and proposed salary specifications for each group. In dealing with the Commissioner group, the Bureau of Standardization made a number of recommendations, suggesting that instead of two Commissioners of Accounts at $5,000 each, one position should be abolished, allowing the remaining Commissioner to receive $8,000, instead of three Assessors at $5,000 each, it was recommended that one Assessor at $5,100 perform the work, with the lawyer in the permanent competitive class, at about $7,000, to assist him.

The Department of Bridges was about to be merged into a Department of Plant and Structures, it was pointed out, with one Commissioner, receiving the present salary of $7,500. Should the Department of Bridges be merged with the Department of Docks and Ferries and both maintained under the title of the Department of Port and Terminal Facilities, the salary of the Commissionership, the report stated, should not be less than $9,000.

Urges New Election Board.

It was recommended that instead of a Board of Elections containing four Commissioners at $5,000 each there should be a board of three members at $4,500 each. Regarding the Department of Licenses, the Commissioner of which receives $7,500, it was stated that it was the opinion of a number of competent authorities that the department be abolished altogether and its functions distributed among various city departments, or that all inspection and issuances of licenses be centred in the Department of Licenses, these to include the Bureau of Weights and Measures, the licensing and permit functions, at present performed by the Mayor's office, the Finance Department, the Board of Aldermen, and other agencies, the department Commissioner receiving $8,000. Regarding the Park Department, which is presided over by one President and three Commissioners, the report stated:

> Under the present arrangement the title of President of the Park Board has no particular significance. The President is merely the first among equals. Under a central organization of the Park Department it is suggested that the proper salary for the single Commissioner at the head would be $9,500. One or two deputies would be required at $5,100.

The Bureau of Standards said it thought $15,000 a year a large salary for a Corporation Counsel, taking into consideration the fact that he had a large number of highly paid assistants who performed practically all the difficult work of the department, but, it was said, a large salary was necessary in order to attract a lawyer of the highest standing to represent the city as legal adviser.

Regarding the Health Commissioner, who receives $7,500 a year, the bureau said that in order to attract a man of high professional standing and experience in hospital management, public health, and sanitary work a salary of at least $9,000 a year must be paid. It also suggests that the salary of the Fire Commissioner be increased to $9,000. Concerning the Department of Public Charities, the Commissioner of which receives $7,500, the bureau finds it hard to deal with. It said:

> To fill this position successfully involves the solution of many complex and pressing problems in administration and in the care of dependents in public and private institutions. Nine thousand dollars is not too high a salary to pay for the solution of the present administrative problems of the Department of Public Charities. Should the hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Charities be taken away from this department and placed in a single general department of hospitals, or in the Department of Health, the problem of the Commissioner of Public Charities would be greatly reduced. It is also suggested that the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, Health and Charities Departments be combined in a single Department of Social Service or Public Health. The salary of the Commissioner at the head of such a department should be at least $12,000.

The bureau report said there might be an argument for a higher salary for the Street Cleaning Commissioner, who receives $7,500, if the Bureaus of Street Cleaning in Queens and Richmond were added to the department. No necessity was seen for a raise of from $7,500 to $9,000 for the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

FOUR DROWNING ACCIDENTS

Negro Loses His Life in Sight of Crowds on Riverside Drive.

Several drownings were reported yesterday in and about the city, although none took place at any of the beaches, where there were almost the usual number of bathers in spite of the shark stories of the previous week.

Frank Kelly, 40 years old, superintendent of an apartment house at 501 West 214th Street, was drowned when he fell into the Harlem River at the foot of 213th Street, on the Manhattan shore. With another man, he was painting the side of a houseboat which was stuck on a mud bank. The mud shifted and the boat swayed to one side, throwing both of them into the water. Kelly leaves a wife and two small children.

Arthur Hanselman, 28 years old, of 16 Bremen Street, Newark, fell overboard from a launch in the Staten Island Sound, when the waves from a passing tug rocked the vessel. He could not swim and before the launch could return to his rescue he sank for the last time.

Robert Hopkins, 3 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopkins of 431 Fulton Street, Elizabeth, N. J., fell into a cistern across the street from his home and was drowned.

An unidentified negro about 30 years old fell into the Hudson River at 122d Street late yesterday afternoon and was drowned in full view of several hundred persons who crowded Riverside Drive at that point. Seeing him in the water, Frank McMahon of 514 West 148th Street, a reporter, tore off his coat and plunged in. Before he could reach him the man went down, and his body was not recovered.

EDISON DENIES QUOTATION.

Favors Suffrage, but Says Women Don't Use Votes Rightly.

Thomas A. Edison, in a letter to the Data Department of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, denies a statement attributed to him by the Woman's Journal, a suffrage organ of Boston, and afterward circulated throughout the country.

When clippings were sent to Mr. Edison confirming this statement, he wrote the following:

> From the Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison.
> Orange, N. J., July 8.
>
> Data Department, National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage:
>
> Replying to your favor of the 28th ultimo, let me say I never made the statement that in woman suffrage States social and moral improvement were accelerated.
>
> While I am in favor of woman suffrage I have noticed that in States where they have suffrage they have failed to use their votes to diminish saloons and to correct other abuses. Still I believe that they should have the power to do so, because some day they will be sure to use it.
>
> THOMAS A. EDISON.

SEES WARSPITE IN SERVICE.

Premier of Queensland Refutes German Rumor She Was Sunk.

T. J. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, who has just arrived in New York on his way home to the Antipodes, said yesterday that during his stay in England he had had opportunities of seeing the fleet and the Australians at the western front, where he addressed his countrymen while the shells whistled overhead.

"One of the warships I saw," Mr. Ryan continued, "was the battle cruiser Warspite, which the Germans claim to have sunk. She was battle-scarred, but ready for another action with the enemy.

"I am greatly interested in developing trade between Australia and America. After the war there should be a great increase in exports of wool and meat from Queensland. At present there is no direct steamship line between San Francisco and Brisbane, the principal port, but if the Oceanic Steamship Company makes it a port of call a fine trade would be developed."

The Premier said he intended to go into the matter when he reaches San Francisco.

WHITMAN COMES TO CITY.

Will See Politicians and His Dentist—Not Going to Border.

Governor Whitman came to New York yesterday afternoon to remain until this evening. He has several engagements with friends and political leaders and also an appointment with his dentist. The Governor was met by George H. Glynn and went to the Hotel St. Regis.

In answer to a question as to whether he had any intention of going to the Mexican border, as had been intimated in the newspapers, Governor Whitman declared that he had no such intention "at present." He said he was keeping a close watch on the reports of conditions in camps in which are the New York State troops. Among those with whom the Governor will talk today is Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury.

Gotliffe-Harrison.

The marriage of Miss Edith Harrison, daughter of Mrs. Flora Harrison, of 2 East Ninety-seventh Street, to Arnold H. Gotliffe of this city, took place at noon yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Bertha Harrison, who acted as maid of honor, and Harry A. Gotliffe was his brother's best man.

Ocean Highways.

Among the passengers booked to leave today for Bordeaux on the Touraine are:

> Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Allen, Captain A. Barclinson, Miss Mary E. Cannon, Rawlins L. Cotteret, Captain E. Fortune, W. F. Drysdale, E. H. Dimple, Miss Alice Gentle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huard, Mrs. C. W. Huntington, Clarence Johnson, H. R. Kirby, James O'Neill, Edouard Garet Service, Harold J. Weston, George A. Waddington, Miss M. Long, C. L. Charles, Miss L. Millet, Miss Ida Millet.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Giuseppe Verdi from Genoa were:

> Howard Phelps, Charles Morgan, the Rev. Paul Smith, the Rev. Joseph Williams, Lawrence Fritz Simon, the Rev. Joseph Harrington, the Rev. Joseph Burger, Ingalls Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sinclair, Miss Kate Hordwigham, Mrs. Elizabeth Promontius, George Carroll, Mrs. D. Bellini, Mrs. G. Cordero, A. Cordero.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

CASTRO IS EXCLUDED FROM U. S. AS IN 1913

Moral Turpitude, Is Finding of Immigration Special Board of Inquiry.

TO APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Failing There, Venezuelan Will Go to Courts—Prisoner on Ellis Island with His Wife.

General Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, was taken to Ellis Island yesterday morning with 186 immigrants from the Lamport & Holt liner Vauban, on which he arrived Saturday from Barbados. After a hearing lasting fifty minutes, before a special board of inquiry, he was excluded from the United States on the ground of moral turpitude. His wife, who accompanied him to the island, was excluded on the technical ground of being liable to become a public charge.

She was asked by the Immigration Inspector on the Vauban on Saturday afternoon if she would prefer to land and go to a hotel, but Mrs. Castro decided to go with her husband. In order that she might remain with him on the island some charge had to be preferred against her. The suite of two rooms and bath fitted up for the accommodation of the Commissioner of Immigration, which are plainly and comfortably furnished, on the upper floor of the main building, overlooking the harbor, have been given to General Castro and his wife.

After he had been informed that the special board of inquiry had ordered him to be excluded, General Castro gave an interview in Spanish to the reporters in his sitting room, and signed it after one of his Spanish friends had read the statement to him for approval. He did not show excitement over the verdict given against him, but was confident that he would be released from Ellis Island in time to sail for Porto Rico next Saturday on the steamship Coamo.

Will Never Come Here Again.

In his signed interview the ex-President of Venezuela said:

"I believed that my case was definitely adjudged in 1913, when I was here, and that it had been decided favorably to me by the court to which it was submitted; so much so that I traveled through several cities of the United States at that time, even to Washington, where I was on the day that Mr. Wilson was inaugurated as President.

"With this guarantee, in which I had perfect confidence, being the decision of a high court, I have come back to New York; but from now on I impose upon myself the obligation of not coming back for the third time to annoy the authorities, who have made up their minds to close to me entrance to the United States.

"This is something for which I am really sorry, as I have taken good notice that I had always been well received by the American people. And this affair is more disagreeable to me since I do not understand how the same question can be submitted twice to the judgement of the courts.

"After the long interrogation to which I was submitted today before the special Board of Inquiry here, the same as when I was at Ellis Island before, I was notified by the board I was excluded and that I could appeal to the Secretary of Labor, which I shall do immediately. I repeat again that I would never have come to New York if there had been a direct steamship line from Trinidad to Porto Rico. Unluckily for me, no such line exists, and it was unavoidable for me to come here to get a steamship for Porto Rico, where I have my family and my interests."

Will Live in Porto Rico.

General Castro went on to say that he had no interest in politics and that if he had wished to start a revolution in Venezuela he could have done so much easier at Trinidad, which is only a short distance away, instead of coming to New York. He would have remained at Trinidad, but his doctor warned him to leave on account of malaria, which was prevalent there, and he decided to move to Porto Rico. Mrs. Castro went there first with the family, he said, and returned to Trinidad, St. Thomas, a long, uncomfortable trip, to fetch him.

If the Secretary of Labor refuses to grant his appeal to be allowed to land, the General said, he would employ his former counsel, George Gordon Battle, to take the matter again before the courts.

He occupies the rooms used by Prince Pignatelli and Marie Lloyd, the English actress, when they were detained at Ellis Island, and has freedom to walk about anywhere on the grounds. The rooms he occupied in January, 1913, were at the other end of the building.

Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Byron H. Uhl, who was present at the hearing but was not a member of the special Board of Inquiry, called on General Castro later in his rooms to inform him that he had the liberty of the island and that his comfort would be attended to in every way.

YOUTHS FAIL TO HIT TARGETS

Junior Campers at Plattsburg Fall Behind in Marksmanship.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 16.—The youngsters in the junior military training camp have fallen behind the record made by last month's seniors at the shooting ranges. The first Regiment could do was to qualify as marksmen or better only 40 per cent., as compared "with 60 per cent. for the June campers.

J. M. Raymond, Jr., of 64 Blair Hall, Princeton, N. J., and T. L. McMurray of Marion, Ohio, were tied for high man at 231. Among those who qualified as sharpshooters were D. P. Parker of Jersey City, J. J. Basch of Paterson, R. Sewall of Oyster Bay, P. T. Gates of Montclair, L. Gately of Mamaroneck, and J. M. Bijur and A. M. Goulden of New York. Company A led, with five experts, eighteen sharpshooters, and thirty-six marksmen. The fifth regiment will shoot this week.

The seniors will get to work tomorrow morning on combat formations. They also will go into some of the more complicated movements of close-order formations. The first battalion of the Sixth Regiment is to have battalion parade tomorrow afternoon on the post parade grounds.

Company 168, Coast Artillery, who have been instructors at the camp in Tobyhanna, Penn., arrived here today. They will help the eight companies of coast artillery under Major Harrison Hall, in instruction work and as attendants in mess halls and in other places in camp.

Charles D. Hine, Secretary of the State Board of Education of Connecticut, is here to watch the operation of the camp, with a view to installing it in the Connecticut schools. General Samuel Sumner, retired, of Washington, arrived today for a visit.

Ex-Gov. Harmon for U. S. Senate.

James B. Hoylan of Dayton, who is active in Democratic politics in Southern Ohio, said yesterday at the Hotel Majestic that ex-Governor Judson Harmon would be the next Senator from Ohio, to succeed United States Senator Atlee Pomerene. It was the intention, he said, to appoint Senator Pomerene to the Federal Judgeship vacated by Supreme Court Justice Clarke, and this would pave the way for Harmon. The ex-Governor is a prominent lawyer in Cincinnati and receiver for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

Cape Cod Canal Blocked.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 16.—The steam collier William Chisholm, heavily laden, sank while passing through Cape Cod Canal today, and as a result the canal was blocked.

Passenger steamers between Boston and New York which usually go through the canal were forced to go around the Cape tonight.

OPEN DOOR IN NO PERIL, SAYS AGENT OF CZAR

Russo-Japanese Compact Merely Protective and to Prevent German Plots, He Declares.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—An authorized representative of the Russian Government now here, and speaking for Emperor Nicholas, explained to The Associated Press today what he said was the real reason for the recent arrangement effected between Russia and Japan. He said:

"In view of certain misconstructions and misapprehensions that seem to have arisen in this country concerning the meaning and possible consequences of the agreement between Russia and Japan, it may be useful to explain that the Russian Government, in concluding the agreement, clearly made it understood that they had in view only a joint political action in China for the special purpose of protecting that country, as well as Russian and Japanese interests there, against German plots and intrigues and the undue development of German influence—so that the principle of the open door in China is in no way infringed or impaired by it."

This follows the lines of a recent statement to The Associated Press by Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Foreign Minister, at Tokio.

NEED COTTON IN FRANCE.

Appeal Made in Behalf of Large Number of Verdun Wounded.

The need of more cotton for use by the Red Cross Hospital units in France is set forth in a letter made public today by the Division of Civilian Relief, with headquarters at 280 Fourth Avenue. The letter was received by Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Secretary of the New York Chapter, American Red Cross, from Isabel Stevens Lathrop of the American Fund for French Wounded in Paris. It follows, in part:

Dear Mrs. Draper:

I cabled you a short time ago for cotton—when you could—and I have not had a moment in which to explain.

We have never had such demands on us for cotton and bandages, &c. The fighting at Verdun has been so fierce and so persistent that we have had a veritable house cleaning. If all the patient women who have been winding and winding these horrible little machines could see their bandages going on to the very front they would be repaid.

The news is so good but attended with such a fearful loss of life that it makes one ill. Are we becoming callous that we can see these things day after day, and not sicken? I do not go to the hospitals any longer. I cannot.

Mme. —— was here a few days ago, and to begin with she always attempts to curtsey, which she insists is the homage she feels to the Americans who are here helping her country. She is, of course, in deepest mourning, but no other sign does she give of what she is suffering. She told us that her husband will not let her remain in Paris, as he did not wish to feel that there were any distractions near his work. When told that a son is killed he merely accepts the news—says nothing and goes on with eyes toward the end. They have now lost four sons, and the fifth is a prisoner.

Mme. —— comes in occasionally when she can get away from Vitry-le-François. Her work and that of her daughter is heroic, and it is there we wish to send some of the cotton. Her daughter has now an ambulance right at the firing line, and she told me that when a rush comes they have had to operate for forty-eight hours at a time without having time to clean an instrument or roll a bandage.

We now have appeals from more than fifty hospitals a week, and it is out of the question to fill them. It is gratifying to know that we have made good headway.

And now Mexico. Your hands must be very full, and with so much to do. We are very grateful when you think of us.

With much gratitude, very sincerely yours, (Signed)

ISABEL STEVENS LATHROP.

WAR SAVINGS WEEK BEGUN.

British Urged to Invest Money to Help Finance the Conflict.

LONDON, July 16.—The week beginning today is regarded in this country as "War Savings Week," in which every citizen of the United Kingdom is expected to invest according to his means in the various forms provided by the Government for financing the war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, in a manifesto issued tonight urging the importance of the nation's efforts in this direction, says in referring to the present military operations in France:

"This is no battle of a day or two, but the beginning of a long, patient, and arduous offensive demanding from our soldiers heroic exertions and unimaginable sacrifices. Are we at home content to be mere spectators of this wonderful effort?"

Pointing to the necessity for the same patient and rigid self-denial on the part of the community, Mr. McKenna says:

"Extravagance and waste are treason in war time and indifference is a crime."

SAXONY DEMANDS A TARIFF.

Renewal of Commercial Treaties to be Based on This Stipulation.

THE HAGUE, July 16.—According to the Täglische Rundschau the Saxon Manufacturers Association of Dresden has adopted a resolution to the effect that owing to changed conditions in consequence of the war it will be necessary to introduce a new and independent tariff as a basis for negotiations with the different belligerent and neutral countries respecting renewals of the commercial treaties which expire in 1917.

Vorwärts, commenting on this, says it is certain to provoke an economic struggle after the war, and considers that a mutual concession of the most favored nation clause will be one of the most important features of the peace terms.

PRINCETON UNIT SAILS.

Will Do Y. M. C. A. Work "Somewhere East of Suez."

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 16.—The large number of Princetonians who have seen service of one kind or another in the European war, was supplemented by a group of young Princeton alumni and undergraduates who just sailed to engage for a year in the work of the army branch of the Y. M. C. A. somewhere east of Suez. This expedition will be known as the Princeton unit, and will be located in Mesopotamia with the British and Indian expeditionary forces now fighting the Turks.

The headquarters of the unit will be "The Princeton Hut," a large building being constructed as a meeting place for soldiers, with an auditorium, writing room, pantry, kitchen, and class rooms. Fifteen thousand dollars was contributed during the recent Princeton commencement for the support of the enterprise. Walt Stewart, 1915, of Auburn, N. Y., who during the last year has served as graduate secretary of religious work, &c., at Murray-Dodge Hall at Princeton, is in charge of the Princeton party, which also included Donald B. Wait of Lancaster, Penn., and Casper L. Woodbridge of Shanghai, China, both graduates of the class of 1916, and Arthur T. Clark of Flushing, N. Y., and George A. Waddington of Adams, Mass., two members of the junior class of next Fall.

Asks Decision on Kobre Policies.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has asked the Supreme Court to determine the persons entitled to two policies taken out by Max Kobre, the banker. One is a life insurance policy for $50,000 against which loans aggregating $3,934 had been made, and the other provides for the payment of an annuity of $4,000 a year for twenty years to Kobre's widow. The application is made to the court for a judicial settlement in order to avoid long and expensive litigation.

N. W. HARRIS, BANKER DIES IN WISCONSIN

Former President of Harris, Forbes & Co. Organized Many Banking Firms.

CONTRIBUTOR TO Y. M. C. A.

Started the Union Central Life Insurance Company—He Was a Descendant of Charlemagne.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Norman Walt Harris, banker and philanthropist, former head of Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York, died at midnight last night at his Summer home in Lake Geneva, Wis., in his sixty-first year. He was President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of this city, which he founded, and also President of the Harris Safe Deposit Company.

Mr. Harris was born in Berkshire County, Mass., and was a direct descendant in the thirty-ninth generation of Charlemagne, the Frankish King and Roman Emperor, by his wife, Hildegarde. He was also a descendant in the twenty-sixth generation of the Countess Adelicia, the fair maid of Brabant, daughter of Godfrey I., and who married Henry I., King of England, and whose second husband was William d'Albini, the second Earl of Sussex and Arundel. His first American ancestor was Thomas Harris of England, who settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.

Mr. Harris aided in organizing, in 1867, the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, and until 1880 was its Secretary. In 1882 he organized the banking firm of N. W. Harris & Co. of Chicago, New York, and Boston. He was a former President, and at the time of his death a Director of Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York, and was President of N. W. Harris & Co., Inc., of Boston. He was also a Director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

For many years Mr. Harris was a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he was a heavy contributor, and was Vice President of the Board of Trustees of the Y. M. C. A. in Chicago. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Training School for Home and Foreign Missions. This is the largest training school of its kind in the country, and Mr. Harris gave it the land on which its principal buildings are erected. He also built its chapel and one of its largest buildings, which is known as Harris Hall.

Mr. Harris also founded the Deaconess Pension Fund, to which he gave $100,000 and of which he was President of the Board of Trustees. He was a Trustee of Northwestern University, to which he gave $250,000 in 1913 for the erection and maintenance of the Harris Hall for Political Science and History. In addition, he gave the same amount in 1911 to the Public School Extension of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

He was a member of the Union League, Chicago and Kenwood Clubs of Chicago, and the Lawyers' and Metropolitan Clubs of New York City.

Mr. Harris's funeral services will be held here on Wednesday. A number of prominent clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was one of the most prominent laymen, will officiate, among whom are Bishop J. C. Hartzell of Cincinnati, Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell of St. Paul, Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Chicago, and Bishop William A. Quayle of St. Louis.

The Rev. William Diehl.

The Rev. William Diehl, pastor of the First German New Church of Brooklyn, on Jefferson Avenue, between Knickerbocker and Irving Avenues, died yesterday at his home there, in his eighty-fourth year. He was pastor of the church for twenty-five years, and served during all this time without remuneration. Mr. Diehl organized the society, designed the church building, and bore most of the expenses of its foundation. He was born in Butzbach, Germany, and came here in 1857. Mr. Diehl is survived by two sons and a daughter and eleven grandchildren.

The Rev. Joseph R. Carton.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The Rev. Joseph R. Carton, rector of St. Colman's Roman Catholic Church, Ardmore, died suddenly today in the rectory. He was taken ill Saturday night while at a lawn fête given for the benefit of the church, and returned to the rectory. Later he was found to be suffering from acute indigestion, and an apoplectic stroke caused his death this morning. Father Carton was born Sept. 8, 1866, in County Tyrone, Ireland. He entered the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook, in September, 1886, and was ordained by Archbishop Ryan on May 19, 1894.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM TIEBOUT KOWENHOVEN, a hardware merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 447 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. He was born in the Kowenhoven mansion at De Kalb and Classon Avenues, Brooklyn. His father was William L. Kowenhoven, a prominent lawyer. His wife and son survive him.

CLINTON BOWNE NICHOLS, formerly a member of Bowne Brothers, feed dealers of Flushing, L. I., died on Saturday at his home, 202 Washington Place, in that city, in his sixty-first year. His father was a member of the Bowne family, one of the oldest on Long Island, and his father was the late Samuel W. Nichols. His wife survives him.

Miss MARY E. VAN SCOY, daughter of Mrs. Ida F. Van Scoy and the late Benjamin Van Scoy, died on Saturday at the home of her mother, 395 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in her twenty-first year. Her father was Cashier of the Easthampton National Bank.

WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, for many years associated with the Rogers Locomotive Company and more recently with the Lidgerwood Company of Brooklyn, died on Friday at the home of his son, W. M. Somerville, in Paterson, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year. He served two terms as a member of the Paterson Board of Aldermen.

JULIUS FISCHER, connected for many years with the John Hoilbacn Company, silk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., died on Friday night at his home in that city, in his fifty-fifth year.

CHARLES H. WOOD, a grocer for many years in Jersey City, died on Saturday in Three Bridges, N. J., from sunstroke, in his sixty-first year, leaving his wife and two sons.

ROBERT LYON, a builder for many years in Richmond Borough, died on Saturday in the Staten Island Hospital, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Greenock, Scotland, and came here when 18 years old. Mr. Lyon built many of the largest homes on Staten Island. A son and one brother survive him.

Miss JOANNA V. KELLINGER, whose family operated one of the old Albany-New York stage lines, died on Friday at her home, 1 Highland Place, in Yonkers, after an illness of six months.

FRITZ WOLFF, founder of the first large iron works in Portland, Ore., and the builder of the torpedo boats, Fox and Davis and the destroyer, Goldsborough, died on Saturday at his home in Portland, in his seventy-third year. He was a native of Germany, and leaves a son, John Wolff, a builder of racing yachts.

Mrs. MATTIE E. STACKHOUSE, widow of Joseph H. Stackhouse, a member of the staff of The Courier-Journal of Louisville, Ky., for many years, died at her home there. She was the mother of George E. Stackhouse, sporting editor of The New York Tribune. Another son and two daughters also survive her.

ANDREW DUNN, for more than fifty years a prominent business man of the Mohawk Valley, and former President of the Fort Plain National Bank, died yesterday at his home in Fort Plain, N. Y., in his eighty-seventh year.

FRANK McCORMICK, who was picked for the all-American football centre in 1909, after he had finished the season with Villa Nova College, from which institution he was graduated in 1907, died in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday after an illness of two weeks with spinal meningitis.

DON J. WHITTEMORE, for the last sixty years connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as civil engineer, chief engineer, and finally consulting engineer, died last night in Milwaukee at the age of 86.

PERKINS RUNS EXCURSIONS.

Pays for Yacht to Take People to See Palisades.

George W. Perkins entered the river excursion boat business yesterday, when a new yacht built and paid for by him made its maiden trip along the Palisades. The boat is to be operated in connection with the work of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission. Mr. Perkins thought it should be made easier for New Yorkers to reach the Playgrounds the commission has built along the Palisades, and inasmuch as it would have taken time and much red tape would have to be cut before the commission could launch a boat, Mr. Perkins himself paid the $55,000 the yacht cost.

When the yacht was ready to leave the foot of 132d Street yesterday it was found that in addition to the invited guests there were more than fifty others on board. Mr. Perkins then announced that the passenger business would begin at once, and all went along. In addition to Mr. Perkins, who is president of the commission, there were on board Frederick C. Sutro and Charles W. Baker, also members of the commission. The yacht left the foot of 132d Street at 3 o'clock, and made the trip to Forest Hills Landing and return by 6:30 o'clock.

The boat is the same kind of engines which drove the German undersea boat Deutschland across the Atlantic. Mr. Perkins said it was the first pleasure boat built in America to be equipped with the improved Diesel engines. It carries about 300 persons, and makes ten miles an hour.

The boat will make two trips daily from the foot of West 132d Street, leaving at 9 o'clock in the morning and at 3 in the afternoon. The round-trip fare will be 40 cents. Mr. Perkins estimates this will pay the cost of the operation of the craft.

SOLDIER LEFT SECRET BRIDE

Homer T. Chase Married to Miss Brinkman in January.

There was surprise among friends of Miss Meta Brinkman, daughter of William Brinkman, a well-known Sandy Hook pilot, when it became known yesterday on Staten Island and the Highlands that she had been secretly married to Homer F. Chase, 22 years old, of New York and Weehawken. The ceremony was performed in Bloomfield, N. J., on Jan. 15 by the Rev. R. J. Buttinghausen of the Park Avenue German Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Chase, who is 19 years old, is a well-known swimmer, having won many trophies in contests in the Shrewsbury River. She is now at the Highlands, where she is spending the Summer with her family on her father's houseboat. Her young husband, who is in the warehouse business with his father in New York, left for the border several weeks ago with the Seventy-first Regiment.

It was known among the friends of the young people that they were engaged and that the marriage was to take place some time next year.

JOHN D. LAUDS SERMON.

Praises Cleveland Pastor's Talk on Baseball and U-Boats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—Baseball, German submarine achievements, and the struggles of poor boys along the road to success in about equal portions made up a sermon which John D. Rockefeller described as "grand" today. At its conclusion, Mr. Rockefeller congratulated the man who delivered it, Rev. W. W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, which he attends while in Cleveland.

"What to Overcome and How," was Dr. Bustard's subject. He said that Cleveland had all the right in the world to get excited when the Indians are in first place. Part of the credit for Germany's submarine campaign, he added, is due an American who invented the first submersible. Dr. Bustard pointed to the rise of several poor boys from obscurity and poverty through the various grades until he was retired, in 1901, with the rank of Rear Admiral.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ANCHESTER.—July 8, 117 West 118th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Anchester, a son.

JONAS.—July 12, 510 West 150th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Jonas, a daughter.

KROHNBERG.—July 13, 601 West 115th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kronberg, a daughter.

LANZIT.—July 13, 620 West 152d St., to Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Lanzit, a son.

LEVY.—July 10, 991 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Levy, a daughter.

LOEWENSTEIN.—July 14, Muldergi Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Loewenstein, a daughter.

MAYPER.—July 11, 814 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander A. Mayper, a son.

METZGER.—July 10, Lloyds Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. S. David Metzger, a son.

WOLFF.—July 8, 560 West 144th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wolff, a daughter.

Brooklyn.

DREIFUSS.—July 14, 647 53d St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dreifuss, a daughter.

LIPSKY.—July 13, 130 South 9th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Lipsky, a daughter.

Engaged

BELLET—HURWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Harman Hurwitz announce the engagement of their daughter, Nellie Helen, to Dr. J. A. Bellet.

APFEL—GOTTSEGEN.—Bertha Gottsegen to Michael Apfel.

BUCHANAN—ENNISSON.—May Bassett Ennisson to George Albert Buchanan.

CLINE—BRUNNER.—Sophia Brunner to Isidor Cline.

FANTEL—ENSHEIMER.—Agnes Ensheimer to Henry Fantel.

FERENTZ—WEISS.—Anna Weiss to David Ferentz.

FINE—SHANKROFF.—Amelia Shankroff to Bernard M. Fine.

FISCHMAN—COHEN.—Sarah Cohen to William Fischman.

FORBERT—LIVINGSTON.—Ester Livingston to Saul S. Forbert.

GALLINGER—DRUCKER.—Gladys Drucker to Irving Gallinger.

GLUCK—COHN.—Bella Cohn to Adolph Gluck.

HEIMAN—SPANGLER.—Rose Spangler to L. W. Heiman.

LYNN—BROWN.—Mildred Wilson Brown to Norman Mills Lynn.

NEWMAN—LOEB.—Viola Loeb to Mortimer C. Newman.

PERMAN—SOBIN.—Ester Sobin to Irving Perman.

RIFKIND—ROUDIN.—Helen Florence Roudin to Albert J. Rifkind.

WAGNER—GROSS.—Helen Gross to Harry W. Wagner.

Brooklyn.

BEHRENS—ROSENBERG.—Clara Rosenberg to Nat. H. Behrens.

Married

ALSBERG—ROSENFELD.—July 12, Corrinne L. Rosenfeld to Benjamin Alsberg.

CRAIGMILE—VOGT.—July 10, Mae Anna Vogt to Lee Vincent Craigmile.

JABLONOWER — SONNENFELD. — July 2, Hannah Sonnenfeld to Joseph Jablonower.

LEWINSON—MATHESIE.—July 12, Gisela Marchesi to Joseph Lewinson.

OSTERMAN — BRINTON.—July 12, Rose Brinton to Samuel Osterman.

ROUSSEL—REEVES.—July 15, Helen Reeves to Reginald Sayre Roussel.

Brooklyn.

SCHWARTZMAN — DAHLMAN. — July 11, Selma Dahlman to J. D. Schwartzman.

Died.

BAKER.—On July 15, Charles Carroll Baker, age 16, son of Rev. William Osborne Baker and Elizabeth Jackson. Services at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., on Monday, July 17, at half past eleven.

BALL.—On Saturday, July 15, 1916, William H. Ball, in his 70th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 342 10th St., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 17, at 8 P. M.

BARTLE.—Entered into rest Saturday, July the 15th, 1916, W. Howard Bartle. Funeral services at the chapel of

RAILROAD INQUIRY WILL BE EXHAUSTIVE

President and Congressmen Project an Investigation in All Departments.

URGED IN WILSON MESSAGE

How Transportation Can Best Serve the People, Is Problem of Sub-Committee of 10.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—One of the most important tasks of investigation ever undertaken by a committee or commission of Congress is ahead of the ten investigators who will represent the Senate and House in conducting an inquiry into the railway transportation problem in this country.

Approval of a Senate resolution by the House yesterday makes this investigation certain. The House amendments to the Senate resolution are not fundamental, and the commission probably will be organized before Congress adjourns.

In his annual message last December the President suggested a commission to investigate "the exceedingly serious and pressing transportation problem." Pending such an investigation the understanding became general that Congress would not attempt any further legislation materially affecting railways and interstate commerce.

An inquiry of the broadest scope is to be undertaken under the resolution, which was fathered by Senator Newlands of Nevada. Five Senators from the Committee on Interstate Commerce and five Representatives from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to be elected by the full committees, are to constitute a joint subcommittee to conduct the investigation. The resolution as adopted by the House requires a report to Congress by the second Monday in January, 1917, whereas the Senate resolution provides for an "expeditious report."

Task Faced by Sub-Committee.

It is assumed that Senator Newlands and Congressman Adamson, Chairmen respectively of the two committees, will be members of the joint sub-committee. In the appointment of other members of the sub-committee the personal convenience of Senators and Representatives will be consulted, as the inquiry will demand much time and hard work. The wide scope of the inquiry is forecast by the language of the resolution, which directs a report on:

"The subject of the Government control and regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, the efficiency of the existing system in protecting the rights of shippers and carriers and in promoting the public interest, the incorporation or control of the incorporation of carriers, and all proposed changes in the organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Act to Regulate Commerce; also the subject of Government ownership of all public utilities, such as telegraph, wireless, telephone, express companies, and railroads engaged in interstate and foreign commerce; the wisdom or feasibility of Government ownership of such utilities, and as to the comparative worth and efficiency of Government regulation and control as compared with Government ownership and operation."

The joint sub-committee has power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and call upon any department of the Government to furnish information desired.

President Wilson, in advocating such an inquiry, said it was needed "to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem." The President continued: "It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people.

"Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of Federal legislation."

Sees Wisdom in Investigation.

The President added that no one wished to take a backward step and that the regulation of the railroads by a Federal Commission had had admirable results. "The question," he said, "is not what should we undo; it is whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole.

"It seems to me that it might be a part of wisdom therefore, before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of co-ordination and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstances and opinion as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it."

Chairman Adamson of the House Committee points out in his report that it is claimed that the transportation of the country is congested and retarded, greatly to the detriment of commerce, for the want of adequate facilities. It is estimated, he says, that it will require from $5,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 to supply the railroads of the country with sidetracks, warehouses, terminal facilities, and the other equipments and improvements necessary to handle the transportation business of the country, present and prospective.

May Rewrite All Laws.

Discussing the importance and need of the inquiry, Mr. Adamson, who will be Chairman or Vice Chairman of the joint investigating sub-committee, said:

"When normal conditions are restored following the present war the tremendous increase of industries and business of our country will more and more burden railroads inadequately equipped and demand increased facilities. As the roads must expend a vast outlay of money to handle business before they can expect to derive revenue therefrom, the question of financing these necessary and vast improvements becomes a momentous one, and that is one of the questions that the railroads desire to present for consideration and solution to this joint subcommittee."

That Congress may attempt to rewrite all laws now on the statute book relating to interstate commerce was foreshadowed by Mr. Adamson, who said:

"Since the approval of the Act to Regulate Commerce in 1887 the system has had a gradual and irregular growth by various and sporadic amendments, some of them making decided if not radical changes in the original plans and policies and some of them adding new and important activities. So the entire law to regulate commerce as now in force is not a uniform, compact, symmetrical structure easily understood, but in some parts hardly reconcilable and sometimes inconsistent. To say the least of it, the diversities and incongruities should be carefully considered, and wherever possible unified and improved to the end that Federal regulation of carriers may be successfully carried on with the best possible service to the public."

LA FOLLETTE ACT UPHELD.

Seattle Judge Decides Foreign Seamen Must Obey the Law.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—The La Follette Seamen's act, as applying to ships flying foreign flags, was upheld yesterday by United States District Judge Jeremiah Neterer in a suit brought by John A. Clyma against the British steamship Ixion. Judge E. E. Cushman concurred in the decision of Judge Neterer, who denied that the law governing a maritime case must be determined by the ship's flag.

Clyma, a British subject, employed as a seaman on the Ixion, demanded half the amount of his wages, due in accordance with the provisions of the La Follette law, when the Ixion arrived here last May from the Orient. The ship's master refused the demand, and Clyma then demanded his discharge and full payment for the wage due him, upon the refusal of which he filed a libel against the steamer.

Judge Neterer held that Congress has the right to prescribe rules to govern a vessel and seamen within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that such cases must be heard upon their merits under the United States laws.

LIMIT LIQUOR SHIPMENTS.

Alaskan Railroad Commission Makes Restrictive Regulations.

SEWARD, Alaska, July 16.—An order prohibiting the shipment of intoxicating liquor consigned to dealers over the Government railroad was published today, by the Alaska Engineering Commission. The announcement said that no shipments of liquor would be accepted except small amounts from persons not engaged in the liquor business and consigned to individuals for their personal consumption.

LITTLE POWDER IN ARSENAL

No Danger from Ammunition Storage, Col. Bostwick Says.

An erroneous impression that great quantities of highly explosive ammunition are habitually stored in the National Guard Arsenal at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue has spread needless alarm through that neighborhood, according to Assistant Adjutant General Henry A. Bostwick.

Lieut. Col. Bostwick said persons who have lived in the vicinity for many years have become suddenly frightened since the arsenal was partially destroyed by fire last Friday night. He said he feared needless apprehension might lead to agitation for the removal of the storehouses to some isolated and inconvenient spot.

"There were not more than 300 shells in the building when the fired occurred," he said: "These are explosive, but the prompt flooding of the magazine rendered them harmless. The 300,000 pounds often referred to in accounts of the fire were small arms ammunition, which is not dangerously explosive. It is not apt to go off without percussion, and, even if it does, when a ball cartridge is not given momentum by being confined in a tight gun barrel behind a rapidly expanding gas volume, it does not go far. Examination shows that none of these cartridges did actually explode during the fire. What went off was a small number of blank cartridges, perhaps 200, which had not been packed, but were lying loose. As a matter of fact, we never keep any great quantity of dangerous material here. We act largely as a clearing house, and while considerable quantities sometimes pass through our hands it is promptly distributed."

Lieut. Col. Bostwick said State Architect Pilcher inspected the burned building yesterday, but that plans had not yet been made for replacing or repairing it. No examination has yet been had, he said, to determine whether the building is safe for continued occupancy, but for the present the offices, at least, of the Arsenal are to be kept where they are. A store in Thirty-sixth Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, which was formerly used by Park & Tilford, will probably be rented today for the temporary storage of material now in the Arsenal.

MAYOR'S AID THIEF VICTIM.

Burglaries at Martin and Marbury Homes Suppressed Two Weeks.

Among the victims of recent burglaries in the vicinity of Central Park West and West Eighty-eighth Street, it was learned yesterday, were the families of Francis Stone Marbury, Treasurer of the Communipaw Steel Company, living at 11 West Eighty-eighth Street, and Samuel Lewis Martin, Executive Secretary to Mayor Mitchel, occupying an apartment adjoining the Marburys on the top floor of 13 West Eighty-eighth Street.

About two weeks ago jewelry and silverware to the value of several hundred dollars were taken from the Marbury apartment, which was occupied at the time by Mr. and Mrs. Marbury and a friend. The same night the Martin apartment was entered and about $20 was taken from purses, while jewelry and silverware were untouched.

Entrance to both apartments was made from rear fire escapes between midnight and 5 o'clock in the morning. Finger prints were found on the window sills next day, but were too indistinct to be of any help as clues. Bedrooms in both apartments were entered and money and valuables were taken without disturbing their occupants.

The burglaries were not discovered until the next morning. Ten days ago Mr. Martin notified police detectives, and Acting Police Commissioner Godley was one of the members of Commissioner Woods's staff who made a personal investigation of the case. Thus far, however, no arrests have been made and none of the stolen property recovered.

FEWER BANK CHECKS GOING TO PROTEST

Controller of Currency Issues a Statement Showing Big Falling Off in Overdrafts.

FIGURES ARE SIGNIFICANT

7,353 National Banks Reported Only 48,823 Protested Checks from March 7 to May 1, 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Controller of the Currency gave out a statement today as to the number of checks received by national banks throughout the country bearing a bank's indorsement which were protested by notaries for the receiving banks between March 7, 1916, and May 1, 1916. These figures, says the Controller, may be of special interest at this time, as the new clearing plan of the Federal Reserve system is being put in operation. The Controller's statement follows:

"The total number of such protested checks by all national banks, (except 225, whose reports have not come in,) was 48,823, an average of 1,039 checks per business day for 7,353 reporting banks. The aggregate amount of such protested checks was $6,653,793, an average of $141,570 per business day.

"Among the Central Reserve and reserve cities the largest number of protested checks was in New York City—3,187, having an aggregate face value of $1,017,930. The total protested checks in the Central Reserve cities was 4,408, aggregating $80,720. Other reserve cities reported 9,002 protested checks, having an aggregate value of $1,882,314. Among these cities the larger number of protests took place in Philadelphia—1,036, the amount aggregating $191,168; in Boston the number was 1,008, the amount aggregating $137,603; Pittsburgh reported 800 checks protested, aggregating $94,193; the next largest in number of protected items was Washington—507 items, aggregating $74,346; Cleveland, 492, aggregating $77,632; Indianapolis, 323, aggregating $30,165; Detroit, 312, aggregating $39,038; Minneapolis, 307, aggregating $78,078, and Kansas City, Mo., 305, aggregating $40,608.

"In all of the other reserve cities the number of such protested checks for the period mentioned averaged less than six items per city per day. The national banks in Dallas, Louisville, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and various other reserve cities reported that the checks received bearing a bank's indorsement which had been protested, the aggregate amount of such check being $3,489,771, an average of $68.80 per item.

"Of these checks protested by the country banks 15,510, aggregating $1,350,213, were in the Eastern States; 6,255, aggregating $672,440, in the Southern States; 3,590, aggregating $807,633, were in the Middle States; 4,257, aggregating $400,360, were in the New England States; 3,441, aggregating $415,298, were in the Western States, while in the country banks in the Pacific States there were a total of only 460 protested checks the aggregate amount being $63,815.

"In the New England States each country bank during the period named protested on an average one check every 4.5 days; in the Eastern States they protested a check on an average one every 4.7 days; in the Southern States one every 11.2 days; in the Middle States one every 17.7 days; in the Western States one every 17.1 days, and in the Pacific States the average was one check protested every 21.7 days. These calculations do not include any checks which may have been protested by the 225 scattered non-reporting banks.

"Each bank in the three Central Reserve cities during the period named protested on an average 1.14 checks bearing bank indorsement per week between March 7 and May 1. Each bank in a reserve city protested on an average during the period named 3.6 of such checks per week.

"These figures indicate the exceedingly small proportion of checks bearing a bank indorsement passing through national banks which are being protested for nonpayment.

"In connection with the small number of checks protested, it should be noted that the overdrafts in all member banks, which amounted on Oct. 21, 1913, to $27,497,795, with corresponding rates on incomes in excess of $50,000, especially on incomes from investment. Then the un-American and dangerous tax upon profits from munitions of war would be unnecessary.

COCA-COLA CO. LOSES.

May Be Examined in Tax Case, Appellate Court Says.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court having decided that the city may examine foreign corporations in supplementary proceedings in order to ascertain the amount of their personal property in this State for taxation purposes, Corporation Counsel Hardy intends taking action immediately. The case at bar was that of the Coca-Cola Company, a Georgia corporation, with offices at 330 West Twenty-seventh Street. In October, 1914, the company was assessed on $14,000 worth of property, the company's own estimate of the value.

The tax was not paid, and the city having failed to force its collection, an order was issued directing the company to appear and be examined in supplementary proceedings. The company moved to vacate the order, giving as one of the reasons that as it was a non-resident the court had no power to issue such an order against it. The opinion of the Appellate Division said:

"Such proceedings may be taken against a corporation for the collection of a judgment by proceedings supplementary to execution thereon. It is claimed that the tax is not against the corporation itself but against the property in this State, and therefore a tax in rem; and that the right to institute supplementary proceedings to ascertain the extent of that property is not within the contemplation of the statute. With this view of the statute we are not in accord.

"The purpose of the statute must be borne in mind, to wit, to enable the tax authorities to ascertain the location and extent of property from which the tax can be collected."

It is said that if the foreign corporations doing business here could be forced to pay personal taxes the income of the city would be increased many millions of dollars a year.

DETAINED CASHIER FREED.

Cuba Rejects Requisition for Man Accused in New York.

HAVANA, July 16.—Rodriguez Sanchez, ex-cashier of the New York branch of the Cuban National Bank, who had been under arrest here for several days charged with having altered the bank's books, was set free today.

His extradition to New York had been requested of the Cuban Government by the American Consul, but upon proof being furnished that he was a Cuban citizen, Sanchez was set free.

EXPERTS FOR ARMY NEEDS.

Secretary Approves Reserve of Business Men for Quartermaster's Department.

Formation of a council to promote a volunteer reserve for the Quartermaster Corps has been declared feasible and practicable by the War Department and the Merchants' Association, which submitted the plan, expects soon to be authorized to carry it into effect, it was announced yesterday.

The reserve is to be a unit of the Engineers' Reserve Corps, which is being organized by engineering societies of the country. The idea that the Merchants' Association should form an association for enlisting the proper personnel was suggested by Landreth H. King, and in turn it was submitted to the War Department by the association's Committee on Military Affairs, which pointed out that men of mercantile training with special experience in the requirements of army service should be taken.

Further setting forth its reasons, the committee said that the service was peculiarly work for mature men, just as the field service is of the young men. Patriotic, with every fine impulse to do the duty that calls, such men have been specifically equipped in various lines of business experience by the same flight of time that has disqualified them for the fighting line.

"Consider who will do such work if it be not done by these experienced business men," the committee says. "Either young officers will be withdrawn from the line or inexperienced civilians will be called upon; or, worst of all, these important positions will be the pawns of politicians. As a measure of what is involved, we may recall the camp tragedies of 1898, and picture to ourselves the difference between two newly drawn armies of young volunteers hurriedly assembled for military drill, one of which is fed, clothed and cared for by such mature business men who have regarded it their duty to prepare for this service by self-denying study; the other dependent for those necessities of living upon men unprepared and perhaps in character unworthy."

It was pointed out in the plan submitted to Secretary of War Baker that such bodies as the Merchants' Association were peculiarly fitted to select men of the requisite type. Secretary Baker was asked to approve the formation of a council of men thus chosen by organizations in various cities. In reply Secretary Baker sent to the association a letter which said:

"With reference to your letter of May 6, 1916, the General Staff is now formulating regulations affecting the provisions of the new National Defense act for an Officers' Reserve Corps. The suggestions contained in your letter and the letter of Mr. Landreth H. King will be carefully considered.

"A prominent feature of the plans now being formulated for the Quartermaster Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, to determine the applicant's fitness for duty therein, is to be form letters sent out to the officials of just such societies or organizations as yours, with a view to obtaining co-operative action on their part.

"It is thought that your plan of forming an association to promote a Volunteer Reserve for the Quartermaster Corps is feasible and practicable.

"Further negotiations for an Officers' Reserve Corps are approved a copy will be sent you.

"In closing, permit me to express my appreciation of the interest and patriotism thus shown by yourself and the gentlemen associated with you."

CALLS NEW TAX FAIRER

But Hopper Thinks Rich Should Pay Bigger Income Assessment.

James J. Hopper, President of the Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax, in a statement yesterday defended the Revenue bill before Congress, of which it has been said that it does not make enough people pay the income tax and bears too heavily on those with large incomes. His statement continued:

"Every family in the United States pays an income tax, though the great majority pay it indirectly. All taxes on buildings, on food, on clothing, and on services are paid by the consumers or users of the articles or services taxed. Our indirect income tax system, however, costs the poorer families of the country at least a tenth to an eighth of their incomes, while it costs the wealthiest beneficiaries of privilege only, at most, one-twelfth of their incomes, even including the present tax of 6 per cent. on net incomes in excess of $500,000.

"The direct income tax is designed to reduce the inequality or sacrifice involved in our indirect income tax system. The increase of the normal tax rate on incomes of $4,000 to $20,000 from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. is apparently pretty heavy. The weakest point in the income tax measure is the low rate upon net incomes in excess of $500,000. To approximate the equality of sacrifice, or justice, the tax rate on net incomes between $500,000 and $1,000,000 should be not 10 per cent., as provided in the Revenue bill, but at least 20 per cent., and on net incomes in excess of $1,000,000 33 1-3, with corresponding rates on incomes in excess of $50,000, especially on incomes from investment. Then the un-American and dangerous tax upon profits from munitions of war would be unnecessary.

MORE GOLD ON WAY HERE.

Special Train Bringing British Shipment from Halifax.

PORTLAND, Me., July 16.—A special train bearing a shipment of gold and securities from England to this country passed through this city today on the way to New York.

The train, made up of three steel cars carrying the valuables, together with coaches for the score or more of armed express messengers, left Halifax Saturday, crossing the international border early today at Vanceboro. The train proceeded from here over the Boston & Maine Railroad by way of Lowell and Worcester, Mass.

Twelve-Year-Old Tries Suicide.

PATERSON, N. J., July 16.—Charles Hemple, 12 years old, of 26 Dey Street, shot himself above the heart with a .22 calibre rifle today. At St. John's Hospital it was said his wound was not serious and he would recover. Although the lad had expressed an intention of shooting sparrows when he went to the attic of his home this afternoon, his mother told the Paterson police he had been despondent because of not going away for a vacation this Summer, and she thought this might have prompted his act.

Woman a Suicide in Deal Lake.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 16.—Homesick for her relatives in Holland, whence she came last March, Miss Regina D. Walker, 31 years old, of 51 Easton Avenue, New Brunswick, leaped into Deal Lake last night and was drowned. Her body was found at noon today and tonight her brother, John Walker, called to claim it.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	6	July 10, 1916

CIGAR Par Excellence
Marie Antoinette
Sold Wherever Quality is in Demand
TRY ONE
10 cts. & up
E. KLEINER & CO. INC. Makers N.Y.

H. LESSER
Envelopes and Typewriter Paper,
Formerly 72 Fulton St., is now located at
13 BEEKMAN ST.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

BROADCLOTH.—Black only; Botany No. 315; will pay cash. B 31 Times.

COATS.—Buying plush and pile fabric coats and better grade cloth coats. First floor, 40 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking all week Fall coats and suits 8:30 to 10 and 4 to 6 P. M. 135 West 26th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Looking at nifty models. Fourth floor, 11 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted who have snappy styles in satin and charmeuse dresses. Call after 11 o'clock. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St. 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders silk dresses. Call all week, 7th floor, 137 West 35th.

DRESSES.—200 cotton, 100 silk and net dresses to be sold at bobs. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESS SKIRTS, Dresses, Dusters, Raincoats, Waists, Underwear, Petticoats, House Dresses, Children's Wear wanted in large quantity jobs; send by mail or bring full particulars. United Mail Order House, 1,239 Broadway.

NECKWEAR SILKS.—Will buy 5,000 yards of men's neckwear silks for cash. Apply Broder Neckwear Co., 3 East 14th St., Monday, before 1 o'clock.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Salt's plush. Farragut 9220.

POPLINS.—Open to buy for cash 100 pieces P. P. L. poplin, black, navy, brown, and green. C. J. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 5359.

SERGE.—Open to buy for cash 200 pieces Garfield's 594 serge. S. Simon, telephone Farragut 4444.

SERGES.—Open for quality Jullliard 54221 serges. Harris, 131 West 35th.

SERGES wanted for cash; Botany 11433 and Jullliard 54249. B 29 Times.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at suits July 17, 18, and 19; ladies' coats July 20, 21, and 22; well made goods only. 168 Madison Av., 2d floor.

SUITS.—We are placing orders on suits of the better kind. Will look at samples all week. 11th floor, 164 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on Fall suits of better grade. 8th floor, 15 West 17th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats all week. 7th floor, 137 West 35th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits; call with samples all week. 113 Greene St., first floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at snappy suits only; will place stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson. 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Jobber wants Fall suits; sub-contractors please show samples. 24 East 28th, top floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 466 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CORDUROYS, Jullliards—30 pieces No. 9000 white and 20 pieces Goff's Palm Beach, sale cheap. Specialty, 211 2d St., Elizabeth, N. J.

COATS.—Job 200 chinchilla, corduroy, and serge coats. 109-111 West 27th St.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Silverbloom and linens at sacrifice prices. Simpson Bros., 39 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Spring 1917 line of children's colored dresses, $1 sellers exclusively. For the jobbing trade, now ready. Phone, Stuyvesant 4391 for appointment to see same. I. Mittelman & Co., 85 5th Av.

DRESSES.—500 cotton dresses to close out; low price. Holtzman, 28 West 17th.

E-L-B-O SNAP FASTENERS, 2-0 white, black, in stock; $7.75 cash. Senor-Wertheim, buttons, braids, ornaments. 118 West 23d.

FOR SALE—About one hundred each of Nos. 250 and 350 cameras, in perfect order, made by the Seneca Camera Manufacturing Company of Rochester, N. Y.; low prices. Thar, W. Becker, commission merchant, New York office, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205. 'Phone Frkl. 1358. Also Amsterdam New York.

FOR SALE—About 700 armed dining chairs with genuine black leather seats, oak finish; perfect goods, well made, for bargain sales. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, New York office, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205. 'Phone Frkl. 1358. Also Amsterdam, New York.

FOR SALE—Gray cotton cloths, 27 to 36 inches wide, about 1,700 pounds at 25c. per pound; mostly full pieces; some shorter lengths. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, New York office, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205. 'Phone Frkl. 1358. Also Amsterdam, New York.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, trimmings.

PLUSHES.—Lapinex 4,040 Esquimette and 864 Dobson. 3,357-3,284 Stuyvesant.

RAINCOATS.—Offer sixty ladies', forty men's, and seventy children's, 6 to 14, with caps to match; all of these most desirable. L. Felsenheld, 145 West 36th St.

SHIRTS to close out at a sacrifice; 1,000 dozen, immediate delivery. Pioneer Mfg. Co., 931 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Jobs on hand, all materials. Manhattan Skirt Company, 15 West 20th.

SNAP-FASTENERS, carded or bulk; immediate delivery. 1,328 Broadway, Suite 742. Greeley 2852.

SUITS.—Have 800 dozen high-grade boys' washable suits to close out at $4.50 net. Youngsters' Novelty Co., 710 Broadway. Telephone 5817 Spring.

WASH DRESSES.—Children's colored wash dresses to job at $4.50, $8.00, and $12.00 per dozen for jobbing trade; best line in the east; deliveries on time; make appointment to see line. Phone Madison Square 2869. The Klein-Moffett Co.

WASH SKIRTS to close out. Fall line; ready for inspection. Call, Wiener Bros., 19 W. 21st.

FINDS BUSINESS BOOMING.

Chicago Broker Says New Yorkers Look for Post-Bellum Prosperity.

CHICAGO, July 16.—George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, returned last night from New York where he has been in conference with Eastern bankers. Mr. Reynolds came back in an optimistic frame of mind following an interchange of views with New York bankers.

"I am impressed with the unanimity of belief among New York banking interests," he said, "that the end of the war will not materially affect the industrial activity of this country. I haven't been able to see it just that way myself. But New York interests are in touch directly with the money and industrial conditions of the country and they hold that by the time the war is over its end will have been discounted in both a money and industrial way.

"There is belief that in the next few months the banks will be able to realize decent rates of interest without any inconvenience to borrowers to meet other commercial needs or the needs of the securities market. I found obtaining in no quarter apprehension over any phase of conditions.

"It appeared to be a general view that for the time being liquidation has about run its course although it is thought there are still openings for professional operations on the bear side. But I found no one who regarded the current liquidation as being anything more than normal under existing conditions."

WARNING ON COPPER SHARES

W. B. Joyce Says Only Official Statements Should Be Heeded.

William B. Joyce, a Director of the Tennessee Copper Company, deprecating published statements attributed to Directors of that company last night, said:

"The investing public should not be influenced into buying or selling stock of an enterprise by reason of an opinion voiced by an unnamed Director, which, at most, is only a personal opinion. In many cases there have been conflicts of opinion in Boards of Directors.

"Heretofore the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Copper Company authorized an official statement that no Director in such company presumed to speak for any other Director. It was hoped that such action would end the publication of statements of alleged Directors. As long as such statements are printed, so much longer will be the list of unfortunate investors. No investor should rely on anything but an official statement.

"The Board of Directors will meet on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock to discuss the Russian contract, the situation caused by the Copperhill (Tenn.) fire, and, also, other important matters affecting the company. It is possible that an official statement will be issued, but it is not promised."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers ... appear in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; P. B. Hofmayer, dry goods, underwear, sweaters; 43 Leonard.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, general mdse.; 148 West 23d.

AUSTIN, Texas—M. Scarborough & Sons; J. H. Bohlinder, notions, laces, hdkfs; 353 4th Av.

AUSTIN, Texas—Chas. Rosner; C. Rosner, ladies' garments; 353 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; Miss C. Gerby, representing; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Klein, Moffett Co.; H. H. Green, embroideries, trimmings; R. W. Klein, cotton piece goods; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens & Co.; S. Blum, jewelry; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; Wm. Starkey, hosiery, gloves, sweaters; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Meeserman, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Maas & Kemper; G. Busch, linens; Grand.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Roneker, piece goods; Grand.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 432 4th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—L. Cohen & Co.; Miss I. Cohen, ladies' wear; 354 4th Av.

CHICAGO.—Rothschild & Co.; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, gloves, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, leather goods; L. Berner, women's neckwear, embroideries, dress trimmings, laces, ribbons; A. J. Jones, dress goods, silks, velvets; G. Israel, sporting goods, men's, boys' sweaters, cameras, photo supplies, motor apparel, artists' materials; H. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; boys' outfittings; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear; Miss E. Cozad, muslin underwear, house dresses, sweaters; Miss L. Griffin, women's silk, cotton waists; Miss Goodman, corsets; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. F. O'Neil, women's, children's apparel; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. W. Moore, waists; Miss C. Raynor, misses' suits, skirts; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Berger, misses' apparel; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—I. Bezark; J. Feller, Fall suits; 303 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; H. Gosney, boys' clothing; J. Speckman, linens; C. W. Brandt, hosiery, underwear; Miss E. Meyers, gloves; 350 Bway.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—L. Stix & Co.; J. Gerwin, dress goods, linings; C. Stix, ladies' ready-to-wear; E. F. Paddock, linens, white goods; 377 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; S. R. Meyer, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; 350 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The McAlpin Co.; L. Liberman, women's and misses' ready-to-wear; 21 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Hibben Hollweg Co.; H. S. Pollock, dress goods; 320 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. Speckman, linens; 350 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Miss Sally Cohen, muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, dry goods, cloaks, suits; 43 Leonard.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, general mdse.; 315 5th Av.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. & Carpet Co.; C. A. Gille, notions, fancy goods, piece goods; 31 Union Square.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Golden Rule Syndicate; C. L. Benton, general mdse.; Breslin.

DETROIT—Burnham-Stoepel Co.; S. T. Ingram, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT, Mich.—L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. Morris, stationery, books; 354 4th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies, 621 Broadway.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—S. Mendel, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Maxwell, McClure, Fitts D. G. Co.; R. W. Smith, furn. goods, haberdashery; C. Fitts, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Haggerty, suits; 25, Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend & Co.; H. Smith, shirts; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Store; L. Maas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Gerstein & Bing; Mr. Bing, ladies' skirts; 72 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. M. E. Turrish, women's, infants' wear; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coate & Cukey, D. G. Co.; Mr. Cooper, representing; 377 Broadway.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; J. Buxbaum, waists, misses' wear; 148 W. 23d.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; A. Awsumb, dress goods, silks, velvets; Mr. Perry, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; R. Knox, hosiery, merino underwear; 18 W. 35th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss Beno, waists; 1,170 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Sullane, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.

MONTREAL, Canada—McKinnon, Ltd.; J. Brosier, G. Donaldson, millinery; Brostell, NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Timothy D. G. Co.; Miss Norton, carpets; Mrs. Trawick, ladies' wear; Collingwood.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; F. S. Betton, millinery, ribbons, neckwear; 377 B'way; Grand.

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; Mrs. Brueck, laces, vellings, embroideries, trimmings; 116 West 32d.

OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. C. Gelwicks, Jon Kenee, dress goods, wash goods; silks, linens, white goods; C. E. Hutchinson, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 1,133 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; A. G. Hoover, ready-to-wear; Miss Michaels, waists; 1,133 Broadway.

PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M.; J. Bloom, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. McKelvey, notions; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. B. Patton, silks, ribbons; 43 Leonard.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss L. Bernard, cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.

PORTSMOUTH, O.—Marting Bros. Co.; A. F. Marting, millinery, hosiery, underwear; 333 4th Av.

PRESCOTT, Ariz.—Bashford-Burmister Co.; A. L. Cummings, dry goods, ready-to-wear, fancy goods, toys; 116 W. 44th.

RAMSDELL, Mon.—Golden Rule Syndicate; H. C. Hixson, general mdse.; Somerset.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—A. B. Frank Co.; M. Bluethe, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Davis, Schonwasser; Miss Morris, cloaks, suits; A. Davis, general mdse.; Miss A. Jacobs, millinery; 383 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; C. W. Moore, dress goods, silks; D. H. Young, domestics; 50 Union Square; Berlin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; A. L. Grossman, dresses, waists, sweaters; 1,133 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Miss I. Montgomery, millinery; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Mrs. I. Montgomery, millinery; 50 Union Square.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Frank & Co.; H. I. Frank, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Rhodes Co.; Mrs. A. Owen, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Lehman Bros.; M. H. Lehman, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; Knickerbocker.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; J. W. Evans, silks, woolens; 43 Leonard.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Lindeke, Warner &

ATTACK $22,000,000 ADDED SUBWAY COST

Service Board Asked to Fix Responsibility for Heavy Interest Charges.

MILES FINISHED, BUT IDLE

Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests Finds Inefficiency or Mismanagement.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, which alleges that a large part of the $22,000,000 excess cost for subway construction is due to heavy interest charges on the sections of the new subway which are lying idle after completion, has written to the Public Service Commission asking that body to ascertain who is directly responsible "for the inadequate provision made for real estate transactions and interest charges."

The council says that while Public Service Commissioner Henry W. Hodge was the head of the staff of experts of the council it found that the heavy interest charges due to the idleness of completed sections of the subway had not been intelligently provided for. It continues:

"Among the matters which were specified at that time were four principal links. The first is the connection at Forty-second Street, whereby the new Lexington Avenue line is joined to the present subway route. It has been estimated that all of this line will remain idle for probably two years before the union at Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street can be finished. The most conservative prediction for its completion is July 1, 1917.

"The second is at the West Farms Station on the White Plains Road at 179th Street and 180th Street. The section has not been completed, with the result that the rest of the route which has been constructed must be unused for a considerable period of time.

"The third is the Canal Street section, connecting with the Manhattan Bridge, which is to be used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in its new Broadway line. The Broadway-Fourth Avenue line between Trinity Place and Twenty-sixth Street is from 88 to 99 per cent. completed, and possibly could be open during the latter part of this year if the Canal Street section were finished by that time. Such a completion would enable the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to operate trains from Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway direct to Coney Island by way of the Canal Street route and the Fourth Avenue Sea Beach line.

"Fourth is the connection of the Brighton Beach line with the Manhattan Bridge, under the Long Island Railroad station at Atlantic Avenue and St. Felix Street, Brooklyn.

"In addition to the delay in operation of the various routes which have been referred to, the elevated lines in Queens cannot be operated, although completed, until the connecting tunnel under the Queensboro Bridge will have been constructed. This probably will require two years."

The council urges that only a part of the excess cost can be laid to the unforeseen increase in the price of labor and materials due to the war, and that the rest is due to "gross inefficiency or culpable mismanagement" in providing for real estate matters and interest charges.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
WHEAT.				
July 10	$1.06	$1.06	$1.10	$1.06
July 11	1.09	1.07⅝	1.11	1.09⅛
July 12	1.09⅞	1.08⅛	1.11⅝	1.10
July 13	1.10⅜	1.09	1.12⅜	1.10⅝
July 14	1.10⅞	1.08⅛	1.11⅞	1.09⅝
July 15	1.12	1.09⅛	1.13⅝	1.09
Week's range	1.12	1.06	1.13⅞	1.08

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
July 10	$1.12⅞	$1.10⅝	..	..
July 11	1.13⅝	1.11⅞	..	..
July 12	1.14⅝	1.12⅝	$1.11	..
July 13	1.14⅝	1.13⅝	..	..
July 14	1.14⅝	1.12⅝	..	..
July 15	1.15⅞	1.12⅞	..	..
Week's range	1.15⅞	1.10⅞	1.11	..

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
CORN.				
July 10	77½	77⅝	74⅞	73⅞
July 11	77½	77⅛	75⅝	74½
July 12	78⅛	77⅛	74⅞	74⅛
July 13	78⅛	77⅛	75	73⅝
July 14	78⅝	77⅛	75⅝	74
July 15	78⅝	77⅛	75⅝	74
Week's range	78⅝	77⅛	75⅝	73⅝

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash—3 White. High.	Cash—3 White. Low.
July 10	63⅞	62⅞	80½	80
July 11	64⅛	63⅜	..	..
July 12	64⅝	63⅜	80¼	..
July 13	64	63⅜	80	79¼
July 14	63⅝	62⅞	80¼	79¼
July 15	63⅝	62⅞	80½	80
Week's range	63⅞	62⅜	80½	79⅛

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
OATS.				
July 10	40⅝	40	40	39⅛
July 11	41⅛	40⅝	40¼	39⅞
July 12	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛
July 13	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛
July 14	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	40⅜
July 15	42⅛	40⅝	41⅞	40⅜
Week's range	42⅛	40	41⅞	39⅛

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash—Standards. High.	Cash—Standards. Low.
July 10	41⅜	40⅞	41⅜	41
July 11	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	42
July 12	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	42⅛
July 13	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	41⅞
July 14	42⅛	41⅞	42⅝	..
July 15	43⅛	41⅞	43	..
Week's range	43⅛	40⅞	43	41

Provisions.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
LARD.				
July 10	$13.20	$13.12	$13.35	$13.27
July 11	13.10	13.05	13.25	13.13
July 12	13.30	13.15	13.45	13.15
July 13	13.30	13.20	13.42	13.32
July 14	..	..	13.37	13.25
July 15	13.15	13.12	13.27	13.20
Week's range	13.30	13.05	13.45	13.15

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
RIBS.				
July 10	$13.55	$13.50	$13.70	$13.53
July 11	13.40	13.32	13.52	13.40
July 12	13.50	13.40	13.62	13.47
July 13	..	..	13.57	13.50
July 14	13.40	13.35	13.47	13.40
July 15	..	..	13.50	13.47
Week's range	13.55	13.32	13.62	13.40

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
PORK.				
July 10	$25.57	$25.57	$24.87	$24.62
July 11	..	..	24.72	24.47
July 12	25.62	25.52	24.85	24.57
July 13	..	..	24.80	24.65
July 14	..	..	24.67	24.50
July 15	..	..	24.65	24.47
Week's range	25.62	25.52	24.96	24.47

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 10	13.00	12.86	13.17	12.99	13.35	13.17
July 11	12.89	12.64	12.83	12.68	12.98	12.84
July 12	12.83	12.73	12.98	12.89	13.17	13.06
July 13	12.83	12.80	12.98	12.89	13.15	13.05
July 14	12.90	12.80	13.04	12.95	13.20	13.13
July 15	12.85	12.75	13.05	12.97	13.20	13.13
Week's range	13.00	12.64	13.17	12.68	13.35	12.64

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
July 10	13.41	13.22	13.57	13.39	13.75	13.58
July 11	13.08	12.94	13.30	13.12	13.45	13.44
July 12	13.22	13.10	13.37	13.30	13.53	13.45
July 13	13.20	13.11	13.36	13.30	13.54	13.46
July 14	13.25	13.17	13.40	13.39	13.56	13.50
July 15	13.27	13.19	13.43	13.39	13.56	13.54
Week's range	13.41	12.94	13.57	13.12	13.75	13.44

Sailors Rescue Canoeists.

After clinging to their overturned canoe for more than an hour yesterday, Austin Rogers, Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, and Louis Achilles of Manor Road, Westerley, were rescued off Robbins Reef by sailors from the French ship City of Calcutta. The two young men left Port Richmond in their canoe intending to make Midland Beach, twelve miles away. Neither of them ever had any previous experience with a canoe. One of the paddles having been lost overboard, the canoe upset, and the two men were an hour in the water before being picked up.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	65,040	53,125	177,110	$179,000
Tues.	87,506	56,521	185,625	277,000
Wed.	93,673	56,944	134,575	189,000
Thurs.	95,920	54,915	125,440	91,000
Fri.	90,635	60,308	199,200	167,000
Sat.	31,537	33,533	140,955	62,000
Totals	424,317	315,246	1,015,905	$965,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	Net
44,900	*Astna Expl..	13	8½	9⅛ +	⅜
100	*Am. D. Syn.	12¼	12¼	12⅛ +	⅛
53	Atl. Steel	60	60	60	..
900	*Butler Chem.	5	4	4⅛ +	⅛
5,500	Can. Nat. G.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
53	*Carbon Steel	73	70	72	..
6,045	*Car L. & P.	4½	3⅝	4⅛ −	⅜
300	Char. Iron pf.	6⅜	6½	6½	..
1,950	Char. L. Am.	6⅜	6	6⅛ −	⅛
22,010	Chev. Motor	234	185	198	−34
525	Curtiss Aero. v. t. ctfs.	55	25	30	−10
2,722	Driggs-Sea.	120	95	100	−22
11,700	*Emerson M..	4½	3¾	4⅛ +	⅛
2,650	Emer. Phono.	13¼	8¾	12	− 1
1,050	Essex Motors.	71⅜	68	71⅜	..
6,400	*Flem.-L.Pho.	4⅜	3⅜	3⅞ −	⅜
5	Fagando Sug.	116	116	116	..
2,900	*Gas.W. & W.	46¼	37½	42 −	4½
8,205	Grant M. Car.	13⅜	10	10 −	1⅜
500	Hartman Cor.	69½	68	68½ −	2
1,975	Hask.&B.Car.	36⅜	35	35 −	1
30	Hendee Mfg.	24	24	24	..
125	Holly Sugar..	49	48	48 −	1½
160	Holly S. pf.	96½	95½	96⅜ −	1⅛
8,150	Hupp. Motors.	8	6¾	6⅝ −	1⅜
920	Int. Con. Rub	14	12⅜	12⅝ −	..
250	Int. A. Fuse..	15	14	15	..
300	*Int. Motors.	8½	8	8	..
3,066	*Jop. Ore Spel	3	2½	2½ −	⅛
2,510	Kapo Mfg.	6¼	5¾	5⅞ +	⅛
1,900	Kath. B. pf.	24½	20½	21 −	3½
100	Kresge	105½	105	105 −	..
350	S. H. Kress	65	64	64	..
900	S. H. K. pf.	102	101	101 −	½
6,800	*Lake Tor. B.	8¼	7	7⅛ +	⅛
175	*L. T. B. 1st p	9	8¼	8½ −	⅛
600	*Lynn Phono.	6	5½	5½ −	⅜
212	Lima Loco.	35	33	35	..
8,250	Manhattan Tr.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
3,000	Marconi of A.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜ −	⅛
12,800	*Maxim Mun.	6¼	4	4⅛ −	⅛
34,400	*Midval Steel	62⅞	58½	60¼ −	2⅜
1,100	Mojave Tung.	6	5	5	..
3,250	M. Mot., w.i.	68	66	67	..
2,052	P. Tr. & Mot.	25	22	22⅛ −	2⅛
150	*P. Em. & M.	100	90	100	−10
1,450	Princess Mot..	1½	1	1	..
1,905	*Pull. Vent..	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..
1,010	*Pull. V. pf..	5½	5⅜	5½	..
1,400	Riker & Heg.	4½	4⅜	4⅞	..
1,000	*Saxon M. C.	80	77	77 −	3
885	Spring. Body.	77	70	74 −	4
290	Spring. B. pf.	118	115	115⅜ −	2¼
2,700	*St. J. Lead..	15¾	14½	14⅝ +	⅜
44,350	*Stutz Motor.	63⅜	59⅜	60⅜ −	1⅜
12,100	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs..	86	81½	83 −	2½
7,000	*Tob. Prod..	44¼	40½	43⅜ +	⅜
710	*Todd Ship...	74¾	73½	73½ −	1
2,800	Triangle Film	3	2½	3 −	..
3,700	*U.S. Ag. & H.	2⅝	2½	2⅝ −	⅛
3,100	*U.S.L.& H.pf.	6½	5½	5⅝ −	⅛
1,900	U. S. S'ship..	6⅝	6¼	6⅜ +	⅛
7,400	Unicorn Film.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
90,300	*United Mot..	78¼	64	66¾ −	7¼
6,800	Un. Profit S.	1	⅞	1 +	⅛
2,000	United Zinc..	7	6	6⅜ −	⅛
100	Wab. Pitt. T.	19	19	19	..
200	Wab. P. T.pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
18,500	White Mot	54⅝	51¼	53⅛ −	1½
3,000	World Film v. t. ctfs..	1	⅞	⅞ −	⅛
8,200	*Zino Concen.	1¼	1⅛	1 −	⅛
	STANDARD OIL		GROUP		
200	Anglo-Amer..	14⅝	14½	14½ −	1¼
15	Buckeye P. L.	90	90	90 −	2
212	Illinois P. L.	178	168	172 +	5
15	Indiana P. L.	93	93	93	..
150	Ohio Oil.....	237	232	236 +	4
22	Prairie P. L.	225	222	222	..
10	P. Oil & Gas.	308	308	308	..
11	St. Oil, Ohio.	870	870	870	..
75	St. Oil, N. Y.	526	523	525	+ 5
308	St. Oil, Cal.	268	261	268	+18
215	St. Oil, N. Y.	205	204	204	..
168	St. Oil, Del.	570	566	570	..
10	So. Penn. Oil.	352	352	352	..
10	S. W. P. P. L.	109	109	109	..
20	Vacuum	270	269	270	+ 5

OTHER OIL STOCKS

7,950	*Alb'ta Pet., Ltd. (pros.).	57	55	57	..
2,200	Am. Oil & Gas	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
3,040	*Bar. O. & G.	3½	2⅞	2⅞ −	⅛
1,900	†Cent. Pet. (a pros.)	61	59	61	+ 1
7,700	*C.&C. (O.R.).	25¼	21	23⅝ −	1⅝
23,200	*Cos. O. & G..	15⅜	13⅝	13⅝ −	1⅜
7,200	*Cos.O.& G.pf.	5½	3½	5 −	⅜
100	Houston Oil...	14	14	14	..
10,100	*Federal Oil..	⅞	¾	¾ −	⅛
1,700	Ft. Petrol....	10¾	10	10⅜ +	⅛
27,800	†Ken. O.(a pr.)	70	54	58	−11
600	Metro. Pet....	17	15	15 −	2½
100	Midwest Ref.	64½	64½	64½ −	2½
27,500	*Midwest Oil	48	44	45 −	3
3,000	*Mid. Oil pf.	84	76	84 +	9
18,000	*Muskogee R.	3¼	3¼	3⅜ −	⅛
10,200	*N.Y.-Ok. O.	87	83	86 +	1
39,000	*Okla. Oil...	14	10	12	..
750	*Okla. Pr. pf.	¾	¾	¾	..
5,300	Ok. P. & Ref.	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛ −	⅛
700	Penn. Gas....	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
44,200	*Prud. O.&G..	19	14	17	..
3,550	*Sap. O. & R.	12	11⅜	11¼ −	⅜
1,000	Savoy Oil....	11¾	11	11	..
2,525	*Sinclair Oil..	45	40¾	40⅝ −	5¼
25,600	*†Tex. M. P..	71	69	70	..
26,700	*Un. West. O.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛ −	⅛
12,200	*Victoria Oil	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜ −	⅛
800	Wayl'd O.&G.	4½	4⅜	4⅜ −	⅛

MINING STOCKS

33,200	*†Al.-West..	50	40	50	−30
11,500	*†Atlanta....	12	10½	11	+ ⅛
63,500	*Adanac Silver	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
24,400	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a pr.).	65	60	64	+ 1
23,500	*†Ariz. Cop...	50	35	35	− 6
1,000	Beaver Con..	39	39	39	..
18,600	Big L. C. Co.	2¼	2	2	..
1,900	Bingham Min..	10⅜	10	10	..
14,800	*†Booth.....	17	15½	16	− ⅛
60,500	Boston & M..	1⅛	1⅛	⅞ +	⅛
6,600	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs..	6¾	4¼	5¼ −	1⅛
2,550	*Calaveras C..	5½	4⅞	5	..
19,400	Caledonia	68	65	67	+ 1
6,300	Canada Cop...	1½	1⅜	1⅜ −	⅛
12,200	†Cashboy	5½	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
2,250	Cerro de P. C.	85½	82¾	85	+ 1
2,300	*†Cobalt T. 10		9	10	..
15,850	Con. A. Sm...	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛ −	⅛
2,000	Con. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞ −	⅛
500	Crown Res....	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
200	Con. Cop. M..	2¾	2¾	2 −	⅛
5,500	Crystal C. M..	1¼	⅞	1⅛ −	⅛
12,600	*†Double-Head. Silver	58	50	55 +	1
1,725	Dundee-A Cop. (a prospect)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
2,200	*Dupont Cop..	⅞	⅝	⅞ −	⅛
56,800	*†Emma Cop.	50	40	45 −	3
2,200	Eagle & B. B.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ ..	
6,100	First Cop....	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜ ..	
3,800	†Gold Hill....	18	17	18	..
10,700	Goldfield Con.	91	83	89	+ 4
7,800	*†Goldf'd Mer.	9½	9	9	..
11,750	Hecla Mining.	6¼	5	5⅛ −	⅛
6,900	*Hemo. C. Co.	1⅛	1	1	..
1,700	Howe Sound..	5	4⅜	5	..
84,100	†Insp. Verde (a prospect) ...	53	50	52	..
5,000	Int. Mines....	15	15	15	..
900	Int. & Interoon. M. & R.	2	2	2	..
1,100	Iron Blossom.	1½	1⅜	1⅜ −	⅛
66,500	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ −	⅛
12,500	*†Jim Butler..	95	81	88	−13
16,800	*†Jumbo Ext..	79	74	76 −	4
10,400	Jerome Victor	2	1⅞	1⅞ −	⅛
10,900	*†Kewanas	10⅛	8½	10 −	1⅛
8,600	La Exp.Min.Co (a prospect).	51	48	51	+ 1
2,000	Louisiana Con.	17	16	17	..
1,400	Magma Cop....	14	13	13⅝ −	⅛
12,000	*†Marsh Min.	14½	13	13½ −	1
13,800	†McK.-Dar....	64	52	56 +	6
200	McIntyre	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜ −	..
880	Mines of Am.	2¾	2½	2½ −	⅛
7,250	*Mol. Tung..	6	3¾	4⅛ −	1⅛
15,300	*†Mont. G. M.	70	72	76 +	8
3,500	Murdock Min.	43	42	43	..
800	Montana C....	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
10,375	Montana-Ton.	1¾	⅞	1⅛ −	⅛
55,600	*†Moth. Lode.	28	26	26½ −	1
38,000	*†Newray M..	43	41	42	..
3,800	N. Y. & H. R.	16½	15½	15⅝ −	⅛
1,400	Niplss. M. Co.	6⅞	6¾	6¾ −	⅛
1,300	N. Butte Div..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
5,050	Oat. Big Jim.	75	70	70 −	10
4,000	†Oat. Lex., (a prospect)	63	61	63	+ 3
8,000	†Oat. So., (a prospect)	30	28	30	+ 4
1,000	*†Oro	5	5	5	..
7,000	†Peter. Lake..	26	24	25	..
13,200	*†Rex C. Min.	16	13	13½ −	3
1,700	Ray Hercules.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛ −	⅛
12,600	†Rexmont M..	60	55	57 −	2
700	*†Round Mt...	50	46	46 −	17
6,150	San Toy	15	14	14½ −	1⅛
300	Scr. Gravel...	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
3,900	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	..
8,400	Stand. Sil.-L.	1¾	1½	1⅝ −	¼
54,400	*†Success M..	71	59	63 −	6
1,000	*†Temiskam'g.	55	55	55 −	1
1,100	*Ton. Belmont	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜ −	..
9,000	Ton. Exten....	3½	3½	3½ −	⅛
4,750	Ton. Mining..	6¼	5¾	5¾ −	⅞
500	Ton. Res. Eula.	33	33	33 −	8½
100	Tri-Bullion....	⅝	⅝	⅝ −	⅛
1,100	Tungsten Co. of Am.....	3⅝	3½	3⅝ ..	
2,250	United East..	3¼	3¼	3¼ ..	
22,000	*†U.S.Con.M..	8	7	8	+ 1
100	Utah Apex....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜ ..	
17,850	*Un. Ver. Ex.	28½	25½	26¾ −	1½
3,200	Unity G. M...	8¼	8¼	8¼ ..	
12,000	Wattlaufer....	16	11	16	− 6
200	Wh. Knob pf.	2	1⅜	2	..
7,800	W. E. Cons....	100	91	91	..
8,500	*Wh. Oaks M.	6¼	5½	5⅞ +	⅜
2,400	*Yuacar. Con.	16	⅞	1	..
575	Yukon-Alaska.	42½	41	42⅛ −	⅛

BONDS

$20,000	C. de Pas. C.	112¼	112	112	..
29,000	Con. Ar. S. 5s.	38	37	39 +	1
268,000	*Con. Oils, w.i.	106⅜	106	106 −	1⅛
96,000	Int. Mer. M. 6s	97½	97½	97⅝ −	⅜
98,000	*Mid. Steel 5s.	80½	94	94½ −	1½
$11,000	*Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i.	103½	100	100¼ ..	
35,000	Sinclair Oil...	90	98½	99 −	⅛
20,000	Stand. Mill. 6s.	106¼	106	106 ..	

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 22, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 2 P. M. July 17, SS Touraine.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 27, SS Themistocles.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 22, SS Duca degli Abruzzi, and at 8 A. M. July 27, SS Cretic.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 10 A. M. July 17, SS San Guglielmo; at 7:30 A. M. July 22, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises, 4:27 | Sun sets, 7:36 | Moon rises, 9:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:18	9:36	3:14	3:26
Governors Island	9:53	10:07	3:49	3:58
Hell Gate	11:58	12:00	5:30	5:39

Arrived—Sunday, July 16.

SS Giuseppi Verdi, Gibraltar, July 8.
SS Czaritza, Archangel, July 1.
SS Mesaba, London, July 4.
SS Gargoyle, Alexandria, June 23.
SS Virginia, Bordeaux, June 30.
SS Boniface, Para, July 2.
SS Gothland, Newport, July 6.
SS Corona, Bordeaux, June 20.
SS Caserta, Genoa, June 20.
SS Selene, Copenhagen, June 28.
SS Foyle, London, July 1.
SS Alamo, Mobile, July 11.
SS Alberto Trevis, Palermo, June 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*America	Genoa	June 28
California	Liverpool	July 8
Clare	San Juan	June 30
Guiana	St. Thomas	July 11
Calamares	Havana	July 14
Gallia	Kirkwall	July 8
Sao Paulo	Pernambuco	June 30
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 17
Momus	New Orleans	July 13
El Dia	Galveston	July 12

DUE TOMORROW.

†Frederik VIII	Kirkwall	July 9
*Saxonia	Liverpool	July 3
Rochester	London	July 4
Boomberg	Kirkwall	July 4
Mexico	Havana	July 15
Managawa Maru	London	July 5
Frednes	Las Palmas	July 4
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 15
Sahara	Orcan	June 29
El Sud	Galveston	July 12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Ville de Tamatave	Candia	June 29
Port Antonio	Jamaica	June 14
Clematis	La Pallice	July 4
Mouse	Bordeaux	July 3
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	July 6
El Mar	Galveston	July 13

DUE THURSDAY.

Florizel	Halifax	July 13
Vestris	Liverpool	July 5
Carrille	Santa Marta	July 15
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 15
Gregory	Barbados	July 11
Advance	Cristobal	July 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 17
Comus	New Orleans	July 15

DUE FRIDAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	July 12
Francisco	Middlesbr'gh	July 8
Briardene	Manchester	July 8
Amazonia	Liverpool	July 7
Concho	Galveston	July 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 15
El Norte	Galveston	July 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Mongolia	London	July 11
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 7
Egyptiana	Fowey	July 7
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Touraine, Bordeaux	3:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Iowa, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rimfaxe, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Moorish Prince, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	11:00 M.
Zacapa, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Delorian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santiago, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Wien, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Kotonia, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Corozal, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co.

Second Mortgage 4s, due 1949

Interest Guaranteed by the
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Outstanding at the rate of only $1,110 per mile, following prior bonds outstanding at less than $22,000 per mile

Price 85½ and Interest To net about 4.90%

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Booklet On Conservative Investment Bonds

We have issued a booklet describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. The booklet also contains information regarding bonds in general, as follows:

Coupon and Registered Bonds
Various Types of Bonds
Redemption of Bonds
Sinking Funds
"And Interest" Prices

Write for Booklet 1570
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Province of
Nova Scotia
5% Gold Bonds
Principal and interest payable in New York
Due 1st Jan., 1926
Nova Scotia has a population of 500,000 and an area about equal to that of New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island combined.
To yield 4.85%
Write for circular A-25.
Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Proposed Changes in the Income Tax

For the information of individuals subject to the Income Tax, we have prepared a pamphlet outlining simply and concisely the proposed increases in the Federal Income Tax Law.

Appreciating the probable effect of a heavier Income Tax upon certain classes of bonds, we include in the pamphlet a list of securities which we recommend for investment at this time.

Send for Pamphlet AG-22

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Chicago Baltimore San Francisco Cleveland

$500,000
Wilmington, Del.
4½% Bonds
Due 1939-1941
Exempt from the Federal Income Tax. Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and Massachusetts. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.
Prices to Yield 4.02%
Ask for Circular T-84
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Investment Securities
E. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Money played a very important part in what happened in the stock market last week. It was not because there was danger of any prolonged scarcity of funds. That fear was in very few minds. But the bank statement a week ago had shown a large loss in cash and a material impairment of the reserve position. On Monday many loans were called and the very condition which made the calling of loans necessary also made it somewhat difficult to obtain fresh accommodation at the banks. The 6 per cent. rate for call money on Monday afternoon was the result in the money market. In the stock market the result was seen in the selling of stocks for the purpose of paying off loans and generally of reducing commitments which had been easy enough to care for when money was excessively easy, but which had become somewhat inconvenient with the passing of the money market into a new phase.

The pressure upon the market arising from the necessity of replenishing bank reserves was by no means evenly distributed. In calling loans banks naturally chose first the loans secured by collateral less desirable than the average and in this way the greatest pressure was brought to bear against those stocks which were less seasoned than many others, and which, therefore, had a lower rating as collateral. This had a good deal to do with the severity of the decline in some of the relatively new industrials. The circumstances which made them less desirable as collateral also made them more vulnerable under liquidation and bear attack and they had to encounter both in considerable degree last week.

We have here the fundamental explanation of the week's decline. It was frequently said that the weakness of the market was due mainly to the fact that bearishly inclined traders were picking out the vulnerable stocks, but to resort to that explanation for the fall in prices would be to beg the question why certain stocks were vulnerable.

In the long period of liquidation which carried prices very considerably below the level at which they began this year many of the excesses of last year's speculation in the so-called war stocks and in other industrials had been partly corrected, but while the position of the list as a whole was greatly improved there were not a few issues which still retained enough of the price gains resulting from that speculation to make them the mark of bearish attack. United States Industrial Alcohol was conspicuous in this group of stocks last week, but there were many others in which extensive liquidation was encountered and on which much bearish pressure was exerted.

It was the first time since the stock market had gotten well under way after the suspension of trading enforced by the outbreak of the war in Europe that traders had had to give very serious thought to the money market. The establishment of the Federal Reserve bank system, with its accompanying reduction in reserve requirements, followed as it was by a huge inflow of gold from Europe, created an unprecedented ease of money—not unprecedented so far as rates were concerned, although these were very low, but entirely unprecedented in respect to the ease with which the greatest expansion which ever occurred in the business of the country was financed. This expansion in trade was accompanied by a very considerable, although not unparalleled, speculation in securities. Between the two the money market would long since have been advanced to a much higher level were it not for the two causes just referred to.

So long had the abnormal ease in money lasted in the face of very great trade and speculative demand that traders had come to count on that ease in money as a permanent condition. Warnings that it would not last forever and that count would eventually have to be taken of the hardening of interest rates as a result of the gradual absorption of the free supply of funds were ignored by most. It came, then, as something of a shock to the trading community that call money should be lending at 6 per cent. For that reason high money proved the more effective weapon in the hands of the bears, who increased the amount of liquidation by forcing down and uncovering a large amount of weakly positioned stock.

It is sometimes a sufficient explanation of a decline to suggest that a stock had fallen because it should never have risen. That element no doubt figures in the decline of a number of stocks, for in the midst of the war-fever speculation a good many prices were carried to excess. That, however, is too sweeping an explanation to apply indiscriminately, for, after all, the final test of value is earning power, and the earning power of American corporations, speaking of them generally, is still very high. Statistics bearing on the volume of business and the trade outlook have been showing a letting down from the high points reached during the first six months of this year, but nearly all general trade comment is to the effect that the let-up is less than normal for this season of the year.

What is feared, of course, is that what now takes on the appearance of a seasonal setback should develop into a much more fundamental movement, a reaction from the war time activity which has been, and is still being, enjoyed by nearly all lines of industry. Some such fear was responsible for the lack of aggressive support which made it easier for the bears last week to make as much progress as they did in forcing prices down. The existence of that fear is not without advantage. We have previously tried to point out the probability that much of the readjustment to which the business and the financial worlds have been looking forward as a necessary consequence of the ending of the war will have occurred before the treaties of peace are actually signed. Both the stock market and the commercial markets have been discounting the effect of peace readjustments, and unless the war should come to an end abruptly and unexpectedly it may well be that by far the larger part of this readjustment will have been accomplished in advance. That would leave the way open for a suitable reflection in the stock market of the great good news of peace.

Meanwhile, and to return to our previous topic, what have we to expect in the money market? Under conditions similar to those which existed at the beginning of last week after the cash holdings of the banks had been heavily drawn on for the tax payments to the Government and for other purposes, a recurrence of forced liquidation might be unavoidable. Recurrent stringency, even though it were no greater than that of last Monday, would force out stocks previously bought on margin and be an obstacle in the way of developing a new speculative market position. Such a condition would intensify the adverse effects of any other factor tending to induce liquidation or to encourage bear operations. That, however, is not the money market's most probable course.

The rapidity with which the New York banks recovered from the setback to their reserve position shows that the banking situation still has large freedom of movement. Call loans, which on Tuesday were renewed at 5 per cent., were renewed on Friday at 3½ per cent. Saturday's bank statement showed a surplus reserve of $95,000,000 instead of $58,000,000 the week before. A renewal of the gold movement which last week brought in a total of $15,000,000 supplemented the return to the New York banks of a large amount of cash temporarily withdrawn over the turn of the half year. It is important, too, that money for commercial use it still plentiful at rates not much above those which lately prevailed. Though call money went as high as 6 per cent., commercial paper was still being discounted at rates as low as 4 per cent., and bank acceptances of the class eligible for rediscount with the Federal Reserve Bank did not go above 2¾ per cent. These rates are far from being indicative of any deep-seated stringency.

One of the best judges of the commercial money market commenting on the fact that money, one of the last commodities to enhance in value, had now risen to a high level, expressed the opinion that the market would settle down between 4 and 5 per cent. He foresaw no greater firmness in money than that, and his view is clearly in keeping with all the facts which lie before us today. Money is worth more, but it is still plentiful.

It is not a condition confined to our own market. Partly because of the change in our own position, and partly because of the natural effect of the unheard of amount of borrowing which the countries of Europe have been doing, the Bank of England last week advanced its discount rate from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent., changing it for the first time since August, 1914. Some of Europe's borrowing has been done from us, although the amount which we have supplied seems small in contrast with the huge sums which the countries borrowing from us have found at home.

The latest addition to the list of foreign loans placed here is the $95,000,000 French credit underwritten last week. This by itself is a large sum, but it seems an insignificant amount to lend when we recall the fact that within the last sixty days we have imported by way of Canada close to $170,000,000 in gold. This is more than ten times the cash required as reserve against the deposits created by a credit of the size of that which we have just extended to France.

No doubt gold will continue to come to us no matter how much or how often Europe may borrow here while the war is on, for Europe needs all the means at its disposal to cover the huge balance due to the United States on our trade with other nations. The preliminary figures of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30 issued in Washington last week showed a total foreign trade of $6,525,000 and a credit balance of $2,165,000,000. Gold, as well as securities and loans, will probably be needed to recover a continuing balance on such a scale as this. Thus our gold supply is likely to be further augmented, and in the background lies the practically unused discount facilities of the Federal Reserve system. The check which monetary conditions have put upon speculation is wholesome; the danger of any great stringency is remote.

SURPRISE IN LONDON MARKET.

Rise in Discount Rates Is Cause of Disappointment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—With very little warning the Bank of England discount rate was advanced on Thursday from 5 to 6 per cent. This is the first change since the memorable days of August, 1914, when the rate rose to 10 per cent. on the 1st, falling by easy stages to 5 per cent. on the 8th.

In some quarters where judgment is usually sound the movement is considered rather premature. Its ostensible cause was the tightening of money rates in New York early in the week, and fears of definitely higher money values in America.

The cause of higher rates on your side is not readily appreciated here, and while full allowance is made for the absorption of banking resources on account of the Allies, and in consequence of internal trade activity in the United States, expectation had been that the Federal Reserve act would operate to counteract anything worse than a quite temporary stringency. Consequently the rise in the official standard here caused surprise and disappointment, partly because much emergency finance was based on the old minimum, and the new rate means more costly short-term borrowing by the Government.

Treasury bill rates were raised yesterday to 5½ per cent. for three months, 5¾ per cent. for six months, and 6 per cent. for twelve months bills. The nine months maturity has been abandoned. The cost of bankers' loans to credit dealers has been increased to 5 per cent. for regular advances, with a moderate amount of call money available on rather cheaper terms. The discount quotations have been established at ½ to ¾ per cent. above those ruling in the early part of the week.

The recent steady upward movement of stocks was interrupted by the unlooked-for monetary developments, and in all departments quotations were lower to adjust to new conditions.

INACTIVITY ON PARIS BOURSE.

Spanish Securities Little Affected by Railroad Strike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 16.—The Bourse closed on Thursday for a three-day holiday after a week which was inactive, owing to the absence of important military or diplomatic events. French rentes continued their advance, the 3 per cents closing at 64.40 and the war loan at 90.50.

The Spanish group was little affected by internal difficulties. Negotiations with railroad employes were unsuccessful, and the latest reports state that part of the men have gone on strike. As a result, Spanish exterior bonds and railroad securities fell slightly, closing weak.

Coppers were dull. Utah is quoted at 460, against 479 last week, while Mount Elliott lost 4 points, and Rios closed firm after a substantial advance. The rest of the market was strong, especially French bank and railroad securities.

The Minister of Finance has published a statement of taxes collected during the first half of 1916, showing an increase of 14½ per cent. over the same period last year. The tax on Bourse transactions yielded 180,000 francs, against 56,000 last year, proving increased activity and confidence in the future. The exchanges were unchanged, sterling closing at 28.18 and New York cables at 5.90.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 15, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,431,500	$574,379,950
Same period last year	12,397,500	424,770,700
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.35 87.00	87.43 86.19
Same period a year ago	82.20 82.10	84.48 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. G. M. CV. 8s, SERIES A	101	101	101	2
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B.	101	100	101	4
Alle. Valley 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86	86	86	10
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝	18
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97⅛	97	97	40
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	9
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛	20
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞	7
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	39
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	109	108⅝	108⅝	189
Am. Thread 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	20
Am. Tobacco 6s	119	119	119	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	80	79	79¼	44
Ann Arbor 4s	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝	30
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93	92⅞	92⅞	222
A.,T. & S. F. g. 4s	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	⅛
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	3
A.,T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55	105½	104¼	104¼	7
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s, '60	105½	104⅛	104⅛	121
A.,T. & S.F.adj. 4s, ctfs.	85	84⅜	84⅜	12
A.,T. & S. F.,E.Ok. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95¼	1
A.,T.&S.F.,C.&A. 4½s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	2
Atl. & C.A.L. 5s, Ser. B.	102½	102½	102½	1
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92¼	91½	91¾	17
A. C. L. gen. un. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	17
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	93	92⅝	92⅝	122½
B. & O. gold 4s	91	90⅝	90⅞	40
B. & O. conv. 4½s	95⅜	94⅝	94⅞	296½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	1
B. & O. ref. 5s	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	192
E. & O., P., L. T. & W. 4s	87	86½	87⅛	40
B. & O. Pitts., J. & M. Div. 3½s	91	91	91	6
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100¾	100	100	26
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	8
Braden Copper 6s	99	99	99	15
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	102	102	102	5
B'klyn R. T. 5s, 1918	100¼	100	100¼	86
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	12
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, st.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	5
Bush Terminal 5s	88⅛	88	88	7
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87	87	87	5
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	83
Can. South. cons. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	14
Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	95	95	95	7
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	100	100	100	18
Central Leather 5s	102	101¼	101½	29
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	116⅜	116	116	8
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	116	116	116	6
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102¾	102⅜	102⅜	1
Cent. Pacific gtd. 4s	89	88⅛	88⅝	44
Central Pacific 3½s	89⅛	88½	88½	39
Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	94⅜	94	94⅜	230
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	85⅝	85¼	85¼	28
Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	106	105⅞	105⅞	45
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	90¼	90	90¼	27
Chi. & Alton 3s	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50½	50	50	29
C., B. & Qy. gen. 4s	92½	92½	92½	28
C., B. & Q., jt. 4s	98⅜	97⅞	97⅞	485
C., B. & Q., D. Div. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	2
C.,B. & Q.,Neb.ext.4s	99	98⅝	99	2
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	84	84	84	1
C., B. & Q., Ia.Div.4s	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	2
C., B. & Q.,Ill.Div.4s	95	94⅜	94⅜	5
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	71	70⅜	70⅜	17
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106	106	106	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	10
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	94	93⅜	93⅜	55
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	91½	90⅞	90⅞	23
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	92⅝	91⅞	92⅜	33
C.,M. & St.P.gen. 4½s	101⅝	100½	101⅜	31
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107¼	107⅛	107½	83
C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s	102	101⅝	101⅝	1281½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103¼	102	103⅜	6
C.,M. & St.P.,Dub. 6s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	2
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	91½	90½	91½	23
C. & N. W. deb. 5s	102	102	102	3
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	93¾	93¾	93¾	6
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81¼	81¼	81¼	1
C. & N. W., Del. Pl. V. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	97½	97	97½	14
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85	84¾	84¾	21
C., R. I. & Pac. col. 4s, Series O	97½	97½	97½	5
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75¾	73¾	74	148
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½	3
C., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	101½	101⅜	101⅜	15
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	68¼	61⅞	62¼	490
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., stamped	59	59	59	20
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	5
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	99⅝	99⅝	355
Chi. & W. Ind. 6s	106	106	106	1
Chi. & W. I. com. 4s	76⅜	75⅝	76⅜	35
Chile Copper 5s	126	125	124½	74½
C., L., St. L. & C. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	3
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	1
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	77½	76	77½	8
Col. Indus. 5s	78⅝	76	78	4
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91	91	91	2
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83⅝	83½	83½	12
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	83	83	83	5
Com'l Cable 4s	73	73	73	5
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	122	121⅝	121⅝	23
Corn P. R. L. & P. 5s, '34	96½	95⅞	96⅛	18
Cub.-Am. S. c. tr. 6s	102¼	102	102	40
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅝	100	100⅝	24
DEL. & H. l. e. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	19
Del. & Hud. 7s	106½	105⅞	105⅞	28
Del. & R. G. ref. 5s	70¼	69¾	70	39
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	84½	84¼	84¼	3
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	58
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	83½	82⅞	83½	50
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	2
Det. United 4½s	81	80¾	80⅞	11
Dist. Securities 5s	75½	72½	72½	228
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	5
Erie 1st con 7s	110	110	110	41
Erie 1st con 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	80
Erie gen. 4s	74½	74¼	74½	9
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	70	70	70	44
Erie, cv. 4s, Series B	73	72⅝	72⅝	10
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	86	84¾	85	44½
City of Tokio 5s	89½	89½	89½	14
FT. W. & D. C. 6s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	13
GAL. H. & S. A. M. & P. 2d ex. 1. 5s	99	99	99	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	105	105	105	5
Ga. & Ala. 1st 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	102	102	102	5
Granby Con. cv. 6s	105⅜	105	105	23
Granby Con. 6s, sta.	105⅜	105	105	21
Gt. Nor. 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	47
Gt. Falls Pr. 5s	101	101	101	4
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	86	84½	86	6
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71⅜	70	70¾	44½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	29	25½	29½	21
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89	88	88	15
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	88⅛	88	88⅛	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86	85⅝	86	32
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101	101	101	2
Ill. C., L. D. 4½s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	91	90¼	91	38
Ind. Steel 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5
Interboro R. T. 5s	98⅜	98¼	98¼	182
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74⅜	73⅝	74⅛	76
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	96¼	96	96	7
Int. M. M. 4½s	104½	103½	104⅛	26
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	104½	103¾	104	736
Int. Paper 6s	101⅝	101¼	101¼	11
Int. Paper con. 5s	92	92	92	2
K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s	100½	100½	100½	2
Kan. City So. 5s	90¼	90¼	90⅛	10
Kan. City So. 3s	68½	68¼	68½	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	87½	87½	50
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s	65	65	65	1
Knox. & Ohio 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	100	99¾	99¾	14
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	91⅝	90	90	31
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101½	14
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	98¼	98	98	6
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	8
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅞	94¾	94⅝	44
Leh. Val. Term. 5s	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	7
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	100	99½	99⅝	13
L. V. of N.Y.gtd.4½s	101¼	100½	101¼	12
Leh. V. of Pa. con.4s	90½	90½	90½	2
Liggett & Myers 7s	126⅛	125½	125⅞	6
Liggett & Myers 5s	100⅝	100½	100½	12
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	½
Long Island ref. 4s	88	88	88	1
L. I. N. Shore 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	8
Lorillard 7s	123½	123½	123½	2
Lorillard 5s	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	5
Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s	95½	95	95⅛	14
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	33
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5, 1936	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	1
L. & N., P. & M. 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	23
L. & N., A. & C. 4s	87	87	87	14
MAN. CON. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	5
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	91¼	91¼	91¼	4
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. A.	110	108½	108½	5
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	108	108	108	1
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	5
Mich. C. 5s, 1931, reg.	105	105	105	10
Minn. & St. L. ref. & ext. 5s	60	60	60	9
Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	61	61	61	17
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s	92	91¾	91¾	31
Mo., K. & Ok. 1st 5s	66	66	66	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75¾	75¼	75½	36
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	48¼	48	48¼	9
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	44	44	44	8
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	66	65	66	8
Mo. P. 5s, G.T.R. sta.	91	90½	91	32
M. P. 5s, '17, G.T.R. d. sta.	91	91	91	10
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, Col. T. R., sta.	92	91	92	7
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	39
Mo. Pacific 4s	52	50	51	59
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr.	52	50	50½	66
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r. sta.	50	48¼	49	48
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	51½	50¼	51	11
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	52½	50½	50⅝	117
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	116	113	113	8
Mont. Tram. ref. 5s	92	92	92	1
Montana Power 5s	98	97⅜	97⅞	20
Morris & Essex 3½s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	5
Morgan's L. & T. 7s	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
N., C. & ST. L., Mc-M. M. V. & A. 6s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Nat. Enam. & St. 5s	98	98	98	2
Nat. Tube 5s	101¼	100⅝	101¼	18
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	103½	103⅜	103½	5
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	93½	93	93	188
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90⅜	90½	90½	178
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅝	82½	82½	78
N. Y. C. & H. 3½s, reg.	81¾	81	81	13
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112½	112½	112⅝	346
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	3
N. Y. C., L.S. col. 3½s	75⅜	75½	75⅝	15
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s, reg.	74½	74½	74½	12
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	93½	93¼	93¼	15
N. Y. Dock 4s	72	72	72	½
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	98	98	98	5
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H. & P. 4s	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	3
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H. & P. 5s	106	104	104	29
N.Y.,L. & W. constr. 5s	103	103	103	1
N.Y. Municipal Ry. 8s	99	99	99	14
N.Y.,N.H. & H. cv. 6s	112⅝	112½	112½	13
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	80	80	80	12
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	80	80	80	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	76⅜	76	76	64
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	59¼	58	58¼	265
N.Y.,Sus. & W. gen. 6s	78	77	78	4
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98	97⅝	98	120½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	74⅜	74¼	74⅜	7
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93⅜	93	93	37
Norf. & W. Ext. 6s	121½	121½	121½	5
Norf. & W. div. 4s	89½	89½	89½	12
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	130½	130½	130⅝	2
N.&W.,Poca.,C.& C. 4s	89	88½	89	5
Northern Pacific	92½	91⅝	91⅝	150½
Northern Pacific 3s	69½	68	69¼	37½
OHIO R. 1st 5s	107	107	107	1
Ontario Power 5s	93¼	93⅛	93¼	4
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	101¼	101	101	6
Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	93	92	93	61
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	108½	108	108½	4
Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s	106½	106	106	18
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	91⅞	91½	91⅝	43
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	84½	84	84½	9
PAC. T. & T. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	24
Penn. 4s, 1943	98½	98⅛	98½	5
Penn. 4s, 1948	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	12
Penn. gen. 4½s	101⅜	101	101	73
Penn. Con. 4½s	104½	104½	104⅝	169
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101	100⅝	101	8
Penn. gtd. 3½s, S. C.	86½	86¼	86¼	4
Peo. Gas C. Ref. 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	18
Peoria & East. inc. 4s	36	36	36	12
Phi. Co. cv. 5s, '22	90	90	90	15
Poca. Cons. Coll. 5s	94	94	94	5
Portland R. & L. cv. 5s	78½	78½	78½	1
Portland Ry. 5s	91½	91½	91½	4
RY. STEEL SP. Int. Ocean 5s	98	96⅝	96⅜	6
Reading General 4s	95⅝	95	95	69
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	97	97	97	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	97½	97½	97½	21
Rich. & Dan. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	75	75	75	11
Rio. G. W. col. 4s	66½	66½	66½	1
R. I. Ark. & L. 4½s	58	58	58	1½
Roch & Pitts. c. 6s	110	110	110	1
ST. J.

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Eureka Pipe Line
Illinois Pipe Line
Indiana Pipe Line
New York Transit
Prairie Pipe Line
South Penn. Oil
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S. O. of Indiana
S. O. of New Jersey
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United Lead Co. 5s
Hecker-Jones-Jew'l M. 1st6s
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s
Richmond & Allegh. 1st 4s
Brooklyn Boro Gas 1st 5s
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Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
Am. Thermos Bottle
New Jersey Zinc
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REVISED TO DATE

containing all financial statements of Standard Oil Companies for 1915, together with other important information regarding these companies and the general oil industry.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 15, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total Sales	$3,100,243	$90,139,217
Same period a year ago	3,216,041	67,958,273

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	85.95	82.91	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	70.99	67.26	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales
52¾	July 7	52	June 20	ACME TEA	52½	52	52½	— ¼	500
97½	June 29	96½	July 14	Acme Tea 1st pf	97	96½	96½	— ½	300
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	137	137	137	— 3¾	300
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	15	15	15		300
43	Apr. 28	32	June 24	Adv. Rumely pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼	100
66	July 11	64	July 14	Ajax Rubber†	66	64	64	— 1	400
26½	Jan. 7	16¾	July 5	Alaska Gold M. ‡‡	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛	7,900
10¾	Jan. 7	7¾	June 17	Alaska J. Gold M. ‡‡	8¼	7¾	8		3,300
83⅞	Mar. 14	19¾	July 11	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22	19¾	20⅛	— 1⅞	11,500
84½	May 16	70½	July 11	Allis-C. Mfg. pf	74	70⅞	73	— ⅞	6,700
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	68	66¼	66¾	— 2½	1,500
100	June 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	..	..	98½	..	....
89½	July 1	89½	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	..	..	89½	..	....
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.†	53	53	53	..	100
96¾	July 10	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	94¼	86	89¼	— 2¼	99,000
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	99¾	100	..	200
104	June 17	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	103½	..	....
190¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf	..	..	168	..	....
65⅝	Mar. 16	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	55¾	51½	54⅝	+ 1⅝	31,600
113⅞	Jan. 26	108¼	July 13	Am. Can pf	109	108½	108⅝	— ½	800
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy	54¾	52	54¼	+ 1⅞	12,700
119½	Mar. 11	115½	July 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	..	..	116½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coalt	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal Products	147	130	135	—13½	9,600
117½	June 1	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116½	116½	116½	— 1	100
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54	52½	52¾	— 2½	1,300
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99	99	99	— ½	100
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 28	Am. Express	128	126½	128	+ 1½	350
12	Jan. 3	8⅝	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10¼	9½	10	— ¾	1,400
57	Jan. 13	46	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf	52⅝	49⅝	50¼	— 2⅛	3,500
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29⅞	28½	29	— ¾	4,200
25½	Jan. 26	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	19	17½	17½	— 2	1,900
53¾	Apr. 25	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf	43½	42	42½	— 2	1,900
83⅝	Mar. 14	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	64½	58	61	— 3	36,200
104¾	Apr. 3	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf	100	99¼	100	..	800
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	..	..	8	..	....
39	July 6	21½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf	38	36¼	36¼	— 2	1,200
113⅜	July 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94	90⅞	92½	— 1⅜	24,400
114⅜	Feb. 3	100¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf	111½	110½	111¾	+ 1	300
96½	June 14	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	93	91¾	93	— ¼	800
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B	85¼	84½	85¼	— 1¼	450
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	144	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	47	44½	45	— 1¼	2,700
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	110	108½	109¼	— 2⅜	2,300
119	May 25	113⅜	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	..	100
88	Feb. 14	80½	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	60½	60½	60⅝	..	125
131¼	June 16	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel	129¼	129	129¼	..	3,400
209¾	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 10	Am. Tobacco	208	206	208	+ 1½	2,400
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106½	106½	+ ¾	100
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	44	43	43¼	— 1¼	3,950
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf	95	94	95	— ¼	900
33½	June 12	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf	25	23	25	+ 1	1,700
97¾	Apr. 10	29⅜	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm	34½	29⅜	34¼	+ 3¼	33,500
71½	June 16	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf	68½	59½	63½	+ ½	4,000
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M†	81¾	77¼	78⅞	— 2⅜	105,900
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	5	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67	66¾	67	+ ¼	200
108½	Jan. 4	100¾	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106¾	104½	104½	— 1⅝	7,100
102	Feb. 23	98¾	July 6	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	98¾	99	..	2,410
117¼	June 13	106½	Apr. 22	Atl. Coast Line	118	112	113½	— 2	300
63¾	June 15	57	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	64½	58	57	— 8¾	10,200
65	July 8	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf	68¾	61	61	— 3	8,200
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅝	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	71½	65⅝	68	— 1½	66,500
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf	105½	105½	105¼	+ 1	300
96	Jan. 4	82⅜	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	89¾	88½	89	— ⅝	6,900
80	Jan. 3	75	May 1	Balt. & Ohio pf	78¾	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅜	415
3⅜	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas Mining ‡‡	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛	2,200
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	444	419¾	444	— 5½	1,800
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf	..	..	135	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr	85½	85	85	— 1¼	1,100
132	Jan. 14	128	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	130	..	....
60½	May 10	50½	Jan. 10	Brown Shoe	56¾	56¼	56¼	+ 1⅜	200
102	May 11	95⅜	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	99	..	....
14	Jan. 12	6⅜	June 30	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	7	7	7	+ ¼	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P	..	..	93	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	68½	July 10	Burns Bros.	68½	68½	68½	— 1½	100
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf	..	..	100	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 10	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	28¼	28¼	28¼	..	200
107¾	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior ‡‡	67	60½	60½	+ 3½	41,370
42⅜	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	20½	17⅝	18½	— 3	1,600
80⅝	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf	48¼	45	45	— 3¼	1,300
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	58½	..	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	180	177	179	— 1½	7,000
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	..	..	88¾	..	....
57¼	July 8	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	54⅜	52⅝	53⅞	— ⅝	8,800
112½	June 28	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf	110½	109½	109½	— 1⅝	1,000
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J	..	..	290	..	....
*141½	June 9	*134	July 13	Cent. & S. A. Tel	136	134	136	..	....
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	110⅜	100¾	107¼	— 4⅜	14,010
67¾	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	62½	60½	61¾	— 1¼	7,200
10⅝	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	....
20	Jan. 3	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛	600
39¾	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	36⅞	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅞	2,300
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	98¼	95½	96¾	— 1½	10,800
136⅛	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130⅝	130¼	130⅝	— ⅛	200
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	130	128	129½	— ½	2,000
175	Jan. 31	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf	..	..	175	..	....
24½	June 21	15¼	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac	22¼	19⅜	20⅜	— 1¼	39,893
123	May 15	116	July 13	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	116	116	116	— 6½	100
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi. St.P.,M.&O.pf	..	..	133	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	19⅜	July 14	Chile Copper†	20⅞	19¾	20	— 1	8,200
60	Feb. 19	46¼	July 11	Chino Copper†††	48¾	46¼	46¾	— 1¾	12,440
59⅛	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L	55	53¼	54	— 2½	800
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	82½	82	82	— 1	400
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts	..	..	70¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Clev. & Pitts. spec	..	..	*45¾	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co	72¾	71	71¾	— 1⅛	1,000
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	108	..	....
53	Jan. 4	38½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¾	41½	42⅜	— 1⅞	26,000
36½	June 13	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	32¾	31	32½	— ½	200
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf	58¾	58	58	— ¾	238
57⅞	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf	50	50	50	— 5	100
52⅜	Jan. 22	41	July 12	Compt. T. Rec. Co	42	41	41	— 1¼	600
116½	June 22	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	114	..	114	..	....
144⅜	Jan. 3	110½	Mar. 17	Consolidated Gas	134	132⅜	134	— 1½	1,900
*23	July 13	*23	July 13	Con. Int. Cal. Min. ‡‡	23	23	23	..	20
104⅛	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	100	92¾	93	— 9	3,680
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf	109	108	108	— 3	600
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins ‡	55	55	55	+ 1	100
25¼	Jan. 25	13½	June 26	Corn Products Ref	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅞	3,200
101⅝	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90	90	— ⅛	4,800
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Cres. Carpet Co	..	..	50	..	....
50	Feb. 2	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	72½	63⅜	67¼	— 2¾	171,650
119½	June 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf	114	113	113	— 1¼	700
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	223	223	— 1	350
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	..	..	108	..	....
63⅛	July 6	56½	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar	60⅜	56½	57¼	— 3¼	35,900
95⅜	July 6	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94⅝	93	93⅜	— 1⅝	9,050
96½	June 8	95¼	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	96	..	....
98½	Feb. 14	80	May 17	Deere & Co. pf	..	..	90	..	....
155⅝	May 23	140¼	Apr. 26	Delaware & Hudson	151½	151	151⅝	— ⅛	300
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	229½	225	225	— 8½	200
16½	June 13	8⅝	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr	15¼	14¼	15	— ¾	1,300
37½	July 10	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	37½	33	34½	— 1⅝	12,125
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Edison	137½	136	137½	..	80
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys	116	116	116	— 8	950
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	110	109	110	— 1¾	400
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n	43¼	41	41½	— 2¼	20,450
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines ‡	29½	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅝	1,100
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..	100
14	Jan. 7	10	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	— 2¼	100
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*603	..	....
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat	63	62¼	62½	— ½	500
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	36⅝	35	35¾	— 1½	21,500
59½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf	54⅛	53	53⅜	— ⅛	5,900
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf	45	44½	44½	+ ½	300
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
12⅝	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— 2⅝	100
57⅛	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	38	38	38	..	410
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	300	296	300	— 5	574
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf	115	114¾	115	..	100
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	167	163¼	164¾	— 2¾	2,000
560	June 5	406	Apr. 24	General Motors	506	490	494	—11	1,400
120⅝	May 2	108	July 14	General Motors pf	110	108	108	— 4	200
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	75¾	70¾	74	— 1½	82,200
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf	115½	113¾	113½	+ ⅞	400
99	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol	84½	80	83	— 2	1,200
127¼	Jan. 4	118	Mar. 5	Great Northern pf	119½	118	118	— 1¼	2,400
50⅜	Jan. 3	33⅝	June 26	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	36⅜	34¼	34⅝	— 2⅞	6,000
58⅜	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	45⅝	44	45	— ⅞	7,900
90⅜	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	79	78	78	— 3	400
101¼	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	— 3½	200
50	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf	85	82	82	— 2½	300
98	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL R., L. & P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co	..	..	180	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	128¼	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	130½	130½	130¾	+ ½	100
109¼	Jan. 3	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT	106⅞	103⅝	104⅝	— 1⅝	1,700
300	Apr. 11	275	Mar. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
52	July 6	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop. ††	51⅞	46¼	47¼	— 2⅝	63,400
21¼	Jan. 3	15⅝	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Cor. v. t. c., sh.	17	16½	16⅞	— ¼	3,200
19	June 12	18⅜	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf	74½	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅞	400
20¾	Jan. 3	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs	..	..	17	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf	..	..	80¼	..	....
23⅝	Jan. 5	13	July 13	International	12⅜	12	12⅝	— 2⅛	500
74	Jan. 3	38¼	July 11	International pf	47	38¾	41	— 7	3,000
119⅜	June 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	115¼	113	115	+ 2	2,200
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	..	..	118	..	....
84¼	May 18	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	82	80	80	— 2	200
109	June 14	104¾	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	109	..	....
29¾	May 1	13⅝	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	25	21⅞	23⅝	— 1¼	36,500
100⅜	June 5	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	88¾	79½	84⅝	— 4¼	248,200
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs	47¼	44½	45⅝	— 1⅞	14,800
111⅜	Feb. 23	106	May 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	107	107	107	— 1	100
14	July 10	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	14	13	13¾	— ¼	4,100
62¼	July 10	42¼	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf	62¼	60¼	61¼	— ¾	3,700
6	May 16	2	July 3	Iowa Central	..	..	2½	..	....
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf	..	..	9	..	....
98	Apr. 4	87	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	80¼	77¼	78	— 2	700
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf	106	106	106	+ 2	100
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	..	..	73	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	25	24⅝	25	— ½	1,300
64⅞	Jan. 3	58¾	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf	60	60	60	— ½	400
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co	..	..	98	..	....
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	..	..	117	..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	67	July 14	Kelly Spring Tire	71	67	67	— 3½	800
97½	Mar. 14	95¾	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf	96¾	96¾	95¾	— 1½	100
59	Apr. 8	45	July 15	Kennecott Copper	47¾	46	46	— 1¾	65,100
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M	..	..	5¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 8	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	126¼	126¼	— ¾	73
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO	70¼	65	65½	— 2	5,100
10⅜	Feb. 9	10⅜	Mar. 20	Laclede Gas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛	100
20½	June 21	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West	19⅜	18½	18½	— 1	600
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf	42¾	41¾	42⅜	— ⅛	300
56½	June 5	40¾	July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	47⅛	40¾	43½	— 3¾	8,575
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	79⅜	77⅞	78½	— 1½	9,800
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	251½	251½	251½	..	79
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf	121	121	121	..	200
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	38	37	37	+ ½	1,500
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17¼	16	16	— 1¾	200
91½	Jan. 12	78	Mar. 15	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	85	85	85	..	100
50½	June 27	50	Mar. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	59½	59½	59½	..	100
224	June 8	179½	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co	..	..	222½	..	....
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	118½	..	....
135½	June 13	121¼	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash	133	132½	132¾	— ¼	600
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅝	100
68¾	June 7	63½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf	67¾	67½	67¾	— ¼	200
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 25	Manhat. Elev. gtd	129½	129½	129½	+ ½	200
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	62	62	62	— ¾	200
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	118	..	....
89⅝	May 16

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'ks El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	77	79
Alb. Sc. 6s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	July 1, 16	140	145
Do pf. ($50).	1,681,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	50	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	May 1, 16	368	372
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	111	112
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	68	70
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 16	84	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	42	44
Do pf.	3,014,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	74	76
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49.....	2,379,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '35..	1,850,000	¾	S	May 1, 15	83	88
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st&rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	68	73
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Balt Tube... Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	122	125
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '51.	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57...	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	89½	90
B.C.Home 1st5s,'32	2,974,000	..	..	.....	98½	100¼
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39..	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39.....	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Buf. Ry.cn.5s	.....	..	..	.....	99	100½
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'33	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96½	..
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '32..	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	92	95
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	85½	86
Capital T. 1st 5s, '37....	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	107
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	96½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '49..	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922..	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102¾	103½
Cities Service	17,218,380	3	..	July 1, 16	328	332
Do pf.	31,168,420	½	M	July 1, 16	88	90
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'51	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	99½	101½
Do 5s, '53...	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	65	67
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	85	86
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
C.G., E. & P. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	115	115⅞
C.G. E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	85	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	July 15,16	71½	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 6s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	101
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	86	88
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	99½	100
Eliz., P. & C. J. 5s, '33..	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94¼	..
Ellz. & Tren. 5s, 1962.....	.....	..	..	.....	92	..
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	87	92
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ex. Spa. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D	98	100
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11½	13
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	47½
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
B. & E. Berger Co.	.....	..	..	.....	89	91
Do 5s, '49...	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '22.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	57	65
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932....	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	83
G. W'n Pow. 1st 7s, '46..	2,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	91
Do deb. 6s..	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946 ..	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925..	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Int. R. of B. B.Div. 5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
D. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts ..	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64½	65½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
J.C. H. & P. 4s, '49.....	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
Joplin Pt. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	9,543,600	..	..	.....	22½	25
Do 5s, '44...	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 15	51	53
Do 2d 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	95½	96½
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	94	96
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44..	.....	..	..	.....	94	95½
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	95	96½
Knoxv. T. 5s	825,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	101
K. C. Home Tel. 5s, '23..	.....	..	..	.....	91	92
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
Leck. & Okl. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '50..	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	..
Md. El. Ry. 5s, '31..	4,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	98¾
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'31	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925..	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Ma. 15,16	85	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26..	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s,'46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	..
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	74	76
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	87
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	..
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N'ag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932....	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1916	102	102¼
Do rf. 5s,'52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107	108½
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24..	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28..	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	87
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49..	2,771,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	93½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	86
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16¼	17⅝
N. St. Power	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	60	65
	5,975,000	..	..	.....	88	88½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	10,652,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	96	97
N.T. Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	40	..
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P. & W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	45½	47
Pac. G. & E.	32,986,800	¼	..	Jul 15, 15	58	58½
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	88½	89
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44.....	.....	..	..	.....	102	103
Penn.W.& P.	.....	..	..	.....	77	78
Penn. W. Pr. 5s, 1940....	8,505,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91¾
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, 23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27.....	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	92½
Port. Elec. P. 5s, 1925	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105¾
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	101¾
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Pub. S. ctfs. of N. J....	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	37½	38
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	74	75
Riverside Tr. 5s, '60	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y..	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	101¾
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.....	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	70	78
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 5s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	97½	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '33..	1,588,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32..	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L'tng 5s, '49.....	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14.	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93½
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	93	95
Do pf.	14,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	105	106
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97¼	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	97½	99
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Splitdorf El. (Newark) .. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	75	..
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'25	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	99½
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	94
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	15	16
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,050	1	Q	Jun 15,16	40	41
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Do rf. 5s, '29	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	..
Sup.W.,L.& P Do pf.	500,000	1	Q	July 1, 16	50	60
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	90	90
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	6,013,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Do pf.	18,000,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	10½	11
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37....	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	50	51
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94½
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	83¾
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	6,899,568	..	..	.....	50	51½
Do 4s, 1949..	9,481,400	1½	Q	July 1, 16	74½	75½
Do Inc 4s,'49	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	26	26½
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	13,076,000	2	S	J. & D.	61	62
Wash.R.& E. Do pf.	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	82	83
Wash. Gen. El. Co.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	91	..
Wash., B. & Ann. 5s, '41	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 16	80	85
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s.....	11,642,350	2	S	J. & J.	80¾	81½
Western Pwr Do 6% cm.pf	5,000,000	..	..	.....	81½	82
W.St.G. & E. Do pf.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	76½	77
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'33	7,040,000	..	..	.....	67½	69½
Wis. Ed'n Co	5,500,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do db. 6s,'24	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	87½	92
	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	46	48
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	98

†Also 2½% in common stock. ‡In conv. 5% debentures.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Chicle..	$8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	45	47
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	74	77
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 16	158	162
Do pf.	2,066,650	1¾	Q	May 15,16	158	162
Am. Graphoph. 6s, 1930....	1,374,900	3	S	J. & D.	100¾	101¼
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	*5	Q	Jun 10,16	158	162
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	117½	119
Bliss, Ew.Co.	1,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	590	600
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	75	84
Berd. C. M..	21,304,200	4	S	Feb 15,16	115	119
Do pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	105	109
Bust. Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	105	113
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,16	300	330
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	2	Q	Jun 30,16	167	173
Cent. C. & C. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	60	65
C. & P. Tel. 5s '20	1,291,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103¾	105
Childs	3,000,000	1	Q	Jun 10,16	69	72½
Do pf.	2,433,800	1¾	Q	Jun 10,16	94½	97
Colt's Arms..	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Jun 10,16	840	860
Cons. Cl.4½s, 1923	4,982,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	103	103½
Do 5s, '50...	12,975,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	92
Do cv. 6s,'23	6,500,000	3	S	F. & A.	103	104
D.L.&W.Coal	6,500,700	a2½	Q	Jul 15, 16	285	295
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,350,000	1	Q	May 15,16	112	115
Hydr. Pr. 1st 5s, '50.....	2,850,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. Salt....	6,977,130	1½	Q	July 1, 16	39	42
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 16	97	100
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	24½	26½
K.C.S.Y.(Me) Do pf.....	.....	..	..	.....	73	76
Lanston Mon.	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 31,16	82	75 / 84½
Lima Loc. Co 6s, 1932....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3⅝
Merg. Lino..	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,16	164	166
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	58	64
N. J. Zinc....	10,000,000	5	..	Jun 10,16	294	298
Ot's Elevator	6,375,300	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	55	57
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	88½	90¼
Pierce Oil....	15,857,500	4	..	.....	12	12½
Pr. & Gam..	14,498,160	4	Q	May 15,16	825	850
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13⅜	14¼
Do 1st pf....	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 15	73	74½
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 13	39	41
Rogers-Br. I. 1st 5s	5,193,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,16	132	142
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,16	99	101
Saf.C.H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	103½	106
Shred. Wht.. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	118	121
Singer Mfg....	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	98	100
Tenn. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 16	234	238
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s..	2,056,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105	107½
Win. R.Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	101	102
					1600	1675

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. §Also 10% extra. ¶Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 3½% extra. b—Also 10% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	520	535
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	218	223
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	150	165
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	May 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	175
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	625	635
Ch.-P. N.....	3,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	227	228
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 16	398	401
Cit's C. Nat..	2,350,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	176	180
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	430	435
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	192	200
Colonial	400,000	8	Q	July 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	169	171
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	320	326
E. R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	73	77
Fidelity	250,000	8	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av....	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 16	995	1015
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	9	Q	Jun 30,16	185	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	135
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	400	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	July 1, 16	645	648
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	355	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	490	500
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	185	190
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	7½	Q	July 1, 16	800	..
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	310
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	8	Q	July 1, 16	235	242
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10,16	269	273
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	185	193
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	290	..
Metropolitan..	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	170	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	325	..
N. Nether'd.	200,000	4

REPORT CONDUIT CO. OWES CITY $185,000

Referees, In Ten-Year Inquiry, Find Excess Profits and Signs of Expense Padding.

LAWYERS' FEES CUT DOWN

Allowances to Directors and Officers Held Excessive—Deficits Delay Repayments.

After a ten-year inquiry Hamilton O'Dell, George Gordon Battle, and Adrian H. Larkin, named in 1906 to discover whether the Consolidated Telephone and Electrical Subway Company owed the City of New York any money, have reported to the Supreme Court that the city is entitled to more than $185,000, which includes interest, for the years 1888, 1889, and 1900. In these years, the report says, the company earned excess profits which the city was entitled to but did not get.

Among the items in the company's books questioned by the referees were several under "general expenses" and "legal expenses," which the referees thought had been extensively padded. Foundation for many items could not be located, although careful inquiry was made. In the year 1892, accepted as typical, $54,000 was charged as "general expenses," which was reduced to $34,942. Among items struck out were $165 for telephones for company officials, $4,220 for salaries of officers appearing on payrolls that were not on file, $3,997 advances to Directors, and fees of Directors and committee, which were reduced from $4,210 to $1,080.

The legal expenses in 1901 amounted to $33,071, but the referees cut this to $15,309 on the ground that the services were worth no more. The larger items shaved were $2,000 to Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, $3,500 to M. Egleston, $1,500 to F. R. Coudert, and $5,000 to J. C. Tomlinson.

The long investigation revealed that the company earned more than 10 per cent. on its investment only in the years from 1888 to 1900 inclusive. Under the contract awarded in 1886 to build conduits and rent them the city was to share the profits when they exceeded 10 per cent. Later control of the company passed to the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company.

The referees developed that in 1888 the company owed the city, in excess earnings, $21,039; in 1889, $77,049, and in 1900, $86,584. There was a deficit every year from 1900 to 1906, the total amounting to $1,336,080, all of which the referees report that the company is entitled to make up from earnings of more successful years before the city can legally claim anything. The report said:

"During the years 1888-1900 the company never informed the city of the excess profits. On the contrary, the defendant's statement to the City Controller was that no revenue had been received by the defendant for subways constructed under the agreement of 1887, and no dividend paid. In 1890 the defendant said its income was much less than the expenditures. The city accepted these statements and remained in ignorance of the amount of rentals received by the company."

NEW TARIFF REPORT OUT.

Systems in Use in South America Analyzed by Dr. Rutter.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The publication of a report of the South American tariff systems is announced in a letter from Secretary Redfield to Secretary McAdoo. The report is issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and is aimed to clear up difficulties that beset American exporters. Secretary Redfield in his letter says in part:

"The American public realizes, at least in part, the intricacy of South American tariffs, criticises the numerous surtaxes, and resents the frequent heavy fines imposed. But it is not generally known that surtaxes are just as severely criticised by South American writers; that the fines are severe partly because the moderate force of trained inspectors necessitates much reliance on the exactness of the importer's declaration, and that the complexity of the systems is due largely to the financial dependence of the countries on customs revenue to meet varying national expenditures.

"The report was written, after personal investigation and years of study, by Dr. Frank R. Rutter, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Throughout the report the trend of tariff policy is shown. There is a marked tendency toward the simple tariff of specific duties. Since 1910 Peru, Colombia, and Chile have adopted such tariffs. The cumbrous ad valorem tariff based on official valuations is still in form in four countries, but in three of these countries a straight specific tariff has been recommended or is now being drafted. Surtaxes, while perhaps unavoidable for the present, are being simplified and reduced. Customs procedure is gradually becoming more uniform, as the different countries are studying more closely the methods of their neighbors.

"I trust that the report will aid you and your associates of the International High Commission in your fruitful efforts to bring about simpler and more uniform tariff laws and customs procedure in all American countries."

The new report is on sale at 25 cents a copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

WASHINGTON FORECAST.

N. Car.—Cloudy Mon., showers in w. Tues. cloudy, southerly winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., s. a. and s. winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues., moderate winds, mostly s. e.

Fla.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., with thundershowers.

Ala. and Miss.—Thundershowers Mon. and Tues.

Tenn. and Ken.—Generally fair Mon. and Tues.

Ohio—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair, moderate winds.

Ind.—Cloudy and warm Mon. and Tues., moderate winds.

L. Mich.—Fair Mon., preceded by showers in s. pp.; cooler in n. s. Tues. fair.

Upper Mich.—Fair Monday and Tues., warmer Tues. in n. w., gentle to moderate winds.

La., Ark., E. Texas—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Okla., W. Texas—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon.; warm in s.; cooler in n. Tues. fair.

Mo.—Fair and warm Mon. and Tues.

Wis.—Fair Mon.; cooler in e. Tues. cloudy; showers in w.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon., followed by showers Mon. night or Tues.

Iowa—Cloudy and warm Mon. and Tues.

N. Dak.—Showers Mon. Tues. cloudy.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Mon.; showers in n. Tues. fair.

Neb., Kan.—Fair and warm, Mon. and Tues.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Recent rains have aggravated flood conditions in the rivers of South Carolina and additional warnings of very high water have been issued. Considerable damage has been done and conditions correspond generally to those experienced during the flood of August, 1908. Local thunder showers continue over the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Temperatures have changed but little, high temperatures continuing generally over the interior districts except in the Gulf States.

The tropical disturbance appears to have recurved and to have passed to the northeastward a short distance east of Turks Island. Local thunder showers will continue Monday and probably Tuesday in the East Gulf States, Georgia and Florida, and there will also be showers Monday in the upper Ohio Valley and the lower Lake region, extending by Monday night and Tuesday into the Middle Atlantic States and New England. The temperatures will not change materially except over the northwest districts, where there will be a fall in temperature.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North and Middle Atlantic, moderate south with fair weather; South Atlantic, moderate southeast, except moderate to fresh east off the Florida Coast, fair weather; East Gulf, moderate east, except south over northwest portion, fair.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Partly cloudy Monday, probably showers; Tuesday fair.

Delaware, New Jersey.—Partly cloudy Monday, probably showers afternoon or night; Tuesday fair.

Eastern New York, Southern New England.—Partly cloudy Monday; showers and cooler at night or Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania.—Local showers Monday; Tuesday probably fair.

Western New York.—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	73	62	4 P. M.	77	74
6 A. M.	72	68	6 P. M.	74	70
9 A. M.	70	66	9 P. M.	75	69
12 M.	74	71	11 P. M.	73	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 69; for the corresponding date last year it was 74 average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65, at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature 76 degrees at 8:45 P. M., minimum 62 degrees at 12:30 A. M. Humidity 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:05—212	Madison St.; Morris Faber	Slight
2:15—926	E. 145th St.; Isaac Cohan	$50
6:30—984	5th Av.; John Fay	Slight
8:45—101	W. 136th; Stanelo Kanz	Slight
11:40—147	Liberty St.; Meyer Kotler	Slight
P.M.		
12:10—1,485	Brook Av.; Sam. Victor	Slight
1:15—14-18	Crosby; Yale Suspender Co.	$2,000
3:55—180	Claremont; Mabel Williams	Slight
5:15—17	Bleecker; J. Katzman	Not given
7:40—295-309	Lafayette St.; Pearlman, Hirschfeld & Wertheim	$2,000

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER 130TH ST. AND OLD BROADWAY, 50x100; NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED; SUBJECT TO MORTGAGE, $7,500. OWNER, 12 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms, improvements, rambling roses all across porch; land laid out in fruit, abundance of grapes; big garden; chicken house, large outbuildings; very comfortable home; 2 full size lots; 30 minutes out; will sacrifice for $2,500; little cash needed; $20 monthly buys it. C. C., 608, 1 West 34th St.

Beautiful home near lake, every modern improvement, big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; few minutes from trolley and station and near lake with a fine view; only 25 minutes out. Owner will take $300 cash and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Four tenements with stores; East 125th St.; one mortgage; equity, $90,000; must have some cash. B 71 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Let us rent your offices, lofts, stores. Realty Sub-Leasing Co., 220 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 6531.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—Six-room home, 50x100; ten minutes' walk from station; $4,500; $750 cash; new; possession at once. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-13 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Av., 45th St. } Country Property.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123, Times Downtown.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a good demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 182 Times Downtown.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm with a 6-room house, barn, etc.; room for chickens; garage, lawn, paths, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $3000 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Ideal open country for children, with city advantages; nine rooms, 2 baths, garage, electric lights, shrubs. Thirty minutes from city, twenty minutes from beaches. Easy terms. R., 1,204-27 William St.

Real Estate—Out of City.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE for sale. Address X. N., 166 Times Downtown.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Rent—Shore cottage, 7 rooms; modern conveniences; best location on Sound. Mrs. W. A. Demond, Colonial Park, West Haven, Conn.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Loft for rent, 75x50, light and airy; also machinery for sale, consisting of 20 Singer sewing machines and four specials. Sailk, 345 Grand St., city.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A CATHEDRAL PLAZA, R 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, L 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E Special Rates to Columbia Students. N WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 6133. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.

Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $7 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus line; references; just completed; special weekly rates. HOTEL NOBLETON, 125 WEST 73D ST.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3064 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1847 and 1611 Academy.

2-ROOM APARTMENT.

Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents. 507 WEST 113TH ST.

82 WASHINGTON PLACE.

Two blocks below 8th St., west of Washington Square. Six well-furnished outside rooms and bath. All light, airy, and cool. Apply Apt. 1.

Furnished—West Side.

To Sublet.—Eight-room apartment, comfortably furnished for the Summer; reasonable rent; immediate possession.

The Estling, 223-224 Riverside Drive.

Claremont Av., 21, (Near 116th St.)—Eight rooms, 2 baths, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession; fine location; subway. Apply Apartment 21.

To Sublet, five-room apartment, new, modern house, until Oct. 1. Reasonable. 790 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4-C. Inquire A. J. O'dell.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1460.

45TH, 306 WEST.—Four high-class rooms; artistic home; Astor Apartments. Allen.

Oceanic Apartment, 137 West 82d, handsomely furnished 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms.

Long Island.

"Queens Court," Flushing.—For rent, furnished, for one or two months, four-room apartment, with kitchenette; $41. Apply 171 Union St., Apartment F-1.

Unfurnished—East Side.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250. Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

416 Madison Av.—Bachelor apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St. 2, 3 and 4 rooms.

Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500. Agent on premises. Tel. Columbus 8996.

Amsterdam Av. (N. E. corner 76th St.)—Splendid 7-room apartment on parlor floor, for dressmaker; good chance for responsible party. Apply Janitor.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments, 175 West 58th.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.; 108 Beach 66th St., Gaston Av. Station. On ocean; 50 minutes from Broadway (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house; (100 guests, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; room and board, $10, $20; special week-end rate, $6, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, including room, meals, railroad ticket, ocean bath. Phone 415 Hammels.

Far Rockaway—Block from beach, high-class accommodations; refined guests; excellent table; week-end parties. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St., Phone 1196 F. R.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours city; three acres; fresh vegetables, own garden.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

New York State.

Ellisswood.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 84 Bryant.

Connecticut.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

The Elms and Cottages, Greenwich.—Select accommodations for families; moderate rates. Telephone 88.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $23 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 842, (89th.)—Handy 5th Av., teachers' residence, $8.50-$12. Murray Hill 9768.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private bath, electric light; references.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightfully cool Summer location; exclusive pension; large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, baths; also single rooms; fine table.

78D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; table board; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with or without board; attractive; bath; cool; Summer rates.

75TH, 189 WEST.—Rooms with board; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, alcove, water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; home cooking, parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

78TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, large rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; subway, "L."

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; cool, elegant, large suite, bath; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity; reasonable.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; transients accommodated; excellent French cuisine.

80TH, 100-108-110 WEST. — Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST. — Delightful, cool, large and small rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; single room; continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; good home cooking.

West Side.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Refined Southern family offers a few attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

86TH, 137 WEST. — Accommodations for gentlemen in refined, exclusive Jewish home; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, baths; Southerners; transients; table guests; Summer rates.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, private bath; near Park; telephone.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Subway, Riverside; most healthy section; Audubon; bright, cool, comfortable rooms; good meals; piazza; social surroundings; $6 to $9 single; $14 up two; pamphlet. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; running water, electric light, Southern cooking; refined surroundings. Audubon 4678.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (corner 115th, "Columbia.")—Cool, pleasant rooms, excellent meals; $8 up; social surroundings; telephone 4021 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double rooms, overlooking Hudson, with superior board, $10-$12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

SUPERB LOCATION, combining country, city; always cool; high elevation; year-round home. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil. Tel. 104M Kingsbridge.

THE HOME OF WELL-TO-DO.

73d, 142 West.—Where people of refinement will find exquisite rooms, single, double, en suite; private baths; most excellent French cooking.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room, single or en suite.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, floor, suites, board, very reasonable; table board.

WEST END AV., 322.—Large, cool; subway, buses; all conveniences; excellent service.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms, large, small; gentlemen or business woman.

19TH, 234 EAST. — Large room, luxurious bath; private house; one, two gentlemen.

31ST ST., 112 EAST.—Large front, attractive, homelike room; private house.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming accommodations; perfect ventilation; en suite, single; electricity, shower baths; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, with private baths; also medium rooms; telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; electricity; private house; reference.

20TH, 490 WEST.—Attractive large, cool rooms; hot and cold water; bath; phone.

22D, 427 WEST.—Comfortable large, cool room; hot water; well-kept house; references.

23D, 446 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; select house; telephone; moderate rate.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished large room; also small; all conveniences; telephone.

36TH, 130 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, cool, housekeeping room, kitchenette, phone; reasonable; other rooms. Evans.

46TH, 19 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; near 5th Av.; $48.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Attractive ground floor suite, with separate entrance; every convenience.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; private bath; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Cool, large room; private lavatory; refined surroundings; $5-$6; references. Tappan.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Well furnished single room; elevator, electricity, telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large, front, south room; small room; Summer rates.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Suite, private bath; large rooms with kitchenettes; maid service.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Bachelor accommodations, $5 up; suite, bath connecting, Columbus 806.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, cool room with wash room, second floor front, southern exposure; bath adjacent; telephone, awnings, moderate.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, small rooms, lavatory; music, dancing; parlor.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Nicely furnished, airy rooms; electric light; parquet floor.

72D, 267 WEST, Near Park.—(Private family;) large, bright, cool room, adjoining bath; shower, electricity; $5-$7; gentleman. Columbus 2051.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; southern exposure and telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; near Riverside Drive.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large and small room; high class; references.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Large rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; $6-$10.

75TH, 3 WEST, (near Park.)—Front parlor, with bedroom, $8; single rooms, $4.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Airy, clean, single, double rooms; bath; conveniences; $4, $9.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large front room, dressing room; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, twin beds; single room; references.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Clean, attractively furnished, single or en suite; gentlemen preferred.

78TH, 182 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; parquet floors.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Lovely, cool, single front room; electricity, telephone; $2.50; references.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms; private baths, with shower; electricity; $12.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, airy rooms; kitchenette, running water, piano; Summer rates. Schuyler 3750. Investigate before locating.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms; private bath; reasonable rent; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small well furnished rooms; private bath, electricity.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; electricity; Summer rates; board optional.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; smaller room; breakfast; fine home surroundings.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; gentlemen only; references. Pope.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificent, furnished, large room, bath, phone, private house, moderate.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Large airy room with bath. Icl on paris Francais.

91ST, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private bath, telephone, electricity, $5-$8.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to baths; private house.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; private; gentlemen; reasonable.

94TH, 311 WEST.—Two outside rooms, bath adjoining; only guests; business women, gentlemen.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Suite or single rooms, front. 3-D.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, well-furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $6.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool, airy rooms; running water; moderate. Apt. 4D.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentleman; inquire elevator.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Beautiful outside room, southern exposure; running water; subway. Apartment 6D.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

124TH, 357 WEST.—Single, double rooms; good service and home; elevator. Apt. 32.

144TH, 427 WEST, (Convent Av.)—Wonderful rooms; phone, electricity; suitable one, two; reasonable.

121ST, 130 WEST.—Extra large suite; small private room, bath; phone; refined.

122D, 187 WEST.—Two desirable single rooms, water, private house; subway "L."

142D, 605 WEST.—Cool, outside room suitable one, two; elevator, shower. Scott.

148D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, with, without exclusive use kitchen. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Well ventilated; Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator. 2B.

BROADWAY, 2,025, (70th.)—Pleasant room in apartment for lady; references. Apartment 4G.

HANDSOME SUITE.

70th, (2,039 Broadway.)—In exclusive apartment; living room, bedroom, alcove, bath. Johnson, 5 E.

NEW YORK HOTEL, 22 West 80th St., Columbus Circle. Single rooms, $3.50 w'kly; double, $5 w'kly. Rooms with private bath, $8 weekly. Suites, $10.50 weekly. Electricity, hot and cold water in every room. Visitors and tourists accommodated. One-half block from subway. Restaurant. Phone Columbus 10241.

WEST END AV., 412.—In private family, 1 or 2 communicating rooms, with running water; large closets; all conveniences; breakfast optional. Apt. 15 North.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WOMAN—German teacher, desires Summer board with cultured family, speaking German; seashore preferred; send full particulars. F 365 Times Downtown.

JEWISH YOUNG MAN, wants neat room; private bath; $3 to $5 weekly; private family preferred. B 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Jewish, desires room, board; refined, private family, west side. B 69 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WILL ACCEPT BEST OFFERS.
Buick 1913, roadster.
Saxon 1915, roadster.
Grant 1915, roadster.
Chalmers 1915, 7-passenger.
Maxwell delivery car.
Ford 1913, 1914, roadsters.
Cole 1913, roadster.
Studebaker 1913, 7-passenger.
TIME PAYMENTS CONSIDERED.
SAXON SALES CO.,
1,270 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

We have taken in exchange for Gramm Worm Drive Trucks several used trucks of standard makes in various sizes and capacities which we offer at very reasonable prices and terms. The Gramm Company, Inc., 1,457 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 400.

1915 Winton, 7-passenger; cost $3,500; $1,350. 1911 National landaulet; excellent condition; $300.
1911 Thomas 4-cylinder limousine; perfect condition; $500.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Rolls-Royce 1913 cabriolet in perfect condition for sale reasonable. Address Rolls-Royce-Aeon Garage, 76th St., at Broadway.

Mercer 1914 touring car, 1915 Mercer runabout; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Buicks, Overlands, Hupmobiles, Scripps, Hudsons, &c.; Lexington used car. Dept. 1,700 Broadway.

Ford delivery car, in first-class condition, for sale, cheap. Inquire 2561 B'way, in market.

Simplex 50 seven-passenger, perfect; self-start, up to date; $1,750. 1,874 Broadway.

Simplex 50 roadster, perfect, $700. 1,874 Broadway.

Mercers, Cadillacs, Lancias, Packards, S. G. V.'s, many others. 1,700 B'way.

Motor Trucks.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—Late Packard, Cadillac 8, or similar car; state price and use. Box Z 309 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, thoroughly experienced; must be accurate, good penman, come well recommended as to character and ability; state experience, references and salary expected; steady position. B 68 Times.

LITHOGRAPH FEEDERS for rotary and stone presses; regular hours, good pay, and ideal conditions. Apply Sackett & Wilhelms, Grand St. and Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

MEN wanted in beer bottling plant, corner 90th St. and 3d Av., New York City; wages $13 per week. Apply at 7 o'clock mornings.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—Must have first class references; wages $50 per month. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

REALTY SALESMEN.

We desire several clean-cut salesmen of unusual ability to sell lots in a most beautiful restricted suburban site. This property is surveyed, graded, and has several houses in the course of construction.

Only experienced men of strong personality and good record need apply. Advance seekers will save time and postage by not applying. Equitable commission only.

Address A 53 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by Southern jobbing house; young man with general knowledge of piece goods business; good opportunity for wide-awake salesman; salary basis. Call mornings up to 9:30, R. A. Keller, 43 Leonard St., city.

SALESMAN.—Cotton converters desire extraordinary salesman, selling manufacturers, ladies' waist, skirts, underwear, commission and share in business, right party; state amount sales, particulars. B 65 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for city and vicinity by one of the largest concerns in popular-priced coats, also to wait on showroom trade; excellent opportunity for right party; must be a hustler; salary and commission. A 26 Times.

SALESMAN.—Men's furnishing salesman, with high-class experience; apply by letter; salary and commission. Wolff Shirt Shop, 110 Chambers St.

SALESMAN, experienced in kimonos, for West on commission basis. The American Silk Garment Manufacturing Co., 318 West 21st.

SALESMAN, experienced Swiss embroidery and novelties. Salary and commission. 359 East 155th.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 3 Stone St.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, also one upstairs girl; good wages; kind treatment. Andrew O'Connor, 92 Liberty St., city.

SALESLADY IN SHOWROOM OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE AND STOUT FIGURE; BUST MEASUREMENT 50, HIPS 47; NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED. BAUM & WOLFF, 99 MADISON AV., 29TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER and general assistant in advertising dept.; must be well educated, ambitious, a good worker, and one who will take a keen interest in the work of the department; advertising experience preferred; full particulars. F 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, expert, and fast typist; must be quick and neat worker; experienced girl only; wages twelve dollars. Apply Monday, 9 A. M. Apartment 1, 58 West 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; one familiar with the tool and steel business preferred; kindly state age, experience, religion, and salary; references required. F 258 Times Downtown.

TOOL MAKERS WANTED.

Must be first-class men, capable of working to very close limits, and experienced on high grade die, jig, fixture, and gage work; can use also experienced tool grinders, lathe shapers, and milling machine hands, model makers, and tool designers; steady positions, highest wages; ideal working conditions; no labor troubles. Address P. O. Box 976, Dayton, Ohio.

REALTY SALESMEN.

We desire several clean-cut salesmen of unusual ability to sell lots in a most beautiful restricted suburban site. This property is surveyed, graded, and has several houses in the course of construction.

Only experienced men of strong personality and good record need apply. Advance seekers will save time and postage by not applying. Equitable commission only.

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SALESLADY IN SHOWROOM OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE AND

FATAL FLOODS VISIT 4 SOUTHERN STATES

Lower Asheville Deluged and Two Persons Drowned—Three Perish at Biltmore.

DAMAGE PUT AT $10,000,000

Both Carolinas and Both Virginias Suffer—Hundreds Homeless, Score Missing, Railroads Washed Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 16.—Five known dead, with a probability of the number being increased to eight, the whole lower section of the city under water, Biltmore flooded to the second stories of the houses, hundreds of people homeless, a hundred houses washed away, property damage amounting to $10,000,000 and a city without light or power represent the net toll taken by a great flood which swept this section early this morning. Railroad service is suspended. The tunnel at Ridge Crest is caved in at two places.

The flood, the worst in the history of Asheville, was caused by a cloudburst and the bursting of the dams confining three artificial lakes at Hendersonville. The water swept through Biltmore and the lower section of Asheville, drowning Captain J. C. Lipe and his two daughters, Miss Nellie Lipe and Mrs. Leo Mulholland, as they tried to escape from their home at Biltmore. Lonnie Trexler, Master Mechanic in the Mount Mitchell Railroad, and an unknown negro were drowned while trying to supply persons marooned in the second story of the Gladstone Hotel with provisions. Miss Mabel Foster and Miss Charlotte Walker, nurses employed at the Biltmore Hospital, founded by the late George W. Vanderbilt, were swept away and drowned, according to unverified reports. The two nurses, with Miss Mamie Walker, who was visiting her sister, are placed among the missing.

Several Southern Railroad bridges were wasned away. The Southern Railroad station here is under water almost to the second story, and passenger coaches in the yards are in water above the windows. Forty locomotives stored in the roundhouse are deluged. Lumber plants along the river bank have been washed away. The Hans Rees Sons tannery has floated down the river. Nearly a hundred small homes situated along the river bank have floated away, and hundreds of people are homeless as a result, while hundreds more have been forced to take to the higher lands until the water recedes from their homes.

Numerous rescues were made, including that of an entire family on the Swannanoa, who were rescued by Policeman McIntosh, who swam the terrific current several times to bring the members of the family to shore. Others risked life and limb in small boats to carry provisions to families marooned in upper stories by the floods.

Asheville is without street car service, light or power, but is otherwise undamaged, save for the river section. Towns all around here suffered severely, Azalea being wiped off the map and Swannanoa, just above Biltmore, being mostly in the Swannanoa River. Many persons are marooned in the tops of trees in the Biltmore section, and Mrs. Vanderbilt has ordered out every employee of the great estate to assist in the work of rescue.

In and around the village of Biltmore the property loss, including woodworking plants and the Vanderbilt estate, is placed at $300,000. Whether the Vanderbilt estate had been damaged could not be learned tonight because of its being cut off from here by the flood, but persons here familiar with that section thought the Biltmore nurseries must have suffered heavily.

The estate of the late George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore, N. C., which was his hobby, is held in trust for his fifteen-year-old daughter, Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, until she reaches her twenty-fifth year. Biltmore has often been described as the finest private estate in the world. The town of Biltmore is part of the estate. It includes buildings of every sort for employes, who number several hundred. With a church, a schoolhouse, a club, a hospital, a gymnasium, and houses of the conventional English cottage design, Biltmore was considered a model town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., July 16.—Railroad traffic in Southwest Virginia and Eastern West Virginia is largely at a standstill. Limited trains southbound from New York and northbound from Southern points are held up at Roanoke. Ten miles of telegraph, telephone, and signal wires are down on the Norfolk & Western, west of Radford, and the water is ten feet deep on the tracks in some places. Heavy coal trains with engines attached are holding down bridges over the New River at West Radford and Hyper.

Unverified rumors say both dams of the Appalachian Power Company on the New River have gone out.

The New York and Memphis special, which came into Roanoke from New York at 10:55 A. M., is still here, and the northbound train of the same class is tied up west of Radford.

Along the Virginian Railway conditions are not so bad, except at Eggleston, where late this afternoon water was reported running over the tracks five feet deep. Late tonight it was said at the division offices of the Norfolk & Western that the water was falling and that traffic would be moving between Radford and Bristol some time during the night.

Eighteen Men Swept Away.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 16.—Eighteen men—fourteen construction officials and employes of the Southern Railway and four linemen of the Western Union Telegraph Company—are missing tonight and are believed to be either drowned or marooned in trees on the Catawba River, about twelve miles from Charlotte. The river is rising rapidly.

The eighteen men, with possibly a few spectators, were swept into the river late this afternoon, when the Southern Railway's main line bridge south toward Spartanburg was washed away by the swollen Catawba.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Additional warning of "very high waters" in the rivers of North Carolina was issued tonight by the Weather Bureau. The bureau's warning said conditions "correspond generally to those experienced during the flood of August, 1908."

FLOODS IN FOUR STATES.

Unprecedented Rains Follow Hurricane on South Atlantic Coast.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 16.—Serious floods in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia today caused five known deaths, rendered hundreds homeless, damaged property and crops $10,000,000, according to first estimates, and demoralized railway, telegraph, and telephone communication. Following the hurricane that struck the South Atlantic Coast Thursday, unprecedented rains have fallen, driving rivers and smaller streams from their banks and imperiling many lives.

Throughout western North Carolina the situation is reported serious. Two dams at Hendersonville collapsed, releasing hundreds of tons of water, and fears are felt for the big dam at Lake Toxaway.

The Southern Railway bridge over the Catawba River at Belmont, N. C., has been washed away, carrying ten or twelve workmen into the river. Whether they were drowned has not been learned. The Seaboard Air Line bridge over the Catawba River at Monte Holly, N. C., has collapsed, as has that over the Catawba on the Salisbury-Asheville Line. Many highway bridges also have been swept away.

Practically all railway traffic in southwest Virginia and eastern West Virginia was tied up today, telephone and telegraph wires are down, and heavy crop damage has been reported. Crops in some sections of South Carolina also suffered heavily.

At Mondo, N. C., below Catawba, the West Mondo cotton mill of 5,000 spindles is under water, and the East Mondo mill, across the river, is practically submerged. A cotton warehouse there, with 400 bales of cotton, has been washed away. Still further up the Catawba the Liladaun and Alspaugh mills are under water.

The damage to these mills resulted from a waterspout in Alexander County that caused a section of the earth embankment of the Lookout Shoals power plant of the Southern Power Company to give way this afternoon, adding fifteen feet of water to the twenty-foot tide in the Catawba.

Reports of loss of life in the Hendersonville and Toxaway sections have not been confirmed, as there is no telegraph or telephone service into that territory. The Dravo Power Company dam on Broad River, near Shelby, went out late this afternoon, menacing the Southern Power Company plant near Blacksburg, S. C., and cutting off the electric supply for Spartanburg and the textile towns surrounding that city.

Near Winston-Salem the town of Rondo was cut off from the outside world for several hours until a telegraph operator, flooded out of his office, carried his instruments to a high hill and cut in on a telegraph wire. The tide on the Yadkin River is eight and one-half feet higher than in forty-three years. A Southern Railway train supposed to have left North Wilkesboro yesterday afternoon has not been heard from, while one that started from Winston-Salem to that town had to stop at Elkin. Residents of Jonesville and adjacent towns are moving to high land.

Damage in the Virginias.

ROANOKE, Va., July 16.—Practically all railway traffic in Southwest Virginia and Eastern West Virginia was tied up today by washouts and slides resulting from the heavy rains of the last week. Many bridges have been carried away by swollen creeks and rivers, telephone and telegraph wires are down, and a heavy crop damage has been reported. So far as known here there has been no loss of life.

On the Norfolk & Western Railway, near Radford, Va., the junction point for the New River Division, Radford to Bluefield, W. Va., and the Radford Division to Bristol, Tenn., about five miles of trackage is reported washed away, completely tying up both divisions. Just west of Radford, Pepper Bridge, a large viaduct on the main line to Bluefield, has been carried away, and a smaller bridge near Pearisburg, Va., is gone.

The Memphis special, Washington to Memphis, which arrived here at 11:05 o'clock this morning, was still in Roanoke late tonight, but officials announced that they hoped to get it away before morning.

The Virginia Railway reported several washouts on its lines west of Roanoke. Practically all telephone and telegraph wires west of this city have been carried away.

A special train left Roanoke today on the Norfolk & Western with officials and workmen detailed to reconstruct the line to Radford. They think traffic on the Radford Division will be resumed tomorrow. Traffic on the New River Division, however, probably will be delayed forty-eight hours or more, as temporary bridges will have to be constructed.

TORNADO NEARING CUBA.

Tempestuous Winds and Heavy Seas Reported Off Cape Haitien.

HAVANA, July 16.—Observations made today at the Belen Observatory show that a tornado off the west coast of Cuba is approaching the island with increasing intensity.

The centre of the storm tonight was near Cape Haitien, where tempestuous winds and heavy seas were reported. Navigation through the canal of Los Vientos at present is very dangerous.

SEEK SUNKEN $600,000.

Salvage Fleet Will Try to Recover Silver from Wrecked Merida.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—An expedition consisting of the steamers Titania, Fearless, and F. H. Beckwith, under the command of George D. Stillson, an expert in deep-sea salvage, is off the Virginia Capes tonight on its way to engage in extensive operations designed to recover $600,000 in silver bullion from the hulk of the Ward liner Merida, which was sunk four years ago, fifty-five miles off the Cape Charles Light, after a collision with the United Fruit steamer Admiral Farragut.

Mr. Stillson had charge of raising the United States submarine F-4, sunk near Honolulu, and since then has had charge of the work of making pictures for the film production of Jules Verne's story, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

WILSON BACK FROM CRUISE.

President Said to Have Varied Usual Week-End Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The naval yacht Mayflower, on which the President and Mrs. Wilson have been making a week-end cruise in the lower Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, steamed up the bay tonight at 8 o'clock and is due to dock at the Washington Navy Yard early tomorrow morning.

Although the yacht has been in constant touch with the naval radio station at Arlington since she left Friday, her commander has made no detailed report of his movements. As the usual visit to Hampton Roads was not made, White House officials think the Presidential party probably landed at one or more of the little frequented towns on coves along the bay.

HUSBAND SUES ON NOTE.

Nimis Had Withdrawn Alienation Action Against W. H. Taylor.

Albert A. Nimis of the electrical concern of Nimis & Nimis has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against William H. Taylor of Philadelphia, a rich lumber dealer, to force the collection of a note for $5,000 alleged to have been given to Nimis in settlement of a suit brought by him against Mr. Taylor for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Nimis. The alienation action was instituted in May, 1914, when Deputy Sheriffs arrested Mr. Taylor, and he would have been locked up in Ludlow Street Jail if he had not found bail in $4,000.

Mrs. Daisy Nimis, over whose affections the men quarreled, is worth about $300,000. In his complaint in the alienation action Mr. Nimis said he lived with his wife and his daughter Elsie, now 16 years old, at 562 Park Avenue from the date of his marriage on Feb. 10, 1898, until March 1, 1912, when his wife went with their daughter to Asheville, N. C., where she was a guest at the Battery Park Hotel. There she met Mr. Taylor. Some months afterward he sent her a letter urging her to return to her home and to smother her infatuation for Mr. Taylor. He said she replied in a letter, in which appeared this:

He (Mr. Taylor) loves me and I love him and that is all there is to it. I hate you and wish I had never laid eyes on you, for I can't bear to look at you. At last I am happy. He is as different from you as day is from night.

Mr. Nimis gathered from this letter that his wife's affections were lost to him. Miss Nimis is with her mother.

WANT LEGISLATURE CALLED

Anti-Militarist Labor Conference in Appeal to Whitman.

Governor Whitman was asked yesterday in a telegram from the Anti-Militarist Labor Conference to appoint a public hearing for tomorrow on the five military bills recently enacted, which the Executive Committee of the conference characterize as contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

The telegram was signed by Max Fruchder, Secretary of the committee, and read as follows:

"The Anti-Militarist Labor Conference, representing a vast membership of labor unions, peace societies, and other civic organizations, urges you to arrange for a public hearing on Tuesday, July 18, to hear reasons why you should not convene a special session of the State Legislature for the purpose of repealing the five military laws enacted at the close of the last session.

"Each of these five measures is contradictory to the spirit of our American institutions and a menace to the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Mr. Fruchder said last night that the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn had sent a similar message to the Governor and would oppose the laws as much as was in its power. He said also that the Executive Committee of the conference would send a committee to attend the public hearing if Governor Whitman would order it to be held.

FETHERSTON'S ARMY KEEPS CITY CLEAN

Commissioner Calls Each of 7,000 Employes a "Municipal Housekeeper."

MUCH EDUCATIONAL WORK

Advisory Council and Juvenile Leagues Cultivate Sentiment Against Litter in Streets.

In his annual report to Mayor Mitchel, made public yesterday, Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston sets forth what his department has accomplished in the last year in keeping the city clean. The report, according to the Commissioner, has timely interest because of the prevalence of infantile paralysis. The department is co-operating with other city departments in checking the spread of the disease.

The report details the efforts of the department to obtain the co-operation of the people, individually and collectively, in keeping the roadways and sidewalks free of litter, and in the enforcement of the ordinances defining the obligations of citizens in relation to the wastes produced by their business or domestic activities. In 1915, according to the report, there were 918 fewer complaints by citizens against employes of the department for non-performance of duties and other reasons than in the previous year. The whole number of complaints was 3,421 last year.

For the same period the record shows that there were 5,951 arrests of citizens for violations of ordinances relative to street littering and the disposal of wastes, upon complaints made by members of the street-cleaning force. Of those arrested, 4,759 were fined or received short sentences. The fines aggregated $3,025. In addition to the arrests, 38,520 warnings were served upon violators of the ordinances by the department.

Small Cost Increase.

"While the amount of work done by the department, measured by the quantities of refuse handled and the increased area cleaned, was greater than in former years," said the Commissioner, "the cost to the city was but slightly more than the lowest record made in recent years, and such increase as is shown in the report is more than accounted for in the increased prices of forage and other supplies, due to the European war."

There was a marked advance in street flushing during the year, the increase in the area flushed daily being more than 30 per cent. The value to the community of this policy, which was planned at the outset of the present administration, is peculiarly apparent at this time, according to the Commissioner, who adds that his forces are now flushing the streets in the congested districts both day and night. A number of valuable additions to the plant of the department, including two covered dumps, are reported, as well as improvement in several articles of equipment.

A section of the report is devoted to the establishing and equipping of the so-called "Model District," in the Murray Hill neighborhood, which began to get under way in 1915. In equipping this district with auto tractors and trailers for collecting ashes, garbage, and rubbish, and the new cranes at the district dumping pier, $112,122 was spent. There were 7,000 employes of the department at work in the year, 3,000 of whom were sweepers and 2,500 drivers.

An interesting analysis of the labor performed by each of the sweepers is made in the report, assuming that the sweepers are "municipal housekeepers," the report says that each one of them "cleans house" after 1,805 persons, 37 horses, and 23 automobiles, and does the job several times a day.

Handled a Bigger City.

The report shows that there was an increase in the number of automobiles in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx in 1915 of 15,613, or 33 per cent. The number of horses was about the same as in the previous year. There was an addition of 9,362 to the number of buildings in the three boroughs. These figures are considered significant in view of the fact that the numerical strength of the department and the cost of its maintenance were about he same in 1915 as in 1914.

Considerable space is given in the report to the educational work of the department, the object of which is to instruct the people in proper ways of disposing of their waste so that the department may most effectively perform its part of that service; to cultivate a sentiment opposed to useless littering of the streets and to make all citizens—large and small—realize that the city is their home, which they should help to keep clean. A committee composed of representative citizens and known as an Advisory Council assists in this work by preparing and distributing literature and by making addresses to clubs and societies.

The Juvenile Leagues, under the direction of a supervisor, who devotes all of his time to the work, is another channel through which the educational division extends its efforts. There are 400 of these leagues in the public schools of the city.

The Commissioner and members of his staff lecture before clubs and societies. Education and co-operation are the favorite hobbies of the present Street Cleaning Commissioner.

TO TRY TO SALVAGE COLLIER

Charleston Navy Yard Commandant Sends Tug to the Hector.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Captain Bryan, Commandant of the Charleston (S. C.) Navy Yard, advised the Navy Department today that he was making an investigation of the possibility of salvaging the United States collier Hector, wrecked in a storm on the North Carolina coast Friday. A tug has been sent to examine the Hector.

Navy officers here have little hope of saving the vessel, although they say under certain conditions it might be done, even though she is broken in two, providing heavy seas have not damaged her hull to severely. Captain Bryan said an attempt would be made at least to salvage naval stores on the sunken collier. No effort to save her coal cargo is contemplated.

Destroyers Go to Pacific Fleet.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 16.—The destroyers Paul Jones and Preble, which put in here from San Francisco, steamed for La Paz, Mexico, today to join the Pacific Fleet under Admiral Winslow.

MODEL STARTS QUESTIONS.

Stewart Browne Criticizes New York Central Plans.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, said yesterday that if the model on exhibition showing the future appearance of the property between Riverside Drive and the river, from Seventy-second Street to 153d Street, was not an artistic dream, it indicated a decided improvement on present conditions. He went on, however, to ask these questions:

Who pays for all the surface treatment shown on the model?

Will all the land shown at foot of Seventy-ninth Street and Ninety-sixth Streets to be used for city dock purposes be owned in fee by the city?

Will the land upon which the railroad tracks will be laid in front of the viaduct be owned in fee by the railroad; and if so what restrictions if any will be in the contract as to the height and occupancy of buildings which can be erected over said tracks? Why shouldn't the city own the fee of said land, subject to the subsurface use of it; and have the overhead surface treated as "park"?

Will the land and docks thereon in front of the viaduct be owned in fee by the railroad? If so, can the city and public use them under the proposed contract?

Except the cost, there is no reason why the "fan" 29 siding tracks should not be covered between 135th and 145th Streets. Why shouldn't there be sufficient space left between tracks for upright supports for later "roofing over" if considered advisable? There is not sufficient now.

Mr. Browne favors having the two tracks north of 145th Street, which are "outside cover" under the present plans, placed "inside cover," and insists that the New York Central should specifically concede to the city any claim it may have to land under water to the west of the railroad tracks. He adds that the model shows the plan below Seventy-second Street, and especially about Thirtieth Street, to be the most important commercially.

William H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, has written a letter to the Fusion Committee of 107, in which he says:

"Another municipal election is about a year away. Questions of vital importance should be discussed in the open and without confusion. Could anything be more unfair—to the health, education, and business of this city—than to inject into the next municipal campaign an issue such as will result from any action on this west side improvement plan that is considered too hasty?

"As sponsors for the present administration and citizens interested in general welfare, will you help a majority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to see what a minority is affirming—that the Board of Estimate has not given itself time to explain its position to the public or to analyze the public's objections; that if the plan is defective no one wants to see it put through, and if the plan is all right, certainly no harm will result from taking time to convince the public that it is right."

TAKE MAYOR AT HIS WORD.

Women to Forego Vacations to Fight West Side Plans.

The Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park has sent out a call to citizens to attend a hearing before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the west side plans, at the City Hall on July 27. The league has sent out cards saying:

"The Mayor said: 'If those who have money and leisure to go away before that date are vitally interested in that proposition (to save Riverside Park) they can return and make their objections known.'

"'The hearing may be called at any hour during the day, so please make no other engagements. We need you and your friends at this hearing to prove that the citizens of New York do care.'"

VISITS TOMB; KILLS HIMSELF

August Seltman Found Dead in Cellar by His Wife.

August Seltman, Superintendent of the Murray Hill apartment house at 122 East Thirty-fourth Street, committed suicide, according to the police, at 9:40 o'clock last night by shooting himself through the head. Mrs. Augustine Seltman, the man's second wife, was prostrated by his act and had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

Detective Dietsch of the Second Branch Bureau learned from Margaret Seltman, his daughter, that Seltman had resigned his job four days ago and had frequently threatened to shoot himself. The girl said her father objected to her prospective marriage to a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard, and that this was one of the reasons he sometimes gave when he made threats of self-destruction. The guardsman, she said, is now on the border.

Roy Scott, a negro elevator operator in a building next door, notified Mrs. Seltman that he had heard a shot. She found the body of her husband when she rushed to their basement apartment.

The police learned that during the day Seltman had visited the grave of his first wife in Union Hill Cemetery and had come back in despondent mood.

URUGUAY FOOTBALL RIOT.

Crowds Stop Game and Burn Stadium—Not Enough Tickets.

MONTEVIDEO, July 16.—Rioting, in which the Stadium was burned and in which the police were compelled to drive the spectators from the grounds, broke up a football game today between the Uruguayans and Argentinos, which was to have decided the championship of South America.

The season's play between teams representing Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil had brought the final down to the two former teams.

Tickets for the game beyond the capacity of the field had been sold, and thousands of persons broke through the gates, invaded the seats, and poured out on to the field lines.

When the game started the Uruguayans carried the ball down the field and made an attempt for a goal. The try failed, and the spectators thereupon invaded the field, making further play impossible. The police at first were unable to cope with the frenzied mob, which set fire to the Stadium on three sides, but finally charged the rioters and drove them from the grounds. Several persons were injured in the disturbance.

Close Mott Munition Plant.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Having completed about $8,000,000 worth of orders for shells and shrapnel, for the Allies, the Mott Iron Works Company has closed down its munitions plant, throwing out of work about 500 men. The officials of the company, however, say the closing down of this part of the plant will be temporary, as they expect more orders between now and the 1st of August, when the plant will be opened up again.

FOOD CONTRACTOR ATTACKS F. C. HOWE

Hudgins Writes Secretary Wilson Ellis Island Head Didn't Tell the Truth.

BENNET NOT HIS LAWYER

Caterer Asks That He Deal with Another Official Until His Contract Expires.

The controversy between Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, and Hudgins & Dumas, Commissary Contractors for the Immigration Station on Ellis Island, came to a climax yesterday when Houlder Hudgins sent an open letter to Secretary of Labor Wilson, in which he attacked the Commissioner and asked that another official be designated with whom he could do business until the contract extension expires on Aug. 31.

Commissioner Howe decided some time ago that it would be better for the immigrants on the island if the Federal authorities took over the catering, and notified the contractors that when their contract expired on June 30 it would not be renewed. Within a few days of the time limit Congressman William S. Bennet had a clause inserted in the new Immigration Bill prohibiting the Commissioner at Ellis Island from spending the Government funds in catering for the immigrants.

This clause squashed Commissioner Howe's scheme, and he had to request Hudgins & Dumas, of which Houlder Hudgins is now the sole representative, to continue their contract for two months longer to enable the Federal officials to advertise for bids for a renewal of the contract.

Hudgins Charges Unfairness.

Since then Mr. Hudgins complains that conditions on the island have been made very difficult for him and the Commissioner has impugned the honesty of his motives in a formal interview published in a New York evening paper.

In his letter Mr. Hudgins said:

"Under stress of insuperable provocation I am impelled to denounce the Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, Frederic C. Howe, for conduct subversive of discipline and unbecoming in an official of the Government. Inasmuch as I am conducting the Ellis Island commissariat as an accommodation to the Government, and much against my inclination otherwise, I request that you designate an official other than Commissioner Howe with whom I may conduct business during the remainder of my tenure, since further intercourse with Mr. Howe would impose a distinct loss of self-respect.

"In the nine years of my service at Ellis Island I have dispensed the hospitality of the station under rigid governmental supervision to one-tenth of the present population of the United States, including newcomers from foreign lands, their friends or relatives, and the thousands of visitors who have come to Ellis Island to study the immigration question. The reputation of my firm among these people for system, order, and fair dealing is well established and nation-wide, and the Government itself has profited thereby."

Says Howe Praised Him.

Mr. Hudgins then quoted a letter written him by Mr. Howe on June 15, in which the Commissioner said that he had always found the Hudgins & Dumas service as satisfactory as could be expected under a private contract, but that he believed the Government should take over the catering.

"When the department advised me that the Government would operate the Ellis Island commissary commencing July 1 I co-operated cheerfully with Mr. Howe in arranging for the transfer, making the sole stipulation that the Government should pay the same price for my plant that a succeeding contractor would be required to do under the terms of the existing contract," Mr. Hudgins wrote. "To both the Commissioner and Commissioner General Caminetti, who conveyed to me jointly your wish that I should remain as Supervisor for the Government, I stated frankly that I did not deem myself suited for the position, since from temperament and habit I had become accustomed to supreme authority. Nevertheless, I did agree to serve in an advisory capacity while liquidating the accounts of my firm, and I also prepared for Mr. Howe a comprehensive plan of operation, when Congress stepped in and vetoed the proposition in the latter part of June, necessitating an extension of my contract until Sept. 1.

Denies Bennet Was Attorney.

"Although I was not consulted by Congress and knew absolutely nothing of the intention of the House and Senate to restrain Commissioner Howe, that gentleman, in an authorized statement published in a newspaper on July 11, impugns my integrity by suggesting that Congressman William S. Bennet of New York acted in my behalf as my attorney in advancing the restrainer in the House of Representatives. Mr. Howe's statements in this connection constitute an affront to Congress, and with respect to myself a willful falsehood, aggravated by his foreknowledge that Mr. Bennet never acted as attorney for me or my firm except upon two occasions during his retirement from Congress. If Frederic C. Howe has any evidence to the contrary it was, and is, his duty to present same to the Judiciary Committee of the House.

"Mr. Howe says that 'it is impossible to prevent abuses, scandals, endless complaints, and charges under the contract system. There is certainly no suggestion of this in his letter of June 15 commending the contract system as operated by my firm. Again, he states that 'it is impossible to watch and carefully check up the hundreds of different things that creep into food or to insure that the immigrants are fed enough or the right kind of food.' Upon what, then, did he base his commendation of Hudgins & Dumas in the letter of June 15?

Calls Howe Inconsistent.

"'It is impossible to prevent the sale of food in cartons [to tourist immigrants] in amounts far beyond their necessities,' Commissioner Howe declares, having reference to the custom at Ellis Island of offering food for sale in packages as well as piecemeal. The Commissioner overlooks the fact that such sales have been made invariably under rules and regulations laid down by himself, and that the several hundred employes at Ellis Island, under his jurisdiction, are competent to inspect these transactions.

"Commissioner Howe is disturbed over the emoluments accruing to the contractor at Ellis Island, asserting that in normal times the commissary contract yields a profit of from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum. Mr. Howe has never been at Ellis Island 'in normal times,' and his estimates certainly do not accord with my experience, extending over both normal and abnormal periods. What I object to is not the profit estimate, but the suggestion and inference of scandal, paid attorneys in Congress, &c., with which Commissioner Howe associates 'the private contractor who has enjoyed the contract for the feeding of immigrants at Ellis Island for six years'—meaning Hudgins & Dumas, or myself as successor; and for the reasons here given I must ask, Sir, with great respect to yourself and to the department, that Commissioner Frederic C. Howe be relieved of all participation in, authority over, or direction of awarding of the Ellis Island commissary contract, and that a proper person be designated by you to transact business with me during my further service to the Government."

Mrs. Rockefeller Aids Quarantine.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 16.—Mrs. William G. Rockefeller and other prominent women here have lent their automobiles for use by the health defense guard organized to patrol the boundary lines and protect children against the spread of infantile paralysis. More than one hundred well-known women are engaged in the work here.

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

DIRECTS ACCOUNTING OF ARCHITECTS' FIRM

Court Holds That Warren & Wetmore Unfairly Canceled Agreement with Partners.

HAD $12,000,000 CONTRACTS

Partnership Contract Abrogated Without Notice to Surviving Member of Reed & Stem.

Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court has ordered Whitney Warren and Charles D. Wetmore of the firm of Warren & Wetmore, architects and civil engineers, to make an accounting of all the work done by them for the New York Central Railroad Company since Dec. 19, 1911. The action in which the decision was given, was begun by Allen H. Stem, who said the original architects for the work were himself and the late Charles A. Reed, under the firm name of Reed & Stem. Later the defendants offered some suggestions relating to certain improvements being made by the railroad company and it was suggested that it would better serve the interests of all if the two firms consolidated.

In line with this suggestion, Mr. Stem said, the four men formed a partnership known as the Associated Architects, which entered into certain contracts with the railroad company. The work began in November, 1911, and later Mr. Reed died. The contract with the railroad company involved expenditures, it was said, of about $12,000,000, and included the construction of the Grand Central Station, with bridges, boiler and power houses, terminals, substations, electric zone stations at many places in Westchester County, local buildings, including the Biltmore Hotel, and the building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Talked Business After Funeral.

In his opinion, directing that an accounting be made, Justice Delehanty said:

"A review of the evidence convinces me that the conduct of Warren & Wetmore in taking over the work of the Associated Architects for the benefit of themselves was a breach of the trust incident to the partnership relation. The funeral of Charles A. Reed was held at Scarsdale on Nov. 15, 1911. The defendant Wetmore and Mr. Newman, a former President of the New York Central Railroad, attended. On the train coming to New York after the services were over, Wetmore and Newman had a talk concerning the affairs of the Associated Architects. Newman asked Wetmore how he was going to manage the situation, and he replied that he did not know and would have to look into the matter.

"No suggestion was then made as to the cancellation of the old contract, nor about the appointment of a new executive head to succeed Mr. Reed, the railroad company having reserved the right to make such appointment in case of a vacancy by resignation or otherwise. On the following day, however, without having consulted the plaintiff in this case and without his knowledge or consent, Wetmore wrote to the railroad company suggesting that a new contract was necessary because, as he claimed, the old contract was terminated (by death.) He inclosed a proposed contract, which he said was intended to follow the form of the old one with the Associated Architects in all particulars, except that Warren & Wetmore were to be the architects. This letter was written from the private office of Warren & Wetmore. No copy of it was ever made for or kept in the files of the Associated Architects. It is clear that no word was ever given to Stem or the Reed estate prior to Dec. 10, 1911, that Wetmore was seeking a contract with the railroad company for the benefit of his individual firm. On that day the railroad company signed the contract substituting Warren & Wetmore.

Morality Demanded of Partners.

"Authorities unanimously agree that there is scarcely any relation in life which calls for more absolute good faith than the relation of partners. Each is the general agent of the firm, with power to affect the interests of all. Hence the law has thrown a protection around the partnership as such by requiring that every advantage which an individual can gain in the business must inure to the benefit of the firm. A purer and more elevated morality is demanded of partners than the common morality of the trade, and the standard by which they are tried in a court of equity is far higher than the ordinary standards of business. Questionable dealing of any kind will not be tolerated."

Justice Delehanty said that while surviving partners might form a new partnership upon the death of one of the firm the work pending must be carried to completion for the benefit of all. All of the work referred to in the complaint, he held, was pending at the time of Mr. Reed's death, and he called attention to the fact that the defendants took over the office staff, books, and records of the Associated Architects. Then he said:

"The conclusion is irresistible that the cancellation of the old contract and the making of the new were brought about by the actions and attitude of Warren & Wetmore, and, in my opinion, they violated their legal obligation as surviving partners and should be required to account accordingly."

FIVE KILLED IN AUTO.

Hit by Train at Crossing While on Their Way to Church.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 16.—Five persons were killed and one was injured today when the automobile in which they were on their way to church was struck by a westbound Wabash passenger train one mile west of this city. The dead are: Mrs. Mary McSherry and Miss Ellen Groves, Jacksonville; Miss Margaret Allen, Allen Bernard, and Mrs. Adolph Bernard, Springfield, Ill. William Groves, who was driving the car, was injured internally.

The cause of the accident is unknown, as there were no witnesses. The train was making up lost time and was traveling at a high rate of speed, it was said.

CHILD DIES IN MOTOR CRASH.

Hurled from Mother's Arms in Rhode Island Collision.

TIVERTON, R. I., July 16.—Ruth Morgan, the three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Vernon Morgan of Quincy, Mass., was hurled from her mother's arms and almost instantly killed today when the automobile in which they were as passengers collided with another driven by John S. Flores of Tiverton.

Flores was arrested charged with murder in the second degree, and was released on bonds of $5,000.

BOY KILLED BY AUTO.

Motor Cyclist Injured in a Collision with a Taxicab.

Morris Ragener, 7 years old, of 315 East 106th Street, while playing in front of his home yesterday, ran in front of an automobile owned by Anthony Medal of 318 East 115th Street, and driven by his brother Stephen, and was knocked down. He died a few hours later in the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island. As soon as Stephen Medal saw that the boy was hurt he picked him up and rushed with him to the Reception Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered internal injuries. He was sent to the Metropolitan Hospital, but died before he could be operated upon.

Catherine Julian, 20 years old, of 36 Marion Avenue, Yonkers, and Helmar Johnson, 27 years old, of 49 Carolyn Avenue, Yonkers, suffered painful bruises and lacerations yesterday afternoon when their motor cycle ran into the rear wheel of an automobile at Jerome Avenue and 233d Street. After being treated by Dr. McGovern of the Fordham Hospital they were sent to their homes.

Richard E. Bush, 21 years old, of 957 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering with contusions and lacerations of the head after his motor cycle was run into by a taxicab owned by Andrew White of 4,308 Broadway and driven by William F. Kristo of 314 East Fortieth Street. The accident took place at Bush turned east from Fifth Avenue on Forty-eighth Street.

Fifty Men in Edison Plant Strike.

ORANGE, N. J., July 16.—About fifty men employed in the disc manufacturing department of Thomas A. Edison's West Orange plant went on strike yesterday. A committee of strikers met last night with A. M. Hird, head of the department, and after the latter reiterated the decision of the firm not to accede to the demands of the workers they collected outside the building. Mr. Hird telephoned for the police, and when they came the men dispersed. There are approximately 400 men out at present.

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THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

CROWDS AT CONEY DON'T FEAR SHARKS

Many Thousands in Surf All Day, Notwithstanding Cool Breezes.

STILL HUNT MAN-EATERS

Two of Big Fish Caught Off Staten Island and Others on Jersey Coast.

The usual Sunday crowd of visitors went to Coney Island yesterday by train, boat, and trolley, and the majority of them entered the surf despite shark stories and cool breezes. The police said the reports of sharks having been sighted off the beach recently were pure imagination. The only ones ever seen in that locality were three sand sharks which were caught off the pier end last Summer, they said.

A veteran fisherman at Coney Island said yesterday the bathers made too much noise in the water for a shark to venture anywhere near them, and, besides, the city garbage barges passed the beach two miles off on their way to the dumping grounds, which would lure any nearby sharks to follow them.

The owners of the bathing pavilion at Manhattan Beach have rigged a wire net across from the end of the stone breakwater to the baths, which, they assert, is strong enough to keep out sharks if any of the big fish came around.

Scores of fishermen in row boats and motor boats hunted sharks yesterday off the Jersey Coast, near Staten Island and in other waters near New York City where sharks had been reported. Two large ones were caught off Oakwood, S. I., by W. H. Kinlock of New Brighton and a party in a motor boat. Both were caught with hook and line. As soon as each was hooked, the party returned to the shore, dragging the shark with it, and a crowd gave a hand in hauling it to land, where it was dispatched with oars and boat hooks. Each was slightly over eight feet in length. The crowds carried away the teeth for souvenirs.

Matawan Creek, where two persons were killed by sharks on Wednesday, was again covered with boats and lined with parties hunting from the shore, but the sharks said to have been in that stream continued to be elusive. A number of large and small sharks were reported caught at other places along the New Jersey shore.

Crowds of bathers entered the surf at Atlantic City, staying close to the shore as a rule, but they were less numerous than usual at other points along the Jersey coast, and very few went into waters in neighborhoods where the man-eaters have been active.

EX-POLICEMAN SHOT DOWN.

Gets Five Bullets After He Stops Craps Game.

Edward May, 54 years old, a retired patrolman of

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; moderate winds, mostly southeast and south.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,360. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUBMARINE LINER PREPARES TO SAIL

Deutschland, Her Hull Painted to Deceive Warships, Has Cargo Nearly All Aboard.

SISTER SHIP IS AWAITED

Berlin Announcement Asserts the Bremen Left Soon After Dye-Laden Trader.

WATCH IS KEPT FOR BOMBS

Visitors Barred in Baltimore and Searchlights Ward Off Intruders' Approach.

Bremen Left Soon After Deutschland, Says Berlin

BERLIN, July 17, (Via London, Tuesday, July 18.)—The Bremen report printed abroad that the new submarine Bremen is proceeding to Rio Janeiro is erroneous. It is believed here that the report was purposely circulated with a view to eliciting the real destination of the undersea boat.

The Bremen left the Weser shortly after the Deutschland and strict secrecy has been maintained regarding her destination.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The giant submersible Deutschland is almost ready, with her new "battleship gray" coat of paint and her valuable cargo of rubber and nickel nearly all stowed away, to glide quietly down the Chesapeake Bay, steal out through the Virginia capes and the three-mile limit under cover of darkness, and to plunge into the depths of the Atlantic until she has eluded the British warships which are lying in wait to prevent her regaining her German home port, Bremen. It is believed she will get away within forty-eight hours.

No American or any other man has been engaged to take the place of the member of the crew who will remain here with Schumacher & Co. He performed clerical service on the trip over, and Captain Koenig and officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company today asserted positively that no American would return on the vessel. Concerning the time of the submarine's departure Paul Hilken tonight said: "No one will know when the Deutschland leaves if we can prevent it."

That the time for the final preparation for the hazardous return voyage has arrived is apparent in the announcement made today that no more visitors, whether representatives of the Government or not, would be permitted aboard and there were also indications that the local port authorities would help Captain Koenig in a quiet departure. Collector of the Port William Ryan would not say anything beyond the statement that the Deutschland has not yet cleared. But it is certain he will not tell anybody when her clearance papers are filed. Even should he do so, legal requirements do not require Captain Koenig to get out of port as soon as she has filed her papers.

Keep Close Watch for Bombs.

The lookouts and guards about the submarine are keeping a close watch for bombs or infernal machines. Stories have been circulated in German circles that an attempt would be made by Germany's enemies to blow up the ship. Paul Hilken and Captain Koenig denied these stories and declared such rumors were ridiculous. But they have taken precautions and have inspected closely every box brought to the pier. Not a single box containing cargo was stowed until it was opened and its contents examined.

Throughout the night the tug Thomas F. Timmins and a motor yacht, both owned by the local company handling the business of the Deutschland, kept a close watch. Searchlights played about the berth of the submarine in order that no person or craft might approach. The instant anything or any person came near instructions were given to have them driven away.

A statement that Captain Koenig would go to New York to receive a package of official mail from the German Foreign Office from Ambassador Bernstorff was denied by Mr. Hilken, who declared most emphatically that Captain Koenig would not leave Baltimore. This, however, would not prevent the commander of the Deutschland carrying important documents to his Government, as these could easily be given to Mr. Hilken for Captain Koenig.

While there was much speculation as to when the Deutschland would get away, interest centred in the report that another submarine, the Bremen, a sister ship to the Deutschland, was due here any time, and even was expected before the departure of the Deutschland.

Preparations are being made at the dock of the Eastern Forwarding Company for the accommodation of another vessel. This craft, it is said, will be berthed on the other side of the dock where the Deutschland is, and alongside the interned steamer Neckar. The dock on this side is now being dredged, presumably in preparation for the Bremen.

The Deutschland presented a different appearance today from that on her arrival. This was due to a fresh coat of paint which was put on since Saturday. All day yesterday painters were busy changing her general appearance so that she now resembles the color of the sea as nearly as possible. The upper portions of the vessel's sides, which will protrude from the water when the ship is traveling on the surface, are painted to resemble sea waves. The yellowish green color of the waves on the vessel's sides are capped with white to resemble foam.

Stevedores Warned to Be Silent.

With this dress, the absence of any lights, and by the further use of the powerful lenses in her periscopes, Captain Koenig hopes to be able to elude any and all warships that might be in waiting for him near the capes. Once out on the high seas, the German commander claims that nothing can stop him.

When Captain Koenig read a dispatch

Continued on Page 3.

Three More Ships Sunk; American Schooner Seized

LONDON, July 17.—Lloyds reports the British steamer Euphorbia, the Italian steamer Sirra, and the steamer Virginia (probably British,) sunk.

The Euphorbia measured 3,837 tons. She was built in 1907 and belonged to the Stag Line, Ltd., of North Shields. The Sirra was last reported having passed Gibraltar June 27, bound from Norfolk for Genoa. The British steamer Virginia was of 4,379 tons. She was last reported arrived at Marseilles June 18 from Santa Cruz, Cuba, and was built and owned in Glasgow.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 18.—An American four-masted schooner, presumably laden with petroleum, and three Swedish steamers laden with pulp, have been captured by German torpedo boats south of Dragor, Denmark, and taken into Swinemuende, says a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen.

PROSECUTOR HALTS WIRETAPPING CASE

Kings District Attorney Adjudged in Contempt for Withholding Records.

HE MUST ANSWER TODAY

Conspiracy Charges Against Catholic Priests Based on Evidence Obtained on Telephones.

Blocked in the very beginning of his inquiry by the absence of important evidence, Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday adjudged District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings County and his chief of staff, Assistant District Attorney Hersey Egginton, in contempt of court for declining to produce the wiretapping records upon which Mayor Mitchel based his charge that certain Catholic leaders, including two priests, had conspired to undermine his Administraton and obstruct the course of justice. Justice Greenbaum ordered the two Brooklyn prosecutors to appear before him today and show cause why they should not be punished for disobeying the mandate of the court.

So important are these wiretapping records that the hearing which Justice Greenbaum is conducting as a Magistrate to ascertain whether the crimes alleged had been committed can accomplish nothing without them. The records constitute a complete and supposedly accurate transcript of telephone conversations between Catholic clergymen and others which the Police Department obtained by tapping their telephone wires.

The persons whose wires were tapped and the defendants in the present proceeding are the Rev. William N. Farrell, rector of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church in Brooklyn; Mgr. John J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York; Dr. Daniel C. Potter, formerly a Baptist minister, but now active in Catholic charities, and Robert W. Hebberd, former Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

Mayor Surrendered Records.

After presenting the substance of these conversations to the Thompson Investigating Committee, Mayor Mitchel transferred all the records to District Attorney Swann with the recommendation that the three clergymen be prosecuted for libel and conspiracy as the result of their conduct during the charities inquiry. In these conversations, the Mayor held there was proof that Father Farrell and Mgr. Dunn had conspired to keep Dr. Potter out of the jurisdiction, so that he could not be called upon to testify in the charities hearing. Mayor Mitchel also alleged on the basis of these telephone records that Mr. Hebberd had committed perjury in his testimony before Special Commissioner Strong and should therefore be punished.

District Attorney Lewis used these records as evidence in a Grand Jury investigation which he began against Mayor Mitchel, Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of the Department of Charities, and William A. Hotchkiss, counsel for the Charities Commission, on the complaint of the priests, who alleged that the tapping of their wires constituted a violation of law. Commissioner Kingsbury and Mr. Hotchkiss were indicted for conspiracy.

Since then the telephone records have remained with District Attorney Lewis. Last Thursday he was served with subpoenas which directed him to appear yesterday with the records before Justice Greenbaum. William P. Allen, one of his assistants, appeared in his stead and declared that his chief had left town. A subpoena was then served on Hersey Egginton, Acting District Attorney of Kings County, directing him to appear at once before Justice Greenbaum with the records. He responded, but left the records behind, having been ordered to do so by Mr. Lewis. Mr. Egginton told the court that Mr. Lewis declined to produce the records, because they constituted a part of a Grand Jury proceeding, and as such could not be made public.

He Defied the Court.

Justice Greenbaum, however, held this interpretation of the code to be incorrect and without any bearing upon the situation. Again he asked for the production of the records, and again Mr. Egginton declined. Thereupon the court adjudged Mr. Lewis and Mr. Egginton in contempt and gave them until today to appear and argue their cause.

Before this action was finally taken Mr. Egginton called the attention of the court to the fact that Martin Littleton, counsel for Hotchkiss and Kingsbury, had made a motion last week for an inspection of the Grand Jury minutes, which was still pending. Mr. Egginton said the production of the records in a public hearing would amount to surrendering the Grand Jury minutes to Littleton and his client when they really had no right to see them. Justice Greenbaum, however, waived this objection aside, declaring that no inspection of the minutes was sought, and that the wiretapping records were not part of the minutes, but merely proposed an exhibit in the investigation.

The opening of the wiretapping hearing was marked by the presence of an elaborate array of counsel. Frank Moss appeared for ex-Commissioner Hebberd, Alfred J. Talley and Meier Steinbrink for Mgr. Dunn and Father Farrell, and Dean Potter for his father, Dr. Daniel C. Potter. Martin Littleton as counsel for Messrs. Hotchkiss and Kingsbury and Assistant District Attorney William

Continued on Page 4.

SEES PARALYSIS CHECKED IN CITY

Dr. Emerson Asserts Figures Show the Disease Is on the Wane Here.

INCREASE IN QUEENS ONLY

But Reports for Day in Whole City Drop to 14 Deaths and Total of 95 New Cases.

A NEW QUARANTINE ORDER

Children in Homes Where Others Are Ill to be Confined Two Weeks After Patient's Cure.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	7	55
Manhattan	3	18
Bronx	2	1
Queens	2	20
Richmond	..	1
Totals	14	95
Total of cases to date		2,054
Total of deaths to date		400

Department of Health officials believe the outbreak of infantile paralysis has been checked. They are especially strong in the belief that it has passed its high point in Brooklyn, where it began and where it has made its greatest ravages. They are optimistic, too, concerning Manhattan and the other boroughs, with the possible exception of Queens, which was the only borough in which the number of new cases reported yesterday was materially greater than that on immediately preceding days.

The hopefulness of the Department of Health was expressed by Commissioner Haven Emerson, who for the first time since the beginning of the outbreak voiced positively optimistic feelings yesterday.

"We look upon the diminished number of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths in the last few days," Dr. Emerson said, "as evidence that we are reaching new cases sooner than we did at first, that we are controlling them better, and that the outbreak is on the wane."

Dr. Emerson was one of those who considered the situation in Brooklyn especially favorable. In that borough the high record for a day's spread of the disease was reached on July 11, when 135 new cases were reported. Since that time the daily reports have shown a general tendency downwards, with the fifty-five new cases reported yesterday as the lowest number in a day since July 3.

Eighteen New Manhattan Cases.

While the eighteen new cases in Manhattan yesterday were four more than on Sunday, the fact that the disease has never spread alarmingly in this borough and has shown less tendency to do so in the last few days than formerly, caused the Health Department officials to feel yesterday that Manhattan would soon show all of the evidence of gradual escape from the disease which has been manifested in Brooklyn. With only one new case in the Bronx yesterday and one in Richmond, as against six and five, respectively, for the day before, the situation in those boroughs was not considered dangerous.

In Queens, where there were only six new cases on Sunday, there were twenty yesterday—the high record for the borough. But whether this figure meant an actual spread of the disease or merely that the extra inspectors and diagnosticians put to work in the borough had discovered cases which should have been reported days ago, could not be decided on the information yet in hand.

Dr. Emerson has found his "onset table" even more encouraging than the table of daily new cases. This table shows the date on which each case of infantile paralysis began, and, of course, differs from the table of daily new cases, for on any day a case may be reported, confirmed, and published, when the patient really was taken ill two, three, or more days previously. In the onset table, however, each case is listed as of the day of its beginning.

Crest of Disease Wave Past.

This onset table, then, shows an even more decided deceleration of the disease's spread than does the table of daily new cases. It indicates that the "crest of the disease wave" passed several days ago.

Dr. Emerson, however, cautioned yesterday against a too confident optimism. He pointed out that the "social habit" of citizens was such that they did not summon physicians on Saturday and Sunday to the extent that they did on other days in the week, and he also pointed out that physicians themselves were not as active in their practice on the two days mentioned as at other times. For this reason, he said, the public should not be alarmed if the figures today and tomorrow were somewhat larger than on the last day or two.

Dr. Emerson did not anticipate, though, that there would be any material rise in the figures today, for he communicated yesterday afternoon with the Division of Epidemiology, where the reports of new cases are received, and was informed that the reports were coming in slowly as compared with previous days.

As the tables for yesterday were closed at 10 o'clock in the morning, the afternoon report indicates that today's totals would be relatively small.

To "Tighten Up" in Queens.

Deputy Health Commissioner Billings, who has charge of the work in Brooklyn and Queens, was as optimistic as his superior.

"The figures for the day are encouraging," he said. "They show a fewer number of new cases everywhere except in Queens, where there was a marked increase. I am going there at once and see if we can't tighten up our preventive measures."

Dr. Billings said the twenty-six new cases in Queens reported in the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, were distributed in the Borough as follows: Jamaica, 2; Springfield, 2; Rockaway, 3; Long Island City, 4; Glendale, 1; Corona, 3; Woodside, 1; Flushing, 5; Whitestone, 1; Richmond Hill, 1; Ozone Park, 1, and Hollis, 2.

Not only were the Health Department officials encouraged yesterday, but Mayor Mitchel, who had received detailed reports regarding the disease, was optimistic, and issued a statement intended to allay the fears of out-of-town persons. The Mayor's statement was occasioned by the fact that the presence

Continued on Page 3.

England Blacklists 80 Concerns Here; Few American Citizens Come Under Ban

LONDON, July 17.—The British Government will publish tomorrow a list of from seventy to eighty business firms and individuals domiciled in the United States with which residents of the United Kingdom are forbidden to trade. This will be the first time that any American firms have been placed on the statutory list, which is better known as the Trading with the Enemy act blacklist. All other countries have been represented on the list for some time.

Laming Worthington Evans, Controller of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office, gave to The Associated Press today the following explanation of the latest extension of the Trading with the Enemy act:

"It has been the policy of the British Government in the past to follow the theory in forbidding its subjects to trade with an enemy that enemies domiciled in friendly countries did not come under the act. France and various countries hold the doctrine that their nationals cannot trade with an enemy, no matter what his domicile. Modern conditions of credit and commerce make it possible for an enemy outside belligerent territory to trade with his country. Therefore, a considerable body of opinion in this country urged the Government to abandon its traditional doctrine, and the Foreign Office, while not going to this extreme, decided simply to prohibit persons domiciled in the United Kingdom from trading with a limited number of individuals, firms, or companies of enemy nationality or association under the same penalties as though they were trading with the enemy."

The statement continues:

"It will be clear that this policy embodied in the recent act is purely a piece of domestic legislation which only interferes with trade, even in the cases of specified firms, by prohibiting persons domiciled in the United Kingdom from dealing with these firms. It is a consequence simply and solely of the exercise of the right of the State to limit or control, in the interests of the State, the trade relations of its own subjects. As regards the United States list this may roughly be divided into four classes:

"First—German firms with head offices or control in Germany.

"Second—German firms incorporated in the United States, and therefore technically American entities. We have dealt with these firms on their merits. In these cases something more has been required to qualify them for the statutory list than German nationality, either assisting the enemy by loans, propaganda or in regard to contraband.

"Third—Except in so far as covered by the first or second qualifications, United States citizens as a rule have not been placed on the list. If any are there it is because they are sole agents for enemy firms resident in enemy territory.

"Fourth—When, however, clear abuse of cable facilities has been proved, a firm or individual may be found on the list. By abuse is meant the use of a secret code or of cloaks to cover the fact that cables are being used in a particular interest. In very few such cases will there be found to be United States citizens."

WASHINGTON, July 17.—In the absence of complete details regarding the action of the British Government in placing business firms and individuals in the United States upon the so-called trading with the enemy blacklist State Department officials were unable tonight to determine their attitude definitely. However, there were indications that new diplomatic representations would result should it develop that American citizens or firms were being discriminated against.

Officials regard it as a clear principle of international law that business firms assume the nationality of the country in which they are domiciled. An American corporation, even if controlled by foreign capital, is entitled to be protected from discrimination, officials consider. At the same time the State Department recognizes that Great Britain has a right to instruct her nationals not to trade with enemy subjects.

PARK PUMP HOUSE TO BE UNDERGROUND

City Conferees Decide That the Ugly Structure Shall Not Mar Surface.

THEY UPHOLD THE TIMES

Engineers Report That the Plant Can Be Installed at Added Cost of $50,000.

The suggestion of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the pumping station in Morningside Park could just as well be operated beneath the surface as above it, thus saving the park surface from an ugly structure, was sustained yesterday at a conference of public officials in the office of Controller Prendergast. At the conclusion of the talk it was decided to report in favor of placing the machinery underground.

The conference was held in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate of July 6. Park Commissioner Ward withheld a permit applied for by the Board of Water Supply for laying wires across the park to carry electricity for the operation of the pumps. Mr. Ward wanted the Water Board to say that the structure in the park was only for temporary use, and to set a time for its removal. Then the Mayor intervened and directed Mr. Ward to issue the permit.

The Board of Estimate appointed the Controller and President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen a sub-committee to confer with the other officials interested and to determine whether it would be feasible to operate the pumps from an underground station, or whether an overhead structure would be necessary, and to report on July 27. The meeting of yesterday was brief, and the report to the board will be to the effect that the pumps could be operated just as well below ground, but that it would cost $50,000 more to place them there; that $20,000 worth of the work already done would have to be sacrificed, and that it would cost about $3,000 a year more to operate them.

Those present at the meeting besides the Controller and Mr. Dowling were President Strauss, Chief Engineer Smith and Commissioner Chadwick of the Water Board, Chandler Withington, Chief Engineer of the Finance Department, and W. J. Wilgus, Chairman of the committee appointed by the American Institute of Engineers to look into the feasibility of placing the machinery underground. The meeting was behind closed doors, and Reginald P. Bolton, a consulting engineer, who maintained that the machinery could be operated just as well beneath the surface as above it, was denied admission.

Mr. Strauss said that the Water Board had a right to place the machinery where it pleased without asking for anybody's permission, but that the board was willing to submit the matter to the Board of Estimate and to follow the recommendation of that body. The concession, however, was not to be regarded as a precedent. A résumé of the discussion between the Water Board and the Park Department was presented. Mr. Wilgus presented a complete argument to show that an underground plant could be used effectively.

Asked if in his opinion the underground plant could be operated acceptably, Chief Engineer Smith replied that it could be if the city was willing to spend the additional money which would be needed to operate it. He was doubtful as to whether future city administrations would give an underground plant the care that would be necessary to keep it in good working order. Mr. Dowling contended that there should be question about this. Then the question of the additional expense was taken up, and it was agreed that the increased cost was in line with the figures given. When the meeting was over Controller Prendergast announced:

"There will be no structure in Morningside Park."

"I am convinced that the Water Board could have gone ahead with the work as it pleased and without consulting anybody, and that its consent to have the Board of Estimate decide the matter was a concession in the interests of peace," said Mr. Dowling. "If Mr. Smith had said that an underground plant would not give the service needed, I would have sustained him. But as the matter stands I shall consent to a report favoring an underground station."

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
For diminished vitality or depression. A wholesome tonic; refreshing and invigorating. —Advt.

PRISONERS SHOOT GUARDS AND ESCAPE

One Turnkey Killed, Another Mortally Wounded at the Camden County Jail.

TWO WOMEN INVOLVED

Supposed to Have Furnished Revolver and Planned Escape of Alleged Murderer.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 17.—Isaac Hibbs, a turnkey, was murdered and Joseph Ellis, another turnkey, mortally wounded when two prisoners escaped tonight from the Camden County Jail. The shooting was done by Wilson Ashbridge, who was awaiting trial for wife murder, and George E. Thompson, charged with forgery. Both men have so far eluded the police.

Two women, one of whom is a friend of Ashbridge, are believed to have provided the revolver and planned the escape. Neither of them has been found, but the authorities hope to arrest them before many hours.

Supper had been served and the prisoners were being ordered into their cells by Hibbs, who stood outside the locked door of the cage. Ashbridge approached the door of the cage, saying:

"Ike, here is something I want to give you."

Hibbs apparently thought it was a letter to mail and opened the door. As he did so the paper Ashbridge held over a revolver fell to the floor and the prisoner ordered Hibbs to throw up his hands. At this moment Thompson ran up, calling on Ashbridge to shoot. For a moment Ashbridge hesitated, and Hibbs put his hand to his hip pocket to draw a revolver.

"Shoot quick or the game's up!" shouted Thompson.

Angered by Ashbridge's hesitation, Thompson seized the weapon and shot Hibbs in the chest, then in the stomach. By this time Hibbs had drawn his pistol, but before he could shoot he fell dead.

Calling to the other prisoners that the first man who gave an alarm would be shot, Ashbridge and Thompson searched the clothing of the dead turnkey for the keys to the outside door, but failed to find them. Running down the corridor to where Ellis, the second and only other turnkey, was sitting in the jailer's room, Thompson sailed upon him to open the outside door.

"Kill him!" shouted Ashbridge to Thompson, who had the revolver, but Thompson had received numerous kindnesses at the hands of Ellis, and apparently did not want to injure him.

"If you don't open the door, I'll shoot," Thompson said, but Ellis started to grapple with him.

Snatching the pistol from Thompson's hand, Ashbridge shot three times at Ellis. One bullet entered his shoulder, a second his hip, and still Ellis fussled for possession of the weapon until the third bullet penetrated his stomach and he fell to the floor, calling for help.

Ashbridge and Thompson took the key and escaped, taking the precaution to lock the door to prevent Ellis from following them. This also probably prevented a general jail delivery.

POPE PLANS ANOTHER APPEAL FOR PEACE

Pontiff, It Is Said, Has Fresh Proof of Advisability of Ending War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 17.—The Pope is planning again to address the peoples and rulers of the warring countries on the question of peace on the occasion of the anniversary of his ascension to the Pontificate next September.

It is asserted that the Pope will bring fresh arguments to prove the advisability of putting an end to what he calls "the inhuman anti-Christian conflict." The Pontiff will insist that the differences existing between the belligerents are not such that they cannot be discussed for the purpose of finding a solution acceptable to all concerned, if each is animated by a spirit of tolerance, equanimity, and justice.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

BRITISH APPROACH GERMAN THIRD LINE BY AN ADVANCE ON 1,500-YARD FRONT; RUSSIANS DEFEAT LINSINGEN'S ARMY

German General Staff Appeals for Confidence; Battles Most Stupendous in History, it Says

LONDON, Tuesday, July 18.—The German General Staff has issued an appeal to the people of Germany for confidence in the conduct of the war, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily News.

"Never has the world experienced anything so stupendous as the present battles," says the appeal. "Never has an army braved what ours has braved."

The appeal adds:

"The enemy is sending out every few hours claims to have taken villages, woods, and thousands of prisoners, in reports that are no longer couched in the language of soldiers, but are fantastic hymns of victory that mock truth, in an effort to undermine German confidence."

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—Major Moraht in the Tageblatt characterizes the "Appeal to the German Nation" as of the utmost importance, saying:

"The highest leadership of our nation's armies, which for nearly two years has held our fate in its hands, speaks to us, the same highest leadership which has with wisdom and clear-sightedness survived a whole row of critical days and has led us to victory in many theatres of war. Our highest leadership deserves our confidence. The army trusts it. Why should not those at home do the same?

"It would be a sorry page in the history of the war if it were later said that, although our victorious armies, unshaken, fulfilled their duties, those at home did not. As yet this cannot be said of us, but nevertheless we will harken to the admonition from Great Headquarters. Our warriors defy fire and steel. Those at home, too, will not allow themselves to be shaken by an ocean of printed paper. The nation and army are one in their will to win and their confidence in victory. The whole military situation affords us good prospects for the future, and the lying reports of our enemies should hardly succeed in robbing the German nation of its 'calm and confidence' which the soldier must feel at his back if he is to expend joyously his all in defense of his home."

RUSSIANS SMASH GERMAN FRONT

Force Part of Linsingen's Army in Volhynia to Retreat Across the Lipa.

TAKE 13,000 PRISONERS

Begin Attack on Hindenburg's Line—Advancing in Bukowina to Kirlibaba Pass.

LONDON, July 17.—The news from the eastern front today was important. The Russian commander, General Kuropatkin, has launched an offensive against Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the Dvina River; General von Linsingen's troops southwest of Lutsk have been compelled to retire behind the Lipa River, while in the course of Sunday's fighting in Volhynia the Russians captured an additional 13,000 prisoners and 30 guns.

General von Linsingen's retirement, according to the Petrograd military critics, represents a great Russian tactical success. It was preceded by heavy fighting, in which the Russians smashed the Teuton front on a width of a mile and penetrated several miles into their positions.

PETROGRAD, July 17.—The Russians are continuing their successful advance in the region of the Lower Lipa, the War Office announced today. The number of prisoners taken by the Russians in Volhynia yesterday was nearly 13,000. The announcement follows:

In Volhynia, to the east and southeast of Suinuhi (Sviniusky?) village, our brave troops under General Sakaroff have broken down the resistance of the enemy. In battles in the region of Pustomyty more than 1,000 German and Austrian prisoners have been taken, together with three light guns, two heavy guns, machine guns, and much other military booty. In these battles brave General Vladimir Draggmiroff was wounded in the leg by a shrapnel splinter.

In the region of the Lower Lipa our successful advance continues. The enemy is making a stubborn resistance. In battles in this region we took prisoner 226 officers and 3,872 men. We also captured twenty-four guns, of which twelve were heavy pieces, together with fourteen machine guns, a few thousand rifles and other equipment. We also have captured in this vicinity fifty-one officers and 2,185 men.

The total number of prisoners taken on July 16 in battles in Volhynia is approximately 314 officers and 12,637 men. We captured thirty guns, of which seventeen were heavy pieces; a great number of machine guns, and much other material.

In the direction of Kirlibaba, on the frontier of Transylvania, we have occupied a set of new positions.

In the region of Riga skirmishes on both sides have been successful for us and part of the enemy's trenches have been taken, together with prisoners.

A later communication issued from General Headquarters reads:

A Zeppelin appeared yesterday above Riga and threw bombs on the lower part of the town.

In Volhynia, in the region of the Lower Lipa, our troops continued to press the enemy. Prisoners are still coming in.

Northwest of Kimpolung our cavalry have advanced along the Kirlibaba-Maramaros-Sziget Road.

Berlin Admits Retreat.

BERLIN, July 17, (via London.)—A withdrawal of German troops under General von Linsingen southwest of Lutsk to a point behind the River Lipa is officially announced by the War Office. The bulletin reads:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Increased fire west and south of Riga and on the Dvina front preceded Russian enterprises. Near Katarinehof, south of Riga, considerable enemy forces attacked. Lively fighting developed here.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—No important events have occurred.

Army group of General von Linsin-

Continued on Page 2.

PEACE COMING, BERLIN BELIEVES

Campaign to Prepare Public Mind for End of Hostilities Begins on Aug. 1.

50 LECTURERS EMPLOYED

After Their Work Is Done Chancellor May State Terms—Severer as Time Passes.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—The result of the Chancellor's conference with the party leaders in the Reichstag tonight is being awaited in political circles with even keener interest than, say, the news from Verdun.

While it is said that the conference will deal with the general military, foreign, and political situation, it is believed Dr. Bethmann Hollweg will take the leaders into his concrete confidence regarding his flexible peace program. Signs have not been wanting recently to indicate that the powerful Moderate, Conservative, National-Liberal, and Catholic elements are striving to bring about a rapprochement between the Chancellor and the Pan-Germans, not without some prospects of success, particularly as the Chancellor's principle that the longer Germany's enemies prolong the war the heavier will be his price of peace, leaves the door open for reconciliation with the Annexationists.

The impression in political circles is that, in view of Germany's continued heavy sacrifices in blood and treasure, von Bethmann Hollweg's peace conditions today are decidedly less moderate than at the time of his last Reichstag speech. While press politics over Germany's war aims continues, the inner political quarter has so moderated that it would not be surprising if the Chancellor's conference ended in a love feast unless undue emphasis should be placed by his political opponents on the submarine question.

The theme that the present general offensive is the Entente Allies' supreme effort, that after its failure peace should come in sight, has gained some hold on German public opinion, which continues to view the French and English offensive with uncanny equanimity as something foredoomed to failure and frightful losses on both sides.

As it is necessary to prepare the ground for peace thoughts the public sees additional reassurance for regarding the general military situation hopefully in the fact that a systematic public propaganda for unity regarding peace conditions on a war aims basis has been undertaken, under the auspices of the German National Committee fifty prominent personages simultaneously are to deliver an identical lecture on war aims in fifty German cities. As this lecture will have had the approval of the political censorship it may be considered as reflecting the Chancellor's peace views. Hence it is being awaited with the liveliest interest by friends and foes alike.

While the Germans are confident of their unbroken strength, they continue to indulge freely in peace speculation. Hungary is sounding a stenner and more uncompromising note. In his latest utterance Count Julius Andrassy argues that the strongest proof that conquest is the aim of the Allies is the fact that the moment the Entente registers even a small success all peace talk among Allies promptly ends, adding:

"As soon as our enemies realize that we cannot be conquered the prerequisite conditions for peace will be at hand. When the situation was favorable for us at all points both the German Chancellor and our Government allowed the most unequivocal peace terms to be heard, whereas our enemies, as soon as they have the slightest prospects of getting the upper hand, are seized with the wildest war spirit. It is obvious that they do not desire to lay down their arms until they have completely crushed us. When we suffer even the slightest ill-success we must keep the one fact clearly in mind, to make it proceed again for our enemies—we won't stop half way. In the moment that we should show ourselves as the weaker party they would completely annihilate us. Of this we are aware; our whole nation realizes it. We are all acting accordingly. Whereas, in the immediate past we seriously concerned ourselves with peace thoughts, today we are all thinking only of battle and arming for it."

EXTEND SECOND LINE GRIP

British Also Advance Eastward From Longueval Position.

NEW BOMBARDMENTS START

Berlin Reports Fire of Great Violence at Many Points Between Sea and Ancre.

COST OF WAR INCREASING

Great Britain Now Paying Out $30,000,000 a Day—New Loans to be Asked For.

LONDON, July 17.—The successes of the Entente Allies are following each other with great rapidity. Today brought news of further important gains for them on both the western and eastern fronts, arousing enthusiasm among the British public hardly less than that caused by the reception of the first news of the allied offensive.

The dispatch of General Sir Douglas Haig today shows that the steady pressure of the British arms is forcing an ever-deepening salient into the German lines, and the Commander in Chief for the first time produces evidence in the shape of documents captured from the Germans giving testimony as to the high price the Germans are paying in casualties.

The British have improved their position along the whole of their line of the battle front, capturing by assault 1,500 yards of German second line positions northwest of the Bazentin-le-Petit Wood, a strong German position at the Waterlot Farm, between Longueval and Guillemont, besides completing the capture of the whole of the village of Ovillers-la-Boisselle. These gains bring the British almost to the crest of the Albert plateau, where stretches the German third line.

Britain Paying $30,000,000 a Day.

The war is now costing Great Britain $30,000,000 daily, but with such news as the success of the Entente Allies this sacrifice is nowhere grudged. While the powers of endurance of the Teutonic Allies, should they be forced to act entirely on the defensive, have still to be tested, the British nation is full of confidence. It is taking nothing for granted, however, but is fully prepared to acquiesce in the advice of its leading Ministers, like Foreign Secretary Grey and Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna, who are publicly exhorting the nation to be patient. Mr. McKenna announced in Parliament today that the daily cost of the war was $30,000,000. He told the House that nobody could estimate what the nation's war expenditure might be a month ahead. He also intimated that it would become necessary this week to ask Parliament for fresh borrowing powers.

An official telegram from Berlin says that Emperor William of Germany is now in the Somme battle sector, according to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam. The Emperor has received reports from the chief commander, visited hospitals, distributed Iron Crosses and made speeches, the telegram stated.

This statement was given out by the British War Office in the afternoon:

Further important successes have been gained by us. Northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit Wood we stormed and captured German second line positions on a front of 1,500 yards. The large number of German dead in this sector bears evidence of the very heavy casualties which the enemy has suffered since our advance began.

East of Longueval we still further widened the gap in the German second line by capturing the strongly defended position of Waterlot Farm.

On our left flank, in Ovillers-la-Boisselle, where there had been continuous hand-to-hand fighting since July 7, we captured the remaining strongholds of the enemy, together with two officers and 124 guardsmen who formed the remnants of the brave garrison. The whole position is now in our hands.

The following captured documents are of interest as showing the very heavy casualties which the enemy has suffered in recent fighting:

From a company of the Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry Regiment to the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry: "Severe enemy artillery fire all calibres up to 28 centimeter on company sector. Company strength, one officer, twelve men. Beg urgently speedy relief for company. What remains of company so exhausted that in case of attack by the enemy the few totally exhausted men cannot fight on."

From another company of the same regiment to the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Regiment: "Very heavy and intense enemy fire on company sector. Completely lost its fighting value. Men left so exhausted they can no longer be employed in fighting if heavy artillery fire continues. Company will soon be entirey exterminated. Relief for company urgently requested."

From the Second Battalion to the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry Regiment: "Battalion has just received orders from Lieut. Col. Kumme that it is placed under orders of the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Regiment, as a section of the reserves. Battalion consists at present time of three officers, two noncommissioned officers, and nineteen men."

Total Captures of Men and Guns.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

Rain and heavy mist again interfered with the operations. Nothing

of importance occurred on the British front today.

In the local actions which have taken place we have captured some more prisoners, and the total number of unwounded German prisoners taken by us since July 1 is 189 officers and 10,779 other ranks.

The German losses in artillery are even greater than at first reported. The captured armament already collected by our troops now includes 5 eight-inch howitzers, 4 six-inch howitzers, 4 six-inch guns, 5 other heavy guns, 37 field guns, 30 trench howitzers, 67 machine guns, and many thousands of rounds of ammunition of all descriptions.

The above is exclusive of many guns not yet brought in and numbers destroyed by our artillery bombardment and abandoned by the enemy.

British Active North of Ancre.

The German official statement on operations along the western front says:

Between the sea and the Ancre the British at many points increased their fire to great violence.

In the Somme district artillery activity has been very considerable on both sides. Local enemy attacks followed, during which the British penetrated into Ovillers Wood, and which have led to lively fighting south of Biaches, but which otherwise failed before our curtain of fire or did not develop on account of our fire. The number of prisoners taken during the fighting for the possession of Biaches increased to 4 officers and 396 men.

The more extensive attacks by the French begun on July 15 to the east of the Meuse (Verdun front) were continued up to this morning. The enemy did not achieve any success in this sanguinary struggle, but lost ground at a few points.

On the remainder of the front there have been no incidents of especial importance. A French advance following upon an explosion north of Ouiches was repulsed. We carried out some explosions with good results on Combres Hill. A German patrol brought back a few prisoners near Lanfroicourt, Lorraine.

On July 15 two enemy aeroplanes, in addition to those reported yesterday, were put out of action, one in an aerial battle behind the enemy lines south of the Somme, while the other was shot down from earth near Dreslincourt-Oise within our lines.

Russians Attacked in Champagne.

The Paris announcement of this afternoon says:

Between the Oise and the Aisne, before Moulin-sous-Toutvent, a strong reconnoitring party of the enemy was dispersed by our fire.

In the Champagne a surprise attack delivered by the Germans against a trench in the sector held by Russian troops was broken up by a counter-attack which inflicted losses on the enemy.

On the Verdun front the night was relatively calm except near Hill 304, where there was spirited rifle firing. West of Fleury detachments of our troops made some progress and captured three machine guns.

After a rather long bombardment, the Germans delivered two attacks against our positions in the region of Ham, in Lorraine, southeast of Nomeny. Both attacks were repulsed and prisoners remained in our hands.

There were no important developments on the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

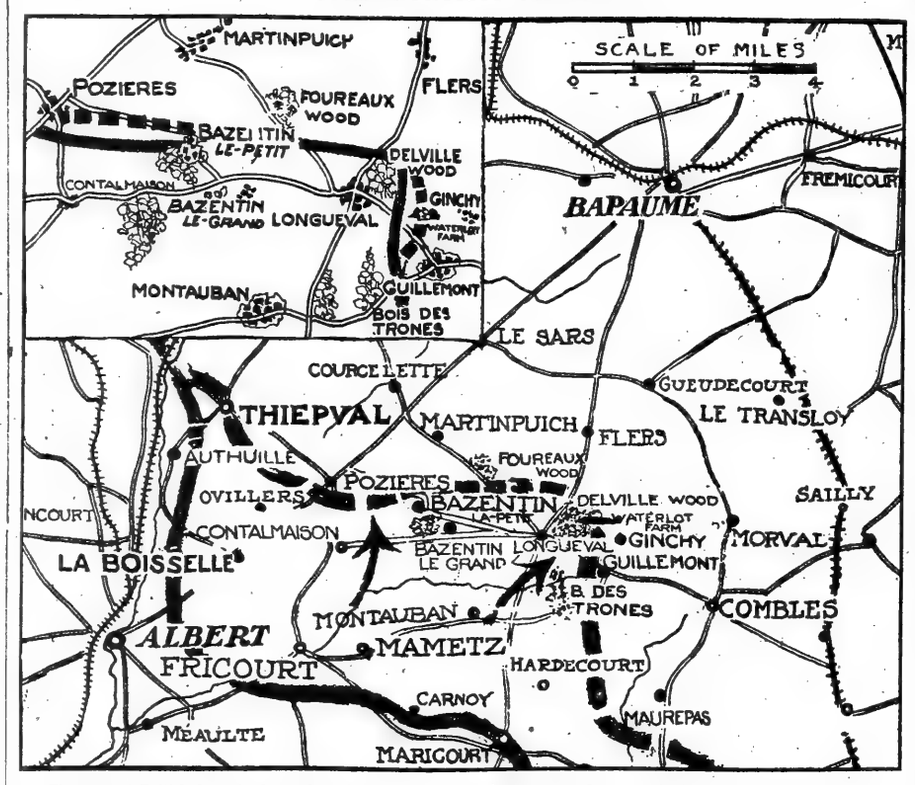
On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery action continued in the region of Douaumont. The number of prisoners taken by us in the sector of Fleury since July 15 is about 200.

On the rest of the front relative calm prevailed. The weather is very bad.

The Belgian communication says:

The day was calm except in the region of Het Sas and Boesinghe, where

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.



The present British front is shown by a broken line in the larger map and arrows indicate the direction of yesterday's advance. The small insert map shows the change in the front since Sunday.

our destructive fires caused serious damage to the enemy works.

RISING COST OF WAR.

Great Britain's Daily Expenditure Up $5,000,000 Since May 24.

Just before the end of 1915 several well-known political economists calculated the cost of the war.

M. Leroy Beaulieu of France placed the expenses of the belligerents at $67,000,000 a day. Alexander Ribot, French Finance Minister, said that to Dec. 16 the war had cost $38,800,000,000, and that France was spending $14,000,000 a day.

When a credit of $1,500,000,000 was voted on May 24 last in the British House of Commons Premier Asquith placed the daily war expenses of his Government at $24,820,000 a day, and said that the total for the last fifty days had been $1,265,000,000, made up as follows: Army, navy, and munitions, $745,000,000; loans to Allies and Dominions, $372,500,000, and food supplies, railways, &c., $87,500,000.

On March 27, an article in The Annalist, the financial publication of THE TIMES, had estimated the daily cost of the war to the several belligerents as follows: For Great Britain, $25,00,000; France, $15,500,000; Russia, $16,000,000; Italy, $8,000,000; German, $22,000,000, and Austria-Hungary $12,000,000, and added, "including the other belligerents the daily cost of the war is now running well over $100,000,000."

Up to August, 1914, when the great war began, the cost of wars to Europe, dated from and including the Napoleonic wars, had been $13,000,000,000, or about a quarter of the cost so far of the present European conflict. The German States and France spent $3,000,000,000 in the war of 1870-71, including the French indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs, and in the war of 1877-78 against Turkey, Russia spent $540,000,000, and that against Japan in 1904-05, of twenty months, cost Russia on the average of $10,000,000 a day and Japan $7,500,000.

BRITISH SAVE GERMANS.

Bring In Wounded Prisoners Under a Heavy Fire.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 17, (via London.)—In an enormous cellar at Bezantin-le-Petit the British found several hundred wounded Germans, who had taken refuge there. It was tragic business for the British litter bearers bringing them back through the German shell fire, which was meant for the British reserves and gun positions. There were cases where a litter bearer was wounded and put on a stretcher emptied when a wounded German on it had been killed by the same shell. The British persisted until all who had not received a final wound in transit were safe in the rear.

A captured record of a German battalion shows that 600 of its number were killed or wounded by the British shell fire in the bombardment before the attack began.

EXPECT VERDUN SUCCESS.

Germans Hear That Situation There Is Very Favorable.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—The German public is keyed up for further good news from Verdun.

The word from inside sources that the "strategic position" is excellent has increased the optimistic reaction, and the press, while still not in a position to bring any detailed dispatches except from enemy sources, is doing its share to raise popular hopes.

ITALY MORE CONFIDENT.

Success of Allies in Russia and France Reflected in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 17.—The Allies, exchanging reports on the real situation on the respective fronts, state that satisfactory conditions are now reigning everywhere, as the enemy is no longer able to check the advance of the Allies either on the Russian or French fronts.

Therefore, it is said here, complete defeat of the Central Empires or their need to come to terms with the Quadruplice is no distant dream, but a near reality.

BRITISH CLEAR UP CAPTURED POINTS

Lull in the Fighting Reveals Many Stories of Terrible Experiences.

A BOY'S STRANGE ESCAPE

Germans Surrender to Indian Horsemen and Speak Well of Their Captors.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 17.—We are again in the difficult hours that inevitably follow a successful advance, when the ground gained at the extreme limit of our progress has to be defended against counter attacks from close quarters, when the men in exposed positions have to suffer the violence of the enemy's artillery, and when our own gunners have to work cautiously because isolated patrols of men in khaki may be mistaken in the bad light for gray clad men in the same neighborhood. This period is the test of good generalship and of good Captains.

The weather is rather against us today, a thick haze over the countryside causing what naval men call "low visibility" and making artillery observations difficult. It is curious to stand on high ground and see only the dim shadow form of places like Mametz Wood and other woodlands to its right and left where the invisible shells are bursting. Our shells were passing overhead, and I listened to their high whistling, but could see nothing of their bursts, and for nearly an hour an intense bombardment made a great thunder in the air. Behind the thick veil of mist we were shelling the wood from which our men had to retire for the time owing to the enemy's heavy barrage of high explosives, and we also were pounding the enemy's lines to the north of Zazentin-le-Grand and Longueval, where he was very close to our men. Hostile batteries were retaliating upon the woodlands which we gained and held during the last three days.

Frightful Woodland Fighting.

This woodland fighting has been as bad as anything in this war, most frightful and bloody. Dead bodies lie strewn beneath the trees, and in the shell holes are wounded men, who crawled there to die. There is hardly any cover in which the men may take shelter from the shell fire. The Germans had dug shallow trenches, but they were churned up by our "heavies," and it was difficult to dig in again because of the roots of the great trees and fallen timber and masses of twigs and foliage brought down by British and German guns.

When our troops went into Trones Wood under a terrible fire they grabbed about for some kind of cover without much success, but some of them had the luck to strike upon three German dugouts which were exceptionally deep and good. Obviously they were built some time ago for officers, who, before we threatened their second line, may have thought the Trones Wood a fine dwelling place, and not too dangerous if they went underground. They went down forty feet, and paneled their rooms and brought a piano down for musical evenings. Further on at the edge of the wood our men found a machine gun emplacement built solidly of cement and proof against all shell splinters, and it was from this place that so many of our men were shot down before the enemy's gunners could be bombed out.

One of the most extraordinary experiences of this woodland fighting was that of the English boy who now lies in a field hospital smiling, with very bright and sparkling eyes, because the world seems to him like Paradise after an infernal dwelling place.

He went with the first rush of men into Mametz Wood, but was left far behind in a dugout when they retired before the violent counterattack. Some German soldiers passed this hole where the boy lay crouched and flung a bomb down on the off-chance that English soldiers might be there. It burst on the lower steps and wounded the lonely boy in the dark corner. He lay there a day listening to the crash of shells through the trees overhead—English fire—not daring to come out. Then in the night he heard the voice of his own countrymen and he shouted loudly, but as the English soldiers passed they threw bombs into the dugout. The boy was wounded again.

He lay there another day. The gunfire began all over again and lasted until the Germans came back. Another German soldier saw the old hole, threw bombs down as the safe thing to do, and the boy received a third wound. He lay in the darkness one more day, not expecting to live, but still alive, still eager to live and to see the light again. If only the English would come again and rescue him! He prayed for them to come, and when they came, capturing the wood completely and finally, one of them, seeing the entrance to the dugout, and thinking the Germans might be hiding there, threw a bomb down, and the boy was wounded a fourth time. This time his cries were heard and the monotonous repetition of this ill luck ended, and the victim of it lies in a white bed with wonderful shining eyes.

Things the Prisoners Suffered.

German prisoners have stories like this to tell, for they suffered worst of all under the fury of bombardment and the coming and going of our troops in the woodland fighting. I spoke with one of them today, one of the new batch of men whose number I reckoned as 300, just brought down from Bazentin-le-Grand. He was a linguist, having been an accountant in the North German Lloyd, and gave me the choice of conversation in French, Italian, Greek, or English. I chose my own tongue, but let him do the talking, and, standing there in the barbed wire entanglements, surrounded by hundreds of young Germans, unshaven, dusty, haggard, and warworn, but still strong and sturdy men, he described vividly the horrors of the woods up by the Bazentins where he and his comrades had lain under the last bombardment. They had but little cover except what could be scraped out beneath the roots of the trees, and trees crashed upon them, smashing the limbs of the men, and shells burst and buried men in deep pits. The wounded lay groaning under the great branches which pinned them to the ground, or in the open, where other shells were bursting.

From what I can make out, some of the men here retreated across the country between Bazentin and Delville Woods, for they were the men who were captured by our cavalry.

"My comrades were afraid," said this German Sergeant. "They cried out to me that the Indians would kill their prisoners and we should die if we surrendered, but I said: 'That is not true, comrades. It is only a tale. Let us go forward very quietly with our hands up.' So in that way we went. The Indian horsemen closed about us and I spoke to one of them, asking for mercy for our men, and he was very kind and a gentlemen, and we surrendered to him safely."

He was glad to be alive, this man who came from Wiesbaden. He showed me a portrait of his wife and boy, and cried a little, saying the German people did not make the war, but had to fight for their country when told to fight, like other men. All his people had believed, he said, the war would be over in August or September.

Over there on the one small village of Bazentin-le-Grand our heavy howitzers had flung an amazing quantity of shells. On Friday morning the place was swept almost flat, and little is left of its church and houses but reddish heaps of bricks and dust, twisted iron and the litter of destruction, yet there were many Germans living here when the

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For some days there had been nothing in the Russian reports to indicate any further attempt to advance. The conclusion was drawn that they were content for the time being to entrench on their newly-acquired front and hold their gains against such counterattacks as might reasonably be expected would come. Instead of doing so, however, it is now evident from yesterday's report that they were merely preparing for another blow.

By combining the reports from Berlin, Vienna, and Petrograd a fairly intelligent conception of what has just taken place on the Russian front can be reached. Before the Russian attack the Teuton line ran through the village of Szklin, and was just to the south of the small branch of the Styr, on which this village is situated. A line drawn from Vladimir-Volynski to Dubno would have passed through the Teuton lines at this point. Checked along the Stokhod, the Russians have tried a flanking movement, directed at Vladimir-Volynski to clear the Stokhod position. The possibilities of success in such a move were discussed in this column several days ago, so that it will be necessary now to mention only what happened in Sunday's fighting.

Striking hard at Szklin, the Russians forced the passage of the stream and evidently opened a rift in the German line. This rift was about a mile in width and enforced a retreat to the next defensive barrier, the Lipa. This river, it may be said in passing, has nothing to do with the Zlota Lipa, in Galicia. They are two entirely different streams. The Lipa mentioned in yesterday's report joins the Styr about ten kilometers north of the Galician border and flows almost directly from west to east. It is therefore wholly in Volhynia. On reaching the Lipa, it appears that the retreating Germans were pressed so closely by the pursuing Russians that the river was crossed under fire, and due to the crowding on the pontoons and other bridges, many of them were captured before they could effect the crossing.

It was in a measure, as Berlin has reported, a strategic retreat, made to better their positions. It was not, however, as Berlin states, made without molestation on the part of the Russians. The number of prisoners tells its own story. Again is the report of the number of guns captured, among which were seventeen heavy pieces. The only deduction from this is that the retreat was so hurried that there was no time to move them. The front of attack was from Svinlusky to Szklin, a distance of about twelve miles. The German line was broken at both extremities, (there is no intimation of what happened in the centre,) and a retreat became necessary. The retreat began apparently on Sunday and continued Monday until late in the afternoon, when the Lipa position was reached. The new German line is twelve miles from the old, and broadens to this extent the Lutsk salient.

The Russians seem to be on the verge of a great victory. The entire question would seem to rest on the supply of ammunition. They have fairly good supply lines, they are completely out of the Styr marshes, the country is generally favorable to military operations. They have done away with the heavy field works which the Germans and Austrians had so laboriously constructed during the Fall and Winter months, and are completely beyond the line of field fortifications. Whatever works now confront them were constructed very recently after the various retreats, that is, since June 4. Moreover, this last success to a great extent removes the last natural barrier protecting Vladimir-Volynski. It is still guarded by hills which afford good positions to the Germans, but there is no other barrier to prevent an advance.

Again they have completely eliminated the great dangers that confronted them as the result of the peculiar salient they projected in the German lines in the movement from Lutsk. Sunday's operations widened out the salient so that it is practically devoid of danger. They are now but ten kilometers from the Galician border and at a point near the railroad from Lemberg, which runs through Kamioka. An advance along this road immediately threatens the road from Lemberg through Brody, and will enforce the retirement of the Austrians from Brody and probably from the Stripa position. There are now so many points, the taking of which would be serious to the German lines, is seems that somewhere the Teutons must yield and abandon much of the territory they made such sacrifices to conquer last year.

In the Near East, Russian successes of the last few days have been no less conspicuous. The Arabian revolt has completely upset the plans of the Turks and has enabled Russia to push forward to new western limits. The revolt of the Arabs was not unexpected. They have long been restive under Turkish rule and have apparently waited only until the Turks have been heavily engaged in other matters to declare their autonomy. This division of attention has imposed on the Turkish Army a burden greater than it is able to bear. The resistance to the Russians was therefore lessened, and now the main Turkish army in the Causacus is again in retreat.

In the last three days the Russians have advanced about fifteen miles, and have taken the important points of Baiburt and Mamakhatun. The former is important because it is practically the only fortified point on the main road leading northwest toward the Black Sea from Erzerum. It also gives the Russians complete control of the Tchoruk valley from Baiburt to the Russian frontier. The Russians, as far as can be figured out from the maps of that country, have been operating in three columns, one along the Black Sea, which some time ago took Trebizond, one down the Tchoruk, which has just taken Baiburt, and a third along the Tuzla River, which parallels the highway from Erzerum to Erzingan. This entire region is a maze of the wildest mountains, where means of communication are very few. The capture of the road points has therefore been a not inconsiderable Russian victory. The campaign in the Caucasus was considered to have been suspended indefinitely in order to throw all available resources to Brusiloff in the west. It is evident, however, that the Russians still propose to threaten Constantinople from the rear, no matter what happens in the west. That they are able to run both campaigns at the same time is an eloquent tribute to the organization the Russians now have.

The German report of yesterday, referring to the fighting in France, contains the very interesting statement of a violent bombardment by the British of the German front from the Ancre to the sea. This would logically seem to be the forerunner of a new offensive from another quarter. There is nothing in lack of British resources to negative this idea. They have the shell, and they certainly have the men. The only question is whether they can deem it advisable to divert part of their resources into another field. The situation on the front where the British are now fighting is such that it would seem that an offensive move from a point south of Arras, where the German salient begins, would be a source of great embarrassment to the Germans. Drawing the two ends of a salient together by a single operation from one end while the other remains fixed is a slow and tedious operation. By a combined operation moving from the vicinity of Boisleux and directed also toward Bapaume a comparatively short gain would pinch the salient out of existence. It has been generally expected that a new British offensive in some other sector of the front was sure to come. It will be interesting to watch the developments after the bombardment which was reported yesterday has ceased.

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HAIG'S ARMY EQUAL TO BEST, SAYS PARIS

French, Enthused at British Success, Praise Quality of New Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 17.—The recent British successes arouse the greatest enthusiasm here; less for the intrinsic value of the ground gained than as indicating the satisfactory condition of the British Army. A high military authority said today:

"The progress of the British fully equals our most optimistic hopes. I needn't explain to Americans that the new British army has been an unknown factor hitherto. We realized the thoroughness of their training, the adequacy of their equipment and munitions, but it seemed difficult to believe that masses of civilians without a scrap of military training could in so short a time become able to meet the best Continental troops on equal terms. You Americans ought to be especially gratified by the result, which shows that an unmilitary nation can at the spur of necessity build an army as good as any. For the British have proved this to be the case.

"Without depreciating the task of the French, I say that the British had certainly the hardest share of the Somme offensive. What they have accomplished has astounded military experts. Above all, it has given the French enormous encouragement. Hitherto they knew the English had the quantity, now we are sure they have the quality as well, and our hope and confidence have become certainly greater. That is the lesson of the past week's fighting."

Conversation with members of the British forces sent from the Somme trenches to take part in the Fourteenth of July review, heightens the favorable impression. Apart from the high morale the most notable feature is their universal trust and admiration for their own officers, of whom all speak in the warmest terms. One Sergeant, a veteran of the South African war, said:

"The secret of our success has been the way we have been led by our regimental officers, who are always ready to set an example themselves when we are in a tight place. There are no more reckless fighters. They learned the lesson that lives wasted are lives lost to England. In all my twenty-one years of army life I have never known troops whose officers are so popular or men so eager to obey."

One French expert emphasizes the value of the physical condition of the British troops.

"Modern earth fortification warfare," he says, "is the most tiring kind of fighting ever known. In the last instance the winner is he who can best support physical fatigue. Surely, the British have an immense advantage over their opponents, who are now compelled to utilize troops staled by months of holding trenches and often too old or too young to support the terrific strain of these battles."

MORE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

Sixth Contingent Lands at Brest—Total May Be 25,000.

PARIS, July 17.—A contingent of Russian troops disembarked today at Brest, France. They will be sent to camp from Brest and later to the front.

This is the sixth contingent of Russian troops the arrival of which in France has been reported. Between April 20 and May 5 there arrived at Marseilles five bodies of Russian soldiers, after a land and sea journey of about 17,500 miles, from Moscow, where they were assembled, to Port Dalny, Manchuria, and thence by water via the Suez Canal.

The number of men in the first five contingents has not been given officially, but is believed to be about 25,000. These troops were quartered at Camp de Mailly, near Troyes, for several weeks, and then sent to the front. The official French communication of last night showed that Russian troops were in the trenches in the Champagne.

It was said in Paris several weeks ago that the sending of the first contingents was largely in the nature of an experiment, and that they might be followed by more substantial numbers. On the former occasions the Russians arrived without arms, which were supplied by the French. The explanation was given that it was easier to send men out of Russia's surplus to the western front than to forward arms and ammunition to the east.

HELD AS SERBIAN PLOTTER.

Colonel Accused of Conspiring to Slay Archduke Ferdinand.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—Bulgarian booty taken in the capture of Nish included parts of Serbian State archives, among which was discovered a bundle of documents dealing with the conspiracy to murder the heir to the Austrian throne and giving the names of Serbian officers concerned in the plot.

These names were transmitted to all prison camps of the Central Powers and Bulgaria, where Serb prisoners are housed, and the result, according to a Munich report, is that Colonel Redovocz, another person in the plot, has been identified in a camp near Salzburg.

The Serbian officer was immediately arrested and will be brought before a military court at Serajevo as an accessory to the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife.

KAROLYI PLANS PARTY FOR SEPARATE PEACE

Seventy Deputies to Join Him in Campaign to Eliminate Hungary From War.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 18.—Count Michael Karolyi has resigned from the Presidency of the Hungarian Independence Party, according to a Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post, and will form a new party, which will demand immediate peace between Hungary and its enemies, with or without the consent of Germany and Austria.

Count Karolyi's peace party, the dispatch adds, will start with a membership of seventy members of the Hungarian Parliament.

Count Michael Karolyi, who is a member of the Hungarian lower house, is well known in the United States, having visited several American cities early in 1914 in the interests of free rule for Hungary and in advocacy of a Hungarian home Parliament. He abandoned his American tour owing to the Serbian crisis, returning to Europe in July.

Count Karolyi caused a sensation in the Hungarian Parliament in December, 1915, when he demanded that the Government should make peace proposals to the enemy powers. The Budapest correspondent of The London Post quoted Count Karolyi as contending that Hungary had achieved everything she desired by the war, had saved the country from invasion, and had preserved the monarchy and throne, and that the Hungarians had a perfect right to come forward with their claims for compensation.

He argued further that the political unity of the Hungarian nation should be recognized; that all the attributes of a national State, as well as economic independence, should be granted, and that, above all, peace should be restored.

"We have given proof enough of our physical courage," Count Karolyi was quoted as saying; "now we have to show our moral courage."

RUSSIANS SMASH GERMAN FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

gen—Southwest of Lutsk a Russian attack was arrested by a German counterattack. Thereupon, in order to strengthen the defense line the troops were withdrawn behind the Lipa without being molested by the enemy. At other places the Russians were completely repulsed.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer—The situation is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 17, (via London.)—The Austro-Hungarian official communication issued today says:

Southwest of Lutsk the Russians attacked with superior forces near Szklin. Under the protection of a German counterattack the allied (Teutonic) troops south of Lutsk were withdrawn behind the Lower Lipa, unmolested by the enemy.

LINE PIERCED FOUR MILES.

Linsingen's Army Had to Retreat to Avoid Capture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On the European Russian front an important local success is to be noted. In the southwestern sector General Kaledin's salient in Volhynia has been the object of very persistent enemy attacks, probably because a further Russian advance here would bring them right on to the railway between Vladimir, Bolyn, and Sokal.

The Russian front had been slightly bent in near Sviniusky, but a renewal of the enemy attacks has now brought about Russian success. Here the Austrians were not only repulsed, but at one point, between Ostroff and Goubine, nineteen miles southwest of Lutsk, their line was pierced, and to avoid being caught in the Russian net, they had to fling back their front with great speed, though not without considerable loss in prisoners. A Russian regiment that seized a heavy battery must have penetrated about four miles into the enemy's positions.

Meantime the Germans have been unable to dislodge the Russians from the west bank of the Stokhod either north or south of the Kovel-Sarney Railway, and the whole front is thus in a state of strained anticipation of fresh activity.

THRILLING DUEL IN THE AIR.

Russian Aviator, Though Wounded Twice, Puts Foe to Flight.

PETROGRAD, July 17.—The following account of a thrilling duel in the air on the Russian front is given by the War Office tonight:

"In an aerial fight above the enemy's positions west of Dvinsk, our aviators distinguished themselves. Pilot Puchkel, with Observer Kovenko, while reconnoitring beyond Abeli, was suddenly attacked from the rear by a German Fokker. Kovenko was wounded in the hand, but our machine turned back and attacked the enemy, putting him to flight. Then our machine continued reconnoitring and completed its task.

"Beyond Rakishki the Fokker again attacked the same machine, successful shots causing much serious damage to the latter. Under the fire of machine guns the Fokker quickly disappeared, but soon returned and for the third time attacked our machine. Kovenko, notwithstanding his wound, plugged the hole in the radiator tube caused by the enemy's shot, and prevented a disaster.

"He was wounded a second time in the stomach by a bursting shell, but, despite the serious wound, continued his work. He sat down at a machine gun and again began firing. The Fokker disappeared and Puchkel gradually planed homeward, arriving safely at the aerodrome with Kovenko, despite the cannonade."

SAY RUSSIAN LOAN FAILED.

And That a Petrograd Paper Insulted Americans in Consequence.

BERLIN, July 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today issued the following:

"Advices from Stockholm say that the Russian Finance Minister, having failed to obtain a loan from England and France, undertook negotiations with bankers in the United States, which also failed. England declared that the cost of the war to herself had reached such a point that it had become impossible to assist her allies.

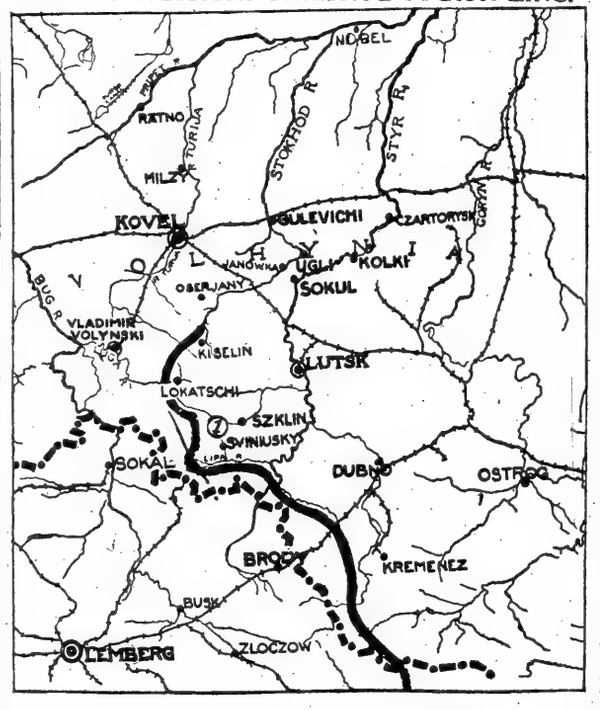
"The Russian newspaper Rech, commenting on this situation, most violently insults Americans for their 'egotism,' saying that at last 'the mask of sympathy for the Allies has been torn from their faces.'"

Russians Torpedo German Ship.

LONDON, July 17.—Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm reports the sinking by a Russian submarine of the German steamship Syria. Her crew and Swedish pilots were rescued.

The Syria, 3,607 tons gross, was 545 feet long. She was built in 1898 and owned in Hamburg.

Where Russians Smashed Teuton Line.



The Russians, who for several days have been pounding the German front (indicated on the map by the heavy black line) below the Stokhod, covering Vladimir-Volynski and Lemberg, succeeded on Monday in smashing it between Szklin and Siniusky, (1,) south of Lutsk, and compelled General von Linsingen to withdraw the broken section to the south side of the Lipa River. So precipitate was this retreat that the German commander lost thousands of men taken prisoner and many guns.

BERLIN RUSH TO BUY SOCKS AND CLOTHING

Stores Doing a Booming Business as Cards Go Into Effect August 1.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—A great popular rush is on to buy hosiery, underwear, and clothing before clothes cards go into effect on Aug. 1. Department stores and the small shops are doing a booming business, as everybody with ready money is laying in stocks of clothing for Fall and Winter. As a result most of the stores have been forced to restrict the sale of many articles, attempting to cover their requirements. The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES found stores declining to sell more than one pair of cotton socks or stockings to any one customer.

Despite the military ordinance that textiles and knitted goods may not be sold at a higher price than before Feb. 1—except if the cost of production and distribution has gone up, in which case such articles of clothing may only be sold at a reasonable profit—many retailers are taking advantage of the present great demand to exact excessive prices. To root out this abuse General von Kessel has just promulgated a radical order defining reasonable profit as the net profit made on similar articles of clothing in peace time, and retailers in the future will be under a penalty and heavy fine and imprisonment. They may only make the fixed net peace time profits, instead of figuring the selling prices by adding the usual percentage of profit to the cost prices. Among all the war measures this is considered one of the most advanced pieces of social-military regulation, being primarily aimed to assure clothing at reasonable prices to the masses.

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AID TO RED CROSS IN GERMANY BARRED

Great Britain Refuses to Pass Commission to Receive Medical Shipment.

SUPPLIES THERE, SAYS GREY

Foreign Secretary Quotes New York Times on French Government's Position.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The British Government has declined to approve an offer of the American Red Cross to send to the Central Powers a commission of satisfactory persons to receive American Red Cross shipments, superintend their distribution to hospitals, and supervise their use.

The proposal was made by former President Taft, as Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, in a letter to Secretary of State Lansing, dated June 10, and cabled to the British Government by the State Department June 26. The offer to send an American Commission for this purpose was the result of a statement in a communication from the British Foreign Office, dated March 27, transmitted to the American Red Cross by the State Department, which said that the British Government had recognized one general exception to the restrictions imposed on the importation of medical stores into enemy countries, "namely, that any supplies sent by the American Red Cross to an American medical or hospital unit in an enemy country will be allowed to pass freely into that country so far as His Majesty's Government are concerned."

Mr. Taft wrote to Secretary Lansing on May 8 that this exception "amounts to no concession, for the reason that as the British Government was advised in August last, after Oct. 1, for lack of funds, we were able to maintain no hospital units in any of the belligerent countries."

Again on June 10, making the counter-proposal with reference to a commission to supervise the handling of American Red Cross supplies for the Central Powers, Mr. Taft said that "as a possible solution to the difference which now exists in our view of the obligation of the British Government under the Geneva Convention and under its announced policy in limiting the permits for shipments of medical supplies to the Red Cross hospital units in the territory of the Central Powers, I beg to suggest, on behalf of the American Red Cross, that while we have no further funds with which to maintain medical or hospital units in the territory of the Central Powers, we would be able to send over a commission of satisfactory persons to receive our shipments and to superintend their distribution to hospitals and to supervise their use. This commission would be composed of persons for whose good faith the Red Cross would vouch in seeing to it that the supplies were devoted to hospital purposes only and to the relief of the sick and wounded."

Sir Edward Grey's Reply.

The reply of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, as transmitted to the American Red Cross by the American State Department, dated July 12, is as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's note of the 22d inst., regarding the proposal put forward by the American Red Cross with a view to facilitating the shipment of Red Cross supplies from the United States to the Central Powers.

"I have carefully considered this proposal, but I am at a loss to understand the suggestion made by the American Red Cross and quoted in your Excellency's note that the policy pursued by his Majesty's Government is contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Convention. His Majesty's Government have, in fact, always taken the most scrupulous care to observe the provisions of this convention, and they cannot appreciate how the present subject at all falls within its scope. In this connection your Excellency may be interested to read the annexed statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the 12th of May last, which sets forth the views of the French Government on the claims of the American Red Cross.

See No Lack of Supplies.

"His Majesty's Government have no reason to believe that there is an absolute lack in the territory of the Central Powers of the materials required for Red Cross supplies; they have, on the contrary, every reason to suppose the reverse, for, to give only one instance, not long ago a medical member of the Austrian General Staff, Professor Hochenegg, wrote to the —— stating that there was no shortage and no prospect of shortage in medicines or bandages, nor even in highly special medical remedies, so that Austria was hardly concerned in the success of the protest made by the American Red Cross against the obstacles placed by the Allies in the way of the export of such articles from America.

"In these circumstances, it is evident that if any deficiencies in these supplies exist, as to which there appears to be no evidence, it must be due to the fact that the Central Powers prefer to use the materials for other purposes, and any steps that may be taken to give them further supplies would conduce, not to the increased welfare of the sick and wounded, but merely to set free larger quantities of such materials for belligerent purposes.

"His Majesty's Government do not, therefore, feel able to create such an entirely new precedent as would be constituted by the supervisory commission suggested by the American Red Cross."

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Force Austrians Back Along Whole Front in the Upper Posina.

ROME, July 17.—The repulse of a heavy attack by the Austrians in the Upper Posina Valley, in the Trentino, as a result of an Italian counterattack, was announced today by the War Office. The announcement follows:

In the Upper Posina area the enemy attempted to stop our advance, delivering a heavy attack, supported by concentrated artillery fire, between Monte Santo and Monte Toraro. We made a counterattack, and after severe hand-to-hand fighting repulsed the enemy along the whole front.

In the Tovo Valley an attempt was made to surround our positions northwest of Monte Seluggio, but the effort was frustrated by our fire.

Hostile artillery again shelled Cortina di Ampezzo. We retaliated on our usual targets in the Drave Valley. On the Upper But, at the head of the Raccolana Valley, and on the Isonzo front there were intermittent artillery actions.

Italian Destroyers Shell Parenzo.

BERLIN, July 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The town of Parenzo, in Istria, was bombarded by Italian destroyers on July 11. The only damage of note occurred when the tower of a public building was struck, says an Austro-Hungarian Admiralty report today. Ravenna, Italy, has been raided by Austro-Hungarian naval aircraft, which returned safely. The statement reads:

Three Italian destroyers shelled the town of Parenzo for a short time on the morning of July 11. Two private houses and the tower of the Parliament Building were damaged. There was not other damage, and no casualties occurred. The destroyers, struck by the fire of defensive batteries, left immediately.

In the afternoon, Austro-Hungarian naval aircraft bombarded Ravenna and the batteries of Corsini, and returned safely, in spite of violent defensive fire.

CAMP OUT IN COLORADO.

For real back to Nature living, camp out among the Colorado Rockies this Summer. Low fares. Superior service. All-steel equipment. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1284-C Broadway.—Advt.

BAIBURT BURNED BY TURKS.

Czar Congratulates Grand Duke Nicholas for Taking Offensive.

PETROGRAD, July 17.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued the following:

The offensive on the right flank of our Caucasus front is developing. A great success was obtained on July 16 by the Plastuzy Division of Kuban Cossacks belonging to the column of General Gornastaeff. The Turks set fire to the village of Baiburt during their hasty retreat thence.

The Emperor has sent the following telegram to Grand Duke Michael, at Tiflis:

"With joy I learn that you have assumed the offensive. Regarding the victories gained by my Caucasian heroes, give them my warm thanks and my confidence in their further determined devotion."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17, (via London.)—The War Office gave out the following statement today:

On the Irak front and in Persia the situation is unchanged.

On the Caucasian front our advance troops began battles at some points which went in our favor. On the centre of the line the struggle temporarily has assumed the form of an intermittent battle with artillery. Local fighting continues here and there.

TURK RESISTANCE WEAKENS.

Russians Steadily Driving Army Back—Persians Taking a Hand.

PETROGRAD, July 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In Asia Minor the Russians are again moving westward, with the Turks steadily retreating before them. The capture of the strong Turkish positions at Baiburt, on the high road between Trebizond and Erzerum, involved a stubborn, heroic effort in a very difficult region, where Turkish batteries on mountains commanded narrow defiles through which the Russians had to force their way.

From Baiburt the road leads southward to Mamakhatun, recently recaptured by General Baratoff's army. It only remains to clear the section of the Trebizond highroad between Baiburt and Gumush Khan and direct communication will be established between Trebizond and Erzerum. The capture of Gumush Khan would be a further gain. There the Russians would themselves be at the head of the road leading south to Erzingan, now the headquarters of the Third Turkish Army. Erzingan would thus be under Russian menace both from the north and from Mamakhatun in the east.

The effect of that galvanization of the Turkish resistance which followed on the captures of Trebizond seems now to be passing away, and even that strong force which has succeeded in thrusting up into the Persian highlands as far as Kermanshah finds its progress barred both by Russian energy and by the now openly expressed hostility of the hitherto passive Persians.

INSISTS MILK IS NEEDED.

Citizens' Committee Urges Shipments to Central Empires.

Notwithstanding the Taylor report on the milk situation in Germany, published by the Department of State on July 10, the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments, of which Dr. Henry J. Wolf is President, decided at a meeting held here yesterday to continue its efforts to "alleviate the hardships suffered by the babies and nursing mothers in the Central Empires." The committee decided that the available evidence of a critical shortage of milk was so strong that humanity demanded a vigorous prosecution of the work by its members. The committee also held that it was unbelievable that any American, whatever his sentiments in the war might be, "should willingly be made an accomplice in any British attempt to starve the babies of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Poland."

The committee reported that it had received 257 letters from Senators and Representatives heartily indorsing the sending of milk by Americans to Teutonic and Polish babies. It was further reported that the committee had made nine attempts to ship milk in large quantities to the Central Empires, each one of which "had been thwarted at the last moment by the State Department." Satisfaction was expressed at the meeting, however, over a report of an interview between Acting Secretary of State Polk and the Executive Chairman of the Citizens' Committee and six members of Congress, during which the impression was conveyed that the United States Government would take vigorous steps in insisting upon the American right to ship milk to the Central Empires if it were convinced of the great need.

The officers of the Citizens' Committee, in addition to Mr. Wolf, are Carl L. Schurz, Treasurer; the Rev. Dr. Jacob W. Loch, Secretary, and Dr. Edmund von Mach, Executive Chairman.

SALONIKI FRONT ACTIVE.

Paris Reports Artillery Duels and Patrol Skirmishing.

PARIS, July 17.—The War Office today gave out the following statement covering the operations of the army of the Orient on the Saloniki front from July 1 to July 15:

East of the Vardar artillery actions, often very intense, have occurred daily upon the front. Advance post engagements of little importance took place on July 7, north of Kalincko, ten kilometers southwest of Lake Doiran.

West of the Vardar, in the mountainous region in the direction of Jumnitza and Osin, our patrols and light detachments have had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, who always was obliged to retreat.

Our aviators developed great activity during this period. They bombarded notably military establishments at Sofia, enemy encampments at Monastir, Strumnitza, and Bogdamies, and Fort Rupel three times. An enemy squadron on the night of July 9 bombarded without result our encampments in the region of Topcin. Two enemy aviators were brought down on July 8 and 11, respectively, by our artillery and fell in flames within our lines.

AMERICAN MAILS SEIZED.

British Alleged to Have Taken Them Off Three Steamships.

BERLIN, July 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The entire first class mail of the Danish liners Frederik VIII., for New York, and Oscar II., from New York, was confiscated by the British authorities, the Postmaster General of Denmark reports, according to the Overseas News Agency today.

A report from the Norwegian postal authorities given out by the same agency states that the mail of the liner Bergensfjord, from New York, also has been confiscated by the British.

DEUTSCHLAND TRIP AS CAUSE FOR PRIDE

Submarine Manufacturer Says American Navy Craft Are Like German Boat.

SAME ENGINES AND HULL

H. R. Sutphen Is Sure Our Navy's Flotilla Is Equal to Any in the World.

The transatlantic voyage of the submersible Deutschland has proved that American submarines are the equal of any in the world, according to H. R. Sutphen, Vice President of the Submarine Boat Corporation, which builds submarines on the Holland patents and has constructed all the United States Navy submarines with the exception of four. Mr. Sutphen said yesterday it had been learned by his company that in design and type of engine, which he said were the two vital points about a submarine, the Deutschland was in all important respects the duplicate of those in the American Navy, and that its performance had proved that American undersea boats were capable of anything those of any other nation could do.

"In 1900 our engineers," said Mr. Sutphen, "went abroad to study the types of motors that were suitable for use in submarines. The Diesel engine had then been brought to its highest degree of efficiency in Germany. Of all types of this engine, including that made by the Krupp and other concerns, that made by the Nürnberg Company was considered the best, and in 1910 we made an exclusive contract with that concern, and since that time all United States submarines made on the Holland design—and there have been only four others, two of them not yet completed—have been built with this engine. American engineers have worked on this engine, and I believe it has now reached a point where the American adaptation has improved upon the German original.

"We have learned that the Deutschland has the Nürnberg Diesel engine, four-cycle, six cylinders, with twin screws, each engine capable of developing 600 horse power.

"The great success that has been shown by the Deutschland means only one thing, when we find it equipped exactly the same way the American submarines are equipped, and that is that the American boats are no whit behind the most sensationally successful one Germany has produced.

"There is further proof. Last year we built in Montreal, with engines made in our plant, the New London Ship and Engine Company, ten submarines which are of the same structure as those built for the American Navy. These ten boats sailed under their own power from Montreal to England and the Dardanelles. Each of these ten boats arrived in entirely satisfactory condition. Each of the ten, therefore, practically duplicated the feat of the Deutschland, with the exception that they were convoyed—although not one of the ten was towed at all during the entire trip.

"Furthermore, we are launching this week a new submarine built for Spain, and this boat is to make the whole trip under its own power. There has been some talk about American inferiority in submarines, but it is all nonsense and these things show it.

"There is this much to say, however. Submarine navigation is a new art and men must be trained to its practical problems. The war has taught every one a great deal about the submarine arm of the service, and the lessons that have been forced upon foreign navies have also caught the attention of our own navy. We are now taking steps to profit by these lessons and are in a position to handle and navigate submarines, with their complicated mass of machinery, better than ever before.

"The cruising radius of the Deutschland is said to be 13,000 miles. I doubt whether it is actually that. I should judge it would not be more than 6,000 or 7,000 miles. The latter figures are quite feasible. The submarines we made in Montreal made the trip of 2,200 miles across the Atlantic under their own power and had enough fuel left to have turned around and come all the way back without refilling.

"Captain Koenig said, I believe, that the Deutschland would submerge in one and a half minutes, which is about the time it takes the American Holland boat to submerge.

"It is said from one source that the Deutschland has a double hull. There is nothing new in that, either. The M type we built for the navy has double hulls. The point wherein the Deutschland differs principally from the submarine used for war purposes is that it has a pointed bow and stern. In fighting submarines such a construction would not allow for the presence of torpedo tubes. It differs also in having cargo space. This would ordinarily be taken up with stored armament and torpedoes."

DYE DEALERS DISAPPOINTED.

New Yorkers Hear Consignees of U-Boat Also Own Her Cargo.

Uncertainty surrounding the delay in the arrival here of manifests of the cargo of the submersible Deutschland appeared to be partly explained yesterday, when importers of German dyestuffs learned that Schumacher & Co. of Baltimore, consignees of the U-boat's cargo, held title to all the dyestuffs she landed.

This information was conveyed in letters received by local representatives of German manufacturers from the consignees. As nearly as could be learned, the cargo is actually owned by the Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen, owner of the Deutschland and other submersibles reported as about to engage in undersea trade between Germany and the United States. The fact that the title to the dyestuffs rested in Schumacher & Co. came as a surprise to the half dozen big color firms, which, in normal times, handle the output in this country of the plants in Germany.

According to Herman A. Metz, President of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, 122 Hudson Street, whose plant is in Germany, the turning over of the shipment to Schumacher & Co. for sale and distribution gave the U-boat's venture a highly speculative character. While it was understood that preference would be given to the regular handlers such as the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, the Cassella Color Company, Badische & Co., Bayer & Co., and one or two other big factors in the trade, it seemed certain that these concerns would have to pay what were described yesterday by a prominent dyestuff official as "enormous advances over regular rates" in order to obtain possession of the goods.

"Schumacher & Co., representing the Ocean Company, own the Deutschland's dyestuffs," said Mr. Metz. "We will have to buy them the same as any one else. The whole thing is a big speculation. I suppose we shall buy some of the goods if we can."

It was indicated here that even the big handlers would have to pay whatever prices the Ocean Navigation Company, through the Baltimore consignees, saw fit to charge for the colors. This aspect of the case was far from pleasing to the importers, who had expected to receive the German products consigned directly to them. From trade sources it was learned that while the regular factors would probably eventually take possession of the dyes, the transaction would call for payments on an advanced scale.

The developments yesterday regarding the manner of disposing of the Deutschland's cargo left the importing trade in an unhappy frame of mind, intimations being made here and there that in case prices to be charged for the dyestuffs proved prohibitive they would not buy them.

FEARS DISPUTE OVER U-BOAT.

John Dillon Asks Lord Cecil to Keep House of Commons Informed.

LONDON, July 17.—The question of the possibility of a dispute between Great Britain and the United States over the status of the German commercial submarine Deutschland was raised in the House of Commons today by John Dillon, who asked Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, to present immediately to Parliament the communications which had passed between the two Governments, and to undertake to keep the House fully informed of the course of negotiations in this matter.

Lord Robert replied that the correspondence was proceeding and that it was not in the public interest that it should be published now. He would see that the suggestion to keep the House informed of the course of the negotiations was fully considered.

"Will you see," asked Mr. Dillon, "that Parliament is not committed to a dispute with the United States without the House being given an opportunity of discussing the whole subject?" Lord Robert replied:

"I don't think the House would wish me to give such an undertaking as that, but I will present the suggestion to Sir Edward Grey."

SUBMARINE LINER PREPARES TO SAIL

Continued from Page 1.

from Norfolk that Allied warships were forming a V-shaped line outside the Capes to trap his ship, he laughed heartily and said: "The ocean is big enough for them and me. We won't collide."

Several negro stevedores, answering questions as to how their work was going, said they expected to finish loading by tomorrow morning. They were pulled away from their questioners by other workmen, who cautioned them to stop talking. The day force of stevedores was relieved by a night shift at 5:30 P. M.

Shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon Theodore Mottu, foreman of the Grand Jury, accompanied by the Marshal of Police, came to the pier where the Deutschland is berthed and was permitted to view the submarine from the deck of the Neckar. Captain Hinsch said he regretted he could not issue a pass to go aboard the Deutschland.

The cargo of dyes off the Deutschland has been stored in the Eastern Forwarding Company's warehouse, and is being inspected by the custom office authorities as fast as possible. Henry F. Hilken, senior member of the firm of A. Schumacher & Co., and also a member of the Eastern Forwarding Company, said the manifest did not show the names of consignees, nor did the bills of lading. When the manifest of the cargo was filed at the Custom House by Captain Koenig, it was seen by the newspaper men. It contained no mention of any consignee.

There have been no indications here that the firm of Schumacher & Co. owns the dyes and intends to sell them to the highest bidders, as reported from New York.

From an authoritative source, however, the information was gleaned that the names of the consignees were not given out in order to prevent the enemies of Germany from ascertaining their addresses and possibly putting an embargo on any goods these firms might seek to export. It is believed the Allies might try to retaliate for the trick Germany played on them by the submarine in breaking the blockade.

DEUTSCHLAND RULE PLEASES.

Berlin Is Gratified Over the Attitude of the State Department.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—The first authentic report that the United States State Department had formally decided that the submarine Deutschland was a merchantman has aroused satisfaction here among all circles, particularly after the past few days, during which it has been an open secret that, were the Deutschland interned on a technicality, it would cause a nation-wide outburst of popular feeling against which not even the most moderate statesmen could have stood.

The Washington decision appears already to have done more than anything else to start to destroy the legend that President Wilson was actuated by a double standard of neutrality and could under any circumstances be expected to give Germany a square deal. The press generally characterizes the Washington attitude as correct, and in some enthusiastic cases even as loyally neutral. The Berlin Gazette says:

"The decision of the State Department, which acted in a thoroughly correct manner, could not have been otherwise unless the Wilson Government had wanted to give up the entire principle of its attitude in the submarine quarrel and to bow down before British tyranny and seriously harm America's well-understood interests."

Captain Persius, writing in the Tageblatt, says:

"The decision was to be anticipated by every one who still preserved faith in the American Government's ability to judge in a non-partisan manner."

Only the extremist champions of a ruthless submarine war continue to be disgruntled. Count Reventlow pointing out that "the submarine freight line to America by no means is a freedom of the seas," and issues a warning against exaggerated hopes.

MAY SHIP BEER UNDER SEA.

German Exporter Wants U-Boat Cargo Room for 60,000 Casks.

BERLIN, July 17, (via London.)—Commercial submarines may assume considerable importance in German-American trade during the remainder of the war, according to the Bremen correspondent of the Cologne Zeitung. The freight earnings of the Deutschland were so great that the vessel was paid for out of the profits of its first voyage. It is expected, therefore, that many others will be built.

The correspondent does not give the date when the Deutschland was begun, but intimates that it was built in less than six months. He adds that the company which built the submarine is being flooded with requests to accept freight. One exporter wants room for 60,000 cases of beer, and many want to send letters. Postal facilities, however, will probably not be extended.

The company proposes to try and carry banking paper as freight through the Reichsbank.

NO NAVY PATROL AT CAPES.

Daniels Believes Allied Warships Will Stay Outside Limit.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—There will be no patrol of American warships off the Virginia coast to see that allied cruisers awaiting the reappearance of the German merchant submarine Deutschland stay outside the three-mile limit. Secretary Daniels said today the United States assumed that its territory would not be violated by the allied men of war.

Both the British and French Embassies have made representations to the State Department urging that the Deutschland is a potential warship and not entitled to treatment in neutral ports as a peaceful merchantman. The British statement of views was presented in writing. Now that the department has ruled formally that the submarine is entitled to recognition as a merchant vessel it is understood the diplomatic representatives of the Allies are awaiting instructions from their Foreign Offices.

LOSES WARSHIP, ENDS LIFE.

Russian Captain Atones for Wreck of Peresviet on Trial Run.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 15.—It is learned here on good authority that the Captain of the Russian warship Peresviet, which recently was wrecked on a nearby island on a trial run, committed suicide shortly after the accident.

With two other warships the Peresviet was recently purchased from Japan. The three ships were captured from the Russians by the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese war. After being refitted and manned with a Russian crew, the Peresviet was taken out for a trial run, but ran ashore in a thick fog. In atonement the commander killed himself.

Japanese warships are aiding in the attempts at salvage.

Wallace & Co., Candy, Brooklyn.
Howard Chapman, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

Wallace & Company wanted an economical, sanitary and fireproof building for candy manufacturing.

They chose reinforced concrete and Turner, and got what they wanted.

TURNER Construction Co

SEES PARALYSIS CHECKED IN CITY

Continued from Page 1.

of infantile paralysis here had caused a reduction in the number of Summer visitors to New York. Reports from hotels and business houses yesterday were that conventions, meeting in the last few weeks, had been far below the normal in attendance, that many convention delegates left their wives and children at home because of the disease here, and that the out-of-town customers of local wholesale and retail houses had been fewer than usual in other years.

The Mayor's Statement.

The Mayor's statement was as follows:

It has been drawn to my attention that there exists among people living outside this city a widespread fear that a visit to New York exposes the visitor to the danger of contracting or carrying away infantile paralysis. This, I am informed, is leading many people who normally have business to transact in this city to remain away. It seems to me that something should be said to allay this groundless fear on the part of the people of other communities, which is at present operating to the disadvantage of New York and its people.

The Commissioner of Health has placed in my hands the following comparative statistics, which demonstrate that there is not the cause for alarm, either within or without the city, which has seemed to be growing during the last few days:

Comparing the mortality rate of infants under 1 year during the week just closed with the corresponding week last Summer we find that the rate of deaths of that week last Summer was 100 out of every 1,000 births, while during the week just closed the rate of deaths represents 87.6 out of every 1,000. In other words, the infant death rate of the whole city was lower last week than during the same week last year, while the entire death rate of infants and adults combined was 13.68 out of 1,000 during the week just closed, and 13.13 during the corresponding week last Summer. The Health Commissioner tells me that the slightly higher general death rate last week was due to heat prostrations of adults.

Only Two Cases in Shopping District.

During the past week, i. e., during what is probably the height of the outbreak, two cases of infantile paralysis were reported from the Chelsea district of the city. This district includes a large part of the hotel and shopping district, and both the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations. It has a population of over 160,000. This is about the size of Atlanta, Ga., or Oakland, Cal. Does any one suppose that two cases in either of these cities would cause alarm?

During the same time there were seven cases of infantile paralysis in the Yorkville district. This embraces the middle east side, and includes part of the better residential district of the city. It has a population of 320,000. This is equivalent to the combined population of Albany, Nashville, Tenn., and Lowell, Mass. Seven cases in the Yorkville district in one week is equivalent to two cases in San Antonio, Texas.

Only four cases were reported from the Riverside district, (all of the west side of the city north of Forty-second Street,) having a population of about 627,000. This is equal to the combined population of Bridgeport, Omaha, Paterson, N. J., and Scranton, Penn. It is as though during the week one case had occurred in each of the four cities named.

Conditions on Lower East Side.

In the crowded east side of Manhattan, to be sure, the proportion of cases has been higher, but even here a comparison shows how absurd it is to fear visiting New York. Thus, in the Stuyvesant district twenty-nine cases were reported in the last week. With a population of 320,000, this is the same as though three cases had been reported in the following well-known cities: Brookline, Mass.; Colorado Springs, Columbia, S. C.; Elgin, Ill.; Kingston, N. Y.; Lynchburg, Va.; Newburg, N. Y.; Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Newport, R. I.; New Rochelle, N. Y., or Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

In the lower east side, the most densely crowded spot in the world, there were only thirty-seven cases last week from a population of 430,000. This is the same as though a city like Stamford, Conn., had two cases during the week or as though Albany, N. Y., had nine cases.

As a matter of fact, the danger of visitors to New York City contracting poliomyelitis is almost nil. One hundred and eight cases a week in Manhattan may sound alarming, but when one considers that these are figures for a population of over 2,500,000, and from what is probably the high curve of the "epidemic," they sink into their proper proportion and can be viewed without alarm.

In addition to those mentioned in the Mayor's statement Dr. Emerson yesterday made public further vital statistics, all of which were reassuring.

In the week ended last Saturday, for example, there were 1,460 deaths in the city, from all causes, of persons of all ages, while in the corresponding week of last year there were 1,376 deaths, making an increase for this year of only eighty-four, despite the 400 deaths from infantile paralysis included in the totals given.

This meant that, excluding deaths from the disease in question, the actual death rate, as shown in the Mayor's statement, had been reduced. By actual figures, furthermore, the deaths among both adults and children from measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup and diarrhoeal disorders are much fewer this year than last.

In the week ended last Saturday 241 infants of less than one year of age died, and in the corresponding week of 1915 267 children of less than one year old died, showing that the infant mortality, despite the epidemic, has been less this year than last.

The death rate for the city, all causes and ages included, was 14.59 per 1,000 of population between Jan. 1 and July 15 of this year, and the rate for the same period of 1915 was 14.80.

And even including in figures for children of less than 5 years, among whom infant paralysis has claimed the most victims, the deaths from all causes were only 73 more last week than in the corresponding week of 1915, the number of deaths for each week being, this year, 482, and last year 409.

General Health of City Better.

All the statistics, the health authorities say, show unmistakably, therefore, that excluding infant paralysis the death rate of persons of all ages has been materially lower this year than last—so much lower, in fact, that including the infantile paralysis the rate would be raised only slightly in a few classes of persons and not at all in others.

This is due, in the opinion of the authorities, to the fact that because of the outbreak sanitary measures throughout the city have been better this year than last, parents have been more attentive to the ailments of their children, physicians have been more keen in the treatment of their patients, and children have had more care from public and private institutions.

The sum of the matter, health officials said yesterday, was that more intelligent and comprehensive attention had been paid to the health of the city this year than ever before, with the result that the saving of lives, especially of children's lives actually had resulted from the infantile paralysis outbreak. There were children playing today, it was said, who would have been dead had the present outbreak not stirred citizens—parents, physicians, nurses, officials—to unusual activity.

While Dr. Emerson and his associates think the outbreak is on the wane, they are not, on that account, going to slacken in their preventive measures or give infantile paralysis a chance to get ahead of them again. This was emphatically shown yesterday in the passage by the Board of Health of the following resolution:

That all children under the age of 16, in families where a case of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) has occurred, shall be quarantined on the premises until two weeks after the termination of the case by death, removal or recovery of the patient.

Quarantine of Convalescents.

This means that children in the family of a patient may have to remain in their homes for a period of ten weeks, for a patient is not discharged by the Department of Health as cured, and as no longer a possible carrier, until eight weeks after the onset of the disease.

Because it is possible for the other children in the family of a patient to receive the germs of infantile paralysis and become carriers on the last day before the eight weeks following onset are over, the children in the family of a patient kept at home throughout the course of the disease will have to remain in quarantine during the eight weeks in which the patient is confined and for two weeks in addition.

If any patient dies or is removed to a hospital during the progress of the disease the children in the family will be released from quarantine two weeks after such termination of the possibility of infection in the home. The fact that the keeping of a patient at home will force a ten weeks' quarantine upon all other children in the family has led Dr. Emerson to hope that yesterday's resolution would have the effect of persuading patients to send their children to hospitals as soon as they develop infantile paralysis.

And, according to the Health Commissioner, the quarantine of children will be rigidly enforced. Ordinarily uniformed policemen are not permitted to enter the homes of citizens to look for violations of the law, but Dr. Emerson said yesterday that policemen had been given special authority to enter any home designated by the Department of Health to see whether the quarantine regulations were being obeyed.

Frequent Visits by Policemen.

Every morning, the Commissioner said, each patrolman would be supplied with the addresses of every home under quarantine in his jurisdiction, with the name, age, and number of every child in each home, and each policeman would be expected to visit the homes from time to time during the day and to report every case of violation of quarantine regulations.

Violations, the Commissioner added, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Further evidence that the Health Department was not relaxing its vigilance was shown in Dr. Emerson's statement yesterday that the prohibition of the admission of children of less than 16 to the moving picture theatres would not be modified.

Motion picture men have made many appeals for a reduction in the age limit, and yesterday a delegation representing the Associated Motion Picture Exhibitors of Brooklyn and other organizations called on the Mayor to petition him to modify the prohibition in their favor. The Mayor promised to accept any argument from them in writing and to confer with the health authorities, but Commissioner Emerson said later in the day that he would not yet advise any alteration of the ban on children.

The extent of his concession was the granting of permission to open for adults seven or eight motion picture houses in the most infected districts of Brooklyn, which had been closed completely a week or so ago.

Urges Lifting of Park Quarantine.

George W Perkins, President of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, announced yesterday that he had taken up with the New Jersey authorities the matter of admitting children from New York to the Interstate Park. Mr. Perkins said that as a rule New York children who visited the park contented themselves with playing on the shore of the Hudson River under the cliffs, and did not go back into the country. He suggested, therefore, that the quarantine line be the top of the Palisades.

Dr. Banks was unable to place his examining surgeons in the railroad and ferry stations yesterday, as he had intended, because the formal instructions did not come from Washington. He hopes to receive the instructions today and actively to begin his work.

Dr. Banks did receive from Washington yesterday 50,000 postal cards, one of which will be filled in for every person leaving New York with a child for interstate travel and sent to the destination of the person. The cards read:

To the Health Officer at the Point of Destination.

The person named below left New York today .....

Name .....Point of destination ..... Local address at point of destination.....

Number of children under 16 years of age accompanying ..... This information is furnished you on account of the present outbreak of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) in New York City.

Respectfully, Rupert Blue, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, who will have charge of the administration of the work done with the $50,000 donated by the Rockefeller Foundation, yesterday opened his office in the Brooklyn branch of the Department of Health, and said that this morning he would have five physicians and twenty nurses actively engaged in studying and following the cases of persons who had come into contact with infantile paralysis.

Magistrates Fine 792 Persons.

The City Magistrates continued yesterday to fine violators of the sanitary code. Because the day was Monday, and Sunday's cases had accumulated, the dockets were larger than on Saturday. The records in the courts were: Essex Market Court, 285 fined from $2 to $3 each; Harlem Court, 28 fined $2 each; Yorkville Court, 175 fined from $2 to $3 each; Washington Heights Court, 23 fined from $1 to $2 each; West Side Court, 41 fined $1 each; Tombs Court, 182 fined $1 each, and Jefferson Market 108 fined from $1 to $2.

A writ of mandamus was yesterday issued by Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn, directing Mayor Mitchel to show cause before the Justice on July 28, why Beaver Creek in Jamaica should not be filled in. The affidavits of the applicants for the writ described Beaver Creek as "an open sewer" and charged that it had caused the spread of infantile paralysis.

The signers of the affidavits were Frank Berman, a hardware dealer of 127 Rockaway Road, Jamaica, and Samuel Appleboom of 301 Brown Avenue, Jamaica.

There was a well-attended meeting in the Queens County Court House last night, at which Dr. Emerson and others spoke to physicians on infantile paralysis.

Dr. Abraham Sophian, for many years employed in the research laboratories of the department, but in private practice for the last six years, has been engaged by Bridgeport, Conn., to take charge of that city's campaign against infantile paralysis. The Board of Health of Bridgeport asked Dr. Emerson to recommend a man for the place and Dr. Emerson sent the name of Dr. Sophian.

QUARANTINE GUARDS ON ROAD.

Motor Parties with Children Turned Back in the Suburbs.

Quarantine measures against New York children to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis continued yesterday to mark the situation in nearby New York and New Jersey.

It was announced in Huntington, L. I., yesterday that a committee of residents, including many prominent men, had made a thorough canvass of the town and had found only one case of suspected infantile paralysis. On the committee were George B. Cortelyou, Robert W. de Forest, William J. Matheson, Charles H. Sweetland, Hiram Paulding, J. J. Robinson, Theron H. Sammis, A. V. Sammis, J. A. Palmer, and Nathaniel Harper.

Persons visiting Huntington from out of town are quarantined for two weeks.

From noon Saturday until noon yesterday 150 families who attempted to enter Hastings-on-Hudson in trains and automobile from New York were turned back by policemen stationed at every entrance to the village. Village President Thomas J. Goodwin had issued orders that no person without a certificate from the New York Department of Health should be permitted even to pass through the place.

Despite this, however, three scows loaded, according to report, with garbage from New York arrived at Hastings last night to fill in land near the Tower Ridge Yacht Club. It was said that court action to prevent the dumping of the garbage would be taken today.

A fourth case of infantile paralysis in Yonkers was discovered yesterday.

The New Jersey State Department of Health has not declared a quarantine against persons coming from New York, it was stated today by Dr. J. T. Price, Director of Health of the State, who said in Trenton that he had written that fact to Dr. Emerson in New York.

According to reports received by the Department at Trenton, there were 12 new cases of infantile paralysis in New Jersey yesterday, distributed as follows: Union Hill, 3; Jersey City, 2, and 1 each in West New York, Linden, South Orange, Belmar, Atlantic City, Harrison, Gloucester Township, and Camden County.

In addition, four true cases and one suspected case were reported yesterday in Newark, where there were five new cases on Sunday. There were four deaths.

The first case of infantile paralysis in Plainfield was reported yesterday, and a death was reported from Orange.

Five New York families who tried to enter Hoboken yesterday were turned back by the town authorities, and rigid quarantine against New Yorkers was said to have been declared in Glen Ridge and Nutley.

President Bloom of the Boonton Board of Health said last night that he had not yet mailed the letter summoning Judge Joshua R. Salmon of Mountain Lake before the board for violation of the Boonton quarantine, but that he would mail the letter today and that Judge Salmon would appear before the board tomorrow night.

WOODS IN PARALYSIS FIGHT.

Police Commissioner Takes Up Work on Return to the City.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods returned from a month's wedding sojourn in the Adirondacks yesterday to take part in the fight against infantile paralysis. The Commissioner, who had kept in close touch with the work during his absence, expressed himself as well pleased with the way matters had been handled.

He was particularly concerned with the test to which the department has been put because he regarded the outbreak as the first opportunity to try out "police preparedness" plans formulated under his direction some time ago. These plans were designed to embrace detailed advance schemes for handling any great emergency which might arise such as fire, flood, earthquake or epidemic. In other cities such public disasters have usually required military policing, but Mr. Woods decided his own force would be adequate if properly prepared.

One of the first matters to receive the Commissioner's attention was the task assigned the police of keeping careful track of the migrations of families, particularly those whose children had been affected by the disease. This work is to be intensified so the department will be able to notify the health authorities within a few minutes of every removal which should have its attention.

Mr. Woods conferred with Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, and, through the medium of First Deputy Commissioner Godley, with Health Commissioner Emerson. He also had a brief talk with Mayor Mitchel. At the close of those conferences he declined to comment on the situation from a police viewpoint on the ground that he wished to be more fully informed before expressing an opinion.

All deputy commissioners and inspectors were called into consultation with their chief, and every phase of the city's police work was gone over, especial emphasis being laid on the department's share in handling infantile paralysis problems.

Mr. Woods then made a quick trip through Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, calling at nearly all inspection district offices and observing for himself the work being done by the department in enforcing sanitary regulations.

It was said at headquarters yesterday that the Home Defense League had rendered notable service in assisting patrolmen in such work and that all types of citizens, from the richest to the poorest, had rendered efficient aid.

LIBRARY GETS CLEANUP TIME.

Order Barring Children Gives a Chance to Renew Juvenile Books.

A boy and a girl, each carrying a book, walked up the steps of the Public Library yesterday morning and darting through the entrance headed for the children's room on the ground floor.

"Sorry, but you cannot go in," said the attendant at the door, laying his hand on the shoulder of the boy.

"But we

BAKER TO ACT TODAY ON CONLEY APPEAL

Capt. Haskell Will Not Command 69th Regt. Until Decision Is Announced.

SURGEON GENERAL ADVERSE

Colonel's Physical Infirmity Would Endanger His Own and Men's Lives, Is Army Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Secretary of War will take action tomorrow on the case of Colonel Conley of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, and unless some unforeseen circumstance arises in the meantime the order of Major General Leonard Wood detaching Colonel Conley from command of the regiment on account of physical disability will be confirmed. Captain William H. Haskell of the United States Army, as THE NEW YORK TIMES announced this morning, has been recommended by Major Gen. O'Ryan to take Colonel Conley's place.

The report submitted to the War Department by General Wood in response to instructions from the War Department was referred to Colonel Birmingham, the Acting Surgeon General of the army, and it is understood that he has expressed the opinion that Colonel Conley's physical infirmity is of such a character that his continuance in active service must endanger his own life and be detrimental to men under his command.

The case of Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth, also found to be suffering from a physical infirmity, probably will be passed on by the Secretary of War at the same time that he disposes of the case of Colonel Conley. The examining surgeons were of the opinion that his trouble might be cured by a surgical operation, and it will be for Lieut. Col. Phelan to determine whether the operation shall be performed. It is probable that the order of General Wood for the retirement of Lieut. Col. Phelan will be approved, and if he desires to have the operation performed and the infirmity is removed, he can then make application for reinstatement.

Considerable political pressure to prevent the retirement of Colonel Conley has been exerted on the Administration, but in spite of this the War Department is expected to follow the course that governs similar cases affecting officers of the regular military establishment. The War Department apparently desires to show consideration for Colonel Conley, but is hampered by the fact that his is only one of a considerable number of cases in which National Guard officers ordered to the Mexican border have been found to be physically disqualified for active service.

To make an exception of Colonel Conley, it is contended, would let down the bars for waiving the physical infirmities of these officers and would establish a dangerous precedent. Army officers found physically unfit for field duty are seldom permitted to remain on the active list. Five Generals who have been serving with the army punitive expedition in Mexico have been detached from their commands on account of disability.

It is not likely that the War Department will make public the report of the condition of Colonel Conley. A copy of the report will be furnished to him and it will be within his discretion to give it to the press.

HASKELL POPULAR WITH 69TH.

Army Captain Hears of His Appointment with Pleasure.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., July 17.—Captain William H. Haskell searched Camp Whitman in vain today to find some one who would lend him two silver eagles for his collar decorations in anticipation of his commission to command the Sixty-ninth Regiment, replacing Colonel Conley, who was recently surveyed out of the service because of physical disability. Captain Haskell was frankly pleased with the prospect.

He stated that the Sixty-ninth was not new to him, and that he had a high regard for both officers and men. He believed that it would take several days for the necessary red tape to be unreeled and for his commission to arrive. Meanwhile, he will go on with his work here in charge of Federal commissary supplies. Captain Haskell has a habit of carrying his office in his pocket, and can turn over the stores in short order.

Militia officers had nothing to say for publication regarding the prospective appointment, but there seemed to be much uncertainty as to what would come next. Without exception, however, they have the highest respect for Captain Haskell. The question most frankly asked in camp today was, "Who will get the Forty-seventh?" A regular army officer here today said:

"If the War Department had searched the whole army I doubt whether it could have found a more competent and efficient officer to take command of the Sixty-ninth. He has proved a popular officer both with officers and enlisted men wherever he has been, and he has the knack of handling men."

Captain Haskell expects to report for his examinations either at Camp Whitman or in New York.

Much interest is being taken in the prospective manoeuvres between the Forty-seventh at Peekskill and the First at Camp Whitman. No date has yet been set for the engagement, although the problem has been agreed upon. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting the necessary blank ammunition. It was reported today that Governor Whitman would witness the manoeuvres with Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury.

General Eddy, commanding at Camp Whitman, will attend, and as many officers as can get leave will go as observers.

WHITMAN DELAYS ACTION.

Haskell Must Wait on Col: Conley's Appeal, Governor Says.

Governor Whitman said yesterday that there was apparently an erroneous impression about the Colonelcy of the Sixty-ninth Infantry. No successor, he said, had been appointed to Colonel Conley. But when the vacancy now existing was filled it would be done by the Governor on the recommendation of Major Gen. O'Ryan.

"No one has been appointed," said the Governor, "but Major Gen. O'Ryan has recommended Captain Haskell. I will not fill the vacancy until the appeal now in Washington before the Secretary of War in Colonel Conley's case has been disposed of.

"I have just been talking with Washington about the matter. If the appeal of Colonel Conley is denied, then I shall probably appoint Captain Haskell, as recommended by General O'Ryan. Of course, he will have to be accepted by the Federal authorities."

Western Union Cuts Rate to Soldiers

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that, until further notice, it will make telegraphic transfers of money to members of the National Guard who have been mustered into the Federal service at the Mexican border at one-half the usual charges for such service. Messages may be incorporated in the transfers at a small added charge.

WARNING OF OUTLAWS HEADED FOR BORDER

Trevino Says Villistas, Having Eluded Carranza Troops, Plan Another Raid.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, July 17.—Several scattered groups of Villa followers have eluded the cordon of Government troops which surrounded them in the Rio Florido bottoms, have reassembled at Tanajas and Las Escobas, on the road to Ojinaga, and are making their way north with the object of making another raid on the American border, according to confidential advices to General Jacinto Trevino today.

The advices, which came from Santa Rosalia,, said the outlaws skirted Chihuahua City by traveling in small groups to the little settlements northeast of here.

General Trevino immediately ordered the commanders of the garrisons at Ojinaga and Piedras Negras to throw troops out in an attempt to inaercept the bandits, whose numbers were estimated at ba tuo200. He pointed out, however, that the nature of the terrain was such that some of the outlaws might evade the Government troops and suggested that it would be well for military authorities on the American side of the frontier to be especially vigilant.

"With the advent of the rainy season," he said, "the abundant water supply makes it easy for small bands to deviate from beaten roads and old water holes. However, the Mexican troops will do everything they can to prevent the bandits' reaching the American border."

Reports from General Luis Herrera at Parral today indicated quiet in that district. General Matias Ramos has not yet engaged the main Villa band, which is surrounded in Rio Florido district, he said, but is pressing them closely. The dispatches added that strong forces had been ordered to Santa Barbara and other mining settlements in the district to prevent possibility of raids.

Generals José Isabel Robles, Canuto Reyes, and Dilario Rodrigues left today for San Luis Potosi, where they have been ordered to incorporate into the de facto army the Cidallo brothers and their followers to whom recently was granted amnesty.

Francisco L. Tevino, Civil Governor of Chihuahua, announced today that he had investigated the reported seizure of the Heart Ranch at Babricora, and had determined that the property was not confiscated, but that the "cattle were merely detained to prevent the possibility of their being moved across the border without paying duty."

CABRERA AS COMMISSIONER.

Expected to Head Mexicans in Joint Conference Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 17.—Juan Amador, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, said today that, although everything indicated a satisfactory arrangement of the international crisis would be reached, no definite settlement had been agreed upon. Mexico is awaiting the United States's reply to her proposal to appoint a joint commission to discuss an arrangement with plenipotentiary powers to make an agreement binding to both nations.

It is known, however, that Mexico has been informed the United States will accept the proposal for the joint commission. A written reply to this effect is being expected momentarily, and in view thereof the Administration has discussed whom it is best to send to the conference as Mexico's Commissioners. It is nearly certain that these will be civilians, and that Minister of Finance Cabrera will be the principal member.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Acting Secretary of State Polk today authorized the statement that no agreement had been reached in the preliminary conferences that have been having with Ambassador-designate Arredondo with a view to the settlement, by direct negotiation, of the controversy between the United States and Mexican Governments, growing out of the presence of American troops in Mexico and the border raids.

Mr. Polk made it plain that the intimation there had been an agreement was premature. He refrained, as usual since the negotiations began, from discussing them further than to say that satisfactory progress was being made. The purpose of the conferences now being held is to agree on a method of procedure to govern later negotiations. The later negotiations will deal with the real facts at issue. It has been virtually settled, however, that the plan of procedure to be adopted will provide for a joint American-Mexican commission of six members.

James Linn Rodgers, the State Department's Special Representative in Mexico City, advised the department today that he had discussed with the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury the question of mining taxes and had obtained an extension until Sept. 1, without penalty, for the payment of the current tercio taxes. Mr. Rodgers was advised that no action as regards confiscation, fines, or other penalties for non-payment of the last tercio had been ordered, as the de facto Government desired to investigate conditions concerning the operation of mines.

CHINESE ON ARMY'S HANDS.

300 with Pershing Fear Mexicans if Americans Withdraw.

Special to The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, July 12, (by Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., July 17.)—What to do with 300 Chinese who have associated themselves with the punitive expedition has developed into a serious problem with the army since the shortening of the American line in Mexico recently revealed the large number enjoying present security under the protection of the American flag.

These Chinese flocked to the American lines to make money, while the Mexicans, through pride, refused to sell hungry soldiers anything to eat, or through poverty were unable to traffic with the American troops. The Chinese stepped in and succeeded. Many a soldier without soap obtained his first good wash by buying a cake from a Chinaman.

In the desert, wherever a truck train was likely to stop for water, there was a Chinaman. Doughnuts, pies, candy, tobacco, matches, and fruit, which comprised about all the luxuries known to the men during this campaign in a poverty-stricken country, were furnished by Chinese, and by them only. Chinese from points as far distant as Chihuahua became the shopkeepers of the army, traveling in two-horse wagons, with a dozen persons to one vehicle.

Like the Mexicans who were threatened for having business dealings with the army, these Chinese lay themselves open to reprisals after the departure of the troops. Consequently they have followed the army northward toward the border.

Charley Tien, leader of the Chinese here, who claims American citizenship, said today that he would not care to remain in Mexico if the troops withdrew. He said his countrymen now with the expedition, but who are barred from entering the United States, will go with the army to the border, stopping on the Mexican side, whence, he said, they expect to be able to flee across the line for temporary refuge in case they are threatened.

TROOPS GOT BOYS' CLOTHING.

Juvenile Underwear Sent in Error to Regiment on Border.

A carload of light Summer underclothes for a certain National Guard regiment, now on the border, arrived at the border a few days ago and the guardsmen who were sweltering in Winter undergarments lost no time in appropriating the more than welcome additions to their wardrobe. But their joy was short lived for the garments turned out to be boys instead of men's sizes.

"These garments are of fine material and all that, but it so happens that this is a regiment of men and not of boys. Please hurry along a carload of men's sizes," was the gist of the message that a disgusted Quartermaster wired back to headquarters.

Regular men's sizes are now on the way to the suffering command.

REFUTES CRITICISM OF MILITIA'S FOOD

War Department Inquiry Shows Guardsmen in Transit Had Adequate Rations.

GEN. PARKER PRAISES WORK

Agreement with Railroads Averted Error of 1898—Subscriptions Frowned On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Reports to the War Department from commanders of the military departments of the army and other officers indicate that the complaints of food shortage on railroad trains carrying National Guard organizations to the Mexican border are not so general as has been supposed, and in every case of dissatisfaction so far reported the investigation has shown that the guardsmen had a sufficient supply of food and were themselves to blame for going hungry.

Secretary Baker has issued orders that every complaint shall be investigated by the responsible officer of the army. Reports from the officers concerned are being received at the War Department by telegraph. They are generally to the effect that the guardsmen were supplied with ten days' rations of the army standard for a four-day journey.

In other words, they had more than twice as much food as was required to last them to their destinations on the border. The responsible officials of the War Department appear to be satisfied that the complaints are not justified as far as they involve supply officers of the regular army.

The War Department made public today the following telegram received from Colonel Rogers, the Chief Quartermaster of the Southern Military Department:

"Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 15.

"Quartermaster General, Washington:

"Seeing in the newspapers that there has been considerable criticism of the Quartermaster Corps, and feeling that it is my duty to the corps and to the officers and personnel pertaining thereto, who are doing such excellent work to maintain the reputation of the army and the Quartermaster Corps in particular, I quote herewith for your immediate information a letter just received from the District Commander of the Brownsville district, and I know that you will be gratified to read it and to know that every one in the corps is doing his duty:

Headquarters Brownsville District,
Brownsville, Texas, July 13, 1916.

My Dear Colonel: Your telegram of July 12 was duly received, and I take this opportunity of thanking you for your very prompt response to the many calls that we have made upon you. I am particularly delighted to have obtained the olive drab shirts and the cotton uniforms for the New York troops which, I hear, have just been received by the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments. For this deficiency we were not responsible, but we are very glad to have their wants filled before they could set up a howl. It was quite different in '98, and the militia troops themselves appreciate the wonderful work that has been done by our supply officers.

A Mr. Rhode, correspondent for The New York Tribune, yesterday showed me a telegram calling upon him to find out and report all deficiencies that could possibly be laid to the fault of the Administration. Captain Aloe and myself were able to demonstrate that in the matter of supply no just complaint could be made, but that, on the contrary, wonderful things had been accomplished. I think he went away pretty well convinced. Thanking you again, I remain, very sincerely yours,

JAMES PARKER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

To Colonel Harold B. Rogers, Chief Quartermaster, Southern Department, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"ROGERS."

The War Department made a formal statement headed, "Why the Condition of 1898 Has Not Been Repeated in the Mobilization of 1916." According to the statement, an agreement was reached in 1912 between the Quartermaster's Department and the railroads of the country, by which in time of war or threatened war all carload shipments of Government property properly placarded would have right of way and sent forward to destination without being sidetracked or otherwise delayed.

Under this arrangement there were instances where army freight shipments were sent to the Texas border from Washington in four days, and from New York and its vicinity in five days or less, while from the Great Lakes shipments were delivered on the border in little more than forty-eight hours. The statement praises the Master Car Builders' Association, the American Railway Association, and the railroads for this work. The statement says:

"It is believed that this simple device, with the fullest co-operation of the railroads, has relieved one of the principal sources of criticism applicable to the period of mobilization in 1898. Where special urgent shipments have been made they have been followed through by wire to destination, and most satisfactory results have been obtained in every instance."

The War Department today issued the following order:

The solicitation of public or private subscriptions for the purpose of obtaining funds to augment the ration as issued by the Government to the organized militia and National Guard in the service of the United States is not favored by the War Department, inasmuch as the army ration, which is furnished to such troops, is ample for all purposes when properly used. Officers and enlisted men of the army and of the organized militia and National Guard in the service of the United States are prohibited from taking part in any such solicitings.

The movement to solicit funds, said in published reports to be on foot, was declared by department officials to be unnecessary and ill-timed.

69TH DUE IN CAMP TODAY.

Troops Will Start Hike from Trains to Pharr Early.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD TROOP TRAIN OF SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, KINGSVILLE, Texas, July 17.—Reveille will sound at 5:15 tomorrow morning, the three sections of the train will be vacated, and the hike to the camp site at Pharr will be begun. The train will arrive in Pharr late tonight, but in order to avoid confusion it was decided today to start for camp shortly after sunrise. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the New York Division will meet Colonel Conley at the train. It was unofficially stated that the Sixty-ninth might enter Pharr under General Lester, and be brigaded with regulars later. Colonel Conley has received no official notice as to his status with the regiment, though it is thought he will remain as Colonel.

The men have received orders from Major Thomas Maguire, the regiment surgeon, that their hair must be trimmed and beards shaved by tonight at 6 o'clock. Late last night the train drew up in Houston and permission was granted for several hours' recreation in the city. The officers were met at the station by prominent citizens of Houston and visited the Irish-American Club, the Houston Club, the Lumbermen's Club, and the German Club.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't add water to

Club Cocktails

by shaking with ice. Pour over large lumps of ice or cool the bottle.

MAY ASK CONSENT FOR MEXICAN REVOLT

Carranza's Foes Said to Need Only Washington's Permission to Start.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 17.—The new movement for a revolution in Mexico, which has for its object the coalition of the Clerical, Cientifico, and the better elements of the Villa and Carranza parties, is being directed from an office in New York, according to a local member of the group. The first meeting of representatives of the various factions was held with Dr. Emilio Vasques Gomez in San Antonio two months ago.

The plan is to use dollars instead of bullets in overcoming the Carranza army and taking possession of the Carranza Government. It will be necessary to obtain the consent of the United States before the money to carry out the "dollar revolution" will be forthcoming. General Felipe Angeles, Villa's former commander, and Manuel Bonillas, Villa's Minister of Foreign Relations, are said to be in Washington now for this purpose. The financial genius of the movement is said to be José Yves Limantour, former Minister of Finance under President Diaz. He is said to have returned from his palatial home in France and to be in close conference with the junta in New York. Through him Wall Street is reported to have offered to advance money to carry out the movement.

The new faction contends that millions of dollars have been invested in Mexico by American, French, and English capitalists which will be a total loss unless it can be salvaged soon by the restoration of peace and the resumption of industries in the republic. The border Cientificos declare that they plan to use money to win over Carranza Generals, soldiers, and civil officials. The leaders hope in this way to eliminate Carranza from the field by having him go abroad, to take charge of the Government, to call an election, after appointing a provisional President and revitalizing the old Federal money with a good reserve, and then to start the work of re-establishing commercial, political, and financial order.

Manuel Calero, Minister to the United States under Madero, is slated for permanent Presidency, and Vasques Tagle, oldest member of the Madero Cabinet in point of service, for Provisional President. If he declines, Francisco de la Barra is to be named. General Felipe Angeles is to be Minister of War and General Felix Diaz commander of the State of Sonora.

Vasquez Gomez has agreed to control Zapata, who is his close friend. Others who are said to be directly interested in the movement, a majority of whom are now in New York or in that vicinity, are Jorge Vera Estanol, Federico Gamboa of the Huerta Cabinet, Jesús Flores Magon, E. Revaza, Miguel Diaz Lombardo, and José Maria Maytorena, former Governor of the State of Sonora.

All that remains, it is said, is for Washington to give its consent. Pledges are to be given that Carranza will not be killed, that Villa will have nothing to do with the movement, and that with a thoroughly organized and well paid army, the first task will be the hunting down and execution of Villa and all of his following.

Carranza Consul Andres Garcia, representing Carranza on the border, declared tonight that the movement was but another effort of the old crowd of plunderers to regain a foothold in Mexico, and he said that the United States would never consent to such a scheme.

Consul Garcia also stated that Villa had left Rio Florido district of Chihuahua and was heading southwest into the wilds of Durango. It was learned today that General Pailza, a former Villa outlaw, was with Villa and had about 500 men. The pursuit of Villa into the Durango mountains would be continued by General Trevino's troops, Consul Garcia said.

General Gabriel Gavira, former commander of the Government forces in northern Chihuahua, has left Mexico City for the border to assume his old command in Juarez, Lieut. Col. Leon Bucion, Acting Commander of the garrison, announced today.

General Gavira will relieve General Francisco Gonzales, who left today for an inspection trip of the Carranza forces concentrated in the wake of the American expeditionary command. He probably will be assigned, it was said, in charge of the Mexican field base at Villa Ahumada, eighty-three miles south of El Paso.

TOWNS ASK MILITIA GUARD.

Accession of Trade, and Not Military Necessity, Cause Requests.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 17.—General Funston still receives almost daily letters and petitions from citizens of small towns in Texas, some of them a day's travel from the border, urging him to send large contingents of National Guardsmen to protect them. Everywhere the guard has gone the townspeople have found they brought much money with consequent booming business.

Today General Funston was informed that a number of business men of Laredo had sent a complaint to a Texas Congressman to the effect that the militia gathered there were suffering intensely because the army had not made adequate provision for their comfort. They urged that efforts be made to have frame buildings erected, a sewerage system laid, and numerous other expensive improvements, the construction of which would doubtless bring no small amount of Government money to Laredo.

General Funston decided to act immediately on the advice that the National Guardsmen were uncomfortable. There are 8,000 of them there, principally from Missouri and Maine. He decided to move them away from Laredo, though no complaint had come from the guardsmen themselves. They will be divided up in other localities, some going to Del Rio, some probably to Corpus Christi on the Gulf, and Laredo, which has about 14,000 population, will be guarded by the large force of regulars now there.

SQUADRON A MEN TO DEPART.

Last Detail of Cavalrymen Will Start for Border Soon.

It was announced last night that the last detail of cavalrymen of Squadron A, consisting of recruits and members unable to be present when the main body left, will depart for the border in a few days in charge of Lieutenant Samuel H. Gillespie.

The Recruiting Committee will meet in the armory on Friday, when it is expected that several members of the Plattsburg camp, and some men of the First Armored Battery, will apply for permission to enlist. The battery is at present at Peekskill.

Colonel Jannicky Not to Resign.

Colonel Ernest E. Jannicky, commander of the Forty-seventh Infantry of Brooklyn, which is in camp at Peekskill, yesterday denied reports that he contemplated resigning command of the regiment. The Colonel returned to Brooklyn on Saturday, and has been straightening out matters affecting the equipment of the regiment. He is also looking into the sanitary conditions at the Marcy Avenue armory, and will probably recommend that a wooden floor be substituted for the dirt floor in the older section of the building.

FIRST PAYDAY AUG. 3 IN CAMPS ON BORDER

Militia at McAllen Then Will Get Wages Only for Time in Federal Service.

MAKING SEASONED TROOPS

Two Companies and a Battalion Off on Practice March of 37 Miles in Desert.

Special to The New York Times.

SIXTH DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. A., McALLEN, Texas, July 17.—The first payday for the New York troops encamped along the border probably will be Aug. 3, according to information which the War Department forwarded to headquarters today. The money due the men is for the period in the Federal service and does not include the pay due from the State for the time spent in the armories waiting the regular army mustering officers.

Since the money will be given to the soldiers in checks many of the soldiers have asked that it be sent direct to their families. It was ascertained today that this could not be done under the present rules of the War Department, so that the men must receive their pay in camp and forward it back home.

While there have been many applications for leaves of absence for reasons other than illness since the establishment of camp, it was not until this morning that any one was approved by Major Gen. O'Ryan. Corporal Henry W. Durham, Company I, Seventh Regiment, received a month's furlough, and will make the trip to New York and back at his own expense. He is the County Engineer of Bergen County, N. J., and has worked on the Panama and Cape Cod Canals.

With Company E of the Seventy-first Regiment not expected back from its thirty-seven-mile practice march until tomorrow, three other militia companies and a battalion today started on their four-day round of the country. Other companies and battalions will leave until all the infantry regiments will have had their grind to season them to the fickle Texas weather.

Good Weather for Hikes.

It has been good weather for beginning the hikes, but officers think that not this alone has caused the regiments to make good records both in speed and in low numbers of heat prostrations. The health of the men is good, they are becoming acclimatized rapidly, and camp fare, however much the men might condemn it in letters to "the folk at home," is not only sustaining strength, but is rapidly making the troops more rugged —"putting more soldier and less tango dancer into them," as one officer expressed it.

Although the midday sun was just as hot as it was when the soldiers first arrived, the mornings and evenings, marching time, have been much cooler. Today the thermometer jumped around 95 and 100, with no rain. Storms of the last few days have laid the dust of the roads, but have not left any of that "sorghum Texas mud" so often condemned by drivers of mosquito automobiles.

Company K of the Seventh Regiment "marched off to war" late this afternoon, with a band at the head of its column. Down the main street of the camp it passed through cheering crowds, but not a kindly one of Fifth Avenue crowd will cheer next [deleted by censor] when the camp-scarred veterans march in triumphant home-coming parade.

Company L came out in marching order and received the same demonstration as it tramped out to the hard road that began a thirty-seven-mile desert tramp. At the heads of all company streets soldiers of other units sang the songs of the Seventh and cheered the marching companies with the "skyrocket" yell.

The guardsmen were going "off to war," with five days' rations in their combat wagons; new shoes on their feet, and smiles on their faces. For the soldiers said, this was the beginning of war, war against the Texas sands and Texas heat, a sharp fight to show that an unseasoned militia of city men, bank clerks, salesmen, and men of leisure, too, can in three short weeks whip itself into as fine physical form as even the "desert camels" of the regular army, who have spent so much time on the border that their eyes get sore if they do not have sand in them, will admire the steady marching swing of the "untrained" troops.

Start on Hike Singing.

Down at the head of the regiment street Colonel Fisk of the Seventh, mounted on his black horse with officers grouped near him, waved a good-bye and gave a last word of advice to the companies, and they cheered him and sang a parody of "We're Coming, Father Abraham, 100,000 Strong." Then the band swung out of line for it was not to go with the marchers, but the column moved steadily ahead.

Not long before the Seventh's companies left, Company K of the Seventy-first, one of the largest and most efficient organizations in the command, stepped to attention in heavy marching order and began the march. Not long after this the First Batallion of the Twelfth Regiment left on the same journey.

Hardly more than an hour after they had left their camp at McAllen Company L of the Seventh, under Captain Francher Nicoll, stepped lightly into Pharr, almost four miles away, and went into camp not far from the village and the camps of the Seventy-fourth and Twenty-third Regiments in the Third Brigade. The ranks were still as even and unbroken as when they passed before Colonel Fisk after marching only three minutes. Not a man had fallen out with heat prostration, and said one soldier:

"Well, I hate to do it, but I guess I'll have to admit that it looks like a triumph for corned beef and beans."

It has become apparent that the horses brought from the North are not adapted to the border country. They are not so sure-footed as the wiry-native animals, and much time is required to accustom them to the rigors of the climate. To relieve this situation, Major Gen. O'Ryan today detailed Colonel Charles I. De Bevoise, First Cavalry, to go to a town 205 miles northeast to inspect horses held for the Government. If the animals meet the requirements Colonel De Bevoise will bring back several hundred for the use of the First Cavalry. The need for native mounts was made evident in the border patrol duty which the cavalrymen have been doing.

It is likely that Lieut. Col. Merritt Smith of the First Field Artillery will requisition Texas horses for his organization. The First has had much trouble with the heavy draught horses used to draw the three-inch guns, as the animals have not been able to stand the weather.

On taking command of the artillery brigade here today, General William C. McNair appointed as his aids, Lieutenant Theron R. Strong of the Second Field Artillery, and Joseph H. De Rivera of Battery E, First Field Artillery.

Syracuse Battery Arrives.

Battery A of the First Field Artillery of Syracuse arrived today from Camp Whitman, under command of Major Charles R. Seymour. Corporal H. Le Roy Whitney also arrived from Morristown, N. J., with two motor ambulances presented by the citizens of his home town.

Neither Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, in command at Mission, nor staff officers at Headquarters knew when the Sixty-ninth Regiment would come into camp, although it was said that through a mistake of the railroad officials the headquarters section of the regiment had been sent to Brownsville. The first section, bearing the combat wagons and transports of the regiment, arrived here early this morning and went into camp with the Fourteenth Regiment at Mission. The Sixty-ninth will not be in brigade with regular troops, but will take its place with other militia companies.

Major William L. Haliahan, chief officer of the Signal Corps, left tonight for Brownsville to confer with the regular army Signal Officer detailed at Fort Brown. On his return Wednesday the men of the Signal Corps will begin a week of hard work in the field.

CASEMENT APPEAL HEARD.

Irish Leader's Counsel Bases His Claims on Technicality.

LONDON, July 17.—A new chapter opened today in Sir Roger Casement's legal fight against execution for high treason because of his activities in the Dublin revolt. Sir Roger's case reached the Court of Criminal Appeal, and, although the new proceedings hardly compared, in point of public interest, with the trial, privileged spectators began to take seats an hour before the court was called to order.

Justice Darling, by reason of his seniority as King's Bench Judge, presided, with Justices Bray and Scrutton on his right and Justices Lawrence and Atkin on his left.

Sir Roger was present by special permission. His face has assumed a pallor since he appeared for trial.

Sir Roger's counsel immediately upon opening augument emphasized the technical point that the law governing treason does not include any offense of adhering to the King's enemies outside of the realm.

Alexander Sullivan of Dublin, counsel for Sir Roger, said the appeal would involve two questions:

First, whether the matter described in the charge was in truth an offense within the statute cited.

Second, whether the definition of the offense—adhering to the King's enemies—given at the reading of the trial was an accurate definition or defective as an instruction to the jury.

Mr. Sullivan was still quoting authorities when the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

URGES ACTION BY U. S.

Senator Martine Tries to Force Consideration of Casement Resolution.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senator Martine of New Jersey made a vain effort to get action in the Senate today on his resolution which would ask the President to seek a stay of execution of Sir Roger Casement's death sentence.

Objection by Senator Stone prevented consideration of a motion to take the resolution out of the hands of the Foreign Relations Committee, which has refused to report it, and of a substitute resolution requesting the President to have the American Ambassador at London unofficially urge a stay of the Casement sentence.

The New Jersey Senator protested earnestly. "What possible harm could come," he asked, "from the kindly intercession of the President of the United States to stay this judicial murder?"

PROSECUTOR HALTS WIRETAPPING CASE

Continued from Page 1.

Dean Embree as prosecutor represented the opposition.

On behalf of Mayor Mitchel, Deputy Charities Commissioner William J. Doherty signed the complaint against the four defendants (which contains three sets of charges—perjury and conspiracy against Robert W. Hebberd; conspiracy against Mgr. Dunn, Father Farrell, and Dr. Potter, and libel against Mgr. Dunn, Father Farrell, and Dr. Potter.

In his supporting affidavit, Commissioner Doherty alleges that the conspiracy was committed during the Strong investigation on March 24, when Father Farrell promised to give $50 to Daniel C. Potter if he would go to Atlantic City or some other place to evade Commissioner Strong's subpoena. According to Doherty's affidavit, Mgr. Dunn also agreed to contribute $100 for the same purpose. The libel charge is based on the "Farrell pamphlets," which were written and distributed, it is alleged, to discredit the Strong investigation and the Mitchel administration.

An Untrue Report.

Commissioner Strong was the first witness. He branded as untrue an allegation in the so-called "Moree" pamphlet that orphans and pigs ate out of the same bowl in a certain Catholic institution.

The "Moree" pamphlet was a symposium of newspaper comments on the Strong investigation, and, according to leaders of Catholic charities, was published with funds obtained through the agency of Commissioner Kingsbury. On the cover of the pamphlet appeared newspaper headlines alleging maltreatment of orphans in Catholic institutions, as revealed by the Strong inquiry. When Mr. Strong took the stand his attention was called to this pamphlet by Meier Steinbrink, counsel for the two priests, who asked him whether he had read it.

"There was one grave and conspicuous inaccuracy in the Moree pamphlet," said Commissioner Strong in reply.

"What was that?" asked Mr. Steinbrink.

"It was the story that orphans and pigs ate out of the same bowl," the witness replied. "There was no proof before me that orphans and pigs did eat out of the same bowl."

Commissioner Strong said this charge was made against the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mt. Loretto, Staten Island.

Testimony as to just how the wiretapping was accomplished was given by Alfred T. Borie, engineer of the New York Telephone Company. He said the "listening in" room from which the wiretapping squad of the Police Department operated was at 150 Church Street, Room 374. In taping Dr. Potter's wire, he said, it was necessary to listen in on the conversations of three other subscribers to that wire. Likewise when eavesdropping on Commissioner Hebberd, who lived at the Hotel Irving, the wiretapping detectives necessarily had to maintain a surveillance of the conversation of many others in the hotel who were ignorant of the espionage.

IRISH PARLIAMENT BILL UP NEXT WEEK

Opposition to Measure Growing; Party Formed Representing Lansdowne's Views.

LONDON, July 17.—Premier Asquith announced today that the new Irish bill will be introduced in Parliament before the adjournment for the Autumn recess. He repeated that the whole Irish question would be submitted to an imperial conference after the war.

It is understood that the bill will not be presented until next week, and in the meantime the delay is allowing opposition to crystallize which threatens trouble, indicating that the measure is to have anything but a smooth passage.

William O'Brien, one of the Irish leaders, asked why, if the Premier wished "the thanks of every human being in Ireland," he did not block the project altogether.

Replying to another question, the Premier said permanent settlement of the Irish question would be considered at an imperial conference after the war. Submission of this matter to such a conference, he continued, was a subject in regard to which both parties to the arrangement in Ireland were in agreement.

Mr. O'Brien suggested that the whole question be held in abeyance until it could be taken up by the conference.

"We are dealing with a situation which is urgent," Mr. Asquith responded.

An important meeting of a new party representing the Lansdowne views of the Lloyd George compromise was held in the House of Commons today. Seventy-six members of the House of Lords and ninety-eight members of the House of Commons were present, and it was said that the party is daily growing larger. Resolutions were carried by acclamation, declaring that the party "views with apprehension the attempt to establish an Irish Parliament and Executive so soon after the rebellion and during the war, and welcomes Lord Lansdowne's assurance that the Government will take necessary steps to suppress treason and sedition in Ireland and uphold the supremacy of the law."

TO VISIT COLONIAL TROOPS.

Parliamentarians from Overseas Will Observe Fighting Conditions.

PARIS, July 17.—Thirty-three members of British Colonial Parliaments, from Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, arrived in Paris today, and will visit the British and French fronts. Each delegation will go to the sector of the front held by trops from its own colony.

Canada's delegation consists of Senators Landry, Belcourt, Dennis, and Ross, and Commoners Foster, Rhodes, Shepherd, Nickle, and Knowles.

The French Government has arranged an elaborate reception for the visitors. Premier Briand will give a luncheon for them tomorrow.

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25 and 50 cents
Looking for the name PARIS on the back of the shield takes but a moment, but it's worth a good deal to you.
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Makers of Chicago's History Garters
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Don't Despair Cuticura Soap

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—after careful examination and competitive tests, made at the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs—

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Rose-Simplex Coolers exclusively,

for use in the State Department and for distribution to the purchasers of Spring Water from the Reservation.

The choice was made on the ground of Sanitary Features found in no other Cooler

1—The construction of Rose-Simplex Coolers is such that the bottle's neck never touches the water, insuring against contamination,
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Rose-Simplex Coolers are sold by the manufacturers direct to the users of bottled water.

Bottles of any size, from one to five gallons, accommodated.

Prompt delivery and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

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Sharks!

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For several seasons this house has been outfitting international sportsmen for shark fishing in all parts of the globe.

Special shark lines—twisted, with ends whipped, and shark hooks with chain and swivel.

Harpoons, lances, gaffs and knives—rifles and revolvers adapted to the sport.

Everything to give a shark his *coup de grace*—including the fairest prices in all departments ever quoted on high-grade sporting goods.

Clothes for Air Sports Field and Stream

Clothes for women and men, for the aeroplane, the hydroplane, golf, tennis, fishing, and hunting.

Smartness and serviceability combined as never before in sporting clothes.

Seasonable for Men:

Tropicloth country suits—undyed featherweight camel's hair—Briarcliff model, $30.

Hydroplane and aeroplane clothes.

Flannel trousers—genuine country club kind, $7 and $9.

Khaki clothes for hunting, fishing and riding.

Lightweight tweed and English flannel suits—with knickerbockers or long trousers.

Fairway golf shirts, $3; Japanese cotton crepe golf shirts, $3.50.

Golf hats, caps and hosiery.

Camp clothes of every description.

Seasonable for Women:

Aeroplane and hydroplane suits, with full accoutrements.

Block Island fishing outfits.

Diana golf and sporting shirts of striped cotton crepe, $3.50.

Silk, crepe, handkerchief linen, flannel and khaki shirts.

Tennis, golf and outing shirts in all the correct materials—special A. & F. models.

Coats, sweaters; silk, linen, knitcloth, flannel and tweed sporting suits.

"Rufstuff" camp clothes.

Hats and boots for every sporting use.

Shotguns and Rifles

The world's representative assortment of sporting guns.

Twenty-five different makes of shotguns, including a full assortment of the famous Parker guns—$27.50 up.

Every standard sporting rifle.

Winchester 1906 Government model rifle, for shark shooting, $33.62.

All guns carefully fitted and balanced to the purchaser's special requirements.

New Spiral Service Puttees

The new "made-in-America" woolen legging—price, $3.

Better than the imported—perfect comfort and convenience combined with neat appearance.

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SENATE DEBATES BIG NAVY MEASURE

Works and Norris Lead in an Attack, Ridiculing War Apprehensions.

BORAH URGES DEFENSE

Administration Leaders Hope That the Bill Will Pass Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—This was a field day in the Senate for general debate on the shipbuilding program in the Naval Appropriation bill. The distinguishing feature was a strong peace sentiment shown by some Progressive Senators. The discussion, however, brought out indications that the committee recommendation for the construction of sixteen capital warships within three years, eight of them in 1917, probably would be approved without material amendment. Administration leaders hoped tonight to pass the bill before adjournment tomorrow.

In the course of the debate today Senator Works urged opposition to the immense navy proposed by the Democrats because of the alleged evil effect on the American people who were listening now to a propaganda in the interest of a sinister commercialism. He ridiculed the apprehension of war with Japan or Germany or any other power on earth so long as America minded her own business. Senator Norris of Nebraska said that the demand for preparedness resulted from a persistent effort on the part of the business interests now filling munition contracts to excite fear of foreign invasion.

"They keep telling us," said the Nebraska Senator, "that the widows and cripples left in Germany after the war are going to rig up a raft and come over and attack us. They shake the portrait of the Kaiser before the people in the East and they frighten the children in from the streets after dark in San Francisco by telling them the Japs are coming. The neighbor we are going to fight when this war is over will be in the hospital. He will be bankrupt."

Senator Norris demanded that the United States set an example to the nations that were bankrupting themselves in war by holding back from militarism. He asked that the United States be a signer of the treaty of peace at the close of the present war, and that our influence be used to obtain an agreement for disarmament and the limitation of navies.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota told the Senate that in the end the burden of taxation for the biggest navy in the world, as the President wanted it to be, would fall on everybody but the forces that were behind the propaganda for preparedness. It was not the men who paid the income tax or the inheritance tax who would have to foot the bills, he said. They would see to it that the people paid for it.

Senator Weeks analyzed the three sea fights of the present war, those off the coast of Chile, in the South Atlantic, when the Invincible and Inflexible sank the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst and the rest of the German Pacific fleet, and the Dogger Bank fight, when the Blücher was sunk. The last big fight, he said, was too recent to discuss from official reports. In the other fights he said that the superiority of the fast ship told, and he made the result of those engagements an argument for battle cruisers.

Senator Borah of Idaho, another Republican, made a speech supporting preparedness and the entire program of the bill.

"What historian in this chamber," he asked, "looking back over the records of history will dispute the fact that weakness means aggression, weakness means war, and in proportion to the magnificent estate which you hold you must prepare to take care of it.

"Weakness is a source of war, and I am in favor of a great navy, of a strong navy, not because I believe less than my brothers in the desirability of peace, but because I believe it is a means of peace. I would rather pay a few dollars for safety than a few thousands in misery and sacrifice. I would rather advertise to the nations of the earth that peace-loving as we are, we realize the responsibilities of a great free people and propose to defend our rights, than to invite aggression by indifference and by a disregard of our rights and pay a million more in the hour of sacrifice.

"There is not much room for the play of selfishness in a true democracy. The loss of a life, the murder of a citizen, the insecurity of a member of a republic, the assassination of a member of a republic endangers the very sense of security and the safety of every member of that republic, and just in proportion as we make good when a human life which claims allegiance to this flag is attacked, just in that proportion will our own safety and our own security be accentuated and strengthened.

"In governments, as well as in morals, I am my brother's keeper. Upon that principle this republic was organized, that obligation was built and mortised into every piece and portion of this Government under which more than a century and a quarter ago we began to work out our salvation as a people.

"You can no more take that great principle out of our Republic, abandon it, and remain a republic, a united and civilized community, than you can block religion from the thoughts of men and escape the devastation that would result. So in this great hour, which tests and tries all forms of government and the courage and the patriotism of all men, let us not make the mistake of seeking to escape responsibility through the side arches of compromise and the by-paths of expediency."

Senator Lewis discussed at length the relations between the United States and the Orient as a result of the attitude of Japan, and particularly with regard to the recent Russo-Japanese agreement. From the condition this produced he drew an argument for strong national defense.

"Let us be perfectly frank," Senator Lewis said, "with our own countrymen and call their attention to the fact that when Japan had made her treaty and her alliance with England and France and Russia, to aid them in the present conflict with Germany, and drove Germany out of the Orient, will any one now assume that the real purpose of Japan was not to begin the policy of an Orient for Orientals?

"Will any one here fancy that Japan will not likewise see the necessity for enforcing against America the same rule she enforced against Germany, and at the very first available moment, and for the grievance which she feels she had endured at the hands of the United States, which has visited upon her what she believes to be a humiliating discrimination against her citizens?

"Senators, did you notice that in the very week when the treaty between France and England and the other Allies was consummated for the creation of a commercial alliance, their ally, Japan, consummated a treaty likewise with Russia, similar in arrangement, for a trade zone of Asia?"

Senator Lewis then read sentences from the two treaties which, he pointed out, were almost identical.

$35,000,000 FOR BUILDINGS.

House Committee Urges Practical Styles in Federal Structures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A bill carrying authorizations amounting to $35,000,000 for new Federal buildings was reported to the House today from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. In view of the exceedingly large appropriations of the present session, it is not expected that the bill will become a law before the December session. House members, nevertheless, desired to get the bill reported and on the calendar.

A recommendation that the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury be abolished and a Bureau of Public Buildings be created is the chief legislative provision in the bill. The proposed bureau is to be headed by a Commissioner of Public Buildings, who will be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, at an annual salary of $7,500. The new bureau will have complete jurisdiction over the plans and construction of public buildings, and will be charged with the duty of evolving a system whereby public buildings may be of standard construction. A field force of Inspectors is proposed for the various geographical groups authorized in the bill.

The largest item in the bill is an authorization of $4,250,000 for a new Post Office at Chicago. This is in addition to the previous authorization of $1,750,000 for a site, but the House Committee says that an appropriation of $6,000,000 does not appear too large, when the postal receipts at the Chicago office ($25,418,000 in 1915) are considered.

Authorizations for the City and State of New York are:

New Post Office Buildings.—Borough of the Bronx, New York City, $750,000; Binghamton, $500,000; Bath, $50,000; Nyack, $50,000; Oneida, $55,000.

Building and site at Canajoharie, $80,000; Dansville, $60,000; Ilion, $65,000; Liberty, $55,000; Mechanicsville, $55,000; Newburg, $140,000; Ticonderoga, $35,000; Lowville, $10,000.

For Purchase of Sites Only.—Potsdam, $9,000; Wellsville, $12,500.

For enlargements, repairs, and alterations at Plattsburg, $50,000.

Other important authorizations in the bill include: Reconstruction at Manchester, N. H., $225,000; reconstruction at Sioux City, Iowa, $335,000; new building at Passaic, N. J., $125,000; site and building at Fort Worth, Texas, $500,000; site for new post office at Kansas City, $1,000,000; enlarging of post office at Boston, $250,000, with additional authorization of $1,500,000 for a site upon which to construct a building for all other Government activities there; reconstruction guaranting station at New Orleans, $500,000.

An authorization of $3,000,000 is made for the construction of a new building for the Department of Justice in Washington. The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General are appointed a commission to select plans and supervise the construction of the building.

The House Committee says that the time has arrived to change the "monumental style" of buildings used solely for post office purposes. The report says that in the smaller cities and towns it has been customary to erect ornamental structures entirely out of keeping with the surroundings. The bill provides that the Bureau of Public Buildings shall take steps to remedy this.

"The bill carries a provision," says the report, "that at such places where only the postal and civil service needs of the Government are to be taken care of, there shall be constructed the factory or block type of building capable of being enlarged and added to as necessities require. It is the view of the committee that a Post Office should be essentially a workshop and constructed with a view to economy, efficiency, and comfort of the employes."

A legislative "rider" stipulates that the United States flag shall fly from every Government building on every secular day.

"This we believe to be important; important because the youth of the country," the report says, "should be taught to love and revere the flag of the Republic, and for the future good of our institutions that flag cannot be seen too often."

SENATORS MODIFY SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Eliminate Features Which Some Democrats Would Not Support.

RIVER CRAFT ARE IGNORED

Secretaries of Commerce and the Navy Are Not Included in Board of Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Government Ship Purchase bill was perfected today by the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Commerce in compliance with an agreement reached at the Democratic caucus last week. As amended, the bill is materially changed from the original draft. The principal aim on the part of the Democratic leaders in accepting these amendments has been to satisfy the small group of majority Senators whose opposition made certain the defeat of the measure.

As now presented to the Senate, the bill is without the provision making the Secretaries of the Navy and Commerce members of the Shipping Board. One of the most important features embodied in the amendments is that which limits the interstate operation of ships to be acquired under the terms of the bill to the high seas and the great lakes. River craft are thus not within its application.

The amendments intended to protect against any international entanglement in the purchase of ships—this being one of the matters that produced much criticism—are as follows:

Provided that neither the board nor any corporation formed under this act in which the United States is then a stockholder shall purchase, lease, or charter any vessel:

(A) Which is then engaged in the foreign or domestic commerce of the United States unless it is about to be withdrawn from such commerce without an intention on the part of the owner to return it thereto within a reasonable time:

(B) Which is under the registry or flag of a foreign country which is then engaged in war;

(C) Which is not adapted or cannot by reasonable alterations or repair be adapted to the purposes specified in Section 11;

(D) Which upon expert examination made under the direction of the board, a written report of such examination being filed as a public record, is not without alteration or repair found to be at least 75 per cent. as efficient as at the time it was originally put into commission as a seagoing vessel.

All vessels provided for under this act are permitted to engage in the coastwise trade. This includes any vessel purchased, chartered, or leased from the board; any foreign-built vessel admitted to American registry or enrollment and licensed under this act; and vessels owned or chartered or leased by any corporation in which the United States is a stockholder; and vessels sold, leased, or chartered to any person a citizen of the United States as provided in this act.

To the provision which prohibits the sale, lease or charter to any person not a citizen of the United States, or the transfer to a foreign registry or flag, when the United States is at war or during any national emergency, there is added the following proviso to further protect the interests of the Government:

No vessel registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, or owned by any person a citizen of the United States, except one which the board is prohibited from purchasing, shall be sold to any person not a citizen of the United States or transferred to a foreign registry or flag, unless such vessel is first tendered to the board at the price in good faith offered by others or, if no such offer, at a price to be determined in the manner provided in Section 10.

To prevent extortion upon the Government in time of emergency when ships are purchased, it is provided that their fair actual value must be based upon normal conditions. The House provision requiring that operation of vessels by any corporation in which the United States is a stockholder shall cease at the expiration of five years from the conclusion of the present European war and the corporation stand dissolved is retained.

It is specifically set forth, however, in connection with the purchase of ships, "that no corporation in which the United States is a stockholder formed under the authority of this section, shall engage in the operation of any vessel constructed, purchased, leased, chartered, or transferred under the authority of this act unless the board shall be unable after a bona fide effort to contract with any person a citizen of the United States for the purchase, lease or charter of such vessel under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the board."

Section 12 of the House bill providing that any vessel purchased, leased or chartered from the shipping board may be listed by the Secretary of the Navy as a vessel of the United States naval auxiliary reserve was struck out by the committee.

Confirms Hay's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Senate today confirmed President Wilson's nomination of Representative James Hay of Virginia as a Justice of the Court of Claims. Mr. Hay will resign from Congress at the end of the present session to go on the bench.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS READY FOR WARSHIPS

They Have Three-inch Bore and Send Missile Five Miles Directly Upward.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Forty of the new anti-aircraft guns for use by the American Navy have been completed and will be mounted on twenty battleships of the Atlantic Fleet as rapidly as is possible without interfering with the Summer manoeuvres. Two of the newest dreadnoughts of the Atlantic Fleet—the Pennsylvania and the Nevada—have already been equipped with these guns.

American naval officers contend that these are the most effective guns in the world for use against aircraft. This claim is set up in a statement issued by Secretary Daniels today, in which he says:

"Several of the newest dreadnoughts of the Atlantic Fleet are now equipped with the most effective anti-aircraft guns in the world. A quantity of these guns are completed, and will be mounted on other vessels as rapidly as ships become available for navy yard work. Three years ago we had no anti-aircraft guns. The design then under consideration, which proposed the adaptation of former secondary battery guns, had to be discarded."

The gun is of three-inch bore and of fifty calibres. The claim made for it by naval ordnance experts is that it will shoot five miles straight up into the air. The gun was designed under the direction of Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, by ordnance experts of the navy working in conjunction with him in that bureau. Several of the guns have already been tested at the Indian Head proving grounds.

Commenting on the criticism of Admiral Fletcher on Jan. 11 last, Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations, said:

"As for the need of anti-aircraft weapons, these defects will presently be remedied. As in the case of submarines, aircraft and mining apparatus, it was necessary for the department to make a fresh start after I came into office. No satisfactory type of anti-aircraft gun existed. One had to be designed, manufactured, and tested."

IDENTIFIED AS MAIL THIEVES

Ferryboat Employes Again Point Out Men in Federal Court.

Judge Howe of the Federal District Court, who is presiding at the trial of Thomas Benson and Louis Windler, brothers-in-law, accused of stealing four registered mail pouches containing stocks, bonds, and jewelry worth $808,000 from a mail auto truck as it was crossing the North River on the ferryboat Wilkes-Barre on Feb. 26 last, caused the four members of the boat's crew to be brought into court yesterday. It had been charged that postal authorities had acted improperly in having the defendants identified.

The four witnesses insisted that Benson and Windler were the persons who had crossed on the ferry with a white horse and a peddler's wagon on the morning of the robbery, and they were just as positive that Edward J. Quigley, who has turned State's evidence, was not one of the men with the accused. They said that they had never seen him until they saw him in court. Quigley has been used by United States District Attorney Frank M. Roosa as the chief witness against the accused men.

Quigley's story was to the effect that his part in the plot was to dispose of the proceeds, and his testimony was corroborated by his wife, who was a chorus girl before Quigley married her in 1912. Quigley, according to her testimony, was a member of the original Empire City Quartet. She said that for years, he had been a confirmed opium smoker. Efforts to impeach Quigley's credulity were made by Windler when he testified in his own defense.

Windler did not deny knowledge of the robbery, but sought to shift all of the responsibility for the crime onto Quigley. He admitted having hired the white horse and peddler's wagon, but he said that he had acted for Quigley, who was an old acquaintance. Quigley will testify again this morning.

NEW WILSON ORGANIZATION.

"Approving Americans" Put Patriotism in Campaign.

An organization known as "Approving Americans," whose object it will be to oppose anti-Wilson attacks as being unpatriotic, was organized last night at the National Democratic Club. A resolution was adopted favoring all of President Wilson's policies and deploring and condemning criticism of the Administration and its measures.

William Harmon Black was elected President, and among the eight Vice Presidents are Jefferson M. Levy, William P. Muiry, Horace Foster, Herman Obertubbesing, and Emilio Yaselli. Frank D. Shelley was elected Secretary and John G. Milburn, Jr., Treasurer. The Honorary Vice Presidents are William F. McCombs, John F. Galvin, John M. Riehle, and B. S. Woolman.

PRESIDENT SIGNS RURAL CREDITS BILL

Declares Measure Is One of Delayed Justice and Lauds Its Purposes.

FARMERS WILL BENEFIT

Sees Also Advantage to the Investing Community—New Loan Board Soon to be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson today signed the Rural Credits bill, passed recently by Congress. A group of Senators, Representatives, and officers of farmers' organizations applauded warmly as the President affixed his signature.

Just before signing the measure, which creates a system of twelve land loan banks under the direction of a Federal board, the President made a short address, pointing out the benefits which he believed both farmers and the investing community would enjoy under its operation.

"On occasions of this sort," said the President, "there are so many things to say that one would despair of saying them briefly and adequately, but I cannot go through the simple ceremony of signing this bill without expressing the feeling that I have in signing. It is a feeling of profound satisfaction not only, but of real gratitude that we have completed this piece of legislation, which I hope will be immensely beneficial to the farmers of the country.

"The farmers, it seems to me, have occupied hitherto a singular position of disadvantage. They have not had the same freedom to get credit on their real estate that others have had who were in manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and while they have sustained our life, they did not in the same degree with some others share in the benefits of that life.

"Therefore, this bill, along with the very liberal provisions of the Federal Reserve act, puts them upon an equality with all others who have genuine assets, and makes the great credit of the country available to them. One must feel that this is delayed justice to them, and cannot but feel that it is a very gratifying thing to play any part in doing this act of justice.

"I look forward to the benefits of this bill, not with extravagant expectations, but with confident expectation that it will be of very wide-reaching benefit, and incidentally it will be of advantage to the investing community, for I can imagine no more satisfactory and solid investments than this system will afford those who have money to use.

"I sign the bill, therefore, with real emotion, and am very glad to be honored by your presence and supported by your feelings. I have no doubt in what I have said regarding it."

The President used two pens in signing the bill, and gave one of them to Senator Fletcher of Florida, who asked permission to present it to the Southern Commercial Congress.

In addition to the members of the House and Senate, the signing was witnessed by David Lubin, one of the originators of the bill, and representatives of the National Grange, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, the Farmers' Society of Equity, the Ancient Order of Gleaners, the Farmers' National Congress, and the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Association.

Secretary McAdoo conferred with the President later on the selection of members of the new Farm Loan Board, who soon will be appointed.

Among those understood to be under consideration for membership on the board are Herbert Quick, W. W. Flannagan, Secretary of the Joint Congressional Committee on Rural Credits; F. J. H. von Engelken of Florida, C. B. Kegley of Washington, B. M. Ralston and L. B. Clore of Indiana, J. L. Coulter of West Virginia, George W. Norris of Pennsylvania, and H. A. Moehlentah of Wisconsin. Secretary McAdoo is an ex officio member. Four members will be appointed by the President.

Herbert Myrick of New York, President of the Orange Judd Company, has proposed a scheme for redistricting the United States under the rural credits law. It provides that the twelve districts shall be as follows:

1. New England with Land Bank at Springfield, Mass.
2. New York and Pennsylvania with bank at Binghamton, N. Y.
3. Michigan and Ohio with bank at Toledo.
4. Virginia and the Carolinas with bank at Raleigh.
5. Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky with bank at Birmingham, Ala.
6. Indiana and Illinois with bank at Champlain, Ill.
7. Iowa and Missouri with bank at Burlington, Iowa.
8. Wisconsin and Minnesota with bank at St. Paul.
9. The Dakotas, Montana, and Wyoming with bank at Aberdeen, S. D.
10. Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado with bank at Hastings, Neb.
11. Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico with bank at Fort Worth, Texas.
12. Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, and Utah with bank at Sacramento, Cal.

Representative Carter Glass, Chairman of the joint Senate and House Committee on Rural Credits, in a statement tonight congratulated the country and Congress upon the approval of the bill.

"It is a tremendous stride in a new field of helpfulness and encouragement to the farmers of America," Mr. Glass said. "What the President so happily said today about the farmers being at a disadvantage in matters of credit was quite true. This was due to no desire on anybody's part to discriminate against agriculture, but rather to the peculiar requirements of the industry and the difficulties of devising an efficient scheme of Government regulation and assistance which would at the same time be sound and valid.

"This has now been done for the first time in the history of the country, and there is little wonder that the President today should have expressed great satisfaction at having had part in such an achievement.

"The Federal Reserve act contains millions of dollars of rural credit facilities for short-term mortgages, and many millions more for personal loans. Indeed, that act furnishes such large and favorable facilities for personal agricultural credits that the Sub-committee on Personal Farm Loans has been unable to suggest any scheme of improvement. With this long-time amortization plan of the act approved by the President today, the farmers of the United States have a system of credits upon which to conduct their operations that gives them advantages beyond the conception of the most hopeful of their sound leaders. Of course, there is no 'corn tassel' or 'printing press' nonsense about the new law. It is a measure of real substance."

Willcox Resigns as Director.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association. His resignation was accepted with regret by the Executive Committee of the board at its meeting yesterday. Mr. Willcox's action was taken in accordance with the tradition of the association which forbids any of its officers to hold a political office or appointment.

TIFFANY & Co.

PEARLS DIAMONDS
JEWELRY SILVER BRONZES
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA
STATIONERY

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

FIGHT GROSS RECEIPTS TAX.

Theatre Managers Will Seek Help of Members of Congress.

The theatre managers are continuing the fight begun recently against the inclusion of the clause in the new Revenue bill placing a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross receipts of all theatres, and are bringing all the pressure they can to bear on Senators and Representatives to delete the clause from the bill. A deputation of New York managers will probably visit Washington this week to protest against the measure. The United Managers' Protective Association is at the head of the protest, though the managers are working individually toward the same end.

William A. Brady, who spoke against the measure at the motion picture convention in Chicago last week, and who is one of the leaders in the movement, said yesterday that if the clause was kept in the bill it would be one of the most unjust and discriminatory pieces of legislation ever passed by Congress. Horse racing and baseball are not taxed, he said, while the theatre is singled out from all amusements and a tax that would amount to as much as $3,000 a year in the case of the largest playhouses is levied. The clause makes it obligatory for the manager to throw open his books to the Government, so that the receipts of his playhouse can be determined.

WILSON WOULD AID POLES.

May Write Personal Letters to Monarchs to Get Food to Them.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Personal letters probably will be sent by President Wilson to the King of England, the President of France, the Emperor of Germany, and the Emperor of Russia urging them to allow food to be sent from the United States to the starving people of Poland.

The President has asked the State Department to advise him as to the most desirable way to proceed. So far all efforts to arrange for the shipment of food into the portions of Poland occupied by Germany have failed. It will be necessary to get permission for passage of supplies through the allied blockade, and assurances from Germany that they will be used by the Poles and not by the German Army of occupation.

Wilson Accepts Lincoln Log Cabin.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson today signed a bill accepting on behalf of the Federal Government the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born near Hodgenville, Ky., and a memorial hall inclosing the cabin. The property was given to the Government by the Lincoln Farm Association. The President will speak there in September.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

The

Men's *"Rendezvous"* of Fashion

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Important for To-day

Clearance of 2,000

Men's Summer Shirts

Continuing our July Reduction Sale—Many of the season's best values included in this assortment.

Very Finest Silk Shirts—Regardless of the shortage and tremendous advances of "Soiree" plain colors and La Jerz novelty silks, we are continuing our sale at our first special prices. *Values to-day* $9.00 *and* $10.00 — **7.50**
3 for $21.00.

Novelty Crepe de Chine Shirts—Strictly an exclusive custom silk shirting made ready to wear in the finest possible way. Well assorted pattern ranges in all sizes. *Value* $6.50 — **5.65**
3 for $16.00.

White Silk Summer Shirts—Styles with collars on or linen neckbands. Excellent quality and finest making throughout. A few fancy styles in odd sizes also reduced. *Value* $5.00 — **3.50**
3 for $10.00.

Finest Lisle Crepe Shirts—Most of this season's very newest novelties that have been shown in this extremely new shirting. All plain and novelty pastel effects, including plain white. **Very special at** — **2.00**
3 for $5.50.

Shirts for Sport Wear—Our "Stadium" and other popular styles of tennis, golf and vacation shirts. Adjustable collars and mostly half sleeves. Fine cheviots and poplins in White. *Value* $1.50 *and* $1.75 — **1.00**
3 for $2.75.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

We are clearing our wardrobes of all Fashionable Summer Apparel—just in the height of the season

While it is WEARING time for you—it is CLEARANCE time for us—hence these

REMARKABLE VALUES

Many of these charming styles have but recently been made from reserve stocks of exquisite imported materials—which greatly emphasize their value to *Fashionable Women.*

Groups are small—therefore we suggest prompt selection.

$75 to $150 Demi-tailleur Suits—$28
(Of Silk and Cloth)

$45 to $85 Street Suits—$18
(Linen Suits—$15)

$65 to $145 Day and Evening Wraps, $38, $55

$45 to $125 Afternoon Dresses—$25, $38

Charming Summer Frocks, $15, $25, $35

$45 to $65 Coats—$22 and $32

For street wear, motoring, traveling, etc.

$10 to $25 Smart Outing Skirts—at $6, $8 and $12

REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFFICE

"Show me how The Dictaphone will save my time, enable me to dictate at any time—at any place—at any speed. Show me how it will do away with the annoying waits and interruptions of the shorthand system; how it will enable my stenographer to produce 50% more letters with no more work on her part, and at least one-third less in cost to me."

Call Worth 3043 and ask that—and anything else that has to do with the writing of letters.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone and anything else is an imitation.

This advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone.

WE SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OF QUALITY

WARNING

If you want *Socony* Motor Gasoline, look for the red, white and blue sign on service stations and garages.

Gasoline advertised as "Standard" or "High-grade Standard" is not the product of the Standard Oil Company of New York, unless the *Socony* sign is displayed.

Standard Oil Co. of N Y

Allegiance

The Delineator has a following of nearly a million women in America.

A special English edition of The Delineator has a larger sale in the British Empire than any similar magazine.

The Delineator in French has a larger sale in Paris and throughout France than any like periodical.

THE Delineator

The Delineator in German is the leading magazine of its kind in Germany.

The Delineator, translated into Italian, is read throughout Italy.

The Delineator in Spanish has its unique place in Spanish-speaking countries.

What opportunity does womankind's allegiance to The Delineator present to you, the American manufacturer?

Butterick

Mother knows Resinol will heal it

She has been through it so many times before that she never hesitates now. When anyone in the family comes to her with a spot of itching eruption, she gets out the jar of Resinol Ointment and gives prompt relief. And a few applications seldom fail to clear away the irritation completely.

Resinol Ointment is an excellent healing dressing, too, for burns, scalds, cuts and stubborn little sores. Sold by all druggists, for sample free, write to Dept. 41-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Use Resinol Soap for babies.*

WANTED

Pharmacist

SALARY $900 TO $1140

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to July 31 at 4 P. M. Subjects and Weights: Technical, 6; Experience, 4. Requirements: Licenses issued by the State Board of Pharmacy must be submitted at the time of filing applications. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see

"THE CITY RECORD," Published daily, or apply to the

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

LOST IN NEW YORK.

Your watch lost while shopping? To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will give attention.—Advt.

HUGHES PLANS TRIP WITH EYE TO MOOSE

Friction with O. O. P. State Leaders to be Oiled Away if Possible.

HE INSISTS ON HARMONY

Has Turned Over the Details of the Western Tour to Campaign Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 17.—Every effort to prevent serious defection on the part of the voters of the Progressive Party will be made in arranging the details of the campaign tour of the Middle West and West on which Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, will start on Aug. 5. On this point Mr. Hughes is determined to stand firm, and if any of the Old Guard leaders believe that they are to have things their own way they apparently are doomed to disappointment.

Mr. Hughes has been showered with invitations from various cities asking him to make addresses. It is understood that there have been evidences of some friction between the old-line Republicans and the Progressives concerning the details of his trip. While there will be no important change in the earlier plans, the situation has resulted in Mr. Hughes placing the arrangement of the details in the hands of the Campaign Committee of Seventeen, on which there are six prominent Progressives, with the understanding that the committee shall recognize the Republican National Committeeman in each State where the nominee is to make an address, and work with him in ironing out all differences.

Mr. Hughes, however, will insist that all steps taken shall be with the purpose of bringing about harmony and a reunited party. The Progressives are to have their share of the honors as things stand now and the Republican leaders are to meet them half way in the solution of the problems. The Campaign Committee of Seventeen will meet at the Hotel Astor on Thursday, and it is probable that Mr. Hughes will attend and place his views plainly before the members.

Close advisers of Mr. Hughes see in this Western tour an opportunity to end dissension and deal a deathblow to the efforts which are being made in some quarters to revive the Progressive Party and start endless wrangles in the local campaigns in the various States. There is no serious feeling in the Hughes camp that the nominee's chances of election can be actually endangered by discontented Progressives.

The Hughes advisers are convinced that when the final arrangements for the Western tour are announced, all factions will be satisfied and the danger of an open break between Republicans and Progressives in any of the States dissipated.

The Hughes forces will not admit that there is a serious situation in any of the States, but there have been reports to that effect, nevertheless. In Illinois, for instance, it has been pointed out that Harold L. Ickes, Progressive National Committeeman, and the only representative of the "reunited" party from that State on the Campaign Committee, has not met with the entire favor of Mayor Thompson of Chicago, the Republican National Committeeman. But it is felt that with Mr. Hughes at the helm, directing how things shall be done, all these minor disturbances will be smoothed over.

Everett Colby, a former Progressive leader, and one of Mr. Hughes's close advisers, who is living at Southampton, suggested tonight that a committee of Republicans and Progressives similar to the National Campaign Committee be named in each State in order to insure harmony in arranging for the meetings where Mr. Hughes is to speak.

Mr. Hughes spent the day at work on his addresses. He played golf for an hour in the rain this afternoon with his secretary, Lawrence H. Green.

HUGHES TO MEET COMMITTEE.

Will Talk to Campaign Managers About Western Trip Thursday.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, sent out a call yesterday for a meeting of the Campaign Committee on Thursday. There are seventeen members on the committee, of whom six are Progressives. Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, will address the meeting.

Chairman Willcox said the itinerary of the Hughes Western trip had not been completed and would not be until after further conference among himself, Mr. Hughes, the Campaign Committee, and National Committee in the States to be included in the trip.

"The trip," said Mr. Willcox, "will be under the auspices of the Campaign Committee, and, under the circumstances, in localities where meetings are held the active co-operation not only of Republicans, but of all interested in the election of the Republican nominees, will be invited."

Chairman Willcox took luncheon at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday as the guest of Governor Whitman, with whom he discussed campaign matters. Afterward he returned to his temporary headquarters in the Hughes suite at the Hotel Astor, where he put in a very busy afternoon receiving callers.

Among those who conferred with him was United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr. Senator Wadsworth was asked regarding the prospects of Mr. Hughes in this State.

"I think his vote will be most substantial," said the Senator, with a smile.

"Will Governor Whitman have any opposition for a renomination in the Republican primaries?" the Senator was asked.

"I haven't heard of any," the Senator replied. "I do not know of any one with an organization strong enough to make a fight on the Governor. I think it might be found a pretty difficult thing to do."

National Committeeman Herbert Parsons spent a part of the afternoon in close conference with Chairman Willcox. Mr. Parsons said he expected to devote most of his time from now until election to campaign matters. He will have an office at the new Republican National Headquarters in the Guaranty Building, at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, which in all likelihood will be opened before the week is over.

Among the other callers yesterday was Eugene Marshall, a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention from Texas. Mr. Marshall said there was more enthusiasm in his State for Mr. Hughes than there had been for any other Republican candidate within his memory.

Other callers were ex-Postmaster William Jeffers of Hackensack, N. J.; Robert W. Breckons, National Committeeman from Hawaii, and Fred O. Mathieson, editor of The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, which is published in Honolulu.

When the Campaign Committee meets on Thursday there will be a meeting, too, of a committee of United States Senators, appointed to direct the vigorous campaign the Republicans expect to make this year to recapture the United States Senate. This committee is composed of Senators John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, Reed Smoot of Utah, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York; Thomas Sterling of South Dakota and Charles Curtis of Kansas.

WILSON LEAGUE RECRUITS.

Defection from Other Parties is Shown by Letters.

The Woodrow Wilson Independent League gave out for publication, yesterday another big batch of extracts from letters sent in by Republicans, Progressives, and independents proclaiming their intention to support Woodrow Wilson for President. The letters were from all parts of the country and practically every class and condition of men, from day laborer to millionaire, was represented among the writers. "The greatest President since Lincoln" was a characterization of President Wilson frequently found in the letters.

One interesting letter was from Albert Gardiner Dart of Waltham, Mass., who wrote that he was 87 years old and had not voted in any election in the last fifteen years.

"But if I live till the next election I shall vote for Wilson if I have to be carried to the polls on a stretcher," wrote the venerable Mr. Dart. "No living man can say anything against the Wilson administration except unscrupulous politicians, hungry for office."

Gov. Gates Seeks Senatorship.

FRANKLIN, Vt., July 17.—Governor Charles W. Gates today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator at the State primary in September.

PRESIDENT DELAYS ENTERING CAMPAIGN

Will Make No Political Speeches Until Congress Adjourns, McCormick Says.

NOTIFICATION WEEKS AWAY

Wants Legislation Completed First —Democrats Redouble Efforts to Capture Progressive Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson will not fix a date for the notification ceremonies or make any political speeches until Congress has adjourned, Vance C. McCormick, the Democratic National Chairman, said today, after consulting the Executive.

"I found the President embarrassed by the thought that he ought not to turn to politics until the business of the Congressional session was over," said Mr. McCormick. "Of course, it is possible that the session may last so long as to make it impracticable to wait until its close for notification, particularly as the President feels it to be of the utmost importance that the Child Labor bill and the Workman's Compensation bill be passed at this session, but he feels it to be his duty to postpone the notification ceremony until the adjournment of Congress."

According to Democrats who are being consulted, they have advised the President that it would be wise to postpone the notification so as to formally reply to the speech of acceptance to be made by Charles E. Hughes on July 31 and to discuss issues the Republican Presidential nominee may raise in his speeches in August during his Western tour. Indications are that the notification will not take place until late in August or early in September at Shadow Lawn, the Summer home of the President at Long Branch. Progressives of every State will be invited to participate in this meeting.

The selection of the committee to manage the Democratic campaign has been delayed until Progressive organization leaders can be consulted, and it is seen what advantages can be obtained by the Democrats in placing Progressives on the campaign committee. Mr. McCormick said that there was no rush about the selection of the committee, as organization was going on rapidly, and that the Democratic organization was better this year than in times past.

The greatest interest is being taken by the Democratic managers in the effort to corral the Progressive vote. In the opinion of Mr. McCormick, sufficient independent votes, including those of Progressives, will be cast for President Wilson to assure his election.

"I believe that we shall have the bulk of the Progressive vote in New Jersey, Indiana, and Michigan, three doubtful States," he said, "and that this will give these States to the Democratic Party. The same thing is true in the Middle West. While the Republicans say that the Progressives are coming to us only in small number, we know otherwise. The manifestation of dissatisfaction in New Jersey with the ticket named by Crane, Smoot, and Barnes merely represents nation-wide conditions."

Mr. McCormick said that the Democrats purposed to organize committees to look after the labor and farm vote especially. These committees will be very large. They will inform the farmers and laboring men what has been done for them by this Administration.

Before making another move in the campaign, Mr. McCormick will return here either Thursday or Friday to consult the President.

NEW LINE-UP FOR SYRACUSE.

Changes in State Committee May Affect "Perkins Program."

But for a timely discovery made yesterday by Chairman John J. O'Connell of the Progressive County Committee, members of the Bull Moose State organization who are opposed to the so-called "Perkins program" involving Bull Moose indorsement for Hughes and Whitman would have been handicapped in their fight on this plan at the meeting of the Progressive State Committee in Syracuse next Saturday.

A recent amendment to the election law provides that where, as the result of a reapportionment of Assembly districts, two or more members of a State Committee are thrown together in one Assembly district their seats shall be declared vacant and the County Chairman be required to call a meeting of the County Committee members from that district to fill the vacancy temporarily until a member can be elected in the regular way at the primaries.

Nine of the new districts in Manhattan, carved out in the reapportionment this year, and eight new Brooklyn districts are affected by this provision. The discovery was made by Chairman O'Connell just in the nick of time. Under the law three days' notice must be given of meetings to fill vacancies, and had the discovery been made a day later it would have been too late to get the vacancies filled in time for the State Committee meeting on Saturday. As it was Chairman O'Connell in New York and Robert H. Elder, Acting County Chairman in Kings, sent out hurried notices yesterday for meetings to select men for the vacancies in all the districts affected. These meetings have been called for Thursday evening.

Perkins's Friends to Fight.

When George W. Perkins and his friends heard of the notices they held a hurried conference and decided to make a fight in the nine Manhattan and the eight Brooklyn districts for the election of State Committeemen friendly to Hughes and Whitman.

The Progressive organizations in four of the five counties comprised within New York City have taken formal action in opposition to the Perkins program. The organization in New York County has adopted resolutions inviting Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals, who is talked of as a Democratic candidate for Governor, to enter the Progressive primaries as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.

Under the circumstances it might be expected that the Progressive State Committee members from this city would vote almost solidly against the plan of indorsing Hughes and Whitman at the meeting on Saturday. In their plans for the fight the friends of Mr. Perkins had figured on the probable loss through default of seventeen votes from Manhattan and Brooklyn as a factor weighing heavily in their favor.

A hot contest is looked for at the meeting of the State Committee. Mr. Perkins and his friends yesterday claimed 80 of the 150 votes in favor of indorsing Hughes, but it was freely admitted that an indorsement of Governor Whitman was greatly in doubt.

Chairman O'Connell said yesterday that he fully expected to see all but two of the committeemen from Manhattan and all but three from Brooklyn line up with him against the Perkins program. Queens and Richmond are said to be in line, too.

County Chairman August Schwartzler of the Bronx said the eight votes from the Bronx would be cast for the indorsement of Hughes, but that he was not for the indorsement of Governor Whitman. Mr. Schwartzler and the bulk of his Progressive following in the Bronx are for the nomination of Judge Seabury. It was said last night, however, that he would not take the initiative in any move to force the indorsement of Judge Seabury at the State Committee meeting.

Friends of Mr. Perkins expressed the belief that the committee members from the Bronx could be depended on to vote with them for a motion to table any Seabury resolutions that might be proposed, on the ground that the matter ought to be left for decision at the primaries as a question for the voters rather than for the State Committee.

Whitman Not Worried.

Governor Whitman, before he left for Albany last night, said at the Hotel St. Regis that he was not greatly concerned over what the Progressive State Committee might or might not do. He said he had no intention of entering the Progressive primaries unless he was invited to do so by the Progressives themselves, but expressed the hope that a majority of the Progressive voters in the State would give him their support on Election Day on his record. Governor Whitman had a conference with George W. Perkins, National Executive Chairman of the Progressive Party, yesterday afternoon.

In Brooklyn an attempt may be made at a meeting of the Progressive County Committee called for Thursday evening to recapture the Bull Moose organization for Hughes. The plan is fathered by several Hughes Progressives in concert with a Republican committee of nine appointed for the purpose of attracting Progressives to the Hughes banners.

The Thursday night meeting has been called to elect a County Chairman to succeed William Hamlin Childs, who retired recently after the local organization had refused to follow his advice and indorse Hughes.

91 ELECTORAL VOTES WOMAN'S PARTY AIM

To Campaign in 12 Suffrage States Among 4,000,000 Voters for President.

EXPECT TO TURN THE TIDE

Miss Alice Paul Says Colorado Springs Conference Aug. 10 Will Pick Candidate to Support.

"There is no doubt that the new Woman's Party, organized last June in Chicago and composed of the women voters from the twelve suffrage States will turn the tide in the coming Presidential election," said Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Women's Congressional Union, who reached New York from Washington, D. C., yesterday to aid in the arrangements for the women's campaign.

"People do not realize this, because they have not thought of it, but it is undoubtedly true now that the Progressive Party is out of existence. The Progressives have been able to turn the balance of power and so been able to demand what they desired and get it. Now the Woman's Party can throw that power, and when people realize that we are President makers we will be able to get what we wish and put through the Federal suffrage amendment."

The National Woman's Party's line of work will be decided upon at its first conference, a call for which has just been issued. It will be held in Colorado Springs Aug. 10, 11, and 12.

"It will be the most important suffrage conference ever held," said Miss Paul. "Its action will depend upon what the Democratic Party will do for the women, or what Hughes will promise to do, or what the Socialist or Progressive Parties will do. We will certainly not stand for any one who is against us and the Federal suffrage amendment.

4,000,000 Women Voters.

"Today there are more than 4,000,000 women qualified to vote for President. The twelve suffrage States control ninety-one electoral votes. They control one-fifth of the Electoral College. Women's political power has more than doubled since the last Presidential election. In 1912 there were only six suffrage States, with about 2,000,000 women qualified to vote. These six States elected only thirty-seven members of the Electoral College.

Miss Paul is now looking for twenty-four able women for campaign managers to take charge of the twenty-four campaign districts into which the twelve States will be divided.

"At the conference at Colorado Springs," continued Miss Paul, "we shall have national, State, county, and all the local branches of the party represented. Aug. 10 we shall know how we stand, and we shall decide what action we shall take in regard to the Presidential election. On Aug. 12 our conference will close and on the 13th our campaign will begin, and our twenty-four campaign managers will get to work in their respective districts. The national headquarters for directing the campaign will be in Chicago. Miss Elsie Hill is in Chicago now arranging for them. We shall have a Bureau of Speakers, and the headquarters for this will also be in Chicago as well as our distributing point for literature.

Arrange for Speaking Campaign.

"We shall have for speakers Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. Rita Child Dorr, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. William Kent, Miss Maud Younger, and Miss Rose Winslow. Our speakers will travel in a circuit. The campaign managers will see to the publicity and advertising, arrange mass meetings, &c. We shall flood the States with literature telling exactly the conditions and the amount of work to be done in each district.

"The South will go Democratic as usual in the coming election, the North and East Republican, and the Central and Western States will be doubtful. By putting suffrage first and party affiliations second the women can make the suffrage issue the deciding factor in the Presidential campaign. Our hat is in the ring."

In a pamphlet issued by the National Woman's Party there is a picture of a vigorous young woman and the hat she has thrown into the ring. It is a pretty hat, although the quill which helps to trim it, marked "The Woman's Party," is spear-pointed. There is also a tag which reads "50-50."

Among the contributors to the work of the Congressional Union this month are Daniel Guggenheim, $250; Mrs. William Kent's committee, $280; Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, $50; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, $116; Shippem Lewis, $55; Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, $100, and among other donors are Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Miss Janet Beecher, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Mrs. Charles Beard, Miss Lydia Emmett, Mrs. Dryden Brewer, Mrs. Charles Beard, and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks.

MISS ANNE MORGAN, CHAIRMAN

Will Head Committee of Women's Roosevelt League.

Headquarters of the Women's Roosevelt League for Hughes will be opened at the Hotel Astor today, and an active campaign in the city will be started immediately. The name of Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood has been added to the list of Vice Presidents, and Miss Anne Morgan has cabled from France that she will accept the Chairmanship of the Membership Committee.

New committees are being formed, and among the workers who are to be added are Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Miss Helena Fish, Mrs. Joseph T. Maclean, Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. Edward Van Zile and Mrs. Grant LaFarge.

DENIES GOLD-BRICK STORY.

C. P. Connolly Tells Roosevelt Hopkins Was Mistaken.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 17.—The situation in New Jersey, where the Progressive State Committee last Saturday voted to repudiate the action of the National Committee indorsing Justice Hughes, was the principal topic of discussion at Sagamore Hill today. Among the callers were John W. McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's secretary, and C. P. Connolly, a prominent New Jersey Progressive.

Mr. Connolly, who was present at the Colonel's interview with J. A. H. Hopkins, where, according to Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Hughes was referred to as a possible gold brick, wired Colonel Roosevelt yesterday that he remembered the whole conversation perfectly and that he could take oath that no such words regarding Mr. Hughes were used. Today the New Jersey man reiterated his statement, and he told the Colonel a great deal about the way the New Jersey Progressive vote would swing next Fall.

The Colonel himself declined to comment on what had been said during the day, but it is believed that he has been assured by his visitors that, despite the action of the State Committee in New Jersey, the Republican nominee may look for a comfortable majority of the Progressive votes there next Fall.

Republicans in State League.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—More than 150 Republican groups of New Jersey are to be organized into one body here tomorrow at the forming of the New Jersey State League of Republican Organizations. According to Newton A. K. Burbee of this city, the Republican State Chairman, this body will be one of the most important factors in Republican success, not only for the campaign now under way, but permanently.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

will add to your leisure. If you live there and work in Manhattan, you will save time and money. You will save one-half to one hour a day going to and from your business and pay less rent. Apartments with every comfort at moderate rents are available. Be sure to see Jackson Heights before leasing elsewhere.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

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"It is interesting, delightful, sweet, and wholesome, and good as a corrective in a day of excited planning and vehement execution."—*Detroit Journal.*

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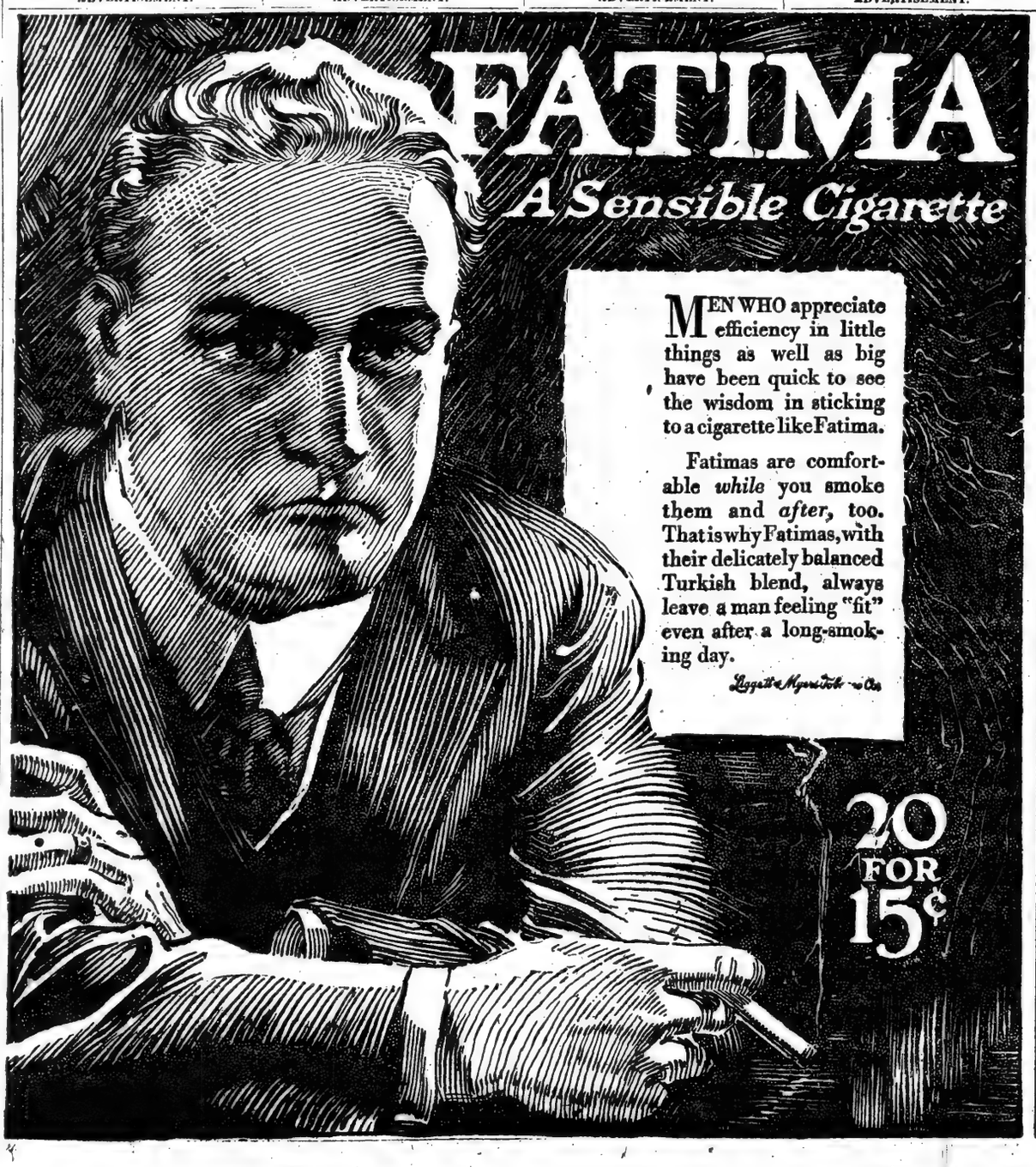

SMALL NOSES need close attention!

Guard Against Infection of the Nose

It is very important, especially at this time, to keep the nasal passages in hygienic condition.

Vecto

is cleansing, healing and antiseptic, and relieves and helps to ward off colds, catarrh and hay fever.

Put Up in Sanitary Tubes of Pure Tin

Price 25 Cents

All Druggists

FRENCH ACTORS BALK AT VISIT TO AMERICA

Comedie Francaise Players Refuse to Leave Country in Present Crisis.

JULES BOIS'S TRIP IN VAIN

Details for the Voyage Had Been Arranged and Financial Support Promised.

The plan to bring the actors of the Comédie Française to New York in the Fall to help cement the friendship between France and America, a plan to accomplish which Jules Bois came to this country last Spring, has come to an unexpected halt, and unless the unforeseen happens France's most famous organization of players will not leave Paris in October. In fact, the project has been abandoned, according to information that has reached THE NEW YORK TIMES, and for a most unexpected reason.

Before M. Bois left Paris last February he made what he probably thought were all the necessary arrangements for carrying out the scheme. The French Government was much interested in what would be a graceful compliment to its sister Republic, and M. Bois came with the full approval of his Government. The French Minister of Fine Arts and M. Fabre, Director of the Comedie, also assented and promised their support.

Upon his arrival here M. Bois met with an enthusiastic response. Promise of financial support from American men and women interested in French art was immediately forthcoming, members of the French colony likewise subscribed to the fund necessary to insure the undertaking against loss, and Mrs. Robert Bacon was made Chairman of a committee on entertainment. It was the idea of M. Bois and his associates to bring enough of the players from the famous theatre to present a répertoire of eight dramas — four of the French classics and four modern pieces.

When all of the details had been worked out and everything seemed propitious the unexpected happened — the players themselves announced their desire to remain at home and their intention of doing so. At this critical period in the history of their beloved France the thought of leaving it, even for a brief period and on so laudable a mission, did not appeal to them in the least. And there the matter rests; and, unless they change their minds, which does not now seem likely, New York theatregoers will not have the good fortune of seeing the famous organization in the Fall.

Since the Comédie Francaise was founded in 1680 by Louis XIV. as an organization it has never acted outside of France. Its roster has embraced the most famous names of the French theatre—the two Coquelins, Mounet-Sully, Delaunay, and Barnhardt among them—and the standards it has established have perhaps never been surpassed by any stage. Many of its younger actors have been killed or wounded in the war.

The failure of M. Bois's plan to materialize will leave Lucien Bonheur's Théâtre Français the sole representative of the French stage in New York the coming season. M. Bonheur is now in Paris recruiting his company, and the new playhouse it will occupy is being constructed in West Forty-fifth Street.

M. Bois, who has been living at the Hotel Biltmore during his stay here, is visiting on Long Island, and THE TIMES was unable to communicate with him yesterday, but the information that the project had been practically abandoned came from an authoritative source.

The payers whom M. Bonheur will bring to this country in November will include Gilda Darthy, Jane Renouardt, Renée Despres, Jean Joffre, Brulé, and Froment.

"THE FLIVVER" AT PALACE.

Paltry Music Hall Sketch Brings Back Edna Wallace Hopper.

"The Flivver" is the ominous name of an aimless music hall sketch written by Laura Guerite and Jack Norworth, played by them in London with great success, according to some scarcely credible reports, and now given at the Palace Theatre there as the outstanding feature of this week's program. It is given by Laura Guerite (an American vaudeville player who has had some success in Australia and England), A. Baldwin Sloane, Cyril Chadwick, and Edna Wallace Hopper, the last named reappearing after an absence of many seasons in a rôle to which she is scarcely equal. "The Flivver" is just that. It peters out. The four artists have donated their salaries to The New York Herald's Fund for Permanently Crippled Soldiers, a gracious and fortunately irreducible benefaction, not dependent for its amount on the popularity of the sketch.

All the laughter that was to have been gathered by "The Flivver" was taken in by Harry Langdon, who has the best automobile skit since that theatrical property was invented. Others to be mentioned are Gus Van and Joe Schenck, Marie Nordstrom, who has some new and improved "bits of acting" and should study repose between bits, Ralph Herz, and White and Cavanagh, whose dance program is better than it was And then there's Emma Carus.

A. H. Woods Aids the Presiden..

A. H. Woods has organized the Woodrow Wilson Theatrical League, which will have for its purpose the furthering of President Wilson's campaign for re-election. In the campaign of 1912 Mr. Woods was one of the organizers and prominent leaders of a similar organization, and for his efforts he received a letter of thanks from the President. Among the firms Mr. Woods has already enrolled are Klaw & Erlanger, Cohan & Harris, Selwyn & Co., and Charles B. Dillingham.

Brings New English Comedy.

Daniel Mayer has completed arrangements with Herbert Jay and Anthony Ellis for the presentation here next season of the musical comedy, "A Little Bit of Fluff," which has occupied the stage of the Criterion Theatre in London for the past year. A company of English players will sail from England Aug. 12 to appear in the piece here. It will be presented either in the Thirty-ninth Street or the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Broadhurst Has a New Play.

"Fast and Grow Fat" is the title of a new comedy by George Broadhurst, with which the Globe Theatre will be reopened early in September. The play is based on a novel, entitled "Five Fridays," by Frank R. Adams. Frank Mc Intyre and Zelda Sears will head the company, which will also include Roy Atwell, Miss Vantine, Vivian Rushmore, and Frank Deshon. Mr. Broadhurst will stage the comedy.

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15 CENTS EACH
6 FOR 90 CENTS
12 FOR $1.75
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO.
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TELEGRAPHERS CLOSE CASE

Railroads Then Ask Adjournment of Arbitration Until Today.

The Federal Board of Arbitration taking testimony at the Manhattan Hotel, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, in the wage dispute between the New York Central Railroad Company and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers was informed yesterday that the average pay for all the employes of that railroad, not including engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, was $785.40 a year, or $65.45 a month. This took in Managers, Superintendents, and supervising officers, or about 82 per cent. of the workers in the service of the railroad. The information was given to the board by H. W. Chambers, supervising statistician of wages for the railroad, to combat the contention of the telegraphers that their rate of pay was too low.

The Federal board had H. K. Daugherty for Chairman at the session yesterday, W. J. Fripp, one of the General Managers of the New York Central, and E. J. Manion, Vice President of the Order of Telegraphers, sitting with Mr. Daugherty as co-judges. H. B. Perham, President of the telegraphers' organization, and T. W. Evans, Assistant General Manager of the New York Central lines east of Buffalo, had charge of the examination of witnesses.

H. B. Morey of Utica, N. Y., Chairman of the telegraphers' organization for the Central lines east of Buffalo, testified yesterday that twenty railroads in the East give telegraphers vacations. He also submitted data in an effort to prove that the present rate of pay for telegraphers employed by the New York Central, $66 and $68, is too low. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, he said, paid its telegraphers an average of $81.53 a month; the Boston & Albany, $78.86; the New Haven $77.28, and the Boston & Maine, $75.37.

Mr. Perham made a statement during the day in support of the seniority rule, asserting that it prevented unjustified preference in promotions.

C. C. Cowley of Findlay, Ohio, Chairman of the Telegraphers' Union on the Nickel Plate, submitted a statement showing that telegraphers received smaller pay than teachers, bank clerks, and clerks in factories and other industrial establishments in various towns in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. He said he thought the work of telegraphers was more important than that of bank clerks, and, in some respects, of teachers, and he thought the telegraphers should, therefore, receive more pay.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session Mr. Perham announced that the telegraphers had concluded their case, but the representatives of the railroad asked for an adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning, in order to have the opportunity of examining some of the figures submitted by the union, and to decide if they would introduce further witnesses.

HOPE FOR STRIKE'S END.

Gompers, at Garment Conference, Says Outlook Is Brighter.

After an all-day conference yesterday of the joint committee of representatives of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and of the Garment Workers' Union, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and Chairman of the deliberations in the Metropolitan Tower, gave out the following statement:

"When the conference was resumed this morning the discussion of the disputed points was begun, and from time to time representatives from both sides formed small committees and left the general conference for the purpose of reaching a point of agreement. Reports were received by the General Committee showing that some progress had been made, although nothing was definitely settled. I can say, however, that the outlook is somewhat brighter than on Saturday last and that we will go into conference again tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock."

Unofficial reports obtained from persons attending the conference were to the effect that the preferential shop was again the chief topic of discussion. It was later reported that a sub-committee had taken the controversy in hand and that there was every indication that a settlement would be reached.

E. J. Wile, President of the Protective Association, and Benjamin Schlesinger, head of the union, both assured members of the committee that they were anxious for a fair settlement of the dispute.

Hugh Frayne, General Organizer in New York for the American Federation of Labor, was present at the meeting of the committee yesterday and told reporters that the situation looked hopeful.

E. R. Goodman of the cloak and suit industry had a talk with Governor Whitman yesterday at the St. Regis relative to the Governor's possible intercession in the situation in that industry. Governor Whitman told Mr. Goodman that any action on his part would come only after an appeal from both sides.

Ink Makers Incorporate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—The National Association of Printing Ink Makers, Inc., was chartered today to foster, develop, and protect the interests of its members engaged in the manufacture and sale of printing inks. The chief office is in New York City, and the territory of its operations the United States, its Territories and dependencies. The Directors are W. J. Anderson, Chicago; George H. Morrill, Norwood, Mass.; W. E. Weber, Philadelphia; James A. Ullman, White Plains, and Frank Sinclair, Philip Ruxton, Thomas A. Lenci, J. M. Huber, and A. F. Holtzinger of New York City.

CADETS HOLD TRACK MEET.

Health of Young Soldiers on Plum Island Is Excellent.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WASHINGTON, FORT TERRY, N. Y., July 17.—The cadets at the Plum Island encampment held a spirited track meet Saturday afternoon and Company G came out the winner. The winners of the events were: One-hundred-yard dash, Marks, (Townsend Harris H. S.); shot put, Sedgwick, (Groton); high jump, Ivans, (Andover,) and broad jump, Garrett, (Hartford H. S.)

An informal concert at the Young Men's Christian Association and moving pictures followed the meet. Yesterday morning denominational communion services were held, and later Father Sill of the Kent School addressed the cadets at their joint service on the parade grounds. The Rev. R. B. Ogilby of Bazehio, P. I., has assumed the position of Camp Chaplain and will cooperate with the Young Men's Christian Association staff as Chairman of their religious committee.

The Fort Terry band gave two concerts in the afternoon for the benefit of the boys at the Hill and East Units, and after this the young soldiers had a swim. In the evening the Young Men's Christian Association held its usual services, which were well attended.

Lieutenant Dr. W. E. Fitch of the Army Medical Reserve has arrived to assume charge of the camp medical corps. A medical examination of every cadet was held under his charge, and as an additional precaution, in view of the infantile paralysis in New York, all the cadets from the city were ordered to report at the hospital for further examination. Such precautions have kept the sick list at an unusual minimum.

A large number of visitors came yesterday, and 1,200 passes were issued by headquarters.

ROOKIES EAGER TO LEARN.

Plattsburg Business Men Utilize Odd Minutes for Drills.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 17.—A week's work has done wonders with the business men in the Sixth and Seventh Regiments. Instead of the fifteen minutes between retreat, parade, and mess call, all the men in several companies were at work drilling today.

They have settled down well to the routine. There is no sickness in camp, and the good weather is allowing them to get into splendid physical condition.

Rifle instruction is taking up all the afternoons now. Sighting and aiming exercises have been going on for several days. Today gallery practice began. The men will get out on the range for instruction practice on Thursday.

Captain Merch B. Stewart, a member of the infantry board which devised the present army pack, talked to the men today on the use of the pack, demonstrating the proper way to carry it.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IS HERE

Dr. Lauro S. Mueller, Welcomed by Ambassador Gama, Says He Has No Official Mission.

HAS LEAVE OF 4 MONTHS

While on Vacation Will Try for Improved Health at Some of Springs Here.

Dr. Lauro S. Müller, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received a four months' leave of absence, arrived yesterday on the Brazilian liner Sao Paulo. The vessel came into port decorated with bunting, and the departure of Dr. Müller and his wife was attended with much ceremony. He was welcomed down the bay by Domicio da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, and his wife; the Consul General at New York, Carlos H. de Martins Pinheiro; Dr. Raul Fernandez, former Speaker of the Brazilian House, and two specially assigned Deputy Custom Collectors.

When the tug bearing the visitors came alongside the steamer off Quarantine the Minister and his wife were at the rail, and they waved a greeting to those on the smaller boat. A call to man the side was sounded, and the crew, headed by the ship's officers, formed on each side of the gangway. As the Ambassador led his wife to the deck the crew drew their sheath knives and saluted. The Minister raised his hat.

On the way up to the Brooklyn pier Dr. Müller and his wife held a reception on the liner's deck. They were joined by Archbishop Giuseppe Aversa, the Apostolic Delegate to Brazil, who was a fellow-passenger on the Sao Paulo. Waiting at the pier was the boat Neutrality, upon which the party made the trip to South Ferry. They were welcomed on board by Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, wife of the Collector of the Port, who is at present out of town.

Dr. Müller obtained a leave of absence following his selection as principal arbitrator in case of trouble between Portugal and the United States under the Bryan Peace Treaty. He sailed from Rio de Janeiro, and at each of the several Brazilian ports at which the steamship stopped he was fêted.

My trip to the United States is in the nature of a vacation," said Dr. Muller. "I am not here on any official business. My health has not been of the best, and my doctors advised me to try the springs here, and so I have taken their advice. I was especially glad to do so, for I have very pleasant memories of my previous visit to America."

Dr. Müller, as Minister of Public Works, entertained Secretary of State Root at the time of the latter's trip to South America. In 1913 he returned the visit, coming here on the battleship Minas Geras. On his return to Rio de Janeiro he was received enthusiastically and appointed Foreign Minister in November, 1914.

The Apostolic Delegate was welcomed by Bishop Hayes, Mgr. Carroll, Cardinal Farley's secretary, and Father Dineen. He said that he had come here to confer with Cardinal Farley and that he would be a guest of the Cardinal, returning to Brazil in the early Autumn.

GENERAL JIMENEZ ARRIVES.

Ex-President of Santo Domingo May Seek Aid to Regain Office.

General Juan I. Jimenez, who resigned the Presidency of Santo Domingo on May 7, arrived here yesterday as a passenger on the steamship Coamo from San Juan, Porto Rico. The former storm centre of turbulent political affairs in the small republic would not discuss his mission to the United States. He is on his way to Washington to see President Wilson, and rumor has it that the object of his visit is to protest against the outcome of the recent elections in Santo Domingo. He is in good health, and the length of his stay is said to be uncertain.

General Jimenez was impeached by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate for alleged violation of the Constitution in connection with his budget. He moved his capital from Santo Domingo to San Geronimo and from there he issued a statement defying those who impeached him and refusing to surrender for trial. Following his impeachment the opposition against him grew into open revolt under General Desederio Arias. In a resort to arms at the capital six men were killed and several wounded.

On May 5 United States marines landed to enforce peace. In the meantime the American Minister, William W. Russell, served notice on both factions that if fighting was resumed the United States would intervene to stop a civil war. When things were at the boiling point Jimenez resigned, his action being influenced, it is said, by a desire to prevent armed intervention by the United States. In June the Senate designated J. de Castro to succeed Jimenez.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Officials dealing with the Dominican situation, which is now being administered by the American naval and marine force commanded by Rear Admiral Caperton in co-operation with the Dominican Cabinet, said tonight they had no knowledge as to the plans of General Juan Jimenez, the deposed President of Santo Domingo, now in New York City. General Jimenez is reported to be planning to come to Washington to demand his reinstatement. According to officials familiar with the situation, General Jimenez, in advance of his arrival here, has not taken them into his confidence regarding his plans.

There is little prospect that the United States Government will at this time seek to force the restoration of Jimenez as President, but will await developments and the complete restoration of order so that an election may be held.

DR. JOHN H. YOUNG WEDS.

Nurse Bride of Physician Sentenced to Year in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 17.—Dr. John H. Young of North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, and Miss Gertrude Bellis of Washington, D. C., were married at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Young was recently sentenced to one year in jail and to pay a fine of $1,000 following his conviction on a charge of negligence in performing an operation on Mrs. Paul E. Truesdell of Montclair, who died on Feb. 15 last. His appeal before a higher court is pending. It is understood the physician and his bride are on an automobile honeymoon trip.

Only the immediate members of the families were present at the marriage. The Rev. Andrew Magill of Jamaica, L. I., a former classmate of Dr. Young at Amherst College, performed the ceremony. Frank Kidde of Montclair acted as best man, as Dr. Young did for him several years ago. The bride, who is a trained nurse, has been visiting at the home of Mrs. E. H. Greenwood, Orange Road, Montclair. It is said Dr. Young met his bride last December. About 500 of Dr. Young's friends in Montclair have signed a paper expressing their high regards for him and their confidence in his integrity and professional ability.

New Pier for Lehigh Valley.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad began work yesterday on a new freight pier at the foot of Jackson Street, on the East River. It will have a frontage of 280 feet on South Street. The pier itself will be 60 feet wide and two stories high. The bulkheads will afford facilities for four car floats.

PACIFIC MAIL TO RESUME.

Steamship Line to Put Three Vessels in Service Next Month.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will resume its service between San Francisco and the Orient next month. The company, which is now affiliated with W. R. Grace & Co., expects that the service abandoned in July of last year will be resumed with the sailing from San Francisco of the steamship Ecuador about Aug. 19. The line will begin with three vessels purchased from the Royal Dutch West India Mail Steamship Company.

The Ecuador will be followed by the Venezuela, which will leave the Pacific port about Sept. 16, and the third of the trio, the Colombia, will leave about Oct. 7. Thereafter the company will have a sailing every month. The route will be practically that of the old Pacific Mail line. Vessels will stop at Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila and Hong Kong.

When the company gave up the Pacific service it created something of a sensation, because one of the reasons alleged for its action was that it would be impossible to operate under the American flag if the La Follette Seaman's act was enforced. The company sold its steamers to the International Mercantile Marine Company at a profit. An official of the company now says that the rise in freight rates has offset the extra expense entailed by the operation of the act. He explained that the conditions which confronted the company were different from those with which it had now to deal.

If the business is successful the company will acquire an entirely new fleet and release the three vessels for the Central American trade. The ships have a displacement of 10,000 tons each, and a speed of fourteen knots. They were purchased a month and a half ago at a price of $1,100,000 each.

TRAIN HITS MOTOR CAR; 2 DIE

Manufacturer and Fiancee Killed Instantly at Crossing.

PLAINFIELD, Conn., July 17.—Arthur E. Parks of Fall River, Mass., and Miss Anna Cushing, his fiancée, who was with him in his automobile, were killed today when their car crashed into a passenger locomotive which was going over French's Crossing just outside Central Village. Mr. Parks was Treasurer of the Bay State Shellac Company, of which his father was President. Identification was effected by checks which he carried for about $8,000 when he was killed. Miss Cushing wore many articles of jewelry, including five diamond rings.

The crossing is so hidden from view that thirty feet from it one cannot see fifty feet either way. Constable David Adams was leading a cow in the road to the crossing. He heard the engine whistle and stopped to wait for the train to pass. At that time he could look up the road 200 feet and did not see the automobile, and he did not see it until the train had passed and only the wreck remained.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—Miss Anna Cushing, 26 years old, of 20 Grove Street, this city, had lived at that address with Mrs. George J. Williams about five years, and Mrs. Williams said tonight that she was engaged to Arthur E. Parks and they had intended to be married this month. The pair left here Saturday to visit friends in New London, and were on their way back when the accident occurred. Miss Cushing had been married, it was said, but was divorced. She came to Providence from Middleboro, Mass., where she leaves a brother and sister, Caleb Cushing and Mrs. Clara Wood.

AID GUARDSMEN'S FAMILIES.

Plainfield Citizens Will Organize Auxiliary This Week.

A committee of 100 citizens of Plainfield and North Plainfield, N. J., recently appointed by Mayor Leighton Calkins of Plainfield to organize plans for relief of the families of National Guardsmen called to the border, will meet this week to select active and honorary officers, and a small steering committee, as well as to determine further upon its course of activities. Pending permanent organization, Mayor Calkins is acting as Chairman, and R. S. Rowland as Secretary of the committee. It has been suggested that the name of the organization be the Volunteers' auxiliary of Plainfield and North Plainfield.

"Contributions will be invited," said Mayor Calkins yesterday, "and whoever contributes in whatever amount will thereby become a member of the auxiliary. We shall make a survey of the families of men who have answered the call to arms and see to it that nobody suffers who has been deprived of means of support."

TO TALK UNDER THE EARTH.

Dr. H. B. Cox Invents Subterranean Phone and New Physics Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Dr. H. Barringer Cox announced here today that he had perfected a subterranean wireless telephone and that incidentally he had discovered a new law of physics—that electrical energy can be transmitted over a single conductor.

For the last five months Dr. Cox has been working at Los Olivos, Cal., with the United States Forest Service in an effort to perfect a system of wireless signals for forest fires. It was while so engaged, he said, that he discovered the possibilities of transmitting the human voice through the ground.

His equipment consists of an ordinary telephone transmitter connected with a battery and a special instrument—Dr. Cox's secret—with a ground wire. At the receiving station, five or fifty miles away, is a similar equipment.

TRAILED BY A BLOODHOUND.

Escaped Clinton "Trusty" Found Hiding in Shack Near Prison.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 17.—Trailed by a bloodhound, Thomas Cane, convicted in New York of burglary and serving a term in Clinton Prison, was back in a cell tonight three hours after he made a break for liberty.

Cane was employed with a gang of "trusties," on the new tuberculosis hospital, outside the prison walls, and was missed from the gang. The other convicts were taken back to the prison and the bloodhound kept at the prison was put on the trail, following Cane to a shack about two miles from the prison, where he was hiding.

Acknowledgments.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES to provide after-care for children recovering from infantile paralysis: Margaret S. Alsop, $1; E. R. G., $2; M. R. H., $2; L. S. A., $5. For the Polish Relief Fund THE TIMES has received $2 from an anonymous donor.

"Pals First" to be Produced.

A dramatization by Lee Wilson Dodd of Francis P. Elliott's novel, "Pals First," will be presented early in September by J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr. William Courtenay has been engaged for the leading rôle through an arrangement with Selwyn & Co. The play will be produced out of town, and after a preliminary season on the road will be brought to New York.

MUSIC NOTES.

Guiomar Novaes, pianist, will be the soloist at the Civic Orchestral Society's concert, at Madison Square Garden this evening. She will play Grieg's Concerto in A minor. The other numbers will be Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Liszt's Symphonic Poem, No. 3, Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite, No. 1, Weber-Weingartner's "Invitation to the Dance" and Tschaikowsky's "March Slav."

The New York Military Band, under direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, will give concerts on the campus at Columbia University under the auspices of the university's Summer session on the evenings of July 20 and 25 and Aug. 1 and 3.

John McCormack will give his only concerts of the Summer in the Ocean Grove Auditorium on Saturday evening, Aug. 5, and in Saratoga one week later.

ACTRESS'S ESTATE VALUED AT $80,193

Libby Stowell Left Property Worth That Sum, Chiefly in Securities.

SHE WAS MRS. SCOFIELD

Estranged Husband Got Half the Estate and Married Nurse on His Deathbed.

The value of the estate left by Mrs. Lillian Scofield, who was an actress under the name of Libby Stowell and was also known as Lillian Austin, is disclosed in the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Berwin, who finds that the State of New York is entitled to no tax on property worth $80,193 because Mrs. Scofield was a resident of California at the time of her death, on Dec. 6, 1912. The finding is based on testimony that Mrs. Scofield went to Los Angeles with the express intention of making her home there and being buried there.

The report also shows that half the estate went to her husband, Charles W. Scofield, a railroad builder, who married her in 1884 and left her in 1888, after Nathaniel W. Hatch, a well-known Wall Street broker of the period, was killed by jumping from a window of the Scofield apartment.

Scofield lost track of his wife and was reduced in circumstances when, in 1913, at which time he was 78 years old, he learned that she had died in Los Angeles and that her sister, Mrs. Annie W. Riecker, had had herself appointed administratrix and taken possession of the entire estate, on the ground that she was the sole heir. Scofield engaged an attorney and went to California to set aside the probate proceedings, on the ground that the decedent was still his wife and that her residence had remained in New York.

Mr. Berwin's report contains a record of the California proceedings showing that Scofield applied on June 13, 1913, to have the letters of administration to his wife's sister revoked, and the petition was granted on Dec. 11, 1913, at which time an agreement was made by which the estate was divided equally between Scofield and Mrs. Riecker.

While the record of the California courts declaring Mrs. Scofield a resident of that State was the chief ground on which Mr. Berwin declared her a non-resident, it was also based on an affidavit by Harry T. Tuthill, cashier of the banking firm of Redmond & Co., with which Mrs. Scofield had an account. He said that when she closed her account prior to going West she said she would never return and asked him to accept her bull terrier because she couldn't take the dog with her. Tuthill advised her to give the dog to Albert Schneider, the order clerk, and she did.

Mrs. Scofield's property consisted of $619 in cash, $1,348 in jewels, and $78,226 in securities. The stocks consisted of 505 shares of the North American Company, 170 shares American Smelters, 20 shares Denver & Rio Grande, which road was built by her husband; 20 shares of Southern Pacific common, 100 shares U. S. Steel common, and 130 shares of Peoples' Gas Light and Coke Company.

A few weeks after Scofield got his half of his wife's estate he was stricken with pneumonia at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, and while on his deathbed on Feb. 2, 1914, he married his nurse, Miss Jean Fitzsimmons, 28 years old. She shared his estate with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lillian E. Scofield, and his grandson, Lieutenant Scofield, U. S. A.

HEERT HEIRS SUE TRUSTEES

Ask Accounting of $120,000 Fund Left by Cigar Manufacturer.

Surrogate Fowler granted yesterday an application by children of Henry H. Heert, the cigar manufacturer, to compel the executors and trustees under their father's estate to file a new accounting. The trustees recently reported a shrinkage of $32,000 in a trust fund of $120,000 established by the decedent for his grandchildren, Marion, Florence, and Ray Heert. The trustees contended that the shrinkage was due to the necessity of disposing of the decedent's interest in the firm of Henry H. Heert & Co. at a price much less than the appraised value.

In their objections to this accounting the grandchildren contended that the interest was sold for far less than it was worth to a dummy bidding for one of the executors. It was alleged that the interest was bought by Ray H. Winsten, who was succeeded as executor by Albert Winsten.

Francis Depau's Estate $170,256.

Francis Depau, who was adjudged insane in 1861, and has outlived three committees appointed to conserve his property, now has an estate amounting to $170,256, according to a report submitted to the Supreme Court yesterday by his committee, D. Comyn Moran, who asked that a committee be named to pass on his accounting. Justice Geigerich appointed Charles A. Butler referee.

MUSIC TO COME OVER LAKE.

Community Chorus Wants 500 More Voices for Park Concert.

A call for 500 more singers for the Community Chorus has been issued by Harry Barnhart, its director, to join in rehearsals for a novel concert to be given in Central Park on the evening of Sept. 13. The chorus, which has been practicing for several months and has been holding open-air rehearsals in the Mall in Central Park all Summer, now numbers about 500 voices.

The chorus of 1,000 will be on a platform on the north side of the lake to the north of the Mall, while the audience will be assembled on the opposite side, so that the music will float across the water. A large orchestra will accompany the singers, and the program will include songs the chorus has already practiced, and others to be selected. It will include some songs of the Russian boatmen, which with the setting will be particularly appropriate. Thousands of Japanese lanterns covering incandescent lamps will illuminate the scene, and in addition a special scheme of lighting devised by Claude Braydon will be used.

Mr. Barnhart staged a concert on similar lines in Rochester last Summer. Some of those who sang in the "Catharan" chorus have joined the Community Chorus. A rehearsal was held last night in the assembly room of the De Witt Clinton High School, and rehearsals will be held there regularly Monday nights. The concert will be under the auspices of the Park Board.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Leonard MacDonald has been added to the cast of "The Amber Empress," a musical play to be presented here early next season by Corey and Riter.

Virginia Harned was the hostess at her country place at Larchmont yesterday of a group of actors and actresses, who had gathered to rehearse for the benefit to be given at the Larchmont Yacht Club on July 28. The lawn looked like a slice of Broadway in midseason when the players were scattered over it. The entertainment is to be for the benefit of the Society for Lending Comforts to the Sick of Mamaroneck.

The problem of women's hats has been solved by the New Brighton Theatre. As soon as structural changes can be completed a check room will be installed, while those who do not care to give up their hats will be seated in rows reserved for them.

The next four nights members of twelve posts of the G. A. R. will attend the exhibitions of "America Preparing," at the Lyric.

A party of twenty-five young women of Memphis, Tenn., who were voted the most popular and beautiful of all their sisters in a contest conducted by The News-Scimitar, will arrive in New York next Monday, and that night will be hurried over to the Astor Theatre to see Lew Fields in "Step This Way."

"Shall 43," a movie having the European war as a background will be shown at the Strand next week.

BENEFITS FOR WAR RELIEF.

Broadway Stars to Appear at Long Branch and Atlantic City.

The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund will give special benefit performances at the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, this Sunday evening and at Atlantic City the Sunday following. The stars of the performance this week will be Marie Dressler, who will sing her Russian ballet song among other things; Anna Held, who will be seen in the act she presented at the Palace last week, and Charles Ross and Mabel Fenton in a new sketch, which will bring Miss Fenton back to the stage for one night after a long absence.

Sergt. Major Middlemiss, who was blinded in the war, will speak, and some moving pictures taken at the front, sanctioned by the French Government, will be shown for the first time. Tickets are now on sale at Long Branch. The boxes, at $100 each, are said to have been all bought by society folk of the waterside resorts.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..817 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
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SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916.

NO AGREEMENT YET.

The statement from the Mexican capital that the differences between the United States and Mexico "may be considered as satisfactorily settled" is scarcely borne out by the facts. Acting Secretary of State POLK said yesterday, in Washington, that the conferences between the Mexican Ambassador Designate and himself had not yet resulted in an agreement. But the official Mexican statement, designed probably to impress upon the Mexican people the idea that international relations have become peaceful, seems to indicate that the de facto Government does not approve of the appointment of a commission to sit in some salubrious American resort for the remainder of the Summer and produce a report of dubious value. If this is the case, the sentiment of the Mexican Government is clearly in accord with that of most Americans. The situation has developed no issue requiring the deliberations of a commission. What Mr. ARREDONDO and Mr. POLK cannot agree to quickly could hardly be agreed to at all.

Some tangible result of the recent pourparlers should already be visible. CARRANZA must stop sparring for time. The time for settlement is at hand. He must take action to suppress all banditry in his country that threatens the peace of our border. He must use his army effectively and manifest a sincere desire to protect the United States from invasion by murderous Mexican outlaws, or we must go on with the work ourselves. There are some surface indications that this is the course he intends to pursue, but we are not yet entirely convinced of his sincerity. He has a good opportunity now to make good all his promises, to restore order in northern Mexico, to make his Government potent all over the country, and to prepare the way for a renewal of business and the election of a Constitutional President. Nothing that has lately happened can be forgotten, but much may be forgiven if he shows himself sincere in the execution of a new and reasonable policy.

Meanwhile, the alarming tales of the imminence of a new revolution in which CARRANZA is to be overthrown need not be regarded as unsettling. Probably the new revolution will not get any nearer the Mexican capital than San Antonio, Texas, or Galveston. Fifty years of stable government will be required in Mexico before the revolutionary spirit can be entirely stamped out. The union of the northern Generals like TREVINO with Mr. DE LA BARRA is most unlikely. The name of DE LA BARRA suggests a reactionary movement, supported by the Church and the remnant of the cientificos, and there is no chance that such a movement can gain headway in Mexico after all the people have gone through to free themselves from the rule of privileged classes.

ADOPT A NEW PROTOCOL.

The well-informed letter of JOHN A. DYCHE published in THE TIMES yesterday revealed clearly the rocks on which the conference of cloak manufacturers and union officials is in danger of breaking. The substitution of the strike and lockout for the judicial methods of the protocol, for which the employers are avowedly working, would be a reversion to the chaotic conditions that existed in the garment industry prior to 1910. It would delight the hearts of the small minority of syndicalists in the ranks of the union members. They, too, are opposed to the protocol, because it "has taken away from the worker "the only weapon he possessed against "the capitalist employer" and because it has "killed the Kampflust among our people." If the employers are not comfortable in the frying pan of trade unionism, how would they be advantaged by leaping into the fire of syndicalism? Not only would they have to face each season the threat of a general strike, but they would have to deal with a newly strengthened class of revolutionary agitators, by the side of whom trade unionists are the most moderate and reasonable of men.

The Manufacturers' Association and the union should return to the protocol. They should adopt a new agreement which will be strong where the old one was weak. The right of the employer "to hire and discharge on the basis of efficiency and economy," which the previous agreement explicitly recognized, should be reaffirmed and guaranteed beyond the possibility of dispute. Some way should be found to prevent excessive and unfounded litigation of discharge cases by the union. As between equally skilled union and non-union men the employers might well give preference to union men, for it is to their interest that there shall be a strong union with which they may deal, in full confidence that promises and treaties will be respected.

The union, of course, must surrender the right to strike, and it should be held to a strict accountability for all "stoppages of work" in individual shops. There are other questions, relating to prices, hours of work, and sanitary standards. They are of minor importance and can be easily adjusted. But both sides must adopt a new protocol. Unless they provide judicial machinery for the settlement of future disputes, the struggle of the last ten weeks will have been almost wholly in vain.

OUT OF PLACE.

It has been the custom, faithfully honored by observance, for the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon taking office, to withdraw from many activities of a political or social nature, in which as private citizens they were free to engage, in order, not only that they might give their whole time and attention to official duty, but further to avoid all controversies or commitments which might seem in any degree to affect their judicial impartiality of mind.

Justice BRANDEIS, we are sure, was not conscious that there was any impropriety in his appearing at the conference of representatives of many Jewish organizations in this city on Sunday, where he presented a statement or report upon measures to be taken concerning the Jewish Congress soon to be held in Philadelphia. Mr. BRANDEIS's statement, however, became the subject of a somewhat heated controversy, in which his views, according to the reports, were "sharply opposed" by others who took part in the conference. There was marked difference of opinion among organization representatives present, insomuch that Mr. LOUIS MARSHALL, Chairman of the meeting, found it necessary to suggest "that no personalities be indulged in."

In this running debate Justice BRANDEIS stood by his guns with the courage and ability which he is known to possess. But it was evident that a good deal of feeling was aroused, and altogether the general impression will be, we fear, that Justice BRANDEIS might with very great propriety have avoided taking part in such a controversy. Now that he has discharged his duty as a member of the committee appointed by the Jewish Congress organization, we venture to express the hope that he will consider that he is discharged of further obligation and will in future leave to others subjects of such controversial nature.

INVESTIGATING REGULATION.

Both houses have now passed the Newlands resolution for the investigation of the regulation of transportation, and of Government ownership of public utilities as an alternative. Everybody wants this done. President WILSON suggested it, following a personal appeal to him by the President of the Southern Railway in an address to the Railway Business Association late in 1914. Mr. HARRISON said that the conditions in the railway world at that time justified such an individual appeal. Evidently the President agreed, for he favored the subject in his message. The Republicans put the idea into their platform, but they were a little slow in appropriating the issue. The list of shippers' organizations which have petitioned for action is too long to reproduce. The railways are known to favor the plan. Representative MANN even alleged that the proposal was merely a device of the railways to escape from regulation. If it were so, that would not be conclusive against such an inquiry in the public interest, including the railways as one element.

There is no reason to suspect the railways of undue activity in the matter. Long ago they learned that resistance to anything done by statute to them only led to further punishment, and their later policy has been one of resignation carried to excess. Instead of protesting too much, they have allowed things to be done which reliance upon public opinion, adequately instructed on the merits, would have prevented. That can now be done through this joint committee of Congress.

There is significance in the fact that Congress itself looks into the subject. It is almost the only thing which has not been referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission, if at all related to the subjects within its jurisdiction. Apparently there is no more surplus of confidence in the Commission on the part of Congress than there is in Congress on the part of the Commission. It may be doubted whether there have been any two consecutive reports of the Commission which have not asked for changes in the laws, whose enactment is as much a function of Congress as their administration is a function of the Commission. Thus both sides are exchanging left-handed compliments, under the stress of the fact that after a generation of regulation their joint efforts have given satisfaction to nobody, not even themselves.

Not until prosperity was at its crest and seemed about to culminate did any droppings of fatness fall upon the railways. If there should be lean days ahead, they must be shared by the railways without the support of harvested riches. So great has been the prosperity of everybody else that it was limited by the ability of the railways to fulfill their functions, although they accomplished wonders, and never were more efficient than when they were passing into bankruptcy on an unexampled scale. In fact, that is the explanation of the resolution. Regulation is to be investigated because railway bankruptcy is at last perceived to be undesirable, and the resumption of railway growth is a necessity unless the growth of the country's business is to be restricted. That is the reason why Congress is to investigate what has happened under the laws it has passed, which the Commission has administered with the results on the record.

The resolution provides for investigating also the alternative to persistence in regulation. Unsatisfactory as regulation has been, it has been an improvement upon what preceded it. The alternative under consideration by the regulators is Government ownership on a scale such as the world has never seen. The program proposed for inquiry is "Government ownership of all public utilities, such as "telegraph, wireless, telephone, express companies, and railroads." Government intervention in marine matters is provided for in another bill, which has not had such public approval as to create a presumption in favor of the all-inclusive proposal by those who have made such a qualified success of regulation. The case is not that Congress and the Commission have been so faithful and successful in their use of the talent intrusted to them that other talents should be given. Yet they are asking to be intrusted with greater powers and duties than any Government has ever exercised. If the country fails to take alarm and follows the railways in resignation to whatever the statute makers attempt, it will deserve all that befell the railways, and it is likely to get it. There is no harm in the inquiry. But there is need of every exertion that the result of the inquiry shall put a stop to the socialization of our institutions under the guise of government. Business is not government, and government is not business. There are defects in both business and government, but such shortcomings are nothing to the accumulation of the faults of both in a single agency which believes that it is above all sordid and economic considerations and which does not hesitate to assume tasks worthy of supermen while failing in much simpler specific duties.

OF GOLD BRICKS.

The question of importance is not whether Mr. ROOSEVELT said, "early in the year," that "perhaps after all he "[Mr. HUGHES] will turn out to be an "other gold brick." It is whether, in fact, Mr. HUGHES is a gold brick. A gentleman named HOPKINS, not hitherto famous, says the Colonel did give voice to doubt on the subject. The Colonel says he didn't. What boots it? The Colonel did fear that if he accepted Mr. HUGHES he would be investing in another gold brick; there isn't the slightest doubt about that. Because of this fear he moved mountains to make Mr. HUGHES speak out on the questions of Americanism and preparedness; because of it he withheld his assent to the nomination until the last moment; because of it he himself appeared as a candidate, though he was not one in reality and knew that he could not be nominated, so that he might force Mr. HUGHES or Mr. HUGHES's sponsors to take the covering off the brick and let him see what was inside. Finally he accepted, with unmistakable misgivings, the assurances made to him that Mr. HUGHES was all right on the issues, and tentatively declined the Progressive nomination. Later he made the declination final, and has since acted in such a way as to make people think that he really has received, since the convention, some satisfactory assurances from the candidate.

His fear that Mr. HUGHES would "turn out to be another gold brick" was the whole basis of the fight he made against Mr. HUGHES's nomination. If he did not say it to this Mr. HOPKINS, it must have been because at the moment he was talking about something else. He says he did not say to Mr. HOPKINS that he "had sold "the party a gold brick once and did "not wish to do it again." But, from his point of view, it was the fact, just the same. His caution toward Mr. HUGHES was that of the burnt child toward the fire. Naturally, he feared that there was gilt wrapping on this second brick, and, naturally, he wanted to find out about it.

Has he found out? Is the brick gold, real gold, gold all the way through? The wrapping may have been removed privately for Mr. ROOSEVELT's inspection; he is behaving as if it had been. It must annoy Mr. ROOSEVELT to see the German-American Alliance going tranquilly on in its support of Mr. HUGHES, just as much convinced that the Colonel has bought another gold brick as it was in the days of his doubt. If he knows that the brick is real gold, it must make him bite the furniture every time he reads a new indorsement of his candidate by some Zeitung or Abendpost or other. He knows the Zeitungs and Abendposts and Freie Presses to be self-deceived, knows that they will wake up bitterly some day; only they don't know it, and nobody else does. As for the brick, it displays the eagerness, volubility, and fluency characteristic of bricks in defining its position. Mr. HUGHES was nominated on June 10, and his wrapping has been disturbed by no impertinent finger since.

MISTAKEN ZEAL.

In a rural neighborhood remote from any largely populated centre and lacking in organized means for the extifguishing of conflagrations a body of private citizens who formed themselves into a company of firemen, and purchased their own engine and equipment, would be performing a public service of unquestioned value. But if in the City of New York a volunteer fire company on the ancient model, possessing an equipment and officers of its own, should try to take part in its own way in the fire fighting the city authorities would stop its activities. We have a Fire Department thoroughly organized, and if citizens are inclined to join it they may do so, individually, if they meet the physical requirements and vacancies can be found for them. But, having joined, they must do as they are bid and conform to all the rules of the department. Presumably the least sophisticated citizen understands that the city's Fire Department must have exclusive control over the work of putting out fires, but about military authority in the nation there seems to be a conflict of ideas.

The present mood of the men who have organized the First Armored Motor Battery does not differ greatly from that of many others who have been striving, with patriotic ardor, to serve their country under the influence of the preparedness movement. There is no place in the United States Army for a separate armored motor battery. The members of this battery, if they desire to join the army, must conform to army regulations. It is not their part to say what they will do in the army. Doubtless if they enlist individually and are mustered in many of them will be assigned to armored motor cars and others to motor cycles. But their battery cannot exist in the army as a unit, as a glance at the military law of 1916 will show them. They have been zealous but mistaken.

To ascribe their disappointment to "the petty jealousy of the regular army" is very foolish. We have heard that silly expression too often since the movement for militia federalization began. The regular army is the military mainstay of this country, and when the citizen military organizations are mustered into the Federal service they are parts of the regular army and must conform strictly to its rules as the "snippy West Pointers" and enlisted men do. Much of the prevailing lack of comprehension of military authority is probably due to the loose talk of some of the Congressmen who affect to resent the authority of the permanent military establishment. But it will disappear now that preparedness has become a fact.

IF THE SOLDIERS VOTED.

There is probably a little irony, if not malice, in the suggestion of the Frankfurter Zeitung that a truce be arranged so that half the German Army can go home and vote, "with a "view to ascertaining the real feeling "of the nation under the changed "conditions." It knows, of course, that the Allies would consent to no such truce. If a truce could be arranged on such a pretext whenever one of the belligerents needed a breathing spell, war would be a succession of truces. The intent is probably political and domestic. It is a deft and delicate saying of one thing and meaning quite another. What it means, no doubt, is to say to the irreconcilables who will hear of no peace that does not give Germany all she ever contended for, "Where would "you be if the soldiers voted? The "men on the firing line have none of "your illusions. If you could let "those who know the real situation "vote, as well as the stay-at-homes, "you would mighty soon find out "where you stand. They know "whether Germany is the conqueror, "whether she can impose any terms "she chooses." There is a sting in the suggestion, and it was meant to have one. It is not the German jingoes who would like to have the soldiers vote.

It seems a part of the campaign to let light into the German mind. We do not yet know the object of the German National Committee, appointed to prepare the German people for "an honorable peace," but the words seem significant. A peace that would realize all the dreams of the Pan-Germans would not have to be prepared for. A peace that gives less than that would have to be. Calling it "honorable" is disarming; it is a word designed to still the voice of prejudice and get a hearing. It seems probable that Prince VON WEDEL's committee is really intended to prepare the minds of the German people for the only kind of peace they can ever get; a peace that will save Germany, but leave unrealized all the mad and murderous ambitions that brought about the war. If indeed the soldiers could vote on the question whether those ambitions can be realized, it seems likely enough that they would vote not for that, but for "an honorable peace"; for they are where they can see the truth, see it as a physical fact, and the stay-at-homes are not.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Belated Resort to Experts.

Two articles in THE TIMES on Sunday had a connection that was not obvious at first sight. In one of these articles, Dr. ROBERT T. MORRIS, in discussing "The Enzymic Factor in Warfare," expressed again that old grievance of science—the failure of the public, owing to its curious distrust of experts as "mere theorizers," to get in the affairs of life the advantages that a better utilization of available knowledge would bring. The other article, in outlining the plan for establishing a psychopathic clinic in Sing Sing prison, presented an example of just such a utilization, about to be undertaken in a domain where it has long been needed, and where there is every reason to expect magnificent results.

For years past it has been perfectly well known by all students of penology—and among them were the few Wardens who were something more than commanders of a force of turnkeys armed with clubs and pistols—that the ancient and orthodox method of prison management was wrong and useless from every other point of view than that of keeping convicts in subjection during the term of their confinement. That end it did and does accomplish, but it always has turned the prisoners out, at the end of their court sentence, under the heavier penalty of a condemnation to be for life professional criminals and enemies of society.

The experts have insisted that this system failed with both the criminals who could be reformed and those whose reform was impossible, and that it was practicable to separate these two classes—to return the members of the one to good citizenship and to protect society from the members of the other by subjecting them to proper and continuous restraints. This, in substance, is what the new clinic credibly promises to do to the extent that circumstances will permit.

It involves, of course, taking of the convict a view wholly different from the one which has prevailed in the past, and it will also involve, ultimately, an abandonment of the idea that crimes are definite things, with a definite penalty imposed on each in its degree. Hence it still will have to encounter much of ridicule and denunciation from all men are "practical men"—who often the most unpractical. Prison episodes that pass unnoticed as incidents of the old system—escapes, assaults, and the like—will be instanced as showing the futility of the new one, but the beginning is hopeful—there has been resort to the experts at last.

His Need Validates His Claim.

There are still "unreconstructed rebels," it seems. At any rate there is one, an old man down in San Luis Potosi. At the close of the war, in which he had served in a Baltimore artillery regiment, he refused to take the oath of allegiance that would have restored his citizenship. Instead, he went to Mexico, where he has remained ever since—whether happily or not his brief annals fail to record. He is poor as well as old, now, and apparently the long years of his self-imposed exile have not won for him enough of friendship from his neighbors to insure his present safety where he is, for he or his friends deem it judicious for him to quit the country. Our Government would pay his way out, as that of other Americans of scanty resources, but he has admitted, very honestly, that he is not a citizen of the United States, and therefore has no claim on it for help.

As the case presents itself to Consular officials and the State Department, of course the problem is one of enormous difficulty, and perhaps altogether insoluble. To other people it would offer no difficulty at all, for this JOHN RAYMOND—that is his estimable name—must by now be well over his grudge of more than half a century ago. Even should his ancient obstinacy as to the oath of allegiance persist, the pillars of the Constitution wouldn't be very much shaken if that fact were ignored. But such short cuts through the law are not for officials to take, and probably it will not be obvious to them that, if the old man is enough of a "gringo" to be in danger, he is enough of an American to be helped out of his peril.

How, otherwise, are we ever to find out what the special grievance was that prevented him from doing what so many thousands of other Confederate soldiers found it possible, if not exactly pleasant, at the time, to do? He may himself have forgotten what it was, and have remained where he is, not because he still hated the victors in the great struggle, but merely because he was doing where he was about as well as he could expect to do anywhere.

Somebody Remains Responsible.

One could wish that the high and mighty ones in both the regular army and the National Guard were not so ready to assume that all they need to do, in regard to the seemingly rather numerous failures properly to care for the men on the troop trains, is to shift the responsibility back and forth between the two groups.

Each says that the other, if anybody, was to blame, and the chances favor the theory that both are right. That is so, even if the very popular compromise theory be correct—the theory that the fault rests on a vague and pleasantly impersonal thing called "the system."

The fact remains that, according to reports too numerous for all to be false, many of the militiamen went hungry and thirsty oftener and longer than was justified or even excused by the nature of the exigency which they were hastily called to meet. It was serious enough, but considerably far from desperate. This is true of their much-advertised hardships on the journey, for that matter. They were uncomfortable rather than suffering, and many of them, probably, had fared as ill on camping-out trips that, in memory, at least, passed for enjoyable.

These stories, however, have had a bad effect at home, adding resentment to the grief that many a guardsman's wife feels in her loneliness, and they contain little of the needed assurance that on the border their husbands will be exposed to none except necessary and inevitable risks.

In the circumstances it would have been well if the regular army officers and the War Department officials had assumed to do more than strict duty demanded and had themselves attended to tasks which, though not technically theirs, they knew would be unperformed, or badly performed, if left in hands more or less amateurish.

Saying that the militiamen didn't know how to live on army rations is an unsatisfactory explanation of what happened.

Crowded Public Baths.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day I stood for more than three hours in the line waiting to get into the public bath at Coney Island.

Why shouldn't our city build more public baths? They would be highly appreciated by the citizens. HARRY HELLERMAN.
Brooklyn, July 9, 1916.

DESTROYING DISEASE GERMS

Concurring Opinions on the Value of Terminal Disinfection.

New York, July 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must confess to no little surprise at the arguments used by Linsly R. Williams, in his letter, under the heading "Handling the Epidemic," finding fault with me for calling attention to the need for modern scientific disinfection (as distinct from the casual, inefficient methods of the past) as a means of destroying the infective material which has been demonstrated to be present in the dust of rooms occupied by patients suffering from poliomyelitis.

I gave as one of my authorities Surgeon General Rupert Blue, head of the United States Public Health Service, who advocates "a thorough disinfection of infected rooms and places," thinking that his name would carry conviction to all public health workers. As such does not appear to be the case, I trust you may find space for the following quotations from other leading authorities, showing how widely and strongly the Surgeon General is supported in this question of scientific disinfection and communicable disease:

When disinfection has been properly done, any house which has been the scene of a contagious or infectious disease will be perfectly safe to live in.—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director of Public Health, Philadelphia.

Every effort should be made to destroy the bacillus wherever it may be found.—Surgeon General Sternberg, late of United States Public Health Service.

The explanation of these successive tragedies is simply that due precaution against the transmission of infection from person to person has not been observed, or that infected rooms and things have been left without disinfection.—Bulletin of the Maine State Board of Health.

If terminal disinfection prevents the occurrence of only a small number of cases, it would still seem to be worth while.—Professor Rosenau, late of United States Public Health Service.

Of course, it is generally agreed that when unusual circumstances arise, when some rare or peculiarly objectionable disease like cholera makes its appearance, every possible opportunity of destroying even a small amount of infection should be embraced. We doubt whether those who abandon terminal disinfection would claim that the results are ideal. Even if it is true that they are quite as good as under the older system, it may well be asked whether the latter failed because it was useless or because it was not properly carried out.—Editorial, Journal A. M. A.

J. T. AINSLEE WALKER,
Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Music at Patriotic Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To a lover of all good music, and an American who attended the concert in Central Park the afternoon of July 4, the letter of your correspondent Blanche Greenland comes as a decided surprise.

It is to be presumed that she, too, inasmuch as she attended the concert, is a lover of music, whether such music be American, French, German, Italian, Russian, &c. I cannot possibly conceive how she could make the objection of too little American music, for surely she must know that American music as it exists today could not but suffer most shamefully by being placed on a program with first-class foreign music. I doubt whether your correspondent, and in fact any one else, could make up an entire program of American orchestral music which could hold the attention of a music devotee or appear to him as other than a novelty.

The music on last Tuesday's program was, to my mind, what is known as "popular" classic music—not one number on the list being what is considered "deep" music, and most certainly no one could consistently take exception to it—though the day was the Fourth of July. I reached the Park but a moment or so before the commencement of the concert, but was able to secure a very desirable location from which to hear the music; and, in fact, at no time was the music so soft as to be indistinct. I have always observed that whenever a musical program is prepared for the public almost the entire audience consists of foreigners or persons of foreign extraction; so why not give them the music that they like and applaud, rather than try to convert them into Americans by subjecting them to a program of noisy American ragtime? W. W. C.
New York, July 9, 1916.

Typhoid Inoculation in the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would not the present propaganda for increasing the army, navy, and militia strength of the country prove much more successful were it not obligatory for each newly-accepted member of an organization immediately to submit to inoculation alleged to prevent typhoid? This allegation has by no means been proved, and the theory of the efficacy of this virus is based upon the same fallacious reasoning by which, mathematically, two can be made to equal one. The practice is experimental, and advantage is taken of the discipline prevailing in military organizations to compel men to submit to the injection directly into their blood of matter which was never intended to be there, and which, if taken into the body through the proper channel, the mouth, would be thrown out of the system. If the men of these organizations would realize that permanent ill health, and even death, sometimes result from these inoculations, the medical profession would be compelled to seek other subjects for experimentation. WALLACE O. JAMES.
New York, July 10, 1916.

ON THE BORDER.

Where the khaki city rises,
On the dry and dusty plain,
As the Flag breaks out at day-dawn
Sounds the heartening, glad refrain:
"For the Star-Spangled Banner
In triumph doth wave!"

Where the cactus and the sage-brush
In the blistering sun-rays grow,
To the troopers massed at noontide
Echoes tenderly and low:
"We will sing one song
For the old Kentucky home!"

Where no cooling breeze comes wafting
To the wounded their relief,
Still there's balm and joy consoling
In the snatch of sweetness brief:
"Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!"

Where grim death each hour is lurking,
And the dangers none may know,
There's the spur to noble purpose
In the strains, majestic, slow:
"As He died to make men holy
Let us die to make men free;
Our God is marching on!"

Where the hardships and privations
Weigh the soul with dark despair,
Courage like a sunbeam sudden
Is renewed, as rings the air:
"Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
Yankee Doodle Dandy;
Mind the music and the step,
And with the girls be handy!"

Where the evening shadows gather,
And the thoughts are far away,
Tears will start—but not for danger—
At the cadence, lightsome, gay:
"Though Spanish eyes are thrilling, still
Their charm it fails to bind me;
And my heart goes back to Erin's Isle,
And the girl I left behind me!"

ELLA A. FANNING.

SAVING CHINA FROM AN INGLORIOUS END.

The Vital Need of Better Railroad Systems Presents an Opportunity for Outside Capital to Help the Country to Its Feet.

By J. SELWIN TAIT.

Washington, D. C., July 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new policy of the Government, favoring the participation of American bankers in any straight loan to China, adequately secured, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, but it is only a step where an advance along the whole line should be considered, if any material good is to be accomplished.

It is probably safe to say that China is today at the most critical stage in her history. It is useless for her to claim that she has existed for thousands of years in her present condition, and at the same time to think that she will continue to do so indefinitely. The longest road must have an end, and to disinterested observers the end is approaching with China now. Her unrivaled opportunities have been blazoned to the world. From no fault of her own, possibly, she has failed to avail herself of these opportunities, and her deadly peril today is that, with the removal of international restraints and the arrival of a time when one or more strong powers may be able to do what they like in the readjustment of the world's physical geography, these opportunities may be torn from her ruthlessly and without possible appeal; and this not only to her own loss, but to the loss of those countries which could gain much for themselves by aiding her in her development.

In saying this, I have no particular country in mind; still, it is no idle fear. At the end of the European war international anarchy may prevail, "with a snatching on the right hand and on the left" for the ill-guarded portions of the world's territory. Should such a condition arise, China would be the first victim, being the easiest and the most tempting.

If the integrity of China as a nation is to be maintained, steps ought to be taken to that end now. It is a man's task, and, situated as the world is today, there is only one country qualified to take the initiative with an assurance of success. That country is our own. The ability to save China, to preserve her intact as a people, while upholding her self-respect, and to help her to take her place among the great nations of the world is well within our grasp. It would be a great accomplishment, and it need not be an eleemosynary act, for there is abundant profit to every nation aiding in the upbuilding of China. Are we too "provincial" for the task, too fearful of the outcome, to prone to let things slide?

The United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Japan, and Russia are all interested in railroad franchises in China. These railroads are of such importance to China that it may safely be said that she has not a commercial or industrial problem that they would not solve, while at the same time they would develop an enormous commerce with the outer world. A single instance will suffice. The Hankow-Szechuan line, in which this country is interested, taps a province possessing a population of seventy-eight millions of people, consisting for the most part of experienced agriculturists and skilled mechanics.

The building of the railroads is at a standstill for lack of funds, a condition incident to the European war. Let the countries named form themselves into a banking group with the support of their respective Governments, their object being to complete the railways. It may, of course, be urged that none of them has any money to spare at the present time for this purpose, with the single exception of the United States. That being the case, let the other nations borrow enough money from this country to complete the roads, in whole or in part. It is safe to say that all of the roads for which franchises are held would, under proper management, very soon become paying properties, so large and industrious are the populations they would serve.

The one trouble from which China suffers is isolation. She has neither railroad communication to any extent nor any public highways worthy of the name. Her only agencies for transportation are rivers and canals—both of which are slow and uncertain—and rough tracks for ponies and wheelbarrows. Not only is China not progressing in methods of transportation, but she is in many respects going back. At one time she possessed fine, well-paved imperial highways connecting her principal cities and a hundred and fifty thousand miles of canals. For the most part the former have been plowed under and the latter clogged up.

Railway systems would engender a spirit of nationalism and would tend to the creation of a strong central government, which is what China sorely needs. They would give rise to a spirit of patriotism on international questions in which China is concerned, and would, before long, enable her to speak on such questions with all the force of her four hundred millions of people.

The awakening of China brought about in this way would be the best possible safeguard for peace in the East and for the proper maintenance of the balance of power.

While the European countries named have certain privileges in connection with the Chinese franchises which we do not possess, there is no doubt that an arrangement could be made between them and ourselves, whereby our bankers would be amply secured and would share proportionately in the profits of the transactions, while our country would share in the trading facilities which the other countries have under their franchises. This is all a matter of arrangement. By laying aside all petty jealousies and combining in a friendly group and in a common interest, the most important nations would be welded together in a friendly arrangement which would lead to the rapid development of China, would enrich Japan—which would benefit largely by any money going into the Orient—would satisfy Russia, and would give to all an entrance into the finest market in the world. China does not part with the ownership of her railways, so that such loans would mean no territorial encroachment whatever.

For a time foreign management, as well as foreign capital, will be necessary in China, where industrial cooperation is today well-nigh impossible. Foreign money must be employed under the protection of foreign corporation laws until the Chinese become educated to the work. It is no reflection whatever on China to say that she is not ready for such a responsibility now. She is, in fact, every whit as equal to the work as Great Britain and Europe were at the same stage of their existence. The right to trade to an unlimited extent, with a limited responsibility, has everywhere in the world been a source of temptation, and has been properly controlled only by the institution of upright judicial systems and of courts prompt to punish infractions of the law. Until China is able to provide these safeguards she will have to be content to see her country developed by foreign corporations under foreign management. Existing conditions, however, need not prevent China from using foreign capital. In her forty-eight treaty ports that capital will secure all the protection necessary, and those ports can be increased in number as outside territory comes within the zone of foreign enterprise.

The rapidity with which Japan has mastered the principles of industrial cooperation encourages us to believe that China will follow suit. A few years ago Japan had practically no corporations, whereas now she has thousands of successful joint stock companies at work. In fact, nothing could be more inspiring to the friends of China than the success that Japan has met with under conditions similar to her own.

The only real barrier to the successful carrying out of such a proposition as I have outlined is that created by the persistent attributing of Machiavellian designs to almost every act of Japan; such, for instance, as her reported alliance with Russia. Japan, as a nation, is wise in her generation, and what she is doing now is simply an act of prudent foresight in allying herself with the strongest country in her section of the world. It is simply another step in her policy of preparedness, in which a still further step is the appropriation of $124,000,000 for the building of new warships. It is ridiculous to suppose that this spells war. On the contrary, it makes for peace, because unpreparedness, with its thousand fears, breeds a degree of sensitiveness, which, more than anything else, disposes toward war. It has been claimed that Japan's new alliance with Russia is a threat to the United States. Can anything be more ridiculous? If there is one country in the world which, through all our trials, has stood more faithfully by us than any other, that country is surely Russia, our friendship with which has suffered no interruption. This Russo-Japanese alliance may, therefore, be regarded as absolutely disproving any unfriendly intent toward the United States by Japan.

J. SELWIN TAIT.

"A GOLDEN TREASURY."

Valuable Material Found in The Times Current History Magazine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must confess to a growing admiration for your monthly magazine, Current History, as the successive issues have shown a maturing mastery of the material involved. The recent gathering here of the teachers of the country has led me to wonder whether the possibilities of your Current History are fully appreciated by the teachers—or, if I may venture to say so, even by yourselves. For if I were in your publisher's shoes, I should not rest idle until I had introduced Current History as a textbook into every school in the land. The recent National Education Association Convention revealed a good deal of mistaken enthusiasm for the use of the daily newspaper and various "current periodicals" in the schools. Teachers will eventually realize that there are only two kinds of historical material genuinely worthy of serious "laboratory" study in the school—first, the source documents which record exactly what was said and done by the leaders who direct the destinies of nations and the masses who fulfill them; second, the utterances of great minds who express the passions, ideals, and racial psychology of the groups for whom they speak. The only convenient form I know of in which this material can be studied today for the history of today—studied exactly as historical scholars would enjoy studying it a century from now—is The Times Current History. Instead of a scrap collection of newspaper comments and editorial wiseacre opinions, the Current History gives us each month a golden treasury of today's history—the kind of historical jewels that make the eyes of the true historian glisten—material that is not only history, but literature. To put any other "current" material than this before the students in our classrooms is a criminal waste of precious time. H. A.
New York, July 14, 1916.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We who love "Old Glory," love it for all it represents. A national flag, still it is the flag of all nations, beloved by all whose intelligence can appreciate the benefits it affords. The patriotic songs of America are soul inspiring—we are jealous that they should be preserved. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is glorious, it is divine. It awakens the fires of patriotism and quickens national loyalty. Two or three persons began to sing the chorus and today millions sing it with a sense of pride. It is a quickening, constructive, powerful anthem that makes vibrant the forces American.

Time cannot change "The Star-Spangled Banner." It is our national anthem, whether Congress decided this or not. It has been the inspiration and encouragement of the men on the battlefields, the solace of dying patriots. It has been, is, and ever will be "the song that thrills every patriotic heart."

Every man, woman, and child should find it a privilege to indorse the bill styled No. 457 now before Congress to make "The Star-Spangled Banner" officially our "national anthem." LAURA B. PRISK.
New York, July 14, 1916.

Gilbert Murray's Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be much obliged if you would correct an apparent impression that I am a pacifist. I am not a "pacifist" and not "a member of the group, with Professor Russell, of British intellectuals who are opposed to both war and conscription on principle." On the contrary, I am vehemently opposed to that group.

Like most Englishmen, I hate war and I dislike conscription; but in the present crisis I believe that our national honor and our international duty alike compelled us to enter the European war, and since Mr. Asquith and others who know the facts say that compulsory military service is desirable for the better waging of the war, I accept their judgment without hesitation.

Personally I have very great friendship and respect for Mr. Russell and not the faintest doubt of his sincerity. But I am thankful that the influence of the particular group to which he belongs is practically negligible in England. The great mass of my countrymen face the war as they would face martyrdom. We will fight; we will suffer, and we will, if necessary, be blotted out of the book of prosperous nations, but we will not betray our cause or make terms with triumphant evil. GILBERT MURRAY.
New York, July 17, 1916.

A Way to Water Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter entitled "The Thirsty Horse," and would suggest that a law be made compelling every driver of a horse or team to carry a drinking pail, and that the driver be allowed to have as much water for his team as needed, no matter where he may apply for it. If any person refused, that person should be subject to a fine. This would seem to be a good way to water horses, and it would eliminate the unsightly drinking fountains. JOHN D. C.
Harrison, N. Y., July 9, 1916.

NAVY OFFICERS GIVE DANCE AT NEWPORT

Summer Colony Enjoys Hospitality of Rear Admiral Fechteler and His Staff.

SHIP'S DECK A BALLROOM

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont Drive Coach and Four from Long Island.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—The commander of the Sixth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, with the commanding officer of the flagship New York, Captain Hugh Rodman, and his officers gave a ball on the New York tonight. The guests were from the Summer colony, Forts Adams and Greble, the Naval War College, and the naval training and torpedo stations. The ship's decks were transformed into a ballroom, with flag, electric, and floral effects. The guests were received by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fechteler and Captain Rodman.

In addition to many officers and ladies, other guests were Admiral Henry T. Mayo and Mrs. Mayo, Vice Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman, Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Herbert O. Dunn, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, and Miss Evelina Gleaves and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie.

Admiral and Mrs. Mayo came from the flagship Wyoming with the Admiral's dinner guests, Captain and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Captain and Mrs. H. F. Bryan, Captain Henry A. Wiley, Commander and Mrs. John K. Robison, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. Willson, Captain of Marines and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Paymaster Chester G. Mayo and Mrs. Mayo, Paymaster and Mrs. Charles W. Morse, and Mrs. William D. Leahy.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson entertained to the dance on the flagship. Among their guests were Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, a large dinner company at their residence, afterward escorting their guests Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. J. Philip Benkard, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehouse, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Dr. George Boling Lee, John Freeland, Robert McKee, Baron Renaud D'Ungern-Sternberg of the Russian Embassy, Bernard Wood of Philadelphia, Henry Williams of Baltimore, and Stephen B. Janstrom of Sweden.

Captain C. B. Brittain, commanding the U. S. S. Michigan, gave a dinner on board tonight, afterward escorting his guests, Captain and Mrs. George P. Cooper, Captain Thomas S. Washington, Mrs. B. Sweeny of Washington, Mrs. Paul B. Dessez, Surgeon J. A. Murphy, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. W. C. Watts, Paymaster and Mrs. F. C. Pyne, and Mrs. C. B. Brittain to the dance on the New York.

Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of Washington, who is spending the Summer here, will be presented to society this evening, Saturday, Aug. 12, at a dance which Mrs. Herbert N. Harriman is giving at the Clambake Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont came up from Long Island today to visit Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont. It seemed like a real old times today, and a happy reminder of coaching days in Newport as August Belmont drove his coach and four, with Mrs. Belmont on the box seat.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has card out for a dinner party Friday on board the flagship Wyoming.

The Casino came in for an exceedingly large gathering for a Monday morning, Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman arriving with Mrs. John R. Pell of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Whitman, arriving with Mr. and Mrs. Sirret of New York. Rohert P. Bass, Third Secretary of the British Embassy, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Celville Barclay, watched the tennis playing. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bonaparte of Washington brought in their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Philipede de Utenhove of Washington, who will be with them at Pine Croft for a month.

The Newport Horse Show officers have selected for judges Reginald C. Vanderbilt of Portsmouth, R. I., for the harness classes; Alfred B. MacLay of New York for saddle classes, and R. Penn Smith of Stafford, Penn., for the runners and jumpers. Among the boxholders are Perry Belmont, F. S. Grand D'Hauteville, Mrs. Charles J. Singer, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, and William Disston.

Lispenard Stewart entertained with a dinner company consisting in honor of his guests, William Rhinelander Stewart, his brother, and Madison Grant of New York. The guests were the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Rahney, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman.

GOLFERS AT WHITE SULPHUR

Marchioness of Aberdeen to Tell of Welfare Work in Ireland.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 17.—Every one was on the links at an early hour today. John H. French, Jr., John Stewart, and James Wirt Robinson played a threesome. Willoughby Sharp and his daughter, Miss Dorothy, played a twosome. Others playing were Fred Scott Campbell, Judge Henry S. Priest, William Sands, R. E. Craig, De Soto FitzGerald, S. R. Dula, Joseph Ryan, W. M. Barrett, and Thomas B. Scott.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen, assisted by the Marquis, will talk next Saturday evening on "Different Phases of Social Welfare Work in Ireland." The subject will be illustrated with numerous stereopticon views and a moving picture. Judge Henry S. Priest of St. Louis will preside. Lady Hope of England will also give a short talk.

FAVOR BELGIAN INQUIRY.

Leading Spanish Catholics Want Charges Investigated Impartially.

PARIS, July 17.—An address criticising acts of German military authorities in Belgium, signed by 500 Spanish Catholics, has been sent to Mgr. Deploigne, Governor of the Philosophical Institute at Louvain, with the request that it be placed in the archives of the reconstructed library of the Catholic University of Louvain.

The document, which is entitled "An Address to Belgium," approves of the formation of an international commission of inquiry to examine into charges against the Germans which will offer a complete guarantee of impartiality. The signers include Guillerme de Osma, and the Marquis del Vadillo, former Ministers of the Crown; several former Ambassadors, the Duke of Alba, distinguished ecclesiastics and writers, and numerous Deputies and Senators.

Miss Inga Sontum a Bride.

Miss Inga Sontum, a Norwegian dancer, and Jonas Lie, an artist of this city, were married on July 1 at the latter's studio, 2 East Eighty-first Street. The fact of their marriage did not become known until yesterday, and it came as a surprise to many of their friends. Miss Sontum has appeared in society entertainments here for several seasons, also at Newport, and has taught fancy dancing.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 15th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 13.02 cents per pound.—adv.

FLORAL AWARDS AT LENOX.

Mrs. Clarkson Wins First Prize at Garden Council's Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Banyer Clarkson had the Lenox Garden Club Council as their guests at Riverside, in Tyringham, this afternoon. Mrs. Edward Spencer read a paper on delphiniums, and there was a contest among members of the council who exhibited floral specimens.

The first award was to Mrs. Banyer Clarkson, with Mrs. Spencer second and Mrs. William Pollock third. Mrs. Spencer and Miss Margaret French assisted Mrs. Clarkson at tea tables. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, the Rev. Dr. George Grenville Merrill, Mrs. Oscar Isaigi, Mrs. Bernhardt Hoffman, Mrs. Francis H. Barlow, Miss Emily W. Biddle, Miss Georgiana W. Sargent, Miss Emily Tuckerman, Miss Nancy C. Wharton, and Mrs. Daniel Chester French.

Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff will have a sale at her villa tomorrow for the New York Exchange. Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Mrs. Newbold Morris, and other women of the cottagers will be in charge.

Mrs. George Bend and Miss Beatrice Bend are guests of Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court.

Mrs. John A. Spoor has been called to Chicago by the illness of a relative.

Mrs. Grant Squire has arrived in Pittsfield to pass the remainder of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell, who have been at Shadow Brook Farm, have gone to Bernardsville, N. J.

Mrs. John W. Rueffer gave a dinner tonight at Heaton Hall followed by a theatre party in Pittsfield, the guests going in automobiles.

Miss Civilise Alexandre opened the Lenox branch Red Cross Hospital supply base in Trinity School this morning with twenty-five of the prominent cottagers present to assist in sewing for the United States troops at the border. Miss Alexandre also organized classes in first aid and home nursing, in which women are to study under the direction of trained nurses.

TROLLEY MEN GET REFUSAL.

Strike Holds Off in Westchester Till Sutherland Decides.

Edward H. Maher, General Manager of the Westchester Electric Railway, which operates the Mount Vernon and New Rochelle trolley lines, refused yesterday to grant the demand of the employes for increased pay. As the men are united with the employes of the Yonkers City Railway and both companies are subsidiaries of the Third Avenue Line, the strike which the men have been threatening will be held off until tomorrow. This is the time limit which the employes set in a letter to General Manager Leslie Sutherland of the Yonkers Company.

Another letter was sent to President Frederick W. Whitridge of the Yonkers Company, in which the employes set forth their demand for five cents an hour increase, but Mr. Whitridge is on his way to Europe. The final decision as to the attitude of the Yonkers Company will rest with Mr. Sutherland.

TRANSFER $1,127,000 SUITS.

Actions Against Toledo & Ohio Railway Now in Federal Court.

Two suits brought in the State courts in May last by Richard H. Higgins, Asa S. Wing, and Charles H. Sabin against the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company for $1,127,000 were yesterday transferred to the Federal District Court because the defendant was an Ohio corporation. The plaintiffs sued as the holders of 1,127 bonds first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Continental Coal Company.

They alleged that the defendant had guaranteed payment of the bonds, but Milton S. Barger, Treasurer of the defendant company, filed an affidavit asking for the dismissal of the suit on the ground that as a result of an action under the Sherman law in 1911 in the Federal District Court of Ohio the guaranteeing of the bonds was held to be part of the combination and monopoly condemned as in restraint of trade. The defendant company was thereupon enjoined from making good its guarantee.

CASTRO EXPECTS RELEASE.

Appeals to Washington to be Allowed to Go to Porto Rico.

General Cipriano Castro, the former dictator of Venezuela, and his wife, walked around Ellis Island, where they are detained, yesterday, and had no visitors. Following the order for his exclusion by the Board of Special Inquiry, Castro filed an appeal to Secretary of Labor Wilson. He did not seem depressed. He said he slept well, and was very comfortable. He is confident that he and his wife will be released.

According to word from Washington it is probable that the Government will permit the two to land in New York and remain here until they sail on Saturday for Porto Rico. Washington, it was said, had no objection to the presence of General Castro in the United States solely as a passenger bound for the West Indies.

PRISON AFTER JOY RIDE.

Tipsy Chauffeur and Companion in Auto Killed David Kidd.

Judge Lewis L. Fawcett in the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday sentenced Louis Thomas, a chauffeur of 31 East Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan, to a term of not less than one year or not more than two years in Sing Sing Prison on his admission of violating the motor vehicle law. Edward McCormick of 219 East Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, who was with Thomas in the automobile at the time of his arrest, and who also pleaded guilty, was sentenced to serve not less than one year and not more than one year and three months.

Thomas took the automobile of his employer and invited McCormick for a ride. Both men became intoxicated and at Flatbush Avenue and Third Avenue ran on the sidewalk and killed David Kidd. Thomas and McCormick were indicted and tried for murder, but the jury disagreed. Later they pleaded guilty to operating the car while in an intoxicated condition.

Judge Fawcett imposed the maximum sentence. In doing so he said:

"There is no greater menace in our community than the drunken chauffeur driving a high-powered motor car. The present death toll from infantile paralysis sinks into insignificance in comparison with the continuous slaughter on our highways from automobiles. It must cease."

Sisters Have Double Wedding.

Miss Helen Magdalen Jenkins and Miss Augusta Loretta Jenkins, daughters of Mrs. Mary E. Jenkins of 38 Forty-eighth Street, Corona, Queens Borough, became brides yesterday at a double wedding in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. Miss Augusta was married to Thomas Francis Guidera of Corona and Miss Helen was married to William Patrick Scanlon of Astoria. The Rev. Martin J. Biggane, assistant rector, officiated. The brides were given away by their grandfather, George W. Wood. They were attended by two other sisters, Miss Hannah Jenkins being maid of honor to Miss Augusta, while Miss Rose Jenkins acted in similar capacity for her sister, Miss Helen.

Ocean Travelers.

Among those who arrived from Port Limon, Cristobal, and Havana yesterday on the United Fruit Company steamer Calamares were:

Robert Adolado Crespi, Hugh Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pollard, John Pennistan, Cecil Taylor, Captain and Mrs. George Aylesbury, Charles Watkins, Miss Helene Eveline, Miss Dolores Flores, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hebard, Philip Levy, John Matheson, Mrs. Katherine Polhemus, Mrs. Laura Wicks, Carl Willenborg, Jr., Charles Luttgen, Mr. and Mrs. Andres Perez Chaumont, John Bullard, Carlos Correa, Mrs. Ida Dudley, Mrs. Petrona Fuentes, the Marquis and Marquesa de Larrinaga, Miss America Gonzales, Mrs. Isabel Sales Petit, Bertram Robert Shirriff, Stewart Young, and John Zoller.

Among those who arrived on the steamship Coamo from San Juan were:

Juan I. Jimenez, former President of Santo Domingo, who comes to see President Wilson, and Paul G. Miller, Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico.

JEWISH CONFERENCE PLEADS FOR PEACE

Representatives of National Organizations Make Move for Unity.

COMMITTEE IS CHOSEN

Prominent Jews Named to Work for Full Rights of Their Co-Religionists.

A committee of five members of the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations met the Executive Committee of the Jewish Congress Organization in Aeolian Hall, 29 West Forty-second Street, last night, in the campaign to demand full political, civil, and religious rights for Jews in all lands where those rights are not enjoyed by them. A desire to restore harmony among Jews in the United States in the campaign and to repay the courtesy of the congress organization in sending a committee headed by Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court to the conference on Sunday afternoon prompted the meeting.

The committee of five was selected from an executive committee of twenty-five members of the American National Jewish organizations appointed yesterday by Louis Marshall. It went to Aeolian Hall under instructions to impress the Congress Organization Committee with the desire of the conference to promote peace among the Jews of the United States and to make an official report of the proceedings of Sunday at the Hotel Astor.

It was emphasized by the Executive Committee of the conference that the deliberations at the Astor had been made as democratic as possible so as to assure the Jews of the nation that no autocratic methods were intended in meeting the problems of the Jews, and that there was no desire among any of the organizations represented for self-appointed leadership. It was pointed out that the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations sought to restrict the proceedings of the proposed Philadelphia Congress to a discussion of the full rights for the Jews because that was one subject upon which all Jews are united. The other subjects for consideration suggested by Justice Brandeis, such as Zionism, Jewish nationalism, and other subjects, had been considered dangerous, because not all the Jews of the United States were united on them, and it was feared that divisions among the Jews might be accentuated by discussion in the congress.

Committee of Five.

The Committee of Five, bearing this message to the Jewish Congress organization, consisted of Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., Chairman; Judge Julian W. Mack of the Appellate Court of Chicago; Jacob Massel, Secretary of a Jewish community of New York City; Dr. F. F. Rosenblatt, Executive Secretary of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El.

Judge Mack, in a speech before the Executive Committee of the Congress Organization, made a vigorous plea for unity among the Jews of the country, asserting that only through harmony could the ends desired be accomplished. Reports were read at the meeting from Jewish organizations in Europe and letters were received from the bodies with headquarters in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and cities in the Middle West.

A motion that the Congress Committee meet the overtures of the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations by appointing a committee to work for harmony was vigorously debated. Satisfaction was expressed, however, that organizations that had opposed the idea of a Jewish Congress heretofore now seem willing to send representatives.

A "get together" committee was later appointed by the Executive Committee of the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations to confer with the Executive Committee of the Congress Organization to consider ways and means for uniting the Jews of the country in the congress movement. The members of the new committee are Judge Hugo Pam of the Appellate Court of Chicago, ex-Judge Leon Sanders, A. Shomer, father of the congress movement; Louis Lipsky, Secretary of the American Federation of Zionists; J. Grosberg of Chicago, Joseph Barondess of the New York Board of Education, and N. Katz.

The Executive Committee of the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations, out of which the Committee of Five was selected, was appointed with the intention of giving it the widest possible representation. Mr. Marshall reiterated his hope that Jews in the United States would present an unbroken front in the fight for their co-religionists, and said he had been deeply in earnest when he made his plea for harmony at the Conference on Sunday.

The Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee has among its members some of the most prominent Jews in New York City and the United States. The twenty-five members, including Mr. Marshall, who became a member automatically by direction of the Conference, are:

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; Dr. J. L. Magnes of New York City; Judge Julian S. Mack of the Appellate Court of Chicago; Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen of Philadelphia, Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I.; J. Walter Freiberg of Cincinnati, President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Mrs. Janet S. Harris of Scranton, Penn., President of the Council of Jewish Women; Louis E. Levy, President of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia; David Philipson of Cincinnati, one of the professors at the Hebrew Union College, and the following from New York City: Samuel Dorf, Grand Master of the Order of B'rith Abraham; the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, President of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations; S. Epstein, head of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights; Max Goldfarb, labor editor of The Jewish Forward; ex-Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, M. Katz, one of the editorial writers for The Day; Jacob Massel, Secretary of the Jewish Community of New York; Jacob Panken of counsel for the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights; M. Pine, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades of New York; F. F. Rosenblatt, Executive Secretary of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El; Max Silverstein of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham; Mrs. Abraham Simon, President of the Jewish Sisterhoods, Emil Tausig, head of the Order of the Free Sons of Israel, and Abe Vladeck, city editor of The Jewish Forward.

Organization of the Executive Committee was perfected at a meeting at the Astor yesterday afternoon. Mr. Marshall was chosen permanent Chairman; Colonel Cutler, Vice Chairman; Mr. Goldfarb, Secretary, and Mr. Tausig, Treasurer.

HOE ASSAILS WOMAN'S SUIT

Asks Dismissal of Mae Sullivan's $150,000 Action Against Him.

Arthur I. Hoe, who has been defending suits brought against him by Miss Mae A. Sullivan for the last few years, took steps to bring to an end the latest suit for $150,000 for alleged breach of promise, when he got an order from Supreme Court Justice Siegelbaum directing Miss Sullivan to show cause today why her action should not be dismissed.

Edward G. Pringle, counsel for Hoe, said the plaintiff had sued three times on practically the same grounds, and in two of her cases had failed to pay the costs imposed when the actions were dismissed. Attorney Pringle said the newest action did not differ materially from the others and alleged that Miss Sullivan had "vexatiously pursued the defendant with unnecessary litigation."

OSBORNE TO ADD TO GUARD.

Warden Gets Many Congratulatory Letters on First Day.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 17.—Thomas Mott Osborne's first day in Sing Sing Prison after his retirement as Warden was taken up mainly with conferences with the heads of departments and in getting in touch with conditions. He did not go through the prison shops and yards, but has planned to address the convicts in the mess hall tomorrow.

Much of his time in the morning was taken up with opening many letters and telegrams of congratulation which were sent to him by prominent men and women all over the country who are in sympathy with the prison reform movement.

One of Mr. Osborne's first moves will be directed toward strengthening the guard around the walls of the prison. Although this might seem an evidence of severity, Mr. Osborne explained that the principles of the Mutual Welfare League while they required a man when he was permitted to leave the prison inclosure to return voluntarily, did not apply to these who sought by force or stealth to leave the place.

In his speech in the mess hall tomorrow Mr. Osborne is likely to touch upon the subject of the responsibility of the men as members of the Mutual Welfare League and to point out to them that the passive enjoyment of the privileges which come to them through the more humane methods of the prison reform movement is not enough. He wants more enthusiastic apostles of the new creed and more done to support and spread the propaganda of character development within prison walls.

Regarding the psycopathic clinic over which Dr. Bernard Glueck is to preside, Mr. Osborne said that several more conferences would be held regarding the plan and scope of the new venture. He said it was intended to start the active work of the clinic on Aug. 1.

WOMAN MAY SAVE STIELOW

Mrs. Humiston Says Condemned Man is Innocent.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Grace Humiston, a woman lawyer interested in prison reform, Charles Frederick Stielow, a farmer of West Shelby, Orleans County, who was convicted of a double murder, may be saved from the electric chair. He was sentenced to die next week. On the basis of the new evidence which Mrs. Humiston discovered, however, proceedings were started in Buffalo yesterday to obtain a writ of habeas corpus for the condemned man. According to Mrs. Humiston, the new evidence not only proves the man's innocence, but establishes beyond any doubt that his confession was obtained from him under duress.

Stielow was arrested and convicted of the murder of Charles Phelps and his housekeeper, Mrs. Welcott, in West Shelby last February. Stielow was employed in Phelps's farm. Since his conviction an examination has shown him the mentally defective, a man with the brain of a seven-year-old child. Things he said while in the death house interested Deputy Warden Spencer Miller in his case, and Mr. Miller asked Mrs. Humiston to investigate the man's connections with the Phelps murder. Her inquiries, she maintains, proved highly successful and she is now prepared to establish his innocence.

Halt Work on New Potash Mines.

BERLIN, July 17. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Federal Council has issued an order prohibiting the sinking of further shafts for the development of potash mines during the war. Work on all shafts begun since July, 1914, must be suspended. The ground taken is that labor is now too scarce to waste it upon such unnecessary work as opening new potash mines.

The total number of mines producing or ready to produce copper is now more than 200. Ten years ago it was less than forty.

Obituary Notes.

PETER TWAMLEY, employed for twenty-one years in the Sugar Division of the United States Customs Service of this port, died yesterday at his home 639 Walton Avenue. He was President of the Veteran Association of the Forty-eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and a member of the G. A. R. and Masons. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH MARKEY, Principal of Public School 82, in Richmond Hill, for the last twenty years, died at her Summer home at Kingston, N. Y., on last Saturday. Miss Markey was born in Brooklyn fifty-six years ago and was one of the first parishioners of St. Benedict Joseph's R. C. Church in Richmond Hill.

WILLIAM HENRY BALL, for eighteen years in the employ of Ingersoll Brothers, and formerly a manufacturer of pepsin in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 342 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, from diabetes. He was 70 years old and left a widow and two sons.

CHARLES T. OXX, 72 years old, in the stationery business at 047 Sixth Avenue for many years, died at the home of his son, 448 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. DAVID JONES, a resident of Wharton, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at the home of her daugter there, in her seventieth year.

FREDERICK HOPPAUGH, the oldest member of the First Reformed Church of Dover, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home there, in his ninety-first year.

EDWARD J. SMITH, a traveling salesman and formerly with his father's leather manufacturing firm in Newark, N. J., died on Sunday afternoon at his home in Orange, N. J., in his forty-first year.

Mrs. CHARLES M. MATTHEWS, whose husband, Captain Matthews, is a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday morning at her home in East Orange, N. J.

HARRY C. OUTEN, a business man of Phillipsburg, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there, in his fifty-ninth year.

JOHN H. MUCHMORE, Secretary of Madison Lodge No. 93, F. and A. M., for thirty years, died on Sunday at his home in Madison, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY STEVENSON, widow of James Stevenson, died on Sunday at the home of her son, Halloway W. Stevenson, in Charles Street, West Orange, N. J., in her eighty-third year.

Mrs. ALICE O. STOLL, widow of Obadiah Stoll and a native of Newton, N. J., died on Sunday night at her home there in her sixty-third year.

JOHN MEURER, for forty years engaged in the brass-rolling business in Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday morning at his home there in his seventy-sixth year.

STEPHEN ST. AATS, a printer for many years in Plainfield, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at his home there from heart disease in his seventy-sixth year.

LESTER BURTON NICHOLS, son of the late James Hewlett Nichols, died on Sunday in Flushing, L. I., in his fortieth year.

The Rev. CHARLES A. KILLIE, a Presbyterian missionary to China, died on Sunday here. He was born in Marshall, Ill., and went out to Peking, China, in 1889, with his wife, who was Miss Louise Scott.

Mrs. EMILY JONES of 208 Dickie Street, Livingston, S. I., died on Sunday at her home there in her seventieth year.

Dr. JOHN A. KING, a resident of New London, Conn., for many years, died on Saturday in the Memorial Hospital there in his forty-sixth year.

BUTLER HEILNER, Vice President and Secretary of Heilner & Son, wholesale coal merchants of 1 Broadway, died on Sunday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. His grandfather, Samuel Heilner, founded the business in 1835.

EDWARD M. SINCERBEAUX, a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his home in Moravia, N. Y., in his seventy-seventh year. He taught school for fifty years.

MICHAEL J. LANGAN, Deputy Tax Commissioner since the consolidation of Greater New York, died on Sunday at his home, 140 Beach Street, Stapleton, Richmond Borough, in his sixty-sixth year.

The Rev. FERNAND A. ROUSSEAU, S. J., Secretary and Treasurer of St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia, died yesterday while undergoing an operation.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN of St. Paul, Minn., the Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease in Lacrosse, Wis., in his thirty-fourth year.

JAMES W. WARD, License Inspector of Newark, N. J., for twenty-two years, died on Sunday night at his home, 885 South Fifteenth Street, in that place, in his seventy-third year.

MORITZ NAFTAL, a retired business man of this city, died on Sunday at his home, 255 West Eighty-fourth Street, in his ninety-third year. He was born in Krakow, Austria, and came here sixty-eight years ago. Mr. Naftal was one of the pioneer settlers in Asbury Park, N. J.

ALBERT J. HOLDEN of White Plains, N. Y., organist for more than thirty years of the Church of the Divine Paternity and the Church of the Puritans, died on Sunday in Longmeadow, Mass., in his seventy-sixth year.

WARD G. CHALMERS, an official of the Hampshire Pearl Button Company, and a son of Harvey Chalmers, President of the company, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Amsterdam, N. Y., in his thirty-third year.

FLOOD IN THE SOUTH BEGINS TO RECEDE

Death List Now Placed at 15, with 10 Men Who Went Down with Bridge Missing.

PROPERTY LOSS $15,000,000

Two-thirds of This in North Carolina—Railroad and Wire Communication Still Demoralized.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 17.—Fifteen persons dead, at least ten missing, and property damage estimated at $15,000,000 constitutes the known toll of the flood in five Southern States in the last forty-eight hours. Although the waters are receding in nearly all districts, railroad and telegraph communication still is demoralized and reports from towns and villages now isolated may increase both the number of deaths and the property loss.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and West Virginia all suffered heavy damage from the overflowing streams, swollen by torrential rains, which followed last week's hurricane as it swept inland from the coast, but the heaviest loss was in North Carolina, where fourteen of the deaths are reported and where two-thirds of the material damage was done.

In Asheville two persons lost their lives, in Biltmore four, in Alexander County three, in Marshall three, in Ednaville township two, and at Radford, Va., one. All but one of the dead were white. In addition ten Southern Railway construction men who went down with the Southern bridge near Charlotte are missing.

The property damage in North Carolina is summarized from the latest reports as follows:

Summary of the Losses.

Asheville—Twenty-five industrial plants destroyed, including cotton and lumber mills, machine shops, and coal and feed yards; sixty residences in the lower part of the city washed away and 400 persons homeless, with 1,200 out of employment; power and gas plants out of commission.

Elkline—Small hotel, farmers' warehouse, three stores, three machine shops, and two livery stables carried away.

Monbo—East Monbo, Alspaugh, and Liledon cotton mills badly damaged.

Buncombe, Henderson, and Madison Counties—Many mills damaged and hundreds of persons out of employment.

Statesville—Brick plant destroyed and Long Island cotton mills nearby damaged.

Catawba County—Cotton warehouse with 1,500 bales of cotton carried away. In this county, as well as in Iredell and Alexander, great damage was done to crops and small mills.

Biltmore—Many persons driven from their homes, and mills and crops in surrounding territory damaged.

Marshall—Fifty-three homes destroyed.

Jonesville—Many homes flooded.

Hendersonville—Two dams washed out, damage to mills and to crops in Henderson County.

Lexington—Several lumber mills in surrounding county carried away, stock killed, and crops destroyed.

Cleveland County—Drove power dam near Shelby destroyed, crops in county damaged.

Eleven Bridges Washed Away.

Five highway bridges, three in Mecklenburg County, one near Statesville, and another near Mooresville, were washed away, while at least six railway bridges were destroyed. The Southern Railway lost a bridge near Mount Holly, another near Rockhill, another near Salisbury, and another near Belmont. The Seaboard Air Line bridge above Belmont is gone, as is the Piedmont & Northern Electric Line bridge nearby.

The Yadkin River has destroyed all communication into Wilkes County. Elkin, a town of 2,000 population, suffered 200,000 damage, and the loss to the county is estimated as high as $3,000,000 Southern Railway stations throughout the county are flooded to a depth of from five to twelve feet. Many manufacturing plants at Elkin were inundated.

Crops were badly damaged throughout the Piedmont section of South Carolina and several railway bridges washed away. At Portman the Southern Power Company's plant shut down, cutting off power to Greenville and many cotton mills. At Georgetown warehouses and stores on the waterfront and two lumber mills were damaged.

At Radford, Va., several buildings were destroyed, and crops in nearby counties damaged. Four Norfolk & Western bridges on the Galax branch, one on Little Creek extension, the Pepper bridge, near Radford, and another bridge near Pearisburg were washed away. Damage in the Pearisburg district alone is estimated at $1,000,000. A washout, 250 feet long, occurred on the Virginia Railway near Eggleston. The small town of Narrows is reported completely submerged.

Newport, Tenn., is partly inundated, and many families have been forced from their homes. A Virginia & Southern Railway bridge near Butler, Tenn., was washed away. Thousands of acres of corn and peanuts, between Chattanooga and Paducah, Ky., on the Tennessee River, are inundated. All railways in Eastern Tennessee suffered heavily.

Women Tied in Tree Top.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 17.—Miss Nellie Lipe and Mrs. Leo Mulholland, reported drowned yesterday when the home of their father, J. C. Lipe, at Biltmore, was washed away, were found today tied in the top of a tree.

The body of Miss Charlotte Walker, a nurse, was found today at Biltmore. Miss Mabel Foister, another nurse, and Miss Louise Walker also lost their lives at Biltmore.

Asheville still is without gas or electric power, and the price of gasoline has gone to $1 a gallon. No trains left today and none arrived.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 17.—Rescuers today brought in Engineer Joseph Killiam and three other employes of the Southern Railway, who had been lodged in trees in the Catawba River, a mile below where the railroad bridge went down with them. Searching parties are seeking the other men who were on the bridge when it went down.

KING MAY VISIT CANADA.

Devonshire's Appointment a Forerunner, Manchester Paper Believes.

LONDON, July 5. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The appointment of the Duke of Devonshire as Governor General of Canada may be regarded as a forerunner of the King's determination to make a tour of Canada with the Queen as soon after the war as possible, according to the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian.

Reference is made to plans by the King to visit Canada during the Duke of Connaught's tenure of office, the assertion being made that they were cut short by the outbreak of the war.

The Duchess of Devonshire is not only Mistress of the Robes of the Queen, but is one of her closest intimates. She was, before her marriage, Lady Evelyn Mary Fitzmaurice, daughter of Lord Lansdowne. She is a great social favorite and one of London's most popular hostesses. Both she and the Duke have many friends in Canada, where they have visited more than once.

Actress Sues for Separation.

Discord between the members of the vaudeville team of Adler & Arline was disclosed in the Supreme Court yesterday when Mrs. Anna B. Reutlinger sued Emil Reutlinger for a separation, alleging that he struck her and tried to throw a clock at her. The plaintiff asks $50 a week alimony.

JOHN GLENDINNING DEAD.

Well-Known Actor Passes Away at His English Country Home.

John Glendinning, an English actor well known on the American stage through frequent visits to this country, died early yesterday morning at his home in Cheltenham, England. News of his death came yesterday in a cablegram to his son, Ernest Glendinning, also an actor, who returned recently from a long tour in "Experience," and is staying at the Lambs' Club. Mr. Glendinning had been ill for some time at his English country home, which is about thirty miles from London, and with him when he died were his daughter, Jessie Glendinning, who in private life is Mrs. Everett Butterfield, and his second wife, who is known on the stage as Jessie Millward.

Mr. Glndinning was born Nov. 30, 1857, at Whithaven, Cumberland, England. He made his first appearance on the stage at the Theatre Royal, Greenock, Scotland, at the age of 17, and in 1883 he married Clara Braithwaite, an English actress. His American début was made in 1890 with Mr. and Mrs. Kendall in "The Ironmaster" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. During the same engagement he appeared in "Impulse," "A White Lie," "The Queen's Shilling," and "Joseph." In 1894 he was Clara Morris's leading man, and the following year he created the rôle of the Laird in "Trilby."

He played with Olga Nethersole in "Sapho" at the Adelphi in London, and in 1905 he was Nance O'Neil's leading man on a tour of Australia. His first wife, who was the mother of Ernest and Jessie, died in 1904, and three years later, when Mr. Glendinning was appearing in "The Hypocrites" at the Lyceum, he married Miss Millward, who also had a rôle in the piece. His last appearance in New York was in the revival of "The Rosary" at the Lyric in 1913. After that he returned to England to play in "The Rosary," in which he made his last appearance.

Mr. Glendinning's health failed him about six months ago and he retired to Cheltenham. Mrs. Butterfield went to England about a month ago, and the son was to follow, but only last week he received word that his father's health was much improved.

MRS. ROBERT T. PAINE DIES.

She Was a Descendant of Robert Treat, the Colonial Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Mrs. Marie Louise Paine, wife of Robert Treat Paine of 55 Commonwealth Avenue, died today at the Corey Hill Hospital in Brookline, from the effects of an operation which she underwent a few days ago. Mrs. Paine had been, however, in failing health for some time.

She was born in Washington, and before her marriage was Miss Marie Louise Mattingly. She lived in Washington until she came here to reside, following her marriage on Dec. 7, 1898, to Mr. Paine, a great-grandson of the Robert Treat Paine who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Paine's mother was formerly Miss Preston of Chester, Penn., whose ancestor was Robert Treat, an early Governor of Connecticut. Mrs. Paine was thereby related, on her mother's side, to her husband.

Mrs. Paine was gifted in drawing and painting. She is survived by her husband, one son, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., and a daughter, Miss Dorothy Paine.

OLD SEA CAPTAIN DIES.

Benjamin Doane, Nearly 93, Passes Away at

YANKEES WREST LIVELY DOUBLE-HEADER FROM DETROIT, BUT GIANTS HAVE A SET-BACK

YANKEES TWICE TRAMPLE TIGERS

Large Crowd Watches Donovan's Men Capture Both Games on Double Bill.

SHAWKEY HERO OF FIRST

Blanks Jennings's Sluggers While His Mates Garner Two Runs—Second Score Is 3 to 2.

The Yankees helped themselves to a double portion of baseball victory at the Polo Grounds yesterday, winning the first game from Detroit by a score of 2 to 0, and then the second by the count of 3 to 2. The day's work gives Donovan's team a clear lead of two games in the pennant fight. Although the team is crippled by the absence of two or three of the star players, they continue to come out on top of the heap.

It was a big crowd for wash day, more than 15,000 witnessing the fun. Ty Cobb tried to burn the base paths, but he ran up against some high-class throwing by both Nunamaker and Walters, and four times was turned back when he tried to pilfer. The first game was a keen pitching battle between Harry Coveleskie and Rob Shawkey. The latter had much the better of the going, holding the slugging Tigers down to six scattered hits, Cobb getting three of them.

Rube Oldring wasn't on deck yesterday, as he was marooned over on his farm at Shiloh, N. J. There is only one train a day which connects the town with the outside world, and when Rube missed this train there was nothing left to do but to remain at Shiloh and spend the day pitching hay.

Attorney Hugh Jennings tried hard to win the first game, and he called upon all his reserve hitting forces to try to break through Shawkey's pitching. Bob, however, was on the job in every instance, and Detroit was compelled to bow before his fine mound work.

Nunamaker Starts Things.

Leslie Nunamaker was an important factor in the winning of the first game, for he decorated the fifth inning with a gorgeous three-base hit which went out to Henry Fabian's botanical garden near the centre-field fence. Dan Boone, who is filling in at third base for the crippled Baker, started out the inning by depositing a perfect bunt on the inner lawn. Then Nunamaker's triple sent Boone over the plate, while Shawkey's single to left scored Nunamaker. Magee rolled to Coveleskie, who tried to make a force play at second, but he threw wild, and Shawkey was safe. High then fanned, and Peck and Mullen went out by the short route.

At no time was Detroit able to get more than a hit an inning off Shawkey. Cobb was the only one of the visitors who was able to solve Bob's service.

The second contest was staged in a drizzling rain, but there wasn't enough of a downpour to interfere with the game. Some six feet six inches of Slim Love lent a picturesque feature to the second game. Love did pretty well until the eighth inning, when he began to slip. Before the enemy was able to get more than one run, however, young Allan Russell came to the rescue and held the Detroit batsmen safely in the palm of his hand.

Vitt Gives Love a Shock.

Oscar Vitt gave Love a big shock in the opening inning. Vitt cracked the ball to deep left field for three bases, after which Bush skied to right. Hellman then singled to right, sending Vitt home.

The Yankees gathered two of their runs in the third inning. Magee singled to right and High forced him at second base. Peckinpaugh got a single, sending High to third. Walter Pipp then came through with a terrific smash to centre for three bases, scoring High and Peckinpaugh.

Magee opened the fifth with a two-bagger to left. He boldly stole third and scored when James uncorked a wild pitch. When Love became shaky in the eighth, Pep Young singled to left and Kavanaugh, batting for Baker, singled through first, sending Young around to third; Jean Dubuc went in to pinch hit for James and he forced Kavanaugh at second. Young went around to third on the play and when Manager Donovan subtracted Love from the game and sent a hurry call for Russell, Vitt, who was the first one to face the new pitcher lifted a sacrifice fly to High and Young scored.

Cobb opened the ninth inning with a single and tried to worry Russell by taking a big lead off first. Russell tried many times to get Cobb, but the agile Georgian was always able to get back to the bag before the ball. After Veach had fanned, Burns sent a rocket to Walters and Crawford was again called upon as a pinch hitter. Before Sam got a chance to bat, however, Cobb brought the game to a close when he was out trying to steal second. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Vitt,3b	3	0	2	1	4
High,lf	4	0	2	3	0	Bush,ss	3	0	0	1	1
P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	2	3	Ka'agh,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Mllen,1b	4	0	1	12	3	H'lman,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Baumann,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Boland,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	2	Cobb,cf	4	0	3	2	0
Boone,3b	3	1	2	1	2	Beach,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Nu'maker,c	3	1	1	8	1	Burns,1b	4	0	1	14	1
Shawkey,p	3	0	2	1	2	Young,2b	1	0	0	2	2
						aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	9	27	10	Fuller,2b,ss	0	0	0	1	2
						McKee,c	3	0	0	1	2
						Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	3
						bHarner	1	0	0	0	0
						Cunn'ham,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	0	6	24	15

a-Batted for Young in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Coveleskie in eighth inning.
Errors—Coveleskie, Gedeon.

New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Three-base hit—Nunamaker. Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hit—Young. Double plays—Burns, (unassisted); Shawkey and Mullen; McKee, Fuller, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; New York, 5. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 8 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; off Cunningham, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Shawkey, 2; by Coveleskie, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Vitt,3b	2	1	1	1	3
High,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Bush,ss	3	0	1	2	4
P'paugh,ss	3	1	2	4	4	H'lmann,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	2	10	1	Cobb,cf	2	0	1	0	0
Baumann,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Veach,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Mullen,2b	4	0	1	3	3	Burns,1b	4	0	1	2	0
Boone,3b	3	0	0	0	5	Young,2b	3	1	1	3	2
Walters,c	3	0	0	4	4	Baker,c	2	0	0	8	0
Love,p	3	0	0	0	1	aKavanagh	1	0	1	0	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0	McKee,c	0	0	0	0	0
						James,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	8	27	15	bDubuc	1	0	0	0	0
						cBoland	0	0	0	0	0
						Cunn'ham,p	0	0	0	1	0
						dCrawford	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	28	2	8	24	9

a-Batted for Baker in eighth inning.
b-Batted for James in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Dubuc in eighth inning.
d-Batted for Young in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	3
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Bush, Magee. Three-base hits—Vitt, Pipp, High. Stolen base—Magee. Sacrifice hit—Boone. Sacrifice fly—Vitt. Double plays—Boone, Pipp, and Peckinpaugh; Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 4. Bases on balls—Off Love, 3; off Russell, 1; off James, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Love, 7 hits, 2 runs, in seven and one-third innings; off Russell, 1 hit, no runs, in one and two-thirds innings; off James, 7 hits, 3 runs, in seven innings; off Cunningham, 1 hit, no runs, in one inning. Struck out—By James, 5; by Love, 2; by Russell, 1. Wild pitch—James. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Detroit, 0.
(First game.)
New York, 3; Detroit, 2.
(Second game.)
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 5.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 6.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	48	34	.585
Boston	45	35	.563
Cleveland	46	36	.561
Chicago	42	36	.538
Washington	42	38	.525
Detroit	43	40	.518
St. Louis	36	45	.444
Philadelphia	18	66	.243

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	45	30	.600
Boston	40	31	.563
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
New York	37	38	.493
Chicago	39	42	.481
Pittsburgh	35	40	.467
St. Louis	38	45	.458
Cincinnati	33	49	.402

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

INDIANS SCALP SENATORS.

Take Their Third Game of Season from Statesmen, 7 to 5.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Cleveland won from Washington today for the third time since the season opened. The score was 7 to 5. Local pitchers were wild and had poor support. Both Harper and Kleipfer were hit hard, and were replaced by Shaw and Beebe, who allowed two runs each. Jamieson, an outfielder, played first base for Washington, since Williams, substitute first baseman, had not recovered from the injury to his ankle received at Cleveland yesterday. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	1	3	1	0	0	Moeller,lf	4	2	1	2	0
Wamb's,2b	3	0	0	3	5	Foster,2b	3	2	2	3	3
Speaker,cf	3	1	0	0	0	Milan,cf	2	0	0	3	2
Smith,rf	1	1	0	0	0	Jamieson,1b	3	1	1	6	0
Roth,rf-cf	4	0	3	2	0	Shanks,3b	4	1	2	2	3
Gandil,1b	5	1	2	12	1	Barber,rf	1	0	1	0	0
Chapman,ss	4	1	2	3	3	Rice,rf	3	0	2	1	0
Turner,3b	5	0	0	2	3	Henry,c	3	0	0	6	2
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	5	1	McBride,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Klepfer,p	2	1	0	0	4	Harper,p	1	0	0	0	3
Beebe,p	1	0	0	0	0	Shaw,p	1	0	0	1	0
						aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	7	9	27	17	bHarper	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	5	9	27	17

a-Batted for Shaw in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Harper in fifth inning.
Errors—O'Neill, Moeller, Milan, Jamieson, Shanks, Harper.

Cleveland	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	—	7
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Rice, Moeller, Foster, Gandil. Three-base hit—Chapman. Stolen base—Roth. Sacrifice flies—Wambsganss, 2. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Double plays—Henry and Foster; Milan, Foster, and Shanks; Chapman, Wambsganss, and Gandil. Wambsganss and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 3; off Klepfer, 4; off Shaw, 4; off Beebe, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 7 hits, 1 run, in five innings; off Klepfer, 6 hits, 2 runs, in four innings; off Beebe, 3 hits, 1 run, in three innings; off Shaw, 2 hits, 2 runs, in six innings; off Beebe, 3 hits, 1 run, in three innings. Struck out—By Harper, 1; by Klepfer, 2; by Shaw, 2; by Beebe, 2. Wild pitch—Harper. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

MILITARY DAY AT BOSTON.

Governor McCall and Soldiers See Red Sox Beat Browns.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—Boston scored three runs in the opening inning today on a single, two sacrifice hits, a double, and errors by Hartley, Johnson, and Pratt, defeating St. Louis, 3 to 2. Preceding the game there was a military exhibition by the Coast Artillery Corps and the First Corps Cadets. After the contest Adjt. Gen. Cole reviewed the troops. Governor McCall and many State and city officials were present. The Red Sox share of the day's receipts was donated by President Lannin to the soldiers' relief fund. The scores:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	3	2	0	Shotten,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Barry,2b	2	1	0	3	0	Johnson,ss	4	0	0	0	3
Lewis,lf	4	1	3	4	0	Miller,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Gainer,1b	3	0	0	2	0	Sisler,1b	3	0	0	12	1
Hoblitzel,1b	1	0	0	4	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	1	4	4
Walker,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Marsans,cf	3	0	0	1	1
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Hartley,c	4	2	3	4	1
Scott,ss	4	0	1	3	2	Lavan,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Carrigan,c	3	0	2	5	3	Plank,p	2	0	0	0	3
Leonard,p	2	0	0	0	2	Groom,p	1	0	0	0	3
						Fincher,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	27	3	9	27	9	a Severoid	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	32	2	8	24	18

a-Batted for Groom in seventh inning.
Errors—Johnson, Pratt, Hartley.

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Hartley, Lewis. Stolen bases—Shotten, Hartley, Carrigan. Sacrifice hits—Marsans, Barry, (2,) Gainer, Walker, Hoblitzel. Double plays—Lavan to Pratt to Sisler; Hartley to Sisler to Lavan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 2; off Leonard, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 5 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Groom, 3 hits, no run in four innings; off Fincher, 1 hit, no run in two innings; off Leonard, 8 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Groom, 1; by Leonard, 5. Wild pitch—Leonard. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 4; Louisville, 1.
Columbus, 7; St. Paul, 6.
Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 2.
Toledo, 9; Minneapolis, 1.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 5; Atlanta, 4.
Nashville, 6; Chattanooga, 4.
Memphis, 6; Little Rock, 1.
New Orleans, 4; Mobile, 0.

GIANTS SHOW FEAR OF DOAK'S PITCHING

Sparse Hitting, Coupled with Inning of Wretched Playing, Gives Cardinals the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—William Doak, whose pitching has not glistened with success for some time, worked today against Charles Tesreau, whose record for the immediate past has been much akin to Doak's. Both pitchers did better than they have been doing, but Doak's change of form was so pronounced that he pitched with more effect than Tesreau, and the Cardinals won an easy victory over the Giants. The score was 5 to 1.

There was bunched batting behind Doak, whereas the Giants supported Tesreau with gentle batting and with mistakes of the head and hand in the field. One play, an act of omission which bordered on the imbecile, opened the avenue to three St. Louis runs.

Tesreau was outpitched by the local Missourian, but his work was an improvement over that in several recent games, although he was hit hard in the seventh inning, which contained the mental aberration specified. There was a costly weakness in Tesreau's labor. He was often pounded after two adversaries had been put out. Four of the five Mound City runs were scored after two men had been eliminated. The Giants hit scatteringly and in a manner which indicated lack of confidence in their ability to wreck the damp delivery of the convalescent Doak.

The management delayed opening the gates as long as possible in the hope that it would rain, offering the oportunity for a double header, because attendances here have been slim.

Mckechnie was spiked in the fourth inning. One of two bad throws by Rariden was responsible indirectly for the injury. Smith of the Cardinals had just tripled into the left field corner, a spot to which all four of the afternoon's triples, three by Cardinals and one by a Giant, went. Rariden called for a pitch out, then threw to third to tag Smith. The throw was bad and carromed off Smith, who scored, but as he was scrambling back to the bag his spikes caught McKechnie in the foot. He was unable to continue and Lobert played third. He played it capably, too. In fact, the old fellow looked as though he had considerable baseball in him yet. Rariden's error merely precipitated matters. Miller tripled. Wilson singled and scored Miller.

A triple by Kauff and Robertson's sacrifice fly to Smith propelled Renny to the plate in the sixth inning with the Giants' only run.

Gonzales tripled in the seventh inning with one out but his run and two others in this inning never would have been made if the Giants' wits had not gone woolgathering. Corhan hit venomously to the box, and Tesreau made a beautiful stop. He straightened up, turned, and had the surprised Gonzales midway between third and the plate. A simply little run-up was only necessary to remove Gonzales, but the Giants couldn't do that little thing. Tesreau threw to Lobert, who threw to Rariden. Then as the latter was going to throw he discovered that there was no one between Gonzales and third. Where, oh, where was Mike Doolan? He was on the grass near the coaching line blandly, and before he recovered Gonzales was back at third safely. Doak struck out, but singles by Rescher, Beck and Smith netted three runs.

Hard words were exchanged in the eighth. Gonzales was thrown out at the plate by Burns, thrown out by a block, more or less legitimate, by Hoblitzel Kocher, who told him what he thought about it. St. Louis players took up the cudgels in Gonzales's behalf, but without inducing Kocher to recant his opinion that the Cuban's act was small business. Henceforth the Cardinals had nothing more to say to Kocher. The score:

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rescher,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Burns,lf	3	0	0	1	1
Beck,3b	4	0	1	0	1	Kauff,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Smith,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Robertson,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Miller,2b	3	1	1	4	3	Doyle,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Hornsby,ss	4	0	0	1	1	Doolan,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Wilson, rf	4	0	2	2	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	7	1
Gonzales,c	4	1	2	4	1	McK'nie,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Corhan,ss	4	1	2	1	3	Lobert,3b	3	0	1	0	1
Doak,p	3	0	0	0	1	Rariden,c	3	0	0	6	1
						Kocher	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	5	11	27	10	Tesreau,p	3	0	1	1	0
						Totals	32	1	6	24	8	2

Errors—Beck, Rariden, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	—	5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Wilson, Doyle, Gonzales. Three-base hits—Smith, Miller, Kauff, Gonzales. Stolen base—Miller. Sacrifice fly—Robertson. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 7. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2; off Tesreau, 1. Earned runs—Off Tesreau, 4; off Doak, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Doak, 4. Passed ball—Gonzales. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

REDS HIT FAR AND OFTEN.

Braves Lose, 9 to 6, in Game Marked by Extra-Base Hitting.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Cincinnati won a slugging match here today from Boston, 9 to 6. The local team made six doubles and three triples off Nehf and Reulbach in seven innings. In the ninth inning Boston had three men on bases and one out, but was able to score only one run. Herzog watched the game from the bench. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mara'ville,ss	5	2	2	2	0	Groh,3b	4	3	3	2	2
Fitzpat'k,2b	3	1	1	3	1	Neale,cf	4	0	0	7	0
Wilhoit,rf	5	0	1	0	0	Fisher,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Magee,lf	4	1	2	3	0	Chase,1b	3	1	2	6	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	6	2	Mollwitz,1b	1	0	1	2	0
Smith,3b	5	2	2	2	2	Griffith,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Snodgrass,cf	2	0	0	2	0	Killifer,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Tragesser,c	4	0	0	4	1	Louden,2b	4	2	2	5	4
Nehf, p	2	0	1	2	1	Wingo,c	3	1	1	2	1
Reulbach,p	1	0	0	0	2	Knetzer,p	4	0	0	0	2
Hughes,p	0	0	0	1	0						
aCollins	1	0	0	0	0	Total	35	9	13	27	11
Totals	36	6	11	24	10						

a-Batted for Reulbach in the eighth inning.
Errors—Fisher, Tragesser.

Boston	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	—	6
Cincinnati	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	1	...	—	9

Two-base hits — Griffith, 2; Tragesser, Groh, Louden, Killifer, Mollwitz. Three-base hits—Groh, Smith, Wingo, Louden. Stolen bases—Fitzpatrick, Mollwitz. Sacrifice hit—Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice flies—Snodgrass, Wingo. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 1; off Hughes, 1; off Knetzer, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Nehf, 7 hits, 4 runs in three and one-third innings; off Reulbach, 6 hits, 4 runs in three and two-thirds innings; off Hughes, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Knetzer, 11 hits, 5 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, (Groh.) Struck out—By Reulbach, 2; by Hughes, 1; by Knetzer, 2. Wild pitches—Reulbach, Hughes. Time of game—Two hours and one minute. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

Eastern League.

Hartford, 3; Worcester, 0.
(Called in fifth inning; rain.)
New London, 4; Lynn, 1.
Springfield, 7; Portland, 1.
(Called in seventh inning; agreement.)

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

DODGERS EDGE OUT CUBS.

Altered Outfield Lineup Fools Chicago and Robins Win, 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Wilbert Robinson's band of Dodgers, with Wheezer Dell, edged out the Cubs, 2 to 1, this afternoon in one of the best games of the season on the North Side grounds. Almost every hurler on the payroll of the Cubs was injected into the no-decision contest on Sunday, but Tinker chose Claude Hendrix to baffle the visitors in the third game of the series. Subsequent developments showed it was not Claude's day to win.

Robinson shifted his line-up for today's contest and Johnston, who was in centre field instead of Myers, slammed a liner between Williams and Flack in the first frame, which was good for a double. O'Mara hoisted a short fly to Flack, but Jake Daubert placed a slow bunt inside the third base line and beat Zeider's throw to first by a step, sending Johnston to third. Zach Wheat then propelled a hot grounder back of second that looked like a legitimate single. Heinie Zim, however, raced over and gloved the pill with one hand, forcing Daubert. Johnston scored on the play. Wheat was wild-pitched to second, but Cutshaw ended the inning with a fly to Flack.

The second Dodger run came in the fourth frame, and with better base running the visitors might have had half a dozen. Two bases on balls, two singles, a fielder's choice, and a sacrifice hit comprised the sum total needed by Robby's gang to get a single run. Wheat drew a pass to start. With the hit and run sign out, Cutshaw banged a single into left, but fast fielding by Schulte held Wheat at second. Stengel advanced both runners with a sacrifice.

Gus Getz enters. With the infield drawn in, Getz laid a grounder to Zimmerman, who shot the ball to Archer, catching Wheat in a run-up in which he was retired by Zeider on a perfect pass from Archer. During this melee Cutshaw moved to third and Getz was camped on second. McCarty was passed purposely to get at Dell. The guess proved wrong, however, because Dell executed a single into Flack's front garden, Cutshaw scoring. Getz attempted to score from second on the hit, but was nailed at the plate by Archer on a throw from Flack.

The Cubs' run was scored in the fourth frame after two were down. Vic Saier fired a hot grounder which O'Mara lost, and on the next ball pitched Saier stole second. Zeider brought him in with a short single which Wheat could not quite reach. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,cf	5	1	2	0	0
O'Mara,ss	5	0	0	4	5
Daubert,1b	4	0	2	12	1
Wheat,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	6	5
Stengel,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Getz,3b	4	0	0	1	3
McCarty,c	3	0	1	0	1
Dell,p	3	0	1	1	1
Total	34	2	8	*26	17

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Knabe,2b	4	0	0	0	1
Flack,rf	3	0	0	5	1
Williams,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Zim'man,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Schulte,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Saier,1b	4	1	0	9	0
Zeider,3b	3	0	2	1	5
Archer,c	3	0	0	6	2
Hendrix,p	2	0	0	0	3
aKelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	27	14

*Flack out; hit by batted ball.
a-Batted for Zeider in the ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Knabe, Saier.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hit—Johnston. Stolen bases—O'Mara, Flack, Saier. Sacrifice hit—Stengel. Double play—Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 2; off Hendrix, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Dell, 5 hits and no runs in nine innings; off Hendrix, 8 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dell, Hendrix and Williams; by Hendrix, Dell. Struck out—By Hendrix, 5. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

LEONARD TO FIGHT WELSH.

Harlem Lightweight Will Meet the Champion on July 28.

Negotiations were concluded last night for a ten-round bout between Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion, and Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, at the Washington Park Sports Club in Brooklyn on the night of Friday, July 28. Welsh and Leonard met some time ago in a ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden, and the local lad received the popular decision. Leonard has since been clamoring for a return engagement, confident that he can score a knockout over the English boxer and thereby gain the lightweight title.

Moran to Box Callahan Tonight.

Vic Moran, the New Orleans lightweight, and Frankie Callahan, a rugged lightweight of Brooklyn, will be opponents in the feature ten-round bout at the Harlem Sporting Club of Rockaway this evening. This will be Moran's fourth bout since he arrived in this city from New Orleans, and he now has a considerable local following. In Callahan he will meet a willing boxer and a hard hitter. Another ten-round bout and the usual preliminaries will precede the main event.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.
First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1
Newark—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	—	6
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	2

AT MONTREAL.
First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—	4
Montreal	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	—	6
Providence	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—	4

AT BUFFALO.
First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	—	10
Buffalo	0	1

BREEZE DESERTS YACHTS IN LARCHMONT RACES AND MANY CRAFT ARE UNABLE TO FINISH

YACHTS BECALMED AND FEW FINISH

Less Than One-half of the 101 Starters End Run in Larchmont Race.

VENTURA COMES IN FIRST

Defeats Barbara in the Fifty Class —Many of the Craft, However, Are Lost in Darkness.

Although 101 yachts crossed the starting line yesterday for the second day's racing of the Larchmont Yacht Club's racing week, less than half of them had crossed the finishing line when the patient Regatta Committee gave up its effort to time the becalmed stragglers at 9 o'clock last evening, after deciding that such of the untimed and unreported yachts as had not found launches to tow them in had drifted into the nearest harbor for the night.

At the hour set for the starting of the race there was hardly a ripple on the surface of the waters of the Sound, and a haze, which shut out the view of the Long Island shore, foretold the poor chances for good racing weather at any time during the day. The Race Committee, composed of Howell C. Perrin, Sanford Etherington and Harold C. Pryor, took up its position on the committee boat, the tug P. R. Dalzell, which had her colors at half mast in recognition of the death of her owner, for whom she was named.

They waited for a full hour, and then, at 2 o'clock, decided that there was enough breeze to warrant starting the yachts. That they were none too sure of the prospects for wind was evidenced by the fact that they sent all the larger craft over a course of but fifteen and three-quarter miles, instead of the usual twenty miles or more, and cut the course for the little fellows to a triangle of only five and a half miles. What wind there was at the start was from the east and was expected to give the craft a beat for the first leg, a reach for the second and a run to the finish.

What the weather did to the plans of the Regatta Committee is a sad story. The wind completely disappeared and there were many disappointments. J. P. Morgan had come out especially to sail his Grayling, and as Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club, could not be present personally he entrusted the piloting of his Ventura to Robert W. Emmons, 2d, the amateur sailor of the Boston Corinthian fleet, who had acted as pilot for the Resolute in many of her trial races in the selection of a defender for the America's Cup against the Vanitie. Ralph N. Ellis sailed the Barbara for Harry Payne Whitney and George Nichols himself was at the tiller of the Carolina.

Barbara Starts Well.

These four got away to a good start in a fairly good breeze with Barbara first across the line, as Mr. Ellis had managed to get his craft along the line a few seconds before the start so that he was able to slide across with the blowing of the starting signal. But just as he got away his jib topsail sheet broke and the sail came down with a run, and so he lost what little advantage he had gained by his clever start. The sheet was quickly repaired and the Barbara got away well, with Grayling which had been just astern at the start.

Mr. Emmons placed Ventura at the weather end of the line, and, though he was a trifle astern of Carolina in crossing the line, he had the best berth in the prevailing wind. All the boats were on the starboard tack and set off at once toward the Westchester shore to make the first mark, which was a buoy off Great Captain's Island. Ventura outfooted the others, and, as the wind shifted before the mark was reached, so that the yachts were able to set spinnakers and made a run for it, was the first to make the mark, with Barbara close behind. There were a reach and a run to the second mark also, as the wind shifted about, and then after a few rain squalls died out altogether.

This put an end to the speed of all the craft except Ventura, which for some reason that none of the other sailors could quite understand, and so attributed to the wizardry of the skipper, managed to get the help of the strong tide which was running, of every puff of wind that even made a ripple anywhere in the vicinity of the yachts, and finally came bowling along to the finish line, while all the rest of the fleet was wallowing in the doldrums. When she finished the Barbara was the only one of her competitors in sight, and she was hopelessly beaten. Grayling and Carolina had not been heard from or seen when darkness came, and so it was supposed that both of them, becalmed when off the Long Island shore, put in at Glen Cove.

Darkness Hides Yachts.

None of the forties, eight of which started, or of the thirties, with nine starters, or the P Q or the first division handicap boats had finished when darkness came and made the yachts invisible from the committee boat. Arthur K. Bourne, who had substituted a wheel for the tiller on the Black Duck since her last race, found her more easy to manage, and was the first away in the forty class, with Rowdy, Zilph, and Pauline close astern, and Maisie and Mistral at the extreme leeward end of the line, the two latter on the port tack, while all the rest were on the starboard.

Black Duck held her lead during the beat and then a run which the yachts had on the first leg, and was first around the mark. But in going across the Sound in close company the whole of this class ran into a soft spot where they could not even make steerage way, and most of them withdrew and went into harbors on the Long Island shore, towed in by the launches of owners of the craft which had hurried over toward Mott's Point ready for just such an emergency.

What became of Nahma, Joyant, and Aleda of the P class, which had been having a fair sort of a race of it for the first leg of the triangle, was a mystery last evening, but they and the thirties and the Q's and the handicap class were last seen when darkness settled in the waters off the Long Island shore, like idle ships upon a painted ocean.

It was a drifting match for the boats which had been assigned to the shorter course of five and one-half miles, which took them to Scotch capes, then out into mid-Sound, where a mark had been set, and thence back to the finish line.

The winners in the divisions over the shorter course which did finish were the Robin Hood III., Ogeeman, and Mignon in the handicap classes, Barbara in the Larchmont interclub class, Mingo of the Sonders, Fawn in the Stamford one-design class, Snapper of the star class, Rascal in the Arrow Indian Harbor class, and Curlew of the Bayside bird class. The summaries:

NEW YORK Y. C. 50-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 15⅝ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	6:35:44	3:20:14
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	6:40:05	3:25:05
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	Not timed.	
Carolina, G. Nichols	Not timed.	

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 2:35. Course, 5½ Miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	4:17:55	1:22:55
Twinkle, S. S. Hunter	4:21:29	1:26:29
Corrected Time—Robin Hood III., 1:22:05; Twinkle, 1:24:24.		

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 2:45. Course, 5½ Miles.

Mignon, E. G. Smith	4:21:56	1:36:56
Veda, G. Chadwick	4:25:14	1:40:14
Sally IX., A. E. Black	4:29:14	1:41:14
Red Wing, Brace & Loewy	5:51:21	3:06:21
Corrected Time—Mignon, 1:34:02; Veda, 1:37:20; Sally IX., 1:41:14; Red Wing, 3:01:01.		

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB CLASS.

Start, 2:50. Course, 5½ miles.

Barbara, C. Shields	4:20:28	1:30:28
Hamburg II., M. M. Goldschmidt	4:24:00	1:34:30
E'bar, L. Valentine	4:37:41	2:07:41
Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh	5:41:27	2:51:27
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	5:42:19	2:52:19
Whiff, W. R. Manny	6:29:53	3:39:53

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 2:55. Course, 5½ miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	4:19:34	1:24:34
Feather, A. G. Clark	4:21:46	1:26:46
Wag, H. I. North	6:33:51	3:36:51
Peg, W. S. Silkworth	6:26:28	3:42:28

HANDICAP CLASS—FOURTH DIVISION.

Start, 3. Course, 5½ miles.

Ogeemah, A. J. Healy	5:41:01	2:41:01
Frances, Simon Wickes	6:39:21	3:39:21
Kum On, R. Maurice	Not Timed.	

STAMFORD ONE DESIGN.

Start, 3:10. Course, 5½ miles.

Fawn, Lockwood and Bell	6:44:24	3:54:24
Cordelia, G. G. Dominick	6:45:37	3:35:37
Priscilla, E. Y. Weber	7:10:44	4:08:44
Peanut, F. C. Noble	Did not finish.	

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 5½ Miles.

Snapper, A. Iselin, II	6:28:25	3:23:23
Hydia, C. E. Hyde	6:33:02	3:28:02
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	6:35:32	3:30:32
Vega, E. G. Unitt	6:36:28	3:31:28
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	6:38:14	3:33:14
Zete, G. W. Elder	6:39:59	3:34:59
Altair, E. V. Willis	6:41:11	3:36:11
Little Bear, A. Walker	6:41:23	3:36:23
Taurus, P. Benson	6:43:32	3:38:32
Southern Cross, H. L. Funke	6:46:39	3:41:59
Auriga, E. A. Morgan	Not timed.	
Canis Miner, O'brien & Adler	Not timed.	
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	Not timed.	
Banshee, M. Egerton	Not timed.	
Big Dipper, G. R. Robinson	Not timed.	
Shooting Star, K. F. Crombie	Not timed.	

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 5½ Miles.

Rascal IV., S. C. Hopkins	6:47:46	3:32:46
Jack O'Lantern, L. H. Dyer	Not timed.	
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	Not timed.	

BAYSIDE BIRDS.

Start, 3:10. Course, 5½ Miles.

Curlew, C. L. Willard	6:45:39	3:35:30
Shylock, J. Dayton	6:58:39	3:48:39
Woof, W. Teller, Jr.	Not timed.	
Teaser, J. G. Nesbitt	Not timed.	
Eaglet, W. A. Walters	Not timed.	

Western Golf Title Play Begins.

DEL MONTE, Cal., July 17.—Play in the eighteenth annual tournament for the Western amateur golf championship began here today on the links of the Del Monte Golf and Country Club, and will continue throughout the week. Chick Evans of Chicago, the present champion, is not defending his title. Most of the entrants for the championship come from territory west of the Rocky Mountains

UPSETS OCCUR IN ROCKAWAY TENNIS

Voshell Is Beaten by Dr. Rosenbaum, and Hall by Man— Johns Near Defeat.

Play in the invitation tennis tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday brought disaster to several men who were expected to attain a high place in the event. Most remarkable of all the happenings was the defeat of S. Howard Voshell, winner of several championships this year, by Dr. William Rosenbaum, the score being 6—4, 6—4.

W. Merrill Hall, tenth ranking player of the country, was vanquished by Alrick H. Man, Jr., while Count Otto Salm almost established a victory over the Californian, H. Van Dyke Johns. Five men reached the fourth round of the singles play—Willis E. Davis, George M. Church, Dr. William Rosenbaum, C. L. Johnston, Jr., and Alrick H. Man, Jr.

The defeat of Voshell was a startling upset. In the second round he played against his old doubles partner, Fred C. Baggs, and won after a three-set contest at 6—4, 5—7, 6—4. Not content with having won, he played three more sets while waiting for the arrival of Dr. Rosenbaum, and the continued exertion undoubtedly fatigued Voshell so that he was vulnerable to the attack of Rosenbaum. The latter now and then rises to heights which are far beyond his accustomed play. Yesterday was one of the inspired days as Voshell found to his sorrow.

Rosenbaum seemed to realize that he had an opportunity to carry defeat to his rival and took full advantage of every opportunity. Voshell found his winning strokes lacking in effectiveness and he could not provide the stamina to withstand the aggression of Rosenbaum. The latter displayed a versatility of play that confused Voshell, and though the latter struggled hard to retrieve himself, after the first set had turned in favor of his rival, he could not summon the excellence of his game to his bidding and defeat marked him as her own in the second set, which was lost by the same score as the first.

W. Merrill Hall almost came to grief in his second-round match against Elliott Binzen of Fordham. The doughty youngster forced his veteran opponent to play to 11—9 in the first set, Binzen's high bounding, severe service having Hall in difficulties, as did the sharp net play of the collegian. In the second set Binzen weakened a bit, and Hall, who had attained a great familiarity with the play of his rival, was able to stand off the assault so that he won at 6—1.

In the third round the defeat that had been hovering near Hall swooped down upon him under the well-directed play of Alrick H. Man, Jr. The latter swept through the victory in the first set without Hall being able to summon his real game to his command. In the second set, however, took on a different hue. Man found Hall with a nice assortment of winning strokes, and gracefully succumbed in a 6—3 battle. The third set found Man to the fore, and, try as he would, Hall could not stop the steady progress of his opponent. Hall, as in the first set, took but one game.

The old story, that it is a difficult thing to change from dirt to grass, asserted itself in the match between Count Otto Salm and H. Van Dyke Johns of California. The latter arrived at the Cedarhurst tournament yesterday from Utica, where he was competing on the dirt courts of the Yahnundasis Golf Club in the New York State tournament. There was no time for him to get any practice on the turf, and the Austrian Count almost wrested a victory from his rival of the Pacific Coast. Johns had no stroke on which he could depend, but pinched out a victory in the first set at 7—5. Salm made even a harder battle in the next set. He played a forcing game, realizing that the Californian was in difficulties, and it was not until the set reached 9—7 that Salm was banished from the tournament.

In winning his fourth-round bracket George M. Church defeated Edwin P. Larned at 6—4, 6—4. The erstwhile Princetonian was as wild as a Malay, but he had some nice strokes when at the net, and these pulled him out of several serious situations. There was the flash of his wonderful play of last year, which has been evidenced now and then this season, but on the whole there was a lack of control which might have been fatal against a stronger antagonist. There was a suspicion, however, that Church held Larned a bit lightly and was trying out his grass court game. His drives from the baseline were frequently netted, and overhead there was a tendency to lack of control.

Willis E. Davis advanced by a victory over Harry S. Parker, who recently won the championship of the Rockaway Club. The Californian was not playing anywhere near his limit of speed, but he was never pressed. His victory was gained at 6—1, 6—2.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Second Round—T. R. Pell defeated J. A. Hill, 6—3, 6—2; H. Van Dyke Johns defeated O. Salm, 7—5, 9—7; A. H. Man, Jr., won from A. Sweetser by default; W. M. Hall defeated E. Binzen, 11—9, 6—1; G. A. L. Dionne won from C. S. Garland by default; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated B. M. Lawson, 6—1, 6—4; H. S. Parker defeated H. N. Forster, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; S. H. Voshell defeated F. C. Baggs, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; Dr. W. Rosenbaum won from W. S. McElroy by default; H. I. Foster defeated C. Major, 6—8, 6—3, 6—5.

Third Round—A. H. Man, Jr., defeated W. M. Hall, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1; C. L. Johnston defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 10—8, 6—2; W. E. Davis defeated H. S. Parker, 6—1, 5—2; G. M. Church defeated E. P. Larned, 6—4, 6—4; Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated S. H. Voshell, 6—4, 6—4.

WESTERNERS HERE TO PLAY

Californian Tennis Team Preparing for Intersectional Series.

The California tennis players who will represent the West in the intersectional series which will be contested on the West Side Tennis Club courts, Forest Hills, L. I., Aug. 4 and 5, are in New York now. William M. Johnston, the national champion, who will captain the Western team, arrived from Chicago yesterday, accompanied by Ward Dawson. Dawson was a member of last year's team, and this year has won the Pacific Coast doubles title with Maurice E. McLoughlin.

Clarence J. Griffin, national doubles champion with Johnston, and Roland Roberts, San Francisco city champion, arrived from Utica, where they competed for the New York State title last week. Willis E. Davis, national clay court champion, and H. Van Dyke Johns are now at Cedarhurst.

Johnston, Dawson, Griffin, and Roberts will play exhibition matches on the Crescent A. C. courts in Bay Ridge Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Lindley Murray probably will join his fellow-Californians in the exhibition matches and Fred Alexander may play in doubles.

JAPS IN PT. JUDITH TENNIS.

Nippon Stars Will Play Craig Biddle and Rowland Hazard Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 17.—The annual lawn tennis tournament at the Point Judith Country Club began today with play in the preliminary rounds of the men's singles. Ichiya Kumagae and Hachishiro Mikami, the Japanese stars, are entered, and will play Craig Biddle of Philadelphia and Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., tomorrow.

E. H. Whitney is drawn against Stanley Henshaw, Watson Washburn against W. H. Sweet, and Whiting Preston will oppose S. Hinman Bird.

Preliminary rounds were played today. The summaries:

H. A. Waters defeated Harold Swain, 8—6, 6—3; H. A. McKinney defeated A. D. Champlin, 6—3, 6—4; Douglas Waters defeated Donald Lambert, 6—2, 6—3; G. C. Ganer defeated R. C. Thomas, 6—2, 6—1; Richard Harte defeated F. A. Otis, 6—2, 6—0.

Great Plains Tennis Starts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—Out-of-town players won the first-round matches, almost without exception, in the Great Plains tennis tournament, which opened here today. John Hennessy of Indianapolis defeated C. S. Soldanels, Kansas City, 6—0, 4—6, 6—2. James and Jerry Weber of Chicago won their matches handily.

JOCKEYS GOING TO WAR.

English Riders Have to Exchange Silks for Khaki.

LONDON, July 17.—The call to the colors of all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 41 under the new conscription act, threatens seriously to interfere with horse racing, the majority of the present day jockeys being liable for service. Frank and Stanley Wootton have been on active service for some months, but the compulsory service calls out such famous jockeys as Frank Rickaby, J. Childs, C. Childs, H. Jellis, and Lancaster.

Many jockeys have suffered from broken bones in carrying out their profession in the past and only such deformities will enable them to keep in the saddle during the continuation of the war. The well known Anglo-French jockey, George Stern, offered himself for service, but has been rejected as being too short.

Psammiad Wins Sailing Race.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 17.—Completion of the Cleveland Yacht Club's long-distance race for sailing yachts here yesterday marked the official opening of a week of yacht racing. The race completed yesterday was from Cleveland by way of Vermilion, and was won by the Psammiad of Cleveland, a Class B craft owned by E. E. Bishop and skippered by M. I. McCarty of Cleveland. Eleven yachts competed. The victor's corrected time was 9 hours 39 minutes 46 seconds.

PROS FIND IT EASY AT VAN CORTLANDT

Preliminaries to Newspaper Golf Play Result in Exceptionally Low Cards.

As a curtain-raiser to the professional golf tournament under the auspices of the New York Newspaper Golf Club today and tomorrow on the Van Cortlandt Park links, the professionals had a try-out yesterday, each being accompanied by an amateur, and with the best ball counting for prizes. Roger B. Teft, the North Jersey amateur, and Louis Tellier of Brookline turned in a card of 62, which took first prize from C. B. Harris, amateur, and Elmer Loving, professional, by a margin of three strokes.

The main fact established by the trial trip of the professional element over the course was that the public course needs stiffening before it can be considered a thorough test of present-day golf. For most amateurs Van Cortlandt Park has supplied plenty of hazards, but the more proficient brigade found the going easy yesterday.

Elmer Loving, the Quaker Ridge professional, turned in the lowest individual card. He made a 66, equaling the record for the course, which he made himself when an amateur. Loving was one of the fortunate early birds, and he made his round in the morning when the greens were fast. Many of the starters delayed teeing up until the afternoon, and they encountered showers, which made their progress more difficult. Under these circumstances the 67 turned in by Louis Tellier, the French champion, was as creditable a performance as that of Loving. It went further in a money-winning way, because Tellier was well supported by Roger Teft.

J. G. Anderson and Walter Hagen, winner of the Metropolitan open championship, traveled fairly well, but could only get a tie for third place at 66 with F. H. Hoyt of Siwanoy and J. M. Barnes, the Whitemarsh Valley professional. One real newspaper golfer finished well up in the first flight—Grantland Rice of Englewood, with Jack Hobens, showed a card of 67.

The morning round today will start at 9 o'clock, when Frank Eastman and A. H. Merritt will tee off. Pairs will be sent away at intervals of four minutes after 11:28 o'clock.

The best sixteen cards follow:

	Out.	In.	Tt.
Roger B. Teft, North Jersey, and Louis Tellier, Brookline	31	31	62
C. B. Harris and Elmer Loing, Quaker Ridge	33	62	65
F. H. Hoyt, Siwanoy, and J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley	34	32	66
J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, and Walter Hagen, Rochester	35	31	66
Walter Peebles, Scottish-American, and Carl Anderson, unattached	35	32	67
M. B. Starring, Jr., and A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow	36	31	67
Daniel P. Healey, St. Andrew's, and Jack Hutchinson, Allegheny	35	32	67
Grantland Rice and Jack Hobens, Englewood	34	33	67
A. F. Roth, Manhattan, and Edward Loos, Charlotte, S. C.	36	31	67
H. B. Martin, Great Neck, and Bob MacDonald, Buffalo	37	31	68
O. Davidson, New York Golf, and Bert Batteli, Flushing	36	32	68
Harry Scharff, Scottish-American, and Alex Ogilvie, St. Andrew's	36	33	69
A. E. Owens, Newspaper, and Fred Cook, Troy	35	34	69
Walter Purcell, New York, and Frank Eastman, Van Cortlandt	34	35	69
F. K. Flauch, Newspaper, and Marty Singleton, Oakland	38	31	69
H. A. Haines, Newspaper, and Marty O'Loughlin, Plainfield	38	31	69

ROCKAWAY WINS FAST GAME

Cooperstown Polo Ists Lose In Hunt Club Series, 13 to 9 1-2.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 17.—Despite brilliant defense, the Cooperstown team was defeated by the Rockaway polo quartet in the competition for the Rockaway Hunt Club Cup here this afternoon. Cooperstown conceded five goals by handicap. The score was 13 to 9½. In the first period Harry East was the only one to score. He was badly thrown during the second period, when his pony toppled over in attempting a sharp turn. East extricated himself and remounted immediately.

The splendid showing of Rockaway was due mainly to the alertness of Rene La Montagne, who was responsible primarily for Cooperstown's loss.

A pony kicked a goal that counted for Rockaway during the third period.

The fifth was the fastest period. Harry East scored two goals, only a minute and four seconds apart. Rockaway evened the score, however, when C. R. Leonard and La Montagne duplicated East's play. La Montagne's shot went past the posts one minute and four seconds after Leonard's stroke. Rockaway won the contest in the sixth, and although Cooperstown checked up two the following period the lead was too great.

Up to the seventh neither side had been penalized. Then F. Ambrose Clarke, in his anxiety to make a particularly good hit, fouled and reduced the showing by one-half a point. The last period was the slowest. The summaries:

ROCKAWAY.	H'cap.	COOPERSTOWN.	H'cap.
1—R. La Montagne.	7	1—F. Ambrose Clark.	3
2—C. R. Leonard.	0	2—Harry East.	5
3—C. P. Dixon, 2d.	3	3—T. Le Boutillier.	3
Back—E. W. Leonard	0	Back—B. Gatins.	4
Total	10	Total	15

Rockaway—Goals earned, 8; by handicap, 5; total, 13.

Cooperstown—Goals earned, 10; less penalty, (four by F. Ambrose Clark,) ½; total, 9½.

Individual goals—For Rockaway: R. La Montagne, 2; C. R. Leonard, 3; C. P. Dixon, 2d, 2. For Cooperstown: F. Ambrose Clark, 1; Harry East, 4; T. Le Boutillier, 5.

Referee—F. S. von Stade.

SOCCER SCHEDULE FIXED.

American Team Will Play Five Matches in Scandinavia.

Thomas W. Cahill, Secretary of the United States Football Association, who will accompany the American soccer team on its Scandinavian tour, yesterday received the official schedule of dates for the five matches to be played under the auspices of the Swedish National Gymnastic and Sporting Association of Stockholm from C. L. Kornerup, the honorary Secretary of that organization. The list includes a match against a representative Swedish team, which will be the third of the series at Stockholm. The complete schedule follows:

Aug. 15, vs. All-Stockholm at Stockholm.
Aug. 18, vs. All-Stockholm at Stockholm.
Aug. 22, vs. All-Sweden at Stockholm.
Aug. 25, vs. Gothenburg at Gothenburg.
Aug. 28, vs. All-Christiana at Christiana.

The tour will last seven weeks and, in addition to the foregoing, additional matches may be played, including possibly some in Holland, but these will depend largely upon the showing made in Norway and Sweden.

Matt B. Diederichsen of St. Louis has been picked by the national body to fill the vacancy made by the withdrawal of Harry Shanholt of Columbia. Thomas Swords of Fell River has also been added to the regular line-up. The following is the revised list of the players who will make up the American team: James Ford, Jersey A. C., outside right; Thomas Swords, Fall River Rovers, inside right; John J. Heminsley, Scottish-Americans, center forward; Matt B. Diederichsen, Innisfalls of St. Louis, inside left; Harry Cooper, Continentals of New York, outside left; Thomas Murray, Bethlehem, right half; Neil G. Clarke, Bethlehem, center half; Albert Blakley, Putnams of Philadelphia, left half; James M. Robertson, Yonkers, right back; C. H. Spalding, Disston A. A. of Philadelphia, left back; George Tintle, Brooklyn Celtics, goal keeper.

Reserves—Clarence Smith, Babcock and Wilcox F. C., general utility, any position; Walter L. Burgin, Wanderers of Philadelphia, center forward or either inside positions; Charles H. Ellis, Brooklyn Celtics, forward or half back.

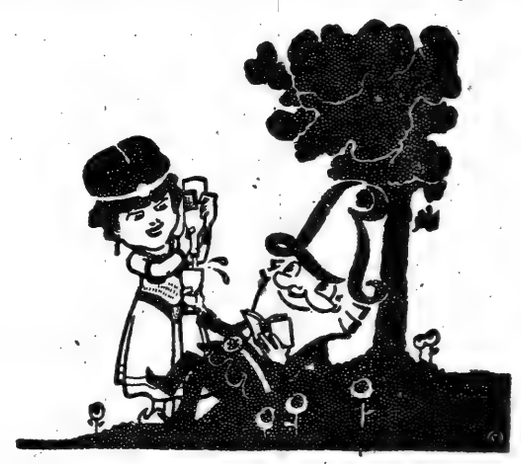
RUNNERS TO SELECT CLUB.

Choice of Higgins and Baker Is Awaited with Interest.

Some New York club—or maybe it will be clubs—will soon be enriched by the addition of two of the greatest middle-distance runners in the country, Joseph T. Higgins of Holy Cross College and Homer Baker, formerly of the New York A. C.

Higgins announced at the Jersey City police games a week ago that he expected to come to New York to live within a week, and would then make his choice of a club. Baker, former American and Scotch half-mile champion and still holder of the English title, has been competing without club affiliation for some months, but is now anxious to identify with some organization. All along it was expected that he would return to the New York A. C., to which he brought much glory by his successful running, but now it is reported that he would like to represent the Irish-American A. C. This rumor is not yet confirmed, though Baker himself has intimated that he would like to train under Lawson Robertson.

Higgins has not expressed himself regarding his selection of a club. When he went to San Francisco last year for the national championships he accompanied Mel Sheppard and his Millrose A. A. charges, which gives rise to the report that he will run for the Millrose organization. On the other hand, Higgins formerly ran for the Irish-American A. C. of Boston, and his allegiance may be shifted to the Winged Fist Club of this city. On still a third hand, Andy Kelley of the New York A. C. and Holy Cross College is the middle-distance star's closest friend in New York, and it would be, therefore, no surprise if Higgins was shortly seen sporting the Mercury Foot of the N. Y. A. C.



"A pleasant book in shady nook," Says OMAR RHEINAROON, And you right here with Rheingold Beer Beats Paradise in June."

Rheingold Beer

If you have any trouble in securing Rheingold Beer in your immediate neighborhood, at your regular dealer's, just drop a postcard or telephone us, and we will see that you can secure Rheingold Beer without any trouble. However, it is sold everywhere, and your dealer can always get it. It is so popular a beer that it is found in every part of the city. Try a case of it today.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

CHALMERS USED CAR CLEARANCE SALE

We are discontinuing our Factory Branch and every used car must be disposed of at once.

The Prices Are Far Below Cost

Stock Consisting of Late Models

Chalmers, Hudson, Overland, Cadillac, Studebaker, Buick, Maxwell, Oakland, Cole, Locomobile, Velie and many others.

CHALMERS MOTOR CO. OF N. Y. INC.

Broadway at 50th St.

Fifteen Cents

Judge for yourself—Compare "Murad" with any 25 Cent Cigarette

REMEMBER—Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.

Anargyros A Corporation
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Everywhere—Why?

HIGH TARIFF WALL LIKELY IN RUSSIA

Former Premier Kokovtsev Warns Against Exorbitant Charges by Americans.

CRITICISES OUR METHODS

Advises Us to Start Industries and Build Factories There as the Harvester Company Did.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

PETROGRAD, May 28.—His Excellency Count Kokovtsev is a Russian statesman who, as President of the Council of Ministers, a position corresponding to that of Prime Minister in England, and as Minister of Finance, headed the Government of Russia for a number of years. Since his retirement from active office holding with the title of Count and the rank of Secretary of State conferred on him by the Emperor in recognition of his great services to his country, Count Kokovtsev has been a leading member of the Council of Empire.

His career is that of the typical successful member of the Government service, a steady advance through all the many grades and ranks of the official system, through the Ministry of Finance, for which department he was Assistant Minister under Count Witte. He has always been thoroughly imbued with the official viewpoint, but from his natural bent of mind, as well as his long service, he has tended to manage the affairs of State rather from that side than from the point of view of Stolypin, who also held the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, with all the control of the machinery of administration and police power which that office connotes in Russia.

Count Kokovtsev as Prime Minister was perhaps rather mildly progressive than reactionary, and I fancied in talking with him today, the first conversation I had had with him for some years, that he was somewhat more so, due no doubt to the freedom from restraint which he enjoys while out of office. The Count speaks his views with decision, eloquently and forcibly, in clear and well-polished period, without pause or hesitation.

Opposed War with Japan.

During the years in which Count Kokovtsev held the reins of government in Russia gradual but steady advances toward modern ideas took place in almost every phase of Russian activity. There was a complete disappearance of the revolutionary movement of 1905 and 1906, and the country began taking the first steps toward regaining the position it had lost in the world as the result of the war with Japan. In speaking of that war and of the adventures of Count Witte in the Far Eastern politics of the Czar, which the Russian people think of Russian affairs, the Count remarked to me that when he was Assistant Minister of Finance under Count Witte he had had many arguments with the latter about the causes of the Japanese war, contending that it was something which easily could have been avoided.

"Even at that time," he continued, "one could see the influence of Germany at work in the way Berlin told us that it would be perfectly safe to take the last soldier away from our frontiers in Europe to send them to the Far East, and that peace would be preserved in Europe while troops were absent. You can believe me when I tell you that if Germany had not taken Kiao-Chau when she did, Russia would never have taken Port Arthur."

In speaking of the present efforts of American capitalists and business firms to get a foothold in Russia now and to gain control of as much as possible of Russia's foreign trade after the war, Count Kokovtsev said that he had personally followed American efforts in this country for years, and that it had always been the same: a great lack of advance knowledge of Russian conditions on the part of the American capitalists to study the ground before rushing in, and a lack of disposition to modify their own ways in deference to the requirements of the Russian business men and their customs.

Count Kokovtsev said he supposed I had seen the great changes which were now taking place, especially in the way of the spread of new ideas among the people as the result of what the soldiers had seen and heard during their military service, the results of which would be even more noticeable after the war.

"Nothing can go back to the old conditions which formerly existed," he said. "There will be a constantly rising standard of living which will affect all our people in time, and which will result in the creation of entirely changed conditions. Do you suppose, for example, that the soldiers, who have now become accustomed to having as much every day with their rations in the army, and sugar with their tea, which they can have all day long at present, will ever be content to go back to their villages and get meat only a few times a year? This will result in the creation of new wants in other ways and new industries and new imports will consequently become imperative.

"As a result of the war, we have reached a point in our finances when we must obtain credit and capital from abroad. Some of the attempts to negotiate loans and credits have been accompanied by conditions absolutely humiliating for Russia. This is not a country where foreigners can impose such conditions; if they do not trust the credit of the Government, let them go elsewhere with their money. I wish to emphasize that whoever asks too much and demands too much now from Russia, thinking that this country must have the money or the goods, and that it will have to pay any price, should not fail to realize that just as soon after the war as may be he will lose all trade with Russia. Fairness, just dealing, and reasonableness should characterize the dealings of foreigners with us now.

German Way of Doing Business.

"It has been said that, financially speaking, I have been friendly to Germany. This is not true, but I realize that after the war, in a few years perhaps, people will turn to Germany, if other nations are harsh and excessive in their demands, if they ask too much interest, and if Germany pursues the sensible and astute commercial policy she did before the war of giving people what they wanted, of good quality and on convenient terms. If a peasant wants an agricultural machine somewhere in Siberia, do you think he will pay cash for it, especially if he needs the money for other things, when he can get a good quality machine on long credit and from a company which keeps plenty of spare parts constantly on hand in warehouses situated conveniently for him to obtain without delay?

"I do not mean that Germany will obtain her former position with us as regards agriculture nor land owning in Russia, for there will be laws to prevent that, but commercially and industrially she will come back if the other nations let her.

"If you Americans are going to try to get 15 per cent. profit on well established enterprises where formerly the Germans were content with 6 per cent. you will find that you will not get the business. Six per cent. looked good to the Germans, who were accustomed to 3 and 4 per cent., and it was in reality cheap for the Russians.

"For the future of Russia after the war I can see nothing but a very high tariff system; I may be mistaken, but that is my idea and I have a right to think as I please. A high tariff wall around the country will protect our industries better than anything else, and if we do not have this wall we shall be flooded with cheap goods from abroad. It will be a perfect invasion. The best thing for Americans to do is to bring their capital and start industries, build factories inside the wall. Why can you not imitate the example of the International Harvester Company, which, as you remember, was started here with the aid of the American Embassy when you were here before? They came into the country, built their works, and I think you will find that they were satisfied with their experiment."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Black only; Botany No. 318; will pay cash. B 81 Times.

COATS.—Jobber looking all week Fall coats and suits 8:30 to 10 and 4 to 6 P. M. 188 West 26th St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at coats and suits all week, 11 West 25th, 7th floor.

COATS, &c.—Jobbers looking at coats and suits all week, 42 West 32d, 5th floor.

CORDUROY.—Will make attractive price on 30-inch-wide rib white corduroy; immediate delivery. Morso Bros. & Ehrlich, 20 Waverly Place. Spring 7507.

CORDUROY.—Open for cash, quantity Collins & Aikman wide corduroy, green, brown, navy, and Copen. Address G 219 Times Downtown.

CORDUROY.—Timme's No. 673, 2-tone black with narrow strip; also Timme's black and white check plush. Max Mayer, Inc., 358 4th Av.

CORDUROY JULIARDS; No. 9,000, 36-inch, white, also red. Phone Madison Square 1541.

DRESSES.—Will look all week at Fall samples of serge and silk dresses, between 10 and 3 o'clock; popular price preferred. 142-46 West 24th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Jobber, established, will look at Fall dresses in all materials. Call, with samples, 407 Broadway, Room 207.

DRESSES.—Department store wants job cotton dresses, with full particulars. A. P., 900 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; call with samples. 51 West 24th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES, SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders Fall. Call all week, Levin, 149 West 36th.

DYES.—Will pay $2.50 pound for 250 pounds full strength fast indigo blue. B. Bernard, 105 Chambers St.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Salt's plush. Farragut 9220.

PLUSHES AND SERGES.—Will pay cash, Madison Square 6777.

SERGES wanted for cash; Botany 11433 and Juilliard 54240. B 29 Times.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall skirts. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., at 11 West 17th, 8th floor.

SUITS.—Exclusive jobber, looking for snappy suits, will place stock orders. Call all week, 3 West 31st, 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at snappy suits only; will place stock orders. Rathstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Open to buy Fall suits; will give stock orders on right styles. 19 West 21st., 9th floor.

SUITS, Palm Beach; open to buy for cash; large or small quantities. 921 Broadway, Room 543.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at suits July 17, 18, and 19; ladies' coats July 20, 21, and 22; well made goods only. 168 Madison Av., 2d floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobbers will look at, every morning; in the better grades. 11th floor, 19 West 24th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits and coats; all week, 3d floor, 37 West 32d St.

WAISTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk and cotton waists; also children's dresses. Call, Room 305, 22 East 21st.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for job. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

DRESSES.—The best line of children's colored dresses, 50c sellers, exclusively for the jobbing trade, now ready. Phone Stuyvesant 4320 for appointment to see same. Perlmutter-Mittelman Co., 85 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Children's, made gingham and chambrays, 6 to 14 and 2 to 8, also middies, at a sacrifice. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—White wash dresses on hand to close at sacrifice prices. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Job of cotton dresses to close out, very cheap. Puritan Dress Co., 127 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silverbloom and linens at sacrifice prices. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES, white and colored, to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th St.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Ericson Co., 119 West 23d St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, trimmings.

JERSEY SUITS.—Two hundred to close out in variety of styles. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 36th.

RAINCOATS.—Offer job 60 ladies', 40 men's, and 70 children's, 6 to 14, with caps to match; all of these most desirable. L. Feisenfeld, 145 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Awning striped gabardine wash skirts, jobs, at $5.50 a dozen. Hirsh, 25 West 27th.

SKIRTS.—Jobs on hand, all materials. Manhattan Skirt Company, 15 West 28th.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts to close out. Bender Skirt Co., 7 West 22d.

SUITS.—Complete line of ladies' and misses' suits; popular prices, early models, for immediate delivery. Dalvin Cloak & Suit Co., 15 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Have 800 dozen high-grade boys' washable suits to close out at $3.50 net. Youngsters' Novelty Co., 710 Broadway. Telephone 3817 Spring.

SUITS.—Fall line ready, $16.50 to $22.50. Jackter & Goldstein, 126 West 22d. Chel. 7065.

SUITS.—Hundred beach suits; also wash skirts; dirt cheap. Batavia, 43 West 27th St.

UNDERWEAR, WORK SHIRTS.—Jobs of men's Fall underwear and work shirts. 501 Klein, 1,133 Broadway.

WASH DRESSES.—Children's colored wash dresses to job at $4.50, $9.00, and $12.00 per dozen for jobbing trade; best line in the east; deliveries on time; make appointment to see line. Phone Madison Square 2860. The Klein-Moffett Co.

WASH SKIRTS to close out. Fall line; ready for inspection. Call, Wiener Bros., 19 W. 21st.

Help and Situations Wanted.

ART NEEDLEWORK SALESMAN.—Good side line; commission. H 289 Times Downtown.

SUIT SALESMAN seeks engagement; established trade city, vicinity, New England. B 81 Times.

SKIRT DESIGNER and cutter wishes position; good all-around man. B 82 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...4@4¼ " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dyes Used to Bear Prices.

Piece goods buyers from the cutting-up trades are attempting to bear prices with arguments that the recent shipment of dyes by the German merchant submarine should relieve the scarcity of color stuffs and bring a decline in prices. Their talk, however, is not producing much in the way of results. Mill men in the woolen trade state that even if the quantity of dyes is as large as originally estimated the amount is small alongside of what would be needed to supply the needs of the moment. Furthermore, it is generally held that the class of dyes brought over is more suitable to the silk trade than to the woolen manufacturers.

Fine Cloths Quiet in the Gray.

There is not a great deal being done on fine and fancy cloths in the gray in this market at the present time, due largely to the fact that many converters of these goods have covered their needs for some time to come. That they have really done this is borne witness to by the fact that some of the mills producing the goods are sold up for the remainder of the year. Prices for the most part continue firm in spite of the quiet. Voiles are leaders in the business that is passing, with lawns, India linons, and other lightweight goods being taken as freely as the occasion requires. One thing that is hampering business to some extent is the lateness with which finished cloths are coming to converters. Some of the latter apparently do not want to buy any more than they have to until they see what disposition can be made of the goods now coming from the finishers.

Penney Buyers Are Here.

Fifty-five buyers of the J. C. Penney Company, operating a chain of 126 stores in the West are in this city placing orders for immediate needs and for next Spring's merchandise. Their purchases will be smaller than usual, owing to the fact that the local buying staff has bought more freely during the last few months in order to get goods more cheaply. The volume of sales for the year is expected to reach $8,000,000. J. C. Penney, President of the company, and E. C. Sams, Vice President, have just completed a tour of the towns in which the stores are located. Mr. Penney said yesterday that conditions were found to be the best, with improvement especially marked in the mining sections.

Voiles Again for Next Spring.

The strong position occupied by voiles, both in wash and white goods, during the season just closed bids fair to be duplicated in the Spring of 1917. In showings of new merchandise for that season to the jobbing trade there is a preponderance of these cloths, both plain and seed, and their good looks and wearing qualities are expected again to make them favorites of the consuming public. There are the usual offerings of lawns, organdies, marquisettes, and other sheer fabrics, but they are more or less overwhelmed by the attention that has been given to voiles. According to experienced buyers, the patterns now offered compare extremely well with anything heretofore produced on either side of the Atlantic.

Looking for Cheap Goods.

The principal object sought in buying dress goods under present conditions seems to be to get the cheapest goods possible. Prices have been advanced to so considerable an extent that there are many "holes" or price levels at which no cloths can be obtained. Mill agents are going over sample lines made in the past in the attempt to find numbers that will fit the needs of buyers. There is one favorable aspect to the sort of business that is expected for next Spring. Mill agents believe that, owing to the large amount of yardage that will be used in the styles for the season, lighter weight goods will be in demand. Worsted diagonals are being talked of quite generally as substitutes for the usual serges taken. The reason given is that at the same price they "handle" better than the serge.

Lightweight Burlaps More Active.

Things have not been overactive in the local burlap trade in the last few days. There has been a pretty good inquiry from all accounts, principally for lightweight goods for spot and near-by arrival, but the sales that grew out of it have been none too numerous. Yesterday's cables from Dundee and Calcutta brought little information that was new beyond information of a firmer tone to jute as a result of the recent publication of a forecast of the acreage to be given over to that commodity in India this year. This forecast showed an increase of less than 10 per cent. over last year's acreage, which was much smaller than usual. These were the minimum prices quoted on standard forty-inch burlaps here yesterday: 7¼-ounce, 6.55c; 8-ounce, 6.65c; 10-ounce, 7.50c, and 10½-ounce, 7.60c. The last two quotations were more or less nominal.

Gray Goods Rather Quiet.

Not a great deal of merchandise was sold in the local gray goods market yesterday, but prices continued firm generally on recent bases. In the print-cloths there was something done on practically all of the staple constructions, but neither the individual nor aggregate yardage disposed of in the sales made was large. In sheetings, about the only thing worthy of comment was the movement of 36-inch, 48-square, three-yard goods, which sold for September-October delivery at 7¾ cents. July-August business was done at full prices on narrow sateens, the converters being converters of specialties for the clothing trade. These goods had been neglected for quite a while. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-72s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-56s	5½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

Net Many Orders Go Out of Town.

So far the local garment manufacturers do not appear to have lost much business to out-of-town concerns. At about this time ordinarily the retail buyers would be in the city going over Fall sample lines. Operations would not usually start until later in the month. Manufacturers here are now reported to have their lines ready for the inspection of buyers. The idleness in the trade will have one good result. With the late start, the local cutters-up expect that premiums will have to be paid by the buyers to get early deliveries. In other words, a rush of business is thought likely to mark the conclusion of the labor trouble. The cutting-up manufacturers have had been exceptionally heavy buyers of dress goods, and this is taken to mean that they are merely looking after their regular trade.

Workers Are More Independent.

From what is heard in local dry goods centres, textile manufacturers are not having the most cheerful time of it just now. This is not due to any lack of business, but to the fact that mill labor is not only scarcer this year than for a long time, due largely to the call of the war supplies factories, but, being better paid in most cases than in former years, the workers are more independent. Every Summer the call of the woods and the surf makes it difficult to keep many employes at their looms, and this year, with more money in their pockets, the ears of the workers are said to be more attuned to this call than has been the case in recent years. All of this means that production is held up and that with the retardation the expense of making the goods increases. Not only does this eat into the profits of the manufacturers, but it keeps buyers on the anxious seat as well. The cotton and silk mills seem to be hardest hit.

Lace Men Are Optimistic.

Despite the fact that they "bumped the bumps" with quite some force during the season just closed, reports that emanate from the lace trade indicate that merchants in that field are looking forward to active Fall buying with considerable optimism. If the new season's buying by the retail and cutting trades is not better than was the case for Spring, it will be the fault of fashion and not the merchandise, for in an endeavor to stimulate the movement of these goods designers on both sides of the Atlantic have apparently done their utmost in the production of dainty and beautiful things. From present indications there will be a heavy run on metal laces of all kinds, many elaborate creations being offered. Langné laces are highly thought of, and considerable business is looked for on high-color novelties. Black and white Chantilly flouncings and nets are expected to do well, though opinions regarding the right widths of the former vary somewhat. In the more staple goods narrow and medium venise edgings, "vals" and torchons are touted for large sales.

BUSINESS NOTES.

More than eighty samples of cotton goods from Madras, India, have just been received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 400, Custom House. They were sent in by Commercial Agent R. M. Orth, who is now in India gathering data for a special report on the cotton goods market in that country. Interested manufacturers and exporters are invited to examine the samples.

Julian Goldman, formerly of the Julian Goldman Company, cloaks and suits, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Adelberg & Berman, Inc., 119 West Twenty-fourth Street, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward L. Berman.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PAUL PLUNKETT, salesman, living at 24 West Fifty-fifth Street, formerly President of the National Fuel Saver Corporation, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,474 and nominal assets of $16,000, in 160 shares of stock of the above corporation. Among the creditors are Frank D. Plunkett, $22,018, money loaned; National Fuel Saver Corporation, $7,556, judgment; Morthner B. Foster, $7,400 on a note, and Hugh Skelly, $2,500 on a note.

WILLIAM OPPENHEIM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Oppenheim, of 1,000 Hoe Avenue by these creditors: William Gettel of North White Lake, $198; Cyrus Magison of White Lake, $280, and Osborn & Son of Monticello, $380, all of Sullivan County. He alleged that on June 5 he filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at Trenton, N. J., but it is claimed that the United States District Court there has no jurisdiction, because Mr. Oppenheim has no place of business and no residence there, the greater portion of six months preceding. He was formerly a real estate operator in this city, and built a highway in Sullivan County.

E. WOLFF & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against E. Wolff & Co., dealers in dry goods and furnishings at 2,252-2,284 Third Avenue, by these creditors: David Leavenworth, $148; Murray Kanner, $42, and Edwin Golden, $408.

SCHUMAN & SCHMERZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Schuman and Charles Schmerz, composing the firm of Schuman & Schmerz, dealers in delicatessen and groceries at 2,339 First Avenue, by these creditors: Samuel Kasper, $28; Morris Bruch, $140; Abraham Koch, $146; Joseph Rosen, $88, and Louis Schaer, $134.

MAX HOBERMAN, painter, of 1,634 Bathgate Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,540 and no assets.

ISADOR BRECKEL, painter, of 960 Tinton Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $748 and no assets.

ROBERT M. CUNNINGHAM, salesman, of 100 West 110th Street, formerly of Louisville, Ky., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,444 and no assets. The Robinson Timber and Lumber Company of St. Louis is a creditor for $1,500.

RAPHAEL MACLAIRE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Raphael Maclaire, druggist, of 947 Eighth Avenue, by these creditors: Britt, Loeffler & Weil, $578; Johnson & Johnson, $215, and Phil Zunzer & Co., $102. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets about the same.

LIBERTY DOLL COMPANY, INC., of 15 East Fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,972 and assets of $8,521, consisting of proceeds of sale of stock, $5,000; cash in bank, $21, and accounts, $500. Levison & Co. are secured creditors for $8,055.

FRANK T. DAVIS.—Miss Bertha Rembaugh has been appointed receiver for Frank T. Davis, grocer, of New Rochelle, under a bond of $500, by Judge Hand.

BENJAMIN HOROWITZ, grocer, at 167 Orchard Street, has made an assignment to Morris Cohen.

LOUIS BECKER, wholesale dealer in butter, eggs, and cheese at 256 Broome Street, has made an assignment to Max Locker.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—Louis Greenberg, a broker, 849 Marquette Building, Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $23,229; a sets none.

Edward J. McDonough, a contractor, Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $27,960; assets, $12,747.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by Hugo E. Bauch, head of the Bauch Department Store Company, which recently went into bankruptcy. His liabilities are scheduled at $48,962.83, and assets at $22,805. Among creditors is William Meyer & Co., New York, $1,670.

Samuel V. Adams, President of the Domestic Laundry Company, is bankrupt, with liabilities of $6,127.41. There are practically no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and Over.)

Anchester, Isaac—Eighty-sixth St. West End Av. Co. $136.20
Berean, Elmer—M. F. Daub 190.71
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.—H. W. Bridges, costs 265.05
Boyd, Van R. and Jules C. Cerf—Irving National Bank of N. Y. 130.16
Bonomolo, Dominick—J. F. Morgan 168.43
Beatty, Robert A.—G. L. Rosenberg 125.70
Cohen, Henry I.—L. Newhouse, et al. 148.66
Cooper, George—H. Babitt 119.91
Cleary, James C.—F. W. Farrington 132.28
Donnelly, James F., executor—Brooklyn Trust Co. 8,576.49
Day, Arthur—M. C. Schaeffer 11,772.39
Evans, Amos H. W. N. Taylor, et al. 1,474.14
Fox, Hannah—W. F. Farrell Co. 396.15
Feeney, Mary P.—J. A. Pisani, et al. 1,583.71
Greenbaum, Julius—M. Dlutz 391.36
Grabnano Construction Co.—Hay Wagon Brick Co., Inc. 2103.63
GREENBERG, Jacob—H. Herrmann Lumber Co. 252.50
Hoosbeck, Samuel S.—Louis Pogrebensky, and Louis Resnick—D. Shapiro, et al 1,465.44
Hohn, John—S. Doctor, costs 122.38
Israel, Albert—J. Zwilling 101.71
Jones, Rising C.—Mary B. Keller 252.07
Knorpp, Robert F.—Charles S. Jonas & Bro. 219.81
Kellogg, Alfred O.—W. H. Pouch 140.70
Koenig, Roland J. Northern Bank of N. Y. 339.28
Lolzeaux, Paul H.—Stern Bros. 115.80
Lowe, Harry—G. Littman 218.29
Latour, Edward A.—F. Forman 362.59
Lipsit, Samuel and Jules C. Cerf—Irving National Bank of N. Y. 104.08
Morse, C. Kirtland—A. B. Harrison 107.90
Municipal Asphalt Co. and Dayton Hedges—S. S. Davis 4,880.84
Murphy, Annie and Robert J.—I. Deitelbaum 114.71
Motta, Cornelius—C. M. Ciangola 248.91
Palmeri, Vincenzo, Alex., and Francola, and Paul Del Bayns—L. Kaplan et al. 399.70
Pucino, Vito—J. J. McSorley 121.71
Power, Peter L.—A. H. Schmitt 100.27
Perris, Eduardo, and R. Sonzognes Musical Film Co., Milan, Italy—D. Schwartz 2,035.93
Pennsylvania Oil Co.—Postal Telegraph Cable Co. 184.50
Rosenberg, Louis, and Jules C. Cerf—Irving National Bank of N. Y. 128.61
Robinson, William J. and Universal Culture Lyceum—C. Hubert 119.91
Shea, Kate—H. Kolb & Sons 128.81
Smith, Augustus H., Jr.—Montray Realty Co. 119.02
Vella, Frank D.—H. F. Jewenty et al. 4,664.03
Wilkins, Frederick — Bernheim Distilling Co. 187.66
Weisberg, Charles, and Samuel R. Tenzer—M. Kass 115.54
Washington Heights Hospital—Burton Davis Co. 998.71

In Bronx County.

Busch, Benjamin—J. Wolf et al. $80.60
Fein, Max and Fred—A. Goldman 120.72
Greenspan, Hirsch—Sulzberger & Sons Co. 25.75
Katzoff, Israel—Sulzberger & Sons Co. 95.95
Kuver, Henry—Manhattan Leasing Co. 708.28
Poulson, Frank C., and Sidney R. Walker—J. A. Maucotel 5,882.95
Schaefer, Herman—Manhattan Leasing Co. 162.81
Solomon, David—F. Rudolph et al. 155.72
Schulman, Samuel and Yellin—C. Bleiberg et al. 37.22
Spiegel, Jacques—R. F. Baxter 1,831.57
Seybel, Frederick W., and William A. Knapp, as executors—W. F. Behrmann 6,820.05
Wolff, Joseph — Westchester Hewitt Realty Co. 119.91

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Archbold Mfg Co.—A. B. Cardoma, June 27, 1916. ..... $232.46
Baker, Smith & Co.—D. Kelly, March 2, 1914. ..... 5,850.04
Chud, Frank W.—E. L. Daring, Jan. 25, 1916. ..... 162.53
Burns Bros.—K. Schmitt, March 30, 1916. ..... 1,000.00
General Engineering and Contracting Co. —S. U. Hopkins, June 14, 1916. ..... 2,129.18
Harriott, Frederick C.—C. F. J. Weber, Nov. 12, 1910. ..... 557.96
Hoffman, Herbert & Co.—C. Ricabona, June 21, 1916. ..... 250.00
Glander, Henry A.—A. M. Kretzmer, April 17, 1915. ..... 916.50
Klein, John C.—S. Ehlenberger et al., May 13, 1915. ..... 318.60
Lynch, Richard T.—Townsend Realty Co., March 16, 1916. ..... 1,942.13
Lenhart, Wm. L.—Stern Bros., June 30, 1916. ..... 101.42
Laloy, Henrietta M.—E. D. Barrett, March 15, 1915. ..... 2,074.73
Mansbach, Albert F.—B. Wirth, July 3, 1916. ..... 1,200.00
Patterson, John A.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915. ..... 2,913.96
Reilly, Albert A.—Aeolian Co., Nov. 5, 1908. ..... 290.13
Standard Arch Co.—C. Quaglietta, Nov. 24, 1915. ..... 4,134.45
Smith, Russell B.—International Heater Co., Jan. 29, 1913. ..... 405.38
Shlemann, Mary, administratrix—M. Naughton, Dec. 30, 1913, reversed. 107.95

In Bronx County.

Handibode, Peter—A. Helmstetter et al., May 24, 1916 ..... $2,523.57
Stellman, Jacob and Moses—J. Butler, March 4, 1916 ..... 107.96
Same—Same, March 4, 1916. ..... 62.86

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, ready-to-wear, millinery, general mdse.; 1,140 Broadway.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. Muhlfelder; F. Muhlfelder, millinery; Elks' Club.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Belloh, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Phillip Kahn & Co.; P. Kahn, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Mullikan, druggist sundries; 364 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cater & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, laces, ready-to-wear; 881 B'way; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. Deleviè, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.

BATESVILLE, Ark.—Hall D. G. Co.; J. C. Hall, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.

BALTIMORE—Circle Dept. Store; S. Goldstein, silks, dress goods; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—M. D. Brown Co.; M. D. Brown, men's furn. goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Eythge, ribbons; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. H. Colpins, millinery; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. Goodman, dress goods, silks; 470 4th Av.; Herald Square.

BEAUMONT, Texas—J. J. Nathan & Co.; E. Gaylord, furnishing goods; Woodward.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. Loeb, millinery, laces, trimmings; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Smith, waists; Miss Kane, misses' suits; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mr. Schlosberg, furs, fur garments; 13 E. 20th.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, knit goods, muslin underwear; Prince George.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Coakley, underwear; Mr. Sheffield, women's suits, basement buyers; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's boys' clothing; Miss Callahan, underwear, sweaters, kimonos; C. O. Cooper, genl. mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, women's ready-to-wear, furs; Miss Ward, shoes, gloves, waists; Miss Murphy, women's muslin underwear, infants' wear, kimonos, house dresses; J. S. Herman, dress goods, wash goods, silks, blankets, domestics, upholstery goods; 225 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Hudson Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Seinstein, pile fabrics; 1,133 Broadway.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—E. W. King Co.; L. C. King, notions; Albert.

BUFFALO—J. E. Mueller, dry goods; Imperial.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; J. V. Swonz, upholstery goods; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Segrist & Fraley; J. Fraley, dry goods; 470 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Hofheinz, notions; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—G. M. Kosanjian, rugs; Herald Square.

CHANDLER, Okla.—People's Store; H. Hellman, general mdse.; Grand.

CHICAGO—S. P. Platt, shirt waists; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—Kuh, Nathan & Fisher Co.; E. J. Stransky, piece goods; E. Buxbaum, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. Reagan, women's cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. Strachan, hosiery; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—S. Klein; P. Ostertag, jobs Fall underwear, work shirts; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; S. Shane, waists; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; E. Holtesch, silks, cotton goods; 334 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; Mrs. E. O'Connell, misses' waists, dresses; Mrs. M. Moore, women's suits, negligees, basement; W. H. Miller, furniture; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; T. A. Chambers, children's coats, dresses, muslin underwear; D. S. Betts, ribbons; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—C. Kaufman & Bros.; A. C. Kaufman, piece goods; 200 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Elseman-Kaiser Co.; Max Elseman, leather goods; 18 W. 33d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. W. Stein, men's, boys' hats; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Kahn Bros. & Co.; L. Kahn, knit underwear; 378 B'way.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; S. F. Pogue, dry goods; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; Miss O'Shea, millinery; Mrs. J. T. Carson, millinery; 640 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss O'Donnell, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; L. Lieberman, representing; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store; M. Hillman, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. P. Hicks, silks, dress goods; Miss Sundmacher, millinery; 350 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Sanders Co.; M. R. Sanders, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Lazarus Co.; J. Lazarus, ribbons, silks; 640 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Louis Stix & Co.; J. Gerwin, linings, dress goods; G. Steinwedel, notions, hosiery, gloves; 377 B'way; Great Northern.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. P. Hicks, silks, dress goods; Miss E. Meyers, furs; Miss A. Sandmaker, millinery; 350 Broadway.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Koblegard Co.; P. H. Koblegard, R. E. Thorn, dry goods, notions; 78 Leonard.

CLEBURNE, Texas—Cheney's Style Shop; Mrs. M. A. Cheney, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; Miss E. K. Brown, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 37 W. 26th; Great Northern.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—William Taylor, Son & Co.; W. S. Berry, silks, dress goods; Mr. Redfield, carpets, rugs; C. Allen, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, neckwear, yellings; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Mr. Smith, jobs men's straw hats; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Freedman Bros. Clothing Co.; H. Freedman, clothing; Mr. Wilkes.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss M. Cohen, hosiery, muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Jones, Witter & Co.; T. G. Constable, linens; notions, gloves, furnishing goods; Hermitage.

COLUMBUS, O.—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. H. Myers, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; C. Mcjancon, ladies' garments; 72 Madison Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; C. C. Millington, toys, books, stationery, (basement dept.); 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, jobs Spring suits; Room 1,015, 1,150 Broadway.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery,

TRAFFIC VIOLATORS CAN'T ESCAPE NOW

New Court Accepts No Excuses, Assessing a Fine for Every Offender Arraigned.

827 ARRESTS IN 13 DAYS

City Gets the Bulk of $11,303 Levied Against Those Who Ignore Regulations.

A new order in the enforcement of traffic regulations is indicated in the first official report of New York's Traffic Court, made public yesterday. Before the court was established one-fifth of the fines for traffic violations were suspended, it is estimated, but none has been since the new court took over the hearing of all cases in Manhattan. No excuses have been accepted, the letter of the law being enforced in every case where violation was proved.

The report covers thirteen court days. The number of arraignments was 827, which shows the extent of the traffic problem in this city. The total of fines paid into the court was $8,740, and $2,563 was paid to the Department of Correction after commitment, making a total of $11,303.

Speed violations hold a strong first in the list, there being 300 of these, 278 first offenders, 19 second and 3 third. In violations of the corporation ordinances, overtaking a street car and passing within eight feet of it while it is receiving or discharging passengers, was second with forty-eight convictions. Reckless driving came third, with thirty-three cases. In violations of the State highway law, the largest number was for having an improper number plate—sixty-five. Twenty chauffeurs were convicted of operating cars without licenses; three persons for driving cars while intoxicated, and six for failing to stop after an accident—a felony. There were twenty-three violations of the sanitary code by smoking motor vehicles.

One hundred and twenty-nine persons were committed in default of payment of fines, and sixty of these are serving sentences for non-payment. Two chauffeurs' licenses were revoked, and one owner's registration number was suspended. This was done under the city ordinance which provides that when it is established that the owner had ordered the chauffeur to speed the car, such action may be taken. Of the $8,740 fines paid to the Clerk of the Court all were for violations of the corporation ordinances except $907 credited to the highway law and $93 to the sanitary code.

Rowland J. Sheridan, Clerk of the Court, said that horse-drawn vehicle violations had not been segregated from motor vehicle violations, and estimated that the ratio of the former to the latter was 10 per cent. Magistrate Frederick B. House, who presides over the court, said regarding his experience in the court thus far:

"Conditions are somewhat better in the streets so far as reports come in from the police; that is, as to reckless driving and the eight-foot regulation as to street cars, but there does not seem to be any let-up in speeding. I think we shall have much trouble with this situation until there is a law requiring the licensing of owners, just as chauffeurs are licensed now, after an examination as to qualifications; with the same power to revoke the owner's license for cause. I think also the local authorities should have the power to impound a car involved in a violation from one to thirty days, as is done in some of the European cities.

"I wish THE TIMES would deny a report that any part of the fines of this court go to the Police Pension Fund. The Police Department has no interest whatever in the amount of the fines. All fines for violations of the corporation ordinance are paid to the city, and the city keeps them; all fines for violations of the State highway law go to the State Treasurer, the city receiving a part of these back. The only fines that go into any fund of this character are those for violation of the sanitary code by smoking automobiles, which, by city ordinance, as paid into a pension fund for employes of the Health Department."

HAVE FOURTEEN LAWYERS.

Heirs to Adriance Estate Draw That Number in a Settlement.

Fourteen lawyers representing thirty-one heirs stepped up yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Giegerich called for argument a hearing in the partition suit brought by relatives of Edward B. Adriance who died intestate five years ago. City Attorney Robert Doughty of Beacon, N. Y., acted as spokesman. Mr. Adriance's property included 108 and 110 Greene Street and 599 West Twenty-third Street, valued at $500,000.

A search for the heirs has been going on ever since Mr. Adriance died. Among the last to be enlisted in the litication were the children of Charles Adriance, who was a cousin of the decedent and went to Mississippi many years ago. His children had his body disinterred to establish their claim.

The proceeding is friendly and by agreement of the attorneys Justice Giegerich directed a partition of the realty.

ELECTRICAL MEN CONVENE.

Contractors from All Over the Country in Session Here.

The sixteenth annual convention of the National Electrical Contractors' Association of the United States opened in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, with a meeting of the Executive Committee, presided over by President John R. Galloway of Washington, D. C. Other officers in attendance were Secretary George H. Duffield of Utica, N. Y.; Assistant Secretary Harry C. Brown of Utica, and Sergeant at Arms James F. Burns of Schenectady, N. Y.

An exhibition of electrical devices and novelties arranged in booths in the grill-room of the hotel will be a feature of today's program. The question of restoring the use in this country of concentric wiring for electric lighting will be one of the principal topics discussed at the scientific sessions. Concentric wiring is largely used in England and Germany, but it was decided some time ago by experts in the United States to be unsafe, because of the danger of short circuiting when improper grounding existed.

Colonel Robley S. Stearnes of New Orleans is slated for election as the new President of the organization.

New York Section Elects Officers.

The New York section of the National Electric Light Association, made up of nine lighting companies in the metropolitan district, held its annual convention in the New York Edison Company's auditorium at Fifteenth Street and Irving Place last night. Officers elected were: Chairman, Walter Neumuller of the New York Edison Company; Vice Chairman, Edward B. Fiels of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company; Treasurer, G. B. Cornell of the Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company; Executive Secretary, T. F. Dolehanty of the New York Edison Company, and Recording Secretary, S. H. Gellerup of the United Electric Light and Power Company.

To Settle Fight Over Kobre Policy.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company filed in the Supreme Court yesterday a suit asking permission to pay into court the proceeds of a policy on which $70,604 is due, issued to Max Kobre, the East Side banker, who failed and later died of gas poisoning. The money is claimed by Sarah Kobre, the widow of the decedent; by Mrs. Esther Singer, his daughter, and by Eugene Lamb Richards as Superintendent of Insurance, who demands it under an assignment of the policy by Mr. Kobre for the benefit of his creditors.

LESS TENSION IN CHINA.

Press Supports President and Financial Stringency Is Relieved.

PEKING, June 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Generals Feng Kuo-chang, Ni Shih-chung, and Chang Hsun and many other southern military leaders have telegraphed to President Li Huan-hung assuring him of their support. He is very generally supported by the Chinese press in all parts of the republic, and there are indications that the southern provinces will officially indorse his administration, although they are somewhat slow in doing so, and have made demand for the removal of certain Cabinet members and advisers before the fall in line.

Strained financial conditions seem somewhat relieved. The new President has consented to turn over $800,000 from his own personal savings to assist in resuming specie payment on the notes of the Government banks. The quintuple group of bankers who are holding $20,000,000 surplus of the salt monopoly for the Chinese Government have also shown a willingness to turn this money into the treasury.

Li Yuan-hung refused to go to the palace to take the official oath, and was sworn into office in his own home outside the imperial city. The ceremony was of extreme simplicity, and only high officials attended.

Monarchist newspapers seem to be joining with the republican organs in praising Li Yuan-hung. The Li Yuan-hung administration is keeping as far as possible away from the practices of an Emperor. Flags are to be flown at half-mast for twenty-seven days in honor of the lamented President and all officials are to wear black bands on their left arms, after the European practice. Official envelopes have black borders half an inch in width and are sealed with a black stamp.

Two books are provided at the gates leading to the Presidential office for the registration of foreigners and Chinese who call to pay their respects to the memory of the dead President.

YONKERS MUST PAY $27,778.

Damages Awarded in Suit Over Smoke Nuisance.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 17.—Damages in the amount of $27,778.21 have been assessed against the City of Yonkers by Charles H. Young, referee, in the suit brought by the city against the Federal Sugar Refining Company, to compel that company to do away with a smoke nuisance at its Yonkers refineries. Referee Young, in his report, which was filed here this morning, states that he is not unmindful of the fact that the burden falls rather heavy on the City of Yonkers, which was seeking to have the injunction for the benefit of the residents of the city.

The city secured a temporary injunction by default in 1911 against the sugar company, restraining the company from burning soft coal at its refineries. Justice Mills vacated the order in September of that same year, a month after it had been secured, when the defendant agreed to answer the application for a permanent injunction and go to trial on Sept. 30, 1907. The plaintiff was the winner at that trial, but the Appellate Division reversed that decision, stating that Yonkers did not have the right of injunction even if the defendant did commit a nuisance. This later was again affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The sugar company then made application of the assessment of damages due, and Mr. Young was made the referee.

SEEK TO OUST MAYOR.

Voters in Williamsport, Penn., Charge He's Not a Citizen.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 17.—Williamsport citizens appealed to the Attorney General for a decree ousting Mayor Jonas Fischer from office on the ground that he is not a naturalized citizen. Mayor Fischer took office Jan. 3. He has never shown his citizenship papers, and it is the opinion here that he took out his preliminary but not final papers. Mayor Fischer says that he took out his papers forty years ago.

A petition signed by a number of Williamsport men reached the Attorney General today. He is asked that a writ of quo warranto be issued directing Mayor Fischer to show cause why he holds the office, and that a decree be made against him ousting him from office.

Mayor Fischer was born in Austria 72 years ago, and before being elected Mayor was President of an electric light company. He will likely carry the fight to higher courts.

OUTWATER SUED BY WIFE.

Churchill Named as Referee in Divorce Suit Against Builder.

A suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Margaret Burnham Outwater of Riverdale against Herbert G. Outwater, Vice President of Edwin Outwater, Inc., builders, was revealed in the Supreme Court yesterday when Justice Hendrick granted the plea of Mrs. Outwater to have the case heard before a referee. The court appointed Thomas W. Churchill. In her petition Mrs. Outwater said: "I am the mother of an infant child and am most anxious to spare the child the mortification attending a public disclosure of the evidence concerning her father."

Cyrus C. Miller, attorney for Outwater, said the suit was being defended in good faith and that "it would be clearly to the disadvantage of the child to have the allegations made concerning either of the parents uttered and discussed in public."

DEFAULTS IN $100,000 SUIT.

Mrs. Irwin Fails to Answer Mrs. Bialock's Alienation Charge.

Supreme Court Justice Goff signed an order yesterday directing a Sheriff's jury to assess the damages in a suit brought by Mrs. Jennie Whitelaw Bialock, wife of a horse trainer, against Mrs. Grace M. Irwin, owner of the stable he trained, to recover $100,000 on a charge that she alienated his affections.

Mrs. Irwin, who is wealthy, divorced John Benjamin Irwin, son of a Honolulu sugar grower, in Reno last year, and was accused of winning Bialock's affections by giving him race horses and other gifts and taking him to a cottage at Lake Tahoe, Cal., a few months later.

The papers were served on Mrs. Irwin at a local hotel on May 25 last, but she has filed no answer in the case, and the order for a jury to fix the damage was obtained by the plaintiff's attorney on that ground. It is customary in such cases for the jury to grant the amount sued for.

CUBA SEEKS U. S. EXPERTS.

Wants Specialists in Artillery and Submarines for New Naval School.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 17.—The Cuban Government has determined to ask the United States Government for several officers, experts in the use of artillery, torpedoes, and submarines, for Cuba's new navy school.

Rob Summer Home of New Yorker.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 17.—The fourth of a series of recent burglaries in and adjacent to Patchogue took place here last night when the house of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. G. Hendrix of New York on South Ocean Avenue was robbed of diamonds, rings, and other jewelry valued at $700 belonging to Mrs. Hendrix, whose boudoir was ransacked by the robbers while she and her husband were strolling on the beach between 8 and 10 o'clock. District Attorney Green and Sheriff Odell of Suffolk County have detectives on the trail of the burglars, which it is said leads to New York.

Rev. Cyril Alington Heads Eton.

LONDON, July 17.—The Rev. Cyril A. Alington, Headmaster of Shrewsbury School since 1908, has been elected Headmaster of Eton.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..4:35|Sun sets..7:25|Moon rises..9:27

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:07	10:27	4:01	4:18
Governors Island	10:46	10:58	4:39	4:57
Hell Gate	12:36	12:43	6:20	6:33

Arrived—Monday, July 17.

SS California, Liverpool, July 8.
SS Buckeldijk, Kirkwall, July 2.
SS Baltic, Saracoa, July 11.
SS Charles Beatty, Tilt Cove, July 7.
SS Coamo, San Juan, July 12.
SS Germanic, Gran, June 25.
SS Marionoth, Gibraltar, July 1.
SS Elizabeth, Rotterdam, June 28.
SS Bankdale, Havre, June 30.
SS Duno, Lisbon, June 30.
SS Netherby Hall, Boston, July 14.
SS Buckeldijk, Kirkwall, July 2.
SS Vestnorge, Port Antonio, July 13.
SS Rawson, Bordeaux, July 1.
SS Runa, Kingston, July 12.
SS Themistocles, Piraeus, June 27.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 13.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 14.
SS Galilia, Cienfuegos, July 6.
SS Momus, New Orleans, July 13.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, July 16.
SS El Valle, Galveston, July 10.
SS Calamares, Cristobal, July 10.
SS Uhlenhuth, Norfolk, July 15.
SS Monkshaven, Gibraltar, June 30.
SS Sao Paulo, Pernambuco, June 30.
SS Urd, Barry, July 1.
SS Veratyr, Calbarien, July 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*America	Genoa	June 28
Gallia	Kirkwall	July 3
†Frederik VIII	Kirkwall	July 9
*Saxonia	Liverpool	July 8
Rochester	London	July 4
Boomberg	Kirkwall	July 4
Mexico	Havana	July 13
Managawa Maru	London	July 5
Frednes	Las Palmas	July 4
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 13
Sahara	Oran	June 29
El Sud	Galveston	July 12

DUE TOMORROW.

Ville de Tamatave	Candia	June 29
Port Antonio	Jamaica	June 14
Clematis	La Pallice	July 4
Meuse	Bordeaux	July 3
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	July 6
El Mar	Galveston	July 13

DUE THURSDAY.

Florizel	Halifax	July 13
Vestris	Liverpool	July 8
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 11
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 15
Gregory	Barbados	July 11
Advance	Cristobal	July 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 17
Comus	New Orleans	July 13

DUE FRIDAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	July 12
Francisco	Middlesbrough	July 6
Briardene	Manchester	July 5
Amazonia	Liverpool	July 7
Concho	Galveston	July 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 14
El Norte	Galveston	July 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Mongolia	London	July 11
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 19

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 15
Sibiria	Bordeaux	July 9
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Bantu	Swansea	July 7
La Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Wallace	Liverpool	July 7
Novgorod	Aberdeen	July 9
Esperanza	Nassau	July 20
Morro Castle	Habana	July 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 20
El Dia	Galveston	July 17

DUE MONDAY.

Lafayette	Bordeaux	July 15
Semmelsdyk	Kirkwall	July 9
Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
Egyptian	Fowey	July 10
Maartensdyk	Kirkwall	July 10
Strathlorne	Hartlepool	July 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 22
Tenadores	Bocas del Toro	July 11
Sixaola	Puerto Cortes	July 10
El Sud	Galveston	July 18

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Iowan, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rimfaxe, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Goestdyk, Rotterdam	5:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Moorish Prince, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Belgian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Iowan, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, ———	———	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Heilig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Milner, San Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
St. George, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Wien, Gibara	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Kotonia, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Corozal, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London	———	12:00 M.
California, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Azores Islands and Portugal, via Horta, Angra, Ponta Delgada, and Lisbon, at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence per SS Roma.....July 18

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Finland.....July 19

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 7:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Caserta.....July 20

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Hellig Olav.....July 20

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 9 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Czar.....July 22

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca degli Abruzzi.....July 22

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (see post)—St. Louis.....July 22

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....July 22

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle).—Tilan.....July 20

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....July 20

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....July 21

Philippine Islands and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru..July 23

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Awa Maru.....July 24

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....July 26

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 15; Sydney, June 16; Auckland, June 22, and Wellington, June 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on July 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, July 19.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, July 14.
SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, July 14.
SS Yildum, at Rotterdam, July 14.
SS Ryswyk, at Rotterdam, July 15.
SS Westoll, at St. Lucia, July 14.
SS Montebello, at Hull, July 15.
SS Celia, at Antofagasta, July 15.
SS New York, at Liverpool, July 16.
SS Re d'Italia, at Spezia, July 10.
SS Rigel, at Barcelona, July 7.
SS Thule, at Bergen, July 8.
SS Rothberg, at Avonmouth, July 15.
SS Ville de Paris, at Marseilles, July 15.
SS Orduna, at Liverpool, July 17.
SS Kentra, at Balboa, July 17.
SS Sanno Maru, at Cristobal, July 17.
SS Tenadores, at Cristobal, July 17.
SS Melapeu, at Cristobal, July 17.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, July 16.
SS City of Naples, from Moji, July 13.
SS Tongrier, from Cherbourg, July 13.
SS Acre, from Bahia, July 15.
SS Fram, from Shields, July 15.
SS United States, from Kirkwall, July 16.
SS Atlante, from Barcelona, July 9.
SS Lord Tredegar, from Gibraltar, July 10.
SS City of Delhi, from Cape Town, July 11.
SS Agenoria, from Lagos, July 13.
SS Tourgai, from Hull, July 16.

Passed.

SS Trevier, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dover.
SS Earl of Elgin, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 17.

SS Frederik VIII, Copenhagen to New York, was 857 miles E. at noon. Due Tuesday A. M., Scandinavian American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 17.

SS Brilliant, Beaumont to New York, was 140 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 6:45 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 316 miles S. at 9 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 94 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 630 miles E. of Galveston bar at 7 P. M.
SS Rochester, London to New York, was 464 miles E. at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Bronswick to New York, was 135 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Antilla, Manzanillo to New York, was 101 miles S. at 7 P. M.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted
Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Henrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday
To Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 12:45; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 2 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

Hudson River
Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., W. 129th St., 7:00 P. M. for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

STEAMER
Mandalay
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 5 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 6:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad

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IN SAIL TO
GLEN ISLANDS
CHILDREN'S PARADISE.
New Boat Service from Battery 9:30 & 10 A. M., & 1:30, 3 & 5:30 P. M. East 24th St. 30 min. later.

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS." Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Str. GRAND REPUBLIC Rockaway Beach Full Time Tables on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 84th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE $1 CENTS
for Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., ft. of Barclay St., Pier 8, N. R., and thence per Str. Roma: SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:53, 9:35 a. m. 2:55 p. m.; Battery, 8:53 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3873.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Loudon River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line—Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, (week days only,) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
State rooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $3.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 10, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 30, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

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From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 6 P. M. for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.15.

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580 Feet Long 60 Feet Broad **"FINLAND"** 22,000 Tons Displ't 12,241 Tons Reg.
Carrying Specially Addressed United States Mails.
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with four days on these charming coral islands. Tickets, including Travel, Hotels, Carriage Drives, Boating Trip, etc.,
EIGHT DAY TOUR
$42.50 AND UP
Next sailings, July 26, Aug. 5, 16, 26, etc.
Descriptive circulars, berths and full information from
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NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
QUADRUPLE-SCREW, NEW Steamer De Luxe
†LAFAYETTE
Saturday .....July 29, 3 P. M.
*Rochambeau....Sat., Aug. 5, 3 P. M.
†La Touraine..Sat., Aug. 12, 3 P. M.
†First and second class. *One class cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

HONOLULU

The Way to Go!—Oceanic S. S. Co.
Splendid Twin-Screw 10,000-ton American Steamers "SIERRA," "SONOMA," "VENTURA." 1st Cl. $65.00; 2nd $50.00. Sailings every 21 days. H. E. Burnett, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y., or 673 Market St., San Francisco (Line to Sydney, Australia, Pac. Tour, $337.50 1st Cl.). July 25, Aug. 15, Sept. 5

NEW ZEALAND
HONOLULU—SUVA—AUSTRALIA
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (13,300 tons)
Sail from VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 2, Aug. 30, Sept. 27. For rates, etc., apply Canadian Pacific Ry., 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 STATE ST., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y. to ROTTERDAM via FALMOUTH
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
Noordam...Aug. 8, noon | N. Amsterdam...Aug. 22

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TO GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
PARIS and other European Points.
*D. D'Aosta..July 22, noon | ‡D. D'Abruzzi..Aug. 2
New large twin-screw steamers.
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ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
ROYAL MAIL TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIP
California, Saturday, July 22, Noon
First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTE VIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. VESTRIS.....July 29, 9:00 A. M.
S. S. BYRON.....Aug. 12, 1:00 P. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

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ALASKA, Etc. Tours de Luxe All Seasons.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

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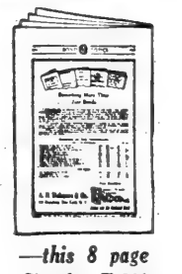

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull; Some Weak, Many Firm—Gold Imports and the Money Outlook.

Despite the activity in a few stocks in which bear operations were conducted with the object of forcing out stock, as was done so successfully in some parts of the list last week, the stock market yesterday was relatively dull. After the experience through which the market has lately passed the outside public is little inclined to enter upon fresh commitments and dullness is the natural consequence of this public attitude. Dullness is what brokers who depend upon their commissions fear after such a market as we have had, and yesterday's record bore out their apprehensions on this score.

The fact that firmness was shown in many parts of the list hardly relieved the dullness of its disadvantage from a stock exchange point of view, but it bore testimony to the willingness of most holders to accept the recent decline, much more severe in some cases than in others, as a market episode, rather than as proof that the outlook has been in any way seriously impaired. Some of the munition shares were among the stocks in which the reactionary tendency was pronounced, and the automobile group contributed several to the list of stocks which declined most in the day's operations. The former may have been governed by the thought that war orders in this country may be near an end even if the war itself is not. The latter was in part at least due to the seeking out of stocks which previously had been the victims or the benefactors of aggressive bull operations. The benefits in such cases have their offset in the aftermath of over-extended positions which expose such stocks to the attacks of the bears when the public has ceased to buy freely.

Call money which a week ago rose as high as 6 per cent. loaned yesterday as low as 2 per cent. The renewal rate of 3 per cent. showed the half per cent. decline which was recorded on each day last week after the high point was reached on Monday. The receipt of $20,000,000 gold from London by way of Canada, the largest consignment of the movement, would itself have furnished a motive for freer lending, but in addition the tendency on other factors was toward increased ease. It may well be, however, that call money is reacting to a lower level than it can be expected to maintain for any length of time, for we are close to the time of year when money demands increase. Besides that we have to provide for the large foreign requirements which are a necessary corollary to our huge export business. The French loan underwritten last week and to be offered for public subscription this week calls for $95,000,000, but that is but one of the demands associated with our foreign trade that this market has to be prepared to meet.

This year we have not the large (to many it seemed almost inexhaustible) supply of credit uncovered by the change in the banking system to draw on and it is to be expected that seasonal demands will now exert more influence upon money rates than they exerted last year. Days like last Monday, when a flurry was occurring in the money market, are poor days on which to borrow, but the probability that money will be worth more than it was worth until recently should be kept in mind by those who have need to resort to the credit market for whatever purpose.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	5	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2	2½	3

Time.

60 days	3¾@4	5 months	4@4¼
90 days	3¾@4	6 months	4@4¼
4 months	4	@4¼	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3¾
4 to 6 months.....4@4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4¼@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.78⅛	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.79⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91	5.91	5.91	..
Cables	5.90½	5.90½	5.90½	..
Marks—				
Demand	73.25	73.12½	73.18¾	..
Cables	73.31¼	73.18¾	73.25	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close — Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.91	5.90½
95.28 Berlin	73.18¾	73.25
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29	5.28⅛
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.43 Russia	30.60	30.65
5.1826 Italy	6.40¾	6.40½
20.26 Austria	12.60	12.63
26.73 Scandinavia	28.30	28.36
19.30 Spain	20.10	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.43¾	41.50¾
China—		
Hongkong	49.25	49.37½
Shanghai	67.50	67.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.74	41.78
32.44 Rio	24.57	24.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76⅞	$4.08⅛	$4.76¾	$4.08⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $325,023,173; balance, $24,437,477; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $6,455,583.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 20½d, up 3/d, in New York, 62½c, up 1c; Mexican dollars, 48¼@52¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$7,561,770	$7,561,770
Ord. int. rev.	13,618,315	13,618,315
Income tax	5,751,508	5,751,508
Miscellaneous	3,669,041	3,669,041
Total receipts	$30,600,636	$30,600,636
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	9,183,111	9,183,111
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	10,400,098	10,400,098
Expenditures	39,783,748	39,783,748

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. have issued, for free distribution, the fourteenth edition, revised to date, of their booklet on Standard Oil issues. This contains financial statements of the Standard Oil Companies for 1915.

S. L. Waitzfelder & Co. have issued an illustrated pamphlet describing the new Fremont Fireproof Storage and Refrigerating Company.

The Mankato Gas and Electric Company, a subsidiary of Northern States Power Company, has called for redemption Nov. 1, all its outstanding 5 per cent. consolidated bonds and all its outstanding first mortgage bonds, both at 105 and interest. The calling of these bonds is part of the plan for the consolidation of the funded indebtedness of Northern States Power Company and its subsidiaries.

The Great Western Power Company of California, a subsidiary of the Western Power Company of New York, has applied to the California Railroad Commission for authority to issue $277,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, the proceeds to be used in reimbursing its treasury for expenditures made from income.

The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, at a special meeting to be held July 26, will consider a proposal to increase its capital stock from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	360,527
Same day last year	714,080
Same day two years ago	184,305
Year to date	90,499,744
Same period last year	68,672,353
Same period in 1914	41,300,100

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
14	15½	6	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	...
17⅞	18	200	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	...
8	8¼	50	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	...
20¼	20⅜	3,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	20	20½	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
72	73	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	72	72	72	72	+ ⅜
68½	69	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	68	68	68	68	+ ¾
98½	99½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¼
39⅜	40½	100	Am. Bank Note	40	40	40	40	+ ½
89½	89½	3,800	Am. Beet Sugar	89½	90	88⅝	89⅝	+ ⅛
5½	53⅞	4,000	Am. Can	55	55	53¼	53⅞	— ⅛
108	109	424	Am. Can pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅛	108½	— ⅛
54	54½	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	54½	54½	53⅝	54½	..
137½	138¾	200	Am. Coal Products	138	138½	138	138½	+1⅜
52¾	54⅜	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+1¼
97	100	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ½
50	51	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50¼	50¼	50	50	— ⅛
28⅞	29	400	Am. Ice Securities	29¼	29¼	28½	29	...
18	19	400	Am. Linseed	18½	18⅞	18½	18½	+1
42	44	100	Am. Linseed pf	42	42	42	42	..
60½	61	4,100	Am. Locomotive	61⅜	62½	60¾	60⅝	— ⅝
37⅞	39	100	Am. Malt. pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+1½
92½	92⅝	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	93	92¼	93	+ ⅛
92½	93⅛	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	...
45½	46	100	Am. Steel F'dries	45⅜	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅜
109⅞	110	200	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞	+ ⅛
117	119	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	...
60	65	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅜
129¼	129⅝	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129¼	129¼	129	129	+ ⅛
218	219	1,850	Am. Tobacco	208	218	208	218	+10
106	107	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	106½	106½	106½	106½	..
43	43¼	200	Am. Woolen	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞	+ ⅝
26	26¾	3,000	Am. Writing P. pf	25½	27¼	23½	27¼	+2½
33¼	34	1,700	Am. Zinc L. S	34½	34⅝	33	33½	— ¾
60	64½	200	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	62	63	62	63	— ½
78¾	78⅞	15,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	79½	79⅝	78⅝	78⅞	...
104⅝	104⅞	700	Atch., Top. & S. F	105	105	104⅝	104½	...
56½	58	100	At., Gulf & W. I	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
67⅝	68	4,700	Baldwin Loco	68½	68¾	66	67½	— ½
89	89¼	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	89	89¼	89	89¼	— ⅛
435	440	10	Bethlehem Steel	450	450	450	450	...
125	130	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	127	127	127	127	—6¼
83	85½	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¼	85¼	85	85	...
63½	66	3,900	Butte & Superior	67½	67⅝	63¼	65⅞	— ⅝
178	180	100	Canadian Pacific	179	179	179	179	..
53⅝	54¼	400	Central Leather Co	54¼	54¼	54	54	+ ⅛
294	300	100	Central R.R. of N.J	295	295	295	295	+9
103½	105	1,200	Chandler Motor	103	105	102¼	104	—3½
61½	62	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	61½	62	61½	61½	+ ⅛
35⅞	36¼	500	Chi. Gt. Western pf	36¼	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ¼
33	33⅝	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33½	— ¼
96⅝	97	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞	+ ⅛
130½	130⅝	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130⅝	130⅝	130¼	130¼	— ⅛
20⅝	21	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	20⅜	21	20⅜	20¾	...
20¼	20¾	500	Chile Copper	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
47	47⅜	800	Chino Copper	47⅛	47⅜	47	47	+ ⅛
42	42¼	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	42⅜	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
133½	134½	200	Consolidated Gas	134	134	134	134	+1
95	98	100	Continental Can	94	94	94	94	+1
107	112	100	Continental Can pf	108	108	108	108	..
13⅜	13⅞	800	Corn Products Ref	13½	13⅞	13⅝	13⅜	— ⅛
89½	90½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	...
65½	66	12,900	Crucible Steel	67⅜	67½	65¼	65⅜	—1⅞
58⅜	59¼	7,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	59	60	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
93	93¾	500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	93⅝	93⅝	93⅛	93⅜	+ ⅛
150	152	100	Delaware & Hud	151	151	151	151	— ⅝
35½	35⅝	2,400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34⅝	36½	34½	35⅜	+ ⅞
..	..	10	Detroit Edison Co	137½	137½	137½	137½	...
41⅜	41½	600	Distillers' Secur	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41½	..
25⅞	26	100	Dome Mines	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
62	62½	200	Elec. Storage Bat	62	62½	62	62½	...
33½	33¾	4,700	Erie	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ¼
53⅜	53⅝	300	Erie 1st pf	53⅜	53⅞	53½	53½	— ¼
163⅞	166	300	General Electric	164	164½	164	164	— ¾
72⅞	73½	2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74	74	72¾	73	—1
113¼	113¾	100	Goodrich pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅛
118⅜	118⅞	1,400	Great Northern pf	118½	119	118⅜	118⅝	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	400	G. N. certs.ore prop	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
45	46	400	Greene-Cananea	46	46	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
73	77	200	Gulf States St. pf	72	72	72	72	—6
..	98	100	Gulf States S.1st pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ¼
47⅜	47¾	3,800	Inspiration Copper	47½	48	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
16½	16⅝	200	Interboro Consol	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16⅜	— ⅛
12	15	100	Int. Agricultural	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
43	44	400	Int. Agricultural pf	41	43	41	43	+2
23¾	24	6,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	24	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
85½	85¾	35,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	85½	87⅝	84½	85½	+ ⅜
43¼	43⅝	2,000	Int. Nickel	43½	44	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	13	200	Int. Paper	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
60½	61	100	Int. Paper pf	60⅝	60½	60¼	60½	—1⅝
68	69	100	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	69	69	69	68	—4
96¾	98¾	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	97	97	97	97	—1
67	70	312	Kelly Spring T. x d	68	68	66½	68½	+ ⅛
43⅞	46	13,500	Kennecott Copper	46¾	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
67½	69	600	Lackawanna Steel	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
104¾	105½	100	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	— ⅝
19½	21	1,700	Lake Erie & West	19½	21	19½	20⅝	+2½
42½	43¼	800	Lake Erie & W. pf	42½	43½	42½	43¼	+ ⅛
42½	43½	4,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	43½	43⅞	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
78	78¾	200	Lehigh Valley	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
223	225	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	225	225	225	225	+2½
133½	134	400	Louis. & Nash	133½	133½	133½	133½	+ ⅝
110	115½	25	Manhattan Shirt pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
73⅜	74	10,700	Maxwell Motors	73½	74½	72½	73½	—1⅜
54½	55	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	56½	56½	54½	55	— ½
97½	98	13,700	Mexican Petroleum	97⅝	99¼	96⅜	97½	+ ⅜
91½	93	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	92	92	92	92	+ ⅜
34⅝	34⅞	800	Miami Copper	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
4½	4¾	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	12⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	6⅝	400	Missouri Pacific	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	6⅜	500	Do., trust rcts	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
110¾	..	100	Montana Power pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	..
22¼	23½	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
5⅜	5⅝	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
15⅞	16¼	200	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
120	122	300	N. Y. Air Brake	123	123	122	122	—1
103	104	3,500	N. Y. Central	103⅞	103½	103	103	— ⅛
36½	37½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
26½	26⅞	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	26½	26⅞	26⅛	26½	..
128¼	128⅜	2,000	Norfolk & Western	129	129¼	128¼	128½	— ⅛
111½	112	600	Northern Pacific	112	112	111⅝	112	+ ¼
6⅜	6⅝	100	Ontario Mining	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	...
57	57¼	2,370	Penn. R.R.	57	57¼	56⅞	57	...
101	102	200	People's Gas, Chi	101¼	101⅞	101	101	— ⅛
81	84	100	P., C., C. & St. L	83	83	83	83	...
101	103	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
1,100			Pressed Steel Car	43½	44½	43¾	44	+ ⅞
42¾	43¼	300	Railway Steel Sp.	42½	43	42½	43	+1¼
97	98	100	Railway Steel S. pf	97	97	97	97	...
21¾	21¾	400	Ray Con. Copper	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
97⅛	97¾	24,400	Reading	97¼	98¾	96	97¼	— ⅛
100			Reading 1st pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
100			Reading 2d pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
500			Rep. Iron & Steel	43¼	43¼	43	43	+ ⅜
100			Rep. Iron & S. pf	108	108	108	108	+ ½
100			Rutland pf	27	27	27	27	+2
200			St. L. & S. F. w i	16¾	17	16¾	17	..
2,900			Seaboard Air Line	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
400			Sears, Roeb. & Co	104⅜	107	103¼	106	+3½
900			Shattuck-Arizona	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
50			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	39½	39½	39	39½	— ½
900			Do. odd lot	39¾	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	..
400			Southern Pacific	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	+ ¼
400			Southern Railway	23¾	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
100			Standard Milling	66	66	66	66	+2
20			Do., odd lot	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	...
200			Do., rights	½	½	½	½	...
20,100			Studebaker Co	127½	127½	123⅝	125	—1
200			Studebaker Co. pf	109¼	109¼	109	109	—1
5,350			Tennessee Copper	25⅞	26	23⅝	26	+1
1,100			Texas Co	190	190	187½	187½	—1½
900			Texas & Pacific	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ½
100			Tex. St. L. & W. West	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
100			Tol., St. L. & W. pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
100			Underwood Typew	99	99	99	99	—1
600			Union B. & P. Co	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7,500			Union Pacific	138¼	138¾	137¼	137¼	—1
200			Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
700			United Fruit Co	154⅞	156	154⅞	155	— ½
10,500			U. S. Indus. Alco	104¾	104½	99¼	101	—3¼
100			U. S. Red. & R. pf	1	1	1	1	...
1,100			U. S. Rubber	52	53⅜	52	53½	+1½
1,400			U. S. Sm., R. & M	68¼	68¼	67½	68⅝	+ ⅝
23,500			U. S. Steel	84¾	84¾	83⅞	84¼	— ⅛
300			U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
1,100			Utah Copper	75½	75⅞	75½	75⅝	+ ⅝
200			Wabash	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
1,700			Wabash pf. A	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾	..
1,000			Wabash pf. B	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
400			Western Maryland	28½	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅜
200			Western Union Tel	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
10,200			Westingh. E. & M	55	55	53¾	53¾	— ⅜
500			Wheeling & L. E	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
400			W. & L. E. 1st pf	15	15½	15	13½	+ ⅛
500			W. & L. E. 2d pf	7	7	7	7	— ⅜
30,900			Willys-Overland	85¼	85¼	59¾	59¾	—4¾
600			Willys-Overland pf	105¾	106¾	106½	106½	—1¼
1,200			Wisconsin Central	50	52	50	51	+1½
..		100	Do., s 30 f	52½	52½	52½	52½	...

LONDON STOCKS ARE WEAK.

War Loans Lead Decline and American Issues Rule Dull.

LONDON, July 17.—Money was in fair supply and discount rates were steady today. With week-end orders mostly of a profit-taking nature, the stock market developed further weakness, war loans and consols leading the decline.

The recent activity in industrials also subsided, and apart from Colonial and Russian issues there was no encouraging feature, dear money more than offsetting good war news. American securities were steady but dull.

Paris Bourse Is Quiet.

PARIS, July 17.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs 50 centimes.

FRENCH NOTES ALL TAKEN.

$94,500,000 War Issue to Syndicate Is Oversubscribed.

Preparations went actively ahead yesterday for the public offering of the new French Government notes, which will probably be made this week at 98, returning nearly 5.75 per cent. The syndicate subscription books were closed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with a heavy oversubscription. Many of the applications were for two or three times the amount set aside for the subscribers.

The offering will consist of $94,500,000, which will be secured by collateral to the value of $113,500,000. Included in the securities back of the loan are Argentine Government bonds to the amount of $14,000,000. Indications are that the issue will find a ready sale.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	80.12	79.25	79.79	— .01
25 industrials	89.14	88.06	88.51	— .20
50 stocks	84.63	83.66	84.15	— .10

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 17	84.63	83.66	84.15	— .10
July 15	84.36	83.83	84.25	+ .53
July 14	84.09	82.91	83.72	+ .22
July 13	84.59	82.95	83.50	— .86
July 12	84.74	83.93	84.36	— .11
July 11	85.21	84.26	84.47	— .57
July 10	85.95	85.16	85.34	— .64
July 8	86.17	85.76	85.98	— .16

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	87.04 July 6	82.91 July 14	84.15
1915	75.34 July 20	66.96 July 10	73.55
1914	65.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
1913	70.24 July 2	65.80 July 9

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INSURANCE BROKERS FIND A CHAMPION

C. S. Rosensweig Says They Save the Public Millions In Premiums.

FEW OF THEM DISHONEST

Their Losses Far In Excess of Those of Clients Through the Extension of Credit.

C. S. Rosensweig of the firm of Stephens & Co., insurance brokers, said yesterday that no line of business in the country is subject to greater Governmental supervision and regulation than that of the insurance broker. He thought that the controversy concerning the responsibility of an insurance company in the event of a broker failing to turn over the premium paid for a policy was an unfair reflection upon the probity of the brokers, and he thought that the discussion might result in lasting injury to many reputable firms.

"The brokers in this city," said Mr. Rosensweig, "handle premiums amounting to more than $1,000,000 a year. Many men of large enterprise and fine attainments have taken up the business as their life work. These men will tell you that the insurance broker is the devoted representative of the insuring public, and that as a result of his enterprise millions of dollars in premiums are saved to the public each year.

"In the field of fire prevention the insurance broker is contributing the lion's share of the work without receiving any recognition for his labor, and his endeavors are becoming daily more manifest in the prevention of accidents in shops. This city, where the broker practically controls the placing of insurance for the public, is one of the most profitable fields for insurance companies, and this is due mainly to the fire prevention work of the brokers. Their energy cuts down the fire loss and saves for their clients, the insured, a material portion of the premium cost.

"There are few brokerage houses that cannot point to outstanding accounts aggregating thousands of dollars, representing premiums advanced by the brokers for their customers. More money by far is lost by brokers because of such advances than the insuring public has ever suffered because of the dishonesty of brokers.

"The State Insurance Department, or any of the insurance companies, will tell you that the dishonest broker is a rare specimen. His name does not appear in the bankruptcy columns, although you find the names of all sorts of merchants frequently there. The broker cannot afford to fail in business. His activities are circumscribed and under complete regulation. If he extends credit to his client and loses money as a result of his client's bankruptcy, he must suffer the loss the same as the other creditors. If, one the other hand, premiums are turned over to him and he fails to account for them to the insurance company, his State license is withdrawn and he may be prosecuted and imprisoned."

Mr. Rosensweig said that the discussion about lapses of payment by insurance brokers was unfair because it injected an unwarranted fear into the minds of policy holders.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A good deal of irregularity was reflected by the price movements on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. At the start there was a tendency toward improvement, with many stocks recording moderate gains from Saturday's closing figures. Later on the market yielded but there was a rally, quite sharp in some cases, in the early afternoon. Toward the close there was another reaction.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	18	18	18	18
60	Allis Chal	20½	20½	20½	20½
340	Am. Beet Su	89¾	89¾	88¾	89
200	American Cas	54¾	54¾	53¾	53½
250	Am. Car & Fdy	54	54¾	53¾	54½
20	Am. Cot. Oil	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
100	Am. Hide & L	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
20	Am. Ice Sec	28¾	28¾	28½	28½
10	Am. Linseed pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
470	Am. Locomotive	61	62½	60	62
180	Am. Smelting	92¾	93¼	92¼	92¾
190	Am. Zinc	34¾	34¾	33	33½
1,500	Anaconda	79½	79½	78¼	78½
70	A. T. & S. F	104¾	104¾	104½	104½
700	Bald. Loco	67¾	68½	66¾	67¾
295	Butte & Sup	67¾	67¾	65¾	65¾
10	Can. Pacific	178¾	178¾	178¾	178¾
10	Cen. Leather	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
50	C. M. & S. P	96½	96½	96½	96½
70	Chino Copper	47	47	47	47
520	Col. Fuel & I	42¼	42¾	41¾	42¾
70	Corn Products	13½	13¾	13½	13¾
2,420	Crucible Steel	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼
100	Den. & R. G. pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
70	Dist. Securities	41½	41¾	41½	41½
690	Erie	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾
170	Goodrich Co	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¾
290	Inspiration Cop	47¾	48	47¼	47¾
40	Int. Mer. Ma	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
2,170	Int. Mer. Ma. pf	84¾	87¾	84¾	85½
25	Int. Paper	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
120	Ken. Copper	46½	46¾	46	46
60	Lee Rubber	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
30	Lehigh Valley	78½	78¾	78½	78½
290	Maxwell Motor	73½	74¾	72¾	73¾
8,840	Mexican Pet	97¾	99¾	96¾	97
70	Miami Copper	84¾	84¾	84¼	84½
80	Mo. Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
120	N. Y. Central	108¾	108¾	108½	108½
70	Pennsylvania	57½	57½	57½	57½
20	Ray Copper	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼
5,280	Reading	97¾	98¾	96¾	97¾
30	Rep. Iron & S	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
10	S.-S. S. & I	89½	89½	89½	89½
80	Southern Pac	97½	97½	97½	97½
170	Southern Ry	28¾	28¾	28	28¾
2,780	Studebaker	127	127	123½	125
840	Tenn. Copper	25	26	23½	25½
570	Union Pac	138¾	138½	137¾	137¾
50	United Fruit	155½	155¾	154¾	154¾
425	U. S. Ind. Alco	104¾	104¾	99¾	101
270	U. S. Rubber	52¾	53¾	52¼	53½
3,990	U. S. Steel	84¾	84¾	83¾	84¾
40	Utah Copper	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	Wab. pf., B	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
440	Westing. Elec	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾
380	Willys-Over	61¾	61¾	59¾	60

MINING STOCKS.

300	Florence	.43	.43	.43	.43
300	Goldfield Con	.88	.88	.88	.88
500	Jumbo Ext	.75	.75	.75	.75
500	Midway	.21	.21	.21	.21
1,000	Mizpah	.19	.19	.19	.19
400	Ophir	.25	.25	.25	.25
200	Tonopah Ext	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½
1,000	United Gold	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	108	107⅛	108
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	..	100¼	100⅜
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	..	100¼	100⅜
4½s	April, 1966	102⅜	103⅛	102⅜	103⅛
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar., '60, op.'30	102⅛	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	May, 1957	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
3½s	Nov., 1965	89½	91	89½	91
3½s	May, 1954	90½	91½	90½	91½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1940-1960	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1918-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1940-1942	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1913-1925	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1918-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—Following is the weekly statement of the local associated banks, with comparisons with previous week:

	July 15. 1916.	Increase.
Circulation	$6,305,000	$8,000
Loans, disc. & inv.	432,516,000	*2,823,000
Indiv. dep. in U. S.	331,359,000	424,000
Due banks	129,105,000	*6,533,000
Time deposits	33,529,000	656,000
Exch. for Clear. House	21,268,000	3,826,000
Due from banks	79,661,000	2,900,000
Cash reserve	25,703,000	1,548,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Banks	20,006,000	*806,000
Res. with other banks	30,310,000	*4,723,000
Cash excess	1,033,000	1,568,000
Excess in New York	14,462,000	1,579,000
Exc. with Fed. Res. Bk.	286,000	*626,000
Total excess	14,680,000	*3,646,000

*Decrease.

WINNIPEG RETIRES BONDS.

Canadian City to Take Advantage of Foreign Market.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 17.—By authorization today the purchase of $9,000,000 of its bonds from British investors, at their present market value of $80, this city expects to reduce its debt by $1,500,000. It is planned eventually to acquire the remaining $33,000,000 of Winnipeg bonds held in Great Britain.

To provide funds for taking up the bonds, which it is intended to cancel, a new issue will be disposed of in New York. The Mayor and Treasurer, who evolved the plan, have been authorized to conduct the negotiations.

The par value of the bonds held in Great Britain is $100, and it was pointed out that the municipality would save $20 on each bond by taking advantage of the oportunity aforded by the war to buy and retire the issue.

PETROLEUM CO.'S PROFITS.

Mexican Corporation Shows Good Margin, Which Goes to Surplus.

The Mexican Petroleum Company shows in its annual report net profits of $2,888,101 in 1915, compared with $2,763,055 the year before. The statement issued yesterday includes the results of controlled corporations, the Mexican Petroleum Company of California, and the Huasteca Petroleum Company. Profits were equivalent to 8 per cent. on the $12,000,000 preferred and nearly 5 per cent. on the common stock of the parent concern.

The year's earnings were all carried to surplus, as no dividends were paid. The balance sheet showed a total surplus as of Dec. 31 amounting to $11,260,800. The company's assets were $62,472,068, a gain of $3,363,000 during the year.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	3 @4½	4.40	4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.38	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.45
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.30	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.30
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.25
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.35	4.20
Louis. & Nash	1916-'30	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.05	4.90
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. L.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.75	4.40
Pa. Gen. Fre. ght.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.35	4.15
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.62	4.38

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1936	97½	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	8.95
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	95¾	96⅛	5.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100¼	100⅞	4.20
Argen. Govt.	6	May15,'20	100¼	100⅝	5.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100¼	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100⅛	4.63
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	101⅛	5.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅝	100⅜	5.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	99½	5.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101⅜	1.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	5.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¾	100⅛	..
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¾	100⅛	4.90
G. of N'f'l'd.	5	July, 1919	99	99½	5.30
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99½	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1918	100½	101¾	2.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100½	4.45
Am. Loco.	6	July, 1918	100	100⅜	4.20
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan.15,'19	96	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100	4.50
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97¾	98¼	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	2.80
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101½	101¾	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
B'klyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.95
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	99¾	5.40
Can. Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅝	101⅞	5.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103½	3.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97¾	98¼	4.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.25
Chicago Ry.	5	July, 1916	90	95	..
Cities Service	7	May, 1918	102	102⅝	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101¼	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101⅛	3.98
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98½	99¼	5.35
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.50
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	4.53
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.45
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1918	97½	98¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98¼	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	99½	4.57
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	99⅝	6.60
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr. 1,'41	98⅝	99⅛	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100½	100⅝	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅞	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb.19,'19	95¾	96½	6.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100½	4.00
U. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	98¾	5.30
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100¼	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Wh'ouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	98⅝	5.75
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.80
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan.15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

Boston & Maine Notes Extended.

BOSTON, July 17.—President James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company announced today that plans for the extension until Aug. 31 of the company's notes due today were effective. Holders of 97 per cent. of the issue of $15,300,000 had assented to the extension, he said.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Ahmeek	95	95	95	95
55	Alaska Gold	18	18	17¾	18
48	Allouez	88	88¼	88	88¼
1,517	Am. Zinc	34¼	34¼	33¾	33¾
435	Am. Zinc pf	64	64	63	63½
20	Anaconda	79	79	79	79
350	Ariz. Com'l	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
170	Butte & Super.	67¾	67¾	66	66½
62	Cal. & Ariz.	67	67	67	67
6	Cal. & Hecla	520	520	520	520
85	Centennial	14	14	14	14
250	Copper Range	56	56¼	56	56
280	East Butte	11½	12	11½	12
22	Franklin	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
114	Greene-Can	46	46	46	46
50	Hancock	12	12	12	12
50	Island Creek	45½	45½	45½	45½
25	Keweenaw	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
5	Lake	11	11	11	11
56	Mass. Con	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
100	Mohawk	81	81½	80½	81
95	Niplssing	7	7	6¾	6¾
285	North Butte	20¾	21	20¾	20¾
25	Osceola	81	81	80	80
170	Quincy	82	83½	82	83
800	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½	1½
55	Shannon	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
10	South Lake	5	5	5	5
100	St. Mary's Land	72	72	72	72
20	Super. & Boston	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
55	Super. Copper	12½	13	12½	13
15	Tenn. Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
25	Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,327	U. S. Smelting	68	68½	67¾	68¼
22	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50¼	50¼	49¾	49¾
100	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
85	Utah Con	13	13	13	13
100	Utah Copper	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
520	Utah Metal	7	7	6¾	6¾
15	Victoria	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
5	Winona	5	5	5	5
25	Wolverine	49	49½	49	49½

RAILROADS.

5	Boston Elev.	75	75	75	75
8	Bos. & Lowell	128½	128½	128½	128½
53	Boston & M.	44½	44½	44	44
5	Con. & Mont. Class 3	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
11	Con. & Mont. Class 4	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
21	Fitchburg pf.	79¼	79¼	79	79
5	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60½	60½	60½	60½

MISCELLANEOUS.

23	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
50	Am. Pn. S. pf.	13½	13½	12½	12½
10	Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110
45	Am. Sugar pf.	117	117	117	117
461	Am. T. & T.	129¾	129¾	129	129¾
106	Am. Woolen pf. ctfs.	95¼	96	95½	96
3,010	A. G. & W. I.	58	59	57¾	58¾
20	A.G. & W. I. pf.	63	63	62¾	63
75	Cuban Cement	23½	23½	23½	23½
25	E. Bos. Land	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Edison	237	237	237	237
25	Ga. R. & Elec.	128	128	128	128
16	Gen. Electric	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾
2	Mass. Gas	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
15	Mass. Gas pf.	83	83	82	82
8	N. E. Tel.	134	135	134	135
35	Pullman	162	162	162	162
135	Swift & Co.	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾
140	Torrington	43¼	44½	43¾	43¾
74	United Fruit	156	156	154	156
829	Un. Shoe Mach.	53	53½	52¾	53¾
361	U. S. Steel	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼
280	Ventura Oil	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
2,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	82	82	82	82
2,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97	97	97	97

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. W. G. M.	57½	57½	57½	57½
100	Am. W. G. M. pf.	122½	122½	122½	122½
4,400	Col. Gas	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
10	Ind. Brewing	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
70	Natl. Firep	6¾	7	6¾	7
415	Ohio Fuel	45¾	46	45¾	45¾
20	Pitts. Coal pf.	101	101	101	101
100	Pitts. P. G.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
400	Pure Oil	21¾	21¾	21	21
15	Pitts. O. & G.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
425	West. Air B.	139¾	140¼	139¾	140¼
140	West. Electric	55¾	55¾	54	54
100	West P. R. R.	75	75	75	75

BOND.

$1,000	Ind. B. 1st 6s	57	57	57	57

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1¼	Houghton	1¾	1¾
Am. Oil	.21	.23	Humboldt	1½	2
Bay S. Gas	.12	.15	Iron Cap.	3½	4
Begole	.80	.95	Iron C. pf.	6	8½
Bingham	9¾	10½	Jerome V.	1⅞	1⅝
Bohemia	1¾	1½	Majestic	.66	.69
Bos. Ariz.	2	2¼	Mex. Mets.	.33	.34
Bos. Corb.	.70	.75	La Rose	.60	.65
Boston Ely	1¼	1⅜	Mojave T.	4	4½
Bos. Mon.	.88	.90	Nat L. & Z.	1¼	1½
Butte & L.	.68	.70	N. Cornelia	12¾	13
Cal. Corbin	.03	.04	N. Baltic	1⅛	1½
Calaveras	4	8	N. U. Bing.		2
Champion	.08	.10	Nipsico	.82	.83
Chief Con.	1⅜	1⅝	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Con. Ariz.	1¼	1⅜	Oneco	.80	.95
Con. Cop.	2¼	2⅜	Onondaga	1	1¼
Crown R.	.50	.58	Pilot Butte	.03	.12
Davis-D.	1⅝	1⅞	Rilla	.21	.23
Cortez	.40	.50	Roch. Mines	3¼	3¾
E. & B. B.	1¾	1¾	S. W. Miami	1¼	1⅜
Fortuna	.82	.84	Truro	2¼	3½
Gold Lake	.20	.80	Un. V. Ext.	26	28½
Homa Oil	.95	.99	Yuk Gold	2	2¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Balt. Tube	119	119	119	119
5	Cit. Nat. Bank	43	43	43	43
8,015	Cosden Ref.	23½	24½	23½	23¾
1,179	Cos. Oil & Gas	13¾	14	13¾	14
2,045	Cos. O. & G. pf.	5¾	5	5	5¼
40	David. Chem.	48½	48½	48¼	48½
100	Elkhorn Coal	15	15	15	15
455	First Nat. B'k	150½	150½	150	150¼
20	Houst. Oil pf.	90	90	90	90
76	Mer. & M. B'k	29	29	29	29
15	Penn. W. & P.	76	76	76	76
100

5%

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REVISED TO DATE

containing all financial statements of Standard Oil Companies for 1915, together with other important information regarding these companies and the general oil industry.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

General Tone of Market Irregular—Trading Light, with Motor Issues Most Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 264,165 shares of stocks and $41,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 49,040; oil, 63,155, and mining, 151,970. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,000	‡Aetna Exp...	9¼	10¼	9	9¼
600	Amer. Marconi	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
125	‡Butler Chem..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
40	‡Car, Lt. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Chev. Motor.	200	200	194	195
130	Curtiss Aero. v. t. ctfs....	30	34	30	34
285	Driggs-Seab.	105	105	101	105
1,100	‡Emerson Mtr.	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
250	Emer. Phono..	10½	10⅞	10	10⅞
200	‡Essex Motors	72	72½	72	72⅛
800	‡Fl.-Lynn Ph.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3½
25	‡Hendee Mfg.	24	23	24	23
100	‡G., W. & W..	41½	41½	41½	41⅜
100	Grant Mtr. Car	10	10	10	10
300	Intercon. Rub.	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12⅝
3,700	‡Jop. Ore. Sp..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
900	Kapo Mfg....	6	6	6	6
100	Kath. Br. pf..	21	21	21	21
300	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	7⅝	7½	*7	7⅝
700	Marl. of Am..	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
1,800	‡Maxim Muni.	5	5⅝	5	5
5,400	‡Midvale Steel	60½	60⅝	59⅞	10
——	‡Mitchell Mot. w. i.....	...	...	...	67
700	Priess T. & M.	23	24	22	22
350	‡P'lman Venti. Corp., com..	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
175	‡P'lman Venti. pfd.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
30	Sp'field Body..	74½	74½	74	74
200	‡St. Joe Lead.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
3,200	‡Stutz Motor..	61	61	60	60⅜
2,000	Submarine Bt. v. t. ctfs....	33½	34¼	33¾	34¼
1,300	‡Tob. Pds..com	44	45	44	44
300	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
400	U.S. St'mship..	6¼	6⅝	6½	6⅝
8,000	‡United Motors	66½	66½	65	65½
300	United Zinc...	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
350	West End con	93	93	93	93
2,500	White Motors.	53⅜	53⅝	52½	52⅝
100	World Film Corp., v.t.ctfs	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
35	Illinois P. L...	172	171	172	...
20	Std. O. of N. Y.	206	204	205	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.).	56	56	55	55
475	‡Barn. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,800	‡Caden & Co., (Oil Ref.)...	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24
2,000	‡Cos. O. & G..	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅝
700	‡Cos. O.& G.pf.	5	5	5	5
4,500	‡Federal Oil...	¾	¾	½	¾
100	‡Houston Oil.. (a prospect).	14	14	14	14
2,500	‡Int. Petroleum	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2,500	†Kenova Oil, (a prospect).	59	59	59	59
8,000	††Midwest Oil..	47	47	44	46
500	‡Midwest O.pf.	85	85	85	85
2,500	‡Muskog. Ref.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
10,000	‡N.Y.-Okla. O.	82	82	78	78
10,000	‡Okla. Oil....	12	12	10	12
300	‡Okla. Oil pf...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Okla. Pr. & R.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
4,500	‡Prud. O. & G.	15	17	14	16
600	‡Rep. O. & G.	10¾	11	10½	10⅝
600	‡Sinclair Oil..	41	41⅝	41	41⅜
6,700	††Tex.-M. Pet.	70	71	70	70
4,500	‡Un. W. Oil....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Wayl. O. & G.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,900	††Alaska-W....	½	½	½	½
1,000	††Atlanta	10½	10⅝	10	10
12,000	‡Adanac Silv..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,500	‡A.-B. C. Met., (a prospect)..	64	64	64	64
5,000	††Ariz. Copper.	35	35	35	35
1,800	Big L. Cop....	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2,500	††Booth	16	16	15	15
5,000	Boston & Mon.	½	½	½	½
1,200	B. Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	5	5	4⅝	5
125	Butler Chem..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
800	‡Calav. Cop...	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5
2,500	‡Caledonia....	67	67	66	66
1,000	Canada Cop...	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,300	‡Cashboy	5	5	4½	5
300	C. de P. Cop...	35	35⅝	35	35⅝
2,300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Con. Cop. M..	2¼	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,500	Con.-Nev.-Utah	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,000	Crystal C. M...	90	90	90	90
5,100	††Doub.-H. Sil.	53	56	55	56
625	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
100	Essex Mot. T.	72½	72½	72½	72½
100	‡Dome Exten..	35	35	35	35
10,700	††Emma Cop..	41	41	40	42
200	First Nat. Cop.	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅝
200	‡Goldfield Con.	88	89	88	89
2,000	††Goldfield Mr.	8½	9½	8½	9
3,000	‡Hecla Mining.	5	5⅛	5	5
600	‡Hemple C. Co.	1	1	1	1
900	Hupp Motors...	7½	7½	7	7
3,700	‡Insp. Needles Cop. (a pros.)	50	53	50	52
5,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
300	‡Jerome Victor Ext. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	††Jim Butler..	82	83	82	83
5,700	‡Jumbo Ext....	75	76	75	76
2,200	‡Kewanas	9	10	9	10
13,000	††Louis'na Con.	13	18	13	18
100	Magma Copper.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
15,700	††Marsh Min..	13½	14	13½	14
400	‡Mojave Tung.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	‡Mont. C. M..	75	75	75	75
450	Monitor Silver.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9,000	††Mother Lode.	26½	27	26½	27
600	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario M.C.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
100	Nipiss'g M. Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
1,000	‡Oatman Lex'n (a prospect).	63	63	62	63
500	‡Oatman Sou. (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
500	‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,500	††Rex Consol..	12⅝	13	12½	13
1,000	‡Rochester	57	57	57	57
200	‡Round Mtn...	50	50	50	50
1,300	††Silver Pick..	10	11	9	10½
800	Standard S.-L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
7,500	††Success	60	60	58	60
1,000	††Temiskaming	52	62	52	52
250	‡Tonopah Bel..	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
500	Tonopah Ext..	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
200	Tonopah Min..	57⅛	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞
150	Tungsten of A.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
3,000	††U. S. Cont...	8	8	8	8
600	‡xU. Verde Ex.	26½	26⅞	26¼	26⅝
450	Unity Gold....	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
2,860	‡W. End Con..	92	93	92	93
820	‡White Oaks...	5⅞	*6	5⅞	6
400	‡Yuscaran Con.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	113	113	113	113
10,000	‡Cos.Oil 6s,w.i.	107	107	106¾	106¾
8,000	Int. M. M. 6s..	97½	97½	97¼	97¼
28,000	‡Sinclair Oil 6s	99	99	98½	98½

*Odd lot. **Crossed. †Bells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend. xxEx rights. §Ex dividend and rights.

Note.—Friday 120 Edmunds & Jones sold at 40.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	18	19½	18	19
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. b	18½	19	18½	19
Haskell & B. Car.	35	36	35	36
Holly Sugar	47	50	47	50
Holly Sugar pf.	96	97	96	97
Int. Arms & S. Corp.	12	17	12	17
Lake Torpedo 1st pf.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
Lima Locomotive	32	36	32	36
Lynn Phonograph	5½	7	5½	7
Manhattan Transit...	1⅛	1¾	1⅛	1¼
Mitchell M. w. i.	66	68	66	68
Princess Motors	1	1⅛	2¼	2½
Saxon Motor	77	79	77	79
Springfield Body pf.	115	120	115	120
Standard Motors	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Todd Shipyards	75	77	75	77
Triangle Film v. tcfs.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
U. S. Light & Heat pf	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
United Profit Shar...	⅛	1	⅛	1
United Drug	67	71	67	71
United Drug 2d pf.	89	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf.	49	52	48½	51½
Zinc Concentrating...	3⅞	4½	3⅞	4½

OIL.

American Oil & Gas..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Savoy Oil	11	12	11	12
Tidewater Oil	184	188	184	188

MINING STOCK.

Comstock Tunnel....	8	9	8	9
Dupont Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Eagle & Blue Bell...	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Howe Sound	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Int. & Int. M. & R.	1½	2	1½	2
International Mining.	10	15	10	15
Iron Blossom	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
La Expos. Min.	50	51	50	51
McKinley-Darragh ..	55	60	54	58
Mines of America....	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	65	70	65	70
American Brass	282	286	280	286
Atlas Powder	180	170	180	188
Atlas Powder pf.	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox	115	117	114	116
Bliss (E. W.)	560	575	560	575
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	192	205	192	205
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	820	840	820	840
Du Pont, Pow., new	242	247	250	265
Du Pont, Pow., deb.	100	102	101	101
Hercules Powder	330	340	330	345
Hercules Powder pf.	112	114	113	115
International Arms	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	168	165	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	550	580	555	585
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1500	1550	1550	1625

TIRRELL RIGHT, MAYOR SAYS

Admits City Doesn't Get as Efficient Service as Business Houses.

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday there was nothing new in a statement made in the report of George L. Tirrell, Director of the Bureau of Standards, that the work of the city was not done as economically and efficiently as similar work for private concerns.

"Everybody has recognized and admitted that for years and years," said the Mayor. "Nobody asserts that 100 per cent. efficiency in city government has yet been obtained."

The Mayor, who said he had not read the report, although he had discussed much of the subject matter with Mr. Tirrell, regarded many of the recommendations for the consolidation of bureaus and the centralization of government as highly desirable, but not obtainable at present or in the near future, because of the solidarity of local opinion in some of the boroughs. Speaking of the proposed substitution of one department for the Park Commissions in the various boroughs, the Mayor said:

"Of course, I favor the plan, but an attempt to carry it into effect at present would meet with a storm of protest. People in the various boroughs want their local Commissioners. While I agree with the report, I have no intention of working to put it into effect in that particular at present on account of that sentiment. I refuse to put myself in a position of urging that any power be taken away from the Borough Presidents. That is a charter-making matter, and when the charter is revised, as it ultimately will be, that question will come up."

The Mayor would not comment on the finding in the report that a laborer could support himself and his family on $840 a year. On specific increases in salary recommended for the heads of the Police Department, the Charities Department, and the Street Cleaning Department, the Mayor said:

"If you go through the whole list you will find a number of instances where the heads of departments are, in my opinion, underpaid. What about the Board of Aldermen, the Borough Presidents, and maybe the Mayor and Controller."

DEFY TRADE BOYCOTT.

German Papers Criticise Paris Economic Conference.

Representative organs of German trade and industry are inclined to comment both bitterly and rather sarcastically upon the economic conference ended in Paris on June 17, at which the powers of the Quadruple Entente outlined a trade campaign against Germany to be carried on for an indefinite period after the end of the war.

The Hamburger Nachricten of June 22, after describing what it calls the futile attempt to erect a Chinese wall against German trade, accuses Great Britain of having organized the plan with the selfish idea of exploiting the war in her interest, and shoving aside the uncomfortable German competitor. Then the Hamburg paper declares:

"We are thoroughly of the opinion that the German army and navy will still have some work to do before anything serious can be said from the German side as to the value of the Paris decisions. We therefore express no opinion about the intention of the Allies to impose special conditions on the shipping of their present foes, or on the permanent measures England and her friends propose regarding raw materials and manufactured articles which they could hitherto only obtain from Germany. Events will surely take a different course than the theorists gathered round the Paris conference table imagined. Let our enemies remember once for all that war is only ended on the basis of negotiations, and that the victorious side is easily in position at the signing of peace to slash to pieces with its sharp sword such paper agreements as those to which it has neither assented nor is inclined to assent."

The Hamburg shipping organ incidentally expresses the belief that the action of the London Chamber of Commerce in expelling all enemy-born members is "a war measure, which will not be permanent." The Chamber's action is attributed to "Englishmen having forgotten in their blind zeal what the English commercial spirit has to thank German commercial training for."

In asserting that official circles in England took but little interest in the Paris conference, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"The Minister of Commerce, Runciman, was to go to Paris, but evidently he does not sail in the waters of the makers of the conference, and so he stayed at home. In his place the Cabinet sent Lord Crewe, a distinguished nonentity, who is decidedly an authority on cravats and waistcoats, but not on economic matters. With him traveled the Conservative Bonar Law, who is a protectionist, and the Australian Prime Minister Hughes, who is the chief darling of the jingoes, and cannot be absent from any official Germani-eating ceremony."

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—Fifty-four corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,636,500, were chartered today. They include:

Orange Great Rock Spring Water Co., Inc., carbonated beverages, spring water, $500,000; W. C. Low, D. C. Boyd, H. V. Wright, Middletown.

The Storm King Paper Co., Inc., Moodna, paper mills, other commodities, 2,500 shares, carry on business with $155,000; G. R. Lesavage, E. R. Vollmer, C. A. Woodward, Ridgewood, N. J.

Russia Trade Corporation of America, mercantile, trading, ship brokers, forwarding agents, $100,000; R. E. McMath, R. Oliver, H. E. Chapin, 85 Fairview Av., New Brighton.

Sussis Action Fire Escape, Inc., machinery, $100,000; L. Chrystal, B. Sussis, H. Honing, 525 Bushwick Av., Bronx.

Warwick House, Ltd., directors, furnishers, art works, $100,000; O. Schultheis, M. H. Hofer, F. A. Solowedel, 542 5th Av.

General Indurating Corporation, realty, stocks, bonds, grants, concessions, financial, business agents, 1,000 shares, carry on business with $10,000; J. F. Blelin, H. M. Kirkland, J. H. Shearman, 120 Broadway.

Uscan Feature Photo Play Corporation, Massena, motion picture films, tools, photography studios, $50,000; W. R. Hitchcock, S. D. Drane, H. Wilmot Young, Massena.

Barney Cohen Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $50,000; P. F. Cook, S. and B. Cohen, 127 15th St., Brooklyn.

Larrowe Buckeat Flour Corporation, Cohocton, grain products, farm products, $50,000; A. L. Bailey, W. W. Miller, C. H. Birkett, Pena Yan.

Gotham Transportation Co., Inc., motor-driven vehicles, accessories, $50,000; G. W. Weaver, A. Frey, J. F. Wiggin, 59 West 65th St.

Tennant Producing Corp., theatrical, amusements, motion pictures, $50,000; D. G. Donovan, T. E. Murray, Jr., E. A. Rilly, 502 West 112th St.

Bedford-Atlantic Rink, Inc., rink for ice skating, roller skating, moving pictures, $50,000; E. J. Bergensen, S. W. Majewski, J. J. Gilman, S. Beekman St.

Greasonia Paper Mills, Inc., paper novelties, sundries, $25,000; H. Lipton, R. R. Rasquin, E. J. Treacy, Cedarhurst.

H. E. Swezey Co., Inc., Buffalo, agent, selling, autos, motor vehicles, $30,000; H. W. Pottle, R. A. Chilson, H. E. Swezey, 153 Woodward Av., Buffalo.

Utica Chemical Co., Inc., Utica, colors, pigments, paints, oils, varnishes, drugs, chemicals, $30,000; W. S. Bacot, H. H. Tompkins, A. M. Thomson, 1,006 Miller St., Utica.

Dehle Kerr & Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, pianos, organs, musical instruments, $25,000; M. E. and Otto T. Dehle, R. W. Keer, 451 Fifth St., Niagara Falls.

Syracuse and Northern Transportation Co., Inc., Syracuse, stage motor vehicle, route, $20,000; G. A. Smith, R. R. Stitt, G. L. Wood, Chittenango.

Jessemere Holding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, brokerage, $10,000; J. Epstein, R. G. Peters, N. Rodner, 98 Manhattan Av.

Standard Glove Mfg. Co., Inc., gloves, leather, silk cloth, canvas, $15,000; H. and W. Hoffman, D. Eder, 17 Catherine.

Bon Ray Hotel Corp., hotels, restaurants, cafe, $10,000; R. H. and M. Newgold, 1,295 Madison Av.

Newgold Hotel Corp., hotels, restaurants, cafes, $10,000; same Directors.

S. W. Steele & Co., Inc., dry goods, cloth, furriers, haberdashers, $10,000; M. M. Rubenstein, L. Kraus, R. Laderberg, Norfolk, Va.

R. & L. Ice and Coal Co., Inc., Nassau County, $10,000; F. C. Rose, H. and J. Landsman, Seacliff.

H. Orloff, Inc., Brooklyn, dry goods, men's underwear, merchandise, $10,000; C. Pechner, D. and H. Orloff, 2,211 86th St., Brooklyn.

W. M. Crombie & Co., Inc., lumber, commission, selling agents, $10,000; A. E. Moore, J. Rowland, W. E. White, 115 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

Grand Tool and Machine Works, Inc., machines, tools, automatic paper box machinery, $10,000; J. Samotey, J. Kravchenko, N. Kamisaroff, 6,735 Fourth Av., Brooklyn.

Church Avenue Holding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; L. Rothenberg, K. and E. Lieberman, 180 Martense St., Brooklyn.

The Effective Advertising Co., Inc., exploit novelties, articles for advertising, $10,000; Gustav Lange, C. Kuroede, M. G. Lange, 80 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

The Lexington Twenty-first Street Realty Co., Inc., realty agency, brokerage, managerial, $10,000; P. H. Shieffer, L. M. Elsenberg, J. E. Beggs, 232 East 32d St.

Kuhn, Schwalbenset & Co., Inc., dresses, wearing apparel, $10,000; B. Blum, E. L. Orvis, S. F. Thomson, 600 West 179th St.

Knickerbocker Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., $6,000; A. Mintzendorff, S. Nacheinson, S. Kanner, 73 East 119th St.

Stoughton Woolen Mills, Inc., knit, woven goods, textile fabrics, $10,000; J. Geisler, A. K. Hofheimer, P. J. Morris, 170 Broadway.

Universal Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. Levy, L. Gutman, B. Wolf, 108 Ammerman Av., Arverne, L. I.

Rasac Realty Co., Inc., $5,000; H. M. Rosenfield, J. H. Freedman, R. L. Sachs, 814 West End Av.

Thirty-eighth Street Taxicab Co., Inc., autos, taxicabs for hire, $5,000; J. Wenzel, H. Sauerteig, G. Duell, 525 West 38th St.

Paradigot Realty Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; K. F. and J. F. Collins, C. Alt, 282 Wyona St., Brooklyn.

Heat-Cometer Co., Inc., auto accessories, mechanical devices, $5,000; F. W. Osgood, A. Harris, L. V. Arouson, 86 Clifford Av., Newark, N. J.

Rose Costume Co., Inc., ladies' garments, $5,000; R. Welsberg, I. and R. Safferson, 1,370 5th St.

The Myrtle Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; N. Rodner, R. G. Peters, J. Epstein, 511 West 177th St.

Bonds and Policies, Inc., insurance broker, agent, appraiser, adjuster, stocks, bonds, realty, auditing, capital no par value, begin business with $500; C. F., J. O., and H. A. Thellusson, 520 West 157th St.

Kopelman-Kava Diamond Co., Inc., diamonds, jewelry, $5,000; M. and L. Kava, M. Kopelman, 55 East 112th St.

Big Four Amusement Co., Inc., theatre properties, managers, $5,000; J. Landsberger, E. and M. Spiegel, Strand Theatre Building.

Capital increases: Selros Dress Fabric Co., Inc., New York, $100,000, to $250,000; Valley Stream Improvement Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $8,000.

Capital reductions: Thompson-Starrett Co., Manhattan, $1,500,000 to $750,000; the Pineoleum Co., Manhattan, $70,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Socony Sugar Corporation, Manhattan; Regent Silk Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—Charters filed: David Lerner Co., Long Branch, deal in real estate, $10,000; David Lerner, Frances Lerner, and David Blecherman, all of Long Branch.

Newark Wholesale Grocery Co., Newark, deal in groceries in a wholesale manner, $10,000; Herman Agster, Gottfried Golz of Newark, and Henry D. Brackhous, Harrison.

National Pottery, Inc., Newark, manufacture kitchenware, &c., $10,000; Hulda Herrnstadt, Oscar Herrnstadt, and Benjamin Rosenberg, all of New York City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 17.—Charters filed: Imp Carbon Chaser Corporation, manufacture chemicals for the removal of carbon, to prevent the formation of carbon on engines, $1,000,000; S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Globe Steamship Company, building, chartering, and operating boats of all kinds, $200,000; Richard Krause, Emil N. Baar, New York.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
3,420	Cities Serv...313	294	304	308	
600	Cities Ser. pf..	88	86½	86⅝	87⅜
360	Com'w'lth....	65½	64¼	64½	*65½
425	Com'w'lth pf.	86¼	85	85	*86
6	I'state Elec...	32	32	30	35
100	I'state El. pf.	93	93	90	95
25	Rep.R.& L.pf.	74	74	72	74
400	Toledo Trac..	50½	50	50	50½

*August dividend.

BOND.

$50,600	C'wealth 6s..103	102	102	103½	

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	49	50
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	77	80
Adirondack Electric Power	24	25
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E. pf.	50	52
*American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E.	7	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	...
Carolina Power & Light	28	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	77	81
Colorado Power	24	28
Colorado Power pf.	99⅛	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	73	...
Connecticut Power pf.	92	95
Consumers' Power, (Ind.)	96	98
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Dayton P. & L.	93	94
Dayton P. & L. pf.	96½	96½
Eastern Texas Electric	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	...
Electric P. & S. pf.	100	102
Empire Dis. E.	88½	93
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	...
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	...	77½
Gas & Electric Securities	295	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	97	102
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Lincoln G. & E.	51	...
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	42
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	13	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	87½	88
Northern States Power pf.	96	97
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Ozark Power & Water	46	50
Pacific G. & E.	57	58
Pacific G. & E. 2d pf.	87¾	88¾
Pacific G. & E. 2d pf.	88	91
Public S. Inv. Co. p

COTTON LOSES GAIN DUE TO STORM NEWS

Report of Damage in Carolinas Raised Prices 12 Points Over Saturday.

MARKET CLOSES STEADY

The Demand Continues Strong and Southern Trading Shows Exceptional Firmness.

Cotton yesterday failed to hold the gain made around the opening on buying based on storm reports from the Carolinas over Sunday. Press advices set forth the details of a good deal of property damage, but the crop loss evidently was not extensive as a good deal of the damage occurred in regions where very little cotton is grown. At the same time, there were numerous complaints from Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama.

After working up to a maximum advance of around 12 points over Saturday's closing, offerings increased and the market closed steady and somewhat irregular, with prices on the near months 1 point up, while the later positions were unchanged to a point lower.

While storms have been frequent over the South during the first half of July, the loss from this source is not believed to have been heavy. In Alabama, which has suffered most, the overflows were along the river valleys and seldom covered a wide area. The loss in portions of the Eastern belt has been more than offset by the improvement of the crop in Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Texas requires no fertiliser, and the rainfall thus far has been sufficiently abundant to carry the crop without any drop of moisture until the middle of August. There are many well-informed cotton men who believe that Texas this year has a good chance to raise more than 5,000,000 bales, thus breaking any previous record for that State.

An item of Washington news issued with the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture is likely to prove a great surprise to the trade. It states that the quantity of fertilizer sold in the principal cotton producing States for the season of 1916, up to June 25, was 2,702,871 tons, compared with 2,906,966 tons for the same period in 1915. For the entire season last year there were sold 3,036,000 tons, compared with 4,887,000 tons in 1914. While this indicates a big falling off compared with the normal sales of two years ago, it is evident that the reduction in the use of fertilizer this season compared with last season has been greatly overestimated. Some of the statisticians places the reduction at more than 30 per cent.

Demand for cotton continues very strong, and Southern markets are showing exceptional firmness. The following will illustrate the strength of actual cottons: For nearly twenty years no July has passed in the New Orleans market without it being possible to deliver cotton on contracts and make a moderate profit. This season, however, a profit is out of the question, and persons making tenders of any grades to be delivered on contract face a loss of 20 points. This is because holders are able to sell cotton to better advantage to domestic spinners and for export.

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.90	12.95	12.90	12.86@12.88	12.85@12.87
Oct.	13.08	13.15	13.01	13.01@13.02	13.02@13.03
Dec.	13.26	13.30	13.18	13.18@13.19	13.19@13.20
Jan.	13.31	13.36	13.24	13.24 flat	13.24@13.25
Mar.	13.51	13.52	13.40	13.40@13.42	13.41@13.43
May	13.63	13.67	13.56	13.56@13.58	13.57@13.58

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance; middling, 13.05c; sales, 100 bales. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. New Orleans 13c, sales 775 bales; Galveston 13.75c, sales 750; Savannah 13c, sales 185; Memphis 13.12c, sales 400; Augusta 12.75c, sales 475; Houston 13.60c, sales 2,116. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.81	12.81	12.81	12.79@12.81	12.78@12.77
Oct.	12.88	12.95	12.83	12.83@12.84	12.81@12.82
Dec.	13.08	13.11	12.97	12.97@12.98	12.96@12.97
Jan.	13.11	13.19	13.06	13.06@13.07	13.06@13.07
Mar.	13.38	13.38	13.20	13.20@13.26	13.25@13.26
May	..	..	..	13.40@13.42	13.40@13.42

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points decline at 8.06d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales. Closed quiet and steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-Aug.	7.89	7.92	7.89	7.91½	7.87
Oct.-Nov.	7.79½	7.84	7.79½	7.82½	7.77½
Jan.-Feb.	7.73	7.77	7.73	7.76½	7.71
Mar.-Apr.	7.73½	7.75½	7.73½	7.75½	..
May-June	..	7.75	7.75	7.74½	7.68½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 12.85c; October, 13.12c; January, 13.34c; March, 13.50c; May, 13.65c; August, 12.98c. The market there was due to open today 4½@5 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	821	1,151	77,220	121,317
New Orleans	1,022	1,400	161,146	161,323
Mobile	151	..	18,147	16,847
Savannah	355	698	90,072	60,011
Charleston	167	91	31,336	43,655
Wilmington	27	143	30,742	40,299
Norfolk	225	490	39,134	50,293

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	36	111	65,389	71,489
Memphis	207	110	49,845	55,703
St. Louis	102	669	10,403	19,270
Houston	1,410	1,592	32,462	66,408

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,500 to 2,000		3,575	3,573
New Orleans	4,000 to 4,300		3,314	3,529

Exports yesterday were 23,103 bales; total this week for this season, 5,772,062 bales; total last season, 8,243,329 bales.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE P. HARBEY, doing business as GEORGE P. HARBEY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 25th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 211 West 19th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of shells of automobile bodies, lumber used in the making of automobile bodies, paints, machinery, office and factory fixtures, receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of the above premises, receiver's right, title, and interest in and to a certain contract for aluminum made by the bankrupt with the Cleveland Metal Products Company, dated April 19, 1916, and affecting twenty-one thousand pounds of aluminum sheeting, at seventy-five cents a pound.

ARTHUR Y. DALZIEL, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MacGUIRE & LEWIS FURNITURE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 18, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 40 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, such as dressers, chiffoniers, tables, chairs, carpets, safe, fixtures, etc.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver.
FRANK SCHWARTZ, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

First in Dry Goods Advertising

In June The New York Times published 139,409 lines of Dry Goods advertisements, 20,988 lines more than any other New York morning newspaper. The Times also led in Women's Specialty Shops advertising, carrying 37,393 lines, 13,633 lines more than any other New York newspaper.

Average daily and Sunday circulation for six months ended March 31, 1916, 334,744 copies.

McLEAN WON'T STOP SUIT.

Lawyers Deny He Will Withdraw Action Against Father's Will.

Francis T. Homer, the lawyer to whom were intrusted many letters of the late John R. McLean, the publication of which, it has been said, might be expected to cause a scandal that would involve persons of consequence both politically and socially, declared last night there was no truth in the report that Edward B. McLean, the son, was about to drop his suit against the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, executor of the McLean estate, to set aside the will on the ground the elder McLean was incompetent when he signed it. Mr. Homer said he had been misquoted to that effect in an afternoon newspaper. As to the letters, Mr. Homer said he didn't believe they would ever be made public.

"It was intended that they should be destroyed," said the lawyer, "and that is what will probably happen. I cannot destroy them now because they are subject to the court order obtained by Edward B. McLean. However, I think the matter of making them public will be settled out of court between Mr McLean and the surety company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Wilton J. Lambert, counsel for Edward B. McLean in his contest of the will of his father, the late John R. McLean, millionaire newspaper proprietor, denied tonight that the contest was to be withdrawn. A New York evening newspaper said today that a withdrawal of the suit had been arranged at a conference in New York last night between Mr. Lambert and Francis T. Homer of Baltimore, personal counsel for the late publisher.

On Saturday Mr. McLean applied for an injunction in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to restrain Mr. Homer from turning over to the American Security and Trust Company of Washington the personal correspondence of John R. McLean, which, according to the son's bill of complaint, would needlessly expose certain persons to shame and humiliation.

FINED FOR RACE WITH DEATH

Chauffeur Taking Wife to See Dying Employer, but Excuse Fails.

By way of explaining why he broke the speed law, Francis Stein, a chauffeur of 43 Edson Street, Corona, when arraigned before Magistrate Fitch in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday, said:

"My employer was dying in Kings Park Hospital. I had his wife in the automobile and was hurrying with her to his bedside. We were stopped for speeding and while it took only a few minutes to serve me with a summons we arrived at the hospital too late."

"What if you had struck and killed some one in your haste?" inquired Magistrate Fitch, and he then imposed a fine of $25, which was paid.

Sidney Simon, a lawyer of Bayside with offices in Manhattan, was defended by his father, Kaufman Simon, also a lawyer living in Manhattan, but was found guilty of speeding and was fined $25, with the alternative of two days in jail. Yoding Simon refused to pay the fine and was put into the prisoners' pen, where, fifteen minutes later, he changed his mind and paid the fine, whereupon he was released.

Former Senator William J. Tully of Locust Valley, L. I., admitted he was going at "a pretty good clip" and cheerfully paid a fine of $25.

WOMAN SUSPECTS BURGLARY

Ex-Policeman and a Letter Carrier Held in $5,000 Bail.

Eugene Pulch, 31, of 130 Avenue C, Brooklyn, a dismissed policeman, and Curtis Rebeaut, 33, a letter carrier of 967 Columbus Avenue, were held in $5,000 bail in the Flatbush Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempted burglary.

Mrs. Harriett Paige of 420 Beverley Road notified Policeman Patrick Hagen at Avenue C and Ocean Parkway on Sunday evening that she saw two men acting suspiciously on the stoop of a vacant house at 504 Beverley Road. Pulch and Rebeaut were found in the vestibule trying to open the inner door. They told the police that they lived in the house.

Pulch was dismissed from the police force last Fall when it was charged that he acted as a bartender in the saloon of his father at Avenue C and Gravesend Avenue while he was on a vacation.

SALVAGE FLEET AT WORK.

East Wind Hampers First Day's Operations at Merida Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 17.—The Salvago fleet of three steamers which is to attempt to recover from the wreck of the steamer Merida silver bars worth over $1,000,000, left Lynnhaven Bay this morning.

The wreck lies in 200 feet of water fifty-five miles out from Cape Charles Light. The fleet anchored nearby, and will operate from small boats as the weather permits. Today an east wind prevailed, according to wireless reports, and little could be accomplished. Special diving apparatus will be used.

Captain Stillson says big money will be made for the New York men financing the project. Norfolk will be the base of operations.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

N. Car.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; showers in w.; moderate s. to s. e. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; showers in n.; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; moderate winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; fair in s.; moderate n. e. and s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; winds mostly n. w.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; fair in w. Wed.

Ohio—Thunder showers Tues. Wed., cloudy; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; gentle e. to s. e. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair Tues. Wed., thunder showers; e. and s. e. winds.

U. Mich.—Cloudy Tues., thunder showers at night or Wed.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Cloudy and warm Tues., thunder showers. Wed., fair and warm.

Wis.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., followed by thunder showers Tues. afternoon or night. Wed., cloudy, cooler in w.

Iowa—Cloudy and warm Tues., followed by thunder showers. Wed., fair, cooler in w. and e.

Minn.—Cloudy Tues., thunder showers, warmer in s. and e.; Wed. fair and cooler.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and cooler Tues.; Wed. fair, cooler in e.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues., cooler, Wed. fair, cooler in e. and centre.

Neb.—Fair and warm Tues.; Wed. cloudy and cooler.

Kan.—Fair and warm Tues., Wed. fair and cooler.

Ark., Okla., E. Texas—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

W. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.

La.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

INSANITY FROM WAR LESS THAN EXPECTED

First Reports of Men Going Mad Under Fire of Artillery Were Exaggerated.

MANIAS OF THE DEMENTED

Queer Illusions Described by a French Physician — Cases of General Paralysis Few.

PARIS, June 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The war has not driven mad so many persons as was expected in the early stages. Statistics thus far show that the first reports of men going crazy under the infernal fire of modern artillery were exaggerated. Dr. G. Dumas, who has treated all the cases of mental trouble in one of the French armies, says that his data, covering the first ten months of 1915, agrees with the reports of German doctors concerning madness among combatants. He finds the cases of insanity caused directly or indirectly by the war in France are quite as few in proportion as those in Germany, and offers the figures as a refutation of the theory of German specialists that the Teutonic race is showing greater nervous resistance than the Latin.

Dr. Dumas's report covers 1,188 cases of derangement, of which only 3½ per cent. were cases of general paralysis, while in most asylums in time of peace the proportion is 15 per cent. This he takes as conclusive evidence that the fatigues and commotions of war have no influence upon the development of this form of insanity. General paralytics, however, when they become delirious, rave about the war, the same as cases in which the symptoms are quite different, and Dr. Dumas concludes that the life of the combatant often simply gives a war color to delirium that would have existed under normal circumstances, but in a different form.

Horror, inspired by battle scenes, sometimes works directly on the nervous system, developing symptoms such as hysteria, speechlessness, deafness, loss of the sense of feeling, fits of mental confusion, or paralysis, not always accompanied by hallucinations or delirium. Optimism of the most exaggerated type is the dominating note in the hallucinations of the paralytics, and Dr. Dumas considers it a wonder that officers do not put a fit of exaltation give absurd heroic orders that lead to disasters. In one case a Lieutenant who declared to the doctor that he had "cleaned out a German trench with two machine guns that he had carried on his back from a point several miles in the rear" had, as remained in command of his section until forty-eight hours before he was examined. A few days later a Captain was brought to Dr. Dumas, fresh from the command of his company, suffering from an equally radical fit of "exaggerated optimism."

Dr. Dumas reports seventeen cases of what he calls "reasoning madness," in which the fatigues and commotions of war have had no influence, but in which hallucinations previously existing were applied to the war. An artillerayman in full health of the war, imagined that he was charged with the defense of the radical and socialist members of Parliament against what he considered the calumnies of the Royalists and Nationalists of the "right," was brought to a hospital suffering from a tumor. He immediately divided the nurses of the hospital into two parties—the left and the right—and would have nothing to do with the latter, while he began to fall in love with one after another of the nurses of the left.

The mentally debilitated are largely represented in the statistics. Of 185 cases, 110 were sent to the rear as being permanently inapt for further armed service, and 55, who presented symptoms of delirium, were interned. Several of these, Dr. Dumas says, owe their mental condition to fatigues and commotions of war, and all of them derive the themes of their delirium from their experiences at the front. There are among them Messiahs come to announce the final victory, messengers designated by Joan of Arc to show the way to success, spiritualists who have acquired occult knowledge of the plans of the enemy.

Alcoholics were numerous in the first month of the war among the deranged soldiers, but have since been remarkably low. In August, 1914, 131 cases were brought to Val de Grace, of which 31 were suffering from alcoholism; in another hospital there were 38 out of 65. Of these 29 cases 18 had delirium tremens, and 11 of them died. They were all confirmed drinkers who had exaggerated their propensities during the exciting days of the mobilization. The number diminished rapidly after the first month, not a single case of alcoholism being reported during September from one of the most fortified places and only 162 developing in an entire army during the first ten months of last year. All of the 162 were reservists, and, in so far as their history could be learned, were old drinkers. Nearly all of them resumed their service after taking the milk cure. The tendency of the alcoholics was to dream of battle and to see Germans everywhere. One of them took a detachment of his comrades for the enemy and charged them with fixed bayonet.

The proportion of cases of mental depression among the 1,188 was large. There were 224 in ten months—mostly officers with besetting notions of professional shortcomings and difficulties. The majority of these men realized fully about it, though unable to overcome it.

"I am no longer able to give an order without immediately canceling it," said one officer. "I cannot help weighing to an exaggerated extent every eventuality and many imaginary consequences. I always forsee the worst possible issue to every movement—am paralyzed by the anxiety to do the right thing, and have become nothing but inaccision and contradiction."

A man who rose from the ranks to the grade of Captain was haunted by the thought that he was unequal to his responsibilities and pleaded to be retrograded. Another victim of the illness was a man who reproached himself for having revealed important military secrets and who was haunted by the prospect of being court-martialed for treason.

There were 348 cases between March, 1915, and January, 1916, of mental troubles considered directly due to horror of battle scenes and commotion produced by bombardments.

A considerable number of the mentally debilitated have the mania of inventions. Dr. Dumas is of opinion that the number of these cases outside the army would be found greater in proportion if the Minister of Munitions could make public the correspondence he receives from civilians. Among the debilitated were several men and officers who didn't know where and for whom they had been fighting. One declared that he was unaware that France was at war.

PRIZE COURTS TO STAND.

No International Tribunal Contemplated, Says Lord Robert Cecil.

LONDON, July 17.—The report current last year that Lord Reading, when he visited the United States as head of the Anglo-French financial mission, had been empowered to agree with the American Government to some new international tribunal to override the existing system of prize courts, which was denied officially at that time, was brought up again in the House of Commons today by Major Rowland Hunt.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, responded to a question from Major Hunt with the statement that there never had been any intention on the part of the Government to set up an international prize court.

MINE DID SMALL DAMAGE.

American Tanker Reaches Port with Most of Cargo.

BORDEAUX, France, July 17.—The American tank steamship Gold Shell, which struck a mine off the mouth of the Gironde last week while on her way from Neport News to Bordeaux with a cargo of oil, has been examined and found not to have been damaged seriously.

The explosion occurred under the forehold. The cargo is intact except for a small leakage from a few tanks.

262,900 RUSSIANS KILLED.

Total to July 1, According to Berlin, Figuring from Russian Reports.

BERLIN, July 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"According to official reports from Petrograd," says the Overseas News Agency, "in the period between the beginning of the Russian offensive and July 1 the number of those killed reached 14,900 officers and 248,000 men.

"Included among the officers were seventeen Generals and twenty-nine regimental commanders."

PALMER SPURS DEMOCRATS.

Pennsylvania Leader Urges Reorganized Party to Push Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—A. Mitchell Palmer and other leaders of the reorganized Democracy in Pennsylvania attended a Wilson rally tonight in the rooms of the City Committee, headquarters of the Old Guard until its absorption by the reorganization. All the speakers asserted that, while it probably was hopeless to expect that Pennsylvania would go Democratic, a fight should be made to increase the Democratic Congressional representation from the State.

Ex-Judge Orvis, candidate for United States Senator, said that the greatest Presidents of the United States, with the possible exception of Lincoln, were Democrats. "In Woodrow Wilson," he said, "are epitomized the greatest qualities of them all—of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Cleveland."

Mr. Palmer denounced the Republican platform, praised the Democratic platform, said the Republican Party was hopelessly divided, and promised if an old-fashioned Democratic vote of 80,000 was cast in Philadelphia that the State would cast five times as large a vote. Finally, he said that, though the State could not be carried, an increased Democratic Congressional representation should be sent to Washington.

WIDENER IN RESCUER'S ROLE

Philadelphian Saves Miss Natalia Willard at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Bathers at Bailey's Beach Sunday afternoon saw the rescue of Miss Natalia Willard, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John H. Willard of Newport, by P. A. B. Widener, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia.

Miss Willard, with her sister, Miss Roberta Willard; Miss Elizabeth Sands, and other young people, were in the water. When some distance out something overpowered Miss Willard, whose call for help brought Mr. Widener to her assistance. Quickly the lifeboat was alongside Miss Willard, and she was brought to the beach and revived.

The rescue became generally known today, and many congratulations were bestowed upon Mr. Widener, who is one of the best swimmers at Bailey's Beach. Miss Willard is also a strong swimmer. She says the rough sea with the undertow was responsible for her mishap.

ASKS FACTS IN BLATCH SUIT.

Light Co. Seeks Particulars of Death of Suffragist's Husband.

The Port Jefferson Electric Light Company made application yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for a bill of particulars in the suit for $100,000 brought by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the advocate of woman suffrage, as a result of the death of her husband, William Henry Blatch, who was killed by a live wire on Aug. 2, 1915, while visiting at the home of Channing Pollock at Shoreham, L. I.

The lighting company demanded particulars as to whether the live wire fell on Blatch or whether he walked into it. Counsel for Mrs. Blatch said that it may never be known just how Mr. Blatch came in contact with the wire, but he was willing to furnish the company with such information as he had gathered which would enable the company to meet the charge of negligence.

The Port Jefferson Electric Light Company, in the same court, yesterday, also demanded a bill of particulars, in a suit for a like amount, brought by Mrs. Jessie A. Purick, for the death of her husband, Edward Purick, who was killed in the bathroom of his home. Mrs. Purick alleges that the electrical apparatus which the Port Jefferson company installed in the house was defective. Her counsel opposed the application for the bill of particulars, on the ground that all the apparatus and equipment were examined by the company's experts at the Coroner's inquest, and they should know better than the plaintiff what caused the death of Mr. Purick. Justice Kelly reserved decision in this case.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DOHN, CHRISTIAN, (Nov. 26, 1915;) net estate, $82,743; Caroline Dohn, widow, and decedent's two sons and daughter, beneficiaries. Assets: Realty, $39,000, being an equity of $16,500 in 477 Ninth Av., appraised at $26,500, and 406 West 37th St., valued at $22,509; deposits, $3,305; personalty and mortgages, $14,255; stocks and bonds, $59,000. Largest holding was 100 shares Anaconda Copper Co., $8,900; the boots and shoes business of the decedent at 477 Ninth Av. was valued at $7,329.

LOUNSBERY, ALFRED B., (Jan. 20;) net estate, $246,129; two brothers and three sisters each received $1,000; Margaret Lounsbery, niece got $1,000, and Addie M. Elliott, daughter, and Cora D., widow, each received $4,000 a year out of the residue, which was left to James H., decedent's son. Assets: Equity of $35,000 in a quarter interest in 267 Pearl St. bank, $29,430; insurance, personalty, and mortgages, $35,873, of which the insurance was $16,350, and stocks and bonds, $191,458. Largest holding was 100 shs. N. Y., C. & H. R. R. R. Co., $11,025. There were nine holdings of mining stock, all declared valueless, and numerous bond holdings. The largest $30,000 in the Reading Co. and Phila. & Reading Coal and Iron Co.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building.
Re Peretz & Grossman.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Lippe<Lippe.
Sullivan<Hoe.
Real Est Mtg Co<Greenenwald.
Nyner<1,482 B'way
Kessler<L V RR, (2.)
Powell<McKee.
Am Hosiery Co<Witt.
Re Sinsheimer, (Kouhn.)
Re Maltbie, (Am Br Shoe, &c. Co.)
Re Lanzner, (Elias.)
Bunnell<Chapman.
Callanan<L I RR.
Samuels<Ocean El Ry.
Long<Long.
Greenfield<Adamson.
Fischman<Schneider.
Fogan<same.
O'Connell<same.
Moss<same.
Morell<same.
Molloy<same.
Metzler<same.
Martin<same.
McMahon<same.
Levin<same.
Lefevre<same.
Klinker<same.
Karp<same.
Halprin<same.
Hunt<same.
Wrede<same.
Goldstein<same.
Williams<same.
Sloane<same.
Schwartz<same.
Schober<same.
Schneider<same, (2.)
Permut<same.
O'Neill<same.
Brown<same.
Begley<same.
Ullman<Empire Cook Laundry Co.
Magne<Moses, (2.)
Cieslik<Bialous.
McCracken<McCracken.
Hallezer<Con House, &c. Co.
Redchuk<Weaver.
Alden<Wright.
Kohn<Chest.
Schellenberg<Mapes(2.)
Schreiber<Weis & Z.
Bergman<Roth.
Haliacy<Haliacy.
Carollo<Meade Tr Co.
Edwards<Cuneo Imp.
Goodman<Erlanger.
Feldman<Feldman.
Lambert<Lambert.
NY Cent RR<Standard Lumber Co.
Pleasant Valley Dist Co<Germano.
Montefiore Home, &c<Jaeger.
Litman<Litman.
Kings Co Lighting Co<Woodbury.
Blitman<Loeb.
Holland Security Co<Greenhut.
O'Brien<Fogarty.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Lawrence<Mass Bonding, &c., Co.
Wolfman<Wolfman.
Re Maeder.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar.
Solomon Cohen, Hilarian H Noll, &c, Lawrence Nolan, Harry P Braisted, James Abato, Jacob Mark, Mary E S Williams, Hettie W Graham, Robert P Winn, Henry Liff, Wm N Blakeman, George Mund, Samuel Smith, Alice M Fagan, Harriet Madison, James Moriarty, Celna Moore, F W Gent, Mary Irwin, Octavia E Potty, Tindaro Maggio, Lucia Vanacore, Ciro Vanacore, Mary E S Williams, Sarah C Miller, Emma L Ring, Forbes J Hennessy, William Lowerre, Catharine Lowerre, Anna L Gardner, Mary Sweeney, Morris Kannansohn, Thomas Thorn, Richard L Kiagas, Mary Pelnsky, Neal O'Donnell, Hugh O'Donnell, Jesse W Powers, Thomas M Maxe, A L Appelbee, James A Cowie, Sophia Sewards, Amalie L Muller, &c, John Dowling, Alice L Trudeau, inf, Emanuel M Cohen, Max Orbach, Peter Dunn, Allen Wallace, Walter S Gurnee, William Fleming, Elizabeth F Kane, Thomas Thorn, George G De Witt, Martha U Overland, Walker Infants,

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Amos F. Eno.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Donner<Klein.
Eisenstadt<Spitzer.
Man Co<Denzer.
Hoffspiegel<Goldsmith
Drucker<Connelly.
Krupner<Goltz.
Reisner<Roser (2.)
Zavlock<Sobel.
Stamberger<Finkelstein.
Siegel<Juhring.
Waldman<Speicy.
Hauer<Goldstein.
Goldinger<Grossman.
Greenhaus<Winkelman.
Cohen<Wronker,
Friedman<Am Vienna R B Co.
Sklavunakis<Narendorf.
Gerlich<Dworsky.
Lobel<Harris.
Miller<Solomon.
Cohen<Rosentretter.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Hussey, (Goldberg)—Joseph H. San. Outwater<Outwater—Thomas W. Churchill.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J. — Westwood<Westwood.—Warren Leslie.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Moran<Depau—James E. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Ambrose Realty Co.<Gibralter Realty Co.—Robert J. Hare Powel. Shepard<Wolf Realty Co.—Edward D. Dowling. Silberg<Martorana—Adolph Steckler. Murphy<Luts—John J. Brady, Jr. Johnson<Lugone—Henry A. Friedman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Re Attanelo.
Cohen<Gray.
Trewin<Silverman.
Newmark<American Three-Way Prism.
Re Stiller.
Freutel<De Salvo.
Re Abramowitz.
Kosteff<Morris Hgts Realty Co.
Kaplan<Mirsky.
Sheldon<Messiah Home, &c.
Re Fredson Road.
Re Dexter.
Re Kusanker.
Schneider<Seisra Holding Co.
Morgenstern<Briggs Bldg Co, Inc.
Brown<Brown.
Meaghan<Rohm.
Marx<Katzman.
Re Coetligan.
Re Campbell.
Seidman<Jacobson.
Re Solloway.
Martens<Martens.
Bradley<Nally.
Sundmacher<Rudd.
Brown<Denver Rty.
Flynn<Kenny (2.)
Stahl<Goepp.
Auchincloss<Johnston.
Blumenthal & Bickart, Inc<Rens.
Schulze<Footers Dye Works.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Re Wetzel (Stoeckel.)
Tehsmann<Tehsmann.
Re Arnao.
McGovern<McGovern.
De Wolf<Zapfe.
Re Municipal R Corp, (Jackman.) (2.)
Mason<Mason.
Brown<A. M. Ry T Co.
Re Whelan, (Gleason.)
Sterling<Cohen.
Schoenewerg<Johnson.
Schwartz<Cesareo.
Brownsville Assets Co<St Dean Rty Co.
De Normandie<Bay View Hts Land Co. (2.)
Harmon<Prentice, (3.)
Bamberger<Am. Hide & Leather Co.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Anna H Muller,
Mary Lehrman,
Mary A Sharkey,
Gottlieb Lens,
Max Blumenthal,
Elizabeth Bowers.
Accounting of:
Gertrude Brener,
Henry Hamm,
Frankie Weisbecker.
Estates of:
Feldman infants,
Daniel Pierrmann,
Charles Isidor,
Giveater infants.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

121ST ST, s, 360 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; One Hundred and Thirty-five Broadway Holding Corp, against Hudson Realty Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Appell & Talbot.

Bronx.

DORIS AV, w s, 303.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x118.7; Catherine F. Farrell against Mary Welcker, action to compel specific performance; attorney, T. A. McGrath.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was nervous, with feverish price changes. Early in the day prices were firmer, and new high records for the movement were established on active buying, prompted by further complaints from the Northwest regarding the black rust situation. Longs sold freely on the advance, however, and during the latter part of the day prices eased off rapidly under this pressure, and closed with net losses of ¼c to ⅝c.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	80	78⅝	79½	78⅞	77
September	75¼	73¼	75¼	75¼	73
December	68⅝	65	65¼	65⅞	64⅛

OATS.

Numerous unfavorable reports were received regarding the effect of the high temperatures on the new oats crop in portions of the West, but after showing early firmness prices eased off on the private reports of showers and at the close were unchanged to ⅛c lower.

The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 48¼c to 49c; No. 3 white, 47 to 47½c; No. 4, white 46¾c to 46⅝c; fancy clipped white, 48⅝ to 49¼c; ordinary clipped white, 46¾ to 46⅝c; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	42⅝	41¾	41¾	42	49⅝
Sept.	42¼	41¼	41¼	41½	38⅝
Dec.	43⅜	42	42	43	39¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was steady at the start, with a fair commission house demand, despite a further decline in the price of live hogs, but during the day there was increased selling and the market developed heaviness.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	13.30	13.07	13.07	13.15	8.35
September	13.25	13.12	13.15	13.22	8.45
Ribs—					
July	13.52	13.42	13.42	13.40	10.22
September	13.57	13.45	13.45	13.47	10.27
Pork—					
July	25.75	25.60	25.75	..	15.20
September	24.82	24.60	24.65	24.52	15.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

On an early advance selling pressure increased as a result of the further decline in the price of lard and owing to a slow consuming demand, and at the close the tone of the market was easy, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.48@	10.55
July	10.60	10.55	10.50@10.60	10.55
August	10.41	10.38	10.37@10.39	10.38
September	10.21	10.20	10.23@10.24	10.24
October	9.46	9.36	9.34@ 9.38	9.39

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$1,000,000 West Side Deal Involving New Apartment and Broadway Corner—Gift of Eight Chelsea Houses—South Street Improvement and Lease—Suburban Buyers.

West End Avenue proved the investment centre of interest yesterday in a deal involving a Broadway corner in trade, the aggregate value of the two properties being $1,000,000.

Rudolph G. Leeds, a Western capitalist who has formerly invested in well-located Manhattan realty, purchased the thirteen-story apartment house, completed in the Fall of 1914, on the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, by T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, (Charles and Thomas McLaughlin.) The structure, which is well rented, covers a plot 92 on the avenue by 100 on the street. In addition Mr. Leeds purchased from the McLaughlins the private house at 766 West End Avenue, 18 by 75, two doors south of the apartment, which the builders acquired to protect the light and air of the big building, preventing a large operation on the adjoining corner.

In part payment Mr. Leeds gave the two five-story flats on the southeast corner of Broadway and 105th Street, 71.9 on Broadway by 120 on the street. The West End Avenue property figured in the deal at a valuation of $750,000, and the Broadway property at $250,000. The new owners are preparing to improve the Broadway corner with a high-grade thirteen-story apartment house.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the transaction, and they will be the managing agents of the West End Avenue house. Edward H. Harris and Robert Leslie Moffet represented Mr. Leeds as attorneys, and Bowers & Sands represented the McLaughlin firm.

About two weeks ago the new thirteen-story apartment on the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, one block above the present deal, was purchased by an investor from the builders, the McMorrow Construction Company.

Gives Wife Eight Chelsea Houses.

A deed of gift was recorded yesterday from Alfred N. Beadleston, head of the Beadleston & Woerz brewing firm, to his wife, Helen H. Beadleston, of eight three and four story houses in Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The property included the five houses at 227 to 235 West Thirty-seventh Street, 96.5 by 98.9, and the three in the rear at 238, 242, and 244 West Thirty-eighth Street, each having a frontage of about 17.8. The assessed value of the property last year was $232,500.

Interesting South Street Changes.

Improvement plans by an estate of its old property in South Street will lead to a modern business structure in the old shipping centre, and has resulted in the leasing of new quarters by the ship chandlery firm of W. S. Pendleton, Jr., & Co., who have occupied the two ancient buildings at 76 and 77 South Street for sixty years. The firm has leased the five-story building at 102 and 104 Front Street, northwest corner of Fletcher Street, from Joseph Cullman, who bought the property last November. Horace S. Ely & Co. and Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd acted as the brokers.

The former headquarters of the Pendleton firm, which forms the South Street block front between Maiden Lane and Fletcher Street, with three old-timers in the rear, will be torn down for a six-story concrete building. The property is owned by the John S. Kennedy estate. The frontage is 43.15 on South Street, 115.11 on Maiden Lane, and 116.1 on Fletcher Street. J. B. Snook Sons are the architects, and the operation will be in charge of Horace S. Ely & Co.

A Recent Buyer.

Mrs. John W. Rumsey was the purchaser of the dwelling at 270 West Eighty-ninth Street, sold recently by Slawson & Hobbs for Lawson A. Carter.

Bronx Sales.

The two-story two-family house at 1,271 College Avenue, 20 by 85, has been purchased by George S. Wooley from the Red Roof Realty Company. H. A. Douglas & Co. were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

The three-story dwelling at 255 De Kalb Avenue, between Vanderbilt and Clinton Avenues, has been sold by the Bulkley, Horton Company for Dr. Martin Bodkin to Henry Bookmor for occupancy.

The plot 40 by 100 on Fifty-third Street, forty feet east of Sixteenth Avenue, has been sold by the Canarsey Realty Company for the Minneapolis State Bank to a client for improvement.

$38,150 for Belle Harbor Lots.

Seventy-five lots at Belle Harbor, including many with ocean frontages, were sold on Saturday by Joseph P. Day for a total of $38,150. Louis Mouquin, the restaurateur, was the largest purchaser. He bought twenty ocean-front lots. Other buyers included Charles Mattern, A. Veldhenisen, Owen H. Monoghan, P. J. Heaney, Charles Schavrien and Joseph J. Kuefner.

Staten Island Buyers.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold to Mrs. Anna J. Gould a plot 100 by 100 on the corner of Cubberly Place and Oakley Place at New Dorp. The purchaser will erect a dwelling, for occupancy. Mr. Kolff also sold for Mrs. Katherine Kilduff to Nathan Lippman the private dwelling at 96 Central Avenue, St. George, 66 by 140.

Long Island.

Robert D. Elder of New York has purchased the Sarah Chichester property, consisting of fifteen acres, at West Hills, Huntington, and J. S. Conklin has purchased the property of Nanie E. Fowler, consisting of five lots, at Huntington Manor. Daniel M. Gerard was the broker in the sales.

The Wilson Realty Company has sold to the Stone & Powell Improvement Company three plots, 60 by 100, on the north side of North Street, east of Grand Street, Jamaica, and B. R. Winters has sold to J. Rourke the plot 100 by 100 on the east side of North Curtis Avenue, south of Jamaica Avenue.

The Astoria Homestead Company has sold to the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Salem Church a plot 45 by 160, on the east side of Eighth Avenue, south of Flushing Avenue. A church edifice will be erected on the property.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Horn & Hardart Company for a term of twenty-one years in the new building being erected at 31 and 32 Park Row, extending to Theatre Alley, ground floor space in addition to the basement and sub-basement. The aggregate rental approximates $250,000. The lessees will use the space for an automat lunchroom.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 1,886 Broadway to the Paige Detroit Company of New York for a term of years.

M. Rosenthal has leased the store at 18 East Sixteenth Street for the Union Square Mortgage Company to the Hitz-Jacobs Company.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schulte Cigar Company to Sol Jackel ground floor space in the Steinway Tunnel Building at 156 East Forty-second Street.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the West Sixtieth Street Realty Company the three-story dwelling at 31 West Sixtieth Street to Julia Fitzgerald.

B. Flanagan & Son have leased for H. Langdon Butler the three-story dwelling at 139 West Ninety-third Street to G. Kaufman.

$3,000,000 in Mortgage Loans.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., has recently placed mortgage loans aggregating $3,000,000, ranging in amounts from $10,000 to $650,000. Among them were $650,000 on the duplex apartment house at Sixty-seventh Street and Central Park West, $110,000 on the twelve-story building at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street, $300,000 on a studio apartment on Sixty-seventh Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue; $175,000 on the apartment house at the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, $160,000 on the building under construction at 500 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the new Postal Life Insurance Building at the southeast corner of Forty-third Street.

$125,000 Private Residence.

Plans were filed yesterday by McKim, Mead & White, architects for the new residence to be erected by Thomas Newbold of Hyde Park, at 13 and 15 East Seventy-ninth Street, a plot 37 feet front between Fifth and Madison Avenues. It will be a five-story dwelling, fireproof, with a facade of brick and limestone. The cost has been placed at $125,000.

To Build On Old Church Property.

The Consolidated Gas Company, which purchased the old building of the Central Presbyterian Church at 212 to 216 West Fifty-seventh Street last Fall, is having plans prepared by the architects, Warren & Wetmore, for erecting on the site a six-story branch building. The plot has a frontage of 120 feet between Seventh Avenue and Broadway.

Realty Notes.

The only auction offering scheduled yesterday was that of the four-story dwelling at 145 East Thirty-seventh Street at foreclosure sale. It was adjourned sine die.

Wolfsohn & Augsust have moved their real estate office from 30 Church Street to Fordham Road and Grand Boulevard.

Plans are being prepared by H. B Milliken for a twelve-story apartment house at 302 to 308 West Eighty-sixth Street, to cost about $400,000.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company will sell at auction today in the Bronx Sales-room, a vacant plot comprising the southerly end of the block bounded by West Farms Road, Jennings Street and Boone Avenue.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CHURCH ST, 47 s e corner Fulton St; south store; Schulte Realty Co., 63 Park Row, to Pasquale Capotosto, 113 Avenue B, from Aug. 1, 1916, to April 30, 1921; attorney, James V. di Cresco, 41 Park Row.....$1,800

VESEY ST, 26, store; Harold G. Villard to Frank D. Follansbee, 207 West 98th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; address, 26 Vesey St.....$3,200

SAME PROPERTY, assignment of lease; Frank D. Follansbee to Follansbee Restaurant Co., 26 Vesey St, a. t., July 7; address same $1

124TH ST, 166 to 172 East, all; Mary E. Powers et al, individually, executors, &c., Jesse W. Powers et al to A. Finkenberg's Sons, Inc., s e corner 124th St and 3d Av, 10 years, from Aug. 1, 1916, 5 years, renewal.....$7,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

124TH ST, 538 and 540 West; Elias H. Lang against G. F. R. Realty Co., owner and contractor $10

11TH ST, 718 to 722 East; Joseph Whitman against Fred Schlesinger, owner and contractor $125

Bronx.

194TH ST, n s, whole block front between Briggs and Valentine Avs, 67.5x113.6x irregular; Cerussi Marble Works, Inc., against Fox Park Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor $182

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

PAULDING AV, e s, 59.4 ft s of 217th St, 50x100; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Pauline Greenberg et al., Nov. 17, 1915 .....$160

6TH AV, e s, 39.4 ft s of 3d St, 50x100; Sam Gold against Pauline Greenberg et al., June 6, 1916 .....$12

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Rights, elegant sandy bathing beach, enjoy all water sports in refined community; elegant all-year home and swell bath, gas, electricity, steam heat, range, tubs, open fireplace; all hardwood finish, magnificent in every detail; grounds all laid out in shrubs, etc. Don't miss this chance; must sell at $8,170; $200 cash and $20 monthly. OWNER, B. E., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

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Magnificent five-acre estate, Patchogue, overlooking Bay; beautiful grounds; excellent neighborhood; residence, 15 rooms, 4 baths, garage, stables, barns, numerous outbuildings; $20,000, worth double.
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Modern in every detail; 5 rooms and bath; one minute's walk to bathing beach; boating, fishing, etc.; 40 minutes from city; price $2,800; $300 cash, balance $18 per month. B., Bungalow, 245 West 34th St.

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2635-2639 SEDGWICK AVE.
NEAR KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.
Convenient 225th Broadway Subway and University Av. and Van Cortlandt Park cars.
5 Beautiful rooms and bath; every newest improvement, including rear balcony which overlooks Harlem River.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY ON PREMISES.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
From Oct. 1st—Rents Reasonable.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.

Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Av., 8 Minutes to Botanical Gardens, N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Av. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Real Estate and Insurance,
340 Madison Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER 130TH ST. AND OLD BROADWAY, 50x100; NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED; SUBJECT TO MORTGAGE, $7,500. OWNER, 12 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake, every modern improvement, big, airy rooms finished in A1 style; large veranda, nice garden plot; few minutes from trolley and station and near lake with a fine view; only 25 minutes out. Owner will take $300 cash and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 258 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Four tenements with stores; East 125th St.; one mortgage; equity, $90,000; must have some cash. B 71 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123, Times Downtown.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Want to sell my cosy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from Broad way; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm with a 6-room house, barn, etc.; room for chickens; garage, lawn, paths, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $300 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. S. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

FREE! Beautiful illustrated birdseye view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium priced homes and farms on very easy terms. Bauer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

To let by the year, furnished, $100; unfurnished, $85; nine-room house. R. E. O'Hara, 152 Livingston, Forest Hills, L. I.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Country Homes, Farms, Shore Fronts. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way. (33d.) N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.
For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn.) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

450 ACRES ALL UNDER CULTIVATION, producing great crops of wheat, corn, oats; 3 sets of buildings on macadam road near 2 R. R. stations; the best big practical farm in Warren Co.; at less than $100 per acre. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Roseville section of Newark; a 12-room detached brick dwelling on North 7th St., on a plot 80x100; will sell much below value and on easy terms. W. H. Silk, 138 East 38th St.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-8

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—At 4 P. M. another tropical disturbance was apparently central between Turks Island and Nassau with a northward or northwestward movement. Owing to lack of reports it is impossible at this time to give definite information as to the intensity and exact direction of movement of the disturbance. Cautionary advices were issued Monday morning and repeated Monday evening.

During the last twenty-four hours there were showers in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, thunder showers in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Georgia, the East Gulf States, and the Rocky Mountain region and in widely separated localities in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the extreme Northwest. Rains also continued in the western portions of the North Pacific States. Temperatures were seasonable in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and are somewhat lower in the Far Northwest. Elsewhere they remain high.

Unsettled, showery weather will continue Tuesday and Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, Virginia, and Maryland, and there will also be thunder showers Tuesday night or Wednesday in Michigan. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Temperature changes will be unimportant. Additional flood warnings have been issued for the rivers of South Carolina.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be gentle to moderate, variable, with fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south, except east off the Florida Coast, partly cloudy weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

New England and Western New York.—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	72	68	4 P. M.	87	73
9 A. M.	71	68	6 P. M.	74	73
10 A. M.	80	71	9 P. M.	75	71
12 M.	86	74	11 P. M.	74	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70, at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature 85 degrees at 12:45 P. M., minimum 68 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M., 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		
3:25	62 E. 116 St.; Horace Ely	Loss Slight
8:30	Blackrock & Zerega Ave.; Bronx Gas & Electric Company	Slight
11:30	154 Goerck St.; Roth & Maglies	Slight
P.M.		
1:45	511 W. 139 St.; S. Elsner	$1,000
2:50	2,076 2d Av.; Jacob Rosen	Slight
3:50	201 Av. and 108 Av.; Van Buren	Slight
3:50	123 Columbia St.; H. Berliner	Slight
9:00	320 E. 58 St.; Edward Parnis	Slight
10:10	2,196 3d Av.; Winter & Co.	$1,500
10:40	169 E. 53 St.; M. Adlihert	Not given.
11:40	Av. A & 15 St.; (auto) L. Smith	Slight
11:30	539 W. 21 St.; Reliable Fur Dressing Co.	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. G. H. Griffin, 161, to B. R. squad, duty in Bor. Inspt's Office, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 19. W. Wehrenberg, Traf. Div., Sub-div. B, and C. H. Wash, Traf. Div., Sub-div. D, to 2 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., July 19.

Leaves of Absence (Without pay): Patrol. J. F. Conlan, 276, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 19. Prob. Patrol. R. Hansen, Train. School, 1 day, 9 A. M., July 22.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Firem. 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., tomorrow: Firem. 2d Gr. Eng. 18; J. T. Foote, 18; A. Hothersall, 31; R. Bornholz, 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, 56; W. Klein, No. 1, 72; W. Clancy, 76; E. J. Donovan, 76; J. L. Dressler, 88; E. A. Dommeyer, 95; R. Lipschutz, 217; Benjamin Greenhouse, 277; F. M. Munn, 243; W. F. Hickey, 249; A. Widmer, Jr., 250; J. J. O'Keefe, 250; H. B. Escher, 262; A. G. Klein, 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., 277; T. S. Richards, 282; A. F. Cole, 290; W. J. Schroeder, 292; A. L. Gray, 22; J. J. Grath, 25; J. A. Unrath, 40; A. J. Muir, 45; R. C. Fraser, 86; W. H. Breuer, 112; G. Olsen, 124; C. Bernsen, 127. N. J. Bruno, 128; C. G. Brown, 137; H. Brenner, 140; J. Miller, No. 2, 146; J. J. Gallagher, 146; A. A. Stack, 148; J. T. R. Murray, 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.)

Decisions rendered: Firem. 1st gr. T. J. Moore, Eng. 8 (absence without leave), two leaves withheld; Firem. 1st gr. E. P. McCallen, Eng. 33, (same,) five leaves withheld; (absence without leave from proper authority, sentence suspended; Firem. 1st gr. S. E. Mendelson, Eng. 56, conduct prejudicial to good reputation and discipline of the dept.,) three leaves withheld.

Transfer, at 8 A. M., July 18: Eng. of Steamer J. Thompson, Eng. 224 to Eng. 253.

Special leaves: Firem. 1st gr. T. Tynan Robinson, Eng. 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 18. Firem. 1st gr. J. J. Harrison, Eng. 45, 36 hours, 8 A. M., July 20.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for engineering chemist. The subjects and weights are: Technical, 5; experience, 3. Candidates must have a degree showing the completion of a standard course of instruction on chemistry as the major subject in a college or technical school of recognized standing. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is $1,500. There are two vacancies in the Central Testing Laboratory.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 9 at the New York Custom House an examination for field matron, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Indian Service at salaries ranging from $600 to $840 a year. Competitors will be examined in: Needlework, cutting, simple sewing, cooking and general household management, sanitation, hygiene, care of sick, and care and feeding of children, home gardening and poultry raising, methods of social work, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way. (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

68TH, 26 EAST.—Furnished rooms and bath; at Summer rates, for students.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Cool back parlor with extension; also other rooms; telephone; references.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; running water; telephone; quiet, refined; references.

15TH, 449 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms, $2.50-$4; exclusive residence; telephone; exceptionally desirable.

46TH, 19 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; near 5th Av.; $48.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Attractive ground floor suite, with separate entrance; every convenience.

52D, 53 WEST.—Large room; electricity; telephone; private bath; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large, front, south room; small room; Summer rates.

61ST, 30 WEST.—Large furnished room for gentleman; moderate price; bath; private house; telephone.

66TH, 71 WEST.—Delightfully cool, scrupulously clean large rooms; single, very moderate; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, small rooms, lavatory; music, dancing, parlor.

72D, WEST, Near Park.—(Private family.) large, bright, cool room, adjoining bath; shower, electricity; $5-$7; gentleman. Columbus 2051.

73D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine large rooms; private bath; electricity; fine view.

78D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; southern exposure and telephone.

79D, 302 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; near Riverside Drive.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, private bath; southern exposure. Gentleman.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Airy, clean, single, double rooms; bath; conveniences; $4, $9.

76TH, 240 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; references.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath, in private home; suitable for party of gentlemen; also large single rooms, with bath, electricity, phone.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath, unfurnished; bachelor.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—1st Lt. J. G. Donovan, C. A. C., upon relief from recruiting service, or about July 28, will proceed to headquarters, Coast Defenses of the Delaware, for duty.

Capt. A. F. Casad, C. A. C., (Major, Ord. Dept.,) will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

1st Lt. A. J. Hanlon, 24th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President on an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station, or to place of receipt by him of this order.

The following Board of Officers of the 12th Cav. is appointed to meet at Columbus, N. M., for examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the cavalry arm: Maj. J. E. Stockle, Capt. J. M. Morgan, and 1st Lts. A. E. Wilbourn, N. B. Briscoe, and R. D. Johnson.

2d Lt. L. M. Logan, 6th Inf., will report to the President of the foregoing board at Columbus for examination for transfer to the cavalry, then to his station.

Orders of July 11, relating to 1st Lt. H. H. Slaughter, 13th Inf., revoked.

1st Lt. H. H. Slaughter, 13th Inf., will report to 1st Lt. C. W. Lassiter, 2d F. A., President of an examining board at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Capt. O. G. Collins, C. A. C., is relieved from duty as Staff Commissary, 4th Provisional Regt.; C. A. C., and Capt. J. M. Page, C. A. C., is detailed in his stead.

Capt. G. Parker, C. A. C., is relieved from duty as Staff Quartermaster, 5th Provisional Regt., C. A. C., and Capt. H. R. Casey, C. A. C., is detailed in his stead.

Maj. N. Gapen, M. C., is detailed a member of the Board of Medical Officers appointed to meet at Ft. Jay, N. Y., in orders of July 6, to conduct examination of applicants for appointment in the M. C.

2d Lt. F. C. Kearns, Q. M. C., to Ft. Sam Houston for duty.

Chaplain E. J. Griffin is assigned to the C. A. C. He will report to commanding officer Ft. Myer, Va., on or about Aug. 14, for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, then to Ft. Jay, N. Y., and report to the commandant, Atlantic Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, for duty until further orders.

Capt. A. Youngjof, Philippine Scouts, now on leave at San Francisco, will report to commanding officer, Letterman Hospital, for treatment.

Following promotions of officers of the cavalry arm are announced: R. F. Tate, 1st Lt., 8th., to Captain, 8th; S. C. Megill, 1st Lt. (Signal Corps,) to Capt. 13th, and R. S. Donaldson, 2d Lt. 18th, to 1st Lt. 17th.

Leave: 1st Lt. D. H. Scott, 5th Cav., 2 months.

Navy.

Jr. Gde. Lt. H. S. Haislip, to the Buffalo, Ens. J. T. Mathews, Radio Station, Miami, Fla., to the Macomb; P. J. Searles, the New Jersey, July 29, to Naval Academy, and W. E. Miller, the Rhode Island, to temporary duty the Alabama.

Asst. Surgs. J. T. Boone, Marine Brigade, Port au Prince, Haiti, to treatment, Norfolk Naval Hospital; C. F. Glenn, M. R. C., to Navy Recruiting Station, Burlington, Vt.; L. D. Arbuckle, M. R. C., to Boston Naval Hospital, and G. E. Faulkner, M. R. C., to Navy Recruiting Station, Nashville, Tenn.

P. A. Payms. H. T. Sandlin, to Boston Yard, and R. E. Corcoran, the Alert, to the St. Louis.

Asst. Paymas. S. R. White, Jr., to Philadelphia Yard, and J. D. P. Hodapp, to Asiatic Station, via August transport.

Bosn. W. A. Martin, the Potomac, to the Charleston.

Chief Carpenters F. W. Wilte, to Key West, Fla., Yard, Aug. 14; A. Bledsoe, Key West Yard, to the Utah; J. J. Murphy, Mare Island Yard, to Las Animas, Col., Hospital, sick, and L. A. Maaske, the Utah, home, wait orders.

Chief Pay Clks. R. L. Gressitt, Mare Island Yard, to the Colorado, and R. C. Vasey, to Mare Island Yard.

Pay Clks. A. G. King, Puget Sound Yard, to the Denver; F. W. Farber, the Denver, home, wait orders; E. M. Cronin, the Colorado, home, wait orders, and G. C. Tasker, the North Dakota, to the Vermont.

Act. Pay Clk. E. L. Gray, the Alabama, to the North Dakota.

Chief Pay Clk. C. E. Crossman, the Melville, to Norfolk Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Amphrite, at New London; Celtic, at Guantanamo; Cleveland and Yorktown, at Guantanamo; Denver, at San Blas; Jacob Jones, at San Francisco; Hull and Nero, at La Paz; Jason, at San Diego; Kearsarge, Kentucky, New Jersey, and the Virginia, at Fort Pond Bay; Mayflower and Uncas, at Washington; New Hampshire, at New York Navy Yard; New Orleans, at Port Angeles; Paulding and Worden, at Newport; Sterling, at Sewalls Point; Terry, at Charleston, and the Wheeling at Carmen.

Sailed—Abarenda, Nagasaki for Guam; Alabama and Rhode Island, Philadelphia for Fort Pond Bay; Brutus, La Paz for Corinlo; Caesar, Norfolk for Azores; Castine, Sanchez for Santo Domingo City; Chattanooga, La Paz for Manzanillo; Chicago, Philadelphia for Delaware Breakwater; Drayton, Delaware Breakwater for Newport; Hannibal, Tompkinsville for Portsmouth; Kanawha, Boston for Norfolk; Louisiana, Norfolk for Fort Pond Bay; Marblehead, Astoria for Port Angeles; Mars, La Paz for Guaymas; Memphis, Santo Domingo City for Port au Prince; Nanshan, San Diego for Tiburon; Nashville, New Orleans for Tampico; Oregon, San Francisco for cruise; Paul Jones and the Preble, San Diego for La Paz.

The mail address of the Albany has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," to "In care of Postmaster, New York."

The Nashville has been assigned to duty with the cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet.

The Roe, now at Key West, has been ordered to Pensacola, for duty with the Aviation Station at that place.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A contract has been awarded for installing electric light equipment in P. S. 120, Brooklyn.

The semi-annual report of the Committee on Sites has just been made as required by the by-laws.

The leave of absence without pay granted to Thomas J. Cline, an Inspector of Repairs in the School Buildings Bureau, has been extended for six months, for restoration of health.

The resignation of Frederick Kildt, architectural draughtsman in the Division of Reference and Research, has been accepted.

The assignment of Irene London as a substitute leader at large to the office of the Inspector of Classes for the Blind has been continued.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURERS!

Just now you have a golden opportunity for opening up and developing a great field of commerce in South America; but to do so successfully you must be represented by men who know the language, who know existing business conditions, and who know the people. A gentleman who has resided in Latin America 15 years, thoroughly conversant with the business and financial conditions of the most important republics, and who has extensive commercial and social relations throughout the country, desires to join a firm dealing or about to open up business relations with South America; excellent references. A. F. P., B 98 Times.

Unusual Opportunity.—We are offered the agency for New York and vicinity for Ford one-ton truck attachments; can handle in connection with our present business; require $10,000; fully secured; investigate this. G 8 Times.

Partner wanted to invest about $25,000, business established 14 years; capital stock, $60,000; large profits guaranteed; mortgage securities; letter only. F 338 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A manicurist with a trade to establish herself in my beauty parlors on a profit-sharing basis. Call Mme. "Gabrielle," 202 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 6072.

A partner wanted, who can invest $5,000 in a profitable mercantile business, showing good returns. F 364 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted as active partner prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. Z 280 Times Annex.

Capital Wanted.—Large metal and hardware manufacturing company, New York City, are desirous of increasing their facilities and production; we are working day and night on our present facilities and turning down orders that are very profitable; we would like to have you look over our books and also references. G 12 Times.

Responsible business man, having recently sold his interest in successful and well known concern, is ready to take over the distribution, or selling, advertising, and financing accounts of an article of real merit; propositons must stand strict investigation; principals only; first letter must give enough details for consideration. A 11 Times.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

Will buy or lease factory suitable for manufacturing clothing; out of town; state full particulars. B 74 Times.

Young man desires connection with established business; capital and services. F 870 Times Downtown.

Good rooming house wanted; central location; give particulars. B 76 Times.

Farmer take few foxes for breeding purposes; will build pens. B 88 Times.

Moving picture house wanted; 500 capacity. B 79 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WILL ACCEPT BEST OFFERS.
Buick 1913, roadster.
Saxon 1915, roadster.
Grant 1915, roadster.
Chalmers 1915, 7-passenger.
Maxwell delivery car.
Ford 1913, 1914, roadsters.
Cole 1913, roadster.
Studebaker 1913, 7-passenger.
TIME PAYMENTS CONSIDERED.
SAXON SALES CO.,
1,270 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Norwalk.—Gentleman will sacrifice exceptionally fine Norwalk classy toy tonneau six, five-passenger; underslung; absolutely perfect every respect, including Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system; $475; inspection and demonstration, 62 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

1915 Winton, 7-passenger; cost $3,500; $1,250. 1911 National landaulet; excellent condition; $300.

1911 Thomas 4-cylinder limousine; perfect condition; $300. Chas. E. Rites & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard for Sale.—New 1916 twin six standard Packard limousine, 135-inch wheel base; delivered to owner April, 1916; run 3,800 miles; perfect condition; first offer of $4,000 takes car; inspection by appointment. B 92 Times.

Ford touring car; also runabout; both cars almost new; have electric lights, self-starters, demountable rims, extra rim, shoes, and tools; will sell one car. 692 Willoughby Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Hudson six, 5-passenger automobile, splendid condition throughout; electric starter, lights, extras; sacrifice $550. Richardson, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Peerless seven-passenger touring; exceptionally fine condition; fully equipped, including Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting, demountable rims, extra tires, tubes, &c. Phone 2385 Astoria.

Mitchell light 5 passenger, practically new, touring automobile; luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c.; only used one month; sacrifice, $475. Private garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

BUICK MODEL 37 TOURING.
Complete five passenger; electric self-starter, lights; most satisfactory type in Buick line; bargain. Owner, 305 West 79th.

Overland roadster, two-passenger, practically new, used one season carefully; electric starter, lights, &c.; sacrifice, $350. Mrs. Burnside, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Rolls-Royce 1913 cabriolet in perfect condition for sale reasonable. Address Rolls-Royce-Aeon Garage, 76th St., at Broadway.

LITTLE 6-46 HUDSON.
1915 light seven-passenger, perfect order; big reduction. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Willys Ulity, one-ton motor truck, $450; equipped with full panel body; second-hand, but excellent condition. 259 W. 50th St.

PACKARD.—Twin Six Packard Touring Car; also phaeton bargains. Cook Maconnell, 1790 Broadway.

Chevrolet roadster, 1915; perfect condition; 2 new tires; run 6,000 miles; make appointment for inspection. Smith, Gramercy 5010.

Buicks, Overlands, Hupmobiles, Scripps, Hudsons, &c.; Lexington used car. Dept. 1,700 Broadway.

Renault, seven-passenger touring; A1 condition. Butler, 788 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Simplex 50 seven-passenger, perfect; self-start, up to date; $1,750. 1,874 Broadway.

Mercers, Cadillacs, Lancias, Packards, S. G. V.'s, many others. 1,700 B'way.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 65th St. and Broadway.

Hudson 6-40 1916 touring; asking price $900; practically new; exceptional mechanical condition; shoes scarcely used, two extra; any demonstration or mechanical inspection day or evening. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, B'klyn.

Simplex 50 roadster, perfect, $700. 1,874 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETS; HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE; beautiful cars; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-8580 Bryant.

Packard Auto Owners' Association.—Recent models, splendidly equipped, owners drive in livery; rates reasonable. Circle 1294.

Packard cars, reasonable rates, by hour, trip, or month; competent chauffeurs. Columbus 7539. Daly, 22 West 60th St.

AUTOMOBILES.—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2008.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward. Owner drives. References. Morningside 8832.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard six-cylinder, Lozier touring car, hour, day, or month. Plaza 5440.

Packard 7-passenger touring for hire; hour, day, week; reasonable. Tel. 3828 Schuyler.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—500 automobiles for cash. What have you? 1,761 Broadway. Telephone Circle 2476.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 258 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.

Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms; private bath; small rooms; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

78D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; table board; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with or without board; attractive; bath; cool; Summer rates.

76TH, 139 WEST.—Rooms with board; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive rooms; homelike; parlor dining; table guests; Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; cool, elegant, large suite, bath; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity; reasonable.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

West Side.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; newly decorated, attractive rooms; southern cooking; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST. — Accommodations for gentlemen in refined, exclusive Jewish home; references.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—There is no nicer part of town; owner takes pride in atmosphere of refinement; pleasant, cozy rooms; table guests taken.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; references; Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Quarters for one, two gentlemen, with or without private bath; accommodations, surroundings and service unusual.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with without private bath; excellent table board.

140TH, 544 WEST.—Subway, Riverside; most healthy section; Audubon; bright, cool, comfortable rooms; good meals; piazza; social surroundings; $6 to $9 single; $14 up two; pamphlet, 2757 Audubon.

HOME AND CURE offered invalid by graduate nurse; no other patient; cool, quiet; beautiful view; city limits; moderate; references. G. N., Times, Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room, single or en suite.

WEST END AV., 322.—Large, cool; subway, buses; all conveniences; excellent service.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y., 108 Beach 06th St., Gaston Av. Station. On ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house; (100 guests, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; room and board, $10, $20; special week-end rate, $6; Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, including room, meals, railroad ticket, ocean bath. Phone 415 Hammels.

Far Rockaway—Block from beach, high-class accommodations; refined guests; excellent table; week-end parties. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St.; Phone 1166 F. R.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,584 Coney Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours city; three acres; fresh vegetables, own garden.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 467. Telephone 245.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR.
Always cool, quiet; refined home; 30 minutes from Grand Central Station, 2 blocks to trolley, 10 minutes subway. 124 Bruce Av. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Glynn House, Warrensburg, N. Y.—Adirondack Mts., village suburbs; near P. O. and church; fine table; cream, milk, fresh vegetables; clean, airy rooms. B. F. Glynn, Prop.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

ORANGE, 97 PARK ST.—Private house, beautiful grounds, select location, $9.

Connecticut.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

The Elms and Cottages, Greenwich.—Select accommodations for families; moderate rates. Telephone 88.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, within a few hours of New York City, rooms and board for a convalescent and three other adults, in a quiet, restful house where there are not many people; food must be best; modern conveniences essential. Z 317 Times Annex.

LONG BEACH.
Wanted by business man room for August; liberal remuneration. Box 14, 352 6th Av.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two rooms or alcove room, furnished, or unfurnished, for two business women; strictly private refined family; references; state best terms; conveniences; full description. G 205 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Drug Dept. Require a saleswoman, with a complete knowledge of the various rubber goods for medical use. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ASSISTANT for office; must write good hand; bright and willing; opportunity; experience not necessary. G 6 Times.

CAPABLE STENOGRAPHER and double entry bookkeeper; must be experienced. J. Tim, Room 311, 1,476 Broadway.

CLEANERS for seaside hospital, Staten Island; $16 monthly. Call 2 P. M. Tuesday, 103 Park Av., New York.

CONTROLLER and auditor for large out-of-town hotel; must be familiar with Whitney duplicating check system; good salary, room and meals, transportation. Apply Whitney Duplicating Check Co., 250 West 54th St.

FIFTH AVENUE RETAIL MILLINERY and dressmaking house requires competent assistants in the selling and management; under 35; not a question of bringing trade, but first-class ability is necessary; yearly position; salary. Box 92 Times.

GIRL TELEPHONE OPERATOR for small private exchange; must be neat in appearance and refined in manner; age, 17 to 21; preference given to one able to operate typewriter; state how far advanced when you left school and salary expected. B 76 Times.

GIRL, TALL, TO TRY ON 16-YEAR DRESSES, AND TO ASSIST IN SHOWROOM; PERMANENT POSITION; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. APPLY J. WISE CO., 33-43 EAST 33D.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Healthy, French; opportunity to learn music; $20. Coney Island 745.

NURSE.—Experienced infants, for two children, 3 months and 2 years; go to the country; $35 per month. Call between 9 and 12. Mrs. A. J. McManus, 226 West 70th St.

NURSES, undergraduates, for seaside hospital, Staten Island; $30 monthly. Call 2 P. M., Tuesday, 103 Park Av., New York.

NURSE.—Infant nurse, experienced, good-natured, for country; references. Call, 1 to 2 P. M., Columbus 6322.

SALESLADY IN SHOWROOM OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE AND STOUT FIGURE; BUST MEASUREMENT 50, HIPS 47; NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED. BAUM & WOLFF, 99 MADISON AV., 29TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced, rapid; Oliver machine; must be willing and industrious; good, permanent position; applicants with knowledge of French given preference. Apply by letter, stating salary, experience, &c., Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Old established corporation has opening for young lady stenographer; moderate salary to start, will be increased as applicant becomes familiar with work. Give full details and if possible telephone number in reply. G 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; permanent position for right party; American preferred. Peck & Hills, 141 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—An experienced stenographer wanted. Call 8:30. United States Slicing Machine Co., 218 West 23d.

STENOGRAPHER and typist and to assist in office work; salary start $8. Assist, 73 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; rapid, accurate; Victor machine; $12. Apply P. E. Donovan & Co., 25 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking rapid dictation; knowledge bookkeeping; accurate figures. Steinfeld, 99 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert and fast typist; experienced girl only. Apply Tuesday afternoon, 289 West 50th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able to take Spanish dictation; quick typist; $15. B 97 Times.

STOCK CLERK ON STOCK LEDGER. Textile experience desired; state complete particulars in letter. B. A., 67 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Permanent position; must be courteous, quick, and good at figures. Worumbo Co., 334 4th Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR to act as supply for short period. 309 W. 86th.

WAITRESSES for seaside hospital, Staten Island; $16 monthly. Call 2 P. M. Tuesday, 108 Park Av., New York.

YOUNG LADY.—Good opportunity for ambitious young lady with experience in an insurance broker's office; state salary, experience, and references; good chance for advancement. H 286 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15, we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average applicants."

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, prefer insurance experience; $18.

STENOGRAPHERS, several high-grade positions in various lines, such as insurance, steamship, commission, engineering, law, &c.; $18-$20.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER for real estate firm; $15.

COST CLERK, familiar with figuring factory costs; $18.

TELEPHONE OPR. and TYPIST, $12.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—French bull, brindle, male, 1 year 10 months old, from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St.; reward. Notify H. R. Weir, at Grace Church.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.—We are prepared to receive applications of experienced furniture salesmen; must be familiar with high-grade furniture and of pleasing address. Applications can be made in person or by mail to Supt.

ACCOUNTANT.

Senior, also junior, public accountant; office; state experience, age, and salary. H 287 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING WRITER.

Large book publishing firm in New York has immediate opening in copy department for a young man; applicants need not have had extensive advertising experience, but must show ability to write correct, convincing English. Write, stating experience, religion, age, and salary desired to start, Box B 84 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted on an exclusive high class weekly magazine; a college man of attractive appearance and strong personality preferred; a $5,000 man's salary and commission. Address G. W., Box 101 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for trade publication; good field, good article, good commission, good salesmen. Apply Room 308, 96 Warren St.

ADVERTISING and publ

GULF STREAM CURVE BLAMED FOR SHARKS

Incoming Skippers Report Warm Water Nearer Coast Than Ever Before.

OYSTER BAY SEES BIG ONE

Coast Guard War of Extermination Is Abandoned — Dynamite Would Kill All Fish.

Skippers of incoming vessels reported yesterday having sighted sharks in these waters, and every seaman is either evolving or holding to an opinion as to why the maneaters have made their appearance in force along the coast. Captain William Jensen of the United Fruit liner Calamares, that got in yesterday from Southern ports, voiced the opinion of many mariners when he said that the Gulf Stream had curved toward the coast. This opinion was corroborated by Captain Charles Satterlee of the Coast Guard cutter Tampa, which returned from ice patrol duty off the Grand Banks.

Captain Jensen reported that on Sunday night, when about 200 miles from New York, he tested the temperature of the water and found it 74 degrees, an unusual one for this climate. He is certain that the Gulf Stream is flowing nearer the coast, and that from now until Autumn the Atlantic in this vicinity will be alive with sharks.

The Captain of the bark Martha, which arrived from Rio Grande del Sul, reported that a school of sharks was sighted about 100 miles off Fire Island on Sunday. Another shark report was brought in by the Captain of the British steamer Merioneth from Gibraltar. He said the crew sighted sharks on July 6 and on succeeding days ranging in length from eight to ten feet, in large schools.

The American steamer Charles Beatty, which reached here Sunday night from Tilt Cove, N. F., reports the ocean alive with sharks. Captain Seeley says he never before saw so many sharks. From fifty miles east of Fire Island to port, he says, he saw schools of sharks, probably several hundred in all, from six to twelve feet long.

Captain Meyer of the Dutch steamer Beukelsydk, from Rotterdam, also reports sighting sharks in large schools. He declares he saw many sharks five days ago and every day since.

After a visit of investigation to Asbury Park by Captain G. L. Garden of the Coast Guard cutter Mohawk it was announced from Washington that the suggested campaign of extermination against sharks along the Atlantic by the Coast Guard Service had been abandoned. The Treasury officials, after considering the report of Captain Garden, came to his conclusion that such a campaign would be impracticable, and that the only sure method of protecting the bathers was the extension of the steel nets already in use. Dynamite could not be used without killing all the food fish in the vicinity, it was said. The Coast Guard officials will, however, continue to lend all assistance possible.

A shark nearly nine feet long was captured on the Long Island shore near Greenport yesterday. It weighed 300 pounds. It was snared in a fishing net and was dragged on shore and killed. From Islip comes the report of a dozen monster sharks seen off the Fire Island Beach.

Frank Flower and his sons, Butler and Allen, Bayville oystermen, were tied up in their boat in Oyster Bay, about a half-mile from the village, when, at the entrance of Bayville Creek, they sighted a nine-foot gray shark swimming up and down nearby. Butler went home and got a shotgun, returned to the boat, and Allen fired at the shark. He struck it at the base of its upper fin, and the monster jumped clear of the water and then dived, leaving a trail of blood behind.

Sharks were also reported from Glen Cove.

TAMPA, Fla., July 17.—The schooner W. D. Cash of the local fishing fleet returned to port today because fishing, the Captain said, was made impossible by schools of huge sharks. The sharks took fish that were hooked before they could be brought into the boat.

BEACH MAYORS PROTEST.

No More Sharks Than Any Other Summer, Ten Declare.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., July 17.—Mayors of ten New Jersey coast resorts tonight issued a statement protesting against publication of stories which they declare "cause the public to believe the New Jersey seacoast is infested with sharks, whereas there are no more than any other Summer."

The statement, which adds that the business of the resorts has been "hurt without cause" by the "shark scare," is signed by Mayors W. L. Butler, Beach Haven; Harry Bacharach, Atlantic City; C. E. S. Hetrick, Asbury Park; C. W. Mathis, Seaside Park; Frank E. Smith, Wildwood; Joseph G. Campion, Ocean City; Samuel E. Herbert, Stone Harbor; William F. Lessesson, Manasquan; R. G. Poole, Belmar, and Alvah Strickland, Bayhead.

JAMES HUMPHREYS FINED.

Wealthy Youth Held for Speeding After Police Puncture Tire.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, July 17.—Not until they had commandeered an automobile and chased him to Greystone, after puncturing a rear tire of his racing machine with pistol bullets, did local policemen succeed today in arresting an autoist who said he was James Humphreys, a wealthy young man of Manhattan. Humphreys refused to stop after his car had demolished a traffic light at Warburton Avenue and Spring Street. In a crowded courtroom Humphreys pleaded guilty to breaking the lamp before Judge Humphreys tonight and was fined $25, which he paid.

Humphreys was driving a machine which is said to be the one with which Resta won a race at the Sheepshead Bay track a few weeks ago. When he smashed into the lamp, Patrolman John O'Leary, who said the act appeared deliberate, ordered him to stop. Instead of obeying, Humphreys drove his car ahead at high speed, and the officer fired at it. Patrolman David McQuade, who was on duty further along, heard the shot and was watching for the offender when he approached.

A small passenger car passed a moment before, and, leaping in, McQuade started in pursuit, firing three shots at the fleeing car as it went by. One shot hit a tire, which exploded, and the racer swerved, but the driver managed to keep it in the road with slackened speed as far as Samuel Untermyer's place at Greystone. There the rim was so far gone that Humphreys was compelled to stop.

FEAR RAMOS SAILORS FELL PREY TO SHARKS

Survivor of Sea Disaster Says Ravenous Fish Hindered Progress of Lifeboat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 17.—Captain John McGoldrick, William Greenless of Brooklyn, the second officer; and nine members of a crew of twenty-five, who took the little coal steamship Ramos out from Philadelphia on July 9, it is feared, were victims of sharks after their ship was hammered to pieces in a hurricane fifty miles off the Bahamas on Wednesday, according to the story of fourteen survivors, who were landed here today. The men were brought in by the United Fruit Company's steamship José, which found them on Thursday morning in waterlogged lifeboats clubbing with oars at sharks that trailed them for fifty miles from the point where the Ramos sank.

Peter A. Ostra of New York, the first officer of the Ramos; George Arlt of Newark, N. J., chief engineer; William C. Kitchel of Lansdale, Fla., second engineer, and Ray Green, the wireless operator, were among those landed at the Arch Street pier today.

The Ramos ran into the hurricane on Monday night. She was bound for Cartagena, Colombia, with 800 tons of coal.

In telling today of the experiences of the crew Ostra, the First Officer, said:

"One lifeboat turned over in the water because of the big seas, and all but one of the men got back into it when it was righted. That man was Wichman, and I saw a shark dart up and get him. You see, all our provisions had been carried overboard and brought the sharks around in hordes.

"The Captain ordered the second lifeboat out on Tuesday night, and said he would follow with the rest of the men. We saw them get the last boat out, but it vanished and we never saw it afterward. The sharks were so thick in the water then that we had difficulty at times in rowing. The oars were bumping them all the time. The Captain's boat shipped a lot of water, and I guess they went down.

"The Ramos sank in less than an hour after the last man was off. Her stern went down first, and within fifteen seconds she was out of sight. The Illinois was somewhere in the vicinity. There is one chance in a million that she may have picked up the Captain's boat, but I don't think that happened. I think the Captain's boat was overturned by the sharks."

Fish Pulls Boy Into River.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 17.—While fishing with a hand line this morning William Wesighan, 11 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wesighan of Cranford, fell from a projecting pier at the Red Bridge which projects over the Robinson branch of the Rahway River, and was drowned. The youngster, who was fishing with two other boys, had the line tied tightly about his left hand, and it is believed the hook was swallowed by a large fish, which pulled the lad from the pier.

Boy Conceals Playmate's Death.

When Thomas Monahan, 12 years old, failed to return to his home, at 144 Elm Street, Kearny, Sunday night, his mother did not worry, believing he had gone to the home of a brother in Harrison, but yesterday, when the lad did not return, Mrs. Monahan learned that her son had been seen with Herbert Hester on Sunday. She looked up Hester, and found out that the boys had gone swimming, and that her son had been drowned. Hester became so frightened, he said, that he had hidden his playmate's clothes and had kept his death secret. The body has not been recovered.

LINEMAN KILLED ON POLE.

Crowds in Trenton Street See Fatal Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—About 500 persons witnessed the death of Lawrence Swain, a lineman, this evening on top of a pole in the business portion of this city. He had gone aloft to make repairs to a wire, despite the warnings of firemen, and had been at work only a few minutes when he was seen to fall. His body dropped to the second crossarm, five feet below, and hung there until released, nearly half an hour later by men from the Public Service station, who were provided with ropes. When the body was lowered to the ground a pulmotor was used, but it was of no avail.

Swain, who lived at 219 North Willow Street, with George Asbury of 18 Humbolt Street, had been sent to repair a break on a pole at Bridge and Centre Streets. When the two men reached the pole the wires were ablaze on the top of it, and there was a big crowd standing about and a number of firemen to keep the curious ones from the danger zone. Swain had been working only a short time when the crowd heard him cry out and saw him fall.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Robert Wyzyeschozwwski, 30 years old, of 103 Greene Street, yesterday conferred with former Assemblyman Charles Ostrom in order to find out how to change his name. He said his was a perfectly good name in Poland, but no one here was able to pronounce it, and as he could not do so himself he felt that it would be better to adopt a name that could be spoken aloud. He wants it changed to Jerwann, his mother's name, and Mr. Ostrom will ask the court to accede to his request.

NEWARK.—Max Dorfman, a New Yorker, paid $50 fine in Judge Pilgrim's court yesterday for operating an automobile without a license, for breaking the speed law, and disregarding traffic regulations. He was arrested after colliding with the motor of William P. Hammond of Passaic, who he alleged was also breaking the speed law.

NEWARK.—Nicholas W. Bindsell, Special Master, yesterday recommended a decree of divorce for Mrs. Alive Viola Turner, magazine writer, from Alexander Griffith Irvine of South Orange.

HACKENSACK.—Friends of Justice and Mrs. Thomes H. Cumming of this place gave them a surprise party yesterday to celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

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Large Water Frontage
Low Price
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Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

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WHAT YOU CAN DO
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104th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
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Special Campaign for building fund now on

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Several Lines Reduced to Close Out
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Unusual Quality, Worth $4 and $5
Dark Mahogany Cordovans, $4.50
Reduced from $5 and $6
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DAVID and CLARA MANNES, Directors.
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BLAIR ACADEMY General education and preparation for college or technical school. College entrance certificate privilege. New gymnasium with running track. Catalog. JOHN C. SHARPE, LL.D., Headmaster, Box U, Blairstown, N. J.

Oxford undergraduate, 23, unmarried, income lost owing to war, joined British Army August, 1914, will act as tutor, preferably boys, companion or private secretary, anywhere, immediately war is over, if alive. Z 314 Times Annex.

HANOVER TUTORING SCHOOL
In the Heart of the New Hampshire Hills. Summer session July, August and September. Every candidate in last two years entered college. John W. Leydon, Director, Hanover, N.H.

Bryant School for Stammering
Methods: Educational, rational, easy, benefits positive. Established 1888. Booklet free. Dr. E. A. Bryant, principal. 26 W. 40th.

Successful College Preparation for Boys
Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson Tel. Kingsbridge 123

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

ST. PAUL'S—SCHOOL for BOYS
Write for Catalog. WALTER R. MARSH, Headmaster, 181 Stewart Ave., Garden City, L. I.

Harvard graduate student desires position as tutor to boys or young men preparing for college. Best references. Address S. F. A., Room 1536, Aeolian Hall.

EASTMAN-GAINES
Business; Shorthand. 123d St. and Lenox Av.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT.
Prof. Prunera, 80 Wall St. & 166 W. 86 St.

NEWTON ACADEMY Semi-military. 55th year. Home school for 40 boys near N. Y. Rate moderate. Catalog. P. S. Wilson, Principal, Box U, Newton, N.J.

Dalton Swimming School
308 W. 59 St. (Col. Circle.) Booklet "F."

ALLENTOWN PREPARATORY A boys' school of high standards. Junior Department. Catalog FRANK T. SIGMAN, A.M., Principal, Allentown, Pa.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
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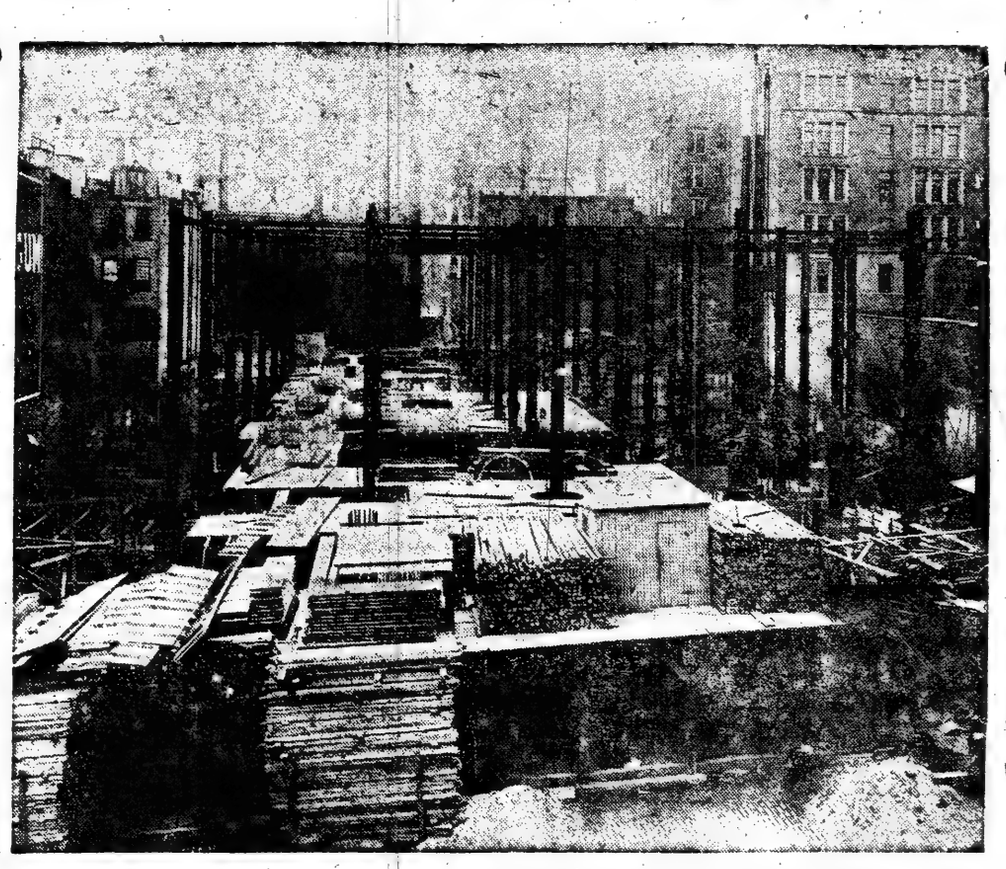
Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.

$1,000,000 Investment in New York Assures Permanent Service to Overland and Willys-Knight Owners



Ten Story Building Extending from 57th St. to 58th St., between 10th and 11th Avenues, Will Contain Total Floor Space of 300,000 Square Feet and Will Be Occupied Exclusively by Willys-Overland, Inc.

THE volume of the Overland business in the Metropolitan District is today so great that to render present and future owners of Overland and Willys-Knight cars proper service requires financial investment, facilities and organization possible only through the resources of a great national institution such as Willys-Overland, Inc.

Realizing these conditions some time ago, we outlined then a policy for the future that would provide permanent and efficient service and attention for Overland and Willys-Knight owners in this territory.

Property was acquired and a modern, up-to-date service branch was started in the heart of Manhattan. This building will be ready for our exclusive occupancy in a few months, and is the first step in the policy of the Overland Company to attend to the needs of Metropolitan buyers in an efficient and economical manner.

Altho we have been preparing for this step for a long while, before our plans could be matured circumstances outside of our control made it advisable and expedient for us to take over our business here in New York. Pending the completion of our permanent headquarters we are operating temporarily a salesroom at 1826-1828 Broadway, a salesroom at 338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, and a Service Station at 150th and Gerard Ave., Bronx. Other Overland salesrooms in the Metropolitan District will be established in a few days and the locations will be published in the newspapers. At all of these addresses we can assure you of prompt and courteous service.

POWER, PUNCH AND PEP PLUS
Fully Equipped $635
Overland Model 75B is the world's most powerful low priced car. It has a 31½ hp *en bloc* motor that is a perfect marvel for speed, power and endurance. Large, roomy body; attractive, up-to-date streamline design; latest system of ignition; and when you buy it it is fully equipped.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn
Service Station, 150th and Gerard Avenue, Bronx

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Thursday probably showers; shifting winds, becoming northeast and increasing tonight.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,361. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUBSEA TRADER'S DASH FOR THE SEA ONLY HOURS AWAY

German Embassy Puts Letters Aboard the Deutschland, Which Is Fully Laden.

CARGO EXCEEDS 1,000 TONS

Rubber and Nickel Are Stowed in Her Hold and Oil Taken Aboard Before Trial Dip.

METAL AND ACID ON BREMEN

Sister Ship, Baltimore Expects, Will Come in a Few Days, and After Her a Zeppelin.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The submarine merchantman Deutschland may leave Baltimore at any hour, and she may greet at Norfolk her sister submersible the Bremen before making a dash for the Atlantic. This much became known here today after Ambassador von Bernstorff sent a large package of letters and documents by Prince von Hatzfeld to Captain Paul Koenig and the Captain had placed them in the safe in his cabin.

The Deutschland began taking on oil for fuel this afternoon, two tank cars being sidetracked at her pier. Captain Koenig continued to be very busy and said he had no time to talk to anyone. He seemed anxious and a bit out of sorts, but later expressed his gratitude for the hospitable treatment he and his men had received in Baltimore.

"Don't you think your reception was in the nature of a testimonial from Baltimoreans for making this your port of entry?" someone asked him.

"If I have done anything for Baltimore," replied Captain Koenig with a smile, "I will not present a bill. Everyone with whom I have come in contact has been most kind to me, and on behalf of the crew of the Deutschland I want to say that we appreciate it very, very much. Your city officials are most gracious gentlemen and did everything possible to make our stay in your city a pleasant one, for which they have our heartfelt thanks."

In only one particular Captain Koenig and all those associated with him have been disappointed by their treatment in America.

They tried to get to Berlin today via the wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., a message about their reception here, and they tried to get from Berlin some of the kindly things the German newspapers have said about them, but the Tuckerton censor, a United States Army officer, shut down on them tightly, and nothing was allowed to go or to come.

One message had been received on July 14 from the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei, the company which owns the Deutschland, congratulating Captain Koenig and his crew. But apparently that was all the censor thought should be allowed to pass Tuckerton. Although he was not willing to talk about it, Captain Koenig's manner made it clear that he felt this was unjust.

In all other respects the Captain feels that Americans have been very kind to him.

Crew Entertained in Baltimore.

That the Deutschland will not get out tonight nor yet tomorrow morning was indicated by the fact that, by order of Mayor Preston, half the crew were entertained this afternoon, and the other half yesterday. But it is admitted that the boat's departure is only a matter of hours. One group of the Deutschland's men was taken for a long automobile ride through the environs of Baltimore yesterday afternoon, and afterward entertained at dinner at the Suburban Garden.

"Die Wacht am Rhein" was played for them by the band. The table was decorated with favors suggestive of their exploit, and the men were taken back to the boat in the darkness. Those who did not enjoy these things yesterday had their turn today. Others of the men visited Washington today.

But silent as both Captain Koenig and Paul Hilken of the consignee firm of the submersible are as to the time of departure of the Deutschland, the signs manifested tonight that it would be only a matter of hours before the captain abandons the rôle of feted hero which he has been forced to play in Baltimore, puts off the double-breasted blue serge coat and the straw hat which he has been wearing around town, dons his seaman's uniform and faces the chance of being caught by Allied cruisers or other perils which the Atlantic may have in store for him.

Loading of the craft was practically completed today. Nothing which has happened since he got into Baltimore has made Captain Koenig fear the Allied warships any more than he feared them when he left Bremen. He is now no less confident of getting home to Germany and to the wife and the two children who await him in Bremen than he was of reaching Baltimore when he left his home port.

Will Take a Trial Dip.

The Deutschland tomorrow will be submerged in her slip for an hour to test her engines and the submerging apparatus, which has been thoroughly overhauled. None but officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company and other Germans interested will be permitted to view the diving operations.

It became known tonight that the Deutschland's cargo consists of forty carloads of bagged nickel, each bag weighing approximately 125 pounds, totaling 340 tons; two barges of bar nickel, each bar weighing about 50 pounds, total 400 tons; seventy carloads of rubber, each car containing forty boxes, each weighing about 500 pounds, total 700 tons.

The 130 stevedores who have been working day and night loading the boat are picked men, each has a check of peculiar design that admits him to the vessel and a large number of these men are armed. These stevedores have been in the company's service three months and will be retained to unload and load the Bremen, which is expected next Sunday or Monday.

Stored on barges off the property of the Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company on Canton is a large quantity of copper which will form the bulk of the return cargo of the Bremen when she leaves this port. At Curtis Bay one of the big chemical companies has in tanks on a railroad siding thousands of tons of sulphuric acid, one of the most essential requirements in the manufacture of high explosives.

This has not been brought to the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company

Continued on Page 2.

Our Neutrality Perfidious, Brazilian Deputy Asserts

RIO JANEIRO, July 18.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted to insert in the official records of the House an address delivered in Buenos Aires by Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina, at the time of the celebration of the centenary of Argentine independence. In this address the Ambassador attacked German militarism.

In moving that the speech be included in the records, Deputy Moacyo said "certain American Governments" were adopting principles contrary to Western civilization, and that all "shamelessly preserve silence, seeking to avoid dangerous conflicts with the conqueror in the great tragedy in Europe." One of the American Governments, the Deputy said, "strives by all means to maintain a perfidious neutrality which disarms, oppresses, enfeebles us, and in certain cases humiliates us.

"It is absolutely necessary," he continued, "that we range ourselves on the side of threatened Western civilization."

EXPECT $400,000,000 GOLD FROM OTTAWA

$3,000,000 Daily Shipments Planned, to Continue Perhaps Six Months.

MORE FROM EUROPE DIRECT

Tremendous Movement of Metal to This Country Will Make Foreign Loans Easier to Place.

Banking circles learned yesterday that, while the British Government had shipped into this country approximately $200,000,000 in gold since the first week of May, the movement had by no means reached its climax. According to information obtained by bankers, an average daily consignment of $3,000,000 may be expected to come across the border from Ottawa for an indefinite period, which may continue as long as six months. This gold will come to New York, and will be in addition to shipments to the Philadelphia mint from the same source, which have been averaging $1,500,000 a day for some time.

The definite plan for $3,000,000 of imports each week day was put into operation last week. From Tuesday to Saturday, five days, a toal of $15,000,000 was deposited at the Assay Office to the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. Then came word to the banking house that a consignment of $20,000,000 was on its way from Halifax, direct from London, and Ottawa transfers were temporarily checked because of the congestion which would have resulted in the Government institution if more of the metal had been laid down on top of the big shipment from London.

It is believed that further substantial receipts will be received from Europe direct, but these will be additional to the scheduled Ottawa shipments. If the plan is carried out as prepared, it is clear that a truly enormous amount of the precious metal will find its way to these shores by Jan. 1, 1917. Counting twenty-six days to the month, the fulfillment of the program would shift into American vaults from Ottawa alone considerably more than $400,000,000 of gold which is now owned abroad.

The manner in which Great Britain and her allies have been able to mobilize the vast amount of gold so far received, and still to come, is puzzling to many bankers here. It is known that a great deal has come from the mines of South Africa, which have produced approximately $4,000,000 a week for two years or more, and from Australia, where the Bank of England established a special reserve in the early days of the war. As far as can be learned the bars brought down from Ottawa have all borne the Ottawa mint mark, but this by no means tells the full story.

It is supposed that the gold received in bullion form from Africa, Australia, and the Canadian mines has been remelted at the mint, and this belief has given rise to the supposition that Russian gold has, or will, play a prominent part in the Allies' financial plans on this continent.

A recent report of operations of the Russian Treasury showed that something like $25,000,000 had been withdrawn in a period of a few weeks. The purpose has not been made public. It would not be a difficult matter for large transfers to take place between Vladivostok and Vancouver. The British and Canadian officials, however, have given no intimation that their Eastern allies are helping, and conjecture has to find stimulation in the fact that Russia's gold holdings before the war began were second only to those of the United States.

The tremendous movement of gold to this country, past and in prospect, naturally is having important influence in strengthening the credit of the allied nations here. The heavy borrowings by the various nations have been bolstered up by the gold reserve concentrated here, and continued shipments make easier the process of placing other loans.

LINER BRINGS $20,000,000.

Securities from London Consigned to J. P. Morgan and Others.

Another lot of securities, said to be worth $20,000,000, consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co. and other New York bankers, arrived last night from Liverpool on the Cunarder Saxonia in charge of Captain Alfred Mees of the Bank of England.

As the liner arrived late at her pier it was decided to keep the securities, which were in eight cases, on board the liner under guard until the morning.

They were listed as baggage belonging to Captain Mees.

WILSON TO SEND EARLY PROTEST ON TRADE BLACKLIST

British Ban on American Firms Raises Issue of Far-Reaching Importance.

BIG BLOW TO EXPORTERS

Steamers Refuse Shipments from Such Concerns, Fearing Official Boycott.

NEUTRALS HOLD ALOOF, TOO

Washington Thinks Latest British Step Entirely Unjust to Business Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The British Government's announcement that it had "blacklisted" about eighty business firms and individuals "domiciled" in the United States, with which British subjects are forbidden to trade, will raise an issue of far-reaching consequence and importance between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

It will bring to a focus the controversy between the two Governments regarding the application of the British Trading with the Enemy act to American business firms, and result in President Wilson sending an early protest to the British Government, to be delivered through Ambassador Page. This protest will be against the application of the Trading with the Enemy act, in so far as it affects the trade of the United States, and to contest the legality or rightfulness of imposing restrictions upon the freedom of American trade in this matter.

The blacklisting of eighty or more firms and individuals in this country is considered by the Washington Government as a most serious matter. In the opinion of officials here, it is believed that the practical effect of the placing of American firms on the British statutory blacklist will be to bar them from the import and export trade.

While the Trading with the Enemy act, in terms, only prohibits British subjects from trading with the blacklisted firms, the actual effect of the policy has been to prevent blacklisted firms in other neutral countries from engaging in foreign trade, because of the practical impossibility of obtaining vessels in which to move their imports or exports. British steamship companies, according to data officially gathered here, are refusing to haul goods for firms on the British blacklist, on the theory that this might be regarded as trading with the enemy and result in their prosecution by the British Government. Neutral shipping lines are feeling the pressure of the situation and are in many instances also refusing to handle shipments for persons or firms on the blacklist.

Ruling of Far-Reaching Importance.

It is the contention in official circles here, based on data collected, that while the blacklisting of a person or firm as an enemy with whom a British subject is forbidden to trade is declared to be intended primarily to prevent British subjects from trading with the "blacklisted" persons, the practical effect of the "blacklist" has been to prevent the "blacklisted" firms from continuing trade with persons in countries other than the British colonies, many of the latter persons fearing that they will also be "blacklisted" if they trade with the persons whom the British Government is blacklisting as "enemies."

State Department officials said tonight they had not yet received from Ambassador Page the list naming the business firms and individuals in the United States with whom residents of the United Kingdom have been forbidden to trade. The list is eagerly awaited by officials, as it will be the first concrete evidence that American firms have been placed on the "blacklist."

Many officials here are known to feel that, while Great Britain might have the right to specify what merchandise should be carried by her own ships, she has no right to take discriminatory action against the American concerns because of the lines they do.

This position, it is said by those who hold it, is amply backed by precedent, Great Britain herself having made objections to attempts to injure the trade of an enemy at the expense of a neutral. These officials regard it as clearly established by international law that the output of a German firm, or even a German-controlled corporation in the United States, is to be regarded as having the same status as the product of an American establishment. The United States Supreme Court and the High Joint Commissions have adjusted many claims in the past, it is pointed out, upon that principle.

The State Department, it was learned tonight, has been making a very careful investigation of the situation, growing out of the enforcement of the British Trading with the Enemy act, and has assembled a great amount of data upon which to base a note to the British Government. These data have been obtained from an American diplomatic and consular representative abroad, and from complaints filed by American business firms which have looked on the Trading with the Enemy act with many forebodings, and fear that they will themselves be blacklisted by Great Britain if they trade with German subjects in this country.

Steamships Refuse Goods.

These data deal with actual instances of blacklisting of neutral subjects. The information in the possession of the State Department shows that there is a British statutory blacklist, but up to the present that no American firms had been included in the last. The data show that British steamship companies are declining to take goods offered for shipment by or destined to the blacklisted firms. It is also shown that neutral steamship lines are declining to take shipments for persons on the blacklist, even for blacklisted persons in neutral countries, on the ground that they themselves may be blacklisted. This information shows that rather than incur the disfavor of the British Government or of British firms neutral steamship companies are refusing to accept goods for transportation from blacklisted firms. It is being argued that the effect of this will be to keep the blacklisted firms out

Continued on Page 2.

Names of 82 Firms and Individuals In United States on British Blacklist

LONDON, July 18.—The Official Gazette today published the following names of American individuals and firms placed on the blacklist under the Trading with the Enemy act.

New York Names on List.

B.

PHILIP BAUER COMPANY, 68 Broad Street.
EBER, SONDHEIMER & CO.
SIMON R. BLUMENTHAL of Zimmermann & Forsnay.
HERMAN BOTZOW of O. C. Kanzow & Co.
BRASCH & ROTHENSTEIN, 32 Broadway.
MAURICIO BUNGE of Maclaren & Gentles.
ALF BURUN of Brasch & Rothenstein.

C.

CARLOWITZ & CO., 82 Beaver Street.

D.

EUGENE DIETZGEN COMPANY, 218 East Twenty-third Street, New York, and 166 West Monroe Street, Chicago.

E.

ELECTRO BLEACHING GAS COMPANY, 25 Madison Avenue, New York, and Buffalo Avenue and Union Street, Niagara Falls.
E. H. ERLANGER, 60 Wall Street.

F.

CARLOS FALK of Maclaren & Gentles.

G.

GOLDSCHMIDT CHEMICAL COMPANY, 60 Wall Street.
GOLDSCHMIDT DETINNING COMPANY, 60 Wall Street.
GOLDSCHMIDT THERMIT COMPANY, 90 West Street.
GRACENHORST & CO., 96 Wall Street.
CARL GRUENAU & SON, 74 Wall Street, New York, 144 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and Boston.
OSCAR L. GUELMAN of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

H.

CHARLES HARDY, 50 Church Street.
HASENCLEVER & CO., 24 State Street.
BERNHARDT HASENCLEVER & SOEHNE, 21 State Street.
MARYAN H. HAUSER of Zimmermann & Forshay.
ALFREDO HIRSCH of Maclaren & Gentles.
FRANZ H. HIRSCHLAND of Goldschmidt Thermit Company.
ROBERT W. HOWE of Brasch & Rothenstein.
WILLIAM E. HAMBURG, 25 Beaver Street.

I.

INTERNATIONAL HIDE AND SKIN COMPANY, 59 Frankfort Street.
J. ISAACS of John Simon & Brothers.

J.

MAX JAFFE, 15 William Street.

K.

J. A. KAHL, 52 Beaver Street.
KANZOW & CO., 11 Broadway.
OTTO C. KANZOW of Kanzow & Co.
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, 15 William Street.
MARY I. KNAUTH of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
WILHELM KNAUTH of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
HERMANN C. KUPPER, 52 Murray Street, and 536 West 111th Street.

M.

MACLAREN & GENTLES, 222 Produce Exchange.
A. MAGENHEIMER, 68 Broad Street.
MARX MAIER, 200 Fifth Avenue.
MERCHANTS' COLONIAL CORPORATION, 45 William Street.
CARL MULLER of Muller, Schall & Co.
ERNEST MULLER of Schuchardt & Schutte, and Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street.
FREDERICK MULLER-SCHALL of Muller, Schall & Co.

N.

MARIS NACHOD, 15 William Street.
NATIONAL ZINC CORPORATION.
RICHARD NEUHAUS of the Electro Bleaching Gas Company, New York.
K. & E. NEUMOND, 25 Broad Street.
ROLIN C. NEWTON, 15 William Street.

P.

EDMUND PAVENSTEDT of Muller, Schall & Co.
LEOPOLD PELATZ, 17 Battery Place.

R.

LOUIS J. REES of Zimmermann & Forshay.
REUTER, BROECKELMAN & CO., 59 Pearl Street.
ALFRED RICHTER of Reuter, Broeckelman & Co.
ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO., 100 William Street.
RUBBER AND GUAYULE AGENCY, 108 Water Street.
TOWNSEND RUSHMORE, 82 Beaver Street.

S.

WILLIAM SCHALL, Jr., of Muller, Schall & Co.
SCHENKER & CO., 17 Battery Place.
PAUL SCHMIDT of Rubber and Guayule Agency.
SCHUCHARDT & SCHUTTE, 90 West Street.
SCHUTTE, BUNEMANN & CO., 15 William Street.
JOHN S. SCULLY of Zimmermann & Forshay.
SIEMSSEN COMPANY, 82 Beaver Street.
JOHN SIMON & BROTHERS, 15 William Street.
L. SONNEBORN SONS, 262 Pearl Street.
SOUTHERN PRODUCTS TRADING COMPANY, 15 William Street.
EDWARD STEGEMANN, JR., of Brasch & Rothenstein.
SUPERIOR EXPORT COMPANY, 90 West Street.

U.

ERNST ULRICH, 15 William Street.

W.

EDWARD WEBER of Rubber and Guayule Agency.
OTTO WEHRENBERG of Philip Bauer & Co.
AREND H. WEINGARDT, 15 William Street.

Z.

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY, 9 Wall Street.

Firms Outside of New York.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORT AND EXPORT COMPANY, 136 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
ARMIN CZECH of International Import and Export Company, Philadelphia.
H. KEMPER, Cotton Exchange, Galveston, Texas.
TEXAS EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY, Galveston, Texas.
GEORGE W. McNEAR, 433 California Street, San Francisco.
G. F. SCHLOETELBORG (?), 318 Globe Building, Seattle.
CHARLES CULLEN, Ocala, Fla.
NORFOLK REFINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.
ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco.

CHARGES SCANDALS ON ELLIS ISLAND

Bennet Attacks Commissioner Howe on House Floor for Alleged Immoral Conditions.

SAYS HE IS NEGLIGENT

Arraigns Him as a "Half-Baked Radical," Whose Policies Threaten New York City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17. — Charges against Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, were made in a speech in the House today by Representative William S. Bennet of New York, Republican, who alleged that conditions of immorality had existed and still existed at the Ellis Island immigration station as a result of Mr. Howe's administration.

"A half-baked radical, with free love ideas," was one of the terms used by Mr. Bennet in assailing Mr. Howe.

The New York member asserted that Commissioner Howe did not properly segregate the male and female aliens held at Ellis Island, that he had recommended the admission of immoral women under bond, that in one instance he caused the admission of an undesirable woman named Juliette, who was placed as a servant in the home of a friend of the Commissioner, and that the Howe administration, if changes were not made, would become more of a scourge to New York than infantile paralysis.

Mr. Bennet gave the matron at Ellis Island credit for correcting some of the bad conditions as they were alleged by him to exist a year or more ago, but said that other evils had taken their place.

Mr. Bennet followed his speech by introducing a resolution calling upon the Department of Labor for information relating to various phases of Mr. Howe's administration, including his plan to abolish competitive bidding in letting contracts for feeding immigrants detained at the island and substituting a scheme of Government ownership of the restaurant privilege. The resolution demands a copy of an opinion of the Department of Justice on this point. Mr. Bennet said that he had been unable to obtain a copy of the opinion.

Reviews Howe's Career.

In leading up to his attack today, Mr. Bennet mentioned his own part in passing the Mann White Slave law. Then he reviewed the career of Commissioner Howe, saying that he came to New York several years ago from Cleveland and was a decided "extremist."

"He became Superintendent of what is known as the People's Institute," said Mr. Bennet, "an organization whose function was to incite discussion among the people. I always thought Mr. Howe was a good choice for that place. Somehow or other he was chosen as Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island in 1914."

Launching into his allegations, Representative Bennet said:

"I have known Ellis Island for years. I was six years on the Immigration Committee. I secured appropriations of over $2,000,000 for necessary buildings for the care and comfort of the immigrants, and I, as a member of the Immigration Commission, in connection with my friend, Judge Goldfogle, conducted an independent investigation of Ellis Island which resulted in rectifying some evils that did exist there. Now, what did I find?

"I found first from my inquiry that the Commissioner of Immigration is the most negligent Commissioner that we have ever had, the most frequently absent, and that he pays the least attention to his duty of any Commissioner in my time.

"One section of the immigration law provides that an alien prostitute may be arrested anywhere in the United States at any time after entry into the United States. And during the years

Continued on Page 3.

KAISER SENDS PLEA FOR WAR SUFFERERS

Ohio Judge Returns from Germany with Emperor's Message to America.

RULER SURE OF VICTORY

Scoffs at Hyphenism and Says We Must Have Only Thorough Americans.

Judge Alfred K. Nippert of the Common Pleas Court in Cincinnati returned yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. after three and a half months' trip to Germany as President of the American Commission for the Relief of Poland. He met the German Emperor at the Western headquarters on June 24. The Emperor requested him to call on the American people to get the women and children taken by the Russians from Eastern Prussia to Siberisk, near Archangel, sent back to their homes before the return of Winter.

"I was the Kaiser's guest at grand headquarters," said Judge Nippert, "and took dinner with him. It was nearly midnight when we ended our talk about war conditions. I was amazed at the Kaiser's appearance. I had been led to believe by reports that he had aged very much with the cares and worry of the war. On the contrary, he was bronzed by the sun and vigorous in appearance. His mustache is gray, but not white, as I had heard.

"We walked about in his garden for two hours, and the Kaiser was by far the fresher of the two when we sat down to rest. In speaking of his people and the result of the war, he said:

"'Such a people as mine are not doomed to defeat. They are destined for victory.'

"Speaking of my mission to see how the $400,000 had been distributed in the devastated towns, villages, and cities of German Poland, he said that fully one-half of the amount subscribed had come from purely American societies and the rest from German-Americans. The Kaiser seemed rather to resent this distinction, and said:

"'In Germany I wish to have people who are Germans heart and soul. You must wish in America for people who are completely Americans. There must be people in America who sympathize with Germany the same as there are people whose sympathies are with the Allies, but you do not call them Allied-Americans, so why do you call the others German-Americans?'

Judge Nippert said that of the women and children, originally numbering 10,000, who were taken away by the Russians, 40 per cent. of them had died of cold and hunger last Winter, and that the rest would surely perish if they were not brought back to their homes before the snow sets in.

The Kaiser Wilhelm appeared to be very much concerned over the fate of these unfortunate people," the Judge went on. "He said to me:

"'I have an army which is able to take care of itself and our frontiers, but seizure of these women and children is not war. It is not possible for a nation to ask clemency at such a time, even in the cause of humanity. I can do nothing and Germany can do nothing, and for that reason I ask the American people and their Government, through the embassy at Petrograd, which has charge of German affairs, to get these poor women and children sent back to their native land. I ask nothing for myself or for my army.'"

Judge Nippert did not have any official message from the Kaiser to President Wilson, but will go to Washington to make an informal report of his trip through Germany and of his conversation with its ruler.

"I went all through the devastated districts in East Prussia from Memel to the Masurian Lakes," said the Judge, "and saw the devastation that had been wrought. I had previously been through Belgium, but that country was not a circumstance to East Prussia."

Judge Nippert said he found business conditions in Germany not far from normal. The crops in East Prussia promise to be the best that have been harvested since 1902, and there was no real shortage of food except in fats.

BRITISH GAIN NORTH OF OVILLERS; GERMANS LAUNCH FIERCE ATTACK AT LONGUEVAL AND DELVILLE WOOD

British Troops Honor Prisoners Taken at Ovillers; Only 126 Germans Left Alive Out of 6,000

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—According to advices reaching Paris this afternoon, the capture of Ovillers yesterday morning was signalized by appalling German losses and the most desperate fighting since the offensive began. The position's importance lay in its covering the main road from Albert to Bapaume, and the situation on the British left flank rendered its reduction necessary to safeguard the advance further south. That the Germans realized its value is shown by the fact that the defense was intrusted to picked regiments of the Third Division of the Imperial Guard, who, despite the bombardment, from which they were protected by shelters in some cases fifty feet deep, had held out since July 1.

After six hours of concentrated bombardment by hundreds of heavy guns, the attack began at dawn from three sides, a section from Ovillers Wood being the first to penetrate the village. The English plunged, shouting, into the ruins, chasing the enemy along the passages. Vainly their officers tried to restrain them, so that the "cleaning up" could be accomplished with bombs. It was the same regiment that had taken La Boiselle, where it suffered severely from a flanking mitrailleuse fire from Ovillers, and all were mad to avenge their comrades.

In one underground retreat they captured twenty-five Germans, survivors of a full battalion, who had not tasted food for sixty hours. In another stronghold the survivors were nearly dead from thirst. The Oberleutnant commanding said some men in desperation drank the polluted water of the village pool, only to die afterward in great agony. Corpses were everywhere. At one end of the village, where two little forts defended its entrance, were more than 800 bodies, horribly mangled by the incessant shellfire.

Near the central market place a half-ruined house proved the final heart of resistance. For fully half an hour a terrible mitrailleuse fire beat off all attacks. Then bombers, crawling foot by foot, managed to throw their missiles into the loophole. For a moment the defense's fire wavered, and the British charged, led by a wounded subaltern whose left arm was almost severed at the shoulder. There was a short hand-to-hand struggle, then the few survivors unbayoneted threw down their arms, and the victorious subaltern stood, whistling "Tipperary," in the doorway, waiting for an ambulance to remove him to a dressing station.

Only 126 living prisoners out of nearly 6,000 men remained. One noncommissioned officer said many had gone mad from shock and strain, and had run amuck until killed by their comrades in self-protection.

The British were generous victors. As the tattered, exhausted prisoners marched to the rear an order rang out, and swiftly formed khaki lines presented arms in homage to the defenders' courage.

HOLD FOUR LINES INTO HUNGARY

Russians on Carpathian Front Moving On, Seemingly with Little Resistance.

GALICIAN TOWNS IN PANIC

German Defeat on the Lipa Held by London Critics to Open Way to Lemberg.

LONDON, July 18.—General von Linsingen's retirement across the Lipa in Galicia is considered by the critics here as removing the last serious obstacle to the advance of the Russians toward Lemberg.

Reports from Rome say that the retirement of the Teutonic allies on the Lipa has caused a panic in Galicia, where towns are being evacuated.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd quotes the Boerse Gazette as asserting that the Austro-Germans have impressed all possible labor to strengthen the defenses of Vladimir-Volynski in Volhynia. Starving peasants, it is said, have been driven to the trenches to work, while in some cases villages have been burned.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—Though the issue of the struggle between the opposing forces in the region of the Stokhod River still hangs in the balance, and there has been during the last few days no essential change in the situation along the main Russian front, the Russians have achieved three important advances at widely separated points in the eastern war theatre.

The first is the successful drive from the new quarter in Volhynia, southwest of Lutsk. The second is an advance of the extreme southern wing of General Brusiloff's forces along the high road leading into Hungary, and the third is the improved situation in the Caucasus resulting from the taking of Baiburt.

Boehm-Ermolli's Defeat Significant.

In the first region the Russian operations are now being directed against the left wing of General Boehm-Ermolli's army, near Sviniusky, which has already yielded ground before the fierceness of the Russian assaults. Of the four Austrian Army groups employed against Brusiloff's forces Boehm-Ermolli's group had been the least affected by the Russian offensive, and, after its initial withdrawal from Dubno at the beginning of the Russian campaign, had held its ground firmly against all the Russian attempts to push the advance to the Galician frontier town of Brody. The beginning of the further retreat of this group, therefore, is considered extremely important and may open up a new Russian radius of attack from the north.

With their advance along the Kirlibaba-Maramaros-Sziget road the Russians are in possession of four important lines leading into Hungary. Following up their spectacular success, which has taken them within a month across the whole of Bukowina, they are proceeding steadily forward, apparently with little resistance.

The official statement issued by the War Office today says:

In the Riga region there was an artillery duel. The Germans at many places attempted unsuccessfully to recapture lost trenches.

As the result of the latest skillful operations of General Sakaroff's troops in Volhynia, we gained a victory on July 16 which brought us 13,000 prisoners and 30 guns, as announced yesterday, and enabled us to

Continued on Page 2.

GERMAN LOSSES PUT AT 150,000

Estimate of Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners in Battles of the Somme.

PRISONERS WEARY OF WAR

Had Promises It Would End by September—Scout Idea Army Can Be Beaten.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 17.—In spite of bad weather, which has hampered operations so that no great advance has been possible, we made some progress today in the direction of Pozières. Some of our troops stormed a double line of trenches from Bazentin-le-Petit to southeast of Pozières, a distance of 1,500 yards. They are strewn from one end to the other with German dead and wounded. Ovillers is ours after a German post which had been bravely defending it surrendered with two officers and about 140 men early this morning. There is no other news of importance today on the line of attack, but it is good enough, and the general position of our force is improved.

What is the German point of view about our attack and on the prospects of the war? That is the question I have put to some of the prisoners in bad German or fair English. It is difficult to get any clear answer or an answer of any real value, yet by putting together answers from separate groups of men and individual soldiers one does get a kind of hint of the general idea prevailing among these German troops against us.

Quite a number of them told me they and their people were sure the war would be over in August or September. They had been promised that, but could not give any reason for their belief except the promise. There seems to me to be no doubt that they were perfectly confident in the strength of their lines. They did not believe such defenses as those at Thiepval and Montauban could ever be broken.

The new power of our artillery amazed them. They speak of it always with terror, and officers, especially, admit they had never imagined that "amateur gunners," as they call our men, could achieve such results. For the courage of our infantry they always had great respect, but they count the strength of armies by the strength of guns, and until recent days they knew they had the greater power.

The foundations of their belief are shaken, but only to the extent that they admit the possibility of their army having to retire to a new line of defense. I have not found one man who speaks of defeat. They are still convinced the German Army will never be beaten to the point of surrender. As a German doctor whom I have previously quoted said to me a few days ago: "You are strong and we are strong. Neither side can crush the other. If the war goes on it will be the suicide of Europe."

These German soldiers do not want it to go on. That idea in their heads is clear enough. They are weary of war and have a great craving for peace. They want to see their wives and children again. One strain of thought creeps out in their talk. It is the suggestion that they fight not as free men declaring to fight, but as men compelled to fight by higher powers against whom they cannot rebel. "It is our discipline," said one of them today. "We cannot help ourselves."

I was told by one of the officers in charge of them that they talk of another inevitable war between Germany and England ten years from now. They have been taught to believe, he says, that we thrust this war upon them, that all through we have been the aggressors, and that Germany will seek her revenge. Personally I have not heard such words spoken, but rather from several of these prisoners a fierce hatred of war as the cause of horrors and suffering beyond the strength of man to bear.

The enemy has suffered great losses during our attack by their own admission, and it is reckoned on what seems to me a fair estimate, that in killed, wounded, and prisoners the number of their casualties must be somewhat near 150,000 men, including those inflicted by the French on our left.

USE GAS AND "TEAR" BOMBS

Make Slight Advance Against the French South of Somme.

REPULSED AT MAISONETTE

Driven Out of Biaches After Occupying Some Houses in the Village.

FAIL AT VERDUN ALSO

Attempt to Storm Hill 304 Broken Up by Infantry Fire—Belgians Raid a Trench.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 19.—Fighting in rain and thick mist the British Army on the Somme made substantial progress Monday night on a front of 1,000 yards to the north of Ovillers, while at the same time the Germans south of the Somme gained ground in the vicinity of Biaches. These movements were followed yesterday by a heavy German attack on the British positions in the neighborhood of Longueval and Delville Wood, where the fighting was still in progress at midnight, when the latest official statement was sent out.

The German attack against the French was delivered from Biaches to La Maisonette. Several attempts to take La Maisonette failed with heavy loss to the Germans, the statement says, but groups of the attacking forces spread along the canal on the east side of Biaches, where the fighting continues.

A German raid on Hill 304, on the Verdun front, west of the Muese, was broken up by French infantry fire. East of the river there was fighting with grenades, in which the advantage rested with the French. The artillery was active about Laufée and Chenois.

Captures of Big Guns a Surprise.

British military critics are agreeably surprised by the large captures of heavy armament, General Sir Douglas Haig has been able to announce, and point out how, although the attacks have been pressed with the greatest rapidity in order to give the Germans no time to organize formidable defenses, at the same time, as was evidenced by the withdrawal of the British from the Foureaux Wood, where they had reached the German third line, General Haig wisely resisted the temptation to hold on to that point, which would have incurred severe fighting, with probably heavy losses, in favor of a more methodical advance.

Evidence received from the front, as well as the official map published here, seems to prove that the German second line of defenses was far less strong and elaborate than the first, hence the military observers believe that the obstacles are likely to be less difficult as the Entente Allies advance.

The day statement issued by the British War Office yesterday follows:

Thick mist and incessant rain still are interfering with our operations in the neighborhood of the Somme, but to the north of Ovillers we made substantial progress last night on a front of 1,000 yards. The enemy were driven out of several strongly defended points, and we captured some prisoners and six machine guns.

Near Wytschaete (Belgium) we made a successful raid into German trenches. Opposite Cuinchy (Northern France) a similar attempt by the enemy was frustrated by our fire.

The statement issued at midnight reads:

After a bombardment with lachrymatory and gas shells, the Germans commenced an attack against our positions in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood. Heavy fighting is still in progress.

Elsewhere there is nothing of importance to report.

Attacks on the French Lines.

Following is the report issued yesterday by the Paris War Office:

South of the Somme the Germans attacked yesterday (Monday) evening and last night our positions from the village of Biaches, as far as La Maisonette. Notwithstanding repeated efforts, which cost them heavy losses, they were not able to obtain possession of La Maisonette. German detachments spread along the canal on the east side of Biaches, where the fighting continues.

On the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) a surprise attack against our trenches at Hill 304 was repulsed by our fire. On the right bank of the river the night was marked by fighting with grenades in the vicinity of the Chapel of Sainte Fine and west of Fleury. The enemy was repulsed everywhere. There was active artillery fighting in the region of La Laufée and Chenois.

On the remainder of the front calm prevailed through the night.

The text of the official communication issued last evening follows:

South of the Somme the day was relatively calm. The enemy did not renew his attempt against La Maisonette. We drove the Germans from some houses which they held in the village of Biaches.

There is no event of importance to report on the rest of the front.

The Belgian communication given out last evening says:

Last night (Monday) a Belgian detachment carried out a raid in the direction of the enemy trenches north of Dixmude. It succeeded in penetrating one of these, killing the greater part of the occupants and bringing back unwounded prisoners. During the day the artillery was slightly active.

Germans Claim Foes' Repulse.

BERLIN, July 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy attacks last night by the British against Pozières, on the Somme front, and positions to the east were repulsed, as were attacks by the French at

Blaches, La Maisonette, Barleux, and Soyecourt, according to the official headquarters statement today, which says:

At numerous points along the northern front enemy patrols were repulsed by our defense. In a British trench east of Vermelles a German patrol captured one officer, four non-commissioned officers, and eleven men.

On both sides of the Somme artillery preparation was in progress during the day. In the evening, strong attacks against Pozières and the position to the eastward, and also against Biaches, La Maisonette, Barleux, and Soyecourt were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the Meuse sector there has been lively artillery activity and minor hand grenade engagements.

BRITISH FEELING THEIR WAY.

Following Same Cautious Methods as After Their First Attack.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 18.—On that map of vari-colored patches at headquarters, which shows at a glance each day's progress of the offensive, there is one for today's work, to the hour of writing so far as known, north of Ovillers and west of Pozières and another west of Pozières.

The British apparently are following the same methods after the second big attack as after the first, fortifying the positions gained, stalking German machine gun detachments, taking needful tactical points, and feeling their way systematically, while their concentrations of gunfire give no sign where next the Infantry is going to act.

"Shells?" said a gunner, who remembered the days of munitions starvation. "It is no longer a case of asking for more, but of somebody in the rear asking over the telephone if we have enough."

It cleared after yesterday's rain, which did not interrupt the shelling or the taking yesterday of 1,500 yards of a second line trench west of Pozières, which has been the centre of interest for the last twenty-four hours. This village sits on a high and commanding position, and the British have now established themselves on either side of its ruins, into which they continued today pouring a big volume of shellfire.

The Germans were seen using for the first time in this action a poisonous shell, which does not explode but emits an asphyxiating gas. At first sight it may be mistaken for what is known as a "dud," an army term for a shell which has failed to detonate.

USE 500,000 SHELLS A DAY.

10,000,000 Rained on Germans in Somme Offensive, Officer Estimates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY, July 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An artillery officer, as a result of rough calculations, tells me that along the main front of our attack since June 27 we have been raining on the enemy approximately half a million shells per day.

On this basis we have used up in twenty days 10,000,000 projectiles of all sorts, exclusive of bombs, rifle, and machine-gun fire.

It is a staggering figure, and while it may only be treated as purely approximate it is illustrative of the need to go on supplying our troops with munitions without any thought of slackening.

KEEPING GERMANS AT VERDUN.

Gen. Nivelle Says Army Must Hold as Many There as Possible.

PARIS, July 18.—In an army order in which he communicated to his troops a congratulatory address sent them by the French Academy, General Robert George Nivelle, commander of the French forces at Verdun, says:

"Thanks to the heroic stand of the army before Verdun the allied offensive already has made brilliant progress—and the Germans are not at Verdun.

"But our work is not finished. No Frenchman has a right to a moment's rest while the enemy remains on the soil of France and Alsace and Lorraine. To enable the Allies' offensive to develop freely and culminate in a rapid, decisive victory we will continue to withstand the assaults of our implacable enemies who, notwithstanding the sacrifice of half a million men which Verdun has already cost them, still cling to their main hopes.

"Not satisfied with resisting, soldiers of the Second Army, you will constantly harass the adversary so as to hold before you, by ceaseless menace, the greatest possible part of the enemy forces until the approaching hour of the general offensive."

CZAR FELICITATES BRITISH.

King George Transmits Message to Army with His Own Praise.

LONDON, July 18.—King George today sent the following message to General Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British troops on the Franco-Belgian front:

"The continued successful advance of my troops fills me with admiration, and I send my best wishes to all ranks. The Emperor of Russia has asked me to convey his warm congratulations to the troops upon the great success they have achieved.

(Signed) "GEORGE, R. I."

General Haig replied as follows:

"The British armies in France offer most respectful and grateful thanks for this further mark of your Majesty's gracious appreciation of what they have achieved. They also respectfully beg that their grateful acknowledgments be conveyed to the Emperor of Russia for his Majesty's congratulations."

FRENCH PRESIDENT AT FRONT.

With Minister of War, He Visits Verdun and Somme Lines.

PARIS, July 18.—President Poincaré, accompanied by General Pierre Roques, Minister of War, has spent the last two days in visits to the Meuse and Somme fronts. The trip included a brief stop at Verdun and a meeting on the Somme front with Generals Joffre, Foch, and Fayolle.

In the course of the trip President Poincaré inspected the former German lines and sections of the ground scarred by traces of the recent battle and bombardments. Before leaving he heartily congratulated the troops and their commanders.

ENTIRE SALONIKI FRONT SHELLED BY THE ALLIES

Their Aeroplanes Burn Part of Bulgarian Crops in Region of Monastir.

PARIS, July 18.—Official advices received from Saloniki under date of Monday say that cannonading is in progress along the entire Saloniki front.

"Allied aeroplanes burned part of the Bulgarian crops in the region of Monastir," the statement says. "There is cannonading along the whole front."

The information given out by the French authorities in regard to the situation at Saloniki is not sufficiently explicit to indicate whether the Entente Allies are preparing an offensive movement such as would be preceded by a general bombardment.

A Saloniki dispatch of several weeks ago said that an Allied offensive in Macedonia had been arranged for the middle of May, but that it had been postponed and might be expected in July, at the latest. There are some 150,000 Serbian troops on this front, several hundred thousand French and British soldiers. It is generally understood the Allies have 600,000 or more men available for a campaign.

Opposed to them are the Bulgarians, with unknown numbers of Turks, Germans, and Austrians. It has been reported that Bulgaria's allies have withdrawn troops recently on account of the offensive campaigns on the French, Russian, and Caucasian fronts.

WAR TURNS NATION TO GOD, SAYS KAISER

Tells Field Chaplains Germans Must Accept Conflict as Time of Trial.

BICKERINGS THE DRAWBACK

This National Vice, He Fears, Will Undo Good Accomplished by Struggle.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 18.—Interesting utterances by the Kaiser regarding the spiritual side of the world war which are not without significance at this particular time, are reported by Dr. Ott, a division Field Chaplain, who participated in the Congress of Protestant Chaplains of the west front held last April at the Great Headquarters.

"In the afternoon," says Dr. Ott, "the Kaiser bestowed the good fortune on us of appearing in our circle in the garden of a soldiers' home. He stood before us by no means altered, fresh and with the elastic strength of youth, only perhaps somewhat slenderer than formerly. Joyous vitality pulsed in his eyes, and that was in the days when the attack on Verdun was in its hardest stadium. One was transported by him into the atmosphere of the calm security of confidence and firmness for half an hour. He spoke to us quite informally, now in a light conversational tone, often laughing heartily, now earnest and emphatic, at times with strong temperament, but always sure in his expressions, often coining phrases of classic sharpness. A band of warm fellowship bound us from the very first moment. With an expression of kindliest good-will he greeted us. His words were to be inradically writ in our hearts and souls.

"Without any circumlocution or asides the Kaiser gripped the spiritual pulse of the times to saying:

"'It is a question of winnowing. The world war separates wheat from chaff. You gentlemen have the task of working to the end that the German nation may learn to turn its thoughts to itself and accept these times as times of trial. One must recognize the tests and trials in life.'

"This is the inner aim and purposes of war which the Kaiser again and again emphasized in diverse connections.

"The Kaiser further remarked:

"'In any case the greatest gain of our nation will be that it is won back, it is looking up to God, that it is realized that one cannot do without Him.'

"Gentlemen, how fascinating and marvelously manifold is His personality. We must study it thoroughly; we live with the Lord.

"Suppose Christ entered at this moment through yonder door. Could we look into his face? Going to church once a week is not enough. We must make Him the ideal of our practical life. We must determine to live according to His teaching. You must bring sharply before the vision of God, who perhaps, as the Judge, is now passing through the world. You must represent Him and show Him to us."

"The Kaiser spoke openly of that which might cause the German nation to lose this inner gain, 'the passion for bickering and criticising,' he said, and one was aware how, not without a touch of willfulness, the Kaiser grieves at this inherited racial failing of his nation, not because it merely concerns him, the State, or the Government, but because a nation with this old German vice itself bars the road to its own good.

"The Kaiser added: 'I have often racked my brains as to how this was to be remedied, not by orders or laws. The change must come. One must have from within an inward balance, then one from without. There must be peace in our hearts. Then we will be strengthened for bad days and, what is more difficult, for good days.'

"'I have the impression that the men now lying in the trenches will be quite different at home.'

"The Kaiser is filled with pride in his army and nation. He said: 'One can't help saying that our nation is great that without grumbling or blinking an eyelash it has staked itself for the great cause and sacrifices itself for it.'

"Thus earnestly and with real reverence and piety spoke the Kaiser, to whom now so much power is given in our fate and the fate of nations. The pale shimmer of the kerosene lamps mingled with the dim light of the dying day fell on a pair of calm, earnest, firm eyes. When the conversation turned to the sacrifices of the war his eyes flashed when brave deeds were spoken of. They gleamed like gold when a list gave occasion for a laud. He noted who field chaplains with first class Iron Crosses and had them tell him how they had won them while still under arms. He joked with a Bavarian, incidentally remarking that some day one would be astounded when all the anecdotes of the heroic deeds of individuals became known. Everything the Kaiser said was full of good humor and joyousness."

ITALIAN ADVANCE GOES ON.

Further Progress Made on the Northern Slopes of the Pasubio.

ROME, July 18.—In the face of vigorous opposition, the Italians are making further advances, the War Office announced today in the following statement:

Artillery engagements occurred in the regions of Stelvio and the Tonale. In the Arsa Valley we defeated attacks of the enemy on our positions at Foppiano.

Notwithstanding vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy, our infantry has reached the advance on the northern slopes of the Pasubio. Lively fighting continues in the Posina Valley and in the Astico area, where the enemy attempted to check our progress by repeated but fruitless counter-attacks. Small encounters took place near Mesole, in the Sugana Valley, resulting in our favor. The enemy shelled villages, causing fires in a villa south of Strigno. Along the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, which were particularly intense in Carnia and in the upper Fella Valley.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Oswedaletto without causing any damage. Our aircraft bombarded the railway station at Andrea, south of Gorizia.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For some days the Russians under General Kuropatkin have been driving against von Hindenburg in the Riga district in an effort to force their way across the Dvina, or in those places where they are already across, to fight through the marsh areas with which that district is well covered. There is, from the very nature of the country, a marked difference in the battle lines here as compared with the lines further south. A consideration of this difference will explain the lack of success the Russians have had on this front.

Except for the surroundings of Pinsk, the Russians line south is completely out of the marshes and on high and solid ground. The country is broken up freely by hills of varying height, none of which assumes any material proportions, and by numerous streams; but the marsh belts have been left behind. In the Riga district, it is practically all marsh with occasional cases of dry land over which emergence from the marshes is possible. The armies in this sector, therefore, do not form a continuous line but are really a number of different groups. The German defense consists as a consequence in guarding the outlets from the marshes over which the Russians might pour if the passage was ever forced.

Of these marshes the great Tirul is the largest, and is the chief stumbling block to the Russian advance. It does not seem reasonable, however, to consider at this time that the Russian effort is an attempt to take the offensive seriously. Rather it would appear that the Russian object was to keep von Hindenburg continuously under pressure, so that were he deposed to send troops south, where the Russians have the greatest opportunity to really accomplish something, he would be immediately faced with a situation of his own that would demand assistance. It is just this situation that the Allies are creating not only on the Russian front, but on all fronts.

Although possessed of interior and necessarily shorter, lines of communications that their opponents, the concentric attack which they are now facing has deprived the Teutons of all advantages which would naturally accrue through their inferior position. In the measure of success in the south lives up to promise and expectation, there will be no need of an attack on Riga. The line will be affected by the general situation, and will have to retire with the rest of the Teuton front. Therefore it does not appear yet that the Russian attacks at Riga have any direct territorial objective.

Further to the south, as a result of recent successes, the Russian line is taking on a very peculiar form which, with each day's advance, becomes a greater threat to the Teutonic allies. The Austrians still hold the line of the Stripa, it is true, and here their line runs due north and south, but both north and south of this river their line is bent back almost to the meridian of Lemberg. In the north, from Brody on, its curves westward following closely the Galician border until at its furthest point it is nearly forty miles west of the Stripa line. To the south the same condition prevails and the distances are about the same.

The southern line contains elements of danger not found in that in Volhynia. There is in the first place a sharp "L" near the junction of the Stripa and the Dniester, where for some little distance the line runs parallel to the latter river. From Koropiec, on the northern bank of the Dniester, the battle line lies almost straight to Jablonitza. A break anywhere along this line would not only force the abandonment of the Stripa but would throw Lemberg in jeopardy. The entire Austrian defense in this section is made to depend upon the Dniester River. This river in its course through Galicia runs through a country that is very generally flat for some distance from the river bank. The river is open, easy to defend, and hard to cross, particularly under the fire of defensive artillery.

South of the Dneister, the Russians have fared much better. Yesterday's report shows that from Transylvania, their line now follows closely the ridge of the Carpathians as far as Jablonitza Pass, and fighting is actually taking place in the Carpathians themselves. It does not seem to be of a serious character, but rather more in the nature of guerrilla warfare participated in by more or less scattered bands. Between Jablonitza and the Dneister, however, there has been an ominous quiet which has lasted weeks. No information has been received in that time as to just what is going on. It is extremely unlikely that the Russians are resting content with their previous successes or even that they are faced with a shortage of ammunition. With their previous experience before them, the chances are that this element was considered fully and planned to a nicety before any offensive move was made.

The general political situation is also entirely different from what it was when Nicholas was in command. The control of Russian affairs has passed from the bureaucrats of the Baltic Provinces, many of whom were Teutonic in sympathy, and Brusiloff is assured of support which Nicholas systematically failed to receive. To appreciate the changed conditions, it is only necessary to recall the absolute secrecy of Brusiloff's preparations, and the fact that his attack against the Austrian lines was the greatest surprise of the war, both to the Teutons and, except for the Russian High Command, to the Russians themselves.

On the western front there has been very little of interest in the last two days' fighting. German counterattacks, which have been inevitable, have struck the French line in the vicinity of Biaches and have made some little progress between that village and the Somme, but the general situation in this sector remains unchanged. There is an impression, however, that the French part of the offense is spreading to the south. No mention of this is made in the French reports, but the Germans report a French attack at Soyecourt. This was the southern limit of the French movement and no previous effort has apparently been made against this point.

It is a logical sequence of the sharp bend which the French advance has put in their lines.

On the British front recent efforts have all been expended toward Pozières. This is the most important point in this region because of the road which it controls. The British are working in the manner so painfully familiar that has characterized their strategy against every point where resistance was unusually stubborn. East of Pozières they are forging ahead toward Martinpuich, while west of the village they are advancing toward the Pozières-Thiepval road. The result to be looked for is the customary pocket from the sides of which they can pinch the Germans out of the village. The cutting of both the Albert-Bapaume highway and the road to Thiepval will not only force the evacuation of the town but will be a matter of serious embarrassment to the German forces defending the Thiepval sector.

The fighting in all this district is paralleling, closely the fighting about Verdun. The British gains are consistent but slow. The principal hope of the British is to widen the gap—that is, to break the line on a somewhat wider front than has been cut. Once the Germans are forced out in the open, with only hastily constructed field works on which to depend, this may be possible, but at present the operations will be greatly prolonged until a position on the Bapaume plateau is firmly established.

UNRESTRICTED WAR BY U-BOATS URGED

Revocation of London Declaration Makes Germans Seek Revenge.

MIGHT SHORTEN CONFLICT

Berlin's Decision Hinges Also on British Pressure on Neutrals.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 18.—It is becoming more apparent here every day that the whole question of a sharpened submarine war will be revived in an acute form and will have to be thrashed out in full all over again when the Reichstag meets, if not sooner.

While the subterranean propaganda of the enthusiastic champions of a ruthless submarine war has never ceased, of greater significance is the fact that the abrogation of the Declaration of London by England caused even the moderate leaders of German public opinion to do some hard thinking as to England's motives and their possible effects in the long run. The result was that many thinking Germans who were formerly uncompromising opponents of the sharpened submarine war have been led to modify their views more or less, and in some cases they have come out openly for the resumption of the submarine war on its former scale if a careful reconsideration of all factors involved should indicate that it would be to Germany's best interests.

This subtle and slow change that is creeping over a powerful bulk of moderate public opinion is due to the corresponding change in the four important factors that influenced the Imperial Government's decision to back down before President Wilson's ultimatum after the attack on the Sussex. These changing factors, which, far from continuing to weigh against the resumption of submarine warfare, are either negligible today or tend to favor the sharpened submarine warfare, were the whole question to be exhaustively reconsidered. One factor was the hopeful argument that if the submarine quarrel with America were satisfactorily settled once for all time the American Government would take effective action against the British blockade. But the fact that the American Government has not even taken any effective action against the seizures of American mails, let alone any strong action on its blockade note, has convinced both the German people and the moderate leaders of public opinion that little or nothing need any longer be hoped for from American action to break up the British blockade. Consequently, they say, this factor can be eliminated in future considerations of the advisability of resuming the sharpened submarine war. This conviction has been fixed by the revocation of the Declaration of London.

Another powerful factor that influenced Germany's peaceful decision last Spring was the consideration not only for America, but for other neutrals. As a result of the abrogation of the Declaration of London, should England's economic pressure on these small neutrals continue to increase, it is felt here that England's prestige and economic power would in time force these small nearby neutrals into an attitude hostile to Germany which might find its expression in the closing of these neutral borders against Germany. Whether such a neutral blockade of Germany resulted from neutral sympathy for or fear of England would naturally be immaterial to Germany. It is also realized that England's economic pressure might in time compel these neutrals to go even further than closing their borders against Germany. The logical conclusion is that if England's economic war, as possibly indicated by the revocation of the London Declaration, reaches a point where the practical benefits to Germany of neutral friendships vanish, the factor which last Spring weighed heavily against continuing the submarine war and thus alienating neutral friendships, if not incurring actual enmity, may be eliminated in the not distant future.

Still another factor last Spring was the certainty that the submarine warfare would prolong the war by bringing America in, particularly in view of the earnestly entertained peace thoughts and the then possibility that President Wilson might seize the first favorable opportunity for offering mediation. Recent events have caused this factor to lose much of its convincement, and the belief that a sharpened submarine warfare is perhaps the only means of ending the war quickly is making daily converts.

Lastly, one of the most important factors last Spring was the feeling which many opponents of the submarine warfare had that the submarine, either for technical reasons or because a sufficient number of boats were not available, could not accomplish the economic throttling of England with absolute certainty. The last few months have seen a change in this factor too, in the direction favoring the resumption of submarine warfare in the old form.

It is said and believed in inside circles that if Germany is forced to resort to the ruthless use of the submarine this weapon can now accomplish all that was claimed for it, even by its enthusiastic champions.

It is still premature to venture to say how soon a decision will be made on the question of the free use of the submarine and what influence these changed or changing factors will have on the nature of the decision.

GERMANS IN AFRICA DEFEATED BY BELGIANS

Force Dispersed and Commandant Captured in Seven-Hour Battle at Lake Victoria.

HAVRE, July 18.—Belgian troops operating in German East Africa have reached the shore of Lake Victoria and in a seven-hour engagement fought on July 7 they dispersed the Germans opposing their advance, taking the German commandant prisoner and inflicting a number of losses on the Germans, according to an official statement issued by the Belgian War Office today. The review covers the operations of General Tombeur's army during a period beginning June 25. Briefly, the statement says, these operations were as follows:

After defeating the enemy on June 25 one day's march east of Biaramulo, Colonel Molitor's brigade continued to advance eastward with the object of occupying the southwestern shore of Lake Victoria and cutting the retreat southward of the last of the enemy's forces still holding out in the region between the upper Kagera River and Lake Victoria.

The Belgian troops on June 27 reached the shore of Lake Victoria at two points, Namirembe and Basira Yombo. They made a number of prisoners. In a sharp engagement lasting seven hours, fought on July 7, the enemy was dispersed. The Commandant of the German colony was taken prisoner and the enemy lost a number of killed.

The Belgian troops bore themselves admirably. Major Rouling was twice wounded at the head of his regiment.

No important news has been received from Colonel Elsen's brigade operating in the Gsumbura-Kitega region.

HARDEN SEES LITTLE HOPE OF EARLY PEACE

German Editor Ridicules Idea French Can't Fight Beyond Autumn.

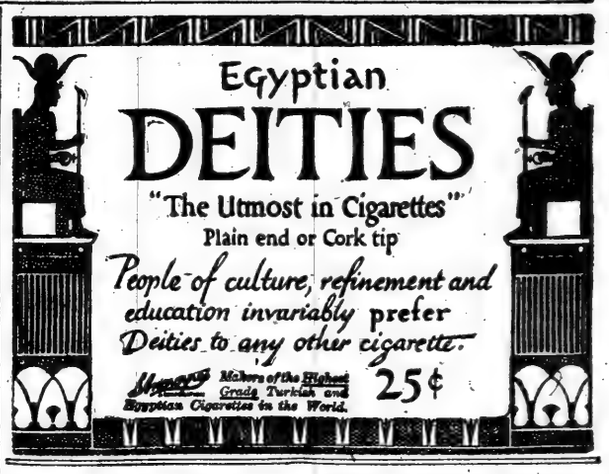
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19, (Wednesday.)—The Times says the last number of Die Zukunft contains another of Maximilian Harden's warning articles in which, under the appearance of preaching steadfastness, he advises the public to check its hopes of an early and satisfactory peace. He says: "Have the enemies finished? So have we. And so it is possible that after the trial of strength which has now begun they will add up the account and seek a straight road to a reasonable peace. But do not cling to the belief that they will behave thus."

Harden then ridicules the German predictions that the French cannot possibly fight beyond Autumn, and says:

"If our enemies believe they have not yet reached the highest point of what they can do and that in the Spring they will be ahead of us with heavy guns and ammunition, they will once more send their men into the storm of Winter, the snow and the water in the trenches. The brave man wants neither to be comforted nor to be fooled. A mass attack may begin with fireworks and end in nothing. On the other hand, the first advance may be smashed while the tenth may cut open the chief artery of the opposing army."

Harden ends with the remark that the Germans fear too much from the continuation of the war and expect too much from the peace.



HOLD FOUR LINES INTO HUNGARY

Continued from Page 1.

sweep the enemy completely from the left bank of the lower Lipa, driving him to Krassoff and beyond the river. Judging by the abundance of war material the enemy abandoned, he retreated in great disorder. Some of the seventeen heavy guns captured were yesterday already bombarding enemy positions on the south bank of the Lipa.

German prisoners captured wear uniforms of all kinds, proving the mixed character of the recent formations.

Berlin Tells of New Offensive.

BERLIN, July 18, (via London.)—The Russian operations eastward and southwestward of Lutsk, which began last Saturday, apparently marked the beginning of renewed important fighting in this sector, according to reports from war correspondents of Berlin newspapers.

The Russians had employed the comparatively quiet period since July 8 in reinforcing their units and making redispositions of their forces. Especially large masses of troops were assembled westward of Lutsk with the aid of the double-track railways and two excellent military roads.

The new opeations began Saturday morning with a Russian advance from Torchin in the direction of Sadoff. This met with strong opposition at first and was thrown back. Meanwhile, however, strong forces were advancing along the road from Lutsk to Charukoff, and westward thereof. These forces encountered the Austro-Germans during the night along the front from near Szklin to Ugrinoff. It was quickly apparent that the Austro-Germans were facing greatly superior numbers and a withdrawal of the line was ordered. This was accomplished with little disturbance, though the aid of a strong attack which held up the Russians until the new line southward of the Lipa had been firmly established.

The fighting along the Moldava-Breaza line in Bukowina is reported to be bitter. In hand-to-hand conflicts the Austrians are successfully holding the line eastward of the Bukowina border. As during the former occupation of Bukowina, the fighting along the Carpathian Heights is taking on the nature of guerrilla warfare. There are constant skirmishes between patrolling parties and other small forces.

Russians Repulsed on Riga Line.

The complete repulse of Russian attacks in the region west and southwest of Lutsk was announced today by the War Office. South and southeast of Riga the Russians continued their strong offensive, but their assaults broke down before the German lines, or were repelled by counterattacks where the German trenches had been penetrated. The official statement follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The Russians continued their strong attacks south and southeast of Riga. These broke down with sanguinary losses before our positions. At places where the Russians entered our trenches they were ejected by counterattacks.

Army group of Prince Leopold: There were no incidents of importance.

Army group of General von Linsingen: The situation generally is unchanged. Russian attacks west and southwest of Lutsk were completely repulsed.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer: There have been minor outpost engagements.

The Austrian Headquarters statement of July 17, received here from Vienna today, says:

Renewed advances by the Russians in Bukowina against our positions south and southwest of the Moldava were without success and cost the enemy heavy losses.

On both sides of the forest district north of the Prislop ridge there was fighting between reconnoitring detachments and scouting parties.

Advances by the Russians near Zable and Tatarow were repulsed.

Our sentries northwest of Burkanow, (on the Stripa in Eastern Galicia,) frustrated an enemy attempt to advance from his trenches.

Southwest of Lutsk the Russians attacked with numerically superior forces. The front section near Szklin withdrew into the district east of Gorochoff. Covered on the west flank by a German counterattack, the allied troops fighting south of Lutsk thereupon were withdrawn behind the lower Lipa without being disturbed by the enemy.

A Russian night attack west of Torchin (on the road from Lutsk to Vladimir-Volynski) was repulsed.

VIENNA, July 18, (via London.)—Austrian advanced posts in the region of Zable and Tatarow, south of Kolomea, in the Carpathian region, (in reality south of Delatyn and almost at the entrance of the Jablonica Pass) have been pressed back by a Russian attack, says the War Office statement issued today. The main Austrian positions, however, have been firmly held. In Volhynia, in the region southwest of Lutsk, Russian attacks failed. The statement says:

Near Zable and Tatarow the Russians pressed back our advanced posts. Attacks on our main positions failed, with great enemy losses.

North of Radziviloff, southeast of Lutsk (northeast of Brody, near the Galician border,) enemy assaults were also repulsed.

RUSSIA GETS PROMISE OF THE DARDANELLES

Includes Both Sides of Strait, Duma Committe Is Told by Returning Delegates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—On the return of the Russian parliamentary delegates to Russia, says The Chronicle, a sitting of the Joint Army and Navy Committee of the Duma was held at which the delegates and several Ministers were present, including M. Sazanoff, the Foreign Minister, as well as a majority of the members of the Duma. The deliberations were private, but a summary of the proceedings was given out to the press.

A most interesting statement was made by Professor Milukoff, the famous Liberal leader, who, according to the Petrograd newspaper Russky Slovo, said:

"The most important question in which we were interested was the problem of the Dardanelles. An agreement has been made between Russia and her allies according to which we are promised both sides of the strait. This agreement has not been published, but we considered it our duty to make it most widely known. In my conversation with him, Sir Edward Grey admitted that the problem of the Dardanelles was just as important for Russia as the problem of Alsace-Lorraine for France."

WILSON TO PROTEST ON BLACKLIST

Continued from Page 1.

of the world's trade, and that if firms in the United States are blacklisted they will find it difficult, if not impossible, to engage in any import or export trade.

The original Trading with the Enemy act was passed at the beginning of the European war. Later on, Dec. 23, 1915, the powers of the Enemy Trading act were extended so as to prevent any person doing business in Great Britain from trading with enemies of Great Britain; or persons having "enemy association," in any other part of the world. When this extension of the restrictions relating to trading was reported to the State Department on Jan. 19 last, it was given immediate consideration, with the result that on Jan. 25 Secretary Lansing sent a cablegram to Ambassador Page instructing him to bring the views of the United States to the attention of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and to present to him a formal reservation of the right of protest on the part of the American Government against the application of the act to the trade of the United States.

Lansing's Previous Protest.

In his cablegram of Jan. 25 Secretary Lansing said this Government "has reached the conclusion that this act is pregnant with possibilities of undue interference with American trade, if in fact such interference is not now being practised."

Continuing, Mr. Lansing's note of last January said:

"As it is an opinion generally held in this country, in which this Government shares, that the act has been framed without proper regard for the right of persons domiciled in the United States, whether they be American citizens or subjects of countries at war with Great Britain, to carry on trade with persons in belligerent countries, and that the exercise of this right may be subject to denial or abridgement in the course of the enforcement of the act, the Government of the United States is constrained to express to his Majesty's Government the grave apprehensions which are entertained on this subject by this Government, by the Congress, and by traders domiciled in the United States."

The British reply to this communication was handed to Ambassador Page of Feb. 16 last, and explained that the British act was framed with the object of bringing British trading, with the enemy, regulations into greater harmony with those adopted by the French Government since the outbreak of the war by applying in some degree "the test of nationality" in the determination of enemy character in addition to "the old test of domicile," which experience had "shown cannot provide a sufficient basis under modern commercial conditions for measures intended to deprive the enemy of all assistance, direct or indirect, from national resources."

It was argued in the British reply that the British Government was careful in devising the necessary definition to avoid any definition that would impose enemy status on "all" persons of "enemy" nationality or association, and also to take powers of discrimination which would enable them to apply the purely commercial restrictions contemplated only in regard to those persons from whom it was necessary in British interests to withhold the facilities afforded by British resources."

In this note the British Government admitted "the right of persons of any nationality resident in the United States to engage in legitimate commercial transactions with any other persons," but added that the British Government "cannot admit, however, that this right can in any way limit the right of other Governments to restrict the commercial activities of their nationals in any manner which may seem desirable to them by the imposition of prohibitions and penalties which are operative solely upon persons under their jurisdiction."

NO SURPRISE TO MANY.

New York Firms Have Known They Were on a Blacklist.

Almost without a single exception the New York names on the British blacklist are those of Germans, men of German extraction, or associates in German or Austrian houses.

J. Arnold Kahl, a commission merchant at 82 Beaver Street, is of German parentage. He said last night at his home in Brooklyn that he had known for more than a year that he was on the British blacklist. Most of the other men named have been similarly aware of their inclusion.

Mr. Kahl said that he had never been notified of the ban against him, but that he had known of it in various ways, and had been compelled to alter his business arrangements accordingly.

The news that the name of Muller, Schall & Co. appeared on the list did not come as a surprise to William Schall, Jr., of that firm. He told a TIMES reporter last night that his firm had been blacklisted for at least six months. The British Government, Mr. Schall said, imagined all sorts of things as a result of intercepted letters and cablegrams, and he said that the direct reason for his firm being blacklisted was its refusal to break off financial relations with old business friends in Germany. Mr. Schall said that his firm had made it clear to the British Government that it would try not to ship merchandise to Germany, but that it did not recognize the right of the latter to dictate how and with whom it should carry on the financial end of the business.

At the home of Dwight P. Dilworth, President of the Superior Export Company, Incorporated, it was learned last night that he was unable, through lack of first-hand knowledge, to discuss the subject. The concern is capitalized at $5,000, and the other officers are Beth V. Butterfield, Secretary, and Ralph L. Helxell, Treasurer. Its offices are at 120 Liberty Street.

A number of well-known banking and brokerage concerns and commission and export-import houses are included in the list. Among the first named are Zimmermann & Forshay, 9 Wall Street. The membership of this firm is made up of Leopold Zimmermann, Louis F. Rees, Maryan H. Hauser, John S. Scully, and Simon R. Blumenthal.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 15 William Street, are also named in the list. The copartnership and corporation directory gives these names as the principals of this firm: Wilhelm Knauth, Oscar L. Gubelman, Rollin C. Newton, and Mary I. Knauth.

A third banking firm named is Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street. The owners of the business are listed as follows: William Schall, Jr., Carl Muller, Edmund Pavenstedt, and Frederick Muller-Schall, Jr.

One of the west-known commercial houses in the list is the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, 100 William Street. This concern has a capital stock of $1,800,000 and is widely known throughout the textile and other industries. Jacob Hasslacher is President, the other officers being Frans Roessler, Vice President; Paul Mausolff, Secretary, and William A. Hamann, Treasurer. None of the officers could be reached last night.

The Goldschmidt Chemical Company and the Goldschmidt Detinning Company, both at 60 Wall Street, are also well known in various industries. The chemical company is capitalized at $10,000. Karl Goldschmidt is President, with Franz H. Hirschland Treasurer and Hubert E. Rogers Secretary. The officers are also the Directors. William L. Graham heads the Goldschmidt Detinning Company, which is shown by the directory to be capitalized at $5,750,000. F. H. Hirschland is Vice President, H. E. Rogers Secretary, and Rensselaer H. Lamon Treasurer.

The Directors' list shows the names of William T. Graham, Karl Goldschmidt, H. E. Rogers, F. H. Hirschland, E. L. Marston, E. E. Ballard, F. S. Wheeler, C. F. Dane, and L. A. Welles. The Goldschmidt Thermit Company, which is also listed, is apparently closely related to the preceding firms. The capital in this case is $325,000, and H. E. Rogers is President. The Board of Directors includes Mr. Rogers, F. H. Hirschland, William C. Cuntz, and C. F. Dane.

A number of the houses listed are really local branches of German or Austrian concerns, and in many cases the individuals mentioned in connection with these firms are the New York managers of the business.

WON'T TRADE WITH ALLIES.

Philadelphian on Blacklist Says England's Action Is Unnecessary.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Two Philadelphia companies have been put on Great Britain's official trade blacklist. The Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company, which is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, although virtually a branch of an international company controlled in Germany, is one of them. The other is the firm of Carl Grubnau & Son, importers of wool, with offices at 114 Arch Street.

In addition to the two business houses, one Philadelphia citizen, Armin Czech, who conducts an insurance office at 406 Bullitt Building, was placed on the blacklist for his alleged connection with the International Import and Export Company of New York. Czech declared tonight, however, that he had never had any connection with the firm, although its Philadelphia branch had desk room in his office last March. The Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company deals in narrow-gauge railroad tracks, motor locomotives, and other forms of railway supplies. Its sales agent, Henry Robieczek, said tonight:

"The blacklisting of our firm was needless. There is no danger of our trading with the Allies. There is both German and American capital in the firm. We have never tried to do any business with Great Britain or her confederates, and would never have made such an attempt even if there was no blacklist."

Carl Grubnau said:

"I heard that I was blacklisted some time ago, and was notified by a Philadelphia bank, which is controlled by the Allies, that my credit there was no longer good."

He refused to give the name of the bank.

Armin Czech was shown tonight the report that the International Import and Export Company had been put on Great Britain's blacklist, and that his own name was also on the list. Mr. Czech said:

"I have no connection with that company and never had. When it opened a Philadelphia office the company took desk room in my office. It was there about two weeks last March and then moved. Shortly after the Philadelphia branch was closed and its officers went back to the main office at 24 Stone Street, New York.

"The Philadelphia branch was never anything more than a one-man business. It sent a few packages to Germany through Holland, but I do not believe its business was large."

SUBMARINE MAY GO TO SEA SOON

Continued from Page 1.

because of the danger entailed. As soon as it is ready to be stored the tanks will be brought to Locust Point on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and run out on the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company for transfer to the Bremen. The copper will be towed to the submarine pier early Monday.

Prince von Hatzfeld of the German Embassy visited the Deutschland today to inspect the craft and congratulate Captain Koenig. He lunched with Captain Koenig and Captain F. Hinsch on board the Neckar.

Large quantities of canned goods and sides of beef were stowed in the submarine this afternoon. Hitherto supplies for the Deutschland's crew have been taken to the interned North German Lloyd steamer Neckar.

An extra hatch was put into use in loading the rubber. Further screening of the submarine was accomplished when four large covered barges were hauled, end to end, beside the barge that has been alongside the Deutschland for more than a week. Large pieces of burlap were hung between the barges, effectively shutting off the view between the ends of the barges.

To Take Cargo Aboard at Norfolk.

It was said when the Deutschland first came here that she would take some of her cargo from Norfolk. Captain Koenig was asked if this were still the plan.

"I expect to," he said.

This means that the submarine will lie inside the Capes until the tug Thomas F. Timmins or another of the company's tugs goes scouting outside the three-mile limit and by wireless notifies the German captain that "the coast is clear."

It was learned here today that there is no longer any doubt about the coming of a gigantic Zeppelin to the United States if the Germans' plans succeed. It is due about Aug. 15 and will land near this city, according to well-confirmed reports. The company operating the merchant submarines is interested in the Zeppelin, but its representatives will not talk about it. A landing place is now being arranged. The exact location is carefully guarded by those interested in the move.

In addition it is said that the submarine Bremen is to come to this port, as did the Deutschland, and not to New York, as previously announced, and that the Deutschland will not leave the American shore before the arrival of the Bremen and the interchange of information between commanders.

The Zeppelin, which has been specially constructed for the trip across the ocean, is now completed and undergoing her final tests in Germany, according to Germans here who ought to know. It was said today that the particular Zeppelin which is due to come here within the next few weeks, at her first trial succeeded in staying in the air several thousand feet above ground for four days without being compelled to come down. This is sufficient time to allow the big airship to complete the round trip between Germany and the United States, as it is said she can come across the Atlantic in forty-two hours, or six hours less than a two-day run.

Would Build U-Boats Here.

With 16,266 gallons of fuel oil going into her tanks and the ninety-five tons of oil already in them, the Deutschland will have an operating radius of 18,000 miles, or sufficient fuel to permit her to deviate greatly from her course. The direct run is a little more than 4,000 miles.

Mr. Prusse, one of the constructors of the submarine, who came over on her as supercargo, will remain. When the Deutschland first arrived it was said he would stay here for the purpose of superintending the loading of future vessels. The real purpose of his remaining in Baltimore, however, became known this evening. Vessels of the type of the Deutschland will be built here by a company now forming, financed by American capital, and will operate between Baltimore

GAIN IN PARALYSIS DUE TO A HOLIDAY

Dr. Emerson Hopeful, Though Reports Held Back by Sunday Exceeded Expectations.

DISEASE YIELDING SLOWLY

Mayor Calls Upon All Citizens to Aid in Keeping the City Clean and Sanitary.

QUARANTINE DRAWN CLOSER

Police to See That No Patients Are Moved—Travel Cards for Those Going Out of Town.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	18	33
Manhattan	2	7
Bronx	0	3
Queens	4	13
Richmond	2	15
Totals	26	121
Total of cases to date		2,175
Total of deaths to date		426

More new cases of infantile paralysis and more deaths were expected yesterday, but not as many as the records showed. Twenty-six deaths were reported to the Health Department for the whole city, as against 14 in the preceding twenty-four hours, making an increase in fatalities of nearly 90 per cent. The Health Department reported that through an error the number of new cases for the day ended at 10 o'clock Monday morning had been reported at 95, instead of 105, which made the 121 new cases reported up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning look less formidable.

Notwithstanding the increase Health Commissioner Haven Emerson, Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings, the Mayor, and the Police Commissioner agreed that there was no cause for alarm. Dr. Emerson showed a chart of the progress of the disease to prove that the "crest of the disease wave" was slowly yielding, and that each cumulative surge of the epidemic was showing comparatively less force. Dr. Emerson had predicted that the showing for yesterday would be bad, and both the authorities and the public were, in a measure, prepared for it. There are always many cases the reports of which are held over Sunday because of physicians being out of the city, and it is an invariable rule that the figures show a large advance on Tuesdays.

"I have no reason to change my belief that the outbreak is on the wane," said Commissioner Emerson. "A general inspection or the chart of the disease shows the situation to be encouraging."

Tuesday Always a Bad Day.

Deputy Commissioner Billings also considered the statistics "encouraging." "There is nothing about today's figures that should disturb anybody," he said. "In the history of all communicable diseases the figures for Tuesdays have been larger than for other days."

Richmond Borough reported fifteen new cases and two deaths yesterday, against one new case and no deaths the day before. These figures exceeded expectations, as did also the figures for Brooklyn, whereas in Manhattan there was a decrease both in deaths and new cases. There were seven new cases and two deaths in Manhattan yesterday, compared with eighteen new cases and three deaths the day before. Queens reported thirteen new cases and four deaths, against twenty new cases and two deaths for the twenty-four hours before, and the Bronx three new cases and no deaths, compared with one new case and two deaths the day before.

According to the chart of the progress of the disease in Commissioner Emerson's office, however, these totals show an appreciable deceleration from those of Tuesday, a week ago, when 195 new cases and 32 deaths were reported.

Five additional surgeons of the United States Health Service arrived yesterday to assist in preventing the spread of the disease. Charles E. Banks, the senior surgeon in charge of the corps of Federal officials, issued the following statement yesterday:

"The five surgeons will report for duty at the railway stations in the work of issuing certificates to persons who are going out of the State. It is expected that the surgeons will be at their posts by tomorrow morning.

"Persons traveling out of the State must first obtain certificates from the City Board of Health that the disease of infantile paralysis does not exist on their premises. These certificates must be obtained on the day of travel, if possible, or the day before at the furthest. Persons purchasing tickets for out-of-the-State travel will report to the public health surgeons on duty at the depots for their necessary cards of identification. They should arrive at the depots early so as to prevent confusion or delay at the last minute.

"Only persons leaving by automobile and other unusual conveyances should come to Room 425, Post Office Building, for their certificates. A trolley car is an unusual conveyance within the meaning of this rule. Persons traveling between points in the State are not required to obtain these certificates."

Stricter Quarantine.

Intracity quarantine will also be more strictly enforced by the police. Dr. Emerson announced that policemen on quarantine duty would be required to make daily calls at houses where there was illness, to see that no children had been removed from the restricted dwellings. They will also see that cards on the doors are prominently displayed.

Police Commissioner Woods asked Dr. Emerson whether there was any danger of policemen carrying disease, and was told there was not. Persons who did not come into physical contact with patients were safe, Dr. Emerson said. "Our nurses are continually at the bedsides of children who are ill, and they have not contracted the disease."

Police Commissioner Woods furnished figures to prove that the police were vigilant. He said there were 800 arrests a day before the outbreak, compared with 2,500 a day at present, the increase being due to violations of the Sanitary Code.

Mayor Mitchel asked the public yesterday to observe ordinances dealing with clean streets and sanitation.

"I am convinced that the present moment is appropriate to point out the cooperation the people must give if the present standard of city cleanliness is to be maintained or raised," said the Mayor. "An inspection of street conditions last Friday night convinced me that pedestrians, public service corporations, storekeepers, trucking concerns, manufacturers, market men, occupants of buildings, all can materially help simply by a little thoughtfulness in obeying city ordinances.

Asks All to Co-operate.

"I appeal to all to co-operate in this movement for minimizing unsightly and unsanitary street conditions. Do not throw newspapers and refuse into the streets, nor set fire to the contents of ash cans. Do not brush store sweepings into the streets. Clean sidewalks daily before 8 A. M. Place garbage and ashes in separate receptacles. Provide coverings for garbage cans. Tie rubbish securely in bundles. Clean up the premises each day. Do not allow refuse to accumulate."

Proof that infantile paralysis is not restricted to children was furnished by a list of victims more than 16 year old given out yesterday by the Health Department. Ten such cases have been reported since Feb. 3, one of the patients being 52 and the other 25 years old. None of them died.

The police authorities are investigating charges that an ambulance of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, carrying seven children ill from infantile paralysis, stood for fifteen minutes in front of a saloon near Sixty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. Indignant residents in the neighborhood, who said they saw the ambulance in front of the saloon, reported the matter to the police and some offered affidavits. The persons in charge of the ambulance were Dr. Crosby of the Brooklyn Health Department, Policeman Zachary Bates of the Health Squad, and Daniel O'Connell, the driver. Inspector Thomas H. Murphy will hold a formal investigation this morning to determine what, if anything, Policeman Bates had to do with delaying the ambulance.

The incident was also brought to the attention of Commissioner Emerson, who told reporters that he had found no evidence that any of the men in charge of the ambulance drank or ate, although the ambulance was in front of the saloon for fifteen minutes.

Went to Use Telephone.

"I was informed that the delay was occasioned by desire of the driver to know if he was to call for other cases before returning to the hospital," Dr. Emerson said. "The driver asked Dr. Crosby to find out, and the latter went into the saloon to use the telephone. Dr. Crosby had to wait fifteen minutes before he could get a connection, it is said. He may not have used the best judgment in going into the saloon to telephone, but I think that is the worst that can be said of the incident."

Joseph P. Day told Mayor Mitchel in a letter made public yesterday that the publicity given to infantile paralysis cases was doing great damage to property values and causing needless fright.

"Something should be done by you to stop this nervous panicky feeling that is going on about this disease," Mr. Day's letter said. "The physician of one of my associates here had thirty-seven cases turned over to him to take care of, and he was informed by the Board of Health that they were suspicious infantile paralysis cases. Of these thirty-seven cases, only two showed any signs of the disease; the others were simply common Summer complaint cases which are always common at this time of year."

Thirty-nine additional infantile paralysis cases in New Jersey were reported yesterday at Trenton, making 185 cases since the outbreak began. Newark continues in the lead with 23 cases; Orange has 4; Jersey City, 2; Clifton, 2; Gloucester City, 2; Garfield, West Hoboken, Perth Amboy, Metuchen, Boonton, and Plainfield 1 case each.

One death was reported yesterday in Newark, and a squad of sanitary inspectors has been detailed to a general clean-up campaign.

The Yonkers Bureau of Health reported two deaths yesterday. They were the first due to the disease in that city. The two victims were Agnes Drinck, 13 months old, of 722 Ball Avenue, and J. Hartfelder, 11 months old, of 20 Sherman Avenue. There are five cases in the contagious hospital. One case of infantile paralysis was reported yesterday at Mamaroneck.

CRITICISES CITY OFFICIALS.

Fitzgerald Tells House They Have Failed to Use Ellis Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Failure of New York officials promptly to utilize facilities turned over by the Government for the fight against infantile paralysis was criticised by Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York in the House today. Mr. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, put through a resolution appropriating $135,000 for expenses of the Public Health Service in combating infantile paralysis, but deplored what he called the tardiness of New York officials in using cots and quarters set aside at Ellis Island for paralysis cases. Mr. Fitzgerald said:

"I want to say something in the hope it may arouse New York officials to the performance of their duty.

"On July 11 the President approved a joint resolution authorizing the use of hospital buildings at Ellis Island. The Public Health Service officials detailed to New York in charge of this work have applications from sixty persons for admission into the hospital at Ellis Island, but because New York failed to provide trained nurses and subsistence for the patients it is impossible to utilize the building.

"There are 580 beds at the disposal of the Public Health Service, and it seems that somebody should raise his voice and awaken the officials of the municipality to the importance of doing their part."

Of the amount appropriated today $50,000 is for assistant surgeons and $85,000 for use in an attempt to stamp out this disease.

Representative Harrison of Mississippi told the House that seventy-five cases of paralysis had been reported in his State.

VACATION—COLORADO.

It's about time you had one really good vacation. Go to Colorado. Low fares. Superior service via Rock Island Lines. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238-C Broadway.—Advt.

MANIAC KILLS FOUR, IS SLAIN WITH WIFE

Police Forced to Dynamite the Home of Chicago Negro, a Religious Fanatic.

FIGHTS AT BAY FOR HOURS

"Messiah's" Victims Include Three Wounded—Woman Battled Beside Her Husband.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Henry J. McIntyre, a crazed negro, believing himself a prophet who must die to carry "a message to the Almighty," became violent here today, and the result of his frenzy was a casualty list of six dead and three injured. The negro and his wife were killed, but only after more than a hundred policemen had besieged his home for three hours and a half, and had been forced to resort to dynamite and fire to end the battle.

THE DEAD.

DEAN, STUART, 60 years old, policeman.
KNOX, EDWARD, 34, negro, neighbor.
MATTHEWS, ALFRED, 30, negro, neighbor.
McINTYRE, H. J., 30, negro, the crazed man.
McINTYRE, Mrs. HATTIE, 30, negro, wife of H. J.
OVERMEYER, Mrs. JOSEPHINE, 28, neighbor.

THE WOUNDED.

CLEMENT, EDWARD, Detective Sergeant, three bullets; serious.
CRABTREE, GROVER, policeman, wrist and elbow.
KNOX, Mrs. SADIE, wife of Edward, bullet in back; serious.

The negro, who was heavy and very black, had been regarded as queer for years. In 1912 Judge Charles S. Cutting, sitting in the Probate Court, was warned that a negro for some unknown reason had designs on his life. When the former appeared bailiffs pounced on him and took a large knife away from him. He denied any wrong intentions, and was permitted to go free. He bore a grudge, frequently expressed, against the police, and when threatened from time to time by offended neighbors with arrest is said to have answered that he never would be taken alive.

Some time during the hot July night McIntyre's mania became acute. He wrote two letters—one on a sheet of brown wrapping paper and the other on a piece of yellow window shade. They were ill-spelled and rambling, but they made it plain that the negro considered himself a prophet—a Messian—and that he had to die in order to take his report to "the Almighty."

These written, the husband and wife armed themselves. Mrs. McIntyre fired on Mrs. William Blanchard, a negro, who was feeding her chickens in an adjoining backyard. This was the beginning. McIntyre, armed with a pistol, appeared at the same moment on the back porch. Mrs. Overmeyer appeared on the scene looking for her husband, who had been attracted by the shots. McIntyre took careful aim, and she fell dead. He then went to the front of the house, where Knox and his wife and Matthews had appeared on their respective porches. McIntyre's bullets then cost the lives of the two men and the wounding of Mrs. Knox.

Policeman Dean and others responded to an alarm and burst into the house. McIntyre, crouching behind a trunk, killed Dean with his first shot, and wounded Clement and Crabtree. Their companions dragged them from the house and reinforcements with rifles were sent for. The latter fired hundreds of shots into the house through front and rear windows, and these were returned by the couple inside. The McIntyres, however, were unable to aim because of the attacking fire, and shot at random.

Fearing to risk the lives of his men further, Captain Wesley Wesbrook ordered the house dynamited and three charges were exploded under it. After this there was a lull. Policeman Hughes, against the protests of his comrades, finally decided to investigate and entered. He found the woman dead. McIntyre, already wounded, was gasping and leaning against an ice box. He turned and the policeman shot him dead. On each body was strapped a belt of cartridges. McIntyre had carried a rifle and pistol and his wife a rifle.

PHILIPPINE MAILS SEIZED BY BRITISH

Action in Holding Letters From Spanish Steamer Follows Penang Confiscation.

MANILA, July 18.—The British steamship Chinese Prince has finally filed a bond and sailed today. The amount of the bond, $25,000, covers the fine of 50,000 pesos which the Collector of Customs here imposed when it was discovered that 2,000 packages were missing from her cargo upon arrival in Manila from New York, via Penang.

These packages had been confiscated by the British authorities at Penang because some of the consignees had, it was reported, been blacklisted by the British. After the vessel's departure today court proceedings were begun in connection with an appeal made by her agents against the payment of the fine.

The Spanish vessel Eizaguirre, which reported upon arrival at Iloilo on Sunday that the British authorities at Singapore had taken off 500 packages of cargo bound for Manila, reached here today. Her officers reported that they filed a protest with the Spanish Consul at Singapore, who in turn communicated this protest to the American Consul, and that the latter declared he was unauthorized to accept the protest.

The Eizaguirre's Captain reported also that the British seized 104 sacks of Manila mail, returning them to the vessel after eight hours. This is the first report of Manila mail being tampered with on a through voyage, although at Hongkong mail to and from Manila has repeatedly been seized when transshipped there.

Later it developed that the Eizaguirre's mail was opened and censored. Six of the registered parcels are missing.

CHARGES SCANDALS ON ELLIS ISLAND

Continued from Page 1.

1914-15 there was commendable activity on the part of the department in that respect. These women were brought to Ellis Island.

"Some years ago we enlarged Ellis Island so that persons of that character might be segregated from the decent women who are detained there largely for pecuniary reasons, waiting for money to be sent by their people. I found to my horror that this Commissioner of Immigration had abrogated those salutary rules."

Mr. Bennet then charged that immoral persons had been permitted to mingle at will with other immigrants, and then said:

"The department sent over there as matron of the detention room a Mrs. Harris, a very estimable lady, a fine woman. I do not have the honor of personal acquaintance with her, but everything I hear about her is of the best. She had the old-fashioned idea that you cannot handle pitch without being defiled, and by reason of some of her recommendations conditions there have been to some extent mitigated, and some of the scandalous occurrences have ceased to exist."

In opening his speech, Mr. Bennet referred to Commissioner Howe as "more radical in his views to governmental affairs than any member of this House, and that gives somewhat of an idea of him as an extremist." Continuing, he said:

"But today, at this very hour, another condition exists, which, if persisted in, will be far more harmful, and perhaps has been far more harmful to the City of New York than the scourge of infantile paralysis that is pervading the city. This Commissioner has opened a recreation ground. In the old days the sexes were kept separate. This Commissioner turns them all, men, women, and children, out into a common recreation ground.

"Furthermore, in the past two years he has recommended to the department here that these individual prostitutes be admitted on bond, which simply means a license to proceed wherever they will.

"The gentleman is certainly indicting a man for the worst moral crime I ever heard of," said Representative Cox of Indiana. "If the charges are true—and I have no doubt they are because I have confidence in the gentleman—is there not some way in which you can impeach him?"

"I am going to suggest it," said Representative Bennet. "I have in my hand a resolution to investigate Ellis Island. "As I was saying, the Commissioner has recommended the admission of prostitutes on bond.

"In one case," Mr. Bennet continued, "he recommended the admission of one of these prostitutes, a woman named Juliette, and had her transferred to a family of friends as a servant.

"I do not believe that he is morally wrong," Mr. Bennet went on. "I simply think that his governmental ideas are wrong."

Mr. Bennet cited an alleged instance of immorality on Ellis Island and then said that while conditions in the House made it practically impossible to obtain action now on his resolution, he felt a good purpose might be served if the resolution was informally submitted to the Department of Labor.

"Mr. Speaker," he continued, "it is of very little moment to the people at large whether in offering a particular resolution I discharge my duty to the best of my capacity. I believe I did, I know it, but it is of tremendous importance whether a half-baked radical, who has free love ideas, no proper idea of the effect of the mingling of the good with the bad, should be upheld, and while the subject is distasteful in the extreme, I have taken the first opportunity after the facts were brought to my notice to bring to the House of Representatives the conditions as they exist at Ellis Island in the sincere hope and belief that once they are made public the department will see that they are rectified."

The resolution which Mr. Bennet offered calls for the production of all papers relating to the food contract on Ellis Island and memoranda relating to the regulations affecting the segregation of the sexes on the island.

Frederic C. Howe, the Commissioner on Immigration, left Ellis Island last Saturday afternoon, and said that he would be away for a week at Nantucket, Mass.

SHOT BY PHYSICIAN WHOSE FIANCEE DIES

President of Boston College of Osteopathy Accused by His Assailant.

YOUNG PAIR HIS STUDENTS

Back Bay Hotel Is Scene of Shooting After Death Ends Romance.

BOSTON, July 18.—Two hours after his sweetheart, Dr. Celia Adams of Brookline, had died from an overdose of a drug, Dr. Eldridge D. Atwood of Woburn, aged 24, today shot and probably fatally wounded Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, President of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, at the latter's office in the Hotel Westminster, in the Back Bay district. Dr. Atwood disappeared after the shooting, but was later arrested after a brief struggle at the office of his fiancée.

The police say he admitted he had shot Dr. Harris because Miss Adams had told him their marriage could not take place as Dr. Harris had wronged her. An empty five-chambered revolver and a razor which, the police say, Dr. Atwood admitted he intended to use on his victim, were taken from the prisoner. He was locked up on a charge of assault and battery with intent to murder. At the City Hospital late tonight Dr. Harris was unconscious. His condition was reported as critical.

The wounded man is a native of Nova Scotia, and has been President of the college here for thirteen years.

Both Dr. Atwood and his fiancée were students under Dr. Harris when he was an instructor at the Massachusetts college. The friendship which began between the students in the classroom six years ago developed into a romance, Dr. Atwood told the police tonight.

On Monday, according to Dr. Atwood's alleged statement, his sweetheart confided to him that the real reason why she could not marry him concerned Dr. Harris, and after a quarrel he left her at the Park Street subway. At that time, he said, she complained of not feeling well.

It is believed that after Miss Adams had left Dr. Atwood she went to her office at Coolidge Corner, Brookline. Early today her father, Francis P. Adams, appeared there and tried to gain admittance. He found the door locked and further secured by a chain. Summoning the janitor, Mr. Adams opened the door and discovered his daughter fully clothed, lying unconscious on the floor beside a couch.

A physician was called, and ordered her removal at once to the Commonwealth Hospital, where she was treated for an overdose of a narcotic drug. Her parents denied that she had taken the drug. Dr. Atwood was informed of his sweetheart's condition and hastened to the hospital, but the young woman was unconscious and shortly afterward died. The shooting of Dr. Harris followed.

No one saw the actual shooting, although there were two women patients and a niece of Dr. Harris in his waiting room, but the police believe Dr. Harris was shot from behind, and that as he swung around on his assailant he received two more bullets in his body. As he fell, according to Dr. Atwood's alleged admission, the assailant stepped forward and clubbed the wounded man on the head with the butt of the revolver. Five shots in all were fired, two bullets being found imbedded in the wall.

The fusillade brought the women in the waiting room to the scene and Dr. Atwood fled. Dr. Harris was conscious and directed his office assistant in the work of rendering first aid. During the wait for an ambulance, Dr. Harris dictated two letters, which were given by his directions to the police. When asked who had shot him, he named Dr. Atwood, and called him, according to bystanders, "a young fool."

Search was at once begun for Dr. Atwood, but he eluded the police until this evening, when he called up his fiancée's brother, Winthrop, and made an appointment to meet him at Dr. Adams's office. A policeman was close behind the two young men, and as they stepped inside the office door he leaped upon the physician, and after a brief struggle wrenched away an empty revolver which Dr. Atwood held.

Dr. Atwood was taken to the hospital, where Dr. Harris identified him as the man who had shot him.

UNIONS FOREGO HOLIDAY TO TURN OUT MUNITIONS

English Workers Will Waive Two-Day Vacation So Offensive Can Be Continued.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 19.—"You shall have all the guns and all the shells and all the ships you need," is in effect the unanimous message of the workers of the United Kingdom to the navy and army. "To keep the big offensive going and the Grand Fleet as efficient as ever, there shall be no stinting of the supply and no break in the continuity of the output."

Between 400 and 500 delegates of the organized trades voiced this decision yesterday after conferring in Caxton Hall, Westminster, with representatives of the Government, who asked the munition, transport, and other workers to put off for the present all idea of Summer holidays.

The decision was hearty and enthusiastic and the conference ended with the singing of the national anthem, "an incident," says The Chronicle, "probably unknown at a labor conference any time within the last thirty or forty years."

LONDON, July 18.—Organized labor of England responded today to the Government's appeal to postpone the August holidays so that the British offensive may be carried on with no shortage of ammunition.

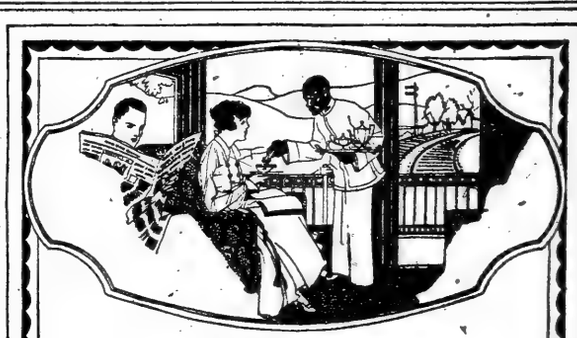
At a conference of representatives of trades unions it was decided unanimously to recommend that the Government's suggestion be adopted.

Edwin Samuel Montagu, the new Munitions Minister, had the following letter from General Sir Douglas Haig read at the conference:

"At this moment we are engaged in the greatest battle the British Army ever fought. I feel confident if the workmen could see their comrades fighting here, both night and day, with heroism beyond all praise, they would not hesitate to surrender their two days' August holiday.

"A two days' cessation of work in the munition factories must have a most serious effect on our operations. It might even mean an addition of many months to the war. The army in France looks to the munitions workers to enable it to complete its task, and I feel sure that this appeal will not be in vain. Let the whole British nation forego any idea of a general holiday until our goal is reached. A speedy and decisive victory will then be ours."

Mr. Montagu pointed out how vital was the question which had induced General Haig to write such a letter in the midst of his overwhelming responsibilities. The conferees unanimously decided to send a reply to General Haig, assuring him that there would be no relaxation in their efforts.



NEW DE LUXE
OBSERVATION-LOUNGE
Cars on the
LACKAWANNA
"Chicago Limited"

This de luxe all-steel train leaves New York at 2:00 P. M., running in two sections—one via the Michigan Central, arriving in Chicago at 2:00 P. M., and one via the Nickel Plate, arriving at 4:55 P. M.

Each section consists of through observation-library-lounging cars, drawing-room-sleeping cars, dining cars, etc.

This train runs in *daylight* through "PHOEBE SNOWLAND"

Lackawanna Railroad

THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Silk Shirts
Of Summer Weight Tub Silk with novelty satin stripes on light grounds. *Special* 2.85

Men's Japanese Crepe Shirts
Of fine quality Japanese cotton crepe, the newest and most desirable fabric for summer wear, in novelty stripes. *Special* 1.75

Regulation Army Shirts
Of khaki colored flannel, made according to the specifications of the United States Government. *Special* 2.25

Just Received New Importation of
Regimental Silk Ties
Made in London for Franklin Simon & Co.
Bat-wings *Special* .75
Four-in-hands *Special* 1.00

Golf and Tennis Shirts
FRANKLIN Shirts of white oxford, shrunk; collar attached, shrunk and lined; an ideal shirt for all out-door wear; guaranteed not to shrink; regular or detachable sleeves; sizes, 13½ to 17. *Special* 1.75

Men's Pure Silk Sox
Men's pure thread Silk Sox, in black, white and colors; spliced heel, sole and toe.
3 pair for $1.00 *Special* .35

Men's Bathing Suits
Professional model with belt loops on trunks, in solid navy blue or black. *Special* 3.50

Will Close Out TO-DAY
Men's FIELD CLUB Shirts
"STYLE REGISTERED" *Made by Franklin Simon & Co.*
A convertible collar shirt, ideal for golf, tennis and outdoor wear. Regular or elbow sleeves. Sizes 13½ to 18.
1.00 *Heretofore $1.75*

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Will Continue TO-DAY
Annual Sale Men's Clothing
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Men's Sack Suits
33 to 46 Chest
Unlined, half or full lined
Our Standard $22.00 and $25.00 Suits
17.50
A reduced price that does not represent a reduction in quality
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
Our entire regular stock of standard $22.00 and $25.00 suits at reduced prices. Eleven different models for men or young men. Thirty different fabrics.

Men's "Cool Cloth" Suits
For Men and Young Men—33 to 44 Chest
Sack or stitched belted back models; coat and trousers. *Special* 8.50

White Flannel Trousers
27 to 44 Waist; All Lengths
of white tennis flannel, also striped white serge. *Special* 3.75

Men's Silk Lined Suits
Coats Half Silk Lined
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Two, three or four button semi-form fitting or conservative models in many new fabrics, coat half lined with silk, including sleeves and vest back.
21.50
Heretofore $28.00 and $30.00

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St. *Separate Shop, Store Floor*

Clearance Sale
TO-DAY

Men's "Banister" Low Shoes
Black, tan or mahogany Russia calf, black patent kid, also in combinations of brown or taupe buckskin. White Buckskin Sport Low Shoes, also with combination of tan or black calf.
5.50
Heretofore $7.00 to $9.00

Men's FRANKLIN (Reg. applied for) Shoes
Low Shoes
Made exclusively for Franklin Simon & Co.
Black Gun Metal Calf, tan or mahogany Russia Calf, patent leather, and Tan Calf Rubber Sole Low Shoes.
4.00
Heretofore $5.00 and $6.00

Weber and Heilbroner
Direct Attention to Their
Annual Clearance Sale of Spring and Summer Suits
Comprising their entire stock, with the exception of dress clothes, wash suits and Porostyle suits.
No Charge for Alterations
Five Clothing Stores
30 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

BEFORE LEAVING NEW YORK
Before going on your vacation instruct your newsdealer to send you The New York Times, or telephone Bryant 1000. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month. Daily only, 50c. per month.

THE 69TH DETRAINS AT CAMP ON BORDER

Regiment to Become Part of the First Brigade, with 14th of Brooklyn.

CONLEY LEAVES MEN TODAY

First Battalion, 22d Engineers, of New York, Ends Its Journey of 2,600 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 18.—Anxious and excited over the disposition of the case of Colonel Louis D. Conley, who was ordered to bring his regiment to the border and then turn it over to another commander, the men of the Sixty-ninth today detrained at Mission to become part of the First Brigade, with the Fourteenth of Brooklyn, under command of Brig. Gen. James W. Lester.

According to orders Colonel Conley will bid good-bye to the regiment he has led for more than six years, and start back to New York alone tomorrow, unless he receives orders officially to retain his command. He will report to General Wood of the Department of the East, and be mustered out of the general service.

It was said that friends of the deposed commander would begin a fight for his reinstatement, and Colonel Conley himself may participate. The basis for this fight, they say, is that Major Wadham, examining surgeon, made a favorable report to General Wood that was misinterpreted. Even after he had conferred with Major Gen. O'Ryan at headquarters Colonel Conley said he would make no public statement until he had communicated with the Secretary of War.

According to officers at headquarters, the order for the Sixty-ninth to go to Mission instead of Pharr was issued at the request of Brig. Gen. William Wilson, commanding the Third Brigade, who asked that the Third Infantry be made part of his command

Conley Receives Order.

Shortly after the regiment arrived at Mission Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General of the Sixth Division, motored to the camp and gave Colonel Conley a copy of the original telephone order instructing the commander of the regiment to encamp his unit on the border and then to return to New York to be mustered out. In an effort to have his status made clear Colonel Conley today communicated with Brig. Gen. James Parker and other commanders in the Department of the South.

After riding for days on Texas prairies the Sixty-ninth arrived at Pharr shortly after midnight. It was expected that the regiment was to detrain there, but as the train approached the village a vague order was received by the train conductor notifying him to take the train to Mission, about nine miles further on and on the western wing of the division's sector.

General Wilson at Pharr had retired, and no definite information or orders could be obtained, but Captain Felix A. Donnelly, Adjutant, reported the arrival of the regiment to General Parker and learned that General Wilson would know where the unit was to go.

There was a few minutes' confusion until it was learned that the equipment train had passed on to Mission a few hours before. After Lieutenant Prout, in command, had detrained and had waited for some officer to show him the Sixty-ninth camp site, he had received the order to reload and proceed to Pharr, where the regiment was to encamp with the Second and Fourteenth Regiments.

Detrainment of the troops was delayed at Mission until dawn. The provost guard, which had been in important military observance on the troops, was doubled because of the fear of attack. The Mexican district of Mission was near the station, and Mexicans outnumber Americans there two to one.

Lieutenant James Archer, in command of the provost guard, saw smoke rising in the desert, and through his field glasses distinguished a house on fire. Leaving another Lieutenant in charge of the guard, he started for the place with several men. He had not gone half way when a fire was seen in another Mexican cabin, and, thinking this a decoy, Archer, who holds two records for sixty and seventy yard dashes, ran back to the train, expecting to see armed Mexicans dashing about it in attack; but there was no ambush.

Regiment Greeted in Camp.

At 9 o'clock, when the complete detrainment had been finished, the regiment started its mile march to the camp. The column was headed by its fife and drum corps. When the regiment drew near the camp word was passed to those already there that the third unit of the brigade had arrived. Three cheers were given them. At the camp entrance Colonel James M. Andrews of the Second Infantry met Colonel Conley, and the band of the Second took the head of the parade, playing the "Wearin' of the Green."

After the men had had their siesta late this afternoon, the camp was almost in readiness for permanent use. Clearings had to be made for the brushwood, and cactus was thick. Three was gloom in the camp tonight, however, despite the cool atmosphere and the songs from the other units.

Closely following the Sixty-ninth, the First Battalion, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, New York, Major Frederick N. Whitley, commanding, arrived here tonight and reported immediately to General O'Ryan. The last day's ride of the circuitous, 2,600-mile trip was the most striking of the whole journey. Leaving Austin about twilight last night, the train fled southward through the gloom, thundered over the bridges, guarded against injury by armed watchmen, crossed the great Texas plains to San Antonio, and there halted until midnight while the whole town turned out and feasted the tired travelers.

Not since leaving New York have the men received such a demonstration as they got from the assembled multitude at midnight in San Antonio. No word was sent ahead that the train was coming, but so many troop trains pass through this point that the city is in a perpetual state of ample preparedness. The soldiers had curled up in their berths soon after leaving Austin, but the magic words of "ice cream, cakes, sandwiches, and coffee" brought them to the front in a few moments fully equipped for action. The supply of ice cream was put away in short order, but after a little delay reinforcements were brought up that defied the combined attack of the 365 men aboard the special train. The Reception Committee not only handed out souvenir postcards, but insisted that they should be written on the spot and left there to have the stamps attached.

The recall was sounded at midnight and, with all lights extinguished to prevent possible sniping by stray Mexicans, the huge oil-burning freight locomotive and its twenty-six cars started once more on its southward journey. Morning found the train at Kingsville, just on the northern boundary of the desert.

A train load of "rookies" for the Seventy-first Regiment delayed the engineers twice by taking the right of way as a resting place. The big locomotive pulling the rear train doubled out, by dragging its load and pushing the backward "rookies" forward to the border.

Not a man in Major Whitley's battalion was injured or ill on the long journey, and, more remarkable still, not a man was left behind at any of the numerous stopping places on the way from Camp Whitman to McAllen. There were no casualties among the live stock on board the train. The battalion started with two dogs and a rooster as mascots. One dog and the rooster went the way of all flesh, but three additional canine mascots were picked up en route and added to the menagerie, all arriving in first-class condition. Every day of the trip the engineers ran into a rain storm. For this happy faculty of finding moisture through Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, the men have been dubbed "The Rainmakers."

Extensive changes in military formation were made today by orders issued by Major Gen. O'Ryan. The first change was the formation of the First Brigade at Mission, to be made up of the Sixty-ninth, Second, and Fourteenth Infantry Regiments. Brig. Gen. James W. Lester of Buffalo has been designated to the command.

Squadron A in New Formation.

The second change affected Squadron A and the machine gun troop. They have been directed to merge with the First Cavalry, and will be under the command of Colonel Charles I. Debevoise. This is, it is said, the first time that a squadron has been placed under command of an officer of another regiment.

Water is still scarce at Squadron A camp with no relief in sight. With the sun constantly shining on the one-inch pipe which supplies several camps, the little water that reaches the squadron is almost boiling hot.

"We have plenty of hot water for shaving, but none for drinking," said Private Stettinous of Company D. Stettinous and Tiny Trumbell managed to coax a pail of water from the faucet yesterday in which to wash their clothing. Two other privates shared the precious fluid before it was thrown away.

The squadron today began construction of sheds for protection of the horses which will cost more than $2,000. The entire expense will be borne by the members, many of whom own valuable polo ponies which are suffering from the heat. Nearly all the cavalry men have brought their own horses from the East.

Major William R. Wright of the squadron had an exciting experience yesterday in a Mexican village along the Rio Grande about fifteen miles from McAllen. He was driving a large touring car when the machine suddenly struck a mudhole which the driver did not see. When he found that he could not extricate the auto the Major left his orderly, R. B. Kerr, Jr., there while he returned to the camp for help. It grew dark and, while Major Wright knew the general location of the place, he did not know the exact spot. With his relief party he scouted around the countryside in every direction for several hours before he eventually found the machine. Kerr meanwhile had been spending a wretched time fighting the mosquitoes which he averred were as large as sparrows. To add to his troubles a crowd of Mexicans gathered about him and numbers apparently discussed the best way of killing him. Kerr does not understand Spanish, so that when he heard Villa and Carranza mentioned he admits becoming apprehensive.

Major Wright had not returned by midnight, and other officers in the camp began discussing a second relief party to search for their commander. A little later, however, the Major and the disabled auto appeared.

Following the arrival of recruits for the Seventy-fourth and Twenty-third Regiments in the Third Brigade at Pharr yesterday, a trainload arrived at McAllen today for the three infantry regiments here. Although no order has been issued yet, it is expected that the arrival of the new men will enable the regiments to give furloughs to some of their men who have dependents or who have business requiring attention.

FLETCHER FOR COMMISSION.

Expected to Head Americans, if Conferees Are Decided On.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, called on Acting Secretary Polk at the State Department today just before Mr. Polk went to the White House for the Cabinet meeting. It was understood Mr. Arredondo had received instructions from his Government approving a tentative plan for the settlement of differences with the United States by means of a joint international commission.

There are indications that Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador Designate to Mexico, will head the three American Commissioners if the plan is adopted. Mr. Fletcher is said to prefer New York as a place of meeting, while the Mexican Embassy favors Washington. Mr. Fletcher was present at today's conference.

The commission plan was developed during preliminary conversations between Mr. Polk and Mr. Arredondo. It is expected that further informal conferences will be held to define the scope of the proposed commission's authority. Whether the commission will be authorized to discuss, in addition to the border situation, economic and financial conditions in Mexico with a view to offering some plan under which the Washington Government could aid in the reestablishment of normal conditions has not been disclosed.

At the close of the conference Mr. Polk said there was nothing to be announced further than that the conferences were "progressing favorably," and he intimated no announcement might be expected for several days. Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Arredondo continued in conference after Mr. Polk had gone to the Cabinet.

Mr. Arredondo said his negotiations with Mr. Polk had not reached a point where a formal statement seemed justified. Members of the Cabinet, after their meeting, said that while it was probable a commission would be agreed on, this question had not been finally determined.

Treasury officials today uged the State Department to hasten action on their request for authority to permit free movement of all commodities except munitions of war into Mexico. A letter, accompanied by copies of telegrams and letters from American shippers and consignees on the Mexican side, who are anxious to have their goods released, was submitted to the State Department. On June 12 the Treasury asked permission to relieve the freight congestion in the border districts.

The embargo on food and clothing into Mexico was removed more than a week ago, but there are quantities of lumber, coal, and miscellaneous freight accumulated at all the customs points.

MEXICO CITY, July 18.—James Linn Rodgers, representative of the American Government, informed the Mexican Secretary of War today that the American expeditionary forces in Mexico would be gradually withdrawn from Mexican territory. Mexican Commissioners have been designated to reach a settlement of the outstanding questions in the United States.

MEXICANS EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH MILITIA

Mounted Band Fires on Massachusetts Soldiers Across the Rio Grande.

DEPLOYED AS FOR SKIRMISH

Guardsmen Drive Off Snipers with No Casualties—Think They Killed a Mexican.

EL PASO, Texas, July 18.—A party of mounted Mexicans exchanged fire with Company L of the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry near here today. According to reports, the guardsmen were doing outpost duty when the Mexicans rode up on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande and opened fire. The guardsmen suffered no casualties, but reported they believed they had killed one Mexican.

Captain Hickey of Dorchester, Mass., commanding the company, estimated the number of Mexicans at fifteen, but asserted that he was unable to determine whether they were soldiers. Approximately fifty shots were fired on each side, it was said.

The shooting occurred in an isolated district about three miles down the river from El Paso, known locally as the "Island." The Massachusetts company was doing border patrol duty in this district, one-third of the sixty men being on patrol and the remainder being held in reserve in the camp about half a mile to the rear.

Captain Hickey said that throughout the day small parties of Mexicans appeared from time to time on the Mexican bank of the river, which is about 300 yards wide at this point. Then, he said, a mounted detachment appeared, most of the horsemen wearing red serapes.

The Mexicans rode up to the river bank, dismounted, and deployed as skirmishers, creeping through the underbrush which dotted the river's edge. One of the Mexicans fired his rifle, the bullet crossing the river, and, according to Private Charles Prescott of Natick, Mass., dropping at his feet.

Screening themselves as much as possible by little clumps of mesquite, the Americans returned the fire, and by the time the reserves reached the river to reinforce them they had driven the Mexicans back to their horses. Before reaching the picket line, however, the militiamen assert, one of the Mexicans stumbled and fell into a clump of greasewood and did not arise.

The exchange of fire continued for less then ten minutes, and when about fifty shots had been fired on each side, according to the company officers, the Mexicans, riding south, disappeared behind a hillock.

Later on the receipt of Captain Hickey's report, General Bell declined to comment on the shooting other than to say that such incidents "are bound to happen."

Captain Hickey's report pointed out that the firing had been begun by a party of three Mexicans who came to the river bank afoot and who, when the guardsmen returned their fire, were reinforced by about a dozen horsemen.

VILLISTAS FLEE TO DURANGO.

Main Band Expected to Make a Stand South of Parral.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 17.—Dispatches to General Trevino from General Luis Herrera at Parral, received today, said that the main Villa band had crossed the Durango line and was fleeing rapidly before the sweeping advance of Carranza forces. The Villistas apparently are making for Tepehuenes, about 120 miles south of Parral, where it is expected they may make a stand.

General Elizondo reported from San Francisco de Borja that the only bandits in the Benito Juarez district of Chihuahua State had been wiped out by troops at Sierra Baquishic. Seven Villistas were executed.

General Trevino announced that reports in the United States of defection to Villa of several amnestied leaders were without foundation.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 18.—The wireless equipment which was used in Juarez by Villa has been shipped to Chihuahua City and will be sent to Central Matias Ramos in his chase after Villa across the Durango State line. The equipment was mounted on a motor truck, and will be employed in communicating with the field base at Parral and with General Trevino at Chihuahua City.

Villa is now in the vicinity of Guanacevi, Durango, southwest of Rosario, according to messages received in Juarez. He is making his way south and west, and is believed to be heading toward the Sinaloa border in an effort to form a junction with some of the Sinaloa rebels who have been operating along the Durango-Sinaloa line.

DENY PART IN NEW PLOT.

Bonilla and Angeles Reply to an El Paso Allegation.

THE TIMES has received the following communication:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reporter of one of the newspapers in this city has wired from El Paso, Texas, some information to the effect that the undersigned have come to San Antonio, in the same State, to take part in a certain movement against the "de facto" Government in Mexico.

As such report is entirely untrue, we emphatically deny all of it that refers to us, and respectfully ask of you to publish the present letter.

With our best thanks for this favor, we subscribe ourselves.

MANUEL BONILLA.
FELIPE ANGELES.

New York, July 17, 1916.

SAYS JAPAN IS FOR MEXICO.

Professor Osaka Thinks War with America Only Postponed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 18. — Professor H. Osaka, a Japanese member of the Faculty of Tokio University, arriving here today from Mexico aboard the Ward liner Esperanza, told members of the Cuban press that he considered war between the United States and Mexico had only been postponed, but that when it broke out Japan would be unconditionally on the side of the Mexicans.

GEN. WOOD ANSWERS ALMON.

Telegram Contradicts Charge That Militia Is Underfed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood today sent a brief telegraphic report to the War Department in denial of published statements that the National Guardsmen of Alabama have not had sufficient food while in camp. The report follows:

Reference your telegram 17th, stating that the Hon. E. B. Almon, House of Representatives, stated he had received reports from Alabama that troops in camp were not receiving sufficient food, I telegraphed at once to senior mustering officer, who replied: "Reports not true. Full rations have been issued ever since troops mobilized. No complaints have been made by any one at this camp of insufficient food. On the contrary, it has been good."

The War Department today received from Major Gen. Funston a telegram asking for an allotment of more than $500,000 for temporary shelter for animals of the army border force. Gen. Funston's message said:

Excessive heat in some sections and heavy rains in other sections has made construction of animal shelters necessary to prevent loss of animals and depreciation on account of sickness. Request allotment of $386,219 for militia organizations and $120,144 for regular organizations to provide suitable temporary shelters for animals. This item does not include troops in Mexico. All labor to be performed by troops.

A train consisting of ten Pullman cars to meet the needs of sick in transit is now being built in the Pullman car shops at Chicago, according to the specifications from the army Surgeon General's office. Five of the cars are to be stripped of berths and regular hospital beds installed; two large side doors for loading and unloading stretcher cases are provided; two of the care are to be the regulation sleepers, with extra fans, call bells, medicine cabinets, linen cabinets, extra water and ice tanks, &c., installed for ambulance cases; one car has a complete operating room; the kitchen car is complete and so designed that it can care for more than 200 patients.

THREAT PRODUCED PULLMANS

Ambulance Corps Said It Would Camp on N. Y. C. Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—How a threat to sleep on the tracks in dog tents caused the New York Central Railroad Company to furnish the Fourth Ambulance Corps, New York National Guard, with Pullmans at Cleveland, Ohio, was told with a display of glee by corps members here today.

On the arrival of the Syracuse corps in Buffalo the men were forced to enter coaches instead of the Pullmans they had ordered. As a hurried entraining was necessary there was no time to look up the Pullman officials. En route to Cleveland Captain Latter dictated the following telegram:

"Have Pullmans at Cleveland for Fourth Ambulance Corps or we'll camp on tracks with dog tents until you do."

The corps members reported that five Pullmans were ready for them when Cleveland was reached.

The Ambulance Corps and the Second Field Hospital from Albany reached here at noon from Chicago. A wire from a Syracuse man who had belonged to the Ambulance Corps had asked them to go at once to the Hotel Jefferson. There, he wired, a meal and bath would await them. Three hours of a precious five allowed them were spent in searching futilely for the man. Those who had money went to the Planters Hotel and enjoyed Turkish baths.

The Ambulance Corps and the Field Hospital departed for McAllen, Texas, at 5:30 P. M.

APPROVED BY DARLINGTON.

Militia Unusually Well Cared For, Says Health Authority.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 18.—Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Commissioner of New York City, has been in San Antonio making a close examination of hygienic conditions at the National Guard and regular camps at Fort Sam Houston and at the base hospital situated there. He left tonight for Brownsville, where he will make a similar investigation in the region in which the New York troops are situated, after which he will make a general tour along the border for the same purpose. He is conducting the investigation on behalf of the National Civic Association, and is making recommendation for the improvement of the condition and welfare of the men.

Dr. Darlington said this evening that he had found the large hospital here remarkably well equipped, and in general had found the men both there and in camp unusually well cared for. He said that everything he had examined was of a nature to be reassuring to relatives of National Guardsmen.

The army officials here laughed at reports today that twenty-one National Guardsmen, injured in border fight near Brownsville, had been brought to the base hospital here. There is not a case of this character in the hospital, the medical authorities state, and there has been no border fighting in the vicinity of Brownsville that has been reported to headquarters. Considerable local comment has ben caused by the publication in Chicago of reports that Chicago National Guardsmen had been under fire from snipers for twenty-four hours while guarding their camp here, and the local papers, denying the report, assure that San Antonio's "metropolitan police force" is quite adequate to protect militiamen from snipers.

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ASQUITH DISCUSSES NEGLECT OF TROOPS

Intimates That Mesopotamia Expedition, Despite Assurances, Lacked Medical Attention.

LONDON, July 18.—Premier Asquith intimated in the House of Commons today that there was some basis for the adverse criticism of the conduct of the British expedition in Mesopotamia. After the battle of Ctesiphon in November last, he said, General Sir John Nixon, who was then in command, telegraphed that the medical arrangements were quite satisfactory.

"Thousands died," one of the members called out.

Later, Mr. Asquith continued, unofficial reports were received which seemed to point to a very different state of affairs, and a commission was appointed to investigate the whole matter. The report of the commission had been received by the Government of India, which was holding it until the Indian Commander in Chief had an opportunity to submit his observations thereon.

The commission reported that everything possible was now being done. Regarding the transport facilities, Mr. Asquith said that the necessity of attempting to relieve Kut-el-Amara was so urgent that it was thought right to push on the troops in advance of their transport.

The Mesopotamian operations had excited widespread and legitimate interest and anxiety, the Premier continued, and incidents had occurred which had aroused doubt whether the best means had been adopted to bring about the ends in view. Every step had been taken on the advice of the military authorities, and the defects in the medical and transport services had been remedied.

The Premier's remarks were brought out by demands for publication of the papers in regard to the Mesopotamian and Dardanelles expeditions. Mr. Asquith said that the papers could not be published without assisting Great Britain's enemies and prejudicing the operations now in progress in Mesopotamia. The Premier promised to discuss this subject more at length in the House on Thursday.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking of the Mesopotamian expedition, said that "thousands of people in this country thought it had been conducted with criminal negligence."

STINGING NETTLE FOR CLOTH

Germans Urged to Harvest It as Substitute for Hemp.

In order to facilitate the gathering of nettles for the purpose of serving as a sort of substitute for cotton and hemp, Baron Clemens A. von Schorlemer-Lieser, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, has called upon the various provincial Councils to form an organization for the harvesting of the nettles with as little delay as possible.

In his order, as reported in the Berliner Tageblatt, the Minister points out that the war has completely hindered the importation of hemp and cotton, and that therefore steps must be taken to increase the stocks of spinable fibre. The stinging nettle, he adds, is one of the plants which show good results in scutching, and its fibre can be wrought into textiles in accordance with a new German process reported several months ago.

CALLS PART OF 1888 CLASS.

France Summons to Colors Men from 47 to 48 Years Old.

PARIS, July 18.—The Government has called to the colors a part of the class of 1888—that is, men from 47 to 48 years of age, except those in munition factories, and, for the present, farmers and farm laborers who are now busy with the harvest.

Expert workers of various sorts of the class of 1888 had already been called, some months ago.

Teuton Envoy Sees Spain's Premier.

PARIS, July 18.—The Temps publishes a Madrid dispatch that Prince de Ratibor, German Ambassador to Spain, had a long conference today with Premier Romanones. It says official circles are preserving absolute silence in regard to the interview.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

A STATEMENT
By
The Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association

AFTER a week of meetings, during which the Union made persistent efforts to evade the obligations under the conference agreement by increasing harsh and unreasonable demands, tending to disrupt the entire industry, the Union representatives finally withdrew and terminated negotiations.

In order that there should be no doubt as to the fairness of the employers in the conduct of the conferences, the Association suggested that Samuel Gompers, Esq., a recognized Union leader, President of the American Federation of Labor, should preside at the meetings.

On July 6th, the Association made the following proposition to the Union, as a basis for conference:

That the employer is free according to the dictates of his business, to increase or decrease the number of his employees to meet the conditions in his factory and to retain such of his employees as he may desire on the basis of efficiency.

To this, the Union replied:

In order to meet the issue squarely, we make this concession, honestly, without modification or limitation.

For this concession, the Union demanded "the right to strike," and this right was granted by the employers.

In disregard of this clear agreement, the Union representatives demanded that the employer shall be restricted to Union members both in the hiring and in the retention of his workers, and declined to proceed with the conference unless a concession was made on this issue. ***The plain effect of this demand is the "closed shop."***

Notwithstanding this attempt by the Union to nullify the agreement *upon which the conference was based*, the Association, in its sincere efforts to bring about peace, and hoping that this would be the limit of the demands on the part of the Union representatives, *conceded* the principle of the *"Preferential Union Shop"* in the hiring of employees.

BUT the Union men made an entirely *new and unheard of demand;*

It insisted upon the right to have an outside delegate of its own selection placed in the shop to dominate the fixing of piece prices for manufacturing garments.

In order to guarantee fair pay and full justice to the worker, the employers in the past have pursued the uniform practice of having the prices for piece work fixed by a committee of the most expert workers in each shop. This committee is selected by the workers themselves from among their own number, and under the direction of Union officials. This committee, in almost daily conference with the employer, settles the price for making each style of garment. Thus the cost of manufacture of each garment is fixed, and the manufacturer makes his price to the trade, based upon this cost. This price, once established, becomes the contract between the shop workers and the employer.

Now the Union demands the right at any time after the price of manufacture has been settled, to raise the price,

Unless—the outside Union delegate comes into the shop and takes charge of the price settlement.

If conceded, this system would make the Union Delegate a permanent part of the employer's establishment. The employer could not remove him.

When this impossible demand was made, the Association explained its *pernicious* and *destructive* effect, but the Union representatives were unyielding, and broke up the conference.

The Association is now and always has been willing to consider all fair measures for the protection of the worker, to insure him the fullest opportunities for earnings, and the most humane conditions of employment, but, the Association cannot consent to demands of the Union, which are not only destructive, but also in violation of the agreement on which the conference was founded.

The people should know at all times the true facts!

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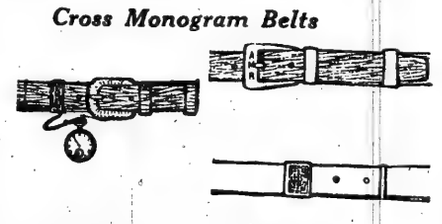

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WILSON TO APPEAL TO PROGRESSIVES

Believes Social and Industrial Justice in Legislation Will Win Votes.

BILLS NOW IN CONGRESS

Notification Postponed So President May Point to Child Labor and Compensation Laws Signed.

President Wilson in his speech of acceptance expects to make a very strong appeal to the Roosevelt vote of four years ago. That, it was learned last night, is the reason why the notification ceremony has been postponed indefinitely.

Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, upon his return yesterday from Washington, where he conferred with the President, announced that at the President's own request the date previously set for the notification, Aug. 5, had been canceled. President Wilson, Chairman McCormick said, was anxious to have Congress adjourn before he made his speech of acceptance.

"The President," said Mr. McCormick, "realizes that the next few weeks, until Congress gets through with its labors, will be very busy ones and feels that he should not take on any engagement that will interfere in the slightest manner with his important duties to the nation. Hence his request that the notification ceremony be put off. After Congress has adjourned, the President hopes to be in a position to devote himself in earnest to his campaign for re-election, but not before.

Important Bills in Congress.

Congress just now has before it for consideration a National Child Labor bill and a Federal Workmen's Compensation bill. The President realizes that the fate of these two measures may have an important bearing on his chances of re-election and is determined that both must pass. With these two bills passed by Congress and signed by himself, he will be able in his speech of acceptance to appeal to the Roosevelt votes of four years ago on the ground that he as President and the Democratic Congress in co-operation have been instrumental in placing on the Federal statute books the bulk of the Roosevelt program for "Social and Industrial Justice."

Should the expected Republican filibuster in the Senate keep Congress in session beyond Aug. 20, the date now tentatively fixed for final adjournment, Chairman McCormick intimated, President Wilson may regard it advisable to consent to an earlier notification, even though the Democratic legislative program at that time may not have been rounded out nor lend itself quite as readily to the purposes of the Democratic national campaign.

Announcement was made yesterday by Chairman McCormick that a labor department had been opened at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. The new department will be headed by Robert S. Hudspeth, the Democratic National Committeeman from New Jersey. Henry Skiffington, Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, it was announced, will resign from that position and enlist in the Wilson campaign as an aid to Mr. Hudspeth in the labor department.

"No Administration has ever done as much for labor as has the present Democratic Administration at Washington," said Chairman McCormick. "It will be the object of this labor department to present to labor all over the country the benefits conferred upon it by the Wilson Administration."

May Be Farmers' Bureau.

Chairman McCormick intimated that the Rural Credits act, which was signed by President Wilson yesterday, did as much for the agricultural class of the United States as the various labor measures recommended by President Wilson will do for the working classes. In connection with this, Mr. McCormick intimated that an agricultural bureau in all likelihood would be developed to exploit what the Wilson Administration had done for the farmers.

A great deal of comment has been caused by the failure of Chairman McCormick to announce the personnel of the Committee, though nearly a month has elapsed since the National Convention. It was suggested yesterday that unforeseen difficulties had arisen, and that President Wilson's O. K. had not been given to the lists made up by Chairman McCormick, to whom the task of selecting a Campaign Committee was left.

One difficulty, it was suggested yesterday, was in obtaining Progressives of real calibre for members of the Democratic Campaign Committee. President Wilson, it was said, is anxious that there should be quite as many Progressives on the Democratic Campaign Committee as there are on the Republican, and that the Democratic Progressives should be men who stood for as much in Colonel Roosevelt's old party as did those who have accepted places on the Republican Campaign Committee.

Mr. McCormick said some time ago that a good many Progressives were "holding off" from joining the Democrats in support of President Wilson, because they were anxious to hear what Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, had to say in his speech of acceptance before they crossed their Rubicon. In connection with this it was suggested yesterday that with President Wilson making his speech of acceptance some weeks after the Republican nominee had made his, it would afford him a splendid opening to outbid Mr. Hughes in his appeal to the Progressives. Hence it is believed also that the Democratic Campaign Committee will not be announced until after July 31, when Mr. Hughes makes his speech of acceptance.

Expects Hale to Come Out.

Postmaster William F. Murray of Boston, who was a caller at headquarters yesterday, said that Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Vice Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, beyond doubt would come out in support of President Wilson before long.

"Thousands of young men who have been in the Progressive movement will follow his leadership and support the Democratic candidate," said Mr. Murray. "Massachusetts is an industrial State, and the people of Massachusetts have been asked to believe that the welfare of its industries depends on a Republican tariff and that Democratic rule means industrial depression. I pity the Republican who makes that old-fashioned argument in the coming campaign. Our industries are thriving, and every man who wants to work is employed at the highest wages in the history of the country and with shorter working hours than ever, under this Democratic Administration. The Republicans of Massachusetts are without a single issue."

JERSEY GETS HONOR PLACE.

Democratic Leaders to Have Charge at Wilson Notification.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—It has been arranged for a committee of New Jersey Democrats to be in charge of the notification of President Wilson at Shadow Lawn, the President's Summer home at Long Branch.

The National Committee suggested that Jerseymen should manage the exercises. Robert S. Hudspeth has told State Chairman Edward E. Grosscup the wishes of the National Committee, and he has called the State Committee to meet on Saturday to select two men from each county in the State to carry out the notification. Mr. Grosscup will have the State Committee as his guests at a shore dinner which he gives annually at Simonson's Hotel, Spring Lake.

Asbury Park Is Summer Capital.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 18.—President Wilson's Summer executive office will be located on the fifth floor of the Asbury Park Trust Building, Mattison Avenue and Emery Street, Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty announced here tonight. The routine appointments for conferences and the conferences with newspaper men which it is announced the President will resume during his campaign will be held in the offices here, Mr. Tumulty said.

MOOSE SHUN DRY COHORTS.

Get-Together Conference a Frost—Foss Applies for Nomination.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—John M. Parker's rallying cry to Progressives for a national convention of the party in Chicago Aug. 5 was blamed by Prohibition leaders here today for the collapse of their plans for a big "get-together" conference, at which they had hoped to enroll as members of their organization scores of men who have been prominent in the Progressive, Republican, and Democratic Parties. Instead of a "get-together" event, the meeting became a Prohibition love feast and revival service.

The leaders had expected William Allen White and Victor Murdock of Kansas, Judge Albert D. Nortoni of St. Louis, and perhaps Colonel Parker himself to meet with them and pledge their affiliation with the Prohibition Party. But none of these appeared. Judge Nortoni wired that he was morally bound to support Parker's candidacy and to assist him in naming a Presidential nominee. He, however, declared himself unqualifiedly in favor of national prohibition.

Virgil G. Hinshaw, Prohibition National Chairman, indicated an intention to redouble his efforts to induce the Parker convention to indorse the ticket which the Prohibitionists will nominate here this week.

After sending a private telegram to St. Paul last night, in which he declared he was not a Prohibitionist politically, and would not accept the nomination for President, Eugene Foss, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, returned to the list of nomination possibilities today with a telegram to Mr. Hinshaw, in which he said: "I have thought some one else might better make the fight, but if in the judgment of the convention I seem to be the only one to lead, I would give the nomination every consideration."

H. P. Faris of Clinton, Mo., Treasurer of the Prohibition National Committee, inaugurated a boom today for Dr. Ira D. Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., for President, and Miss Ada Brehm of Chicago for Vice President. Dr. Landrith is the first choice of many delegates for Vice President, with William Sulzer, J. Frank Hanly, or Mr. Foss as the Presidential nominee.

SEEKS VOTE FOR SOLDIERS.

Asks Attorney General for Remedy if No Provision Exists.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Declaring that an injustice would be done the New Jersey troops along the Mexican border if they were not permitted to vote at the coming primaries and election, Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin sent a letter today to Attorney General John W. Westcott asking a formal opinion upon the subject. The letter said:

"The apparent injustice that will be done if the contention is correct that under the present status no provision has been made for the situation, leads me to request some new and early decision as to just what may be done to give the desired relief. If, in your opinion, the present laws upon the statute book do not provide for any machinery by which the vote of the members of the guard may be cast and counted, will you kindly advise what, in your opinion, is necessary that should be done."

ORDERS FOWLER TO COURT.

Ex-Congressman and Schuelties and Martin Lose Extradition Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, a former Congressman and general counsel for the organization known as Labor's National Peace Council, and Henry B. Martin and Herman Schuelties, the Washington representatives of the American Anti-Trust League, with which David Lamar, now in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, was affiliated, were ordered extradited to New York today by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to stand trial under a Federal indictment charging conspiracy to cripple munitions plants. An appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia was noted.

Justice Gould said that as Judge Wolverton of the United States Court in New York had sustained the indictment returned there, he would direct the removal of the three to New York. Fowler, Martin, and Schuelties were indicted with Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois, former President of Labor's National Peace Council. The indictment was procured through the efforts of H. Snowden Marshall, Federal Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Buchanan asked the House of Representatives to impeach Marshall, and, after a long investigation by a House sub-committee, the impeachment proceedings were dropped, but the District Attorney was declared in contempt of the House for newspaper attacks on the manner in which the sub-committee conducted its investigation.

Thirty Years with Telephone Co.

George P. Wilt, manager of the telephone exchange in the County Court House, finished thirty years of service with the New York Telephone Company yesterday. He entered the company's employ in 1886, when a small boy, with William A. Vail, brother of Theodore N. Vail, now the President.

HUGHES WILL ASSIST CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

Wants a Republican Senate and House to Carry Out Executive Policies.

ASKS "THOROUGH VICTORY"

To See Campaign Committee and Senators Here Today—Sends for C. S. Bird of Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 18.—Charles E. Hughes called upon Republicans and Progressives today to get together to win a "thorough victory" in order to rid the country of the influence of the Wilson Administration's policies, not only in the White House but in the Senate and House.

Plans for a comprehensive campaign will be discussed by Mr. Hughes tomorrow and Thursday while he is in New York with members of his campaign committee and the Senatorial Committee headed by Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts. Later he will meet the Congressional Campaign Committee.

The nominee is prepared to do anything in his power to aid in the election of Senators and Representatives as well as in his own cause, and to impress on the voters the necessity of a Republican Senate and House, so that his hands may not be tied. He will make the latter plea to the voters a prominent part of his campaign speeches.

Mr. Hughes expressed the opinion that the only way to adopt the policies which he advocates and which are favored by the "reunited party" will be found in giving the party a majority in the Legislative branch as well as the Executive. With an antagonistic Senate or House to hamper him, he feels that the country could not receive the full benefit of his administration. He is convinced that for the Democrats to remain in power in any branch of the Government would prove a severe handicap to his hopes and desires.

Thirty-two Senators are to be elected by popular vote and Mr. Hughes feels that by a vigorous campaign the Republican party will be able again to get control of this Governmental agency. He is anxious that every effort be made to bring about harmony with this end in view. No half way victory will satisfy Mr. Hughes.

These are the things which the nominee will tell the Campaign Committee and other Republican and Progressive leaders whom he meets in New York, where he will spend tomorrow and Thursday at his headquarters in the Hotel Astor. Mr. Hughes is ready to carry out a program based upon dominant Americanism and a broad constructive policy in foreign and domestic relations. But he expressed the hope that the country would awaken to his words and give him its full support by placing in office the men with whom he can work successfully in his effort to put his beliefs into effect.

The situation in Massachusetts is one in which Mr. Hughes has shown great interest. He feels that he can carry that State, but is determined that no detail shall be overlooked. Today he got into communication by telephone with Edward A. Thurston, the Republican State Chairman, and arranged for an interview for tomorrow night with Charles Sumner Bird, former Progressive and one of the men who advocated the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republican National Convention in June. It is understood that Mr. Bird will be asked to take the stump and campaign in the New England States for the Republican ticket.

Mr. Hughes devoted all of his time today to the preparation of his addresses. He will leave for New York early tomorrow morning.

1,600 MOOSE WANT SEATS.

Ask for More Than Half of Carnegie Hall at Notification.

A list containing the names of 1,600 Progressives of prominence was handed in to Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee yesterday with a request that they be invited to the ceremony at Carnegie Hall on July 31, when Charles E. Hughes is to be officially notified of his nomination for President by the Republican Party. As the hall seats only about 3,000 persons with comfort, the lion's share of the seats would be allotted to Progressives should the entire list be honored.

Chairman Willcox sent out word yesterday to Republicans who want to attend to make application promptly. All the members of the Campaign Committee, members of the Republican and Progressive National Committee, and delegates and alternates to the Republican and Progressive National Conventions are to be among the invited guests in addition to prominent leaders of both parties throughout the country.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and ex-President William Howard Taft have both been invited, but it is not expected that either will attend.

Mr. Hughes will be in town today and will receive callers at his headquarters in the Hotel Astor. Among those who will call on him are United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois and Mayor Thompson of Chicago. They control the Republican State organization of Illinois.

Dissatisfaction still exists among Illinois Republicans because Harold Ickes, the Progressive leader, is the only representative of that State on the Campaign Committee.

The Hughes Alliance will meet today at its Hotel Astor headquarters for the purpose of organizing. Philip J. McCook of the Young Republican Club is slated for President. Ernest Cawcroft of Jamestown, a prominent Progressive, will be elected Treasurer.

PERIODICALS BY FREIGHT.

Senate Debates New Provision and Adopts Postal Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Prior to adopting the conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill today, the Senate debated the policy of the Post Office Department to compel the transportation of periodicals by freight when transportation by mail meant a loss to the Government.

Senator Bankhead, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, said the Senate conferees had been obliged to recede from the Senate amendment on the subject in order to reach an agreement.

Under the Senate plan, a periodical publisher had recourse to the United States Circuit Court in his State. The House insisted on compelling the publisher to come to Washington in case the Postmaster General ordered his publication sent by freight; then, if the case was decided against him, he could appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.

Strenuous opposition to the House amendment came from a dozen Senators, who said that the publisher, if he lived at a great distance from Washington, would be put to great expense and hardship, also that a freight order would stand until final determination of the appeal was reached. Senator Smoot declared that it might be three years before a case could be decided and that the delay might mean ruin to small magazine publishers in the Far West.

Senator Gallinger and Senator Hoke Smith challenged the Senate to determine the cost of transporting periodical mail matter and then ask the publishers to pay that cost. Senator Smith said he knew the cost, and it was 5.81 more, exclusive of handling, than the Government got for the service; if the handling was counted, the cost was 8.24 times as much.

Senator Gallinger said he had the courage to face the duty of requiring the publishers to pay for transporting magazines.

"I am not afraid," he said, "of any harm they can do me. They have done to me already all they can."

Senator Hardwick defended the conference report as the best to be had. He said that on the authority of Joseph Stuart, a former Assistant Postmaster General, and now attached to the Department of Justice, the Post Office Committee had been assured that the Government would move periodicals by mail until the court had finally decided an appeal.

INDICT CITY GOVERNMENT.

Haverhill Officials Accused of Neglecting to Suppress Riot.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 18.—The entire city government of Haverhill is charged with "neglect to suppress an unlawful assembly" in indictments returned by the Essex County Grand Jury today in connection with the rioting in Haverhill on April 3 last. Mayor Albert L. Bartlett and Aldermen Roswell L. Wood, Christopher C. Cook, Charles M. Hoyt, who is also Commissioner of Public Safety, and Albert E. Stickney are named in the indictments.

According to the District Attorney, this is the first time that such a charge has been brought against a municipality in this State. The statute under which the indictments are found provides for a fine of not more than $300 as a penalty when any Mayor, Alderman, Selectman, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, or Deputy Sheriff who shall have knowledge of "riotous or tumultuous and unlawful assembly" in the city or town where he lives, neglects to exercise his authority for its suppression.

The rioting resulted from an announcement that Thomas Leyden of Somerville, regarded as an anti-Catholic speaker, would discuss State appropriations for sectarian schools. The lecture was not delivered, as the crowd was largely antagonistic to the speaker. For hours the building was besieged by a shouting mob, many windows in it were broken, and rioters also attacked several private residences, including that of the Commissioner of Public Safety, Alderman Hoyt.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Women's Roosevelt League, which is making a city campaign for Hughes, will hold an executive meeting Monday afternoon at its headquarters in the Hotel Astor.

James Chambers, an attorney, of 13 Lake Street, White Plains, and 2 Rector Street, who was arraigned in the Washington Heights Court yesterday on suspicion of attempting to compound a felony, was discharged by Magistrate Krotel. There was no evidence that he had asked anybody to change his testimony.

The National Home Furnishers' Association of the United States will hold their annual convention and dinner today at the Hotel Knickerbocker. Edward T. Field, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, will speak.

The sixth biennial State convention of the Catholic Benevolent Legion opened yesterday with solemn high mass in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 150th Street and Melrose Avenue, the Bronx. Mgr. Mooney officiated and 250 members of the legion attended. Later, in St. Mary's Hall, the delegates were welcomed by Borough President Matthewson and other speakers. Today the legion will elect officers.

SENATORS TO VOTE ON NAVY BILL TODAY

Measure as Perfected Provides for 157 Ships of All Types in Three Years.

66 VESSELS THIS YEAR

Four Battleships and Four Battle Cruisers in First Lot—Total Appropriation $315,826,845.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—As the Naval Appropriation bill was perfected in the Senate today ready for a final vote tomorrow it provides for a building program to be completed in three instead of five years, with authorization for the construction of 157 vessels of all types. Sixty-six ships are to be laid down as soon as possible. Eight of these are to be capital ships, four battleships, and four battle cruisers.

The expenditure of $3,300,000 for batteries for merchant ships is authorized, and of this amount $1,650,000 is made available this year. The enlisted strength of the navy is increased from 55,000 to 74,700, and the President is authorized in an emergency to increase the strength to 87,000 men in the navy and 17,400 in the Marine Corps. The naval militia is placed on the same military footing as the National Guard and is thus made available in case of necessity as a part of the strength of the navy. Provision is made for the coordination of the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service with the navy in time of war, and two new cutters for the Coast Guard Service are authorized.

Aviation is amply provided for with several school stations and an appropriation of $3,500,000. The ammunition item is the largest ever carried in a navy bill. It appropriates $19,485,000, and supplies all the ships to be built in the next two years. The bill provides for a Government armor plate factory, and gives $11,000,000 to start it.

Provision is made for enlarging all the larger navy yards so that the largest ships can be accommodated, and authorizes the enlargement of dry docks and the main yards where battleships are docked, built, and repaired. The personnel of the navy is reorganized in great part. A naval reserve is provided and also a marine corps reserve. A new research laboratory in Washington on the lines recommended by Thomas A. Edison and his associates on the scientific advisory board is provided for to the amount of $1,500,000.

In order to expedite the construction of ships a bonus of 20 per cent. is provided for in the amount allowed for the building program. The allowance for the Washington gun factory is expected to double its capacity. A shell factory, to cost not to exceed $1,411,222, is authorized, and there is appropriated for it this year $705,611.

The total amount carried by the bill for this year's construction, under the program authorized, is $110,720,160, and the whole authorization is $158,190,576, leaving for future appropriation $477,454,416. The total amount carried by the bill is $315,826,845.

The Senate concluded the debate on the building program today by discussing and adopting an amendment offered by Senator Cummins, doubling the present two weeks' vacation given to navy yard, gun foundry, arsenal, and ordnance employes. A determined effort was made by Pacific Coast Senators to amend the bill to require that three battleships be built in those waters. Senator Phelan in discussing this matter talked about the danger of hostilities with Japan. He said there were 90,000 Japanese in Hawaii, and the Japanese Government regarded them as their nationals entitled to the protection of the home Government.

Japan, Senator Phelan said, might be expected to strike without warning, just as she did at Port Arthur, whenever it was deemed necessary to protect the alleged rights of these people. He reproached his colleagues for working up a preparedness sentiment and then using it all on the Atlantic Coast.

"You hang up all your arms on the Atlantic seaboard when the greater danger, and the more imminent danger, is on the Pacific," he declared. "Japan has an alliance offensive and defensive with England, and England has immense possessions to the north of us, and there are 55,000 able-bodied Japanese veterans in California. We should have a frontal and a rear attack to meet at the same time. You can't get the fleet through the Panama Canal quick enough or move the troops from the border fast enough. Our Pacific coast is undefended."

The amendment to have three battleships built on the Pacific Coast was lost by a vote of 17 to 48.

Woolley Quits as Director of Mint.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary McAdoo announced today that Robert W. Woolley had resigned as Director of the Mint, to become Director of Publicity for the Democratic National Committee. This action followed a protest against Mr. Woolley holding both positions.

CALLS QUIGLEY MAIL THIEF.

Benson Denies Share in Looting Wagon of $808,000.

Thomas Benson, who with his brother-in-law, Louis Winkler, is on trial before Judge Howe in the Federal District Court for stealing four registered mail pouches containing property worth $808,000, resumed the witness chair yesterday. He admitted that he had knowledge of the crime, but denied participation in it.

He said the real thief was Edward J. Quigley, who turned State's evidence.

Under cross-examination Benson admitted having plotted to escape from the Tombs. He had made a rope of the bed clothing in his cell to aid him in getting over the wall after reaching the prison yard. He knew he could get out of his cell, because he had made a wooden key that fitted the lock and succeeded in having an impression made of this key and a metal one made by a locksmith.

Asked if he had made the key that was used in unlocking the mail wagon, he replied that he had not and knew nothing about it.

The trial will be resumed this afternoon.

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HIGGINS & SEITER,

FOUNDED 1857

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CLUBS and YACHTS

Closed Saturdays during July & Aug.

Columbia Quartette Records—An Inspiration

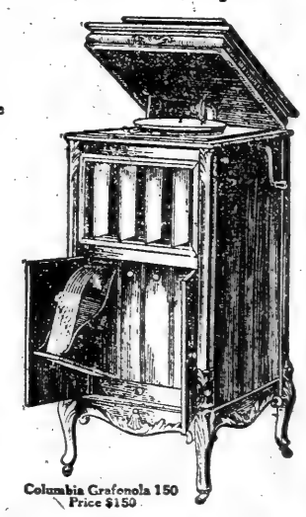
COLUMBIA male quartette recordings bring out the harmony of four voices with superb artistic effect.

Marvelous voice-blending, splendid balance and truly inspired interpretation give these records a quality of *life* that is thrilling. Here are a few fine examples of Columbia quartette recordings:

A1912 10-inch 75c. — AT PARTING. Columbia Stellar Quartette; SING ME TO SLEEP. Columbia Stellar Quartette

A1942 10-inch 75c. — THE BULL DOG. Broadway Quartette; MY LAST CIGAR. Broadway Quartette

A1891 10-inch 75c. — ABSENT. Columbia Stellar Quartette; CROSSING THE BAR. Columbia Mixed Quartette



Columbia Grafonola 150 Price $150

Hear these records—then listen to some Columbia instrumental trio records, or records of band and orchestral music. (Your dealer will gladly play them for you.) You will need nothing else to convince you and prove that Columbia Records are records of *life*—mirrors of truth—*reality!*

Look for the double music-note trade-mark—be *sure* you get Columbia Records!

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month. Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages. This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC

RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.:
Gotham Shops, Inc., 49 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 103 Park Row.
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B.
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'dway.)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Stores, Grand Central Sta. 34th St. and Broadway.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
H. Saletan, 2143 Broadway.
Miller Bros., 728 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1518 Third Ave.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3730 Broadway.
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway.
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway.
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3231-3261 Third Ave., 148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 3rd Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3894 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & 3rd Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
A. Grosshandler, 1887 Southern Boulevard.
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1368 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.)
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1387 St. Nicholas Ave.

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
James F. Mullin, 591 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
M. B. Evans, 789 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway.
Phelan's, 1583 Broadway.

BROOKLYN (Cont.):
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway.
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Brody, 349 Knickerbocker Ave.
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 Broadway.
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2813 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Balm Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave.—234 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1698 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2785 Atlantic Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
Duckman's Music Store, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave.,
261 Columbia St.
G. & R. Furniture Co., 5413 Fifth Ave.
Neapolitan Phonograph Co., 321 Court St.
Sarekin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 246 Jackson Ave.
Zarbohnen Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave
Burtelay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

RADICAL CLEARANCE OF SUMMER FASHIONS

Embracing—without reserve—our most luxurious styles—now in the height of their season

SUMMER FROCKS—of Dimity—Batiste—Net—Voile—Crepe & Linen—at $15, $25, $35

$45 to $145 SILK & CLOTH DRESSES—$25, 38, 58
For Street and Afternoon wear.

$65 to $145 DAY & EVENING WRAPS—$38, $55
Beautiful styles; of taffeta, charmeuse and crepe meteor; many of which are enhanced by touches of embroidery or richly lined with chiffon.

$45 to $85 CLOTH STREET SUITS—$18
A good selection of tailored and demi-tailored effects.

$75 to $150 SILK & CLOTH SUITS—$28
For Calling and Informal occasions—

$35 & $45 TAILORED LINEN SUITS—$15
Desirable models—in broken sizes, for prompt closing.

$45 to $65 STREET & SPORTS COATS—$22, $32

Beautiful Garden Hats, $10 and $18

$25 to $30 Tailored Hats, to close at $6

Limited selections of smart styles, many of which are exact reproductions of the season's imported models.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Clearance Sale of Our Entire Stock of

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS

Formerly up to $30.00

$21.00

Checks, Plaids, Pencil Stripes and Mixtures.
Two, three and four button styles.
Some Skeleton Lined.
Others Half or Quarter Lined.
Sizes from 34 to 46.

No charge for alterations.

Closing Out

MEN'S STRAW HATS

$2.00 Hats..... $1.25
$3.00 and $4.00 Hats..... $2.25

Fourth Floor.

A New Industrial City

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"Zones" For Factories

Under the new city zoning plan the only places in which you can locate your new factory—with one exception—are sections already congested, where values are high, or in entirely vacant districts without any facilities or improvements. The exception is Degnon Terminal. No matter what zones and restrictions the city may make for factories, Degnon Terminal will continue to offer lowest charges for rent, power, insurance, labor and trucking.

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DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

ELKUS IS NOMINATED AS ENVOY TO TURKEY

New York Lawyer and Social Reformer Will Succeed Henry Morgenthau.

HIS ACTIVE CAREER HERE

Fought Bankruptcy Frauds and Projected Beneficent Laws for Factory Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The long-expected nomination of Abram I. Elkus of New York to be Ambassador to Turkey was sent to the Senate by President Wilson today. The President's decision to appoint Mr. Elkus to this post, which is specially important now, was made some time ago. Mr. Elkus will succeed Henry Morgenthau of New York, who resigned to take an active part in the Presidential campaign.

Mr. Elkus was at one time under consideration for appointment as United States Circuit Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Elkus Reticent.

Abram I. Elkus was found busy at work in his new law office at 111 Broadway yesterday afternoon. He had just received the news that President Wilson would send in his nomination as Ambassador to Turkey.

"You will have to wait a while before I give you an interview on affairs in Turkey," he said. "I must find out about them first. For the present I have a man's size task in getting ready for my new work.

Mr. Elkus will sail in about six weeks following his confirmation.

The new Ambassador-designate was indorsed by Henry Morgenthau, the retiring Ambassador, who came home to manage the financial end of President Wilson's campaign for re-election.

PHOTO © PIRIE MACDONALD

ABRAM I. ELKUS,
Nominated Ambassador to Turkey.

Born and Educated Here.

Mr. Elkus, a lawyer and social reformer, was born in New York City Aug. 6, 1867. He was educated in the public schools, University of the City of New York, and studied law at Columbia University. Admitted to the bar in 1888, in 1895 he became a member of the firm of James, Schnell & Elkus, of which he later became the senior member, the name of the firm changing to Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer. He has practiced law in almost every branch and in addition has devoted much time to social betterment work. He is an independent Democrat in politics and supported President Wilson strongly in the campaign of 1912.

A noteworthy achievement of Mr. Elkus was in connection with his work as special United States Attorney in the prosecution of bankruptcy frauds in which he established the precedent that perjury in bankruptcy proceedings is punishable summarily as contempt.

As counsel for the Merchants' Association Mr. Elkus did much work in promoting legislation for commercial welfare through establishing uniform laws controlling sales and warehousing of merchandise. As counsel for many mercantile concerns in New York he has been engaged in litigation involving many millions in property.

Mr. Elkus is a trustee of the Baron de Hirsch fund and is one of the directors of the trade school maintained by the fund in New York. He is an official of the Hebrew Training School for Girls, which trains young women to make their own living. He took a deep interest in the work of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, appointed by the Legislature of 1911, of which he was counsel. The commission investigated working conditions, especially as affecting women and children, in all parts of the State. In 1912 it presented a report and thirty-five bills, known as the factory laws. These measures revolutionized conditions affecting danger from fire and conditions under which women and children worked. They were drafted by Mr. Elkus. They have frequently served as a model for other States in the enactment of laws mitigating the evils of child labor, undue work for women, and protection from fire.

Has Held Public Posts.

In 1911 Mr. Elkus was elected a Regent of the University of the State of New York. In 1912 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Elkus is the author of a standard treatise on "Secret Liens and Reputed Ownership." He is a member of the American, State and City Bar Associations, a director of the New York County Lawyers' Association, and a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, Lotos, Harmonic, and Lawyers' Clubs. He has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from St. Lawrence University. In 1896 he married Miss Gertrude R. Hess of New York. They have three children—Ethel J., Katherine, and James Hess Elkus.

Mr. Elkus is Chairman of the Court House Commission and a member of the Commission on Heights of Buildings named by Borough President George McAneny. He had charge of the Tariff Exhibits Committee in 1912 and was active in the pre-nomination campaign for Woodrow Wilson. He was one of the New York delegates to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1912 to vote for Wilson's nomination from the start.

NO WARSHIPS TO TURKEY.

Report of Friction from Washington Is Discredited Here.

The report from Washington yesterday that the United States would send warships to Turkey because the Ottomans had shown an unwillingness to make amends for alleged insults to this country was discredited yesterday by Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey.

It was said that in the first place nothing had happened recently to cause any friction between Constantinople and Washington, that relations between the two countries were friendly, and, in the second place, that with the Dardanelles and the coasts of Smyrna and Palestine under blockade and mined, the United States could not get warships anywhere near Constantinople if it wanted to. Persons in a position to know said that the new Ambassador, Abram I. Elkus, would not face any such crisis as the dispatch from Washington might indicate.

It is reported that the most discussed event from a diplomatic standpoint at issue between the United States and Turkey was the seizure of archives from the French Embassy at Beirut, which was under American protection. It was pointed out that this was no justification for the United States taking warlike measures because its representation of French interests was merely unofficial and the seizure of the archives was an offense to the French Government and not to the American Government. The situation is said to be analogous to that which would exist in case of war between Mexico and the United States if Carranza were to seize archives from the American Embassy in Mexico City, which would be under the protection of England. This, it was pointed out, would not give a casus belli to Great Britain.

It was said in New York yesterday that the report from Washington probably grew out of a protest made to the Department of State by an Armenian, who alleged that the Turkish prosecutions of Armenians involved the fate of American missionaries. There is no record of American missionaries having been killed in Armenia or other parts of Turkey by Ottoman troops, and it is said on good authority that the American missionary schools in Turkey have been little interfered with.

It was admitted that there have been causes of friction because of the treatment by the Turks of nationals of the Allies, who are represented by the American Diplomatic Corps in Constantinople, but it is not customary for the neutrals representing belligerents to do more than use moral suasion, it was said. It was not believed that this moral suasion contemplated the sending of battleships to Turkey.

The report from Washington that a United States Consular agent at Damascus had been seized by the Turks was denied by those in a position to know.

PLANS FOR NEW AIR CORPS.

How Aviators May Gain Commissions in Army Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A detailed plan to put into effect the Aerial Reserve Corps of the army, which President Wilson authorized, was submitted to the army authorities today by the Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America, headed by Alan R. Hawley and Governor Henry Woodhouse. Others in the party were Major Hartman, U. S. A., and G. Douglas Waldrop. Calls were made at the White House, the War and Navy Departments, and at the Capitol.

The Aerial Reserve Corps has two distinct purposes, to make up the deficiency in the personnel needed to organize the twelve aero squadrons of the National Guard; to provide a method to enlist the sportsmen, business men and other civilian aviators in a reserve where their training is continued under the direction of the regular army, so that they will be available in case of emergency.

The candidates for this corps are to be selected from volunteers holding the recognized aviation pilot certificate, the candidates to pass the physical examinations imposed by the army. Upon passing the physical examination the candidates will be sent to one of the training camps for additional training with army aeroplanes, which continues until they pass the junior military aviator tests. Upon passing these tests they will receive the commission of First Lieutenant and $500, which represents the cost of obtaining the pilot certificate.

While the shortage of regulars lasts the members of the Aerial Reserve Corps will be continued in active service, receiving the pay of First Lieutenant plus the increase allowed to officers who fly.

PRESIDENT DEMANDS A CHILD LABOR LAW

Makes a Personal Visit to the Capitol to Impress His Views on Senate Leaders.

URGES THE PENDING BILL

Bases His Request on the Measure's Merits as Well as Political Expediency.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson made a personal visit to the Capitol today to emphasize his desire that a child labor law be put on the statute books at the present session of Congress. To Senate leaders, whom he summoned to a series of conferences in the President's room adjoining the Senate Chamber, he insisted that the Child Labor bill passed by the House should be made a part of the legislative program to be put through the Senate before adjournment.

Determined opposition by Southern Senators forced out of the imperative program drawn up by the Democratic caucus last Saturday the House bill which would prevent shipment in interstate commerce of goods manufactured wholly or in part by children. The bill was left in a secondary position, to be considered only if time remained after other measures regarded as more urgent had been disposed of. The President had been told that an effort to force its passage would mean a serious party revolt.

Whether the President's visit accomplished anything more than to bring his own position in the matter emphatically to the front was not apparent tonight. So far as could be learned the Democratic Steering Committee contemplated no change in the caucus program, and no call had been issued for another caucus to consider Mr. Wilson's request.

The President's arrival at the Capitol was entirely unheralded. Accompanied only by two Secret Service men he went directly to the President's room and sent for Senator Kern, the majority leader. He later discussed the subject with Vice President Marshall, Senators Martin, Williams, James, and Owen of the Democratic Steering Committee, and Senators Simmons and Hughes. Senators Martin, Williams, and Simmons are among those inclined to favor postponement of action on the Child Labor bill until next December.

Those who saw the President were reticent about the conference. Senator Kern said that the discussion was nothing to get excited about, and so far as he knew the President's visit would not necessitate any delay in the contemplated adjournment of Congress.

Some Senators who favor early action on the bill said that they believed there should be another caucus. Others betrayed some resentment at the President's request, pointing out that the Senate already had compromised with the White House on the legislative program, the caucus last week agreeing to delay action on the Immigration bill, which Mr. Wilson opposes, but which has the support of a majority of the Democratic Senators.

The President is said to have called attention today to the fact that the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Party platforms all contained planks favoring immediate enactment of child labor legislation. His insistence is said to have been based not only on the merits of the bill, but also in his belief that its passage is a matter of political expediency, in view of the declaration of the Democratic platform.

The President also is anxious that the House bill providing a system of workmen's compensation for Federal employes be put through at this session, and it is understood that measure was discussed at the conferences today. Senate leaders are said to have assured him that it was one of the measures which they expected to reach before adjournment.

Hamlin to Stay on Reserve Board

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Charles S. Hamlin, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, will be renominated for that post when his term expires next month. Administration officials allowed this to become known today by way of denial of reports that Secretary McAdoo would quit the Cabinet to take Governor Hamlin's place. Mr. Hamlin will be renominated for a ten-year term.

To Exempt Teutons from Service.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Representative James of Michigan today introduced resolutions directing the Secretary of State to undertake the negotiation of treaties with Germany and Austria-Hungary to exempt former subjects of those countries who have become American citizens from liability for service in the German and Austrian armies and navies.

WANTS A PAPER INQUIRY.

Mann Proposes a Hunt for Cause of High Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The appointment of a special committee of the House to investigate the prevailing high prices of print paper, and conditions in the wood pulp and paper industry, is sought in a resolution introduced today by Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader.

Mr. Mann said that he would endeavor to get an early report on the resolution in order that the House and the country may be informed regarding the cause of the marked increase in the price of print paper. His resolution provides specifically that the committee shall investigate and report whether any combination in restraint of trade is responsible for present conditions. The Mann resolution, which was referred to the Committe on Rules, reads:

"Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to inquire into the supply and production of pulp wood, wood pulp, and print paper, and other articles entering into the production of paper of any kind and especially insofar as the same are, or may be claimed to be, affected by any combination or conspiracy, to control, regulate, monopolize, or restrain interstate or foreign commerce or trade in the production, manufacture, supply, distribution, or sale of pulp wood, wood pulp, or paper pulp, or paper of any kind, or any of the products of paper; and also to inquire as to the causes of the recent marked increase in the prices of pulp and of print and other papers and whether the present prices are controlled in whole or in part by any combinations of persons or corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or in the production of such articles in foreign countries, and if so, inquire into the organization, conduct, methods, and practices of such persons or corporations.

"Such select committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit at Washington or elsewhere, during the sessions of the House and during any recess or between the sessions of this Congress, and shall have power to subpoena witnesses and examine them under oath and to send for and obtain records, papers, and all other evidence that may be necessary to make the inquiries, herein directed to be made, full and complete, and the Speaker shall have authority to sign and the clerk to attest subpoenas during the recess of Congress."

ARMENIAN "RELIEF DAY."

House Requires President to Designate Time for Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The House unanimously adopted today a Senate resolution requiring the President "to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of Armenians in the belligerent countries."

Resolutions previously approved have authorized the President to recognize "relief days" for the Jews, Poles, and Syrians, who are destitute in the war zone of Europe.

When Representative Stafford asked if it were customary to request the President to recognize relief fund movements, Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee replied:

"We have conditions existing in the world today that never existed before."

"But Armenia has been a sore spot for years by reason of the massacres similar to those now being perpetrated," said Mr. Stafford.

"I know, but there has never been a time before when 700,000 or 800,000 Armenians were driven out into the desert and were there starving, or living on grass and roots, as they are today."

Representative Murray Hulbert of New York complained that the Government, as yet, had made no provision for the dependent families of men who have enlisted in the National Guard for border duty.

GIVE AND GET

A business house owes its reputation more to what it gives than to what it gets.

In other words, the merit of a thing will outlive the money which the transaction involves.

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What a soldier looks for most eagerly is news from home. The New York Times will be sent daily and Sunday to any place on the border and elsewhere for 75 cents a month. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

GEN. PERSHING SAYS:

"SEND CANDY TO YOUR BOY AT THE BORDER"

Camped in a sun-baked, dusty, cactus country, your boy will get a lot of comfort out of a token from home. General Pershing is quoted as voting emphatically in favor of a package of pure, wholesome candy.

We have gotten up a special 3-lb. "National Guard Package," containing 1-lb. tin of Lemon Drops, 1-lb. tin of Assorted Sticks and 1-lb. tin of Chocolates, each piece wrapped in waxed paper and foil, and we are sending them down, prepaid, for $2.00.

These candies are absolutely protected from dust or moisture and will reach your boy as fresh as when they left our factory. We have served the United States Government with candy for years and know what soldiers need.

Just send us the letter of his company, the number of his regiment and $2.00, either by postal or cash, plus, preferably, a card of greeting, and we will do the rest.

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"Why don't *you* try Resinol?"

Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. Samples free, write to Dept. 42-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Remember I Get—*

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The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times contains particulars of slightly used cars of all makes at bargain prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

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By ZANE GREY

Author of "The Rainbow Trail," etc.
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"The book is well written and the life and character of the horde of lawless men, who have been among the prospectors and hunters, in every wild rush into the West, on the quest for gold, is vividly and realistically depicted."—*San Jose Mercury Herald.*

"For the lover of forthright, red-blooded fiction, probably no book from Zane Grey's pen will prove so entertaining, or so rich in excitement as his new story, 'The Border Legion'. In it, as in his other tales, he pictures the life of the border West."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Mr. Grey probably has never done anything better than the present story, which furnishes an excellent picture of life in the West of a half century ago, and readers will agree there is plenty of action throughout the volume."—*Pittsburgh Press.*

"Nobody surpasses Zane Grey in the writing of thrilling early West romances, and 'The Border Legion', his latest work of this order, keeps well to the mark."—*Chicago Herald.*

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ARBITRATION

The Citizens' Committee believes that the questions at issue between The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and their employees should be settled by ARBITRATION.

In a statement, published in The New York Times on June 30th, the Manufacturers' Association declared:

"The one big outstanding issue between the Manufacturers and the Union is—shall the Manufacturers have the right to hire and discharge their employees."

On July 1st, the Union conceded this right without reservation.

On this basis the two parties entered into conference before the Mayor at the City Hall on Tuesday, July 11th.

Yesterday, July 18th, this conference was broken off.

The Union now takes the position that the failure of this conference,—"has conclusively demonstrated that the employers and workers in the cloak and suit industry will never be able to compose their differences without the intervention of an impartial body of men such as a Board of Arbitration."

The Citizens' Committee is in accord with the Union in this demand for ARBITRATION.

Because the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association broke an agreement which had still more than a year to run,

And on the 28th of April declared a lockout involving 60,000 workers.

More than 200,000 human beings are facing hunger in New York City today

And a great industry is at a standstill.

If you agree with the Citizens' Committee that this situation is intolerable and should be terminated through ARBITRATION, write or telegraph your demand for ARBITRATION to

ALLAN ROBINSON, Chairman, 624 Madison Avenue, New York.

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BIG POSSE TO HUNT OYSTER BAY SHARK

Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, Guests, and Children Flee from Big Fin.

PHONES TO COL. ROOSEVELT

Scare of Man-Eaters Drives Many Bathers from Waters Along New Jersey Coast.

Many sharks were reported near Long Island and New Jersey beach resorts yesterday, and several from four to nine feet long were killed by the hundreds engaged in hunting down the big fish. Many bathers were driven from the water by the cry of "Shark," and there was at least one escape from what might have been a fatality.

Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, wife of Commodore Blackton, whose estate adjoins that of Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, was in bathing yesterday afternoon with her two children, their nurse, and two guests, Miss Marion Blackton and Miss Gertrude Casey. They were a short distance from the shore, in water about three feet deep, when Mrs. Blackton saw the fin of a ten-foot shark moving slowly parallel to the shore, less than fifty yards from where they stood. She immediately gave the alarm, picked up one of the children, and dashed for the shore, followed by the nurse with the other child. Miss Blackton and Miss Casey also made haste out of the water.

Mrs. Blackton then went to the telephone and told Colonel Roosevelt that there were sharks in the bay. She then called up the village of Cold Spring, where there were more than 100 children on a picnic, and told them of the shark. Many of the children were bathing at the time and were hurriedly brought ashore.

Captain Dan Smith and a posse of experienced shark hunters will scour the bay today in an attempt to capture the shark, which is thought to be the same one seen there on Monday. Sergeant William Dubey, United States Marine Corps, retired, is forming a volunteer party of expert shark hunters in Brooklyn for the purpose of ridding the nearby beach resorts of the big fish which have taken four lives and caused such terror to the bathers. The Sergeant has killed many sharks in all parts of the world, and says the volunteers will use a line and bait the hook with salt pork.

A shark 8½ feet long was caught at East Beach, Watch Hill, R. I., yesterday afternoon by fishermen. It had a big triangular gash in its neck as if done by the propeller of a steamship and was nearly dead. The shark was quickly killed and later its teeth were distributed to the bathers as souvenirs.

A four-foot shark was caught yesterday afternoon in the Shrewsbury River near Seabright, N. J.

Bathers at Rye Beach were frightened by the appearance of a school of porpoises, which they mistook for sharks.

A shark, said to be nine feet long, was driven from Bayville Creek, a shallow stream two miles from Oyster Bay, yesterday afternoon by two oystermen. When the shark was within twenty-five feet of the beach Allan Flower fired two barrels of his shotgun and the fish vanished at once, leaving the water stained with blood.

According to the letter sent yesterday by Governor Fielder to John J. Fitzgerald, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Paterson, the State of New Jersey is too poor at this time to pay bounties for the killing of sharks along its coast.

COURT BARS BINET TEST.

Justice Goff Says It Is Useless to Standardize the Mind.

The Binet test as a means of determining mental incapacity was rejected yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Goff in refusing to commit a feebleminded girl now an inmate of the Magdalen Home to a custodial institution. Commenting on the test the court said: "Were these tests applied to the questions of lawyers and answers of witnesses in our courts of law, what a fertile field for the psychologist in experimentation might be found there!

"All criteria of mental incapacity are artificial," Justice Goff added, "and the deductions therefrom must necessarily lack verity and be to a great extent founded on conjecture."

The court was confronted with a puzzling question on the application by the parents of Esther Meyer, 21 years old, who asked that she be committed to their care, while the management of the Magdelen Home, to which she was sent, believed she should be sent to an institution for the feebleminded. Justice Goff denied both applications, and as a result the girl will stay where she is.

The Binet test, which is generally regarded as the standard and is in use at the Clearing House for Mental Defectives attached to the Post Graduate Hospital, was relied upon by the Magdalen Home authorities in their application, but Justice Goff said that after hearing all the testimony and examining and questioning the young woman he could not determine that she was so feebleminded as to require commitment to a custodial institution, and at the same time the court said that her conduct had been such that she should not be liberated.

The testimony showed that the young woman attended school until she was 16, by which time she had attained a grade which ordinarily was attained by a child of 9 years. The court said that this was not a certain test of mental incapacity because "the estimation of the classroom is not always a safe criterion of actual merit.

"Standardizing the mind," Justice Goff stated, "is as futile as standardizing electricity, and the votaries of science or pseudo-science in their enthusiasm are liable to confound theory with hypothesis and to reach conclusions that will accord with their prepossession. The law, however, is made by men to apply to the human concrete, and while it welcomes and avails of the knowledge of science it holds fast to proven fact."

Montclair Under Commission Rule.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 18.—The municipal government of Montclair was changed at noon today to the commission form, under the management of five Commissioners. Louis F. Dodd was chosen Mayor by the board. The administration of the town was divided into departments under the following heads: Revenue and Finance, Charles G. Phillips; Street and Public Improvements, E. M. Harrison; Water Supply, Franchise and Public Parks, J. C. Barclay; Public Safety, John Picken; Board of School, Estimate, Messrs. Phillips and Barclay. All employes of the town were re-engaged at their former salaries.

COMMUTERS REBEL.

Too Much Showing of Tickets for Their Comfort, They Assert.

Commuters on the Long Island Railroad are complaining loudly because the conductors of that system require them to show their commutation tickets oftener than they think is necessary in the course of their daily trips to and from New York. It doesn't matter whether a commuter is in the middle of a newspaper, conversation or game of cards.

"Tickets!" shouts the conductor, and all hands dive into pockets.

Such interruptions were not regarded seriously when the order of the railroad went into effect several months ago requiring its conductors to work their trains over and over again so as to be sure that no ticket juggler worked his scheme successfully. However, as the practice has continued, the patience of the commuters has been sorely tried, and they now want to know how long this extra vigilance is going to last, and what the railroad purposes doing for their relief.

An elderly commuter, who called yesterday at THE TIMES offices, explained that he had been commuting between New York and Patchogue for three months. He said he was required to show his ticket four times in the course of each trip, once at the Pennsylvania Station, a second time between New York and Jamaica, a third time between Jamaica and Babylon and a fourth between Babylon and Patchogue. The distance is only 56.2 miles.

"I don't believe the Long Island Railroad has a right to make me show my ticket so many times," said this commuter. "When I have once shown it to the conductor after leaving the Pennsylvania Station that ought to be sufficient. If a conductor has a right to interrupt me when I'm reading a newspaper and make me fumble about in my pockets for my ticket, it would appear that he also might have a right to compel me to turn four somersaults in the middle of the aisle."

This assertion of his rights was made with much indignation, by the white-haired commuter, who produced his ticket and read on the back of it certain specifications providing that a conductor could procure the signature of the holder. He said he believed he could require the conductor to obtain his signature on calling for the ticket, and said he might hold conductors to this requirement hereafter. He said he knew many other commuters who were greatly annoyed by the practice.

Another commuter, living at Massapequa, also complained that he had to show his ticket four times en route to his home and three times on the way to New York. When he is traveling toward Massapequa he must produce his ticket first at the Pennsylvania Station, then before arriving at Jamaica, a third time after leaving Jamaica, and a fourth time between Merrick and Massapequa. The distance is 31 miles.

"That's carrying it too far," said the commuter.

"If all commuters were honest," said General Passenger Agent Howard M. Smith, "we wouldn't have to work the trains so often, and if it were made a misdemeanor for scalpers to use commutation tickets to swindle the railroad I think it still would be unnecessary to require that tickets be shown more than once."

The commuters living in New Jersey are apparently more trustworthy than those having homes on Long Island, according to inquiries made among them, because none could be found, traveling over the Erie, Lackawanna, or New Jersey Central Railroads who complained of having to show his ticket more than once.

EXPECT ENO DECISION TODAY

Stanchfield Objects When Opposition Lawyer Laughs.

The summing up of counsel yesterday in the Amos F. Eno will contest before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury was enlivened by an appeal by John B. Stanchfield, chief trial counsel for the contestants, to the Surrogate because of what he regarded as objectionable conduct by Austen G. Fox, counsel for the executors, while Mr. Stanchfield was addressing the jury. He complained that Mr. Fox was not only laughing at him, but was talking in such loud tones to associate counsel that his remarks could be heard by the jury.

Surrogate Cohalan asked the jurymen if they could hear what Mr. Fox said, and one of them replied that he could. The Surrogate then directed that Mr. Fox take a seat away from the jury and directed the stenographer to note on the minutes that if Mr. Fox continued after the warning, he would be excluded from the room.

Mr. Stanchfield criticised Lucius H. Beers, a Columbia graduate and one of the two executors, because he said that while Mr. Eno believed that he had only $8,000,000 of property, and made specific bequests of $7,700,000, which would leave a residue of only about $250,000 to Columbia, Mr. Beers knew that the residuary bequest would amount to $4,000,000 or $8,000,000.

He said the relatives had been irreparably injured by the act of John E. Mertz, clerk in Mr. Beers's law office, who burned with the Eno papers the evidence that would show the relations between the dead man and his next of kin.

Mr. Fox, for the executors, said the interest of the contestants in Mr. Eno was "more a matter of the pocket than of the heart," and that he made the will offered for probate "because he desired to do something else than fill the already bulging pockets of his relatives."

Amos Pinchot and Gifford Pinchot and nearly all the other contestants were in court during the day. Surrogate Cohalan will charge the jury this morning and a decision in the case is expected before tonight.

PREDICTS THE TROPICS HERE

With Monkeys, Parrots, and Alligators if Gulf Stream Wanders More

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Coney Island will soon be a second Palm Beach, Central Park and Bronx Park will be full of chattering monkeys and parrots not shut up in cages, and New Yorkers may soon go fishing for tarpon in New York Bay, according to Father Francis Odenbach, a Jesuit scientist of St. Ignatius College, and Dr. Joseph K. Breitenbecher of Western Reserve University. They point to the press dispatches as indicating that the Gulf Stream has so far forgotten itself as to wander off its course and bring schools of man-eating sharks to prey upon the bathers at New Jersey shore resorts.

Father Odenbach considers it improbable that the Gulf Stream will remain out of its course, but if it should, he says, the northern Atlantic Coast would become tropical. That stream, he pointed out, would be the abiding place of tropical fish. He attributed the visitation of sharks on the Jersey coast to the wandering of the Gulf Stream.

If the Gulf Stream by any chance should continue its wandering the scientist predicted that shark fishing would become a favorite sport of New Yorkers, and alligators in time might disport themselves at Coney Island.

CARROLL ASSAILS WHITMAN.

Labor Leader Deplores the Dismissal of State Employes.

BINGHAMTON, July 18.—Thomas J. Carroll of New York, President of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State, in his annual report read today at the State Convention of the organization censured the action of Governor Whitman and the Legislative Finance Committees in cutting down the budget for 1916 and dispensing with the services of between forty and fifty employes of the State Department of Labor.

The report asserts that the cutting was done by the Governor without consulting the Advisory Council of the Industrial Commission. The action, the report asserts, not only throws out of employment experienced men in their respective lines as inspectors, but lessened the means of safeguarding workers throughout the State.

Revenue Violators to Plead Guilty.

Fifty of the seventy-odd tobacco manufacturers indicted recently for failing to put revenue stamps on their products will plead guilty before Judge Howe of the Federal District Court this morning, under arrangements made by Former Federal Prosecutors Carl E. Whitney and Claude E. Thompson, with the consent of the authorities at Washington.

CASEMENT'S APPEAL QUICKLY DISMISSED

Court Affirms Death Sentence Without Waiting to Hear the Crown's Side.

LAWYER TALKS OF REPRIEVE

Last Loophole of Condemned Man Lies in Certificate Taking Case to House of Lords.

LONDON, July 18.—Without hearing the attorneys for the Crown, the Court of Criminal Appeal today dismissed Sir Roger Casement's appeal from the verdict of the lower court, which found him guilty of treason, for which Viscount Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, sentenced him to death.

For a day and a half Alexander Sullivan, Sir Roger's counsel, argued before the court, quoting many authorities in favor of his contention that the offense of treason depended on whether the accused person dwelt under the protection of the King, and that the crime could not be committed without the realm. He abandoned his other points in regard to the Lord Chief Justice's definition of the offense.

As soon as Mr. Sullivan had concluded his argument the court retired to consider whether the attorneys for the Crown would be called on to reply. It soon decided to the contrary, which indicated that the appeal had gone against Sir Roger, who was present during the argument and when judgment was given.

A further appeal, to the House of Lords, is possible only if the Attorney General gives a certificate that the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal involves a point of law so exceptionally important that it is desirable in the public interest that a still higher court should deal with it. This has been done only twice since the Court of Criminal Appeal was established eight years ago.

Justice Darling, in delivering the judgment, expressed the indebtedness of the court to Mr. Sullivan for his well-considered and well-delivered arguments, as the Justice characterized them, adding that they were worthy of the best traditions of the King's courts, but he declared that they had been answered by the attorneys of the Crown at the first trial.

Michael Francis Doyle, a Philadelphia attorney of counsel for Sir Roger, expressed the opinion today that it was improbable the Attorney General would certify the case for appeal to the House of Lords, as the appeal court did not consider it necessary to hear argument for the Government. Powerful influences were working for a reprieve, the attorney said, and there were strong hopes of one being granted.

RECRUITS ON PARADE.

Sixth Business Men's Regiment Is Reviewed at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 18.—The result of a week's intensive military instruction at the training camp here was demonstrated on the post parade grounds today when the Sixth Business Men's Regiment was put on show in a regimental parade. Nearly 1,500 men, who a week ago were soft from steam-heated apartments and office work, executed the difficult movements of the parade with military precision.

In absolutely straight lines the twelve companies passed in review before Captain Welles, the regimental commander, to music by the artillery band. The regular officers who were watching the parade were greatly pleased with the appearance of the men.

The parade came after a hard drill in the morning, which lasted four hours, and throughout which the men carried the thirty-seven-pound army packs, and after an afternoon of drill and gallery practice.

The sixth and seventh Regiments, the senior organizations, will get into battalion combat tomorrow. They have been preparing for it by drilling in firing and rushing for hours at a time on the parade grounds.

G and H Companies of the Fourth Regiment, which is composed of juniors, will go on a practice hike to Ausable Forks on Saturday. They will be gone Saturday and Sunday and manoeuvres will be held both days.

Colonel Roosevelt is expected at Elizbethtown, about seventy miles from here, on Saturday. His sons, Kermit and Archie, and one of his nephews are in the camp. Archie Roosevelt is acting as First Sergeant in Company H of the Fourth Regiment.

J. F. Blackman of Cambridge, Mass., had his rifle barrel split while he was firing on the range today. It was the first accident that has occurred here. Bursting gun barrels are not infrequent occurrences in the regular army, the officers says. Blackman was not injured.

ACTRESS, LONG ILL, SUICIDE.

"Blue Cloud," Granddaughter of Indian Chief, Inhales Gas.

Mrs. Mae Linnie Taylor, an actress, 30 years old, whose grandfather was Blue Cloud, a war Chief of the Cherokees, and whose father was Colonel R. Clay Crawford, commander of a negro regiment in the civil war, was found dead yesterday, a suicide by gas, in her rooms, 247 West Thirty-eighth Street. Her husband, Ralph Taylor, who said he was a nephew of the late Robert L. Taylor, Governor of Tennessee for eight years, found in the room a letter written by his wife, in which she told of the depressing effect of a long illness and begged forgiveness for her act.

Mrs. Taylor had long played in a one-act piece called "A Child of the Prairie." She met Taylor fourteen years ago, when he was with the 101 Ranch Show, and they were married in Georgia.

Taylor had left yesterday for the Polyclinic Hospital, where he is employed, when Mrs. Minnie Cooper, who conducts the rooming house, detected gas. The door to Mrs. Taylor's room was forced by Patrolman Warren of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and the actress was found dead in bed, with gas escaping from a tube beside her.

Mrs. Taylor played under the name of Blue Cloud. She had recently been under treatment in a hospital.

KILLED AS AUTO OVERTURNS

Bland Dies and Rosenberg Is Hurt in Ulster County Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 18.—August Bland, a cigar salesman of New York City, was killed, and Jack Rosenberg, also of New York, seriously injured, this afternoon, when an automobile in which they were riding overturned on a sharp curve at West Park, Ulster County.

M. E. Frank, owner of the car, who was driving, and Jacob Weinberg escaped with slight bruises. The party was returning to New York after spending the week-end at Big Indian, N. Y.

Appeal for Destitute Family.

A very pitiful case has just been brought to the attention of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery. Last week a painter died after a few days' illness of pneumonia and left his widow with three little children to care for, the eldest 7. The fourth child is expected in a few weeks, and the family is destitute. The rent is due, and aid is needed at once. It may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 52 Broadway, or to the rooms of the association.

CASTRO MAY ENTER, WASHINGTON RULES

Venezuelan and Wife Will Leave Ellis Island and Sail for Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Freedom to enter the United States, once denied, was granted tonight to ex-President Cipriano Castro of Venezuela and his wife by order of Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department. He overruled the decision of the special board of immigration officials at New York denying them admission. Under the Secretary's ruling the Castros are free to go to Porto Rico as they had planned, or to remain indefinitely in the United States.

A telegram ordering immediate release of General and Mrs. Castro, who have been held on Ellis Island since their arrival Saturday from Trinidad, was sent tonight to Immigration Commissioner Howe.

In explaining his ruling, Secretary Wilson said that when Castro attempted to enter the United States in 1913 from France he refused to answer questions regarding his alleged complicity in the murder of General Paredes, a political opponent in Venezuela, and was excluded on the ground that he was implicated in a crime involving moral turpitude. At the hearing last Sunday at Ellis Island, however, he answered all questions asked, denying guilt in connection with General Paredes's death.

Word was received late last night at Ellis Island from the Department of Labor at Washington notifying the immigration officials that Secretary of Labor Wilson had ordered the release of General Cipriano Castro and his wife. As the bureau was officially closed when the message arrived, the ex-President of Venezuela and his wife remained on the island for the night.

On the arrival of Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Byron H. Uhl this morning they will be officially released, and will come to New York to remain at the Hotel Savoy until Saturday, when they expect to sail for Porto Rico.

"It is only what I expected," said General Castro, when told of the order for his release. "It is just one more example of American justice and fair play."

In answer to a question about Mexico, he said:

"It is more than eight years since I was mixed up in the politics of Venezuela, and much more than that in other countries. But I sincerely believe that neither Mexico nor the United States will it be profitable to enter war. The watchful waiting policy of President Wilson is, I think, a good one."

SEES HOPE FOR IRELAND.

Cardinal O'Connell Tells A. O. H. England Is Waking Up.

BOSTON, July 18.—Irish freedom was the keynote of the addresses at the opening sessions of the biennial conference of the Ancient Order of Hibernians today. At the conclusion of the mass at the cathedral, which was attended by 1,500 persons, Cardinal O'Connell in an address said: "The world is waking up, and even the children of the very race that for three centuries has brutally crushed the finest, the flower of any race on earth, are opening their eyes. The democracy of England will finally pay the debt of Ireland."

Mayor Curley, speaking to the delegates at a meeting later in the day, was applauded loudly when he characterized the Irish people "as a people that have suffered persecution and oppression for seven centuries, and who still have life and courage and determination and spirit enough in this century to strike a blow for independence of Ireland."

Mrs. Ellen Ryan Jolly of Pawtucket, R. I., National President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, waving a flag of the Irish Republic, exclaimed: "We shall, please God, at this convention do great things for Ireland. Are we Irish in America going to sit with folded arms while England shoots the bravest and best in the land of our people?"

MOVIE MEN PROTEST TAX.

To Send Delegation to Washington to State Their Views.

A development in the fight the theatre managers are making against the clause in the new Revenue bill that would impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross receipts of all theatres is a plan under discussion by the moving picture theatre owners to conduct a campaign against the re-election of President Wilson in the event of the passage of the bill with the theatrical clause included. The plan is to present the theatres' side of the case on the screens of the 17,728 movie theatres in the United States.

Ligon Johnson, attorney for the United States Managers' Protective Association, returned yesterday from Washington, where he went to protest in the name of the legitimate theatre managers against the inclusion of the clause. He found that the measure had been divided into three parts, each of which was being studied by a subcommittee.

Senator Johnson of Maine is Chairman of the committee considering the portion that embraces the theatre receipts tax, while Hoke Smith of Georgia and Senator Kern of Indiana are the other members of the committee. Representatives of the United Managers' Protective Association, the Motion Picture Manufacturers, and the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League will go to Washington tomorrow to present their protests.

FAIL TO SHOW FILM 'PURITY.'

Report Picture Was Officially Banned Denied at Liberty Theatre

A motion picture entitled "Purity," which had been advertised for exhibition at the Liberty Theatre last night, was not shown and there was a well-grounded report that the reason for its withdrawal was the decision of the Commissioner of Licenses that the title was a misnomer. Audrey Munson, whose beauty has made her a popular sculptor's model, acted the principal rôle for the picture, in which she appeared in some of her most famous poses.

A. H. Woods, who has arranged with the Mutual Film Corporation, producers of the film, to exhibit it at the Liberty, denied last night that the postponement was due in any way to official disapproval. It was stated by the management that the delay was due to an unsatisfactory print, and that as soon as a new print had been received from California the picture would be shown.

On the other hand, it was said that License Commissioner Bell or one of his assistants had viewed "Purity" at a private showing and had reached a decision that, as far as the picture was concerned, there was nothing in a name. The Commissioner, it was said, informed the management that if the picture was shown the license of the theatre would be revoked.

STARVES TO DEATH AT SEA.

Stowaway's Body Found in Tunnel of Fruit Ship.

Shortly after the United Fruit Company steamship Calamares docked yesterday her officers found the body of a man in the tunnel in the after end of the ship. He had starved to death, according to Dr. Hadley, the company's physician, who made an examination of his body. In the tunnel, which is about six feet square, were found an empty water bottle and a few crusts of bread, unfit to eat. The man seemed to have been a German about 26 years old, with brown hair, and was about 5 feet 6 inches in height.

The Calamares touched at Port Limon, Havana, and Colon on her way here, and it is thought that he stowed away at one of those ports. There was nothing on the body to identify it, and it was sent to the Morgue.

COMEDIE FRANCAISE WILL VISIT US LATER

Jules Bois Says Actors Will Come When Conditions at Home Are More Favorable.

ARRANGEMENTS WILL GO ON

Players, Anxious for American Tour, Probably Will Wait Until After Peace Is Declared.

Jules Bois, the emissary of the French Government, one of whose missions was to arrange for the coming of the players of the Comédie Française to New York next October, yesterday confirmed the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that the plan had been abandoned. M. Bois said it would perhaps be more accurate to say that the visit had been postponed indefinitely, and not abandoned, since eventually, when conditions were more propitious, the organization would surely come. This might possibly be before the end of the war, though it was more probable that it would not take place until after peace had come, he said.

"There were a number of things that conspired to make the visit of the Comédie Française to America at this time impractical," M. Bois said. "In the first place it was decided that the coming Fall, with your Presidential elections, would not be the best time for such a venture, which, while it is not to be considered commercial, still must achieve some degree of financial success.

"Then there were conditions at home that made postponement advisable. As stated in THE TIMES, some of the players are loath to leave France during the war when their loved ones are fighting for their homes and any minute may bring tragic news of death or injury. Many of the younger men are away at the front or have been killed or wounded, and it would be impossible to bring a full company here at this time. Of course that would not do, for those in authority are desirous of having America see the Comédie at its best.

"The Comédie Française is a national institution, and as such it has certain duties to fulfill. It must help keep alive the ideals of the nation by presenting the best in French dramatic literature not only in peace but in time of war as well. In the Franco-Prussian war, during the siege of Paris, the Comédie kept open, and plays have been presented regularly during the present conflict. If enough players were brought here at this time to do justice to the prestige of the institution it would necessitate the closing of the Paris playhouse, which would thus fail in the fulfillment of one of its important duties.

"But please impress upon the public," M. Bois continued, "that eventually the Comédie Française will come and that a great many of the players are anxious to do so. They have come much in contact socially with you of America, both in Paris and when they have come as individual artists to America, and they are anxious to show the great esteem in which they hold you. This desire is reflected by the Government, and I have received instructions to continue my work of making arrangements for a tour of the company.

"When no definite date can be set it is difficult to do a great deal, for so many of the details must wait upon that knowledge. I have met with fine response since my arrival here, and the success of the venture, had it materialized, was assured. I cannot say when it will come to pass—perhaps before the end of the war, more probably after the war. But of this be certain, the Comédie Française will visit America, as a token of our esteem."

M. Bois has a number of other commissions from his Government, and will remain in this country indefinitely. He has received instructions from Secretary of Fine Arts Dalimier to carry on a campaign to create and heighten interest in America in the French cultural arts. In this connection he will give a series of six lectures at Columbia in the Fall, and will collaborate with Lucien Bonheur in the presentation of a series of literary matinées at the new local Théâtre Français.

Universal Film Co. Buys Exchanges.

The Universal Film Company has announced the purchase of the Western exchanges owned by Carl Laemmle, President, and P. A. Powers, Treasurer of the corporation. When the Universal was formed several years ago these men retained and operated their exchanges independently of the corporation. President Laemmle owned exchanges in Minneapolis, Des Moines, Omaha, and Chicago, and Mr. Powers owned the Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Albany exchanges. The purchase price is said to have been $1,000,000. A rumor that Mr. Laemmle had disposed of his holdings in the Universal to John D. Spreckels, the California financier, has been denied by Mr. Laemmle.

Four Band Concerts in Parks.

The first of a series of four band concerts to be given by the West Side Municipal Band of the Department of Parks, under the leadership of Gustave D'Aquin, will take place tonight in Colonial Park. The program, which will be made up of popular and classical selections, with "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the opening and "America" as the closing number, will be repeated Friday night in Abingdon Square Park, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Battery Park, and Sunday night in Washington Square Park. The concerts will be given under the auspices of the Department of Parks of the Boroughs of Richmond and Manhattan.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

In a letter received by Joseph Mandelkern, personal representative of Lydia Lopokova, the dancer told of a visit paid to her by the King and Queen of Spain, who came behind the scenes on the closing night of the engagement of the Diaghileff Ballet Russe recently in Madrid. King Alfonso personally congratulated Mlle. Lopokova, while the Queen held an extended conversation with her. Mlle. Lopokova is now in Paris preparing for her engagement here with the ballet at the Manhattan Opera House in the Fall.

Richard W. Temple has been added to the cast of "Step This Way" at the Astor.

Anna Held will begin rehearsals shortly of the revue in which she will appear the coming season. The work of selecting the chorus will begin tomorrow morning at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Daniel Frohman, before leaving for a fortnight's vacation at Cape Cod, made arrangements for an Actors' Fund Day at "The Stampede," the "Wild West" entertainment to be held next month at Sheepshead Bay.

"An International Marriage," the first photoplay for which Rita Jolivet has acted since she married and became a Countess, will be shown next week at the Strand. "Shell 43," which was to have been this week's offering at the Rialto, has been discarded because it was considered unneutral, and "The Marriage of Molly-O" will be shown instead.

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CIVIC ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

Guiomar Novaes, Brazilian Pianist, Soloist at Madison Square Garden.

The Civic Orchestral Society gave its third concert at Madison Square Garden last night. Guiomar Novaes, a young Brazilian pianist, was the soloist. She played the principal part in Grieg's Concerto in A minor. The other numbers were Weber's "Oberon Overture," Liszt's symphonic poem "The Preludes," Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1, Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" in the orchestral arrangement of Weingartner, and Tschaikowsky's "March Slav."

Apparently these concerts are holding the public attention by their excellence, for the audience last night seemed to be fully as large, if not larger, than that of the first night, when 3,600 persons attended, according to official figures.

Last night's concert was equal to the standard already set. Miss Novaes, the soloist, is a young artist who was unusually successful in her first season of piano recitals here last year. She had not, however, been heard here with orchestra before. Her success in this new capacity last night was not as unquestioned as her former one, but other factors besides her playing entered into this, particularly that the piano does not take as gratefully to the acoustics of the Garden as did the violin and the voice, already heard.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Rothwell, the conductor, kept the orchestra whispering the accompaniment most of the time, it was often difficult to hear the soloist. This distracted from the brilliance of the solo part, and it would have required a player of more physical power and vitality than the pianist possesses to overcome the handicap. However, there was considerable beauty in her playing, and the audience was moved to much applause.

The brass choir of the orchestra was heard to advantage in the sonorous passages which close Liszt's "Les Preludes." The same brass was forced to its limit, as were the other instruments, in the end of the "Hall of the Mountain King" movement in the "Peer Gynt" suite by the hysterical pace and demand for volume that Mr. Rothwell made. This was one time, and another was in parts of the "Invitation to the Waltz," when the conductor's generally commendable energy betrayed him a little.

On the whole, though, he did not detract from the very excellent impression these concerts have given of his talents. His accompaniment to the concerto was a particularly good piece of work, as was his conception of the "Ase's Death" movement of the suite, which was finely expressive, but never allowed to lapse into sentimentality.

Rogers Signs a Two-Year Contract.

Will Rogers, the lariat thrower, is a members of Ziegfeld's "Follies," and is the possessor of a two-year contract, signed yesterday, for his appearance in the annual revue, during that period. Mr. Rogers's engagement came about quite accidentally. One night last week he dropped into the lobby of the New Amsterdam, where he met Flo Ziegfeld, Jr. The cowboy actor has been appearing in Mr. Ziegfeld's roof show for the last year, and, in jest, the manager dared him to go on that night in the "Follies" unannounced. Rogers took the dare, and every night since then he has been appearing with such success that it was decided yesterday he should become a permanent feature. Until he goes on tour with the "Follies," Rogers will be featured in that revue and in the miniature midnight entertainment on the roof as well.

Troops to Put Down Brazil Revolt.

RIO JANEIRO, July 18.—The Federal Government has sent troops to restore order in the State of Matto Grosso, where, dispatches announce, a regiment of police has revolted against the local authorities.

During This Weather

one should walk quietly, collectedly and with as little undue haste as possible down the shady side of the street to Shanley's where luncheon is served in cool, spacious surroundings.

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Navel Corn Beef and Cabbage	30c	Chicken Salad	40c
Baked (boned) Chicken Pie, individual dish	30c	Virginia Ham and Spinach	40c
Planked Tenderloin Steak	45c	Half Broiled (2 pound) Spring Chicken	55c
Old-Fashioned Strawberry Shortcake	15c	Real Southern Waffles, with Pure Honey	15c
Grape Fruit 10c	Ice Cream	10c	
Pot of Tea 5c	Superior Coffee	5c	

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Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1916.

IS A DICTATOR TO END IT?

No more lamentable end of the six years of misrule, anarchy, civil war, and destitution in Mexico could be imagined than its lapse into a state of subjection under another dictator. The people of Mexico have been fighting to obtain a free and just Government. The principles back of the prolonged conflict have been just and sound. The revolutionists have sought a real and a fair redress of grievances, and adjustment essential to the establishment of a capable Government. The announcement in yesterday's TIMES of the formation of a coalition of Mexican exiles for the purpose of overthrowing the Constitutionalists, bribing soldiers to lay down their arms, and forming a provisional Government, including the remnant of the cientificos and some of the former adherents of VILLA, is worth noting. The names of LIMANTOUR, VERA ESTANOL, FELIX DIAZ, CALERO, MAGON, and the lesser VASQUEZ GOMEZ, (EMILIO,) are mentioned among the leaders of this cabal.

LIMANTOUR had not been heard of for a long time. He was in Europe when the Madero revolution broke out, and came to this country before the force of that movement against PORFIRIO DIAZ was comprehended here. The amazing communications he then contributed to the newspapers indicated clearly that he expected the overthrow of DIAZ, with whom he had quarreled. He gained nothing, however, from the downfall of the man who had lifted him from obscurity. Associated with LIMANTOUR'S are the names of a few men who individually might perform good service in the reclamation of their country, but in company with others whose aim can only be to re-establish the old bad rule of prosperity for the few and misery for the many they could accomplish no good. The temporary success of this cabal would be the worst thing that could happen for Mexico. No lasting peace could be secured by such an agency. The Mexicans, although they have not yet mastered the secret of self-government, have outgrown the kind of rule they were subjected to for so many years. The cabal Government would not last. It would endeavor to strengthen itself by the old plan of wholesale executions and terrorization, but there would be another revolution in a few months, and anarchy would come again.

Of course, it is not conceivable that the United States Government would give aid to these men intentionally, but it might indirectly aid them by taking any steps to prolong the present very unsatisfactory situation. At present our relations with Mexico are in a state of confusion. We have an armed force on Mexican territory, we are strongly guarding our border from Brownsville to Calexico. The needful thing is to relieve the confusion as quickly as possible. That cannot be done by submitting the only question involved, whether or not CARRANZA has the power and will to suppress the outlawry in Northern Mexico, to a commission which will require months to consider a matter which should be disposed of in a few days. The greater question to us, whether CARRANZA can suppress the bandits, includes also the question which more nearly concerns the Mexicans, whether he is competent to give that country a stable Government and restore peace throughout its territory. If he can do the one, he can do the other. If he cannot suppress the bandits, we must do that work ourselves. We cannot maintain a large army permanently on the border. If he cannot restore order to Mexico, somebody else must do it. So long as order is restored and the country pays its debts, it will not be our business who does it or how it is done.

The everlasting "mañana" of CARRANZA is exasperating, and it has seemed lately that our own Government, through its intimate relations with Mexicans, is getting the "mañana" habit. The appointment of an international commission in the present crisis would surely be putting off till tomorrow what might better be done today. The coalition of exiles and its plans may not amount to much, but now is the time for CARRANZA to keep his promises.

NO PARK PUMP BUILDING.

The decision of Controller PRENDERGAST and President DOWLING of the Board of Aldermen, acting as a special committee of the Board of Estimate, to exclude from Morningside Park the big building which the Water Board intended to use as a pumping station and to report to the full board in favor of placing the pumping machinery in the park underground, indicates that another plan of park encroachment, and one engineered by public officials who might be expected to comprehend the need of park preservation in this great city, has been defeated. The result is even better than we had hoped for, as it seemed for a time as if the only way out would be a compromise on a smaller and less unsightly building. There is scarcely a chance that the Board of Estimate will not accept the decision of the sub-committee.

As a matter of fact, when the aqueduct line was laid out, there should have been no question whatever of placing a pumping station in the park. All public officials and all engineers in the service of the city must appreciate its need of all the park space it has and the necessity of combating all plans, whatever their purpose may be, of encroaching upon any of it. But the Water Board ignored the will of the people to the extent of planning to take away a considerable part of the Morningside surface, and the consequence is that the cost of the aqueduct will be somewhat greater than was intended. Work that has been done must be undone, the extra cost of sinking the pump will be appreciable, and the expense of operating an underground pumping station will be somewhat larger. But the people's policy of park preservation has triumphed, and, wherever the next scheme of park invasion may show itself, we may be sure that city officials will not be connected with it.

THE SUPERFLUOUS SHIPPING BILL

The Administration bill to rescue American shipping from decay is now declared to be perfect. By a happy coincidence the Bureau of Navigation puts out just at this time a statement of the actual condition of the industry. American merchantmen registered for ocean service aggregate 2,100,000 tons, or more than double the total before the war. There were under construction in American yards, on July 1, 385 steel ships of 1,225,784 gross tonnage. That is more than the German maximum of 920,000 in 1914. England has now a larger annual construction, 1,423,335 tons, besides its abnormal naval construction. Under the Ship Registry act of 1914 there have been added to our register 184 vessels of a tonnage but a trifle less than the British construction in the same year. A more robust condition of the industry might be desired, but could not be realized, for every shipyard is crowded with orders, and the shipping masters can hardly count their earnings

This is the condition of the industry which was on the road to ruin, according to the theory of those who constituted themselves its saviors. Unless Government intervened our freights could not be carried, and trade would be destroyed. As a matter of fact, our trade has been carried to such an extent that our credit balance on merchandise foreign trade has exceeded two billions. It would have embarrassed us to produce more, or foreign buyers to buy more. This is nothing less than a world's record of prosperity for this industry.

It is at this juncture that the Shipping bill comes to perfection and approaches enactment. Nobody would have been blamed if the bill had been forgotten, or mislaid. No reward was offered for its discovery, but here it is again, much the worse for wear. It is only a shadow of the truculent proposal to supplant private initiative in the shipping industry by Government intervention. Even within a day or two it has been found necessary to drop entire sections. The proposal to include harbor and river shipping in the regulations for shipping on the ocean and lakes has disappeared entirely. Its omission will hardly restore confidence in the handiwork of those capable of inserting it. The inclusion of Cabinet officers in the proposed Shipping Board has been dropped. It is a great gain to remove the taint of domestic politics, and to prevent to this extent the attaching of an official label to a trade exceptionally subject to foreign friction.

A tip has been taken from the foreign nations which have forbidden the sale of their vessels, and a corresponding prohibition has been inserted in the American bill. No nation in the world which has ships for sale will allow them to be sold, without special arrangement. The entire section providing that these ships shall be regarded as a naval auxiliary reserve, and their crews shall be enrolled as reservists, is dropped. With it goes the pretense that the bill is a preparedness measure. Government operation is now authorized only after a bona fide effort fails to discover private operators. In its original form the bill divided even the Democrats. In its present form it is said that the Democrats will allow it to pass. Should it become law they will hardly point with pride to anything done under it. No forecast indicates the possibility of its passage by the Senate in less than a month, and it would remain for the House to consider amendments. Although no reward was offered for the discovery of the bill, one might well be offered to anybody who would lose it. It would relieve its sponsors of an embarrassment.

There is no sign of any need of such feeble contribution as this bill would lend to the after-the-war situation. The destruction due to the war to date has been 2,536,000 tons. But the British shipyards have launched 1,016 ships, with a tonnage of 2,393,425. In reserve are the German and other ships which have escaped destruction by not leaving port. Mr. ROBERT DOLLAR estimates that the world's total loss of ships until July, 1917, including both normal and war losses, will be 7,958,043 tons, against world construction, 8,295,880. The war's interruption of commerce is a fair offset to the world's normal increase of tonnage. Approximately there will be as many ships existing after another or third year of war as before the war, and it may be that there will be more ships than relaxed trade may require. Before the Government has got ready to begin its efforts to save the situation the efforts of the shipping traders whom the Government so underestimated have accomplished more than the Government even dreamed of doing. It is a demonstration that there are times when it is something like genius to do nothing at all.

AMBASSADOR ELKUS.

ABRAM I. ELKUS, nominated by the President to be Ambassador to Turkey, will be a worthy successor to HENRY MORGENTHAU and OSCAR S. STRAUS, both of whom won distinction by honorable service at that post. The Ambassador of the United States at Constantinople must have a good deal of tact, which is a primary qualification for a diplomatic representative; he must also be a man of firmness and decision, for it is by the exhibition of those qualities quite as often as by the use of tact that diplomatic victories are won when difficulties arise between our Government and the Sultan and his advisers. Just at present problems have arisen in our relations with Turkey because of the unsatisfactory response that Government is reported to have made to our protests against acts in violation of the rights and endangering the safety of Americans. Mr. ELKUS has the essential qualifications of soundness and strength of character and great capacity for work, and his training and long experience at the bar constitute a valuable element of fitness for diplomatic service.

Mr. ELKUS has, as a lawyer and as a citizen, for many years been active in works for civic welfare and improvement, he has served as member of important commissions and he has drawn many legislative measures of a remedial nature, measures which are now laws of the State. Since 1911 he has been a Regent of the University of the State of New York and he occupies many posts of trust and responsibility in benevolent and charitable associations. The appointment is one that will have warm approval in this community, where there is universal recognition of Mr. ELKUS's qualifications and of the value of his public services.

LETTING IN THE LIGHT.

Proof accumulates that the truth is at last making its way in Germany. Never before has the German General Staff been obliged to appeal to the people for confidence in the conduct of the war. That this is not a mere formality, but is called forth by urgent necessity, is shown by Major MORAHT's characterization of it as a thing "of the utmost importance." His own language in seconding it is almost plaintive. "Our highest "leadership deserves our confidence. "The army trusts it. Why should "not those at home do the same?" He declares, with a confidence he plainly does not feel, that "those at "home will not allow themselves to "be shaken by an ocean of printed "paper." The soldier must feel "calm and confidence" at his back if he is to fight well. Never before has this language been used in Germany. What is this thing against which Major MORAHT pleads, against which the General Staff appeals? Is it not only the German Army, but the German spirit as well, that is on the defensive?

It is plain enough whence arises the lack of confidence against which the General Staff is fighting. We already know that while the Government has given out only the most meagre accounts of the Allies' offensive, it has permitted the free and full publication of accounts from French, British, Russian, and Italian sources. The Germans have been reading daily the reports of the Allies' advance, as given by the Allies themselves. Nothing has come from their own Government to counteract the truth. For the first time Germany has been brought face to face with the facts.

That BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S Government has been following this course for a set purpose there cannot be any doubt. The General Staff rages in vain; it is frightened in its turn, less at the Allies' advance than at the course of the Civil Government in spreading the truth. When the truth spreads far enough the General Staff will not have at its back that "calm and confidence" it needs; for that "calm and confidence" was the pathetic result of deception. The campaign for enlightenment, that is to say for peace, is being arranged with characteristically German method. In any other country it would excite a smile to hear that on Aug. 1 fifty prominent personages will simultaneously deliver, in fifty cities, "an identical lecture on war aims." Imagine President WILSON, instead of journeying West to arouse the country on preparedness, preparing a speech on the subject to be delivered on the same day by fifty prominent Democrats in fifty American cities. But it is unquestionably an effective and potent plan.

In Hungary, where the truth seems not to have been allowed to spread as in Germany, Count ANDRASSY sees unrelated particles of it, which he is unable to assemble because he is still under the delusion of Teutonic conquest. He notes the strange fact that whenever the Germans are victorious they are willing to talk peace, whereas when the Allies are victorious they are not. But he has not yet the key which will unlock to him the meaning of this fact. He only draws from it the old moral, which Germany has drawn so long—that peace will come as soon as the obstinate enemy can be made to see that it is beaten, and that at present it is unaccountably blind. It would be well for Hungary if she should get herself, as soon as possible, a Bethmann Hollweg and a campaign for letting in the light. Yet there are Hungarians who see at least the truth that Hungary is desperately in need of peace, and Count KAROLYI, who is demanding a separate and immediate peace for his country, irrespective of the consent of Germany or even Austria, may supply in that land the lack of the organized and methodical Governmental campaign which is bringing the light to Germany.

THE EMPLOYERS SHOULD ARBITRATE.

It is a great pity that the conferences of the garment manufacturers and union officials should have broken up in failure. Agreement seemed near yesterday morning. Both sides had come to an understanding on the discharge question, and the employers had tentatively agreed to the preferential union shop. The rock on which the conference split was the question of piece wages. The employers took the position that they would reserve the right to fix all piece wages directly with their employés in the different shops, and that they would not consent to discuss the subject with the union or submit it to arbitration. They also contended that any agreement as to standards, wages, and hours of employment should apply only to the manufacturers and not the contractors doing work for them. In both these contentions the employers were unreasonable. The essence of trade unionism is the protection of the workers through collective bargaining, and if the employers, while recognizing the preferential union shop, deny the union the right to bargain on behalf of its members, they are granting the shadow and withholding the substance.

With regard to contracting shops, the union properly insisted that if they were not subject to the same standards as the manufacturers, the latter could easily evade their agreement by having all or the greater part of their work done by small contractors under their control.

It was not expected that the conferees would fail of agreement on these two points, for both have been successfully met in the revised protocol now in force in the dress and waist industry. There a Board of Protocol Standards enforces in all the shops of the trade the same standards as those required of the association, thus removing a source of unscrupulous competition. Prices for piece work are no longer settled by the process of haggling between union representatives and employers, but by scientific and impartial tests conducted under the joint supervision of the manufacturers and the union. There is peace in the dress and waist industry, and there is no indication that the manufacturers are dissatisfied.

The conferences having failed, the employers should now consent to arbitration. The union, now as in the beginning, expresses its willingness to submit all questions in dispute to a board of impartial business men. The manufacturers, if they value public opinion at all, can reasonably do no less.

The acceptance of the three years' naval building program in the Senate yesterday by a viva voce vote is assurance that the small-navy men have lost their influence in Washington. There may be some opposition to the bill in conference, but it is expected to stand without amendment. The program comprehends the construction of 157 war vessels of various types in the next three years. Four superdreadnoughts, four battle cruisers of the fastest type, and four scout cruisers are to be laid down this year. But it is well to remember that not a stroke of work has yet been done on the two dreadnoughts ordered last year. It is one thing to authorize the building of a navy, quite another to get it built.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Baltimore Finds a Defender.

In The Baltimore Sun appears a mild protest against recent remarks in this column on the enthusiasm with which the Mayor of its city and not a few other residents have lionized the officers and sailors of the German submersible. Indeed, so very gentle is The Sun's plea in mitigation and avoidance that there is more than excuse for suspecting that it, too, shares in some degree the feeling of irritation that prompted our comments on Mayor PRESTON and the other pacifists and pro-Germans of Baltimore.

The Sun "supposes" that Captain KOENIG saw in Baltimore's welcome only "an expression of admiration for German resourcefulness and German courage." Then, after a few more words along that line, all quite unobjectionable to anybody, it emphatically declares that Baltimore is no more likely than any other American city to forget the doings of craft differing from the Deutschland only in being armed.

"The Lusitania," it says, "occupies an ineffaceable place in American memory, and • • • her destruction, to every right-minded man and woman, represents an international atrocity of the greatest magnitude. • • • We cannot forgive it until Germany admits her crime, and on bended knees prays Heaven and us for forgiveness." Good, strong talk that is, but till now Captain KOENIG has heard none of it from anybody in Baltimore.

It is a pity, moreover, that Mayor PRESTON or somebody else hasn't chanced to ask for the Captain's own views of the Lusitania incident, and a dozen other incidents, like though less. Does The Sun imagine that the answer would have included any admission of crime, or any begging on bended knees of pardon from Heaven or us? He is content, and more than content, to join with his entertainers in ignoring the grisly past—to say nothing about the drowning of women and babies in pursuance of a course which, as the eminent VON JAGOW quite correctly says, would be "dastardly and cowardly" if imitated by the British.

Justice for Sharks Is Demanded.

From any discussion of German submarines there follows naturally, owing to those laws of association so beloved by modern psychologists, a turning of the mind to sharks. So turned, any mind in which is deeply implanted the desire to be just is inevitably impelled to condemn the harsh epithets which so many people are now applying to those large and interesting fish.

Everybody forgets, apparently, as everybody everywhere always has forgotten, that the right of the shark to live after his lights is precisely that of other animated creatures, including men, and the latter, of all the earth's inhabitants, should be the very last to criticise a race that kills to eat. That, of course, is what the shark does, and all he does. The notion that he is notably wicked and particularly deserving of painful death is merely an illustration of that fatuous anthropocentrism which is a characteristic almost invalidating our claim to reason.

If sharks thought it worth while to defend their mode of life they could justify it against us in any court. They belong to one of the world's few really old families—a family in comparison with which our own, as every geologist admits, is an upstart product of yesterday. Therefore, if there is anything in priority of possession, the sharks have a much better right to kill us than we have to kill them, for they had been a well-established race ages and ages before we appeared; and while our ancestors were still hanging from trees by their tails, the sharks were majestic beasts of ancient lineage adjusted to environment with such a close approach to perfection that there had been no necessity for them to change either their structure or their habits in all the passing eons.

They preceded us here and the chances are that they will survive us. A little more modesty on our part, therefore, would be becoming. If we must hate them, it should be with a clear realization of the fact that we do it only because we fear them. And that, after all, explains hate rather than excuses it.

Substitutes for the Monumental.

Besides recommending the usual long list of large appropriations for Post Offices and other public buildings in the big and little towns not yet content with what the Government has given them, the House Committee that strives so hard to win the doubtful voter and to keep the partisan faithful, has ventured to discuss aesthetics and architecture.

The members of the committee, it seems, have come to the conclusion that the "monumental" is out of place in towns where the other structures betray no aspirations in that direction. Instead they advise, as quite good enough, the erection of buildings of the "factory or block type," to be enlarged by adding one unit after another as the need for space increases. "A Post Office," they sternly declare, "should be essentially a workshop, and constructed with a view to economy, efficiency, and comfort of the employes."

These be noble words, and they are of the kind that has made the United States a great country. Of course no Congressman will think anything less than a "monument" good enough for his own town, but they will all be glad to advise Post Offices of the factory type for other places, knowing well that other places will receive competent care from other Congressmen.

A sentimentalist might say that a town quite destitute of the monumental was in special need of having at least one specimen of it, but that is an "unpractical" argument, and real statesmen will pay no heed to it. Surely they are little if any better than the wicked whose every desire is not satisfied by "economy, efficiency, and comfort."

Health Banners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Education of the people is perhaps the best weapon with which we can assist in stamping out the epidemic of infantile paralysis which is upon us, and I believe that every possible effort should be made in that direction. Recently at our preparedness parade large banners were spread across our various thoroughfares. I believe it might be a very good plan to spread such banners in much the same way across the streets in our thickly populated districts where the disease is prevalent, giving in large type simple hygienic rules for cleanliness and calling attention to the dangers of recklessness in regard to the dissemination of the disease. These banners could be put into various languages, according to the districts. I believe they would attract great attention and that this would be a simple and very effective way of warning the public.

Dr. JOSEPH LEBENSTEIN.

New York, July 15, 1916.

Smokers on Benches for Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I walked through St. Paul's churchyard yesterday noon I noted with pleasure that seats had been provided where tired business girls could sit down and rest, or read, or crochet and eat their luncheons in the open air. But I also noted that on nearly every seat men were smoking and puffing the smoke into the girls' faces, destroying their pleasure and comfort. Men also occupied seats which girls who were standing would have been glad to have. It seems to me that, as there are so many places where men can go to sit down and where girls cannot, the men should not take away the comfort of the one place girls have in that district by occupying the benches reserved for them.

AGNES THOMPSON.

New York, July 18, 1916.

AN AUTHOR'S LABOR.

Why Union Membership Would Not Be Profitable to Writers.

New York, July 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the proposed affiliation of the Authors' League of America with the American Federation of Labor, it is curious to note the naive assumption of the Committee on Affiliation that the only possible objection to this connection must rest upon the distaste of artists for anything which puts them in the light of laboring men. "If you are not a snob," the committee says in effect, "you will be glad to join the union," quite ignoring the fact that labor unionists are the snobs, the aristocrats, and, in many instances, the autocrats of the laboring world.

There are many serious objections to the proposed affiliation; objections which must occur to every author giving the matter more than a passing thought. In the first place, the Authors' League was formed for the purpose of furthering the business interests of its members. I, for one, do not believe that affiliation with the American Federation of Labor would serve this purpose. Unlike the actors and school teachers cited by the committee, authors do not work upon salary. A piece of literature is nothing more nor less than an arrangement of words. To regulate the market price of words, in such a wordy world, is a task, in my opinion, quite beyond the powers and capabilities of the earnest and somewhat visionary members of the league who are supporting the Committee on Affiliation. You can no more force a man to join a union before you permit him to write than you can force him to join a union before you permit him to speak. If it were possible to do such a thing, it would be the most iniquitous, the most pernicious of crimes against the body politic.

But it will be possible for the American Federation of Labor, in case of affiliation, to bring undue influence to bear upon those authors who are members of the league. The American Federation of Labor, whatever its leaders may now say, would never permit an author, outspoken in his condemnation of any sort of labor unionism, to remain within its ranks.

And even if we allow, for the sake of the argument, that the federation is sincere in its professed desire to give us something for nothing, what can it give us that we could not get for ourselves by concerted action? Is there any more need for an authors' union than there is for a lawyers' union? The lawyers have an association; so have we. We are free agents. We are not forced to accept terms unfavorable to us. Successful authors do not accept unfavorable terms. If there are customs in the business detrimental to our welfare, we need only refuse to conform to these customs and they will soon cease to be. The federation can aid us only by calling strikes, and this the federation will not do unless in some way, either by the support of our pens or the support of our pocketbooks, we stand behind all labor union movements and thus give value received.

According to the Committee on Affiliation, the arrangement is to be a very nice one with all of the advantages on the side of the authors. The authors will be able to coerce moving picture magnates, book publishers, and magazine editors with a threat of trouble among the camera men, the actors, or the printers. The authors, on the other hand, are to be under no obligation to assist other organizations affiliated with the federation. Does any sane author believe this? Does any member of the committee innocently suppose that the authors will not be assessed to support strikes called among the workers in other lines? Already the members of the league have been called upon to contribute funds for the striking garment workers. Now it is a request. But with the affiliation an accomplished fact, it would soon be a demand.

ROBERT J. SHORES.
Member Authors' League of America.

From a Stranger and a Student.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a stranger in your city and a student of social conditions in one of your colleges, I am amazed at the evidences of a laxness of civic pride in a radius of a few blocks within your city beautiful. On First Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street, between houses Nos. 401 and 411, I find refuse and garbage blown from cans the whole length of the street—paper, tin cans, wrappers, asparagus stalks, rags, egg shells, orange skins, &c. Adjoining the lumber yard on Thirtieth Street, near First Avenue, I see a heap of rusty bed springs, boilers, screenings, excelsior, barrel hoops, with a deposit of unripe beans. On Twenty-ninth Street and Second Avenue I find a heap of refuse, rubbish, and decayed vegetables—the sweepings of the street. About the old college buildings at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue I see a lawn covered with old boxes and papers, some of which are blown on the sidewalk and cling to the wire fence. Broken cigar boxes are heaped on one corner of the lawn and old and filthy theatre signs are stuck between the windows and grating in sight of every passerby.

Is there not a way to appeal to the civic pride of the citizens of New York and give a stranger a better impression of the city?

FLORENCE A. MURRAY.

New York, July 10, 1916.

Myriads of Bugs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past few weeks I have noticed an unusual number of bugs, variously shaped and colored, flying around in the air in all parts of the city. They are noticeable at night time, when they are attracted by strong electric lights. One kind that I have noticed in particular is a bug that resembles a flea. Tonight I saw two others, one about the size of a mosquito, but light green in color, and another resembling a lightning bug.

It would be very interesting to learn from some of your readers whether what I have recently observed is really as unusual as I think it is, and also to know what has caused all these bugs to come.

STEWART WHITE.

New York, July 6, 1916.

RUSSIAN SUMMER.

Beside the shadowed road are fragrant fields,
Powdered with buttercups and shyer things
Half hidden in the silvery, breeze-swayed grass
Where meadow larks trill high, on fluttering wings!

From out the wood's dark fringe, a cuckoo's call
Darts like an arrow through the verdant trees.
How lone and cool his note—now faint and far,
Beyond the chorused humming of the bees!

A cowherd hidden by the meadow's roll
Blows on his pipe of reeds with Pan's own glee,
And, lying in the whispering, fairied grass,
His wind-borne tune plays 'round my Love and me.

LOUISE DE WETTER.

Tsarskoye-Selo, Russia, June 11, 1916.

MISINFORMATION ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

A Mass of Irrelevant Suggestions Which Lose Sight of the Main Issue—Personal Hygiene a Most Important Factor.

By DONALD B. ARMSTRONG, M. D., M. S.

New York, July 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last week the public has learned more about an acute infectious disease than ever before, probably, in the same period of time. Along with a lot of valuable facts, both relevant and irrelevant, the average layman has, through a misleading emphasis, learned a good deal that probably isn't so.

Such an undigested mass of information has been heaped upon the public during the last few days through the many news channels, including news stories, special articles, communications, editorials, &c., that an attempt to give relative values to the many factors involved may prove exceedingly difficult. However, the situation certainly justifies an effort to place the emphasis as regards the immediate disease hazards where it belongs. Physicians and sanitarians have competed with laymen in pointing out to the public probable sources of infection. Among other things spoken of as possible carriers of infantile paralysis are the following: Milk, water, house flies, mosquitos, nose and throat discharges, street dust, healthy human carriers, food, sewers, garbage, &c. Newspapers throughout the country have insisted that health officers "leave no stone unturned" in attempting to "rout the plague." This, of course, has meant a desirable if not always relevant clean-up.

To some extent, undoubtedly, the health officer is justified in using the immediate and pressing motive for the accomplishment of ends which he knows have no special bearing on the infantile paralysis situation. More thoroughly to clean our streets and more decently to remove our garbage can do no harm, in any event, as far as infantile paralysis is concerned, and will accomplish good in other directions; hence the partly conscious exploitation of the infantile paralysis motive for the accomplishment of general sanitary ends, an exploitation infinitely more justifiable than is that of certain private interests in their attempts to seize this opportunity to boost the sale of certain commodities, such as tooth pastes, mouth washes, disinfection devices, &c.

The only risk in this misdirection of emphasis is that it may direct public attention into relatively unimportant channels and away from real points of danger, and we must, therefore, not neglect to emphasize the significant and urgent factors in the situation. Let us remember that the disease is probably either an insect-borne disease or an ordinary nose and throat disease, more likely the latter. The chief things to emphasize, then, in teaching the public how to combat the spread of infection are thorough screening for protection from insects, the avoidance of sick individuals and of individuals who have been in contact with cases of paralysis, the safe disposal of body discharges, particularly those from the nose and throat, and the enforcement of the rules of respiratory hygiene regarding kissing, sneezing, coughing, candy sucking, apple "swapping," &c.

We have realized that the keynote of modern sanitary precaution is personal hygiene. Nowhere is this of more importance than in connection with the diseases spread by respiratory and mouth discharges. The Health Department is doing all it can, and very admirably, to head off the epidemic. Unfortunately, it has not the mechanism for the enforcement of the rules of personal hygiene, particularly among children. Now that the schools are closed an important channel for the dissemination of knowledge is cut off.

Yesterday, in a Staten Island village, where the playground was closed to prevent the spread of the disease—a wise step on the part of the health authorities—I saw a row of children sitting on a park bench chewing bark off sticks of wood and exchanging pieces of the same, thereby facilitating the exchange of any infectious material. Here the "anti-plague" measures undoubtedly broke down. Personal hygiene was lacking. All the covered garbage cans, all the clean streets, and all the covered food in shops in the world will not protect these children, unless some one teaches them personal hygiene and puts that first in the program of prevention.

In reality, we are very much in the Middle Ages as regards hygienic and sanitary precautions against anterior poliomyelitis. However, we do know more than our ancestors about the spread of insect and nose and throat diseases, and we should therefore take pains in our educational work to place first the things which are probably of first importance. We know that nearly all diseases breed in the human body and rarely "lurk" in filth. Garbage has ever been accused of disease dissemination, and that is why many of our Health Departments are still required to spend an excessive proportion of their total appropriation for health work on garbage and refuse removal. From the points of view of decency and aestheticism, it is highly desirable to have our refuse carefully cared for. At the same time, as far as infantile paralysis is concerned, let us try first to place an effective barrier between the infected and the noninfected nasal mucous membranes. Let us realize that, as far as this disease is concerned, when the health authorities inspect certain urban districts for sanitary code violations, for garbage accumulations, &c., they are carrying out a practice quite similar to the mediaeval anti-plague measure of sulphur burning in the streets. Has any one heard of an excessive incidence of infantile paralysis among the families of our street cleaners or refuse and garbage handlers?

I am told that in one section of the city the negro children are wearing about their necks bags containing camphor and asafetida. I learn also that in another section of the city a special effort is to be made to flush the streets. Of course both of these measures may be important, though I don't believe they have any special bearing in the present emergency.

If infantile paralysis is an insect disease, let us remember our experience with yellow fever, which we fought ineffectively by scavenging methods for years, and which has now been eliminated in this country by means of intelligent care in the prevention of the breeding of the stegomyia or yellow fever mosquito.

If we are here dealing with a nose and throat disease, let us remember the history of diphtheria, thought for a long time to be spread by fomites, now under control through our knowledge of the organism, and the way in which it is carried by the sick and the well from one nose and throat to another.

When the opportunity to teach sanitation and hygiene in a wholesale way occurs, it is, I presume, good policy to make the immediate instrument carry all the knowledge it will bear, even though some of it may not be apropos. It is important, however, that we put the significant things first.

DONALD B. ARMSTRONG, M. D., M. S.

MR. McCLINTOCK'S SERVICES

His Testimony the Father of Many Important Insurance Reforms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There were unfortunate references in the notice of the death of Emory McClintock, which appeared in THE TIMES of July 12, 1916. I had hoped that the two misconceptions contained in the obituary had had their day and been obliterated.

Mr. McClintock had lived a virtually cloistered life up to the time when, by the resignation of leading executive officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company as the result of the investigation conducted by Mr. Hughes as counsel, he was suddenly forced into the position of Vice President, with virtually entire charge of the insurance, as distinguished from the financial, management of the company. He was then 65 years of age and easily first of all the actuaries of the world in reputation and standing, but utterly unaccustomed to interviews and to responsibilities of executive management. In the latter capacity he proved fully equal to the "responsibilities" which devolved upon him, as was shown by the prompt adoption of the reforms called for by the investigation and the legislation which followed, reforms which resulted in dividends to individual policyholders of the company being increased within the year by an average of about 200 per cent.

Shortly after the investigation closed he went to Great Britain on behalf of his company to confer with public authorities and actuaries there concerning threatened legislation unfavorable to the American companies, and it has even been stated by those who were in control of the situtions there that no other man could have succeeded as he did, on account of their confidence both in his accurate information and in the reliability of his character, in averting what might have been an international clash of the greatest consequence.

Immediately upon his return he found an active campaign for the election of Trustees of the company progressing with unusual virulence. Though unaccustomed to being interviewed, he consented to make a statement, which meant no more than to say that, while the candidates on the Policyholders' Committee ticket were excellent men, (some of them were afterward elected Trustees of the company on the administration ticket,) none of them knew life insurance in any such way as really fitted them to cope with the difficult conditions which confronted the company's Board of Trustees; and in making this statement he used the famous bon mot without the slightest idea that it would give special offense. It was published in several of the papers with a sensational headline such as this, "McClintock Calls Candidates Dirt," and this was followed by the publication of correspondence with the company's publicly recognized legislative agent in Massachusetts about the measure proposed by the Massachusetts life companies to put reserves upon a 3 per cent. interest basis, which communication, merely because there had been great waste of money and many evidences of corruption, was interpreted to mean that Mr. McClintock was fully cognizant of and connected with such corruption, whereas nothing could have been further from the truth.

These two misconceptions, undoubtedly, together with his other responsibilities and his age, had much to do with his breakdown, but they ought not to be referred to at this time as if any reflection upon his character was involved, because it is well known to all those who were in closest touch with the matter that such was not the case.

As one who acted in the capacity of actuary to the New York Legislative Commission and assisted Mr. Hughes in conducting the investigation, it is not improper for me to say what is well known to all actuaries and insurance men, that most of the important reforms which were effected by the legislation adopted as a result of the investigation were based upon the testimony of Mr. McClintock before the commission, which is justly regarded by all as the most valuable portion of the entire eight books of testimony and exhibits.

MILES M. DAWSON.

New York, July 16, 1916.

'Dixie' and 'Star-Spangled Banner.'

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to have my vote recorded on the question as to the propriety or necessity of providing a new national anthem. "The Star-Spangled Banner," bathed, as it were, in the patriotic blood of our ancestors, dating from about the year 1814, written by Francis Scott Key on a British vessel lying in Baltimore Harbor, where, as he was held a prisoner, he, with an anxious, throbbing heart, watched the fierce but vain efforts of the English to subdue and humble the gallant defenders of Fort Henry, is the song, dignified and patriotic, of an entire nation united against a foreign invader, untouched by factional or sectional feelings.

"Dixie," on the other hand, was the work, not of a patriot, but of a minstrel, Dan Emmett, who composed it as a "walk-around" for his perambulating troupe. Shortly after the opening of the civil war it was adopted by the Confederacy as its national hymn, and was never identified or publicly produced in the North until after the close of the war, when it was admitted into the Union at the instance of President Lincoln, who, in 1865, shortly after the surrender at Appomattox, caused the air to be played in Washington, remarking in explanation of his action, that, as we had captured the rebel army, we had taken with it the rebel tune. While it is a heart stirrer and warmer, it lacks the broad, united sentiment, the solemnity, and the dignity which should characterize our national anthem.

W. A. SCOTT.

New York, July 15, 1916.

For a Garment Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a principle of international law that, in case of warfare, a truce is declared when a peace settlement is being negotiated. The fighting armies on each side lay down their arms and wait for developments. There is an existing state of warfare between the manufacturers and the union in the garment industry. This principle of law should be applied in the present struggle.

Since Mayor Mitchel has brought together the opposing sides for peace negotiations, a truce must be declared. The union should order the strikers to go back to their work immediately, in the same places and positions, and upon the old terms existing before the strike. Every cloak and suit manufacturer in New York should have an opportunity to resume work, and reorganize his factory forces. Time should not be lost. We are at the beginning of a busy season for employers and employes. The sooner the workmen return to work the better it will be for both. The leaders of the labor organization should not oppose a truce if they care anything for the welfare of their members. The entire City of New York derives benefit from the cloak and suit industry, which should not be demoralized and brought to ruin.

New York, July 17, 1916. S. SHULOH.

A Shark's Sense of Smell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considerable surprise is expressed because a shark swam ten miles up a small stream to await its human prey. It is a well-established fact that so amazingly keen is the shark's sense of smell that it can detect the presence of a human body in the water at a distance of from twenty to thirty miles, and is able accurately to sense the direction in which its prey may be found. Sharks have sometimes been seen in the Merrimack River as far up the stream as

JEWISH CONFEREES MAKE PEACE TERMS

Conflicting Organizations Find a Middle Course and Get Together.

UNITED FOR CAMPAIGN

Will Demand Full Rights for Co-Religionists Wherever There Is Discrimination.

Committees representing the Conference of National Jewish Organizations and the Jewish Congress Organization reached an agreement at an executive session last night in Aeolian Hall, 29 West Forty-second Street. The two committees will submit identical reports to their organizations which, if accepted, will settle their differences and unite the Jews of the United States in the campaign to demand full civil, religious, and political rights for their co-religionists in lands where laws discriminating against them now exist.

The differences discussed at the meeting were the ones that caused the Congress Organization Committee to send Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court to the conference at the Hotel Astor on Sunday. Justice Brandeis, however, had no hand in the deliberations satisfactorily concluded yesterday.

Among those present at the meeting were Judge Hugo Pam of the Appellate Court of Chicago, ex-Judge Leon Sanders, Abraham S. Schomer, Joseph Barondess, Maurice Katz, Louis Lipsky, and Jacob G. Grosberg, representing the Congress Organization; and Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I.; Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Jacob Massel, and Dr. F. F. Rosenblatt of New York City, representing the Conference of National Jewish Organizations.

The representatives of the Jewish Congress Organization were appointed on Monday night, following a meeting with a committee sent to Aeolian Hall by the Executive Committee of the Conference of National Jewish Organizations, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman. Both sides expressed a willingness to participate in a congress of Jews to be held at Philadelphia some time between September and Dec. 31, but were divided at the opening of the negotiations by the question whether other subjects than that of Jewish rights were to be discussed.

The notice sent out by the joint committee following the meeting last night did not explain what concessions had been made by either side in reaching an agreement.

"The points of agreement and differences were thoroughly discussed," the notice said. "The sentiment was favorable for united action. The conferees finally reached a decision on all questions in controversy, however, and expressed themselves as hopeful that their reports would be ratified at meetings to be called in the near future."

MISS MARY H. FRIEZE WEDS.

Becomes R. T. Townsend's Bride in Christ Church, New Brighton.

The wedding of Miss Mary H. Frieze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Frieze, Jr., of New Brighton, S. I., and R. Tailer Townsend, son of Mrs. J. Henry Hoadley, of 35 East Sixty-seventh Street by a former marriage, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, New Brighton. The Rev. H. Duncan Browne officiated.

The bride wore a gown of old point lace, a family heirloom, and a tulle veil, which trimmed her train. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by the Misses Katharine Van Rensselaer, Marion Kerr, and Laura Williams. They wore frocks of yellow and black, and large black Frieze-a-racine poors with hats of yellow chiffon, and carried sunset roses.

The young Misses Constance Clark and Betsy Frieze acted as flower girls. They were in white frocks and carried baskets of roses.

Frederick F. Alexandre was best man, and the ushers were Charles Scribner, Jr., Henry G. Sturgis, Savage C. Frieze, Harold M. Wall, John S. Fetit, and Lyman B. Frieze, 3d.

After the church ceremony a large reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 76 Clinton Avenue. Later the couple left for the Adirondacks, on their return they will be at the Frieze home for the remainder of the Summer, and will spend next Winter at Mrs. J. H. Alexandre's town house.

Their engagement was announced last October. Mr. Townsend is a member of the Union, Piping Rock, Fencers', and Richmond Country clubs.

BIG GERMAN OIL DIVIDEND.

Branch of Standard Pays 20 Per Cent. on Rumanian Wells Output.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 19.—The Daily Mail says the German-American Petroleum Company, the German branch of the Standard Oil Company, announces it has overcome the British blockade effectively enough to pay a 20 per cent. dividend, as against 22½ per cent. in 1914-15. It has drawn upon its Galician and Rumanian wells for oil formerly imported from the United States.

O. E. Cesare and Miss Porter Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar E. Cesare were on their honeymoon two days before their friends learned of their marriage, which took place last Saturday, in the Church of the Transfiguration. Mr. Cesare is the cartoonist, and his bride was formerly Miss Margaret Porter, daughter of the late Sidney Porter, known as O. Henry, the short story writer. They met when Mr. Cesare was a visitor at the Porter home, before the author's death. Mrs. Cesare writes for the magazines and is planning a series of articles on her father's life.

Miss Louise Van Nostrand Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Van Nostrand of Little Neck, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss M. Louise Van Nostrand, to Dr. Lewis Hicks of Great Neck, L. I. Both Miss Van Nostrand and Mr. Hicks come from old Long Island families. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daughter Born to Mr. and Mrs. Brady

GLADSTONE, N. J., July 18.—Announcement was made today of the birth of a daughter to Mrs. James C. Brady of Hamilton Farms, Gladstone, and New York City. This is Mrs. Brady's first child. Her husband has three children by a former marriage. Mrs. Brady was the Countess of Limerick, Ireland.

Tennis case, hand sewn, light weight, 28-inch, $19.

"The Forest Hills"

Crouch & Fitzgerald

Golf Trunks Kit Bags
Wardrobe Trunks

14 West 40th St.
154 Fifth Ave. at 20th St.
177 Broadway

ASK SCHOOL INVESTIGATION.

Printing Trades Council Sees Rockefeller Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 18.—Resolutions declaring that Abraham Flexner and Raymond B. Fosdick are the paid agents of the Rockefeller interests on the Board of Education of New York City, and that they are "endeavoring to throttle our educational system by the establishment of the same practices as were used in the accumulation of the enormous wealth of the Rockefellers" were introduced at today's session of the convention of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State. They were referred to a committee headed by State Industrial Commissioner James M. Lynch, and will be reported upon Thursday.

The resolutions charge that New York City's educational system is completely demoralized and demand an investigation. They urge that State Commissioner of Education Finel act and ask for the removal of Flexner and Fosdick. The Rockefeller and Sage foundations and the Public Education Association are charged with a vicious effort to control free education in the public schools.

A resolution protesting against the taping by the police of wires leading to trades union offices was also introduced.

President John T. Carroll in his report attacked Governor Whitman for cutting the budget of the State Department of Labor.

TWO ASSEMBLYMEN IN ARMY

Attorney General Asked for Status of Brennan and Wells.

Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County, has asked Attorney General Woodbury for an opinion as to the eligibility for re-election to the Legislature this Fall of Assemblymen George R. Brennan and Frederick A. Wells of Brooklyn. They are Republicans and officers of the National Guard, now in the Federal service in Texas. Wells is Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry and Brennan a corporal in the First Cavalry.

The Republican leaders in Brooklyn fear that under the provisions of a section of the State Constitution Wells and Brennan will be disqualified for re-election unless they are mustered out of the Federal service before Aug. 1. The Constitution provides that "no person shall be eligible to the Legislature who at the time of his election is or within 100 days previous thereto has been a member of Congress or a civil or military officer of the United States." The Republicans also believe that, should the Court of Appeals reject the present apportionment and the Legislature be called to make a new apportionment, Wells and Brennan would be disqualified from sitting. The Constitution provides that "if any person shall, after his election, be elected or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the United States Government, his acceptance shall vacate his seat."

ARREST SERBIAN COLONEL.

Austrians Accuse Him of Complicity in Archduke's Murder.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.—The Cologne Gazette's Vienna correspondent says the Serbian Colonel Radowitsch has been arrested in the concentration camp near Salzburg because it was claimed that documents found in the Serbian State archives proved he was an accessory in the assassination in June, 1914, at Serajevo of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, and his wife, the Princess Hohenberg. The killing of the Archduke and the Princess had a direct bearing on the outbreak of the present war in Europe.

The Cologne Gazette says Colonel Radowitsch has been lodged in the military prison at Salzburg to await trial before a military tribunal.

STUDYING IMPORT NEEDS.

German Merchants Prepare for Trade After War Ends.

London newspapers report the organization in Berlin of a "League for Export Trade" by a number of leading business men of the German capital. A remark that similar associations are springing up in all important commercial centres of Germany and Bremen has also initiated the movement.

Speaking of Germany's arrangements for raw materials at the end of the war, Privy Councilor Kopetzky, Vice President of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, is quoted as saying that "large purchases of raw materials for German account have already been made, and vast new warehouses awaiting shipment." He added that Germany's first imports after the re-establishment of peace would be "indispensable food supplies"; then raw materials "in the order of their importance."

BREEZE TEMPERED HEAT.

Only One Prostration Reported—It May Rain Today.

The mercury climbed to 81 degrees yesterday, but there was a measure of relief in a fair breeze. Eleonor Fourman, 60 years, of 15 Hamilton Street, was overcome by the heat in front of 105 East Twenty-second Street and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The average temperature was 76 degrees, and the rise was gradual from 69 at 3 A. M. until the maximum was reached at 2 P. M. Then it cooled off with such suddenness that it was 68 at 4:30 P. M.

It will be cloudy today, with, probably, showers, the weather forecaster said.

OCEAN HIGHWAYS.

Finland Sails for Liverpool Today, with Many in Cabins.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today on the Finland for Liverpool are: Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Adams, T. E. Adams, J. Balmer, Dr. and Mrs. Bell-Irving, Lloyd Bland, A. J. Burrows, Miss Maude Burke, Miss Nora Busbie, H. C. Bywater, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chapin, Mrs. L. C. Christie, Mrs. W. E. D. Cole, the Rev. R. J. Colfer, J. E. Cunningham, T. H. Daney, Mrs. S. S. Douglass, Percy Daniels, Miss Regina Davis, Henry Davis, Arthur Dowling, Herbert Eeyer, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Gordon, Captain Peter Laverock, Arthur Moore, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Robertson, the Rev. C. A. Slattery, the Rev. E. P. Southwell, Miss L. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Will West, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, Miss H. Wright, Andrew Blair, J. M. Clifford, Miss Emma F. Devitt, Miss Emily Latimer, Miss K. B. Hunt, Mrs. Ruth Parker.

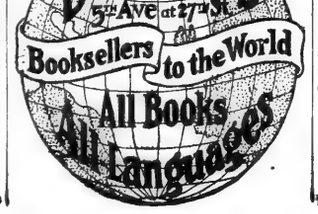
Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

FREDERIK VIII, (Copenhagen)—E. Allding, Dr. Charles F. Aked, C. Bonge, Mrs. D. B. Cobb, Miss Marie Dony, Mrs. K. Eye, Mrs. F. M. C. Arthur, J. Chandler, Miss F. P. Nelson, Miss E. Levin, Miss Ruth Westbury, Judge Alfred K. Nippert, Mrs. E. Wilkinson.

SAXONIA (Liverpool)—F. E. Anderson, Miss E. F. Atkins, Miss E. R. C. Bourns, Miss F. L. Bourns, F. S. Bryant, Miss Florence Chaloner, J. B. Cunningham, Mrs. M. Davies, Miss E. Davison, Miss L. Davison, A. R. Garrick, Mrs. L. Harris, Miss J. Harris, Miss E. Hawkins, C. Ah Hoppin, Miss M. Hurley, Mrs. C. F. Laffin, M. E. Lange, Miss C. L. Mable, T. H. Malone, Miss M. Malone, Captain Alfred Mess, E. Nelson, Miss Edith Nurdin, F. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Perry, Baroness Rehbinder, Mrs. Isabel Rogers, Miss Dorothy Rogers, Mrs. B. M. Roose, Miss H. F. Roose, Miss Annie M. Round, M. J. Shearer, Captain and Mrs. R. P. W. Strong.

Some of those booked to leave today for Panama on the Zacapa are:

V. M. Cutter, W. B. Field, T. G. Baillie, David J. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carpenter, J. F. Fitzgerald, the Rev. W. W. Hardie, Mrs. G. H. Nolan, R. F. Lennon, Mrs. Agnes A. Parks, John Payne, John Doyle, Sidney Ogden, W. H. Pickering, Miss Esther Pickering, Miss W. Campbell, Samuel Walton, Albert Forsythe.



H. B. DURYEA ESTATE EXCEEDS $2,000,000

Death at Saranac Killed Plans to Resume Breeding and Racing Here.

HIS DURBAR II. WON DERBY

Was Part Owner with H. P. Whitney of Noted Horses, Then Shipped His Stable to France.

The transfer tax report filed yesterday in the estate of Hermanus B. Duryea, breeder of race horses, whose Durbar II. was the fourth American horse to win the English Derby, shows that he was a resident of Red Bank, N. J., and that out of his total estate of more than $2,000,000 the State of New York will collect a tax on only $91,082.

Mr. Duryea, who died on Jan. 25 last at Saranac Lake, where he went in May, 1915, on the advice of his physician, Dr. Walter B. James, in the hope that he might regain his health, left his entire estate to his wife, Ellen W. Duryea. He had a city home at 80 Madison Avenue, but Mrs. Duryea said in an affidavit that she leased an apartment there herself in order that she and her husband might make their home there during the week in the Spring when they passed through here on their way to Europe, and during Horse Show week in November.

She said that all the contents of the apartment belong to her, including valuable paintings, although her husband paid a tax on a $15,000 personal assessment because he didn't believe it worth while swearing off his tax.

Appraiser Ludden finds that the only property subject to a tax in New York is real estate valued at $80,000 and personal effects worth $2,500. The latter consisted of wearing apparel, jewelry, guns, and racing trophies. The real estate consisted of the following: Equity in 151 to 158 Washington Street, Brooklyn, $2,500; 425 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, $80,000, and equity in 250 Bowery, Manhattan, $7,000.

Mr. Duryea had bank deposits not taxable here consisting of $36,557 in the Bankers Trust Company and $10,384 in the Harriman National Bank. Other property was $6,000 promissory notes of the L. S. B. Company, $15,000 note of William N. Parkes, no value; 180 shares voting trust certificate of the L. S. E. Company, no value; 400 shares Candelaria Gold and Silver Mining Company, no value; 96 shares Hardeman County Bank of Tennessee, $1,300, and mortgages on 137 Washington Street, Brooklyn, $15,175. Mrs. Duryea said that certain property which stood in her husband's name for convenience, but which really belonged to her was 543 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock, $12,000 bonds Central Branch Railway Company, $10,000 bonds Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and $15,000 bonds Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railway Company.

Mr. Duryea was prominent in racing in New York until the Hughes anti-racing laws were passed, and he had been associated in the Westbury Stable with Harry Payne Whitney. He conducted breeding on a large scale on his Tennessee stock farm until 913, when he believed that racing had been killed in this country and shipped his stable to France. The revival of racing in this country had caused him to make plans to resume breeding and racing here on a large scale when his illness developed them. He was part owner of Irish Lad, which won the Brook ya Handicap in 1911 and the Metropolitan Handicap the following year.

F. F. THEBAUD LEFT $30,678.

Provisions of Will Show Decedent Believed He Had Fortune.

The estate of Frank F. Thebaud, member of the old established shipping and commission firm of Thebaud Bros., founded 135 years ago, which assigned on July 17, 1907, was appraised yesterday at $30,678. Mr. Thebaud died on Sept. 28, 1906, about nine months before the assignment was made by his nephew, Paul G. Thebaud, and Fritz Pfahl as surviving partners. The decedent's interest in the firm was fixed at $22,279.

The report of Appraiser Berwin shows that at the decedent's death the firm had nominal assets of $611,000, consisting largely of claims against firms in Yucatan, the largest being against E. Escalante & Sons. Since the assignment the firm has paid creditors $570,047, and it is possible that further sums may be paid. That the decedent believed he left a fortune is indicated by the provisions of his will, which set aside a trust fund of $200,000 for Kate M. and Mary L. Henne, and gave $120,000 in trust to his sister, Marie N. Thebaud. The trust funds were wiped out, but the net estate of $22,381 was distributed among the beneficiaries named.

NOTHING LEFT FOR HOSPITAL.

St. Luke's Fails to Benefit from William W. Smith's Estate.

Mrs. Catherine H. B. Smith, widow of William Wheeler Smith, who died on March 16, left an estate appraised yesterday at only $16,902, which went to her brother, William Leverich, and two nieces and two nephews. The decedent's husband, who died in 1908, left in trust property valued at that time at about $1,000,000, which was to go to St. Luke's Hospital after her death.

The report of Appraiser Lyons showed that the William Wheeler Smith estate became so reduced in value that the trustee has been unable to pay the $8,400 a year income due Mrs. Smith since Nov. 5, 1913, and the claim of her estate for the $10,000 due is listed to be of no value. Accordingly there will be nothing to give to St. Luke's Hospital. An action to foreclose a mortgage for $1,400,000 is now pending against the property.

WILLS EUGENIE'S JEWELS.

Dr. Crane's Widow Disposes of Empress's Presents to Her Husband.

The will of Mrs. Sarah Gray Crane, who died on May 14 at 238 Fort Washington Avenue and who was the widow of Dr. Edward A. Crane, was filed yesterday. Her husband on Sept. 4, 1870, rescued the Empress Eugénie from a Paris mob when he was boarding her yacht.

The will disposes of many valuable articles of jewelry, and gives the bulk of the estate to the decedent's daughter, Mrs. Jennie McKinstry of Middletown, Conn., and her son, Harley Edward Gates of New York City. A diamond and pearl bracelet, the stones in which were presented to her husband by the Empress Eugénie, was bequeathed to the decedent's cousin, Elizabeth Crane, daughter of Colonel A. B. Crane of Scarsdale, but a codicil revoked the bequest because the testatrix had made other disposition of the property.

Mrs. Stevens's Will Probated.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stevens, who died in Hoboken on July 6, was probated yesterday in Hudson County, New Jersey. It gives all of her estate to relatives, and appoints her three children to execute the will. They are Alexander Stevens of 2,077 Seventh Avenue, Theodosius F. Stevens of 112 West Forty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken. No inventory is given. The estate is said to amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price

CITY GLAD PUMPS WON'T MAR PARK

Former Commissioner Smith Says No One Will Suffer with Machinery Underground.

CALLS COST SMALL ITEM

Way Now Open for Construction of Permanent Morningside Station.

News of the result of the conference in the office of Controller Prendergast on Monday when the sub-committee of the Board of Estimate decided to report to the board in favor of building the pump station in Morningside Park underground, instead of making permanent the ugly structure on the surface, was received with joy yesterday by everybody interested in the preservation of the public parks.

Former Park Commissioner Henry Smith said that the attempt to restrict the park surface and to destroy the beauty of the park was only one of many similar attempts. If private individuals were not seeking to occupy the parks for some purpose alien to that for which they were created, some public official was trying it, he said.

"Early in the present effort to mar the beauty of Morningside Park by erecting there an unsightly pump station," said Mr. Smith, "I learned from eminent engineers that the machinery could be operated just as well below the surface as above it. I communicated with THE NEW YORK TIMES because that newspaper has all along been the foremost champion of the parks. The fight that newspaper made against the scheme was mainly responsible for the agitation which has now resulted in saving the park surface from defacement.

"The fact that a sub-surface station will cost more is of no consequence. The value of saving the parks from mutilation and restriction cannot be measured in dollars. The parks are needed by the people and if the new plan should cost $100,000 more, it would be a small price to pay for saving the park. There are not enough parks or playgrounds and instead of making those we have smaller and marring their beauty and sightliness it would be a good thing if we should work together for more parks and for some sure way of saving them from attack."

Cost Not Great, Bolton Says.

Reginald P. Bolton, a consulting engineer, who was a member of a committee named to protest against the pump station being built above the ground and to prove that it could be operated just as well if it was hidden beneath the surface, said that it was evident that the talk between the conferees in the Controller's office very quickly shifted from the science of engineering to that of finance.

"At first we were told," he said, "that to place the necessary machinery underground would interfere with its efficiency, and that, at any rate, the public employes could not be depended upon to take proper care of it. These arguments appear to have been disregarded, and the only question considered was whether the city could afford to pay to keep its parks safe. I don't entirely agree with the statement that the plan of putting the plant underground will cost about $70,000 more, besides an additional $3,000 a year for upkeep and operation.

"The new plan involves no change in the form of machinery employed, but merely provides for the necessary space below the surface. The cost of the underground station to be greater than if the machinery was housed above the surface. The objections to the change thus finally filter down to a financial consideration of small moment, and not to a question of engineering difficulty.

"It is a cause of general public satisfaction that the committee of the Board of Estimate has announced that it will support the Mayor and his Park Commissioner in defending Morningside Park from unnecessary invasion. There is always more than one way of accomplishing any given mechanical result, and the only problem is which solution best fits in with the surrounding circumstances. THE TIMES has performed a great public service because without the publicity given to the matter the officials opposed to the scheme for a visible and unsightly structure in the park could not have received the support of public sentiment, which has been a fortune in the consideration on which I served not only by residents of this city, but by citizens of many other localities, indicating the country-wide interest in the protection of the parks of the metropolis.

Cause for Congratulations.

"We may hope now that the necessary expense will be authorized by the Board of Estimate. It is not really additional expense, since is provides features which would have been included from the outset if the Board of Water Supply had realized the definite position of public sentiment in regard to the protection of the parks.

"Now that the settlement is reached the Board of Water Supply and its advisers will doubtless recognize the fact that all of us who were opposing their purposed course of action were doing so from a sense of public duty and not with any desire to be offensive or hypercritical, and they can join with all concerned in hearty congratulations on the result."

Another prominent consulting engineer, who had taken an active part in preventing a permanent structure above the surface of the park, said:

"Those who insisted that the station could not be operated in an underground chamber were wrong from the outset, and, the more they tried to defend their position the more they convinced those who knew that they didn't have a leg to stand on. One of the men who spoke at the conference brought this out very clearly, I am told. When the point was raised as to the increased cost of putting the machinery underground it was said that if a private individual owned forty square feet in the park and that it would cost the city $100,000 to buy it, he would probably be no delay in effecting the purchase. That being the case, why should not the city pay that amount or even more to save forty square feet of the park surface?

"If a camel gets his head in a tent it will not be long before he gets his body in. Therefore it will never do to let any person, public or private, get away with a piece of the public parks. If one succeeds others will try it very quickly, and, with a precedent established, we might lose all of our parks in time. Our parks are worth fighting for. In all of them these hot nights the people are so thick that one could almost walk on them from end to end. It is open ways to the other without touching the ground. Just see the number of mothers with baby carriages that visit our parks seeking fresh air for themselves and their babies and the rest that a broad expanse of nature's green affords. For one, I shall always be ready to engage in any fight to save the parks."

Concert to Aid French Refugees.

An entertainment is to be given for the aid of the French refugees and war victims at the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, Sea Bright, N. J., on Friday evening. Mme. Nina Varesa is to appear in a program of old and modern songs. The committee on arrangements includes Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mrs. Arthur Cumnock, Mrs. Edward McVickar, and Mrs. Charles Lawrence Riker.

CELESTINS VICHY
Stomach, GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

REPORTS $4,500 GEM THEFT.

Rudolph Oblatt Tells Police Man and Deaf Woman Got Necklace.

Assisted by a deaf woman with fair hair, whom he introduced as a customer, an unidentified man robbed Rudolph Oblatt, a jeweler of 39 Maiden Lane, of a $4,500 pearl necklace, according to the report made by the jeweler yesterday at Police Headquarters.

He said that the pair came into his office on Monday morning, and the man presented the card of an Asbury Park jeweler who is a friend of Mr. Oblatt. He told the jeweler that the woman who accompanied him wanted to see some pearl necklaces. After explaining that she was deaf, they looked over a tray of necklaces and refused to consider them because they were not expensive enough. Mr. Oblatt then brought out the $4,500 necklace and they were looking it over when the jeweler was called away for a moment. When he returned the couple told him that they would make a selection during the afternoon and went out. Mr. Oblatt then noticed that the necklace was gone and followed them to the hall. There the man pointed a revolver at him and told him to keep quiet. The peweler returned to his office for a moment to make sure the necklace was gone, and the couple disappeared by the time he reached the hall.

When he reported the theft he identified the man's picture in the Rogue's Gallery, and it is expected that he will soon be arrested.

MISSING PASTOR IS BACK.

The Rev. Joslin's Return Follows That of Attractive Parishioner.

Special to The New York Times.

FRIENDSHIP, N. J., July 18.—The Rev. Lewis E. Joslin, the young pastor of the Friendship Methodist Episcopal Church, who disappeared more than a week ago, at the time Miss Nettie Lafferty, an attractive bookkeeper and a member of his congregation, also left this village, is back at the parsonage. Mr. Joslin returned home quietly last Sunday, about a day after Miss Lafferty returned alone to her own home near here.

Pastor Joslin could not be reached tonight, but Mrs. Joslin said that he had been broken in health and had gone away. She declined to say where her husband had been.

The wife and their two small children welcomed the missing pastor back home, and Mrs. Joslin said tonight that she had withdrawn warrants which she swore out in Salem charging her husband with disorderly conduct and nonsupport.

I expect my husband will resign his pastorate here, but he will not withdraw from the ministry," said Mrs. Joslin.

Miss Lafferty told friends she was away visiting relatives.

WIFE CALLS WATKINS CRUEL

Service Board Statistician Sued for Separation.

Charges of cruelty against George P. Watkins, assistant chief statistician of the Public Service Commission, were made in a complaint filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Helen Richards Watkins in a suit for separation. She attached to her complaint a letter she alleged that her husband wrote her.

The couple were married on Aug. 8, 1906, and have a daughter 3 years old. Mrs. Watkins says her husband began to abuse her soon after the wedding, and he left her in the Fall of 1913 and compelled her to sign a separation agreement, under which she was to get $75 a week alimony. She says she has received no support from him since last December, although he has an income of more than $5,000 a year.

The letter attached to Mrs. Watkins's complaint was in part as follows:

"I do not want your assistance in keeping house or making a home. I would rather be homeless. Though your child is itself a product of your and your sister's hard work, it might have spared you from the worst consequences of your incapacity for wifehood; but you promptly put it to your own uses, as you did everything else. As an incident of the selfish policy, you made it impossible for my mother to have a home with me even temporarily.

"You have made yourself lonely and your child almost fatherless. You will doubtless complete your work by making demands that will further negative any incentive I may still have to live and work, and you will be as much a curse to your child as you have been to your husband. If there is a hell, it is for you."

BRAZILIAN HITS AT US.

Deputy Moacyo Refers in Speech to a "Perfidious Neutrality."

RIO JANEIRO, July 18.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted to insert in the official records of the House an address delivered in Buenos Aires by Rui Barbosa, Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina, at the time of the celebration of the centenary of Argentine independence. In this address the Ambassador attacked German militarism.

In moving that the speech be included in the records, Deputy Moacyo said "certain American Governments were adopting principles contrary to Western civilization, and that all shamelessly preserved silence, seeking to avoid dangerous conflicts with the conqueror in the great tragedy in Europe." One of the American Governments, the Deputy said, "strives by all means to maintain a perfidious neutrality which disarms, oppresses, enfeebles us, and in certain cases humiliates us.

"It is absolutely necessary," he continued, "that we range ourselves on the side of threatened Western civilization."

ROBERT C. BROWN DEAD.

Well-Known Cigar Manufacturer Was a Civil War Veteran.

Robert Campbell Brown, former head of the Owl Commercial Company and a Director of the Excelsior Savings Bank of this city, died on Monday at his home in Grand Avenue, Newburg, N. Y., in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Coshocton, N. Y., and at the age of 11 went with his uncle, Uri Balcom, a pioneer lumber man of Chicago, to settle in the Marquette section on Lake Superior, where his relatives were the first white settlers.

In 1861 Mr. Brown joined the Sixteenth Regulars at the first call for soldiers in the civil war. In 1863, after taking part in a number of battles, he was honorably discharged on account of ill-health, and came to this city, where he entered the employ of the grocery firm Millard & Sturdevant, soon becoming a partner.

Mr. Brown started in the cigar business in 1870 and was sole distributing agent for Straiton & Storm, the business later being merged into the Owl Commercial Company. Fifteen years ago he retired on account of failing health.

Mr. Brown formerly belonged to the Old Guard, the New York Athletic, Manhattan, Suburban Driving, and Press clubs, being a life member of the last named organization. He was also a former member of the Colonial, Cumberland, Pequod, and Phoenix Clubs, and was one of the organizers of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, his number therein being 120. In addition, he was a Mason and Knight Templar.

Mr. Brown was Secretary of the Owl Commercial Company of New York and Florida at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Miss Amanda Minnie Douglas.

Miss Amanda Minnie Douglas, a writer whose works have been popular for fifty years and who recently wrote the "Helen Grant" series, died yesterday at her home, 470 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J., in her eighty-sixth year. She was educated in the City Institute here and began writing for The New York Ledger, Saturday Evening Post, and The Ladies' Friend. Her first book, "In Trust," appeared in 1880, and one or more of her books appeared each year until 1913, when she published "Red House Children at Grafton," her last volume.

Supreme Court Clerk Dies.

Thomas B. Seaman, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Queens County, died on Monday at the home of his twin brother, James M. Seaman, in his sixty-fifth year. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and retired in 1896, when he became clerk of the Supreme Court. He was active in politics and church work for many years. Mr. Seaman was a charter director of the Freeport State Bank and a member of several fraternal societies.

JAMES H. MOORE, CAPITALIST, DEAD

Brother and Partner of "Judge" Moore Passes Away at His Home in Wisconsin.

NOTABLE FIGURE IN FINANCE

Aided in the Promotion of Many Big American Corporations and Made Fortune of Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 18.—James Hobart Moore, lawyer and capitalist, and a younger brother of William H. Moore, the capitalist of New York City, died at his home here last night in his sixty-fifth year.

He was a son of the late Nathaniel F. Moore and Mrs. Rachel A. Beckwith Moore, and was born in Berkshire, N. Y. Mr. Moore received an academic education and started life as a bank clerk in Binghamton, N. Y., removing to Chicago in 1873, and being admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1881.

Mr. Moore became prominent when he joined with his brother, "Judge" Moore, in the organization of the four great steel corporations known as the "Moore Group," with their capitalization of $187,000,000. They later sold out to the United States Steel Corporation at a figure said to be largely in excess of the amount of their capital stock. In addition to these four corporations, they were the promoters of the National Biscuit Company, the Rock Island Railroad, the American Can Company, and a number of other successful companies.

The remarkable operations of the Moore brothers included two historic failures. The first was the result of their trying to raise the price of Diamond Match stock while they were operators on the Chicago Stock Exchange. This was in 1896, when the nomination of Bryan had started a bear movement all over the country. They failed for $5,000,000, after which the Chicago Stock Exchange was closed for three months, and several New York banks only saved themselves by strenuous measures.

Following this the Moores went to work to recuperate and pay off their indebtedness. Their first effort was the promotion of the National Biscuit Company. This was followed by the promotion of the American Strawboard Company and the American Can Company. When they went to New York in 1901 they were said to be worth $10,000,000 each. Then came the Rock Island deal in which they bought the railroad stock at 110 and soon saw it rise to 175, thereby making another large fortune.

Their second failure, which was not so serious as the first, came in 1905, when the mortgage firm of Sidney Love & Co. of Chicago was forced to suspend. Mr. Love, who had risen from a clerical position with a street railroad company to that of a broker, was first backed by James Hobart Moore, but later this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Love went into a partnership with "Judge" Moore. The failure came after this, and it was found that William H. Moore had lost $2,500,000.

Mr. Moore was a frequent exhibitor at horse shows, both in the East and on the Pacific Coast, where he made his home in Santa Barbara, Cal. He was said to be one of the best four-in-hand drivers in the country and owned a number of fine horses at his death, although of late years he had taken up the automobile. Mr. Moore was a member of many clubs and lived here during the Summer.

He married Miss Lora Josephine Small of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Moores entered the steel business with the formation of the American Tin Plate Company, capitalized at $50,000,000. They organized the National Steel Company, with $50,000,000; the American Steel Hoop Company, with $33,000,000, and the American Sheet Metal Company, with $40,000,000. They were prominent in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation.

Henry Heman Ward.

Henry Heman Ward, for thirty years cashier in the New York office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died on Sunday at his home, 523 Central Avenue, East Orange, N. J., in his eighty-third year. He was born in North Adams, Mass., and became a telegrapher at the age of 14, being appointed cashier of the company shortly after the civil war. Ten years ago Mr. Ward retired, and since then has been associated with the Savings Investment and Trust Company of East Orange. He was one of the oldest members of the Brick Presbyterian Church of that city. His wife, two daughters, and one son survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MARY HENRIETTA CARTER, a resident of Madison, N. J., died on Monday night at the home of Dr. Harry C. Bingham of that town, where she had been undergoing treatment for several months. She was in her twenty-third year.

Mrs. MARY HELEN HULSKAMPER, widow of John A. Hulskamper, died on Monday at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her eighty-seventh year.

Dr. THOMAS C. ELMENDORF, a physician in Port Chester, N. Y., for forty years, died yesterday morning at his home, 105 North Main Street in that place, in his sixty-fourth year.

MORRIS BERNSTEIN of this city, a guest at the Lakeside Inn, near South Fallsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., was drowned yesterday while bathing in Brown's Pond, at that place. He was 20 years old. His body was recovered.

Mrs. CATHERINE PAFF died on Monday at her home in Freeport, L. I., in her sixty-seventh year. She is survived by a daughter, Grace.

RAYMOND ALLISON SOPER, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Soper, died in the Soper homestead at Hunt Hollow, L. I., on Monday, aged 37 years.

STEPHEN C. SHERIDAN, 30 years old, in the employ of Austin, Nichols & Co. for the last ten years, died at his home, 227 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

GEORGE SCHASSNER, who had been a member of the police force for twenty-three years, long stationed in Central Park, is dead at his home, 360 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 63 years. He left a widow and three sons.

HENRY ADOLPH MOHRMANN, 81 years old, for many years President of the Board of Trustees of the Zion Lutheran Church, of which he was a member for half a century, died yesterday at his home, 462 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Mohrmann held the rank of brevet Major in the Brooklyn Guards, and was a member of the National Guard for twenty years. A son, Frederick A. Mohrmann, survives him.

PETER I. ATHERTON, a soloist for many years in the choir of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 91 South Second Street, that borough, at the age of 57 years. He was a native of England, and left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. DOROTHY HAUN, wife of Rounald Haun, and an active member of the societies of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, died at her home, 54 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mrs. Haun was born in Germany sixty-five years ago, and is survived, besides her husband, by two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. ROSALIE WOLFERS, wife of the Rev. Louis Wolfers, pastor of the Willoughby Avenue Presbyterian Church, died on Monday at her residence, 497 Hart Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Wolfers was active in church and benevolent work in Brooklyn, and at the time of her death was President of the Board of Directors of the German Home for the Aged. She was also actively interested in the German Orphanage. She is survived by three daughters and a son besides her husband.

JAMES G. MILTON, formerly a member of the firm of Moulton & Ricketts, art dealers, died on Monday at his home in Chicago.

HENRY T. STEWART, an employe of the Hudson Navigation Company, died on Monday at his home, 1,966 Valentine Avenue, The Bronx, in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. JULIA WOYACK, widow of Frederick Woyack, one of the first settlers of Carlstadt, N. J., died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Amelia Wagner, in that city. She was in her seventieth year.

THOMAS HENRY BALLAN, General Secretary for the New York Home for Homeless Boys, at 441 East 123d Street, for the last ten years, died yesterday in a hospital in Norwalk,

YANKEES LOSE GAME AND ALSO TWO PITCHERS IN AN AFTERNOON OF DISASTER

YANKS FALL THICK AND FAIRLY FAST

Cullop and Caldwell Are Hurt and Tigers Find Markle Very Choice Picking.

WHITEWASH BRUSH APPLIED

Detroit Gets Together Four Runs, but Allows Local Team None—Baker's Injury Serious.

Two more of the Yankee pitchers were injured yesterday in the game at the Polo Grounds, in which the Donovan troupe was easily disposed of by a score of 4 to 0. Nick Cullop, the club's best boxman, pulled a muscle just below the lower rib and collapsed on the field. Later in the game Caldwell was hit on the kneecap with a swifty batted ball, and had to leave the game.

The list of cripples is now increased to five star players. Frank Baker was more seriously injured on Saturday than was at first supposed. It has been discovered that not only is Baker's chest badly bruised, but three ribs are broken. Gilhooley is nursing a broken leg and Fritz Maisel has not recovered from the effects of a broken collarbone.

The loss of Cullop yesterday and the temporary layoff of Baker constitute a hard shock to the Yankees' pennant hopes, and under the conditions the team cannot expect to stay up in front, although the second-string men are doing better work than was expected.

Going Strongly When Injured.

Cullop leads the pitchers of the league, with a record of nine games won and one lost. He was going along smoothly yesterday in the second inning, when he suddenly fell in a heap, after delivering the ball to George Burns. Cullop had just thrown an underhand curve, and the muscles had pulled away from a lower rib. The pain was so intense that Cullop collapsed, and it was some time before he was revived sufficiently to go the clubhouse. It will be at least two weeks, and perhaps longer, before he can pitch again. Cliff Markle was called upon to succeed Cullop, but Cliff went along so poorly that Donovan brought in Ray Caldwell after the Tigers had gathered enough runs off Markle to win.

Wee Willie Mitchell, who was recently discarded by the Cleveland Club, but who has shown a new interest in life, was too much for the Yankee batsmen, and beat them just as he did on last Friday. On that occasion Mitchell was also pitted against Cullop, and it was the first time that the great Yankee southpaw had suffered defeat this season.

It wasn't until the ninth inning that the Yankees were able to get a baserunner beyond second base.

Markle in Trouble at Once.

Cobb was the first batter up in the second inning, and he went out at first. Veach filed to Rube Oldring, and Burns was facing Cullop when the pitcher met with his accident. When Markle came in to pitch he passed Burns. Young then got a Texas Leaguer, sending Burns to third.

While Baker, the Detroit pitcher, was at the bat Burns tried to steal home, but the batter was hit by one of Markle's wild tosses, and Burns had to go back to third. With the bases full, Mitchell died at first, and Markle was saved from an embarrassing situation temporarily.

Vitt opened the third with a double to left, and went to third when Bush dropped a perfect hunt to the infield. Markle then hit Hellmann and filled the bases. Markle was still very wild, and one of his shoots bounded out of Walters's mitt, and Vitt scored. Donovan then recalled Markle, and Caldwell took up the task. Cobb hit a single to right and scored Bush, Heilman going to third. Veach hit out a sacrifice fly and scored Heilman. Cobb was wide awake, and slid safely into third by the margin of an eyelash.

Burns rolled to Caldwell, who threw the runner out at first. Cobb then again tried one of his spectacular steals, attempting to beat his way home. Pipp got the ball back to Walters in time to slap the Georgia Gem with the ball. Cobb's spikes were gleaming as he slid home, but little Walters tagged him just the same.

Caldwell's Marksmanship Poor.

Caldwell got wild in the fourth. After two were out, Mitchell singled and Vitt walked. Bush also walked and filled the bases. Caldwell then uncorked a wild pitch, and Mitchell scored, while the other two runners advanced a base each.

The accident to Caldwell happened while he was pitching in the ninth. After Baker had lined to Magee, Mitchell hit a low liner, which was going at a mile a minute, and Caldwell caught it on the right kneecap. He was so badly hurt that he couldn't reach for the ball, and after his knee had been examined he limped off the field. While the injury from first examination showed it to be nothing more than a bad bruise, he will probably be out for several days.

The first hit which the Yankees made off Mitchell was a terrific smash through Vitt in the fourth inning by Peckinpaugh. Boone got one in the fifth and High got a lucky infield tap in the sixth.

In the ninth Peckinpaugh opened with a single to short and Baumann lifted a high fly to Bush. Oldring then forced Peckinpaugh at second. Charley Mullen singled to centre and Cobb foozled the roller. Oldring going to third, the first Yankee runner who had reached that advanced station during the afternoon. Boone was more than anxious to produce a satisfactory smash, but he died at first on Bush's throw, and the Yanks were victims of a shutout. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	3	1	2	1	2	Magee,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Bush,ss	4	1	1	2	5	High,lf	4	0	1	5	0
Hellmann,rf	4	1	0	1	0	P'paugh,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Pipp,1b	2	0	0	8	1
Veach,lf	3	0	1	3	0	Baumann,2b	2	0	0	0	0
Burns,1b	3	0	1	7	0	Oldring,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Young,2b	3	0	1	5	2	Mullen,2b,1b	4	0	2	5	4
Baker,c	3	0	0	6	0	Boone,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Mitchell,p	2	1	2	0	0	Walters,c	2	0	0	5	0
						N'maker,c	1	0	1	0	0
						Cullop,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Markle,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Caldwell,p	3	0	0	0	2
						Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	8	27	9	Total	34	0	7	27	12

Errors—Bush, Cobb.

Detroit	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Vitt. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Mullen, and Pipp; Caldwell, Pipp, and Walters; Boone, Mullen, and Pipp; Bush, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 8. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 1; off Caldwell, 3; off Mogridge, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 1 hit, no runs in 1 2-3 innings; off Markle, 3 hits, 3 runs in 1-3 inning, (none out in third inning); off Caldwell, 4 hits, 1 run in 6 1-3 innings; off Mogridge, no hits, no runs in 2-3 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Markle, 2, (Baker, Heilmann.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 4; by Mitchell, 6. Wild pitch—Caldwell. Passed ball—Walters. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Nallin.

New York State League.

Elmira, 4; Harrisburg 1.
(First game.)
Harrisburg, 5; Elmira, 1.
(Second game.)
Scranton, 4; Syracuse, 3.
(First game.)
Scranton, 9; Syracuse, 8.
(Second game.)
Albany, 1; Binghamton, 0.
(First game.)
Binghamton, 5; Albany, 2.
(Second game.)
Utica, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 3.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. Two games. First game, 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Admission 50 cents. —Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 4; New York, 0.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 2.
(First game.)
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 0.
(Game forfeited in tenth inning with score 4 to 4.)
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	43	35	.578
Boston	46	35	.568
Cleveland	46	37	.554
Chicago	44	36	.550
Washington	43	38	.531
Detroit	44	40	.524
St. Louis	36	46	.439
Philadelphia	18	58	.237

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	46	30	.605
Boston	40	32	.556
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
New York	37	39	.487
Chicago	39	43	.476
Pittsburgh	35	40	.467
St. Louis	39	45	.464
Cincinnati	34	49	.410

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York,
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pitsburgh,
(Two games.)
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

WHITE SOX WIN A COUPLE.

Defeat Ill-Fated Mackmen Twice—Schang Is Seriously Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18. — Chicago won both games here today, 9 to 2 and 3 to 2, and thereby made a clean sweep of the series of four games. In the first contest the visitors bunched hits off Lanning and Nabors, while Cicotte was effective after the first inning.

In this game Schang stumbled and fell against a cement wall going after a foul. He was carried off the field unconscious and taken to a hospital. His jaw is fractured, and his shoulder blade badly bruised, and it will be at least a month before he can play again.

Although Meyers fanned ten batsmen, Chicago won the second game by bunching hits in the fourth and eighth innings. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Weaver,ss	4	0	1	1	3	Lawry,2b	3	1	2	1	2
E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	1	2	Witt,ss	3	1	0	1	3
Felsch,cf	5	0	1	1	0	Strunk,cf,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Schang,lf	2	0	0	6	0
Jess,lb	5	2	2	11	1	Mitling,lf,cf	1	0	0	3	0
J. Collins,rf	2	1	1	3	0	Lapde,1b	3	0	1	10	1
Schalk,c	5	1	2	5	1	Walsh,rf	4	0	1	2	0
M'Mullin,3b	5	1	1	2	5	McElwee,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Cicotte,p	3	2	1	1	5	Carroll,c	3	0	0	3	1
						Lanning,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Nabor,p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	37	9	12	27	14	Total	30	2	7	27	10

Errors—Cicotte, Walsh, Carroll, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	2	—9
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Schalk, Jackson. Stolen bases—McMullin, (2,) Cicotte, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Cicotte, Witt, Schang. Sacrifice flies—Weaver, Lajoie. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; off Lanning, 3; off Nabors, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 7 hits, 1 run, in nine innings; off Lanning, 2 hits, 2 runs, in five innings; off Nabors, 10 hits, 4 runs, in four innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lanning, (E. Collins.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 5; by Lanning, 1; by Nabors, 1. Wild pitch—Cicotte. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Weaver,ss	5	0	0	3	6	Lawry,2b	3	1	1	2	3
E.Collins,2b	4	2	2	2	3	Witt,ss	4	1	1	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Strunk,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Lajoie,1b	4	0	0	6	2
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	12	0	Walsh,rf	4	0	0	2	0
J.Collins,rf	3	0	0	1	0	M'Elwee,3b	4	0	0	2	0
Lapp,c	4	0	0	5	2	Mitteri'g,cf	4	0	1	6	0
M'Mullin,3b	3	0	2	1	3	Meyer,c	3	0	1	11	1
Scott,p	3	0	0	0	3	Meyers,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	34	3	8	27	17	Total	33	2	6	27	8

Errors—Weaver, (2,) Fournier, Lawry, Lajoie, Meyers.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Scott. Stolen bases—Jackson, McMullin, (2.) Struck out—By Scott, 4; by Meyers, 10. Double play—Scott, Weaver, and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Base on balls—Off Scott, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Myers, (McMullin.) Earned runs—Off Scott, 2; off Myers, 2. Wild pitch—Scott. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

SENATORS GET ANOTHER.

Make It Four Out of Five in Series with Indians.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Washington made it four out of five from Cleveland by winning today's game, 3 to 2. In the first inning Moeller got a scratch hit to Wambsgans, stole second, and scored on two infield outs. That was the only earned run of the game. Speaker's muff of Gallia's fly allowed Washington to score twice in the second inning. Roth, who made both of Cleveland's runs, was aided by errors of McBride and Henry. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Graney,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Foster,3b	4	0	1	3	0	Chapm'n,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	1	Speaker,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Rice,rf	4	0	2	2	0	Roth,rf	4	2	2	2	0
Shanks,3b	4	0	0	0	4	Gandil,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Jamieson,lb	3	1	1	8	0	Turner,3b	2	0	1	1	3
Henry,ss	3	1	1	0	0	O'Neill,c	2	0	0	8	1
McBride,ss	3	0	0	3	1	aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Gallia,p	3	0	0	0	3	Gould,p	3	0	0	0	1
						bHoward	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	7	27	9	Total	33	2	6	24	10

a-Batted for O'Neill in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Gould in ninth inning.
Errors—Speaker, Henry, McBride.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Washington	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Rice. Stolen bases—Moeller, Gallia, Roth, Gandil. Double play—Gallia, McBride and Jamieson. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Gould, 3 hits, 1 run in eight innings. Struck out—By Gallia, 6; by Gould, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 11; Lowell, 4.
Portland, 7; Springfield, 2.
New London, 5; Lynn, 1.
Bridgeport, 1; Lawrence, 0.
Hartford, 4; Worcester, 2.

American Association.

Columbus, 8; St. Paul, 3.
Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Kansas City, 5; Indianapolis, 0.
Toledo, 10; Minneapolis, 0.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 3; New Orleans, 2.
Little Rock, 6; Memphis, 5.
(First game.)
Memphis, 2; Little Rock, 1.
(Second game.)

M'GRAW EJECTED, GIANTS DEJECTED

Lose Their Pep and the Game After Emslie Sends Manager from Cardinals' Field.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Mutterings of thunder attended today's ball game between the Giants and Cardinals, and also mutterings of managers, which grew to growls and roars. The Giants, sorely beset, lost the game, 5 to 2, making three straight defeats here, and in the sixth inning lost the guidance of their manager. A ridiculous decision by Bob Emslie angered McGraw to the raving point almost, and he was sent off the field. Huggins of the Cardinals was involved in the wrangle before it was over, and Klem found it expedient, for the sake of peace and order, to send him to the guardhouse.

It was an even game when McGraw was ejected, but from that moment the Cardinals improved and the Giants wilted. The Giants grew weak with the stick and in the field, whereas the Cardinals, with better fighting spirit, battled all the harder with their manager missing. Emslie's decision hurt the Giants' chances, but the Cardinals won primarily because they played much better.

The Giants opened smartly, drubbing Steele for a triple and a home run in the first inning, but Steele improved, and their hitting did not amount to much after the initial inning. Perritt, too, pitched splendidly. He held the Cardinals to a tie until the seventh inning, in which his skill and nerve would have brought him safely past a parlous situation if his support had fulfilled requirements.

A fumbled grounder by Lobert enabled the Cardinals to break the tie, made it necessary to supplant Poll with a pinch hitter, and brought to the mound Anderson, whose delivery was shredded by the home guard in the eighth. The Giants were in the field early with their misdeeds, and all of their mistakes were costly. They pined away with the bat and mangled opportunities in the field.

The first mistake was in the first inning, and was a blunder in coaching by McGraw. Burns greeted Steele with the three-bagger. McGraw coached him home. The relay from Smith to Miller to Gonzales beat him to the plate, with a yard or two to spare. A minute or two later Robertson whanged a colossal home run across the meadows to centre field, which would have been good for two runs instead of one had Burns been held at third. However, second guesses always are right.

Miller, with a single; Hornsby, with an out, and Wilson, with a single, tied the score for the Cardinals in the second inning. Doolan, with a bunt, and Kauff, with a single, reached first in the second and fourth innings, respectively, and with nobody out, but never reached second. One was out stealing, the other was forced.

The Cardinals were finding it just as difficult to score again. Miller was on third in the fourth, with two out, when Lobert made a fine jumping stop and a grounder from Gonzales and tossed out the Cuban.

It was in the sixth period that Emslie booted a decision and started a row. Kauff hit for two bases. He stole third, not officially, but actually. He was on the bag when touched. "Out," said Emslie, and even the partisan spectators laughed. But it was not funny to McGraw. Slam went his glove to the ground, whereat he got his marching orders. He marched to the bench, took his time about vamoosing, and while he was taking it Huggins eased himself into the plot.

Huggins wanted the umpires to hurry up about getting McGraw to depart. McGraw spoke his opinion of Huggins quite plainly and in a style not lacking in vigor. Also, he detoured over Emslie's way at first base and delivered a verbal broadside to the effect that Huggins's engine while was doing some fussing of his own with Klem, and kept it up until he, too, had to vacate the premises.

A single by Hornsby with none out and that player's dashing base running when Wilson hit safely stationed Cardinals at third and second in the seventh inning. Robertson took Gonzales's fly and held Hornsby at third.

The next play was the turning point. Corhan grounded to Lobert, giving an easy play at the plate, but Lobert fumbled and Hornsby scored. Undaunted by this costly break in his support, Perritt pluckily took care of Long and Bescher without further scoring.

Smith singled off Anderson in the eighth, Miller tripled, and Hornsby doubled. Doolan and Doyle contributed wild throws. The resulting three runs prevailed again entirely too wide for the stumbling Giants to cross, although Robertson made a run in the ninth on a three-bagger and a wild pitch. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Burns,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Beck,3b	4	0	0	2	0	Kauff,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Smith,cf	4	1	2	1	1	Rob'tson,rf	4	2	2	2	0
Miller,2b	4	2	3	3	1	Doyle,2b	3	0	1	2	4
Hornsby,1b	4	2	2	9	0	Doolan,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Wilson,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Gonzales,c	4	0	0	5	2	Lobert,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Corhan,ss	3	0	1	5	1	Rariden,c	2	0	0	8	2
Steele,p	2	0	0	0	1	Perritt,p	2	0	0	0	1
Ames,p	0	0	0	0	0	Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0
aLong	1	0	0	0	0	bRousch	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	11	27	8	Total	30	2	7	24	11

a-Batted for Steele in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Perritt in eighth inning.
Errors—Corham, Doolan, (2.)

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Kauff, Hornsby. Three-base hits—Miller, Robertson, Burns. Home run—Robertson. Stolen bases—Miller, Robertson, Corhan. Sacrifice hit—Doolan. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 6 hits, 4 runs, in seven innings; off Anderson, 3 hits, 1 run in one inning; off Ames, 1 hit, 1 run in two innings. Struck out—By Steele, 2; by Perritt, 2. Wild pitch—Ames. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

RED PEPPER FOR RAGAN.

Cincinnati Pelts Him from Mound, Beating Boston, 6 to 4.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Cincinnati knocked Ragan out of the box in the fourth inning, winning the last game of the series from Boston here today, 6 to 4. In the fourth, with one out, Killifer singled and Louden walked. Wingo then doubled, scoring Killifer. Schneider followed with a single, scoring Louden and Wingo, himself coming home on Groh's triple. Hughes then took Ragan's place on the mound. Schneider pitched good ball, two of the visitors' runs being made off Killifer's error. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	1	2	4	3	Maranv'e,ss	5	0	2	1	3
Neale,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Fitzpat'k,2b	2	0	0	3	1
Fisher,ss	3	0	0	2	1	Tyler,p	3	0	0	1	0
Herzog,ss	1	0	0	2	1	Wilhoit,rf	3	1	0	2	0
Chase,1b	4	0	0	7	1	Magee,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	6	2
Killifer,lf	3	2	2	2	0	Smith,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Louden,2b	3	1	1	0	4	Snodgrass,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Wingo,c	2	1	2	4	0	Gowdy,c	3	0	0	5	4
Schneider,p	3	1	2	0	1	Ragan,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Hughes,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	30	6	9	27	11	Evers,2b	1	1	0	0	0
						Total	31	4	6	24	11

Cincinnati	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	—6
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Groh, Neale, Wingo, Magee, Killifer. Three-base hits—Konetchy, Groh. Stolen bases—Fitzpatrick, Evers, Maranville. Sacrifice fly.—Wingo. Double plays—Fisher, Loudon and Chase; Groh, unassisted; Chase, Herzog and Chase; Groh, Louden and Chase. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 4. First on error—Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Ragan, 1; off Tyler, 1; off Schneider, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 8 hits, 4 runs in three and one-third innings; off Hughes, 1 hit, 1 run in two and two-thirds innings; off Tyler, no hits, no runs in two innings; off Schneider, 6 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, (Griffith,) by Schneider, (Fitzpatrick, Snodgrass.) Struck out—By Ragan, 1; by Tyler, 8; by Schneider, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Day.

CUBS FORFEIT TO ROBINS.

Umpire Takes Action When Vaughn and Tinker Defy Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Serious trouble between umpires and players, which has been simmering under the surface during the series between the Dodgers and the Cubs, boiled out in the last game of the series at North Side Park this afternoon, when Umpire Byron declared the contest forfeited to Brooklyn in the tenth inning. Thus the result of the game is automatically etched into the records as Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 0. A 4-to-4 tie existed when the game was declared forfeited.

The refusal of Jim Vaughn to pitch to Ollie O'Mara when ordered to do so by Umpire Byron was the cause of the trouble. This is the way the stage was set: Hy Myers, first batter up in the tenth frame, got to second base when Mnabe threw his grounder past Saier. Johnston beat out a bunt to Zeider, sending Myers to third. Then Johnston stole second. With the call two and two on O'Mara, Vaughn stepped out of the hurling box and stood facing the plate. He insisted that Johnston, on second, was tipping Fischer's signals off to O'Mara.

Byron ordered Vaughn to throw the ball. Hippo was firm in his determination not to throw it. According to the pitching rules, the ball must be delivered to the batter within twenty seconds after it is returned to the pitcher, so Byron called a ball.

At this juncture Tinker ran from the bench toward the plate. The umpire ordered Tinker to return to the bench. Joe refused. After five minutes had elapsed, Byron forfeited the game.

The game will cost the Cubs $1,000, which is the penalty exacted by the league for forfeiture of the game. It will unquestionably be protested.

The Cubs scored one run in the second, when Kelly drew a pass, stole second, and continued to third on Meyers's wild throw. He scored while O'Mara was retiring Saier. Two more were added in the third on Knabe's double, a triple by Mann, and Zimmerman's single.

Kelly again registered in the fourth. He got a life when Cutshaw dropped his pop fly, and Zeider brought him in with a single past Getz.

George McConnell started on the hill for the Cubs, and for five innings held the Dodgers scoreless. In the sixth, however, the visitors knotted up the score. Myers batted for Marquard, and shot a line single to centre, the first hit off McConnell. Johnston was retired, but O'Mara tallied Myers with a single to left. Daubert worked a pass, and after McConnell had pitched one ball to Wheat, Seaton was called to the box.

Wheat smashed out a single, scoring O'Mara and sending Daubert to third, whence the latter scored when Seaton uncorked a wild pitch. Then Cutshaw counted Wheat with a double to centre, this hit coming off Vaughn, who relieved Seaton. Thereafter there was no more scoring for either side.

Marquard started for the Dodgers, but gave way to Coombs in the sixth. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston,cf,rf	5	0	1	0	0	Knabe,2b	4	1	2	1	2
O'Mara,ss	4	0	1	1	3	Mann,rf	2	1	2	1	0
Daubert,1b	3	1	0	10	0	Flack,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	1	3	0	Williams,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	2	2	Zimm'n,ss	4	0	2	1	3
Stengel,rf	1	0	0	0	0	Kelly,lf	3	2	2	4	0
Coombs,p	1	0	1	0	0	Saier,1b	4	0	0	11	2
Getz,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Zeider,3b	4	0	2	3	2
J.Meyers,c	4	0	1	7	1	Archer,c	3	0	0	2	0
Marquard,p	1	0	0	0	1	Fischer,c	0	0	0	0	0
H.Myers,cf	2	1	1	4	0	M'Connell,p	2	0	0	0	3
aM'Carthy	1	0	0	0	0	Seaton,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Vaughn,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	34	4	7	27	8	Total	34	4	8	27	14

a-Batted for Stengel in sixth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Cutshaw, J. Meyers, Knabe, Zeider, 2.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Cutshaw, J. Meyers, Knabe. Three-base hit—Mann. Stolen bases—Johnston, Kelly. Double plays—Cutshaw and Daubert; Saier and Zeider. Left on base—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, 1; off Coombs, 1; off McConnell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard, 8 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Coombs, no hits, no runs in four innings; off McConnell, 2 hits, 2 runs in five and one-third innings; off Seaton, 2 hits, 1 run, one out in sixth inning; off Vaughn, 3 hits, no runs in three and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—H. Myers, by Vaughn. Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Coombs, 2; by McConnell, 2. Wild pitch—Seaton. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

RED SOX HUMBLE BROWNS.

Creep Up on Yankees, Defeating St. Louis by Score of 4 to 3.

BOSTON, July 18.—Timely hitting enabled Boston to defeat St. Louis 4 to 3 today. The victory placed the local teams two notches nearer the lead, New York having lost. Just a year ago today the Red Sox went into the lead and were not headed thereafter. Severeid was knocked out during the third inning today when Ruth collided with him at the plate. Severeid dropped the throw and Ruth tallied. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	2	1	0	1	0	Shotten,lf	5	0	0	0	1
Henry,2b	4	0	1	4	1	J'ston,3b	4	1	2	2	2
Lewis,lf	4	1	3	2	0	Miller,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Gainer,1b	3	0	1	10	0	Sisler,1b	3	1	2	12	1
H'lltzell,1b	1	0	0	2	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	1	3	4
Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Marsans,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	2	2	Severeid,c

TIE FOR LEAD ON VAN CORTLANDT LINKS

DOYLE AND BARNES TIE IN PRO GOLF

Each Has Card of 136 for First Two Rounds at Van Cortlandt Park.

NEW COURSE RECORD IS SET

Macdonald Makes 66 in Morning—Doyle Comes from a Hospital Bed to the Links.

Patrick J. Doyle of South Shore and James Barnes of White Marsh tied for low score yesterday in the first two rounds of the New York Newspaper Golf Club's competition for professionals at Van Cortlandt Park. They turned in cards of 136, but even these low figures do not necessarily mean that the race will be fought out between them today when the competition closes with another thirty-six holes. Only two strokes behind stands Robert Macdonald of Buffalo, while Walter Hagen of Rochester, winner of the recent metropolitan open, is fourth on the list with 140. Four more are tied at 141, and six more, including such brilliant golfers as E. W. Loving, Gil Nichols, and Jack Hutchinson, are still considered in the running with scores of 142 to their credit.

One of the incidents of a sensational day's play was the establishing of a course record of 66 by Macdonald—a record that is beyond cavil. These figures were credited to Loving on Monday, and were said to equal a more or less mythical mark made by him as an amateur. Expert opinion is that Macdonald will be recognized as the real record-holder, as his round was made in an individual competition when he was required to do all the work himself, while Loving's total was accomplished in a match in which he was paired with an amateur who relieved him of the necessity of doing his best at all times.

From Hospital to Links.

Doyle proved the real wonder of the tourney. In fact, members of the medical profession and the internes at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, will be surprised to learn that this reckless Irishman had the temerity to negotiate two rounds of the Van Cortlandt course. Doyle, who won the open championship of Ireland before coming to this country several years ago, took part in the metropolitan open at Garden City and was taken from there to St. Mary's Hospital suffering from an internal complaint. He was under the care of a physician who is a member of the South Shore Club, where Doyle is the professional.

Doyle rested easily at the hospital until the present tourney got under way. He ambled up to Van Cortlandt on Monday without any notoriety and fell all right after going twelve holes with an amateur. Checking his clubs at the Grand Central Depot he emerged from the hospital yesterday, bent on real business. The few who followed him saw that he was in pain at times, and in all probability his illness caused him to miss some easy puts that, if made, would have kept his score still lower. This was particularly noticeable in the afternoon round, when he took three putts at the second, fifteenth, and eighteenth holes.

His best exhibitions were on the seventh and eighth greens. On the former he holed a long putt for three and came back at the next hole with another run down from a distance which netted him a two. Another long putt at the home green enabled him to finish the morning round in 68. In spite of his physical disability Doyle's rounds showed greater consistency than those of any other player. He was in and out on both morning and afternoon in 34. His card for the two rounds follows:

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....4 5 4 3 4 4 3 3 2—32
In .....4 3 4 3 5 3 4 4 4 3—34—66

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....4 5 4 3 4 3 3 4 4—34
In .....4 3 5 4 3 4 4 3 4—34—68—136

Barnes Plays Steadily.

James Barnes, the Whitemarsh pro who tied for the metropolitan title and then had to give way to Hagen in the play-off, followed in the wake of Hagen and Macdonald. He was steady as a clock throughout, and in the morning round had only two fives on his card, both coming in, when he took 34 against his rival's going out. He had Jack Dolweg as a playing mate, and the Englewood pro, though he finished well down the list, kept him traveling on many of the holes. Barnes was at the top of his game going out in the afternoon, and reached the ninth in 35, against 36 for Hagen and 37 for Macdonald. Jobens had the honor then, but missed it when in driving over the pond to the eleventh green he hit the bank and had to play out for the loss of a stroke.

Barnes was on the green with his tee shot and narrowly missed a two. He made the long twelfth green in 2 also, but required two putts to get down. The Whitemarsh man had another chance to finish with the absolute low score on the home hole, where he grazed the cup for what would have been a two. Throughout the day his driving was remarkable both for length and direction. The long distance acquired in his tee shots had much to do with the excellence of the following card:

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3—33
In .....5 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 3—34—67

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....4 4 2 5 4 4 4 3 —35
In .....5 3 4 3 5 3 4 4 3—34—69—136

Robert Macdonald, besides obtaining credit for the course record, won on his morning round the $10 in cash offered for the best score on each round. He was in magnificent form going out after he had played the first two holes—a three on the third and a two on the fourth making up for the four and five with which he started. A four, for the fifth was followed by three threes in succession and he finished with 32 for the outward journey. He had two fives going out and two more marred his card coming in, but in spite of these lapses from perfect golf he made 34 coming back.

Macdonald had some hard luck in the afternoon, notably on the ninth hole, where he was on the edge of the green in two. His putt for a four went inside the cup, ran all round it and then, in some marvellous manner, the ball jumped up again and trembled on the rim. It looked as if it might fall back, but Macdonald had the patience to wait and banged it in for a five. His record score for the eighteen holes follows:

Out .....4 5 3 2 4 3 3 3 5—32
In .....4 3 5 3 4 5 4 3 3—34—66

Bert Battell of Flushing earned $10 for low score in the afternoon with a 67, but the real surprise of that round was the work of the one-handed golfer, Louis Martucci, who made a 68. His precision on short play was remarkable, and on the hole before going to the hill he pitched up from the lake side to the green so closely that he narrowly missed holing out on the approach shot. His card was considered one of the features of the day, as it contained only one 5. It follows:

Out .....4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 4—36
In .....4 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 3—32—68

Walter Hagen, the Metropolitan champion, played well in streaks, but began badly in the afternoon with two fives. He made two more fives in succession coming in, but finished so well that he is rated dangerous for today's play.

The scores:

P. J. Doyle, South Shore, 68, 68—136; James Barnes, Whitemarsh, 67, 69—136; Robert Macdonald, Buffalo, 66, 72—138; Walter Hagen, Rochester, 69, 71—140; Bert Battell, Flushing, 67, 74—141; Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, 72, 69—141; Joe Sylvester, St. Albans, 68, 73—141; Emmett French, York, Penn., 71, 70—141; W. Macfarlane, Hudson River, 73, 69—142; E. W. Loving, Quaker Ridge, 69, 73—142; M. J. O'Loughlin, Plainfield, 70, 73—142; Gil Nichols, Great Neck, 71, 71—142; Jack Hutchinson, Allegheny, 69, 73—142; Wilfrid Reid, Yahnundasis, 69, 73—142; Jack Hobens, Englewood, 72, 72—144; George McLean, Dunwoodie, 74, 70—144; Frank Eastman, Van Cortlandt, 73, 72—145; Edward Loos, Charlotte, N. C., 70, 75—145; L. Martucci, Essex County, 78, 68—146; Louis Tellier, Brookline, 75, 71—146; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, 71, 75—146; J. O'Brien, Mansfield, 76, 70—146; Carl Anderson, New York, 73, 74—147; Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook, 77, 70—147; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, 74, 74—148; Alex. Ogilvie, St. Andrew's, 75, 73—148; N. Demane, unattached, 73, 75—148; C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City, 74, 75—149; Herbert Strong, Inwood, 74, 75—149; T. McNamara, New York, 76, 73—149; Tom Skipper, Suburban, Md., 74, 76—150; M. J. Ford, Mosholu, 78, 72—150; Louis Casalaro, Fairview, 76, 74—150; T. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 76, 74—150; J. R. Thomson, Philadelphia, 72, 79—151; R. C. Macdonald, Hudson River, 74, 78—152; Harry Dunn, Dyker Meadow, 77, 75—152; F. H. Bellwood, Garden City, 75, 77—152; E. K. McCarthy, Florida, 78, 76—152; F. T. Sprogell, Bon Air, Penn., 76, 77—153; John Bredemus, unattached, 78, 76—154; W. Howe, North Adams, 77, 77—154; W. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 72, 82—154; Paul Haber, Wykagyl, 78, 78—154; W. L. West, unattached, 80, 74—154; Jack Jolly, Newark, 73, 81—154; W. Clasby, Lake George, 78, 76—154; E. Phelan, unattached, 78, 76—154; F. J. McNamara, Sound Beach, 77, 77—154; William Scott, Montclair, 81, 73—154; Fred Cooke, Troy, 77, 77—154; J. Golden, Tuxedo, 77, 78—155; W. Walsh, unattached, 76, 79—155; W. Gressick, unattached, 78, 78—156; Ben Nichols, North Hempstead, 79, 77—156; A. Reid, Richmond, Va., 77, 79—156; A. N. Edsie, Century, 79, 78—157; J. Farrell, Siwanoy, 80, 77—157; John Inglis, Fairview, 80, 77—157; C. W. Singleton, Oakland, 76, 82—158; Alex. Pirie, Sunningdale, 81, 77—158; F. C. Canonsa, Quaker Ridge, 81, 79—160; M. Sykes, Cedar Court, 81, 79—160; J. McMahon, unattached, 80, 80—160; B. O'Neill, unattached, 80, 82—162; Jack Barnes, Montgomery, Ala., 79, 83—162; J. Crossan, Marine and Field, 83, 81—164; A. Harned, Forest Park, 87, 81—168; F. O'Connor, Essex County, 80, 87—167; E. Gallagan, Massapequa, 82, 85—167; Alex. Milne, South Orange, 87, 81—168; J. F. Lawson, unattached, 81, 89—170; F. D. Hill, unattached, 91, 80—171; D. J. O'Brien, Westogue, 86, 88—174; F. W. Wolfort, Forest Park, 88, 87—175.

Starters Today and Times.

9:00 A. M.—F. W. Wolfort and F. D. Hill.
9:04 A. M.—Alex. Milne and B. O'Neill.
9:08 A. M.—L. Casalaus and W. Kerrigan.
9:12 A. M.—A. Harner and F. C. Canansa.
9:18 A. M.—F. Lawson and G. Sykes.
9:20 A. M.—J. Bredemus and Paul Haber.
9:24 A. M.—E. Loving and W. McFarlane.
9:28 A. M.—C. Singleton and O. Pirie.
9:32 A. M.—T. Skipper and M. J. Ford.
9:48 A. M.—Jack Jolly and Harry Dunn.
9:38 A. M.—E. Eldine and J. Farrell.
9:40 A. M.—Alex. Ogilvie and Ben Nichols.
9:44 A. M.—J. Thomson and F. J. Sprogell.
9:48 A. M.—E. Loos and G. McLean.
9:52 A. M.—Jack Macdonald and W. Hayes.
9:56 A. M.—Tom Boyd and N. Demane.
10:00 A. M.—P. J. Doyle and James Barnes.
10:04 A. M.—J. Sylvester and E. French.
10:08 A. M.—L. Martucci and J. J. O'Brien.
10:12 A. M.—Louis and H. Hutchinson.
10:16 A. M.—H. Strong and W. Hackney.
10:20 A. M.—Bert Battell and Jack Dowling.
10:24 A. M.—Louis Tellier and Jack Hobens.
10:28 A. M.—P. O'Connor and Jack Barnes.
10:32 A. M.—Carl Anderson and I. Mackie.
10:36 A. M.—M. J. O'Loughlin and W. Reid.
10:40 A. M.—T. Rossi and F. Sprogell.
10:44 A. M.—T. McNamara and T. Kerrigan.
10:48 A. M.—F. Eastman and A. J. Sanderson.
10:52 A. M.—W. Walsh and J. Golden.
10:56 A. M.—E. Phelan and H. Clasby.
11:00 A. M.—A. Reid and W. Gressich.
11:04 A. M.—F. McNamara and W. Scott.
11:08 A. M.—F. Bellwood and E. K. McCarthy.
11:12 A. M.—F. Cooke and J. Inglis.
11:16 A. M.—F. Galligan and J. P. McMahon.
11:20 A. M.—D. J. O'Brien and R. McDonald.
11:24 A. M.—James Crossan.

GLEN RIDGE WOMEN WIN.

Whitewash Golf Team from Westfield in District Tourney.

With the exception of one default there was a full day's play yesterday in the New Jersey district of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. The Arcola team was scheduled to play at Plainfield, but failed to put in an appearance. Glen Ridge was the only home team to win, but that victory was an impressive one as the visitors from Westfield were shut out. Baltusrol defeated Hollywood by 5 to 3, Hackensack won a close match at Norwood by 6 to 5, Montclair took Englewood into camp by 5 to 4, and Cranford easily scored over Forest Hill by 9 to 3. The summary:

WESTFIELD.		GLEN RIDGE	
Mrs. E. W. Rengali.	0	Miss H. Finckel.	3
Mrs. Heller.	0	Mrs. R. L. Johnstone.	3
Mrs. J. E. Mettlach.	0	Mrs. E. S. Mitchell.	1
Miss H. Gardner.	0	Mrs. John Sands.	1
Total.	0	Total.	12

Played at Glen Ridge.

BALTUSROL.		HOLLYWOOD.	
Mrs. F. Pruyn.	2	Mrs. G. Seasongood.	0
Mrs. S. P. Nash.	0	Mrs. J. J. Grubach.	0
Miss V. Miller.	3	Mrs. Goldsmith.	0
Default.		Mrs. Greenhalj.	3
Total.	5	Total.	3

Played at Hollywood.

HACKENSACK.		NORWOOD.	
Mrs. T. H. Thomas.	0	Mrs. A. Wolff.	2
Mrs. C. F. Liebelkert.	3	Mrs. C. H. Strose.	0
Mrs. J. C. Beesley.	3	Mrs. C. H. Strose.	0
Mrs. C. J. O'Connor.	0	Mrs. S. Seligman.	3
Total.	6	Total.	5

Played at Norwood.

MONTCLAIR.		ENGLEWOOD.	
Mrs. F. E. Donohue.	0	Mrs. J. S. Irving.	3
Mrs. R. B. Neff.	0	Mrs. A. Shoaf.	1
Mrs. J. Noyes.	2	Miss G. S. Wood.	0
Mrs. W. H. Loftus.	3	Mrs. Frank Enos.	0
Total.	5	Total.	4

Played at Englewood.

CRANFORD.		FOREST HILL.	
Mrs. F. B. Ryan.	3	Mrs. H. B. Salmon.	0
Mrs. B. S. Stevens.	3	Mrs. Blood.	0
Mrs. F. Crane.	3	Mrs. Fildermail.	0
Mrs. C. L. Emmons.	0	Miss Low.	3
Total.	9	Total.	3

Played at Forest Hill.

SCHMIDT LEADS ON LINKS.

Captures Gold Medal in Western Qualifying Play.

DELMONTE, Cal., July 18.—Heinrich Schmidt of the Claremont Country Club of Oakland, Cal., won the Gold Medal for low score in the qualifying rounds of the Western championship tournament here this afternoon. He had two rounds of 74 and 71, and led by one stroke Clarence E. Mangham of San Antonio, who headed the field yesterday at the end of the first 18 holes.

Thirty-two players qualified for the championship match play, which will begin tomorrow.

FISHER AND MARTIN TIE.

Divide Honors in Interstate Trapshooting Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—John B. Martin of Harrisburg, Penn., and Harry B. Fisher of Philadelphia divided honors in the opening day of the Interstate Association's tenth Eastern handicap trapshooting tournament today at the traps of the Keystone Shooting League. Each broke 148 of the 150 targets which comprised the day's event.

When darkness had begun to settle over the field and the last target had been thrown to the big field of 143 shooters, Fisher and Martin were tied for the Eastern introductory event after having shown a clean pair of heels to three other shooters with whom they were tied in the original competition. The introductory, decided on the first 100 targets of the program, resulted in a five-cornered tie between Fisher, Martin, E. Bartlett of Baltimore, Frank B. Stephenson of New York, and L. R. Beauchamp, the Delaware amateur, of Hagrington, Del. These amateurs tied with 90 out of 100, and, according to previous agreement, the tie was to be decided on the final 50 targets of the program. Martin was the first of the group to go out, and he broke 49 out of 50. Three squads later Bartlett finished with a score of 48 and was out of the race. Stephenson in his first two events looked a winner with 30 straight, but he went to pieces in the last twenty targets, missing four and finishing with 46 out of 50. Beauchamp was the next to fall by the wayside, and he could account for but 48.

The scores of the New York State shots follow:

F. B. Stephenson, 145; Neaf Apgar, 142; T. H. Keller, Jr., 139; J. S. Fanning, 140; D. T. Leahy, 143; John Ebberts, Buffalo, 137; D. W. Tomlinson, Jr., Batavia, N. Y., 135; P. H. Willy, Dansville, N. Y., 131; M. E. Barker, Gloversville, N. Y., 136; F. A. Seibert, Syracuse, N. Y., 122; A. L. Aumack, Little Falls, N. Y., 137; John Philip Sousa, 121; C. W. Billings, 139; H. S. Welles, 146; D. F. McMahon, 139; W. F. Delehanty, 138.

MAN DEFEATS PELL AT ROCKAWAY NETS

Wins Sets at 9—7, 9—7, and Goes to Semi-Finals with Davis and Church.

Another surprise injected itself into the invitation tennis tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday, when Alrick H. Man, Jr., advanced to the semi-final round of the singles competition at the expense of Theodore R. Pell. Basing judgment on theory and on the allotment of place by the Ranking Committee of last year, Pell should have won with ease. But all calculations were turned topsy-turvy by Man, who scored his victory over Pell at 9—7, 9—7.

Two other players advanced to the semi-final round as a result of yesterday's play—Willis E. Davis and George M. Church. Davis won his way through by defeating Charles L. Johnston, Jr., former New England intercollegiate champion, at 7—5, 6—4, and Church advanced when he vanquished Dr. William Rosenbaum at 6—3, 6—2. The unfilled semi-final round bracket lies between Leonard Beekman, who made his first appearance in the tournament yesterday, and H. I. Foster, who scored a third-round victory over Charles M. Bull, Jr., at 3—6, 6—4, 6—0, which was also somewhat in the nature of a surprise.

The defeat of Pell, however, took precedence in interest over all other happenings of the afternoon. There was much merit in the work of Man, but it must also be chronicled that Pell was having one of his off days. Even the famous backhand was not working with its accustomed smoothness, and overhead Pell committed repeated errors. At times Man showed real brilliance in his net attack. Pell held essentially to the baseline, and when he did try to come in Man had some passing strokes that were sent swiftly to the vantage points. To those who have watched Pell recently there appeared to be a sluggishness in his work yesterday. There was not the vim in his strokes that would mark him as a formidable contestant—a fact which must have been realized by Man in the opening set.

Sometimes Pell did show fine tennis, but the lapses were long, and Man, keenly alive to the situation, crowded on all the speed at his command and struggled desperately to keep his opponent away from the net, but his driving was too erratic to bring the desired result. In the last set Pell once had the vantage game, but the opportunity to prolong and possibly win the match was shut off by sharp rallies at the net in which Man was by far the superior.

A certain degree of hard luck attended Pell. He has not played any tennis for the last two weeks, and when he took out his racquets yesterday he found several of them warped, and even the one which he thought had escaped harm went back on him in the first set. It curled while he was playing, and a substitution had to be made. A disputed point which came at a critical moment decided the first set. The verdict was in favor of Man, and the equanimity of Pell was somewhat disturbed.

Pell had been in serious danger in the previous round, when he played the Californian, H. Van Dyke Jones. The Pacific Coast player started much quicker than his Eastern rival, and Pell found himself without a game, while his opponent had gathered in three. Up to this point Johns seemed to have found himself, and a hard battle was predicted for Pell. The latter, however, had the stamina to start on the uphill grade with success. He overhauled and passed Johns with a variety of attack that gave him the victory at 7—5. In the succeeding set Johns was completely out of the running. His service lacked effectiveness and overhead he was weak. With his smashing erratic, his net game suffered, and he was also a frequent offender in netting off forehand and backhand. In fact, every stroke at his command seemed to have lost its fire, and it was easy for Pell to run out a victory.

Another fourth-round match brought together Church and Dr. Rosenbaum. Church's sharp net attack was much more steady than in the match against E. F. Larned, and Rosenbaum was outclassed. He found his pet strokes weak against the aggressiveness of the former Princetonian, and went down to defeat with the score 6—3, 6—2.

Davis played some spectacular tennis against Johnston. He did not start quickly, and Johnston was able to gain a lead in the first set which Davis was unable to overcome until the set had gone to 7—5. The Pacific Coast star showed a wonderful rally in the second set, and had Johnston at his mercy. Davis rushed the net at every opportunity, and once there, he held command of the situation. Johnston, who looked strong at the outset of the first set, appeared weaker as the contest progressed; and at the end he could offer but feeble resistance to the Californian.

The scores:

MEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round—Leonard Beekman won from Seton Porter by default; James S. O'Neale, Jr., won from Robert Le Roy by default; Alrick H. Man, Jr., won from Francis T. Hunter by default. Third Round—Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated H. Van Dyke Johns, 7—5, 6—2. Leonard Beekman defeated James S. O'Neale, Jr., 6—3, 6—4. H. I. Foster defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., 3—6, 6—4, 6—0. Fourth Round—Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, 9—7, 9—7. Willis E. Davis defeated Charles L. Johnston, Jr., 7—5, 6—4. George M. Church defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—3, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round—Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Robert Le Roy defeated H. S. Parker and Seton Porter, 6—2, 6—2; George M. Church and Willis E. Davis won from A. Salm and Abraham Bassford, Jr., by default; James S. O'Neale, Jr., and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated H. I. Foster and J. J. Hill, 6—4, 6—3.

WASHBURN WINS AT NET.

Beats Waters in Point Judith Tourney—Kumagae Also Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 18.—At the afternoon session of the tennis tournament at the Point Judith Country Club today there was a large attendance of cottagers from the neighboring resorts. The events in the men's singles were begun at 3 o'clock. The feature of the afternoon was the match between Watson M. Washburn and Douglas Waters. It was a spirited contest, Washburn winning by a score of 6—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Ichiya Kumagae of Japan again gave an exhibition of his skill in tennis and beat J. C. Caner of Harvard 6—4, 7—5. Craig Biddle beat A. A. Waters 6—2, 6—0. E. H. Whitney beat Whiting Preston 6—1, 6—1. The singles will be continued tomorrow, when Richard Harte will meet E. H. Whitney. Kumagae and Mikami will play against Rowland Hazard and Stanley Henshaw in the afternoon in the men's doubles.

PLANS RACES AT BENEFIT.

A. A. U. to Hold Contests at Event for Guardsmen's Families.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union that the association would stage a series of sanctioned events in conjunction with the benefit for the wives and families of the guardsmen now at the Mexican border, which will be held at Sheepshead Bay Speedway under the auspices of the Active Service Auxiliary of the New York State National Guard, on July 29.

The events which the Metropolitan Association will stage are as follows: 300-yard run, two-mile walk, two-mile run, and 600-yard run, all handicap events. No entrance fee will be charged and souvenir prizes will be awarded in each event to the winners of the first, second, and third places. The entries for these events close with Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association, 21 Warren Street, and Herman Oberwubbesing, 340 West Fifty-first Street, on July 25.

BOXING COMMISSION TO GO?

Report That Malone Law Is Likely to be Repealed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—A feeling against the Malone law creating the State Athletic Commission continues to grow, and there is a strong likelihood that the next Legislature will be asked to repeal the act. Persons who have been following the work of the commission closely are of the opinion that the proposal of Chairman Fred A. Wenck to legalize referees' decisions in the State has created a new element of disturbance in sporting circles throughout the State.

This proposal is keenly resented and is responsible for the movement looking to the abolition of the commission. Chairman Wenck has failed in one effort to legalize boxing decisions, and the opponents of legalization declare that it would be handing the boxing game over to the gamblers. Those supporting Mr. Wenck assert that it is as easy now to kill the sport, and that until decisions are permitted boxers and promoters will back down to the disgust of the lovers of the sport for sport's sake.

Criticism has been directed against the commission from its inception; a large number holding that it is a superfluous department; and that it is a detriment to boxing. The controversy over decisions is the basis for the claim now that the next Legislature will be asked to repeal the Malone law. Governor Whitman, however, said tonight that no formal complaints have come to him as yet, though he had heard that there was considerable dissatisfaction over the commission.

CANOE ASSOCIATION CAMP.

Thirty-seventh Annual Event at Sugar Island to Begin Aug. 4.

The American Canoe Association will hold its thirty-seventh annual camp at Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River, Aug. 4 to 18. There is a great and growing interest in canoeing, which indicates that the camp, always eagerly anticipated by members of the association, their families, and friends, will be even more successful than usual this year. The "Squaw Point" camp for women will be conducted as is customary. The steamer Yennek has been secured to carry passengers, canoes, and duffle from Clayton, N. Y., and Gananoque, Ontario, the nearest stations south and north of the border.

Camp fires, dancing, and varied other amusements are on the program, but the feature, of course, will be the canoe contests which will begin on Aug. 10 and close on Aug. 16. Acting Commodore A. F. Saunders will have charge of the races. The international paddling races will be omitted this year.

The complete program is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9.—Inspection. All canoes must be submitted for measuring and weighing.

THURSDAY.—Decked sailing. Relay race, three times around Sugar Island; time, 2 hours. Open sailing—Twice around Sugar Island; time, 1½ hours. Decked Sailing Trophy—First heat, 6 miles on triangle; time, 2½ hours. Open Sailing Trophy—First heat, 6 miles on triangle; time, 1½ hours.

FRIDAY.—Paddling Trophy Race, Racing Class—1 mile. Cruising Class—Tandem, single blade, ½ mile. Racing Class—Tandem, single blade, ½ mile. Cruising Class—One man, single blade, ½ mile. Record Paddling Cruising Class—½ mile. Racing Class—Tandem, double blade, ½ mile. Cruising Class—Tandem, double blade, ½ mile. Tail End Race. Cruising Class—1 mile. Racing Class, Club Fours—Single blade, ½ mile, each crew must be from same club.

SATURDAY.—Decked Sailing Trophy—Second heat, 6 miles windward and leeward; time, 2½ hours. Open Sailing Trophy—Second heat, 3 miles windward and leeward; time, 1½ hours. Tilting contest.

MONDAY.—Decked Sailing Trophy—Third heat, 6 miles on triangle, time, 2½ hours. Open Sailing Trophy—Third heat, 3 miles on triangle; time, 1½ hours. Decked Sailing, Mab Trophy—7½ miles on triangle; time, 3 hours. Open Sailing Record Race—4½ miles on triangle; time, 2½ hours.

TUESDAY.—Decked Sailing, Club Race—Between Sugar Island and Gananoque. Open Sailing Record, Combined Sailing and Paddling—3 miles on triangle; time, 1½ hours. Wilderness Cruising Contest—A practical demonstration of the cruising canoeist's ability to care for himself and his outfit on a cruise, a test of thoroughness, not of speed.

WEDNESDAY.—Open Sailing, Gardiner Trophy—3 miles on triangle. Open Sailing, Navire, Record—3 miles on triangle. Open Sailing, Handicap—4½ miles on triangle; time, 2 hours. Open Sailing, Handicap—3 miles on triangle; time, 1½ hours.

Agrees to Shift of Senior Meet.

Dr. Edward W. Stitt, District Superintendent of Schools, who is in charge of the athletic fields and playgrounds under the Board of Education, sent word yesterday to Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., that the Board of Education consented to the use of the Brooklyn Athletic Field for the senior metropolitan track and field championships, which will be decided on Aug. 26.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (especially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Finland.....July 19
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (especially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 7:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Caserta.....July 20
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Hellig Olav.....July 20
Russia, (especially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Czar.....July 22
Gibraltar, (Ital), Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca degli Abruzzi.....July 22
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—St. Louis.....July 22
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....July 22

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan.....July 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....July 20
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....July 21
Philippine Islands and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru..July 23
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru.....July 24
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....July 28
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 19; Shanghai, June 22; Yokohama, July 1, and Kobe, July 2—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 16, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, July 21.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 15; Sydney, June 16; Auckland, June 22, and Wellington, June 24—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on July 15, and are due in New York today.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan announces that admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves, and other articles easily liquefiable may be sent by international parcel post from the United States to Greece, and from that country to the United States, provided said articles are packed in accordance with the requirements of the postal laws and regulations for such articles in the domestic mails. Circulars containing full information upon the subject may be obtained at the General Post Office or at any Post Office station.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:39|Sun sets..7:23|Moon rises..9:52

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:01	11:17	4:49	5:11
Governors Island	11:37	11:50	5:28	5:51
Hell Gate	1:04	1:43	7:09	7:32

Arrived—Tuesday, July 18.

SS Saxonia, Liverpool, July 8.
SS Frederik VIII., Kirkwall, July 9.
SS America, Genoa, June 28.
SS Mexico, Havana, July 15.
SS Antilla, Manzanillo, July 12.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, July 15.
SS Ville du Tamatave, Gandia, June 29.
SS Lewis K. Thurlow, Banes, July 10.
SS Sonora, Cienfuegos, July 8.
SS Miner, Sanchez, July 11.
SS Tijuca, Lisbon, July 1.
SS City of Agra, St. Lucia, July 6.
SS El Dia, Galveston, July 11.
SS Herman Frasch, Sabine, July 11.
SS John G. McCullough, Frontera, July 9.
SS Francesco, Middlesbrough, July 5.
SS Inca, Macoris, July 8.
SS San Juan, Philadelphia, July 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rochester	London	July 4
Managawa Maru	London	July 5
Prednes	Las Palmas	July 4
Port Antonio	Jamaica	June 14
Clematis	La Pallice	July 4
Meuse	Bordeaux	July 8
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	July 6
El Mar	Galveston	July 12

DUE TOMORROW.

Florizel	Halifax	July 18
Vestris	Liverpool	July 8
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 11
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 15
Gregory	Barbados	July 11
Advance	Cristobal	July 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 17
Comus	New Orleans	July 15

DUE FRIDAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	July 12
Briardene	Manchester	July 5
Amazonia	Liverpool	July 7
Concho	Galveston	July 15
Commonwealth	Jacksonville	July 13
El Norte	Galveston	July 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Commewijne	Cape Haitien	July 17
Mongolia	London	July 11
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 19

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 15
Sibiria	Bordeaux	July 9
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Banto	Swansea	July 7
La Touraine	Bordeaux	July 7
Wallace	Liverpool	July 7
Novgorod	Aberdeen	July 9
Esperanza	Nassau	July 20
Morro Castle	Havana	July 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 20

DUE MONDAY.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	July 15
*Semmelsdyk	Kirkwall	July 9
*Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
Egyptian	Fowey	July 9
Maartensdyk	Kirkwall	July 10
Strathlorne	Hartlepool	July 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 22
Tenadores	Bocas del Toro	July 11
Sixaola	Puerto Cortez	July 10

DUE TUESDAY.

Alicante	Barcelona	July 9
Amsteldyk	Kirkwall	July 10
Cuphano	Fowey	July 8
Inveran	Havre	July 11
Saratoga	Havana	July 22
Comus	New Orleans	July 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 22
Medina	Galveston	July 15

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Belgian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Bowan, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Mimer, San Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
St. George, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Wien, Gibara	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Kotonia, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

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Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
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A Comparison of Real Estate Mortgages and Bonds

In order to assist investors not thoroughly familiar with the comparative advantages and disadvantages of bonds and real estate mortgages, we have prepared a circular to answer briefly the questions that are ordinarily asked.

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Incorporated
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We have issued a booklet describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. The booklet also contains information regarding bonds in general, as follows:

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Various Types of Bonds
Redemption of Bonds
Sinking Funds
"And Interest" Prices

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Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits at 90% of par
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1927 & 1928 " " " 4.25%
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F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull; Most Issues Firm—Present Attitude of Investors —International Financing.

Those who have been watching closely the course of the investment demand for securities since the July 1 disbursements have detected two interesting elements in the prevailing attitude of those who now have funds to invest. For one thing, there is shown by many a disposition to favor tax exempt securities over corporation obligations, income from which is subject to the Federal tax. For another thing, there are many investors who, are disposed to withhold from buying on the theory that the bond market is likely to offer greater inducement later on. Those who have adopted the former attitude have, of course, been governed in large part by the proposed increase in the income tax. Those who have taken the second view have in mind both the recent hardening of money and other signs that the enormous war demands for capital and credit are forcing a higher yield on practically all classes of securities.

One practical fact connected with this movement is the continued appeals which foreign countries are making to this market. Besides the loans we are being asked to make, we are still taking back many of our own securities. The inflow is not as large as it was, but it is still running in substantial volume. This week, for one thing, there have been many sales of guaranteed stocks which foreign investors, like many of our own investors, have favored in the past and are now liquidating as part of the general plan to convert foreign obligations into funds which may be expended to aid in the conduct of Europe's war. Such selling exerts direct pressure which tends to lower prices and to increase the yield, and is one of the mediums by which the drafts upon the capital market are made to bring about the natural result of enhancing the cost of capital. Looking to a continuance of this process and of the direct applications of foreign markets for loans here, many investors are biding their time in the matter of putting their funds into long-term obligations.

It is in part because of the existence of this feeling that so much of the foreign borrowing upon the advice of our bankers is being done on short-term obligations. The latest instance is the French loan, which runs for only three years. But, in connection with much of this borrowing, the banking groups handling the loans, for themselves or directly for the purchasers of the short-time obligations, have taken options on longer term issues of the borrowing Governments. This was done in the Anglo-French loan and in the recent Russian credit, and it is being done again in the case of the $100,000,000 loan to France. This suggests very clearly that it is expected that after the increase in yield brought about by the enormous borrowings of these days will come a recovery in credit which will make attractive an option to take longer term obligations on terms agreed on in the present period of Government financing on a scale altogether unprecedented.

Because of the keen interest being taken in the French loan, international financial matters were uppermost in much of yesterday's discussion. Here and there the stock market showed declines which recalled the sharp breaks of last week, but, on the other hand, some of the stocks recently very weak enjoyed recovery, and the majority of stocks were firm. Money was again easier. Call loans were renewed at 2½ per cent., just one half of the rate charged on Tuesday of last week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	3	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4	4½	4½
Dallas	3	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 90, 60 to 90	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½
Chicago	5	4	4
St. Louis	5	4	4
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2½

Time.

60 days	3@3½ months
90 days	3½@4 months
4 months	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¾%
4 to 6 months	4@4½%

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4¼@4¾%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¾	+ .00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.75⅝	4.76⅛	+ .00⅛
Francs				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.91	5.90⅞	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	5.90⅝	+ .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	73.10	72.87½	72.87½	— .31⅛
Cables	73.08⅜	72.93¾	72.93¾	— .31¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76⅛
5.1820 Paris	5.90⅞	5.90⅝
95.28 Berlin	72.87½	72.93¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.23	5.23⅛
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
30.45 Russia	30.00	30.05
5.1826 Italy	6.40⅜	6.40¼
20.26 Austria	12.50	12.60
26.74 Scandinavia	28.25	28.30
19.29 Spain	20.10	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.50	41.56¼
China—		
Hongkong	49.00	49.12½
Shanghai	67.50	67.62½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
Kobe	50.50	50.62½
Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.74	41.78
Rio	24.57	24.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers'— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71	$4.69	$4.70½	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $518,756,496; balance, $30,070,030; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $5,522,322.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.50.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29¾d, off ⅜-16d; in New York, 62⅝c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 48@52c.

Berlin Gold Holdings Increase.

BERLIN, July 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued July 15, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Silver increased	1,206,000
Gold increased	231,000
Treasury notes and bills increased	93,312,000
Advances increased	722,000
Investments increased	14,426,000
Securities increased	75,138,000
Deposits increased	390,720,000
Circulation decreased	148,975,000

Total gold holdings, 2,466,861,000 marks.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$8,027,267	$8,027,267
Ord. int. rev	15,798,908	15,798,908
Income tax	5,979,281	5,979,281
Miscellaneous	4,104,662	4,104,662
Total receipts	$34,000,070	$34,000,070
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	9,900,786	9,900,786
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	11,232,974	11,232,974
Expenditures	43,900,857	43,900,857

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	840,939
Same day last year	448,382
Same day two years ago	270,839
Year to date	90,840,683
Same period last year	69,120,735
Same period in 1914	41,570,939

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
29	33	100	Advance Rumely	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	...
17⅞	18	400	Alaska Gold Mines	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
8	8¼	300	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	...
19⅜	20¼	1,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	19⅜	20¼	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
70½	72	2,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72½	72¾	70½	71⅞	— ⅛
68	68½	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	68½	68¾	68⅛	68¼	+ ¼
89	89½	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	89	90⅛	88⅝	89⅛	— ¼
54¼	54½	10,800	Am. Can	53⅜	55⅛	53¾	54¼	+ ½
53⅜	54¼	500	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54¼	54	54¼	...
115⅜	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	+ ⅛
137½	139	400	Am. Coal Products	139	139	138	138	— ⅞
52½	53⅜	200	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53¾	53½	53½	— ⅛
50¼	50⅝	800	Am. Ice Securities	50	50½	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	29	500	Am. Linseed	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	...
18	18½	300	Am. Linseed	18	18	18	18	— ½
61	61¼	1,800	Am. Locomotive	60½	61½	60½	60¾	+ ⅛
92½	92⅝	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92¾	92⅞	92½	92½	— ½
92½	93	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	...
137	140	100	Am. Snuff	137½	137½	137½	137½	— 0⅛
45½	46¼	300	Am. Steel Fdries	46	46	45½	45½	+ ⅛
100½	110½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	100¼	100½	100	109	— ⅛
129	129¼	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129⅜	129⅜	129⅛	129⅛	+ ⅛
219	220	1,300	Am. Tobacco	219	221	217	219	+1
106½	107½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	107	107	107	107	+ ½
48	43½	100	Am. Woolen	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
27½	28⅝	2,300	Am. Writing P. pf	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	— ¼
52¾	52¾	600	Am. Zinc L. S	53½	53½	52	52½	+1
61	61½	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	62	62	62	62	—1
78⅜	78⅝	8,600	Anaconda Copper	79¼	79¼	77⅝	78½	— ⅝
104⅜	104⅞	700	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅜
98⅞	99	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅞	99	98⅞	99	...
58	58½	100	At., G. & W. I	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ¼
67⅝	68¼	2,900	Baldwin Loco	67¼	68¼	67¼	68⅛	+ ⅞
80	80¼	600	Baltimore & Ohio	80	80¾	80	80½	+ ⅜
76½	76¾	200	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅞	+ ⅜
1¾	1⅞	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
84½	84⅞	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅞	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
55½	57	100	Brown Shoe	56⅞	56¾	56½	56½	+ ¼
99½	101	100	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	100	+1
64½	65	2,100	Butte & Superior	66¾	66¾	64	65	— ⅞
28	29	100	Butterick Co	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	...
177⅜	181¼	300	California Petroleum	181¼	184¼	181¼	184¼	— ⅛
44½	45	100	California Pet. pf	45	45	45	45	...
53½	54	400	Central Leather Co	54¼	54¼	53½	53½	— ⅛
109	111	300	Central Leather pf	109½	109½	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅜
104	106	200	Chandler Motor	103¾	105	103¾	105	+1
61⅞	61⅝	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	61⅜	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅝
96⅞	97	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96⅞	97	96⅝	96⅞	— ⅛
129½	130¼	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130	130	130	130	— ½
127½	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	128	128	128	128	—1½
20½	20⅝	300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20¾	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
20	20⅜	200	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20	— ¼
46½	47	1,500	Chino Copper	47⅜	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅝
53½	57	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	54⅜	54⅜	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅝
80	82½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	—1½
42¼	42½	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42½	42	42½	— ⅛
31	32	100	Col. & Southern	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
134	134¼	400	Consolidated Gas	133¾	134¼	133¾	134¼	+ ¼
93	94½	500	Continental Can	95	95	93½	93½	— ½
138¾	141	300	Corn Products Ref	137	14	135	135	— ½
89½	90¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	...
66	66¼	10,600	Crucible Steel	65⅝	66⅜	64⅝	66	+ ⅝
113½	114½	300	Crucible Steel pf	114	114½	114	114¼	+1¼
58⅞	59	3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	59¾	59¾	58⅜	58½	— ⅜
93¼	93½	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	93½	93½	93	93½	+ ⅝
90	92	100	Deere & Co. pf	90	90	90	90	...
15½	15⅝	4,100	Den. & Rio Grande	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	— ⅜
37¼	37⅝	7,900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	36	37⅛	35⅞	37¼	+1⅛
41⅜	42	200	Distillers' Secur	41½	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	35⅞	1,100	Erie	35¾	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
53⅛	53½	200	Erie 1st pf	53½	53½	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅜
490	500	500	General Motors	465	490	465	490	—4
110	110	200	General Motors pf	110	110	109¾	109¾	+1⅝
71½	72¼	6,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72¼	73	71¼	72	—1
113¾	114	200	Goodrich pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	...
84	84	25	Granby Consol	84	84	84	84	...
118½	118½	600	Great Northern pf	118½	118½	118¾	118¾	...
34¾	35	400	G. N. certs.ore prop	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅝
45½	46	300	Greene-Cananea	45¾	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
72½	73½	100	Gulf States Steel	74	75	73½	74	+1⅝
170	190	100	Helme (G. W.) Co	170½	170½	170½	170½	— ¼
101½	104	200	Illinois Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
47¼	47⅝	4,500	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48¼	47	47¼	— ¾
16½	16⅝	300	Interb. Con. v.tr.cfs	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
115	115¼	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	115	115	115	115	...
100½	110	50	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
24⅝	24⅞	200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
87⅜	87½	30,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	87½	87½	86¾	87	— ⅝
44	44⅛	15,800	Int. Nickel	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¼	—1⅛
13	13⅛	300	Int. Paper	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
61	62	100	Int. Paper pf	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅜
68	70	200	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	69	69	69	69	...
24½	25¼	200	Kansas City South	25	25	25	25	...
60½	60⅝	200	Kan. City South. pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
66	70	100	Kelly Spring Tire	66	66	66	66	+ ½
45	45¼	16,300	Kennecott Copper	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛
68¼	68½	300	Lackawanna Steel	68¼	68¼	68¾	68¼	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	1,300	Lake Erie & West	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
43	44¼	700	Lake Erie & W. pf	43¾	44	43½	44	+ ⅜
42	42½	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
78	78½	800	Lehigh Valley	78¼	78½	78	78	— ½
230	230½	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	226	230	226	230	+5
132	132½	500	Louis. & Nash	133	133	132½	132½	—1
82½	83	200	Mackay Cos.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ⅜
67½	68¼	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	...
67½	68½	25	Do., odd lot	67½	67½	67¾	67¾	...
73½	74¼	5,100	Maxwell Motors	73½	74¼	72¾	74	+ ½
54	54½	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	55	54	54	—1
61⅞	62	300	May Dept. Stores	62	62	62	62	+1⅞
97½	97⅝	11,800	Mexican Petroleum	97¼	98¼	96¾	97¾	— ¼
34½	34⅝	1,400	Miami Copper	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34½	— ¼
4⅞	5	100	Minn. & St. Paul	5	5	5	5	...
4⅝	4¾	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
7	7¼	6,000	Missouri Pacific	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ¼
7	7	2,300	Do., trust rcts	6¾	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
121	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	120	120	120	...
73	75	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74	74	74	74	— ½
23	23½	400	Nat. En. & St. Co	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
63	64	400	Nat. Lead Co	62⅞	63¼	62⅝	63	+ ⅛
16	16⅛	400	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
103½	103⅝	1,200	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103¾	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
60½	61	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	60⅝	60⅝	60½	60½	—1
128½	129	700	Norfolk & Western	128½	129	128¼	129	+ ½
111¾	111⅝	900	Northern Pacific	111¾	111¾	111⅜	111⅝	— ½
6¼	6⅜	200	Ontario Mining	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	...
57	57¼	1,900	Penn. R. R.	57	57¼	56¾	57	— ⅛
101½	102	100	People's Gas, Chi	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
12	12	100	Peoria & Eastern	12	12	12	12	—1
39	39	100	Philadelphia Co	39	39	39¼	39	— ¼
82¼	84	800	Pressed Steel Car	82¼	84¼	82¼	82½	— ½
161	162	100	Pullman Co	161¾	162	161	161	— ¾
43⅛	43½	400	Railway Steel Sp	43⅛	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
97	98	400	Railway Steel S. pf	97	97	97	97	...
21¾	21⅞	700	Ray Con. Copper	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	...
97⅞	98	25,900	Reading	97⅞	98⅛	97	97	— ¼
43½	43⅝	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	43½	44	43½	43⅞	+ ⅜
108	108	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	108	108	108	108	...
16⅞	17	100	St. L. & S. F. w i	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	6¾	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6	11	40	Do., odd lot	6	11	6	6	...
15½	16	500	Seaboard Air Line	15½	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
38½	39½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
194	195	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	194	194	194	194	—2
126½	127¼	300	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126½	126¾	126½	126½	+ ¼
25	25½	600	Shattuck-Arizona	25½	25½	25	25	— ½
89			Do., cash	25	25	25	25	...
39½	40	800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	40	40	39½	39½	...
97¼	97⅝	900	Southern Pacific	97¼	97⅝	97⅛	97⅜	— ¼
173	188	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	188	188	188	188	—2
24	24¼	5,400	Southern Railway	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+ ¼
68¾	69⅛	300	Southern Ry. pf	68¼	68½	68¼	68⅜	+ ⅛
		450	Standard Mill. rgts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
125	126⅞	18,600	Studebaker Co	125	126⅞	124½	126⅞	+1⅞
26	26	6,000	Tennessee Copper	26	26	27⅜	24⅝	—1⅝
189	189	300	Texas Co	189	189¾	189	189	+1½
12½	13	4,500	Texas & Pacific	13	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
65¾	66	100	Third Avenue	65¾	66	65¾	65¾	+ ⅜
100	102	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	101	101	101	101	+2
96	97	400	Twin City R. T	97¼	97¼	96½	96½	— ¼
36	37	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
137⅜	137⅝	3,100	Union Pacific	137¾	137¾	137⅛	137⅜	+ ⅛
82¼	82¾	600	Union Pacific pf	82½	82¾	82½	82¾	+ ⅝
		250	Do., s to f	82	82	82	82	...
54	54½	900	United Cigar Mfrs	54⅞	56⅞	54½	54½	— ⅜
96⅝	98¼	100	United Cigar Stores	95	95	95	95	+1¼
117	118	600	Un. Cigar Stores pf	117	117	117	117	+1
155	155½	600	United Fruit Co	155	155½	154¾	154¾	— ¼
52	53	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅝
53	53	50	Do., odd lot	53	53	53	53	...
101	103	6,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	101	103¼	101	103½	+3½
53½	53½	600	U. S. Rubber	53½	53½	53	53	— ⅛
108	108¼	460	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
67	68¼	400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	68½	68½	67½	67½	—1
15,900	16	15,900	U. S. Steel	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84⅜	+ ⅛
117⅞	118	600	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	117⅞	117¾	117⅞	— ⅛
75¾	75¾	800	Utah Copper	75¾	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	— ⅛
37	38	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	37	37	37	37	—1
14	15	400	Wabash	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	51	8,100	Wabash pf. A	50⅝	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	1,900	Wabash pf. B	27½	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
125	129	100	Wells Fargo Exp	128	128	128	128	...
28⅝	29	500	Western Maryland	28⅝	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	4,600	Westingh. E. & M	54¼	54½	54	54½	+ ⅝
5	5½	200	Wheeling & L. E	5¼	5	5	5	— ⅛
16	17	100	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
60⅜	60½	26,700	Willys-Overland	60⅜	60½	57⅞	59¼	— ¼
105½	106¾	300	Willys-Overland pf	105½	105½	105½	105¾	— ¼
52	52½	700	Wisconsin Central	52	52¼	51¼	52¼	+1¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept.,	1917	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	June,	1965	107⅞	108	107⅞	108
4½s	Mar.,	1963	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100¼	..	100¼	....
4½s	May,	1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	....
4½s	April,	1966	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Mar.,	1963	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar.,	'60, op.'30	102¼	102⅝	102½	102½
4s	May,	1959	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1958	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	May,	1957	100	100¼

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R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
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The American Foreign Securities Corporation, the company organized by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. to advance $100,000,000 to France on collateral which is in turn deposited to secure an issue of $94,500,000 of three-year 5 per cent. notes issued by the corporation, may survive the maturity of the notes. It was said yesterday that no plans had been made for additional foreign financing to be handled by the company, but it supplies an agency through which similar transactions may be handled. The new corporation starts off with capital of $10,000,000, all paid in, and its shareholders are assured of dividends from the beginning, for the French Government has agreed with the bankers to pay a rate of interest on the $100,000,000 sufficient to provide for interest on the notes, expenses, discount on the securities sold, and dividends on the intermediary's capital. One-half of one per cent. additional interest on the loan would suffice for a dividend of 5 per cent. on the corporation's stock.

Stock of the American Foreign Securities Corporation has been sold in small blocks, and J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. do not retain a controlling interest. It is provided in the underwriting agreement that a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. shall be allowed the managers by the syndicate for their work in arranging the transaction. The notes are taken by the syndicate at 96, to be sold at 98, with a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent. allowed underwriters on such notes as they sell.

The securities pledged under the notes, with their approximate market value in dollars at the prevailing markets and existing rates of exchange, are the following:

Argentina	$20,500,000
Sweden	8,725,000
Norway	3,290,000
Denmark	6,380,000
Switzerland	12,080,000
Holland	1,475,000
Uruguay	3,443,000
Egypt	20,200,000
Brazil, (funding loan)	1,181,000
Spain	12,600,000
Spain, guaranteed railroad bonds	8,000,000
Province of Quebec	275,000
Suez Canal Company shares	11,600,000
American corporate issues	3,700,000
Total	$113,449,000

The company agrees also to pledge under the collateral indenture all additional securities received from the French Government under its agreement to maintain the 20 per cent. margin above referred to.

The syndicate is composed of twenty banking houses and institutions in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and St. Paul. Interest and principal are payable in gold coin at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s without deduction for any taxes, present or future, except the federal income tax. The notes are in denominations of $100, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 in coupon form.

The subscription books will be opened at 10 A. M. July 19 and close July 24, or earlier. The notes will be listed on the Stock Exchange. Temporary certificates will be delivered pending the engraving of the definitive certificates.

The bankers making the offering are: J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Harris Forbes & Co., William A. Read & Co., Lee Higginson & Co., Kidder Peabody & Co., First National Bank, J. & W. Seligman & Co., National Bank of Commerce, Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Hanover National Bank, Bankers' Trust Company, New York Guaranty Trust Company, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York and Union Trust Company, New York, Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh; Commercial Trust Company, Philadelphia; Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago, and the First National Bank of St. Paul.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	Increase.
2d week July	$247,469	$19,546

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

2d week July	2,738,000	1,103,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

2d week July	913,711	116,167

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

2d week July	462,400	24,500

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

2d week July	672,006	133,623

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

2d week July	1,576,000	534,000

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

2d week July	297,000	21,000

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN RY. for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$45,320	40,234	5,186
Net	25,125	21,947	3,179
Surp. aft. chgs.	12,565	10,041	2,524
12 mos. gross	491,488	422,806	68,681
Net	256,669	212,766	43,903
Surp. aft. chgs.	106,320	65,427	40,893

Public Utilities.

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT for June—

Gross	$115,755	$76,114	$39,621
Net aft. taxes	49,558	33,587	15,971
Total income	50,104	34,548	15,536
Surp. aft. chgs.	15,636	5,995	9,641
6 mos. gross	770,199	512,248	257,951
Net aft. taxes	359,761	232,512	127,249
Total income	362,702	238,304	124,398
Surp. aft. chgs.	166,809	67,353	99,456
12 mos. gross	1,856,015	965,457	198,851
Net aft. taxes	645,736	446,881	197,544
Total income	655,869	458,325	197,544
Surp. aft. chgs.	284,448	121,473	162,975

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. and the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF BROOKLYN for the six months ended June 30—

Gross op. rev.	4,079,456	3,345,703	733,753
Op. expenses	1,678,670	1,402,393	276,277
Taxes	311,500	240,000	71,500
Depreciation	867,077	573,949	293,128
Net op. rev.	1,062,208	1,129,361	92,747
Other income	92,791	29,367	3,423
Total income	1,254,999	1,158,828	96,171
Int. & bd. disc.	389,651	432,303	*42,652
Surplus	865,348	726,528	138,822
Stock outstg.	13,821,200	13,421,500	2,099,400

Miscellaneous.

UTAH APEX MINING CO. for the quarters ended May 31 and Feb. 29, 1916:

	May 31.	Feb. 29.	Increase.
Gross	$872,990	$389,938	$283,052
Expenses	218,160	151,382	66,778
Development	32,516		32,516
Balance	422,314	209,601	212,713
3 mos. bond int., &c.	4,365	6,882	*2,517
Surplus	417,948	202,719	215,229

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.11	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.22
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.18	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.31
Hale & Norcross	.07	Union Con	.71
Jacket Con	.02	Utah Con	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.60	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.85	G'field Cons	.86
McNamara	.04	G'field Merger	.08
Mizpah Exten	.18	Jumbo Exten	.76
Montana	.25	Kewanas	.09
North Star	.12	Lone Star	.03
Rescue	.25	Red Lion	.24
Tonopah Exten.	5.02½	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Nev.	6.00	Spearhead	.05
West End	.90	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.72
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.15
Booth	.14	Packard	.39
C. O. D.	.02	Rochester Mines	.55
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.90
D'field Daisy	.02	White Caps	.20

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. J'pot	8½	Granite	64
Elkton	15	Isabella	17½
El Paso	73	Jackpot	5
Golden C.	207	McKinney	30
Findlay	3½	Portland	167½
Gold Sov.	8¾	Vindicator	200

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange changed tone more than once during the day. Early firmness was succeeded by reactions, but a number of stocks that had softened rallied quite well later. The best activity was in Reading, International Mercantile Marine preferred, United States Steel common, Mexican Petroleum, Crucible Steel, Studebaker, Anaconda, and American Can. Reading for a time developed special firmness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
50	Allis-Chalmers	19⅝	20	19⅝	20
180	Am. Beet Sugar	89⅝	89⅝	89	89
1,070	American Can	54	55¼	54	54¼
80	Am. Car & Fdy.	54	54	54	54
50	Am. Hide & L.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
50	Am. H. & L. pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
220	Am. Locomot.	60⅝	61¼	60¼	61
80	Am. Smelting	92⅝	92⅝	92¼	92½
10	Am. Tel. & Tel.	129½	129½	129½	129½
20	Am. Zinc	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½
1,280	Anaconda	79¼	79¼	77⅞	78⅝
470	Baldwin Loco.	67⅛	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛
20	Batopilas	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
110	Butte & Sup.	66	66	64½	64½
110	Cent. Leather	53⅞	54	53⅞	54
100	C., M. & St. P.	97	97	97	97
10	Chi., R. I. & P.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
50	Chino Copper	47	47	47	47
30	Col. Fuel & I.	42¼	42½	42¼	42⅛
30	Corn Products	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
1,270	Crucible Steel	65⅝	66½	64½	65⅝
20	D. & R. G. pf.	37	37	37	37
70	Dist. Securities	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41½
780	Erie	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
170	Goodrich Co.	72⅜	73¼	71¾	71¾
240	Inspiration Cop.	47⅞	48	47	47⅞
50	Int. Mer. Mar.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2,870	Int. Mer. M. pf.	85⅝	87½	85⅝	87⅝
590	Int. Nickel	45	45	43¾	44¼
110	Kennecott Cop.	45⅝	46¾	44¾	44¾
520	Maxwell Motor	73¼	73⅞	72⅝	73⅛
1,320	Mexican Pet.	97⅝	98⅛	96½	97⅝
10	Miami Copper	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
50	Mo. Pac. cfs.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
10	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103½
20	Pennsylvania	57	57	57	57
50	Pr. Steel Car	44½	44½	43⅞	43⅞
90	Ray Copper	21½	21½	21¼	21¼
4,830	Reading	97⅜	98¼	97	97¼
90	Southern Ry.	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
1,210	Studebaker	124⅞	126⅜	124½	126⅜
740	Tenn. Copper	25½	25⅝	24⅜	24⅝
20	Third Av.	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
380	Union Pacific	137⅜	137¾	137¼	137⅜
50	United Fruit	144⅜	144¾	144⅜	144⅜
640	U. S. Ind. Alc.	100⅞	105¾	100⅞	104⅝
140	U. S. Rubber	53½	53½	52¾	52⅝
2,570	U. S. Steel	84¾	84¾	84¼	84⅜
1	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
90	Westinghouse El.	54	54½	54	54½
820	Willys Overl'd.	59½	60¾	57⅝	58½

MINING STOCKS.

2,100	Atlanta	.10⅝	.11⅛	.10⅝	.11⅛
400	Goldf. Cons.	.88	.88	.88	.88
600	Goldf. Merger	.09	.09	.09	.09
400	Iron Blossom	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
400	Jim Butler	.85	.85	.85	.85
600	Jumbo Exten.	.76	.76	.76	.76
600	Montana	.26	.26	.26	.26
1,000	North Star	.13	.13	.13	.13
480	Tonopah Ext.	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
800	Union Cons.	.74	.74	.74	.74
800	West End	.93	.93	.93	.93
500	White Caps	.19	.19	.19	.19

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	695	705	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	95	89	91
Chesebrough Mfg.	320	325	320	330
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	340	360
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	85	90	85	100
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	158	159	156	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	168	171	170	173
Indiana Pipe Line	90	93	90	95
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10⅛	10⅜	9⅝	10¼
National Transit	14	15	14	15
New York Transit	190	200	190	200
Northern Pipe Line	96	100	96	100
Ohio Oil	220	225	224	227
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	11	12⅝	12	13½
Pierce O. con. 6s. '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	380	390	380	390
Prairie Pipe Line	218	221	210	222
Solar Refining	275	285	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	191	194	191	194
South Penn. Oil	347	353	350	355
Southwestern Penn.	105	110	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	265	270	268	271
Stand. Oil of Ind.	568	572	568	572
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	400	410	400	410
Stand. Oil of Neb.	385	390	380	390
Stand. Oil of N. J.	522	525	522	525
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	265	269	262	264
Stand. Oil of Ohio	385	390	365	380
Swan & Finch	97	102	95	100
Union Tank	81	85	82	84
Vacuum Oil	268	272	265	270
Washington Oil	30	40	35	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations elsewhere were:	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	125	127	123	125
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	300	340	300	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	120	140	120	140
MacAndrews & F.	174	175	174	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	230	234	230	234
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	505	500	505
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

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GLASS SOUNDS ITS PRAISE

Federal Reserve to be Put Forward as Wilson's Other Great Fiscal Reform.

At the Democratic National Committee's Headquarters it was made evident yesterday that the new Rural Credits act, which became a law Monday, when President Wilson signed the bill, would be much used as campaign material next Fall. The Democratic campaign leaders will set up the Rural Credits act beside the Federal Reserve bill as constituting two great Democratic measures of financial reform, vital progressive accomplishments of the party during the time President Wilson has been in office.

"By this bill we do more for the farmers than has ever been done by any previous administration," said Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, author of the Federal Reserve bill, and Chairman of the Joint Senate and House Committee on Rural Credits. Mr. Glass, who is Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, came to New York yesterday for a few hours to confer with members of the National Committee after the signing of the bill.

To assist in getting the new law into shape as campaign material, Mr. Glass has set actuaries at work compiling a table which will show prevailing rates of interest for agricultural credit compared with what they will be under the new law, which makes 6 per cent. as the maximum.

In his own State, Virginia, he said the average interest charge varies between 7 and 8 per cent: Under the new law, he said, the present indebtedness in Virginia on farm property can be paid off in twenty-two years with the savings the new conditions will effect.

The Federal Reserve act and the Rural Credits act will be brought forward and represented as complemental parts in a great scheme to benefit the small man, the Federal Reserve act in the field of big banking, and the Rural Credits act to liberate the small landholder from grasping mortgage lenders.

It is expected by the campaign managers that the Rural Credits act will be a powerful vote-getter in great sections of the Middle West and the Northwest.

In the metropolitan districts the act will not be so much of a live issue. This view was reflected in an opinion yesterday by Leonard Robinson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Society. This organization is interested in establishing Jewish immigrants in farm life. Its clients are not successful farmers who seek credit with which to enlarge their crops and agricultural equipment, but mostly poor people who have a little money to invest in farm properties. They represent, however, the largest class in this immediate section which has a practical interest in the Rural Credits bill. Mr. Robinson does not believe the act will help this class.

"Although claims have been made that the new bill would help the tenant farmer, I can only see a little indirect help in it for such men," he said. "It will scarcely help the man who has no money himself and cannot furnish the necessary security. On the other hand, it will help the class who have a little money on hand, but not enough to make a full purchase of the property they are interested in."

Sanctions $1,175,000 Bond Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—The Public Service Commission of the Second District has authorized the International Railway to issue $1,175,000 in 5 per cent. refunding and improvement bonds to be sold at not less than 89. The proceeds are to be used in paying for the new extension of the company's trolley lines between Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Ahmeek	92	92	92	92
740	Alaska	18	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞
970	Am. Zinc	33¼	33⅜	32¼	32⅝
200	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Butte & Bal.	2	2	2	2
45	Butte & Sup.	66	66	64	64¼
65	Cal. & Ariz.	67	67⅝	67	67⅝
10	Cal. & Hecla	515	515	515	515
50	Centennial	14	14	14	14
1,021	Copper Range	55⅞	56⅛	55⅜	56
20	East Butte	12	12	12	12
50	Franklin	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
340	Lake	11	11⅜	11	11
800	Mass. Con.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
5	Miami	35	35	35	35
160	Mohawk	81	81⅝	81	81
100	Nevada Con.	16	16	16	16
105	New Arcadian	5½	5½	5¾	5¾
120	New Idria	11	11	10	10
1,050	North Butte	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½
315	Pon'd Creek	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
10	Quincy	82	82	82	82
1,600	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
55	Shannon	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	St. Mary's	72	73	72	73
100	Sup. & Boston	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
140	Trinity	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
917	U. S. Smelter	68⅛	68½	68	68
177	U. S. Smelt. pf.	49⅞	50⅛	49⅝	50
1,600	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
700	Utah Metals	6⅝	7	6½	6½
60	Winona	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4⅝
30	Wolverine	49	49	48	48
100	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

RAILROADS.

7	Boston & Alb.	183	183	182½	182½
26	Boston Elev.	75	75	73	73
10	Boston & Me.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼
2	Bos. & Pr. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
10	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	108	108	108	108
70	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝
88	Mass. Elec. pf.	32¼	32¼	32	32
117	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61	61	60	60½
130	W. E. St. R. R. pf.	69½	70	69½	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

23	A. A. Ch. pf.	98½	99¼	98½	99
10	Am. Pn. Ser.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
28	Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110
12	Am. Sugar pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
551	Am. T. & T.	129¾	129⅝	129¾	129⅝
1,000	A. G. & W. I.	58	58½	57⅞	58
196	A.G. & W.I. pf.	62	63	62	63
10	Cuban Cem.	23½	23½	23½	23½
44	Edison	236½	237	236½	237
20	Mass. Gas	80	80	70⅞	73⅝
2	Mass. Gas pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
50	McElwain pf.	100	100	100	100
77	N. E. Cot. Y. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
8	N. E. Tel.	132	132	132	132
15	Reece Button	16½	16½	16½	16½
5	Swift	133½	133½	133½	133½
60	Torrington	44	44	43¾	44
235	United Fruit	156	158	152	155
1,163	Un. Sh. Mch.	53	54⅜	53	53
100	U. S. M. pf.	29⅜	29½	29⅜	29½
510	U. S. Steel	84½	84¾	84¼	84¼
66	Ventura	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

BONDS.

$10,000	A. T. & T. 4s	91¾	91¾	91⅝	91⅝
2,000	A.T.&T. 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½
1,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s	82	82	81¾	81¾
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
3,000	Pond Cr. 8s	93½	94	93½	94
4,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅝
1,000	Un. Frt. 4½s	98	98	98	98
8,000	U. S. Sm. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1⅛	Humboldt	1½	2
Am. Oil	.22	.24	Iron Blos.	1⅝	1⅞
Bay S Gas	.12	.14	Iron Cap.	3½	4⅜
Begole	.80	.90	Iron C pf.	5½	6
Bingham	9⅜	10½	Jerome V.	1⅜	1½
Bohemia	1⅝	1⅞	Majestic	.60	.80
Bos. Ariz.	2⅛	2⅜	Mines Mex.	.28	.30
Bos Corbin	.70	.75	La Rose	.60	.65
Boston Ely	1⅛	1⅜	Mojave T.	4	4½
Bos Mon.	.96	.97	Nat L & Z	1¼	1½
Butte & La.	.67	.70	N Baltic	1⅝	2
Cal Corbin	3	3½	Nev Louge	1	1⅛
Calaveras	4⅛	5	N Cornelia	12¾	13
Champion	.08	.09	N U Bing.	1	2
Chief Con.	1¼	1⅜	Nixon	.32	.33
Con Ariz.	1⅜	1⅝	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Con Cop.	2¼	2½	Oneco	.80	.93
Crown R.	.50	.60	Onondaga	1	1⅛
Davis-D	1⅝	1⅞	Pilot Butte	.08	.11
Cortez	.40	.50	Rilla	.23	.25
E & B B.	1⅝	1⅞	Roch M.	8¼	2¼
Fortuna	.32	.34	S W Miami	1½	2
Gold Lake	.20	.30	Truro	2½	5
Homa Oil	.98	.99	Un V Ext.	25½	29
Houghton	1⅝	1⅞	Yuk Gold	2	2½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bank of Com.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
90	Balt. Tube pf.	96	96	96	96
25	Con. Power	114½	115	114½	115
50	Con. Power pf.	114	114	114	114
10	Con. Coal	100	100	100	100
1,687	Cosden Ref.	24	24⅜	24	24⅜
3,570	Cosden O. & G.	14¾	15⅜	14¾	15⅜
1,191	C. O. & G. pf.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Davidson Ch.	48½	48½	48½	48½
14	Fid. & Dep.	133	133	133	133
670	First Nat. Bk.	150¾	150¾	150¼	150¼
10	Houst. Oil pf.	60	60	60	60
250	Mer. & M. Bk.	29½	29½	29	29
50	North. Cent.	86⅛	86⅛	86¼	86¼
325	Penn. W. & P.	76	76	75⅝	76

BONDS.

$1,100	A. C. L. 5s, '20	92	92	91½	91½
6,000	At. C. St. Ry. 6s.	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
15,000	C. Ri. Ill. 5s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
7,000	Cosden Ref. 6s.	120	121½	120	121½
60,000	C. O. & G. 6s.	107½	109	107½	108⅝
7,000	Elk. Corp. 6s.	97	97	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	M. & M. Tr. 6s.	103½	104½	103½	103½
2,000	P. W. & P. 5s.	91½	91½	91	91
700	U.R. & E. fd. 5s	86	86½	86	86½
10,000	U.R. & E. inc. 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
2,000	U.R. & E. 1st 4s	82¼	82¼	82	82

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiator	397	397	397	397
5	Am. Ship. pf.	87	87	87	87
60	Chi. Pn. Tool	66	68	66	68
76	Chi. Title & T.	248	249	248	249
80	Edison	143½	143¾	143	143
20	Deere pf.	90⅜	90½	90¼	90½
10	Diam. Match.	111	111	111	111
10	Ill. Brick	80	80	80	80
87	Lindsay Light	22	22½	21½	22½
77	Mont. Wd. pf.	113½	113½	113¼	113¼
13	Nat. Carbon	167	167	167	167
105	Nat. Carb. pf.	123	123	123	123
35	Pacific Gas	56⅜	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜
10	People's Gas	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
80	Pub. Serv. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
120	Sears-Roeb.	194½	195	194½	195
1,145	Stew.-Warner	99⅜	101	98⅜	99⅜
145	Swift	133½	133	133	133½
20	Union Carb.	181½	181½	181½	181½
25	Un. P. Bd. pf.	55	55	55	55

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Light Trading and Fractional Price Changes Continued in Yesterday's Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 294,762 shares of stocks and $40,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 40,177; oil, 66,163, and mining, 198,422. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	†Aetna Expl..	9¼	9¼	8½	9
100	†Am. D. Syn..	11½	11½	11½	11½
1,942	†Am. W. P....	2¼	3	2¼	2¾
100	Atl. Steel....	60	60	59	59
500	†Beaver Con..	39	39	39	39
100	†Butler Chem.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Can. Nat. G..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	†Car L. & P..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Char. L. Am..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	C. L. Am., pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,053	Chev. Motor..194	197	193	194	
505	Driggs-Sea. ..103	104½	100	100	
1,000	†Emer. Motor	4¼	4	4	
1,200	Emer. Phono..	10⅞	11	10⅞	11
300	†Essex M.	72½	72½	72½	72½
25	Fed. P. Corp.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Grant M. Car	10	10	10	10
200	Hartman Cor.	70½	70½	70½	70½
400	Hask.&B.Car.	34½	35	34½	35
30	Holly Sug. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
400	Hupp Motors.	7	7½	7	7⅛
200	Interc. Rub...	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
3,010	†Jop. Ore Sp..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900	Kapo Mfg.Co.	6	6	6	6
200	†Lake T. Bl..	7¼	7¼	7	7
200	Marc. of Am..	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,000	†Maxim Mun..	5½	5½	4⅝	5
4,000	†Midvale Steel	60¾	60⅝	59½	59⅝
300	†Mitch.M.,w.i.	67	76	66½	66½
550	†Princess M..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
280	†Pullman V....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	†Pull. V. pf..	5½	5½	5¼	5½
155	†Saxon M. C.	76	76	76	76
200	†St. Jos. Lead	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
700	†Stutz Motor.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛
1,500	Sub.B.v.t.ctfs.	34½	34⅝	33	33⅛
4,000	†Tobac. Prod.	44½	45¼	44	44
800	†U.S.L.&H.pf.	5⅝	5¾	5½	5½
400	xU. S. Stmsp.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
3,500	†U. Motors	63⅜	68	65	65⅜
100	U. Prof. Shar.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	†W.-P. T.,w.i.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
50	W.-P. Ter., w. i., pf....	51½	51½	51½	51½
1,500	†White Motors.	52⅞	53	52¾	52¾
100	World F. Cp.				
	v. t. ctfs...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Zinc Concen.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,500	Ang.-Am. Oil	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
130	Illinois P. L.	173	169	169	— 3
148	Ohio Oil ..	235	231	231	— 5
85	St. O. N. Y.	205	203	205	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	†A. P., Ltd., (prospect)...	56	57	55	57
400	†B. Oil & Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,000	†Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	24	24½	24	24½
4,800	†Cos. O. & G.	14	15¾	14	15¼
400	†C. O. & G.pf	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
1,600	†Federal Oil	¾	¾	¾	¾
6,500	†Kenova Oil (a prospect)	58	58	50	54
300	†Key. Oil....	75	75	75	75
15,000	†Mid. Oil ..	46	46	46	46
2,100	†Mid. Oil pf.	89	89	89	89
300	†Musk. Ref..	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
2,000	†N. Y.-O. O.	79	79	78	79
6,500	†Okla. Oil..	10	12	10	11
100	Okla. P. & R.	7	7	7	7
900	†S. Oil & Ref.	10¾	11	10⅝	11
100	†Sinclair Oil..	42½	42½	42½	42¾
7,200	†T.-M. Pet..	70	73	70	72
12,000	†U. W. Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	†Victoria Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

MINING STOCKS.

50	Alaska-Yukon	42	42	42	42
1,600	†Alaska-W...	½	½	½	½
3,700	†Atlanta	11	11	10½	10½
10,000	†Adanac S....	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
3,900	†Ala.-Fr. Col. Met.(a pros.)	64	65	63	64
5,100	†Ariz. Cop...	35	36	35	36
1,000	Big Ledge Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	.2	2⅛
4,500	†Booth	15½	16	15½	16
15,000	Boston & M..	⅛	1⅛	⅛	1
800	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	Calveras M...	65	65	65	65
1,500	Caledonia	61	67	66	66
1,000	Canada Cop....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	35	35	35	35
1,700	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	†Double-H.S.	55	57	55	57
430	Dundee - Ariz. C. (a pros.).	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	†Ely Witch...	8	8	8	8
3,100	†Emma Cop.	41	43	41	43
3,100	First N. Cop..	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4⅛
4,000	Green Mon....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	†Goldfield Con	88	80	88	88
3,500	†G. Merger...	9	9	9	9
3,000	†Iecla Mining.	5	5¼	5	5⅛
800	†H. Cop. Co..	1	1	1	1
2,500	†Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
10,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞
300	†Jerre V. E. (a prospect).	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
3,010	Joplin Ore S..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1,500	†Jim Butler.	84	85	84	84
2,300	†Jumbo Ext..	76	77	76	77
3,000	†Kewanas	9	10	9	10
9,000	†Louisi'a Con.	13	18	13	18
1,200	La Rose Min.	⅛	⅛	⅝	⅝
12,000	†Marsh Min..	14	14	13½	13¾
800	†McKinley-D.	58	58	55	55
200	Miner of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	†Mojave Tung.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,200	†Mont. G. M.	75	76	73	76
1,700	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18,000	†Mother Lode	27	28	26	27½
4,200	†Newray M....	42	42	40	42
600	N. Y. & H. R. M. Co...	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
300	Nip. M. Co..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1,000	†O. Lex. (pr.)	62	65	62	65
600	†O. Sp. (pr.)..	30	31	30	30
12,000	†Rex C. M...	13	16	13	17
500	†Roch. Mines.	57	57	57	57
350	†Round Mtn.	50	50	50	50
2,500	†San Toy	14	15	14	14
3,750	Stand. Sil....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15,000	†Success M..	60	60	57	58
500	Tono. Ext....	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
272	Tung. Co. of A..	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,500	†U. S. M....	5	5	5	5
3,010	†U. V. Ext....	27⅛	28½	27	28½
2,750	Unity G.M.C..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,500	†W. E. Cons.	92	92	92	92
1,300	†W. Oaks M..	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
50	†Y. A. tr. ctf.	42	42	42	42
800	Yukon G. M..	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
300	†Yuscaran C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$40,000	†C. O. 6s,w.i.	107	108¼	107	108½

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. **Crossed. x Ex dividend.

Note.—Monday 325 Pierce Oil sold at 12⅝@12¾, and July 15 100 Hecla at 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	18	18½	18	18½
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. b	18½	19	18½	19
Flemish-Lynn Phono.	3⅜	4	3⅜	4
Gaston, Williams&W.	41	42	41	42
Holly Sugar	47	50	47	50
Int. Arms F. S. Corp.	12	17	12	17
Kathodian pf.....	21	22	21	22
Lake Torpedo 1st pf..	8½	9½	8½	9½
Lynn Phonograph ..	5½	7	6½	7
Manhattan Transit...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Standard Motors	5⅜	6½	5⅜	6½
Todd Shipyards	73	77	73	77
Triangle Film v. t.cfs.	2¾	3	2¾	3
U. S. Light & Heat.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
United Drug	67	71	67	71
United Drug 2d pf....	89	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf..	50	53	49	52
United Zinc	6½	6¾	6½	7

OIL STOCKS.

American Oil & Gas..	¼	½	¼	½
Houston Oil	14	17	14	17
Inter. Petroleum	10	10¼	10	10¼
Oklahoma Oil pf.....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Prudential O. & G...	12	18	12	18
Savoy Oil	11	12	11	12
Tidewater Oil 182	185	184	188	
Wayland O. & G.....	4½	5	4½	5

MINING STOCKS.

Cashboy	4	5	4	5
Comstock Tunnel....	8	10	8	9
Con. Copper M.....	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Crystal C. M.....	.90	1½	1⅛	1½
Dupont Copper.....	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Eagle & Blue Bell....	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Howe Sound	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Inspir. Need. Cop...	51	53	51	53
Int. & Int. M. & R...	1½	2	1½	2

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	65	70	65	70
American Brass.....282	286	282	286	
Atlas Powder.....160	170	160	170	
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	117	120	115	117
Bliss (E. W.).....560	575	560	575	
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg...185	195	192	205	
Canadian Explosives.300	350	300	350	
Can. Explosives pf...100	110	100	110	
Colt's Arms.....820	840	820	840	
Du Pont Pow., new..240	242	242	247	
Du Pont Pow., deb..100	102	101	103	
Hercules Powder....350	350	830	840	
Hercules Powder pf...112	114	113	115	
International Arms...	15	18	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond..145	168	165	16	
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..103	106	103	105	
Nor. Pipe Mfg. Co....555	590	550	560	
Winch. Rptg. Arms.1500	1550	1500	1550	

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.

Qualified persons for secretarial work to suit merchants and professional men make known their wants in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

TO FIGHT N. J. TERMINALS.

Merchants' Association Asks Permission to Intervene.

The Merchants' Association of New York announced yesterday that it would petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to intervene in an application which has been filed asking the commission to order the terminals of the trunk line railroads, both physical and in the matter of rates, to be situated in New Jersey instead of New York City as at present.

According to the statement issued by the association yesterday the application, which threatens seriously the commerce of this city, was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission in behalf of New Jersey by a Committee on Ways and Means appointed by the Governor of New Jersey, the Board of Commerce and Navigation of the State of New Jersey, and the cities of Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Elizabeth. Robert H. Fuller, publicity manager of the Merchants' Association, said his organization was preparing to combat the application by every means in its power.

"Not only are the commercial organizations thoroughly aroused to the danger to New York's commercial supremacy which New Jersey's contentions conceal," said the statement, "but both the city and the State are closely watching the proceeding with a view to taking action for the protection of the city's commerce."

The application to which exception is taken by the Merchants' Association, was filed by George L. Record as attorney. It asks, in addition to the matter of the location of terminals referred to above, that in place of the present identical rates new rates be established lower than those charged by the same lines on traffic to and from New York and Brooklyn to the extent of the difference of the cost of service.

This difference, the Merchants' Association holds, would equal the cost of lighterage or other means of transfer, which is now included in the through rate in the case of freight shipped to or from New York City. The proceeding is directed against all the trunk line railroads entering New York City, including the New York Central. It was stated the City of New York officially and other commercial organizations had taken cognizance of the application.

"The Merchants' Association will intervene in the case," said the statement, "in order that New York City's side may be presented. The courts have held that the Interstate Commerce Commission must make its decisions upon the evidence submitted to it. Unless New York's case is presented, therefore, the commission might have to decide in favor of the petitioners and the case would thus go against New York by default. The matter is looked upon by the officers of the association and by all who are familiar with the shipping situation in this city as of the highest importance."

INSURANCE AGENTS MEET.

Western Members of the Mutual's $100,000 Field Club Gather Here.

One hundred and twenty life insurance solicitors from points west of the Mississippi gathered yesterday at the Waldorf for the third annual convention of the Mutual's $100,000 Field Club.

This is the first time the members, as a body, have gone so far away from home, previous conventions having taken place in Colorado Springs and San Francisco.

Following the meeting yesterday the visitors went sightseeing, and were taken to Coney Island last night. The meeting will continue today.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5	May.	1926	97½	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt...6	Dec.	15,'16	100	100⅛	3.55
Argen. Gvt. Disc.	Feb.	21,'17	95¾	96⅛	5.30
Argen. Govt...6	Dec.	15,'17	100¼	100⅞	4.20
Argen. Govt...6	May	15,'20	100¼	100⅝	5.65
City of Mont..5	May.	1918	99¼	100¼	4.90
City of Mont..5	Dec.	1917	99½	100¼	4.65
City of Q'bec.5	Apr.	1920	99¾	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec5	Apr.	1920	99⅜	100½	4.80
Dom. of Can..5	Aug.	1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can..5	Aug.	1917	100⅝	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt..6	Oct.	15,'16	98¾	100¼	5.00
Prov. of Man.5	Feb.	1920	98¾	99¼	5.10
Norweg. Gov..6	Feb.	1923	105¾	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct.	15,'18	100¾	101¾	4.80
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct.	1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb.	1920	99⅜	100½	..
Prov. of N. B.5	Dec.	1919	99¾	100½	4.90
G. of N'fld..5	July	1918	99	99½	5.20
Prov. of Sask.5	Feb.	1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.6	Dec.	1916	100¼	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.	1918	99	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.	1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov.	1917	100¾	100¾	4.45
Am. Loco....5	July.	1916	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L..6	Aug.	1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.5	Jan.	15,'19	96	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb.	1918	99⅞	100	4.50
Am. Thread..4	Jan.	1919	97½	98¼	4.80
Amacon. Cop..6	Mar.	1917	100¼	100⅝	3.90
A. T. & S. F.5	June.	1917	101¼	101½	3.45
A. V. R.L.& P.6	July	1. '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.6	June.	1921	101¾	102¾	5.50
B'klyn R. T..5	July.	1918	100	100¼	4.95
Can. North..5.5	Sep.	1917	100½	100⅝	5.40
Can. Pac....6	Mar.	2,'24	101⅝	101¾	5.50
C. P. R. & L.6	May.	1918	102½	103½	3.50
C., B. & Q...4	July.	1921	97⅝	98¼	4.30
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep.	1917	99¾	99⅝	5.25
Chicago Elev.5	July.	1916	99	99½	..
Cities Service.7	May.	1918	102	102¾	..
Den. G. & E..6	Apr.	1917	101	101⅜	..
East. P. & L.5	Mar.	1,'18	98	98	7.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr.	1917	100⅝	101¼	3.75
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec.,	1918	99⅜	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.5	Nov.	1917	98½	99½	5.85
Hocking Val.5	Nov.	1917	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Inter. Harv....5	Feb.	15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	4.38
L. Gas & El..	Apr.	1918	100½	101¼	5.75
Mich. Ry.....6	June,	1919	101	101½	5.45
Mtn. Gen. E..6	June,	1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific...6	June,	1918	98	99	..
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr.,	1917	96	98¼	7.50
Morgan & W.5	Dec.,	1918	99¾	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May,	1917	99¾	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav..6	May,	1917	99⅝	99⅞	6.00
Nor. S. Pow..5	Apr.	1,'41	98¾	99¼	5.00
Penn. Co.....4½	June	5,'21	100¼	100⅜	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar.,	1919	99⅞	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..5	Feb.	19,'19	95¾	96⅛	6.10
Southern Ry..5	Mar.,	1917	100¼	100½	4.20
U.Ry.G. & E.5	Apr.,	1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S. P. S. Co.5	Apr.,	1918	98½	100¼	5.75
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct.,	1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. P. Trac...6	Mar.,	1917	100¼	101¾	4.90
Wm. R.Arms.5	Mar.,	1918	98¾	98⅝	5.75
W. Y. T. & E.6	June,	1917	90	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	100	101	5.80
Winn. E. Ry.6	Jan.	15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line...1916-'23	3	@4½	4.40	4.20
Balt. & Ohio.....1916-'26	4	@4½	4.40	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.1916-'30	4½	@5	4.62	4.30
Canadian Pacific..1916-'28	4½		4.55	4.30
Ches. & Ohio....1916-'26	4½		4.55	4.30
Chicago & N. W...1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.15
C., R. I. & Pac..1916-'27	4½	@5	5.25	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.1916-'24	5		4.50	4.25
C., C. C. & St. L.1916-'29	5		4.75	4.45
Del. & Hudson....1922	4½		4.30	4.15
Erie R. R.....1916-'26	4½	@5	4.65	4.40
Hocking Valley...1916-'23	4	@5	4.50	4.25
Illinois Central...1916-'26	4½	@5	4.38	4.15
Louis. & Nash....1916-'23	5		4.35	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.1916-'23	5		5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific..1916-'22	5		5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.1916-'28	4½	@5	4.60	4.30
Norfolk & West..1916-'24	4¼		4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.1916-'28	4½	@5	4.65	4.45
Penn. Gen. F'ght.1916-'23	4	@4½	4.30	4.15
St. L. I. M. & So.1916-'24	5		5.25	4.75
Seaboard A. L....1916-'26	5		4.75	4.40
Southern Pacific..1916-'26	4½		4.40	4.15
Southern Ry.....1916-'24	4½	@5	4.65	4.35

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Public Utilities Commission of Chicago yesterday authorized the issuance of $13,836,000 Burlington general mortgage fifty-year 4s, of which $10,296,889 will be used for reimbursing the treasury for expenditures on improvements and the remainder for refunding prior issues.

The Imperial Tobacco Company of London yesterday declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent., free from tax, payable Sept. 1.

Directors of the Irving National Bank yesterday appointed W. R. Wilson and O. B. Rickenbaugh assistant cashiers. Mr. Wilson entered the employ of the institution when it was the New York National Exchange Bank about fifteen years ago. Mr. Rickenbaugh was formerly connected with the First National Bank of Tyrone, Penn.

E. L. Stewart Patterson, Fellow of the Canadian Bankers' Association, has written a text-book on foreign exchange and other elements entering into international banking operations. Besides describing details and practice of the foreign exchange market, the book explains many financial terms of use in daily business.

Two new Directors have been elected to the board of the Home Life Insurance Company. They are Henry Moir, Actuary since 1903, and G. W. Murray, Superintendent of Agencies since 1899.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
10	Am. Cities pf.	49	49	48¾	49¾
8,228	Cities Service.	314	294	302	304
714	Cities Ser. pf.	88	86¾	87	88
400	Com'w'lth....	65½	64½	64½	*65½
650	Com'w'lth. pf.	86	85	85	*86
450	Consum. P.pf.	99	98	97	99
100	Emp. D. E.pf.	92	88½	88	92
10	I'state Elec..	35	35	35	35
600	Pacific Gas..	57¾	57⅛	57¼	57¾
350	Pac.G. 1st pf.	88¼	88	88¼	*89
350	Toledo Trac..	51¼	50	50¼	51¼
50	Tol. Trac. pf.	86½	85¾	86	87
150	Tenn.R.S.& P.	10¾	10¼	10½	11

*August div.dend.

BOND.

$75,000	C'wealth. 6s..	103¼	102	102	103¼

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	12
Adirondack Electric Light pf....	77	80
Adirondack Electric Power pf.....	24	26
American Gas Co.....	120	123
†American G. & E. pf.....	49	51
**†American Light & Traction pf..	109½	111
American Power & Light.....	68	70
American Power & Light pf.....	84	86
American Public Utilities.....	42	47
American Public Utilities pf.....	74	77
American W. W. & E.....	7	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	57	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.....	88	91
Baton Rouge notes.....	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light.....	28	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf....	77	81
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf.....	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.....	73	..
Connecticut Power pf.....	92	95
Dallas Electric notes.....	98¾	99½
Dayton P. & L.....	90	94
†Dayton P. & L. pf.....	90½	98½
Eastern Texas Electric.....	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf.....	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes.....100		101
El Paso Elec.....125		130
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	85	..
Electric B. & S. pf.....100		102
Federal Light & Traction.....	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf....	..	77½

GIVES UP RECORDS OF WIRETAPPING

Kings District Attorney Surrenders Them, Purging Himself of Contempt.

TAPPERS ON THE STAND

Police Tell How Catholic Priests' Telephonic Conversations Were Taken Down.

By producing the wiretapping records upon which Mayor Mitchel based his charge that a conspiracy had been formed to discredit his administration and obstruct the course of justice, District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings County and his chief assistant, Hersey Egginton, purged themselves of contempt yesterday before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supeme Court. Mr. Egginton took the records to court. They consisted of seventy-five "phonograms" or transcripts of conversations which the wiretapping squad of the Police Department had obtained during the Catholic charities investigation by listening in on the wires of Father William B. Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, Dr. Daniel C. Potter, and Robert W. Hebberd.

Before surrendering the records, Mr. Eggington repeated his contention that the law prohibited such a course, the records having been part of a Grand Jury proceeding which culminated in Brooklyn with the indictment of William A. Hotchkiss and Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury for conspiracy.

Later in the day District Attorney Lewis appeared in person, having made a hurried trip from Pike County, Penn., to purge himself of the contempt charge. He explained that the wording of the subpoena was such as to make it appear that the Grand Jury minutes were sought. Justice Greenbaum agreed that the subpoena was misleading, but reprimanded Mr. Lewis for not appearing in person in the first place. The prosecutor apologized and the contempt charge was dropped.

More Records to Come.

In view of Justice Greenbaum's interpretation of the subpoena to mean all conversations "in possession of the District Attorney," Mr. Lewis will be obliged to surrender twenty-five additional phonograms which were not presented to the Grand Jury in the Brooklyn investigation. These will be brought to court and probably read into the evidence today.

Most of yesterday's session was occupied with the identification of the records by members of the wiretapping squad. Sergeant George Younge, who supervised the wiretapping in the "listening-in" room at 50 Church Street, was cross-examined by Frank Moss, counsel for ex-Commissioner Hebberd. He admitted that the records were not accurate transcripts of all the conversations heard over the wires. He said the policeman listening in would transfer what he heard, or thought he heard, first to a slate, then to paper, and finally it was typewritten, with a probable interval of an hour or more between the paper and typewriter stage. Abbreviations, he said, were often used, and the records were therefore filled out more or less from memory. He admitted also that typewritten reports were frequently made from the skeleton records by a man other than the one who overheard the conversation, and that certain portions of messages were often discarded as not being relevant.

"We classified it as dead matter and live matter," said Sergeant Younge.

"How would you and your squad feel qualified to determine what was dead matter and what was live matter?" asked Alfred J. Talley, counsel for Father Farrell and Mgr. Dunn.

"Because of four years' experience in the work," replied the witness.

Records Sent to Woods.

Under examination by Mr. Talley, Younge said he delivered the wiretapping records to Commissioner Woods and Deputy Commissioner Scull, the one exception being a delivery of certain massages to William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for Commissioner Kingsbury, at the Bar Association.

In answer to a question from Mr. Moss, the Sergeant admitted that one of the members of his squad was Policeman Kennel, a brother of the Mayor's attendant. Kennel is the only man on the squad who could not use a typewriter, and Younge frequently took his notes and made copies of them, expanding them to regular form.

The next witness was Adolph Blaha, another member of the wiretapping squad, who listened in on the telephone wires of Dr. Potter and Mr. Hebberd on March 18. Justice Greenbaum allowed the witness to read this particular conversation. Mr. Hebberd was at the Hotel Irving and Potter was at his home in Brooklyn. The conversation was as follows:

6264—Hello!
948—Hotel Irving?
6264—Yes.
948—Mr. Hebberd, please.
6264—Hello!
948—Hello!
6264—Hello, doctor, what's new?
948—Don't know much.
6264—You'd better stay away from the office.
948—I will, and I'm going to stay away Monday.
6264—Yes, stay away until Tuesday.
948—When will I see you?
6264—I'll be over to see you tomorrow. See that you allow nobody in the house.
948—Nobody will come in. They'll get hall Columbia tomorrow.
6264—Better be careful that nobody is trailing you.
948—I've seen a certain party. See you tomorrow.
6264—I'll be over.
948—Yes, I'll expect you.

More of the conversations will be read into the record when the hearing is resumed today.

FARMERS HAIL CREDITS BILL

New Federal Act Enhances Wave of Prosperity in Middle West.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Farmers in the Middle West are jubilant over the signing of the Rural Credits bill by President Wilson.

"This bill will give impetus to prosperity in general in all parts of the United States," said P. P. Lewis, President of the Missouri Board of Agriculture. "It is a great step forward in helping the farmers to market their crops. It is really only the beginning of a credit system for the farmers modeled after the German plan, and will do an enormous amount of good.

"The Rural Credit bill should not be taken as a political measure, but as a fine move to help the country and farmers generally. I have talked to many farmers in this territory within the last few days and nowhere have I found one who spoke lightly of the measure.

"During the past three years the farmers have felt a growing need for just such a law. The manner in which the farmers in general have backed it is sufficient proof that they think well of it. It has started a new wave of prosperity for the farmer and for the nation."

MEN IN SPAIN END STRIKE.

Railway Employes Return to Jobs Under Compulsory Arbitration.

MADRID, July 18.—The striking railway employes agreed today to resume work immediately. It was decided that their interests would be safeguarded by the plan of arbitration proposed by the Government.

The Northern Railway Company, having failed to reply to the Government's proposals that the road's differences with its striking employes be submitted to arbitration, the Cabinet today resolved to submit the whole question of the strike to the Institute of Social Reforms, whose decision, it is announced, will immediately be applied by the Government.

URGES FEDERAL LAW TO HELP EXPORTERS

Chairman Hurley of Trade Commission Says They Must Be Allowed to Combine.

SUPPORTS THE WEBB BILL

Representative Carlin Would Bar More Powerful Concerns from Privileges of the Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The House Committee on Judiciary began hearings today on the Webb bill to legalize combinations among American exporters seeking to extend the export trade of the United States. Chairman Hurley and Commissioner Rublee of the Federal Trade Commission were heard by the committee and strongly advocated legislation that would exempt such combinations from prosecution under the existing anti-trust laws.

The Webb bill, introduced at the instance of the commission and the Department of Commerce, provides that nothing contained in the anti-trust laws "shall be construed as declaring to be illegal an association entered into for the sole purpose of engaging in export trade and actually engaging solely in such trade, or an agreement made or act done in the course of export trade by such association, provided such agreement or act is not in restraint of trade within the United States."

While "pooling agreements" in the interest of extension of American commerce are thus recognized by the bill, it is stipulated that "unfair methods of competition" as defined in existing anti-trust statutes and the act creating the Federal Trade Commission shall not be employed.

Report of the bill by the House Committee is expected, the hearing today developing little opposition to the arguments advanced by members of the Federal Trade Commission.

"America may as well equip its battleships with two-inch guns as to deny to manufacturers the right to combine for foreign trade," declared Chairman Hurley. "We all want foreign trade, but we can't get it unless we are willing to give our manufacturers the right to combine by the establishment of cooperative selling agencies for competition with the foreign cartels."

Mr. Hurley, quoting from a report of an investigation of foreign cartels recently made by the Federal Trade Commission at the request of Congress, said that 95 per cent. of the steel industry of Germany was controlled by one combination, and that production of petroleum and other natural products was similarly controlled. These combinations, he said, went into foreign markets, and especially South America, and because of low selling costs, due to cooperation, outbid Americans.

"For instance, three American electrical companies will make bids on a job in Buenos Aires," said Mr. Hurley, "while there will be but one German bid. This means that the Americans paid three times as much for the drawing of plans and specifications. Besides, they were forced with their heavy selling costs to meet a German cartel, backed by the German Government in transportation and banking facilities. Virtually the Americans are competing with a Government-owned bidder."

"I am in sympathy," interjected Representative Carlin of Virginia, "with the desire to increase our foreign trade, but is it not possible that, if we amend the Sherman anti-trust law so as to permit combination for foreign export, the natural result will be an increase in prices in the United States?"

Mr. Hurley said he did not think such a result would follow, and went on record as being opposed to the amendment of the Sherman law to permit combinations in foreign trade if domestic prices would thereby be enhanced.

Mr. Carlin pointed out that copper producers received less for copper in foreign countries than in the United States, due to the fact that foreign buyers combined. He regarded this as an injury to American producers, but said that if copper men were permitted to combine to fix prices for foreign trade copper prices in the United States would likewise advance.

Mr. Hurley explained that the Webb bill did not mean necessarily that the combinations were intended to permit American producers to get higher prices, but was intended to cut down costs.

"Little manufacturers," he said, "are afraid to venture into the markets of the world. They would like to have the business, but are afraid that if they go into a market and spend money to develop it other American producers will come along and drive them out. If half a dozen manufacturers in one line were permitted to make an agreement for foreign trade they would first spend considerable money in advertising their wares, and then, as the orders came in, they would be distributed among the plants which were running short of work. In this country we have dull periods, and these foreign orders would give us stability."

Representative Carlin further expressed fears that the large American companies, if permitted to combine in foreign trade, would swallow up combines of smaller companies in the same line formed under the proposed law.

"I believe," said Mr. Carlin, "that this right to combine ought to be reserved solely to the smaller concerns. This could be done by amending the bill to provide that companies with a certain capital, excluding the big corporations, may form export agreements."

BAVARIA GUARDS RIGHTS.

Resents Imperial Government's Attempts to Widen Its Influence.

Recent attempts by the Imperial German Government to encroach upon the rights of the Kingdom of Bavaria have aroused strong opposition in King Ludwig's domain, according to reports in recent issues of London newspapers. In a discussion in the Finance Committee of the Upper House of the Bavarian Diet of the proposal to put an end to the separate State administration of the Bavarian railways all the speakers protested against any alteration of Bavaria's constitutional rights and the Government then made the following declaration:

In the opinion of the Bavarian Government the independence of the State railway system forms an inseparable part of the independence of the Bavarian State. The transference of the Bavarian State railways to the empire or to any larger community must be refused. In as far as the traffic requirements demand uniformity of administration over an area larger than the State separate agreements should be concluded with the other German railway administrations, and, in case of need, with the other Central European railway administrations.

In a report from Munich to the Berliner Tageblatt regarding the Imperial Chancellor's conferences with the King of Bavaria, excerpts from which were cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES on May 31, it was said that there had been fear in Bavarian political circles that the preponderance of Prussia in the empire might diminish the influence of the South German States, but that the Chancellor's visit had no doubt dispelled these anxieties.

A dispatch from the British Headquarters in France, dated June 30, said that, according to German prisoners, the Eleventh Bavarian Division had refused to attack at Verdun, and only the intervention of King Ludwig with Kaiser Wilhelm had saved the division from being decimated.

COTTON MARKET DULL AND STEADY

Opens at Monday's Closing Prices and Closes at an Advance of 2 to 4 Points.

MISS GILES REPORTS 78

Storm Rumors Send Prices Up a Little, but Western Crop Outlook Was Never Better.

There was nothing in the cables yesterday morning that had any influence on the local cotton market, and opening prices were at Monday's close. There seemed to be some overnight selling orders in the ring, and although the market had good support from the start there was enough cotton offering to put prices down about 5 points in the first half hour. After that the selling pressure slackened and during most of the day it was a very dull market with a steady undertone. A condition report of 78 issued by Miss Giles was made public at the opening, but had little effect upon the market, although the figures were lower than those the trade generally thinks would represent the condition of the crop at this time.

Some early selling seemed to come from the South, but there is nothing that indicates any change in sentiment, and the Southern public is quite as confident of higher priced cotton as it has been all along.

During the afternoon rumors of a storm coming in from the Gulf and threatening the Atlantic States, gave a certain stiffness to the market, and there was a rally that sent prices to a level about 5 points higher than the previous close.

Advices from the Atlantic States tell of too much rain, but the crop in the western part of the belt is undoubtedly doing very well while most sections West of the Mississippi have better prospects than have been seen at this season in many years. The public is not heavily interested at the moment and Wall Street is not operating heavily on either side of the cotton market.

The close was steady at a net advance for the day of 2 to 4 points. Spots were marked up 5 points to 13.10 for middling.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.85	12.88	12.85	12.87@12.89	12.80@12.88
Oct.	13.00	13.08	12.95	13.04@13.05	13.01@13.02
Dec.	13.19	13.23	13.13	13.19@13.20	13.18@13.19
Jan.	13.23	13.28	13.17	13.25@13.26	13.24 flat.
Mar.	13.41	13.43	13.34	13.40@13.42	13.40@13.42
May	13.56	13.58	13.48	13.56@13.57	13.56@13.58

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; middling, 13.10c; sales, 38 bales. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. New Orleans, 13c; sales, 2,975 bales; Galveston, 13.75c, sales, 340 bales; Savannah, 13c, sales, 170 bales; Memphis, 13.12c, sales, 125 bales; Augusta, 12.75c, sales, 1,078 bales; Houston, 13.60c, sales, 245 bales. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.80	12.80	12.76	12.80@12.82	12.76@12.81
Oct.	12.80	12.87	12.76	12.84@12.85	12.83@12.84
Dec.	12.98	13.01	12.90	12.98@12.99	12.97@12.98
Jan.	13.02	13.10	12.90	13.07@13.08	13.06@13.07
Mar.	13.23	13.30	13.23	13.27@13.28	13.25@13.26
May.	..	..	..	13.44@13.46	13.40@13.42

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline at 8.04d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales, including 1,000 American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-Aug.	7.88	7.89	7.86	7.85½	7.91½
Oct.-Nov.	7.80	7.80	7.75	7.75½	7.82½
Jan.-Feb.	7.73	7.73	7.69	7.69½	7.76½
Mar.-Apr.	7.72	7.72	7.70	7.69	7.75½
May-June.	7.71	7.71	7.69	7.68½	7.74½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 12.80c; October, 12.85c; January, 13.17c; March, 13.34c; May, 13.49c; August, 12.82c. The market there was due to open today 3 to 4½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	17,74	1,972	73,553	122,158
New Orleans	42,47	3,529	165,904	64,852
Mobile	953	180	18,844	15,623
Savannah	1,840	1,400	79,962	70,181
Charleston	11	18	29,309	43,673
Wilmington	1	4	39,043	40,803
Norfolk	490	240	38,933	49,777

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	111	807	63,049	71,362
Memphis	682	90	47,778	88,931
St. Louis	3	901	10,496	19,270
Houston	1,800	900	31,494	63,747

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 3,000	2,405	2,318
New Orleans	3,900 to 4,200	1,429	1,220

Exports yesterday were 17,932 bales; total thus far for this season, 5,780,904 bales; total last season, 8,250,677 bales.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market moved feverishly within a range of about a cent a bushel, and at the close of the day was barely steady, with net losses of ⅛@¾c. The rust reports from the Spring wheat belt were fully as insistent as on any day during the recent advance, but the market for one reason or another was less responsive to bullish influences.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.22; No. 2 hard, $1.23¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.32¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.30½, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.12	1.11	1.11⅛	1.11⅞	1.11⅛
September	1.13⅝	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	1.12¾	1.06
December	1.16	1.14⅞	1.15⅛	1.15⅝	1.08½

CORN.

The corn market showed a very steady tone throughout the greater part of the day. The close was ¾c net higher.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	79¾	78½	79¾	79¾	79½	77
September	75¾	73¼	75¾	75¾	75¼	72⅝
December	66	65¼	65¾	65¾	65¾	63⅝

OATS.

The oats market was steady at the start as a result of further complaints of damage by hot weather, but longs sold heavily on the advance, and the market eased off, and closed with net losses of ¼@⅝c.

The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 48¼@48¾c; No. 3 white, 46¾@47¼c; No. 4 white, 46@46½c; fancy clipped white, 48½@49½c; ordinary clipped white, 46¼@48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¾	41¾	48⅝
September	41½	41	41	41¼	37¾	39¼
December	43⅝	42¾	42¾	43	39¼	

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and early in the day prices were firmer, owing to an advance in the price of live hogs and on buying which was thought to be by packers. On the advance longs sold freely and prices developed weakness, closing at the low point of the day.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—						
July	13.12	12.97	12.97	13.07	13.07	8.20
September	13.25	13.05	13.05	13.15	13.15	8.27
Ribs—						
July	..	..	..	13.37	13.42	10.00
September	13.57	13.40	13.40	13.45	13.45	10.05
Pork—						
July	25.90	25.80	25.87	25.75	14.62	
September	24.80	24.60	24.60	24.65	15.00	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was in more or less of a demoralized condition owing to very heavy and general liquidation, prices closing at practically the low point of the day, with net losses of 15 to 55 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.00	10.48
July	10.40	10.00	9.95@10.00	10.50
August	10.30	10.12	10.14@10.15	10.37
September	10.21	9.99	10.02@10.03	10.23
October	9.28	9.07	9.09@ 9.10	9.34
November	8.45	8.37	8.38@ 8.40	8.54
December	8.38	8.31	8.31@ 8.33	8.49
January	8.38	8.38	8.33@ 8.38	8.54
February	..	..	8.34@ 8.44	8.50

SUGAR.

There was nothing in the spot market to stimulate prices on the Exchange, and the market closed weak, 0 to 15 points net lower, with sales for the day of 12,800 tons. Cuban interests picked up a little sugar on the decline, but the support was not heavy. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.15@5.19	5.30
August	5.23	5.23	5.17@5.19	5.31
September	5.36	5.26	5.26@5.27	5.38
October	5.29	5.28	5.23@5.24	5.35
November	..	..	5.18@5.14	5.25
December	5.08	4.96	4.95@4.97	5.06
January	..	..	4.65@4.67	4.76
February	..	..	4.39@4.41	4.48
March	4.43	4.42	4.41@4.43	4.50
April	..	..	4.43@4.45	4.52
May	..	..	4.45@4.47	4.54
June	..	..	4.47@4.49	4.56

COFFEE.

Oprations in the coffee market were again of small proportions, but after opening 1 to 3 points lower under scattered local selling, a steadier tone developed, and at the close of the day the market was 4 to 8 points net higher. Total sales were 16,250 bags.

Local spot prices were steady and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c and Santos 4s at 10¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.38@8.40	8.30
August	..	..	8.42@8.44	8.35
September	8.48	8.37	8.46@8.47	8.40
October	..	..	8.51@8.52	8.45
November	..	..	8.56@8.57	8.50
December	8.62	8.54	8.61@8.62	8.54
January	..	..	8.67@8.68	8.61
February	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.68
March	8.84	8.74	8.80@8.82	8.76
April	..	..	8.87@8.88	8.83
May	8.90	8.85	8.93@8.94	8.87
June	..	..	8.98@9.00	8.92

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 19,879 packages. Prices were fairly sustained on most grades of creamery, but tone was rather easy on the secondary qualities. Renovated slightly weaker and ladles and packing stock have declined about ½c. Creamery, extras (92 score,) per pound, 29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 27@28½c; seconds, (85 to 87 score,) 25@26½c; thirds, 24@24½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29@30c; higher scoring, 30@31c; firsts, 27@28½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 27½@28½c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½c; lower grades, 21½@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23½c; No. 2, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,332 cases. The high grades of fresh gathered eggs continue very scarce and firm. Medium and lower qualities extremely irregular, and showing a wide range of value. The full range is about 4c, but about the same liberal provision is made in quotations in the effort to conform with the official gradings. Bulk of the supply of Western goods is selling in a range of 22@23c, only a small part of the supply showing the high quality necessary to command the higher quotations. Dirties and checks dull and weak, with outside quotations more extreme. Nearby whites generally quiet, but strictly fancy qualities are in light supply and firm; more or less effective stock tends to accumulate. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 27½@28c; extra firsts, 26½@27c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds and poorer, 19@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 15@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@32c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 26@29c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 29@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@29c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 22@30c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—Thirty-one corporations were chartered today. Their aggregate capitalization is $1,062,650. They include:

West Indies Mines Development Co., Inc., minerals, oil, gas, products, foresters, mercantile, $700,000; M. R. Wilber, L. H. Grosser, L. F. Whicher, 23 Broad St.

Stephen Lane Folger, Inc., watches, diamonds, jewelry, stationery, $100,000; J. F. Moult, S. B. and S. L. Folger, 180 Broadway.

Brooklyn Dental Co., Inc., Brooklyn, dental supplies, appliances, tools, machinery, $60,000; H. J. and T. J. Davis, F. W. Hatfield, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hygienic Ry. Co., Inc., Watertown, milk, cream, products, $25,000; H. M. Brown, F. H. Lamon, F. B. Rice, Watertown.

Acme Die and Machine Co., Inc., Queens, machinery, tools, dies, snap buttons, metallic novelties, $20,000; H. R. Lehrfeld, C. R. Stein, R. Bauer, 45 McPherson St., Glendale, L. I.

Astoria Holding Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $20,000; J. Obermeyer, A. and J. Liebmann, 36 Forrest St.

White Plains People's Market, Inc., White Plains, meat, provisions, $10,000; E. E. Drummond, P. R. Cutbill, F. X. Fallon, 264 Main St., New Rochelle.

J. A. Horsey & Son, Inc., timbering, lumber, farming, brewers, miners, contractors, construction, $10,000; A. W. Gray, J. P. Callender, E. H. Barnet, East Orange, N. J.

Motor Economy Corporation, autos, gasoline and kerosene engines; capital 200 shares, begin business with $10,000; T. C. Curtis, Jr. J. J. Moore, L. A. Davis, 25 Broad St.

Nannet Amusement Corporation, moving-picture films, theatres, amusement enterprises, $10,000; L. Friedman, H. G. Wiley, H. Harris, 31 Nassau St.

Woodells, Inc., Mechanicsville, furs, millinery, hats, wearing apparel, $10,000; L. Frendenberg, H. Mayer, M. Woodell, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

Isko Corporation of New York, merchandise, patent articles, $7,500; H. B. Joy, E. Welborn, E. W. Band, 201 Bryant Park Building.

Inds, Inc., ladies' garments, apparel, $6,000; E. M. McInnes, I. C. G. Nattaus, B. Hick, 200 West 54th St.

Sam Cohen Machine Corporation, machines of all kinds, $5,000; M. Neckritz, J. Kleiner, S. Cohen, 205 Bay 10th St., Brooklyn.

Victoria Wet Wash and Steam Laundry Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; S. Ruonagura, J. Vissicchio, A. D. Croce, 160 Wither St.

The Turnau Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, construction management, development, $5,000; J. Gerhardt, S. H. and E. W. Turnau, 2,495 Marion Av., Bronx.

Joseph Liebling, Inc., furs, skins, merchandise, $5,000; M. A. Stone, J. Blumenfeld, J. Liebling, Far Rockaway.

The Rockaway Board Walk, Rockaway Park, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; H. S. and C. Seidenberg, 18 North 117th St., Rockaway Beach.

Paul Benedek, Inc., theatrical proprietors, managers, $5,000; G. E. Steddard, F. Herendeen, P. Benedek, 1,482 Broadway.

Atlantic Petroleum Products Co., Inc., Brooklyn, merchandise, selling agents, $5,000; D. J. Ploselli, C. C. Wippman, L. S. Lockhart, 217 Broadway.

The Waterproofing and Construction Co., Inc., waterproofing, building, contractors, construction, $25,000; H. L. Ettinger, A. D. and H. A. Hyman, 50 East 42d St.

Authorizations: Tri State Chemical Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., chemicals, $10,000; representative, Robert Baker, 149 Broadway, New York.

The Portland Consolidated Copper Co., Inc., Cheyenne, Wyo., explore deposits of copper, gold, silver, valuable metals, minerals, $2,000,000; representative, T. C. Delany, 20 Broad St., New York.

Monmouth Manufacturing Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., chemicals, $250,000; representative, Robert Baker, 149 Broadway, New York.

Capital increases: Gerdes & Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $50,000; Barth S. Cronin Co., New York, $1,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Henry Glasser Co., Inc., Manhattan; Moyer & Fairbaalt, Inc., Brooklyn; Brooklyn Dental Co., Inc., Brooklyn; Society Specialty Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Charter filed: Motor Compressor Sales Corporation, East Orange, manufacture and deal in mechanical and electrical selfstarters, $125,000; Charles O. Geyer, Felix R. Smith, Gordon Grand.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 18.—Charters filed: Austin Motors Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in engines, trucks, drays, &c., $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

New York and Florida Dock Co., construct docks, piers, wharves, &c., and to operate the same, $200,000; J. C. Turner, New York; Arthur Melgs, Jacksonville, Fla.; A. L. Taylor, Rutland, Vt.

Barnstable Co., construct, maintain, and operate boats, sailing vessels, &c.; $10,000; George Whitney, W. R. Hereford, E. J. McCormack, all of New York.

Cleveland Brass and Copper Mills Co., own, build, and operate mills for the refining, smelting, and preparing for market brass, &c.; $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Tin, spot	....	37.75	....	38.25
Lead	....	6.40	....	6.45
Spelter	9.37½	....	9.75	....
Antimony	14.00	....	14.50	....
Quicksilver	$81.00	....	$88.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	88	0	0	88	0	0
Copper, futures	87	0	0	86	10	0
Tin, spot	163	10	0	166	10	0
Tin, futures	164	5	0	167	5	0
Spelter	48	0	0	48	0	0
Lead	28	10	0	28	5	0

SUBSCRIPTION OFFERING

250,000 shares of non-par value at $6.00 per share

Signal-Commerce Motor Truck Company

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

Organized for the purpose of consolidating the Signal Motor Truck Company and Commerce Motor Car Company of Detroit.

These companies are thoroughly established and numbered among the most successful motor truck manufacturers of the country. Through this consolidation the new company will be able to offer a complete line of trucks ranging in capacity from three-fourths of a ton to five tons.

Mr. Thomas Neal of Detroit, Vice-President of the General Motors Company, will be President of the SIGNAL-COMMERCE MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, and will direct its affairs, having associated with him a Board of Directors representative of the successful motor and industrial life of Detroit.

The authorized capital will be 460,000 shares of non-par value. It is estimated that the net earnings of the new company during the first twelve months of operation will be in excess of $600,000, or over 20% on the authorized capital at the subscription price of $6.00 per share.

The undersigned members of the *Detroit Stock Exchange* will receive subscriptions of the above stock, subject to allotment, at $6.00 per share, the right being reserved to close subscription books without notice. Subscriptions may also be placed through your own broker.

F. K. PELTON & CO., 1560 Penobscot Bldg.
SINCLAIR & COULS, 420 Dime Bank Bldg.
LEWIS G. GORTON, 1413 Majestic Bldg.
A. W. WALLACE & CO. 214 Dime Bank Bldg.
E. L. SPRAGUE, 1356 Penobscot Bldg.
GEORGE M. WEST & CO., 910 Union Trust Bldg.
H. W. NOBLE & CO. 314 Dime Bank Bldg.
W. E. MOSS & CO., 709 Union Trust Bldg.
E. E. MACCRONE & CO., 21 Dime Bank Bldg.
W. H. ROSE & CO. 719 Dime Bank Bldg.
W. A. HAMLIN & CO., 506 Penobscot Bldg.
W. E. REILLY & CO., 1006 Penobscot Bldg.
W. A. NEER & CO., 248 Penobscot Bldg.
CARLYLE & POVAH, 606 Penobscot Bldg.
JOEL STOCKARD & CO., 519 Dime Bank Bldg.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

CONSOLIDATED AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS THE MANKATO GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

Pursuant to the provisions of that certain Deed of Trust executed by The Mankato Gas and Electric Light Company, a Minnesota corporation, to the First Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, dated November 1, 1905, securing an authorized issue of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($400,000) par value of Consolidated and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dated November 1, 1905, notice is hereby given to the holders of said bonds and to all whom it may concern that The Mankato Gas and Electric Light Company, in the exercise of the right and option reserved in said Trust Deed, has elected to pay and redeem on November 1, 1916, all of the bonds described in and secured by said Trust Deed, then outstanding and unpaid, by paying the principal of said bonds and a premium of five per cent. thereon, and all accrued interest to the redemption day, all as provided by said Trust Deed. The numbers of said bonds to be so redeemed and paid are 1 to 80, inclusive. The bonds and all interest coupons attached thereto should be presented and surrendered at the office of said First Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago, Illinois, on November 1, 1916, and on and after said date interest on said bonds shall cease.

Dated July 17, 1916.

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, TRUSTEE.

CITIZENS GAS COMPANY OF INDIANAPOLIS

First and Refunding Mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, Primary Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, dated July 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Trustee, intends to apply the proceeds of the Sinking Fund installment due under the provisions of said Mortgage on July 1, 1916, to the purchase of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, issued under such mortgage, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest, and 8% premium, and to that end invites offers to Bankers Trust Company of such bonds at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest, and 8% premium, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered.

All offers must be made in sealed envelopes and delivered to Bankers Trust Company as Primary Trustee, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before 12 o'clock noon, on August 14th, 1916, and shall be for the sale to it of such bonds as of August 17th, 1916. No offer will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of par, accrued interest, and 8% premium.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Primary Trustee.

By H. F. Wilson, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

Dated July 12, 1916.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Save and Be Safe

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 31 earn from August 1.

Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%

Begin now or write for Booklet A.

The Franklin Society

FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.

38 Park Row, New York City.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the FREEDMAN BROS. CORP., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 3d day of July, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation

BUYERS OF DRESS FABRICS CONVENE

Topics Discussed Before Their Jobbers' Association in This City Yesterday.

CO-OPERATION IS ADVISED

New Forms of Sample Books Suggested and Establishment of Dye Industry Urged.

The mid-year meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers, held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, marked the largest attendance of members at any similar meeting in the history of the organization, nearly 150 being present when W. M. G. Howse of the Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan., President of the association, rapped for order. The buyers were all in an optimistic frame of mind, as reports from all sections of the country brought to the meeting agreed that the purchasing power of the country had never been at a higher level.

Trade topics of interest were discussed at the two sessions held, while addresses were made by Dr. Bernard C. Hesse on the dyestuff situation, and Arthur Brisbane, whose subject related to the commercial and racial competition he thought this country would be subjected to after the European war.

In his opening address, President Howse said that war conditions abroad and the opportunity for an extension of American trade in foreign parts made it imperative that co-operation should be the rule and not the exception in domestic business circles. The present year, he said, was most important and one in which to take no chances.

"It is an epoch-making time at present," he continued. "The old slogan that competition is the life of business has been superseded by 'co-operation is the life of business.' The United States is the melting pot of the world because of conditions abroad. I hope to see the markets of the world opened to America as never before. Success in this direction can come only by cementing the business relations of all business interests here, thereby placing America first in the commercial world. The peace of the world can best be completed by merchandising."

Mr. Howse took up and outlined the progress being made in the direct application of the principle of co-operation as related to the manufacturer, jobber, and retailer, all of which he declared made for efficiency between trade factors, as well as conducing to the benefit of the ultimate consumer.

Paul C. Barbee of Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo., as Chairman of the Special Committee appointed last January to consider progressive methods of sampling, made a report. By way of illustrating the cost of sampling by the new loose leaf method as against the old style book way, Mr. Barbee prepared and submitted to the meeting a table of comparisons. The new method, he explained, would not only be a means of saving many thousands of dollars to manufacturers, but also would enable the buyers to get their samples much quicker. Mr. Barbee suggested that the buyers agree to adopt a standard size tab for all plain piece-dyed cotton fabrics.

Coming to details, he showed that, based on the kinds of fabrics selected for the illustration, the cost under the old system would be $135 against $12 by the new method. The excess baggage on 40-sample cards under the old method would be 55 pounds, and under the new plan but 10 pounds.

"We believe we are on the right track with reference to systematizing the manufacturing of sample cards," said Mr. Barbee, "this meaning a great reduction in cost to both the manufacturers and the converters. There is no question, but that the buyers will be greatly benefited by reason of their reduced cost. I venture to predict that on a staple line like a standard poplin there are in operation today in the hands of jobbers at least twelve different ways of sampling these fabrics. I contend that this is all wrong and works a great hardship on the manufacturers and the converters."

At the conclusion of Mr. Barbee's report, the buyers adopted a recommendation suggested by him that a standard size of tabs for piece-dyed fabrics be adopted. The committee by formal vote was instructed to continue its work.

Assistant Secretary Thomas A. Fernley read a telegram received from Louis H. Eilken of A. Ruef, 916 Kearney Street, San Francisco, relating to a new process for obtaining dyestuffs from petroleum. The message read:

Noting your interest in dyestuffs, and anticipating your pleasure, beg to confirm discovery of aniline dye processes and impending establishment in California of factory to produce these dyes. Have stood every local test for fastness and color, and have proved equal and superior to imported. Now being subjected to Eastern expert tests as final condition preceding manufacturing organization. We rejoice with you at possibility of making this country independent of foreign lands in this important industry.

W. F. Dalzell of the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, aroused much interest when he made what he termed a "progressive suggestion for the January, 1917, meeting." Mr. Dalzell's proposition was that all dry goods interests of the country be invited to meet at the time of the annual convention of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association. In this way, he said dry goods interests representing a purchasing power of $1,000,000,000 could be gotten together for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual interest. Mr. Dalzell's suggestion was received with applause and adopted.

John A. Ordway of Blodgett, Ordway, & Webber, Boston, was down for a paper on the plan to get retailers away from set popular prices so that the trade would not be compelled to buy goods at a price, but would have quality as a standard instead. Owing to illness, Mr. Ordway was unable to be present.

H. Clay Miller of the Daniel Miller Company, Baltimore, read a paper on "The detrimental effect of the use of paste tickets on wash fabrics."

Dr. Bernard C. Hesse, Chairman of the American Chemical Society, discussed the dyestuff situation at length. He told the fabric dress jobbers that the only way to protect the dyestuff industry was to give it tariff protection "all the way round; the Hill bill does that; the Kitchin bill does not." His conclusion was:

"In summary then, the coal tar industry of the present has grown from obscure beginnings of little real world-wide promise to an industry that is of very wide ramifications in almost every phase of national and international commerce and industry. Experience in the past has shown that in order to get a foothold and develop in this country it must be aided substantially. We have had only an assembling industry. At present we have made great progress, much of which will remain with us no matter if the present tariff be changed or not, but it will be in essence an assembling industry still. The future of the coal tar chemical and allied industries is brighter and fuller of promise than ever; its future in this country lies in our own hands to make or to mar. Which will we do?"

Arthur Brisbane warned the buyers of the commercial competition to follow the close of the present war. He also took up the so-called "Yellow Peril" with especial reference to Japanese commercial competition and racial ambitions. Mr. Brisbane seemed to think efficiency in the United States was at a low level. "We here in the United States waste more in one day than the Germans do in a year," he said. The speaker thought that if there was to be a continuance of prosperity after the war it was incumbent upon the Government and trade to anticipate conditions by enacting legislation designed to protect American labor and capital against the reconstruction period following the end of hostilities.

Buyers from widely separated sections of the country said at the close of the afternoon session that their firms had booked the largest future business on record. Collections, they added, were excellent.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Oranges and Silk Ribbons Among Articles Considered.

B. R. Anderson & Co., Seattle, objected to the method used by the Collector in assessing duty on importations of oranges in boxes. The merchandise was tied in packages of two or more boxes each. Duty was assessed on the oranges at the rate provided for the cubical capacity of each box, while the protestants claimed that duty should have been assessed at the rate provided for the cubical capacity of each "package." Judge Hay held that the decision of the Customs Court in the case of Bush & Co. was applicable to the present protest, and sustained the claim.

A. V. Heyliger of this city imported silk velvet ribbons taxed 50 per cent. ad valorem as being composed in chief value of silk. The importer claimed that cotton predominated in the makeup of the goods and asked entry at 40 per cent. The protest was submitted on the record without the introduction of any evidence. The board held that the burden rested upon the importer to show by common proof that the ribbons in question were not in chief value of silk as returned by the appraiser. As he failed to do this the Collector's return was affirmed.

Lines & Warne, New York, were successful in the contention that knitted silk mufflers were properly dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. as knitted underwear. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel. The firm also protested the Collector's assessment of duty on certain flannels composed wholly or in chief value of wool. The assessment was at the rate of 35 per cent., while the importers asked entry at lower rates under the flannel provision according to the value of the goods per pound. This protest also was sustained.

R. H. Macy & Co. lost in protests relating to the duty rate on sashes, gimps, tunics, and a variety of other articles appliqued with beads. The Collector returned the goods at 60 per cent. as silk or cotton net trimmings or ornaments appliqued. A large number of claims for lower duty were made. Judge Howell said there was nothing in the record to justify the board in disturbing the decision of the Collector, that officer being affirmed.

Alfred Richter protested the liquidation and entry by the Collector in including a certain item of commission in the dutiable value. Judge Hay held it appeared from the record that the commission in question was one paid by the purchaser and not the seller of the merchandise. It was shown that the commission was paid to Reuter, Brockelmann & Co. of Tientsin, China. The board held that under the circumstances the protest must be sustained.

ROCKEFELLER MEN HONORED

Institute Directors Announce Promotions and Appointments.

The Board of Scientific Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research announced yesterday these promotions and appointments:

Dr. Alphonse R. Dochez, hitherto an associate in medicine, has been made an associate member; Dr. Henry T. Chickering has been appointed resident physician in the hospital to succeed Dr. Dochez.

The following have been made associates: Dr. Louise Pearse, pathology and bacteriology; Dr. Frederick L. Gates, pathology and bacteriology.

The following have been made assistants: Dr. Oswald Robertson, pathology and bacteriology; Ernest Wildman, chemistry.

The following new appointments have been made: Dr. Rhoda Erdmann, associate in the department of animal pathology; Dr. Rufus A. Morrison, assistant in medicine and assistant resident physician; Dr. John Northrop, assistant in the department of experimental biology; Dr. Jean Oliver, assistant in the department of pathology and bacteriology; Dr. Ernest W. Smillie, fellow in the department of animal pathology; Dr. William D. Witherbee, assistant.

Hardolph Wasteneys, hitherto an associate in the department of experimental biology, has accepted an appointment as associate professor of pharmacy at the University of California.

BURNS MANUSCRIPTS SOLD.

Five Lots at Sotheby's, London, Include Autograph Verses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—A collection of the Robert Burns books and manuscripts of the late J. J. Greenshields, Esq., of Kerse, Lanarkshire, were placed on sale today at Sotheby's and a total of $4,455 was obtained from the five lots disposed of. The only known prospectus issued by Burns, with a view of obtaining subscriptions to his proposed volue of "Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect," was sold for $1,375. A Burns autograph poem, "Sketch," being an early, if not the first, draft of the prologue spoken by William Woods on his benefit night, Monday, April 16, 1787, brought $490. berry, ated An autograph letter of the poet to John McMurdo, Chamberlain to the Duke of Queensberry, dated Nov. 26,1788, was sold for $490, also. Lot No. 509, another autograph letter of Burns to the playwright, George S. Sutherland, dated Dec. 31, 1789, with a superscription by Mrs. Burns, was sold for $1,000.

The final lot sold today consisted of a Burns autograph poem, an early, if not the first, draft of the "Election Ballard at Close of Contest for Representing the Dumfries Burghs, 1790," addressed to Robert Graham of Fintray, and containing eight six-line stanzas, and it brought $1,100.

The sale will be continued tomorrow.

Jobbers Want Bleached Goods.

Buying of bleached cotton goods continues active in this market, according to one of the leading selling agents, and more than this, many of the jobbers are asking for deliveries earlier than those specified in their orders. Certain well-known trade-marked goods are now on an "at value" basis, though it is probable that a new and higher price will be fixed on them before very long. Export business in bleached cottons is also good, especially with South America, and from present indications that market will be held by Americans after the war. According to one large Latin buyer of these goods, the superior finish and wearing qualities of the American cloths more than offset the lower prices that are ordinarily quoted on similar goods by European competitors. Unlike the Chinese, the South Americans are not fond of buying a large percentage of clay in their cotton goods in order to save a few cents.

Wool Prices Tending Higher.

LONDON, July 18.—There were 9,000 bales, mainly New Zealand, offered at the wool auction sales today. The demand was brisk and prices were steady. Sliped lambs sold at 2s 6½d, a new high record. Merinos advanced 10 per cent. and exceptional scoureds 15 per cent. and West Australian greasy realised 2s 8d.

The buyers are here and more are coming. All of them cannot be reached personally or by mail. The efficient and economical way to get into touch with them is to run an advertisement on this page, daily and Sunday.

Telephone Bryant 1000. An advertising representative will call to help prepare an effective announcement.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHEVIOTS.—Open to buy any quantity of cheviots at a price. Farragut 9220.

CHINCHILLAS.—Will buy any quantity chinchillas, brown, navy, and tan; submit sample. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; call with samples all week. 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber open to buy popular-priced coats and suits. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders on better-made goods only. 5th Floor, 114 West 26th St.

COATS, &c.—Jobbers looking at coats and suits; all week. 22 West 32d, 5th floor.

CORDUROY.—Will make attractive price on 30-inch-wide rib white corduroy; immediate delivery. Morse Bros. & Ehrlich, 26 Waverly Place, Spring 7507.

DRESSES.—Rosenbaum Co. open for large quantity women's and misses' cotton street dresses. Bring samples New York office, 120 West 32d St., or telephone 7435 Madison Sq. until 12 noon.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk dresses, bring samples; will place orders on desirable merchandise; will supply material if desired. Herson, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Will look all week at Fall samples of serge and silk dresses, between 10 and 3 o'clock; popular price preferred. 142-46 West 24th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; call with samples. 51 West 24th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs popular-priced wash dresses tomorrow morning. Emile Blum, 1,145 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for street silk dresses of the better kind. 130 West 29th, 1st floor.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders silk dresses. Call all week, 7th floor, 137 West 35th.

DRESSES, SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders Fall. Call all week, Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobbr placing orders for Fall models. Room 1,300, 15 East 21st St.

DUCHESS.—Open for black satin duchess, 80c, any quantity. Simon Costume and Dress Co., 130 West 29th.

LACES.—Mr. Gerber of Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, open for jobs of laces and ladies' handkerchiefs; quantity no object; spot cash. B. H. Levis, 72 Madison Av. Phone Madison Sq. 7197.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Salt's plush. Farragut 9220.

POPLIN.—Open to buy quantity of 36-inch silk poplin; any color; spot cash. G 13 Times.

SCREENS.—Wanted, lens, 16-inch focus, all sizes and lines of screens; when replying give make of screen and size; also focus of lens; reply at once. Z 318 Times Annex.

SILK DRESSES.—David Straus Company, 683 Broad St., Newark, N. J., open for jobs.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall skirts. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., at 11 West 17th, 5th floor.

SATIN.—Open for satin at a price. Call, after 11 A. M., Sam Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

SUITINGS.—Wanted, 200 pieces 54-inch Fall weight diagonal or whipcord suitings, black, navy, brown, green, at $1.10. B 132 Times.

SUITS.—Men's Palm Beach, open to buy for cash large or small quantities. 621 Broadway, Room 543.

SUITS.—Open to buy Fall suits; will give stock drapers on right styles. 19 West 21st., 9th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits; call with samples all week. 113 Greene St., first floor.

SUITS.—Ladies' suits; jobber looking Fall suits. 22 West 28th, 6th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobbers will look at every morning; in the better grades. 11th floor, 19 West 24th.

UNDERWEAR, WORK SHIRTS.—Jobs of men's fall underwear and work shirts. Sol Klein, 1,131 Broadway.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 466 Broadway. Spring 353.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Misses', ladies', children's, and infants' new Fall lines ready; prompt delivery. Julius L. Goldstein, 241 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out Spring styles; Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—Open for cash, quantity Collins & Aikman wide wale corduroy, green, brown, navy, and Copen. Address G 210 Times Downtown.

CORDUROY.—Timme's No. 673, 2-tone black, with narrow strip; also Timme's black and white check plush. Max Mayer, Inc., 852 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Spring 1917 line of children's colored dresses, $1 sellers exclusively. For the jobbing trade, now ready. Phone Stuyvesant 4891 for appointment to see same. I. Mittelman & Co., 85 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Children's, made gingham and chambray, 6 to 14 and 2 to 6; also middies at a sacrifice. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job Summer dresses, large assortment, cheap. Windsor Mfg Co., 148 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Job of cotton dresses to close out, very cheap. Puritan Dress Co., 127 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Job 300 taffeta and crepe dresses to close out cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Silverbloom and linens at sacrifice prices. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES, white and colored, to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th St.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 25d St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, trimmings.

JERSEY SUITS.—Two hundred, to close out, in variety of styles. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

PLUSHES.—4040, $3.15 net; corduroys, $1.10 regular. Advertising Office, 2,452 7th Av.

PLUSHES and Fostmann's Broadcloth for sale, cash; prices right. Mad. Sq. 6777.

SERGE.—About 100 pieces 54268 for sale; all or part. Phone Fischer, 6066 Spring, address 698 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Awning striped gabardine wash skirts, jobs, at $5.50 a dozen. Hirsh, 25 West 27th.

SKIRTS.—Jobs on hand, all materials. Manhattan Skirt Company, 15 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts to close out. Bender Skirt Co., 7 West 22d.

SUITS.—Complete line of ladies' and misses' suits; popular prices, early models, for immediate delivery. Dalvin Cloak & Suit Co., 15 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Fall line ready, $15.50 to $22.50. Jackter & Goldstein, 128 West 22d. Chel. 7963.

WAISTS.—To close out 1,000 dozen cotton at $4.50 and $6 per dozen; also 500 dozen silk at $9 and $12 per dozen; La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, middle West and city, open for representative line popular-priced ladies' suits and coats, on commission basis; have uptown showroom. G 15 Times.

ART NEEDLEWORK SALESMAN.—Good side line; commission. H 289 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday....4@4½ " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Has a Non-Wrinkable Lining.

One of the best-known shoe manufacturers in Brooklyn, according to the Morse & Rogers Bulletin, has just perfected a "non-wrinkable" lining that can be used both in high and low shoes, and especially in turn shoes. The two sides of the lining are fastened in the back of the shoe with a special goring which smooths out any wrinkle that may be formed in the second lasting. This gore, the bulletin says, also prevents the shoe from slipping at the heel.

Fall Styles Very Attractive.

"The women of the country," said a buyer of women's ready-to-wear garments yesterday, "will be more attractively dressed this coming Fall than they have been in some time. From the sample lines I have seen the designers deserve to be highly complimented. It must be remembered, too, that domestic talent has been given more freedom than ever in the creation of fashions since the output of the Parisian dressmakers has become limited. In the Fall garments all harsh lines have been eliminated and some very beautiful effects have been gained by draping the material. The models have a fullness that at first sight is not apparent."

Fur Set and Muff Styles.

The manufacturing furriers have made some changes in the styles they will offer for the coming Fall and Winter. Many new articles will appear, and quite a vogue is predicted for capes. These will be made with either the close fitting collars or those that rise high in the back. Muffs will be round or melon shaped. In fur coats a length shorter than the regulation size will be put out for use by those devoted to skating as a Winter sport. This will be to permit the skater the necessary freedom of movement. It will also serve to bring to the furriers business that might otherwise be lost to the manufacturers of sport coats made of cloth instead of fur.

Coal Supply Is Somewhat Short.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the troubles of the anthracite shippers and dealers are caused by a shortage of supplies rather than by any deficiency in demand. While one or two sizes are dragging, for the most part it is hard to keep up with orders. A Summer scarcity of domestic coal is not a very serious matter from the standpoint of the consuming public, but it means loss and worry to the retailers. Not only are they prevented from stocking up against the Fall rush, but in many cases they are being held back on their bin-filling business. Bituminous prices have strengthened still further during the past week, buoyancy being most marked in the cheaper grades. Because of this the "spread" between high and low prices is less than usual.

Say Floods Won't Hurt Much.

Wholesale merchants here, basing their opinions largely on press reports, do not look for any serious lessening of Fall buying as a result of the floods reported in the South. As nearly as they can figure out, the places that have been hardest hit are the smaller towns and villages, most of the damage in the larger towns and cities being done in localities more or less remote from the business districts. While some of the larger buyers from that part of the country and the Southwest are now in this market, the real influx of retailers from those parts is not looked for much before Aug. 1. Because of the favorable cotton situation, good Fall trading is anticipated this year. Advance Fall business from the South has been generally good.

About Fall Dress Goods.

Well-posted men in the jobbing end of the local dress goods trade are touring velours, French serges, broadcloths, and plaids as big contenders for popular favor this Fall. In the colors, navy, black, dark brown, myrtle, and other dark shades are thought well of. Unless lower mill prices come about within the next few months, and this is not looked for, the coming season will see the end of 36-inch cotton-warp serges that can be retailed at 50 cents a yard. These goods, which within the last two or three years jobbed at a profit at 29½ cents, are now being sold at 59 cents over the counter in many cases because of the increased wholesale cost. The cheapest all-wool serges, it is said, are now bringing prices at wholesale which make it necessary to retail them at 75 to 80 cents a yard.

Retailers Will Get Good Prices.

Some of the coat and suit manufacturers are of the opinion that the retailers of women's garments will capitalize the strike that has been going on in the industry to ask more for merchandise. They agree that this will not be an unwise move in view of the fact that advances in the cost of materials will really make prices higher. The argument for increased prices based on the last named reason has been overdone, they hold, and much better results can probably be obtained from using the strike as the cause of the advances. The manufacturers themselves, it is said, will probably demand more for their product when the strike comes to a conclusion and operations once more begin.

Went "Fishing" for Duck.

A story was told in the cotton goods trade yesterday of how a certain local commission house, finding itself with a large order for duck on its hands and a paucity of goods, started "fishing" through New England for any merchandise of this kind that could be found and which would meet the specifications of the order. While it was not said what prices were paid for the goods, they were apparently low enough to admit of the order's being filled at a profit to the house, or at least at an even break on the goods so obtained. Some of the goods, it was said, were found in villages so small that they are rarely heard of, one to five rolls being the limit of the purchases in several instances. In some of the Massachusetts fishing towns, it is said, quite a haul was made.

Gray Goods Were Not Active.

There was none too much activity in the local gray goods market yesterday, though a good inquiry was reported for 30-inch, 3.25-yard drills for spot and nearby delivery. Business did not materialize very much, it was said, since the buyers were bidding only 7⅝ cents for spot goods, while the mills wanted an eighth more because spot stuff was scarce. Business was also done on 37-inch, 3.60, and 3.95-yard drills for this month's shipment, but it was not large. Inquiries for 36-inch sheetings for nearby delivery apparently did not develop into sales. Printcloth trading was confined almost entirely to small lots for delivery within the next 90 days. Prices continued firm, however, at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c
39-inch, 64-72s	6¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BEN LECHNER, a medical student, of 76 Monroe Street, against whom Miss Rose Siega obtained a judgment on March 26 last for breach of promise of marriage, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of the judgment, which is in dischargeable by bankruptcy. He has no other liabilities and no assets.

ISADOR JACOBSON, dealer in hardware and housefurnishing goods at 482 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,985 and assets of $900 in stock.

IMPERIAL KIMONO MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Absey, manufacturer of underwear, who did business as the Imperial Kimono Manufacturing Company at 49 East Twenty-first Street, by these creditors: E. D. Teague, $381; David Berk, $150, and Jacob Krisel, $7. He began business in November last.

JOHN GRANT LYMAN.—John L. Lyttle, receiver for John Grant Lyman, stock broker, of 68 Broad Street, has made a report of the estate. Receipts were $55,040 and disbursements $3,437, leaving a balance of $51,603. Of the receipts, $14,000 came from Florida, $20,500 was found in the Newark safe deposit vaults, $11,486 from stock brokers, $300 from sale of his motor boat, and $679 from sale of stocks. The receiver also has on hand 518 shares of stock said to be worth $35,000, among them being 200 shares United States Steel and 10 shares E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. There are about 200 creditors. The receiver has returned $3,371 cash to persons who had sent the money after the receiver was appointed, and has also returned checks and drafts for $13,146.

TERMINAL MILK CORPORATION of 186 Eleventh Avenue has filed schedules showing liabilities of $19,458 and assets of $10,507, consisting of notes, $2,761; accounts, $5,662; 500 milk cans, &c., $1,165; wagons, $600, and cash, $119. Among the creditors are the City of New York, $500 fine and $13 water taxes; Hamden Co-operative Creamery Company, Hamden, N. Y., $4,087; Ayer & McKenney, Philadelphia, $3,533; New Era Creamery Company, Trenton, N. J., $1,833, and Richard J. Reedy, New York City, $1,433.

HENRY H. MEYER, saloon and restaurant at 1,941 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $15,392 and assets of $6,267, consisting of stock, $900; fixtures, $600; accounts, $1,950, of which $1,200 were loans to Louis Weiss, now in Sing Sing; painting in saloon, $75; cash, $142, and shares of stock in Metzler, Inc., $500. Among the creditors are George Ringler Brewing Company, $6,258, secured by chattel mortgage, and Colonial Bank, $500. There is due $4,168 to the landlord for five months' rent.

SAMUEL G. LAKIN, manufacturer of cloaks at 55 East Eleventh Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,469 and assets of unknown value.

GOLDMAN & SCHMERZ.—Judge Hand has appointed George G. Zabriskie receiver for Schuman & Schmerz, grocers at 2,339 First Avenue, under a bond of $500.

RAPHAEL MACLAIRE.—Judge Hand has appointed Jacob Weil receiver for Raphael Maclaire, druggist at 947 Eighth Avenue, under a bond of $2,000. Assets are $5,000.

RUBBER SPECIALTY COMPANY.—Carl F. Hayes, doing business as the Rubber Specialty Company at 57 Duane Street, has made an assignment to Carmine A. Panaro. He began business on April 1, 1915.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—Henry G. Koehn and Frederick Koehn, both of the American Manufacturing Company of Sheboygan, which recently went into bankruptcy, both filed petitions of bankruptcy Tuesday afternoon, with aggregate liabilities exceeding $500,000. Henry Koehn owes $267,207.69, of which $70,607 is unsecured. His assets amount to $7,959.30. The bank also has claims aggregating $117,000 on notes of the company on which Henry is liable as indorser.

The liabilities of Fred Koehn amount to $306,693 and his assets are $325.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Ahsbach, Charles J.—B. Werle.....$588.99
Acer, Addie E.—Carnegie Trust Co....1,230.52
Applebaum, Joseph—N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.....111.93
Benz, Charles, Jr.—B. Freedman.....500.00
Burney, James T.—Alburger Stoer & Co. 1,698.98
Beggs, John E.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co.....119.91
Baker, Smith & Co.—D. Kelly.....119.37
Chubaroff, Michael E.—Pacific Lamp Co., Inc.....153.42
Crescent Motion Picture Co., Inc.—H. C. Miner Lithographing Co.....526.19
Cory, James M.—F. M. Hunt.....231.57
Collins, T. Davis—A. Thiel.....190.78
Diamond, Samuel—Osborn Manufacturing Co.....124.99
Dowling, Agnes—People, &c.....300.00
Emmet, William T., Supt.—Washington Savings Bank, costs.....111.20
Fast, Samuel—F. D. Cadmus.....897.41
Fortuna, Emma A.—Frank Holding Co..286.41
Goldstein, Joseph and Annie—C. M. Siegel et al.....229.91
Gardner Crumb Co. and Edward Harrington—Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Co.....389.88
Glennen, Patrick—Marist Bros.....4,166.91
Greenberg, Edward, and Samuel D. Friedman—A. S. Rosenzweig.....1,111.78
Hansemann, Richard A.—W. Saenger...865.00
Hurtig, Sadye—J. J. Kiet.....1,558.18
Harrington, James E.—W. F. Sullivan..106.43
Hanle, Ernest A., Marie Henle and Baltazor—A. Hohne.....102.49
Italian National Club of the Borough of Manhattan—I. Heineman.....553.70
Industrial Land Improvement Co.—A. A. Brunzell.....204.60
J. B. C. Building Con.—Talihee & McCaul, Inc.....2,146.00
J. C. Covey & Co., Inc.—Kaltman Bros.....124.31
Kramer, Armin—G. A. Feld Co.....168.98
Kampfe, Otto—C. R. Ward et al.....607.75
Kalmbar, Bernard—W. A. Smith.....263.90
Lieberman, Elsie—W. J. Lynahan.....164.32
Levin Bros. Co., Inc., and Israel Singer —S. Victor.....220.58
Lane, Ralph—J. A. Kernohan.....2,235.50
Lake, Vincent F., and Isaac Risley—G. Herring.....811.88
McWhirter, William H., Elizabeth McWhirter, and W. H. McWhirter Co.—Michael Cohen & Co.....4,828.44
McGovern, Patrick, and Charles L. Perrin—M. Gallina, costs.....120.07
Marman, Pellegrino—Hannah.....106.08
Mulligan, Hotel C., and William Mulligan—G. Hotchkiss.....1,618.14
O'Dea, Andrew—N. C. Crotty.....278.91
Phelps, William J.—S. H. Dias.....346.89
Price, George B.—P. Molfen.....375.84
Paul, Samuel, and Abraham Hoffman—S. Bernheim.....629.52
Pringle, J. Maxwell—F. Harris.....197.36
Pfeifer, Abraham and Eva—M. V. Sachs.....545.65
Robinson, Beverly W.—M. H. Robinson.....23,392.56
Risbrough, Edward P.—M. A. Edwards.125.17
Rasst, Leon O.—J. N. Orozco.....408.20
Reich, George—L. 241 Broadway Co.....188.57
Schoenfeld, Harry—G. Hyman.....162.28
Schwartz, Mendel—A. Simon et al.....107.63
Simpson, Iliff M.—London Guarantee & Accident Co., Ltd.....128.96
Slotkin, Joseph—M. Sashowitz.....141.51
Saks, Alexander or Abraham—L. A. & G. J. Hyman, Inc.....195.87
Simplex Trunk and Wardrobe Fitting Corp.—Mutual Profit Realty Co.....175.76
Solomon, David—F. Rudolph et al.....155.72
Tuzi, Luigi—People, &c.....200.00
Townes, Willis G.—W. R. L. Cook.....114.97
Wise, Leo—A. J. Pauley.....322.40
Wolfe, George—F. G. Moore.....19,737.66
Wright, William T.—Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.....259.61
Wilson, Frank M.—and Harold E. Nagle —A. J. Hirsh.....217.98

In Bronx County.

B. & B. Const. Co., Inc., Vito Bononio, and Guerino Baldi—C. A. Pape.....$200.07
Davidson Avenue Realty Co. and Henry Cleland—Muglers Iron Works.....113.72
Dirman, George—J. Moore.....132.10
Haas, George—J. Gross.....62.02
Kelly, Andrew J. and Elizabeth A.—E. Ridgley.....813.21
Mondie, Abraham—A. Siegel et al.....32.40
McKee, John—A. Solotoff et al.....99.22
McKiniry, Thomas E., James F. McAtee, William Horne, and Riverdale Cont. Co., Inc.—N. Y. State National Bank, Albany.....20,758.62
Reilly, Hugh—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.....36.80
Sails, Fanny B.—M. Tanenhaus et al.....112.36
Tarasch, Louis E.—J. E. Kelly.....100.39
Valtz, Edward—A. Greenwald et al.....365.79
Zweibelson, Samuel—H. Singer.....27.06

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Educational Films Corp. of America—H. J. Redfield, July 13, 1916.....$2,295.18
Grand Lodge of the U. S. of I. O. F. S. of I.—P. Blaustein, July 1, 1916....1,000.00
Kirt, Nettie A., Margaret C. Lavin, and Walter Clark—R. Noethiger, July 12, 1916.....1,890.29
Harris, Charles H.—J. Lombardi, July 8, 1916.....112.16
Same—Same, Dec. 8, 1915.....7,657.70
Scher, Joseph—Lawyers Mortgage Co., Dec. 9, 1915.....1,217.77
Solwedel, Frederick A.—Wesley Realty C., June 14, 1915.....225.91
Hammer, William J.—Independent Lamp and Wire Co., June 27, 1916.....278.88
L. K. Comstock & Co.—C. E. L. Johnston, Dec. 24, 1915.....3,634.21
McCaldin Bros. Co.—H. Jensen, Dec. 14, 1915.....784.24
McMullen, Snare, & Triest, Inc.—M. R. Healy, June 19, 1916.....1,634.95
Same—J. F. Healy, June 19, 1916.....429.91
Aquilar Corp.—C. Hartigan, June 19, 1916.....109.12
Burfiend, Margaret—J. A. Kovick, June 14, 1916.....400.00
Williams, John S.—W. Brunner et al., June 5, 1916.....115.05
Same—Same, May 25, 1914.....100.43

In Bronx County.

Burland, Wolf—J. Hahn, Feb. 5, 1916, suspended.....489.23
Streeter, Charles T., and Charles T. Streeter Construction Co.—P. H. Newman, June 25, 1914.....2,031.85

LEMERITE
Imported Hand Made
UNDERWEAR
For January WHITE GOODS Sales
Finest materials, exquisitely embroidered in exclusive designs
Orders must be placed at once to insure delivery.
American Import Co.
220 Fourth Ave. Telephone Stuyv. 1671.

SWEATERS, SILK, SPECIAL OFFER
Knitkraft
Pure thread silk knitted Sweaters. Latest designs with sailor collars and sashes or belts. Will sell at low price to quick buyer.
Knitkraft Co., Inc., 118 W. 30th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—F. Schwartz & Son; E. G. Schwartz, boys' and children's clothing; Herald Square.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Froshin, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 303 5th Av.; McAlpin.

AUSTIN, Tex.—E. M. Scarbrou & Sons; J. H. Bohlinger, notions, laces, and handkerchiefs; 353 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Besche Bros.; C. Besche, carpets, furniture, and housefurnishing goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Klein-Moffett Co.; R. W. Klein, cotton piece goods; H. H. Green, embroideries and trimmings; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Goodwin & Irwin; W. C. Goodwin, carpets and furniture; Park Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, clothing; Imperial.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; A. Delevie, upholstery, rugs, and mattings; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss B. Cohn, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Claridge.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. F. Whitmark, ready-to-wear; R. 710, 1,170 B'way.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Haskins; G. H. Sevenson, furniture; 320 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Washburn Bros. Co.; A. Z. Washburn, dry goods, clothing, carpets, and general merchandise; Grand.

BOSTON, Mass.—Browning, King & Co.; R. W. Brown

DEATH LIST GROWS AS WATERS RECEDE

Flood Took 28 Lives in Asheville Section Alone—Property Loss There $12,000,000

MANY MILLS WIPED OUT

Railroads Also In Some Instances Will Have to be Entirely Rebuilt—Menace of Famine.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 18.—Receding waters of the disastrous floods which swept through the French Broad River valley Sunday gave up seven additional bodies today, and reports tonight of eight more deaths by drowning in the Bat Cave section brought the total death list in this district to twenty-eight. Indications were that the property loss in western North Carolina alone might reach $12,000,000. Fears are felt that the loss of life and property may prove even greater.

Relief work is being pushed, and most of the 1,200 men thrown out of employment by the closing of twenty-five industrial plants by the flood are being put to work clearing away the wreckage. Homeless victims are housed and fed at the High School here.

About 250 passengers on the Southern Railway's Florida Special, stalled by the flood near Nocona since Sunday morning, were supplied with food late last night and today were brought here in automobiles. The passengers include many women and children.

It is feared that it will be weeks before railroad trains will be making schedules in Piedmont and western North Carolina, and that hundreds of thousands of cotton spindles will be idle for months. Railroads reaching into the mountains of Ashe, Watauga, Allegheny, and Wilkes Counties will require almost complete rebuilding. In some places rivers have completely changed their courses.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 18. — Railroads apparently have suffered far more from the floods than was at first realized. Reports from western North Carolina are that some lines there will have to be almost entirely rebuilt.

Cotton mills in North and South Carolina have been heavy sufferers from the flood and thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment. In many instances mills will have to be entirely rebuilt, and it will be months before these are put into operation.

LOWER PEACH TREE, Ala., July 18.—"Unless aid comes we face starvation," was the word sent out from here today by E. F. Morrissett. His message to newspapers said: Many families, both white and black, are absolutely without food. Negroes who have been without meat for weeks now are without bread. The waters of the Alabama River have ruined all the crops in the bottoms."

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 18.—The village of Chimney Rock, N. C., has been destroyed by high water, according to reports reaching here tonight.

PUTS POSTMASTER OUT.

Pittsburgh Official's Lack of Co-operation Causes Dismissal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mystery has been thrown by the Post Office Department around the dismissal of Dr. George W. McNeil, Postmaster at Pittsburgh, which was announced in the official bulletin of the department today. The bulletin did not even mention Dr. McNeil's name, but gave the news in this form:

Notice to Postmasters: A Postmaster at one of the most important Post Offices in the United States has been removed for failure to cooperate with the department in carrying out its instructions regarding the conduct of the service in his city.

First Assistant Postmaster General Roper said tonight that the Postmaster removed was Dr. McNeil of Pittsburgh, but there he stopped. He declined to say in what manner the Postmaster had declined to co-operate with the department, or to furnish any details whatever of the friction which led to the dismissal.

The removal of Dr. McNeil came as a complete surprise to Pennsylvania Democrats. His appointment was made upon the recommendation of ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, and was supported by Vance C. McCormick, the present Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and State Chairman Roland S. Morris. He was considered one of the leading Democrats of the western part of Pennsylvania.

CANAL GUNS EFFECTIVE.

Gen. Edwards Calls the Target Practice the Best He Ever Saw.

PANAMA, July 18.—There was target practice with the fourteen-inch guns of the Atlantic forts today, and Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Commander of the Canal Zone, said the shooting was the best ever done by coast artillery within his personal observation.

The big guns also were used in assisting a mobile army operating on both sides of the canal, and their shells destroyed a jungle for a radius of 200 feet around the targets.

'LAW OF NATIONS NOT DEAD.'

Will Outlive Conflict in Europe, John Bassett Moore Says.

Ones hould not expect to find much law between the firing lines of two enemy countries, John Bassett Moore, head of the Department of International Law at Columbia University and former counsellor of the Department of State in Washington, told the students of the Columbia Summer session last night at a reception held in the gymnasium hall and attended by nearly 3,000 of the students, representing every State and Territory in the United States and many foreign countries.

Old rules of international law and even of civil law have not been laid aside forever because of this war, Professor Moore contended, although many may have been suspended. These things are laid aside, he said, in time of war exactly as they were in our civil war.

"I hear many people say that international law has come to an end," he said. "This is a mistake. All these so-called new measures which we are hearing so much about these days are not new at all. They are alike in principle and often even in terms with such measures as were advanced in such wars as the Napoleonic wars.

"This brings me to matter of the object of education. It seems to me to be to teach us to profit by experience. New measures should be tested in the light of past experience. It is most important to do this now when they are saying everything is new; that the teachings of Washington are out of date; that we are living in a new world. For example, we hear much about the 'Doctrine of Isolation.' What is that doctrine? What do we mean by it? Surely we have never maintained any such doctrine. We have always maintained the most intimate relations with foreign nations and never a doctrine of isolation. The only sense it could possible apply is that we have avoided entangling political alliances. There is no power in the world that has been less isolated."

STIELOW CHAMPION SEEKS REAL SLAYER

Woman Lawyer Says Peddler, and Not Condemned Man, Killed Shelby.

ASKS ANOTHER REPRIEVE

If the Governor Grants It She Will Go to Orleans County and Run Down Murderer.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, a lawyer; Stuart M. Kohn, also a lawyer, and Mrs. Kohn left New York for Buffalo last night to argue a writ of habeas corpus on which they hope to get a stay of execution for Charles F. Stielow, who is under sentence to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing next week for the murder of Charles Phelps of West Shelby, Orleans County, and his housekeeper, Miss Margaret Woolcott, in March, 1915.

Miss Humiston said last night before leaving that if she could obtain the stay of execution she was going to Orleans County with detectives to find the real murderer. Mrs. Humiston said she was confident of getting the stay because she had now and important evidence to present to the court. She couldn't say just what the new testimony would be, but it was hinted that there has been uncovered evidence of a plot to do away with Shelby, a wealthy farmer, in which Stielow played no part. It was also hinted that Stielow had been made a scapegoat.

A part of the new testimony is that two weeks before the murder a peddler went to the home of Stielow and suggested that he and Stielow arrange to rob Shelby. Stielow refused, whereupon the peddler said he thought he would do it himself. Mrs. Humiston believes this man was sent to sound Stielow as to the possibility of his doing away with the rich farmer. She says she knows where this peddler is and will have him held if Governor Whitman will grant a stay of execution.

"We are going to get the real murderer," said Mrs. Humiston. "I am firmly convinced of Stielow's innocence. He didn't run away after the crime as murderers do. He stayed in the neighborhood, and it wasn't until two weeks later that he was arrested by men in an automobile and handcuffed without even a warrant. That was an outrageous proceeding."

Twice before reprieves had been granted for Stielow. On July 4 Spencer Miller, Deputy Warden at Sing Sing, told Mrs. Humiston he believed Stielow innocent, and as a result of her investigation Mrs. Humiston persuaded Governor Whitman to reprieve Stielow last Friday, two hours and a half before the time for the execution of sentence. The reprieve was for one week, and Stielow will die next week unless Governor Whitman acts again. The grant of the writ of habeas corpus by Justice Cole would permit Stielow being taken to Buffalo to testify for himself.

Playing a large part in the conviction of Stielow was an alleged confession obtained by detectives. This was not signed, but at the trial the detectives swore they had obtained it from Stielow. Stielow was sentenced for the May, April 10. At midnight on April 9 he sent for Mr. Miller and told him he had not made the confession. As a result of this the Governor granted a two months' stay. An alienist submitted a report that Stielow had the intelligence of a child of 7, with a vocabulary of 150 words. The confession contained more than 350 words. Mrs. Humiston is convinced that this confession was not genuine.

SUSTAIN METER; CUT BILL.

Lighting Co. and Service Board Solve Law vs. Justice Puzzle.

Public Service Commissioner Hayward, on behalf of the commission, suggested to the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company yesterday that it reduce the bill of Phineas Kent, Jr., of 537 First Avenue, Long Island City, from $62.76 for the period from March 16 to April 14, to $2, or some other reasonable amount. The company was doubtful of its ability to do this without facing punishment, because of a violation of the law prohibiting rebating.

It seems to be the law that the meter must be believed first, and if credence is given to its figures and a bill sent in, then the bill must stand, because he who cuts it down is a malefactor.

Mr. Kent lives in four rooms and his electric light bill averaged about $2 a month until the short month involved in his appeal to the commission.

The company didn't want to go back on the meter law, which was made upon the recommendation of ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, and was supported by Vance C. McCormick, the present Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and State Chairman Roland S. Morris. He was considered one of the leading Democrats of the western part of Pennsylvania.

The company didn't want to go back on the meter law, which was made upon the recommendation of the commission discovered that it had no right to issue an order that might involve the company in one of these disagreeable situations. Mr. Kent professed decided lack of faith in the meter and absolutely no confidence in any law which threatened anybody with jail for refusing to insist upon the payment of a bill registered by a meter that was clearly crazy.

Commissioner Hayward thought the company ought to do something about it, and the company said it would, probably on the ground that the wires feeding Mr. Kent's rooms with current had been tampered with. In this way it was hoped justice might be done without violating law.

DR. AKED HAS NO PEACE HOPE

Returns with Miss Balch, Sure War Will Run Through Winter.

The Rev. Charles F. Aked and Miss Emily Balch, delegates to the Permanent Peace Conference, in session since last December in Stockholm, returned yesterday on the Frederik VIII. because they saw no prospect of the war ending for at least another year.

"Judging from information I received in Berlin and Stockholm," Dr. Aked said, "the war will last through the coming Winter. The belligerents all seem determined to fight until one side or the other is exhausted. There is no sign of any weakening of purpose or belief in victory.

"The Peace Conference was composed of one delegate from Holland, two each from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and Miss Balch and myself from America. We have accomplished nothing definite, and that was why we returned."

Dr. Aked said he was going to Detroit to report to Mr. Ford and did not know when he would return to Europe.

He said the food shortage in Germany had been much exaggerated, and pointed out that meals were cheaper at the Hotel Adlon in Berlin than at the Grand in Stockholm. The Germans were all sure of victory, he said, and he never saw such organization or efficiency.

Dr. Aked spoke bitterly about his native land, England. In dispatches received from Copenhagen before Dr. Aked's departure it was said he had asked permission to return to America through England and that his request had been refused.

SIGN MUST COME DOWN.

Court of Appeals Upholds Ordinance Limiting Height to 75 Feet.

A large sign, erected by the O. J. Gude Company on top of a building at Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, must be taken down or reduced in size under a decision just made by the Court of Appeals. The ruling upholds the city building ordinance restricting the height of advertising signs to 75 feet above the roofs on which they are built, even though the permits were issued before the new ordinance was passed in 1914.

It was said at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings that the decision might have far-reaching effect on other signs erected under permits signed before the new ordinance was adopted and might involve costly building alterations.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
Joseph A. Morris.
Louis Friedman.
Henry Eidlinger.
Henry Wilensky.
Walter J. Pierce.
Edward Robertson.
Henry C. Bastian.
Abram G. Reich.
Peter J. Inglis.
William Steinberg.
Louis Klein.
Charles Isaacs.
H. B. Franklin.
E. W. Skolnick.
C. W. Graham.
Henry Pais.
Louis Niedle.
Philip Chorne.
Isidor Gels.
Sadie Isaacs.
Henry Kast.
Under objection:
Eugene Levy.
Raphael Jaret.
Adjourned cases:
Nathan Rotman.
H. Himmelstein.
H. Himmelstein.
Nathan Stone.
G. Neiderman.
Louis Kotzen.
J. Gartner.
Nathan & Dittenhoefer.
S. Mirolowsky.
S. Dessau's Sons.
Peltz, Sonneshein & Frank.
J. H. Costello.
Involuntary case:
Petition of Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Motions:
Delta Theatre Corp., M. & J. Cohen.
I. & S. Heilman.
Leo Safian.
John Giorno.
John G. Lyman.
John Applegate.
Arden Const. Co.
Emanuel Knauer.
Slavin Brothers.
G. P. Hammond.
Slavin Brothers.
L. Sisenwein.
K. E. Garment Co.
Louis Shapiro.
Sam G. Lawin.
Ray Marks.
J. Helfand.
Jacobs & Harris.
E. F. Lambert.
D. & E. Dress Co.
Hollins & Co.
John Conroy.
Edward Bogner.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.
J. V. W. Miller.
G. F. Stringer.
B. Holzschlag.
Worth & Konradi.
Bartley<Dalzell et al.
Allen et al<Segurance, (2.)
Steinbrugge<Abrams.
Simonson<Great Atl & Pac Tea Co.
B'klyn Ash Removal Co<" Nellie T." et al.
Tracy et al<CNY.
Fox<same.
Hastorf<Michel Brewing Co.
McWilliams et al<Barge 311.
Same<Barge Boyd.
Castle<Daniel McAllister.
Lohrmann<same.
Coast Transit Co<Energetic.
Isidor Horwitz.
I. Weissberger.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Strassburger<Dabo.
Townley<F. E. Smith & Son.
Fellows<Int Shoe Supplies Co.
Re Maltbie, (Untted Cigar Stores Co.)
State of Yucatan<Argueelles & Co.
All-Package Grocery Stores Co<McAtamney.
Garber<B, Q Co & S R.
Rogal<Leff.
Goelet<McPartland.
CNY<Cheltenham Press.
Eneman<Eneman.
Jefferson Co Sav Bk<Frankel.
Fay<Sun P & P Co.
Wynne<Farmers & Merchants' Bank of Byromville, Ga.
Fribourg<Emigrants' Ind Sav Bank.
Cooper<Cooper.
Same<Greenhut.
Lim<Butcher & Ross (Kraft, (2.)
Re Waterbury, (Westchester Av. to Zerega Av.)
R<CNY. (Railroad Av.)
Re Edward F. Cullen, Inc.
Connolly<Conroy.
Wile<Louis.
Hirsh<Hirsh.
Gwirtzman<M. R. Holding Co.
Travis<Gledhill.
Stolzenberg<Schneider.
Steinhardt<Roehrs.
Schmiblein<Cedner.
Teber<Dacel, Ruppert, a corporation.
Re Camden Corp.
Fried<Hopkins.
Kuthy<Gen Baking Co.
Mayer<Ehret.
Levy<Kaufman.
Bentz<Wolke.
O'Malley<Gen Baking Co.
Flin<Koppelman.
Pomeroy<Hocking Valley R. R.
Higgins<same. (2.)
Same<Toledo & Ohio Central Ry.
Levy<Levy.
Meyers<Stevens & Co.
Schneider<Haedrich & Sons.
Lavinsky<Terry & T.
Brown<same.
Ferguson<Meyers.
Wile<Sengstock.
Jamison<Larson.
Shilkerman<Goldling.
MacGowan<MacGowan
Weber<Bklyn & Q House & H Corp (4)
Middleton<Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Re Roberge Place.
Re E 37th St.
Re E 12th St.
Osborn<Carcesa.
People, &c<Eissing.
Weinstein<Palmieri.
Reis<Usona Shirt Co.
Elias<Elias.
Fitkalo<Fitkalo.
Re Henson.
Zengel<Gondek.
Dewar<Zapfe.
Fred F. Ingram Co<Gittiemacher.
Steele<Knobler.
The McClure Pub Co, Inc<Peek Bros & Winch.
Fitzgerald<Goldstein.
London<London.
Re Blasutti (Abbote.)
Elmont Develop Corp<Christ.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Dean.
Cardalo.
Spiro.
Manzello.
Willets.
Howell.
Kearney.
Barber.
Juran.
Loffini.
Greenberg.
Schwartz.
Plaatje.
Tackman.
Davis.
Gallacher.
Geier.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Nicholas Burner.
R S Joerter.
Ellen McLaughlin.
Maggie McAlevey.
Administration of:
Anton Heckelmann.
Accounting of:
James J Kearney.
Patrick H McCarren.
John Shine.
Mary C Osborn.
John T Fort.
Estate of:
Catherine H Tallman.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

129th St, 109 East, n s, 140 ft s of Park Av, 25x99.11, four-story tenement and stores; William Koch against Sarah Gabriel et al.; Avtaxer & C., attorneys; due on judgment, $11,056.61; taxes, &c., $408.24; subject to tax lien of $1,240; to the plaintiff for $7,240.

93d St, 340 East, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 75, five-story tenement; Ernestine Faust against Mary Roden; F. E. Young, attorney; due on judgment, $18,622.99; taxes, &c., $808.75; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

1st Av, 2,121-2,141, n e, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x100, six-story flat and stores; Citizens' Savings Bank against Betsy Krulewitch et al; J. A. Beall, attorney; due on judgment, $46,705.71; taxes, &c., $1,719.40; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 891, w s, 77 ft s of Barretto St, 74x105, five-story flat and stores, Henry Morgenthau Co. against Bronx Industries Estates et al.; S. Stern, attorney; due on judgment, $26,580.71; taxes, &c., $787.20; prior mortgage, $57,000; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

Southern Boulevard, 911, w s, 124 ft n of Barretto St, 76x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $26,786.96; taxes, &c., $776, prior mortgage, $60,000; to the plaintiff for $75,000.

Southern Boulevard, 883, w s, 225 ft s of Barretto St, 50x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $17,808.40; taxes, &c., $397.70; prior mortgage, $58,000; to the plaintiff for $58,000.

Southern Boulevard, 857, w s, 151 ft s of Barretto St, 74x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $26,587.72; taxes, &c., $787.20; prior mortgage, $57,000; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

Southern Boulevard, s w corner of Barretto St, 77x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $26,109.96; taxes, &c., $874; prior mortgage, $70,000; to the plaintiff for $92,000.

Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Barretto St, 77x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $18,368.71; taxes, &c., $485; prior mortgage, $57,000; to the plaintiff for $52,000.

Brook Av, 1,526, e s, 250 ft n of 171st St, 25x100.8, four-story flat; R. E. Rabell, executor, &c., against Gertis Halpin et al.; C. V. Gabriel, attorney; due on judgment, $11,443.02; taxes, &c., $368.56; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Boone Av, at n w corner of West Farms Road, 147.4x98x irregular, vacant; W. R. Rose against C. Altman et al.; B. G. Feaman, attorney; due on judgment, $6,081.16; taxes, &c., $657.92; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Wall St, 3 to 7, s w corner of New St, extending to 84 Broadway, 63.2x32x39.5x30.10x 106.2x56.4, twelve-story Smith Building; Equitable Life Assurance Society against C. H. B. Smith et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $1,485,014.68; taxes, &c., $16,777.80.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 101st St, 27.6x 142.10x100.11x irregular, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Douglas Realty Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $62,445.79; taxes, &c., $918.

324 St, 614 West, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 24x100.5, five-story flat; M. J. Murray and another, executors, against Frederick Willenbroch et al.; B. J. Isecke, attorney; due, $16,035.15; taxes, &c., $865.49.

13th St, 438 East, n s, 175.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.5x130.8, five-story tenement and stores; Jonas Weil and another against Liebowitz Realty Co. et al.; I. S. Heller, attorney; due, $4,560.86; prior mortgage, $19,000.

13th St, 440 East, s s, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.5x130.8, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; same attorney; due, $2,864.79; prior mortgage, $19,000.

85th St, 313 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2, four-story flat; Knickerbocker Hospital against W. H. Yarnall et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $13,307.42; taxes, &c., $386.35.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 1,551-1,553, n e corner of 87th St, 50x 90, six-story building with stores; J. W. Bohlman et al. against Aaron Goodman et al.; H. S. Flynn, attorney; due, $16,-568.00; prior mtg. $75,000.

By Philip Smith.

St. Nicholas Place, 48, e s, 75 ft s of 153d St, 99.1x100, six-story Cedarcliff apartment house; Fuhrman & Hamershlag against Strathcona Construction Co. et al.; Goldsmith, R., M. & B., attorneys.

By Henry Brady.

11th Av, 764, e s, 75 ft n of 53d St, 25x125x irregular, three-story frame house and four-story rear stable; Sheriff's sale, all right, title, &c., which R. J. Murphy had on April 18, 1916, or since; J. K. Ellenbogen, attorney.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

128d St, 417 East, n s, 199.6 ft e of 1st Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against M. T. Mulry et al.; Goder, B. & H., attorneys; due, $3,884.29; taxes, &c., $127.03.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Eagle Av, 760, w s, 182 ft s of 156th St, 18x99.2, three-story dwelling; R. D. W. Post against F. W. Seybel et al.; F. F. de Rham, attorney; due, $6,543.34; taxes, &c., $471.81.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Briggs Av, e s, 808.6 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, for a one-story brick garage, 19.1x 40; George Glendaning, 2,578 Briggs Av, owner; Charles H. Dietrich, 243 West 130th St, architect; cost.....$1,500

Southern Boulevard, w s, 30.94 ft s of Fairmount Place, for a one-story brick moving picture theatre, 52.11x139; Benenson Realty Co., Benjamin Benenson, 401 East 152d St, President, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$20,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

43d St, 128 West, s s, three-story and basement dwelling and studio; I. Friedenheit, 395 4th Av, owner; J. Putzel, 29 West 34th St, architect; cost.....$9,000

93d St, 152 East, n s, four-story dwellings; P. G. Goesler, premises, owner; F. Sterner, 154 East 93d St, architect; cost.....$5,000

124th St, 119 to 127 East, to a four-story telephone exchange; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; McKenzie Voorhees & Gmelin, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000

Barrow St, 69, and Commerce St, 33, to a five-story loft; Corporation of Florida, premises, owner; cost.....$20,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 174th St, 63x 100; Jules J. Peugnet and another, individually, executors, &c., to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $67,000, all liens, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$52,000

BROADWAY, 810, e s, 291.6 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x115; Surety Realty Co. to Parisian Real Estate Corporation, 74 Broadway, mtg $140,000, all liens, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 144, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x89.4; Lena Katz to Amblake Realty Co., 301 Stone Av, Brooklyn, attorney, Joseph H. Rose, 301 Stone Av, Brooklyn.....$1

OLD BROADWAY, e s at s w s, Plot 41, map 697 of Isaac Dyckman, runs s e with Dyckman St 316.9x s w 50x n w 305.9 to Broadway x n e 61.1 to beginning, being Lot 42, said map; also Lot 43, same map; Maze Realty Co. to Esam Realty Co., 2,660 Broadway, mtg $12,500, July 15; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

ORCHARD ST, 176, e s, 50 ft n of Stanton St, 25.10x87.9; Moses Ryshpan, Norwich, Conn., to Charles Berkowitz, on the premises, one-half of two-thirds part, mtg $27,000, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, 1,989, n w corner of 133d St, 24.11x86, Syrateli Holding Co. to Wilhelm Lanier, mtg $7,000, all liens, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

17TH ST, 29 West, n s, 433 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Philip Pollak to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 141 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, mtg $95,000, July 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

31ST ST, 120 and 122 West, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 40x124.6x40.16x115.5; Nala Realty Corp. to Telos Holding Co., 44 Wall St, mtg $130,000, b. and s., Feb. 28; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Telos Holding Co. to County Holding Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $130,000, July 1, b. and s., all liens; attorneys, same.....$1

60TH ST, s s, 341.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Nellie Costello, executrix, to Nellie Costello, 342 East 60th St, July 14; attorney, Frederick Seymour, 120 Broadway.....$1

73D ST, 106 East, s s, 54 ft e of Park Av, 18x102.2; Otto Horwitz to Haliburton Fales, 105 East 72d St, mtg $24,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

85TH ST, s s, 354.6 ft e of 3d Av, 50x102.2, 135 Broadway Holding Corporation to Max Greenberg, 302 East 83d St, mtg $15,000, July 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

91ST ST, 115 East, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.8; Lizzie J. Spillane and another to William F. Schoenfeld, 1,284 Lexington Av, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

122d ST, n s, 145 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 21x100.11; Alastor Trust Co., executor, to Charles H. Bergmann, 19 East 126th St, all liens, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

135TH ST, 320 West, n s, 380 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; Charles Dreger et al. to Jacob Hertzberg, 618 West 137th St, mtg $34,000, all liens, July 6; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Hertzberg to Charles Geiger, 602 West 137th St, 3d Braverman, 95 West 119th St, each one-third part; Manuel Arnstein and Samuel Levy, each one-sixth part, mtg $32,000, July 12; attorneys, same.....$1

188TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Walsworth Av, 100x94.10; Anton Weinig to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 3,325, e s, 152x irregular; Josephine Linder to Birdie Weiser, 652 Courtlandt Av, mtg $7,000, July 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BAY AV, e s, being Lot 18, Plot 2, map of Frances Archer estate, City Island, 22x100; Gertrude C. Stetz et al. to Harriet E. Aery, 34 Bay Av, City Island, June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BECK ST, 681, n s, 33.4x125; Wilhelm Lauter to Syrtell Holding Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, mtg $14,000, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, w s, 425 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Frank E. Lawrence to Lottie Overend, 37 Romaine Av, Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 29, 1915; attorney, Lottie Overend, 37 Romaine Av, Jersey City, N. J.....$1

CONCORD AV, 347, w s, 20x100; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee, to Florence G. Bryant, 114 Washington Place, July 17; attorneys, Smith & T., 35 Nassau St.....$2,500

FORDHAM ROAD, n s, 240.7 ft e of Loring Place, 21.9x102.11x18.4x91.3; Elizabeth M. Miller to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., June 19; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$1

GIFFORD AV, e s, 435.10 ft s of Baltimore, 25x100; also Gifford Av, e s, 233.2 ft w of Swinton Av, 25x100; Adipo Co., Inc., to Jenny Tackney, 355 East 135th St, July 5; attorney, Jenny Tackney, 355 East 135th St.....$100

HOME ST, n s, 100 ft w of Fox St, 25x52.11x 27.4x64; David Steinhardt, referee, to Commercial Finance Co., 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 205.7 ft n e of 167th St, 25x120.7x28.4x121.3; Samuel Robert, referee, to Louis Bloch, 20 East 97th St, July 13; attorney, Samuel Bernstein, 149 Broadway.....$1

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,885, w s, 91.9x90; John Cipriani to Matthew W. Del Gaudio, 1,812 Gleason Av, July 14; attorney, Matthew W. Del Gaudio, 401 East Tremont Av.....$1

LOT 54, Block 32, map of Morris Park; Berli Slomovitz to Abe Teitles, 905 Wales Av, mtg $800, June 10; attorney, M. Thierer, 831 East 163d St.....$1

LOT 90, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park; John Woerter to George Hauser, 1,279 Taylor Av, mtg $4,800, July 17; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; George Hauser to John Woerter and another, 1,851 Matthews Av, mtg $3,800, July 17; attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 16 and 17, map of Woolf & Woolf, George E. Weller, referee, to Michael F. Reardon, 136 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton, S. I., July 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,020

TIFFANY ST, w s, at s e s of 167th St, 94.5 x38.6x75x60.1; Bronx County Construction Co. et al. to Bronx County Construction Co., 368 East 149th St, mtg $41,000, July 17; attorney, A. C. Campbell, 1,434 Bryant Av.....$1

TINTON AV, e s, 355 ft s of 165th St, strip 9x100x8.8x100; Lillian A. Robitzek Park Realty, Inc., 1,120 Bryant Av, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

TINTON AV, 980, e s, 21.9x100; same to same, mtg $5,000, July 17; attorney, same.....$100

TRINITY AV, 916½, e s, 15x100; Anthony J. Griffin, referee, to Caroline Ridgley, 189 Mayflower Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 6; attorney, George S. Daniels, 27 William St.....$8,040

VYSE AV, 2,187, w s, 40.6x100.11x30x99.11; Parkridge Realty Co., Inc., to Lillian A. Robitzek, 980 Tinton Av, mtg $35,000, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

8D AV, e s, 57.5 ft w of Brook Av, 50.10x 129.2x43.2x157.2; Rudolph Loewenthal, referee, to David S. Nester, Geneva, N. Y., July 15; attorneys, Van Flanck, P. & P., 149 Broadway.....$10,000

154TH ST, 368 East, n s, 25x100; Katherine Brand to Mary A. Murray, 383 East 154th St, mtg $3,500, July 6; attorneys, Kelly & P., 565 Tremont Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Murray to Martha Nolan, 307 East 134th St, mtg $3,500, July 12; attorneys same.....$1

165TH ST, 760 East, s s, 20x80; Lillian A. Robitzek to Parkridge Realty Co., Inc., 1,120 Bryant Av, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

173D ST, 426 East, s s, 20x100; Thomas F. Turley, referee, to Jennet Flohr, Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y., June 30; attorney, E. V. Yarnall, 50 Church St.....$4,000

218TH ST, n s, e ½ of w ½ of Lot 648, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Clotilda Zambetti to William P. Hayes, 316 West 52d St, mtg $8,000, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

259TH ST, s s, 60.5 ft w of Huxley Av, 91x123.10x65.7x93; Fritz Irmescher to Maria Graf, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., mtg. $1,500, July 15; attorneys, Burns & F., White Plains, N. Y.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDURON AV, n e corner of 174th St, 63x 100, July 17; Delta Holding Corp to Ida V. Zieser, 606 Greene Av, Brooklyn, 3 years, int as per bond, prior mtg $65,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

BROADWAY, e s, 291.6 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x115, July 17; Parisian Real Estate Corporation to Surety Realty Co., 135 Broadway, due as per bond, prior mtg $130,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,556

JUMEL ESTATE, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x82 to n s of old Croton St, x24.11x91.8, May 1; Elizabeth and Edward J. McPolin to Ann Slattery, 509 West 168th St, 2 years, 6 p. c.....$1,700

PARK AV, 1,980, n w corner of 123d St, 65 East, 24.11x86, July 15; Wilhelm Lauter to Syrtell Holding Co., 299 Broadway, 4 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

4TH ST, 350 to 354 East, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue D, 56.3x90, June 29; Samuel Miller and Benjamin Leipzig to Elias Surut, 168 West 121st St, due July 17, 1921; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$47,000

69TH ST, 243 and 245 West, n s, 465 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5, July 14; 245 West 69th Street Co. to Dezee Realty Co., 180 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.....$15,000

72D ST, 106 East, n s, 54 ft e of Park Av, 18x102.2, July 17; Haliburton Fales to Otto Horwitz, 2,100 Broadway, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$24,000

85TH ST, s s, 354.6 ft e of 3d Av, 50x102.2, July 11; Max Greenberg to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, due July 17, 1921, 6 p. c. until completion of building, and then 5½ p. c.; address, 135 Broadway.....$20,000

91ST ST, 115 East, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.8, July 17; William F. Schoenfeld to Lizzie J. Spillane, on premises, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

105TH ST, 208 and 210 East, s s, 128 ft e of 3d Av, 36x100.9, July 12; Max Egen to Morris Levy, due as per bond, prior mtg $28,000.....$3,450

122d ST, e s, 145 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 21x100.11; July 17; Charles Bergmann to Louisa Mander, 6 West 122d St, due Sept. 1, 1921; attorney, Joseph T. Stau

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys $475,000 East Side Apartment—Two Broadway Corners in $800,000 Sale—Franklin Street Purchase—Long Island City Property Trade—Business Leases.

With the sale of two Broadway corners at Eighty-first Street held at $800,000 and an east side apartment house investment near Park Avenue, the realty market showed well sustained activity yesterday.

The east side deal which involved property held at $475,000 was that of the new nine-story apartment house at 122 East Seventy-sixth Street, covering a plot fronting 87 feet on the south side of the street by 102.2 between Park and Lexington Avenues. The structure was sold for the builders, Julius Tischman & Sons, by Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

The house was completed last October and was fully rented by the same brokers. It contains twenty-seven suites and shows an annual rent roll of about $46,500. The buyer, according to the brokers, is a prominent New York investor. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have been appointed managing agents for the new owner. Stoddard & Mark represented the sellers as attorneys and John Peabody acted for the buyer.

Jesup Estate Sells Two Broadway Corners.

Upper Broadway added to the activity of the realty market by the sale of two choice corners for the estate of the late Maria deWitt Jesup, widow of Morris K. Jesup. The properties involved the northwest and southwest corners of Broadway and Eighty-first Street. It is understood that they were purchased by an operator who will hold them for resale to apartment house builders.

The southwest corner plot is covered by a three-story taxpayer, at 2,251 to 2,259 Broadway and 252 to 256 West Eighty-first Street, 75.6 feet on Broadway by 104.3 on Eighty-first Street. It was bought by the late Mr. Jesup in 1900. It adjoins All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, which occupies the remainder of the Eighty-first Street block frontage to West End Avenue. The property was held at $350,000. It was an all-cash sale, the buyer arranging his own mortgage.

The northwest corner, including 2,261 to 2,271 Broadway and 251 West Eighty-first Street, 77.5 feet on the street by 114 on Broadway, is covered by the eight-story Forres apartment house. This was held at $450,000, making the value of the two Jesup estate parcels $900,000.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the transaction, selling the properties on behalf of Thomas De Witt Cuyler sole executor under the will of Mrs. Maria De Witt Jesup.

Franklin Street Sales.

The three-story business building at 49 Franklin Street, 19.11 by 75.4 feet, in the south side between Broadway and Lafayette Street, has been sold by Wertheim & Clear. Morris Weinstein is the holder of record. It is opposite the sixteen-story Hallenbeck Building, and adjoins on the west the Franklin Exchange of the New York Telephone Company.

Buys Madison Avenue Dwelling.

The five-story private residence, 1,293 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-second Street, on plot 20.8 by 62.2 has been sold by John J. Kavanagh for the estate of Emma L. Smith. The buyer will alter the house for occupancy. It is just above the northwest corner of Ninety-first Street, recently purchased by Charles MacNeill, who is erecting a large residence on the adjoining street frontage.

Tenements for Investment.

The estate of Peter A. Eckhardt has sold to an investor 692 Ninth Avenue, a five-story tenement on a lot 25.1 by 100, located 75 feet south of Forty-eighth Street.

Broux Sales.

The Parkridge Realty Company sold to a client of Selkin & Mintz, 2,137 Vyse Avenue, a five-story flat on a plot 40 by 100. The property was held at $50,000. Selkin & Mintz also sold for Lillian A. Robitzek 769 East 169th Street, a three-story flat on a lot 20 by 90, and 980 Tinton Avenue, a two-story dwelling on a lot 24 by 100.

Josephine Linck has sold to Birdie Weiser 3,325 Bainbridge Avenue, extending to Reservoir Oval, a two-story dwelling, on plot 33 by 112.6 by irregular.

City Property Traded.

The City of New York has purchased from James S. Herrmann a plot of about two acres fronting on the east channel of the East River, which at that part is divided by Randall's Island, and adjoining on the north Rainey Park. The property will be added to the park. It fronts 360 feet on the west side of Vernon Avenue, 551 feet on the south side of Sanford Street, on the East River, about 362.5 feet, and on Rainey Park 436.4 feet. The property is assessed by the Tax Department at $105,000.

In part payment the city has agreed to give property in the Thomson Hill section, assessed at $125,000. The property to be given is the triangular block between Thomson Avenue, Court Street, and Long Island Railroad. It is part of the old Court House site and measures 531 feet on the south side of Thomson Avenue, 400 feet on Court Street, and 380 feet on the railroad right of way. The difference in the valuations placed on the properties by the Tax Department was disregarded by the city's real estate experts and the Sinking Fund Commission.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates sold 1,212 Union Street, between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues, a two-story and cellar brownstone dwelling, on a lot 20 by 127.9, to Olin F. Bancroft.

Westchester County.

Malcolm E. Smith & Co. sold a plot of half an acre to Allan Mann on the west side of Fox Meadow Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., adjoining the property sold to Mr. Mann through the same brokers last year.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased, in conjunction with Manning & Trunk, the building at 12 West Forty-fifth Street for Harris & Harrington to a client, who will remodel it for his business.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased to Schulte the store 154 William Street, corner of Ann, for a term of years.

Rice & Hill have leased for a client the store and basement at 1,491 Broadway to A. Selkowitz; also the store at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street to Loomis & Riess, representing the Emerson Motors Company.

J. Irving Walsh has leased for Genevieve Adams the four-story dwelling at 23 West Twelfth Street to C. L. Gibson, who will alter it into studio apartments.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Wolff Shirt Shops to I. Nathan for a tailoring establishment the store at 1,207 Broadway.

Old Brick Farm Leased.

Cocks & Willetts have leased to Snowden A. Fahnstock the historic Old Brick Farm at Roslyn, L. I., for four years. The estate consists of a large brick dwelling, stables, garage, dairy house, cottages, &c.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

David Lion has placed the following mortgage loans, aggregating $261,000: Five thousand dollars on 418 East Twentieth Street, $10,000 on 1,053 Lexington Avenue, $34,000 on 315 East 107th Street, $71,500 on 1,973 Amsterdam Avenue, $43,500 on 440 West 164th Street, $5,500 on 520 West 148th Street, $12,500 on 614 Morris Avenue, $20,000 on 52 First Avenue, $22,500 on 202 St. Ann's Avenue at 4½ per cent, $22,500 on 206 St. Ann's Avenue at 4½ per cent., and $14,000 on 102 West 77th Street at 4½ per cent.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $8,000 to Mrs. James Kelly on her three-story dwelling at 109 West 122d Street.

Realty Notes.

Justice Hendricks has appointed Henry Brady receiver of the rents of the building at 49 West Twenty-second Street pending a suit brought by the New York Trust Company to foreclose a mortgage of $45,000.

Thomas J. Gillen, formerly of the firm of Gillen & Bardusch, has opened offices at 1,482 Broadway for a general real estate business.

Pease & Elliman have rented the three-story dwelling at 116 East Seventy-sixth Street to Frederick L. Durland.

The NEW YORK TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY announces that the NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY has been merged with it, and that the name is now

New York Title and Mortgage Company

DIRECTORS:

Albert B. Boardman, Edward M. Burghard, William F. Clare, Lewis L. Clarke, John D. Crimmins, James R. Deering, Lawrence H. Elliman, Charles V. Fornes, William E. Harmon, Duncan G. Harris, Harry A. Kahler, Frederick T. Kelsey, George T. Mortimer, Charles J. Obermayer, Morgan J. O'Brien, James A. O'Gorman, Harold T. White, William R. Willcox, George Zabriskie.

135 Broadway, Manhattan, 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
Phone 6880 Cortlandt. Phone 7100 Main.

Examines Titles to Real Estate
Lends Money on Bonds and Mortgages
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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON 10,000 SQUARE FEET

$100 HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.

$5 Down. $2 Monthly

Call or write for free R. R. tickets. B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

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CHICKEN FARM.

$150 Cash Will Start You,

balance $3 weekly will buy poultry farm, well-built house, 6 rooms, range, stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. B Estate, 243 West 34th St.

Bungalow, California Style,

5 rooms, full cellar, range, tubs, china dresser, etc., in kitchen; built on slope of hill 100 feet from road; southern exposure; grand old shade trees; cedar, oak and hickory grove; 70,000 square feet of excellent soil just suited for poultry and small farming; 10 minutes' walk to station, and trolley to magnificent harbor; all water sports; one hour from city; worth $3,800; will sell for $2,550; $200 cash, balance $16 per month. B. Thomas, 349 East 14th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNER MUST SELL

or rent, with privilege of purchase, new house, Gregorian Colonial, built by private gentleman for his own occupancy at COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; high elevation; 9 large rooms, 2 baths, attractive sleeping porch, large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 209, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

A Comfortable Country Home.

Sacrifice owing recent death; house 9 rooms, bath; large living room, open fireplace; beautiful trees, lawns, shrubs, rose garden; large strawberry bed; vegetable garden; garage; 43 minutes N. Y. C., 10 minutes station; near beautiful Hudson; must see to appreciate. Bargain. F 373 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Connecticut Shore Property

for sale at Green's Farm, Conn; 50 miles from N. Y.; fine 6-acre lot bordering the shore; also 17 acres land with house, fine view of sound; to be sold entire or in part. Apply to Chas. B. Jennings, Admr., Southport, Conn.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

Farms, Country Homes, &c., for sale or rent; rentals, furnished or unfurnished; prices reasonable.
THADDEUS CRANE,
Ridgefield, Conn. Phone No. 1.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

123 East 57th St.—To Let

FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT.
Electric lights; three baths.
Apply to JOHN R. HILL,
24 State St., or your own broker.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISIDOR ROSSBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, under the Rules of this Court, and by order of the Court at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 31st day of July, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock A. M. the assets of the Bankrupt, consisting of real estate described as follows:

All those tracts or parcels of land, situated in Hasbrouck Heights, County of Bergen, State of New Jersey, lots numbers 19, 20 and 21, in Block 21, as shown on map of property owned by D. P. Morse, dated 1891.

Subject to terms of sale to be stated at time of sale.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee, No. 55 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN M. STAHL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 26, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc., 112-120 W. 107th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottle goods, fixtures, &c., also 1 horse, wagon, and harness.

OSCAR IGSTAEDTER, Receiver.
ABRAHAM BREKSTONE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,288.

Notice is given that DAVID PRUVER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, July 18, 1916.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Beautiful Country Home

Remarkable Value, $7,500.

Easy Terms to Suit.

Taken from Photograph.

Situated less than one hour from the heart of Manhattan in a select locality possessing an almost undreamed-of combination of natural advantages—Mountains, Lakes, Fine Old Trees, Superb Air, and Splendid Water from Artesian Wells, Guaranteeing Absolute Protection Against Contamination.

Convenient Transportation Facilities to and from New York.

Modern House, of an old and pleasing design, on solid stone foundations. Grounds 100 by 187 feet, nicely shaded, affording a beautiful outlook over Wildwood Lake.

Has large veranda, living room with open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen.

Six large bedrooms, three bathrooms, spacious closets.

Parquet floor, running water, electric light, steam heat, beamed ceilings, walls paneled in hardwood. House only recently completed. Full information from

ATTORNEY, H 381, Times Downtown.

Summer and Winter Home

Near the Water

Easy Commutation. Ex. Service.

7 ROOMS, TILED BATH.

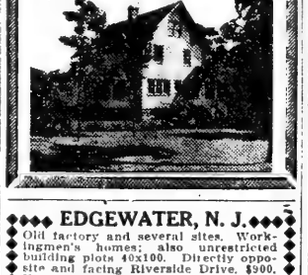
Grounds 100x150 Feet.

Price $6,000, Terms to Suit.

Ideal Commutation to City.

This beautiful all-year home on a high ridge overlooks lakes and takes in the surrounding country in a panoramic view for miles. Fine type modern English home, equipped with electricity, hardwood floors, &c. Convenient to club, golf links, and station. Ideal water sports. High and healthy.

R. F. BARNES,
170 B'way. Tel. 1521 Cort.



EDGEWATER, N. J.

Old factory and several sites. Workingmen's homes; also unrestricted building plots 40x100. Directly opposite and facing Riverside Drive, $900. Easy payments.

MORSEMERE, N. J.

Unrestricted lots 25x100; close to depot, block to trolleys. $150 to $300 per lot. BUNGALOW, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat and all imp'ts. Plot 50x100. $3,800. Easy terms.

FORT LEE, N. J.

Acreage $1,000 to $8,000 per acre.

GRANTWOOD, N. J.

Brick dwelling, 7 rooms, tile bath, parquet floors; every appointment. Only $4,500; $500 cash required.

Call and see us. We have many other bargains.

REID & LOWERY PALISADE, N. J. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

Rent THEN Buy!

New 8-room, All-Year Residence

Large plot; big living room, tile bath, 2 open fireplaces, steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic A-1 finish; living condition ideal; unobstructed view for miles; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns, 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address

OWNER, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

Water Witch Club

Highlands of Navesink, N. J.

A restricted colony, situated on wooded hill, overlooking New York Bay and ocean; attractively furnished cottages, reduced rentals for season; 1 hour and 20 minutes via Sandy Hook route.

C. POILLON, 99 John St. Phone John 936.

GREAT SACRIFICE.

Upper Montclair; ideal home, 12 rooms, 2 baths; all up-to-date improvements; perfect condition; nearly ¼-acre plot, garage, fruits; short walk to station, schools, churches, country club; 50 minutes house to office; value $15,000; will sell for $10,500; easy terms. Telephone Bryant 6306. W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

17 MADISON AVENUE.

Madison Square South, Loft 25x100 sublet, at a bargain; possession; fireproof building.

CUTNER & LIPSET.
1181 Broadway. Phone 9828 Madison Sq.
On premises, or your own broker.

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,200.
Representative on premises.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $3,000.
Representative on premises.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.
Representative on Premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,350.
Representative on Premises.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,100.
Representative on premises.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc. One apartment suitable for doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.
Representative on premises.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner
Broadway & 140th Street.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

Upon request we will mail you a booklet containing full description of our houses.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700 SCHUYLER

9 Rooms and 3 Baths
10 Rooms and 3 Baths

16 East 96th Street

Near Park Entrance

THOROUGHLY MODERN
EVERY IMPROVEMENT

A PARKWAY STREET AND AMID HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCES

RENTALS $1,600 TO $2,250

Apply

QUEENSTON CORPORATION
18 East 41st Street
Or on premises.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,500, EASY TERMS

$4,500 Can Remain on 1st Mtge.

English Home
NEAR THE WATER.
49 Min. on Train.

9 Rooms 2 Baths

A picturesque home with every convenience. In healthiest section near N. Y., 800 ft. elev. Artesian well water free from contamination. Has living room with open fireplace, dining room, pantry and kitchen. Six large bedrooms, 2 baths. Parquet floors, electric light. Ideal boating, bathing, golf; country club nearby. Send for photo.

E. A. MANCHESTER,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

4-Room Summer Bungalow, $215

containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace and rubbiestone chimney; finished in 8 days, ready to live in, for $215 cash; ¼-acre plots, $100 to $200 additional, according to location selected; plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 per month, with immediate possession for summer camp, at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day. This may look too good to be true, but it is even better than it looks. Send for booklet, maps and other low cost summer bungalows.
W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TITLES

We insure titles to real estate in Bergen and Rockland Counties. If you own property in these counties, write for our Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
Hackensack, New Jersey.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to get your family away from the City's germs and heat and get for them at bargain price a beautiful California bungalow at Madison, N. J. 6 living rooms, billiard room, bath; handsome finish; steam heat; garden, lawn, shrubbery, trees. Lot 75x175; immediate possession; cost $7,500; business change demands removal and will sell at real sacrifice. Owner, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Lincoln Park, Cranford, N. J.

Without noise, within reach of city, and within reach of your pocketbook.
ATTRACTIVE HOMES AND LOTS.
Exclusive Residential Section. "Ask the Neighbors."
S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York.

AT COST—NEW COLONIAL HOUSE

8 rooms, 3 baths; garage; Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., overlooking ocean; insured title for rental price; conveniences; inspection; photo., particulars; Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 51ST STREET
AND
224 WEST 52D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 FIFTH AVE. Phone Plaza 270.

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

ST. CHARLES,
213-215 W. 105th.
Eight extra large rooms; bath. Private hall; steam heat; hot water. G. A. Hampton, 884 Amsterdam Av., or Supt.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
IN THE HEART OF MANHATTAN,
120 EAST 34TH STREET.
Adj. Park Av. and Sub.; 8 large rooms, bath, elevator; modern appointments; $1,250-$1,450.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive
CORNER 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
Corner, 6 Rooms, Bath.....$900
6 Rooms, Bath.....780
4 " " 420

400 West 118th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets...$1,200
7 " " " " ...1,050
7 " " " " ...900
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms 12x19
Bedrooms 14x16

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1550
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE.

9, 10, 11 Room Apartments
$1,600 to $2,700 per annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street)

THE WILTON
601 W. 164TH ST.
N. W. CORNER BROADWAY.
Elevator, High Class. Every Improvement.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $35 TO $60
Concessions. Immediate Possession

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A.—640 MADISON AV. "Hoffman Arms" N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,800.
Also small apartments & studios. Apply Supt.

THE PALACIO,
59 & 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Ave. 8 rooms, 2 baths. Choice residential section. All light rooms. $1,800. Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent or Sale, at New Dorp, S. I.—Several new and very pretty homes; New Dorp combines city facilities with the beautiful country and has fine transit facilities. L. C. Butler, New Dorp, S. I.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake, every modern improvement, big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; few minutes from trolley and station and near lake with a fine view; only 25 minutes out. Owner will take $300 cash and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms, improvements, rambling roses all across porch; land laid out in fruit, abundance of grapes; big garden; chicken house, large outbuildings; very comfortable home; 2 full size lots; 30 minutes out; will sacrifice for $2,500; little cash needed; $20 monthly buys it. C. C., 808, 1 West 34th St.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Building, between 14th and 40th, 60,000 feet. State rent and possession. A. J. Roux & Co., 156 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Four tenements with stores; East 125th St.; one mortgage; equity, $80,000; must have some cash. B 71 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A BARGAIN AT $9,500.
Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, opposite park; 10-room modern dwelling, 2 baths. Anderson Realty Co., New Haven Station.

SCARSDALE.—Six-room home, 30x100; ten minutes' walk from station; $4,500; $750 cash; new; possession at once. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123, Times Downtown.

COUNTRY PLACE, BAYSHORE.
Sixty minutes from New York; 11¾ acres; rich, fertile soil; nine-room house, barn, sheds, shade and fruit trees; mile to depot; express station; good bathing, fishing, boating. Terry & Brewster, Agents, Bayshore, N. Y. 'Phone 302.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

FREE! Beautiful illustrated birdseye view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium priced homes and farms on very easy terms. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm with a 6-room house, barn, etc.; room for chickens; garage, lawn, paths, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $300 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

To let by the year, furnished, $100; unfurnished, $85; nine-room house. R. E. O'Hara, 152 Livingston, Forest Hills, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgewood, N. J., Bargain.—Modern seven-room house must be sacrificed, 1½ acres, 100 fruit trees; located on beautiful macadam road, five minutes from station; house has all improvements, large piazza; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 75x180; must sell to close estate. Box 423 Maplewood.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 "NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town!" SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 186 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 30 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Av., 45th St. } Country Property.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A MANSION SITE.
Private estate, or for physician's sanatorium; overlooking beautiful valley in Ramapo Mountains; thirty acres; abundance of pure spring water; electric current; secluded location, yet only a mile and a quarter from depot; good train service; one hour and ten minutes from New York; twenty-eight miles by splendid automobile road; price ten thousand dollars. Write for particulars. B 110 Times.

For sale, 64-acre farm; fertile land; large house, good condition; plenty of water; icehouse and pond; sugar orchard, trout streams; cream taken at door; five miles from city; very pleasant, profitable farm. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Attractive country place in Western Connecticut; 15 minutes' walk to railroad station; lawns, shade, gardens, fruit, flowers, icehouse, steam heat, electric light, bath, laundry, &c.; complete furnishings if desired. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Choice locations on Cape Cod for Summer homes; salt water; lake frontage and inland locations; 3 to 10 acre tracts.
THE HOMESTEAD TRUST.
Trustees, S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass. H.K.Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

Out of City.

For sale, a bargain, splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, all improvements, in cultured, restricted community; 50 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE for sale. Address X. N., 166 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

23D ST., 20 EAST. (Madison Square South.) —Suites, two rooms and bath.

31ST, 157 EAST.—Light room (single) in apartment, private family, $3. Mawer.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms, $2.50-$4; exclusive residence; telephone; exceptionally desirable.

48TH ST., 10 WEST. 607 5TH AV. Handsomely furnished suites, single, double rooms, private baths, electricity, $5 to $15 weekly or $20 to $60 monthly; telephone.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Attractive ground floor suite, with separate entrance; every convenience.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; private bath; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, small rooms, lavatory; music, dancing, parlor.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms, single, en suite; man and wife; electricity; parquet floor; no rooming house.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Cool room for gentleman; clean, wholesome; moderate terms.

72D, WEST, Near Park.—(Private family;) large, bright, cool room, adjoining bath; shower, electricity; $5-$7; gentleman. Columbus 2051.

73D.—275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; southern exposure and telephone.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Airy, clean, single, double rooms; bath; conveniences; $4, $9.

78TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath, in private home; suitable for party of gentlemen; also large single rooms, with bath, electricity, phone.

80TH, 303 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Lovely, cool, single front room; electricity; telephone; $3.50; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, $3 up; hot water; telephone.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Cool, attractive front room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Holton.

West Side.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms; private baths, with shower; electricity; $12.

85TH, 214 WEST.—Housekeeping three rooms. Louis, 7757 Schuyler.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; smaller room; breakfast; fine home surroundings.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; gentlemen only; references. Pope.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to baths; private house.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, well-furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $8.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool, airy rooms; running water; moderate. Apt. 4D.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive large, cool front room; piano; homelike; elevator. Apartment 6-B.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; comfortable; baths.

104TH. (Broadway.) — Private family offers choice rooms; select elevator apartment. B 6 Times.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; refined apartment; Summer rates; Broadway subway. Apartment 4.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

122D, 137 WEST.—Two desirable single rooms, water, private house; subway "L."

144TH, 600 WEST.—Well ventilated; Hudson view; $7; conv

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The South Atlantic disturbance is apparently central a little north of latitude 30 and near longitude 74, moving north. Pressure has begun to fall on the North Carolina Coast, and northeast storm warnings have been ordered from Wilmington, N. C., to Delaware Breakwater.

Thunder showers continued generally over the South and locally in the Upper Ohio Valley. Showers were also general in the Northwest from the Dakotas to the Pacific. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair. It is much cooler in the Northwest, with rapidly rising pressure, but elsewhere temperatures are high, except in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, where they are about normal. There will be local thunder showers Wednesday in Tennessee. Wednesday and Thursday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and Wednesday night or Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, and the upper lake region. In the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday. It will be cooler Thursday in the upper lake region.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south, Wednesday shifting to north by night and increasing; fair Wednesday, rain Thursday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate shifting becoming northeast and increasing during Wednesday; rain at night; South Atlantic Coast, northeast to north gales; North Carolina Coast, moderate southerly winds to southward, showers.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Thursday probably showers.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Thursday showers and cooler.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Partly cloudy Wednesday; showers at night or Thursday.

Northern New England—Fair Wednesday. Thursday increasing cloudiness.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	71	69	4 P. M.	82	78
6 A. M.	68	70	6 P. M.	82	78
9 A. M.	73	77	9 P. M.	76	72
12 M.	80	81	11 P. M.	74	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76 for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 2 P. M. Minimum, 68 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
2:15—229 W. 42 St.; not given.....Slight
3:35—99 Suffolk St.; Herman Selden..Slight
7:10—Jerome Av. and Fordham Rd., (auto;) Watson Construct'n Co.Slight
8:55—228 Henry St.; Max Kasisiwick..Slight
9:45—22 Van Corlear Pl.; E. Barrow..Slight
10:10—312 W. 100 St.; Louis Kempner..Slight
11:40—143 So. Blvd.; not given.....Slight
P.M.
12:15—3233½ Hudson St.; F. Maloney..None
1:00—512 W. 146 St.; Isaac Pack....Slight
4:15—37 Morningside Av.; J. Matthews.Slight
4:55—210 Bleecker St.; not given.....Slight
6:15—9 W. 29 St.; John Bossak.....Slight
6:40—3 Av. & 152 St.; not given.....Slight
6:50—833 Columbus Av.; Samuel Freedman.....Slight
7:35—102 10 Av.; Michael McGuire....Slight
7:45—8 Av. & 55 St.; 3 Av. R. R.....None
8:00—628 B'way; Turner & Ryback....$500
8:10—380 1 Av.; (auto.) Charles Sapper.Slight
8:25—1,133 Madison Av.; Nathan Ellen.Slight
8:32—156 W. 57 St.; not given.....None
8:45—219 W. 100 St.; Mary Falde....Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

An examination for license as assistant teachers of freehand drawing, men and women, in the high schools will be held on Sept. 18 and 19.

Written examinations for assistant teachers in high schools in the following subjects will be held on Oct. 16: Biology, men and women; chemistry, men and women; elocution, men only; English, men and women; history, men only; Latin, men only; mathematics, men only; French, men only; Spanish, men and women.

Written examinations for assistant teachers in high schools in the following subjects will be held on Oct. 17: Cooking, women only; mechanical drawing, men only; music, men and women; physical training, men only; power plan drafting, men only.

The Board of Examiners invites applications from eligible persons to teach in high schools of the following subjects: Forge work, instrument making, machine shop practice, milling and building construction, and topographical drawing. No date has been set for the examinations on these subjects. The examination will be given as soon subsequent to Nov. 1 as the need for an eligible list of such subjects is established.

Acting City Supt. Straubenmuller will take his vacation beginning next Monday. Associate City Supt. Clarence E. Meleney will fill his place until Aug. 5, when Associate City Supt. William McAndrew will succeed him.

The Committee on Finance is considering a proposal to equip forty-four classrooms for ungraded classes.

Classes for blind children will be opened in P. S. 119, Manhattan; 53, the Bronx, and 53, Brooklyn.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y., 108 Beach 66th St., Gaston Av. Station. On ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house; (100 guests, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; room and board, $10, $20; special week-end rate, $6, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, including room, meals, railroad ticket, ocean bath. Phone 415 Hammels.

Far Rockaway—Block from beach, high-class accommodations; refined guests; excellent table; week-end parties. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St.; Phone 1166 F. R.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,584 Coney Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours city; three acres; fresh vegetables, own garden.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

SEA GATE.—Private family; room, with or without private bath, for season; excellent French cooking. Phone Coney Island 674.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. Unexcelled home cooking; river view. E. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished floor, bath room, electricity; with or without board. Telephone 500 Yonkers.

New York State.

Few adults can be accommodated in beautiful private home, Orange County; tennis courts, croquet; bright, airy rooms; excellent table; terms moderate. Phone 1778 Riverside.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Lady, qualified as nurse, would board and care for one or two elderly people or invalids permanently; no other boarders. Health Resort, Oceanic, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Pa.—Woodleigh and Bungalows.—Enlarged and renovated; attractive surroundings in beautiful country; refined home for vacation or rest. Excellent table. Owner trained nurse. Fishing, automobiles, horses; double rooms, $16 and $18; single, $9; large rooms, one person, $12 to $25. Booklet. Address Miss ELIZABETH LAMB.

Connecticut.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

OLD HOMESTEAD DAIRY FARM, Moodus, Conn.—Healthy location; hills, valleys; shady lawn; tennis, fruits, and vegetables.

The Elms and Cottages, Greenwich.—Select accommodations for families; moderate rates. Telephone 88.

Lake Waramang, New Preston, Conn.—Carter House. Mrs. E. Farmer. $10.

Massachusetts.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Summer board; adults $10 per week; also cottages to rent. The Orchard, Williamstown, Mass.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Orders of July 8 relating to Capt. G. V. H. Moseley, Cav., revoked.

Capt. G. V. H. Moseley, Cav., and 2d Lt. T. Fox, 24th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an Examining Board, at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations.

Following officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an Examining Board, at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: 1st Lts. F. S. Clark and B. O'N. Kennedy, C. A. C., and O. A. Dickinson, 25th Inf.

1st Lt. E. W. Bailey, M. R. G., is relieved from duty in South Dept. and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Lt.-Col. J. P. Hains, C. A. C., upon relief from duty at Naval War College, is assigned to duty in Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay.

Capt. R. Furnival, C. A. C., from Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays and from temporary duty in Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, and proceed to headquarters, Coast Defenses of Tampa, for duty.

Following M. C. officers will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty: Capts. W. P. Banta, H. C. Pillsbury, and G. M. Edwards, and 1st Lt. N. T. Kirk.

Following officers are detailed for service in the Adjutant General's Dept.: Majors W. T. Johnston, 8th Cav., and G. Jenkins, C. A. C.; J. E. Woodward, 7th Inf., and O. R. Wolfe, 26th Inf. Major Johnston will repair to this city for duty in office of the Adjutant General.

Capt. L. Parsons, retired, is relieved from duty at Kansas City, Mo., and will proceed home and stand relieved from further active duty.

Capt. H. R. Richmond, 8th Cav., to Kansas City, Mo., at once, and report to officer in charge of the duty pertaining to purchase of public animals for duty as his assistant.

1st Lts. F. B. Strauss and A. M. Fisher, M. R. C., to active duty to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in M. C. to be held at Ft. Lincoln, N. D., during week commencing July 27, and upon completion of this duty they will stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Orders of July 7 relating to 1st Lt. H. L. Wenner, Jr., M. R. C., revoked.

Orders of July 7 are amended to direct the following Capts., detailed in Quartermaster Corps, to report to the Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary station and duty: S. Coleman, L. S. Carson, G. F. Bailey, F. L. Case, W. C. Gardenhire, R. B. Powers, H. Erickson, E. H. Andres, L. Halstead, J. Regan, P. M. Cochran, T. Campbell, H. C. Williams, C. P. Howard, J. O. Steger, L. C. Brinton, Jr., R. H. Jordan, M. L. Ireland, O. G. Collins, G. Parker, and H. W. Newton. They will retain quarters at their permanent station to which they were assigned prior to detail in Q. M. C.

Leaves: 1st Lt. E. W. Bailey, M. R. C., 1 month and 15 days; 1st Lt. Col. S. Reber, Sig. Corps, 4 months, and 1st Lt. R. B. Lincoln, Inf., 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commander J. T. King, Staff, Second in Command to Aid on Staff, Commander in Chief, and W. G. Mitchell, Fleet Engineer, Atlantic Fleet, to Staff, Second in Command, and Engineer Officer, Battleship Force.

Lt. A. K. Shoup, to San Francisco (Cal.) Training Station, Sept. 1.

Ens. G. L. Lamont, the Maine, to the Kearsarge.

Act. Chap. C. N. Hastings, to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, July 31.

Bosn. T. Andersen, the South Carolina, to the Potomac.

Gunner H. W. Stratton, Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., to the Montana.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Alabama and Rhode Island at Montauk Point, Barry at Cavite, Dolphin and Memphis at Port au Prince, Drayton at Newport, Kanawha off Cape Henry, Marblehead at Fort Angeles, Montgomery at Betterton, Md.

Sailed—Buffalo, Tiburon for San Diego; Celtic, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Denver, San Blas for Mazatlan; Gloucester, Brooklyn for cruise; Illinois, Philadelphia for Fort Pond Bay; Jason, San Diego for San Francisco; Mars, Guaymas for Topolobampo; Roe, Key West for Pensacola, and the Uncas, Irdian Head for Norfolk.

The orders to the Vulcan, as published July 13, have been modified, and that vessel will return to Norfolk via Guantanamo, Cuba, instead of Key West.

The Paducah has been ordered to remain off Cape Romain to assist in salvage work on the Hector.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer and Assignment: Patrol, C. A. Hakeldorp, M. to 145, P. M., July 19.

Temporary Assignments: Surgeons E. V. Hubbard, 11 S. D., in charge of the 10 S. D. in addition to his own, 8 days, 12:01 A. M. July 19; P. J. Murray, 14 S. D., in charge of the 15 S. D. in addition to his own, 10 days, 2 A. M. July 26; Lieuts. J. Leonard, 17, to C. O. Squad, 16 days, 8 A. M. July 19; E. H. West, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 36, to office of the Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M. July 25; A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traf. and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M. July 27; S. C. Hauptman, 15, to Tr. School, 8 A. M. July 18 to 8 A. M. Aug. 8. Mounted Sergts. with Horses and Equipments J. Schofield, 34, to Traf. Div., subdiv. A, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 25; T. W. Flood, 283, to 33, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 19. Sergts. R. B. Watt, 22, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M. July 26. Patrol, F. X. Day, 62, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M. July 23; R. P. Brown, 81, to C. O. Squad, duty as custodian, 300 Mulberry St., 12:01 A. M. July 24 to 8 A. M. Aug. 8; P. J. McKenna, 165, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 24.

Assignment Discontinued: Mounted Sergt. with Horse and Equipments T. L. Byrnes, 33, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, (temp.,) 8 A. M. July 25.

Leaves of Absence, with full pay: Surgeons D. D. Jennings, 10 S. D., 8 days, 12:01 A. M. July 19, to be deducted from vacation; A. D. Smith, 15 S. D., 10 days, 2 A. M. July 20, to be deducted from vacation; without pay: Patrol, J. F. Green, 36, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 23.

Fire Department.

The engineers of steamer and firemen, 1st grade, reporting at the foot of Grand Street, will be directed to report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, at the repair shops, 56th St. and 12th Av. for ten days, (Sundays excepted,) beginning Friday, July 21, at time specified:

Engineers of steamer, at 9 A. M.: F. Rubino, Eng. 1; W. J. McMahon, Eng. 2; J. J. Brady, Eng. 15; C. A. Golden, Eng. 17; E. F. Mullally, Eng. 18; J. Shaw, Eng. 21; F. O. Heinrichs, Eng. 23; W. McIntosh, Jr., Eng. 71; H. G. Winter, Eng. 80.

At 1 P. M.: M. Seelinger, Eng. 83; C. A. Hutchinson, Eng. 208; W. G. Quinn, Eng. 209; J. I. Smith, Eng. 213; F. L. Nicholson, Eng. 216; C. Young, 217; J. Hines, Eng. 218; J. Burns, Jr., Eng. 256; F. S. Kuhle, Eng. 264.

Firemen, 1st grade, at 9 A. M.: F. Werder, Eng. 61; W. Kienast, Eng. 91; O. Boyhan, Eng. 208.

At 1 P. M.: H. Gallagher, Eng. 221; F. Proffe, Eng. 277; C. H. Tennis, H. & L. 147.

Fined: Fire., 1st gr., E. M. Luft, Eng. 290, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

Retired: Lieut. J. O'Hara, Eng. 36, (on his own application,) pension of $1,050, 8 A. M., July 19; eng. of steamer J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88, (on his own application,) annual pension of $800, 8 P. M., July 16; fire., 1st gr., W. E. Alfonsin, H. & L. 109, (on his own application,) pension an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., July 19.

Special leave: Fire., 1st gr., S. O. A. Williamson, Eng. 33 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 23.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

KIRSCH, NATHAN, (May 21, 1915;) net estate, $161,931. Jessie Schweitzer, daughter, and sons, Louis and Alexander, received $21,817 each; son Benjamin, temporary life estate to age of 21 in $10,000, and to Celia Kirsch, widow, life estate in residue of estate. Assets: Realty, $69,265, comprising equity of $3,837 in 117-119 Perry St., appraised at $50,000; equity of $6,336 in 241 Madison St., appraised at $27,000; equity of $24,510 in 254-256 Delancey St., appraised at $60,000; equity of $15,929 in 328-330 East 78th St., appraised at $43,000; equity of $8,135 in 92 Cannon St., appraised at $41,500; equity of $6,678 in 220 Thompson St., appraised at $33,000; equity of $1,770 in 34 Stanton St., appraised at $170,000, and equity of $1,847 in 2,026 First Av., appraised at $22,000; bank, $1,918; notes and mortgages, $108,792, being in twenty-one holdings of nominal amounts.

SMITH, MAGGIE G., (Jan. 18;) net estate, $66,144. Four sons and daughters were named beneficiaries in equal amounts. Assets: 43 West 90th St., $20,000, and an equity of $40,000 in 161 Amsterdam Av., appraised at $50,000; bank, $711; personalty and mortgages, $6,024, the mortgage being a holding of $5,000 due on $15,000 mortgage on All Souls' Church, West End Av., near 81st St. Decedent owned 12 shares of Old Dominion Steamship Company stock, valued at $1,200.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for chemist, (food and drugs.) The subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; technical, 6. Candidates must have a degree guaranteeing the completion of a standard course of instruction, with chemistry as the major subject, in a college or technical school of recognized standing, or proof of other training and experience recognized by the commission as equivalent. Some credit will be given for ability to consult scientific journals in French and German. The salary is $1,200 a year. The minimum age is 21 years. Vacancies occur from time to time in the Health Department.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 8 an examination for dairy husbandman, for men only, at an entrance salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 a year, in the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The duties will include co-operative work with dairy farmers; advice and assistance with reference to instituting the keeping of records of production of herds, the construction of silos, the construction and remodeling of dairy buildings, the feeding of dairy herds, the management of dairy farms, the care and handling of milk and cream, and the making of butter on farms, the organization and supervision of farmers' associations, bull associations, and cow-testing associations; demonstrations at fairs, judging dairy cattle and dairy products, lecture work on subjects connected with dairy farming, and other forms of dairy-farming extension work; collection of information concerning the dairy industry, and experimental work along dairy-farming lines. The performance of these duties will involve considerable traveling. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and scientific training, practical experience and fitness for carrying on work along lines related to subjects outlined in the statement of duties above. Thesis of from 1,500 to 2,500 words. An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from an institution of recognized standing, and in addition at least two years' responsible experience in connection with some phase of dairy husbandry since leaving college are prerequisites. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.

Senior, also junior, public accountant; office; state experience, age, and salary. H 287 Times Downtown.

ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR, male; good salary; must be expert; good chance of advancement for right party. G 236 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for trade publication; good field, good article, good commission, good salesmen. Apply Room 808, 96 Warren St.

ADVERTISING and publicity man, experienced in automobile accessories line; salary to start $25 a week. Apply by letter only. H. D., Box 28, Room 1,301, 220 West 42d St.

AN ALERT, ambitious young man wanted for training with one of the largest electrical manufacturing corporations in its telephone switchboard installation department; there is an opportunity here for the right chap to connect with a concern in which he may grow; only an unmarried man between the ages of 19 and 23 years, a high school graduate, or the equivalent, who is willing to be away from home and friends as the occasion demands, will be considered; advancement will depend entirely upon the man's adaptability to hard work; $13 to start. Write a long letter telling all about yourself. Address Electrical, 90 8th Av.

A REFINED MAN, residing near Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., familiar with sports of every character, including ball, tennis, golf, shooting, fishing, &c., to write briefly but correctly news relating to sports of schools, clubs, &c., in Westchester County and later in adjoining counties when weekly will be made the highest-grade illustrated issue; only one who knows; reasonable space rates to start for spare time. Write fully to Tarrytown Press Record, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ATTENDANT or hospital orderly, for an institution; pay $22.50 per month, board and room. Call at 146 East 28th St., New York, today at 6 P. M., for personal interview.

AUTOMOBILE DEMONSTRATOR, (not merely a driver); must have long experience and know every phase of demonstration work; steady job; $25 weekly. G 16 Times.

A WELL EDUCATED MAN

is wanted by a prominent and conservative investment bond house, for their investigating and buying department. Young man preferred who desires to learn business from the beginning. Address, giving age, nationality, complete details of education and experience, languages read or spoken, present salary. Address H D, P. O. Box 63, New York.

RUBBER CALENDER AND COMPOUND MAN WANTED FOR CHICAGO PLANT; MUST THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND COMPOUNDS AND MILLING; PREFER MAN WITH FORMULAE FOR RUBBER SHEETING AND SINGLE TEXTURE COATGOODS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO WIDE-AWAKE MAN; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS; APPLICATION TREATED CONFIDENTIAL. WRITE ROSENWALD & WEIL, 1,514 WEST KINZIE ST., CHICAGO.

SALESMAN.—A high-class salesman who is looking for a permanent position to handle exclusive territory, selling the well-known McCaskey accounting systems and sales books; no advance hunters or convenience job seekers will be considered; the business is thoroughly advertised and solidly established; the applicant must be able to finance himself and should have some knowledge of accounting; a knowledge of the printing, lithographing, or calendar business will be helpful; large commissions are paid. For interview call on A. M. Hayden, District Manager, Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, N. J., between 9 and 12 o'clock Thursday morning, July 20.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, by investment banking house, specialising in public utility bonds and preferred stocks, salesmen who have had experience in this line and have clientele, or salesmen in other lines who have made good; salary and commission to men who can point to past performances and who are willing to work. H 300 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive and experienced; one for New Jersey, one for Michigan, to sell best black asphalt paint proposition ever offered; straight commission with traveling expenses advanced to right man. Answer quick, with full particulars, B 113 Times.

SALESMAN to handle a side line on commission basis; territory open New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and New England States. Apply Hyman & Oppenheim, 106 East 16th.

SALESMAN.—Line with demand, money saving feature; city; commission basis; leads. Call 9 to 11, M. L. Co., first floor, 110 Madison Av., (near 29th St.)

SALESMEN.—Carry strong line ladies' belts for city and vicinity as side line; commission basis. B. A., 190 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Successful security salesman on 20 per cent. commission. Guest & Co., 6 Wall St., New York.

SALESMEN to sell special numbers in serge dresses; jobbers and retailers; commission basis. 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tehl, 2 Stone St.

SALESMAN to carry side line ladies' belts on road; commission. B 134 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN for high-class, widely advertised, well-established proposition; leads furnished; exceptional commission opportunity. Room 559, 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, ambitious, accurate; state age, education, salary expected. G 220 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced receiving and cloth stock clerk by large cloak concern; must know his business and come well recommended; state references. G 7 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS or Supervising Principal, 25 to 30, to travel for schoolbook house; salary and expenses; must be college graduate. Address G 19 Times.

THE CREDIT CLEARING HOUSE, 440 FOURTH AV.

NEED SEVERAL YOUNG MEN IN SERVICE DEPARTMENT. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED.

TOWERMEN AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—Wanted, experienced, for station work on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply W. H. Foster, 1324 St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

TWO HIGH-CLASS ADVERTISING MEN WANTED

TO SELL ADVERTISING FOR THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN'S FIELD DAY

TO BE HELD AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 29.

Only high-class, experienced men need apply; bring references; commission. Call Vanderbilt Hotel, 9 Wednesday morning. Ask for Mr. Fisk.

YARN—EXPORT.

Large export house wants experienced yarn man to take charge of yarn department; good future for right party; state experience, age, and salary. H 291 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.

An opportunity for several young men to connect themselves on salary basis with the leading musical house in this country, with a view to learning the business; unlimited opportunity for men who successfully develop; should be between 21 and 26 years old, preferably possessing some selling experience; reply by letter, stating age and details of personal parience, either business or otherwise, for the past five years. G 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with college education in mechanical engineering, as assistant editor on weekly journal; state experience and salary expected. Mechanical, G 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in shipping department; one with book experience preferred; give full particulars as to experience and salary desired. Address G 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for insurance office; must be accurate; state experience and salary expected. H 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in selling office of wholesale clothing house, also act as model. Z 321 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.—Capable of handling about 600 men manufacturing steam kettles, boilers, and light plate work; salary $3,000 to $5,000.

WORKS SUPERINTENDENT.—Experienced; as an executive with factory making light stamped sheet metal goods; knowledge of electroplating essential; salary $3,000 to $5,000.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Practical brass rolling mill Superintendent to take complete charge of production end; an exceptional opportunity for man to handle plant of 500 skilled hands; salary $3,000 to $5,000.

DESIGNING ENGINEERS on reinforced concrete, structural steel and general mill building construction; location Connecticut; salary $1,500 to $2,000.

MACHINE DESIGNERS.—Two on small work, such as typewriters, adding machines, &c., salary $1,800; (1) on elevating and conveying machinery, salary $1,500 to $1,800; (1) on milling machinery and general machine tools to develop a line of welding machinery, salary $2,000 to $3,000.

SEVERAL OTHER VERY DESIRABLE OPENINGS for mechanical, electrical, structural, and concrete draftsmen; salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,800.

ACCOUNTANTS.—We can use three or four first-class senior public accountants; salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,500.

Call between 9 and 2.

BOYS.—Good education; neat; call immediately. Acme Agency, 26 Cortlandt St.

STENOGRAPHERS. — All grades; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SCRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1855,) Broadway at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate; must understand double entry bookkeeping; salary consistent with ability. McKinley Music Co., 80 8th Av., corner 14th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in publishing house; salary $10 to $12. B 133 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Hotel wants young woman who can meet people of refinement; best references essential; salary $45 month and meals. Box S S 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced; good opportunity for right party. Address, stating experience and references, H 299 Times Downtown.

BUYER AND MANAGER FOR CORSET DEPARTMENT.
First-class position for thoroughly experienced corset woman; give full details of experience in first letter.
THE HUNTER-TUPPEN CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

CORSETS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

REQUIRE

EXPERIENCED

CORSET SALESWOMEN.

APPLY AT

OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER.

FIFTH AVENUE RETAIL MILLINERY and dressmaking house requires competent assistants in the selling and management; under 35; not a question of bringing trade, but first-class ability is necessary; yearly position; salary. Box 92 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED PEOPLE FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOM AS FOLLOWS:
MILLINERS,
MAKERS,
IMPROVERS,
APPRENTICES.
Apply Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS.
Apply at fifth floor, Employment Office, 32d St. side.

HOUSEWORKER, general; young girl; must be good laundress; good home and pay. Leonard Miller, Room 14, 15 Whitehall St., New York, after 9 A. M.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted by Dr. Paccione, 193 2d Av. Call 9 to 12.

MILLINERS, &c.—Experienced milliners and makers, accustomed to first-class trade. Apply at once, J. M. Gidding & Co., 564 5th Av.

MILLINERY MAKERS and improvers wanted. Apply Hewlett-Robin Co., 417 5th Av.

MODEL, TO TRY ON 16-YEAR MISSES' DRESSES AND TO ASSIST IN SHOWROOM; PERMANENT POSITION. J. WISE CO., 33-43 EAST 33D ST.

MODEL, STYLISH, SIZE 36, ON COATS AND WRAPS. EDWARD KOLBERT & CO., 25 WEST 31ST ST.

MODEL, MISSES AND 36 BUST, TO TRY ON FUR GARMENTS. KOHN & BAER, 43 WEST 33D ST.

OPERATOR of Monitor switchboard and typist; state salary. H 293 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN.—A good saleswoman to call on members of mothers' clubs, &c., out of town; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SHOES.

R. H. MACY & CO. CAN FURNISH PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT TO SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT; GOOD SALARIES AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE WHO QUALIFY. APPLY AT OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER.

STENOGRAPHER.

Experienced, rapid; Oliver machine; must be willing and industrious; good, permanent position; applicants with knowledge of French given preference. Apply by letter, stating salary, experience, &c., Revillon Freres, 28 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish lady stenographer, able to take dictation in English and Spanish, especially Spanish, address in own handwriting. The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, giving age, qualifications, reference, and salary expected.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; must be rapid and accurate; good position for one who is efficient; state salary and experience. H 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced, rapid, and accurate; Christian firm. Apply Powers Accounting Machine Co., 365 Park Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, experienced; one who is bright, energetic, and willing to try on sweaters. Aply 1,270 Broadway, Rooms 303-304, between 10-12 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER SUBSTITUTE for balance of week; must be thoroughly competent and reliable; no beginners need apply; salary $3. Room 852, 1,328 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and telephone operator wanted; one with some experience preferred; $10 a week to start. H 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with experience on Underwood. Apply General Acoustic Co., Rockaway Road and Beaufort St., Jamaica, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced girl only; permanent. Apply afternoon only, Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., 239 West 50th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; permanent position for right party. American preferred. Peck & Hills, 141 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking, rapid dictation; knowledge bookkeeping; accurate figures. Steinfeld, 99 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for law and accounting office; must be accurate and competent. G 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, several weeks; $12; neat girl, experienced. Call Wednesday. Duhrssen & Pfaltz, 19 East 17th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, rapid; state age, nationality, and experience. H 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with law office experience; start $10. 119 Nassau St., Room 481.

TELEPHONE, OFFICE WORK.—Girl speaking French. Address, own handwriting, B 136 Times.

WASH GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO. REQUIRE PARTICULARLY EFFICIENT, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR WHITE AND COLORED WASH GOODS DEPARTMENTS. APPLY AT OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER.

YOUNG LADY stenographer, typist, and bookkeeper required; experienced and willing to do general office work; salary to commence, about $10; good prospects with long-established English company; reply, letter only, giving fullest details post employment. Norris, 241 West 42d St., New York.

YOUNG WOMEN

between the ages of 20 and 24 for clerical positions; must be high school graduates, and have had previous business experience.

Call afternoons for interview.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 1 Main St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY.—Good opportunity for ambitious young lady with experience in an insurance broker's office; state salary, experience, and references; good chance for advancement. H 288 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, $15-$12; several. Call, immediately, Acme Agency, 26 Cortlandt St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Permanent and temporary; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Call Immediately.

STENOGRAPHERS (Americans) for permanent positions as follows:
TWENTY openings; short hours; ranging from $12 to $15.
ONE for Construction Company; $70 monthly.
ONE for LAW OFFICE; $18 weekly.
ONE for FRUIT COMMISSION HOUSE; $16.
TWO for OIL COMPANY; $15.
ONE FRENCH stenographer and bookkeeper; $25.
TWO SPANISH-ENGLISH stenographers; $25-$30.
ONE ENGLISH-SPANISH-GERMAN stenographer; $40.
MAILING CLERK; $10-$12.
SEVERAL openings for typists, switchboard operators, addressers, card punchers, stenciliers, multigraphers, &c.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY.
E. Speiser, Prop. 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS; $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.

STENOGRAPHERS; several high-grade

CLOAK TRADE STRIKE CONFERENCE FAILS

Union Men and Manufacturers Separate with No Progress Toward a Settlement.

STATEMENT BY EACH SIDE

Workers Say Arbitration Was Refused—Employers Accuse Employes of Bad Faith.

The cloak trade war probably will be fought till hunger or bankruptcy prostrates the belligerents. Just a week after it began, the conference arranged by Mayor Mitchel to end the strike, which has made 200,000 persons idle and left $80,000,000 worth of orders for women's clothes unfilled, the seventh session broke up in discord yesterday on the twenty-eighth floor of the Metropolitan Tower.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who had presided, left the city for Washington, and Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, issued orders for the strike, now almost twelve weeks old, to go on. Within an hour the Citizens' Committee for support of the cloakmakers and others interested were busy with plans to feed the strikers, for the union is no longer able to make the strike payments of $65,000 a week, which was less than $2 a week per family for the needle-workers.

It was shortly before 11 A. M. when Mr. Gompers, leaving the conference room, told the reporters, "It's all off."

Each side issued a statement accusing the other of bad faith and of breaking up the conference. The immediate cause of the break was the demand of the union that it have a hand in fixing prices for piece work.

Before the end of the conference Mr. Schlesinger, for the union, offered to submit the issues to arbitration, which the representatives of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association refused.

The Union's Statement.

In a statement issued by the union after the adjournment it was said that the conference has demonstrated that the trouble would never be settled without the intervention of an impartial board of arbitration.

"When the manufacturers locked out their workers on April 28," the union said, "they announced that the one and supreme issue was unrestricted right to increase and decrease forces of workers in accordance with the needs of business efficiency.

"This right was granted by the union as a basis for conference on the remaining issues. On the very first day of the conference it became clear that the employers did not merely insist upon freedom to manage shops in their own unlimited discretion, but also that they were unalterably opposed to all wage increases and improvement in shop conditions. More than that, they made it quite clear that they proposed to remove the most essential measure of protection against underpayment and oppression which the workers in the industry had enjoyed during the last six years, to reduce the standards of earnings and to reintroduce the sweatshop system.

"They stated frankly that it was their intention to revive the unregulated 'outside contractor,' who had been largely banished from the industry since the adoption of the protocol in 1910 and refused even to discuss any provision for the maintenance of a standard hourly base rate of earnings for piece workers, although such piece workers comprise about 75 per cent. of the workers in the industry and have heretofore adjusted their earnings upon the basis of established hourly base rates.

Arbitration Refused.

"Time and again the union representatives renewed their offer to submit all outstanding differences to arbitration, but the manufacturers remained obdurate.

"The responsibility for breaking up the conference rests entirely upon the employers. As to the union, it still stands ready to submit its side of the controversy to the most searching investigation of any competent and fair-minded tribunal.

"In accordance with the understanding upon which the union entered into conference we will immediately submit to the Mayor of the city and through him to the community at large a detailed report of the proceedings of the conference and the present issues between the parties."

E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Association, issued a statement in which he said:

"The conferences were definitely broken off this morning after the union had deliberately gone back on its own pledged word, which was made the basis on which the conference was held.

"At the outset the employers demanded that they be free, according to the dictates of their own business, to increase or decrease the number of their employes to meet the conditions in their factories and to retain such employes as they desired on the basis of efficiency.

"The union replied that in order to meet the issue squarely they were willing to concede this right to the employer, and they added that 'this concession is made honestly, without modification or limitation.'

"Almost immediately the union repudiated this agreement and demanded what it called a 'preferential union shop.' This demand alone, following the union's concession, would have been enough to justify the manufacturers in refusing to go further in conference, but in the interests of peace the manufacturers agreed to accept the preferential union shop as laid down in the original protocol, in so far as it related to the preference in hiring given to members of the union. The union thereupon demanded that this preference in hiring was not sufficient, and that it should be stretched to mean retention in employment of union men, and that they be preferred when any of the shop forces were to be discharged. It will be remembered that it was upon this issue almost solely that the agreement of Aug. 4, 1915, drawn up by the Council of Conciliation, was broken. The union was trying to exact a condition under which no manufacturer in any industry on earth could survive.

How Prices Are Fixed.

"It must be understood that the price of any garment made by piece workers is settled by a committee of the expert workers in the shop, selected by their shop associates and indorsed by the union officials and a representative of the manufacturers. As soon as this price is settled the stock is manufactured, and the fixed price is communicated to the salesmen and to the trade generally as being the price for that garment during the season.

"Now the union demanded that in order to fix the price definitely there must be an entirely new factor. This was to be what the union called an 'outside expert,' who was to be chosen by the union, placed in the employer's shop without any option in selection on the part of the employer, and that no price of a garment could be construed as settled unless this outside person had had a hand in making the prices. Unless this right was granted the union said that no price settlement on garments could be held as fixed and that at any time upon a demand of the workers in the shop the price of the garments could be resettled upon a higher basis.

"Imagine what this would mean to a manufacturer. He would never know at any time in the season at what price he could sell his goods. If he accepted an order for merchandise at a certain price, as likely as not he would be compelled to write his customer within a day or so that the price had been advanced and that he could not meet his contract with the customer. It would mean absolute chaos in the business."

The union treasury, according to union officials, had $500,000 when the strike started. The union has been paying out about $80,000 a week and receiving $40,000 from cloakmakers at work and from other organizations. The difference between what was received and what was paid out had about depleted the union treasury. The Citizens' Committee plans to raise $35,000 a week as long as the strike lasts. Samuel Untermyer and Jacob H. Schiff have promised $2,500 a week each.

In an advertisement in THE TIMES this morning the Citizens' Committee takes up the cudgel for the union in its demand for arbitration.

"The Citizens' Committee is in accord with the union in its demand for arbitration," the advertisement reads, "because the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association broke an agreement which had still more than a year to run, and on the 28th of April declared a lockout involving more than 60,000 workers. More than 240,000 human beings are facing hunger in New York City today. And a great industry is at a standstill.

"If you agree with the Citizens' Committee that this situation is intolerable and should be terminated through arbitration, write or telegraph your demand for arbitration to Allan Robinson, Chairman, 624 Madison Avenue, New York."

SAYS UNION HIRES GUNMEN.

S. Shulder to Present to Swann Demand for Audit of Accounts.

S. Shulder, a manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 140 West Seventeenth Street, said last night he would present today to District Attorney Swann affidavits by six members of the cloakmakers' union demanding an audit of the union's books. Mr. Shulder's action is taken, he said, because he believed the union had been hiring gunmen as pickets. He asserted he complained to the District Attorney and was told to get six requests from union members to have the union's books audited, which he had done.

"The union hired gunmen six years ago and they are doing the same thing in this strike," said Mr. Shulder, "and we will prove it as soon as we get to the books of the union."

Mr. Shulder stated he was being backed by the Manufacturers' Protective Association. He said also that he was going to Washington to insist on a Federal mediation board to settle the strike.

A booklet attacking the cloakmakers' union and its officials was issued last night by the United Cloak and Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association, with offices at 315 Fifth Avenue. The designers assert they have been forced to break their contracts with the manufacturers owing to intimidation of their members by "ruffians" employed by the strikers. The designers will hold a meeting in the Grand Opera House tonight to discuss the situation.

TELEGRAPHERS' PAY FAIR, HE CONTENDS

N. Y. Central Official Gives Wage Scales Obtaining Abroad to Prove It.

UNION LEADER ANSWERS

Warns Railway That Employes Will Not Tolerate Present Conditions Indefinitely.

The pay of railroad employes in Japan, Australia, Russia, Switzerland, and other countries was presented by the New York Central yesterday prior to the adjournment of the hearing before the Federal Board of Arbitration at the Hotel Manhattan as a reason for not granting the increases in pay demanded by the telegraphers of the system.

Henry W. Chambers, statistician for the Central, presented the following figures for the yearly pay of all railroad employes, which, he said, were all the figures available:

West Australia	$770.52
United States	729.04
New Zealand	623.16
Canada	604.17
New South Wales	573.45
Sweden	409.00
Germany	404.23
Switzerland	366.96
Italy	354.42
Austria	329.40
Holland	234.48
Russia	211.40
Hungary	200.40
Japan	113.88

Mr. Chambers said that if all the employes of the New York Central were to receive the 13½ per cent. increase in wages asked by the telegraphers $7,500,000 yearly would be added to the payroll, and that the net corporate income for the railroad in 1915 was $8,688,672.37.

President H. B. Perham of the Telegraphers' Union summed up for the telegraphers.

"Railroads heretofore have been too eager for profits," he said. "Harmonizing influences must be injected into their conduct of affairs, for a rupture is sure to come if things go on as they are. Men will not indefinitely remain quiescent while they are treated as automatons or machines. It is best that there be no test of strength between the New York Central and the Telegraphers' Union. This is the better way for us all when we cannot agree—to abide by the judgment of others."

T. W. Evans, General Manager for the Central lines east of Buffalo, said:

"It looks as though the notion prevails that 1916 is a good year to make a killing. The demands we have got this year are, to say the least, numerous. I am sorry to see that the telegraphers now seem to have fallen into the same path as others—strike vote to be followed by mediation and then arbitration.

"The railroad is regulated and can earn only according to the rates it is permitted to charge, and, of course, cannot pay what it does not earn. The New York Central earnings in 1914 were not sufficient to pay its dividends, and for a number of years before that only a slight margin was available. Present conditions are based on a transient cause and should not be considered as reason for large expenditures."

A decision is expected within ten days. The board has until Aug. 6 to make its report. The hearings begin on July 6.

NAME ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Baron Balfour Heads British Body to Plan Trade After War.

LONDON, July 18.—Premier Asquith has appointed a committee to consider Great Britain's commercial and industrial policy after the war, in the light of the resolutions adopted by the Paris Economic Conference.

Baron Balfour of Burleigh is Chairman of the committee, the membership of which includes Arthur J. Balfour and a number of prominent economists.

Woods Promotes Three Sergeants.

Commissioner Woods yesterday promoted three Sergeants to the rank of Lieutenant. They are Patrick Dinan, West Sixty-eighth Street Station; Michael Lane, Sheepshead Bay Station, and Thomas F. Walsh, Third Inspection District.

GET PRISON GUARD SLAYER.

Camden Prisoner Caught with Wife —Companion in Escape Still Free.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 18.—Wilson Ashbridge, who escaped from the Camden County Jail last night with George E. Thompson after killing one guard and wounding another, was captured today at Chester, Penn. With his wife the escaped prisoner registered at the Keystone Hotel under an assumed name. He was arrested there. Thompson separated from Ashbridge outside the jail, and is still at large.

Ashbridge was brought back and is again in jail. He would not talk about his escape or the killing of Isaac Hibbs, the keeper. It was learned he went from the jail to the Philadelphia station, where he met his wife. Together they ate dinner and then journeyed to Chester. The police have tracked Thompson to the West Philadelphia station. He reached there about 8 o'clock and took a train for the West.

Joseph Ellis, the wounded guard, is still in a serious condition, but it is believed he will live.

MAY STRIKE AT MIDNIGHT.

Westchester Trolleymen Believe Roads Will Not Arbitrate.

The time limit placed by the joint committee representing the Trolleymen's Unions of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle expires tonight at midnight. If at that hour an answer has not been received to a demand for an arbitration of the wage dispute from the officials of the trolley roads a suspension of work will be ordered by the joint committee, and the cars will not be taken out tomorrow morning.

The joint committee, which has been in practically continuous session since Friday last, will be in session until a decision is reached. It was said by Samuel Hoey, President of the Yonkers local and Chairman of the joint committee, yesterday, that hope for a peaceful solution of the dispute grows dimmer hourly. The joint committee has received authority from the central office of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employes of America to call a strike at its discretion.

BUYS FAMOUS PARLOR.

Metropolitan Museum to Exhibit Type of Colonial Architecture.

RICHMOND, Va., July 18.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art has bought the parlor of Marmion Mansion, the famous Lewis home in King George County, for removal to New York. The room will be placed in the Museum to be preserved as a type of early American architecture.

The mansion dates from the seventeenth century, and is one of the oldest in Virginia. The room's heavy oak panels were decorated in 1783 by a Hessian soldier, who was nursed in the Lewis home after he had been wounded in battle.

SLAYER SHOT THREE, THEN TOOK HIS LIFE

Rejected Suitor Killed Father and Wounded Mother and Brother of Girl.

CROWD HELD BY FEAR

Dared Not Enter House Where Victims Lay Until Murderer Killed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 18.—For three hours early this morning a dozen town officials and a hundred neighbors armed with pistols and shot guns stood outside the frame cottage of James P. Hopkins, at 37 Mechanic Street, afraid to enter and arrest John Solax, an Armenian shoemaker, who had shot and killed Hopkins, and wounded his wife and one of their children. Until daylight came they stood in groups about the house fearing an attack by the slayer whom they could hear at intervals moving about inside the house. Sometimes the wounded child within the house sobbed and once the crowd heard the man's voice, but none dared enter.

At last a door slammed and several shots sounded. Then came groans and the cries of a man in pain. The more venturesome entered the lower floor, but they feared to go upstairs, believing the assassin was feigning agony to entice them within reach. After an hour all was quiet and daylight came. Then the crowd trooped up the stairs.

In the bathroom was Solax, dead. He had shot himself twice in the stomach and once in the head. Near his bed in the front room was 9-year-old Leslie Hopkins with a bullet wound in his leg and another in his arm. In another bedroom Hopkins lay dead on the floor. He had been shot through the abdomen, through the head, and in the arm. Near him and still alive was Mrs. Hopkins. She had been mortally wounded, one bullet having entered her lung and another her stomach.

The story of Solax's attack on the family was learned from Mrs. Hopkins and the Hopkins children. Solax was a shoemaker only about 20 years old with a shop across the street from the Hopkins home. He had seemed to be infatuated with 15-year-old Florence Hopkins and her parents had objected to his attentions. Six months ago Mr. Hopkins had had Marshal W. R. Lewis notify Solax to stop annoying the girl. He ceased his attentions, but Mr. Hopkins complained to the police Solax was carrying a revolver and he feared for his life.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning Mrs. Hopkins told her husband she heard some one removing the screen from a window. He got out of bed, and had advanced three steps across the floor when the intruder opened fire. Hopkins fell and Mrs. Hopkins started toward him. Solax fired two more shots at the fallen man, and then turned the revolver against the wife, Albert, the eighteen-year-old son, aroused by the shooting, hurried down the front stairs as Solax came up the back way. Leslie was climbing out of bed when Solax shot him. This was done in darkness, and while Solax was thus engaged Florence, Cecelia, her eleven-year-old sister, and Mr. and Mrs. John Cahill, who lived on the second floor, escaped from the house and gave the alarm.

The speedy gathering of neighbors prevented Solax's escape, though they dared not try to capture him.

Mrs. Hopkins and her son are in the Long Branch Memorial Hospital. It is not believed she will recover. Hopkins and his family came here from England nine years ago. He was employed in a local rug factory.

EARTHQUAKE IN AUSTRIA.

Adriatic Seaport's Inhabitants Are Thrown Into a Panic.

LONDON, July 18.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says great damage has been caused by an earthquake in the region of Fiume, Austria. In the City of Fiume, the dispatch says, a terrible panic was caused by the earthquake.

Fiume is a city of about 40,000 at the northeastern extremity of the Adriatic Sea. It is an important seaport. There have been several earth disturbances recently in the region of the Adriatic, principally in lower Italy and Sicily.

RAILROADS SEEK RELIEF.

Ask President to Suspend Act Requiring Competitive Buying.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Frank Trumbull, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio; Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific, and Alfred P. Thom, General Counsel of the Southern Railway, representing 84 per cent. of the railroads of the country, will urge upon President Wilson tomorrow through Mr. Trumbull, who is Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, the suspension of that section of the Clayton act compelling competitive bidding for railroad supplies. They will ask the President to have the subject investigated by a joint committee of Congress or by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railroad officials say that if this clause of the Clayton act goes into effect—it is Schedule W—on Oct. 15, it will materially injure the railroads and destroy their present method of doing business. It was explained by a railroad official tonight that the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Union Pacific, and most of the other large railroads bought supplies for themselves and their subsidiaries in bulk and in many cases without competitive bidding. These supplies were parceled out to the subsidiaries as they needed them through the clearing house of the parent organization. The subsidiaries frequently issued stock for the supplies, and the stock was held by the parent concern until such time as it appeared advantageous to dispose of it.

All of the large companies have purchasing departments which buy the equipment by wholesale and it is contended that the supplies can be purchased cheaper than by competitive bidding. The small railroads, it is held, cannot buy to advantage on competitive bids for small amounts.

Hervey Names Secretary.

Public Service Commissioner Charles S. Hervey yesterday appointed ex-Alderman William Duggan as his secretary. The salary is $3,000 a year. Mr. Duggan, who is a Republican in politics, represented the old Thirty-second District in the Board of Aldermen for one term.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In Mexico they have killed and been killed so much that they are used to it, says Porter Emerson Browne in his satirical article about "The Mexican Mess" in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

86th Semi-Annual Remnant Sale Third Day— $19

The great semi-annual event is now on. Suit ends from materials that were $25 to $50 are reduced.
More than a thousand patterns, weaves and colors made to measure only.
Style, fit and workmanship strictly guaranteed.

Suit to Order $19.
Open Saturday until one o'clock

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.
The Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the World

The Road of Comfort

"No smoke (hard coal)—no crowding—no tunnels—pleasing scenery," are some of the features which make the New Jersey Central "The Road of Comfort." A well-ballasted track, smooth riding cars and courteous attention are other features.

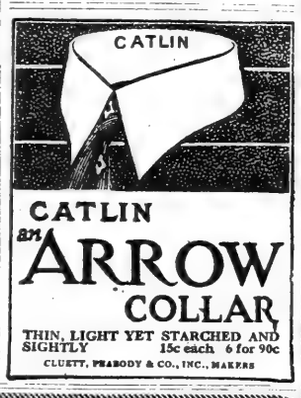
"The dining-car service is a subject for pleasant recollections. On your next trip to Philadelphia, try the Dinner de Luxe—you'll enjoy it." The dollar dinner on 5.00 and 6.00 P. M. trains is exceptionally good.

Trains Every Hour on the Hour

Leave Liberty Street 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days; 8.15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays; midnight train daily; sleepers ready 10 P. M. Leave 23rd Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.

Your Watch Is Your Time Table

New Jersey Central
Hard Coal — No Smoke — Open Windows



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THIN, LIGHT YET STARCHED AND SIGHTLY 15c each 6 for 90c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

Hart Schaffner & Marx "Dixie Weave" Suits

If you want real warm weather comfort—but don't care for the Palm Beach fabrics—you'll find just what you're looking for in this new Tropical Cloth introduced by Hart Schaffner & Marx.

All-wool fabrics—that hold their shape and need no laundering. Just as light and cool as can be—in smart Pinch Backs, Belters and Varsity Fifty Fives.

At $12.50—Plain Grays that are just as cool as they look. Also in a new shade of Tan—with stripes.

At $13.50—Some extra smart Light Tan and Green combinations—as well as plain Gray tones.

At $15.00—Gray Homespun effects in various shades; Grays with stripes; plain Blues and Tans.

At $16.50—Dark Grays, Shepherd Checks, Glen Urquharts, Plain Tans—also Black grounds with dark Purple stripes.

At $18.00—Heather Mixtures; Grays with Roman Stripes; Brown and Black Shepherd Checks.

At $20.00—Very distinctive combinations of rich Gray and Brown grounds, with colored stripes.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th St
Third Ave., Cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings

No. 29

The Expert Says:

10 Cents

I am a Cigarette Connoisseur.

Nearly every day I am asked, "Which is the best cigarette?"

My invariable reply is "Helmar" Turkish Cigarettes.

I have tried all brands and know the good points of each.

And I always smoke "Helmar" Turkish cigarettes.

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

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Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

Anargyros, A Corporation — *Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World*

Quality Superb

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today and Friday; northeast to north winds, becoming strong today.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,362. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUBMARINE'S DASH FOR SEA AT HAND; CRUISERS IN WAIT

Deutschland, with Masts Down and Conning Tower Shut, Is Ready to Run Cordon.

FEAR TRAP OUTSIDE CAPES

Norfolk Hears Nets and Even Aircraft May Be Used by Allies to Stop Her.

PATROLS ARE KEPT BUSY

Tugs at Baltimore and Seamen at Hampton Roads to Prevent Seizure or Destruction.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland, with every indication of being ready to sail at a moment's notice, was still lying at her pier here at a late hour tonight. Her officers and crew were aboard, her return cargo of nickel and crude rubber was said to be all stowed, and her fuel tanks had been filled with a fresh supply of petrol.

At 11 o'clock tonight her two spars were taken down and the conning tower was closed. Close at hand lay the tug Thomas F. Timmins, with a full head of steam up.

In the vicinity of the submarine were numerous launches with agents of the Eastern Forwarding Company and patrols aboard. These craft at 11:05 o'clock hailed a newspaper launch and tried to induce the reporters to leave.

"You're interfering with our plans," the watchman said.

CREW FEAR U-BOAT'S FATE.

Men Ask Prayers for Their Safety of Friends in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—With every indication apparent that the subsea merchant ship Deutschland is ready to slip her moorings and dash out to sea at any time, the crew of the vessel tonight was said to be in dread of the order that will start them on their return passage across the Atlantic. According to well-founded reports, none believes he will escape the dragnet being thrown out by the allied cruisers now off the Virginia Capes.

Members of the crew are said to feel sure that they will fall victims to the cruisers, if not through a shot from their cannon, or from disabled engines, then through a steel net that the vessels are said to be spreading just outside the three-mile limit.

Some of the crew have openly expressed this feeling to friends on Locust Point, near where their laden craft is moored. They have told these same friends that Captain Paul Koenig, the daring commander of the submersible, is doing everything in his power to keep up their spirits and to make them look on the bright side of the affair, but the men cannot see this side of the venture.

"We are praying every night, and are getting our friends to pray for us," Second Engineer Karl Fruechte told a friend he has been spending his evenings with since the crew have been granted shore leave. This same friend today told the story of the crew's fears to THE TIMES correspondent, not knowing at the time he was talking with a newspaperman.

"The crew have orders to be ready to leave at any moment," said this friend this afternoon. "They cannot bring themselves to see how the Deutschland will escape the enemy off the Capes. All the men have been talking about since they have been visiting me is of the loved ones they will leave behind, should the Deutschland find a resting-place at the bottom of the Atlantic. They talk of it continually while with me at night, and they ask everyone to pray for them."

Express Fear for the Bremen.

Knowing the tactics of the British and French, and realizing that scores of German submarines have been caught in these nets that were stretched across the English Channel, those that man the Deutschland fear that the British will resort to this method off the Capes. The reinforcement of cruisers that is reported to have arrived just beyond the three-mile limit is causing the men great anxiety, for with these to aid the two which have been reported on guard, they say it is posible for the Allies to stretch nets for many miles. Such being the case they fear the Deutschland will be enmeshed, crippled, and sunk with all on board.

Not only that, but the crew of the Deutschland is expressing fear for the Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, which is due at the capes within a short time. Should these nets be stretched, the Bremen might also be enmeshed and lost. It is pointed out by the crew of the submersible that they succeeded in eluding the enemy in coming over, but that was only due to the fact that the English thought the reported transatlantic voyage of the Deutschland was impossible.

"Now that we have shown them that

Continued on Page 3.

Germany Plans Regular Submarine Mail Service

GENEVA, July 19, (via London.)—The Neueste Nachrichten of Munich says that it learns from Berlin that the German postal authorities are compiling regulations and a scale of charges for a submarine postal service between Germany and America, Government correspondence to have precedence.

No arrangements are being made for parcel post service, according to the newspaper's information.

WILL ASK PARLIAMENT FOR £300,000,000 MORE

Eleventh Vote of Credit Will Bring British War Expenditure Up to $13,400,000,000.

LONDON, July 19.—Another vote of credit will be asked of the House of Commons next week, the Premier informed the House today. It will be the eleventh vote since the outbreak of the war and probably will be for £300,000,000, (nearly $1,500,000,000,) the same amount as the last one.

This will bring the total for the war to £2,682,000,000, (about $13,400,000,000.)

PRO-ALLY RUMANIANS CALL COUNTRY TO WAR

Speakers Accuse Premier of Deceiving Both Sides—Demonstration Stopped by Police.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 20.—The Daily Telegraph prints the following dispatch from Bucharest under Monday's date:

"This morning there was a great public gathering under the auspices of Unionist Federation. Filipesco and Take Jonesco both spoke. The former declared the victory of the Allies was sure, and that Rumania would enter into the war. He went on to accuse Premier Bratiano of having faced both ways, and said he had deceived even Germany into believing that Rumania would march with the Central Powers. In the presence of him (Filipesco) and Jonesco, Bratiano had promised to enter the war with Italy. He had made the situation difficult even with the King by the promises he gave to the Central Powers.

"Jonesco declared every soldier given to the Allies would be as a stone built up of a greater Rumania—the tree of the royal dynasty could not flourish in a little Rumania; it must strike its roots deep and wide if the future occupants of the throne were to be safeguarded. Let the King take the lead in a sacred national union and by his valor finally unite the throne and the country. In a little Rumania there was room neither for the King nor for the people.

"The speeches were wildly applauded, and in the afternoon there was an enthusiastic demonstration in the streets, the people crying, 'we want war.' Several posters calling for mobilization were fixed on the walls of the royal palace. The demonstrators dispersed on the arrival of the police and military."

6,200 ITALIANS TAKEN BY TURKS IN TRIPOLI

Misratah and Dejejadid and 24 Guns Also Lost by King Victor's Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Reports of successful military operations against the Italians in Tripoli and against the British in Western Egypt prove that Pasha Nuri Bey, who is directing the operations of the Ottoman volunteers in those regions, is still alive and has splendidly fulfilled his task.

During his last engagement with the Italians in the neighborhood of Misratah; (on the Mediterranean in Tripoli,) which terminated in the defeat of the Italians, he captured 200 officers and 6,000 soldiers, and twenty-four guns. Misratah and Dejejadid are in the hands of the volunteers. Between both places and the coast no Italians remain.

In Western Egypt our volunteers have engaged in successful fighting, but no details are yet available.

The town of Misratah, 8,000 inhabitants, is on the Mediterranean coast, 120 miles east by south of the town of Tripoli. Dejejadid is to be found on no official Italian map, although there is an oasis of that name in Upper Egypt.

Several months ago, when Berlin reported a defeat of the Italian forces in the Italian colony of Libia Italiana—Tripoli and Cyrenaica—and named towns where they had suffered the loss of several thousand prisoners the Roman press accused the Turkish or German news gatherers of inventing both towns and incidents. As a matter of fact, nothing more was heard of these Turko-Berber victories.

McROBERTS SAILS; HAILS RUSSIA'S FUTURE

Banker Who Arranged $50,000,000 Loan Predicts Big Trade with Us After the War.

STOCKHOLM, July 19.—After spending two months in Russia, during which time he arranged a loan of $50,000,000 to the Russian Government and also provided for the establishment of branch banks, Samuel McRoberts, Senior Vice President of the National City Bank in New York, sails today for New York on board the steamer Bergensfjord.

Mr. McRoberts made a careful study of conditions in Russia.

"The war," he said, "has awakened Russia beyond all conception, and that country now offers a wonderful opportunity to American capital and business enterprises. The people of America do not appreciate the extent of the Russian market or Russian resources, but should prepare now for a great Russian trade after the war.

"I traveled for three days through territory as fertile as the best parts of Iowa and Illinois. With vodka prohibited and the war concluded Russia will leap into prosperity. I think the greatest opportunity lies in the establishment of branch factories in Russia, thus making American enterprise independent of foreign shipping."

WHEN FAGGED OUT
TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It restores energy and strengthens the nerves. With sugar or fruit syrups, is an ideal Summer drink. Buy a bottle today.—Advt.

MAY PROSECUTE SHIP LINES THAT BLACKLIST GOODS

Washington Hints Sherman Act or Interstate Laws Cover Case.

LANSING RECEIVES REPORT

Firms Here Affected Will Make Stiff Protest Against British Boycott.

MORE TO COME UNDER BAN

Many Other Business Houses to be Outlawed, Says One Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19. — Official confirmation of the action of the British Government in publishing the names of eighty-two American individuals and firms placed on the blacklist, under the Enemy Trading act, was received at the State Department today from Consul General Robert P. Skinner at London. No report regarding the British Government's action has been received from Ambassador Page at London.

The report from Consul General Skinner was brief and did not contain the names of the American firms and individuals blacklisted. Mr. Skinner merely informed the State Department of what had been done, and added that he was sending by mail the names of the firms and individuals in the country with whom the subjects of the British Empire are forbidden to trade.

Acting Secretary of State Polk declined today to comment on the addition of the names of American firms to the British blacklist, but admitted that the department had been for some time assembling a great deal of data dealing with the operation of the Enemy Trading act and considering its effect on American foreign commerce. While Mr. Polk had no announcement to make, it was ascertained unofficially that the State Department is giving very careful consideration to the matter and will protest against the action of the British Government in singling out for publication the names of American firms with which British subjects are forbidden to deal.

See Restraint to Commerce.

The United States Government is taking a broad view of its rights in the matter. Officials here appear to be convinced that the practical effect of the blacklisting of American firms is the imposition of a serious restraint on American foreign commerce. One of the greatest elements of fear in the situation is that American and other neutral steamship companies will refuse to transport goods of these "blacklisted" firms and this will shut them out of the foreign trade. It was intimated today that it may be possible for the American Government to proceed under the anti-trust or interstate commerce laws against American shipping companies that refuse to accept goods from the "blacklisted" American firms for shipment. These laws are being carefully studied with a view to ascertaining whether or not it is possible to institute prosecution against transportation companies that refuse to accept goods from such firms for shipment.

In British Embassy circles the suggestion was made today that the so-called British blacklist was to be regarded more as a "white" than as a "black" list so far as the Enemy Trading act has any bearing on the general trade of the United States. It was pointed out in these circles that only eighty-two firms had been placed on the list of those with whom British subjects are forbidden to deal, and it was argued that the singling out of these firms was equivalent to giving permission to British subjects to deal with every other American individual and firm not on the prohibited list. In other words, it was argued, the publication of such a list renders it possible for British subjects to know definitely the firms with which they can safely deal without risking the displeasure of their Government and prosecution under the terms of the Enemy Trading act.

Say Britain Exceeds Rights.

It is felt in official circles, however, that the British Government, while endeavoring by what it describes as "purely domestic" legislation to restrict the activities and trade of persons "under British jurisdiction," has no international legal right to take discriminatory action against American firms because of the business which they transact, or because they may trade with Great Britain's enemy, or are held to have been in association with the enemy. It is understood to be the contention of officials here that the blacklisting of American firms, or, rather of firms "domiciled" in the United States, even if of German ownership, is an attempt to injure the trade of an enemy at the expense of a neutral country's trade, and must be challenged by this Government.

The British Enemy Trading act of Dec. 23, 1915, provided that "any list of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a proclamation under this act, may be varied or added to by an order made by the Lords in Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State."

The addition of eighty-two American names to the blacklist was taken under this provision of the British enemy trading law. The far-reaching scope of the law is indicated by the following extract from the Enemy Trading act:

"For the purpose of this act, a person shall be deemed to have traded with a person or body of persons to whom a proclamation issued under this act ap-

Continued on Page 4.

German National Committee Plans a Middle Course for Honorable Peace

BERLIN, July 19, (via London, July 20.)—The "German National Committee for securing an honorable peace" has drafted an address to the country which will be published within a few days calling for the support of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and the influencing of public opinion in the direction of moderate peace aims.

The signatures attached to the address indicate the importance of the movement. They include Prince von Wedel, General Adjutant to the Emperor; Philip Heineken, Director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company; Paul von Schwaback, Director of the Bleichroder Bank; Professor Adolph Harnack and many important manufacturers, merchants, professors and others.

The address outlines the aims of the committee, steering a course between the pacifists and the insatiable plans of the Pan-Germans, which it characterizes as "annexation lunacy." It emphasizes the fact that the controversy of the last few weeks between the peace advocates and the annexationists has had a harmful effect, and that, therefore, it is now necessary for the moderates to organize and create uniform views concerning a basis of peace.

"This end can be attained," says the address, "only by rigorously avoiding the feeble passivity of the peace men and the insatiable plans embodied in the outgivings of the Pan German League. They keynote for such a peace was struck by the Chancellor's speech in March, 1916, in which he mentioned the extension of the eastern frontier and substantial guarantees on the west. This speech called forth congratulations from Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

"Without the attainment of both objects there can be no peace and no evacuation of occupied territory. The task of the National Committee, with the co-operation of men of similar sentiments, must be to create uniform views about a basis for German peace and to assist in fixing a definition of 'substantial guarantees' and the delimiting of new frontiers."

A campaign of oratory designed to check the extreme annexationist movement represented by the Conservatives and the right wing of the National Liberals is also being organized by the German National Committee. The speaking campaign includes many of the most prominent names in German science, industry, trade, and agriculture.

One of the executive officers in a statement said that the committee was without fixed program, but that the guiding principle was the Bismarckian one of achieving the attainable.

"We frankly want an honorable peace," said he, "but not at any price. We do not want peace delayed through the efforts of those who demand that we take all we can get and hold fast to everything our military power enables us to hold, without regard to future consequences. Our desire is heartily to support the Chancellor's policies, but we disagree with the Government's prohibition of public discussion of the aims of the war."

The campaign will begin on Aug. 1, when public addresses will be made in fifty cities. Police permission has been granted, which is significant, considering the Government's previous policy regarding the discussion of the war aims.

The principal newspapers already are in favor of the committee's program, and an active program of education will be conducted in the press. The Catholic newspapers are, for the most part, with the committee.

It is significant that Dr. Spahn, the Catholic leader, came to the defense of the Chancellor in the Reichstag against the pamphleteers opposing his policy. Since then it has grown more evident that the Catholics are gravitating toward the parties of the Left because of their support of the Chancellor against the tendencies of the Conservative parties and the Annexationist plans, which are strongly supported by the Agrarian leaders and important groups of big manufacturers.

Wilson Plans No Peace Move at This Time.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Minister from Switzerland, Dr. Paul Ritter, today discussed the prospects of peace in Europe with Acting Secretary of State Polk. He indicated afterward that his talk had been without positive results.

The Minister called at the State Department to ask whether there was any foundation for reports regarding President Wilson's desire to see peace negotiations initiated. He was informed that the attitude of the Government was unchanged—that, while the President hoped for peace and was ready to do anything he properly could to aid in bringing it about, no step was in contemplation at this time. White House officials have let it be known that the President sees no prospect of immediate developments which might make possible a move in the direction of restoring peace.

Switzerland is profoundly interested in peace. The country is experiencing great difficulty in obtaining food, most of which has to be brought from the United States.

NET 7-FOOT SHARK IN MATAWAN CREEK

May Be the Man-Killer That Took the Lives of Two Bathers Last Week.

GAVE CAPTORS HARD FIGHT

Scientists' Shark Hunt Fails in Rockaway Inlet, but Several Are Caught Off the Jersey Coast.

A seven-foot shark, which may have been the one which killed Stanley Fisher and Lester Stilwell and seriously injured Joseph Dunn in Matawan Creek, N. J., last week, was caught after a furious struggle at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the creek about a mile below the spot where the two bathers were killed.

Captain Thomas Cottrell, who was the first in Matawan to see the shark in the little tide stream a week ago, and who gave the alarm which went unheeded by the bathers, had his eye out for sharks yesterday afternoon when he entered Matawan Creek in his motor boat Skud on returning from Sandy Hook, where he had been catching bluefish. When he was about 400 yards up the creek, nearing the new trolley bridge, he saw a large dorsal fin rise out of the water for a second and then disappear.

"It's a shark! Drop the net!" he shouted to his son-in-law, Richard Lee, in the boat with him. He quickly turned the motor boat to the right bank of the stream, which is about thirty feet wide here, and Lee threw overboard several yards of gill net. This net has wide meshes of cord, which take hold of the gills of bluefish. It is weighted with lead and floated by corks.

Wound Itself in Net.

Knowing that a shark could tear through it if the net was taut, Lee threw plenty of it overboard on the right bank and continued to pay it out, as Captain Cottrell steered toward the other shore. Reaching the left bank, Captain Cottrell stopped the boat and the tide, which was going out, carried the net slowly downstream until it formed a circle below the boat.

In a few seconds the two men saw the shark pass the boat a few feet under the water. Captain Cottrell headed across the stream to the other side and Lee lifted into the boat the loose end of the net which had first been dropped. This manoeuvre brought the net completely around the shark. It moved along slowly till it reached the net. Then it plunged ahead, catching a fin in the net and wrapping the meshes around itself, and it began to rush first in one direction and then in another.

After several minutes of this the two men had hauled in the slack so rapidly that when the shark in an upstream run struck the side of the boat they had taken up most of it.

When the shark started another plunge the two fishermen dragged it back to the side of the boat wrapped up so tightly that it could make only feeble efforts to use its powerful fins. As it struggled to get away Captain Cottrell picked up a large mallet and struck it blow after blow on the head, the hull of the motor boat serving as an anvil.

Ground Shark 230 Pounds in Weight.

The shark soon became quiet and was lifted on board. After it had been carried to Captain Cottrell's fish shed it was measured and weighed. It was almost exactly seven feet long and weighed 230 pounds. It was eight inches across the mouth from the right to the left row of teeth. It had one upper and two lower sets of teeth, each tooth being slender, triangular at the base, curved inward, with a cutting edge on each of the three sides, and a sharp point. The

Continued on Page 3.

ENO WILL SET ASIDE, HEIRS GAIN MILLIONS

Jury After Hearing Evidence for Forty-two Days Deliberates Only Four Hours.

TRIAL HAS COST $500,000

Columbia University Loses a Bequest of from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000—Case to be Appealed.

Columbia University loses a bequest estimated at from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000 as residuary legatee under the will of Amos F. Eno as a result of a verdict of the jury before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday afternoon setting aside the will. The jury, which has heard the case for forty-four days, reached a decision after deliberating four hours. Surrogate Cohalan denied a motion to set aside the verdict.

The effect of the decision is to establish the validity of a will made in January, 1914, which did not mention Columbia University, but gave the entire residuary estate to the decedent's brother, Dr. Henry Clay Eno, and sister, Mrs. Mary E. Pinchot, both of whom died before their brother. The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which received $1,800,000 under the will rejected by the jury, got $2,000,000 under the document which will now be offered for probate.

Other institutions named in the will now declared invalid will not lose by the jury's decision, because John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel for the contestants, declared in his summing up that these institutions would receive the sums left to them if the will were set aside. These institutions and their bequests are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, and Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $250,000 each, and the New York Public Library, $50,000.

All of the decedent's heirs at law who united in the contest were in the courtroom when the verdict was announced, and they hastened to the jury box to thank the jurymen, and also congratulated their attorneys. It is estimated that the trial has cost $500,000, and, since the case will be appealed by the proponents of the rejected will, it is expected that the costs will be more than doubled before the litigation is finally decided, unless there is a settlement. In his summing up Mr. Stanchfield said that he was convinced that Mr. Eno believed that his residuary estate amounted to only $250,000, and stated that if Columbia University would accept this sum the case would be settled.

Many Heirs at Law Benefit.

The heirs at law who contested the 1915 will are: William P. Eno, brother, Saugatuck, Conn., represented by Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett; Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Penn., and Amos R. E. Pinchot of 22 West Fifty-seventh Street, nephews, and their sister, Lady Antoinette Johnstone, represented by ex-Surrogate Charles H. Beckett; Professor Henry Lane Eno, nephew, of Princeton University, represented by Charles A. Perkins and Arthur C. Train; Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, sister, and Miss Mary P. Eno and Mrs. Florence C. Graves, nieces, Simsbury, Conn., represented by Sullivan & Cromwell. Counsel who sought to uphold the 1915 will are Wallace Macfarlane, Stephen C. Nash, and Kenneth M. Spence, for Columbia, and Henry De Forest Baldwin for Lucius H. Beers and William Mitchell, the executors.

In the 1914 will, which the heirs will now offer for probate as being the last will, the decedent, in addition to giving the residue to his brother and sister, left them $800,000 each. The Pinchot brothers and Lady Johnstone will take their mother's share, which, in addition to their specific legacies in

Continued on Page 20.

BRITISH PUSHED BACK BY HARD ATTACKS BUT RECOVER MOST OF GROUND LOST; RUSSIANS NOW THREATEN HUNGARY

Believe Revival of Submarine Activity Reveals Germany's Plan to Break Pledge

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—Various indications are believed here to point to the idea that Germany is about to resume submarine warfare along the old lines which in May last she undertook to abandon in deference to American representations. In some quarters it is even believed that the campaign is already under way.

Submarine activity certainly has increased recently, but no flagrant breach of the German undertaking has yet been reported.

Eugen Zimmermann's article in the Lokalanzeiger is regarded as striking a preliminary note for German public opinion. The German representations that the Belgian Relief Commission utilize German ships for the conveyance of foodstuffs destined to Belgium are thought to have been devised with the object of preparing the way for a "sharpened submarine war." Several relief ships were torpedoed prior to the undertaking of last May.

COSSACKS CROSS THE CARPATHIANS

Czar's Infantry Also Advancing to Passes Leading Into Hungary.

LEMBERG FRONT IN PERIL

Austrians West of Bukowina Said to be Preparing a New Great Offensive.

LONDON, July 19.—The Russian military critics dwell on what they describe as "the mechanical regularity" of the strategic and tactical blows dealt by Russia on her various fronts and the absence of any indications that the enemy forces are able effectively to parry them. The recent Russian successes have brought them much nearer Vladimir-Volynski and Kovel, and the German communications between Kovel and Lemberg are threatened by the advance to Stoyanoff and Sokal, preliminary to the investment of Lemberg.

In Transylvania the Russians have secured two important eastern passes in the Carpathians, Jablonitza and Kirlibaba, while they also hold command of the Delatyn-Budapest Railway. Their cavalry is moving in the rear of General Pflanzer's forces between Kimpolung and Kuty, and apparently the invasion of Hungary has begun. According to one report, a Russian force is already one day's march into Hungary, threatening the Austrian rear in the mountains.

Correspondents with the Austrian forces, however, intimate in dispatches to Berlin and Vienna that the time is approaching when the Austrians will assume the offensive and try to roll back the Russian tide.

Pressure on Riga Front Continues.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—Russian infantry in Galicia is advancing toward the passes of the Carpathians which lead into Hungary. Further north, in the marsh region, the official statement of today says an attempt of Austro-German forces to take the offensive was broken. The announcement follows:

On the Riga front artillery engagements continue. At Lake Iliadzial our infantry and lake flotilla, under Lieutenant Olschevsky, made a surprise attack on the Germans in the night, throwing them into complete panic. Enemy airmen manifested great activity from the region south of the Dvina to the Pinsk marshes.

On the Stokhod there was artillery fighting at many places.

We repulsed by our artillery fire an attempt on the part of the enemy to take the offensive north of the Odzer Marsh. Owing to the heavy rains the Dniester has risen almost 2½ meters, destroying Austrian bridges, buttresses, and ferryboats.

On our left flank, in the region of the Rivers Black and White Tcheremosche, southwest of Kuty, our infantry is advancing toward the mountain defiles.

Resisting Russians in Carpathians.

BERLIN, July 19, (via London.)—Reports from the southeastern front indicate that the Russians, after a fortnight of comparative inactivity, have brought up heavy reinforcements of infantry and cavalry and have now resumed a strong aggressive on the headwaters of the Moldava near the Hungarian frontier.

A change in the weather has facilitated the operations, after clear hot weather in which it was impossible to conceal the movements of troops for sudden attacks in great force. The Russians are showing the utmost tenacity and their artillery is playing an important part in the operations.

The Austrian mountain batteries, however, have achieved splendid results against it. The Russians prepare only hasty field positions, believing that the Austrian resistance can soon be broken, but the reports say the Austrian infantry is withstanding all the attacks and filling the ground in front of the trenches with Russian dead.

Along the front south and southwest of Riga, at the northern end of the Russian line, the Russians have been strongly reinforced and have been heavily attacking Field Marshal von

Continued on Page 2.

PRUSSIAN GUARD IN HEROIC FIGHT

British Pay Tribute to the Wonderful Bravery Shown at Ovillers.

BATTLE FOR MACHINE GUNS

Attackers Had to Take Them One by One in a Struggle That Was Constantly Renewed.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, July 18.—In all the fighting during the last fortnight the struggle for Ovillers stands out separately as a siege in which both attack and defense were of the most dogged and desperate kind. The surrender of the remnants of its garrison last night ends an episode which will not be forgotten in history.

These men were of the Third Prussian Guards, and our Commander in Chief in his day's dispatches has paid tribute to their bravery, which is echoed by the officers and men who fought against them. It is a tribute to our own troops also, who, by no less courage, broke down the stubborn resistance and captured the garrison.

I have already described the earlier phases of the siege—the first attack on July 1, when our men broke through the outer network of trenches and advanced through sheets of machine gun fire, suffering heavy casualties; the seizure of separated bits of broken trench work by little bodies of gallant men fighting independently gaining ground by a yard or two at a time, and attacking machine gun posts and bombing posts by hand-to-hand fights; the underground struggle in the great vaulted cellars beneath the ruined town; the surprise attack at night, when a number of fresh troops sprang upon the defences to the western side of the town, and then, linking up with the men in captured trenches and ruins, cut the place in half, took many prisoners, and isolated the enemy still holding out in the northern half of the position—all that made the fall of Ovillers imminent, and its fate was sealed when other British troops advanced on its eastern side from La Boisselle upward betwen that and Contalmaison.

Many different battalions had a share in the fighting. All had suffered and then gave way to new men, who knew the nature of this business, but set grimly to work to carry on the slow process of digging out the enemy from his last strongholds. It was almost literally the work of digging out. The town of Ovillers does not exist; it was annihilated by bombardments and made a rubbish heap of bricks and dust.

But after that, when our men were separated from the enemy by only a yard or two or by only a barricade or two, the artillery on both sides ceased to fire upon Ovillers lest the gunners should kill their own men. They barraged intensely round about. Our shells fell incessantly to the north and east. So that the beleaguered garrison should not get supplies or reinforcements we made a wall of death about them. But, though no shells now burst over the ground where many dead lay strewn, there was artillery of a lighter kind, not less deadly. It was the artillery of machine guns and bombs. The Prussian Guards made full use of the vaulted cellars and ruined houses. They made a series of small keeps which were defended almost entirely by machine gun fire.

Between the attacks of our bombing parties they went below ground into dark vaults, where it was safe enough from trench mortar and hand grenades, leaving a sentry or two on the lookout for any infantry assault. As soon as we advanced the machine guns set to work and played their hose of bullets across the ground which our men had to cover.

One by one, by getting around about them, by working zigzag ways through cellars and ruins, by sudden rushes of bombing parties led by young officers of daring spirit, we knocked out those machine gun emplacements, and of the gunners who served them until yester-

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH IN HEAVY FIGHTING

Appear to Have Retaken Half of Delville Wood, All of Longueval.

NEW TROOPS STOP GERMANS

South Africans Thought They Could Hold Ground, but Were Driven Out.

FRENCH IN SMALL RAIDS

Capture Trenches South of the Somme—Paris Claims Further Progress on East Verdun Front.

LONDON, July 19. — When General Haig's afternoon report was dispatched from headquarters in France, the violent fighting, which had developed from the German counterattack and had been going on all night long and given the Germans a footing in Delville Wood and Longueval, was still in progress. The German attacks on the Waterlot Farm and other points were repulsed.

In a very brief dispatch tonight General Haig sends the announcement that most of the ground thus lost has been regained in both places, and that the British fire had dispersed the Germans massing for a further attack on Waterlot Farm.

A dispatch from British Headquarters in France received late tonight says:

"What the Trones Wood was after the first big advance by the British, the Delville Wood promises to become after the second, the Germans regarding it equally vital to their present line of defense. South Africans, including both British and Boers, took it most gallantly after the British broke the second line of defenses last week, but were over-brave and eager and inexperienced in this kind of warfare.

"In the last twenty-four hours the Germans have been massing troops and developing counterattacks, with the result that something of the same kind of seesawing as at Trones Wood has taken place among the fallen trees, branches, undergrowth, and shell craters.

South Africans Over-Confident.

"The Germans threw a division at the South Africans last night, aiming to recover both Delville Wood and the village of Longueval, with the result that the South Africans, who insisted that they could hold the wood without help, were outnumbered and had to give ground. The Germans got possession of little more than half of the wood. British reinforcements coming up soon checked the attack, and at this writing they hold half of the wood and all of the village, which throughout the day could be seen to be under a heavy shell fire from the German guns, indicating that the British had possession of it. The Germans also shelled Montauban and the approaches to Longueval, but the British artillery replied in larger volume than the Germans."

These dispatches seem to confirm the opinions constantly expressed by the correspondents at the front of the dwindling strength of the German counterattacks.

The operations on the French front are still impeded by rain, and comparative quiet prevails.

The text of the communication given out tonight by the War Office follows:

North of the Somme heavy fighting is still in progress in Longueval Village and the Delville Wood. In both these places we have already regained most of the ground lost last night.

South of Delville Wood this afternoon we dispersed with our fire a large body of Germans massing to attack the Waterlot Farm from the direction of Guillemont.

The British War Office announcement of this afternoon follows:

The enemy's attack last night, the beginning of which already has been reported, was directed against our new positions east of Bazentin Village. Very large German reinforcements had been collected for this attack. After an intense artillery fire, the first assault was delivered in dense masses at about 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The fighting continued all night and was particularly violent in Delville Wood.

After suffering very heavy losses the enemy succeeded in recapturing a portion of Delville Wood, and also obtaining a footing in the northern outskirts of Longueval. The struggle in these areas is still violent.

Elsewhere the attack, including three separate assaults on Waterlot Farm, completely broke down under our fire. On the remainder of our front there were no events of importance.

German Statement of Gains.

The German official statement says:

In the Somme district the village of Longueval and Delville Wood, adjoining, were recaptured last night from the British, after fierce fighting, by the Magdeburg Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiment. In addition to heavy, sanguinary losses, the British lost eight officers and 280 men in prisoners, and left a considerable number of machine guns in our hands.

Enemy attacks upon our positions north of Ovillers and against the

southern edge of Pozières were dispersed by our curtain of fire and had not the slightest success anywhere.

South of the Somme French local attacks failed to the north of Barleux and near Belloy. At other points they were checked at the outset.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy continued his fruitless efforts against our lines on Froide Terre Ridge.

North of Ban de Sapt a German patrol enterprise was successful.

Heavy Bombardment at Verdun.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

South of the Somme a small operation south of Estrées enabled us to capture several trenches and make about sixty prisoners.

On the Verdun front a bombardment of our first and second lines in the region of Hill 304 was carried out. There was intense artillery activity in the Fleury sector, but no infantry action. At Les Eparges an attack on a small post was repulsed.

A German aeroplane was brought down by the fire of our special cannon near Braisne, east of Soissons. The aviators were taken prisoners.

The French afternoon statement follows:

The night was calm over the greater part of the front. Two surprise attacks delivered by the army against small French posts, one in Belgium in the region of Paschendaal, the other north of the Aisne, near Paezzy, were repulsed by our fire.

On the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, the artillery fighting continued very vigorously in the sector of Fleury. We made some progress with grenades near the Chapel of Sainte Fine.

The Belgian communication says:

Our batteries of all calibres carried out today destructive fires on the German works in the region of Boesinghe and Steenstracte. Reconnoissances have established the complete overturning of enemy works caused by our previous shelling north of Dixmude and in the direction of Het Sas.

9 FRENCHMEN TAKE 113 GERMANS BY RUSE

Steal Up On Fort, Simulate Charge of Large Force, and Demand Surrender.

PARIS, July 19.—One of the most striking episodes of the great Somme offensive was the taking of the field fort at Blaches and the garrison of 113 men by nine French soldiers. The fort had resisted throughout the artillery bombardment, and the infantry attacks had been checked by murderous machine gun fire.

By a lucky chance a French officer discovered that the terrible bombardment had made the fort vulnerable at one point. Selecting a Second Lieutenant, two Sergeants, a Corporal, and four men, he led them on hands and knees through the long grass to the spot where he knew there was a breach in the defenses. They reached their objective without the Germans learning of their approach.

Abruptly three of the French officers leaped into the work shouting, "Forward with the bayonet!" and throwing bombs which exploded in the dugout. The other six daring Frenchmen remained behind ready to retreat if the attempt failed.

But the Germans, taken unawares, had no time to get their weapons, and surrendered almost without a show of fight. When one of their number fell, shot by a revolver fired point-blank by the commanding French officer, the Germans, 113 in all, came out of their shelters and threw up their hands, the French assert.

The three French captors now began to feel nervous, as they saw no reason why the Germans should not fall upon them and exterminate them. But at this moment the other six hurried in. Their resolute energy imposed upon the Germans, who believed that the new arrivals were followed by many others. The German officers in the fort then threw down their arms and the entire garrison was marched to the French rear, escorted by the nine captors, who had not lost a man.

SIR VICTOR HORSLEY DEAD.

Famous Surgeon Succumbs to Heat Stroke in Mesopotamia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—News has been received in London that the famous surgeon, Sir Victor Horsley, died on July 16 at Amara, in Mesopotamia, from a heat stroke. He sacrificed his life for his country.

At the beginning of the war Sir Victor gave up his private practice and hospital work and went to France with the Red Cross. Later he accepted a commission as Colonel and was sent to Egypt in the early part of last year as a consulting surgeon. While in Egypt he heard of the sufferings of the troops in Mesopotamia, and realizing the great need for medical help volunteered his services. They were accepted and Sir Victor left for the Mesopotamian front last March.

MAJOR CUNLIFFE KILLED.

Well Known as Author of Official History of the Boer War.

LONDON, July 20.—Major Sir Foster Hugh Egerton Cunliffe, military historian, has been killed while fighting on the front in France. Major Cunliffe wrote the official history of the Boer war, as well as several books on the present conflict. He was born in 1875.

Major Cunliffe was born on Aug. 17, 1875, the son of the fifth Baronet and Eleanor Leigh, only daughter of Major Egerton Leigh of West Hall, Cheshire. He was educated at Eton and received the degree of M. A. at New College, Oxford. He was also a fellow of All Souls.

TURKS QUIT KERMANSHAH.

But Report Successful Raids Against Russians and British.

LONDON, July 19.—The Russian advance continues successfully in Asia Minor, and it is reported from Rome that the Turks have again evacuated Kermanshah.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—Concerning the operations in the Caucasus the War Office today issued the following:

On our right wing, in the region of Djivizlik, south of Trebizond and Baiburt and west of Baiburt, we made considerable advances everywhere, dislodging the Turkish rearguard.

In recent days our columns have captured 85 Turkish officers, more than 1,200 men, 1 heavy gun, and 5 machine guns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19, (via London.)—The official communication issued by the Turkish War Office today says:

Irak front—On the Euphrates sector our volunteers and flying columns made a successful surprise attack on an enemy camp and his communication line, capturing seven vessels fully laden with provisions.

According to the latest advices from Rechad Pasha he has defeated in the neighborhood of Bassorah (Basra) English detachments, and shot down and captured an English aeroplane.

Our operations against the Russians on the Persian front are developing in our favor.

ROBERTSON PRAISES MEN FROM COLONIES

Chief of British General Staff Mentions Canadian Troops Especially.

NO WORRY ON WAR'S RESULT

Lauds Ambassador Page for His Efforts for Wounded and Prisoners.

LONDON, July 19.—"No, we really are not worried by the course of the war," said General Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, at army headquarters, in an interview today with The Associated Press. "As to the new offensive, a glance at the map will tell the story of our progress. And the happy expression of our wounded soldiers from the front reflects the spirit of the men. Do you notice that all published photographs show them smiling or laughing?"

The General himself smiled genially as he spoke; nevertheless his manner subtly conveyed his realization of the fact that he was breaking the silence he had maintained so rigidly since the beginning of the war. He received the correspondent while seated at a table in the War Office within a few feet of the wire which permits him, with the aid of maps and the constantly arriving messages, to direct the moves in the conflict in France.

The room is in keeping with the character of the man. It is furnished with such simplicity that the tables, chairs and map rack are the only articles of furniture. Broad of shoulder and sturdy of form, with a reach of arm that might well be the envy of any prizefighter, Sir William's personality tells of tremendous vigor that seems to belie his fifty-six years, and such quick mental perception that one expects him to anticipate the trend of one's thought. Slightly above medium height, he has a firm jaw, high forehead, closely cropped iron gray mustache and kindly gray eyes, which commandeer all comers as friends. The iron hand in the velvet glove is sensed, but not perceived. There is just enough of the enigmatical in his personality to give a touch of extra interest. Seen in street civilian dress he might be taken for an American railway President or a big industrial organizer.

Praises Overseas Contingents.

"Our hearts were touched by the ready response of our fellow Britishers from overseas on the outbreak of the war," the General continued. "To say we are proud of these men underestimates our sentiments. If the manner in which these sturdy sons of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and our gallant little Newfoundland came forward with their thousands surprised the enemy, their valor and gallantry in battle were a revelation to the world.

"We have come to feel that our type of Government is not so bad, after all. Yes, they are still coming, and while it is hard to single out particular parts of the empire, the Canadians can learn again through you our high appreciation of their splendid fighting spirit and well-organized armies. At Ypres, Festubert and many other closely contested engagements they demonstrated the high type of vigorous manhood produced in the New World."

The subject of general speculation as to how long the war would last caused the General to shake his head and smile.

"That is a question touching human nature, which means dealing with a dubious proposition," he said. "None is wise in this."

Referring to the complimentary references by military experts to the work of the big British guns and the use of cavalry in the offensive, Sir William remarked:

"The work of the guns interests us not only because of the organization required to produce them, but on account of the careful training which is necessary before the gunners are proficient. Scientifically accurate gunnery is required in this war probably as never before. The necessity of firing over the heads of advancing infantry of one's own side makes it so, and it is necessary that troops thus advancing have perfect confidence in the gunners as they gradually raise the Niagara of shells as the infantry advances—a problem requiring greater skill as the infantry's distance increases.

"Any success of our cavalry is no surprise to us, as there are no men in any branch of the service more carefully selected and trained or with higher traditions to live up to."

Lauds American Ambassador.

Sir William said that Great Britain had accomplished a remarkable task by reaching Germany's state of development in the art of war in two years of preparation and training.

"But it must be remembered," he said, "that England was not without war experience before the present conflict."

The General gave praise to the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, for his constant efforts in behalf of the wounded and his ready response to appeals affecting soldiers interned by Great Britain's enemies. Sir William has visited America more than once, and he made inquiries regarding the development of New York, showing his intimate knowledge of the city by asking questions concerning the extension of streets.

SWISS RESERVES CALLED.

Citizens of Military Age in Italy Said to Have Been Summoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—The Chronicle's Milan correspondent says the Swiss Federal Government has instructed its Consulates throughout Italy to order all Swiss subjects of military age resident in that country to return home immediately.

PRUSSIAN GUARD IN HEROIC FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

day there was only a last remnant of the garrison left in Ovillers.

These men of the Third Prussian Guard long had been in a hopeless position. They were starving because all supplies were cut off by our never-ending barrage. They had no water supply, so suffered all the torture of great thirst. They were living in a charnal house strewn with the dead bodies of their comrades and with wounded men delirious for lack of drink.

Human nature could make no longer resistance, and at last the officers raised the signal of surrender and came over with nearly 140 men, who held their hands up.

The fighting had been savage. At close grips, in broken earthworks and deep cellars, there had been no sentiment, but British soldiers and Germans had flung themselves upon each other with bombs and any kinds of weapon, but now, when all was ended, the last of the German garrison was received with the honors of war, and none of our soldiers deny them the respect due to great courage.

"They stuck to it splendidly," was the verdict of one of them today, and, though there was no love lost between our army and the enemy's it was good at least that we should have none of that silly contempt for the foe which sometimes is expressed by the people, never by the British soldiers, who unconsciously discredit the valor of our men by underestimating the courage and tenacity of those who fight us.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The feature of yesterday's fighting was the strong counterstroke of the Germans against the new British positions. The German strategy in this respect is far different from that employed by the French in the fighting at Verdun. The whole of the Verdun fighting is characterized by the infrequency of the French attempts to recover lost ground. It has only happened in isolated instances, when the Germans threatened some point of great strategical importance.

In the French-British offensive German counterattacks have almost invariably followed even the most minor successes. The marvel is that under the circumstances the Germans have not recovered more of the lost ground. By the time the British artillery has finished pounding a given point and the infantry has charged in to take possession there is but little left to offer protection against a countermove. New trenches have to be dug, new connections have to be made, and the entire position occupied has to be consolidated with respect to the lines on either side. All this has to be done under fire and under the continual menace of a counterattack. In other words, the new positions cannot possibly be as strong for defensive purposes as were the same positions when the British attack began. Therefore, when the countermove is not a success it is evident that it is not as strong as the original attack.

The success of the Germans yesterday is not in itself dangerous to the British continued advance nor did it come at a point where it would have done the British much harm. The southern end of the town of Longueval is on a hill about 450 feet high. From the south the ground on which the village lies slopes gently down toward the north. In capturing Longueval in the first place, the British not only took the rim of the Bapaume Plateau which begins just south of the southern limit of the village, but advanced beyond and took up positions further north on the plateau itself. In retaking a part of Longueval, (it does not appear that they took it all,) therefore, the Germans have succeeded in driving the British back to the rim of the plateau but they have not succeeded in clearing the entire plateau. This rim is still in British hands and is available for use in further advance. Another strong push, however, and the British will again be down in the low land from which they began their drive a week or so ago.

The taking of Delville Woods, however, is a more serious matter. Practically all of the little clumps of woods in this region have been strongly fortified by the Germans as points on which to base. In case the enemy advances over the clear ground, the forces in these woods can always be used to attack them in flank. It is exactly the same principle which led Russia to build up her permanent defense in the form of rectangles or triangles of fortresses. To try to advance between any two of them immediately throws the invader against the combined strength of both, and these two can be reinforced from the third or fourth as the case may be. Therefore, the capture of such a clump of woods by the British is always a tactical success which may have considerable bearing on subsequent operations in that vicinity.

Another point is the fact that any advance the British can make toward the east is much more important than an advance of similar depth toward the north. This is because of its relation to Peronne. When the French succeed in pinching the Germans out of their present positions, and forcing them to retire across the Somme on the front from Biaches to Barleux, they must stop. It is extremely doubtful whether once the French have reached the Somme they will be physically able to cross in the face of the German defense. To attempt it would be to sacrifice many more men than the position is worth. This would be to duplicate what the Germans are doing at Verdun. The only other solution is for the British to fight their way eastward until they have brought their line even with the French position at Clery. Then will Peronne be in serious danger, for, in addition to the activities of the French on the west side of the river, the town will be attacked from the north, and the German line in danger of being flanked out. This situation makes every yard gained to the east of vital local importance and worth considerable effort on the part of the Germans to regain.

The late report from the British War Office last night claims to have regained most of the ground lost, but the dispatch is not sufficiently definite to tell how far their success has carried them. The most eastern point yet reached by the British—the eastern limit of Waterlot farm—is still in their possession, although the British positions in this section have been narrowed almost to a point, so that unless Delville Woods is retaken the farm may have to be abandoned.

In Russia the situation is still full of promise. Particularly in southern Bukowina the Russians are still advancing almost as if unopposed. Their forces are at the very gates of Kirlibaba and Jablonitza passes, with every prospect of breaking through. The most interesting feature of the Russian activity in this section, however, is the number of men that the Russians have here and the branch of the service to which they belong. Unfortunately on these points the reports do not give us the slightest clue. At one time it seems that they are but scattered bands pursuing similar bands of retreating Austrians, at another that there are really material forces present.

If the Russians are in force with a strong contingent of cavalry, a break in the Austrian defense unquestionably means an invasion of Hungary, and a new complication to the political muddle with which Austria is now confronted. Moreover, the plains of Hungary beyond the Carpathian summits are the great wheat fields upon which not only Austria but Germany also depends for subsistence. A raid through there with a strong force of cavalry, could, at this time of the year, destroy millions of bushels of grain which would be vital to the support of the Teuton armies. Speculation at this juncture is however idle. Russia is at present headed for Hungary and the passes across the Carpathians. At the rate at which her forces are moving it should not be many days before we have reliable data on which to form an estimate of the entire Bukowina situation.

In the Caucasus the Russians are also pushing rapidly ahead. The official report speaks of fighting with the Turkish rearguard. The indication is plain that the Turks are in retreat and the Russians in rapid pursuit. They have already passed on beyond Baiburt and are rapidly assuming command of the entire roadway from Trebizond to Baiburt. Running west from Baiburt there is another important road which joins the road from Trebizond to Erzingan near the village of Ujush. The advance against Erzingan is therefore taking place from three directions and by three different columns. One directly from the north basing on Trebizond, another from the east basing on Baiburt, and a third also from the east basing on Erzerum, via Mamakhatun. With Erzingan in Russian hands the Turkish opposition will fail. The capture of Baiburt took from the Turks the base from which they were operating in their effort to drive the Russians back from the Trebizond region.

From the Turks no more than from the Austrians have the Russians any fear of another offense. Both have been defeated and both are in retreat. The only question is, Has Russia enough immediate strength left to deliver the final blow?

COSSACKS CROSS THE CARPATHIANS

Continued from Page 1.

Hindenburg's forces there, the War Office announced today. The assaults, however, all failed, the Russians suffering unusually severe losses. The official statement says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—South and southwest of Riga, our brave regiments caused repeated attacks by the Russians, delivered with strengthened forces, to break down with extraordinarily heavy losses for the enemy.

Army Group of Prince Leopold—The situation is unchanged. Numerous bombs were dropped with good success by our aeroplane squadrons on railway stations at Horodzieja and Pogorjilzy, and on the Minsk-Baranovichi line, which is filled with troop transports.

Army Group of General von Linsingen—In places the artillery of the enemy was very active, especially on the Stokhod and to the west and southwest of Lutsk.

Army Group of General von Bothmer—There were no special incidents.

VIENNA, July 19, (via London.)—A Russian reverse in Galicia, in the foothills of the Carpathians, near the entrance to one of the mountain passes, is reported in the official announcement of today, which says:

Southwest of Delatyn our troops drove back across the Pruth River. Russian detachments which had crossed to the Western bank. We took 300 prisoners.

SWIFT RUSSIAN BLOW BROKE LIPA FRONT

Whole Army in Volhynia Was Soon Surging Forward After Retreating Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 20.—In a dispatch dated Southwest Front, July 16, a correspondent sends a description to The London Times of the latest Russian victory, in which General Sakharoff's army captured 13,000 prisoners and advanced seven miles to the River Lipa. He says:

"I reached the headquarters of a certain Siberian corps about midnight on July 15, to find artillery preparation in full blast. By midnight ten breaches were made in the barbed wire, each approximately twenty paces broad, and the attacks were ordered for 3 o'clock in the morning.

"Rising at 5 A. M. I accompanied the commander of the corps to his observation point on the ridge. The attacks had already swept away the resistance of the enemy's first line.

"Thousands of prisoners were in our hands and the enemy was already retiring rapidly. We moved forward, and we began to meet from the battlefield, first, the lightly wounded, then Austrian prisoners helping our heavily wounded.

"At quite an early hour the entire country was alive. Every department of the army was beginning to move forward. All roads were choked with ammunition, batteries, and transport following up our advancing troops, while the stream of returning caissons, wounded and prisoners equaled in volume the tide of advancing columns. The Commander took up his position on the ridge which but a few hours before had been our advanced line. Thence the country could be observed for miles. Each road was black with moving troops, pushing forward on the heels of the enemy, whose field gun shells were bursting on the ridges.

"Just beyond here I met the commander of the division and his staff. Evidently the size of our group was discernible from some distant enemy observation point, for within five minutes came the howl of an approaching projectile, and a 6-inch shell burst with a terrific crash in a neighboring field. Its arrival, which was followed at regular intervals by others, ranging from 4-inch upward, apparently was unnoticed by the General, whose interest was entirely occupied with pressing his advantage.

"Before and beneath us lay the abandoned line of the Austrian trenches, separated from ours by a small stream, where since daylight the heroic engineers were laboring under heavy shell fire to construct a bridge to enable our cavalry and guns to pass in pursuit. Our troops had forced the line here at 3 A. M., wading under machine gun and rifle fire in water and marsh above their waists, often to their armpits.

"The Austrian end of the bridge was a horrible place, as it was congested with dead, dying, and horribly wounded men, who, as the ambulances were on the other side of the river, could not be removed. A number of German ambulance men were working furiously over their own and the Austrian wounded, many of whom I think, must have been wounded by their own guns in an attempt to prevent the bridging of the stream. A more bloody scene I have not witnessed.

"I encountered about fifty captured Germans and talked with about a dozen of them. Certainly none of them showed the smallest lack of morale or even depression. All seemed to feel as if their personal lot on this day had been unfortunate, and that the war would be won by the Germans shortly. When told of British successes not a single one was in the least moved. All laughed, stating they did not believe it.

"One officer said: 'Possibly the British have taken a single mile of line, but if they have we shall drive them back tomorrow, while the French are utterly beaten now, and we expect to take Verdun in a few days.'

"All of these men were attached to the Twenty-second Reserve Corps and came from Verdun two or three weeks ago. They describe the battle there as terrible, especially the French artillery fire.

"My own impression is that the Austrians simply are refusing to fight now, after the initial resistance, and surrender in blocks rather than risk being cut to pieces in retreat by the cavalry, which is rendering extraordinary service in all these movements. The fact that we captured two commanders of regiments, with one entire regimental staff, indicates that the officers are hardly more enthusiastic for war than the soldiers. One commander only took command of his regiment at noon and was taken prisoner at daylight the following morning."

BRUSILOFF BEWILDERS FOE.

Forces Concentration in One Place Then Strikes in Another.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—One remarkable advantage Brusiloff has gained by maintaining an offensive on a very broad front, and that is unfailing elasticity. His army advances, seizes prisoners and territory, and then, having compelled the enemy to concentrate reinforcements on a given front, stops for a while to fortify and reorganize. Then the tale is at once taken up by another army, and so no rest is given to the enemy.

General Lesh's advance to the Stokhod caused the Germans to concentrate large forces before Kovel, under the command, it is reported, of Field Marshal von Mackensen. For some days the Russian offensive against Kovel has been at a standstill and now suddenly General Sakharoff's army, which occupies the front near the Galician frontier, has begun a fresh advance.

The small breach reported yesterday southeast of Sviniusky has been widened and on the Lower Lipa, where the Austrian counterattacks have been particularly persistent, the Russians are now steadily advancing. The direction of the advance is toward Vladimir-Volynski and Sokal, which involves a double menace to Lemberg from the north.

Russian cavalry has crossed the main Carpathian range in Southwestern Bukowina, and are on the main road from Kirlibaba toward Marmaros-Sziget. This road runs behind the present positions of Pflanzer's army in the Carpathians, and the ride of the Russian cavalry should seriously damage his communications, besides increasing the excitement caused in Hungary by the Russian advance.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

ASQUITH PROMISES TO RUSH IRISH BILL

Premier Tells Redmond Measure Will Be Introduced Next Week.

PRAISE FOR LLOYD GEORGE

New War Minister Is Credited with Miracle of Effecting a Settlement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 20.—In the House of Commons yesterday (Wednesday) Premier Asquith informed John Redmond that the Irish Government bill would be introduced next week.

The Prime Minister's brief statement was received with intense relief, for it is taken to indicate that the difficulties which on Tuesday were believed to threaten the wreck of the whole possibility of Irish settlement are in process of arrangement. Among the Irish Nationalists on Tuesday hope had almost been abandoned. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Redmond had publicly contradicted each other, and no approach had been made by the Prime Minister to the Irish leaders. Lord Lansdowne's speech had had a deplorable effect on the Nationalists in Ireland, with the result that Irish opinion was rapidly getting out of the control of the Nationalist leaders. An independent Nationalist convention was being organized and formidable opposition to Mr. Redmond was developing.

Lloyd George Praised.

The situation was thus described by one Parliamentary correspondent:

"It is at least no exaggeration to say that the situation can only be saved now if Lloyd George performs one of his personal miracles. He achieved the great triumph of getting the hitherto irreconcilable Irish parties to agree on precise terms. His chance will come at tomorrow's meeting. It would not be like him to submit easily to having his work undone. If the situation is to be saved the essential thing is that a bill should be produced at once and that it shall be the right bill, the bill as already drafted and described to the Irish party, embodying honestly and fully the written terms of settlement. Before we give up hope, therefore, we must wait for the result of the Cabinet meeting Wednesday morning and for an answer to Mr. Redmond's question tomorrow afternoon. If it is another temporizing answer then it is all up with the settlement. But if the answer is that a bill is to be produced immediately there is still hope and a good hope that it will be carried through. We must believe that Lloyd George will put all his tremendous force behind this policy. Hitherto in all measures that he has rightly or wrongly thought necessary for the war he has been resolute and fearless. The assumption is that he will be resolute and fearless in this and in that is the one hope that a settlement may yet be effected."

While, of course, no information has been made public as to what took place at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, it is believed by politicians that Mr. Asquith's answer to John Redmond yesterday afternoon is the direct outcome of Lloyd George's personal influence upon the Cabinet Council, and hopes of an Irish settlement are again revived. The only unsatisfactory feature of the situation is that Mr. Asquith, in reply to a question by Montague Barlow, Member of Parliament for Southeast Salford, intimated that further communications regarding the new bill between the Government and the Irish Members of Parliament were still necessary. This is being taken to mean that some points in the measure still remain subject to negotiation.

AIR RAID ON REVAL HARBOR.

Berlin Says Bombs Hit Russian Cruisers and Other Warships.

BERLIN, July 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The bombardment by German naval aircraft of the Russian harbor of Reval, on the Gulf of Finland, last night was announced today by the German Admiralty. Bombs were dropped on cruisers and other warships, numerous hits being observed, one submarine being seen to have been hit four times. Serious fires broke out on the docks as a result of the bombardment. All the raiders returned undamaged to German warships in waiting outside the bay. The statement follows:

German naval aeroplanes, on the evening of July 18, bombarded enemy cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines, and military establishments at the naval port of Reval. Numerous unquestioned hits were obtained on the enemy's forces. For example, one submarine was hit four time. Serious conflagrations broke out on the docks.

In spite of heavy fire by anti-aircraft guns and enemy aeroplanes, all the German aeroplanes returned unharmed to the sea forces that waited outside the bay. Although the German sea forces were visible in the clear weather and the aircraft were able to locate them despite a fog that came on in the early morning, no sea forces of the enemy were observed.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—The following official announcement was made here today:

Early yesterday morning four enemy aeroplanes dropped thirteen bombs on the town of Reval.

OPEN DOOR TO LUXEMBURG?

Dutch Expect Food Supplies, but Allies May Not Agree.

LUXEMBURG, July 18, (via Berlin and London, July 19.)—It is given out in official circles that there is a prospect Luxemburg will begin shortly to receive American food supplies on the same basis as Belgium, both France and Great Britain having finally abandoned their objections advanced on the ground that supplies might be requisitioned by the German authorities. Hence nothing now remains but to obtain the consent of the German Government for the transshipment of supplies to Luxemburg.

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TELLS OF REFORMS IN RUSSIAN POLAND

Dr. Helfferich, Back from Visit, Talks of Benefits Under the German Occupation.

BERLIN, July 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Warm commendation of the work done in Russian Poland by the Germans during the period of occupation was given by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary of the Interior and Imperial Vice Chancellor, today, on his return from a visit to that country.

Dr. Helfferich, who recounted the impressions of his visit to a member of the Overseas News Agency staff, contrasted the condition of the country under Russian rule with the state of affairs there today. In the time of peace, before the present war, the Russians had neglected the country, said Dr. Helfferich. Then came the period of hostilities which had devastated the land. Under these conditions the Germans took up their work, which the Vice Chancellor insisted had been accomplished with a success which could find few parallels in history.

The retreating Russians, Dr. Helfferich pointed out, had burned villages and towns and destroyed the harvests. The Germans first built roads through the devastated territory and supplied cattle and seeds to the inhabitants, with the result that now one frequently could see herds of a hundred or more cattle, while fields of standing grain were on all sides. He cited an instance of aid given the inhabitants by the Germans, the farmers of one district having received the horses of two regiments for field work on orders given by General Ludendorff.

Dr. Helfferich said he found schools everywhere now, even at places where none was maintained when the Russians ruled the country. The University of Warsaw, where lectures were given in the Polish tongue, had a large number of students.

All nationalities, Dr. Helfferich said, got equal recognition with the white Russians and Lithuanians. Terrible sufferings existed among the Jews when the Germans arrived, the Vice Chancellor declared, and in most towns they had been excluded from the schools by the Russians. The Germans, he added, introduced self-government in the country for the first time and admitted Jewish representatives to the governmental bodies.

Dr. Helfferich pointed to what he characterized an absolute neglect of hygiene by the Russians, instancing the conditions at Lodz, where there were virtually no sanitary conveniences, no sewerage system, and no water works, although the city was one of 500,000 inhabitants. The Germans, on the other hand, had given the population instructions regarding the value of hygienic and sanitary measures, and, with the assistance of the clergy, had established isolation barracks for contagious diseases, especially for cases of spotted fever, which was now decreasing in frequency of appearance. German physicians who had died as a result of these epidemics had not lost their lives in vain, Dr. Helfferich declared. Another disease, cholera, has been completely stamped out.

Other work done by the Germans consisted in the institution of self-governing counties and towns, the opening of two universities, and the encouragement of the publication of a large number of newspapers in the Polish language, while the Russian Government a short time before had suppressed the last remaining newspaper in that language.

"Thus I found everywhere in the districts I traversed," concluded Dr. Helferich, "the fruits of German energy and administration. I am glad to state that the Germans did work equal to the successes of their army by establishing order, safety, and peace behind the front, and by alleviating the miseries of war to the population."

SAW AMERICANS IN JAIL.

Englishwoman Released in Berlin Says Several Were Held There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 20.—The Daily Mail publishes an account by an Englishwoman, Miss Robson, of imprisonment in Berlin. She was a governess in the family of Count von Farstenstein and suffered no molestation until June 18, when she was ordered to report herself in Berlin, where she was placed in the women's prison.

No reason was given, but the prison doctor said to her: "In England they are arresting our women and children. We have a right to arrest Englishwomen and children here."

Miss Robson says her fellow prisoners included several American women. She applied to have her case put before the American authorities, and on July 5 was conducted to the American Embassy, where she was informed she was at liberty. The same day she was put aboard a train for Flushing, en route to England.

NET 7-FOOT SHARK IN MATAWAN CREEK

Continued from Page 1.

shark had a bluish head and back and a white belly. It belongs to the same variety of which all the sharks so far caught along the New Jersey coast and in waters near New York are members. They are usually called the ground shark.

Captain Cottrell said last night that the fish would not be cut open until Friday. He said it was the same size as the one which he saw pass under the bridge last week. Most of the people at Matawan were confident that the mankiller had been caught. A large part of the population of the villages of Keyport, Matawan, and Cliffwood paid 10 cents admission to see the Captain's catch in his fish shed.

Other Big Sharks Caught.

Additional proof of a migration of sharks to the Jersey Coast and waters off Long Island appeared yesterday in the capture of many large sharks at other places and the reports by Captains of incoming ships that sharks were more numerous than ever known before in the Bay and just outside of it. The largest shark reported yet was one more than eleven feet long, caught five miles from Atlantic City, at the mouth of the Inlet. Sharks have been reported in Great Egg Harbor Bay and Grassy Bay, some distance from Atlantic City, but bathing at that resort has not diminished greatly. Albert Tunyon of Belford and two others caught a nine-foot shark yesterday off Atlantic Highlands, where several others have been caught recently.

Ship Captains believe that the shark migration is taking place along certain lanes, because one ship arrives without a tale of a single shark, while others on the same day come in with their crews excited by the spectacle of schools of them.

Captain McDonnel of the Munson Line steamship Munamar, which arrived yesterday from Antilla, said he had not seen a single shark. He ridiculed the report that the Gulf Stream was coming nearer to the American coast and bringing sharks with it, but said that the temperature of the southern water was higher than usual, going as high as 84 degrees.

The officers of the Norwegian ship Lygensfjord, which arrived in Quarantine just before the Munamar, said they had seen several sharks along the Jersey shore as the vessel was nearing Sandy Hook.

Scientists' Shark Hunt Fails.

Robert Cushman Murphy, Curator of Natural History of the Brooklyn Institute, on Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, who returned yesterday from a forty-eight hours' shark hunt, said fluke and weakfish have practically disappeared from Jamaica Bay. With John Treadwell Nichols, Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, he took a motor boat and cruised along the deep channel in Rockaway Inlet. They had shark hooks, with strong chains attached, and harpoons in case of a close fight with the big fish. At night they trolled with the shark hooks baited with cow's lung, a tempting morsel, but they caught nothing. Mr. Murphy said they saw about the usual number of ground sharks and sand sharks.

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COMMONS REBUKES GOVERNMENT TWICE

Soldiers' Land Bill Amendment Opposed by Ministry Adopted, 51 to 46.

ELECTION MORE UNPOPULAR

House Forces Government to Withdraw Motion Designed to Shelve Perplexing Problem.

LONDON, July 19.—The Government sustained a technical defeat in the House of Commons tonight.

An amendment to a bill dealing with the placing of retired soldiers on land and insisting that land should be acquired for this purpose in Wales was carried by a vote of 51 to 46.

This amendment was opposed by the Government.

The question of whether a general election should be held when the present Parliament expires in November also led to the Government receiving a rebuff in the House of Commons today.

Herbert L. Samuel, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, on behalf of the Government, submitted a motion in favor of the appointment of a committee to consider reasons necessary to the holding of a general election during the war. The motion was warmly opposed by all sections of the House as being merely a move to shelve the issue.

Sir Edward Carson denounced the proposed course and took exception to the view of the Government that it was inadvisable to hold elections during the war. He stoutly opposed the idea that a Parliament elected to abolish the House of Lords and to do away with armaments was a proper one to represent the country when peace was eventually declared. Sir Edward characterized the Government motion as a farce.

Premier Asquith pointed out that the present Parliament could not be prolonged indefinitely, and said the problem had to be faced. The Government, he declared, would accept the judgment of the House and withdraw the motion. The Premier added that the Government would give the matter further consideration with a view, if possible, of making proposals of its own for a solution of the difficulty.

The attitude of the House is partly the effect of a feeling of revolt against the multiplicity of committees appointed since the beginning of the war to shelve awkward subjects. These committees now number 100.

SUBMARINE SINKS ANGELO.

Crew of Italian Steamship Saved—Greek Vessel Missing.

LONDON, July 19.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Algiers says the Italian steamship Angelo has been sunk by a submarine. The crew was landed.

The Greek steamship Evengelistria is believed to have been sunk.

The Angelo sailed from Wilmington, Del., June 4 for Spezia, Italy, reaching that port on June 25. She was 356 feet long, of 3,600 tons gross.

The Evengelistria, 2,212 tons gross and 284 feet long, was owned in Syra. She was last reported on her arrival June 6 at Savona, Italy, from Barre.

ITALIANS STORM POSITIONS.

Advance in Posina Valley and Repel Austrians in Pasubio Sector.

ROME, July 19.—A new advance for the Italians in the upper Posina Valley, where they succeeded in capturing positions on Corno del Coston, was announced today by the War Office. A strong attack by the Austrians on the Italian lines in the Pasubio sector was repulsed. The statement follows:

On the night of July 17 there was intense artillery fire in the Ledro Valley.

Strong enemy detachments attacked our line on the Pasubio, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The enemy's artillery yesterday kept our positions in the Lagaring Valley under its fire, but it was effectively answered.

In the upper Posina our troops, after artillery preparation, renewed their attacks on Corno del Coston. The enemy's batteries did not reply to our bombardment, but afterward began an intense gust of fire. We, however, succeeded in gaining new positions on the rocky slopes of the mountain.

Along the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, especially in the upper Bolte, at the head of the Seisera Valley, where the enemy disclosed new heavy batteries, and on the height west of Gorizia.

An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on Marcostica, (northeast of Vicenza in Venetia,) as a result of which there were some victims and slight damage.

BERLIN, July 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"A squadron of naval aeroplanes dropped ninety heavy and light bombs on railroad and military establishments in Treviso, Italy, during the night of July 16-17," says an official Austrian statement of July 17. "The operations were successful. One aeroplane is missing."

SUCCESSES IN AFRICA REPORTED BY BRITISH

Commander Tells of Retreating Germans Leaving Their Cannon Behind.

LONDON, July 19.—The following official report in regard to the campaign in German East Africa was issued today:

"Telegraphing on July 18 General Smuts reports that the enemy forces which endeavored to operate against his communications north of Handeni and on the Usambara Railway, between Korogwe and Tanga, have been driven down the Pangani River, abandoning a field gun. Clearance of this area is progressing satisfactorily.

"On the southern shore of Lake Victoria the force under Brigadier General Sir C. Crewe, having disembarked at Kongoro, occupied Muanza during the night of July 14-15. The enemy evacuated the town after slight resistance, leaving many rifles, a portion of a supply column, and a naval gun of the cruiser Königsberg in our hands. A majority of the German Europeans embarked on a steamship and fled southward by Stuhlmann Sound, pursued by our armed lake vessels."

105
To the wife of a man about to make a will

LESS than fifty years ago a man taking out life insurance was commonly thought to be prepar

ARMY HEADS ANSWER MILITIA COMPLAINTS

Baker Issues Reports of Bliss, Wood, Barry, and Bell on the Mobilization.

ALL APPROVE CONDITIONS

Dr. Darlington Wants Guardsmen's Friends Reassured as to Medical Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Reassuring announcements regarding the treatment of National Guardsmen during their mobilization for Mexican border service were made at the War Department today on the basis of reports received from army officers who, by direction of Secretary Baker, have been investigating allegations that the guardsmen were not sufficiently or properly fed, that their camps were not sanitary, and that they were poorly transported.

The first preliminary report was received from Major Gen. Bliss late this afternoon. It was sent from Mission, Texas, as follows:

"Finished inspection Monday of Illinois and Wisconsin troops at Fort Sam Houston. Will mail report today. Finished inspection of Virginia and Illinois troops at Brownsville yesterday. Will finish inspection of New York, Indiana, Minnesota, and Texas troops between Mission and San Benito by night of 20th. Will mail report soon afterward. Have found camps in excellent sanitary condition. Men are reasonably well sheltered and well fed. Have interviewed all regimental and company commanders and taken down their statements by the stenographer. Thus far they are unanimous in expressing satisfaction and contentment of officers and enlisted men. Deficiencies of equipment are being made up as rapidly as possible. General Funston and his staff deserve great credit for efficient handling of difficult problem. Details by mail."

Secretary Baker also made public telegraphic reports from Major Gens. Barry, Wood, and Bell, in the matter of food supply, transportation, &c., of troops proceeding from the Central, Southern and Western Departments to the Mexican border. In giving out these reports the Secretary said:

"The War Department regards the handling of the details of the movement of the troops to the border as excellent in every respect."

The departmental commanders' reports were the basis for this statement, and were as follows:

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department, stated:

"Under instructions from the War Department sleeping cars were furnished only by the Quartermaster General's office, and orders directed that coaches must be used on the basis of three men to each two double seats, and that troops must not be held at mobilization camps awaiting tourist sleepers, explaining that where forwarded from point of origin in day coaches every effort was made to meet trains en route with tourist sleepers. In some cases troops started in day coaches.

Troop Trains and Rations.

"All troop trains from the Central Department left with proper lighting facilities. No information that any cars were sidetracked or delayed to accommodate private business. All troops leaving mobilization camps in the Central Department after July 1 carried ten days' rations. The comparatively few organizations leaving prior to July 1 carried sufficient rations to allow for delays en route, and all troops had sufficient to carry them to the border. In connection with the report that part of the Fifth Nebraska Infantry had occasion to call upon the railroad authorities in Oklahoma for assistance in procuring one day's extra rations it may be stated that these troops started with ten days' rations. All troop trains were provided with either baggage or open-end box cars with cooking arrangements. Water was provided for all troop trains before departure in accordance with regulations, and in many cases extra water cans and ice were carried.

"All troop trains were inspected by camp quartermasters, and in many cases by senior mustering officers' surgeon, organization commander, and railroad officials."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, states:

"All troops leaving mobilization camps in the Eastern Department were furnished with ten days' travel rations. Trains were provided with either a cook car or baggage car with a range set up in it, and this has been done in all cases wherever possible. Where there was no opportunity to furnish coffee to troops they were provided with money. It is not possible that troops which have been reported short of rations at Kansas City and Cincinnati could have been short unless rations had been thrown away, as every precaution had been taken to see that they started with an ample supply.

"Sleeping space furnished National Guard troops mustered into service of the United States en route to the Mexican border was that prescribed by the War Department. When available, tourist sleepers have been provided, and when not available, day coaches provided by War Department Regulation of three men to each two double seats. When day coach equipment was available, the railroads provided one double seat to each man without extra charge. Troops have been transferred from day coaches to tourist sleepers when enroute whenever possible to do so. Cars without lights were not used to transport troops. Troop trains were not sidetracked or delayed to accommodate private business, but troop trains have been held on request of commanding officers to exercise men and animals and for bathing the men.

"Instructions were telegraphed to all senior mustering officers at mobilization camps in the Eastern Department to cause all troops going to the Mexican border to be provided with and to take on the trains ten days' travel rations and ten days' forage for animals. They were also instructed to advise commanding officers that if press reports that troops were not properly subsisted were true, then the commanding officers having been mustered into the Federal service and subject to the orders of the department headquarters would be held directly responsible for the proper feeding, supply, and discipline of their respective commands. These instructions to be communicated to the commanding officer of each organization mustered in before leaving for the border for his information and guidance."

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department, made a similar report and concluded:

"I personally inspected and supervised administration of mobilization camps. Everything which could be controlled by subordinates of the regular army and those at headquarters was done as promptly and thoroughly as possible under the circumstances. Consider mobilization and forwarding of troops to border relatively most creditable to all concerned.

"Not a single complaint received at Department Headquarters from any source."

Dr. Darlington's Approval.

The National Civic Federation several days ago requested permission of the War Department to allow an expert from civil life to proceed to the border and examine critically conditions affecting the sanitation and health of the troops there. The War Department acceded to this request and gave Dr. Thomas Darlington full permission to go anywhere and examine anything he desired. Dr. Darlington has just wired the National Civic Federation as follows:

"Arrived last night. Personal interview General Pershing this morning very satisfactory. He extends complete assistance to inquiry. Also interview with Colonel Munson, whom I accompanied over camp at Fort Sam Houston. Fourteen thousand troops here. Spent nine hours studying camp routine. Saw men eat noon meal; visited kitchens, inspected food, cooking, disposal of garbage and waste drainage, latrines, shower baths. Inspected medical supplies with Major Murtagh; well prepared with drugs and antitoxins. Visited field hospitals; visited wards of base hospitals with Lieut. Col. Ireland. Much new hospital construction; also visited diagnosis laboratories under Captain Siler. No contagious diseases; conditions excellent. Well worth coming. Reassure relatives and friends of soldiers general medical and sanitation conditions reassuring thus far. If seems best this may be used as basis for statement to press immediately."

General distribution of regular troops and National Guardsmen along the border was announced today by the War Department as follows:

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.—Regulars: Third and Fourteenth Cavalry, Third Field Artillery, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Nineteenth, Twenty-six, Twenty-eighth, and Thirteenth Infantry. National Guard: Florida, Maryland, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, New Hampshire, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

DOUGLAS (ARIZ.) DISTRICT.—Regulars: First Cavalry, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Infantry. National Guard: Arizona, Connecticut, California, Montana, District of Columbia, New Jersey, and Utah.

EL PASO DISTRICT.—Regulars: Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Cavalry, Sixth, Seventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Infantry, Second Battalion, Fourth Field Artillery. National Guard: Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

POLK AND ARREDONDO DRAFT THEIR REPORTS

Formal Announcement on the Joint Conference Plan Is Promised "Very Soon."

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Preliminary negotiations between Acting Secretary Polk and Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, for peaceful settlement of border difficulties, progressed so well today that a formal announcement "very soon" as to the course to be followed was officially predicted.

The conferees met twice today. Later Mr. Arredondo telegraphed a report to his Government. Mr. Polk prepared a similar report for Secretary Lansing, now on his vacation, and probably will talk the situation over with President Wilson tomorrow. Mr. Lansing is being fully advised of every step in the preliminary negotiations.

Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador Designate to Mexico, was present at both conferences, interpreting whenever it was necessary to insure a clear understanding. It is understood the discussions dealt particularly with the powers to be conferred on a joint commission, should that plan of settlement be followed. So far no definite agreement on the course to be pursued has been reached, but today's developments indicated that only final word from General Carranza and President Wilson was lacking.

It was stated officially that the American Commissioners had no been selected. Officials said also that Mrs. Fletcher would not head the American membership, as had been reported, because it might impair his diplomatic usefulness.

GEN. BLISS PRAISES NEW YORK TROOPS

Calls Them Fine Organization, Clean Cut, and with First-Class Morale.

HEAT DEATH INVESTIGATED

Causes Controversy as to Whether Twelfth Infantry Took Men Physically Unfit.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 19. — Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Army, today made an inspection of the New York camps at McAllen, Mission, and Pharr by request of the Secretary of War. Accompanied by his aids, Majors Noland and Connor, and Major Gen. O'Ryan, he made a thorough examination of the sanitation and food supply problems, and at the conclusion of his tour said that he was well satisfied with conditions.

General Bliss reached Mission at 5 o'clock this morning, after leaving Brownsville the night before. After Brig. Gen. James W. Lester had paid his respects, an inspection of the camp sites of the Sixty-ninth, Fourteenth, and Second Infantry Regiments was made. When the inspection party arrived at division headquarters here General Bliss received a salute of thirteen guns from a battery of field artillery ranged back of General O'Ryan's quarters.

With division staff officers he looked over the camps of the Seventh, Seventy-first, and Twelfth Infantry, the First and Second Field Artillery, Squadron A, and the First and Second Cavalry. He then left for Pharr to inspect Brig. Gen. Wilson's command, comprising the Seventy-fourth and Twenty-third Infantry Regiments.

On his return to headquarters General Bliss declined to forecast whether his report to Secretary Baker would be as favorable as his short talk would indicate.

New York Men Commended.

"After my inspection I can honestly say that the New York division is a fine organization," said the General. "The men are clean-cut and their morale is first-class. There has been, however, considerable criticism of the way the men were equipped, and in this connection I should like to say that folks must remember the total unexpectedness of this call to the border. It was almost a matter of twenty-four hours, and it was better that the men reached the border with a gun in hand and no shoes instead of being well shod and unarmed.

"This proposition is something like building a house. You order the house erected, and the contractor, as a general thing, delivers only three-quarters of the stuff he receives payment to deliver. The War Department has the equipment and the guard officers are efficient, but the hitch is in getting the required articles into these camps. The one-track railroad that is the only means of conveyance cannot give the service needed, although the railroad officials are doing all in their power, I must say."

As a result of the death of Private George B. Kerwan of Company B, Twelfth Infantry, who died on Monday in the ranks of the First Battalion while "hiking," General O'Ryan today called Major Reginald L. Foster, commander of the battlion, to headquarters and questioned him at length. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the First Brigade, of which the Twelfth is a part, was also summoned to the inquiry.

The investigation was caused by complaints made by enlisted men of the First Battalion. According to the stories of the men they were compelled to march three hours over dusty roads and beneath a sun that sent the thermometer at First Brigade Headquarters to 114 degrees. It was said unofficially that about seventy-five of the 356 men who started the march were prostrated by the extreme heat and exertion.

Kerwan started the "hike" apparently in first-class trim, his comrades said today, and the official verdict that his death was due to pulmonary congestion caused them much surprise. They declare that while their sons plodding wearily along in the dust their officers were all comfortably mounted. Major Foster denied that he rode while his men walked, and today he declared that he had made the entire march leading his horse.

It has been alleged that the Twelfth came to the border with 100 men in its ranks who had not been examined for physical disabilities because of lack of time after the mobilization call was issued.

Brig. Gen. Dyer this afternoon said it was untrue that any man had been admitted to the organization without medical examination, but added that the examination had been cursory in some instances, due to lack of time. He said that the physicians had been pressed for time, and that they had been compelled to limit their inspections. Men in the Twelfth, however, persist in the statement that men were permitted to join without any examination at all.

When the report of the many prostrations among the men of the First Battalion reached Brig. Gen. Dyer, he immediately countermanded orders issued to the Second Battalion, which had been directed to go over the same route taken by the First. He said that in expectation of the visit of General Bliss he wished to have the men in good shape.

Colonel Louis D. Conley deposed commander of the Sixty-ninth, today drew his men up in hollow square and bade them good-bye. Tears came into his eyes as he told "his boys" to work always under their new commander as they had worked under him, to show the new leader as much loyalty as they had heartily given to the Colonel for almost seven years. When he finished speaking and drew away to walk slowly to his tent cheer after cheer swept the Sixty-ninth and there were cries of "We're with you, Colonel!"

Shortly after he had addressed the men Colonel Conley was the guest of his officers at a farewell dinner in a tight little dining room in the hotel at Mission.

"My interest in the Sixty-ninth will continue after I sever my official connection with it," the Colonel told his hosts, "and I only hope that the man who succeeds me will be the type of man who will permit me to visit you occasionally."

The officers went to the railroad station with Colonel Conley and gave him three cheers as the train pulled out. They gave three more cheers for Major Michael J. Lynch, who is in command of the regiment until a new Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel has been appointed.

Supplementing the proclamation which General O'Ryan addressed to the soldiers a few days ago, warning them against the dangers of indulging in alcoholic drinks, an order was issued today prohibiting officers and enlisted men from entering any place where whisky or beer is sold. A sentry was posted at each of the four saloons in town to enforce the order. To break the monotony of camp life, General O'Ryan has asked the Chaplains to arrange entertainments. The clergymen will meet tomorrow to discuss plans.

It was announced that hereafter no furloughs for more than fifteen days will be granted on ordinary applications. A furlough of one month was granted today to Major John F. Dunseith, commander of the First Field Hospital; another of fifteen days to Second Lieutenant Charles C. Warren of the Second Field Artillery. Private Charles Altrie, Company F, Seventh Infantry, received thirty days off and private Albert E. Cooper, Company G, Seventh Infantry, five days.

Examining Boards Named.

General O'Ryan has appointed the following officers examining boards for non-commissioned officers who wish commissions:

Infantry—Lieut. Col. William S. Beekman, Seventy-first Infantry; Major George F. Chanler, First Brigade Staff; Captain William F. Lynn, Medical Corps.

Field Artillery—Major James E. Austin, First Field Artillery; Captain William O. Richardson, Second Field Artillery; First Lieutenant Theodore Mead, Medical Corps.

Cavalry—Major Mortimer D. Bryant, First Cavalry; Captain Alfred Putnam, Squadron A; Captain Samuel McCullough, Medical Corps.

Engineers—Major Frederick N. Whitley, Twenty-second Engineers; Captain Fred Humphreys, Twenty-second Engineers; First Lieutenant Emanuel Goldstein, Medical Corps.

Signal Corps: Major William L. Hallahan, First Corps; Captain George E. Schenk, First Corps; Captain Robert B. Kennedy, First Corps.

Medical Corps: Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Major William S. Steers, First Lieutenant Henry A. Riley.

Quartermaster Corps: Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Captain Thomas H. Shanton, Lieutenant Lefferts Hutton.

Ordnance: Major Frederick M. Waterbury, Captain Charles E. Fiske, First Cavalry; Captain Lucius A. Salisbury.

The First Battalion, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, went into camp today about a mile south of the division headquarters.

When men applied at the Post Office for their mail, they received the information that their arrival had not been expected, and three sacks of mail had been sent back to Camp Whitman for them. It was duly impressed upon the Post Master that the First Battalion Seventy-second Engineers, was here, and here to stay for a while. Not a man, horse, or mule was reported hurt, sick, or missing on the 2,600 mile transfer from Camp Whitman to McAllen.

BANDITS DRIVEN OFF IN ATTACK ON TRAIN

Carranza Guard Captures Eight Prisoners in Fight Near Santa Ysabel.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 19.—A band of Villa bandits attacked a train on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad near Santa Ysabel, about fifty miles west of here, yesterday, according to a report to General Jacinto Trevino today. The bandits were beaten off, and eight of them were brought her today for trial by court-martial.

The prisoners, who said they were members of a small band commanded by Martin Lopez, a notorious Villa lieutenant, asserted they had been cut off from the main Villa army, after the recent fight at Jiminez, and were on their way to the Big Bend district of Texas. After the Jiminez incident, they said, they made their way into the Providencia Valley, west of here, where they remained in hiding several days, finally being forced by hunger to attack the train, which they did not expect to carry a military escort.

A loosened rail brought the train to a stop, but before the outlaws could board it the guard detrained and attacked. The bandits fled southward afoot, leaving horses, prisoners, and several dead. Government troops suffered no casualties.

The prisoners said if they had been successful they would not have attempted to rejoin the army along the Durango border, but planned to cross the line of the Mexican Central and start toward Ojinaga.

CONLEY'S REMOVAL UPHELD BY BAKER

War Secretary Finds Gen. Wood Did Only His Duty in Rejecting Colonel and Phelan.

CASES REVIEWED TWICE

Acting Surgeon General Holds 69th Officers Physically Unfit—Still a Chance for Phelan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The action of Major General Wood, commanding the Eastern Military Department of the United States Army, in ordering the detachment from their command of Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, now on the Mexican border, was approved today by the Secretary of War. A statement issued by Secretary Baker shows that after these two officers had been reported to be physically unfit for active service, General Wood gave them another chance by asking the proper medical officer if they were capable of performing all their duties in the field and if the condition of each was such as to warrant his acceptance by the Federal Government.

To these questions the medical officer gave negative answers and General Wood ordered their rejection. This showing appears to dispose of the implied accusation that Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan had been rejected because of army prejudice against militia officers.

Before acting on the cases Secretary Baker referred the reports upon which General Wood's course was based to the Acting Surgeon General of the Army. The return made by the Acting Surgeon General was that the disabilities of the two officers were such as to disqualify them for active service under the orders governing admission into the regular army. In concurring with the Acting Surgeon General, Secretary Baker said that the action of General Wood was the only proper action that could have been taken.

Colonel Conley is now on the border with the Sixty-ninth. He received General Wood's order detaching him from command only two hours before the Sixty-ninth entrained at New York, and in view of all the circumstances General Wood modified the order so as to permit Colonel Conley to accompany the regiment to its destination, and then to return to New York and report to headquarters at Governors Island. In view of Secretary Barker's action today, Colonel Conley will return to New York and will be mustered out of the service of the United States. Lieut. Col. Phelan did not go to the border with the Sixty-ninth.

Chance for Phelan.

It is not likely that any further action will be taken in Colonel Conley's case. Medical officers of the army gave it as their opinion that Lieutenant Colonel Phelan's disability could be overcome by an operation that would enable him to be admitted to the Federal military service for field duty. Should he have this operation performed he would then be in a position to apply to the Governor of New York for reinstatement and to the War Department for re-examination as to his physical condition. It would lie with the Governor and not with President Wilson or Secretary Baker, however, to give him a commission in the Sixty-ninth or some other New York National Guard Regiment.

If Governor Whitman approves the recommendation of Major General O'Ryan that Captain William N. Haskell of the United States Army be appointed Colonel of the Sixty-ninth, the War Department will acquiesce provided Captain Haskell can be spared from his present duties in connection with preparing the New York National Guard regiments that remain at Camp Whitman for service on the Mexican border.

In announcing the decision, Secretary Baker said:

"On the tenth day of July the examining surgeon at Camp Whitman, New York, reported to the department headquarters the result of a physical examination of Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth New York organized militia regiment. In view of the high official position and excellent service of both Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan, this report was sent to the surgeon of the department with directions to answer the following questions:

"'1. Do you consider this officer capable of performing all the duties of his office in the field?

"'2. Do you consider his condition such as to warrant his acceptance into the service?'

"To both questions a negative answer was returned. General Wood thereupon ordered the rejection of both officers. When the reports were finally sent to me, they were referred to the Acting Surgeon General, who says:

"'The disabilities noted by the examining officer in the case of Colonel Louis D. Conley and Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan, Sixty-ninth National Guard of New York, are such as to disqualify them for service under existing orders governing the entrance of all persons into the military service of the United States.'

No Reflection on Them.

"It is, therefore, clear that the action taken by the Medical Department and the Commanding General of the Eastern Department was the only proper action to be taken under the circumstances, and it has, therefore, been approved.

"Since the detailed report of the physical examination and findings in these cases deal with questions affecting the health of these officers, I did not deem it considerate to make the report public. I have, however, directed that copies be sent to both Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan, and they are entirely at liberty to make the same public if they desire to do so, or to make any request for further examination which they desire to have made under the circumstances.

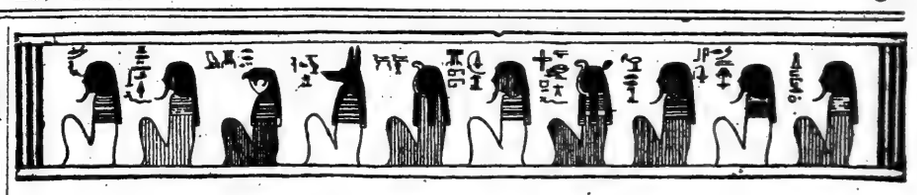
"It should be noted that the action taken by the medical and departmental officers in these cases is identical with that taken in many thousand cases affecting both enlisted men and officers of the National Guard and regular army throughout the United States. No question is raised as to their zeal, military capacity, or character as officers, the only consideration being their own welfare and their ability to perform active military duties."

The New York City delegation in Congress lodged a vigorous protest with the War Department against General Wood's acting, charging that it was arbitrary and unjustified. Senator O'Gorman and others went to the White House to direct the attention of President Wilson to the case, and it has been understood that the strongest kind of pressure was being brought to bear to have the officers reinstated.

ALBANY, July 19.—Governor Whitman had gone to Kasoag, Oswego County, to speak before word reached Albany that the War Department had sustained Major Gen. Wood's action regarding the former commanders of the Sixty-ninth Infantry. The Governor had said previously, however, that if the officers' appeals for reinstatement failed he would probably consent to the appointment of Captain W. N. Haskell, U. S. A., as Colonel of the Sixty-ninth, because Captain Haskell was the choice of Major Gen. O'Ryan.

Col. Glenn Going to the Border.

Colonel Edwin Glenn, former Chief of Staff for the Department of the East, who is now ordered to take command of the Eighteenth Infantry at Douglass, Ariz., expects to leave this week. Colonel Bartlett, the new Chief of Staff, assumed his new duties yesterday.



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MIMIC WAR AT PLATTSBURG.

Soldier-Students Go Into "Battle" and Charge on the Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 19.—Several companies of citizen soldiers in camp here got a taste of war today. They were marched from camp to a wood along the Peru road, two miles and a half away, and without putting by their heavy packs went into "battle." Bullets from the guns of juniors firing on the rifle range, whistling by in a parallel course a few hundred yards away, added a touch of realism to the scene.

One after another the companies advanced by platoon rushes nearly to the trenches, and then charged them in company formation. The battle was fought in fields rough with tree stumps. The ground was covered with underbrush and many holes caused frequent spills.

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., led the first platoon of Company D to victory just as he led one of Harvard's best football teams several years ago. H. Goddard, a member of one of Mr. Fish's all-star team, covered a position on the left flank of Lieutenant Atkins's forces, just as he used to cover left end. Harold Blanchard, a Bostonian of social prominence, led the first platoon.

There was only one "casualty." R. G. Wandless, a New York lawyer, tripped on a tree stump and strained one of his knees, which was weak from an old football injury. He was taken back to camp in an automobile, but refused to stay at the regimental dispensary.

ASKS RECALL OF MILITIA.

Merchants' Association Opposes Federalizing of Guards.

The Merchants' Association has asked for the immediate recall of the National Guard troops now on the Mexican border and for the repeal of the statute Federalizing the National Guard. In place of the present plan the association demands an increase of the regular army up to 275,000 or 300,000 men and universal military training of young men during the nonproductive period of their lives in order that a reserve of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 men may be created.

The report of the Military Committee, as presented to and unanimously approved by the Executive Committee of the association, says in part:

War Department records show that in many cases 30 per cent. and in some cases over 50 per cent. of the National Guard of the country called into the Federal service has been found to be physically unfit, while approximately one-third of the men of the National Guard now at the border, or ordered to the border, are raw recruits without any military training whatever; also a large proportion are inside men from offices and inside occupations and therefore until properly trained and hardened are physically unfit for continuous service on the border in a most trying climate.

The committee, therefore, recommends that the association urge upon the authorities at Washington that these National Guardsmen be recalled from the border at the earliest possible opportunity, thereby reducing sickness and fatality to a minimum, and returning these men as economic factors to their productive occupations.

War Department records show that on July 17, or four weeks after the date of the order to mebolize the entire National Guard, which was supposed to consist of some 131,000 men, only 54,400 guardsmen had actually reached the border.

From a study of the law and from the experience of this mobilization, we are of the opinion that the present system has shown such inherent and glaring defects as to prove it unreliable and impractical.

The action of the association was taken on the recommendation of its Committee on Military Affairs, of which William M. Baldwin is Chairman. This committee finds that the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border as a part of the regular army has been a failure.

Field Day to Raise Funds for Guards

The Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard of New York will hold a field day at the Sheepshead Bay track Saturday afternoon, July 29, to raise funds for the immediate relief of New York militiamen now on the border. The need of funds is urgent, a statement issued yesterday says. Cornelius Vanderbilt is Chairman and Mrs. John R. O'Ryan Vice Chairman of the auxiliary.

SUBMARINE'S DASH FOR SEA AT HAND

Continued from Page 1.

we can cross the Atlantic, despite their blockade, they will be on the watch and be more careful," a member of the crew told a friend.

In spite of this fear that is gripping at the hearts of the twenty-eight members of the submarine crew everything was made in readiness for an early departure of the vessel from Baltimore. The sailors of the Deutschland were busy today bidding their friends in Baltimore, whose acquaintance has been cultivated since the arrival of the undersea trader, good-bye. On every hand the men indicated by their actions that they were preparing to start on the return voyage, but none would talk. All were warned by Captain Koenig and Captain F. Hinsch of the interned liner Neckar, who is directing the movements of the crew in this city as well as superintending the loading of the undersea boat, that they must not talk to newspapermen, and all are following the instructions to the letter.

Two of the sailors, bidding two young girls good-bye at Fort Avenue and Andrea Street this afternoon, told THE TIMES correspondent that soon they would sail. When asked the time of departure they declined to talk, and continued down to the slip of the Deutschland, deaf to all questions put to them.

All shore leave was taken from the members of the crew at sundown today, and instructions were issued that none should leave the pier. Extra precautions were taken tonight, and the guard was reinforced both on the land side and from the water. From the Patapso River, searchlights on the tug Thomas F. Timmins and the launch Etco of the Eastern Forwarding Company played continuously on the shore and around the waters to keep other craft from approaching.

It was shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon when suddenly and without warning the gates on the warehouse were thrown open and a heavy guard stepped from within to keep back the curious. Then the gates in the rear, that open on the pier to which the Deutschland is moored, opened and a gang of stevedores, drawing after them a long steel cable with a heavy steel hook attached, came from the Deutschland.

The hook was made fast to two tank cars containing fuel oil, and by means of a steam winch on the pier the cars were pulled to a position beside the U-boat and the work of filling the fuel tanks of the Deutschland with 16,266 gallons of fuel was begun. This oil, which will be sufficient to give the craft an operating radius of 15,000 miles, was transferred from the tank cars to the submersible by means of a three-inch pipe.

All afternoon the members of the Deutschland's crew sat about on the deck of the submersible, just aft of the conning tower, reading. Over their heads was stretched an awning that protected them from the blistering sun. All were in full uniform of khaki, and wore their caps with the insignia of the Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen embroidered thereon. This is the first time since the Deutschland has been in Baltimore that the crew have appeared on board the vessel in full uniform.

Congressman Visits Pier.

The stevedores loading the Deutschland were dismissed this afternoon, for the time being. When questioned, a number of them said that the vessel was loaded, and that the fuel oil was being put aboard.

"They told us to come back in the morning, just to bluff the people into believing that the boat was not yet loaded," said one. "She's loaded, all right," added another, "and there is no more work for us to do until the other one gets here."

Congressman J. Charles Linthicum, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, visited the pier at 6 o'clock tonight, accompanied by his brother, J. Hampson Linthicum. They called on Captain Hinsch of the Neckar, and, despite the orders that had been issued that no one was to go aboard the vessel after sundown Tuesday, the order was placed aside and the party was taken on board the interned North German Lloyd liner.

There has been some speculation in certain quarters that the Deutschland might attempt to elude the cruisers waiting for her by slipping through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, but this course is hardly possible. The boat would have to go down the Patapsco River and up the bay into the canal.

But the fact remains that the Deutschland has a draught of 17.08 feet and the canal will only accommodate a boat with a draft of 9 3 feet at the utmost, so that this course of escape is cut off.

CRUISERS SPREAD A SNARE.

Allied Warships Ready to Use Nets or Aeroplanes, Norfolk Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 19.—The possibility that not many hours after the subsea trader Deutschland takes her mole-like way out beyond the sanctum afforded by United States territorial waters she may figure in an event even more startling than was her arrival as the pioneer submarine merchantman, is agitating local maritime circles.

There is ample evidence that if any extraordinary effort on the part of Germany's allied enemies can prevent, the great submarine is not to be allowed to depart quite so peacefully as she came. Fear that on her return trip she will give the English Channel a wide berth, and that, once out to sea on this side, she will never be sighted again, is ascribed here as the reason for the Allies' determination to halt her voyage, if possible, the very instant she passes the three-mile limit and becomes legitimate merchant prey.

Liners and fishing vessels coming into this port since the arrival of the Deutschland have reported one after another the sight of allied cruisers in such varying positions that they are believed to be numerous. One, at least, a few days ago, poked her nose almost over the figurative line, made observations, and hurried out to sea.

The United States radio station at the Portsmouth Navy Yard alone knows just how many of these craft there are about and the station, acting on emphasized orders from Washington to preserve the strictest neutral silence, is dumb on this point.

Seaman Scouts on the Watch.

That Captain Paul Koenig of the Deutschland is not so blithely indifferent to the number and the whereabouts of the enemy vessels as he has boasted himself to be in various interviews has been established here. A corps of seaman scouts headed by Captain Zach Cullison of the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which convoyed the Deutschland from the Capes to her Baltimore slip, has prosecuted active inquiry into this subject within the last few days. Captain Cullison has remained in Norfolk while his aids, who are said to be liberally inclined toward those who can give them information, have gone about interviewing officers of incoming ships and the pilots who brought them. In this way they are said to have completed a fairly accurate census of what craft hostile to the Deutschland are in nearby waters.

This information has been relayed day by day to the little skipper who will shortly essay the task of taking his submersible freight carrier back to Bremen, whence she set out over a month ago. Desire to gather even more adequate information along this line after the Deutschland actually gets under way is believed here to be the real reason for the stop, the Deutschland's Captain and the Eastern Forwarding Company, her Baltimore agent, have repeatedly declared the submarine may be expected to make Norfolk on her way out.

No Cargo Evident at Norfolk.

Claims have been made by the vessel's officers and agents that part of her cargo now lies at Norfolk, and that the stop, if made, will be to load this. Exhaustive investigation by persons primarily concerned in proving the veracity of these claims has failed to unearth a single pound of cargo for the submarine anywhere about this port. In this connection it has been recalled that when the Deutschland first arrived the declaration was made that her entire cargo awaited her at her Baltimore pier. Not until several days later did those interested in her put out stories that some of it might be taken aboard at Norfolk.

It is said to be Captain Koenig's belief that the moment allied scouts flash the news that he has weighed anchor at Baltimore, any hostile craft lurking far out at sea for him will coming racing inshore. That ample arrangements have been taken to inform him of any occurrence of this sort is taken for granted.

It can be definitely said that what Captain Koenig is really most anxious to know is whether there is an English submarine anywhere in the vicinity of the Virginia Capes. He has admitted the possibility of that very underwater ingenuity which largely accounts for his successful crossing being used against him when he tries to get back.

Koenig, asked recently about such a possibility, showed by manner and tone that he gave it serious consideration, though after a moment he turned it lightly aside.

There is much talk among maritime men here of the fact that a small fleet of English submarines is said to make its base at Bermuda, only a few hundred miles away. The cruising range of British undersea boats has been well established, and the possibility of their coming here to greet the pioneer peaceful member of the undersea family is considered more than idly speculative.

Would be Prey for Submarine.

The Deutschland's microphones, those sensitive mechanical ears by which she listens when submerged, it has been pointed out, can distinguish sounds accurately six miles away. By means of them she is able to tell the sound of an oncoming cruiser from that of a destroyer. That English submarines could with similar apparatus pick up the noise of the Deutschland's underwater motors many miles away is certain. A submarine lying in wait off the capes would have the advantage of being silent, making detection impossible, while the oncoming Deutschland would fairly trumpet the news of her approach.

Seafaring men thoroughly familiar with the local harbor and its channel declare this possibility is made most real by the fact that the Deutschland cannot leave Hampton Roads in any way that would put her beyond hearing distance, as she came out, of a submerged British boat lying outside the three-mile limit.

Speculation here takes the form of wondering just what would happen if a British submersible did actually await the Deutschland. Those most concerned assert that the armed submarine would not dare sink the unarmed craft without warning. Would there ensue a thrilling underwater chase with the torpedo-carrying submersible ready to fire a shot the moment the Deutschland arose, if she refused to surrender? Or could the armed craft viciously her desire to visit and search while submerged and destroy her defenseless neighbor if she failed at once to rise and comply?

There is one other danger that is believed here may confront the Deutschland before she is far on her way, one more romantic modern peril that is thought she may have to overcome if she can. Germany's enemies, having known for ten days of the new merchantman's exact whereabouts, are reported in quarters not friendly to the Deutschland, as having mobilized an aeroplane squadron for the purpose of scouting about for the German submarine.

The naval base at Bermuda harbors a number of aerial craft and there has been ample time to manoeuvre these with their mother ships into the region where the Deutschland must take to the open, unprotected sea. Working in conjunction with allied cruisers or submarines, or even operating independently, these aerial scouts could make things most uncomfortable for the Deutschland, British sympathizers declare.

Germans here laugh at all such possibilities and stoutly assert that the submarine's return cruise will not even be adventurous. But that Captain Koenig, apparently for the purpose of protection, did try, and try hard, to get an American aboard the Deutschland on her return trip can be reliably stated. While the Deutschland's owners and agents refused all passengers who wanted to attempt the recrossing, they did make every effort to engage to take the submarine down Chesapeake Bay a Maryland pilot who would agree to stay aboard until she reached the other side.

The reason assigned was that the submarine didn't want to halt off Cape Henry to put her pilot off on the boat which waits there.

How Experts Figure Her Course.

Harbor experts here declare the Deutschland draws too much water to travel submerged through any great part of the Chesapeake Channel. They expect her to proceed just awash, if she does not make a surface trip, and think she will lay up in Lynnhaven Bay, about five miles from Cape Henry, while her scouts try to learn what effect her starting has had on enemy craft in nearby waters. There she will be visible to watchful eyes from the Cape Henry Light.

Then, they believe, she will submerge long enough to befog her pursuers, perhaps coming to the surface just outside the Capes at night. Her course, once she is outside, is a matter of pure conjecture. She may choose either the northern or southern route, or she may travel a few miles on the midway course little frequented except by coastwise American liners.

The German sources here from which came accurate predictions of the time of the Deutschland's arrival are sponsoring today confident assertions that the Bremen, announced as the second commercial submarine headed for America, will reach this coast on Sunday or Monday.

It is declared the Bremen will take practically the same course as the Deutschland chose into Hampton Roads, and that she, too, will go up Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore. Rumors that she will make some other port are scouted. It is pointed out that elaborate arrangements were made at Baltimore for the reception of the submersible freighters, and that such preparations have not been made elsewhere. It is not plausible, the Germans say, that the Bremen will enter any harbor where adequate means to receive and protect her have not been effected.

REPORTS A SUBMARINE OFF WATLING'S ISLAND

Norwegian Steamer Arriving at Colon Sighted U-Boat, Sought by a French Cruiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, July 19.—The Norwegian steamer Terrier, arriving here today from Norfolk, reported sighting a submarine off Watling's Island. The submarine dived shortly afterward, but rose again at a further distance away.

Off the Mayaguana the Terrier was stopped by the French cruiser Descartes, which asked if any submarine had been seen.

Watling's Island is one of the Bahama group. It is said to have been the first land in the Western Hemisphere seen by Columbus in 1492. Cape Mayaguana is on the eastern end of Cuba.

STIRRED BY U-BOAT RUMOR.

Newport Mistakes Coal-Laden Vessel for the Submarine Bremen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—Excitement ran high today when a report was spread that a suspicious-looking vessel resembling a submarine was approaching Newport. Through the many glasses the vessel appeared like a submarine surely, so in less than an hour the report was general that the German merchant submarine was passing into Narragansett Bay.

Later, when the vessel approached more closely, it proved to be the Bayview, from Lambert's Point, Va., with

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As a token from home, send him our "National Guard Package," containing 1 1-lb. tin of Lemon Drops, 1 lb. Assorted Sticks, 1-lb. tin Chocolates. Individual pieces of candy are wrapped in wax paper and foil. This wrapping together with our specially designed tin will bring the candy to your boy just as fresh as when it left our factory. We pay the parcel post.

We have shipped this candy similarly packed to the U. S. Army in Cuba and in the Philippines, and we guarantee that it will arrive at the Mexican border in perfect condition.

Just send us the letter of his company, number of his regiment and $2.00 either by postal order or cash, plus preferably a card of greeting, and we will do the rest.

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Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, usually stops itching *instantly*. Unless the trouble is due to some serious internal disorder, it quickly and easily heals most cases of tormenting skin or scalp eruption, although other treatments may have given little relief. Physicians have *prescribed* Resinol for over 20 years and it contains nothing that could harm even a baby's delicate skin.

Resinol Soap, used for baby's daily bath, tends to *prevent* chafings and eruptions. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For free sample of each, write to Dept. 32-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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is applied at night with a clean tooth brush. Is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing for the hair. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE FRONT.

Soldiers on duty should not be deprived of their favorite newspaper. The New York Times. It will be sent to the border, daily and Sunday, to any point, for 75 cents a month. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FIRMS ON BLACKLIST PLAN STIFF PROTEST

If Wilson Does Nothing, Says Banker, British Will Outlaw Many Others.

SOME DEALERS SURPRISED

All but Very Few Disclaim Engaging In Any Trade with Germany.

The State Department will receive within the next few days numerous protests against the action of the British Government in placing on its trade blacklist the names of many American business firms, as well as the names of American agents of foreign corporations and other business organizations.

The firms whose names appear on the official blacklist as given out in London on Tuesday were in many instances taken completely by surprise, and until the members read the newspapers yesterday morning they had not the remotest idea that they had been "blacklisted" by the British Government. In other instances the action of Great Britain was not unexpected, members of some of the firms affected stating that they had known that they had been "blacklisted" as long as six and seven months ago. In a few instances it was said that the firms affected had been on the blacklist for a year back.

As a matter of fact, the opinion, with the exception of a few cases, was that the list as made public was far from complete, and that it contained the names of only a few American firms and foreign firms with American affiliations which have fallen under the official displeasure of England.

Offered Immunity by British.

Inquiry among the banking houses whose names appear on the list developed the information yesterday that at least one prominent house had been told recently that its name might be withdrawn if it made application to the British Foreign Office and promised to discontinue all business relations with German institutions. The offer, according to a member of the firm, was refused and a secretary of the British Embassy at Washington was informed that special privilege under such conditions would not be sought, inasmuch as the firm believed there was no power outside of the Government of the United States which could dictate its business procedure.

In financial and exporting quarters it was said that the list of eighty-two firms and individuals by no means comprised the total under the disfavor of Great Britain. In quarters where excellent information obtains the statement was made that the aggregate was more nearly 8,000, and that the list published was put out only as a "feeler" to see what effect the action would have on American sentiment. The blacklist, it was learned, has been in existence for a year in the case of some firms named, and for a period extending from three weeks to six months in the case of others.

The member of the firm which received the offer of possible immunity recounted his experiences in this way:

"About six months ago we received intimations from correspondents in London that discrimination was being exercised against us. As we do business chiefly with South America and the West Indies, and are purely an American house, this naturally was surprising, especially as due carefulness had been taken since the beginning of the war to observe as far as possible the declarations of the British Order in Council.

"I went to Washington immediately and through the good offices of Government officials was able to discuss the matter with a Secretary of the British Embassy. I told him that I was an American born, while my partners were naturalized Americans of long residence in this country. 'If the fact that the house and the partners bear German names,' I said, 'has influenced the authorities to blacklist us, I can assure you that we are an American firm out and out.'

Preferred Firm's Independence.

"'Names have nothing to do with it,' replied the Secretary. 'We have secured information showing that you have been doing business with houses in Germany.' Thereupon he showed me a copy of a message, sent from New York by wireless, in which our firm had made inquiries of a Hamburg house in regard to a consignment of coffee.

"'That message,' I said, 'was sent for a client in South America, at his request, and our firm was not acting for itself in any respect.'

"The Secretary then mentioned another message which was also sent by us for a client and when I said so he acknowledged that it appeared as though cause was not shown why we should be blacklisted. I asked that our name be taken from the list. He replied courteously that the Embassy had no power to do this, but that if we wrote to the Foreign Office it was possible that our request might be granted. I said then:

"'This we certainly will not do. We would not lower our dignity to such an extent as to request permission of the British Government for an American firm to do business abroad. I am sure that my partners would agree with me that it would be better to close up our affairs rather than seek authority from a foreign Government to transact business.'

"An exporter just called upon me," continued the banker, "to say that he had the surprise of his life to find himself on the list. His business is limited to trade between this country and the Far East, and as the result of the implied discrimination between 300 and 400 American business houses, who have bought Eastern commodities through him for many years, will have to suffer. In my opinion the publication of the list amounts to intimidation of American firms and if our Government does not take quick action, it is probable that even more drastic developments will occur. From what I have been able to ascertain, the British authorities have no criticism to make of firms which are useful to them, irrespective of the amount of business which these same firms may do with German houses. Blacklisted houses and individuals cannot help but suffer heavy losses from the publication of their names, but they fear greater losses which may result if the State Department does not protest vigorously.

Big Paper Maker Included.

Marx Maier, whose name appears on the blacklist, is the largest manufacturer of paper makers' supplies in Europe. The New York office is at 200 Fifth Avenue, and the home office and factories at Mannheim, Germany. At the Fifth Avenue office it was stated yesterday that Mr. Maier had known for more than six months that he was on the British blacklist, and that the publication of his name occasioned no surprise.

"Practically all of Mr. Maier's representatives," said one of the New York representatives yesterday, "are American citizens. For fifteen years Mr. Maier has maintained an office in New York. Prior to the war he did a large business in France, England and Russia, and has hundreds of business friends in all of those countries. One of his sons was wounded some months ago, and is now a prisoner of war in France, and I don't think I am violating any confidence when I say that Mr. Maier's French friends have done much to make his son's lot a little more pleasant while he is in a French prison camp. The blacklist so far as we are concerned started about December last. You ask what we are going to do? I don't know. I should think that it is a matter for Washington to handle."

One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of surveying instruments, drawing materials, mathematical instruments, and measuring tapes in the United States is the firm of Dietzgen & Co. of New York and Chicago. The factory is in Chicago and the New York office is at 218 East Twenty-third Street. R. F. Allin, the Treasurer of the company, said yesterday that the blacklisting of his house came as a complete surprise, and he characterized the action of the British Government as wholly unfair and unjustified so far as Dietzgen & Co. are concerned.

"We are a bona fide American concern," said Mr. Allin, "and as such have been incorporaed under the laws of Illinois. Every individual connected with this business is an American citizen. The way the order affects us is not in our trade with England or her colonies but in their trade with us. We have absolutely no export business with Great Britain, but we have for years been purchasing large quantities of supplies in England, so as a matter of fact the blacklisting of Dietzgen & Co. affects England's own citizens dealing with us and not ours with them. Mr. Dietzgen, the founder of the house, was born in Germany, but there is no more loyal American citizen than he. As for the other members, Otto L. Baumbach is the Vice President, W. E. Cook the Secretary, W. S. Sniffen the Treasurer, and W. H. Lursch the Assistant Treasurer."

Trades with East Indies.

The Philip Bauer Company of 68 Broad Street is a well-known importing and exporting house. Mr. Bauer, the head of the firm, is an American-born citizen, and all the other members of the firm, it was said yesterday, are citizens of the United States. The firm imports and exports crude chemicals and tapioca flour, its principal business being with the Dutch East Indies. Since the beginning of the war the firm, it was stated, has done practically no business with Germany. Its principal European office is at Copenhagen.

Otto Wehrenberg, whose name appears on the blacklist, is Vice-President of the Bauer Company and is an American citizen.

William E. Homburg of 25 Beaver Street represents in this country the Chilean firm of Daube & Co., which is in the general exporting business and is one of the leading business houses of Chile. Mr. Homburg said the firm has no German connections.

"We are not at all worried, and business will go on the same as usual," was his only comment.

Schenker & Co., 17 Battery Place, it was said yesterday, is the largest forwarding and shipping house in Europe. The home office is in Vienna and there are branches in Milan, London, Antwerp, Saloniki, Budapest, Cremnitz, Berlin, Stuttgart, Prague, Nuremburg, Constantinople, and about fifty other big cities in various parts of the world. Dr. Leopold Perutz is the head of the New York office.

"The founder of this firm," said Dr. Perutz yesterday, "was a Swiss and the firm is an international organization and not an Austrian concern, as some might think. I think that the action of the British Government is entirely unjustified so far as we are concerned, and I have been in conference with my lawyers as to what remedies we may have in the matter. I understand that our rights are many and will stand in law. However, I am still in hope that England will hold this matter up and that everything will come out all right."

E. Stegemann, Jr., is the directing head in New York of the firm of Brasch & Rotherstein, customs brokers and general forwarders of 32 Broadway.

"You fellows (referring to the newspaper reporters) don't know what to say anyhow. I have nothing today," was Mr. Stegemann's reply when asked if he had any comment to make concerning the placing of his firm on the British blacklist.

At the office of the importing and exporting firm of Gravenhorst & Co., 96 Wall Street, it was said that the firm had no statement to make at this time. All of the members of the firm, it was added, are American citizens.

One Firm Does Not Exist.

Reuter, Broeckelman & Co., 59 Pearl Street, is the name of a firm that went out of business several months ago, according to Alfred Richter, an importer who has offices at 59 Pearl Street. The firm was liquidated in Hongkong, Mr. Richter said. The firm, he added, was in no way connected with his own.

"In other words," Mr. Richter was asked, "the British in blacklisting Reuter, Broeckelmann & Co. blacklisted a concern that does not exist?"

"That is the situation exactly," he answered.

Reuter, Broeckelmann & Co. were importers of Chinese goods and maintained offices in various parts of the world.

Mr. Richter's name also appears on the blacklist, but concerning that he had nothing to say. He also does extensive business with the Far East.

Representatives of Schutte, Bunemann & Co. of 15 William Street, exporters and importers to South America, took this view of the situation:

"We are the agency of a German house, but the relations between us and the German branch of the firm are very slight," they said. "Our business is confined to Colombia and Venezuela, and this country, for the most part, and our goods go in American bottoms. So the order really does not affect us to any extent. We have known for months that we were blacklisted by the British Government. It is difficult to see what redress can be secured, if any. The British Government has a right to tell its subjects whatever it pleases."

E. H. Erlanger of 60 Wall Street, agent for a German firm in China, likewise was skeptical of the possibility of obtaining any mitigation of the British Government's attitude.

"It amounts to this," he explained. "It is practically impossible for me to ship goods from China, because British vessels are barred to me. When an American vessel sails from China I have an opportunity to get out small shipments. But such chances are few and far between. Consequently, I have practically given up that branch of my business. I do not see what there is to be done about it. It is the fortune of war. War is war, and what the British have done I dare say the Germans would do, if they had the opportunity, or we Americans, either, for that matter."

German in Name Only.

John S. Scully of the banking house of Zimmermann & Forshay, 9 Wall Street, said that Leopold Zimmermann, the head of that firm, had been an American citizen for forty years.

"Zimmermann & Forshay," said Mr. Scully, "are German in name only. For years much of the firm's business has been with Great Britain and her colonies. Beyond this, I have nothing to say just at this time."

William Knauth of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne said he knew exactly why the firm's name was printed in the list.

"It was because we have been doing business with German institutions," he said, "just as we have always done. The transmission of money orders and dealings in foreign exchange supply the bulk of our business with Germany. We do not take up commercial transactions."

F. W. Hilger, manager of Bernhardt, Hasenclever & Soehne, 21 State Street, which is an Aregntine house, said that the firm had maintained offices in New York since 1904 and that its principal business was the exportation of American farm machinery to Argentina. This firm knew of the blacklist months ago, it was said. The firm, it is said, has more than 8,000 South American customers.

John Simon, head of the Southern Products Trade Company, 15 William Street, said that the firm is in the business of chartering ships and that the blacklist will not hurt its business.

"We are in America, not in England," said Mr. Simon, "and our firm is an American firm and its members are Americans."

At the offices of the Merchants' Colonial Corporation, 45 William Street, it was said that all the members of the firm are American citizens and that no reason was known for the British action in blacklisting the firm.

DENIES SCANDALS AT ELLIS ISLAND

Commissioner Howe Answers Bennet's Charges of Immorality Among Immigrants.

DESCRIBES THE CONDITIONS

Tells of His Efforts to Protect Aliens Being Held There Until War Ends —Traces Charges to Food Contract.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIASCONSET, Mass., July 19.—With reference to Congressman Bennet's charges, let me say that the trouble with Ellis Island began when I requested the Department of Labor to take over the contract for feeding the immigrants there. I wanted the Government to do it right, and take the element of profit out of it. Congressman Bennet introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill which denied the Government that right. The contract in normal times amounts to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Bennet said it was socialistic to feed the immigrants, and prevented its being done. That is where the trouble started.

It has been going on for two years, during which time I have been trying to enforce the law which makes it my duty to protect the immigrant, who has to run the gauntlet of all kinds of private interests from the time he leaves the steamship until he reaches his destination. I have heard of but two complaints of immorality at Ellis Island in the two years I have been Commissioner. Both were investigated and neither was proved. One of them occurred since I left the city, a few days ago. I never admitted an alien, Juliette, to a friend as a servant. She was employed by a prominent surgeon and is now making good. Juliette had been detained at the station for a year. She had acted in an exemplary manner. I investigated her case, with the result that her husband was sent to prison and Juliette to the island. I came to the conclusion that she had been more sinned against than sinning. I recommended her admission, in charge of the surgeon, until the termination of the war.

She has reported regularly ever since, as has her employer.

Suspected Aliens Under Bond.

All told, only a few such cases have been admitted and they are under bond and supervision by our officials. I have never admitted any cases at Ellis Island. I have no such power. All persons are admitted by the Department of Labor itself on the record, and most of them were admitted after personal hearings held by representatives of the department who came to New York for the purpose. The detention rooms are filled during the day with immigrants, visitors, and employes. Any immorality is impossible. Sexes are in widely separated dormitories and warrant cases are locked in their rooms.

I have done everything in my power to relieve the suffering and misfortunes of the thousands of persons who have been detained at Ellis Island, and have found homes for many of them. In this work I have had the co-operation of the Y. M. C. A. and a hundred religious and philanthropic societies with representatives at the Island. I have, I admit, thought of the poor, ignorant, immoral women detained at the Island as human beings entitled to every help to a fair start in the world, and it is to be borne in mind that the great majority are taken from incoming liners only on suspicion. They have not been convicted or found guilty by any court, and they deny their guilt, and we can only guess at guilt in most cases.

All that I can make out of the statement of Congressman Bennet is that some persons at Ellis Island, who have communicated with him, think it is immoral for women detained as warrant cases to walk upon the open porch or along the corridors with other aliens or go upon the lawns, even though they are accompanied by matrons. They are, of course, kept in separate rooms. This and the fact that some women of questionable character have been admitted because their guilt was not established or because they could not be sent back to the warring countries and have been placed in good homes is the gist of the complaint. The war turned Ellis Island into a detention camp. Immigrants could not be deported to Germany, Russia, or Austria-Hungary. They kept coming in, and soon we had hundreds that had to be kept here until the end of the war, or some disposition made for them.

Station Not a Prison.

The station is not built like a prison. It merely has a number of big dormitories and little ones and three big day detention rooms. There is no way to completely isolate immoral cases or persons held for examination. The warrant cases are locked in their rooms at night. The other women sleep together in one big dormitory and the men in another. There are matrons and watchmen on duty all the time. It is almost impossible for any irregularity to occur. The only other time when immorality could occur is in the daytime. The day rooms for women are in one part of the building; those for the men in another. They are big rooms. The women warrant cases are in a room by themselves in a corridor with watchmen, matrons, workmen, and scrubwomen on duty. Scores of visitors and a half hundred representatives of religious societies are coming and going all the time. The station is filled with people all day long. Unfortunately the Government has not provided for long detentions such as the war has created, and the warrant rooms have been at times overcrowded.

Complaint is made that I opened a big playground on the lawn. I admit it; also that the warrant cases are permitted to go to the lawn under the supervision of matrons and in company with other aliens. They also walk on a big veranda, but have instructions to bother no one. The only other alternative was to lock these girls in a small room and keep them there for months, and some of them there for years, until the war permits their return. I admit that I have tried to make the terrible conditions of aliens detained at Ellis Island as comfortable as possible, but I have never countenanced any suggestion of immorality.

The hundreds of people gathered from all over Europe have conducted themselves with wonderful propriety. Many of those alleged to be immoral are only suspected of being so by the Inspector. They are taken from the ships from the first, second, or third cabins, and are held for further examination. To stamp women as immoral on suspicion is something the Government of the United States does not want to do. Certainly I do not want to do so. To put them in a small room with immoral women is not a right thing to do, yet the Government has made no provision for such cases save rooms with a dozen or more beds in them. As I said before, Ellis Island was not built for long detentions.

Congestion Caused by War.

The Department of Labor sent representatives to Ellis Island to see what could be done to relieve the war congestion. Every case was looked into thoroughly. Many of the cases were very close and those admitted until the end of the war are under some kind of probation arrangement. So far as I knew all but a few of these have made good. Some women and men are brought to the island against whom a case has been framed up by other aliens to obtain their property or business by getting the alien out of the country. Most of the aliens speak no English and the incomplete information of the Inspector is not always confirmed. Many of the cases admitted have been examined by the department directly. Many of those passed on by me were first examined by special boards appointed for the purpose, while in most cases some religious or charitable society has interceded and given assurances that it would look after the alien and give him another chance. In the 500,000 aliens that have come in during the past two years some mistakes have of course been made. That is inevitable.

Complaint is made that I have permitted men and women against whom no charge of any kind has been made to be together in a big detention room and on the porch. They also may talk together in a library we have opened and in the dining room. I admit this is true. Heretofore families were broken up. Husbands were kept from their wives. They now see one another during the day. I have recommended the admission of young British, French, and Italian soldiers wounded in the war. I have urged the admission of widows with children who would have gone back to devastated homes to starve. I have saved scores of Jews from being sent back to Arcangel to tramp across the country to whatever homes they could find. I have myself supported families that were admitted under these conditions until they found work. In one case I kept a mother and three children for five months in my own home whose husband and two boys had been shot to pieces in the British Army. I have co-operated with all kinds of organizations to relieve the situation created by the war and am glad to say almost every case has made good.

Charity Organizations Active.

A large number of organizations have co-operated in the work. Big concerts are given for the detained immigrants on Sunday, and during the week there are entertainments. Sewing classes have been organized, for the immigrants have worn out their clothes during the long wait for the ending of the war. Classes in calisthenics have been provided, and as many recreations as possible have been installed. Short of locking girls in their rooms for months at a time and denying them any access to the open air, every precaution has been taken to prevent improprieties, and during the last two years I can only recall two cases of this kind, and they were not proved.

In view of the fact that any one of the 500 employes, any alien, or any representative of any one of the seventy religious philanthropic societies with representatives at the island know that they may come to my office at any time, for my office has been open to any one for the past two years; inasmuch, too, as I have placed complaint boxes all over the station into which even anonymous communications may be placed; inasmuch as thousands of visitors and friends of aliens come to the island and see the immigrants it seems incredible that any such conditions as Congressman Bennet describes could be true and not have been known long before this.

FREDERIC C. HOWE,
Commissioner of Immigration at New York.

MAY PROSECUTE THE SHIP LINES

Continued from Page 1.

plies, if he enters into any tarnsaction, or does any act with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of such a person or body of persons, which, if entered into or done with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy, would be trading with the enemy."

It is on account of this feature of the law that neutral firms in other countries have been refraining from trading with firms on the blacklist for fear that if they trade or associate with the blacklisted firms they, too, will be added to the blacklist, and if once added to the blacklist they would lose their own trade with British subjects, who are forbidden, under heavy penalty, to deal with blacklisted firms.

Affects South American Trade.

In its investigation of the operation of the enemy trading blacklist the State Department has discovered that vessels engaged in the South American trade have been refusing to carry the goods of blacklisted persons because they have found that coal would be refused such vessels at Jamaica and other British ports. This is because the British subjects in Jamaica assert that if they furnish coal to ships that carry the goods of blacklisted firms it would be regarded by the British authorities as trading with the enemy. These merchants in Jamaica have set up the argument that the coal which they sell is their own coal; that they may sell it to whom they please and withhold it from sale to any persons to whom its delivery may be regarded as trading with the enemy or with persons in association with those who trade with the enemy.

The investigation has shown that ships threatened with a refusal of coal under these circumstances have refused to carry the goods of persons in other neutral countries who have been blacklisted. On account of the great demand for ocean tonnage and the great profits now derivable from ocean freight transportation, companies thus threatened with refusal of coal have refused shipments of blacklisted firms in order to continue the coaling of their ships at Jamaica. Steamship companies now are able to make enough money to be able to choose their freight and to refuse certain shipments. Whether transportation lines leaving American ports will be able to refuse the shipments of American firms on the new blacklist without running the risk of violation of American law has not been determined and is being considered by officials in Washington.

It was recalled by an official today that some months ago it was found that vessels flying the flag of Denmark and of Scandinavian countries were not subject to prosecution for refusing to take freight from this country when destined for German ports or ultimate destination. These ships had refused to take freight offered for shipment when destined ultimately to Germany, because if such shipments had been accepted the ships would have been detained at Kirkwall by the British Government. Rather than lose the day or days involved in such detention, these shipping companies refused to take shipments destined ultimately for delivery in Germany, regardless of whether the goods were contraband.

In the case of these lines, more freight was offered than the lines could carry, and for that reason no loss was sustained in refusing to haul the goods whose transportation would have subjected the vessels to the loss that would be occasioned by the detention of the ships at Kirkwall for examination.

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Shantung Silk Coat and Trousers, $15, $20, $25, $30.
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WILSON WELCOMES THE INDEPENDENTS

Political Processes of the Country Clearing for New Combination, He Says.

WRITES TO LEAGUE'S HEAD

Ex-Gov. Glynn Offers Services to National Committee—McCormick Off for Washington Again.

President Wilson has put his O. K. on the activities of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, which is composed chiefly of non-Democratic supporters of his candidacy. His sanction was given in a letter to Congressman William Kent of California, who has been elected Chairman of the league, and which was made public at its headquarters, 280 Madison Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Kent is the only member of Congress listed as "Independent."

Here is the President's letter:

My Dear Mr. Kent:

It gratifies me very much that you should have been selected as the Chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League and that you should be willing to serve in that capacity. The support of independent men whose convictions I share and whose purposes are my purposes also gives me the greatest encouragement not only, but makes me feel that the political processes of the country are clearing for a new and more effective combination in the work of advancing all reasonable reform to early consummation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee said yesterday that he was not prepared to make public the personnel of the prospective Democratic Campaign Committee, but denied that there was any friction regarding its makeup.

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, Chairman Edwin S. Harris of the Democratic State Committee, John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader of Kings, and W. Caryl Ely, a prominent Buffalo Democrat, were among Mr. McCormick's callers yesterday.

Ex-Governor Glynn said he had dropped in to pay his respects and offer co-operation.

"I am ready to take off my coat and assist in the campaign in any way that I may," said Mr. Glynn. "President Wilson deserves to be re-elected on his record and there is no doubt in my mind that he will be."

The former Governor said that he had no political ambitions and did not expect to be a candidate for any office this year.

Chairman McCormick will probably make another week-end trip to Washington today for conference with President Wilson and other Democrats of prominence at the Capital.

MOOSE TO VOTE BY MAIL.

Postal Card Canvass Begins—Interest in Syracuse Fight.

August F. Schwarzler, Bull Moose leader of the Bronx, is having a postal card canvass made to determine the sentiment of Progressives throughout the City of New York as between Hughes and Wilson. Prepaid postals which reached enrolled Progressives yesterday morning are addressed to Jasper & Herington, a firm of certified public accountants, which will tabulate the result.

At the headquarters of the Progressive State Committee it was predicted yesterday with an air of confidence that the State Committee, when it meets in Syracuse on Saturday, would vote in favor of indorsing Hughes. A lively fight is expected, however, both on the proposal to indorse him and any proposal to indorse Governor Whitman for renomination. A good many Progressives favor the candidacy of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals, who expects to receive the Democratic nomination for Governor. The best the followers of George W. Perkins, whose program involves the indorsement of both Hughes and Whitman, hope for, is that a sufficient number of votes may be mustered up to enable the committee to table any resolutions proposing indorsement of Judge Seabury.

T. R. DISCUSSES SYRACUSE.

Callers in Town Tell Colonel About Expected Committee Fight.

Colonel Roosevelt motored into town yesterday morning, and, after a short visit to the offices of the Metropolitan Magazine, spent the rest of the day visiting with the members of his family who are living in New York. While at the office the Colonel met several men who discussed with him the action which the Progressive State Committee may take on Saturday when it meets in Syracuse.

No inkling of what was said at these conferences could be gained from Colonel Roosevelt when he left the office. It was believed, however, that the Colonel's desire that the State Committee follow the action of the party's National Committee in Chicago and indorse Hughes would be accomplished, but the Colonel was assured that a hard fight might be looked for. After seeing Dr. Derby and others of his family the Colonel left for Oyster Bay.

McCORMICK TO SEE WILSON.

President and Chairman to Confer on Campaign Plans Today.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Campaign plans and organization of the Campaign Committee will be discussed by President Wilson tomorrow with Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The President is preparing to enter actively upon the fight for re-election as soon as Congress adjourns.

In view of the possibility that the President may be able to spend much of his time at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., his Summer home, Secretary Tumulty has arranged for offices at Asbury Park, N. J., for a part of the White House executive force.

START ATTACK ON GOVERNOR

Printing Trades Council Resents Cut in Industrial Budget.

BINGHAMTON, July 19.—Governor Whitman was condemned today in a resolution adopted at the State convention of the Allied Printing Trades Council for "tearing the heart out of the labor laws" when he cut the budget for the State Industrial Commission.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions also attacks "the plea that the cutting was done in the interests of economy." The Governor is blamed for depriving the working people of the protection of forty inspectors who were dismissed from the Department of Labor as a result of the budget cutting.

Dies of Tuberculosis in Auto.

Miss Vivian Rogers of 250 West Seventy-eighth Street died suddenly last night of tuberculosis in an automobile in the grounds of Fordham Hospital as Dr. O'Brien of that institution was attending her. The young woman had been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Smyth, at Woodbury, Conn., and was returning home accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Emma Young of 130 West Sixty-seventh Street, when she was taken ill. She became unconscious when near the hospital and the chauffeur drove the machine there. Miss Rogers had been in ill health for some time the aunt said.

'DRYS' LEAN TO HANLY.

Indiana Man Leads Sulzer in Race for Prohibition Nomination.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—The nomination of J. Frank Hanly of Indiana as the Presidential candidate of the Prohibition Party was confidently predicted tonight by his friends and leaders of the so-called organization forces in the Prohibition National Convention following the unanimous re-election of Virgil G. Hinshaw of Chicago to the Chairmanship of the National Committee. Hanly's candidacy gained further impetus by the selection of Robert H. Patton of Springfield, Ill., as permanent Chairman. Howard Kerschner of Topeka, Kan., was elected permanent secretary.

Applause punctuated the keynote address of Daniel A. Poling of Boston, temporary Chairman, and was particularly marked when he deplored the European war and assailed militarism and munitions manufacturers.

The Indiana delegation, at a closed session, agreed upon a proposal for Summer W. Haynes to place Hanly in nomination, but at the same time agreed that each member of the delegation would be at liberty to vote for any Presidential candidate.

With Mr. Patton in the chair the Hanly program met few obstacles at the afternoon session. Some delegates charged Patton with steam-rolling methods, declaring that he failed to recognize several delegates who sought to speak against motions. But he had the majority of the delegates with him and there was no effort to change any of his rulings by an appeal to the convention.

An early morning meeting of the followers of William Sulzer of New York was the signal for the unmasking of the batteries of the Sulzer and Hanly forces and bitter debates took place in hotel lobbies, in which the New York man's followers accused Hanly of trying to seize control of the party, while Hanly adherents charged Sulzer with accepting the support of the liquor interests in his candidacy for the Prohibition nomination.

Tells of Cuban Railway Progress.

Thomas W. Graves, Superintendent of Construction of the Cuban Railroad, who arrived from Santiago yesterday on the Munamar, said the service between Havana and Santiago, 535 miles, was being improved, and that by Sept. 1 there would be two double trains each way daily. He added that work was going ahead on the new railroad from Nuevitas to Cabairien, 125 miles, which will open sugar lands, and also on a road from Fomento to Trinidad, on the south side of the island.

HUGHES IRONS OUT OPPOSITION TO ICKES

Moose and G. O. P. Must Work Side by Side, He Tells Illinois Men.

OLD GUARD SURRENDERS

Albert J. Beveridge Dines with Nominee, Says Third Party Is Dead, and May Take the Stump.

When Charles E. Hughes arrived at his Hotel Astor headquarters yesterday from his Summer home at Bridgehampton he found some old-line Illinois Republicans waiting for him with further protests against Harold L. Ickes as their State's only representative on the Campaign Committee. Mr. Ickes was the Progressive National Committeeman from Illinois.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, and H. R. Rathbone, President of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, were told by Mr. Hughes that all factions must work together for the interests of the party in the nation. Mr. Rathbone insisted that Mr. Ickes had repeatedly given objectionable interviews to the newspapers, in which he intimated that he (Ickes) would run the Republican campaign in Illinois. Republican leaders had taken offense at such statements, Mr. Rathbone said. Mr. Hughes replied that Mayor Thompson, Mr. Rathbone, and others must take a broader view, and subject local differences to the big national cause.

The Old Guard surrendered to the new leader. Mayor Thompson later in the day said emphatically:

"Of course we are working for Mr. Hughes."

Reunited Party His Demand.

After his talk with the nominee, Mr. Rathbone said that Chicago would turn out every Republican when Mr. Hughes went there after his speech in Detroit on Aug. 7. It had not been decided, he said, whether the address would be delivered at the Auditorium or the Coliseum.

The statement that the Hamilton Club would be unreservedly behind Mr. Hughes was received with much enthusiasm at headquarters, as it the largest Republican organization of the kind in the State. It was accepted as evidence that the leaders of the party throughout the country were willing to follow Mr. Hughes and forget what happened in 1912.

Mr. Hughes said his principal object in the organization of the Campaign Committee was to bring together a body which would unite the Progressive and Republican parties and that he expected all past differences to be forgotten. He will remain the dominant figure in the situation. He will demand that all work together—Old Guard and Progressive—and that he shall have the last word if any dispute comes up.

The manner in which matters were handled yesterday indicated that Mr. Hughes would have his way. The members of the Old Guard on the Campaign Committee, whom he consulted went away pacified, and today he will go over the situation with Mr. Ickes. It was predicted that after that conversation the Republican and Progressive leaders in Illinois would work with one purpose and that when Mr. Hughes went to that State early in August he would be the guest of a reunited party.

Mr. Hughes saw many Republican leaders at headquarters and discussed the situation with them with the utmost frankness. He was willing to work with them, but he insisted that the Progressive Party, which had indorsed him, should have satisfactory recognition, and he made it evident that there would be no weakening on his part in that connection during the campaign.

Moose Dead, Beveridge Says.

Mr. Hughes had dinner last night with Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, one of Colonel Roosevelt's most enthusiastic supporters, who delivered the keynote address at the Progressive convention in 1912 and then ran for United States Senator. Mr. Beveridge went over the national situation with Mr. Hughes and promised him his full support.

After the dinner Mr. Beveridge said the Progressive Party was dead. He gave out a statement in which he said:

"The Progressive Party as an organized national party no longer exists. People have many opinions as to the causes that produced this condition, but it is useless to discuss them, for the fact itself stares us in the face.

"Therefore, Progressives must either refrain from voting for President at all or support the candidate of some other party. I shall vote for Mr. Hughes. In taking this stand I do not make nor imply any criticism of Progressives who may decide differently. I personally know large numbers of these men and women and hold them in the highest [illegible] esteem. Whatever they individually determine to do will be the result of their mature judgment arrived at conscientiously.

"I have known Mr. Hughes for several years and admire his ability, integrity, and courage. He is, above all else, a straightforward man, trustworthy and dependable. He means what he says and says what he means. I trust him, like him, am his friend, and shall support him.

May Stump for Hughes.

"The work on which I am engaged—the writing of the life of Chief Justice Marshall—has absolutely prevented all political activity on my part for the last eighteen months; in case the demands of this work are such as to permit me to take any part in the campaign I shall give my reasons on the stump for my conviction that the welfare of the country demands the election of Mr. Hughes."

HUGHES ALLIANCE ORGANIZES.

Philip J. McCook, President, and Women on Committee.

Philip J. McCook was elected President of the Hughes Alliance of New York State at the organization meeting in the Hotel Astor last night. Ernest Cawcroft of Jamestown was elected Treasurer, J. Adams Brown, Assistant Treasurer, and Harold G. Aron Secretary. On the Executive Committee are the following:

Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, New York; Paul Shipman Andrews, Syracuse; Walter H. Arndt, Albert S. Bard, George H. Bell, New York; John B. Burnham, Essex; Arthur F. Cosby, Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., Winfred T. Denison, Louis W. Fehr, New York; Beverley C. Dunlop, Spring Valley; Stanley Isaacs, Jacob J. Lesser, Langdon P. Marvin, New York; William Stanley Miller, Brooklyn; Robert S. Pelletreau, Patchogue; Robert Reed, New York; Charles B. Sears, Buffalo, and Cabot Ward, New York.

The list of Vice Presidents includes William Hamlin Childs, Brooklyn; Stephen C. Clark, Cooperstown; Alphonso T. Clearwater, Kingston; Addison B. Colvin, Glens Falls; Chauncey J. Hamlin, Buffalo; Robert W. Higbie, Geneva; David Jayne Hill, Rochester; Elon H. Hooker, New York; Virgil K. Kellogg, Watertown; Samuel McC. Lindsay, New York; Nathan L. Miller, Syracuse; Adelbert Moot, John Lord O'Brian, Buffalo; Willis L. Ogden, E. H. Outerbridge, Nathaniel Phillips, George Haven Putnam, New York; William Cary Sanger, Sangerfield; William Jay Schieffelin, New York; Jacob Gould Schurman, Ithaca; Henry L. Stimson, Oscar S. Straus, Leonard Wallstein, George W. Wickersham, New York; Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo; Henry A. Wise, New York; Walter C. Witherbee, Port Henry.

"We have no aim except to aid in the election of Charles E. Hughes as President," declared President McCook. "That is our sole test of membership—is a man willing to work for the election of Charles E. Hughes? That will be our sole test for what we can do in this campaign—will it help the common cause of electing Charles E. Hughes? In personnel of officers and in all its campaign activities the alliance and each branch and auxiliary of it will be nonpartisan and nonfactional. It will make no nominations, and will ratify none except that of Mr. Hughes. It will have no emblem and no place on the primary or election ballot. It will indorse neither the platform nor the principles of any particular party.

"The Democrat may come to us without feeling that he has abandoned his party or its traditions and historic principles. A Progressive may come to us without feeling that he is either leaving his party or joining any other, or that he has impaired the freedom of action which Progressives believe has been their peculiar heritage. Any Republican may come to us without feeling that he has impaired the efficiency of his party organization or that he has lent himself to any movement which will prove hostile to it."

State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner addressed the meeting, and National Chairman Willcox sent a letter welcoming the organization into the Hughes campaign.

ALLIANCE WOMEN AT TABLE.

Executive Committee Holds Meeting at Astor Luncheon.

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance held a luncheon meeting yesterday in the Hotel Astor. The first public announcement of the work of the committee and its first publications will appear immediately after Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance on July 31.

Miss Ruth Morgan and Miss Mary Antin, who were present at the luncheon, were elected Vice Chairmen of the Campaign Committee. Others present were Miss Frances A. Keller, Chairman; Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, and Mrs. George A. Romans of Connecticut.

PLEA FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

Kansas City's Ex-Mayor Tells Moose to Fight for Better Wages.

MOOSE HEART, Ill., July 19.—Addressing the international convention of the Loyal Order of Moose here today, Darius A. Brown, former Mayor of Kansas City, made a plea for women workers.

"We never can be proud of our citizenship until we know that girls are getting enough wages so they can fight the battle of life without a tremendous handicap," he said.

"The Moose membership—500,000 now and constantly growing—will be one of the big factors in the fight for a living wage for young women. We can never be honest until we stop putting into our workshops the girls and boys who should be on the playgrounds."

Hiram Davis of Cleveland, Ohio, who becomes Dictator of the Moose next month, said the Moose should have one million members by July 1, 1917, if Moose Heart is to continue the progress it has made.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH and 47TH STS.

This is the most opportune buying time of the half-year---

CLEARANCE PRICES RULE!

We must clear our wardrobes of Fashionable Summer Garments—*just at a time when you need them most*

CHARMING SUMMER WRAPS—for the many social functions of the season—including styles hand-embroidered in metal, or beautifully lined with chiffon—at **$75** and **$95**; that formerly sold up to $200. Less elaborate Wraps at **$38** and **$55**; that formerly sold to $145.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER GOWNS—Of printed chiffon, Georgette crepe, Japanese crepe, organdie, net and voile—at **$35, $55, $75**; that would regularly be $55, $95 to $145.

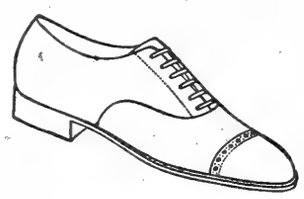
DAINTY COUNTRY FROCKS—Of dimity, batiste, net, voile, crepe and linen—at **$15** and **$25**; were $35, $38 to $50.

HANDSOME SILK AND CLOTH SUITS—Of beautiful high-grade materials, made up in the usual high-class ***Gidding*** way—at **$28**; that were $75, $95, $125 to $150—SMART STREET SUITS at **$18**; that were $45, $65 to $85.

BEAUTIFUL GARDEN HATS—just the sort to accompany delightful Summer frocks, for Garden Parties, Summer Resort wear, etc.—at **$10** and **$15**; that would regularly sell at $20 to $35. Also a CLEARANCE OF MANY TAILORED AND SPORTS HATS—at **$6**; formerly to $25.

Closing prices, on Blouses—Parasols—Handbags—Combs—and French Novelties

Men's Low Shoes For Sale At These Stores



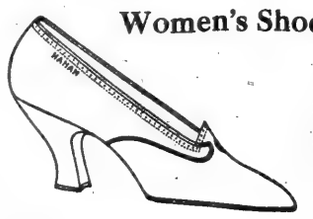
Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane.
35 Nassau St., cor. Liberty.
In B'klyn at 390 Fulton St.

Our Midseason Clearance Sale

includes a large variety of the newest Hanan models in numerous sizes and styles and various leathers. For men the black and russia leathers predominate.

For women a number of lines of attractive low shoes and pumps in a variety of colored leathers, including grays, champagne and ivory kids. A choice selection of black leather low shoes and pumps is included. All at greatly reduced prices.

Women's Shoes For Sale At These Stores



Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
297 Broadway, near Duane.
In B'klyn at 390 Fulton St.
Also at
411 Fifth Ave., New York

Hanan & Son
NINE NEW YORK STORES

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today—A Special offering of

Silk Shirts for Men at $2.95, $3.65, $4.95

Cool, Summer shirts, tailored to our own specifications from selected imported Japanese mummy cloth and high-grade domestic silks.

This material is light of weight, possesses unusual wearing quality, and laundering does not impair its high lustre in any way.

Obtainable in tan or white, in all sizes.

Silk and Silk Fibre Shirts, $2.95

In plain colors and satin stripe effects, novelty weaves, and fine quality solid color lustre faille.

Men's Fine Silk Shirts at $3.65

Such exquisite designs and beautiful weaves are seldom seen at this modest price. Included are odd lots from regular stock of high-priced silk shirts, also garments in novelty weaves, and silk broadcloths, in plain colors and various stripe effects.

Men's High-Grade Silk Shirts at $4.95 and $5.95

Shirts of the finer sort, tailored to win the approval of the most exacting individual.

In all kinds of stripe effects, and plain colors, in the following weaves:

Crepe de Chine, Crepe, Francais, Silk Faille, Tussah Cloth, Broadcloth, Radium Silk and novelty weaves.

To be had in plain colors and in heavy satin stripe and cluster stripe designs.

Men's Marquisette and Grenadine Neckwear at 55c

Liberally cut, cool, open-end scarfs in a profusion of plain colors, single and cluster stripe, and brocaded effects, reflecting the very newest ideas in neckwear for men.

In the Motor Apparel Shop today

A Sale of Men's Gray Mohair Dusters at $5

Formerly sold at $8.50

Double breasted belted back model, made of imported gray Melange mohair.

Today and continuing all week

A Sale of Men's Oxfords at Greatly Reduced Prices

Every pair of Oxfords in our regular stock included, at the following sharp reductions:

Oxfords...formerly sold at $9...reduced to $6.85
Oxfords...formerly sold at $7...reduced to $5.85
Oxfords...formerly sold at $6...reduced to $4.85
Oxfords...formerly sold at $5...reduced to $3.85

The most select and most popular leathers are included, such as patent colt and calf, mahogany tan calf, black and tan cordovan, black and tan Russia calf; black and tan kid; white buckskin in both sport shoes and Oxfords with rubber or leather soles; and white duck tennis shoes and Oxfords.

All this season's shoes, in the very latest lasts and patterns, with either plain or wing tips.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Continuance Midsummer Sale

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

At Exceptional Price Reductions

Today, Thursday and Friday

Shirts.....$1.00, $1.65 and $2.45
Pajamas.....$1.10, $2.95 and $3.45
Half Hose.....35c and 65c
Shirts and Drawers. Athletic Style. Each.....40c and 75c
Bathing Suits. Guaranteed fast colors.....$2.95

Ground Floor.

July Clearance Sale

FINE FOOTWEAR *for* MEN

The sale comprises all of the usual lines of Low Shoes carried in our stock.

Low Shoes, $6.85
Formerly $10.00
Bench made, in tan and black. Sizes slightly incomplete.

Low Shoes, $5.85
Formerly $8.00
All the newest styles for Summer and early Fall wear. Tan or Black Russia Calf or Black Kid.

Low Shoes, $4.50
Formerly $6.00
Including Black or Brown Kid, Tan or Black Russia Calf; leather or rubber soles.

Oxfords, $3.75
Formerly $5.00
Tan or Black Russia Calf and Black Kid.

Men's Low Shoes, $2.85
Formerly $4.00 to $7.00. Incomplete sizes in narrow widths.
Broken lines from regular stock in different styles and leathers.

White Buckskin Sport Oxfords and High Shoes
Formerly $7.00 and $7.50.....$5.50

Ground Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Fifth Floor B'way.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

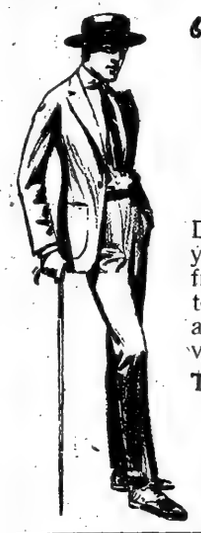
Fifth Floor B'way.

Heat Has No Terrors for the Man Who Wears Macy's

"Kool Krash" Clothes

$7.49

A "Lowest-in-the-City" Price



Dressed in one of Macy's "Kool Krash," two-piece Suits, you won't mind the hot weather. Instead you'll feel cool, fresh and comfortable. It will be an inexpensive addition to your Summer wardrobe, combining both good appearance and good service. As a warm-weather or outing suit and for vacation wear you will find it just right—a good buy.

These "Kool Krash" Suits are smartly tailored in the popular styles of today—Pinch Back and Regular Models. You will surely find the suit that looks best on you in the large assortment of plain stripes and mixtures in gray, tan, brown and other cool colors. The range of sizes is complete—even the stout man may be fitted.

Clearance of Men's & Young Men's Suits

$13.75 Suits that were $16.75 and $18.50, and some that were higher priced. $13.75

An opportunity to buy an "extra" summer suit at a very low price. The models include the Regular Sack, in two or three buttons, English Sack, with long soft roll lapels, conservative style, and the popular "Pinch Back." Among the fabrics are attractive patterns in fancy worsteds, unfinished worsteds, cassimeres and flannels. Mostly every size in the assortment, but incomplete sizes in any one lot. These suits represent the balance of our large Summer Stock which has been marked at money-saving prices for quick clearance.

FOR THE SUMMER

HARPS
$75 to $1,800
PIANOS
$150 to $700
VIOLINS
$5 to $500
VICTROLAS
$15 to $350
VICTOR RECORDS
60c to $7.00
MANDOLINS
$5 to $150
GUITARS
$5 to $175
BANJOS
$5 to $90
HAWAIIAN UKULELES
$8 to $25

BESIDES ABOVE OUR STOCK INCLUDES:

ACCORDIONS, BAND INSTRUMENTS, BUGLES, CLARINETS, CONCERTINAS, CORNETS, 'CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, DRUMS, FLUTES, HARMONICAS, MUSIC BOXES, MUSIC STANDS, MUSIC ROLLS, VIOLAS, XYLOPHONES, AND MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Telephone Murray Hill 4144.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8-10-12 East 34th Street

Value

The advertising value of a publication is determined more by the magazine's helpfulness than by its entertainment.

The Designer

The appeal of THE DESIGNER to its three hundred thousand subscribers is primarily through its practical treatment of home problems.

Butterick

PROPER DIET

We aim to counteract the awful mistakes of the mother who unfortunately thinks a baby can eat anything.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
58th St., at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
July is Summer's Hottest Month
Sennits, Mackinaws, Splits, &c.
Reduced ⅓ to ½
95c, were $1.49
$1.25, were $1.90 and $2.40
$1.90, were $2.90 and $3.90

Panama Clearance
½ Saved
$2.90 & $3.50

GenuineSo.American
Worth $5 to $7
All styles
Now Is the Time to Buy!

MARK CROSS
ESTABLISHED 1845
LONDON

For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
Natural chamois golf gloves, $1.75
For Men—
Silk gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
694 Fifth Avenue 258 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street
London—89 Regent Street

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS.

Our soldiers on the border will be glad to have The New York Times sent to them regularly. Daily and Sunday, per month 75 cents, postpaid. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

SENATE RETAINS ARMOR PLANT PLAN

Motion to Strike Out Provision for Government Factory Defeated, 51 to 17.

NAVAL BILL VOTE DELAYED

Protracted Debate on Anti-Collusion Amendment—La Follette Says Munition Makers Staged Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Senate's intention to take a final vote today on the Naval Appropriation bill was not fulfilled. By a vote of 51 to 17 the Senate rejected a motion by Senator Oliver to strike the Government armor plate plant section from the bill. Senator Taggart was the only Democrat who supported the motion. A motion by Senator Oliver to refer the armor plate manufacture question to the Federal Trade Commission was voted down, 49 to 16, with Senator Newlands the only Democrat supporting it.

Later debate came up on the amendment by Senator La Follette, prohibiting the use of any war ship provided for in the bill in collecting any private claim of any individual, co-partnership, or corporation in Mexico or any of the other Latin American countries. This debate was protracted and prevented the passage of the bill.

After efforts to kill the amendment on points of order, Senator Reed opposed it on the ground that it was general in character and was designed to tie the hands of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, in violation of the Constitution. Senator Sutherland supported the view that it was not general legislation, and that Congress had power under the Constitution to make the regulations under which the army and navy should be used.

Senator La Follette assailed the bill as one of extravagant and unreasonable surrender to the demands of the trusts which he described as controlling the munition industries.

"One year ago," he declared, "we appropriated for military purposes $429,000,000. We are now attempting to appropriate $844,000,000 for military purposes. There isn't a Senator on this floor who would have dared to vote for this bill one year ago. There isn't a man in the country that would have dared to ask that we pass it. Tell me what has occurred in twelve months to cause Congress to vote submissively for such enormous sums for the army and navy.

"Twelve months ago the war in Europe was at high tide. One half the people of Europe were at the throats of their fellow-men. There was just as much cause then for these large expenditures for war purposes. But in the interval, the stage has been set, the scenery placed, the music attuned, the curtain rung up and every influence that could be brought to play has been set in operation that this result might be produced. Picture shows, works of fiction, paid advertisements, volumes of editorials and lectures have all been employed to bring the country to this vast expenditure for military purposes.

"If this expenditure is necessary now, why not a year ago? You had then all the power of Germany, of England, of France, of Russia, and of Italy and Austria-Hungary in your eyes. Why didn't you see it then? Your imagination had not been appealed to then. Bethlehem Steel at 40 is not as inspiring as at 640. The martial music of hired bands in preparedness parades had not then stirred your blood. I at one time had thought to introduce a resolution to investigate these preparedness parades. Who financed them? I overheard workingmen talking who said they were forced to march in them. They were all a part of a damnable scheme to support this iniquitous appropriation for the army and the navy.

"Turning to the Democratic side of the chamber, Senator La Follette said: "You are bidding in the financial schemes of the financial masters of this country, and the people whose backs will bend under the load of taxation that must follow will hold you to account. There is no substantial reason why you should double the burden of the American people. This Democratic Administration has given no good reason for doubling the taxes of the country. If anyone were to go out into the great States of the West and tell the people what you are doing they would certainly hold you to account for it."

Senator La Follette charged that the larger newspapers of the country were influenced by the advertising of the "interests" behind the preparedness propaganda to devote most space to the testimony of witnesses before the Congressional committees who favored preparedness.

"A cheap skate of a business man can get a column and a half of the front page if he will boost preparedness," he shouted, "but General Weaver, who speaks against it, cannot get a line. These newspapers sell their editorial goodwill along with their advertising. It costs something to say that, but for some years I have stood ready to pay the price."

Senator La Follette quoted voluminously from reports of the committee hearings to prove that the navy is in better shape than preparedness advocates make it appear. He insisted that it is stronger than Germany's navy, and pointed out that Germany, with a navy about half as large as England's, had been able to prevent an invasion of her territory.

BUSINESS BLIGHTED BY LAW.

Electrical Men Hear of Conflict of Statutes.

The sixteenth annual convention of the National Electrical Contractors' Association, which opened yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, decided to offer its support to the preparedness movement through the "Conference Committee on National Preparedness," of which Henry A. Wise Wood is Chairman.

At the opening session yesterday morning the speakers were Lewis H. Woods, President of the New York State Association; John R. Galloway, retiring President of the National Association; James H. McGraw, President of the McGraw Publishing Company; T. Commerford Martin, Secretary of the National Electric Light Association; Arthur Williams, of the New York Edison Company; James M. Wakeman, General Manager of the Society for Electrical Development, and Edward Trefz, Field Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The continued tendency of legislators to regard big business as a menace was deplored by Mr. Trefz in his address. "We are law crazy," he said. "In the last five years our National and State law-making bodies have passed 62,550 laws, forgetting perhaps that God Almighty has made a very fair success out of his universe with only ten. This country, the greatest business organization in the world, permits fifty-five different systems of bookkeeping in Washington and fewer than fifty of the 422 members of Congress before the present one ever looked a payroll in the face."

It was decided to hold the next national convention in New Orleans in October, 1917.

The following officers for the coming year have been suggested by the nominating committee: President, Robley S. Stearnes, New Orleans; First Vice President, W. K. Tuohey, Springfield, Mass.; Second Vice President, J. C. Rendler, Los Angeles; Third Vice President, J. T. Marron, Rock Island, Ill.; Treasurer, James S. Hilton, Syracuse; Secretary, George H. Duffield, Utica; Sergeant at Arms, James F. Burns, Schenectady.

GUFFEY MADE POSTMASTER.

President Nominates Acting Official to Succeed McNeil, Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Alexander S. Guffey, acting Postmaster at Pittsburgh, was nominated today by President Wilson to succeed Dr. George W. McNeil as Postmaster at that city. Dr. McNeil, a Democrat, whose removal was announced yesterday, for "failure to cooperate with the department," and who had been here attending the convention of the National Association of Postmasters, left early today for Pittsburgh, after having his name removed from the list of speakers for today's session.

Post Office Department officials said that Dr. McNeil was dismissed for refusing to carry out instructions given in connection with a reorganization designed to increase the efficiency of the Pittsburgh Post Office.

VARIABLE RATES UNDER FIRE

Commission Moves to Stop Fixing on Basis of Quantity.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Investigation into the practice of making freight rates conditional upon the size of shipments was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and notices were sent to railroads to show cause before Oct. 1 why the custom should not be discontinued.

The commission in another decision ruled that the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was justified in sending grain from Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska to Galveston and New Orleans by routes which eliminate Oklahoma City as a milling point.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't judge a leader by his followers!

Club Cocktails

have many imitations which are easily and pleasurably avoided.

VACATION FOR GERARD.

Ambassador to Germany to Seek Rest in Norway and Sweden.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has advised the State Department he soon will leave Berlin on a trip to the Scandinavian Peninsula. Officials here explained today that Mr. Gerard merely was going on a vacation without special instructions and that no significance could be attached to his trip. He probably will visit both Norway and Sweden.

Except for short visits to Munich and resorts near Berlin, the Ambassador has been constantly on duty ever since assuming his post.

Calls Hearse, Kills Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., July 19.—Calling a hearse to a lonely spot on the Ocean Boulevard to "find the body of a man," R. W. Hutchinson of Pittsburgh, Penn., met the hearse near the Croker place and, after riding a short distance on it, alighted and shot himself through the right temple, dying almost instantly.

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,200 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$3,700
3,000 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick two family dwelling, value	5,000
7,500 at 5%	on three story and basement brick dwelling, value	11,250
36,500 at 5%	on five-story and basement brick and stone apartment, value	55,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

Direct and Permanent Service for Owners of

Overland and Willys Knight Cars

OUR business in the Metropolitan District had grown to such proportions that some time ago we realized, if we were to render proper and befitting service to Overland and Willys-Knight owners, that it would be necessary to make available the service facilities and factory organization of Willys-Overland, Inc. We determined as the only means of guaranteeing a permanent and satisfactory service, that our policy for the future should be to handle the territory ourselves.

Accordingly we purchased property on 57th Street, between 10th and 11th Avenues, running through to 58th Street. On this site a ten story Service Station, containing 300,000 square feet of floor space, is already under construction and will, when completed, be the most conveniently located station of the kind in Manhattan. That was the first step in the working out of our new policy.

Pending the completion of our permanent headquarters, we invite all persons interested in Overland and Willys-Knight cars to call upon us at our temporary salesroooms, as below, and our Service Stations in the Bronx and Newark, already in operation. We assure you of the promptest and most courteous attention to your needs.

Overland
Model 75B $635

IF YOU will compare this new Overland with any other low priced car on the market—for speed, abundance of power, real riding comfort and economy, you will find that it will back anything else clear off the boards.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. 35-37 Halsey St., Newark
SERVICE STATIONS—150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx
and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark

A War Map of Europe Today

The military situation is changing, but the general lines are static. A superb **double-page** map of the whole of Europe with the general military lines shown is

A Big Feature of This Week's Mid-Week

This map alone is worth the full price of the Mid-Week. It will be tacked up, framed, or filed by every one as a valued permanent possession. All in rotogravure, adorned with portraits of chief Generals engaged.

Issue of July 20th on all news stands today.

The Submarine Illustrated

There is new interest in the submarine. The Mid-Week has an illustrated article on this subject, with pictures of the Deutschland which are worth while: the real appearance of the submarine, inside and outside.

How Verdun Is Being Obliterated

There are five pictures in this issue showing the appalling destruction of Verdun. It is becoming a heap of burning embers. A story in pictures of the overwhelming destruction of a city. Not possible to be described in words.

How the Allies Prepare for Advances

Pictures show the regions of Picardy during the allied advance. Scenes of desolation due to the unparalleled hurricane of shell fire. Revealing the truth of the ghastly horror of the present battles.

By the Waters of Babylon

The reader is conducted through the historic regions of the Tigris by the waters of Babylon, with all the chief features beautifully illustrated; a delightful sketch with charming illustrations and informing.

The Soldier's Return

There is also a **full-page painting** in this issue: a canvas by Jos. Clark of the British Institute, on exhibition at the Royal Academy. It portrays the visit of a young soldier from Flanders to his home in middle England, telling his tales of war to his aged parents and young sisters, who listen to him with rapt and fascinated idolatry. A very human picture that will have universal appeal.

Twenty-four Pages Rotogravure

A table of contents would be confusing. There are 24 pages of Rotogravure. Every page is worth a frame and every page depicts some NEW FEATURE of the great war at all fronts, which is full of interest, information, and artistic value.

Mid-Week Pictorial

An illustrated weekly auxiliary of The New York Times, issued every Thursday—24 pages.

All News Stands Today - - - All News Stands Today
10 cents a copy - - - $5.00 a year
Times Square - - - New York City

W. P. BILLINGS NAMED IN ALIENATION SUIT

With Daughter Who Eloped with Chauffeur, Defendant in Suit of Mrs. C. M. Wood.

WIFE ASKS SEPARATION, TOO

Attorneys Make Efforts to Keep Facts Secret—Son Figured in Action Against Adele Blood.

An alienation suit, in which William Perry Billings, formerly a member of the Stock Exchange firm of C. I. Hudson & Co. and a banker in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and his daughter, Mrs. Frances Billings Reynolds, who eloped with her father's chauffeur five years ago, were named as defendants, and a separation suit against Charles Mitchell Wood, whose affections are alleged to have been alienated, were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Mary Emma Wood.

Efforts were made by all the attorneys in the case to prevent the facts from becoming public. The fact that the suits are pending became known through the filing of a notice of appearance by the law firm of Price Bros., in behalf of the defendants in both actions.

The actions are brought by the law firm of Baldwin, Fisher & Potter of 31 Nassau Street, which has served only the summonses in the actions on the defendants. Edwin Baldwin, head of the firm, insisted that he could not discuss the suits, and when pressed to tell something about the identity of Mr. Wood he merely said: "He might be a salesman." He refused to discuss Mrs. Wood's ground for believing that Mr. Billings and his married daughter have induced her husband to leave her.

Both Mr. Billings and his daughter, as well as his 19-year-old son, Andrew, who is a student at Lafayette College, have had publicity before. It was announced on July 15, 1911, that Miss Billings and her father's chauffeur, Guy Reynolds, had eloped to Towanda, N. Y., from Wilkes-Barre, where Mr. Billings was then living, and had been married with the consent of Miss Billings's mother, but against the wishes of her father. When Mr. Billings heard of the marriage he forgave his daughter and invited her and her husband to live with him. Miss Billings first met Reynolds when he was employed as expert driver for an automobile concern and was participating in a hill-climbing contest. He later entered the employ of Mr. Billings and the daughter soon took such an interest in him that their frequent appearances together excited comment.

Reynolds later went into the automobile business and Miss Billings sought her father's consent to marry him. Mr. Billings objected on the ground that she was too young, but she later got her mother's approval and the marriage was arranged. When Mr. Billings came to New York to enter the firm of C. I. Hudson & Co., Mrs. Reynolds accompanied him and presided over his home on Riverside Drive, while his wife remained in Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Billings and his daughter got into the newspapers again last Fall when Wood's name was also connected with theirs. At that time, on the application of young Andrew Billings, Wood was appointed by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton his guardian ad litem to bring suit against Adele Blood, the actress, who had been divorced by Edwards Davis. In the suit Wood alleged, in behalf of Young Billings, that Miss Blood had got possession of certain valuable furniture from the Billings apartment, which belonged to the son, and had taken it to her home at Great Neck, L. I., refusing to return it when requested to do so.

As soon as she heard that the suit was brought, Miss Blood sent back the furniture and announced that it was all a mistake. She said she had met Mrs. Frances Billings Reynolds, and became attached to her because Mrs. Reynolds sought her friendship. She said that the elder Billings was giving up his apartment and was going to Bretton Hall to live, and had permitted her to select certain furniture and take it to her home. She said she didn't know that the furniture belonged to the son.

At the time the suit was brought Wood was described as a friend of young Billings, living at 66 West Ninety-sixth Street.

BOY SWIMMER FINDS BODY.

Woman Drowns While Bathing at Far Rockaway.

Lawrence Mulhearn of 172 St. James Place, Brooklyn, was swimming beyond the breakers at Far Rockaway off Wavecrest Avenue yesterday afternoon when he suddenly felt a heavy body of some kind brush against his legs in the water. Mulhearn said afterward his first impulse was to shout, "Shark!" and thrash the water about him until help arrived, but his momentary scare passed, and on looking down in the water he discovered that what he had taken for a shark was the unconscious body of a woman bather. Mulhearn dived for the body, and with assistance brought it ashore.

An ambulance from St. Joseph's Hospital, on which there was a pulmotor, was called, and the surgeon worked for half an hour over the unconscious woman. The task was found useless, however, and she was pronounced dead.

The woman was later identified as Elizabeth Casedpee, 19 years old, who was employed as a maid in the household of Morris Boss at 262 Rue de St. Felix, Far Rockaway. It was learned the girl had gone swimming from the Ostend Hotel Baths. She was considered a good swimmer.

SUFFRAGISTS GIVE PARTIES.

May Wilson Preston Hostess at One; Mrs. Crowell at Another.

A suffrage bridge party was given by May Wilson Preston, the artist, in her studio at her home in Bellport, L. I., yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Preston has made over an old Long Island farm house for her Summer home, and the studio, a green-latticed, white building, is made from an old barn. Last evening a suffrage garden party was given Mrs. Sarah Boors Crowell, at Boors Point, L. I. The house is the ancestral home of the Boors, and one of the historic landmarks of Long Island.

There is to be a suffrage ball at the Belltair Clubhouse, Port Jefferson, on Friday evening, July 21, and a Venetian fête for suffrage at Glen Cove, on the grounds of Mrs. Stanley B. Ineson on Saturday evening. Different villages in the vicinity will take part in the fête, which will also include a bazaar.

TO PLAN AID FOR SOLDIERS.

American Women's Supply League Will Meet This Afternoon.

The American Women's Supply League, an independent military relief organization, will hold a meeting at 4 o'clock today in a vacant house lent for the work by Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

Present will be Mrs. John Hays Hammond, organizer and President; Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who will speak, and members of the Executive Committee, among others Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of the Republican candidate for President; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Mrs. William McKee. Mrs. Penrhyn Stanlaws is Chairman of Publicity.

KILLS HER BETRAYER IN BUSY CITY OFFICE

Magazine Pistol Bullet Barely Misses Two of Thirty Clerks in Bureau of Child Hygiene.

3 SHOTS IN VICTIM'S BACK

Had Lured Woman from Husband and Sought to Compel Her to Put Their Baby Into Asylum.

Thirty employes of the Bureau of Child Hygiene were at work on the fourth floor of the Health Department Building, Walker and Centre Streets, when a man and a woman entered the big room yesterday afternoon and asked to see Miss Mary Arnold, Executive Secretary of the Babies' Welfare Association.

The association is not a part of the Health Department, but has its headquarters at the central office so it may co-operate more closely with the city authorities in finding homes or boarding places for babies. The woman cried quietly while the man said in broken English that his wife wanted to enter their baby in an institution or a home.

Miss Arnold, who had stepped up to the low railing that divided the big room in which the clerks work from a small space set aside for callers, reached for an application blank, when a revolver shot brought all work to a sudden halt. Three other shots followed quickly.

George Miller, a clerk, sitting at a desk a few feet from the rail, was especially startled as one of the bullets whizzed within half an inch of his head, smashed a glass partition, and buried itself in the wall of a small room, six inches above the head of Miss Wilhelmina Rathman, Superintendent of Nurses. The bullet crossed a corner of the big room in which the other clerks were at work, several of them almost in its path.

The startled clerks, many of them screaming with fright, glanced toward the wooden railing and saw the man who had been talking to Miss Arnold sink slowly to his knees, then to the floor. The woman had stopped crying, and as she sat down on a visitors' bench she quietly placed the revolver from which she had fired the four shots upon the bench beside her.

Several girls in the bureau became hysterical, and Dr. Josephine Baker, the Director, summoned Police Lieutenant Samuel G. Belton from the ninth floor of the building. Dr. William Allen took the woman on the bench by the arm, but she made no resistance. The man she had shot lay dead on the floor, but she did not look at the body.

Detectives Thomas Healy and William Raftes, sent from the Detective Bureau, learned that the woman was Mrs. Anna Ershoff, 34 years old, of 211 East Tenth Street. The dead man, they were told, was Charles Rabico, 29 years old, a machinist, but they did not learn where he had lived. The woman did not speak English, and they got an account of the shooting, and a suggestion of what led up to it, from Miss Arnold.

Miss Arnold said the woman, left her husband in Cincinnati to go with Rabico several months ago, came to the Babies' Welfare Association with a note from the Charities Department saying that the child for whom the home was sought had been born after she had left her husband. Rabico, who had also been married and had two children, had urged Mrs. Ershoff to give up the baby that had been born to them and she had finally consented.

Rabico was explaining this in broken English to Miss Arnold when the woman, who had been crying, stepped suddenly behind him, and shot him with a magazine pistol. One bullet entered the back of his head, two others imbedded themselves in his back, and the fourth, fired as he was sinking to his knees, sped over his shoulder, barely missed Mr. Miller, and entered the wall above the head of Miss Rathman.

To interpreters Mrs. Ershoff said in Russian that Rabico was an anarchist and did not believe in marriage. He had called her a "worthless woman," she said, and had killed her affection by insisting that she send the child, of which he was the father, to a home. Knowing that her living with him was lawless, she decided to employ a lawless remedy to punish him, she said. She betrayed no emotion when examined at Police Headquarters, and was equally quiet in the office of the Coroner.

She was remanded to the Tombs on a charge of manslaughter, pending the inquest.

ATWOOD HELD IN SHOOTING

Boston Physician Whom He Attacked Is at Point of Death.

BOSTON, July 19.—An autopsy on the body of Dr. Celia Adams, who, according to the police, poisoned herself yesterday a few hours before her fiancé, Dr. Elderidge D. Atwood, shot and probably fatally wounded Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, was discussed today as likely to have an important bearing on the motive for the crime as explained by Atwood.

The only light thrown on the suicide and assault, which aroused peculiar interest because of the prominence of the persons involved, was volunteered by Atwood, who told the police that the young woman had intimated to him the night before her death that she could not marry im because she had been mistreated by Dr. Harris.

Atwood, a youth of 23 years, was arraigned in court, and in default of bonds of $15,000 was committed to jail for a further hearing July 28. The proceedings were brief. The prisoner was not represented by counsel and did not plead.

A statement given out late today by Dr. George B. Magrath, the medical examiner, says that Dr. Adams "came to her death from the effects of a poison, received by mouth, the nature of which is undetermined. When, where, and under what circumstances this poison was received is not apparent from facts now in my possession," Dr. Magrath added.

Dr. Harris lay at the point of death at the City Hospital tonight. Hospital physicians said they feared Dr. Harris could not live twenty-four hours, as his condition was regarded as critical. During the night they removed to ofm the three bullets which entered his body.

CITIZENS ASK WILSON TO END CLOAK STRIKE

Plea Based on Danger to Nation's Clothing, Wool, Cotton, and Textile Industries.

PERMANENT PEACE SOUGHT

Has Cost Millions — Busy Season at Hand — Coal Strike Settlements Cited as Precedents.

Under the plea that the cloakmakers' strike threatens the supply of women's clothing for the whole nation, threatens the price of the South's cotton crop and of the wool clip of the West, and seriously affects the textile industry of New England, thirty-five New York business men will send to President Wilson today a petition setting forth that the twelve weeks' contest in the needle trade has become a national problem, and asking that steps be taken to settle the strike and establish a permanent plan for pacific relations. The appeal will be sent through Henry Morgenthau.

Mayor Mitchel, who arranged the peace conference which ended in failure on Tuesday, will write to President Wilson today indorsing the action of the business men, and asking Federal intervention on the basis that the strike has kept 50,000 people from work for twelve weeks, with $5,000,000 loss of wages, millions more of loss to the trade, while $100,000,000 in orders await resumption of work. This week is the beginning of the normal Fall busy season in the cloak and suit industry.

While the petition to the President leaves to him decision of how the inquiry should be made, the signers expect him to turn it over to the Department of Labor, which has settled many disputes through arbitration.

The petition sets forth that the output of the industry in New York City is $225,000,000 a year, and to justify the appeal for action says:

Coal Strike Precedents.

"What has been done in the anthracite coal strikes in 1902 and in the Colorado Coal Commission, under your own initiative, may well be undertaken in the case of the present crisis in the cloak and suit industry."

The petition then presents the advantage of the protocol system, defeated in 1910 largely by Louis D. Brandeis, and asks the President to name a commission to investigate the cloak and suit industry and recommend plans for permanent peace.

Those who signed the petition were Cleveland H. Dodge, H. A. Caesar, A. Barton Hepburn, William H. Douglas, Darwin P. Kingsley, Henry Clews, George H. Hodeman, William H. Gibson, Frank A. Ferris, Irving T. Bush, Jacob H. Schiff, George A. Zabriskie, James Talcott, Calvin Tomkins, Jesse I. Straus, Welding Ring, Thomas F. Victor, Henry Hentz, Clarence Whitman, Edwin S. Schenck, George Haven Putnam, James H. Post, George Naumberg, William McCarroll, Sam A. Lewisohn, Jules S. Bache, Walter E. Frew, W. L. Saunders, Lewis L. Clarke, Lee Kohns, William Fellowes Morgan, Elbridge G. Snow, S. V. V. Huntington, Ralph Peters, and Charles L. Bernheimer.

Mr. Bernheimer, who has been largely instrumental in securing the signers to the petition, was a member of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation which prevented a strike in 1915.

"I have made long and close study of the situation, and there must be an end of these periodical fights," he said. "But that cannot come until there is established some permanent peace basis. Such endurance fights as that going on in New York today are costly to the employers and cruel to the workers. Public opinion is not the great power it is said to be unless it can remedy this condition."

100-Franc Gift from Paris.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Cloakmakers' Union, will report to Mayor Mitchel today on the results of the conference which failed. Mr. Schlesinger received from the French Federation of Labor yesterday an order for 100 francs as a contribution to the strike fund, with regrets from the French labor officials that on account of the war they could send no more. The letter containing the 100 francs was mailed in Paris on July 1, and expressed the hope that the cloakmakers would win their strike.

The Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Protective Association held an all-day session yesterday, after which President Wile said he had nothing to announce.

Gen. Castro, Released, Now at Hote

General Cipriano Castro, ex-Presiden of Venezuela, who has been detained a Ellis Island by the Immigration authorities since Sunday, was released yesterday morning and landed at the Battery at 10:20 o'clock, accompanied by his wife. He will stay at the Hotel Savoy until Saturday and sail for Porto Rico on the steamship Coamo.

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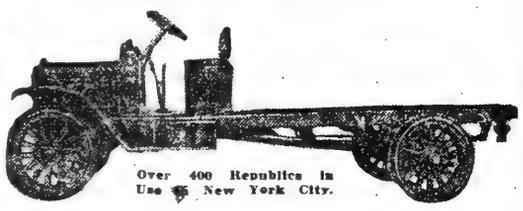

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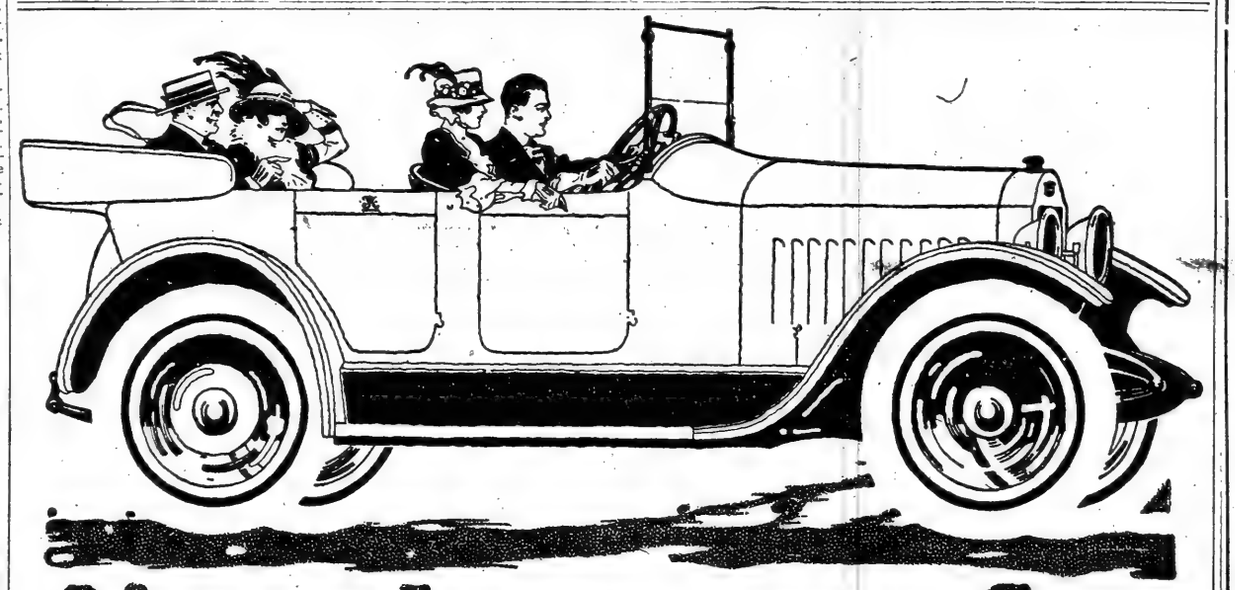

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As an experienced motorist you will be interested in a clutch so balanced that it yields to finger-pressure; in a powerful service brake and in a real emergency brake; in a weather-tight windshield; in deep, soft, genuine leather upholstered seats; in a hundred other details overlooked in other cars.

The Liberty is here—ready for your exacting inspection.

Come to me with a list of car features you regard as important. I will personally prove to you, point by point, the dominant superiority of the Liberty. The more you know about cars, the more quickly the Liberty will sell itself to you on a bed-rock basis of comfort, beauty, dependability and performance.

JOHN F. PLUMMER, *President*

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1. Light operating balanced clutch—it yields to a finger pressure.
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3. Smooth and silent gear shift.
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5. Cradled comfort of spring suspension.
6. Doors wider than usual.
7. Wide, deep, comfortable seats — genuine leather.
8. Comfort of driving position — plenty of room.
9. Weather-tight windshield.
10. Clean cut lines.

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YANKEES LINE UP ENOUGH SOUND MEN TO TROUNCE THE BROWNS IN A BRACE OF GAMES

YANKEES NOT TOO CRIPPLED TO WIN

Donovan's Battered Brigade Repulses Invading Browns In Two Engagements.

HIGH VICTIM THIS TIME

Daily Casualty Rob Local Team of Its Peppery Left Fielder, Who Strains a Leg Badly.

One of the best jobs in town just now, and one requiring constant activity, is that of club physician to the Yankee baseball club. The players are being smashed up so fast that they keep the doctor skipping from cot to cot.

Hughey High is the latest one to get injured. He whirled over like a cartwheel three or four times yesterday at the Polo Grounds, trying to make a catch and strained his left leg so badly that he had to limp to the clubhouse, and will be out of the game for a few days at least.

You can readily see how it comes about that the club physician is negotiating for a new country estate on Long Island, a yacht, and a covey of motor cars.

Misfortune may come and misfortune may go, but the Yankees keep right on winning. Yesterday up on Coogan's flats, where it was just about torrid enough to roast peanuts on the home plate, the suffering clan of Donovan took two games from the St. Louis Browns, and just held their narrow lead of one game in the league race, as the Red Sox bumped the Tigers twice. The Yanks took the first game without doing anything miraculous by a score of 5 to 0, and they were able to squeeze home in front with the second game by a score of 5 to 4.

Dineen Scatters Players Lavishly.

Umpire Bill Dineen was among those who suffered from the heat. That is, the players said he did, and they even went so far as to intimate that it affected his eyesight. Fielder Jones, who is making a commendable effort to manage the Browns, developed far too much chin-music to suit Dineen, so Bill exiled him to the clubhouse, and would have sent him to the wilds of Siberia if it had been in his power. Ray Caldwell was on the Yankee bench and he also made remarks about Dineen which no sensitive person like an umpire could possibly endure, so Slim also took a hike.

The first game brought out a fine bit of pitching artistry by Allan Russell. He held the Browns to four wee hits, two of which came in the ninth inning. He fanned seven of the enemy and pitched himself out of difficulties in masterly fashion.

While Russell was making the Browns succumb to his elusive service, the Yankees were hitting Ernie Koob without any consideration. Ernie is the lad who recently pitched seventeen scoreless innings against Boston. He hails from Kalamazoo, and received his degree in baseball from the Ypsilanti Normal School. The Yankees knocked him out of the box in the sixth inning, and he was succeeded by another stranger named Bill Fincher from Little Rock. Fielder Jones came to town with the biggest collection of pitchers in captivity. He has ten here upon whom he can call in any game. The trouble is, the games do not last long enough for him to use them all.

Koob's Trouble Began in Third.

Magee started the oppression of Koob in the third inning with a double. He went to third on High's infield bang and Peckinpaugh walked, filling the bases. Baumann, pinch-hitting for Pipp, sent a sacrifice fly to Miller and Magee scored. Oldring's single through third scored High.

Magee and High, by the way, have proven a big help to the Yankees during their recent trials and tribulations. Magee, since he accepted the position of lead-off batter, has been measuring up the standard of play that was predicted for him early in the season. High is not only fielding his position in sensational fashion, but he is also hitting the ball hard when men are sojourning on the bases.

The end of Koob came in the sixth. Mullen started with a double and Boone got a pass. Nunamaker's triple scored both runners, and Nunamaker counted while Magee was being tossed out at first.

The second game was a haphazard affair, which lasted two hours and fifteen minutes. Ray Fisher and Earl Hamilton were the pitchers at the beginning. The Yanks, after getting a good lead, had to call upon Mogridge and Shawkey to save the game. Shawkey was the boy who really saved it.

The Browns were the first to count in the second. George Sisler tripled and Pratt popped to Nunamaker. Marsans rolled to Fisher and Sisler was put out at the plate. Severeid then belted a double to left which scored Marsans. It was while running in at top speed trying to get Severeid's drive that High was injured. He had almost got within reach of the ball when he stumbled and turned a couple of somersaults. He limped in after the third man was out and had to go to the clubhouse.

Yankees Draw Up on Even Terms.

In the same inning the Yankees tied the score. Mullen singled, went to second on a wild pitch, to third after Boone's long fly to right, and counted on a double steal with Nunamaker, who had judiciously accepted a pass. Donovan's men got another in the third. Magee walked and went to second on Hartzell's single. Then Hamilton unraveled one of the first balks seen about here in many a moon, and both runners went up a base. Pipp's sacrifice fly sent Magee home.

The Yanks hit Hamilton hard in the fifth, when singles by Magee and Hartzell, a double by Peckinpaugh, and a large-sized error by Pratt on Mullen's grounder, gave them their other three runs.

The Browns got one in the sixth on Austin's double, Gedeon's error, and an out. In the seventh, Fisher loaded up the bases with no one out, when Severeid and Johnson singled and Babe Borton got a pass. Mogridge came to the rescue, but he didn't rescue much. Shotton forced Borton, and Severeid scored. Austin was out at first, and Johnson scored. Shawkey relieved Mogridge, and saved the day without any more damage to the home troupe. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	5	1	1	3	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	0	2	0
High,lf	5	1	1	1	0	Austin,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Peck'p'gh,ss	3	0	0	1	1	Miller,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Pipp,1b	1	0	0	1	1	Sisler,1b	4	0	0	13	0
Baumann,3b	2	0	0	1	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Oldring,rf	4	0	2	5	0	Marsans,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Mullen,2b,1b	3	1	0	2	2	Hartley,c	4	0	1	2	0
Boone,2b	2	1	1	2	0	Johnson,ss	4	0	0	1	6
Nu'maker,c	2	1	1	9	0	Koob,p	1	0	0	0	3
Russell,p	4	0	0	1	1	Fincher,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	31	5	10	27	5	Total	31	0	4	24	14

Error—Sisler.

New York	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Magee, Mullen. Three-base hit—Nunamaker. Stolen bases—High, 2. Sacrifice hits—Boone, Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—Baumann. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 3; off Koob, 6; off Fincher, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Koob, 9 hits and 5 runs in five innings, (none out in sixth inning;) off Fincher, 1 hit and no runs in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, (Miller.) Struck out—By Russell, 7; by Koob, 1; by Fincher, 1. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	0	2	2	1	Shotton,lf	4	0	1	2	0
High,lf	0	0	0	0	0	Austin,3b	3	0	0	2	0
d'Alexander	1	0	1	0	0	Miller,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Hartzell,lf	2	1	1	4	0	aHartley	0	0	0	0	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	2	1	7	Dwyer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	6	1	Sisler,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Oldring,rf	4	1	0	1	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Mullen,2b	4	1	1	3	2	Marsans,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Boone,3b	4	0	0	1	4	Severeid,c	4	1	2	5	1
Nunamaker,c	2	0	1	5	3	Johnson,ss	4	1	2	2	4
Fisher,p	3	0	0	1	2	Hamilton,p	1	0	0	0	2
Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0	bBorton	0	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0	Tobin,rf	1	0	0	0	0
						cChapman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	6	27	15	Total	35	4	9	24	12

a-Batted for Miller in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Hamilton in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Davenport in ninth inning.
d-Batted for High in third inning.
Error—Johnson, Peckinpaugh, Miller.

New York	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5	
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4	

Two-base hits — Severeid, Peckinpaugh, Austin. Three-base hit — Sisler. Stolen bases—Mullen, Nunamaker, Sisler, Marsans. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Double play—Magee and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Shawkey, 1; off Hamilton, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hamilton, 8 hits and 3 runs in six innings; off Davenport, no hits and no runs in two innings; off Fisher, 8 hits and 1 runs in six inings, (none out in the seventh;) off Mogridge, no hits and no runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Shawkey, 1 hit and no runs in two and a third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton (High;) by Shawkey, (Hartley.) Balk—Hamilton. Struck out—By Shawkey, 2; by Davenport, 2. Wild pitch—Hamilton. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 0.
(First game.)
New York, 5; St. Louis, 4.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 6; Washington, 3.
(First game.)
Washington, 6; Chicago, 2.
(Second game.)
Boston, 4; Detroit, 2.
(First game.)
Boston, 9; Detroit, 5.
(Second game.)
Cleveland 12; Philadelphia, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Chicago, 6.
Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
(First game, 14 innings.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
(Second game.)
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	50	35	.588
Boston	48	35	.578
Cleveland	47	37	.560
Chicago	45	37	.549
Washington	44	39	.530
Detroit	44	42	.512
St. Louis	37	48	.429
Philadelphia	18	59	.234

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	46	32	.590
Boston	41	32	.562
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
New York	38	35	.494
Pittsburgh	37	40	.481
Chicago	39	44	.470
St. Louis	39	44	.459
Cincinnati	34	49	.410

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

WHITE SOX BREAK EVEN.

Beat Senators by 6 to 3 in First Game, but Lose Second by 6 to 2.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Chicago and Washington split even today, Chicago winning the first game, 6 to 3, and Washington the second, 6 to 2. In the first game, after E. Collins's error had aided Washington to tie the score, Johnson went in to pitch, and three singles, a hit batsman, and a sacrifice fly gave Chicago its victory. In the second game Benz was batted hard and retired in favor of Danforth, but Johnson kept Chicago's hits well scattered. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ser,ss,2b	3	0	0	5	3	Moller,lf	3	0	0	2	0
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	1	3	Foster,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Milan,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Milan,cf	4	0	2	4	0
J'kson,rf,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Rice,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	0	10	1	Shanks,3b	4	0	0	2	2
J. Collins,lf	3	2	0	1	0	Jamieson,1b	2	1	0	11	1
Terry,ss	4	0	0	1	3	Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	0
Schalk,c	3	2	2	6	2	Henry,c	1	0	1	0	0
McM'lin,3b	2	0	1	0	1	cAinsmith,c	0	1	0	1	0
V.K'nitz,3b	1	0	0	0	1	McBride,ss	2	0	1	0	1
aLiebold,rf	0	1	0	0	0	Ayers,p	1	0	0	1	1
Wolfgang,p	0	0	0	0	0	Gharrity,c	1	0	0	1	0
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	0	Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	1
bMurphy	1	1	1	0	0	dGhar'ty,1b	1	0	1	1	0
Total	32	6	6	27	14	Total	29	3	6	27	9

a-Batted for Von Kolnitz in ninth inning.
b-Batted for J. Collins in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Ayres in sixth inning.
d-Batted for Dumont in eighth inning.
e-Ran for Henry in eighth inning.
Errors—E. Collins, J. Collins, Moller, Jamieson, (2,) McBride.

Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	—6	
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3	

Two-base hit—Schalk. Three-base hit—Foster. Stolen base—J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Felsch, McBride, E. Collins. Sacrifice fly—Weaver. Double play—Terry and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ayres, 3; off Wolfgang, 1; off Russell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ayres, 2 hits, no runs in six innings; off Dumont, 1 hit, no runs in two innings; off Johnson, 3 hits, 3 runs in one inning; off Wolfgang, 6 hits, 1 run in seven and one-third innings; off Russell, no hits, no runs in one and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Liebold.) Struck out—By Wolfgang, 1; by Johnson, 1; by Russell, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Murphy,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Foster,2b	4	0	0	2	2	Weaver,3b	4	0	0	4	2
Milan,cf	4	1	2	1	0	E.Collins,2b	2	1	0	2	3
Rice,rf	4	1	0	1	0	Jackson,lf	4	0	2	2	1
Shanks,3b	4	1	1	0	2	Fournier,1b	3	0	1	10	1
Jamieson,1b	1	0	0	3	1	Felsch,cf	4	0	0	1	0
aGarrity,1b	3	0	1	5	0	Lapp,c	4	0	0	2	0
Johnson,p	3	2	2	2	0	Terry,ss	3	0	1	2	4
McBride,ss	2	0	0	3	4	bLiebold	1	0	0	1	0
Ainsmith c	2	0	1	9	0	Benz,p	1	0	0	0	2
						Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	30	6	5	27	9	cSchalk	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	2	6	24	14

a-Batted for Jamieson in third inning.
b-Batted for Terry in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Danforth in ninth inning.
Errors—Gharrity, McBride, Lapp, Benz, Danforth.

Washington	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2	

Two-base hits—Jackson, 2; Gharrity. Three-base hit—Johnson. Stolen bases—Moeller, 2; Ainsmith, Rice. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Sacrifice flies—Fournier, Ainsmith. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 4; off Danforth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benz, 4 hits and 2 runs in two innings; off Danforth, 4 hits and 3 runs in six innings; off Johnson, 6 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Johnson, 6; by Danforth, 2. Wild pitch—Danforth. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

M'GRAWITES WIN GAME OF BUNGLES

Four Double Plays, However, Redeem Much and Giants Trim Cubs by 8 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19. — A combat wild and loose and hilarious and exciting was played today between the Giants and Cubs, and the Giants won it by a score of 8 to 6. It was slipshod baseball but stirring, and when McGraw and Tinker stood on the coaching line and saw opportunities to score wasted by work on the bases it seemed as if gray hairs could be seen growing on their heads.

Spectators today were moved to laughter and also to delight or dismay, according to the way they rooted, by erratic base running, in which both sides took part and in which Kauff and Mann distinguished themselves.

Kauff's thoughtlessness caused him to stumble foolishly into a double play, but he was the main performer in another double play which went far to save the game for the Giants and was far different from the conventional design of double plays. Not only was the base-running wild, but there was tattered fielding and poor pitching.

The Giants knocked out both Lavender and Packard. Rube Benton, although he was supplied with a big lead, gave a slipshod exhibition. The big lead didn't steady him at all, and he was relieved by Anderson. Anderson was an improvement, but needed the help of three double plays. The Giants made four in all.

Mordecai Brown was the best pitcher of the conflict, being the only one who displayed consistent quality. Only one hit was made off him in four innings, and he struck out such notables as Kauff, Robertson, and Doyle.

The Giants had men on bases in six of the nine innings and the Cubs in eight, which illustrates how the game brushed with activity. The Giants made seven runs in their first three innings, while the Cubs made two. However, the Cubs worked hard to overcome this lead and made good progress.

Robertson, Doyle, Merkle, Lobert, Rariden, and Burns were active with their cudgels at the beginning. Each made his hits count, but the fielding of the Cubs helped. Lobert spent a single to left, which went through Kelley, and when the ball was returned by him it was missed by Zelder. This alone brought in three runs.

The double play in which Kauff performed the unusual feat of putting out two men at second base took place in the third inning. Niehaus singled, so did Mann. Benton walked Williams, and the bases were full with nobody out. Mann then proceeded to snarl up things. He wandered too far from second and a throw from Rariden to Doyle nipped him. Knabe drew the play to himself by breaking for home. Knabe was being run down Doolan dropped the ball, but he picked it up, and as Mann, hovering near third, tried to retreat to second the chase was directed to him again. Doolan ran him back, threw to Kauff, who had come in to cover second, and Benny effected a double killing by tagging Mann, then Williams. Double plays, which embraced a strike out and then the reurement of a runner stealing, cut the Cubs down twice, and the rally in the ninth was not enough to win. The score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	0	2	0	0	Knabe,2b	5	2	2	1	0
Kauff,cf	5	1	0	2	0	Mann,rf	3	1	2	2	0
Robertson,rf	5	2	2	0	0	Flack,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	5	1	1	2	4	Williams,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Doolan,ss	3	0	0	7	2	Zimmer'n,ss	4	0	3	3	3
Merkle,1b	4	2	2	8	1	Kelly,lf	4	1	0	2	1
Lobert,3b	4	1	2	1	2	Saier,1b	3	1	0	9	0
Rariden,c	3	1	2	7	3	Zelder,3b	4	1	2	0	1
Benton,p	2	0	0	1	1	Fischer,c	4	0	0	5	3
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0	Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	1
aO. Kelly	0	0	0	0	0	Packard,p	2	0	0	0	0
						Brown,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	11	27	13	bSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	6	13	27	14

a-Batted for Benton in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Brown in ninth inning.
Errors—Lobert, Zimmerman.

New York	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—8	
Chicago	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	—6	

Two-base hits—Doyle, Burns, Rariden, Lobert, Williams. Home runs—Zelder, Mann. Stolen bases—Robertson, Merkle. Sacrifice hit—Anderson. Double plays—Rariden, Doolan, Doyle, Doolan, and Kauff; Lobert, Doyle, and Merkle; Knabe, Zimmerman, and Saier; Rariden and Doolan; Rariden and Lobert. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on ball—Off Benton, 3; off Anderson, 2; off Lavender, 1; off Packard, 2; off Brown, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 8 hits and 5 runs in five innings; off Anderson, 5 hits and 1 run in four innings; off Lavender, 5 hits and 2 runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Packard, 5 hits and 2 runs in three and one-third innings; off Brown, 1 hit and no runs in four innings. Struck out—By Benton, 2; by Anderson, 4; by Lavender, 1; by Packard, 1; by Brown, 3. Wild pitch—Benton. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth.

BRAVES BUSY WITH STICK.

Boston Batsmen Pound Out a 10 to 1 Victory Over Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Boston batsmen pounded Williams and Jasper and won the first game of the series from St. Louis here today, 10 to 1. Six singles, a base on balls and a wild pitch gave the visitors five runs in the first inning. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranv'e,ss	4	3	2	1	5	Beacher,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Evers,2b	4	0	1	1	6	Reck,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Wilholt,rf	3	3	2	4	0	Smith,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Magee,lf	5	1	2	2	0	Miller,2b,1b	3	1	1	8	2
K'netchy,1b	5	2	3	13	0	Snyder,1b	1	0	0	1	0
J.Smith,3b	4	1	0	0	1	H'nsby,1b,2b	4	0	1	3	4
Snodgr'ss,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Wilson,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Gowdy,c	4	0	1	3	6	Gonzales,c	2	0	1	3	1
Rudolph,p	4	0	0	0	1	Britton,c	1	0	0	2	1
						Corhan,ss	3	0	0	2	5
						Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Jasper,p	0	0	1	0	1
Total	37	10	13	27	14	Total	31	1	6	27	16

Error—Hornsby.

Boston	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	—10	
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hit—Miller. Three-base hit—Maranville. Stolen bases—Maranville, Wilholt, (2,) Konetchy. Sacrifice fly—Wilholt. Double plays—Evers, Maranville, and Konetchy; Maranville, Evers, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 4. First on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Jasper, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 6 hits and 1 run in 9 innings; off Williams, 4 hits and 4 runs in 1-3 inning; off Jasper, 9 hits and 6 runs in 8 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Jasper, 2. Wild pitch—Williams. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

New York State League.

Utica, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 2. First game.
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Utica, 3. Second game.
Harrisburg, 8; Elmira, 1.
Albany, 2; Binghamton, 1.
Syracuse, 5; Scranton, 3.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 4; Hartford, 1.
New Haven, 3; Lowell, 2. First game.
New Haven, 8; Lowell, 4. Second game.
Lynn, 4; New London, 3.
Lawrence, 8; Bridgeport, 1.
Portland, 3; Springfield, 2.

American Association.

Louisville, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
Kansas City, 9; Indianapolis, 3.
Minneapolis, 3; Toledo, 1.
Columbus, 7; St. Paul, 5.

Always Say—
BURKE'S GUINNESS
Bottled by P. & J. Burke

DODGERS TUMBLED TWICE.

Pirates Bag Two Games, the Second in Fourteenth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 19.—The Brooklyn leaders of the National League race encountered some superfine pitching here today and were subjected to two defeats by the Pittsburgh Pirates, the first score being 1 to 0 and the second, 2 to 1, in fourteen innings. Manager Robinson used all the ingenuity he could muster in the second game to split even, but, although Pfeffer and Cheney were both in good form, their teammates could not find the necessary punch to make tallies.

The first game was won by the Pirates in the first inning when the lone tally was made, although nobody believed it would be enough for victory. Carey bunted safe and stole second. With one out, Wagner drove a liner right into O'Mara's hands and as Carey had started for third an easy double play was in sight, but the liner was so hot that the little shortstop dropped the ball and both runners were safe. Hinchman sent up a short fly, which Jimmy Johnston went after as hard as he could, but before he could recover his balance the fleet-footed Carey had scored.

The Dodgers lost several opportunities to tally. J. Johnston reached first in the initial inning, but was out stealing. Later Daubert hit a single, but the next man went out. Daubert doubled in the fourth inning, with only one man out, but the next two batters failed. In the eighth inning the Pirates nearly lost the game. Hi Myers had singled, and when Getz laid the ball down at the plate he was touched out by Wilson before he could move. Wilson then shot the ball to Wagner to get Myers, and the Dutchman, thinking the runner had been called out, threw the ball to the grandstand, Myers reaching third. However, the next two men again failed.

The second game was another pitchers' battle, and up to the ninth inning it looked as if the score would be repeated, as the Pirates had the only run of the game. Except for brilliant playing on the part of Carey, the visitors would have won easily, his marvelous catches coming at a critical time for his team.

Cheney and Miller were in the box and there was nothing doing until the sixth inning, when Schmidt was passed, and went to second on Miller's sacrifice. Baird failed to advance the runner, but Carey smashed the ball down the right field foul line for three bases, scoring Schmidt. This run loomed up big when the ninth inning began, for the Dodgers hadn't scored all day. However, Jimmy Johnston started trouble for the Pirates by singling to centre, then racing to second on O'Mara's sacrifice. Chief Meyers was rushed to the rescue, but Hinchman took his vicious liner, and it was up to Wheat, who made good with a single to right, scoring Johnston and making the score tie.

Dell had replaced Cheney by this time, and later Smith appeared on the scene. He and Miller then fought it out until the last half of the fourteenth, when Getz, who was on first by reason of Daubert's banishment by Umpire Eason for argument, fumbled Hinchman's duster, the latter going to second on Farmer's out at first. Wilson was passed purposely to take a chance at W. Johnston, but Manager Callahan rushed his champion pinch hitter, Joe Schultz in to bat for the left-handed first baseman. Schultz smashed out a single that scored Hinchman and took the second game away from the Dodgers. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	4	0	1	1	0	J. J'ston,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Carey,lf	4	1	1	2	0	O'Mara,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Wagner,ss	3	0	0	1	4	Daubert,1b	4	0	2	4	1
Hchman,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Wheat,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Farmer,2b	2	0	0	0	3	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Costello,lf	2	0	0	0	0	Myers,cf	3	0	0	3	0
W.J'ston,1b	3	0	0	15	0	Getz,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Wilson,c	4	0	1	5	2	McCarty,c	3	0	0	7	1
K'tlehner,p	3	0	1	1	2	Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	27	1	4	27	12	Total	29	0	3	24	6

Errors—O'Mara, Wagner, (2.)

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Daubert, Baird. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifice hit—Getz. Sacrifice fly—Hinchman. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 4 hits and no runs in 8 innings. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 6; by Kantlehner, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	6	0	2	0	2	J. J'ston,cf	6	1	2	5	0
Carey,cf	5	0	2	8	1	O'Mara,ss	4	0	0	4	7
Wagner,ss	4	0	1	4	2	Daubert,1b	3	0	1	6	0
Hchman,rf	5	1	0	1	0	Olson,lb	0	0	0	2	0
Farmer,2b	3	0	0	3	4	Cheyney,p	1	0	0	0	0
Costello,lf	5	0	0	3	0	Getz,1b	2	0	0	7	0
aWilson	0	0	0	0	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	1	5	0
W.J'ston,1b	4	0	1	14	0	Cutshaw,2b	6	0	1	3	2
bSchultz	1	0	1	0	0	Stengel,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Schmidt,c	3	1	0	6	4	Mowrey,

RECORD FALLS ON VAN CORTLANDT LINKS

BARNES SETS NEW MEDAL PLAY MARK

Wins Van Cortlandt Golf Tourney with 276, Two Strokes Under World's Record.

LINKS GET PART OF CREDIT

Scores of Other Leading Pros Are on Low Side Also—Loving Ties Dowling for Second Place.

James Barnes, the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club professional, set a lofty mark for others of his craft to shoot at when he won the open tournament of the New York Newspaper Golf Club at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday with a total score for the two days of 276, which constitutes a world's record for seventy-two holes medal play. It is true that the public course is shorter than most of the links on which professionals exhibit their prowess in important events, but to counterbalance this advantage the players suffered from poorly kept greens, which made putting more or less of a hazard. The previous record for seventy-two holes was 278, made by Macdonald Smith when he won the Metropolitan open championship at Scarborough in 1914.

Except on the last round, when the strain began to tell on him, Barnes's golf was almost as even as the ticking of a clock. On Tuesday, when the competition opened, he turned in cards of 67 and 69 for two rounds, and at the end of that day's play was tied for the lead with Patrick J. Doyle of the South Shore Field Club. He kept this gait up for the first turn of the links yesterday, making a 67, which was the best score of the day for eighteen holes, but in the final round he fell off to 73, the extra strokes being accounted for chiefly by the uneven nature of the greens.

Winner Has a Notable Record.

Barnes has been prominent in open competitions since he came from San Francisco in 1913 and finished well up in the title event won that season by Ouimet. He won the Western championship in 1914, and last week tied with Hagen and Hoffner for the Metropolitan open title, losing to Hagen on the play-off by one stroke.

The surprise of the final day's play was the wilting of Pat Doyle, who had tied with Barnes for low score at the half-way point. The two rivals started out together and for the first nine holes the plucky Irishman, who came from the hospital to engage in the competition, almost held his own, turning in a card of 69. His strength gave out in the last round, and a 76 dropped him to fifth place.

Elmer Loving of Quaker Ridge did the best work of all yesterday. There were eight men with better secores than he when he began operations, but he kept plugging away with golf of the top notch kind until he landed in a tie for second place with Jack Dowling of Scarsboro. The pair had scores of 279, three strokes more than the winner. Robert Macdonald threw away his chance for first or second honors by taking 72 on the final round and landed in fourth place with 280. Next in order came Doyle, and Hagen tied for fifth place at 281. They were a stroke ahead of W. Macfarlane of Hudson River. The others who took down a share of the big prize money were Joe Sylvester of St. Albans, a former Van Cortlandt caddie; Gil Nichols of Great Neck and Jock Hutchinson of Allegheny.

The world's record of Barnes was in a manner discounted by the low scores made by all of the competitors. Of the sixty-four who turned in cards, forty-five made 307 or better, and that was the total that won the Metropolitan open at Garden City. This was sufficient to show that the going was easy in spite of the tricky greens that bothered all except the one-handed player Martucci. This remarkable golfer, though he finished far down the list, was a wizard on the greens and seldom missed a putt.

Barnes Going Badly on Way Home.

There were large galleries to follow Barnes and Doyle and Macdonald and Hagen when they started for the afternoon round, but so far as play went they would have done better to follow Loving. Barnes started out badly by taking five for each of the first two holes, but went along steadily thereafter, going out in 36. He was at his worst coming home, missing putts on many occasions and taking 37 for the last nine holes against the 32 made in the morning, when he had few to admire his play. His card for the day read:

Morning Round.									
Out	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	4—35
In	4	4	5	2	4	4	4	3	3—32—67
Afternoon Round.									
Out	6	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	4—36
In	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	4—37—73—140

Loving was at his best after he steadied down in the afternoon, but he missed his chance of taking down first money by requiring three puts on the first green and then making a very unusual six for the sixth hole. He was particularly brilliant coming home and his card, which follows, does not contain a hole above four for the last nine holes:

Morning Round.									
Out	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	4—34
In	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	3—33—67
Afternoon Round.									
Out	5	4	3	3	6	4	3	4	5—37
In	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4—33—70—137

The chief prize was $300, earned by Barnes, who also received $10 for making the best round in the morning. Loving, besides sharing second and third money, earned $10 for the best afternoon round and $10 more for the best score of the day. Altogether the club distributed nearly $1,000 in prizes.

The following are the cards, showing the first day's scores, the third round, the fourth round, and the total:

James Barnes, Whitemarsh, 130, 67, 73—276; E. W. Loving, Quaker Ridge, 142, 69, 68—279; J. Dowling, Scarsdale, 141, 68, 70—279; Robert Macdonald, Buffalo, 136, 70, 72—280; P. J. Doyle, South Shore, 138, 69, 76—281; W. Hagen, Rochester, 140, 70, 71—281; W. Macfarlane, Hudson River, 142, 70, 70—282; Joe Sylvester, St. Albans, 141, 72, 72—285; Gil Nichols, Great Neck, 142, 68, 76—286; Jock Hutchinson, Allegheny, 142, 71, 73—286; E. Loos, Charlotte, 145, 71, 71—287; E. French, York, Penn., 141, 73, 73—287; W. Reid, Wilmington, 142, 70, 77—289; H. Strong, Inwood, 140, 71, 69—280; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, 140, 73, 70—283; J. Hobens, Englewood, 144, 73, 73—290; J. J. O'Brien, Mansfield, 146, 70, 75—291; Carl Anderson, New York, 147, 75, 69—291; Bert Battell, Flushing, 141, 77, 75—292; Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook, 147, 71, 75—293; M. J. O'Loughlin, Plainfield, 141, 78, 77—293; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, 148, 74, 72—294; L. Tellier, Brooklina, 141, 78, 76—294; N. Demane, unattached, 148, 74, 73—295; T. McNamara, New York, 140, 72, 74—295; Frank Eastman, Van Cortlandt, 145, 76, 74—295; A. Reid, Richmond, Va., 142, 70, 77—295; George McLean, Dunwoodie, 145, 75, 76—296; F. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 150, 69, 77—296; L. Martucci, Essex County, 146, 75, 75—296; T. Skipper, Suburban, Md., 150, 73, 74—297; C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City, 146, 78, 72—298; R. R. Thompson, Philadelphia, 151, 75, 72—300; Fred Cooke, Troy, 154, 74, 72—300; E. H. West, Wheatley Hills, 154, 70, 77—301; H. Clasley, Lake George, 154, 75, 73—302; A. Ogilvie, St. Andrews, 148, 76, 78—302; R. C. Macdonald, Hudson River, 152, 78, 75—305; John Inglis, Fairview, 157, 71, 77—305; F. H. Bellwood, Garden City, 152, 79, 73—304; J. Bredenus, unattached, 154, 76, 75—305; T. Casalaro, Fairview, 150, 77, 79—306; W. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 154, 78, 74—306; B. Nichols, North Hempstead, 156, 76, 76—307; J. Golden, Tuxedo, 155, 76, 76—307; F. T. McNamara, Sound Beach, 154, 78, 76—308; Jack Kelly, Newark, 154, 78, 77—309; E. K. McCarthy, Florida, 152, 79, 78—309; J. P. McMahon, unattached, 160, 74, 78—309; A. Pirie, Sunningdale, 158, 76, 82—310; Paul Haber, Wykagyl, 154, 77, 79—310; W. Walsh, unattached, 155, 78, 77—310; Harry Dunn, Dyker Meadow, 152, 82, 77—311; A. N. Eddie, Century, 157, 78, 77—312; F. C. Canausa, Quaker Ridge, 160, 74, 80—314; M. J. Ford, Mosholu, 160, 78, 76—314; F. P. Sprogell, Bon Air, Penn., 153, 81, 81—315; J. Crossan, Marine and Field, 154, 78, 79—315; E. Phelan, unattached, 154, 81, 81—316; E. Galligan, Massapequa, 167, 81, 78—326; Jack Barnes, Montgomery, Ala., 162, 82, 81—325; F. O'Connor, Essex County, 167, 83, 80—330; D. J. O'Brien, Westchester, 176, 79, 77—332; F. B. Hill, unattached, 171, 85, 83—341;

HERZOG DEAL UP TODAY.

McGraw on Way to Cincinnati with New Offer for Red Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—A new offer will be made for Herzog by the Giants when John J. McGraw arrives in this city early tomorrow for a meeting with President Herrmann and the Reds' manager. McGraw wired tonight that he was on his way to Cincinnati with an offer from the Giants, which includes Mathewson and two players not before mentioned. Ashley Lloyd is in Cincinnati and is expected to attend the conference tomorrow.

Both Herrmann and Herzog are confident that the deal is as good as made. This confidence was inspired by McGraw's telegram. Herzog wants to go back to New York, and he told friends today that he would not be in Cincinnati after tomorrow. He said he was preparing to leave town with McGraw.

The general consensus of opinion here is that Herzog is through with the management of the Reds. If the New York deal should fall through then Charles Weeghman stands ready to give Zimmerman and $10,000 or Zimmerman and a pitcher. Besides the New York and Chicago offers, there is one from Charles Ebbets of the Brooklyn club, who personally told President Herrmann today he would give $20,000 cash and his choice of either Getz or O'Mara for Herzog. But as New York has first choice, and Herzog wants to go there, it looks very much as if the New York deal would go through.

RED SOX MAINTAIN SPEED.

Take Both Ends of a Double-Header from Detroit Tigers.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Red Sox took a double-header from Detroit today. In the first contest, Boston took the lead in the eighth on a double by Hoblitzell, a single by Henriksen, batting for Scott, and a hit by Agnew. In the second game Boston hit Cunningham and Boland hard at opportune times, scoring in each of the first six innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Barry,2b	2	0	0	2	6
Lewis,lf	2	0	1	1	1
Hoblitz'l,1b	2	1	2	14	1
Walker,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Gardner,3b	3	1	0	0	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Janvrin,ss	0	0	0	0	1
Thomas,c	3	0	2	8	1
Agnew,c	1	0	1	2	0
Mays,p	2	1	1	0	5
aHenriksen	1	1	1	0	0
Total	26	4	8	27	21

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Bush,ss	2	0	0	2	2
Burns,1b	4	1	0	9	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Veach,lf	2	1	2	4	1
Heilman,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Young,2b	2	0	0	3	3
Stanage,c	2	0	0	2	1
McKee,c	1	0	0	2	0
Dauss,p	3	0	0	0	5
bCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
cHarper	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	5	24	15

a-Batted for Scott in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Stanage in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Young in ninth inning.

Boston	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 ..—4
Detroit	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Veach, Thomas, Hoblitzell. Home run—Veach. Stolen bases—Barry, Henriksen. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Young. Sacrifice fly—Hoblitzell. Double play—Veach, Dauss, and Stanage. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Boston, 7. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 6; off Mays, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Dauss, 8 hits, 2 runs in eight innings; off Mays, 5 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Barry, 2). Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by Mays, 5. Wild pitch—Dauss. Time of game—Two hours and 5 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	2	2	3	1
Barry,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Lewis,lf	2	1	1	2	0
Hoblitz'l,1b	4	1	3	11	0
Walker,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Gardner,3b	4	2	2	3	1
Scott,ss	2	1	1	0	1
Cady,c	3	0	1	7	0
Shore,p	2	0	0	0	1
Leonard,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	30	9	11	27	12

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Bush,ss	5	0	2	0	1
Burns,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Cobb,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Veach,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Cuning'm,p	1	1	0	0	2
Boland,p	1	1	1	0	2
Dubuc,p	1	0	0	0	1
aCrawford	1	0	1	0	0
Total	41	5	14	24	15

a-Batted for Cunningham in fourth inning.
Errors—Scott, Vitt, Bush, Cobb, Baker, (2.)

Boston	1 1 4 1 1 1 0 0 0 ..—9
Detroit	0 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Heilman, Vitt, Cady. Three-base hits—Burns, Lewis. Stolen bases—Hooper, Bush, Hoblitzel, (2,) Walker. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Cady, Lewis, Scott, Leonard. Double play—Vitt, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Detroit, 11. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Boston, 2. Base on balls—Off Cunningham, 2; off Shore, 2; off Dubuc, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cunningham, 7 hits, 1 run in three innings; off Boland, 4 hits, 2 runs in four innings; off Dubuc, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Shore, 8 hits, 2 runs in three and one-third innings; off Leonard, 6 hits, 2 runs in five and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Cunningham, 3; by Shore, 1; by Leonard, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

WITT HELPS THE INDIANS.

Athletics' Shortstop Makes Three Errors and Cleveland Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Cleveland hit the ball hard and took advantage of Hasselbacher's wildness and Witt's errors here today, defeating Philadelphia, 12 to 5. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	4	2	2	0
Wambs'n,2b	4	2	2	0	5
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Roth,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	5	1	1	11	0
Chapman,ss	3	1	2	1	5
Turner,3b	4	1	1	2	2
Daly,c	5	0	1	5	0
Bagby,p	4	2	2	1	2
Total	36	12	12	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	5	0	2	2	4
Walsh,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Strunk,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Lajoie,2b	4	0	1	4	2
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	10	2
King,lf	4	0	0	2	0
McElwee,3b	4	1	2	2	4
Carroll,c	2	1	0	4	0
Hasselb'r,p	3	1	1	0	2
aMitterling	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	9	27	14

a-Batted for Hasselbacher in ninth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Witt (3.)

Cleveland	1 0 5 0 0 2 0 2 2—12
Philadelphia	1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—5

Two-base hits—Chapman, Bagby, Walsh, McElwee. Three-base hit—Witt (2.) Home run—Graney. Sacrifice hits—Wambsganss, Carroll. Stolen bases—Chapman, Walsh (2.) Struck out—By Bagby, 4; by Hasselbacher, 3. Double play—McElwee and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 1; off Hasselbacher, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Bagby, (Carroll.) Earned runs—Off Bagby, 3; off Hasselbacher, 9. Passed ball—Daly. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4	8	1
Buffalo	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—3	8	2

Second Game.

Richmond	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1—4	9	0
Buffalo	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	7	0

AT TORONTO.

First Game.

Toronto	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—2	5	3
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	0

Second Game.

Newark	1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—6	10	0
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	2

AT MONTREAL.

Montreal	3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 ..—5	7	1
Providence	1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 —4	9	2

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester	2 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 ..—7	10	1
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	43	33	.566
Providence	42	36	.538
Baltimore	43	37	.538
Montreal	41	38	.522
Toronto	37	34	.521
Richmond	37	37	.500
Newark	32	46	.410
Rochester	29	43	.403

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Newark.
Richmond at Providence.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 3.
Mobile, 2; New Orleans, 1.
Chattanooga, 4; Nashville, 3.
Nashville, 3; Chattanooga, 0.
Memphis, 12; Little Rock, 10.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

The Clermont Athletic Club of Brooklyn will stage its weekly show this evening, featuring a ten-round bout between Mel Coogan, the Brooklyn boxer, and Eddie Dorsey, a colored lightweight of Philadelphia. In another ten-round encounter the principals will be Young Rose and Frankie Williams. A six and three four-round exhibitions will complete the bill.

At the Arverne S. C. of Long Island Marty Cross will meet Bud Palmer, the Connecticut welterweight, in the feature event of ten rounds. In a special six-round contest middleweights will be seen in action. The fighters are Cameo Bell Smith, from England, and Bubs Howard of New Orleans.

DAVIS AND CHURCH REACH LAST ROUND

Former Beats Man and Latter Beekman in Rockaway Tennis Semi-Finals.

The two players who faced each other in the final round of the Sleepy Hollow invitation tennis tournament, Willis E. Davis of California and George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., will renew their early season rivalry this afternoon as finalists in the singles event of the Rockaway Hunting Club invitation tournament. In the Sleepy Hollow event Davis was the victor after five hard-fought and brilliant sets. The Californian's victory at that time was scored on clay, and with the present tournament being contested on grass, which is to the liking of Church, followers of tennis expect one of the best matches of the season, with something more than a possibility that Church may reverse the order of the earlier meeting.

Davis won his final round bracket yesterday by defeating Alrick H. Man, Jr., in a three-set match, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, and Church advanced by a victory over Leonard Beekman, who was not in condition for a hard match. He was defeated at 6—2, 6—3. Beekman won his way to the semi-final as Church's opponent when he vanquished Herbert I. Foster, at 4—6, 6—4, 8—6. This closely contested match, coming just before he was to play Church, sapped his strength, and he could not stage his best game against the former Princetonian.

Man, who on the previous day had eliminated Theodore R. Peil, gave Davis something of a scare. The Californian romped away with the first set, getting started much quicker than usual. For the first four games each player won on service, and then, by a sharp attack at the net, Davis broke through Man's service. This was the beginning of the end as far as this set was concerned. Man in the next game made a determined effort to equalize things by crushing down the Californian's service, but the Coast star succeeded in pulling the game out at 7—5 on points. In the next two games Man could get only one point.

Man was playing a different type of game from that which gave him a victory over Peil. He stayed more on the base line, partly on account of the fact that Davis, with his deep, well-placed drives, forced him to the back court, and partly from choice. The New Yorker evidently decided that it would be foolhardy to force the game at the net against the brilliance of the Californian.

In the second set Man was at his best. His drives were well placed to keep the Californian away from the barrier, and he advanced to the net himself when the opening had been well prepared. As in the first, the men won on service for four games, and Davis followed the first set precedent when he broke through Man's service on the fifth game. There the similarity ceased, for Man returned in kind, making the set 3—all. On his own service Man forged to the front, Davis brought it to 4—all. The succeeding two games were taken by Man for the set.

Man started service in the third set, and things went serenely until Davis again pulled ahead by breaking through on the fifth game. The service of the Californian was unequal to the o-holding Man at bay, and he brought the set to 3—all and went ahead at 4—3, but thereafter success was not with him. In the next three games Davis won the set and match. In all of the sets there was a tendency on the part of Davis to wildness. Also he was a bit more uncertain of his overhead game than usual, netting a number of his smashing shots.

The victory of Church was earned without serious difficulty. Beekman did not have the stamina to stand off his speedy rival, and succumbed in a one-sided match, there were, however, flashes of play by Beekman which left Church ill at ease. He closed in at the net with his accustomed dash and skill, but Beekman at times had some neat passing strokes at his command and made good use of them. There was, nevertheless, no sustained effort that could baffle the Jersey contestant.

The doubles competition was off to a real start yesterday and the first round provided the only surprise of the day. Clarence J. Griffin appeared at Cedarhurst to play with his brother Californian, H. Van Dyke Johns, and were beaten by Fred C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell in a three-set match at 2—6, 6—2, 6—2. For Griffin it must be said that he played some excellent tennis. Johns was the weak member of the team. It was a decidedly off day for him. There was a lack of pace in his strokes that was fatal in a doubles encounter, and, furthermore, he committed frequent errors, particularly when playing at the net.

Three doubles teams reached the semi-final round yesterday—Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Robert Le Roy; George M. Church and Willis E. Davis, and Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Lyle E. Mahan. The summary:

SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Leonard Beekman defeated Herbert I. Foster, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6. Semi-final Round—Willis E. Davis defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; George M. Church defeated Leonard Beekman, 6—2, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—First Round—O. Salm and A. M. Hyde won from B. M. Letson and partner by default; E. P. Larned and F. C. Inman defeated H. W. Forster and E. Binzen, 6—4, 6—2; L. Beekman and W. M. Hall won by default; F. C. Baggs and R. H. Voshell defeated H. V. D. Johns and Clarence J. Griffin, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2; T. R. Pell and L. E. Mahan defeated A. H. Man, Jr., and C. J. Major, 6—3, 6—7.

Second Round—C. M. Bull, Jr., and R. Le Roy defeated O. Salm and A. M. Hyde, 6—3, 6—3; G. M. Church and W. E. Davis defeated E. P. Larned and F. C. Inman, 6—4, 6—2; T. R. Pell and L. E. Mahan defeated J. S. O'Neale, Jr., and Dr. W. Rosenbaum, 6—1, 6—2.

JAPANESE WIN ON COURTS.

Kumagae Beats McKinney, and, with Mikami, Takes Doubles Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 19.—Point Judith Country Club's annual tennis tournament was continued here today before a large number of the cottagers and others of the Summer colony at Narragansett Pier. The two Japanese players Kumagae and Mikami appeared again today and played with great skill in the doubles, taking a match from Rowland Hazard and Stanley Henshaw in three straight sets.

The feature of the afternoon however, was the match in which G. C. Caner of Harvard and Craig Biddle defeated Douglas Waters and H. A. McKinney. This contest was hard fought and required four sets for a decision. In the singles E. H. Whitney defeated Richard Harte of Philadelphia, 6—2, 7—5, and Ichiya Kumagae of Tokio won a match from H. A. McKinney, 6—0, 6—1.

SOCCER IN ENGLAND AGAIN.

Britons Will Resume League Play Despite War Activities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—At a special meeting of the English Football Association and English leagues, held yesterday, it was decided to continue the soccer football competitions this season on the same general conditions as last season. The kick-off is scheduled for Sept. 2 and will include the Northern and Midland sectional and London combination competitions.

Although every playing member will have donned khaki or be working on munition making, the necessary time will be allowed off each Saturday afternoon, as in several cases last year. The Scottish Football Association opens the Scottish League competition on Aug. 19.

ROCKAWAY LOSES AT POLO.

Philadelphia Quartet Wins Final Match for Blizzard Cups.

In the final polo match for the Blizzard Cups at the Rockaway Hunt Club yesterday afternoon the visiting Philadelphia team defeated Rockaway by the close score of 15 goals to 13. Philadelphia, although conceding seven goals by handicap, led by a wide margin until the home four rallied. The bad condition of the turf prevented a very fast game and tired both the riders and the mounts quickly.

At half score Philadelphia had earned six goals to one for Rockaway. The latter had rallied in the third period, but was unable to stem the tide of defeat. Philadelphia, playing to win, steadily beat down the defense of the home four, and the game was made additionally slow owing to blocking tactics employed by both sides.

E. L. Stokes was the mainstay of Philadelphia throughout, and put in his best work in the fifth period, when he scored three times. During this period C. P. Dixon, 2d., was thrown and barely escaped being caught under his mount. The pony was up instantly and, riderless, dashed up to the other end of the field, where he was cornered by attendants.

The start of the seventh period showed that the home quartet, unless successful in a decisive rally, faced defeat, for the visitors were sending the ball through the posts at an average of once every minute and a half. C. R. Leonard, ably seconded by Rene La Montagne, hit the ball all the way down the field with one stroke of the mallet, and by a reckless ride caught up with the rubber sphere and with another well-aimed stroke earned a goal. Montagne and Leonard checked three times in the eighth, but the rally came too late, for Rockaway lacked two tallies to tie the score when the final bell rang. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA.	Hdcp.	ROCKAWAY.	Hdcp.
1—A. M. Collins	4	1—C. R. Leonard	0
2—W. S. Stokes	4	2—R. La Montagne	7
3—E. L. Stokes	4	3—C. P. Dixon, 2d	3
Back—R. E. Strawbridge	5	Back—E. W. Leonard	0
Total	17	Total	10

Philadelphia—Goals earned, 15.
Rockaway—Goals earned, 6; by handicap, 7; total, 13.
Individual goals—For Philadelphia, W. S. Stokes, 4; E. L. Stokes, 6; R. E. Strawbridge, 3; A. M. Collins, 2. For Rockaway—C. R. Leonard, 4; R. La Montagne, 2.
Penalties—None.
Referee—B. Gatins. Timer and scorer—Albert Hunter.

RED BIRDS WIN AT POLO.

Beat Point Judith Four in First Game for Randolph Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 19.—Tales of grave perils at sea were brought to the Point Judith Polo Club today by the Long Islanders who were guests of Alexander Smith Cochrane on the Warrior en route from Manhattan to the Pier. The yacht is aground on Fisher's Island, and the party, after being transferred to New London in launches, arrived in time for the game in automobiles. The poloists in the party include F. S. von Stade, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and James C. Cooley.

There was a large crowd present for the opening of the Randolph Cup series and the play was as fast as though between high goal teams instead of those limited to nine points. Point Judith was beaten by the Aiken Red Birds in the first game, the winning tally being made in the last period by Fleischmann, as on Saturday, when the same teams met.

At half time the score was 3½ to 2½ in favor of the Red Birds. At the close of the sixth period, in which one count was a long goal hit by Wanamaker, Jr., the Red Birds still led by 5½ to 4½. To open the seventh period two fine goals made nearly on his own efforts by Randolph, Jr., gave the lead for the first time to Point Judith, but as the period was ending, Von Stade made a goal from hits by Legare and Goodwin, which again tied the score at 6½.

There was no scoring for five minutes in the eighth, and it looked as though it would be a blank, as was the case in the first and fifth chukkers. A foul by Legare, however, gave Von Stade a goal, so that a scoreless period would have won the game for Point Judith by a fraction.

The anxiety of the Red Birds, however, was changed to joy when Fleischmann made the goal that clinched the victory, a hard angle shot after a gallop with the ball on his gray pony.

Tomorrow the program is Deal vs. Pine Tree and Whippany Whips vs. Meadow Brook vs. Rugby. The score:

AIKEN RED BIRDS.	Hdcp.	POINT JUDITH.	Hdcp.
1—W. L. Goodwin	2	1—Philip Stevenson	2
2—P. S. von Stade	4	2—P. E. P. Randolph	2
3—M. C. Fleischm'n	2	3—P/S.P.Randolph,Jr.	4
Back—Kent Legare	0	Back—R. Wanamaker, Jr.	1
Total	8	Total	9

Goals.—Aiken Red Birds—Earned, 7; by handicap, 1; less penalties, ¾; total, 7¼. Point Judith—Earned, 7; less penalties, ½; total, 6½. Individual goals—For Red Birds: Von Stade, (4,) Fleischmann, (2,) Goodwin. For Point Judith: Wanamaker, (3,) Randolph, Jr., (3,) Stevenson. Penalties—Fouls against Fleischmann and Stevenson. Safety—By Legare. Referee—Earle W. Hopping.

STAEHLE HAS CYCLE TITLE.

Clinches Amateur Championship by Newark Victory.

John L. Staehle of the Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, clinched the national amateur cycling championship at the Newark Velodrome last night. Staehle led Tom Bello of the Union Sportwa Italiana, New York; Edward J. Carroll, Oakland, Cal.; and Eric Paetz, Germany, over the tape in the order named, winning in a close finish.

Two more championship races are to be contested, but Staehle's total of eighteen points makes him certain of the championship. William Spencer of Toronto, second in the standing, has but seven points.

The half-mile handicap for professionals was won by Eddie Root of Boston, with a handicap of forty-five yards. Jack Clark finished second, Tommy Smith, third, and Frank Corry, fourth. The one-mile amateur race was won by Robert Spears with 25 points. Arthur Spencer was second with 17½ points, Frank Kramer third with 12½ points, and Alfred Goulet last with 6 points. In the second heat Spears, Goulet and Spencer went down in a spill at the tape. Goulet was so badly injured that the last heat had to be called off.

LIDGE VICTOR AT TRAPS.

McLaughlin Beats Willey for Second Place at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 19. — While J. H. McLaughlin of the New Rochelle Yacht Club did not carry off first honors in the preliminary handicap in the Eastern Handicap trap-shooting tournament at Holmesburg this afternoon, he more than creditably acquitted himself by tying P. H. Willey of Danesville, N. Y., in second place in a field of 123 amateurs, with a score of 95. The title was won by H. W. Lidge, a member of the G. S. S. White Gun Club, with a score of 98 out of 100 from the nineteen-yard mark. McLaughlin, standing on the eighteen-yard mark, won the shoot-off with nineteen out of twenty. Willey, from the seventeen-yard mark, missed his first and second targets and finished with eighteen.

The Eastern special event occupied the shooters during the morning, the event being for 100 targets from the sixteen-yard mark. John H. Neel, President of the Tennessee State Sportsman's Association, won, breaking 99 out of a 100. M. E. Barker of Gloversville, N. Y.; H. W. Ford of Washington, D. C.; William Ford, of Wilmington, Del.; Fred Plum of Atlantic City, N. J., and E. L. Bartlett of Baltimore, Md., tied for second place with 98. The shoot-off for second place will take place tomorrow morning.

Harry B. Fisher, the champion of the Philadelphia Trap Shooters' League, defeated John G. Martin of Harrisburg, Penn., in the shoot-off of the tie on Tuesday. In the first trial today each broke 10, and it was necessary to carry it to a second event. In this March broke twenty straight and Fisher missed two.

GET STRIKERS AFTER SHOTS

Police Arrest Five, Though No One Was Hurt in Fusillade.

Twenty-five employes who had been on strike for three weeks went to the plant of Dale & Co., manufacturers of smoking pipes, at 75 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning and called to the men who were at work to join them. They made so much noise a member of the firm called Patrolmen Alster and Herd of the Clymer Street Station, who dispersed the strikers.

The men went away sullenly and a few moments later the policemen heard a fusillade of shots. They ran up Wallabout Street, being joined by Sergeant Smith. They found no one had been shot, though about twenty-five bullets had been imbedded in a board fence opposite 166 Wallabout Street.

Smith arrested John Crandia of 36 Nostrand Avenue, and the police said a revolver with four empty chambers was found in his coat pocket. He was locked up on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Five other strikers were arrested, but no weapons were found on them. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

Tobacco Dealers Pay Small Fines.

Fifty-three tobacco dealers appeared before Judge Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday and entered pleas of guilty of violating the internal revenue laws. They had kept their books improperly and sold unstamped cigars and tobacco. The defendants received jail sentences, which meant that they were detained in the courtroom until 4 o'clock and were then discharged by United States Marshal McCarthy. Small fines were also imposed. The pleas of guilty were made in accordance with an arrangement between counsel for the defendants and the revenue officials at Washington.

Boy Scouts at Luna Park.

Four thousand United States Boy Scouts went to Coney Island yesterday, had a big parade, and were the guests of the management of Luna Park. On Ocean Parkway the boys went through manoeuvres and were reviewed by Major Gen. E. M. Weaver from the porch of the Shelburne Hotel. After the parade the scouts saw Luna Park and had supper supplied by the management.

**Killed by Poison Taken

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,980 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916.

WHEN BRITAIN STOOPS TO FOLLY.

Quite the most tactless, foolish, and unnecessary act of the British Government during the war, unless our observation has been much at fault, is the drawing up of a blacklist of some four-score business firms and individuals in this country, with whom British subjects, under the British Trading, with the Enemy act, are forbidden to trade. The names upon the list are mostly German names, the firms and corporations appear to be under the management of persons of German birth or descent. Many of these business men now blacklisted by the British Government, however, are American citizens. The first thing to be said is that Americans do not derive their right to trade from consent of the British Government. That is the most serious aspect of the matter, for there are good reasons to suppose that the blacklisting process really in a large measure deprives these firms and individuals of the right to trade, not with Germany alone, but elsewhere. It is argued that British steamship companies will refuse to carry merchandise for concerns thus put under the ban, and that even neutral shipping lines may decline their trade, fearing to incur British displeasure, to the injury of their general commerce.

In the second proclamation concerning trading with the enemy, issued on Sept. 9, 1914, it was provided:

> The expression "enemy" in this proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but it does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in the enemy country.

There was this further provision:

> Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

All that is changed. Trading with a certain enumerated class of American citizens and corporations is now forbidden. There is no apparent limit to the extension of a policy so elastic. A, B, and C, being Americans, may trade with each other, presumably without British interference, but if any one of them trades with D, another American who has the hardihood to trade with one of the firms or corporations now blacklisted, it might be held by British authority that the taint affected the whole line with an enemy character, and there would be presented the novel spectacle of a British ban upon the trade of entirely neutral Americans.

The blacklist is in accord neither with reason nor with law. This doctrine was laid down by our Supreme Court more than a hundred years ago:

> A Spanish subject who comes to the United States in time of peace to carry on trade, and remains here engaged in trade after war has been begun between Spain and Great Britain, is to be deemed an American merchant, by the law of domicile, although by the law of Spain the trade in which he was engaged could be carried on only by a Spanish subject; his neutral character depending, not on the kind of trade in which he was engaged, but on his domicile.

That doctrine stands squarely opposed to the blacklisting even of German subjects who are engaged in trade in the United States. Of course, the blacklisting of American firms and individuals by Great Britain is an act quite beyond the pale of law, and it is one of which our Government is bound to take notice.

The declaration of this embargo against Americans engaged in trade is tactless, because our export trade with Great Britain has come to vast proportions, and it would hardly be disputed anywhere that the British need of the commodities we are sending out is urgent. The relations between the two countries are altogether friendly; it is obviously to the interest of Great Britain that they should continue to be friendly. There has been a good deal of interference with our trade, even with neutral countries; our mails have been detained, questions of considerable gravity have been made the subject of diplomatic correspondence. They still await adjustment. To add to their number by so flagrant an invasion of our rights of trade as would result from the enforcement of this prohibition cannot be considered a tactful proceeding, and it could be justified only by compelling necessity.

That condition does not exist. Trade with the enemy is prohibited during war because of the profit that would accrue to him, thus augmenting his means of defense or aggression. But we have no present trade with Germany. The business concerns included in this blacklist are quite unable to send goods to Great Britain's enemy. In recent tables of our foreign commerce the export entry opposite the name of Germany has been a blank, showing that no goods were sent out to that country. This is the highest possible tribute to the effectiveness of the British blockade. Why should the British Government trouble itself to suppress a trade that does not exist, a trade it has already suppressed by its mastery of the sea?

It is a rule of politics that the strictly superfluous should be avoided. That rule applies with double force to this blacklist decree, for, while it is obviously superfluous, it is also irritating, and we know of no reason why Great Britain should want to stir up irritation in this quarter at the present moment. She is engaged in the greatest national undertaking of her history, and it may be supposed that in her Government's preoccupation with affairs of the gravest weight and moment minor decisions are taken with hasty and insufficient consideration. That may account for this blacklist. We should suppose that upon due representation on the part of our Government it would be withdrawn.

A TRUCE IN THE GARMENT TRADE.

The public statements made yesterday by the cloak manufacturers and the union are so widely at variance that it is hard to tell just where the recent conferences broke down. Both sides admit that on the questions of discharge and the preferential union shop they were able to reach agreement. The serious point of difference turned out to be the standardizing of wage-rates for piece-workers, who form about 75 per cent. of all the workers in the industry. According to the manufacturers, "the union insisted on the right to have an outside delegate of its own selection placed in the shop to dominate the fixing of piece-prices for manufacturing garments." According to the union, the manufacturers "refused even to discuss" any provision for the continued maintenance of the standard hourly base rates by which the earnings of piece-workers have hitherto been computed. If the employers' version is correct the union asked too much. It is significant, however, that in the appeals to the public neither side admits making the demands which the other side attributes to it, showing that both sides know pretty well what popular opinion is likely to approve as reasonable.

Out of the whole dispute one fact emerges clearly. It is the need of arbitration and the adoption of a new protocol. The manufacturers and the union have got along under the protocol method for a period of six years. There is now a satisfactory protocol in the dress and waist industry and another in the men's clothing industry. The old protocol in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry may not have been perfect, but surely the employers and their men can get along under it a little longer, until a new and better one can be devised and adopted. A letter printed in THE TIMES yesterday made the sensible suggestion that while both sides are discussing and settling their differences they might well declare a truce and resume work. In an age of law and reason it is shocking to see a great industry completely tied up over arbitrable questions, while millions of dollars in orders go begging and thousands of workers are starving.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England advanced its rate to 6 per cent. last week in order to put it above the American rate, and thus discourage the withdrawal of American funds from the London market. That is the old-fashioned theoretical method of "correcting the exchanges," or converting an undesirable excess of exports or imports into a balance, or an excess of the desired sort, by promoting a more free movement of liquid funds. It was remarked here early in the war that the theory did not work for several reasons. There was a military interruption to trade, and the exchanges were subject to conditions beyond financial control. There was a balance of the exchanges adverse to England, which was equally uncontrollable because of its very amount. No practicable alteration of the rate of credit could control the exchanges on a scale of billions, particularly when the demand for goods was of an imperative sort. The buyers could not produce goods to sell in sufficient volume, at any price, to offset their purchases. Since it was impossible to correct the exchanges by altering the price of goods bought or sold, it was necessary to correct them by delivering either gold or approved paper.

Both these alternatives may be observed in active operation, and both are of as much interest and concern on this side the ocean as on the other. It takes two to fulfill a bargain as well as to make one, and readiness of the Allies to deliver gold or approved securities must be balanced by our readiness to take them, or to face the alternative. It should not be forgotten that there is an alternative, although it may seem unnecessary to suggest unreadiness to accept gold or such a loan as that to France offered to investors yesterday. Yet there is reluctance in both respects sufficient to make consideration of the alternatives prudent. Gold would be less useful to us than a reduction of the cost of living which results from necessitous buying with money in hand.

We have all the gold we need, and we are having consumable goods bought away from our own use to an extent that threatens our own economic stability. Our railways are refusing to equip themselves because of the high price of raw materials. The manufacture of munitions offers such wages that our labor market is disturbed. There are munitions centres where gold is a nuisance. Rifles have been exchanged for eagles until there was no alternative but to pay out the gold. The banks did not want it, for they had all the basis of credit they needed for business on a cash basis. Accordingly, the banks asked their customers to pay out the gold, and that made trouble all around. Storekeepers had to hire guards, and wage-earners were afraid of losing their unaccustomed wealth in that form. The aggregate excess of our banking reserves is a reproach when there is good business to be done.

Reluctance in accepting paper for goods is shown by the devices to which bankers are obliged to resort to get their offerings taken off their hands. If investors will not relieve the bankers, there is danger of undigested securities again. Once more it is a question of indigestion through mere quantity, rather than from unsoundness. It has been shown that the two most solvent nations in the world had to combine their credit to float a loan here, and then all that would be taken was a mere half billion. In order to float a loan one-fifth of that size yesterday it was necessary to offer the undertakings of ten nations, a Canadian province, a government-owned railway and canal, with a spicing of American securities. Nor is that all. A bankers' margin was required, and above that the guarantee of the capital of an American company. That is such a superfluity of security that the rate demanded is almost an affront, considering the easiness of our money market. London would have been ashamed to take 5¾ per cent. from such borrowers. There is a limit to the inducements solvent borrowers can be expected to give, even though there is none apparent to what we are willing to ask of them. That is why it is prudent for us to consider in our own interest the unwisdom of taking from our customers the gold which they need, and of putting them to unreasonable requirements in the matter of credit accommodations.

THE BUCKEYE HAMILTON.

From the dark backward and abysm of time THE TIMES welcomes its ancient friend, the Buckeye Ricardo, Alexander Hamilton, Albert Gallatin, and "Coin" Harvey, General JACOB SECHLER COXEY. The McAdoo of Massillon, the dauntless marcher on Washington, the hero whose great purpose was foiled only by the zeal of the respectable police of the District to keep him off the grass, him, with all his financial music in him, with all his noninterest-bearing bonds still unissued and virgin of profit, an old admirer of his great days in the nineties may be permitted reverently to salute.

Only one blot, if blot it be, upon that admirable escutcheon must be passed over with forgiveness. From silica sand, from various commercial devices, from that hopeless intelligence which he does not permit in the case of capitalists who are not friends of the people, General COXEY has become more or less of a plutocrat. But his heart is still true to the people. He is still a candidate, the nonpartisan candidate, for Senator in Congress from Ohio; and those of the unregenerate who contemplate the public services of the Hon. ATLEE POMERENE, the all-for-the-tariff eloquence of the Hon. WARREN G. HARDING, may not be wholly averse to the solicitations of this illustrious veteran.

General COXEY has been kind enough to send to THE TIMES, a grateful connoisseur of his wisdom, the latest prospectus and conspectus thereof. If a personal touch is allowable, if the discreetly objective view of this thoughtful and creative statesman may be accentuated with that shade of respectful souvenir that lingers in kindly memories, the General is looking well. Time, that has put upon the statute books many Coxeyite ideas once deemed heretical; Time, that has consecrated the initiative and referendum, which two giants of thought, the Hon. Cyclone DAVIS and General JACOB SECHLER COXEY, secluded and independent thinkers, first proposed to a docile country; Time will be just to the great innovators whose names are neglected but whose works do live.

In General COXEY's counterfeit presentment appears with all the old intellectual beauty and distinction the look of steadfast purpose, the long determination, the settled, deliberate thought of a man who, had he lived in KEPLER'S time or NEWTON'S, would have taught gravitation its place and given levitation the free air for which it waits.

It would be a bit of foolish patronage for THE TIMES to recommend to thoughtful men the details of General COXEY'S financial program, which has caused as much perturbation in Wall Street as in Threadneedle Street. The great visions of "public bonds and market roads without interest," of "common carriers without private profit," of bricks without straw, debts that pay themselves, and bootstraps that rise into the empyrean of their own motion and motus still engage that master mind. Should General COXEY be chosen a Senator in Congress from Ohio, our only fear for him would be that he might be found too conservative.

MR. HUGHES OF AUSTRALIA.

Probably if WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, the Prime Minister of Australia, who has been making such a furor in England, were a politician in this country he wouldn't create any excitement whatever. It is because he is a novelty that he has taken England by storm. He has discussed politics in a way familiar in America, but unfamiliar in England. The English tradition of political speechmaking calls for dignity, solemnity, and ponderousness. Not even the war has broken it, and the statesmen of the Government denounce the enemies of England decorously. It irks many Englishmen, and "ginger groups" have been formed to introduce the ginger element into public discussion.

Upon this situation there intrudes suddenly a speaker trained in the colonial school, which does not differ much from the American school. He takes a shot at anything that looks like a target, and discusses public affairs in our own care-free, irresponsible fashion. In a land where the prescribed route for political oratory is the road around Robin Hood's barn, he goes as the crow flies. He admonishes, lectures, advises, condemns. He will make a speech wherever he is asked, at any kind of meeting of men. Above a hundred of these speeches have been reported in the newspapers in the four months of his stay. He talks to dock laborers and peeresses in the same week. His platform is economic war against Germany, commercial union within the British Empire, and closer union, with a voice for the colonies on imperial questions that concern them.

They have called him "the Australian Abraham Lincoln," but to an American eye he does not resemble LINCOLN in the slightest degree. He is more like BRYAN, a very mild Bryan. His method is the American one, but if he were in America he would have to get more gasoline to go any distance. Just as the so-called "scare headlines" which the English newspapers have introduced of late years would seem conservative and not at all scaring in Denver, or even New York, so HUGHES does not seem at all sensational beside American politicians. England, however, is getting her first diluted taste of the kind of political oratory which may be called the sensational-commonplace. The fact that there are many thousands there who like it extremely simply shows that many things that are called American are only American because they happened to be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Gulf Stream Facts and Fancies.

Now that a few hot days are restoring to a Summer hitherto notably cool an approach to the usual seasonable average of temperature, certain Wise Ones, boldly voluble, have taken it upon themselves to give an easily interested public the explanation that public thinks it thinks is needed. With a fine simulation of scientific knowledge, and an air of gravity that is the real thing, they run on at length and fluently about a change in the course of that greatest of oceanic currents, the Gulf Stream.

It has suddenly turned in nearer our coast. It is about to give us the climate of the tropics, with palm trees and bananas therewith as characteristic features of the New England landscape. It has brought innumerable sharks to patrol the Jersey beaches. It has melted all the icebergs before they could get down past Newfoundland. And so on, and also so on.

All would be important—if true. All this is untrue and therefore unimportant except in its relations to the psychology of the crowd.

The propounders of the Gulf Stream theory ignore the fact that the Gulf Stream is a product of forces enormously powerful and as nearly immutable as any to which are subjected the earth and its inhabitants. Materially to change its course would require nothing less than a declination or elevation of the world's axis in the plane of the ecliptic. That seemingly has happened in the past, else why the glacial eras? None can deny the possibility of its happening again in the future. But the ever-watchful astronomers have not reported the slightest sign of its happening now.

Hence one can safely assume that the Gulf Stream is in its wonted place, attending steadily to its accustomed task of moving northward from the Gulf of Mexico the warm water accumulated there by the trade winds. Petty fluctuations in direction are habitual to it, but the Captains who come in with tales of finding it many miles off its accustomed route are—well, call them humorists, with a keen appreciation of the landsman's capacity for believing what he is told by followers of the sea, and let it go at that.

Scorns the Aid of Science.

There was a peculiar interest attaching to the little lecture on the Binet-Simon tests, and the new psychology in particular, delivered by Mr. Justice GOFF this week, while deciding that a young woman now in the Magdalen Home should remain there. The peculiar interest lies in the fact that the Justice's remarks very beautifully illustrated the truth of what Dr. ROBERT T. MORRIS, in an article printed by THE TIMES last Sunday, had to say about refusals, in court and out of it, to make use of available knowledge and the services of experts.

Justice GOFF does not believe in the possibility of ascertaining, by the tests mentioned, the degree of mental development attained and attainable by those to whom they are judiciously applied. He sees no definite significance in the fact that in school the object of his inquisition had remained at 16 the classmate of normal children 7 years old. Attempts to standardize the mind he considers as fruitless as those to standardize electricity, and he has observed that the votaries of science and pseudo-science alike "in their enthusiasm are liable to confound theory with hypothesis and to reach conclusions that will accord with their preposessions."

If such statements as these were not so familiar—if experience did not prove that though thus progress is delayed it is never stopped—coming from such a source they would be a cause of discouragement, almost of despair. As a matter of demonstrated fact, the Binet-Simon tests, intelligently applied—it is true that they have not been so applied always—are as trustworthy as the multiplication table. Minds can be standardized, just as electricity is every day and long has been. And why theory should not be confounded with hypothesis is unimaginable, as they are the same thing.

Our courts long refused to admit the evidential value of finger-prints, and they still refuse—usually with scorn, as in this instance—to accept the enormously valuable aid eagerly offered by modern psychologists in discriminating between false testimony and true. In time, as they came to the one, so the Judges will come to the other. Meanwhile it is very "human" of them to be proud of delaying an inevitable substitution of certainty for uncertainty. We are all like that, more or less.

A Case for Mercy, Not Justice.

In dismissing, on the arguments of the defense and without hearing those of the Crown lawyers, the appeal from sentence to death made in behalf of Sir ROGER CASEMENT, the Court of Criminal Appeal, sitting in London, took the only action reasonably to be expected from a judicial body—the only action proper for it to take.

Sir ROGER'S guilt of high treason is indubitable, and, in spite of his formal plea of innocence, he practically confessed it. That he had for what he did the justification, or something of the justification, that has given to many another revolutionist an honored place in history can be plausibly contended, but even though it be admitted, and the absence from his case of "moral turpitude" as well, it is still true that the British Government, in exercising the right of self-defense that by universal and necessary recognition every established Government possesses, can legitimately put him to death.

More than that, it is under some, and not a little, obligation to carry out the law. Yet there will be regret among the friends of Great Britain, as well as rage among her enemies, should the penalty for high treason be exacted of this man. Traitor he is, beyond a peradventure, but success would have made him a patriot and a hero, and such devotion as his to a cause, whether good or bad, hopeful or hopeless, excites and earns something of general sympathy. He endangered—so slightly!—the British Empire, but he is not endangering it now, and it is as a martyr, not as the recipient of undeserved leniency, that he will endanger it in the future.

To hang him would be just, but that it would be wise to hang him now, in cold blood, is so far from certain that it would be good news to hear that his sentence had been commuted.

For Injured Federal Employes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After three and a half years of persistent work by the American Association for Labor Legislation, on July 12 the House of Representatives in Washington passed by the practically unanimous vote of 286 to 3 the Kern-McGillicuddy Workmen's Compensation bill for injured Federal employes. It is now pending in the Senate.

This was one of the measures to which the Democratic Party pledged itself in 1912. In the final month of the session the Democratic record is being estimated throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Will the party fulfill its promise?

Humanity, far more than politics, demands that the Kern-McGillicuddy bill be passed. The failure of our Federal Government to compensate all of its injured employes, as is required of private employers in nearly every State, has long been a crying disgrace. The remedy offered is not a hasty makeshift, but a carefully considered scientific bill.

JOHN B. ANDREWS,
Secretary American Association for Labor Legislation.
New York, July 18, 1916.

The Riverside Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been interested in the comments of your paper about the proposed Riverside Drive and railroad changes. I visited the model exhibit yesterday. It would certainly be a decided improvement to have the railroad run concealed, if there is depth enough overhead to allow good grass and the planting of shrubs and small trees. However, at 133d Street and beyond to 144th Street, the railroad asks a considerable amount of land for sidetracking or switching or yard purposes. This area would be about 400 feet wide for a considerable distance. In my opinion such a use of it would spoil that part of Riverside Drive completely and make it undesirable as a residential or public pleasure district. I feel strongly that the improvement is entirely offset and everlastingly spoiled by the suggested introduction of an immense railroad yard such as the model and plans show, and I hope they will not be adopted unless this feature is changed. L. W. EISINGER.
New York, July 18, 1916.

Ball Playing in City Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the letter of "A. R., M. D.," in reference to boys playing with hard balls in the city streets. As a physician, he should know that boys need natural exercise, and that the only exercise that benefits is that which is taken naturally. Of course, it is bad to play with a hard ball in the streets, but where are the young to play? There are not enough playgrounds to accommodate all, and many lot owners forbid play on their property. I have spent my youth in the city, and I have witnessed the gradual disappearance of open lots, and with it the downward swoop of the policeman to chase us from the streets. It is very unfortunate that some people have had to suffer because they were struck by balls, but the boys are not to blame; it is the City of New York that is at fault. Too much money is spent for useless things and not enough for bettering such conditions.

Evidently "A. R." does not seem to know when he calls these boys loafers that a loafer is a disreputable idler. Are the boys who play baseball in such a class? Moreover, "A. R." fails to realize that this is vacation time, when many boys are home from school. Is baseball playing idleness? I insist that it is far better for young fellows to be playing ball in the streets than to be doing many another thing. He would do good service if he would use the cases of his experience in urging the city to provide more playgrounds.

Brooklyn, July 18, 1916. J. MACKENZIE.

A FATAL TRIP BY RAIL.

The Urgent Need for a Hospital Ship to Transport Guardsmen.

New York, July 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On June 27, 1916, the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, wrote me:

> I would inform you that at the present time no steps have been taken to acquire additional hospital ships for the navy, although the department is fully prepared to make alterations and equip any ships for this purpose which may become necessary for the naval service.

On Friday, July 14, 1916, at his office in Washington, Franklin Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, casually informed me that the navy was badly in need of a hospital ship, and that the old Solace, which the department had been using for nearly twenty years, was totally inadequate and, besides, was unseaworthy. Still, having nothing else, they had to use her and she was doing service then at Santo Domingo.

My correspondence with Mr. Daniels has been with reference to acquiring a hospital ship to save the men of the National Guard from being ruthlessly murdered, as was the case in 1898, if any attempt should be made to bring the sick north by railroad trains. Lately Mr. Daniels has kindly handed me over to Secretary Baker rather than file me in the Fiske pigeonhole. The hospital ship idea for the National Guard is now being considered by Mr. Bicknell, head of the Red Cross, and by Colonel Kean, Director General of Military Relief, and if, in their judgment, the ship is practical for the present circumstances, no doubt it will be forthcoming.

That a hospital ship is needed for the National Guard is all too evident if you will but visit the New York Hospital on West Sixteenth Street. If such was the case before the guard left for the border, what will be the result of sending a lot of unhardened men—bred in a Northern climate—on a six-day journey in day coaches; men eating a type of food which ultimately will be good for them, but the sudden application of which causes illness? Why, already in letters, in obscure newspaper columns, in spite of a censorship, are seen accounts of men laid low with malaria, pneumonia, dysentery, &c. One death has already taken place, and more are to be expected.

So it would seem that, no matter how short a time the National Guard remains away, a hospital ship for it is necessary at once.

In view of the navy's only hospital ship, the Solace, being called unseaworthy and inadequate by an Assistant Secretary of the Navy; in view of my being told elsewhere about the frightful conditions for surgical operations on the Solace, in a low hole between decks, where the temperature was 130 degrees; in view of efficient naval officers claiming that the Asiatic Station in times of peace needs a hospital ship every bit as badly as the Atlantic fleet, what is wrong with the Navy Department that it does not take steps to prevent the disasters of 1898?

RALPH E. CROPLEY.

When America Helps Its Musicians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES a correspondent makes the following statement regarding the achievements of the American composer:

> I cannot possibly conceive how she could make the objection of too little American music, for surely she must know that American music, as it exists today, could not but suffer most shamefully by being placed on a program with first-class foreign music. I doubt whether your correspondent—or, in fact, any one else—could make up an entire program of American orchestral music which could hold the attention of a music devotee or appear to him as other than a novelty.

Surely the above is enough to make the blood fairly boil in the veins of any one really familiar with the actual accomplishments of our native musicians, alas! only too little known, and, like the prophet of old, "without honor in their own country." How about Kelly, MacDowell, Herbert, Hadley, and Carpenter? JAMES P. DUNN.
Jersey City, July 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have long cherished the idea that America was the nation that would show the world what music ought to be. Music requires vitalizing by a vital people. For years past, in England, I have been watching the progress of American composers in vocal compositions, and have noted signs which confirm my opinion that the immediate future of music as an art lies in America. I am surprised, upon coming over here, to find the ring of prejudice existing against American artists and their work. Where are they to prove their worth and gain the experience necessary for standing before the world, if their own country closes the door of public performance against them? Why is it left to a stranger to recognize the immense musical possibilities of America? Simply because this country has not known that art is a practical proposition.

When America turns her attention to the production of art and artists of her own, that art will be found to be so vital that the rest of the world will come to her to learn the secret. That which has won for America financial supremacy will also win for her supremacy wherever it be applied. The material is here for the making of the finest musicians the world has yet known. All that is needed is that America should recognize the possibility, and give her own an equal chance with the foreigner.

J. LANDSEER MacKENZIE.
New York, July 18, 1916.

"WOODEN HORSES."

"The innocent love the fable."—Thoreau.

Perhaps we change not much from age to age—
The modern tale we'd find on some old page,
Did we but take the trouble to turn back,
And current issues to old sources track.
In one thing man has never changed a whit—
By love of novelty forever bit!
Say, did they not, when o'er the walls of Troy
Appeared the Wooden Horse (that quaint decoy),
Run out to see, and to exclaim, "How brave!"
No thought to what inside might be they gave,
And no Cassandra-voice their fate might save. . . .
If, now, a "Wooden Horse" heaves from the wave
(And proves a quaint decoy), are we more wise?
With drinking ears and wonder-dancing eyes
We greet a skipper-tale of bold emprise,
Nor dream therein our future menace lies;
The "fable" pleases us—we are content.
We would not moralize—we, "innocent!"—
But, strictly on our own amusement bent,
Gaze at this marvel to our sea-wall lent. . . .
It pleases *you*, this giant marine toy?
I am but one who says, "Remember Troy!"

EDITH M. THOMAS.

WEAK SPOTS IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Changes That Might Be Made in Order to Enable It to Meet Emergencies Which Will Arise After the War.

By EARL W. CRECRAFT

New York, July 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, as passed by the House, carried an increase of nearly $1,500,000. The total amount appropriated for 1917 is $5,463,246.66. This increase, as explained by Congressman Flood in submitting the bill, is caused mainly by the larger appropriation for legation and Consular buildings; by a newly included appropriation for the annual payment to Panama in accordance with Article XIV. of the treaty of 1903; by a larger emergency fund; by the insertion of a new item granting additional pay to Consuls living in countries where, owing to the war, the cost of living has increased; and, finally, by a larger sum for contingent expenses for United States Consulates.

It is generally admitted that the money spent for the maintenance of the Diplomatic and Consular Service is well spent. At intervals, of course, an outburst is heard against all such expenses, the last coming from Congressman Moon about three years ago. This gentleman, while the debate was on, informed Congress that there "was not the slightest use in this day and time for an Ambassador or Minister in any Court on earth." He said: "In these days of cablegrams and post communications your Government, if it should have any trouble anywhere, might communicate with its business consuls or with the Governments direct, and deal with all questions of international importance."

The stupendous task of our diplomatic representatives at the present time was probably unforeseen by the Congressman when he suggested the possibility of dealing directly with the foreign offices of other countries—if we should "have trouble."

The Consular Service is to be credited also with having a hard task at hand. Recognition is growing that our Consuls, in the commercial and trade readjustments that will undoubtedly come after the war, will have to meet greater emergencies than have ever been experienced in the history of the United States. Mr. John Hays Hammond, writing in the July number of the Forum, emphasizes the need for safeguarding our foreign trade. He says:

> There should be, in my opinion, a readjustment of our commercial treaties as soon after the war as possible to enable our Government to make separate treaties with the different nations to our mutual advantage, giving us an adequate return for any concessions we may make as to the admission of their exports.

In this same connection Mr. Hammond also says:

> During recent years our Consular Service has been greatly improved and it reflects credit upon our nation, but there is room for further improvement. I advocate in the selection of Consuls that due consideration be given for their future service in the Diplomatic Corps, so that Ambassadors may be chosen from men who have attained distinction in the Consular Service. We need business men and men of affairs rather than parlor knights in our Diplomatic Service.

Parlor knights, surely, are not desired for either branch of the service. Business sense, however, should be a qualification in both branches. Diplomats as well as Consuls must, of course, have business knowledge, and both must be informed on political and governmental affairs at home and at their posts. Consuls also investigate and report political conditions abroad, just as they do commercial matters. There is no hard and fast line of distinction between the two branches of the service in this respect.

The points as to business experience and necessary qualifications for the Consular Service was brought out in the debate over the appropriation for 1917. Mr. Rogers, a minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, contended that as there must be a maximum age limit for admission to the Consular Service, and as no Consul, in his opinion, should be appointed who is over 30 years of age, such an age limit would not be likely to admit men who have had an opportunity to acquire any large amount of business training. The term "business training or experience," he said, was in need of a closer definition. He added:

> If we are to insist upon men in their twenties we cannot insist upon any considerable or detailed business knowledge, and if a clerkship or some minor business experience will fill the requirements it is questionable whether it is worth exacting at all. * * * The best way, I think, is to encourage Consuls after appointment to return to this country as often as possible and acquire as rapidly as possible the sort of knowledge which is a valuable qualification for their work.

The plan the speaker favored has been offered by the National Foreign Trade Council, which body, through its committee, says:

> Your committee strongly indorses the recommendations of officials of the State Department that authority be given and funds provided which will enable Consular officers, on arriving in the United States, to attend business conventions and commercial conferences in order to bring before American business interests the information as to conditions in the markets where they are stationed.

Another matter of interest arose in the recent debate. The act of Congress of July 16, 1914, provided an appropriation for the pay of commercial attachés to be appointed by the Department of Commerce and assigned by that department to capitals. The commercial attachés, in the language of the bill, are accredited through the State Department, and must perform the duties of investigating and reporting upon such conditions in the manufacturing industries and trade of foreign countries as may be of interest to the United States.

If, as Congressman Rogers now contends, these positions are useless and are even injurious to the work of the regular Consular Service, the clause carrying the appropriation should have been stricken from the bill. But, since the new plan has not had time to justify its existence, it is hardly reasonable to conclude that provision for the appointments has not been a move in the right direction. Here is what the Congressman says about the relation of the commercial attachés to the executive departments:

> These men, being officials of the Department of Commerce, not of the Department of State, and belonging neither to the Diplomatic nor to the Consular branch of our Government, have no official standing abroad. The foreign Government cannot understand why they are in the country at all, and they occupy a thoroughly nondescript position. * * * It may be that there is a useful opportunity for service for the right sort of men, but any such men, to be effective at all, must be, as is the practice of other Governments, under the direction of the State Department. The present division of responsibility and authority works very badly, tells directly for friction, and entirely neutralizes any possible good which might otherwise result.

If naval attachés are not embarrassing to embassies where they are stationed, it is difficult to see why the appointment of commercial attachés, accredited through the State Department, would create dual or divided responsibility in our foreign service or injure the present work of the Consular officers.

EARL WILLIS CRECRAFT.

FRENCH CANADIANS LOYAL.

Why Their Share of Recruits Has Not Been Large.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in Henry B. Binsse's letter, in which he emphatically denied the report that the French Canadians are not loyal to Canada. I have resided in the Province of Quebec for the past eighteen years, and can truthfully and honestly state that I have never found the least indication that the French Canadians are anything but loyal. As to the statement that they are not rallying to the colors with the same enthusiasm and numbers that characterize Ontario, for instance, that is easily explained. In the first place, Quebec, owing to its large illiterate French Canadian population and lack of real agricultural industry, is almost a negligible quantity so far as recruiting is concerned, and the splendid exceptions mentioned by Mr. Binsse but prove the rule.

Of course I am speaking of the province at large, entirely excluding the cities of Montreal and Quebec, which are in a place by themselves. Outside of these cities you will find the habitants simple, God-fearing, peace-loving folk, who know nothing of war—this war or any other—and wish only to be left alone to till their staple crops of hay and tobacco, and their fields of vegetables, raise their crops of hay and tobacco, and dream on like their brethren in Normandy and Brittany fifty years behind the other provinces in Canada in everything that goes to mark the progress of a people.

So simple and so primitive are these people that they are utterly delightful to a jaded resident of New York. You may find them within a few miles of any city. Take, for instance, the little village of Vertu, on the very island of Montreal. Merely to pass through this village is, for a stranger, to take a wonderful journey into old France in the days of the first Napoleon. T. H. C.
Brooklyn, July 15, 1916.

Inventor of Steamboats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the general public's belief that Robert Fulton's memory deserves to be perpetuated by a monument at public expense, I quote the following which I have just found in a book titled "Steamships and Their Story," by R. A. Fletcher, London, 1910, (Page 24:)

> About twenty years later Fitch's (John Fitch of New Jersey) merits as an inventor were recognized by a committee of the New York Legislature, which reported that "the steamboats built by Livingston and Fulton were, in substance, the invention patented by John Fitch in 1791, and that Fitch during the term of his patent had the exclusive right to use the same in the United States."

Perhaps this legislative report may be an old story, but I never heard it quoted before.

L. WARFIELD.
New York Yacht Club, July 18, 1916.

"Dixie" Is Not National.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter of "Seventh Regiment Veteran," proposing "Dixie" for a new national anthem, he calls "Dixie" the "American Marseillaise." "Dixie" is a very pretty air, but there is certainly nothing elevating or soul-stirring in the words which should entitle it to be called the "American Marseillaise." To my mind, "Dixie" is in the same class with any other local song, and I see no reason why it should be used as a national anthem any more than "Maryland, My Maryland." L. C. M.
New York, July 17, 1916.

FOLLY OF A NEW TONGUE.

People Will Not Adopt a Language Having No Established Literature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are several reasons which seem to have been overlooked why no new language that people will use can be created. Also, why no common language for use in writing by peoples of different tongues can be made successful. I will treat the last proposition first.

To begin, different languages have different laws, idioms, and usages, which always make languages difficult to acquire. If it was merely difference in words it might be easy to arrange a common medium for different nations. But their grammars are different. Thus the Russian and most Slavonic languages have no article, definite or indefinite. It would be difficult for those people to use any devised literary medium with an article. They would almost instinctively use the new medium in the Russian way, which would make it hard for people of other tongues to understand. Then, again, if such a tongue were devised without an article, it would be hard for people accustomed to its use to write the language. Then, again, most languages (except English) have what are called reflexive verbs, that is, verbs used in connection with some reflexive pronoun. People speaking languages with such verbs would find it awkward to use a medium without them. People having languages like the English (without such forms) would find it difficult to use such forms properly, so as to make the meaning understood.

It would seem from this that it would be impossible to form a universal medium of intercourse, even for writing, that could be successful. It will explain the little success of so-called Volapuk, Esperanto, and the like.

But there are strong reasons why no new language can ever be adopted by civilized man, (or uncivilized, for that matter,) and why the only language that can ever displace the others and become universal must be some language now spoken, and with a standard literature. It seems strange it has not been considered; people must have a literature. No language can be kept pure without literary standards. Besides, it is something every people will have. They will not dispense with it. The literature of one language can rarely be translated into another and have any force or interest, or in fact be literature at all. Put into another tongue it, in most cases, ceases to be literature, and becomes dull and uninteresting. The reasons can easily be conceived. Different languages have different usages and idioms. The poetry is nearly always lost by translation. Rarely can a poem of one language be paraphrased in another and be anything like the original.

People must have a deep and impressive literature of some sort, if for no other reason than to keep the language pure. They will not turn to any language that has none, because they cann

PARALYSIS GAINS ONLY IN MANHATTAN

Inspectors Taken from Other Boroughs in Effort to Check the Rate of Increase.

ONE CASE IN FIFTH AVENUE

Ambulance Surgeon Dismissed for Loitering in Saloon with Patients Outside — A New Serum.

Day's Record of Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	19	82
Manhattan	8	28
Bronx	..	6
Queens	4	13
Richmond	4	13
Totals	80	142
Total of cases to date		2,317
Total of deaths to date		456

There were twenty-eight new cases of infantile paralysis in Manhattan yesterday, against seven on the day before, and Health Commissioner Emerson admitted that the number was larger than he had expected. He had no fear, however, that the disease had got beyond possible control, and said there was no cause for alarm in the fact that there had been a sudden increase of cases.

As soon as he had received the day's reports, Dr. Emerson summoned investigators and diagnosticians from boroughs where the outbreak seemed to show a decline and put them to work in Manhattan.

Dr. Emerson believed the crisis had been passed in Brooklyn, for the number of new cases there yesterday was eighty-two, against eighty-three on Tuesday, a considerable decline from a week ago. As the outbreak began in Brooklyn and has been more severe there than in other boroughs, Dr. Emerson felt that if it could be checked there the other boroughs had less cause for fear.

There were 6 new cases in the Bronx yesterday and 3 on Tuesday; 13 in Queens on both days, and 13 yesterday in Richmond, against 15 on Tuesday. The total of new cases yesterday, therefore, was 142, against 121 the day before. The figures show that the increase was practically confined to Manhattan.

Thirty Deaths in the City.

There were thirty deaths in the city yesterday against twenty-six on Tuesday. By boroughs the deaths were: Brooklyn 19, Manhattan 3, the Bronx none, and Queens and Richmond four each. Dr. Emerson said the deaths were about what had been expected.

The hopes of all engaged in fighting the disease were raised in the afternoon when they heard that a new serum had been used in the Willard Parker and Kingston Avenue Hospitals from which the physicians employing it expected positively good results. No official announcement concerning the serum was made, as those who could tell of its development and use, while high in hope, did not think that it had been in use long enough to justify public utterance.

It was learned that the serum was a development from Dr. Simon Flexner's recent experiments with monkeys. To make it, blood taken from a person who has recovered from infantile paralysis is placed in a test tube and whirled rapidly in a machine until a white fluid remains. This, it is believed, is an antifantile paralysis antitoxin, the same as that which, remaining in the recovered patient, gives immunity from the disease.

According to report, the serum has been used with "considerable success" in Germany. Twelve patients in Willard Parker Hospital and a number in Kingston Avenue have received the injections.

Wide use of infantile paralysis serum has been hindered by the fact that the rhesian monkey is the only known animal that takes the disease satisfactorily. As the rhesus is a small animal with little blood and cannot be procured in great numbers, large manufacture of the serum has been impossible.

One Case in Fifth Avenue.

One of the new patients in Manhattan yesterday was Mojvina Duryea, 3 years old, in the family of the caretaker of the house at 874 Fifth Avenue, near Sixty-eighth Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Joseph Stickney, who, on July 2, 1913, married the Prince Aymon de Faucigny-Lucinge of Paris. The house has been occupied by a caretaker since the Princess went to Paris. Adjoining it on the south is the home of Harry Payne Whitney, and on the north that of Daniel G. Reid. These houses, and others nearby, are all vacant in Summer except for caretakers, so the Health Department does not expect an outbreak in the neighborhood.

The caretaker at the Princess's home would give no information yesterday, but report said the Duryea child was a relative whom the caretaker recently took from an infected part of Brooklyn. The case was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Leonard H. Crosby, employed on July 1 as an ambulance surgeon at Kingston Avenue Hospital, was dismissed yesterday by Commissioner Emerson on the charge that on last Monday he left his ambulance, containing seven children, in front of a saloon in Brooklyn for half an hour while he ate and drank in the saloon. Policeman Sachary Bates, on duty on the ambulance, who is alleged to have been in the saloon, was suspended on charges of neglect of duty. Bates will be tried early next week.

Police Inspector Murphy's investigation produced five witnesses who told of seeing Dr. Crosby and Bates eating and drinking beer in the saloon while a crowd surrounded the ambulance. Children in the crowd, witnesses said, gave water and fruit to the seven little patients in the ambulance.

Driver Not Accused.

Dr. Emerson exonerated the driver of the ambulance, O'Connell. "The driver was not implicated in any way," Dr. Emerson said. "He is one of our best men, and while the doctor and the policeman were in the saloon, he did his best to keep children away from the ambulance."

Six surgeons of the United States Public Health Service yesterday began issuing health notices at the various railway stations concerning persons about to leave the city with children for interstate travel. Other surgeons were on duty in Room 425 of the Federal Building, taking the same action regarding persons leaving the State by automobile or trolley car. Five more Public Health surgeons arrived last night for duty under Dr. Charles E. Banks.

Dr. Banks yesterday explained the notice procedure, saying: "We look over the Health Board certificate presented by the applicant, and if it gives a clean record we fill out a post card, mail it to the Health officer at the applicant's destination, give the applicant a duplicate, and keep a third copy. The card is simply a notice to Health officers, and we hope possession of them will facilitate travel of New Yorkers. As each applicant must show a Health Department certificate to get one of our cards, the card has a meaning."

Nothing aside from issuing the cards has been done by the Public Health Service to hinder the spread of infantile paralysis, and Dr. Banks did not contemplated any other measure. "There is no Federal quarantine of New York," he said, "and we don't expect to establish one."

The Health Department issued 1,031 certificates yesterday to applicants intending to leave the city, 500 in Manhattan, 272 in Brooklyn, 192 in the Bronx, 49 in Queens, and 18 in Richmond. Only nine applicants were refused, one in Manhattan and eight in Brooklyn. To facilitate the work Dr. Emerson yesterday opened twenty-one branch offices where examinations of children might be made and certificates obtained.

Police Commissioner Woods sent out a call yesterday for twenty-five volunteers, unmarried men, in the bicycle and motor cycle squads for inspection duty.

The State Charities Aid Association yesterday issued an appeal for money to buy toys for children suffering from infantile paralysis. Only new toys may be taken into hospitals, so only money is wanted. It may be sent to F. Thomas, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Hundreds of children and mothers yesterday kissed the relics in the Roman Catholic Churches of St. John Baptist and St. Ann, where special services for sick children were held. It was said that the services would be held today and on days following, and the relics would be exposed.

Sanitary Code Fines.

Magistrates continued yesterday to fine violators of the Sanitary Code, the offenders and the fines in the several courts being as follows: Essex Market, 62 persons, $3 each; Washington Heights, 4, $2 each; Yorkville, 32, $2 each; Tombs, 43, $1 and $2 each; Jefferson Market, 40, $2 and $3 each; West Side, 8, $1 each; Harlem, 13, $2 each; Morrisania, 20, $2 each.

In answer to Congressman Fitzgerald's charge that the city failed to supply nurses and physicians for Ellis Island, it was said at the Health Department yesterday that the hospital was not yet ready, and that the nurses and physicians would be ready when it was.

Concerning the hospital situation, Dr. Emerson said yesterday that there were 1,104 cases under treatment, and 1,288 vacant beds. Twenty-four private hospitals are co-operating with the Health Department.

In response to a committee of motion picture exhibitors who called upon License Commissioner Bell yesterday and urged that the order excluding children be rescinded in certain districts, the Commissioner said he would confer with the Mayor and Dr. Emerson today.

The Department of Health announced yesterday that it had "arranged a series of clinical lectures open only to physicians, to be conducted by men who have an unusual opportunity to study infantile paralysis."

Schools Closed in Newark.

With twelve new cases of infantile paralysis and three deaths yesterday, the Newark Board of Education closed all schools to pupils below the fifth grade. This turned out about 15,000 children, leaving 10,000 in attendance.

New cases reported elsewhere in New Jersey were: Jersey City, two; Union Hill, four; Montclair, one; Irvington, one, and Verona, one. The total in the State, since the beginning of the outbreak in New York, was 208.

One new case was discovered at Amityville, L. I., yesterday and another at Greenport. Seven cases have been reported from Amityville and vicinity and four deaths. One death, the third, was reported from Yonkers yesterday.

The first two cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the New Rochelle Board of Health last night. Both are in the Italian quarter.

PLAN CONVALESCENTS' CARE.

Miss Lillian D. Wald and Others Urge Special Hospitals.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, head worker of the Henry Street Settlement, upon her return to the city yesterday from a vacation that had been terminated abruptly by the emergency of the outbreak of infantile paralysis, has begun a movement to provide facilities for caring for those convalescing from the disease. Miss Wald was surprised to find that in the confusion of trying to check the spread of the disease and to improve the condition of those already suffering from it, apparently little thought had been given to the critical period of convalescence.

Accordingly Miss Wald conferred with her colleagues and brought the matter to the attention of Dr. Emerson, Commissioner of Health, Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, and other medical men who have been prominent in the fight against the disease. They were unanimously in accord with Miss Wald, and agreed that there was urgent need of establishing hospitals where patients could receive the care and attention necessary to prevent them from becoming crippled. It was pointed out that in this way lives might be saved and other victims might be kept from becoming crippled, since the months of convalescence are critical ones.

As those who were first stricken will arrive at the convalescent stage about Aug. 1 it is evident that steps to provide the necessary facilities must be taken at once. Leo Arnstein, one of the directors of the Henry Street Settlement and an expert in budget making and hospital cost, made an estimate of the cost of the project yesterday. He said that a fifty bed unit convalescent hospital for a period of six to ten months would cost approximately $40,000. Of course one such unit would not be sufficient to care for all the present and future victims at the present rate of the spread of the disease, but there is urgent need, in the opinion of Miss Wald and those she consulted, of one such unit by Aug. 1, and others could be added as funds for them were raised.

"A convalescent hospital," Miss Wald said, "would give the doctors opportunity for continued study and observation. Dr. Emerson, Commissioner of Health, and Dr. Ager felt it would be the most desirable and greatly needed thing. They keenly felt the need of some additional provision to supplement the necessarily temporary work of the acute hospitals. The orthopedic hospitals are overcrowded at the present time, and the general hospitals can keep patients only during the acute state of the illness, which usually lasts about eight or nine weeks.

"The settlement is prepared to continue its care and supervision of all the children in their homes, and will have specially trained orthopedic nurses for this purpose. Dr. Goldwater has expressed himself as strongly in favor of some such measure as filling a gap in the treatment of this disease.

"The importance of this work and the appeal that it makes at a time like this ought to insure the furnishing of requisite funds to carry out the idea. The well-to-do whose children have been protected from this dread disease will, no doubt, respond to the call for funds to establish this service. The whole country looks to New York for direction in handling this disease, and we owe it to the country to make contributions for intelligent after-care.

"The matter is urgent because it will take prompt work to get a suitable place in readiness, and the children will begin to be dismissed from the hospitals the beginning of August. We would gladly contribute the Superintendent of Nurses so that the connection would be complete between the work in the hospital and the follow-up work in the homes."

The settlement maintains a regular staff of more than 100 nurses who cover the whole of Manhattan and the Bronx. At the main house of the settlement, at 265 Henry Street, a record of the location of every case is kept, and by using this and eliminating children who live in the districts where the disease has touched the settlement has been able to continue the work of its roof and yard playgrounds.

It is the plan of the settlement as soon as funds for the new work are forthcoming to form a committee of some of those most prominent in the work of combating the disease to administer the funds.

FLIES SWARM IN MARKETS.

No Screens on Doors or Windows in City's Food Depots.

A letter was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday criticising the sanitary conditions in Washington Market. The letter, which was signed "F. L. P.," and dated from Brooklyn, read as follows:

> The papers are devoting so much space to warn the people of the prevalence of disease and how to guard against it, and laying particular stress upon the fly as a germ carrier, that I was very much surprised yesterday in walking through the Washington Market to see that the doors were not provided with screens and everywhere with very few exceptions everything was black with flies.

In accordance with this suggestion, a reporter went to Washington Market to investigate. There were no screens on the doors, nor was there any doubt that the market was well populated with flies. The west side, fronting on West Street and the riverfront, seemed particularly attractive to the flies. Several stallkeepers were making futile efforts to shoo them out while the reporter was in the building.

Many of the meat stands seemed well protected with glass cases and sanitary refrigerating devices, but a few, and particularly the poultry stands, left their offerings practically out in the open air, where the insects could crawl over them as they pleased. The fish, vegetable, and bread venders made no pretense of covering their counters.

An attendant was asked if there had ever been any effort made to screen the doors.

"No," he said, "I never heard of any. The standkeepers have nothing to do with that, you know. Such as want to screen their meats and other foodstuffs do so, the others don't, that's all."

West Washington Market, at Gansevoort Street, which is largely a wholesale distributing agency, with few retail stands, had no screens on either windows or doors, nor were many of the private markets in the neighborhood in better condition.

A policeman on West Street was asked if any effort had been made to keep these markets screened.

"No," he replied; "you'll find plenty of violations around here if you're looking for them. The flies go in and out just about as they please."

Fifteen New Cases Up-State.

ALBANY, July 19. — The suggestion that health officers in all up-State communities keep under observation for two weeks all children under 15 arriving from New York went out from the State Health Department today.

Fifteen new cases and no deaths outside of New York were reported today, Kerhonkson, Rochester, in Ulster County; Gloversville, Clayerack, New Rochelle, Glen Cove, West Babylon, Bedford, and Buffalo reported one each, and Yonkers six, making the up-State total 161.

Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., Secretary of the department, left today for Nassau County to look over the situation.

Fifty-two Cases in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 19.—The seventh case of infantile paralysis at Westfield was reported to the State Department of Health today. A new case at North Adams also was reported, making four in that city and a total of fifty-two in the State.

Brooklyn Boys Die at Resorts.

NEW HAVEN, July 19.—Infantile paralysis is increasing in Connecticut, today's report showing thirty-nine cases. Two deaths added to the list were of Brooklyn boys brought to Summer resorts by their parents. Another child just brought from Newark, N. J., died in Danbury.

An Adult Case in Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 19.—The first adult case of infantile paralysis in Toledo was confirmed last night by City Epidemiologist C. S. Mundy after several physicians had diagnosed the ailment. The victim is Mildred Gallagher, 21 years old. There are now seventeen confirmed cases in the city.

MISS VON SCHRADER A BRIDE

Wedded to Lauren Carroll at Her Parents' Country Home.

The marriage of Miss Akrata von Schrader, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto U. von Schrader, and Lauren Carroll, son of General and Mrs. Howard Carroll, took place yesterday at noon at the country home of the bride's parents, near Saugatuck, Conn. The Rev. William L. Sullivan of All Souls Church performed the ceremony.

It was a quiet wedding and only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends were present. The bride was unattended.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have taken an apartment at 129 East Sixty-ninth Street, which they plan to occupy in October.

The couple's engagement was announced last month. The bride's family come from St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Carroll is a Harvard graduate, class of '06, and belongs to the Union League, University, Republican, and City Clubs.

MISS KITCHING TO SETTLE.

Court Asked to Allot Her Uncle's "Tainted" Money.

A fight in the courts over the fortune of Francis E. Ripley, the aged Brooklyn recluse who died on last Nov. 11, has been avoided, in the opinion of those interested, by the application yesterday of the Hamilton Trust Company, as administrator, to Surrogate Ketcham for permission to compromise six claims against the estate. The Surrogate reserved decision.

Mr. Ripley left no will, but memoranda were found showing he intended to leave $40,000 to his niece, Miss Edith H. Kitching; $10,000 to the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, $20,000 to Long Island College Hospital, $10,000 to House of St. Giles the Cripple, $13,000 to the Wayside Home, $12,000 to Brooklyn Hospital, and $10,000 to Annie A. Ingalls.

Miss Kitching declared she would not touch one cent on the ground it was tainted, having been gained by mortgages, and she could not be happy with it in her possession. Later she decided to accept it, and by a ruling of the administrator that the memoranda did not establish a legal claim to the money Miss Kitching became heir to the entire estate, which amounts to $201,498.08. When the decision was made known the five institutions and Annie A. Ingalls started suit.

Miss Kitching recently agreed to allow all the claims in full, though without interest. If the Surrogate gives his permission for the settlement it is believed the suits will be withdrawn.

WARRIOR GOES AGROUND.

A. S. Cochran's Yacht Hits Rocks in Sound, Badly Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 19.—While running close to Long Island in a dense fog about 4 o'clock this morning the steam yacht Warrior, recently purchased by Alexander S. Cochran, ran on the rocks on the west side of Fisher's Island. Her hull was badly damaged.

Wireless calls of distress were sent out by the yacht's operator. They were answered by a fleet of tugs and wrecking apparatus from several companies. Not until high water this noon were the wreckers able to put the yacht into deep water.

The Captain of the Warrior says, owing to the fog, he did not see a light or hear a siren on the run along the Sound. He was surprised when he felt the yacht crash into the big boulders at a speed of twelve knots.

Aboard the Warrior were the owner and his guests, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. von Stade, Mr. Cooley, and Miss Hitchcock. The party came to New London in a launch and proceeded to Narragansett Pier by automobile, Mr. Cochran returning to his yacht.

The Warrior came into New London under her own steam and was hauled out on the ways at Riverside Shipyards at 5 o'clock for a survey. At least eight frames are punctured in her metal hull on the port side.

Offers $25 to Finder of Old Coin.

The Lost and Found column of THE TIMES has been resorted to in an attempt to find an old silver dollar, worn down to a thin disk without lettering or insignia, which has value only as a pocket piece. It was lost by Julius Goldman, an attorney, who lives at the Hotel Astor. He thinks enough of the coin to offer a reward of $25 to the person who finds it.

Mayor Busy on His Birthday.

Mayor Mitchel was 37 years old yesterday. He put in the day at work in his office at the City Hall, spending most of his time over matters connected with the fight on infantile paralysis.

CITIZEN COMMITTEE TO PROTECT PARKS

Commissioner Ward Will Form Permanent Body to Resist Encroachments.

DANGER ALWAYS PRESENT

Restrictions in Surrounding Streets Also Must Be Enforced, He Insists.

Park Commissioner Ward said yesterday that a Permanent Committee of Citizens should be organized to combat any future attempt to invade the parks, and that in a case like the recent attempt to build a permanent pump house in Morningside Park its services would be invaluable.

"In this whole question of park encroachment," said Mr. Ward, "there should be an aroused public opinion ready at all times to support the Commissioner in his efforts to protect the parks. The National Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which I am a member, has already done great work along these lines. However, as that is a national society, I am making plans to call a conference at this office with a view to starting a local Park Protection Association."

Discussing the effort to construct a permanent pump station in Morningside Park, Mr. Ward said:

"I had all along contended that it was perfectly practicable to place the pumping station underground, and thereby avoid serious injury to the park. A great many difficulties attended my efforts to prevent this threatened injury to the park, and I was much gratified at the result. In this particular fight we have received great assistance from public spirited citizens, many of whom were aroused by the attitude of THE TIMES.

"I doubt, however, if any one realizes the great number of structures which are proposed during a year of the Park Department's work in one park or another.

"This department is obliged to exercise constant vigilance and to be ready to fight at an instant's notice in order to head off these movements in time. Frequently in the past it has been impossible for those Park Commissioners who have had the matter of park protection at heart to get assistance and backing in their efforts to defeat the intrusion of proposed buildings. It is for that reason that the widespread publicity given to this case has been of immense benefit to the cause of park protection. For example, it is amazing to see the number of distinguished citizens who are willing to stand sponsor for plans to foist upon the city inartistic and inappropriate monuments in the parks. If in the present administration all the projects submitted had been approved the city's parks would resemble Woodlawn Cemetery.

"I believe the Morningside question has brought to large numbers of our citizens a better understanding of the situation, and that in the future they will be more than ever ready to support a park administration which is attempting to prevent damage to our park system."

Mr. Ward said that attempts to use public parks for private purposes and by public officials for purposes that would greatly impair their usefulness had been more or less general all over the United States, but that of late years a strong public sentiment against such encroachments had resulted in greatly reducing the number of these attempts.

"It is most hopeful to note," he said, "the backing given to the Fine Arts Commission recently in Washington. Ten years ago it would have been impossible to arouse the general public to action in preventing the marring of the great plan of L'Enfant for the development of the national capital. But there was no delay recently in the support given to the efforts of the commission to prevent the erection of a power station which would interpose its ugly chimneys in the park areas leading from the Capitol to the White House. The battle there is not yet won, and I would urge every one to come to the support of the commission by writing to Congressmen in the entire East.

"When questions arise as to encroaching upon the parks a temporary permit for a structure in almost every case leads to an effort to turn the temporary privilege into a permanent one. For example, in San Francisco, in an emergency, the Park Board gave a temporary permit for a pumping station to provide water for many thousands of people, who were housed after the San Francisco fire on an area under the jurisdiction of the Park Department. After several years the Park Department was finally compelled to tear down the structure.

"In New York we have seen some excellent examples of this, among them the unsightly structure extending into City Hall Park and providing extra switching space for the Brooklyn Bridge line. This was put up in the guise of being a temporary expedient but it still remains without any prospect of its removal. I have frequently taken this matter up with the authorities concerned, and shall continue to agitate until some solution has been found for the removal of this building and the subsequent freeing of the most important civic centre of the entire city from the ugly encroachment which goes so far to mar its beauty and usefulness.

"Then there are coal pockets, incinerators, and other structures along the North River shore adjoining Riverside Park. The fight in regard to this situation is not yet won, but I feel confident that in the near future, by persistent work, we shall succeed in having these structures removed.

"Recently it was proposed to erect a large building in Manhattan Square north of the Museum of Natural History, while in another park an effort was made to appropriate seven or eight acres of valuable park land for buildings necessary for the creation of a commercial museum.

"The attitude of this park administration is one of the strongest possible opposition to the location of any buildings in the park system except those that are required to provide for the actual facilities of the park users, and to make the parks more valuable and better able to play their part in the life of the city. The great step in advance in such a policy was taken this year when the Committee on Building Districts and Restrictions of the Board of Estimate included in its plans a great many recommendations made by this department to provide for restrictions against factories, industry, and business in the streets surrounding the parks. It is clear that the value of these parks will be tremendously reduced unless their surroundings can be preserved."

Lord Newborough.

LONDON, Thursday, July 20.—William Charles Wynn, Fourth Baron Newborough, died last night at his London residence.

Baron Newborough was born on Nov. 4, 1873. In 1900 he married Grace Carr, the daughter of Colonel H. M. Carr of Kentucky. His father was the Hon. Thomas Mott Wynn and his mother, Anna Corbett Wynn, was the daughter of Edwin Corbett, then British Minister at Athens. He succeeded to the title of Baron at the death of his grandfather in 1888. He received his education at Heidelberg and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. His address was Bryn Llewellyn, Festiniog. He was a member of the Bachelors' and Travelers' Clubs.

George L. Burton.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 19. — George L. Burton, head of an insurance firm of this city and formerly President of the Board of Aldermen in New Haven, dropped dead this morning of an attack of heart disease at York Beach, Me. He was supposed to be in excellent health when he left New Haven with his family two weeks ago. He leaves a wife and two children. He was about 55 years old.

Robert Magrane.

Robert Magrane, 43 years old, a patent lawyer with offices in New York City and Washington, D. C., died yesterday at his home on Fifth Street, Bayside, L. I. He was born at Petroleum Center, Penn.; was a graduate of Pratt Law Institute and of George Washington Patent Law School of Washington, and was a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He is survived by his widow, Isabelle, and a son.

COMMANDER PENNELL DIES.

Noted Navigator Loses Life in Battle in the North Sea.

News was received yesterday from London that Commander Harry L. L. Pennell, who had charge of the steamship Terra Nova in Scott's Antarctic expedition, 1910-13, was one of the officers killed in the recent naval battle in the North Sea, off the coast of Jutland.

He was born in Devonshire in 1882, the son of Lieut. Col. Reginald Pennell and Jessie C. Holland-Pennell, and attended Exeter School until he entered the Royal Navy in 1898 on the cadet ship Britannia. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1903, and was made Commander in 1913 on the return of the Antarctic expedition.

As a Lieutenant he was in command of the Terra Nova when she sailed from Port Chalmers, New Zealand, Nov. 29, 1910, with the expedition on board which consisted of fifty-eight officers and men, with Captain R. F. Scott in command and Lieutenant Evans as his second.

The party was landed with supplies at Cape Evans in McMurdo Sound and on the shores of the Bay of Whales, in longitude 164 west. The Terra Nova then returned to New Zealand, arriving on April 9, after a remarkably quick run in and out of the Antarctic circle.

Lieutenant Pennell was in command of the Terra Nova on Scott's second and fatal expedition to the south pole, and brought back the message to New Zealand that the explorer was remaining in the Antarctic for another Winter to complete his work.

The Lieutenant was praised highly for the manner in which he handled the ship in dangerous places, especially when he saved the Terra Nova from being crushed in the ice near the Balleny Islands.

Joseph Manrot.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 19.—Joseph Manrot, 67 years old, a well-known weaver of tapestries, who had made tapestry portraits of Theodore Roosevelt, Queen Victoria, and other well-known persons, died last night at his home at Cos Cob after a long illness. He was born at Aubersson, France, and brought to the United States by the late Stanford White fifteen years ago. He is survived by a widow, three daughters, and one son.

The Baron of Chudleigh.

LONDON, July 19.—Lewis Henry Hugh Clifford, ninth Baron of Chudleigh, died here today in his sixty-fifth year. He was born on Aug. 24, 1851, the son of the eighth Baron and Lady Agnes Catherine Clifford. He was educated at Stonyhurst, and owned an estate of about 8,000 acres. He was a member of the Bachelors' and Brooks's Clubs and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

James Hobart Moore's Funeral.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Funeral services for James Hobart Moore, the multi-millionaire capitalist, who, with his brother, W. H. Moore, figured largely in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, were held at Lake Geneva, Wis., his Summer home, this afternoon. Bankers, capitalists, and prominent business and professional men from Chicago were present. The body will be interred at Lake Geneva.

Antonio Guimaraes.

NEWTON, Mass., July 19.—Antonio Guimaraes, formerly Brazilian Vice Consul at New York and known as a coffee importer in that city, died at a hospital here today at the age of 74. He had retired from active business in 1913 and moved to Brookline. Mr. Guimaraes was born at Pernambuco and represented his country as a Commissioner at the World's Fair in Chicago. He was a member of the Coffee Exchange of New York.

Lieut. Gen. Ichonosuke Oka.

TOKIO, July 20.—Lieut. Gen. Ichonosuke Oka, who was Minister of War in the Okuma Cabinet in 1914 and again in 1915-16, died this morning. He had resigned office last March owing to illhealth. General Oka was born in 1860. He took a prominent part in the Russo-Japanese War.

Obituary Notes.

Captain BENJAMIN DOANE, 92 years old, one of the old shipmasters of New York, died on Tuesday at the home of his son, F. H. Doane, at Bayonne, N. J. He was born in Nova Scotia, went to sea when he was 14 years old, and was a veteran of the civil war.

Mrs. NORA STRAUSS, wife of Paul Strauss, died on Tuesday at her home, 303 East Eighty-ninth Street. She was a member of the Church of Our Lady of Good Hope.

Mrs. MARY A. C. BLOOMER HORTON, one of the oldest residents of Montclair, N. J., whose father, Major Nathaniel Dodd, was a supporter of General Fremont when the Republican Party was formed, died at the age of 83 at her home, 199 Glenridge Avenue, Montclair, yesterday. Funeral services for Mrs. Horton will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Montclair, on Saturday afternoon.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR, one of the biggest real estate operators of New Jersey, died at his country home at Stelton, N. J., yesterday morning, after a long illness. He was 62 years old and had lived all his life in New Brunswick. He was at one time Superintendent of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, and was a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus.

WILLIAM L. HIGGINS, son of Thomas Higgins, died yesterday at his home, 244 West 104th Street. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Ascension.

Mrs. ELLA LOUISE HASKELL, widow of J. H. Haskell of Flushing, L. I., an expert accountant, died on Sunday in a hospital at Greenfield, Mass. Thurlow Haskell, a son, who is in the publishing business in Manhattan, survives her.

CHARLES A. HAZELTINE, 67 years old, a manufacturing stationer, of New York City, died at Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Hazeltine had a place of business here, but had lived at Westfield for the last five years. Before that he had lived at Plainfield for twenty-six years. Two daughters and a widow survive him.

Mrs. CORNELIA V. THORNE, widow of the late Elbert H. Thorne, died yesterday at her home at Glen Cove, L. I.

JACOB BALDWIN MESAM, 52 years old, of 806 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, for many years employed by the Keystone Varnish Company, died on Tuesday morning at St. Francis's Hospital of heart disease. He was a member of the Woodstock Liederkranz and was unmarried.

MARCUS F. BARGEBUHR, employed for many years by Reichman Brothers, diamond importers at 170 Broadway, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 7 East Dayton Street, Ridgewood, N. J. He was a member of the Town Club, the White Star Club, and many other organizations. He had lived in Ridgewood for ten years and was prominent in its social and civic affairs. He is survived by his widow, a sister, and three brothers.

WILLIAM EDWARD WILLIAMS, 35 years old, a commercial traveler, living at 11 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Tuesday from Bright's disease. He was born in Count Vernon, and was a son of Agnes C. and the late John T. Williams.

MARY A. RIORDAN, a resident of Brooklyn for forty-five years and a member of the Sacred Heart Society of St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, died on Tuesday at the home of her brother-in-law, Thomas J. Horan, 12 Third Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM SCHARD, a retired manufacturer of brass goods, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,628 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-ninth year. He was a native of Germany and for fifty years lived in Hoboken, N. J., where he was in business. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

MICHAEL FRANCIS CARROY, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Sunday, was for many years in the employ of the New York Edison Company and a member of Columbia Council, Knights of Columbus, and the Holy Name Society of the Church of the Sacred Heart. He was 46 years of age and lived at 35 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ROSE LYNCH, wife of John Lynch, died at her home, 500 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was one of the oldest settlers of the New Lots section of Brooklyn and was one of the first parishioners of St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church.

THOMAS F. GALVIN died at his home, 143 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, leaving a widow, two sons and a daughter. He was a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Paul's Church.

Mrs. MARY ELLEN McNEILL, widow of Captain Daniel Thomas McNeill, a tugboat owner and commander, died in St. Catherine's Hospital on Monday after an operation. She was 41 years old and lived at 159 Newell Street, Brooklyn. Two sons and three daughters survive her.

ROYAL A. HANCOCK, formerly for many years head bookkeeper for the Dry Dock Savings Bank, and active in church work in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 184 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. He was born in that borough and was a son of the late Rev. Royal S. Hancock, a missionary at Burmah. Mr. Hancock was a Deacon of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, and for some time was President of its men's class. He was a Past Regent of Brevoort Council, R. A., and a member of De Witt Clinton Council, R. A. His wife and two sons, John T., a lawyer, and Harold C. Hancock, an advertising man, survive him.

AMERICAN NAMES FOR PRUSSIAN CITIES

Judge Nippert Tells of Plans for Rehabilitating Devastated Region.

DINED BY FRIENDS AT ASTOR

Collaborated While in Germany with Food Dictator and Head of Relief Fund.

Judge Alfred K. Nippert of Cincinnati, one of the Vice Presidents of the East Prussia Relief Fund and a delegate from the East Prussia Relief Fund, Inc., of the United States, was the guest of honor at a reception and dinner last night given in the East Ballroom of the Hotel Astor to celebrate his return from a three and a half months' tour to Germany on behalf of the cause.

E. Henningson, President of the American branch of the fund, was toastmaster and about 125 members and friends were present. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, sat on the right of the toastmaster and Judge Nippert on the left. Every guest present wore a cornflower in honor of the Kaiser and the speeches were in English.

In his address Judge Nippert described the scenes he had witnessed in Eastern Prussia, and told of the plans which he had formulated in Berlin in conference with Tortilowitz von Batocki the Food Dictator, formerly the President of the Province of East Prussia, and Freiherr von Luedinghausen, the President of the East Prussia Relief Fund in Germany, for the rebuilding of Ragnit, Goldap, Neidenberg, Allenberg and other devastated cities, towns and villages. He said that many of these places would bear American names in memory of the generous people who had helped to restore them.

"In my interview with the Kaiser at the Western Great Headquarters," Judge Nippert continued, "he said the Eastern Prussia Relief Fund was one of the main proofs for Germany that there is something in America besides making munitions and that is to help suffering humanity.

"The Kaiser emphasized three or four times during our conversation that there should only be Americans in the United States and not German-Americans or any other hyphenated people.

"In speaking of the devastations committed in Eastern Prussia by the Russians the Kaiser said he did not complain of the damage which had been done during the war, but that which had been done wantonly after the fighting was over.

"Eastern Prussia was worse than Central Europe was after the thirty years war, and far worse than Belgium and Armenia are today. It could only be compared with the condition of the Ohio Valley and the shores of Lake Erie after the war of 1812.

"Ten thousand five hundred women and children were driven out of the country like cattle in the Winter of 1914, and many of them died by the wayside. The women and children were sent to the interior of Russia and the old men to Siberia. The Kaiser asked me to tell the President and the American public of the sufferings of these heroic people to get them restored to their native land.

Judge Nippert went on to speak of the poisoning of the wells on the German frontier and the ruthless slaying of cattle by the Russian troops without reason, he said, except to prevent the animals being used as food for the starving people. When they read of the wrongs inflicted upon the people of Northern France, Belgium, and Armenia only one-half of the story had been told compared with Eastern Prussia.

Three thousand women and children were taken into captivity into Russia from the city of Ragnit alone, he said. Field Marshal von Hindenberg also requested Judge Nippert to use all his efforts on his return to America to intercede for the release of these unfortunate and innocent people.

After Judge Nippert's address film pictures were shown, depicting the places which the Judge had visited on his tour through Eastern Prussia, and they so affected the guests that several thousand dollars were subscribed toward the rebuilding of Ragnit, Goldap, and other devastated cities, towns, villages, and districts.

The Judge told his hearers that when he went away early in April President Wilson requested him to make an informal report on his return on what he had seen, and he will go to Washington tomorrow to do so.

Another speaker at the dinner was Professor Dr. Eugen Kuehnemann of Breslau University, who told of his work in the interest of the East Prussians in many States of the union. Count von Bernstorff was an attentive listener, but did not make a speech. A fair proportion of the guests were women.

SOCRATES

You don't have to be a philosopher to see the point of getting clean, reliable fuel every time you have your tank filled. Look for the Socony sign.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ISAACS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Isaacs, at 195 Haven Av., a daughter, July 19, 1916.

Engaged.

SIEGEL—STEINHOLTZ.—Ellinors Steinholtz to Maurice S. Siegel.

STODDART—TEN EYCK.—Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ten Eyck of Yonkers-on-Hudson announce the engagement of their daughter Julia to Mr. Robert Stone Stoddart of Englewood, N. J.

Married.

TOMES—RYNO.—Dec. 4, 1915, by the Rev. Harvey L. Wyatt, Gertrude A. Ryno to Dr. William Austin Tomes.

TOWNSEND—FRIEZE.—At Christ Church, New Brighton, Richmond County, N. Y., on July 18, 1916, Mary Hartenee Frieze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Bowers Frieze, Jr., to R. Tailer Townsend, Esq., of New York.

Died.

BIERWIRTH.—On July 18, 1916, Leopold W., son of Hattie A. and the late Leopold Charles Bierwirth, aged 40 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the First M. E. Church, Dover, N. J. Interment at Dover. Train leaves New York at 12 o'clock noon. Kindly omit flowers.

BRIMELOW.—On Tuesday, July

LAND FOR CITY USE TOOK SUDDEN RISE

Friend of Ex-Senator Reynolds Named as Appraiser of His Property.

VALUE CALLED EXCESSIVE

William Bullock Holds Controller Prendergast Responsible for the Deal.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, issued a ten-page statement yesterday, quoting from testimony taken before the Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal in condemnation proceedings by the city, to show that Controller Prendergast had selected William P. Rae, a real estate appraiser frequently employed by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, to appraise the Dreamland property and South Brooklyn property largely owned by Reynolds when the city purposed buying them.

Mr. Bullock seeks to establish by the testimony taken at these hearings that Rae, in appraising for the city, put excessively high values on the property of his occasional client, Reynolds. It is charged that, after being appointed by Controller Prendergast to appraise eighteen and three-quarter acres wanted by the city in connection with the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad, he appeared as a voluntary witness for the ex-Senator's company in the condemnation proceedings involving that property.

Mr. Bullock asserts that when the Marginal Railroad was first being talked of seriously, in 1911, Reynolds, through Charles B. Houston, a clerk in his office, acquired control of the eighteen and three-quarter acres in the Erie Basin from the Beard estate, which owned it. The price named in the contract was 65 cents a square foot. On March 15, 1913, Mr. Bullock says, the Board of Estimate approved a map carrying the Marginal Railroad across the land held by Reynolds in the name of Houston. Four days later Houston, according to Mr. Bullock, conveyed the property to Reynolds's company, the First Construction Company.

Controller Prendergast, it is asserted, then appointed Rae as one of the two appraisers to value the property. Rae, it is said, reported it as worth $1.32 a foot, although Reynolds had acquired it two years before for 65 cents and it was assessed at 34 7-10 cents a foot. The city then took an option at $1.30 a foot.

Incidentally, by way of showing that Reynolds was well informed on the future course of public improvements, Director Bullock asserts that the ex-Senator at about the same time bought an adjoining section of the Beard estate, which was found to be needed by the State for the Barge Canal Terminal.

While acting for the city, at the instance of Controller Prendergast, in appraising one section of the old Beard property, Rae at about the same time was appraising, on behalf of Reynolds, the second section needed by the State, according to Mr. Bullock. The statement presents the following from the testimony of Rae at the hearing on the South Brooklyn property:

Q.—You acted as an expert for the First Construction Company, did you not, in the proceedings before the State Court of Claims for the acquisition of title to the land taken by the State for the Barge Canal terminal at this point? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you employ your counsel to testify in this case? A.—I could not say now; I do not recall.

Q.—Was it in 1913? A.—I think it was about that time.

Rae was eager to testify in favor of Reynolds against his other client, the city, according to Director Bullock. He quotes from the cross-examination of Rae as follows:

Q.—Did you know at the time of your appraisal that after the passage of the act creating the Barge Canal Commission) large holdings began to change hands in this section? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What holdings? A.—The Beard holdings.

Q.—Did you at the time you made your figures in July, 1913, know of the sale of the Beard estate? A.—In a general way, I did.

Q.—To Charles B. Houston, (Reynolds's dummy,) did you know that? A.—I did, in a general way.

Q.—Did you consider the terms of the contract (or sale) in determining the market value of the property in July, 1913? A.—I did not.

Q.—You never asked to look at the contract? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you did absolutely nothing to ascertain anything about the prices of the sale or the terms—is that true? A.—That is true.

Q.—At the time you made your appraisal in July, and you were making the appraisal for the city or the Controller of the city—now, did you think it was valuable to you to know at what price that property was sold? A.—It may have been, yes, Sir; probably it would have been.

Q.—But you did not investigate it at all? A.—I did not.

Director Bullock quotes from the testimony of Rae to show that he had been employed as an appraiser by the Realty Associates, an organization in which Reynolds also was interested. Rae, according to the quoted testimony, did not tell Controller Prendergast that he had been employed in the interests of Reynolds. Charles O'Malley, appraiser in the Department of Finance, is quoted as testifying that Controller Prendergast had designated Rae for this work, and that Rae and his colleagues were the Controller's "personal selections."

Under the option agreement with the city, which values the property at two cents a foot less than the figures of Rae, the ex-Senator would receive $1,065,227 for the property, giving him exactly 100 per cent. profit. One of the witnesses at the proceedings, Thomas J. Hanlon, Deputy Tax Assessor for the Department of Taxes and Assessments, testified that the property was worth $296,950, or 36 cents a square foot.

Director Bullock asserts that Controller Prendergast also in 1911 appointed Rae to appraise Dreamland, largely owned by Reynolds, with the understanding that the Dreamland Corporation should pay Rae's fee. Rae, it is asserted, appraised the property at $1,350,000. The city, according to the statement, took an option on the property at $1,000,000. Its value was later found to be $1,014,002 in condemnation proceedings, but the award was set aside by the Appellate Division as "largely excessive."

NEW WARRANT FOR LOUDEN.

"Count," in Prison for Bigamy, to be Charged with Forgery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 19.—When "Count" Max Lynar Louden is discharged from the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, where he is serving an indeterminate sentence of from six months to three years on conviction for bigamy, he may be arrested on the charge of forgery in the first degree and brought to Orange County, a warrant for his arrest having been placed in the hands of the Warden today.

The warrant was issued on complaint of J. D. Lacey, a wealthy resident of New Windsor, who charges that he was swindled by Louden, who represented that he had an order signed by the Minister of War for Austria-Hungary, informing him that his Government had decided to fit out the entire army with a patent military equipment, alleged to have been patented by Louden. The order was for 2,000,000 outfits to be delivered in six months, for which the manufacturer was to receive a royalty. Acting under advice of the "Count," a company was organized here, and a factory fitted out with machinery, and it is understood the outlay was about $80,000, the stock being divided between the "Count," Lacey, and Mrs. Jane D. Chamberlin of New York. Before the operations were under way the suit for bigamy was instituted, and Lacey then charged the "Count" with being a swindler.

FUNDS FOR LITHUANIANS.

House Committee Approves Resolution for a Special Aid Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—On the heels of the adoption by Senate and House of a resolution requesting the President to designate a day for the collection of funds in this country for the relief of the destitute Armenians in the European war zone, the House Foreign Affairs Committee today ordered a favorable report on a similar resolution relating to the Lithuanians.

The resolution declares that in the countries at war "there are four millions of Lithuanians, the great majority of whom are destitute of food, shelter and clothing." It is asserted that "millions of them have been driven from their homes without warning, deprived of an opportunity to make provision for their most elementary wants, causing starvation, disease and untold suffering." The President is requested "to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of Lithuanians in the war zone."

CAUCUS ON CHILD LABOR.

Senate Democrats to Consider the Measure Urged by Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Wilson's request that the Child Labor bill be passed by the Senate before adjournment of Congress will be submitted to a caucus of Senate Democrats, to be held probably next Tuesday night.

The Democratic Steering Committee held a short session today to consider the request, but decided it was powerless to change the Legislative program agreed upon by the Democratic caucus last week, placing Child Labor legislation in a secondary position where it has little chance of coming up by Aug. 10, the date agreed on for adjournment. The committee will meet again Friday to set a date for another caucus.

CASEMENT APPEAL FAILS.

Senator Martine for Third Time Is Blocked by His Colleagues.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—For the third time in as many weeks Senator Martine of New Jersey tried vainly today to induce the Senate to adopt a resolution urging executive intercession with Great Britain to secure a stay of execution of the death sentence against Sir Roger Casement. Points of order blocked his efforts to bring up the resolution during consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

"Sir Roger Casement's appeal to the English court has been denied," said Senator Martine, "and I fear this great Irish patriot will be hanged before the Senate of the United States can say a friendly word in his behalf."

CONFER ON WEBB BILL.

President Wants Foreign Selling Agencies Authorized This Session.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Edward N. Hurley, Chairman, and William J. Harris, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, discussed with President Wilson today the pending Webb bill, which would allow American corporations in the export trade to maintain common selling agencies abroad.

The President is anxious to have the measure passed at the present session of Congress. He was told that apparently satisfactory progress was being made in the House, but that more speed on the Senate side was desirable.

NEED OF SHIPS IN PACIFIC.

Our Trade with New Zealand Suffers; Rates Are Too High.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—American trade with New Zealand is suffering greatly from lack of shipping facilities, consular reports said today. Importers are buying from Europe because of prompter delivery and also because cheaper ocean freight rates are quoted. American manufacturers could double their sales if given shipping space at the European rate, said the advices. The reopening of the Panama Canal is said to have added American interests somewhat.

CLAUSSEN WRIT DISMISSED.

Mrs. Dona's Brother Still Controls Her $5,000 Income.

Mrs. Ida Claussen Dona, who was in the custody of her brother, Matthew B. Claussen, as a paroled inmate of the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown when she was married last December in New Jersey, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Hendrick yesterday in proceedings to have herself declared a fit person to control the income of the trust estate left by her father, which has been in charge of her brother since she was committed.

Justice Hendrick dismissed a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Dona's attorney, J. Sidney Bernstein, saying she was not in custody, but he stated that if the matter was one in which he had jurisdiction he would order her final discharge and give her control of her $5,000 a year. He said he didn't consider Mrs. Dona "a dangerous person," "Furthermore she has a husband," he said, and then asked:

"What kind of a man is he?"

Before counsel could reply Mrs. Dona said: "He's a darling."

In response to a question as to what the husband does, Robert B. Honeyman, attorney for Mathew B. Claussen, said: "He does nothing. He's perfectly innocuous as far as we are concerned. We have been supporting him."

Mrs. Dona will be compelled to start a new proceeding to get possession of her property.

QUEENS INDUSTRIES GROW.

Figures Show a Remarkable Gain in Factories and Capital Invested.

Figures showing the industrial growth of the Borough of Queens, as compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce, for the year 1914, have just been received by the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens. They show a remarkable gain in the number of new factories, capital invested in manufacturing, the number of employes and the value of manufactured products over the previous census taken in 1909. In order of their importance, from a percentage standpoint, the increase for the several items rank as follows:

Salaried employes, 62.7 per cent.; salaries, 50.8 per cent.; wages, 35 per cent.; wage earners, 30.7 per cent.; capital invested, 29 per cent.; number of factories, 20.6 per cent.; value of products, 8.8 per cent.

While complete figures have not been published as yet for all the cities and States, still from the figures that are now available it is evident that the Borough of Queens for the year 1914 exceeded in the value of its manufactured products many States of the Union, such as Vermont, Delaware, Oregon, Florida, and Wyoming; it exceeded, also, in this respect every city in New York State, with the exception of Buffalo; in fact, there were not more than fifteen or sixteen cities in the United States which produced manufactured products greater in value than those made in Queens for the year 1914.

Seeking Homes for Children.

Director John Daniels of the newly-organized Children's Home Bureau of the Department of Public Charities, issued an invitation yesterday to families who wish to take dependent children into their homes to send their names and addresses to the office of the bureau at 321 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. It is hoped that a number of bright and healthy children between the ages of 3 and 7 years may find good foster homes.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:40|Sun sets..7:24|Moon rises..10:18

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:53	12:31	6:38	6:10
Governors Island	12:31	12:00	6:18	6:50
Hell Gate	1:36	2:37	7:50	8:31

Arrived—Wednesday, July 19.

SS Port Antonio, Port Antonio, July 14.
SS Kanagawa Maru, London, July 6.
SS Vestris, Liverpool, July 8.
SS El Sud, Galveston, July 12.
SS El Mar, Galveston, July 13.
SS Rochester, London, July 4.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, July 16.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, July 12.
SS Krasnoiarsk, Dundee, July 5.
SS Atlantis, Rame, July 13.
SS Lena, Philadelphia, July 18.
SS Lyngenfjord, Bergen, June 28.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, July 18.
SS Meuse, Bordeaux, July 3.
SS Gallia, Rotterdam, June 30.
SS Toltwood, Newcastle, July 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Florisel	Halifax	July 18
Frednes	Las Palmas	July 4
Clematis	La Pallice	July 4
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	July 6
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 11
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 13
Gregory	Barbados	July 11
Advance	Cristobal	July 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 17
Comus	New Orleans	July 18

DUE TOMORROW.

*Baltic	Liverpool	July 12
Briardene	Manchester	July 5
Amazonia	Liverpool	July 7
Concho	Galveston	July 15
Cumbarlee	Jacksonville	July 18
El Norte	Galveston	July 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Commewijne	Cape Haitien	July 17
Mongolia	London	July 11
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 19

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 15
Sibiria	Bordeaux	July 9
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Bantu	Swansea	July 7
La Dromz	Bordeaux	July 7
Wallace	Liverpool	July 7
Novgorod	Aberdeen	July 8
Esperanza	Nassau	July 20
Morro Castle	Havana	July 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 20

DUE MONDAY.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	July 15
*Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
†Maartensdyk	Kirkwall	July 10
Brazos	San Juan	July 10
Semmelsdyk	Kirkwall	July 9
Egyptian	Fowey	July 8
Strathlorne	Hartlepool	July 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 22
Tenadores	Bocau del Toro	July 11
Sixaola	Puerto Cortes	July 10

DUE TUESDAY.

Amsteldyk	Kirkwall	July 11
Cupiao	Fowey	July 8
Inveran	Havre	July 11
Saratoga	Havana	July 20
Comus	New Orleans	July 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 22
Medina	Galveston	July 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 12
Sardegna	Gibraltar	July 10
Colon	Cristobal	July 20
Manchioneal	Jamaica	July 21

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mimer, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Belgian Prince, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Wien, Gibara		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Santiago, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kotonia, Santiago		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pinar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Florida, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London		12:00 M.
California, Liverpool		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Dalita, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	10:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 19.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 67 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 513 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 75 miles N. of Rebecca at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 436 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 240 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 670 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 100 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 274 miles N. at noon.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 197 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 72 miles N. W. of Nassau at noon.
SS Comet, Beaumont to New York, was 130 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, Beaumont to New York, was 132 miles S. at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 217 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Chemung, at Kirkwall, July 15.
SS Rotterdam, (tank,) at Rotterdam, July 17.
SS Macedon, at Port Natal, July 15.
SS Trevies, at Rotterdam, July 17.
SS Italia, at Gibraltar, July 17.
SS Tronto, at Marseilles, July 15.
SS Herm, at Bilbao, July 13.
SS Parima, at St. Thomas, July 19.
SS Burymedon, at Panama, July 19.
SS Mathilda, at Panama, July 19.

Sailed.

SS Romsdalfjord, from Kirkwall, July 13.
SS Carpathia, from Liverpool, July 18.
SS 1916 (Norway), from Lisbon, July 11.
SS Allemte, from Seville, July 15.

Passed.

SS Adda, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Morello, New York for Gibraltar, passed St. Michaels.
SS Montserrat, New York for Cadiz, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Caserta.....July 20
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Stiklig Olav.....July 20
Russia, (especially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Czar.....July 22
Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed, if dispatched by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca degli Abruzzi.....July 22
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East India, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—St. Louis.....July 22
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East India, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 5 P. M.)—Saxonia.....July 22

VEGETARIAN TO WORKHOUSE

Long Term for Extremist Arrested Eighteen Times on Street.

Samuel Donniss, 32, a salesman of 285 Grand Street, was sentenced to serve not less than two years in the Workhouse yesterday when arraigned in Essex Market Court before Magistrate Pattan on a charge of disorderly conduct. The records of the court showed that Donniss had been arraigned there on similar charges at least eighteen times.

A desire to prevent the slaughter of any animal and to educate strangers into the wonders of strict vegetarianism caused Donniss to run afoul of the law. His arrest at Orchard and Delancey Streets followed his attempt to harangue a crowd which gathered when he stopped a woman who left a butcher's shop with meat for dinner. Donniss remonstrated against her intention of serving meat as food.

Donnis declared in court that if the Kaiser, King George, and Czar Nicholas had been vegetarians, Europe would not now be at war. He asserted that he had never killed any living thing, not even a mosquito, and that he refused to wear shoes because the leather formerly had covered some living thing. He wore rubbers when arrested.

Garbage Plant Fight Goes On.

Building Superintendent William J. McDermott of the Borough of Richmond has been cited to appear today before Justice Kelley in the Brooklyn Supreme Court to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued requiring immediate action on the application for a building permit for the garbage reduction plant to be erected on the site selected by the Board of Estimate on Simonson's or Lake Island, adjoining Staten Island. The application, which was made on June 3, was held up two weeks through an injunction obtained by opponents of the location of the garbage reduction plant near Staten Island, but no action has been taken since that time.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan.....July 20
Bawalli, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....July 20
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....July 21
Philippine Islands and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru.July 23
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru.....July 24
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....July 28
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 19; Shanghai, June 23; Yokohama, July 1, and Kobe, July 2—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 16, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, July 21.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Henrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Tivoli, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.

Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Special Trips Every Saturday

To Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30, W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on St. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

Hudson River Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1067 Spring.

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS." Daily at 9 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Str. GRAND REPUBLIC, Rockaway Beach Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Madison River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 605 Gramercy.

It Really Is as Good as a Two-Weeks' Vacation!

SUNDAY ON LAKE GEORGE

ROUND TRIP **$5.00**

Saturday Night to Monday Morning

Send for special circular
Passenger Dept. Pier 32, N. R., N. Y.
Telephone Spring 9400.

Hudson River Night Lines
and Sunday Day Service

EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong $1.

Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:30; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad Street; Newark, 8.30 a.m.

Atlantic City $2.50

Next Sunday also Wednesday, July 26
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a.m.

VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

GLEN ISLAND — New boat service from Battery To-day 8:30 A. M. and 1:00, 2 & 5:30 P. M. Tel. 3100 Broad.

Eastern Steamship Lines

All-the-Way-By-Water.

77 MILES NEARER TO BOSTON

Through Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND
Music on Each Steamer
METROPOLITAN LINE—
Every day in the week in each direction, 13½ hrs. between Cities. Fare $4. Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Splendid Appointments. Main Deck Dining Rooms. Excellent Service. Upper Deck Cafe. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans $1.00. Outside Rooms $2.00. Oil Fuel. Wireless Telegraph. Every provision for Safety and Comfort.

Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York. Week Days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning.

Tickets & information at Piers Tourist & N. Y. Transfer Co. also at Offices.

Tickets All Points. Baggage Checked Thru.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.

Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

New Bedford Line—Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.

Bridgeport Line, (week days only,) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 5 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $2.95

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90

COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE

$2.80 BOSTON $2.80

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50

Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

STEAMER "Mandalay"

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting.
Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 8 P.M. Returning, lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M.
FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

SPECIAL EVENING TRIPS

SPEEDY S. S. "CAPE COD" Sunday and
OCEAN AND UP THE HUDSON Friday Evenings
Leaving Battery 8, W. 129th St., 8:30 P. M.

DOWN THE BAY Thursday and Saturday Evenings
Leaving W. 129th St., 8, Battery 8:30 P. M.
Weather Permitting. FARE 50 CENTS.
MUSIC—DANCING—REFRESHMENTS
Fishing Banks Trips, daily except Mons.
Leaving Battery 7:45 A. M. No Liquors.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:35 a. m., 2:35 p. m. SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:35, 9:35 a. m.

Hartford Line

From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.

Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 35, 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

Touring New England in August, owner driving, can accommodate two persons; expense moderate; references. Marsh, 322 West 107th St.

AUSTRALIA

Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (13,500 tons)
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FRENCH LINE

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Express Postal Service

GLASS GIVES A CLUE TO KILLING BY AUTO

Chauffeur Accused of Running Down Man in Park Avenue Found After Long Hunt.

GOOD LUCK, SAYS DETECTIVE

Search Extended Through Garages in Manhattan, Long Island, and New Jersey.

A few bits of glass, a piece of nickel, and a two-inch sliver of rubber picked up in a Park Avenue gutter caused the arrest yesterday of Louis Casella, a chauffeur, of 118 East Seventy-fifth Street, on a charge of manslaughter.

On the midnight of June 24 John McHugh, a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department, was driving in Park Avenue when an automobile speeded up from behind, struck the wagon, demolishing it, and went on its way, leaving Mr. McHugh a crumpled heap in the gutter. He died a few hours later at the Presbyterian Hospital. There had been no witnesses of the accident. McHugh could give no description of the car, for he didn't see it.

That night Edward J. Cousins of the Third Branch Detective Bureau was assigned to the case. He went over the scene of the accident that morning, and could find no clue.

The next day Cousins went back and looked again. Lying against the curbstone, unnoticed by the curious who had looked upon and trampled over the blood stains that marked where the accident had taken place, was lying a small bit of rubber. Cousins put it in his pocket. Twenty yards away, he picked up a piece of nickel, which seemed to be a part of the rim from an automobile lamp. Nearby were some bits of glass, which Cousins swept up and took to his station.

For hours he pieced the glass together until he had a sector which fitted the piece of nickel rim he had found. On one of the bits of glass he found the date "Oct. 9, 1906."

This was on Sunday. The next morning Cousins took the pieces of glass to a friend who knew all about lamps and learned that it was part of a type of gas automobile lamp which was used on Packard cars made prior to 1910.

After learning this he obtained the assistance of Detective John Brennan of Headquarters, an expert on automobiles. They went to the Packard factory on Long Island and found that the lamp of which they had bits was of a type used on Packard cars made in 1909.

Several days' work yielded no further clues until Cousins found that a New Yorker had a contract with the owner of a Packard car to serve him by the month at Deal Beach, N. J., beginning July 1. He began to scour the city for a garage at which there had been repaired a tire and lamp of a Packard, 1909, car. At last, in a garage in Seventy-fifth Street he learned that a car had been repaired there on a hurry-up order two days after the accident in which McHugh had been fatally injured, and that the repairs had included mending a lamp and a crumpled mudguard. The manager of the garage had been told by the man who had the repairs made that he was to say nothing about it.

Then the detectives turned to the Deal Beach end of the hunt and found the man who had a monthly contract for a Packard car. It was further established that this car was kept in a garage in Elmhurst, L. I. Last Monday morning the detectives went to Elmhurst. They found the garage; a Packard car of 1909 model was in the garage. The right front wheel had been torn. Cousins pulled the bit of rubber from his pocket. It fitted the tear. The right lamp also had a new rim. The detectives cut a piece of the tire and brought it to New York, where an expert chemist declared it was of the same composition as the bit that had been picked up on Park Avenue the morning after the fatal accident.

From the garage they got the number of the car and its owner's name. That afternoon the New York County Grand Jury found an indictment for manslaughter against Casella.

Armed with a warrant the two detectives went on a search for Casella, who was arrested early yesterday morning in his rooms at 113 East Seventy-fifth Street. Casella, who was the owner and driver of the car, was taken to Police Headquarters and later held for trial. He refused to make a statement. Cousins was modest about his work.

"It was just good luck," he said last night. "That's about all it was. But we got him, didn't we?"

DISCUSS ANTWERP'S FUTURE

German Economists and Press Divided as to What It Shall Be.

Antwerp's future status is being made the object of considerable discussion in the German press in connection with the recent sporadic attempts to lay down conditions under which the peace of Europe may be restored. Among the leaders of the debate about the great Belgian port are Professor Herman A. Schumacher of Bonn and Professor Wiedenfeld of the University of Halle, both more or less famous political economists. The latter contends that Antwerp must not be separated from "its Belgian characteristics," but Professor Schumacher insists that Antwerp is essentially dependent upon German trade and industry, and then says:

"The question is not merely whether German shipowners can send their ships to Antwerp; what is more important is that no difficulties shall be made for German industrials in using this important road to the world market for their goods."

In commenting upon this controversy the Hamburger Fremdenblatt declares, according to The London Times, that "there will be no status quo ante for Antwerp." It applies to Antwerp the doctrine that Belgian intervention in the war was—in view of Belgium's economic attachments to Germany—a sort of lunacy, and proceeds:

"The question is, What conclusions are to be drawn from this? The answer is made easier by the intentions of our enemies, which were discussed at the Paris economic conference according to Wiedenfeld it would be unwise in the German interests to take Antwerp out of the Belgian economic system. One is justified in asking, on the other hand, whether German economic interests advise us to leave Antwerp to a Belgian State administration which will be entirely controlled by Anglo-French intrigues. It is not necessary to use the word 'annexation' in answering this question very decidedly in the negative. An Antwerp forming part of the idiotic economic plans for the murder of Europe which people are now running after in London and Paris is an intolerable idea. * * * It is unnecessary to discuss here the form of the 'securities' which must be created. Not only economic, but also political and military, considerations will have to be heard."

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Superintendents has recommanded that five additional visiting teachers be included in the 1917 budget.

There is talk of enamelic classes for P. S. 10, Brooklyn, and 51, Manhattan.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the initial salary for women vocational teachers be $900, with an annual increase of $100 until the maximum of $1,500 is reached.

Some of the school Principals have applied to the Board of Superintendents to have a ninth year added to their course.

The course of study will be modified in P. S. 1 and 8, Manhattan, so as to give industrial instruction to average pupils.

It has been recommended that there be included in the 1917 budget an appropriation for two Assistant Directors of Educational Hygiene.

PLEA FOR STIELOW HEARD.

Justice Cole Will Decide Whether Prisoner Must Die Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—Charles F. Stielow's chance to live longer than next week now rests with Supreme Court Justice George W. Cole. He heard today the alleged newly discovered evidence tending to show that another than Stielow might have killed the aged Charles B. Phelps and his housekeeper at West Shelby in March, 1915, and reserved decision on the question of a new trial.

Stuart M. Kohn of the Public Defender Association of New York and David A. White, attorney for Stielow, failed to get an adjournment until Friday so that they might tomorrow apply to Presiding Justice Kruse of the Appellate Division for a writ of habeas corpus to allow Stielow to appear before Justice Cole when argument was made.

On the affidavits of the Rev. Dr. Frank Milliman, Wallace Moone, William Pogle, and Garfield Vincent, residents of Orleans County, Mr. White built a new theory of the crime. When Pogle reached the Phelps home the morning after the murder, he says he saw three chairs about the dining-room table and dishes and silverware for a meal. Moone says that although only Mr. Phelps and Miss Woolcott lived in the house and there had been no hired man there for a week, he saw a cigar stub on the dresser in the hired man's room and ashes on the floor. The bed showed signs of very recent occupancy.

Mr. Kohn read from the dictograph evidence of a conversation he had with George W. Newton, the detective who obtained the Stielow confession. In it Newton is represented as badgering Stielow, even assaulting him, until he made a statement accusing his cousin, Nelson Green, who is now under sentence. Justice Cole suggested that the dictograph evidence was hearsay only. District Attorney Knickerbocker of Orleans submitted affidavits rebutting the new evidence. He held that none of the facts offered met the law's definition of newly discovered evidence.

Mrs. Humiston of New York, who has conducted the fight to save Stielow from the electric chair, intends to go to Justice Kruse tomorrow and press the plea for a writ of habeas corpus.

WOOL SALES ARE SMALLER.

Trade Outlook in Boston Is Good, with Rise in Prices Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 19.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"While a number of the wool houses had a good week's business, sales have been rather smaller in volume than for the previous week. It is stated that at least some of the manufacturers are refraining from buying very much at present because they are waiting to see if any new Government contracts are to be given out. Wools, however, can undoubtedly be obtained at cheaper figures today than they can later on.

"The woolen goods market is much more active than it has been, due to the offering of new lightweight fabrics. Many additional lines of men's wear serges were opened for the Spring 1917 season during the week, besides additional offerings of Summer fabrics, staple and fancy woolen suitings, and some manipulated worsted suitings, crashes, &c. Serges are being closely watched.

"In the cotton goods market naming of prices on several lines of colored fabrics was undoubtedly the important event during the week. The market remains strong with the outlook for somewhat higher prices and for an increase in distribution."

TAMPER WITH GUNPOWDER.

Du Pont Official Tells of Attempts to Cause Deterioration.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—That nails and also foreign substances calculated to bring about deterioration was placed by employes of his company "sympathetically inclined against the Allies" for the purpose of causing its rejection, was the statement made by Colonel F. G. Buckner, a Vice President of the du Pont Powder Company and director of the military sales department, testifying in the $36,000,000 powder stock suit before Judge J. W. Thompson in the Federal Court. Colonel Buckner was telling why he opposed the purchase by the company of the disputed stock at $200 a share after it had been acquired by the defendant officials of the company for themselves.

Representatives of the allied nations, he said, were compelled to pay 50 per cent. advance for their munitions, and he declared that if the company had used these advances in buying stock the Allies immediately would have shut down on the advances, and the company would never have piled up the millions it has in war contracts. There had been rumors that a German syndicate sought to acquire the disputed stock, and it alarmed the representatives of the allied nations. Consequently he said he was glad that President Pierre S. du Pont of the powder company and his associates had purchased it.

CIVIL SERVICE STIRRED.

Employes Object to Warnings Against Political Activity.

Several persons have complained that the Civil Service Commissions of the State and nation have thrown new and harsh restrictions around civil service employes, which threaten to interfere with their liberty of action. One of these was Theodore Michel, who, as the ground of his complaint, quoted this paragraph from the civil service "law, rules, and executive orders," sent out by the Federal Commission, which forbids all civil service employes from "writing for publication or publishing any letter or article, signed or unsigned, in favor of or against any political party, candidate, faction, or measure; activity in campaigns concerning the regulation or suppression of the liquor traffic; distribution of campaign literature, badges, or buttons, or wearing such badges or buttons while on duty; the circulation but not the signing of political petitions, including initiative and referendum, recall, and nomination petitions; activity in woman suffrage campaigns."

Mr. Michel calls this an "impudent imposition," and says in his letter:

> Do not these restrictions make some fundamental rights visionary? Must such extremes be resorted to in an effort to keep the civil service clean of politics? When the initiative, referendum, and recall, along with prohibition, are thrown in the same heap and labeled "venomous," warning the civil service employe not to touch, there is cause for suspicion. It looks like partisan or personal interests at work. When free speech on behalf of woman suffrage (which involves a vital democratic principle) is curtailed one is likely to lose patience.

H. C. Coles, Secretary of the Second United States Civil Service District, which takes in this State and northern New Jersey, said the sole purpose of the Government in promulgating its rules was to keep the service free of politics and to protect the employe from any act of oppression or injustice.

TROLLEY STRIKE HALTED.

Yonkers Men Grant Request of Mayor Lennon for 48-Hour Delay.

The joint committee representing trolleymen of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle, which had ordered a strike to start at midnight last night, yesterday granted the request of Mayor Lennon for a delay of forty-eight hours.

But the committee declared that unless negotiations were reopened by the heads of the trolley systems the order issued for last night would be carried out tomorrow night.

If a strike comes it will blockade this city so far as trolley communications from the north are concerned. The motormen and conductors ask a wage increase of 5 cents an hour.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE.—Can use 200 pieces black charmeuse. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

CLOTH.—Waves of the Sea; will buy any quantities. Frank, 48 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; call with samples all week. 1,333 Broadway, entrance 34th St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber open to buy popular-priced coats and suits. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS, &c.—Jobbers looking at coats and suits; all week. 22 West 32d, 5th floor.

CORDUROY.—Open for any quantity, Jullards, 9,000; all shades. H 304 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk dresses, bring samples, will place orders on desirable merchandise; will supply material if desired. Berson, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at samples of popular-priced cloth and silk dresses. Call afternoons, 147 West 25th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; call with samples. 51 West 24th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for street silk dresses of the better kind. 130 West 29th, 1st floor.

DRESSES and PILE FABRIC COATS; buying. First floor, 40 West 28th St.

DRESSES, SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders Fall. Call all week, Levin, 149 West 36th.

FALL SUITS—Jobber looking at, all week. Room 1,218, 2 West 33d St.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Salt's plush. Farragut 9220.

POPLIN.—Open to buy quantity of 36-inch. silk poplin; any color; spot cash. G 18 Times.

POPLIN.—Cotton poplin wanted for cash. Fishman Brothers, 8 East 17th St.

SCREENS.—Wanted, lens, 16-inch focus, all sizes and lines of screens; when replying give make of screen and size; also focus of lens; reply at once. Z 818 Times Annex.

SINGER MACHINES.—Open to buy 50 Singer machines, 44-20 or 95-1, with power tables or tables separated; price must be low for cash. Fair Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 37th St.

SKIRTS.—Jobber open for high-class dress skirts. 13 East 17th St., eighth floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits; placing orders. 7th floor, 27 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grades, $10 up. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall suits, 22 West 20th, 6th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

VELVETS.—Silk faced; will pay cash for black or colors. G 26 Times.

WAISTS.—Jobber, ready to place orders on 375 georgette and crepe waists. Call, with samples, between 9 and 10, 158 West 27th, 5th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobevits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2930.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHAIRS AND CAMERAS.—For bargain sales about 700 dining chairs with arms and genuine black leather seats; about 200 Seneca cameras. Charles W. Becker, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205, New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out Spring styles; Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out very desirable lot at sacrifice. Greenberg, 141 West 26th.

CORDUROY.—Will make attractive price on 30-inch-wide rib white corduroy; immediate delivery. Morse Bros. & Ehrlich, 20 Waverly Place. Spring 7307.

DRESSES.—The best line of children's colored dresses, 50c sellers, exclusively for the jobbing trade, now ready. Phone Stuyvesant 4391 for appointment to see same. Perimutter-Mittelman Co., 85 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Have 40 dozen cheap wash dresses to close out at a price. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Silverbloom and linens at sacrifice prices. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES. — Washable, sport coats, and skirts at sacrifice. Deutsch, 23 W. 32d.

GRAY COTTON CLOTH for sale, 27 to 36 inches wide, about 1,700 pounds; mainly full pieces, some short lengths; cheap for cash. Charles W. Becker, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205, New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business, Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, trimmings.

JERSEY SUITS.—Two hundred to close out, in variety of styles. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

LEATHER PIECES.—We have for sale imported English leather pieces fit for making into shoes for little children, nursery shoes, children's gloves, finger stalls, leather jugs, kid hair curlers. Albion Shipping Co., 139 Nassau St.

MIDDIES.—Closing out; have 150 dozen exceptional good values of middies; former price $9 and over; will close out at a price. B. Solomon, 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

RAINCOATS.—For men, women, and children; absolutely correct in style, workmanship, and fabrics; the new colors, tan in one, on several styles. Jo Felsenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 141-145 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Awning striped gabardine wash skirts, jobs, at $5.50 a dozen. Hirsh, 23 West 27th.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Washable; 100 dozen to close out below cost. Dear Garment Manufacturing Co., 38 East 21st St.

SPORT SUITS to close out; retail or wholesale. Comet Cloak and Suit Co., 99 4th Av.

SUITS.—Fall line ready; merchandise for immediate delivery. Bronner, Bloom Co., 16-20 West 32d St.

SUITS and COATS, Fall, ready for immediate delivery. Jackter & Goldstein, 128 West 22d. Chelsea 7968.

VELVET.—Several hundred boxes Salt's Fox black, L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St. Phone Spring 6311.

WAISTS.—To close out 1,000 dozen cotton at $4.50 and $6 per dozen; also 500 dozen silk at $9 and $12 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

WASH DRESSES, 500, to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—White wash dresses on hand to close at sacrifice prices. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

Help and Situations Wanted

SALESMAN, middle West and city, open for representative line popular-priced ladies' suits and coats, on commission basis; have uptown showroom. G 15 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....4@4¼ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Colored Drill Suiting Exports.

A nice export business in colored drill suitings for tropical use is reported locally, the best markets at the moment being Latin-American countries, particularly South America, Cuba and Porto Rico. The last-named have been good markets for American colored drills for a long time, but it has only been since the war began that sellers of these goods in this country have been able to cut very much into the German and English trade with Latin-America. The goods most wanted are 36 inches wide, and the best selling weights run from 3.35 to 4 yards to the pound. They are being bought in a variety of stripes and checks, and range in price, for the weights specified, from 8 to 14½ cents a yard.

***

Crude Rubber Prices Unsettled.

While it is a little lower than the high point touched a few days ago, the continued strong position of up-river fine, in comparison with other leading grades, is the present feature of the crude rubber market. Recently the strength of this rubber was ascribed to attempts to corner the market, but yesterday the theory was advanced that it was due to heavy German buying, both in this and the primary markets. Up-river fine was held yesterday at 67 cents, spot, and at 66 cents for delivery in August and September. Up-river coarse was quoted at 41@41½ cents, with caucho ball at 41½@42 cents. The plantation rubbers were quiet and easy, pale crêpe being priced at 58@58½ cents, spot, and smoked sheets at 57½ cents for the same delivery.

***

Gray Goods Not Very Active.

Aside from a pretty good business in drills—one sale of 37-inch goods being in the neighborhood of 500,000 yards—there was not a great deal doing in staple gray goods in this market yesterday. Other drill business included the sale of some 3.95s at 6⅝ cents for prompt delivery. The demand for sheetings left plenty of room for improvement, from all accounts, and there was not much business on printcloths either. One of the most active numbers yesterday was 27-inch 50-52s, which sold in quite a fair way at 3½ cents for immediate shipment. There were reports current in the market that second hands were offering 39-inch 68-72s at 6⅞ cents, a sixteenth less than the price asked by the mills. Closing printcloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	6½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c

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Drug and Chemical Summary.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that a general absence of speculative interest, due to small demand and a further accumulation of supplies, has caused the prices of many drugs and chemicals to recede. The falling off in the export demand for many items has also had a depressing effect on the market. The slump in chemical operations seems most marked in the articles which have been in active demand for the production of war munitions, both for home and foreign use. Larger arrivals and sales of botanical drugs resulted in price losses on several varieties. Citrated and alkaloid caffeine and cream of tartar were also lower. All kinds of opium were reduced materially by manufacturers. Essential oils were quiet, and lower in some cases. Spices were quiet and featureless. The increased call for formaldehyde, as a result of the infantile paralysis outbreak, has caused it to advance.

***

Production That Is Lost.

Backing up his statement that if the trouble in the garment trade comes to a peaceful conclusion the manufacturers will find a shortage of dress goods, the representative of a mill organization said yesterday that the production lost through curtailment cannot be replaced. "There is a reason why the garment manufactures cannot see this," he said, "because where they cut down their production over a certain period the loss can easily be made up by calling in the services of a contractor. In other words, if they start up to replace what has been lost they can get as many machines to work for them as necessary. It is not so, however, with the mill. The mill owner has to surplus number of looms outside of his own plant to call upon to make what is required. The product of twenty looms closed down through May or June cannot be replaced."

***

Buttons Are Scarce.

The clothiers are reported to be experiencing some difficulty in getting their usual supplies of trouser fly buttons. These, except in the higher priced garments, are made of metal. The button manufacturers state that the price of the raw material has advanced, but give as the real reason for the scarcity the fact that machinery ordinarily put on this sort of work is now engaged in making supplies for the belligerents. One of the principal factors in this branch of button-making only operated the button end as a sideline before the war. Now that the machinery is needed for munition making, the button output is considerably reduced.

***

Satins Attract Large Demand.

Predictions made earlier in the season that satins would occupy a more prominent place in the silk demand than they have for some time are being fulfilled. Retailers are ordering taffetas more sparingly, it is said, in anticipation that the demand may turn in greater volume to satins. The cutting-up trade is also devoting more attention to satins and satin-faced goods. The reason given is that such constructions are more adaptable to the style that will be popular. The flare effect is no longer sought, and this was one of the principal factors in the successful marketing of taffetas.

***

Fall Colors About the Same.

In the garment and millinery lines very little change has occurred in the way of colors. The varieties demanded fall in to two groups, the dark shades that have been popular now for some time and the light shades that are required in the evening wear and sports goods division. Navies and copenhagens still get the greatest call. There is some indication that purple and violet will figure more prominently than they have in both the garmet and the millinery trades this coming Fall. Manufacturers report a growing interest in these shades that may soon become a well-asserted demand.

***

About the Fall Brassieres.

Elaborateness seems to be the keynote of many of the Fall brassieres that are now being offered in this market. This characteristic is seen even in lines that heretofore had more or less of a reputation for conservatism. To obtain the effects desired, many dainty laces and embroideries, ribbons, and other trimmings are made use of. The popular shades seem to be pink, flesh, and white. Satin brassieres are being shown for Fall in some of the popular-priced lines, silks previously having been confined for the most part to the more expensive goods. Bolero effects seem to be in general favor, many of them making use of rubber or elastic inserts to give the necessary support to heavy figures. Drop shoulder and front-fastening models are expected to repeat their previous successes. Camisoles are thought well of in "soft" effects, many of them being of the double-front type.

***

Net Much Change in Corsets.

The corset trade is marking time at present waiting for the annual influx of retailers after Fall merchandise. An excellent season is in prospect, judging from the advance business taken. Recent advances in price, due to higher production costs, are expected to stimulate, rather than retard, buying, in that they will enable the retailer to get a little better profit for himself than heretofore. The Fall mode in outer garments is not expected to make necessary any radical change in the new styles in corsets, so the trade is prepared to accept a repetition of the fairly long skirt, medium bust, flat back and slightly nipped-in waistline of the regular Spring models. Both back and front lace corsets are expected to do well, and a better business than ever is looked for on sport, dancing, surgical, and other special models.

Dear Money Affects Wool Sale.

LONDON, July 19.—A moderate selection amounting to 8,200 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. The demand was quieter, owing to dear money, and prices were occasionally in buyers' favor, except for the finest clips, which were firm.

Sue on $16,000,000 Oil Deal.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Suit for $2,500,000 against John T. Milliken of St. Louis and eight Oklahoma oil corporations was brought in the Circuit Court today by M. S. Isherwood and E. C. Mathews, brokers of Kansas City. The suit is for commissions the brokers allege are due them in the transfer recently of oil properties in a deal which involved $16,000,000.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Sig. Lowenstein of 581 Broadway has added to his account of millinery jobbing houses that of Frankel, Frank & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Rothschild & Newman, cottons, 60 White Street, have announced that Mee Metzger, William Lind, Michael Raphael, Morris H. Harris, Morris Greenberg, and Louis Stettauer have each been given a liberal interest in the firm as reward for services extending over many years.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn has notified Collectors that iron and steel drums used as containers for oxygen gas shipped out and then reimported are entitled to free entry.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Fixing the Duties on a Variety of Articles.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, protested the Collector's assessment on two items of commission included by the importers in the entered value. The Chicago concern claimed that the items were non-dutiable and had been included through clerical error. The Appraiser reported as correct the claim that the items were not dutiable. Duty was taken under Paragraph I, of Section 3 in such a way that not only were higher duties collected, but penalties as well. Judge Hay said that in an earlier case the board sustained a protest upon facts similar to those at bar. That decision was later reversed by the Customs Court. In view of the court's action, the board was compelled to overrule the claim in the present case.

Three Chicago firms, filing claims against the Collector's action in levying 60 per cent. on laces, trimmings, and other articles, were overruled. The Collector took the proper rate so far as the official record showed, Judge Howell said. No testimony was introduced by the protestants in support of their claims for rates lower than assessed. The litigants included Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. and Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Morimura Brothers were denied relief in protests involving the classification of candy boxes and hatchets. They were returned as being composed in chief value of silk, and were taxed 45 per cent. as manufactures of silk.

The importers claimed that the articles were made in chief value of paper or cotton, calling for lower rates. At the trial of the case, the importers submitted samples which were analyzed by the Government chemist. The goods were found to consist of silk, paper, and other materials, silk being the component of chief value. In view of this return, the protests were overruled and the Collector affirmed.

M. J. Corbett & Co. won in a controversy relating to the duty rate on partly made dresses of silk netting ornamented with beads or spangles, the chief value of the articles being in the beads and spangles. The Collector held that the goods were appliqued, and on that account exacted duty at 60 per cent. Carl W. Stern, who appeared for the protesting firm, argued that as the dresses were actually in chief value of beads or spangles, they should be admitted at 10 per cent. less than assessed. Judge Howell reached the conclusion that the merchandise was ornamented in the same manner as the goods passed upon by the Customs Court in the cases of Lowenthal & Co. and Willenborg & Co. Those decisions being controlling, the board sustained the Corbett protest.

A controversy between the Government and Brennson Brothers & Co. and F. B. Vandegrift & Co. turned on the question whether certain women's untrimmed hats had been blocked before importation. The Collector held that they had been blocked, and took duty at 40 per cent. while the importers asked 25 per cent. tax as hats unblocked. It was shown that the hats were lacking in stiffness, and were so pliable that when handled they failed to retain any particular shape. Judge Howell said that, in their condition as imported, the hats were not fitted for use without furher manipulation. The Collector was reversed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—H. Leh & Co.; Miss B. Hoover, infants' wear; Breslin.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Marsh & Albert; M. Albert, men's, women's clothing; Grand.

ATHENS, Ga.—Head & McMahon; H. V. Head, clothing, men's furnishing goods; Longacre.

ATHOL, Mass.—J. F. Higgins & Co.; J. F. Higgins, furniture; Bristol.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Edwards Bros. Co.; A. S. Edwards, clothing; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; H. & Messersmith, remnants; 334 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. W. Waldorf, house furnishing goods, china, glassware; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Hub; A. P. Clark, men's hats; Navarre.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, house dresses, kimonos, petticoats; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; D. A. Richards, perfumery; Prince George; A. J. Bernard, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Rosenbaum & Levy; S. Levy, manufacturers shirts; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; A. C. Wilson, underwear; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, furn. goods, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; I. Greenbaum, piece goods; 1,182 Bwy.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Floman, ladies' wear; Imperial.

BERKELEY, Cal.—Woodward & Schuessler; F. E. Schuessler, men's furnishing goods, tailoring hats, clothing; Algonquin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Economy Furniture Store; H. A. Freedman, furniture; Park Avenue.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Markstone Bros.; D. Markstone, millinery; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; rugs, shades, carpets, rugs, upholstery; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss K. Desmond, coats, suits, skirts, low-priced dresses and children's wear; Miss H. Garner, ladies', misses' coats, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss J. L. Smith, waists; Miss C. McCarthy, children's wear; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss M. Casey, leather goods, jewelry; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan, Marsh & Co.; Miss J. E. Rowell, corsets; S. E. Emery, muslin underwear, petticoats; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss E. M. McShane, women's and children's wear; Mrs. F. A. Barrett, women's machine-made dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss L. Schlager, coats, evening wraps; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; R. M. Dean, notions, toilet, fancy, leather goods, toys; G. L. Lee, laces, trimmings, ribbons, neckwear, handkerchiefs; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON Mass.—W. & A. Bacon; S. Hirsch, merchandise manager, jobs, silk dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass. — Wm. Filene's Sons; Mr. Sheffler, women's suits; Mr. Crosses, costumes, dresses; Miss Barrett, machine-made dresses; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON Mass.—New England Dry Goods Co.; H. Drooker, dry goods, hosiery; Broadway Central.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Lace Shop; C. Markowitz, millinery, laces; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; P. A. O'Connell, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.

BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; L. A. Katz, Saul Herrup, shirts, underwear, hosiery, neckwear, and holiday goods; 72 Madison Av.

BRISTOL, Penn.—H. P. King Co.; S. E. Grant, carpets, upholstery; 17 W. 28th.

BROOKFIELD, Mo.—P. W. Hartman; Fall suits; 330 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hamilins; H. N. Desmarais, infants' wear; 35 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, silks, dress goods; Waldorf; Miss E. Snell, furs; McAlpin; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Mumilla's; M. Kyser, men's and boys' clothing; E. Spreng, house-furn. goods; china, glassware, silverware, toys; 353 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; R. W. Forrester, rugs, draperies, upholstery, furniture; 220 5th Av.

CANTON, Ohio—Kline-Heffelman Co.; W. W. Allison, dry goods, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

CARSON CITY, Nev.—C. F. Cutts Co.; C. F. Cutts, ready-to-wear; York.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey & Co.; G. B. Cabannis, cloaks, suits; Grand.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; Miss D. Worsky, women's suits, waists; 18 E. 22d St.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Brown-Eisenberg-Mead Co.; J. F. Brown, dry goods; Herald Square.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Spalding's Waist Shop; H. Nathan, waists; Longacre.

CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk Co.; W. J. Jackson, m'f'g. jr., 39 W. 38th.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; dry goods; 31 Union Square.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo.—P. W. Hartman; Fall suits; 330 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Burkhardt Seiter-Harding Co.; I. G. Seiter, millinery; Breslin.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Furneaux-Hoefle Co.; H. Hoefle, wholesale millinery; Herald Square.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Murray, linens; 280 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—W. Taylor & Son Co.; J. F. Gallagher, men's furn. goods; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss M. Stanton, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Printz-Biederman Co.; A. Printz, woolen piece goods; 200 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—McClure-Tritchler-Parrish Co.; Mrs. Parrish, hosiery, underwear, gloves, knit goods, wholesale; York.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; C. O. Battier, notions; 395 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; W. L. Logan, piece goods; 395 B'way; McAlpin.

DANVILLE, Ill.—H. Sheaman, hats; Room 703; 621 Broadway.

DETROIT, Mich.—W. Burnstein, dry goods, men's furnishings; Breslin.

DETROIT, Mich.—Edson, Moore & Co.; H. L. Todd, piece goods, men's furnishings, shirts, underwear, sweaters; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit Business Manufacturing Co.; C. W. Moore, manufacturers misses', ladies', children's dresses; 200 5th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Ralph Bros.; H. Ralph, furniture, carpets; L. M. Ralph, furniture, carpets; Sherman Square.

FORT DODGE, Ia.—Larson Clothing Co.; O. E. Larson, clothing; New Strand.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Williams, Echols D. G. Co.; J. Williams, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

GALVESTON, Texas—Galveston D. G. Co.; A. L. Pierson, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.

HANNIBAL, Mo.—L. Rubenstein & Co.; L. Rubenstein, millinery, cloaks, suits; 39 W. 32d.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Mrs. J. H. Brenner; waists, dresses, ready-to-wear; Room 410, 334 5th Av.

JOLIET, Ill.—H. Sheaman, hats; Room 703, 621 Broadway.

JOLIET, Ill.—P. W. Kennedy Co.; H. Sheaman, hats; Room 703, 621 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Harzfeld's Parisian; Miss S. Platt, coats, suits, furs, dresses, negligees; 303 5th Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; J. D. Varnell, ladies' garments, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; T. C. S. Travis, men's clothing; 432 4th Av.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; P. McNichol, notions, leather goods, ribbons, jewelry; 390 5th Av.

LITTLE ROCK—Doyle, Kidd D. G. Co.; W. N. Doyle, notions, hosiery, gloves and ribbons; 43 Leonard.

LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Schiff-Newman Co.; H. Shenkman, hats; Room 703, 621 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. M. Hale Co.; B. R. Bunting, ribbons, laces, neckwear, veils, trimming; 90 Union Square.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Herman Straus Sons & Co.; A. J. Straus, cloaks, suits;

Central Illinois Light Co.
First & Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Authorized by the State Public Utility Commission of Illinois.

Secured by a mortgage on entire property of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired, subject only to $2,566.00 underlying bonds which must be paid at maturity in 1922 and 1923. Earnings 2.77 times all bond interest charges.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Lead Spirited Recovery—Forces Back of a Change in Market Sentiment.

Wall Street was in different mood yesterday. Among traders a good many recent bears, for sake of change, if for no more substantial reason, had become bulls, and were inclined to help along the improvement which manifested itself in a good many parts of the list. But it was not to trading sentiment alone that one had to turn for the explanation of the more active and much stronger market.

Money had become easier, new reasons had been found for laying emphasis upon the extraordinary financial position of this country, which makes all the world tributary to it in terms of gold, and in the keen demand for the newly offered French loan was found at one and the same time evidence of the sort of opportunity which comes out of the foreign trade which we are now doing and of this market's ability to take advantageous hold of those opportunities. Even more definite as a market force, however, were the reports which gained circulation, and were credited in well-informed circles, that new large orders from abroad were on the eve of being placed in this market. The chief of these is for $25,000,000 of railroad equipment. The railway equipment shares were one of several groups of stocks which in rather vigorous fashion shook off the remnants of the market pessisism of last week.

There was still another not unimportant market factor in the background—the belief that at this month-end meeting the Directors of the Steel Corporation will declare some additional payment on the common stock. Even aside from the intimations upon which banking circles are baseing the expectation of an additional payment, the Street and the public at large are familiar with the extraordinary earnings which the Steel Corporation is deriving from the present prosperity in the steel trade, and it is but a step from that knowledge to the hope that something more than the bare 5 per cent. will be paid. Estimates of this last quarter's earnings range from about $70,000,000 all the way up to $80,000,000. Either figure would be extraordinarily good and ample justification, considered by itself, for a supplemental distribution to the common stockholders. These considerations give market force to the hope of an extra dividend. Whether that hope will be fulfilled or not remains to be determined by the outcome of the Directors' meeting.

Orders for great quantities of railroad equipment are not, strictly speaking, war orders, nor, in a narrow sense, are orders for raw steel. Practical proof is now being afforded that the business of this sort still coming to this country is great enough to make the possible loss of further orders for munition orders a matter of indifference. The further we get away from dependence upon the sale of things which are needed only in war before the war ends the better it will be for us in the trade readjustments which the return of peace will bring.

Extremely improbable as a country-wide railroad strike is, the fact that the time is near for announcement of the result of the strike vote which is being taken by the four brotherhoods helped in the face of the strength which developed in the market yesterday to reverse the relative position of the railroads and of the industrials. The railroads which last week withstood so well the influence of decided weakness in some other parts of the list were in poorer state yesterday than most of the industrials, many of which were decidedly strong. It is natural, perhaps, for railroad stocks to hold back when a matter of such universal importance is under discussion, but it is very difficult to bring one's self to believe that a strike will be declared, or, if it is, that the public will permit it to occur.

LONDON STOCKS STEADY.

Business Fails to Increase with Market's Stronger Tone.

LONDON, July 19.—The stock market was steadier today on lighter offerings, but business did not increase. Argentine rails hardened on good traffic returns, shipping shares were firm and consols advanced half a point. American securities were moderately active and a fraction over yesterday.

Money was in increased demand and discount rates steady.

Sales of Treasury bills and exchequer bonds last week amounted to $130,000,000. The demand for the former has increased during the last few days. The Stock Exchange will be closed every Saturday during August.

Paris Bourse Prices Are Firm.

PARIS, July 19.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3	3	3½	
Richmond	3	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	3	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	3			
St. Louis	3	3	3½	
Minneapolis	3	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	3	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 180 days.....2½@2¾
Not eligible, 90 to 180 days.....3 @3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2½

Time.

60 days.....3¾|5 months.....4
90 days.....3¾|6 months.....4
4 months.....4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3¾
4 to 6 months.....4@4¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4¼@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75⅛	$4.75¾	$4.75⅛	+ .00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.91	5.91	5.91	— .00⅛
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	— .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.98⅜	72.87½	72.87½	..
Cables	73.00	72.93⅝	72.98⅜	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.'		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.91	5.90⅝
5.1826	Berlin	72.87½	72.93⅝
5.1826	Switzerland	5.89	5.89
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.00	30.05
5.1826	Italy	6.40⅜	6.40¼
20.20	Austria	12.55	12.60
26.73	Scandinavia	28.80	28.40
19.29	Spain	20.10	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.43⅝	41.50
	China—		
....	Hongkong	49.00	40.12½
....	Shanghai	67.50	67.62½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.74	41.78
32.44	Rio	24.57	24.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $432,341,435; balance, $20,281,058; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $686,488.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.50.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 20⅝d, off ⅛d; in New York, 62⅜c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 48@52c.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

For account of guardian.

38 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 326¼ and 328½.
2 shares Fidelity Bank, New York, $100 each, 155.
4 shares Fidelity and Casualty Co., $100 each, 490.
6 shares New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co., $50 each, $100 per share.

For accounts of executors.

8 shares United States Trust Co., $100 each, 1013.
30 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 219.
30 shares Home Insurance Co., $100 each, 45½.
50 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $100 each, 11⅞.
715 shares Alaska Telephone & Telegraph Co., $10 each, 50c per share.
110 shares United States Stoker Corporation common, $5 per share.

For account of whom it may concern.

3,000 shares United Profit Sharing Co., $1 each, 84c per share.
30 shares Southern Paper Co., Ltd., preferred, $100 each, 42.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$8,623,101	$8,623,101
Ordinary int. revenu	17,565,646	17,565,646
Income tax receipts	6,274,445	6,274,445
Miscellaneous	4,388,386	4,388,386
Total receipts	36,851,580	36,851,580
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	9,035,705	9,035,705
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	10,556,855	10,556,855
Expenditures	46,887,286	46,887,286

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	453,198
Same day last year	745,224
Same day two years ago	163,269
Year to date	91,293,881
Same period last year	69,865,959
Same period in 1914	41,734,208

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
52	53	300	Acme Tea	52⅜	52⅝	52½	52½	...
96	97	100	Acme Tea pf	96	96	96	96	— ½
14	15⅜	200	Advance Rumely	15¼	15½	13¾	15½	+ ½
30	35	300	Advance Rumely pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
65	65¾	100	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	+1
17⅞	18	800	Alaska Gold Mines	18	18	17⅝	18	...
19⅜	20¼	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	19½	20¼	19	20	+ ¼
72½	73	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	71½	73	71½	72⅝	+ ⅛
69¼	70	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	68	69	68	69	+ ⅝
88⅜	88⅞	8,100	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89	86⅞	88⅝	— ⅛
55⅜	55⅞	13,400	Am. Can	54½	55⅞	54½	55⅝	+1½
108½	110⅝	100	Am. Can pf	109	109	109	109	+ ½
56¼	56⅜	6,400	Am. Car & Fdry	54½	57	54½	56½	+2¼
138¼	139¼	400	Am. Coal Products	137⅜	139	137⅝	139	+1
53¼	53⅜	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¼	— ¼
98	100	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	...
10¼	10½	100	Am. H. & Leather	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
50¼	50⅝	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50½	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	300	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
18½	19	500	Am. Linseed	18	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ½
42¼	42⅜	100	Am. Linseed pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
63½	64	8,700	Am. Locomotive	61⅞	64⅝	61¼	64	+ 3¼
100½	101	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101	101	101	101	+1
6	8	100	Am. Malt	6¼	6½	6½	6½	— 1½
93⅜	93⅞	2,470	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	93⅞	92¾	93⅝	+1⅛
92½	93	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93⅛	93⅛	93	93	...
140	145	300	Am. Snuff	140	143	140	143	+5½
46¼	47	600	Am. Steel Fdries	46	46½	46	46	+ ½
109½	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref	109¼	109¼	108¼	109¼	+ ¼
129⅝	129¾	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129¼	129¾	129¼	129⅜	...
215	218	400	Am. Tobacco	219½	219½	217	217	— 2
106	108	47	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	...
43	44	200	Am. Woolen	43¾	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
95¼	96¼	300	Am. Woolen pf	95⅜	95⅜	94½	94½	— ⅛
27½	28	1,100	Am. Writing P. pf	27⅜	28	27½	27½	...
34	34½	1,600	Am. Zinc L. S.	32¼	34¾	32½	34¼	+1⅜
80⅞	81	25,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	78⅜	81	78¾	81	+2⅛
104⅝	104⅞	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅜	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞	...
98⅜	99	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
63	63⅜	2,000	At., Gulf & W. I	59	63	59	63	+3½
63½	64	400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	63	64	63	64	+3½
70	70½	8,700	Baldwin Loco	68⅜	70⅝	67½	70½	+2⅜
89⅜	89½	400	Baltimore & Ohio	89½	89⅝	89¼	89⅜	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	400	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76⅜	76½	— ⅛
440	443	200	Bethlehem Steel	443	449	443	449	+5
84½	84⅝	200	Bklyn Rapid Trans	84¾	84¾	84⅝	84⅜	...
128	131	100	Bklyn Union Gas	130	130	130	130	...
63½	63⅞	1,900	Butte & Superior	64¼	65⅜	64	65⅜	+ ⅞
44⅜	46	100	California Pet. pf	45	45	45	45	...
179⅜	180	500	Canadian Pacific	179⅜	180	179⅜	180	+1
53½	54	600	Central Leather Co	53⅜	53⅝	53¼	53½	...
105½	106	300	Chandler Motor	105½	106⅛	103½	106⅛	+1⅛
61¾	62	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	62	61¼	62	+ ⅛
96¾	97¼	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97	97	97	97	+ ⅞
130	150⅜	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129⅜	130	129⅜	130	...
20⅜	20½	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	...
47⅞	48	1,600	Chino Copper	47¼	48	47¼	48	+1⅝
43⅜	43⅞	5,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	42¾	44	42½	43⅞	+1⅝
94½	98	225	Continental Can	94¼	94½	94½	94½	...
14¼	14½	600	Corn Products Ref	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
90¼	90⅝	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
67¾	68⅛	18,900	Crucible Steel	66	68½	66	68	+2
114½	114⅝	100	Crucible Steel pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	...
221	230	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	225	225	225	...
57⅞	58¼	4,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	58	58½	57½	58	— ½
93¼	94	1,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	93½	94	93½	94	+ ¼
95½	96¼	100	Dayton, P. & L. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
15¾	15⅞	200	Den. & Rio Grande	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ½
37	37⅜	1,200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	37½	37⅝	36⅝	37	— ⅛
43⅝	43¾	1,700	Distillers' Secur	42½	43⅞	42½	43⅝	+1⅛
60	61	100	Elec. Storage Bat	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	...
35⅝	36	1,700	Erie	35⅝	35⅞	33¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	700	Erie 1st pf	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
165	167	700	General Electric	164	165	163¾	165	+1
485	500	500	General Motors	488	490	490	490	...
109½	112⅝	200	General Motors pf	110	110	110	110	+ ½
72½	73⅜	3,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	73⅜	72	73½	+1½
113⅝	114	200	Goodrich pf. new	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
118⅝	118½	400	Great Northern pf	118¾	118¾	118½	118½	+ ⅛
35	35⅛	200	G. N. certs. ore prop	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
45¼	46	200	Greene-Cananea	45⅜	45⅝	45½	45½	— ⅛
130	135	10	Homestake Mining	132	132	132	132	...
103⅜	104½	1,200	Illinois Central	104½	104½	104	104	— ½
483⅛	485½	7,050	Inspiration Copper	47½	48½	47¼	48¼	+1½
16⅜	16⅝	200	Interboro Consol	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
44	45	400	Int. Agricultural pf	43	44	43	44	+1
116	117	800	Int. Harvester, N.J	115½	117	115½	117	+ ½
117	120	100	Int. Harv. N.J. pf	120	120	120	120	+2
25⅝	25⅞	8,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	25	28	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅞
88⅝	88⅝	24,250	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	87½	89½	86⅞	88⅝	+1⅝
43⅞	43¾	4,200	Int. Nickel	44½	45¾	44½	45¼	+ ⅛
12	13⅛	100	Int. Paper	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
70	80	200	Jewel Tea	78	78	78	78	...
23⅝	23⅞	100	Kansas City South	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	...
58	60⅞	100	Kan. City South. pf	60	60	60	60	— ½
68	69½	200	Kelly Spring Tire	68	69	68	69	+3
45½	45⅝	17,300	Kennecott Copper	45	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅝
127	128	100	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	127	127	127	127	...
69	69½	900	Lackawanna Steel	68½	69½	68	69½	+1
105	105½	100	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	...
21⅞	22	1,800	Lake Erie & West	22	22	22	22	+ ⅜
43	44	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	44¼	44½	44	44	...
43½	44	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	42¾	44	42½	44	+1⅜
234⅜	239	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	239	239	239	239	+9
117⅜	120½	100	Lorillard, (P.,) pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅜
132	132⅜	300	Louisville & Nash	132¼	132½	132	132⅛	— ¼
67½	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅛
77	77½	9,100	Maxwell Motors	74⅜	77⅝	73⅜	77⅛	+3½
84	86	400	Max. Mot. 1st pf	85	85½	85	85¼	¼
55	55⅜	800	Max. Mot. 2d pf	53	55½	54⅜	55½	+1⅜
99	99½	13,100	Mexican Petroleum	97⅜	99⅜	97¼	99⅛	+1⅜
34⅜	35	400	Miami Copper	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	5¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
126½	126⅝	200	Minn., S.P. & S.S.M.	126⅜	126⅞	126⅜	126⅞	+1⅛
126½	126⅝	80	Do., odd lot	127	127	127	127	...
4¼	4½	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
7	7¼	300	Missouri Pacific	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	900	Do., tr. rcpts	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
91	91⅜	400	Montana Power	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	+1
120	121	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	121	121	121	121	+1
123½	127	300	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125⅞	128	125⅞	128	+2
23⅝	23⅞	1,100	Nat. Enam. & Stpg	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	16⅞	300	Nev. Cons. Copper	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
124	126	500	N. Y. Air Brake	122	125	122	125	+3
103¼	103⅝	1,100	N. Y. Central	103⅛	103⅝	103¼	103¾	— ⅛
60⅜	61⅜	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60⅝	61¾	60⅝	61¾	— ⅝
128½	129	800	Norfolk & West	128½	129	128½	129	...
111¼	111⅞	1,400	Northern Pacific	111½	111⅞	111¼	111⅞	+ ⅛
56⅞	57	3,300	Penn. Railroad	57	57	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
112	113	200	Peoria & Eastern	112	112	111¾	113⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	39	100	Philadelphia Co	39	39	39	39	...
47	47⅜	4,700	Pressed Steel Car	44¼	47⅜	44¼	47⅜	+3¾
129	132	100	Public Service, N. J	130	130	130	130	...
161	162	200	Pullman Company	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	...
161	162	12	Do., odd lot	162	162	162	162	...
2½	2¾	100	Quicksilver	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...
45	45¾	3,300	R'way St. Spring	43½	45½	43¾	45¾	+2⅛
22	23	4,200	Ray Cons. Copper	21½	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+ ⅜
97⅞	98	9,100	Reading	97⅛	98⅛	97⅛	98	+1
44¾	44¾	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	43⅜	44½	43⅜	44½	+ ⅝
108½	109⅜	100	Rep. Ir. & St. pf	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	+ ¼
166¾	167⅜	200	St. L. & San Fran	167⅛	167⅜	167⅛	167⅜	...
6⅞	...	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
39	39½	100	Seaboard Air L. pf	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
195	195¾	700	Sears, Roebuck	194⅝	195¾	194⅝	195	+1
25¼	25⅜	200	Shattuck Ariz	25	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
41	42	800	Sloss-Sheff. St. & I	40½	42	40½	42	+2½
97⅞	98⅛	2,600	Southern Pacific	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	+ ¼
23⅝	23⅞	1,700	Southern Railway	24⅛	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
68	69½	300	South. R'way pf	68¼	68¾	68⅛	68¼	+ ⅜
...	...	2,364	Std. Mill. pf rcts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
128¼	128⅞	27,400	Studebaker Co	127¼	129½	127	128¾	+1⅝
25⅛	25⅞	10,300	Tenn. Copper	24⅞	26	25¼	25⅝	+1
103½	104	1,300	Texas Co	190	194	190	194	+3
12¾	13	200	Texas & Pacific	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
65	66	50	Third Avenue	66	66	66	66	...
102	104	100	Tob. Products pf	103	103	103	103	+2
93	101	100	Underwood T'w'ter	98	98	98	98	—1
5⅝	6⅛	700	Union Bag & Paper	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
138⅝	138⅞	2,800	Union Pacific	137½	138⅝	137⅝	138⅝	+ ⅜
53	56	200	United Cigar Man	53	53	53	53	—1½
53	56	50	Do., odd lot	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	...
97	98	100	United Cigar Stores	98¼	98½	98½	98½	—1¼
155½	156	1,800	United Fruit	155½	156½	155½	156	+1¼
9⅜	10	100	Un. R'ways Inv	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
20	20½	400	U.S. Cast I. P. & F	20	20	20	20	+1½
111½	112	32,300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	105	112¼	105	111⅜	+7¼
53	53⅜	900	U. S. Rubber	53¼	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	+ ⅜
108	110	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108¼	108¾	108¼	109¼	+ ¼
69	69½	2,800	U. S. Sm. R. & M	68¾	69⅝	68¼	69½	+1⅝
84⅞	85	47,800	United States Steel	84⅞	85½	84½	85⅜	+1
117⅞	118	800	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅜	117⅜	— ⅛
75½	76½	1,400	Utah Copper	75½	76	75½	76	+ ⅝
16	17	200	Utah Securities	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
38	40	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical	37	38	37	38	+1
44	45	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	45	45	45	45	—3
13⅝	14	200	Wabash	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
50⅞	51	1,200	Wabash pf	50⅜	51⅛	50⅜	51⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	800	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
28⅞	29	300	Western Md	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	...
93⅞	94	200	West. Union Tel	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	+1
...	...	100	Do., 830f	93	93	93	93	...
55⅞	56	7,900	W'house, (E. & M.)	54⅛	56	54⅛	56	+1½
60	60½	21,500	Willys-Overland	59½	60⅞	59½	60	+ ⅜
106	106½	400	Willys-Overland pf	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	+ ⅜
53½	54½	11,300	Wisconsin Central	52¾	54¼	52¾	54	+1⅝

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	80.00	79.67	79.93	+ .16
25 industrials	90.28	88.69	90.10	+1.56
50 stocks	85.14	84.18	85.01	+ .88

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 19	85.14	84.18	85.01	+ .86
July 18

New Amsterdam Gas Company

(Consolidated Gas Company of New York.)

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DUE JANUARY, 1948.

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WANTED

10 Atlantic Refining	@	13
50 American Piano	"	72
50 Draper Mfg. (Old Stock)	"	320
5M U. S. Finishing	"	82
25 American Snuff Com.	"	135
25 International Silver Pfd.	"	97
25 International Silver Com.	"	45
5M International Salt 5s	"	74 & Int.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.	"	108
100 Peck Stowe & Wilcox	"	31
100 Southington Hardware	"	12
100 Hartford, Conn. & West	"	25
5M Birmingham, Ensley & Bess. Rcpts		
200 Parker Cotton Mills Pfd.		Offerings
5M Henderson Bridge 6s, 1931		

FOR SALE

100 American Plane Com.	@	13
50 National Casket	"	78
100 Eagle Lock Co.	"	703/4
100 U. S. Finishing Com.	"	36
50 U. S. Finishing Pfd.	"	75
200 American Thread	"	41/4
50 Pacific Gas Com	"	59
10 U. S. Envelope Pfd.	"	1143/4
35 Broad Brook Co.	"	187/8
100 Manning-Bowman	"	85
200 Art Metals Cons.	"	91/2
5M Amer. Real Estate 6s	"	14
5M International Salt 5s	"	78 & Int.
5M New River Power 5s, 1934		
5M Shawinigan Power 5s, 1934		
5M Sandusky, Freemont & Southern 5s		

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WEATHER REPORT AIDS COTTON BEARS

Crop Conditions in the Southeast Give Impetus to Liquidation.

10 TO 14 POINTS LOSS

Crop in the Southwest Making Fine Showing—Liverpool Market Weak.

Bears in cotton yesterday received some welcome help from the weekly weather report, which was much more favorable than had been expected, and as a result considerable scattered liquidation took place. It had been expected that considerable stress would be laid upon damage resulting from the recent storm in the Eastern belt, and it turned out that the emphasis was placed on the good progress that had been made west of the Mississippi River. After making a rather firm showing in the first half hour, the market turned unsettled and closed at a net loss of 10 to 14 points.

The summary of the weekly weather report was in part as follows:

"The weather during the week was favorable for development of cotton west of the Mississippi River and in Tennessee, except that it is beginning to need rain in Oklahoma and Arkansas. In Oklahoma the crop improved, is generally clean, and is blooming and in fine condition, showers were favorable in Southern Texas, and picking is under way in central and southern portions of that State. Boll weevil are less active in Texas. Bolls are forming and hold well in Louisiana and plants are in good to excellent condition in most places in Arkansas. Plants show considerable improvement in North Carolina, although still short. Conditions were less favorable, however, in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Western Florida, especially in low lands. There is considerable complaint of shedding and some rust is reported in Alabama and Georgia."

Favorable crop progress in the Southwest was reported from other sources. A letter from Paris, Texas, states that prospects in that locality are simply too good to be true, and that something was bound to happen, otherwise the crop in Lamar and adjoining counties could not be picked.

Probably on account of the lower freight rates and the increased amount of cotton now being exported, Liverpool has shown a less buoyant tone. Private cables from there yesterday said that the market was affected unfavorably by poor trade demand and the entire absence of speculation.

Theodore H. Price, in this week's issue of Commerce and Finance, says spinners are well supplied for the present and are deterred from making future commitments by the seemingly high price and the uncertainties of the war. He adds:

"Under the circumstances we are entirely dependent upon the future market for an interpretation of current events, and even there initiative is conspicuously lacking."

The market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.87	12.91	12.77	12.77@12.78	12.57@12.89
Oct	13.05	13.07	12.91	12.92@Flat	13.04@13.05
Dec	13.20	13.23	13.07	13.07@13.08	13.19@13.20
Jan	13.26	13.28	13.11	13.11@13.12	13.25@13.26
Mar	13.41	13.44	13.26	13.28@13.27	13.40@13.42
May	13.56	13.49	13.42	13.43@13.44	13.56@13.57

The local market for spot cotton was steady; 15 points decline; middling, 12.95c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 5@10 points decline. New Orleans, 18c, sales 676 bales; Galveston, 13.70c, sales 619; Savannah, 13c, sales 682; Memphis, 13.12c, sales 250; Augusta, 13.75c, sales 556; Houston, 13.50c. New Orleans market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.84	12.84	12.67	12.67@12.68	12.80@12.82
Oct	12.90	12.91	12.73	12.74@12.75	12.84@12.85
Dec	13.06	13.03	12.87	12.88@12.89	12.98@12.99
Jan	13.10	13.10	12.93	12.94@12.97	13.07@13.08
Mar	13.29	13.30	13.15	13.15@13.16	13.27@13.28
May	..	..	..	13.30@13.31	13.44@13.46

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline, at 8.02d; sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 8,000, all American; closed quiet and steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-Aug	7.87	7.87	7.84½	7.86	7.85½
Oct.-Nov.	7.77	7.81	7.76	7.80	7.75½
Jan.-Feb.	7.71½	7.75	7.69½	7.74	7.69½
Mar.-Apr.	7.70½	7.76	7.70	7.73½	7.69½
May-June	7.70	7.72	7.69	7.72½	7.68½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 12.87c; October, 13.04c; January, 13.24c; March, 13.40c; May, 13.56c; August, 12.90c. The market there was due to open today 5@7 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,263	2,818	75,066	125,664
New Orleans	3,215	1,221	165,872	164,707
Mobile	1,892	10	20,225	15,688
Savannah	1,011	428	80,973	70,196
Charleston	4	89	29,813	43,712
Wilmington	394	28	89,487	40,329
Norfolk	200	24	88,762	49,121

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	118	831	62,784	71,144
Memphis	270	115	48,048	54,046
St. Louis	49	1,229	10,185	19,029
Houston	564	1,583	81,219	61,786

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,750 to 2,500	1,960	2,253
New Orleans	1,700 to 2,200	1,506	173

Exports yesterday were 10,857 bales; total thus far for this season, 5,800,851; total last season, 8,250,705.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
6s	Sept., 1917	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s	June, 1963	107⅛	108	107⅛	108
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar., '60, op.'30	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	May, 1957	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
3½s	Nov., 1955	89¾	91	89¾	91
3½s	May, 1954	90	91	90½	91½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00		4.00
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1940-1942	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1923	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Con.	.01	Mexican	.15
Andes	.10	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.24
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.04	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.15	Sierra Nevada	.21
Con. Calc & Va.	.08	Union Con.	.70
Gould & Curry	.08	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.08	Jacket Con.	.01
Justice	.08		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.85	Goldfield Con.	.88
MacNamara	.04	Goldfield Merger.	.07
Mizpah Ext.	.10	Jumbo Ext.	.40
Montana	.26	Lone Star	.03
North Star	.14	Red Lion	.26
Rescue	.28	Silver Pick	.13
Tonopah Ext.	5.65	Spearhead	.05
West End	.89	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.70
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.14
Booth	.12	Packard	.30
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.35
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.50
Diamondf'd Daisy	.02	White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. J'kpot	8¾	Isabella	17⅜
Elkton	15	Granite	65
El Paso	75	Jackpot	5
Findlay	3¼	McKinney	80
Golden Cy.	209	Portland	167
Gold Sov.	4½	Vindicator	218

STEEL DEMAND CONTINUES.

In their weekly reviews of the iron and steel trade the trade periodicals comment on the continuance of heavy export demand and the pressure upon the mills to meet demands for deliveries of the near future. The Iron Age says:

The increasing tonnage of export sales and of foreign inquiry overhanging the steel market is strengthening the position of the steel works in respect to this year's deliveries. Most domestic consumers, having bought what they will require in the next four or five months, are not actively competing for steel with foreign buyers as they were earlier in the year. But with light home buying, each week is increasing the proportion of export steel on the makers' books, and the question of the amount available for home use in the first quarter of 1917 will soon be of live interest.

The week has brought out a fresh installment of foreign requirements, in which 100,000 tons of shell steel for France is prominent, and about 50,000 tons of six-inch to twelve-inch beams, to be shipped at the rate of 8,000 tons a month through this year. Russia has made some redistribution of barb-wire business, by which 50,000 tons go to three independent makers.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Some large steel makers state the industry will not have sufficient steel ingot output to complete the present business in hand or in sight under nine to twelve months. It matters little whether some finished products are more active than others, as the whole situation is dominated by the amount of crude steel that can be produced. There are signs in the market that another buying movement of some extent in finished shells and shell steel is impending as inquiries both from foreign Governments and from domestic munition makers have increased considerably during the last week. The United States Government also has entered the market for 1,000,000 shells for the navy.

Munition works now will consider steel for delivery beginning in the last quarter of this year and running well into 1917. Heretofore they have been insisting generally on shipments to be completed before Jan. 1.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1928	97½	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100½	3.95
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21, '17	95¾	96½	5.30
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100¼	100½	4.20
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	100¾	100⅝	5.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100¼	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100½	4.65
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¾	4.80
Prov. of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¾	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99¾	100⅛	5.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.10
Norweg. Gov.	8	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100⅜	101¼	1.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¾	100½	..
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¾	100½	4.90
U. of N'Y'd	5	July, 1919	99	99¾	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100½	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	4101	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	101½	102½	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15, '19	96	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97½	98¼	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.05
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	2.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100⅛	4.95
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98½	99⅜	5.40
Can. Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅝	101⅞	5.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103⅛	3.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97¼	98¼	4.43
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅜	99⅝	5.35
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1918	90	95	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1917	100¾	101⅛	3.85
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98½	99½	5.53
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	4.58
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101⅛	6.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101⅛	5.45
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	8.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1918	98	99	..
Mcnt. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98¾	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	98¾	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	4	May, 1917	96½	100⅝	6.00
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr., 1, '41	98⅜	98⅝	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100¼	100⅜	4.30
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅞	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	95⅝	96½	6.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.20
U. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100⅝	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101¾	4.90
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	98¾	5.75
W. Y. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¾	101	5.45

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
751	Alaska Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Algomah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
101	Allouez	58	60	58	60
1,793	Am. Zinc	32¾	34	32¾	34
120	Am. Zinc pf.	63	64¾	63	64
140	Anaconda	78¾	80¼	78¾	80¾
200	Arizona Com.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Butte & Bala.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
760	Butte & Sup.	64¾	65½	64¾	65¼
183	Cal. & Arizona	68¾	69	68¾	68¾
87	Cal. & Hecla	520	525	520	525
5	Chino	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
415	Copper Range	55⅞	57¼	55⅞	57¼
20	Daly West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
310	East Butte	11¾	12	11¾	12
100	Helvetia	25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
100	Indiana	2½	2½	2½	2½
15	Island Creek	45	45	45	45
25	Isle Royale	25	25	25	25
120	Lake	11⅜	12	11½	12
150	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
668	Mass Con.	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅞
40	Mayflower	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
23	Mohawk	81	81½	81	81½
170	New Idria	9¼	9¼	9	9
5	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
250	North Butte	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
90	Old Dominion	61⅞	62	61⅞	61¾
25	Osceola	80	80	80	80
55	Pond Creek	12	12	12	12
45	Quincy	83	83	83	83
100	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
175	St. Mary's	73	74	73	73½
160	Sup. & Boston	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
55	Sup. Copper	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
50	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,590	U. S. Smelting	68¼	69⅝	68¼	69⅝
100	U. S. Sml pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
285	Utah Apex	4	4	3¾	4
335	Utah Con.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13⅛
915	Utah Metal	6⅞	7	6½	6⅞
230	Victoria	3	3⅛	3	3
5	Winona	5	5	5	5
60	Wolverine	48	49	48	48½

RAILROADS.

5	Bos. & Alb.	183	183	183	183
30	Bos. Elev.	73	73¼	73	73
220	Bos. & Me.	44	44	44	44
15	Bos. & Me. pf.	68	68	68	68
28	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
10	Mass. Elec.	6	6	6	6
2	Mass. Elec. pf.	32	32	32	32
61	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60½	61	60½	61
20	Rutland pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
30	West End	58	58	58	58

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Ag. Chem.	68½	68½	68½	68½
20	Am. A. C. pf.	99	99	99	99
15	Am. Sugar	109¾	110	109¾	110
294	Am. T. & T.	129½	129½	129½	129¼
45	Am. Woolen pf.	95½	95½	95	95
80	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
3,246	A., G. & W. I.	63¾	64	63¾	64
60	A., G. & W. I. pf.	62½	64½	62½	64½
1,510	Cuban Cement.	23¼	24⅞	23	24½
200	East Boston L.	9¾	10	9¾	10
18	Edison Elec.	237	237	237	237
16	Gen. Electric.	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾
65	Ga. Ry. & E.	128	128	128	128
4	Mass. Gas	80	80	80	80
37	Mass. Gas. pf.	83	83	83	83
7	N. E. Tel.	133	133	133	133
15	Nipe Bay	150	150	150	150
10	Pullman	162	162	162	162
60	Swift	134	134	134	134
43	Torrington	44½	44½	44	44
100	Torrington pf.	31	31	31	31
198	United Fruit.	155⅝	156	155⅝	156
229	United Shoe M.	53¾	54	53¾	53¾
62	Un. S. M. pf.	29½	29¾	29½	29¾
160	U. S. Steel	84⅞	85¼	84¾	85¼
400	Ventura Oil	8	8	8	8
2	Western Union	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91½	91¾	91½	91¾
11,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	82	82	81¾	81¾
10,000	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼
2,500	Pond Creek 6s.	93½	93½	93¼	93¼
2,000	Swift 5s	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
14,000	U. S. Sm. 5s.	111⅝	112¼	111⅝	112⅛
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞

BOSTON CURB.

		Bid.	Asked.			Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1¼		Iron Blos.	1⅝	1¾	
Am Oil	.20	.28		Iron Cap.	3½	4	
Bay S G	.12	.14		Iron C pf.	5	5½	
Begole	.80	.90		J Verde	1¼	1⅜	
Bingham	9¾	10½		La Rose	.60	.65	
Bohemia	1⅜	1⅝		Majestic	.07	.09	
Boot Ariz	2¾	2⅞		Mex Met	.30	.34	
Bost Cor	.70	.75		Mojave T	4½	4½	
Bost Ely	1¼	1⅜		N L & Z	1¾	1⅞	
Bost Mon	.97	1.00		New Balt	1⅝	2	
Butte & L	.86	.89		New Doug	1¼	1⅜	
Cal Cor	3	3½		N Cornelia	12¾	13	
Calaveras	4½	5		N U Bing	1	2	
Champion	.08	.10		Nixon	.30	.32	
Chief Con	1⅜	1⅝		Ohio Cop	.10	.15	
Con Cop	17¾	17⅞		Onseco	.80	.85	
Cr Res've	.50	.60		Onondaga	1	1¼	
Davis-D	1⅜	1⅜		Pilot B	.08	.11	
Cortes	.40	.50		Rilla	.25	.27	
E & B	1⅜	1⅞		Roch M	.56	.59	
Fortuna	.30	.33		S W M	1	1⅜	
Gold Lake	.20	.30		Truro	2	2⅛	
Homa Oil	.98	1⅛		U V Ext	27⅝	28¼	
Humboldt	1⅛	2		Yukon G'd	2	3¼	

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Balt. Tube	120	120	120	120
10	Balt. Tube pf.	97	97	97	97
25	Bank of Com.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
40	Con. Power	114¾	114½	114½	114½
1,428	Cosden Ref.	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅝
1,710	Cos. O. & G.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
1,995	G. O. & G. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
80	Davison Ch.	48¾	49	48¾	49
102	First Nat. Bk.	150	148	148	
6	Fid. & Dep	133	133	132	132
40	Mer. & M. Bk.	29	29	29	29
4	Mt. V. Mills	11	11	11	11
13	North Cent.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
135	Penn. W. & P.	76	76	76	
115	Union Bank	140	140	140	
25	Un. Ry. & El.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. L. con. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	C. of Balt. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	C. of Ba. 5s '57.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
3,000	C. of B. 4s '58.	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Caro. Cent. 5s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
2,000	Con. coal 5s.	103	103	103	103
10,000	Cosden Ref. 6s.	123¾	123¾	122¾	123¾
56,000	C. O. & G. 6s.	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼
3,000	Elk. Corp. 6s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	M. & M. Tr. 6s.	103¾	104	103¾	103¾
2,000	M. & S. P. pf. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	N. Ry. & Lt. 5s.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Important Issues in Outside Market Yesterday Showed General Firmness—Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 318,372 shares of stocks and $185,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 47,308; oil, 36,149, and mining, 214,915. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	‡Aetna Exp.	8⅞	9	8¼	8⅝
2,000	‡Am. Wr. P.	3⅛	3¼	3	3¼
100	Argonaut Sal.	81	81	81	81
160	‡Butler Chem.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
3,300	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1	1⅞
25	Car. Lt. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	Chev. Motor.	198	200	193	193
150	Curtiss Aero. v. t. ctfs.	30	35	30	35
270	Driggs-Seab.	104	104	98½	98½
2,300	‡Emer. Motor.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
1,305	Emer. Phono.	11	11	11	11
1,000	‡Fl.-L. Phon.	3⅜	3½	3	3½
150	Federal C.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
250	Gas. W. & W.	41	42	41	42
1,800	Grant Mtr. C.	10	10	9½	10
300	Hartm. Corp.	71	71	70½	70½
580	Hask. & Bar.	34½	34½	34	34
600	Hupp Motors.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
1	Holly Sug. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
175	Intercon. Rub.	13	13	12½	12½
1,300	‡Jop. Org Sp.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
500	Kath. B'ze pf.	23½	24	22	23½
400	‡S.S. Kres. pf.	10½	10½	10	10
1,100	‡Lake Tor. B.	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
50	‡Lake Tor. B. 1st pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Lynn Phono.	7	7	5	6
200	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
580	‡Maxim Mun.	5	5	4¾	4¾
5,900	‡Mid. States Steel.	60	61¼	60	61¼
225	N. Y. Trans.	15½	16½	15½	16½
1,152	‡Princess Mo.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
250	‡PullmanVen.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
200	x‡P. Vent. pf.	5¾	5¾	5⅛	5⅛
100	R. & H. Cor.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
450	‡Saxon Motor Car Co.	77	77	75	75
85	Sp'f'd Body.	74¾	76	74¾	76
1,500	‡Stutz Motor.	60½	61	60½	60⅝
400	Subma. Boat. v. t. ctfs.	33½	34	33½	34
200	‡Tob. Prod.	44	44½	44	44
20	‡Todd Sh'yds.	75	75	75	75
800	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
200	U. S. S'ship.	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾
5,500	‡Un. Motors.	66¾	68¼	65⅝	68⅛
200	United Zinc.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	White Motors	52⅞	53⅜	52⅞	53
200	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
300	Anglo-A. Oil.	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
5	Illinois P. L.	170	170	170	+ 1
1	N. Y. Transit.	200	200	200	−23
15	Ohio Oil.	230	230	230	− 1
4	South. P. L.	194	193	194	+ 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Alberta Pet., a prospect.	56	57	56	57
900	A. Oil & Gas	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅞
425	‡Barn. O.&G.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1,500	‡Cosden (Oil Ref.) cash.	24½	25¼	24½	24⅝
2,500	‡Coal O. R.	16	16⅜	16	16⅜
4,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	15½	15⅞	13½	15½
700	‡C. O. &G. pf.	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
2,400	‡Federal Oil.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	Kenova Oil, a prospect.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	‡Keystone Oil	75	75	75	75
3,500	‡‡Midwest Oil	50	50	48	49
2,000	‡Muskogee R.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
5,000	‡N. Y.-O. O.	82	82	78	82
12,000	‡‡Oklahoma O.	11	11	10¼	10¼
1,500	Okla. P. & R.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
200	Penn. Gasol.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,700	‡Sapulpa O&R	11	11⅝	11	11⅝
100	Savoy Oil.	11	11	11	11
100	‡Sinclair Oil.	42⅜	43	42½	42½
6,700	‡‡Tex. M. P.	70	73	70	72
4,000	‡U. W. Oil.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Way. O. & G.	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,600	‡‡Ala'a-West.	⅝	⅝	½	½
2,500	‡‡Atlanta.	10½	11	10½	11
2,000	‡Adanac Sil.	14⅜	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞
4,300	‡A.-E. C. M. (a pros.).	63	64	63	64
8,000	‡‡Ariz. Cop.	35	35	35	35
1,100	Big L. C. Co.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,500	‡‡Booth Co. v. t. ctfs.	15	16	15	16
1,200	Bost. & Mont.	1	1	1	1
2,500	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	5	5⅛	5	5
400	‡Calu. & Cop.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
2,700	Caledonia	67	67	66	66
500	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
2,700	‡Cashboy	4½	5	4	5
250	Cerro de P. C.	34	34½	34	34½
3,000	C. O. D.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,500	Con. A. S.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,500	Con. C. M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
3,000	Con. Nev.-U.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8,500	‡Dome Exten	36	36	35	36
1,500	‡D.-H. Silver	57	60	57	60
925	D.-A. C. (a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞
6,000	‡‡Emma Cop.	40	42	40	42
3,200	‡‡Est. Nat. C.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
3,000	‡‡Florence S.	70	72	70	72
4,000	‡Gold Hill.	18	22	18	22
2,500	‡Gold'd Con.	87	88	86	88
2,500	‡Green Monster	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1¼
7,000	‡‡Gold. Merger	8½	9½	8½	8½
1,800	Hecla Mining.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,400	‡Hemple Cop.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
4,300	‡Ins. Needles Cop. (a pros.)	52	52	52	52
250	‡Iron Blossom	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
1,300	Joplin Ore S.	2⅜	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛
3,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	‡‡Jim Butler.	84	85	84	84
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	77	80	77	79
200	Kerr Lake.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,500	‡‡Kewanas.	10	10	10	10
1,800	‡Louisi'a Con.	17	18	17	17
1,400	MajesticMines	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
9,500	‡Marsh Min.	14	14	13½	13½
100	Mason Valley.	2	2	2	2
300	‡Mojave T.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,000	‡‡Mon. Gold M.	75	77	75	77
1,500	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
28,100	‡‡Mother Lode	28	31	28	28½
500	‡Mutual Min. & Leas. pf.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,800	‡‡Newray M.	41	42	41	41
600	N. Y. & H. Rosario Min.	15¼	15⅝	15½	15⅝
1,000	‡Oatman Lea. (a prospect).	62	63	62	63
600	‡Oatman So., (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
20,000	‡Rex C. M.	20	32	19	19
2,500	‡Rochester M.	57	57	56	56
300	‡Round M.	50	50	50	50
1,500	‡San Toy.	14½	14¼	14	14
8,000	‡‡Silver Pick.	10½	11	10	11
1,500	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,500	‡‡Success M.	57	57	56	56
2,000	‡‡Tenniskamg.	53	53	53	53
700	Tonopah Ext.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Unit. Eastern	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
700	x‡U. Verde Ex.	28½	28½	28	28
8,000	‡U. S. Con. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	Unity G. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,500	‡West End C.	91	91	90	90
2,340	‡Wh. Oaks M.	6	7½	6	7½
200	‡Yuscaran C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$85,000	‡Am. For Sec., 5s, w. i.	98	98	98	98
18,000	C. Ariz. S. 8s.	40	41	40	41
17,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s, w. i.	109	109	109	109
50,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i.	100½	100½	100½	100½
20,000	Sulzberger 6s.	99½	99½	99½	99½

xEx dividend. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12	13½	11	13
British-Am. T., ord.	18	18½	18	18½
B.-Am. T. ord. bearer	18½	19	18½	19
Charcoal I. of A. pf.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Essex Motors	72	73	72	73
Holly Sugar Corp.	47	50	47	50
Kapo Mfg	5¾	6	5¾	6
Mitchell Motors, w. i.	66	68	66	68
Standard Motors	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6⅛
St. Joseph Lead	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
U. S. Light & H.	2½	2½	2½	2½
U. S. Light & H. pf.	5½	6	5½	6
United Drug	67	71	67	71
United Drug 2d pf.	89	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf.	50	53	50	53
Wab. Pitts. T., w. i.	19	20	19	20
Wab. Pitts. T. pf.	51	52	51	52

OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Oil pf.	85	90	85	90
Oklahoma Oil pf.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Comstock Tunnel	8	10	8	10
Crystal Copper M.	⅞	1⅛	90	1½

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	65	70	65	70
American Brass.	282	286	282	286
Atlas Powder	170	180	170	170
Atlas Powder pf.	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox	117	120	117	120
Bliss (E. W.)	550	560	500	575
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	185	200	185	193
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	820	830	820	840
Du Pont Pow., new	240	243	240	242
Du Pont Pow., deb.	101	103	100	102
Hercules Powder	275	325	330	350
Hercules Powder pf.	112	114	112	114
International Arms	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	170	165	168
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	550	560	555	560
Wm. R. Gr. & Co.	1500	1550	1500	1550

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1916.	Increase.
2d week July	$874,900	$425,200

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

2d week July	162,398	41,639

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

1st week July	43,800	4,632

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

2d week July	211,551	7,646

PERE MARQUETTE—

2d week July	393,783	48,980
July 1-July 14	815,331	120,410

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

2d week July	346,995	10,775
July 1-July 14	700,480	43,316

Public Utilities.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$740,849	$294,520	$446,329
Net after exps.	724,329	280,497	443,832
Sur. aft. chgs.	695,470	239,664	455,806
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	522,706	108,831	¥13,875
6 mos. gross	4,065,135	2,085,658	1,979,497
Net after exps.	3,052,202	2,003,689	1,948,513
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,705,723	1,758,091	1,947,632
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	2,680,252	963,692	1,715,560
12 mos. gross	6,459,298	3,977,783	2,481,565
Net after exps.	6,255,457	3,889,563	2,415,894
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,745,977	3,339,563	2,424,414
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	3,962,498	1,730,567	2,222,931

DETROIT EDISON for June—

Gross	716,740	541,561	175,179
Net after tax.	286,196	177,088	59,108
Sur. aft. chgs.	150,785	89,402	61,388
6 mos. gross	4,850,260	3,730,731	1,119,529
Net after tax.	1,878,076	1,407,422	471,654
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,332,044	900,036	432,008

MOHAWK VALLEY COMPANY and subsidiaries, controlled by New York Central Railroad, combined earnings for the six months ended June 30—

Gross earnings	2,192,655	1,882,841	309,814
Net after tax.	875,606	723,831	151,775
Sur. aft. chgs.	465,734	300,882	164,852
Net inc. applic. to M'k V. stk	417,672	252,851	165,821

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS, controlled by the New York Central Railroad, earnings for the six months ended June 30—

Gross earnings	4,119,254	3,549,237	570,017
Net after tax.	1,330,692	1,116,245	214,447
Sur. aft. chgs.	642,891	412,065	230,826

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY and subsidiary companies eliminating intercompany items (based upon earnings officially reported by subsidiary companies) for June—

Gross	321,024	246,690	74,333
Exp., dep. & tax	188,705	*155,947	32,757
Net	132,319	90,742	41,576
Other income	207	440	233
Gross income	132,526	91,183	41,343
Int. and disc.	72,031	55,954	16,077
Net income	60,495	35,229	25,265
Divs. pf. stock	26,038	25,957	81
Balance	34,456	9,272	25,183
Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross	1,933,918	1,456,918	476,999
Op. exp., dep. & tax	1,143,436	*916,302	227,134
Net	790,481	540,616	249,865
Other income	1,635	764	871
Gross income	792,117	541,380	250,736
Int. & disc.	411,089	332,302	78,786
Net income	381,028	209,078	171,950
Divs. pf. stock	156,106	155,742	364
Balance	224,922	53,336	171,586

*Depreciation for 1913 was not carried in operating expenses.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for June—

Gross	484,208	430,201	54,007
Net	240,254	224,711	15,542
Total income	248,379	231,287	17,093
Sur. aft. taxes, int., sking. fds., dep., &c.	94,171	85,706	8,466
12 mos. gross	5,645,158	5,109,622	535,536
Net	2,968,979	2,640,548	328,431
Total income	3,065,589	2,721,467	344,123
Sur. aft. taxes, int., sking. fds., deprec'n, &c.	1,222,922	985,049	237,873

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Thirty-one corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,252,000, were chartered today. They include:

Famous Players-Lasky Corpn., Millbrook, acquire stock of Famous Players Film Co., a Maine corporation, and the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co., Inc., a New York corporation, 125,000 shares, no par value; carry on business with $625,000. (tax paid $6,250.) A. Zukor, J. L. Lasky, 486 5th Av., Manhattan.

Property Owners' Coal Corpn., coal, stevedoring in connection therewith, $200,000; J. Prior, W. N. Eichberg, P. Kemp, 3 West 8th St.

Paris Spring Water Co., Inc., distilled, mineral, soda, carbonated waters, $100,000; R. Buchner, H. W. Booth, E. C. Searles, 120 Broadway.

Little Players of America, Inc., motion-picture films, cameras, projectors, theatrical properties, exhibitions, $100,000; H. S. Hechheimer, C. D. Harris, H. W. Harwell, 130 West 46th St.

Arthur Lindner, Inc., Rochester, devices, novelties, laundry, machinery, materials, $25,000; C. E. Day, J. Plant, A. Lindner, 151 Driving Park Av., Rochester.

Johnson-Biermann Co., Inc., Fort Chester, hardware, machines, motor engines, farm tools, $25,000; F. G. Biermann, H. P. and N. S. Johnson, Glenville, Conn.

Boyd-Spencer Co., Inc., Gloversville, insurance, realty brokerage, $25,000; A. H. Spencer, N. C. and R. D. Boyd, 104 Prospect St., Gloversville.

Rowan French Pastry Co., Inc., Brooklyn, French pastry, confectionery, $25,000; J. Rowan, H. J. Curtis, J. F. Nugent, 439 Manhattan Av.

Herman Ullman & Co., Inc., chiffons, nets, laces, fancy goods, $15,000; S. M. Kohn, H. Zendman, H. V. Ullman, 708 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Frontier Engraving Co., Inc., plates for printers, engravers, $12,000; F. Macher, E. C. Suck, L. A. McMillan, 573 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

American Lady Underwear Co., Inc., ladies', children's underwear, $10,000; H. Landy, A. S. Steinberger, M. Nussbaum, 15 East Broadway.

Nippon American Co., Inc., straw goods, wearing apparel, groceries, household articles, $10,000; H. Frank, S. L. Stein, M. Herzog, 1,706 Madison Av.

M. Helfgott & Son, Inc., paper mill supplies, cardboard, twine, $10,000; F. Brooks, M. Helfgott, F. Brooks, 4,219 12th Av., Brooklyn.

Ideal Medical Appliance Co., Inc., drugs, chemicals, surgical, scientific apparatus, $10,000; A. D. Nielsen, G. W. and L. N. Vause, 15 Broad.

Thomas & Guzman Co., Inc., tires, merchandise, $10,000; A. M. Lazarowitz, O. A. Guzman, W. W. Thomas, 51 Leonard St.

Klein Wagon Works and Garage, Inc., Hancock, wagons, sleighs, autos, $10,000; P. N., C. N., and J. Klein, Hancock.

176 West 87th Street Corporation, realty, $6,000; S. Forshay, W. and R. Ferguson, 103 Park Av.

Laguna Shipping Co., Inc., Eddyville, transportation, navigation, $5,000; S. B. Howard, C. J. Schramme, H. Triest, 35 South William St.

Abbey Leasing Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; J. P. Herz, V. and M. Herz, Sr., 500 West 144th St., Brooklyn.

W. and W. Dress Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $5,000; M. Weinberg, A. Wahrenberg, L. Schulman, 13 North Hamilis Av., Rockaway Beach.

Montag Realty Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, capital no par value, begin business with $1,000; C. A., E. A., and A. R. Smith, Arlington, N. J.

Authorization—The Martin Kelley Co., Inc., Toledo, Ohio, advertising space in publications, $200,000; representative, Russell A. Field, 171 Madison Av., New York.

Capital Increases—Arthur McMullen Co., New York, $25,000 to $250,000; Babylon Ice Co., Inc., Babylon, $25,000 to $35,000.

Capital Reduction—Gunn, Richards & Co., New York, $150,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—William E. Reed Corpn., Saratoga Springs; Knickerbocker Button Co., Manhattan; F. H. S. Land Co., Inc., Syracuse; S. Berezow & Co., Brooklyn; A. Bien Braid Co., Manhattan; Riverside Heights Improvement Corpn., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Charters filed: Indian Tire and Rubber Co., New Brunswick, manufacture and deal in tires; $100,000; Elmer W. Vanness, Mountainview; Adelbert Hauschild, New Brunswick; Willard P. Fraley, Highland Park.

Leygrand & Co., East Orange, mechanical and electrical engineers, $100,000; Charles O. Geyer, Felix R. Smith, Gordon Grand.

Elm Bldg. Co., Montclair, builders and contractors, $20,000; Peter H. Winn, Joseph Stammelman, Alex. Greenfield.

R. U. Rue Co., South Amboy, mine clay and sand, $50,000; Richard U. Rue, Alfred T. Kerr, Blanche C. Rue, Carrie Kerr, all of South Amboy.

Japan Silk Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and textile fabrics, $25,000; David Seidel, Wolf Horowitz, Charles Bleschymski, Abram Gold, Rubin Males, all of Paterson.

New York Silk Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and textile fabrics, $25,000; Harris Berg, New York; Nathan Miller, Aaron Bohn, Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 19.—Charters filed: Consolidated Mining and Refining Co., to acquire by purchase or otherwise, locate, lease, and sell mines and mining rights and to develop the same, $1,500,000; William O'Keefe, Charles W. Bush, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Southern Fertilizer and Oil Co., carry on fishing business, especially that of Menhaden fishing; $225,000; Charles H. Menger, Charles P. Sawyer, Jacob H. Lazarus, all of New York.

Imogen Copper Co., Inc., carry on a general business of mining, $250,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Morty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Sapulpa Co. Increases Dividend.

The Sapulpa Refining Company, an Oklahoma oil corporation, yesterday increased its dividend from 1½ to 2 per cent. a month, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 20. The company has $1,000,000 capital on which earnings, according to official reports, have been running of late at the annual rate of 50 per cent.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
100	Am. Cities pf.	49	49	48	50
50	Am. W. W. partic. pf.	16¼	16¼	15½	17
186	Am. St. & Tr. Co.	370½	368	368	370
975	Cities Service.	302	290	301	305
444	Cities Serv. pf.	87½	86½	86⅝	87½
575	Commow'th.	65½	64	64½	65½
650	Com'w'th pf.	86	85	85	86
5	Int. Electric	35	35	35	36
10	Int. Electric pf	94	94	94	95
400	Lincoln S. & E.	50¼	50½	50	51
1,200	Ohio Gas, new	67¼	66¼	66¼	67¼
40	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	37¼	37¼	37	38
181	Toledo Trac.	50½	50	50	51

BONDS.

$2,000	Birm. Ry., Lt. & Power	90⅝	90¼	90	90⅝
10,000	Southern Cal. Edison 5s, '39	97¼	97	96⅞	97¼

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	12
Adirondack Electric Light	23	25
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
*†American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E.	7	8½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	90½	..
Carolina Power & Light	28	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	77	81
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	..
Connecticut Power pf.	92	95
Consumers Power pf.	96	98
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Dayton P. & L.	60	64
†Dayton P. & L. pf.	85½	90½
Eastern Texas Electric	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	..
Electric P. & S. pf.	99½	100
Emp. D. E. pf.	88½	93
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	..
Galveston-Houston Elect

ORDERS MARSHALL BACK INTO CUSTODY

Court Dismisses United States District Attorney's Writ of Habeas Corpus.

HIS ARREST CALLED LEGAL

Friends Say Federal Prosecutor May "Face Music" in Congressional Contempt Case.

Judge Hand of the Federal District Court yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained by United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall to relieve him from arrest by Sergeant at Arms Gordon of the House of Representatives for arraignment before that body on a charge of contempt. Mr. Marshall was returned to the custody of Mr. Gordon. Just what the next step will be could not be learned definitely. John C. Spooner, Mr. Marshall's counsel, was out of town and Mr. Marshall refused to discuss the matter for publication.

It was suggested by some of Mr. Marshall's friends that Judge Hand would be asked for a stay and that if the application were granted the legal proceedings that would follow might delay any final result until after March 4 next, when a new House of Representatives would come in.

Some close friends of Mr. Marshall were somewhat inclined to think he might decide to "face the music" and take whatever punishment the House saw fit to inflict, leaving the matter then to public opinion. The House has the power to imprison for contempt, to rebuke or to permit the accused to purge himself of the contempt. Mr. Marshall, his friends said, was not the sort of man who would submit to a rebuke.

The warrant held by Mr. Gordon may be served forthwith, or its service may be withheld to permit Mr. Marshall to decide what steps to take if he should desire to continue the fight. Anyway, the District Attorney's friends were sure he was not afraid.

History of the Case.

The contempt charges grew out of a letter, written by Mr. Marshall to the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House which had investigated his official conduct. In the letter he branded the work of the sub-committee as "irregular and extraordinary," and declared that it was "trying to protect a member of Congress by ruining a District Attorney."

The member of Congress referred to was Representative Buchanan, who had been indicted after Mr. Marshall had investigated the alleged unnatural activities of Labor's National Peace Council. The charges made against Mr. Marshall by the sub-committee related to his conduct of the Rae Tanzer perjury case and the general manner in which his office was conducted.

The letter written by Mr. Marshall on which the contempt charge was based was dated March 4, and referred to many acts of the sub-committee which Mr. Marshall severely criticised. He admitted having been the person quoted by a reporter in a published statement and said:

> I pointed out to him that you, contrary to the usual practice, had come here and had held public hearings; that among your witnesses you had invited to testify was one that you could lay your hands on to come before you and blackguard and slander me and my assistants under the full privilege of testifying before a Congressional committee.

Precedents for the Case.

In his opinion dismissing the writ Judge Hand cited many authorities showing that legislative bodies had the power to punish for contempt, and mentioned similar proceedings by the English House of Lords.

One case cited was that of an editor in the island of Jamaica who had published matter held by the Assembly to be "a breach of privilege." The editor sued the Sergeant at Arms who had arrested him, and Baron Parke, who delivered the judgment on appeal, said that all legislative assemblies had the right to protect themselves, not only against direct impediments to the exercise of their duties, but against libels reflecting upon their authority.

A decision in another case by the same Justice was in a case in which a man was charged with threatening, both within and outside the House, to assault a member of the Assembly. The court excluded that part of the offense committed within the Assembly on the ground that there it had the power to protect itself.

Judge Hand did not refer to the legal right of any person arrested on such proceedings to sue the Sergeant at Arms for making an arrest on a contempt charge, and Mr. Marshall might have the right, friends said, to begin a new legal proceeding by suing Sergeant at Arms Gordon.

Another case cited was that of a reporter who was committed to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate for printing certain things relating to a treaty. He refused to tell who had given him the information and was committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Commitment Not Reviewable.

The Circuit Court held that the commitment by the Senate was not reviewable by a court, in analogy with the practices of the houses of Parliament, but that "it appeared that the Senate was acting in a matter over which it had full powers and that the inquiry and contempt as a means of affecting the inquiry were incidents to the discharge of its constitutional powers."

Judge Hand said the House of Representatives had not inherited the prerogatives in matters of contempt of the House of Commons, and that its commitments were open to inquiry at least to the extent of discovering whether the commitment was an incident to the exercise of some constitutional power. Then he said:

> Nevertheless it has a limited power to commit, and in the exercise of that power it enjoys immunity from review by a court which necessarily has no appellate jurisdiction. That the House was in fact engaged in a constitutional inquiry admits of no doubt.
>
> Of course, the manner of the discharge of those duties by the sub-committee is not relevant to the case now at bar, so long as they assumed to keep within the resolution. It was faintly suggested on the argument that contumelious language directed toward the sub-committee was different from that directed to the House as a whole, but I scarcely think that question deserves much discussion, and I pass it by.

The court withheld its opinion as to whether the letter written by Mr. Marshall justified any punitive action by the House because that was within its own jurisdiction. Then he said:

The Power of Congress.

> The questions whether the conduct of these members was such as justified the comment, and, if so, whether the dignity of the House suffers more by the punishment of a just indignation than by a recognition of its justice, are quite without the scope of this inquiry.
>
> I am, of course, aware that the implications of such a holding are to make it possible for the House to treat as a contempt criticism of its conduct pending impeachments by the press generally. Such a power involves the possibility of abuse like every other power, especially when in the hands of one who is at once the judge and the victim.
>
> On the other hand, it must be conceded that the absence of such power puts the House at the mercy of a public pressure that may at times actually prevent a fair and impartial determination of an individual's rights. It may be better that such offenses should come before a separate tribunal unaffected by the sting of personal insult, but there is at present no such tribunal. It has been the traditional method of the law we have inherited to trust to the magnanimity of courts to disabuse themselves of such motives.
>
> Finally, it must be remembered that public criticism of courts has in any event no propriety until the case be decided. The ruling in the case at bar does not imply the right of the House to treat as a contempt statements made while legislative questions are pending before it.
>
> At such times discussion and criticism are indispensable; it is useful that the conflict of public interests, of which legislation is a legitimate resultant, should be vocal and free. Where, however, the duty is judicial, the case is quite different. In such cases a habit of public appeal breeds a state of mind in the tribunal at variance with the first duties of a Judge, and any value it could have, even in extreme cases, is not a counterweight to the dangers of its recognition as lawful.
>
> In fact, however, all such matters are beside the point, if the power be fairly deducible from the existing law. This, I think, it is, and, if so, speculation upon its value is irrelevant.

The opinion concluded with a dismissal of the writ and the remanding of the relator.

TO PRESS CONTEMPT CHARGE.

House Drops Impeachment Plan, but Insists on Arrest.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Although the impeachment proceedings have been dropped after an extended investigation of Representative Buchanan's charges, the House has voted to hale Mr. Marshall before it for contempt because of his criticisms of the investigating subcommittee.

The Sergeant at Arms was authorized to fight the case through the courts and execute his warrant. It has been generally understood that if the District Attorney was brought before the bar of the House his punishment would be a reprimand by the Speaker.

Tax Excess Profits 77 Per Cent.

LONDON, July 19. — Announcement was made in the House of Commons today by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, that the Government had decided to take in taxation 77 per cent. of the excess profits of shipping firms.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The market was less responsive on the bull side to rust reports, and values were slightly lower, closing with net losses of ⅛@⅜c. Reports of cooler weather in Canada and prospects of lower temperatures in the American Spring wheat belt were rather reassuring, and were largely responsible for some of the selling pressure, as the trade felt that with cooler weather there was less liability of the spread of rust.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.21½; No. 2 hard, $1.22¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.31¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.30, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.10¾	1.10¼	1.10⅝	1.11⅛	1.00½
September	1.12½	1.11⅝	1.12¼	1.12⅝	1.05⅛
December	1.15⅛	1.13⅞	1.15	1.15⅛	1.07⅝

CORN.

The corn market was easier under active selling, especially of the new crop positions, owing to reports of scattered showers and cooler weather over the West and predictions of a further fall in temperatures. The July position showed resistance to pressure and closed ½c higher, but the later months were ⅜c to 1c net lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91 cents, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	79½	79	79½	79⅝	78
September	75¼	74⅝	74⅞	75⅛	73⅝
December	65¼	63⅞	64⅛	65⅜	63⅝

OATS.

The cooler weather had a bearish influence on the oats market, and prices closed easy, with net losses of ⅛c to ⅜c. Harvesting operations are now progressing, and there was some disposition to anticipate hedging pressure. The local cash market was easy. Standard quoted at 47¼@47¾c; No. 3 white, 46¾@46¾c; No. 4 white, 45½@46c; fancy clipped white, 47¼@48¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45½@47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	41⅛	47⅜	
September	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	41	37⅞	
December	42⅜	42	42¼	42⅝	38⅛	

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was irregular, with lard and ribs easier, while pork was steady. The domestic cash demand was said to be slow, and, while there were prospects of some further export sales to the Belgian relief, they were not yet consummated.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	12.90	12.82	12.85	12.97	8.25	
September	13.05	12.85	12.90	13.05	8.52	
Ribs—						
July	13.35	13.27	13.35	13.37	10.07	
September	13.42	13.32	13.37	13.46	10.10	
Pork—						
July	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.87	14.85	
September	24.65	24.40	24.65	24.80	15.00	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was again weak and lower under a continuation of Tuesday's liquidating movement, and at one time values showed losses of 23 to 30 points from the previous close. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot	....	....	9.60@ 9.75	10.00
July	9.71	9.66	9.65@ 9.67	9.95
August	10.05	9.90	10.00@10.01	10.14
September	9.96	9.79	9.80@ 9.83	10.02
October	9.12	8.85	9.10@ 9.12	9.09
November	8.36	8.15	8.35@ 8.37	8.38
December	8.30	8.06	8.24@ 8.25	8.31
January	8.32	8.10	8.27@8.28	8.33
February	....	....	8.28@ 8.35	8.34

SUGAR.

After opening 3 points lower to 2 points higher, with sales on the call of 1,750 tons, the market for sugar futures became more active and on covering and bull support prices showed early net gains. Closing prices showed net gains extending from 4 to 11 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
July	....	....	5.19@5.28	5.15
August	5.20	5.20	5.21@5.23	5.17
September	5.32	5.24	5.31@5.32	5.26
October	5.25	5.21	5.28@5.30	5.23
November	5.11	5.11	5.17@5.19	5.13
December	5.00	4.95	5.01@5.02	4.95
January	....	....	4.70@4.72	4.65
February	4.42	4.39	4.44@4.46	4.39
March	4.44	4.41	4.46@4.48	4.41
April	....	....	4.49@4.51	4.43
May	....	....	4.52@4.53	4.45
June	....	....	4.53@4.60	4.47

COFFEE.

Continued strength in Brazil again had a stimulating influence on values in the local coffee market and, while the volume of business was not large, there was little pressure to sell, and final quotations were 8 to 6 points net higher.

The local spot market was quiet, but prices remained steady, with Rios 7s quoted at 9¾c and Santos 4s at 10¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	8.44@8.45	8.56
August	....	....	8.44@8.45	8.42
September	8.51	8.49	8.50@8.51	8.46
October	....	....	8.53@8.56	8.51
November	....	....	8.80@8.86	8.56
December	8.65	8.63	8.65@8.66	8.61
January	....	....	8.71@8.73	8.67
February	....	....	8.78@8.79	8.74
March	8.86	8.84	8.86@8.87	8.80
April	....	....	8.90@8.92	8.87
May	8.97	8.96	8.96@8.97	8.93
June	....	....	9.01@9.02	8.98

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,987 packages. Generally quiet trading, but a steady market for most grades of creamery. The proportion of high qualities is much less than last week. Renovated slow. Ladies quiet and in buyers' favor, and packing stock is also easy. Creamery, extras, 29½@30c; firsts, 28@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts (88 to 91 score,) 27@28½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 25@26¾c; thirds, 24@24½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@31c; firsts, 27@28½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 27½@28½c; good to prime, 25½@27½c; common to fair, 23@25c; renovated, extras, 26@26¾c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½c; seconds, 22¼c; lower grades, 21¼@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22¼c; No. 2, 21¾c; lower grades, 20@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,527 cases. The market is generally quiet and the tone unsettled and irregular. Very fancy quality of fresh gathered stock continue scarce, and such are generally reported firm, although the average prime, medium, and lower grades are moving slowly, and holders are having difficulty in obtaining satisfactory prices. Dirties rule easier, and both dirties and checks must be very prime to command out top quotation. Nearby white eggs of usual quality are plentiful and moving slowly, at unimproved; strictly fancy grade are scarce and tend to selling higher. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 27½@28c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds and poorer, 19@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21@21½c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@20¾c; checks, 18@19c; refrigerator, choice to fancy, 19@20c; undergrades, 15@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@33c; ordinary to good, 28@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@26c; State, Southern, gathered whites, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 29@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@28c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 24@30c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 235, 9:30 A. M.

Motion calendar: Higgins<Toledo & Bouker<Saville. Ohio Cent Ry.
Wright & Cobb<Royal Mail. Pomeroy<same.
Molloy<Great A & P Co. Jameson<Steam tug Tea Co. Peach<Steam tug J
Bendix<SS Italia. McWilliams.
Shellpec<Erie R R. Holland<Lee Bros Co.
Joris<Hudson & Man R R. Hogan<C. Beseler Co
Goodwin F & C Co<Lumiere Jongla Co. Nordisk Films Co<Beacon Films Co.
Univ Transp Co<Ames Mail. U. S. Hoffman Co<Am
Hodgers<Benedict. Laundry Mach Co.
Chadeloid Chem Co<Chalmers Co. (2.) Foundation Co<O'Rourke.
Leonard<Maxwell Motor Sales Corp. Cambria Steel Co<N Y Central R R.
Embos Sales Co<Lipsius. Grossed Steel Car Co.
Friedley, Voshard & Co<Stolzer.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bklyn Bk<McElhiney. Leavitt<Lamborn. Re McClellen. Lehman<Morgenthau. Empire State Sight-Seeing, &c, Co<Luna Amuse Co. Marks<Mills. Ringelheim<Ringelheim. Lowenthal<Rosenberg. Sierack<Phila & Rdg C & I Co. N T Hungerford Brass, &c, Co<Union Equip, &c, Co. Re Bowie Wash. Rity. Marcoglou<Bakirtzi. Re Jenks. Potter (Morley.) Goldes<Lese. John Klein. CNY<J Burke Imp. Jaeger<Waldron. Finer<Schwartz. De Salvo<Hart. Rothman<Lefkowitz. Greenberg<Larchan. White<McMullen. Snare & Triest. Feder<Smith. McMillan<Eidlitz. Ardam<Hall. Danisefsky<Trumoff. Gover<Polyclinic Hosp. Esposito<Thomason. Nahoum<Geoghegan. Pratt<Beard (2.) Duffy<Duffy. Harris<The Tribune Assn. Herbst<Keystone Driller Co. Re Robinson. Salomon<Morgenthau (2.) Ludlum<Sittenham. Printz<Lane. Zurich Gen Accident, &c. Co<Saffel. Druss<Katz. Newgent<Ahlberg. Florio<Poggiorale. Fogarty<Stange. Bock<Myers. Greif<Greif. Berrgkamp<Bluthenthal & Bickert. Baer<Baer.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Surrogate, Presiding.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Elizabeth B. Kelsey, Rachael Lehmaier, John F. Fox, Martias Martinek.

Ellen Donovan, Edgar M. Toplitz, Charlotte Herman, Joseph McHugh.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Northern Bank<Sorman. De Peystar Rity Co<Steele. B. Wasserman Co<Hughes. Seh<McSherry. Illinois Surety Co<Tichenor. Atlas<Whitman. Berger<Rich. L. Brooks Eng Co<Cohen. Weinmann<Fellman. May<Steffens Trucking Co. Siegel<Luhring. Loeffler<Mark Aron, Inc. Schewefelgeist<Brand. Meyer<Hereford Rity Co.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re John D. Inc.—Max Salomon, Broadway Savings Bank<Frankenberg—Bernard J Tierney.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sarah J Shaw<Helen E Dodge—Chester J Byrnes.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Moss Estate<Louise A Phillips—Francis P Murphy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called July 25.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. —Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J.—Sudbrink<Baukal—Arthur N. Giegerich.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

N Y, B'klyn & Man Beach R Co<Board Taxes & Assessm'ts, N Y
L I R R Co<same.
Valentine<Valentine.
People<Ivanoff.
Alcott<Bussman.
Arena<Arena.
Re C N Y.
Re Borough Box & Lumber Co.
Loyd<Loyd.
Honig<Bechaer.
Roe<Heidelberger.
Saltsman<Wilkey.
Collins<Thompson.
Thompson<Sidenberg.
Lehrman<Rathkowitz.
Schroeder<Elflein.
Harris<Harris.
Dons<Dorris.
Re Rogers. (West 19th and 20th Sts.)
Lisowski<L I R R Co.
Johann<Duryea.
Heitkamper<Hoffman.
Ballard<Silverman.
Cohn<Cohn.
Ralston<Jackson.
McGovern<McGovern.
Swarts<Cesareo.
Met By-Products Co<Langevin. (2.)

Schwefelgeist<Brand. (3.)
Schelner<Grand.
Stillwell Co<Hamburger.
Leifer<Sheinman.
Seltzman<Glucklin.
Sherman, &c<Trussell<Wohlstadter.
Kamenitsky<Corcoran.
Enteon<N Y Life.
M. Rosenberg & Sons<Royal Silk Mfg Co.
Ingersoll<Ellicott.

Re Russell.
Re Howell.
Dissieux<Dissieux.
Michalski<Am Mach & Fdy Co.
Spadaro<Sicula Americana Steamship Co.
Re Public Service Comm (Dan's St.)
Re same, (37th St.)
Re same, (Clark & Fulton Sts.)
Lissey<Hochfeld.
Ulrich<Claber.
Blakeslee<Int Motor Co.
Re Dumas<N Y Munic R Corp. (Jackman.)
Lawyers Mortgage Co<Feldhus.
Capadanno<Barrett.
O'Leary<Emerson.
Re Supt of Banks, Borough Bank, (Parks.)
Re same. (12th Av & 84th St.)
Hagenmeier<Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.
Hassenstein<Ohio Farmers Ins Co.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Imogene Crumm,
Henry Kruse,
George H. Day,
Elizabeth Healy,
Maria Mardas,
Elinor O'Connor,
Frank Conlon,
T. L. Hoover.

Administration of:
Emma R. Rolls,
William Reardon.

Accounting of:
Aaron Grayzel,
Lena Happel,
Daniel Dougherty
Frederick Kropp,
Sarah E. Clark,
Elizabeth Boyce,
Florence Brynner,
August Eisle,
Chas. Lindstrand,
Hamilton Salmon,
Lene Sattig,
Johanna Messenger,
Thomas Stifrich.

Estate of:
Bridget Concannon.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Day calendar.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Telegraph Company Adds to Lower Broadway Holdings—$150,000 East Side Residence Sale—Equitable Company Buys In Wall Street Building—National Guard Leases Building.

A deal on lower Broadway and a residence deal in East Seventy-seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue, were the prominent features of realty interest yesterday which contributed to another active day. The downtown transaction involved the purchase of the four-story business building at 205 Broadway, adjoining the southwest corner of Fulton Street, by the 195 Broadway Corporation, which is the holding realty company for the American Telegraph & Telephone Company. The property covers a plot 16.9 by 96.10, and was purchased through William Milne as trustee for Mrs. Grace T. Gray, widow of the late Judge John Clinton Gray. It has been held at $350,000. The assessed value is $275,000.

By acquiring this little parcel the Telegraph & Telephone Company own all of the Broadway frontage on the west side from Dey to Fulton Street, except the immediate Fulton Street corner. The frontage owned is 137.4 feet. The company also owns all of the block through to Church Street, with the exception of four small lots on the Dey and Church Street corner, owned by William Waldorf Astor. A 33-foot frontage on Fulton Street is held under a long lease, but the remainder is held in fee.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company acted as brokers. They sold the other recent purchases, including the Mail & Express Building. Vice President F. H. Bethell said that no plans for improvement are contemplated.

$150,000 Dwelling Opposite Senator Clark's Mansion Sold.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall has sold to a client of Douglas L. Elliman & Company, for occupancy, 6 East Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 25 by 102.2.

The house is one door east of Fifth Avenue and opposite Senator Clark's mansion. It was held at $150,000. Recently the dwelling at 14 East Seventy-seventh Street was sold to Reginald Vanderbilt.

East Seventy-second Street Sale.

The three-story dwelling at 212 East Seventy-second Street, 17.10 by 102.2, between Second and Third Avenues, has been sold by the William S. Anderson Company, Frank Kropp, President, for Louis Freedman, executor. The property has been owned by the Freedman family since 1879.

36th Street Plot in Trade.

John I. Downey, the builder, was the buyer of the nine-story apartment house at 122 East Seventy-sixth Street, 87 by 102.2, sold on the preceding day by Julius Tischman & Sons through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. A trade was involved, Mr. Downey giving in part payment the plot with two old buildings at 15 and 17 West Thirty-sixth Street, 48 by 98.11, held at $185,000. The Tischmans, it is said, will erect a twelve-story loft structure on the site.

Equitable Buys in Smith Building.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, as plaintiff in the foreclosure action, bought in the twelve-story Smith Building at 3 to 7 Wall Street, southwest corner of New Street, with an extension to 84 Broadway, at auction yesterday. It was sold by Herbert A. Sherman and bought in on a bid of $1,575,000. There was no other bidding. Action had been brought against Catherine H. B. Smith and others to recover a mortgage judgment of $1,435,614, with back taxes of $16,777.

Investors Buy Tenements.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold 352 Madison Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 23.3 by 95.1, near Scammel Street; also 324 East 112th Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.11, between First and Second Avenues. The buyers are individual investors. Both properties were taken over by the selling company in foreclosure proceedings.

Samuel Weitzen has purchased from Joseph Harris for investment 144 and 148 West 143d Street, a six-story tenement on a plot 41.8 by 99.11.

Franklin Pettit Buyer of Broadway Corners.

Franklin Pettit is the buyer of the two corners at Broadway and Eighty-first Street, sold by the Jesup estate. The property was held at $800,000.

$165,000 Bronx Trade.

An investor has purchased from the William Picken Construction Company the southeast corner of 188th Street and Creston Avenue, a six-story apartment house with stores, on a plot 65 by 95, irregular. In part payment three properties in New Rochelle were taken, as follows: a Park Row, an eleven-room house with garage, on a plot 100 by 180, and the southeast corner of Lockwood and Howe Avenues, two ten-room houses, each on a plot 50 by 100.

The Creston Avenue corner was held at $115,000, and the New Rochelle properties at $50,000. James E. Barry and Knap & Wasson negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Selkin & Mintz has purchased 617 Faile Street, a two-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 100 from the Superior Finance Company.

Rose Fisher sold to Kathryn A. Donnelly 2,006 Washington avenue, a four-story flat, on a lot 20 by 93.2, just south of 179th Street.

Brooklyn.

John Pullman sold 24 St. John's Place, on the Park Slope, a four-story single brick apartment house on a plot 22 by 120, for Robert Kerr to F. C. O'Brien for investment.

Deals in Queens.

The Degnon Realty and Terminal Company has purchased from the John Clarke estate a tract of twenty-five acres on the Flushing Meadows, adjoining their other holdings.

The Queens-Nassau Mortgage Company has sold to H. B. Scutt a plot 100 by 120, on the south side of Pacific Street, west of Vine Street, Jamaica.

Staten Island Buyers.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for Mrs. Lena Blechy to Mrs. Francis Canrilli the dwelling on lot 50 by 100 at 146 Fourth Avenue, between Westervelt Avenue and Bismarck Avenue, St. George.

Moffatt & Schwab have sold four lots on the northwest corner of Sherman and Fourth Avenues, New Brighton, for C. F. Grieshaber, to Henry G. D. de Meli, who previously bought the lots and house on Sherman, Fifth and Westervelt Avenues, formerly the home of Mrs. Kahle.

North Plainfield Sale.

Steven B. Ayres has sold for the Wheeler Corporation to Evarts L. Prentiss eight plots at North Plainfield, N. J., having a frontage of 400 feet on Rockview Avenue.

Buys at Bronxville.

J. F. Donnell has sold at Bronxville a plot 50 by 165, on Front Avenue, extending to the Bronx River Pakway, for H. E. Hinehart, and for B. B. Becker an adjoining plot, 50 by 175. John W. Harris of Bronxville was the buyer.

Suburban Estates Sold.

The estate of the late H. Prescott Whittaker at Greenwich, Conn., has been sold by Thomas N. Cooke for $51,200 to Robert Franklin Adams, President of the Adams Manufacturing Company of New York City.

The former country estate of Ferdinand P. Earle at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., has been sold to William J. Carey. It consists of 123 acres, and was held at $60,000. E. A. Valler and John P. Paul were the brokers.

National Guard Leases Building.

The National Guard, State of New York, has leased for the Commissary Department the eight-story building at 156 West Thirty-sixth Street, covering a plot 60 by 98, abutting the old Arsenal on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, recently damaged by fire. The lease was made through Lewis B. Preston for Archibald D. Russell, owner of the property. It has been taken for one year, at the end of which time the Arsenal Building is expected to be ready for use.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store at 224 and 226 Pearl Street for Clayton Rockhill to George Nash Company; the store at 320 and 322 Pearl Street for Robert B. Lawrence to Ralph L. Nixson; the store at Fordham Road and Webster Avenue for Jacob Leitner to Michael Wolf, and the store at 70 Wall Street for the Index Realty Company to Fowler & Furman.

Unger & Watson, Inc., have leased the three-story building at 679 Lexington Avenue to the Litwin Decorating Company, also the three-story dwelling at 424 East Fiftieth Street to K. Heppe, and the store at 137 and 139 East Fifty-seventh Street to Julius I. Conn, upholsterer.

$5,500,000 in Mortgage Loans.

Wm. A. White & Sons have, since Jan. 1, closed over $5,500,000 in mortgage loans. Among the more recent ones were: $255,000 on the twelve-story loft 29-33 West Thirtieth Street for the Wallack Construction Company; $39,000 on the southwest corner of 122d Street and Third Avenue for I. Bijn & Sons, $21,000 on the five-story tenement 60 East Broadway for A. Zubrinsky, $9,000 on the one-story building 5,506-5,600 Broadway, $300,000 for the 324 West Thirty-ninth Street Corporation on the twelve-story building at 318-26 West Thirty-ninth Street, and $210,000 on the apartment at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street.

$86,000 Bronx Loan.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made two loans of $33,000 each to the Dubar Realty Company on two five-story apartment houses on the south side of Freeman Street, between West Farms Road and Westchester Avenue. The buildings have just been finished and the owners have already rented over 70 per cent. of the apartments, the renting of which did not begin more than two weeks ago.

Queens Building Breaks Record.

The Building Bureau of the Borough of Queens has since July 1 approved of plans for 149 new buildings estimated to cost $571,620. The total for the year is over $2,000,000 thus far in excess of last year's total for the first six months.

Over thirty new factories have been begun and are now under way or have been completed since the beginning of the year.

Realty Notes.

Leon S. Altmayer has negotiated a mortgage of $8,000 at 4½ per cent on the four-story building at 346 First Avenue.

The recently organized Parisian Realty Company is the buyer of the building at 810 Broadway.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight and William H. Archibald were the brokers in the Long Island City deal whereby the City of New York acquired a two-acre plot as an addition to Rainey Park.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Wall St, 3 to 7, s w corner of New St, extending to 84 Broadway, 68.2x irreg x irreg x irreg x 106.2x56.4, twelve-story building, Equitable Life Assurance Society against C. H. B. Smith et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $1,435,614.68; taxes, &c., $16,777.80; to the plaintiff in fee, $1,575,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 101st St, 27.6x142.10x100.11x irregular, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Douglas Realty Co. et al.; P. L. Allen, attorney; due, $62,445.79; taxes, &c., $91[illegible]; to Maude Morales for Dr. Charles V. Paterno for $64,000.

82d St, 414 West, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 24x100.5, five-story flat; M. J. Murray and another, executors, against Frederick Wilhenbroeh et al.; Wm. J. Isecke, attorney; due, $16,033.15; taxes, &c., $865.49; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

13th St, 438 East, s s, 172.9 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x130.3, five-story tenement and stores; Jonas Weil and another against Liebowitz Realty Co. et al.; I. S. Heller, attorney; due, $4,560.86; prior mortgage, $19,000; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

180th St, 440 East, s s, 146.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x130.3, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; same attorney; due, $2,264.29; prior mortgage, $19,000; to the plaintiff for $19,500.

85th St, 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, four-story flat; Knickerbocker Hospital against W. H. Yarnall et al.; Cary & Catterneys; due, $13,307.42; taxes, &c., $385.35; to William P. Zwinge for $12,000.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 1,551-1,553, n e corner of 87th St, 50x90, six-story building with stores; J. W. Bohlman et al. against Aaron Goodman et al.; H. S. J. Flynn, attorney; due, $16,868.60; prior mtg $75,000; to the plaintiff for $90,500.

By Philip Smith.

St. Nicholas Place, 48, e s, 75 ft s of 153d St, 99.1x100, six-story Cedarcliff apartment house; Fulkman Realty Co. against Strathcona Construction Co. et al.; Goldsmith, R., M. & B., attorneys; to the plaintiff for $155,000.

By Henry Brady.

11th Av, 764, n e cor, 100 ft n of 83d St, 25x125x irregular, three-story frame house and four-story rear stable; Sheriff's sale, all right, title, &c., which R. J. Murphy had on April 18, 1916, or since; J. K. Ellenbogen, attorney; to A. Caussat for $600.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

123d St, 417 East, n s, 190.6 ft e of 1st Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against M. T. Muiry et al.; Henry B. A. Hill, attorney; due, $3,884.29; taxes, &c., $127.93; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Eagle Av, 709, w s, 162 ft s of 156th St, 18x99.2, three-story dwelling; R. D. W. Post against F. W. Seybel et al.; F. de Rham, attorney; due, $6,543.84; taxes, &c., $471.81; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

146th St, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11, vacant; W. N. Bavier, as trustee, against I. A. McBride et al; Young, S. & R., attorneys; due, $31,628.89; taxes, &c., $204.46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.3, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This All-Year-Round Home
AT
Shore Acres
"On the Sound, at Osborne's End"
For $10,750.
Small First Payment,
Balance on Your Own Terms.

This beautiful new residence of most distinctive design, built of brick and stucco with every modern improvement, including gas, electricity and steam heat, containing large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, four master's bedrooms with two baths and maid's room, on magnificently located, large-sized plot, heated garage built to match house. The exceptional value of this offering must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Shore Acres is a magnificent private park, 40 minutes from the Grand Central Station, and only 19 miles by automobile on the Boston Post Road. Located directly on Long Island Sound it offers all the delights of ideal all-year-round suburban home life, with the advantages of a magnificent waterfront development, which offers boating, bathing, fishing, tennis and golf, and which includes the charming social advantages of a Community Club House for the use of Shore Acres residents.

Auto Buses Meet All Trains.

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OWNER MUST SELL

or rent, with privilege of purchase, new house, Georgian Colonial, built by private gentleman for his own occupancy at COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; high elevation; 9 large rooms; 2 baths, attractive sleeping porch, large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

THE HOUSE YOU DREAMT ABOUT.

New, built of stucco; few but large rooms. Artistic in design. Hardwood floors, white woodwork, mahogany doors; 2 baths, fireplace, finest plumbing and electric fixtures. Enclosed veranda, sleeping porch. Finest section of Mount Vernon. Price $10,— to-day, costing less than rent.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HANDSOME 12 ACRE ESTATE
AT SCARSDALE.

High elevation, modern dwelling, 3 baths, sleeping porches, garage, chauffeur's quarters; orchard; near country club. Sacrifice price $25,000.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 East 42nd Street. 2875 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

FOR SALE OR RENT

At COLONIAL HEIGHTS, attractive, 8-room house, 2 baths, open fireplace, hot water heat; high elevation, shade; near station and schools. A. Reimer, Room 1,118 Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 4500.

Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
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On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out
Restricted Residential Community
Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.
Detailed information upon request.
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LONG ISLAND HOUSE
TO LET

Rental $1,000 per annum. Modern 14-room house, 2 baths; acre plot; trees, etc.; in developed hill section of Jamaica. Photo and diagram on application. Immediate possession

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HUNTINGTON
10,000 SQUARE FEET
$100
HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.
$5 Down. $2 Monthly
Call or write for free R. R. tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

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Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 8 large rooms, bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot water heat; new model gas range with extra hot water attachment; large plot 9,500 sq. feet; abundance of shrubbery and large shade trees; price $4,950; worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $900 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B. Great Bargain, 243 West 34th St.

Sacrifice Home, Water Front.

Rights, elegant sandy bathing beach, enjoy all water sports in refined community; elegant all-year home and swell bath, gas, electricity, steam heat, range, tubs, open fireplace; all hardwood finish, magnificent in every detail; grounds all laid out in shrubs, etc. Don't miss this chance; a gift at $8,150; $200 cash and $20 monthly. OWNER, B. E., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Patchogue Estate Bargain!

Magnificent five-acre estate, Patchogue, overlooking Bay; beautiful grounds; excellent neighborhood; residence, 15 rooms, 4 baths, garage, stables, barns, numerous outbuildings; $20,000, worth double. HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK.

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Modern in every detail, 5 rooms and bath; one minute's walk to bathing beach; boating, fishing, etc.; 40 minutes from city; price $2,800; $300 cash, balance $18 per month. B., Bungalow, 243 West 34th St.

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$5000 Old English 10% Down

Tapestry brick dwellings on beautiful parked street 2 minutes from Kings Highway station of new Sea Beach Subway now running from Municipal Building, Chambers St., N. Y. See these unique homes today. Nothing like them in Greater New York. Booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 26 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

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On the Rockaway Coast

217 CHOICE LOTS

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4 ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES

60% on Mortgages. Title Policies Free.

Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

Write for booklet. Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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$2,500, EASY TERMS
$4,500 Can Remain on 1st Mtge.
English Home
NEAR THE WATER.
49 Min. on Train.

9 Rooms 2 Baths

A picturesque home with every convenience. In healthiest section near N. Y. 800 ft. elev. Artesian well water free from contamination. Hall living room with open fireplace, dining room, pantry and kitchen. Six large bedrooms, 2 baths. Parquet floors, electric light. Ideal boating, bathing, golf; country club nearby. Send for photo.

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Are Soci[illegible] for Membership IN COUNTRY CLUB,

Can Pay $[illegible] and [illegible] for 3 Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent, YOU CAN OWN THIS DETACHED Cottage-Bungalow HOUSE, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony 14 miles out; 6 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars write TREASURER, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

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WITH GARAGE

at a bargain; business necessitates removal to California; house contains 10 large rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience; handsome fixtures, &c.; located on large corner plot, nicely laid out; flower and vegetable garden, all well cared for; a big bargain for quick sale; good transportation facilities close at hand. T. F. HAYES, Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

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to get your family away from the City's germs and heat and get for them at bargain price a beautiful California bungalow at Madison, N. J.; 6 living rooms, billiard room, bath; handsome finish; steam heat; garden, lawn, shrubbery, trees. Lot 75x150; immediate possession; cost $7,500; business change demands removal and will sell at real sacrifice. Owner, Room 705, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

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WEST END SECTION.

Modern house with 9 bedrooms, 4 baths, for rent to November 1st. Beautifully furnished and ready for occupancy. 50 miles out. 70 trains daily, 2 blocks from ocean, overlooking lake. No reasonable offer refused.

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MUST SELL TO CLOSE ESTATE.

At Plainfield, N. J., 24 miles out, C. R. R. of N. J., special club car expresses; handsome 14 room house; every improvement; fine garden, fruit trees, shrubbery. Plot 94x210; exclusive neighborhood. Price $13,500. $ & c., mtge back. Estate, 1,046 Hillside Ave., Plainfield.

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8 rooms, 3 baths; garage; Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., overlooking [illegible] for all conveniences; inspection; photo., particulars; Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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$1,200 to $6,000.
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Corner house; 9 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; electric light; American basement; newly decorated; suitable for physician or dentist. Apply to

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Madison Square South. Loft 25x100 sublet, at a bargain; possession; fireproof building. CUTNER & LIPSET.
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In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue; size, 22x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance. E. W. Bliss Bldg., 312 E. 23d St.

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Estate of Emma F. McNall, Bankrupt. Consisting of 2 Pieces of Real Estate.

AT 3 P. M. on the premises, 91 Field Point Road, ±1,888 acres. Dwelling, 6 master's and 4 maids' bedrooms and 3 baths; stable, 3 stalls and living apartment.

AT 4 P. M. on the premises, South Greenwich Ave., near Indian Harbor Yacht Club, 118 feet water frontage; stucco dwelling, 5 master's and 2 maids' bedrooms, 3 baths; garage; 2 cars and living apartment.

BOTH TO BE SOLD
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Choice Elevator Apartment. 4, 5 and 6 room apartments with bath. Rentals, $480, $540, $720 and $840 yearly.

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Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
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924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

9, 10, 11 Room Apartments
$1,600 to $2,700 per annum
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8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.

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7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or

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High Class Elevator Apartments, *directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.*
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
From Oct. 1st—Rents Reasonable.

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New 9-story Fireproof Apartment. 3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS. RENTS $720 TO $1,500. Convenient to "L" and Subway.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings
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NORTHWEST CORNER OF
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MODERATE RENTALS

5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

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Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
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460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.
RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

4, 5 & 6 Rooms
All Front Apartments
from $780 to $1,200.
214-220 West 110th St.
At Broadway
The MARC ANTONY
and
PRINCE HUMBERT
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
(Managing Agent)
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

CARLISLE DWELLINGS
450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d
11 ROOMS
$2,600-$2,700
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8 and 10 Room Duplex Apts.,
$2,200—$2,650
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, N. W. Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,300-$1,500
7 Rooms $1,500
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

JUST COMPLETED in West Bronx two high-class apartment houses, having the exclusiveness of a private house.
2635-2639 SEDGWICK AVE.
NEAR KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.
Convenient 225th Broadway Subway and University Av. and Van Cortlandt Park cars.
5 Beautiful rooms and bath; every newest improvement, including rear balcony which overlooks Harlem River.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY ON PREMISES.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3297. Kitchens. Owner on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Just Completed.
Palisades Apartments
N. E. Cor. Haven Av. & 170th St.
A few blocks west of B'way.
These high-class houses command a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and surrounding country.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
AT MODERATE RENTS.
Every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone, etc.
Renting man on premises, or
Aud. 9080 Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 174th.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.
Cor. Broadway—Garnet Hall.
4 to 7 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents. Elegant foyer; choice location; possession. Apply Superintendent.

THE PLAZA
796 ST. NICHOLAS AV. (COR. 150TH ST.)
Attractive eight-room apartments with every improvement. All night elevator service. RENT $65.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.

Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Av., 8 Minutes to Botanical Gardens, N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 196th St., 3d Av. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Summer Homes
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Furnished country home, Montclair, N. J., Aug. 1 to Labor Day, $100; large living room 18x30, screened-in porch, 6 master's bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 3 baths; grounds 100 feet front; shade trees; fine view; owner going away for Summer. Apply at once, Mr. Roberts, 150 Broadway, N. Y. Cortland 8064.

LONG BEACH,
FOR RENT.

New, handsomely furnished house in quiet and restricted part of Long Beach; 8 bedrooms, 2 baths; private dock and motor boat; best bathing and fishing on Long Island. John Lundstadt, 5 Park St., Long Beach, L. I.

Nantucket.—Furnished cottage, six rooms and bath; near water and near town; $100 for August. G. L. Wentworth, 53 State St., Boston.

Furnished cottage, seven rooms, bath; electric lights; bathing, boating, fishing; garage; $100 a month. Box 624, Stonington, Conn.

For rent, whole or part of 12-room furnished house. Address S. D., 600 7th Av., North Asbury Park, N. J.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, Oct. 1, by two business women, two or three room apartment, unfurnished, southern exposure, between 30th and 50th Sts.; about $50. B 145 Times.

Five-room apartment, with kitchenette, vicinity of Columbia University. B 127 Times.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Real Estate and Insurance,
340 Madison Av.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate, 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A Comfortable Home
in a Splendid Neighborhood.
20 East 83d St.,
to let.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Four-story and basement brownstone front, 323 East 17th St., opposite park. Chas. Bohlen, owner, 296 3d Av.

102d, 550 West, (Near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake, every modern improvement, big, airy rooms finished in A1 style; large veranda, nice garden plot; few minutes from trolley and station and near lake with a fine view; only 25 minutes out. Owner will take $300 cash and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent or Sale, at New Dorp, S. I.—Several new and very pretty homes; New Dorp combines city facilities with the beautiful country and has fine transit facilities. L. C. Butler, New Dorp, S. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Loft, buildings, and improved property to rent, sell and manage. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Four tenements with stores; East 125th St.; one mortgage; equity, $90,000; must have some cash. B 71 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

A BARGAIN AT $9,500.
Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, opposite park; 10-room modern dwelling, 2 baths. Anderson Realty Co., New Haven Station.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Loverre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y. For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn.) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

Out of City.

For sale, a bargain, splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, all improvements, in cultured, restricted community; 30 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123, Times Downtown.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm with a 6-room house, barn, etc.; room for chickens; garage, lawn, paths, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $300 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Want to sell my cosy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Brightwaters.—Lake section; very attractive cottage on corner; cost over $10,000; executor wants offer to close an estate. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

To let by the year, furnished, $100; unfurnished, $85; nine-room house. R. E. O'Hara, 152 Livingston, Forest Hills, L. I.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5800. 1 West 34th St.

Country Homes, Farms, Shore Fronts. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A MANSION SITE.

Private estate, or for physician's sanatorium; overlooking beautiful valley in Ramapo Mountains; thirty acres; abundance of pure spring water; electric current; sealed location, yet only a mile and a quarter from depot; good train service; one hour and ten minutes from New York; twenty-eight miles by splendid automobile road; price ten thousand dollars. Write for particulars. B 110 Times.

Escape doctors' bills by moving to healthful Woodcliff-on-Hudson, near Palisades Park, convenient all ferries and trolleys; desirable neighbors; modern eight-room stucco detached house, lawns front and rear; cost $7,000. Sacrifice; easy terms. Day, 201 East 30th. Agents 5 per cent.

450 ACRES ALL UNDER CULTIVATION, producing great crops of wheat, corn, oats; 3 sets of buildings on macadam road near 2 R. R. stations; the best big practical farm in Warren Co.; at less than $100 per acre. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Roseville section of Newark; a 12-room detached brick dwelling on North 7th St., on a plot 80x100; will sell much below value and on easy terms. W. H. Silk, 138 East 38th St.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Av., 45th St. } Country Property.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, 64-acre farm; fertile land; large house, good condition; plenty of water; ice-house and pond; sugar orchard, trout streams; cream taken at door; five miles from city; very pleasant, profitable farm; M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Large, double house, four acres, shady, city water, line of trolley, near Long Island Sound, $3,600. C. R. Marin, Deep River, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money in any amount at 4½%. S. A. Israel & R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO.
Real Estate. 25 Pine St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

34TH ST., 140 WEST. (bet. Broadway and 7th Av.)—STORE and BASEMENT and 2d floor front OFFICE, with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

CORNER STORE and Basement.
14TH STREET AND 7TH AV.
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

OFFICES, LARGE AND SMALL.
Attractive offices, import and export district, $17.50 up. 109 Broad St. All modern conveniences.

We have applicants for offices and lofts in all parts of this city. List your vacancies with us. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 80th St.

Established cloak and suit commission business will sublet office and showroom, sell fixtures. Room 1,011, 1,261 Broadway.

Lofts to Let—200x80; fire sprinklers; low insurance; 5-cent fare from New York. L. & M. Druckerman, Ozone Park, L. I.

Stores and showrooms on 23d St. and 3d Av.; small and large, $720-$2,500. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Broadway corner store, extra large; will divide. George W. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to rent, one-story building, about 50x100, with railroad siding preferred, suitable for smelting metals, in L. I. City, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. Z 325 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates to Columbia Students. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments.
THE BEVERWYCK, 39 West 27th St.

Very attractive furnished apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths for rent until September 15th at $125 per month. Apply to Superintendent on premises, 307 West 79th St.

West End Av., (Convenient Subway.)—Immaculate 7 rooms, 2 baths apartment, beautifully completely furnished; possession Saturday. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Some unusual Summer opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Apartment, exceptionally desirable, 9 rooms, 2 baths; furnished or not; reasonable. Apt. D, Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

57th, 58 West.—Three months, outside small apartment; piano, elevator; references. Baxter.

Riverside Drive, 120, (corner 84th.)—11 all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

Beautifully furnished four-room apartment; French furnishings. Apply Apt. 3G, 219 West 81st St.

203 West 81st.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartments; free rent Aug. 1. Coyle.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Nagle Arms, 65 Nagle Av.—Furnished five-room apartment, $50; no children.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

Madison Av., 121.—Housekeeping apartments; also two and three rooms and bath; most desirable.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

416 Madison Av.—Bachelor apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath.

31st, 157-161 East, near Lexington.—Nice apartments; 6 rooms and bath; $40.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 96th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms.
Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500.
Agent on premises. Tel. Columbus 3996.

FIVE ROOMS AND BATH.
VERY HIGH-CLASS
ELEVATOR HOUSE.
MOST MODERATE RENT.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West, 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent, on premises.

ACCOUNTANTS, experienced; simplified systems, audits, financial reports, investigations

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The South Atlantic disturbance is apparently central tonight about latitude 33, longitude 73, with a northward movement. The highest wind velocity thus far reported was sixty-four miles an hour from the west at a point about 400 miles off the South Carolina Coast.

Thunder showers continued in the East Gulf States and extended into the South Atlantic States. There were also thunder showers in the central valleys, the upper lake and west lake lake regions, the south plains States, and the extreme Southwest and local showers in the Middle Atlantic States.

High temperatures continue east of the Rocky Mountains except in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and warm weather again prevails in the extreme West.

Thunder showers will continue Thursday and Friday in the East Gulf States, Georgia, Florida, and on Thursday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region, followed by generally fair weather Friday; in New England and the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be unsettled with showers followed by fair weather Friday in the latter districts. It will be somewhat cooler Thursday in the lake region.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Boston, except Baltimore.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be northeast and increasing, becoming strong Thursday night with rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, northeast to north gales, with rain; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest winds, except north and northwest gales Thursday off the North Carolina Coast; generally fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Thursday; showers south. Friday showers.

Southern New England—Cloudy Thursday; showers by night. Friday showers.

New Jersey—Showers Thursday. Friday fair.

Western New York—Local thunder showers Thursday or Thursday night; somewhat cooler. Friday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally cloudy Thursday; probably showers. Friday fair.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Thursday. Friday showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows.

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	72	69	4 P. M.	85	76
6 A. M.	70	70	6 P. M.	83	77
9 A. M.	73	77	9 P. M.	76	73
12 M.	82	80	11 P. M.	73	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 79; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees at 12 noon; minimum, 69 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—50 Vandam St.; Dan Decker	Slight
12:50—231 8 Av.; Beck Shoe Co.	Slight
2:00—239 W. 125 St.; James T. Fay	Slight
2:15—1,211 Madison Av.; John Becker	Slight
4:30—523 9 Av.; Schwartz Novelty Shop	Slight
4:45—67-69 W. 131 St.; Manhattan Savings Bank Co.	Slight
5:23—Manhattan Bridge roadway, (automobile); Ivy-Jersey Milk Co.	$1,200
6:56—652 Morris Av.; Gonapo Andero	Slight
10:55—Front dol Bergen Av., (truck.) Rheinhart & Co.	$25
P. M.	
2:30—3,231 Broadway; Claremont Garage Co.	Trifling
5:00—54 W. 36 St.; Edward Kersey	Trifling
8:05—40 Wooster St.; A. A. Leather Co.	Not given
9:30—39 Vesey St.; Burns Printing Co.	Not given
11:35—147 Fulton St.; Fox & Co.	Not given
11:40—147-153 Waverly Pl.; Am. Refrigerator Co.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—2d Lt. A. G. Rudd, 4th Cav., is retired on account of disability.

2d Lt. W. A. MacNichell, Q. M. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty.

Orders of July 5, appointing a board, consisting of Majors J. A. Shipton, C. A. C.; D. E. Aultman, 6th F. A., and Capt. Armstrong, Q. M. C., to revise the Tables of Organization, U. S. Army, revoked.

Orders of July 11 relating to Capt. T. M. Anderson, Jr., 7th Inf., revoked.

Following officers will report to Col. E. A. Miller, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A.: Capts. A. H. Bryant and J. A. Mack, C. A. C., and 2d Lts. M. J. F. Mulcahy and W. Taylor, both of 11th Cav. Upon completion of examination they will return to their stations.

2d Lt. G. H. Franke, C. A. C., will report to Col. G. T. Treat, C. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A. arm, then to his station.

Capt. T. W. Darnell, M. C., now on duty at Ft. Michie, N. Y., is relieved from duty in Canal Zone and will report to Lt. Col. Sam Houston for temporary duty in Southern Dept.

2d Lt. J. T. McNaney, 21st Inf., is attached to the Chatillon section of the Signal Corps at San Diego, Cal., as an aviation student.

Maj. F. F. Russell, M. C., is detailed a member of the board appointed June 27, to determine the location of posts for the accommodation of troops in the Canal Zone.

2d Lt. J. F. Sears, Q. M. C., to Ft. Sam Houston for duty. He will take station at San Francisco.

Following officers of the M. C. are relieved from duty in the Hawaiian Dept., and will proceed on first transport to United States, and on arrival at San Francisco report by telegraph to commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty in that department: Majors G. McD. V. Poole and M. A. Delaney, and Capts. F. H. Foucar, J. D. Whitham, J. F. Johnston, S. S. Creighton, S. W. French, and N. N. Wood.

Capt. J. L. Siner, M. C., will report by telegraph to commanding General, Southern Dept, for temporary duty in that department.

1st Lt. J. G. B. Lampert, Corps of Engrs., to Wilmington, Del., Orange, N. J., New York City, and Schenectady, N. Y., on business pertaining to purchase of equipment and supplies for troops, then to his station.

2d Lt. E. M. Price, 14th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. H. G. Sharpe, Q. M. G., President of an Army Retiring Board at Washington, D. C., for examination by the board.

Col. G. B. Davis, Q. M. C., is retired from active service, effective July 31, after 34 years' service.

Col. E. H. French, 21st Inf., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps.

Capt. A. P. Upshur and 1st Lt. N. T. Kirk of the M. C. are relieved from further duty in the Canal Zone.

Following officers of the M. C. are relieved from duty in Canal Zone and will proceed to New Orleans, and on arrival report by telegraph to commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty in that department: Capts. H. C. Ford, E. Smylie, and D. W. McEnery, and 1st Lts. G. F. Lull and W. B. Borden.

2d Lts. C. F. Eddy and A. C. McKelvey, Q. M. C., will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty in Southern Dept.

1st Lt. A. W. Lane, Inf., now at San Francisco, will join the 18th Inf. in Southern Dept. for duty.

1st Lt. C. J. Huff, M. R. C., to Ft. Sam Houston for duty in Southern Dept.

Capt. J. M. Kimbrough, Jr., 17th Inf., having accepted a commission as Lt. Col., 2d Inf., Georgia National Guard, will join that regiment.

1st Lt. J. G. Maxon, M. R. C., is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty in Southern Dept.

Leaves: 1st Lt. J. G. Donovan, C. A. C., 2 months; Col. W. D. McCaw, M. C., 1 month and 15 days; Col. G. B. Davis, Q. M. C., to and including July 31, and 1st Lt. J. W. S. Wuest, 28th Inf., 1 month's extension.

Navy.

Lts. E. G. Oberlin from temporary duty, State Department, to leave, and J. S. Woods, the Pittsburgh, home, wait orders.

Lt. N. Pillsbury, the Elcano, to receiving ship at San Francisco.

Born, M. J. Conlon to the South Carolina.

Gunner A. J. Holton, the Saturn, to radio station, Cordova, Alaska.

Marine Corps.

Capt. G. Van Orden, Staff, Commander, Cruiser, Squadron, to Headquarters Marine Corps.

Lt. Col. R. H. Lane, to temporary duty, First Brigade Marines, Port au Prince, Haiti.

1st Lt. R. E. Adams, to temporary duty, 1st Brigade Marines, Santo Domingo.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Chicago, at Delaware Breakwater; Denver, at Mazatlan; Gloucester, at Provincetown; Illinois, at Ft. Pond Bay; Nashville, at Tampico; Prometheus, at Sewalls Point; Sylph, at Washington, and Roe, at Pensacola.

Sailed: Alabama, Louisiana, and Rhode Island, Montauk Point for Ft. Pond Bay; Amphitrite, New London for Smithtown Bay; Cassin, Newport for New York; Chattanooga, Manzanillo for Acapulco; Dolphin, Port au Prince for Hampton Roads; Jacob Jones, Newport to sea; Machias, Tampico for New Orleans; Marblehead, Port au Prince for Port Angeles for Sitka; Neptune, Guantanamo for Puerto Plata; Nevada, Newport for Block Island; San Diego, La Paz for San Diego.

The destroyers now at Key West, Flusser, Lamson, Reid, Walke, and Sterett will be sent north, stopping at Hampton Roads, Va., en route.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments at 4 P. M., July 20: Lieuts. J. McKay, 14, to 163; J. H. O'Neill, 43, to 8 I. D., clerical duty; C. A. Wixon, 8 I. D., to Squadron duty in City Magistrates' Courts; E. J. Fowers, 155, to 63; J. E. McGrath, 165, to 151; J. Rooney, 277, to 275; J. McAuley, 8 I. D., to 135, assignt. to clerical duty discontd.

From 74 to prects. indicated: A. Dagner, 39; E. D. Hoffman, 26; J. M. De Lay, 32. From prects. indicated to 74: W. J. Burns, 26; J. P. Treanor, 32; J. F. Devlin, 89. Bergts. J. Casey, 26, to 36; J. M. Lanigan, 151, to 159; N. J. Merrill, 159, to 169; R. J. Mahon, 100, to 156; J. Dolan, 102, to 26; T. McGauley, 274, to 26, assignt. to bicycle duty discontd.

Motor Cycle Sergts. W. H. Kiely, 74, to 276; P. Reilly, 276, to 74.

Mounte' patrol, with horses and equipts. C. Daum, 168, to 283; G. Yost, 169, to 283.

Patrol, J. M. Hughes, 2 to 18; J. Garvin, 2 to 18; C. F. Roesch, (station house att.,) 4 to 28; I. Haspil and J. E. C. Rodriquez, 13 to 18; W. J. McKeever, 18 to 2; J. Wimmer, 18 to 2; J. Reinert, 18 to 152; J. Merwede, 18 to 149; G. M. Green, 35 to 18; H. Hagstrand, 36 to 37; J. Van Horn, 68 to 77, as station house att.; D. J. O'Leary, 148 to 1; P. J. McGowan, 148 to 169; H. Mauderer, 149, to 39; S. F. Mazurkiewicz, 144 to 148; W. H. Hough, 149 to 170; E. S. Franklin, 152 to 35; M. Woods, 163 to 173; J. J. Bullivan, 274 to 144; D. J. O'Hanlon, 2 I. D. to 36; T. C. Dowd, 5 I. D. to 26; F. Sarlo, 9 I. D. to 149; T. F. Lillis, B. B. H. Squad to 31, assignt. to office of Bond Insp.; Brooklyn and Queens, discon.; T. F. Kelly and J. Horn, B. B. H. Squad to 38, assign. to Special Squad 1 discon.; J. Imperial, B. B. H. Squad to 277, assign. Special Squad 1 discon.; J. Larberg, J. Berger, and M. J. Brick, 283 to 277, mounted to motor cycle duty.

From 40 to 18 Prects.: M. J. Connolly, W. J. Cummings, P. C. Becker, J. F. Boylan, W. C. D. McDonald.

J. Seaman, 12, to C. O. Squad, Traffic Court, 301 Mott St.; J. P. Culkin, 14, to clerical and house duty; W. F. Carey, 25, to 39, as driver of patrol wagon; H. A. O'Brien, 28, to 283, mounted duty; J. F. Lawlor, 28, to 274, motor cycle duty; J. E. O'Brien, 28, to 169, mounted duty; J. J. Murphy, 38, to 283, mounted duty; H. V. Vroom, 81, to 274, motor cycle duty; W. Fox, 85, to 279, bicycle duty; H. M. Wilson, 158, to 168, mounted duty; H. C. E. Ruege, 165, to 279, bicycle duty; J. M. Carroll, 166, to 283, mounted duty; C. Glynn, station house att't, 32, to 74; E. J. Newman, 96, to bicycle duty; J. T. McMorrow, 63, to motion picture; F. Hammer, 143, to 170, bicycle duty; F. J. Springer, 170, to 165; assignm't to bicycle duty discont'd; H. W. Evans, 144, to 164, clerical duty; J. J. Clare, 148, to 143, assignm't as station house att't discont'd.

Kempf, 169, to 274, bicycle duty; P. Ryan, 274, bicycle to motor cycle duty; C. Traenkle, 275, to 278, motor cycle duty; J. J. Cox, 277, to 31, Queensboro Bridge; T. J. Anderson, 278, to 281, assignm't to motor cycle duty discont'd; E. S. Johnson, 278, bicycle to motor cycle duty; S. J. Brady, 29, to 160, recreation pier; E. Dunne, 276, to H. I. D., station house att't, to messenger; T. H. Feeley, 283, to 277, assignm't to mounted duty discont'd; B. A. Sattig, 283, to 29, assignm't to mounted duty discont'd; M. Oppelt, 12 I. D., to 278, assignm't as messenger discont'd; D. F. Reynolds, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, to 278, bicycle duty; L. Grey, C. O. Squad, to 88, assignm't as chauffeur discont'd.

From 274 to prects. indicated: H. Mohrmann, 24; W. Nevins, 160; J. Probst, Jr., 275; L. Juffey, 28; J. Clancy, 161; W. Hogan, 278; W. J. Hogan, 150; J. Mangan, 161.

From commands indicated to 274, assigned to motor cycle duty: M. H. Gillemann, 23; F. Sadlo, 29; J. P. McGannon, Tr. C.

From 276 to 274, assignts. changed from bicycle to motor cycle duty: D. J. Foley, W. Siefert, P. McGovern.

To motor cycle duty, 277: C. McDonald, E. La Due, F. J. Grace, G. D. Hanham.

From bicycle to motor cycle duty, 274: G. W. Meyer, J. J. Lenninger, F. Holub, W. K. Cleaver.

To bicycle duty, 40: F. C. Kelly, J. P. Rocho, W. F. Barry, J. K. Thimble, T. P. Healy, L. Hess, A. Gamble, C. O'Neill, W. J. McCaffrey, G. J. Braendly, J. P. Boyle, A. J. Quovado, C. J. Walters, M. Maxwell, J. A. Gonden, P. J. Finnegan, C. F. Weiss, J. E. Ackerman, J. A. McLaughlin, G. Beatty, E. Larkin, H. W. Bendt, J. Walsh, F. J. Maulick, J. J. White, N. Gibbons, J. A. Wall, E. J. Hefferon, J. R. Cahill, G. Volmar.

W. H. Harold, 274, to motor cycle duty.

Assigned as station house attdts.: O. Stewart, 6; J. Kent, 32; J. J. Wimmer, 61; O. O'Neill, 149; J. J. McHugh, 283; J. B. Conway, 68, to 61; F. M. Campbell, 274, to 30; W. Carroll, 29, to clerical and house duty.

Bicycle patrol, precincts indicated to 172: A. C. Ackerly, 153; L. Hennessy, 153; W. R. Leach, Jr., 153; J. H. Mazigila, 153; A. S. Rhodes, 153; J. F. Fink, 167; E. Reardman, 167; C. J. Cavanagh, 167; E. Ghler, 167; J. E. Donchue, 167; H. C. Grossarth, 167; F. Johnson, 174; C. Dowman, 174; M. McKeon, 174; W. F. Dónico, 174. From 172 to precincts indicated: H. Seelig, 152; F. J. Simmons, 151; J. P. Fitzgerald, 152; W. E. Gramer, 153; C. Hannemann, 153; L. P. Langler, 174; E. Murray, 174; M. McGarry, 174; C. J. Nagel, 174; W. C. O'Connor, 174; C. A. Sheehan, 167; D. J. Sheehan, 167; J. J. Shea, 167; D. Undermark, 167; F. White, 167.

Mutual transfers: Sergts. C. A. Libet, 10, to 81; bicycle duty; J. J. McCarthy, 81, to 10, assign. to bicycle duty discontd.; R. McHale, 149, to 270, motor cycle duty; J. B. Nestor, 276, to 149, assign. to motor cycle duty discontd.; R. O. Flaherty, 157, to 283; J. T. Conway, 283, to 157; H. F. Maguire, 274, to 276, bicycle to motor cycle duty; F. W. Voelbel, 276, to 274, motor cycle to bicycle duty.

Patrol, J. Q. Green, 25 to 277; E. Law, Jr., 277 to 26; F. Conkey, 26 to 45; R. J. Scanlon, 45 to 26; H. B. Hill, 29 to 68; B. F. King, 68 to 29; J. E. McHugh, 143 to 167; A. E. Alles, 167 to 143; M. J. Clancy, 152 to 283; J. McMurray, 283 to 152; G. Vennert, 162 to 274, (bicycle duty discontd.); J. McKillop, 274 to 162, (assignt. to bicycle duty discontd.) J. Larkin, 279 to 283; A. Hill, 283 to 279; J. Steinle, 277 to 283, (bicycle to mounted duty;) L. Meyers, 283 to 277, (mounted to bicycle duty;) A. J. Pitt, 277 to 283, (bicycle to mounted duty;) M. J. Brown, 283 to 277, (mounted to bicycle duty;) W. G. Stretton 277 to 283, (bicycle to mounted duty;) W. H. Hoeft, 283 to 277, (mounted to bicycle duty;) F. Cantwell, 278 to 283, (bicycle to mounted duty;) J. Doran, 283 to 278, (mounted to bicycle duty.)

Bicycle Patrol, S. J. Strenck, 274 to 278; W. J. Reubold, 278 to 274.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. W. Bauer, 16, to command, 8 A. M., July 24, to 8 A. M., Aug. 8. To 99, from prects. indicated, 7 days, from 8 A. M., July 20: Patrol, G. J. Breidenback, 2; J. Magliano, 5; J. Byrnes, 13.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol, F. E. Furey, 274.

Death: Patrol, G. Schaffner, Traf. Div., Sub-div. A, at 6 P. M., July 18.

Fire Department.

Retired: Eng. of Steamer A. P. Rikeman, Eng. 274, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $800, 8 A. M., July 23.

Special leaves: Eng. of Steamer J. Woods, Eng. 86, 12 hours, 9 A. M., July 20; Fire, 1st gr. H. E. Hauptner, Eng. 82, 12 hours; 8 A. M., July 20; Fire, 1st gr. G. A. Nussbaum, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 21; Fire, 1st gr. E. J. Smith, Eng. 49, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 23; Fire, 3d gr. J. J. O'Brien, Eng. 41, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 3.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for pharmacist will be received until 4 P. M. on July 31. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; technical, 6. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy. They must be at least twenty-one years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. There is one vacancy in the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals at $900 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 9-10, at the New York Custom House, an examination for accounting and statistical clerk, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Division of Carriers' Accounts and in the Division of Statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,620 per annum. Only in exceptional cases will the entrance salary be over $1,200. Competitors will be examined in commercial and railway geography, arithmetic, practical questions in general accounting and statistics, practical questions in railway and other common-carrier accounting, report writing, general education, training, and experience; accounting and other technical experience along lines connected with railway or other common-carrier service. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-first birthday on the date of the examination. High-grade experience for at least three years in accounting or statistical work in connection with railway or other common-carrier service is a prerequisite. Experience with the Interstate Commerce Commission or with any of the State commissions engaged in the regulation of the affairs of common carriers will be accepted in lieu of similar experience in the service of railways, express companies, sleeping car companies, carriers by water, telephone and telegraph companies, or other common carriers. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HIRSCH, GRACE, (Sept. 16, 1915;) net estate, $88,847; Samuel Hirsch, husband, and Edith Frankfield, daughter, beneficiaries. Assets: Third interest of $9,900 in 24 West Eighty-ninth Street, appraised at $30,000, and a third interest of $10,500 in 789-791 Third Avenue, appraised at $87,000; bank, $4,076; personalty, notes, and insurance, $48,819, of which $29,787 was due from Henry Nordlinger & Co. There were bond holdings of standard securities valued at $18,138 and 200 shares of Consolidated Mining Company, in liquidation, $27.

ROSENHEIM, MORRIS, (April 28;) net estate, $61,694. Decedent's mother, Rosalie Rosenheim, and two brothers beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $1,206 in Bank of the Metropolis, and accounts in sums ranging from $2,000 to $3,000 in twenty other city banks, the total of which was $56,489; personalty and insurance, $3,798.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GUNZBERGER, JOHN S., (July 5,) value of estate not given; bequests of $1,000 each to Mount Sinai Hospital, Zion House, Buffalo, Montefiore Home, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The residuary estate goes to Delia R. Gunzberger of the Hotel Amenolia.

RIEGEL, JOHN S., formerly of Riegelsville, Penn., (June 29.) Value of estate about $500,000. Estate goes in trust to widow, Mrs. Georgia Evans Riegel, and on her death to daughters, Helen and Marjorie and sons John L. and Theodore.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR.

Always cool, quiet; refined home; 30 minutes from Grand Central Station, 2 blocks to trolley, 10 minutes subway. 124 Bruce Av. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y., 106 Beach 66th St., Gaston Av. Station. On ocean, 20 minutes from Broadway (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house; (100 guests, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; room and board, $10, $20; special week-end rate, $5, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, including room, meals, railroad ticket, ocean bath. Phone 415 Hammels.

Private family offers splendid accommodations, moderate terms, in commodious seashore home, on water's edge; private bathing beach; tennis; home cooking; references exchanged. Address Bayview Villa, foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

Far Rockaway—Block from beach, high-class accommodations; refined guests; excellent table; week-end parties. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St.; Phone 1166 F. R.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours city; three acres; fresh vegetables, own garden.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 467. Telephone 243.

New York State.

Glynn House, Warrensburg, N. Y.—Adirondack Mts., village suburbs; near P. O. and church; fine table; cream, milk, fresh vegetables; clean, airy rooms. B. F. Glynn, Prop.

New York State.

Few adults can be accommodated in beautiful private home, Orange County; tennis courts, croquet; bright, airy rooms; excellent table; terms moderate. Phone 1778 Riverside.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."

Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Connecticut.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

The Elms and Cottages, Greenwich.—Select accommodations for families; moderate rates. Telephone 83.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Country Board Wanted.—Gentleman and wife desire large, airy room, not less than 15 ft. square, 2 windows, not opening west; private bath and board, July and August; near water; not over hour from New York City Hall; electric lights, screens, and first-class table; Atlantic Highlands section preferred, but will consider Lake Hopatcong or Ocean Side, Grimes Hill section, Staten Island; not to exceed $50 per week. Nutting, 366 Broadway, New York.

Three gentlemen wish to obtain furnished rooms and board on north shore of Long Island, near waterfront; not over one hour's ride from city; use of garage desired. G 25 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Alco, late 1913 touring car, 6-cylinder, 60 h. p.; dual ignition system; cost originally $6,000; recently overhauled and painted; has new slip covers; all new Kelly-Springfield tires and two extras; is in first-class condition; will sell for $750. Hammer, 432 4th Av. Telephone Madison Square 7745.

PEERLESS 6-48, seven-passenger; exceptionally fine condition; fully equipped, including Gray & Davis starting and lighting system, demountable rims, extra tires, tubes, &c. 82 Crescent St., entrance to Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Phone 2385 Astoria.

FIAT, $5,000.

At a sacrifice; seven-passenger touring car, 55 h. p., 1914 model; in perfect condition mechanically and otherwise; to be sold or exchanged for smaller car. Apply M. G. Bernard, 734 5th Av.

HUDSON 6, five-passenger touring; splendid condition throughout; electric starter, lights, many extras; $525. Mr. Wilkinson, 102 Prospect St., opposite Brewster, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

NORWALK.—Gentleman will sacrifice exceptionally fine Norwalk classy toy tonneau six, 4-passenger roadster, absolutely perfect; electric starter, light, two extra shoes, tubes, &c., $425. Mr. Silverman. Phone 2385 Astoria.

OAKLAND 7-passenger touring, used two seasons, luxuriously equipped, including starter, electric lights, &c.; sacrifice $450. Mr. Graff, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Cadillac touring, five-passenger; exceptionally fine; absolutely mechanically perfect; splendid condition throughout; electric starter, lights, many extras; sacrifice, $375. Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Cadillac (1916) Runabout; like new, White (1914) Landaulet 30, town car. Stearns (1916) Limousine, town car. Touring cars of all makes. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

OVERLAND ROADSTER for sale; late model; electric lights and starter; auxiliary seat; newly painted and overhauled; price $375. Room 1,517, 120 Broadway. Telephone Rector 3825.

BUICK, MODEL 37, TOURING

Complete five-passenger; electric self-starter, lighting; most satisfactory type in Buick line; bargain. Owner, 305 West 79th.

CADILLAC "4" SEVEN PASSENGER.

Excellent order; fully equipped; ideal for private family or renting; owner needs cash. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Ford commercial, used one month; has electric light, demountable rims, extra shoe and rim, tools; sacrifice. 693 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Hudson 1916 master six, seven-passenger touring; excellent condition; will sacrifice. Can be seen 101 Liberty St., Brooklyn, near Borough Hall. Mr. Hooker's car.

BRISCOE, 1916, five-passenger touring; accessories, extra tubes; tire purchased June; $500; suitable terms; rental considered. G 243 Times Downtown.

LITTLE 6-40 HUDSON.

1915 light seven-passenger, perfect order; big reduction. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Ford runabout; self-starter; electric light, demountable rims; almost new; extra shoes, rim, other extras. 693 Willoughby Av., B'klyn.

OVERLAND, 1916, six-cylinder, seven-passenger; like new; bargain. Boskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Stearns Knight, cost $4,000; modern seven-passenger touring car; come, boys, make offer. Dorner, 1,293 Amsterdam Av.

MERCER RACEABOUT, 1915, two-passenger; starting, lighting, perfect condition. Boskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Motor truck, secondhand, one ton; equipped with full panel body; excellent condition, price $450. 239 West 50th St.

Simplex 50 seven-passenger, perfect; self-start, up to date; $1,750. 1,874 Broadway.

Lancia, 1913, landaulet, for sale; condition excellent. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Apperson; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Simplex 50 roadster, perfect, $700. 1,874 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 437 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETS; HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE; beautiful cars; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour rates most reasonable, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. Y. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4210-3530 Bryant.

Packard six-cylinder 1915 cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. Packard Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

PACKARD AUTO OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. Recent models, splendidly equipped, owners drive in livery; rates reasonable. Circle 1294.

Packard cars, reasonable rates, by hour, trip, or month; competent chauffeurs. Columbus 7539. Daly, 22 West 60th St.

Packard 1915 7-passenger, 6-cylinder, 48 H. P.; beautiful car; rent hour, week, month; owner drives. A 270 Times Annex.

Elegant Packard Touring.—Month, trip; rates reasonable; owner drives. Curran, Lenox 8170.

Packard for Hire.—Seven-passenger; by day, week, month; rates reasonable; owner drives. Gresner, 232 West 114th. Cathedral 9062.

AUTOMOBILES.—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2008.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward. Owner drives. References. Morningside 8838.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard 7-passenger touring for hire; hour, day, week; reasonable. Tel. 3828 Schuyler.

Packard Touring Car for hire; hour, day, week; reasonable. Tel. 3828 Schuyler.

Packard Touring Car for hire, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. 2,260 Madison.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—500 automobiles for cash. What have you? 1,761 Broadway. Telephone Circle 2476.

Foreign car wanted; will pay good price; not older than 1914. Quinlan, 348 West 42d. Phone 7367 Bryant.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN-BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co, 253 W. 54th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8864 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 802 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced, neat, and accurate; $12 start. Munter, 54 East 9th St.

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HELP
WANTED.

CORSETS.

R. H. MACY & CO.
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED
CORSET SALESWOMEN.
APPLY AT OFFICE OF
GENERAL MANAGER.

GOVERNESS.—Take care of two children, age 7 and 8. Jacob Cohen, 114 5th Av.

MILLINERS, &c.—Experienced milliners and makers, accustomed to first-class trade. Apply at once, J. M. Gidding & Co., 564 5th Av.

MODEL TO TRY ON 16-YEAR MISSES' DRESSES AND TO ASSIST IN SHOWROOM; PERMANENT POSITION. J. WISE CO., 38-43 EAST 33D ST.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Healthy, speaking French; opportunity to learn music. Phone Coney Island 745.

PUBLISHING HOUSE has position for a bright young woman in office of their printing plant; some knowledge of bookkeeping required. Address, stating age and salary required, "Permanent," G 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Experienced, rapid; Oliver mahogine; must be willing and industrious; good, permanent position; applicants with knowledge of French given preference. Apply by letter, stating salary, experience, &c., Revillon Freres, 26 West 55th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretary to export manager; one experienced in relieving executive of detail handling routine correspondence without dictation and capable developing ability to write strong sales letters; writs fully; state salary; good opportunity. H 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, (American;) must be rapid, accurate, and willing to work; broker's office; $12 weekly; unusual opening to enter new department, which should grow and its workers with it. Room 207, 44 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience; one who is rapid, accurate, and dependable. Apply, with references, C. T. Silver Motor Co., 1,790 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, at least two years' experience; salary, $12 to $15. Call Thursday, Room 207, 366 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young girl, willing; some experience; permanent; advancement. Call Room 3154, 120 Broadway.

TEACHER.—Wanted, immediately, a substitute teacher of Isaac Pitman shorthand for Herfley Greenpoint School, Greenpoint and Manhattan Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMEN who can wear smart clothes wanted for photographic fashion work; must be tall and slender; also children. B 149 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—Good opportunity for ambitious young lady with experience in an insurance broker's office; state salary, experience, and references; good chance for advancement. H 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted for one week as substitute for stenographer; salary $8. G 259 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

FRENCH STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; $1,300 year.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER, efficient in both branches; $20.

STENOGRAPHER, $85 month.

COST CLERK, preferably with building material or construction experience; $18.

TYPIST for insurance office; $9.

BOOKKEEPER, able to take full charge double-entry books; $15.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

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CATHOLICS APPEAL IN CHARITIES CASE

Call on Mayor's Committee to End Bitter Controversy Over Investigation.

WILLING TO CO-OPERATE

Wiretapping Records Against Priests Attacked as Inaccurate in Court.

A new note was sounded yesterday from the Catholic side in the bitter controversy with Mayor Mitchel and others over the charities investigations, when an open letter signed by thirty prominent Catholic laymen and addressed to officials of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens, which recently came to the support of the Mayor, was made public.

While communications from Catholics, priests, and laymen, who have taken part in the discussion have hitherto been characterized by a controversial tone, this letter, made public in the John Doe proceedings which Justice Greenbaum is conducting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, is distinctly conciliatory. It is in effect an appeal to the committee to unite with the signers in removing the religious element from the controversy, promising support in remedying defects in the Catholic charitable institutions.

The signers are Adrian Iselin, William D. Guthrie, Percy J. King, Louis H. Amy, James Byrne, Frederic R. Coudert, John D. Crimmins, Francis Burrall Hoffman, Alfonso De Navarro, Morgan J. O'Brien, Albert H. Boardman, John G. Agar, Condé B. Pallen, James Parrish Lee, John Quinn, Ernest Iselin, J. Lynch Pendergast, Ellery O. Anderson, Joseph P. Grace, Philip A. Carroll, Schuyler N. Warren, Thomas F. Woodlock, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., John Whalen, Edward A. Arnold, John J. Pulleyn, Edward J. McGuire, Henry Heide, Joseph Frey, and Outerbridge Horsey.

Ready to Co-operate.

The letter, dated July 18, was addressed to Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman, and George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens. The signers say at the start they are anxious to co-operate in the "reform of anything that may be found to be lacking or subject to criticism in these charitable institutions, and especially in those associated with the Catholic Church." The following sentence says that the care of homeless children "essentially and properly involves the performance of a civic duty, and any attempt to obscure the issue by an appeal to sectarian prejudices deserves emphatic condemnation."

The semi-official nature of the communication is emphasized in a note of explanation to the newspapers which accompanied the letter, saying:

> In an effort to state the attitude of the Church, a committee of Catholic laymen have addressed the accompanying letter to Messrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens, and George W. Wickersham, Chairman of its Executive Committee.
>
> In this communication is set forth the position of Catholic charitable institutions in regard to inspection and accounting for public funds. There is likewise a tender of co-operation upon the whole subject of the care and rearing of homeless and dependent children.

The letter itself, after an introductory sentence referring to the letter which the Committee of One Hundred had sent the Mayor, dated June 6, defines the Catholic position thus:

> We concur unreservedly in the view that the public authorities should adequately supervise and inspect these institutions, and that they should insist, as a condition to the receipt of public funds by any private charitable institution, that it maintain, as you express it, a proper standard of physical care and maintenance of these children.

Text of the Letter.

The letter then goes on to say:

"It will, we recognize, at present serve no useful purpose to discuss the nature and details of the unfortunate controversy which has arisen between the Department of Public Charities of the City of New York and the State Board of Charities as to their respective jurisdictions, powers, and duties. Commissioner Strong will undoubtedly advise Governor Whitman whether legislation seems necessary or desirable to remove any possible doubt or ambiguity to fix unequivocally the duty and responsibility of inspection, and to vest ample power in the City of New York to control the disposition of the large funds raised annually by taxation for the care and maintenance of its dependent or delinquent children, as well as of other classes of the unfortunates and homeless whom the community at large must succor and protect.

"Whatever view may be adopted by Commissioner Strong or held by the courts as to the true intent and interpretation of the Constitution, the charities, law, and the city charter, the Catholic Church and the charitable institutions under its control and in receipt of any part of the public funds recognize that the city authorities have full power of inspection. These institutions, we understand, invite inspection by any public officer or officers authorized to inspect by the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Charities, or the Controller.

"We ask the members of your committee or any sub-committee you may appoint to visit any or all Catholic institutions and determine for yourselves whether the published sensational criticisms are or are not justifiable, whether proper and decent standards are or are not being maintained, and whether the poor and homeless dependent children committed to their care are or are not being properly and humanely treated.

Rights of the City.

"Every charitable institution under the control of the Catholic Church further recognizes that the city authorities have the lawful right to demand and exact an accounting in respect of every dollar contributed from the public funds. We are informed that all such institutions now keep their accounts in conformity with rules, standards, and forms prescribed by the Controller of the City of New York. The Catholic institutions are prepared to permit any accountants selected and accredited by your committee to examine their books of accounts and vouchers relating in any way to the use of the public funds paid to them and the maintenance and treatment of the public wards committed to their care.

"We most earnestly plead that you shall ascertain from first-hand investigation the truth as to the Catholic charitable institutions and not accept the unfair, inaccurate and frequently sensational extracts of testimony published in the newspapers. These extracts have become current throughout the country, and naturally have created a widespread and entirely erroneous belief in regard to our charitable institutions.

"But what is to us of transcendent anxiety is the unfortunate impression unintentionally created by the publication of your letter to Mayor Mitchel, namely, that your committee had investigated the facts, and had concluded that its members were warranted in publicly condemning an alleged attempt on the part of representatives of the Catholic Church to interfere with the city authorities in the performance of their duty to require all charitable institutions to conform to proper standards of cleanliness, nourishment and care of the children committed to them, and that you had also concluded that representatives of the Catholic Church had sought to frustrate or hamper the due performance of such duties by responsible public officers in respect of such children.

"This charge is of grave concern to us as citizens, as it should be to the whole community. We assert that the Catholic Church and its representatives stand in no such attitude, and that it has not attempted to interfere in matters of government or to violate the American principle of the separation of Church and State, which alone guarantees full religious liberty to adherents of all religions.

Would End Controversy.

"We hope, above all else, that you will co-operate with us in endeavoring to prevent what was in its origin essentially a bitter and acrimonious quarrel between two bodies of public functionaries, as to their share of responsibility and blame, from becoming a religious controversy, which, we are convinced, would be wholly unwarranted and would work far-reaching injury to the cause of good government and impair the beneficent work the churches of all denominations are constantly doing and should continue to do.

"We tender to you our co-operation in lifting this whole matter of the care and rearing of the homeless dependent children of the City of New York out of the present atmosphere of controversy and recrimination up to the plane of real charity, where it belongs. We are prepared to do all in our power to remedy any defects that may be discovered in our charitable institutions, and to promote any comprehensive scheme of regulation which will provide for adequate supervision and inspection over all institutions in receipt of public funds for the care and support of poor and dependent children, whom it is our duty as citizens to aid and uplift according to our several abilities. We shall welcome any opportunity to confer with you or your representatives upon this most important civic subject."

The reference to the Strong Commission is in striking contrast to one made to the same body last May, when 5,000 delegates at the quarterly convention of the Holy Name Society were instructed to send to Governor Whitman signed copies of a protest which said the Strong Committee was "arousing the worst form of bigotry in this community and bringing unmerited abuse and villification on the Catholic Sisterhoods. Inasmuch as this commission owes its existence to an executive order of your Excellency, I have no hesitation in saying that you will be considered responsible for its actions, and that I, as a Catholic, and others of my faith, most deeply resent a procedure that has brought so much injury and pain to those who have devoted their lives to the service of God's poor."

Father Farrell, who was supposed to have written the now famous pamphlets about the Strong Investigation, in an open letter to Governor Whitman in February, said:

> This Strong Commission in its course to date has made itself thoroughly distrusted, showing a lack of judicial impartiality as well as a nasty anti-Catholic animus.

Mr. Dodge was said to be out of town yesterday, and at Mr. Wickersham's office it was said that although he had received the letter he had been so busy that he had had no time to consider it. The Mayor could not be reached.

FIND WIRETAPPERS ERRED.

Records Not Always Accurate, Evidence Goes to Show.

More than 100 phonogram records or transcripts of overheard telephone conversations were read before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday to establish Mayor Mitchel's charge of conspiracy and libel against Father William B. Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, and Dr. Daniel C. Potter, as well as his accusation of perjury against ex-Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd. Although Justice Greenbaum conceded their eligibility as prima facie evidence, some of the phonograms by reason of inaccuracies betrayed the fallibility of the police wiretappers who obtained them.

One of them, for instance, purported to be the record of an alleged conversation on March 10 between Dr. Potter and some one at Cardinal Farley's residence, with Dr. Potter inquiring for Dr. J. H. Carroll, the Cardinal's secretary. As reported by the police, however, this particular conversation was between the home of Dr. Potter and the residence of "Cardinal Carroll." As the wiretappers heard it from the "listening-in" room at 50 Church Street it went as follows:

> 7199 Plaza—Hello.
> 948 Flatbush—Is Dr. Carroll in?
> 7199 Plaza—No. He is out with his ambulance. He won't be back until half-past seven.
> 948 Flatbush—Thank you.

Error in Record.

The attorneys for the defense pointed out that "his ambulance" meant "his Eminence," the Cardinal, the actual wording of the message being, "No; he is out with his Eminence." They considered this record in itself as sufficient proof that the police wiretappers must have mangled a great deal of what they heard over the telephones. To meet this contention Assistant District Attorney Embree for the prosecution spent several hours examining witnesses who told of matters referred to in the phonograms, showing that they were fairly accurate transcripts of conversations.

Of the records submitted, thirty-five were read before the Thompson Investigating Committee, seventy-five were in evidence before the Kings County Grand Jury which indicted Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and his counsel, William H. Hotchkiss, for conspiracy, and twenty-five were entirely new, never having been made public before. The "ambulance" phonogram belonged to the last group. Russell L. Tarbox, Assistant Corporation Counsel, had the task of reading all of them to the court, after which he offered to produce a mass of documentary evidence in corroboration of their accuracy.

This evidence, according to Mr. Tarbox, consisted largely of newspaper articles of which frequent mention was made by the defendants in their telephone conversations during the charities investigation. Justice Greenbaum held, however, that corroboration would not be necessary until after the defense had entered a competent denial of the authenticity of the phonograms.

Some New Phonograms.

Among the new phonograms Mr. Tarbox read the following record of an alleged conversation on March 21 between Dr. Potter (Flatbush 948) and ex-Commissioner Hebberd, who was speaking from an outside wire, and whose name in the record appears as "Hubbard":

> 948—Hello.
> Out—This is Hubbard again.
> 948—Oh, yes.
> Out—Is it all right?
> 948—Yes, sure; go ahead.
> Out—Anything that you know?
> 948—I had everything removed from the office this morning that I thought would do any damage to us.
> Out—Did you send for them?
> 948—Sure; there is nobody can get into my office without breaking in. Even the people in the building cannot get in.
> Out—Anything new from Albany?
> 948—No. He seems to be wabbling.
> Out—I think they will stop either today or tomorrow, and I think we want (won't) the victory.
> 948—You think so?
> Out—I think so.
> 948—They are certainly getting desperate.
> Out—I believe there will be some changes in the personnel, but not in the board. I gave some very good strong testimony yesterday, but that was good when I called you up and you said you did not call me.
> 948—Yes, that was fine.
> Out—I believe they will finish today or tomorrow. They inquired into that Sunday pamphlet today—the last Sunday pamphlet. They got no comeback on that; it was an anonymous pamphlet.

Another phonogram record of March 20, 948 Flatbush, (Dr. Potter's house,) calling Worth 748, (Board of Ambulance Surgeons, Municipal Building,) read:

> 948—Mr. Murry, please?
> 748—Who is this, please?
> 948—Never mind, let me have Mr. Murry.
> 748—Hello.
> 948—Mr. Murry?
> 748—Yes.
> 948—Well, what did you hear yesterday?
> 748—Well, I spoke to a whole lot of people and I asked them how do you think we can get it before the public, as the newspapers won't print it for us?
> 948—Yes, that is right. We can't get anything from them.
> 748—Well, that is what I told them, and that was the reason Father Farrell's pamphlet was printed.
> 948—That is right.
> 748—Are you coming over?
> 948—No, I won't be in the office all day.

Heard by Wiretappers.

A record of a call on March 20 from Dr. Potter's home to Plaza 4311, the chancery of Mgr. Dunn, read as follows:

> 948—Hello!
> 4311—Oh, is that you?
> 948—Yes; I think we got a pretty good deal in the press yesterday.
> 4311—Yes, we did. The Tribune had quite a piece on it.
> 948—Yes; it mentions Kingsbury and slams the Mayor as much as to say, "Now, Mr. Mayor, this is your Commissioner."
> 4311—Yes, that is right.
> 948—They had us distributing pamphlets yesterday—seven millions.
> 4311—Did you warn H. B. Brown?
> 948—Yes, I told them early this morning.
> 4311—Now, it won't be advisable to make statements for next Sunday. I was thinking about those committees you spoke about. I guess I'll speak to the Bishop about it and see what he says. Now, who would we be able to get?
> 948—Anybody—that is, Jews or any other religion; it could make no difference then.
> 4311—All right. Good-bye.

This phonogram was also attacked by the defense as revealing the inaccuracy of the wiretappers who listened in, because not more than 10,000 of the pamphlets referred to had ever been issued, while in the conversation "948" speaks of seven millions of them. The H. B. Brown mentioned in this conversation referred to Martin B. Brown & Co., the printing firm employed by Dr. Potter in the preparation of the pamphlets.

Another record of a conversation on March 20 between Greenpoint 1457, (Father Farrell's rectory,) and an outside wire read as follows:

> 1457—Hello!
> Out—Hello! Father Bill?
> 1457—How are you?
> Out—Fine. You don't have to be afraid to be served today, because it would not be legal. You are as free as the birds in the air and go and do as you please; for that matter, you can take a trip out of town for a week till this is all over.
> 1457—It would look bad to go out of town just now.
> Out—What difference does that make? Can't you go out of town to deliver lectures or some other pretence?
> 1457—Yes, I could do that. Did you see the papers today?
> Out—No. I'm at my office doing some work.
> 1457—The Standard Union has it on the outside page.
> Out—Suppose I meet you tonight at Jack's house. I'll be there at 8 P. M. and see Luke and tald things over with him. You know the number, 197. Wait a minute, I'll make sure. No, its not 197; its 198 Berkely.
> 1457—Well I got to be in New York at 2:30 P. M. and then I think I will meet you there. What are you doing tomorrow?
> Out—I have a case on for motion tomorrow morning in Special Sessions, good-by.

Priest a Witness.

One of the witnesses through whom Assistant District Attorney Embree endeavored to prove the libel charge was Father Ambrose P. Dunnigan, assistant to Father Farrell at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Greenpoint. At the time the Farrell pamphlets were published he was ill in bed, but Father Farrell brought the proofs to him and Father Dunnigan asked the priest to read them because he was "very much interested."

Alfred J. Tally, counsel for Father Farrell and Mgr. Dunn, conceded that Father Farrell had signed the pamphlets and had an active part in their publication. Father Dunnigan then testified to the tapping of the rectory telephone wire. He said he suspected that the wire had been tapped because of the mysterious delays he experienced in making connections. As soon as he was convinced that his suspicions were correct, he notified the telephone company and the Detective Bureau in Greenpoint of the fact. From both, however, he received assurances that the rectory wire had not been tapped.

Another witness was Mrs. John Leuscher, a sister of Father Farrell, who testified that her brother was at her home, 303 West Eightieth Street, on March 27, and left to visit his other sister, a Mrs. Ryan, at Passaic, where he remained until the evening of March 28. Her testimony was intended by the prosecution to establish the movements of Father Farrell in coincidence with an anonymous telegram which was sent to the Ryan home from Philadelphia on March 27. Previous to the introduction of the telegram, Mr. Embree had a phonogram of a conversation read in which Father Farrell is reported to be speaking to Dr. Potter on March 24. His words as reported by the wiretapper were as follows:

> I will send you $50 and you slip out this P. M. Will send the address to my sister, and you write there and she will bring the letters over to me.

The hearing will continue today.

JEWISH COMMITTEES FOR EARLY CONGRESS

Agreement Reported Reached at Conference Just Closed in This City.

ASK ALL RIGHTS FOR RACE

Action May Make Necessary a Referendum Vote of Those Attending Philadelphia Meeting.

The agreement reached by committees representing the Jewish Congress Organization and the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, provided that a Congress be held at Washington, D. C., "as soon as possible," to demand full rights for Jews in countries that discriminate against them, according to unofficial information obtained yesterday. The advisability of holding such a Congress during the progress of the war in Europe has been widely debated in the United States since Aug. 30, 1914, when the gathering was suggested in a resolution introduced by Dr. Nachum Syrkin, Bernard G. Richards and B. Zucherman at a meeting of Jews at the Marseilles Hotel, Broadway and 103d Street.

Members of the American Jewish Committee, and well-known Jews such as Oscar S. Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, and Louis Marshall, questioned the advisability of holding a Congress while the war in Europe was in progress, but were opposed by the members of the Congress organization, who decided at a preliminary conference at Philadelphia last March that it be held some time between Sept. 14 and Dec. 31, 1916.

The agreement reached by the conferees in Aeolian Hall, 29 West Forty-second Street, on Tuesday night, may make it necessary to take a referendum vote of those who participated in the Philadelphia conference. Should the Executive Committee of the Congress Organization decide upon such a step, a three-fourths vote of its members will be necessary to submit the question to a referendum. In the meanwhile work will be started on the details of the Congress, and on the manner in which delegates are to be elected.

Although no official announcement of the plan of representation could be obtained, it was said yesterday that the arrangement tentatively agreed upon at the meeting in Aeolian Hall follows closely the apportionment outlined by Professor Isaac A. Hourwich, which was considered at the last meeting of the Executive Organization Committee. This was as follows:

> The United States shall be divided into Congressional districts, each district to be entitled to elect at least one delegate to the Jewish Congress.
>
> Each of the following cities shall constitute one Congressional district and be entitled to elect one delegate to the Congress: Albany, Bayonne, Bridgeport, Brockton, Buffalo, Chelsea, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Denver, Detroit, Elizabeth, Fall River, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Kansas City, Lawrence, Mass.; Lincoln, Los Angeles, Louisville, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Nebraska, New Britain, New Haven, New Orleans, Omaha, Passaic, Paterson, Portland, Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Paul, Shenandoah, Schenectady, Seattle, Spokane, Syracuse, Toledo, Trenton, Washington, D. C.; Waterbury, Wilkes-Barre, Wilmington, and Worcester.
>
> Each of the following cities shall be entitled to elect one delegate to the Jewish Congress for each 10,000 of its Jewish inhabitants, as enumerated by the United States Census of 1910, to wit: New York, 86; Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 11; Boston, 6; Newark, 3; Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, 2 each.
>
> The States named below, exclusive of the above enumerated cities located therein, shall be entitled to elect the following number of delegates: Massachusetts, 3; Connecticut, 2; New York, 3; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 2.
>
> Every other State, exclusive of the cities above enumerated, shall constitute one Congressional district entitled to elect one delegate to the Jewish Congress.
>
> The City of New York shall be divided into six Congressional districts, entitled to elect the following number of delegates to the Jewish Congress: First District, lower east side, south of Delancey Street, and Staten Island, 16 delegates; Second District, east side, north of Delancey Street, to Eighty-sixth Street, 18 delegates; Third District, Harlem, north of Eighty-sixth Street, to Harlem River, 17 delegates; Fourth District, the Bronx, 5 delegates; Fifth District, all that part of Brooklyn lying south of Fulton Street, 14 delegates; Sixth District, all that part of Brooklyn lying north of Fulton Street, and the Borough of Queens, 14 delegates.
>
> Every other city entitled to elect two or more delegates to the Congress may be divided into as many Congressional districts as the local Electoral Committee may decide.

Among the other issues in dispute discussed at the meeting in Aeolian Hall was whether the Congress at Washington was to be made a permanent gathering; whether Zionism was to be debated, and whether the matter of organizing a Jewish nation should be argued.

The conferees agreed, according to the unofficial information obtained yesterday, that the Congress should only remain in existence long enough to put into effect the campaign for demanding equal political, civil and religious freedom for Jews, and that conditions in Palestine could be discussed the same as the conditions in any other country where Jews complained of oppression. It was also agreed that in countries where group rights existed, that an effort be made to obtain for Jews the same privilege as were granted to any other people.

The Jewish Congress Organization claims affiliation with thirty national and central organizations of Jews in the United States, and letters were sent to the headquarters of all of these yesterday, informing them of the outcome of the negotiations in Aeolian Hall. It was understood, according to the information obtained yesterday, that the representatives of the Congress Organization agreed to call a meeting of their Executive Committee in New York City within two weeks for a consideration of the tentative agreement, and that the members of the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations would pass on the agreement some time before Aug. 25, 1916.

$600,000 FOR WAR RELIEF.

Jewish Committee Makes Large Appropriations for Sufferers.

The Joint Distribution Committee of the American Jewish Relief for War Sufferers and the Peoples' Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman, met yesterday at the office of Mr. Warburg, 52 William Street, and appropriated more than $600,000 for relief work among Jewish sufferers in the war zone of Europe. The meeting was called to discuss a cablegram from the committee in Petrograd saying:

> There is an urgent need for us to provide clothes and boots for the coming Autumn and Winter, and we will require $500,000 above the grant which we expect to get from the Government. There will also be increased expenditures for the assistance of able-bodied refugees, deprived of the right to Government aid, to whom we wish to grant small sums, in order that they may re-establish themselves.
>
> After being drawn upon for two years, Jewish philanthropic resources are exhausted, while the number of applications for relief are increasing. The need for a large amount is urgent. We pray for immediate help.

The usual monthly appropriation of $30,000 for Palestine was continued. The appropriation of $1,000 a month for the soup kitchens in Jerusalem was also continued. There was a further appropriation of $10,000 for the Nathan Straus soup kitchens and $15,000 for the Health Department in Jerusalem. Mr. Straus had especially asked for these appropriations, and offered to start a new campaign in the Fall, with a contribution of $50,000, which was accepted. An additional appropriation of $4,000 was made for the feeding and clothing of children in Palestine.

MAY END EXPRESS SERVICE.

If the Long Island Leases North Shore Tracks to City.

Express service by the Long Island Railroad on the North Shore division, the eastern terminal of which is Port Washington, L. I., will be discontinued if the city leases the railroad tracks for the extension of the rapid transit system to that section and if a twelve-minute schedule of local trains as proposed is carried into effect.

James S. Brownson, President of the Douglaston Civic Association, who is interested in the rapid transit scheme, consulted with President Ralph Peters of the railroad, who stated that if the proposition went into effect the railroad would be forced to build two extra tracks to maintain an express schedule, and that this would be impracticable.

ENO WILL SET ASIDE, HEIRS GAIN MILLIONS

Continued from Page 1.

the 1914 document, will give them more than $1,000,000 each.

Professor Henry Lane Eno, who got only $50,000 in the 1915 will, receives the share of his father, Dr. Henry Clay Eno, amounting to about $2,600,000. Amos R. Eno, grandnephew of the decedent and son of Professor Eno, receives $1,000,000 instead of $1,500,000, which went to him under the 1915 will, and the children of Mrs. Florence C. Graves, who got $250,000 under the rejected will, receive only $150,000 in the 1914 instrument. Mrs. Graves herself receives $300,000, or $50,000 more than she got in the 1915 will. The bequest to Miss Mary P. Eno is not changed, but the decedent's brother, William P. Eno, gets $600,000 instead of $350,000, and the share of Mrs. Wood, the sister, is increased from $250,000 to $350,000.

Lucius H. Beers, one of the two executors of the final will, is also executor in the 1914 will, the other being Amos R. E. Pinchot. There was no public bequest in the will except the $2,000,000 to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

It was learned that the evidence which most impressed the jury related to the act of John E. Merz, a law clerk in the office of Lord, Day & Lord, of which Mr. Beers is a member, in taking possession of the Eno residence at 32 Fifth Avenue the day after his death and destroying a number of papers and documents, including letters written to Mr. Eno by his relatives.

The heirs contended that these letters would have shown that their relations with the decedent remained cordial up to the time of his death, and that there was no explanation for his act in depriving them of the bulk of his property and giving it to a university, which he had never mentioned in previous wills, except that his mind had failed and he had been unduly influenced.

Surrogate Cohalan dwelt on this point in his charge to the jury yesterday when he said:

"The evidence relating to this act of Merz is to be sifted and examined by you. The law imposes a duty upon the executors named in a will to take charge of the papers of a deceased person and to preserve the same. The law looks with disapproval upon the destruction before the probate of a will of any paper, article, or document belonging to the decedent, and the law requires a satisfactory explanation of any such destruction."

To compensate the jurors for the time they have spent on the case Surrogate Cohalan granted them an extra allowance of $10 a day for each of the forty-two days of the trial, in addition to the regular fees of $2 a day, and said he would request the Commissioner of Jurors to relieve them of further duty for five years.

The trial was one of the first contested will contests to be heard by a jury in the Surrogates' Court, and the case is one of the most important ever tried here. About 300 witnesses from all walks of life were called at the trial.

William G. White

ANNOUNCES, BEGINNING TOMORROW,

The Half-Yearly Clearance Sale of

Summer Shirts

Augmented by 1800 Knothe Shirts

About One-third Less than Regular Prices

Know Ye, when the name Knothe identifies a piece of merchandise, it is good—as good as skilled workmanship and sound fabrics can make it. It is just that which inclined Knothe to retire from the shirt business—with the present condition of the fabric market staring him in the face. Every shirt in his factory when the doors closed is involved in this Sale.

Ye Know what the name William G. White insures in a shirt. Practically my entire stock, supplemented by the Knothe shirts, has been subjected to the radical price reductions.

Shirts of fine crepe de chine, Italian twill silks, tub silks, silk madras, crepes, Anderson's Scotch madras, oxford cloth and Scotch percales, in colors and patterns from grave to gay and with neckbands and sleeve lengths from extreme to extreme.

Regularly $1.50 and $1.75 at $1.15
Regularly $2.00 ..... at $1.35
Regularly $2.50 at $1.85 | Regularly $3.50 at $2.85
Regularly $3.00 at $2.35 | Regularly $5.00 at $3.85
Regularly $6.50 and $8.50 at $5.45

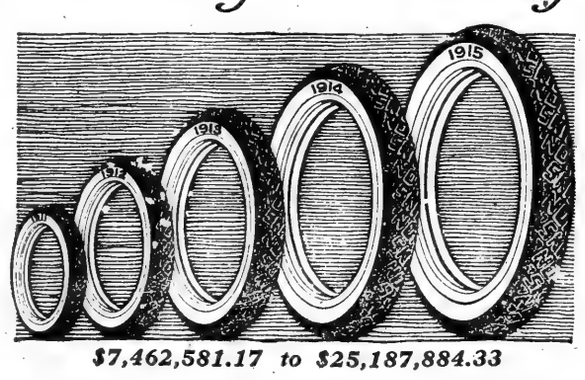
William G. White (himself)
President

335 Broadway Cor. Worth St.

WHITE & WHITE: READY FOR SERVICE SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE

25 Cortlandt St. Nr. Church St.

257% Increase
since building New Factory



$7,462,581.17 to $25,187,884.33

Firestone

Tires have grown in public favor faster than any other tires as proved by the unprecedented growth of Firestone Sales.

Firestone quality had developed the enormous business of nearly seven and a half million dollars back in 1910—then we moved into our new factory—America's largest and most efficient Tire plant.

Year by year the demand increased. Year by year the factory was enlarged—according to *original* plans.

Result, our last fiscal year—August to August—the sales record was over Twenty-Five Million.

And this year, up to June 1, we are 38% over last year.

This remarkably *rapid* and *steady* growth in demand for Firestone Tires could result only from the Firestone advantage of exclusive quality at volume price.

Most Miles per Dollar

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The National Drink

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The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today, generally fair tomorrow; strong northeast to northwest winds, diminishing tonight.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,363. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUBSEA TRADER'S DASH IS DELAYED; MAY CARRY GOLD

Still at Pier Early in Morning as Capital Hears of New Protest.

BRITISH FREIGHTER NEAR BY

Tug Plays a Searchlight on the Vessel and Strangers Keep Watch in Baltimore.

AMERICAN WARSHIP WAITS

The Superdreadnought Pennsylvania Anchors Outside of the Capes at the Three-Mile Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 21.—At 1 o'clock this morning the submarine merchantman Deutschland was riding sleepily in her berth at Locust Point, while press boats scampered about trying to dodge the blinding searchlights which the tug Thomas Timmins's pilot flashed into their wheelhouses, showing no regard for the navigation law prohibiting this.

Captain Paul Koenig, late as was the hour, visited and revisited the Interned liner Neckar nearby, and was in conference with Captain Hinsch and other officers. There was no indication of the U-boat's departure this morning. In fact, something seemed to have interfered with plans for a speedy escape.

The apparent delay in the Deutschland's dash to the sea followed announcement that gold coin of the Central Powers amounting to more than $100,000 may be taken back to Germany on the submarine trader if Paul G. L. Hilken, American representative of the Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen, owner of the vessel, can make arrangements for the war risk. Mr. Hilken was in Philadelphia yesterday, and while there it is believed he made arrangements with a Philadelphia marine underwriter to take the insurance on a 6 to 10 per cent. war basis.

An official of the company said that the question of returning gold coin to the Central Powers has been under discussion for some time, and that various sums had been mentioned. Henry G. Hilken, father of Paul Hilken, and a member of the firm, said that it was possible the gold would go on the submersible Bremen, if arrangements could be made. Several amounts have been mentioned, but according to Mr. Hilken, none reached the $4,000,000 mark as reported from other cities.

At first it was said the gold would be part of the cargo of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which put in at Bar Harbor shortly after the outbreak of the war and later worked her way to Boston. Mr. Hilken declared there was nothing to this report, and the gold that is to be taken back by the submarine is all in coin.

A force of strangers has been detected by the Deutschland's consignees keeping close watch on her movements. Others, it is said, are stationed all the way down the bay.

Further to conceal the green deck and white-painted sides of the undersea traveler, and to add to the mystery surrounding the preparations for her departure, the officials have prevented newspaper men using a high pile-driver and barge for an observatory. From this perch, over the heads of those ashore, the reporters had been keeping vigil through marine glasses on the activities of the stevedores around the Deutschland. Annoyed at American newspaper methods, to which they are not accustomed, Captain Hinsch and other officials of the company appealed to the McLean Contracting Company, owners of the pile driver, to prevent the newspaper men going aboard the barge. Shortly afterward, policemen were placed aboard with orders to stop the news gatherers.

Repairs to be Finished Soon.

By noon today a piece of piping needed on the engines will be installed. This will be the final touch to the Diesel engines, and the craft will be ready to sail in as good a condition as when she left Heligoland.

Since the arrival of the Deutschland the crew has been making repairs. Each man is an expert mechanic.

Although employes about the pier and warehouse ridiculed the idea that the Deutschland would leave secretly under cover of darkness, all indications pointed to a secret departure, if that is possible. It is most likely that the Deutschland will be towed down the bay between two barges by the tug Thomas F. Timmons, and at some point around Solomon's Island, where the water is deep, will submerge and will lie there trimming cargo. Her dash for the open is expected to follow.

Last evening a wagon filled with cases of wine and boxes of cigars, candies, and fruits was unloaded on the pier. The contents were gifts to the officers and crew from admirers in all parts of the country and were shipped to the Hansa Haus here in care of Schumacher & Co.

Captain Koenig and the other officers of the Deutschland put on their uniforms yesterday and the crew their oilskins, and the Captain said he would not leave his vessel again. However, he did so, despite yesterday was the last of the ten days Captain Koenig had originally given as the duration of his stay.

For several hours the Captain studied charts of the Patapsco River and Chesapeake Bay with Captain Hinsch, commander of the Neckar. The two mariners were in Captain Hinsch's office on the submarine's pier. When Captain Koenig went back aboard the undersea voyager he took with him a duplicate manifest of the ship's cargo. Another copy was ready to be sent to the Custom House.

"When will you say farewell to your friends and agents here?" the commander was asked.

"Oh, that can be arranged without any difficulty that is not a very important detail, is it?" and Captain Koenig indicated that he was thinking more of the perilous voyage before him than of saying good-bye.

Collector of the Port Ryan said that

Continued on Page 3.

U-Boat Shelled Virginia as Crew Sought to Escape

LONDON, Friday, July 21.—The British steamer Virginia, which was sunk by a German submarine several days ago, was first shelled by the submarine in a half-hour chase, according to Reuter's Malta correspondent. The Virginia was finally compelled to halt when her funnel had been blown away, making the engine room and stokehold untenable.

The submarine immediately torpedoed the vessel, the correspondent adds, and continued shelling her while the men were getting into the boats. Twenty-five of the crew got off safely, but twenty-five others went down with the ship while endeavoring to release a second boat from the falls.

The Captain of the Virginia was saved after being in the water nearly an hour.

RAGAMUFFIN MUTINY WINS ARMY CLOTHES

Members of Co. D of the Tenth Refuse to Hide in Woods from Gov. Whitman.

ALL UNDER ARREST IN CAMP

Lacking Ammunition, Salute Is Fired with T. N. T. While Gunners Ram and Run from Empty Cannon.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, July 20.—When Governor Whitman was in camp today to see a sham battle, Second Lieutenant Samuel Crump, Jr., of Company D of the Tenth Regiment assembled about sixty men of that company and others who are without equipment and are generally known in the camp as the "Mexican Army."

Some appeared in their underclothes, with shelter tents draped over them; some were in tattered civilian clothes; some were without shoes, and others wore shoes that revealed their toes.

Lieutenant Crump told them they were to march to a wood some distance from the camp, but at the order to march not a man moved. They began to argue that they would not hide from the Governor during the sham battle and that they wanted Governor Whitman to see their condition. This attitude had been agreed upon in advance, as the men have been complaining that they looked like scarecrows, although their regiment has been in camp for more than a month and plenty of equipment has been nearby locked up in box cars for two or three weeks.

After the orders had been repeated and the refusal persisted in, the ragged detachment was ordered under arrest. In the afternoon Governor Whitman, who had evidently heard something of the mutiny, walked through the camp and saw a good deal personally of the condition of the men.

In spite of the fact that the men are awaiting word as to their punishment, their revolt appeared tonight to have succeeded in its object, as the equipment began to arrive in trucks from the box cars, which had been kept unused, under orders from the War Department that equipment should be distributed only to the units going to the border. It was learned tonight that the distribution had been ordered by Governor Whitman after he had obtained consent of the War Department.

Colonel John S. Klein of the Tenth, who began an investigation of the mutiny tonight, said the men would be dealt with in accordance with military law.

After reviewing the various regiments before his return to Albany tonight, Governor Whitman said that the First, Tenth, and Forty-seventh Regiments would be sent to their home stations soon. Asked if there was no chance for them to go to the border, he said: "Not unless President Wilson so orders."

Governor Whitman received a salute which is said to be unique on his arrival at the camp today. As no ammunition had yet been provided for the field piece at the camp, the deficiency was supplied by the detonation of seventeen charges of trinitrotoluol used for blasting purposes, while a detail went through the motions of loading and discharging the piece.

FLEMISH PARTY MOVES TO DIVIDE BELGIUM

Revives Old Proposal for Two States Under a Federal Union.

BRUSSELS, July 20.—The so-called Flemish movement has assumed new importance through the revival of the Flemish People's Party and the promulgation of its platform, which demands the reconstruction of Belgium as a Federal union of two States—one Flemish and one Walloon—after the model of Austria-Hungary and Switzerland.

At a meeting recently held here a constitution for a new Belgium was formulated. It is based upon complete self-government for each State, leaving only the foreign policy, customs, currency legislation, railways, posts, telegraphs, telephones, the army and navy, and national finances to the Federal power. Under the constitution Flemish is to be the language of the Flemish State and French that of the Walloon.

"We want to be neither German nor French," said the Chairman of the meeting at which the constitution was formulated. "We demand a free Flanders. In free Belgium a centralized system is only possible under the maintenance of both languages. Belgium must not emerge from the war as she was before the war. Hence we must begin the struggle now and conduct it until we secure our rights."

HAVRE, July 20.—In order to be prepared to meet the situation which would arise in the event of evacuation of Belgian territory occupied by the Germans and to reassemble the Belgian Parliament a commission has been appointed under the Presidency of H. Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice to "consider and prepare measures which may then be urgently required."

The chiefs of the various departments are members of this commission. For the purpose of drawing up measures for civil and military reforms another commission has been appointed.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

MOOSE AND G.O.P. MEET IN COUNCIL TO HEAR HUGHES

Nominee Addresses Campaign Committee at a Gathering to Seal Peace.

REUNION AFTER FOUR YEARS

Must View National Problems from Mountain Top, Not Valley, Candidate Says.

FULL POWER TO WILLCOX

Congress Campaign Committees Join in Conference and Luncheon Marked by Enthusiasm.

It was like Old Home Week when Progressives and Republicans sat together in council yesterday at the initial meeting of the Hughes Campaign Committee. It was the first time since the parting of the ways in 1912 that representatives of the standpat element that stayed in the Republican Party and representatives of the element that seceded had met in the intimacy and seclusion of an executive session for the purpose of co-operating in a common cause.

Those who had come to the meeting with fear and trepidation that some one would "start something" went away enthusiastic over the success of the experiment. George W. Perkins, Executive Chairman of the Progressive Party, and William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in interviews after the meeting, were unanimous in declaring that the developments made a happy augury for future harmony and solidarity.

Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, indorsed by the Progressive National Committee, appeared and made a speech. He was received with marked enthusiasm by his Republican-Progressive audience of thirty. Afterward he sat down with the conferees at a luncheon given by Chairman Willcox.

U. S. Faces Crisis, Says Hughes.

Mr. Hughes in his speech, which was brief, emphasized the necessity of harmony in the campaign, and dwelt in particular on the necessity of insuring Republican control of the next Senate and House of Representatives. He declared that not since the days of Lincoln had this country stood face to face with a crisis such as the present.

"We stand face to face with problems of the greatest importance which clamor for solution and which must be solved right," said Mr. Hughes. "The time has come when we must view our national problems from the mountain top, not from the bottom of the valley."

While the afternoon meeting of the Hughes Campaign Committee was in secret session in a suite on the eighth floor of the Hotel Astor a committee of Republican Senators and one composed of Republican members of the House were meeting in similar seclusion on the fifth floor. They were conferring on ways and means to make an effective campaign for the election of Republican Senators and Representatives in sufficient number to wrest control of both branches of Congress away from the Democrats. The Campaign Committee, too, considered this problem, which altogether was one of the most important questions before the assembled Republicans and Progressives.

Pacific Coast Men Absent.

The Campaign Committee is composed of seventeen members, of whom six are Progressives. Of these, thirteen attended the meeting, the others being represented by proxies. Members of the Campaign Committee who attended were: John T. Adams (Rep.) of Iowa, Everett Colby (Prog.) of New Jersey, Frank W. Estabrook (Rep.) of New Hampshire, James R. Garfield (Prog.) of Ohio, James A. Hemenway (Rep.) of Indiana, A. T. Hert (Rep.) of Kentucky, R. B. Howell (Rep.) of Nebraska, Harold L. Ickes (Prog.) of Illinois, Alvah H. Martin (Rep.) of Virginia, Herbert Parsons (Rep.) of New York, George W. Perkins (Prog.) of New York, Oscar S. Straus (Prog.) of New York, and Charles B. Warren (Rep.) of Michigan. Four members of the Campaign Committee from the Pacific Coast were absent—William H. Crocker (Rep.) of California, Samuel A. Perkins (Rep.) of Washington, Chester H. Rowell (Prog.) of California, and Ralph E. Williams (Rep.) of Oregon.

All the members of the committee of Republican Senators were present. They are United States Senators John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York; Reed Smoot of Utah, Thomas Sterling of South Dakota, and Charles Curtis of Kansas. Of the Congressional committee these members attended: Representatives Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Philip P. Campbell of Kansas, Richard W. Austin of Tennessee, and Campbell B. Slemp of Virginia.

At the first session, which was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee, the three committees sat together. It was at this session Mr. Hughes spoke. The opening session was more or less in the nature of an experience meeting. Many members of the Campaign Committee and of the Senatorial and Congressional Committees told of conditions in their home localities. Their reports, it was said after the meeting, were cheering.

Luncheon Was Love Feast.

The luncheon given by Chairman Willcox to members of the three committees was also attended by these officers of the National Committee: Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Treasurer; Fred W. Upham of Chicago, Western Treasurer; Beverly R. Robinson, Assistant Treasurer, and James B. Reynolds, Secretary. Mr. Hughes was there for a time and shook hands with some members of the three committees who were presented to him by Chairman Willcox and Mr. Perkins.

At the afternoon session of the Campaign Committee, which lasted for nearly three hours, a resolution was adopted

Continued on Page 4.

Carranza Accepts Commission Plan For Settlement of All Differences

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 20.—The de facto Government of Mexico today made public the note sent to Washington on July 11 approving the suggestion of the Washington Government for the settlement of the differences between the two countries and proposing that the settlement be effected by means of a joint commission.

The note is addressed to Secretary of State Lansing. A translation of it follows:

Mr. Secretary: I have had the honor to refer the note of your Excellency, dated the 7th inst., which was transmitted to our Confidential Agent, Eliseo Arredondo, and upon doing so I wish to mention that I have received instructions from the First Chief in charge of the executive power of the union, suggesting that you convey to his Excellency, President Wilson, the idea of naming three Commissioners to represent each of our Governments to meet in some place of mutual designation, hold conferences and resolve at once the point regarding the definite withdrawal of the American forces now in Mexico, draft a protocol of agreement regarding the reciprocal crossing of forces and investigate the origin of the incursions taking place up to date, so as to be able to ascertain responsibility and arrange definitely the pending difficulties or those that may arise between the two countries in the future, all this to be subject to the approval of both Governments.

The purpose of the Mexican Government is that such conferences shall be held in a spirit of the most frank cordiality and with an ardent desire to reach a satisfactory agreement and one honorable to both countries, with the understanding that if the United States Government accepts the idea hereby suggested this shall be the recommendation made to the Commissioners designated. The Mexican Government considers this the most efficacious medium of reaching a satisfactory solution and hopes the United States will state whether the suggestion is acceptable, in order that it may be immediately put in practice and that the Mexican Government may send the names of its delegates. Assure his Excellency of my highest consideration.

C. AGUILAR.

The opinion seems to prevail here that General Carranza's proposal will result in an adjustment of the troubles with the United States. Officials say they have learned from the United States that the three American Commissioners to be appointed will be the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and General Goethals. They say Mexico's Commissioners will be Manual Cabrera and two others, both civilians, Señor Cabrera being Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The report from Mexico City that General Carranza accepts the commission proposal and suggests that the commission "resolve at once the point regarding the definite withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico" and draft a protocol regarding the pursuit of border raiders is interpreted here as meaning that the de facto Government is desirous of having the commission deal mainly with these two phases of the Mexican controversy and of having the question of the retention of American forces in Mexico considered by the commission.

No agreement has been reached in the informal conferences between Acting Secretary Polk and Ambassador Designate Arredondo. This Government has indicated, through Mr. Polk, that it was ready to have the controversy between the two Governments settled either by a joint commission or by direct negotiation. The negotiations had reached a stage where it was necessary for the Carranza Government to indicate which of these plans of procedure it preferred.

The American Commissioners, if a commission is appointed, would not agree to the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico without reference of the matter to the Washington Government for consideration and approval, just as the American Commissioners in the Niagara Falls Conference of two years ago referred to the Washington Government the various propositions submitted by the Mexican Commissioners.

MANIAC SHOT FOUR, SET HIMSELF AFIRE

Barricaded in Building, He Opened Fire on a Street Throng with Shotgun.

USED REVOLVERS, TOO

Police Broke In as Blaze Spread in House and Found Him a Suicide.

Salvatore Caspronava, a gunsmith, with a store at 371½ Broad Street, Newark, stood in a window on the second floor of the building at 373-375 Broad Street last night, where he had barricaded himself, shot down four men with a shotgun, riddled every plate-glass window within pistol range, set off a bomb which destroyed his store, and then poured gasoline over himself, touched a match to his clothes, and set a bullet through his brain—all in twenty minutes.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock that the reports of the shotgun were heard, and simultaneously four men who were walking in Broad Street across the way fell to the pavement with buckshot in heads and arms. Patrolmen Remmer and Van Steenburgh were passing on a trolley car. They jumped off and ran to the door of the building which the gunsmith had made his fort and tried to open it. Just then Detectives Conlon and Earl, with Sergeant Kenny of Headquarters, who were passing in an automobile, heard the shots and ran up. When they couldn't open the door they backed off, drew their revolvers, and tried to get a shot at the crazed gunsmith, who continued his fusillade.

The building from which Caspronava was shooting stands at Broad Street and Eighth Avenue, and in Broad Street, next door to his shop, is a little hole-in-the-wall with about six feet frontage. When the policemen drew back from this and began sending bullets through the window from which Caspronava was shooting a bullet struck close to his head, and he ran to the Eighth Avenue side and began to shoot with a revolver. By this time the street was cleared of pedestrians. Caspronava began shooting at plate-glass windows. He riddled several windows from his vantage point before the police made it too hot for him.

Back to the Broad Street side of his fort ran Caspronava, and with a heavy pistol began shooting again at windows across the street. A crowd of half a hundred that had gathered in a café across the street for safety were terrified when the bullets began to come through the shattered windows. No one was struck. Then the crazed gunman turned his attention to a big window in front of the People's Burial Company's place at 382 Broad, inside of which were standing a half score of persons. He shattered the window, but hit no one. Then he broke the window of the harness store of W. H. Routan at 378 Broad Street.

By this time the police reserves had arrived. The shots suddenly stopped and the patrolmen started to storm the door that led to the gunshop. Suddenly there was a loud explosion and the inside of the tiny shop was in flames. An alarm of fire was sent in. Before the fire apparatus could arrive flames burst from the windows of the second floor, from which the bullets had been flying.

With lines of hose playing some of the firemen got to the second floor, while others attacked the blaze in the shop. The body of Caspronava was found lying in the middle of the floor, horribly burned, scarcely a stitch of clothing left on it, and a bullet hole through his head.

The four men shot by Caspronava were George Erhart, 48 Eighth Avenue, Newark, buckshot in the head and arms; Joseph Lingard, 43 Clay Street, Newark, buckshot in the head; Dennis Allen, 204 Twelfth Street, Jersey City, buckshot in the head and body, and Charles McCann, 41 Plane Street, Newark, buckshot in the head. All were taken to St. Michael's Hospital, where it was said they would recover.

Twice within the last six months fires had been discovered in his little shop, where he slept and ate. Several weeks ago the police found him lying on a burning bed which had been saturated with gasoline. He resented the action of the policemen in extinguishing the blaze. Examination of the remains of the shop last night showed that gasoline had been poured on the furnishings. Empty oil cans were also found on the second floor of the house, where the second fire started. The damage from both fires was about $5,000.

MAJOR BUTLER SLAIN WITH TEXAS WOMAN

H. J. Spannell Kills His Wife and Sixth Cavalry Officer with Whom She Is Automobiling.

SLAYER THEN SURRENDERS

Victim of Tragedy Was a Son of the Late Senator Butler and Married —Spannell Is a Hotel Man.

ALPINE, Texas, July 20.—Major M. C. Butler, Jr., of the Sixth United States Cavalry and Mrs. H. J. Spannell, with whom he was out riding in an automobile, were shot and killed this afternoon by H. J. Spannell, husband of the woman.

Immediately after the shooting Spannell went to the jail and surrendered. Mrs. Spannell was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Holland, well-known residents of Alpine. Spannell is the proprietor of the Holland Hotel here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Major Matthew C. Butler, Jr., of the Sixth United States Cavalry, was a son of Senator Matthew Calbraith Butler of South Carolina, who served in the Senate from 1877 to 1895, practised law in Washington, and died in Columbia, S. C., on April 14, 1909. Senator Butler served as a Major General of United States Volunteers in the war with Spain.

Major Butler was born in South Carolina, on May 1, 1864, and was appointed to West Point from that State in 1883. He became a Second Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Infantry in 1888, was transferred to the Ninth Infantry the same year, then to the Fifth Cavalry in 1889, and was promoted to Captain in 1901. He had been Major of the Sixth Cavalry since June 30, 1912.

In the volunteer service in the Spanish war Major Butler was a Major and chief ordnance officer, and was honorably discharged from the volunteers in 1899, when he returned to the regular army. He was the ranking Major of the Sixth Cavalry.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—Mrs. M. C. Butler, wife of Major Butler, who before her marriage was Miss Margaret Howell, daughter of M. B. Howell, one of Nashville's leading lawyers, left this city a short time ago to join her husband on the border. They were married five years ago and there is one child, a boy.

COPENHAGEN HEARS OF NEW NAVAL FIGHT

Heavy Cannonading Off Jutland; Warcraft Indicate Baltic Battle.

LONDON, Friday, July 21.—Heavy cannonading has been heard off the west coast of Jutland and in the Baltic Sea between Landsort and the Gottska Sands by vesselmen arriving in Danish ports, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

"Those from the North Sea," says the correspondent, "saw a large number of German submarines, torpedo boats and Zeppelins sailing northwesterly from the Jutland Coast and then heard firing. The cannonading in the Baltic continued throughout Wednesday night, the returning vesselmen said.

"They added that they saw a small German warship sailing southward, and expressed the belief that the Germans had an engagement with the Russians."

Through traffic by Norfolk & Western Railway via Bristol has been resumed to all points except that portion of Southern Railway between Morristown and Asheville. Through trains to New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Nashville are in operation as usual. Phone Mad. Sq. 9996, 1,245 B'way. —Advt.

FRENCH TAKE MORE GERMAN DEFENSES AND CAPTURE 2,900 MEN ON THE SOMME; BRITISH FIGHT AHEAD FOR 1,000 YARDS

Allies Now Proving Their Military Supremacy Over the Germans, British Critics Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—General Haig's communiqués stating that more ground has been gained in Delville Wood and Longueval are regarded as affording convincing proof that the British are establishing a decided supremacy over the enemy. A German counterattack was expected. If the Germans had failed to make one at this juncture, it would have been a clear proof that they were too weak or exhausted to take advantage of the opportunity given by the British occupation of new ground, for the defense of which only hurried measures were possible.

The German counterattack was delivered in great strength and met a certain amount of success. In the light of General Haig's later dispatches, military critics here judge that the German claims to have recaptured the whole of Longueval and Delville Wood were made at the moment of their greatest success. German reports of progress in the fighting at Verdun showed frequently it was the German method to single out the moment when the attack was at its height for issuing a report.

One of the best military critics here says:

"If the British recover lost ground, we shall have great reason to be satisfied, for it will show the enemy's strength is definitely on the wane and that the sanguine calculations about the depletion of his reserves which are being circulated in France have substantial foundation."

The success of the new French thrust on both sides of the Somme is regarded as possibly indicating that in order to mass a sufficient force for a counterattack at Delville and Longueval the German commander had to draw men from the neighboring parts of his line, not having adequate reserves available. The German wireless today claiming that the allied offensive achieved no serious gain and that the French position at Verdun is critical is scoffed at as an attempt to affect neutral opinion.

In this connection a military writer in The Westminster Gazette says:

"The battle of the Somme affords a test of the comparative efficiency of the allied armies. The German army positions seized by the Allies north and south of the river are at least as difficult and twice as large as those which the Germans have been able so far to seize at Verdun. The operation of capture was carried out in one instance in sixteen days; in the other instance it occupied five months. The losses of the Allies on the Somme have so far not been a fifth and the expenditure of ammunition not a tenth of the losses and expenditure of the Germans in the Verdun fighting. The comparison is arresting. The allied forces have done double the work in a tenth of the time."

DOUBLE FRENCH STROKE

Force Germans Back North of Somme; Seize First Lines South.

BRITISH RECOVER GROUND

Fierce Struggle Goes On in the Northern Part of Delville Wood and in Longueval.

BERLIN REPORTS BIG DRIVE

But Says Attacks Were Repulsed — French and British Hold Over 25,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, July 20.—While a strong but unsuccessful German counteroffensive is still being fought out on the British front, the Teutonic armies find themselves again the object of simultaneous attack on both eastern and western fronts.

The recent successful advance having brought the British into line with the French at Hardecourt, the French offensive, which has been for some time in preparation, has been renewed energetically on both sides of the Somme, thus far successfully.

Official dispatches from the British and French Headquarters tonight show a further advance by both armies. The British pushed forward their line about 1,000 yards north of the Bazentin-Longueval sector, and are still fighting fiercely with the Germans in the outskirts of Longueval and in the Delville Wood.

The French, having renewed their offensive, captured a considerable stretch of German trenches in the neighborhood of Estrées, and in engagements on both sides of the river have taken nearly 3,000 additional prisoners.

The French operations north of the Somme brought them forward a considerable distance across the Combles-Clery Railroad, while on the extreme south of their salient they have captured first-line positions over a front of five or six miles.

25,000 Prisoners Taken in Drive.

Summing up the results of fifteen days of fighting on the Somme front, the French official observer says:

"The French troops were able to advance on a front of ten miles and a half to a maximum depth of six miles, taking from the Germans eighty square kilometers of highly organized and fortified field works, resembling fortresses. We have already gathered from the field eighty-five guns, many of large calibre, a hundred machine guns, twenty-six mortars and quantities of material, which it is not yet possible to estimate.

"We have taken 235 officers and 12,000 men and this is only the start of the battle."

With the prisoners taken today and in the quieter period between July 16 and 20, the total prisoners held by the French is more than 15,000. The last British summary of prisoners, published on Sunday, put the number at more than 10,000, making the losses to the Germans during the Somme offensive at more than 25,000 men in prisoners alone.

Military critics here discuss the new situation which has arisen in connection with the eastern front, pointing out that Germany is now compelled to act on the defensive, and they speculate as to how soon Germany may find herself obliged to make retirements in an attempt to shorten her extensive but supposedly thinly-held lines, especially on the eastern front.

Extent of French Advance.

This official statement was issued tonight by the French War Office:

To the north of the Somme we are consolidating the positions conquered by us this morning.

South of the Somme we extended our front of attack in the course of the afternoon and captured the entire first German position from Estrées as far as the height of Vermandovillers (about two miles north of Chaulnes.)

In the course of the fighting today we captured on the two sides of the river about 2,900 prisoners, of whom thirty were officers. Three cannon, about thirty machine guns, and important material likewise remained in our hands.

On the right bank of the Meuse we continued to progress by the use of the grenade west of the Thiaumont work. The total number of prisoners taken by us this morning in the sector of Fleury was 300, including eight officers.

Aviation: Our bombing aeroplanes carried out numerous operations in the night of July 19-20. The stations at Thionville, Montmedy, Brisulles, and bivouacs near Axannes, (region of Verdun,) and the station at Roisel (region of Amiens) were bombarded with numerous projectiles. Another of our aeroplanes similarly dropped eight shells of large calibre on the military establishment at Lorrach, northeast of Basle.

The French afternoon report says:

On both sides of the Somme our infantry this morning attacked German positions and gained notable advantages. To the north of the Somme we captured enemy trenches from the Mamelon at Hardecourt as far as the river and carried our line clear to the east of Hardecourt along the railroad to the narrow road which runs from Combles to Clery. In this part of the battlefield we have thus far made 400 prisoners.

South of the Somme, between Barleux and Soyecourt, all the first line of enemy trenches fell into our hands.

In the Champagne we penetrated into a German trench to the north of

RUSSIAN SQUEEZE WORRIES BERLIN

Brusiloff Throwing Huge Masses of Troops on the Stokhod and Lipa Fronts.

GERMANS ATTACK FIERCELY

Operations in Galicia Hindered by Floods—Carpathian Battle in Full Swing.

LONDON, July 20. — According to Rome reports the violent Russian offensive has been resumed in the Carpathians, at Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski and in the Riga sector.

Unofficial dispatches from Petrograd say that the second stage of the battle for the possession of Kovel is continuing with extreme violence. General Brusiloff has brought up crushing forces from the Stokhod to the Lipa to attack the Austro-Germans, and anxiety as to their ability to withstand a continuance of the pressure is beginning to be reflected in the Berlin comments on the situation.

PETROGRAD, July 20.—Attempts by Teutonic forces to advance against the Russians in the region of the River Stokhod in Volhynia have been repulsed, the War Office announced today. Operations in Galicia are being notably affected by the overflow of the River Dniester, which is flooding large areas. The official communication this evening says:

At some places on the Dvina front there have been very heavy artillery duels. Artillery engagements also have occurred at several points in Volhynia. Enemy artillery has energetically bombarded our positions in the region of Zwenistoni, east of Gorohova, and our lines further southeast along the Lipa and the Styr Rivers.

Bombs Dropped on Hospital.

An earlier bulletin was worded as follows:

On July 18, seventeen enemy aeroplanes made a raid on the station at Zamirea, northeast of Baranovichi. Twenty-seven bombs were thrown upon the hospital and lazaretto. Three persons on the medical staff were killed and five other men injured. Of the patients in the hospital, two were killed and forty-three wounded.

In the region of the Stokhod the enemy tried to advance near the villages of Outnil and Arsonovitchi, but without result.

An advance of the enemy in the region of Zvinlatichi-Ellzarov, southeast of Gorokhov, was checked by us.

The overflow of the Dniester continues. Valleys situated in the neighborhood have been flooded through rivulets overflowing their banks. The slopes of the heights are so slippery that it is almost impossible to climb them. At many points bridges have been washed away.

An imperial ukase orders a special mobilization for the construction of defensive works and lines of communication in the region of the active armies of the whole male native population of the Province of Astrakhan, Siberia, the Island of Sakhalin, and Turkestan. The order includes males of from 19 to 43 years. The nomad populations are specially excepted.

Germans Attack Southwest of Lutsk.

BERLIN, July 20, (via London.)—Hard fighting has been resumed in Volhynia, southwest of Lutsk. German troops under General von Linsingen are on the aggressive here at some points and have succeeded in scoring advances. The Russians are bombarding the Teutonic lines along the lower Lipa with increasing intensity. The official state-

Continued on Page 2.

EARTH FLATTENED BY FRENCH SHELLS

German Officer Says They Lowered Its Level Till Somme's Waters Flowed In.

TELLS OF DAYS OF HORROR

Awful Havoc of Their Guns Fills Poilus with Elation and Certainty of Victory.

By GEORGES LE HIR,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY BEFORE PERONNE, July 18.—During the last few days I have traversed the whole ant heap, visited burrow after burrow, and everywhere have been amazed at the magnificent spirit of the men. While waiting for the assault the poilus are serious, or mad with enthusiasm, or serenely calm, never careless and laughing. No, it is their wonderful calm, their total freedom from nervousness or anxiety that strikes one most, and the secret of this calm is confidence—absolute, complete, spontaneous confidence begotten and fostered by the roar of our artillery. For by nothing so much as the thunder of our own cannonade is the infantryman's heart gladdened, his certainty of victory assured.

In the tumult of the French artillery the German response goes unnoticed. It is the "artillery preparation for attack" that is now in progress and that means that our soldiers can see around them in ruined trenches and upturn shelters that recently strong fortification constructed according to the most efficient principles of modern war.

The best possible evidence of our bombardment's success is given by a German who experienced it, a Bavarian First Lieutenant found this morning by a reconnoissance party near La Maisonnette. Evidently he had crawled forward from his own trenches when the French fire became unbearable, but he was so utterly unnerved that at first he was unable to speak coherently. His clothing was just a mass of mud and the contusions covering his body bore witness to the truth of his statement that he was frequently half buried by exploding shells. Later on, when he had recovered somewhat, he declared that he had been a student at Jena University and said in good French:

"My regiment was holding a strong system of trenches on the left bank of the Somme, just across from Péronne, near Four de Paris, bordering the Somme Canal. Our positions were dominated by the slopes of Biaches Plateau, where the French are now installed, and bounded on the other side by the impassible Somme marshes. For six days and nights we were exposed to the unremitting French cannonade. I had experienced bombardments before that. The smoke was so dense it was impossible to mark where the shells were falling. All we saw was a dark cloud interspersed with red, green, and yellow flashes.

"Once, just before twilight yesterday, there was a momentary lull and I caught a glimpse of our surroundings. The effect was extraordinary. The solid earth literally had sunk over a wide area, actually flattened, as with a gigantic hammer, by shells falling so continuously that the holes merged into one vast basin. A proof of the lowered level was that I perceived that water of the canal had filtered in and was forming a regular lagoon.

"I admit that as defensive works the trenches over which we worked so long and hard are now utterly useless. Our staff ought never to have sacri-

Continued on Page 2.

Auberive and took a number of prisoners.

In the Argonne the Germans attempted yesterday toward 7 o'clock a coup de main upon our small posts in the Bolante salient. After a lively hand grenade battle the enemy was repulsed.

Upon the left bank of the Meuse bombardment continued in the regions of Avaucourt and Chattancourt, together with hand grenade fighting on the slopes northeast of Hill 304.

On the right bank of the Meuse we made progress during the night west of the Thiaumont works. To the south of Fleury a powerfully fortified work held by the enemy was attacked and captured by our troops, who took prisoner several officers and 150 men.

In the region of the Somme a German aeroplane was brought down yesterday afternoon by one of our pilots, east of Peronne. Another enemy machine attacked by one of ours was brought to earth near Gremilly, in the Verdun region.

British Advance 1,000 Yards.

The official statement issued about midnight from British Headquarters in France, reads:

North of the Bazentin-Longueval line we advanced about 1,000 yards in the face of stubborn opposition.

Heavy fighting still continues in the northern outskirts of Longueval Village and in Delville Wood.

On the remainder of the main battlefront there is no change.

Yesterday our aeroplanes carried out successful bombing enterprises by day and night. Many tons of explosives were dropped with marked success on railway centres, enemy aerodromes and other important points. One hostile aeroplane was destroyed, several others were forced to the ground in a damaged condition.

Since July 16 four of our machines have failed to return to our lines.

The British statement of the afternoon follows:

At 2:50 o'clock in the afternoon in Delville Wood and Longueval we regained a little more ground. The struggle in these areas still continues.

North of our Longueval-Bazentin position we this morning pushed forward our line, capturing some prisoners and a gun.

East of the Leipsic redoubt our bombing parties made a substantial advance last night,

Elsewhere in the main battle area there has been only artillery fire since the last report, and no alterations in the positions already reported.

A captured diary belonging to a German commanding officer shows that in the fighting from July 1 to July 6 a Bavarian reserve regiment which was opposed to us at Montauban suffered 8,000 casualties out of a total strength of 3,500 men.

Another document shows that one battalion of the 190th Regiment lost 980 men out of 1,100, while the other two battalions of that regiment each lost more than half their effective strength.

Yesterday evening, south of Armentières, we carried out some important raids on a front of two miles in which Australian troops took part. About 140 German prisoners were captured.

Berlin Tells of Hard Attacks.

This is the text of the German official statement:

Between the sea and the Ancre there have been repeated vigorous firing and patrol enterprises.

Considerable British forces attacked our positions north and northwest of Fromelles. They were repulsed. Wherever they succeeded in penetrating our trenches they were ejected by counterattacks. We captured more than 300 prisoners, among them some officers.

On both sides of the Somme renewed fighting of a severe character is progressing. North of the river, after a strong attack, the British again penetrated Longueval and the Delville Farm. The enemy had withdrawn before our counterattack. He is still holding a portion of the village and the farm.

Early this morning, on the whole front from the Foureaux Wood to the Somme, Anglo-French attacks began. The first strong assault was broken. South of the river in the afternoon the French twice attacked unsuccessfully in the district of Belloy and this morning in the sector of Estrées and Soyecourt. Three attacks were sanguinarily repulsed. Also in a salient trench near Soyecourt the enemy was repulsed by bayonet fighting.

The enemy artillery is developing the greatest strength on both banks of the Somme.

On portions of the Champagne front there has been spasmodic, vigorous artillery activity. In the Argonne mining operations took place.

In the Meuse sector (Verdun front) there were no important events.

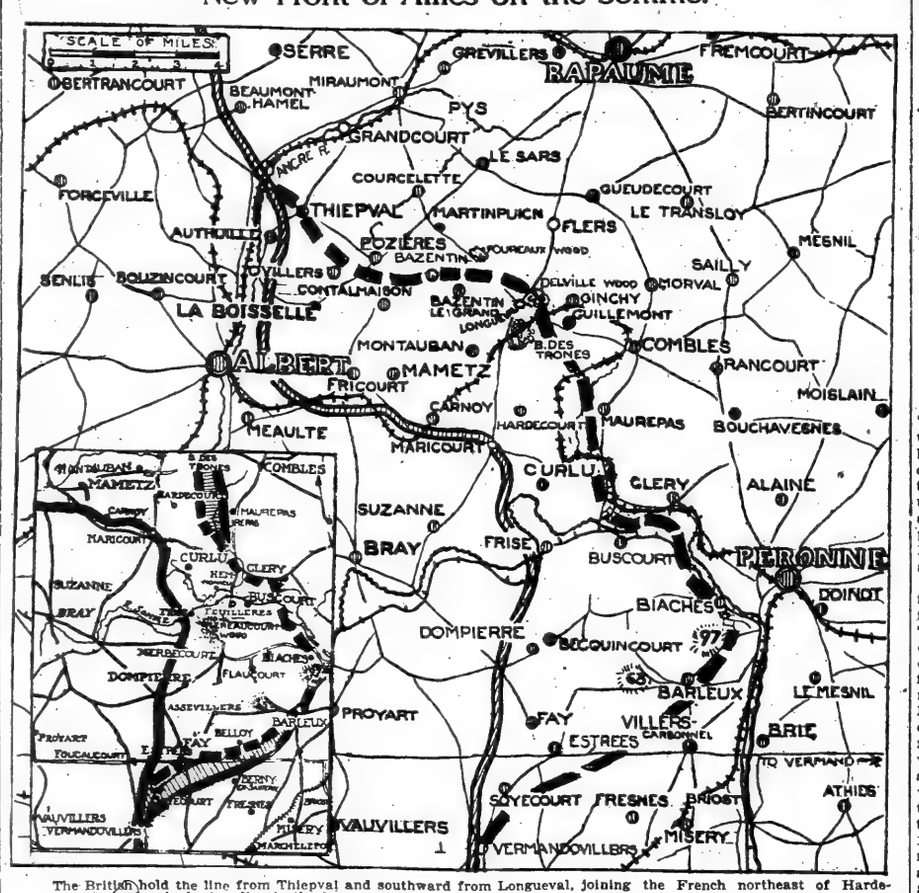
Successful German patrol enterprises were carried out on Combres Height.

Near Arras, Peronne, Blaches, and Vermand enemy aeroplanes were shot down, two of them by Lieutenants Wintgens and Hoehndorff. The Emperor has conferred the Order Pour le Merite upon Lieutenant Hoehndorff, who, as it is now stated, shot down a French biplane southeast of Peronne on July 13.

The Belgian communication says:

At various points on the Belgian front artillery actions developed today, particularly in the region of Dixmude and further to the south.

New Front of Allies on the Somme.



The British hold the line from Thiepval and southward from Longueval, joining the French northeast of Hardecourt, as shown by the broken line in the large map.

Yesterday's gains by the French are shown in the smaller map, in the shaded sections east of Hardecourt and at the southern end of the salient. The French have taken the Combles-Clery Railroad and first-line trenches over a wide front in the south.

AUSTRALIANS ATTACK IN A GREAT RAID

Carry Out New Kind of Manoeuvre While Allies Fight on the Somme.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 20, (via London, July 21.)—"The French are attacking." This was the message that the rapid fire of their 75's and the thunders of their heavy guns brought from the Valley of the Somme over the hills to the British lines.

After marking time while the British took the second line in front of them, the blue tide of French soldiers on the right of the British khaki advanced at dawn to play their part in the development of the Allied plans, and the people of the towns in the rear had the welcome news at luncheon hour that they were already in occupation of German trenches north of the Somme and had gained ground south of the Somme.

Meanwhile the Australians on a two-mile front in the Armentières-Neuve Chapelle region took part in the biggest trench raid ever undertaken, its extent making it a new departure. After cutting the wire by shellfire they rushed the German trenches, doing what damage they could by bombing and hand-to-hand fighting before retiring to their own trenches.

During the French attack the guns on both sides were untiringly busy. Having made Longueville and their position in Delville Wood secure, the British stormed the high wood, and in both these woods and the fields between the front and the village of Guillemont the Germans, massing fresh forces brought from Verdun since their whole tactical situation in the Somme region became endangered, resisted the British with the savage determination not to yield further high ground, which is nothing more than knolls and rolling farmland harrowed by shells and whipped by bullets, whose loss leaves command of the position to the British. The Germans are still bringing up guns, presumably from Verdun, and from the high woods to the Somme all day they seemed to be answering the preponderant British fire with all the power they had.

Among the British troops recently engaged are some units of the "bantams," England's little men five feet three inches in height and under, whom Lord Kitchener enlisted in special battalions. They went in with all the courage and pride of a corps of six-foot gamesmen and the audacity of the bantam cock, which is their symbol. When it comes to stalking a machine gun or swiping from a shell crater they are less exposed than men of ordinary height, and, as they say, a bullet they fire goes as far and is as deadly as one from a giant's rifle.

A captured diary from the 190th Regiment of the 185th German Division, which was rushed from the Champagne to the Somme July 2, shows that out of 1,100 men of one battalion 120 are left, and less than half the men of the other two battalions. The writer complains that this loss was suffered without the men really having ever been engaged face to face with the English, always having been caught by a concentration of shell fire or by flank infantry attacks.

BRITISH DEFEND BLACKLIST ORDER

Trade Official Holds Government Has a Right to Restrict Acts of Its Nationals.

HINT OF CABLE VIOLATIONS

Secret Codes Said to Have Been Used to Protect Firms That Had Broken Agreements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial criticising the action taken by the British Government in blacklisting American firms attracted considerable attention in official quarters here. The following statement was made to THE TIMES correspondent by an official in the Foreign Trade Department, which is the branch of the Foreign Office concerned with the statutory list:

"The first question is whether what the British Government has done is or is not a breach of international law. There is interference with the trade of certain American firms, but there is only so much interference as results from a prohibition of British subjects from trading with these firms. The British Government have not said, and obviously they could not say, that these firms shall not trade in America or with other countries. They have simply said our people shall not trade with these firms. I would quote on this point from Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American Ambassador on Feb. 16 last: 'His Majesty's Government readily admit the right of persons of any nationality resident in the United States to engage in legitimate commercial transactions with any other persons. They cannot admit, however, that this right can in any way limit the right of other Governments to restrict the commercial activities of their nationals in any manner which may seem desirable to them, by the imposition of prohibitions and penalties which are operative solely upon persons under their jurisdiction.'

"Apart from the question of international law there is a further question as to whether we have done something which is unreasonable, or should seem unjust. The old English definition of the word enemy was a person domiciled in enemy territory, and had as its obvious basis a desire only to hit at individuals in so far as they were in a position to help their belligerent State. Unfortunately, in modern conditions of commerce, credit and communication, a German firm in America can help Germany in many ways, at least as much, and sometimes more than a firm of the same standing in Germany. We do not criticise such firms for so doing, but it unreasonable that we should in these cases refuse to allow their available capital to be swelled, or their position to be maintained by trading with us? Is it unreasonable that we should say that if a firm is really out to help our enemies it shall not at the same time enjoy all the benefits of friendly commercial intercourse with our country?

"There is one other class not covered by what I have said; that is the cases of certain firm who have been blacklisted for using our cables contrary to the understandings on which we allow these to be used during war time. For instance, by the use of secret code or by lending their names to cover firms from whom cable facilities have been withdrawn. If a firm breaks an understanding on which the British Government allow the concession of the use of the cables in war time is it unreasonable that the British Government should say for the continuance of the war you shall not trade with us?"

BARS BLACKLISTED FIRMS.

Royal Dutch Mail Steamship Company Won't Take Their Goods.

Announcement was made yesterday by Funch, Edye & Co. of the Produce Exchange, agents for the Royal Dutch Mail Steamship Company, running vessels to the West Indies, that they would not accept any freight from shippers who were on the British blacklist or take cargo for consignees who were on it.

The statement was made by a member of the firm in answer to a rumor in shipping circles that Funch, Edye & Co. had refused cargo offered by a blacklisted firm to be shipped on the steamship Commewijne, sailing for the West Indies on July 29.

POLK TAKES UP BLACKLIST.

Acting Secretary of State Discusses It with British Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, has taken up informally with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, the status of American firms and individuals whose names have been placed on the British blacklist and with which all British subjects have been forbidden to trade.

It has been indicated for the British Government that the Enemy Trading act is being enforced with discrimination so far as it affects neutrals, and that the only American firms covered by the blacklist are those whose names were in the list of eighty-four firms and individuals made public in London several days ago. The British Ambassador's information is that the published list of the blacklisted Americans is complete and that there is no foundation for the statement that 8,000 American firms are on the blacklist. The State Department has been informed by the British Ambassador that there are only eighty-four firms "domiciled" in America on the blacklist.

The State Department is assembling data with a view to making formal representations to the British Government. But the note of protest will not be drafted until State Department officials have ascertained all the facts in the situation.

Chevalier von Rappard, the Minister from the Netherlands, called at the State Department today for an informal conference with Mr. Polk regarding the blacklist. It is understood that the purpose of the visit was to ascertain what action would be taken by the United States for the protection of American commerce from the consequences of blacklisting. He was informed that while this Government was carefully considering the matter, it had not reached any decision as to the form of action to be taken. There is a British Government blacklist of firms domiciled in the Netherlands with whom British subjects are forbidden to trade. The Dutch Government has been making diplomatic representations in protest against this action, but without favorable results.

Californians Protest Blacklist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to Secretary Lansing today protesting against the British trading blacklist. A protest also was sent to Senator James D. Phelan and the United States Chamber of Commerce. A San Francisco grain and commission firm was included in the American firms on the list.

BRETONS WIN FAME IN SOMME BATTLES

French Official Observer Praises Elderly Men — Reviews Success Thus Far.

PARIS, July 20.—A notable tribute to the fighting abilities of the elderly Breton troops is given by the French official observer at the battle of the Somme.

"These Breton reservists," says the report, "dashed at the Germans with the spirit of young men. Many times in this war they have distinguished themselves, but it was difficult to imagine that these men of such calm aspect could transform themselves into impetuous troopers and rush at the enemy with all the fire of youth. The extraordinary resources of their temperament had not been fully realized before.

"The General in Chief already had declared that these men had proved there is no difference between the regulars and the reservists. This is shown by the fact that these veterans marched like the recruits of the youngest class. At 9 o'clock they started forward singing the 'Marseillaise' and at 9:30 o'clock they dashed to the attack with their sections aligned as though on dress parade."

The official report lays stress on the complexity of the preparations for a military operation on a grand scale, exceeding in its multiplicity of detail that of the largest industrial enterprise. Besides the plan of attack and the choice of the battleground, an estimate of the number of effectives is necessary. There are also a hundred contributory details to be studied, such as the enemy's system of defense, the placing of artillery in co-ordinating relation, the building of roads, bridges, and ferries where none existed before, and the accumulation of material, munitions, and stores. The observer says that the preparations of this character for the present operation along the Somme took four months.

After the enemy's front had been cleared of observation balloons and aircraft, French aeroplanes made a complete photographic survey of the whole front every day, so that each evening a map was drawn showing the state of the enemy's trenches and the progress made in their destruction. The result of the artillery fire was checked up carefully every hour, and it was a principle not to start an infantry attack except on favorable ground. Every variety of gun has its special work to do. Some sweep away the barbed wire, others destroy trenches, and still others deal with the assemblages of enemy troops.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The French have improved the period of comparative quiet on the Somme front to prepare for a yet stronger blow than any they have delivered so far against the German lines. Yesterday morning the storm broke. Both to the north and the west of the river their infantry pounded their way in one of the most important gains of the recent fighting. There is a small railroad, presumably narrow gauge and of comparative recent construction, running through Peronne northward, passing through the village of Clery, and, after passing westward for about a mile and a half, curves eastward to Combles. It was toward this road that the French drive was particularly directed.

The French had a double object in view. Not only was the railroad of importance locally, but it was also important, and much more so than the railroad, to link up with the British line which had been pushed eastward past Waterlot farm. The French movement started from Hardecourt, on the north, and Curlu and Hem, on the south. Both flanks advanced simultaneously and both made material gains. The line from Hardecourt to Clery was almost entirely straightened out, doing away with the big bend to the westward that had been created as a result of the unequal advance of the British and French in the former fighting.

By this move the French have paved the way for a still further advance by simultaneously threatening three towns. Guillemont is now almost entirely surrounded. When this town goes, and it seems inevitable that it will fall into the hands of the French at the next push, the last curve in the line between Ginchy and the Somme is straightened out. Combles, an important road crossing, is in their immediate front, and bears the same relation to the front north of the Somme that Poxières does to the section of the front in which the British are fighting. Not only does the railroad from Peronne circle the city, but crossroads enter it from all directions. It is being used, or rather was being used, by the Germans as a distributing point for supplies, and exerted an influence over a small sector of the battle area. Though not yet in French hands, its usefulness to the Germans is already destroyed by reason of its now being under direct artillery fire.

The continued small advances in this section are making it harder and harder for the Germans to counterattack successfully. There is but little danger in a salient if it is on a broad front. Only when the front is narrow, so that the sides may be crushed in, is the element of great danger present. This was the case with the salient which the French had pushed into the German front just as it was with the Russian salient at Lutsk. And just as at Lutsk, where the Russians straightened out their lines by breaking through on the Styr front, the French have eliminated their danger by linking up their lines with those of the British.

The significant fact in all this is, however, the fact that the gains are continuous and in spite of the fact that the progress of the offense has warned Germany that the matter is a serious and a sustained offense, Germany is unable to impose a serious check on the advance. It is the advantage of attacking on many points at once so that the advantage of operating on interior lines is neutralized. The French want Peronne. It is necessary if they expect to go beyond the Somme line and they cannot get it from the west by direct attack. They can get it by a flanking movement and that is what the attack north of the river means. It still has some little distance to go and at the present rate of progress it will be some time before it is reached, but the steady creep of the French lines which the Germans seem unable to stop is bringing them nearer and nearer to the point where a direct assaut on the city can be profitably made.

The French are now but four kilometers from the national highway between Peronne and Bapaume. The way is over an open level country without a natural defensive position. To cut this road which though not a railroad is of primary importance to the German transport service, is to embarrass the German forces between the Somme and a line through Combles to the point where supplies will be a matter of the greatest difficulty. The entire move is directed eventually at Bapaume no matter how many intermediate steps may have to be made. The best way to reach Bapaume is at the highway from Peronne.

In addition to their gains, the French are making the Germans extend their lines further and further through the deepening of the salient which begins just south of Arras. This naturally reduces the number of men per mile in the German line. It likewise, of course, has the same effect on the French and British, but as they have greatly superior numbers, it is a matter of small importance.

The French attack to the south of the river also met with some measure of success and for the first time showed an indication of extending their gains in this direction. Here also there is a railroad problem involved and in this case a more important railroad than that through Clery and Combles. This is the road from Chaulnes to Peronne. By striking directly east from Barleux it is reasonable to suppose that by steady steps the French could reach the river at a point opposite Brie. Instead of doing so, however, they have adopted the more ambitious plan of extending their line toward this railroad and when they have gone south far enough, to cross eastward to the river. The river in this case is a two sides barrier. It will slow up and probably stop for some time the French advance. This is inevitable in the face of the German defense. On the other hand, once it is reached by the French it will be equally difficult for the Germans to attack and drive the French back. Therefore when the French have taken this line, they can rest free from all danger of a counterattack against any part of the line from Clery to the southernmost point at which their line rests on the river. They will then be free to move still further south as opportunity offers.

From their present line to the river is also entirely open, there being not even a small patch of woods on which the German can hang a defense. The terrain also is favorable. From the French position the ground slopes down to the river, permitting the French to move down hill and compelling the Germans to come up to them. In addition, the Germans are under the moral disadvantage of feeling continually that the river is at their back, and that sooner or later they are apt to be driven across under the fire of the French artillery.

The history of this offensive has shown that the French and the British are good for several days' fighting before a lull is enforced by temporary exhaustion of the immediate supply of shells. In the present case, inasmuch as the French have had a long time to prepare for this last effort, there will probably be no exception to the rule now. We may, therefore, look to the next few days to bring further interesting developments on this front.

On the British front the German counterthrust has been very effectually answered. The ground that was lost to the Germans on Wednesday was retaken, thus establishing the British more firmly than ever on the Bapaume Plateau. There is also considerable promise here. With the British drawn up to the French, intercommunication on short lines is greatly facilitated and greater co-operation made possible.

One thing has become certain. But a few days ago the London press was still somewhat doubtful whether it was really the intention of the western Allies to continue their offensive or whether it was not another case of such a thrust as was made in Champagne or in Artois, only somewhat later and more prolonged. The dissimilarity between the two is becoming daily more apparent. The Allies are engaged in a serious offensive movement which is far from being at an end. It may not end the war. In fact, it very probably will not. But it will put a great dent in the German lines, recover part of France, and open the way for a more sustained blow later.

LONDONERS CAUGHT IN A DEATH TRAP

City Men Pay Heavy Penalty for Swift Advance Into Foe's Trenches.

CUT OFF BY BARRAGE

Unable to Get Help or Retire—Little Group Makes a Brave Stand Against Heavy Odds.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 19.—In our great attack of July 1 some of the London battalions again showed very fine courage and most self-sacrificing devotion to duty in the hours of supreme ordeal. They broke the German line, and when ill luck beset them on either side so that they found themselves in utterly untenable positions, with heavy losses, they held on stubbornly against the enemy's counterattack, and suffered all that war can make men suffer with stoic endurance.

These men belonged to old volunteer regiments, famous, in times of peace when once a year the young city clerks and professional men took a fortnight's leave at Easter for manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain, but even when the volunteers changed their form into Territorials and were tightened up in discipline, no man guessed that before a year or two had passed the Queen's Westminsters would be fighting through hellfire in France, or that "the old vics" the Queen Victoria Rifles—would be smashing through the German barbed wire under machine gun fire, or that the Rangers and the London Rifle Brigade and the London Scottish would be crossing ground strewn with dead and wounded in a storm of high explosives. Punch made funny pictures about this amateur soldiering. The "Terriers" were not thought to count for much by military critics who had seen service in South Africa. Well, in this war the territorial infantry and territorial gunners have counted for a great deal and during these last few days they proved themselves once again great soldiers.

When the four leading battalions left the trenches near Gommecourt at 7:30 after the great bombardment of German positions they had a long way to go before they reached the enemy's front lines. No Man's Land was a broad stretch of ground, 400 yards across in some parts, and no less than 200 yards at the narrowest point, but they advanced behind dense, smokelike clouds, which rolled steadily toward the German trenches and kept down the machine gunners in their dugouts.

Unlike the experience of most of our men in other parts of the line, they escaped lightly from the machine gun fire, and their chief risk was from the barrage of shell fire which the enemy flung across No Man's Land with some intensity. But the Londoners started forward to this line of high explosives and went on and through at a quick pace in open order. The men fell across the open ground, caught by flying bits of shell or buried by great bursts of high explosives which opened up the earth, but the others did not look back, afraid to weaken themselves by the sight of their stricken comrades, and, at a great pace, half walking and half running, reached the German line. It was no longer a system of trenches—it was a sea of earth, with solid waves.

But many of the dugouts still stood. They were full of Germans, for the line was strongly held and many of these men came up with the machine guns and bombs to resist the attack. But the Londoners sprang upon them, swept over them and captured the front network of trenches with amazing speed, not like steady going business, slow and deliberate. The quick mind of the Londoner man spurred him to quick action. He did not linger to collect souvenirs or chat with the English speaking Germans.

The London Scottish were racing forward on the right with their brown kilts swinging across the broken ground, but the officers kept their heads and as much order as possible at such a time. They held back enough men to clear the dugouts and collect the prisoners—the best kind of souvenirs, 200 of them captured in dugouts and sent back over the place that had been No Man's Land and now for a time was ours.

At least 200 came back, but there were many more who never got back, though they started on the journey under armed guard. The enemy's artillery was increasing the density of the barrage upon our old front line trenches and the ground in front of it. He made a wall of high explosives through which no living thing could pass. Escorts and their prisoners tried to pass and failed. The machine gunners must have seen their gray-clad men going back, but they obeyed the laws of war, because if they passed back other British soldiers could pass forward, and it was for the guns to stop them. At the time the London men were fighting forward they did not think of the barrage behind them; they were eager to get on, to be quick over the first part of their business before taking breath for the next. In less than the time it has taken me to write this narrative, No Man's Land had been taken, the prisoners collected and sent back, and the German strongholds and redoubts behind the first system of trench work seized by the London regiments.

It would have taken them longer to walk from Charing Cross to St. Paul's Churchyard, with no Germans in the way. It was the quickest bit of work that has been done by any freemen of the city. Riflemen had swarmed into the strong point on the left, knocking out the machine guns, and on the right the Londoin Scottish were holding a strong redoubt in a very ugly corner of the grounds. Everything had been won that London had been asked to win.

Before some hours passed, these London soldiers knew they were in a death trap and cut off from escape. Owing to the great strength of the enemy to the right and left of the position, where they had concentrated masses of guns and where the ground was more difficult to carry, the troops on either side of the Londoners, in spite of heroic courage and complete self-sacrifice, had not advanced so far. The Londoners, therefore, thrust forward a salient into the German lines and were inclosed by the enemy. Behind them, on the way to their own lines, the enemy's barrage was steadily becoming more violent. Having stopped other attacks to the north and south, he was now able to concentrate the fire of his guns upon the ground in the London area, and by early afternoon he had smashed our trenches and communication trenches, while still flinging out a line of high explosives to prevent supports coming up to the men who were in the captured salient. They were cut off and had no other means of rescue but their own courage.

Desperate efforts were made by their comrades behind to send up supplies of ammunition and other means of defense. Carrying parties attempted again and again to cross No Man's land, but suffered heavy casualties. As the day lengthened the enemy organized a series of counterattacks. Their grenadiers showed great courage and daring, working down their communication trenches under heavy fire from our artillery and even crossing on the top of trenches in small groups until they were close enough for bomb throwing. Other parties came down on the left of the Londoners from a northern position, and from this direction, also, a very heavy machine gun fire began to enfilade our riflemen.

On the right the London Scottish were holding on to their redoubt building barricades and beating off the German bombers, but as the hours passed ammunition became scarce. Our supplies of bombs were almost exhausted, here and there quite exhausted. The London men went about collecting German bombs, and for some time these served, but not enough could be found to maintain an effective fire. The position became more ugly, but the men did not lose heart.

In those bad hours there were many men who showed qualities of courage and were great Captains, whatever their rank. One officer, to mention only one, was splendid when things were at the worst. He had taken command of his company when his senior officer was killed in the first assault, and kept his men in good heart so that they could organize the defense against the enemy's counterattacks. They were surrounded by German grenadiers and suffered heavily from artillery, machine gun, and sniping fire. The number of wounded increased steadily. The bombing party flung all their bombs and then had empty hands and were hopeless. Not many rounds of ammunition were left for the riflemen.

After that there would be no defense. But the officer would not give way to hopelessness. He rallied six or seven good men about him and ordered the others to retreat with the wounded and take their chance across No Man's Land while he put up a last fight.

With his small band he held on still until all but two of his men were killed. He was the last to leave, and by a miracle of luck came back to his own lines unwounded, except for a few scars and scratches.

It was impossible to stay in most parts of the captured position, because the enemy was gathering weight and numbers, and the fire from the artillery, machine guns, bombs, and rifles was too intense and deadly. Gradually the men withdrew, straggling back across No Man's Land, which was still under great shellfire, so that the way of escape was full of peril. This ground was strewn with our wounded, and up in the captured trenches, now abandoned, other wounded lay in places where it was difficult to find them because of the tumbled earth, full of shell pits. It was the turn of the stretcher bearers, and they worked with great courage, and here one must pay tribute to the enemy.

"We had white men against us," said one of the officers, "and they let us get in our wounded without hindrance as soon as the fight was over."

It is only fair to say they acted with humanity, and one wishes they would not use such means of destruction as those newly invented by chemists with devilish cruelty. Their soldiers are better than their scientists, and in this case, at least, they remembered the spirit of chivalry.

WON'T LET DEPUTIES CONTROL FRENCH ARMY

Premier Insists That Only the Government Has Right to Give Orders.

PARIS, July 20.—The question as to the extent of parliamentary collaboration in the conduct of the war was again discussed in the Chamber of Deputies today.

Commenting on the report submitted by Deputy Tardieu as to the powers hitherto granted parliamentary war committees, Premier Briand, while desiring fraternal collaboration between Parliament and the Government, objected to it as between Parliament and the chief command. Only the Government, he said, could collaborate with the latter. The Government was the executive, and as such was controlled by Parliament. The Government would facilitate that control, but would not allow encroachment on its domain. Parliament had the right of inspection, but had no right to give orders.

"In short," said the Premier, "the Government controls the military operations and the Command in Chief, while the Chamber controls the acts of the Government."

HOLLWEG DEFENDED BY GERMAN WRITER

Friedrich Naumann Reminds Critics the Chancellor Is Trusted by the Kaiser.

IS THE BUTT OF CALUMNY

Hungary, France, and Britain Cited as Examples of Internal Unity Essential in War.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 20.—Friedrich Naumann, a well-known writer and member of the Reichstag, rallies to the defence of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg in an article in the Tageblatt today, which is all the more remarkable, as he belongs to the party which is commonly held responsible for a great deal of the agitation against the Chancellor.

"One does not bother a Captain on his bridge while he is battling with a storm," he says. "One does not worry a chauffeur while his auto is taking a difficult curve, nor does one molest a physician while he is performing an operation. One respects all responsible and perilous work. But the Chancellor, who is bearing the greatest and weightiest responsibility of all is constantly being irritated and meddled with by narrow-minded, malicious agitation in the midst of a world war. People who cannot possibly have the faintest idea of the labor and technique of his task spread the idea that he does not suffice for his office, that he does not rise to the great responsibility of the hour. They seem to think Schmidt or Mueller would immediately make a better job of it.

"This spectacle must fill one with anger against the band of mischief-makers dragging down a trustworthy statesman who today needs more than ever the backing of the whole nation. Granted even the extenuating circumstance of well-meaning and lack of knowledge, their conduct in these critical times remains inexcusable. No General commanding a division, no smaller chief of a Government department would be treated in such a fashion.

"While there is a plan and a leader during a war they must be followed and obeyed. Such is war. Hungary offers the fine example of Count Tisza's adversaries flocking to his banner. France seems determined to stick to Briand, despite many grave objections. England renounces all political traditions for the sole purpose of avoiding a change of Government. While this world war teaches discipline to nations accustomed to quick changes in the upper ranks of their Governments our own organized people become a prey to unrest and some among us are searching for reasons to bring about a political upheaval the consequences of which will be much graver than they imagine today.

"An excuse put forward for this deplorable conduct is that were the censorship abolished the opposition's methods would be different. But I ask, is it really necessary at the most critical period of the war to enforce the Chancellor's condemnation at any price? What has he done, what neglected, that deserves such treatment? One is bewildered, shocked and frightened at the distorted pictures of the Chancellor's activity which is revealed by many hostile minds.

"They charge that for personal reasons, or out of pure malicioiusness, or on account of doctrinary reasons he does not permit the war against England to be prosecuted as vigorously as would be possible. It is also said his demands at the conclusion of peace would not suffice for the future protection of Germany's frontiers. It would be owing to him if so much blood had been shed vainly. In a word he is accused of displaying timid anxiety amid a heroic nation prepared for every sacrifice.

"I have heard all these accusations from honest people, good patriots, who by maliciously distorted and forged accounts of the Chancellor's actions have been led to believe themselves victims of a traitorous conspiracy. What must have been the awful effect of the poison instilled into such minds if they can ignore the fact that this same Chancellor is still the Kaiser's trusted adviser and is left by him in undisputed conduct of the country's affairs? The Chancellor may consider himself in the class of his great predecessor, Bismarck, who also had enemies who knew his business much better than he did himself. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg has a great many true friends among the German people who prefer him to anybody else because they believe in him more than in some one else who would rise by dubious agitation."

OPPOSITION TO HOLLWEG.

Ultra-Nationalists Dissatisfied, but Socialists Support Him.

BERLIN, June 10, (correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Reichstag session just closed was marked by interesting developments in the relations between the Government and the various political parties. One result was to bring out more sharply than hitherto the opposition of the Conservatives to Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg.

The loyalty with which the Socialists have stood by the Government and helped to fight the country's battles has been more than once recognized by Bethmann Hollweg in his speeches in the Reichstag, and he has clearly admitted this fact must lead to some political readjustments after the war is over. This has never pleased the Conservatives. But the Chancellor has gone on his way making friends of the Socialists and inviting their support for Government measures. The Conservatives looked on coldly at all this, for they saw that their best argument for keeping the Government rigidly conservative was being wrested from their hands.

Besides this, the Conservatives have taken offense at the Government's taxation policy. They are fully committed to the view that the empire must collect its revenue through indirect taxation, like customs duties and internal revenue taxes of various kinds.

RUSSIAN SQUEEZE WORRIES BERLIN

Continued from Page 1.

ment on the operations issued today follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—The enemy yesterday resumed attacks during the afternoon on both sides of the road from Ekau to Kekkau, (southeast of Riga,) but was unsuccessful. He only increased his great losses. Strong reconnaissances by Russian patrols were everywhere repulsed.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—Russian attacks in the district of Skrobowa, (Baronivichi region,) following upon vigorous hand grenading, were completely repulsed.

Army group of General von Linsingen.—In the bend of the Stokhod, north of Sokul, Austro-Hungarian troops made a brief assault, ejected the Russians from advanced lines and returned to their positions according to their plan.

TEUTON LOSSES BEFORE KOVEL

Were Estimated at Between 75,000 and 100,000 in Ten Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 21.—The London Times publishes the following from its correspondent on the Kovel front, dated July 13:

"According to prisoners, the enemy's losses, including prisoners, during the last ten days have been extremely heavy. If I estimated them between 75,000 and 100,000 this would probably be no exaggeration."

THINK FOE DEMORALIZED.

Russians Impressed by Nature of Victories in Volhynia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—One fact of exceptional value has come to light with the latest batch of prisoners. It tells plainly that the Germans on the Russian front are now stretched beyond the limits of orderly military organization.

Among the 13,000 prisoners taken on the southern face of General Brusiloff's northern salient, we are now officially informed that there were Germans wearing uniforms of most widely varied descriptions. I gather that to military mind this is the most important intelligence received for a long time past. It indicates not merely that German armies in this region were overthrown, but that the military organization of those armies is approaching the final breakup.

Another extremely significant fact pointing in the same direction is the official statement that not only were heavy and light batteries captured intact, but some of the heavy guns were actually used against their late owners during the course of the fight. These heavy guns have a range of eight miles and never, therefore, were anywhere near the fighting line. Their capture indicates a deep and demoralizing penetration of the enemy's positions always, but their capture in a condition to be turned upon the foe indicates something more.

General Brusiloff's grand push with its double flank success is making solid progress, and we await great news from hour to hour.

EXPECT YEAR OF WAR YET.

Russians Point Out Retreat Will Make Germans Stronger.

LONDON, Friday, July 21.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent, while exulting in the success of the Russian push, declares that experts in Petrograd believe that final victory over Germany may yet be a year or more distant, adding:

"The German grows stronger as the circumference of the defense contracts, and he will probably be strongest when once more driven back upon his admirable home railway system.

"There is still a school of experts which believes that the Germans should be encouraged to attack by steadily retreating before them, as no form of fighting nowadays costs so dearly as attack. Wellington's victories in Europe, Waterloo particularly, were won by retreat.

"But this scheme is impossible at present, owing to the fact that Western Europe goes to pieces morally at the very thought of retreat. This is unfortunate, for retirement is every whit as legitimate a military move as advance, especially in such a war as the present, where victory in the old sense is impossible."

EARTH FLATTENED BY FRENCH SHELLS

Continued from Page 1.

ficed men in such a position. We cannot withstand your bombardment. We die and die uselessly.

"Imagine my deep trench transformed into shapeless earth heaps, then into gluey mud as the canal waters flowed in. Vainly we tried to dig new holes for shelter. At every moment shrieks or stifled groans marked another comrade torn by an explosion or suffocating in that horrible mass. After a time we ceased all effort and abandoned ourselves hopelessly to our fate.

"Last night was a never-ending agony. Only the dead were happy. The few that survived envied their escape. At last in the morning our tiny band mustered up courage to confront death by your fusillade in preference to the slow horrors of suffocation. Painfully, inch by inch, we crawled forward toward your trenches. All idea of fighting had left us long before. We were just miserable wretches whose only impulse was mortal fear. How desperate was our choice is shown by the fact that I alone got through alive. Even now I can hardly believe it. It is incredible that a man should endure so much and still be living."

It is on hearing such tales from the enemy that one comes to appreciate fully the heroism of the French defenders of Verdun.

10,000 More Canadians Ready.

OTTAWA, July 20. — Ten thousand Canadian soldiers are to proceed overseas soon, it was announced at the Militia Department today. The necessary arrangements have been completed to obtain ships. The units going include seven battalions from Camp Borden and three from Niagara.

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HOW BRITAIN BALKED A HOLY WAR IN 1914

Quick Action in Mesopotamia Averted a Great Disaster, Says the Marquis of Crewe.

LIGHT ON THE DARDANELLES

Premier Asquith Consents to an Inquiry Into the Campaigns in the East.

LONDON, July 20.—The Government has consented to the demand for investigations of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamian campaigns which were asked for in motions Sir Edward Carson had given notice he would offer in the House of Commons and which Baron Wemyss gave notice of in the House of Lords today.

Replying to denunciations of the Mesopotamia campaign by Lord Wemyss, the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, said that in the critical moments of August, 1914, it was imperative for Great Britain to reassert her paramount position in the Persian Gulf and prevent the declaration of a holy war.

"Our presence there," he continued, "I believe, saved the empire from the approach of a great disaster. We had to consider the great Moslem population of Africa, also, and if we had not shown our strength Islam as a whole might have been deflected against us."

He referred to the difficulties confronting the Indian Government and said that from December, 1914, to September following there had been no fewer than seven separate attacks, some of a very formidable character, on India's northwest frontier, and contended that before passing final judgment on the Indian officials it would be necessary to consider the particular system of military organization there.

Lord Crewe then made a statement similar to that of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons.

Lord Cromer, who followed, admitted that the Marquis of Crewe's statement changed the aspect of the debate. He did not desire to stir the embers of the controversy of a few years ago, he said. He thought Kitchener had made a mistake in the military changes he had introduced in India, and, while it would be a great exaggeration to say that the misfortune of the Mesopotamia campaign was the outcome of these changes, he could not help thinking that they largely contributed to that misfortune.

In response to many questions as to whether matters were now satisfactory, Earl Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, read an official dispatch testifying that everything possible was being done in connection with the Mesopotamia campaign.

Before Sir Edward Carson's motion was moved Premier Asquith said he recognized that there was widespread genuine anxiety regarding these campaigns, and deprecating any debate which might give an impression that the country was in any way divided, the Government thought it right to institute two separate inquiries into the campaigns. The Government had no desire to conceal the past shortcomings of the arrangements in Mesopotamia, he said, nor to shield those responsible.

In expressing satisfaction with the Government's position, he said he hoped the Government was satisfied everything possible was being done to remedy what seemed to have been a very disastrous state of afairs in Mesopotamia.

David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, gave a long explanation of the Mesopotamian difficulties, which he said, had arisen largely through the peculiar relations existing between the Government in Indian and the home authorities. Thus, he said, while the construction of river steamers and river William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, directed the military operations, the Indian Government supplied the forces, and the Commander in Chief in India was responsible for the supplies. Every requisition made on the War Office for aid for the sick and wounded and for transport had been honored, the Secretary asserted.

A new arrangement had been made with the Indian Government, Mr. Lloyd George said, by which India would remain the main base of the forces, which would continue to be administered by the Commander in Chief in India and by which the latter would now receive instructions from and be responsible to the Army Council in regard to matters of personnel and supplies and would be assisted by such officers as the Army Council felt it desirable to appoint. Thus General Robertson and the Army Council would be responsible for supplies and transport as well as for the direction of operations.

The Secretary for War said he understood there had been ample supplies and that it was mainly the transport system which had broken down. Orders, he said, had been given in England for the craft of all kinds, and arrangements had been made for the construction of a light railway along a portion of the line of communication. The Secretary said he desired to point out that General Robertson, who was not responsible for the inception of either of these campaigns, and, therefore, had no motive to shield himself, had agreed with the Army Council that it was against public interest to publish papers dealing with the campaign. There ought to be, Mr. Lloyd George declared, no difficulty in finding four or five men who could be trusted with the most confidential information.

The first duty, the speaker said, was to put things right, and the second was to fix the responsibility for any negligence or incapacity. It was important, he said, that the inquiry should not delay action, and Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped the House would pass the bill sanctioning the inquiry on Monday.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, also spoke, mainly to defend the Indian Government from the charge of having financially starved the Mesopotamia expedition, which charge, he said, was unfounded. Mr. Chamberlain also reminded the House of India's valuable contributions and aid in the war quite apart from the Mesopotamia expedition.

THIS YEAR—COLORADO.

Send the family to Colorado for the Summer—you can join them later on. Low fares. Superior service. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238-C Broadway.—Advt.

CAPTURE OF VILLA REPORTED NEAR

Story Persists That Carranza Troops Know Bandit's Haunt, Despite Obregon Denial.

RUMORS ARE CONFLICTING

Villa Led Recent Attack on Parral, El Paso Hears—Report That He Has Taken Torreon Doubted.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 20.—Francisco Villa was at Inde, seventy-five miles southeast of Parral and on the road toward Torreon, last Monday, an American merchant of Parral stated upon his arrival here today. The merchant said the bandit raided a ranch at Cuevos the same day.

Villa was in the recent Parral fight in person, the American merchant declares. The merchant's freight hauler, who had been sent to Ocampo to deliver goods, was captured by Villa and forced to drive a wagon loaded with ammunition and supplies back to Parral. The teamster knew Villa, having served with him in the Madero campaign. He said Villa rode in a carriage a greater part of the distance between Ocampo and Parral, and when he walked used a crutch made out of the limb of a tree. He said that Villa was able to ride short distances on horseback, but that the pain of his injured leg would grow too much for him after he had ridden a few miles and he would be forced to reoccupy his carriage, an ancient vehicle which he had commandeered. The bullet wound was in the left leg, just below the knee; the wagoner saw a doctor dress it the day preceding the Parral attack.

Villa had 500 men in his main command on the march to Parral, having sent Colonel Urriti with 250 men to the north of Parral with orders to attack from that direction while Villa attacked from the south. General Ernesto Garcia went out with a single machine gun and 500 troops to meet the Villistas from the north. The fighting started at noon and continued until dark. Villa did not appear from the south so Urriti retreated.

Villa, because of the slow time made by his carriage did not reach Parral until the next morning. He attacked from the south, expecting Urriti to attack from the opposite side of the town. He did not know, of course, that Urriti had been defeated. Villa and his men were forced to return south. The teamster said Villa had grown a heavy black beard, looked much older, and was leaner.

General Garcia, the commander at Parral, who defeated Villa, is now in pursuit of the bandit with 1,500 cavalry, the merchant reported. It is to be a grudge fight if they meet, as Villa on his retreat from Parral killed General Garcia's son and brother-in-law. General Garcia asked for the cavalry and as soon as they arrived from Jiminez started after Villa. Infantry and cavalry troops have also been started northwest from Gomez Palacio in pursuit of Villa.

The American merchant also brought a story of the defeat and death of General Ignacio Ramos and his force at Jiminez by Francisco Villa, according to the story, sent word to General Ramos at Jiminez that he wished to surrender and help fight the Americans. He asked for a safe conduct through the Carranza lines. General Ramos, taking him at his word, went to sign the necessary papers. When Villa saw the small number of Ramos's force he opened fire and killed Ramos and part of his 200 men.

In addition, reports were circulated tonight in Juarez that the Carranza garrison at Torreon, Durango, 130 miles south of Parral, capitulated today to the main Villa band, led by the bandit chieftain. The rumors had it that Villa, riding in a coach with a crutch at his side, went into the town and received the surrender of the Government commander. Neither General Francisco Gonzales, the Juarez commander, nor General Bell, the commandant here, were inclined to place any credence in the story.

Immediate Capture Predicted.

GALVESTON, Texas., July 20.—The capture of Francisco Villa by Carranza cavalry is momentarily expected, according to a cablegram received today by Juan A. Mateos, Mexican Consul here. The message said that a Villa messenger, captured yesterday by Carranza troops, had revealed Villa's whereabouts and that a force of cavalry had been sent to capture the bandit leader. The supposed whereabouts of Villa was not given in the dispatch, but it is reported to be in the State of Chihuahua, not far from Chihuahua City.

The messenger said Villa was ill and seeking medical aid.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, July 20.—With his followers scattered into small groups Villa, accompanied only by a bodyguard of six men, is making for the mountains of Durango, according to a report received here today at military headquarters. General Trevino, in charge of operations, announced that this news came from General Larrenga at Tepehuana. The message stated that Government troops under General Matias Ramos were following a hot trail after Villa, while General Larreaga was moving up with reinforcements. He hopes to overtake Ramos by tomorrow.

Villa is said to be leading the flight, getting a good start on his followers. General Larreaga expressed the opinion that the bandit intended to go into hiding until the hunt blew over. Today General Trevino reiterated his purpose of pursuing the bandits to extermination.

Practically all merchants here closed their doors today, asserting that they could no longer continue to do business at a profit at the silver exchange rate fixed by the authorities. Francisco Trevino, Civil Governor of Chihuahua, called a mass meeting at which the merchants appointed a committee to place their complaints before the National Monetary Commission in Mexico City. Pending a decision from the commission, the shops must remain open, the Governor ordered.

MEXICO CITY, July 20.—General Obregon, the War Minister, denied today that Francisco Villa had been located and that troops had been sent out to capture him. The War Office, said General Obregon, had made no announcement concerning the whereabouts of Villa.

General Trevino, the commander at Chihuahua, has informed Secretary of War Obregon that he has dispersed the rebels who recently attempted to surprise a passenger train, bound for Juarez, near Santa Ysabel on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad. Fourteen of the rebels were killed; General Trevino reports, and seven of the bandits and forty horses were captured.

APPROVES McALLEN CAMP.

New York Troops in Good Condition, Gen. Bliss Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The result of his inspection of the camp of the New York National Guardsmen at McAllen, Texas, was communicated to the War Department today by telegraph by Major Gen. Tasker L. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army, who was sent to the border to make a searching inquiry into conditions in all the State militia camps. The report follows:

"Finished inspection of New York Division today. The division is comfortably sheltered, and the command is in an excellent state of health, the sick report being practically negligible. The camps are supplied with water from the water systems of adjacent towns. The water is abundant in quantity and excellent in quality.

"The sanitary condition of the camps is excellent, with the exception of a temporary deficiency in bathing facilities, which is being remedied as rapidly as possible. Regarding the rations, all commanding officers interviewed by me have stated that it is abundant in quantity and excellent in quality and that the only criticism from their men has been due to a monotony resulting from a deficiency of certain components intended to give an agreeable variety. This has been due to the necessity of heavily issuing the principal components of the ration in order to avoid shortage in the food supply. Components necessary for proper variety in this climate are being supplied as rapidly as possible, and I believe that within a few days criticism from this cause will be entirely obviated. I emphasize the fact that the ration issued from the beginning of the camps has been ample in quantity and excellent in quality. There is a general spirit of contentment thus far, as indicated in my telegram of yesterday."

HOSPITAL APPEAL RESENTED BY BAKER

Brownsville Institution for Which Mrs. J. B. Harriman Asks Funds Not Needed by Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In a statement issued tonight, Secretary of War Baker emphatically denies that the Brownsville Border Hospital, for which Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and others are collecting funds, is the only hospital on the Mexican-Texas border with facilities available for the thousands of troops in the Brownsville district. Secretary Baker says that while the border hospital may be a worthy private charity and serve a helpful purpose for civilians, it is not needed by the army, which has supplied every need and request from General Funston for hospital and medical facilities.

Secretary Baker's statement follows:

"My attention has just been called to an appeal issued by the American Committee for the Maintenance of the Border Hospital at Brownsville, Texas. The appeal is signed by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the Chairman of the committee is the Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, and the committee is made up of distinguished and philanthropical American men and women. The object of the appeal is to collect a sum of $12,000 for the further maintenance of a small hospital at Brownsville, the purpose of which, I am told, is to extend relief to sick and disabled American and Mexican civilians in that region. The letter, however, mistakenly states that this small private hospital constitutes the only hospital facilities available today for thousands of our troops who centre at Brownsville, Texas, and the appeal is made, apparently, for the purpose of affording needed hospital facilities and sanitary equipment to the army.

"I cannot undertake to explain how these erroneous statements could be made, but I am anxious emphatically to deny their accuracy and to have it understood that the Medical Department of the Army has supplied every need and request from General Funston. As a matter of fact, very large expenditures have been made and are being made, constructing small hospitals at minor posts along the border, with base hospitals at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Bliss, Texas. Base hospitals have been authorized and are now being completed, supplied with personnel and equipment, at Brownsville, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Nogales, and Fort Crockett. There are seven field hospitals with the troops on the border, each having a capacity of 216 beds. This does not include the field hospitals of the organized militia now on the border. In addition to all of this, the Southern Department has at its disposal for expenditure in General Funston's discretion the sum of $500,000 for constructing additional hospitals and increasing the bed capacity of hospitals already built. In other words, the provision made for our soldiers on the Mexican border in the matter of hospitals, sanitary equipment, and supplies is all that money could suggest, and no appeal for private funds on behalf of these soldiers is either needed or justified. That the border hospital may be a worthy private charity and serve a merciful and helpful purpose to civilians in Brownsville may very well be."

NEW YORK HIKERS KEPT FROM BORDER

Gen. O'Ryan's Order Ascribed to Desire Not to Provoke Carranza Troops.

GO ANY WAY BUT SOUTH

Change in Practice March Follows Reported Protest—Health of the Camp Exceptionally Good.

Special to The New York Times.

SIXTH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, McALLEN, Texas, July 20.—Fear that the continued appearance of large bodies of American soldiers along the Rio Grande would provoke the Carranza troops camped there to open hostilities was the unofficial interpretation given to an order which Major Gen. O'Ryan issued today directing that hereafter the guardsmen were to march on their practice hikes in any direction they wished except south or toward the border. At headquarters it was said the order was issued merely to prevent forcing the men to take hikes too long for them in their present condition.

One of the highest-ranking officers in the camp, in discussing the order, was not inclined to take the headquarters explanation seriously. He declared he had been informed that the Mexican commander at Reynosa, opposite Hidalgo, where the guardsmen have camped on their hikes, had protested against what he thought was troop massing.

The organizations which have made the border patrol march are Companies E and K of the Seventy-first Regiment, K and L of the Seventh, and the First Battalion of the Twelfth. Today the Third Battalion of the Twelfth, which was ordered yesterday to march along the border, changed its line of march to Sharyland, which is three and a half miles east of McAllen. The men expected to bivouac there tonight and return to camp in the early morning.

According to an enlisted man in the Seventh Regiment, who said he was an employe of the railroad, the New York Central has notified its employes who are here with the troops that in future the highest salary the company will pay its guardsmen employes will be $100 a month. Two other Seventh Regiment men said that they had received letters from the firm employing them, a real estate concern, stating that their services were no longer required. One of the men said he had been with the real estate concern for six years, while the other had been employed about six months.

Health Conditions Superior.

By figures given out today at headquarters it was learned that the health conditions at the three camps of the New York division were much better than normally at home. There have been only four deaths among the 16,0 men here since the camps were pitched. The casualties have been: Private James C. Kerwan, Company B, Twelfth Regiment, who died of pulmonary congestion while on a hike with the First Battalion of his outfit; Corporal J. D. Locker, Company H, Twelfth Regiment, who died in the base hospital at San Antonio after an appendicitis operation; Private Clinton Healey, Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, whose death was caused by pulmonary tuberculosis, and Sergeant Matthew Garrett, Quartermaster Corps, Fourteenth Regiment, who dropped dead from heart disease about two weeks ago while on duty.

To accommodate the cases which may develop here, a base hospital will be established at Brownsville, which will be equipped like that at San Antonio, and a hospital car will be run daily from Mission to Brownsville over the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad. This will cut the distance from 250 miles to 60.

Among his fellow officers Major Cornelius Vanderbilt is known as "the salamander" because of his indifference to the heat. Today, when the thermometer climbed to 130 degrees in the sun, Major Vanderbilt tramped his round of inspection through the camp from 5 A. M. until 10 at night. Not content with covering about twice as much ground each day as any other member of General O'Ryan's staff, Major Vanderbilt always manages to get his reports in first.

The officers of the Sixty-ninth are well acquainted with Captain William N. Haskell, who has been proposed for the Colonelcy of their regiment, to take Colonel Conley's place.

Satisfaction with the nomination was expressed by the Sixty-ninth's officers, who hope that the new leader will be appointed and sent to join the regiment at once. There is much speculation whether the new Lieutenant Colonel will be a regular army officer, a militia officer from another regiment, or a man raised to the rank in the Sixty-ninth.

Communication by Wireless.

Wireless communication between the First Signal Corps at the division headquarters and the headquarters of the First Brigade at Mission was established today, and Brig. Gen. Lester and officers of the Fourteenth, Sixty-ninth, and Second Regiments at Mission will be in direct communication with Major Gen. O'Ryan.

A canvass of Squadron A failed to find a married man who would take advantage of the order permitting him to return home. "We're not quitters," was the consensus of opinion. Several men who are married admitted that they were engaged in business which would be injured by any great length of stay, but they declared their intention of remaining to the end. One trooper, who was negotiating a deal when he left New York, learned that his client was a member of the Seventh Regiment, while the party of the second part was attached to the Second Field Artillery. Accordingly the three arranged to meet and the deal was concluded.

MILITIA ON PATROL DUTY.

Pennsylvania Company Reinforces Glenn Springs Force.

MARATHON, Texas, July 20.—Company K, Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, left here today aboard motor trucks to reinforce the border patrol at Glenn Springs, ninety miles south.

LAREDO, Texas, July 20. — Colonel Edward Munson, personal representative of General Funston, completed a short survey of sanitary conditions of State troop camps in the Laredo section today as the outcome of the request by a local organization of citizens that 8,000 soldiers be removed elsewhere on account of alleged insanitary conditions. Colonel Munson refused to discuss his report.

The First New Hampshire Infantry and a battery of field artillery arrived here today and went into camp.

Cool and comfortable to throat and tongue—a SENSIBLE cigarette.

20 for 15¢

WOMAN'S LEAGUE TO AID SOLDIERS

Prominent Members Get Primary Lesson in Preparing Medical Supplies.

FUND QUICKLY STARTED

Nurses and Doctors from Hospital Serve as Instructors to the Volunteers.

Sixteen nurses, eight doctors, three ambulances, two mounted policemen, four orderlies in khaki from the Sixty-ninth Regiment, with two standards, assisted the Woman's American Supply League to hold a meeting yesterday at the headquarters, 4 West Forty-ninth Street. The nurses, doctors, and ambulances were from the Polyclinic Hospital, and their special duty was to assist the members of the league in making bandages and instructing them in putting up supplies that may be needed by the soldiers on the Mexican border. The professionals also assisted the league in having its photographs taken, supplying the picturesque element.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, the President, presided and made an address; Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the former Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, also was a speaker; Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Roger Bacon, and Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt looked after things generally.

The women did more than talk and have their pictures taken, for they raised $800 in money without asking for it.

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, whose name heads the list of members of the Executive Committee, was expected to be present, but sent word that she was too far from New York to be able to get in, but that her heart was with the work. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston were other members of the committee who could not be present. The league is occupying the house at 4 West Forty-ninth Street, lent by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who is also a member of the committee.

On its letter paper, which is headed by the Stars and Stripes in colors, is given an extract from the Constitution, which tells the object of the organization. It reads as follows:

> Its object shall be to supply necessities to the men at the front and in mobilization camps; to furnish needed assistance to families of soldiers in the way of work or relief; to furnish hospital supplies to the Red Cross and other war relief agencies, and to create and develop in the United States a militia of patriotic American women, trained and prepared for such service as women can render toward national needs.

"This is a democratic organization," said Mrs. Harcourt. "There are no fees and no overhead dues and all service is free. Mrs. Hammond pays her own secretary. We want every one who wishes to help the soldiers to come in and work with us; the poorest women and the richest will work side by side."

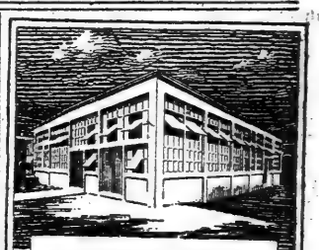
There will be buttons for all members of the organization as designed by Penrhyn Stanlaws. The headquarters will be open daily for work.

TO SELL 50,000 TICKETS.

Women Have Five Days to Dispose of Them for Guardsmen's Benefit.

To sell fifty thousand one-dollar seats in five days is the task before the women and girls who will take part in the whirlwind ticket-selling campaign which is to be made on behalf of the National Guardsmen's field day at Sheepshead Bay Speedway on July 29 for the benefit of dependent families of men at the border. It was announced yesterday at the close of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Active Service Auxiliary at the residence of the Chairman, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 667 Fifth Avenue, that a call had been made for 5,000 women to volunteer to sell the tickets.

As many prominent women as can be lured into the city from seaside and mountain resorts will be pressed into service to act as captains of the districts into which the five boroughs are being divided. A captain will be installed in each of the National Guard armories. The ticket vendors are to begin reporting at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at 10 A. M. today.



Vacuum Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J. One of 28 contracts for this client—all completed on time.

"Turner for Concrete"

Whether you get your building when you want it depends upon your ability to choose a contractor with a record for good work quickly done.

Turner has never had to pay a penalty for delayed delivery.

TURNER Construction Co

NEED CARS FOR TROOPS.

Maximum Requirements Call for 6,750 More, Railroad Official Says.

CHICAGO, July 20.—In order to move the maximum number of troops on short notice the railroads of the country must have 6,750 more cars permanently at the call of the War Department, according to W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, in a statement made here today. Such an increase, he said, would allow the movement of 1,750,0000 troops within forty-eight hours.

Mr. Black says the railroads now have a surplus of about 8,000 passenger cars. With fifty men to a car these would accommodate 400,000. Including 2,500 sleeping cars of all kinds, 87,500 additional, or a total of 487,500 men, could be transported at one time without disturbing commercial business.

Dynamite for Cananea Mines.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 20.—Permission has been obtained from Washington to ship a carload of 1,000 boxes of dynamite across the border so that the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company may resume operations. The explosives will be the first to cross the Sonora border since the beginning of the recent crisis.

SUBSEA TRADER'S DASH IS DELAYED

Continued from Page 1.

the Deutschland's agents had not notified him of their desire to clear and that he did not know anything about the manifest. But it is unlikely the Collector will give any advance information when the craft is ready to go.

Strategy Expected to be Used.

It is expected here that Captain Koenig will go to Norfolk or Newport News, there take on some cargo, essential or non-essential, and begin to worry those who are watching for him, fretting them and slipping out when their fret seems to be at the stage most advantageous to him. But it is unsafe to speculate much on what that good-humored little mariner, who can button his own counsel and a capacity for smiling agreeably so tightly within his double-breasted blue coat, will do. He will make a jump straight from Baltimore for the open sea, his friends say, because that is just the thing he is least expected to do.

There was a touch of the dramatic in the manner in which a big black-hulled British freighter swung into her moorings yesterday, within sight of the barges which screen the Deutschland. When Captain Koenig and his crew start their voyage they will have to pass in full view of the Britisher. The tug Timmins kept her searchlight playing on the freighter all night.

None of those associated with the submarine would say anything about the English boat. Both the Deutschland and the Britisher carry wireless, but neither is permitted to send messages while in port. Either ship may receive messages while there. But they United States Government is probably taking good care to see that the freighter, even if she might be so disposed, does not send any announcement of the departure of the Deutschland.

There is a feeling here that the Bremen is now somewhere off the Atlantic Coast awaiting a good opportunity to slip in—either into Baltimore or some other Atlantic port.

That Captain Koenig and the Messrs. Hilken have knowledge of the movements of the Bremen nobody doubts, but it is a part of the game they are playing with Great Britain to smile only when they are questioned. F. L. G. Kollmorgen, representing a lens corporation of New York, gave to Captain Koenig yesterday a periscope, executed in silver and set upon a base of bronze. All the parts of the periscope are of the latest development.

Claude Kitchin, Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives, and Congressmen Egan of New Jersey, Liebel of Pennsylvania, Smith of Michigan, and Igoe of Missouri were in Baltimore yesterday to see the submarine. They were guests of Congressman Coady at the Merchants' Club.

CALM SEA HAMPERS U-BOAT.

Cruisers Watch Closer Inshore as Storm Off Coast Abates.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 20.—Seafaring men here believe that when the submarine Deutschland failed to slip out to sea in the last thirty-six hours she lost a beautiful chance to escape whatever hostile craft may be plotting to intercept her as she emerges from the Capes.

The heavy storm that raged during the last twenty-four hours drove far out to sea the Allied cruisers which have hugged the three-mile line ever since the submersible freighter came in. In danger of being driven on reefs or caught on shoals compelled them to race away from territorial waters. Steamers coming into this port today report that not a single armed vessel was sighted anywhere in this region.

When news came last night that the Deutschland was ready to leave, with the tug Thomas F. Timmins fired and ready to convoy her down the bay, German sympathizers were jubilant in their confidence that she had picked the most opportune moment for slipping by such English and French cruisers, destroyers or submarines as may be on the lookout for the moment when she leaves the protection of the three-mile line, and is at their mercy. They knew that heavy seas tossed up by winds that grew hourly more furious during the early morning could not abate because a submarine reached the Capes, had she departed when she seemed about to go.

As the night wore on and hour after hour the Deutschland was reported lying at her dock, those here who most wish her luck were disappointed and then disgusted. Allied sympathizers, on the other hand, were delighted when it became apparent that the Deutschland was not to take advantage of the way cleared for her by the forces of nature.

Hear Craft Is Unseaworthy.

The storm has been gradually abating since this afternoon, and mariners here say that no matter how quickly the submarine puts out now, she cannot reach this harbor in time to avail herself of the protection afforded by menacing seas that made it impossible for her enemies to stand close inshore.

Virginia pilots, whose chief amusement incidentally has come to be speculating on the submarine and her chances of getting back to Bremen, were amazed that she didn't race down the Chesapeake, submerge insides the Capes, and bore her way out to sea far under the surface, where wind and wave would have disturbed here not at all, while it held those who would prey upon her in leash.

Captain Koenig of the Deutschland is authority for statements that under water the mercantile submarine doesn't roll at all, and this boasted immunity from rough weather when submerged led to the belief that stormy hours would be the ones she would choose for her exit.

All about this port rumors have gradually spread that the Deutschland is a most unseaworthy craft, at least while traveling on the surface, and it has come to be understood that this weakness caused the most real worry to those interested in the success of her voyage. It is believed she would not dare hoist her collapsible masts anywhere near the American Coast where her enemies are sure to be watching for her, and that without them to give her balance, surface traveling is a hazardous undertaking for her.

Maritime experts here believe this may offer the real explanation of her failure to start when last night's storm sprang up, and that she may wait until, as far as advance signs go, she can be assured of being far out in the Atlantic before she is likely to encounter rough weather.

The claim has been made by her skipper that she can travel submerged for four days and can lie on the bottom as long as her provisions hold out. By his own admission, on her way from Bremen to Baltimore the Deutschland actually submerged less than a score of times and traveled just ninety of her 3,800 miles under water. In marine circles here these facts have been interpreted, after much consideration, as proving that Captain Koenig, aware of the precariousness of all submerging mechanisms so far devised, and the desperate consequences to him of some mechanical failure, is determined to plan his voyage as far as possible so that he may complete it with a minimum of undersea travel.

Debate Trip's Success or Failure.

This possibility of some derangement of the sumersible's diving apparatus is admitted by all interested in her chances of success as her greatest peril. Allied sympathizers are predicting that even though she came over without difficulty, the strain of her long trip will show up when she attempts the return voyage, and that some latent weakness sooner or later will make her rise to lie at the mercy of her foes.

German sympathizers, on the other hand, assert that so splendid a piece of mechanism has the Deutschland proved herself to be and so well is she manned with expert mechanics and equipped with spare parts that no physical failure will beset her.

It became apparent today that whether by accident or design, the Deutschland when she does start out to sea is to have the strongest possible protection from any violation of the neutrality laws by her enemies. Captain Koenig has repeatedly asserted that his only danger lay in failure of some hostile cruiser to respect the asylum to which the undersea freighter is entitled as long as she is within American territorial waters. The great new United States superdreadnought Pennsylvania, commissioned at the Portsmouth Navy Yard two weeks ago, left there today ostensibly to go to Newport to become flagship of the Atlantic Fleet.

Two hours after the Pennsylvania had weighed anchor she was reported stopped, about five miles off Virginia Beach, five miles beyond Cape Henry, on the southern route and just about at the edge of the neutrality zone. Inquiry at the Navy Yard brought forth statements that the Pennsylvania had decided to lie there several days for turret and boat drills, tests of searchlights, and examination of guns.

Welcome Guard of Neutrality.

It was said she would not continue her trip before Monday. There were rumors at once that powerful German-Americans had brought sufficient influence upon either the State or Navy Department to keep the Pennsylvania idling in local waters a few days to insure that the rights of the Deutschland should not be violated. In German circles these reports were vigorously denied, though it was admitted that the presence of the superdreadnought was most welcome, as it was regarded as removing the last vestige of fear that the Deutschland might be molested before she got out to sea.

Surprise was occasioned here by reports that the port authorities in Baltimore charged with enforcing Government neutrality regulations had not sealed the Deutschland's wireless apparatus. Under the rules a foreign vessel may remain ten days in an American port without having its wireless interfered with further than by dismantling the aerials. This was done on the Deutschland when she made formal entry into Baltimore, a week ago last Monday.

At that time Captain Koenig made oath at the Custom House that it was his intention to depart within ten days. It was expected here that his failure to do so would result in his wireless being sealed early today. So far, as could be learned here, this was not done.

WASHINGTON EXPECTS NEW ALLIED PROTEST

Joint Objections to Submarine's Character as Trading Ship Likely When She Clears.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Although no formal objection to the clearance of the submarine Deutschland from Baltimore has been interposed by the embassies of the allied nations, there were indications tonight that after the Government had placed itself on record by granting clearance papers, the informal representations made by the British and French Ambassadors soon after the Deutschland's arrival might be supplemented by a more definite protest.

Thus far the course of the State Department toward the submarine has been largely negative. Decision that she was a merchantman did not, in the nature of the case, call for any positive steps such as would have followed had it been held that she was a war vessel. The Allies' Embassies are understood to take the view, however, that issuance of clearance would furnish a basis upon which to hinge a protest that the American Government had performed an act incompatible with the principles of international law.

The informal representations already presented go no further than to suggest that the Deutschland, as an underwater craft, is a potential warship. Should a formal protest follow, it doubtless will take the more advanced ground that the vessel also lacks many characteristics essential to a merchantman as conceived in international law.

A merchant ship, it is held by allied diplomats here, is presumed in international law to be so constructed and navigated that she plainly discloses her character, is capable of being stopped by warning shots across her bow, and can be boarded for examination of her papers. These pictures on the merchant status of the Deutschland, coupled with the declaration that submarine operation in itself constitutes an evidence of extralegal character such as warships assume, are understood in fact to be crystallizing at the British and French Embassies into a definite outline of a joint note of protest for presentation to the State Department.

To supplement such a protest the embassies are understood to be prepared to argue that a final decision upholding the merchant status of the Deutschland and similar craft might redound to the injury of the United States if it became involved in war, holding up the possibility that in those circumstances great fleets of underwater boats, ostensibly merchantmen but in reality capable of doing material damage to United States commerce and ports, would be fitted out in Mexico and South America.

DYE MEN PLAN TO COMBINE.

Smaller Concerns Discuss a Merger, but Larger Ones Disavow It.

The arrival of the submarine Deutschland with her cargo of dyestuffs was described as a contributing factor in a plan announced yesterday for organizing American color manufacturers into a central association or trade body modeled along the lines of the combination of dyestuff interests in Germany. Arthur Hirsch, manager of the Republic Trading Company, 120 Broadway, was reported as active in promoting such an association.

Mr. Hirsch acknowledged yesterday his interest in the formation of a strong central body to safeguard the American dyestuff industry, and the small independent producers in particular. The latter have embarked upon color manufacture for the most part since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

"The Germans could have realized more money by shipping over certain drugs not now to be had in the United States and thereby reaped much higher prices than will be paid for the colors," said Mr. Hirsch. "I am convinced that the shipment of dyes by submarine was a blow aimed at American manufacturers who have been trying to supply the shortage caused by the war. The idea back of the shipment by the Deutschland, and possibly other undersea boats, was to render capital timid about putting more money into domestic plants."

According to Mr. Hirsch, the proposed combination would not be a trust within the Sherman law. The contemplated association could not fix prices so far as the sales in this country of its products are concerned, but the promoters say they are convinced a great deal can be done to strengthen the domestic industry.

Inquiry among the big domestic producers of dyestuffs seemed to indicate yesterday that these manufacturers were not particularly worried over the Deutschland's arrival. Representatives said that, with factories sold up to capacity for three years at high contract prices, it was a matter of indifference to them whether other commodities arrived at American ports or not.

It was said at the offices of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, 100 William Street, selling agents for the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., the largest American producer of coal-tar colors, with factories in Buffalo, that there was no intention on the part of the concern to enter a national dyestuffs association. It could not be learned yesterday whether the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., with a large, modern plant in Brooklyn, would become a member of the association.

Importers representing regular manufacturers in Germany were inclined to scoff at the plan to form an American association along the lines of the dyestuff combination existing in Germany. One of the prominent factors in the importing business said it should be understood clearly that the Republic Trading Company, credited with being back of the plan to form an American manufacturers' dyestuff association, had no connection with the Republic Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, incorporated last Winter at Albany for the express purpose of handling dyestuffs shipments which at the time it was hoped to get from Germany.

An official of one of the big importing companies, whose concern has been notified by Schunacher & Co., Baltimore consignees of the Deutschland's cargo, that a part of the consignment is for his concern, said last night:

"A published story that the Deutschland brought no dyestuffs is preposterous. The importing trade is wondering in whose interest this story started. One thing we know is that German dyestuffs were landed at Baltimore and will be turned over to us as soon as possible."

Weber and Heilbroner

Are Continuing Their

Annual Clearance Sale of Spring and Summer Suits

$25, $22.50 and $20	Fancy Suits		$16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25	"	"	$20.50
$35, $32.50 and $30	"	"	$24.50
$40, $37.50 and $35	"	"	$28.50

This is the regular Weber and Heilbroner stock only, made up for this season's regular business—nothing whatever being added for the purposes of a sale. Selections are unusually complete.

Every suit offered is the standard of New York style and value—the finest grade of ready-to-wear clothes that can be made. Practically the entire stock, except dress and tropical clothes, is included.

No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores

80 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Avenue

EASY-BREEZY Mohair is a wonderfully cool hot-weather Suit. I'm cutting hundreds to individual measure at $15. Every stitch is hand-needled. That's why they don't crumple into a pulp and look "trampish," like the flimsy store-bought kind. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 for Crashes and Flannels to measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
17 Years On This Corner

$18.75 For A Stein-Bloch That Was $25

$30 Suits	$24.75
$35 Suits	$28.75

$8.50 to $20 for Hot-Weather Coats and Trousers; $10 for Pleated-Back Sport Coats; $3.75 and $5 for All-Wool Flannel Trousers.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

$1.85 For Shirts That Were $3 and $2.50

| |

More daylight follows the brush

More profit for you follows the daylight

Rice's Mill White (Barreled Sunlight) will increase daylight in your plant 10% to 36%. The Rice treatment leaves a permanent, glossy, tile-like surface that stays white longest. Increase output, prevent accidents, reduce light bills and spoilage. Send for free booklet, "More Light!" Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT COMPANY
Providence and New York

Barreled Sunlight

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

COLBY ON WARPATH TO DEFEAT PERKINS

Will Lead Fight Against Hughes-Whitman Indorsement at Syracuse.

MOOSE BETRAYED, HE SAYS

Charges Machine Methods at Chicago Meeting and Tells of Revolt in Many States.

Bainbridge Colby announced last night that he would accept the place on the Progressive State Committee to which he was elected this week by members of the Progressive County Committee. He will go to Syracuse today to attend the meeting of the State Committee, which is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Colby will lead the fight against the proposal to have the committee indorse the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes and Governor Whitman.

Mr. Colby, in a statement made public last night, declared that he would tell the State Committee a plain, unvarnished story of the proceedings in Chicago when the Progressive National Committee met there and voted to indorse Hughes. That Mr. Colby will make an exceedingly bitter fight is expected. Some Progressives opposed, like Mr. Colby, to the so-called "Perkins program," have urged him to be moderate lest in an attempt to save the Progressive Party organization in this State he might deliver a death blow to it.

In last night's statement Mr. Colby made reference to the post-card canvass of enrolled Progressives in this city which has been conducted by August F. Schwarzler, Progressive leader of the Bronx, with a view to ascertaining the sentiment in local party circles as between Hughes and President Wilson. A firm of certified accountants is tabulating the returns.

Colby Bitter Against Perkins.

"I don't know," said Mr. Colby, "how many committeemen Mr. Perkins will succeed in rounding up. If he had shown the same zeal in consulting the party before he jammed through his National Committee program that he now shows in stemming the flood of repudiation, he would have saved himself and his grave-digger Progressives a good deal of labor and discomfiture.

"I see that he has brought in a firm of certified accountants to certify the state of the Progressive mind and conscience in some of the boroughs of this city. I am not sure but that certified public accountants, with maybe a sprinkling of cash registers, automatic weighing machines, and a phonograph or two, would about meet the requirements of a Progressive National Committee, judging from the latter's recent performance.

"Certainly no one who attended the meeting of the committee in Chicago saw in its machine-made action any symptoms of the ideals or feelings which we have supposed our party stood for. I have always supposed that the Progressive Party was primarily a revolt against machine rule. And yet Perkins and Flinn are falling back upon the rankest machine methods, but with slight success, I must add, in their attempt to deliver our party to the Republicans.

Many Moose in Revolt.

"No wonder the revolt is growing within the Progressive Party against its betrayal. State after State has repudiated the National Committee's action.

"Michigan has recalled its National Committeeman, and elected his successor.

"Indiana has censured its National Committeeman, and repudiated the indorsement of Hughes. Kentucky likewise.

"And Massachusetts, and New Jersey, and many other States, including the very significant refusal to indorse by California, which we have always regarded as the leading Progressive State in the Union.

"In Pennsylvania, at the recent meeting of the State Committee in Harrisburg, the majority in actual attendance was against indorsing Hughes, and Bill Flinn only succeeded in jamming through a resolution by a very close vote through the use of a bunch of proxies.

"In Minnesota, with a fine disregard for consistency, proxy voting was not permitted, and thus a clear majority against indorsement was converted into a close vote in favor of the committee's action. Such ratifications can deceive no one, much less profit any cause.

"I propose to relate to the State Committee at Syracuse the simple story of the National Committee's meeting. The majority of the National Committee included a number of paid employes, a number of committeemen who had already declared their affiliation with the Republican Party, and there was also a large number of proxies, which had been gathered up from committeemen representing remote States, who had become tired and sickened of the party's management, and had ceased to care what action its committee took. A number of votes were cast in direct opposition to authoritative instructions transmitted from the State organizations of the party.

"To ratify such action is to falsify and negative everything we have said and done as Progressives for four years."

Robert H. Elder, leader of the Progressives in Kings who are opposed to the Perkins program, sent an open letter last night to members of the State Committee, in which he urged them to use moderation. Mr. Elder maintains that instead of indorsing the candidate of any other party, the Progressives, without a Presidential nominee of their own, should be left unfettered by any party obligations to vote according to their own judgment and conscience.

"Surely, since our National Convention turned out to be a fiasco, owing to the vacillation and weakness of Theodore Roosevelt, our only safe course if we are to hold all Progressives together is to take no stand whatever as an organization on the Presidential question, but to leave it to the individuals in our party to choose for themselves," said Mr. Elder in his letter.

Word received at the headquarters of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League yesterday indicated that there was a strong drift toward President Wilson among Progressives in the Pacific Coast States.

Pacific Coast Moose for Wilson.

Francis J. Heney, a former prominent Progressive of California who recently joined the independent movement for Woodrow Wilson in his home State, it was announced in a telegram to Secretary Mason of the league yesterday, would address a large meeting at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco to be held under the auspices of the Woodrow Wilson Progressive League, composed almost exclusively of members of Colonel Roosevelt's late party.

From Oregon came a report to the league headquarters that 15,000 Oregonians, regardless of party affiliation, were preparing to hold a two-day conference in Portland, beginning Aug. 7, for the purpose of issuing a general call to all independents in the Northwest to rally to the Wilson banner.

UNION LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

Governor, Senator, and Three Justices on Campaign Body.

The Union League Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon and selected a Campaign Committee. Like the Republican Club, the Union League Club this year will conduct a vigorous campaign for the election of Charles E. Hughes and the rest of the Republican ticket. Here is the committee:

W. I. L. Adams, M. C. Addoms, J. S. Alexander, John F. Alvord, Robert Bacon, George F. Baker, William Barbour, George P. Benjamin, Harrison K. Bird, C. N. Bliss, Jr., James H. Bloss, Bertram H. Borden, W. G. Bosworth, William C. Breed, Louis R. Cheney, Joseph H. Choate, John P. Clarke, Lewis L. Clarke, Edward H. Clift, Henry J. Cochran, Thomas Cochran, W. G. Conklin, W. M. Crane, Harry A. Cushing, Henry P. Davison, W. C. Demorest, Chauncey M. Depew, Joseph H. Emery, S. W. Fairchild, Edward R. Finch, A. B. Fletcher, Wilson P. Foss, Charles A. Fowler, Walter E. Frew, E. J. Gavegan, Edwin Gould, Frank J. Gould, Rollin P. Grant, William S. Hawk, Henry W. Hayden, Warren M. Healey, Job E. Hedges, M. T. Herrick, A. D. Juilliard, Reid A. Kathan, James W. Lane, Chester S. Lord, John B. Lunger, Emory S. Lyon, J. B. Martindale, T. F. Manville, R. L. Maynard, S. S. McClure, G. W. McGarrah, W. H. Merrall, Andrew Mills, William Mitchell, Robert C. Morris, Frank A. Munsey, W. D. Murphy, William A. Nash, B. B. Odell, Jr., J. Van V. Olcott, George T. Oliver, A. G. Paine, Herbert Parsons, W. H. Perkins, Ruel W. Poor, Horace Porter, William H. Porter, W. A. Prendergast, Seward Prosser, Henry B. Quinby, T. L. Raymond, W. H. Remick, John H. Rhoades, W. Rockefeller, Elihu Root, Jr., C. E. Rushmore, Charles H. Sabin, H. L. Satterlee, Charles M. Schwab, F. P. Searing, J. R. Sheffield, George R. Sheldon, Finley J. Shepard, C. A. Sherrill, J. J. Sinclair, William Skinner, John A. Sleicher, R. A. C. Smith, John W. Sterling, George H. Taylor, John Thomson, I. S. Tilney, F. A. Vanderlip, J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., Charles E. Warren, Thomas L. Watson, Andrew D. White, C. S. Whitman, James Wilkinson, W. R. Willcox, George T. Wilson

Samuel W. Fairchild was elected Chairman of the committee, William D. Murray, Secretary, and Henry J. Cochran, Treasurer.

MOOSE AND G. O. P. MEET IN COUNCIL

Continued from Page 1.

giving Chairman Willcox plenary powers in connection with the details of the campaign. Here is the resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to establish such headquarters, departments, and bureaus and make such destinations and appoint such sub-committees and other committees of such number and with such powers as he may deem desirable.

This was adopted by unanimous vote. In discussing the meeting of the Campaign Committee last night Chairman Willcox said many campaign matters had been discussed, including the prospective drive to change the political complexion of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Maine campaign, and the itinerary of Mr. Hughes's first Western trip, which is to begin on Aug. 5. Chairman Willcox said that all these matters had been considered in some detail, but not to the extent where finished plans could be made public. The Campaign Committee will meet again today to complete its labors.

After the Campaign Committee had adjourned for the day a sub-committee, appointed at the meeting, had a conference with the Senatorial and Congressional Committees. This sub-committee, composed of George W. Perkins, Everett Colby, Herbert Parsons, Alvah H. Martin, Charles B. Warren, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., will report back to the full Campaign Committee at its meeting today.

Expect Senators in Fourteen States.

It was learned last night that out of the thirty-two States which will elect United States Senators this Fall the Republican conferees at yesterday's meeting felt very confident of a Republican victory in fourteen. In four States—of which Indiana is one—a hard fight is in prospect, but even these States are regarded as Republican. In order to win control of the Senate the Republicans must elect Republican Senators from all States now represented by Republicans and in addition make sure of a net gain of nine seats now occupied by Democrats.

Not only Mr. Hughes, but practically every member of the Senate who took part in yesterday's conferences, spoke earnestly regarding the importance of winning back control of Congress in both of its branches. Senator Wadsworth, in speaking at the meeting of the Campaign Committee, said:

"It would be a barren victory were we merely to elect a Republican President and leave the Democrats in control of either the Senate or House of Representatives. It is essential that we make a clean sweep this year, and I think it can be done."

Everybody who attended yesterday's conference was enthusiastic over the harmony that had pervaded the gathering. George W. Perkins of the Progressives said that a "true Alphonse and Gaston" courtesy and cordiality had marked the proceedings all through.

"It has been a very satisfactory conference—one of the most satisfactory I have ever attended," said Mr. Perkins. "Every one present was enthusiastic for the election of Mr. Hughes and a Republican Senate. The information brought to the meeting from different sections of the country by members of the Campaign Committee all indicated strongly that the people are alive to the enormously important questions of patriotic and economic purport which are pending, and that the people are determined, too, that they must be settled right. Every report made showed the outlook very promising for the election of Mr. Hughes."

"This looks like only one party doing business," was suggested to Everett Colby as he emerged from the meeting.

"It looks very much that way," said the "Pioneer Progressive of New Jersey," with a broad smile.

Chairman Willcox said after the meeting that all the reports were most encouraging and that an air of confidence had pervaded the conference of the Campaign Committee.

"Everything looks first rate," he said, "and there is every prospect that there will be solidarity and a united front on the part of Republicans and Progressives in the coming fight."

To Make a Drive in Maine.

"Iowa will give Hughes a majority of 100,000," said John T. Adams, National Committeeman from that State. "The Middle West is all for Hughes. We in Iowa are for 100 per cent. Americanism and preparedness."

One decision reached at the meeting was to make a determined effort to carry Maine in the September elections. Maine is the first State to send its voters to the polls. Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senatorial Committee, announced that the Republicans were determined to elect two Republican Senatorial nominees in Maine. To accomplish the desired purpose ten United States Senators and fifteen Congressmen will be sent to Maine between Aug. 25 and Sept. 11, election day. Mr. Hughes will cut short his tour through the West in August so that he may be back East again in time to deliver at least one speech in Maine.

Fred Hale, one of the two Republican Senatorial nominees, was at the Hughes headquarters yesterday and talked earnestly with Mr. Hughes about the situation in Maine. He also met members of the Senatorial and Campaign Committees.

Carroll Heads Printing Trades.

BINGHAMTON, July 20.—The Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State, at its session here today, selected Syracuse for the 1917 convention and elected the following officers:

President, Thomas J. Carroll, New York; Vice President, Peter J. Brady, Glendale, L. I.; Secretary-Treasurer, John L. Hartnett, Troy; organizer, John McArdle, New York.

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OLIVE OIL

with that of other Olive Oils, you will deprive yourself of the greatest treat that a lover of fine Olive Oil can experience.

Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY
18-20 Platt Street, New York City

WILSON BELIEVES IN PARTY OF ACTION

Not Interested in Political Organization Except as Instrument of Achievement.

EXALTS SERVICE TO NATION

Only Way of Holding Confidence of the People Is to Deserve It, He Tells Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The philosophy of his political faith, which he termed "service and unselfishness," was delineated by President Wilson tonight in an address to about 700 Postmasters at the annual banquet of the National Association of Presidential Postmasters.

"As I look about upon you," the President said, "I gather many of the impressions of the last three years. Because many serious things have occurred, and the thing I have been most interested in is organizing this Government for the service of the country.

"Most of you, I am told, if not all of you, bear commissions from the present Administration. That sets me free to say some things that I might not otherwise.

"There is only one way of holding the confidence of the American public, and that is by deserving it, and I know by my intercourse with the Postmaster General his single object has been to make the Post Office of more service to the people of the United States than it has ever been before.

"I have no interest in the political party except as an instrument of achievement. I cannot imagine how a man can be interested in a party that hasn't aspirations and a program to be worked out. I inherited my Democracy. But it wouldn't stay in my blood long if the red corpuscles didn't have something to do. And if the Democratic Party will bear all its efforts to understand the United States and serve it, it will be continued in power so long as it practices that devotion."

Declaring that selfishness was the antithesis of public service because it separated men into camps, Mr. Wilson said that the United States "is now one of the few countries in which lines of hostility are not drawn. In no other country are processes of peace so free to move as in America.

"The word 'nobie' we never apply to a man who thinks first of himself. That ought to be the spirit of government, of government service. How any man can sleep at night whose conscience is not clear as to the purposes for which he uses public office I cannot see.

"The message I would bring tonight is: Let us band ourselves together and let us prove to the people of the United States that we understand what they want and are readier to do it better than anybody else they can find."

VOTERS' LEAGUE IS FORMED.

Democrats Who Favor Hughes Organize—Publishers Incorporate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—The Hughes Democratic Voters' League, Inc., of New York, was chartered today "for the purpose of persuading Democratic voters in the Bronx and elsewhere to vote for Charles Evans Hughes for the Presidency of the United States." The Directors are John E. Carlson, Alvin R. Morrison, John H. Heins, Gustav Anderson, and James Conners, all of the Bronx.

To cultivate a spirit of comity among the publishers of trade, class, and technical papers, the New York Trade Press Association was incorporated under the title of New York Business Publishers' Association, Inc. The Directors are A. C. Pearson, H. E. Leland, S. T. Henry, W. H. Ukers, F. Frank, C. W. Price, and G. Esly, all of New York.

GLYNN NOT OUT OF RACE.

Report That He Would Not Run for Senator Premature, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn said today that he had not decided whether he would be a candidate for Senator to succeed James A. O'Gorman.

"The report is a little premature," he said relative to the rumor current in New York City that he would not be a candidate. "I have not made up my mind what my attitude regarding the Senatorial nomination will be."

Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

VENUS 10¢ PENCIL

17 Black Degrees and a copying. For those who demand the best.

Ask yourself these questions about your poor complexion

"*Why* must I endure these unsightly pimples and blotches?"

"*How* do other girls keep their skins clear and make themselves welcome where I am avoided?"

"*Isn't* there some way to improve my complexion that will not cost more money and time than I can afford to spend?"

You can give yourself this answer: "I believe the simple, but thorough, daily use of Resinol Soap, aided perhaps by a little Resinol Ointment, will be all you need to restore your unattractive skin to its natural healthy beauty. Don't worry—act!"

For free sample cake, write to Dept. 39-R, Resinol, Baltimore, but all toilet counters sell

Resinol Soap

The Double Grip PARIS GARTERS are light of weight and comfortable. They are ideal for hot weather wear. *25 and 50c*

Look for the name PARIS on the back of the shield

A. Stein & Co.
Makers of Children's Hickory Garters
Chicago New York

CELESTINS VICHY
Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

The Famous

Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunks

Now on Sale at all Brill Stores

At $15

Guaranteed for Five Years

The most remarkable value in trunks that we have ever had the pleasure of offering to men and women—they are roomy but by no means bulky, have removable garment racks and are *guaranteed not to break.*

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Broadway, at 49th Street — Broadway, at 42d Street
UNION SQUARE, 14th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich — 125th St., at 3d Ave.
Our New Newark Store—791 Broad St., at Market
And Our New Bridgeport Store—1191 Main Street

JOHN FORSYTHE

20 West 34th St. Near Waldorf-Astoria — 201 Broadway Near Fulton St.

Semi-Annual Clearance

Men's High Grade Shirts

Silk Crepe Shirts
Crepe de Chine Shirts — Reduced to **5.85**

Former Prices to $8.50. Exceptional quality, exclusive patterns.

Our Entire Stock of

$2.00 & $2.50 Woven Madras Shirts

Reduced to **1.65** — 3 For $4.50

Imported and domestic madras of superior quality, perfect workmanship that characterizes all Forsythe shirts; all sizes. Sleeve lengths up to 36 inches.

Silk Mixture Shirts — Reduced to **2.85**

Striking new designs. Included are a number of fine all-silk shirts.

Our Highest Grade Silk Shirts

Reduced to **7.85**

Former Price $10.00

Made from a heavy body silk that is used almost exclusively in custom made shirts of the highest quality.

SAFEGUARD YOUR CHILDREN

XIIth Century Arabian Food

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NATURE'S **LAXATIVE** NO DRUGS
"LES FRUITS" (The Fruits)
Park & Tilford Stores

A food composed entirely of Arabian fruits and leaves, a confection LOVED BY CHILDREN AND ADULTS. This natural food gives effective, healthy bowel action. Cleanses and tones the alimentary tract and makes for better health. DRUGS WEAKEN — FOODS STRENGTHEN. Endorsed by physicians. Half Dollar the Half Pound.

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Attractive Bathing Caps
At Liggett-Riker-Hegeman's

The Season's smartest models

¶ Just the thing to top off that bathing suit of yours—the newest, exclusive and most becoming styles made of the best quality rubber, perfectly cut and finished.

¶ The enjoyment of your outing will be enhanced by the knowledge that you are wearing a cap that looks right and is serviceable as well.

Bathing Caps, all rubber, fancy trimmed, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00.
Bathing Garters, assorted colors, 25c.
Diving Caps, pure gum, assorted colors, 25c, 35c, 40c, and 50c.
Ayvad Swimming Wings, 23c and 35c.
Bathing Shoes, black, blue and white, ladies' and men's high and low, full assortment of sizes, 25c to $1.00.
Cork Surf Balls, 14c.

SPECIAL!
RUBBER SPONGES

Made of good quality rubber; long wearing; strong; give excellent friction; shape just fits the hand; a bathroom necessity.
23c

Cooling Talcums

Houbigant's Ideal	75c
Hudnut's Violet Sec	25c
Kerkoff's Djer Kiss	25c
Lazell's Becadia	15c
Mennen's Talcums	13c
Squibb's	15c
J. & J. Talcum, 2 for	25c
Vivaudou Mavis	25c
Vivaudou Lady Mary	50c
Williams'	15c
E. & G. Violette, No. 7101	20c
Harmony Violet Dulce	25c
Rexall Violet	15c & 25c
Riker's Violet Excelsis	15c
Jaynes Baby Talcum, 20c & 40c	
Bouquet Laurees	50c
Violet Dulce	25c
Georgia Rose	25c
Rexall Baby	15c
Riveris	15c & 20c
Arly La Beheme	75c
Babcock's Corylopsis	15c
Colgate's Talcums	15c & 25c
H. & J. Halcyon Rose	50c

H-J English Tub Soap

ENGLISH TUB SOAP LAVENDER

A finely milled, delicately scented toilet soap, that heightens the luxury of your bath; conveniently shaped. **25c**

A Summertime Necessity
Lilas Arly Talcum

A pure, soft, fine toilet powder of uncommon quality. Delightfully refreshing after the bath and for the face after shaving. In handsome tall glass container with gilt sprinkler top. PRICE PER JAR, **50c**

Pineapple Nut Sundae
Delicious—Enjoyable

Icy-cold, freshly crushed pineapple and ground walnuts—served on RIKER'S PERFECT ICE CREAM.

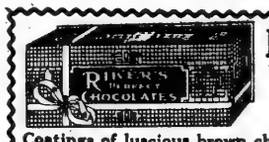
Our newest sundae conception—you'll find it both luscious and satisfying. **10c**

SPECIAL!

Hand Brushes

An assortment of imported and domestic hand and nail brushes. Your choice of many shapes and sizes.
23c each

Riker's Perfect Chocolates



Coatings of luscious brown chocolate, tempilngly sweet—centers of toothsome fruits, creams and nuts—each piece carefully selected—our popular week-end package. FULL POUND BOX, **39c**

Sugar Coated Perfection Mints

AN IDEAL SUMMER CONFECTION

Little lumps of white creamy mints that just melt-in-your-mouth and leave a pleasant cooling after-taste. FULL POUND, **29c**

KODAKS
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BROWNIES
At 85c to $10.20
KODAKS
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Colic and Diarrhoea COMPOUND

A prompt and effectual remedy which relieves pain, spasm and diarrhoea; recommended for the correction of conditions known as summer complaint, dysentery, colic, cholera morbus, etc. **25c**

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Harmony Intense Toilet Water

A refreshing and fragrant toilet water indispensable to the correct summer toilet.

This popular toilet water comes in four true floral odors — Rose, Violet, Lilac & Heliotrope **75**

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CHINA and GLASS
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CLUBS and YACHTS
Closed Saturdays during July & Aug.

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THE GOLD TRAIL
A Romance of the South Seas
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"Whoever likes a rousing tale of devil-may-care adventures, set in strange and beautiful scenes, with a very romantic and sudden love affair, should not miss 'The Gold Trail'."—*New York Times.*

"A Novel for 'Patience Worthies'"
DAVENPORT
By CHARLES MARRIOTT
Author of "The Column," "The Intruding Angel," etc. Net $1.35

The theme of dual personality is treated in Mr. Marriott's new novel in an entirely original manner. The hero is Harry Belsire, whose former self, disowned by him, pursues an independent existence.

"An adventure of the mind, and those who miss this adventure can only be pitied."—*New York Times.*

A New "Story of Eden"
EXILE
By DOLF WYLLARDE
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"The most readable book of the week is a new Dolf Wyllarde scandal-story of what Old Nick found for idle hands to do in an English naval garrison west of Aden. . . . . It is a book that is very readable and that no one ought to read."—*Life.*

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$2.50 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Wednesday, July 26
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Leave Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.05 a.m.
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Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
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THE GREATEST EXCLUSIVE FISHING TACKLE HOUSE
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LA FOLLETTE FAILS TO LIMIT NAVY'S USE

Senate, by Vote of 44 to 8, Defeats Move to Prohibit Use of Warships to Collect Debts.

MEXICAN POLICY INDORSED

Wisconsin Senator Predicts Defeat of Hughes If He Champions Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In a speech in the Senate today in favor of his amendment prohibiting the use of naval vessels in the collection of debts from Latin-American countries, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Republican, declared he approved President Wilson's policy of nonintervention in Mexican affairs and asserted that if Charles E. Hughes took the position that it was the duty of the United States Government "to put the flag of the United States behind the investment of speculators in Mexico or elsewhere" the American people would "overwhelmingly stand with President Wilson." He said, however, that he did not believe President Wilson was warranted in sending the navy to Vera Cruz to compel a salute to the flag.

The La Follette amendment was lost by a vote of 44 to 8. Those who voted for it were Clapp, Gronna, Kenyon, La Follette, and Norris, all radical Republicans, and Lane, Martine, and Vardaman, Democrats.

"I understand from the Senator's observations," said Senator Lewis of Illinois, "that he approves of the policy of Mr. Wilson in not entering on a course of military intervention in Mexico under the circumstances?"

"I do," responded Senator La Follette. "I do, most emphatically. I sincerely hope that the standard bearer of the Republican Party in this campaign will not feel himself constrained and will not under any circumstances take the position that it is the duty of this Government to put the flag of the United States behind the investment of speculators in Mexico or elsewhere.

"Mr. Wilson declared in his speech in Detroit that he would not stand for that policy—I am not quoting his words—become the collecting agent of investors in Mexico. The American people, if that issue is made between the Republican candidate for the Presidency and President Wilson, will, in my opinion, overwhelmingly stand with President Wilson."

Condemns Vera Cruz Move.

"I should like to ask," inquired Senator Norris, "in connection with the Senator's idea that the army should not be used in Mexico for the benefit of speculators, whether he believed that the army or navy of the United States should be used in Mexico for the purpose of having some discredited bandit salute the American flag?"

"No, most emphatically not," said Mr. La Follette. "And I was one of a very limited number of Senators who voted against indorsing President Wilson when he ordered the troops to Vera Cruz. I could not bring myself to it. I did not believe it was warranted. I know perfectly well—I am satisfied in my own mind that the salute to the flag had nothing whatever to do with the ordering of the troops to Vera Cruz. Why, Mexico at that time offered to fire a salute to the American flag."

Mr. La Follette said he had authentic information from an official source for which he could vouch on the word of a Senator that Carranza had sent his former Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Isador Favela, to all the Latin-American Governments to propose that they enter into a treaty providing that whenever a citizen, a corporation, or a "block of capital" should go from any one of the countries in the agreement to another country in the compact, that citizen, corporation, or "block of capital" should not be followed by a man-of-war or an army, "but should pass under the laws and conditions of the country to which he goes, risking his life and his property, but not the lives and property of his fellow-citizens at home." The agreement, if accepted by the Latin-American countries, would eventually be proposed to the United States, and this country would be asked to become a signatory to it, said Mr. La Follette.

Senator La Follette devoted time to showing President Wilson "swung around the circle" to make preparedness speeches there was an expression of disapproval in the heart of the country away from the large cities of the East and the munition-making territory. At Topeka, the Farmers' Union, 3,500 strong, in the same hall where they adjourned to allow the President to speak, adopted a resolution condemning the President's position of preparedness, he said. At St. Paul, where 8,000 farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North and South Dakota met to lay the cornerstone of an independent grain elevator last December, they adopted resolutions disapproving of the President's preparedness message to Congress at the opening of the present session. He said also that Michigan declared itself for a "noted advocate of peace" in the recent Presidential primaries.

Senator Lewis, replying to Mr. La Follette, told his Democratic colleagues that if they voted for the amendment they voted to impeach the administration of President Wilson. To the Republican Senators he said: "You will be registering a judgment against your own last Administration."

Scouts Preparedness Campaign.

"I don't believe," declared Senator La Follette, referring to preparedness, "that the mass of the people of this country have been moved a hair's breadth. It is only in the cities where the emotional influence of marching music and the excitement of large numbers of people joining in a demonstration was there anything like support of the idea. It is like the old torchlight parades of election time—something that came out of the war and was calculated to impress voters rather than to set them to thinking."

The failure to get recruits in the army was referred to, and Senator La Follette attributed it to the idea that there was no necessity for more men in the army, and that the people knew it. "Men will stand in line blocks long for many hours," he asserted, "when there is a real danger to the country, and struggle with each other to enlist in their country's service. Senators, don't be fooled."

At the close of his remarks, the Wisconsin Senator presented a long list of American investors in Mexican properties as prepared under the direction of Marion Letcher, American Consul at Chihuahua. This was in reply to the question: "Who owns Mexico?" Senator La Follette said that Americans owned far more of Mexico than the Mexicans themselves, the holdings by American citizens and corporations amounting to $1,037,000,000.

200 LOST IN TYPHOON OFF COAST OF CEYLON

Storm Scatters Fishing Fleet Near Colombo and One Hundred Boats Are Missing.

LONDON, July 20.—Two hundred fishermen are believed to have lost their lives in a typhoon off the coast of Colombo, Ceylon, according to a dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A large fishing fleet was caught by the storm, and more than one hundred boats have failed to return.

TWO DIE FOR A CLUB FLUSH.

Straight Hand in Gambling House Starts Battle to the Death.

A fusillade of shots and the screams of fighting men startled the tenement at 54 James Street late yesterday afternoon and brought Policeman Bauer into the hallway from the street. At the door of a three-room flat at the rear of the hall lay a dead man, with two bullet wounds in his head and eight more in his body. A second man, also dead, lay face down nearby, with two bullet wounds in his head. There were bullet holes in the walls and through the windows and bullets on the floor. In a closet hung ten hats and several coats. Apparently a dozen men had been in the fight, but only the dead men remained.

Beside one of the bodies lay a straight flush of clubs. Other cards were scattered about the floor.

Bauer recognized one of the men as Joseph Di Marco, who is thought to have lived in Forty-ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. According to the police, he had a reputation as a gambler. The other man was identified as Charles Lombardi of 10 Catherine Slip by his small sister, Helen, who collapsed after she had made the identification.

The flat, according to the police, was rented by a man named Grassi several days ago, and the police believe it was run as a gambling place. They think Di Marco and Lombardi were partners in the place and that the fight started when a player considered that Di Marco had not come honestly by the flush.

Y.M.C.A. HAS 782 BUILDINGS.

Realty Valued at $83,300,000—$61,700,000 Acquired in 16 Years.

Four hundred and twenty-three buildings, valued at $61,700,000, have been acquired by the Young Men's Christian Association of North America in the last sixteen years, according to statistics of the association just completed. In 1900 the organization had 359 buildings, valued at $21,900,000, and it has 782 buildings, valued at $83,300,000, now. In 1915 alone the association opened 23 new buildings, valued at $6,000,000, in the United States, and expects to erect as many more in the next twelve months.

More than 700,000 boys and young men are on the membership rolls; nearly 100,000 have enrolled in vocational evening classes; 350,000 use the gymnasiums; 125,000 live in the dormitories, and 130,000 have registered in religious and educational classes.

The association also has Summer schools, and the Eastern Association School, which, is held each year at Silver Bay, Lake George, had 498 students last year. Educators from colleges and universities are members of the Faculty.

To Appeal Eno Will Case.

Wallace Macfarlane, counsel for Columbia University, and Austin G. Fox, attorney for the executors under the 1915 will of Amos F. Eno, which has been declared invalid by a jury before Surrogate Cohalan, are preparing to appeal the case as soon as a judgment is signed on the findings of the jury. The appeal will be filed within thirty days, and it is expected that the case will reach the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court early in the Fall. Mr. Fox will argue the case in the higher court.

Won't Abandon Shore Expresses.

Reports that the Long Island Railroad would abandon its express service along the North Shore were denied yesterday by P. H. Woodward, Secretary to President Ralph Peters. Mr. Woodward said the railroad had ample equipment and trackage to accommodate both the express service and the elevated rapid transit trains in event of that system being carried over the Long Island tracks to points beyond Corona.

Billings Never in Hudson & Co.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has been informed that William Perry Billings, the banker who has been named as defendant in an alienation suit by Mrs. Mary Emma Wood, has never been a member of the Stock Exchange firm of C. J. Hudson & Co., as stated. Before his retirement he was in the banking business at Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

COURT FINDS PUZZLE IN MARSHALL'S CASE

Judge Hand Doubts Whether House Adjournment Will End Contempt Action.

MAY BAR ACCUSED'S APPEAL

Approaching End of Congress Session May Keep Case from Supreme Court—Decision Expected Today.

For nearly two hours yesterday afternoon Judge Hand of the Federal District Court listened to arguments on an application for a stay in the arraignment of United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall before the bar of the House of Representatives to answer to a charge of contempt. In the end the matter was put over until 4 o'clock today, when precedents will be presented to Judge Hand to aid him in determining whether the House, through an adjournment until December without action in the Marshall case, would lose jurisdiction. If it seems that jurisdiction would not be jeopardized the stay probably will be granted.

There was no question that all incompleted proceedings against Mr. Marshall would become void when the present House expires on March 4 next and a new House comes in, nor that if Mr. Marshall should be punished by imprisonment the term of confinement could not be enforced beyond that date. But it was contended on one side that if Congress should adjourn in the Fall or earlier until December, which is the usual custom, it would lose the power to punish in a contempt proceeding.

Charles P. Spooner and Jesse C. Adkins of Washington appeared for Mr. Marshall and the House was represented by Martin W. Littleton and Henry M. Goldfogle, two of its ex-members.

Always a Dubious Question.

Judge Hand wanted to know from counsel all about the jurisdiction of the House, and Mr. Littleton said that a question might and probably would arise concerning the adjournment if any proceeding was carried beyond that date. In case a stay were granted could it be disposed of by the United States Supreme Court before the Fall adjournment or if it were carried beyond that date, would the House still have power to punish for contempt?

It was practically conceded that the highest court would not delay an opinion in a matter touching so closely the rights and powers of a public body like the lower branch of Congress, and by carrying the matter there and getting an opinion the question that had always been so dubious could be decided for all time. Mr. Littleton pointed out that the affront administered to the House by Mr. Marshall was through its Judiciary Committee, and in his opinion the matter rested absolutely in the House and was beyond the jurisdiction of any court.

Judge Hand replied that if that was the case the Supreme Court would not review it, and therefore there would be no delay. Mr. Littleton replied that the House was interested in nothing but its right to protect itself from attack, and that in the pending proceedings there was no other feeling than a desire to have the matter determined.

Marshall's Meagre Remedy.

Mr. Spooner said that even if the House lost jurisdiction by an adjournment it would lose nothing of any value, while if Mr. Marshall should be arraigned before it and punished he would lose that which all free men valued. Therefore, he was sure that, regardless of the question whether jurisdiction would be sacrificed or maintained, the stay should be granted. If punishment should be inflicted upon Mr. Marshall and the Supreme Court should afterward hold that the punishment had been unjustly inflicted, the only recourse left to Mr. Marshall would be to sue Sergeant at Arms Gordon for false arrest, and this, Mr. Spooner thought, would not in the least compensate him for the humiliation.

"It is far more important to Mr. Marshall," said Mr. Spooner, "than it is to the House to have this question properly and finally settled."

Then there was much talk as to whether the session ran on in spite of an adjournment or whether a contempt proceeding would fall because of the adjournment. Mr. Littleton said that all of the machinery of the House remained intact over an adjournment, and bills that had not been disposed of remained alive to be taken up at the beginning of a new session. Courts had their terms and vacations and pending matters were taken up and finished when the courts reconvened. It was argued that if the case went to the Supreme Court the question of jurisdiction could be determined as well as all other questions.

Judge Hand Unconvinced.

The tentative date of adjournment of the House has been set for Aug. 19, but that was not considered of much importance because the date, it was thought, would be put forward.

Mr. Spooner thought the House would have jurisdiction over the contempt matter until it went out of existence on March 4. Judge Hand asked many questions and was clearly in doubt as to questions involved. He seemed perfectly willing to have his own action, in dismissing the writ of habeas corpus, reviewed, but he did not want the purpose of the process issued by the House defeated by delay. He and the counsel will consult authorities on the matter and a decision probably will be given this afternoon.

Sergeant at Arms Ready to Act.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Robert B. Gordon, Sergeant at Arms of the House, left for New York this afternoon to take Mr. Marshall into custody, and unless Judge Hand grants a stay and the case goes to the Supreme Court the Sergeant at Arms will bring his prisoner to Washington tomorrow to be arraigned before the House.

SWAY OF MILITARY RELAXED IN DUBLIN

Stories of Oppression Under Martial Law Scouted in Dispatches to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Statements emanating from the "Irish Relief Committee," which have appeared in American newspapers, about present conditions in Dublin are received here with astonishment. We are told that the hand of martial law is heavy on the whole city; that the prisons are filled to overflowing with men, women, and children, and that many families are in abject want. These statements are utterly untrue.

Dublin, except for the ruined area in Sackville Street, has resumed its normal appearance. Martial law affects nobody except willful breakers of the regulations under the Defense of the Realm act, and, although the temper of a large section of the citizens leaves much to be desired, such open offenses of late have been few. All restrictions on the movements of the public have disappeared. The armed sentries have been removed from the streets; people may go abroad at any time of day or night, and the last restriction on the hours of trade for public houses was taken away some weeks ago.

A press censorship has been established in Dublin, but Unionist and Nationalist journalists agree that the rules of Lord Decies and his chief assistant in its operation are rational and moderate. In short, the alleged horrors of martial law in Dublin are a transatlantic myth. The statement that many Dublin families are now starving as a result of the rebellion is equally ridiculous. The Nationalist Party is taking good care of the dependents of the persons who were killed in the street fighting. Two separate funds which were started for this purpose have collected already more than £11,000 ($55,000.) There are no signs of abnormal want in the streets of Dublin. American reports have not the remotest contact with the facts.

HEARS CASEMENT IS SAVED.

Report in Chicago Declares Sir Roger Will Go to Insane Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Sir Roger Casement, convicted of high treason against the British Crown, will escape the penalty of death, according to a dispatch to The Chicago Herald tonight from its Washington correspondent, who adds that information to this effect has been received in Washington.

"The understanding," says the dispatch, "is that Sir Roger will be sent to an insane asylum. By direction of President Wilson, the State Department unofficially has made representations to the British Government in behalf of the commutation of the death sentence of the former British Consular official.

"It was necessary for the department to proceed with a great deal of tact. In view of the fact that Sir Roger was a British subject, the United States could not officially concern itself with his fate. Moreover, he had a fair trial.

"It is the understanding here that Sir Roger will be sent to an insane asylum because of evidence obtained indicating that his mind is abnormal. His diary contains reference to acts which he writes he committed and which are of a character the British Government feels it cannot make public.

BOSTON, July 20.—Delegates to the national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in session here indicated tonight that the resolutions offered yesterday condemning the British Government's attitude toward Sir Roger Casement and other leaders of the Irish rebellion were likely to cause a spirited discussion. Canadian members of the order, who are represented by a delegation of about fifty, taking the lead in opposition.

SKEFFINGTON CASE OPEN.

Public Inquiry Into Irish Editor's Shooting Promised by Asquith.

LONDON, July 20.—In the House of Commons today Premier Asquith promised that as soon as arrangements could be made a public inquiry would be held into the death of F. Sheehy Skeffington of Dublin, editor of The Irish Citizen, who at the time of the Irish rebellion was put to death by a British officer without the knowledge of the military authorities.

WARNED TO PRODUCE IRISH BILL AT ONCE

Any Further Delay Fatal to Proposed Settlement, Redmond Tells Government.

EXASPERATED AT WAITING

Irish Nationalists Not In Mood to Tolerate Any Departure from Temporary Nature of Terms.

LONDON, July 20.—John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, made public today a memorandum which he sent to Premier Asquith and David Lloyd George, the Secretary for War, on Tuesday, in which he declared that the delay in making public the text of the Irish bill and the irritation caused by Lord Lansdowne's recent speech had created a very serious situation in Ireland. He adds:

"In my opinion any further delay whatever in producing and proceeding with the bill will make a settlement on the lines laid down in the terms submitted by Mr. Lloyd George quite impossible. When these terms were originally submitted to us we were strongly urged to use all possible dispatch in consulting our supporters in Ireland. It was pressed upon us that the matter was one of extreme urgency, that, from all points of view, it was vitally important that the settlement should be pushed through quickly, and we were told that not only Irish, but great imperial interests were at stake.

"It is now more than three weeks since we did our part and obtained the assent of our friends in Ireland in the face of very great difficulty, as the proposed terms were far from popular. Since then little or no progress has been made, and for some mysterious reason the matter, which five weeks ago was so urgent, now hangs fire.

"I therefore feel it my duty to urge upon the Government that further delay will be fatal, and place on record my conviction that any proposal to depart from the terms agreed upon, especially in respect to the strictly temporary provisional character of all the sections of the bill, will compel us to declare that the agreement, on the faith of which we obtained the assent of our supporters in Ireland, has been departed from and is at an end."

A meeting of the Irish Party has been summoned for Saturday, when the situation will be taken under consideration.

David Lloyd George's scheme for provisional home rule for Ireland, upon which the British Government is attempting to draft a bill, consists of seven articles. The first provides for an Irish House of Commons by transferring seventy-eight Irish members of the British House of Commons to the Irish House, representing Irish counties, save those of Ulster. The second makes known the fact that Sir Edward Carson and J. H. M. Campbell, who sit in the British House for Trinity College, Dublin, have consented to sit in the Irish. The other articles provide for the retention of the Irish seats in the British House, the creation of an Irish Senate to protect Unionist interests, the term of the provisional government of one year, and the appointment of a new Lord Lieutenant as a preliminary to the new arrangement.

On July 7 Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords, anticipating that the Irish settlement would take considerable time, suggested that 40,000 troops be put under the command of General Maxwell in Ireland and declared that the Government was prepared to extend Maxwell's powers "to meet any emergency."

$5,250 FOR SHAKESPEARIANA

Folios of 1623 and 1664 Sold from the Lubbock Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—At Sotheby's sale today of the books and property of the late Sir Nevile Lubbock, K. C. M. G., the folio of Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies was sold to Sabin for $5,250, with Quaritch as underbidder.

These were divided into two lots. The first, Lot No. 1,041, consisted of the Comedies, Histories and Tragedies published "according to the True Originall Copies," a first edition. It was printed by Isaac Iaggard and Ed. Blount in 1623.

The other lot, No. 1,042, consists of the same, only it is the third impression. Seven plays are added to this impression, "never before Printed in Folio," and, like the other, contains a bookplate by Thomas Fitchett Marsh. It was printed "for P. C." in 1664.

NEW ARGENTINE PRESIDENT.

Dr. Irigoyen Elected, with Senor Luna as Vice President.

BUENOS AIRES, July 20.—Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen and Señor Don Pelagio Luna were proclaimed President and Vice President, respectively, of the republic today at a joint session of the Senators and Deputies after a scrutiny of the ballots.

They were elected to office on June 12.

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BRAND
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Highly Digestible.
Easy to prepare.

Stern Brothers
West 42d and 43d Streets
For To-day, Friday,
An Important Offering of
Men's Sack Suits
Including many $30.00 values,
at $18.50
Also excellent values in the following items:
Sport Coats, - - $8.50 to 10.00
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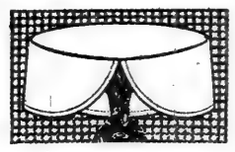
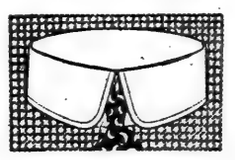
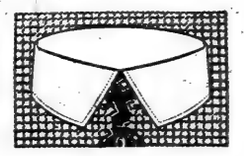
Auto Dusters, - - $1.50 to 12.50
Men's Sack Suits, $25.00
Made to Measure,.....at
Actual Values $35.00 and $40.00
Tailored from the most desirable fabrics, in light or medium weights; quarter, half or full lined. An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest measure.

Cool Off in a
Saks Linen Suit
and Forget the Weather!
Men's Regular Models....$8.00
Men's Norfolk Models....$9.00
¶ The chief objection some men have to a washable linen suit is that it shrinks with washing and hasn't any style to begin with. *But you can't say that about ours.* Saks washable linen suits wash without shrinking and like it, and they are cut and tailored infinitely better than any other linen suit we know of. We never regarded a low price as an excuse for low standards. These washable suits are only $8 and $9 apiece, but they have the distinction of being the best linen suit values a man can get at these figures.
Other warm weatherisms
Silk Coats and Trousers.....$17.50 to $28
White Flannel Coats and Trousers.....$20.00
Mohair Coats and Trousers.....$15.00
White and Striped Flannel Trousers..$3.75 to $6
House and Office Coats.....$2.75 to $10
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

In cool style
The truest Summer style is—cool style
A smothered-looking man—no matter how fashionable his attire—will still be more conspicuous in discomfort than in smartness.
The three collars below are all authoritative summer designs. But their truest style is in their *cool* style.
DUNWOOD
is an unusually stylish collar, yet moderate in height for cool comfort. Dunwood goes best with a four-in-hand, and well becomes nearly every normal or longish face.

TANWOOD
while low in height has a way of adding apparent length to the full face if worn with a four-in-hand. For the normal face it is an excellent collar, particularly with a bow tie.

KENTWOOD
gets its smart appearance from its fairly deep points, while comfort results from a neckband which tapers down in front to only one inch. Becomes almost any type of face.

NEARLY every well-informed dealer in men's wear gives prominent display to E & W Collars. Reason: He knows that the best style is *your* style—and he knows that you can best *find* your style among the authoritative E & W Models.
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Today in the Saks Luggage Dept.
Neverbreak Hundred
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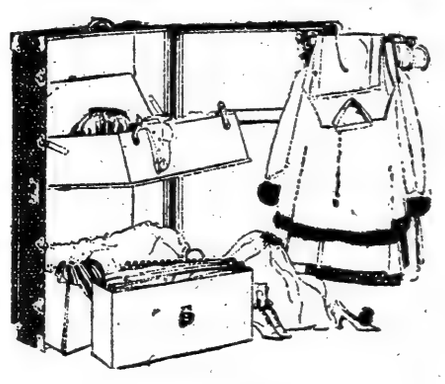
Price $15
Roomy—not bulky. Big enough—yet small enough. Holds six suits or twelve dresses.
Only trunk with a removable garment rack.
Guaranteed not to break. Can't cost excess.
The most-for-your-money trunk on the market.

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FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
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Jersey City, N. J.

YANKEES GO DOWN TO DEFEAT, BUT RETAIN LEAD AS RED SOX SUFFER SAME FATE

MARKLE IS A MARK FOR BROWNS' CLUBS

Unfortunate Cliff in Three Innings Allows St. Louis Enough Runs to Win.

MOGRIDGE FINISHES GAME

Crawls Out of Bad Hole and Pitches Good Ball—Austin, Former Yank, Has a Big Day at the Bat.

None of the Yankees was injured up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but a misfortune came to them when Cliff Markle started to pitch against the St. Louis Browns. Markle didn't pitch very much or very long. He just stayed in long enough for the Yankees to lose to Fielder Jones's club by a score of 4 to 2. The occurrence was sad in more ways than one. The smallest gathering of the season saw the defeat, and the game was played in a drizzling rain which completed the dismal picture.

Markle seems to be about the only disappointing feature of this year's Yankee club. All the other players have proved better than any one expected, but Markle, who started out like a whirlwind, has been slipping back since the first few weeks of the season.

There was only one redeeming feature about the defeat of the Yankees yesterday. That was the defeat of the Boston Red Sox by Detroit, with the result that the Ruppert-Huston brigade still retains first place in the pennant scramble. The only player who doesn't seem to approve of them holding this exalted place is Markle, and he just can't help it. Whenever he starts to pitch the home plate disappears completely from view. It submerges just like the Deutschland. Markle didn't lose the plate yesterday until the third inning, and then he lost it so successfully that the Browns won the game on the strength of it.

Mogridge to the Rescue.

As Markle pitched yesterday he had a far-away look, as if pondering where he was going to spend next Summer's vacation. George Mogridge, who took up the thread of the afternoon's story where Markle dropped it, pitched a good game of ball. Markle left him with a very unfavorable legacy. The bases were crowded and no one was out when Manager Bill Donovan sent the pitcher word that the next train south on the elevated left at 4:20 P. M. He also told him that if he hurried he might catch it.

Bob Groom pitched for the Browns and, although he was often in more or less trouble, he managed to pull himself together in time to limit the Yankee runs. Each of the teams made eight hits, but St. Louis made far better use of its drives than the Yankees.

Jimmy Austin, who has just used to cover third, had a day for the Yankees, had a holiday with his bat and made three hits, one of them a double. Jimmy also scored two of the Browns' runs. Jimmy takes much delight in coming to New York and harassing the interests of the Yankees and he does his best hitting right up on the Polo Grounds.

Markle got out of the first inning safely and with good support. After Shotton filed to Magee, Austin singled and died stealing. Markle then passed Miller and he stole second. Sisler shot a hot grounder to Pipp, who squelched him unassisted. Magee opened the Yankees' first with a single and Hartzell sacrificed. Magee attempted to gallop his way boldly to third on the out, but he was nailed off the bag by a yard.

The Yanks got two singles and a sacrifice in the second, but Pipp was nipped at the plate and Nunamaker was out at first when the end of his hat accidentally hit the ball as he was trying to duck away from a wild pitch.

Markle Is Withdrawn.

In the third Markle passed Groom. Shotton also walked. Austin placed a bunt along the third base line, but Markle made no effort whatever to go after it, leaving that task to Boone, who was busy guarding third. Austin was safe and then the crowd began to yell, "Take him out." Manager Donovan promptly removed Markle.

With the bases full, Mogridge faced Miller, who hit a single to centre, scoring Groom and Shotton. Sisler forced Miller at second, but Austin was held at third. Pratt's sacrifice fly scored Austin.

The first Yankee count came in the fourth. After Peckinpaugh was out, Pipp singled and was forced by Oldring. Oldring stole second and scored on Mullen's double to left. The Browns got this run back promptly in the first of the fifth. With none gone, Austin doubled and went to third on a wild pitch. He scored on Sisler's single to right.

In the last half of the same inning, Nunamaker beat out an infield hit and scored on Hartzell's double. In the seventh, Mogridge lined a beautiful smash to deep right field and if he had been able to run a bit faster he would have made a home run. Manager Donovan sent him home as he rounded third and he was nipped at the plate. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	1	0	2	1
Austin,3b	4	2	3	1	3
Miller,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	2	11	2
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Severeid,c	3	0	1	3	1
Johnson,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Groom,p	2	1	0	2	2
Total	30	4	8	27	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Hartzell,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	9	2
Oldring,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Mullen,2b	3	0	1	6	2
Boone,3b	3	0	0	1	8
Walker,c	3	1	0	7	0
Markle,p	0	0	0	0	0
Mogridge,p	3	0	1	1	0
Total	31	2	6	27	12

St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—4
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Mullen, Austin, Hartzell. Three-base hit—Mogridge. Stolen bases—Miller, Boone, Oldring. Sacrifice hits—Hartzell, Mullen. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Double plays—Austin, Sisler, and Groom; Boone, Mullen, and Pipp; Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Markle, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Markle, 2 hits, 3 runs, in two innings, (none out in the third inning;) off Mogridge, 6 hits, 1 run, in seven innings; off Groom, 2 runs. Struck out—By Groom, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

REDS LOSE AND THEN WIN.

Drop First Game to Phillies by 6 to 0, but Take Second by 5 to 3.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Philadelphia and Cincinnati broke even in a double-header here today, the former taking the first game by 6 to 0 and the Reds winning the second by 5 to 3. In the first game Alexander was master, allowing only two hits, while Toney had one bad inning after which he was replaced by Moseley. In the second game two errors by Ayer were responsible for three of Cincinnati's runs. Wade Killifer played in the first game, but did not take part in the second contest. Wingo directed the team during today's play. The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Niehoff,2b	5	0	1	2	2
Stock,3b	4	1	0	2	2
Good,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Luderus,1b	3	1	1	10	1
Bancroft,ss	3	1	0	4	3
W.Killifer,c	4	1	1	3	1
Alexander,p	4	1	2	0	2
Total	35	6	9	27	11

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Neale,cf	3	0	0	4	1
Fisher,ss	4	1	0	2	0
Enmer,ss	2	0	0	2	5
Chase,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Wade Killifer,	2	0	0	1	0
Louden,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Wingo,c	3	0	0	8	0
Toney,p	1	0	0	0	2
Moseley,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMitchell	1	0	1	0	0
bSchneider	0	0	0	0	0
cMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	2	27	12

a-Batted for Toney in sixth inning.
b-Ran for Mitchell in sixth inning.
c-Batted for Moseley in ninth inning.
Errors—Groh, Fisher, Enmer, Louden.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Paskert, Luderus, Alexander, (2.) Three-base hit—Whitted. Home run—William Killifer. Sacrifice hit—Paskert. Double plays—Louden, Enmer and Chase. Left on bases—

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 4; New York, 2.
Detroit, 3; Boston, 2.
(Thirteen innings.)
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 0.
(Second game.)
Washington, 4; Chicago, 0.
(First game; ten innings.)
Washington, 2; Chicago, 1.
(Second game; ten innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 1; New York, 0.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 0.
(First game.)
Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	50	36	.581
Boston	48	36	.571
Cleveland	48	38	.558
Washington	46	39	.541
Chicago	45	39	.536
Detroit	45	42	.517
St. Louis	37	48	.435
Philadelphia	13	60	.241

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	46	32	.590
Boston	41	33	.554
Philadelphia	42	34	.553
New York	38	40	.487
Pittsburgh	37	40	.481
Chicago	40	44	.476
St. Louis	40	46	.465
Cincinnati	35	50	.412

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 2 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Toney, 8 hits, 4 runs in six innings; off Moseley, 1 hit, no runs in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander, (Wade Killifer.) Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Toney, 4. Wild pitch—Toney. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Neale,cf	4	2	1	1	0
Fisher,ss	4	1	1	0	6
Chase,1f,2b	4	2	1	7	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	3	3	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Louden,2b	3	0	0	0	0
Fisher,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Mitchell,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Wingo,c	2	0	0	6	0
Schultz,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	32	5	9	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Raskert,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Niehoff,2b	3	1	0	3	2
Stock,3b	3	1	2	2	3
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wheat,lf,1b	4	0	2	5	0
Luderus,1b	2	0	1	4	0
Cooper,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Good,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	0	0
Burns,o	4	0	1	8	0
Alexander,p	2	0	0	0	1
Mayer,p	1	0	0	1	2
McQuillan,p	0	0	0	0	1
aDugey	1	0	0	0	0
bByrne	1	0	0	0	0
cKilliferr	1	0	0	0	0
dAdams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	7	24	8

a-Batted for Luderus in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Mayer in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Cooper a eighth inning.
d-Batted for McQuillan in ninth inning.
Errors—Mayer, (2.)

Cincinnati	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Mollwitz, Nealse, (2.) Stolen bases—Neale, Luderus. Double plays—Mayer and Stock; Stock and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 1; off Schulz, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 6 hits, 2 runs in two innings, (none out in third;) off Mayer, 3 hits and no runs in five innings; off McQuillan, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Schulz, 7 hits and 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Demaree, 3; by Mayer, 5; by Schulz, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

SENATORS BAG A COUPLE.

Take Two Games from White Sox, Both in Ten Innings.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Washington took both ends of a double-header from Chicago today by the score of 4 to 3 and 2 to 1 respectively. Each contest went to ten innings. In the first inning of the opening game Boehling forced in two runs by his wildness, but thereafter outpitched Williams, who was replaced in the tenth by Russell. Moeller, who had singled and then stolen second, scored the winning run on an infield out.

In the second game Weaver scored Chicago's only run. Shanks's home run over J. Collins's head in the eighth tied the score, and in the tenth Rice singled, was sacrificed to second, and scored the winning run on a drive by Gharrity. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,lf	5	1	1	2	1
Foster,2b	5	0	1	2	2
Milan,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Rice,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Shanks,3b	4	0	0	3	0
Gharrity,1b	3	1	1	16	1
Henry,c	2	0	0	3	1
McBride,ss	3	0	1	1	6
Boehling,p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	34	4	9	30	22

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Terry,ss	5	0	0	0	3
Weaver,3b	5	1	1	4	0
E.Collins,2b	5	1	1	2	3
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Ness,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Felsch,cf	3	1	1	4	0
J.Collins,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Schalk,c	2	0	0	7	0
Williams,p	2	0	0	1	1
aVonKoln'z	1	0	1	0	0
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	4	33	7

aBatted for Williams in tenth inning.
*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Foster, Henry, McBride.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1—4
Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Milan, McBride, Von Kolnitz. Three-base hit—Boehling. Stolen bases—Weaver, J. Collins, Moeller. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Henry, J. Collins. Double plays—Weaver, E. Collins, and Ness; Terry, E. Collins, and Ness; Foster and Gharrity; Boehling, Henry, and Gharrity. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 7. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 2; off Williams, 2; off Cicotte, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 7 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; off Cicotte, 2 hits, 1 run in 1 inning, (none out, two on base in tenth inning;) off Boehling, 7 hits, 3 runs in 10 innings; off Russell, no hit, no run in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, Milan; by Boehling, Jackson. Struck out—By Williams, 5; by Boehling, 8. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Foster,2b	4	0	0	3	5
Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Rice,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Shanks,3b	3	1	1	1	3
Gharrity,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Henry,c	1	0	0	8	1
McBride,ss	3	0	0	3	8
Harper,p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	29	2	5	30	18

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Terry,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Weaver,3b	3	1	1	3	2
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	3	4
Jackson,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Ness,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	7	0
J. Collins,lf	2	0	1	2	0
Schalk,c	3	0	0	2	2
Russell,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	1	4	*28	14

*One out when winning run was scored.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Weaver. Home run—Shanks. Stolen base—Henry. Sacrifice hits—Moeller, Jackson, Shanks. Sacrifice fly—Ness. Double plays—Foster and Gharrity; Milan, McBride, Shanks and Foster. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Washington, 3. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 1; off Russell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 4 hits, one run in ten innings; off Russell, 5 hits, two runs in nine and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Harper, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Harper, 6; by Russell, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 5; Worcester, 1. First game.
Worcester, 2; Springfield, 1. Second game.
Lawrence, 3; New London, 2.
Bridgeport, 0; Lowell, 0.
(Called in thirteenth inning.)
Lynn, 5; Hartford, 1.
Portland, 4; New Haven, 3.

MATHEWSON IS NOW MANAGER OF REDS

Herzog and Killifer Join Giants in Exchange for Matty, McKechnie, and Roush.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20.—After sixteen years as a member of the New York Giants, the erstwhile premier pitcher of professional baseball, Christy Mathewson, will return here tomorrow to manage the Reds, the team that allowed him to slip through its fingers without a trial.

With Mathewson comes two of his teammates, Outfielder Roush and Infielder McKechnie, and New York obtains Charles Herzog, manager of the local team, who was a member of the Giants before coming to Cincinnati. Outfielder Wade Killifer also goes to the New York Club.

Some years ago Manager McGraw of the Giants established the rule that he would never ask Mathewson to retire from a game in which he was pitching. In principle this rule was adhered to to the last. A statement issued by President Hempstead of the Giants today revealed the fact that it was not until Matty had asked for permission to negotiate for a managerial berth that the idea of trading him entered their minds.

Although the deal involved only the two Cincinnati men for the three New York players, a moment after it was completed President Herrmann announced that Mathewson would be in charge of the team, beginning tomorrow.

The deal was consummated at noon today, after a two-hour conference between Presidents Herrmann and Hempstead and Manager McGraw of the Giants. The trade had been practically agreed upon a couple of days ago, but New York insisted upon attaching a string to Mathewson which would subject him to recall after two years. At the conference today Hempstead and McGraw finally agreed to allow Mathewson to become the exclusive property of the Cincinnati Club.

Immediately after the conference McGraw conferred with Herzog, the latter agreeing to all points in the trade. He signed a three-year contract which, it is said, calls for the same salary that he received while managing the Cincinnati club, $10,000 a year. Herzog has been manager of the Reds since the season of 1914. He probably will play third base for the Giants, his old position on that team.

Ivy Wingo, catcher and Captain of the Reds, took charge of the team today in the double-header with Philadelphia. Herzog having signed with New York before the first game. Mathewson was still in Chicago.

President Hempstead late today made the following statement:

I wish to announce the release of Christy Mathewson to the Cincinnati Baseball Club. My good wishes for his success are mingled with many regrets that he will leave the New York Baseball Club. For many years the New York public have enjoyed the games in which he has participated and have given him their unqualified support, good-will, and respect.

The New York fans hold Mathewson with the highest regard, but not more so than I or the entire management of the Giants. His faithful service, his high regard for the organization, have placed him in our hearts as well as in our minds, and there was no thought of relinquishing his services under any circumstances until the Cincinnati Baseball Club requested permission to trade for him to act as their manager. Mathewson earnestly requested this privilege, and, feeling that it was due him for his past services, under these conditions I most reluctantly consented.

I certainly wish him well in his new line of endeavor and trust that his name will stand as high as a manager as it has as a ball player and as a citizen of the United States.

President Herrmann of the Cincinnati club said:

We expect great things through the new deal. McGraw himself says that in securing Roush we get one of the best outfielders in the country, Roush being both fast and a hard hitter. What we need is speed. The manager cannot make up all the speed of the team, and by securing Roush we add some more speed to the outfield. In addition to this trade we expect to make several other trades in an effort to add more strength to the team. These trades will be made before the team starts east.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The old master has departed. Matty's days as a Giant are ended. The greatest pitcher the game has known, and one of its finest characters, has gone to his new field of endeavor, and he will be as successful there as he was when a Giant was the wish of every McGrawite as they bade him good-bye.

Matty, McKechnie, and Roush departed for Cincinnati tonight and word was received from Cincinnati that Herzog and Killifer would be here tomorrow morning, or tomorrow's game will find Matty managing the Reds and Herzog playing third base for the Giants.

"Well," Matty was asked, "how do you feel about it?"

"Why, it's all right," he replied. "It's a step upward, you know."

Are you going to do any pitching over there?"

"That depends entirely on how my arm feels. It's doubtful. I warmed up here yesterday and warmed up good, but this morning the same old pain was there, and pitching with me is just like opening up a fresh wound and never giving it any chance to heal."

Pat Perritt received a telegram from New York this morning announcing the arrival of a daughter, first born and weight not given.

THIRTEENTH FATAL TO SOX.

Tigers Capture Extra-Inning Contest from Boston by 3 to 2.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Tigers gained a 3-to-2 victory over Boston today, the game going thirteen innings. Ruth assisted in the loss of the contest when he threw badly to Gainer as he was fielding Cobb's infield hit during the final inning. Cobb took second on the throw and scored the winning run on Young's hit to right field. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	1	2	2	3
Bush,ss	2	1	0	3	3
Burns,1b	5	0	2	16	2
Cobb,cf	6	1	3	4	0
Veach,lf	6	0	1	2	0
Heilman,rf	5	0	1	2	1
Young,2b	6	0	1	3	6
McKee,c	3	0	0	1	5
Baker,c	2	0	0	2	0
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	1
aKavanaugh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	44	3	11	39	27

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	6	0	1	2	1
Barry,2b	3	0	2	3	2
Lewis,lf	6	0	0	3	1
Gainer,1b	5	0	3	7	1
Walker,cf	5	0	2	4	0
Gardner,3b	5	0	1	2	5
Scott,ss	3	0	2	2	1
bMcNally,ss	2	1	0	1	2
Agnew,c	2	0	0	5	4
Thomas,c	2	0	0	4	1
Foster,p	2	0	0	0	3
Ruth,p	2	0	0	1	1
cJanvrin	1	1	1	0	0
dHoblitzell	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43	2	12	39	20

a-Batted for McKee in tenth inning.
b-Ran for Scott in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Agnew in eighth inning.
d-Batted for Foster in eighth inning.
Errors—Vitt, Burns, Lewis, Walker, Agnew, Ruth.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Hooper. Stolen bases—Young, Barry. Sacrifice hits—Bush, (2,) Burns, Barry, Hooper, Gainer, Hoblitzell. Double plays—Coveleskie to McKee to Vitt to McKee to Young; Vitt to Young to Burns; Burns to Bush to Burns; Lewis to Thomas to Gardner; Vitt, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Detroit, 11; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2; off Ruth, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 12 hits and 2 runs in thirteen innings; off Foster, 6 hits and 1 run in eight innings; off Ruth, 5 hits and no runs in five innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Barry.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Foster, 3; by Ruth, 4. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 3; Atlanta, 2. First game.
Atlanta, 8; Mobile, 2. Second game.
Memphis, 8; Nashville, 0.
New Orleans, 2; Birmingham, 1.
Little Rock, 8; Chattanooga, 9.
(Called; darkness.)

GIANTS YIELD IN TENTH.

Cubs Get Only Run of Hard-Fought Game in Extra Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—The Giants have a habit on this trip of opening a series with a victory, then losing the next game or even the next few games. They opened in Chicago yesterday with a victory and today they lost. With Manager McGraw in Cincinnati putting through a coup and Larry Doyle manager pro tem., the Giants were beaten, 1 to 0, by the Cubs in a ten-inning game.

However, that was no fault of Larry's and hardly could have been avoided had McGraw been here. He could not have made the Giants hit Claud Hendrix any better than they did, much as his managerial acumen would have seen the necessity for so doing. The swift moist ball of the big former Federal twirler was employed with consistent effectiveness and the Giants made only three hits. They hit in the air a great deal. The Chicago outfielders were busy raking in fly balls which soared from New York bats. They raked in fourteen in all, showing the prevailing deficiency of said bats.

The Giants, however, although they couldn't hit, played a fast, alert game. They tried hard, fielded smartly, and did well what they did do. The game was capitally played by both sides and was splendidly pitched by Schupp as well as Hendrix. It was a lively game of ball, spirited in spite of the hitting, and as a pitching duel distinctly a contest of quality and class. The Cubs made only four hits off Schupp, one in the first, one in the second, one in the seventh, and one in the tenth. Schupp had a fast curve which for the most part sizzled and hooked over the plate before the Chicago batters could get a good slam at it. Hendrix outdid Schupp a bit in consistency. He pitched fewer balls. He made his game easier for himself than Schupp did.

The New York southpaw, however, time after time displayed skill and coolness when in a hole. His liberal use of the waste ball often registered three balls against him, but generally in such cases he had the control wherewith to put the next one over, and he was not afraid to curve it over.

On Cy Williams, a slugger of deserved renown, the count in the fourth inning was three and none, but Schupp manoeuvred over the plate with the next three and set Cy down on strikes. He McGraw Zimmerman to deal with in the seventh inning, with a man on base and nobody out, and he whipped a fast one higher than Zim's head and made that eminent batsman go after it for a third strike.

The Chicago run in the tenth egan with a hit batsman, Joe Kelley, who reached first base four times in four times up, was the man hit. A curve broke in too far and nicked him on the foot. There was two strikes on him at the time and he was groping blindly for Schupp's elusive curve. Flack ran for him. Saier sacrificed. There were two strikes on Zeider when the count tingled to left. Burns made a fine throw to the plate, but it was a run-and-hit play and Flack beat the throw.

Young Wortman, just from Kansas City, scintillated at short for the Cubs and killed several base hits.

Rariden led off with a single in the ninth. He was forced by Schupp. Schupp galloped to third on a high throw by Saier. Kauff put his weight into a swing and drove the ball across the right field wall and into the next block, but it was foul by the span of a hand and Kenny had to try it again. This time he flied out. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wortman,ss	4	0	1	3	5
Mann,rf	4	0	0	6	0
Williams,cf	2	0	0	0	0
Zim'man,2b	3	0	0	0	6
Kelly,lf	2	0	2	2	0
Saier,1b	2	0	0	11	0
Zeider,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Fischer,c	3	0	0	7	0
Hendrix,p	3	0	0	0	2
aFlack	0	1	0	0	0
Total	28	1	4	30	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	0	4
Doolan,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	16	0
Lobert,3b	2	0	0	0	4
Rariden,c	3	0	1	7	0
Schupp,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	0	3	*28	16

*One out when winning run was made.
a-Ran for Kelly in tenth inning.
Error—Saier.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Doolan. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Saier, (2.) Double play—Wortman and Zimmerman. Left on bases—New York, 2; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 2; off Hendrix, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schupp, 4 hits and 1 run in 10 innings. Hit by pitcher—Kelly, by Schupp. Struck out—By Schupp, 7; by Hendrix, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Klem.

ATHLETICS WIN AT LAST.

Drop First to Indians, Then Break Long Losing Streak.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—Philadelphia lost the first game with Cleveland today, 4 to 2, and then broke a losing streak which had reached nine straight games by winning the second, 2 to 0. Cleveland annexed the first contest by pounding Sheehan for five hits and three runs in the second inning. Of the eleven hits made by the two teams in the second game only two by Philadelphia and one by Cleveland went out of the infield. The games were probably the quickest on record here for a double header in the American League. The first required only one hour and eighteen minutes and the second was finished in one hour and twenty minutes. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Wamb'ns,2b	3	0	2	4	3
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Gandil,1b	4	1	0	14	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	2	6
Turner,3b	3	0	0	1	2
O'Neill,c	4	1	2	5	1
Beebe,p	4	1	1	0	2
Total	33	4	9	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Walsh,rf	2	1	1	1	0
Strunk,cf	3

MAISIE IS VICTOR IN LARCHMONT YACHT RACE

SWAN SAILS MAISIE TO FIRST VICTORY

Conducts Craft Which Never Won Before to Triumph in Larchmont Race.

NAHMA IN THE LEAD AGAIN

Joyant, However, Meets with an Accident—Emmons, Piloting the Ventura, Beats Barbara.

Billy Swan emerged from his eight months' retirement as an amateur skipper at the Larchmont Yacht Club races yesterday. He got the smell of the salt water in his nostrils on Tuesday when he won the tub race at the water sports, and was restless. Yesterday morning Henry B. Plant, who owns the Maisie of the New York Yacht Club forty-foot fleet, and has not been able to win a race with her, invited Swan to take the tiller in the day's races and see if his old skill would not break the run of hard luck which had followed the craft since her launching.

Although Swan had not had foot aboard one of the forties he decided to try his hand. Result, Maisie won her maiden race. The wiseacres of the rocking chair fleet who crowded the wide porches of the clubhouse watching the snapping pennants on the steamers and other craft anchored in the harbor and hailing the whitecaps which tipped the waters of the bay as they should in the Larchmont race week, were not at all surprised at the outcome. They only remarked nonchalantly that if there was a winning race in the yacht Billy was sure to bring it out.

What Swan did with the Maisie any other of the skippers might have done with their yachts if they had only thought of it. Getting away none too well in what was the closest and prettiest start of the season, Swan took Maisie away over to the Westchester shore, outtacking all the boys on the starboard tack. A stiff tide was running, and he took his craft as close as he dared to shore, keeping away from the tide as much as possible, nursing the stiff breeze which stretched his canvas to the limit, shaving the edge of every harbor and indentation along the shore, going inside of the Scotch Caps and, doing such stunts as the mariners of that coast do in such weather until he had overtaken the Rowdy, Pampero, and Pauline, which had been showing him their heels.

In making the first mark he rather out-jockeyed the skippers of the other yachts and as a result was first around the mark and a minute ahead of Rowdy when he started on the run for the Long Island shore, with the big ballooners pulling Maisie through the water as if they would yank the mast out of the craft. Fortunately his rigging held and he still had the advantage as he gained at the first mark when he trimmed sail for the broad reach to the finish line.

Maisie Finishes Fast.

Maisie was doing all that could be asked of her and it only required clever seamanship to break her hoodoo. That seamanship happened to be aboard, too, and so the Maisie fairly danced over the whitecaps to a well-earned victory over Rowdy by less than a minute—56 seconds, to be exact. She was chased in by Pampero, which heeled over in the boiling waters only thirty-six seconds behind Rowdy.

Good old scouts the skippers of the two beaten boats were, for they were first to congratulate Swan on his successful re-entry to the sport when the lot met on the porch for the mess dinner. Swan's only comment as he chafed his swollen hands and forearms was that there was no punishment fit for the man who would put a tiller in a craft when he could have a wheel, short of making him hold that same tiller for three hours in a whole sail breeze that threatened to tear the yacht to pieces.

Aside from the victory of Maisie, Nahma's clean-up of Joyant in the race for the Class P boats was the feature. She won by a trifle more than six minutes in the run of 15¾ miles, and she appeared to do it very handily. Perhaps she would not have done so had not things happened on board Joyant of which the watchers of the race knew nothing. Nahma got away well, as usual, and went over toward the Westchester shore, for Mr. Hanan, who sailed her, is justly credited with knowing a thing or two about the erratic manners of the winds and tides in Long Island Sound waters. He followed Swan's tactics very closely. So, too, did E. Burton Hart and Jack Johnson, who had the sailing of Joyant for Mr. Mallory, her owner.

The latter had the weather berth, and by taking advantage of every trick with which they were acquainted, managed to cut down Nahma's lead by the time the first mark was rounded and were within conversational distance when both craft broke out their spinnakers for the run over toward the Long Island shore. Both were going fast in the howling breeze, when snap went the spinnaker boom of the Joyant, down came the cloud of canvas and the jig was up. This made Nahma's victory an easy one.

Eighty-eight yachts started in the races yesterday, and all but ten of them finished. The Newport thirty, Dolphin, limped back to harbor very shortly after the start under her jib, because of a split topmast. This accident helped young Cornelius Vanderbilt to win the race for that class, in which he defeated the two Q class sloops which started at the same time. A trifle later the two handicap yachts, Anita and Sachem, turned back to the harbor with the same trouble. Broken halyards and minor troubles, including a dislike to plough through tumbling waves with small craft, caused the skippers of the other seven to withdraw.

Ventura Has Big Lead.

Robert W. Emmons, the Boston Corinthian, who piloted the cup defender Resolute so successfully, was once again at the tiller of Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s, Ventura. He too liked the looks of things over on the north shore and stood on the starboard tack after the start, though Ralph Ellis sent Barbara and George Nichols Pauline over to the south shore for their long beat to windward.

As it turned out, Emmons had taken the shorter road to the first mark, got there well in the lead of his competitors, and had things all his own way for the run and the reach, which brought him across the finish line two minutes and three seconds ahead of Barbara, the latter a trifle more in the lead of Carolina.

Once more the star class boats made a cracking good race over the short course and held closely together most of the way. Snapper reached home a trifle more than a minute in front of Lyte, Taurus, Smith Wind, and Shadow, who were separated by only a few seconds as the little craft swept across the line, daringly carrying canvas to the limit, until it looked as if they were top-heavy under their big, bellowing sails. However, they stood up under it and made a thrilling finish.

Minx, a N. Y. C. thirty-footer, sailed by Johnston de Forest, took the measure of Ogden Mills Reid's Lena in their run of fifteen and three-quarters miles, in which they alternated in the lead until Minx got the best of things at the first mark, and increased her lead during the run to the southward, which brought her to the second turning mark for the broad reach home. On that last leg she seemed to have the best of it, and was home a little more than two minutes ahead of Mr. Reid's craft. The latter was hard pressed by Silhouette after the second mark was made, and was less than a minute ahead of her when the boats were checked by the Race Committee.

The summaries, showing the elapsed time and the corrected time of the handicapped boats, follow:

NEW YORK Y. C. FIFTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:15. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	4:19:31	3:04:31
Barbara, H. F. Whitney	4:21:34	3:06:34
Carolina, G. Nichols	4:24:23	3:09:23

NEW YORK Y. C. FORTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:20. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Maisie, H. B. Plant	4:46:38	3:26:38
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	4:47:33	3:27:33
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	4:48:09	3:28:09
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	4:50:17	3:30:17
Mistral, G. M. Pynchbids	4:51:14	3:31:14
Zliph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	4:51:43	3:31:43
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	4:51:46	3:31:46
Shawara, H. Wesson	4:52:37	3:32:37
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	5:00:07	3:40:07

SLOOPS, CLASS P.

Start, 1:25. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Nahma, Hanan & Whitney	3:52:34	2:27:34
Joyant, C. D. Mallory	3:58:42	2:33:42
Aleda, J. W., & E. P. Alker	4:03:12	2:38:12

SLOOPS, CLASS Q.

Start, 1:30. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Arvia, G. C. Molloy	4:31:14	3:01:14
Virginia, R. B. Budd	4:34:42	3:04:42

NEWPORT ONE DESIGN.

Start, 1:30. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Comet, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:29:49	2:59:49
Dolphin, A. P. Brayton, disabled and withdrew.		

NEW YORK Y. C. THIRTY FOOTERS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Minx, Johnston De Forest	4:20:14	2:45:14
Lena, O. M. Reid	4:22:50	2:47:50
Silhouette, E. B. Prentice	4:23:46	2:48:46
Alera, J. L. Cutler	4:25:42	2:50:02
Juanita, J. T. Pratt	4:25:46	2:50:46
Leemona, G. B. Kaulenkampff	4:26:14	2:51:14
Okee, L. G. Hammersley	4:29:32	2:55:32
Banzai, E. Lang	4:29:48	2:55:48
Adios, F. L. Richards	4:31:53	2:56:53

BUG CLASS.

Start, 2:25. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Wasp, C. W. Hall, withdrew.		

HANDICAP CLASS. Fourth Division.

Start, 2:00. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Fawn, Bell & Lockwood	3:47:47	1:37:47
Aurita, J. S. Jenkins	3:49:05	1:39:05
Cordelia, G. G. Dominick	3:49:22	1:39:22
Priscilla, E. Y. Weber	3:50:20	1:40:20
Little Hope, I. E. Raymond	3:53:16	1:43:16

BAYSIDE BIRDS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Skylark, J. Dayton	3:45:29	1:35:29
Curlew, C. L. Willard	3:48:44	1:38:44
Teaser, J. G. Nesbitt	3:50:45	1:40:45
Woof, W. Teller, Jr.	3:53:41	1:41:41

INDIAN HARBOR ARROWS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Comrade, A. G. Hanan	3:49:41	1:34:4.
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	3:50:54	1:35:54
Rani, C. D. Mallory	3:52:01	1:37:01

ORIENTA ONE DESIGN.

Start, 2:20. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Teal, J. Hister	4:07:38	1:47:38
Thane, Miles Ten Snow	4:15:45	1:55:45
Alcyone, R. P. Coutard	4:15:55	1:55:55
Alice, A. K. Griffin	4:17:18	1:57:18

STAR CLASS.

Start 2:05. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Snapper, A. Iselin, 2d	3:49:29	1:44:29
Zete, G. W. Elder	3:50:25	1:45:25
Taurus, P. Rice	3:51:00	1:46:00
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	3:51:21	1:46:21
Shadow, W. L. Insley	3:51:33	1:46:33
Mercury, E. G. Wilmore	4:08:02	2:03:02
Southern Cross, H. Funke	4:10:28	2:05:28
Shooting Star, K. P. Grumble	4:13:18	2:08:18

SLOOPS, CLASS S.

Start, 2:20. Course, 7¾ Miles.

M. & F., J. H. Wright	4:09:03	1:40:03
New Moon, S. E. Kene	4:09:44	1:40:44

MANHASSET BAY ONE DESIGN.

Start, 2:15. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Edith, H. T. Baltin	4:22:16	2:07:16

NEW ROCHELLE ONE DESIGN.

Start, 2:20. Course, 7¾ Miles

Virginia, B. Decker	4:18:45	2:18:45
Nereid, Dr. Girdi	4:48:41	2:28:41

BAYSIDE BEES.

Start, 2:25. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Maybe, G. T. Hopewell	4:41:24	2:16:24
Vespa, C. T. Arright		Withdrew
Bebe, H. P. Rust		Withdrew
Befirst, C. M. Clark		Withdrew

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 1:55. Course, 14½ Miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	4:52:54	2:57:54
Peg, W. S. Silkworth	4:54:53	2:59:53
Feather, A. Clark	4:47:10	2:52:10
Wag, H. I. North	4:00:14	3:14:18

HANDICAP CLASS.

First Division. Start, 1:40. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Invincible, E. Walker, Jr.	4:56:22	2:56:22
Anita, G. P. Granbery.	Disabled and withdrew	
Sachem, H. R. B. Met-calf	Disabled and withdrew	
Carolina, A. L. Lockwood	Disabled and withdrew	
Senota, W. H. Farrell	Withdrew	

HANDICAP CLASS. Second Division.

Start, 1.45. Course, 14¾ Miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	4:36:26	2:51:26
Ariel, T. Pike	4:48:41	3:03:41
Red Wing, Gross and Loewy	4:57:26	3:17:26

Corrected time on Ariel, 2:51:13; Sally IX., 2:51:22; Red Wing, 3:00:26.

HANDICAP CLASS. Third Division.

Start, 1:55. Course, 14¾ Miles.

Robin Hood III., G. L. Gartland	4:39:14	2:44:14
Twinkle, S. C. Hunter	5:01:02	3:06:02

Corrected time on Robin Hood III., 2:41:46; Twinkle, 3:03:44.

AMERICAN DORIES.

Start, 2:25. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Gnat, Mary B. Booth	4:35:35	2:10:35
Rocky, J. A. Haggerty	4:44:14	2:19:14
Mae D., C. A. Roy	4:51:05	2:26:05
Yan, A. Vanderlaan		Withdrew
Petrel, E. Lascaris		Withdrew

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 1:50. Course, 14¾ Miles.

Barbara, C. Shields	4:46:04	2:56:56
E'bar, V. Valentine	4:48:04	2:59:04
Whiff, W. R. Manny	4:52:44	3:02:44
Hamburg II., M. M. Goldschmidt		Did not finish

Larchmont Yacht Handicaps.

Percentage allowances for the yachts of the several handicap divisions which may race in the Larchmont regatta this afternoon were announced last evening by Handicapper Charles P. Tower, as follows:

First Division.—Aleda, allows as scratch boat, Anita and Pontiac, 2 per cent.; Wasaka, 2½; Carolina, 3½; Arvia and Virginia, 5; Senora and Duchess, 6½, and Sachem, 7.

Second Division—Sally IX., scratch boat, allows Mignon, 1 per cent.; Zeta, 2½; Nadia, 4; Kenmuir, 5½; Clare, Ninzea and Santana, 6 each; Ariel and Mediator, 6¾, and Coot and Red Wing, 8½.

Third Division—Natomah, scratch boat, allows Wag 1 per cent.; Robin Hood, 1½; Twinkle, 3; Arcadian, 3½; Firefly, 6½.

Fourth Division—Ogeemah, scratch boat, allows Solita 2 per cent.; Shiloh, 6; Kum On, 7, and Frances, 10.

PLANS FOR TITLE TENNIS.

National Championships Will Begin at Forest Hills Aug. 28.

Official information regarding the national tennis championships which will be decided on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, beginning Aug. 28, has been sent out by Edwin Fuller Torrey, Secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The events will be the national singles championship, the national doubles championship, the national junior and the national boys' championships.

Entries for the singles championship will be received only through the Secretary of the club to which a player belongs, and the secretaries are requested to see that only serious contenders for the title enter the tournament. The entrance fee for this event is $5, and all entries must be in the hands of Paul B. Williams, Field Secretary of the U. S. N. L. T. A., not later than Aug. 18. This date is ten days before the start of the tournament.

The national doubles championship will be the challenge round. The winners of the preliminary national doubles at the Onwentsia Club, Chicago, will come to the Forest Hills play against the holders, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, on Aug. 28.

The junior and boys' championships are open to the winners of the ten sectional championships in each class. The play in these events will begin Thursday, Aug. 31.

George T. Adee, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, will act as referee.

Season tickets for the tournament will cost $5, and single-day tickets $1. Preference will be given to members of clubs belonging to the tennis association in the allotment of season tickets, provided application is made before Aug. 14 through the Secretary of the club, or one officially in charge of tennis affairs.

CHURCH TOO FAST FOR CALIFORNIAN

Former Princetonian Turns the Tables on Clay Court Tennis Champion at Rockaway.

George M. Church attained one of the notable achievements of the tennis year yesterday afternoon when he defeated Willis E. Davis of California, national clay court champion, in the finals of the singles event at the Rockaway Hunting Club invitation tournament in straight sets. The score was 7—5, 6—4, 7—5. Not since he began competing in the East, early in the season, has the Coast star bowed to the superior play of a rival contestant.

The one-time Princetonian was imbued with two motives, both leading to the same end. He was determined to win the tournament, and there was contributing incentive in the fact that he sought revenge for the defeat by Davis in the Sleepy Hollow tournament early in the season. In attaining both desires Church displayed some brilliant tennis, which was far too proficient for the Californian.

Both men are noted for their net play and thrilling rallies predominated in yesterday's match. Davis's play, however, was sometimes only mediocre. The Californian did not have the steadiness which marked Church's work, and the errors that piled up against him did much to throw the balance in favor of the New Jersey contestant. Davis has been noted, since his arrival in the East, for his driving game, but yesterday the strokes failed him, especially the backhand with its accentuated top.

Davis started the match as if he would win easily. His service was working smoothly, and Church found himself in difficulties in attempting to make an effective return. In the first game Davis won three points on service aces. The first ball was usually sent true, but even the slower twist service on the second ball was not at all to Church's liking. At the same time Church, too, was having a deal of success with his service. There was more than accustomed pace to the shots, and the erstwhile Princetonian often followed the service to the net with such speed that Davis was drawn into errors in the endeavor to send a cross passing stroke. It was on the service of Church that Davis made most of his errors, netting or driving out, when there was apparently the chance for a good return.

As the match progressed Davis lost much of his cunning on service. He slowed up somewhat in pace, while Church was still racing along at top speed. As for Church, he did not relinquish a service in the first set, lost only one game on service in the second and two in the third.

In the first set Church won his games by a more comfortable margin than the Californian, who was often pressed to a deuce contest. For ten games each man won on service, and then in a brilliant eleventh Davis's service, which had been becoming unsteady, was broken through after the game had been 30—0 in his favor. This loss of service ended Davis's chance in the first set. Church pulled out the twelfth game against the Coast player's determined effort to break through. In this set Davis made twenty-eight errors, against eleven by Church.

Church gave the real sign of victory in the first game of the second set. Davis was wild and, after he had made three errors, Church went to the net for the winning point, which he scored by a sharp placement to the corner. In the seventh game Davis's lack of control allowed his service to suffer a break. Three of the points were on double faults and one a passing stroke by Church. This made the score 5—2. Davis, with defeat clutching at him, rallied in the next game and by a brilliant net attack broke through Church in a deuce game. He won his own service handily, and Church finished out the set by taking a love game.

The Californian made another desperate bid for victory in the third set. He pulled away to a 4—1 advantage, but Church took the next four games, two of them against the Coast player's service. With an opportunity to run it out to victory in the next game, Church weakened and Davis took the game against service. That was his last successful effort, however, for Church took the next two games.

Church and Davis advanced to the final round of the doubles by defeating Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Robert Le Roy, 6—3, 6—2. In the other half Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Lyle E. Mahan gained the final round bracket by a victory over Fred C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell at 7—5, 4—6, 13—11. Baggs and Voshell advanced to the semi-final round through the default of Leonard Beekman and W. Merrill Hall. The point score and analysis of the singles match:

Willis E. Davis vs. George M. Church.

FIRST SET.

Davis	4	1	7	2	4	0	7	1	6	1	2	2	3	7	—5
Church	2	4	5	4	1	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	—7

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Davis	19	9	14	9		2	
Church	6	5	14	1		3	

SECOND SET.

Davis	0	2	5	1	7	2	2	5	4	0	—	2	8	—	4.
Church	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	1	4	—	4	3	—	6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Davis	11	10	14	0		5	
Church	5	7	9	1		2	

THIRD SET.

Davis	4	1	6	4	4	1	4	0	2	4	1	2	—	3	—5
Church	0	4	4	0	1	4	6	4	2	1	4	4	—	6	—7

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Davis	12	11	14	1		1	2
Church	10	4	10	1		1	4

JAPANESE LOSE ON COURTS.

Beaten by Biddle and Caner in Point Judith Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 20.—In the Point Judith tennis tournament, which was continued on the Country Club courts before a large number of spectators, interest centred in the match between Kumagae and Mikami, the two Oriental players from Tokio, and Craig Biddle and G. C. Caner. The Americans won this event and outplayed their opponents from Nippon. Another event of interest was the semi-final match in the singles between Ichiya Kumagae and Craig Biddle. This match was won by Kumagae in the spirited contest. The summary:

DOUBLES, Semi-finals.—Richard Harte and Watson Washburn beat E. H. Whitney and I. C. Wright, 6—1, 8—2, 6—3; Craig Biddle and G. C. Caner beat I. Kumagae and H. Mikami, 6—3, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

SINGLES, Semi-finals.—Kumagae beat Biddle, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1; Watson Washburn beat E. H. Whitney, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3.

HITS 97 OF 100 TARGETS.

C. B. Platt Leads Large Field of Marksmen in Eastern Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—Clarence B. Platt of Bridgeton, N. J., hit 97 out of 100 targets for the 21-yard handicap mark in the Eastern handicap event at Holmesburg this afternoon and defeated a field comprising 164 of the amateur and professional marksmen of the country. Platt lost two targets in his first string of twenty and then smashed two straight strings. He had one miss in the fourth string.

There was a three-cornered tie for second place between Frank M. Zeigler of Allentown, Penn., G. B. Cutler of Bridgeport, Conn., and W. H. Lanier, Jr., of Augusta, Ga., each getting 96 targets. In the first effort Lanier broke 19 out of 20 and won the second trophy. Zeigler and Cutler tied for third, and in the shoot-off Cutler won.

John B. Fontaine of Philadelphia, the first man to go out with a 95 score, was tied with D. T. Leahy and Dan McMahon, both of New York.

COLUMBIA TO RETAIN CREW.

Enthusiastic Alumni Kill Unanimously Proposal to Abolish Sport.

In answer to the proposal of a small group of the alumni of Columbia University that intercollegiate rowing, particularly the phase that included participation in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's annual regatta at Poughkeepsie, be abandoned, half a hundred graduates voted unanimously against such a drastic movement at a spirited mass meeting which continued until after midnight last evening at the Columbia University Club, Gramercy Park. Even Morton C. Bogue, graduate director of the Columbia University Rowing Club, and Francis S. Bangs, dean of rowing at Morningside Heights and for whom this year's Varsity shell was named, joined with the others in stamping out the attempt to reduce rowing at Columbia to the plane of interclass meetings or, at the most, short, two-mile and Henley-distance races. Messrs. Bangs and Bogue last week sent out a proposal to all interested that Columbia withdraw from the Poughkeepsie regatta.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously: "It is the sense of this meeting that Columbia University do not withdraw from the Intercollegiate Rowing Association."

Two other matters of importance to the future status of rowing at Columbia were also settled by the enthusiastic alumni. Coach James C. Rice will be retained instead of being allowed to accept an offer from Cornell or any other university. His contract does not expire until 1921, and in the plan of those who last week wanted to discontinue rowing as an intercollegiate sport Coach Rice was to be allowed to accept whatever opportunity seemed most promising. Moreover, the meeting voted to take out of the hands of the rowing club all matters concerning the club and to include the crew in the Columbia University Athletic Association, which has control of all other branches of athletics.

Coach Rice was not at last night's meeting, and it is not known whether he will abide by the new decision or whether he will persist in his request to be released from his contract. Although his contract expires in 1921, there is a retaining clause by which he may be kept as head of Columbia rowing until 1926.

During the meeting Messrs. Bangs and Bogue announced that whatever decision was reached they would terminate all active affiliations with rowing matters. Then when it was found that there was a majority present of the members of the University Committee on Athletics, composed of three graduates, three members of the Faculty, and three students, it was voted immediately to take over crew matters and to place them under the supervision of the Athletic Association.

Alexander Simonds, class of 1873 and an old crew man and football player, acted as Chairman of the meeting. Charles Halsted Mapes, Chairman of the University Committee on Athletics, which is in supreme control of all matters of sport at Columbia, was one of the early speakers to argue vehemently against the abolition of rowing, and his talk was followed with one by William Melickham, an old-time stroke of a Columbia four. Dr. Bogue, graduate director of the Engineering School paid a high tribute to the particularly good standing of crew men as compared to the students in general at Columbia. Another speaker was Gerald S. O'Loughlin, Captain of the 1906 crew and a brother of Robert R. O'Loughlin, crew Captain-elect for next year.

Nothing further will be done until the Fall. At that time a mass meeting primarily for undergraduates, arrangements for which were begun last night, will be held as an enthusiastic revival.

CORKRAN GETS GOLF MEDAL.

Baltimore Player Leads in Qualifying Round at Shawnee, with 78.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-THE-DELAWARE, Penn., July 20.—Clark Corkran of Baltimore won the medal in the qualifying round of the invitation golf tournament at the Shawnee Country Club today with a score of 78. He led the next best, L. H. Canan of Altoona, and W. H. Gardner of Buffalo, entering from Pine Valley, by a two-stroke margin.

Among the New Yorkers to qualify in the first flight were Samuel Allison of Midland and W. R. Thurston of Apawamis. Less fortunate was James C. Farrish, Jr., who belongs to both the Shinnecock and National links. Except for a six at the seventeenth, where he took three putts, Corkran played steadily. At times his long game was brilliant, especially at the tenth, where he almost got home on his second shot. His card follows:

Out .....4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5—39
In .....5 4 3 5 5 4 3 6 4—39—78

It was intended to have match play in the first sixteen follow the qualification rounds, but the large field, only four short of the hundred mark, induced the committee to attempt only the stroke event. The scores of the first sixteen were as follows:

D. C. Corkran, Baltimore, 39, 39—78; W. H. Gardner, 38, 41—79; L. A. Canan, Altoona, 45, 35—80; N. H. Maxwell, Aronimink, 38, 43—81; G. H. Gay, Jr., Philadelphia Cricket, 40, 42—82; George Small, York, 42, 40—82; E. C. Clarey, Woodbury, 40, 43—83; Alec Coles, Shawnee, 42, 42—84; H. L. Ridge, Bucks County, 42, 42—84; S. L. Jones, Plymouth, 41, 43—84; S. L. Ridge, Bucks County, 40, 46—85; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, 45, 40—85; W. M. Weaver, Huntingdon Valley, 43, 42—85; W. Robb, Merion, 48, 43—86; S. Allison, Midland, 45, 41—86, and S. W. Thurston, Apawamis, 42, 45—87.

MRS. GODDARD WINS PRIZE.

Breaks Triple Tie in Great Neck Approaching and Putting Contest.

The women's approaching and putting contest at the Great Neck Golf Club, which was postponed from last week when a caddie was killed by a lightning bolt, was won yesterday by Mrs. Charles H. Goddard, after a triple tie with Mrs. Charles F. Ziegler and Mrs. D. F. Buckley. In the first attempt Mrs. Goddard and Mrs. Ziegler each made 13, 13 for 26 and Mrs. Buckley had the same total by making 12, 14—approaching and 14 on putting. Mrs. Goddard, with a score of 15 on the play-off, earned the prize presented by Mrs. William Hodge. The score:

Mrs. Charles H. Goddard, 13, 13—26; Mrs. Charles F. Ziegler, 13, 13—26; Mrs. D. F. Buckley, 12, 14—26; Mrs. J. R. Demarest, 13, 12—25; Miss Ella Hudson, 13, 11—24; Mrs. L. A. B. Percival, 11, 12—23; Mrs. von Schlegel, 10, 13—23; Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, 12, 9—21; Mrs. Herbert Qualie, 8, 10—18.

GUILFORD IN FINE FORM.

Noted Long Driver Puts Gorton Out of Bay State Golf Tourney.

WOLLASTON, Mass., July 20.—The elimination of R. R. Gorton of Brae Burn by Jesse P. Guilford, the heavy-hitting Woodland player, was the feature of the second round of the Massachusetts amateur golf championship tournament today. Gorton, who was runner-up to Francis Ouimet, the medalist, at the Quincy tournament two years ago, was simply unable to gain control of his game, while Guilford was hitting straight and true. The score was 5 up and 4 to play. Guilford will meet C. A. Hartwell of Oakley tomorrow.

WHITE MITTS ON NEGROES.

Boxers to Wear Easily Distinguished Gloves at Harlem S. C.

An innovation will be attempted this evening at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue, where two ten-round bouts between white and negro boxers will be staged. In these contests the colored principals will wear white gloves, and the white boxers will wear the regulation coverings.

The main bout will be between Dave Kurtz of Newark and Nero Chink, a local negro. In the other ten-round engagement George Mast, a former amateur champion, will exchange blows with Mark Spencer of Brooklyn. Other bouts arranged for this evening are:

New Polo A. A.—K. O. Jaffe vs. Gene Tunney, Fighting Joe Evan vs. Artie Thomas. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Ralph Grunam vs. Willie Schaffer. Ten rounds.

Freeport S. C., Long Island—Willie Bacon vs. Young Mappy. Ten rounds.

SECRET STEP TAKEN TO END CLOAK WAR

Facing Prospect of Federal Inquiry, Leaders Hold a Peace Conference.

SETTLEMENT IS EXPECTED

Workers May Return to Shops Next Week—Buyers Take a Hand in Fight.

Following the order of President Wilson in Washington yesterday directing Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor to make an investigation of the cloakmakers' strike in this city, steps were taken at a secret conference here between representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the union that may lead to the workers' returning to the shops next week.

The conference yesterday followed one held on Wednesday, which made little progress. No notice was given of the meeting and only the leaders were supposed to know anything about it. At the headquarters of both sides ignorance of a conference was expressed. But the conferees were finally found on the sixth floor of the Holland House. Neither side wanted to explain why it was that they let Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, adjourn the peace conference on Tuesday and then on Wednesday went ahead without him. The only explanation made was that the conferences yesterday and Wednesday were not official.

Still Have Differences.

At the conclusion of yesterday's meeting, Morris Hillquit, counsel for the union, issued a statement in which he said:

"This informal gathering was called in an effort to resume the conferences in the near future. We find that we still have our differences and that there are few points of contact between us. Unfortunately we are not in a position to hold out to the public hope of an early settlement. The status is the same as it was yesterday."

Louis S. Levy, of counsel for the manufacturers, took a different view.

"The conference today was not entirely in vain," he said. "We made progress."

E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Association, appeared hopeful.

"The chief point of difference was settled today," he said.

In a statement issued on Tuesday after the break-up of the conference at which Mr. Gompers presided Mr. Wile said that the chief point of difference was the insistence of the union in having an outside union man supervise the fixing of piece prices. The manufacturers flatly refused to consider this.

It was reported on good authority after the conference that the union had yielded this point to the manufacturers and that the manufacturers had granted general wage increases ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. over what the workers received when the lockout began. The only bar to a settlement now, it was said, is the question of whether the large manufacturers shall be responsible for their sub-contractors living up to the agreement they made for their own shops. The union insists on this. The manufacturers have granted the preferential union shop clause, which means that in hiring workers preference shall be given to members of the workers' organization.

Workers to Have Vote.

"It must be made clear," said Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, "that no settlement will be accepted until it is ratified by the workers themselves. No settlement will be made until the demands of the union are granted. The workers have fought for twelve weeks, they have starved for what they believe is right, and they are ready to keep up the fight until they get what they ask.

"It would not take more than two days to have a settlement ratified. We have the machinery all ready. It is up to the manufacturers to settle the strike. I don't believe that any settlement can be reached and ratified before the latter part of next week."

Mr. Schlesinger said that the story in an afternoon newspaper that the leaders had settled the strike had caused needless alarm among the workers. He wished to assure them that he would take no action until the proposed settlement had been submitted to a referendum.

Don't Want Federal Inquiry.

It was apparent yesterday that neither side was anxious for the Federal investigation. It was generally believed by both sides that it would be better for all concerned if the fight were settled without a long-drawn-out inquiry into the details of the strike.

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that leaders of the Garment Workers' Union would report to him on Monday concerning the conferences with the employers which failed on Tuesday.

There are in New York between 1,000 and 1,100 buyers from all parts of the United States waiting to place $50,000,000 in orders for women's clothes for the Fall trade. Some of them have been here for weeks waiting for the strike to end. The manufacturers are willing to take their orders, but will make no promises of delivery. The buyers have not been able to get their orders filled in other cities. Frank Stein of Frank Stein & Co. of Oshkosh, Wis., who says he wants to place orders for $30,000 worth of cloaks, started a movement yesterday to have a mass meeting of the buyers to offer their offices as arbitrators in the strike.

"I have talked to buyers and merchants from all parts of the United States," he said, "and they all feel that they ought to get together in a mass meeting. The prime object of this meeting would be to register a protest against the prevailing conditions. We think we should organize and tender our good offices to arbitrate the strike. If we are ignored by both sides we could then leave New York and seek other markets to buy our merchandise.

Buyers' Views of It.

"No one has a better right to take a hand in this affair than the buyers. In spite of the fact that we have it within our power to make or break New York as a cloak market, we have never been considered for a moment. The vast army of cloak and suit buyers that visit this market and leave millions of dollars annually have received little consideration; they have been treated as a species of semi-rubes, wined and dined, but never taken seriously.

"It is only a matter of time when New York will lose 50 per cent. of its now wonderful cloak and suit industry. The reason for this is its geographical position and, in the second place, dollar skirts and dollar waists are made on premises costing $50,000 a front foot. This, we know, is all wrong, and must be adjusted. What can hasten New York's loss quicker than this continuous wrangling between employer and employe.

"We buyers have been around here for weeks, many of us have come thousands of miles, and we can get no satisfaction as to the possible length of this wrangle or when we can get our goods. We must decide in a few days what we are going to do."

WILSON ACTS TO END STRIKE.

Refers Plea for Conciliation to Labor Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—On the basis of a petition from prominent New York business men, forwarded by Henry Morgenthau and backed by Mayor Mitchel, President Wilson today referred to the Department of Labor the matter of attempting an adjustment of the cloakmakers' strike through Federal arbitration. All documentary information on the strike that has come to the White House has been sent to the Labor Department with a request that Secretary Wilson arr

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..817 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
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LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

HELPING THE FARMERS.

It will be interesting to see how many farmers avail themselves of the accommodations of their rural credit bank. It is customary to speak of it as a Government bank, and there is too much of the Government about it for the good of the Government. But it is a farmers' bank, for no farmer can borrow unless he is a shareholder, and perhaps he may prefer to borrow where he can borrow without investing in bank shares, and on easier terms. Other lenders customarily do not exact so large a margin as the new bill requires, they do not require actual residence by the borrower in all cases, and they allow greater privileges about unmortgaging the property in case of a sale. These are prudent requirements to safeguard the Government, but they are conditions about which the farmers have not been consulted.

The new facilities are provided on the theory that they ought to meet a long-felt want, and as though the farmer were unable to secure mortgages. As a matter of fact, farmers are well supplied with mortgages, and on reasonable terms. Insurance companies have $646,961,371 in farm mortgages, at an average rate of 5.55 per cent. There are 30,000 banks, and many of them lend on mortgage when they should not. The Federal Reserve Bank gives preference to agricultural paper by law. Any farmer who pays too much for his mortgage, or who cannot get a mortgage, in these days of $10,000,000,000 crops and improving farm values has himself to blame more than the system.

The new system will not make a good borrower, or rural financier, out of a poor one. Nor has the farmer any special claim to Government assistance over other classes of borrowers. If Government is to assist anybody with money, it ought to assist everybody, which is plainly absurd. If this particular thing were to be done, and there are considerations in favor of doing it, it ought to be done rather by the States than the Federal Government. There is a concurrent plan for lengthening and amortizing city loans, but it does not suit all borrowers or all lenders, and is left to make its way on its merits. This Federal farm bank is part and parcel of uplift and reform schemes with which it has no real connection and against which the sentiment is growing. It does not come from the farmers, nor from politicians who know most what the farmers want, or what is good for the farmers to have. It is a bill to make voters rather than to supply mortgages to those who cannot get them.

From the standpoint of the Government the bill is also open to objections. The Government must supply the capital, if there are no other subscribers. The Government is to make these banks Government depositaries, that is, to supply the money to lend, in amounts not to exceed $6,000,000 at any one time. It is not suitable to lock up Government money in mortgages. There will be expenses of organization, of course, to provide competition with public resources against the private capital now at the disposal of good borrowers. Finally, the benefits, if realized, are indefinitely distant. The farms of the country are now mortgaged, and the existing arrangements must run out before there can be any large application for the new facilities. The success of the enterprise depends largely upon the success of selling the bonds of the farmers' banks in competition with the bonds of industrial concerns or railways. If the bonds cannot be sold, there will be no large sums available, and there is no presumption that the bonds of the farmers' banks will have preference over corporate securities. Even if it be desirable that the farmers be assisted in this way, it is objectionable that it should be done by exempting these banks from local taxation. If one such enterprise may be exempted, so may another, and there is a need for all the taxes which can be collected. In short, this is class legislation, using the public resources to do for some what is not done for others, and involving competition, if not antagonism, between public and private capital, and on terms of inequality. It is a "good enough Morgan" until after election, for nothing worth mentioning can be done under it between now and then. After election things will look different and criticism will be more free.

THE PARTY THAT WAS.

The Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE, sometime a Senator in Congress from Indiana, Progressive candidate for Governor of that State in 1912, and one of its most admired orators and writers, admits cheerfully that "the Progressive Party no longer exists." He is going to vote for Mr. HUGHES, with whom he went a-stumping for Mr. TAFT in 1908. The passion, the earnestness, the melody which Mr. BEVERIDGE devoted to the Progressive Party, are to be given once more to its once deadly opponent, the Republican Party. The years 1912 to 1916 are as if they had never been. The glorious, pious, and immortal principles of Progressivism are naught. Armageddon was but an interim and an accident. Those of us who had been led to believe that the Progressive Party stood for all that was holiest, most necessary, and most vital in American politics, can't understand why it no longer exists. Can Truth perish?

Mr. BEVERIDGE is writing a life of Chief Justice JOHN MARSHALL, the Progressive view of whom, if a Progressive view existed, would be profoundly interesting. And yet a history of the rise, decline and fall-off, and mysterious extinction of that too short-lived vision of all perfection, the Progressive Party, would be a work which the world would love to see come from Mr. BEVERIDGE'S competent hand. Heaven on earth was to rise from that party, that religion, rather, as it was in the great days of 1912. And now it expires without even a melodious twang. Why was it? Why is it not? The profane can never know. Surely Mr. BEVERIDGE knows. And who can compose a more touching epitaph?

THE PARK QUESTION.

Park Commissioner WARD'S plan of a park protection organization, permanently established, is practical. There should be an association of that kind with a membership of public-spirited men and women who could be relied upon to attack every scheme of park invasion as soon as it developed and fight it to the end. But, as Mr. WARD knows, no citizen is ever willing to regard himself as a park invader. No attempted encroachment on our park lands since the late fifties of the last century has lacked advocates among persons of high standing in the community. Each scheme has been excused on the ground that it was not detrimental to the public interest, that it was not encroachment, and that the object to be benefited by the destruction of space set apart for park uses had a special claim to which all prejudice in favor of park land preservation should give way. It was so with the proposed militia parade ground, with the late Mr. COLLIS'S plan for a huge asphalted plaza within Central Park, with the various schemes for wading pools and baths for poor children, with the National Academy of Design's proposed gallery, of which we still hear once in a while, with the plan to reconstruct the Lenox Library Building on the Arsenal site.

Mr. WARD'S permanent association of park protectors must be composed of persons who thoroughly comprehend the park idea, who realize that parks in a crowded city should be composed of lawns and groves and garden spots, of ornamental water and roads and paths, and not of building sites. Hygienically, a park is a public breathing spot, a bit of the country preserved in the midst of the town; aesthetically, a park should create and develop an appreciation of the beautiful. Get together a body of prominent citizens, without regard to any comprehension of the park idea they may have shown in the past, and within a few months some of them will be employing their influence as accredited park conservators in an effort to build a Community Theatre in Central Park, or to cut broad roads through it for the convenience of commercial traffic.

The Park Commissioner is not too emphatic in his statement of the need of constant vigilance in the prevention of park land grabs. It is true, as he says, that if all the schemes of park invasion sponsored by distinguished citizens had been carried out Central Park today would look like a cemetery. Therefore it is desirable that the association he suggests shall be made up of citizens not necessarily distinguished but known to be sincere advocates of the policy of protecting all our parks from encroachments. The protection of the parks is one thing, the maintenance and care of them another. The recent rainy seasons have made the grass grow in nearly all the parks, but there is scarcely one that is kept as well as it should be; there are some, like Morningside and St. Nicholas Parks, which are shamefully neglected. But let us preserve every foot of park land we possess and cherish the hope that some day the parks will all be properly cared for. Civic intelligence and civic pride are growing.

Meanwhile there are two things Commissioner WARD can do in the way of park preservation before the close of his present term. He can remove the unsightly and useless Arsenal and transform its site into a lawn with flower beds. He can watch the lower reservoir, and if it is possible between now and January, 1918, he can make it a sightly part of the park, with sunken gardens, perhaps, and paths winding through them. He can set his face firmly against all plans to build on these two sites. There are known to be many. The citizen to whom a plot in a park is vacant land owned by the city and useless until something is built upon it still exerts a great deal too much influence in New York. The plea for putting up buildings in parks is that the land belongs to the public and will not cost anything. The first duty of the proposed park protection organization will be to impress upon the public mind the fact that the park lands of New York are the most valuable the city possesses; that the cost to the people of diverting a single half acre of them from the one purpose for which they have been set aside would be enormous. It is a matter of perpetual regret that the Metropolitan Museum of Art was erected in Central Park. It would have been much cheaper in 1870 for the city to give a site on the other side of Fifth Avenue to that institution. The error that was then made, while the few park protectors of those days were napping, must never be repeated. Nor must the error of the Water Board's engineers, whose plans, withheld from the public eye to the last minute, called for a pumping station on park land. The station will be put under ground, but even in that condition it might better have occupied land specially purchased for the purpose.

AN UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSY.

The controversy arising out of the inquiry into the care of children in public institutions has taken an unfortunate form and direction, and would have results much to be regretted should it continue on the present plane. We hope the letter which a body of Catholic laymen has addressed to Mr. DODGE and Mr. WICKERSHAM of the Committee of One Hundred who recently assured the Mayor of their support will serve to bring about a better understanding and avert these undesirable consequences.

The vital interest concerned is that of the children. It must be seen to first of all that they are well cared for, yet there has been danger that the acrimonious controversy would becloud that all-important point. The gentlemen who sign this letter explicitly recognize the right of the city authorities to fuller knowledge of the administration of the institutions in question and to an exact accounting of the public funds disbursed. They are ready to do everything in their power to remedy any defects that may be discovered and to promote regulations for such supervision and inspection as will insure the comfort, health, and welfare of the children committed to the charge of the institutions. These gentlemen could hardly have expected that the Committee of One Hundred that issued an address to the Mayor would accept their invitation to undertake an independent investigation. Commissioner STRONG has not yet made his report. Until he has set forth the results of the investigation already made, it is not likely that another inquiry will be deemed necessary.

There will be universal assent to the expressed desire of the Catholic laymen signing this letter that this "bitter and acrimonious quarrel" shall not become "a religious controversy." That would be deplorable from every point of view, and it would in nowise promote the interest of children committed to public or private institutions. Such a controversy would be an unmixed evil. Counsels of moderation might be offered to all parties directly involved. If it should appear that the indiscretions, the too great zeal, or the ill-considered language of some persons engaged in the service of the Church are among the contributing causes which have given the dispute this unfortunate direction and tendency, we should suppose that the high Church authorities would deem it wise to admonish and restrain them. That would manifestly be better than to sustain them if they are in the wrong. The charge of interference with the city authorities in the performance of their duty relates to the acts of some of these persons, and it has been made clear that the responsible authorities of the Church were not involved in its implications.

Heat and bitterness are out of place. The candid and reasonable tone of the letter addressed to Mr. DODGE and Mr. WICKERSHAM is of good example in that respect. Misunderstandings will best be removed and the interest of the dependent children and the public best served by the avoidance of passion and temper.

HOWE AND BENNET.

The immigration laws are barbarous and cruel. That there is no great outcry against them is because the victims are ignorant and inarticulate. It would be well to have a definite immigration policy, whether it admitted all or excluded all, or chose an intelligible middle course. We have never had the courage to adopt one. We exclude certain classes of aliens; and because the only great interest affected by their exclusion is the labor interest, we have usually turned over the enforcement of the law to the labor element by placing it in the hands of labor politicians. They think it to their interest to exclude as many as possible. Our laws do not make it a crime to be suspected of being in the excluded class, but they provide for an enforcement which treats the suspected person as a criminal who has not the right of a jury trial—places his fate, which may be his utter disaster, in the hands of arbitrary authority. Thwarted hopes and ruined lives are far too often the result; and the mode of enforcement would be a hardship even if the individuals appointed to do the enforcing were divinely wise, instead of being fallible and sometimes hard-hearted. For many, many innocent persons Ellis Island has been a house of sorrow.

President WILSON appointed FREDERIC C. HOWE to the petty Czarship created by the law. He is a glib spokesman of glittering and ignorant theories, a thinker of vealy thoughts, an individual whose public utterances are often of the half-baked kind. He is not suffered gladly by the sensible when he speaks. But a man of this kind may have a kind heart and a soul that revolts from cruelty and injustice, and these he has. He has devoted himself to mitigating the savagery of the hard laws, to making as bearable as possible the frequently intolerable lot of the persons who—through no fault of their own, except in the cases of professional criminals—have fallen under it. He has sought to prevent them from being robbed, from falling into the hands of extortioners, from suffering the brutality of ignorant officialdom, from being confined as prisoners, from being separated from their families, from all the terrible inflictions which our laws encourage and almost command. He cannot make the laws beneficent, but he has done what he could to moderate their horrors.

In doing so he has run up against a commercial interest, that of a firm which provides food for the immigrants, under contract. He proposed to have the Department of Labor feed them, so that they could be fed without having to pay higher prices than they could afford. This concern had as its counsel a lawyer named BENNET, who is now in Congress. Its loss, if HOWE succeeded in his humane purpose, would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. BENNET comes to the rescue with a farrago of charges of immorality and a resolution in Congress to investigate HOWE. The charges are preposterous, for if they mean anything they do not mean that HOWE is incompetent; they mean that he is engaged in the White Slave traffic. As Congressman Cox remarked, while BENNET was speaking, "The gentleman is certainly indicting a man for the worst moral crime I ever heard of." He was, in fact, indicting HOWE for assailing the privileges of his former clients—perhaps his clients again, when Congress adjourns—in order to save for the unfortunates in HOWE'S custody some of the little money they have.

Mr. BENNET'S resolution should be pigeonholed, he should hear from his constitutents their opinion of his conduct as soon as possible, and Mr. HOWE should be encouraged to go on with the beneficent work he is doing at Ellis Island—and to stay off the lecture platform and shun Cooper Union.

PUBLISHING INCOME TAX RETURNS.

One after another the arguments upon which the income tax was authorized are being turned into false pretenses. The argument that the Government ought to have the power to levy an income tax in case of emergency like war looks particularly deceptive since the tax has been doubled in peace. The argument that the returns would and should be kept secret is now subject to the recall. Senator POINDEXTER has introduced a bill to publish them all, and there is a suggestion that the idea will be incorporated in a revenue bill.

Certainly, publish everything. All privacy is scandalous. These are the Scriptural days when there is nothing covered which shall not be revealed and nothing hid that shall not be known. All that is needed to make the income tax entirely democratic is that it shall include everybody, whether paying an income tax or not. Every man ought to prove that he is or is not taxable. There is as much delicious neighborhood gossip about the small incomes as there is big political scandal about the malefactors' fortunes. If Congress fails to adjourn pretty soon, it will provide Mr. HUGHES with ammunition in support of his argument that as much attention should be paid to Congress as to the head of the ticket.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Conditions in Camp Are Good.

Mothers, wives, sweethearts, and the nearer friends of the National Guardsmen who are now serving as regulars, or near-regulars, on the Mexican border have been made anxious, naturally enough, by the arrival from that region of stories about conditions in the camps calculated to arouse vivid memories of what happened to our volunteers in the camps of '98. Of these tales, some are presumably true as statements of fact, but others, quite obviously, are deliberate exaggerations, made for political effect or out of sheer love for sensationalism.

If carefully examined, the worst and most alarming of the stories will be seen to be exemplifications of general military unpreparedness, and to be significant of inefficiency in war rather than of disregard for sanitation and hygiene. At most, they only prove that there will be cases of illness and an occasional death among the men on the border, just as there would have been among the same men had they remained at home. If all or some of these cases can be criticised correctly as of the "preventable" sort, that does not warrant getting into a rage or panic over them as illustrations of a special negligence. Most deaths and illnesses, everywhere, are in the same category—even death from old age, according to Professor METCHNIKOFF, whom it carried off at last!

As a matter of fact, the men in the Texas camps are enduring not a few discomforts and occasional hardships, but they are not of the kind that kills—that affects health seriously or permanently. The real army surgeons know their duty, as they always did, and in 1916 they are doing it as they would have done it in 1898, had they then been intrusted with the authority and provided with the equipment they now have. There is no reasonable excuse for distrusting the results of examinations into present camp conditions that have been made with care by Major Gen. BLISS and Dr. THOMAS DARLINGTON. These are competent observers, the one military and the other civilian, and they agree in declaring that the measures and precautions taken to guard the soldiers from disease are those dictated by the best army sanitarians—those proved by experience to be adequate.

There still lingers among some of the line officers the old delusions in regard to the "hardening" process, but one long "hike" under a burning sun and carrying a heavy burden has supplied the lesson those officers needed, and the chances are that there will be no more well-intentioned stupidities like that.

Basis of Russia's Prosperity.

Even those of us who have doubts, or more, about the practicality of legislative prohibition as a cure for the evils of alcohol—who prefer to that device the putting of trust in the intelligent dissemination of accurate, scientific information as to what those evils are—must be impressed by the statement as to present and future conditions in Russia made by SAMUEL MCROBERTS, Senior Vice President of the National City Bank of this city.

Mr. MCROBERTS has been in Petrograd for some time, arranging an American loan, and incidentally he has been studying the general situation and prospects of that great country. A cable dispatch from Stockholm quotes him as saying, just before he sailed for home, that "the war has awakened Russia beyond all conception," and then, after remarking on what he considered the magnificent opportunities there for American enterprise and investment, he added: "With vodka prohibited and the war concluded, Russia will leap into prosperity."

It will be noted that Mr. MCROBERTS put the prohibition of vodka before the conclusion of peace as the basis of prosperity. Other observers have done much the same thing, at least to the extent of expatiating with wonder and enthusiasm on the increased efficiency of the Russian people, now that, by an exercise of the arbitrary authority to which they are accustomed and docile, they have been rescued in considerable measure from their national vice of drunkenness. Some of those other observers, indeed, have noted the increased use in Russia, as everywhere under prohibition, of worse narcotics than the one forbidden, but none said that the new evil compared in extent or seriousness with those of the past.

In all of the countries directly involved in the great war there has arisen a keen appreciation of the relation between national efficiency and alcohol. Exactly as so many men have decided in recent years that to meet the stresses and competitions of modern life they personally needed to have all their wits constantly at command, and consequently have become almost or quite total abstainers, so the nations engaged in this desperate conflict have seen through the eyes of their rulers or leaders that success and survival are intimately dependent on temperance. The Czar prohibits, because he can; the Emperors and Presidents regulate as strictly as they dare. Nobody has any more patience with talk about the loss of public revenue that goes with a decreased manufacture and sale of intoxicants. Such talk is both too stupid and too vicious for present tolerance.

His Argument Good, but Irrelevant.

One of our correspondents gave yesterday several reasons, all fairly good, why the nations of the world will never substitute, in order to facilitate international communication, an "artificial" language for the languages that are the natural growth of their own several origins and mental habitudes.

As the advocates of no new and scientific or logical speech have ever entertained any such expectation, they can all without any despair or discouragement, admit the truth of this prophecy. What they have urged was the general or universal use of one new language, not as a substitute for those already in use, but as a convenient addition to it. As against that, all of our correspondent's good arguments fail; and while the proposal of the would-be benefactors of humanity does not seem to be making much progress toward acceptance by the designated beneficiaries, there is nothing absurd or intrinsically impossible in the plan.

After a fashion, and narrowly applied, the plan has already been tried in more than a few parts of the world, and it has worked more than fairly well. A compromise dialect of various linguistic elements has long been spoken and understood by many in what, more often in the past than now, has been called "the Levant"—the "Near East," that is. "Pidgin English," though a preposterous and barbarous jargon, has had and has a real use as a bridge between alien minds on the China Coast. Nègre, in the French West Indies, serves a like purpose.

These are, indeed, all as "natural" as any language, but it is no more disreputable for a language to be "artificial" than for anything else to be a product of skill and learning.

Sectarian Effort in Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with Everett P. Wheeler's letter in your paper of July 13, I feel that it is my duty (as one who is evidently better acquainted from actual experience with conditions among the Latin American countries) to impart additional information in connection with the needs of these countries from an educational standpoint. Mr. Wheeler outlines what has been done in Mexico and what is needed to carry on the work which has been started by the "Protestant" churches and other organizations. In doing this he has placed his finger directly upon the thing which is fundamentally wrong with the whole system of North American effort in this direction. To succeed, an educational institution in Latin America must first be absolutely non-sectarian; secondly, such an institution should be a preparatory branch and elementary school of any one of our foremost non-sectarian schools in this country. A project of this character, properly financed, and under competent supervision, would meet with the approval of the common people of practically all of the Latin American countries.

There is nothing better for the promotion of peace among these people, internally and internationally, than a movement of this nature, and I, for one, sincerely hope to see an effort in this direction soon.

LOUIS R. ABEL.

Newport, R. I., July 13, 1916.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

Conflicting Opinions as to the Worth of What They Teach.

New York, July 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just now I am having the privilege at Columbia University of hearing Professor Murray's scholarly and inspiring interpretation of the Greek poets, in which he shows their profound influence upon the world's thought, and their great value to modern culture.

In THE TIMES of July 16 he tells us of the important and very special work that the university men are doing for England. "On the whole," he says, "I think that the English scholars have shown up very well. The English universities have responded to the call in a way that has earned them the highest commendation; practically all of their students have gone to the front."

Simultaneously I read, also in THE TIMES, President Finley's fine and inspiring interpretation of the meaning of war to the English university men, what he calls the marvelous mobilization of spirit that this war has created among them. Then he gives the number of those who have given their lives. "Many were mentioned in dispatches for bravery, many have won the military cross, many have won higher distinctions, and the mortality has maintained its heroic percentage."

Then I turn to H. G. Wells's latest book, "What Is Coming?" and there I find such an arraignment of the English universities as this:

> We have found the British university trained men under the fiery tents of this war an evasive, temporizing class of people, individualistic, ungenerous, and unable either to produce or obey vigorous leadership. On the whole, it is a matter of congratulation. It says wonderful things for the inherent, natural qualities of the English people that things are not worse than they are, considering the nature of the higher education under which they have suffered.
>
> Consider in what that educational process has consisted. Its backbone has been the teaching of Latin by men who can read, write, and speak it rather worse than a third-rate baby speaks English, and of ancient Greek by teachers who, at best, half know this fine lost language. The boys and young men just muff about it for three times as long as would be necessary to master completely both these tongues if they had "live" teachers, and so they acquire habits of busy futility and petty pedantry in all intellectual processes.
>
> The Modern History School at Oxford is the queerest collection of chunks of reading. It is not education—it is a jackdaw collection. Through all of the most receptive years of life boys have been trained in "how not to get there" by men who have never "got there." It would be difficult to imagine any curriculum more calculated to produce a miscellaneous incompetence. Manifestly Greek must be dropped because there are scarcely any competent teachers, and the sham of teaching Greek partially and pretentiously demoralizes student and school alike.

Comparing these three utterances, one is forced to the conclusion that the advocate of the scientific, efficient education that Mr. Wells upholds is incapable of realizing or of being touched by the finer things of the spirit, and that all is lost on him that is not scientific.

J. de B. R.

A Double Purpose for Playgrounds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to the credit of those in authority that they have reopened the municipal playgrounds. Since children must and will play, there is less danger of infection in the fresh air of the open spaces than in narrow streets and unventilated rooms and passageways. Why would it not be a good idea to use the playgrounds as centres for the dissemination of information about the present epidemic, and in general about matters of health and hygiene? Surely there are in the city physicians who would volunteer to give talks to mothers or to groups of children in the playground pavilions, and the results could not fail to be beneficial to the public health.

It is a striking fact that the streets in the neighborhood of the playgrounds are often full of children when the playgrounds themselves are by no means full. Is this fact unconnected with the following conditions, which inevitably surprise a thoughtful observer:

(1) The footing of fine gravel, disagreeable to walk on, disastrous to footgear, and likely to cause ugly bruises when children fall down. (2) The insufficiency of smaller equipment, such as handballs, baseballs, tennis balls. (3) The insufficient number of supervisors on each playground. (4) The lack of medical inspection.

Is it not unfortunate that New York City should fall below modern standards in these important respects?

L. F. BROWN.

New York, July 16, 1916.

Object of the Woman's Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial article you lament the formation of the Woman's Party as justifying "the worst that has ever been said about giving the vote to women." The Woman's Party is also "an ugly portent"; it has "lighted a firebrand," and it will, you fear, create a division along sex lines.

THE TIMES overlooks the fact that no division "along sex lines" has occurred in States where women vote, and that voting women have never found it necessary to form a Woman's Party to gain anything they wanted for themselves. What they want for themselves in their own States they can secure by their own votes and by action within established political parties. But their unenfranchised sisters are not so fortunate, and the Woman's Party has been formed by voting women to secure the franchise for them. The formation of the Woman's Party, therefore, is the result, not of giving women the vote, but of withholding it from them. Give all the women the vote and the Woman's Party will disappear. The spectre of sex division will disappear with it.

IDA MOODY PALMER.

New York, July 17, 1916.

Bernard Shaw's Secret.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his article on Sir Edward Grey in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES Bernard Shaw writes: "Now that the Lusitania case is settled," &c. From what source, pray, does he obtain his information? It would be a great act of kindness on the part of the noted altruist if he would share his "secret" with the world at large. It would be especially appreciated by many benighted Americans who are quite ignorant of the fact and still feel a very keen interest in the wanton destruction of the Lusitania.

Jackson, N. H., July 14, 1916. A. M. D.

"WISH YOU WERE HERE!"

'Tis now the picture postal card
Begins to circulate,
From town and country, mountain, beach,
Of each and every State,
With this Bromidic message: "Dear
Friend So-and-So, wish you were here!"

Sometimes one adds another line
If there is space to spare,
To eulogize the Summer girls,
The drives, the bracing air,
But, to them all, the far and near,
We ALWAYS write: "Wish you were here!"

How much our forbears missed, who had
No postals gay to send!
Laboriously, they had to pen
Long letters to each friend.
To them how rude would seem, and queer,
These scribbled cards: "Wish you were here!"

M. V. CARUTHERS.

ABSURDITY OF AN AUTHORS' UNION.

How Their Proposed Ally Was the Means of Preventing the United States from Securing Worldwide Copyright Protection.

By GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,
Chairman Copyright Committee Authors' League of America.

New York, July 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A committee of the Authors' League of America has, in a recent report, formally recommended to the members of the league that it will be desirable for the Authors' League to come into affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

It specifies as one of the more important of the advantages which, in the opinion of the committee, will be secured through such affiliation the service that the Federation of Labor will be able to give to the league in its negotiations for contracts in the publishing, the magazine and the theatrical business.

The committee states that the adjustment of any differences that might arise with moving picture producers, theatrical managers, publishers, and others would be very much furthered by the active support of the unions constituting the federation. The report goes on to say,

> the particular union whose co-operation was desired could then aid us in any way it might see fit, even to the extent of a strike.

That is to say, the authors, who should be the intellectual leaders of the community, are, it seems, prepared to follow the example of organized labor. They propose that issues in which they are concerned shall be adjusted not on the merits of the case, but under the pressure of outside influences, and, when convenient, by the use of outside violence.

The principal charge against the labor unions of this country is that, in place of endeavoring to bring about adjustments based upon the conditions of the market and the possibilities of the market, and arrived at through an unrestricted interchange of views, they insist upon bringing in the element of force. They take the ground that unless their views shall be accepted no other laborers shall be permitted to carry on the work. The authors, in looking forward to adjusting by these means issues connected with literary property, are giving their practical approval to the principles and the methods which have governed the actions of the labor unions in the country.

A second possible advantage specified by the committee is that affiliation with organized labor will "help the league in its endeavor to secure universal copyright and to put the United States in the international copyright league, thereby automatically securing worldwide copyright protection for any matter copyrighted in America."

If the members of this special committee had taken the pains to consult the Chairman of its own Copyright Committee, who has direct knowledge of the history of copyright legislation in this country, they would have been informed that the only obstacle that stood in the way of the acceptance by the United States of the Berne Convention was the opposition of the organized unions. It is the policy of the Federation of Labor that each union should work in behalf of any undertaking that the other unions have in train, and it was in this way that when the American typographical unions took the position that the United States must accept not a worldwide but a restricted copyright, with conditions which were connected with the copyright law of no other country, they were able, through the co-operation of the affiliated unions, to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon Congress to secure the acceptance of its views against the contentions submitted on behalf of the authors, artists, composers, and publishers.

In the face of this history, it is, to say the least, rather absurd to assume that the Federation of Labor could be made serviceable in securing for the United States a civilized copyright system and the acceptance of a worldwide copyright.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

TO IMPROVE RIVERSIDE.

Commercial Structures to Go as Soon as a Place for Them Is Found.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning you publish an interview with Commissioner Ward, the President of the Park Board, in which he is quoted as having said:

> Then there are coal pockets, incinerators, and other structures along the North River shore adjoining Riverside Park; the fight in regard to this situation is not yet won. I feel confident that in the near future by persistent work we shall succeed in having these structures removed.

Commissioner Ward should know that the Department of Docks and Ferries has effected well-matured plans for the removal of all commercial structures from the areas at Ninety-sixth Street and Seventy-ninth Street as soon as the city secures as part of the west side settlement the waterfront between Seventieth and Seventy-second Streets, where these facilities can be relocated. Commissioner Ward has seen all of these plans, and has been fully informed concerning the nature of the improvement.

I am sending you herewith for your information plans showing the present commercial reservations at Seventy-ninth Street and Ninety-sixth Street as improved in the manner proposed by this department, and also a plan showing the relocation of commercial facilities north of Seventieth Street. I am also sending you a plan which I have worked out for the creation of a yacht and anchorage basin, with provision for proper type of boat club house, between 143d and 153d Streets.

R. A. C. SMITH,
Commissioner of Docks.

New York, July 19, 1916.

To Eliminate the High Notes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial article entitled "The National Air," it is surprising that a suggestion has not been made to eliminate the objectionable high notes in the "Star-Spangled Banner." This could very easily be done without materially altering that beautiful melody. For instance, suppose the melody were written in the key of C. The high part commences on the note E. It could just as well commence a third below the original air on the note C and continue for only three bars, where it would return to the original melody. The word "free" at the end of the first verse could be sung on the note E instead of G. If these slight changes were made the song would be singable for everybody, and there would be no longer any danger that a new national anthem might be substituted. By all means, let us keep the "Star-Spangled Banner" with its inspiring words, for it is enshrined in our hearts.

JOHN H. TAYLOR.

New York, July 17, 1916.

Don'ts for Future Plattsburg Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I offer some suggestions which, if followed, will be of advantage to the men who expect to attend training camps?

Wear uniform to camp, as no other suit is of the slightest use and is only a burden and a care. On no account wear a straw hat. It is a nuisance and will probably be broken or lost. Do not take a civilian overcoat. Take only hand baggage. Trunks, if taken, have to be stored, which means work and trouble for all concerned. With eight men in a tent about fifteen feet square there is very little room for personal property, so the less you have the better. Do not take golf clubs, tennis racquets, fishing rods, baseball bats, or musical instruments.

I have been to two camps here and part of a third and have seen the workings from private to Quartermaster's Department, and make these suggestions because I know the tendency is to take many things of no possible use.

A. R. M.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 6, 1916.

A Discriminating Shark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent in your issue of the 19th says that "it is a well-established fact that so amazingly keen is the shark's sense of smell that he can detect the presence of a human body in the water at a distance of from twenty to thirty miles, and is able accurately to sense the direction in which the prey is to be found."

It is no unusual occurrence on a hot Sunday to have 25,000 bathers at Coney Island, and the shark that went ten miles up the little obscure creek at Matawan must have had his muffler on when he passed that shore resort.

H. H.

Brooklyn, July 19, 1916.

First Electric Message.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would correct one statement in Mr. Semmes's letter of July 13 as to Baltimore's fame, which you published yesterday. The "historic" first message sent by electricity was from Washington to Baltimore, on May 24, 1844, not 1847 or 1848. This fact is recorded in the journal kept by my father, Alfred Vail, who was in charge of the instrument which recorded this message, the original tape record being in the rooms of the Historical Society at Hartford, Conn.

J. C. VAIL.

Morristown, N. J., July 18, 1916.

TEACHING THE WAR'S BLIND.

How They Are Being Instructed to Become Self-Supporting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Reuilly Hospital has been opened by the French Government near the Vincennes of Paris to accommodate as many as possible of France's ever-increasing number of blinded soldiers. A blinded mechanic was teaching a blinded soldier there, several weeks ago, to mount a tire on an automobile rim.

"Do you see?" asked the blind instructor.

"Certainly I see," the blind pupil answered proudly.

So interested were both in the lesson that neither was conscious of the pathetic irony of their words.

Very few blinded soldiers are seen in the streets of Paris nowadays. The fortunate ones are learning trades not requiring sight in the French Government's available institutions. The rest, helpless and despondent, sometimes even to the verge of suicide, are being cared for in the homes of friends and relatives. Whenever one of these blind men appears in the street he is saluted by almost every pedestrian. This custom, too, though beautiful, is pathetic, since the objects of the honor cannot of course perceive the mark of respect which is being paid to them.

The newly organized Reuilly Hospital accommodates about 250. Quinze-Vingts (founded in 1260 for the blind poor of Paris by the French King Louis, who was called "saint" because of his many good works) is said to accommodate about a score. A limited number are being cared for by the institution of Valentin Hady in the Boulevard des Invalides. The French "Lighthouse," which is conducted by Miss Winifred Holt, is also rendering splendid service.

Outside of Paris, hospitals for the blind, and particularly convalescent homes, are greatly needed. An institution at Montpellier, for example, is said to provide for only about thirty. At Lyons, Bayonne, and Bordeaux a few institutions for the care and training of the blinded soldiers of those localities are only now being completed. Institutions for the local battle-blinded at Toulouse, Clermont-Ferrand, Chartres, Angers, Nantes, and other cities are desired. Although there are many blinded soldiers in the Province of Bretagne, no adequate institutions have yet been provided for them.

We Americans who want to do good should also realize that not only more hospitals and training schools for the blinded allied soldiers must be established, but also employment agencies, workshops, and salesrooms. None of the Governments at present has been able to develop these latter features of the work. Most instructors in French blind hospitals are themselves blind. Blind instructors understand best the difficulties and problems of their blinded students. The blinded pupils also are encouraged by reasoning that difficulties which the instructor has overcome they can overcome also. At St. Dunstan's, near London, a hearty, cheery, optimistic spirit and manner are especially encouraged among both the blinded and their instructors.

The blinded allied soldiers show a really remarkable degree of enterprise. One blinded English private, for example, has become an expert professional diver, and took an active part in the salving of a vessel which had been sunk by a German submarine in twelve fathoms of water off Folkestone. A Lance Corporal of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was blinded by shrapnel at Ypres, is now earning 35s a week by making wicker baskets and selling them in a small shop in a London suburb.

A remarkable accident causing blindness recently occurred to Captain B. of the Royal Flying Corps. He had ascended in his aeroplane to a height of 1,000 feet on an unusually windy day, when his engine failed completely. With great coolness, he unstrapped himself so that he would fall clear from his machine. When about 100 feet from the ground he was thrown by the wind against the aeroplane's screen, which, in breaking, destroyed his sight. The 1,000-foot fall in no other way harmed him.

Prominent French Government officials recently showed their appreciation of the aid which the B. F. B. Fund is seeking to give to the allied blind by forming a French B. F. B. Committee, which held its first meeting on July 1 at 26 Avenue Raphael, Paris, and sent a cable message of thanks and praise to the fund's Executive Committee in America.

Almost all of France's battle-blinded soldiers in hospitals and training schools continue to wear their uniforms. On many of the uniforms medals for bravery have been pinned. At Reuilly itself most of the blinded work in small shops in what was formerly the garden of a convent. This garden has been named by the hospital staff "Workshop No. 1," because in it the battle-bl

DENIES CITY FAVORS GO TO W. H. REYNOLDS

Treated Rigorously Because Known to be a Friend of Mine, Mayor Says.

PRENDERGAST DEFENDS RAE

Controller Gives Detailed History of South Brooklyn Appraisal Proceedings.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast replied yesterday to the statement issued by William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, that Controller Prendergast had appointed William P. Rae, a real estate expert sometimes employed by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, to appraise for the city property owned by the ex-Senator in the Erie Basin, which the city sought to acquire in connection with the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad.

The intimation that Rae, in appraising for the city, put too high a value on the property, was answered by a description of the city's uniform method of fixing a price on property. The city, after getting figures on the value of property from its own appraisers, agrees with the owner on an option price, and, after obtaining the option, proceeds to condemn. An agreement is made between the city and the owner that, if the option price is the lower, the city gets the property at that figure; and, that, if the condemnation price is the lower, the city gets it at the condemnation price. Mayor Mitchel's statement on the subject was as follows:

"I don't know when Reynolds acquired the land, and I don't know anything about his personal business. Rae was appointed by the Controller, and I have been given to understand and believe that he is a very competent man. I am tired of having irresponsible men like Bullock make these statements. Reynolds has been treated more rigorously in the city departments, because he was known to be a friend of mine, than has any other man doing business with the city."

Matter of Municipal Policy.

Controller Prendergast said that the story of the proposal to acquire property for the South Brooklyn-Marginal Railroad had been told so often that it was strange it should become necessary to repeat the facts. He continued:

"Of course it would not be necessary if William Bullock did not have to make some pretense of carring the money paid to him by people whose sole purpose is to attack and injure the city administration. Every one knows the motives of this man and his backers, and it is perfectly proper to cite the motive in replying to this latest story which is being retailed.

"The idea of zoning this classification yard property was a matter of municipal policy. It was strongly urged by Mayor Gaynor and Mayor Mitchel as a start upon the proposed South Brooklyn improvement. In May, 1915, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by resolution decided to acquire the property, and it was provided in the resolution that title would vest in the city when the Commissioners to be appointed to condemn the property filed their oaths of office.

"Some weeks after this action was taken Deputy Controller Mathewson, now President of the Borough of the Bronx, told me he had received word, the truth of which he indignantly denied, that Senator Reynolds, who every one knows was the owner of the property or at least controlled it, was working to establish a very high figure of valuation for it. The people who gave Mr. Mathewson this information were brought to me and I directed the proceedings before the State Board to acquire property for a State canal terminal. Senator Reynolds and those associated with him were setting up tremendous values; that if these values were accepted by the State Board the result would be a basis for valuation of property to be taken for the classification yard by the city."

Gaynor Opposed Any Delay.

Mr. Prendergast said he proposed to the Port and Terminal Committee that action be deferred and had a resolution placed on the calendar of the Port and Terminal Committee to that effect. Mayor Gaynor opposed any delay, promising that, if the resolution were not pressed, he would see that the Commissioners did not file their oaths of office until some plan had been adopted for fixing the value of the property. Mr. Prendergast would not agree to this and the question went to a vote. Mr. McAneny and Mr. Cromwell voting for the delay and the other members of the Board of Estimate voting against delay. Mayor Mitchel was not at that time a member of the Board of Estimate. Mr. Prendergast's statement continues:

"The day following, Senator Reynolds came to see me and said he thought an entirely unfair impression had been given to the public by my action—that he wanted nothing more for the property than it was worth, and that he was willing to accept such valuation as the Department of Finance placed upon it. He also agreed to give the city an option at a price to be agreed upon and that independent appraisals should be made. These appraisals were made independently and the average fixed by them was $1.30 per square foot. The price we agreed upon with Senator Reynolds was $1.30 per square foot. Under the terms of the option which was accepted the following August by the Board of Estimate and Apportionments the city would never have to pay more than $1.30 per square foot.

"If the commissioners in condemnation should award a less price than $1.30, the city would get the benefit of the reduction. This is a very important point and no attention is called to it in the story I saw published this morning as coming from the Tammany Bureau of Inquiry."

City's Interests Protected.

Controller Prendergast said he retained Mr. Rae because he had done considerable business for the Department of Finance. As to Bullock's statement that Rae had been an appraiser for ex-Senator Reynolds, Controller Prendergast said it would be impossible to find a Brooklyn appraiser competent to do the work who had not at some time or other made appraisals for the real estate interests of Brooklyn, for the Realty Associates, for ex-Senator Reynolds, or for other interests which had figured largely in Brooklyn's real estate development. Controller Prendergast continued:

"I consider that the city's interests were thoroughly protected when we had two appraisals—one made by a man not generally concerned in Brooklyn matters. The fact that Mr. Rae later appeared as a witness for Senator Reynolds is something over which neither this department nor any official can have control, and for which we are not responsible and do not propose to assume any responsibility.

"The fact that the Department of Taxes and Assessments has assessed the property at about 31 cents to those who understand the situation, is not of the slightest significance. There is no relation whatever between assessed valuation and the prices that people demand for their property, especially when they are selling to the city, and the prices fixed in condemnation. This is so well known and understood that argument upon the question is unnecessary.

"What Senator Reynolds paid for the property we did not know, and how could we? But any real estate authority will certify that the valuation of this particular property was greatly enhanced by the State starting the canal terminal and the general improvements going on around it."

Bullock Replies to Mayor.

Director Bullock, in a statement in rebuttal last night, expressed surprise that Mayor Mitchel had made a reply, inasmuch as the Mayor's name had not been mentioned in the original statement of the Bureau of City Inquiry. He said:

"The Mayor says that, notwithstanding the fact that Reynolds was 'a friend of mine,' his dealings with the city have been at 'arm's length.' Fresh facts indicate that Reynolds's dealings with the city have been at short arm's length.

"For example, the first official suggestion that the classification yard site in South Brooklyn be acquired by the city was contained in a report to the Board of Estimate dated March 27, 1911. Yet on March 17, 1911, or ten day's earlier, Charles B. Houston, Reynolds's dummy, took the site by option from the Beard estate. If Reynolds's dealings with the city were 'at arm's length,' Mayor Mitchel possibly may explain this apparent proof of information known to Reynolds in advance of the Board of Estimate itself."

Director Bullock says that Controller Prendergast fails to meet the statements concerning him.

INSPECTS ELLIS ISLAND.

Visit of Densmore Not Connected with Bennet Charges.

John B. Densmore, Solicitor to the Department of Labor and Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor, spent yesterday at Ellis Island inspecting the various departments of the Immigration Bureau. Byron S. Uhl, Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, asserted that the visit of Mr. Densmore to Ellis Island had nothing to do with the charges brought by Congressman William S. Bennet against Immigrant Commissioner Frederic C. Howe. So far as he knew no investigation of the Immigration Bureau had been ordered by the Secretary of Labor. Congressman Siegel spent half an hour on Ellis Island yesterday afternoon on one of his regular visits as a member of the Committee on Immigration, Mr. Uhl added.

In reply to the statement of Commissioner Howe published in THE TIMES yesterday that the troubles at Ellis Island originated over his attempt to have the immigrants fed by the Federal Government instead of by private contractors, Boulder Hudgins, the present holder of the commissary contract, which expires Aug. 31, gave out the following statement:

"Any consideration of the Congressional inquiry into domiciliary conditions at Ellis Island should start upon the idea that the inquiry results from contention over the food contract, is erroneous. Such a theory must presuppose a desire on my part to continue the Ellis Island commissary under the contract system, when the fact is that I am just as anxious as the Government, and much against my inclination otherwise, as I wrote the Secretary of Labor a few days ago. No contingency suggests itself to my mind which would induce me to remain at Ellis Island beyond the reasonable period required for the Government to choose my successor and to enable me to close my accounts. I have made this as plain as language permits ever since the question came up; hence the presumption that Congressman Bennet or any one else acted in my interest in blocking the plan to communize the Ellis Island commissary is without any basis of authority whatever.

"My whole interest is to dispose of a costly plant, which my successor will be required to purchase, and to conclude an undertaking with the Government which has been carried out honestly and in good faith. As the commissioner of Immigration has no financial voice in the disposal of my property, and as Commissioner Howe went out of his way to assail my integrity by suggesting that I had inspired the action of Congress for my personal benefit, I wrote to Secretary Wilson requesting that another official be designated to transact this and other important business with me in connection with the transfer. That is the extent of my personal interest. With the charges made by members of Congress against the administration of Commissioner Howe, I am not concerned as a private citizen. The investigation by Congress doubtless will establish the facts through an examination of Government employes, missionaries, and the records of the station."

Mr. Hudgins, who is the sole representative of the firm of Hudgins & Densmore, commissary contractors to Ellis Island for the last six years, and three years previously, sent a letter on Saturday to Secretary of Labor Wilson requesting that some other official might be designated for him to deal with until the contract expired, as he could not get on with Commissioner Howe. It is considered probable that Mr. Densmore's visit to the Immigration Bureau yesterday was in connection with this letter.

MISS MASARYK IS SAFE.

Held in Vienna, but Receiving Every Comfort.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The appeal made by American women through the Department of State to the Austrian Government in behalf of Miss Alice G. Masaryk, a Bohemian girl who was formerly a Chicago settlement worker, and who, it was feared, was in danger of execution, has been successful. A cablegram to the State Department from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, received today, brought the information that there is no danger that Miss Masaryk will be executed. The message says Miss Masaryk is being detained there on a charge of having tried to get her father out of Austria, and that every comfort is accorded to her.

Many prominent American women appealed to the State Department in her behalf. Among them were Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor; Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary McDowell, head of the University of Chicago Settlement; Mrs. Charles R. Crane of Chicago, and Miss Emily Balch.

Miss Masaryk's father had been in this country as exchange lecturer in the University of Chicago under the Charles R. Crane Foundation. Professor Masaryk championed the smaller Balkan nations, and as a member of Parliament in Vienna advocated the cause of Bosnia and Serbia.

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JEWISH COMMITTEE GOING TO WAR ZONE

Five Leaders in Relief Work Will Study Conditions on the Eastern Front.

HEADED BY DR. J. L. MAGNES

More Than $4,000,000 Already Distributed Among Jewish Sufferers and Refugees.

Following an appropriation of $400,000 for Jewish relief in Russia, the Joint Distribution Committee of Jewish Relief Funds in America, which has distributed a total of more than $4,000,000, announced yesterday that a committee of five is to be sent abroad shortly to study conditions in the warring countries on the eastern front and investigate the methods employed in the distribution of the relief funds. The committee will be headed by the Rev. Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Chairman of the Kehillah and long prominent in educational and philanthropic work here. He will be the first to leave and will probably sail within a week. The names of the other members have not been announced.

The joint committee is made up of representatives of the American Jewish Relief Committee, which consists of such men as Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, E. W. Lewin-Epstein, Leon Sanders, Louis Marshall, Dr. Magnes, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, the Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee.

The duty of the committee, it is said, will be to install new distributing methods wherever such are needed. The Joint Committee seeks personal assurance that every effort is being made to take succor to every needy Jew no matter how remote the village in which he lives or how inaccessible the place to which he has been forced to flee. Dr. Magnes and his associates, it is expected, will devote most of their time to work in Poland and Galicia, where the suffering has been intense. They will also make careful observations of relief work in Lithuania.

The committee will devote part of its time to a study of the sanitary measures employed to preserve the health of Jewish populations. In war-swept territory this is regarded nearly as important as the giving of assistance to the suffering. In Petrograd alone forty medical divisions with a staff of 140 persons were organized within a year.

The committee will also investigate juvenile work, special attention being given to sheltering and preserving the health of children, particularly those who have been orphaned by the war. It will also study the relief given through savings societies the committee has fathered, and take up the bestowal of gifts that were made for special purposes or designated for the relief of some family or individual.

$30,000,000 A DAY NOT ALL FOR WAR

Chancellor of Exchequer Explains Outlay—$400,000,000 a Year for Pensions.

LONDON, July 20.—Explaining the increase in the Government rate of expenditure to £6,000,000 daily, Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the House of Commons today that the figure related to the total outgoings and not only to war expenditure.

The unforeseen and unforeseeable causes which had raised the rate of expenditure, added the Chancellor, were mainly the rate at which American securities had been sold to the Government for the purpose of regulating American exchange and the rate at which advances made to allies and dominions of Great Britain were drawn upon. The concurrence of these two causes had led to the exhaustion of his borrowing powers earlier than was anticipated.

Asked whether the purchase of American securities and loans to allies could rightly be called expenditures, Mr. McKenna answered that he was explaining why his borrowing powers had been exhausted earlier than he anticipated. He had exercised those powers to meet the issues.

As to whether that could possibly be considered expenditure he was not immediately concerned. He had to meet the issues and accordingly to borrow the means. He sincerely hoped that the expenditure would revert to what he preferred to regard as the normal.

Later Mr. McKenna told a deputation that the Government was now spending at the rate of £80,000,000 a year on pensions and allowances, and that the amount was growing every week.

Flannery-Mangold.

Miss Marguerite Mangold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew H. Mangold of Flushing, L. I., and William F. Flannery of Bayside were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Father McGoldrick officiating. The bride has been ill and arose from a sick bed to be married. She was educated at the Dominican Convent in Flushing.

Weds a Cuban Planter.

Julian Cendoya of Santiago, Cuba, a wealthy sugar planter, and Miss Mary Lane of 155 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Brooklyn, the Rev. James Woods officiating. Mr. Cendoya is 51 years old and his bride is 30. She is a sister of his first wife, who died two years ago.

Jones-Stancliffe Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. David G. Stancliffe of Louisville, Ky., and New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lebella Fisher Stancliffe, to George O. Jones of 621 Fifth Avenue. Miss Stancliffe comes from an old Kentucky family and is at present living with her aunt at 532 West 111th Street. Mr. Jones is a wealthy tobacco importer and Vice President of the Standard Commercial Tobacco Company, Inc. He is a son of Mrs. M. I. Jones of Durham, N. C., and a nephew of W. L. Walker of this city. The wedding will take place in November.

THEATRE BUILDING DELAYED

Disagreement Over Modification of Code Regarding Areaways.

Work on the construction of a number of theatres, several of them in the Times Square district, has been delayed by a disagreement over the advisability of amending the theatre building ordinance in regard to the number and nature of areaways about playhouses. An amendment has passed the Board of Aldermen and is before Mayor Mitchel for his signature permitting the elimination of the rear court and the substitution of corridors or passageways not less than ten feet high nor eight feet wide for the open courts on two sides. As the ordinance now stands, a theatre having a capacity of 300 or more persons must have an open court on each of its four sides.

A theatre seating less than 300 persons does not have to be surrounded by open courts and, consequently, several playhouses of the bandbox type were constructed with seating capacities of 299 persons to obviate the expense of courts on sides and at the rear. A court open to the sky ten feet wide is required for theatres seating 1,000, twelve feet for theatres seating 1,800, and fourteen feet for theatres seating more than the latter number. An eight-feet corridor for theatres accommodating 700 persons, with an increase of one foot for each additional 500, is proposed by the amendment.

For a number of years theatre architects and builders have been agitating a modification of the code on the grounds that so much open space about theatres was useless and that the present ordinance was archaic. The amendment was drawn by Rudolph Miller, Chairman of the Board of Standards and Appeals in Building Matters.

Those who oppose the modification, among them Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson and John Kenlon, Chief of the Fire Department, point out that a corridor would act as a "smoke pocket" through which the audience would have to rush, while the elimination of the rear court would handicap the work of the firemen, who are instructed not to run into an emerging audience but to attack the flames from the rear of a burning theatre, throwing a wall of water between the stage and the auditorium, and that without a rear court the danger of actors and others on the stage would be heightened.

MRS. MARIA R. COOK'S WILL.

Sister of Col. Edward M. Knox Left More Than $100,000.

The will of Mrs. Maria Rice Cook, which disposes of an estate of more than $100,000, was filed for probate yesterday. The estate includes a number of shares of stock of the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company, which are left to the decedent's grandson, Edward Knox Cook, Jr., of 472 West End Avenue, to be held in trust until he is 25, when he gets the stock absolutely. The income is to be used for his maintenance and education.

Mrs. Cook, who was a sister of the late Colonel Edward M. Knox, left smaller bequests to her son, Edward Knox Cook, and daughter, Mrs. Florence Cook Bronson, and to Mrs. Bronson's two sons, Tyler and Frederick. She explained that Mrs. Bronson was able to provide generously for the children. Mrs. Bronson was the chief legatee under the will of Colonel Knox.

SHARK SWAMPS BOAT.

But Fishermen Take Eight After Two-Hour Battle Off Sandy Hook.

A female shark, measuring eight feet in length, and seven baby sharks were captured in the Channel in Sandy Hook Bay between Atlantic Highlands and Belford yesterday morning by Captain Paul Turner of Belford and a crew of two men, Arthur Glass and Herbert Maxson. Captain Turner said that the female shark, which is classed as a diamond-tooth man-eater, was caught in the pound nets.

The attention of Captain Turner and other fishermen was attracted when fully a quarter of a mile distant from the nets by occasional sprays of water being hurled into the air, caused by the lashing of the huge tail of the monster, and several boats started for the nets. When the men arrived at the scene they threw out snark hoooks, which the huge fish bit on. With boathooks and oars the men battled with the fish for fully two hours before it was finally killed.

Before being captured the man-eater knocked one end out of one of the fishing smacks, throwing the men in the water, but they were hauled aboard Captain Turner's boat immediately.

In the pounds with the big fish were the seven young sharks, and these were captured alive. They were brought ashore at Atlantic Highlands and put on exhibition in a large tank, but died soon after being caged.

This is the second man-eater that has been caught in Sandy Hook Bay in the last two days. Wednesday morning Captain Albert Runyon of Belford caught a shark, measuring about eight or nine feet, in Ambrose Channel.

Many shark hunters continued the search along the Jersey coast yesterday but only one other shark was caught, a small one weighing twenty-five pounds. Edward F. Heckel of Bloomfield, N. J., got it off the fishing banks with the aid of two companions.

Captains of incoming steamships continued yesterday to report sighting an unusual number of sharks in the Atlantic this side of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Captain Polhemus of the Greek steamship Themistocles said yesterday he sighted large sharks from 250 miles east of Nantucket right up to Fire Island Lightship. It is probable, he said, that the man-eating sharks which entered Matawan Creek and killed the boy and the man who went to rescue him, came from mid-ocean and not from West Indian waters.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July 20.—Two good-sized sharks were captured near Hog Island, at the entrance to Bristol Harbor, today. George H. Bush and his sons, who were trolling for squeteague, got one. The line was out astern of the boat when the shark, which was about four feet in length, was hooked. It was killed and taken to the Church Street wharf, Bristol, where it was viewed by many people.

Members of the Knight family, who live on Hog Island, reported today that a shark measuring six feet in length was captured by George Foster in the eel grass at the entrance to Hog Island Cove, on the north side of the island. The big fish was killed after several hours' work. It had got in shoal water and was unable to escape.

It was brought to Bristol this afternoon.

BOSTON, July 20.—A shark of the blue nose species, six and one-half feet in length and weighing 350 pounds, was captured alive off Nahant today after a hard fight by three Boston fishermen and was towed here. The capture was effected by means of a lasso cast over the shark's snout as it rose to the surface of the water.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

LAUTERBACH FACES SUIT FOR $150,000

Husband and Wife May Demand That Sum on "Moral and Legal Obligation."

GOT $100,000 FROM HIM

Lawyer Has Them Summoned to Court on a Charge of Annoying Him.

Edward Lauterbach, formerly attorney for David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street," will be made the defendant in a suit for $150,000 to be brought by E. A. Leet of 606 West 114th Street for certain "moral and legal obligation" contracted more than seventeen years ago. Since that time, Leet said last night, his sole source of support has been payments made regularly to him by Lauterbach. The lawyer denied that he had any basis for his claim.

The case was brought to public notice yesterday when Leet and his wife appeared in the West Side Court before Magistrate Nolan to answer to a charge of annoying Lauterbach in the street. The lawyer said they were continually accosting him in person and over the telephone and asked that the court restrain them. The Magistrate told the Leets that if they had any claim against Lauterbach they should bring a civil suit, and adjourned the case until Aug. 9. The couple then announced their intention of suing.

Bennett E. Siegelstein, the Leets' attorney, said last night that the action would be based on an old claim of the Leets' against Lauterbach.

"About seventeen years ago," he said, "Mr. Lauterbach became acquainted with Mrs. Leet, and the suit will be based on an agreement made at that time. Further than this I cannot explain."

He added, however, that the obligation involved an amount of $250,000, of which $100,000 had already been paid.

About eighteen years ago, the Leets said, when asked about their relations with Lauterbach, they came to New York with letters of introduction to the lawyer. Leet first gained his confidence and then introduced him to Mrs. Leet, and the three became friendly. Lauterbach obtained work for Leet with an insurance company in Cincinnati, and the couple moved there for a time.

Because of his wife's health, Leet said, he was compelled to return to New York, and they resumed their friendship with Lauterbach. Leet was again without employment, and Lauterbach gave the two various sums of money to aid in their support. It was not long after their return from Cincinnati that the obligation for their lifelong support was contracted, Leet said. He refused, however, to explain the nature of the obligation, saying that the information would have to come when the suit is begun.

About two years ago the Leets were living at the Hotel Cumberland when the payments suddenly stopped, and they were compelled to move into more modest quarters. Later Lauterbach renewed his payments, Leet said, but recently they were again stopped. Since then they have been in actual want and so made an effort to get money again from the lawyer. The only place Leet could see him, he said, was at Broadway and 106th Street, and there he has been in the habit of meeting Lauterbach on his way to business.

Lauterbach, who lives at 301 West 106th Street, said last night that the Leets had no claim whatever against him, and characterized as false their statement about the existence of an obligation. He admitted that he had been making payments to the Leets for some time, but said he would not renew them.

BRITISH BUSINESS MEN DEMAND PROHIBITION

Draw Up Memorial to Parliament to Stop All Traffic in Liquor Until the War Ends.

LONDON, July 20.—There is accumulating evidence that the consumption of alcohol, despite the efforts of the Board of Liquor Control, has diminished but little, if at all, and that it is still seriously affecting national efficiency, both in war work and in other vital industries.

As a result there has been a greatly increased demand for prohibition. The most striking manifestation in this respect is the formation of the "Strength of Britain" movement, which was organized by business men who heretofore have not been connected with temperance work. They will soon present to Parliament a memorial demanding a suspension of the liquor traffic during the war, on the ground of national duty to Great Britain's allies, to the army and the fleet, and the conserving of the strength of the nation for present dangers and future needs.

The signatories to the memorial include representatives of the Order of Merit, the Privy Council, Parliament, the army and navy, universities, great ship building companies, munition workers and large business firms, men eminent in science and art, and other leading citizens in all parts of the country.

JOHN D.'S FORTUNE STORY.

Cleveland Officials Know Nothing About Alleged Billion-Dollar List.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—Cleveland was interested today in a report from New York that an official balance sheet had been drawn up here which showed that John D. Rockefeller was worth a round billion of dollars.

County Auditor Zangerle said he had no knowledge of any such statement, and that it would not be competent evidence in the case long pending before the Federal Court by which the county officials hope to collect taxes on a third of a billion. "That case deals with Mr. Rockefeller's personal property several years ago," he said.

William Agnew and John D. Fackler, Tax Commissioners at the time the suit to collect on Mr. Rockefeller's property was filed in 1914, also said they knew nothing about the alleged balance sheet. Said Mr. Agnew:

"We listed what we knew Mr. Rockefeller had at that time. His attorneys denied our right to list anything, and we did not contend our list was complete. Anyway, the question of amount was not the issue, but whether by reason of his residence here we could collect anything."

DU PONT TRIAL NEARS END.

J. G. Johnson Denounces Deal Charged to Powder Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 20.—John G. Johnson, chief of counsel for the minority stockholders, closed his argument today in the action involving the $56,000,000 deal in du Pont Powder securities.

Pierre I. du Pont, Mr. Johnson said, engineered the purchase of T. Coleman du Pont's stock by the hastily organized du Pont Securities Company, when, solely through his connection with the powder company, he knew it would rise tremendously in value. The offer of the same stock to the du Pont Company was refused by the Finance Committee and the Board of Directors. Mr. Johnson continued, while between $12,000,000 and $14,000,000 in idle cash lay in the corporation's account in various banks.

"Pierre du Pont," said Mr. Johnson, "with six other officers of the company, first obtained possession of this stock after it had been refused for no adequate legal or moral reason by the Board of Directors. Then he summoned a few other members of the Board of Directors, men who were under large salaries, and presented to them blocks of 250 shares of stock.

"These men," Mr. Johnson said, "played with marked cards. They were blinded by the gigantic fortunes before them."

INSURANCE STRIKE THREAT.

Prudential Agents Say They'll Quit if Some Are Dismissed.

At a meeting of 400 New York and New Jersey agents of the Prudential held last night at Fulton Street and Red Hook Lane, Brooklyn, a strike involving 6,000 agents in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, and Chicago was threatened.

The agents have heard rumors that some of them would be discharged on Monday, and they plan a walk-out if the rumors prove true.

The agents' organization is called the Insurance Men's Mutual and Protective Association. Twelve speakers were present last night. Harry Lumpkin, who acted as Chairman, announced that telegrams had been sent to the organizations in other cities asking their cooperation, and that a big meeting was being held in Philadelphia. A committee was appointed to lay the claims of the organization before the Superintendents of Insurance of New York and New Jersey.

The Prudential Company issued a statement on Tuesday saying it had no fear of a general strike of agents, as only a few hundred men at the most were affected. The statement said that salaries had been raised, not lowered, in the past few years.

C.H. BRADLEY DIES SUDDENLY

Father of Mrs. Biddle and Mrs. Thaw Stricken with Heart Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20.—Charles H. Bradley, 57 years old, prominent until fifteen years ago in the steel business as a member of Bradley & Sons of Pittsburgh, died suddenly here today of heart disease. He was the father of Mrs. A. J. Drexel-Biddle of Philadelphia and of Mrs. William Thaw 3d of Easthampton, L. I.

Obituary Notes.

Count LOUIS DOUGLAS, Grand Marshal of Sweden, died yesterday at Lysekil Baths, in that country, according to a cable received from Stockholm. He was also Chief of the Swedish Court.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, a clerk in the County Register's Office for thirty-five years, died on Wednesday at his home, 33 Grove Street, in his sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. MARY A. C. HORTON, widow of Bloomer Horton of Montclair, N. J., died on Wednesday at the home of her eighty-third year. She was a daughter of Major Nathaniel Dod, one of the pioneer settlers of that place.

WASHINGTON ILES, Jr., one of the largest land owners in Illinois, died on Wednesday at his home in Springfield, Ill., in his eighty-fourth year.

CHARLES S. BIRD of East Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home there, in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. SARAH HARRIS BIRD, a resident of Hackettstown, N. J., all her life, died yesterday at her home there, in her seventy-ninth year.

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, formerly a resident of Dover, N. J., died on Wednesday in a Philadelphia hospital. He was a son of the late Leopold Bierwirth, a mining engineer of Dover.

Mrs. NANCY BRYAN, one of the oldest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sparta, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home there, in her eighty-seventh year.

JAMES A. PATTERSON, a retired business man of Freehold, N. J., died on Wednesday afternoon at his home there, in his seventy-first year.

FREDERICK HILFERS, a veteran of the Prussian-Hanoverian war, died yesterday morning at the home of his son, in Orange, N. J., in his eighty-third year.

The Rev. WILLIAM A. DUNNING, an active Presbyterian minister for twenty-eight years before he retired in 1895, died yesterday at his home, 119 Frelinghuysen Road, Tompkinsville, S. I., in his seventy-seventh year. He was a graduate of Williams College and the Union Theological Seminary.

CHARLES W. MOODY, a veteran of the civil war, who assisted in placing the armor on the Monitor, died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elmer Kennerson, in New London, Conn., in his eighty-seventh year.

HENRY A. LELAND, formerly a commission merchant in Chicago and once a resident of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Haddonfield, N. J., in his sixty-third year.

Mrs. HETTY PHILLIPS, who was formerly said to be wealthy, was found dead yesterday at her home, Plainfield, N. J., in her seventy-first year.

WALTER HENRY DOWNS, 58 years old, for many years a resident of Philadelphia, died at the Huntington, L. I., Hospital on Wednesday. He lived in Cold Spring Harbor and left a wife and a daughter, Mrs. George Kent.

PHILIP PETER CHRIST, an engineer for the Isman Marble Works at Edgewater, N. J., and a member of General Sherman Council No. 369, Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Benevolent Legion of Corona, died in the Seaman Hospital on Tuesday, aged 51 years. He lived at 1,442 Dekalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. MARTHA ROBERTSON BRASH SHEPHERD, wife of William Coulson Shepherd, died yesterday at her home, 524 Ocean View Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., in her fifty-second year. She was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and for many years had been a resident of Brooklyn.

Mrs. NANCY M. TAYLOR, widow of Richard Taylor, an engineer, died on Tuesday—her seventy-fourth birthday—at her home, 287 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. A son, William R. Taylor, and three daughters survive her.

CHARLES DANIEL VOGELEY, a plate glass manufacturer of Brooklyn and senior member of the firm of Vogeley & Lackman, died at his home, 1,512 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Vogeley was born in Brooklyn forty-eight years ago and came of French ancestry. He is survived by his wife, four sons, and two daughters.

WILLIAM FERRIS, for more than twenty years employed in the County Clerk's office, died on Wednesday at his home, 898 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, in his thirty-seventh year. His father was a member of the Board of Education and a Democratic leader in the Twenty-fifth Ward of Brooklyn.

LESTER ROBERTS KENT, a member of the firm of Thompson & Kent, manufacturers of men's and women's wearing apparel, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,198 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mr. Kent was born in that borough and was an active member of the Twentieth Assembly District Democratic Association and President of the Nautilus Yacht Club. He left a widow and a daughter.

ADAM SCHNEIDER, an undertaker in business at 803 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and formerly a manufacturer of solid rubber tires for vehicles, died on Monday. He was 37 years old and a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

Miss ANNIE HARFORD WENTWORTH, for forty-five years a teacher in the public schools and long attached to Public School 91, Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 275 Westminster Road, Brooklyn. Miss Wentworth was a daughter of the late Colonel Otho Floss Wentworth, and during her long residence in Brooklyn was active in the work of All Souls' Universalist Church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIS, who retired two years ago after being with The Brooklyn Daily Eagle for thirty-eight years, died yesterday at East Moriches, L. I., in his eighty-second year. Mr. Willis was born in this city and during the civil war he served with the Seventy-first New York State Militia, Company D.

W. H. WOOD DEAD IN GAS-FILLED ROOM

Wife and Partner Finds Politician Overcome on Return to Their Home.

PLANNED TOUR FOR WILSON

Active Democrat Was to Have Made Arrangements with Chairman McCormick Yesterday.

Mrs. Harriet Johnston Wood, a lawyer of the firm of Wood & Wood, 2 Rector Street, smelled gas when she entered her apartment on the ground floor of the West View Apartment House at 350 West Seventy-first Street at 6:10 o'clock last night, and went to the bathroom, where she found her husband and law partner, William H. Wood, on the floor unconscious from gas which was flowing from a burner in the room. Dr. Miller of Polyclinic Hospital was called and found that Mr. Wood had been dead an hour.

The police reported it a suicide, although Mrs. Wood believed that her husband, who had been in ill-health, had fallen to the floor after trying to light the burner, which is used for cooking food for five Pomeranian dogs. Coroner Feinburg took the view that it was probably an accident and gave permission for the burial of the body.

Mr. Wood, who has been active in Democratic politics for years, had left the law office yesterday, Mrs. Wood said, to go to the Hotel Belmont to see Chairman Vance McCormick of the National Democratic Committee and Chairman Edwin S. Harris of the Democratic State Committee regarding a speech-making tour of New England which he proposed to make in behalf of President Wilson. Mr. McCormick said last night that he had not seen Mr. Wood and did not know him. Mr. Harris was not at the Belmont.

Mr. Wood was born in Stamford, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Dec. 31, 1855. He was admitted to the bar in that county in 1879. He was appointed clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County in 1884, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in 1886, Supervisor of the Town of Fishkill in 1888, Chairman of the State Board of Assessors from 1892 to 1896, member of the Board of Education of Poughkeepsie from 1897 to 1902, and Deputy Attorney General of the State from 1903 to 1904.

In 1908 he married Harriet M. Johnston and a little later their law partnership was formed. A branch office was established in Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. Wood is a prominent suffragist and is well known in this country and in England. Although her husband was planning to speak for the President, Mrs. Wood had arranged to take a prominent part in the women's movement to elect Mr. Hughes. She intended to tour New York State, speaking for him.

Mr. Wood was a member of the National Democratic Club, the National Arts Club, and the Dutchess Club. The burial will be at Albany.

Dr. William Simon.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Dr. William Simon, Professor of Chemistry at the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons and an expert in autochromatic photography, died yesterday at Eaglesmere, Penn., in his seventy-third year. He had the distinction of having taken the first photograph of a rainbow. Dr. Simon was born in Eberstadt, Germany, and received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Giessen. In 1871 he opened the first chemical laboratory for students in Baltimore and became chemist for the Baltimore Chrome works, retaining this position until 1907. From 1872 to 1902 he was Professor of Chemistry at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and joined the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1890.

Julius Sax.

Julius Sax, formerly President of the Nashville Savings Bank of Nashville, Tenn., died on Tuesday at his home, 208 West Eighty-fifth Street, in his eighty-fifth year. He was born in Germany, and came to this country at an early age. Mr. Sax settled in Nashville, where he was prominent as a banker when he retired, more than twenty years ago. He came to this city twenty-three years ago, and was an active member of the West End Synagogue, in addition to being interested in Jewish charities. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

Miss Anna Fuller.

Miss Anna

FAMINE AND CHOLERA IN TURKEY REVEALED

Conclusions Drawn from Veiled Allusions in Post Card from an American Nurse.

MISSIONARIES SENT AWAY

Details of Deportation and Seizure of Property Given in Bulletin of Foreign Mission Board.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received from a missionary nurse in Turkey a post card which on its face would appear to be a mere word of greeting to friends in America. But actually the post card tells a story of famine and pestilence in that part of Turkey where the nurse, who is an American, is on duty.

The massage written on the post card follows:

"We shall very soon have to test the first part of the twentieth verse of the fifth chapter of Job and still sooner, even now, of the last of Psalm 91:3. What a blessing to have a God who is true and able! Lots of love to you all. Dr. Hamlin's famous mixture in demand here."

The first part of the twentieth verse of the fifth chapter of Job reads: "In famine he shall redeem thee from death."

The last part of the third verse of the ninety-first Psalm follows the expression: "For He shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler," and it is added, "And from the noisome pestilence."

The mixture referred to is a medicine used in cholera cases. The Board of Commissioners interprets the reference to the mixture to mean that cholera is raging in that part of Turkey.

The board refers to the message as one "of veiled allusions—veiled to the censor, but clear to us."

The bulletin in which the post card from Turkey is referred to also tells of the seizure of missionary property by the Turks and of the deportation of American missionaries, who had just one day to leave.

"There has been trouble enough," the bulletin says, "for the Christian people of this land (Turkey), as former bulletins have shown but hitherto the missionaries, for the most part, have been left unmolested, and the board's property has been inviolate. Once or twice the Turkish Government has requisitioned buildings, but these have been returned upon petition being made. As for our hospitals, at the outbreak of the war they were freely placed at the service of the Government. But now a heavy blow has fallen. At Marsovan, the largest of all our stations, our entire property has been arbitrarily seized, and the missionaries, after being placed under guard, were ordered to leave within twenty-four hours. The proceedings were conducted in a ruthless manner, the pretext being that the United States and Germany were at war. When this was disproved, military necessity was urged, although there has been no fighting within 150 miles.

"The same program was carried out at Sivas. The missionary forces from these two stations were obliged to retire precipitately to the coast, not being allowed even to list their personal effects left behind. Similarly the five lady missionaries at Marsovan were rushed out to Alleppo, but this is more reasonable, as the station is in the path of the Russian armies. We forbear to speak of certain sad happenings at Talas. All this is poor requital for the relief work of our hospitals. At Sivas alone our doctor has treated 16,000 cases of the Turkish Army. Evidently a new policy toward Americans has been put in force. All the facts have been given to the State Department at Washington. The extent of our loss may be judged from the following statement made by President White of the College at Marsovan: 'We were obliged to make our last hurried preparations for the road and leave our houses and their contents almost exactly as they stood—houses unsealed, goods unregistered. Our missionary and philanthropic plant, containing nearly thirty-seven acres of land, a fine hospital and dispensary with three buildings, six large College and Girls' School buildings, and the foundations of two more well above the ground, a department for deaf and dumb children, an extensive cabinet shop with wood-working, iron-working rooms and flour mill, thirteen residences and many smaller structures with furniture, appliances, and conveniences appertaining to such institutions; a library of 10,000 volumes, and a museum with 7,000 objects—the whole valued on our last inventory at fully $250,000, besides the personal property of six American families and five other individuals, the whole, constituting a precious legacy, founded by our able and devoted missionary predecessors fifty-two or more years ago, administered and enlarged from year to year and now held in sacred trust by ourselves for our board—all this we left committed to a group of Turkish officials. At midforenoon May 16 we entered our wagons at the compulsion of the Commandant of Gendarmes and left Marsovan under the escort of an armed guard.'"

The State Department in Washington is now in possession of the facts referred to in the statement by Dr. White, and a vigorous protest, it is said, is to be made soon to the Turkish Government.

NEW FEDERAL RESERVE AID.

Postmasters to Pay Checks Where There Are No Member Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The postal service is to be employed in co-operation with the Federal Reserve banking system to collect checks from non-member State banks and remit the proceeds to the various reserve banks. This has been suggested to the Postmaster General by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is a part of the plan by which the twelve reserve banks are to become clearing houses in a country-wide system of check collection.

According to a statement from the Treasury Department tonight, it was an easy matter to start the new system in all places where a national bank or member State bank was situated which could act as the agent of the Federal Reserve bank of its district in making the collections. The only problem was in the case of towns where no member bank existed. In these cases such non-member State banks might refuse to remit to the Federal Reserve bank and require that the checks be cashed over its counter. Consequently it was necessary for the Federal Reserve banks to have some local agency to make collections. To meet this condition, the Federal Reserve Board conceived the idea of authorizing postmasters to receive checks from Federal Reserve banks, present them at the counters of the State banks, collect the currency and remit the proceeds to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district involved, which would bear the expenses of forwarding.

Postmaster General Burleson has issued instructions to postmasters to comply promptly with the requests of the Federal Reserve banks.

It is not expected that it will be necessary to make use of this agency to any great extent.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT'S REBUKE

Archie, a Plattsburg Sergeant, Punishes His Brother Quentin.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 20.—The boys of Company H, fourth training regiment, were lined up in company front for assembly today when the sound of a falling rifle was heard. Top Sergeant Archie Roosevelt turned quickly, but the guilty one had adroitly recovered the weapon.

"Who dropped that piece?" he asked.

"The soldier who did that ought to be sent to the guardhouse."

"I did," a meek voice said. Top Sergeant Roosevelt looked in the direction of the voice and discovered that Corporal Quentin Roosevelt, another of the four famous sons, was the offender.

"This sort of work must be stopped," Sergeant Roosevelt said. "You will be placed on the blacklist for three days."

Placing a man on the blacklist means that he will be kept in camp during the period of his punishment. Moreover, when he is not busy with the regular routine the offender must do police work, which means picking up refuse from the company street.

The Sixth Regiment was in bed by 9:30 tonight, prepared to go out on the rifle range tomorrow. Officers do not expect as high averages as last month, since the men now have been deprived of instruction practice because of the large number who are to shoot.

Both of the senior regiments had practice hikes today. Members of the First Battalion of the Sixth had the hardest work in the way of a defensive movement to drive off a hostile detachment from the Morrisonville Road. The enemy was encountered in a farmyard and proved superior.

Four members of the State Legislature have addressed a letter to Governor Whitman asking him, in case a special session is called because of the Mexican situation, to hold it subsequent to the end of the July encampment. They are Albram Ellenbogen, Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam County, and Alfred D. Bell and Robert McC. Marsh of New York.

James Lynch and Harry Hawlin, privates in the Quartermaster's Department, and Frederick Rosekie, a junk dealer, were arrested today on complaint of Lieutenant Townsend Whelan, who charged them with stealing empty cartridge shells from the ranges. The value of the stolen metal was put at $400.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will arrive here Saturday to visit his sons. General Leonard Wood came here last night.

SOUTHERN FLOODS WILL RAISE PRICES

Big Delay Predicted in the Arrival of Cotton Mills Product.

GREAT SCARCITY OF DUCK

Actual Damage to Buildings and Machinery Increased by Lack of Power and Railroad Crippling.

New Yorkers and other members of the consuming public will help pay the toll taken of Southern cotton mills by the floods in that part of the country, Worth Street wholesale dry goods men said yesterday. Practically every commission house of any size in that part of the city has one or more Southern mill accounts, while some of them sell nothing but the products of the Southern manufacturers.

So serious was the damage to the affected mills, according to information received by the dry goods trade yesterday, that it was said the production of cotton cloths in the gray or unfinished state would be retarded on the average a week for every cotton mill in the South, whether hit by the floods or not. In other words, it is estimated that the quantity of cloths, running into millions of yards, which will be kept out of this market during the next month or so, will be equal to a week's entire production of the Southern mills.

As this production cannot be caught up with, somebody has got to foot the bill, and it was said yesterday that it looked as though the public would do it by paying higher prices for merchandise it will buy over the counter next Spring.

Price Advances Expected.

The bullish effect of the reports of the damage done has already manifested itself in the cloth market here in the unwillingness of some Northern interests to sell certain unfinished cottons at full market prices, which even a week ago, in view of the present quietness in the trade, they would have been glad to accept. While prices on New England cloths in the gray were not actually advanced yesterday, it was plainly evident, merchants said, that advances were looked for.

Much of the cloth that was in work when the floods interrupted operations had been bought by the converting trade for deliveries running well into the Fall. By the time they are delivered, put through the necessary finishing processes, wholesaled, and retailed, Spring will be at hand. On practically all of the unfinished goods made in the South prices are higher than at any other time since 1907, and some of them, principally sheetings, are even higher than in the boom year.

The goods that will be hardest hit by the interruption of manufacturing in the South include printcloths, sheetings, drills, twills, gabardines and other fancy skirtings, shirtings, pajamas and "athletic" underwear fabrics, osnaburgs, and cotton duck. Printcloths and sheetings in the finished state have a variety of uses; drills, among other things, are used for lining shoes. Heavy twills are finished into khaki cloth. Osnaburgs have been used very largely in the manufacture of bags since the war boosted values on burlaps.

New England Searched for Duck.

The setback to the manufacture of duck will be one of the severest blows of all, for, as a result of the heavy demand that has been made on the American mills since the war began both by domestic and foreign buyers, the duck manufacturers, working their plants at capacity, have been at their wits' ends of late to meet the demands made on them by buyers. By no means the smallest buyer in the recent past has been the United States Government. So large a hole have the Government's requirements make in the country's supply of duck that one well-known local firm, finding itself with a large order on its hand and with goods hard to get, searched New England for the merchandise it wanted. The fishing towns of Massachusetts are said to have produced most of the goods found, but in some of the smaller villages the hunt often brought out only one or two rolls.

While in several instances the mills in the South are financed to some extent by their local commission houses, it was not thought yesterday that there would be any direct financial drain on these firms as a result of the destruction or damage in the devastated regions. From news that reached the market direct from the South it was learned that the mills hardest hit were in the western part of North Carolina, near the Catawba, Broad, and Yadkin Rivers. In some cases the mill structures were said to be entirely submerged, while others were flooded to the extent of twelve feet or more.

Considerable damage was also done to cotton and cotton goods stored in mill warehouses, these reports said, as well as to the machinery. It will not be known until the water recedes just how much the machinery was damaged, or if much of it will have to be replaced.

Machinery to be Replaced.

With loom and other machinery builders busier than they have been in years, and with their production, for several months ahead, already under order, the replacing of any machinery that may be required will not be as simple or speedy a matter as it would have been a year or two ago.

Not all of the idle mills were injured directly by the floods, but, according to the information which reached this market, several of them, operating more than 1,000,000 spindles, were forced to stop work by the curtailment of service rendered on certain contracts by the Southern Power Company.

Aside from the direct damage to the mills and to stocks of raw and finished materials in the warehouses, business will be badly hampered by the delay in getting merchandise sent North from mills in the affected districts which were not hurt themselves. This delay will be due to serious washouts and losses of bridges on railroads supplying the mill region.

The delay in the transmission of telegraph and telephone messages, as well as mail, is also hurting business and keeping many local firms with Southern trade connections on the anxious seat. A telegram received by one local concern from Greenville, S. C., yesterday morning, after more or less delay in transmission, said that up to Wednesday no New York mail had been received since Friday or Saturday. Mail from Greenville postmarked Monday and Tuesday, however, was received here yesterday. Greenville is a prominent cotton mill centre.

GROLIER CLUB FILES PLANS.

Structure in East Sixtieth Street Will Cost $60,000.

Plans were filed yesterday by Bertram G. Goodhue, as architect, for the new home of the Grolier Club to be erected on a plot fronting 31 feet at 47 and 49 East Sixtieth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues. The Grolier Club sold its present home at 29 East Thirty-second Street more than a year ago, and when the new building is occupied the old structure will be torn down and the site combined with that of the big loft building on the adjoining Madison Avenue corner. The Grolier Club has occupied the Thirty-second Street house since 1889, but owing to the encroachment of trade in that district sold the property for $57,500 and purchased the new site in the uptown club centre.

The Grolier Club was founded in 1884, and occupied rooms for the first few years in the old Mott Memorial Medical Building, now torn down, at 64 Madison Avenue. Its collections include more than 12,000 volumes and 2,000 prints, many of great value. Edward G. Kennedy is President of the club and Walter Gilis Secretary. The cost of the new clubhouse is placed by the architect at $50,000. It will be a four-story building of simple architecture and will be ready for occupancy in about a year.

EXPORTERS SUPPORT FOREIGN TRADE BILL

Webb Measure to Remove the Anti-Trust Law Barriers Is Urged on Congress.

FORESEE PERIL AFTER WAR

Danger of "Dumping" and Greed for American Gold Reserve Cited in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Passage of Representative Webb's bill to legalize the formation of associations by American exporters for the promotion of the foreign trade of this country, and providing that nothing in the anti-trust laws shall be held to apply to such associations when devoted exclusively to export business, was urged before the House Judiciary Committee today by representatives of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Robert H. Patchin of New York, Secretary of the Council, presented the statement, which was signed by seven leading exporters. It was declared that the legislation was necessary because of the prospect of a postbellum attack by European nations on the unprecedented gold reserve and export trade accumulated by this country during the war.

Mr. Patchin's argument was reinforced by that of H. C. Lewis, speaking for the trade council, and Elliott H. Goodwin, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Goodwin told the committee that the chamber had overwhelmingly indorsed the Webb bill by a referendum vote. President Rhett of the chamber, he said, could not appear personally in advocacy of the bill because he was cut off in the South by the floods.

The statement and report presented by Secretary Patchin for the National Foreign Trade Council was signed by the following exporters:

John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company; J. A. G. Carson, President of the Carson Naval Stores Company, Savannah, Ga.; James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation; H. C. Lewis, President of the National Paper and Type Company, New York; W. H. Russe of the Russe & Burgess Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn., and Theodore B. Wilcox of the Portland Flour Mills Company, Portland, Ore.

No Idle Men, Says Statement.

"As all bank credits are based on the gold reserve, loans and discounts have increased in proportion," the statement said, "until there exists a structure of credit in domestic as well as foreign commerce, supporting expansion of business so active and diversified that there is not in the United States today a justifiably idle able-bodied man.

"Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is quoted in a prediction that, after the war, 'we will find all Europe, depleted of its gold, staggering under a weight of inflated bank and Government paper, and under the direct stress to rebuild its stock of gold. The point of attack will be our gold reserve. The methods will be every means known to trade and commerce by which merchandise securities and credits can be exchanged for gold.'

"It is pointed out that the present enormous export trade rests largely on an abnormal war demand.

"In the resumption of competition," continues the statement of the council's committee, "Europe's instrument will be co-operative effort, beginning with cartels and trade associations of purchasers, manufacturers, exporters, and bankers, reinforced by Governments, and, unless discussions with which industrial Europe now vibrates shall fail, supplemented by economic alliances succeeding the war alliances now in force. The liberty which rivals and customers of American exporters have enjoyed to co-operate has produced highly organized foreign selling organizations, constituting the apex of a wedge forced by mobilized industrial, transportation, and Governmental resources into foreign markets.

"Continuation of the present condition spells European industrial and Governmental co-operation versus American compelled competition. The natural tendency of American exporters to co-operate is hobbled by doubt as to the legality of such effort under the anti-trust laws."

Seek Right to Co-operate.

The enactment of permissive legislation for co-operation in export trade was urged by the committee for two main purposes: First, to conserve natural resources which, it was declared, are now frequently sold abroad cheaper than at home, because combinations of foreign buyers play one group of American producers against another in successful efforts to depress the price, and, second, to extend the export of manufactured products, thus creating labor for artisans who will presently lose their highly paid overtime employment on munitions.

Aside from giving to the foreigner a better access to American resources than American citizens enjoy, the committee declared that, "whenever the export price of American raw materials is forced below the domestic level, the chances are increased for the European manufactured merchandise derived from such raw material to hold neutral markets against similar American manufactured merchandise."

"The Webb bill," declared the committee of the council, "would open the way for the smaller manufacturers now unable individually to enter foreign trade to find an overseas outlet, stabilizing their operation and acting as a balance wheel to possible periods of domestic depression. Increased output and reduction of overhead expense would tend to reduce unit costs of manufacture, at the same time eliminating destructive competition between Americans in the foreign field, but protecting the public interest by not permitting export combinations to restrain domestic trade."

GERMANY AMASSING GOLD.

Buying Article from the People—Needs Specie After War.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—In order to increase Germany's gold reserve and otherwise to prepare to meet the enormous outflow of species to pay for needed raw materials after the war, the Reichsbank is buying articles of gold from the people and advising them to sell precious stones to dealers in neutral countries in exchange for gold.

As an inducement for the people to part with their gold the Bank is giving to every person selling it over 5 francs' worth a certificate to the effect that their sacrifice was made for the defense and honor of their country.

JERSEY BANKS PROTEST.

Object to New Check Collection Tariff Imposed by Clearing House.

The new check collection charges imposed by the New York Clearing House to go into effect on Aug. 1 have stirred banks in Jersey City and Hoboken to protest. The new rules impose a collection charge of not less than 1½ cents for each item payable on those cities, but not collectible through the Clearing House. There are five banks in New Jersey which are members of the collection department of the Clearing House, and officers of several of the institutions are inclined to favor withdrawal from the association unless the new rule is modified.

According to Edward I. Edwards, Cashier of the First National Bank of Jersey City, the new arrangement penalizes the New Jersey members of the Clearing House by compelling them to impose the charge on customers for the privilege of banking through a Clearing House member. Other New Jersey banks will be able to collect checks drawn on banks in Jersey City and Hoboken for their depositors without charge.

No organized action has been taken as yet, but it was said by some of the bankers interested that if the rule stands the New Jersey banks will not only relinquish their membership in the Clearing House, but solicit New York City accounts for firms receiving items drawn on the Jersey City and Hoboken banks. If this is done the banks across the river will settle their differences in cash.

The Clearing House adopted the rule to conform with the new collection system of the Federal Reserve Bank.

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SAYS ROADS CAN END PANICS IN BUSINESS

Edward N. Hurley Wants Railways to Maintain Foreign Trade Departments.

WOULD BE WORTH MILLIONS

Chairman of Federal Commission Sees Need of Combination to Compete Successfully Abroad.

Panics and periods of business depression in this country would be practically prevented if the railroads of the United States would install and maintain foreign trade departments, in the opinion of Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who yesterday gave details of the workings of the plans by which this could be accomplished. He also explained the chief reason why American manufacturers have difficulty in selling in foreign markets and deprecated the lack of exact knowledge of the Sherman law—the so-called "Anti-Trust Law."

"As a 'safety first' measure against panics and business depressions the installation of foreign trade departments by the railroads could not be beaten," he said yesterday. "It may be a novel idea, but it is one that is fundamentally right and economically correct. Everyone knows that the railroads are one of the surest barometers of this country's prosperity—when they are hauling lots of freight then times are good; when freight is slack and cars are standing idle, then we have thousands of men out of work and times are bad.

"With the factories, packing houses and other forms of industry running full blast along the line of railroad the road is hauling lots of freight and things are booming. So long as these conditions last everyone benefits. The thousands of railroad employes throughout the country are making good money and things are generally prosperous. On the other hand, let those factories shut down and shortly after there is general suffering.

"Now suppose those factories sold their products in ten or fifteen countries abroad. Say they sold 20 or 30 per cent. abroad, or even more. Then when times were bad at home here, they would still have their foreign business and could be sure of that much, because bad times are seldom universal, and where one country would cease to be a buyer for a time, the other countries would probably take more of our goods. The foreign trade would give stability to our manufactures as well as the railroads.

"It would be worth millions to the roads to have these foreign trade departments. They could send their agents all over the world, each selling the goods of the factories along its own line of road and it would be a splendid business for all concerned.

"Up Against German Government."

"In regard to the difficulty experienced by American manufacturers in selling abroad and the necessity for their combining, the situation is this: For instance, in competing with Germany in South America our manufacturers find they are up against the German Government. The German manufacturers are backed by their Government and are never in competition when selling abroad. The other German industries are like their steel business. At least 95 per cent. of this is controlled by one concern and when Germans bid for contracts abroad they know exactly what to bid in order to get the business. When Americans compete with them it is a case of bidding against one another for the business.

"Now, if the Americans were combined so that they could make a united fight for the business they would have a much better chance. Take, for instance, the motor car business. I know of a case where the makers of electric vehicles wished to combine and form a central agency in Paris. The matter was thoroughly gone into and would have resulted in success if the various parties to the combination had not been afraid of running afoul of the Sherman law. They would have had one set of overhead expenses to pay instead of six or seven, and would have been able to sell that much more cheaply when in competition with the foreign cars. Their attorneys told them that it would be all right to go ahead and they were ready to do so until they started to borrow the money necessary to put the project through. They went to a bank here in New York and the bankers thought the scheme a good one until they referred it to their attorneys. These gentlemen advised the bank to drop the matter because they were afraid of having trouble by breaking the Sherman law. This is all wrong. The Sherman law does not refer to combinations of trade outside this country. It is only operative here.

"While these firms would be combined in the foreign markets, they would still be in competition here. Any attempt on their part to regulate prices in the United States would be immediately detected, and they could never do it. Their combination in the foreign markets would put them on the same footing as the manufacturers in other countries, and it would be a question of goods delivered and salesmanship.

Need "Big Guns" to Get Trade.

"Congress has given us all the laws we need for obtaining foreign trade. There is the Federal Reserve act, the Trade Commission and Tariff Commission acts and the Shipping bill. These are all we need. What we must have now are the 'big guns' to get the trade. As things are now, we are arming our manufacturers with 2-inch guns with which to fight the 17-inch guns of the manufacturers of the other nations. Their manufacturers combine in the foreign markets, while ours have to go it alone. Our individual manufacturers face their combinations, nearly always backed by their Governments, and are not strong enough to win in the trade battle. Knowing what I do about our foreign trade, I wonder that we have been able to get any of the world's business.

"I am not against the Sherman law—far from it. It is a protection for the great majority of our manufacturers. When I first went to Washington and became Chairman of the Trade Commission I thought that the Sherman law was holding us back and would have been glad to see it repealed. Now I know better. With a more intimate knowledge of trade conditions I know that it is the salvation of the greater number of our manufacturers. I have found that only about 10 per cent. of them know what their goods really cost. The others are in business on a hit or miss plan and make their prices to meet those in the same line of business. This great majority is inefficient. The 10 per cent., with their intimate, concrete knowledge of their businesses, would have a tremendous advantage if they could combine and fix their prices arbitrarily. The others, working on the 'guess plan,' would not last long in business.

"There is nothing our manufacturers need so much as education. Let them learn their businesses, down to the cost of the most trifling detail, and they will soon be in a position to form combinations for foreign trade and be able to get their share of the world's business."

Mr. Hurley is working on the cost problem of American manufacturers and his commission will soon issue literature on that subject.

Bankrupt Newspaper Is Sold.

PEORIA, Ill., July 20.—The Peoria Transcript, established in 1855 and the only morning paper in Peoria, was sold for $60,000 at a referee in bankruptcy's sale here today in the voluntary bankruptcy action instituted by stockholders of the paper several weeks ago. Attorney George T. Buckingham of Chicago, said to represent the William B. McKinley interests, holders of $46,000 of the paper's stock, was the buyer. Unsecured creditors, it is said, will receive about ten cents on the dollar.

AFTER MARRIAGE PERJURERS

Passaic Recorder Hears "Professionals" Aid Bridal Couples.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 20.—Recorder Costello announced today he would rigidly investigate the report that "professionals" committed perjury almost daily here in the applications for marriage licenses, after he had had before him Charles Furst, 17 years old, of 45 Fourth Street, and Jacob Serafino, 40, an undertaker of Third Street. The Recorder held them for the Grand Jury on the charge of perjury.

The young man applied for a marriage license two weeks ago and gave his age as 22 years. Serafino accompanied him, and said he had known him a long time, and corroborated the lad as to his age. The father of the boy learned of the incident, and made the charge of perjury against his son and the undertaker.

At the Marriage License Bureau it was said that couples seeking licenses were frequently accompanied by some one to vouch for their statement. It is said half a dozen men make a good living out of this work, charging the couples a fee for vouching for them.

REBATING CHARGED IN SUIT.

Federal Authorities Name Monon Railroad and Coal Operators.

CHICAGO, July 20.—An alleged new form of rebating is charged in a suit for injunction filed by the Government here today. The defendants are the Monon Railroad, the Monon Coal Company, the Vigo Mining Company, Indiana Coke & Gas Company, the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, William Morris Imbrie, James Imbrie and Alfred M. Ogle, Indianapolis coal mine operators.

It is charged that the Monon Coal Company paid the defendants $750,000 of its $1,000,000 capital stock and an additional lien on its bonds. The Monon Railroad is alleged to have paid interest on the bonds aggregating $500,000, and this act is alleged to have constituted rebating.

MOTOR CARS KILL TWO.

Another Woman Dies of Former Hurts and Several Are Injured.

A woman and a child were killed in automobile accidents in this city yesterday. Several others were injured in and about the city and Mrs. Lillie Gannon of Astoria, died from injuries received on Wednesday, when a car in which she was driving turned over.

Rose Merry of 233 Ninth Avenue was struck and killed by a taxicab yesterday afternoon in Ninth Avenue at Twenty-fifth Street. James Sweeney of 750 Ninth Avenue, the driver, was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station charged with homicide. Three-year-old Mary de Palma was killed in front of her home, 1,311 Richmond Avenue, Graniteville, S. I. She came from behind a wagon and stepped in front of a car driven by Daniel Ryan of 47 Elm Street, Port Richmond. The car knocked the child several feet and injured her so badly that she died in the ambulance on the way to St. Vincent's Hospital. Ryan was not arrested.

Mrs. F. L. Parks of 352 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, tried to drive her automobile between a heavy truck and a trolley car on Ocean Avenue, near Kings Highway. The car was badly damaged and Mrs. Henry Sheid Beardsley of 1,349 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, was severely injured. Mrs. Beardsley is the wife of a broker, and her cousin, Mrs. Parks, is the wife of the Vice President of the Kathodian Bronze Company. Mrs. Parks drove too near the car and her machine sideswiped it.

The shock of collision almost made the car stand on end and three men were swept off the running board. Mrs. Beardsley's legs were broken. She was taken home.

The automobile of Earnest Riman, a director of the Essex Country Board of Freeholders of Newark, N. J., operated by Ryman's chauffeur, Thomas Tighe, collided on Bloomfield Avenue, Caldwell, N. J., with another touring car owned and operated by William Young Wertvell, a consulting engineer of 17 Madison Avenue, New York. Tighe and William Pennington and Augustus Miller, Freeholders of Newark, who were in the Ryman machine, were injured seriously internally and were taken to the Overbrook Hospital at Caldwell. Miller escaped with a few bruises. The slippery pavement at the foot of a steep hill is supposed to have caused the accident. Earnest Ryman was not in his car at the time of the accident.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Shovels, Envelopes, and Vases Among Things Considered.

Shovels must pay a duty of 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for, and cannot come in free as agricultural implements. This was decided by the Board of General Appraisers yesterday in the protest case of C. J. Tower of Buffalo.

In finding against a contention by Wells, Fargo & Co. the board ruled that earthenware vases and panels of the same material, decorated with paintings done with mineral pigments, the articles being afterward fired in a kiln in order to fix and intensify the colors, were not free of duty as "original paintings in mineral colors" as claimed by the forwarding concern. Judge Waite said the articles were excluded from the free list provision claimed under the provision in the law that the word "painting" as used in the paragraph shall not be understood to include any articles "made wholly or in part by stenciling or any other mechanical process." The board also overruled the further claim that the goods were "works of art." The Collector was affirmed in taking 40 per cent. duty under the provision in the law for "painted earthenware."

The classification of so-called "flat envelopes" appeared to be settled under the present tariff yesterday when the board handed down a decision on this subject. A protest was filed by F. B. Vandegrift & Co. and related to flat envelopes composed of decorated writing paper. The Collector classified the merchandise at 35 per cent. under the provision reading "envelopes composed wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing papers." The claim was for entry at 15 per cent. as "paper envelopes, folded or flat, not specially provided for." Judge Fischer found against the importers and ruled that the paragraph under which duty was taken embraced all kinds of envelopes. T. D. Downing & Co. imported at Boston glass packages for the account and by the order of the Navy Department. The Collector took regular duty while the importers claimed duty exemption under the terms of the Panama Canal act. Judge Hay said the importers failed to prove their claim.

Grape Juice and Fans for Soldiers.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 20.—Members of the New Jersey W. C. T. U., holding their annual Summer institute in this place, have decided to send the soldiers along the border several cases of grape juice and some electric fans.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Ga., Ala. and Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; moderate winds, mostly s.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; generally fair in s.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat.; fair.

Ohio—Partly cloudy Fri.; probably thunder showers. Sat., fair; moderate winds.

Ind.—Partly cloudy Fri.; thunder showers in e. Sat. fair.

Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate winds.

W. Texas—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.

La.—Unsettled, probably showers in e., Fri. and Sat.

Ark.—Unsettled Fri.; warmer in w. Sat., partly cloudy.

Okla.—Fri., partly cloudy; warmer, Sat., partly cloudy.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer Sat.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer Fri. in n. w.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer Fri. and Sat.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer s. Fri., cooler Sat.

Iowa—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer Fri., cooler Sat. in w. and cent.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat., cooler Fri. night and Sat.

S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer e. Fri., cooler Sat.

Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer Fri. e. and s., cooler Sat.

Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer Fri.

BRAZIL'S DOOR OPEN TO AMERICAN TRADE

Vice Consul at Rio Tells of the Growing Demand for Goods Made in This Country.

FACILITIES MUCH IMPROVED

Banking and Shipping Difficulties Removed—Exporters Are Instructed in Credit Ways.

The door of opportunity for trade development between this country and Brazil is now wide open, Richard P. Momsen, United States Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, told the Rotary Club yesterday at its luncheon at the McAlpin. His subject was "The American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil and the Proper Way to Conduct Trade With South America." When he finished his address he answered many questions bearing on his subject.

"Never before," he said, "did the American merchant and manufacturer have as good an opportunity to build up trade with South America, and with Brazil in particular. He must be willing, however, to meet at least half way the Brazilian customer who is at present anxious, because of the war, to make permanent connections in the United States.

"The great difficulty, as we see it, with the American merchant is that he does not appreciate his own field and where most profitably to place his product. I have seen great waste of energy by our merchants. For instance, hundreds of circulars, catalogues, and letters are lost each year because they could not be read and because the South American trade will not buy from a catalogue. The only way to reach the market is to send a representative, and if this is too much of a burden on one merchant, then interests should be pooled to divide expenses.

"Conditions have improved greatly in South America where our merchants formerly were obliged to put themselves at the mercy of foreign financial interests and ship goods through English and German houses. The establishment of the National City Bank's South American branch has resulted in a gradual building up of trade.

"In the past, the greatest difficulties were lack of American banking facilities and lack of American ships. A credit system is absolutely necessary, and the American exporter must not expect cash business. Merchants down there want to see what they are getting before they pay for it."

Mr. Momsen said the imports of Brazil in 1915 were less than in former years because credits were curtailed. In a total of $146,000,000 imported in 1915 the United States sent $47,000,000 worth of goods which was larger than the receipts from any other country. Great Britain stood second, with $31,000,000, less than half what she sent in normal times.

"There is no reason why the Americans cannot now give the ninety-day credit demanded and go in large for Brazilian trade," he continued. "American shipping had increased 800 per cent. in 1915. The only new natural lines are the Lloyd Brazilian Line and the United States and Brazil Steamship Company. The former is under the Brazilian flag and maintains a regular freight and passenger service. The latter is an American line and gives good service. Lamport & Holt, an English company, also maintains a direct service with this port, but it is not as adequate as before the war. More American ships will certainly help the situation as far as the American trade is concerned."

W. J. Karnes presided and the dinner hall was in direct telegraphic communication with the Hotel Sinton, in Cincinnati, where the convention of Rotary Clubs of the World is in session. Messages were frequently exchanged between them.

COLLECTIVE BUYING PLAN

Suggested to the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

It was announced yesterday that the plan of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, to purchase supplies collectively for members through the medium of the association, was being indorsed by many letters received in response to a questionnaire sent out to members in April. The plan contemplates the purchase of equipment as well as supplies, the idea being that, if the association can buy for several hundred stores, a big saving can be effected on a large number of items.

The July Bulletin of the association issued yesterday cites, as an example of what collective buying can accomplish, the prices quoted the last week in May on a small manila envelope, printed. On 25,000 envelopes the price was 80 cents per thousand, but on 1,000,000 the price was 64 cents a thousand, a difference of nearly 40 per cent. between what one store could buy and at what forty or fifty stores could buy. In view of the provision which such buying would effect, Executive Secretary E. D. Howe urges members of the association who have not so far replied favorably to do so at once.

It was pointed out that an enormous amount of work will be necessary in the classification of returns from the questionnaire and the securing of estimates from manufacturers. The co-operation of the members in getting this new branch of the association's activities into working order quickly is desired.

ASIATIC IMPORTS DOUBLE.

Entries Last Month $25,073,293, Against $12,538,006 in June, 1915.

Asiatic imports into this port last June almost doubled in value compared with the same month last year, according to a report issued yesterday by Collector Dudley Field Malone, showing the June inward foreign commerce. Last month's entries of crude and manufactured products from Asia had a value of $25,073,203, against $12,538,006 in June, 1915.

New York drew heavily on the Straits Settlements in June for tin, rubber, and other raw materials, the value of such imports being $6,603,318, while in the same month last year they were only $1,705,880. Shipments here in June from the Dutch East Indies footed up $5,085,641, a gain of about $3,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1915. Japanese imports were $2,464,000, or about $1,000,000 in excess of the last year. British India's share in the inward movement was put down at $3,984,197, a gain of $500,000 over the same period last year.

June trade with Oceania, including the Philippine Islands, declined compared with a year ago, while African entries set down at $2,146,194, gained about $1,000,000. The month's imports from Europe aggregated $53,835,403, against $33,158,978 in June, 1915. The largest gains were recorded from the United Kingdom, textiles figuring prominently in the increase.

South American entries reached $31,249,015, against $16,967,266 in June, 1915. The month's heaviest import movement from a single South American country was from Brazil, that country sending its products to New York to a value of $9,225,459, a gain of $2,000,000 over June last year. Argentina's imports in June totaled $7,851,563. The co-called North American imports in June here were reported at $29,622,865, against $19,872,229 the same month last year.

J. P. Morgan Orders a Speed Yacht.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—The Herreshoffs are to build a new power yacht of high speed for J. P. Morgan. It will be used as an express craft between the office of Mr. Morgan and his home at Mattinnecock Point, Great Neck, L. I. The craft will have a speed of twenty-two to twenty-four miles an hour. It will be 100 feet over all.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE.—Can use 200 pieces charmeuse; all colors. Call 1,182 Broadway, Room 801.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on novelties in ladies' coats and wool velour, wool plush. 28 West 27th, 8d floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at low-priced cloth coats. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; call with samples all week. 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., 8d floor.

COATS and SUITS in the better grade will be looked at by jobbbers. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber will look at. 108 Madison Av., second floor.

CORDUROY.—Open for any quantity, Jullards, 9,000; all shades. H 304 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk dresses, bring samples, will place orders on desirable merchandise; will supply material if desired. Berson, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Will buy jobs of any quantity of the better grade of taffeta, Georgette, and fancy silk dresses for cash. Robert Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for street silk dresses of the better kind. 130 West 29th, 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders for Fall models. Room 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

INFANTS' WEAR.—Suitable for catalogue mail order house. Telephone Greeley 803.

MERCHANDISE.—We buy merchandise of every description; quantities no object; cash paid. Phone Chelsea 6167. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 5th Av., New York.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.—We want about 80 feet light office partitions. Fremont Thread Co., 3 West 18th St.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Salt's plush. Farragut 9220.

POPLIN.—Open to buy quantity of 36-inch. silk poplin; any color; spot cash. G 13 Times.

SCREENS.—Wanted, lens, 16-inch focus, all sizes and lines of screens; when replying give make of screen and size; also focus of lens; reply at once. Z 318 Times Annex.

SERGES, CHARMEUSE and evening dresses; will look at your line after 10:30 A. M. daily; we are placing stock orders. Robert Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders all this and next week. Frank's, 48 West 22d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

VELVETS.—Silk faced; will pay cash for black or colors. G 20 Times.

WAISTS.—Contractors wanted on $2.25 crepe de chine waists. First floor, 29 West 35th St.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 404 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHAMBRAY and TICKING remnants for sale; lot No. 8,791 ticking remnants, 10 to 15 bales; lot No. 8,996, chambray, about 5 bales; desirable merchandise sold by the pound. Chas. W. Becker, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205, New York City. Phone Franklin 1358, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

COATS.—Made of Peerless plush; six-inch fur bottom, fur collar and cuffs; price $13.75. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silk Jersey coats, $3.87; best shapes; for immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out Spring styles; Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

CORDUROYS.—613 white, 36 inches, 57½c. regular. Spring 6311.

DRESSES.—Spring 1917 line of children's colored dresses; $1 sellers exclusively. For the jobbing trade, now ready. Phone Stuyvesant 4391 for appointment to see same. I. Mittelman & Co., 85 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Silverbloom and linens at sacrifice prices. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—100 cotton dresses to close out. 15 West 17th St., 6th floor. Chelsea 7679.

DRESSES and SUITS, linen, for immediate delivery; well-tailored; a large quantity at a price. Call ninth floor, 7 West 35th St.

FRENCH SERGE.—64 to 21, all shades, for prompt delivery. Phone Spring 3943.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, trimmings.

PLUSHES and wool plushes for sale. Telephone 448 Spring.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—We have for immediate delivery to large importers, in case lots or more, 1,400 pieces of medium and high grade Shantung pongees direct from China. Telephone Hanover 6563.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Washable; 100 dozen to close out below cost. Dear Garment Manufacturing Co., 36 East 21st St.

SPORT SUITS to close out; retail or wholesale. Comet Cloak and Suit Co., 99 4th Av.

SUITS.—Complete line of ladies' and misses' suits; popular prices, early models, for immediate delivery. Dalvin Cloak & Suit Co., 15 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Fall line ready; merchandise for immediate delivery. Bronner, Bloom Co., 16-20 West 32d St.

SUITS and COATS, Fall, ready for immediate delivery. Jackter & Goldstein, 128 West 22d. Chelsea 7063.

WAISTS.—To close out 1,000 dozen cotton at $4.50 and $6 per dozen; also 500 dozen silk at $9 and $12 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

WAISTS.—A few dozen samples, Georgettes and crepe de chines; good quality. 80 Nassau, first floor. Phone 935 John.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..4@4¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months paper.

Some Shoe Information.

High effects in beaded slippers are selling well locally in the better grades, which is also true of plain pumps of mat kid or patent leather. Dealers are advised by a well-posted shoe man to dispose of all colored pumps in stock at any fair price, in order to avoid keeping them for another season. They are also advised to be very careful about the sale of children's shoes during the coming season, especially boys'. Customers should be urged, it is contended, to pay cash for this wear and in this way obtain better merchandise. The reason for this advice is that customers forget the price they pay, but will blame the dealers for any poor shoes they may buy.

More Business in Silk Sweaters.

Sweater manufacturers have been having more of a call for silk sweaters for the coming Fall than usual for that season. The trade which will take this sort of merchandise is, of course, limited, owing to the prices asked. When silk sweaters were first introduced, those who featured them were not especially encouraged by the response they received. A different order of things now exists, according to those handling such goods. The imitation silks did not give all the satisfaction in the world, and the all-silk goods have reaped the benefit. The silk sweater has been taken up by society and is now to be found in all the fashionable specialty shops.

Ribbons a Little Quiet.

The ribbon trade is just a little quiet at the present time. Buyers are just beginning to come to town, however, and more activity is bound to result. Just now the millinery jobbers are furnishing what demand there is. Gros grains are reported to be the ribbons attracting most interest. They are desired in widths from ⅝ of an inch up to 4½ and 5 inches. In the novelty end of the business tinsel effects have been exceptionally well received and factors in the market believe that everything on this order will be well taken up. Metal goods are also well thought of. There is not much change in the color situation. Navies, dark greens, plum, and black and white combinations still remain popular.

Sales of Manipulated Goods.

The piece goods trade at the present time seems to be overrun with bargain hunters. Buyers appear to be in a state of mind, according to one seller, where they merely wish to supplement their fabric supplies with some cheap articles picked up here and there. In other words, having looked after their main requirements, they are now "shopping." The lines, consequently, that are getting most of the business are the manipulated cloths. Cotton warp goods, single widths, woolens composed mostly of shoddy and materials on the order named are sought after. The demand is becoming more active since the fabrics bought at comparatively low prices some time ago are beginning to run out, and the necessity arises for finding substitutes.

Throwsters Are Swamped.

So active has the demand for silk fabrics been for several months past that the commission throwsters have been practically swamped with orders. No relief is in sight, and because of this many of them are sending out calls for help—that is, workers. Many of the men and girls ordinarily employed in this branch of the silk industry have been drawn away by the higher wages offered by war supply makers. This, in addition to the heavy call for crepe twist, which means slow work, has caused production to run below normal. That the manufacturers must have the thrown silk, however, is shown by the high prices they are paying for it and the premiums some of them are offering for any prompt deliveries they can get. Deliveries now classified as prompt, however, would in ordinary times be regarded as slow.

Colors in Cotton Warps.

Because of the scarcity of colors, except black, suitable for the dyeing of cotton yarns, opinions expressed in local dress goods jobbing circles indicate that there is going to be a paucity of cotton warp serges in the near future in shades other than black. As a result of this it is said that the cotton warp serges of the future, save for black, promise to be two-toned; that is, with a warp of black and a filling of red, brown, blue, or any other shade that may be used. As a great deal of the business in cotton warp serges is done on navy blues, the jobbers are not pleased at the prospect of not being able to supply them. They will do best with dark navy goods, it is said, the color of the filling in this case being so dark as to match up well with the black warp that is threatened for all of this class of goods.

Unconcerned Over Garment Strike.

Some of the dress goods sellers have reached a point where they no longer care how soon the labor trouble in the garment trade is settled and peace once more restored to the industry. They have managed, by following up new outlets, to dispose of much of the merchandise that otherwise would have been taken by the garment manufacturers. Some of this production has found a foreign market, Canada figuring chiefly in this respect. Out-of-town manufacturers have also proved heavier buyers than usual, and were ready some time ago to take over the goods that the local cutters-up saw fit to cancel. Some business has been done with the clothiers, the mills making serges finding little difficulty in selling to the clothing trade. Not all of the dress goods factors are in the fortunate position described but quite a few fixed things so they would feel the least possible effect of the tie-up in the garment trade.

The Raw Silk Summary.

Late cables from Yokohama report the raw silk market there to be more active, with both American and European buyers in the field. As yet, however, prices have not responded to the increased demand. Stocks yesterday were reported at 9,500 bales, with most of the silk arriving from the interior already under contract. Sales for the last week amounted to 4,400 bales. Canton continues upset by political conditions and receipts are small. Reelers are holding off in the hope of higher prices. Shanghai shows no change, with steam filatures still held at prohibitive levels. Silver exchange is advancing again, which is not calculated to help business any. From Milan comes the report that American buyers have entered the market in competition with European manufacturers and that prices are expected to advance as a result. Locally the demand is not as active as it was last week, though there is still a good call for spot and nearby stocks.

Doubts the Wisdom of Hard Work.

There is a salesman in this town who has come seriously to doubt the wisdom of hard work, that is, any harder work than is ordinarily required to hold down a salesman's job. The man in question went with the employing firm some time ago as a substitute for a man who was temporarily disabled. He did so well that, when the first man came back to the job the territory was split and each was given half. Thus limited, the newer salesman put on steam and, despite the curtailed territory, turned in the biggest business over a given period of any man with the house. He did this by working all hours of the day and night, and largely by developing new accounts. His reward for this was a small increase in salary and a further reduction of his territory. The original territory is now divided among three men, and with one-third the space to work in the salesman is expected at least to equal the business he did when he had the whole district to himself.

Gray Goods Running Light.

Business continued to run light in the local gray goods market yesterday, especially in printcloths. There were further reports of offerings of 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s from second hands, for prompt delivery, at prices a sixteenth below those asked by the mills for similar goods. Experienced traders were inclined to scoff at the reports, however, in view of the present situation in the South, and cited the fact that buyers had been bidding 6 7-16 cents for the 68-72s during the day, apparently with little success. It was further said that owners of 64-60s in the North were refusing to trade, even at 5¾ cents. In the sheetings there was not much done, though sales of four-yard 56-60s were reported for Fall shipment. One feature of the market for coarse goods just now is the shortage of 30-inch 3.25-yard drills for spot and nearby shipment. Even at 7½ cents it is said that these goods cannot be had for delivery during this month and only a few for next month. Closing printcloth prices, more or less nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c

AUSTRALIAN WOOL EMBARGO

Will Not Injure Unless It Is Extended Into September.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Australia's embargo on wool exports to countries other than the Allies will not injure American manufacturers unless it is extended into September, when the season's principal sales are held, in the opinion of Department of Commerce officials. So far, the embargo has applied only to off season sales of recent date, while in the last year the United States has taken 33 per cent. of the island's total wool output.

The embargo ordered from London at first was directed against all countries outside the empire, but protests from the Allies brought a modification to exclude the countries fighting with Great Britain. The Australian Government, it is declared, wants American buyers in the market to maintain prices.

Wool Demand Continues Good.

LONDON, July 20.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,500 bales. The demand was good except for low crossbreds, which were slow and irregular. Tasmanian greasy merinos sold at 2s 8¼d and Queensland scoured at 8s 10½d.

Active Demand for Sheepskins.

LONDON, July 20.—A sale of sheepskins was held here today. There was an active demand for the 4,200 bales offered. Merinos were 3@7½ per cent. dearer, and good crossbreds unchanged to 5 per cent. higher, while coarse crossbreds declined 5 per cent.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Textile Alliance, Incorporated, announced yesterday that exports of wool tops, noils, yarns, &c., as well as jute products, may now go forward to dealers in Canada and Newfoundland in the same manner as they are exported to manufacturers in these Dominions.

The notions buyers of the Dry Goods Union will meet on Aug. 1 at 432 Fourth Avenue. On the same date there will also be a meeting of the muslin underwear buyers of the union at the same address.

Maximum shoe prices have been fixed in Russia as follows, according to Commercial Attaché W. C. Cunningham, Petrograd: Men's high shoes, colored, 23 rubles, or $7.18 at the current exchange rate of about 31 cents to the ruble; men's high shoes, black, 21 rubles, or $6.51.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ELIAS ROSENBLUM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Elias Rosenblum, shoes, 136 Delancey Street, 1,577 Broadway, and 1,757 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, by Robert W. Marshall, Boston, $1,000; Gabriel Goldstein, $100, and Lazarus Fried & Son, $200. Judge Hand appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver; bond, $4,000. Liabilities are put at $11,000 and assets less than $8,000.

CARL M. GREULOCK, dairyman, Arlington, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,611 and assets of $226 in horse and wagon, held at Morristown, N. J.

S. SHULDER COMPANY, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver for the S. Shulder Company, Inc., cleaners, 140 West Seventeenth Street; bond, $3,000. Liabilities are $17,000 and assets $7,000.

EDWARD BOGNER.—Judge Hand has appointed George W. Martin receiver for Edward Bogner, tobacco, 1,830 Lexington Avenue; bond, $1,500. Assets are estimated at $3,100.

E. WOLFF & CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Morris B. Arnold receiver for E. Wolff & Co., dry goods, 2,252 Third Avenue, at the request of seventy creditors, with leave to carry on business ten days.

D'AMICO & TARANGIOLI, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Maurice L. Shaine receiver for D'Amico & Tarangioli, Inc., millinery, 498 Fifth Avenue; bond, $2,000.

E. E. DEY & SONS COMPANY, lumber, 791 Eleventh Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $40,291 and assets of $17,400.

J. MICHELMAN & BROTHER, INC., clothing, 812 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $36,899 and assets of $5,200.

HOROWITZ & ROSENBERG, cloaks, 11 East Seventeenth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,619 and assets of $3,236.

G. COHN COMPANY.—Gustave Cohn, trading as the G. Cohn Company, hats, 87 West Fourth Street, has assigned to Harry Messaro.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—Alfred Epstein, a salesman of Albany, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court with unsecured liabilities of $11,607 and no assets. The principal creditors are the Carnegie Trust Company, $5,794, and the Central Syndicate Building, $965, both of New York, and each having a judgment.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and Over.)

Cotton Discount Corp.—City of N. Y. $1,926.81
Correja Motor Car Co.—Same.....255.86
J. T. Robinson & Son—Same.....236.12
Merchants' Commercial Co.—Same.....198.87
S. C. Marrum Co.—Same.....250.36
Amato, Joseph—I. J. Rea.....206.46
Albabonte, Joaquin—L. Bordes.....221.45
Broadedge Corp.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....287.64
Bontempi Rust Proofing Co.—M. Shonta.....$90.45
Bonacci Contracting Co. and James F. Tossing—E. D. Hunter.....1,148.40
Bocker, Ernst—J. Silberman et al.....748.88
City of N. Y.—Norton Eastern Construction Co.....700.00
Cean, Will F.—Sugar Land Feed Co. of N. Y.....100.81
Carney, Wm. P.—A. Carney.....940.15
Central Park North & East River R. R. Co.—F. E. Gardner.....119.76
Coombs, Irene, de Wber—Manhattan Savings Institution.....146.91
Dages, Christian—J. Manheimer.....1,456.28
Diskin, Julius—American Sign Co.....347.91
Earle, Wm. P. S.—V. de Blois Earle, costs.....858.99
Eichwald, Lena, ex'x—L. Cohen.....113.53
Fabricant, Fanny and Hyman—State Bank.....307.26
Freeman, Thomas—P. Hansen, costs.....138.06
Gradinger, Borah—J. Talcott.....2,298.97
Graydoul, Geo. P.—State Bank.....485.10
Howland, Fred D.—Durham Realty Corp'n.....278.17
H. L. Kotter Co.—H. Dozzal.....113.75
Horowitz, Jacob—Salamon & Co.....217.41
Hayes, Warren F.—Studebaker Corp. of America.....589.91
Ketcham, E. W.—Nevada Realty Co.....2,077.54
Jasnowitz, Sydney—Commercial Ins. Co. of N. Y.....1,713.37
Kaplan, Elias—O. H. Kraeger.....122.39
K. B. Mathes Co.—Western Clock Co.....131.42
Lanzetta, Louis—T. C. Wood.....146.41
Lowenthal, Dora—C. L. Smith.....180.48
Mackenzie School—B. T. Whitmore.....124.40
Norton, Allen T.—Isaac Goldman Co.....115.74
Oppenheim, Louis—M. Feinberg.....309.00
Ostro, David L.—L. Sherry.....2,506.31
O'Day, Catherine—C. Beck.....317.52
Rothstein, Anna—A. S. Lewis.....893.39
Ridgeway, William, Jr.—Mortenson.....159.91
Rafter, Catherine—Community Realty Co., Inc.....136.57
Same—J. Braden.....119.91
Robertson, Musco M.—Orris P. Cobb...5,308.04
Schleiman, Morris—130 and 134 West 17th Street Co., Inc.....181.48
Spitzer, Cecil—B. W. Kershner.....105.62
Sessions, Leigh—G. S. Boyd.....1,100.84
Scribner, Alva C.—Kiefer & Muller, Inc.....105.31
Schiffer, Henry E. J. and Henry J. Schiffer Co., Inc.—F. W. Goodrich...113.26
Wolbarst, Samuel, and Isaac Dobrocyn-ski—M. S. Bandages.....102.

Proposed Changes in the Income Tax

For the information of individuals subject to the Income Tax, we have prepared a pamphlet outlining simply and concisely the proposed increases in the Federal Income Tax Law.

Appreciating the probable effect of a heavier Income Tax upon certain classes of bonds, we include in the pamphlet a list of securities which we recommend for investment at this time.

Send for Pamphlet AG-22

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In order to assist investors not thoroughly familiar with the comparative advantages and disadvantages of bonds and real estate mortgages, we have prepared a circular to answer briefly the questions that are ordinarily asked.

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We have issued a booklet describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. The booklet also contains information regarding bonds in general, as follows:

Coupon and Registered Bonds
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Sinking Funds
"And Interest" Prices

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Most Stocks Strong, Some Weak — Internationalizing the American Market.

Internal market conditions continued to favor the Stock Exchange list yesterday. A week ago the bears were still holding the market under pressure, but the liquidation which previously had made their work easy had begun to slacken and the size of the short interest was beginning to make itself felt. Yesterday short covering was a factor of considerable consequence, offsetting more of the effects produced the previous week when short selling on a considerable scale was still under way. Then the controlling tendency was downward; yesterday it was upward, but on both occasions there were exceptions to the rule, which produced irregularity in the net results of the day's trading.

The very definite though in part unconfirmed reports of large foreign orders placed with some of our industrial concerns were still a factor. It manifested itself in the advance in American Car and Foundry as well as in some other parts of the list. But another phase of war-time activity was also reflected in the day's price changes. The weakness in International Mercantile Marine, which three days ago was being advanced on the extraordinarily large earnings for the month of May, was being carried down yesterday by selling induced by the news that the British Government proposed increase of the tax on the war profits of shipping concerns to 77 per cent. The first year's war tax was 50 per cent., and it was lately proposed to raise that to 60 per cent. for the second year; now 77 per cent. is suggested. A tax at such a rate as that is more than a tax; it is in effect a claim by the British Government of partnership in the profits growing out of war-time necessities and war-time conditions. We ourselves will be moving in the same direction if the proposed tax on the sale of munitions is carried into effect. There were those in England in favor of a 100 per cent. tax on war profits; that thought was not absent from the minds of those who sold the stock most directly concerned in the proposed 77 per cent. levy. Another suggestion is contained here of the fact that our market is becoming more international in character. It must take more note than until recently it was accustomed to take of conditions and of events elsewhere. The transactions and circumstances which force this broader view upon our market perform a real service, for we cannot if we would, financially any more than politically, ignore the rest of the world.

The French loan's success was assured by the oversubscription of the issue four days ahead of the date set for the closing of the list and within forty-eight hours of the formal offering to the public. The rate at which this issue was offered bears evidence to the fact that our investors have not been accustomed to invest abroad. Had they been it would hardly have been necessary to offer so favorable an interest yield to attract them. The public, which buys rather than the banker through whom the securities are issued, fixes the rate to be paid. The banker is under the necessity of meeting the market. Just now foreign nations borrowing here are under the handicap of the indifference which American investors until now shown toward investments in other countries. For the borrower it is a handicap; for the investor past indifference adds to present opportunity.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....@-⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days.....3½@5 months.....4@4½
90 days.....3⅝@6 months.....4@4½
4 months.....4 @4½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3%
4 to 6 months.....4@4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4½@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	— .00¼
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	— .00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.91	5.91⅛	5.91	
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	— .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	73.00	72.93⅞	72.93⅞	+ .06⅛
Cables	73.06¼	73.00	73.00	+ .06⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75½	4.76⅛
5.1823 Paris	5.91	5.90½
95.28 Berlin	72.93⅝	73.00
5.1828 Switzerland	5.30	5.29⅛
19.295 Greece	10.37	10.42
51.45 Russia	30.50	30.55
5.1826 Italy	6.41¼	6.40½
20.23 Austria	12.55	12.60
20.73 Scandinavia	26.80	26.40
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.25
40.19 Holland	41.43⅝	41.56¼
China—		
Hongkong	49.50	49.62½
Shanghai	67.50	67.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.74	41.78
32.44 Rio	24.45	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¼	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges $399,317,180; balance, $15,932,125; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,883,468.

Domestic Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges: $399,317,-centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2,1875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29¾d, up ¼d; in New York, 62¾c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 49½@52¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916. — Shares.

Total sales	434,053
Same day last year	665,075
Same day two years ago	185,185
Year to date	91,727,934
Same period last year	70,531,034
Same period in 1914	41,919,393

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
96	98	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅝
17⅜	17¾	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
7⅞	8	900	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	
20¾	21	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅝
72	77⅞	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72½	73	72	73	+ ¼
69	69⅞	600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	69¼	69⅞	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
88¼	88½	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	88⅝	88⅝	87¾	88⅛	+ ⅛
55¾	56	4,700	Am. Can	55⅝	56½	55¼	55⅞	+ ⅛
50¾	50⅝	10,200	Am. Car & Fdry	50¾	50¾	49¾	50½	+ ⅜
138½	140	300	Am. Coal Products	139½	139½	139	139½	+ ⅞
52½	53⅜	300	Am. Cotton Oil	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ¼
98	102	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	
128	130	200	Am. Express	128¼	128¼	128⅛	128⅛	+ ⅛
51	52	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	5	51⅞	51	51⅛	+ 1⅛
18½	19⅛	400	Am. Linseed	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
44	45	800	Am. Linseed pf	42¾	44	42¾	44	+ 1⅛
63⅜	64¼	7,100	Am. Locomotive	64¼	64½	63½	64	
99	101	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101	101	101	101	
38	39	100	Am. Malt pf	38	38	38	38	+ ¼
94¼	94½	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93¾	94½	93¼	94¼	+ ⅞
92½	93	100	Am. S. Sf.A.s.30 f	92¾	92½	92½	92½	
92¾	93	22	Do., odd lot	93	93	93	93	
47⅞	48	600	Am. Steel Fdries	47	47¼	47	47⅛	+ 1½
109¼	110¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref	109¼	109½	108¼	109¼	
116½	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ⅛
129¾	129½	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129½	129¾	129¼	129½	
217½	219¾	600	Am. Tobacco	218½	219	218½	219	+2
43	44	100	Am. Woolen	43¾	43¾	43¼	43½	+ ¼
94½	96	100	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	95	95	+ ½
28	28½	1,400	Am. Writing P. pf	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅝
33½	34	200	Am. Zinc L. S.	34¾	34¼	34	34	— ½
64	68½	200	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	64	64½	64	64½	+2½
80⅞	81	11,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	80⅞	81	80½	80⅞	— ⅛
104⅝	104⅞	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅞	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞	
98½	99	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	
64	64⅞	3,700	At., Gulf & W. I	64	66	63⅞	64¼	+1⅛
64½	65	1,000	At., Gulf & W. I pf	64½	65¾	64½	65	+ ⅞
71¼	71⅜	14,500	Baldwin Loco	70¾	72⅝	70¾	71⅝	+1⅛
80¼	80¾	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	80⅜	80¾	80¼	80¼	— ¼
76¼	76⅝	300	Baltimore & O. pf	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅞	25	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	
84½	84⅝	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅝	84¾	84⅝	84⅝	
66½	66¾	2,300	Butte & Superior	67	67	65¾	66½	+ ⅜
19	20¾	200	California Petrol	19½	20	19½	20	+1¾
46	47	300	California Pet. pf	44½	47	46½	47	+ ½
176½	178	2,000	Canadian Pacific	179	179	177	178⅝	— 1¼
53½	54	400	Central Leather Co	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	54¼	+ ⅝
103½	106½	100	Chandler Motor	103⅜	106⅝	103⅜	106⅝	+ ¼
61¼	61½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	61⅝	61¼	61¼	— ⅜
12⅝	13	200	Chi. Great Western	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
36	36⅛	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
96¼	97	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
128¾	129	200	Chi. & Northwest	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ ⅛
20¼	20¾	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20⅜	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
20	20¼	100	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
47⅛	47⅞	1,100	Chino Copper	47⅞	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
43¾	44	3,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44⅛	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
94	95	200	Continental Can	94½	95¼	94½	95¼	+1⅝
14	14⅛	800	Corn Products Ref	14	14¼	14	14⅛	
68¾	69¼	24,400	Crucible Steel	68¾	70	68	68⅝	+ ⅝
113	113¾	300	Crucible Steel pf	114¼	114⅝	114¼	114⅝	+ ⅛
59	60¼	6,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	57½	60	57½	60	+2
94	94¾	1,900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94	94¼	93⅞	94¼	+ ¼
15	15½	100	Den. & Rio Grande	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
36½	37	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
45½	46	10,500	Distillers' Secur	44¾	46¾	44¾	46	+2⅝
25¾	26	100	Dome Mines	26	26	26	26	
35½	37⅞	1,900	Erie	37⅝	38	35¼	35⅝	— ¼
53	53½	100	Erie 1st pf	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	
166	167	400	General Electric	165½	166⅞	165¼	166¼	+1⅛
73¼	73¾	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅜	73⅝	72⅝	73¼	
82	87	300	Granby Consol	84	84	82	82½	— ⅝
118¾	119¼	500	Great Northern pf	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¼	
33½	33⅞	1,000	G. N. certs. of dep.	33¾	33¾	33	33½	+ ⅛
45	45¼	300	Greene-Cananea	45½	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ¼
103¾	104¾	700	Illinois Central	105	104	103⅝	103⅝	— ¼
48¼	48⅝	3,200	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅞	800	Interboro Consol	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
12	14½	100	Int. Agricultural	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
43	45	200	Int. Agricultural pf	44¼	44¼	44	44	
117	120	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117⅝	+ ⅝
23	23¼	26,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	23¼	23¼	22	23⅛	+1⅝
83	83⅜	75,850	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.t.r.	85	85	81⅜	83	—5⅜
45	45¼	4,300	Int. Nickel	45¼	45¼	44	45¼	+ ⅛
13	13⅛	100	Int. Paper	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
60¾	61	100	Int. Paper pf	60¾	60¾	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅜
24¾	25½	200	Kansas City South.	25	25	25	25	
60	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	60¾	60¾	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛
69½	70	1,100	Kelly Spring Tire	68	70	69	69¾	+ ⅛
44⅞	45¼	9,600	Kennecott Copper	45¾	45¾	44¾	45½	+ ⅛
70	70¾	3,100	Lackawanna Steel	68	70¾	69	70	+ ⅛
21¾	22	1,000	Lake Erie & West	22¼	22½	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
42	43	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
78	78½	800	Lehigh Valley	78¾	78¾	78	78¼	— ⅛
38	38½	200	Long Island	38	38¼	38	38½	+1⅛
230	238	125	Lorillard (P.) Co	235	235	235	235	— ½
76	78½	7,000	Manhattan Elevs	77¾	77¾	75¼	76¼	— ⅝
83½	86	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	
55½	56	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	55½	55	55½	
100¾	101	24,200	Mexican Petroleum	99¼	101⅜	98⅝	101	+1⅞
92	93	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	93	93	93	93	+1
34⅞	35	800	Miami Copper	35	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
127	127½	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	128½	128¾	127	127	+ ⅛
4¼	4⅝	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
7	7¼	1,900	Missouri Pacific	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
6⅜	6⅞	1,200	Do., trust rcts	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
91¼	92	2,400	Montana Power	91⅝	93⅞	91⅝	92	+ ½
118½	121	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120¼	120¾	120½	120¾	+ ½
23	24	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
113⅜	114	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅛
161	163½	200	Nevada Con. Cop	161½	163½	163⅛	163⅛	
103¼	103¾	1,900	N. Y. Central	103¾	103¾	102⅝	103¾	
		50	Do., trust rcts	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
		100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	37	37	37	37	
		100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	61	61	61	61	—3½
		100	N. Y., N. H. & H	60⅜	60⅜	60⅛	60⅜	— ½
		50	Do., odd lot	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	
		450	Norfolk & Western	128½	128½	128	128	—1
		900	Northern Pacific	113¼	113¾	113⅛	113½	— ¼
		200	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
		100	Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
		2,100	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56⅞	56⅞	
		100	Philadelphia Co	39	39	39	39	
		100	P., C., C. & St.L.pf	91	91	91	91	
		100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	—3⅛
		2,500	Pressed Steel Car	47⅝	48	47	48	+ ⅝
		100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅝
		4,900	Ray Con. Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		3,000	Reading	45¼	45¼	45	45¼	
		4,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	97⅞	97⅞	97¼	97⅝	+ ⅜
		100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	44½	46⅝	44½	46⅜	+2¼
		300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+2⅝
		100	Shattuck-Arizona	103	105	104⅝	104⅝	+ ¼
		400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
		900	Southern Pacific	42	42¼	41¾	42	+ ⅛
		800	Southern Railway	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
		100	Southern Ry. pf	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
		3,400	Standard Mill. rgts	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
		100	Standard Milling pf	%	%	%	%	
		18,000	Studebaker Co	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	—1⅝
		100	Studebaker Co. pf	128½	128¾	126¼	126½	—1⅝
		6,500	Tennessee Copper	100	100	100	100	
		1,300	Texas & Co	26	26	24¼	25⅝	
		100	Texas & Pacific	194	195	193⅝	195	+1
		100	Third Avenue	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
		100	Tobacco Prod. pf	66	66	66	66	+ ½
		2,100	Union Pacific	104	104	104	104	+1
		100	Union Pacific pf	137⅛	137⅜	137¼	137⅜	+ ⅜
		1,400	United Fruit Co	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
		200	U. S. Cast. I. P. & F	155¼	157	155⅝	156	
		200	U. S. Indus. Alco	20	20	20	20	+1½
		1,000	U. S. Rubber	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+1⅝
		24,100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	112	116½	111¾	113⅝	+2
		500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	53¼	53¾	53⅛	53⅜	— ⅛
		20,100	U. S. Steel	69	69⅜	68⅝	68⅞	— ⅜
		300	U. S. Steel pf	83⅞	85¼	84⅞	85¼	— ¼
		700	Utah Copper	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	
		100	Utah Securities	76¼	76⅝	76	76⅝	+ ⅝
		100	Va.-Car. Chemical	17	17	17	17	
		200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	38	38	38	38	
		500	Va. Ry. & Power	45	45	44	44	—1
		1,000	Wabash pf. A	46¼	46¼	45½	45½	—3
		100	Wabash pf. B	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
		300	Western Maryland	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	
		400	Western Union Tel	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¾	— ⅜
		12,300	Willys-Overland	94	94	93¼	93¾	+ ½
		400	Willys-Overland pf	55¼	56¼	55⅜	56¼	+ ⅛
		2,300	Wisconsin Central	59¼	59⅞	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
		100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	— ¼
				54¼	56⅛	54⅞	56	+2
				136½	136½	136½	136⅝	+2⅜

LONDON DISCOUNT IS EASIER

Short-Term Bills Are Being Bought for New York Account.

LONDON, July 20.—Money was in good demand today, and discount rates were inclined to ease off in sympathy with the American situation. Small amounts of three months bills are being bought here for New York account.

The loss of gold to an unknown destination, reported in the weekly bank return, caused some comment when read in conjunction with the statement of the increased daily cost of the war. Dealers on the Stock Exchange were relieved to find their fears of an increase in the bank rate groundless and the tone of the market good.

Large repurchases occurred in Indian, Australian, and British corporation stocks and the war loan at hardening prices. Shipping and oil shares were also active. American securities were quietly firm.

Trading on Paris Bourse Quiet.

PARIS, July 20.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 64 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 15½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 90 francs 60 centimes.

Bank of England Statement.

LONDON, July 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£2,418,000
Circulation decreased	28,000
Bullion decreased	2,446,235
Other securities decreased	497,000
Other deposits decreased	6,056,000
Public deposits increased	3,147,000
Notes reserve decreased	2,387,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 27.29 per cent.; last week it was 28.39 per cent. Rate of discount 6 per cent.

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Angle-American	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	695	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94	92	95
Chesebrough Mfg	340	355	340	355
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	89	93	85	90
Eureka Pipe Line	210	205	210	210
Galena Signal Oil	158	162	155	160
Galena Signal Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	169	171	168	170
Indiana Pipe Line	90	93	90	93
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10¼	10	10¼
National Transit	13	15	13	15
New York Transit	195	205	195	205
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	227	230	229	231
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	56	58	56	59
Pierce Oil	12	12¼	12	12¼
Pierce O. con. 6s, '26	80	82	80	82
Prairie O. & G	365	375	375	385
Prairie Pipe Line	218	221	218	220
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	101	104	101	104
South Penn. Oil	342	347	345	350
Southwestern Penn	105	110	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal	269	271	268	272
Stand. Oil of Ind	567	572	565	570
Stand. Oil of Kan	440	460	440	460
Stand. Oil of Ky	400	410	400	410
Stand. Oil of Neb	370	380	355	370
Stand. Oil of N. J	520	523	521	524
Stand. Oil of N. Y	203	205	203	205
Stand. Oil of Ohio	370	380	370	380
Swan & Finch	97	102	97	100
Tidewater Oil Co	181	185	181	185
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	271	274	268	272
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	123	126	123	127
American Cigar pf	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	300	340	300	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	156
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	116
Johnston T. F. & M	130	140	130	140
MacAndrews & F	174	175	174	175
MacAndrews & F. pf	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	228	234	230	234
R. J. Reynolds Tob	525	529	525	525
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf	132	135	131	135

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	79.87	79.64	79.72	— .21
25 industrials	90.89	89.80	90.52	+ .42
50 stocks	85.38	84.72	85.12	+ .11

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 20	85.38	84.72	85.12	+ .11
July 19	85.14	84.18	85.01	+ .86

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
100	Am. W. W. partic.	15⅝	15	15	16
310	Cities Service.	305	300	301	305
305	Cities Serv. pf	87⅛	*86½	86⅜	87½
630	*Commonw'lth	65½	64	64	65
575	*Com'w'lth pf	86	85	85	86
450	Con. Pow. pf.	99	97	97	99
4	Interstate El.	37	37	35	38
1,800	Ohio C. Gas.	68¼	66¾	67½	68
80	Ozark P. & W.	46¼	45½	45¾	48
120	Rep. Ry. & L.	37½	37	37	38
140	Toledo Trac.	50¾	50	50	51

BONDS.

$25,000	Con. Pow. 6s.	103½	102	102	103
1,000	Helena Lt. & Ry. 5s.	83½	...	...	...
6,000	Miss. Riv. P. 5s.	77¾	77½	77½	78
10,000	Nor. S. P. 5s.	95¾	95½	95½	96

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	48½	50
Adirondack Electric Light	23	25
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
American Gas & Electric	144	148
*American Light & Traction	367	371
*†American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E.	7	8
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	89	90
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	90½	...
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	77	81
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	...
Connecticut Power pf.	92	95
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Dayton P. & L.	60	64
†Dayton P. & L pf.	95½	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	61	63
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	150
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	...
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Emp. D. E. pf.	88½	93
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	...
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	...	77½
Gas & Electric Securities	295	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	97	102
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	42
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	80	85
Northern States Power	87	88
Northern States Power pf.	96	97
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Pacific Gas & Electric	58¾	59½
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88	89
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.	89	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	15	18½
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	53
Pennsylvania Light Co.	30	33
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	96	...
Republic Railway & Light	72	75
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	92½	94
Southern California Edison pf.	105	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	13½	14
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40½
Tampa Electric	134	137½
Tenn. Railway & Light	10	12
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.	49	51
Toledo Traction pf.	86	88
United Gas & Electric	14	17
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	72	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	15	17
United Light & Railways	49	52
United Light & Railways pf.	74	77
Western Power	19	20
Western Power pf.	67½	69

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Light & Power 6s, 1921	99½	100½
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	...
Denver G. & E. 6s	101	102
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	97	99
Denver Gas & E. ref. 5s	101	101¾
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	91	94
Empire Gas & F. 6s	94½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	94
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	97½	99½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	97½	98½
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	92½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98½	99½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	91	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	90
Railway & L. Sec., Ser. 5s	88½	...
Seattle El. con. 5s	94	97
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	99
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91	94

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	Increase.
Second week July	$62,009	$7,538

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

Second week July	288,845	43,944

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—

Second week July	1,211,898	231,764

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—Southern Railway.

Second week July	1,321,657	155,473

Alabama Great Southern.

Second week July	90,558	7,816

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific.

Second week July	196,238	20,778

Georgia Southern & Florida.

Second week July	42,055	*591

Mobile & Ohio.

Second week July	199,801	*3,989

Western Maryland.

Second week July	197,200	*802

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

ONTARIO POWER CO. OF NIAGARA FALLS AND ONTARIO TRANSMISSION CO., LTD., for the six months ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$1,144,798	$926,488	$218,330
Net earn. aft. purch. power, Gov. rentals, and expenses	689,180	593,284	95,896
Total income	755,982	680,951	74,891
Refunding exp.	38,009	35,322	2,913
Interest chgs.	468,645	505,443	*36,798
Surplus	249,278	137,186	112,092

*Decrease.

Earnings of Ontario Transmission Co. alone for the six months were $151,809 gross, compared with $122,614 for the first six months of 1915, while net was $42,517, compared with $10,304.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
June gross	1,519,517	1,453,900	65,557
Net aft. taxes	658,756	610,741	48,015
Total income	678,960	655,397	23,562
Sur. aft. chgs.	357,917	323,612	33,905
Bal. aft. disc.	343,086	309,917	33,168
6 mos. gross	9,341,501	9,203,498	138,003
Net aft. taxes	3,915,142	4,004,155	*89,013
Total income	4,149,615	4,186,026	*36,411
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,121,006	2,029,131	91,875
Bal. after pfd. dividend	1,436,741	1,482,488	*45,747
Bal., aft. com. dividend	1,012,029	517,451	494,577
12 mos. gross	18,983,304	17,687,578	980,431
Net aft. taxes	7,855,696	7,506,062	349,034
Total income	8,822,177	7,836,070	486,106
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,804,591	3,872,555	931,786

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.40 4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.40 4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5		4.65 4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.58 4.38
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½		4.55 4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.35 4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5		5.25 4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.50 4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.75 4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.35 4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5		4.65 4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'25	4½		4.70 4.80
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5		4.45 4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.35 4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'28	5		5.75 5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.50 5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'26	4½@5		4.65 4.45
Norf. & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.30 4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'26	4½@5		4.65 4.50
Pa. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.30 4.10
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.30 4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5		4.65 4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½		4.40 4.20
Southern R'way	1916-'24	4½@5		4.65 4.45

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The decline in the International Mercantile Marine shares early in the day and the advance in Mexican Petroleum above 100 in the late afternoon were outstanding features of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The market, as a whole, was influenced adversely by the decline in the Mercantile Marine shares, but the losses were only moderate, as a rule, and, in the afternoon, a better tone developed.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Allis-Chalmers.	20¾	20½	20	20½
890	Am. Beet Sug.	87½	88¼	87¼	88¼
690	Am. Can	55⅞	56¼	55	56
1,170	Am. Car. & F.	57	59¼	56	59
60	Am. H. & L. pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
480	Am. Loco.	64½	64½	63⅝	64¼
380	Am. Smelting.	93⅝	94½	93¾	94⅝
1,610	Anaconda	80⅝	81⅛	80¼	80⅞
40	Am. Zinc	33⅝	34	33⅝	34
740	Bald. Loco.	70⅜	71¼	70¼	70⅞
70	Brook. Rf T.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
50	Butte & Sup.	66⅞	66	66	66⅝
60	Cal. Petroleum	20¼	20¼	19¾	19⅞
120	Can. Pacific	178⅝	177½	177½	177½
50	Cent. Leather.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
20	Ches. & Ohio.	61½	61¾	61¼	61¼
20	C., M. & St. P.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
40	C., R. I. & P.	20⅜	20½	20½	20½
20	Chile Cop.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
100	Chino Cons.	48	48	47½	47½
690	Col. Fuel & I.	43⅞	44	43¾	43¾
80	Corn Prod.	14⅛	14¼	14	14
8,480	Crucible Steel.	68	69¾	68	69
890	Dist. Securities	44⅞	46¼	44½	46
170	Erie	35¾	35⅞	35¾	35¾
90	Goodrich Co.	73¼	73¼	73⅛	73¼
140	Insp. Cop.	48⅝	48⅝	48¾	48⅛
60	Interbor. Con.	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
770	Int. Mer. Mar.	23⅝	23⅝	22½	22⅝
9,450	Int. M. M. pf.	86½	88½	82	83⅜
215	Int. Nickel.	45¼	45½	44¼	45⅛
750	Kennecott Cop.	45¾	45⅞	44⅝	45⅛
170	Lack. Steel	70½	70⅝	70¼	70¼
80	Lehigh Val.	78¼	78¼	78⅛	78⅛
880	Max. Motor	76¾	77	75½	76⅞
6,980	Mex. Petrol'm.	99¼	101⅜	98⅝	101
10	Miami Copper.	35	35	35	35
10	Mo. Pac. 1 r.	7	7	7	7
220	N. Y. Central.	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
10	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60½	60¼	60½	60½
10	Norf. & West.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅜	128⅜
30	Ont. Mining.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
120	Pacific Mail.	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
145	Ray Copper.	22⅜	22¾	22¼	22¼
1,960	Reading	97⅝	97⅞	97⅜	97⅝
40	Rep. I. & S.	44⅜	46½	44¾	46¾
20	Southern Pac.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
1,810	Studebaker	128⅞	128⅞	126¼	127⅝
790	Tenn. Cop.	25½	26¼	24⅝	25⅜
40	Texas Co.	193⅝	193⅝	193¾	193⅝
830	Union Pac.	137⅞	137⅞	137¼	137⅝
150	United Fruit.	157	157	156¾	156⅞
1,610	U. S. Ind. Alc.	112¼	115¾	112¼	114⅝
220	U. S. Rubber.	53¾	54	53	53¼
4,740	U. S. Steel.	85⅞	85⅝	85	85¼
20	Utah Copper.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
50	Wab. pf. B.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
250	Westing. El.	56	56	55⅝	56⅛
290	Willys Over.	59⅝	59⅞	58½	59⅞

MINING STOCKS.

$1,000	Booth	.95	.95	.95	.95
400	Goldf. Cons.	.88	.88	.88	.88
400	Jim Butler.	.86	.86	.86	.86
200	Jumbo Ext.	.78	.78	.78	.78
600	Kewanas	.11	.11	.11	.11
400	Nevada Hills.	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
500	North Star.	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
300	Ophir	.26	.26	.26	.26
500	Rescue Eula.	.26	.26	.26	.26
1,500	Silver Pick.	.12	.12	.12	.12
400	Tonopah Ext.	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½
300	Union Cons.	.74	.74	.73	.73
300	West End.	.92	.92	.92	.92

Ryan Takes Up New Motor Co.

Allan A. Ryan & Co., who entered the automobile field a few weeks ago by financing the expansion of the Stutz Motor Car Company, are organizing the Stromberg Carburetor Company of America. Control of the Stromberg Motor Devices Company of Illinois has been acquired by Mr. Ryan and associates, who will bring out the new company with 50,000 shares of stock without par value.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hartshorne & Picabia have anticipated the annual railroad reports, to appear soon, by compiling an estimate of the earnings of the various lines for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, together with a comparison of earnings for the past ten years.

T. Frank Manville, President of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, has been elected a Director of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.

The $3,500,000 4 per cent. bonds of the State of Maryland which were purchased by Remick, Hodges & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Estabrook & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., Redmond & Co., and a number of Baltimore houses were resold within twenty-four hours.

REPUBLIC STEEL PROFITS.

Company's Report for Six Months Best in Its History.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company's earnings in the six months ended June 30 were the best in its history, the report issued yesterday showing net income of $6,779,708 after maintenance and repairs had been accounted for. This was a gain of $5,008,000 over the same period last year. The balance for dividends amounted to $5,768,076, compared with $1,007,508 in the first half of 1915. A surplus of $4,143,076 remained after dividends had been paid, and the total surplus at the close of the period was $12,498,029.

"The highly satisfactory results which have been attained by the company over the last six months," says Chairman John A. Topping, "and for the preceding six months are eloquent testimony to the prosperity of the iron and steel trade. Unlike a number of its competitors, no account has been taken of munition contracts and no expenditures have been made for specialized machinery necessary to the fulfillment of so-called war orders.

"The unfortunate labor difficulties which arose in January undoubtedly have served to curtail profits, and while the labor horizon is not at the present time clear it is believed that operations for the next six months will show as good results as for the period ended June 30. If this can be accomplished, and it seems most probable, the company will be able to show at the close of its fiscal year over $33 per share earned on the common stock after the payment of all charges and preferred dividends."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con.	.01
Con.	.01	Mexican	.15
Andes	.10	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.23
Bullion	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Challenge Con.	.03	Sierra Nevada	.29
Confidence	.18	Union Con.	.66
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.05	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Jacket Con.	.02

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.10	Florence	.44
Jim Butler	.85	Goldfield Con.	.88
MacNamara	.04	Goldfield Merger.	.07
Mizpah Ext.	.18	Jumbo Ext.	.75
Montana	.24	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.13	Lone Star	.03
Rescue	.25	Red Lion	.24
Tonopah Ext.	5.70	Silver Pick	.12
West End	.88	Spearhead	.06

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.14
Booth	.14	Packard	.38
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.55
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.49
D'dfield Daisy	.02	White Caps	.19

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Big Jim	.72		
Isabella	17⅜	18¼	
Granite	65	66	
Jackpot	5	6	
McKinney	30	40	
Portland	166	170	
Vindicator	216	220	

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	8¾	9½	Isabella	17⅜	18¼
Elkton	14½	16	Granite	65	66
El Paso	75	80	Jackpot	5	6
Findlay	3¾	4	McKinney	30	40
Golden Cy.	209	215	Portland	166	170
Gold Sov.	3½	4	Vindicator	216	220

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Asked.	Prev. Day. Bid.	Prev. Day. Asked.
Tin, spot	38.00	38.50	38.75	37.50
Lead		6.40		6.40
Spelter	10.00		9.62½	
Antimony	13.00	14.00	14.00	
Quicksilver	$80.00		$80.00	
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2 X Foundry	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Prev. Day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	90	10	0	89	0	0
Copper, futures	88	0	0	87	0	0
Tin, spot	166	10	0	163	0	0
Tin, futures	167	0	0	163	10	0
Spelter	51	0	0	50	0	0
Lead	28	10	0	28	10	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	93	93	93	93
175	Alaska Gold	17⅞	18	17½	17½
75	Albuez	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
210	Am. Zinc	34¼	34¼	33¾	34
1,220	Am. Zinc pf.	63⅞	64½	63½	64
85	Anaconda	81	81⅞	80¾	80⅝
195	Ariz. Com.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Butte & Bal.	2	2	2	2
210	Butte & Sup.	67	67	66	66
140	Cal. & Ariz.	67½	67⅞	67½	67⅛
11	Cal. & Hecla.	525	525	523	525
417	Copper Range.	57¼	57½	56¾	57
25	Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
275	East Butte	12	12¼	11¾	12
125	Granby	82½	83	82½	83
2	Greene-Can.	44½	44½	44½	44½
250	Hancock	11	11	11	11
110	Lake	12	12	11¾	11¾
100	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
100	Mass. Con.	12	12	11¾	11¾
110	Mohawk	81	81	81	81
60	New Arc.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	New Idria	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
185	Nipissing	8⅞	7	6⅝	6⅝
60	North Butte	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20⅝
110	Old Dominion	62	63	61½	61½
10	Osceola	81	81	81	81
150	Pond Creek	12½	12½	12	12
10	Quincy	83½	83½	83½	83½
85	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
100	South Utah	10	10	10	10
666	Sup. & Boston	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
100	Trinity	5	5	4¾	5
200	Tuolumne	37c	37c	37c	37c
1,085	U. S. Smelt.	69	69¼	68¾	69¼
90	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
560	Utah Apex.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	Utah Con.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	Utah Copper.	76	76	76	76
135	Utah Metal.	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
90	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
21	Wolverine	49	49	49	49

RAILROADS.

2	Boston & Al.	183	183	183	183
10	Boston El.	74	74	74	74
35	Boston & Me.	44½	44½	44	44
10	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
110	Mass. Elec.	6	6	6	6
27	New Haven	60¼	60½	60¼	60¼
10	Northern N. H.	105	105	105	105
10	Old Colony	148½	148½	148½	148½
10	West End pf.	70	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	99	99	98¾	98¾
51	Am. Ag. Chem.	69¾	70	69¼	69¼
50	Am. Pnu. Ser.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
75	Am. P. Sve. pf.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
18	Am. Sugar	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
140	Am. Sugar pf.	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾
419	Am. T. & T.	129	129¾	129	129
28	Am. Woolen pf.	95½	96	95	95
11,481	A. G. & W. I.	64¾	66	63¾	64
870	A. G. & W.I. pf.	64½	65	64½	65
16	Edison	235	235	235	235
5	Mass. Gas	80	80	80	80
30	Mass Gas pf.	83	83	83	83
10	N. E. Tel.	133	133	133	133
200	Nova Scotia	125	125¾	125	125
28	Pullman	162	162	161	161¼
85	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
170	Swift	134½	135	134¾	135
129	Torrington	44	44	43¾	43¾
210	United Fruit.	156	157	156	156
390	United Shoe.	54	54	53¾	54
51	United Shoe pf.	20½	20½	20¼	20½
485	U. S. Steel.	85½	85½	84¾	85¾
416	Ventura Oil.	8	8	7⅞	8

BONDS.

$16,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
24,000	A. G. & W.I. 5s	82	82	82	82
4,000	C. J. & S.Y. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	N.E. Cot. Y. 5s	85	85	85	85
4,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
7,000	W. T. & T. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1¼	Humboldt	1¾	2
Am Oil	.28	.80	Iron Blos.	1¾	1½
Bay S G	.12	.15	Iron Cap.	3½	4
Begole	.80	.90	Iron C pf.	5	6½
Bingham	.10	.11	J Verde	1⅞	1½
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	La Rose	.60	.65
Bost Ariz.	2½	2¾	Majestic	.62	.64
Bost Cor.	.70	.75	Mex Met.	.31	.34
Bost Ely.	1½	1¾	Mojave T.	3¼	4¼
Bost Mon.	1	1⅛	N L & Z.	1½	2
Butte & L.	.67	.70	New Balt.	1⅞	2
Cal Corbin	3	4	Nev Doug.	1½	1⅝
Calaveras	4½	5	N Cornelia	12⅝	13
Champion	.09	.10	N U Bing.	2	3
Chief Cons	1⅜	1⅝	Nixon	.28	.30
Cons Ariz.	1½	1⅝	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Cons Cop.	2¼	2⅜	Oneco	.80	1
Cr Res.	.50	.60	Onondaga.	1	1¼
Davis-D.	1⅜	1⅝	Pilot Butte	.09	.11
Cortez	.40	.50	Rilla	.24	.25
E & B B.	1¾	2	Rich Mines	.56	.59
Fortuna	.80	.83	S W M.	1	1⅜
Gold Lake	.20	.30	Truro	2¼	2½
Houghton	1¼	1

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100 James Butler Com. & Pfd.
100 United Dry Goods Pfd.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Outside Trading Active and Firmer Yesterday—Motors and Oils in Demand.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 374,880 shares of stocks and $90,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 70,048; oil, 75,585, and mining, 220,236. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,000	†Aetna Exp...	8⅝	9	8⅛	9
23	‡Am. Writ. P.	3	3	3	3
300	A. Salvage....	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
100	‡Butler Chem.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
900	C. N. G. C....	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,000	Chev. Motor..195		210	195	206
625	Car Light & P.	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4
800	Cor. of R. & H.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
540	Driggs-Seg. ...102		102	96½	100
1,000	‡Emer. Motor.	4⅛	4¼	4	4⅛
450	Emer. Phon...	10½	11⅛	10½	11⅛
200	†Essex Motor..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Fed. P. C....	3	3	3	3
1,500	†F.-L. Phono.	3	3¼	3	3
179	‡G., W. & W.	42	42	40½	41½
300	Grant Mot. C.	10	10	9	9
1,100	Hupp Motor...	7	7	6⅝	6⅝
1,785	‡Hendee Mfg..	28	30½	28	30½
106	H. S. C. pf...	96	96½	96	96½
50	Inter. Rubber.	12	12	12	12
1,500	†Joplin Ore S.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,475	Kapo Mfg. Co.	6	6⅛	6	6
2,000	Kath. B. pf..	24	24½	23	24
1,000	‡Lake T. B....	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
50	L. T. B. 1stpf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Marconi of A..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
200	†Mav.-Mun..	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
5,000	†Midv. Steel...	61½	62½	61¼	62
200	‡Mitchell Mot.				
	I.	66	66½	66	66½
100	N. Y. Trans...	16	16	16	16
100	‡Poole E. & M..	100	100	100	100
800	‡Princess Mot.	1	1	1	1
310	†Pullm. Vent..	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
100	‡Pull. Vent. pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	‡Sax. Motor Car	75	75	74	74
100	Sp'f'd Body...	77	77	77	77
75	Sp'f'd Body pf.	116	116	116	116
1,000	†St. Jo. Lead..	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
2,200	‡Stutz Motor..	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
300	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	34	34	34	34
400	†Tob. Prod....	44	44	43⅜	44
100	†Todd Sh'g'da.	75	75	75	75
300	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	U. S. L. & H..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	5½	5½	5	5
900	U. S. St'ship..	6⅛	6¼	5⅞	6
1,000	Unicorn Film..	1	1	1	1
28,100	†United Mot...	68¼	70¼	67½	70¼
2,000	Un. Prof. Sh...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	United Zinc...	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
3,300	White Motors..	53½	53⅝	53	53⅝
500	World Film, v. t. ctfs.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4⅛	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
—5	Cumb. P. L..	90	90	90	+ 5
25	Ohio Oil	230	228	230	..
4	S. O. of N. Y.	204	204	204	— 1
1	U. T. Line....	82	82	82	+ 1
30	Vacuum Oil..	273	271	273	+ 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	†A. P., Ltd., (prospect) ..	57	58	57	58
400	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	16¾	17	16¾	16¾
3,000	‡G. O. & Gas.	15⅝	16	15⅝	15¾
700	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1,800	†Federal Oil..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	Kenova Oil, (a prospect)..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	†Keystone Oil.	75	76	75	76
800	Met. Oil	14	14	13½	13½
20,000	‡Midwest Oil.	50	50	48	50
1,000	‡Mid. Oil pf..	88	88	88	88
1,500	†Musk. Ref	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8,000	†N. Y. O. & G.	82	86	82	86
4,000	†Okla. Oil	10	11	10	11
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	7	7⅛	6⅞	7
7,500	†Omar O. & G.	54	55	54	55
200	Pa. Gasoline..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,520	†Pru. O. & G.	15	17	14	16
2,700	‡Sap. O. & R.	11⅜	11⅜	10⅝	11
400	‡Sinclair Oil..	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝
5,700	†T.-M. Pet ..	70	73	70	72
8,000	†U. W. Oil....	1¾	1⅞	1½	1¾
100	Ventura Oil ..	6½	6⅞	6¼	6¼
600	†Victoria Oil..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
700	Way. O. & G.	4⅛	4⅝	4¼	4⅝

MINING STOCKS.

17,500	†Alaska-West.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,700	†‡Atlanta	11⅛	11⅝	11	11⅛
8,000	‡Adanac Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,500	†Ala.-Brit. Col. Met.,(a pros.)	64	65	61	64
9,400	†‡Ariz.Copfds.	35	43	35	42
1,800	Big Ledge Cop.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
200	Bingham Min..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
3,700	†‡Booth	15	15½	15	15½
12,000	Boston & Mon.	⅛	1⅛	⅛	1
200	Butte Cop.& Z. v. t. ctfs.....	5	5½	5	5½
1,500	‡Calaveras Cop.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
2,500	Caledonia	67	68	67	68
200	Canada Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	†Cashboy	5	5	5	5
400	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
220	Cerro de Pasco	34½	35	34⅞	34⅞
2,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Crown Reserve	½	½	½	½
800	‡Con.-Homestd.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Crystal Copper.	1	1	1	1
4,900	†‡Double-Headed Silver	60	64	60	64
1,025	Dundee-Ariz.,(a prospect)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	†Dome Ext	35	35	35	35
1,500	†‡Emma Copper.	42	42	40	40
1,210	First Nat. Cop.	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
3,800	‡†Florence Sil..	71	72	70	72
5,000	‡Gold Hill	17	17	17	17
1,500	†Goldfield Con.	89	90	89	90
16,100	Green Monster.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1,600	†‡Goldfd. Mer.	9	9	9	9
750	Hecla Mining..	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
1,100	‡Hemple Copper.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Howe Sound...	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾
4,800	Insp. N. Cop., (a prospect)..	50	51	50	51
100	Int. & Interc. M. & R.....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,700	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
6,000	Jerome Verde,(a prospect)..	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
700	‡Jim Butler..	85	88	85	86
4,500	†Jumbo Exten.	79	80	77	78
2,000	†‡Kewanas	10	10	10	10
100	‡Majestic Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Magma Cop....	13½	13½	13½	13½
2,000	††Marsh Mining	13⅛	14	13½	13½
100	†McKin.-Darr.	57	57	57	57
900	Mines of Am...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
500	‡Molave Tung.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,500	‡Mont. C. M..	77	77	77	77
500	Monitor Silver.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22,000	††Mother Lode.	29	30	28½	29
5	‡Nipissing M...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8,900	††Newray M..	42	42	42	42
1,100	N.Y. & H.R.M.	15¼	16	15¼	16
1,000	†Oat. Lex., (a prospect)	63	63	62	63
500	Oatman So., (a prospect)	31	31	31	31
9,300	††Rex Con. M.	17½	17½	16½	17
200	†Roch. Mines.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,700	†‡Silver Pick..	12	13	12	13
4,000	St. Sil. Lead.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
17,500	††Success M..	58	61	58	62
2,000	Tonopah Ext..	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
400	Tungsten Co...	3⅝	•3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
100	†Tri Bullion...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
346	United Eastern	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	x‡U. Verde E.	28½	28¾	28	28
3,000	††U.S. Con. M.	8	8	8	8
700	Unity Gold M.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1,000	††West Dome C.	36	36	36	36
1,000	†Wettlaufer ..	12	12	12	12
1,500	†W. End Cons.	91	92	90	91
300	‡White Kb. pf.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
4,080	‡Wh. Oaks M.	6⅜	8	6⅜	8
100	‡Yukon A. cfs.	42	42	42	42
300	‡Yuscar. Con..	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$2,000	‡Cos. Of6s,w.1.109	108	108½	108	109
$3,000	‡In.M.M.6s,w.i.	97½	97½	97½	97½
35,000	‡Ra.G.8½s,w.I.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12	13	12	13½
British-Am. T., ord..	18	18½	18	18½
B.-Am. T. ord, bearer	18½	19	18½	19
Curtiss A. v. t. cfs.	30	35	30	35
Hartman Corp'n	71¼	72	70	71
Haskell & B. Car....	33	35	33	35
Holly Sugar Corp'n..	47	49	47	50
Lyon Phonograph	4¾	7	5½	7
Standard Motors	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
United Drug	68	71	67	71
United Drug 2d pf....	89	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf...	50	53	50	53

OIL STOCKS.

American Oil & Gas..	⅜	½	⅜	½
Oklahoma Oil pf....	⅞	1	⅞	1
Savoy Oil	11	12	11	12

MINING STOCKS.

Comstock Tunnel....	8	10	8	10
Louisiana Cons.	15	18	15	18
Mason Valley	1¼	3	1½	3

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	65	68	65	70
American Brass	282	285	282	286
Atlas Powder.....	160	170	160	170
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	117	120	117	120
Bliss (E. W.)....	500	530	550	580
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	185	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	820	840	820	830
Du Pont Pow., new..	240	243	240	242
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	103	101	103
Hercules Powder	295	320	275	325
Hercules Powder pf..	112	114	112	114
International Arms..	15	18	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond..	160	164	165	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	550	560	550	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1500	1550	1500	1550

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5		May. 1926	97½	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt...6		Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	3.93
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	96	96⅜	5.30
Argen Govt...6		Dec.15,'17	100	100⅛	3.57
Argen Govt...6		May 15,'20	90⅜	100¼	5.70
City of Mont..5		May, 1918	99½	100¼	4.90
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.65
City of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Prov. of Q'bec5		Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.50
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.00
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	99¾	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.5		Feb., 1920	98¾	99⅛	5.10
Norweg. Gov..6		Feb., 1923	106¼	107⅛	4.75
Norweg. Gov..6		Oct. 15,'16	100¾	101⅛	1.50
Norweg. Gov..6		Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont..5		Feb., 1920	99⅜	100¼	..
Prov. of N. B.5		Dec., 1919	99¾	100¼	4.90
G. of N'f'l'd..5		July, 1919	99	99¼	5.20
Prov. of Sask.5		Feb., 1918	99	99⅜	5.00
Swedish Govt.6		Dec., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	2.65
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1918	99	99⅜	5.15
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	99	99⅜	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5		Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.45
Am. Loco.....5		July, 1916	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L..6		Apr., 1921	99¼	100⅛	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.5		Jan.15,'19	96	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T..4½		Feb., 1918	99⅝	100	4.30
Am. Thread..4		Jan., 1919	97½	98¾	4.50
Anacon. Cop.5		Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.05
A., T. & S. F.5		June, 1917	101¼	101½	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.6		July 1,'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.6		June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T...5		July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.05
Can. North...5		Sep., 1917	98½	99⅛	5.40
Can. Pac....6		Mar. 2,'24	101⅜	101⅞	5.50
C. P. R. & L.6		May, 1918	102½	103½	3.50
C., B. & Q...4		July, 1921	97¾	98⅛	4.43
C. & W. Ind.5		Sep., 1917	99⅜	99⅝	5.35
Chicago Elev.5		July, 1918	90	95	..
Cities Service.7		May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E..6		Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	..
East. P. & L.5		Mar. 1,'18	98	98	7.00
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	100⅜	100	4.00
Gen. Rubber.5		Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.5		Nov., 1917	98¾	99⅛	5.35
Hocking Val.5		Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.02
Inter. Harv...5		Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	4.38
L. Gas & El..		Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.....6		June, 1919	101	101½	5.45
Min. Gen. E..6		June, 1917	100	..	8.00
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1916	98	99	..
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	96	98¼	7.50
Morgan & W.5		Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½		May, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.65
N. Eng. Nav..6		May, 1917	99⅜	99⅝	6.55
Nor. S. Pow..5		Apr. 1,'41	98⅝	99⅛	5.00
Penn. Co.....4½		June 5,'21	100¼	100⅜	4.25
P. S. C. N. J.5		Mar., 1919	99⅞	100⅜	4.75
Rem. Un. Met. C. Co..5		Feb.10,'19	95½	98¼	6.65
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅞	4.30
U.Ry.G. & E.5		Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S. P. S. Co.5		Apr., 1918	98¼	100½	5.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Wh'ouse El. & Mfg. Co....5		Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. P. Trac...6		Mar., 1917	100¼	101¾	4.90
Wm. R.Arms.5		Mar., 1918	98⅛	98⅝	5.75
W. V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	100	101	5.80
Winn. E. Ry.6		Jan.15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—Thirty-four corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $874,000, were chartered today. They include:

Moriah Iron Ore Co., Inc., Port Henry, develop mineral lands, mining, iron ores, $100,000; T. G. P. H. and M. J. Brennan, Lake Placid.

Construction Laboratories, Inc., mercantile, contracting, electrical, chemical, mechanical engineering, advertising, $100,000; W. K. Dupre, Jr., F. E. Sturgis, H. C. Luff, 124 Maiden Lane.

The Upson Walton Co., of New York, Inc., wire, wire cord, rope, products, storage, wharfage, insurance, advertising, $100,000; R. Tunis, H. L. Williams, C. H. Mathews, Cleveland, Ohio.

Chicago Tire Co. of America, Inc., $100,000; F. H. Jacobsen, C. A. Jacobson, S. Bernheim, 35 Nassau St.

Saenger & Trenhold, Inc., wearing apparel, particularly waists, $50,000; M. Trenhold, B. and S. Saenger, 215 West 38th St.

Falcon Knitting Mills, Inc., sweaters, $50,000; W. C. Shrimpton, P. L. and L. Heymann, 174 Fingerboard Road, Rosebank.

Quaint Art Furniture Co., Inc., Syracuse, reorganization, $50,000; L. S. Chapman, F. Tyrell, C. M. Crouse, Syracuse, N. Y.

307-313 West 30th Street Corporation, realty, construction, decorating, $60,000; A. Lewis, G. Canales, H. G. Mack, 562 West End Av.

Dolan Clothing Co., Inc., Albany, clothing, wearing apparel, merchandise, $50,000; R. C. B. Adams, E. J. Riley, T. H. McManus, 25 South Pearl St., Albany.

Winco Realty Corp., realty, construction, $10,000; T. Oliver, C. M. Goldsmith, A. J. Cohen, 236 West 57th St.

Werner & Brandon, Inc., Brooklyn, coffee, tea, spices, fibre, rubber, food, dyestuffs, $25,000; L. E. Werner, L. A. Walton, F. R. Moore, 247 West 46th St.

Lynmar Realty Corp., realty, construction, $25,000; F. W. Buermeyer, E. Weyergang, W. C. Nolan, 24 East 129th St.

W. H. Slattery, Inc., fancy leather goods, traveling bags, $25,000; F. A. Treiber, E. Schaufele, W. H. Slattery, 1119 West 13th St.

Hamburg Garage Corp., Hamburg, garages, autos, $15,000; J. W. Stearns, C. B. Fuller, J. C. Lang, Buffalo.

Jandorf & Steiner, Inc., Bronx, breadstuffs, pastries, sweetmeats, $10,000; H. Wilson, A. Lubetkin, E. Fleischi, 514 Westchester Av., Bronx.

Pauline Furlong Health Corp., Publishing, places for rest and physical exercise, $10,000; J. E. Monroe, A. Weinberger, P. Dodge, Freeport.

Eureka Rim Compressor, Inc., Addison, inventions, patents, merchandise, $10,000; R. C. Winton, E. J. Flannery, M. Casson, Jr., Addison.

The Fairfax Hotel Co., Inc., hotels, cafes, restaurants, $15,000; H. J. Kennedy, J. Reil, S. Eaton, 122 West 49th St.

Miller Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $10,000; J. and J. Friedman, J. Miller, 1,427 Bryant Av., Brooklyn.

47 East 57th Street Co., Inc., realty, construction, building material, coal, feed, brokerage, insurance, $10,000; W. R. Yeomans, J. B. Cusack, F. L. Kop, 19 Liberty St.

Daniel Mayer-Carlton, Inc., theatres, acquire film productions, $10,000; W. A. Hall, C. E. Carlton, D. Mayer, Times Building.

Otner Bros., Inc., liquors, hotels, restaurants, cafes, $5,000; J. I. and L. Otner, 922 Barretto St., Bronx.

The Capital City Supply & Contracting Corpn., Albany, road building, supplies, machinery, $5,000; S. E. Aronowitz, A. C. Rivet, W. D. Signer, 13 South Dove St., Albany.

The Westchester Motors Corpn., Mt. Vernon, motor cars, service stations, $5,000; R. A. Gausenmuller, C. and L. R. Best, 446 Central Park West.

Signal-Commerce Motor Truck Corpn., trucks, autos, vehicles, engineering, appliances, capital no par value; begin business with $500; C. E. Lewis, H. E. Berdan, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

Connelly Investing Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, agent, broker, contracting, $5,000; S. Herbstman, J. H. and P. W. Connelly, 1,545 West 47th St.

Kohn & Geist Co., Inc., chemicals, drugs, dyes, $5,000; A. J. Geist, S. Kohn, S. S. Silberstein, 251 West 98th St.

Guardian Credit & Adjustment Service, Inc., mercantile, collections, printing, publishing, $5,000; W. R. Holloway, H. L. Turk, Jr., A. Newman, 884 Riverside Drive.

Sherman Pharmacy, Inc., drug stores, $5,000; E. and B. Gordon, C. Greenberg, 155 Sherman Av.

Lewsac Realty Corpn., realty, construction, hotels, Inns, restaurants, capital no par value, begin business with $500; L. S. Vanner, J. J. O'Connor, F. W. Bain, 20 Exchange Place.

Capital increases: Morgan Building Corpn., Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $6,000,000; Kirman Engineering Corpn., New York, $25,000 to $75,000; Irene Underwear Co., New York, $5,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: East Side Auto Co., Inc., Manhattan; Bergman & Mintz, Inc., Manhattan; S. G. Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Charters filed: Atlantic Theatre Company, Hoboken, conduct a moving picture and theatrical enterprise, $125,000; Frank G. Hall, George A. Enright, Harry T. Hall, Hoboken.

Lewis & Powell Hardware Co., Salem, deal in hardware and builders' and plumbers' supplies, $50,000; Arthur B. Smith, Herbert Lewis, Henry M. Powell, Eleazer Smith, Salem.

Arcadia Silk Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk yarn, wool, and textile fabrics, $50,000; Alexander Fisher, Samuel Lipsnitz, Abram Goldberg, Abe Harris, Paterson.

New York Elastic Braid Co., Jersey City, manufacture and deal in silk, braid, and other fabrics, $15,000; Ernest Timpel, New York; A. Hugo Grossenbach, Jersey City, Leo Weinman, Arthur Schlanger, New York.

Leslie & Elliott Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in steam boilers, tanks, &c., $125,000; David Leslie, William Leslie, William Elliott, Henry Smith, Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 20.—Charters filed:

United States and Argentine Corp., acquire plantations in the Republic of Argentina, South America, or elsewhere, $1,100,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Fibre Rubber Manufacturing Co., Inc., manufacture rubber goods, tires, &c., $1,000,000; A. J. Sherman Ferris, Giles L. S. Dorsey, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Kentucky Oil Co., Inc., acquire lands containing petroleum and develop the same, $500,000; A. B. Raymond, Charles Sloane, F. E. Hadley, Chas. G. Blissen, E. H. Peters, all of New York.

Tennessee Copper Meetings.

Directors of the Tennessee Copper Company held two meetings yesterday which lasted until 6 o'clock last evening. At that time members of the board said there would be no announcement, but that another meeting would be held today. Details of the Russian contract for acid were thrashed out at yesterday's meetings and it is understood that a new financial program was considered.

COTTON ADVANCES AGAINST BEAR NEWS

Market Closes Very Steady, with an Advance in Spite of Good Crop Reports.

SPINNERS WELL PRO

RELEASE SEIZED STEAMER.

Germany Heeds Protest of Sweden In the Case of the Adams.

LONDON, July 20.—The British steamer Adams, which was captured off the Swedish coast on Tuesday by a German destroyer, has been released, according to a Berlin dispatch transmitted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.

Sweden made an official protest to Berlin against the capture of the steamer, claiming it was effected within Swedish territorial waters, and the Berlin dispatch today states that the vessel was released as soon as it was established that the seizure occurred in such waters.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ziegler vs. NY.
Smith vs. Shapiro.
Same vs. Max.
Walter vs. Walter.
Wilson-Prevost vs. Samson.
Garcia vs. Marquez.
Re Title Guar & Surety Co (Bernfeld)
Herzberg vs. Herzberg.
Rizzo vs. Syrkin (2.)
Dressler vs. Beard.
Mormand vs. Landers.
Kram vs. Jewish World Pub Co.
Perez & Janover vs. Greenhall.
Purdon vs. Berrian.
Re Goldberg (106 Ave B.)
CNY vs. Polk.
Chasin vs. Lawrence Holding Co.
Samsky vs. F. W. Wurster & Co.
Jingemaro vs. Morrell.
Phillips vs. Am. Elec Mach Co.
Lawrance vs. Mulry.
Dicks vs. Perlstein.
Massineo vs. Carpenter.
Greenberg vs. Lawrence Holding Co.
Becker vs. Friedman.
Bonnenschein vs. Cohen.
Haber vs. Bloom
Massineo vs. Carpenter.
Re Browning (Adamson.)
People vs. Great Atl & Pacific Tea Co.
Goldstein vs. Dollard.
W 40 & 41 St Realty Co vs. NY Edison Co.
Isaacson vs. Gimbel Bros (2.)
Pawel vs. Thorn.
Surplus Assets Co vs. Payne.
Shapiro vs. Otterstedt.
Re Cassanos (Ford.)
Chino vs. Friedman.
Block vs. Levy.
Waxman vs. Butler.
Altman vs. Altman.
St Winock vs. Owens.
Wells vs. Shipman.
Re Mitchem Co (Zalkin.)
Re Kuck.
Mutual L I Co vs. Empire City Mtg. &c. Co (4.)
May vs. Cort Film Corp (2.)
Re Hart.
Lambert vs. Lambert.
Pleasant Spring Dist Co vs. Germano.
Lipman vs. Lipman.
Post vs. Thomas.
Taub vs. Fox.
Wolfman vs. Wolfman.
Connolly vs. Conroy.
Hoffmeister vs. Hoffmeister.
Flugelman vs. Motor Tire Reconstruction Co.
Meyer vs. Meyer.
Perlman vs. Perlman.
Rheinheimer vs. Apollo Bottling Co.
Downes vs. Wennenger.
Re Bard.
Eneman vs. Eneman.
Re E F Cullen, Inc.
Hungarian Gen Credit Bank vs. Titus.
Helvitz vs. Balshofer.
Re Bealleston.
Singer vs. NY Life Ins.
Kobre vs. Travelers Ins.
Re Moriarity.
Kobre Assets Corp vs. Travelers Ins Co.
Cook vs. Cook.
Armour & Co vs. Johnson-Salkeld Co.
Pomeroy vs. Hock V RR.
Higgins vs. same (2.)
Same vs. Toledo & Ohio Cent Ry.
Brockman vs. Brockman.
Hageman vs. Thornton.
Re J B Greenhut & Co (Adamson.)
Leonard vs. Braunstein.
People vs. Horowitz.
Ulman vs. Hudson.
Bement vs. Aetna Life Ins Co.
Barrett Mfg Co vs. I B Cont Co.
Grand Un Paper Co vs. Schiesinger.
Trop vs. Silberberg.
Nord vs. Nord.
Ostendorf vs. Rockville Centre Imp Co.
Weingarten vs. Weingarten.
Sierra, Jr. vs. Phila & Rdg C & I Co.
Harris vs. Tribune Assn.
Herbst vs. Keystone Driller Co.
Re Robinson.
Abrahami vs. Purdy.
Albertson vs. Gillespie.
Robert vs. Robert.
Burnham vs. Burnham.
Re Webb.
Shea vs. Woods.
Kobre vs. Travelers Ins.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Eliza D. Howell.
Caroline Brickelmaier.
Joseph D. Carroll, Ann Ward, William Lewis.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Reinerman vs. Hanofsky.
Naughtin & Co vs. Emerson.
Buxbaum vs. Hart.
Bay State Thread Works vs. Berkess.
Levy vs. Levy.
Scappechio vs. Syracuse.
Wendrowsky vs. Levy.
Horwath vs. Jager.
Tobachnik vs. Faden.
Barker-Jennings Hardware Co vs. Perfection V. C. Washer, Inc.
Alpert vs. Speckortsky.
Levenson vs. Marx.
Weiss vs. Bocker.
Katz vs. Block.
Dempsey vs. Moran T & T Co.
Diamond vs. Friedman.
Your vs. Herskowitz.
Reiter vs. Scher.
Alpert vs. Speckortsky.
Morrison vs. Cleary.
Motor Boat Pub Co vs. Lamb Engine Co.
Kugren vs. Clyde SS Co.
Hole vs. Moore.
Klein vs. Zentgraf.
Star Co vs. Fashion Film Elsing vs. Rich.
P. Pastene & Co vs. Paoli.
5th Av. Bldg Co vs. Cardondalo Knitting Mills.
Marino vs. Marino.
Carter & Co vs. S P Chem Mfg Corp.
Barnd eagee vs. Cleary.
Frankel vs. Bauman Model Co.
Printers' Roller Co vs. Street.
Hollander vs. Stern.
Steinberg vs. Zimmerman
Heath vs. Giessenhainer.
Hannis Dist Co vs. Koch

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Newberger vs. Cunningham—Charles L. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Breese vs. Reich—John H Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Hendrick, J. — Grace Phillips vs. Andrew Phillips—William E Sievic, Albert Morganstern vs. Marie Kahrs—James P Carey. Dora Schiffer vs. Marie Kahrs—James P Carey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called July 25.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.
Sachs vs. Gersman (2.)
People vs. Brandon (2.)

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J.—Freedman vs. Attardo—Louis C. Hartman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Re E. Greenfield's Son vs. Max Katz — Marcus Schnitzer, Catherine C. Murray vs. Harold H. Harding—Walter L. McLaughlin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re East 19th St.
Walsikowski & R & I Co.
Hogan vs. Carpentry.
Miller vs. Cooks.
Newins vs. Madison.
Jaworower vs. Rovere.
Re Williamsburg Imp Co, (Rutland Road.)
Robinson vs. Robinson.
Schneider vs. NY.
Schmidt vs. Nestel.
Re Bender, (McKee.)
Mazitkow vs. Wendell & Evans Co.
Saloon vs. Hymowitz.
Wishlatt vs. Tolsky.
Kelly vs. McMullen Trucking Co.
Borough Bank vs. Halberg, (2.)
Nickerson vs. same.
Bielmann vs. same, (4.)
Nolan vs. Hahn.
Sheerin vs. Sheerin.
Press Pub Co vs. Rose.
Brandt vs. Voorhies.
Middleton vs. Sackett-Wilhelm Co.
Fitkalo vs. Fitkalo.
Bruce-Brown vs. Mesorole Re 78th St.
Re Brooklyn Av.
Gamba vs. Calati.
Levine vs. Carlton.
Re Joralemon Realty Co, (Murphy.)
Loyd vs. Loyd.
Re Wetzel, (Stoeckel.)
Ruan vs. Bruetsch.
Roberts vs. Ingram.

CONTESTED FORECLOSURE CALENDAR at 10 A. M.

U. S. Title Guaranty Neugass vs. same.
Co vs. Staverly Rty Co.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Roy, J.
Leyendecker vs. Leyendecker.
Rosenbaume Co vs. Dittmeier.
Lynch vs. Arcadia Rlty.
Zobow vs. Main Bldg Co.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and adress of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 90, n s, 138.11 ft w of Market St, 25.1x60, July 19; Abr. Zubrinsky to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years, prior mtg. $18,000; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. $3,000

1ST AV, 1,486, e s, 77.2 n of 77th St, 25x94, July 19; Harris S. Lines to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years; attorneys, R. and E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St. $10,000

107TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, May 23; Harris Goldberg to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 70 Wall St, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. and T., 40 Wall St. $3,500

12TH ST, n s, 268 ft e of Av B, 35x103.8, July 19; Minnie Helfstein to Michael J. Scully, 118a East 31st St, due July 15, 1919; attorneys, Wilson, B. and W., 48 Wall St. $10,000

112th St, 324 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10, July 19; Jewel Lewis to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $17,500

87TH ST, n s, 285.6 ft w of Park Av, 51.1x100.8, July 19; Annie V. and Edward F. McLaughlin to Rachel Seelig, 9 Livingston Pl, 3 years; attorneys, Stoddard and M., 128 Broadway $4,000

SAME PROPERTY, July 19; same to Hy. Seelig, 40 East 7th St, 3 years, equal lien, with mtg $4,000; attorneys, same $4,000

WEST END AV, n e corner of 93d St, 129 ft to centre line of old Mott Lane x100x126.8x 100, July 19; 690 West End Avenue Corpn to Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., Madison Av, due Sept. 1, 1921, 5 p. c. until completion of building and then 5½ p. c., building loan; attorneys, Butcher, T. & T., 1 Madison Av. $600,000

14TH AV, w s, from n s of 214th St to s s of 215th St, bounded w by Hudson River, with lands under water, &c., containing 3.144 acres; also begins at line between lands of Childs and De Riven at Stake 12, s e from centre line hemlock stump and 75 ft w of 14th Av. runs s 230x w 388.5 to original high water mark on e s of Hudson River x n 259.4 x e 382.3 to beginning; contains 2.301 acres, with all title to lands under water; also rights to lands in beds of 218th, 214th, and 215th Sts and 14th Av, July 17; Lewis A. Mitchell and Mitchell, Inc., to Liberty Sterling Holding Corp'n, 299 Broadway, due and int. as per bond, prior mtg $80,875; attorney, Title Guarantee and Title Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

WEST END AV, n e corner of 93d St, 120 ft to centre line of old Mott Lane x100x126.8x 100, July 19; 690 West End Avenue Corp. to Frederick W. Jackson, 553 West 85th St, et al., exrs. of George T. Jackson, due March 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $600,000, equal lien with mtg $10,000 and another mtg $15,000; attorney, F. W. Jackson, 55 Wall St. $40,000

SAME PROPERTY, July 19; same to Walther Luttgen, Redding, Conn., due May 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $600,000; attorney, Charles S. Davison, 60 Wall St. $10,000

MADISON ST, 6 and 8, s e corner of Chestnut St, runs s 23.8x e 42x n 23.11x w 42 to beginning; July 20; Mary Fontenelle to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $7,000

76TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2, July 3; Sidney H. Sonn to John C. Dietz, 258 West 75th St, and another, exrs. of Frederick Dietz, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Jacobus, R. & Kunz $4,000

142D ST, 523 West, n s, 334.6 ft e of Broadway, 40.6x99.11, July 10; Fellcian Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, 523 West 142d St, to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 472 West 142d St, due July 17, 1921; attorney,

George J. Gillespie, 20 Vesey St. $17,500

71ST ST, 324 East, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, May 8; Bohemian Catholic Benevolent Society to Barbara Sarovec, 401 East 72d St, due May 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,500; attorney, Anton Chawat, 433 East 76th St. $1,500

40TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x95, July 20; Denis Gallagher to Noah D. Rogers, trustee, 19 East 56th St, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $8,400

Bronx.

BURKE AV, s s, 70 ft e of Barker Av, 33.11x 98.8; Mary McGarry to George Fuchs, 118 Wallace Av, July 19, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,800

LAND in Liber 123 Conveyances, Page 298; Armour & Co. to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., trustee, 22 William St, April 1, due May 31, 1939, 5 p. c.; attorney, Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St. $2,627

ST. OUEN PLACE, s s, being Lots 25 to 30, map of South Vernon Park, 125x100; Regina R. D. Mullen to H. Gerald Chapin, 521 West 112th St, July 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

154TH ST, 583 East, n s, 25x100; Martha Nolan to John Adamec, 822 East 154th St, prior mtg $3,000, July 19, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,200

179TH ST, being Lot 10, map of Thomas Walker, 25x124.6; Margaret Smith to Hedwig Marks, 450 51st St, Brooklyn, July 20, due as per bond; attorney, A. Bell, 391 East 140th St $700

150TH ST, s e corner of Bronx St, 108.11 to Bronx River x115.2x109x100.11; Johanna C. Funke to A. Vincent Rockwell, 931 East 179th St, July 20, 3 years; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St. $6,000

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST HOUSTON ST, 340; Frank Panico against Woodbury G. Langdon Co. et al., July 5, 1916. $257

3D AV, 1,994; Isaac Metz against Elizabeth B. Colt et al., May 10, 1916. $360

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 16th St, 26x95.6; George R. Smith against Adolph Danziger et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. M. Rider.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x50; East River Savings Institution against Mary D. Dixon et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. F. Hibbard.

LUDLOW ST, 24; Lincoln Trust Co. against Leon Goldenberg, et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

WEST END AV, n e corner of 86th St, 20.8x100; Mary D. O'Connor et al against Henrietta E. O'Connor et al, partition; attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

86TH ST, 43 West; Rosalie C. Deussing against Edwin A. Schaefer et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. T. Knox.

97TH ST, 22 East; Betty Collamore against Doty Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. B. Hasbrouck.

115TH ST, 404 East; American Mortgage Co. against Frank Garofalo et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

151ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.10x99.11; N. Y. Life Ins. Co. against Alapri Trading Co, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, e s, 152.8 ft n of 181st St, 16.9x86.9; Catherine F. Johnston, as executrix, against Wolf Burland et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Hall.

3D AV, s s, 205 ft e of 4th St, 33.4x114; Sadie Schaffer Mann against Sarah Lake, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Deiches & Goldwater.

165TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Morris Av, 86.7x90.3; Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York against Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Mackellar & Gerbracht.

185TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of Carpenter Av, 25x114; Andrew S. Arrison against Sarah A. Nolan, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Czar. July 22

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca degli Abruzzi. July 22

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis. July 22

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia. July 22

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina. July 21

Philippine Islands and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru. July 23

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru. July 24

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura. July 28

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport. July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 19; Shanghai, June 23; Yokohama, July 1, and Kobe, July 2—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 16, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, June 28; Kobe, July 3, and Yokohama, July 4—which arrived per steamer Awa, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 24.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises 4:41 | Sun sets 7:23 | Moon rises 10:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:09	12:46	6:27	7:04
Governors Island	12:44	1:26	7:09	7:49
Hell Gate	2:50	3:32	8:50	8:30

Arrived—Thursday, July 20.

SS Sommelsdyk, Kirkwall, July 9.
SS Glematis, La Pallice, July 4.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, July 12.
SS Florizel, Halifax, July 17.
SS Comet, Beaumont, July 10.
SS Comus, New Orleans, July 15.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, July 17.
SS Huruni, Halifax, July 17.
SS Brilliant, Beaumont, July 10.
SS Oldambt, Rotterdam, June 24.
SS Arechondo, Balboa, July 3.
SS Ile de la Reunion, Gibraltar, July 6.
SS Boomberg, Kirkwall, July 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	July 12
Gregory	Barbados	July 11
Briardene	Manchester	July 6
Amazonia	Liverpool	July 7
Concho	Galveston	July 15
Comus	Jacksonville	July 15
El Norte	Galveston	July 15
Carrillo	Colon	July 13
Advance	Colon	July 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Commewijne	Cape Haitien	July 17
Mongolia	London	July 11
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 19

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 15
Sibiria	Bordeaux	July 9
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Bantu	Swansea	July 7
San Giorgio	Naples	July 10
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Wallace	Liverpool	July 7
Novgorod	Aberdeen	July 9
Esperanza	Nassau	July 20
Morro Castle	Havana	July 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 20

DUE MONDAY.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	July 15
*Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
†Maartensdyk	Kirkwall	July 10
Brazos	San Juan	July 19
Egyptian	Fowey	July 9
Strathlorne	Hartlepool	July 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 22
Tenadores	Bocas del Toro	July 11
Sixaola	Puerto Cortez	July 10

DUE TUESDAY.

Amsteldyk	Kirkwall	July 11
Cupiao	Fowey	July 8
Inveran	Havre	July 11
Saratoga	Havana	July 22
Sabine	Key West	July 21
Apache	Jacksonville	July 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 22
Medina	Galveston	July 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 13
Cardegna	Gibraltar	July 19
Colon	Cristobal	July 20
Manchioneal	Jamaica	July 21

DUE THURSDAY.

†United States	Kirkwall	July 16
Atlantian	Liverpool	July 13
Knut Hansen	Shields	July 11
Tongrier	Bordeaux	July 13
Dayanara	Algiers	July 8
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	July 15
Stephano	Halifax	July 25

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Guglielmo, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Santiago, Nassau	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Mimer, Maceoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Kotonia, Santiago		12.00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	6:30 A.M.	12 00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Talamanca, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Fiorizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12.00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London		12:00 M.
California, Liverpool		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Corozal, Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	11.00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Napoli, Naples		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Stephen R. Jones, Argentine	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	10:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Themistocles, Piraeus	12:00 M.	4:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 20.

SS Siberia, Bordeaux to New York, was 1,496 miles W. of Ferrol, Spain, at noon, 18th.

SS Charles E. Harwood, Tampico to New York, was 28 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 50 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 100 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 177 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 360 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 680 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 187 miles S. at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 246 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 7 miles S. W. of Martin's Industry at 7 P. M.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Falmouth, July 20.
SS Halifed, at Archangel, June 29.
SS Agios Georgios, at Barcelona, July 12.
SS Bassa Terre, at Bordeaux, July 14.
SS Bawean, at Padang, July 14.
SS Justin, at Para, July 14.
SS O. A. Knudsen, at Rotterdam, July 16.
SS Oipfeld, at Rotterdam, July 18.
SS Olaf Kyne, at Rotterdam, July 18.
SS Delojoa, at Nagasaki, July 19.
SS Philadelphian, at St. Nazaire, July 19.
SS Rumanian Prince, at Liverpool, July 19.
SS Medan, at Barbados, July 18.
SS Santa Marta, at Colon, July 20.
SS Almirante, at Colon, July 20.
SS E. F. Luckenbach, at Auckland, July 19.

Sailed.

SS Noordam, from Rotterdam, July 18.
SS Drammensfjord, from Christiania, July 14.
SS Gamma, from Amsterdam, July 15.
SS Buffalo, from Hull, July 19.
SS Trinidad, from St. Croix, July 19.
SS Celia, from Iquique, July 19.
SS Karimata, from Barbados, July 19.
SS T. F. Nygaard, from Ayer, July 16.
SS Kirkoswald, from Gandia, July 16.
SS Waaldyk, from Rotterdam, July 20.
SS Zaandyk, from Rotterdam, July 20.
SS Colon, from Colon, July 20.

Passed.

SS Principessa Laetitia, New York for ——, passed Gibraltar.

Broad, shaded decks and cool breezes make this daylight trip a most refreshing summer outing. Large, fast steamers daily, except Sunday, between

New York and Albany

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany Accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M.; for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Steamer Clermont will make additional trips Saturdays, July 22nd and 29th, leaving ft. Christopher St., 7:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 8:00 P. M. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

Hudson River Day Line

DESBROSSES ST. PIER. Tel. 4141 Spring. NEW YORK

The Coolest Way To Spend Sunday

Most Delightful Sail on the Hudson River to Newburgh or Poughkeepsie.

Round Trip $1.00

S.S. "Rensselaer" leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M.; returning on "Trojan," due at 8:30 P. M.

Also Through Service to Albany and Troy Every Night and Sunday Morning.

Hudson Navigation Company

Sunday Excursions To NEW HAVEN
Str. RICHARD PECK

Leave Pier 28, E. R. 9:30 A. M.
Foot of East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.
Return Lv. New Haven 4:30 P. M.
Due New York 9:00 P. M.

A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND.
VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.
FARE $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.

MUSIC—DINING ROOM—LUNCH COUNTER. FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
TICKETS LIMITED. ON SALE ONLY AT PIERS ON THE DAY OF EXCURSIONS.
The New England Steamship Co.

Delightful Sunday Outings
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport

Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St., North River, 10:30 A. M.
Return, Lv. Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due New York, Pier 14, N. R., 8:00 P. M.

A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.
Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursions
The New England Steamship Co.

SUNDAY SAIL
Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip

A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.
Newburgh, Beacon and Poughkeepsie
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St., 9:30 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and luncheon.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LAKE
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service
Str. "Highlander" Leaves Battery Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Str. "Rosedale" Lv. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday Afternoon Trip
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St. 2:00 P. M.
About 2 HOURS at BEAR MOUNTAIN
Round Trip, Weekdays, 80c. Children, 25c.
Sundays and Holidays, $1. Children, 50c.
MUSIC, DANCING. McAllister Steamboat Co.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:00 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later.
$1.00 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms.
Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH

Special Hot Weather **Evening Trips** Music Dancing Refreshments
SPEEDY OCEAN **S.S. "CAPE COD"**

Up the Hudson Sun. & Fri. Evenings. Leaving W. 129th St. 8 P. M. Returning, lvs. W. 129th St. 8:30 P. M.
Down THE LOWER Bay Thurs. & Sat. Evenings. Leaving W. 129th St. 8. Battery 8:30 P. M.
Weather Permitting, FARE 50c.
Fishing Banks Trips Daily except Mondays.
Leaving Battery 7:45 A. M. NO LIQUORS.

Daylight Trips
Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN
on Mondays Only

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, N. R., ft. E. 23d St., 10:30 A.M.
For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request.
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-By-Water.

BOSTON Metropolitan Line; Route via Cape Cod Canal. Superb Steam

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Park Avenue and Broadway Corners Change Hands—Two Tall Buildings Planned Near Times Square Costing $1,300,000—$600,000 Loan on Luttgen Corner—Business Leases.

Several good deals and several important building operations for which plans were filed furnished plenty of interest to the realty market yesterday.

On Park Avenue a deal was reported as about closed by Arthur Curtiss James for the four old dwellings at 690 and 692 Park Avenue and 54 and 58 East Sixty-ninth Street, being the southwest corner of those thoroughfares. The plot is directly opposite the new home nearing completion of Mr. James on the northwest corner, covering half of the Park Avenue block front. The houses were accumulated within the last few months by Mr. James to prevent an undesirable improvement. The buyer, whose identity has not been divulged, is contemplating the erection of a high-class residence in keeping with the character of the new houses lately completed there. The plot fronts 86.5 feet on Park Avenue and 63 on Sixty-ninth Street.

The two adjoining houses at 50 and 52, also purchased by Mr. James some time ago, were sold by him to O. L. Dommerich, who is preparing to erect a home for his occupancy, and the two houses at 686 and 688 Park Avenue, adjoining the plot just sold, are being torn down for William Sloane's new home.

Pettit Resells Broadway Corner.

Franklin Pettit, who purchased early in the week the southwest and northwest corners of Broadway and Eighty-first Street from the estate of Maria de Witt Jesup, has resold the southwest corner, 95.6 by 104.3, covered by a three-story taxpayer building, to the Milla Bebee Corporation. Lewis B. Preston was the broker. Long Island property was given in part payment. No immediate improvement is contemplated. A loan of $200,000 on this property at 4½ per cent. has been obtained for the new owners by Mr. Preston. In the former deal the southwest corner had been held at $350,000 by the Jesup estate.

$1,300,0000 for Two Buildings Near Times Square.

Plans for two large buildings near the Times Square section were filed yesterday, representing an estimated cost of $1,300,000. The larger was for a twenty-one-story office building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, 103 by 197, owned by the Robert Hoe estate. E. & M. Flagg are the architects, and the cost is placed at $1,000,000. Plans for a sixteen-story structure were filed for the site over a year ago.

The second building is to be a twelve-story structure on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street, 98.9 on the avenue by 125 on the street, owned by Louisa M. Gerry. It will adjoin the Union Dime Savings Bank on the Fortieth Street corner. The architects, Maynicke & Franke, place the cost at $300,000. The property was leased on a long term a short time ago by the Library Square Realty Company, which is erecting the building. It will replace seven buildings of the old-time Sixth Avenue type.

$600,000 Loan on Luttgen Corner.

The transfer was recorded yesterday by Walter Luttgen of his residential plot at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street, 75.6 by 100, to the 690 West End Avenue Construction Company. At the same time a mortgage was recorded of $600,000 made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the new apartment to be erected there.

Buys Garage Site.

As a site for a two-story garage, Max Greenburg has purchased from the New York Title and Mortgage Company 228 and 230 East Eighty-fifth Street, a plot 50 by 100.

Tenement Sold.

William H Archibald and the John P. Peel Company sold for Mary Reed, who is one of the heirs of the Geoghegan estate, the two five-story front and rear tenements, 437 and 439 West Twenty-fifth Street, on a plot 50 by 98.9. This property has been owned by the family of the seller for nearly fifty years. The purchaser will hold for investment.

Recent Buyers.

Annie Schuster is the buyer of 49 Franklin Street, sold by Morris Weinstein.

Charles G. Taylor is the buyer of the dwelling 56 East Seventy-third Street, sold by the Frankenburg estate.

Jennie Marino is the buyer of 352 Madison Street.

Church Buys Building for Nursery.

The Church of Our Lady of Mercy of Fordham purchased at auction yesterday 4,691 Park Avenue, a four-story building on a plot 40.4 by 100, for $18,600. The building was formerly occupied by a sanitarium and will be used by the church as a nursery.

Bronx Sales.

Richard Dickson sold for Thomas C. Stephens 1,056 Grant Avenue, a three-family brick semi-detached building, on a lot 25 by 100; also for the same owner 2,253 Hughes Avenue, a three-family brick detached dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100.

A. E. Briggs has sold for Hopkins G. Barrett Company 2,463 Grand Avenue, a ten-room private dwelling, on a plot 75 by 106, in the Hopewell Building Company for improvement.

The Arklin Realty Company sold to Frederick Brown, operator, 931 to 941 East 181st Street, two five-story thirty-family flats, on a plot 62.6 by 119, held at $85,000.

As a site for a row of apartment houses the Aldus Construction Company bought nine lots on University Avenue, extending to Ogden Avenue, 250 feet south of the junction of those streets, and nine lots on 171st Street, south side, between Merriam and Ogden Avenues. The lots were taken in exchange for the northeast corner of Vermilyea Avenue and 207th Street.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold to F. Levy the one-family private dwelling, on plot 25 by 100, 2,139 Sixty-seventh Street, in Mapleton Park, near the Twenty-second Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway. The buyer paid $6,000 for the property.

Martin A. Ansbro has sold a six-family apartment house at 571 Fifty-eighth Street for Mrs. Catherine Larsen to an investor.

Long Island.

John A. Wilbur, President of the Pine-Aire Realty Company, has purchased 800 lots at Pine-Aire, and 100 acres adjoining the railway station at Pine-Aire, near Bay Shore, from the T. B. Ackeson Company. It will be extensively developed, chiefly with bungalow dwellings.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 40 by 100 feet, on the Boulevard, to V. & F. Confalon; also a plot, 40 by 100 feet, on Union Avenue, to Alexander Hanan.

New Jersey.

Lester H. Goodkind has sold for the Rahway Park Realty Company a corner on Woodbridge Avenue and Edgartan Boulevard at Rahway. The buyer contemplates building a residence and a store.

Meister Builders, Inc. have purchased from the Middlesex Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New Brunswick 625 lots at Highland Park, New Brunswick, facing the trolley line between New Brunswick and Metuchen, for immediate improvement.

E. M. Hathaway has purchased a residence at Haworth overlooking the fifth tee of the Haworth golf course. The consideration was about $10,000. Woolsey Hill was the broker in the sale.

Staten Island Buyer.

Anna J. Tiffany has purchased through Cornelius G. Kolff a bungalow on a lot 40 by 90 on Ocean View Place, Hill Crest Park, Giffords.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold to John T. Kelly of Scarsdale a plot consisting of several acres, together with the home known as Sunnyridge, on Murray Hill Road.

The Estates of Tappan Zee sold to David E. Goe of New York City a plot on Kelburne Avenue, Philipse Manor, N. Y., adjoining the Philipse Manor Clubhouse.

Another Fifty-seventh Street Dwelling for Business.

Charles Klein of 13 Rue Royale, Paris, a French dressmaker, has leased 36 West Fifty-seventh Street and will occupy it after extensive alterations about Oct. 1.

The property is owned by Elizabeth L. Goodnow and Isabella L. Bigelow. Pease & Elliman negotiated the lease.

Mechanics Society Leases West Broadway Building.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. have leased for the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen the five-story building at 418-420 West Broadway to the Crown Cordial and Extract Company of 18 Desbrosses Street. The lease is for a period of years at an aggregate rental of about $100,000. The building was recently altered and equipped with the best fire preventive appliances

Commercial Leases.

Rice & Hill have leased for F. & G. Pflomm, as agents, the four-story building at 1,741 Broadway, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, to Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc. The tenants will make extensive alterations to connect the building with the premises adjoining, where they occupy a floor each, 20x90, extending from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-sixth Street.

J. P. Butterly has leased for L. K. Price the six-story Prince iron warehouse at 533 to 537 West Thirty-third Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, to John Carleton, proprietor of the Pennsylvania Terminal Storage Warehouses at 519 to 523 West Thirty-eighth Street, but which were recently damaged by fire. The lease is for a long term at a net rental basis.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the store at 24 East Forty-ninth Street for the Advocate Realty Company to F. Nevelin Price, dealer in porcelains and antiques.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schulte Cigar Stores Company to the Wolff's Shirt Shops, Inc., the store at 261 Broadway in the Smith Gray building, northwest corner of Broadway and Warren Street.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased the corner store at 1,734 Amsterdam Avenue for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $30,000; also the corner store at 1,740 Amsterdam Avenue at an aggregate rental of $25,000.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Thomas Simpson the store at 1,976 Broadway to the Whittemore-Sim Company.

M. Rosenthal Company has leased for M. Bent the building at 216-218 Sixth Avenue for a term of years to the Paris Millinery Establishment at an aggregated rental of about $100,000.

Aeroplane Company Leases Building.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased to the L. W. F. Engineering Company, manufacturers of aeroplanes, the building on Eighth Street, Third to Fourth Avenues, College Point, L. I. Cross & Brown Company leased to the company space in the Russell Building in Long Island City last January, but larger quarters are now needed.

Realty Notes.

Plans were filed yesterday for adding five additional stories to the fourteen-story Fifth Avenue Building, west side of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, thereby making it a nineteen-story structure, at a cost of $725,000. The Fifth Avenue Building Company is the owner. Maynicke and Franke are the architects.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $36,500 to the Hyman Berman Building Company on the building 2,307 Morris Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

146th St, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11, vacant; W. N. Bavier, as trustee, against I. A. McBride et al; Young, S. & R., attorneys; due, $31,628.89; taxes, &c., $204; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale; adjourned to July 27.

By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 308 East, s s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11, five-story tenement; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Solara Holding Co., et al; Sanford, R. & K., attorneys; due, $16,744.41; taxes, &c., $750; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

135th St, East, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 100x100, vacant; trustees' sale; estate of Cornelius C. Cuyler; to J. C. Connell for $2,550.

Troy Av, n s, between Myrtle and Sycamore Sts, 100x100; trustees' sale; estate of C. C. Cuyler; to M. S. Borland for $1,400.

By Samuel Marx.

St. Mark's Place, 30, s s, 172 ft w of 2d Av, 20x120, six-story tenement; Frank Gens & Co. against Ella Frankel et al.; M. A. Rabinowitz, attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $47,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Jackson Av, 906, e s, 174.8 ft s of 163d St, 28x87.6, five-story flat; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. against Norcorth Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $28,516.17; taxes, &c., $2,219.12; to Charles D. Reie for $29,300.

By James J. Donovan.

147th St, 429 East, n s, 438 ft w of Brook Av, 42.3x99.9, five-story flat; East River Savings Institution against Rosalie Singer et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; due, $30,006.98; taxes, &c., $788.95; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Tinton Av, 916, e s, 154.4 ft s of 163d St, 20.7x135, two-story frame house; adjourned to Sept. 25.

180th St, 746 and 748 East, s s, 100.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 49x180x irregular, two-story frame house and vacant; withdrawn.

By J. H. Mayers.

Hull St, 3,407, n s, 150 ft e of Mosholu Parkway North, 27x110, four-story flat; Rhinelander R. E. Co. against Samuel Greiner et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $19,003.50; taxes, &c., $696.97; to Charles D. Reie for $18,000.

By George Price.

Park Av, 4,691, w s, 180.6 ft n of 187th St, 40.4x100; four-story flat; M. A. Moller against M. C. Schnackenberg et al.; Miller & B., attorneys; due, $17,923.36; taxes, &c., $538.88; to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy of Fordham for $18,600.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Mosholu Parkway South, w s, 132.1 ft n of 203d St, 31.6x1.4x irregular; two-and-a-half story frame dwelling; E. R. Moon and another against Elisa Levy et al.; Robert Godson, attorney; due, $7,531.91; taxes, &c., $782.50; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 22 West, s s, 218 ft w of 5th Av, 18x114.8x irregular, three-story dwelling; German Savings Bank against S. G. F. Weber; Amend & A., attorneys; due, $12,712.80; taxes, &c., $248.87.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Barnes Av, n e corner of 24th St, 114x52.6; S. G. Litwin against M. M. Oakes et al.; J. N. Helfat, attorney; due, $1,385.28; taxes, &c., $500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, s e corner of 37th St, for a twenty-one-story store and office building, 105x197; Robert Hoe Estate, 15 William St, owner; E. and M. Flagg, 119 Broad St, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

6th Av, s w corner of 41st St, for a twelve-story office building, 98.9x125; L. M. Gerry, owner; New York Library Square Realty Co., Inc., lessee; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square North, architects; cost, $500,000.

60th St, 47 and 49 East, for a four-story club, 31x100; Groller Club of New York, 29 East 32d St, owner; B. G. Goodhue, 2 West 47th St., architect; cost, $50,000.

105th St, 37 West, for a three-story laboratory, 28.8x62.4; General Memorial Hospital, 2 West 103th St, owner; Palmer and Hornbostel, 63 William St, architects; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 2,609 to 2,619, to two seven-story stores and lofts; L. M. Kramer, premises, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $6,000.

Broadway, w s, 23d to 24th St, to a four-teen-story store and office building; Fifth Av. Building Co., premises, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square North, architects; cost, $725,000.

58th St, 41 to 43 West, to three five-story dwellings; B. F. Schurman, 48 Central Park South, owner; Windsor & von Thaden, 37 Wall St., architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BAYARD ST, 33, s s, 94.8 ft e of Bowery, 20x49.9; Frieda, wife of Louis Robinson, et al., to Louis Robinson, 105 Henry St, all title, quitclaim, July 14; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av.....$1

LE ROY ST, St. Luke's Place, n s, 123.9 ft e of Hudson St, 21.8x100; Patrick J. Roon to Ellen L. Walker, 6 St. Luke's Place, mtg $8,500; June 30; attorney, James J. Walker, 51 Chambers St.....$1

MANHATTAN AV, 129, w s, 67.7 ft n of 105th St, 16.7x75; William Lustgarten & Co. to Louis and Aniello A. De Genaro, 926 Amsterdam Av, mtg $4,000, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PORT AV, n s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 75x150; Ada W. Rasines, Norfolk, Va., to Bella J. Sutton, 2 West 59th St, July 13; attorney, Samuel Hoff, 30 East 42d St....$1

RIDGE ST, 30, e s, 99.9 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Frances Cosential to Rose Greenspan, on the premises, July 12; address Benjamin Greenspan, 239 Madison St..$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 48.10 ft s of 104th St, 21x100, with right of way over 3 ft alley, east, to 104th St; Tanner Realty Corp'n to 230 West 70th Street, Inc., all liens, July 18; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 93d St, 75.5x100; Walther Lustgen, Redding, Conn., to 690 West End Avenue Construction Co., 34 Pine St, June 27; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$1

2D AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x101.8; 3d Av, w s, 92.1 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x102.7x 16.8x92.1; Amelia M. Aiken, ex'trx of Christian Jackle, to Ottillie F. Fallon, daughter of Christian Jackle, 1,132 Clay Av, all liens, July 17; address, 1,132 Clay Av, Bronx, mtg $10,000.....$1

3D AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x101.8; 3d Av, w s, 92.1 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x102.7; Amelia M. Aiken, executrix, to Amelia M. Aiken, 512 West 108th St, one-third part, mtg $10,000, July 17.....$1

5TH AV, n e corner of 17th St, 29.6x100; Edward H. Delafield, Noroton, Conn., to Elizabeth R. Delafield, 55 East 56th St; Cornelia V. R. Delafield, 30 East 68th St, and Julia P. Crosby, 105 East 75th St, ¼ part, &c., &c., May 24; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth R. Delafield, extrx of Francis Delafield, to Julia F. Crosby, Cornelia Van R. and Edward H. Delafield and Elizabeth R. Delafield, June 2; attorneys, same.....$1

6TH AV, e s, 89.5 ft n of 51st St, 22x77.11; Sophie Eckerson to John C. R. Eckerson, 168 West 88th St, May 21, 1914, all liens; attorneys, Thomas & Eckerson, 299 Madison Av.....$1

11TH ST, 108 and 110, s w corner of 6th Av, runs w 56.10x s w 140.6x s e 50.6x n e 166.7 to s s of 6th Av x120.6 to beginning, foreclosure July 11; William C. Arnold, referee, to Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, 9 De Kalb Av, Brooklyn, July 18; attorneys, Cullen & Dykman, 177 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$100,000

12TH ST, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 23x 165.3; Philip J. Hoellerer, Jeffersonville, N. Y., to Minnie Helfstein, 2,366 Crotona Av; all liens, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

58TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 20x75.5; Sophie Eckerson to John C. R. Eckerson, 168 West 88th St, May 21, 1914; attorneys, Thomas & Eckerson, 299 Madison Av....$1

76TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; John E. Dietz and another, executors, &c., to Sidney H. Sonn, 314 West 87th St, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

79TH ST, 152 East, s s, 34 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x68; Jatison Construction Co. to Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St, mtg $15,000, all liens, July 11.....$100

85TH ST, n s, 311 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Florence Mayer to Leonard Schafer, 923 West End Av, mtg $20,000, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

87TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 75x 150; Ada W. Rasines, Norfolk, Va., to Bella J. Sutton, 2 West 59th St, July 13; attorney, Samuel Hoff, 30 East 42d St....$1

RIDGE ST, 30, e s, 99.9 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Frances Cosential to Rose Greenspan, on the premises, July 12; address Benjamin Greenspan, 239 Madison St..$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 48.10 ft s of 104th St, 21x100, with right of way over 3 ft alley, east, to 104th St; Tanner Realty Corp'n to 230 West 70th Street, Inc., all liens, July 18; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 93d St, 75.5x 100; Walther Lustgen, Redding, Conn., to 690 West End Avenue Construction Co., 34 Pine St, June 27; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$1

2D AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x101.8; 3d Av, w s, 92.1 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x102.7x 16.8x92.1; Amelia M. Aiken, ex'trx of Christian Jackle, to Ottillie F. Fallon, daughter of Christian Jackle, 1,132 Clay Av, all liens, July 17; address, 1,132 Clay Av, Bronx, mtg $10,000.....$1

3D AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x101.8; 3d Av, w s, 92.1 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x102.7; Amelia M. Aiken, executrix, to Amelia M. Aiken, 512 West 108th St, one-third part, mtg $10,000, July 17.....$1

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11TH ST, 108 and 110, s w corner of 6th Av, runs w 56.10x s w 140.6x s e 50.6x n e 166.7 to s s of 6th Av x120.6 to beginning, foreclosure July 11; William C. Arnold, referee, to Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, 9 De Kalb Av, Brooklyn, July 18; attorneys, Cullen & Dykman, 177 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$100,000

12TH ST, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 23x 165.3; Philip J. Hoellerer, Jeffersonville, N. Y., to Minnie Helfstein, 2,366 Crotona Av; all liens, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

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76TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; John E. Dietz and another, executors, &c., to Sidney H. Sonn, 314 West 87th St, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

79TH ST, 152 East, s s, 34 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x68; Jatison Construction Co. to Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St, mtg $15,000, all liens, July 11.....$100

85TH ST, n s, 311 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Florence Mayer to Leonard Schafer, 923 West End Av, mtg $20,000, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

87TH ST, n s, 235.6 ft w of Park Av, 51.1x 100.8; Henry Selig et al. to Edward F. McLaughlin, 60 East 83d St, ½ part, mtg $48,000, all title, July 19; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$8,000

127TH ST, 104 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Jewel Lewis, 1,289 Union Av, mtg $17,500, b. and s., July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

127TH ST, 136 West, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Martonbert Realty Corp'n to Stonewall Realty Co., 35 West 39th St, mtg $21,000, all liens, July 19; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Bway.$100

112TH ST, 324 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Jewel Lewis to Abraham Kellsky, 256 Broadway, mtg $17,500, July 19.....$100

115TH ST, 419-421 East, n s, 180 ft e of 1st Av, 35x100.11; Enrico Viggiani to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

118TH ST, 102 West, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x100.11, forclosure June 29; Alfred H. Townley, referee, to Anna M. Werfelman, 277 East 198th St, July 19; attorneys, Goldstein & G., 366 Broadway.....$7,000

142D ST, 523 West, n s, 384.6 ft e of Broadway, 40.6x99.11; Church of Our Lady of Lourdes to Felician Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, 523 West 142d St, July 19; attorney, William C. Daly, 217 Broadway, $40,000

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, s s, 103 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 42x105; Sadie Klein to Esther Rosen, 950 Aldus St, July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

GARFIELD ST, w s, 100 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Anna C. Crafer to Jos. J. S. Arnold et al, 1,747 Garfield St, mtg $3,000 July 18; attorneys, Wm. Petera & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av.....$1

GILBERT PLACE, 1,219, n s, 25x100; Carrie Lazar to Hyman Silberman, 1,506 Southern Boulevard, mtg $7,750, July 18; attorney, M. H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, n w corner 174th St, runs n 0.10x s 0.10x w 5-10 ft; Arthur W. Sheafer and another, executors, to Merle I. St. John, 1 Gramercy Park, July 27; attorney, Merle I. St. John, 27 Cedar St.....$25

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 309.10 ft n s of 174th St, 90x119.1; Stonewall Realty Co. to Martonbert Realty Corp'n, 149 Broadway, mtg $5,000, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

IRVINE ST, 882, e s, 25x100; Morris Lazar to Hyman Silberman, 1,506 Southern Boulevard, mtg $7,500, July 13; attorney, Moses H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St.....$100

KING'S TERRACE, e s, 275 ft s from line of lands conveyed by Estate of N. P. Bailey by deed recorded in Liber 1, C. P. veyances, page 94, runs s 118.7x e 101x n 138 x w 100; Wm. S. Schutz et al to Sarah Kaplan, 425 Chester St, Brooklyn, mtg $7,000, June 12; attorneys, Stern & R., 149 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 30 to 33, Map Wilton, &c., Frank W. Fuller to Lottie N. Fuller, 902 East 141st St., mtg $1,600, Aug. 9, 1915; attorney, Lottie N. Fuller, 902 East 141st St.....$1

LOT 19, amended map of Adee Park; Simira Mascia to Abondanza Mascia, 3,211 Cruger Av, mtg $5,000, July 20; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$1

LOT 1, map of Woolf vs. Woolf; Geo. E. Weller, referee, to Kate Thiemann, 1,456 Cromwell Av, July 7; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway $855

LOT 9, map of sub-division, Lots 67 and 142, map of Bronxwood Park; and 48 to 54 and 66 to 68, map of Adee Park; Simira Mascia to Abondanza Mascia, 3,211 Cruger Av, July 20; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$1

LOTS 23 and 24, map of Haight Estate; Geo. Adams to Carrie Adams, 1,942 Taylor Av, July 19; attorney, J. H. Behrmann, 3,870 White Plains Av.....$100

NEWBOLD AV, 2,345 and 2,347, w s, 50x106; Annie Regan to Jeannette W. Fiero, 224 Tinton Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $3,000, July 12; attorneys, Fiero, C. & F., 2 Rector St.....$1

RIVER DRIVE, w s, 159.2 s from n s land now or formerly of along the Hudson Co., runs s 118.7x s w 91.8x n w 25x n w 27.10x n e 27.10x40.6x n e 25.2x n e 127.5; J. William Hibbard to Lee De Forest, at River Drive and 232d St, mtg $8,335, March 29; attorney, R. M. Fulton, 500 5th Av.....$1

SEDGWICK AV, 2,615, s s, 33.5x132.7; Bronxmont Realty Co. to Marie L. Diehl, 1,019 East 180th St, mtg $10,000, July 8; attorneys, Wm. Petera & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av.....$100

TIMPSON PL, s e corner of 149th St, 106.8x25x104x26.9; Thomas J. Adams to Elizabeth Rankin, 119 West 77th St, July 18; attorney, W. R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$100

TINTON AV, n w corner of 149th St, 100x94; Thomas J. Adams to Elizabeth Rankin, 119 West 77th St, July 18; attorney, W. R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$100

TRINITY AV, 264, e s, 50x98.6; Bertha Kaufman to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, July 19; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jonas Weil et al. to Bertha Kaufman, 1,496 Lexington Av, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

TRINITY AV, s e corner of 149th St, 50x 84; Thos. J. Adams to Eliz. Rankin, 119 West 77th St, July 18; attorney, Wm. R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$100

3D AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x125; Moses Hoden to Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc., 2,650 Briggs Av, mtg $12,000, May 22; attorney, H. Fishschick, 302 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc., to Crompton Bldg. Corporation, 46 New Chambers St., July 11; attorney, same.....$1

183D ST, e s, 500 ft e of Cypress Av, 210 ft to 132d St, x150x110x50x100x100; Knickerbocker Marble Co., Inc., to Anderson H. Tyson, 25 Lincoln St, Glen Ridge, N. J., Feb. 2; attorney, A. H. Tyson, 43 Cedar St.....$1

135TH ST, 526 East, s s, 25x100; Hy. Hilke to Philip Durrenberger, 1,363 3d Av, mtg. $10,000; July 19; attorney, M. J. Katz, 320 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

DOWNING ST, 15, &1; John L. Kirk to Charles Nuccirone, 105 Thompson St, 9-12 years and 12 days from July 20, 1916; attorney, D. Rosengarten, 19 Cedar St...$1,200

RIVINGTON ST, 155, first loft; Eugene L. Richards, trustee in bankruptcy of Adolf Mendel, to Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local 100, International Union of America, on premises, 1 year from April 30, 1917, 1 year rent.....$600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CHAMBERS ST, n e corner of West Broadway, —x—; Manhattan Sand Co., Inc., against Huggins Estate, Inc., owner; Joseph Weintraub, lessee and contractor, renewal.....$74

MADISON AV, 780; Charles B. Gosse against W. Holden Weeks, owner and contractor included.....$381

19TH ST, 205 to 209 West; Adin G. Pierce Co. against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner, renewal.....$1,862

34TH ST, 124 West; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against David and Isabella Wats, owners; Isaac Metz, contractor.....$209

34TH ST, 124 West; Louis Flachner against Isabella A. Watts, owner; Isaac Metz, contractor $220

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7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Atlantic storm is central tonight some distance off the Virginia Coast and still moving north. Strong winds have occurred along the middle coast and gales to the eastward. Pressure conditions are generally unsettled east of the Mississippi, with showers over nearly all sections, while to the westward, except in the extreme Southwest, the weather was fair, but with generally falling pressure.

Temperatures remain high for the season over the interior, northern, and central portions of the country, while in the South and Southwest they are more moderate.

There will be scattered thunder showers Friday and Saturday in the East Gulf States, Georgia, and Florida; also in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region Friday, and showers in the Middle Atlantic States and New England Friday, followed by generally fair weather Saturday, except in Northern New England.

Temperature changes will not be decided.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Boston.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong northeast, probably gales, rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, shifting gales, becoming northwest, rain Friday, fair Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly southwest, except variable off the Florida Coast; generally fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Friday, showers southeast portion. Saturday generally fair.

Southern New England—Rain Friday. Saturday generally fair.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Friday; showers near the coast. Saturday generally fair.

Western New York—Local thunder showers and slightly cooler Friday. Saturday probably fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness Friday, rain near the coast. Saturday partly cloudy, rain in Maine.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	72	70	4 P. M.	76	79
6 A. M.	70	69	6 P. M.	74	75
9 A. M.	69	74	9 P. M.	72	71
12 M.	72	80	11 P. M.	70	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 6 A. M.; 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.75 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:45—319 E. 91 St.; William Wolff.....Slight
2:10—221 E. 135 St.; Milk Bottelers Federation.....Slight
6:05—28 Lafayette St.; Edison Elec. Co..
Slight
8:50—17 Hamilton Pl., (auto:) Edward Calders.....Slight
11:40—100 W. 52 St.; H. B. Meade.....Slight
11:50—Turnbull & Zerega Avs., (coal bin:)
S. E. Smith.....Slight

P. M.

3:20—145 E. 83 St.; not given.....Slight
8:23—235 W. 10 St., (vacant lot).....None
8:40—453 Greenwich St.; John Green..Slight
8:50—906 Bleecker St.; Ruth Rice.....Slight
9:50—487 E. 151 St.; Dineno Drata...Slight
10:10—390 Park Av.; C. N. East....Not given
11:15—237 Centre St.; Manhattan Perforator Co. ..DRAWING..Not given

The record yesterday showed a fire as having occurred in the premises of Ida A. & A. Leather Company, 100 Wooster Street, Tuesday evening. The Fire Marshal finds that it was on a floor occupied by another firm.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignments: Inspector J. F. Dwyer, 2 I. D., to T. School, 12 noon, July 23, to 8 A. M., Aug. 8; Surgeons F. Schoenenberger, 8 S. D., to assume charge of the 7 S. D., in addition to his own, 3 days, noon July 28, to 8 A. M., Aug. 8; Surgeon T. School, 12 noon, July 23, to 8 A. M., Aug. 8.

To Training School, from commands indicated, from 12 noon, July 23, to 8 A. M., Aug. 8.

Capts. M. A. Hannon, 6; F. A. Creamer, 161; W. H. Scoble, 16.

Lieuts. D. Grady, 12; J. McDonald, 16; M. T. Ray, 37; E. J. Dobson, 17th Dist.; W. J. McGrath, Tr. School; J. J. McKenzie, Bur. Mkts.; J. McKay, 22; J. Stevens, 22; R. C. Connor, 7th Dist.; H. McQueeney, Tr. School; J. W. Donnelly, Tr. School.

Sergts. E. C. Downs, 2; B. Starkey, 7; A. M. Knittel, 13; M. J. Sherry, 18; J. Seaton, 22; J. Casey, 37; D. Hooks, 69; C. J. Liebers, 99; C. F. Gallagher, 159; P. F. Hanlon, 276; J. P. J. Hall, 13th Dist.; M. F. Walsh, 2; T. J. Hughes, 14; C. Mass, 16; L. Hyams, 16; E. McDonough, 32; J. Reynolds, 69; J. McGrath, 99; E. Du Bois, 158; G. A. Heinlich, 163; D. Mangan, 5th Dist.

Patrol, E. J. Brennan, 1; T. F. Magner, 1; W. O'Donnell, 1; J. T. Thiess, 1; A. Stanley, 1; J. Ross, 2; R. A. Menten, 2; C. B. Herring, 2; F. Prigge, 2; L. Moore, 2; E. Sullivan, 2; G. W. Price, 4; J. M. Dondero, 4; A. J. Kruers, 4; T. Schreiber, 4; T. O'Neill, 5; J. W. Wayle, 5; C. W. Herold, 5; J. P. Stafford, 5; J. Conway, 6; H. Kaufman, 6; W. Kennedy, 6; H. O'Neill, 8; H. Welsenreider, 6; E. Willow, 6; J. H. Miller, 6; Leo Stern, 7; W. E. Reily, 7; P. P. Murphy, 7; A. J. Kerner, 7; E. Holzmacher, 7; C. H. Menken, 7; W. Carroll, 10; J. P. Donnelly, 10; J. H. Ryan, 10; J. Grimes, 13; G. Lenz, 13; J. Heinz, 13; F. Hahn, 13; W. Strong, 14; D. Fitzgerald, 14; E. E. Cleveland, 14; H. Griffin, 14; J. F. Golden, 14; J. H. Palemer, 14; E. J. McMahon, 14; W. M. Potter, 14; F. J. Meade, 14; E. P. Eich, 15; G. I. Goldberg, 15; R. J. Hoerr, 16; A. D. Hall, 16; E. S. Kasmire, 16; H. Schnier, 16; J. A. Hughes, 16; T. P. Boland, 16; C. J. Jablouski, 16; W. E. Rose, 16; J. J. Lannin, 17; J. J. Kircher, 17; G. J. Meindel, Jr., 17; S. J. Jiroudeck, 17; G. Terrelio, 18; J. Duffy, 18; R. Bellinghausen, 18; D. Dinneen, 18; J. J. Finnegan, 18; P. Finnegan, 18; J. Gerhardt, 21; E. A. Crossley, 21; L. Schonfeld, 21; C. D. Conway, 21; J. L. Campbell, 21; H. D. Baack, 21; P. Turbridy, 21; F. Donnelly, 22; J. J. Hamilton, 22; C. Miller, 22; H. M. Russell, 22; H. Freiloehr, 22; F. Marek, 22; P. Gorman, 23; R. A. Laurie, 23; W. J. Henry, 23; J. P. O'Connor, 25; C. Masterson, 26; F. A. Sess, 25; F. Strickland, 26; E. Muller, 26; S. Dunphy, 26; E. Campbell, 28; M. Curry, 29; W. R. Rector, 29; T. A. Hamilton, 29; J. Salmon, 29; P. Dolan, 29; J. Geary, 29; C. P. Clancy, 29; S. Bosson, 29; O. T. Wanzer, 29; F. May, 31; J. Meade, 31; J. Muirane, 31; G. Pape, 31; B. Tierney, 31; B. Sears, 32; H. Grossberger, 33; P. O'Donnell, 33; R. E. Wassung, 36; J. R. Truman, 36; J. F. Uriaek, 36; M. Murphy, 37; J. M. Corey, 37; J. Conway, 37; G. Shafer, 37; W. R. Smith, 43; H. Henne, 21; M. Moore, 29; P. J. Reilly, 38; J. T. Dolan, 38; H. A. Berry, 38; T. J. Reddington, 39.

J. McKeterick, 39; J. Hoffman, 39; J. Faherty, 39; J. McDady, 39; E. Boban, 39; W. J. McCafferty, 40; J. P. Roche, 40; C. V. A. Bauer, 42; D. J. O'Neill, 42; D. A. Shea, 42; W. J. Longuot, 42; G. W. Van Etten, 42; J. Glasser, 43; J. J. Huebschmann, 43; J. Isaacs, 43; W. D. Lander, 43; W. J. Smith, 43; A. J. Wood, 43; F. D. Sceffer, 43; J. F. Maloney, 61; J. P. Woods, 61; T. J. Lenihan, 61; J. J. Murphy, 61; W. Stephens, 62; D. Donovan, 63; R. Cooke, 63; H. Blohm, 63; A. Podolak, 63; J. J. Walsh, 65; G. A. Bergren, 65; S. O'Brien, 65; J. Haggerty, 65; P. Hurley, 65; J. Johnson, 68; F. J. Reilly, 69; J. B. Fischer, 69; E. Feihlammer, 69; J. H. Bailey, 69; J. O'Brien, 69; A. J. Hoerner, 80; C. W. Carbery, 74; R. Esselborn, 89; W. J. Falkenbury, 89; L. Hauptman, 143; G. L. Rensselaer, 81; J. Manion, 143; T. Kerrigan, 145; P. Murane, 143; P. McGowan, 145; A. Nelson, 145; T. Gannon, 144; E. F. Ryan, 144; T. Dancher, 144; F. Worst, 144; A. Warnock, 145; M. J. Hansberry, 145; A. G. Froelich, 145; M. Downey, 145; J. H. Heavney, 145; H. Anderson, 146; J. F. Bryno, 146; T. F. Wilkenson, 146; J. J. St. John, 146; P. Tobin, 146; C. Hanneman, 146; C. Grigland, 147; J. J. Klenzief, 148; W. Leatherman, 148; L. B. Sutton, 148; M. Loughran, 148; E. Shaughnessy, 149; T. Hickson, 149; T. Conner, 149; C. Wardell, 149; D. Kennedy, 149; O. Haase, 150; C. Mohn, 151; W. Nagle, 151; J. F. Nicol, 152; M. Mallof, 153; F. P. McKay, 153; F. P. Gleason, 154; A. Gerlingen 155; J. McGuire, 155; P. Manry, 156; W. Schwebel, 155; L. P. O'Brien, 156; C. F. Shalley, 156; C. S. Nussbaum, 157; G. F. Muehleck, 157; S. Pierson, 158; R. Kohler, 158; L. M. Moskowitz, 158; J. F. Kiernan, 159; R. J. Dougherty, 160; M. J. Rouse, 160; G. Klein, 161; C. T. Masterson, 161; F. C. Meyers, 163; P. Flynn, 164; H. Hauck, 164; J. C. Gardiner, 164; J. Kinney, 164; A. Moyer, 165; J. Parmet, 165; S. Shapiro, 165; W. J. Ward, 165; T. J. O'Brien, 166; W. C. J. Welch, 167; J. Kearney, 167; J. McCormack, 167; H. McGrade, 169; M. Wolf, 168; J. McCarthy, 168; E. Donahue, 168; C. A. Culley, 169.

W. Sanders, 169; J. J. Fitzgerald, 169; F. A. Hanneman, 169; W. T. Major, 169; J. Leary, 169; W. H. Conway, 170; A. C. Cordes, 170; J. L. Lawler, 170; J. R. Curran, 170; W. P. Biggin, 171; T. A. Reilly, 170; C. Landman, 171; J. V. O'Brien, 171; L. Churio, 172; H. Sharp, 171; W. Carman, 172; H. C. Ryan, 172; F. Stilwell, 172; W. Clair, 172; J. J. Dunn, 172; M. McGarry, 173; D. Kinane, 173; D. Sheehan, 172; J. V. MacKelvey, 173; T. V. Hall, 173; W. R. Berecek, 174; H. L. Bradley, 174; T. Gallahan, 174; H. Grossarth, 174; F. Kline, 275; J. F. Flynn, 274; W. H. Harold, 274; M. P. Murphy, 274; J. F. McDonald, 276; J. Von Welsenstein, 275; F. Kane, 276; F. A. Daly, 276; T. J. Lynch, 276; D. Keith, 276; H. C. Bunn, 276; G. M. McNulty, 276; J. Sullivan, 277; J. C. McGovern, 277; H. D. C. Weber, 278; P. J. Curran, 278; C. J. Gorman, 288; W. Brown, 279; H. C. Scheerer, 283; G. B. Burling, 283; J. C. Shellard, 285; C. F. Weeks, 283; J. Carey, 285; A. Schlipf, 285; P. J. Riley, 286; P. Coogan, 285; F. Miller, Tr. A; M. McGrath, Tr. A; W. H. G. McNamara, Tr. A; J. Nolan, Tr. A; C. Dinsmann, Tr. A; E. Hoffman, Tr. B; K. Smith, Tr. B; N. Huth, Tr. B; T. McAuliffe, Tr. B; M. E. Noble, Tr. B; T. Bridegroom, Tr. B; P. V. McGraw, Tr. C; J. O'Connor, Tr. C; E. O'Donnell, Tr. C; J. McGannon, Tr. C; E. Erickson, Tr. C; J. Primm, Tr. C; A. McGinley, Tr. C; T. E. McMahon, Tr. C; T. J. Moore, Tr. C; T. Nihill, Tr. C; C. H. Diesend, Tr. C; C. G. Fator, Tr. D; H. Patterson, Tr. D; J. L. Shattuck, Tr. D; E. S. Joseph, Tr. D; J. Walsh, Tr. E; G. Downey, Tr. E; T. J. Brown, Tr. E; J. Harley, Tr. E; W. Heisterhagen, Bridge; F. J. Woods, 1st Dist.; M. Friedlander, 1st Dist.; W. O. Jones, 2d Dist.; E. Smith, 2d Dist.; A. Burkhersell, 4th Dist.; T. C. Lowd, 5th Dist.; E. A. Fenelon, 6th Dist.; P. Sabatino, 8th Dist.; F. Sullivan, Tel. Bur.; J. H. Dawson, Tel. Bur.; B. J. Gandolfi, B. B. H. S.; L. H. Noennich, B. B. H. S.; P. Kiel, B. B. H. S.; T. O'Connell, B. B. H. S.; J. McEligott, Warrant Sq.; J. Furlong, C. O. Sq.; J. C. Sterrett, D. B.; W. C. Whelan, D. B.; G. L. Whitney, D. B.; E. M. Burke, D. B.; J. M. Hays, D. B.; B. J. Devaney, D. B.; C. E. Dennison, D. B.; E. L. Moore, D. B.; T. B. Randall, D. B.; W. P. Martin, D. B.; J Sullivan, D. B.

To B. B. H. Squad from precs. indicated, 30 days, from 8 A. M., July 23:

Motor-Cycle Sergts. J. McLaughlin, 79; G. M. Meehan, 278; M. A. Noonan, 164.

Motor-Cycle Patrol. T. H. Beresford, 143; G. W. Brown, 143; W. Kaltenback, 144; J. J. St. John, 146; Emil Smith, 146; J. Dunn, 167; J. E. Asklund, 167; P. Bernstein, 168; C. R. B. McCartie, 168; G. H. Plate, 170; C. M. Smythe, 171; W. L. Blair, 172; A. C. Lay, 172; M. C. Singer, 172; H. J. L. Withus, 172; T. N. Dougherty, 173; C. Platt, 173; J. Killen, 173; O. Mott, 174; J. A. Pinnell, 143; J. M. Finnerty, 144; G. J. Doerr, 146; J. A. Scheideler, 146; A. Hoffman, 146; I. B. Reeder, 167; W. E. Rininsland, 167; A. Johnson, 168; J. J. Lawler, 170; N. P. Pfeiffer, 171; C. Landman, 171; G. M. Krams, 172; A. G. Logan, 172; S. J. Smith, Jr., 172; W. C. Culbertson, 173; W. T. Manley, 173; T. A. O'Brien, 173; W. R. Berecak, 174.

H. J. Ahr, 14, to C. O. Squad, duty as motor-cycle messenger, 10 days, from 8 A. M., July 21.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. G. A. Stull, 283, assignment as station house attendant discont'd, 4 P. M., July 21.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surgeon A. H. Brown, 7 S. D., 3 days, from noon, July 28, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Lieut. J. M. Benner, 6, 7 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Patrol. W. O'Neill, 68, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 3; Acting Det. Sergts. Carl, 2d Grade, A. Johnson, D. B. 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. P. W. Leonard, 6, 6:30 P. M., July 2, during disability; J. J. Daniels, 18, 6:35 P. M., July 7, during disability; S. Hamilton, 33, 6:25 P. M., June 24, to 12 P. M., July 5; T. J. Lenihan, 61, 12:45 P. M., July 10, to noon, July 12; J. W. Hilbert, 146, 12:45 P. M., July 3, to 12 P. M., July 7; R. F. O'Leary, 157, 12:01 A. M., July 2, during disability; P. J. Carey, 158, 2:15 P. M., June 20, to 12 P. M., June 30; G. Buswelier, 172, 6:10 P. M., June 28, to 12 P. M., July 2.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. Z. Bates, 152.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, who attracted attention a year ago through the results of her method of educating her child, who spoke four languages at 10 years of age and had taught French and Esperanto and published five books by the time she was 12, is coming to New York to open a Summer school on Aug. 1 for a fifteen-day session. Dr. Myron T. Scudder of the Studio School, Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, has offered his equipment for trying out the experiment to prove Mrs. Stoner's ideas may be applied to class work. The students of the Summer schools at Columbia, Hunter College and New York University have been invited to inspect the demonstration. The experiment will be tried out with about twelve children to work on.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $1,908.22, representing proceeds from the sale of products of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, to the Special Trade School Fund.

The general apparatus and supply list for the department of physics and chemistry in high schools has been approved.

The Board of Education has approved the recommendations of the Board of Superintendents that the action taken on June 28 authorizing particular courses in certain intermediate schools be amended so as to allow the principals of such schools to organize, under the direction of the Board of Superintendents, such courses in the schools as will be found to meet the needs of the children of the respective districts.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CONNETT, EUGENE V., a resident of South Orange, N. J., (June 28, 1905;) value of the decedent's entire estate not disclosed. The only assets taxable in New York State consisted of decedent's interest in the New York assets of the firm of E. V. Connett & Co., 14 Washington Place, hat manufacturers, appraised at $8,496. The firm owned two hat factories in the State of New Jersey. The merchandise on hand, deposits, fixtures and debts due the firm in New York State amounted to $120,992, and the debts due to residents of New York amounted to $105,764. The beneficiaries were Mrs. Sophia R. Connett, widow, and the three sons of decedent.

MORISON, ANNA R., (Jan. 6;) net estate, $308,861. Ada Kaufman, niece, received a life estate in $154,430, one-half of the net estate, the remainder, after the life estate, passing to the children of Ada Kaufman. The following institutions each received $21,758: The Stony Wold Society, Baptist Home Society of New York, New York City Baptist Mission Society, American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children. Rest of the estate passed to seven relatives of decedent. Assets were: Ban, $6,460; mortgage on southwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, $230,208, and stocks, $67,881. The largest item of stock was 175 shares of Delaware & Hudson Company, appraised at $26,802.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—1st Lt. S. Chamler, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Ft. Bliss, Texas, is announced as the permanent station of Capt. E. A. Hickman, Sig. Corps.

2d Lt. R. S. Kimball, 17th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. J. H. Stutzman, Sig. Corps, will report by telegraph to the commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Following assignments of Adjutant Generals recently detailed are ordered: Majors A. J. Jenkins, to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to commanding General, Eastern Dept., for duty; J. E. Woodward, to Douglas, Ariz., for duty as Adjutant of the 6th Brigade, and O. R. Wolfe is assigned as Adjutant of the 1st Brigade and will join it.

Capt. A. B. Sloane, Inf., having accepted a commission as Lieut. Colonel in the Arkansas National Guard, will join his regiment.

Changes in Corps of Engrs.: Maj. E. M. Markham, from station at Memphis, Tenn., will transfer to such office as the Chief of Engineers may designate the duties in his charge pertaining to the First and Second Mississippi River Districts, then to West Point, Aug. 21, for duty, and Lt. Col. M. L. Walker, from duty at the Military Academy, after Aug. 21, and comply with orders of June 21.

2d Lt. W. O. Ryan, 7th Cavalry, to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Capt. H. J. Koehler, Master of the Sword, Military Academy, to Plattsburg, N. Y., for duty at the camp of instruction there, then to his station.

Following officers will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A.: Maj. J. H. Parker, 24th Inf.; Capts. R. C. Foy, 3d Cav., and L. R. Holbrook, Cav., (Q. M. C.;) 1st Lts. J. T. Kennedy, 6th Cav., and S. M. Parker, Inf., and 2d Lt. J. F. Landis, 18th Inf. Upon completion of examination they will return to their stations.

2d Lt. F. A. Doniat, Inf., (1st Lt. Ord. Dept.,) will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A.; then to his station.

A board of officers of the 1st Cav. is appointed to meet at Douglas, Ariz., for the examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the cav. arm. Detail for the board: Col. F. S. Foltz, Major J. G. Harbord, and Capts. M. O. Bigelow, W. D. Chitty, and E. E. Booth.

Capt. E. S. Sayer, 21st Inf., will report to Col. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav., President of the foregoing board at Douglas, for examination for transfer to the cavalry; then to his station.

2d Lt. L. A. McLaughlin, C. A. C., will report to 1st Lt. Col. W. Lassiter, 2d F. A., President of an examining board at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., for examination for transfer to the F. A.; then to his station.

2d Lt. E. B. Hochwalt, C. A. C., will report to Col. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A.; then to his station.

2d Lt. E. B. Hochwalt, C. A. C., is relieved from his present duties and proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty.

First Lt. J. W. Pirie, C. A. C., now in this city, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty, then to his station at Gloucester, Mass.

Retirement of Brig. Gen. J. P. Wisser, U. S. A., from active service is announced.

Capt. E. D. Scott, F. A., to this city and report to Inspector General of the army for duty in his office.

Second Lt. L. C. Davidson, 21st Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Orders of July 14, relating to Major J. M. Jenkins, 11th Cav., revoked.

Orders of July 25, relating to 1st Lt. K. P. Williams, Inf., revoked.

Orders of July 3, relating to 1st Lt. W. C. Gibson, M. R. C., revoked.

First Lt. R. W. Pinger, Ord. Dept., from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., will proceed via the Springfield Armory, Mass., to the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, for duty.

Following officers will proceed at proper time to West Point, N. Y., and report on Aug. 24 to the Supt. of the Academy for duty: Capt. C. C. Gee, Corps of Engrs., and 2d Lts. E. T. Spencer and G. W. Sliney of 1st Cav., T. H. Brown, Tn. Cav., J. E. McMahon, Jr., 3d F. A., and W. C. Crane, Jr., 4th F. A.

Leaves: Capt. E. H. Andres, Q. M. C., one month's extension; 1st Lt. H. W. Stovall, C. A. C., 15 days' extension; 2d Lt. H. R. Corbin, C. A. C., two days; Major L. R. S. Upton, 10th Inf., 13 days' further extension, and Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Q. M. C., extended to include Aug. 31.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. A. H. Douglass, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Sept. 7, home, wait orders.

P. A. Surg. J. A. Biello, to temporary duty, Navy Recruiting Station, New York.

Gunner F. T. Walling, Receiving Ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Montana, Aug. 5.

Coast Guard.

Capt. G. I. Carden, temporarily detached from the Mohawk on 31st inst., assigned temporarily to command New York Division.

Sr. Capt. S. E. Maguire, retired, died at Patchogue, N. Y., July 11.

1st Lt. of Engrs. C. M. Green, temporarily detached from the Algonquin, to temporary duty on the Onondaga.

2d Lt. of Engrs. H. N. Perham, temporarily detached from the Seneca, to temporary duty on the Acushnet.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Amphitrite, at Stoney Brook; Buffalo, at San Diego; Cassin, at New York Yard; Hannibal, at Portsmouth; Jacob Jones and Nevada, at Newport; Jason and Nanshan, at San Francisco; Mars, Milwaukee, Paul Jones, and the Preble, at Lazy Point, Montgomery, at Solomon's Island; Nereus, at Balboa; North Carolina, at Hampton Roads; Stewart and Whipple, at Guaymas, and the Uncas, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Lamson, Key West for Charleston; Sterett and Walke, Key West for Hampton Roads.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for inspector of plastering, Grade 2, until 4 P. M. on Aug. 2. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties, 6; experience, 4. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to examine and report on plastering and fireproofing processes. Candidates must be at least twenty-five years old on the closing date for the receipt of applications. There are no vacancies at the present time. Appointments will, as a rule, be made at $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 8 an examination for assistant in farm economics, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,000 a year. The duties will be to assist in investigations being carried on in the office of Farm Management relating to the historical development of agricultural enterprises. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or theses. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least one year's post-graduate study in agricultural economics and history are prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

307TH ST., 123 EAST.—Neat, comfortable large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

91ST, 161 EAST.—Parlor and bedroom, with use of private telephone; one flight. S. Simson.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

48TH ST., 10 WEST, 607 5TH AV. Handsomely furnished suites, single, double rooms, private baths, electricity, $5 to $15 weekly or $20 to $60 monthly; telephone.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; private bath; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, small rooms, lavatory; music, dancing; parlor.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Cool room for gentleman; clean, wholesome; moderate terms.

72D, WEST, Near Park.—(Private family;) large, bright, cool room, adjoining bath; shower, electricity; $5-$7; gentleman. Columbus 2051.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Airy, clean, single, double rooms; bath; conveniences; $4, $5.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive, cool front room, kitchenette; suit couple; reasonable.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; other rooms; conveniences; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, dressing room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath, in private home; suitable for party of gentlemen; also large single rooms, with bath, electricity, phone.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; smaller room; breakfast; fine home surroundings.

West Side.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Lovely, cool, single front room; electricity; telephone; $3.50; references.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished large front room, also smaller room; lavatory; electricity. 6854 Schuyler.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to baths; private house.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

94TH ST., (214 Riverside Drive.)—Spacious room; private family; meals optional. Clark.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, well-furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $6.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool, airy rooms; running water; moderate. Apt. 4D.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; comfortable; baths.

107TH, 237 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Desirable front suite; lavatory; reasonable; single room, adjoining bath; electricity; $3.50; modern elevator apartment.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; refined apartment; Summer rates; Broadway subway. Apartment 4.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 54.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Cool outside room, newly furnished; modern; private; transportation; reasonable.

152D, 561 WEST.—Single outside rooms, southern exposure, electric lights; table board.

181ST, 454 Fort Washington Av., (Apt. 49.)—Two front rooms; en suite; six weeks or longer; every convenience.

181ST, 454 Fort Washington Av., (Apt. 49.)—Single room; private bath; $5 weekly.

BROADWAY, 2,025, (70th.)—Pleasant room in apartment for lady; references. Apartment 4G.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Two rooms, best residential district; plazza and grounds; 8 minutes to beach. 74 Main St. Phone 660R.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; electricity; exceptional table; Southerners accommodated.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; references; table guests. Summer rates.

72D, 258 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 123 WEST. — Desirable rooms; private bath; also studio; fine table; reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; table board; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room, with or without board; private bath; cool; Summer rates.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; cool, elegant, large suite, bath; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity; reasonable.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

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New York State.

Few adults can be accommodated in beautiful private home, Orange County; tennis courts, croquet; bright, airy rooms; excellent table; terms moderate. Phone 1778 Riverside.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Connecticut.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

The Elms and Cottages, Greenwich.—Select accommodations for families; moderate rates. Telephone 83.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; state salary and ability. G 37 Times.

EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES.

LARGE FIRM in this city requires several young ladies experienced in selling to retail merchants; must be of neat and refined appearance, with good education and persuasive manner; pleasant work; salary $2 a day and carfare; give experience, age, and phone number. Address G 282 Times.

FRENCH SPEAKING GIRL, office work, telephone. Address own handwriting, B 187 Times.

MILLINERS, &c.—Experienced milliners and makers, accustomed to first-class trade. Apply at once, J. M. Gidding & Co., 564 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with experience at filing and card work; preferably with knowledge of switchboard operation. Room 1,206, 95 Madison Av.

SALESLADY.—Experienced on ladies' waists. Apply Avedon, Broadway, corner 110th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in advertising copy writing and with ideas; knowledge of filing and follow-up system; knowledge of languages preferred, but not insistent; advancement assured. Address H. T. Co., 69th St. and East River.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, conscientious, and industrious; permanent position; hours 9 to 5; good salary. Apply in person, Powers Accounting Machine Co., 305 Park Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Presentable young lady; rapid and accurate; must have experience in office and statistical work; state experience and salary expected. Efficient. 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, by piano company; must be intelligent young woman of business experience and ability; salary, $15; state age, references. B 183 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Young woman, by large corporation; temporary position; only thoroughly experienced need apply; $20 weekly. Call at 362 East 149th St., near 3d Av. A. Robert Munro.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, a beginner, residing in city with parents, wanted in Wall St. law office; must be high school graduate. G 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, rapid, industrious; good, permanent position. Apply personally or by letter. Revillon Freres, 28 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One with several years' experience; good salary to start and good chance of advancement. Call Friday morning, at 8:30 o'clock. Brill Bros., 44 E. 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted who can write Spanish and English letters; state experience, salary wanted; references required. G 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, at least two years' experience; salary, $12 to $18. Call Thursday, Room 207, 368 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $8-$10. Address J. W., G 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with automobile business preferred. Baker R. & L. Co., 1,765 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHIC and office work; young lady wanted. H 307 Times Downtown.

TWO WOMEN, strong personality, culture, and executive ability, to take charge of two small groups of children in Jewish orphan asylum of the very highest type; good salary. Apply Friday, 5 P. M., at 470 West 145th St.

DAY SHOWS A DROP IN INFANT PARALYSIS

Twenty-three Fewer Cases Than on Wednesday, and Only Increase of One Death.

MANY CHILDREN LEAVE CITY

Travel Restrictions Cause Much Annoyance—Plans for After-Nursing Hospitals.

Day's Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	21	81
Manhattan	3	13
Bronx	5	4
Queens	2	14
Richmond	..	7
Total	31	119
Total of cases to date		2,446
Total of deaths to date		487

With 119 new cases of infantile paralysis in the city yesterday against 142 the day before, and with the number of cases in each borough about normal for the present period of the outbreak, Health Commissioner Emerson and his associates were strengthened yesterday in their belief that they were checking the spread of the disease.

"Should the number of new cases decrease every day for a week," Dr. Emerson said, "we shall be justified in saying that we have the disease under control. As matters stand now we feel that we have the situation well in hand."

Dr. Emerson called special attention to the fact that in Brooklyn, where less than a week ago no surprise was caused when the number of new cases in a day was more than 100, there were only eighty-one new cases yesterday to compare with eighty-two on Wednesday and eighty-three on Tuesday. The Health Commissioner said these figures indicated that there was no acceleration in the spread of the disease in Brooklyn and were, therefore, evidence that the outbreak was being brought under control in the source and centre of its virulence.

Manhattan Lends Hope.

And the fact that the number of new cases in Manhattan yesterday was thirteen against the disturbing twenty-eight of the day before contributed to the encouragement of the health officials, who believe that this borough will be the main battle ground in their future fight against the disease. Manhattan has been most affected, next to Brooklyn, and the outbreak at times has shown a tendency to spread rapidly, though it has been confined mostly to the lower east side.

The number of new cases in the Bronx and Richmond was lower yesterday than on the day before, there being only four in the Bronx, compared with six on Wednesday, and seven in Richmond, compared with thirteen on Wednesday. Queens, which, with Manhattan, has seemed more exposed to danger than Richmond and the Bronx, reported fourteen new cases yesterday, against thirteen the day before, and, although Dr. Emerson did not consider this increase alarming, it showed, he said, that every force against the disease available in Queens was needed.

The number of deaths yesterday was thirty-one, one more than on Wednesday, but as no exceptional mortality was reported from any borough, Dr. Emerson was not discouraged by the figures, which, for the respective boroughs, were: Brooklyn, twenty-one deaths yesterday and nineteen on Wednesday; Manhattan, three yesterday and three on Wednesday; Bronx, five yesterday and none on Wednesday; Queens, two yesterday and four on Wednesday; Richmond, one yesterday and four on Wednesday.

Figures of 1907 Passed.

The 119 new cases reported in the city yesterday morning before 10 o'clock brought the total since the beginning of the outbreak up to 2,446, which made it certain that the cases discovered in the afternoon put the total above 2,500, the estimated number of cases in the outbreak of 1907, which lasted from early Summer until late Fall. That the 1907 record should be reached this early in the present epidemic is not, however, a surprise to the Health Department. It was pointed out that the total in 1907 was probably much greater than 2,500. In that year infantile paralysis was not a reportable disease, and many cases were never heard of by the officials. Also it was not until after 1907 that scientists discovered that a large percentage of the cases of every outbreak are abortive ones in which no sign of paralysis is seen, so that probably many children suffered from the disease then in an unrecognized form.

And not only did the city pass through an epidemic in 1907 which attracted almost no attention but, in the opinion of Dr. Emerson, it experienced an outbreak of the disease in 1912 in which there may have been 5,000 cases. According to the health records, the Summer of 1912 passed with only a slight advance in reported cases, but in November and December the orthopedic hospitals began to report that children crippled by infantile paralysis were coming in by the hundreds for braces and crutches.

500 Children Left Crippled.

The department tabulated the figures and found that the hospitals served about 500 such patients. As the number of children left crippled in any epidemic is never more than 25 per cent. and often much less, Dr. Emerson estimated that there were at least 2,000 cases in 1912 and probably 5,000, including abortive cases in which there was no paralysis.

The Health Commissioner directed attention to the epidemics of 1907 and 1912 to allay the fears of those who have been driven into unreasonable dread by the present outbreak.

"The chief difference between the present epidemic and those of the past," Dr. Emerson said, "is that this year we are making a widespread fight and a comprehensive effort to learn more about the disease. One essential of such a campaign is publicity and intelligent instruction of the public, and for that reason we have given all facts to the newspapers."

Notwithstanding Dr. Emerson's advice parents continued yesterday to apply in increased numbers for certificates with which to leave town. On Wednesday 1,631 certificates were issued and 2,079 yesterday, the number in Manhattan alone being 1,103. In every borough there was a marked increase. In Brooklyn 272 were issued on Wednesday and 491 yesterday; in the Bronx 192 on Wednesday and 353 yesterday; in Queens 49 on Wednesday and 89 yesterday; in Richmond 18 on Wednesday and 41 yesterday. Only 13 applicants were refused.

The increase in applications was due largely to the opening of twenty-one branch offices, but Health Department officials admitted that the 2,079 certificates issued indicated the anxiety of parents.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, in charge of the United States Public Health Service work, had thirteen men yesterday at railway and ferry terminals, before surgeons would arrive today, he said. "The next thing we expect to take up," Dr. Banks added, "will be the boats running to American ports outside the State. No attempt has been made to deal with commuters, and we do not expect to take any action concerning them. All we require is that travelers with children shall show certificates from the city Department of Health to get our cards. When these certificates are presented our cards are issued provided the child involved shows no symptoms of the disease."

No Law Requiring Cards.

No Federal law nor any New York State or city law requires a certificate or card, but Dr. Banks pointed out that both were made desirable by the fact that practically every health officer outside of this city demanded them of arrivals from New York.

The difficulties of travel, even with cards and certificates, were illustrated yesterday in the case of a resident of Ridgewood, N. J., who desires to go by automobile with his young son next Sunday to visit relatives on Long Island and to return on Monday. He learned from the health officials of Edgewater yesterday that if he landed there from the Fort Lee ferry, as he intended, he would be turned back unless he possessed a certificate, though he had only passed through New York in an automobile. He asked the Department of Health how to get a certificate and was told that no certificates were issued to persons passing through the city. Edgewater officials later said they would not accept a certificate from any Long Island physician, so the visit was abandoned.

Dr. Emerson conferred with License Commissioner Bell yesterday on the petition of motion-picture exhibitors for permission to admit children in certain districts, and requested the License Commissioner to refuse the permission, at least until Aug. 1, which Mr. Bell did. Dr. Emerson also said he would not reopen the closed playgrounds and play streets until that date at the earliest.

Dr. Matthew Carney of the Health Department, commenting on a resolution of a dental society urging mouth sanitation, said:

"Our investigations show that people rely too much on so-called antiseptic mouth washes. What is needed is regular brushing of teeth after each meal and adequate rinsing with clean water. The addition of a little salt to the water increases its cleansing efficiency."

Many Police Volunteers.

Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that his call for twenty-five unmarried men from bicycle and motorcycle squads to inspect quarantined homes brought 168 volunteers by noon, and that many others who had been off duty volunteered in the afternoon. Thirty-five were picked for the work.

The activity of the police and Magistrates against sanitary code violators continued yesterday. Policeman Dunn of the Mulberry Street Station summoned twenty-five offenders yesterday. When Magistrate Marsh learned this, and also that Dunn had summoned more than 100 offenders since July 14, he complimented him.

Violators of sanitary regulations were fined in Manhattan courts yesterday as follows: Tombs, 78, $1 to $2 each; Essex Market, 37, $3 each; Jefferson Market, 20, $2 each; Yorkville, 16, $2 each; West Side, 10, $1 each; Harlem, 20, $2 each; Washington Heights, 1, $2; Morrisania, 7, $2 each; West Farms, 4, $2 each.

Dr. Emerson yesterday substituted nurses for policemen on many ambulances because, he said, the trained women were more successful in persuading parents to let their children go to hospitals. The nurse's uniform and her sure manner create confidence, he explained.

The complaint that flies had access to foods in the Washington Market was echoed yesterday concerning Jefferson Market by the Women's Municipal League. Officials of the Health Department said last night that Inspectors would be sent to the markets at once. It was said that no law required the screening of the markets, but that the law did require all persons to screen or cover foods exposed for sale.

After-Care Hospital.

Following the suggestion of Miss Lillian D. Wald that immediate provision be made for after care of paralysis patients so that ill-effects may be minimized, the Directors of the Neustadter Foundation yesterday announced that they would establish a temporary convalescent hospital to be known as the Neustadter Home to accommodate fifty sufferers after discharge from general hospitals. It is estimated to cost $40,000 to treat fifty patients for eight or ten months.

Dr. Charles G. Pease of the Non-Smokers' League yesterday wrote to the Rockefeller Institute asking the scientists there to investigate the question of "whether tobacco poisoned progenitors or tobacco smoke inhaled in the atmosphere by children afflicted, plays any part in the production of a physical condition favorable to the inception of infantile paralysis."

Dr. Gustav Brown of the Health Department in Flushing will investigate today a report that Mrs. Annie Smith of Bayside was permitted to carry her four-year-old daughter Elsie, suffering from infantile paralysis, from Bayside to Flushing and back in crowded trolley cars. The child was taken to the Kingston Avenue Hospital yesterday.

The total of cases in hospitals yesterday was 1,189, distributed as follows: Health Department hospitals, 590; other city hospitals, 113; private hospitals, 241; Swinburne Island, 45. There were 1,821 available beds vacant.

Hoboken's Strict Quarantine.

Despite drastic measures adopted by the authorities of New Rochelle, four cases and one death of infantile paralysis were reported there yesterday, all in the Italian quarter. The authorities believe the disease spread from a family of children who came from an infected district of Brooklyn two weeks ago, before the quarantine.

There was a new case of the disease at Greenport, L. I., yesterday, and another at Amityville.

One death and two new cases were reported from Elizabeth, N. J., one of the sufferers being 29 years old.

Seven new cases and one death were reported from Newark, making a total of 109 cases and 38 deaths for that city.

From Trenton came reports that there were four new cases at North Bergen, one in West Hoboken, one in Metuchen, and one fn Allenhurst, making 225 in the State to date. The Trenton report had five new cases in Jersey City, but these cases, according to information direct from the city, are old ones, there having been no new cases yesterday.

Hoboken had no case in the early weeks of the outbreak in New York, and the city authorities led the way in rigid quarantine and other drastic measures. The city has no case now, and the authorities have made their measures more sweeping and drastic than ever. Here are some facts of the Hoboken situation:

All policemen on vacations have been recalled, and no vocations will be permitted before Fall. Policemen guard ferries night and day, as well as every street and avenue entrance to the city. Absolutely no children are permitted to enter till it is proved that they have not been near any infected district. Dairy, bakery, laundry, and other wagons are forbidden entrance to the city. Rags and paper cannot be brought into the city, although mills there need them for operation. A big load of discarded telephone directories was turned back yesterday.

The Jersey City Board of Health yesterday decided that all persons moving into the city, whether children or adults, must show certificates that they come from a neighborhood free from infection. The board has requested all churches to close their Sunday schools.

Co-respondent Principal Dismissed.

Edward W. Olliver, Principal of Public School 9 in Hoboken, N. J., who was named as co-respondent in the recent divorce proceedings brought against Mrs. Fanny Demarest by Abraham Demarest, was dismissed by the Hoboken School Board yesterday. James Lagerty, President of the board, said the decision was unanimous.

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Shoes Will Be Higher Next Season
Now Is the Time to Buy
Several Lines Reduced to Close Out

Wing Tip Dark Cordovans, $5.00
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Tennis, Golf, Yachting, &c.
White Sneakers, Rubber Soles, 79c, $1.25
White Canvas Oxfords $2.25
With Heavy Rubber Sole and Heel.

WIRETAPPERS FAIL IN TESTS IN COURT

Detective Kennel "Listens In," but His Phonogram Record Is Faulty.

CARDINAL'S WIRE SPARED

Watson Heard Talks of 100 Guests of Hotel Irving While Hebberd's Phone Was Open.

The lawyers for the defense in the wiretapping hearing before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday succeeded in proving that the members of the police tapping squad could not always be relied upon to make an accurate transcript of what they overheard over the telephone wires.

Detective John Kennel's proficiency in recording phonograms was tested in court. He has been doing this kind of work for five years. He recorded many of the important phonograms which are being used as evidence to establish the charge of conspiracy and libel against Father William B. Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, and Dr. Daniel C. Potter, and the charge of perjury against Robert W. Hebberd, ex-Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

Kennel was seated in the Justice's chambers with a headpiece receiver, while Meier Steinbrink and Alfred J. Talley of counsel for the defense talked to one another over the telephone from distant rooms in the Criminal Court Building. With Kennel at the time were Justice Greenbaum, George Yunge, chief of the wiretapping squad, the Clerk of the Court, and Frank Moss, who appears as counsel for Robert W. Hebberd.

The first conversation which Kennel was asked to record in the same way as when he "listened in" at 50 Church Street was a repetition of a phonogram in which Dr. Potter was recorded as speaking to some one on an outside wire. The detective, however, was unable to catch much of the conversation. He complained that Mr. Steinbrink and Mr. Talley spoke too rapidly. Another phonogram was read off by Mr. Steinbrink to Mr. Talley, this time more slowly, but again the detective failed to get more than a part of it.

Kennel said he was too excited to do very good work at the time, and Justice Greenbaum said the test was neither conclusive nor satisfactory. Mr. Moss then suggested that a special demonstration be conducted by the Justice at 50 Church Street, where the original records were made and where conditions would be more favorable for such a test. Justice Greenbaum said he would do so if he thought it really necessary.

The Potter phonogram which Mr. Steinbrink repeated to his associate counsel over the telephone read as follows:

"Hello!
Hello, is the doctor in?
Yes. What do you want to know?
Well, I had The Sun, Tribune, World, and Times; there are a few stories, but they have them all mixed up.

This is what Kennel transcribed to his slate:

606—Hell!
Out—Hello, is Dr. in?
606—Hor the wir.
Out—S. T. W. T.
606—Mw ster all mix,

Detective Kennel's failure when it came to a test was considered a great triumph for the defense, because it was Kennel who overheard the conversation in which it was said Mgr. Dunn and Father Farrell offered Dr. Potter money to leave town and thus avoid subpoena service during the charities inquiry.

Another member of the police squad, Patrick Slevin, had to admit that a portion of a certain phonogram which he recorded while listening in on the Potter wire was actually copied from a newspaper. The voice on the outside wire mentioned a statement of Governor Whitman's in reference to the charities inquiry, and Slevin, according to his testimony yesterday, happened to be reading it at the very moment in a newspaper. Instead of listening to the outside voice read it off, he copied the statement into the phonogram direct from the newspaper.

At that, he made a mistake, as was proved by the newspaper articles of March 20, which contained the Governor's statement upholding the Strong Commission. Instead of "certain phases of the inquiry," in one portion of the statement, Slevin wrote "certain phrases of the inquiry."

Frank Moss in his cross-examination of Detective Blaha, another member of the tapping squad, brought out the fact that it was not until April, a month after the phonograms were taken, that the police officers were directed to put identification marks on the records. Each member of the squad had to attach his name to the record of the conversation which he overheard.

"Did the members of the listening squad get together and go over the records?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes," replied Blaha.

"Where did you meet?"

"In an alley in Baxter Street, near Police Headquarters."

Detective Blaha was called to the stand by Assistant District Attorney Embree for the prosecution principally to establish the fact that the police did not tap the wire of Cardinal Farley's residence as it would seem to appear from the "ambulance" phonogram read off on Wednesday. Blaha declared that Cardinal Farley's wire was not tapped, although he admitted that any calls on Cardinal Farley's wire coming from a wire that was tapped could be overheard.

In the same way, in tapping the wire of Mr. Hebberd, who was living at the Hotel Irving, the detective said, he necessarily had to overhear the conversations of about 100 guests at the hotel. He admitted that he never knew when Hebberd was talking, unless he mentioned his name.

Detective James A. Watson, who recorded the phonogram in which he quoted a voice as saying that the Cardinal's secretary, Dr. Carroll, was "out with his ambulance," suggesting, naturally, "his Eminence," was recalled to the stand and asked how he came to make such a mistake. Watson gazed at the ceiling for a moment, then leaned forward in his chair and replied very stolidly:

"I heard it as ambulance and ambulance was the way it went down. It ought to be 'his Eminence,' I see now."

Watson was asked whether he had overheard any conversations which he did not record because they had no reference to the charities investigation. He replied that he did. When asked to recall one of these conversations, he said:

"A man named Butler called Father Farrell at 1:45 the morning after the Willard-Moran fight. He told Father Farrell about the fight and Father Farrell said he thought Willard was the better man, anyway. The man named Butler said that Val's wife was at the fight and Father Farrell said that she was too nice a woman to have been there, and Butler said 'That's right.'"

Miss Julia Potter testified that she was standing beside Dr. D. C. Potter on March 24 when he received a letter from Father Farrell. It was on this day that the phonograms record Father Farrell as offering Dr. Potter $50 to leave town. This letter, however, according to Miss Potter, contained no money, but was merely a request for the return of the record of some testimony in the Strong investigation. Miss Potter was cross-examined by Dean Potter, who appears as counsel for his father in the present proceeding.

The hearing will continue today.

TO REMOVE CHURCH FROM CHARITIES ROW

Mayor's Committee and Catholic Laymen Ready to Meet for That Purpose.

LETTER THE FIRST STEP

Right of the City to Inspect Secular Institutions Is Not Denied.

It was learned yesterday that the letter signed by thirty prominent Catholic laymen, appealing to the Committee of One Hundred Citizens which some time ago came out in support of Mayor Mitchel, to unite in removing the religious element from the charities controversy, was not an isolated action by the Catholic committee. Some of its details were known in advance to members of the committee supporting the Mayor, and a certain degree of co-operation was assured.

Although none of those directly concerned would talk for publication yesterday, it was learned that an early meeting of members of both committees had been tentatively agreed upon to discuss the case, even before the letter of the Catholic committee was given out for publication on Wednesday. It was also learned that officials of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens had had copies of the Catholic letter for some time before it was given out for publication.

One view of these facts was that the committee representing the Mayor's side and the committee representing the Catholics were not merely writing letters but represented official ideas as to a method of bringing about harmony between the bitterly opposed elements in the charities investigations and had already agreed on a method.

This was denied, however, by one in a position to know the purpose of one of the committees, who said any conference that might be held would be between a few individual members, acting as individuals, who were willing to talk matters over, but without any previous understanding.

"The object of the Committee of Catholic Laymen," said one of its members, "is simply to convince these gentlemen of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens that if they believe the Catholic charitable institutions are not being conducted properly they can easily find out for themselves because the institutions are always open to inspection; that if any evils are found, we are willing to assist them in having them corrected—and here we speak with authority; and that the Catholic Church has never directly or indirectly interfered with the execution of the duty of any public official, for if there are any individuals—and we do not believe there are—who have done this, they have acted only as individuals, against authority, and nobody can be held responsible for their acts.

"These gentlemen of the Citizens Committee are our close friends in many cases and we simply seek to impress upon them that they are wrong in their conclusions, and through them, the public. We cannot tell just what course our actions will take until after we have had a conference with the members of the other committee."

When Mayor Mitchel was asked for a statement on the letter of the Catholic laymen, all he would say was:

"The letter was not addressed to me; therefore I will make no comment on the matter at this time." He added that he had always made the point in his charges that it was individuals who had conspired against him and his administration and not organizations.

In line with the effort of the Catholic committee to remove the charities investigation from the plane of secular dispute, William H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, sent out a summary yesterday of what he said were undisputed facts taken from the official minutes of the Strong investigation. The circular is designed "to help the public keep points of agreement separate from points of disagreement between the Catholic child-caring institutions and city officials.

"The interplay of religion and politics in New York City is not new, nor is it peculiar to charitable institutions. Our mayors have all given out commissionerships with reference to voters' religion. Mayor Mitchel himself is no exception. The same practice obtains in boards of private charitable and civic agencies which have sought to have religious and racial representation.

"Much harm to New York's civic and religious work can be avoided if the public keeps firmly in mind that differences between the present city government and a handful of Catholic and non-Catholic officers are confined to wire-tapping and personalities, while city and institutions are in complete agreement as to the city's responsibility for enforcing a high standard of physical welfare and instruction in all institutions receiving public charges."

Mr. Allen gives a list of the facts which he says are undisputed and can easily be kept straight by the public. Chief of these was that Catholic institutions did not deny the right of the Charities Department to inspect homes for children that draw on city funds. He said further that the charge that efforts had been made to ward off the investigation of these institutions was not true, neither did the city venture to interfere with their religious supervision.

WOMAN WINS ESTATE SUIT.

Her Objection to Conservator Is Upheld by Court in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—The objection Marion Pomeroy Smith of Hyannis, Mass., had to the appointment of her Massachusetts conservator, Charles C. Paine of Barnstable, as her conservator in Connecticut, was upheld by Judge Marvin this afternoon, when he named the Hartford Trust Company to serve in that capacity. The young woman has property of some value here.

A hearing on the capacity of Miss Smith to manage her property affairs, which are said to be considerable, had received the court's attention for several days.

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Only 112 of them—so come early if you want one.

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HAND MADE SOUR MASH
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MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably thunder showers today; Sunday fair; moderate southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

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SUBMARINE LINER RIGS UP WIRELESS

Deutschland Still at Baltimore, but Preparations Indicate an Early Dash.

SEA PATROLS CLOSE IN

Belief at Norfolk That British on Duty Off Capes Have Been Reinforced.

NEW ALLIED SHIPS SIGHTED

Germans Boast That 12 Submarines Lie Near Hampton Roads to Guard the Deutschland.

Activity About Submarine Early This Morning

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 22. At 12:40 o'clock this morning unusual activites were noticed by the press boat Ruth on the pier and barges that enclose the Deutschland.

A crew of stevedores entered the warehouse, and immediately proceeded to the barges, the first of which was loaded with 340 tons of cast iron ballast taken from the hold of the Deutschland.

A powerful light on the hurricane deck of the Neckar, the interned North German Lloyd liner, has been lighted. The tug Timmins and the launch Efco remain on guard.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—Captain Koenig and the crew of the submarine Deutschland showed clearly today that they were anxious over the delay in the vessel's sailing. They are exceeding the limit of time set to remain here.

"We will not be here longer than ten days," the Captain told the Collector of the Port when he arrived. This was the eleventh day. It is known that Captain Koenig is disappointed that he could not take advantage of the recent nor'easters that kicked up such tremendous seas that the British warships had to run far out on the Atlantic.

The wireless apparatus was rigged up on the Deutschland, the tug Timmons came from within the restricted zone where it had been standing guard over the submersible and took a position in which it could quickly connect a hawser with the Deutschland.

In German circles it was reported tonight that Ambassador von Bernstorff and Prince Hatzfeld would pay a farewell visit to the Deutschland next Wednesday, and that she would not sail until Wednesday night or Thursday. While this report came from a reliable source, it may be that those most interested in the safety of the vessel are encouraging its circulation in an effort to conceal the real plans.

Captain Koenig, four other officers, and fourteen of the crew of the submarine took a night off tonight. They went to Cannstatter Park, in the suburbs, where the Austrian Red Cross Society was holding a bazaar. More than 10,000 Germans and Austrians greeted them.

Koenig Makes a Speech.

Captain Koenig made a speech in which he said:

"We have all time to get better acquainted after a little while. I am glad to be with you, and I will see you again within a few weeks. Baltimore has treated us of the Deutschland as they would treat men in their own household. When I came I thought I would meet only Germans who would be our friends. But now I am proud to say that I have met hundreds of Americans, some very influential, who are with the cause of the Fatherland. God bless you and our country."

It developed in the last few days that a force of men had been keeping watch on the Deutschland. These are, no doubt, men in the employ of the Allies, detailed to report on the movements of the submarine. Others have been stationed at strategic points all down the bay to the Capes, and so placed as to report the passage of the Deutschland. The idea, it was said, was to flash the news of the vessel's sailing by relays to the allied warships off the Virginia Capes.

Captain Koenig is believed to have known this for several days, and this accounts for the shroud of secrecy the local German agents have thrown about the Deutschland.

Cullison on the Alert.

Captain Zach Cullison of the tug Timmins is on duty aboard the tug again. He spent four or five days around Norfolk, Newport News, Cape Charles, and the vicinity of the Capes generally getting lines on the probable number of British and French warships off the Capes, and their approximate distances beyond the three-mile limit. Officers and crew have remained closely aboard the Deutschland or the big interned German steamer Neckar.

It was said that there was not the slightest chance of the undersea freighter diving before she left the Patapsco River. This was the opinion of old mariners along the waterfront, who pointed out that such a course would be hazardous in the extreme. Once out of the river there are plenty of places off the eastern shore of the bay where the submarine could dive for a while to trim cargo, and get all things shipshape for a prolonged underwater dash. More provisions, including several barrels of beer, went aboard the submarine in the last few hours.

William Frusse, constructor, who had charge of the building of the Deutschland, and who came to Baltimore on the boat as supercargo, was busy for several days in an office at the pier, where he had before him numerous charts and papers, about the contents of which there had been a great deal of mystery. The submarine constructor

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British Steamship Sunk; Three Americans in Crew

LONDON, July 21.—Lloyd's reports that the British steamship Yzer has been sunk.

The British steamship Grangemoor, 3,198 tons gross, and owned by the Moor Line of Newcastle, has been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. Her crew was landed.

PORTLAND, Me., July 21.—Three Americans, George Ivey of Philadelphia, Richard Neligan of Boston, and Davis Rosseneau of Oldtown, Me., were members of the crew of the British steamship Yzer, reported today from London as having been sunk. The Yzer carried a cargo of 257,730 bushels of oats, and was commanded by Captain William McL. Hunts. The Americans were shipped here just before the vessel sailed from here on June 15 for Cette, France. The fate of the Yzer's crew is unknown here.

GREAT NAVAL BILL PASSED BY SENATE

$315,000,000 Appropriation Is Opposed Only by Six Republicans and Two Democrats.

EFFORTS TO CUT IT FAIL

Senator Reed Attacks the Pennsylvania Senators as Friends of Bethlehem Steel Co. and Is Rebuked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Naval Appropriation bill, carrying a total of $315,000,000 and making provision for the largest building program ever authorized by Congress, was passed by the Senate today by a vote of 71 to 8. It had previously been passed by the House and will now go to a joint Conference Committee, which will seek to harmonize the differences between the two houses.

Construction of 157 vessels, including sixteen capital fighting ships, within three years, at an estimated cost of $588,180,576, is contemplated in the Senate program. Of the total appropriations in the bill, $110,726,160 is for the first year's building expenditures. As it passed the House, the measure made no provision for a continuing building program and authorized only seventy-two ships, including five battle cruisers and no dreadnoughts

Administration leaders regard it as practically certain that in the conferences between the two houses at least four battle cruisers and two dreadnoughts to be contracted for at once will be agreed upon.

The votes against the bill in the Senate today came from Clapp of Minnesota, Curtis of Kansas, Gronna of North Dakota, La Follette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, and Works of California, Republicans, and Thomas of Colorado and Vardaman of Mississippi, Democrats. Seven roll calls were necessary before the final passage of the bill.

Efforts were made to reduce the proportions of the building program in various ways. Senator Cummins offered an amendment to reduce the battleships to two, and the battle cruisers to four. This amendment was lost by 60 to 14. Senator Townsend moved an amendment to reduce the dreadnoughts to be built from ten to four, and this was also lost by 58 to 15. Senator Kenyon then attempted to reduce the capital ships authorized to six battleships and two battle cruisers. This met with the same fate—by 5 to 17.

The efforts to cut down the bill had all come thus far from the Republican side.

But today Senator Thomas of Colorado, Democrat, essayed to carve it into lesser proportions. His amendment was lost by 65 to 12.

Senator Cummins then returned to the fray with an amendment to cut the battleships from ten to two and battle cruisers from six to four. This was defeated, 60 to 18.

Senator Shafroth, Democrat, tried to restore the five-year period within which to build the proposed number of ships, but the Senate, by 57 to 21, adhered to the three-year period as determined by its Naval Committee. A separate vote was demanded on the committee's increased program and it was indorsed by 61 to 15.

Senator Lewis of Illinois discovered at the last moment before the final passage of the bill, that a clerical error had reduced the amount of the appropriation for the training station near Chicago from $140,000 to $80,000, and had an amendment adopted correcting it.

The monotony of the last hours in the consideration of the bill was stirred by an attack by Senator Reed of Missouri, Democrat, on Senators Penrose and Oliver of Pennsylvania, Republicans, because of an effort by the latter to have the arguments of the Bethlehem Steel Company against the Government armor plant printed as a document. The colloquy became so heated that Vice President Marshall was forced to call the Missouri Senator to order.

Senator Reed was out of the Chamber when Senator Penrose obtained unanimous consent to have the Bethlehem Steel Company's pamphlet, which consisted of advertisements that have been appearing in the newspapers, printed as a document. When he learned of it he denounced the act. He said it was the second time it had been attempted, and characterized it as a "shameless proposition and an outrage."

Senator Oliver challenged the Missouri Senator to prove his statements, whereupon Senator Reed delivered a thrust at the Pennsylvania Senator. "The Senator," he said, "has admitted that he owned stock in a parent company to an armor plate company, and that therefore some of these profits will emit a moral taint from the pockets of the Senator from Pennsylvania."

"That is the second time," retorted Senator Oliver, "that the Senator from Missouri has made such a charge in a way unworthy of a member of this body. Give us particulars."

Senators Gallinger and Lodge demanded that the Vice President enforce the rules of the Senate and call Senator Reed and Senator Oliver to order.

Senator Reed tried to have the number of copies of the Bethlehem Steel Company's pamphlet reduced to 100 instead of the regular number of a Senate document, which is 1,000. This was held to be out of order.

"This document was introduced for the sole purpose of giving an enormously rich corporation the privilege of sending it through the mails free of charge, while every farmer and every mechanic and every laborer must pay," declared Senator Reed.

Senator Penrose withdrew his request

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FIGHT WIDENS ON TRADE BLACKLIST

Prediction of a More Vigorous Protest Follows Cabinet Meeting.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS INVADED

Informal Discussions Already Begun Through Spring-Rice and Page.

FIRMS HERE ORGANIZE

Boycotted Companies Combine to Force Change in British Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21. — Developments following a meeting of the Cabinet today indicated that the Government had stiffened considerably in its attitude toward the action of the British Government in blacklisting certain American firms for violating provisons of the Trading with the Enemy act. For the present all that will be done by the Government will be of an informal character, but this will be merely preliminary to very vigorous representations to Great Britain, according to what was said today after the Cabinet adjourned.

These representations, it was said, will not be merely protests that this or that American business firm has been injured by being placed on the blacklist. The Government's contention will be based on the more important ground that the action of the British Government is an interference with the right of American firms to trade with neutral countries. The United States does not question the right of the British Government to forbid its nationals from having business dealings with American blacklisted firms. But it does question the right of Great Britain to say that it will have no dealings with American firms and firms in other neutral countries that have dealings with the firms on the blacklist. This, it is asserted, is an unwarranted interference with American rights.

Action in Individual Cases.

Up to this time the State Department has confined its course to seeking to have the British Government remove from the blacklist the names of certain American firms which have furnished evidence that the action of Great Britain is unjust so far as it applies to them. These cases are being taken up simultaneously with the British Embassy in Washington and through Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, with the Foreign Office in London. Only a few such cases have been presented, and in each of them this Government has been careful to explain that it is acting informally without prejudice to any formal representations that it may desire to make later.

The formal representations will have to do with the principle involved. That principle, according to what was said after the Cabinet meeting today, applies to the alleged interference with American firms to trade with neutral countries. No nation, it is held, has the right to say that American manufacturers, shippers and merchants shall not deal with neutral countries in a legitimate trade.

Case Explained to Cabinet.

Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, attended the Cabinet meeting and explained the situation to President Wilson and the members of the Cabinet. No decision was reached as to the definite course of action that will be followed, but the opinion appeared to be general that a matter of principle was involved that could not be overlooked. In the Cabinet circle the view prevails that Great Britain, while within her rights in certain respects in publishing a blacklist, had chosen an inopportune time to direct the publication and had created a bad impression in neutral countries that she could well afford to treat with consideration.

While the informal negotiations are in progress to induce the British Government to remove the names of certain firms from the blacklist, the State Department will look into the legal aspects of the matter in preparation for its formal representations. It has been asserted that during the civil war this Government indulged in the same practice for which Great Britain is being criticised, but the inquiries of the State Department have not progressed to the point where it is able to say whether or not this assertion is well founded.

PLAN TO FIGHT BLACKLIST.

Victims of British Order Form a Permanent Organization.

Representatives of fifty of the firms and individuals named in the British trade blacklist made public a few days ago met at the Chamber of German-American Commerce, 11 Boardway, yesterday afternoon and voted to form a permanent organization to fight the British Order in Council which forbids subjects of Great Britain to hold commercial relations with them.

At the meeting the members agreed to appoint a committee of five of those whose names appear on the blacklist and to leave to that committee the power to formulate a definite course of action to be followed in opposing the action of the British authorities. The committee will be appointed, it was announced, within the next two or three days and another meeting will be held early next week to consider the report of the committee.

One of the first things the committee will do, it was said last night, will be to go to Washington and see President Wilson. The "blacklisted" merchants and bankers agreed that this move should be made before other steps are taken.

On the result of the conference with the President, it was said, will depend the future course of the committee in regard to tentative plans discussed at the meeting today.

At yesterday's meeting, which was secret, it was said that about fifty of

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Member of Parliament Finds Gun Bases In German-Owned Gardens South of London

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—Watson Rutherford, M. P., has asked the Home Secretary whether he was taking any steps to allay public anxiety caused by the disclosure that on a residential estate about twelve miles to the south of London a Japanese garden had been found constructed in concrete and masonry, giving emplacements for five heavy guns, and that such estate commands the main line of railway into London and which property, until last week, was in the occupation of a so-called American citizen of German nationality, with the rank of Captain; whether he was aware that at the same place there was an 80 horse power motor car, fitted with a 500 candle power searchlight; whether he was aware that at a sale on July 18 such a car was purchased by a firm with a German name; whether he was aware that last week there was a similar sale on another residential estate to the west of London, with another similar Japanese garden with gun emplacements, also occupied by a person of German nationality.

MOOSE VOTE TODAY ON HUGHES QUESTION

Court Action Threatened if the State Committee Indorses Republican Ticket.

CLOSE BALLOT PREDICTED

Whitman Is Thought Unlikely to Win Progressive Support—Fight on Seabury Also.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—Progressives opposed to the so-called "Perkins program," involving Progressive indorsement of the candidates on the Republican national ticket, will take their fight into the courts if the Progressive State Committee at its meeting here tomorrow should vote to support the Republican nominees. This announcement was made by John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee, on his arrival here tonight. Mr. O'Connell has been one of the leaders in the fight on the Perkins program.

"Suggestions have been made," Mr. O'Connell was told, "that if the State Committee should vote to indorse Hughes, you, Bainbridge Colby, and other Progressives who have been cooperating with you would come out in support of Woodrow Wilson."

"I have never thought of any such thing," Mr. Connell replied. "If the State Committee should vote to indorse the Republican nominees we will take the matter into the courts as quick as a flash and fight them to a finish on the ground that the State Committee has done something it has no right to do."

"Our national convention," Mr. O'Connell went on, "nominated a national ticket with two names on it. One of the candidates declined to accept the nomination. The name of the other candidate, John M. Parker of Louisiana, remains on the ticket. Our National Committee, when it met in Chicago after the convention, voted to indorse the Republican candidates. It had no right to do this. The only power it had was to substitute another candidate for the candidate who declined.

Law Complicates Situation.

"Under our peculiar State laws the Progressives must have an electoral ticket for Parker in the field unless he should withdraw, which he has not yet done, and which, as I understand it, he has no intention of doing. The law in this State requires that his name must appear at the top of the Progressive column on the ballot, above the name of the electors."

Mr. O'Connell was asked what he thought would be the outcome of the meeting tomorrow.

"I think we will be able to put through a resolution inviting Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals to become a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Progressive primaries and that we will be able to stop the contemplated indorsement of Hughes," he replied. "Whatever action is taken in the case of Hughes will be by a very close vote. I am quite prepared to state without qualification that Governor Whitman has not a ghost of a chance of getting an indorsement at tomorrow's meeting."

Mr. O'Connell, who will sit in the State Committee meeting on a proxy, was accompanied by Michael Schaap, former Progressive leader of the Assembly, and William Halpin, a former Lieutenant of Benjamin B. Odell and at one time, by the grace of Odell, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee. Mr. Halpin has been conspicuous in the Progressive State organization since the formation of the party. Mr. O'Connell, with Bainbridge Colby, who came in on a later train, and Messrs. Halpin and Schaap, will lead the fight on the Perkins program in the meeting tomorrow.

Whether Mr. Perkins himself will be on the scene of battle is a matter of doubt tonight. Some prominent Progressives who are on the ground say he will not. Others believe he will be among the eleventh-hour arrivals tomorrow. He is not a member of the State Committee, but there is no doubt he could have a proxy for the mere asking.

Hotchkiss to Lead Fight.

William H. Hotchkiss, former Progressive State Chairman, was one of the early arrivals here today. In the absence of Mr. Perkins, he will assume the leadership in the fight for ratification by the State Committee of the action taken by the Progressive National Committee at its meeting in Chicago on June 29, when, on the advice of Colonel Roosevelt, the committee indorsed Hughes.

Mr. Hotchkiss, who is an out-and-out Hughes man, was in conference here this afternoon with Walter A. Johnson of Westchester, the present Progressive State Chairman; Horace S. Wilkinson, a wealthy steel man of this city, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, and took a prominent part in the proceedings at Chicago which led up to the indorsement of Mr. Hughes, and with some of the early Progressive arrivals on the scene of tomorrow's battle.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Hotchkiss tonight, "that the Progressive State Committee will vote to indorse Judge Hughes by a substantial majority."

"What about Governor Whitman?"

"We have no program beyond what I have already stated," was his reply. "There will be a meeting of the Progressive County Chairmen tomorrow forenoon at which, I suppose, some plans for the State Committee meeting will be formulated."

The general opinion as expressed by spokesmen for both sides in the controversy over a contemplated Hughes indorsement is that Governor Whitman could not possibly wrest an indorsement from the Progressive State Committee even though George W. Perkins, Oscar S. Straus, and Mr. Hotchkiss as well, would be very glad, in the interest of harmony

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BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne. —Advt.

MEXICO'S PROPOSAL LACKING IN BREADTH

Washington Likely to Refuse to Limit Negotiations to Points in Note.

TROOP RECALL AN OBSTACLE

Carranza Will Retire and Support Obregon for President, Confidant Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Mexican proposals for an adjustment of differences with the United States, set forth in the diplomatic note which was made public in Mexico City last night, is not regarded as final. It is considered that in giving it to the press at this time the Carranza Government intended it to be construed as only a general statement of the conditions which it would like to see adopted as a basis of an amicable settlement. The negotiations will be continued and it is likely that there will be changes in the Mexican Government's suggestions of the means to be employed to maintain peaceful relations.

State Department officials declined today to make any comment on the publication of the Mexican response to the United States. They would not say even that such a response had been received by this Government. The apparent explanation of this reticence was that the matter of arranging a process of adjustment was still in negotiation, and it would not be wise to make any explanatory statement of the attitude of the United States while that condition prevailed.

Broader Scope Favored.

In spite of this reticence it was gathered that the proposal of the Mexican Government for an adjustment of the border troubles, through a joint commission such as that which met at Niagara Falls in the Spring of 1914, will not be agreed on if the scope of the negotiations is limited to the points enumerated in the Mexican note, namely: The withdrawal of American troops from Mexican soil; conditions for the reciprocal crossing of the international border by the forces of either nation, and a fixing of responsibility for the bandit raids that have produced the present crisis.

The opinion prevails in circles having a deep interest in the situation that these questions, with the possible exception of fixing responsibility for the raids, could be adjusted better through direct negotiation of a less cumbersome nature than the commission method. The view was expressed today in these circles that the matter of arranging for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico could be conducted by conferences between military officers from each country as the question involved is largely of a military character. A method of preventing border raids also could be arranged at a purely military conference.

It was pointed out that this Government would hardly consent to the appointment of a commission of distinguished citizens, probably including a member or members of the United States Supreme Court, unless the scope of the negotiations was broadened to include an adjustment that would make for permanent peace between Mexico and this country.

Polk and Arredondo Confer.

On these considerations the responsible officers of the Government decline to comment, but all the signs are that if the commission form of settlement is agreed on the scope of the negotiations will be extended beyond the limitations laid down in the note made public in Mexico City last night. That no final settlement had been reached was indicated by the fact that Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, and Eliseo Arredondo, the Ambassador Designate of Mexico, continued their conferences at the State Department today. Afterward Mr. Polk went to the Cabinet meeting, where he is supposed to have laid the latest information concerning the diplomatic situation before the President and his advisers.

Surprise is expressed in quarters here well informed as to conditions in Mexico that the Carranza Government should be taking such a leisurely course in its conduct of the negotiations. It was pointed out today in these quarters that with the revival of the Villista movement the necessity for haste on Carranza's part would seem to be apparent. This phase of the matter was emphasized, it was said, by the prospects of trouble from General Felix Diaz and the growth of the spirit of revolt against the Carranza authority in the Tampico district.

In spite of these conditions the Mexican Government has shown no signs of a desire to hasten the conclusion of the negotiations. The possibility of the United States finding itself embarrassed by the inability of the Carranza Government to fulfill obligations into which it may enter with the Washington Government is regarded in well-informed unofficial circles as a feature of the situation that should not be overlooked by the Carranza authorities.

Exports to Mexico Released.

All restrictions on the movement of exports into Mexico except munitions of war and machinery for their manufacture were removed today by order of the Treasury Department.

Without the formality of a proclamation an embargo on shipments into Mexico was put into effect by customs and military authorities soon after Villa's raid on Columbus. Two weeks ago the State and War Departments agreed to the lifting of restrictions on exports of food and clothing and later to the movement of household goods and of fuel in reasonable quantities.

The Treasury Department has been urging the broad order issued today to relieve freight congestion at the border cities and accommodate both Mexicans and American industrial firms in Mexico. The customs division has received many letters and telegrams asking that goods which would not aid Mexican belligerents be permitted to pass. Many of these requests have come from mining men whose machinery has been tied up for weeks.

The munitions embargo probably will

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BRITISH ADVANCE INTO FOUREAUX WOOD CHECKED BY HEAVY COUNTERATTACKS; RUSSIANS AGAIN DEFEAT FOE ON LIPA

Transfer of Troops from Meuse to Somme Taken as Sign of German Failure at Verdun

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—"From the examination of yesterday's prisoners—whose battalions of Württembergers, Saxons, Prussians, Bavarians, and Badeners were jumbled in a headlong pell-mell that reveals extraordinary confusion—one fact stands out: There was an entire company of troops that had helped to capture Vaux Fort. One of them declared his regiment had been hastily withdrawn from Verdun on July 12 and rushed headlong to the Somme first line to relieve the Bavarian Landsturm."

These words in a dispatch from the Somme front received this afternoon mark the failure of the Germans' gigantic enterprise against "their principal enemy." The long-awaited Franco-British offensive has achieved its first and not least important result. To patch the threatened line even the Crown Prince's hope of glory must be sacrificed, and the Allies are reaping the full benefit of French heroism at Verdun.

German Staff Putting Forth Full Strength

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The German General Staff is putting every ounce of available strength into the defense of the threatened western line. It is certain that since the beginning of the Allies' offensive they have brought up very considerable reinforcements. The movements of troops in this direction began a few days before July 1.

According to my information, the number brought up within a period of three weeks including those days was 340,000. Of these 100,000 were fresh reserves from German depots. The remaining 240,000 were soldiers recovered from light wounds. All these 340,000 men were distributed along the Somme front and other parts of the line where the German staff had reason to expect an attack.

It should not be assumed that the German strength in men on the Western front has reached its maximum. The idea, if it exists, that Germany does not still dispose of considerable reserves is mistaken. There is, for instance, what is known as the "Ungediente Landsturm," that is, the older men who have never received military training. These comprise a much greater reservoir than is sometimes estimated. Of course, their fighting value as a class is not great, but then they are not treated as a class. In small groups they are drafted into regiments of better value.

These men were called up some months ago, and some are already drafted to regiments at the front.

RUSSIANS SMASH LINSINGEN'S LINE

Flank Him on the Styr and Force Way Across the Lipa at Several Points.

TEUTONS IN FULL RETREAT

Petrograd Reports Retirement as Disorderly, with Large Numbers of Prisoners Being Taken.

LONDON, July 21.—Another smashing blow has been delivered by the Russians against the Teuton line defending Lemberg on the northern Galician border.

Following up the recent defeat of the German General von Linsingen's forces at Szklin, which compelled them to retreat across the Lipa River, General Sakharoff was victorious again in the region of the confluence of the Lipa with the Styr, compelling the Teutons to retreat south along the Styr to the heights near the town of Berestechk.

At the same time he delivered a tremendous attack along the Lipa. This line had been flanked by the advance along the Styr, and the Russians were able to break across the Lipa at several points.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

The valiant army of General Sakharoff, having surmounted all the difficulties of crossing the Lipa under the concentrated fire of the enemy, on Thursday drove back the enemy, who fled in disorder. Our artillery is shelling the retreating enemy columns which have been driven across the Lipa at several points.

Yesterday (Wednesday) we took about 1,000 prisoners and four cannon, three of which were loaded. Prisoners continue to come in.

Further information indicates that the prisoners taken in Thursday's battle numbered three officers and 155 men. Four machine guns were also captured. This fighting took place in the region southwest of Kimpolung (Southern Bukowina,) in the Walepatna region, where the enemy was driven from one height.

The number of prisoners taken in the battle of the sixteenth continues to increase, at present numbering 2,817 men and 75 officers. The booty already listed consists of three guns, forty-nine machine guns, thirty-six bomb throwers, eighty cases of grenades and bombs, sixty cases of ammunition, fifty-eight cases of machine-gun cartridge belts, and three depots containing 35,570 shells, 5,230 hand grenades, and a huge quantity of rifle cartridges and other war material.

An earlier official bulletin, which reported the victory on the River Styr, read as follows:

On many sectors of the Dvina front there were violent artillery fights.

In the region of the Styr, above its confluence with the Lipa, we dealt another stroke at the enemy, ejecting him from the village of Verbene and from fortified works south of that village, and, keeping on the heels of his bewildered rear, seized the crossings of the Styr. The enemy retired toward the heights near the town of Berestechk and is beginning partially

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BRITISH STRUGGLE FOR HIGH GROUND

Find Themselves in a Hard Position Around Delville and Foureaux Woods.

STORY OF SCOTS' DASH

Rushed Into Longueval with the Pipes Playing Terrible Music of the Charge.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 20.—The present stage of our advance is causing us very hard fighting for important positions on high ground, which must be gained and held before new progress over the open country is possible. The enemy is gathering up reserves and flinging them against us to check the onward movement at all costs, and it seems to me that he has brought up new batteries of heavy guns, because his artillery fire is increasing.

The prisoners reveal the grave anxiety that reigns behind the German lines, where there is no attempt to minimize the greatness of our menace. The Germans undoubtedly are straining every nerve to organize a new and formidable resistance. Today, however, they lost many men and valuable ground, not only in fighting with British troops but with the French, who, at Maurepas and other positions on our right, made successful advances.

In the early hours of this morning, after a long bombardment, which made the night very dreadful with noise and the sky vivid with the light of bursting shells, the attack was made by our troops on high ground between Delville Wood and High Wood, and to the west of these positions. The enemy in great strength maintained a strong defense, but suffered severely, and was forced to retreat in disorder upon some parts of the line.

We were firing "grandmothers" and "aunties," those fifteen-inch and twelve-inch shells, which go roaring through the air, and explode with vast earth-shaking crashes, and the Germans replied with "coal scuttles."

"They were the real Jack Johnson," said a Devonshire lad, who had a piece of one of them in his right shoulder. "Those brutes had not been seen, I'm told, since Ypres, except in ones or twos, but they came over as thick and fast as hand grenades. You know the kind of hole they make. It is forty feet across, and deep enough to bury a whole platoon."

The Attack on High Wood.

But they did not suffer much from all this gunfire. As they manned the trenches in the darkness the shells passed over them, and few were hurt. The attack was made before dawn up a rising slope of ground toward the high roads which used to go across the Bois de Foureaux, or High Wood, as we call it, to Delville Wood. Now there was no road, for our bombardment had

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BRITISH AT GERMAN THIRD LINE

Kaiser's Troops Strongly Defending Points Now Attacked.

COSTLY BRITISH REPULSE

Berlin Says More Than 2,000 Were Killed in Raid on German Defenses at Fromelles.

ADMITS GAIN BY FRENCH

Lull During the Day in the Main British and French Theatres —Great Aerial Activity.

LONDON, July 21.—The British have been pushing forward their front on their line running east from below Pozières to the Delville Wood. Foureaux or High Wood, half way between Longueval and Martinpuich, has been entered and occupied, but German counter-attacks have been able to win back half of the wood.

The Germans in an attack on the British on the northern edge of the Leipsic redoubt on the west of the front of attack succeeded in occupying British front trenches, but later were driven out, according to the British official communication issued at midnight. Elsewhere along the British front comparative calm prevailed today.

Some idea of the huge forces now engaged in the battle of the Somme in northern France is given in the official statement from Berlin tonight, in which it is stated that more than 200,000 French and British troops attacked the German lines north and south of the Somme Thursday on a front of twenty-five miles.

Third German Line Reached.

The British have again pressed forward to the German third line in the Foureaux Wood, northeast of Longueval. This wood is an important strategic point, the capture of which would bring the forces of General Haig to the highest point on the ridge commanding the German positions in the less hilly country beyond, which is not so much broken up and not wooded, lending itself not so well to defense. This probably explains the desperate attempts of the Germans to hold the wood where the heavy fighting continues.

The Associated Press correspondent at the front states the Germans are bringing masses of troops from Verdun and guns from other points in an endeavor to stem the Allied advance. Meantime, the indications are that the Allies are testing the strength of the German line at other points. The trench raid by Australian troops in the neighborhood of Armentières attracts much interest in this connection.

This attack by British forces against the Germans which was at Fromelles, north of La Bassee, on Wednesday, resulted in the loss by the attackers of more than 2,000 men killed and nearly 500 men made prisoners, according to a statement given out by the German War Office today.

The statement admits that the German line along a front of about three kilometers (two miles) south of Hardecourt was driven from its first trenches into its second trenches, 800 meters in the rear. Enemy forces, the statement says, penetrated into the German salient at the Wood of Vermandovillers.

French Heavily Attacked.

Positions captured yesterday by the French south of the Somme were subjected to a vigorous counterattack during the night. The Germans charged the French lines south of Soyecourt but, the French War Office announced today, suffered heavy losses and were driven back in disorder.

A strong German detachment which advanced to the attack in the Chaulnes region was repulsed with the bayonet.

Between Soissons and Rheims the French penetrated a German trench, clearing it of its defenders.

On the Verdun front the artillery was active on both sides in the vicinity of Chattancourt and Fleury.

This is the British official statement given out in the afternoon:

The battle continues without intermission between the Leipsic redoubt on the west and Delville Wood on the east. North of the Bazentin-Longueval line the British advance has been pushed to Foureaux Wood, from which we drove the enemy.

During the night the enemy counter-attacked, after an intense bombardment with gas shells, and succeeded in effecting entry into the northern part of the wood, but failed to dislodge us from the southern half.

Elsewhere there is no change.

Lull During the Day.

The British official statement issued tonight follows:

Except for local encounters there has been a comparative lull in the main battle area today (Friday) there has been no change in the situation since the last report.

The enemy made a bombing attack on the north edge of our positions in the Leipsic salient and succeeded at one point in entering our front trenches, but at once was driven out.

Taking advantage of the fine weather the Royal Flying Corps yesterday continued their bombing operations against points of military importance with successful results. The hostile aircraft were inactive until evening, when a good deal of fighting took place behind the German lines. One of our offensive patrols encoun-

tered eleven German machines, and, as a result, three German machines were shot down, one bursting into flames.

Another encounter between four of our machines and six of the enemy lasted forty-five minutes. One Fokker was then shot down and another badly damaged. The remainder fled.

During other air combats a fifth German machine was forced to the ground. Our total loss during the day was one machine.

It has now been established that the enemy's assault or July 18 on the Delville Wood area over a front of 2,000 yards was made by at least thirteen battalions drawn from four different divisions. The enemy's losses were correspondingly great.

Berlin Reports Big British Loss.

The official German statement received late this evening says:

An attack by the English in the region of Fromelles on Wednesday was executed, we have established, by two strong divisions. The brave Bavarian division, before whose front the attack took place, counted on the ground in front of them more than 2,000 enemy killed, and brought in hitherto 481 prisoners, including ten officers and sixteen machine guns.

On both sides of the Somme the enemy yesterday, as was expected, prepared to deliver a main blow, but it failed. After the strongest fire preparation over a front of about forty kilometers (about twenty-five miles) attacks were made from south of Pozières to west of Vermandovillers. More than seventeen divisions with more than 200,000 men participated in the attacks.

The result for the enemy is that the first line of the German division along a front of about three kilometers south of Hardecourt was pressed back from its foremost trenches into the next trenches, lying 800 meters behind, and enemy divisions penetrated into the salient of the little wood of Vermandovillers.

On the entire remaining front the wild onsets broke to pieces against the death-defying loyalty of our troops with extraordinary losses for the enemy. Up to the present, seventeen officers and 1,200 men have been captured.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing special to report. The artillery and mine-throwing activity south of La Bassée Canal and northwest of Lens, as well as in the Argonne and on both sides of the Meuse, increased at intervals. North of Vendresse, in the Aisne region, small French detachments advanced after an explosion which was without result, but were repulsed and the crater was occupied by us.

In an air battle a hostile aeroplane was shot down and shattered south of Pozières, and another northeast of Bapaume fell into our hands.

French Stop Counterattack.

The French afternoon statement follows:

South of the Somme the enemy yesterday evening delivered a counter-attack on our new positions to the south of Soyecourt. The battalion which led the assault was caught by our curtain of fire and by our machine guns, and was thrown back in disorder after having suffered very great losses.

The night was calm on the other side of the Somme.

In the region of Chaulnes a strong detachment of the enemy which attempted to approach our lines south of Maucourt was repulsed with the bayonet.

Between Soissons and Rheims, to the northeast of Vendresse, a French reconnoitering detachment, assisted by the explosion of a mine, penetrated a trench of the enemy, which was cleared out with grenades.

On the Verdun front there was great activity of the artillery on both sides in the sectors of Chattancourt and Fleury.

In the Vosges, after a violent bombardment, an attempt was made without success to storm our positions north of Wissembach.

On the day of July 20 and during the night of July 20-21 our aeroplane squadrons bombarded several important points behind the enemy's lines. The stations at Conflans, Mars-la-Tour, Metzeral and Brieulles and the railway junction at Ham were bombarded with many projectiles of large calibre.

The communication issued by the French War Office this evening says:

There is nothing to add to the statement of this morning.

A German aeroplane this morning threw several bombs on Belfort. The material damage was insignificant.

The Belgian communication says:

On the sectors south of Nieuport and around Dixmude there have been reciprocal artillery actions of slight intensity. The Belgian batteries have opened a destructive fire on the German works at Steenstraete. The fire of these batteries continues.

FRENCH NOW STAND ON HIGH GROUND

Overlook Peronne on North—Strong German Defenses Taken at Soyecourt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—After ten days of preparation the French Army of the Somme has made another panther spring. The action was in two parts. North of the river France's most famous division surpassed its records by accomplishing in the brief period between 5.25 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning a task its own chiefs had calculated would take full eighteen hours of daylight. Their progress automatically cleared Delville Wood and Longueval, where the Germans were stubbornly disputing with the British the ground they won back in Tuesday's great counterattack. Moreover, the French have now a firm footing on the high ground north of Peronne whence they can initiate an enveloping movement instead of a costly frontal attack across almost impassable marshes.

The second action south of Peronne was on a greater scale, but attained with equal success its extensive objective. The forty-eight-hour artillery preparation was so efficient that on the whole five-mile front the German first line defenses fell en masse. Here it was Fayolle's army which so perfectly co-ordinated the work of the gunners and infantry that the Germans were unable to work their favorite manoeuvre of bringing up quickfirers from the deepest shelters.

Thus at the entrance of Estrées Village the strong underground fort was rushed by the assaulting column so swiftly after the cannonade lifted that the mitrailleuse crews were bayonetted in the act of installing weapons, and the position that a few moments later might have withstood a whole brigade was captured with the loss of one man wounded.

The hardest fight occurred in the afternoon between the south side of Soyecourt Village and the Etoile Wood. Here in undergrounds strengthened with steel plates and cement blocks many defenders had survived the bombardment, and the fighting in the trench labyrinths was long and furious with bombs and bayonets.

But the French were not to be denied. They pushed right through Etoile Wood to the slopes of Hill 90 until Soyecourt itself was encircled from north, south, and west.

As if to emphasize the victory's importance, dusk had scarcely fallen when the Germans launched a brigade to retake the trenches south of Soyecourt. That was what the 75's had been waiting for while the "heavies" battered the German fortifications. The leading ranks of the Germans were blasted by a terrible fire curtain and the wearied French infantry did not need to fight again to hold their gains.

PARIS, July 21.—The resumption of the battle of the Somme in the French sector has greatly enhanced the general confidence in the situation. The protracted halt of operations on more than a minor scale was beginning to make the public fear that the first results would have no morrow, and that, as in the case of the Champagne offensive a year ago, there might be a reversion to the old trench warfare. Yesterday's bulletins effectually removed this impression.

A particularly fine piece of work from the French point of view was accomplished in the new sector attacked south of the river, East of the old French front, which ran from the east of Herbeville to half way between that village and the Fouquescourt-Vermandovillers Road, the Germans had constructed, by months of patient toil, an underground fortification in a star-shaped wood and on the slopes of a hill. There were ninety trenches in the wood, very deep, with two series of underground shelters, in which the soldiers lay snug during the hottest bombardments.

The Germans here, as in the Barleux and Soyecourt region, where their positions formed an inextricable maze of trenches, offered a stouter resistance than elsewhere on the long line of attack. But the French troops, carefully prepared for their work and skillfully led, not only won through everywhere but held on to their gains and were preparing last night to attempt to still further extend them.

It now develops that yesterday's effort was due several days ago, but that the artillery preparation was delayed by heavy weather. The French commanders report that the preliminary bombardment was so effective that the losses of the attackers were comparatively light.

Contrary to expectations, the Germans have made no attempt to follow up the smashing blow delivered against the northern Verdun defenses a week ago. The French counterattacks, according to the official accounts, are gradually winning back the ground gained by the Germans at heavy cost in the vicinity of Thiaumont and Fleury. This inactivity on the part of the Crown Prince is interpreted by French military opinion as evidence that the Germans are finding increasing difficulty in concentrating troops at any one point on the front. The French officers say that each fresh assault on Verdun is requiring longer and longer time to prepare. They claim that the Germans took no less than eighteen days in preparation for the attack of July 12.

LONDON CATCHES UP BERLIN DENIAL OF LOSS

Says German Regiment Which Had 500 Casualties Has Had No Serious Fighting.

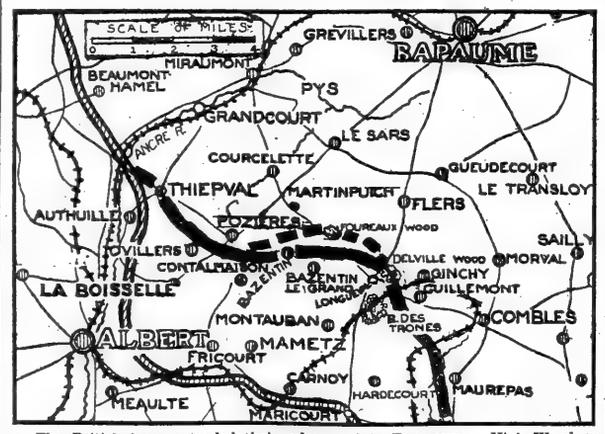
LONDON, July 21.—The official German communication today contains a contradiction of the British official communication of Thursday, sent by the Poldhu wireless station, that one battalion of the "119th" Regiment, consisting of 1,100 men, lost 980 men and two other battalions of the same regiment each more than half their effective strength.

"With the purpose of stigmatizing such reports and tranquillizing the people at home," the German communication continues, "it may be remarked that its entire losses in recent weeks until yesterday were happily slightly less than 500 men. Therefore, its loss, however deplorable, in itself amounts to only a quarter of the English allegation."

The British Press Bureau appends a note to the German communication pointing out that the Poldhu message mentioned the 190th Regiment and not the 119th, which is the Württemburg regiment stationed on the Ypres salient, "where it has had no serious fighting during the last four weeks."

"If in that time," the press bureau continues, "it lost 500 men, this is a gratifying result. The losses of the 190th Regiment, therefore, remain unchallenged."

Line of British Offensive.



The British have extended their advance into Foureaux or High Wood on the Longueval-Bazentin front, as shown by the broken line.

FRENCH COLONIALS WIN.

Have a Conspicuous Part in the Somme Offensive.

PARIS, July 1.—French Colonial troops played a conspicuous part in the latest offensive along the River Somme. Immediately before the action Lieut. Col. L—— told his men they wouud have to measure arms with a powerful and well-armed enemy, but, he said: "I have seen you at work and know I can count on you. Good luck! Forward!"

Not long afterward his men, in an impetuous assault, captured three lines of German trenches, twelve machine guns and more than 500 prisoners.

Another exploit took place, near Estrées An infantry column encountered a subterranean fort, strongly defended by a machine gun section. Led by its chiefs, it attacked the work with such ferocity that the machine gunners were surrounded and put out of action without being able to give the slightest resistance. Only one Frenchman was wounded during the assault.

Not far from Belloy-en-Santerre, near the Amiens-Peronne Road, an officer of the Colonial troops was wounded in the head by a ball from a machine gun. Almost blinded by blood, he turned toward his men and said simply: "Avenge me." With these words his troops, with courage and dash, went at their adversaries with the bayonet, and the result of their work, says an eyewitness, was horrible

Among the prisoners taken in the vicinity of the Somme were Württembergers, Saxons, Bavarians, and Prussians. For the most part they were very young, averaging 17 to 20 years. The captives included an entire company of a regiment which took an active part in the capture of Fort Vaux. One of the prisoners admitted his regiment had been brought hastily from Verdun on July 12, and put immediately in the first line to replace Bavarian Landsturm troops.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It will be remembered that several days ago the Russians drove the Austrians, who were opposing the southern arm of the Lutsk salient, ten miles south from their position at Szklin to the southern bank of the Lipa River. Here the Austrians were again behind a defensive barrier, and promised to hold up the Russian advance as the Germans have done at the Stokhod. The Russian report of yesterday, and this report is confirmed by Austria, states that the Austrians have been forced back to the heights near Berestschk. This means that, in spite of the fact that the Russians had to force their way across the Lipa, they have, nevertheless, penetrated the Austrian lines again, and have cleared the south bank of the river.

Berestschk is situated on the Styr only about three miles from the Galician border. Immediately in front of the town, running parallel to the Lipa, is a ridge of hills through a gap, in which flows the Styr. It is along this ridge that the Austrian lines are now stretched. It is an excellent position overlooking and dominating the Valley of the Lipa, and, were the Austrians fresh troops, or even troops who had been fast in the trenches for some time, there might still be hope that the Russian flood could be checked. But the Austrian Army for over six weeks have been driven from one position after another. They have seen their fellows captured by brigades, by divisions, by army corps. Their morale has been thoroughly shaken as was that of the first Austrian army after the fall of Lemberg. If they were unable to halt the Russian move and prevent them from crossing a river under fire, there is small chance that they can now hold them up for any appreciable length of time when there is solid land under their feet.

The depth of the Russian gain on this section of the front is about eight miles. On what front this has occurred is not noted, consequently we cannot be certain to what extend the Lipa front has been cleared. If the river had been crossed, and nothing more, it might be possible that this crossing had been forced at but one point. But not only has the river been crossed, but the Russians have advanced eight miles beyond the point of the crossing. This not only indicates but makes absolutely certain that the river has been crossed on a wide front, and that the Austrians have already been outflanked, the entire south bank to the Russians.

This brings the Austrians to the most dangerous point they have yet had to face since the Russian offense began. The Russian line is made of two horns, the bases of which are connected by a straight line. The distance between the bases is eighty miles—the direct distance from the Dniester near the mouth of the Stripa and Brody on the Galician-Volhynian frontier. From these two points the horns spread out on wide curves, convex toward the west, one the Lutsk salient, the other the salient whose base is at Jablonitza. It is perfectly evident that as either salient is deepened by a Russian advance the Russians get further and further in rear of the line connecting the two horns. It is also evident that any move of the curve of either horn toward the north or the south threatens to turn the entire flank of the salient on the straight line and roll it up. Austria is facing both these menaces and the Russians are moving westward on both curves and also north and south.

On the northern sector this latest advance is particularly dangerous. The south always has been the line of the Dniester River to double back on, and as this is a particularly easy line to defend, can probably stave things off. The north has no such line. In rear of the Austrian lines there is nothing. The Galician border is now open, and from the border for miles there is not a single position that offers any great natural obstacle. All the cards of the game are rapidly falling into Russian hands, and it is inevitable, unless Russian ammunition fails, that the near future will see a great Austrian retreat. This may not at once affect the German army to the north, but the Austrian army in Galicia must abandon its position on the Stripa and fall back at least to the Zlota Lipa and perhaps further. Even then the Austrians are not secure.

On the north the Russian advance has carried them far beyond the Zlota Lipa line. In fact, they are now near the Galician border, almost due north of Lemberg. As this line is pushed south, it approaches the railroad line from Lemberg to Brody, the main railroad in this entire section. The Austrians simply cannot permit this line to be cut in their rear. This would be to invite a disaster compared to which their previous disasters would have been as nothing. On the other hand, a retreat will also be enormously expensive. The Russians are already across the Stripa at a number of points and naturally control the crossings at these points. When the Austrians are forced to retire across the Zlota Lipa, they will retire before an active enemy, with large bodies of efficient cavalry, and will be forced to cross a difficult stream.

The Zlota Lipa is a wicked barrier. It flows through a deep cut in the clay banks and the slopes are really not slopes at all, but cliffs. To cross this stream under Russian attacks will be one of the greatest tactical problems the Austrians have had to deal with. To get their artillery across, the big guns which have been defending the Stripa front for weeks, will be almost impossible. It is too soon to look to the fall of Lemberg. It seems written that the Galician capital shall again be occupied by the Slavs, but it may be some time off. What is almost immediate is the abandonment of the Stripa position.

The Austrians south of the Dniester are also in grave difficulties. All reports indicate that a serious battle is under way for the control of the pass through the Carpathians at Jablonitza. Here the Russians have strong forces, the Austrians being present in almost equal numbers. If the Austrian forces give way and the Russians get through the pass a number of alternatives will be presented, any of which will greatly augment the Austrian embarrassment. A raid into Hungary, the great wheat belt of the Teutons; a raid through the pass to the west and coming out at another pass, at Gorgan, for example, and a blow at the communications in the Austrian rear, either of these would constitute a threat which would endanger the entire Austrian position.

On the western front the war game is still going against the Germans. In spite of the German counterattack, which was supposed to have checked the British advance, the British have been able to continue their drive and push still further to the north. The point of attack this time has been the woods of Foureaux, midway between Longueval and Martinpuich. A day or two ago I spoke of the importance of these patches of woods to the Germans as points of support to the other sections of their line. That this is true is evidenced by the tenacity with which they are held and by the efforts of the Germans to regain them once they are taken. The British attack of yesterday was leveled at another of these fortified points, and the last of them that has to be passed through until the big guns are pounding at the very gates of Bapaume. The country before them now is devoid of a single obstacle. Not a point remains that offers to the Germans a natural support to their lines. Only the artificial field works which the Germans have constructed prevent the march of the British to the north.

The woods of Foureaux, too, are a part of the Germans' third line of defense. Pretty soon, at the present rate of advance, the British will be beyond all of the works that the Germans have constructed during the period of stagnation, and the Kaiser's troops will be dependent solely upon those works which they have been able to construct since July 1, when the present offense started.

On the French front the gain of Thursday has provoked the Germans to a heavy counterattack, which is still under way, though with little success. In fact, the Germans seem to have lost the strength which has made their countermoves in previous fights even more dangerous than the attacks of the Allies. The truth of the matter is that as the fighting progresses Germany is feeling the concentric pressure more and more, and at every point is compelled to give ground through inability to reinforce the different fronts. The only answer seems to be a general contraction of her lines east and west. It is this for which the Allies are working.

GERMANS PUT DOWN BELGIAN FOOD RIOTS

Uprisings in Liege, Verviers, Roubaix, Lokeren, and Termonde Suppressed.

25,000 DRIVEN FROM LILLE

Populations of Several Cities Forced Into Country — Lack of Ships for Supplies.

ROTTERDAM, July 21.—Food riots which broke out in Belgium and Northern France have been suppressed by the German military authorities, according to reports received here from reliable sources. The rioting was especially severe at Liége, Verviers, Roubaix, Renaix, St. Nicholas, Lokeren, and Termonde.

The shortage of food, which resulted in the riots, according to the relief agencies, was due to the lack of tonnage, which is not likely to be corrected, as the German Government has refused definitely to consent to the plan to use interned German ships to bring relief food, and because of the embargo which the German authorities have placed on the import into Belgium and Northern France of native Dutch food supplies which, especially meats and fats, have done much to supplement the supplies sent into the occupied regions by the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

People Driven from Cities.

The quelling of the riots in the populous centres has been followed by the compulsory evacuation from the cities by the German authorities of large sections of the industrial populations. These have been scattered homeless through the agricultural regions, the reports say, as punishment and to minimize the risk of a recurrence of the trouble.

The greatest forced migration took place from the City of Lille, (population 210,000,) from which 25,000 people, including women and children, were expelled. These people are not welcome in the rural areas, where the problem of relief, while not as acute as in the industrial centres, does not make the people welcome any further drain on their limited resources.

Under a recent arrangement effected by the Entente Governments an amount of native foodstuffs from Holland must be shipped to England equivalent to the amount shipped from Holland to Germany, as a condition under which the Dutch are permitted to continue the importation of fodder for their cattle. Recently the British Government offered to turn over its share of native Dutch products to the Relief Commission for export to Belgium and Northern France. The latter region has been dependent for some time entirely on Holland for its limited supply of meats and fats. The German Government thereupon forbade such exports, on the ground that diversion of Dutch food to the relief areas permitted England to escape the expense it would be under if the food went to that country.

Plan to Use Ships Vetoed.

On top of this prohibition came the announcement that the German Government had vetoed the plan by which the Holland Lloyd Line was expected to provide ample tonnage for the Relief Commission by operating under the protection of all belligerents a number of German vessels now interned in America. For several months the commission has been able to procure tonnage sufficient to transport only 70 per cent. of the food necessary to maintain rations sufficient to keep the needy populations of the relief areas in health. German officials base their refusal to consent to the use of these ships on the theory that the shortage should be made up by the Allies. At the present time the shipping requirements of the commission are being supplied as far as possible by the Allies, who have given relief ships preference over all except military transport vessels.

Even with the assistance of allied and neutral ships, the commission is still embarrassed by shortage. It endeavored to supply the deficiency of 30 per cent by means of the arrangement with the Holland Lloyd, which provided for remunerative rates for the owners of the German ships. The understanding here is that the veto of this plan by the German Government is definite and official.

DEFENSES IN RIOT AREA.

Trouble in Belgian and French Towns Has Bearing on Offensive.

Food riots in Belgian towns and the expulsion of their inhabitants, as well as the inhabitants of French towns across the border, have a direct bearing on the present Franco-British offensive on the western front, and on the preparations of the Germans in the event of the future development of that offensive.

For all the towns where it may be supposed that stress is most violent because riots have broken out within them, (with the exception of the Belgian fortress town of Liége and Verviers,) are within the terrain of Germany's first, second, and third lines of what are supposed to be permanent défenses—secure places elaborately fortified behind the front which has at different places from three to five systems of intrenchments.

Renaix, for example, with 21,000 inhabitants before the war, is exactly on the first line between Ghent and Oudenaarde.

St. Nicolas, with 33,300, is on a branch line between Hanne and Termonde, the latter of which, with 10,100 population, famous for its siege by the Duke of Marlborough in 1706, is directly on the second line at the junction of the Scheldt and the Dendre.

Lokeren, with 22,500, is at the junction of the railways to Termonde and Alost, which is on the Dendre, half way between the first and second lines.

Roubaix, with 124,000, is on the first line of defense, near the Roubaix Canal, which connects the Deule with the Scheldt, thirteen miles from the former French fortress of Lille.

Verviers, with 50,000 inhabitants before the war, is on the left bank of the Vesdre, fourteen miles east of Liége. Liége, before the war, had 175,000 inhabitants. Both towns form an independent system of intrenchments, with Liége on the West flank and Verviers, which has an altitude even greater than that of Liége, on the east. Their line is thrown across the southern approaches to Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, and may be considered the western outer defense of the lower Rhine.

With the exception of Verviers and Liége, the suffering of the Belgian towns mentioned has been extreme ever since the beginning of the German occupation, but especially so since the Germans began to establish their three lines to which it might become necessary to retreat. All these towns, too, with the exception of Liége, where there were and still are gun works, are principally employed in the manufacture of linen and finer woolen cloths. And all have vast suburbs which produced agricultural and dairy products, some of which found a market even as far away as London, although usually their chief markets were Antwerp and Brussels, Liége and Namur.

Since May all the railways and canals, according to the reports of the aviators of the Allies, have been operated entirely for military purposes, persons have been forbidden to go from one town to another, and all the produce going to the towns from the rural districts has been turned over to the military authorities.

The first harvest is over, and it is believed that in turning out the population the Germans imagine that they can live off the farmers in the suburbs until the next harvest. In the meantime, it is necessary to banish all useless mouths from places which may become the centre of great military activity, if not of siege.

The district bounded by the German fortified lines of possible retreat extends from the northwest line of Mezières-Maubeuge, on the French frontier, through West Flanders to Antwerp and the Dutch frontier. It encloses an area of about 5,400 square miles, which, before the war, had an urban and rural population of 900,000. The former French fortified town of Lille, from which 25,000 persons are said to have been expelled, covers the centre of the first line fifteen miles west of it and the Scheldt.

A Dutchman who traversed this part of Belgium in April later communicated to the military authorities of the Allies certain information. After describing the vast and constant movement of troops by both railway and canal, he described the canal from Ghent to the Dutch frontier, which, he said, had been recently reopened to military traffic, and added:

"The first serious defense is expected to take the line of this canal from Sas van Ghent, the Dutch frontier, to Ghent, and to continue the course, southward of the Scheldt, via Audenarde, Tournai, (Mont St. Aubert behind the town commands the country for many miles in all directions,) Condé, and Valenciennes. Then via the reconstructed and formidable fortress of Maubeuge to Hirson and Mézières, and along the line of the upper Meuse to Metz.

"The second line will probably be as follows: Starting, in the west, from the now refortified and impregnable Antwerp, along the Scheldt and the Ruppel up to Boom, it runs along the line of the ship canal to Brussels via Vilvorde. Then southward along the line of the Charleroi Canal, via Hal and Nivelles, into the headwaters of the River Sambre and Charleroi, and from there, via the Sambre, to the fortress of Namur and the Middle Meuse.

"To those who know the country these two lines of defense appear impregnable, but the German Staff has something else up its sleeve. Still taking Antwerp and the Ruppel as a 'point de depart,' after passing Boom, and following the River Dyle up to the unhappy City Malines—an already fortified position guards this river, which runs between high banks—to the still more unhappy remains of Louvain, and from there, still taking advantage of the Dyle, via Wavre and Ottignes, and Gembloux to Namur, there runs an extremely scientific line of trenches, much of it in reinforced concrete. This forms a barrier not easily crossed; in front, the ground is prepared with pitfalls, mined areas, and other traps for the unwary; although, as yet, no entanglements have been made, except near Namur, where whole woods have been sawn down, with the trunks left standing about two feet high, and a regular maze of entanglements already exists."

In May, when two Belgian supply ships, the Hendonhall and the Fridland, were torpedoed, the Belgian Commission suggested that some of the German ships tied up at fifty State ports on account of the war might be used for this relief traffic. There are in all eighty-eight craft of this sort, twenty-nine of which are at New York. The German Government would not permit the use of these vessels, although it had allowed German ships tied up at Brazilian and Chilian ports to be used in coastwise trade.

At a meeting of the British-Belgian Relief Committee at Mansion House, London, on May 10, under the chairmanship of Mr. Asquith, it was reported that the Premier had stated that the condition of the civil inhabitants of West Flanders was so bad that dogs had been killed for food.

An attempt on the part of a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to verify the Premier's alleged remarks met with no success, but the members interrogated admitted that, while Germany was keeping to the letter of the arrangement she had made in regard to the distribution of food, the amount to be distributed was inadequate, and the means of transportation hazardous on sea and greatly retarded by military exigencies on land—consequently there must be great suffering.

MISERY IN BULGARIA STEADILY INCREASING

Leaders Talk of Speedy Victory, But the People See Germans Abandoning Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

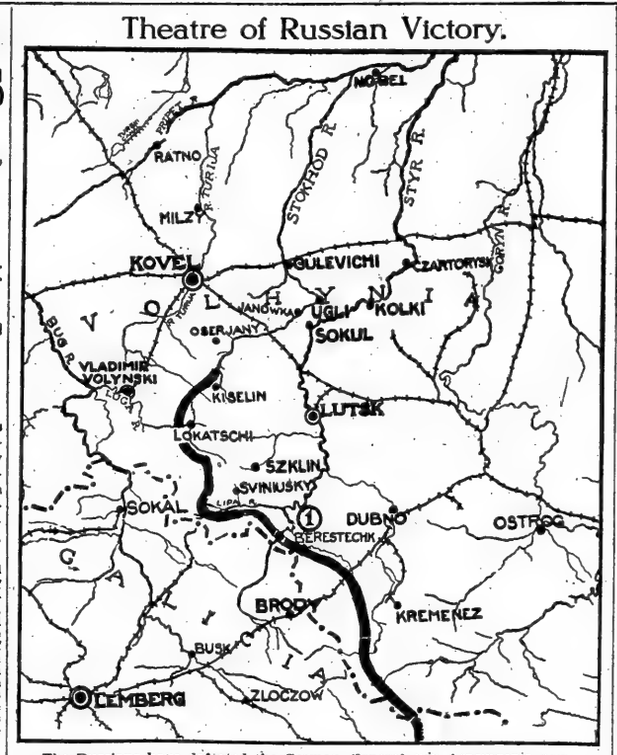
SALONIKI, July 21. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable news as to what is happening in Bulgaria. The Bulgaro-Grecian frontier has been closed for some considerable time. All negotiations between the two countries with reference to the resumption of normal relations have failed. Letters and papers from Bulgaria are very few and far between. Travelers from Sofia, once numerous, now are very few. I have just been able to gather from a reliable source some information which sheds a little interesting light on the situation in Czar Ferdinand's land.

There can be no doubt that things are in a pretty bad state, for in all the political speeches made by the political leaders of late, from Premier Radoslavoff downward, the hope is expressed, and the prediction made, that the war will soon be over. Indeed, that would appear to be the chief hope of every one throughout the country. Small doles of German money just keep things going, but great disappointment is felt that the country's mighty ally, Germany, should be able to do so little to alleviate the distress which, with every day almost, is becoming more acute.

The Government papers endeavor to keep up the people's spirits by means of statements that it is the intention of the army to march on and take Saloniki, but the people cannot be kept in ignorance of the fact that Bulgaria is gradually being deserted by Germany and will soon be left to fight the deciding part of her war alone and in an impoverished condition against strong enemies.

Not long ago Germany had in Bulgaria and Serbia something like eleven divisions. It is doubtful if three full divisions remain. If the allied offensives continue there is every prospect of those three being withdrawn, too.

Theatre of Russian Victory.



The Russians have defeated the German General von Linsingen's army at the confluence of the Lipa and Styr Rivers (indicated by the figure 1) and caused them to retreat along the Styr to the heights around Berestechk. The line along the Lipa to which the Teutons retreated recently after being defeated at Zklin was thus flanked and the Russians were able to force their way across the river at several points in their advance toward Brody and Lemberg.

RUSSIANS SMASH LINSINGEN'S LINE

Continued from Page 1.

to surrender to a battalion already engaged in the region of Berestechk. Prisoners taken already number over 1,600, including many officers.

Our brave regimental commander, Colonel Tatarnoff, died gloriously fighting the latter part of June in the region of Kozin, southwest of Dubno, at the head of his regiment while crossing a river under a murderous fire and putting the enemy to disorderly flight.

Vienna Admits Retreat.

VIENNA, July 21, (via London.)—Under the pressure of attacks by the Russians, the Austro-Hungarian forces in the region of the Styr and Lipa Rivers, north of the Galician border, have been forced to withdraw to new positions in the region of Berestechk, says an official statement issued by the War Office today. It follows:

In the sector at the mouth of the Lipa the enemy attacked after artillery preparations which lasted several days His advance by way of Werben was arrested. Nevertheless we withdrew certain salient positions before a new threatening surrounding movement in the region of Berestechk.

BERLIN, July 21, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the appended bulletin concerning the operations in the east en theatre:

South of Riga the enemy made only a weak attack, which was nipped in the bud. Russian attempts to cross the Dvina on both sides of Friedrichstadt were prevented. North of Deveten a small detachment reached the west bank.

Northeast of Smorgon our advanced pickets gave way before superior hostile attacks.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: After Russian attacks between Werben and Korsow had been brought to a standstill the retreating line toward Werben was withdrawn in the face of an expected enveloping attack.

Army group of General von Bothmer: Apart from small advance guard encounters there is nothing to report.

RUSSKI SEES VICTORY NEAR.

But Famous General Says Task of Allies Will Be Hard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 21. (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—General Russki, who retired from the Russian northern command through serious ill-health, has just passed through Petrograd on his way to spend the rest of the Summer in Finland. In the course of conversation the famous soldier, to whom belongs the credit for the series of heavy blows dealt at the Austrians in the first months of the war, spoke of the present state of affairs with the greatest satisfaction.

"Continued pressure is necessary now," he said, "pressure at a number of points, so that the enemy's forces may be divided. If this is kept up steadily, and if all the allied armies avoid the mistake of pushing on more quickly than is prudent, then the end may come in sight a good deal sooner than seemed likely a few months ago.

"The Germans are making their last effort. They have been forced to change their plans and no longer possess the initiative. Everywhere they are on the defensive. Their strength in munitions is still very great, and the task before the Allies is not an easy one anywhere, but with unflinching determination and readiness to make sacrifices victory can be won.

"The Allies' superiority in numbers has now deprived the enemy of the advantage of operating upon interior lines. He is no longer able to transfer troops at will from one point to another, and this increases the possibility of piercing his front at many points and of breaking up his forces into separate groups. When this has been done he can be dealt with more satisfactorily.

"Even now Germany will make a desperate effort to snatch victory by bold tactics and the employment of all her resources, but let the Allies stand firm and success cannot be long delayed."

HOPE IN RIGA HIGH AS CZAR'S GUNS ROAR

Russians Smashing at Hindenburg's Front Are Taking Trenches and Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Interest is now mainly concentrated on the fighting near Riga. In Riga itself there is great excitement, and hopes are glowing. The noise of the bombardment is deafening, and the windows in the town are rattling with the reverberations of the explosions.

Private telegrams state that the Russians already have taken three lines of German trenches and that the first party of German prisoners has reached Riga. Further news is awaited here with great eagerness.

FLOODS AID TEUTONS.

Permit Temporary Shifting of Troops from the Dniester Region.

LONDON, July 21.—The floods along the Dniester are of benefit to the Austro-Germans, as they liberate troops with which to reinforce, at least temporarily, the Kovel-Vladimir-Volynski and Bukowina - Transylvania fronts, where, consequently, military experts expect there will be more heavy fighting, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

The Summer floods in the Dniester rise quickly to a height of six or seven feet, covering wide expanses of adjacent country and making military operations impracticable for about a month. The recent cessation of the fighting in the Dniester region on the roads from Buczacz and Kolomea, therefore, was to be expected.

A former town councilor of Vladimir-Volynski, who escaped, says the town is depopulated except for women, children, and aged persons. All able-bodied persons, he reports, were compelled to work on the defenses or were deported to Austria. The population is starving, and the cheapest black bread is sold at one cable a pound, and there is no meat. There is much typhoid, and other diseases are epidemic.

CLEAR GEN. HUGHES IN GRAFT SCANDAL

Canadian Minister Innocent of Responsibility in American War Contracts.

HE ONLY RATIFIED ORDERS

Royal Commission Finds No Evidence That He Received Any Remuneration.

OTTAWA, July 21.—Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, is held by the Meredith-Duff Royal Commission innocent of responsibility for the negotiation of Government fuse contracts with American munition manufacturers, from which they were alleged to have profited unduly. The findings of the commission were announced today.

The contracts in question were let by the Canadian Shell Committee to the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms & Fuse Company. The investigations of them followed charges laid in the House of Commons by G. W. Kyte, M. P., who alleged that large profits were allowed with the approval of Sir Sam.

The commission finds that Colonel J. Wesley Allison, a friend of the Minister of Militia, and alleged to have been one of those who divided the profits, "was instrumental in procuring a contract in which he was pecuniarily interested." The judgment holds that this he did "while professing to be acting as a friend of General Hughes" and "solely out of friendship for him," but finds that he had no "expectation or intention of receiving any remuneration for his services."

"If we had accepted Allison's statement," the judgment continued, "we would have been bound to say that his conduct in taking benefit of the agreement as to commission without informing General Hughes and the committee could not either be justified or excused."

Dealing with General Hughes, the judgment states, "that he had nothing to do with the making of the contracts and as far as evidence appears, knew nothing of the transactions being entered into."

The commission further finds that a mistake was made in placing "upon the already over-burdened shoulders of Colonel Carnegie, Ordnance Expert to the Shell Committee, the work of conducting the business or commercial part of the transactions, for which work he possessed no special qualifications."

The commission does not question Colonel Carnegie's integrity.

The finding reads in part:

"It was suggested that the presence of an indorsement on the American company's contract of a memorandum of its ratification signed by General Hughes as 'Minister of Militia' indicated that General Hughes had taken part in the negotiations which led up to the making of the contract and gave support to the view that the contract was his contract and not that of the Shell Committee, and was forced upon the committee in order that action might obtain a commission. There is, in our opinion, no ground for that suggestion.

"Apart from the Allison commission there is no evidence that any commission, reward or remuneration for obtaining or assisting in obtaining the contract which was entered into with the American Ammunition Company was promised or paid to any one, and so far as appears from the evidence, no person, except the company and its shareholders, has been or is entitled to any interest in the contract or in the profits or prospective profits under it."

The commission mentions the agreement of February, 1915, by which Allison and Benjamin F. Yoakum, American financier and railroad magnate, agreed to divide the profits of whatever munition business Allison might bring in to Yoakum.

"The transaction," said the finding, "was but the carrying out of what is the common practice of promoters. But for Allison's connection with Yoakum and the position Allison occupied in relation to General Hughes and the Shell Committee, the transaction would have been a matter which concerned only the parties to it and persons who should become shareholders in the company."

The allegation that the two American firms which received the contracts were "mushroom" enterprises the Commissioners maintained was not well founded on account of the substantial financial backing of their promoters.

RUSSIA TO ATTACK TURK HOSPITAL SHIPS

Formally Announces Reprisals for Torpedoing of the Portugal and Vperiode.

LONDON, July 21.—A Reuter's Petrograd dispatch says that the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Turkish Government, through the Ambassadors of the United States and Spain, that Russia will henceforth disregard the principles of The Hague convention as far as Turkish hospital ships are concerned.

Vafiadis CIGARETTES
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SIX TOWNS SHELLED BY ITALIAN ARTILLERY

Riva, Arco and Rovereto Set on Fire in Revenge for Bombardments by Austrians.

ROME, July 21.—The War Office made public today the following announcement:

In view of the persistent shelling of Ala and other places in the Adige Valley by the heavy artillery of the enemy, our artillery yesterday bombarded Riva, Arco, and Rovereto. We caused fires and by our curtain of fire prevented their extinction.

In the Upper Posina small forces of the enemy made persistent attacks to prevent consolidation of our new positions, but were in all cases repulsed with heavy losses.

We captured further trenches on the northern slopes of Monte Maio. The enemy's artillery used asphyxiating shells against our positions at the head of the Cosetana, in the region of the Upper Boige, without doing any harm.

On the Isonzo front there were artillery engagements. The enemy shelled Monfalcone. We replied by bombarding Doberdo, Jamiano, and St. Giovanni.

ITALY PROCLAIMS GERMANS AS FOES

Will Intern Kaiser's Subjects Within Her Borders and Seize German Property.

ROME, July 21.—A Ministerial decree has been issued placing the persons and property of Germans on the same footing as those of Austrians and Hungarians. The decree does not directly mention Germans, but says that allies of Austria are to be treated as enemies and their subjects and goods are liable to sequestration.

Prior to the war German property and interests in Italy were estimated to be worth $250,000,000. Their value is now placed at about $150,000,000. There are only a few German subjects now in Italy, and these will be either placed in concentration camps or sent across the Swiss border.

There has been a strong agitation in Italy for some time for the breaking off of all relations with Germany. The curious situation caused by Italy being at war with Austria while nominally at peace with Germany, was emphasized by an agreement between Rome and Berlin wherein all rights of the citizens of one country domiciled in the other were to be respected. On July 16 this agreement was denounced by Italy on the ground it was not being observed by Germany.

At the Great Council of the Entente Powers held in Paris last February, the Italian representatives were pressed for an explanation as to why Italy had not declared war on Germany. On Feb. 29 Italy requisitioned thirty-four German ships which were

BLISS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER GUARD CAMPS

Assistant Chief of Staff Extols Their Efficiency and Soldierly Spirit.

MILITIAMEN LIKE REGULARS

Private Whose Father Got Order for His Discharge Protests to General Funston.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 21.—The National Guard, the spirit shown by the militiamen, and the high degree of efficiency shown by their officers were all praised this afternoon by Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff of the army, after his return from a tour of inspection in the vicinity of Brownsville.

General Bliss, in a long talk with several correspondents at the home of General Funston, said that the physical condition of the men was excellent and that, with their officers, they had gone through the hard work of making new camps with such expedition and efficiency as to amaze old timers in the army. There could have been no less confusion if a similar number of regulars accustomed to moving and pitching camps for years had suddenly been ordered from stations in the East to the border, he said.

But the thing that won the greatest admiration of the Assistant Chief of Staff was the manner in which the men met the difficulties and minor hardships incidental to their experience. They were showing magnificent military spirit, he said. In every movement of a large body of soldiers, the conveniences and comforts of post or garrison life, such as a sufficient number of cots and frame mess halls, come after the men—usually a considerable time after. Until they arrive the soldier does the best he can without them. General Bliss was delighted to find the guardsmen, instead of complaining, were proud of their ability to do without the comforts which regular soldiers do without when in the field.

Improvements were being made rapidly, however, he said. He found health conditions surprisingly good all along the line, with less than 1 per cent. of sickness of any sort and no serious illness whatever, and he praised the work of the Medical Corps particularly.

Fear Misleading Reports.

A number of officers have recently expressed fear that articles published in "home" newspapers telling of hardships and privations undergone by the men, when founded on isolated incidents instead of general conditions, might have a very serious effect on the present enthusiastic spirit shown by the guardsmen. Such articles, they point out, alarm relatives and friends of the guardsmen and result in bushels of letters to the guardsmen urging them to get out if they can.

General Bliss referred to this and mentioned an article in an up-State New York paper which said that the regiment of militia from that region was "starving." He said he made a special investigation of this report and found that the members of the regiment themselves were outraged at it and at the urgent letters they were receiving from home as a consequence. It had no foundation, they said, and they declared their rations were quite adequate and that they themselves had no complaint to make. No effort is made by the officials to deny that there have been slip-ups in the confusion of travel when rations have run short, but at present everything is said to be going with the regularity of the camps of the regulars at all of the militia camps.

When the officials here were considering the applications of a small percentage of the Illinois militia stationed here to be released, on the ground that they had persons dependent on them, a novel case came before them. An order came from Washington to the effect that Private Thomas Connors of Battery C, First Illinois Field Artillery, should be released. Battery C is known as the "society battery." Connors's father, said to be wealthy and a member of a large packing company, had appealed to Washington to have his son released. The order was executed last evening.

Connors, who is 25 years old, waited to see General Funston personally late last night. He said he wanted to continue to serve, and had not requested his release. He looked on relief as a sort of disgrace, so the order discharging him was suspended until the other side of the case of Connors, Jr., vs. Connors, Sr., could be heard.

General Bliss next will visit Laredo, preparatory to submitting his report on the militia to Secretary Baker. He said tonight that he believed the militia troops, judging from what he had seen of them thus far, would be adequately seasoned and ready for the sort of campaigning that would be done in Mexico, in case of general operations, within two months or perhaps less.

Bliss Reports to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Another report today from Major Gen. Bliss to the War Department on his inspection of National Guard camps on the Mexican border said he found the encampments at Llano Grande, Donna, Mercedes, and Harlingen, Texas, in an excellent state of health, with sanitary conditions ranking from good to excellent. The dispatch follows:

"Finished inspection of Minnesota and Indiana infantry brigades and two regiments of Nebraska infantry and auxiliary troops from these States, all stationed at Llano Grande, and three of Texas infantry brigades stationed at Donna, Mercedes, and Harlingen. With the exception of one Indiana regiment which was in shelter tents, the troops inspected today are comfortably sheltered. The large tents for this regiment are coming by express today.

"Command is in excellent state of health, the sick report being practically negligible. Camp water supply system at Llano Grande is nearly completed. The water at all stations inspected is of excellent quality. Sanitary conditions of the various camps varied from good to excellent. The condition of the poorer camps in this respect is being rapidly improved.

"All officers and men interviewed by me stated that the rations are abundant in quantity, excellent in quality, and of suitable variety. General spirit of contentment the same as indicated in my previous telegram."

MEXICAN COMMISSION PICKED.

Cabrera as Head, with Alberto Pani and Juan Amador.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 21.—The Mexican commission to adjust differences with an American commission is to be composed of Luis Cabrera, head; Alberto Pani, present head of the Constitutionalist railroads; Juan Amador, sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, and Licenciado G. Rojo, Secretary. It is understood an official announcement will be made as soon as the United States replies to the Mexican communication.

The place of the conference may be in Canada, but a Latin-American country would be more acceptable to Mexico. Americans here think James Linn Rodgers, special agent of the United States, would be acceptable to both sides as a member of the commission, as he is well thought of here by officials, and has a good knowledge of the situation.

Rumors of Cabinet changes say that a new Secretary of the Treasury to replace Luis Cabrera will be General Pablo Gonzales, who will enter the Cabinet after completion of the campaign against the Zapatistas. It is believed General Carranza will have the Cabinet completed before the election of Deputies, which takes place next September.

PERSHING SAYS VILLA IS AGAIN POWERFUL

Reports Bandit Is Gaining Men and Victories—Rumored Fall of Parral and Torreon.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 21.—Villa again is a powerful military chieftain in northern Mexico, according to a long report from General Pershing which reached General Funston here today. At the same time a rumor was received that Villa had wrested the city of Torreon away from Carranza, and in view of the other reports just received and known to be reliable the military authorities here are inclined to believe this unofficial report.

General Pershing was able to make a detailed report of Villa's successful activities up to a few days ago. At that time, he reported, Villa and a rapidly growing force of 1,800 men were moving on Torreon. Three hundred of Carranza's soldiers were collected at the village of Corralitos on June 30. It was the beginning of Villa's new series of victories. He had with him at the time only a few hundred ragged followers. They marched toward Jiminez, on the Mexican National Railroad, about 130 miles north of Torreon, arriving on July 3. A few miles from Jiminez Villa personally leading his force, which had already reached nearly a thousand men, was met by General Ramoz, and 1,000 Carranzistas. This was on July 3. The Carranzistas were whipped in the first charge and in a precipitate retreat fell back on the city, where there were more Carranzista soldiers. The Villistas poured into Jiminez on July 4 and put the Carranzistas to rout again with their reinforcements.

From another source equally reliable General Funston received an account of the manner of the entrance of Villa himself, and closer details about his wounds than had yet reached the American authorities. Villa was driven into Jiminez in a coach. His right leg was swathed in many thicknesses of bandages and the foot rested upon a pillow in front of him as he rode. He was helped out of the carriage and it could be seen, as he walked with the aid of a crutch, that he suffered great pain. He was haggard and worn, and had let his beard grow until those who had not seen him for many months were scarcely able to recognize him. But he was not weakened sufficiently to prevent him from going to the plaza in the centre of the city and there delivering a vitriolic speech, denouncing Carranza, the de facto Government and the United States.

A disorderly mob of frenzied sympathizers gathered about Villa and his newly formed army and together they pillaged the town. Among other things General Pershing reports that they even held up non-sympathizers in the middle of the streets and stripped them of their clothes as spoils. Persons known to be supporters of Carranza were killed; others' ears were cut off.

On July 7 Villa and his army, now with many more recruits, left as suddenly as they had entered, with the town of Parral in Southern Chihuahua as their objective and the intention of attacking Torreon next. General Pershing did not report on Villa's advance at Parral. Unofficially, it is said Parral was captured by the Villistas on July 14.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Rumors that Francisco Villa, with a force of 1,800, is preparing to attack Torreon were forwarded to the War Department today by General Funston. He said the story had been brought to General Pershing by "Secret Service agents." Officials were inclined to give it little credence, pointing out that the agents mentioned probably were Mexicans who could not be depended on for accuracy.

ASSERTS VILLA IS PURSUED.

General Trevino Says the Bandit Has Only 100 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 21.—General Jacinto Trevino, in a message to the military commander in Juarez today, announced that Villa was in the mountain country in the vicinity of Inde and that he had only 100 men. General Trevino denied that Villa was moving on the town of Minaca, in the Guerrero district, and also denied that Villa was contemplating an attack on Torreon, as the Torreon and Gomez Palacio forces were being sent out at the present time to surround and capture Villa and his bandits in the Inde district of Durango.

This corroborates a report brought to the border last night by an American merchant from Parral, who said that General Ignacio Garcia with 1,500 cavalry had gone south into the Inde district in pursuit of Villa after having defeated him at Parral with a small force which was not sufficient to permit Garcia to follow up his victory beyond the town. General Trevino said that he was sending three columns, largely cavalry, in pursuit of Villa, and that the troops had been ordered to use every possible effort to overtake and capture him and his bandits.

Passengers arriving here today from Parral say that Villa's ineffectual attempt to take that town a week ago Sunday was a far greater moral than military defeat so far as the bandit's cause is concerned. Before the attack Villa was regarded with awe by the populace of the Parral district, the arrivals said, but now the natives pride themselves on their loyalty to the de facto Government. They also are proud of their part in humiliating the bandit leader.

Carranza Consul Andres Garcia made formal demand on Governor W. C. McDonald of New Mexico for the release of Martin Mingachea and Mrs. Andrea Valenzuela, who are now in the Lordsburg, N. M., jail, charged with murder in connection with the killing of James Parker and his wife, near Hachita, N. M. Governor McDonald refused this demand, which was made in the name of the First Chief, saying that the prisoners were arrested on the United States side of the line and by process of law. In his telegram Consul Garcia declares that he has proof that the two were taken from the San Pedro Ojitos Ranch below the international line and that they had nothing to do with the Parker killing. The Governor stated that the woman rode a saddle belonging to Parker when arrested and the man wore Parker's hat.

The protest will be taken up with the State Department, the Carranza Consul announced.

STOTESBURY DENIES GUARDS GO BAREFOOT

No Large Number of Men at Camp Whitman Improperly Clothed, He Says.

FEDERAL OFFICERS UPHELD

Adjutant General Asserts They Have Been Hampered by Existing Laws—Sees Relief Soon.

CAMP WHITMAN, N. Y., July 21.—Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury denied emphatically tonight published reports that a large number of the men at Camp Whitman have been without proper clothing and equipment.

"Stories of soldiers drilling barefoot without proper shoes or clothing are myths," he said. "It is a fact that there has been delay in getting complete equipment for the supply of the organizations in camp, but every man is now fully uniformed and equipped.

"The delay in issuing the equipment has not been due to the fault of any officer but rather to a system and necessary delay on account of present conditions in getting prompt action at the War Department. We have been trying for years to obtain from the Federal authorities the necessary property to equip our units at war strength.

"It was held by the War Department that this was not possible under the existing law, and all property in excess of that necessary to provide for the organization at peace strength was held in storage at the supply depot in Philadelphia.

"The State of New York had offered to supply storerooms in armories of the State where the property could still be held under the control of Federal officers, and yet it was not found possible to accomplish it. It was perfectly apparent that, in the event of mobilization, there was found to be delay and confusion in the distribution of property which should under an efficient system have been accessible to the troops at their home stations before the call came.

Distribution Made in City.

"The call of the State forces into the service of the United States directed that the organizations be recruited at once to war strength, and recruits in large numbers promptly joined with the desire for service. All the organizations were at first ordered to the mobilization camp, and all the property was to be shipped here. Then the plans of the War Department were changed and many of the organizations were sent direct to the border from their home stations. That necessitated a separation of the property and a distribution in the City of New York and Buffalo to the regiments located there. The balance of the property was shipped to Camp Whitman. It was more than enough to fully equip all of our organizations to war strength, but the system prevented the issue of any property with the possible exception of mess cans and blankets, until an organization was actually mustered into the Federal service.

"In the meantime the State had exhausted all of its supplies in outfitting the organizations which were preparing for muster, with the expectation that the Government would promptly replace the same and supply additional equipment for the remaining units.

"It was then decided by the Federal authorities that the property could not be issued to any organization that had not been called into service. I immediately took the matter up with General Scott, explaining the situation and the fact that New York had used its supplies in outfitting the units for Federal service, and he promptly recommended to the department that the mustering officer be directed to adjust such advances on the part of the State.

Action on Request Delayed.

"The volume of correspondence at the War Department evidently delayed action on this request, and it was not until three days ago that the mustering officer in charge of the property here at Camp Whitman received his final authority to replace the 2,000 sets of equipment which the State had advanced to aid in the equipment of the organizations already mustered into service.

"Upon the receipt of that authority the mustering officer acted with all promptness and within twenty-four hours there was in the hands of organizations every necessary article of uniform and equipment.

"I believe the Federal officers have done everything in their power to facilitate the distribution of property and equipment, but the orders under which they were acting were positive, and with the property right here for issue, they were unauthorized to place it in the hands of troops, and, in the meantime, the appropriation bill which is to provide for the supply of the organizations that are not mustered into the service is still pending in Congress.

"It is my belief that under the National Defense act the system of property issue and distribution will be entirely changed. If the call for Federal service had come just a few weeks later the Federalization would have been complete and new rules would probably have been applied. As it was, the Defense act had just gone into effect and there has been no opportunity to make the changes of policy which undoubtedly had been contemplated."

Captain Albert S. Callan of Company D, Tenth Regiment, New York National Guard, has begun an investigation of the refusal by eighty-five ununiformed recruits from Albany to obey orders while the troops were being reviewed by Governor Whitman here yesterday.

Captain Callan, who was on leave of absence when the incident occurred, said tonight the men had informed him there had been a misunderstanding of the order given and that they regretted the incident. In regard to reports that there had been complaint among his men because of a shortage of uniforms and equipment, Captain Callan said:

"The men of my command tonight are fully equipped and are more than satisfied with conditions as they now exist at this camp."

PROMISES GUARD EQUIPMENT.

Whitman Will Attend Personally to Complaints About Camp.

ALBANY, July 21.—If any friend of any militiamen in Camp Whitman would inform Governor Whitman officially that the guardsmen lacked clothing, the Governor said tonight, he would personally see to it that proper equipment was furnished immediately. The Executive made the statement in discussing his visit to the camp yesterday.

"I personally inspected every company and found all the men well equipped and clothed," the Governor said. "I even went so far as to request a Poughkeepsie editor to conduct a private investigation for me. He reported that conditions were most satisfactory now, although he said there had been some hardship previously. The water in the camp is excellent, and the men apparently are comfortable and enjoying themselves."

Water and milk used in the camp, analyzed by representatives of the State Health Department, were reported tonight to be good.

"The water supply, as to quality and quantity, was found to be satisfactory for the diminished number of persons now in camp," it was stated at the Health Department.

The department has had representatives at the camp for several weeks endeavoring to detect possible carriers of typhoid fever and dysentery. One carrier of each disease was found and the cases were immediately reported to the military authorities who, the department officials assumed, had taken proper steps for the carriers leaving camp.

It also was announced at the Health Department Headquarters that a laboratory unit had been formed, to be transported to the New York division on the Texas border if the Federal authorities deem it necessary.

WAINWRIGHT INSPECTS CAMP.

Will Report on Troops at Border to Governor Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 21.—With the arrival here today of the Third Infantry, the Second Field Hospital, and the Fourth Ambulance Company, the New York National Guard, except the regiments left at home and the Second Battalion of the Twenty-second Engineers due tomorrow, is completely concentrated along the border. According to Major Gen. O'Ryan, no one knows how long the guardsmen are to stay here, but judging from the substantial preparations which are being made, they will be on the border for months.

Ex-State Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, who is a Lieutenant Colonel on Governor Whitman's military staff, arrived here today to make an inspection of the camps. He will report to Governor Whitman. Accompanied by Major Gen. O'Ryan and Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer he made a tour through the encampments at Mission, McAllen, and Pharr. He was gone about three hours, and on his return refused to talk about his mission. He said that Governor Whitman and Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury were the only persons empowered to make public the report of inspection.

The body of Private James C. Kerwan, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, who died on duty, was shipped back to New York today. The coffin was borne from Kerwan's tent by comrades, while the regiment stood at attention. It had been planned to have a squad fire a salute, but no blank cartridges could be obtained and a squad at present arms formed a line along the road to the railroad tracks.

Fifteen of Company M of the Twenty-eighth Infantry of regulars at Hidalgo disappeared today. Captain N. M. Green is in command of this post, which consists of eighty infantrymen and twenty men from the Twelfth Cavalry. One of the officers made light of the incident, and said the men would return to the barracks before morning. Mounted escorts were sent to look for them, and late tonight four were brought back to camp.

A Texas norther began to blow about 7 o'clock, and filled the surrounding country with blinding clouds of sand. This was followed by a heavy rain.

Special to The New York Times.

MISSION, Texas, July 21.—The first heavy showers in eighteen months struck Mission tonight. Several inches of water blocked traffic in the streets of the town, and in camp there was a deluge. The encampment of the Sixty-ninth got the worst of the water. Before the storm started a heavy wind drove the dust over the parade ground, causing several tents to collapse. Trunks, kit bags and other tent equipment got loose and started away. All officers and men were soaked through. The heavy fall lasted about an hour and a half. Captain Rupert Hughes and Lieutenants Flinn and Stange were forced to seek refuge in the Mission Hotel, a mile from camp, for the night.

WANT IN SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Auxiliary Begins Campaign to Raise Relief Funds.

The Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard, which has started a five-day campaign under the auspices of Gov. Cornelius Vanderbilt to raise $50,000 by selling tickets for the National Guardsmen's field day at Sheepshead Bay Speedway on July 29, the proceeds to go toward the support of needy dependents of guardsmen who have been called into service, issued this statement yesterday:

"The enrolling of many dependent families of men at the border, as discovered by investigators sent out by the auxiliary, furnishes ample ground for the anxiety felt by the New York State soldiers in Texas and recounted in press dispatches.

"The organization has so far found work for ninety dependents of National Guardsmen, with the help of the Fifth Avenue Association, the Broadway Association, the Central Mercantile Association, and several business firms. The great majority of depenuents who need relief are not in a position, because of children, age, or sickness, to take employment. A number of cases in which the families of guardsmen were found in deep distress were described in the statement.

"The auxiliary is investigating reports that some business houses, which promised help to their guard employes, have not kept the promise. Letters have been sent to the firms which have made such promises, asking what assistance they have promised and what limitations or specifications there are in connection with those promises. The investigation so far indicates that most complaints of this kind have been based on misunderstandings.

Applications for relief continue to be received in increasing number, and it is in anticipation of a much heavier demand that the auxiliary is starting its campaign for funds.

2,000 MEN EXPECTED TO TRAIN WITH FLEET

Enrollment of Civilians for Cruise Shows Experiment Is Popular.

PRACTICE SAME AS MIDDIES

Yachts and Motor Boats Privately Owned Also Will Mobilize.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Enrollment of civilians for the forthcoming cruise on United States warships is proceeding with indications that the experiment is popular and there is no doubt that the full quota of two thousand citizen sailors, ranging all the way from 19 to 45 years of age, will be ready to carry their dunnage bags aboard the practice fleet on Aug. 15.

The men will board the ships at the ports nearest their homes, and in the month's duration of the cruise will be given experience in almost every form of naval life from swabbing decks to firing big guns. The enrollment thus far shows men of all trades and professions, many prominent and wealthy, who are enthusiastic over this new plan of naval preparedness. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department expects to spend at least some of the month as one of the citizen bluejackets.

Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, who is at present in charge of the Naval Militia Cruise, will be commander in chief of the civilian cruise also, and will use the same warships. The vessels and the ports from which they will sail, are: the Virginia, from Portland, Me.; the Kearsage, from Boston, Mass.; the Illinois, from Newport, R. I.; the Kentucky and Maine, from New York City; the Rhode Island and Alabama, from Philadelphia; the Louisiana, from Norfolk, Va.; and the New Jersey, from Charleston, S. C.

The cruise will end Sept. 12 and during its last week will be held a mobilization and training cruise of yachts and motor boats. From Aug. 15 until Aug. 20 the citizen sailors will be proceeding to the training rendezvous at Tangier Sound, in Chesapeake Bay, the gunnery practice ground of the Atlantic fleet. Target practice will be held by the training fleet from Aug. 27 to Sept. 5.

At the end of the cruise each volunteer will be given a certificate by Rear Admiral Helm specifying the duties he performed, efficiency displayed and the naval rating he is best qualified to fill. Volunteers also will announce their intention whether they will volunteer for naval service in case of war within the next four years.

Each volunteer is depositing only $30 for the privilege of the month's cruise, the navy supplying uniforms and other naval clothing. The volunteers will be given substantially the same training as midshipmen from the Naval Academy during their training periods. The volunteers are to be organized, messed, and berthed separate from the regulars aboard ship, and will not be required to pass coal, work in the messroom, stoke boilers, or do extremely laborious work which might too severely strain men of sedentary life, although all will be required to pass physical examination before embarking.

From daybreak until 9 P. M. a regular program of duties awaits the civilians, with almost every minute filled. Before breakfast two and a half hours' work will be the daily program of the citizen sailors. During the cruise they will be drilled and instructed in the 3 and 5 inch guns of the ships, in signalling, boating of all kinds, fire control, torpedo defense, quartermaster's duties, marine and electrical machinery, including radio work. Emergency drills, such as fire quarters, collision, "man overboard," and general quarters are also scheduled. The volunteers assigned to engineering duty will work in two-hour shifts from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. All volunteers will be relieved from assignments to attend all drills and lectures.

In co-operation with the cruising fleet, several hundred yachts and motor boats will hold manoeuvres at Norfolk, New York, Philadelphia, Newport, Boston, and Portland, Me. They will, after organizing, be given instruction in scouting, patroling, signaling, manoeuvring by signals, piloting, and charting. The department plans the mobilization as an initial step toward a volunteer patrol service.

MEXICO DEBATE IN HOUSE.

Resolution Asks President Why Militia Is Kept on Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Another Republican attack on the President's Mexican policy was made in the House today when Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois introduced a resolution asking him to inform Congress why the National Guard is being kept on the border. Soon afterward a partisan debate was staged in the House, and the Mexican controversy was aired by Representatives Mann and Cannon of Illinois, and Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Madden resolution directs a number of questions at the President, among them being:

"If there is no emergency, why is a large part of the guard kept on the border under the most distressing climatic conditions?"

Mr. Madden calls on the President to say whether an emergency still exists, and if so, why the President has not actually drafted the National Guard as provided in the Army Reorganization law. He says if the members of the guard are being kept on the border for training purposes, they might be trained in other localities more pleasant climatically. The Illinois member asserts that he is advised that Dangue fever has developed among the troops of the First Illinois Cavalry.

The Mexican situation was debated when Mr. Flood called up a resolution authorizing the fixing of a date for the collection of funds for the relief of destitute Lithuanians in the European war zone. Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, asked Mr. Flood why his committee did not bring in a resolution to assist Americans who have lost their fortunes and property in Mexico.

Mr. Cannon said hearings before the Appropriations Committee showed that Americans were being brought out of Mexico, "but that is all the Government is doing for them."

In the interchange Mr. Flood used the word "comfortable" in describing the Americans in Mexico. He was heckled by Representatives Britten and Cannon on this point.

"Why did we recently appropriate $300,000 to get them out if they are so 'comfortable'?" asked Representative Britten.

"We appropriated the money so that if any danger arose they might escape it," said Mr. Flood.

Mr. Britten popped so many questions at the Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman that the latter grew angry and said he did not intend to answer "any more silly questions."

Robert Bacon at Field Base.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, July 21, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Robert Bacon, formerly Secretary of State and Ambassador to France, and Dr. R. P. Strong of the Harvard Medical School, reached here today. They are going over the American lines of communication to study conditions regarding soldiers in the field, and instructions have been issued that every opportunity to make a thorough investigation be afforded them.

SUBMARINE LINER RIGS UP WIRELESS

Continued from Page 1.

took orders from nobody and talked only to Captain Frederick Hinsch, commander of the Neckar, and Captain Koenig. Prusse cannot speak English. It is said he will remain in America to look after the construction interests of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei, the owners of the Deutschland.

Paul G. L. Hilken, who manages the land affairs of the Deutschland, is still out of town. That his absence had something to do with the movements of the vessel nobody doubts. Many believed he was in New York arranging for a shipment of gold.

At the offices of Messrs. Hilken it was frankly confessed, because denials serve of no purpose, that an element of strategy had been grafted to their business methods; that they could not discuss their affairs with the freedom of normal times.

A dispatch from Norfolk said the coastguard cutter Onondaga had put to sea on a mission which officials would not explain. Reports were current that the Onondaga's departure was to observe the conduct of allied warships patrolling off the Virginia Capes. Captain Koenig said he had not the slightest fear of any British freighter trailing him outside the Capes and ramming his vessel, as had been suggested. In fact, the Captain and all those interested directly in the Deutschland were more worried over the failure of the Bremen to put in to an American port than over their own future perils. The Bremen was expected a week ago.

The Bremen is expected to change places with the Deutschland in a few days, according to an intimation given today by Captain Hinsch, confidential adviser to Captain Koenig.

When Congressman George Washington Edmunds of Philadelphia visited the pier and asked Captain Hinsch to permit him to board the Neckar and look down upon the Deutschland, Hinsch refused.

"Come back on Monday," he said. "Another submarine just like the Deutschland will be in."

BOAST OF U-BOAT CONVOY.

Germans Say 12 Submarines Are Off Norfolk to Aid Deutschland.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 21.—Officers of interned German merchantmen, who were not talking for publication, were authority for the statement that a fleet of perhaps a dozen of Germany's latest war U-boats lay submerged and scattered not far off the Virginia Capes.

These men, talking with their own intimates, asserted that the undersea fleet would mobilize the instant the subsea freighter Deutschland slid out past the Capes, and that they would convoy her every foot of the way back to Bremerhaven. Woe betide any hostile craft that tried to interrupt the return voyage of the pioneer underwater merchantman, the Germans grimly added.

Continuing their tale of the protection available for the Deutschland, the officers, eagerly supplementing each other, declared that the torpedo-carrying submarines left Heligoland with the peaceful submarine; that they came with her through the English Channel, and that they were everywhere about her up to the moment that she submerged to bore her way inside United States territorial waters, there to rise immune from attack.

Allied agents hereabouts characterized the whole tale of the interned merchant officers as a fabrication which they asserted was born partly of idle boastfulness and partly of a desire to frighten whatever hostile craft might lie in wait for the Deutschland outside the Capes. They pointed out that not a single submarine has been seen anywhere near this coast, and stoutly maintained that a dozen of them could not have remained continuously submerged during the time the freighter lay berthed at Baltimore.

Furthermore, they insisted, the Deutschland by Captain Paul Koenig's own statement, lay ten hours on the bottom of the English Channel. The assumption that a convoy of a dozen torpedo dischargers lay there with her, the whole number escaping detection, they characterized as an absurdity.

More credence in all quarters was attached to an explanation offered in German circles of the unexpected delay in the departure of the Deutschland after she seemed three nights ago ready to slip her moorings any instant.

Covering the Bremen.

The Deutschland, said Germans who thus far had shown surprising accuracy in discussing her affairs, was trying to create such an atmosphere of mystery and uncertainty and so to concentrate the attention of allied agents upon herself, that the Bremen, the second of the submarine freighters, might slip unchallenged within the three-mile limit.

Her behavior, they said, was parallel to that of the man on first base who dodged and doubled and jumped about so that pitcher and catcher devoted all their attention to him while the man on third stole home. Whether or not this be the real explanation of the Deutschland's behavior, this port is quietly confident that the Bremen really is lying out at sea not far from this coast, and that within two or three days she will rise from the waves inside the Capes and greet her defiance at the enemy-ape lying outside.

"We told you the Deutschland was coming and when she would arrive, and she came as we predicted," Germans here say to doubters. "Now we assure you that the Bremen will soon be here, and you will see that we know whereof we speak."

The humor of the merchantman's stay at Baltimore has whetted the excitement of seafaring men here, who predicted that her departure would add one more stirring event to the sea romances of the great war and that, whatever the nature of the happening, it would occur within hearing distance of Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Cape Henry, or Cape Charles.

Each day has added increasing evidence that the allied powers would make every effort to halt the Deutschland. It was apparent that unrelenting, systematic watch was being kept for her coming, while at the same time it became clear that only part of the preparations the Deutschland's enemies had made to receive her had been allowed to become visible.

Warships Close In.

The storm of Wednesday night and Thursday morning drove allied war craft far out to sea. As the rough weather abated they came back. Before dawn observers reported various lights discernible out at sea, lights that came just so near, winked, and disappeared as though prepared somewhere else without ever coming within territorial waters.

Dawn disclosed not far from Cape Henry the gray shapes of two cruisers, a four-masted Frenchman and a three-masted Britisher. Neither boat bore name or number, and neither flew a flag. Stafford at a point just outside the three-mile limit and midway between the northern and southern transatlantic steamer lanes, the two cruisers patrolled back and forth, now close together, now several miles apart. Interest in their movements suddenly quickened when keen-eyed observers, studying them through glasses, saw, or thought they saw, the Britisher at some unmarked instant had disappeared.

A moment later her place had been filled. Once more a French cruiser and a British cruiser patrolled their joint beat, speaking each other now and then, but the Britisher's shapes had fallen to the rear and another of observably different lines had taken her place. Several times during the day this occurred, but even trained seafarers were not sure whether two British cruisers were exchanging places or an entirely new vessel appeared each time the change was made.

The manoeuvres of the three or more craft which could have no other purpose in patrolling adjacent waters than keeping a lookout for the Deutschland and Bremen gave rise to the theory on the part of local mariners that they were only the eyes of a whole fleet lying further out to sea. It is their belief that each time an English cruiser fell back beyond the horizon she worked her wireless to inform whatever agencies of destruction lurk in the rear that their quarry had not yet been sighted. The behavior of the three convinced these seamen that their earlier assertions that British or French submarines and hydroplanes were to be found not far from this port were correct. They were certain these craft would appear the instant the Deutschland was within starting distance of her sprint for the open sea.

One more feature of the allied plans for intercepting either or both of the undersea merchantmen became definitely known when it was learned that at least one of the cruisers lying in the offing carried several of the latest high-speed motor patrol boats. These have been observed flashing through the water on trial spins, during which they have several times come close to the territorial limit. Just what part they will play in an effort to intercept the German undersea craft was unknown, but it is believed that half a dozen or more of them may be employed to scout about so that she may be detected in whatever spot she chooses to rise.

Keen to Get the Deutschland.

There is British authority for the statement that while the allied craft hereabouts will make desperate attempts to get either the Deutschland going out or the Bremen coming in, both they and their Government would vastly prefer the capture of the Deutschland. They are, it is explained, resentful of her because she was the pioneer in the new method of running the British blockade. Also they have chafed and smarted under the reiterated boasts of Captain Koenig that his enemies cannot get him. Again the Allies feel that no particular advantage can accrue to Germany from having brought dyestuffs to this country, which, in turn, is perfectly welcome to them. The profit from the enterprise, they think, is not great enough to be much of a triumph for Germany. On the other hand they have decided that the escape of the Deutschland with rubber and nickel, which German munitions plants so avidly crave, would be of real service to the enemy, and this above all else they want to stop.

There is added reason for their wish to halt the Deutschland, rather than the Bremen, if they can't get both. Their sympathizers here say the shout of triumph that has gone up from German throats both in this country and in the Fatherland has been bitter music to English and French ears, and the hope of the allied nations is to silence that cry by spoiling the exploit that inspired it at the very moment that complete success seems, to the Germans, certain.

Further submarine gossip arose here when three United States navy destroyers paraded single file into Portsmouth Navy Yard. They were the Sterrett, the Walke and the Flusser, from Charleston. Rumor at once assigned them to a part in the neutrality patrol of territorial waters. At the navy yard it was said they had come in to take on fuel oil and were expected to go north in a few days, although their orders were not definitely known.

HEARS BREMEN IS HERE.

Rumor in Shipping Circles That She Is Now in Long Island Sound.

Rumors were current in shipping circles yesterday that the second German submarine freighter Bremen had reached the coast and was hiding somewhere in Long Island Sound. This report was started by the receipt of a telegram from Baltimore by a German firm in this city saying the Bremen had been sighted making for a port 125 miles from New York.

A later report, circulated in the afternoon at the Maritime Exchange, was that the submarine sighted at dawn twenty-five miles off Newport had proved to be one of the new type of submersible craft belonging to the United States Navy.

A leading steamship broker who arrived here yesterday from Baltimore said the German shipping men in that city were getting uneasy over the delay in the arrival of the Bremen, which according to the message received at the German Embassy at Rye, N. Y., had left Kiel on July 9 and should have arrived here early this week. It was rumored in Baltimore, he said, that the Bremen had been captured or sunk by the allied warships off the coast of the Channel, and this had so alarmed the crew of the Deutschland that the men had informed Captain Paul Koenig they would not go to sea until the Bremen was safe in dock on this side.

So far as could be ascertained yesterday at the offices of the marine underwriters in this city no attempt had been made by agents for the Deutschland to obtain any insurance on her cargo. The manager of one of the most important American marine insurance firms said last night:

"As the cargo on the Deutschland is consigned to the German Government it is more than probable that if any insurance were placed on the merchandise it would be done through the German insurance companies at Bremen at a rate of about 30 per cent., which would be a fair quotation for such a risky adventure as conveying freight across the Atlantic in a submarine to run the gauntlet of the enemy's warships as well as the dangers of the voyage in the ordinary way."

An official of the British Government, who was in New York yesterday, said the point which had been overlooked in admitting the submarine into the Port of Baltimore as a merchant vessel was the danger such a precedent made for the United States in time of war.

"By admitting a submarine into port as a merchant vessel," he said, "you place a most deadly weapon in the hands of your enemy, because the same innocent craft can be changed in less than forty-eight hours into a terrible engine of destruction if war were declared. I believe there are British and French cruisers waiting outside the Virginia Capes for the Deutschland to start in the hope of tracing her course under the sea by the oil which rises to the surface. The cruisers would not fire upon the Deutschland on this side of the Atlantic, as the commanders know she has no torpedoes on board, but when she reaches the other side it will be impossible to detect her from any other German submarine, and the naval Captains have orders to fire upon and to sink any submarine which does not belong to the Allies.

"If they hit the trail of the submarine leaving the Virginia Capes the cruisers may drop a heavy charge of dynamite into the sea, which will force the Deutschland to come to the surface, because if she waited for a second charge she might be blown to pieces."

THREE SUBSEA LINERS CREDITED TO GERMANY

And Twelve More Like the Deutschland Being Built, Amsterdam Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Through the agency of one who was present at the launching of the Deutschland I learn that the occasion was severely private, only a few of the leading commercial shipping men and a few selected friends being present. Prince Henry of Prussia was sent by the Kaiser to attend the launching and to make a speech to the assembled guests.

The Prince, who appeared to be most cheerful and optimistic, endeavoring to inspire his hearers with hope and confidence, said: "With the launching of the Bremen and the Deutschland we have made a beginning in the great work of renewing, restoring and enlarging Germany's oversea trade. Though this is but a comparatively small beginning, I can promise you the enlargement of the new fleet will be rapid and that the extension of the scope of its enterprises will take place. Indeed, you may confidently expect great developments. We have now begun to show all the world that Germany's merchant marine, which already has made great progress, is in such hands that it cannot now be beaten out of the field of worldwide commerce."

It is stated that three such boats as the Deutschland already have been built and that twelve more are in various stages of construction.

MEXICO PROPOSALS LACKING IN BREADTH

Continued from Page 1.

be maintained rigidly until conditions in northern Mexico are more settled, and differences between the United States and the de facto Government have been adjusted.

The beginning of a campaign by the de facto Government of Mexico against General Cantu, Governor of Lower California, was reported today in advices transmitted to the War Department by army officers on the border. The department issued a statement saying it was reported that 4,000 men had been ordered to Guaymas to embark for Lower California ports.

Lower California Independent.

Governor Cantu has held aloof from all factions in Mexico, issuing a formal neutrality proclamation, and Lower California virtually has been an independent State since the war between Carranza and Villa began. When the de facto Government extended its control over other parts of northern Mexico General Carranza sent an officer to take over command of the territory. The Governor refused to surrender his authority and put the official back on the train with instructions to tell General Carranza that when a stable Government has been established Lower California will join it. He also served notice that either Carranza or Villa forces entering his territory would be attacked.

General Calles, Carranza military chief in Sonora State, has been ordered to Mexico City, according to a message to the War Department today from Colonel Sage at Nogales, Ariz. There appears to be some doubt that he will return to the border region, the message adds, although the purpose of his trip to the capital is not given. It is believed either General Estrada or General Arnulfo Gomez will succeed Calles in command of the Sonora troops.

CARRANZA TO RETIRE IN FAVOR OF OBREGON

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THINKS MOOSE VOTE WILL ELECT WILSON

McCormick Figures on 25 Per Cent. of Roosevelt's 390,000 in New York.

12 PER CENT. IN JERSEY

In Illinois and Ohio Only 20 Per Cent. of 1912 Vote Is Needed, Chairman Says.

Confident that the rank and file of the Progressives will vote for their individual choice for President regardless of the action of the National Progressive Committee or the action of the New York State Progressive Committee, in session at Syracuse today, National Democratic Chairman Vance McCormick said yesterday that if the Democrats got only a very small slice of the 4,000,000 and more votes cast for Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1912, the success of the Wilson campaign was assured. He was sure Wilson would get many Moose votes.

Chairman McCormick sat down yesterday and figured out that the Republicans might get much more than half of the Progressive vote and then not win. Mr. McCormick demonstrated his case by the State of New York in this way: In 1912, Wilson got in this State 655,000 votes; Taft, 455,000, and Roosevelt, 390,000. Mr. McCormick pointed out that by allowing the Republicans three-fourths of the 390,000 Roosevelt got, and adding that number to the votes Mr. Taft got, and adding the other fourth to the votes Wilson got, the Democrats would still have a margin over the Republicans, with 753,000 votes as compared to the G. O. P.'s 748,000 on the 1912 basis.

Therefore the way Mr. McCormick figured it out was this:

If 25 per cent. of the 1912 Bull Moose vote in New York goes to the Democrats, Wilson will carry the State; similarly, the Democrats will carry Ohio with 20 per cent. of the Progressive vote; New Jersey will go Democratic with 12 per cent. of the Progressives voting Democratic; Nebraska, with 13 per cent.; Maine, with 26 per cent.; Illinois, with 20 per cent.; West Virginia, with 27 per cent.; Kansas, with 20 per cent.; Massachusetts, with 45 per cent., and North Dakota, with 24 per cent.

Big Moose Vote for Wilson.

"According to reports I get from various sources," said Mr. McCormick, "the Progressive State Chairmen are far from united in the intention of going over to the Republicans. I figure that we will get an even greater percentage of the Progressive vote cast for Roosevelt in 1912 than that which statistics show will re-elect President Wilson. I look for a much larger vote for Mr. Wilson than he got in 1912. Many Democrats in 1912 did not know of Wilson. They knew he had been Governor of New Jersey and that was about all they knew of him politically. But now Wilson has national figure and that will make a great difference. Mr. Wilson has been tried and found not wanting."

Mr. McCormick made public a telegram he received yesterday from Edgar C. Snyder, a Progressive leader on the Pacific Coast, who was Chairman of the Progressive State Committee of Washington in 1912. The telegram said:

I believe that the bulk of the Progressive Party will refuse to follow those members of the National Committee who voted to indorse Hughes. They who fought at Armageddon cannot easily be led into such a backward course. They see through the cloak now so artfully thrown about the machine they fought in 1912. The Progressive Party was not the creature of whim or the product of a mere factional quarrel. The Progressive Party was not a one-man party, although unfortunately such idea was permitted to become widely spread. The Progressives followed Roosevelt because they thought he was one of them and would lead them where they wanted to go. He lost his hold upon them when he broke the faith. He pledged them, and he cannot now deliver the vote of his disillusioned party.

The Progressive Party in 1912 carried this State by a wide margin. I had the privilege of acting as Chairman of the State Committee, and I have good reason to know that I now speak for many thousands of the voters of that party when I say we feel it our solemn duty to work and vote for the re-election of President Wilson. We believe today that Mr. Wilson more than any other man of adequate national prominence is the effective exponent and champion of the essential principles upon which the Progressive Party was founded.

Mr. McCormick left New York late yesterday afternoon for Washington to confer with President Wilson. He refused to say whether or not he would announce the Democratic Campaign Committee upon his return. He didn't even want to say how many members it would have.

Mahan Leads College Men.

Before he went away Mr. McCormick announced that "Eddie" Mahan, Harvard, '16, the former football star, would lead the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League in the 1916 campaign. This organization did good work for the Democratic ticket in 1912 when "Jack" de Saulles, a former Yale football star, was at the head of the organization. He will help Mahan this year. Mr. Mahan's full name is Edward W. Mahan. He is 24 years old and his home is in Boston.

"President Wilson's has been the kind of service in public office which most nearly typifies the ideal of the younger college men of today," said Mr. Mahan. "In my opinion President Wilson echoed the sentiments of these men in his speech on Thursday before the Postmasters of the country when he said he believed in party only so far as it was an instrument of achievement.

"Our work will be carried on under the name of the National Woodrow Wilson College Men's League. It is my intention to establish locals in the principal cities of the country. The league is to be strictly nonpartisan, it being our intention to solicit the support of all college men of whatever political faith who prefer the clean-cut, forward-looking principles of Woodrow Wilson to the stand-pat reactionary principles and appeal of the Republican organization. I am confident that the large majority of college men throughout the country will welcome an opportunity to join a movement of this kind when they familiarize themselves with Woodrow Wilson's record of achievement and appreciate his eagerness to interest progressive young men in the Government of the United States."

Homer S. Cummings, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is in charge of the Speakers' Bureau, was busy yesterday making assignments for the Democratic spellbinders. Special attention will be paid to Maine, it was said.

STUDENTS ELECT WILSON.

Equal Suffrage Ballot at N. Y. University Gives Him Preference.

Summer School News, the newspaper published by students of the Summer school of New York University announced yesterday the result of what is probably the first straw ballot taken on the coming Presidential campaign.

The announcement says:

"With equal suffrage, Wilson defeated Hughes by a vote of 252 to 193 in the straw ballot. The interest shown in the election by women students was remarkable. They were even more decided in their preference than the men. In the vote taken at the College Commons, where numerous students from other States take their meals, the vote was: Wilson, 70; Hughes, 61; Benson, 2. At Washington Square the vote stood four to three for Wilson. In the journalism classes the vote for Wilson was almost two to one.

There were no spoiled ballots, but five turned in blanks and two wrote, "Both are good men, I have no preference. The country will be safe in the hands of either."

FIND NO MOOSE IN WEST.

Henry Lane Wilson Says Indiana Will Give Hughes 50,000.

Henry Lane Wilson, formerly Ambassador to Mexico, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday with predictions of a sweeping majority for Hughes in Indiana.

"Indiana," said Mr. Wilson, "is going for Hughes by 50,000 majority. It will elect two Republicans to the United States Senate, and while there are now only two Republicans among its thirteen Congressmen, it will elect eight. I have known Indiana politics for the last thirty years and I have never known Republican sentiment to be so strong. The great mass of Progressives had returned to camp before the Chicago convention."

Congressman Philip Pitt Campbell of Pittsburgh, Kan., made a similar prediction for his State. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Congressional Campaign Committee.

"William Allen White and most of the other Progressives have come back since the convention, and there is no question that Hughes will sweep the State," he said.

GOV. FERRIS WON'T RUN.

Notifies Michigan Democrats of Refusal to be a Candidate.

LANSING, Mich., July 21.—Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris notified the Democratic State Central Committee today that he would not be a candidate for a third term. He said he was anxious to give more time to his business and his family.

For several months Governor Ferris had tentatively decided not to run again, but leading Democrats urged him to head the State ticket. This, they asserted, would have helped President Wilson's campaign in Michigan.

Otis H. Cutler G. O. P. Treasurer.

Otis H. Cutler of Suffern, Rockland County, was appointed Treasurer of the Republican State Committee yesterday by Chairman Frederick C. Tanner. Mr. Cutler is a Director of the Suffern National Bank and of several other business enterprises. He is a large manufacturer of railroad supplies, and was one of the founders of the Railway Business Association.

URGE WAR BUREAU RENEWAL

Shipping Interests Want Emergency Insurance Provisions Continued.

The Maritime Association of the Port of New York has addressed letters to Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and Representative J. W. Alexander, Chairman of the Commerce Committee of the House, calling attention to the fact that the law creating the United States Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which was passed as an emergency measure in September, 1914, would expire by limitation on Sept. 2. Prompt re-enactment of the law in the interest of American shipowners and shippers was urged.

One letter read in part:

Dear Sir: At the present time the outlook for an increased American merchant marine is most promising and we believe that every possible assistance in the way of favorable legislation should be afforded our shipping interests at this time. Our Board of Directors believes that the continuance of the War Risk Bureau by facilitating the placing of risks and by its effect on insurance rates will be most helpful to our growing merchant marine, and will place our vessels in a favorable position to compete with foreign vessels which are granted similar protection by their various governments.

Our Board of Directors, in behalf of a membership of 850, embracing representatives of practically all interests allied to shipping at this port, respectfully urges your valued assistance in this matter, which we deem of the utmost importance.

Very respectfully yours,
J. B. MORRELL, President.
JOHN DOWD, Secretary.

In making the letter public yesterday a statement in behalf of the Maritime Association said:

"A bill has been introduced extending the original act for two years, and it is very important that this legislation should be promptly passed."

Action similar to that taken by the Maritime Association, it was announced, has been taken by the Chamber of Commerce.

MRS. SANGER PLANS CLINIC.

Says She Will Advocate Birth Control in Brownsville.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the birth control advocate, who has just returned from a three months' trip over the country, in which she visited several large cities, plans to open a birth control clinic in the Brownsville district of Brooklyn about Sept. 1. From this clinic she intends to dispense information regarding birth control to all who apply.

Trained nurses will be engaged, and Mrs. Sanger hopes that her idea will result in the establishment of similar clinics in St. Paul and Cleveland, which she has just visited. She said she was led to undertake the founding of the Brownsville clinic by finding 2,000 letters asking birth control information at her New York hotel on her return.

FORBES IS CHAIRMAN OF HUGHES ALLIANCE

Boston Banker Who Governed Philippines After Taft Heads National Body.

MEXICO AS CAMPAIGN TOPIC

Republican Committeemen Discuss That and "Full Dinner Pail" as Stump Arguments.

W. Cameron Forbes, the Boston banker who succeeded William Howard Taft as Governor-General of the Philippines, was elected Chairman of the National Hughes Alliance at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the alliance held at the Republican National Headquarters in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. Philip J. McCook, Chairman of the New York State Hughes Alliance, was elected Vice Chairman of the national organization to be the executive officer under Mr. Forbes.

National Chairman William G. Willcox expressed strong approval of the selection of Mr. Forbes to head the National Hughes Alliance, known as a non-partisan body formed to work for the election of Charles Evans Hughes to the Presidency.

"It is a very high-class appointment," said Mr. Willcox. "It is a cause of gratitude that such men as Mr. Forbes are willing to work for the ticket as they will do. It is an encouraging sign of the times that such men should come forward and offer their services."

The Republican Campaign Committee held another session yesterday. The part to be played in campaign argument by the "full dinner pail," the war in Europe, and the Mexico situation was discussed. National Committeeman R. B. Howell of Nebraska told the committee that the Republicans of the Middle West and Northwest wanted the Republican orators to make great capital of the way the Mexican situation has been handled by the Democratic Administration. He said the people of Nebraska thought it had been mismanaged and wanted the Mexican situation made the leading question of the Presidential campaign.

After the meeting Chairman Willcox said that the Mexican situation would unquestionably be made one of the big issues of the campaign, but that he was not ready to say just what relative prominence it would get.

"The candidate's speech of acceptance will deal with the Mexican situation at length," he said, "and will sound the keynote for the Republicans on that question. Mr. Howell told us how interested the people out his way were in the Mexican problem, and, of course, we will remember what he told us."

At headquarters yesterday were Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, former Chargé d'Affairs in Mexico City. They talked with prominent Republicans, but did not appear before the committee or see the Chairman yesterday.

All of the member of the committee were present except the four members from the Pacific Coast, who were absent on Thursday, and Public Service Commissioner Straus.

There was considerable discussion over the itinerary of Mr. Hughes's Western trip. It is impossible for the candidate to speak in all the towns and cities that want to hear him and whose representatives around headquarters are asking for him. Senator P. J. McCumber of North Dakota, who is a candidate for re-election, urged that the candidate pay some attention to his State—not that there was any doubt of his carrying North Dakota, he said, but because there were peculiar conditions affecting the Senatorial contest this Fall.

Frederick Hale, son of ex-United States Senator Eugene Hale of Maine, and now himself a candidate for that office, told the members of the committee of conditions in Maine, ending with an appeal that especial attention be paid it in the campaign. He thought it essential that the Republicans carry the State.

National Committeeman Alvah H. Martin of Virginia, Chairman of a special sub-committee, reported after conferring with the Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees that there was nothing but a harmonious campaign in sight.

The Republican national leaders said they had no fear of the outcome of the Progressive State Committee meeting at Syracuse today.

HUGHES SEES PARTY UNITED.

Gratified at Harmony Among G. O. P. and Moose Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 21.—Charles E. Hughes made it plain today that he was gratified at the results of his conferences in New York with members of the Campaign Committee and Congressional committees, and he is absolutely confident that all danger of serious trouble in bringing about an actual reunion of Republicans and Progressives is past. From his talk with the various State leaders, Mr. Hughes feels that the reports of dissensions in some States were exaggerated. He found a desire on the part of Republicans and Progressives to get together and work for the ideals and principles for which both of the parties stand.

Mr. Hughes emphasized the fact that there had been no pressure brought to bear on the Progressives to get them to join in working for his election and the success of the Republican Party. The program, according to the nominee, was to make an appeal to their judgment. Almost every one, Mr. Hughes felt, seemed to be responsive to the idea of the necessity of co-operation. The Republican Party, he said, had a perfectly straight and clear course to steer. It made its appeal to all, but it wanted to crowd no one or bring undue pressure to bear to have any one join it.

Concerning the situation in Illinois, as well as in other States where Republicans and Progressives were at work adjusting differences of opinion, Mr. Hughes expressed the belief that this was relatively a minor phase of the national campaign. He had no doubt that all matters would be settled harmoniously. Calling attention to the fact that there was a complete rupture of the Republican Party four years ago, Mr. Hughes said he was much gratified at the progress that had been made in the last six weeks toward bringing all factions together.

The feeling here is that Mr. Hughes has directed the workings of the various campaign committees so that actual reunion will be brought about and a complete harmony program formulated by the time he starts on his Western trip on Aug. 5. The belief is that the speech which he will deliver when notified formally on July 31 will go a long way toward that end. While Mr. Hughes is guarding the contents of this document closely, it is generally believed that it will be most satisfactory to Progressives, as well as to the Republicans.

One thing which pleased Mr. Hughes particularly in connection with his conferences in New York was the promise of whole-hearted support from Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana. In the campaign of 1908 Mr. Hughes stumped the State for Taft with Mr. Beveridge. He considers the former Senator one of the strongest of the men who joined the Bull Moose Party four years ago. The outspoken attitude of Beveridge, it is felt, may induce other Progressives who have so far held off to announce their allegiance to the Republican Party.

The selection of George W. Perkins to take a prominent part in the Congressional campaign is another thing which has given Mr. Hughes much pleasure.

Mr. Hughes devoted most of today to his addresses. He had no visitors. He will remain here until Wednesday next. On Tuesday he will open the Bridgehampton Carnival by pressing an electric button which will be put into his house.

AS BOY HUGHES WAS A SINGER

He Tells of Choir at Ocean Grove Forty Years Ago.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 21.—The Rev. Dr. Aaron E. Ballard, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, announced today that Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President, might visit Ocean Grove this Summer for the first time since he used to spend his boyhood vacations here.

A delegation from the association visited Mr. Hughes recently to invite him to Ocean Grove, and one of the visitors told of a chat he had with the nominee.

"Ocean Grove?" smiled Mr. Hughes, "why, I know the place well. When a boy I spent several Summers there. I remember the time I rowed a boat on Wesley Lake and was one of John R. Sweeney's singers when he led the auditorium choir about forty years ago."

Mr. Hughes recalled the names of religious leaders who were active in those days. He talked reminiscently of Ocean Grove and Asbury Park as the twin resorts were mentioned and reviewed the progress of their growth.

The Mr. Sweeney to whom Mr. Hughes referred is a resident of Chester, Penn. He led the choir in the old auditorium. Although Mr. Hughes didn't promise definitely that he would be able to visit Ocean Grove, members of the Camp Meeting Association entertain high hopes that he will come.

SAYS SISTER IS MARRIED.

Mrs. Stuart Advertised Wedding—He and Brother-in-law Denied.

An announcement of the marriage of Miss Gertrude A. Ryno of 5,833 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, to Dr. William Austin Tomes of 500 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, on Dec. 4, 1915, which appeared in a Brooklyn newspaper, was declared to be true yesterday by Mrs. L. R. Stuart of 411 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, a sister of the bride, who said she had put the announcement in the paper at the request of her sister. She said her sister was married to Dr. Tomes by the Rev. Harvey L. Wyatt, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Jersey City.

"My sister is 23 years old and Dr. Tomes is 50," she said, "and I do not understand why he refuses to confirm the marriage as he is reported to have done. My sister is not in the city now, but two of her friends witnessed the ceremony."

The Rev. Harvey L. Wyatt said yesterday he married Miss Ryno and Dr. Tomes in the study of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and the witnesses were Gaylord and Elizabeth Smith.

Dr. Tomes could not be found after the announcement appeared. His first wife got a separation on Jan. 6, 1910, and later obtained a divorce at Reno. They were married in 1886 and had three children.

HANLY NOMINATED BY PROHIBITIONISTS

Ex-Governor of Indiana Named for President and I. B. Landrith for Second Place.

SULZER GETS 181 VOTES

New Yorker Talks of Steam Roller Tactics at St. Paul, but Will Support the Ticket.

ST. PAUL, July 21.—The Prohibition National Convention which had been in session here since Wednesday morning adjourned this afternoon after nominating J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, for President and Dr. Ira D. Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., for Vice President. Dr. Landrith's nomination was made unanimous after the other Vice Presidential candidates had withdrawn.

Hanly was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 440 votes to 181 for William Sulzer, former Governor of New York, his nearest contender. The New York delegation cast 13 votes for Sulzer and 37 for Hanly.

The platform expresses opposition to the "wasteful military programs of the Democratic and Republican Parties," but favors "preparedness for peace." It suggests a "compact among nations to dismantle navies and disband armies," but until "such court and compact are established we pledge ourselves to maintain an effective army and navy and to provide coast defenses entirely adequate for national protection."

It also favors legislation to encourage the establishment of an adequate fleet of American merchant ships. It opposes war with Mexico, pledges aid to the protection of American lives, and favors use of force when necessary.

The platform, with only one change in the draft presented by the Resolutions Committee—the insertion of a plank declaring in favor of the initiative, the referendum, and the recall—was adopted early in the day's session.

The delegates were in a cheerful mood when the time for nominating speeches drew near, and as Sumner W. Haynes of Indiana concluded his speech nominating Mr. Hanly, after announcing his own withdrawal from the race, the Indiana delegation marched to the platform shouting and singing. Other State delegations followed, and a procession soon extended half way around the hall. Hats, coats, and banners were hurled in the air during the twelve-minute demonstration.

Chairman Robert Patton of Springfield then recognized Eugene Chafin, who nominated Mr. Sulzer. A four-minute demonstration followed. Several speakers asserted that Sulzer's nomination would mean the election of a Prohibition President and abolition of intoxicating liquors in its country. Sulzer forces made numerous efforts to evoke a popular demonstration, but each time were howled down by the Hanly adherents.

The turning point in the proceedings, in the opinion of Sulzer leaders, came during the nominating speeches when the New York delegation announced that it was ready "to stand as a unit behind the convention's nominee."

Francis E. Baldwin of the New York delegation arose and seconded the nomination of Mr. Hanly. After the roll call several States changed their votes and, as in most cases, increased Hanly's total.

Mr. Sulzer, who had remained at his hotel, later characterized the convention's action as a "steam roller victory," but added: "As I was not a candidate for the nomination, I am not disappointed that it has gone to Mr. Hanly."

The candidacy of Mr. Hendrickson was reported to have gained considerable eleventh-hour strength, but aside from the indorsement of the Maryland delegation it got little support on the convention floor.

A resolution was adopted by the convention but not incorporated in the platform favoring freedom in the practice of Christian Science.

FIXES CHARITY ROW BLAME.

Wiretapping and Pamphlets Alone Responsible, Allen Says.

Neither the Catholic Church nor its institutions have sought to interfere with the work of the Department of Charities, nor has the city attempted to secularize the education in Catholic institutions or discriminate against Catholic institutions, according to the findings of William H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, who has made a careful study of the history of the controversy arising from the charities investigation.

Mr. Allen finds that the bitterness which now exists has been engendered by the wiretapping on priests for which Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss have been indicted, and by the pamphleteering indulged in by both sides over issues not directly connected with the attitude of the Catholic institutions or of the attitude of the city toward them.

In his conclusions, which are presented in ten counts, Mr. Allen finds that instead of trying to obstruct the administration of the Department of Charities the Catholics have answered all questions, opened their institutions to inspection, and freely admitted the city's power to regulate. On the other hand, he finds that the city has not been more rigorous with Catholic institutions than with those of other denominations.

"Much harm to New York's civic and religious work can be avoided," he says, "if the public keeps firmly in mind that differences between the present City Government and a handful of Catholic and non-Catholic officers are confined to wiretapping and to personalities, while the city and institutions are in complete agreement as to the city's responsibility for enforcing a high standard of physical welfare and instruction in all institutions receiving public charges."

ACCUSES SUPT. RICHARDS.

Creditor Would Reopen Kass Bankruptcy, Charging State Banker Misrepresented.

Joseph Holland, one of the creditors of Abraham L. Kass, the bankrupt banker, whose three banks, one in Harlem, one on the lower east side, and one in Brooklyn, were taken over by the State Banking Department on Nov. 30, 1914, filed yesterday in the United States District Court in Brooklyn a petition to vacate the composition accepted by the depositors and creditors of Kass. The petition alleges the composition was accepted because incorrect statements as to the financial condition of the bankrupt were made by Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, who acted as temporary receiver, and Irving V. Scott, the Bank Examiner who had charge of the receivership.

The petition charges that Supt. Richards and Examiner Scott made a statement that the assets of the banker were greater than his liabilities and erroneously represented the financial condition of Kass as solvent. It further charges that "Supt. Richards and Examiner Scott represented to the creditors that Kass had complied with the demand of the State Superintendent of Banks that he invest an additional $100,000 in the business, whereas Kass had not complied with that demand, inasmuch as the investment of the additional sum had been fictitious, fraudulent, and insufficient." Mr. Holland asks that the bankruptcy proceedings be reinstated, the assets of the bankrupt be returned to him, and a receiver be appointed pending the outcome of the petition.

The composition provided for the immediate payment of 15 per cent, another 10 per cent. within sixty days, 20 per cent. within the first year, and the balance of 55 per cent. within two years to all the creditors.

At Supt. Richards's home it was said last night he was out of town, and Mr. Scott could not be reached.

MILITARY LAWS TO STAND.

Whitman Won't Call Extra Session to Consider Their Repeal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Representatives of Socialist, Quaker, and labor organizations requested Governor Whitman today to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the repeal of five military laws of recent enaction. The Governor refused the request.

Assemblyman Abraham Shiplacoff of the Twenty-third Kings District, and the only Socialist in the Legislature, admitted to the Governor that he did not know whether or not he voted for one of the five military bills. He said that he was recorded as favoring one of the bills. He also admitted that he did not know the purport of two of the other measures. This annoyed the Governor and he said with some warmth:

"You don't know what's in it, and that's all there is to it. You, a member of the Legislature, don't know whether you voted for or against one of the bills, don't know what is in another one, and yet you're here to ask the Governor to convene a special session of the Legislature to repeal these acts passed 'Without proper consideration.' I don't want to hear another word from you."

After an hour's talk the Governor closed the interview abruptly, because anti-militarists kept insisting that the Slater-Welsh act for the compulsory training of all school children was introducing militarism into the schools of the State.

Besides Mr. Shiplacoff, the speakers were Mrs. Edward Thomas of the State Committee opposed to Conscription; Benjamin H. Doane of the Society of Friends; Herbert Merrill, a former Socialist member of the Assembly, who said he represented the organized workers of Schenectady; Mrs. Ella Reeves Bloor of the Anti-War Conferences of New York, and Nicholas Alelnekoff, a New York attorney, appearing in behalf of the Anti-Militarist Labor Conference.

DYE FACTORY FOR ILLINOIS.

Plant, to Begin Work Oct. 1, Will Manufacture Standard Colors.

QUINCY, Ill., July 21.—Within ten days work will begin on a dye factory in this city. The plant will be in operation by Oct. 1, and will manufacture all standard colors.

The plant, it is said, will be the only one manufacturing raw materials for dyes west of Buffalo.

CITY BREVITIES.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast have been invited to speak at a luncheon next Tuesday afternoon at the Reform Club, 9 South William Street, under the auspices of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City.

Leon Suftiak, a window cleaner, of 18 West 116th Street, was killed yesterday by falling to the street from a window on the sixth floor of the office building at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

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Circumstances may make it necessary for you to foreclose what were considered good mortgages. Even if you know that you cannot lose ultimately, foreclosure suits cause annoyance and an interruption of income.

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All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. For trial size of each, write to Dept. 21-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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MOOSE VOTE TODAY ON HUGHES QUESTION

Continued from Page 1.

and reconciliation, to see the entire Republican ticket, national and State, ratified by the Bull Moose.

On the other hand, those who stand with Mr. Perkins in the fight seem determined to check any attempt to indorse Judge Seabury for the Gubernatorial nomination. Progressives who are opposed to any such indorsement of the man who expects to be the Democratic nominee for Governor and who have looked into the situation believe that a motion to table any Seabury resolution that may be proposed could be carried, even though an attempt to vote down the resolution might not prove successful.

Favor Decision at Primaries.

Those opposed to the indorsement of Judge Seabury will make their fight on the ground that the question should be left for decision to the voters in the Progressive primaries. One of those who have stood most stanchly by the Perkins program said, in discussing the prospects of Seabury as contrasted with those of Governor Whitman at the hands of Progressive voters in this State:

"I should not think Governor Whitman would be foolish enough to try for a Progressive indorsement. There is not the slightest doubt that if both were to enter the Progressive primaries Seabury would beat Whitman two to one as the situation stands now."

Friends of Judge Seabury are laboring with incoming members of the Progressive State Committee. There is every indication tonight that by far the most bitter fight in the meeting tomorrow will be not over the indorsement of Mr. Hughes but in connection with the proposed move to block indorsement of Judge Seabury.

It may be stated tonight on good authority that the sentiment among the Progressive County Chairmen is overwhelmingly pro-Hughes. Five to one in favor of an indorsement for the Republican nominee was given this evening as a reliable estimate of how the local Bull Moose leaders would vote on the question at their meeting tomorrow forenoon, prior to the meeting of the State Committee. This, it is expected, will be used as a lever on the State Committee.

Another argument of which the friends of Mr. Hughes expect to make much is the result of a postcard poll taken among the enrolled Progressives in New York City by August F. Schwarzler, Progressive leader in the Bronx. The returns, tabulated by a firm of certified accountants, will be submitted to the meeting tomorrow, unless present plans miscarry. Just what they show could not be learned tonight.

Everybody who has been in a position to survey the situation voices the opinion tonight that the meeting tomorrow will develop one of the hottest political fights in years, a fight which may change entirely the trend of the Progressive Party in this State, and perhaps kill it outright.

Official List Unavailable.

To make the muddle worse, there is not in existence any accurate official list of the Progressive State Committee, either in the office of the Secretary of State or at the headquarters of the Progressive State Committee, many local organizations having failed to comply with the technical requirements of the law and file proper returns of committeemen chosen at the Spring primaries.

As a result, it is predicted that the fight of many members to vote in the meeting of the State Committee may be questioned and fought over. The preliminary meeting of the County Chairmen is very largely with a view to straighten out the tangle that now exists in this respect before the State Committee goes into session.

The Progressive County Chairmen will meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow forenoon, the State Committee at 2 in the afternoon.

SPLIT IN CITY'S DELEGATION.

Perkins Is Not Expected to Attend Bull Moose Meeting.

It was perhaps the most discordant lot of delegates who ever represented New York City in a political gathering that left for Syracuse yesterday to attend the unofficial Progressive Convention in that city to decide whether the Empire State Bull Moose shall ratify the action of the Progressive National Committee in indorsing Charles E. Hughes for President, after Colonel Roosevelt declined the nomination.

The most striking feature of the departure was that George W. Perkins, leader of the Hughes faction of the Progressives, did not go to Syracuse. He was at his home up to a late hour last night, and it was said it was not expected that he would go to Syracuse. The Hughes faction, it was said, would be led by John W. McGrath. Although not all of the New York City members of the State Committee went to the convention, the absentees' proxies did, in the pockets of leaders of both factions.

The convention, according to departing delegates, will consider three propositions: First, the ratification of the indorsement of Hughes; second, whether the Progressives shall indorse Judge Samuel Seabury or Governor Whitman for Governor, and third, the proposal of John M. Parker, Progressive Vice Presidential nominee, to hold another Bull Moose National Convention.

Bainbridge Colby and New York County Chairman O'Connell were just as positive the Hughes faction were defeated as were the leaders of the Hughes faction that they would win at the Syracuse battleground. Mr. O'Connell asserted that with two exceptions the twenty-three New York County Committeemen were against the Hughes program. Perkins men said this would prove to be all wrong.

The Kings County delegation of twenty-two also was split wide open. Six were against Hughes, ten were for him and the rest were silent, with both sides claiming a majority of them. The Hughes forces in Kings believed they had played a trump card in the formation Thursday night of the Hughes Progressive League, which was led by Jesse Fuller, Jr., and William Hamlin Childs, who retired as County Chairman when the County Committee refused to ratify the action of the National Committee in indorsing Hughes.

August F. Schwarzler, Chairman of the Bronx County Progressive Committee, last night issued a statement in which he denied that Mr. Perkins had anything to do with a post-card canvass of the Progressives of New York City that he is making. In an interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Colby said, in referring to the canvass being made by Mr. Schwarzler:

"I don't know how many committeemen Mr. Perkins has succeeded in rounding up. I see that he has brought in a firm of certified public accountants to certify the State of the Progressive mind and conscience in some of the boroughs of this city. I am not sure but that certified public accountants, with a sprinkling of cash registers, automatic weighing machines, and a phonograph or two would about meet the requirements of a Progressive National Committee, judging from the latter's recent performance."

In an affidavit sent to THE TIMES Mr. Schwarzler said:

"I wish to state that neither George W. Perkins nor any one directly or indirectly connected with him, or the National or State Committees, knew that the canvass was being made; that Mr. Perkins has never given money to me or to the County Committee since I have been Chairman. I am paying the cost of the canvass. I wish further to state that I hired Messrs. Jasper & Harrington, certified public accountants, and I shall pay the bill. There is no Steel Trust, Cash Register Trust, Phonograph Trust, or Weighing Machine Trust, connected directly or indirectly with paying these bills."

Mr. Schwarzler sent a letter to Mr. Colby last night in which he said:

"I am very much surprised to think that you, knowing me for seventeen years or more, should make a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES insinuating that I was a dummy or tool for George W. Perkins, and I hope that you will retract what you have said in reference to me.

"I am sending you an affidavit in reference to the canvass and wish to state that in the last four years, since I have been Chairman, I paid at least 98 per cent. of the expenses of the Progressive Party in Bronx County, without any assistance from the National or State Committee, George W. Perkins or his friends. The total amount was in the neighborhood of $8,000. I wish further

MIDNIGHT SESSION OVER CLOAK STRIKE

Disputants Announce That the Struggle Is Likely to End Soon.

STRIKE BENEFITS STOP

Good Prospect That 45,000 Workers Will Return to Shops Next Week.

At midnight, after a two-day secret meeting of representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the Cloakmakers' Union, it was announced by both sides that the end of the twelve weeks' industrial battle was near. There will be a formal conference of the settlement committees today to try to draft articles of agreement to be submitted to the strikers for acceptance. The following statement was issued:

Mr. Hillquit, on behalf of the union, and Messrs. Klein and Levy, on behalf of the association, announce that substantial progress has been made, and that if the same progress is continued, in their belief all differences will shortly be adjusted. There will be a joint meeting of the two full committees, consisting of fourteen members of the union and fourteen members of the association, today.

Both sides are desirous of avoiding a Federal investigation of the strike, and pressure is being brought on them by 1,000 buyers who are clamoring to place $50,000,000 worth of orders. The buyers are threatening to take their business way from New York if immediate steps are not taken by the manufacturers to protect them.

The union suspended the payment of strike benefits yesterday. It had been paying out about $65,000 a week. The official notification said that the strikers had agreed to forego the strike benefit "in order to give the union a free hand to carry on the strike to a successful finish." It can be authoritatively stated that the real reason was that the funds of the union are at a low ebb, and the leaders desire to be in a position to pay out large benefits next week in case the peace conferences fail. This is the first time in eight weeks the strikers have been left without any support.

At the conference last night the manufacturers were represented by: E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Association; Jacob Rapoport, I. M. Getzkay, I. M. Stern, and their attorneys, Louis S. Levy of Stanchfield & Levy, and William Klein. The union was represented by Benjamin Schlesinger, its President; Jacob Halpern, George Wishnack, Jessie Greenberger, and Morris Hillquit, the union's counsel.

The one question on which the failure or success of the conference seemed to hang concerned the responsibility of the big manufacturer for the sub-manufacturer or contractor. The union demanded that the manufacturers be held responsible for the enforcement of the agreement it makes in the shops of the sub-manufacturer; the manufacturers replied that that was a matter to be settled between the union and the sub-manufacturer. There was also a question of hours, the union demanding a forty-eight hour week and the manufacturers offering a forty-nine-hour week as a compromise. This, however, will not be allowed to stand in the way of a settlement. The manufacturers are ready to grant a 6 per cent. increase in wages and the preferential union shop, and the union will give up its demand for the right to have a union official supervise the fixing of prices for piece work.

Whatever settlement is made will have to be submitted to a referendum vote of the strikers. The machinery for this, even to the placing of the ballot boxes in the strikers' hall, has all been arranged and will take only two days, the union officials say. Mr. Schlesinger refused to agree to the suggestion that the strikers go back to work on a truce, leaving the differences to be adjusted. He said they would not go back until a final settlement is reached.

The Mutual Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association sent a letter yesterday to Allan Robinson, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, asking that something be done to remedy the condition of the members' business.

"It is hardly necessary to remind you," the letter said, "that we did not lock out our workpeople but that, on the contrary, we were struck against by the union. The union has attempted to injure us because it was enraged at the protective association. We feel that at least as much effort should be made to cause the union to meet us in conference as was made to induce the protective association to meet the union."

A citizens' committee of Essex County, N. J., has undertaken to raise $10,000 today through a tag day in Newark to aid the striking garment workers. Small American flags will be used to tag contributors by the 250 collectors. A total of $674 was contributed yesterday toward the fund.

Robert W. Bruere, adviser to the union, said last night that $10,000 a week had been promised for the support of the strikers. An effort will be made to have the labor organizations increase their contributions of $40,000 a week if the strike should go on. The union treasury is about exhausted.

GOVERNMENT WILL WAIT.

Labor Secretary Expects Disputants to End Garment Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who returned to Washington from Buffalo today to find on his desk the petition of New York professional and business men that the Federal Government make an effort to adjust the strike of the New York garment workers through conciliation or arbitration, decided to defer action in the matter until an opportunity had been given to the strikers and their employers to settle their differences themselves.

Secretary Wilson said he had received authoritative information that the two sides were approaching an agreement, and the Government might not find it necessary to take a hand in the adjustment. This information was laid before President Wilson and the Cabinet today.

PLAN ENTENTE IN SOUTH.

Meeting in Buenos Aires for Economic Alliance Between Republics.

BUENOS AIRES, July 21.—A conference was held here yesterday to consider a project for economic rapprochement among South American countries. It was attended by Frederick J. Stimson, the American Ambassador; Ruy Barbosa, the Brazilian Minister; the Argentine Foreign Minister and several former Cabinet members.

The Brazilian Ambassador addressed the conference, saying that Brazil and Argentina should read a lesson in what has been accomplished by the alliance between Great Britain and France.

URGE INSURANCE STRIKE.

Leaders Would Have Prudential Men Retaliate if Any Are Discharged.

About 125 Prudential Insurance Company agents of Newark, Elizabeth, Harrison, and other places in New Jersey met in Newark Thursday night and listened to several hours' talk on organization by labor agitators and agents of the company in other cities, who have been active in the formation of unions.

Joseph Klein presided, and the chief address was made by C. O. Pratt of Philadelphia, who participated a short time ago in an unsuccessful effort to unionize Newark trolley men. He said Prudential agents in Philadelphia and other cities are pledged to stand by whatever the Newark agents do.

Other speakers were Harry Lumpkin, Charles E. Garfinkle, Harry M. Shapiro, Alexander Gilbert, and George F. Brown of New York; Thomas Keefe of Jersey City, and Morris Saplerstein of Hoboken. The men were urged to strike on Monday if the Prudential discharged any men for participation in the union movement, but not to strike unless the company took that action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—A committee of Prudential Insurance Company agents appointed at a Brooklyn protest meeting last night to wait on the State Insurance Superintendent and lay their case before him had a conference with Supt. Phillips and Deputies Lincoln and Appleton today. They said the company had threatened to dismiss thirty agents on Monday, and on June 3 had issued an order compelling the men not only to cover policies which lapsed by getting new policies without commission, but also requiring them to furnish new policies without commissions.

GIRLS FINED FOR BEGGING.

Were Soliciting for Nursery in Front of the Hotel Astor.

Detectives Dunnigan and Darning of the Mendicant Squad arrested Jennie Keeper, 10 years old, of 343 West Nineteenth Street, and Lucy Senn, also 10, of 244 West Twenty-fourth Street, in front of the Hotel Astor last evening, and took them to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where they were charged with violating the ordinance forbidding the soliciting of alms.

According to the detectives, the girls, who carried small tin boxes, were accosting pedestrians and asking that coins be deposited, pointing to a sign on the boxes which said the money was for the benefit of the Mothers' Day Nursery Fund.

When the young women were arraigned in the Women's Night Court Magistrate Frothingham, after hearing the testimony of the two detectives, found them guilty and imposed fines of $2 each, which were paid.

The Magistrate reprimanded them, and said they were just as guilty as though seeking alms on the street for themselves, as they acknowledged they received 25 per cent. of their collections. He also ordered their fingerprints recorded and warned them that if arrested again they would be dealt with more severely.

FERRY MEN STRIKE IN BUSY RUSH HOUR

Commuters from Communipaw Delayed on Morning Trips to Work in City.

SERVICE RESUMED BY NOON

Jersey Central Refuses to Reinstate Man Whose Dismissal Started the Trouble.

While the rush was at its height, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and thousands were pouring into New York on their way to business, 145 oilers, deckhands, and firemen employed on the New Jersey Central Railway ferryboats struck work, and tied up traffic between Communipaw and Liberty Street and West Twenty-third Street.

Directly the action of the men became known at the railroad's executive offices, 143 Liberty Street, the Jersey City police were notified, and men were detailed to keep order at the ferryhouse at Communipaw. Calls were sent out by the officials for the reserve men at their homes, and by 10 o'clock the boats were all running again on schedule. The company managed to keep two boats running all the time, and the delay did not amount to more than twenty minutes, it was said.

Commuters were compelled to wait for the ferryboats, because Communipaw is separated from Jersey City proper by the Morris Canal Basin, and the only way to cross is by rowboats, which could take only a few persons at a time.

An official of the Harbor Boatmen's Union, at Duane and West Streets, said the strike was called because the Jersey Central had dismissed an employe because he was a prominent member of the union and had assisted in forming the recently organized ferry employes branch of the union.

After C. L. Hollis, the Marine Superintendent of the company, had got the reserves out to work on the boats President Besler went to Jersey City and addressed the strikers in the immigrant building belonging to the company. Mr. Besler told the fifty men present that he understood their action was taken out of sympathy for an oiler who had been summarily discharged, and then said: "Your positions are waiting for you. This is a happy family. You men are treated as well as this company knows how to treat you, but the company will not reinstate the man whom it discharged for good reasons; you may depend on that."

The men, many of whom had been in the employ of the Jersey Central for years, listened to what Mr. Besler had to say and returned to their duties just before noon.

The company operates seven ferryboats, four running between Liberty Street and Communipaw and three between West Twenty-third Street and Communipaw.

GERMAN TRADE PROBLEMS.

Outlook After War Discussed by Press—Prof. Troeltsch's Views.

THE HAGUE, July 21.—Problems in connection with the reorganization of Germany's trade after the war are already causing much discussion. The Vorwaerts says experience has shown that protective tariffs have in no wise enabled German agriculture to supply the population with sufficient food and that the highest economists recognize the necessity to completely revise the tariff laws.

The Kreuzzeitung, on the other hand, clamors for a still higher tariff wall, arguing that Germany with a higher tariff will be helped to become self-supporting. This the Vorwaerts calls nonsense, saying that nobody seriously expects the demand for cotton to vanish or that the Germans henceforth will be clad exclusively in linen or wool. This newspaper also says that Germany will never be able to produce sufficient grain, fodder, meat, and fat.

In a technical periodical published in Essen Professor Walter Troeltsch of Marburg University contributes an article on industrial cartels, which he describes as sheet anchors in the severe dislocation caused by the war. Professor Troeltsch predicts a further expansion of the cartel system after the war.

"We shall have to face a long period of diminished purchasing power, combined with higher costs of production, owing to dearer raw materials, and also higher taxes and higher wages," says Professor Troeltsch. "This will compel industries to work in closer combination."

The writer foresees the creation of powerful purchasing syndicates in close touch with the Imperial Government.

FRENCH BAN ON IMPORTS.

Metals and Various Articles Controlled by Government.

PARIS, July 21.—The Government today issued another decree prohibiting the further importation, except for Government account, of certain foreign products. Prominent in the list of prohibited articles are platinum, aluminium, iron, steel, pure copper, lead, tin, zinc, nickel, mercury, antimony, and unmentioned minerals, and also a great variety of iron and steel, including tool steel, steel rails, wire, pig iron, hoops, cables, railroad, street car, or wagon wheels, hubs, tires, axles, and many sorts of wood chemically or otherwise treated, including paving blocks, stakes, and charcoal.

The decree permits the landing of shipments made before July 15, the day President Poincaré signed the decree. Exceptions to the order may be made by the Minister of War, with the consent of the Government Commission on Woods and Metals, and by an interministerial order, that is, by the Premier and the Ministers concerned, namely, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, Commerce, Finance, Interior, Navy, and Public Works.

TWO SHOT IN FIGHT IN BROOKLYN STREET

Unidentified Man Killed and Innocent Bystander Seriously Injured.

FINGER PRINTS GIVE CLUE

Left on Soda Water Glasses in Drug Store, Where Assailants Appeared Friendly.

Max Herman of 492 East 170th Street, Manhattan, was standing in front of the house at 204 Grand Street, Williamsburg, a few minutes before midnight, saying good-bye to the three Hyet sisters—Misses Elizabeth, Sarah, and Celia—when two men walked out of the candy store of Nicholas Chapagas, across the street at 395 Grand Street, and began shooting at one another.

The four turned at the noise of the shots and saw one of the men fall. As he fell, Herman groaned and sank to the sidewalk, hit by a stray bullet.

The screams of the girls attracted the attention of Patrolmen Duffner and Brody of the Bedford Avenue Station, and with Isaac Sussman, a member of the Home Defense League, they started after one of the two men who had run away, leaving the other lying on the sidewalk. The fugitive ran down Grand Street to Rodney, and, jumping over a fence, made his escape.

The man who had fallen to the sidewalk and let by the bullet which struck Herman was dead, with five bullet wounds. An ambulance was called from the Williamsburg Hospital. When it arrived Ambulance Surgeon Feller said any of the five wounds the man had received would have killed him. Herman was taken to the hospital, where it was found his condition was serious. He had been shot through the abdomen, and is not expected to live.

Witnesses said that the two men had been drinking soda water in Chapagas's store and as soon as they walked out had entered into an argument which led to the shooting. The body of the victim was taken to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, where up to a late hour this morning it had not been identified.

The police found that the glasses the two men had used at the soda fountain had not been washed and impressions of the finger prints on them were taken. The Misses Hyet said that Herman had started to leave for home a few moments before they had detained him in conversation. They said they could see plainly across the street to the brightly-lighted store. According to them, the shooting began almost as soon as the two men, who had acted very friendly in the store, reached the pavement. Miss Celia Hyet said that after the man who was killed had fallen his assailant continued to fire bullets into his body.

The police found two revolvers on the street in front of the door of the store.

M. SWERSKY MAY BE FREED

Governor Commutes Sentence of Man in Horse Poisoning Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Max Swersky, serving a sentence in Sing Sing, will go before the Parole Board when it meets at the prison in the near future, Governor Whitman today having commuted his sentence to six months and 13 days minimum, and three years and eight months maximum.

Swersky was convicted in connection with the horse poisonings in New York in 1914; and was sentenced Jan. 21 of that year to a term of one year and nine months minimum and three years and eight month maximum. Swersky was held for four months in the Tombs before he began serving his sentence.

Governor Whitman granted a hearing this afternoon on the application for commutation of sentence approved by Dr. Magnes, Chairman of the Kehillah; former Warden Kirchwey of Sing Sing, Commissioner Joseph Barondes; ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Harry W. Newburgher, and the Rev. Dr. J. Buehler, the Jewish Chaplain in Sing Sing.

Judge Aaron J. Levy, Dr. Buehler, Commissioner Barondes, and Mr. Newburgher told the Governor that every Jewish organization in New York, as well as gentile societies, favored the pardoning of the unfortunate man. Messrs. Barondes and Newburgher gave the Governor their word of honor that if he would extend Executive clemency they would see to it that Swersky did not become a public charge. It was upon this assurance that the Governor commuted his sentence.

PRINTING CONVENTION ENDS

Adopts Resolution for Uniformity of School Textbooks.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 21.—The final session of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State here today adopted resolutions against a State printing office and a resolution urging a uniformity of school textbooks. The latter was adopted after a hot debate over the Rockefeller foundation funds. Another resolution introduced attacked the Rockefeller and Sage foundations for attempting to control education and entrammel the children of working people.

A resolution against a system of compulsory health insurance for certain classes also was adopted.

CAR STRIKE ORDERED IN YONKERS TODAY

Trolley Men Tell Mayor Lennon Arbitration Must Come Before 5 A. M.

COMPANY REFUSES DEMANDS

Westchester Road Also Involved, and General Manager Wheeler Says It Won't Yield.

Leslie Sutherland, Vice President and General Manager of the Yonkers Railroad Company, told Mayor Lennon of Yonkers last night that the corporation would not accede to the demands of the trolley men.

"That means we strike," stated one of the trolleymen leaders. The strike order provided for the men to suspend work upon turning their cars into the barns.

Only two of the lines, South Broadway and Mount Vernon, run all night, while the other lines stop at 2 o'clock A. M. Those that run all night turn their cars in at 5 o'clock A. M.

William B. Wheeler, General Manager of the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, said last night his company had no intention of yielding to the men's demands. Wheeler refused to say whether the company would be willing to arbitrate the matter with the co-operation of Mayor Lennon.

Mayor Lennon made an appeal for a postponement of the strike and received this letter from the men:

"We cannot see that any good will come out of another meeting looking toward a settlement unless we have definite assurance that the companies will satisfactorily adjust this dispute or agree to arbitrate as per our request on several occasions to them by Saturday morning at 5 A. M., July 22. Failing to receive a favorable reply from the companies, suspension of work will take place at the time stated."

The trolleymen of the Yonkers company, along with the motormen and conductors of the Westchester company, made two demands upon their employers—an increase of 5 cents an hour in their wages and a new wage scale. They have had to work five years before getting their maximum pay, 30 cents an hour. They want the maximum wage paid after one year's employment.

HAVANA STRIKE ENDED.

Trouble Cost Commerce of the City $100,000, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 21.—Havana's cartmen's strike, which, it is estimated, cost Havana commerce more than $100,000, ended today, with the Havana Port and Docks Company yielding the point at issue. Work began again today.

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Harpers for August

ON EVERY NEWS-STAND

FIGHT WIDENS ON TRADE BLACKLIST

Continued from Page 1.

the eighty firms and individuals whose names appear on the blacklist as published were represented. Those present related in detail, it was said, their part in the grievances, and alone of the stories told, said one of those who attended, would "make mighty interesting reading."

Although the names of those who attended the meeting were withheld it is known that among those present were E. Stegemann, Jr., of Brasch & Rothenstein, cotton brokers and forwarders of 52 Broadway; Dr. Leopold Perutz of Schenker & Co., international shipping agents and forwarders, of 17 Battery Place; representatives of Marx Maier, 200 Fifth Avenue; of Hasenclever & Co., 24 State Street, and of Schutte, Bunemann & Co., 45 William Street. Maurice B. Blumenthal and D. B. Blumenthal, lawyers, of 35 Nassau Street, were present as counsel.

No Settled Plan Yet.

At the close of the meeting D. W. Blumenthal said that it had been agreed by those who attended the protest meeting not to make any detailed public statement until the permanent organization of those on the blacklist had been effected which he said would be early next week. Mr. Blumenthal said that the firms and individuals who had come under the trade ban of Great Britain intended to put up a vigorous fight for their rights as American citizens and tradesmen, but that he was not prepared to state what lines the fight would follow. Details, he added, would be forthcoming in the next few days.

"One of the most prominent of the men whose names appear on the blacklist said yesterday that he had been prepared for the British announcement for months past. He said that he knew of several new firms which had been recently organized ostensibly for the purpose of taking over some of the trade that it was anticipated those on the blacklist would lose. In nearly every one of these firms, he added, Englishmen were interested. He refused to name the firms he had in mind.

"Let me tell you a little story which I happen to know all about," said this man, "which goes far to show how the Allies are working to drive Germans out of business in all parts of the world. There is a certain firm in New York which until recently included among its partners a man who was not on the best of terms with the other partners. Some months ago there arrived an Englishman who sought this man out and had a heart-to-heart talk with him. He asked the man if it was true that he was dissatisfied and would like to get out of the firm with which he was connected. The man was surprised to find out that the Englishman knew so much about his business affairs, and when he asked how the information had been secured the Englishman produced copies of many letters that the man had written to business connections on the other side. To make a long story short that man and the Englishman are now doing business, and the man I have in mind is not on any blacklist."

It was said yesterday that nearly all of the firms and individuals on the British blacklist have filed protests with the State Department in Washington, and that in most instances these protests tell in detail the story of the grievances of each victim of the British Order in Council. Up to the present no joint protests have been made, it was said yesterday, but they will go forward in the course of the next few days.

It was reported yesterday that the Merchants' Association was to take up the matter of the blacklist, but this could not be verified. At the office of the association it was said that S. C. Mead, the Secretary, was in Washington, and that until his return probably no statement in the matter would be forthcoming. Neither has the New York Chamber of Commerce taken any action up to the present time, although it is reported that that body will probably be asked to act upon the matter.

One of the strange things in the blacklist is the fact that among those named by the British Government is the firm of Maclaren & Gentles, brokers with offices in the Produce Exchange. The firm is entirely unable to account for its inclusion in the list, it is said, and a vigorous protest will be made to the State Department in its behalf. Robert B. Gentles, one of the members of this firm, is a Scotsman and a soldier in the British service, and is now recovering from his wounds in an English hospital. He is an American citizen and went to the front with the Canadian contingent. Gentles & Maclaren are the New York agents of Bunge & Co., importers and exporters of Buenos Aires, which is a Belgian firm.

Thinks Treaty Covers This Case.

John D. Gluck, Chairman of the Defense Reports Committee, gave out the following statement yesterday:

"Many shippers have communicated with the Defense Reports Committee concerning the act of the British Government with reference to blacklisting eighty-two American firms.

"The question in the main is—can the Collector of Customs afford any relief and is the refusal of steamship companies to take freight from shippers within the jurisprudence of the Collector of the port of clearance?

"The Collector of Customs has absolutely no jurisprudence, notwithstanding the fact that all steamship companies owe a duty to the public in return for the port facilities offered them by the public. The shippers' remedy is not through the Collector of Customs, it is a matter of commerce regulation and I am not so sure it is not covered by treaty.

"The clearance of a vessel from any port of the United States is covered in part by the revised statutes No. 4,197. It merely provides that the master of person having the charge or command of any vessel bound to a foreign port shall deliver to the Collector of Customs of the district a manifest of all of the cargo on board. Revised statute No. 4,200 provides for a true manifest of a ship's cargo and to state under oath the ports to which the vessel is bound. Further than this, in so far as the firms which are blacklisted are concerned, the Collector can do nothing; absolutely nothing, and it is a waste of time to make application for relief.

"It is possible that the British Government have got wind of freight movements through the unofficial mail."

By unofficial mail, Mr. Gluck explained that it was customary at the last minute to deliver special letters to the Captain which were too late for the official mail or for other reasons were given in charge of the Captains. Of late, it has been hinted, large parcels of mail have been handed to Captains at the last minute. Shippers on this side, exporting via British bottoms, have been encouraged by agents here representing the British Government, so it is said, to send their mails—letters of advice—by the Captains. Such a means would afford a splendid opportunity for a thorough search for evidence.

Mr. Gluck further explained that this is one thing the Collector of Customs could and should stop. He said:

"It lies within his jurisprudence under the act of Feb. 10, 1820, R. S. 3087, to exact an oath from the master of a vessel departing for a foreign port, as a condition of clearance, that the master has not received on board and will not receive or convey any letter or packet not regularly received from the Post Office. I advise shippers to discontinue this practice and use the medium of Uncle Sam. I advise all to get on the American merchant marine band wagon, whether it be Government owned vessels, subsidy, discriminating duty, or what not. What a helpless maritime community we are!"

TEUTONS ATTACK WILSON.

Protest Against "Wavering Policy" in Matter of Blacklist.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Teutonic Sons of America are considerably incensed at the publication by the British Government of the "blacklist" of American firms, mainly of German origin, whereby British subjects are prohibited from trading with them under the Trading with the Enemy act. Curiously enough, the Teutonic Sons attach blame for the action of the British Government upon President Wilson, whom in a lengthy communication they accuse of "wavering."

The letter to President Wilson reads in part as follows:

"Mr. President: The National Council of the Order of the Teutonic Sons of America in executive session assembled, resolved to protest against the wavering policy of your Excellency's Administration with regard to the recently announced boycotting of American business by the British Government.

"Newspaper reports state that 'nothing will probably be done until Congress reconvenes in December.'

"Mr. President, we protest against this procrastination, and we demand immediate action in this matter, which is of the most vital importance to the commercial life of our nation, if not to the honor and dignity of our Government. Britain has been permitted to seize, search, and steal American mails for many months, with but feeble and unheeded protests on the part of our Government. This seizing, searching, and stealing of American correspondence has given into the hands of the British Board of Trade information and trade secrets of American merchants, and has enabled the British Government to compile its blacklist of American firms.

"Your Secretary of State and your Secretary of Commerce are quoted as saying that 'nothing can be done about it at this time.' They know no way out of the difficulty and will require a 'reasonable time for minute investigation and careful consideration.'

"Such utterances are unworthy of American statesmen who claim sincerity of intention and honesty of purpose, because it is most evident to every intelligent mind that an embargo on munitions and provisions would soon bring to terms the vandal of nations, against whom your illustrious predecessor, Thomas Jefferson, warned in the words that 'In spite of treaties, England is still our enemy.'

"Mr. President, this protest, coming as it does from us, who have been and are yet being decried as 'hyphenates' and 'traitors to America,' might find no favor with you and receive no attention whatsoever.

"Nevertheless, we are making this protest; we are suggesting the embargo as the most potent weapon in the hands of every American President who finds himself confronted by British arrogance and European aggression against the rights of American sovereignty and against the privileges of American commerce, and we demand immediate action because we feel that by doing so we are performing our duty as behooves every American citizen who loves his country and is unwilling to see its ideals shattered, its traditions, its very life, sacrificed unnecessarily on the altar of shameful submission to criminal foreign dictation."

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Quality Superb

HERZOG REJOINS M'GRAW'S FORCES AND DRIVES OUT THE HIT THAT WINS GAME FOR GIANTS

HERZOG BACK, HITS IN WINNING RUN

A Giant Again, He Produces the Single Which Scores Burns and Beats Cubs.

TESREAU HAS MUCH STEAM

Puzzles the Chicago Batsmen and Registers the Other Run of the 2 to 1 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—Reinforced by Charles Herzog, the Giants played a brisk game of ball today and won from the Cubs by 2 to 1. They had to play with precision in the field to make their two runs suffice, and they did so. Their playing was bristling with cleverness.

They did not hit hard, but with enough concentration and timeliness to win, and they had capable pitching from Tesreau. Tes owed the team a good game, and produced one. Jeff had steam for a change and a dart to his moist ball which he delivered with even effectiveness.

McGraw assigned Herzog to short field, which district he will guard until Fletcher is able to play again, when he will go to third base. Herzog rendered valuable service. The Giants won by a one-run margin, and Herzog batted in their second run. He resumed his career as a Giant with no abatement of his zeal and earnestness, and was as much at home as if he never had ceased to be a Giant. He chirped to the other players, had the infield keyed up to the state of unflagging alertness which was needed to win the game, and advised the outfielders how to play for different batters.

Herzog Full of Pep.

His pep was unbounded and he took occasion to pat Benny Kauff on the back and say a cheering word to that celebrated youth, who was having a poor afternoon with the stick and feeling bad about it. Herzog was up and doing at the bat and in the field and took vigorous exception to the umpire's ruling when he was thrown out at the plate on a close play.

The Cubs' fielding was as spotless as the Giants' and added to the attractiveness of the game. The Giants had a sufficient margin of base hits to win. They got the best of Packard's pitching in the fifth inning and kept at him for a winning lead.

Lavender had their measure, but with a defense which did not waver they made two runs sufficient. Burns with a hit and Herzog with a walk were on bases in the first inning, but Robertson forced Herzog, and then Kauff left two men stranded by striking out. Benny was unable to produce at the bat. Every time he came up there was a man on base, but twice he struck out and twice he flied impotently.

Tesreau passed Wortman, the first man who faced him, Flack sacrificed, Williams filed to Robertson and the great Zimmerman succumbed to Tesreau's wiles. Zim became fretful because a ball zipped close to his head and made him dodge and while he was still moody about it Tesreau combed the plate with the third strike.

Tesreau Scores First Run.

Steadfast fielding and a slim batting output rolled up the zeros rapidly for four innings. It was Tesreau who took the initiative in run getting. With a discriminating eye he waited for four balls in the fifth inning. Tesreau is no slow runner for so huge a man, and he surged to third heavily enough, but with great rapidity when Burns singled to centre. That ponderous but speedy base running exhibition helped a heap, for it allowed Burns to reach second on the throw to head off the progressive Jeff. A long fly by Doyle to Williams sent Tesreau to the plate and Burns to third. Herzog shot a single over short and scored Burns.

Only in the seventh inning did the Cubs make two hits off Tesreau. Saier opened with a double to the right field barrier, which would have been a home run but for the superimposed wire screen. Zeider singled through Lobert and Saier came in, but Zeider tried to stretch his hit and Burns threw him out.

Zeider was identified closely with another play which helped the Giants. Schulte was on third in the second inning with one out. Tinker ordered a squeeze play. Schulte dashed in, Zeider missed fire, and Rariden greeted Schulte cordially with the ball.

Zimmerman opened the ninth, and the temperamental Heinie hit the ball with all the terrific power of which he sometimes is capable. It left a trail of smoke as it hit the ground at Tesreau's feet, bounded into the air from one of Tesreau's feet, looped lightly to Herzog, and Heinie was thrown out. It was tough luck for him, and with Tesreau grinning at him he went to the bench and bit a few nails in two. Herzog snatched Schulte's grounder and threw him out. Tesreau walked Saier rather than give him anything he liked, and Zeider tapped a fly to Herzog. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns lf	5	1	3	0	0	Wortman,ss	3	0	1	3	2
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	2	5	Flack,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Herzog,ss	2	0	1	2	1	Williams,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Robtson,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Zim'man,2b	4	0	0	0	4
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	1	1	Schulte,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	5	2	Saier,1b	3	1	1	6	1
Lobert,3b	4	0	2	0	2	Zeider,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Rariden,c	4	0	0	5	4	Fischer,c	3	0	0	7	1
Tesreau,p	3	1	1	2	1	Packard,p	1	0	0	2	0
						Lavender,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aMann	1	0	0	1	0
Total	32	2	8	27	15	Total	29	1	6	27	11

a-Batted for Packard in fifth inning. Error—Wortman.

New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Wortman, Schulte, Williams, Saier. Stolen bases Burns, Robertson, (2) Herzog, Wortman. Sacrifice hit—Flack. Sacrifice fly—Doyle. Double plays—Flack and Fischer; Zimmerman, Wortman, and Saier. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 5; off Packard, 2; off Lavender, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 6 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Packard, 6 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Lavender, 2 hits, no runs in four innings. Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Packard, 2; by Lavender, 3. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Pirates Get Two New Pitchers.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Two pitchers were today added to the roster of the Pittsburgh baseball club, J. E. Coffindafer and Paul Carpenter of the Chillicothe club of the Ohio State League, which disbanded yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	1 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0	—5	10	4
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0	—4	9	2

AT BUFFALO.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 1 0 2 0 0 1 2 —	6	9	1
Montreal	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1	3	7	3

Richmond at Providence—Postponed; rain.
Toronto at Rochester—Postponed; wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Buffalo	43	34	.558
Providence	43	36	.544
Toronto	39	34	.534
Montreal	42	37	.532
Baltimore	43	39	.524
Richmond	37	39	.487
Newark	34	46	.425
Rochester	29	45	.392

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Newark.
Richmond at Providence.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester. (two games.)

BASEBALL TO-DAY, Two games; first game 1.30 P. M. New York Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Admission 50 cents.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Detroit at Boston.
(Postponed; rain.)
Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 7; Washington, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Chicago, 1.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
(Called end of third inning; rain.)
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
(Ten innings.)
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	50	36	.581
Boston	48	36	.571
Cleveland	49	38	.563
Chicago	46	39	.541
Washington	46	40	.535
Detroit	45	42	.517
St. Louis	37	48	.435
Philadelphia	19	61	.237

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	46	32	.590
Boston	42	33	.560
Philadelphia	43	34	.558
New York	39	40	.494
Pittsburgh	37	40	.481
Chicago	40	45	.471
St. Louis	40	47	.460
Cincinnati	35	51	.407

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

BRAVES COME FROM REAR.

Find Ames for Three Smashes in Eighth and Beat Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Ames weakened in the eighth inning here today and was pounded for a home run, a triple, and a single, which gave Boston two runs and the game, 4 to 3. Tyler was hit hard and Hughes pitched the last two innings. Hornsby's home run is credited with being the longest hit ever made at the St. Louis park. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranville,ss	3	1	2	1	5	Beschler,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Evers,2b	4	0	1	0	3	Beck,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Wilhoit,rf	3	1	1	1	0	Long,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Magee,lf	3	1	2	1	1	Miller,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	14	4	Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	2	2
J. C. Smith, c.	3	0	0	4	1	Wilson,c	4	1	0	1	0
Snodgr's,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Betzel,2b	3	0	2	1	3
Gowdy,c	4	0	0	8	2	Ames,p	3	0	0	0	2
Tyler,p	3	1	1	0	2	Williams,p	1	0	0	0	0
Hughes,p	1	0	0	0	0	aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
						bDorhan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	9	27	18	Total	32	3	8	27	19

a-Batted for Betzel in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Williams in ninth inning.
Errors—Gowdy, Gonzales, Betzel.

Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—4	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3	

Two-base hits—Maranville, J. C. Smith, Gonzales. Three-base hits—Betzel, Maranville. Home runs—Hornsby, Tyler. Stolen bases—Maranville, Magee. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Double plays—Hornsby and Miller; Evers, Maranville, and Konetchy; Gowdy and Konetchy; Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 2; off Ames, 2; off Williams, 1; off Hughes, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Tyler, 8 hits, 3 runs in seven innings; off Hughes, no hits, no runs in two innings; off Ames, no hits, no runs in two innings; (one out in eighth;) off Williams, no hits, no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Tyler, 5; by Ames, 2; by Hughes, 2; by Williams, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

INDIANS GROUP THEIR HITS.

Cluster Safeties in Three Innings and Beat Athletics Easily.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Cleveland bunched nine of its twelve hits off Nabors in three innings today and won from Philadelphia 7 to 2. Gandil led at the bat with three singles in four times up. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Witt,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Wambs'ss,ss	4	0	2	4	6	Walsh,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	0	0	Strunk,cf,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Roth,rf	5	1	1	2	0	Lajoie,2b	4	1	1	4	4
Gandil,1b	4	1	3	10	0	McInnis,1b	4	0	2	10	1
Chapm'n,3b	3	1	1	1	4	King,lf,3b	4	0	2	2	0
Howard,2b	3	1	0	4	1	McElwee,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Daly,c	4	1	2	4	0	Mitterl'g,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Coumbe,p	4	0	0	1	3	Meyer,c	1	0	0	2	0
						Carroll,c	2	0	1	4	2
						Nabors,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	36	7	12	27	15	Total	31	2	7	27	14

Errors—Witt, Meyer, Nabors.

Cleveland	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hit—McInnis. Stolen bases—Speaker, Roth, Lajoie, (2.) Struck out—By Coumbe, 5; by Nabors, 4. Double plays—Coumbe, Wambsgans and Gandil; Witt, Lajoie and McInnis; McInnis and Witt. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 2; off Nabors, 3. Earned runs—Off Coumbe, 2; off Nabors, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Nabors, (Howard.) Wild pitch—Nabors. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

BLUNDERS BEAT SENATORS.

They Pound Ball Furiously, but Errors Give White Sox Victory.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Washington pounded Scott for seventeen hits today, but was beaten by Chicago 7 to 5 because of five costly errors. In the ninth inning, with two Washington runs over, two on bases, one out, and two runs needed to tie, Cicotte relieved Scott. He passed Gharrity, filling the bases, but pop flies by Henry and McBride ended the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Moeller,lf	4	1	2	4	1
Weaver,3b	5	1	2	2	2	Foster,2b	5	2	3	3	3
E.Collins,2b	5	1	1	1	3	Milan,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Jackson,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Rice,rf	5	0	4	1	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	11	1	Shanks,3b	5	0	2	3	1
Felsch,cf	5	1	3	2	0	Gharrity,1b	4	0	3	8	0
Perry,ss	5	1	3	1	3	Henry,c	5	0	0	3	2
Schalk,c	5	1	0	7	2	McBride,ss	5	1	1	2	1
Scott,p	2	0	0	0	3	Dumont,p	0	0	0	1	2
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0	Ayers,p	1	0	0	1	0
						aJamieson	1	1	1	0	0
						Shaw,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	12	27	14	Total	40	5	17	27	11

a-Batted for Ayers in seventh inning.
Errors—Jackson, Foster, Milan, (2,) Gharrity, Henry.

Chicago	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	—7
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	—5

Two-base hits—Moeller, (2.) Three-base hits—Fournier, Gharrity. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Felsch. Sacrifice hits—Dumont, Milan, Scott, (2.) Double plays—Henry and McBride; Moeller and Foster. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Washington, 12. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 3; off Scott, 1; off Ayers, 2; off Shaw, 1; off Cicotte, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 17 hits and 8 runs in 8 1-3 innings; off Dumont, 6 hits and 1 run in 3 2-3 innings; off Cicotte, no hits and no runs in 2-3 inning; off Ayers, 3 hits and no runs in 3 1-3 innings; off Shaw, 3 hits and no runs in 2 innings. Struck out—By Dumont, 1; by Ayers, 3; by Shaw, 1; by Scott, 4. Wild pitch—Scott. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

BLUNDERS BEAT SENATORS.

They Pound Ball Furiously, but Errors Give White Sox Victory.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Washington pounded Scott for seventeen hits today, but was beaten by Chicago 7 to 5 because of five costly errors. In the ninth inning, with two Washington runs over, two on bases, one out, and two runs needed to tie, Cicotte relieved Scott. He passed Gharrity, filling the bases, but pop flies by Henry and McBride ended the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Moeller,lf	4	1	2	4	1
Weaver,3b	5	1	2	2	2	Foster,2b	5	2	3	3	3
E.Collins,2b	5	1	1	1	3	Milan,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Jackson,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Rice,rf	5	0	4	1	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	11	1	Shanks,3b	5	0	2	3	1
Felsch,cf	5	1	3	2	0	Gharrity,1b	4	0	3	8	0
Perry,ss	5	1	3	1	3	Henry,c	5	0	0	3	2
Schalk,c	5	1	0	7	2	McBride,ss	5	1	1	2	1
Scott,p	2	0	0	0	3	Dumont,p	0	0	0	1	2
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0	Ayers,p	1	0	0	1	0
						aJamieson	1	1	1	0	0
						Shaw,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	12	27	14	Total	40	5	17	27	11

a-Batted for Ayers in seventh inning.
Errors—Jackson, Foster, Milan, (2,) Gharrity, Henry.

Chicago	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	—7
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	—5

Two-base hits—Moeller, (2.) Three-base hits—Fournier, Gharrity. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Felsch. Sacrifice hits—Dumont, Milan, Scott, (2.) Double plays—Henry and McBride; Moeller and Foster. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Washington, 12. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 3; off Scott, 1; off Ayers, 2; off Shaw, 1; off Cicotte, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 17 hits and 8 runs in 8 1-3 innings; off Dumont, 6 hits and 1 run in 3 2-3 innings; off Cicotte, no hits and no runs in 2-3 inning; off Ayers, 3 hits and no runs in 3 1-3 innings; off Shaw, 3 hits and no runs in 2 innings. Struck out—By Dumont, 1; by Ayers, 3; by Shaw, 1; by Scott, 4. Wild pitch—Scott. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

REDS DEFEATED ON MATTY'S FIRST DAY

Big Six, as Manager, Sees His Team Tie Phillies in Ninth, Then Lose in Tenth.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—About 2,500 fans came out today to greet Christy Mathewson on his début as manager of the Reds, and it was a cheerful throng, too, even after Philadelphia won in the tenth by the score of 6 to 4. All over the stands the fans were talking in a hopeful vein. Although not looking for Matty to accomplish wonders with the club, they expect him to do better things than have been done in the recent past.

The Reds, too, went at their work in a different spirit. They gave Matty the warmest kind of reception when he appeared in the clubhouse shortly after noon. Rain that fell just before game time held down the crowd, but it was the best weekday attendance for a long time.

Matty earlier in the day, after a conference with President Herrmann, signed a contract which binds him until the conclusion of the 1918 season. Immediately he got on the job. As he appeared on the field in his red uniform the greeting from the fans was one of hearty good-will and Matty acknowledged it with a pleased smile. He took a bat, banged out flies and grounders, and exercised a general oversight as the practice went along.

On the bench a subdued buzzing chatter was going on and favorable comments on Matty seemed to be the subject of the conversation. Matty's real greeting, though, came when he took the batting order up to the umpire. A tremendous ovation was accorded to him.

Manager Mathewson changed the lineup somewhat, although it may be considered that the arrangement for today is only an experiment. He keeps Groh in first position, put Roush second, Griffith third, Chase fourth, and Neale fifth. The arrangement worked fine in the first inning, and incidentally Mathewson called for a play that the Reds seldom try, the squeeze, and it worked. Schneider had retired the Phillies in one, two, three order. Mathewson did not go to the coaching line in the Reds' half until the Reds had scored a run and had a man on third, with one out. Then he darted out, gave instructions for the squeeze play, and it succeeded.

In the ninth inning Roush brought in Clarke and Groh with a triple, the runs tying the score. Roush himself was thrown out at the plate when he attempted to win the contest by stretching his hit into a homer.

Knetzer relieved Schneider in the tenth, and after Stock and Good had singled Whitted reached first on a sacrifice, filling the bases. Schneider then passed Bancroft, forcing Stock across the plate. Good then scored on an infield out. Killifer doubled in the second inning with three men on bases. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	0	0	Groh,3b	5	1	3	1	3
Niehoff,2b	5	0	0	8	1	Roush,cf	5	1	3	2	1
Stock,3b	4	1	2	1	2	Griffith,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Good,rf	5	1	3	0	1	Chase,1b,2b	4	0	0	11	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Neale,lf	5	0	2	6	0
Luderus,1b	3	3	3	7	1	L'den,2d,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Bancroft,ss	3	1	0	1	8	Emmer,ss	2	0	0	3	3
Killifer,c	5	0	2	6	1	Mollwitz,1b	1	0	0	1	0
Rixey,p	5	0	1	1	2	Wingo,c	3	0	0	3	1
						Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aClarke	1	1	1	0	0
Total	41	6	13	30	16	Total	38	4	13	30	12

a-Batted for Schneider in ninth inning.
Errors—Whitted, Emmer.

Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4

Two-base hits—Killifer, Stock, Rixey. Three-base hits—Killifer, Roush. Stolen bases—Groh, (2,) Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Chase, Wingo, Whitted. Double plays—Rixey, Stock, Niehoff, Good, Luderus, and Killifer; Emmer, Louden, and Chase. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 1; off Schneider, 1; off Knetzel, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 11 hits, 2 runs in ten innings; off Schneider, 11, hits, 4 runs in nine innings; off Knetzer, 2 hits, 2 runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Stock.) Struck out—By Rixey, 4; by Schneider, 1; by Knetzer, 1. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

FIRST HOME OF BASEBALL.

Game First Played in Cooperstown, According to A. G. Spalding.

The recent celebration at Cooperstown, N. Y., crediting that town with being the original home of baseball, has again reopened the controversy regarding just when and where baseball was first played as an organized sport, with rules and fixed places for the different members of the teams when in the field. Some close students of the early history of the game still express doubt regarding the statement that either nine or eleven players first took the field at Cooperstown.

While some uncertainty may exist as to whether such a line-up was actually used in the early play at Cooperstown, there appears to be little doubt that a Cooperstown man evolved the idea of placing the players in practically the positions they occupy in the game today. Credit is given to Abner Doubleday by no less an authority than the late Albert G. Spalding, who wrote in his report upon the subject:

"In the days when Abner Doubleday attended school at Cooperstown, (1839,) it was a common thing for two dozen or more schoolboys to join in a game of ball. Doubtless, as in my later experiences, collisions between the players in attempting to catch the batted ball were frequent, and injury due to this cause, or to the practice of putting out the runner by hitting him with the ball, often occurred.

"I can well understand how the orderly mind of the embryo West Pointer would devise a scheme for limiting the contestants on each side and allotting them to field positions, each with a certain amount of territory; also substituting the existing method of putting out the base runner for the old one of 'plugging' him with the ball.

"True, it appears from the statement that Doubleday provided for eleven men on a side instead of nine, stationing the two extra men between first and second and third bases; but this is a minor detail. Indeed, I have played—and doubtless other old players have—repeatedly with eleven on a side, placed almost identically in the manner indicated by Doubleday's diagram, although it is true that we so played after the number on each side had been fixed at nine, simply to admit to the game an additional number of those who wished to take part in it."

Croker Adds to His Racing String.

One of the passengers on the steamship Baltic, which arrived yesterday, was C. A. Mills, a prominent English horseman, who has a large stable of thoroughbreds at Newmarket. Just before leaving England Mr. Mills visited Richard Croker in Ireland and sold him a lot of race horses. "The war has killed racing in England and my horses were eating their heads off and Mr. Croker made me a fine offer, so I thought it better to dispose of them," said Mr. Mills yesterday. "However, I still have a fine lot of two-year-olds, all of which are well bred."

New York State League.

Harrisburg, 6; Binghamton, 2.
Scranton, 5; Utica, 1.
Albany, 1; Elmira, 0.

American Association.

Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 1.
Milwaukee, 4; Indianapolis, 3.
Minneapolis, 8; Columbus, 7.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 5; Hartford, 3.
Bridgeport, 6; Lowell, 4.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; Mobile, 1.
Chattanooga, 10; Little Rock, 5.

MAXWELL IN SEMI-FINAL.

Aronomink Golfer Will Meet Gardner in Shawnee Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE ON THE DELAWARE, Penn., July 21.—Four of the first round matches for the chief cup were carried to or beyond the home green in the invitation golf tournament at the Shawnee Country Club today. Among those who had to work hard to stave off early defeat were W. R. Thurston of Apawamis, who beat Alec Coles of the home club, and W. H. Gardner, the former Yale Captain.

On the other hand D. Clark Corkran of Baltimore, who took the medal yesterday, won both his matches by comfortable margins. Later in the play N. H. Maxwell of Aronomink, going out in 30, defeated Thurston. Prior to that he had defeated R. S. Worthington of the home club. The fastest golf of the day was by Gardner, in the second round against J. W. Robb of Merion. Gardner, going out in 37, stood 6 up at the turn. He will meet Maxwell, and Corkran will meet L. H. Canan of Altoona, in the semi-final round tomorrow.

The summary of the first sixteen follows:

First Round.—D. C. Corkran, Baltimore, beat W. L. Ridge, Bucks County, 4 up and 3 to play; J. H. Gay, Philadelphia Cricket, beat W. M. Weaver, Huntingdon Valley, 1 up (19 holes); E. C. Clearey, Woodbury, beat S. Allison, Midland, 7 up and 3 to play; L. H. Canan, Altoona, beat S. L. Ridge, Bucks County, 1 up; N. H. Maxwell, Aronimink, beat R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, 3 up and 2 to play; W. R. Thurston, Apawamis, beat Alec Coles, Shawnee, 1 up; J. W. Robb, Merion, beat George Small, York, 1 up; W. H. Gardner, Pine Valley, beat S. L. Jones, Plymouth, 2 up.

Second Round.—Corkran defeated Weaver 5 up and 4 to play; Canan defeated Clearey 1 up (19 holes); Maxwell defeated Thurston 5 up and 4 to play; Gardner defeated Robb 5 up and 4 to play.

FELICITATES CHICK EVANS.

Lord Northcliffe Sends Message to Open Golf Champion.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Chick Evans, who recently won the national open golf championship at Minneapolis, today exhibited a note from Lord Northcliffe, editor of The London Times, congratulating him on his victory. The English editor wrote:

I cannot tell you with what pleasure the news of your victory was received in England. Some of us who are over fifty still play golf, and I happened to be at a club when the news came of your splendid win. The members could not have been more delighted had the open championship been won by an Englishman over fighting age.

Your bearing and conduct at Sandwich two years ago were recalled by all. Your extreme good temper in face of the extraordinary luck against you made a marked impression.

Evans was a contender for the English championship at Sandwich two years ago.

HOME TEAMS WIN ON LINKS.

Visitors Are Defeated in Women's Golf Matches.

Three team matches were played yesterday in the New Jersey district of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association and the home teams made a clean sweep of the matches. The Baltusrol and Montclair women were in good form, the former defeating Glen Ridge by 9 to 0, while Montclair won from Plainfield by 7 to 2. Hackensack defeated Crankford by 7 to 2. The defaults registered were Norwood to Arcadia and Forest Hills to Westfield. The scores:

GLEN RIDGE.		BALTUSROL.
Mrs. Finckel	0	Mrs. Fraser 3
Mrs. Johnstone	0	Mrs. F. Pruyn 2
Mrs. Koempel	0	Mrs. S. P. Nash 3
Mrs. Sands	0	Miss Miller 1
Total	0	Total 9

Played at Baltusrol.

CRAWFORD.		HACKENSACK.
Mrs. F. B. Ryan	2	Mrs. J. C. Barclay 0
Mrs. Stevens	0	Mrs. C. P. Uebelacker 2
Mrs. E. M. Wild	0	Mrs. T. H. Thomas 3
Mrs. Crary	0	Mrs. M. T. Gardner 2
Total	2	Total 7

Played at Hackensack.

PLAINFIELD.		MONTCLAIR.
Mrs. Lawrence	0	Mrs. J. W. Burbrug, Jr. 3
Mrs. Avery	0	Mrs. R. R. Neff 3
Mrs. Clwgerchwait	0	Mrs. Noyes 2
Mrs. Lockwood	0	Mrs. W. H. Loftus 3
Total	0	Total 11

Played at Montclair.

GOLF DUFFER FLED SCENE.

Discovery That He Had Been Criticising Champion Abashed Him.

Back in 1891, in the days when gentlemen went golfing in high hats and swallowtail coats, the British amateur championship was played over the historic St. Andrews course in Scotland, the home course of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. It is a far cry from that famous course to the public links at Van Cortlandt Park, but a transplanted Scotchman who knocks the links apart on either side of the Atlantic with equal fervor is the hero—or the villain—of an incident that occurred at St. Andrews in 1891. He will never forget it even if he succeeds in his life's ambition, to make a hole in par at Van Cortlandt.

He approached the first tee at St. Andrews armed and ready for battle and was in turn approached by another player who requested the privilege of playing a round with him. On the days preceding the championship the course was covered with all sorts of duffers who had flocked to the scene to be ready for the great final matches. The new exiled Scotchman astonished himself by playing to the green perfectly, a thing he never did before or since. His companion sliced his drive, stayed in the rough on his second, but reached the green in 3. The party of the first part ran up a good approach putt, and upon running to watch his opponent in the act of putting he was astounded to observe that the man had taken a crouching attitude with his hands gripping the putter almost down at the blade, at the same time going through the motions of a man trying to throttle a goose.

"Stand up like a man and putt!" thundered the duffer, and thereupon proceeded to discourse savagely upon bad players in general and a certain bad player in particular. The other man did not

GRAYLING TAKES LARCHMONT RACE

GRAYLING WINS; NICHOLS AT HELM

Carolina's Owner Sails Morgan's Fifty to Victory, Fate Being Courteous.

MAISIE IN FRONT AGAIN

Swan Once More Handles Her Victoriously—Interesting Comparisons in Larchmont Races.

Fate on occasion plays as funny pranks with yachtsmen as with the world at large. Take the case of the yacht Grayling, which won the race for the New York Yacht Club fifty-footers at the Larchmont races yesterday afternoon. George Nichols, who owns and sailed the Carolina of the same class on Thursday, sailed the Grayling yesterday as a friendly act for J. P. Morgan, who was not able to sail his own yacht.

On Monday, Mr. Morgan sailed his boat and, being one of the many that ran into a calm spot, withdrew Grayling from the race when dinner time came and passed and the lights at his cottage at Mattinnecock Point looked attractive. Mr. Nichols stuck to the course with Carolina that same night and finished a little before midnight, getting nothing but a third place to Ventura as his reward. On Thursday fate gave Mr. Nichols another jolt, for Ventura once more beat his yacht. Perhaps it was fate that split the mast of Carolina in Thursday's race and put her out of business temporarily. Most people lay it to the stiff breeze and an attempt to carry too much canvas in the howling wind. Mr. Morgan was not able to sail his yacht that day.

Yesterday Mr. Nichols was without a yacht, but had a decided desire to go sailing. Fate willed it that Mr. Morgan, at the last moment, had to forego his earnest wish to go sailing. Business interfered. Mr. Nichols happened to be conversing over the 'phone with Mr. Morgan when the latter's disappointment came. It was Fate, perhaps, that caused him to ask Mr. Nichols to satisfy his craving to sail on a yacht that could win by taking a trip on the Grayling and incidentally manipulating the tiller. It was a golden opportunity for Mr. Nichols to satisfy his desire for a sail in the front of a procession. He seized it.

Nichols Defeats Emmons.

He sailed Grayling over a nineteen-mile course against that crack Boston Corinthian, Robert W. Emmons, who piloted Commodore George W. Baker, Jr.'s yacht Ventura, and he came ashore with youth renewed and the appetite of a tugboat deck hand. His features glowed, his blood ran with a new zest, and he generally gave evidences of such delights as make happy a boy with a novel toy. He had sailed Grayling to victory in her class, winning over Ventura by eight minutes and forty-five seconds, and breaking the string of victories which Mr. Emmons has been scoring with Comodore Baker's pet. Now, if Carolina's mast had not sustained a compound fracture on Thursday, and Mr. Morgan had not been kept in town yesterday by business, would not Mr. Nichols's desire to ride on a winning yacht have been shipwrecked—to be strictly nautical about it? Did Fate do him a good turn? The rocking-chair fleet said it did. There is very little those philosophers do not know about yachting or ordering the choicest bits from a menu.

Incidentally there were ninety-five other yachts which started in the races on the fifth day of the Larchmont Club's carnival week. Henry B. Plant's Maisie was one of the fleet of the New York Yacht Club's forties, with Billy Swan once more at the wheel. Just to show the yachting world that it was not an accident that Maisie won her race on Thursday and so broke her run of hard luck, Swan sailed her to victory again yesterday just as if she were a cup defender instead of a member of the class of also-rans.

Mr. Swan is not a publicity agent for Captain Nat. Herreshoff, who designed and built the boats of this class, though he has twice given public demonstration of the captain's theory that, given a proper skipper, the boats are so nearly equal in sailing qualities that any one of them may beat any other at any time, and that with a sailing genius at the helm any one of them can at any time surely beat any other of the class—which yet remains to be demonstrated. The fact that no one of them has as yet certainly shown any marked superiority over any of the others makes yachtsmen say they think the designer is right, particularly as Jessica, which has been thought to be a shade the best, has now been beaten twice in succession by Maisie.

Yesterday Pauline was Maisie's nearest competitor and she was beaten by three minutes and nine seconds, and in turn defeated Mistral twenty-four seconds. The two latter sailed a race in which they were never more than a minute apart at any part of their long journey.

Nahma Outsails Joyant.

Once more Nahma demonstrated her superiority over Joyant, although the latter did defeat her the other day. Joyant had all the best of it in the early stages of the contest between the pair, and when they crossed the mark at the end of the first trip over the course Joyant was in the lead by 1 minute and 52 seconds. But in making the second trip over the triangular course, with the wind cutting up all sorts of didoes until it settled into a good, strong southwesterly blow, Nahma, solely by her superior sailing abilities in the freshening wind, overhauled Joyant, beating her in running and reaching as well as in the windward work, and finally won by 49 seconds. There was no alibi possible and the crew of the Joyant attempted none. They admitted a defeat on the merits of the two boats as the race was sailed, but have by no means abandoned hope of future victories.

As the fifties, forties, thirties, and Class P sloops sailed over identical courses yesterday there was a chance for a comparison of relative speed values of the different classes, regarding which there has been much dispute among yachtsmen. The best time made by a fifty, that of Grayling, was 2:57:42 over the course of nineteen miles. The slowest time of a yacht of this class was 3:06:37, made by Barbara. The best time made by one of the forties was that of Maisie, 3:20:37. The fastest P boat was Nahma, which did the course in 3:28:05, while the time made by the leader of the thirties, Minx, was 3:30:08.

It has been held that the forties were not fast boats, and some have said not as fast as the thirties. Five of the forties beat the best time of a thirty and three of them the best time of the P winner, Nahma, while a fourth tied it to the second. The test may not have been a fair one, for the wind was very fickle, both in force and direction, at the time of the starts for the different classes, so that all of these got away with the skippers puzzled almost to distraction to know what to carry in the way of sails.

Wind Hard to Find.

They broke tacks and hauled here and there for the first half hour, scattering all over the Sound, while trying to find out whether the first leg would be a run, a reach, or a beat, and all endeavoring to outguess the deity of the zephyrs, who certainly was in his most playful mood yesterday afternoon in those early stages of the race. But as no one class was favored in any way, the time test seemed as fair for one as the other class, and the record stands for what it is worth for the theorists in yacht designing to puzzle their brains over. Yesterday's race has at least given them the data they have all been longing for and have now got in compact shape.

One of the things to be decided during race week is the award of prizes to yachts which have done the best in their respective classes during the six days of racing which will end today. So far, of the fifties the Grayling has won two races, and the Ventura three. Of the forties, Maisie has now won two and the Jessica and Zilph one each, and in the thirty class Minx has won two races in succession, and Nautilus and Lena have each a race to their credit. Among the stars, Snapper has won four and Vega one, and in the Stamford class Priscilla and Fawn have won two each and Peanut one.

The winners in the several classes, with the elapsed time made by each of the starters in yesterday's races, and the corrected time in the handicap classes are as follows:

NEW YORK Y. C. FIFTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:15. Course, 19 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	4:12:42	2:57:42
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	4:21:27	3:06:27
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:23:37	3:08:37

NEW YORK Y. C. FORTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:20. Course, 19 Miles.

Maisie, H. B. Plant	4:40:37	3:20:37
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	4:43:46	3:23:46
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	4:44:08	3:24:08
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	4:46:07	3:26:07
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	4:46:49	3:26:49
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	4:54:22	3:34:22
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	4:54:31	3:34:31
Shawara, Harold Wesson	4:55:51	3:35:51
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	Withdrew.	

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 1:25. Course, 19 Miles.

Nahma, Hanan & Childs	4:51:05	3:26:05
Joyant, C. D. Mallory	4:51:54	3:26:54
Aleda, J. W. & E. F. Alker	5:03:17	3:38:17

CLASS Q AND NEWPORT ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 1:30. Course, 9 Miles.

Arvia, G. C. Molloy	3:43:58	2:13:58
Comet, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	3:49:17	2:16:17
Virginia, R. B. Budd	3:49:07	2:19:07

NEW YORK Y. C. THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 19 Miles.

Minx, Johnston De Forest	5:05:08	3:30:08
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	5:06:20	3:31:20
Lena, O. M. Reid	5:06:35	3:31:35
Adios, F. L. Richards	5:07:02	3:32:02
Juanita, J. T. Pratt	5:08:30	3:33:30
Okee III., J. G. Hammersley	5:10:46	3:35:45
Alera, J. L. Cutler	5:10:49	3:35:49
Tes Mona, G. A. Kulenkampff	5:11:27	3:36:27
Banzai, E. Lang	5:13:04	3:38:04

NEW ROCHELLE ONE DESIGN.

Start, 2:00. Course, 5½ Miles.

La Rochelle, W. H. J. Ehler	3:44:09	1:24:09
Virginia, B. Decker	3:46:58	1:26:58
Nereid, D. Gerlat	3:49:24	1:29:24

SLOOPS—CLASS S.

Start, 2:55. Course, 5½ Miles.

M. & F. II., J. H. Wright	3:40:23	1:15:23

BUG CLASS.

Start, 2:25. Course, 5½ Miles.

Wasp, C. W. Hall	3:46:12	1:21:12

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 1:30. Course, 11 Miles.

Hamburg II., M. M. Goldschmidt	3:58:07	2:08:07
Barbara, C. Shields	3:58:58	2:08:58
Huron, W. S. Kunhardtsoh	3:59:41	2:09:41
Ebar, L. Valentine	4:01:11	2:11:11
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	4:03:55	2:13:55
Whiff, W. R. Manny	4:09:17	2:19:07

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 11 Miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	4:04:25	2:09:25
Feather, A. Clark	4:07:14	2:12:14
Badger, American Yacht Club	4:07:41	2:12:41

BAYSIDE BEES.

Start, 2:25. Course, 5½ Miles.

Vespa, C. T. Arrighi	3:53:02	1:28:02
Maybe, G. T. Hopewell	3:53:53	1:30:58
Bebe, H. P. Rust	3:56:54	1:31:54

HANDICAP CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 1:40. Course, 9½ Miles.

Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	3:42:25	2:02:25
Dutchess, G. E. Ratsey	3:44:41	2:04:41
Senora, W. H. Parsell	3:48:21	2:08:23
Sachem II., R. B. Metcalf	3:49:27	2:09:27

Corrected time on Dutchess, 1:56:46; Carolina, 1:58:09; Senora, 2:00:28; Sachem II., 2:00:56.

INDIAN HARBOR ARROW CLASS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 5½ Miles.

Rascal IV., S. S. Hopkins	4:02:12	2:08:12
Comrade, A. G. Hanson	4:23:35	2:08:35

HANDICAP CLASS. THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 1:35. Course, 11 Miles.

Twinkle, S. C. Hunter	3:59:51	2:04:51
Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	4:01:44	2:06:44

Corrected time on Twinkle, 2:01:06; Robin Hood III., 2:04:31.

STAMFORD ONE DESIGN.

Start, 2:10. Course, 5½ Miles.

Priscilla, E. F. Weber	4:29:47	2:19:47
Aurelia, J. S. Jenkins	4:31:08	2:21:08
Little Hope, I. E. Raymond	4:31:19	2:21:19
Fawn, Bell & Lockwood	4:33:02	2:23:02
Cordelia, G. G. Dominick	4:33:29	2:23:29

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 1:45. Course, 11 Miles.

Veda, G. Chadwick	3:53:09	2:08:09
Migrine, R. G. Smith	3:54:14	2:09:14
Sally IX., A. E. Black	3:54:28	2:09:28
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	3:59:37	2:14:37
Ariel, T. Price	4:07:37	2:22:37

Corrected time on Veda, 2:05:35; Mediator, 2:06:16; Migrine, 2:07:18; Sally IX., 2:09:28; Ariel, 2:14:16.

MANHASSET BAY RACEABOUTS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 5½ Miles.

Chickidee, F. T. Cornell	4:41:20	2:26:20
Edith, H. T. Battin	4:47:12	2:32:12

BAYSIDE BIRDS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 5½ Miles.

Eaglet, W. A. Walters	4:27:41	2:17:41
Curlew, C. L. Willard	4:29:42	2:19:42
Skylark, John Dayton	4:31:27	2:21:27
Teaser, J. G. Nesbitt	4:35:57	2:25:57
Woof, W. Teller, Jr.	4:40:08	2:30:08

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 11 Miles.

Snapper, A. Iselin 2d	4:28:51	2:23:51
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	4:30:46	2:25:46
Shadows, W. L. Insley	4:32:08	2:27:08
Chair, E. V. Willis	4:33:02	2:28:02
Zeta, G. W. Elder	4:33:47	2:28:47
Little Bear, Allen Walker	4:34:44	2:29:44
Vega, E. G. Unitt, Jr.	4:35:57	2:30:57
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:37:38	2:32:36
Taurus, J. Benson	4:37:38	2:32:39
Canus Minor, O'Brien and Adler	4:30:11	2:34:11
Mercury, E. G. Wilmore	4:30:33	2:34:33
Aquilla, Deering Howe	4:30:33	2:34:33
Southern Cross, H. Funke	4:42:30	2:37:30

HANDICAP CLASS—FOURTH DIVISION.

Start 2:00. Course, 11 Miles.

Ogeemah, J. J. Dailey	4:10:07	2:10:07
Frances, S. Wickes	4:30:35	2:30:35

Corrected time on Ogeemah, 2:16:07; Frances, 2:16:59.

SPECIAL RACE.

Start 2:00. Course, 11 Miles.

Ogeemah, J. J. Dailey	4:10:07	2:10:07
Brilliant, J. C. Ayers	4:22:03	2:22:03

AMERICAN DORIES.

Start 2:30. Course, 5½ Miles.

Yan, A. Vanderlaan	3:50:52	1:29:52
Gnat, Mary B. Brooks	4:04:35	1:34:35
Mae D., C. A. Roy	4:07:04	1:37:04
Petrel, E. Lascaris	4:14:03	1:44:03
Rocky, G. A. Haggerty	Did not finish.	

ORIENTA ONE-DESIGN.

Start 2:35. Course, 5½ Miles.

Thane, A. L. Snow	3:42:30	1:07:30
Reverie, A. Hoerr	3:43:10	1:08:10
Teal, J. Bister	3:43:18	1:08:18
Alice, A. K. Griffin	3:43:56	1:08:56
Alcyone, R. Coutard	Did not finish.	

LEGISLATION ON FISHING.

New Laws Affecting Inland Angling Passed In New York.

Among the sixty-two measures affecting the game laws of New York which were introduced into the State Legislature this year twenty related to inland fishing. Only twenty-three of the entire sixty-two passed.

In this number were the following four bearing on inland fishing, which were signed by Governor Whitman and became laws.

Chapter 155. Inserting in Section 153 of the law words giving a majority of a Common Council of any city the authority now possessed by town boards to request the Conservation Commission to make desired changes in the close season for fish or game.

Chapter 170. Changing Section 323 so that lobsters may hereafter be taken in public waters of the State "west of a line drawn from Rocky Point to Race Rock," instead of "north and east of a line drawn from Gardner's Point to Orient Point."

Chapter 298. Gives the Commission complete control over the building of docks and dams in inland waters. It can hereafter compel the submission of plans. This will guarantee construction of fish-ways.

Chapter 403. Authorizes buying and selling of pike perch from May 30 (instead of May 1) to March 1; also, legalizes taking, buying, and selling blue pike perch and saugers to any extent in Lakes Erie and Ontario and the lower Niagara River at any time.

Storm Puts Off Pier Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 21.—A driving southeaster prevented sports in the open here today, and caused a postponement of the events scheduled in the Point Judth tennis tournament, which will be continued tomorrow. Kumagae, the Japanese star, will meet Watson Washburn in the final event of the singles, and in the final of the doubles Washburn and Harte will meet Biddle and Caner.

CHURCH AND DAVIS WIN FINAL MATCH

Take Hard - Fought Tennis Doubles Contest from Pell and Mahan at Rockaway.

George M. Church and Willis E. Davis fully justified their union as a doubles combination, at the Rockaway Hunting Club invitation tennis tournament yesterday afternoon, when they gained the decision in the final round over Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Lyle E. Mahan with the score 6—1, 3—6, 10—8, 7—5. Church was the stellar light of the grouping, continuing in the same brilliant form which he exhibited when he defeated his partner, Davis, for the singles honors the day before. He was ably assisted by Davis, with his sharp net game. The victors were, nevertheless, pressed closely by their rivals in the last three sets, winning only after the sharpest kind of a struggle.

In the first set it did not appear that Pell and Mahan could interpose opposition that would prove serious to the Jersey-California combination. The younger pair played some excellent tennis and ran away to a three game lead. There was but a momentary halt while the losers took a game, and then Davis and Church ran out a victory by clean-cut work at the net, in which severe smashing strokes figured.

The complexion of the match was far from rosy for Pell and Mahan at this point, but they were not thus easily to be vanquished. The second set found them in the spirit for a sharp rally of reserve strength, and before the onslought Davis and Church were forced to give way. After the set had gone to 2 all, Pell and Mahan broke through for a run of three games, in which some swift passing strokes accounted for a number of winning points. Against the advantage which their opponents had established, the ultimate victors could do little to rescue the set. Their best strokes fell harmlessly and they were drawn into a number of errors. On their last successful effort they took a love game, the eighth, but Pell and Mahan replied in kind and took the set at 6—3.

In the succeeding two sets Pell and Mahan struggled hard to pull out a victory, but in each they were overcome after a severe struggle by the brilliant work of Davis and Church. The third set in particular was a deep and long played encounter. Church and Davis established an early lead of 4—1, but Pell and Mahan made it even by winning their own service game and breaking through Davis. After the set had gone to deuce, Pell and Mahan succeeded in approaching so near victory as to win the vantage game, but deuce game succeeding was won by Church and Davis. Thereafter the vantage game was always with the latter pair, until they eventually won at 10—8.

The fourth set was another deuce encounter, in which the greater stamina of Davis and Church made itself felt. The point scores:

George M. Church and Willis E. Davis vs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Lyle E. Mahan.

FIRST SET.

Church and Davis.....4 4 4 1 4 5 4—26—6
Pell and Mahan.....1 1 2 4 1 3 2—14—1

SECOND SET.

Church and Davis....2 4 0 4 2 2 0 4 0—18—3
Pell and Mahan.....4 2 4 2 4 4 4 0 4—28—6

THIRD SET.

Church and Davis—
4 7 4 4 4 2 4 2 4 2 2 6 4 3 4 3 4 4—67—10
Pell and Mahan—
1 9 2 1 0 4 6 4 1 4 4 4 1 5 2 5 2 2—57— 8

FOURTH SET.

Church and Davis—
6 4 1 4 4 0 4 4 5 4 6 4 4—44—7
Pell and Mahan—
6 4 0 2 4 1 0 7 2 8 1 0—35—5

TENNIS STARS MATCHED.

Pacific Coast Players in Exhibition Games Today at Bay Ridge.

Four of the players who will represent the Pacific Coast in the East vs. West series of tennis matches at the West Side Tennis Club courts, Forest Hills, Aug. 4 and 5, will compete in exhibition matches today at the Crescent A. C. courts at Bay Ridge. William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, holders of the national doubles title, will make their first appearance of the season in the East as a combination. They will be opposed by Karl H. Behr and Robert Lindley Murray.

Ward Dawson will meet Roland Roberts in singles. Roberts is the youngster who recently won the San Francisco city championship. One other singles match, for which the contestants have not yet been named, will start at 2 o'clock, preceding the doubles.

EXPECT McLOUGHLIN HERE.

Tennis Fans Eager to Have Him In East vs. West Tourney.

Tennis enthusiasts in New York are eagerly awaiting definite announcement from Maurice E. McLoughlin, who conquered the late Anthony N. Wilding, regarding his decision to come East to take part in the annual East versus West matches, which will be decided at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., on Aug. 4 and 5. Some time ago word came from the West that McLoughlin had decided not to compete in any matches, with the exception of the national championships, but McLoughlin never personally denied or affirmed this report. Many of his friends believe that he will be in the West's line-up when the intersectional matches are contested.

McLoughlin has always been a favorite here, as much as in California, and there is no doubt that interest would be added to the series if the Westerner were in it. He would like to try his skill against R. Norris Williams before the national championships, and the opportunity to do this is offered to him in the coming series. It is doubtful, however, whether Williams and McLoughlin would meet, since Williams probably will be named as number one man on the Eastern team, while William H. Johnston, the present champion, could not be overlooked for the same position on the Western team, even if the fans might rather see McLoughlin drawn against Williams.

Those who have been watching tennis closely feel that it would not be at all surprising if the doubles in the East versus West matches should prove an unusual feature. One of the Pacific Coast teams will be the national championships combination, Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, while the other may be McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, a team made up of Willis E. Davis and Roland Roberts. If McLoughlin does not play, Dawson and Davis may join forces.

Just what the Eastern doubles combination will be is still a matter of doubt, but it is known that those anxious to see some of the tennis prizes remain in the East have been bending every effort toward forming a team to give the Pacific Coast stars a run. Theodore R. Pell, who played on many championship doubles teams with Karl H. Behr, has been working out with Fred B. Alexander for some time. Alexander at his best is held by many to be one of the finest doubles players the world ever saw, and should these two join forces the team should be a hard one to beat. There is even the possibility that Williams and Behr will play together, but it is more likely that Williams and Watson H. Washburn will be partners, since they have had experience in teamwork.

That the West versus East matches are attracting an unusual amount of interest is indicated by the fact that Harry Parker, who has charge of the distribution of tickets, has received requests for reservations from all over the country. There are about 7,000 reserved seats, and the work of building the stands has been begun.

THINKS CYCLONES SHIFT GULF STREAM

Navy Hydrographer Believes Storms May Have Deflected It Toward Coast.

MARINERS SAY IT IS AWRY

Some Suggest That the Change In Its Course May Have Brought Sharks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Has the Gulf Stream changed its course recently? Expert opinion is inclined to answer the question in the affirmative. But according to this same expert opinion, there is nothing unusual in a deflection in the course of the great warm current that has such a marked influence on climate.

Whatever truth there may be in the reports that the Gulf Stream is not following its usual channel but has approached nearer the coast of the United States, the fact remains that the deflection is merely temporary and the stream will resume its flow within its normal limits when temporary conditions that appear to have affected it are overcome by the steady, constant rotation of the earth.

Mariners have reported that the Gulf Stream is all awry. They found that it had shifted nearer to the coast. Some persons have attributed the invasion of Atlantic Coast waters by sharks to this shifting. One theory advanced for the deflection of the stream was the influence of the firing of the big guns of American battleships in target practice, but this seems to have few supporters. Experts of the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy, while not committing themselves to any suggestion or theory, appear to be of the opinion that recent cyclonic disturbances off the Atlantic Coast have served to check the rate of the Gulf Stream's flow with the result that the eastward pressure of deflection due to the rotation of the earth is lessened, thus permitting the warm stream to spread toward the coast.

In order to get an expert opinion in the matter Secretary Daniels was asked today to have the Hydrographic Office make a statement that would either set at rest the reports that the course of the Gulf Stream had been deflected or explain what measure of truth there was in the reports. At the instance of Secretary Daniels the following statement, signed by Captain Thomas Snowden, U. S. N., Hydrographer of the Navy, was furnished to THE TIMES through the Secretary's office:

"There is nothing unusual in reports of alterations in the position and course of the Gulf Stream, but those are mere ephemeral variations in the circulatory system of the Atlantic Ocean. The Gulf Stream is assigned its position by the resultant of the forces which cause its existence, and the relatively small changes that are observed in its place and extent and rate of flow occur in response to changes in the resultant of such of its constituent causes as the winds of the globe and the distribution of temperature, salinity, and barometric pressure. As long as the rate of rotation of the earth remains unchanged and these remain within the same limits of variation from year to year and from century to century, the Gulf Stream will assume its normal place under normal circumstances, and will vary from its normal place, be it every so little, upon each interference with those conditions which prevail in the long run.

"In illustration of this meaning, mention may be made of the effects of the passage of a cyclonic storm, such as has been passing along our coast during the last few days, in disturbing the normal interplay upon the Gulf Stream of the influence of the normal winds and the rotation of the earth. By reason of the earth's rotation a mass moving freely in the northern hemisphere in any direction will be deflected to the right hand side of its course of movement, and this deflective force is the greater the more rapid the movement is.

"Thus the water masses of the Gulf Stream flowing northward from the Strait of Florida have a tendency to move to the eastward; that is, there will be a pressure in that direction, which will vary in amount according to the rapidity of flow, causing the Gulf Stream water to go deep on the eastern side of the stream and allowing the heavy water from below to come nearer to the surface on the western side toward the coast of the United States.

"The counter-clockwise rotation of the winds of cyclonic storms passing through the western part of the Atlantic Ocean along our coast gives rise to strong northerly winds in place of the normal southerly and westerly winds and so their influence is to check the rate of flow of the Gulf Stream, and consequently to lessen the pressure of deflection to the eastward due to the earth's rotation and to allow the warm water of the Gulf Stream to deepen on the western side and the stream to spread beyond its usual confines toward the coast of the United States."

SHARKS HUNGRY, HUNTER SAYS

Bermuda Expert Says They Miss Food from Ocean Liners.

Ernest Hollowell of Hamilton, who is Bermuda's most famous shark hunter, has arrived in New York with a record of having killed fifteen sharks in the last ten years. While Mr. Hollowell, who is staying at the Majestic Hotel, has extensive business interests in Bermuda, he devotes all his spare time to hunting sharks, and has made quite a study of them.

"Undoubtedly," he said yesterday, "the shark is being driven in to the coasts as the result of the interruption of ocean travel. They live on the food thrown from the large transatlantic liners, and those going to and from South American ports.

"While sharks are not uncommon there, I have heard of only one fatality from a shark attack in Bermuda, and that was many years ago, when a West Indian negro lost his life after a shark had bitten off a leg. About a month ago, while sailing about two miles from the coast I saw a school of sharks. I counted eight, but there must have been many more. They were upon me before I saw them, but they disappeared and made no effort to fight."

VISITORS ARE WHITE SHARKS.

Dr. Nichols Says Those Caught Off Jersey Are Most Vicious Type.

Dr. A. T. Nichols, Assistant Curator of Recent Fishes at the American Museum of Natural History, said yesterday that he had proofs that the New Jersey coast is infested by white sharks, the most voracious type, that attain a length of forty to fifty feet. So far only small ones, eight to ten feet long, have been found in these waters.

"There is no record," Mr. Nichols said, "of a shark of this kind having been taken within fifty miles of New York City before. I believe that this species of shark is responsible for the recent casualties on the Jersey coast. It is probable that the seven and a half-foot shark caught by Michael Schliesser off South Amboy on July 14, in which it was said human bones were found, is the one which entered Matawan Creek and killed two boys."

When the Schliesser shark was cut open on Friday two bones were found. One was eleven inches long and the other a small piece. Surgeons said the long one had probably been a boy's shin bone and the small one a fragment from a rib.

Hungry Man Breaks Plaza Window.

John Barnabas, 26 years old, of 250 West Third Street, yesterday hurled a stone weighing five pounds through a plate glass window among the diners in the Hotel Plaza Restaurant on Fifty-ninth Street, west of Fifth Avenue. He was in a half-starved condition. Barnabas said it was the last thing he could do to attract attention to his suffering. Arraigned before Magistrate Simms in Yorkville Barnabas said he came here from Boston, where he had been employed as a dishwasher, a few days ago. His one idea, he declared, was to return to Greece. He was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions on a charge of malicious mischief.

NEW PETROLITE INQUIRY.

Austria Wants to Know More About Attack on the Tanker.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The State Department today received from Austria-Hungary, through Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, a request for additional details regarding the attack by an Austrian submarine on the American tank steamer Petrolite. Mr. Penfield's dispatch gave no indication as to whether the Vienna Government intended to comply with the American demands for an apology, punishment of the submarine commander and reparation for the damage done by the submarine's shell fire.

Officials of the department declined to divulge the nature of the information sought on the ground that negotiations at this time were confidential. A reply will go forward soon.

The Austrian contention has been that the submarine commander fired on the Petrolite by mistake, and that later the master of the tanker voluntarily furnished provisions to the submarine. The Petrolite's Captain swears, however, that he was shelled without provocation and compelled over vigorous protest to surrender a part of supplies which were sufficient only to take him to port.

ARMENIANS GIVE LUNCHEON.

Entertain Dr. Gibbons, Who Pleads for Catholics in Russia.

The Armenian colony in New York gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons of Paris, who has just come to America on a special mission for the Armenian Catholics of Etchmiadzin, Russia. Dr. Gibbons announced that "his Holiness is extremely touched and gratified by the generosity and sympathy of the American people for his martyred nation."

"The Armenians," he said, "have no axe to grind, and are not agitating politically against or for any power or group of powers. They ask only that every effort be put forth to spare the unhappy remnant of their race in Mesopotamia."

Dr. Gibbons will return to Europe today.

CIVIC ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

Increasing Attendance Gratifies the Guarantors.

The Civic Orchestral Society gave its fourth concert, ending the second week of its series at Madison Square Garden, last night with evidence of popular support that must be gratifying to those whose subscriptions to a guarantee fund made the concerts possible, for, by official figures the audience of the first night, about 3,000, had grown last night to 4,500.

The program for the concert comprised Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5, the Prelude and Love Death from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," Rimsky-Korsakow's "Cappriccio Espagnol," and the Hungarian March from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

The symphony was played with fine effect, but conductor and orchestra did their best work of the evening in the "Prelude and Liebestod" in the usual arrangement of those parts of "Tristan." This was played with all the finish and exactness that its many chromatic passages require if they are to be really poignant, but, since technical matters can be more or less taken for granted now for this organization, there was still more to admire in the warmth, the virility and the deep expressiveness, which Mr. Rothwell and his men put into the music.

The soloist was Mme. Betty Lane Shepherd, a soprano hitherto unheard by New York audiences. She sang "Depuis le jour" from Charpentier's "Louise," and sang it very well, with surprising authority for a newcomer. After she had overcome a slight tendency to faulty intonation and a more pronounced inclination to indulge in what is profanely known as "scoop" to her high notes, which faults were eliminated soon after she had started, she did some singing which was marked by a good quality of tone, even and smooth in emission, and governed by a noticeably well-managed breath control.

Elsie Janis to Take Ocean Voyage.

Elsie Janis, accompanied by her mother, will sail today on the St. Louis for England. They will spend a few days in London, and will come back on the return trip of the same steamer. Miss Janis has been engaged as one of the stars of the Dillingham-Ziegfeld revue at the Century the coming season, and she is taking the ocean trip to rest for that engagement. No official announcement of the cast of the revue has been made, but among others who will probably appear in it are Hazel Dawn, Sam Bernard, Frank Tinney, Leon Errol, Elizabeth Brice, and Charles King.

Give Plays on Columbia Green.

A series of performances of classical plays will be given by Clifford Devereux and his company next week on the green of Columbia University. The repertoire will be: Wednesday night, "Twelfth Night"; Thursday night, "Comedy of Errors"; Friday night, "She Stoops to Conquer," and Saturday night, "As You Like It." The performances will be under the direction of the Department of English of the Summer School, though the general public will be admitted upon payment of the subscription price.

"Purity" Has Been Edited.

The motion picture, "Purity," which Commissioner of Licenses Bell placed under the censorial ban earlier in the week is announced for exhibition at the Liberty Theatre tonight. Audrey Munson, an artists' model who has won some fame posing for sculptors, acted the principal rôle for the picture. Since the showing was forbidden Tuesday night the film has been edited and some of the more graphic scenes have been deleted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Ralph, who went to England last month to report for military service, has received a commission and has been sent to France. If he is mustered out in time he will return to New York next season to head a new Shakespearean company.

Charles Compton, who took some motion pictures of Charles E. Hughes for use in the Presidential campaign, has received a commission to photograph President Wilson for a similar purpose.

Claire Lorraine has been engaged by Corey & Riter for "The Amber Empress." Miss Lorraine, who is a pupil of Anna Pavlowa and Adeline Genee, danced with the Metropolitan Opera ballet during the season of 1914-1915.

St. John Ervine's play, 'Jane Clegg," will be given its first American performance in Stamford next Monday night. In the cast will be Katherine Grey, Wallis Clark, Lewis Edgarde, Kate Mayhew, and Frederick Annerley. William Gilmore has staged the production.

An invited audience in which there were many army and navy officers and members of patriotic organizations saw a series of motion pictures of Alaska at a special showing yesterday morning at the Rialto. The films were taken by Dr. Leonard S. Sugden, explorer and late surgeon of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Dr. Sugden accompanied the exhibition with an explanatory talk. The pictures will be shown in installments on the regular Rialto program during the next few weeks.

Winchell Smith and John L. Golden have changed the title of the comedy they will present at the Gaiety early the coming season from "Like Mother Made" to "Turn to the Right." Rehearsals will be begun Monday with he following players: Forrest Winant, Louise Rutter, Ruth Chester, Lucy Cotton, Frank Nelson, Edgar Nelson, Samuel Reed, Roy Fairchild, and Charles Humphrey.

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MOUNTAINS OF MAIL SWAMP PLATTSBURG

Post Office Force Overwhelmed and Angry Rookies Appeal to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 21.—Conversation in the camp on these hot days drifts between the weather and the camp's one scandal. Plattsburg's lone scandal is its Post Office. Very little has been said about it so far because it was hoped that it would come to an end. Instead of improving things are getting worse, and indignant rookies are telegraphing frantically to Congressmen and Senators asking if something cannot be done to stir the Post Office Department to its duty.

Just before 6,000 men descended on Plattsburg ten days ago to take their training the military authorities notified the Post Office Department that it would soon have a mail delivery problem on its hands. The department promised full co-operation. What has happened is that rookies stand in line for hours without getting anywhere near the ramshackle building where the camp Post Office is located, then rush away to report for necessary military duty, dash frantically back at the first opportunity without getting any nearer the things they want, and then hold evening symposiums on civic unpreparedness. For promptly at 8 P. M., the hour when the rookie begins to have a few moments of leisure, the Post Office shuts for the day.

Inside are heaps of unsorted parcel post packages, mountains of unsorted newspapers, piles of undelivered letters, and a sympathetic but hopeless staff. Outside are throngs of men with warm words on their lips and murder in their hearts. There is a typewritten list outside

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown:.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....203 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916.

BUSINESS MEN AT WASHINGTON.

The country rebelled against the conditions when business invaded Washington for privileges. Now we are witnessing the invasion of Congress by business men who are seeking freedom from restraints. The country is likely to favor the present humble petitions as it certainly approved the correction of the earlier conditions. Business certainly would not be supported in asking anything for itself at the cost of the country; nothing of that sort is asked. Relief from old laws is the burden of the request of business, not the enactment of new laws. Bankers and railwaymen are asking for relief from the Clayton law, which is the particular pride of those enacting it, or recently was. Exporters of a thousand commodities, represented by seven leading producers who sign the petition on behalf of the copper, lumber, flour, naval stores, and other trades, are asking relief from the Sherman anti-trust law, as it is applied to foreign trade. Taken together, the protest against projects of new law and the petition for relief from old laws are an impressive evidence of the dissatisfaction of business with what is done either for or against it. Those responsible for such conditions may be moved by self-esteem to point with pride to their accomplishments, but they have made more victims than clients by their activities.

The principle underlying all three petitions is freedom to combine in promotion of trade. The theory of the laws against which they are protesting is that all combination is in restraint of trade. The Clayton law forbids the interlocking of directorates because it makes trade more difficult for competitors who are not interlocked. Business men think it good practice to unite their resources of both capital and information. Those with inferior resources and information are at a disadvantage. Trade may be promoted rather than restrained, but it is unlawful to promote it by combination. Every tub should stand on its own bottom. The earlier doctrine was that the size of the tub, if it were independent, was irrelevant, but there are tendencies toward limiting the size of the tub, as well as conspiracy to increase it. Complaint is no longer made of the conduct of the combinations. It is not said that their manner of business is immoral or unfair. In fact, there are no better citizens than those asking relief from the Clayton law. Their claim is that there is an unjust prejudice and discrimination against them.

Indeed, they find a spokesman in the Commission appointed expressly to regulate them. The strongest argument for combination in trade was made by EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. It is true that he limited his argument to foreign trade, but in logic and morals no line can be drawn. If combination gives advantage it gives it both in domestic and in foreign trade. Mr. HURLEY'S strongest argument is of equal application to all trade and all statutes. He thought the laws should be made clearer because business men are "afraid" of them. He cited a case in which lawyers consulted regarding a proposed combination advised that it was lawful. It was not proceeded with, as lawyers of bankers advised against financing the combination because of their fear of the law. No case was cited in which the Supreme Court had interpreted the law unfavorably to reasonable combination in either domestic or foreign trade, but lawyers and lower courts differ, and therefore the law should be clarified.

The Sherman anti-trust law is one of the shortest and plainest statutes which ever was passed. There is no unusual language in it. The highest court has declared that it merely embodies the principles which have been litigated for a thousand years. If that law is not understood after a quarter of a century, how long will it be before any explanatory statute makes the matter clearer? Mr. HURLEY himself says that he has changed his mind about the law. "I would have been glad to see it repealed. Now I know better." Mr. HURLEY has come to think that the Sherman law is a good law. He can do more to clarify and enforce the law than Congress, and he was appointed for that purpose. The remedy for too many laws is not more laws, but better administration of old laws, unless they can be repealed. That is not the case with the Sherman law. It is not one of the superfluous laws. A declaration by the Administration that it would be guided by the Federal Trade Commission and a declaration by the Commission of its understanding of the law would do more to clarify and stabilize the situation than Congress can do.

IN THE DARK.

How much do we know about the war we imagine ourselves to be seeing? If we could read now the histories which will be published fifty years hence, we might not be able to recognize the story. It may minimize or leave out many of the things which seem to us now to be most important and dwell on events we have not even heard of. In this age of light, much of the war is being fought in the dark.

The Marquis of CREWE, on July 20, 1916, tells the House of Lords for the first time that from December, 1914, to September, 1915, war was going on upon the northwestern frontier of India; that in that time there were no less than seven separate attacks, "some of a very formidable character." A mere attack of unorganized and ill-armed tribesmen could not be "formidable" to the Government of India. What has been going on there? The danger must be over, or the Government, which concealed it so successfully, would not admit it now in this way. It must have been a "formidable" danger indeed when no hint of it was allowed to leak out to a nation which was permitted to learn of the failure in the Dardanelles campaign and the disaster in Mesopotamia. It is plain to see that, though we, the contemporaries, know nothing of the war in India of 1914-15, our children will be devoting much attention to it in their study of history in school.

A matter of much less significance, but illustrating our contemporary ignorance, too, is that of the postcard received by the American Board from a missionary nurse in Turkey—apparently a mere note of greeting, but containing mysterious references to one verse in the Book of Job and one in the Psalms. On looking up the references the fact is revealed—cholera is raging and famine is at hand. The ingenious nurse smuggled the fact past the Turkish censor on the postcard. Hitherto the world has remained in ignorance of it—and of how much else that is going on in Turkey we have no idea, for that country has been masked from us for months. As for Persia, our knowledge of the important events that have been taking place there is practically at zero. If we could have a glimpse at the school histories—and the school geographies, too—of 1936, we should probably be amazed to find what momentous things can be done in this age of light without the world even hearing of them.

OUR TRADE IN WAR SUPPLIES.

Shares of what are called war order companies have recently been much less attractive to buyers in the stock market than they were some time ago. Many of these companies are still making great profits, but the declaration of large dividends has not prevented a decline of the shares' market value. This has suggested some inquiry as to the condition and prospects of that trade in war supplies which has been the main cause of an extraordinary increase of exports, an increase which raised the monthly total to $472,000,000 in May and has given to this country a trade balance in its favor—excess of exports over imports—of $2,165,000,000 for the fiscal year that ended with June.

Is the demand from the Allies for munitions and other war material declining? Three companies took an order in April of last year for $65,000,000 worth of shells. This work will be completed within a few weeks. One of the companies will dismantle that part of its plant which has been used for this purpose, sell the machinery, and discharge 2,500 employés. Another company, which has sold great quantities of powder to the Allies, has reduced by one-third the work hours at its factories, using two shifts of eight hours each, instead of three. British officers who have been serving as inspectors at munition plants here are saying, it is reported, that their work is almost done, because manufacturers in England are now able to supply the demand. There is confirmation of this in the recent statements of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and the British Minister of Munitions. At the munitions conference, a few days ago, the Minister of War said that the output of guns and ammunition in England was growing with great rapidity, although the new factories, many of them recently completed, were working at not more than one-third of their full capacity. The number of employés, only 198,000 in 1914, is now 3,500,000.

A few new orders have recently been given here, and many companies are working on old ones. But there is evidence that the trade in finished ammunition is declining, so far as new contracts are concerned, although the demand from Russia may be excepted. While this is true, however, foreign purchases in this country of raw or half-finished material have been growing. Hundred of thousands of tons of steel forgings and rounds or bars, that can be used in munition factories abroad, have been sold in the last few months. Italy and France are buying our pig iron. Quite recently Russia has ordered 365,000 tons of steel rails and 165,000 tons of barbed wire. There may be compensation, at least for some time to come, in sales of raw steel or half-finished steel products, for a reduction of our sales of ammunition. The latest reports do not show that our exports are falling.

The market value of war order shares has also been affected by other considerations. Russian successes on the east front, followed by the British and French advance on the west, have led some to foresee an end of the war in the near future. And there have been taken into account the approaching new taxes on munitions. These will reduce the manufacturers' profits. But, on the whole, in the condition of those American industries which have been diffectly and favorably affected by the war, there is no warrant for discouragement or pessimism. Large profits have been earned and are held here, and one effect of our great movement in the field of war supplies will be a broadening of the scope and field of our foreign trade after the war.

THE COVENANTERS.

Mr. BAINBRIDGE COLBY of the Progressive State Committee is in Syracuse today, irreconcilably opposed to the approval by that body of the nominations of Mr. HUGHES and Governor WHITMAN, and resolved to unfold the complete tale of the transactions in Chicago whereby the Progressive National Committee indorsed Mr. HUGHES. Mr. COLBY is a man of force, of strong principles and feelings, given to plain language. He is a Progressive by conviction, and cannot change to accommodate the wishes of the Progressive bosses. For, alas! the managers of the party that in 1912 was "committed to the principle of government by a self-controlled democracy expressing its will through representatives of the people," seek to control their party exactly in the ancient way, boss it, mean to hand it over, without consultation of its voters, to its enemy of 1912, to the tender mercies of the "crooks" and "burglars."

"I have always supposed," says Mr. COLBY, "that the Progressive Party was primarily a revolt against machine rule. And yet PERKINS and FLINN are falling back upon the rankest machine methods." In justice to Mr. PERKINS and Mr. FLINN and their associates in the lightning change from revolt to regularity, Mr. COLBY should not forget that "machine" and "machine methods" and "steam roller" are elastic phrases. Mr. ROOSEVELT wanted to be nominated in 1912. Therefore the "steam roller" and other political appliances of which he had made a diligent use, for his own, and therefore good, purposes, were instruments of Satan in the hands of Mr. TAFT'S friends. When he wants to "beat WILSON" and hopes to attain that lofty aim by means of Mr. HUGHES and the Republican Party, the "steam roller" ceases to be an instrument of Satan and becomes an implement of righteousness. The machine that works for you is admirable. The machine that works against you is infamous. Any politician not a hopeless idealist sees that point of view.

Mr. COLBY is a hopeless idealist. There are Progressives in every State who resent, as he does, the bulldozing of the Progressive bosses and cannot be made Republican chattels. Their independence, their loyalty to their ideas, their courage, command respect and admiration. The hero worshippers and the opportunists can be transferred. The stiff-necked Puritans, the Covenanters of the "covenant with the people," will vote as they please, and not as they are directed. It is already clear that many of them will vote for Mr. WILSON.

MILLIONS OF GOBLIN VOTES.

It is a wonderful thing how different the man in the next county is from your neighbor. The further away he is the more he differs. The man in the next State has no characteristics at all in common with the man next door, and as for the man on the other side of the Mississippi, he is a monstrosity. The stupendous foolishness, the unexpected outbreaks of wisdom, the sentimentality in the wrong place, the criss-cross currents of motives, which you, living at No. 201, have noticed in Jones, who lives at No. 203—these things are not to be found in the man in Indiana, whom you have never seen. As for the man in California, whom you never will see, he is hardly human.

"That the three or four million women voters in the twelve enfranchised States," says The Sun, "will vote practically as a unit next Fall is more clearly apparent now than it was even last May." Surely. When woman suffrage was granted in those States it was not granted solely to suffrage agitators; it was granted to all women, to suffragists, anti-suffragists, women not interested either way; it was granted to Minerva, Fluffy Ruffles, Mrs. Partington, Aspasia, Mary Wollstonecraft, Tottie Coughdrop, and Mrs. Gamp. They are all going to vote as a unit, without regard to how their fathers and husbands vote, against any party that does not confer suffrage on the women of New York and Mississippi. They are a band of Jaels, of Judiths, a female Kuklux Klan or Vehmgericht of so many millions, deadly in purpose and rigid in resolution; all of them, housemaids, "society" leaders, chorus girls, cooks, ironworkers' families, waitresses, wives of millionaires.

Now, if women voted here in New York, we know how the woman next door and our married daughter and Tom Smith's wife across the way would vote. We don't know so much about the women in the next county, but we know that if some suffrage agitator of the Women's Party called at a man's house at dinner time and asked his wife and daughter and the cook for a few moments' conversation, and then told them how to vote, they might or might not obey her meekly, implicitly, unquestioningly. They might ask the man's opinion, and they might not. The cook might consult the policeman about whether she should obey this imperative stranger, or she might do as the imperative stranger told her. Cousin Mary would vote any way a suffrage agitator told her to, but Aunt Jane would fly into a temper and tell the suffrage agitator to begone in haste. We know that Johnson's wife is more interested in the Mexican question than in suffrage for women in other States, and that Robinson's sister isn't. Striking a balance, we are inclined to think that most of the women on this block and most of those in that church would ignore the suffrage agitator if they had the vote.

But these millions of women live in other States, and they have no characteristics in common with Cousin Mary and Aunt Jane and the dressmaker and that foolish little daughter of Brown's. Distance has deprived them of resemblance to the human family, with its strange consistencies and its normal inconsistencies and its wisdoms and follies and mixtures of motives. They are not women; they are Woman.

The vice of the Women's Party movement is not that it can do what it has set out to do, create a sex division in politics, but that it is trying to do it, and that it is succeeding to the extent of accustoming probably some thousands of women to that mental attitude.

SOME HYPNOTISTS.

Professor HUGO MUENSTERBERG, the ingenious psycho-analyst, psychometrist, and psycho-statistician, tells the Harvard Summer School that he "has never yet found a person" whom he "could not successfully hypnotize within a very short time." This statement, justly flattering to the professor's hypnotic powers, is less sweeping than it looks at first blush. His classroom, laboratory, and literary work must take a considerable part of his time. Doubtless the number of his docile subjects is large, but, with the greatest opportunity and zeal, he can meet only a restricted number of persons. The mass, the millions, remain unhypnotized.

Mr. BRYAN has hypnotized millions in his time. If his magnetic eye and hand have lost something of their old charm and potency, if he has found millions on whom his suggestions fell barren, still he has a notable record in the profession. Mr. ROOSEVELT is even more remarkable. He formed a party and unformed it, molded it into life and then bade the creature die, by his magic art as a hypnotist. He created passionate enthusiasms and crusading ardors. With a wave of his club he bade them be transferred to the old body of Republicanism. If his performance seems more like wizardry than science, it must be remembered that magic was "early science" and that the phenomena of witchcraft and sorcery that once held Europe, and still hold great regions of the world, in terror have received their first explication in our own time from the students of hysteria, suggestion, and so on.

Of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S genius as a hypnotist it is enough to say that he hypnotized Professor MUENSTERBERG himself. No matter with what vigor the Oyster Bay warlock bewhacked the hyphen, his colleague at Cambridge lauded him as the fittest candidate for President and recommended him in vain to the straitest sect of German-Americans. Now that the German propaganda in this country may be considered as a far-off and fruitless thing, psychologists like Professor MUENSTERBERG might well study its psychological peculiarities. If hypnotism is "simply a case of increasing the suggestibility of the mind," why can't it be applied to propaganda? Is there no literary hypnotism, no sure means of making the reader accept the opinion or emotion of the writer? Analysis of the methods of literary artistry will not do. A scientific hypnotism compelling the reader's mind is needed. Slumber too many writers, too many propagandists, can bring on him. But their suggestion fails. "The morphine fiend" can be cured by hypnosis. Why are so many persons of normal common sense incurable in their views about the invasion of Belgium, for instance? Has Professor MUENSTERBERG ever experimented with any of these indociles?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Self-Esteem Suffers from Them.

Instead of treating the popular prejudice against specialists and experts as an irritating mystery, which has been the usual fashion, an editorializing psychologist, who writes pieces for The Rochester Post Express, has dug down into the recesses of his evidently powerful mind and brought therefrom a solution of the problem that is something more than plausible.

There are, he says, specialists and specialists—a rather obvious and well-known truth, but essential to the starting of his argument, which thus continues: There is a popular antagonism to specialists, and even contempt for them and their pretensions, but these feelings do not extend to the whole class. Those who deal with matters concerning which the ordinary man or woman claims no knowledge or competence are neither hated nor despised; on the contrary, they are respected, and even revered—their services are gratefully accepted and generously rewarded. The specialists who excite animosity or derision are those who deal with subjects in which everybody or almost everybody believes that no guidance is needed except common sense and common experience. Now, there is a good deal in that. The man who for years has carried on a business large or small, of his own is not pleased when one considerably younger than himself, and without the knowledge called "practical," comes into his store or factory and tells him that his accounting system is worse than worthless, his profits largely or wholly illusive, and his natural fate bankruptcy, should he go on in his old ways. The grizzled farmer is more than apt to be bitterly resentful when some youngster from an agricultural college informs him that the methods by which he raises, or tries to raise, crops—the methods taught and followed by his estimable ancestors for many generations—are really too stupid for serious discussion and should be abandoned for something which the old farmer, as the extremity of his condemnation, calls "book farming." And it is when the specialist ventures to invade the home—to say that the cooking is bad, the cleaning inadequate, the management of the children harmful to them—that he excites the fiercest hostility.

Instances like these could easily be multiplied. The claim that they would cover all the prejudice against experts is hardly true, but they do explain a lot of it.

Deutschland Facts and Fancies.

While the Deutschland has been hesitating to take the plunge that might be the beginning of a successful voyage home or of one much shorter, there has been a magnificent opportunity for conjecture and prophecy as to the plans of her commander and as to the devices for her capture or destruction that might or should be adopted by her eager enemies waiting outside the three-mile limit. This opportunity, as many a column of print shows, has not been wholly neglected, but it has not been fully utilized.

Nobody has yet suggested, for instance, that Captain KOENIG, if hard pressed by the hostile cruisers, will probably illustrate German efficiency by showing that the Deutschland, by the turning of a few cranks, can be changed into a Zeppelin, as much at home in the upper airs as, before the transformation, she was in the ocean depths. And the schemes of the Allies for catching—as revealed by those who know nothing about them—have not included some of the most simple and practical that could have been put on the list.

Why has nobody presented in elaborate detail the high probability that from one of the waiting cruisers, as soon as word reaches her by wireless or other signal that the Captain is off, there will rise an agile aeroplane to follow the submarine's course and notify her position, as, it is well known, an aeroplane can do, to the waiting gunners? After one of them has fired a single shot—the vibrations of which, of course, will be audible through the Deutschland's delicate microphones—unless Captain KOENIG promptly halts, rises, and submits to visit and search, his craft will have forfeited all of her immunity as a merchantman. It will then be quite in accord with international law for the aeroplane to drop bombs where, from the Allies' point of view, they will do the most good.

This might easily be effective, even though the submersible were not a few feet below the surface. There would, indeed, be some difficulty in hitting her, especially as no nursemaids or postmen are on board, but even without those favorite targets for all aerial marksmen, the thing could be done if the bombs were of the right sort. They should be shaped to pierce water swiftly, without making any splash, and naturally they would not be of the explode-on-contact sort, but be equipped with time fuses carefully adjusted to blow up at exactly the effective depth and instant.

A Solemn Warning for Sharks.

Somebody has made the suggestion — and really it's worth considering—that the way to reduce the danger from sharks to nothing or to negligibility is to create a demand for them as food. Our neighbor The Evening Post, which has a vast and sympathetic knowledge of all fierce creatures, vouches for the edibility of sharks, and declares that, properly prepared, they are as good as halibut—which is saying a lot.

Of course, as soon as sharks acquired a market value and were hunted systematically for gain, instead of in a merely desultory manner on account of hatred, their extermination would begin. Of course, also, they soon would all perish unless measures for their protection were taken, Shark Wardens appointed—politicians please note—and a close season established and enforced in their behalf.

The objection that nobody would eat sharks under that sinister and loathly name may or may not be valid. Probably it isn't, but, if so, another name could easily be found, and one, too, at which the misbranding law would complaisantly wink either eye or both. We all know what "Alaska sable" did for the fur of an animal the usual name of which is scarcely mentionable in mixed company, and the natural history books supply many really pretty names for the assorted members of the great selachian tribe, none of them at all suggestive of murder and sudden death.

Letting Children Play Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Health demands the closing of the children's department of all public libraries so as to avoid the assembling of children together and thus to prevent the spreading of infantile paralysis. Why then should not the board be consistent and close the public school playgrounds? I am a resident of Washington Heights and live in close proximity to the public school in 146th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. In passing the playground there I have noted what a dirty condition it is in, with swarms of children at play. To be sure, the children have to play somewhere, but if each child were to play in front of his or her house the danger would not be nearly so great. If an infected child plays in the school yard others who play there are in danger. If the assembling of children in libraries is forbidden surely all playgrounds should be closed. C. T. L.

New York, July 20, 1916.

Roller Skates and Pushmobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the controversy concerning ball playing in the streets is going on, let me protest against roller skates and the so-called pushmobiles, which make a tremendous noise and which give you a bumped shin or heel if you do not hasten out of their way.

New York, July 20, 1916. M. C. A.

TESTING DEFICIENT MINDS.

Desire for Novelty and "Quick Lunch" Methods Deplored.

New York, July 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of the Supreme Court Justice who a day or two ago refused to be influenced by the Binet-Simon tests in the case of a young girl sent to an institution for the feeble-minded as a defective is most commendable, especially at a time when sensational attempts are being made to introduce arbitrary and inexact methods of diagnosis, especially in criminology. The desire for novelty and reform characteristic of the age has run riot, and, instead of experienced and level-headed men being sought to gauge the mental standard and responsibility of the weak-minded and insane, the work is usually allotted to immature or erratic physicians, or even laymen, who are often the merest tyros in psychiatry. It is only recently that a "medico-criminologist" from a Western city had the effrontery to say that he could diagnose dementia-precox and other forms of insanity by the subject's ability to execute certain diagrams, and that it often required only a few minutes before the court session to separate the insane criminals from the others.

Not only have the Binet-Simon tests been found to be unsound and unreliable and of narrow application, and have been largely superseded by those of Habermann and Huey, but there is a growing disposition to doubt the value of many of the conventional tests of the psychological laboratory. It was not so long ago that the diagnostic signs of degeneration described by Lombroso were considered infallible by most criminologists and many psychiatrists; at present they are very properly judged to be worth little or nothing. While latter-day methods of examination, if conservatively applied, are useful, no condemnation is sufficiently severe for the pyrotechnic indulgence of certain workers in this field. One of the writer's friends by accident entered the room of a doctor. In a corner crouched a frightened child, while in front of him stood a man who was violently beating a tin utensil. The scene was so extraordinary that the doctor apologetically informed the visitor that this was only "a reaction experiment."

The estimation of the mental integrity and responsibility cannot be determined in a half-hour interview, or by methods such as these. Every practical psychiatrist knows that days and even months are often required to say positively whether an individual is insane or accountable for his actions, so that what may be called the "quick lunch" methods of diagnosis in prisons and children's courts are to be deprecated.

While the attitude of the courts, especially in regard to criminal cases, leaves much to be desired, it is satisfactory to find the disposition of the bench to disregard pseudo-science of every kind.

ALIENIST.

Plight of an Unreconstructed Rebel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article commenting on the pathetic case of John Raymond, the aged ex-rebel, who has refused financial aid offered by the United States Consul at San Luis Potosi because he is still an "unreconstructed rebel" without legal status in the United States, interests me greatly, because I happen to know the old man. He was employed by me for three years, from 1900 to 1903, while I was manager of the smelting works of the Compania Metallurgica Mexicana, an important American enterprise at San Luis Potosi. I understand he remained in the service of the company thereafter until all operations were suspended at the time of the Vera Cruz incident. Raymond was a thoroughly respectable and worthy man. He was married to a Mexican woman of some education and refinement, who, I understand, has since died. He served the company in various capacities, as foreman of gangs of laborers, about the smelter and on the railroad, and was considered honest and reliable enough to be put in charge of the small company store, (tienda de raya,) which was maintained for the convenience of the Mexican employes.

It hardly seems possible that even an "unreconstructed rebel" could keep up such an ancient grudge, and I do not remember seeing any evidences of it; but "old man Raymond" is not characterized by a lamb-like disposition, and the present episode is not surprising to one who knows him. Besides, what would a penniless old man of 79 do if he should get back safely to the United States after living fifty years in Mexico? He probably prefers to take his chances with the forbearance of his Mexican neighbors who know him, rather than to face poverty and old age among strangers of his own race.

It is a pitiful case at best, and let us hope that some way may be found to relieve this stanch old rebel in spite of himself; but that relief to be effective must be something more than dumping him on this side of the Texas border. ARTHUR S. DWIGHT.

New York, July 19, 1916.

If Authors Would Succeed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with Robert J. Shores that the Authors' League of America will accomplish more by not affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. The league has a large membership which is rapidly increasing. It embraces not only writers of books, but also editors, publishers, theatrical managers, artists, &c. More reforms can be accomplished by inducing more publishers and moving picture directors to affiliate with the league and co-operating with it than for the league to associate itself with "labor" and antagonize the money interests in the business. That the Federation of Labor has many gross faults in the manner of conducting its affairs is very evident. Why shouldn't the Authors' League (composed of the best brains in the country) gain its reforms by its own efforts, by its own strength? It seems to me the league ought to strengthen its own feet instead of clutching at the union for support.

FRANCES MINTZ GORMAN.

Jersey City, N. J., July 20, 1916.

What Scott Nearing Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call your attention to a slight inaccuracy in the report which was made of my speech before the teachers on July 5. The papers quote me as saying: "During the last eighteen months the newspapers of the United States without exception have been carrying on one of the most scandalous propagandas that have ever been carried on." What I did say was: "Almost without exception." I have followed this particular matter with a great deal of interest, and have kept in touch particularly with the papers that were willing to print anti-preparedness material.

SCOTT NEARING.

Chautauqua, N. Y., July 17, 1916.

NOT EXACTLY FREUDIAN.

The unexpressed, uncognized wish in me—
How often have I pondered and desired
To know just what it was that I aspired
To be or do, and thus at last to see
The reason for so much blind energy.
The wish is father to the act, 'tis said,
Yet in my actions I am often led
As though the fathers did not all agree.
And thus I'm puzzled why on earth I stay
Controlled by things that pull me every way.
If it were only ONE ambitious zeal,
Well known and named, to lead me, or to lash
My feet to victory, happy would I feel!
I'm truly conscious of my wish for CASH! LURANA SHELDON.

RUSSIA'S HARVEST IN THE BALKANS.

Professor Milynkov Explains Why the Diplomacy of the Allies Failed to Win Bulgaria to Their Cause.

By A BULGARIAN DIPLOMAT.

New York, July 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of May 12 you published a translation by Charles Johnston of a speech recently delivered in the Russian Duma by Professor Paul Milynkov, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, on Russia's desire to get an outlet on the Mediterranean Sea. It has occurred to me that another speech of Professor Milynkov, made in the Duma toward the end of March, and widely commented on by the Russian press, deserves to be brought to the notice of your readers. The speech is important for the light it throws upon Russo-Bulgarian relations and the reasons it discloses why the Allies failed to win Bulgaria for their side and bring about an understanding between her and Serbia.

In his speech, Professor Milynkov blamed Sazonoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, for having been short-sighted in his Balkan policy. He declared with characteristic outspokenness that Russia reaped in the Balkans "what she had sown earlier" and against which he had given repeated warnings before the beginning of the war. Speaking of the strain in Russia's relations with Bulgaria, which began on May 20, 1913, he alluded to a letter of Sazonoff, dated May 16 of that year, in which the latter, while categorically acknowledging the rights of Bulgaria, demanded of her certain concessions to Serbia, contrary to the stipulations of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty, concluded under the aegis of Russia.

"Having found no support in Russia," said Milynkov, "the Bulgarians, as we all know, suffered a great disaster. Russia allowed Rumania to go as far as the Bulgarian capital, which lived through a moment of deadly fear when the enemy's aeroplanes hovered over it, and it seemed as if the fate of Bulgaria was sealed. Bulgaria could not forget this, and could not help passing into the Austrian channel. It was evident from that moment that if we wished to turn Bulgaria again into our channel, we could do it only in one way, namely, by removing the consequences of the treaty of Bucharest and by restoring to Bulgaria what had been unjustly taken away from her. It was also evident that if we did not do this Bulgaria would be free to choose her own way of realizing her national aspirations and would go, not with us, but with our adversaries.

"But, gentlemen, this was not understood by us, and the fault lies with the Russian diplomacy. You all remember that some time ago Sazonoff categorically affirmed that Bulgaria would never go against Russia. That was an exaggerated self-confidence. After Bulgaria had gone over to our enemies, our Minister of Foreign Affairs equally positively declared that Bulgaria could not be drawn to our side, at least in the days when our military failures began, May 2, 1915.

"In spite of this, when the critical moment arrived, on the very eve of Bulgaria's taking a definite stand, the diplomats of the Allies appeared on Sept. 14 before Radoslavoff and did what I had urged should have been done at the very beginning. What hindered its being done earlier? First, the divergence of views among the Allies; second, the obstinacy of Serbia. It is too soon yet to speak of the divergences of opinion among the Allies, but the debates in the parliaments of the allied countries have supplied us with a key to the solution of the problem. This divergence of opinion lay between two possible policies. I advised a policy of concessions, while our allies urged, as it appears, a policy of coercion. According to the words of our Minister, Serbia also was for coercion. She asked to be allowed to attack Bulgaria before the latter had armed herself.

"Meanwhile, our Minister of Foreign Affairs hesitated to have recourse to coercion, and at the same time declined to follow in the path of concessions, in order to obtain definite, decisive, and, especially, quick results. The obstinacy of Serbia was likewise due to our insufficient insistence. During a whole year the plan of an Austro-German invasion of Serbia and the possibility of her disastrous defeat were well known. During all this time it was no secret that Bulgaria was getting ready to occupy, in such a contingeney, Macedonia. Serbia showed herself yielding only when danger imminently hung over her; but no sooner had the danger temporarily passed away than she at once withdrew her concessions."

In confirmation of Professor Milynkov's statement that Serbia asked permission from the Allies to attack Bulgaria before she had armed herself, I may be allowed to quote from a letter, written to the Greek paper, Patris, of Nov. 7, 1915, by "a prominent Serbian" (believed to be the Serbian Minister at Athens) the following statement:

> Fifteen days before the Bulgarians attacked the Serbians we had concentrated on our frontiers 120,000 men, against 30,000 Bulgarians. Under the circumstances, if we had attacked first we would have been in Sofia in ten days and would have forestalled thereby the Bulgarian invasion.

It is apparent from all this that, while the Allies were negotiating with Bulgaria to bring about a reconciliation between her and Serbia, the latter had quietly assembled a big army with the purpose of attacking Bulgaria, feigning at the same time willingness to make territorial concessions. The fact that Bulgaria had an insignificant number of troops on her frontiers to meet such an attack is sufficient proof of her sincerity in her negotiations with the Allies and of her desire, to come to an amicable understanding. No better refutation could be given to the wrong opinion, prevalent in some quarters, that in those transactions Bulgaria played the part of a wolf, while Serbia was an innocent lamb.

A BULGARIAN.

MORTGAGE RECORDING TAX

Not Changed to Seventy-five Cents for a Five-Year Period.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article published in THE TIMES, S. W. Straus discusses the mortgage recording tax law of 1906, and after giving the revenue derived therefrom, he says:

> Yet the New York Legislature, in May, 1913, took a step backward, changing the rate from 50 cents per hundred dollars for the life of the security to 75 cents for a five-year period.

This last statement is an error. Mr. Straus has confused the secured debt tax law with the mortgage recording tax.

No step backward has been taken in the mortgage recording tax law since it was enacted in 1906. The rate then established of 50 cents per hundred dollars, payable once for all, and exempting the mortgage or any underlying securities from the personal property tax, is the rate now. The law has, in fact, been extended twice: once in 1907 to permit the bringing in, of mortgages and bonds recorded prior to 1906, and again this year to permit the payment of a tax on the entire amount of a mortgage covering property both within and without the State.

The mortgage recording tax applies to mortgages secured by real property situated within the State of New York. Mr. Straus has confused this with the secured debt tax, enacted in 1911, and which applies to mortgages on real property outside the State of New York. It is the secured debt tax and not the mortgage recording tax which was amended last year by increasing the rate to 75 cents per hundred dollars and by limiting the period of exemption to five years.

A. C. PLEYDELL,
Secretary New York Tax Reform Association.

New York, July 17, 1916.

"Yank" Shells.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is an extract from a letter recently received. It was written by an officer in the English Army, now serving in the trenches, who has lived for thirty years or more in America:

> It is all very well to say that America does not care what Europe thinks of her, but it is distressing to me and friends of America to hear and to read what Europe, belligerent and neutral, thinks of America. Our men in the front trenches call all shells which fail to explode on arrival "Yanks," as a matter of course, the explanation being that the shell is "too proud to fight" or explode. The American attitude is a complete puzzle to friendly and stupefied France, and anathema to every one else. The Mexican trouble is a matter of huge amusement to every one on this side on account of, and all on account of, that unlucky saying of Wilson's, "too proud to fight." This phrase will never be forgotten.

E. NELSON FELL.

Warrenton, Va., July 12, 1916.

An Opinion of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Fall THE TIMES was so good as to send me a generous number of copies for use in my class in Elementary Journalism. The class examined during the semester probably seventy-five daily papers, and the unanimous verdict was that THE TIMES is the best newspaper in the United States. It may interest you to know that the coming year I shall depart from my custom of previous years, and shall require every member of the class to subscribe to one paper. In view of the verdict mentioned you will guess that the one paper is to be THE TIMES.

ROY BENNETT PACE,
Assistant Professor of English, Swarthmore College.

Swarthmore, Penn., July 17, 1916.

Disrespectful Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Better than any other campaign for the nation's welfare would be one for teaching the children respect for elders and consideration for others. As it is now there is nothing in the world that equals New York children in disrespect and lack of consideration. The other day a policeman, telling a well-dressed boy of foreign extraction not to be so noisy—that he might expect such howling from a "guttersnipe"—received the answer: "The best citizens come from the gutter!" M. G.

New York, June 16, 1916.

FORGETFUL CONDUCTORS.

Right to Travel Unmolested After Having One's Ticket Punched.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read an interesting article in THE TIMES, headed "Commuters Rebel." Allow me to say that I have been commuting for the past month on the Long Island Railway to Stony Brook, on the Wading River Branch of the Long Island Railroad, and have been disturbed at times by the conductor and his assistant asking for my ticket. When a conductor knows the passenger personally, and is able to call him by name, and has seen his ticket fifteen or twenty times, and therefore knows that the passenger actually possesses a ticket, it does seem unnecessary that the conductor should annoy the passenger by repeatedly asking for it. I should think that the officers would instruct conductors to make sure that the passengers have tickets, and then to use their discretion about asking to have the tickets produced several times on a journey of fifty or sixty miles.

DAVID G. WYLIE.

New York, July 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES there appeared a commuter's complaint that he was required to show his ticket more than once after leaving the terminal. I am pleased to inform this commuter that the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision on that point ten or twelve years ago and that the decision was against the railroad company.

A passenger boarded a train at the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia and showed his ticket to the conductor, who punched it and then handed it back. The passenger then went to sleep in his seat, and after the train had passed Trenton the conductor asked him again to show his ticket, which the passenger did and then again fell asleep, only to be awakened by the conductor after the train had passed New Brunswick, N. J.

The passenger was indignant and refused to show his ticket. The conductor then had the train stopped and the passenger was put off in a cornfield. The passenger then entered suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad and was awarded $500 damages. The Pennsylvania Railroad then took the case to the Supreme Court in New Jersey and lost again. On appeal to the United States Court the lower court's dec

WILSON ASKS RULERS TO AID POLISH RELIEF

Urges Their Co-operation in Getting American Food Supplies to Starving Nation.

MAKES THE APPEAL DIRECT

German High Officers Assert That Crops and Garden Produce in Poland Are Superabundant.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Personal messages were sent by President Wilson today to European rulers urging their co-operation in getting food supplies from the United States to the starving people of Poland.

Similar efforts directed through the State Department to the foreign offices of the countries involved have met with failure. The President desires that France, Great Britain, and Russia allow the passage of the foodstuffs and that Germany and Austria-Hungary guarantee that the food will be given to the civilian population and not be seized by the armies of occupation.

The messages, which are identical, are addressed to the King of England, the President of France, the Czar of Russia, the German Emperor, and the Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

It is understood that no definite plan is suggested, although the President intimates that the United States would be glad to foster such a relief organization in Poland as has been maintained with success in Belgium.

The following statement was given out at the White House:

"The President has sent personal letters to the King of England, the Emperor of Germany, the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the President of France, suggesting the taking up entirely afresh of the matter of the relief of the overwhelming suffering in Poland, and tendering the friendly offices of this Government in negotiations as to the possibility and method of such relief, any plan proposed to be of such character as to be adapted to the accomplishment of no other result than that of the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Poland."

The President sent the letters at the earnest solicitation of natives of Poland living in this country who have told him that conditions in Poland are beyond description, that men, women, and children are starving and that all efforts to extend relief have failed.

DESCRIBE POLAND AS LAND OF PLENTY

German High Officers Tell of Great Surplus of Foodstuffs Sent to Germany.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 21.—According to what I gather from high officers recently returned from the east front, the harvest prospects in the occupied country seem very favorable. Large tracts of land, some brought under cultivation by soldiers only last year, are now bearing rich crops. All the deserted farms have been tilled, sowed, and planted by soldiers while the remaining agricultural population have received high inducements and all help needed to increase the produce of their land.

Weather conditions are most favorable. In Courland and Poland the yield in grain and potatoes promises to surpass all expectations. There is such an abundance of vegetables and fruit that large quantities have been shipped into the interior of Germany, preferentially to the larger cities.

At Kovno a sort of agricultural college has been established for the benefit of officers and men of the armies of occupation, who are being instructed how to make the most of the surplus of these provinces. Under this tutelage an extensive establishment has been erected, where thousands of tons of vegetables and fruit are dried and prepared in other ways for Winter consumption and shipment to distant places.

All the troops on the eastern front receive a plentiful supply of new vegetables and fruit. The surplus is collected at certain central stations from where the German market is supplied, what is left being dried or made into marmalade, of which alone it is proposed to preserve 300,000 hundredweight intended for the eastern armies.

Despite its climatically less favorable conditions, Lithuania's harvest, especially in garden products, is even more promising than the other provinces. Here Spring begins two weeks later than in Central Germany, but changes with surprising rapidity to Summer, which circumstance requires a corresponding quickening of all agricultural labor.

CALL GERMAN CROPS POOR.

Experts Said to Have Admitted Official Statements Are Colored.

AMSTERDAM, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From a very reliable source I learn that the Prussian Agricultural Minister's optimistic view of the German harvest prospects is not in the least shared by the great majority of agricultural authorities, who admit that the official statements are highly exaggerated and colored. Great difficulty will be found in gathering the meagre damaged crops owing to the lack of expert male labor, female labor being less useful than usual owing to the rain and the damaged state of the crops.

There is an immense loss of potatoes, which are lying in swamped ground rotting. If there is no spell of warm weather immediately the harvest will be much below last year's. "Then nothing can save Germany," was the expression used frely.

Civilians Mobilized for Harvest.

THE HAGUE, July 21.—The commander of the Twentieth German Army Corps has ordered the mobilization of all civilians to aid in harvesting the crops. They will be paid for their work at the local rate of hire. Exemption from work will only be granted on a doctor's certificate. Persons refusing to comply with the mobilization order are punishable with a maximum sentence of a year's imprisonment and a fine of 1,500 marks.

RUMANIANS LEAVING WEST.

Heavy Emigration Indicates Possible Call to Colors.

HELENA, Mont., July 21.—Heavy emigration of Rumanians from Montana, all going eastward, was reported here today. When asked whether Rumania had summoned her reserves the men would not discuss the matter.

AURORA, Ill., July 21.—There is no significance to the Eastern hegira of Rumanians, John Popp, a leader of Rumanians in Aurora—a city which claims the greatest per cent. of Rumanian population in the United States—said today. He pointed to the fact that Rumanians almost to a man have been getting naturalized as fast as they are eligible, and that a call from Rumania has not been heard of here.

BELGIAN PRIEST DEPORTED.

Accused of Having a Share in Publication of Forbidden Journal.

AMSTERDAM, July 21, (via London.)—The sentence of a Jesuit priest, who was condemned to die by the German authorities in Belgium on account of his connection with the newspaper Libre Belgique, says the correspondent of the Tyd Dubar, has been commuted to twelve years at hard labor and deportation to Germany.

The secret publication of the Libre Belgique, the correspondent adds, continues despite German efforts to discover the editors and publishers

WANT £150,000,000 MORE.

British Vote of Credit Increased to £450,000,000.

LONDON, July 21.—The Treasury Department has issued a "supplementary estimate" for the vote of credit of £450,000,000, ($2,250,000,000,) which Premier Asquith will ask the House of Commons to vote to the Government on Monday.

This vote is the largest asked by the Government since the beginning of the war, and brings the total voted this year to £1,050,000,000, ($5,250,000,000,) and the total since the beginning of the war to £2,852,000,000, ($14,260,000,000.)

It was announced last Wednesday that Premier Asquith would ask the House of Commons for £500,000,000, ($2,500,000,000.) This "supplementary estimate" therefore is for £450,000,000, ($2,250,000,000.)

WOMAN SUICIDE ON FERRY.

Leaps Into River on Hamilton Avenue Line—Identity Unknown.

While the Union ferryboat Montauk was on her way from Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, to the Battery at 1:30 yesterday afternoon, a well-dressed young woman, about 22 years old, committed suicide by jumping off the stern of the boat. The boat was in midstream at the time, and although Captain Smedley stopped directly and lowered a boat, the crew saw no sign of the woman after she jumped into the water.

Apparently the woman had no friends on the Montauk, and she left no clue that might assist in establishing her identity.

New Director of National Gallery.

LONDON, July 21.—Charles Holmes, the landscape painter, has been appointed Director of the National Gallery to succeed Sir Charles Holroyd. Mr. Holmes has been Keeper and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery since 1909.

INQUIRY AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Labor Department Solicitor Continues His Investigation.

John B. Densmore, Solicitor to the Department of Labor and Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor, paid another visit to Ellis Island yesterday and spent two hours investigating the Immigration Bureau. In the absence of Commissioner Frederic C. Howe and Deputy Commissioner Byron H. Uhl, it was said that Mr. Densmore decided two or three minor cases that were on appeal, but did not make any recommendations for changes in the administration.

Before leaving the bureau, Mr. Densmore said he would be back in Washington on Monday and make his report to the Secretary of Labor. Commissioner Howe may return to Ellis Island today instead of Monday.

Three Hours Gives Her a Fortune.

RED BANK, N. J., July 21.—Through the death of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Perrine at Holmdel last Sunday morning Mr. Perrine's daughter, Mrs. William Gordon of Clifton Heights, Penn., a suburb of Philadelphia, will come into an estate estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000. Mr. Perrine, proprietor of the Holmdel Inn, and his wife each made a will, leaving all their property to each other. They died three hours apart, the wife before the husband. Thus, her property, estimated at $30,000, passed to her husband and upon his death to his daughter, the stepdaughter of Mrs. Perrine, who was Perrine's second wife.

Boom T. F. Conway for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 21.—It was announced today that the Monroe County Democracy, which has the favor of the Wilson Administration, but is actively opposed to the Tammany machine in the State, has launched the boom of ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg for United States Senator to succeed Senator O'Gorman.

MRS. BOWDOIN LEFT ESTATE OF $641,134

Mother of Former Morgan Co. Partner Owned Realty, Stocks, and Bonds.

$371,448 GOES TO DAUGHTER

Grandson, Who Inherited $2,000,000 from Father, Gets $109,772 —$30,000 to Grace Church.

The estate of Mrs. Julia Irving Grinnell Bowdoin, mother of Temple Bowdoin, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who died on Dec. 2, 1914, ten weeks after the death of her son, was appraised yesterday at $641,134.

The largest bequest was $371,448 to her daughter, Miss Edith Grinnell Bowdoin, who lived with the testatrix at 39 Park Avenue. The bequests comprised the premises at 39 Park Avenue, $210,000, the household and personal effects, valued at $51,000; a pew in Grace Church, appraised at $1,500, and two-fifths of the residuary estate.

The next largest share of the estate went to the decedent's grandson, George Temple Bowdoin, now 17 years old, who received more than $2,000,000 in trust under the will of his father. Young Bowdoin's interest in the estate of his grandmother amounted to $106,172.

Irving B. Kingsford, grandson of the decedent, got $54,886, and the testatrix's brother, Irving Grinnell, received $5,000 "as a mark of affection." Grace Church got $30,000, and the Church Temperance Society and the New York Training School for Deaconesses received $10,000 each. Susan P. Mather and Jessie L. Gardner, deaconesses, received $2,000 each.

The various items of Mrs. Bowdoin's personal effects were appraised as follows: Jewelry, $18,249; paintings, $5,-230; books, $3,704; silverware, $2,149; wardrobe, $1,320, and wines, $1,000. An appraisal of $1,000 each was made for the following: Album containing eighty autograph letters from American historical personages, including Washington and Schuyler; 100 letters from kings, queens, and celebrities, and an album of Washington Irving manuscripts.

The most valuable items of jewelry were the following: Pearl necklace, seven strands, diamond clasp, $7,000; bracelet, eleven diamonds, $1,000; circle brooch, twelve diamonds, $1,500; chain with diamond, ruby, and pear pearl, $1,200, and pin with two diamonds, $1,000. The most valuable paintings were: "St. Praxide Squeezing Blood of the Christian Martyrs Through a Sponge," (attributed to Guido Reni,) $3,000; oil portrait of Mrs. Bowdoin by Porter, $200, and portrait of Mrs. Bowdoin by E. G. Emmett, $500.

The bulk of the estate consisted of securities worth $255,858. The largest item was Interborough first refunding 5s, due 1960, $45,000.

JAMES A. BLANCHARD'S WILL.

Property of Ex-Justice Estimated at More Than $75,000.

The will of ex-Supreme Court Justice James A. Blanchard, filed for probate yesterday, leaves to his wife, Sallie M. Blanchard, the house in which she lives at 11 East Ninety-second Street, and gives to his son and only child, Medbery, the residuary estate. The jurist's property is estimated at more than $75,000.

Justice Blanchard also gave to his son loving cups, medals, correspondence, and a portrait of himself loaned to the Republican Club. He also left to him his discharge from the Federal Army in the civil war, and his library, professional and non-professional, "in the fervent hope that the former may be an incentive to patriotism and the latter to sound study and learning."

The testator left in trust to his friend, Thomas J. Crawford, 100 shares of the S. T. Taylor Company, a publishing concern, for the benefit of his grandchildren, James, Medbery, and Philip S. Blanchard of Ossining, to be held for them until the eldest is of age, when the stock is to be divided among them. The testator asked the trustee to take his place as Director of the company, and makes the following direction concerning the stock:

"In the event of my wife or son or any one interfering in any way with the administration of said trust, I hereby authorize and direct my trustee to sell said stock and pay the proceeds of such sale to Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., my beloved Alma Mater."

LYON ESTATE WORTH $85,253.

Wife and Sons Share the Property in About Equal Portions.

The estate of Robert P. Lyon, who died on May 24, leaving a will directing that the radial artery at either wrist be cut by a competent surgeon at his death because he had "an intense dread of being buried alive," was appraised yesterday at $85,253. The bulk of the estate consisted of bank deposits of $42,829 and mortgages of $30,423. He gave $25,870 to his wife, Mrs. Grace I. Lyon, and $25,-900 each to his sons, Arthur S. and Robert D. Lyon.

In his will Mr. Lyon asked that his body be put in a tomb because he held "an intense aversion and dread of my body being buried in the earth or underground."

Left $500,000 to Charities.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Charities here will receive a bequest of $500,000 in the will of Norman W. Harris, founder of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, whose estate is estimated at between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000, according to an announcement today. The charities are to be selected by the widow and children, but must be located in Cook County, Ill.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Trevor.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Trevor are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Sunday last at their home, 103 East Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Trevor was formerly Miss Alice Haven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven of this city.

Miss Sally Brigham to Wed Aug. 3.

The wedding of Miss Sally Brigham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dana Brigham of Flushing, L. I., and Craig Colgate, son of Robert Colgate, is to take place on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 3, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Flushing. Their engagement was announced in June.

WIFE SUES RICH SUGAR MAN

Jorge Tarafa, Well Known in Cuba, Defendant in Divorce Case.

Jorge Tarafa, a wealthy Cuban sugar grower, and member of one of the best known families on the island, who is Vice President and Treasurer of the Central Moron Sugar Company, of 149 Broadway, has been sued in the Supreme Court for divorce by Matilda Q. Tarafa of 561 West 141st Street.

The complaint had not yet been served, but the fact that the action had been brought was disclosed by the filing of a summons in the Supreme Court by O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver. A process server, who handed the summons to the defendant in a room at the Hotel St. Regis, said Mr. Tarafa took it and said the "matter will have to take its course." A notice of appearance for the defendant was filed yesterday by Martin W. Littleton.

Jorge Tarafa is brother of Colonel Jose Miguel Tarafa, President of the sugar company, who was first chosen Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Gomez, but who later declined the place. He won his title on the staff of General Calixto Garcia in the last revolution against Spain. He is one of the survivors of the filibustering expedition of the steamer J. W. Haskins, which foundered near Montauk Point, L. I., with many casualties.

The attorneys in the Tarafa divorce case declined to discuss it.

THREE GONE IN EXPLOSION.

Seven Others Hurt When Hercules Powder Works Blow Up.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., July 21.—An explosion in which three men are thought to have lost their lives and which sent seven others to the Dover General Hospital, occurred about 10:55 o'clock tonight at the plant of the Hercules Powder Works at Kenvil. Three buildings and several thousand pounds of powder were destroyed.

The explosion occurred in the dry house, where the powder is dried by steam heat. It was caused, said one of the employes, when Foreman Havens opened the door to the room, causing a current of air to enter. Havens's body cannot be found. Two others are missing.

Clarence Ford of Dover was thrown from the building by the explosion and ran a quarter of a mile, his clothing all in flames. He may die.

The explosion occurred at the change of the shifts, and the third shift men had not yet entered the building.

FIELDER'S POLITICAL LUNCH

Men Who Hope to Succeed Him Among Jersey Governor's Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 21.—Politicians of Passaic, Bergen, Warren, and Sussex counties were guests of Governor James F. Fielder at luncheon this noon, at the second gathering of the kind this season. Two candidates for Governor, Naval Officer H. Otto Wittpenn of Jersey City, who seeks the honor on the Democratic ticket, and Colonel Austen Colgate of Newark, who hopes to be Wittpenn's opponent on the Republican side, were present.

Wittpenn's nomination was generally conceded, but Colgate used the chance to induce some of the supporters of Senator Walter E. Edge of Atlantic City to swing to his side.

Governor Fielder appealed to his guests for funds for the Soldiers' Relief League, and $100 was contributed by the 150 present. Mrs. Fielder is President of the league.

IRISH NIGHT AT GREENBRIER

Lord and Lady Aberdeen to Tell of Welfare Work in Ireland.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 21.—Lady Aberdeen, assisted by Lord Aberdeen, will give one of her talks tomorrow evening in the Greenbrier ballroom on the different phases of social welfare work in Ireland. Judge Henry S. Priest of St. Louis will preside. Lady Hope will add a few words to the program, and Blackford Kavanaugh will sing several Irish ballads. Some of the thirty women on the Reception Committee will be Mrs. J. Howard Sloum, Mrs. Decatur Axtell, Mrs. W. Willoughby Sharp, Mrs. John Herndon French, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Lady Hope, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. John D. Potts, Mrs. William H. Brawley, Mrs. Henry S. Priest, and Mrs. Thomas Paine.

John T. Davis and Miss Hallie E. Davis of Elkins, W. Va., and Miss Frances Wilkinson of Chicago arrived today and are guests of Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins in the Greenbrier.

Miss Nancy Yuille of New York arrived today to join her family, who have taken a cottage in Florida Row. Mrs. John C. Claflin and her daughter, Miss Mary S. Claflin of New York, are here and are stopping in the Greenbrier.

MRS. C. B. HARMON HURT.

Daughter of Commodore Benedict Is Thrown from Her Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 21.—Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, daughter of Commodore E. C. Benedict, is at her home, Indian Harbor, here, suffering from injuries received this afternoon when a horse she was riding on Indian Field Road, Cos Cob, became frightened at a passing train and ran away, throwing her to the pavement. She was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and taken to the residence of E. D. Walsh nearby. Later she was removed to her home.

No bones were broken, but she suffered several cuts and bruises and from shock.

Plans for Miss Fisher's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Vieva Fisher, daughter of Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher, and James Lenox Banks, Jr., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock, in Christ Church, at Oyster Bay, L. I., and will be followed by a reception at Shadow Lawn. The Right Rev. James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., will perform the ceremony and Miss Fisher's brother, J. Ellis Fisher, will give her in marriage.

Reeve-Fickenger.

Miss Camilla Fickenger, formerly of Montclair, N. J., and Henry Reeve, also of Montclair, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Park Hill, Yonkers. The Rev. Richard O. Hughes officiated. The bride was attended by her twin sisters, the Misses Dorothy and Kathryn Fickenger. After their bridal journey Mr. and Mrs. Reeve will reside in Yonkers.

Miss Martha Dunhill to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dunhill of 1,533 St. Nicholas Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha C. Dunhill, to Sydney Grover Soons of New Hampton, N. Y. Mr. Soons is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and of the Columbia Law School. No date has been set for the wedding.

Ex-Senator Thurston Ill.

OMAHA, Neb., July 21.—John M. Thurston, aged 70, former United States Senator from Nebraska, is seriously ill at a hospital here. Physicians attribute his illness to the continued hot weather.

Tourists for South America.

Some of those booked to sail today for Cuba and Panama on the Calamares are:

C. C. Wenborn, L. B. Harrison, R. W. Tobin, S. P. Tyng, J. W. Mercer, Miss Grace Donnelly, Miss Agnes Donnelly, Robert G. Elbert, Robert Harlan, I. H. Wynne, Miss M. A. White, Mrs. M. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Billmyer, M. Graham, John Dolan, T. B. Ross, L. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. David, F. D. Haslett, C. M. Tracy, Mrs. L. Norman, L. Aubrey Norman, Angel Braschi, E. S. Ray, M. Caldwell, J. K. Bullard, J. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Armour, Walter Stanton, William Pitt, J. Bosch, H. A. Philip, H. S. Hutson, Alfred B. Howley, M. Lawrence, Allen R. Rice, Mrs. L. S. Bliss, K. J. Anderson.

NEW DEMANDS MADE FOR HALDANE PAPERS

Said to Show England's Effort to Prevent a European War in 1912.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—The effort was again made in Parliament yesterday to obtain the publication of papers relating to Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin in 1912. It is believed that the exact terms of the proposals submitted to the German Government at that time would demonstrate more conclusively even than other evidence in the case how great was the British endeavor to safeguard the peace of Europe. At various times and ways the British Government has been urged to publish the papers in question.

Major Walter Guinnes, M. P., yesterday repeated the question to the Prime Minister, who replied that conditions were unchanged since his reply last November, when he said there were reasons against the publication of the reports and correspondence relating to Lord Haldane's Berlin visit in February, 1912. Sir F. Banbury suggested that Lord Haldane himself wanted the documents published, and Mr. Asquith replied he would consult his noble friend.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial urging that these papers be made public says:

"Indications of the contents of the ex-Lord Chancellor's report to the Government have leaked out from time to time and it is quite well known he discussed very fully in Berlin the question of any war in which France and Germany might be involved and stated frankly that the attitude of this country would be. For instance, that Great Britain would regard the violation of the neutrality of Belgium as a ground for war and that we were under obligation to defend France if she were invaded.

"The negotiators then, British and German, were unable to arrive at a formula which would insure peace between their two countries in the event of a Franco-German war, but one beneficial consequence of the visit to Berlin was that Lord Haldane brought home a serious warning as to the forward state of preparation of the German navy. The French Government was acquainted with the results of the conversations at the time, and in the public interest and the interest of Lord Haldane alike his dispatch should now be published to the world. The publication would completely vindicate him and his slanderers would be silenced. Anything there might be in the dispatch relating to contemplated treaties could, if it were thought advisable, be omitted."

REPLY TO MAIL PROTEST.

British Memorandum Handed to the American Ambassador.

LONDON, July 21.—The Foreign Office today handed to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, a memorandum replying to specific complaints made against the British mail censorship in the recent American note on that subject. The actual reply to the note, however, is not yet in readiness.

The memorandum will be published on Monday next.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Acting Secretary Polk announced today that he had made formal inquiry of France and Great Britain as to why no reply had been received to the last American note regarding interference with neutral mails, and had asked for a response at the earliest possible moment.

At the time Mr. Polk had not heard that Ambassador Page had received a memorandum from the British Foreign Office answering specific complaints made in the American note. This memorandum will serve to allay the impatience of the State Department only partially, however, as officials are most anxious to have a definite reply to the general protest against the treatment accorded mails between the United States and neutral countries of Europe.

The understanding here is that the French Foreign Office has sent to London a draft of a note and that dispatch of the joint reply is being delayed there.

PROTESTS BANANA IMPORTS

Jamaica Society Wants Only Those from British Possessions.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 21.—The Board of Management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society has made an appeal to the Home Government to enforce the proclamation prohibiting the importation of bananas except from British possessions.

It is reported from various localities that large quantities of bananas are decaying in the fields. It is hoped an embargo will be laid on Costa Rican fruit, and that steamships will be released for the Jamaica trade.

PAGE TO VISIT AMERICA.

American Ambassador Will Have a Conference with State Department.

LONDON, July 21.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, has received a short leave of absence and with Mrs. Page will leave on July 29 for the United States for a month's stay.

Ambassador Page, who has not been home in three years, intends to visit Washington for a conference with the State Department.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELERS

Some of the Cabin Passengers on Four Liners.

Four transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool) — Miss Julia Aylward, Mr. and Mrs. Niles Babbitt, Arthur Bayley, Mrs. Isabella Best, Miss Kathleen Best, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Brown, Andrew J. Carroll, G. Harrison Carter, Mrs. Mary E. Cartet, L. L. Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Cottingham, Miss Barbara L. Cowan, Dr. Henry F. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Davis T. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Featherstonbaugh, W. C. Fleming, E. L. Ford, Mrs. M. Foster, Miss Margaret Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. G. Godfrey, Leonard Hall, Miss Margaret Hayhurst, Thomas Heney, T. R. Hunt, Mrs. Janis, Miss Elsie Janis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kempner, Miss Olga Kempner, Miss Annie M. H. King, J. L. Lawson, Miss D. M. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McManus, Arthur W. Moore, William Moore, W. E. Prindle, F. M. Rogers, Miss Margaret Russell, F. Samuel, George Thorpe, Arthur Young, Miss Kathleen White, Mrs. F. Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Miss Iris, and Mrs. S. A. Thorley.

SAXONIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. H. B. Andrews, Cyril Andrews, Miss H. Barnes, Captain E. Bennett, T. Boot, Mrs. S. M. Brown, Dr. C. L. Burgess, Miss Margaret Bury, J. Carter, Mrs. M. Carter, D. H. Davies, Miss Alice K. English, Miss Evelyn Foster, Miss J. Gower, J. J. Hall, Mrs. B. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hubbard, Mrs. H. Hurst, Miss Elsie E. Jones, Fred Millar, Miss Florence Nairn, W. F. Napier, Miss A. Nelson, Miss M. E. Peach, Miss G. L. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Simpson, Dr. Leslie Walker, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Walker, Miss Gertrude D. Walker, Miss Ada Walmsley, Browne Willis, Samuel Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wright.

CALIFORNIA, (Glasgow.)—B. S. Bearn, Mrs. Eleanor J. Braid, Mrs. J. J. Cook, Miss T. H. Cook, Miss Mabel Fenn, William T. Hallimond, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Watson.

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, (Genoa.)—Miss Valerie de Vrief, Mrs. Amelia Ellery, Miss Luisa Ellery, Frank Ellery, Miss Leona J. Shannon, Frank May, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Petroni.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Baltic were:

Miss Marthe Allan, T. W. Baker, Alfred E. Barker, W. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram A. Calvin, Miss Hilda Calvin, E. H. Curtis, H. Daly, Charles H. Fryer, Albert L. Grey, Mrs. H. M. King, A. J. Lambert, H. T. Long, Albert Lund, N. Marshall, Mrs. R. Melvill, C. A. Mills, H. L. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. La Coste Neilson, Alan Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Norman, Francis K. Norman, Edgar Platt, F. R. Roberts, Miss Elizabeth Russell, A. W. Stedman, Miss Louise Stone, Miss Marion Taylor, Miss Luella Taylor, Mrs. S. Welcome, Mrs. K. T. E. Whitbeck, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wise, Jr.

GREAT NAVAL BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

that the pamphlet be printed as a document and asked to have the matter referred to the Committee on Printing. This was done.

Important Features of the Bill.

Miscellaneous appropriations carried in the bill include $11,000,000 for a Government armor plate plant, $19,485,500 to provide ammunition for ships to be built in the next two years, $3,300,000 for batteries for merchant auxiliaries, ($1,650,000 available at once;) $3,500,000 for aviation, $1,500,000 for naval experimental and research laboratory, $1,411,000 for a Government projectile plant, $1,270,000 for arming and equipping the Naval militia, $10,335,015 for maintenance and enlargement of public stations, navy yards, and docks, and $50,226,912 for pay of the navy.

Other important features of the measure would provide for:

Increasing the enlisted personnel of the navy from 59,000 to 74,500, and of the Marine Corps from 9,000 to 14,500.

Authorizing the President in the time of national emergency to increase the enlisted strength of the navy to 87,000 and the Marine Corps to 17,400 men.

Enlargement of navy yards, with equipment for construction of capital ships and extension of Government dry docks for accommodation of largest battleships.

Reorganization of the naval militia on a similar basis with the reorganized National Guard.

Organization of naval reserve force and marine corps reserve.

Co-operation of the coast guard with the navy in time of war.

Two new cutters for coast guard.

Twenty per cent. bonus to contractors for construction of new craft within contracting time limits, and increase of aviation stations and additions to facilities for work of this service.

The bill passed the House June 2 and was reported to the Senate by the Naval Affairs Committee June 30, after conferences had been held with President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, and Navy Department officials. Increases in the building program followed in large measure the recommendations of the General Board of the navy.

Senators Tillman, Swanson, and Lodge have been appointed conferees on the bill. The House conferees will be chosen Tuesday, and daily sessions will probably be held thereafter by the Conference Committee.

C. D. NORTON DIES IN HOTEL

Philadelphia Coal Man Stricken Here During Auto Trip.

Charles D. Norton, President of the Charles D. Norton Coal Company of Philadelphia, and for many years prominent in business there, died suddenly from heart disease at noon yesterday, in the Hotel Biltmore. He was in his seventy-first year and was on his way by automobile to New London, Conn., with his wife, to visit friends, when he was stricken.

Mr. Norton was a graduate of Harvard University and during the Winters lived at the Aldine Hotel in Philadelphia. After leaving College he entered his father's firm, Auden Reid & Norton, later taking charge of the business and changing its name to the Charles D. Norton Coal Company. He was a member of the Union League, the Merion Cricket, the Philadelphia Cricket, and the Bachelors Barge Club. His daughter, Mrs. Jameson, who was in Buckhill Falls, Penn., was informed of his death and started for Philadelphia, where his body will be sent today.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN P. REISS of the C. Reiss Coal Company of Sheboygan, Wis., dropped dead there yesterday. He was known in financial circles in this city, Cleveland, and Minneapolis.

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, a veteran of the civil war, a ship which he served on the battleships Portsmouth, Constellation, Kearsarge, and Tennessee, died yesterday at his home in Yonkers, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. ANNA McNABB, widow of Patrick McNabb and mother of the late Rev. Robert J. McNabb, a Brooklyn priest, died on Thursday at the home of her sister, 933 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 75 years old and had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years.

Mrs. JENNIE F. BARRY, 57 years old, died on Thursday at her home, 297 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. She is survived by her husband, Thomas J. Barry, and a son.

OLIVER FREDERICK NELSON, a milk dealer in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 342 Fourteenth street, that borough, aged 43 years. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. ISABELLA HOURSTON WORK, wife of James D. Work, died at her home, 90 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She was 80 years old and was born in the Orkney Islands, Scotland.

WALTER B. FLANNERY, who died in Ridgewood, N. J., on Thursday, was the editor of The Home News of Brooklyn, and the funeral will be held from the home of his father-in-law, 48 Hampton Place, Brooklyn, on Monday.

EDWIN W. COBURN, employed in the Brooklyn Bureau of Taxes and Assessments and previous to that in the old Board of Assessors, died in St. Mary's Hospital yesterday.

Mrs. CLARA O. GRAHLFS, wife of Dr. Lincoln Grahlfs, died at her home, 137 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was born in Germany fifty-six years ago, and before her marriage was a teacher of the French and German languages in the Manual Training High School.

JOHN F. ANGEVINE, in the advertising business, died on Wednesday at his home, 352 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. CLARISSA HUNT VOLCKMANN, 86 years old, widow of Richard Volckmann and the oldest member of the New Lots Dutch Reformed Church, died on Wednesday at her home, 409 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. OLIVE HARRIS STRAUSS, wife of Abraham Strauss, died from Bright's disease on Thursday at her home, 1,370 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, aged 59 years.

Mrs. JOSEPH C. FREEMAN, whose husband is a builder and contractor in Nutley, N. J., died yesterday morning at her home there, in her fifty-fifth year.

WARREN KEMBLE LYON, a real estate operator in New Brunswick, N. J., where he was known as "Boomer," died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. EMILY SCHLIEF, wife of Louis Schlief, a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., for several years, died yesterday at her home there, in her fifty-sixth year.

PETER F. MONKS, owner of a large charcoal business in Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his fifty-ninth year, leaving his wife, four daughters, and a son.

HENRY RETZLER, a retired carriage trimming manufacturer of Bloomfield, N. J., died suddenly Thursday night on a train at Contesville, Penn.

Mrs. PATRICK KELLY, whose husband is Treasurer of the Kelly Paper Manufacturers' Supplies Company of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. EMERETTA SHUSTER, a resident of Blairstown, N. J., all her life and one of the oldest members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that place, died yesterday at her home there, in her eighty-second year.

RICHARD WILGUS, a resident of Stanhope, N. J., for thirty years and active in politics there, died on Thursday at his home, in his forty-third year.

EDWIN L. ALLEN, a fire insurance broker of this city, died suddenly from heart disease on Thursday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in his forty-first year.

SIMON SCHOENFELD, a retired manufacturer of trimmings, died yesterday at his home, 1,101 Fox Street, the Bronx, in his seventy-seventh year.

JOSEPH STILLWELL SCHANCK, a member of the class of 1869 of Princeton University, with which he maintained close affiliations, died suddenly at his home in Princeton yesterday in his seventy-first year. He was a son of the late Dr. James M. Schanck.

Mrs. WILLIAM S. NELSON, a missionary, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, died in Tripoli on July 1, according to news received yesterday by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions here. She was Miss Emma Hay, and after her marriage in 1888 went out to Tripoli, where she was head of a boys' school.

Mrs. MARIA LOUISA POTTER THOMPSON, wife of Launt Thompson, sculptor, died on Monday in Florence, Italy. She was a sister of the late Bishop Henry C. Potter and a daughter of the late Right Rev. Dr. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania.

JOHN POTTER, formerly associated with the Grant Locomotive Works and later manager of the Paterson, N. J., properties of the late R. Suydam Grant, died on Wednesday at his home in Paterson in his seventy-fifth year.

FREDERIC R. EARL, 65 years old, of Mount Vernon, died last night from injuries he suffered in a fall from a ladder. He had been an Alderman, School District Clerk, and an Assistant Chief of the Fire Department of Mount Vernon.

B. B. ODELL DIES AT 90.

Father of Ex-Governor Was Mayor of Newburg Six Times.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 21.—Benjamin Barker Odell, father of former Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and known as the "Grand Old Man of Newburg," of which he had been Mayor six times, died here today in his ninety-first year. With him at the time of his death were his sons, the former Governor, and Professor C. D. Odell of Columbia University, and his daughter, Miss Clara Odell.

Mr. Odell was born in Little Britain, near here, and became a farmer's helper at the age of 12. Three years later he came here, and went into a restaurant, later opening a place of his own, which soon grew to be a hotel. Following this he went into the ice business, and founded the Muchattoes Lake Ice Company. Mr. Odell was a former President of the Columbus Trust Company here, and from its beginning was head of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company, one of whose fast boats bears his name.

Mr. Odell leaves three sons, one of whom is H. B. Odell, former Postmaster of this city, and one daughter. He is also survived by grandchildren and great-grandchildren, among whom is Benjamin B. Odell of the fourth generation.

DR. C. R. E. KOCH DEAD.

Chicago Dentist, in 1898, Organized a Regiment at His Own Expense.

NEWTON, Mass., July 21. — Dr. Charles Rudolph Edward Koch of Chicago, a veteran of the civil and Spanish-American wars, and formerly of Northwestern University, died here today at the home of a relative, in his seventy-third year. He was prominent as a writer on dental and military subjects and organized a regiment and paid its expenses for four months during the Spanish-American war.

Born in Birnb

STAY FOR MARSHALL; THE HOUSE WINS, TOO

Plea to Supreme Court Must Be Filed Before Congress Adjourns for Fall Recess.

JUDGE HAND FINDS SOLUTION

Both Sides Get Ample Time for Rights in Contempt Case to be Decided by Highest Authority.

The legal knot that so puzzled Judge Hand and half a dozen lawyers on Thursday concerning the power of the House of Representatives to punish United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall for contempt if the punishment should not be inflicted before the adjournment of the long session, was cut yesterday by the Judge himself.

The right and justice of Mr. Marshall's demand to have the question of jurisdiction of the House in contempt proceedings settled by the United States Supreme Court was apparent, but to grant a stay that would outrun the life of the present session might defeat the purpose of the process issued by the House, and Judge Hand was determined that what appeared to be the right of the House should be protected.

He therefore told the lawyers to look into the matter overnight and to come before him again yesterday. They all faced the Judge in the little courtroom in the Woolworth Building and declared that they had received no additional light upon the question. Henry M. Goldfogle and Martin W. Littleton, who represent the House and are ex-members of it, were there, and so were Charles P. Spooner and Jesse C. Adkins of Washington, representing Mr. Marshall. Mr. Marshall sat with them at a long table and they gossiped gaily while awaiting Judge Hand.

After some discussion the Judge said that he had made up his mind to grant a stay and to issue it in such form that all of the interests involved would be amply protected. The stay would be for the purpose of enabling Mr. Marshall to file notice of an appeal from the decision dismissing the writ of habeas corpus that had been sought to save him from being compelled to appear before the bar of the House. This notice must be filed before Aug. 15, four days before the tentative date set for the adjournment of the present session. If the notice should not be filed before that date Mr. Marshall shall return automatically to the custody of Sergeant-at-Arms Gordon.

If the appeal should be filed, and Mr. Marshall's attorneys assured the court that it would be, then that would act as a stay until December, when Mr. Marshall would return to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, unless the United States Supreme Court should have decided otherwise. The court, it was said, would convene in October, and between that time and Dec. 1 ample opportunity would be afforded for it to dispose of the matter. If the right of the House to punish Mr. Marshall for contempt should be sustained then he could be arraigned.

Discussing the case, Judge Hand said it would not do to return Mr. Marshall to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms just before the House adjourned over until December, because then there would be no way of releasing him from durance until that time. He said that if the Supreme Court decided that the warrant against Mr. Marshall had lapsed a new warrant could then be issued, which would have the same force as the one now in force.

The stay provides that Mr. Marshall shall remain in the custody of the court on his own recognizance until Dec. 1, three days before the House reconvenes for its short session. The supposition is that as the matter is of great importance the Supreme Court will take it up without delay and dispose of it, so that if the opinion sustains the House there will be ample time to imprison Mr. Marshall, reprimand him, or let him go.

CALL VASE USEFUL ARTICLE.

French Painter Says He Suffered Artistic Damage.

How a well-known French artist suffered "artistic damages" through the failure of the American customs authorities to "understand the delicate difference in art" was disclosed yesterday when the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down a decision affecting an earthenware vase and five earthenware panels imported at this port by the Carroll Galleries, Inc., 569 Fifth Avenue.

The ceramics, it appeared from the official papers in the case, were painted by Georges Rouault, one of the founders of the Autumn Salon, Paris. The works were secured for the Carroll Galleries in the Fall of 1914 personally from the artist. Upon arriving here a few months after their purchase, Collector Dudley Field Malone admitted the articles duty free as original paintings in mineral colors.

Some six months later the Collector, for a reason not explained in the papers or decision, decided that he had made a mistake in the classification. He accordingly made a reliquidation, this time taking duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision in the tariff for earthenware articles of utility. In the meantime, ignorant of the intention of the Collector to reverse the original classification under the free list, the importing art firm sold the ceramics, but, in making the sale price, the possibility of duty was not considered.

After paying the heavy duty demanded on appeal was taken to the General Board for the purpose of reviewing the Collector's action. When M. Rouault heard of the action of the New York officials in holding his productions to be merely commercial earthenware—articles of utility and not works of art, he was much perturbed. In a letter sent to his attorney here he said that the action of the American customs officers "caused me real artistic damage in considering the goods as utility objects."

Notwithstanding the testimony at the hearing given by several art critics and artists, to the effect that the ceramics were not articles of utility, but objects of great beauty, originality, and art, the board, in a decision by Judge Waite, upheld the Collector's classification. The case will be carried to the Customs Court of Appeals.

MUST PAY TELEPHONE TOLL

Western Union Withdraws Free Service from Patrons on Long Island

Under an order just issued by the Western Union Telegraph Company, persons on Long Island must hereafter pay telephone tolls on telegrams telephoned to Western Union offices. Formerly the Western Union paid the tolls.

The Western Union has most of the telegraph business of Long Island, with offices in all Long Island Railroad stations. At night, these offices being closed, it was the custom of patrons to telephone messages to the nearest Western Union office.

After the Federal Government forced the telegraph company to surrender its telephone stock and restrained the telephone company from giving reduced rates to the telegraph company the telephone cost often exceeded the message tolls. This, it was said, forced the Western Union to discontinue the accommodation.

AGAINST CHILD LABOR BILL.

Southern Democratic Senators Coming Out in Open Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The situation among Democratic Senators in regard to the Child Labor bill which President Wilson is urging them to pass is becoming acute. The Republican Senators have given formal notice that they will be only too glad to assist in the passage of the measure, which the President thinks is of such importance that he has decided to postpone receiving notification of his nomination in order to give his party in the Senate a chance to put the bill through.

The underlying embarrassment on the Democratic side of the chamber is that a group of Southern Senators are opposed to the bill. These Southerners have given notice quietly on more than one occasion that they will not vote for it even to please President Wilson and if necessary will come out in open opposition to it. Today Senator Hardwick of Georgia did come out openly during consideration of the naval bill and declared he thought the child labor measure was unconstitutional. He said he was willing it should be taken up this session, but should insist that there be full debate on it.

Senator Borah, from the Republican side, at once proposed an agreement under unanimous consent to take the bill up as soon as the big money bills had been passed. The naval bill, however, was the business before the Senate and Chairman Swanson of the Naval Committee refused to have it displaced.

Senator Borah took manifest pleasure in referring to President Wilson's interest in the Child Labor bill and said that the President had evidently experienced a change of heart. Challenged by Senator Hardwick to explain, he read from pages 178 and 179 of President Wilson's book entitled "Constitutional Government in the United States" the following extract:

"Its power is 'to regulate commerce between the States,' and the attempts now made during every session of Congress to carry the implications of that power beyond the utmost boundaries of reasonable and honest inference show that the only limits likely to be observed by politicians are those set by the good sense and conservative temper of the country.

"The proposed Federal legislation with regard to the regulation of child labor affords a striking example. If the power to regulate commerce between the States can be stretched to include the regulation of labor in mills and factories, it can be made to embrace every particular of the industrial organization and action of the country. The only limitations Congress would observe should the Supreme Court assent to such obviously absurd extravagance of interpretation would be the limitations of opinion and of circumstance."

BANK CLERKS GET HOLIDAYS

Only About 10 Per Cent. Have No Vacations, Controller Williams Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The replies that have come in from the national banks of the country to the inquiry sent out a month ago by John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency, in regard to their practice about giving their clerks annual vacations show that the impression that bank clerks were abused and denied any chance for rest is not the fact. Very few banks fail to give vacations—728 out of 7,212—a little more than 10 per cent.

Controller Williams says that the replies cover the practice of the banks for the last five years. All national banks in the three central reserve cities of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis report that their employes are regularly given vacations each year. The national banks in all the other reserve cities, with two exceptions, make a similar report.

National banks in the reserve and central reserve cities reported that there were only ten of their employes who had no vacations during the last five years, while the country banks reported that they had 901 employes who had been continuously at their desks, without vacations, for five years or longer.

Of the 7,212 national banks outside the reserve and central reserve cities, 6,484 reported that they give their employes regular yearly vacations, while 728 said that they do not give their employes regular vacations.

CALLAWAY MUST EXPLAIN.

House to Investigate Charge Made Against Gardner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Representative Gardner of Massachusetts brought about the adoption of a resolution today to have a House committee investigate the propriety of certain remarks published in The Record several weeks ago by Representative Oscar Callaway of Texas in connection with the preparedness debate.

Mr. Callaway intimated that Representative Gardner and other advocates of preparedness were interested in munition stocks.

The House today adopted the resolution of Representative Rogers of Massachusetts to appoint a special committee to report whether Mr. Callaway's remarks should be expunged from The Record. Mr. Gardner informed the House that he was not so much concerned about expunging the Callaway charge, but he did desire that Mr. Callaway present proof of his insinuations.

Speaker Clark appointed as an investigating committee Representatives Page of North Carolina, Raker of California, Taylor of Colorado, all Democrats, and Mondell of Wyoming and Towner of Iowa, Republicans.

CONLEY CASE IN CONGRESS.

Bennet Wants Light on Dismissal of Sixty-ninth's Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A resolution calling upon the War Department to advise under what authority it retired Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York National Guard, was offered in the House today by Representative William S. Bennet of New York. The Bennet resolution is of privileged character and is likely to be reported from the Military Affairs Committee within a few days; otherwise Mr. Bennet may call it up on the floor.

The resolution asks Secretary Baker to inform Congress if he had "legal authority" when the department approved the order retiring the two officers.

Estate to Friend; Blessing to Kin.

A bequest of God's blessings to the relatives of the testatrix was made in the will of Dora Volkmann, who died in the Harlem Hospital on July 13 last. The decedent gave her entire estate to her "dear friend, Annie Mendelson, but at the same time I wish my cousins, Bertha Hing of 420 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and my aunt, Georgine Friedel of Brooklyn, to know that I have not forgotten them and I hope and trust God's blessings will always be upon them."

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Paralos, at Piraeus, July 7.
SS Strathgarry, at Bordeaux, July 14.
SS Vulcain, at Bordeaux, July 17.
SS Penistone, at La Pallice, July 16.
SS Miraculis, at Piraeus, July 9.
SS Artemis, at Bombay, July 19.
SS Saxoleine, at Havre, July 18.
SS Alcor, at Rotterdam, July 19.
SS Manchuria, at London, July 20.
SS Queen Margaret, at Liverpool, July 20.
SS Rio de Janeiro, at Pernambuco, July 20.

Sailed.

SS Patria, from Palermo, July 19.
SS Enrico Millo, from Savona, July 15.
SS Fandango, from Cardiff, July 20.
SS Kiev, from Glasgow, July 20.
SS Chincha, from Tocopilla, July 20.
SS Pannonia, from London, July 20.
SS Merton Hall, from Delagoa Bay, July 18.
SS Gamma, from Kirkwall, July 19.
SS Annam, from Panama, July 20.
SS Almirante, from Colon, July 20.

Passed.

SS King Bleddyn, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..4:41|Sun sets..7:22|Moon rises..11:17

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:03	1:40	7:19	8:05
Governors Island	1:41	2:21	8:02	8:47
Hell Gate	3:47	4:29	9:43	10:28

Arrived—Friday, July 21.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, July 22.
SS Amazonian, Liverpool, July 7.
SS Bantu, Swansea, July 7.
SS Colla, Gibraltar, July 14.
SS Briardene, Manchester, July 6.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, July 20.
SS El Norte, Galveston, July 14.
SS Pacific, Baltimore, July 19.
SS Carrillo, Cristobal, July 13.
SS Cape Corse, Gibraltar, July 4.
SS Cymric Prince, Philadelphia, July 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Commewijne	Cape Haitien	July 17
Mongolia	London	July 11
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 19

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 15
Silbria	Bordeaux	July 9
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Wallace	Liverpool	July 7
Novgorod	Aberdeen	July 9
Esperanza	Nassau	July 20
Algonquin	Turks Island	July 18
Morro Castle	Havana	July 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 20

DUE MONDAY.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	July 15
*Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
†Maartensdyk	Kirkwall	July 10
Brazos	San Juan	July 19
Egyptian	Fowey	July 9
Strathlorne	Hartlepool	July 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 22
Tenadores	Bocas del Toro	July 11
Sixaola	Puerto Cortez	July 10

DUE TUESDAY.

†United States	Kirkwall	July 16
Amsteldyk	Kirkwall	July 11
Cupiao	Fowey	July 8
Inveran	Havre	July 11
Saratoga	Havana	July 22
Sabine	Key West	July 21
Apache	Jacksonville	July 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 22
Medina	Galveston	July 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 12
Sardegna	Gibraltar	July 10
Colon	Cristobal	July 20
Manchioneal	Jamaica	July 21
San Giorgio	Naples	July 10
Gregory	Barbados	July 18

DUE THURSDAY.

Atlantian	Liverpool	July 13
Carpathia	Liverpool	July 18
Knut Hansen	Shields	July 11
Tongrier	Bordeaux	July 11
Daysarua	Algiers	July 9
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	July 15
Stephano	Halifax	July 25

DUE FRIDAY.

Chorley	Havre	July 13
Gryfevale	Cardiff	July 14
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 22
Comal	Galveston	July 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 23
Vigo	Hull	July 13
Melford	Manchester	July 13
Lord Tredegar	Gibraltar	July 11

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London	——	12:00 M.
California, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Corozal, Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Napoli, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Stephen R. Jones, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Christiannand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	10:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cartagena	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Themistocles, Piraeus	12:00 M.	4:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Isabela, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 21.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,425 miles E. at noon; due 28th, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was 780 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 110 miles S. at noon 20th.
SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, was 1,150 miles S. at 7 P. M. 20th.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 49 miles E. of Sand Key at 7 P. M. 20th.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 20 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 818 miles S. at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 620 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 114 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 26 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS D. N. Luckenbach, Matanzas to New York, was 375 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 17 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 455 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 268 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Alba, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6:15 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 526 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 80 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 193 miles S. at noon.
SS Charles E. Harwood, Tampico to New York, was 144 miles S. at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Czar.....July 22
Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for despatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca degli Abruzzi.....July 22
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis.....July 22
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....July 22

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M. Philippine Islands and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru..July 23
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru.....July 24
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....July 28
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, June 28; Kobe, July 3, and Yokohama, July 4—which arrived per steamer Awa, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 24.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 17; Hongkong, June 22; Shanghai, June 27, and Yokohama, July 6—which arrived per steamer Manila, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 25.

AUTO WHEEL CO.S TO MERGE

Stock for $13,000,000 Corporation Quickly Subscribed.

A new corporation has been formed to absorb the Kelsey Wheel Company of Michigan, the Herbert Manufacturing Company of Michigan, the Kelsey Wheel Company of Tennessee and a company of the same name located in Canada. These concerns manufacture automobile wheels, doing a business in 1915 of $5,227,523 and of $3,949,222 in the first six months this year, according to a statement issued by President John Kelsey yesterday.

The new corporation is to be known as the Kelsey Wheel Company, Incorporated, with $3,000,000 7 per cent. preferred and $10,000,000 common stock of $100 par value. Subscriptions for the stock were received yesterday by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers. It was understood at the close of business that all the stock had been subscribed for.

BOSTON & MAINE EARNINGS.

Increase of $5,318,000 in Gross; Passenger Revenue Decreases.

BOSTON, July 21.—A preliminary revenue statement of the Boston & Maine Railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, made public today, showed gross earnings of $51,991,100, or an increase of $5,318,000, as compared with the preceding twelve months. Freight traffic yielded a total of $31,955,000, while passenger revenues showed a loss of $446,000, or 2.88 per cent.

No statement was available regarding operating expenses for the year.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1.
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23rd St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
To-morrow also Wednesday, July 26
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK--BORDEAUX--PARIS
QUADRUPLE-SCREW, NEW Steamer De Luxe
†LAFAYETTE
Saturday .....July 29, 3 P. M.
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SAXONIA.....SAT., JULY 22, 5 P.M.
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*TUSCANIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, NOON
SAXONIA.....SAT., AUG. 26, 5 P.M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
PANNONIA.....SAT., AUG. 5, 5 P.M.
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ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis....July 22 | St. Paul....July 29
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N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....July 26 | Adriatic.....Aug. 2
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See JAPAN in the Glorious Chrysanthemum season. Extension to Manila and China.
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Royal Mail Twin Screw Steamship
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First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50.
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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. VESTRIS.....July 29, 9:00 A. M.
S. S. BYRON.....Aug. 12, 1:00 P. M.
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CANADA—THE VACATION LAND.
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12-Day Vacation Cruise $60 Up
Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet 65, giving full particulars.
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BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.
7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes, $40. Meals and berth included.
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DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIP.
Restful and Healthful.
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A DAY ON THE OCEAN, Str. "TAURUS" Daily 8 A.M. Pier 1, N.R., ONLY. Fare $1.00.
CONEY ISLAND, fr. W. 129th St. & Pier 1, N. R., 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH, fr. W. 129th St., 9:00, 9:40, 1:15, Pier 1, N.R., 9:45, 10:20 A.M., 2:30 P.M.
ROUND TRIPS. Adults 50c. Children 30c. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON TRIPS
Str. "Homer Ramsdell" for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M., connecting at West Point and Newburgh with Str. "Benj. B. Odell" for return.
Str. "W. F. Romer" leaves Franklin St., 2:30; West 129th St., 3:00 P. M., for landings Highland Falls to Kingston.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

GLEN ISLANDS
New boat service from Battery—To-day
9:30 & 10 A. M. and 1:30, 3 & 5:30 P. M. E. 24 St. 30 mins. later.
BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 14, 24th St., E., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

SOUND TRIP 50 CENTS RED BANK LINE
for Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy.

The Coolest Way To Spend Sunday
Most Delightful Sail on the Hudson River to Newburgh or Poughkeepsie.
Round Trip $1.00
S.S. "Rensselaer" leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M.; returning on "Trojan," due at 8:30 P. M.
Also Through Service to Albany and Troy Every Night and Sunday Morning.
Hudson Navigation Company

GO SUNDAY
Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return $1
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Leaves Franklin St., 9.00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9.30 A. M., for Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return. Restaurant, lunch room, music.
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All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and all landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
Hudson River Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily, except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Steamer "Clermont" will make additional trips Saturdays, July 22d and 29th, leaving ft. Christopher St., 2:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:00 P. M. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

Cooling Breezes At The Seashore
LONG BEACH
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Frequent trains on Sundays and weekdays, via Long Island R. R., from Pennsylvania Station (7th Ave. and 33d St.); also from Brooklyn stations.

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80 Mile Sail on the Sound
Every Sunday 75c
Bathing, Dancing.
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

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DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45 P.M. Returning, lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:00, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

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Up the Hudson: Sun. & Fri. Evenings. Leaving Battery 8 or W. 129th St. 8:30 P. M.
Down the Lower Bay: Thurs. & Sat. Evenings. Leaving W. 129th St. 8, Battery 8:30 P. M.
Weather Permitting, FARE 50c.
Fishing Bank Trips Daily except Mondays. Leaving Battery 7:45 A. M. NO LIQUORS.

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Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN
on Mondays Only
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A.M.
For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request.
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Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

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Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Only high-class modern hotel in this famous region. Capacity 500. Every modern equipment; exceptional cuisine. French chefs. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, fishing, etc. Cafe and grill. Garage. Special early season rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Coaches meet trains. John Purdy Cope, ten years of Water Gap House.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Family hotel; social activities; excellent cuisine; electricity; booklet; moderate rates.
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HOTEL CONEWAGO On Lake Conewago. Modern conv. Address SAMUEL H. LEWIS, Mgr., Mt. Gretna, Pa.

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From New Pier 20, East River, foot Pecl Slip, daily except Sunday, 6 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.
Touring New England in August, owner driving, can accommodate two persons; expense moderate; references. Marsh, 822 West 107th St.

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$38 UP PER WEEK FOR 2 PERSONS ROOM AND MEALS
AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. Ocean Parkway Station.
HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. 200 ROOMS,
75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions. Bathing, Outdoor Sports, Dancing.
$7 SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE—ROOM AND MEALS
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TWICE NIGHTLY, 7:30 AND 11. "SPLASH ME 1916" A Tuneful Revue with All-Star Cast.

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Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 6th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.
Nurse having fine country home, contain

TO ASK DISMISSAL OF WIRETAPPING CASE

Lawyers for Defense Plan Move In Behalf of Dunn, Farrell, Potter and Hebberd.

AGAIN ASSAIL PHONOGRAMS

Walter Drummond Repudiates Conversations Attributed to Him—The Prosecution Rests.

With the close of the prosecution's case in the wiretapping hearing before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday the lawyers for the defense indicated that they would move on Monday for a dismissal of the charge of conspiracy and libel against Mgr. John J. Dunn, Father William B. Farrell and Dr. Daniel C. Potter, and the charge of perjury against ex-Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd. They will base their motion on the contention that enough admissions have been obtained from the police wiretappers completely to discredit the accuracy and authenticity of the phonograms which constitute the main bulk of the evidence against the defendants.

Even before the prosecution practically closed its case the defense scored another telling attack upon the phonograms in the testimony of Walter Drummond, an iron manufacturer of 51 Chambers Street, and son of ex-Charities Commissioner Michael J. Drummond. Dr. Potter's office was in the same building as that of Drummond. The phonograms produced in evidence record several conversations between Dr. Potter and Mr. Drummond, which Mr. Drummond emphatically denied as having taken place. According to one of these phonograms, Dr. Potter is alleged to have told Drummond that he could not go to the office on that day, March 20, 1916, and Drummond is quoted in reply as having urged him "to be careful" lest some one got him on the telephone.

"I am careful," Dr. Potter is said to have answered. "The girl answers first when she finds out who it is."

According to the phonogram, Drummond then warned Potter to keep under cover, and Potter replied that if "they subpoenaed him to appear before the Strong Committee he could tell seven thousands they did not want known." Asked whether he ever had such a conversation with Dr. Potter, Drummond replied:

Mr. Drummond Makes Denial.

"I did not have any such conversation at that or at any other time."

Equally emphatic was Drummond's denial of the substance of a conversation alleged to have taken place between him and Dr. Potter on March 25, when Dr. otter, according to the phonogram, said he was going out of town because it was "indispensable" that "they didn't get" him "in this matter." Mr. Drummond admitted speaking to Dr. Potter on that day, but insisted that the conversation was concerned with nothing more than some boxes of cigarettes which Potter asked him to get from his office in the same building. The word "boxes" retained in the phonogram was taken to refer by the tappers to "boxes" of testimony.

Not being able to find the cigarettes, Drummond said he called up Potter's home to tell him so, and gave the message to a woman, whereas the phonogram records him as speaking to a man. On March 21, he said, Dr. Potter called up his son, Dean Potter, while the latter was in Drummond's office. Drummond did n ot overhear the conversation which followed. Dean Potter, the witness said, carried a Gladstone bag, the contents of which were unknown to him. In one of the phonograms this bag is also mentioned in a manner to infer that it contained testimony in connection with the Strong investigatio.

Among the other witnesses called yesterday were Isidor Spinrad, clerk in the State Board of Charities, who submitted a record of telephone numbers called by Hebberd from his office in February and March of this year.

Record Shows 37 Phone Calls.

The record showed thirty-seven telephone calls to Dr. Potter, although Mr. Hebberd testified before the Strong Committee that he did not have many conversations with Potter during that time. Spinrad admitted, however, that some of the Potter calls might have been ordered for John P. Prest, Superintendent of the New York office of the State Board of Charities. He said he sometimes called Father Farrell and Dr. Potter for Mr. Prest on Hebberd's wire when the latter was in Albany. Prest when called to the stand said the calls had been charged to Hebberd, but he could not say whether Hebberd had used the call on every occasion.

In closing the prosecution's case, Assistant District Attorney Embree, submitted in evidence extracts from the testimony given by Father Farrell and Mr. Hebberd before the Strong Committee. This testimony related largely with the authorship of the Farrell pamphlets which were distributed in the Catholic Churches and assailed the work of the Strong commission. Mr. Embree also caused to be read into the record Mgr. Dunn's testimony before the Thompson Committee in which the priest endeavored to explain how he came to write Potter a $100 check to save town to avoid the service of a subpœna. In his testimony, before the Thompson Committee Mgr. Dunn said he spoke of the $100 through the telephone because he knew it would act as a "bait" which the wiretappers would be quick to seize.

"It came to me like an inspiration," said Mgr. Dunn before the Thompson Committee. "I said, 'Do you want a hundred?' I threw that out as a bait, and they grabbed at it like fish. I knew they would fall for that, and then when I appeared to testify I was asked whether I ever put $100 in an envelope for Dr. Potter. When I met Dr. Potter he asked me what I meant by speaking about money. I never gave Dr. Potter a cent."

Weakness Shown in Poor Wools.

LONDON, July 21.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,900 bales. The best grades were steady, but the demand for others slackened and prices were generally 2½@5 per cent. below the best. Inferior crossbreds were the slowest grades.

LOW COST

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THE ANNALIST

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Times Square, New York.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Thirty-eight corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $714,600. They include:

Stromberg Carburetor Co. of America, Inc., motor vehicles, motors, engines, parts, accessories, carburetors for motor engines, devices, equipments, 50,000 shares of no par value, carry on business with $250,000, (tax paid, $2,500;) W. Rand, Jr., E. F. Moniken, K. R. Howard, Suffern.

B. F. Schwartz & Co., Inc., manufacturers, producers, merchants, commission, factors, storage, warehousing, $100,000; J. Seifer, G. Roden, B. F. Schwartz, Produce Exchange.

Emerich Silk Mills, Inc., silk and throwing and spinning silk from raw materials, $80,000; A. B. Samuels, W. and A. Emerich, 509 West 110th St.

Pinehurst Garage, Inc., realty, autos, motor vessels, $75,000; J. Fischer, M. Featherson, M. A. Cramer, 133 East 79th St.

Oxford Holding Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, $25,000; A. Stebring, E. Viehmann, Jr., C. F. Murphy, 292 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

P. Linch Co., Inc., textile fabrics, $10,000; W. S. Brumaghin, E. P. Stahel, P. Linch, 3,569 Broadway.

Reliable Auto Delivery Co., Inc., auto expressing, trucking, delivering, $25,000; I. Katzenstein, H. Frankel, C. Cohen, 104 West 163d St.

Cozine-Warren Co., Inc., Kitchawan, realty contractors, realty, brokers, $23,000; H. B. and H. B. Forman, Jr., E. F. Tyson, Haverford, Penn.

Henry Aubert & Sons, Inc., paper boxes, $18,000; J. Manne, H. B. Hawkins, H. Aubert, 456 Palisade Av., Weehawken, N. J.

Kohn Service Contracting Co., Inc., motors, cars, carriages, machinery, supplies, $15,000; J. and S. Kohn, M. Corin, East Orange, N. J.

C. W. Ufford Glove Co., Inc., Elmira, gloves, mittens, $15,000; C. Marvin, J. S. Waring, C. W. Ufford, 378 West Church St., Elmira.

Paddock Diaphragm, Inc., Brooklyn, diaphragms for phonographs, dictaphones, $10,000; H. D. Watson, L. Jerauld, and S. D. Paddock, 140 Sterling St., Brooklyn.

Baclavas and Demasko Restaurant Corporation, hotels, restaurants, lunchrooms, $6,000; N. E. Spielholz, S. W. Ascher, G. Baclavas, 157 E. 42d St.

The Meteor Press, Inc., Brooklyn, printers, booksellers, papers, engravers, publishers, $5,000; J. Anderson, J. K. Shuttleworth, J. M. Cramer, Jr., 448 Grand Av.

S. G. K. Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; E. J. Berman, M. and S. G. Katzen, 157 E. 42d St.

The Meteor Press, Inc., Brooklyn, printers, booksellers, papers, engravers, publishers, $5,000; J. Anderson, J. K. Shuttleworth, J. M. Cramer, Jr., 448 Grand Av.

Triple Oil Co., Hoboken, transport petroleum through pipes, $75,000; G. W. Hindman, A. L. Dickinson, Fred W. Curtis, Chicago.

Chas. Dowell Co., Hoboken, deal in wooden specialties, $15,000; D. E. Staples, William E. Scott, Fred W. Curtis, Chicago.

A. J. S. Lambertson Co., Freehold, raise and deal in farm and dairy products and cattle, $25,000; Andrew S. Lambertson, Herbert Lambertson, Ellis A. Lambertson, Freehold.

Oliver Chemical Co., Perth Amboy, deal in chemicals, $10,000; Alexander Balint, Frank M. Hala, John Seaman, Jr., Perth Amboy.

Zenorini Embroidery Apparatus Co., West Hoboken, manufacture embroidery machines, $100,000; Henry Zenorini, Joseph Zenorini, Andrew Zenorini, West Hoboken.

L. Zenorini & Sons, Inc., West Hoboken, manufacture and deal in embroideries and laces, $25,000; Henry Zenorini, Joseph Zenorini, Andrew Zenorini, West Hoboken.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re application of Lockwood, as a creditor, &c., for permission to sell real estate, &c.—Motion to compel filing of remittur granted; motion for reargument denied.

Re Lockwood, an incompetent person.—Motion for stay granted until the first Monday of October, 1916, or the further order of this court upon filing and serving an undertaking pursuant to Sec. 1327 of the Code of Civil Procedure to enable appellant to move on notice for leave to file undertaking nunc pro tunc, pursuant to Sec. 1353 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In the action questioning the constitutionality of the law of 1916 for the apportioning the State into Senate and Assembly districts, the Court desires to hear counsel further upon the following question: in case the apportionment should be held void as to the Senate districts in the County of New York, by reason of the fact that one or more definite districts contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district than the population of a block therein adjoining such district,) would this necessarily require that the whole Apportionment act should be held void?

For this purpose the court will meet on next Tuesday at noon.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Emigrant Ind Sav Bank⟨Hutchison—Ferry M Armstrong, North Holding Co⟨M & P Realty Co—Tony A Hardy, Bain⟨Sum—Joseph F Daly.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Burns—Frank C Avery. Re Lane—Jean H Norris. Re Guagliardo—Winter Russell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—William J Fleming⟨Walter McClelland—Samson Friedlander, Benjamin Rosenstein⟨Bella Stiefel—John H Van Tine. N Y Life Ins & Trust Co⟨Franklin G. Albee—J Sidney Bernstein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Mullan, J. At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Nieman, J. Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Gavagan⟨McGarry, (2)—J. Ward Follette.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Garity, (Hull Av.) ⟨Von Schmidt⟨Van Re Riesira Corp, (Oak St.) ⟨Riper.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 21.—Charters filed: W. Irving & Co., carry on a general commercial mercantile and advertising business, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

ATTACKS CENTRAL'S WEST SIDE TITLES

Railway Doesn't Own Land It Would Sell to City, Says Stewart Browne.

A $40,000,000 FRANCHISE

Central Should Pay That Sum for Additional Trackage, Is His Contention.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, has written a letter on behalf of the association to the Board of Estimate, making a series of charges in relation to the west side improvement plans. He asserts that the railroad cannot prove title to two-thirds of the property which the city would buy from it, that the association has not been permitted to see the abstract of titles to the property, and that it has been informed that there are no individual appraisals of it.

Mr. Browne asserts that the lump appraisal of the property which appears in the report of the Port and Terminal Committee will not stand proof in court, and that the adjustment contemplated would be several millions to the advantage of the railroad and to the detriment of the city.

The association, he says, insists that the railroad assign to the city its claims to land and land under water west of the new location of the tracks except at the terminals, and that the railroad be compelled to buy a right of way between Sixtieth and Thirtieth Streets. The letter further asserts that the permission of the city for the building of additional trackage and facilities constitutes a franchise which has a value of $40,000,000 to the railroad, and asks that the value of the franchise be appraised.

The model at the Grand Central Terminal showing the result which would be obtained at the completion of the pending contract between the city and the railway for the improvement has been certified by its makers as a correct representation of the data furnished by the city, according to Joseph Howland Hunt, President of the Municipal Art Society, who said yesterday:

"The city has labored for several years with this important question, and though scale drawings and information have been within reach of all interested by application to the proper city departments, a comprehension of the full scheme was impossible without a lengthy technical examination of many drawings and a full knowledge of the entire contract.

"Therefore the city was urged by the Municipal Art Society to make this model to show as clearly as possible to all interested what the result of the completion of the contract would be. The makers have certified that the model has been made in accordance with data furnished by the city. With a visualization of Riverside Drive on completion of contract, the question is open for any practical suggestion that may improve the use and beauty of this, in many ways, most beautiful part of New York City."

There will be no public hearing before the Board of Estimate on July 27 on the question of the improvement, because the contract between the city and the railroad will not be ready then, it was announced yesterday by Controller Prendergast.

"The contract will be a long and complex document," said the Controller. "The greatest care is being exercised in the drafting. In view of the fact that the contract will not be ready for some time, there can be no public hearing on it by the board at the meeting of the Board of Estimate on July 27, as a further discussion of the subject had much better be on the form of the contract itself.

"When the contract is ready it will be printed and distributed to all interested in it for a reasonable time for private consideration, public hearings will be held and will be continued until all concerned have been heard. Two announcements will be made of the dates of these hearings."

PLAN CATHOLIC CONVENTION

Federation of American Societies to Meet Here in August.

During the week beginning Aug. 20 there will be held in this city the conventions of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, the German Roman Catholic Central Verein, the Catholic Young Men's National Union, the Gonzaga Union, the New York State League of the Central Verein, the New York State Federation of Catholic Societies, and the Catholic Press Association of America.

The Catholic Press Association will hold its meetings on Aug. 18 and 19, but the delegates will remain in New York during the week of Aug. 20, when the conventions of the other associations will be held.

The three American Cardinals, Farley, Gibbons, and O'Connell; the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Rev. John Bonzano, and many of the Archbishops and Bishops and prominent priests and laymen from all parts of the country are expected to be at the convention. An attendance of 20,000 persons is expected.

The convention will open with pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, Aug. 20. The mass will be celebrated by Cardinal Farley and the sermon will be by Cardinal Gibbons.

That evening there will be a mass meeting presided over by John Whalen, President of the American Federation of Catholic Societies. Cardinal Farley and several prominent laymen will deliver addresses.

GARBAGE FIGHT IN COURT.

Lawyer Accused of Perjury and Held in $5,000 Bail.

William P. Longevin, 34 years old, a lawyer of Cedarhurst, L. I., with offices at 61 Broadway, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday on a charge of perjury by Magistrate McQuade in Jefferson Market Court on complaint of Charles E. Gaffney, President of the Metropolitan By-Products Company of 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, which has the contract for an incinerating plant on Staten Island. Longevin, as attorney for the Staten Island Citizens' Committee, has opposed the erection of the plant.

Gaffney charges that in the Municipal Court of Richmond Longevin and another man made a false affidavit in support of an action to recover property known as Lake Island from the Metropolitan By-Products Company and the William Schmittberger Detective Bureau, Inc. The alleged false statement in the affidavit was that on May 20 Max Schmittberger, Jr., son of the Chief Inspector of the Police Department, unlawfully and with violence entered upon and seized the property.

WHEAT THRIVING IN KANSAS.

Yield May Exceed Previous Estimate of 90,000,000 Bushels.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 21.—On Thrashing returns from a number of counties of the State, J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, today predicted that the Kansas yield of wheat may exceed his previous estimate of 90,000,000 bushels.

With a tremendous corn acreage, 6,990,000, the report shows the condition for the State indicates 75 per cent. of a full yield.

The yield of oats is indicated at 21.6 bushels to the acre, or a crop of 32,000,000 bushels.

The quality of the wheat this year is much better than in 1915, Secretary Mohler says.

NEW YORK TRADE REVIEWED

Annual Report of Chamber of Commerce Tells of Growth.

The Annual Report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, for the fifty-eighth year of its publication and the 148th year of its history, brings together a large variety of special trade reports and comparative statistical exhibits intended to show what the Port of New York does as a commercial centre. Many of these records extend back over fifty or more years, and by contrast illustrate the strides which have been made in any line of trade. New York's volume of exports, not including specie but including foreign merchandise, has grown marvellously since it first reached the half billion dollar mark in 1900. By the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, it had more than doubled, reaching then first the billion mark of $1,198,581,006. New York's proportion of exports that year was 43.11 per cent. of the entire United States and that ratio was the highest since 1888.

On the import side the trade of New York first reached the billion dollar mark in 1913, maintained it in 1914, but fell slightly below in the year ended June 30, 1915. That year the proportion of imports, not including specie, rose to 58.28 per cent. of the total imports, aggregating $975,837,421. The combined exports and imports of $2,109,490,000 confirmed for the third year the position of New York as a two billion dollar port. That is a prestige which few, if any, other ports of the world now hold in the value of foreign commerce handled inward and outward.

An analysis of the commerce of the port from the point of view of the carrying trade shows that the year, ended June 30, 1915, out of a total value of imports and exports combined, of $2,125,592,146, American vessels brought in merchandise valued at $325,582,583, excluding gold and silver, while foreign vessels delivered here $1,790,469,001, leaving for receipts by land vehicles a small total of $8,539,962.

$60,000 FOR CATHEDRAL.

That Sum Added to the Fund of the Nave by "A Friend."

William M. Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, announced yesterday that a gift of $60,000 had just been received from "a friend" for the building fund of the nave of the cathedral. Construction work on the nave, which will be the largest section of the cathedral on Morningside Heights, was begun last May.

"I am not at liberty to give the name of the donor," said Dean Grosvenor. "It is a very generous addition to our building fund, and I trust that it may be the means of stimulating other friends of the cathedral to contribute to the fund."

The total cost of the nave has been estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Dean Grosvenor put it yesterday at about $1,800,000. Toward this amount, he said, counting the recent gift of $60,000, the building fund has less than $200,000. Nevertheless, he and the trustees have confidence that the money will be forthcoming as needed.

Cram & Ferguson are the architects of the nave, which will be Gothic in type, a radical change from the original plans. It represents the third stage of the cathedral building. It will be about 250 feet long, 130 feet wide, and 150 feet in height.

TRADE LEAGUE GROWS.

Enlists Many Merchants in Crusade for Fair-Dealing Bill.

The American Fair Trade League of 200 Fifth Avenue, which is recommending the passage of the Stephens-Ashurst bill, now before Congress, to prevent the sale of standard merchandise below regular price, announced yesterday that Gimbel Brothers had promised their support to the measure. Gimbel's and other local concerns, among them John Wanamaker, B. Altman & Co., James McCreery & Co., and Whittier, Secretary of the league, says the measure will do away with "the piratical methods of merchandising typified by cut prices on standard, well-known goods used as a bait to hide the hook of extortionate profits on unidentified merchandise."

MERCHANT MARINE URGENT, SAYS M'ADOO

British Ban on American Business Would Then Be Harmless, He Contends.

BOUND FOR PLATTSBURG

Going There to See Sons Who Are Taking Military Instruction at Camp.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, left New York last night on the Hudson Navigation Company's steamboat Berkshire for Albany on his way to Plattsburg to see his two sons. William G., Jr., and Robert, who are there undergoing military training. The Secretary was accompanied by Mrs. McAdoo. He has his automobile on board, and will go from Albany to Plattsburg in it after breakfasting this morning with ex-Governor Martin Glynn.

When asked on the deck of the Berkshire if he had anything to say regarding the action of Great Britain in blacklisting Americans firms, Mr. McAdoo replied he had no comment to make on that subject because it was entirely in the hands of the State Department. He added that Great Britain had the control of commerce on the seas through her merchant marine, and if the United States had one we could send cargoes to any part of the world in our own ships, regardless of such war measures.

"The Republicans blocked all our attempts in November, 1914, to acquire a merchant marine which we could have had at that time at what might be called a nominal figure," said Mr. McAdoo. "No nation can build up a merchant marine without Government support, and that is why England, Germany, France, Japan and all other shipping nations of importance are able to operate their ships at a cost which makes it impossible for us to compete with them successfully.

"Of all the crass follies that was ever perpetrated on a nation the worst was the blocking of our efforts, to begin the ground work of a great merchant marine."

With regard to the finances of the nation, Mr. McAdoo said there was $200,000,000 in the Treasury at the present time, adding that no bonds had been issued by the present administration, and that there was a fund of $1,000,000 in hand for war risk insurance.

Havana Branch for Trade Body.

A branch of the All Americas Association, a commercial organization made up of more than 600 manufacturing and wholesale firms of the United States doing business with South and Central America, is to be established in Havana, Cuba, on Aug. 1, the Board of Directors announced yesterday. The Havana branch will be in charge of a well-known Cuban commercial representative, and there will be installed there complete sample lines of all American-made commodities in use on the island republic. Later on, it was announced, similar branches will be established in Buenos Aires, Santiago, Chile, and Rio de Janeiro.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry will be held at 2 P. M. on Monday at 303 Fifth Avenue to consider means of relieving the shortage of needles suitable for working furs. Unless relief is obtained, the notice of the meeting says, all branches of the industry will have to stop work in the near future.

Drawstring handbags of chiffon velvet, in blue and black, are being featured by certain retailers. They are quite liberally ornamented with colored or steel beads, and range in price up to $14 or $15.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BARTNETT BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Patrick W. and Peter E. Bartnett, who composed the firm of Bartnett Brothers, dealers in building materials at New Rochelle, by the North Avenue Bank of New Rochelle, $5,125; New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Co., $1,432, and George Ferguson Company, $327. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets $11,700. It was alleged that nine judgments have been entered against them for $6,870, and the sheriff's sale was advertised for July 21. They also made an assignment on July 15.

ISIDORE ROSENMAN, 144 Monroe Street, formerly a grocer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $622 and no assets.

JOSEPH ROTH, as the Joseph Roth Manufacturing Company, dolls and toys, 50 East Eleventh Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,561, and assets of $941.

FRANK & CO., INC., millinery, 1,416 Third Avenue and 1,521 First Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,718, and assets of $311.

FRANK H. SUTHERLAND.—Schedules of Frank H. Sutherland, formerly President of the Read & Powell Transportation Company of Passaic, have been filed by a creditor, showing liabilities of $23,262 and assets of $2,800.

MEYERS & NATKIN.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 12 against Meyers & Natkin, installment dealers, 32 East Broadway, on a settlement with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents before Aug. 15, and 40 cents in ten monthly installments.

LOUIS SECKER.—Judge Hand has appointed John H. Lyttle referee in bankruptcy for Louis Becker, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, 256 Broome Street; bond $1,000. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000 in fixtures and accounts.

MORTON E. WEBER.—Judge Hand has refused the request of W. H. Culver, receiver of Morton E. Weber, dealer in men's furnishing goods, 76 Seventh Avenue, to continue business pending a composition at 30 cents on the dollar.

BENDER-ROBINSON COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of automobile bodies, 351 West Fifty-second Street, has made an assignment to John Zimmerman. It was incorporated April 25, 1915, with capital stock $25,000. John Bender is President and J. Henry Robinson Secretary.

BARNEY SPATZ, wholesale and retail grocer, 30 Ludlow Street, has made an assignment to Morris Ostroff.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 284 business failures in the United States during the week, against 307 in the previous week and 327, 262, 254, and 262 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 64, New England 26, Southern 82, Western 57, North-western 25, and Far Western 30. Canada had 24, against 37 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—M. Gollubier $115.84
A. J. Crawford Co.—G. Bailey 271.60
Aikman, William—Atlas Button Works, Inc. 272.54
Abba Laundry Co., Inc.—J. F. Doyle. 348.40
Allen, Austin E.—W. J. Burke 990.40
Bieyer, Joseph M. and Ida—A. Tropauer 114.06
Beyerl, Carl F.—Hammermill Paper Co. 3,822.33
Bender, Robinson & Co., Inc.—A. & Z. Co. 124.07
Bayila, Jesse V.—W. V. Young 9,356.08
Cort Film Corp. and Kinetophote Corp.—William Binis, Inc. 446.65
City of N. Y.—Hahnemann Hospital of City of N. Y. 226.61
Same—M. Frankel, corts. 110.43
Clark, George—Hood Tire Co. 166.85
Dorgan, John J.—A. D. O'Neil et al. 279.41
Doelger, Joseph—J. H. Buck 386.41
Diebrow, Herman G.—T. J. O'Reilly 232.97
Fritsche, Wenzel & Rudolph—W. J. Stoddard 698.10
Fish Automatic Ship's Log Co.—Charles Cory & Son, Inc. 189.72
Finan, Bridget—F. V. C. Parsons et al. 102.01
Fox, Charles L.—B. E. Jacobs 371.22
Goldstein, Bertha—Park & Tilford 173.90
Goldberg, Celia—B. L. Blauvelt 385.06
Goronto, Benjamin R.—W. Burns et al. 165.31
Gardner, Abraham—A. Small 214.65
Globe Rye Bread Co.—G. S. Dougherty et al. 188.43
Gage, J. Prescott—Jackson Mfg. Co. ... 187.00
Gaites, Joseph M.—John Wanamaker, New York 491.29
Harbach, Frank T.—John Wanamaker, New York 161.03
Hooper, Philip L.—A. Hapanan 1,797.36
Hough, Katherine F.—Bonwit Teller & Co. 118.77
Hart, Edward—Ballard Advertising Co., Inc. 158.16
Hedges, Dayton—Standard Bitulithic Co. 148.41
Kelsey, Charles B. and Carolyn T.—E. G. Eilers, Surr. 107.91
Keller Provision Co.—Bischoffs Banking House 389.90
Landes, Leonard—A. Landes, corts. ... 120.04
Lindau, Julius W., Jr.—Julius M. Wechsler 485.40
Loeb, Isaac—Chester Court Corp. 217.57
Lenihan, Dennis J.—Sykes Realty Corp. corts 109.06
Malwin, Louis—C. Kimmelman 120.41
Miller, Harry—H. D. Farquhar et al. ... 109.35
McEvoy, James P.—Bernheimer Distilling Co. 451.38
Municipal Asphalt Co., Inc., and Dayton Hedges—J. Maxwell 811.91
Nissen, Anna M.—B. Altman & Co. 240.00
Neuseld, Stanley—D. Bloc et al. 645.36
Noble, Lucy V.—A. Stern 100.35
Noble, Charles—A. Stern 716.55
O'Sullivan, John D.—Gibson Distilling Co. 285.40
Peerless Motor Specialty Co.—F. Burgess 687.63
Procter, Madine De K.—Luana Corp. ... 229.31
Roche, Mary—Franklin Simon & Co. ... 103.91
Riman, Stanislaus—Wood Mosaic Co., Inc. 222.49
Rowse, William H.—Hinde & Dauche Paper Co. 102.84
Riverside Contracting Co., Joseph Canter, rec'r, and Charles W. Wright—C. L. Williams 117.97
Raines, Harry S.—A. Krankowitz 138.45
Rau, Seymour L.—G. P. Putnam's Sons. 271.00
Roche, John J.—T. L. Dohne et al. 115.16
Schaumberger, Julius, and Maria Comer—S. Bender 239.99
Schaumberger, Julius, and Tony G. Member—S. Bender 288.40
Tefft, W. E.—American Funding Corp. 227.70
Thew, Harvey F.—John Wanamaker, N. Y. 131.52
Verplanck, Philip B.—T. M. Daly 228.31
Wilson Operating Co., Inc., and Max Wilson—Lieb & Buchalter 242.73
Williamsburg Steam Laundry Co., Inc. —Hill Coal Co. 497.87
Wilson Operating Co., Inc.—J. Lieb et al. 139.73
U. S. Fiscal Corp—City of N. Y. 136.96
Washington Brook Co.—Same 1,203.81
Woods Pub. Co.—Same 101.24
Woodbury Co.—Same 373.92
Water Vibrator Co.—Same 186.09
Weir, Henry L.—Same 492.47
White, Arthur S.—Same 272.92

In Bronx County.

Borough Motor Sales Co., Inc.—J. Nussbaum $38.97
Guerlte, Hans—The Texas Co. 1,105.78
Knight, Harry P.—E. V. Herman 70.03
Roeser, Louis F.—A. Strastmann et al. 274.03
Safran, Harry, and David Goldberg—L. L. Billingham 339.33
Smyth, Catherine A. and Hugh D.—J. Zeller 107.22
Schaumburger, Julius, and Tony Carfagno—S. Bender 226.47
Schaumburger, Julius, and George Spano—S. Bender 293.00
Schaumburger, Julius, and Frederick Pyritz—S. Bender 181.96

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Berchman, Harris, and Morris Jacobs—S. Bleicher, May 8, 1910. ..... $1,238.44
Burr, Charlotte—Stern Bros., Dec. 13, 1915 ..... 207.61
Baker, Smith & Co.—D. Kelly et al July 18, 1910. ..... 119.36
Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Byromville, Ga.—T. C. Wynne, March 6, 1916 ..... 1,367.98
George Ringler & Co.—P. Cacace, June 30, 1910 ..... 1,636.05
Same—E. Cacace, June 30, 1916. ..... 175.00
J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Co. and Stephen Duffy—G. Glecklers, June 21, 1916 ..... 2,050.95
Managhan, John and Mary Buell Chandeller Co., Inc., Jan. 23, 1914. ..... 170.16
Same—Same, Jan. 23, 1914. ..... 120.76
Riley, Margaret—C. Cohen, July 6, 1914, (vacated) 270.90
Ramona Realty Co., Inc.—Lewis H. May Co., March 6, 1916. ..... 188.31
Rubel, Jacob—E. Honig, Feb. 25, 1916. 909.19
Spiegel, Max—B. A. Levine, May 27, 1916 ..... 120.18
Same—Same, Nov. 18, 1915. ..... 1,824.63
Same—Same, Nov. 22, 1915. ..... 1,883.75
Voro, Isaac—L. Lasek, June 27, 1916. 540.66
McCuaig, James C.—W. H. Ellis, June 15, 1916 ..... 109.89
Purdy, Elvira—J. McKenna, June 1916 ..... 291.24
Glens Falls Ins. Co. of Glens Falls, N. Y.—H. Wolfart, April 5, 1916. ... 1,734.64
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., of London —H. Wolfart, March 1, 1916. ..... 3,413.46

In Bronx County.

Diamond, Julius—S. Nellinger, Feb. 17, 1916 ..... $138.10
Koppe, William—Cosmopolitan Bank, May 4, 1916 ..... 526.80

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ASTRAKHANS.—Large manufacturer will pay cash for astrakhans, Wallace black preferably; also buy mlanus and mlanus embossed. Z 346 Times Annex.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Salt's plush. Farragut 9220.

SCREENS.—Wanted, lens, 16-inch focus, all sizes and lines of screens; when replying give make of screen and size; also focus of lens; reply at once. Z 318 Times Annex.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall line poplin and taffeta skirts. Third floor, 124 West 18th St.

SUITS.—Will look at samples all day Saturday and Monday. 11 West 25th, 7th floor.

TAFFETAS WANTED.—Tan, gray, black, navy, brown, and white. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17-21 West 3d St.

VELVETS.—Silk faced; will pay cash for black or colors. G 26 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CIGARETTE MACHINE for sale; Luddington cigarette machine; terms easy. For particulars address H. Watts, 56 Beaver St. Phone 5986 Broad.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out Spring styles; Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...4@4¼ " " "

The quotations are for six months paper.

More Soft Collars in Demand.

It is fairly certain that in the plans of the shirt and collar manufacturers for next year a greater supply of soft collars will be provided for. The call on these goods has been so great during the last month that deliveries are way behind the needs of the retailers. The popularity of Summer clothing in general among men is the principal reason assigned for the remarkable demand now being made for soft collars. Another reason given is that the soft collar has taken away business from the sport shirt. The most popular model is the pointed design.

Saving Busheling Expense.

One of the recent developments in the clothing trade is the effort that is being put in by manufacturers to save busheling expense to the retailers. The cost of making alterations is sometimes a very appreciable item in the operation of a retail store. The progress now being made follows naturally the designing of garments especially "suitable for those hard to suit." Ingenious devices are now being resorted to in order that the trouser waistband, the vest, and the collar may be rapidly and inexpensively adjusted to the comfort of the wearer.

New Shoe Merchandising Method.

New methods of merchandising high-class goods are constantly being introduced as time goes on, and the shoe field has not escaped. A local wholesale house, which specializes largely in novelty footgear for women, has recently completed arrangements whereby it will receive weekly the latest models in shoes, pumps, slippers, &c., that Paris brings out. These models will be put on exhibition in the concern's recently-opened style studio on Fifth Avenue, duplications of them, if it is thought that they need changing to meet the taste of American women, will be worked out and marketed. The concern in question has also gone in for showing its offerings to the trade on living models, being, it is said, the only local wholesale shoe house to do it.

Big Sellers Through Accidents.

A cloth upon which a certain dress goods mill was experimenting did not turn out just right. The sample, however, was sent on to the selling agent for inspection. While the goods were not the kind desired, the representative of the mill at the selling end saw that the weave was something that should interest his trade. He was soon doing a very large business on the cloth, the construction of which was the result of an accident. Some time ago the same mill, in experimenting with a poplin, got a crepe weave that would have been just the thing for the cutting-up trade if it had been obtained a few months before. As this selling agent says, "Don't always kick with your mill Superintendent; sometimes he may hand you a very profitable mistake."

Colored Goods Mills Hurt, Too.

While, judging from reports received to date, the colored cotton goods mills in the flooded sections of the South have not been so badly hurt as those making gray cloths, the damage to them was said yesterday to be quite serious. In several cases the damage is done to production, rather than to the mill structures, and to no small degree by the unavoidable cutting-off of service by a well-known power distributing company. While practically all of the undamaged mills are said to have their own steam plants, it will cost money and take time to get them into working order. The production of ginghams, chambrays, seersuckers, tickings, and similar goods will be most set back

Proposed Changes in the Income Tax

For the information of individuals subject to the Income Tax, we have prepared a pamphlet outlining simply and concisely the proposed increases in the Federal Income Tax Law.

Appreciating the probable effect of a heavier Income Tax upon certain classes of bonds, we include in the pamphlet a list of securities which we recommend for investment at this time.

Send for Pamphlet AG-22

N. W. Halsey & Co

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Philadelphia Boston | Chicago Baltimore | San Francisco Cleveland

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Public Utility Bonds

is now available for the use of investors. This booklet embodies a summary of recent information regarding 99 Public Utility bond issues which we recommend for investment.

Send for Booklet No. 50.

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THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS.

Our soldiers on the border will be glad to have The New York Times sent to them regularly. Daily and Sunday, per month 75 cents, postpaid. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many Industrials Gain Ground; Railroads Lag—War Orders and Steel Earnings.

The stock market drifted into greater dullness yesterday. The price movements for the most part were governed by the same forces which for several days had been shaping the direction of the trading. The most pronounced movement in response to news of the day was a recovery of more than two points in Mercantile Marine preferred on a revised version of the statement recently made in Parliament concerning the British tax on war profits. The new London advices recited that no change was being made in the previously proposed rate of tax, the larger figure referred to in the dispatch of two days ago including presumably regular taxation as well as the special war tax. This did not lessen the amount of the company's earnings which go to the British Government, but it removed the impression that the position of the company was about to be changed for the worse in this respect.

The railroads were still laggards; some of them showed substantial net losses, nearly all of them hung back. They rest for the time being under the cloud of the strike on all the main roads of the country about which the unions have been talking and which their leaders will presumably be authorized to declare by the vote which is now being taken among the men. The selling which is holding the railroad shares in check where it is not actually lowering them in the market does not indicate any widespread fear that a strike will occur. Were that feared by many the market would almost certainly be weak instead of merely heavy. The danger of a country-wide strike is remote, but the market, in the degree which it considers necessary, guards against even remote dangers, when it happens to be thinking of them. If it thought more of the remote or even of the near-at-hand dangers attendant upon some of its speculative operations it would be less exposed to violent setbacks such as were recently experienced in a few stocks and which after last year's speculation in the war stocks were experienced in many.

A country-wide railroad strike would be a calamity, but the active and close threat of one, if it brought to bear forces which could establish a greater degree of harmony among the conflicting elements with which railroad managers have to deal, might do much more good than harm. The present situation in the railroad world may at least do something to co-ordinate in some measure the regulation of wages with the regulation of rates. It does not take overmuch confidence in the common sense of the country to assume that out of the long experience already had in the regulation of railroads, and in the settlement of railroad wage demands, will come some practical good results for the railroads whose problems it is now proposed to investigate with the object of determining wherein greater co-operation may be established between the Government and the country's transportation system. The improved public attitude toward the railroads should not be lost sight of in determining the investment position of railroad securities.

More reports concerning impending war orders helped to maintain yesterday the divergence between the industrial list and the railroads. The semi-annual statement of the Republic Iron & Steel Company contributed to the same result, for besides throwing new light upon the probable showing of the Steel Corporation for the quarter to be reported next week it helped to emphasize the good fortune which most of the country's industrial concerns are enjoying.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City	3	3½	3½	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2½

Time.

60 days	3½@3⅝	5 months	3¾@4
90 days	3½@3⅝	6 months	4 @4¼
4 months	3¾@4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¾
4 to 6 months	4@4¼
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅜	+ .00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	+ .00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	+ .00¼
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	+ .00¼
Marks—				
Demand	72.75	72.56¼	72.56¼	— .37½
Cables	72.87½	72.62½	72.62½	— .37½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅞	5.90⅜
95.26 Berlin	72.56¼	72.62½
5.1838 Switzerland	5.28⅜	5.26
19.295 Greece	10.47	10.42
51.45 Russia	30.50	30.55
5.1826 Italy	6.41½	6.41
20.26 Austria	12.53	12.58
26.73 Scandinavia	28.30	28.40
19.29 Spain	20.15	20.25
40.19 Holland	41.43¾	41.56¼
China—		
Hongkong	49.50	49.62½
Shanghai	67.50	67.62½
Japan—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.74	41.78
32.44 Rio	24.45	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $431,369,715; balance, $22,482,790; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,009,753.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.1875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30 3-16d. up 1/4d; in New York, 63⅜c. up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 48¾@52¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$10,067,521	$10,067,521
Ord. int. rev. rcts	19,832,535	19,832,535
Income tax	6,532,657	6,532,657
Miscellaneous	4,634,109	4,634,109
Total receipts	$41,066,823	$41,066,823
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	9,703,163	9,703,163
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	11,472,698	11,472,698
Expenditures	50,769,986	50,769,986

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	108⅛	107⅛	108
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar. '90, op. '30	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4s	May, 1959	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	May, 1957	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
3½s	Nov., 1955	88⅜	91	88⅜	91
3½s	May, 1954	90½	91½	90	91

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00		4.00	
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1930-1954	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1916-1950	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1940-1942	4.06	3.95	4.06	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.06	..	4.06	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	123	126	123	126
American Cigar pf	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	300	340	300	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	140	130	140
MacAndrews & F.	174	175	174	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	233	234	230	234
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	505	500	505
R.J.Reynolds Tob.pf.	121	123	121	123

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harris, Forbes & Co., managers of the syndicate which purchased $3,500,000 State of Maryland 4 per cent. bonds last Wednesday, announce that the entire issue has been sold.

The syndicate which sold $2,750,000 first preferred 7 per cent. stock of the Acme Tea Company has been dissolved and checks have been mailed.

The Hartman Company reports net sales for the six months ended June 30, 1916, after allowances for inter-company sales, more than 50 per cent. greater than for the corresponding period of 1915.

Because of the death of Charles Allen Blyth, the business of Blyth & Bonner will be continued by a new copartnership under the same name. The members of the firm are: Charles W. Bonner, H. Thurston, W. Hutting, Charles A. Kricki, and Herbert M. Barrett.

William R. Compton Company is offering $210,500 Galveston, Texas, 5 per cent. bonds.

Douglass-Fenwick Company is offering the unsold portion of a $600,000 issue of Southwestern Utilities Corporation 6 per cent. bonds.

The Bankers Trust Company is distributing a pamphlet containing extracts from the inheritance tax law of New York, with an explanation of the practical operation of the law.

The Protective Committee for the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, (Missouri, Kansas & Texas system,) announces that no additional deposits of bonds will be received after Sept. 1.

Paul Brown has been elected a member of the Stock Exchange. The membership of Cleland Benedict was posted for transfer yesterday to William M. Walsh. The price was $68,000, the same as in the last preceding transaction.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	359,420
Same day last year	462,045
Same day two years ago	287,060
Year to date	92,087,354
Same period last year	70,998,079
Same period in 1914	42,206,453

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32	34	100	Advance Rumely pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
63½	65	100	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	...
17⅞	18	500	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	...
21¾	21⅞	2,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	21	21½	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
74	79½	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	74	73	74	+1
68⅝	69½	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	69¼	69½	69¼	69½	...
38¾	42	300	Am. Bank Note	40½	41	40½	41	+1
88½	88⅝	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	88¼	88⅞	87½	88¼	— ⅛
55	55¼	1,800	Am. Can	54	56	55	55	— ⅛
108	109	100	Am. Can pf	108½	108¾	108½	108½	— ⅛
58	58½	5,300	Am. Car & Fdry	59	59½	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
140	141⅞	500	Am. Coal Products	139⅞	141⅞	139⅞	141⅞	+2½
53	54	300	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅝	54	53⅜	54	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	200	Am. H. & Leather	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
51¼	52	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
28½	28¾	100	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28⅞	28½	27⅞	+ ⅛
64⅜	64½	8,200	Am. Locomotive	64	65¾	64	64½	+ ½
100	103	800	Am. Locomotive pf	100	100	100	100	—1
94¼	94½	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94¼	95¼	94¼	94¼	— ¼
48	48¾	600	Am. Steel F'dries	48	48¾	47⅝	48½	+1
100¼	100½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	100½	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅛
129	129¼	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129	129¼	129	129¼	+ ⅛
218¾	221	210	Am. Tobacco	218⅜	219⅝	218⅜	219½	+ ⅛
43	44	300	Am. Woolen	44	44⅞	44	44	— ⅛
28¼	28¾	2,000	Am. Writing P. pf	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	5,200	Am. Zinc L. S	34⅞	35⅝	34¼	35	+1
66	66⅞	600	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	65½	67	65½	67	+2½
79	79¾	8,800	Anaconda Cop. x d	79	79⅜	78⅝	78⅝	...
68	70	100	Associated Oil	68	68	68	68	+1
104⅜	104¾	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅞	104⅞	104⅛	104½	— ⅜
98⅞	99	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
64	64½	1,200	At., Gulf & W. I	65	65½	63¾	64	— ⅜
64½	65	500	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	65	65	64⅜	64⅞	— ⅛
72⅜	72⅞	25,650	Baldwin Loco	72	74¼	71⅞	72⅝	+ ⅜
89	89⅜	4,500	Baltimore & Ohio	89¼	89½	89	89	— ⅛
76¼	76⅝	1,300	Baltimore & O. pf	76¼	76⅝	76	76¼	+ ⅛
129	131	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	130	130	126	126	—1
84½	84⅞	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84¾	...
67¼	67⅞	6,500	Butte & Superior	67	68⅛	66⅞	67½	+1
20	20⅜	600	California Petrol	20	21	20	21	+1
177¼	178	200	Canadian Pacific	179	179	178½	178½	— ¼
53½	54¼	500	Central Leather Co	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
107	107½	1,010	Chandler Motor	106⅜	108½	106⅜	107⅜	+1
61¼	61⅝	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	61⅝	61½	61½	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	300	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
36	36½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36	36	36	36	...
96½	97	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅜	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	800	Chile Copper	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
47¾	47½	1,000	Chino Copper	47⅞	48	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
52	53½	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	53½	53½	53⅞	53½	— ⅛
44¼	44⅞	8,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	45½	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
40¾	41	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
135⅜	136¼	1,600	Consolidated Gas	134⅝	137⅞	134⅝	136¼	+2
95	96	200	Continental Can	97	97	96¼	96½	+1
14	14⅛	200	Corn Products Ref	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	...
69¾	70¼	19,300	Crucible Steel	69¼	71½	69¼	69⅞	+1¼
114	115	200	Crucible Steel pf	114¼	114½	114½	114⅝	— ⅛
59⅜	59⅞	5,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	60	60½	59⅝	59⅜	— ⅛
95	95¼	1,883	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94½	95	94½	94¾	+ ⅛
36½	37	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	36¼	36½	36	36½	...
46½	46¾	4,300	Distillers' Secur	46¾	46¾	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
62	64	100	Elec. Storage Bat	63	63	63	63	+ ⅛
35⅛	35⅜	1,200	Erie	35⅜	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
52⅝	53	900	Erie 1st pf	53	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅝
168¾	169	2,000	General Electric	167	169	167	169	+2½
480	500	100	General Motors	490	490	490	490	...
110¼	111	100	General Motors pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
73⅜	73¾	3,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73½	73⅞	73	73¾	— ⅛
118⅜	118½	900	Great Northern pf	118½	118⅞	118⅜	118½	...
35¼	35⅜	600	G. N. certs.ore prop	35⅜	35½	35⅝	35⅜	...
43⅛	43¾	100	Greene-Cananea	43¼	43¾	43¼	...	...
101	104¼	100	Illinois Central	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
104	104½	64	Do., odd lot	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	...
48¼	48½	1,200	Inspiration Copper	48⅞	48⅞	48⅜	48½	...
12¾	14	100	Int. Agricultural	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
115	117	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	116¼	118	116	116	—1⅜
24	24¼	12,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	23⅞	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ⅞
85⅜	85½	31,400	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	84¼	86¼	84½	85½	+2½
44⅞	45	2,900	Int. Nickel	45	45½	44⅞	45	— ⅛
13	13½	1,100	Int. Paper	13	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
62½	63	1,100	Int. Paper pf	61	62⅝	61	62½	+1⅛
24½	25¼	300	Kansas City South	25	25	24⅝	24¾	...
69⅝	70¼	300	Kelly Spring Tire	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
46	48	12,200	Kennecott Copper	45¼	46⅝	45⅜	46	+ ⅞
69⅜	70½	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	70½	70⅞	70⅜	70½	+ ⅛
21¾	22	500	Lake Erie & West	22	22	21¾	21¾	...
42½	43¾	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	44	44	44	44	...
43¼	44	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
128	130½	100	Louis. & Nash	129	129	129	129	+ ¼
76¼	78⅝	6,300	Maxwell Motors	77	77⅞	76	76⅜	+ ⅛
85	86	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
50⅜	51	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	56	57	56	57	+1½
61½	62¼	100	May Dept. Stores	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜	+ ⅛
100	100¼	17,300	Mexican Petroleum	101½	102	100	100¼	— ⅞
92	93¼	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	93	93	93	93	...
34⅜	35	400	Miami Copper	34⅞	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
5¼	6	100	Minn. & St. L	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
		100	Do., trust rcts	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
127	127½	205	M., St. P. & S. S. M	127⅜	127⅜	126⅝	126⅝	— ⅛
4	4½	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7	7¼	800	Missouri Pacific	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	6¾	200	Missouri Pacific t r	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
91	92	100	Montana Power	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
80	82	100	Morris & Esser	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
109	110	300	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	110	110	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
109	110	50	Do., odd lot	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	...
63½	63½	300	Nat. Lead Co	64	64¼	64	64¼	+1⅛
16⅝	16⅞	200	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
123½	128	200	N. Y. Air Brake	125½	125½	125½	125½	— ⅛
103	103¼	3,800	N. Y. Central	103	103¼	103	103¼	— ⅛
35	36⅜	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
60¾	61⅜	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
127½	128	1,700	Norfolk & Western	127⅜	127⅝	127	127	—1
65½	68	100	North American	65½	65½	65½	65½	—2½
111⅜	111¾	500	Northern Pacific	111½	111⅝	111⅜	111½	...
6	6¼	300	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
56½	56⅞	4,800	Penn. R. R	56⅝	57	56⅝	56⅞	— ⅛
40	41	300	Philadelphia Co	40	40	40	40	+1
26	27	500	Pittsburgh Coal	26½	26½	26½	26¼	+ ⅛
48⅛	49	5,100	Pressed Steel Car	48	49¼	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
45	45¼	500	Railway Steel Sp	45¼	45¼	45	45	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
97½	97⅞	8,000	Reading	97⅛	98⅜	97⅛	97⅜	+ ⅛
44	44½	100	Reading 2d pf	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
46⅞	47	7,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	47	47⅜	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
194¾	196½	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	194	195½	194	195½	+ ⅛
126½	127½	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	400	Shattuck-Arizona	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
42½	44	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
97¼	97⅜	1,200	Southern Pacific	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	23⅞	500	Southern Railway	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
67⅞	68	100	Southern Ry. pf	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+ ⅛
		152	Standard Milling	..	..	..	..	...
127	127½	8,650	Studebaker Co	126⅜	128	125⅝	127	+ ½
25¼	25½	2,400	Tennessee Copper	25⅞	26⅛	25½	25½	+ ⅛
193	193½	425	Texas Co	194⅜	194⅜	194⅜	194⅜	—1⅛
12⅜	13	100	Texas & Pacific	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
65⅞	66½	100	Third Avenue	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
7	7⅛	200	Tol., St. L. & West	7	7	7	7	...
15	15½	10,600	Tol. St. L. & W. pf	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13½	...
95½	97½	100	Twin City R. T	96½	96½	96½	96⅝	— ⅛
137¼	137¾	4,700	Union Pacific	137½	137⅝	187	187½	— ⅛
82¾	82⅞	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
51½	52	100	United Cigar Mfrs	52	52	52	52	—1
96	97	200	United Cigar Stores	97⅜	97⅝	97	97	—1½
156¼	157¾	1,600	United Fruit Co	157	157½	156½	157¼	—1⅛
10⅞	11	500	United Rys. Invest	98	10½	98	10⅝	+ ⅛
20½	23	1,000	United Rys. Inv. pf	20½	23	20½	22½	+2½
114⅞	116	9,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	115½	116	113⅝	114½	+ ⅞
1	1⅛	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1	1	1	1	...
53	54	1,400	U. S. Rubber	53	54	53	53¾	— ⅛
106⅜	106⅝	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	+ ⅛
69¼	70	600	U. S. Smelt. R. & M	69¼	70	68⅜	68⅝	+ ⅛
85¼	85⅜	10,600	U. S. Steel	85¼	85⅜	85⅛	85⅜	+ ⅛
117⅞	118	300	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅜	117⅝	...
76⅜	76⅝	1,000	Utah Copper	76⅝	76⅝	76⅛	76¼	— ⅛
38½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Up; Advances Scored in Principal Curb Stocks—Metals Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 330,960 shares of stocks and $42,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 62,825; oil, 57,655, and mining, 210,480. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,000	†Astna Exp..	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
4,400	†Am. Wr. P.	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	Brit.-Am.Tob. Co., Ord....	18½	18½	18½	18½
800	†Butler Chm.	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
850	Char. Iron Co. of Amer....	6⅝	*7	6¾	6¾
1,400	Chev Motor..	206	208½	*204	207½
415	Driggs-Seab...	103	105	99¾	99¾
2,800	†Emer. Motor	4¼	4¾	3¾	4⅛
420	Emer. Phono.	11	11½	11	11½
300	†Essex Motors	75	75	75	75
1,800	†Fl.-Lynn Ph. W.	3¼	3¾	3	3½
200	†Gaston, W. & Wigmore.	42	42	41	41
1,700	Grant M. Car	9¼	9⅝	9	9¾
200	Hartman Cp.	72	72	72	72
200	H. & B. Car.	35	35	35	35
2,500	†Hendee Mfg.	31	31	30	31
25	Holly Sugar.	47	47	47	47
180	Holly Sug. pf.	95	95	95	95
800	Hupp Motors.	7	7	6⅜	6⅜
2,325	†Jop. Ore Sp.	2⅝	3	2⅛	2⅜
1,400	Kapo Mfg....	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
1,000	Kath. Br. pf..	24	24	23	23
1,000	†Lake T. B.	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1,000	Marc. of Am.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
200	†Maxim Muni	5	5¼	5	5¼
4,000	†Midvale Steel	62¼	63⅜	62¼	63⅜
150	†Mitchell Mot., w. i.	66	66¼	66	66
700	Peerl. T. & M.	23¼	24	23	23½
60	†Pan Amer...	49½	49½	47	47
10	Pan Am. pf..	100	100	100	100
800	†Princess M...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
850	†Pullm. Ventil	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
850	†Pullm. V. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
500	†Saxon Motor	75	76⅛	75	76⅛
140	Springf. Body	77	77	77	77
28,000	†Stutz Motor.	60¾	64¼	60¾	63½
100	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctf...	34	34	34	34
800	†Tob. Prod..	44	44½	44	44½
800	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs..	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
800	†U.S. L. & H..	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
400	U. S. Sim'ship	6	6	6	6
3,500	†Unit. Motors	70¼	70¾	69	69
700	United Zinc..	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
1,000	White Motors.	53⅞	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞
2,000	World Film, v. t. ctfs...	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞
1,300	†Zinc Concen.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
35	Ohio Oil.....	230	228	230	..
20	S. Oil of Ind..	570	569	570	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	†AlbertaPet., Ltd., (pros.)	57	58	57	58
400	†BarnettO.&G.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
3,800	†Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)....	16⅝	17	16½	16⅞
3,200	†CosdenO.&G.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
800	†Cosden O.&G. pf.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
1,100	†Federal Oil..	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
1,000	Kenova Oil (a prospect) ...	½	½	½	½
200	†Keystone Oil of N. Y.....	74	74	74	74
3,500	†Midwest Oil	49	48	48	49
1,000	†Midwest Oil pf.	89	89	88	88
4,000	†Muskogee R.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
3,700	†N. Y.-Okla. Oil	84	86	84	86
4,600	†Okla. Oil...	10	11	10	11
3,000	Okla. Prod. & Refining ...	7	7¼	7	7¼
7,300	†Omar O. & G.	54	56	54	56
200	Penn.Gasoline	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,700	†Prudential O. & Gas.....	16	18	14	15
750	†Sapulpa Oil & Refining..	11⅜	11⅜	11	11⅛
900	†Sinclair Oil..	44	44	43½	44
3,100	†Tex.-Mex.P.	70	73	70	72
3,000	†Un.West. Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	†Ventura Con. Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
650	†Victoria Oil..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
400	Wayland Oil & Gas	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛

MINING STOCKS.

4,000	†Alaska-W...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	†Atlanta	11	11	11	11
2,000	†Adanac Silv.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,000	†Ariz. Cop...	41	45	41	45
1,200	Big L. Cop..	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
20,000	Bos. & Mont.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
400	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	5	5	4⅞	5
800	†Cal. Cop.....	5¼	5¼	5	5
8,500	Caledonia ...	67	68	67	68
100	Can. Cop.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	†Cash Boy.....	5	5	5	5
100	C. deP. Cop..	35	35	35	35
2,000	Con. Ar. Sm..	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
12,000	†D.-H. Silv..	64	75	64	75
900	Dundee - Ariz. Cop. (a pr.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,100	†Emma Cop.	40	43	40	43
200	First Nat. Cp.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
1,400	†Flor. Silver	71	73	71	72
6,200	Gr. Monster..	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	†Gold Hill....	18	18	18	18
4,700	†Goldf. Con.	88	89	88	88
2,500	†Goldf. Mer.	8½	8½	8½	8½
250	Hecla Min...	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
700	†Hem. C. Co.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
10,700	†Insp. N. C. (a prospect)	50	63	50	63
8,000	Jer. Verde (a prospect) ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
125	†J. Vic. Ext. (a prospect)	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,500	†Jumbo Ext..	75	76	75	75
2,000	†Kewanaq....	10	11	10	10
100	Magma Cop..	13½	13½	13½	13½
800	†Mol. Tung...	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4½
1,700	†Mont. G.M.	77	78	77	78
1,700	Mon. Silver..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
30,000	†Moth. Lode	28½	32	28½	30½
4,300	†Newray M.	42	42	42	42
400	N. Y. & H.R. Min. Co....	16	16	15⅝	15⅝
1,000	†Pet. Lake...	38	38	38	38
2,500	Oat. Big J....	74	80	74	78
400	†Oat. Sou. (a prospect)....	31	31	31	31
35,000	†Rex C. M..	17	19	17	18
1,000	†Roch. Mines	57	57	57	57
2,700	†San Toy....	14	15	14	14
2,700	†Silver Pick.	13	13	12½	13
2,200	Stand. Sil.-Le.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
7,500	†Success Min.	61	61	59	60
1,000	†Temiskam'g.	54	54	54	54
130	†Tonopah Bel.	4¼	*4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Tonopah Ext..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
150	Tonopah Min..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
250	Tung.Co.of A.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
200	Unit. Eastern.	3½	3½	3½	3½
300	†U.Verde Ex.	28½	28½	28	28
8,000	†U.S.C. Mine	8	8	8	8
700	Unity G. M..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	†West End C.	90	90	89	90
4,675	†Wh. Oaks M.	7⅝	7⅝	7	7⅜
1,300	†Yuscaran C..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛

BONDS.

$37,000	†Cos.Oil 6s, w.i.	109¼	109½	109¼	109½
15,000	†Russ. G. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

†Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Ex dividend.

Note.—These corrections of transactions made during the week were noted in official Curb sheet yesterday: On Wednesday 100 shares of Tobacco Products sold at 44½ and sales of Kresge reported as preferred should have been common. On Tuesday last sale in Rex Consolidated was 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations for stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12¾	14	12	13
Brit.-Am. Co. ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Car Light & Power..	3¾	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Corp. of R. & H....	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Intercontinental Rub.	12	13	12	13
Lake Torpedo 1st pf.	8	9	8	9
Lynn Phonograph....	4⅝	7	4⅝	7
Poole Eng. & M....	95	105	95	105
Springfield Body pf..	115	120	115	120
Standard M.....	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
St. Joseph Lead.....	15	15¾	15	15¾
U. S. L. & H. pf....	3	5	3	5
Unicorn Film.....	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
United Profit Sharing	⅛	1⅛	⅛	1
United Drug.....	69	72	68	71
United Drug 2d pf....	89	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	53

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Amer. Oil & Gas....	⅜	½	⅜	½
Oklahoma Oil pf....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Savoy Oil.....	11	12	11	12

MINING STOCKS.

Ala.-Brit. Col. Met.	60	65	60	65
Bingham Mining.....	10	10½	10	10½
Booth	14	16	14½	15½
Comstock Tunnel....	8	10	8	10
Con. Homestead	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Int. & Int. M. & R.	1½	2	1½	2
Iron Blossom.....	1¾	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Jim Butler.....	85	87	85	87
Louisiana Con.....	16	17	15	18
Mason Valley.....	3	1⅛	1⅛	3
McKinley-Darragh	55	60	55	60
Mines of America....	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	65	68	65	68
American Brass	282	285	282	285
Atlas Powder	160	170	160	170
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	117	120	117	120
Bliss (E. W.).....	500	530	500	530
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	185	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	820	840	820	840
Du Pont Pow., new..	237	242	240	245
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	103	101	103
Hercules Powder.....	295	310	295	320
Hercules Powder pf..	112	114	112	114
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond....	162	165	160	164
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	106
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	550	560	550	560
Wmsh. Bptg. Arms.	1500	1550	1500	1550

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
710	Alaska Gold..	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
5	Allouez	59½	59½	59	59
495	Am. Zinc.....	34⅛	35⅝	34¼	34½
985	Am. Zinc pf...	64⅝	67	64⅝	66
85	Anaconda	79¼	79⅝	79	79
390	Ariz. Com.....	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
150	Butte & Bal...	2	2	2	2
680	Butte & Sup...	67	68¾	66½	67⅝
80	Cal. & Ariz...	67⅜	68⅜	67⅜	68⅜
45	Centennial ...	14	14	14	14
305	Copper Range.	56⅜	57⅜	50½	57½
10	East Butte....	12	12	12	12
88	Granby	82	82¼	82	82
10	Indiana	2½	2½	2½	2½
610	Inspiration ..	49	49	49	49
10	Island Creek..	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
50	Kerr Lake....	4½	4½	4½	4½
75	La Salle.....	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
45	Mason Valley.	2	2	2	2
125	Mass. Cons....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
100	Michigan	3	3	3	3
295	Mohawk	81	82½	81	82
80	New Idria.....	11	11	10⅜	10⅜
128	North Butte....	20½	21½	20½	20⅞
25	Old Colony....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
45	Old Dominion..	62½	62½	62½	62½
95	Osceola.....	81	82½	81	82
75	Pond Creek....	12	12	12	12
77	Quincy	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¼
60	Ray Con.....	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝
130	Shannon	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
50	Superior & B.	4	4	4	4
25	Superior	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
530	U. S. Smelter.	69½	69⅝	68⅜	69
180	U. S. Sm. pf..	50⅛	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛
260	Utah Apex.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	Utah Con.....	6⅞	7⅛	6¾	7
10	Victoria	3	3½	3	3½
20	Winona	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
75	Wolverine	48⅝	48¾	48½	48¾

RAILROADS.

10	Boston El.....	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
9	Boston & Me....	44	44	44	44
5	Atchison	105⅜	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
10	Pitchburg pf...	78½	78½	78½	78½
5	Maine Central.	100½	100½	100½	100½
16	Mass. Elec. pf.	32	32½	32	32½
50	New Haven....	60½	60½	60¼	60¼
5	Rutland pf....	28	28	28	28
10	West End pf....	70	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem.	69⅛	69½	69⅛	69⅛
10	Am. Ag. C. pf.	99	99	99	99
10	Am. Fnds. S..	2	2	2	2
40	Am. P. S. pf..	13½	13½	13½	13½
5	Am. Sugar	110	110	109½	109½
12	Am. Sugar pf..	116¼	117	116¼	117
109	Am. T. & T....	129⅛	129¼	129	129¼
3	Am. Woolpf...	95½	95½	95½	95½
8,637	Am. G. & W. I.	64⅝	65¾	64⅝	65¼
155	A.G.& W.I.pf.	64⅞	65	64⅞	65
180	Cuban Cement.	24	24½	24	24½
2	East Boston L.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2	General Elec..	165	165	165	165
10	Mass. Gas pf..	83	83	83	83
50	Nova Scotia S.	125	125	125	125
50	Reece Folding.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Swift & Co....	134⅜	134⅜	134¼	134⅜
145	Torrington....	44	44	43⅜	43⅜
135	United Fruit..	157	157½	157	157
310	Un.Shoe Mach.	54	54¼	53¾	54¼
95	Un.Shoe M. pf.	29⅜	30	29⅜	30
450	U. S. Steel....	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛
2	U. S. Steel pf..	118	118	118	118
510	Ventura Oil....	8	8⅛	8	8

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜
31,000	A.G.& W.I.5s.	82	82	81⅞	82
6,000	C., B. & Q. 4s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Cop. Range 5s.	88	88	88	88
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s..	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Balt. Tube.....	122	122	122	122
20	Balt. T. pf....	97	97	97	97
1,100	†Cosden Ref...	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
1,750	Cosden Ref....	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝
230	Cosden O. & G.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
817	Cos. O. & G.pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
205	Davidson Chem	47¾	47¾	47½	47½
49	Md. Casualty..	86½	86½	86½	86½
10	M. & M. Bank.	20	20	20	20
170	Penn. W. & P.	76	76	76	76
100	†Sapulpa R....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
125	Way. O. & G..	4½	4½	4½	4½

BONDS.

$3,000	Atl. Con. St. Ry. 5s.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	A. C. L. con.4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
500	City of Balt. 3½s, 1930....	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	Con. Coal 4½s.	91	91	91	91
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
20,000	Cos. O. & G 6s.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¾
100	Ches. & Potom. Tel. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
4,000	Ga. - Car. Nor. 5s.....	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Ga.-Ala.con.5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	M.&M.Trans.6s	103½	103½	103½	103½
7,000	Pa. W.& P.5s.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾
5,000	Un. Ry. & El. Inc. 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
200	Un. Ry. & E. 1stg. 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅞	86⅝

*Ex dividend. †Buyer 30 days.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Ship.....	43½	43½	43⅛	43⅛
10	Booth Fish....	38	38	38	38
50	Booth Fish pf	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79½
400	Chgo. City & Cn. Ry. pf..	17	17	15	15
30	Com. Edison..	143	143	141½	141½
50	Dia. Match....	111	111	111	111
580	Lindsay Light	22	22½	21⅝	22½
23	Mont. W'd pf.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅛	113⅞
10	Nat. Carbon..	170	170	170	170
25	Po. Gas.....	102	102	102	102
45	Pub. Svc. pf.	102½	102½	101½	101½
1	Quaker Oats.	325	325	325	325
55	Quaker O. pf.	111	111	111	111
206	Sears Roeb'k.	196	196	195	195½
3,108	Stew. Warn..	103¾	103¾	99¾	101½
35	Swift & Co....	134½	134⅞	134½	134⅞

BONDS.

$2,000	Chco. C. R. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
4,000	Chgo.R. 1st 5s	97	97¼	97	97¼
1,000	Chgo. Ry. 5s. Series B.....	67¾	67¾	67⅝	67⅝
3,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
20,000	Morris 4½s..	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
3,000	Po. G. ref 5s.	100½	101	100½	101
1,000	So. S. L. 5s.	90	90	90	90
15,000	Swift 5s.....	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Amer. Mill'g.	6	6	6	6
25	Am. Rys. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
100	Am. Smelt'g.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10	Bld. Mon. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
170	Elec. Storage.	62⅝	63⅛	62½	63⅞
6	Ins. Co., N.A.	25½	25½	25½	25½
115	Keys. Tel....	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅝
3,000	Lake S. Corp.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝
75	Leh. Val. Tr.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
35	L. V. T pf..	42½	42½	42½	42½
100	Max. Motors.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77½
512	Pennsylvania.	57	57¼	56¾	56⅞
90	Phila. Co. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½
1,114	Phila. Elec ..	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅝
500	P. R. T....	20	20	19⅝	19⅝
10	Phila. Trac..	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
10	Reading	98¾	98¾	98¼	98½
7	Read. 1st pf.	44½	44½	44½	44⅝
84	Ton. Belmont.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
150	Tono. Mining	6	6	6	6
188	Un. Gas Imp.	87⅞	88	87⅝	87⅝
39	United Cos., N. J.	223¾	223¾	223¾	223¾
2,334	U. S. Steel..	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85½
65	W. N.Y.& Pa.	13½	14	12½	13
20	W. J. & S.S.	40½	40½	40½	40½
50	Wm. Cramp	75	75	75	75
100	York Ry.....	15	15	15	15

BONDS.

$2,000	Beth.S. 1st 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	Beth. Steel 6s.	121	121	121	121
500	E. & P. T. 4s	81	81	81	81
3,000	L.N.con. 4½s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	L. V. gen. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000	L.V. gen. 4½s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7,000	Pa. gen. 4½s.	101¼	101¼	101	101⅛
4,000	Phil.Co. 1st5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3,000	Phila. El. 4s.	85	85	84⅞	84½
17,500	Phila. El. 5s.	104	105	104	103
2,000	Un. Ry. in. 5s	69	69	69	69
1,000	Welsbach 5s..	98	98	98	98
10,000	W. N. Y. & Pa. gen. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55	Am. W. G. Ma.	56⅞	57	56⅞	57
10	Crucible St'l pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
3,435	Col. Gas & El.	21½	22	21⅜	21¾
40	Harb.-Walk. pf.	102	102	102	102
525	Ind. Brewing...	4	4	4	4
20	Ind. Brew. pf..	20	20	20	20
402	Mfrs. L. & H..	51⅝	52	51⅜	52
245	Nat. Fireproof..	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
190	Nat. Fireproof pf.	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛
20	Ohio Fuel....	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
60	Ohio Fuel Oil..	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
50	Osage & Okla..	101	103	103	103
800	Pitts. Brewing..	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Pitts. Coal.....	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
100	Pitts. Pl. Gl....	120	120	120	120
1,045	Pure Oil.....	20⅜	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
10	Press. St. Car..	49	49	49	49
100	San Toy.....	15	15	15	15
1,000	Ross Mining....	12c.	12c.	12c.	12c.
90	U. S. Glass....	29½	29½	28¾	28¾
50	U. S. Steel....	85½	85½	85½	85½
20	Westing. A. B..	140¼	140¾	140¼	140¾
12	Westing. Elec..	56½	56½	56½	56½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.50	1¼	Humboldt..	1½	2
Am Oil....	.28	.29	Iron Blos..	1⅞	1⅞
Bay S G..	.12	.14	Iron Cap...	3½	4
Begole	.80	.90	Iron C pf.	5	5½
Bingham..	9⅜	11	J Verde...	1⅞	1⅞
Bohemia..	1¼	1⅜	La Rose...	.60	.65
Bost Ariz.	2⅜	2⅝	Majestic...	.65	.67
Bost Cor..	.70	.75	Mex Met...	.31	.34
Bost Ely..	1⅛	1⅜	Mojave T.	1	4½
Bost Mon.	1	1⅜	N L & Z.	1¼	1¾
Butte & L.	.68	.70	New Balt..	1⅞	2
Cal Cor....	3	3½	New Doug.	1⅞	1⅞
Calaveras..	4½	5	N Cornelia	12½	13
Champion..	.09	.10	N U Bing.	1	2
Chief Con.	1⅝	1⅞	Nixon	.

COTTON MARKET DULL AND NARROW

Crop News Conflicting, with Best Reports Coming from Western Part of the Belt.

STATISTICS RUN BEARISH

Liverpool Lacks Buoyancy—The Week's Figures on Market and Crop Conditions.

Cotton exhibited an extreme range of 7 points yesterday, which bears testimony to the dullness of present trade conditions. There was no incentive for active operations on either side of the market, although at one time ring bears became aggressive and were checked only by the appearance of persistent bidding for big blocks of cotton, on the basis of 13.10 for January.

Liverpool showed no particular buoyancy, and one private cable said: "Market inclined to fall away on near month deliveries in consequence of dull money market. Little or no business offered." The statistics for the week-end were not conclusive, although they had a bearish tinge. The close was steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher on the near months and irregular, 1 point lower to 2 points higher on the later positions.

Crop news is conflicting, with good reports coming from the Western belts, while pessimism appears rampant East of the Mississippi. The following New Orleans message is illustrative of opinion on the crop in certain localities: "Going on eight weeks continual rains, Eastern half belt. Crop prospect declined fully 30 per cent. No signs of letup. Too late to recover. Yield outlook already below indicated needs. Market can hardly disregard this bullish situation much longer. Difference in state of maturity East and West so great that movement no factor before September."

On the other hand, the Lesser-Goldman Cotton Company, which operates in Arkansas, Southeast Missouri and Oklahoma, considers the outlook most promising, with the plant fruiting nicely and cultivation well in hand. About the only drawback appears to be some complaint or rather fear of damage from the spread of boll weevil. From practically all over Texas the news is most encouraging, about the only criticism being that in some cases the crop is a little spotted. The stands, however, are exceptionally good, and this means that farmers are getting full efficiency out of their acreage. From the central belt advices are encouraging on the average, and planters in the long staple district of the Mississippi Delta say the crop is the earliest on record.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the intosight for the week was 66,466 bales, against 61,214 bales last year. The total for the season is 12,-236,000 bales, against 15,361,000 bales last year. Spinners takings for the week were 161,000 bales, against 246,-000 last year, and for the season 13,-227,000 bales, against 13,836,000 bales last year.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July.	12.81	12.78	12.78	12.80@12.82	12.78@12.80
Aug.	12.78	12.78	12.77	12.78@12.80	12.78@12.80
Oct.	12.96	12.97	12.90	12.94@12.95	12.95@12.96
Dec.	13.11	13.11	13.05	13.06@13.10	13.11@13.12
Jan.	13.15	13.17	13.10	13.12@13.14	13.15@13.16
Mar.	13.28	13.32	13.28	13.31@13.32	13.30@13.32
May	13.43	13.43	13.40	13.45@13.46	13.46@13.47

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 8 points advance; middling, 12.95c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. New Orleans 13c, sales 1,470 bales; Galveston 13.70c, Savannah 13c, sales 60 bales; Memphis 12.75c; Augusta 12.75c; Houston 13.50c, sales 741 bales. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July.	12.70	12.70	12.70	12.69@12.74	12.70@12.73
Oct.	12.79	12.79	12.73	12.77@12.78	12.78@12.79
Dec.	12.90	12.92	12.88	12.90@12.91	12.92@12.93
Jan.	13.00	13.03	12.96	12.99@13.00	13.00@13.01
Mar.	13.18	13.19	13.15	13.18@13.19	13.19
May.	..	..	..	13.32@13.33	13.33@13.35

*Bid.

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 1 points advance at 7.81. Sales 4,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales, including 8,000 American. Closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
July-Aug.	7.86½	7.81½	7.81½	7.81½	7.82½
Oct.-Nov.	7.76½	7.79	7.75	7.76	7.75
Jan.-Feb.	7.71	7.73	7.69½	7.70	7.69
Mar.-Apr.	7.71	..	..	7.70	7.68½
May-June.	..	..	..	7.69	7.68

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 12.76c; Oct., 12.50c; Jan., 13.10c; March, 13.26c; May, 13.44c; August, 12.76c. The market there was due to open today 1 to 3 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	607	1,474	69,771	121,428
New Orleans	2,017	3,714	167,806	164,395
Mobile	10	29	20,670	15,638
Savannah	412	430	70,697	70,871
Charleston	..	19	29,980	43,635
Wilmington	20	11	39,495	34,367
Norfolk	983	3,288	38,865	60,840

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	106	87	57,348	68,578
Memphis	112	655	46,900	82,765
St. Louis	..	587	9,553	18,279
Houston	327	2,889	80,155	59,046

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	500 to 1,000	1,028	6,483
New Orleans	700 to 900	874	535

Exports yesterday were 14,150 bales; total thus far for this season, 5,838,114 bales; total last season, 8,272,070 bales.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun., except fair in s.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun., cloudy; showers in e.

Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except thunder showers in g. e. Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle n. winds, becoming variable.

Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle, shifting winds.

Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

La.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.; probably showers.

Ark., W. ex.—Unsettled Sat. Sun., cloudy.

E. Tex.—Variable Sat. and Sun.; probably showers in s.

Ill., Mo., Kan. Iowa—Fair and continued warm Sat. and probably Sun.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun., cooler in n. Sat. and in s. Sun.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun., cooler Sat.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., continued warm.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.10	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.65	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.22
Challenge Con.	.03	Savage	.05
Confidence	.18	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	Sierra Nevada	.28
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.65
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Jacket Con.	.02

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Florence	.42
Jim Butler	.86	Goldfield Con.	.85
McNamara	.04	Goldfield Merger	.07
Midway Ext.	.20	Jumbo Ext.	.74
Montana	.25	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.03
Rescue	.26	Red Lion	.24
Tonopah Ext.	6.55	Silver Pick	.12
West End	.87	Spearhead	.05

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	.74
Booth	.13	Nevada Hills	.16
C. O. D.	.03	Packard	.18
Comb. Fraction	.06	Rochester Mining	.55
Diamond'd Daisy	.02	Round Mountain	.47
		White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	9¾	Isabella	18	18¼
Elkton	15	16	Granite	67	69
El Paso	75	80	Jackpot	5	8
Findlay	3	4½	McKinney	32	38
Gold Cycle	210	216	Portland	166	168
Gold Sov.	3¾	4	Vindicator	215	220

TO SEEK BRAZILIAN TRADE.

American Committee Named for Visit to South America.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The American committee of business men who will visit Brazil to advance the trade relations between that country and the United States as a result of resolutions adopted at the Pan-American conference was announced today by the International High Commission.

The members are Charles L. Chandler of the Southern Railway, Chattanooga; William G. Downs, United States Commercial Attaché at Rio de Janeiro; Louis R. Gray and Frederico Lage, both of New York; Dr. Richard P. Stone, Vice President of the American International Corporation, New York; Thomas W. Streeter, Vice President of the Latin-American Corporation, and A. C. Weigle of Chattanooga.

The committee will sail from New York on July 29, and be in Brazil from Aug. 15 to Sept. 12.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Prices in the wheat market experienced another sharp advance during the early operations and new high records for the movement were again established. Late in the day the market eased off rapidly, losing practically all the early gain, and closing at ⅝c net lower to ¼c net higher.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.24¾; No. 2 hard, $1.21¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.34¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.31¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	1.15⅝	1.13⅝	1.14¼	1.14¼	1.10⅜
September	1.16⅞	1.14⅜	1.15¼	1.15½	1.06⅝
December	1.19⅜	1.17⅝	1.18⅛	1.17⅞	1.09¼

CORN.

The corn market was again firm, especially for the old crop positions, and at the close of the day showed net gains of ⅝c to 1¼c.

The local cash market was firm, No. 2 yellow being quoted at 92½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	81⅜	80⅛	81¼	80	80⅜
September	77	75½	76½	75⅜	75¼
December	65⅝	64⅛	64¾	64⅜	64½

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and firmer early in the day in sympathy with wheat and corn, but toward the close an easier tone developed under profit taking and selling against the new crop movement.

The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 47¼@47¾c; No. 3 white, 46¼@46¾c; No. 4 white, 45¾@46c; fancy clipped white, 47½@48¾c; ordinary clipped white, 45¾@47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	41¼	40⅝	40¾	40⅝	51½
September	41¾	40¼	40¼	40⅝	87⅛
December	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	42¼	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and, while price changes were somewhat irregular, the undertone was easier owing to scattered selling, prompted by reports of a poor cash trade and weakness in the hog position.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	12.65	12.60	12.65	12.70	8.17
September	12.82	12.62	12.70	12.75	8.27
Ribs—					
July	..	..	13.40	13.32	10.00
September	13.50	13.37	13.40	13.37	9.95
Pork—					
July	..	..	26.00	26.05	14.47
September	24.95	24.80	24.90	24.70	14.62

COFFEE.

The market was a very narrow one at best, and when some aggressive selling appeared late in the day prices eased off sharply, and at the close were 11 to 12 points net lower. Total sales were 17,250 bags.

The local spot market was steadily held, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¼c and Santos 4's at 10½c, but while there was a moderate trade, prices were below a parity with Brazil, and consequently the trade here was not disposed to make concessions.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.30@8.32	8.36
August	..	..	8.34@8.36	8.45
September	8.39	8.39	8.39@8.41	8.50
October	..	..	8.44@8.45	8.55
November	..	..	8.49@8.50	8.60
December	8.66	8.52	8.53@8.54	8.65
January	..	..	8.60@8.61	8.72
February	..	..	8.67@8.68	8.79
March	8.87	8.70	8.73@8.74	8.85
April	..	..	8.78@8.79	8.90
May	8.96	8.80	8.84@8.85	8.95
June	..	..	8.89@8.90	9.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again under the influence of heavy liquidation, and prices experienced a further sharp decline. There was a partial reaction on covering, but, while the market at the close was comparatively steady, final quotations were net unchanged to 8 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.30	9.40
July	9.45	9.45	9.42@9.70	9.46
Aug.	9.63	9.39	9.57@9.60	9.65
Sept.	9.58	9.36	9.55@9.58	9.61
Oct.	8.54	8.36	8.50@8.51	8.57
Nov.	8.16	8.06	8.13@8.14	8.18
Dec.	8.11	7.97	8.10@8.11	8.10
Jan.	8.13	8.05	8.13@8.15	8.16
Feb.	8.15	8.15	8.10@8.20	8.18

SUGAR.

During the day there was considerable liquidation. The main support came from Cuban interests who bought several large lots. The market closed easy, at a net decline of 1 to 5 points, with sales for the day 14,050 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.27@5.30	5.28
August	5.29	5.29	5.29@5.30	5.30
September	5.39	5.37	5.39@5.40	5.40
October	..	..	5.30@5.38	5.38
November	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.26	5.28
December	5.09	5.07	5.09@5.10	5.11
January	..	..	4.77@4.78	4.79
February	4.51	4.46	4.49@4.48	4.50
March	4.48	4.45	4.47@4.48	4.52
April	..	..	4.50@4.52	4.54
May	..	..	4.53@4.55	4.57
June	..	..	4.57@4.59	4.62

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,412 packages. Trade is moving along very slowly, and the feeling is barely steady; possibly slight weakness is shown in some quarters. Several houses have accumulated fresh creamery even in the highest grades, and there is little urgency to sell because of the limited amount of business. Renovated without further change. Ladies steady. Packing stock has a little more call. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 29c; higher scoring, 29¼@30c; firsts, 28@28½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 25@26½c; thirds, 24@24½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@31c; firsts, 27@28½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 27¼@28½c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 26c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,627 cases. There is a very small proportion of high-grade fresh eggs, and a demand for such is absorbing the stock promptly at firm prices. Most of the extra firsts are selling at 27c, but here and there a lot brings ½@½c more. The bulk of the current receipts goes in range of 23@25c, and these grades are plenty and very irregular. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 28@29c; extra firsts, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23@24½c; thirds and poorer, 19@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21@21½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 15@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@33c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@28c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 29@31c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@28c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 28@30c.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,960; Bligh & Engel, Inc., against Martin D. Fink, owner; John Grammas, contractor and lessee.....$88.88

5TH AV, 511; Thomas Galligan, Inc., against Postal Life Ins. Co., owner; Columbus Circle Construction Corp'n, contractor..$2,273.76

19TH ST, 205 to 209 West; P. J. Durcan, Inc., against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner, renewal.....$2,980

8TH AV, n w corner of 17th St, 25x100; Charles Schaefer against Coffey Realty Co., owner; Julia M. or Catherine D. Coffey, contractor.....$167.75

132D ST, 39 and 41 East; Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc., against Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, owner; Siegel Contracting Co., contractor.....$301.70

Bronx.

187TH ST, n e corner of Tiebout Av, 50x108.6; Building Violations Corp'n against East 187th Street United Presbyterian Church, owner and contractor.....$1,164

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Four Dwellings on West Seventy-second Street Sold to Builders for Apartment House Site—Investor Buys Sixty Feet on Line of 7th Av. Extension—$600,000 for Racquet Club Property.

Another tall apartment house operation for the Seventy-second Street centre of the west side was announced yesterday in the purchase of the four private dwellings at 244 to 250 West Seventy-second Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, by the Hasco Building Company, Lorne A. Scott, President. The property has a frontage of 80 feet by 110 deep. Just west, at 256 to 260, is the twelve-story Wellwyn apartment on a seventy-foot frontage, erected about four years ago, the first operation of the kind in that block.

The Hasco Company's purchase was made from Mary Geer and the estate of Lillie S. Cutting. The new owner is having plans prepared by Walter Haefeli for erecting at once on the site a thirteen-story apartment house, to be ready for occupancy next July. The entire investment will represent about $800,000.

Earle & Calhoun were the brokers in the transaction.

Investor Buys Seventh Avenue Plot for Improvement.

Pope & Brothers sold to an investing client of William A. White & Sons a plot in Seventh Avenue, formerly Grove Street, adjoining the corner of West Fourth Street.

The property has a frontage of about sixty feet along the new Seventh Avenue, and is of irregular depth.

The building on the site is to be demolished, and the plot will be improved when the Seventh Avenue widening is completed. The Christopher Street station is directly in front of the property.

Church Societies Buy Broome Street Building.

Samuel E. Anderson sold to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church and the New York Bible Society 460 Broome Street, a five-story building, on a lot 23 by 100. The property is located 75 feet west of Mercer Street.

$600,000 for Racquet Club.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick has granted permission to the Racquet and Tennis Club to sell 26 and 28 West Forty-fourth Street to Charles H. Sabin, Frank V. Burton, and E. Townsend Irvin, representing a syndicate, for $600,000.

The club will retain possession of its old building until the completion of the new clubhouse on Park Avenue from Fifty-second to Fifty-third Street.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren sold to a client of the Schoen-Westchester Realty Company 236 East 165th Street, near Grant Avenue, a five-story new-law apartment.

William E. Good sold to Arthur McGlone 921 and 923 Trinity Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 125.

Brooklyn.

Fox & Fox sold the two-family brick dwelling, 20 by 100, situated on the northeasterly side of Forty-fifth Street, 360 feet northwesterly of Fifteenth Avenue, Borough Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mrs. Celia Maurer, an investor.

The Alco Building Company, associated with the Realty Trust, sold to J. B. Degard the one-family private dwelling 6,402 Twenty-second Avenue on the corner of Sixty-fourth Street in Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, near the Twenty-second Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway. The price was $7,000.

Site for Brooklyn Theatre.

Fank A. Seaver & Co. sold a plot, 50 by 85, on the northwesterly corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, for Joseph Rosenberg to Anthony Peoilillo. The buyer will improve the site with a moving picture theatre.

Al Herman Buys Long Island Homesite

Al Herman, the actor, has purchased a plot of six lots at Hempstead Manor, Hempstead, L. I., from the O. L. Schwencke Land and Investment Company.

Mr. Herman is having plans drawn for a Colonial brick house to be erected at once for his own occupancy. The plot is on Woodland Avenue, facing Oakmont Avenue.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot on Greenacres Avenue in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, immediately adjoining, upon the north, the home of J. W. Griffith, to Julius Gregory. The purchaser will improve at once with a Colonial dwelling and garage.

$25,000 Sale at Elizabeth, N. J.

The residence of the late George F. Jones at 501 to 516 Cherry Street and 109 to 113 Styles Street, Elizabeth, N. J., has been sold by Joseph P. Day to a client. The property was held at $25,000.

Twenty-two-Story Factory for Forty-second Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for a twenty-two-story factory building covering a frontage of 120 feet on Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, eighty feet east of Ninth Avenue. Its depth running through the block will be 210.10 feet. The West Forty-second-Forty-third Streets Corporation, Hugo S. Mack, President, is the owner. Maynicke & Franke are the architects and they have placed the cost at $600,000.

The same architects also filed plans for a twelve-story loft structure to be erected by the same interests on the north side of Thirty-sixth Street, 104.10 feet west of Eighth Avenue. It will have a frontage of 77.2 feet and a depth of 98.9 feet. The cost has been placed at $100,000. The building may not be erected at once.

Liberty-Nassau Foreclosure.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as trustee, has begun suit in the Supreme Court to foreclose a mortgage of $550,000 on property on the northwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets, running through to Liberty Place.

The mortgage was made by the Liberty-Nassau Building Company on June 21, 1911, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company as trustee to secure an issue of bonds.

There is a prior mortgage on the property amounting to $1,000,000, executed by the Liberty-Nassau Building Company to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on May 15, 1911.

The property was conveyed by the Bryant Building Company to the Liberty-Nassau Building Company on April 29, 1909. Harold Swain is attorney for the plaintiff.

Edgemere Sale Today.

At public auction Joseph P. Day will offer this afternoon on the premises, at Edgemere, L. I., for the account of the Lancaster See Beach Realty Company, 217 lots and four cottages, adjacent the Long Island Railroad station and the Rockaway Coast transit line.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Goodwin & Goodwin rented for H. Cornelia Hartzell to Dr. Adolph I. Ringer the three-story private dwelling at 141 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Henry Bloch to George W. Peters the five-story dwelling at 18 East Seventy-sixth Street and for Mrs. J. Langdon Ervin the four-story dwelling at 62 East Eightieth Street to W. C. Breed.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for Borden's Condensed Milk Sales Company the entire building at 137 Hudson Street for a term of years to the Jaburg Miller Company, Inc., which will use it for handling bakers' supplies.

Huberth & Huberth have leased to the Willys-Overland Company, manufacturers of the Willys Knight and Overland motor cars, stores at 1,826 and 1,828 Broadway and 2 and 3 Central Park West for salesrooms. Also all of the remaining office space on the second floor for executive offices.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the lobby of the old Murray Hill Theatre, at 379 to 387 Lexington Avenue and 132 East Forty-second Street, removing the columns at the rear of the orchestra and regrading the orchestra floor, at a cost of $20,000. Robert W. Goelet is the owner and Thomas W. Lamb the architect.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 22 West, s s, 218 ft w of 5th Av, 18x114.8x irregular, three-story dwelling; German Savings Bank against S. G. F. Weber; Amend & A., attorneys; due, $12,712.50; taxes, &c., $248.87; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Barnes Av, n e corner of 24th St, 114x52.6; S. G. Litwin against M. M. Oakes et al.; J. N. Helfat, attorney; due, $1,335.28; taxes, &c., $500; to the plaintiff for $50.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

42d St, n s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, and 43d St, s s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, for a twenty-two-story factory, 120x210.10; West 42d-43d Street Corporation, 5 Beekman St, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 505 Madison Square North, architects; cost, $600,000.

36th St, n s, 104.10 ft w of 8th Av, for a twelve-story factory, 77.2x98.9; 307-313 West 36th Street Corporation, Hugo S. Mack, President, owner; Maynicke & Franke, architects; cost, $100,000.

Daly Av, e s, 115.6 ft n of 179th St, for three one-story brick garages, 165x20, 119x20, 150x20; Male Krabo, 983 East 181st St, owner; John R. Peterson, 1,562 Crotona Park East, lessee; Frank Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost, $24,000.

Union Av, e s, 350 ft n of 161st St, for a one-story brick garage, 230x100; Henry Acker, 2,472 Grand Av, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $23,000.

Marmion Av, n w corner of 176th St, for a one-story brick store, 100x48; Benenson Realty Co., Benjamin Benenson, 401 East 152d St, President, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Van Nest railroad yards, 150 ft s of Matthews and Van Nest Avs, for a one-story concrete shop, 51.4x12.8; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., New Haven, owner; F. L. Meilor, New Haven, architect; cost, $3,800.

Grand Concourse, n e corner of 199th St, for a one-story hollow tile garage, 18x20; Michael Giorano, on premises, owner; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $1,000.

Grand Concourse, s e corner of 197th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 58.2x81.8; John Schnakenberg, 198th St and Webster Av, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

96th St, 12 East, for a five and seven story dwelling, 25x100.8; R. L. Livingston, 41 East 75th St, owner; O. Codman, 340 Madison Av, architect.....$60,000

Post Av, s s, 300 ft e of Dyckman St, for two five-story apartments, 100x105; 302 5th Av Co., 320 5th Av, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect.....$200,000

84th St, 157 to 161 East, for a five-story garage, 80.10x100; R. Hahn and W. Lange, 148 East 83d St, owners; C. P. Johnson, 30 East 42d St, architect.....$45,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

42d St, 132 East, and Lexington Av, 379 to 387, to a three-story theatre; R. W. Goelet, owner; Thomas W. Lamb, architect; cost, $20,000.

Grand St, 182 and 184, to a six-story loft and store; Hirsch Estate, 141 Broadway, owner; H. J. Knapp, 114 East 16th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

149th St, 560 and 562 East, to a three-story brick office building, 50x83; Estate of Hugh J. Grant, 54 Wall St, owner; New York Edison Co., 130 East 15th St, lessee; William Weisenberger, Jr., 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 274 to 278, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 100x100; Agnes Farrell to Berent C. Gerdes, 5th St, mtg $100,000, all liens, May 8; attorneys, Whalen, W. & F., 27 William St.....$100

BROOME ST, 460, n s, 25x100; Samuel E. Anderson et al. to Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 156 5th Av, and the New York Bible Society, 66 Bible House, b. and s., Jan. 5; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 92 ft n of 137th St, 15.10x100; Adele F. Huhn to H. H. Gibson Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $11,000, all liens, June 8.....$1

EDGECOMBE AV, 32, e s, 124.6 ft s of 157th St, 17.2x124; David A. Neuberger to Joseph F. Pike, 215 West 100th St, July 12.....$100

GANSEVOORT ST, s s, Lot 224 in old liber 227C, p. 362, 25x99.4, w s; William J. Leazenbee to Joseph J. T. Dickie, 108 South 9th St, Brooklyn, July 20; attorney, M. D. Moss, 150 Nassau St.....$100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 128th St, 50x72.6; Olin Realty Co. to Edw. A. Greuzbach, 145 West 122d St, mtg $68,000, all liens, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. LUKE'S PLACE, 13, n s, 275.5 ft e of Hudson St, 21.5x100, foreclosed July 12; Franklin H. Mills, referee, to Henrietta Fagen, Hawthorne Av, Yonkers, N. Y., July 21; attorneys, Harrison, E. & B., 54 Wall St.....$10,000

1ST AV, 2,109 and 2,111, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x100, foreclosure, July 18; Edward D. Bowling, referee, to Citizens' Savings Bank, 97 Fulton St, July 20; attorneys, Beall & Rogers, 141 Broadway.$35,000

3D AV, 1,551 and 1,553, n e corner 87th St, 50x90, foreclosure July 19; Benno Lewinson, referee, to John W. Bohlmann, 69 Liberty Place, Kingston, N. Y., Louis H. Zocher, 1,247 Lexington Av, and Helen Gorsch, 82 West 120th St., executors, &c., July 21; attorney, H. S. J. Flynn, 271 Broadway.....$15,000

3D ST, 306 East, s s, 22.7x106; 3d St, 306 East, s s, 22.7x100; Audubon Mortgage Co. to Lena Ferstenheim, 306 East 3d St, mtg $25,500, all liens, July 20; attorney, I. Lowenbraun, 110 Nassau St.....$100

9TH ST, 734 and 736 East, s s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, 40x93.11, foreclosure May 13; Albert Blumenthal, referee, to Jacob Schwartz, 111 East 7th St; Joseph Zimmerman, 111 East 7th St, and Gusta Schwabe, 302 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, May 14; attorneys, Breitbart & B., 309 Broadway.....$5,000

13TH ST, 438 East, s s, 172.9 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3, foreclosure, July 19; John F. Couch, referee, to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, mtg $19,000, July 19; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.$1,000

13TH ST, 440 East, s s, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3, foreclosure July 19; Joseph W. Keller, referee, to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, mtg $19,000, July 19; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$500

25TH ST, 219 East, n s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 20x98.9; Aitken, Son & Co. to Paul Hellinger, 67 East 90th St, all liens, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

27TH ST, 504 to 508 West, s s, 75.5 ft w of 10th Av, runs s 24.8x w 24.7x s 74x w 50 x n 98.9 to street x e 74.7 to beginning; Matthew J. Karney, Weehawken, N. J., to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 450 Lexington Av, mtg $20,000, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of 7th Av, runs s 89 x w 35.4 x s 11.1 x w 50 x n 4.3 x w 35.6 x n 106.11 to street x e 120 to beginning; Lawyers Realty Co. to the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, 130 East 15th St, b. and s., July 20; attorneys, Shearman & Sterling, 55 Wall St.....$1

92D ST, 37 West, n s, 465 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.10x100.8; Augusta Gehren to Emma Gehren, 255 West 90th St, mtg $12,000, June 25; C. Cohen, 250 West 87th St....$1

93D ST, 38 West, s s, 287.6 ft w of Central Park West, 37.6x100.8; Augusta Gehren to Emma Gehren, 255 West 90th St, mtg $14,000, June 25; attorney, C. Cohen, 250 West 87th St.....$1

111TH ST, s s, 152.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x100.10; William J. and Josephine Tierney to Mary Tierney, 772 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, July 14.....$100

111TH ST, s s, 117.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x100.11; same to same, all liens, July 14.$100

119TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 15x100.11; James S. Bryant to Parker C. Palmer, Consining, N. Y., mtg $8,500, all liens, July 20; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 23 East 26th St.$100

122D ST, s s, 190 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.11; Katie M. and Edward A. Grenzbach to Olin Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, all liens, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

126TH ST, 64 West, s s, 247.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Frederick N. Whitehorne and another, executors, to Edward A. Grenzbach, 145 West 122d St, part, all title, all liens, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,500

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick N. Whitehorne to same, ¼ part, all title, all liens, mtg $7,000, July 20; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; E. A. Grenzbach to Wells Holding Co., 150 West 125th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, July 20; attorney, same.$100

143D ST, 262 West, s s, 75 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Yale D. Benner to Jeanie L. Ford, 875 Park Av, b. and s., all liens, July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$200

Bronx.

AVENUE A, e s, extends from 3d to 4th St, 216x106; also 4th St, s s, at w s of Westchester Creek,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Atlantic storm has passed to the northeastward of New England with diminishing intensity, and the winds along the north coast are decreasing. General conditions are much unsettled throughout the country except in the Pacific States and the north central districts, and there were general showers in the Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. Moderate temperatures continue in the South and high temperatures elsewhere except in New England.

There will be showers Saturday in the east portion of the Middle Atlantic States, followed by fair weather Sunday and thunder showers Saturday and Sunday in the South.

In New England, the Lake region and the Ohio Valley the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday. Temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic coasts will be moderate west, with clearing weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest except variable off the Florida Coast, thunder showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably local thunder showers extrtme south portion. Sunday, fair.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday. Sunday, fair.

New Jersey—Local thunder showers Saturday. Sunday, probably fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably thunder showers in early morning in east portion. Sunday, fair.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably showers in Eastern Maine. Sunday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	67	70	4 P. M.	69	83
5 A. M.	66	70	6 P. M.	70	82
9 A. M.	69	71	9 P. M.	67	75
12 M.	74	80	11 P. M.	65	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees at 2:45 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inche; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.79 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40–432 Mott Av.	Bernard Newschaser	$50
1:30–30 W. 116 St.;	Jacob Levine	Slight
1:45–192 Greene St.;	United Coat Front Co.	Not given
3:30–26 Prince St.;	Dominick Lezelle	Slight
10:30–51 E. 106 St.;	Annie Malvin	$100
P. M.		
12:55–24 W. 116 St.;	John Dean	Slight
4:45–249 W. 133 St.;	Sarah White	Slight
7:00–27-35 W. 24 St.;	Samuel Conde	Slight
7:15–241 W. 43 St.;	Manuel Clamanis	Slight
7:30–540 E. 88th;	John J. Maranus	$50
7:35–76-80 Madison St.;	R. Welsberg	Slight
8:00–244 Delancey St.;	Marks Schzel	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Inspector J. O'Brien, 1 D., to command 2 A., 1 D. and 2 H., in addition to his own, noon, July 23, to 8 A. M., Aug. 8; Lieuts. J. Edwards, 161, to command, noon, July 23, to 8 A. M., Aug. 8; B. McGovern, 10, to Tr. School, 12 days, 9 A. M., July 25; Patrol. L. H. Hunt, 35, to C. O. Squad, duty in place of chief clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 25; E. P. Halpin, 136, to C. O. Squad, duty in storehouse, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 22; G. Richold, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, to C. O. Squad, duty as messenger in office of Chief Insp., 7 days, 9 A. M., July 24; J. Sexton, 156, to Bur. of Tel., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 24.

To 189 from prects. indicated, 30 days, from 4 P. M., July 23, duty in raided premises: C. A. Sayre, 1; F. Fitzpatrick, 25; A. McGibney, 146; J. Schonhorst, 178; J. Rooney, 158; J. J. Durty, 29; M. Haggerty, 144; W. Luttge, 149; F. E. Baran, 169.

Sick leave: Lieut. D. Wall, 5, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. G. W. Taylor, 22, 11 A. M., May 20, to noon, June 13; W. McKinnon, 25, 7:25 A. M., June 26, to 12 P. M., July 2; D. J. Rodgers, 26, 1:10 P. M., July 15, during disability; J. Geary, 37, 3 P. M., July 12, to 12 P. M., July 18; H. Hagstrand, 31, 2 A. M., July 12, during disability; C. S. Goudeaud, 140, noon, June 24, to 12 P. M., July 3; J. F. Mannik, 140, 6:10 P. M., July 10, during disability; J. Donald, 156, 12:25 A. M., June 14, during disability; F. Carrano, 161, 4 A. M., July 8, during disability; H. Wittel, 276, 2:05 P. M., July 7, during disability; G. F. Rasburn, 279, 8:15 A. M., July 7, during disability; F. Attanasio, Traf. Div., Sub-div. E, 10:15 P. M., July 4, during disability.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Chief of Bat. J. J. Henry at repair shops, 66th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Monday, July 24, to complete their course in the automobile school: Engrs of Steamer 34, J. Gunningham, Eng. 157; L. C. Eccleston, Eng. 155; Firemen P. McCullagh, Eng. 30; J. J. McGuire, Eng. 44; P. J. Moran, Eng. 74; J. S. Christman, Eng. 76; J. Spaulding, Eng. 153; J. M. Peer, Eng. 158; F. H. Miller, Eng. 233; J. A. Ledogar, Eng. 254; G. P. Casey, E. and L. 22; H. C. W. Bills, H. and L. 24.

When a reasonable doubt exists as to the interpretation of an order issued from one bureau or department headquarters, any officer or member of the uniformed force may apply to the Chief of Department, who will explain and interpret the order.

Decision rendered: Fire. 1st gr. W. B. Frost, Eng. 54, (reckless driving) charge dismissed.

Dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. P. V. Buckman, E. and L. 30, (absence without leave) at 8 A. M., July 22.

Water Towers Nos. 1, 2, and 3, equipped with Edison storage battery of 1,250,000 candle power, will be in operation on and after 8 A. M., Monday, July 24, 1916. Searchlight Engines 1 and 2 will be placed out of service and permanently discontinued.

The resignation of Fire. 1st gr. A. Ungerer, E. and L. 24, has been accepted.

Special leaves: Capt. E. G. Noth, Eng. 53, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 22; Capt. J. Walker, H. & L. 23, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 23; Capt. J. Hughes, No. 1, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Lieut. P. J. Sullivan, No. 5, Eng. 67, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Eng. of Steamer A. J. Foggi, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Fire. 1st gr. J. A. Stuckey, Eng. 33, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 22; Fire. 1st gr. W. Soper, Eng. 62, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 23; Fire. 2d gr. J. W. McCabe, Eng. 30, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 22; Fire. 1st gr. E. E. Hegewald, H. & L. 1, 24 hours, 8 P. M., July 22; Fire. 1st gr. J. A. Marshall, H. & L. 7, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Fire. 1st gr. I. F. Froemmert, H. & L. 25, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 23; Fire. 1st gr. J. L. Quinn, H. & L. 45, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Fire. 1st gr. O. K. Neumuth, H. & L. 107, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 23.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The list for machinist's helper, all boroughs, is announced as follows:

Andrew Bradley, William Baxter, D. Looney, John Cassidy, Frederick Loring, William Mahoney, V. Mungioli, S. Sullivan, Charles Erdmann, Oscar Anderson, John Conn, M. Heller, George McVey, F. Antenbrand, S. Mulraney, S. Marcus, S. Olender, W. Lares, Louis Falinkas, W. Andrea, S. Moltz, Jr., E. Munch, August Koelder, J. Pile, S. Baker, F. McKeever, A. Lebohner, D. Stroili, R. Caputi, James Callahan, Kieran Roohan, J. Flood, C. Rosler, P. Conway, J. Riston, Henry Segelten, A. Fisher, Louis Bregin, J. McPherson, A. Grossi, M. Dalessio, W. Feist, and T. Murphy.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 9, at the New York Custom House, an examination for stenographer and typewriter, for both men and women, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Departmental Service, Washington, D. C. The usual entrance salary is $850 or $900 a year, a few appointments are made at $1,000, and extremely few at higher salaries. Promotion is reasonably rapid for those whose services prove satisfactory, as the demand for eligibles has recently been greater than the supply, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Age, eighteen years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

For all applicants for assistant teacher in high schools, examinations for which will be held on Sept. 18 and 19 and Oct. 16 and 17, oral examinations, including class teaching tests, will be given at the call of the Board of Examiners. For the convenience of candidates coming from a distance of 100 miles or more a class test and an oral examination will be arranged for the day following the close of the respective written examinations. Each applicant's record will be considered in making up the mark in the oral examinations. The subjects in which the examinations are offered are those in which the eligible lists need replenishing. Each applicant must show ability to use the English language correctly, both in writing and in speech.

The Board of Education has rescinded so much of the resolution adopted June 28 as related to the appointment of Helen Wicks and Catherine C. Heany as teachers in elementary schools, for the reason that they are ineligible for appointment.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

SPECHT, Mrs. JENNIE, widow of Henry F. Specht, (July 4;) entire estate, valued at $100,000, to son, William H., of 75 East 71st St., and daughter, Clara L. Weiner.

TYSON, LETITIA A., 47 West 51st St.; the bulk of the estate goes to son, Henry H., and daughter, Lillie M.; many bequests to friends and relatives.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Capt. P. Giddings, inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 10th Inf.

Maj. E. W. Rich, M. C., is relieved from the operation of orders of Jan. 15 relating to him.

1st Lt. G. E. Stallman is relieved from duty at Letterman General Hospital, and will proceed to Honolulu about Aug. 5 and join his station.

1st Lt. C. H. Mason, inf., upon arrival in United States will join the 30th Inf.

Capt. A. D. Tuttle, M. C., is relieved from duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., and will return to his station, Soldiers' Home, D. C.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Portland, Ore., May 20, for examination of officers of the Corps of Engrs. for promotion, is dissolved.

1st Lt. R. L. Robertson, M. R. C., is relieved from duty in Southern Dept., and will proceed to his home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the army.

Orders of July 7, directing Capt. R. Dickinson, retired, to proceed to Ft. Keogh (Mon.) Remount Depot for duty as assistant to Depot Q. M. revoked. He will assume charge of the property and funds pertaining to Q. M. and Pt. funds, Mich.

1st Lt. H. Harris, 9th Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital, and is detailed for general recruiting service at Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Following M. C. officers are ordered to active duty, and will report to commanding officer, camp of regular troops, Plattsburg, N. Y., for duty: 1st Lts. R. W. Wilcox, C. G. Mixter, H. Fox, and E. Altman.

Capt. R. L. Reed, Cav. Insp., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn. He is relieved from present duties and will proceed to St. Paul Aug. 1 for duty.

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. L. Robertson, M. R. C., 1 month and 3 days; 1st Lt. L. D. Osborne, 4th F. A., 10 days' extension, and 1st Lt. Col. G. McK. Williamson, Q. M. C., 1 month.

Navy.

Admiral C. McR. Winslow, Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet, July 28, to home.

Rear Admirals C. J. Bousch, transferred to retired list, and T. B. Howard, transferred to retired list.

Lt. Commander H. C. Dinger, Bureau of Steam Engg. Navy Dept., Aug. 1, to fitting out the Maumee and in command when commissioned.

Lt. J. C. Kidd, Aid on Staff, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, Aug. 1 to Naval Academy, Aug. 31.

Jr. Grade Lts. G. W. D. Dashiell, the C-5 to the C-1, and G. Hullings, the Charleston to the C-4.

Ens. W. A. Heard, the Charleston to the C-2. E. L. Vanderkloot, the Charleston to the C-3. J. M. Creighton, the Charleston to the C-1. Wm. O. Henry, the Bushnell to the Jenkins, and K. E. Hintze, the Alert to Mare Island Hospital, sick.

Assist Surg. H. McDonald, the Colorado to Pittsburgh.

Chief Boatswain A. Stuart, Puget Sound Yard to the Glacier, July 25.

Chief Gunner L. M. Wrsat, Sperry Gyroscope Co. to the Columbia, July 20.

Pay Director Charles H. Eldredge, retired, died at Portsmouth, Va., July 17.

Marine Corps.

Lt. Col. C. G. Long, 1st Brigade, Haiti, to temporary duty Headquarters, Marine Corps.

Maj. L. J. Magill, 1st Brigade, Haiti, to resume duty Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Capts. R. R. Wallace, Cavite Barracks, to the United States; T. E. Backstrom, Olongapo Barracks, to the United States; J. T. Boutes, New York Barracks, to duty on staff of Commander, Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, and W. G. Fay, 1st Lt. W. D. Smith, and 2d Lt. D. L. S. Brewster, all from Winthrop, Md., to temporary duty at Wakefield, Mass.

2d Lt. E. Talbot, Mare Island Barracks, to Guam Barracks, via Aug. 5 transport.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Amphitrite at Oyster Bay, Kanawha at Sewall's Point, Lamson and Paducah at Charleston, Nereus at Cristobal, San Diego at San Diego, and the Saturn at Seward.

Sailed: Cincinnati, Nagasaki for Chefoo; Conyngham, Newport for Boston; Flusser and Reid, Key West for Hampton Roads; Gloucester, Provincetown for Portsmouth; Hull, La Paz for Topolobampo; Marietta, Tampico for Boston; Missouri and Wisconsin, Provincetown for Portland; Pennsylvania, Norfolk for Newport; Stewart and Whipple, Guaymas for La Paz; Sylph, Washington for Richmond.

The Dolphin has been detached from the Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Mail for the Hannibal should be sent to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM F., (May 7, 1915;) net estate, $75,642. Trust funds of $5,000 each were provided for Mrs. Julia Cunningham, mother, and Mary Cunningham and Sarah Cunningham, sisters of decedent, and the rest of the estate passed to Mrs. Agnes V. Cunningham, widow of the decedent. Assets: Equity, $18,670, in 434-436-438-440 East 91st St., appraised at $85,000; equity, $19,314, in s. e. cor. 95th St. and 1st Av., appraised at $28,000; equity, $1,943, in premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., appraised at $5,000; equity, $5,835, in premises at Bayswater and Forest Avs., Far Rockaway, appraised at $12,000. Due from the City of New York on paving contracts, $21,420; horses, trucks, and equipment, $6,103; stocks and bonds, $46,805.

GORSTIN, HUGO, (June 10, 1914;) net estate, $379,499. Mrs. Helen Gorstin, widow, receives $56,499 outright and a life interest with the power of appointment in $177,000; Mary Beam, niece; Julius Wolff, nephew; Lydia Konig, niece; Laura Sanford, not related, each receive $5,000; John C. Bohlman, Fred J. Bohlman, and Charles E. Bohlman, friends of the decedent, $5,000 each; Charles Johnson, not related, $5,000. Rest of estate passes to 26 nephews, nieces, and grandnephews and grandnieces of the decedent. Realty owned by decedent was: 1,502 3d Av., appraised at $60,000; 82 W. 120th St., $17,000; 324 E. 86th St., $7,000; 326 E. 86th St., $7,000; 211 E. 87th St., $18,500; 126-128-130-132 W. 128th St., $40,000. Other assets were: Bank, $23,000; mortgages, $65,485, and stocks and bonds, $172,927. The largest holdings were: Bonds, St. Louis & Southwestern Ry., $35,062; 200 shs. Union Pacific preferred, $16,776, and bonds of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R., $17,875. Personalty, furniture, and jewelry, $1,355.

RANDOLPH, ARTHUR BERTRAM, of West Dene, Sheringham, County of Norfolk, England, (Sept. 27, 1915;) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed. Assets: Taxable in New York State, one-half interest in premises 107 E. 34th St., valued at $23,850. Deductions for New York commissions make decedent's net taxable estate in New York $19,863. Among the American holdings of the decedent, but not taxable in this proceeding, were: Bonds, International Traction Co., par value, $100,000; bonds, Atlantic Coast Line, par value, $60,000; 336 shares U. S. Steel preferred, and other American stocks and bonds. Enid Saffron Randolph, widow, was principal beneficiary.

WIDMAYER, GEORGE A., (Jan. 22;) net estate, $83,650. Anna B. Heath, Marie T. Widmayer, Francesco S. Widmayer, and Edwin M. Widmayer, daughters and sons of decedent, each received $19,587. Rest of the estate passed to grandchildren. Assets: Bank, $2,713; mortgages and personalty, $16,761; stocks and bonds, $65,620; accrued income due to decedent, $636.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURING CONTRACTOR WITH YOUR MATERIAL.

Responsible manufacturer with long experience in higher grade ladies' and children's dresses and kindred lines, with modern-equipped plant of 50 sewing machines, well-trained force.

Open for work at reasonable terms, with guarantee of reliable dealings. Write for appointment, H 313 Times Downtown.

Capital Wanted.—Large metal and hardware manufacturing company, New York City, are desirous of increasing their facilities and production; we are working day and night on our present facilities and turning down orders that are very profitable; we would like to have you look over our books and also references. G 12 Times.

Patents Secured, Trade-Marks Registered.—Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165, Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

General store, established trade nine years; most refined section of Long Island; stock $6,000; reasonable offer accepted; owner retiring. Z 319 Times Annex.

Important for Manufacturers Doing Business Now in Argentine Republic. — Gentleman from Argentina wishes to make arrangements with manufacturers to be their attorney in all cases regarding business in his country; good references. C 1 Times.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165, Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

Active partner wanted in solid, old manufacturing business; investment required. Z 276 Times Annex.

Machine shop, well equipped, desires additional work; manufacturing propositions preferred. G 303 Times Downtown.

Exceptional opportunity is open as partner for real man with sales ability and $2,000; no brokers. B 195 Times.

Mortgages, real estate, association with privilege of independent action, desired; Bronx; established firm. Advise B 114 Times.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake, every modern improvement, big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; few minutes from trolley and station, and near lake with a fine view; only 25 minutes out. Owner will take $300 cash and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Four tenements with stores; East 125th St.; one mortgage; equity, $90,000; must have some cash. B 71 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

In the downtown warehouse district, a plot or vacant building for commercial garage purposes. Builder, G 35 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

In the Piping Rock Section of Long Island.—A semi-fireproof residence, with garage, stable, and other outbuildings; has five master bedrooms, each with bath; five living rooms, and 3 servants' rooms, with 2 baths; garage can accommodate 4 cars; approximately 3 acres; cost in excess of $50,000; will sell at $37,500, of which $40,000 may remain on mortgage; can be had furnished if desired; immediate occupancy. Address P. O. Box 885, New York City.

Out of City.

For sale, a bargain, splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, all improvements, in cultured, restricted community; 50 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Large room, 40x10, ground floor; plenty of daylight; electric light; steam heated; suitable for any mercantile business; rent moderate; near Broadway. Apply to Mr. Ryman, Manager, 210 West 50th St.

IDEAL SITE FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.

Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Massimer, 101 Park Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Loft, 59 Orchard St.; elevator. Janitor, 57 Orchard St. Address Ridley, 59 Allen St.

Broadway corner store, extra large; will divide. George W. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

DENTIST.—Three front rooms to let, 1,612 Broadway, corner Macon; all improvements; 15-year establishment; rent reasonable; long lease. Erdtmann, premises; telephone.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A sixteen family and janitor apartment house located corner best avenue in section where increase in population is greatest; beautiful building, well built, equipped with best vacuum-vapor heating system, hot water, garbage burner, screens, awnings; no vacancies; bank mortgage, guaranteed title, terms easy; price $55,000. Z 335 Times Annex.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 800 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (L. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Long Branch, N. J.—We are offering desirable homes for people of moderate means at prices from $1,000 to $3,000, on the installment plan; send for list. New Jersey Mortgage Co., Long Branch, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1½ and 2 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."

1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, } Country
545 5th Av., 45th St. } Property.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

CAPE COD BAY, MASS.—2½ acres on fine beach, high land and wonderful view, in Sandwich, near state road; $500; easy terms; equal to 20 shore lots.

THE HOMESTEAD TRUST.

Trustees: S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass.; H. K. Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway, full hotel service; $10:50 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 381 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 33 East 27th St.

To Sublet.—28 East 52d St.; unusual apartment, two rooms and bath.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; conclusions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

181st, 728 West.—Completely furnished, 4 rooms, elevator; August-September. Wiggins.

Apartment near Broadway.—Cool, well furnished; elevator; two bedrooms. 206 West 106th.

To sublet, five-room apartment, furnished, to Oct. 1, $45. Apt. 4C. R. W. Renshaw, 790 Riverside Drive.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Madison and 28th St.—Beautiful duplex apt., 5 large rooms, modern, open fires, sublet to June first; immediate possession; reasonable. 29 East 28th St.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

416 Madison Av.—Bachelor apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath.

81st, 157-161 East, near Lexington.—Nice apartments; 6 rooms and bath; $40.

To Sublet.—28 East 52d St., unusual apartment; 2 rooms and bath.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St. 2, 3 and 4 rooms.

Maid Service; Meals Served. $1,000 to $1,500. Agent on premises. Tel. Columbus 3996.

FIVE ROOMS AND BATH.
VERY HIGH-CLASS
ELEVATOR HOUSE.
MOST MODERATE RENT.
607 WEST 113TH ST.

West End Av., 850, (near 102d.)—High-class elevator apartment, 8 rooms, bath; parquet floors; $1,200; open for inspection 10 to 12 A. M., or by appointment.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

69th, 257 West.—Elegant single top flat, seven rooms, bath; light and air on four sides; rent $37.50. Janitor.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 68th.

Apartments for rent, west side. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted — To sublet 5 or 6 room furnished apartment, east side, by desirable couple and maid; rental not over $1,500. Reply G 328 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Wanted apartment three bedrooms or small house near New York, first-class neighborhood, September 1st. B 178 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OVERLAND ROADSTER for sale; late model; electric lights and starter; auxiliary seat; newly painted and overhauled; price $375. Room 1,517, 120 Broadway. Telephone Rector 5825.

Hudson 1916 master six, seven-passenger touring; excellent condition; will sacrifice. Can be seen 101 Liberty St., Brooklyn, near Borough Hall. Mr. Hooker's car.

Simplex 50 seven-passenger, perfect; self-start, up to date; $1,750. 1,874 Broadway.

Simplex 50 roadster, perfect, $700. 1,874 Broadway.

Mercer 1914 touring car. 1915 runabout bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

Want 7-passenger automobile in exchange for two lots, all improvements, Brooklyn. C. K., 107 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

Packard limousine wanted or landaulet car; state year, condition, price. B 202 Times Annex.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. — Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousines, Landaulettes. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates, month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Touring New England in August, owner driving, can accommodate two persons; expense moderate; references. Marsh, 322 West 107th.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD AUTO OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. Recent models, splendidly equipped, owners drive in livery; rates reasonable. Circle 1294.

Packard touring, 7-passenger; month, trip; reasonable; owner drives. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Packard "six," new touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

Packard Cars, — Reasonable rates by hour, trip, or month; competent chauffeur. Phone 1206 Columbus. H. C. Hopkins.

AUTOMOBILES. — RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; special monthly rates. J. S. Mandola. Columbus 2088.

Packard, Hirc.—Handsomely appointed landaulet; hour, day, week, month. Tucker, 4849 Morningside.

Packard 1915 7-passenger, 6-cylinder, 48 H. P.; beautiful car; rent hour, week, month; owner drives. A 270 Times Annex.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur, Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard 7-passenger touring for hire; hour, day, week; reasonable. Tel. 3838 Schuyler.

Packard Touring Car for hire, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. 886 Madison.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Fading Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

23D ST., 205 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suites, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 123 EAST.—Neat, comfortable large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

91ST, 161 EAST.—Parlor and bedroom, with use of private telephone; one flight. S. Simson.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 295.—Handsome two-rom suite; shower, electricity, piano; $11 weekly.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming accommodations, perfect ventilation; en suite, single; electricity, shower baths; references.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; running water; telephone; quiet, refined; references.

45TH, 314 WEST.—Medium and small rooms, connecting bath; reasonable, clean, quiet; phone.

48TH ST., 10 WEST. 607 5TH AV. Handsomely furnished suites, single, double rooms, private baths, electricity, $5 to $10 weekly or $20 to $60 monthly; telephone.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive, large, airy room, nicely furnished, running water; also clean, comfortable hall rooms, $3, $5.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; private bath; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large room, couple; medium room; running water, showers, elevator. Sewell.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, airy room, private bath, kitchenette, suitable for two, $7; clean, comfortable hall room, $2.

68 WEST 68TH ST.
Large rooms, private bath; other rooms.

69TH, 110 WEST.—Beautiful, cool rooms; suite, private baths; Summer rates; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 206 WEST. (Broadway.)—Medium, small rooms, lavatory; music, dancing; parlor.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well-furnished, cool; Summer rates; for gentleman; reference.

72D, WEST, Near Park.—(Private family;) large, bright, cool room, adjoining bath; shower, electricity; $5-$7; gentleman. Columbus 2051.

72D, 268 WEST.—Beautiful suite, private bath, kitchenette; other large, small rooms.

73D ST., 242 AND 255 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; special Summer rate; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlors with private baths; ideal location; very reasonable.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; southern exposure; private bath; gentlemen. 2008 Columbus.

75TH ST., 40 WEST.—Airy, clean, single, double rooms; bath; conveniences; $4, $9.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; other rooms; conveniences; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds; single room; conveniences; references.

West Side.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large front room, dressing room, all conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean, well furnished rooms; references. Telephone 8676 Schuyler.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room; board optional.

78TH, 182 WEST.—Refined people will find newly furnished rooms, adjoining bath.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath, in private home; suitable for party of gentlemen; also large single rooms, with bath, electricity, phone.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; single room; continuous hot water; reasonable.

82D, 66 WEST.—Large and small well furnished rooms; private bath, electricity.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; reasonable rent; references.

83D, 68 WEST.—Room, single, en suite; parlor floor; kitchenette, private bath.

85TH, 154 WEST.—Large, small rooms; new furniture; $3, $4, $5; adjoining bath; telephone; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; electricity; board optional; private house.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; smaller room; breakfast; fine home surroundings.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished large front room, also smaller room; lavatory; electricity. 9354 Schuyler.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to baths; private house.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, with, without private baths; reasonable.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large front rooms; piano; $5, $4.50; skylight, running water, $1.50; telephone.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two cheery, cool rooms, en suite, single; private bath.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, well-furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $6.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive large, cool front room; piano; homelike; elevator. Apartment G-B.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Finely appointed cool room, opposite bath, suitable one or couple; two windows facing Broadway. Bolick.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; comfortable; baths.

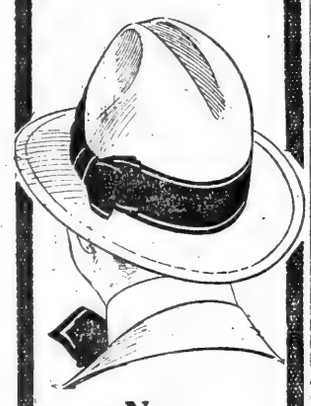
102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentlemen. Inquire elevator.

107TH, 237 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Desirable front suite; lavatory; reasonable; single room, adjoining bath; electricity; $3.50; modern elevator apartment.

106TH, 256 WEST., (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, adjoining bath; gentleman. Rogers.

113TH,

Genuine Korea Hats



Now $2.45

This is the season's very best bet

Straight brim straws—plenty of braids and styles. Now.. $1

Truby Warner
New York and Everywhere

Important To-Day

Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits Reduced

If you're informed as to conditions in the woolen market, you'll jump at these. Wide selections at $19.50, $22.50 and $26.50 that will be worth much more next year.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits at $22.50

Big savings here, too—because we bought them before the materials went up. Pinch backs, patch pockets and conservative styles.

Stores open all day

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St. / Third Ave., Cor. 125th St. / 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings.

VINCENT says:

Semi-Annual Sale

of Youths' and Men's Suits.

$50 suits in neat dark mixtures, fancy greys, checks and brown mixtures. $12.50, $15.50, $18.90 and $22.50.

Savings of from $3.00 to $8.00 on our regular prices.

G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., 31st.

WANTED

Engineering Chemist

SALARY $1,500 TO $2,100.

Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building to August 4, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Technical, 6; Experience, 4. Degree: A degree granted by college or technical school with chemistry as major subject, or proof of equivalent training and experience. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong

$1 TO-MORROW—Also Every Sunday and Holiday

Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.

Atlantic City

$2.50 TO-MORROW—Also Wednesday, July 26

Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Leave Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.05 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

MORE GAINS MADE IN PARALYSIS FIGHT

Only 81 New Cases Reported in This City, Against the 119 for Thursday.

DEATHS INCREASE BY ONE

Rush for Health Certificates Grows, 4,108 Being Issued for Children About to Leave New York.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	17	36
Manhattan	6	16
Bronx	2	4
Queens	6	14
Richmond	1	11
Total	32	81
Total of cases to date		2,527
Total of deaths to date		519

Further indications that the infantile paralysis outbreak was on the wane were contained, health officials said, in yesterday's report of but eighty-one new cases for the entire city, the smallest number for a day since July 3, when there were seventy-three cases. The July 3 record was the largest for any twenty-four hours up to that time. On Thursday of this week there were 119 new cases, and on Wednesday there were 142.

Yesterday's figures for Brooklyn were especially encouraging. In that borough, where there had been eighty-three, eighty-two, and eighty-one new cases on last Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, respectively, there were but thirty-six new cases yesterday. That was the lowest number for the borough on any day since June 28, when there were twenty-three cases out of a total of thirty for the whole city.

There were, however, actually more cases in Manhattan and Richmond yesterday than on the day before, and Queens and the Bronx each reported the same number, fourteen and four, respectively, on both days. Manhattan had sixteen new cases yesterday against thirteen on Thursday, and Richmond had eleven against seven on Thursday. But in no borough was the number as high as the daily total of new cases in the earlier stages of the outbreak.

Dr. Emerson said he considered the situation hopeful, but that it was too early to say positively that the outbreak had been curbed.

Although they, too, were encouraged by yesterday's reports, Dr. C. H. Lavinder and Dr. Wade H. Frost of the United States Public Health Service also warned the public against unrestrained optimism.

The deaths by boroughs for yesterday and the day before were as follows: Brooklyn, seventeen and twenty-one; Manhattan, six and three; Bronx, two and five; Queens, six and two; Richmond, one and none.

2,527 Cases in City So Far.

The number of new cases yesterday brought the total for the Summer up to 2,527, or more than the 2,500 cases recorded in 1907. The total deaths to date yesterday were 519, making the death rate of the outbreak more than 20 per cent., which has marked the outbreak from the beginning.

More residents are leaving the city. Against 1,031 health certificates issued to travelers on Wednesday and 2,079 on Thursday, there were 4,108 yesterday. Of this number 2,324 were issued in Manhattan, 1,199 in Brooklyn, 448 in the Bronx, 67 in Queens, and 20 in Richmond.

Only seven applicants for certificates were refused during the day.

Health Commissioner Emerson announced yesterday that, beginning today, parents wishing to obtain certificates for children need not take the children to one of the Department of Health's branch offices for examination provided an examination was made at home and certified to by a reputable physician.

Persons who do not wish to pay for the services of private physicians will still be able, however, to take their children to the branches for examination.

New Form of Certificate.

A new certificate has been prepared for those who would prefer to keep their children at home until the time of leaving the city. Such a person should call in a physician and obtain from him a certificate that his children show no symptoms of infantile paralysis. He should then take this certificate to the nearest branch office of the Department of Health, and, upon showing it, together with evidence that he does not live in an infected house, the examiner at the branch will give him a certificate reading as follows:

Department of Health, City of New York.
New York, ..., 1916.

To Whom It May Concern:
This is to certify that in the case of (name)....., (address)....., borough of....., there has been no case of poliomyelitis reported from these premises
....., M. D., Examiner.
HAVEN EMERSON, M. D., Commissioner.

The two certificates—that of the physician and that of the Health Department—will then be attached, and the surgeons of the United States Public Health Service on duty at railroad and ferry stations and in Room 425 of the Federal Building will accept them as sufficient guaranty for the issuance of one of the Federal identification cards, which are issued to persons leaving the city for interstate travel.

Dr. Emerson was told yesterday of a report that an examining officer of his Department had charged a fee of $2 for a certificate. He became indignant at once.

"If any one has any evidence to support such a statemnt I hope that he will communicate with me immediately. The Department of Health makes absolutely no charge for any of its permits or certificates, and any of our employes suspected of accepting a fee will be suspended at once and placed upon trial, conviction in which will result in dismissal."

Offices Open Two Hours on Sunday.

In order to facilitate the issuance of the certificates, Dr. Emerson said all borough offices of the Department of Health, as well as the main office, would remain open all of today, and on Sunday from 10 o'clock until noon, only, however, for issuing the new certificates attached to the certificates of private physicians. No examinations of children will be made this afternoon or tomorrow. The Brooklyn office of the department will remain open all day tomorrow.

Concerning the value of the department's certificates Dr. Emerson said yesterday:

"I cannot swear, of course, that every person who has received a certificate has been entirely free from poliomyelitis but I can say that only 1 per cent. of the applicants for certificates have been refused, and that no health officer in any of the places to which persons holding certificates have gone has complained of the disease having broken out in the case of any certificate holder."

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service in charge of the Federal forces regulating interstate travel, reminded the public yesterday that no law compelled any local health officer to accept any certificate, and he made public a letter sent to its agents by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in which the local quarantine restrictions of a number of places were listed.

Dr. Banks said he expected five more physicians from Washington today and would put them on duty in the Hudson Tube and at the wharfs of the Fall River Line.

Tells of Success with Adrenalin.

Hopes that an effectual treatment for poliomyelitis had been found in the use of adrenalin as recommended recently before the Academy of Medicine by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, were raised yesterday with the publication of a report by Dr. E. J. Bermingham, chief surgeon at the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital, in which he expressed faith in the treatment, based upon experience in the present outbreak.

But neither Dr. Emerson nor Dr. Louis C. Ager, who has charge of the infantile paralysis patients at the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, considered that Dr. Bermingham's tests were efficient evidence of the value of adrenalin.

In his report to the Department of Health, Dr. Bermingham said:

This hospital has had only three deaths since it began receiving cases a week ago. Two of these deaths occurred six hours after the patients were admitted. All the deaths were due to complete paralysis from the neck down—the thorax and both upper and lower extremities—which condition existed in each case when the patient was admitted.

The routine treatment of all cases has been:

Fresh air at all times; screening from flies; antiseptics for the throat and nose; frequent sponging of the entire body; strict attention to bowels; frequent changing of personal and bed linen; at least one quart of milk daily; regular doses of utropin; intraspinal injections of adrenalin every six hours, and oxygen as indicated.

Three cases were admitted in a moribund condition. Two cases were transferred because of the development of measles. Forty-one cases are improving, some in a remarkable degree, even to the disappearance of the paralysis.

Dr. Meltzer visited the hospital this morning and was pleased at the practical results obtained from following his suggestions. Beginning with injections of one-fifth of a cubic centimeter of adrenalin, these were cautiously increased to two cubic centimeters with no bad result, and in many cases with the most remarkable improvement in all of the symptoms and the partial or complete disappearance of the paralysis.

We would suggest that a trial of the treatment pursued at this hospital in all of its details be made by other hospitals.

Dr. Emerson Disparages Report.

Dr. Bermingham said, in addition to his report, that three cases of infantile paralysis in the hospital, though admitted on July 13 last, had practically recovered, and that he expected to transfer a number of others to the convalescent ward soon.

He said he made public the facts of his experience because he believed other physicians should know them.

When asked to discuss Dr. Bermingham's report, Dr. Emerson said:

"I do not want to discredit anything that Dr. Bermingham has done, and I am glad that he has had encouraging results in his treatment of patients, but I am sure that he will agree with me that results obtained in one hospital with forty-four patients in a period of one week cannot be received as evidence of the success or failure of a treatment.

"Also, Dr. Bermingham's results, while good, are no better than those obtained in the department of Health Hospitals, where adrenalin is not in general use. The death rate in the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital has been about 7 per cent., and the death rate from poliomyelitis in our hospitals has been from 5 to 8 per cent. To be sure, most of the deaths under Dr. Bermingham occurred very shortly after the patients were admitted to the hospital, but this is true to the same extent in the department's hospitals. As a matter of fact, many of the deaths in all hospitals occur within twenty-four hours after the admission of patients, and within the same period many patients improve remarkably, no matter what treatment is administered to them."

Dr. Ager, when asked to comment on Dr. Berminghan's report, said:

"There's nothing in it to favor adrenalin as a treatment of poliomyelitis, and I think you will find that the Rockefeller Institute agrees with me."

No opinion could be obtained from the Institute yesterday.

Stores Decline Exchanges.

A number of large department stores in the city yesterday notified customers that they would refuse all returns of infants' and children's wearing apparel because of danger from the spread of poliomyelitis. This sign was posted in the infants' wear department of one store and was typical:

On account of the prevalence of a communicable disease particularly dangerous to infants, we must refuse to accept for exchange or credit any goods in this department.

Some stores, it was reported, have refused to send out goods on approval, and others are considering the adoption of some degree of restriction.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday stores were free, of course, to adopt any measures of precaution they desired, but that, in his opinion, there could be no danger from returned clothing.

"Germs," he said, "do not live long enough on dry fabrics or hard, dry surfaces to carry disease from any home, through a store, to any one. And incidentally, I might add that, for some years, certain stores in town have made repeated efforts to induce the Department of Health to prohibit the return of clothing."

The record of fines yesterday for violations of the Sanitary Code was as follows:

Essex Market Court, eighty-seven persons, $3 each; Tombs Court, seventy-six persons, $1 and $2 each; Jefferson Market Court, thirty-six persons, $2 each; Yorkville Court, thirteen persons, $2 each; Harlem Court, two persons, $2 each; Washington Heights Court, eleven persons, $1 and $2 each; Morrisania Court, twelve persons, $2 each; West Farms Court, eleven persons, $1 to $3 each.

Offers Hospital to City.

A report issued yesterday by the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital said that the institute had set apart the entire upper floor of its new building at 420 East Fifty-ninth Street for the care of infantile paralysis cases.

The Old Men's Toy Shop, conducted by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for the purpose of giving work to aged men, announced yesterday that it would sell toys at cost—from 5 to 75 cents each—to any one purchasing for children confined to hospitals with infantile paralysis. The toys will be delivered by the shop to any specified hospital. The officers of the shop made the announcement to further the appeal of the State Charities Aid Association for toys for the children.

The Bayside Health Bureau, a citizens' committee of the Bayside Board of Trade, yesterday offered its co-operation to the Board of Health in the fight against infantile paralysis and requested the New York & North Shore Trolley Company to fumigate its cars frequently. The company promised to do everything in its power to prevent spread of infantile paralysis.

The Smiths living in Bayside—and there are the conventional quota of them—have been much annoyed because one Mrs. Smith, who lives in Bayside, carried a child suffering from infantile paralysis in trolley cars on Wednesday looking for medical attention. The publicity given to the incident has caused tradesmen and others who did not know which Mrs. Smith it was to avoid all of the Bayside Smiths.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Haan, commander in charge of Fort Totten, Willets Point, yesterday placed the fort under strict quarantine of both adults and children, when he learned that there was a case of infantile paralysis on the Point near the fort.

No person, including enlisted men, will be permitted to leave the fort without a pass, and in order to obtain a pass one must show good reason for his leaving. Vehicles will be permitted to enter the fort, but their occupants must not get out of them. There are about 150 children of officers at the fort.

STATE GIVES MORE FUNDS.

Governor Provides Cash to Pay Additional Doctors and Nurses.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Additional State moneys to assist in stopping the spread of infantile paralysis were promised State Health Department officials today by Governor Whitman. Relying upon this assurance, and the assurance of co-operation by the State Civil Service Commission, the officials began arranging for several additional temporary diagnosticians, sanitary supervisors, nurses, and assistants for Westchester, Nassau, Ulster, Orange, and Sullivan Counties.

Sixteen new cases and two deaths outside of New York City were reported to the State department during the day, making the totals 195 and 23, respectively. The deaths were reported from Hicksville and Oyster Bay. The new cases were in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Batavia, Corning, Hempstead, (2,) Oyster Bay, Hicksville, Port Washington, Valley Stream, Freeport, Piermont, Wyoming, Beacon, and New Rochelle, (3.)

THE NEW CASES REPORTED.

Names and Addresses of Those Stricken with Paralysis.

The following is a list of the names and addresses of the new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths in the city yesterday:

NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
Morris Katz, 208 E. 7th St.
Bella Cohen, 647 E. 11th St.
Charles Barisch, 502 E. 16th St.
David Shapiro, 241 E. 25th St.
Rose Sciascia, 228 Chrystie St.
Muriel Weiss, 308 Broome St.
Caroline Villini, 218 Bowery.
Giuseppe LaRocca, 119 Elizabeth St.
Nathan Holneck, 33 Henry St.
Stephen Milianosky, 58 Monroe St.
Jenny Serreiese, 359 W. 53d St.
William Soles, 458 W. 166th St.
Carl Thornhilin, 731 Tenth Av.
Bennie Katz, 57-59 E. 112th St.
Madeline Schuman, 188 Eighth Av.
Nicoletta Volnini, 414 E. 120th St.

DEATHS—BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
David Shapiro, 241 E. 25th St.
Carmelo Cirrincini, 340 E. Houston St.
Giuseppe LaRocca, 119 Elizabeth St.
Bennie Katz, 57-59 E. 112th St.
Sam Greenberg, 206, E. 6th St.
Bella Cohen, 647 E. 11th St.

NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF BRONX.
John Jonnohic, 858 Hewitt Place.
Jacob Goldberg, 702 E. 161st St.
Harriett Campbell, 462 E. 162d St.
Joseph Blum, 342 St. Ann's Av.

DEATHS—BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.
John Hamilton, 303 W. 169th St. Died at Riverside Hospital.
Theima Arms, 436 E. 141st St. Died at Lincoln Hospital.

NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
Eugene Carter, 7 Locust St.
Samuel Josepns, 2,941 W. 29th St.
Joseph Sodanin, 2,941 W. 29th St.
—— Rose, 5,706 12th Av.
—— Kelly, 87 Clermont Av.
Walter Singer, 161 Windsor Place.
Francis Kaminisky, 80b Water St.
Frida Goldberg, 112 Gold St.
—— Mumford, 1,024 Pacific St.
Ellen Belger, 135 Coffey St.
Baby Erickson, 65 Fourth Place.
Joseph Obstraczyk, 164 23d St.
Walter Jensen, 1,733 79th St.
Ruth Norman, 1,334 70th St.
—— Yurkewicz, 780 3d Av.
Ralph Beckman, 262 93d St.
Mary Grosso, 8,724 4th Av.
Helen Sullivan, 725 57th St.
Beatrice Hollander, 1,139 38th St.
Edith Swenson, 253 Senator St.
—— Breen, 8,786 Bay 16th St.
Justice Forman, 391 Schenck Av.
Ida Seidel, 223 Christopher St.
Ella and Dora Singer, 305 Jefferson St.
—— Otten, 1,000 Pacific St.
Evelyn Slobodin, 318 Kosciusko St.
Maria Pearsell, 226 Howard Av.
Gene E. Emery, 420 Van Buren St.
David Buncan, 37 Pulaski St.
—— Sweeney, 308A Bainbridge St.
—— Hunter, 7 Jewell St.
—— Brasler, 452 Bedford Av.
Miriam Iskowitz, 189 McKibben St.
—— Cohen, 155 Manhattan Av.
—— Cohen, 257 South 9th St.

DEATHS—BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
Jacob Cohen, 155 Manhattan Av.
Clifford Patterson, 8,492 Bay 16th St.
Eleanor Sweeney, 308A Bainbridge St.
Mary Gillen, 243 94th St.
Mary Marino, 12 North Henry St.
Ida Simone, 214 Prospect St.
Rena Sevantina, 242 North 6th St.
Albert Becker, 1,143 39th St.
Virginia Pisaro, 1,753 65th St.
Rose McNamara, 5,706 12th Av.
Anton Wisniewski, 780 3d Av.
Ellis C. Belger, 135 Coffey St.
Mary Pierce, 205 Luquer St.
Philomeno Grillo, 50 Strong Place.
Guiliano Grazanio, 187 Prospect St.
John Meer, 217 South St., Jamaica; died at Kingston Av. Hospital.
Robert Frank, 343 21st St.

NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
Kate Fortizano, 109 6th St., L. I. City.
Amingo Matale, 71 1st St., L. I. City.
George Schisser, 24 8th Av., L. I. City.
Anton Bartish, 677 6th Av., College Point.
Elsie Smith, 8th St., Bayside, between Asherton and Worburton Sts.
Ethel Pretnick, 1,821 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Margaret Kurtz, 72 River Road Av., Corona.
Walter Kaller, 1,330 Herald Av., Richmond Hill.
Abdiosabatino ——, 49 Ihlchester Av., Jamaica.
George Boos, Centerville Av., near Rockaway Road, South Ozone Park.
Leroy Moore, Douglas Place, Hollis Court.
Vinton Egan, Bay St., Springfield.
John Ritchie, Locust Av., Springfield.
Catherine Murray, 75 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.

DEATHS—BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
Henry Zasyaky, 128 Rockaway Rd. Jamaica.
Anton Zirash, 672 6th St., College Point.
Dora Gross, Hendrickson ave., Queens.
Sabatino, Adbeo, 49 Chichester Av. Jamaica.
Vincent Egan, 4 Bay St., Springfield.
Gertrude Smith, 1,121 Benedict Av., Woodhaven.

NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.
Groco La Bruta, Seaside Hospital, New Dorp.
Veronica Smigelski, 56 James St. Port Richmond.
Walter McFarland, 80 St. Paul's Av., Tompkinsville.
Tessie Skanlesitch, 95 Jersey St., New Brighton.
Rose Engelhausen, 81 High St., Port Wadsworth.
Sophie Grysiiok, 23 Mercereau Av., Mariners Harbor.
Adolphia Maggio, Bradley Av. and Kings St., Castleton Corners.
Edward Stallson, 88 Bush Av., Mariners Harbor.
Myron Kelty, 38 Ernestina Place, Mariners Harbor.
Orlando Deletra, 260 Glenn Av., New Brighton.
Salvatore Commo, 232 Jersey St., New Brighton.

DEATHS—BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.
Sophie Drzticuk, 23 Mercereau St., Mariners Harbor.

It was noted by Health Commissioner Emerson that no new districts in the city were dangerously infected by the cases listed yesterday.

RUCKER SENDS MORE DOCTORS

Five Federal Experts Ordered to Join Twenty Already Here.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Five more Public Health Service surgeons were ordered to New York today to aid in the campaign to prevent spreading of infantile paralysis. Twenty experts of the service already are there.

Those now ordered out are Senior Surgeon W. J. Tettus, Charleston, S. C.; Surgeon H. W. Wickes, Detroit; Surgeon D. E. Robinson, Ellis Island (on leave;) Past Assistant Surgeon R. A. Herring, Louisville, Ky., and Senior Surgeon P. C. Kalloch, Portland, Me.

All leaves of absence have been canceled by the service on account of the imperative demand for surgeons.

Assistant Surgeon General Rucker said today that, while the local authorities in New York seemed to have the situation pretty well in hand, the fight to prevent the disease from spreading to other parts of the country was just beginning.

JERSEY EJECTS 22 FAMILIES.

Police Close New Yorkers' Summer Colony Near Paterson.

Ten new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Newark yesterday and two deaths. There was one new case in Jersey City, one in Rutherford, one in East Rutherford, one in Elizabeth, two in Union Hill, one in Randolph township, one in Weehawken, and one in Rahway. The total cases in the State of New Jersey numbered 239 yesterday, according to a report from Trenton.

Twenty-two New York and Brooklyn families spending the Summer in the bungalow colony at Mountainview, five miles from Paterson, were ordered yesterday to return to their homes by Chief of Police Charles Magee of Mountainview, as it was feared that infantile paralysis might be among them.

The Ferrer colony of forty children at New Brunswick, supported by anarchists, was placed under quarantine by the New Brunswick authorities yesterday when a case of infantile paralysis was discovered among the children.

One case of infantile paralysis was discovered in West New Rochelle yesterday in the same district where four cases were found on Thursday.

The first case in East Irvington was reported yesterday, the sufferer being the four-year-old son of Joseph Lyon, in whose home a woman from Brooklyn visited recently.

The fourth death from the disease in Yonkers occurred yesterday. Eight cases have been reported in that city since the beginning of the epidemic in New York.

No new cases were reported in Suffolk County.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the New York City Department of Health, and Dr. Josephine D. Neal, chief of the department's Division of Meningitis Research, yesterday addressed forty physicians at Mineola on infantile paralysis.

Reports from Connecticut gave the following record of the disease in that state: Hartford, one death and one case; Danbury, two cases; Greenwich, one case; Stamford, one death and one case; Bridgeport, ten true cases and five suspected cases. According to a dispatch from Hartford there are fifty-nine cases in the State.

The Connecticut State Board of Health yesterday issued a bulletin urging communities to register and examine all children arriving from infected centres. Announcement from Greenwich and Stamford said that this policy had been adopted.

Bans Excursions to Coney Island.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 21.—Three new cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the State Department of Health today, making forty-two since July 1, and Commissioner of Health Dixon notified the Lehigh Valley Railroad to discontinue excursions for children to Coney Island. "I beg to notify you that such excursions will have to be discontinued at once, owing to malignant type of extended epidemic of infantile paralysis in New York City," wired the Commissioner. "If these excursions are continued by railroad companies, the State will have to quarantine all children up to the age of 16 years entering the Commonwealth from New York State."

Won't Let Boat Passengers Land.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 21.—About thirty-five children and fifteen adults, parents of some of the children, all from New York, were detained on the New London Line steamer Chester W. Chapin today. The detention was in accordance with orders by the local Health Department excluding New York children from New London. A policeman is on guard at the steamer. The children are being fed at the expense of the steamboat company today, and tonight will be taken back to New York gratis. Three children who arrived on a train were put aboard the boat to be shipped back to New York.

BUTLER TRAGEDY MYSTERY

Army Officer and Mrs. Spannell Slain Without Warning.

ALPINE, Texas, July 21.—Mystery surrounds the motive of Harry J. Spannell, manager of a local hotel, for shooting and killing his wife and Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler of the Sixth United States Cavalry while the three were motoring yesterday evening, according to announcement from the County Attorney tonight. Spannell, who surrendered after the shooting, refused tonight to discuss his case, and a thorough investigation disclosed no apparent reason for the killing.

Spannell was driving with his wife and Colonel Butler in his car along the main residential street of town when suddenly Spannell stopped the car, turned in his seat, drew an automatic pistol and a revolver and with the one began shooting Colonel Butler and with the other his wife. After emptying both weapons he got out of the car, walked to the Court House and gave himself up.

As the shots rang out those who were near heard Mrs. Spannell cry, "Harry, don't kill me."

Before the shooting, Spannell had been chatting gayly with friends at the Holland Hotel, of which he was manager.

Spannell was taken to another town tonight, but before leaving the local jail he sobbed bitterly, bemoaning what he termed his "madness." He persisted, however, in his refusal to discuss his reasons for the shooting.

Spannell, who is 30 years old, is a native of Hazelton, Penn., where his parents still live. A graduate of musical conservatories in this country and abroad, he was at one time an instructor in music at Baylor University at Waco, Texas, where he met the daughter of John R. Holland, a cattleman and banker of Alpine, whom he later married. Mrs. Spannell was then a student in the university. She was 29 years old, and was known as one of the most beautiful women in Texas.

Colonel Butler's body was sent to Washington today to be buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 21.—General Funston received a report tonight on the shooting in Alpine, Texas, last night of Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler of the Sixth Cavalry.

The report, which was sent by Colonel Muchert, is as follows:

"Colonel and Mrs. Butler lived at the Holland Hotel here and both associated freely with Mr. and Mrs. Spannell, proprietors of the hotel. Both couples took frequent drives in the automobile of the Spannells in the evenings. Mr. Spannell seems to have been of an extremely jealous disposition. It is stated that he had frequent disagreements with his wife, who was a great beauty. The general opinion here is that Mrs. Spannell had never given her husband any just cause for his jealousy and the unanimous opinion is that Colonel Butler was absolutely innocent of any wrong whatever."

WIFE HAS BEACH ARRESTED.

Husband Goes to Jail on Civil Process in Default of Bail.

John Francis Beach, member of a well-known Connecticut family, and nephew of Superior Court Judge John Kingsley Beach of New Haven, was arrested yesterday on a civil order signed by Justice Hendrick in a suit for separation brought by Mrs. Eleanor Smith Beach. He was taken to Ludlow Street Jail because of his inability to furnish a bond of $1,500. Mrs. Beach got the arrest order on her statement that she believed her husband would leave the State to avoid the payment of alimony if such papers were served on him.

The couple were married at Portchester, N. Y., on Aug. 31, 1914, and in October of that year, while they were living at 504 West 151st Street, Beach went out one night, saying he was going for a drink, according to the papers, and never returned.

He was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs Nilson and Einstein in a cafe at 135th Street and Broadway, where, Mrs. Beach said, he had been making his headquarters, having his income of $50 a week from a trust fund of $50,000 sent there and spending a good deal of it in the place, Mrs. Beach added.

Her father went to see Judge Beach in January, 1915, Mrs. Beach said, and insisted that some arrangement be made for his daughter's support, whereupon Judge Beach directed the New Haven Trust Company, which had charge of the trust fund left by an aunt, Rebecca Beach, to pay Mrs. Beach $10 a week. The payments ceased this month, however, according to Mrs. Beach.

Mrs. Beach told the court her husband had a total income of $75 a week, and should pay her $25 a week.

DENOUNCE IRISH 'MURDERS.'

Hibernians Also Congratulate German-American Alliance.

BOSTON, July 21.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians in convention today adopted resolutions denouncing "the military murder of leaders of the Irish republic" and extending congratulations to the German-American Alliance "upon the conquest won by the Fatherland."

For President of the national body Michael G. Rohan of Milwaukee was nominated, as was also the incumbent, Joseph McLaughlin of Philadelphia. Judge James E. Deery of Indianapolis and Patrick S. Connor of Clinton, Mass., are candidates for Vice President, and Michael W. Delaney of Chicago and Patrick F. Carr of Washington for Treasurer. Candidates for Secretary are Thomas J. Matthews of Providence, R. I., and F. J. McLaughlin of this city. The election will be held tomorrow.

Dismisses Shakespeare Suit.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The closing chapter of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy in the courts here was written today when Judge Frederick A. Smith dismissed the suit of Colonel George Fabyan and dissolved the injunction granted him by Judge Tuthill, who decided that the works credited to Shakespeare were in reality written by Bacon. Criticism which followed irritated the other judges. A meeting was held and an investigation threatened.

CALL ENRIGHT ALLY OF VICE PROMOTERS

Ball of Lieutenant's Boat Club Said to Have Led Many Girls to the Underworld.

SEVEN MORE INDICTMENTS

Three New Policemen Accused of Taking Graft from Proprietors of Evil Resorts.

The Grand Jury investigation of police graft charges produced seven more indictments yesterday, including two additional new ones against each of the vice squad detectives, William J. Enright and David Foley, who were held last week on a charge of perjury. In the additional indictments they, as well as three other policemen, are charged with having collected money from keepers of disorderly houses on a promise of police protection. Most of the information upon which action was taken came from disreputable persons, and was gathered by Assistant District Attorney Smith.

Besides seeking at least fifteen more indictments, the prosecutor intends to make a special investigation of a report that scores of young girls, working in New York offices and stores, were dragged into the underworld by way of a ball which Detective Enright is alleged to have given at Arlington Hall on April 10, 1915, for the benefit of the Arlington Boat Club. According to Assistant District Attorney Smith, reliable information to that effect came to him from a social worker who was employed to investigate white slave conditions by a very wealthy woman philanthropist. He refused to reveal the name of either woman.

The policemen who were indicted yesterday, besides Enright and Foley, were Patrolmen Robert A. Goldman, Arthur B. Dallas, and Thomas A. O'Brien, all attached, at the time of their alleged crimes, to the Third Inspection District. As specifically stated in the indictment, Goldman is accused of receiving graft on Sept. 19, 1915, from Helen Fischer, for protecting a disorderly house in West Twenty-first Street. Dallas and O'Brien are accused of accepting money on May 21, 1915, from Matilda Schwartz, who conducted a disorderly house in East Twenty-seventh Street.

So far as the graft charges against Enright and Foley are concerned, Assistant District Attorney Smith said yesterday that he had absolute proof that both detectives, despite their reputation for honesty and efficiency, accepted $50 each from Edmund Alesner, who conducted a disorderly house in East Twenty-seventh Street. According to Mr. Smith the money was paid on April 9, 1915, in a saloon directly opposite the Criminal Courts Building. The detectives are also charged with receiving $20 from "Annie Deutsch" on Feb. 5, 1915. Annie Deutsch, then being proprietor of a disorderly house in Thirty-fourth Street near Third Avenue.

All three of the newly indicted policemen were arrested yesterday and will be arraigned today before Judge Muiqueen in General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Smith will ask that bail be fixed in $2,500 in each case. Thus far the policemen, including Enright and Foley, have had little to say in their own defense except that they were being "framed" for revenge by the very persons whom they have been prosecuting for violations of the law.

According to Mr. Smith the headquarters from which Enright and Foley and other members of the vice squad carried on their operations were in Arlington Hall, at 19-23 St. Marks Place. It was there that Enright is alleged to have given the "get together" ball on April 10, 1915, which was attended, according to Mr. Smith, by disorderly housekeepers, gamblers, pickpockets, gunmen, and gangsters. The ball was for the benefit of the Arlington Boat Club, of which Enright was Vice President and Foley Financial Secretary. No money, according to the prosecutor, was paid for the use of the hall, and disorderly housekeepers and gamblers were forced to purchase a fixed allotment of tickets, if he or she desired to retain the good will of the detectives.

Mr. Smith says he has been told that many of these tickets were distributed among young girls in stores and offices who attended the ball, and that many of them from that night surrendered completely to the life of the underworld. According to Mr. Smith the Chairman of the Arrangements Committee of the ball has turned State's evidence and has given him the names of many persons who attended the ball. Some of them are said to have played important parts in leading these girls astray.

INSPECTOR FARRELL TO QUIT

Policeman Who Never Faced a Complaint Asks to Retire.

Police Inspector John J. Farrell of the Ninth District, Brooklyn, who has never had a complaint lodged against him since he joined the department on Oct. 23, 1886, presented his application for retirement, with pension, yesterday, with a plea of ill-health.

Inspector Farrell lives at 416 West Fifty-first Street and is in his fifty-third year. He was made a Sergeant in 1890, a Lieutenant in 1894, a Captain in 1903, and an Inspector in 1911.

It is expected that he will be retired within a few days with an annual pension of $1,750.

ACCUSES REALTY DEALERS.

L. B. Sharp Says Combination Profits by City and State Needs.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast are asked in a letter by L. B. Sharp to investigate an alleged combination of wealthy real estate men who are accused of making a practise of finding out what lands the city or State is likely to require for public necessities, buying it up on advance information and selling it to the city or State at a high figure reached with the aid of real estate experts and appraisers in condemnation proceedings.

After criticising the Mayor and Controller for using harsh expressions to describe Director William Bullock of the Bureau of City Inquiry, who has been making charges similar to those of Mr. Sharp, the writer refers to a letter of his written on July 17, 1916, to the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, in which he says:

"If your information allow me to say that as early as 1913 I warned Controller Prendergast that real estate awards would boost the cost of the dual system $50,000,000, and I am not yet willing to modify these figures. This warning was predicated upon knowledge that I had gained of the abuses practiced in connection was the acquisition of Seaside Park, Dreamland Park, the Marginal Railway, and certain subway matters.

"There exists in New York a well-organized combination, backed up by enormous wealth, for the sole purpose of taking advantage of public necessity in connection with the acquisition of private property for public use, under the extremely faulty, not to say rotten, method now employed for that purpose."

G. M. Shotwell Has Paralysis.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 21.—George M. Shotwell, one of the best known Republicans in New York, suffered a stroke of paralysis this morning and is critically ill. His left side is paralyzed and he has lost the power of speech. Mr. Shotwell has been official stenographer for many of the most important legislative committees, and recently had charge of the Republican special which took Governor Whitman and the New York delegates to Chicago.

TWO DIE SAVING BROTHER.

Youngsters Who Couldn't Swim Dived After Smaller Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 21.—Thomas, aged 12, and John (Buster,) aged 11, sons of James Irving of Warren Point, six miles from Hackensack, were drowned in the Saddle River at Arcola, near here, this afternoon, after diving into eight feet of water to rescue their younger brother, Chester, aged 6, who had waded out into water beyond his depth. The little fellow says he was pushed back to safety by Buster, but the latter's feet seemed to catch, in submerged twigs and branches, and when he called for help Thomas went to the rescue. He, too, was caught and held fast until drowned. Neither of the boys could swim, and two pairs of water-wings were still floating near where the brothers disappeared when their bodies were found.

Chester ran a quarter of a mile until he found Louis H. Young, a farmer. Young hurried to the river and dived. He brought up Thomas, and Chester cried:

"My other brother's in there some place." In again went Young, and he finally released Buster from under the roots.

Word was sent to Dr. G. H. McFadden of Hackensack, and meanwhile Young and another man worked over the boys for half an hour. They were dead, however, when Dr. McFadden arrived. The latter went to the Irving home and broke the news to the mother, who became frantic from grief. Mr. Irving is Manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Tarrytown, N. Y. He was notified by wire of the drownings.

Policeman Saves Boy in Canal.

His attention attracted by shouts of a group of youngsters, Patrolman Patrick J. Quinless jumped into the Morris Canal near Hackett Street, Newark, yesterday, in time to rescue six-year-old Michael De Nardo of 200 Academy Street, from drowning. The child had toppled into a runway that carries the canal water down an inclined plane and was swept into the canal.

$130 for Relief Funds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt from the Relief Society of the Riverdale County School $80 for the Polish Relief Fund and $50 for the relief of families of the National Guardsmen.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR. Rev. JOSEPH W. K

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local thunder showers Sunday; Monday partly cloudy; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,365. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1916.—94 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BOMB KILLS SIX, INJURES SCORES IN DEFENSE PARADE

Dynamite Placed in Path of Preparedness Marchers in San Francisco.

WOMEN AMONG THE VICTIMS

Explosive in Suit Case Shatters Several Buildings and Throws Throng Into Panic.

WARNING SENT BY PLOTTERS

Tragedy Predicted by Anonymous Postcards and Letters—One Held as Anarchist Suspect.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A bomb, exploded presumably by anarchists in protest against the preparedness parade, killed at least six persons this afternoon at Steuart and Market Streets and injured fully twenty-five seriously, besides inflicting lesser injuries upon scores of others.

The capacity of downtown hospitals was taxed to care for victims, but the parade went on. Frank Josephs, a Finnish sailor, was arrested in connection with the plot, because within a few feet of the bodies of victims he made a stump speech lauding anarchy and saying: "This is nothing."

The bomb, one of the deadliest infernal machines ever put together, exploded just as the First California Regiment was passing. The bomb consisted of a suitcase packed with explosives and crammed with nails, cartridges, slugs, and other missiles. It evidently was set off by a time fuse. Persons a block away were wounded by flying pieces of metal.

Hundreds of persons were gathered at the corner beside the ranks of the marchers, and the missiles ploughed through them. The building against which the suitcase had been left was wrecked, and stores across the street partly demolished. Wounded persons ran madly through the crowd, and others, panic-stricken, stumbled over the bodies of the dead and injured, piling up in heaps on the streets. Buildings for blocks around rocked. A traffic policeman was thrown from his horse.

Warning that a bomb would be exploded had been conveyed to the newspapers and to many persons by means of anonymous postcards. The close watch for any move of this kind was foiled in part by the fact that the bomb was left in the suitcase instead of being thrown.

Bodies Piled in Street.

When the panic was over marchers and spectators surged back as rescuers. Bodies of men, women, and children lay scattered about the street. The entire police resources of the district were immediately drawn on.

The Harbor Emergency Hospital ambulance was standing almost across the street from where the explosion occurred. It had been called to carry a G. A. R. veteran, the flag bearer, who had fainted while standing in line.

The explosion tore a hole through the cement sidewalk, and out of this hole were picked pieces of a leather suitcase, glass, brass-nosed bullets, iron scrap, and pieces of a six-inch gas pipe. The bomb, the police believe, was incased in this piece of gas pipe. The windows of many buildings were shattered.

Persons who were near said the street seemed to be filled with dead a moment after the explosion, so many persons had been knocked down.

McNeill, a member of the Spanish War Veterans, was one of the lucky ones to escape. His comrades, one on each side of him, were injured, the bomb tearing the flesh off their legs to the bone.

Five persons were killed outright and Mrs. A. Knapp of Alameda died of injuries late this afternoon. Others known to have been killed by the explosion were D. L. Lamborn of Alameda, William Turnbill, H. Winner, and C. Lawler, Arthur Clarkson and Adam Fox. The bodies of these have been recovered. There may be others.

"Two women beside me were blown to nothing," said Mrs. Kingsley Van Loo, one of the injured.

Anarchist Warning.

The following is the letter received yesterday by the newspaper. It was written in Roman script, with an indelible pencil, and some of the words were underscored:

Editor: Our protests have been in vain in regard to this preparedness propaganda, so we are going to use a little direct action on the 22d, which will echo around the earth and show that Frisco really knows how, and that militarism can't be forced on us and our children without a violent protest.

Things are going to happen to show that we will go to any extreme, the same as the controlling class, to preserve what little democracy we still have. Don't take this as a joke or you will be rudely awakened. Awaken! We have sworn to do our duty to the masses, and only send warnings to those who are wise but who are forced to march to hold their jobs, as we want to give only the hypocritical patriots who shout for war, but never go, a real taste of war.

Kindly ask the Chamber of Commerce to march in a solid body, if they want to prove they are no cowards. A copy has been sent to all papers. Our duty has been done so far.

The determined Exiles from Militaristic government.

Italy, Germany, United States.
Italy, Russia, Russia.

Emma Goldman, who has been lecturing in San Francisco for a week, denied that the anarchists—at least as an

Continued on Page 5.

Sweden Warns Of Attacks On Trespassing U-Boats

LONDON, July 22.—As an addition to the existing royal decree prohibiting submarines from using Swedish territorial waters, except in certain parts of the Sound, the Swedish Government has issued a notice, says Reuter's Stockholm correspondent, that submarines contravening this decree run the risk of being attacked by an armed force without warning. The notice, which becomes operative July 28, further states that submarines driven by stress of weather or because of damage into such prohibited waters, must remain on the surface and fly their national flag and the international signal indicating the reason for their presence.

A provisional prohibition against foreign aircraft flying over Swedish territory without the permission of the Swedish Government also has been published.

A dispatch to Lloyd's from Algiers says that the British steamer Karma, 2,354 tons, and the French steamer Cettois, 1,200 tons, have been sunk. The crews were landed at Algiers. Lloyd's also announces the sinking of the British steamship Wolf, 2,443 tons gross.

FINAL STEPS TAKEN FOR DASH OF U-BOAT

Baltimore Hears Clearance Papers Have Been Sought—Machinery Is Repaired.

HILKEN ENDS SECRET TRIP

Allied Cruiser Off Capes Fires Shot at Vessel—Bremen Near By, Mariners Assert.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—With final steps taken for the dash of the supersubmarine Deutschland to sea, the situation surrounding her departure tonight was more puzzling than ever. Her cargo is all stowed, the undersea boat is fully provisioned, and Captain Koenig and his highly keyed-up officers and crew are ready and anxious for the orders to sail.

Just before the Custom House closed for the day Captain Frederich Hinsch of the interned North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, manager of the submarine's expedition on this side of the Atlantic, appeared and had a conference with the officials. It was subsequently reported that Captain Hinsch had made application for clearance papers fof the Deutschland.

Collector Ryan has repeatedly said that clearance papers would be issued after office hours to the Deutschland, the same as to the Captain of any other merchantmen making such special request. Late tonight, however, Clearance Clerk Thalheimer declared that, so far as he knew, no application had been made for clearance papers. The report that they had been issued was persistent, however.

All day a force of mechanicians worked substituting certain of the Deutschland's steel gears with bronze gears, under the direction of the man who designed the craft, William Fruse, of Bremen. This task was completed shortly before nightfall.

Shipping men interested in the fortunes of the transatlantic undersea trader were convinced that the start of the Deutschland's dash to Bremen was not far away. They put significant emphasis on the day's events around her pier at Locust Point, for, they declared, not only was it nearly certain her voyage was about to begin, but they were equally sure that hidden somewhere off the Atlantic coast near by was the Deutschland's sister ship, the Bremen, only awaiting a secret signal to bob up in neutral waters close to Baltimore or another convenient port. That clearance for the Deutschland was not sought sooner, they insisted, was solely because the Bremen had not hitherto succeeded in manoeuvring her way inside the patrols of allied cruisers which are threading the coast to intercept the German craft.

Paul Hilken, one of the owners of the craft, had just returned from a secret trip in connection with the Bremen's docking, and the report of a clearance application and completion of repairs to the Deutschland came simultaneously.

Hilken Refuses to Talk.

The changes in the submarine's machinery, given as one cause of the delay in sailing, were minor in their character. New bronze gears for certain parts of the Diesel oil engines were made for her here. Steel gears were used on the voyage to Baltimore, but William Fruse, the engine expert, and Johann Kieszling and Chief Engineer Klees decided that gears of bronze should be used in the future.

Paul Hilken, American agent for the German Ocean Navigation Company, returned to Baltimore after a three-days' absence in New York or Boston. That a deeply-laid game between the agents of the Allies and the agents of the navigation company is being played is clear. Mr. Hilken's absence from the city to play some essential part in that game is equally certain.

But the American agent of the owners of the Deutschland has acquired a mask of silence at the merest suggestion of giving any information which might reach the commanders of the allied warships on the Atlantic, just out of sight of the American coast.

"I can say nothing about my trip," said Mr. Hilken, "except that I was not in Philadelphia trying to get insurance for the shipment of gold which it has been reported that the Deutschland would carry. I have not been searching for insurance for gold anywhere.

"Was I in Boston?" Mr. Hilken smiled. "Well, we will not say anything about Boston. No, I will not say whether there is any plan for the Deutschland to carry gold or not.

"The Bremen? Well, the Bremen will be here before Christmas—that is, she will be in America before Christmas."

It is confidently predicted by everybody who has been observing the movements of those who have been associated with the German Ocean Navigation Company that Mr. Hilken's absence from the city was connected with the Bremen. And it is believed with equal confidence that the Bremen may presently be writing her own chapter in the romantic story of German enterprise in breaking the ring of iron which the British have placed about Germany on the sea.

That the Bremen's part in this enterprise will be announced as suddenly as was the Deutschland's is unmistakable. Her arrival at an American port would be greeted with even greater enthusiasm by German sympathizers than was the arrival of the Deutschland, because the British have now received warning that she is making the effort to break through their lines.

There has been a constant stream of

Continued on Page 2.

MOOSE ASSEMBLY ENDS IN TUMULT; NO INDORSEMENT

O'Connell-Colby Followers Prevent Action on Resolution to Support Hughes.

POLICEMEN ARE CALLED IN

Disorder So Great Not a Single Motion Can Be Put to a Vote.

SEE FINISH OF STATE PARTY

Supporters of Perkins Program Adjourn Syracuse Meeting After Three Sessions.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 22.—After a meeting, which for turbulence has no parallel in the history of State politics, the Progressive State Committee adjourned sine die tonight without taking any action on the proposed indorsement of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President. When the meeting broke up two Syracuse policemen, with drawn nightsticks, stood guard in the ballroom of the Onondaga Hotel, where the meeting had been held.

The State Committee held three sessions, and the Progressive County Chairmen held a meeting before the State Committee met, but no real business whatsoever was transacted. The meeting of the County Chairmen was orderly, but the meeting of the State Committee was one prolonged brawl. Most of the disorder was due to the conduct of members opposed to the indorsement of Hughes, who had been marshaled by Chairman John J. O'Connell of the New York County Progressive Committee for the fray. They kept the meeting in such an uproar that not a solitary motion or resolution could be put to a vote. Mr. O'Connell was plainly distressed at the turn events had taken and was striving hard to check the riotous demonstrations of his followers when it was too late and they had got beyond his control.

Before the meeting adjourned an attempt was made by the men of the O'Connell faction to depose Chairman Walter A. Johnson of the committee, who was declared to be unequal to the big job he had on his hands. Mr. Johnson plied his gavel vigorously, but was unable to check the disorder, which kept the meeting in constant turmoil until the two policemen appeared on the scene.

Death Knell of State Party.

The general opinion here tonight is that the meeting has sounded the death knell of the Progressive Party in this State, though Bainbridge Colby, Mr. O'Connell, and other leaders who have stood with them against a Hughes indorsement insist that the outcome marks a triumph for their cause. It seems certain that there will be no Progressive electoral ticket and no Progressive State ticket this Fall.

Of the insurgents who opposed a Hughes indorsement, a majority, according to all indications tonight, will come out in support of President Wilson. Bainbridge Colby announced after the meeting that a conference of Progressive leaders already had been arranged for next week for the purpose of issuing a call for a second Progressive Convention, which, if the suggestions of John M. Parker of Louisiana, the Bull Moose candidate for Vice President, are carried out, will be held in Chicago on Aug. 5, the fourth anniversary of the Progressive Party's birth. The preliminary conference will be held in some Eastern city yet to be selected.

The plan entertained by the O'Connell-Colby faction in the Progressive State Committee to force an indorsement of Judge Samuel Seabury as a candidate for Governor miscarried in the general turmoil which led to the breaking up of the meeting. Agents of the organization which is in the field for his nomination have been here all day laboring with committee members, and some of these even sat in the meeting of the State Committee. They are a sad and disappointed lot tonight.

All day there have been rumors that employes of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo have been busy seeking to line up Progressives against Hughes and for Seabury. William H. Hotchkiss has in his possession a letter of introduction given to Raymond Smith, an Elliott County Progressive, by ex-Mayor Roscoe Irwin of Kingston, who now is Internal Revenue Collector for the Kingston district. The letter was to introduce Mr. Smith to Chairman O'Connell of the New York County Progressive Committee. Mr. O'Connell is a former Democrat, and has been the active leader of the anti-Hughes movement. Mr. Hotchkiss, but for the precipitate ending of the meeting, would have read the letter and told the circumstances under which it was given to the Ulster County Progressive.

Predicts Tremendous Effect.

Bainbridge Colby said after the meeting that the outcome should make plain to real Progressives throughout the country that the party is not to be "delivered."

"It means that the New York Progressives will line up with the insurgent Progressive organizations of such States as Massachusetts, Indiana, Kentucky, and Michigan," he said. "The moral effect of this meeting ought to be tremendous. This State is a battle ground toward which all the country has been looking, and there has been so much touting of what was to be done here by those who were willing to indorse the surrender of the party to the Old Guard by the National Committee that the reaction should be doubly felt."

William H. Hotchkiss said that if the resolution indorsing Hughes could have come to a vote it would have been adopted by from 89 to 93 votes, and the Seabury resolution beaten by about 5 votes.

There were only fifty-eight members of the State Committee present. Eighty-four were presented by proxies, but the fifty-eight members at roll-call showed thirty-six for Hughes and twenty-two opposed to indorsing him. The County Chairmen stood two to one for Hughes's indorsement.

"The baby act of Mr. Hotchkiss was not at all edifying," said Mr. O'Connell after he had learned of the Hotchkiss statement. "They could have won only by clever parliamentary tricks, and that is the way they expected to achieve victory, but we foiled them. We were willing and anxious at all stages of the game to have the pending questions debated and decided upon their merits, and we had agreed to have such a debate

Continued on Page 14.

New Move in Senate to Save Casement's Life; Stone Blocks Immediate Action in the Case

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22. — Senator Phelan of California today came to the support of the effort started in the Senate by Senator Martine of New Jersey to save the life of Sir Roger Casement, under sentence of death in England for treason. Senator Vardaman of Mississippi has taken the stand with Senator Martine, and if the proposition can be placed in such a parliamentary form that the attitude of this Government will not be subjected to criticism from Great Britain there is a prospect that something may be done in Sir Roger's behalf.

The purpose now is to obtain a majority vote for a motion to relieve the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations from further consideration of Senator Martine's resolution directly asking a mitigation of the sentence of death imposed on Sir Roger, and Senator Phelan today gave notice that he would offer another resolution intended to receive the support of all who believed that Great Britain could afford to stay her hand from shedding more blood, especially where the offense was a political one in which clemency more often had been shown.

The resolution proposed by Senator Phelan is as follows:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be and hereby is requested to ask the British Government to exercise clemency in the treatment of Irish political prisoners."

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked that both the Martine motion and the Phelan resolution lie over until Monday. He explained that the State Department had transmitted to the British Government a request on behalf of the sister of Sir Roger Casement that clemency be shown to him. He also said that this Government had been able to save from summary execution the life of two Americans, Sullivan and Dellabere. The Missouri Senator said that he could assure the Senate that the British Government would not take with complaisance any request from this Government in Sir Roger Casement's interest. He believed that the British Government would itself show clemency to him, and that any efforts undertaken through the Government of the United States would do Sir Roger more harm than good.

POET RILEY DIES IN HIS INDIANA HOME

Succumbs Suddenly to Paralytic Stroke in Indianapolis at the Age of 63.

EARLY LIFE A MYSTERY

Beginning as a Sign Painter, He Turned His Genius to Verse and Charmed the World.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—James Whitcomb Riley died tonight at 10:50 o'clock, while only Mr. Riley's nurse was awake in the poet's home. He had asked for a drink of water and reclined on his bed again. Miss Clementina Prough, the nurse, resumed her vigil, and, noticing that the poet seemed not to be resting easily, approached his bed. Mr. Riley died before she reached his side.

Mr. Riley's death was due to paralysis. He suffered a violent stroke about 7:30 o'clock this morning, and the members of his household were greatly alarmed, but under Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch's ministrations the poet seemed to improve, and early this evening was regarded as much better.

Information was given to the public that Mr. Riley was in no danger, but within a few hours he was dead. Members of Mr. Riley's family were summoned immediately. They are his brother-in-law, Henry Eitel; his nephew, Edmund H. Eitel, and his niece, Miss Elizabeth Eitel. Mr. Riley suffered his first violent attack of paralysis on July 10, 1910.

James Whitcomb Riley was born at Greenfield, Ind., probably in 1853. The poet made a secret of his age. A good deal of his early life is legendary, for the reason that Riley refused to consent to have a biography published. A few years ago some of his admirers in Chicago, after consulting most of his early friends who were still living, wrote an account of his life and submitted the proofs to him.

The poet was greatly disturbed and protested, asking his friends to let him alone. He said his life was too commonplace to interest any one. He revised the proofs, however, but doctored the biography so that no specific or direct statement and no dates were left standing. He decided to allow it to be published that way, but later changed his mind, bought up the rights in the book, and had it destroyed. When friends in his later days pressed him to write a biography he said: "No, no; it seems too conceited."

It is known, however, that at an early age and with little schooling, he left the home of his father, who was a lawyer, and started to earn his own living. His earliest cultivation of his talent for the use of words was in the peddling of patent medicines, a business which in those days was largely in the hands of men of persuasive eloquence. After that he is said to have haunted country fairs, where he wrote impromptu verses for a small fee while others in tents beside him told fortunes and charmed snakes.

Once a Sign Painter.

His next step was to become a sign and house painter, and he was credited in Indiana with being the discoverer of the idea of advertising by painting signs on fences. In various parts of the State are ancient wooden fences which local pride asserts to have borne the handiwork of the poet in painted directions, such as "Four Miles to the Emporium, Lowest Priced Clothing House."

When Riley and his partner in this industry dropped into Kokomo, Ind., in the early seventies he dropped into the office of the weekly newspaper and asked for a job as staff versifier, showing several specimens of his work.

After failing to get a regular job Riley, inspired by his training as an advertiser, wrote a poem called "Leonainia" and got it into the paper as a hitherto unpublished work of Edgar Allan Poe.

It was republished all over the Middle West and in many of the cities of the East, many admirers of Poe believing that its style proved it to be Poe's work. After the hoax had run for several weeks, Riley exposed himself in the columns of a rival weekly in Kokomo, proving that the poem was the work of "a sign painter named Riley."

For some years he wrote occasional poems and acted with a traveling theatrical troupe. He might have remained an actor all his life except for the great success of the dialect poems which he began to produce about 1875.

On Lecture Platform.

Later, when he traveled, lecturing and reading his poems, this training on the stage proved of great advantage. His art as an actor was of a high order. Sir Henry Irving, who, on a visit to this country, attended a reading by Riley, said that the American stage lost its greatest actor when Riley refused to make the stage his life work.

Riley and Bill Nye stumped the country together for several seasons with enormous success. He retired from the lecture platform in 1903.

Several years ago the poet suffered a paralytic stroke and seemed to be at the end of his career, but during the last two or three years he had made a remarkable recovery. He was in such good health last year that his friends were able to plan a great celebration on Oct. 7 in honor of his birthday, which was said to be his sixty-second. This occasion resulted in a remarkable demonstration of the esteem in which the country held him.

Thousands of letters and hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the country poured in upon him. President Wilson, Henry Watterson, William Dean Howells, Henry M. Alden, and many other men of letters sent their congratulations, while a cablegram came from Ambassador Page, Brand Whitlock, and Henry Van Dyke. Charles W. Fairbanks presided at the dinner in his honor, and George Ade, Dr. John H. Finley, and Colonel George Harvey were among the speakers.

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HETTY GREEN'S WILL IS READ IN COURT

Document Admitted to Probate Without Contest at Her Old Home in Bellows Falls.

SON GIVES $50,000 BOND

Full Text of Will Gives No Hint of Value of Estate and Reveals No Charity Bequests.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., July 22.—The will of Mrs. Hetty Green was admitted to probate here today, and the full text of it, as given out by the court, reveals the fact that previously published summaries of the document contained all of its important points and provisions.

Mrs. Green bequeathed nothing to charities or public institutions. The only sums provided for any one outside the family are $5,000 to Mrs. Herbert P. Bancroft of Bellows Falls, $10,000 to Amory A. Lawrence of Boston, $5,000 to Ruth Lawrence of New York, and $5,000 to Mrs. Green's son-in-law, Matthew Astor Wilks.

There is no inventory of the estate, and the will gives no clue to the extent or value of it. In fact, the will specifically sets forth that the trustees, Colonel Edward H. R. Green and Mrs. Wilks, the son and daughter of Mrs. Green, shall not be required to file an inventory or appraisement of the estate.

The will was probated without contest. Colonel Green filed a bond for $50,000 as trustee for the fund left to his sister. Edward L. Walker and Charles E. Capron of Bellows Falls were appointed commissioners of the estate, and Mr. Walker will also act as agent of service.

Colonel Green's attorney, Charles W. Pierson of New York, said he expected action by the State of New York to obtain, if possible, an inheritance tax on the estate, although Mrs. Green claimed a legal residence here. The State of Vermont collects no inheritance tax on estates willed from parents to children.

It was estimated in legal circles here tonight that Mrs. Green left approximately $100,000,000. Mr. Pierson agreed tonight upon a tentative administration fee of $20,000 to be paid to the State, and it is considered that this fee is an indication of the total value of the estate on the basis of fee percentages as usually figured.

Colonel Green is now sole executor of the estate, since it was announced today that his sister, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, had declined formally to act as executrix with him as directed by the will.

The text follows:

I, Hetty H. R. Green of Bellows Falls, State of Vermont, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills, codicils and testamentary disposition by me at any time made.

ITEM 1.—I direct that all my just debts, including the expenses of my last illness and funeral, and the expense of administration, be paid as soon after my decease as may be convenient for my executors.

ITEM 2.—I give and bequeath to my beloved friend Mrs. Herbert P. Bancroft of Bellows Falls, State of Vermont, the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars as a token of my esteem, to be free of all taxes.

ITEM 3.—I give and bequeath to Amory A. Lawrence, 89 Franklin Street, Boston, State of Massachusetts, former trustee of the Sylvia Ann Howland estate, the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars as a token of my esteem, to be free of all taxes.

ITEM 4.—I give and bequeath to my beloved friend Ruth Lawrence, 69 Washington Place, City of New York, State of New York, the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars as a token of my esteem, to be free of all taxes.

ITEM 5.—I give and bequeath to Mr. Matthew Astor Wilks, my daughter's husband, the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars to be free of all taxes, as an evidence of my appreciation of his having executed an antenuptial relinquishment to any claim which he might have to the property my daughter had or might thereafter acquire.

ITEM 6.—I give, devise, and bequeath unto my beloved daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, that certain piece of real estate containing three and one-half acres, more or less, with all improvements thereon, situated in Englewood, N. J., at the corner of Hudson Avenue and Tenefly Road, the same being a portion of the estate of my deceased father, Edward Mott Robinson.

Disposes of Father's Estate.

ITEM 7.—I give, devise, and bequeath all the rest, residue, and remainder of the estate of my deceased father, Edward Mott Robinson, to my beloved son, Edward Howland Robinson Green, of Terrell, State of Texas, and to his heirs and assigns forever; the same to be for the sole and separate use and benefit of my said son, to the exclusion of each and every interest therein or control thereof by any wife whom he has or may marry.

Item 6 and this item dispose of the entire estate of my deceased father, Edward Mott Robinson, no part of which is included in the trusts hereinafter created, because of the provisions of my father's will, which directs that the estate shall, upon my death, go to my children in such proportions as I might direct in my last will and testament.

ITEM 8.—I give and bequeath unto my beloved son, Edward H. R. Green, and my beloved daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, all of my jewelry, household furniture, portraits and paintings, and other personal effects, to be divided equally between them as they may agree with each other.

ITEM 9.—I give and bequeath unto my said daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, and my son, Edward H. R.

Continued on Page 3.

RUSSIANS PIERCE HINDENBURG'S LINE; TAKE 12,300 PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH; SAZONOFF OUT AS FOREIGN MINISTER

Russian Foreign Minister Sazonoff Resigns; Premier Sturmer Takes Over the Portfolio

PETROGRAD, Sunday, July 23, (via London.)—Sergius Sazonoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned.

He is succeeded by Boris Vladimirovitch Sturmer, the Premier, who has taken over the office.

M. Sturmer retains the Premiership. Alexei Khvostoff, the former Minister of the Interior, has been reappointed to that office, while M. Makaroff has been appointed Minister of Justice.

M. Sazonoff retired from the Foreign Ministry at his own request.

The Emperor, in a rescript addressed to M. Sazonoff, dwells upon the zeal with which the Minister followed his Majesty's suggestions, "inspired by justice and the country's honor."

The Emperor regrets that the state of M. Sazonoff's health compelled him to resign.

State Councilor Sazanoff became Minister of Froeign Affairs in 1910, after the failure of M. Isvolsky, now Ambassador at Paris, to have Russia back up Serbia in her objections to Austria-Hungary's absorbing Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mr. Strurmer succeeded M. Goremykin as Premier last Februay. It was then said that he was similar to his predecessor, although believing in a more frequent summoning of the Duma.

A recent dispatch from Petrograd by way of London reported the departure of M. Sazonoff for Finland to recuperate. The Assistant Foreign Minister, M. Neratoff, then assumed the head of the Foreign Office.

On several occasions since he took office M. Sazonoff has been reported suffering from serious illness, and as his duties in connection with the present war have been most exacting it is possible that his general health has been greatly affected. One of his latest official acts was the signing of the Russo-Japanese convention to maintain peace in the Far East.

Premier Sturmer also holds the office of Minister of the Interior.

BRITAIN TELLS AIM OF BLACKLIST

Official Declares Government Is Sure Firms Here Trade with Germans.

NOT MEANT FOR NEUTRALS

Cotton Importers Demand Government Action in Belief They Are Under Ban.

LONDON, July 22.—In reply to a number of criticisms which the publication of a list of eighty-two American individuals and firms with which English firms are forbidden to do business under the trading with the Enemy act has met with in America and here, Laming Worthington Evans, Chief of the Department of Foreign Trade of the Foreign Office, made the following statement to The Associated Press today:

"The statutory list has been compiled from one point of view only, namely, to prohibit British citizens from supporting firms which are strengthening our enemies. The test applied before putting a firm domiciled in America on the statutory list is this:

"Is that firm by its business operations strengthening our enemies? If so, then British firms may not support it.

"It is one of the principal lessons of the world war that the strength of a belligerent does not consist only in the resources and supplies available in its own territories, but also on those upon which he can draw from neutral countries. As a result of the semi-military organization which the German Government has imposed on its commerce, every German firm throughout the world is an outpost, seeking to do its utmost to assist Germany in her effort to dominate Europe, and the fact that they are established in neutral countries in many cases makes them more formidable and their activities less easy to combat than would otherwise be the case.

Upholds Right to Blacklist.

"Can it then be said fairly that when the British Government is fully aware of these activities it should do nothing to frustrate them? Can it be asserted fairly that, instead of endeavoring to frustrate them, they should be actually assisted by British firms, British cables, British banks, and British shipping lines?

"It is true that the trade done by British firms with German firms in neutral countries has attained very considerable proportions, and to cut off this trade by means of the statutory blacklist meant a certain amount of inevitable loss. But the Government considered that the loss to British trade would be much less than the loss caused to the enemy, and, besides that, the sacrifice involved is necessary in the interests of the Allies. It may be pointed out that long before the British statutory blacklist was put into operation the French Government prohibited its nationals from doing any business with any enemy subject. It can hardly be contended that the statutory blacklist is more onerous to trade than the French system, which, indeed, was recognized by international law.

"Moreover, from strictly legal points of view the blacklist system is a piece of purely domestic legislation which simply prohibits British subjects from dealing with certain persons. The right of any Government to impose such prohibition on its own nationals is hardly open to dispute.

Blacklist of Long Standing.

"Objection has been taken to the unpleasant publicity given the list, but without such publicity far more damage would be likely to result to trade. Before the adoption of the statutory blacklist there was an unofficial blacklist in existence. Experience has shown that uncertainty on the part of both British and neutral traders as to who is and who is not on the blacklist would be far more injurious to commerce than the publication of the blacklist, which enables every one to know exactly where he is. It is for this reason that steps

Continued on Page 3.

BERLIN REPORTS LAPSE IN DRIVE

Allies on the Somme Unable to Go On, the Official Statement Declares.

ARTILLERY STILL ACTIVE

London and Paris Tell of No Important Changes in the West Front Operations.

BERLIN, July 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German official statement today says:

In the Somme sector the enemy has been unable to resume his large, uniform thrust after his defeat of the previous day. Separate attacks were repulsed without effort, or stopped at their outset.

While cleaning out a British nest in Foureaux Wood several dozen prisoners were made, and nine machine guns captured. Lively artillery duels continue without interruption.

Early in the morning a French attack on several fronts north of Massiges failed.

On both sides of the Meuse the artillery bombardment has temporarily increased to a higher intensity.

Yesterday morning and last night enemy attacks in the Fleury sector failed.

German patrols captured fourteen men in a French position northwest of Saint Dié. On both sides there was lively activity night and day.

Several of the enemy's air attacks caused only small military damage, but losses among civilians. At Laon three children were killed, and one woman severely wounded.

The enemy lost seven aeroplanes, four of them south of Bapaume, one to the east of Arras, one west of Combles, and one near Roye. Lieutenant Wintgens disabled his tenth, and Lieutenant Hoehndorff his eleventh aeroplane. The Emperor bestowed the medal Pour le Merite on First Lieut. von Althaus, who conquered a French biplane near Roye.

London Reports Artillery Activity.

LONDON, July 22.—No striking news was received from the western front today, except reports of heavy artillery actions by both sides.

The British press gives great prominence to statements published in the French press and credited to General Joffre and Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander. The former is reported as saying that the Allies now have the whiphand over the Central Powers, while General Haig says the supreme decision of the war must be made on the western front.

The British War Office statement of this afternoon says:

The artillery on both sides has been more active during the past twelve hours and British frontline and supporting trenches have in several places been heavily bombarded with gas and tear shells.

Nothing else of importance has occurred.

This statement was added tonight:

The day passed without the occurrence of any important incident on the British front.

Yesterday our airmen destroyed six hostile aeroplanes and forced several others to descend to the ground in a damaged condition. One of our machines was brought down by gunfire and two others are missing.

A strong German attack northwest of St. Dié, in the Vosges, was repulsed last night by the French, the Paris report of today says. On the Verdun front the Germans last night bombarded violently French positions in the sectors of Fleury and Fumin Wood. During the day the French made progress in the region of Fleury and captured seventy prisoners.

The Paris afternoon statement follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne we dispersed a strong reconnoitring party

Continued on Page 3.

RUSSIAN DRIVE AT RIGA

Penetrate German First Line at Many Points in Fierce Fighting.

ADVANCE ON GALICIA BORDER

Sakharoff Is Steadily Moving Westward on the Heels of Disorganized Teutons.

NEW MENACE TO HUNGARY

Russians Moving South on Railway from Delatyn Reach the Carpathian Pass.

PETROGRAD, July 22, (via London, July 23.)—Fierce engagements have taken place south of Riga, and Russian troops have penetrated the German first line at several points, says the official statement issued by the War Office tonight. The statement follows:

On the left wing of the Riga positions there have been several fierce engagements with the enemy. Our troops penetrated the enemy's first line works at several points. The artillery of both sides is engaged heavily.

On the left bank of the Lipa, near the village of Zwenjatchi, east of Gorohova, our patrols successfully raided a German post, capturing its entire force, consisting of an officer and forty-two men.

LONDON, July 22.—The allied offensive, which swings between the western and eastern fronts with almost clocklike regularity and in a manner almost completely to prevent the Central Powers from making any considerable transfer of troops from front to front, is now centred on the Russian front. The forces under General Sakharoff have taken the offensive energetically and their victory in the salient formed by the junction of the Lipa and Styr Rivers, southwest of Lutsk, today appears to be much more important than either the official claims from Petrograd or the Austro-German admissions of yesterday indicated.

General Sakharoff has the enemy retreating in disorderly flight before his forces. Having forced the passage of the Styr and Lipa, the Russian troops already are beyond Berestechk, having in two days' fighting taken prisoner from the Austro-Germans 300 officers and 12,000 men. In addition the Russians have captured a quantity of war booty. The number of Austro-Germans captured in the operations on the eastern front in the five days since July 16 now totals 26,000.

By his success in driving the Austro-Germans from the Styr-Lipa salient General Sakharoff has established his forces firmly on the right bank of the Lipa up to about twenty kilometers, (about thirteen miles,) above its confluence with the Styr.

On the Carpathian front the Russians by the occupation of the region of Vorokhta have established themselves at the mouth of the important pass into Hungary south of Delatyn.

Meanwhile General Kuropatkin is still pressing forward against the forces of Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the Dvina front, south of Riga, and north of Smorgon. According to military critics in Petrograd, a battle is in preparation in the neighborhood of Kovel, the objective of the Russian drive across the Stokhod, which will prove one of the most important conflicts of the whole war.

The offical statement in which these operations are recorded says:

On the left wing of the Riga position attacks on the Germans continued.

Northeast of Smorgon in the region of the village of Martyschi another fortunate coup enabled us to capture a portion of an enemy trench during the night. Heavy German artillery violently bombarded the sector east of Baranovichi.

South of the Lipa our troops are still driving the enemy back. They have passed Berestechk and have advanced further to the west.

General Sakharoff on Thursday and Friday took prisoner 300 officers, including a General and a Colonel, and 12,000 men, making the captures of Austro-German troops in the operations since July 16 total 26,000. We also took a large quantity of guns and material as yet unestimated.

In the region of the villages of Werben and Pliaschovo, on the right bank of the Styr, south of its confluence with the Lipa, we surrounded the Thirteenth Austrian Landwehr Regiment, which surrendered in its entirety.

In the region of Vorokhta, on the road from Delatyn to Maramoros Sziget, we conquered the heights yesterday, taking prisoners and three machine guns. West of Yaremtschie, in the same direction, we captured a company of Austrian troops and machine guns.

BERLIN, July 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Brandenburg regiments yesterday withstood strong Russian mass attacks on both sides of Ekau, south of Riga, says the German official statement. The attacks were resumed in the afternoon and continued into the

night hours. All attempts of the Russians broke down under the heaviest losses.

The announcement says:

On both sides of Ekau Brandenburg regiments withstand strong Russian mass attacks, which were resumed in the afternoon and continued into the night hours. All attacks broke down with the heaviest enemy losses.

On the rest of the front there were no incidents of importance.

GRAND DUKE TAKES ANOTHER TURKISH TOWN

Russians Occupy Ardasa and Capture Positions on Caucasus Front.

PETROGRAD, July 22.—The official statement issued today says:

Our troops in the Caucasus, continuing their offensive, have occupied Ardasa, twenty versts (about thirteen miles) northwest of Gumuskhaneh, capturing 16 officers and 200 Turkish soldiers, and three machine guns. The prisoners include the commander of the Twenty-ninth Regiment.

An earlier official report today says of the Caucasus front:

West of Batana on the Black Sea coast we dislodged the Turks from a series of fortified positions and advanced several versts in the direction of the Fol River. Among the prisoners taken here was Zia Bey, commandant and organizer of the tribal irregulars. We also captured the Turkish headquarters flag and hand grenade depots.

In the capture of Gumuskhaneh, in the environs of which are abandoned silver mines, we took a number of prisoners, two guns and camp tents.

Northeast of Kelkid Chiftlik we took the offensive and captured seven officers and 120 men. Prisoners are still coming in. On the previous day in the same region we captured two field hospitals belonging to the Fifth Corps of the Turkish Army with their staffs and patients, among the latter being the commander of the 96th Regiment.

Ardasa is an important town lying on the main road from Trebizond to Baiburt and Ezerum. This road swings far to the west, and Ardasa, situated at its furthest outward curve, is further west than Erzingan, the Russian objective in this sphere.

DENIES DEFEAT AT BASRA.

British War Office Says Turkish Claims Are "Imaginary."

LONDON, July 22.—An official communication issued by the War Office today says that the statements contained in the Turkish official communication of Wednesday last that seven vessels were captured by the Turks on the Euphrates River, in Mesopotamia, and that the English had been defeated near Basra, are imaginary.

The official statement of the Turkish War Office under date of July 19 said that the Turks had captured seven vessels laden with provisions on the Euphrates River, and that English detachments had been defeated in the neighborhood of Basra.

BRITISH CAVALRY OUT AGAIN.

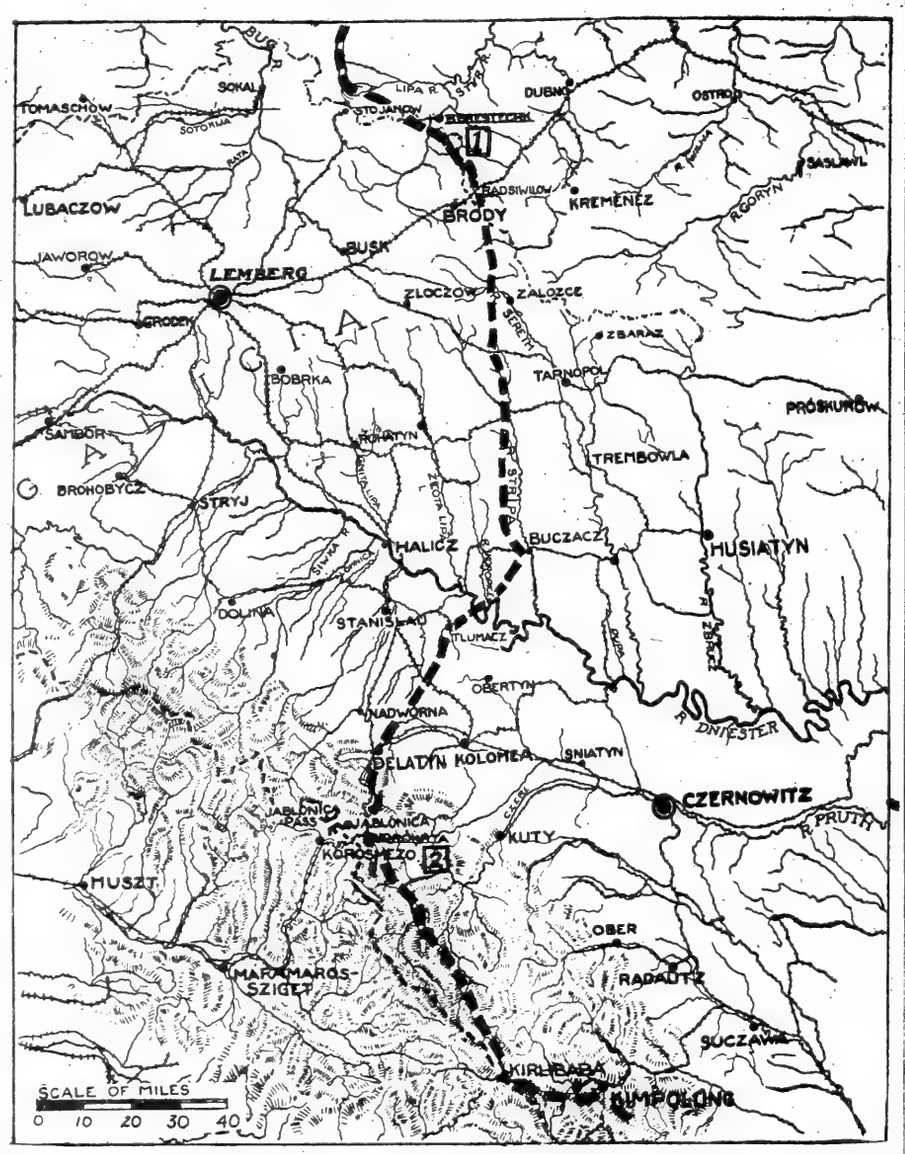
Berlin Calls It a "New Feature of Trench Warfare."

BERLIN, July 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British cavalry was employed in the offensive thrust along the Somme front on Thursday, according to yesterday's German Army Headquarters bulletin. Its use was futile, however, according to the statement, which said:

"British cavalry mounted on horseback entered the combat. This new feature of trench warfare was unable to change the final result."

The foregoing paragraph was not contained in the cabled version of yesterday's German official statement.

The Russian Front in Galicia.



Petrograd reports important movements today on the northern and southern borders of Galicia. West of Berestechk, (1,) the Russian General Sakharoff is driving the Teutons before him after important victories on the Lipa and Styr Rivers. Another Russian army has reached Vorokhta, (2,) on the trunk line railway into Hungary and just at the entrance to the pass through the Carpathians.

ARMY OF RUSSIANS MAY CROSS CANADA

Railroad Man Says 85,000 from Siberia Will Go to France by Way of Halifax.

LEWISTON, Me., July 22.—A report that 85,000 Russian troops will be transported from Siberia to Canada and shipped from Halifax to France was brought here today by Michael O'Leary of Halifax, who is connected with the freight service of the Inter-Colonial Railway.

According to O'Leary, the Allies consider the proposed route both practical and reasonably safe, and already have consummated their plans.

O'Leary also stated that just before the British steamer Olympic sailed from Halifax with 10,000 Canadian soldiers some time ago bombs were discovered on the vessel, and those who placed them aboard subsequently were detected and executed by military authorities.

FINAL STEPS TAKEN FOR DASH OF U-BOAT

Continued from Page 1.

visitors every day to the McLean pier at Locust Point since the Deutschland came in. There has been little attempt to scrutinize those who were unable to pass the barriers about her. All those guarding the submarine make it clear, however, that they haven't and doubt that there have been spies of the Allies who had made the trip there, and that these persons have been passing on information about her to others whose business it is to catch her.

That those in charge of the Deutschland have had their own special sources of information about the activities of the Allies as they bear on the submarine is clear. Those two forces, each conscious that the other is somewhere about, but neither touching the other, have been playing the game for and against the Deutschland in their own obscure places.

U-Boat Peril Called Real.

Captain Koenig and his crew are not expecting the fact that they are a peaceful merchant ship to save their lives should an allied warship see them. That was made clear by a person who has been in close contact with him since he has been here. He expects to be fired on if he is seen. The Allies are expected to do anything to "get" the Deutschland. The game the little green ocean voyager is playing is no mere peaceful game of hide and seek.

But the suggestion that German war submarines might accompany the Bremen to the Atlantic Coast and attack the Allies' warships is now being made with renewed force. The fact that the Deutschland had enough oil still in her when she arrived here to take her back to Bremen is pointed to as one bit of evidence to show that Germany's U-boats are capable of doing that. And those who believe in this theory say that the sinking of allied warships waiting to sink the Deutschland and the Bremen would give peculiar delight to the German naval commanders. The mystery surrounding the plans of the Deutschland is genuine. Only her Captain and the Messrs. Hilken have the remotest idea of the chapters in German naval affairs she may yet write—perhaps tragic chapters.

Captain Hinsch, who escorted Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, through the Deutschland several days ago, has received one of Mrs. Marshall's photographs with her autograph acknowledgment of his courtesies to her.

The tug Thomas F. Timmins, which convoyed the Deutschland from the Virginia Capes, is still lying alongside the submarine with a full head of steam up. For the first time since she has been moored at the pier the submarine lowered the American flag and house flag of the steamship company that has been floating at her masthead since she has been in Baltimore. The removal of the flags was not explained.

CRUISER FIRES ON VESSEL.

Shot from Patrol Warship Stirs Watchers at Virginia Capes.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 22.—Announcement from Baltimore that the German submarine freighter Deutschland has either cleared through the Custom House there or will soon file clearance papers has set this port straining its eyes for a sight of the Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, which is hourly expected.

German circles for several days have given forth rumors that the Deutschland and the Bremen would meet somewhere about the Virginia Capes. The same persons who accurately predicted the arrival of the Deutschland, despite scoffing and ridicule, insist that the Bremen will make this port before Monday morning, and that the close of that day will see her safely docked in Baltimore.

The only explanation so far offered for the apparent purpose of having the two boats meet here is that the practically simultaneous arrival from opposite directions would make the task of hostile craft watching for them doubly difficult.

With stolid Teutonic seriousness, the claim was made here this afternoon by persons whose previous declarations have proved credible that an attempt will be made to substitute the Bremen for the Deutschland somewhere in Lynnhaven Bay under cover of darkness. This assertion carried with it the idea that the Bremen could slip in under water, signal her sister ship, and rise to the surface as the Deutschland submerges. Of course, this rather startling plan includes the idea that the Deutschland can sit out to sea while she is apparently still lying in the bay.

This plan, though put forward seriously by the Germans, evoked nothing but mirth when English sympathizers with some knowledge of the sea were asked for their opinions as to its practicability.

British Cruiser Fires on Boat.

The hourly rumors of the supposed movements of the two boats, with their appearance in this vicinity being predicted each time with a little more definiteness, has Norfolk keenly excited. Interest rose to a high pitch today when an English cruiser, taking part in the submarine patrol off the three-mile limit, fired a shot across the bows of some unknown vessel. Persons at Virginia Beach clearly heard the shot and rushed to the water line with their glasses.

They saw the cruiser just standing out to sea. A tug not far away swung about toward the cruiser and headed for her, evidently with the object of investigating. At once the armed vessel put on all speed and disappeared. Later she came back, and with a French warship, which has accompanied her, continued the steady patrol.

Cape Henry observers tonight reported that two warships of the Allies had drawn in closer than usual and were flashing their searchlights continuously at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. They were barely outside the three-mile limit.

It was explained today that in the triangular patch of sea near the southern drill grounds used by the United States Navy, the allied powers may have a fleet of almost any size, with little chance of it being seen unless by accident. This triangular expanse is bounded by the paths taken by transatlantic liners using southern and northern routes and the midway course affected by American constwise boats. The regular dropping of one of the patrolling boats to the rear while another takes her place encourages the supposition that numerous craft are lying in the offing awaiting news that the Deutschland has put to the open sea.

The theory is that, failing to catch her as she emerges, the cruisers will scatter and scour in every direction in the hope of sighting her the first time she rises to the surface. In this effort it is believed the cruisers may be aided by aeroplanes, submarines, or their fast motor patrol boats, or perhaps by all three. If this plan is carried out, those close to the Deutschland say, the submersible freighter will be harried all the way across the Atlantic and sooner or later may fall into the clutches of her foes.

Local beaches were fairly lined all last night with men and women watching for something to occur out at sea. The lights of vessels outside the harbor are plainly visible along most of the nearby shores, and the mysterious comings and goings, glares and winkings, kept watchers on the qui vive for something to happen.

Searchlight Message Explained.

There was an amusing incident when the United States superdreadnought Pennsylvania began signaling rapidly with her searchlight. The Pennsylvania, as told in THE TIMES, is anchored near the three-mile limit undergoing drills and tests before proceeding to Newport to become the flagship of the Atlantic fleet. When observers at Virginia Beach saw the flashes they were sure that their previous theories that the Pennsylvania was doing neutrality duty and was sending intelligence to the navy yard were correct. But a young naval officer standing in a group at Virginia Beach suddenly spoiled the thrill. Turning to another officer, he asked:

"Do you know Miss ——?" Receiving an affirmative reply, the first officer said:

"There's a Lieutenant on the Pennsylvania sending her quite a message with his searchlight."

Norfolk fears that it will not even get a look at the Bremen, though it does hope for a chance to inspect the Deutschland if the latter anchors in Lynnhaven Bay.

A confusion of orders led to the Deutschland idling inside the Capes for several hours when she came in. By mistake she took on a Virginia pilot instead of a Maryland pilot. Then she had to go back and exchange. The Bremen is expected to take on a Maryland pilot at once and hurry straight up the bay to her berth.

The only element of doubt as to the coming of the Bremen within the next twenty-four hours that has been felt here is due to the fact that, as far as is known, there is no tug waiting to convoy her. The tug Thomas F. Timmins is still in Baltimore. It is thought possible, however, that an experimental trip with the Deutschland may have demonstrated that the Bremen can get inside without difficulty.

British Sympathizers Puzzled.

English sympathizers here are puzzled at the confidence and seeming accuracy with which Germans predict the movements of the submarines. Their declarations about the Deutschland have so far proved reliable. This had led to the belief that some undetected means of communication exists whereby the Deutschland, somewhere out at sea, worked her wireless and kept in touch with American shores. It has even been conjectured that some sort of motor patrol boat such as the Englishmen use may have been employed to communicate with her before she submerged and came inside the Capes.

Germans refuse to tell whether or not they have some "grapevine" means of exchanging intelligence with commercial submarines at sea, but they assert that there would be no violation of neutrality in thus exchanging messages with peaceful traders, and that they have a perfect right to do so if they can.

CERTAIN BREMEN IS NEAR.

Importers Receive Tip on Another Cargo from Germany.

Importing circles in this city closely affiliated with Germany in normal times had an expectant air yesterday, which was explained as due to the conviction that the much-heralded commercial submarine Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, would arrive at an American port within a day or two with another cargo of German products urgently needed in this country.

The confidence displayed in the certainty of the Bremen's arrival was strongly suggestive of the intimation passed around quietly in the dyestuff trade, predicting the appearance in American waters of the Deutschland. While, as in the former case, nobody could be found willing to say where the tip originated, importers apparently had every confidence that the Bremen would suddenly bob up. Quite likely in New York Harbor.

While it was thought that dyestuffs would form part of the cargo of the next undersea boat to reach America, drug and chemical houses here would not be surprised to find consignments of products of this kind now almost, if not entirely, out of this market. Prices for some of these, it was said, would far exceed rates on many of the dyestuffs brought over by the Deutschland.

EXCITED BY NAVY SUBMARINE.

People of Bridgeport Thought the Bremen Was Near By.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22.—Theodore Judson, keeper of the Stratford Lighthouse, reported sighting at 9:45 o'clock this morning a large submarine bound east. The vessel was larger than the United States navy submarines, he said, and many persons here at once became convinced the submarine Bremen was in the Sound.

The excitement abated when Commander R. H. M. Robinson, general manager of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, explained that the G-3, a United States submarine, which came to the Lake shipyards for repairs, left this morning for New London.

BREMEN NOT TO DOCK HERE.

Hoboken Rumor About Expected Supersubmarine Is Denied.

It was rumored in German shipping circles in Hoboken yesterday that the North German Lloyd Company was making arrangements to have the supersubmarine Bremen docked at one of the line's piers alongside the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which has been there since August, 1914.

Officials at the pier denied the rumor, and said they had not received any report of the sighting of the Bremen. So far as they knew the next cargo submarine would go to Baltimore, which was safer to approach from the sea than New York.

A British official said yesterday that while he believed the Bremen had been captured on her way out, he was positive she was not the vessel referred to in recent dispatches from London regarding the capture of a German submarine.

"That one was a mine layer which we captured two months ago, and which I hear is to be placed on exhibition very shortly," he said.

"The Admiralty did not expect to get the Deutschland on her way out, as she might take the long route, but they do expect to capture the craft on her way back to the German coast. Six very fast destroyers will look for the Deutschland about 800 miles from the Irish coast."

SEX CONTROL SECRET SENT ON DEUTSCHLAND

Biologist Who Evolved Turkey-Hens and Six-Toed Chickens Has Gift for Kaiser.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 22.—When the submarine Deutschland returns to Germany it will carry the solution for the rehabilitation not only of that country but of all war-stricken countries in Europe, for it will bear in its cargo the secret of the predetermination of sex, according to the announcement here of Dr. Louis Dechmann, a Seattle biologist. The Deutschland's visit gave to him the first opportunity to get his discovery through the blockade to Germany, though it has already been filed in libraries in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland and is in transit to scientists the world over.

Dr. Dechmann has forwarded to Captain Koenig of the submarine a copy of his book "The Dechmann Law of the Determination of Sex at Will," for transmission to Kaiser Wilhelm. The biologist believes he has at last wrested from nature one of her most intrinsic secrets after years of tedious study.

"My law is not to be accepted by science without being subjected to the severest tests," said Dr. Dechmann. "I discovered the law November, 1909, and since then I have tested it many hundreds of times. My experiments since 1909 have resulted in the discovery of even as great and important a law, that of the cross-transmission of characteristics."

Dr. Dechmann's law of the determination of sex is based upon what he calls the law of latent reserve energy. He was a pioneer in biology in this country. With nothing in his command except perseverance, he experimented for upward of eighteen years with more than 900 kinds of vegetables, with more than 15,000 chickens, rabbits, dogs and all sorts of animals drawn from all quarters of the globe. He has repeatedly crossed turkey hens and roosters, producing hybrids with the heads and combs of roosters and the bodies of hens. He has hatched at will hundreds of six-toed chickens, and his experiments with poultry have made him an international authority on the subject.

He was born in Rhenish Prussia, and the volume of his book he sent to Captain Koenig is elaborately bound and illuminated.

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TURKS ADVANCE ON SUEZ CANAL

London Announces That a Force Has Moved to a Point 30 Miles from Waterway.

BRITISH CAVALRY IN TOUCH

Measures Taken to Defend Egypt Against Attack Along the Mediterranean Coast.

LONDON, July 22.—A new advance of Turkish forces on the Sinai Peninsula to within about thirty miles of the Suez Canal has been reported to the British authorities, who announced today that British cavalry had got in touch with the Turks and that measures were being taken by the chief command in Egypt to meet the Turkish movement.

The official statement says:

It is reported that Turkish forces have advanced westward from El Arish to some five miles east of Katia, (a distance of about sixty miles along the Mediterranean coast,) where it is intrenching.

Our mounted troops are in contact with the enemy, and the Commander in Chief in Egypt has taken measures to deal with the situation.

Hostile aircraft made an attack on Suez yesterday, causing a few casualties.

Engineers, who have recently been in Egypt, declare that the defenses of the Suez Canal, favored by the vast expanses of the desert eastward, are absolutely impregnable. For this and other reasons, presently to be pointed out, it is believed that the Turkish force encountered in the desert is not the vanguard of a large army on its way to attack the canal but rather an expedition calculated to prevent the British in Egypt from aiding the revolting Arabs in Syria and Hedjaz.

On Feb. 2-3, 1915, a Turkish force advancing across the Sinai desert, via the El Arish caravan route, made three attacks on the canal in the vicinity of El Kantara. All attacks were made in an attempt to force a passage by means of pontoon bridges and all met a severe defeat at the hands of machine guns and rifle fire directed principally by British colonials. The Turks, with casualties of about 13,000, among whom were some German officers, fled eastward and on Feb. 12 their rearguard was annihilated at Tor, near Mount Sinai.

In the following Autumn Egypt was put in an elaborate state of defense. Redoubts were constructed in the desert east of the canal, preparations were made to flood the desert, and two battle cruisers were stationed in the waterway. Engineers deemed these defenses impregnable, and Egypt could not, for obvious reasons, be attacked in force by sea.

With the successful drive of the Teutons through the Balkans early last Winter, and the opening of communications between Berlin and Vienna with Constantinople, it was expected that a Turko-German drive would take place against the canal in the favorable months of January, February or March, while the men may manoeuvre in the desert, and it is said that the Germans placed large stores of munitions along the Damascus-Medina Railway for projected attack.

It is believed, however, that the troops necessary for this attack were diverted by the demonstration of the Allies at Salonik, the successes of the Russian armies in Armenia, and the manoeuvres of the Anglo-Indian expedition on the Tigris. Meanwhile, it has been reported that the munitions stored along the railway, which runs parallel to the canal, 210 miles to the east, have been seized from the Turkish custodians by the revolting Arabs under the Sherif of Mecca.

ARAB REBELS SLAY 2,500 TURKS IN FIGHT

Forces of Grand Sherif of Mecca, Besieging Medina, Also Get Quantity of Arms.

LONDON, July 22.—Authentic news has been received in Cairo, Egypt, says Reuter's correspondent there, that serious engagements took place recently near Medina, Arabia, between Arab revolutionists and the Turkish garrison.

The garrison made a sortie against the rebels, who were besieging the town from the southern side. In the fighting that followed the Turks are said to have lost 2,500 men, while the losses of the Arab forces, under command of the Grand Sherif of Mecca, leader of the rebels, was 500 men. The Arabs captured a large quantity of arms.

Sherif Abduldah is now bombarding the barracks at Taif, where the Turks are still holding out. The rebels expect that the garrison at Taif will capitulate soon.

An uprising against the Turks in Arabia was reported in a dispatch from London on June 22. The Grand Sherif of Mecca, the rebel leader, is the Chief Magistrate of Mecca. The rebels, according to previous reports from Cairo, have captured Mecca and Jiddah and Kinfuda, ports on the Red Sea.

Reports Ryndyani Mail Seized.

BERLIN, July 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—It is reported from The Hague that the British confiscated the first class mail of the steamship Ryndyani, from the Dutch East Indies in Rotterdam.

BERLIN REPORTS LAPSE IN DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

of the enemy in the region of Moulin-sous-Toutvent. In the Argonne we exploded a mine, with good results, at Bolante. A surprise attack of the enemy against a small position at Fille Morte was repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was a violent bombardment of the sectors of Fleury and Fumin Wood. An attack by the enemy on a trench south of Damloup was beaten back by our fire.

In the Vosges, after a spirited bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack at 11 o'clock last night against our positions northwest of St. Dié. It was repulsed with heavy losses.

One of our aeroplane squadrons yesterday bombarded three times the railway station at Metz-Sablons, throwing 115 bombs of great size on the railway building and tracks. The bombardment must have caused great damage. In the course of one of these expeditions a German aviator who was pursuing our squadron was brought down. One of our machines was compelled to land after an accident, and has not returned. This morning a German aviator dropped bombs on Belfort, causing neither casualties nor damage.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse we made some progress in the region of Fleury and captured seventy prisoners.

There was no event of importance on the rest of the front.

Contrary to the statement made in the communication of this morning, all the French aeroplanes which took part in the bombardment of the Metz-Sablons station have returned to our lines.

VALID PEACE IS AIM OF ALLIES, SAYS HAIG

Senator Berenger So Quotes British Commander in Chief.

PARIS, July 22.—Senator Henry Berenger, who has returned from a visit to the British Field Headquarters, quotes General Sir Douglas Haig as saying:

"We must impose a peace that is really valid, as we shall have paid for it."

The French Senator studied in detail the methods used by the British General Staff in handling the enormous details of the western campaign. He describes Sir Douglas Haig as a commander who leaves nothing to chance, and says that the British general-in-chief believes that the war will be decided on the western battle fields.

"The technical skill of the British General Staff," said the Senator, "is on an equality with the heroism of the British troops."

ORDERS PRAYERS FOR PEACE

Cardinal Bourne Enjoins Englishmen to Invoke Aid for Allies.

LONDON, July 22.—Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of London, has issued a pastoral letter in connection with the approaching second anniversary of the beginning of the war, in the course of which he says:

"We enjoin that either on Aug. 4 or Aug. 6, as found convenient in each locality, the blessed sacrament be exposed for a fitting space in the churches of the diocese and the chapels of religious communities in order that all the faithful may have special opportunity of offering fervent prayers to God for His blessing on the allied armies and the speedy conclusion of a just and stable peace."

The Cardinal also says that it is the wish and the direction of the Pope that on Sunday, July 30, throughout Europe, children of both sexes shall participate in solemn religious services

ITALIANS CAPTURE PRISONERS AND GUNS

Positions in the Dolomite Region Are Consolidated After Artillery Action.

ROME, July 22, (via London.)—The following announcement was made today at the War Office:

"Between the Adige and the Brenta the artillery was active and our infantry maintained pressure over the whole line. We made attacks, over rough ground between Brenta and Piave, in the Dolomite region. In successful encounters at the head of the Cia, Vanoi and Cismon Valleys we took 253 prisoners, including nine officers and some machine guns. We captured and consolidated the Rolle Pass. In the Sexten Valley we stormed Eisen Peak, 2,930 metres, at the junction of the Boden and Bacher torrents, and consolidated our new positions.

"In the upper Piave we occupied another summit, thereby obtaining complete possession of Cima Vallone.

"Yesterday hostile batteries shelled Cortina d'Ampezzo. We retaliated by bombarding houses at Toblach and Sillan, in the Prave Valley. On the Isonzo front the artillery of the enemy was more active. Our artillery replied to the bombardment."

GERMANS IN AFRICA ROUTED BY BRITISH

Two Towns Occupied and Entire Usambara Railway Captured—Belgian Success Sweeping.

LONDON, July 22.—British troops operating in the northeastern section of German East Africa have occupied Muheza and Amani and have captured the whole of the Usambara Railway, according to an official announcement made here today. The statement follows:

Lieut. Gen. Smuts states that the enemy, who attempted to interfere with his communications west of Tanga, has been driven over the Pangani River. The towns of Muheza and Amani have been captured and the whole of the Usambara Railway has been taken.

On the southern borders of Lake Victoria Nyanza we are pursuing the enemy who escaped from Muanza. We found the German steamers Muanza and Otto Heinrich scuttled in Stuhlmann Sound. Much booty was taken from the vessels, which can be raised easily and utilized.

The Belgian Colonial Office report of July 3 on operations in East Africa says:

A strong enemy force, which was dislodged by the British occupation of Bukoba and Karagwe, (on the west coast of Lake Victoria,) found its retreat barred by a much weaker Belgian force under Major Rouling near Busirayombo, at the southwest corner of Lake Victoria. After a determined fight, in which the bulk of the European Germans were killed or captured, the remnant of the enemy force fled in the direction of Mariahif, closely pursued by our force. Herr Godovius, commander of the German column, was among the prisoners taken.

U-BOATS SINK MORE CRAFT.

Trawlers Continue to be Prey of German Submarines.

BERLIN, July 22.—Six British trawlers were sunk by German submarines off the English east coast on July 17, says a German Admiralty statement today.

A press dispatch from Stockholm says that a Russian submarine discharged a torpedo at the German steamship Elbe in the Gulf of Bothnia, within Swedish territorial waters.

ALGIERS, July 22.—A French mail steamer which arrived here today picked up at sea, on a raft, seven survivors from the British ship Euphorbia, which was sunk several days ago by a submarine. No news has been received of twenty-three other members of the Euphorbia's crew.

LUCERNE, July 22.—The Lucerne newspapers say that Germany and Switzerland have reached an agreement regarding the indemnities to be paid to the families of Swiss victims of the sinking of the Sussex. Each Government has appointed an expert, who will consider the cases separately and fix the amount to be paid.

The Sussex, a British steamer, was torpedoed without warning in the English Channel on March 24. Fifty lives were lost, and among the injured were some Americans. On May 10 Germany admitted responsibility, promised to pay indemnity to the Americans injured, and punish the submarine commander.

GERMANS EAGER FOR SWEDISH AID IN WAR

Plan for Bringing Nation Into Alliance with Teutons Announced.

SCHEME AIMED AT RUSSIA

Report Tells of Many Mistakes Made by Too Enthusiastic Pro-Germans.

STOCKHOLM, July 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A sensation has been created through all of Sweden by the publication of an alleged official report from a German agent in this country regarding a plan to bring Sweden into a political, "if not closer," alliance with Germany as the northern link in "an immovable wall against Russia and against the Asiatic danger." This wall, representing a new idea as to Germany's plans, is referred to as being constructed by Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria, and Germany.

For the work of propaganda in Sweden the alleged report asks for a preliminary appropriation of more than 100,000 marks ($25,000) and suggests that Turkey and the other allies of Germany be asked to contribute their proper share. The anti-German newspapers in Stockholm comment rather bitterly upon this suggestion of an international "slush fund" for Sweden, but assert that many of the recommendations in the report, evidently written last December, have been carried into effect. It also is asserted that the report explains much of the recent activity in Sweden against Russia, and the attempt to force a situation which would cause Sweden to declare war as an ally of the Central Powers.

The report, as printed in detail, begins with a discussion of the possible effect of a Russian offensive this Summer. It said that if Russia showed sufficient signs of recuperation to reorganize its armies into an effective force, it would be necessary at once to carry forward a propaganda in Sweden showing the Swedish people how greatly it would be to their advantage to interfere and ally themselves with Germany, "thus preserving their present interests and assuring their future." The report is addressed to "your Excellency," and says among other things:

Want Sweden's Intervention.

"Even if you have only a political union in mind, considerable work will be necessary to win over the Swedish elements not already on our side and actively favoring an alliance with the Central Powers. Swedish sentiment cannot be swayed by sporadic methods. It must be trained by systematic and sustained propaganda. We must win over the entire people by an intensive effort. This propaganda must be cautiously executed if we are to gain the active interference of Sweden in the Spring of 1916. We must be particularly careful not to let it appear that the propaganda springs from a foreign source. Every political thinking Swede must be convinced that he had made his choice voluntarily and in the interest of his own nation.

"In the opinion of pro-German politicians, Sweden has not come into the war because she has lacked a direct cause. But gradually the political influences are becoming more and more unfavorable to the Entente, especially to England. The new constellation of nations, arranged by German diplomacy in the Balkans, has tended to win not only the sympathy, but the reason of the Swedish people for the Central Powers.

"Concerning the tactics of the propaganda, it should be carried forward on three main lines:

"First, opposition to and guarantees against British power.

"Second, information concerning true conditions in Russia and the danger threatening Sweden from that quarter.

"Third, the advantages of a lasting union with the Central Powers.

"The so-called Activist group in Sweden has lost considerably in influence lately. Perhaps the designation was unhappily chosen, for even some of the best pro-Germans, who believe in the ultimate goal of war on behalf of Germany, have hesitated to align themselves publicly with the group which has demanded immediate action without the necessary working up of public opinion.

"There is no denying that in the last ten months sentiment has been growing against throwing Sweden into the horrors of the war without a compelling cause. The pro-German group, however, in its press and in its agitation against the Entente Powers, has been directing public opinion toward a neutrality as it should be."

"Undesirables" Among Activists.

The report then declares that the Activists have been so impatient and sharp in their demands as to create the suspicion of being foreign agents. Some of these unwise Activists, it says, must be cast aside, like many other pioneers, "unthanked." Too many "undesirables" had entered their ranks. The report continues:

"I believe that most of the Swedes, who must decide the fate of their nation, can be won over for union with the Central Powers. It is a question now of gathering our friends and many of those whose sybpathies are with us but who yet stand apart in a new party which will stand between the Activists and the pacifists, but which at the psychological moment will combine forces with the Activists to bring about the desired result. Into this group or party we must get men whose names and whose standing place them above all suspicion. Our program must avoid Jingoism or 'being more Swedish than the Swedes.'"

The report refers to "several unfortunate incidents" of the Activists' campaign, and particularly deplores the lecture delivered in Stockholm by the German professor, Wilhelm Ostwald, "publicly proclaiming Germany's plans of conquest."

"By systematic effort," it continues, "we could weaken the Social Democrats headed by Branting and who are so decidedly pro-English. I wish to propose a pamphlet in which the democracy of the Western Powers shall be laid bare in all its nakedness and where the real policy of England, and its actions against smaller nations, shall be placed in juxtaposition to the theory of English democracy.

"The Swedish-Russian question must, of course, play an important part in the propaganda. A Russian news bureau with a Swedish name should at once be started in Stockholm, because Russian questions now are given only small space in the newspapers. A beginning has been made for spreading this propaganda by John Lonnegren, a Swedish writer, in a work called 'Russia and the European War,' based upon the German work of Dr. Paul Rohrbach. In this publication the principle has been followed of giving it the character of a Swedish work, putting on the name of a Swedish author and issuing it from a printing house above the suspicion of being in the pay of Germany.

"The main causes of Entente sympathy in Sweden, I find, are as follows:

"1. The publication in Germany of annexation of territory plans.

"2. The supposed over-development of German militarism.

"3. The violation of Belgium's neutrality.

"4. The U-boat war (Lusitania.)

"5. The assertion of Entente friends that Germany alone was preparing to bring about the war.

"6. The publication here of articles asserting the danger of German imperialism which would reduce Sweden to a vassal state of the empire."

The report deals with Sweden's growing export trade, the establishment of direct lines of steamers to America and to England, and the great increase of business with Russia, as one of the great obstacles in the way of inducing the people into a union with Germany, especially as they have discovered they can carry on trade independently of Hamburg.

MEAT SHOPS CLOSED AS BELGIANS GO HUNGRY

Exorbitant Prices Are Charged for Food in Riot Area, Relief Official Reports.

Reports of food riots in Belgium and the German occupied parts of northern France were read with deep interest by officials of various relief agencies interested in the work of feeding and clothing the destitute Belgians and the suffering people of the enemy-occupied territory of France, yesterday. As yet no reports of the rioting have reached either the Commission for Relief in Belgium or the Belgian Bureau, the two principal organizations working in behalf of the French and Belgian sufferers.

At the offices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, it was said that twenty-one ships, carrying supply cargoes were either on their way or ready to start for Rotterdam from various ports in this country. The commission started its 254th ship to Belgium yesterday, while twelve other vessels are either already here or on the way to this country to take on relief cargoes.

That conditions in the stricken countries could not be worse than at present is not denied by persons familiar with the Belgian and Northern France problems. A little pamphlet issued recently by the Commission for Relief in Belgium tells of a visit of inspection to Northern France made by Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission. The territory which Mr. Hoover inspected included Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes. Roubaix was mentioned in cabled reports as one of the places in which the rioting was most serious.

"We found the meat shops all closed," said Mr. Hoover in his report, "and there had been no fresh meat on sale nor any distributed in the district, either through shops or markets, for ten days, with three exceptions, namely: shops that have recently and openly sold dog meat; a little Dutch meat which reached Roubaix—only two sides were exposed for sale, the vender demanding an average of 12 francs a kilo, bones and all, about $1.30 a pound, and some meat that had been obtained by special exertions for the soup kitchens. As showing the scarcity of meat in the soup kitchens, we found that during twelve days out of sixteen in one commune there had been no meat or grease base whatever to the soup.

"The scarcity of meat is illustrated in the following incident: Two of our party endeavored to obtain dinner in Lille, and after visiting four restaurants which had no meat, they found one where the proprietor was able to offer a single chicken for 16 francs, or about $8.20.

"We tried to get some potatoes from Holland, but failed. The food value of the small quantity of potatoes desired is, of course, of less importance than its value in preventing the spread of scurvy.

"In conclusion, I feel my entire inability to draw an adequate picture of the unutterable depression and despair of these people. The 'C. R. B.' is the only link to their kindred and their allies, and we are thus the only mouthpiece by which they may express to you their prayers for more help. The 'C. R. B.,' which for more than a year has been ceaselessly endeavoring to alleviate this mass of misery is now forced to appear as an instrument of torture, since daily we must refuse the pleadings of a people whose sufferings will yet be told in terms reflecting neglect for which we are now daily blamed."

At the Belgian Bureau, 8-10 Bridge Street, the Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans, head of the bureau, said he was expecting information by mail as to actual conditions in Belgium within the next week.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 94 Pages,

as follows:

I. General News.

II. Fashions, Society, Drama.

Admiral Jellicoe's Own Story of Great Naval Battle.

III. Automobiles, Real Estate.

IV. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

V. Magazine Section.

A TWO-HOUR TALK WITH THE KAISER.....
By Judge A. K. Nippert

GERMAN CENSORSHIP BITTERLY ARRAIGNED.....
By Maximilian Harden

ARMED MOTOR BOATS ARE TERROR OF SUBMARINES.

WILL "COLD LIGHT" SOON BE A SCIENTIFIC FACT?
By M. Dussaud, French Engineer

LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS'S 1870 LETTERS PUBLISHED AT LAST.

BLACKMAILING NOW THE BIG AMERICAN CRIME.....
By William J. Burns

SITES FOR NEW YORK BARGE CANAL TERMINALS.

TRADE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY OF LABOR PROBLEMS.

IS O. HENRY A PERNICIOUS LITERARY INFLUENCE?
By Mrs. Katharine Fullerton Gerould

MOUNT McKINLEY THREE WEEKS FROM NEW YORK.

HELPING EIGHT MILLION PEOPLE TO KEEP WELL.
By Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania

UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE AND DEMOCRACY.
By Professor Munroe Smith of Columbia

TYPHUS, SCOURGE OF EUROPE'S ARMIES, CONQUERED,
Says Dr. Harry Plotz

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VI. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section.)

VII. Editorial, Business, Financial.

VIII. Sports, Want Advertisements.

(Folded with Editorial Section.)

WOUNDED ARE SURE BIG 'PUSH' WILL WIN

British Soldiers Returning from France Cheerful Lot, Despite Injuries.

ADVANCE GOES STEADILY

Great Praise for Both Officers and Men of the New Armies.

The Intelligence Service of the British Government, in London, has begun compiling for the official records true stories of the great war, and the first batch of those stories was received in New York yesterday by an official of the Government now in the United States.

The stories that came in this first lot are all "based," so to speak, on Southampton, the great port which the Intelligence Service refers to as "The Imperial Sea Gate of Britain," for Southampton, it is pointed out, is the port from which Britain's soldiers depart for foreign battlefields, and to which, if fate is kind to them, they later return. When the story that arrived in yesterday's mail was written Southampton was jammed with the wounded from the great allied drive in France, and so it is that the story, which is captioned "Tales from the Battlefield," deals almost entirely with the operations in France.

"One of the remarkable things about the Southampton of today as an imperial sea gate," the story reads, "is the astonishing width of the field from which its new arrivals are drawn.

"Bow to stern alongside the same stage this morning hospital ships from two French ports and from Alexandria were discharging their freights of sick and wounded Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, interspersed among the men in khaki who were born and bred in this country. To all alike—Britons from every part of the world—this landing here in Southampton is 'coming home.' They all tell you that, and all quite obviously mean it. There is no mistaking the homecoming look in these war-marked, weary faces.

"'Yes, I'm from London,' said one long-limbed infantryman, whose right arm and neck were swathed deep in snowy lint and cotton. 'I hail from nearby the other London—Ontario, you know—but this is coming home all right for me, I guess. I've stacks of friends in this London, too. Oh, this—the wreck's nothing; only skin deep, and the arm will be all right in a week or two. Just a splutter of shrap; hardly worth talking about. I want to get back and see this big push out. I tell you, its too good to miss.

Every Man Knows Objective.

"A quiet, gray-haired subaltern of the Royal Engineers had been badly mauled about the right leg, elbow, and ribs. He was buried for eight and one-half hours, but seems chiefly preoccupied by gratitude for his extraordinary good luck.

"'The poor chap with me in the dug-out—such a nice boy—had both legs very badly broken, and must lose them. I'm afraid, even if he keeps his life. I was marvelously lucky. The push—oh, I think we're all right, you know; this time. I feel sure we shall hold all we get and not overrun ourselves, you know. You see, every unit, almost every individual man, I think, knows the precise objective aimed at and the method to be followed in getting there. That makes such a difference, you know. The planning, the organization has been really superb. Nothing vague or chancy, or speculative. Every man knows his job like the palm of his hand. So there's no flurry, even in the wildest sort of din. And you can imagine what the din has been when I tell you that tremors of it reached us in Havre, more than 100 miles distant.

"'The confidence of our chaps—all ranks—is quite splendid and very inspiring. The definiteness of all the arrangements largely accounts for that, I fancy. Knowing precisely what he has to do, every man is busy doing it, with an easy mind. Of course, we know very little—there in the front line. It's the swells behind who really know, and jolly well they've used their knowledge this time. Our part is just to carry on, of course; a comparatively simple job, and I think our men are doing it as well as it could be done. That's just my impression. I know that every one in front is perfectly satisfied we shall hold what we get.'

The Real "Push," He Says.

"A company commander of the ——s, from the line by Thiepval, has five shrapnel wounds in leg and thigh, but comes ashore in towering spirits. One knows his gallant type well, in our new armies. In no ways learned, but in all ways good and wholesome, generous and self-sacrificing without afterthought; brave, if only because he honestly does not know how to be otherwise, and an optimist from the obstinately erect tuft of hair over his head down to his boots, which are still caked in mud of the trenches north of Albert.

"'Glad to be back? Oh, rather! Jolly to see the clean old place again. But, of course, we'll have to get back, sharp. This push is going to be IT. Oh, I assure you it's the real thing this time. I know the cautious old birds keep on saying we mustn't expect this and that, you know. Well, I don't care. I expect a devil of a lot, and so do all my crowd. It's our turn now. They've been swamping us with their blessed oil cans and trench mortar stuff since February, and I can tell you we're going to get a bit of our own back now, all right.

"'The men—oh, the men are tophole. I thought every one knew that. Better than the Boche? Good Lord! What do you think? I know the Boche can be pretty nasty with his heavy stuff, from a comfortable distance, but don't you fancy for a moment he can stand up against our chaps, man for man, on equal terms, and at close quarters. Not a bit of it. Given that sort of footing, we've got him fairly skinned. He hasn't got the heart in him that our chaps have. Oh, yes, his discipline's all right; but our fellows—why, you see, they're such sportsmen! No, I didn't say that was armor plating against shells, but I do say it makes 'em able to skin the Boche every time, when it's man to man. Not a doubt of it.

"'Right'o, stretcher-bearer. Oh, don't you worry about me. I shan't break. I'll be a sitting-up case in a day or two. So long!'

Learned Much at Loos.

"A smooth-faced youngster with a world of new-won wisdom in his tired eyes is unfortunately almost sure to lose his right hand. He has 'done his bit,' and a very good 'bit,' one is sure, near Fricourt.

"'It's all very different from last year's show. Yes, I was in the Loos show. We've learned a whole lot since then, and I think we are applying it now. Everything is beautifully definite—no loose ends hanging out. Yes, I think it will be a successful push. It's well thought out, and I think you'll find that all our casualties, whatever they may be, will be well paid for—nothing wasted or chucked away. It's too well planned for that. I don't know about the rest of the line, of course, but nobody will be sorry to be done with our particular bit. It's had a lot of pounding lately. I fancy we'll hold all we take. It's nearly all better positions than we leave. I'm satisfied.'

"Ask any man you will, of any rank, among the hundreds arriving at Southampton this week from the firing line in France—the firing line which, along a very considerable sector, was last week German, and is now ours—and you will be told, with very obvious sincerity, that the new 'push' is a great success, and a very well and thoroughly planned offensive. You will not hear one doubting or dissentient word about that; not among the men who were there. They may, and must, differ over details, as their individual parts in the advance differed very widely. But they are cheerily and confidently unanimous upon the central fact of great and well-deserved success.

"But the man, whether soldier or civilian—and, of course, there are many soldiers who have not seen a push, and do not know much about the price that simply must be paid on the western front for any considerable advance—who imagines for one moment that such results can be attained in France, today, without a long casualty list, that man imagines a vain thing, and the sooner his mind is disabused of it the better, because that way lies disillusionment, grievous and certain.

16 Out of 23 Officers Lost.

"The well-known commanding officer of a battalion that fought in France in the Autumn of 1914 and fought a bloody fight between Arras and the Somme last Saturday landed at Southampton with a hole through one hand and an ugly shrapnel wound in one leg.

"'My battalion went in with twenty-three officers,' he said. 'No, not at 7:30 in the morning. We were two hours later, to allow for the taking, first of —and —, which, as you know, didn't come off quite according to schedule. We moved at the appointed time, all the same, with, as I said, twenty-three out of our total complement of officers. All units left a portion in reserve, you know. Well, sixteen of the twenty-three, I know, were casualties that same morning, although only two were killed. I don't know yet about the other seven. But you may judge the fire was hot to knock out sixteen officers in twenty-three at the very outset. Yet, mind you, our fellows reached their objective. They got there, and they would some of them have got there if hell itself had had to be crossed. It was rather an inferno, you know.

"'Whatever happens, there can be no sort of doubt about the superiority of our men. Man for man the Germans cannot approach them, for spirit, and their gallantry. Their morale was simply superb. Really, one doesn't want to exaggerate or be fulsome; but no lesser word will serve. They could not have been finer; no soldiers could. They were superb.

"'The Boche machine guns, brought up from their deep concrete bombardment shelters, were sweeping that front with an absolute hail of lead. Nothing could live in it. Our fellows knew all about it. They could see. There was no possibility of blinking it. And I give you my word, our only trouble with them was to prevent them charging right into the thick of it, before the chosen moment. There never has been finer spirit shown. There never could be. I don't speak of my battalion only; ask any officer. Every one I have spoken to on this boat had exactly the same experience. Our men are not bullet proof. When they enter a zone of living fire, they get hit. But, till they are knocked out, they balk at nothing; no prospect can check them. They are as brave as mortal men can be. There morale is perfect; and the level of their spirit could not possibly be bettered.

"'The officers? My officers were splendid—all of them; all of them. Take quite a young fellow now, Lieutenant Chawner, a most gallant young officer. In the teeth of that tornado of fire, he dashed across No Man's Land at the head of his platoon. He actually landed in the Boche front line without a man. (His platoon was a small one.) Not one man got through but himself. And he found himself face to face with three Boches, whom he promptly threatened with his revolver, and he made them lay down their rifles, took the three of them prisoners, and ordered them back to our own lines. Just then he was knocked over by a shell fragment, with one of the Boches. When he recovered consciousness one of the remaining two Boches—who seems to have known which was the better side to be on—was bandaging him. The other had vanished. So Chawner thanked the Boche who bandaged him and then marched the man back to our lines a prisoner.

"'Our men marched through that raging fire exactly as though on parade. And if they had been soldiers all their lives they could not possibly have shown cooler discipline, better morale, or a finer fighting spirit. That was one of the really bad bits, you see; the flank positions having withstood all our assaults. And my battalion suffered terribly in consequence. They fell fighting like heroes; and, if you want to understand a thing like this push, you need to try to see it whole. Then you'll find that what we buy is easily worth what we pay for it. There was no waste. And you will also find, I gather, that in some sectors we inflicted tremendous punishment and made great gains at the barest minimum of expense. Our fellows have realized this already. That is why the tone all through is so absolutely confident. The rising tide is with us.

"'Myself? Unfortunately I was knocked helpless into a big shell hole at a comparatively early stage. You can't make such big omelettes as this one without cracking a good many eggs, you know.'"

GET A VIEW OF WARSPITE.

Neutral Correspondents Visit Fleet of Vice Admiral Beatty.

LONDON, July 22.—Doubts concerning the fate of the British battleship Warspite, which may have been caused by German assertions that she was sunk in the Jutland battle, were dispelled when a representative of The Associated Press and other neutral correspondents visited this week a British port where the squadron of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty was viewed. The entire squadron, with light cruisers and destroyers, was aligned ready for work. Whatever damages it suffered in the battle had been repaired, and no scars were visible.

"Here she is, as good as new," said the commander of the destroyer on which the party encircled the Warspite, within a stone's throw of her. She was able to return to port at a speed of twenty-one knots, a navy officer said, and was in dock, undergoing repairs, two hours after her arrival.

Officers and men of the squadron, with whom the correspondents talked, all expressed eagerness for another encounter with the Germans.

NO NEW SHIP TAX.

77 Per Cent. of Profits Full Amount Imposed by Britain.

LONDON, July 22.—Examination of the full text of the announcement made in the House of Commons on Wednesday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, shows that he did not state, as reported, that new taxes would be imposed on excess profits of shipping companies. The question was raised in the House by Robert Outhwaite, who suggested the Government ought to take a larger share of the profits.

Mr. McKenna replied by explaining that the Government, through the income tax and the excess profits tax, already was taking 77 per cent. of those profits, which he considered rather a large share. It did not allow the companies, he said, to add much to their reserve funds.

BACK HOME RULE MOVE.

Nationalists in Commons Support Redmond—Protest in Dublin.

LONDON, July 22.—A meeting of the Nationalist members of the House of Commons in London today approved the demand of John Redmond that the Irish Home Rule bill be introduced without delay and that it should not go in any respect beyond the terms of the settlement agreed upon. The meeting adjourned until Monday, by which time it is expected Mr. Redmond will have been advised of the course adopted by the Cabinet at its session today.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Dublin says that opponents of Mr. Redmond intend to hold what they describe as an "anti-partition" meeting in Phoenix Park tomorrow. Use of the park has been granted by the Police Commissioner.

HOW BRITAIN WORKS TO BLOCKADE FOE

Sir Frank Newnes Explains the Complicated System of Searching All Ships.

CARGO LISTS TO LONDON

Where Various Committees Pass Upon Them—Decisions Usually Given in One Day.

LONDON, July 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The most detailed description of the British system of blockade which has been framed was presented to the members of the American Luncheon Club by Sir Frank Newnes, in an address delivered at the last meeting of the club. Sir Frank is the head of a great publishing firm founded by his father. He is a member of the Royal Volunteer Naval Reserve, and is acting as Assistant Secretary of the Committee on Detention of Neutral Ships, presided over by Lord Peel.

Sir Frank called attention to the fact that the blockade was not established until the Order of Council of March 11, 1915, was issued, and that the total stoppage of Germany's enormous trade, all done through neutrals, was a gigantic and difficult business. He remarked: "It has been the desire of the British Government in carrying out an effective blockade of Germany to interfere as little as they possibly can in the ordinary trade between neutrals, and in fact they have been strongly criticised at home as having considerd the interests of the neutrals too much."

His explanation of the system follows: "Every ship east or west bound passing up or down the English Channel or by the north of Scotland, is stopped by one of the British men-of-war, boarded and examined. These ships are armed merchantmen and are on duty right across from the north of Scotland to Norway, one ship every twenty miles—they are manned by the Royal Naval Reserve men from the mercantile marine who are used to examining ships' papers and documents. A copy of the ships' manifest is then wired up to London—and to give you some idea of the labor involved some ships have between 300 and 400 different descriptions of goods on board, all of which have to be sent out—and thus these telegrams run to many thousands of words. The telegraphed manifest goes at once before the Contraband Committee, which sits every day and all day, presided over by E. M. Pollock, King's Counsel and Member of Parliament for Warwick. The committee considers each item, and if it has any reasonable suspicion that any items are destined for the enemy the ship will be detained and ordered to unload the suspected items at a suitable port. If she has nothing suspicious the ship can proceed at once; and I may say that the Contraband Committee works so expeditously that its decision on the ship or goods is nearly always given the same day that the manifest is put before it.

"When the manifest is telegraphed to the Contraband Committee it is also telegraphed to the War Trade Intelligence Department, which has been created for the purpose of supplying information on which the Contraband Committee can decide whether certain goods should be allowed to go forward or not.

Watching for German Goods.

"In addition to the Contraband Committee there is the Enemy Exports Committee presided over by Commander Leverton Harris, M. P., which deals with goods exported from Germany. This is a much simpler task than dealing with imports into Germany, as American and other countries, for the purpose of their customs, already require that the country of origin shall be given, and the effect has been that the export trade of Germany was almost immediately killed, and there is no doubt that this was been one of the great causes in the fall of the mark, as it compels Germany to pay in gold and not in goods.

"When suspect goods are unloaded from a ship they are at once put into 'prize,' and the owner of the goods has to make a claim for their restitution and must bring an action for their recovery. Such actions are tried today by the Admiralty Court, which is presided over by Sir Samuel Evans; and the goods are released, condemned, or dealt with as the court may deem just.

"I have already told you that the decision of the British Government is to carry out this blockade with as little delay or inconvenience to neutrals as is possible, and I will now give you some of the arrangements made to insure this:

"(1) Guarantees by importers.

"Agreements have been made with representative associations of merchants in neutral countries, under which they undertake that goods consigned to them will not be exported to Germany nor be used in the manufacture of goods which are for export to Germany. The first of these was the Netherlands Oversea Trust, which was so successful that similar associations were formed in other countries—in Denmark the Danish Merchants' Guild, and in Switzerland the Société Surveillance Suisse.

"Goods can now be exported from this country practically under license only, and such licenses are usually granted if the goods are consigned to these associations.

"(2) Agreements with shipping lines: Agreements have been made with many shipping lines under which their ships are allowed to go forward, even if they have contraband on board or are carrying goods which our authorities suspect are for the enemy, on their undertaking to return such goods to this country for the prize court or to retain them in a neutral country until after the war. And in addition to this:

"(3) Bunker coal from any port in the British Empire is refused to neutral ships unless they comply with certain conditions, which insure that the goods they carry do not go to the enemy.

"White Ships" and Others.

"Both these classes of ships are called 'White Ships,' and they are a large and increasing number, and most of the leading lines have made such arrangements. I would strongly advise any of you, when shipping goods, to see that the ship is a 'White Ship.' If a ship is not a 'White Ship,' there is of course a presumption that it is or may be carrying suspected goods, and thus it may be delayed and you suffer the suspicion attaching to other people's goods.

"(4) Skinner Scheme—This is a scheme which was suggested by Mr. Skinner, the American Consul General in London. It is this: A department has been opened in the British Embassy at Washington to which an American exporter can go and give particulars of the nature and amount of the goods he desires to export, and also the name of the consignee. The department will at once cable here to the Contraband Committee, who will cable him whether his goods would pass the blockade or not, and thus he can decide whether to ship them. If he ships the goods the papers are marked accordingly, and some American lines will now only take goods which have passed the Skinner scheme.

"(5) Rationing—It has been found that since the war broke out certain neutral countries have been importing a vastly increased amount of certain goods beyond their pre-war and normal requirements, and unless they were formerly importing large quantities of these goods from Germany and Austria there is an overwhelming presumption that they were imported for the purpose of re-export to Germany, and there is no doubt that this was done on a large scale.

"To avoid this the system of rationing has been adopted under which the import of a given article into a neutral country is limited to the amount of its true domestic requirements, it is a very fair system, allowing as it does any industry to carry on its own legitimate trade and to supply its own wants.

"You will note thus that it may happen that when you apply to the War Trade Department for a license to export certain articles to neutral countries it may be refused not because there is any doubt in regard to your consignee, but for the reason that the country has already been supplied with the rationed amount of such goods."

Concerning the U-Boat War.

"I do not care to go into details of what Deputies Westarp and Bassermann have again brought up here regarding the U-boat war. In case I wished to speak of it in more detail, I would get entangled in statements the injury of which to the whole country we have all recognized. I have never expressed the opinion that the Conservatives have been changed in their views in any way through our negotiations in the committee. Yesterday I categorically admitted that our discussions had only been made endurable by the feeling of honorable convictions. The differences that have remained in this matter are not to make one side suspicious of the other, it would be only to the profit of the Fatherland. Count Westarp reproached me with not understanding how to make use of the great national strength in the parties that are now fighting against me. We might as well speak openly about this. Of course, I may have made many a mistake, but the gentlemen have not made things easy for me. [Cries of "Very true" from the Left.]

"When a man is proceeded against as was done in the Kapp pamphlet, it is very hard to have or to find the contact that I seek and that I consider necessary for the good of Fatherland. Where, then, am I now to find any opposition to those circles, all the members of which, in the bottom of their hearts, do not wish anything else but that we shall emerge from this war victorious? And if we, here in this honorable House, are all united on this single point—and I believe today's proceedings have shown this to be the case—then we should take pains not to heap up the differences that exist among us and not to set them against each other, but we should emphasize the thing that unites us, and that is the will that our Fatherland will emerge from this war triumphant and great."

Comparison with the complete text of the Chancellor's speech of June 5, as printed in the Berliner Tageblatt, with the English version sent out from the office of the Kriegschronik, a German weekly having good official connections, shows that the report cabled to this country and printed in the American press the next day, while not complete in all details, was substantially correct.

PREMIER HUGHES WINS THE BRITONS

Australian Assails Conservative War Statesmanship and Rallies Masses About Him.

PUTS GINGER IN POLITICS

Rattles the Dry Bones in the "Old Country" with His Demand for a Relentless Policy.

LONDON, July 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Seldom in the recent history of English-speaking peoples, and perhaps never in the memory of Britain, has any politician almost unknown to the general public made so swift a conquest of the imagination and the enthusiasm of the masses as William Morris Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia. Only the sudden achievement of William J. Bryan after his "Crown of Thorns, and Cross of Gold" speech before the Chicago Convention twenty years ago gives a parallel in America.

Hughes was known last year to the United Kingdom as a colonial premier, one of a list of overseas statesmen or politicians, with Borden, Fisher, Laurier, and Ward, men whose names are familiar to Englishmen, whose personalities are merely vague shadows in the public mind. These colonial leaders always were treated with formal respect when they visited the mother country. A few public dinners and receptions, perhaps a knighthood, a decoration, and a university degree were given to them. But outside the official world a General who had conducted one of England's "little wars," or an explorer who had written some new names across the map, was more of a personage.

Now the story of Hughes is the story of the most interesting civilian of the year in England. The self-made Yankee-like Welshman, the self-schooled workingman, protectionist, labor unionist, socialist, is now leaving the old country after a visit of four months, and is leaving a popular following comparable only to that commanded by another self-made Welsh politician—Lloyd George. The only reason Hughes has not made more public speeches, attended more banquets arranged to do him honor, given more newspaper interviews, received the freedom of more cities, addressed more Chambers of Commerce, and accepted degrees from more universities, has been that his time was crowded to the utmost with such functions, and that his voice and his frail body succumbed at an early stage of the ordeal and compelled him to retire for some weeks to a sanatorium.

The oratorical output of the Australian Prime Minister has compared favorably with the efforts of an American Presidential candidate at the most heroic stuff. The number of addresses, large and small, which the newspapers have reported stretch well over a hundred. At Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and other great provincial cities, such crowds have welcomed his arrival as few public men in civil life have seen since the famous electioneering tours of Gladstone in the most popular years. He has made speeches before every type of public and private organization from municipal bodies through the various strata of scholastic and charitable societies. In the same week he has responded to the bestowal of the freedom of a conservative municipality, (handed to him in a gold casket,) greeted societies of Welshmen, received a degree from a university, stirred to enthusiasm a meeting of dock laborers on the Thames, and gained applause from a committee of peeresses engaged in war work.

The Hughes platform, roughly put, has been this: "War to the hilt against the Germans, both on the battlefield and in the field of trade. Commercial union within the British Empire, and closer union, with a share for the colonies of making decisions on imperial questions that concern them."

The reason a colonial statesman could become a leader almost over night in the mother country was that there were currents of thought and agitations which were waiting for leadership. They found their spokesman. They had advocates in the newspapers, but not among the weighty men in Parliament, or in public life outside Westminster. While the war has enormously changed and focused the work of the Government, and rallied and brought together the old and well-tested power in a slow-moving people, it has not changed the tone of statesmanship, nor the conservatism with which the heavy guns of the coalition Cabinet cling to what they deem the high traditions of British public life.

They have denounced the present enemy of the country, but have denounced them with dignity, and with care to avoid what they would consider exaggeration. Many burning patriots accuse the Government of handling vital matters too delicately. Some of the newspapers, read by millions, notably the Northcliffe press, assert that mysterious influences work to shield German interests in Great Britain. "Ginger" groups have been formed by members of both parties in Parliament, but those groups have had no weightier leadership than that of Sir Edward Carson and Winston Churchill, both of whom are popularly rated as brilliant but unstable guides.

Mr. Hughes came to England by invitation of the Government to confer on war matters. Australia and Canada have furnished fighting forces so large and so good that the Cabinet felt that they should have a larger voice in the direction of affairs than the old machinery gave them. Hughes did not regard himself as in any way a visitor, or an outsider, or a "colonial." In his first speech he took the position of a member of the family. This is the British empire; my people are a part of it. I am one of you with all the rights and privileges of a member of the firm. This was the tone of his first speech, and the same tone has permeated all of them. He advocated policies and he denounced policies. He scattered admonition and advice with a liberal hand. While he did not precede the Government he was soon acclaimed as the chief "Gingerer." He asserted that he had driven German trade from Australia, and he proposed a plan for keeping the key industry of smelting, which is of equal importance to Australian mining industry and the British consumer, in the hands of British companies. Naturally the people who think as Mr. Hughes thinks crowded around him. The newspapers which are for "ginger," and the protectionist journals, took him up.

"The Australian Abraham Lincoln," as Hughes has been called, whose life spans only 52 years, who has risen in thirty-two years from the status of an emigrant to sit around the council table as a Privy Councilor, is thin and wiry, with a face resembling Robert Louis Stevenson's, and that fire and energy which often glow in a frail body. His career has been one of hard work. An old Australian friend in London remembers that he kept a little umbrella mending shop, and always with a book before him—some work of economics or philosophy, something in the line of Henry George or Herbert Spencer. His first noteworthy political enterprise was the organization of the unskilled workers on the Sydney docks. He advocated compulsory military service as early as 1903, and made it a plank of the Labor Party platform. As the head of the great State which has most nearly approached socialism, his views on that system are interesting. His belief is that the growth of private monopolies narrows the issue to "co-operation for the benefit of the few versus co-operation for the benefit of the many."

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BEET SUGAR CROP LARGER.

Germany Expects Surplus if Feeding to Cattle Is Prohibited.

THE HAGUE, July 22, (via London.)—The prospect for this year's sugar beet crop in Germany, according to a report in the Hanover Courier, justifies the expectation of a surplus if the use of beets as fodder for cattle is prohibited immediately. The estimated production of sugar beets for 1916 is 38,000,000 hundredweight, as compared with 29,000,000 hundredweight in 1915.

The consumption of sugar beets, which was 28,000,000 hundredweight annually before the war, is now much higher owing to the requirements of the army and because sugar is now used instead of butter and other fats. Nevertheless, it is calculated the present per capita ration may be doubled with safety.

Numerous Dutch farm hands have gone across the border into Germany for the harvesting season. They are attracted by the high wages, which are $18 a week, plus board and lodging.

FRENCH CREDIT FOR RUSSIA.

Goods Purchased During the War Provided For in Agreement.

PETROGRAD, July 22, (via London, July 23).—Negotiations conducted in France by Pierre L. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, according to the Rech, have assured Russia of the necessary credits to cover orders for goods placed in France until the end of the war.

Minister Bark also has arranged that the payment of interest on all prior credit operations in France will be covered.

WANTS SERBIA WIPED OUT.

Bulgar Paper Insists No Mercy Must Be Shown at Peace Conference.

Serbia must be entirely wiped off the map in order to insure peace in the Balkans and Bulgarian diplomats must insist upon this condition at the peace council which will end the war, according to the opinion expressed by the Narodni Prava of Sofia in an article quoted in a recent issue of The London Daily Chronicle. The Sofia newspaper, which is referred to as the organ of the Bulgarian Government, says:

"Very soon the Bulgarian diplomats will have to speak at the general peace conference. They will have to demonstrate and theoretically prove the Bulgarian claims which have already been fully established by the force of our arms. The question of Serbia's future and our relations with the neighboring States will all have to be discussed and definitely formulated. In these matters, especially in regard to the future of our real enemy—Serbia—our diplomats will have to be circumspect and, most important of all, strictly inexorable. Our diplomats will have to lay aside all sentiment, all human consideration and feeling. The continued existence of Serbia, no matter in what form, means the subversion of all peace in the Balkans, constant quarrels, and conflicts between Bulgaria and other nations, and a permanent obstacle to the prosperity and peaceful development of Europe.

"That State, which since the beginning of its independent existence, has been a breeding place of dissension and strife, must be wiped from off the face of the earth, in order to establish an understanding or peaceable cultural work in other nations of Europe and the Balkans. This is neither malice nor barbarity on our part. It is one of the main necessities for the future of humanity, and principally for ourselves and our neighbors. The relations between Germany and her Western neighbor are similar to those between Bulgaria and Serbia. That is why it is the bounden duty of our diplomats to take to heart Bismarck's motto: 'No generosity at the conclusion of peace.'"

DENIES UNION OF TEUTONS.

Hungarian Press Bureau Answers Report of Secret Treaty.

LONDON, July 22.—The report that a secret treaty had been concluded between Austria-Hungary and Germany, providing for the unification of armies and conduct of foreign affairs, is emphatically denied by the Hungarian press bureau, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The bureau characterizes the report as a pure invention.

SPAIN TO SEND CRUISER.

Warship Will Convoy American-Built Submarine Across Ocean.

MADRID, July 22, (via Paris).—It is officially announced that the cruiser Extramadura will go shortly to the United States to take over a submarine which has been built for Spain and which is now undergoing trials in an American port. Three other submarines are being built in the Cartagena Navy Yard and a similar number have been bought in Italy.

Carrier Pigeons in Switzerland.

Drawing attention to the repeated occasions on which carrier pigeons from foreign lands have been found on Swiss territory of late, the Press Bureau of the Swiss Army Staff has issued a statement reminding the public that all such pigeons, together with any messages they may be carrying, must be handed over at once to the Information Section of the Army Staff. In the statement it is admitted that it is hard to determine if the stray pigeons have merely wandered away from their regular routes or if they have been sent to Switzerland for the purpose of being trained for service to foreign countries, something which is forbidden by Swiss law.

BRITAIN EXPLAINS AIM OF BLACKLIST

Continued from Page 1.

are being taken to give the list as much publicity as possible.

"In addition to its official publication in The London Gazette it appears in The Board of Trade Journal and the Chambers of Commerce and trade associations. Individual firms can keep themselves posted with up-to-date knowledge by obtaining a list regularly from booksellers.

"Complaint is made that the statutory list is unnecessary, as the same results might have been obtained sub rosa. But if so done, it would have affected not merely the firms in the United States which now figure in the statutory list, but also others—probably all those of German names, whether they deserved it or not—because British traders, to whom alone our prohibition is addressed, would not have known the names of the prohibited firms and might, out of caution, have ceased dealing with a much larger number.

"In trade matters nothing interferes with business so much as uncertainty, and it was to avoid this general interference that the policy of prohibition with the firms listed was adopted.

"It has been said that it was a blunder to publish the list when a French loan was under way. Clearly it would have been a blunder to include the friends of our French allies. But is it suggested that this blunder has been committed? Look at the list. Who are included? Is there one among them who has not shown in unmistakable measure that his sympathies, and, more still, his active help, are given, not to our French allies and ourselves, but to our enemies.

"It is indeed only those who have shown unmistakably that they are enemies, or acting for enemies, who are included. So we need not fear that the support of our French allies will be prejudiced in those quarters.

"It is suggested that publicity in The London Gazette was insufficient. The press of the United States has given all the publicity needed in the United States and in every other country. We find, in fact, that the local press always reproduces lists; so there need be no fear of hardship arising, from want of knowledge of the names included in the list.

"It is said in the city, (financial district) that opinion is not unanimous That may well be so, for the city is put to inconvenience in having to change the course of its business, and, naturally, unless the city knows the facts upon which the decision including any particular firms in the statutory list is based, it may sometimes see merely the inconvenience and not the justice or the necessity.

"All the facts were carefully weighed before the decision was arrived at, and I have no doubt that there is not a name on the last which is not there on evidence which fully justified its inclusion."

Mr. Evans denied that a sub rosa blacklist now exists, the only basis for such a charge, he said, being the fact that certain firms are under suspicion, and British traders, therefore, have been warned to be careful in dealing with them.

Mr. Evans also pointed out that there are hardly more than thirty entities in the American list, one-tenth of the list being occupied by the Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne Company, as, including the Directors, they appear eight times. Zimmermann & Forshay appear six times, Muller, Schall & Co. five times, MacLaren & Gentles four times, while other firms appear two or more times.

Mr. Evans's explanation of the blacklist and the reasons for its publication is in reality the official reply to certain statements made by a neutral diplomat yesterday. He told a representative of The Associated Press today that he regarded the recent publication of the blacklist as "the greatest possible tactical blunder at this stage, when a French loan is about to be floated in America and important Russian financial arrangments are under way there."

"It is a blunder," continued the diplomat, "because it is unnecessary, since for months most of the firms on the list have been on a sub rosa blacklist. At any rate, they were not on the white list, so the Government had complete control over any of their operations which touched British territory.

"The financial section of London is by no means unanimous in approval of the measure, even those in its favor being dissatisfied with its scope, contending that some omissions from the list are more significant than inclusions. One large banking institution on the list maintains close connection with one of London's largest banks, and at the request of the latter some time ago made extensive changes in its directorate in order to eliminate men objectionable to its London correspondents. This London bank now wants to know why it is prevented from carrying on its American business through the blacklisted bank, while American firms known to have been actively connected with German loans and other activities are still on the white list.

"Its publication at this time is a mystery. One theory is that the Government's hand was forced by recalcitrant British firms which may have declined to give up trading with firms not on the white list until their position was made legally untenable by the actual promulgation of the list. If the Government had desired to warn the British public, wider publicity would have been sought. The list was only published in the official London Gazette. None of the London papers printed it.

"The possibility of legal retaliation against the blacklist is a question for international lawyers, but the possibility of unofficial retaliations is almost unlimited. At least, a Pacific Coast firm of unimpeachable Americanism might make the position of British traders in a number of fertile fields decidedly uncomfortable."

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, expressed himself to The Associated Press today as fully alive to the possibility of trouble arising from the publication of the statutory blacklist of American firms. He has already approached the Foreign Office with inquiries on the subject.

The embassy is collecting all available information to be had here regarding the matter for transmission to the State Department.

SPRING-RICE SEES POLK.

Government to Try Now to Get Some Names Off Blacklist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, has begun in earnest to put life into the decision of the Administration, that it keenly resents the alleged action of the British Government in applying its trade blacklist of American firms so as to interfere with the business of these firms with neutral nations. Mr. Polk had a conference today with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

It is the understanding that for the present the dealings between the two Governments will have to do merely with the effort of the United States to have removed from the list the names of some of the firms that assert they have been blacklisted unjustly. Later this Government will make representations to Great Britain with regard to the alleged violation of principle involved in the matter.

Reports from all over the country indicate that individuals, firms, and corporations that have dealings with firms in foreign territory have become aroused on account of the application of the British blacklist and are pressing to insist that this Government make vigorous representations to Great Britain. It is said that the blacklist, while containing only a small number of names, is far reaching in that it will affect all American firms that have business relations with blacklisted firms all over the world. The Administration objects particularly to this reputed broadening of the effect of the blacklist. It holds that it means an unwarranted interference with the right of American firms to deal with countries with which Great Britain is not at war.

The application of the British trade blacklist to firms in the Philippines has furnished another cause for irritation in Government circles. Information has reached the War Department that firms in Manila that have German managers have been placed on the British blacklist even when there is no German capital invested in them. Protests have reached Washington over the action of the British Government in seizing a large quantity of goods consigned to the Bank of the Philippines. These goods were loaded at New York on the steamer Chinese Prince and were taken off that vessel when she put into Penang. The assertion was made that the goods were intended for German firms in Manila.

Negotiations are now taking place in London and Washington with a view to having the blacklist modified so as to delete the names of some American firms which have represented to this Government that they have not traded with Germany.

As in the case of the allied blockade, precedents established by the United States during the civil war are coming up again to be used for justification.

The Allies have found that President Lincoln on Aug. 16, 1861, issued a proclamation declaring that "all commercial intercourse between the States in insurrection and citizens of other States through the ports of the United States is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrections shall cease."

This was followed by an act of Congress of May 26, 1862, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse clearance to ships where their cargoes, whatever their ostensible destination, were intended for points or places in the possession or under the control of insurrectionists against the United States.

In the British view in these two acts are found ample warrant for the present action of the British Government in forbidding its own subjects to trade with persons regarded as enemies of their country. In pursuance of this determination, it is pointed out, the effort has been made to discriminate in favor of any German firm in the United States that has been engaged solely in its usual line of business, if that has been of a non-military character.

Some of the oldest and largest of the German banking firms in New York consequently do not figure in the blacklist, even though one of them is known by the British authorities to have purchased the nickel which has been loaded on the German submarine Deutschland at Baltimore, because that was in the line of their business. But where firms are known to be actually under German control, where the profits of their business go to Germany, or where Germanic firms or American firms acting as agents have gone out of their regular lines of business in connection with Germany the agents of the allied governments are pressing to have these firms placed on the blacklist.

British authorities here contend no legitimate American firm or corporation will be injured by the blacklist nor German firms in the United States which have confined their operation to their own line of business.

COTTON FIRM DEMANDS AID.

Exporting House May Quit Business Unless Washington Intervenes.

William L. Harriss, of the cotton exporting firm of Harriss, Irby & Vose of New York, Boston, Galveston, and Oklahoma City, which is one of the best known cotton exporting houses in the United States, announced yesterday that the firm is on the British blacklist, and that unless the United States Government does something to make Great Britain modify the Order in Council, under the provisions of which the firm is blacklisted, he could see no other course to follow "but to discharge our employes and close up our business."

The name of Harriss, Irby & Vose did not appear on the blacklist made public by the British Government last week, despite the fact that the firm has been under the official ban of London for some months past. At least twenty other well known American business houses and individuals are also on the list, it was said yesterday, whose names were not announced in London.

A list of twenty-two additional firms and individuals said to be under the British trade ban was published yesterday. The names of Harriss, Irby & Vose and the Harriss-Irby Cotton Company appear on the list, but no one else in the business district would admit that his firm had been blacklisted, as reported.

The Harriss statement was the most interesting of the developments in the blacklist case yesterday. For several months the firm has kept quiet so far as the public is concerned, and has busied itself trying to get relief through the State Department in Washington, and by direct appeals to the British authorities. Yesterday Mr. Harriss decided that the time had come to make his case public.

"Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, and at the earnest of the Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department," he said, "and after repeated assurances from Great Britain and our own Government that cotton was non-contraband and was entitled to the full freedom of the seas and safe and unmolested passage even direct into German ports, we began the shipment of cotton to Germany.

"By so doing we opened a large market for a great product of the South and blazed the way for other American exporters, the direct result of which was that the price of cotton in the South immediately rose from the disastrous price of 6 cents per pound to 12 cents, thereby tending to relieve the intolerable financial depression existing in the South at that time. The results of this co-operation between the Foreign Trade Department and our firm were so potent as to be the occasion of several commendatory speeches in the Senate, notably one by Senator Ransdell of Louis

SUGGESTS CHANGES IN CARRANZA'S PLAN

Washington Awaits His Verdict on Amendments to Joint Commission Note.

DELAY CAUSES MISGIVINGS

Some Officials Less Confident of Success of the Polk-Arredondo Conferences.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Acting Secretary Polk held his fifth conference today with Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's Ambassador Designate, in an effort to arrive at an agreement regarding the proposed negotiations for settlement of matters in dispute between the United States and Mexico. The fact that no announcement followed today's meeting was construed to mean that a satisfactory reply had not been received from Mexico City to amendments the Washington Government has proposed to the commission plan suggested by General Carranza.

It has not been disclosed whether a serious disagreement has arisen, although both conferees said progress was being made, and expressed their belief that any misunderstanding that may have arisen as to the scope of the proposed negotiations might be cleared away by further exchange of views.

The United States is urging that wide latitude be given the negotiators, rather than the narrow instructions proposed in the latest Carranza note. Final decision on the commission plan itself rests largely on the determination of the question of the subjects the commission would be empowered to discuss. Pending settlement on that point, nothing else can be decided, and the whole informal negotiation appears to be halting for General Carranza's action in that regard.

It was intimated today that continued delay in arriving at an agreement as to the form and scope of the negotiations has served to render some officials less hopeful of the ultimate result of the conferences between Mr. Polk and Mr. Arredondo. Earlier in the week it was predicted that an official announcement of the plan decided upon would be possible today at the latest. It is now practically certain that nothing of this character is to be expected before the middle of next week. In some quarters the belief is held that if a compromise has not been reached by that time, little is to be expected from the present efforts to find a peaceful solution of the border troubles.

It was stated semi-officially today that the increasing seriousness of the operations of bandits in the Parral region, said to be headed by Villa himself, in no way affected the diplomatic discussions with the de facto Government. The State Department has only border rumors and advices from General Pershing conveying unconfirmed rumors on which to found any conclusions as to what is occurring in Southern Chihuahua.

Whatever force Villa may have assembled, however, he will remain a bandit in the eyes of the United States Government, and while, if a commission was named, it might take up details of the bandit's operations, the policy of the Washington Government would not be altered. The capture and punishment of Villa will be sought in every possible way.

GUARDSMEN NOW SEEK JOBS.

Many Lost Employment When Called to Camp—Plans for Relief.

National Guardsmen who have lost their employment began yesterday to add their appeals for aid at the Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard, the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. There was a long line of men and boys looking for employment, and among them two returned guardsmen who have been in camp long enough to lose their jobs, and while they are now ready to take care of their families they must first find employment.

Other of the men were younger brothers of guardsmen, ranging from 14 up, who must now go to work. One boy was immediately taken on as office boy in the auxiliary headquarters.

The wife of a striking garment maker was one of the latest applicants for help. "It hurts me in my heart," she said sadly when she told of her boy going to the front. He was out and had been a model son, bringing his mother weekly every cent of the $14 he earned. Then he disappeared without telling her, and it was some time before she learned that he had gone to the front. She has a daughter of 16 making $5 a week, the only wage earner in the family. There is another boy of 13 and two girls of 11 and 7, making a family of six without the guardsman son. They had only 80 cents left when the mother appealed for help.

A pitiful case was that of a young woman whose husband had been at work only a short time after a long period of idleness when he was called out with his company. The wife had taken work in a hotel, where she earned a dollar a day, but had to leave because she broke down. Now she is a nervous wreck who should have a Summer of convalescent care to make her strong again, the doctor has said.

Plans are being developed rapidly for the Field Day for the benefit of the auxiliary, to be held next Saturday at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be in charge of the athletic events, and the official handicapper, H. Oberteuffer, will manange the meeting. The New York Athletic Club, the Irish-American, the Swedish-American, the Brooklyn, Long Island, Millrose, Mohawk, Glencoe, and other athletic clubs will enter their track teams, between 350 and 600 competitors in four races. There will be 300 and 600 yard races, a two-mile run, and a two-mile walk.

The 1,600 young women who took part in the American Liberty Day celebration forming a United States flag the size of a city block will duplicate their performance with a parade and drill in costume. They will form twenty companies, eighty in each, the stars being seven feet high, altogether forming the largest flag in the world, 250 by 450 feet. They will be chaperoned by Mrs. E. J. Dornhoefer and Mrs. A. Feldman.

The aviation exhibit will show the fleet of the National Guard, machines, which will concentrate at Garden City, and, through the courtesy of Major Hartman, head of the United States Signal Service, will visit the meet some time during the afternoon. Recreation Commissioner William J. Lee will be in charge of the Ground Committee and the prizes will be distributed by a committee headed by the Secretary of the Board of Aldermen, Frank D. Shelley, also head of the new Young Men's Democratic League. The Municipal Band, headed by F. J. Dunn, by the courtesy of Borough President Marcus M. Marks, with the Letter Carriers' Band, which has offered its services, will furnish the music. The bicycle, motorcycle, and automobile races will be in charge of the three national bodies. There will be members of the National Guard present, boy scouts, &c., and a big exhibition of daylight fireworks.

The great need is to get the tickets to the public. A number of women are coming to New York from Newport to assist in this work, and there is a great demand for volunteers to contribute to this effort for the benefit of the families of guardsmen.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt yesterday issued a statement to contradict any impression that the public may have had that the Active Service Auxiliary, National Guard of New York, of which she is Chairman, is working to secure the discharge of the men at the front.

Mrs. Vanderbilt emphasizes the fact that the work of the auxiliary is strictly for the families of guardsmen, some of whom are having better medical service and health care than previously. Incidentally she mentions a plan which is being discussed, and which has not before been announced, of a camp for the families of guardsmen that they may be built up in the open during the hottest part of the Summer. In the statement she said:

"We are prepared to care for every family of a guardsman in this State during his absence. We care placing families on a weekly budget, and are looking out for their needs in matters of health and housing and sanitation, and in some instances are giving care that did not obtain before the guardsmen went into active service. This is true of medical attendance, care of children, &c. We are now considering the advisability of having a camp for guardsmen's families, where they may have a real chance out of doors during the hot August days."

STOTESBURY EXPLAINS DISPATCH OF MILITIA

Necessity Takes Precedence Over Other Considerations, He Tells Stay-at--Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, July 22.—General Louis V. Stotesbury issued a statement tonight as to why the regiments remaining at Camp Whitman were not sent to the border instead of some of the regiments already there.

"Under the Constitution of the United States, Congress received power to provide for the organization, armament, and discipline of the militia," said he. "In the exercise of the power of organization, Congress has provided for the organization of the militia of the United States into twelve divisions, of which New York is the sixth.

"At the time of the President's call all of our organizations were under orders for a State mobilization, which was to have taken place at Camp Whitman July 9 to 23. In order to be prepared for any eventual situation, all of our units were ordered out in response to the President's call. It was no easy matter to select from among twelve organizations all equally eager for service, the nine regiments to form part of the divisional organization. Many circumstances had to be taken into consideration. Not the least, by any means, consistent with the obligation to the Federal Government, was the retention of an adequate force within the State for any contingency that might arise here. The decision was based upon the geographical location of the separate companies constituting the First and Tenth Regiment, distributed as they are along the northern, Central, and southern portion of the State; the First Regiment from Binghamton, through Central and Northern New York to Ogdensburg and Malone on the north, and the Tenth from Albany, along the Hudson Valley to Mount Vernon, White Plains, and Flushing.

"These organizations afford the maximum protection in case of any contingency that might arise requiring the use of a military force within the State. The western waterway boundary lines of the State are adequately protected by the naval militia. New York City and vicinity, in addition to two battalions of naval militia, have the three large coast defense commands, and the Forty-seventh Regiment was retained with headquarters in Brooklyn.

"Reference to the map of the State will show that these units, of any that might have been selected, are the best located and best situated for the proper safeguarding of the State in any emergency.

"I know it is a disappointment to officers and men who desire to have a part in all that is going on at the border to be held here at home, but personal considerations must give away to 'military necessity.'"

The First Regiment will leave Camp Whitman for Peekskill Monday.

VILLA ROUTED, SAYS RAMOS.

Carranzista Asserts 200 Bandits Fell South of Parral.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, July 22.—Details of an all-day running battle near Hacienda el Florido, almost south of Parral, on the Chihuahua-Durango border, between Carranza troops and the command personally directed by Villa were received here today.

The delayed dispatches, which were sent by General Matias Ramos, commanding the Government forces in that region, said that in an engagement last Saturday approximately 200 Villa followers were killed, and the bandit leader was pursued fifty miles into the State of Durango, only better mounts enabling the survivors of his command to escape.

The battle was begun early in the morning, the attack being made in four columns, directed by General Romas on the centre and left, by General Ernesto Garcia on the right, and General Lares on the south, to the bandits' rear. The outlaws were scattered in all directions, according to the report, and the Government forces seized seven wagons loaded with wheat and provisions, also many arms and horses, and captured the so-called General Pablo Salina, who died later of his wounds.

General Ramos reported that the retreat of a small band from Ciro Gordo was cut off on July 15, while on July 17 he hurried to Ecrumada on hearing that Villa was there with his followers, now reduced to 200 in number. Three men were captured there and later shot, one of whom, he stated, bore dispatches proving that Villa was then en route to Nazass to join Calexita Contreras.

General Ramos reported that among his losses were Captain Jesus Morales and Lieut. Col. Bernabe Contreras.

General Lares is just north of Bermejillo, with his left flank at Conejos. General Ramos is moving down the headwaters of the Nazass River in pursuit of the bandits in the vicinity of San Pedro de Gallo, while General Garcia is on his right, below Rodeo.

General Trevino said that further reports could not be expected immediately because of the difficulty of telegraphic communication, but he reiterated his belief that the end of the bandit campaign is near. Not including town garrisons, it was announced, about 6,000 men were actively engaged in the bandit chase.

General José Santos reported today from Parral that he had found a band of Villistas under the leader Torres at Ponco Del Calvo. The outlaws, numbering more than 100, were surprised near a water hole, and six were killed, three captured, and later executed, and arms and horses were taken, according to the report. General Lavega telegraphed from Tepehuanes that he had beaten off a small detochment near that town.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 22.—First details of a defeat of Villa on Friday in Southern Chihuahua received today state that 300 Villistas were killed and many wounded. Six columns of cavalry were in active pursuit with orders to run Villa down. Calexito Contraras, second in command to Villa, is reported killed.

DENIES GERMAN INFLUENCE.

Mexican Minister Discusses Country's Policy Toward America.

PARIS, July 22.—J. Sanchez Ancona, the new Mexican Minister to France, made a declaration to the French press today in which he denied absolutely that Germany had had the slightest influence on the Mexican Government's policy toward the United States. He declared that the difficulties existing btween the United States and Mexico were happily in process of solution.

Señor Ancona asserted that the reports of Germany's secret relations with the Mexican Government had been invented by "certain well-known financial circles which have fabricated telegrams announcing to Europe that the hidden hand of Germany directed Mexican foreign policies. General Carranza," added the Minister, "has several times, and quite recently, made formal declarations on this subject."

It was equally false, declared the diplomat, that German officers had been enrolled in the Mexican Army, or that arms had been supplied by Germany through intermediaries in the United States or South America.

Says Heat Killed Private Healey.

The body of Clinton Healey, a private in Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, who died in Texas, has arrived here. A dispatch from McAllen, Texas, on Friday, stated that Healey's death was due to pulmonary tuberculosis. James R. Healey, the young man's father, said yesterday this was a mistake, and that the certificate of death gave heat exhaustion as the cause. Mr. Healey said his son was told by the regimental surgeon on being mustered into the Federal service that his heart and lungs were particularly sound.

ARMY COURT DEALS SWIFT PUNISHMENT

Sentences One Militiaman at McAllen to Year at Hard Labor in Penitentiary.

SLEEPING SENTRY IS FINED

Seven Clubhouses Being Opened in Camps—Recreations for the Troops Being Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 22.—That Major Gen. O'Ryan meant what he said when he declared he intended to keep a tight rein on the men here in camp was demonstrated today when the findings of the military court which convened here on July 11 were made public.

Lieut. Col. William S. Beekman of the Seventy-first Infantry was President of the court. The first case was that of Private Henry Scheiner, Battery D, First Field Artillery, who was charged with an attempt to escape from the guardhouse, and an assault on Corporal Eugene V. Zenger. It was alleged that Scheiner had thrown Zenger to the ground and taken his pistol, and had bitten the hand of Private Alexander Segrist when the guard tried to restrain him.

The prisoner entered pleas of not guilty to the charges through Judge Advocate Francis Stoddart. After deliberation for two hours the jury of eleven officers and Lieut. Col. Beekman found Scheiner guilty. He was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a term of a year at hard labor in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. The sentence was approved by General O'Ryan, and the place of confinement was selected by General Funston as commanding officer of the Southern Department.

The second prisoner was Private Richard S. McCartie, Battery D, First Field Artillery. He was accused of having slept on sentry duty. After he had denied the charge three witnesses submitted testimony on which McCartie was quickly found guilty. He was sentenced to lose two months' pay and allowance.

Darlington Makes Report.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, representing the National Civic Federation, and Mrs. Alice McK. Kelly, who, it is understood, is here for Miss Anne Morgan, spent the day looking over the camps. Dr. Darlington telegraphed a long report on conditions to the federation, but refused to make public its nature.

The Government has appropriated $15,000 to erect and equip a post hospital near the camp here. This action has been taken because the present field hospital has been found inadequate for the border concentration.

Mounted Orderly Clark J. Martin, whose recovery was expected yesterday, died at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the First Field Hospital. Clark was a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and fell ill shortly after the arrival of the troop train at Mission last Tuesday. He was removed to the field hospital that afternoon and received the last rites of the Catholic Church the following day. The military surgeons declared that he suffered from sunstroke and pneumonia. He could not be fed, and even water was injected intravenously in an effort to save his life.

Six rattlesnakes driven into the open by the heavy rainstorm last night were found in the guard tent of the Sixty-ninth Reginent at Mission this morning. Fortunately there were no prisoners but the snakes, and they refused to live on bread and water. The regiment was busy this morning in draining camp and rerigging tents which collapsed in the sandstorm preceding the rain last night. An effort will be made to level the camp site gradually so that if another shower of the same force occurs the damage to camp equipment will be lessened. The roads from Mission and McAllen impeded the traffic of combat wagons and motor trucks today.

A complaint was made to Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General of the Sixth Division, this morning because the regiments of the First Brigade have not received mail. Fifty letters were delivered to the Sixty-ninth Regiment yesterday, whereas at Camp Whitman it was necessary to take a truck to the postoffice to bring back the mail bags. The change in the destination of the regiment, it was first believed, was responsible for the lack of mail. None, however, was found at Pharr, the original destination of the Sixty-ninth.

In addition to the adobe tent floors which the men of the Sixty-ninth have made for their own tents, the officers of the regiment have availed themselves of the many carpenters enlisted to have board floors put in their tents and some have had wooden houses made.

Water for Squadron A.

Although Squadron A has been without water since the Second Field Artillery arrived to drain the last few drops from the small pipe line already used by five other regiments with thousands of men and animals, it is expected that the cavalrymen will have plenty of water now, at least during three hours of the day. Major Wright of the squadron asked headquarters for relief so often that it was finally decided to order other regiments not to use water during three hours of the day, perhaps in the evening, so that the camp farthest away from the main supply could get a day's supply.

When it is possible for the squadron to get a few drops from the pipes late in the afternoon the water is warm. Since the pipes are almost on the surface of the ground, the sun heats the water until it is too hot for drinking and can be used only for baths. The men of the squadron have been hauling water for drinking from the village, three miles away, and have been compelled to water their horses and take their baths in an irrigation ditch near the camp.

At the camp of the First Cavalry there is a chicken coop with a couple of dozen broilers and an equal number of laying hens. Needless to say this particular spot has been the target of the regiment's eyes, and many a trooper has looked with envy after eating his daily ration of corned beef and hard tack. Indeed, the natives have lingered near the coop, as a chicken is a rarity in this region and is considered a sign of wealth.

Several attempts have been made to capture a spring chicken or two, but in every case the raiding parties have been repulsed. As a final step, a day and night guard has been placed around the coop. Considering the fact that the hens have traveled 2,800 miles and are all laying their full quota of eggs, the officers believe they have prize fowls.

Sergeant Ceylon Griffin of Company D, First Cavalry, rescued six horses which had become entangled in their harness while drinking in a deep irrigation ditch. The animals fell into the water and were drowning when the Sergeant jumped into the water in an effort to free them. Two of the horses floundered on him, and for a moment his comrades thought he had been killed. They succeeded in dragging the animals to one side and the Sergeant rose to the surface, out of breath, but none the worse for the experience. All of the horses were saved.

Clubhouses for Troops.

Seven buildings to be used as clubhouses for the men are being thrown up in three brigade camps by the Y. M. C. A. The first building, eighty feet long and forty feet wide, was opened for the use of the Seventy-first Regiment and First Field Artillery several days ago, and another for the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments will be ready this week. Others are being built at Mission and Pharr.

J. Dalrymple of New York, who has been doing similar work among the men of the regular army along the border for more than six years, will be General Field Secretary for the New York division. Among his assistants will be several volunteers, who will work among the soldiers without pay.

George W. Perkins, Jr., of New York, who aided the carpenters in building the Seventy-first clubhouse, will be an Assistant Secretary at the Seventh Regiment house, while Albert Whitesides of Baltimore, who has done similar work among the allied armies, will be Secretary there. Although the buildings will be used throughout the week for games, moving picture shows, letter writing, reading of books and newspapers, it is expected that they will be given to the regimental Chaplains for services on Sundays. They are not large enough to hold an entire regiment at a single service, but it is expected that they will easily accommodate those who wish to come. Chaplains say this does not mean that the field masses and services will be ended. It means only that additional services will be had.

Lieutenant Warren Barbour, aide on Brig. Gen. Dyer's staff, and Norman Selby ("Kid McCoy") have been appointed to arrange for boxing matches in the division. It is expected that by elimination through companies, regiments, and brigades two champions will meet in a final match. A few matches have been held already in the camp at Mission and in the camp of the Twelfth Regiment here.

Soldiers went to see McCoy box with Lieutenant Barbour, who was amateur heavyweight champion, and it is possible that the two will spar for a few rounds. Anyway, Lieutenant Barbour is to be manager of boxing and McCoy is to be referee.

It had been proposed to have inter-company and inter-regiment baseball, but the heat was too great here for the men to play such an energetic game. All the boxing will be done at night. It is expected, also, to have more company and regiment entertainments such as those already given by the squadron and by the Twelfth Regiment.

Shower Baths in Camps.

Shower baths have been built in the McAllen camps, although the men at Pharr and Mission already have those luxuries. However, a swimming pool found by Major Fowler of the Seventh Regiment to be entirely free from gar fish has been scooped out near the headquarters camps, and the Seventh has been swimming there, company by company.

It is expected that polo will be played by some of the regimental officers. Colonel Gordon Johnston has received four ponies from San Antonio, and he and his officers will begin to practice soon, so that they may challenge the Squadron A team. Among those who will play for the Twelfth Regiment are: Colonel Johnston, Captain H. E. Holt, Lieutenant Barbour, Lieutenant W. J. Schieffelin, Jr., and Lieutenant Geoffrey M. Taylor. Squadron A has brought many of its polo ponies to the border, and most of its players are here.

PUNISH ALIEN MERCHANTS.

Mexicans Force Them to Sweep Streets, It Is Alleged.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 22.—Letters received from German and English merchants in Chihuahua City say a number of them have been sentenced to sweep the streets because they would not accept the Carranza currency at 10 cents gold on the dollar. One of the merchants, a wealthy German subject, has filed a protest with the German consul in Juarez.

In an effort to restore friendly feeling between El Paso and Juarez citizens of this city were today invited by General Gonzales to attend a bullfight at Juarez, July 30, to be given by amateurs for the benefit of the Queretaro flood sufferers.

MEXICO CITY STRIKE FEARED.

30,000 Workers Demand 1914 Wages, Plus 50%, All Gold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 22.—The labor question, which seemed to be adjusted recently, became acute today when a general union of all branches of labor, holding a meeting, decided to demand that employes receive the same salaries as they earned in 1914, the money to be payable in gold coin, plus 50 per cent. increase. The workers alleged this demand was not due to greedy motives, but to the high cost of living, it being impossible to live on present salaries. Employers have not yet decided what action to take regarding the demand which was duly made.

Those making demand total about 30,000, comprising all factory workers, a majority of the clerks in stores and employes of the public utilities of the Federal district. All are members of the Casa Del Obrero Mundial, a Mexican branch of the I. W. W. No trouble is expected before Monday, as tomorrow is a fiesta.

The general opinion is that employers, absolutely unable to meet the employes' demands owing to present hard times, will seek some compromise acceptable to all parties.

Colonel Enriquez, ex-Governor of the State of Chihuahua, said today that he expected to return shortly to Chihuahua. General Luis Gutierrez arrived from Chihuahua to confer with the Minister of War.

SCOUT HELD, FRAUD CHARGED.

Alleged to be Wanted in Fort Smith, Ark., Revenue Case.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 22.—An American known as Guy Johnson, who for several months has ben a scout with General Pershing's command, was arrested upon his arrival at the border tonight by an agent of the Army Intelligence Bureau. It is alleged that Johnson's real name is Guy Hartman and that he is wanted by United States authorities in Fort Smith, Ark., in connection with Internal Revenue frauds there more than a year ago.

Army officials said that Johnson's services as scout have been very valuable. Recently, however, he was taken ill and ordered to Columbus by medical officers. He will be held pending advices from the Fort Smith authorities.

CUT PAY OF GUARDSMEN.

Employes of N. Y. Central, Now at Border, Learn of Action.

Some of the National Guardsmen who are employed by the New York Central Railroad Company, but now on active duty at the Texas border, have been notified, according to a dispatch from McAllen, Texas, of a reduction in their pay, effective while they are in the service of the country. Some have been notified that they will not be paid in excess of $100 a month while away from their offices.

This action of the company, however, could not have been a surprise to the men, according to the official bulletin of the Merchants' Association, for the New York Central, before the men went to the front, posted this notice of its intention:

Employes who were members of the National Guard on June 17 last and who are enrolled in the United States Government service, or who may be serving in the National Guard in response to such call pending, such enrollment, will be granted indefinite leave of absence without impairing their pension or other records with the company as they then existed.

Employes may return to the service in positions as remunerative as they held at the time of the call by making application within thirty days after their release by the Government. Unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Directors, the following payments will be made to such employes: First, full pay for the month of June, the time to apply on the annual vacation allowance for the year; second, after July 1, the married men full pay; to unmarried men with dependent families, one-half to full pay, according to circumstances, to be determined by the President; unmarried, without dependent families, one-half pay; maximum payment, $100 per month. The foregoing will apply to all New York Central lines, except the Rutland.

None of the officials of the company could be reached yesterday afternoon.

JERSEY GUARDSMEN IN CAMP

Second Regiment in Sea Girt—Recruits Go to Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 22.—New Jersey's annual Summer encampment opened here this afternoon, when the Second Regiment, with headquarters in Trenton, arrived for a week's tour of duty. The regiment came in recruited to full war strength under command of Colonel Horace M. Reading of Trenton. The companies come from the State capital, Elizabeth, Freehold, Somerville, Plainfield, New Brunswick and Princeton.

Governor Fielder reviewed the command unofficially as the men marched past his Summer home.

Regular army instruction will be given by Colonel Henry D. Styer, Captain Walter L. Reed, Captain Governor D. Packer, and First Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, who have been detailed for the work in this State.

With the arrival of the National Guardsmen for their regular Summer tour of duty, the Sea Girt ground is discontinued as a mobilization camp, and all recruits from New Jersey will be sent to Fort du Pont, Delaware. The camp will close two weeks from tonight, when the Third Regiment finishes its tour of duty, but Governor Fielder will remain here all Summer.

Colonel Conley Arrives Here.

Colonel Louis D. Conley, who was removed from the command of the Sixty-ninth Regiment for physical disability, returned to New York from the Mexican border last evening. At the Pennsylvania Station he was met by four officers in uniform, and the five men hurried to an automobile and proceeded uptown.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out Monday

Women's Low Shoes

Pumps and Colonial Ties

3.00

Heretofore $6.00 to $8.50

All this season's styles of imported kidskin, also patent or dull leather, mostly hand-turned soles.

July and August Closed All Day Saturdays.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Semi-Annual Sale—MONDAY

Misses', Girls', Boys', and Children's Apparel

During This Sale No Goods Sent on Approval

Misses' Summer Dresses

Of striped or figured voile; also a number of linen dresses. 14 to 20 years.
Heretofore $9.75 to $14.50 **5.00**

Misses' Summer Dresses

Of figured, flowered or striped French voile; late summer models. 14 to 20 years.
Heretofore $14.50 to $18.50 **9.75**

Misses' Silk Dresses

Of taffeta silk, novelty striped silks; also a number of foulards. 14 to 20 years.
Heretofore $18.50 to $29.50 **10.00**

Misses' Silk Dresses

Late summer models of French taffeta silk or taffeta combined with Georgette. 14 to 20 years.
Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 **18.50**

Girls' Summer Dresses

Of Ramie linen, gingham, chambray. A number of white dresses. 6 to 14 years.
1.75
Heretofore $3.75 to $6.95

Girls' Summer Dresses

Of French linen, gingham, flowered voile or chambray, and a number of white voile dresses. 6 to 14 years.
3.75
Heretofore $6.95 to $9.75

Semi-Annual Sale of Boys' Clothing

Boys' Washable Suits

Middy, belted middy, Tommy Tucker or beach models of chambray, galatea or poplin, in white or colors. 2 to 10 years. ***Heretofore $1.95 to $3.75*** **1.45**

Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits

Of all wool homespun, cheviot or tweed, in desirable colorings. 7 to 18 years. ***Heretofore $8.75*** **5.00**

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits

Of "Kool Cloth," Florida cloth or imported linen, in gray, tan or heather mixtures. 7 to 16 years. ***Heretofore $5.00*** **2.75**

Boys' Hand-Tailored Suits

With extra Knickers; of imported homespun or cassimere 7 to 18 years. ***Heretofore $10.00 to $12.50*** **7.50**

Sale of Boys' and Youths' Furnishings

Boys' Madras Negligee Blouses

Striped madras, attached or separate collars to match. 4 to 10 years. ***Heretofore 95c. and $1.25*** **.65**

Boys' Middy Blouses

Of white mercerized poplin or galatea, sport collar, short sleeves. 4 to 10 years. ***Heretofore $1.65*** **.95**

Youths' Madras Negligee Shirts

Novelty striped madras, collar attached or detached. 12 to 14 neck. ***Heretofore 95c. and $1.25*** **.78**

Youths' Silk Mixture Shirts

Of imported fabrics, separate collar to match, French cuffs. 12½ to 14 neck. ***Heretofore $2.45*** **1.50**

Girls', Boys' and Children's Hosiery

Broad or Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose

Black or white, broad ribbed; also black, white or tan, fine ribbed. Sizes 6 to 10.
6 pair for 1.65. ***Heretofore .35*** **.28**

Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose

Black, white or tan; also black corduroy ribbed. Sizes 6 to 10. ***Heretofore .25*** **6 pair for 1.00**

Children's White or Black Socks

Plain white or black lisle thread socks, double heels and toes. Sizes 6 to 9½. ***Heretofore .25*** **6 pair for .95**

Fancy Lisle Thread Socks

White lisle thread socks, with fancy colored tops. Sizes 5 to 9½. ***Heretofore .25*** **6 pair for 1.15**

Small Children's Dresses

Sizes 2 to 6 Years

Children's Summer Dresses

Of colored chambray, white madras or batiste. ***Heretofore $1.95 to $2.95*** **.95**

Hand-Smocked Dresses

Of fine white batiste or colored chambray. ***Heretofore $3.75 to $5.95*** **1.85**

Boys' and Girls' Underwear

Summer Underwear

Girls' Ribbed Cotton Combinations

Of fine ribbed cotton, low neck, no sleeves, knee length. 8 to 16 years. ***Heretofore 50c.*** **.35**

Boys' Shirts and Drawers

Athletic style, of cross bar dimity. 8 to 16 years. ***Heretofore 50c*** **.25**

85 Small Children's Coats

Silk lined—2 to 6 Years

Of navy serge or black-and-white checks, also a limited number of taffeta silk coats.
3.50
Heretofore $6.95 to $12.75

Misses' Pumps and Oxfords

Sport Oxfords and Low Heel Pumps

Sport Oxfords of white nubuck trimmed with leather. Pumps of black-and-white, tan-and-white or champagne kidskin
2.95
Heretofore $4.50 to $5.50

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

direct particular attention to some

Tea Gowns and Negligees

and to their

Infants' Wear

which are being offered

At Greatly Reduced Prices

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

STRIKE PARALYZES YONKERS CAR LINES

Thousands in New Rochelle and Mt. Vernon Also Walk Part Way to Manhattan.

MAY SPREAD TO THIRD AV.

Conductors and Motormen Anxious to Effect Strong Organization in New York.

A strike of motormen and conductors that caused a cessation of street car service on the lines of the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle, gave rise to a report last night that the strike was the beginning of an attempt by the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employes of America to "reorganize some of the lines of other companies in New York City." There has been no recognized organization among street railway and subway line workers in New York City since March, 1905, when a strike of nearly 6,000 employes resulted in a failure.

William V. Fitzgerald, organizer of the National Association of Street Railway Employes, who is in charge at Yonkers, Mount Vernon and New Rochelle, was asked last night if the report meant that the strike was to be extended to the lines of the Third Avenue Railway Company, the parent of the two companies affected, but he replied he "could make no statement." Street railway officials, however, said that attempts already had been made to induce some of the motormen and conductors in the Bronx to join the strike, and that one of the chief issues at stake was to force recognition of the union by the Third Avenue Railway Company and to extend the organization into New York City if possible.

The strike in Yonkers, Mount Vernon and New Rochelle went into effect at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and promised to have an immediate effect on the regular Sunday attendance at some of the parks, at Rye Beach and Glen Island today.

No Cars for 70,000.

According to the figures of the street railway companies, the lines affected in Yonkers, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon carry about 70,000 passengers a day, many of these being persons who work in New York City. All of these persons found the usual routes of service closed to them yesterday, and were forced to ride to railway stations and to cars not affected by the strike in moving vans, automobile busses, jitneys, and carriages.

The strike followed a refusal of the companies to grant the motormen and conductors a third raise in wages in six months, or to agree to arbitration. The pay of the men, which is the same in three places, is 26 cents an hour during their first year of service, 29 cents an hour the next four years, and 30 cents an hour thereafter. Their pay up to Jan. 2, 1916, was 24 cents an hour during the first year of service, and 27 cents an hour after that.

The companies advanced the pay of their motormen and conductors 1 cent an hour on Jan. 2, and on June 15 last President F. W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue Line and its subsidiaries, following a conference with the employes, advanced the scale to its present level, the two increases totaling 2 cents an hour for some of the workers and 3 cents an hour for the others. The new scale was not considered acceptable by the union, however, and a demand was made that the dispute be submitted to arbitration by the Public Service Commission of the Second District.

The union demanded that the motormen and conductors have a flat increase of 5 cents an hour over the schedule in force between Jan. 2 and June 15, and that the pay should be 30 cents an hour for the first year of service, and 33 cents an hour after that.

Six Hundred Men Go On Strike.

President Whitridge refused to confer with the employes as members of a union, and he refused to submit the question of more pay to arbitration. The association of street railway workers denounced this refusal to arbitrate as a breach of faith, asserting that the companies had agreed with the Public Service Commission at the conclusion of the strike of 1913 that wage disputes be thereafter submitted to arbitration, and the labor organization voted to go out on strike.

The Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company employ about 600 motormen and conductors on the lines operating in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle, and only about twenty-four of these, according to Organizer Fitzgerald, voted against the strike when a referendum was taken ten days ago. An effort was made to revive negotiations, but President Whitridge's departure for Europe last week ended all hopes for peace. The motormen and conductors were to have gone on strike on last Wednesday, but postponed action until yesterday morning at the request of Mayor Lennon of Yonkers and of the business men of the city.

No further offers coming from the street railway officials in the meanwhile, the 600 motormen and conductors declared the strike on yesterday morning.

Yonkers, the largest of the places affected, suffered the greatest inconvenience. Trains leaving that city for New York City were crowded to capacity, and owners of private vehicles did a profitable business hauling passengers to the stations and to the terminus of the Manhattan Subway at Van Cortlandt Park. One enterprising carrier fastened school seats in a large automobile truck, and charged 10 cents a trip to and from Getty Square. Another pressed an ancient moving van into service, and could not accommodate all the anxious persons who sought to ride in it. Persons who attended the races at the Empire City race track paid 50 cents to get there, and the owners of cars in this traffic exhibited large rolls of bills at the end of the day.

Mayor Lennon Takes Hand.

Mayor Lennon had, in the meanwhile, written a letter to Leslie Sutherland, Vice-President and General Manager of the Yonkers Railroad Company, asking why the company should not be compelled to operate its cars as provided for by its franchise. Mr. Sutherland replied that under an ordinance recently adopted by the city cars could not be operated in the city with men who had not had fifteen days' training as motormen and conductors, and that he had no desire to pay $150 fine or pass sixty days in jail, which were the penalties for violations provided by the ordinance.

Attention was also called to the fact that President Whitridge had ordered before leaving for Europe that cars be left in the barns in the event of a strike until the ordinance either was set aside, or its conditions could be met. The street railway officials believe the ordinance is unconstitutional.

Officials of the companies pointed to the fact that there had been four car strikes in Yonkers in nine years, and that the strike of 1907 was largely responsible for throwing the Yonkers Railroad Company into bankruptcy for several years. They were averse, they said, to dealing with their men as members of a union, but were willing to hold their positions open for them for a reasonable length of time. The Yonkers Railroad Company has a contract with the Federal Government to carry mail between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, and would ultimately be compelled to operate its cars, it was said. But pending radical action the companies would simply mark time, in the hope that the union would realize it had made a mistake in calling the strike, they stated.

Mayor Lennon announced last night that he had commissioned Thomas F. Curran, Corporation Counsel of Yonkers, to go to Albany tomorrow to ask the Public Service Commission of the Second District to order the Yonkers Railroad Company to operate its cars.

CAR STRIKE IN MEMPHIS.

Street Railway Men Resent Discharge of Union Brethren.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 22.—Motormen and conductors of the Memphis Street Railway Company went on strike this afternoon when the company declined to consider their demands for reinstatement of employes discharged because of alleged union sympathies, recognition of the union, and changes in wages and hours of service.

At 2 o'clock, the hour set for the strike, cars were stopped all over the city, but officials of the company said they would have normal conditions restored.

According to T. H. Tutwiler, President of the company, fewer than 100 of the 600 employes are affected.

EXHIBIT TO AID TEACHERS.

Library Illustrates Its Own and Public Museums' Value.

An exhibit which is attracting considerable attention among the teachers who are taking courses in the Summer schools has been opened in the New York Public Library. Its object is to show teachers how schools can make beneficial use of the resources of libraries and museums.

To illustrate it the resources of the Public Library, the Botanical Garden, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History have been drawn upon for special exhibits of material useful in teaching children. The Natural History Museum has sent a number of interesting articles from Mexico and Central America, including native sandals, rugs, a palm leaf rain dress, of very limited dimensions, and a curious loud sounding bamboo rattle used by watchmen in different towns of Guatemala.

One table is devoted to pictures and books serviceable to teachers taking courses in story telling. A photographic chart showing a branch library, a public school, a settlement house and a playground has been put near an attractive display of books and pictures relating to Sir Walter Scott and Scotland.

One of the most interesting exhibits is a case containing a number of children's books, many with crudely colored illustrations, dating from 1757 to 1812. One of the most curious is a child's spelling book printed in London in 1775, with a quaint copper plate of Prince George, afterward George IV. Another oddity is a copy of Isaac Watts's sacred songs adapted for children, printed in 1790.

There are also collections of French, Russian and Swedish picture books and many versions of popular folk tales. The exhibit will remain open every afternoon until Aug. 5.

Paymaster Held Up; $1,000 Stolen.

ATLANTA, July 22.—A masked robber held up the automobile of G. R. Black, paymaster for the Armour Fertilizer plant at Brookwood, shortly after noon today, seized $1,000, and escaped with three companions, who were waiting for him in an automobile near the scene of the holdup. The holdup took place on a frequently traversed highway.

BOMB KILLS SIX IN DEFENSE PARADE

Continued from Page 1.

organization—could have been responsible for the fatal parade bomb planting. She refused to discuss the occurrence further, however.

Among the seriously injured are: Arthur Nelson, 19, Larkspur, Cal., lacerations both legs and body; Howard E. Knapp, lacerations both legs and body; Mrs. Kingsley Van Loo, Oakland, lacerations both legs, internal injuries; Harry Turnbull, retired manager, The Family Club, fractured skull; Miss Pearl Seeman, 19, Oakland, leg blown off; Mrs. L. O. Wymore, Oakland, leg blown off; Henry J. Claussen, Alameda, right leg fractured, body lacerated and bruised.

Every possible precaution, police officials said tonight, had been taken, but in the innocent looking suitcase, standing where a country visitor, of whom there were thousands, might have set it down, attracted no attention.

The force of the bomb was astonishing. A piece of lead pipe was blown two blocks into the Northwestern Pacific Railroad waiting room. A woman's gold watch, presumably belonging to one of the victims, was blown through the air and landed in a fruit stand a block and a half away.

Through this violence the parade continued without a break. The veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, waiting in Stuart Street to fall into line, barely escaped and proceeded with the march.

The official count of the parade indicated that 51,319 persons were in line.

Morris Weingarten

MANUFACTURER

7 to 11 West 45th St.,

ANNOUNCES TO THE TRADE

OPENING

OF HIS NEW MANUFACTORY FOR THE HIGHEST GRADE

Suits, Coats and Evening Wraps

Visiting buyers are cordially invited to see this artistic collection of models for Fall and Winter—one that will appeal to a discriminating and exclusive clientele.

SAGGING WIRE YANKS CHAUFFEUR OFF CAR

Derrick Cable Catches Cook Across Chest and Auto Runs Wild Into Ditch.

BROOKLYN WOMEN IN UPSET

Mrs. Hurlimann and Daughters Hurt in Riverhead—Others Injured in Long Island Collisions.

Emerson Talbert, a broker living at 2,502 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway; his nine-year-old son, Emerson, Jr., and Mrs. Josephine Weiss were driving in Talbert's automobile along the Queens Boulevard yesterday morning on their way to Manhattan when a sagging cable suspended from a large crane by the roadside caught the chauffeur, Roland Cook, 30 years old, across the chest and lifted him out of the driver's seat, dropping him into the roadway behind the machine. The car ran wild 150 feet before it hit a ditch and turned over on its side. The three passengers were thrown out, but only the boy was hurt. His hands and face were badly cut.

Cook was taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, in a serious condition with a fractured skull, internal injuries, a broken nose, and severe cuts and bruises.

The cable and crane which caused the accident were used in the construction of the bridge on which the New York Connecting Railway is to cross Queens Boulevard from Hell Gate Bridge to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Emanual Brandon, Jr., foreman of the work, was arrested and held on a charge of criminal negligence.

Later a machine owned and operated by James Bell, an automobile agent of 27 Morningside Avenue, in which were Emil Wehl, Custom House Inspector, of 3 St. Paul's Place, and Thomas Morris and his three daughters of 396 East 171st Street, the Bronx, collided with a second machine just outside of Hempstead, L. I. A high hedge at the turn of the road prevented Bell from seeing the oncoming machine. His machine overturned and the passengers were thrown to the road.

In the second machine were Warren Stein of Rockville Centre and Miss Marguerite Towell of Hempstead. The second machine was not overturned, but Stein received internal injuries from the jolt, and Miss Towell was slightly cut about the hands and face.

Bell and Wehl were treated at Nassau Hospital, Bell for a fracture of the arm and Wehl for a dislocated shoulder.

Morris Hyman and Miss Veronica Klarmeyer, both of Arverne, L. I., are in St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, said to be seriously injured as the result of an automobile accident yesterday at Woodmere, L. I. All information as to their condition or their addresses was refused last night at the hospital, at the request, it was said, of the patients themselves.

The two, with a chauffeur, a woman, and a child, were riding through Woodmere in a touring car when, as the machine turned into Prospect Street from Broadway, the rear wheels skidded and the automobile crashed into a tree and upset. Hyman and Miss Klarmeyer are said to have been pinned beneath the car. The others were flung clear and escaped injury.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 22.—The touring car of Mrs. Mary A. Hurlimann of 215 Penn Street, Brooklyn, who is staying near here with her daughters, was upset near this village this afternoon. Her daughter, Miss Mary Hurlimann, was driving when the car skidded and went over sideways.

Miss Mary Hurlimann's nose was broken and her shoulder was injured. Miss Alice Hurlimann, the other daughter, and Mrs. Hurlimann received many bruises. The car was wrecked.

GARBAGE MEN HALT DOYLE.

Restrain Him from Interfering with Laborers on Lake Island.

Edward P. Doyle, who has been fighting against the proposed garbage plant on Staten Island, was served last night with an injunction restraining him from interfering with the garbage contractor's workmen on Lake Island. The order was signed by Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn, and is returnable before Judge Kelly in Brooklyn on Monday morning.

A delegation of the Staten Island Medical Society is in New Bedford, Mass., investigating the garbage plant there. That plant is similar to the one proposed on Staten Island.

The result of the investigation will be laid before State Health Commissioner Biggs, who has been directed by Governor Whitman to conduct an investigation to determine whether a garbage plant on Staten Island could be a nuisance.

TWO WOMEN WANT BODY.

Each Says She Is Widow of Slain Joseph De Marco.

Joseph De Marco, who was murdered at 54 James Street Thursday afternoon, left two widows, if the allegations of rival claimants for his body at the Morgue are to be believed. While the Morgue officials were at a loss for some minutes as to what should be done, they finally delivered the body to the prior claimant, Mrs. Frances De Marco.

The successful claimant produced a marriage certificate dated June 13, 1907, and stated that she was the mother of three children. Anna Landri claimed to have married De Marco last November. The murdered man was known throughout Little Italy as "The" De Marco and was a prosperous restaurant keeper at 163 West Forty-ninth street.

HUMIDITY CAUSES SUFFERING

Two Prostrations Reported on Day of Moderate Temperature.

With a moderate Summer temperature and a local thunder shower shortly before noon, the humidity was high yesterday. Two prostrations from the heat were reported. The last week has been one of unusual humidity and occasional thunder showers, which have done little to clear the atmosphere. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 in the morning yesterday, but increased after the shower to 91 per cent. The highest temperature of the day was 80 degrees, at 8 in the morning. The thermometer dropped during the shower, but rose again to 79 degrees at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Weather Bureau forecast for today says that there will be thunder showers and a slightly decreasing humidity.

Those prostrated by the heat yesterday were John McCarthy of 365 West Sixteenth Street and Bernard Carroll of 149 East Eighty-second Street. McCarthy fell from his wagon at Desbrosses and West Streets and was taken to Hudson Street Hospital. Carroll, who dropped to the sidewalk at Dover and South Streets, was taken to the Volunteer Hospital. Each received lacerations of the scalp from his fall.

Prison Terms for Mail Robbers.

Judge Howe of the Federal District Court yesterday sentenced Thomas Benson and Louis Windler, charged with complicity in robbing the United States mail of four mail pouches containing property worth $808,000, to five years each in the Federal Prison at Atlanta. Edward J. Quigley, who turned State's evidence, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

SIR RIDER HAGGARD SAILS.

He Believes Britain Will Find Homesteads for War Survivors.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday for Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis was Sir H. Rider Haggard, the English novelist, who has been visiting Canada as honorary representative of the Royal Colonial Institute to ascertain the facilities in the matter of land settlements for British soldiers after the war.

"The question of providing for Britain's soldiers is receiving the most serious consideration by the Government," he said, "and the absorption of hundreds of thousands of these men into the realm after the war is a matter of vital importance.

"In Rhodesia half a million acres for soldiers and their families have been set aside and Australia and New Zealand also have made reservation of land for the use of the men who have fought for the empire.

"Britain desires that her sons find provisions in the land and employment in the empire's dominions," Sir Rider continued, "and only concerted action will be able to avert emigration to other countries, which would mean a loss of some of the best blood in the empire.

"After the war is over the returning soldiers will find thousands of women doing the work formerly performed by men, and these will not wish to relinquish their positions."

The novelist said he hoped the colonies would do all in their power to help in the absorption of these men through land settlements and homestead acts.

STAR ISLAND IS DEDICATED.

Churchmen Make Tour and Hail Promotion of Religion.

ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H., July 22.—Star Island, recently acquired by the Summer Conference Associations of the Unitarian and Congregational denominations, was formally dedicated today to "the untrammeled study and utterance of truth and the promotion of pure religion."

The ancient custom of bounding the island in a processional march, taking possession of North, East, South and West points, was carried out by members of the Star Island Corporation, the new owners and their 300 invited guests, each of whom carried an American flag.

At each point of the island there was a short address and a brief pageant in which the history and legends of the place were impersonated. Among the speakers were the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, representing the Unitarian denomination, and the Rev. Dr. Newton M. Hall, of Springfield, Mass., President of the Congregational Summer Conference.

Hibernians Re-elect Jos. McLaughlin

BOSTON, July 22.—Joseph McLaughlin of Philadelphia was re-elected President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at the closing session of the fiftieth biennial convention today. The next meeting place will be San Francisco. Among the other officers elected are: Patrick F. Canon, Clinton, Mass., Vice President; Thomas J. Mathew, Providence, R. I., Secretary. Among the national directors are Edward R. Hayes, New Brunswick, N. J.; John E. Healey, Wilmington, Del.; Myles McPartland, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philip J. Sullivan, Thompsonville, Conn.

Store Closed All Day Saturday

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Important Clearance of 400 Pairs

Women's Sport and Outing Shoes

An Accumulation of All This Season's Models

Of White Buckskin, in high and low models, with tan Russia calf trimmings; also same styles in all Gray Buckskin with gray kid trimmings. *Reduced from 7.00 and 8.00* **5.00**

Women's White Canvas Pumps . . . . . *Special* **4.00**

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Before Inventory—Final Reductions

Women's and Misses' Sport Suits

Sport Suits of Knitted Jersey Cloth in attractive colors, Norfolk coat, open front skirt. *Reduced to* **13.75**

Women's and Misses' Sport Coats

Sport Coats of Silk Jersey and Wool Jersey, plain or Marabou trimmed. *Reduced to* **15.00**

Will Close Out Monday

285 Women's and Misses' Dresses

At Greatly Reduced Prices

165 Attractive Afternoon and Street Dresses of plain and novelty voile, taffeta, linen and other summer materials. *Reduced to* **10.75**

120 Higher Cost Dresses in a variety of plain and novelty materials; smartly trimmed. *Reduced to* **15.00**

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses

Of Chiffon Taffeta in navy and black; Georgette crepe sleeves; also Russian pleated model of Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe. *Reduced to* **18.00**

Women's Silk Hosiery

Women's Fibre Silk Hose, reinforced sole, heel and garter top, in black and colors. **39c**

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose in black with white clox; reinforced sole, heel and garter top. **79c**

Kimonos and Petticoats

Women's Cotton Crepe Kimonos, in Empire, loose and accordion models. **1.00**

White Tub Silk Petticoats, tailored and lace trimmed, shadow proof panel front and back. **1.85**

Sale of Women's Separate Skirts

In a large assortment of plain and novelty fabrics; models suitable for sport, dress and general wear.

2.95 3.95 5.00 8.90

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

New Models Tailleur and Sports Hats

6.95 to 18.50

Combinations of velvet and velour, velvet and Georgette, felt and velvet, felt and satin, satin and Georgette, gros grain and velvet—developed in tam, sailor, mushroom, poke and "floppy" brim types—for shore, mountain resort and tailleur wear.

To Close Out—Monday

BALANCE OF STOCK—Women's Summer Frocks

Regardless of Former Prices (Only one or two of a kind)

Frocks formerly to 29.50 . . . . . 6.75 8.75
Frocks formerly to 59.50 . . . . . 15.00
Frocks formerly to 95.00 . . . . . 25.00

BALANCE OF STOCK—Women's Summer Suits

Suits formerly to 49.50 . . . . . 15.00
Suits (Including Silk Jersey Models) formerly to 69.50 25.00
Suits formerly to 95.00 . . . . . 28.00
Suits formerly to 195.00 . . . . . 42.50

BALANCE OF STOCK—Women's Summer Coats

Coats formerly to 29.50 . . . . . 15.00
Coats formerly to 55.00 . . . . . 25.00
Coats (of Wool Jersey) formerly to 49.50 . . . . . 35.00

BALANCE OF STOCK—Women's Sports Skirts

Formerly to 7.50 **1.95 3.95**

In awning stripe, white piqué, colored cotton cord, colored linen and fine quality corduroy.

(FOR MONDAY)—*The following Special Sales*

Long Silk Gloves
Elbow-length gloves of Milanese silk. Black or white. *Formerly 1.00* .75

Silk Gauntlet Gloves
In white, trimmed with black. *Formerly 1.25* .85

Crepe de Chine Lingerie
A collection of odd lots and broken lines. *Formerly to 7.95* 2.95, 3.95

Crepe de Chine Negligee
Pink, blue or lavender. Deep collar of white chiffon. Ribbon loops. *Special at* 12.75

Silk Jersey Swimming Suits
Of fibre silk (without tights). Green, blue or black. *Formerly 12.75* 7.95

Wool Jersey Swimming Suits
(Without tights.) In black only, with colored leather belt. *Formerly 4.00* 2.95

Glove Silk Bodices
Plain and lace trimmed glove-silk. Flesh or white. *Special at* 1.00 & 1.50

Lisle Union Suits
Swiss rib suits in gauze weight. *Special at* .65

Pure Silk Hosiery
Plain or fancy weaves. Black, white and colors. *Special at* .95

Novelty Silk Hosiery
Richelieu ribbed or with hand-embroidered clox. Black, white and colors. *Special at* 1.45

Women's Costume Blouses
Of chiffon, Georgette crepe and lace. In black and white only. *Formerly to 25.00* 7.50

Women's Sport Blouses
Of handkerchief linen and striped crepe de chine. *Formerly to 7.50* 3.90

To Close Out—Monday

Misses' and "Flapper" Apparel

REG. U. S. PAT.

Misses' Tailleur Suits	*formerly to 65.00*	15.00	18.50	24.50
Misses' Summer Frocks	*formerly to 39.75*	6.75	12.50	18.75
Misses' Utility Coats	*formerly to 49.50*	10.00	15.00	25.00
"Flapper" Utility Coats	*formerly to 18.50*			7.50
"Flapper" Summer Frocks	*formerly to 12.75*			4.85

Women's Sports Shoes and Oxfords

Special at **3.95**

Of genuine white buckskin, with rubber soles, plain or trimmed with contrasting leathers.

CHAIRMAN LABORS TO CUT ARMY BUDGET

Senator Chamberlain Finds $45,000,000 Can Be Taken from Appropriations.

DEFEND SOUTHERN MILITIA

Lodge's Criticism of Movement to Border Starts Debate in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Senate witnessed today the unusual sight of a committee Chairman tearing down his own bill. This was the annual army appropriation measure which came out of the Military Committee swelled to $328,000,000 from the comparatively lean proportions in which the House shaped it with a total of $157,000,000. The Mexican emergency and the increased cost of the army under the reorganization authorized by Congress after the appropriation bill was framed in the House were the reasons given by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, for the enormous increases made in the bill by the Senate Committee.

In consequence of the opinion among members of the committee Mr. Chamberlain therefore was engaged all day in cutting down his own bill, and he got $45,000,000 of emergency provisions out of it by the time an adjournment was reached at nightfall.

Some slight increases were made, the medical field supply item being increased from $5,508,000 to $7,507,000. The item of $1,000,000 provided for beneficiary payments for officers and men who lose their lives in the line of duty was cut down to $75,000; subsistence from $27,000,000 to $20,000,000; Quartermaster supplies from $17,000,000 to $12,000,000, clothing from $20,000,000 to $16,000,000, and barracks from $5,178,000 to $3,886,000. The 10 per cent. increased pay for officers in foreign service and the 20 per cent. increase for enlisted men on such service were cut from $2,000,000 to $500,000.

The value and efficiency of the National Guard, as evidenced by the recent mobilization, was the subject of a sharp debate brought on by a statement from Senator Lodge, in which he charged that the Southern States had not sent their quota of troops to the Mexican border. He declared that all told there were only between 7,000 and 8,000 of the National Guard organizations of the South on the border, and this number included the troops from Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Virginia, and Maryland. This statement was a challenge to Senators from various States to put in explanations. Senator Lee of Maryland pointed out that reports of various railroads showed transportation had been furnished for 91,000 men to the Mexican border. It appeared, from statements made during the discussion, that the National Guard regiments of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida had not been moved, with the exception of one regiment from Florida. Many Senators complained that their State troops went into camp and had to wait for regular army officers to arrive and muster them in, and that there had been delay due to lack of equipment.

It was brought out that there are at this time 59,000 militiamen in camps in their respective States, and 14,000 men that were not called out at all.

Senator Penrose contrasted the showing made by the Southern States with that of Pennsylvania and New England. He said the Northern States had sent their organizations to the border promptly at great hardship to men and families, and they had sent their full quotas.

There was a disposition manifest by several Senators to criticise the War Department for delays in forwarding equipment and mustering in organizations that had enough men and were in camp ready to go to Mexico.

BUTLER MURDER INQUIRY ON

War Department Investigates Killing of Army Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The War Department is taking an active interest in obtaining evidence concerning the killing of Lieut. Col. Matthew C. Butler of the United States Army on Thursday by Henry J. Spanell, proprietor of a hotel at Alpine, Texas, where the tragedy occurred. The department has called for reports on the killing and has sent Colonel J. A. Gaston of the Sixth Cavalry to Alpine to investigate.

According to a report received by telegraph at the War Department today from Colonel J. E. Muchert of the Fourth Texas Infantry, the commanding officer at Alpine, it was Spanell who asked Colonel Butler to go on the motor ride with Mrs. Spanell and himself, during which Colonel Butler and Mrs. Spanell were shot to death. Colonel Muchert describes the affair as "a cold-blooded, premeditated murder, committed by a man crazed with jealousy."

The War Department announced today that the body of Colonel Butler, accompanied by Mrs. Butler, would arrive in Washington Monday morning. The interment will be at Arlington National Cemetery. Mrs. Butler was at Alpine when the tragedy took place.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 22.—Harry Spannell, charged with the murder of his wife and Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler in Alpine Wednesday night, was brought here today and locked up in the county jail. It was feared in Alpine that common might try to avenge the death of Mrs. Spannell. Spannell refused to make any statement, and the only sentence he has uttered since arriving here has been the repeated request to see his little daughter, who is at Alpine with her grandfather. Spannell will be held here until his preliminary trial is held. He was first taken to Marfa, then Valentine, and then brought here.

MORE APARTMENTS FOR UPPER 5TH AV.

L. S. Bryce to Build a 12-Story House at the Northeast Corner of 97th St.

FRONTAGE OF HALF BLOCK

Will Cost $900,000 and Be Fourth Structure of Its Kind Between 63d and 97th Streets.

Plans for a large apartment house on upper Fifth Avenue were filed yesterday by Shape & Bready, as architects for Lloyd S. Bryce. The building will be twelve stories high and will cover the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, fronting 100.11 feet on the avenue—half of the block front—and 200 feet on the street. While of the same height as the apartment buildings on the avenue several blocks below, Mr. Bryce's proposed structure will cover a larger area than any other building of the same type on Fifth Avenue. The architects have placed the cost at $900,000.

While by no means a pioneer apartment on Fifth Avenue it will be the initial building of its kind in the upper section of the select residential centre of Fifth Avenue, and it may exert a pronounced effect on future private house improvements there which, of late years, have shown a tendency to enter some of the deserted blocks north of Andrew Carnegie's residence. It may also be a solution of the much-discussed question as to what would be done with the low-lying vacant blocks on Fifth Avenue below the crest of what is popularly known as Carnegie Hill.

Among the expensive private homes which have recently been built just below the hill are the homes of Willard D. Straight, on the northeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street, the two fine houses nearing completion on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, for Mrs. Amory Carhart and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, respectively, and another fine house for Mrs. Eric Dahlgren on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street.

On the crest of Carnegie Hill, at the northeast corner of Ninety-first Street, Otto H. Kahn's new residence is rapidly nearing completion, and Charles N. MacNeill has started work on a large dwelling in the same block, near the Madison Avenue corner.

To the south of Mr. Bryce's proposed apartment is another vacant block that for more than two years has been a subject of considerable interest, in view of the announcement that it would be improved with two high-class residences. The block front, from Ninety-sixth to Ninety-seventh Street, was bought in the name of John Russell Pope, the architect, about two years ago, but nothing toward its residential development has yet been started, and the fact that a big apartment is now planned for the opposite Ninety-seventh Street corner may cause a change of plans.

This "furthest north" Fifth Avenue apartment, including the Central Park frontage of that thoroughfare, is the sixth multi-family building planned for the avenue in four years. When the first twelve-story structure was erected on the northeast corner of Eighty-first Street wide comment was occasioned as to the ultimate future of the residential blocks above Fifty-ninth Street for high-class individual homes.

Another twelve-story building is also nearing completion on the site of the old Progress Club, at the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, and just below the Carnegie home, a twelve-story apartment adjoining the magnificent home of Henry Phipps is being prepared for opening this Fall. This building, erected by the Trask interests, covers a fifty-foot lot adjoining the Phipps house and garden at the northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, and it presents a strange contrast to the magnificent private houses in the vicinity.

As a result of the apartment house invasion within four years in the choice upper Fifth Avenue residential blocks there will be four big modern twelve-story houses between Sixty-third and Ninety-seventh Streets ready for occupancy this Fall. How many there may be four years hence it would be difficult to prophesy, for only a few weeks ago the great square brownstone house owned for many years by the Rev Alfred D. Pell on the southeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street was sold to an operator who is preparing to tear the old-fashioned mansion down in a few months for a twelve-story apartment.

The big structure just planned by Mr. Bryce for his Ninety-seventh Street corner is the sixth on the list of Fifth Avenue apartments.

POSTAGE STAMPS ALIVE WITH GERMS

Scientists Find Them Potent Carriers of Bacteria and a Source of Danger.

ONLY TWO IN FIFTY CLEAN

Suggested That Public Moisteners Be Maintained Wherever Stamps Are Sold.

Two Philadelphia scientists, Dr. Robert A. Keilty and Philip D. McMaster, have been carrying on an investigation in the McManus Laboratory of Pathology of the University of Pennsylvania to determine whether or not postage stamps are germ carriers. Their experiments have been completed and the results were published in yesterday's issue of The Medical Record.

The answer to the query is "Yes." They learned that out of fifty stamps tested in several ways forty-eight yielded bacteria. On the other hand, with the possible exception of two cases, none of the germs isolated could cause disease.

This does not mean, however, that care should not be exercised in handling stamps, for it is just as easy for them to be impregnated with disease germs as with those that are harmless, the experimenters say. Here is part of their report:

"The purpose of this study was to determine the normal bacterial flora of postage stamps, that is, to get some idea of the general character of bacteria found on stamps, with especial emphasis in the search for tubercle bacilli, bacillus tetani, the colon group, and diphtherial forms.

"The literature on this subject is surprisingly meagre, and but little record is made of the bacteria of stamps. The subject is usually approached from the viewpoint of the spread of infection by the postal service as a whole, the infection by letters, and the fumigation of letters, and but little record is made of infection by stamps, or of the bacteria of stamps.

Stamps From Fifty Sources.

"In order to determine this fifty stamps were bought in various stores in Philadelphia, including the central office, branch stores, almost all the large department stores, and some of the small general stores. Most of the stamps were bought from sheets and a few (three) from stamp books. The character of the place was noted, its general cleanliness, the clerk and his appearance, and whether the stamps were placed on the counter with the change, or not. In almost all cases they were presented with the glue side up, showing that the precepts of public hygiene have had that much effect.

"The majority of the stamps showed one or more organisms, but in no single instance were they found to be pathogenic in type. This does not exclude the fact that under favorable conditions certain pathogenic types which would resist drying to a certain extent, might be carried on a postage stamp. On the other hand the work proves the stamp to be a carrier of organisms, and these could be readily transferred from one individual to another. This would only be of importance where the organism was pathogenic.

A Dangerous Drug Store.

"We have in mind a drug store where one of the members of the druggist's family had advanced tuberculosis. His sputum contained many bacilli, he had a hacking cough and was in the habit of protecting his mouth with his hand while coughing. During busy times he often served customers, and not infrequently dispensed stamps to children, who would immediately moisten them with their mouths and paste them to letters. A single exposure in this case might prove negative, but the constant exposure in some cases would undoubtedly end in infection."

These conclusions were reached by the investigators:

"A study of fifty stamps obtained from as many different sources, clean, dirty, and indifferent, showed bacteria in every instance except two.

"With the possible exception of two cases no organism pathogenic in type was discovered.

"Aside from hygienic reasons, it is dangerous to lick postage stamps on the ground that the stamps are bacteria-laden, and under favorable conditions might easily convey pathogenic types, especially colon, diphtheria, and tubercle bacilli.

"We would therefore advocate a movement to have installed in all places dispensing postage stamps a moistening device of some type. This movement could be started with beneficent results in the Post Offices of the United States Government."

BLACK MAY REPLACE RED DANGER SIGNAL

New Color, in Stripes, More Striking and Visible Further at Railroad Crossings.

BROAD SAFETY FIRST MOVE

Railway and Highway Interests Unite for Uniformity of Laws and Warning Devices.

There is to be nation-wide co-operation between the Public Service Commissions and the railroads to bring about a uniform system of signaling at the grade crossings, to the end that there may be fewer accidents. For the year ended on June 30, 1914, 1,147 persons were killed at grade crossings and 2,935 were injured. These are the latest figures at hand, but as there has been no change in the conditions that have led to these accidents, and as the general prosperity of the country has increased, pleasure travel by automobiles it has been estimated that the number of accidents and the casualties growing out of them were probably greater in the years following.

From the time that great industries sounded the slogan, "Safety First," and taught their employes to take warning when they saw a red flag or a red light, and to "stop," sporadic attempts have been made in some States to devise some method for better protecting the people at danger points. But until now there has been no general movement. It is the belief of railroad men and public officials who have studied the situation that many accidents could be prevented if proper warning were given of the proximity of a railroad crossing, and if drivers of automobiles would exercise caution in approaching them.

Out of the discussions and agitation concerning the matter of better protection for the public came two committees, one representing the railroads and the other the Public Service Commissions. These committees were unanimous in agreeing upon the establishment of cautionary signs in the highways at least 300 feet from the railroad tracks. These signs are circular disks, painted white, twenty-four inches in diameter, with a large black cross painted upon them and the letters "R. R." painted above the horizontal arms of the cross. This disk is to be placed at the top of a pole erected at one side of the highway and is to be of sufficient height to give the best possible view of the signal at the greatest distance. These signs may be lighted at night.

If the scheme as outlined goes through, and all of those who have taken part in the matter are sure that it will, every railroad crossing in the United States will have precisely the same kind of signals.

These committees have also recommended that in addition to the cautionary signs there shall be other signs, such as are now authorized by law, maintained upon the property of the railroad companies—that is, on their right of way—as a secondary warning of the presence of a railroad, and that where it is deemed necessary these signs shall be lighted at night. It has sometimes happened that persons used to the color red as a danger signal will pay no attention to any other color, no matter how frantically it is shown or waved, and so the committees have decided that all lights displayed at night toward the highway at grade crossings shall be red.

The committees are agreed that uniformity is desirable in the signals used by flagmen at crossings to indicate the approach of trains. Ordinarily these signals consist of flags, but the flag is likely to be any color. These signals, it was agreed, were not always understood, and accidents have occurred where white flags have been waved because drivers have interpreted a white flag as a signal of safety. It is now suggested that the use of flags be discontinued, and that the crossing flagmen shall hold aloft instead a uniform white disk, not less than sixteen inches in diameter, with a black border and the word "Stop" painted across the centre in black letters about five inches high. It was said that experiments with this form of signal show that it strikes the eye forcibly, and that it can be seen at a greater distance than the ordinary flag.

The committees have also recommended that all crossing gates be painted white, with alternate stripes of black. This style of painting is already in use upon several of the railroads, and the results, it is said, show that it makes the gates much more conspicuous and renders them visible at a greater distance than when they are painted a solid color.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Store Closed All Day Saturday

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

New Model Dresses

Featuring many new style innovations, and showing the latest conceptions for early Fall wear

At Moderately Low Prices

New Serge Dresses

Of all Serge or Serge combined with Crepe Georgette or Charmeuse Satin; in navy and the new colors.

13.75 18.50 24.50

Satin Dresses (New Model)

Prettily embroidered; colors are navy, Burgundy; black and brown; extraordinary value. *Special* 18.50

Satin & Silk Afternoon Dresses

Newest models in the favored colors.

24.50 29.50 39.50

Coats of Bolivia Cloth or Velour

Handsome long models, silk lined throughout. *Special* 29.50

Stewart & Co. Will Close Out Monday

Handsome Silk Dresses

Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta silk and combinations. *To close at* 13.75

Wash Dresses

Choice of entire stock without reserve. *To close at* 3.75

Silk Jersey Sport Suits

In solid colors, checks and stripes. *To close at* 15.00

Silk & Cloth Suits (*Choice of Stock*)

Gros de Londres, taffeta silk, serge, gabardine. *To close at* 10.00

Silk Jersey Sport Skirts

Smartly tailored, in solid colors or striped effects. *To close at* 6.90

Tailored Sport Skirts

Corduroy, gabardine, Bedford cord, linen. *To close at* 2.00

HEALTH AUTHORITIES IN TIMES OF EPIDEMIC INSIST UPON

Cleanliness of the Mouth
Cleanliness of the Throat
Cleanliness of the Nose

This state of sanitation can best be obtained by the systematic use of Kolynos Dental Cream and Kolynos Liquid—both being designed to serve in just such an emergency.

They not only cleanse, but also destroy and wash away quantities of microbes, leaving the tissues so far disinfected as to render them, for a certain time, much less liable to infection.

During the Epidemic have your children brush their teeth three times each day with Kolynos Dental Cream. Tell them to tilt the head slightly backward while brushing the teeth, so that the throat and tonsils may be more perfectly bathed in the foaming and refreshing disinfectant. See also that they afterwards thoroughly rinse and wash out the mouth and throat with water.

Let each child gargle the throat three times daily with Kolynos Liquid, preferably in the middle of the morning and afternoon and before going to bed.

When washing the face let the child wash out the nostrils by snuffing up from the hollow of the hand a dilute solution of Kolynos Liquid.

If it is preferred to spray the throat, Kolynos Liquid may be used in somewhat stronger solution than in a gargle or douche.

Fortunately both Kolynos Dental Cream and Kolynos Liquid are pleasant to the taste and are equally effective whether used with hot water or cold.

During these anxious days, if there is any evidence of disease of the teeth or gums the child should be taken at once to the dentist, and in the event of any other local or constitutional disorder making its appearance a physician should be consulted immediately.

Kolynos is not designed to *cure established disease*, but to secure such a constant condition of *sanitation of the mouth, the throat, and the nasal passages* as to render these parts less susceptible to epidemic attacks.

July 22nd, 1916.

THE KOLYNOS COMPANY
New Haven, Conn.

Scientific Reports on the Germicidal Properties of Kolynos will be mailed promptly upon request.

39 DIE OF PARALYSIS; HIGHEST DAY'S TOLL

Manhattan Has Ten Fatalities, as Against Six on Friday, and Cases Increase.

TRAVEL GROWS DIFFICULT

Hundreds of Disappointed Return to City After Being Barred at Vacation Points.

Day's Record of the Disease.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	16	82
Manhattan	10	23
Bronx	4	5
Queens	6	17
Richmond	3	8
Total	39	135
Total of cases to date		2,744
Total of deaths to date		555

Thirty-nine deaths from infantile paralysis were reported in the city yesterday, and 135 new cases. This was a greater number of deaths from the disease than has occurred in any twenty-four hours since the beginning of the outbreak, and the new cases were more than on any day since last Wednesday.

The borough reports of new cases tended to confirm what Health Commissioner Emerson and others have been saying for several days—that the situation in Brooklyn was positively encouraging, while that in Manhattan had elements of uncertainty.

The number of new cases in Brooklyn yesterday was eighty-two, and, while this number was greater than the thirty-six new cases of Friday, it was not so high as the daily average of new cases in the borough before last Tuesday, when the disease appeared to be on the wane there, in the opinion of Health Department officials.

In Manhattan, however, the number of new cases yesterday was twenty-three, against sixteen for the day before, and, while this number was much less than that for Brooklyn, it was high for Manhattan.

One Day Insignificant.

Dr. Emerson has frequently pointed out that the actual number of new cases in any borough on any day is not significant, but that the tendency of the daily number of new cases to increase or diminish through a period of several days really would indicate whether the disease was waxing or waning.

Yesterday's figures, compared with the figures for the week, indicated, according to this, that the epidemic was waning in Brooklyn and waxing in Manhattan—but, though Health Department officials admitted this, they added that the tendency in either case was not sufficiently pronounced to cause either unrestrained optimism or hysterical alarm.

In the Bronx there were five new cases yesterday and four on Friday; in Queens there were seventeen new cases yesterday and fourteen on Friday, and in Richmond the number of new cases dropped from eleven on Friday to eight yesterday.

The virulence of the epidemic was evidenced in Manhattan yesterday in the number of deaths, ten being recorded for the borough, an unusually high number. There were sixteen deaths in Brooklyn, four in the Bronx, six in Queens, and three in Richmond, making the record-breaking total of thirty-nine.

Revised Figures.

Revised figures for the total number of cases and deaths since the beginning of the epidemic, prepared yesterday at the Department of Health, showed that there were eighty-two more cases than had been announced, making the total of cases to date 2,744, distributed among the boroughs as follows:

Brooklyn, 1,961; Manhattan, 383; Bronx, 77; Queens, 188, and Richmond, 155.

The number of deaths, it was found when the figures had been revised, was three less than had been published, or 555. These deaths occurred in the boroughs as follows.

Brooklyn, 287; Manhattan, 79; Bronx, 15; Queens, 52, and Richmond, 23.

It can be seen from these figures that, while the epidemic has attacked more persons in Brooklyn than in any other borough, and now appears to threaten Manhattan most, Richmond has suffered more in proportion to her population than any of the boroughs.

An indication of the prevalence of infantile paralysis according to the ages of victims was given in a report prepared at the Department of Health, showing the age grouping of 216 cases in Manhattan and 1,368 cases in Brooklyn.

Ages of the Victims.

In Manhattan the grouping was as follows: Children under one year, thirty-three cases; one year, forty-five; two years, forty-nine; three years, forty-three; four years, fourteen; five years, ten; six years, ten; seven years, four; eight years, one; nine years, two; ten years, two; more than ten years, three.

The Brooklyn grouping resulted as follows:

Less than one year, 135; one year, 291; two years, 342; three years, 232; four years, ninety-nine; five years, 102; six years, forty-six; seven years, thirty-four; eight years, eighteen; nine years, ten; ten years, six; more than ten years, thirty-three.

These groupings show, as the Health Department has previously announced, that the disease is most prevalent among, but by no means confined to, children between the ages of one and five years.

As serious in some ways as the disease itself is the quarantine situation. With a daily increase in the number of towns taking sudden and drastic action against travel from New York, the city and Federal officials admitted yesterday that New Yorkers might soon find themselves practically imprisoned in the city, to the great inconvenience and disturbance of life both here and out of town.

As an indication of the extent to which some health authorities were going, Dr. Charles E. Banks of the Public Health Service yesterday received a telegram from the Health Officer of New London, Conn., saying that New London, Norwich, Willimantic, and "way stations" were closed to incoming New Yorkers.

Certificates Not Accepted.

The telegram did not specify whether adults as well as children would be excluded, but it appeared to mean that neither Department of Health nor Federal certificates would be accepted.

According to reports from Bridgeport, children from New York are absolutely prohibited from entering the city. At the pier of the Bridgeport steamship line in New York a physician is present to examine all children before they are admitted to any boat, and Health Department certificates are also required, but even these precautions are no guarantee that a passenger will reach his destination, for the officers of the line warn all persons traveling with children that they may have to return to New York. Other coastwise lines, according to reports, are taking the same precautions and issuing the same warning.

Thirty-five children, accompanied by fifteen adults, were brought back to Pier 40, North River, yesterday morning, on board the Chester W. Chapin of the New London (Norwich) Line. They reported that they had tried to leave the boat at New London, but that policemen on the wharf had prevented their doing so.

Other reports were that parents with children alighting from trains at New London and other places had been told to leave town at once, and in some instances, it was reported, mothers with a number of young children were accompanied to the borders of towns and left alone in open fields.

New Jersey's Quarantines.

Nor is Connecticut the only State in which such rigid quarantine is maintained. Many places in New Jersey are as strict. Hoboken and Paterson are among the most severe upon visitors. New Yorkers arriving in Paterson are not given any period of grace in which to get out of town, according to reports, but are told to leave immediately upon their arrival. Even visitors from other towns are said to be barred.

Yet, with all of this, persons living in Paterson may visit relatives or friends in New York and return to their homes without even being asked whether they have come into contact with the disease.

The situation became acute yesterday and on Friday because so many persons sought to leave town for the week-end. Hundreds of those who obtained health certificates, it was said, were turned back at their destinations, and returning boats and trains yesterday brought in numbers of disappointed travelers.

According to the Department of Health report of yesterday, 5,225 certificates were issued in the day. This was the largest number yet issued in twenty-four hours.

While thoroughly appreciating the efforts of every community to protect itself, the physicians of the United States Public Health Service, stationed here, were severely critical yesterday of the more than futile measures taken in many communities. Dr. C. H. Lavinder, the expert of the Public Health Service in charge of the corps of surgeons studying the carrier problem, said:

Assails Acts as "Outrageous."

"The city which says that no one shall enter, and simply turns back all arrivals without provision for their protection, simply commits an outrageous act and does not protect itself."

Dr. Banks, who is in charge of the issuance of the Federal identification cards, said yesterday that, because so many places demanded certificates and cards from adults as well as from children, he had directed his surgeons in railroad, ferry, and steamship terminals to issue certificates to persons of all ages, provided applicants had first obtained health certificates from the Department of Health.

Dr. Banks yesterday placed surgeons in the Hudson Tubes, and he expects to cover the piers of coastwise steamship lines. He announced, too, that Pharmacist Kinsey of the Public Health Service, Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith, and Passed Assistant Surgeons T. M. Stewart and L. R. Thompson would arrive today or tomorrow to assist him.

By order of the Board of Health, it was announced yesterday the Salvation Army's Fresh Air Home at Long Branch, N. J., has been closed to mothers and children from New York City. The army had made provision for taking care of nearly 3,000 persons from New York's tenement house districts. The army's cottages, it was also announced, will continue to be used as vacation homes for working girls from New York, and have already received their first group of sixty-five girls.

The Downtown Tammany Club, of which Tom Foley is leader, has decided, it was announced yesterday, to omit the children's festival from its annual picnic, to be held this year on Sept. 8 at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino. More than 20,000 children usually participate in this festival, which has been held every year for eighteen years, it was said.

Gets Black Hand Letter.

There was a report yesterday that the city officials were discussing the question of not opening the public schools next September, but when Health Commissioner Emerson was asked about this he said:

"I have heard nothing of it, and I do not believe that any such action will be necessary."

Mrs. Anna Henry of 119 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, has received a "Black Hand" letter, threatening her life because she had been active in reporting infantile paralysis cases and violations of the sanitary regulations in the Italian colony of Brooklyn near Public School 91, at Albany Avenue and Maple Street, known as "Pigtown."

Mrs. Henry is one of the nurses at a babies' clinic in the public schools. She found and reported two cases of infantile paralysis, and wherever she has discovered unsanitary conditions she forced corrections.

Mrs. Henry took the letter to the Snyder Avenue Police Station and Detectives Owens and Wackery were assigned to the case. Also a policeman was detailed to meet Mrs. Henry every day at her home and accompany her about her work, for she said she had no idea of quitting.

In the weekly bulletin of the Department of Health, published yesterday, there was condensed information for the public regarding infantile paralysis, which, Dr. Emerson said, every person in the city should read. The information was prepared, he said, by the best experts of the department in collaboration and could be accepted as including all that was necessary for the average person to know. The article was as follows:

The Official Article.

Infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis) is a catching disease. How it is spread is not yet definitely known, but the disease may be taken directly from a sick person, or, indirectly, through a third person who has been taking care of the patient, or who has been living in the same household.

The early symptoms are usually fever, weakness, fretfulness or irritability, and vomiting. There may or may not be acute pain at this time. Later there is pain in the neck, back, arms, or legs, with great weakness. If paralysis is to occur, it usually appears from the second to the fifth day after the sickness begins. Many cases do not go on to paralysis.

The germ of the disease is present in discharges from the nose, throat, and bowels of those ill with infantile paralysis, even in the cases that do not go on to paralysis. It may also be present in the nose and throat of healthy persons from the same family. For this reason you should not let your children play with children who have just been sick, or with other children from a family in which there is a case of infantile paralysis.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THE DISEASE.

In order to prevent the occurrence of this disease parents should observe the following rules:

Keep your house or apartment absolutely clean.

Go over all woodwork daily with a damp cloth.

Sweep floors only after they have been sprinkled with sawdust, old tea leaves, or bits of newspaper which have been thoroughly dampened. Never allow dry sweeping.

Screen your windows against flies.

Do not allow garbage to accumulate.

Do not allow refuse of any kind to remain in your rooms.

Kill all forms of vermin, such as bedbugs and roaches.

Pay special attention to bodily cleanliness. Take a bath every day and see that all clothing which comes into contact with the skin is clean.

Keep your children by themselves as much as possible. Do not allow them to visit stuffy moving picture shows or other places where there may be a large gathering of children.

Children should not be kept in the house; they should be out of doors as much as possible, but not in active contact with other children of the neighborhood.

Do not take your children with you when you go shopping.

Do not allow your children to be kissed.

It is perfectly safe to let your children go to the parks and playgrounds if only two or three of them play together; they should not play in large groups, and you should not let them come into contact with children from other parts of the city.

Remember that children need fresh air in the Summertime, and outdoor life is one of the best ways to avoid disease.

If there is a public shower bath in a school in your vicinity, send the older children there every day for a shower bath. This is perfectly safe and will help keep them in good health.

Give your children plain, wholesome food, including plenty of milk and vegetables.

Keep the milk clean, covered, and cold.

Do not allow the milk or any other food to be exposed where flies may alight upon it.

Wash well all food that is to be eaten raw.

IN CASE OF SICKNESS.

Remember that during the hot weather children are apt to have stomach and bowel troubles. If your child is taken sick, do not at once fear that it must be infantile paralysis; it may be simply digestive disturbance. Give the child a tablespoonful of castor oil and plenty of cool water to drink, and send for the doctor at once.

If you cannot afford a doctor's services, telephone the Department of Health and one will be sent free of charge.

If a doctor or nurse from the Department of Health visits your home, give them all the information you can. They are sent to show you how to keep your children well.

Do not give your children patent medicines or buy charms of any kind to ward off the disease. The best preventive is cleanliness and strict observance of the rules that have been given.

Although there is no specific cure for the disease, much can be done to reduce the amount of crippling caused by the paralysis. It is important to remember that this requires the services of a trained physician and the care of a competent nurse. Unless you can give these to your child, send word at once to the Department of Health, so that the patient may receive proper care in a well-equipped hospital. Of the children cared for in hospitals, only one-quarter as many died as of those treated at home. Give your child a fair chance and let the hospital doctors care for it.

WHAT THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT WILL DO.

If a case of infantile paralysis occurs in your home, your doctor must at once notify the Department of Health. An Inspector will be sent to investigate. He will paste a sign on the door of your apartment warning all people not to enter. This sign must not be removed except by some one sent by the Department of Health. The Inspector and nurse will tell you just what to do to protect yourself and the others in the family.

An Appeal by the Mayor.

An "Appeal to the Mayor," printed in pamphlet form, was distributed yesterday throughout the city, chiefly on the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. In the appeal the Mayor emphasized the need for citizens to cooperate with the Street Cleaning and other departments. In part, the Mayor said:

I appeal to all citizens to co-operate in this movement for minimizing unsightly and insanitary street conditions.

1. Do not throw newspapers and refuse into the streets nor set fire to the contents of rubbish cans.
2. Do not brush store sweepings into the streets.
3. Clean sidewalks daily before 8 A. M.
4. Place garbage and ashes in separate receptacles. Provide covers for garbage cans. Tie rubbish securely in bundles.
5. Clean up the premises each day. Do not allow refuse to accumulate.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that he had found some surface cars in Brooklyn improperly cleaned and had ordered their cleaning. He had found the subway cars all right, he said.

Dr. Oscar M. Leiser, Assistant Director of Public Education of the Department of Health, yesterday warned the public against the numerous quack remedies being sold. He said that a number of ignorant persons, believing that a bath in ox blood would protect them from the disease, had gone to slaughter houses with buckets to obtain the blood.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that he had conferred with the Mayor concerning the petition of motion picture exhibitors for permission to admit children to their theatres in certain districts, and that he and the Mayor had agreed that the best interests of the city made it necessary to refuse to grant the petition. The Mayor is expected to give his reply to the motion picture men tomorrow.

Dr. Emerson yesterday received a letter from Acting Surgeon General A. H. Glennan of the United States Public Health Service indorsing his position on the subject of chemical disinfectants for sickrooms. Dr. Emerson has refused to recommend disinfectants, saying that sunlight, soap, and water were better than any chemicals.

There has been no case of infantile paralysis at Seaside Hospital, it was announced yesterday in order to correct a report to the contrary.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The new cases and deaths reported yesterday were listed as follows by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Israel Machinsky, 21 Catherine St.
Nellie Larkin, 527 Columbus Av.
Isidore Shorek, 150 24 St.
William Zanowitz, 290 E. 13th St.
Gladick Strovitch, 523 E. 13th St.
John Flanagan, 415 E. 17th St.
Marian Gelleck, 317 E. 27th St.
William Scardowitz, 326 E. 58th St.
Bernard Nathan, 50 E. 112th St.
Joseph Eagan, 43 E. 131st St.
Max Luff, 135 Garfield St.
Hy Lubossky, 25 Henry St.
Jennie Rattali, 51 Henry St.
Harry Chesser, 44 Hester St.
Antonnette La Rocco, 146 Hester St.
Francis Placent, 26 Monroe St.
Joseph Massechio, 231 Mulberry St.
Jennie Terranora, 102 Mott St.
Mary Furcella, 101 Park St.
Francis Robizzi, 213 Spring St.
Lorenzo Ganness, 528 W. 53d St.
Sydney Horowitz, 101 W. 112th St.
Vincent Fenton, 590 W. 129th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Helen Wechler, 1,975 3d Av.
Morris Katz, 208 E. 7th St.
Joseph Colletto, 37 Morton St.
Nathan Hollnik, 57 Henry St.
Eugene Carle, 328 W. 129th St.
Madeline Schulman, 190 8th Av.
Francis Bond—100 Hull St. Died at N. Y. Orthopedic Hospital.
Francis Petrizzi, 213 Spring St.
Carl Thormahlin, 731 10th Av.
Helen Whitney, 403 W. 20th St.

NEW CASES—THE BRONX.

Giuseppe Mortmano, 264 E. 152d St.
Biss, 850 Hewitt Pl.
Aslon Schumann, 818 E. 167th St.
Christiana Morati 2,475 Hughes Av.
Rose Markheim, 1,481 Bryant Av.

DEATHS—THE BRONX.

John Fass, 409 Beagle St., Bklyn. Died at St. Francis Hosp.
Andrew Carlson 622 E. 137th St.
George Loeffler, 14 Engiahne St. Died at St. Francis Hosp.
John Jonosik, 958 Hewitt Pl.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

George Maravellas, 95 Court St.
William McCullough, 616 Fourth Av.
M. Curack, 2 Webster Pl.
William Gildersleeve, 519 Third Av.
Francis La Carta, 214 De Graw St.
Simon Conceitino, 1,305 No. Portland Av.
Tonf Arbor, 178 Prospect St.
Mary Prince, 295 Linginee St.
Angelo Di Placido, 232 Hudson Av.
Lina Mason, 108 23d St.
Emy Wolfe, 305 Dean St.
Rita Colligy, 222 Tillary St.
J. Hassett, 469 17th St.
James Longhue, 221 22d St.
Herbert Engelsen, 274 President St.
John Kosczski, 172 York St.
Dominick Buralo, 150 Raymond St.
Jack Schoneman, 6,614 19th Av.
Louis Turner, 1,684 84th St.
Nathan Meyerson, 1,124 38th St.
Harry Hall, 1,347 41st St.
William Jacoby, 1,277 Nostrand Av.
Rose McHall, 5,706 12th Av.
Joe Walbaum, 3,805 13th Av.
George Rutledge, 2,306 Avenue N.
Cecil and Paul Maloney, 2,908 Beverly Road.
Edward Murphy, 1,089 East 42d St.
Joseph ——, 2,941 West 29th St.
Albert Weltman, 528 Livonia Av.
Ellen Fellman, 570 Hendrix St.
Nixon ——, 1,881 Pitkin Av.
Rilseman, ——, 458 Vermont St.
Morris Spaner, 388 Williams Av.
Philip Hoffman, 132 Bay 35th St.
Theresa Rosen, 1,740 Bath Av.
Carl Jarrin, 1,515 62d St.
Isaac Rudolfsky, 104 Cooke St.
Peter Daly, 107 Greenpoint Av.
Sylvia Devine, 254 Boerum St.
Peter Steine, 42 Powers St.
William Krisnick, 114 Grand St.
James Maher, 153 Guernsey St.
Mary Doer, 490 Lorimer St.
Sadie Wiener, 288 South 1st St.
Charles Pritchard, 691 Wythe Av.
—— Congno, 211 North 6th St.
William Goldeck, 390 South 4th St.
Vera Mikeleinas, 61 South 2d St.
Charles Boehm, 318 Stagg St.
Angelina Polliki, 243 Boerum St.
Dorothy Pepler, 93 Havemeyer St.
—— Zimmerman, 110 Harrison St.
—— Siegel, 241 Siegel St.
Ethel Janet, 78 Johnson Av.
Joseph Lottin, 274 Howard Av.
Gustav Lippman, 1,410 Fulton St.
Violet Jaeger, 9 Eldert St.
—— Cyril, care Mack, 1,562 Fulton St.
—— Wendel, 35 Central Av.
Joseph Meye, 730 Madison St.
Paul O'Hallahan, 432 Hart St.
Alice Manninger, 232 Linden St.
Bessie Rosen, 1,441 St. Mark's Av.
Clara Frankford, 230 Linden St.
Ida Levitt, 310 Hopkinson Av.
Solomon Lizel, 157 Hamburg Av.
Freddie Brady, 68 Ellery St.
Blanche Anti, 582 Gates Av.
Pauline Mihlstein, 257 Floyd St.
John McGrath, 260A Kosciusko St.
Finkelstein, 1,477 St. Mark's Av.
Jerome Westham, 1,563 Union St.
William Thorley, 951 70th St.
George Mortimson, 264 58th St.
—— Hirshman, 572 Saratoga Av.
Edwin McCue, 225 47th St.
George Grant, 229 65th St.
Johanna Camp, 441 53d St.
Nellie Porteri, 4,012 New Utrecht Av.
Ralph Tvd. 260 45th St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Sadie Spigel, 244 Siegel St.
James Brunt, 8,786 Bay 16th St.
Catherine Brooks, 270 Stagg St.
Grace Melen, 490 Court St.
Beatrice Malone, 172 Prospect St.
Joseph Maye, 730 Madison St.
James Lawler, 190 Sands St.
Giuseppe Vuotto, 130 Raymond St.
Antonio Addia, 198 Prospect St.
Nelson Ross, 1,826 70th St.
Ralph Beekman, 262 93d St.
Braggio Valento, 350 Melrose St.
William McCullough, 616 4th Av.
Mary DeGaetano, 2,126 Meeker Av.
Helen Feldman, 500 Hendrix St.
Margaret Lee, 163 Meserole Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Connerrini Corrillo, 83 4th Av., Astoria.
Alexander Katz, 111 Carey St., Corona.
Beatrice Consortten, 1,858 Madison St., Ridgewood.
Mary Rosina, 6 South Lapolo, Corona.
Regina Jordan, 25 Ivy St., Elmhurst.
Hazel Toozen, 1,417 Jefferson Av., Ridgewood.
Zuliano Gueria, 56 Waldron St., Corona.
Joseph McAnerny, 22 Central Av., Flushing.
Joseph Krach, 10,817 Liberty Av., Woodhaven.
Edward Gross, Henderson Av., Springfield.
Catherine Cassidy, 66 North Hollywood Av., Seaside.
—— Lombardi, 239 Ocean Av., Ozone Park.
Anna Carlstadt, 224 South Oak St., Morris Park.
Ruby Hannan, Jerome Av., near Oakley, Woodhaven.
Joseph Sodowski, 4,155 Grafton Av., Woodhaven.
Joseph Shinberte, 4 Norris Av., Jamaica.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Joseph Roth, 10,817 Liberty Av., Woodhaven.
Leroy C. Moore, Douglas Place, Queens.
Genorino Correlio, 88 14th Av., L. I. City.
Anna Zellowitz, 72 7th St., L. I. City.
Margaret Singer, 143 N. Jackson St., Corona.
Alice Dimmy, 32 50th St., Corona.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Angelina Serrino, 18 St. Stephen's Place, New Dorp.
Alfred Doffin, 40 Prospect St., Port Richmond.
Florence Freglin, 82 Simonson Av., Clifton.
Fred Williams, 255 Van Pelt Av., Mariners Harbor.
Clara Mellman, 142 Beach St., Stapleton.
Alice Altschick, 51 Beach St., Stapleton.
Edw. McGuire, 113 McKeon St., Stapleton.
—— Cellio, 96 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Orando Di Lieto, 200 Glen Av., New Brighton.
Edw. McGuire, 113 McKeon St., Stapleton.
Walter McFarland, 89 St. Paul's Av., Tompkinsville.

The Department of Health has requested that it be notified by citizens discovering any errors of names or addresses in this list.

URGES PERMANENT CLEAN-UP.

Dr. Wells Says Paralysis Outbreak Should Teach That Lesson.

Dr. Franklin C. Wells, medical director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, said yesterday that, in his opinion, the outbreak of infantile paralysis in this city and vicinity was well under control. Because of the nature of his duties Dr. Wells has been in position to follow from the start of the outbreak the measures for checking the spread of the disease.

"Very serious consideration should now be given," said he, "to the problem of preventing a recurrence of it in this and other places. Contrary to general understanding, it is a disease of wide and universal distribution, having been known to occur on every continent, although North America seems to have suffered more than many of the warm countries, and especially during the hot Summer months.

"Every one should take an active interest in health matters—the Board of Health cannot do it all. Why not clean the city, its homes and streets and alleys and then keep it clean? Why grow so alarmed over one outbreak of disease, and not over so many others that are equally as deadly and to be feared?

"The time is coming when it will be crime for a city to have a plague of any of the diseases that are preventable, and that will be prevented when the people are educated to a point that they will be willing to buy and to keep good health."

OYSTER BAY BARS CHILDREN.

Two Deaths There Cause Tightening of the Quarantine.

Fearing infantile paralysis in the Township of Oyster Bay, which includes the villages of Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, and other Long Island towns where many New Yorkers spend the Summer, Dr. William J. Burns, health officer of the township, yesterday issued orders that no child of less than 16 years of age be admitted to the township from the outside, and officers at railroad stations and automobile roads turned back many persons intending to enter with children.

Dr. Burns said further that all children living in the township who had recently been away would be quarantined in their homes for two weeks.

"And," continued the health officer, "we intend to effect a provisional quarantine of two weeks on all homes where there are children under 16 years of age."

In the last two days, according to the reports, there have been two deaths from infantile paralysis in Oyster Bay and one new case. There has been one death at Farmingdale, one at Hicksville, and three at Glen Cove. There are at present eight cases at the clinic in Glen Cove.

Three new cases were discovered yesterday in New Rochelle, making eight in the town.

Fourteen new cases and five deaths were reported in Newark, one case in Irvington, N. J.; one case and one death in Jersey City, one death in Passaic, three cases in South Orange, and one case each in Verona, Perth Amboy, East Newark, Woodbridge, and Red Bank, making the total cases for New Jersey 290.

The Jersey City Board of Health yesterday promulgated an order requiring all drivers to obtain permits showing that they did not live in infected districts, and issued another order prohibiting the moving of furniture without a certificate establishing that it had not come from an infected district.

Mr. Mary Cascio of 45 Bostwick Avenue, Brooklyn, who was found yesterday with her three children visiting friends in Bayonne, was ordered by the health authorities to leave the city. Dr. John T. Connelly, the health officer of the city, declared an embargo on all foodstuffs from Staten Island.

Health Officer W. Brand Smith of Belleville, N. J., yesterday notified the elders of the First Reformed Church that children of less than sixteen years of age must not be allowed to attend Sunday School or services. An Italian family which recently came from Brooklyn was discovered in the town and sent away.

Health Officer Cluster H. Wells of Montclair yesterday announced that the period of quarantine for children coming from out of town would be extended from two weeks to three weeks. Dr. Wells said health certificates would not exempt children from quarantine.

CORRAL 50,000 STRAY CATS.

Brooklyn Fears Rats from Waterfront May Become a Menace.

About 50,000 cats have been caught and killed by the Brooklyn police since the clean-up connected with the infant paralysis epidemic began. Practically no cats are to be seen in the streets now, except along the waterfront, where the residents have put up a fight, fearing that rats which may land from incoming ships may be more dangerous than the cats which now are there.

Much assistance was rendered the police by small boys, due to the circulation of a report that a bounty was to be paid on all the animals turned over to the authorities. Some stations were literally flooded with cats and small boys, the former demanding their liberty and the latter their money.

GERM FEAR PREVENTS CAMP.

Service School Abandons Plans on Account of Paralysis.

—Lectures in first aid, home nursing, home economics, food values, meat substitutes, &c., are to be opened at the rooms of the National Special Aid Society, 259 Fifth Avenue, to take the place of the National Service School Camp, indorsed by the society, which was to have been opened this month at Rowayton, Conn.

Everything was ready for the camp, but in fear of germ carriers of infantile paralysis the police and Board of Health of Connecticut, backed by the United States public health officials, requested that it be delayed for a time and those in charge were glad to accede to the request.

205 Cases in State Outside City.

ALBANY, July 22.—Reports received at the State Department of Health today brought to 205 the total number of cases of infantile paralysis, not including those in the City of New York. No additional deaths were reported today. The total of deaths outside of Greater New York up to noon today is twenty-two. The additional cases reported today were as follows: Hudson, 3; Huntington, New Rochelle, Wurwarsing, Greenburgh, Stockport, Glen Cove, and Islip. At Hudson, where there are twenty-one cases of the disease, steps have been taken for the establishment of an isolation hospital.

SOLICITORS.—Subscriptions, Combination EVERY WEEK, MIDWEEK; with PREMIUM; big commissions; something new. Circulation Bureau, Times Building, 21st floor.—Advt.

BELIEVES PARALYSIS 'MILDLY CONTAGIOUS'

Dr. Frost, a Federal Expert, So Asserts in Public Health Service Pamphlet.

CALLS DISEASE "BAFFLING"

Thinks Spread of the Germ Is Mostly by Carriers Who Are Well Themselves Apparently.

The United States Public Health Service yesterday issued a pamphlet entitled, "Poliomyelitis, (Infantile Paralysis)—What Is Known of Its Cause and Modes of Transmission," prepared by Dr. Wade H. Frost, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the service and one of the recognized authorities on the disease.

Reading the pamphlet, one learns that the principal thing known about poliomyelitis is that it is one of the most baffling diseases studied by scentists, and that they really know very little about it.

Laboratory experiments, Dr. Frost says, have resulted in the finding of the sources of infection in the secretions of persons ill with poliomyelitis, those convalescent from the infection, and "passive carriers"—that is, persons apparently well, who are harboring the specific virus and discharging it in their secretions, and he says that, "on the whole, the experimental evidence, while not excluding other means of transmission, points to the conclusion that poliomyelitis is a contagious disease, spread from person to person through interchange of infectious secretions."

But Dr. Frost admits that extended observations of actual epidemics give almost no indication of local sources and routes of infection, and he adds that, though the disease seems to be contagious by personal contact, "the statistics presented in this report show that of 2,070 persons exposed to poliomyelitis by residence in the same house and same families as poliomyelitis patients, only fourteen (0.6 per cent.) developed the disease in frank paralytic form."

Contagion "Very Slight."

"Even assuming," Dr. Frost continues, "that all of these fourteen actually contracted their infections from association with the sick members of their families, the contagiousness of poliomyelitis must still be very slight—less than one-fifteenth that of scarlet fever.

"Even including associations with merely suspicious cases of illness, the majority of cases of poliomyelitis cannot be traced to known contact, either direct or indirect, with any previous case. It is this apparent lack of relation between cases which has led so many investigators to seriously doubt or even deny the transmissibility of the disease.

"In short, if poliomyelitis is a contagious disease confined to human beings, as certainly seems most probable at this time, the chief sources of infection must be cases of illness not recognized as poliomyelitis, or, more probably, apparently healthy carriers of the virus."

Further on Dr. Frost says that "in a general way the incidence of poliomyelitis has appeared to be roughly proportional to the number of domestic animals present," and he admits that "in rural communities animals are usually more numerous in proportion to the population than in large cities." This would seem to indicate that animals spread the disease, but the nature of the clues that lead investigators nowhere is seen in this instance, for, Dr. Frost says:

"There is no conclusive evidence of characteristically greater incidence of infection among those persons . . . who are most closely and intimately associated with domestic animals."

Disease of Rich and Poor.

Dr. Frost also finds that "the incidence of poliomyelitis is proportionately about the same among persons living under good conditions as persons living under poor hygienic conditions," and he adds:

"This practically eliminates from consideration as of great importance in the causation of the disease such factors as are intimately associated with poor hygienic conditions—insufficient and improper food, overcrowding, personal uncleanliness, and association with verminous insects."

Dr. Frost, continuing, says that "mass infection of common water and food supplies has been quite generally and definitely eliminated as a probable means of dissemination in the epidemics studied."

"While there is much to suggest that poliomyelitis is insect borne," says Dr. Frost, "its epidemiology appears to be equally well explained on the theory of direct transmissibility through infectious secretions, and the latter theory is at present supported by more experimental evidence than is the theory of insect transmission."

Concerning the fact that the disease is so generally infantile, Dr. Frost says: "There are certain facts which suggest that the very general immunity of adults may be specific, acquired from previous unrecognized infection with the virus of poliomyelitis."

He admits, however, that the immunity of adults may be due "to a non-specific resistence, developing naturally with maturity."

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received $5 from Edwin and Richard Denmuth to be applied toward buying toys for the convalescent children of the infantile paralysis outbreak taken care of by the State Charities Department.

Youthful Summer Styles especially designed for the Stout and Hard-to-Fit woman, in accord with the present day modes, at a saving of 50%.

Leonard's

Makers of Distinctive Apparel for Women

24 W. 39th St. (Just West of 5th Ave.)

Stout and Extra-Size Apparel At Prices Less Than Cost

DRESSES Were up to 75.00
Now 8.50 to 25.00
Linen, Voile, Crepe, Pongee, Marquisette, Georgette, Taffeta, Chiffon, Crepe de Chine, Net.

COATS and SUITS Were up to 75.00
Now 18.50 to 30.00
Taffeta, Silk Poplin, Pongee, Gabardine, Serge, Novelties.

SKIRTS and WAISTS Were up to 18.50
Now 3.00 to 9.50

The attributes that lend so much attraction to women's dress are paramount in all the productions of this shop.

SAY McADOO WAS IN ERROR.

Agents Deny That Subsidies Built Up British Shipping.

Steamship agents said yesterday that Secretary McAdoo was wrong when he told reporters on Friday night that the British merchant marine had been built up by subsidies. As a matter of fact, it was said, the only company in the Atlantic trade which received a subsidy from the British Government in ante-war days was the Cunard Line, for the Lusitania and Mauretania.

The White Star, Anchor, and other lines were only paid poundage for the mails carried on their steamships between Great Britain and New York. The British Government pays the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company about $1,000 a day for maintaining a regular weekly mail service to India and a fortnightly service to China and Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

The chief drawback to operating American merchant vessels successfully, it was said, was not the lack of a Government subsidy, but the La Follette Seamen's law, which had put the owners into the hands of their crews.

SAYS HE WAS WRECKED.

Motor Boat Survivor in Tarrytown Thinks Three Friends Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—Without a hat and badly sunburned, a man, giving his name as E. Daley, walked into the railway station here this afternoon, and bought a ticket to New York. He said he was one of a party of four men who had been shipwrecked on the motor boat Peerless, belonging to the Interstate Canoe Club.

The Peerless, he said, ran on the rocks between Philipse Manor and the estate of William Rockefeller and sank. Daley said as soon as he had been able to reach shore, he started to walk to Tarrytown. He did not know what had happened to the others. Two men, Murphy and Nicholson, by name, were said by Daley to have been members of the party.

Inquiries at Philipse Manor last night disclosed that no one there had seen or heard of a wreck, and it was pointed out that while there is an Interstate Boat Club, there is no Interstate Canoe Club.

Finest Institution Site in the City.
Over 200 Acres
Large Water Frontage
Low Price
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700—John.

Store Hours—8.30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays.

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street
Established 1879.

Absolute Clearances Monday

Of Summer Apparel for Women and Misses—2nd Floor

No Credits *No Approvals*

Summer Lingerie and Linen Blouses

Entire stock of 1245 Blouses, of which 200 are Hand-made, in Sheer Batiste, Voile, Georgette or Handkerchief Linen, hand-embroidered or double pleated frill models.

1.40 1.80 3.40 4.80
Formerly 2.95 to 9.75

Summer Afternoon Dresses

Entire stock of Novelty and Striped or Figured Colored Voiles, also assortment of White Voiles and Nets.

3.40 5.00 7.50 to 18.50
Formerly 5.50 to 29.50

Summer Separate Skirts

Wash Skirts
Smart sport models in White Gabardine, Pique Cord and Washable Corduroy.
1.75 2.25 3.00
Formerly 2.75 to 4.50

Silk Skirts
Attractive models in Silk Taffeta and Silk Pongee, in stripes and checks.
7.50 to 12.50
Formerly 10.00 to 25.00

176 Spring and Summer Hats

Entire balance of the season's exclusive models, from our own workrooms and ready-to-wear, of various straws, etc., etc., finally reduced to close out.

77 Hats 2.70
Formerly to 20.00
99 Hats 4.70
Formerly to 35.00
No Credits *No Approvals*

Misses' Summer Apparel—*4th Floor*

Gingham Tub Dresses
Smart models of simplicity in colored stripes and checks. Sizes 14 to 17 yrs. 3.75
Formerly 6.95

Summer Sport Dresses
Distinctive models in full flared skirt of White Gabardine, with colored striped middy. Sizes 14 to 17 yrs. 9.75

Dressy Silk Suits
Taffeta Silk and Serge and Silk combined, in rich shades. Sizes 14 to 17 yrs. 17.50
Formerly 39.50

Described Below, 45.00

Women's Georgette Dresses (*Illustrated*)
New Afternoon models of Georgette in dainty creation of Pink, with Satin girdle to match, finished with fancy beaded trimmings.—*2nd Fl.* 45.00

The Departments for Little Children

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

Are most completely prepared to supply promptly every want, usual and unusual, in apparel or articles for play and service.

Handsome 48-page Catalogue of Baby's things mailed on request.

Seashore and Mountain Toys
Out Door Comforts
Go-Carts
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*

AGENT LOSES SUIT TO REGAIN $200,000

Life Insurance Man Asked Damages for Alleged Breach of Contract.

CASE IN APPELLATE DIVISION

Northwestern Mutual Company Discharged Employe After License Had Been Revoked.

An interesting decision has just been given by the Appellate Division concerning the relationship between a life insurance company and its agents. The suit was for $200,000 damages on an alleged breach of contract. The agent had been employed by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for a term of years beginning Jan. 11, 1907, and ending Dec. 31, 1916. The law of the State provides that no person shall be employed as an insurance agent who has not a license from the Superintendent of Insurance. About July 7, 1914, the company discharged the plaintiff because his license had been revoked by the Insurance Department.

Both sides conceded the question of law, but the plaintiff contended that the company had agreed that he should remain in its employ during the life of the contract, and other questions raised was one to the effect that the revocation of the plaintiff's license was brought about by the general agent of the company, and for the purpose of making the agreement void. Many other points were raised during the controversy.

The court held that:

"In an action brought by the subagent, whose license had been revoked, against the general agent for damages by reason of the plaintiff's alleged unlawful discharge, on the theory that defendant had warranted that the company would retain plaintiff as its agent for ten years, the defendant having refused further performance of the contract after plaintiff's license had been revoked, no claim being made that the revocation was at the instance of the company, which was not a party to the contract, held that a motion by defendant for judgment on the pleadings should be granted."

The opinion was a very long one and reviewed the entire case. Part of the opinion reads:

"Even if the defendant had improperly caused the cancellation of plaintiff's license, it is doubtful if that act would be constituted a breach of the contract. Such conduct might render him liable for damage in some other cause of action, but not in the one at bar.

"The reply further alleges that the insurance company maliciously caused plaintiff's license to be canceled and thus made the contract impossible of performance by both parties, because of plaintiff's well-known criticism of the company's methods, and with a desire of the company to be revenged upon plaintiff, and that defendant fully co-operated with plaintiff in making these criticisms, and that had it not been for the aid thus given by defendant plaintiff's inability to perform the contract would not have arisen. Assuming the truth of these allegations, it is quite obvious that they constitute no breach of the contract in question.

"The reply also sets forth the insurance law of the State requiring the possession of a license as a prerequisite of doing business as agent; defendant's knowledge of this law at the time of the execution of the contract; the fact that the contract contained no provision releasing the defendant from the obligation to perform in case plaintiff's license should be revoked at the instance of the company, and the fact that the contract was not terminated for any cause enumerated therein, or for any misconduct of the plaintiff, but because of the malicious act of the insurance company."

The opinion, after saying that the pleadings showed that the case was one in which performance became impossible to both parties under the law, and not through any act or default of the defendant, continues:

"It is like the case of People vs. Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, (91 N. Y. 174) where the appointment of a receiver made the agent's contract impossible of performance, and where the court said: 'The State, by the injunction order operating alike upon the company and its agents, paralyzed the action of both the contracting parties, so that neither could perform by putting the other in the wrong. Thereupon the company could not refuse and did not refuse.'"

Another opinion, on which the decision of the court was based, giving judgment for the defendant, read:

"What had happened was a dissolution of the contract by the sovereign power of the State rendering performance on either side impossible. And this result was within the contemplation of the parties, and must be deemed an unexpressed condition of their agreement."

The court said that after consideration of all the facts in the case there seemed to be no issues of fact that would entitle the plaintiff to a judgment against the defendant.

ASSAILS CITY LAND DEALS.

Realty Association Wants an Investigation of Municipal Officials.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association issued a statement yesterday saying that an investigation in court was needed of the activities of city officials, their friends and real estate appraisers in cases where it appeared that realty operators through advance information had obtained, at a low figure, land required by the city, and sold it at a high price to the city.

The association asserted that both in the West Side Improvement plan, now under consideration, and the Brooklyn Freight Railroad Terminal case, the city officials had disposed of a doubtful proposition of law against the city's interests by holding that property whose title was held by the city belonged absolutely to others because those others held possession of it. The statement continued:

"Why should the property owners' associations, in considering the millions which the city is to pay to the New York Central, be satisfied with the bare say-so of the Corporation Counsel, that the railroad, and not the city, owns the Hudson River waterfront, when these same property owners' organizations see with what utter disregard of their requests to assert the city's title along the Brooklyn waterfront has been treated."

FINDS MODEL MISLEADING.

Architect Says It Has Trees Where They Can't Grow in Riverside.

Alfred C. Bossom, an architect of 366 Fifth Avenue and an expert in city planning, said yesterday that a "faulty impression" was created by the model at the Grand Central Terminal showing the appearance of the river front on the west side after the improvements proposed in the contract pending between the city and the New York Central. The faulty impression was created, he said, for the reason that miniature trees were liberally sprinkled over the model in spots where they could not grow as a matter of fact.

"Unfortunately," he said, "this indiscriminate, although well meant, disposition of trees is calculated to give the public the impression that, in the tree-planted portions of the model, there is intended to be sufficient soil for trees to grow on the changed Riverside Drive. For example, along the upper end of the Drive there are trees represented which, if true to scale, would be thirty feet and perhaps much higher in many cases.

"Where we have these towering trees flourishing there is really only about six inches of soil in which they can take root. The arrangement of these trees in spots where they cannot possibly grow destroys the effectiveness of the model. Such a defect should be at once remedied if the citizens are to gain a comprehensive idea of what is to be done."

WOMEN WITNESSES BEATEN?

Assailants Said to be Policemen Involved in White Slave Scandal.

It was reported yesterday that two women witnesses who were to testify in the police white slave investigation were so seriously assaulted in their homes recently that they required medical attention. Their assailants, it was said, were two plain-clothes policemen. The assault was said to have taken place within two hours after they left the office of Assistant District Attorney Smith in the Criminal Courts Building. They had given him, it is said, information concerning the activities of some of the policemen now under investigation. Both women were to have gone before the Grand Jury tomorrow, but they were so roughly handled that it may be impossible for them to testify at that time.

As soon as the assault became known the District Attorney had the women given proper medical attention, and now, it is said, both are in seclusion under guard.

The two witnesses not only gave the authorities valuable information, it was said, but they are in a position to throw a bright light on the alleged interest of certain policemen in the white slave traffic in this city. Because is this, it was said, the policemen accused of being interested in stifling the investigation sought to intimidate the women to close their mouths.

It is reported that one of the assailants has been identified as a policeman, and it is understood that he has been suspended.

Neither the police nor the District Attorney would give the names of the women or the policemen accused last night.

Judge Mulqueen, in General Sessions, yesterday, fixed bail at $2,500 in the case of two of the policemen who were indicted last Friday on a charge of bribery. They were Arthur B. Dallas and Thomas A. O'Brien, formerly attached to the staff of Inspector Morris in the Third Inspection District. Robert A. Goldman, a third policeman, who was indicted as the result of the Grand Jury investigation into police graft in the Tenderloin, remained in the Tombs in default of the required bail. Detectives William J. Enright and David Foley of the Vice Squad, who were also accused of bribery, are out on $5,000 bail each. All five men will be arraigned tomorrow, when the Grand Jury will also resume its investigation into White Slave conditions in the Tenderloin.

SEEKS WIFE, LANDS IN CELL.

O'Connor Arrested, Let Go, Falls in Hudson, Is Arrested Again.

John O'Connor, a machinist living in Albany, came to New York on Friday to win back the affections of his wife, Matilda, from whom he had been separated for several months. He was arrested twice in the attempt, besides being almost drowned.

When he reached his wife's home at 226 West 124th Street Friday he found she would not think of returning to Albany. They quarreled all Friday night and part of Saturday morning, until a policeman arrested both of them on a charge of disorderly conduct at 125th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

They were locked up in the 125th Street Station, and were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Deuel in the Washington Heights Court. The Magistrate discharged them, and advised O'Connor to return to Albany without his wife.

This O'Connor decided to do, and prepared to leave on the night boat for Albany. Just before the boat left, he walked out on the pier at 132d Street and missed the gangplank by several yards, going into the Hudson. When a policeman pulled him out with a boathook O'Connor was still holding onto his valise. The pair first was taken back to the West 125th Street Station, where he was locked up on a charge of intoxication.

POLICEMAN SAVES BOY.

2,000 in Pelham Bay Pavilion See Rescue.

Two thousand persons in a bathing pavilion at Pelham Bay late yesterday afternoon saw a thrilling rescue when Patrolman Albert Harriot of the Arsenal Station, Central Park, plunged into the water and saved Stewart Hallock, 11 years old, of 1,134 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx.

The boy got out beyond his depth in the water and cried for help. Companions thought he was trying to frighten them and laughed. Harriot, who was off duty and was at the pavilion with his family, realized the seriousness of the boy's plight and, discarding his coat and shoes, jumped into the water and swam to the rescue. He had to dive to locate the boy, who had disappeared.

When the policeman reached shore with the boy in his arms a call was sent to Fordham Hospital. Dr. McGovern responded in charge of the ambulance and took the boy to the hospital. He will recover.

STREET CLEANERS ASK MORE

Say They Can't Support Families on Less Than $3 a Day.

Because they believe that it is impossible for a family to live on less than $3 a day, a committee of the members of the Metropolitan Protective Association of Drivers, Sweepers and Hostlers of the Department of Street Cleaning of New York have presented a petition to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen asking for an increase in the salaries of these workers to $3 a day, and 37½ cents an hour for Sunday work.

They offer the following table of their expenses:

Three uniforms a year at $1.45	$4.35
Washing uniforms twice weekly, at 25c	26.00
Two headgears a year	1.75
Two pairs rubber boots	10.00
Storm coat and hat	2.75
Two pairs gloves	2.00
Two shoves	.90
Work shoes a year	10.00
Two uniform shirts	1.00
Toward pension fund a year	5.00
Carfare to and from work	36.00
Total	$119.55

The petition says that the men with families cannot support them on less than $789 a year. This makes necessary an income of at least $908.55 a year, they say.

Let Metal Workers Quit Switzerland

Following determined protests by the organized metal workers of Switzerland, the Swiss military authorities have rescinded the order issued on March 24 prohibiting the granting of furloughs to leave the country to any metal workers, either in the reserves or with the colors, reports the Metallarbeiterzeitung. As mentioned in a report printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 3, the original order was issued in connection with complaints by Swiss manufacturers to the effect that they were likely to lose all their best men because of the high wages offered by foreign arms and munitions concerns.

BARGE HITS STEAMER MANY ESCAPE DEATH

The Keyport, Aided by Tug, Just Able to Reach the Battery Before Sinking.

CROWD SEES THE COLLISION

500 Excursionists Ready to Board the Boat—Captain's Wife Assists in Rescues.

Sixty-eight men, women, and children who were returning from Keansburg, N. J., yesterday afternoon on the steamboat Keyport had a narrow escape from drowning when their vessel was rammed and sunk off the Battery by the steam lighter Santos. The collision occurred about 150 feet out from the sea wall, where there was a depth of fifty feet, and had the steamboat sunk there it was thought many lives would have been lost.

Seeing that his vessel was settling rapidly, Captain Newton H. Seeley pushed in toward the Battery wall and was assisted by the tug Evelyn, which shoved against the bow of the Keyport until she was right alongside, and the frightened passengers were able to walk ashore. Captain Joseph Smith of the Municipal ferryboat Bronx, which was coming into South Ferry from St. George, S. I., came within 100 feet of the disabled steamboat and waited until he saw that all danger was over. The Keyport sunk in twelve feet of water with a list to port, and has her top deck awash.

There was a crowd of several hundred people in Battery Park at the time of the accident, but it all happened so quickly that the passengers were on shore before it was realized that they had been in danger of losing their lives.

According to the account given by Captain Seeley and the crew of the Keyport, they left Keansburg at 2:30 and arrived off the Battery about 4 o'clock, where 500 people were waiting to board the steamboat for the return journey. Captain Seeley had swung his boat round and was making in toward the Battery landing just as the steam lighter Santos, belonging to the Arbuckle Company, was coming round from the North River to go to her pier in Brooklyn.

Through a mistake in the signals, it was said, the Santos steered right into the side of the Keyport amidships with a crash that brought her passengers and crew on deck in a hurry.

Captain Seeley said he blew his whistle several times to indicate to the skipper of the Santos that he would pass her on the port side but received no reply. In the excitement which ensued, when the water poured into the cabin, three women fainted, a colored stewardess sprained her ankle and a steward received a cut on the leg.

The captain of the tug Evelyn, which is owned by G. L. Hammond & Co., with great presence of mind pushed the sinking excursion boat into the Battery wall and then steamed away up the East River without waiting to be thanked. If the accident had occurred a hundred feet further out in the harbor the Keyport would have sunk before reaching the shore.

The Santos backed away a few minutes after hitting the Keyport and went on her course up the East River to her pier in Brooklyn apparently uninjured.

Mrs. Seeley, the Captain's wife, was below at the time of the collision, and assisted in calming the women and children and saw them safely ashore. Afterward she succeeded in salvaging her husband's kit.

Joseph Turner, the purser of the Keyport, said that many of the passengers wanted to go overboard and swim for the shore through fear the boat was going to sink. One man showed such excitement, he added, that he had to thrown him down on deck, and sit on his chest until he calmed down. The mate said the Santos assisted to push the bow of the Keyport to the Battery wall before she backed away. The ticket agents at the pier and several men who were standing outside waiting to board the Keyport, assisted the crew in getting the women and children off the slanting wet deck on to the seawall.

Dr. H. Bissell of the Hudson Street Hospital arrived at the Battery with an ambulance as the passengers were being landed and attended Miss Rose Reilly, 30 years old, of 246 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, whose left ankle was injured, and J. H. Rogers, a steward on the Keyport, who had received cuts and contusions.

President Gelhaus and General Manager Little of the Keansburg Steamboat Company arrived at the Battery last night to survey the wrecked vessel, and after a conference with Captain Seeley it was decided to instruct the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company to start pumping the water out this morning in order to raise the Keyport from her position, where she lies in the fairway of steamboats approaching the pier.

The Keyport was built at New Bedford forty-five years ago as the Martha's Vineyard and has accommodation for 500 passengers.

PEACEMAKER STABBED.

Bosmer Taken to Hospital—Quarrelers Make Up and Flee.

Carl Bosmer, a chauffeur and member of the Home Defense League, walked into a saloon at 135th Street and Eighth Avenue last night and found two men engaged in a quarrel. As a member of the Home Defense League, Bosmer thought it was his duty to restore peace, and he tried to do so by putting himself between the combatants and asking them to "listen to reason."

Neither of them took kindly to intervention. They ordered him to mind his own business, but instead he began to expound on the principles of defense and preparedness, which enraged one of them so much that he drew a pocket knife and stabbed Bosmer in the arm twice.

Bosmer's wounds were dressed at Harlem Hospital. His assailant and the other man slipped out of the saloon after the stabbing and disappeared, arm in arm, around the corner.

Child Killed by Automobile.

Louise Aquino, 4 years old, of 446 West Forty-sixth Street, was struck and killed at Tenth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street late yesterday by an automobile owned by the Harlem-Morrisania Transportation Company of 130th Street and Third Avenue and operated by Edward Huckle of 763 Elton Avenue, the Bronx. Patrolman Kenny locked Huckle up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station on a charge of felonious assault. The girl had started to cross the street with her sister, when she ran behind a passing surface car directly in the path of the automobile. She was carried into a nearby drug store, where she was pronounced dead by Dr. Faller of Polyclinic Hospital.

FOR UNIFORM AIR LAWS.

Pan-American Conference Draws Bills to Submit to All Nations.

The first set of international law bills for airships and the space above the earth was adopted at the recent Pan-American Conference held in Santiago, Chile, a copy of which reached the Aero Club of America yesterday.

The conference resolved to recommend the bills to all American countries. The first bill provides that all space too high to be utilized by the proprietor of the ground beneath shall be declared public property for public use. Other bills follow:

All nations shall have a sovereign right to the space dominated by their territories, and private aeroplanes belonging to the citizens and the legal residents of a country shall have the right of passage through the space over other nations.

Every aeroplane or other airship shall have a nationality. Public aircraft shall have the nationality of the nation to which they belong, and private machines the nationality of the individual owning them.

All aircraft shall carry distinctive badges of nationality after they have been correspondingly registered.

The nations shall endeavor when there is aerial warfare not to harm neutral countries and endeavor not to restrict the commerce of neutral nations.

Aeroplanes shall be employed by the Red Cross for acts of mercy.

To facilitate aerial locomotion and to produce uniform legislation a congress will be called to adopt a universal code.

SEEKS MISSING HUSBAND.

Woman Returns from the Hospital to Find Her Family Gone.

Mrs. Mary Booker, 34 years old, of 110 Malbone Street, Brooklyn, told the police of the Flatbush station yesterday morning that she had returned from the Kings County Hospital on Friday to find that her husband, Charles Booker, had left home with her thirteen-year-old daughter, taking with him all their money and furniture. She had been compelled to spend Friday night in the bare apartment, without a bed or couch of any kind. Mrs. Booker said that she was taken to the hospital July 12 for examination as to her sanity and was released as sane.

Detective Rudd of the Seventh Branch Detective Bureau, who was assigned to the case, found that neither Booker nor his daughter had been seen about their home since Monday, and no clue has yet been found as to their whereabouts. Booker was six feet two inches high, of dark complexion, and wore a grey coat and black trousers. He was a carpenter.

Early last evening a policeman from the Flatbush Station found a woman in a state of collapse at the Willinck entrance of Prospect Park. He summoned an ambulance from Kings County Hospital, and it was said at the hospital later that she was identified as Mrs. Booker, but she was in no condition to make a statement.

BIG TRACT FOR SETTLERS.

Million Acres in Oregon to be Thrown Open in Autumn.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 22.—Approximately 1,000,000 acres of agricultural lands of the Oregon and California land grant will be thrown open to entry and settlement by Fall, it was announced here today by the United States Land Office. Settlers will be permitted to file on tracts of 160 acres each, paying the Government $2.50 an acre.

These lands, which were granted to the Oregon & California Railroad Company, have been in litigation for years, the company having refused to carry out the terms of the grant. The Government sued to enforce the terms and won the case in the United States Supreme Court. Recently Congress passed an enabling act to restore the lands to entry, but the Southern Pacific Company, which succeeded to the interest of the Oregon & California Company, has served notice that it would refuse to abide by the act and that it intended to fight the case anew through the courts.

TO SAVE ARECO ASSETS.

Receivers Authorized to Borrow $250,000 on Certificates.

Judge Hand of the Federal District Court granted permission yesterday to ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes and Alfred E. Marling, as receivers of The American Real Estate Company, to borrow $250,000 on certificates bearing interest at 8 per cent. The money is to be used in paying expenses.

The certificates are to be issued in two lots, one of $150,000 and one of $100,000. The application said that because of the depressed condition of the real estate market properties owned by the company could not be sold except for less than their value. It was explained that the committee of bondholders and creditors had agreed to take the first $150,000 of the certificates and the other $100,000 if more money should be necessary to prevent the sacrifice of the properties.

MRS. PANKHURST SAILS.

Suffragette Shuns Reporters When She Departs for England.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffragette leader, who has been several months in this country collecting funds for the relief of the Serbian refugees, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Cunarder Saxonia, accompanied by her secretary, Miss Joan Wickham.

Contrary to her usual custom on this side of the Atlantic, Mrs. Pankhurst shunned publicity on the liner, which she boarded at the last moment, after remaining in seclusion on the pier for over half an hour to evade reporters. When seen by the door of her cabin Mrs. Pankhurst said:

"I am very tired and wish to lie down."

BIRDS AND REPTILES HERE FROM TROPICS

Prof. Hunter Brings 17 Cases of Live Specimens from the Wilds of Guiana.

BRONX ZOO GETS THEM ALL

Newly Arrived Creatures the First Catches Made by Research Party at Kalacoon.

A collection of tropical birds and reptiles, some of the first catches of the Tropical Research Station established by the New York Zoological Society, arrived yesterday at the Zoological Park in the Bronx. The seventeen cases, representing the work of months, were brought North by Prof. G. W. Hunter of New York University on the steamship Guiana. The Tropical Research Station was established by C. William Beebe, the ornithologist of the society, in Kalacoon, British Guiana.

"At Kalacoon we have a large, two-story house, built on a rather abrupt hill, some 200 feet above the Mazaruni River," said Professor Beebe. "The laboratory room, on pillars, 15 feet above the ground, is 30 by 60 feet, with 16 windows. Two miles below the house the Mazaruni River enters the equally large Essequibo, while the mouth of the Cuyuni River is the same distance above.

"Kalacoon faces northeast, and the view from the front is magnificent. All three rivers are visible, together with nine islands. To the east lies the rubber plantation of Mr. Withers and across the river the tiny group of compact, attractive buildings of the Government Rest House and the penal settlement. Beyond these, and toward all other points of the compass, solid jungle covers the rolling hills.

"No more central spot could be found nor one more delicately balanced between the absolute primeval wilderness and those comforts of civilization which mean continual health and the ability to use body and brain to the fullest. Three times a week a little steamer brings ice, fresh vegetables, and mail. We can reach Georgetown in five minutes by telegraph and New York half an hour later by cable, and while the steamer trip to Georgetown takes only seven hours. Yet no one, save an occasional Government official, a tent-boat of negro gold diggers, or the wood-skin of an Indian passes us.

"Our Indian hunter finds an abundance of meat for the table within a mile or two of the house, and I was recently charged by a jaguar only a few hundred yards away. The shortest walk often furnishes material for days of research. For longer expeditions we have launches at our disposal for descending the rivers to the rapids and falls, while Mr. Withers's motor car climbs the most impossible hills and finds the way along trails which otherwise are traveled only by naked Akawai and Carib Indian hunters.

"For those who think of the tropic as a place of constant danger and disease, I may say that mosquitos and flies, malaria and other fevers are absent. A cool breeze blows most of the day. The temperature varies from 68 to 93 degrees. At night a heavy blanket is a necessity.

"A few poisonous snakes are to be found, but only after long searching. I have seen two in two months. A lantern, turned low, keeps away the vampire bats, and while the bete rouge is annoying they are easily guarded against. Under such conditions it is possible, as we are proving, to work hard day after day, month after month, and remain unpoisoned, unbitten, and in good health.

"The one terrible disadvantage, the one thing which no planning or finance can alter, is the pitifully inadequate ability of each of our human brains to cope properly with a tithe of the specimens which accumulate, or to understand and translate into logical explanation more than a merest fraction of the mass of facts and phenomena with which our minds are occupied and our notebooks full."

TIED SONS UP BY HANDS.

La Rose Suspended Youngsters from Rafter for Eight Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 22.—"If it wasn't for the fact that infantile paralysis is prevalent in this section I would send you to State prison for a year," said Justice Michael Brett of Dundee Lake to Paul La Rose, 35, of that place, this afternoon when the latter was arraigned on a charge of extreme cruelty to two of his four children—John, aged 7, and Santa, aged 8.

La Rose, who is employed in an ammunition plant, admitted that he had tied the boys' hands and then left them suspended to the rafters of his chicken coop for eight hours. He said the children were troublesome and one had stolen a quarter from a nearby grocer. The grocer denied this.

Other children heard the La Rose boys crying and told Mrs. John Van Blarcom, a neighbor. She demanded that La Rose release the boys at once, and when he refused she went to Justice Brett, and La Rose was arrested on complaint of Superintendent James Bratt of the Children's Home at Hackensack.

"If I sent you to prison your four children would have to be sent to a home, and as there is a strict quarantine in Dundee Lake and just across the river in Paterson, I have decided, for the children's sake, not to send you away," said Justice Brett to the accused parent. "You are a brutal, cruel man, and if you repeat this offense I will send you away come what may. The sentence is that you pay a fine of $20 and costs."

Superintendent Bratt was satisfied under the circumstances and La Rose paid the fine.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Remarkable Reductions

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Mid-Summer Clearance DOMESTIC RUGS

Marked reductions for immediate disposal. The quantities in some cases are limited, but all are in excellent colorings and designs.

Royal Wilton Rugs,—size 9x12 feet. Oriental designs as well as plain colors..... **34.75** regularly up to 47.50

Axminster and Five Frame Body Brussels Rugs in 9x12 and 8.3x10.8 sizes..... **19.75** regularly up to 33.00

Colonial Rag Rugs for chamber use as well as the Summer Cottage. Size 9x12 feet.... **7.50** regularly up to 10.50

Crex Prairie Gras Rugs,—size 9x12 feet. Plain and figured..... **6.75** regularly up to 8.50

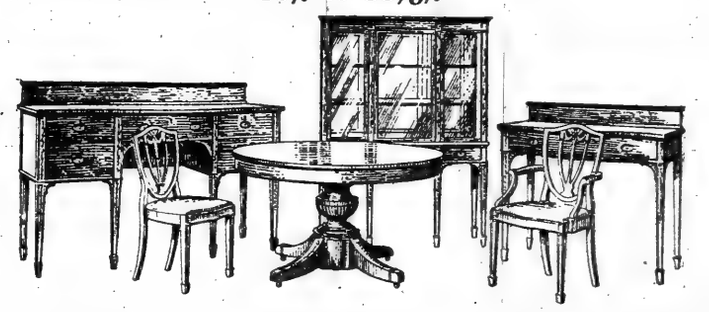
300 Royal Axminster Rugs,—size 3x6 feet. Exceptional range of colors and designs... **3.95** regularly up to 5.50

$25,000 McCreery "MASTER-MADE" Furniture

At ½ Less Than Regular Prices

The furniture has been selected from our regular stock, preparatory to receiving new Fall merchandise, and Marked 50% Less Than Regular Prices

In addition to the above remarkable offering the remaining stock of High-grade Furniture will be reduced from 10% to 33⅓%



Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suite, as illustrated, made of the finest mahogany; all hand carved. **500.00** formerly 1,000.00

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Adam Model Suite..... **237.50** formerly 475.00

Four-piece Gray Enamel Breakfast Suite.... **200.00** formerly 400.00

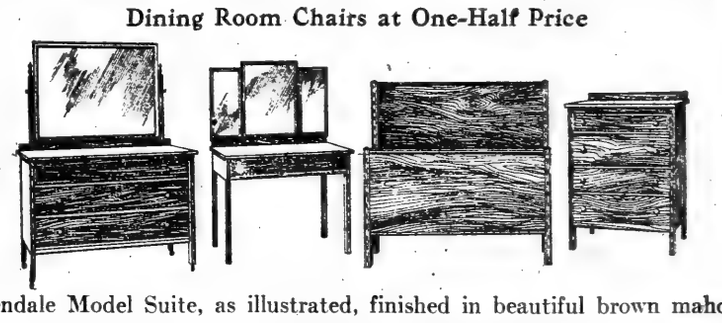
Mahogany Extension Table, hand carved.... **75.00** formerly 150.00

Nine-piece Sheraton Model Suites with ebony inlay **250.00** formerly 500.00

Mahogany Crystal Cabinet..... **62.50** formerly 125.00

Mahogany Extension Table, Colonial design. **22.50** formerly **45.00**

Dining Room Chairs at One-Half Price



Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated, finished in beautiful brown mahogany.

Sold separately as follows:

Bureau..... **33.00** formerly 66.00

Toilet Table..... **29.50** formerly 59.00

Chiffonier..... **28.00** formerly 56.00

Bed,—twin or full size..... each **25.00** formerly 50.00

CHAMBER FURNITURE

1 Four-piece Enamel Suite.... **183.00** formerly 366.00

1 Four-piece Colonial Suite... **237.50** formerly 475.00

1 Five-piece Inlaid Sheraton Suite **295.00** formerly 590.00

1 Four-piece Inlaid Sheraton Suite. **227.50** formerly 455.00

1 Five-Piece Adam Suite..... **575.00** formerly 1,150.00

Mahogany Four-post Beds..... **25.00** formerly 50.00

12 Mahogany Bureaus..... **45.00** regularly 90.00

Mahogany Twin Beds..... each **50.00** regularly 100.00

Walnut Twin Beds..... each **37.50** regularly 75.00

Mahogany Toilet Tables..... **19.50** regularly 39.00

Oak Beds, inlaid..... **21.50** regularly 43.00

Oak Cheval Mirror, inlaid..... **27.50** regularly 55.00

BRASS BEDS AND BEDDING

Brass Beds—2½-inch posts and 2-inch square top rods. formerly 40.00, **29.50**

Brass Beds with square top rods and fifteen filler rods. formerly 32.00, **22.50**

White or Ivory Enamel Beds..... **7.50** formerly 9.50

Extra heavy woven wire Springs..... **5.75** formerly 7.00

French upholstered Box Springs with 72 best tempered springs. **15.00** formerly 20.00

Pure Horse Hair Mattresses with French roll edge. formerly 35.00, **27.50**

Layer Felt Mattresses of pure cotton.... **12.50** formerly 14.50

"McCreery Special" Curled Hair Mattresses made to order. formerly 30.00, **22.50**

"McCREERY LINENS"—*Decided Reductions*

Linen Damask Table Cloths..... each **2.25, 3.25** and **3.75** regularly 3.25, 4.50 and 5.00

Linen Damask Napkins..... doz. **2.50, 3.25** and **3.75** regularly 3.25, 4.25 and 5.00

Round Scalloped Damask Table Cloths.... each **3.95, 4.75** and **5.75** regularly 4.75, 6.00 and 7.00

Hemstitched Linen Damask Table Cloths.. each **3.75, 4.75** and **5.75** regularly 4.75, 6.00 and 7.00

Pure Irish Linen Sheets, Hemstitched..... pair **7.50, 9.50** and **12.50** regularly 10.50, 12.50 and 15.00

Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases, Hemstitched. pair **1.50, 2.00** and **2.50** regularly 2.00, 2.75 and 3.50

July Sale of Towels

Hemmed Huck Towels..... doz. **1.75, 2.75** and **3.75**

Hemstitched Huck Towels..... doz. **3.00, 3.75** and **4.50**

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels..... doz **2.40, 3.00** and **4.50**

Turkish Bath Mats, washable..... each **50c, 75c** and **1.00**

Hemmed Glass Towels..... doz. **1.95, 2.45** and **3.75**

Hemmed Dish Towels..... doz. **1.45, 1.75** and **2.25**

Glass and Kitchen Towels with woven name. doz. **2.75**

SOROSIS

WHITE SHOES

Moderately Priced

White Washable Kid Lace Boots, Louis heels.. } **10.00**
White Buckskin Lace or Button Boots, Louis heels }

White Duck 8-inch Lace Boots, Cuban heels..... **5.00**

White Duck Sport Boots, rubber soles and heels.. **6.00**

White Buckskin Colonial Pumps, Louis heels..... **5.00**

White Duck Oxfords, leather soles, Cuban heels... **5.00**

White Duck Sport Oxfords, rubber soles and heels.. **5.00**

Note—A large stock of Women's and Children's Tennis "Sneaker" Oxfords at moderate prices.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Hughes IMPORTER

Final Clearance Sale

Prior to closing for the month of August

Dancing Frocks, Summer Frocks of Net, Voile, Crepe or Linen. } **$15**
Dresses of Silk or Serge }
Suits of Serge, Silk or Linen } Values $30.00 to $75.00
Street or Sport Coats }

No Alterations No C. O. D.'s

27 WEST 46th ST. Just off Fifth Ave.

BIG IRON BARK FAST IN LONG ISLAND SAND

Clan Galbraith, Forty Miles Out of Course, Runs Ashore in Fog at Bridgehampton.

HUGHES OUT AS SPECTATOR

Coast Guard Cutter Sent Out—Ship in Bad Way, with Only Three Feet of Water Around Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 22.—A four-masted iron bark, the Clan Galbraith, on the sides of which are painted Norwegian flags to warn German submarines that she is neutral, was swept down upon the Flying Point beach near Bridgehampton in a heavy fog early this morning.

It seemed by noon that everyone had come to look and among the throngs on the beach were Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, and his wife and daughters. Automobiles were parked on every dry spot within half a mile, after struggling through mud holes and roads which had been water soaked by the heavy surf.

With such distinguished visitors looking on the life savers of Bridgehampton and Southampton, under Captains Arnold and Bennett, strove to stage a picture worth seeing. There were incidents that would have gladdened the hearts of moving picture men had they been there.

The big ship, which came here from Bristol, England, after leaving a $250,000 cargo of oil, hit bottom at 4:45 o'clock about 200 yards off the beach. Captain Olesen was feeling his way to Ambrose Channel lightship and was convinced by his reckoning that he was forty miles off shore.

His first knowledge of danger came when the boat grounded. He was traveling under short canvass because of the heavy weather, but he hit hard. Residents at Mecox were the first to receive his distress signals, and the life savers were called out. So dense was the fog that the men from Bridgehampton and Southampton passed each other several times before they got into communication and finally located the bark, which was pounding hard.

The fig lifted a bit by noon, and it was hoped then that the rising tide would let the bark into deeper water. Instead, it was borne along toward the shore and tonight the boat rests within fifty feet of land, firmly embedded in the sand, with not more than three feet of water around her.

The life savers were able to reach the bark shortly after noon, and then it was evident that it would be hopeless to try to float her without tugs. Captain Olsen and several members of his crew of thirty decided to remain aboard, and to make sure of their safety if a storm should arise during the night lifelines were taken aboard and a breeches buoy put up. Several of the life savers made trips in the buoy. The crew at no time was in danger.

Mrs. Hughes and her daughters were among the first to reach the scene of Bridgehampton's wreck. They were notified while out for an early morning automobile ride, and joined the crowd of 500 which had collected to cheer the life savers. Mr. Hughes was hard at work on his speech of acceptance, and was not bothered until luncheon time. Then for an hour he put work aside and went to the beach with his family.

No resident of Bridgehampton could remember anything to match the shipwreck of today for picturesque features. Some recalled a wreck of fifty years ago, when a Spanish ship was tossed ashore and spilled a cargo of fine wines along the same beach, but none in recent years.

The fog settled down again tonight and there was fear that the Clan Galbraith might be in worse trouble by morning. She was then lying stern on and rocking hard in the surf. A report was received here that the Coast Guard cutter Mohawk had been sent, and that two private wrecking tugs were on the way and would get to work early tomorrow morning if the fog should lift. The bark tonight began to list to port, but showed no signs of breaking up.

The Captain and the crew refused to give details other than that the bark had no cargo aboard, but had come on here in ballast to get another cargo of oil for England. She appears to be a boat of from 3,000 to 3,500 tons.

The Clan Galbraith is a four-masted steel bark of 2,168 tons burden, built at Glasgow in 1894 by Russell & Co., for the Calcutta trade. She is 282 feet 9 inches long, 40 feet 4 inches beam, and 24 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She is commanded by Captain A. E. Olsen, according to Lloyds' Register.

The Coast Guard cutter Mohawk passed out of Quarantine late this afternoon on her way to assist the Clan Galbraith.

PROTESTS MUNITION TAX.

Pierre S. du Pont Holds That It Will Injure the Nation's Preparedness.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 22.—Pierre S. du Pont, President of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, made public today a letter written to Congressman Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, on July 8, protesting against the proposed tax on munitions. The bill providing for the tax has since passed the House and is now in the Senate. Mr. du Pont argues that the bill makes manufacturers of explosives the subjects of double taxation, placing a tax on both net income and gross receipts. He says it further discriminates against them by singling out their industry for drastic treatment, while other manufacturers who have made equal or greater war profits through the sale of such commodities as automobiles, aeroplanes, rubber, woolen goods, and similar products are allowed to go free.

The payment of an 8 per cent. tax on large sales leaves a profit too small for the risks of explosive manufacturers. In this bill, he says, explosives are discriminated against as compared with the gun that consumes the explosive and the copper for the shell cases, in spite of the growing cost of raw materials for explosives and the practically constant increase in the cost of production of copper and similar materials since the beginning of the war.

"The manufacturers of military explosives," the letter concludes, "have contributed probably more than any other industry to the revival of trade in this country. The du Pont Company alone has absorbed nearly 1,000,000 bales of short cotton formerly of little value. There can be no 'preparedness' without explosives. Can Congress take chances on killing by taxation those industries without which there can be no 'preparedness'?"

PANAMA SUES FLINN.

Bull Moose Leader Named by Republic in Mortgage Action.

William Flinn, the Pennsylvania Progressive leader and holder of a number of New York subway contracts, was named as a defendant yesterday in a suit brought by the Republic of Panama to foreclose a mortgage for $175,000 on the property at 35 and 37 West Thirty-first Street. Flinn was a former owner of the property and sold it to the Brogan Building Company, the present owner, subject to the $175,000 mortgage and to a second mortgage held by Carl Bomeisler. For this reason the plaintiff asks that if there is any deficiency judgment in the proceedings that Flinn be required to pay it.

The mortgage was taken by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in 1904 from the then owner of the property, Jesse C. Woodhull. Shortly afterward J. P. Morgan & Co., who were investing part of the funds received by the Republic of Panama for the sale of the Canal Zone, bought the mortgage. The foreclosure action is brought for default in the payment of $3,997 interest due June 1 last.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Offerings of Unusual Interest on Monday and Tuesday

PURCHASES ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 24TH, WILL APPEAR ON BILL RENDERED SEPTEMBER 1ST.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

For Complete Assortments, Qualities and Values.

The Finest Silks The World Produces

At All Seasons of the Year

Exceptional Silk Values

Consisting of

Imported White Washable Satin
36 inches wide.....yd. **78c**

Imported Washable Taffeta Silk
36 inches wide.....yd. **95c**

Natural Ecru Shantung Pongee Silk
33 inches wide.....yd. **58c**

Black Summer Dress Satin
40 inches wide.....yd. **1.15**

Printed Foulard Silks
40 inches wide.....yd. **95c**

July Sale

SUMMER WASH FABRICS

Is Now In Progress, and In Addition

10,000 Yards,

New Double Width

Printed Cotton Voile

In the latest fashionable styles and colors. Special yd. **15c**

Imported White Ramie Dress Linen Suiting
45 inches wide.....Special yd. **45c**

White Fine Twill Cotton Gabardine
36 inches wide.....Special yd. **40c**

White Washable Sport Corduroy—Summer Weight
yd. **55c to 95c**

STEEL BEADED SILK BAGS

5.00

regularly 6.75, 7.50 and 9.75

This offering represents the surplus stock from a leading manufacturer of Silk Bags, purchased at large concessions from regular prices.

100 Pieces,—eight very distinctive styles, copies of the newest Imported models, with draw string handles. Black, White and Blue Silk Moire, handsomely decorated with Steel Beads.

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

Women's Silk Bathing Suits,—copies of the best imported models. **6.95 and 9.75** regularly 9.75 and 12.50

Women's Mohair Bathing Suits with contrasting trimmings. Very attractive models; with tights.
Special **2.95 and 3.95**

A large assortment of Hats, Caps and Shoes at moderate prices.

Absolute Clearance Prices

SUITS, COATS, DRESSES AND SKIRTS

for Misses and Girls

65 Misses' Suits,—size 14 to 18 years.....
9.75 formerly 26.50 to 29.50

78 Misses' Coats,—size 14 to 18 years.....
4.95, 9.75 and 12.75
formerly 16.75 to 35.00

165 Misses' Skirts,—size 14 to 18 years.....
3.75, 6.95 and 9.75
formerly 6.95 to 16.75

65 Juniors' Suits,—size 13 to 17 years.....
9.75 formerly 18.50 to 26.50

85 Girls' Coats,—size 6 to 14 years.....
4.95 formerly 9.75 to 14.75

45 Girls' Silk and Party Dresses,—size 8 to 16 years.....
9.75 formerly 14.75 to 18.50

145 Girls' Washable Dresses,—size 6 to 16 years.....
3.75 formerly 6.95 to 9.75

SUMMER HAIR GOODS

Third Floor

Light weight Hair Switches,—essential to insure a becoming and stylish coiffure. **3.45** regularly 5.00

"Krowno Curls," very fashionable.....Set **3.45**

Hairdressing, Children's Haircutting, Manicuring, Shampooing and Facial Massage in charge of competent attendants.

Extraordinary Sale

WOMEN'S SWEATERS—Greatly Underpriced

4.95

Fibre Silk Sweaters

A. Attractive model finished with sash. Black and White combination or plain colors.

4.95

Shetland Weave Sweaters

B. Light weight; a large variety of desirable colors, including Rose, Copenhagen Blue and Green; sailor collar, and belt.

4.95

WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Unprecedented Offerings

An entirely new and attractive assortment of well-made and effectively trimmed undergarments offered at the following unusually low prices.

1.00 regularly 1.50 — **1.50** 1.95 — **1.95** 2.50

Gowns

1.00

Made of Nainsook, trimmed with lace and embroidery; with or without sleeves.

Gowns

1.50

Made of Nainsook,—lace, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. "V" or square neck.

Gowns

1.95

Two Empire models with or without sleeves; prettily trimmed with embroidery or lace.

Envelope Chemises

1.00

Made of Nainsook, elaborately trimmed with lace, some hand-embroidered, lace edge.

Envelope Chemises

1.50

One model,—effectively trimmed with lace and embroidery; Empire effect.

Envelope Chemises

1.95

Two models, neatly tucked or elaborately trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Petticoats

1.00

Models with deep ruffle; lace or embroidery trimmed; Cambric top. Also model in "Petal Bloom" Fabric.

Petticoats

1.50

Cambric tops with deep ruffle; trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Petticoats

1.95

Three styles with deep ruffles effectively trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Cambric top.

Tub Silk Petticoats

2.45 regularly 2.95

Well tailored model, fastening at side; panel back and front. Lengths 36 and 38.

Remarkable Purchase

650 MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES

Unparalleled Values

An unusual opportunity to purchase dresses of excellent quality materials and made in the latest styles, considerably below regular prices.

4.75

Misses' Dresses—Size 14 to 16 Years

Made in Striped Voile, Flowered Voile, Plaid Voile, Linen and Crepe,—smart models. **4.75**

WOMEN'S SPORT SUITS

Smart models in Wool Jersey in **Rose, Green, and Copenhagen Blue; also Black and White Shepherd Check Worsteds.**
12.75

Sport Suits in very light weight Wool Jersey. **Two distinctive models.** **18.50**

SPORT SKIRTS

1.50 2.50 4.00 10.75

A choice assortment of skirts in the newest models. Plain or Striped fabrics.

Final Clearance

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Decided Price Reductions

250 Cotton and Net Dresses in attractive styles.
4.75.....formerly up to 10.50
6.95.....formerly up to 14.50
9.75.....formerly up to 19.50

60 Sport and Street Dresses in Pongee Silk and Net.
16.50.....formerly up to $9.50

NO C. O. D.'S NO EXCHANGES NO CREDITS

Advance Showing

NEW FALL COATS

An interesting assortment of coats in full models, mannish cut, showing the new Fall mixtures; also attractive practical models of Bolivia, suitable for present wear, at moderate prices.

To Close Out

NO C. O. D.'S NO APPROVALS NO CREDITS

175 Street Coats in various styles and materials; all copies of higher priced models, prettily trimmed and lined.
12.50 and 15.50 formerly 29.50 to 39.50

95 Sport Coats of Corduroy and Velveteen, youthful models. **2.50 and 3.50** formerly 3.95 to 9.50

Final Clearance Sale

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Remarkable Price Reductions

Sleeves altered free of charge

"McCreery Shirts".....**95c**
Various models in attractive materials.

"McCreery Shirts".....**1.55**
Of Imported Madras and Mercerized Materials.

"McCreery Silk Shirts".....**3.25**
Made of heavy tub silks in desirable patterns.

"McCreery Silk Shirts".....**4.65**
Very fine quality Silks in choice patterns.

Army and Outing Shirts.....**1.95**
Khaki Flannel, Patch Pockets, lined front.

Scarfs and Bow Ties.....**45c**
Made of Silks, Crepes and Foulards.

Pajamas.....**95c**
Madras and Mercerized Materials.

Pajamas.....**2.95**
Fine Quality Silk mixtures.

Union Suits.....**75c**
Made of Madras; Athletic style. (Broken sizes.)

Half Hose.....pair, **24c**
Discontinued numbers in silk or lisle.

Bathing Suits.....**2.65**
Made of fine worsted.

Bath Robes.....**2.95**
Made of Terry Cloth.

Auto Dusters.....**4.85**
Made of Gray Mohair.

Silk Handkerchiefs.....**50c**
White with colored borders.

"McCreery" Outing Shirts

Collar attached

Cheviot Shirts with half or full length sleeves.....**95c**
Shirts of Cheviot or Soisette; two heights collar.....**1.55**
Fine quality Silk; two heights collar.....**4.65**

Tennis Trousers

Made of Striped Flannel or Serge.....**3.25**

Clearance Sale

SPRING & SUMMER APPAREL

For Young Men and Boys

390 Men's and Young Men's Suits,.....
12.50, 18.75 and 21.50
formerly 19.50, 25.00 and 30.00

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits,—size 7 to 14 years.....**2.75**
formerly 3.95

Boys' Washable Suits in Striped or Plain Navy Blue or Pink, also in all White. Size 3 to 7 years. **1.25**
formerly 1.45 to 2.25

END CLOAK STRIKE BY A COMPROMISE

Union Gets 6 Per Cent. Increase in Pay, Preferential Shop, and 49-Hour Week.

TO TAKE REFERENDUM VOTE

Employers Get Right to Discharge Workers and Win Fight Against a Board of Arbitration.

The cloakmakers' strike was practically ended by a compromise yesterday, when representatives of the manufacturers and the union agreed on the main terms of a settlement. The Conference Committees were busy up to midnight in executive session on the twenty-eighth floor of the Metropolitan Tower Building drafting the agreement. The wording of the agreement was not entirely completed, and will be finished at a meeting Monday morning.

At midnight, when the conference broke up, both sides issued a joint statement which said:

"There will be another full conference Monday, at which we hope the entire agreement will be completed."

After the completion of the agreement, there remains only its submission to the workers, which is regarded by both sides as a formality. This will take two days, and it was freely predicted last night that the workers will be back at their machines Wednesday or Thursday, whereupon the industry will take up the task of filling $30,000,000 in orders for Fall clothes for women in all parts of the United States.

It was twelve weeks to a day after the members of the Manufacturers Protective Association locked out its 25,000 workers, which action was followed by the union withdrawing its 35,000 workers in other shops, inaugurating a general strike of the 60,000 cloakmakers in the city.

The four months' cloakmakers' strike, one of the hardest fought industrial battles New York has ever seen, ended in a compromise. The workers get more wages, and the manufacturers get the right to discharge employes without a review of the case by arbitrators.

A result on which a majority of the manufacturers will probably base a claim of victory is that President E. J. Wile, of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, won his fight against arbitration. There was no arbitration in the settlement of the strike, and there will be no arbitration of differences that may arise under the agreement drafted last night.

The union retains its right to strike if it thinks the manufacturers are not treating the workers right, and the manufacturers retain the right to effect a lockout if they think the union is not treating them fairly. It was the general opinion that there would be no trouble over either side's keeping the terms of the written agreement, and that the strike and lockout powers might be used only in questions of the discharge of workers.

Provisions of Settlement.

No formal statement of the contents of the agreement was made last night, but its general provisions will give the manufacturers these things:

The abolishment of a protocol.
The abolishment of a board of conciliation.
The right to discharge a worker in accordance with the conditions of the trade and for business efficiency.

The Union gets these things:

The preferential union shop.
A 6 per cent. increase in wages.
A forty-nine-hour week instead of fifty hours.
A standard scale of pay for piecework.

The attitude of the manufacturers toward the settlement was voiced by Jacob Rapoport, who said:

"There will be no arbitrators, no mediators, no conciliators, no protocol, and no social uplifters. If it hadn't been for these people out-offering the strike would have been settled two weeks ago."

The protocol, with its impartial board, was established in 1910 at the end of the memorable cloakmakers' strike of that year. It had six years to run and was abrogated last year when the employers and the union entered into a new agreement which had two years to run. This, in turn, was abrogated in April, just prior to the lockout. Each side blamed the other.

Before the strike the union enjoyed the preferential union shop, which means that an employer had to give preference to union workers in hiring help. The union also had the privilege of demanding a review of the discharge of any workers. It also had the power to submit its grievances to a Council of Conciliation.

Preferential Shop Retained.

Under the new agreement the union retains the preferential union shop provision. That, then, cannot be called a fruit of the strike, in one sense, although the union leaders point out that, if the manufacturers had won the strike, they would not have retained that privilege.

Under the old agreement the union signed away its right to strike in return for the privilege of appearing before an impartial council. The most valuable application of this, the union asserted, was to prevent the discharge of workers because of union activities. Under the new agreement the union retains the power to strike if it believes the manufacturers have discharged a worker for any other reason than considerations of efficiency. The union demanded a forty-eight-hour week, and by the compromise got a forty-nine-hour week, whereas a fifty-hour week was the rule before.

The manufacturers always chafed under the arbitration provisions of the protocol on the ground that outsiders didn't know enough about the technical end of the industry to be judges in disputes. The settlement abolishes the protocol, removes the conciliation feature, and leaves the manufacturers and the union to treat with one another directly. This means a victory for President Wile, who for twelve weeks held his forces in line against arbitration, although at many times there was danger of revolt among manufacturers who feared to lose the Fall business through the continuance of the strike.

The much-mooted question of whether the big manufacturers should be responsible for the enforcement of standards in the shops of sub-manufacturers was settled by a compromise, under which the big manufacturers will register the subcontractors and keep the union informed as to general conditions in the smaller shops, leaving the union free to deal with them without interference. The union had demanded that the big manufacturers be directly responsible for the conduct of the sub-manufacturers.

Both Sides Pleased.

The attitude of the manufacturers is that they are more free of restrictions as regards their treatment of the workers than they were before the lockout and strike, and they think this good for their business. The attitude of the strikers is that they date their achievements from the day after the lockout, when they had no concessions, and that every concession gained in the settlement is a concession gained by the strike.

All things considered, it appears safe to say that the union did not gain as much as it did in the strike of 1910, which ended in the establishment of the protocol drafted in large part by Louis D. Brandeis, now of the United States Supreme Court.

The settlement of the strike was made in a more or less unusual way. The third, or disinterested party, was absolutely done away with, although the union had demanded arbitration since the beginning of the strike. The nearest approach to the participation of an outsider was when President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor came to New York to preside at the peace conferences arranged by Mayor Mitchel.

On last Tuesday it was announced formally that the peace conferences were at an end. Within twenty-four hours secret negotiations were reopened by the representatives of the workers and the union, with the result that the settlement committees of both sides held the formal meeting yesterday which proved so successful. The reason for the elimination of Mr. Gompers, which must have been by mutual consent, has not been explained by either side.

That the strike was not carried out until either side had won further concessions was due to financial reasons, more than anything else. The union treasury is practically empty. For the last eight weeks the organization has been distributing $65,000 a week in strike benefits. Last week the benefit payments were suspended. The strikers had spent their savings, many had mortgaged or pawned all their possessions; hundreds had been evicted from their homes and the cry for food was loud.

On the other hand, this is the normal time for the shops to be running at full capacity. Fifty millions or more in orders are waiting to be filled and there are a thousand buyers in New York clamoring to place their orders. The annual output of the cloak and suit industry in this city is $225,000,000 a year, and the manufacturers were willing to make concessions to get their profits. The shops will now reopen at capacity at once and of the $50,000,000 to be paid for cloaks here the workers will get 20 per cent. for their labor.

The manufacturers locked out their workers on April 28, which action was followed, two days later, by the general strike of the union to prevent the manufacturers having their work done in smaller shops. The three months' fight cost the manufacturers, it has been estimated, a total of $5,000,000. It cost the workers in lost pay about $500,000 a week, according to the union estimate, which would make $6,000,000. A more conservative estimate of this loss would be $4,000,000, inasmuch as May and June are dull months in the trade.

It cost the union $500,000 it had in its treasury and another $500,000 contributed by other labor organizations and workers, who went back to shops with which there had been private settlements. It cost the union, in addition, what the individual strikers spent in savings. Other contributions of $50,000 were made to the union by individuals. A safe estimate of the cost of the strike is from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

The 1916 strike differed from the 1910 strike in the way it was conducted. Under the leadership of Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, there was little disorder. Where there were hundreds of arrests of pickets in 1910, there were only a few score in 1916.

Throughout the strike Robert W. Bruere, brother of former City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, acted as adviser to the union, and it was largely through his efforts that there was formed the Citizens' Committee for the support of the locked-out cloak and suit makers, of which Allan Robinson was Chairman. It was this body that raised $50,000 or more to aid the strikers.

The union strikers have remained constant. There have been practically no breaks, notwithstanding many of them have suffered from hunger. Fifteen thousand or more have worked for many weeks without pay, tramping the streets from early morning until late at night, as pickets, to prevent the return of workers to the shops. It was in sympathy with these quiet workers that a number of prominent women have several times served breakfasts at 6 and 7 o'clock to the pickets in the strike district along Fifth Avenue.

Although the manufacturers have been profuse in their threats to take the industry out of New York on account of the strike, the appearances now are that the cloak and suit industry will keep its centre in New York, and that the Fall season of 1916 will be a big one with good profits for the manufacturers and higher wages for the workers.

It was generally believed by both sides last night that the settlement would forestall the proposed action of the Departments of Commerce and Labor to investigate the strike. Although the New York business men who signed the petition to President Wilson, as a result of which he ordered the inquiry, contemplated a general inquiry to lead to an establishment of a permanent peace basis, the manufacturers and the workers think that, with the strike settled, the national aspect of the question fades away, and that there will be no cause for the Federal inquiry.

CARPENTERS' PARLEY FAILS.

Seceders Fail to Make Terms for Readmission to Union.

A conference between international officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and members of the District Council of New York and vicinity, which has been read out of the American Federation of Labor, held yesterday at the Hotel Continental, resulted in no agreement. New York still has about 8,000 non-union carpenters.

In May the New York carpenters, of whom there are about 12,000, struck for an increase of fifty cents a day in four boroughs of the city and sixty cents in Manhattan. The International officers settled with the employers at fifty cents for New York, a twenty-five cent rise to take effect July 1 and a twenty-five cent rise on Sept. 1. The New York District Council refused the settlement and was put out of the Federation.

More than half of the seceding men are said to be out of work.

Mme. Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue

Mid-Season Sale

VALUES EXTRAORDINAIRES

SILK DRESSES
$7.50

Regularly $19.75, $27.50, $34.75, $42.50

Charming Individual Effects.

Taken from our regular stock

Very latest and most approved models of the season.

Materials: Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta Silk, Charmeuse, Shantung Silk, Novelty Silks.

In a range of handsome colorings.

Sizes for Women and Misses.

No C. O. D.'s, No Exchanges

CHARITIES.

THESE CITIZENS NEED YOUR HELP.

Mr. D. was a shipbuilder until he was taken sick with tuberculosis. He was desperate because he had always supported his wife and four little children well. Another baby was born soon after Mr. D. went to the sanatorium in order to keep him there until he can take up his duties again we must help his wife and babies with a weekly allowance; $180 is needed for this purpose.

Mrs. F. is a widow who is trying her best to bring up her four children, ages 11, 8, 3, and 1. In cooperation with her church, we want to stand by her, for she is surely meeting a grave struggle. About $50 will do this. Large and small gifts welcome.

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail check, with clipping, to Room 8,

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES,
99 Schermerhorn St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELPS TO DISCOVER HOW MUCH HE STOLE

Coal and Iron National Bank Embezzler Aids Surety Company's Inquiry.

DEFALCATION PUT AT $50,000

Penitence of Former Employe Who Used War to Aid Thefts May Prevent Prosecution.

Expert accountants are examining the books of a trusted employe of the Coal and Iron National Bank for the purpose of tracing a series of thefts extending over a period of years, and amounting to the estimated total of $50,000. The peculations were discovered about June 20, it was learned yesterday, and the man was discharged at once. It was said at the bank that he made no effort to conceal the defalcations, and has since been helping the accountants in their hunt, under the agents of a surety company which had bonded him for $150,000.

Officers of the bank declined to give the name of the defaulter, because, they said, the matter had been turned over to the surety company, which was seeking restitution of the stolen money. The defaulter's family is said to be preparing to make good the full amount when it is disclosed, and as far as could be learned no effort toward prosecution will be made. As the bond was largely in excess of the amount thought to have been taken, the bank will lose nothing.

The man was employed in the foreign exchange department, and had been with the bank for twenty-five years. Through the juggling of drafts sent to the bank from abroad for collection he was able to keep his accounts in shape despite the frequent visits of the National Bank Examiner. It is supposed that the effect of the war on mail and cable service made thefts easier than before, and led to carelessness on the part of the bank employe. The plea that drafts or cables had been delayed enabled him to cover up his work without as much chance as before of discovery. A casual glance at one of his entries, it was learned, convinced a bank officer that something was wrong, but it required considerable search to uncover the false entries.

The matter, as far as the bank is concerned, is in the hands of Alfred A. Cook of the law firm of Leventritt, Cook, Nathan & Lehman. Because of his absence yesterday the bank's officers were reticent about details of the thefts. It is supposed that a part of the money taken was used in stock speculation on the losing side, while the balance was dissipated in unfortunate business ventures. The man's character, according to an officer of the bank, had been above reproach, as far as his employers knew, until the defalcations were discovered. His penitence after the thefts were discovered is said to have been a potent influence in warding off prosecution.

No Report to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Investigation of the reported embezzlement in the Coal and Iron National Bank of New York is so far entirely in the hands of the National Bank Examiner there. The examiner is not expected to make a report here until he has finished his investigation or unless he discovers something which makes it necessary to advise the Comptroller of the Currency. In such cases it is not customary for the Examiner to report until he has finished at least a preliminary investigation.

LEAVES HUSBAND ONLY $10.

Wife, in Will, Says He Never Adequately Provided for Her.

The will of Frances Lichtwitz, who died July 18 last, at 80 West 108th Street, leaves only $10 to her husband, Theodore Lichtwitz, with this explanation:

"My reason for not making further provision for him is due to the fact that he has not adequately provided for me during our married life and I consequently feel that he should not be entitled to share in my estate in any maner whatsoever further than the legacy here bequeathed."

The testatrix left the bulk of her estate to two nieces and a granddaughter.

Asks Accounting by Father.

Albert Hartog, Jr., of 1795 Amsterdam Avenue, got an order in the Surrogates' court yesterday requiring his father, who is President of a storage warehouse company, to show cause why he should not be compelled to file an accounting in the estate of the petitioner's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hartog, who died at the Hotel Cumberland, Oct. 6, 1913. The son is one of the beneficiaries under the will.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
FOR MONDAY

Closing Out the Last 100 of Our Women's and Misses'

Rubberless Raincoats

"Waterberry"
Rubberless Raincoats
Priestley's Cloth
Barnetts Proofed

Owned and controlled exclusively by Arnold, Constable & Co.; made from a silky fabric admirable for Summer use—motor and traveling included. In Tan and Olive.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—*Actual value $15.00. Owing to conditions abroad, it will be impossible to procure further shipments of this "Waterberry" fabric, hence the remarkable price to close of* 7.85

Continuing the Clearance of

Men's Summer Shirts

Many of the season's best values included in this assortment.

Very Finest Silk Shirts—Regardless of the shortage and tremendous advances of "Soiree" plain colors and La Jerz novelty silks, we are continuing our sale at our first special prices. *Values to-day $9.00 and $10.00* 3 for $21.00. — 7.50

Novelty Crepe de Chine Shirts—Strictly an exclusive custom silk shirting made ready to wear in the finest possible way. Well assorted pattern ranges in all sizes. *Value $6.50* 3 for $16.00 — 5.65

White and Fancy Silk Summer Shirts—Styles with collars on or linen neckbands. Excellent quality and finest making throughout. A few fancy styles in odd sizes also reduced. *Value $4.50* 3 for $8.75. — 2.95

Finest Lisle Crepe Shirts—Most of this season's very newest novelties that have been shown in this extremely new shirting. All plain and novelty pastel effects, including plain white. Very special at 3 for $5.50. — 2.00

Shirts for Sport Wear—Our "Stadium" and other popular styles of tennis, golf and vacation shirts. Adjustable collars and mostly half sleeves. Fine cheviots and poplins in White. *Values $1.50 and $1.75* 3 for $2.75 — 1.00

Another New Lot of

Men's Bathing Suits

Strongly knitted Suits from hard twisted yarns that easily shed water—all wool, steam shrunk, fast colors, in the following styles:

Professional style two-piece Suits.
Professional style one-piece trunk Suits.
Regulation sleeveless Suits, plain or trimmed.
Quarter sleeve Suits, plain or trimmed.
Pacific Suits, shirt and trunks joined.

2.85 *Value $3.50*

NOTE—Principal colors are Navy, Black, Oxford and Maroon—plain or with contrasting border stripes. Other desirable styles in Pure Worsted at 4.50 and 5.00

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS

desiring to replenish or augment their Summer wardrobes, will find, in the various departments, practically everything essential for fashionable costuming.

The Mail Order Service

may always be called upon by patrons who, while spending the Summer out of town, find it necessary to amplify their stock of wearing apparel and the accessories of dress. Among the important items of which new variations are constantly being received are Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Dance Frocks, Dresses for morning and country wear, Bathing Costumes, Hats and Coats, Separate Blouses and Skirts; and Sports Garments for Men, Women and the Younger Set.

Fashionable Mourning

appropriate for the present season, is shown in the quiet salons reserved for Mourning outfitting on the Third Floor. Everything necessary for correct mourning is here assembled, ready for immediate use. The many charming confections in all-white will especially appeal to women who have adopted the modern attitude toward mourning dress. A limited number of advance models, indicating the trend of mourning fashions for early autumn, are now ready for showing.

A Clearance Sale of Women's Morning & Country Dresses

for to-morrow, will comprise the remainder of the Summer Stock, marked, to close out, at $1.15, $2.00 & $3.00

These Dresses are simple and practical, made of appropriate washable materials.

(Department on the Second Floor)

Bathing and Swimming Costumes

for the beach and natatorium, are now on sale at prices that will afford purchasers a considerable saving.

Silk Suits, with combination, $8.75 & 12.75
Mohair Suits, with combination . 3.75
Swimming Suits, of wool jersey . 3.85
Children's Suits, of wool jersey, are included in this sale . . . . . at $1.50

Another Sale of Women's Milanese Silk Gloves

at 75c. per pair

will take place to-morrow (Monday).

These are Mousquetaire Gloves, sixteen-button length, in all-white, all-black, white with black embroidery, and black with white embroidery. They offer exceptional value at the price quoted.

An Interesting Sale of Dress Fabrics

A quantity of plain and fancy silk voiles, silk-and-wool poplins, and wool serges and gabardines, in white and a large number of the wanted colors, has been arranged in Waist, Dress and Skirt Lengths and variously marked at the greatly reduced prices of $2.00 to $7.50

Women's Tub Silk Dresses

will offer unusual value, in another Special Sale for Monday and Tuesday,

at $18.50

(Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor)

A Limited Number of Women's Semi-made Robes

of French cotton crepe, smartly cut in coat-and-skirt fashion, will be placed on sale to-morrow in the Lace Department (First Floor) at the greatly reduced price of

$8.50

At the same time the remainder of the season's importations of French Hand-embroidered Semi-made Robes, of batiste or voile, will be offered at marked reductions from former prices.

Philippine Lingerie

A new shipment of Hand-embroidered Lingerie, just arrived from the Philippine Islands, and now being shown, comprises a large quantity of dainty Undergarments, cut on the newest lines and beautifully adorned with the fine embroideries that have made the Filipino needlewomen famous.

A Special Offering for to-morrow will present excellent values in the following:

Night Robes . . at $1.95 & 2.95
Chemises . . . . . at 1.85
Envelope Chemises . . . at 2.85
Pantalons . . . . . at 2.90
Petticoats . . . . . at 1.90

(Imported Lingerie Dept., Second Floor)

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge, by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

CHARGE PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED SEPTEMBER 1st

SUMMER COTTONS

Imported and domestic fabrics, sheer and fine, for Summer Frocks and Blouses.

Handkerchief Linen—in plain colors and striped effects; yard wide. Unusual value at, a yard..... 75c

Colored Organdie—in the new shades; width 45 inches; a yard..... 85c

6000 Yards Cotton Dress Voiles

40 inches wide. Formerly 35c to 50c a yard..... 15c

Ground Floor.

FINE STATIONERY

Formerly 20c to 35c a box

For Clearance—Reduced to 17c

Two thousand boxes of Writing Paper and Correspondence Cards in a great variety of styles, including many novelties with gold edges or colored borders.

500 Boxes of Stationery

Formerly 45c to 75c a box, 30c

Novelty and plain Writing Paper and Correspondence Cards of fine qualities, in an assortment of almost infinite variety.

Ground Floor.

Tomorrow, Monday, July 24th, Will Inaugurate the

ANNUAL MIDSUMMER SALE OF FURNITURE

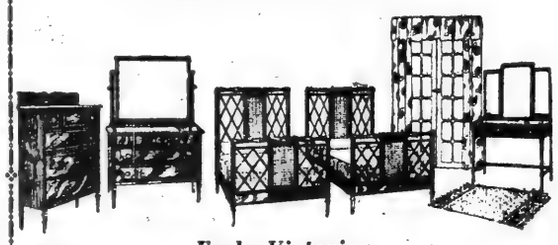
An Event Offering Important Concessions from Regular Prices
On Entirely New Furniture of the Best Construction and Finish

During the past six months the manufacturing cost of Furniture has steadily increased. Lord & Taylor, nevertheless, have held to their low prices, existent before the rise in Furniture cost began.

When it is realized that *Reductions of from 10 to 50 Per Cent* from these original moderate prices will prevail at the Midsummer Sale, the importance of the event becomes apparent.

The sale of this superb collection of New Furniture offers opportunities for savings so exceptional and a range of selections so broad that it is well worth while to *make your purchases for Autumn re-furnishings now.* Furniture purchased now will be held for future delivery if desired.

The Midsummer Sale of Furniture will continue throughout the month of August, but early selections are advised.



Early Victorian Decorated Bedroom Suite

In Black or Ivory Enamel. Designed and made exclusively for Lord & Taylor. Beautifully finished, with hand-painted decorations. 4 pieces—Dresser, Chiffonier, Dressing Table and Bed.

Former price $450.00..... $325.00
With Twin Beds... $395.00

Chair, Rocker and Dressing Table Seat may be had to match.

All Lord & Taylor Bedroom Suites are of dustproof construction throughout.

Four-Post Bed. Solid mahogany, with sanitary rails. In single size only. Special..... $16.75

Mahogany "Invitation Desk." Beautifully finished. Formerly $30.00, $20.00

Bedroom Furniture

$275.00 Adam Antique Ivory or Walnut Suite, 4 pieces..... $195.00

$305.00 Queen Anne Mahogany Suite, 4 pieces..... $235.00

$400.00 Louis XVI. Walnut, Mahogany or Ivory Suite, 4 pieces..... $275.00

$575.00 Decorated Ivory Suite, 4 pieces $485.00

$1030.00 Queen Anne Mahogany Suite, 4 pieces..... $685.00

Living Room Furniture

$40.00 English Fireside Tapestry Chair..... $27.50

Queen Anne Mahogany Library Table. 28x48 inches. Former price $35.00..... $27.50

Queen Anne Mahogany Bookcase. Former price $50.00..... $35.00

Solid Mahogany William and Mary Davenport Table. Former price $55.00..... $37.50

Adam Mahogany Library Table. 30x54 inches. Former price $60.00... $42.50

Walnut Bookcase—William and Mary. Former price $55.00..... $45.00

Black lacquered Queen Anne Library Table. Former price $60.00... $50.00

Colonial Mahogany Bookcase. Former price $90.00..... $75.00

$255.00 Tapestry Suite, 3 pieces. $185.00

$360.00 Mulberry Velour Suite, 3 pieces..... $195.00

$325.00 Mahogany Cane Suite, velour cushions, 2 pieces..... $243.75

Queen Anne Luxurious Library Suite

Loose Spring Seat Cushions, all moss and hair. Best quality of velour covering. Designed especially for Lord & Taylor and constructed throughout of materials of the highest grade.

Davenport. Former price $250.00..... $185.00
Arm Chair or Rocker. Former price $125.00.... $95.00
Wing Chair. Former price $125.00..... $95.00
Davenport Table. Former price $95.00..... $75.00
Seat. Former price $50.00..... $37.50

Solid Mahogany Gate Leg Table, Special..... $12.50

Solid Mahogany Telephone Table and Chair, Special..... $10.75

Sixth Floor.

Dining Room Furniture

$160.00 Fumed Oak Suite, 9 pieces..... $125.00

10-piece Jacobean Oak Suite. Former price $263.50..... $195.00

9-piece Brown Oak Suite. Former price $302.50..... $225.00

$316.00 Adam Mahogany Suite, 10 pieces..... $245.00

$342.00 Jacobean Oak Suite, 10 pieces..... $285.00

10-piece Colonial Mahogany Suite. Former price $500.00..... $345.00

10-piece William and Mary Mahogany Suite. Former price $500.00. $365.00

10-piece Jacobean Oak Suite. Former price $603.00..... $375.00

10-piece Queen Anne Decorated Suite. Former price $550.00..... $475.00

$575.00 Heppelwhite Mahogany Suite, 10 pieces..... $485.00

$877.00 American Walnut Suite, 10 pieces..... $725.00

Miscellaneous Furniture

Inlaid Mahogany Trays. Formerly $5.00..... $3.75

$7.50 Mahogany Jardiniere Stand $5.00

$15.00 Mahogany Fernery..... $10.75

$20.00 Mahogany Tip Table..... $12.50

$18.50 Mahogany Nest Tables... $13.50

Mahogany Tea Wagon, Special.. $15.00

Mahogany Pedestals. Formerly $32.00..... $18.75

Queen Anne Mahogany Dining Room Suite

Designed and made exclusively for Lord & Taylor. 10 pieces—76-inch Sideboard, 48-inch China Cabinet, 54-inch Extension Table, 46-inch Serving Table, 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair. Seats upholstered in leather, tapestry or hair cloth.

Former price $505.00..... $395.00
Same Suite with 67-inch Sideboard... $375.00

Mahogany Arm Chair or Rocker. Of excellent workmanship. Special, $13.75

Martha Washington Sewing Table. Solid mahogany. Special, $10.75

Midsummer Sale of
Household and Decorative
LINENS

Greatly Underpriced for this Event

Pure Linen Damask Table Cloths

Formerly $3.75 to $35.00..... $2.95 to $17.50

Napkins

Formerly $4.50 to $15.00 a dozen..... $3.50 to $9.15

1000 Dozen Huckaback Towels

Extraordinary values, ranging in price from, a dozen, $1.50 to $18.00

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets..... a pair $9.50 to $15.00
Pillow cases..... a pair $1.50 to $3.50

A Miscellaneous Lot of Decorative Linens

At one-third to one-half less than former prices

Consisting of Hand-embroidered and various Lace-trimmed Linen Doylies, Centre Pieces, Scarfs, Tea Cloths and Lunch Cloths.

Also Splendid Values Offered in

Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads and Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Linens, Second Floor—Blankets, Etc., Sixth Floor.

Midsummer Sale of
ORIENTAL RUGS

Fine Khiva Rugs (Room Sizes)
Former Prices $75.00 to $325.00
$50.00 to **$210.00**

Persian Mahal Rugs (Room Sizes)
Former Prices $150.00 to $1450.00
$98.00 to **$850.00**

Persian Gorevan Rugs (Room Sizes)
Former Prices $295.00 to $550.00
$225.00 to **$375.00**

Fine Kermanshah Rugs (Room Sizes)
Former Prices $400.00 to $1250.00
$240.00 to **$725.00**

Fine Antique Dagistan Rugs
Former Prices $60.00 to $150.00
$40.00 to **$85.00**

Fine Iran and Kurdistan Rugs
Former Prices $50.00 to $175.00
$35.00 to **$95.00**

Fine Collection of Antique Hall Rugs
Sizes ranging from 2 feet to 3.6 feet wide and 9 feet to 20 feet long.
Former Prices $60.00 to $375.00
$40.00 to **$195.00**

Fifth Floor.

July Clearance Sale
WOMEN'S LOW SHOES

Formerly $4.00 to $6.00 a pair

$2.65

Novelty Low Shoes in various leathers and many effective combinations; styles that we wish to dispose of quickly. Sizes incomplete, with the majority in the narrower widths.

Low Shoes
Formerly $7.00
$3.95
"Cut-out" Oxfords, Pumps and Colonials with turned soles and Louis XVI heels.
Champagne, Ivory, Pearl and Dark Grey

Low Shoes
Formerly $8.00
$5.85
The season's smartest Colonials and Pumps with light welted soles and Louis XVI heels.
Pearl Grey, Champagne and Ivory Kidskin

Buckles—At Half Former Prices

Bronze and cut steel in the most effective styles.

Were	*Now*	*Were*	*Now*
$3.00	$1.50	$8.00	$4.00
$5.00	$2.50	$10.00	$5.00

Second Floor.

A Special Purchase of
REAL FILET LACE Panels and Bed Sets

At ½ Prevailing Prices

Remarkable values, for these are pieces of exquisitely effective design, the beauty of the real Filet laces enhanced by their combination with hand made Cluny or Venise laces and hand embroidery. Mounted on fine scrim and as serviceable as they are beautiful.

The Filet Panels, averaging in size 40 inches wide by 2½ yards long; two to six of a pattern.

Made to Sell for	Sale Price.
$18.00	$9.00
$20.00	$10.00
$25.00	$12.50
$30.00	$15.00
$35.00	$17.50
$45.00	$22.50
$130.00	$65.00
$200.00	$100.00

The Filet Bed Sets, one of a pattern, each full size and with bolster roll to match.

Made to Sell for	Sale Price.
$70.00	$35.00
$100.00	$50.00
$120.00	$60.00
$130.00	$65.00
$150.00	$75.00
$170.00	$85.00
$250.00	$125.00

Fifth Floor.

SUMMER SILKS

At Especially Attractive Prices.

A group of unusually good values in the Silks which, at the moment, are most in demand, includes:

Imported Black Taffeta—of superior texture and lustre; a quality formerly $2.50 a yard..... $1.68

White Shantung Dress Silk—for Sports wear, suits and dresses; a most effective weave. A yard.... $1.25

New Foulard Silks—smart patterns on various colored grounds. An ideal Summer Dress Silk. A yard.. $1.75

Ground Floor.

COLORED CORDUROYS

A specially purchased assortment of velvet corduroys in sport colors, for separate skirts. Width 32 inches. Remarkable value..... 85c

SEMI-MADE SKIRTS

In white and colored Corduroy; new flaring model with patch pockets, pearl button trimmed. All sizes. Special..... $4.85

Second Floor.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF PARASOLS

—600 Manufacturers Samples—

None Sent C. O. D.
No Approvals.

$1.95

Made to Sell At $2.50 to $7.50

The Styles

Japanese Parasols
Tasseled Parasols
Petal Shaped Parasols
Shirred Parasols
Tucked Parasols
Frilled Parasols

The Silks

Flowered Taffeta
Ribbon Bordered
Contrasting Effects
Colored Pongee
Striped Taffeta
Plain Taffeta

The collection includes the season's smartest, most picturesque novelties, as well as practical Parasols on more conservative lines. In every gay color and color combination, or in rich dark shades. Also ***White Linen Parasols.*** All are perfect in every little finishing detail and extremely smart in style. Remarkable values.

Ground Floor.

SUMMER BLOUSES

Exceptionally Excellent Values

Smart models that charm by their very simplicity are featured at most interesting prices.

Crepe de Chine in tailored models, tucked and embroidered. White and flesh pink..... $2.95 and $3.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses in a clever nautical model with sailor tie and wide collar. Fashioned of fine quality white or flesh Georgette Crepe..... $5.00

Blouses—Reduced for Clearance

Handkerchief Linens in striped or plain colors, voiles in the favored shades and novelty fabrics in models frilled, tailored or more elaborate in style. Formerly $3.95 to $5.95..... $1.95, $2.95 and $3.95

Third Floor.

TO SELL AMERICANA AT SOTHEBY AUCTION

De Bry's "Voyages" Among Important Works Listed in Sale Catalogue.

DIVIDED INTO FIVE GROUPS

South America, Virginia, New England, Newfoundland, and Northwest Passage Treated.

A fine collection of Americana from the renowned Britwell Court Library, the property of S. R. Christie-Miller, will be sold by auction at Sotheby's in London on August 15 and the two following days.

Apart from such works as De Bry's "Voyages," of which there is an unusually good set, the detailed description occupying about one-third of the entire catalogue, and the "Voyages" of Hakluyt and Purchas, which are narratives by various writers, the majority of the more important books may be placed under one or other of five different headings: South America, Virginia, New England, Newfoundland, and the Northwest Passage, the second and third of these being by far the most important.

The earliest book in the collection is one containing the first Latin translations of the second and third of the letters to Charles V. in which Cortez described his conquests. American history was first made accessible to the English public by Richard Eden, a clerk in the English Treasury of Philip II., who in 1555 published a translation of the first portion of Peter Martyr's "Decades." The copy of this book in the collection is of peculiar interest as it contains the autographs of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury; T. Buckhurst, Earl of Dorset, and other famous Elizabethan statesmen. A second edition of the book, with added matter, was published in 1577, two years after Eden's death, by Richard Willes, but the first complete English edition of the eight decades did not appear till 1612. Meantime other translations from the Spanish had begun to appear. Zarate's "History of Peru," of which the second Spanish edition was published in 1577, had been translated by Thomas Nicholas. This is usually said to have been first issued by Richard Jhones in 1581, but besides this edition there is in the collection one by Henry Bynneman, 1578, which seems to be unknown to bibliographers.

Zarate was followed by Diego Fernandez, whose "History of Peru," published in 1571, was prohibited by the Council of the Indies, and is consequently very rare. There is, however, a copy of it in the collection, but no English translation. Lery's "Histoire d' un Voyage fait en la Terre du Bresil," 1578, is perhaps the earliest account of a Protestant mission to the New World. This is a well-known book, but the English translation of the account of a voyage by Anthony d'Espelo to New Mexico in 1583 is of extreme rarity, and, in fact, this copy seems to be the only one known. The works of Las Casas, the great apostle to the Indians, are represented by the largest and one of the rarest of the nine tracts, published by him in 1552-58, by the earliest English translation of any one of these tracts, issued in 1583, and by a Latin edition with engravings by De Bry, 1598.

In 1572 Drake made his first serious attack on the Spanish, sacking the town of Nombre de Dios and burning Portobello. There is in this collection a fine and perfect copy of the original account of this memorable voyage, which was not, however, published till 1628, nor was the authorized account of his circumnavigation issued till two years later. On the other hand a narrative of the famous expedition of 1585, "wherein were taken the townes of Saint Iago, Sancto Domingo, Cartagena, and Saint Augustine," was written by Captain Bigges and Master Crofts, and published in 1589. The collection contains a fine copy of this book with all the four maps. Before Drake started on this expedition he received "a most friendly farewell, given by a Welwiller," Henry Robarts, a citizen of London, of which the collection contains the only known copy. It was probably the same "Welwiller" who described the "honorable assaults" of Sir James Lancaster, who raided Pernambuco with a fleet of eleven vessels in 1594-5, in a little volume apparently as rare as the preceding, and not mentioned in the list of Robarts's works given in the Dictionary of National Biography. Captain Henrie Saville's 'Libell of Spanish Lies * * * discoursing the fight in the West Indies * * * with an answer briefly confuting the Spanish Lies," 1598, is perhaps one of a half dozen copies known to exist.

The collection possesses the 1590 edition of that very rare work, Harlot's "Briefe and true Report of the New-found-land and of Virginia," which contains engravings by De Bry, lacking in the earlier edition of 1588. Only about three other copies of this book are known to exist in private hands, and of these two are imperfect. It gives an account of Sir Walter Raleigh's abortive attempt to colonize Virginia in 1585, and its illustrations are after drawings made by White at Roanoke in that year. Raleigh's first voyage to Guiana was made in 1595, his account of it, "The Discoverie of the Large, Rich, and Beutiful Empyre of Guiana," appearing in the following year. His second expedition, under Laurence Keymis, started in 1596, the account of it being written and published in the same year. "A Relation of the Second Voyage to Guiana." Keymis was at the head of the troops, who marched into the interior, on Raleigh's famous and illstated last voyage in 1617, their leader himself being too ill to ascend the Orinoco. The first edition of the first account of this disastrous expedition, "sent from a gentleman of his fleet to a more especiall friend of his in London," 1618, is one of the treasures of the collection. The unhappy adventures of sixty-seven Englishmen who went out in 1605 to join the colony planted by Captain Charles Leigh on the River Oyapre, and were imprisoned as spies by the Spaniards, are recorded by one of their number, John Nicholl, in "An Houre Glasse of Indian Newes," 1607, while the voyage of Captain Robert Harcourt in 1609 is described in his own delightful narrative, "A Relation of a Voyage to Guiana," issued in 1613, and republished in 1626, both editions being in the collection.

In 1608 was published the earliest printed account of the settlement of Jamestown, entitled "A true relation of such occurrences and accidents of noate as hath happed in Virginia since the first planting of that Colony by Captaine Smith, Coronell of the said Colony, to a worshipfull friend of his in England." There are in the collection no less than eight pamphlets about the colony printed in the years 1606-11. Among them are Hakluyt's "Virginia Richly Valued," 1609; a translation by the same author, who was one of the chief members of the London Company, from "the narrative of a Portugall gentleman of Elvas, employed in all the action"; "Miss Britannia, offering most excellent Fruites by planting in Virginia," 1609, by Robert Johnson, of which there are no less than three copies in the collection; "A Good Speed to Virginia," by Robert Gray, 1609, and "A True Declaration of the estate of the Colony in Virginia," an official publication by the company, issued in 1610.

Silvester Jourdan's "A Discovery of the Barmudas, otherwise called the Isle of Divels," 1610, is another of the gems in the collection. Only one other copy is known. Lord Delaware's own brief relation of his activities, which saved Virginia from destruction, apeared in 1611. John Smith's little quarto volume, "A Map of Virginia," appeared in 1612, with its continuation "the Proceedings of the English Colonie in Virginia"; the second part of Miss Britannia," and William Strachey's Collection of "Lawes Divine: Morall and Martiall," a Draconian code in which absence from church on week days was punished by six moaths in the galley, and absence on Sundays by death. In 1613 Alexander Whitaker, Minister of Henrico Parish, published his "Good News from Virginia." Ralph Hamor's "True Discourse of the Present Estate of Virginia," 1615, contains a detailed account of the baptism of Pocahontas and of her marriage to John Rolfe. Of Smith's "Generall History of Virginia" there are no less than four copies in the collection, dated 1624, 1626, 1627, and 1632. Other works of importance are William Bullock's "Virginia Impartially Examined," 1649; Edward Williams's "Virgo Triumphans," and "Virginia," 1650, and John Lederer's "Discoveries in three severall marches from Virginia to the West of Carolina," a rare volume, published in 1672.

Among the works on the early history of New England the collection possesses the second impression of John Brereton's "A Brief and True Relation of the Discovery of the North Part of Virginia," to which is added "A Treatise of Mr. Edward Hayes, Containing Important Inducements for the Planting in Those Parts." James Rosier published in 1605 "A True Relation of Waymouth's March to the Coast of Maine" Brereton and Rosier speak of the country they visited as Virginia. John Smith gave the country its name and related his experiences there in "A Description of New England," 1616. The voyage of the Mayflower in 1620 and the struggles of the Pilgrim Fathers are recorded in "Good Newes for New England," 1624, by Edward Winston, one of their number; by George Morton in "A Relation or Journall of the Beginning and Proceedings of all the English Plantation Settled at Plimouth in New England," 1622; by Christopher Levitt in "A Voyage Into New England, Begun in 1622 and Ended in 1624," published in 1628, very rare book, the Huth copy of which fetched $3,750; by the anonymous author of "A Brief Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England," 1622, and by Nathaniel Morton, whose "New England's Memorial" was published in 1669; of Francis Higginson's "New England's Plantation" there is a third edition dated 1630. There are also William Ward's "New England's Prospect," 1634; Thomas Lechford's "Plain Dealing, or Newes for New England," 1642, and Edward Johnson's "Wonder Working Providence of Zion's Behavior in New England," 1654.

Other works are Thomas Martin's "New English Canaan," 1637; Thomas Welde's "A Short Story of the Rise, Reign, and Ruin of the Antinomians, Familists, and Libertines that Infested the Churches of New England," 1644; Captain John Underhill's "Newes from America," 1638, and P. Vincent's "A True Relation of the late battell fought in New England between the English and the Pequot Savages," 1639. Among the books about King Philip's war are William Hubbard's "Narrative," 1677; "True History of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson," 1682, and Increase Mather's "Brief History of the War," 1676.

Included in the works on Newfoundland are Sir Richard Whitbourne's "A Discourse and Discovery of New-found-land" and Richard Eburne's "Plaine Pathway to Plantations, with Certain Motives for a Present Plantation in Newfoundland above the rest," 1624.

SAYS POLICE ATTACKED GIRL

Ira G. Darrin, as Counsel, Demands an Investigation.

That an attack was made by two unidentified men believed to be police officers upon an eighteen-year-old girl and her escort on the evening of July 8 in the Seventeenth Police District was alleged by Ira G. Darrin of Long Island City, in a complaint which he said that he has made to the police calling for an investigation. He said last night that a hearing had been arranged for 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Darrin is acting as legal adviser to the two complainants.

The young woman, Louise Horioch, of 25 Fresh Pond Road, Borough of Queens, and her escort, Frank J. Schultheis, of 25 Mymaud Place, Maspeth, asked him to investigate the assault which they reported had been made on them, Mr. Darrin said last night. Both parties, he adds, were of the opinion that their assailants were police officers, but they could not identify them.

Mother Hit by Car, Saving Son.

Mrs. Rose Ammariti of 655 Liberty Street, East New York, ran out into the street in front of her home yesterday evening to rescue her two-year-old son, Antonio, from a surface car in front of which the child was standing. Mrs. Ammariti caught Antonio by the shoulder and swung him clear of the car, but she herself stumbled in front of a car moving in the opposite direction and got a scalp wound and abrasions of the legs and arms.

HETTY GREEN'S WILL IS READ IN COURT

Continued from Page 1.

Green, of Terrell, State of Texas, the following described bonds, mortgages, and securities, to wit:

$1,000,000 Houston & Texas Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.
78,000 Main line Houston & Texas Central Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds;
160,000 International & Great Northern Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds;
160,000 International & Great Northern Railroad second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds;
28,400 International & Great Northern Railroad third mortgage 4 per cent. bonds;
1,500,000 City of New York gold exempts 3½ per cent. assessment bonds of Nov. 1, 1914;
1,190,000 City of New York gold exempts 2½ per cent. corporate stock;
250,000 Mortgages of Henry A. Budd on property 572 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

For the reinvestments of the principals thereof, as trustees, to be had and holden by them and the survivor of them in trust for a period of ten years from the date of my death, and the following uses and purposes, to-wit, that is to say: To manage and control the same; to exercise all the powers necessary to that end; to collect and receive the issues and profits thereof; to invest and keep invested the same, with power to call in and change the investments from time to time, such investments and reinvestments to be made in such securities and property in such manner as to the trustees shall seem safe and prudent; and to apply the net rents, issues, profits, interest, and income arising from the trust estate, by this item hereby created, to the sole and separate use and benefit of my said daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, separate and apart from any husband which my said daughter has or may wed, and free from the debts, control or interference of any such husband, and the same not to be subject to any previous disposition or incumbrance by way of anticipation; such income to be paid over to her every three months as the same accrues.

Upon the termination of this trust the capital of the said trust estate shall be paid, conveyed, transferred, and delivered to my said daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, if she be then living, for her own use and benefit, separate and apart from any husband she has or may wed, and free from the debts, control, or interference of any such husband, and not subject to any previous disposition or incumbrance by way of anticipation. And if she be not then living, then the issue she shall have then surviving her, in such shares and proportions and in such manner as my said daughter, Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks shall appoint by her last will and testament; and if she shall make no such direction or appointment, then to such issue in equal shares, per sterpes and not per capita.

Son to Manage Trust.

In case my said daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, shall die before the expiration of the ten-year period for which this trust is created, leaving no issue surviving her, then this trust estate shall be merged into and controlled by the provisions relating to the trust estate created in Item 10 hereof. This trust estate is hereby created for the use and benefit of my said daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, in lieu of leaving her a larger interest in my father's estate as hereinbefore provided. It being my purpose in naming the two trustees to secure for my said daughter in the management of the said trust estate the assistance and services of my son, Edward H. R. Green, whom I request shall serve without compensation, in order that my daughter may enjoy the entire net income of the said trust estate.

ITEM 10.

All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, I give, devise, and bequeath unto my beloved son, Edward H. R. Green of Terrell, State of Texas, and my daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, as Trustees, to be had and holden by them and the survivor of them for a period of ten years from the date of my death, in trust, for the following uses and purposes, to-wit—that is to say:

(1) As to real estate, to rent and receive the rents and profits thereof, with full power to lease and to sell and convey the same or any portion thereof, and in case of such sale to reinvest the proceeds in the manner as is provided therein with relation to the personal estate.

(2) As to the personal estate, to collect and receive the issues and profits thereof, to invest and keep invested the same, with power to call in and change the investments from time to time, such investments and reinvestments to be made in such securities and property and in such manner as to the said Trustees shall seem safe and prudent.

(3) To manage and control the said trust estate and to exercise all the powers necessary to that end.

(4) To apply the net rents, issues, and profits and income arising from the said trust estate to the sole and separate use and benefit of my said son Edward H. R. Green and my said daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, share and share alike, separate and apart from any wife my said son has or may wed, or any husband my said daughter has or may wed, and free from any debts, control, or interference of such wife or husband, and the same not to be subject to any previous disposition or incumbrance by way of anticipation.

(5) To distribute the net income every three months as it may accrue.

(6) In case either my said son or daughter shall die during the period for which this trust is created leaving issue, then the surviving Trustee shall, at the above stated periods, apply one-half of the net income of the said trust estate to the use and benefit of such issue in such manner and such proportion as may be directed by the last will and testament of my said deceased son or daughter, or as the surviving trustee may deem to the best interest of the said issue, in case said son or daughter shall die intestate.

(7) In case my said son or daughter shall die during the period for which this trust is created leaving no issue, then the entire net income of the said trust estate shall go to and be enjoyed by the survivor of them.

When Trust Terminates.

(8) Upon the termination of this trust, one-half of the capital of the said trust estate, real, personal, and mixed, shall vest in and be paid, conveyed, transferred, and delivered to my said son, Edward H. R. Green, if he be then living, for his own use and benefit, separate and apart from any wife he has or may wed, and free from the debts, control, or interference of any such wife, and not subject to any previous disposition or incumbrance by way of anticipation; and if he is not living, then to the issue he shall have then surviving him, in such shares and proportions and in such manner as my said son, Edward H. R. Green, shall appoint and direct in his last will and testament; and if he shall make no direction or appointment, then to such issue in equal shares, per sterpes and not per capita.

In case my son, Edward H. R. Green, shall not be living at the termination of this trust, and shall have no issue then surviving him, then one-half the capital of said trust estate herein provided for him shall vest in, be paid, conveyed, transferred, and delivered over to my said daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, for her own use and benefit, separate and apart from any husband she has or may wed, and free from the debts, control or interference of any such husband, and not subject to any previous disposition or incumbrance by way of anticipation.

(9) Upon the termination of this trust the remaining one-half of the capital of the said trust estate, real, personal, and mixed, shall vest in and be paid, conveyed, transferred, and delivered to my said daughter, Hetty Sylvia H. G. Wilks, if she be then living, for her own use and benefit, separate and apart from any husband she has or may wed, and free from the debts, control or interference of any such husband, and not subject to any previous disposition or incumbrance by way of anticipation; and if she be not then living, then to the issue she shall then have surviving her, in such shares and in such proportions and in such manner as my said daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, shall direct and appoint by her last will and testament; and if she shall make no such direction or appointment, then to such issue in equal shares, per sterpes and not per capita.

In case my daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, shall not be living at the termination of this trust, and shall have no issue then surviving her, then one-half the capital of the said trust estate herein provided for her shall vest in, be paid, conveyed, transferred, and delivered over to my said son, Edward H. R. Green, for his own use and benefit, separate and apart from any wife he has or may wed, and free from the debts, control or interference of any such wife, and not subject to any previous disposition or incumbrance by way of anticipation.

(10) In case both my said son, Edward H. R. Green, and my said daughter, Hetty Sylvia A. H. G. Wilks, shall die before the expiration of the ten-year period for which this trust is created, then in that event the trust shall, at the death of the survivor of them, cease and terminate, and if, in such event, neither my said son nor my said daughter shall leave issue surviving them, the entire trust estate shall descend and vest in such person or persons as the survivor of them, my said son and my said daughter, may appoint and direct in the last will and testament of each survivor, and if, in such case, said survivor shall die intestate, then the said trust estate shall descend to and vest in the heirs at law of the said survivor of them, my said son and daughter.

ITEM 11.—The Trustees herein named or the survivor of them shall have the power to move and transfer the administration and management of the trust estates hereby created, or any portion thereof, to any State, Territory, or jurisdiction as in their judgment may be to the best interest of the said estate.

ITEM 12—Neither of the Trustees herein named shall incur any liability by accepting or acting as Trustee, except by his own willful act or default.

ITEM 13.—In the event either of the Trustees herein named shall refuse or be unable to accept or act, then the other Trustee shall exercise all the powers herein vested in both Trustees. All of the powers herein conferred upon the two Trustees herein named may at any time be exercised by either one of them acting alone, if thereunto authorized in writing by the other Trustee.

ITEM 14.—My executors are hereby directed to pay out of my estate all of the expenses and costs of every nature and description incident to carrying out the directions contained in this, my last will and testament, and incident to the transfer, conveyance, and payment to the Trustees and beneficiaries hereinbefore provided for, it being my intention that the said Trustees and beneficiaries shall receive their respective gifts, legacies, bequests, and devises free of all cost and expense.

ITEM 15.—I direct that the Trustees named in this my last will and testament shall not be required to file an inventory or appraisement of either one of the trust estates herein created, or any portion thereof, in any court, nor shall they either of them be required to give bond or other security as such Trustees, nor shall they or either of them be required to account in or to, or be subject to the jurisdiction of the Probate Court.

ITEM 16.—I hereby appoint my son, Edward Howland Robinson Green, and my said daughter, Hetty Sylvia Ann Howland Green Wilks, as executor and executrix of my last will and testament, and direct that in the case of the death or the inability, failure, or refusal of either my said son or daughter to qualify to act, then in that event the other shall become the sole executor or executrix of this my last will and testament, and I hereby request that neither my son nor my daughter shall be required to give any bond or other surety as such executor or executrix.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal the twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

HETTY H. R. GREEN (L. S.)

WITNESSES: Hoffman Miller, James Smith, Michael Smith.

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced, and declared by the above named Hetty H. R. Green, Testatrix, as and for her last will and testament in the absence of us, the undersigned, who, at her request, in her presence, and in the presence of each other, subscribed our names at the end of the will as witnesses, and do hereunto subscribe our names in her presence, and in the presence of each other, as such witnesses.

HOFFMAN MILLER,
Residing, Tuxedo, New York.
JAMES SMITH,
Residing, 633 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
MICHAEL SMITH,
Residing, 632 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

WILL OF GEORGE C. PARKS.

Wife Principal Legatee in Estate of Several Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 22.—The will of George C. Parks of Purchase, filed here with Surrogate Sawyer for probate, disposes of an estate worth several millions, it is said. Mr. Parks died early this month in New York City. The principal legatee is Mrs. Fanny A. Parks, the widow, who receives $50,000 and the income from the residuary estate, as well as a considerable income from a trust created for her benefit. Hobart J. Parks of Port Chester, a brother of George C. Parks, is not a beneficiary under the will.

To Della H. Owen of 1,795 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., a daughter of the late Carmi Dwight Owen of Springfield, Mass., is given $50,000 outright, and the same amount is given to Claribel B. Ferry of Chestnut Street, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. These bequests, according to the will, must all be paid within thirty days.

The United States Trust Company and William F. Patterson, Treasurer of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, Manhattan, are the executors. The will is dated May 21, 1915.

RUNKLE LEFT $1,976,999.

Accounting of Iron Manufacturer's Estate Is Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 22.—As administrator of the estate of William Runkle, the iron manufacturer of this city, the Fidelity Trust Company has filed an accounting with Surrogate Fred G. Stickle showing that the estate is valued at $1,976,999. The principal is made up of $1,451,061 in stocks, $399,316 in bonds, $5,000 in mortgages, and $99,213 in notes.

The bequests to charity include the following items: Orange Orphan Home, $25,000; St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, $25,000; Memorial Hospital, Orange, $10,000; Children's Aid and Protective Society, Orange, $10,000; Orthopedic Hospital, Orange, $10,000. Educational bequests include one of $100,000 to Lafayette College, Easton, Penn, and one of $25,000 to the Orange Free Library. The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church receives $25,000; the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, $50,000; College Board of the Presbyterian Church, $25,000; American Sunday School Union, $25,000. There are bequests to servants, and trust funds of $10,000 for the Presbyterian Church at Asbury Park, N. J., and a like sum for the Asbury Presbyterian Cemetery.

ESTABLISHED 1872

The Aimone Galleries

MADISON AVENUE AT FORTY-FIFTH STREET
ENTIRE BUILDING
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER
NEW YORK

An Unusual Sale

MESSRS. AIMONE, having decided to discontinue their Retail business in Antiques, Objets d'Art and high grade Reproductions, are having a sale of their entire collection now assembled in the Aimone Galleries.

Reductions of 10% to 50%
FROM WHOLESALE PRICES

THIS sale affords a rare opportunity to secure Antiques, Works of Art and high grade Period Reproductions from the most important and largest collection of its kind in New York at prices which cannot be duplicated.

This Stock Positively Must Be Sold

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in camp or upon the Mexican Border? If so, mail him a package of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the Shoes, and sprinkled into the foot bath. It takes the friction from the shoe and will be of the greatest benefit in that arid, hot climate, where the alkali dust plays havoc with the feet. What remembrance could be so acceptable? Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street *Bet. 5th and 6th Avenues, New York* West Forty-third Street

Very Large and Unreserved Reductions in

Women's Dresses, Suits and Separate Skirts

HAVE BEEN MADE FOR MONDAY, AS FOLLOWS:

Women's Dresses of voiles, tissues and cotton crepes, at $5.00, $6.75

Women's Dresses of striped linen suiting, woven stripe tissues and linens, - - at $8.50, 11.50

Women's Dresses of embroidered cotton voiles, - at 15.00, 19.75

Women's Suits of linens, ratine, crepe cloth and crash $7.50 to 19.75

Women's Suits of gabardine, serges, taffetas, etc.; formerly $19.75 to 69.50, $9.75 to 25.00

Separate Tub Skirts of rep, linen, pique, etc., - - - $1.95 to 5.00

Petticoats and Tea Gowns

A CLEARAWAY ON THE SECOND FLOOR, AT MOST SUBSTANTIAL PRICE CONCESSIONS.

Evening Petticoats
Charming models in crepe de Chine or satin; flesh or white,
$5.00 to 12.50

Tub Petticoats
of habutai silk; full flare skirts and double panels,
at $2.75

Women's Odd Tea Gowns
Made up in crepe de Chine, satin and crepe meteor; very desirable models,
at $8.75 to 14.50

Women's Summer Blouses

AN ADVANTAGEOUS PURCHASE WILL PROVIDE THESE REMARKABLE VALUES:

Voile Blouses
elaborately trimmed, some with frills,
at $1.35

China Silk Blouses
in fashionable sport models, white only,
at $1.95

Also a Clearance of Lingerie Blouses
Heretofore $3.95 to 8.75
at $1.95, 2.85, 3.95 and 4.75

A Sale of Women's Silk Gloves
FOR MONDAY, ON THE MAIN FLOOR, WILL COMPRISE:
16 button length, mousquetaire style, of a very serviceable quality; white only; regular value $1.00,
Specially priced
at 75c

BEGINNING MONDAY, JULY 31st,
Annual August Sale of
High Grade Furniture
At 10 to 50% Reductions
This will include the entire stock of Living Room, Library, Chamber and Novelty Furniture.
Advance Selections may be made at sale prices
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week and will be held for later delivery, if desired.

Smart Woolen Bathing Dresses
WILL BE OFFERED MONDAY, ON THE SECOND FLOOR IN
extremely attractive styles, with novelty belt and tie effects; made up in plain or striped models.
Very special
at $5.95

Misses' & Girls' Outer Apparel
Final Pre-Inventory Clearance

Tailored Suits,
in dressy and sport models; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years; values up to $59.75,
$10.00 & 20.00

Sport Coats,
of serges, corduroy and other fashionable materials; 14, 16, and 18 yrs.; values to $24.75,
$3.75 to 10.00

Summer Dresses, of nets with combinations of silk ribbon, voiles and linens; 14, 16 and 18 yrs.; values to $18.75,
at $3.75, 7.50 and 9.75

Girls' Summer Dresses, of French voile and combinations of linen; hand-embroidered and smocked; one and two piece models; sizes 8 to 16 years; values up to $8.75,
at $5.00

Women's Summer Shoes
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Pumps and Boots,
in a variety of plain and fancy styles; incomplete sizes; $5 and $6 values,
at $2.95

"The Touraine"
Pump, in patent, black calfskin and kidskin, in taupe, pearl, etc.; Louis XV. heels,
at $3.75

Walking Pumps, in ivory, brown and grey, also white canvas high cut laced shoes; incomplete sizes,
$6.00 Value, at $4.75

Colonials and Pumps, in grey and white buckskin, imported kidskin in a variety of colors, and black calfskin; also grey and ivory kid high cut laced shoes; incomplete sizes,
$7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 Values, $5.75

Final Clearance Offerings, Monday, in

Summer Silks
ON THE MAIN FLOOR
Dress, Waist and Skirt Patterns
consisting of chiffon taffetas, messalines, crepe de Chine, habutais, Japanese silks, fleur de soie, satin charmeuse, printed foulards and chiffons, shantungs, washable shirtings, striped and checked taffetas.
Formerly 68c to $3.75 yd.
at 45c, 78c to 1.95

Cotton Dress Fabrics
ON THE MAIN FLOOR
Attractive Printed Voiles,
38 ins. wide; an assortment of desirable designs on white and colored grounds,
at 15c
Imported Dress Linens,
45 inches wide; in this season's popular colorings,
at 42c
Also Semi-made Skirts
of piques, gabardines, corduroys and linens; also olive drab khaki in the new military model,
at $1.95, 2.50 & 3.25

Dress Fabrics
ON THE MAIN FLOOR
Suit, Coat and Skirt Lengths
comprising serges, gabardines, poplins, failles, etamines, voiles, crepes, covert and jersey cloths, velour de laine, shepherd checks, stripes, cheviots, homespuns, tweeds, mixtures, Palm Beach and Silverbloom suitings,
At the low prices of
45c, 68c to 1.25 yd.

WAR MAKES IT HARD TO RUN ELLIS ISLAND

Howe Says Long Detentions Present Difficult Immigration Problems.

DENIES BENNET'S CHARGES

Commissioner Asserts Religious Societies Have Reported No Cases of Immorality.

Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe returned to Ellis Island yesterday morning and spent several hours going through the various departments with Deputy Commissioner Byron H. Uhl. At the close of his inspection of the immigration plant Commissioner Howe said there was no truth in the charges of immorality and slackness of discipline on Ellis Island made at Washington recently by Congressman William S. Bennet.

"There are not less than seventy religious organizations represented on the island," he continued, "which include the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Catholic societies. The duty of their agents at Ellis Island is to look after the moral and spiritual welfare of the aliens who are there. They are allowed to enter the detention rooms and to mingle freely with the people, which I do not do. I made inquiries today to find out whether any complaint had been lodged by these religious societies during the last two years and there had not been a single one.

"There have been two or three reports of alleged improprieties during that period which have been investigated and proved to be without foundation, and these cases are on record in the official books of the Immigration Bureau.

"Considering that since the war commenced on Aug. 4 we have lodged on an average of 500 persons each night, making a total of nearly 40,000, that is a pretty good record. The reports as to immorality among the immigrants have usually been made by women who have been arrested under a warrant from the Secretary of Labor and sent to Ellis Island to be deported. There are four to six of these warrant cases there now.

"At the present time there are two attractive, intelligent young women, whom many people would be glad to give a position to in their households, who have been detained there two weeks after their arrival on the American liner Philadelphia because some charitably disposed person on board gave information that these girls were not strictly moral in their character.

"We have to let some of those suspected cases out under bond because there is not sufficient accommodation to keep them all on Ellis Island. The suggestion made by Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor Densmore that the warrant cases should be segregated from the other aliens, has been carried out during my absence. The women detained under warrant are allowed to walk on the lawns in the forenoon and the other detained aliens go there after dinner. The warrant cases are locked in their rooms at night and are in charge of a matron.

"We have a number of immigrants who have been detained on Ellis Island since the beginning of the war without anything to occupy their minds or time. Even prisons and reformatories have realized that people go crazy when they are locked up for any length of time without employment. My object has been to improve the conditions as much as possible by giving the unfortunate people their liberty to roam about on the lawns and gravel paths.

"I did not wish to criticise the conduct of Hudgins & Dumas, the commissary contractors, in any way, as the firm has fulfilled its contract in a satisfactory manner. I wished to have the Government take over the catering at the bureau because I do not think it proper that private firms should make money out of the immigrants on Government property.

"When the alien starts to leave the bureau he is stopped first by the money changers, next by the telegraph officials, who wish him or her to send telegrams, and thirdly by the food concessionaire, who sells luncheon boxes for the immigrant to take on the train. I am not criticising any of these concessions, but maintain my idea that the Federal Government should take care of the aliens until they have left its plant at Ellis Island. In many cases immigrants are in a hurry to get out to their friends, and spend money there they cannot afford to lose."

The war is chiefly responsible for the discomfort of the aliens detained at Ellis Island, he said, because it was fitted up for a temporary resting place and not for a prison, as it is being practically used at the present time.

MANY HERE FOR 'STAMPEDE'

Westerners Wait Along Broadway for Big Show.

Broadway is beginning to entertain sombreroed, booted Westerners who have come here for "The Stampede," a tournament for prizes of $50,000 and the world's championship titles in feats of frontier skill, at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, Aug. 5th to 11th. The slogan "Welcome Westerners" is already being displayed at a number of hotels.

The outdoor show will be conducted under the auspices of a group of sportsmen, including Harry S. Harkness, August Belmont, W. A. Harriman, John Hays Hammond, R. S. Lovett, and Ralph Pulitzer. Colonel Roosevelt has been invited to review the assembled cowboys at the opening. Nearly 1,000 experts have entered in the competitions, of which Guy Weadick, a Westerner, recognized as an authority in Western sports, is Director General. The show's headquarters are at 1,604 Broadway.

On the arenic program, to quote only one part of the list, are "cowgirls, cowboys, plainsmen, pioneers, old-timers, and heroes of the wilderness; hunters, trappers, scouts, guides, master and mistress equestrians, kings and queens of the lariat, men and women sharpshooters, bucking and wild horse and cattle champions, relay race celebrities, horse wranglers, steer bulldoggers and ropers, rough riders, line riders, range riders, trail drivers, Texas Rangers, pony express veterans, Mexican vaqueros, señoritas and Guardias Rurales, Australian stockmen, South American llama drivers, gauchos and bolo throwers."

Among the "cowgirls" are to be Fanny Sperry-Steels of Mitchell, Mon., champion girl bucking horse rider of the world, and Flores La Due, champion roper. The program also promises 500 Indian chiefs, survivors of the day of the war whoop and club, who "will display their skill with the bow and arrow, their methods of hunting and trapping, their speed and endurance, their war and religious rites, their wild, weird traditions."

W. H. MAXWELL OPERATED ON

Throat Treatment Expected to Cure School Superintendent.

William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, who lives in Flushing, L. I., is recovering from an operation on his throat which was performed at the Post-Graduate Hospital, Manhattan, last Saturday. Dr. Maxwell was able to take an automobile ride yesterday, and the family expect to leave Flushing on Tuesday for Hanover, N. H., where they will spend the Summer.

The operation was performed by Dr. J. Bentley Squier of 40 East Forty-ninth Street. He said that he believed Dr. Maxwell would recover completely from the nervous trouble from which he has been suffering.

BABES 5 DAYS IN WOODS.

Connecticut Youngsters, Seeking Adventure, Live on Berries and Crusts.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 22.—For five days and nights Andrew, aged 9, and Mary, aged 8, children of Alphonse Yankauskas, lived on berries in the woods surrounding Lakewood Park and slept wherever night overtook them. The children were found near Lakewood Park this morning by Police Sergeant Joseph McLean.

Mrs. Yankauskas, who has been frantic since the departure of the children, sobbed out her story to the police late yesterday afternoon. A diligent search was inaugurated and the waters of Lakewood Pond and Belleview Lake were to be searched. This morning, when the children were returned to their mother, she cried with joy, hugging and smothering them with kisses. Their mouths and teeth were blue from eating berries. Their faces were dirty and their clothes torn by the brush.

Mrs. Yankauskas explained that the children left early on Tuesday, saying they were going fishing to Lakewood. When night settled the children failed to return. The parents felt no anxiety, as they thought the youngsters had gone visiting with some of their many relatives. On Wednesday, however, Mrs. Yankauskas with her husband and several neighbors set out to search the vicinity of Lakewood, but no clue was found.

Sergeant McLean, on his way to inspect the shores of the lake and pond, caught sight of a number of children playing in the street, near the entrance to the Summer resort. He noticed a little boy and girl standing hand in hand, looking on at the children at play. He approached the two children and asked where they lived. They told him they were from Brooklyn, and that they had been "forced to leave home because their father was cruel to them."

The children said they had lived on berries which they picked and stale bread that they found, which had been thrown away by picnickers. They looked tired and weary, and admitted they had slept in the woods all but one night.

"That night," said little Andrew, "we slept in a barn, which I cannot find now. We wanted to go home, but we were afraid, so we would cry ourselves to sleep. In the morning we would find berries and fill up on them."

TO COUNT R. R. STRIKE VOTE

Heads of Unions Say Proposal Has Carried 99 to 1.

Officials of the four railway brotherhoods will begin on Wednesday a canvass of the ballots cast in the general strike vote taken following the failure in June of the conference here with representatives of the railroads of the United States. The heads of the unions say there is no doubt that the referendum has given the union heads the power for which they asked to call a strike.

This means that in the first week of August the conferences will be resumed, with the union heads authorized to threaten the railroads with a national strike if the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime are not granted. At the June conference they had no such power, and the railroads granted them nothing. The ballots are being assembled at the Broadway Central Hotel, where they will be counted.

Whether the issue will be submitted to arbitration or whether there will be a strike if the second conference fails rests entirely with the union heads, if the strike vote is what they say it is.

Despite the appeals of the railroads to their men not to vote for the strike, the union leaders say there is no question of the result. It was said that of the firemen on the Hudson Diver division of the New York Central 300 voted for the strike. The union leaders say that 90 per cent. of the freight enginemen and firemen on the Long Island voted for the strike. It takes a two-thirds vote to call the strike.

On the night of Aug. 6, when it is expected that the canvass of the vote will have been completed, the brotherhoods will hold a mass meeting at the Amsterdam Opera House.

HONOR DR. HERZL'S MEMORY

Great Zionist Praised as Liberator of Jewish Spirit.

The memory of Dr. Theodor Herzl, the great leader of the Zionist movement, was honored last evening in Cooper Union by an enthusiastic crowd that filled every seat in the hall and overflowed into the corridors. The meeting was under the auspices of the Zionist Council of Greater New York. Morris Rothenberg, President of the council, was Chairman, and before the speaking Cantor I. Meisel, with a choir of fifty, chanted a service.

Dr. Leon Motzkin, who was associated with Dr. Herzl, spoke. He told of the courage and work of Dr. Herzl. Mrs. Mary Antin, the author of "The Promised Land," spoke of the Zionist work and predicted that the day was dawning when the Jews would again be a nation upon a land of their own. She hailed Dr. Herzl as the liberator of the Jewish spirit, who made a nation out of the scattered, bleeding remnants of a long-distressed people.

Long and loud was the applause that greeted Dr. Schmarya Levin. He, too, predicted a great future for the Zionist movement. A collection was taken up for the fund for the planting of the Herzl forest in Palestine.

APPEAL FOR THE HORSES.

Society Asks Housewives to Order Supplies Early.

The latest demand made for early shopping is on behalf of the delivery horse, and is sent out by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The request, on a card and addressed "To the Lady of the House," says: "Please order all your supplies for the day in one order early in the morning." The appeal goes on to say that one trip to a house in a day should be enough, and if it is a hurry order it means the whip for the horse.

Another appeal on behalf of the horse is addressed to Summer visitors. They are asked not to ride in overcrowded vehicles or behind a horse that is lame, to use their influence to prevent a horse that has worked all day from being used at night and from being driven overfast.

A two weeks' vacation is asked for the horse.

WANTS PAY FOR TIPS.

Broker Sues Customer Who, He Says, Wouldn't Divide Profits.

A broker, who alleges that his customer failed to make good after promising to give half his profits for tips in stock speculation, filed suit against the customer in the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff is Russell W. White and the defendant Percy J. Fuller, who was served with papers at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

White alleged that for his promise to tell Fuller when certain stocks were going up Fuller agreed to furnish the money to buy such stocks and promised to divide the proceeds. White says he persuaded Fuller to buy 1,000 shares of Pure Oil preferred, which later paid dividens of 36 per cent. and 56 per cent. and resulted in a profit of $4,600 to Fuller in addition to the increase in price, but Fuller has refused to divide.

Lawyer Sues Mme. Legru.

A suit for legal services was brought in the Supreme Court yesterday against Mme. Antoinette Marie Legru, widow of Hector Paul Legru, wealthy banker and railroad promoter of Paris, who died there on June 5, 1915. The plaintiff is Claude Dore, an attorney, who says he was retained as American counsel in behalf of the widow to settle her husband's estate here. He rendered a bill for $10,000 and the defendant paid him $500. He asks the balance with disbursements of $234.33. On his application Justice Hendrick signed an order yesterday permitting him to serve the defendant by publication.

CITY'S HEADS STUDY MARKET FLY'S WAYS

Screens Not Perfect Protection Because Insects That Once Get In Won't Go Out Again.

COUNTER FANS A BIG HELP

Many Departments Ready to Work Together to Eliminate Dangerous and Annoying Pest.

As a result of the publication in Thursday's NEW YORK TIMES of an article telling of the prevalence of flies in Washington Market and West Washington Market, a conference of city officials will be held on Monday to consider the best means of eradicating or at least minimizing the nuisance in all six of the markets under city control. The markets affected are Washington, West Washington, Jefferson, Gansevoort, Manhattan Bridge, and Williamsburg Bridge.

William Minder, President of the Washington Market Merchants' Association, said yesterday that his organization was doing everything in its power to do away with the flies, but its members were not able to bring about the screening of the doors and windows because the building was under the control of the city Department of Buildings. He said he believed, however, that conditions in Washington Market were as good as in any markets in the city.

Among other precautions taken, he said, the floor is sprayed every morning with an anti-fly solution which tends to keep the insects from entering the open doors. The association will emphasize as strongly as possible the advisability of keeping electric fans going on the stands of individual merchants, and Mr. Minder pointed out as an especially sanitary arrangement the presence of glass barriers on the counters which prevent patrons from touching the food.

Can't Keep Fish Hid.

In regard to the open cases in which some meats are now kept, Mr. Minder said that it was possible to use enclosed cases only in certain kinds of retailing in which the foods were not handled as rapidly as in others. On busy days, he said, it was impossible for merchants to handle fish, for example, from anything but an open counter. He said, however, that the merchants' organization would urge the use of electric fans to help keep the flies away wherever it was at all practicable, and he described his association as anxious to receive suggestions from the public as to the best means of handling the nuisance.

J. W. Adams, Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan, said yesterday that the borough officials had been studying for weeks the problem of freeing the markets of flies, and that he planned on Monday to confer further with H. C. Todd, acting head of the Department of Buildings in the absence of Colonel Frank H. Hines, who is now on the Mexican border. Mr. Adams hopes at that time to arrive at a workable solution of the fly problem. He promised that as soon as the city could determine on the best plan to pursue, immediate action would be taken. The Department of Buildings is now working in conjunction with the Department of Health on the problem.

Flies That Get In Stay In.

Some of the city markets, Mr. Adams said, had been screened, but the arrangement has not worked well, because the flies that get inside stay in. The city officials are now conducting a careful investigation to determine the merits of the door and window screens.

There has been discussion in the past, particularly in recent months, of the advisability of securing incinerators for the city markets. At present, under a court ruling, the Street Cleaning Department does not undertake to care for the trade waste, and as a result the merchants in the city markets have to store boxes, crates, and other refuse sometimes for two or three days at a time until a truck is found to haul the material away. The Department of Buildings will also consider the need from a sanitary point of view of installing modern incinerating devices for disposing of this rubbish.

THINKS HAMMERSTEIN RICH.

Odette Coudert Opposes Impresario's Discharge from Bankruptcy.

Odette Le Fontenay Coudert, as one of the creditors of Oscar Hammerstein, filed with the bankruptcy branch of the Federal District Court yesterday a protest against the application of Mr. Hammerstein to be discharged from his liabilities. The plaintiff said that since 1898 she had been engaged here and in foreign countries as an organizer, promoter, manager, and owner of theatrical and operatic enterprises. During the period, she said, she had obtained by purchase, lease, or otherwise parcels of realty, on which had been erected theatres, among them the sites of the Manhattan Opera House, the Victoria Theatre, the Harris Theatre, the Lexington Avenue Opera House, and the Republic Theatre in this city, and the Philadelphia and London Opera Houses.

During the time that Mr. Hammerstein operated these houses, she said, he had procured loans and organized the Hammerstein Amusement Company and the Hammerstein Opera Company, the stock being sold to the public, and later repurchased by him and made part of his individual assets. The plaintiff said that Mr. Hammerstein received upward of $1,000,000 from the Metropolitan by the transfer and sale of his theatrical properties on an agreement prohibiting him from again producing grand opera.

The application to the court is made on the theory that Mr. Hammerstein is really worth a great deal of money, and that this will be shown by a proper investigation. The plaintiff said that he had never kept records or books of account from which a true accounting of his financial position could be learned.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Dr. Conrad Berens, Jr., will lecture at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the West Side Y. M. C. A. on "The Care of the Eyes."

The Clifford Devereux Players will present three old plays on the campus of New York University on Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon and evening. In the order in which they will come, the first on the evening of the 24th, the plays are "Twelfth Night," "A Comedy of Errors," and "She Stoops to Conquer."

A luncheon for the discussion of the N. Y. Central West Side Improvement Plan will be held at the Reform Club, 9 South William Street, Tuesday, at 12:30 o'clock. Frederick C. Howe will preside.

The Pilgrims will give an invitation luncheon to Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford University, the eminent Greek scholar, at the Bankers Club, 120 Broadway, on Wednesday at 12:45 o'clock.

ONLY $15

LET MY PERMANENT WAVE MAKE YOUR STRAIGHT HAIR BEAUTIFULLY WAVY

Lasts for months. Guaranteed. Not affected by water. Exclusive, absolutely harmless process. One treatment sufficient. Investigation invited. Transformations and Curls at special Summer price $5.

Mme. FRIED Telephone Greeley 3907
Estab. 1894. 15 WEST 34TH ST. Over Riker's Drug Store

Wavy Hair Switches Reduced
18 in. length....Reduced to $3.45
20 in. length....Reduced to 4.95
Also—on the Main Floor—
Real Hair Nets at 85c Dozen.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2626 Greeley

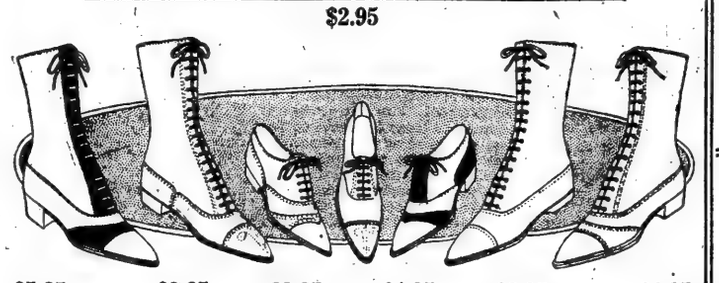
New Fancy Parasols at 3.75
Formerly $5, $6 and $6.50
High-grade novelty parasols in Japanese, awning, canopy and regulation shapes.

In the Shoe Department Tomorrow, and continuing all Week

Extraordinary Sale of Women's Washable Kidskin Shoes at $2.95 $3.85 $4.85 $5.85

Owing to a most remarkable special purchase we are able to offer in this important event smart footwear for women, in the most fashionable lasts,

At prices which are below usual wholesale cost



$2.95

$5.85 $3.85 $3.85 $4.85 $2.95 $4.85

Twenty models are represented, seven of which are *illustrated* above. Models for dress, walking, golfing, tennis and every other occasion, in the following leathers and combinations:—

All white washable kidskin, or white kidskin, trimmed with blue or brown

Also in canvas with rubber heel and sole

Not broken lots or "stale" merchandise, but high-class fashionable footwear, in a full range of sizes, and at prices which are the lowest ever known for this quality footwear. None sent C. O. D. or on approval.

For Tomorrow, Monday

A Sale of Women's Summer Frocks at $6.95 and $7.95

Formerly $10, $12.50 and $15

About 250 fine dresses from regular stock and a special purchase of cool, Summer voile, lawn and lingerie frocks, made up by a manufacturer from remaining materials used on higher priced dresses and sold to us at an unusually low figure. Each dress perfect in every particular and most remarkably priced.

We shall also offer the balance of our

High-Priced Summer Dresses at Reduced Prices

35 Silk Dresses.....formerly $29.50.....now $18.50
100 Taffeta Dresses.....formerly $20 and $22.50..now $14.50
50 Pongee Sport Dresses.formerly $25 and $29.50..now $18.50
35 Lace and Net Dresses.formerly $25 and $29.50..now $14.50

None C. O. D., on approval or exchanged.

Beginning Monday at 8:30 A. M.

The Sale of Saks Suits for Men at $17

Reduced from $28, $25, $23 and $20

In a range of fabrics and models from which it will be easy to find just what you want.

Attractive Sweaters for Mountain and Beach Wear

In new models, attractively priced on Monday

At $5.95—Fine zephyr wool sweaters in light weight model with shawl collar, full belt and patch pockets. Obtainable in Copenhagen blue, rose, and violet, with collar, cuffs and border of white. Exceptionally priced.

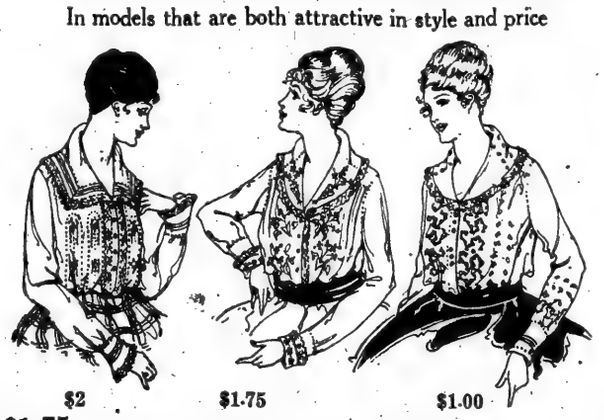
Pure Silk Sweaters from $21.50 to $35

The most beautifully made and designed silk sweaters to be found anywhere. In plain colors and NEW color combinations. Regulation, Russian blouse, sash and belted effects, with various style collars to select from.

In the Blouse Department, Monday

Smart Summer Blouses Remarkably Priced

In models that are both attractive in style and price



$2 $1.75 $1.00

At $1.75—Dainty organdie blouses, in plain tucked models, with scalloped collars and cuffs. Also charming models with fronts, collars and cuffs of fine embroidery, finished with Val. lace edging.

At $2—Dainty voile blouses, with pretty embroidered panels of sheer organdie and deep collar finished with tucks and fine Val. lace edging.

At $1—New organdie and voile blouses, copies of high-priced models. Fronts, deep collar and sleeves trimmed with embroidery and Val. lace.

In the Coat Salon Monday

A Clearance of Women's Coats at $5, $10, $15, $19.50

Formerly $12.50 to $45

Coats for every occasion—touring, afternoon and sport wear, made of plain or striped pongee; plain or stripe Jersey silk; chinchilla, silk poplin, wool Jersey, mixtures, velour and worsted checks, wool velour, gabardine, serge and wool poplin. All sizes, but not in each style.

Women's Linen and Mohair Dusters

$1.50 $2.95 $3.95

NEW, attractive, full and semi-belted models, suitable for touring and general wear. Well tailored and most remarkably priced for such fine quality garments.

Women's Summer Skirts Reduced

$1 $1.95 $2.95 $3.95

In a wonderful selection of new models, in plain white, colors and striped effects. Made of pique, gabardine, honeycomb, Palm Beach cloth, linen and corduroy. Waistbands to 36.

Women's Striped Pongee Skirts

Formerly $13.75 Reduced to $6.95

In four distinct models, showing new pockets and detachable belts. Copenhagen blue, purple, green and rose stripes. *Fourth Floor*

None C. O. D., on approval or exchanged

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday

A Sale of Women's Bathing Suits

Two models illustrated

These attractive bathing suits, so remarkably priced for tomorrow, reflect the very newest ideas in aquatic styles, and at the prices quoted are the best values to be found anywhere.

Silk Poplin $3.85

At $3.85—Formerly $5. Slip-on and fancy waist models in silk poplin, Salt's satin, mohair and wool Jersey.

At $4.85—Formerly $7.50. A large variety of new models in taffeta, satin duchess, silk poplin, Salt's satin, silk or wool Jersey, showing new sleeves, pockets, collars and girdles. Sizes to 46.

Silk and Mohair $6.95

At $6.95—Formerly $10. Empire, princess, coatee, and slip-on models, made of taffeta, soiree, silk faille, charmeuse, silk poplin, wool Jersey, Sicilian, handsomely trimmed. Sizes to 44.

At $8.95—Formerly $18.50. Most exclusive models, copies of high-priced gowns. Made of soiree satin, taffeta, and faille. Pleated or full flare skirts, and pretty sailor collars. All sizes.

Final Clearance of Women's Cloth and Silk Suits

Ninety-five suits in wonderfully effective designs. Formerly sold from $25 to $110.

Reduced to $12.50, $15, $19.50 and $29.50

Final Clearance of Misses' and Girls' Apparel Monday

High-grade suits, coats and dresses, beautifully tailored and made of the most wanted materials.

100 Misses' Suits at $9.75, $15 & $28

Formerly $18.50 to $59

Dressy, tailored and sport models, made of fine quality cloth fabrics, silks and Sicilian cloth. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

105 Misses' Coats, $9.75, $14.50 & $25

Formerly $14.50 to $45. Adapted to street and sport wear. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

65 Misses' Raincoats, $3.95, $7.95 & $9.75

Formerly $7.95 to $19.50. In plain and plaid rubberized fabrics. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

200 Misses' Summer Dresses Reduced to $5.95, $9.75 and $12.75

Formerly $7.95 to $18.50. Very attractive one and two piece models in plain and figured voiles, linen, cotton, gabardine and beach cloth. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Girls' Coats at $3, $5 and $7.50

Formerly $7.95 to $18.50

Beautifully fashioned in serge or gabardine. In navy, Copenhagen, tan and checks. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Girls' and Junior Raincoats Reduced to $1.00, $3.00 and $5.00

Formerly $3 to $10. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Girls' Afternoon and Party Dresses, Reduced to $3.95, $5.95, $9.75, $12.75

Formerly $7.95 to $18.50. Broken sizes and discontinued styles of fine lingerie, dainty nets, chiffon taffeta and challie. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

WILSON TALK TO GO TO 6,000,000 VOTERS

Democratic National Committee Will Send His Press Club Speech Broadcast.

PROMISES OF SUPPORT GIVEN

Nominating Address of Martin H. Glynn at St. Louis to be Mailed to 5,000,000 Also.

The direction which the Democratic National Committee hopes to give to the Presidential campaign was indicated by the announcement yesterday at the Democratic headquarters that 5,000,000 copies of the nominating speech by Martin H. Glynn and 6,000,000 copies of the recent speech of President Wilson before the Press Club in the Waldorf-Astoria had been ordered printed for distribution throughout the country. Both of these speeches are arraignments of war.

The Press Club speech of the President's was selected from the number which he has recently made, it was said, because it expressed in the sharpest language his aversion to war and because of the deep impression which it made. The President received the greatest harvest of letters and telegrams of commendation after this speech which has ever come to him after an address of the kind. It was said officially yesterday at the offices of the Democratic National Committee that in Pennsylvania alone more than 1,000 voters who said that they had been Republicans wrote to the President that they were going to vote for him because of the sentiments expressed in that speech. The proposition which was elaborated in this speech was contained in the words: "Force will not accomplish anything that is permanent." It was in this speech that President Wilson asked a series of questions of his audience regarding Mexico, one of which was:

"Do you think the glory of America would be enhanced by a war of conquest in Mexico?"

That the Democratic plan of campaign will be to meet the Republican charge that the Administration has failed to protect the property and lives of Americans in Mexico and on the seas, by urging that President Wilson has accomplished much by diplomacy and has kept the country out of war, is indicated by the wide circulation which is to be given to the Glynn speech.

When this speech was delivered it was heard with misgivings by many of the Democratic leaders at the convention, who feared that its tendency was to link the Democratic Party to the doctrines of pacifism. Mr. Glynn's speech, however, was the hit of the convention, and the great popularity with which it was received then and since has convinced Democrats that the ex-Governor gauged the sentiment of the country more accurately than the majority of the party leaders, who at the time wanted the party to take a more belligerent attitude.

The 11,000,000 copies of the two speeches, it was pointed out, would be enough to supply nearly every voter in the country with the two most striking expositions of the attitude of the Democratic Party.

HUDSPETH SURE OF JERSEY.

Says Wilson Will Win and Carry Through State Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 22.—National Democratic Committeeman Robert S. Hudspeth assured the Democratic State Committee members today that President Wilson will be triumphantly elected, and will carry the entire State ticket through with him. He was one of the guests at a dinner given by State Chairman Grosscup here, at which time plans were completed for New Jersey's part in the ceremonies at which President Wilson will be notified of his nomination.

The general impression was that H. Otto Wittpenn will be the unopposed candidate at the primaries for the nomination for Governor. No predictions were made regarding the United States Senatorship, as all present seemed to believe that Senator Martine and Attorney General Westcott should have their case decided by the voters at the September primaries, but every one present pledged himself and the Democratic organization in his county to a whole-hearted support of the party's candidates from top to the bottom of the ticket.

The committee to notify the President will consist of the Governor as Chairman, United States Senators Hughes and Martine, the Democratic Chairman from the State, E. G. Smith of St. Louis, who was Chairman of the Arrangements Committee of the Democratic National Convention, and two representatives of each county.

A Finance Committee was named, with a member from each county, and Chairman Grosscup was authorized to see that an auxiliary of the State Committee be formed to work among the young men of the State. He will also see to the formation of various societies to look after the vote among foreign-born residents.

Among those who attended the meeting were Governor James F. Fielder, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President; Richard Stockton, H. Otto Wittpenn, and L. Edward Herriman, Secretary to the Governor.

SULZER TO HEAD TICKET.

Says He Will Accept American Party's Presidential Nomination.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—William Sulzer, ex-Governor of New York, announced here late today that he had agreed to accept the Presidential nomination of the New American Party, which will open its first National Convention in Minneapolis next Tuesday. He was its candidate for Governor of New York in 1914.

Mr. Sulzer's announcement, which came after a conference with leaders of the party, was made in an address before the annual convention of the American Federation of Patriotic Societies, which began a three days' session today. The principal business before the American Federation of Patriotic Societies' Convention is whether it shall indorse the American Party, form a new party, or remain officially non-partisan.

Seabury and Calder Indorsed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 22.—The Orange County Republican Committee has indorsed Congressman Calder of Brooklyn for United States Senator. Justice Seabury has been indorsed by the Democratic County Committee for Governor.

H. L. WILSON GIVES G. O. P. MEXICO DATA

Confers with Chairman Willcox Over Material for Republican Orators.

ADVERTISING MEN TO AID

They Think Application of Business Publicity to Campaign Will Help Hughes.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the National Republican Committee began yesterday to prepare the fight on the Mexican question which the Republican leaders will make one of the paramount issues in the Presidential campaign, by holding a conference with former Ambassador to Mexico Henry Lane Wilson.

After his conversation with Mr. Wilson, who has been one of the bitterest critics of the Wilson Administration and the object for some of the severest attacks of the friends of President Wilson, Mr. Willcox said that Mexico was certainly to become a most important issue this Fall.

Mr. Wilson said that the present negotiations with Mexico were sure to fail as all others had, and added:

"Our present efforts to smooth over difficulties with Mexico are like attempting to treat a disease without trying to get at the root of it. I believe that the present Administration has made intervention absolutely necessary."

Republican eloquence will charge that the Wilson Administration has failed in the duty of a Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens. Mexico will be used as an illustration of this. The Lusitania and other submarine outrages will be held up as further proof of this charge. It was reported yesterday that speaking tours would be made by American refugees from Mexico who could tell of Americans in Mexico who were murdered and of others who had sought the protection of the British flag. Mr. Willcox would not discuss the details of the campaign, so far as it has been planned, nor tell anything definite about his conference with Mr. Wilson.

In Mr. Hughes's telegram of acceptance to the Republican Convention were these words:

We interfered without consistency; and, while seeking to dictate where we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our citizens.

Mr. Willcox said yesterday that the details of the itinerary of the Western trip on which Mr. Hughes will start in August have about been completed, but to avoid disappointing any locality it will not be announced until it is certain that there will be no further changes.

In reference to the table prepared by Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, in which the election of President Wilson was forecast on the ground that he will get 25 per cent. or more of the Roosevelt vote of 1912, which will swing New York and most of the other doubtful States, Mr. Willcox said that he did not care much about July guesses on a November election. He said, however, that the calculations left out the votes received by Mr. Wilson in 1912 which he would lose in 1916.

It was announced yesterday at the Hughes headquarters that a new Hughes Campaign Committee had been formed by a group of Chicago advertising men, with Arnold Joerns as President and Robert J. Virtue as Secretary. Branches will be organized all over the country among men in the advertising business—writers, artists, printers, and others. The motto of the league will be "Truth in Politics," and what it will do for the candidacy of Mr. Hughes was set forth as follows in the statement given out yesterday at the Hughes headquarters:

"The league will give to the Republican Party a permanent organization of trained publicity experts, who will now and for the first time apply to politics the same merchandising principles that are applied to successful business enterprises."

HUGHES BUSY WITH SPEECH.

Refuses to Discuss Mexico as an Issue to Come Out in Acceptance.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 22.—Charles E. Hughes devoted practically all of today to the speech of acceptance he will deliver on July 31 at Carnegie Hall, New York. He refused to discuss politics and received no visitors.

Mr. Hughes refused to confirm or deny reports published in New York that he would discuss the Mexican situation at length. He takes the position that he should not discuss his address until it is delivered.

The only relaxation taken by Mr. Hughes today was an automobile ride this afternoon.

ASK WILSON TO TAKE STUMP

President Hears Democratic Success in Maine Depends on Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Wilson was told today by Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that the President's presence on the political stump in Maine was necessary to Democratic success. The President and Mr. McCormick discussed the political situation generally.

Both parties are preparing to make a lively battle in Maine. The Democrats have made claims that they would certainly elect one and probably both United States Senators to be chosen there this year and the fight is regarded as particularly important to the Wilson Administration on account of the bearing it will have on the control of the Senate. These claims have been offset within the last few days by Republican assertions that they are gaining strength by the disappearance of Progressive disaffection and other causes. One of the Senatorial vacancies will be created by the expiration of the term of Senator Johnson, Democrat, who is a candidate to succeed himself, and the other by the death of Senator Burleigh, Republican. Unpopularity in his own party of Frederick Hale, one of the Republican candidates for Senator, is the basis for some Democratic optimism.

The election of two Senators and a Governor will take place in September, nearly two months prior to the election of Presidential electors. Whether President Wilson will follow the advice of Chairman McCormick is not disclosed. Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, promised the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee that he would make speeches in Maine the first week in September.

Primarily to choose candidates for Senator Burleigh's seat will be held next Monday. Indications are that the Republicans will elect Representative Guernsey, who has a record of never having been defeated for political office. The Democrats are to choose Kenneth Stills, Dean of Bowdoin College.

The prohibition question will be a direct issue in the Maine campaign. James Mulligan, Republican candidate for Governor, favors a strict enforcement of the prohibition law. His opponent will be Governor Curtis.

WOMAN'S PARTY LINES UP IN SUFFRAGE STATES

Congressional Union Organizes to Fight All Who Oppose the Cause in Coming Election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, announced today that the new Woman's Party was fully organized for taking part in the Presidential campaign and that it would give battle in the suffrage States to those aspirants for political office who were opposed to "votes for women."

Chicago has been selected as the campaign headquarters for the party. Campaign managers have been chosen for all the twelve suffrage States, and speakers, most of them women, will tour these States beginning Sept. 1.

"The Woman's Party is not a suffrage organization; it is a political party," said Miss Paul. "It is now the third political party in the country, having taken the place vacated by the Progressive Party. The Woman's Party, however, has a great advantage over the Progressive Party in that its vote, instead of being scattered over the entire United States, will be concentrated in twelve close and doubtful States, where a small number of votes is sufficient to change election results.

"The Congressional Union has been at work for the past three years perfecting its organization in the suffrage States. This complete organization it turned over to the Woman's Party immediately after the formation of the party at Chicago on June 5. The Woman's Party, therefore, has come into the field all armed for the Fall campaign. Every State Committee has been organized and much of the Congressional district work done.

"We are continuing our attacks upon the Democratic leaders in an effort to get some favorable action from the Democratic Party on the Susan B. Anthony amendment before Congress adjourns. Miss Anne Martin, Chairman of the Woman's Party National Committee, and Mrs. William Kent of our National Advisory Council have just seen Secretary McAdoo, who, in consequence of what they told him, said he would take the matter up with the President. Miss Younger of our Legislative Committee has seen Representative Webb and other members of the House Judiciary Committee in a final effort to get them to do something; we have seen nearly all the Southern Congressmen, and I saw Mr. Pilene and other Democratic leaders while in New York this past week."

TEXAS PRIMARY RESULTS.

Brooks and Culberson Lead for Senate; Gov. Ferguson Is Named.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 22.—Returns from the State Democratic primary today, as far as counted, showed that Dr. S. P. Brooks and Senator Charles A. Culberson, in the order named, were well in the lead over the other four candidates for the United States Senate, and that they would be in the run-off primary to be held one month from today.

The proposition of submitting a proposed State-wide prohibition amendment to a vote of the people carried by a large majority. Governor Ferguson was renominated over C. H. Morris by about 75,000 majority.

A total of about 425,000 votes were cast in the primary.

CALLS PRINT PAPER INQUIRY.

Publishers Invited to a Hearing on Aug. 1 to Discuss Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Federal Trade Commission made the following statement today:

"The Federal Trade Commission, in connection with the investigation ordered by the Senate to determine whether there has been an undue increase in the price of news print paper, will have a hearing in Washington on Tuesday morning, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, at which all interested parties are invited to appear.

"The commission today addressed a letter to practically all the newspapers of the country requesting them to be represented at this hearing. Those who cannot appear, but have information they desire to submit, are urged to do so in writing.

"Schedules containing numerous specific inquiries as to the prices paid for print paper, the quantities procured, and other facts bearing on the inquiry, are being sent out to the publishers of 2,000 daily newspapers and more than 4,000 weeklies. Any publisher not receiving a copy of this schedule is requested to apply for one if he has information that will be of value to the commission.

"Special agents of the commission are now at work examining the accounts of the principal manufacturers of print paper in the United States and Canada, to determine the cost of production, profits, terms of sale, and other pertinent matters. Other investigators are seeking information from jobbers as to their purchase and selling prices; the extent of the increase, if any, in the foreign demand for news print paper; and whether or not existing war conditions have affected imports of wood pulp and of print paper.

"Based on this information the commission will reach its conclusion and formulate a report to the Senate in response to its resolution directing that the investigation be made. Every man who can be advantageously used on this work is being employed in order that it may be completed at the earliest possible moment. The co-operation of all parties at interest is not only desired but earnestly requested. The commission expects to be able to make a report by Oct. 1 at the latest."

A MILLION FOR PROHIBITION.

Campaign Fund of That Amount Planned by Party.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A million-dollar campaign fund, of which $250,000 has already been subscribed, is planned by the Prohibition Party, according to a statement by Daniel Poling of Boston, who, with former Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana, Presidential nominee of the party, arrived here today. Other leaders and delegates who attended the national convention at St. Paul, including Ira Landrith of Tennessee, who was nominated for Vice President, also were in the party.

Mr. Poling, who was Temporary Chairman of the convention, said that one individual has already given $50,000, which alone, he said, was $10,000 more than the Prohibitionists ever have spent in a campaign.

Mr. Hanly, talking at a reception given the candidates, said that he would make a vigorous campaign. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Commitee will be held in a few days, Mr. Hanly said.

COWBOYS VISIT COLONEL.

Roosevelt Tells Them He Will Try to Attend Big Show.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 22.—The deep silence that has enshrouded Sagamore Hill for the last three weeks was suddenly shattered today when eight cowboys called to pay their respects to Colonel Roosevelt. The cowpunchers are connected with the "Stampede" show which is to open in two weeks at Sheepshead Bay, and they came to Oyster Bay to ask the Colonel to attend. The Colonel, who was greatly tickled by the visit, having met several of the Westerners on one of his trips to Cheyenne, said he would try to visit the show.

The cowboys, in their full "Wild West" regalia, drove up to Sagamore Hill in an automobile. When the Colonel appeared they stirred things up a bit by letting loose an ear-splitting cowboy yell. The Colonel retaliated with one of his famous smiles and gave each of the visitors a hearty handshake. After the greetings were over several of the cowpunchers performed tricks with the lariat, much to the delight of the Colonel.

As the cowboys departed they repeated their yell, which sent the Colonel into the house wearing a broad grin.

Germans Back Missouri Candidates.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—The German-American Alliance here has made public lists of Democratic and Republican candidates for State, Congressional, Senatorial, and city offices which it has indorsed. The alliance will open headquarters here and work actively until the Aug. 1 primaries for the success of the candidates it is supporting. The alliance asserts it has 20,000 members in St. Louis alone.

BOYS HELD AS MURDERERS.

Two Middletown Lads Accused of Killing and Robbing a Man.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 22.—Clarence and Frank Heater, brothers, 17 and 19 years old, respectively, were locked up in Goshen jail this afternoon charged with the murder of Daniel Conklin, who was found dying on a road near Warwick three weeks ago.

The arrest followed a statement made to the authorities by Tony Matthews, 15 years old, who is alleged to have said the Heater boys had arranged with him to go with them along the road, lie in wait for Conklin and knock him on the head and rob him. Matthews, however, according to the police, became frightened and ran home.

MEASLES QUARANTINE IS ON AT PLATTSBURG

Lone Patient Has Mild Attack of Disease—Secretary McAdoo Visits the Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 22.—Measles developed today in Company H of the Fourth Training Regiment, which is one of the student regiments. As a reason Major Wallace Dewitt, medical officer of the training camp, put the company in partial quarantine. Major Dewitt said the solitary case which was discovered was a mild one, and that there was little danger of any general outbreak of the disease. R. E. Quimby of 24 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York, the measles patient, has been removed to the post hospital. Archie and Quentin Roosevelt are members of Company H, but they are not quarantined.

The members of Quimby's squad are W. N. Frierson, Nashville, Tenn.; H. P. Glendening, 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; E. B. Harper, University of Virginia; D. B. Little, Kappa Alpha Lodge, Schenectady; E. P. Southworth, Dryden, N. Y.; R. L. Taylor, 599 Munroe Avenue, Rochester, and S. C. Welsh, Clavelly Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

The New Yorkers and others in the Metropolitan district affected by the quarantine order as members of Company H are W. Alexander, Jamaica; V. H. Brown, 105 East Thirty-fifth Street; R. L. Farrelly, Scarsdale; H. C. Finn, 653 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn; Ormond Grunzweig, 601 West 139th Street; J. S. Hamilton, 105 Clark Street, Brooklyn; L. Heller, 504 West 112th Street; L. K. Hill, Dobbs Ferry; L. W. Joseph, 601 West 116th Street; D. L. Kellogg, 34 Waterbury Avenue, Richmond Hill; A. H. Kelly, Jr., 90 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn; A. R. Knott, 1 West Seventy-second Street; R. Lamarche, 55 East Sixty-sixth Street; W. D. Moore, 732 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn; C. Macveagh, 40 East Seventy-fourth Street; J. A. Neilson, Jr., 426 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn; F. Peck, 381 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn; C. Platt, 535 Park Avenue; F. C. Shipman, Brooklyn; W. E. Smith, 1,283 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; J. A. Sohen, 1,344 Chisholm Street; M. E. Strauch, 25 West Ninety-fourth Street; H. B. Thorne, Jr., 83 High Street, Montclair; W. H. Vosburg, 13 Lenox Place, New Brighton; G. P. West, 100 Upper Montclair Avenue, Montclair, and F. L. Whitmarsh, 339 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Colonel Roosevelt will be in Elizabethtown, seventy miles from here, early tomorrow morning. He may visit the camp tomorrow. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo arrived here today. He found his son, William G., Jr., seriously ill of tonsillitis in the post hospital.

PACIFISTS ISSUE POSTERS.

American Union Against Militarism Urges Distribution.

The American Union Against Militarism, of which Miss Lillian D. Wald is Chairman, is circularizing every one believed to stand for anti-militarism, asking them to take away for the Summer holidays a reproduction in posters of the "War Against War" exhibition which was given last Winter in Brooklyn and in Manhattan. A contribution from Mrs. James P. Warbasse made the reproduction possible.

The War Against War exhibit cost several thousand dollars. The posters which reproduce it can be had for $8. There are twenty-three panels, 3 by 5 feet, and 7 cartoons, 2 by 3 feet. They are printed in one, two, and three colors on bill poster paper and can be used in or out of doors. A letter with suggestions for demonstrations is sent on request. The posters are also recommended to granges, schools, colleges, social settlements, civic centres, and village improvement societies. One panel shows "Uncle Sam as the jingoes would have him: all dressed up and nowhere to go." This shows Uncle Sam with his arms full of big guns, swords at his side, dagger between his teeth, and his foot on a package of dynamite. Another shows the people of Europe bent double under the burden of taxes for the present and past wars.

Savannah Exports Increasing.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 22.—The Leland Line freighter Cinthian has cleared for Liverpool with another record cargo valued at $725,527. This brings the export figures for the month of July above the figures for June. The Cinthian carried 9,124 bales of upland cotton, 101 bales Sea Island cotton, 3,000 barrels of rosin, 375 barrels of tar, and 28,080 sacks of cottonseed meal.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SMASHING THROUGH THE LINES

Courageous Men Who Never Falter.

Charging the enemy in the face of machine gun and other modern weapons of defense calls for courage out of the ordinary. It also calls for physical perfection with which to stand the terrible hardships to which these men are exposed.

European nations have always been believers in the virtues of malt as a body nourisher, and for half a century Johann Hoff's has been the accepted standard in quality. As a blood, bone and muscle maker, and a nerve and brain food, it has no equal—women and children also respond to its health building tendencies. Can be procured from any reliable druggist and should be taken with meals. Delightfully palatable.

BODY OF POPE LEO MOVED IN ST. PETER'S

Report That It Was to be Taken to Another Church Caused Crowd to Gather.

ROME, July 22.—A rumor was in circulation in Rome today that the body of Pope Leo XIII. was to be transported at sunset from its present resting place in St. Peter's to a tomb in the Church of St. John Lateran. A large number of persons gathered along the route which the procession would have to take, and the riots which occurred in July, 1881, when the body of Pope Pius IX. was similarly transported were recalled.

It was soon learned, however, that there was no truth in the rumor. The body of Pope Leo was merely removed from one resting place to another inside St. Peter's, the ceremony being simple and private, only Cardinal Merry del Val, as arch priest of St. Peter's, and a few prelates being present.

Pope Pius X., in order to avoid the possibility of disturbances in the future, issued a bull providing that his own body and the bodies of all succeeding Popes should rest in the crypt of St. Peter's.

STABBED MAN LAY IN STREET

Sherman Said He Did Not Know Who His Assailant Was.

A man who gave his name as William Sherman, 30 years old, was found lying on the pavement at 114th Street and Madison Avenue last night with a stab wound in his left breast. Several persons stumbled over him and dragged him under the light of a street lamp.

Policeman Rettett of East 104th Street was summoned, but he could get no definite information from the man as to the identity of his assailant. All the victim could tell was that he had been to a "party" in East 119th Street and had had an encounter with a strange man, who picked a quarrel with him, stabbed him, and ran away. Sherman was removed to Harlem Hospital.

SING SING INMATES GAMBLED

Welfare League, at Osborne's Request, Got Money and Cards.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 22.—Warden Osborne heard recently reports that prisoners in Sing Sing had been playing cards, had United States money, and had been using drugs. Last Thursday evening he conferred with members of the prison Welfare League, and urged them to help him investigate and suppress the forbidden practices.

Today $10 and two packs of cards were surrendered to the Warden as a result of efforts of members of the Welfare League, and it was said the only drugs had been smuggled into the prison by new prisoners.

Harvard Loses Old Dormitory.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 22.—College House, one of the oldest of the Harvard dormitories, has passed from the university into the hands of real estate interests represented by Lorend Town of Boston. It is understood Harvard received in return Randolph Hall.

MOOSE ASSEMBLY ENDS IN TUMULT

Continued from Page 1.

after the last recess, when to our surprise Mr. Hotchkiss went back on the promises of his colleagues and moved an adjournment."

Roll Call Starts the Row.

The State Committee was to have met at 2 o'clock, but it was an hour late. The echoes of the gavel as Walter A. Johnson, Chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order, had scarcely died away before the turmoil was on.

The first order of business was the calling of the roll of committee members by John Gerdes of Brooklyn, Secretary of the committee. When he called the second name on the roll of members the fight began.

This was the name of Herman H. De Rouville, who represented the Second Albany District on the committee. John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee and a leader in the fight against a Hughes indorsement, protested Mr. De Rouville's right to sit in the committee on the ground that the district he had been elected from in the Spring primaries had been changed in the recent reapportionment of Assembly districts so as to throw him into the First Assembly District of Albany County. Mr. O'Connell filed a letter from the Election Board of Albany County in support of his statement. A member of the committee immediately protested the seating of the representative from the First Albany District, citing a provision of the election law which declares a vacancy in any district where two or more members have been thrown together through reapportionment.

Ex-Judge Virgil K. Kellogg of Watertown, Chairman of the Law Committee, who sat at the elbow of Chairman Johnson, moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials to pass on these and any other protests that might be filed. The motion was adopted and Chairman Johnson appointed as the committee Giles H. Stilwell of Onondaga, Dr. W. A. E. Cummings of Essex, and Jacob L. Holtzman of Kings.

Jacob J. Lesser of New York suggested that it be a committee of five. The amendment was carried. Chairman Johnson immediately appointed Joseph McQuide of Rensselaer and Jerre Feller, Jr., of Kings as the additional members. Both favor indorsement of Hughes.

The names were called off by Chairman Johnson amid cheers from the Hughes supporters, and cries of "Fraud!" and "Farce!" from the Colby-O'Connell faction. All the time the gavel of Chairman Johnson was beating a frenzied tattoo on the table.

Judge William L. Ransom of New York raised the point of order that no business should be transacted until after the roll had been called on his motion the action creating the Committee on Credentials was rescinded, whereupon the calling of the roll was resumed.

Third of Committee Protested.

In all, protests were filed against 45 of the 150 names on the membership roll. The protests included all the districts in Manhattan, with exception of the Seventh, which is represented by William Halpin; the Tenth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth in Brooklyn, and the Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth in the Bronx. No protests were entered against members from Queens or Richmond.

Of counties outside of New York City these were affected by the protests: Albany, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Cortland, Erie, Montgomery, Nassau, Oneida, Schenectady, and Schuyler. One of the stormiest episodes in the early stages of the meeting occurred when Jacob J. Lesser of New York filed a protest against a proxy of William Jaeger of the Fourth District in Erie County. The proxy was held by Le Roy Andrews of Buffalo. He is a man of about 60 and has only one arm. He declared that in retaliation he would protest every proxy held by a supporter of the "Perkins program," involving Progressive indorsement of Mr. Hughes.

"The speaker is out of order," ruled Chairman Johnson.

"Who is out of order?" roared Mr. Andrews, "I am in perfect working order, and I will be on my feet protesting until you adopt decent methods in running this meeting." Nor would he subside until the protest against his proxy was withdrawn.

After the roll call had been completed and all the protests filed, Judge Ransom moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

"We want a committee that will command the respect and confidence of every Progressive here, regardless of his views," said Judge Ransom.

At his suggestion the following were appointed on the committee: Giles H. Stilwell of Onondaga, Robert H. Elder of Kings, Dr. W. A. E. Cummings of Essex, Benjamin Levy of Chemung, Charles J. Staples of Erie, Jacob J. Lesser of New York, and Jesse Fuller, Jr., of Kings. At the suggestion of Chairman O'Connell of New York County Committee, the name of Judge Ransom was added to the list. Holtzman and McQuide of the original committee to be not put on.

After the Committee on Credentials had been named a recess was taken to give time for consideration of the protests. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the committee was ready to report. The State Committee then reconvened. Most of the members seemed to be in a belligerent mood.

Seven Hughes Men Disqualified.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was unanimous. Robert H. Elder read it amid comparative quiet.

The Committee on Credentials happened to have an anti-Hughes majority. It ordered seven members disqualified. As it happened, all of those were Hughes men. The supporters of a Hughes indorsement on the State Committee made no protest.

The seats of the First and Second Assembly District in Albany County were declared vacant by the Committee on Credentials. Two telegraphic proxies, one of which had been transmitted by Bainbridge Colby, representing the Fourteenth District in Kings, and the other by David H. Stanton of the Second District in Chautauqua, were ruled invalid. The proxies from Erie County were thrown on the scrap heap, too. A proxy sent by Hyman Mayer of the Second Assembly District in Manhattan in favor of Hughes was reported invalid, one he had sent earlier to County Chairman John J. O'Connell being recognized.

After the report had been adopted, William H. Hotchkiss, a leader in the fight for a Hughes indorsement, moved that the State Committee, taking advantage of prerogatives which Mr. Hotchkiss declared the committee possessed, choose Martin Croissant, whose seat had been declared vacant by the Committee on Credentials, to fill the vacancy in his own district, the First Albany. There was a protracted wrangle over this. Finally the motion of Mr. Hotchkiss was tabled, after the reading of sections of the election law in support of a contention that the State Committee had no power to fill vacancies arising out of district changes by reapportionment under an amendment to the statutes enacted this year.

Indorsement Fight On.

Judge Ransom offered this resolution, indorsing Hughes:

"Resolved, That this committee indorses the candidacy of Charles Evans Hughes for President of the United States, and cordially commends him to the favorable consideration of the Progressive voters of the State."

The resolution was received with mingled applause and hisses, which kept the meeting in an uproar for a minute or more. For the first time since the Bull Moose Convention in 1912, the Bull Moose call, used by Bull Moose followers to express enthusiastic acclaim, was heard full-lunged in a Bull Moose gathering.

The Ransom resolution had scarcely been seconded when Chairman O'Connell of the New York County Committee offered this substitute:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the New York State Committee of the National Progressive Party should not nominate the Presidential Electors of any other party, but that each Progressive should be guided solely by his own conscience and judgment on Election Day."

The O'Connell resolution provoked a demonstration from those opposed to the indorsement of Hughes. When quiet had been restored Judge Ransom got the floor.

"My resolution," he said, "does not refer to Electors of the Progressive Party or of any other party. That is a separate subject, and one not germane to the subject matter of my resolution. I raise the point of order that this is not a substitute resolution, and that it should not be entertained at this time."

"Does your resolution contemplate putting the Electors of the Republican ticket in the Progressive column, or does it contemplate putting up a separate set of Progressive Electors for John M. Parker, our candidate for Vice President?" asked Bainbridge Colby very calmly.

Demonstration for Parker.

At the mention of Parker's name there was a prolonged demonstration. Judge Ransom started to answer the query, but not in a manner sufficiently direct to suit the boisterous following of the O'Connell-Colby faction. From them came a howl demanding of the jurist that he make an unqualified reply. Judge Ransom repeated what he had already said, and added that if the meeting would first pass on his resolution the other question could be faced man fashion afterward.

"If we indorse Mr. Hughes, how can we make our indorsement effective except by putting the Republican Electors on our ticket?" asked Mr. Colby. "And if we do, how can we face this second crucial question and redeem our convention pledges to Mr. Parker?"

Judge Ransom insisted that the Chair rule on his point of order. Chairman Johnson ruled that the O'Connell resolution was out of order. Le Roy Andrews of Erie appealed from the ruling.

"To put up with such a ruling would be to sanction steam-roller methods," he roared amid frenzied yells of approval from the O'Connell following and of dissent from the other side. A roll call was demanded by Mr. O'Connell on the appeal.

"All right," said Chairman Johnson. "The Secretary will call the roll. Those who are in favor of sustaining the Chair will vote aye, those opposed, no," he added by way of explanation. A roar of noes rang through the room, followed by cheering. Chairman Johnson repeated his instruction to Secretary Gardes to call the roll. Before he could comply half a dozen men on the O'Connell side of the hall were on their feet, shouting, waving their arms, and demanding recognition.

Philip Samuels, who was active in the endeavors of a small group of Progressives to make William Sulzer the Progressive nominee for Governor two years ago, and who sat in the meeting today on a proxy, was the chief noise-maker. Finally he sprang out into the open space in front of the Chairman's table and shook his fist in the Chairman's face.

"You will not put this to a vote until you have heard my point of order," he yelled. From all parts of the hall shouting arose. At least fifty men were on their feet demanding recognition. Unprecedented uproar prevailed. Chairman Johnson was at his wits' ends. He refused to recognize Samuels, who shouted that the appeal from the ruling of the Chair had been won in the shout of "No" a moment before.

Leaders Take Alarm.

By this time the noise and confusion were such that the leaders of the two factions, who found that they had lost control of their followers, were plainly beginning to take alarm. O'Connell and Hotchkiss, the rival chieftains, appeared in the open space before the rostrum together, and made frantic efforts to get the meeting to listen. Finally O'Connell managed to make himself heard. He urged the meeting to observe order.

"You need not be afraid of the steam roller, and we will stand for no dilatory tactics," he shouted. "We will get the real sense of this committee somehow, if you only will remain quiet and orderly."

The O'Connell following plainly feared a roll call. All the disorder practically was created by them. Robert H. Elder, who is one of the O'Connell lieutenants, called attention to the fact that a roll call could be ordered only after a third of the members had joined in a demand.

A Brooklyn Progressive, Aaron Schoenberg, rushed forward to the Chairman's table with a shouted demand that Chairman Johnson surrender the gavel.

"He should withdraw and let the Vice Chairman preside," he shouted, "so that Hotchkiss and Ransom won't run this meeting any longer. You're trying to throw our candidate, Parker, in the gutter. It is a disgrace. Talk about the tactics of the Republican Old Guard!"

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Mr. O'Connell, after consultation with other leaders, withdrew his substitute resolution, and Chairman Johnson so directed. There was a tremendous howl of protest.

August F. Schwarzler, Progressive leader of the Bronx, sprang to his feet and moved to table the Ransom resolution, too. He started to make a speech in support of his motion. The point of order was raised that the motion was not debatable.

"Oh, yes; it is," roared Schwartzler. "I'm a Progressive meeting it is. I have a right to explain my motion, and I intend to do it."

The noise increased. One group of members burst into song while the frenzied leaders of the two factions and other prominent members formed an excited group in front of the presiding officer's table, all trying to speak at the same time. Finally William Halpin rushed into the aisle and appeared in front of the rostrum.

"There are enough Progressives here who intend to remain Progressives and who as such must be anxious that the Progressive

Chandler Company wants a word with you about

Motor Car Values

and

Motor Car Prices

YOU men of affairs who read The Times, you merchants and manufacturers, farm managers and doctors and bankers and general business executives, you men are interested in motor car values and motor car selling prices.

You are interested because you are buying motor cars, and you are particularly interested right now because you are buying more of them at this season of the year than at any other.

You are particularly interested right now because of widely published claims as to the superiority of this or that make of automobile, and because of almost universal advance in prices of cars selling at between one and two thousand dollars.

It is our desire in this announcement to make no claim whatsoever for the Chandler car that is not instantly provable, and to make no statement which may unduly reflect upon the action of other manufacturers in the matter of raising prices.

But we do desire in this statement to remind you of the established excellence of the Chandler Six, Type 17, and to emphasize for your attention the fact *that the Chandler price has not been marked up.*

YOU will agree with us that there must be excellent reasons back of the fact that the American public is this year purchasing twenty thousand Chandler motor cars.

The fact that the Chandler was the first high grade six cylinder car sold for less than two thousand dollars (four years ago) has but little bearing on the leadership of the Chandler this year.

Just two facts primarily—the fact that the Chandler four years ago and ever since has led distinctly in the giving of value for every dollar asked in its selling price, and the fact that in this year of marked up prices the Chandler gives such *excessive* value for every dollar of its selling price—make the Chandler today the choice of so many men and their families.

We would not question the justification for the marked up prices of other cars in our field.

All materials, all equipment, everything that goes into and onto a high-grade automobile, costs more this year than it did last year. There isn't any part of the car that costs less.

Our own production costs are much greater than last year.

Still the Chandler price remains the same.

Right and left, on every hand, competing cars have been marked up and the Chandler price is still $1295.

We state as our honest and unbiased judgment that there is not an automobile which reasonably might be looked upon as of similar character and grade selling within one hundred dollars of the Chandler price.

HERE in our factory we have thrashed out the question of an advanced price. We would be justified in advancing the price. We could sell our output at an advanced price.

But we have desired not to advance it, and we *will not advance it* unless the supply and material market conditions further develop to such an extent as to make this present price absolutely impossible.

In other words we have decided that the Chandler Company's relations with the public are such that we cannot afford to take advantage of a situation which would serve as a good excuse for adding a hundred or two hundred dollars to the price of this great car.

You may not be particularly interested in our reasons for not advancing the price, but you are vitally interested in the fact that we have not advanced the price.

You are vitally interested in this:

For $1295 you can buy today, right at the height of the motoring season, the greatest medium priced automobile produced.

For $1295 you can buy the car with a perfected motor, worked out, developed and refined through a period of nearly four years, without radical change or an experimental feature.

For $1295 you can buy the car with the same simple, sturdy chassis, except for minor refinements, that has featured this leader of all light sixes for nearly four years.

For $1295 you can buy the car, the only one in its whole field, with solid cast aluminum motor base, the cleanest cut motor construction shown in the whole industry.

For $1295 you can buy the car with this great motor equipped with Bosch magneto (which most medium priced car manufacturers do not give you, because it costs so much more than the inferior types of ignition), the car with the Gray & Davis separate unit electric lighting and starting system, the car with the big double external and internal brakes, the car with the silent spiral bevel gear rear axle, the car with the highest grade light running ball bearings in rear wheels, differential, transmission, etc., the car with all of the modern refinements and highest grade details of equipment.

For $1295 you can buy this great car with the most beautiful bodies of the year, the bodies that six months ago showed the way for all that large group of manufacturers who are announcing "new models" this month.

These are facts, gentlemen, and *the price is not marked up.* We leave the rest to your judgment.

OUR dealers are doing a splendid business. There has been no time in the whole year when we have been able to make our deliveries catch up with our orders.

Here in our factory we are building one hundred Chandler Sixes daily. These cars are seven-passenger touring cars, four-passenger roadsters, convertible sedans and cabriolets. We are now coming into production on limousines and four-passenger convertible coupes.

Each and every one of these cars is a sweet running, powerful, refined motor car, with lots of life and go to it.

We have presented the facts above because we believe that right now when so many of you are about to make your purchases of the new car, we could not do you a greater service than this.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 22, 1916.

F. C. Chandler, *President*

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION

New York's Most Complete Motor Car Institution

1884 Broadway at 62d Street **Telephone 9175 Columbus**

FARRELL AUTO CO., 1384 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. **W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO., 299 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.** **C. T. BECKMANN & SON, 2351 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.**

FLUSHING AUTO GARAGE, INC., Flushing, N. Y.
BROADWAY GARAGE, Newburgh, N. Y.
EMPIRE GARAGE CO., Middletown, N. Y.
WARWICK AUTO CO., Warwick, N. Y.
WARD S. LENT, Beacon, N. Y.
C. A. STUPPLEBEEN, Hudson, N. Y.
CLINTON LASHER, Germantown, N. Y.
WHITE PLAINS MOTOR CAR CO., White Plains, N. Y.

LOWAS GARAGE, Yonkers, N. Y.
FORSYTH & DAVIS, Kingston, N. Y.
LANDERS MOTOR & SUPPLY CO., Mineola, N. Y.
ROBERTS & FROST MOTOR CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
REYNOLDS EMPIRE GARAGE CO., Portchester, N. Y.
CHAS. BAESZLER & SONS, Tompkinsville, S. I.
JUDGE AUTO CO., Spring Valley, N. Y.

CHARTER OAK MOTOR CAR CO., Hartford, Conn.
TUCKER GARAGE CO., Middletown, Conn.
C. D. CLARK, Torrington, Conn.
CITY GARAGE, Putnam, Conn.
GREEN AUTO CO., Danbury, Conn.
BOULEVARD GARAGE CO., Waterbury, Conn.
J. M. HENRY, New Haven, Conn.

ARROW MOTOR SALES CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
PALMER MOTOR SALES CORP., New London, Conn.
VAAST BROS. GARAGE, South Norwalk, Conn.
REYNOLDS EMPIRE GARAGE CO., Greenwich, Conn.
GEORGE H. PATTERSON, Red Bank, N. J.
KINSEY & GREIF, Somerville, N. J.
PERTH AMBOY GARAGE CO., Perth Amboy, N. J.

JONES & EDWARDS, Long Branch, N. J.
NEW BRUNSWICK MOTOR CAR CO., New Brunswick, N. J.
W. W. OWER, Englewood, N. J.
A. C. THOMPSON AUTO CO., Plainfield, N. J.
ELIZABETH AUTO SALES CO., Elizabeth, N. J.
PARK MOTOR CAR CO., Rutherford, N. J.
C. B. TUCKER, Beverly, N. J.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF EVENTS IN SPORTS

BARRACUDA WINS TWICE IN A DAY

De Forest Hicks Pilots Her to Victory in Morning and Miss Nourse in Afternoon.

HEADS ONE-DESIGN BOATS

Goodly Field of Seawanhaka-Corinthian Craft in Special Races Over Six-Mile Course.

Yesterday was a gala day for the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and their friends, there being racing both morning and afternoon for the special one-design craft owned by the members of the club. The usual series races for these yachts were omitted and the young men who usually sail them gave way to their elders in the morning and to the ladies in the afternoon, making up for it with a dinner dance in the evening which was attended by members of the Oyster Bay colony and many of their friends from New York City.

The morning race was for a special prize offered by W. H. Appleton, with the provision that owners should sail their own boats, each with one amateur assistant, the use of spinnakers being prohibited. The course was the short one of six miles from the yacht club float across to Northwest Bluff, thence across the mouth of the bay to Centre Island Point, and then back to the clubhouse. This gave the guests ample opportunity to enjoy the sport and witness the efforts of the amateur sailors.

De Forest Hicks proved himself the most adept of the sailor-owners, winning with his Barracuda, and beating his nearest competitor, Commodore Howard C. Smith, by three minutes and thirty-four seconds. The Commodore, who sailed his craft, Bluefish, beat John Good in his Skate by the narrow margin of twenty-one seconds. The boats were started at 9:30 in the morning, at which time there was a good southerly wind, and the record of the race is shown by this summary:

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Finish. Time. H.M.S.
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	1:47:02	1:57:02
Bluefish, H. C. Smith	1:56:36	2:06:36
Skate, John Good	1:50:57	2:00:57
Grunt, S. T. Shaw	1:52:22	2:02:22
Sabalo, A. R. Whitney, Jr.	1:53:08	2:03:08
Volador, Daniel Bacon	1:53:35	2:03:35
Manatee, Albert Strauss	1:2 01:20	2:11:20
Sharina, W. A. W. Stewart	1:2 12:20	2:22:20

The young women of the club showed their skill in the afternoon, sailing in the same craft used in the morning races, and going over the same course. There was a fair south by west wind, just the right sort for the women to sail in without danger of getting wet, and they made a merry race of it. Miss Juliette Nourse sailed Barracuda to another victory in the afternoon trial, winning by a margin of a minute and forty-two seconds from Miss Elizabeth Mackenzie, daughter of the Secretary of the Race Committee, who sailed Henry K. Mayer's Periwinkle, and beat her mother, who handled the tiller of John Good's Skate, by one minute and forty-five seconds. Mrs. Junius Morgan was fourth, sailing her husband's Shark, and defeating Miss Anna Strauss, who piloted Manatee, the yacht of her father, Albert Strauss.

During the sailing of this race the lawn was crowded with young women, friends of the contestants, who were not at all chary of their applause when the contestants left their craft and climbed the hill to the clubhouse lawn. The results show how cleverly the women handled the yachts intrusted to their charge, and the time made shows that they proved able to make the fish boats get over the course as rapidly as do the young men who sail them in the weekly club races. The summary:

Yacht and Sailor.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Finish. Time. H.M.S.
Barracuda, Miss Juliette Nourse	1:49:28	1:59:28
Periwinkle, Miss E. Mackenzie	1:51:10	1:36:10
Skate, Mrs. C. Mackenzie	1:52:55	1:37:55
Shark, Mrs. J. Morgan	1:53:10	1:38:10
Manatee, Miss A. Strauss	1:54:00	1:39:00
Sabalo, Miss Mai Young	1:54:10	1:39:10
Grunt, Miss S. Nichols	1:54:20	1:39:20
Bluefish, Miss M. Strauss	1:56:06	1:41:06
Volador, Miss Anna Carter	1:56:09	1:41:09
Pompano, Mrs. W. H. Appleton	5:04:01	1:49:01

At 3:20 the outlaw sailors had a chance to show their skill in the craft built on the lakes for the club, though only three of them started. The owners found the attractions on the lawn rather more interesting than steering a sailboat. The record of the craft is as follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Finish. Time. H.M.S.
Bill Bones, James D. Erskine	4:52:20	1:32:20
Captain Kidd, Chas. S. Fair	4:53:11	1:33:11
Black Dog, F. Remington	4:58:28	1:38:28

ANNE E. WINS YACHT RACE.

Captures Honors for Open Boats in Atlantic City Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—The second of the season's regattas of the South Jersey Yacht Racing Association was held here this afternoon over the course of the Chelsea Yacht Club, under the combined auspices of the Chelsea Yacht Club and the Atlantic City Yacht Club. Representing the nine clubs in the association, thirty boats were entered in the seven races, comprising some of the best known racers on the New Jersey coast.

In the race for open boats rating under 45, the Anne E., owned by F. G. English of the Holly Beach Yacht Club, in its first appearance of the season won handily, making the three miles in 27 minutes and 10 seconds. In the express cruiser race the Sophia, owned by R. Patzowsky of the Chelsea Yacht Club, duplicated its performance of two weeks ago.

ILLINOIS A. C. VICTOR.

Captures First Place in Central A. A. U. Swim—McGillivray a Star.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Led by Perry McGillivray, who won the one-mile championship race besides three other events, the Illinois Athletic Club carried off first honors in the Central A. A. U. swim here today. Chicago A. A. was second, Hamilton Club third, Cincinnati Gymnasium A. C. fourth, and Northwestern University fifth.

McGillivray established a record of 25:50 1-5 in the mile swim, formerly held by Clement Browne at 25:50, and was individual star with twenty points.

DE PALMA WINS AUTO RACE.

Captures Hundred-Mile Contest on Kansas City Track.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—Over a dirt track that became so rough drivers likened it to a plowed field, and enduring heat hat was given unofficially as 107 degrees, Ralph De Palma, in a German made car, won the 100-mile motor race, the feature of the opening of the new one and one-eighth mile speedway here this afternoon. His time was 1:42:54, an average of 58.68 miles an hour, almost eight miles below the world's dirt track record.

One accident marred the racing program; in the thirteenth lap of the one-hundred-mile free-for-all event Eddie O'Donnell's machine shot through the fence when the steering knuckle broke, plunged down a slight embankment and crashed into a water tank. O'Donnell sustained a fractured left arm.

REDS BRACE UP FOR MATTY.

Bix Six's Management Puts New Spirit in the Players.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The Reds seem to have taken on new life under the leadership of Christy Mathewson. The first two days of the Big Six régime have been marked by real ball playing on the part of the Rhineland squad.

The fans have taken to the new manager. Matty maintains an attitude of good fellowship, and has gone so far as to order a locker for himself in the players' dressing room instead of using the private room that his predecessor used.

Matty needs some pitchers. He has only six, and one of these is Mitchell, who is laid up. The new Red leader is after a new outfielder who bats from the right side, as all his outer gardeners are let-hand hitters.

A dinner in Matchewson's honor has been planned by the Cincinnati alumni of Bucknell College, of which he is a graduate.

CUBS GET NICK CARTER.

Chicago National Club Purchases Indianapolis' Pitcher.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—A deal was completed today by which Pitcher Nick Carter of the Indianapolis American Association Club will go to the Chicago Nationals, according to an announcement made tonight by James C. McGill, President of the local club. President McGill returned from Chicago this evening. The price to be paid for Carter is said to be in the thousands, and the deal will bring two players to Indianapolis in addition to the money consideration.

Carter will not be sent to the Cubs until later, it is said, but must be delivered by August 26. Carter is a right-hand pitcher. Four big league clubs are said to have been bidding for him.

PLANS FOR N. Y. Y. C. CRUISE

Various Special Classes for Annual Run, Which Begins Aug. 1.

During the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, which begins with the rendezvous of the squadron at Glen Cove on the afternoon of Tuesday, Aug. 1, and ends at Newport on Wednesday, Aug. 9, all of the racing runs will be in cruising trim, from port to port, and without time limit. In addition to the races for the regular sailing craft the committee has planned special classes for auxiliaries, to use sails only, and when possible with steam and motor power boats in separate classes, those of under ninety feet, load water line, in one class and those exceeding that measurement in another.

The first of the day's runs will be from Glen Cove to Morris Cove, in New Haven harbor, a distance of thirty-eight miles, with the races for the Navy Challenge cups, the schooners in one class and the sloops and yawls in another.

The cups of the Alumni Association of the United States Navy, one for schooners and one for sloops and yawls racing in one class, will be raced for during the second day of the cruise, which will be a run of thirty-nine miles, from Morris Cove to New London harbor.

On Friday, in the run from New London across the Sound to Fort Pond Bay at the eastern tip of Long Island, a distance of twenty miles, the races will be for the cups offered by Rear Commodore Harold G. Vanderbilt, two cups for the schooner classes and two for the sloop classes. The divisions—as in all the rest of the runs for the flag officers' cups—will be for schooners of the A, B, C, and D classes racing as the first division, and those of Classes E and F racing as the second division. In the sloop and yawl classes the N. Y. Y. C. fifty-footers and classes K, L, M, and N will race together as the first division and the N. Y. Y. C. forty-footers and thirty-footers and Class N sloops and yawls as the second division.

Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s, two cups for schooners and two for sloops will be the prizes raced for in the longest run of the cruise, that of sixty-two miles from Fort Pond Bay to Mattapoisett, Mass., in Buzzard's Bay. This will take place on Saturday, Aug. 5, and will bring the squadron together for a Sunday of rest in that quaint old New England seaport town.

On Monday the squadron will take the run from Mattapoisett to Newport harbor with a racing run of thirty-two miles for Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan's two cups for schooners and two for sloops.

The fleet will be together at Newport on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 8 and 9, with the races for the two Astor cups on the first day and that for the King George V. cup on the second day, the latter a contest in which both schooners and sloops may participate, with the customary allowances under the measurement rules of the New York Yacht Club. Both of these races are also without time limit, and both are sailed over the course from Brenton Reef light vessel either across the Sound to Block Island buoy and return or to the eastward to the Hen and Chickens light vessel and return, according to the direction of the wind. As the limit of length prevents the New York forty-footers from participating in the race for the King's cup, Commodore Baker has offered a special cup for these boats to be sailed over the same course as followed by the yachts competing for the King's cup, the start to be made ten minutes later.

At colors, following the race for the King's Cup, the squadron will disband and the cruise be at an end.

POLO PLAYER IS INJURED.

W. S. Jones, Jr., Hurt—Rumson Whites Defeat the Blues.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 22.—During the first period of a fast polo match for the Thomas S. Field cups between the Rumson Blues and Whites at the Rumson County Club today, W. Strother Jones, Jr., playing number three for the Blues, was thrown when his mount fell on the soft turf and sustained a fracture of the left collarbone. His place was taken by G. Jason Waters, who was refereeing at the time, Joseph E. Meyer of the Deal Polo Club going in as referee.

After the best game played by the two teams this season, the Whites won by the score of 12 goals to 9¾. The first half ended with the score of 6¾ to 6 in favor of the Blues, but the Whites got busy in the sixth and seventh periods and passed their rivals. Leland H. Ross, mounted on his international pony, Pretty Boy, made three nice goals in the chukkers; Hugh C. Barrett made two, and Berens Waters one. The Blues were held scoreless in the last half except in the sixth period, when they tallied three goals. Father and son, G. Jason Waters and J. Berens Waters, shared honors on opposite sides. M. D. Bamberger also played a strong game for the Blues. The line-up and summary:

WHITES.	BLUES.
1—Hugh C. Barrett.	1—A. S. H. Jones.
2—Leland H. Ross.	2—Field.
3—J. Berens Waters.	3—W. S. Jones, Jr.
Back—P. Hauck, Jr.	G. Jason Waters.
	Back—M. D. Bamberger

Goals.—Whites: Ross, 5; Barrett, 4; Waters, 3. Total, 12. Blues: Bamberger, 4; Jason Waters, 3; A. S. H. Jones, 2; Field, 1; lost on safety by Bamberger. Total, 9¾. Referees—G. Jason Waters and Joseph E. Meyer.

WITH THE GOLFERS ON NEARBY LINKS

Results of Competition Among the Players of All Classes.

A medal play handicap brought out a big field at the Greenwich Country Club yesterday and keen competition resulted for the prize presented by John Morrison. The handicaps were so well arranged that four tied for first place, two for next in order and four more wee linked together a stroke further away. W. S. Stafford had the best gross score with a 79. It placed him one stroke behind the leaders in the competition who had net scores of 72 to their credit. The scores:

	Gr.	H'p.	Net.
C. A. Wagner	91	19	72
T. B. Davis	92	20	72
H. C. Leighton	91	19	72
W. A. Flynn	90	18	72
H. L. Gilian	87	14	73
W. S. Stafford	79	6	73
G. H. Milliken	88	14	74
R. T. McGusty	92	18	74
A. C. Hancken	92	18	74
G. B. Carhart	80	6	74
C. E. Pierson	86	11	75
A. L. Ferguson	91	16	75
John H. Stats	91	15	76
T. M. S. Rolls	83	7	76
H. Gillean	88	11	77
F. B. Tuttle	98	22	77
J. T. Boutter	83	6	77
G. C. Pier	94	16	78
R. W. Poor	96	18	78
T. M. Hodgens	94	15	79

Another close contest resulted in the mixed foursomes for which the prize was presented by Mrs. G. L. Storm. Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Chatillon led the field with 86, their score being aided by the liberal handicap of 30. The scores:

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Chatillon	116	30	86
A. E. Ranney and Mrs. R. S. Crocker	106	19	87
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Chapman	95	7	88
J. R. Stats and Mrs. L. Grant	105	15	90
R. T. McGusty and Mrs. E. R. Peters	107	15	92
T. B. Davis and Mrs. J. K. Berry	125	23	100
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Leighton	115	15	100
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Carhart	99	3	102
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Slayback	120	17	103
H. L. Cammon and Mrs. Norman McCutcheon	136	12	124

RIDGEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB.

There was a driving contest at the Ridgewood Country Club yesterday, in which G. F. Kohler finished first and K. Clark second. In the sweepstakes play the leading scores were: P. A. Toohey, 91, 21—70; F. C. Smith, 83, 12—71.

DEAL GOLF CLUB.

Members of the Deal Golf Club were busy with competitions for cups given by the various officers. These contests were in the semi-final round and some close play resulted. For the President's Cup H. H. Parker defeated J. F. Shanley, 4 and 3, and Pierre A. Proal defeated John E. Kelley, 4 and 3. In the semi-final for the Vice President's Cup E. J. Orme defeated Ralph Orton, 1 up, and John F. Sutpnen defeated F. Pring, 1 up. For the Treasurer's Cup P. A. Whelen defeated A. G. Scherer, 3 and 3, and George D. Morrow defeated A. W. Hill, 1 up. In the play for the Bally Cup Pierre A. Proal led in Class A, with 82, 4—78, and G. A. Burd was second, with 89, 11—78. In Class B, A. G. Scherer led, with 95, 21—74.

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB.

W. A. Philbin was the tenth man to qualify for the Irving K. Taylor Cup at the Baltusrol Golf Club. His score was 41, 46—87.

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB.

The qualifying round for the Tierney Cup was played on the Wykagyl links. There was a prize for the low gross score, which was won by Mrs. J. F. Thompson with 91, 20—71.

PLAINFIELD COUNTRY CLUB.

The leading scores in the weekly sweepstakes at the Plainfield Country Club were: F. W. Wallace, 96, 27—71; Paul V. Wells, 94, 18—76; Rex Schoonmaker, 86, 9—77; H. D. Hibbard, 93, 14—79.

HYDEWOOD GOLF CLUB.

The best cards for the President's Cup at the Hydewood Golf Club were: Dr. H. K. Carroll, 91, 16—75; C. J. Hand, 97, 22—75; W. P. Taylor, 85, 7—78; H. L. Moody, 98, 19—79; A. A. Cannon, 98, 17—81; W. P. Nichwitz, 105, 19—86.

SCARSDALE GOLF AND C. C. CLUB.

In the four-ball competition for aggregate scores at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club H. S. Hamilton and J. G. Rice won with 176, 29—147. The following were the leading scores in the ball sweepstakes: E. C. Horton, 80, 12—68; H. S. Hamilton, 86, 14—72; P. C. Krauthoff, 91, 17—74; A. Childress, 99, 22—77.

NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB.

Play for the Accumulation Cup occupied the attention of the members of the Nassau Country Club. The best scores were: D. H. Tobey, 86, 12—74; George D. Bourne, 92, 18—74; Henry Tate, 92, 12—80. Tobey and Bourne each are credited with two and a half points and Tate with one point.

HACKENSACK GOLF CLUB.

Jose M. Diaz, Jr., and Charles A. Newkirk tied in their semi-final match for the President's Cup at the Hackensack Golf Club. They will play off some time during the week. In the other semi-final J. B. Stewart defeated D. A. Paul by default. In the semi-finals for the Consolation Cup George Williams defeated J. H. Abeel, 1 up; C. E. Stafford defeated T. H. Holberton, 1 up.

NORTH JERSEY COUNTRY CLUB.

A bogey handicap was played by the members of the North Jersey Country Club with the following results: Class A—J. Walters, 5 up; C. T. Sweeney, 4 up. Class B—A. Smith, 4 up; L. V. Hinchliffe, 2 up. The results in the semi-finals for the July tournament were: Class A—C. T. Swweney defeated Eric Gibbs, 4 and 2; Fred Lavaugh and L. Lewis tied. Class B—R. Chiswell defeated H. Sawyer, 3 and 2; A. Sherwood defeated M. Lavaugh, 2 and 1.

YOUNKATAH GOLF CLUB.

James Duckett, the local professional, made a new record for the Younkatah links when he went round in 68, one stroke lower than the previous mark held by G. Pheil. Duckett was playing a round with H. W. Goodrich, the club President, when he made the record. He has been playing in great form all the week, four of his scores reading, 70, 71, 69, and 68. The par for the course is 72.

DUNWOODIE COUNTRY CLUB.

A red card competition occupied the members of the Dunwoodie Country Club. The results were:

Class A—R. C. Aiken, 81, 8—73; Class B—Philip S. Dodd, 92, 17—75; Class C—R. Foote, 100, 27—73.

The semi-final play for the July cups resulted as follows:

First Division—W. J. Barrow defeated J. M. Demarrle, 1 up; J. T. Hetrick defeated F. H. Sisson, 3 and 2.

Second Division—C. S. Dodd defeated J. W. Williams, 3 and 2; W. H. Simpson defeated F. Went, 1 up.

Third Division—A. Reeves defeated A. Walling, 1 up; M. F. Guilford defeated F. Hupaaf, 1 up.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY CLUB.

A four-ball foursome, aggregate score to count, was the attraction at the Hudson River Country Club. A. L. Seligmann and H. S. Doty were the winners, with 151, 15—136.

FOX HILLS GOLF CLUB.

Match play for the Benjamin Starkey trophy and a medal play handicap kept the Fox Hills golfers busy. The results:

Starkey Trophy.—J. S. Primrose beat P. M. Kenuig, 3 up; T. W. Tannock beat M. J. Grammont, 3 and 1; A. P. Palmer beat W. R. Barrows by default; J. H. Turned beat H. E. Franck, 3 and 2; Ralph Trier beat Howell Woolley, 7 and 5; C. H. Hadlock beat G. T. Zimmerman, 5 and 3; W. W. Vanloan beat Ferdinand Starbuck, 4 and 3; A. A. Denico beat J. D. Barnhill, 3 and 1.

Class A.—Medal Play, Handicap—J. Eugene Beck, 85, 15—70.

Class B.—J. S. Primrose, 94, 22—72.

SCHMIDT WINS GOLF TITLE.

Captures Western Championship by Defeating Douglas Grant.

DEL MONTE, Cal., July 22.—Heinrich Schmidt of the Claremont Golf and Country Club of Oakland won the Western golf championship here today by defeating Douglas Grant, Northern California champion, 7 up and 6 to play.

The winner showed the same form which brought him first honors in the medal play of the qualifying round. The match practically was won in the morning round, when Schmidt won eight of the first nine holes and finished 5 up.

LEONARD "HARD AS NAILS."

Boxer Preparing Himself in the Open for Bout with Welsh.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., July 22.—Benny Leonard, the 20-year-old boy who is positive that he will be champion of the world after next Friday night, when he is to meet Freddie Welsh at Washington Park, Brooklyn, is here enjoying what is practically his first trip to the real country. True, he has had many railroad jaunts, but seeing mountains and lakes from car windows and actually being among the cows and chickens is a novel experience for the east side boy whose idea of the great outdoors was gained mostly from Central and Bronx parks.

Leonard is "hard as nails." Living in the open has agreed with the pale-faced, almost anaemic-looking boxer, and his sunburned face will surprise his intimates when he steps into the ring against Welsh. His last bout with Dundee found him unprepared, he says. He had only a few days to get ready after a long lay-off, and was several pounds over weight. His accustomed speed was lacking. The announcement that he weighed 136½ pounds was borne out by his appearance. Now he is down around his normal weight, 133 pounds. He has been boxing a little, running on the roads a lot, and spending every waking hour in the open, doing the things that every boy enjoys. For the last week of training he will have plenty of boxing, for Pete Hartley, Ray Rivers, and his brother Charlie have joined the colony here.

Benny is confident without being egotistical. No one can convince him that Welsh cannot be stopped in a ten-round bout. He believes firmly that Welsh can be beaten and that he solved the way in their last bout. Furthermore, he says he will knock Welsh out. And he evidently means it.

BROOKLYN ELEVEN WINS.

Defeats Kings County Team at Cricket—Other Matches.

Brooklyn scored its sixth successive victory in the Metropolitan District Cricket League and retained the leadership in the series, defeating Kings County yesterday at Prospect Park, by 93 runs. Six men scored double figures on the winning side. In another game at Prospect Park the United eleven defeated the Windwards, declaring their innings closed with the total at 130 with nine wickets down, and then disposing of their opponents for the small total of 29. The Manhattan team scored a victory in the Metropolitan League series by reason of a forfeit on the part of the Paterson eleven.

A close game was played at Ulmer Park between the Staten Island eleven and the Bensonhurst Rovers in the championship series of the New York and New Jersey Association. Staten Island was returned the winner by 10 runs. The West Indian Veterans defeated the Wanderers at Prospect Park by a margin of 19 runs. The winners batted first and rolled up a total of 67 against 48 by the Wanderers.

An exciting finish took place in the Van Cortlandt Park League series between the Camerons and the United Cricket Club. The Camerons, after scoring 111 runs for 8 wickets, declared their innings closed, but so near did the United come to this total that when stumps were drawn they had scored 102 for the loss of 7 wickets. The result, therefore, goes on record as a draw.

The Divine Got the Hole in One.

A peculiar variation of the "hole-in-one" feat is reported from the famous old Scotch course of Leven. Three revered gentlemen, S. Anderson, W. Dunlop, and A. Shannon, were playing a three-ball match. On the 230-yard ninth hole the Rev. Mr. Shannon proceeded to propel his ball toward the pin so accurately that it rolled into the cup from the tee, giving him the hole in one and automatically electing him to stand treat for the others. The strange part of the performance is that, playing in the same company a few years previous, the Rev. Mr. Dunlop had performed exactly the same feat, and the three golfers have now decided to keep at it until the Rev. Mr. Anderson fulfills his obligations by doing likewise.

TO FIX RIGHTS OF THE HOUSE

Marshall Case Will Give Congress Definition of Its Power.

Edward Yates Webb, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who called at National Democratic Headquarters yesterday, said he had come to confer with Martin W. Littleton, attorney for the House, in the proceedings against H. Snowden Marshall, held to be in contempt of the House.

"The House is not in a hurry to determine this matter," he said, "but sees in the present case the best chance to decide a mooted question as to the authority of the House. Mr. Marshall will have every chance to appeal, and the matter should reach the highest court by October, and there should be a decision by December.

"Mr. Marshall has questioned the authority of what we consider the highest court in the country, the Court of Impeachment. The same question has been raised before, but in no case has the issue been quite so tangible. It is about time it was settled."

WOMEN PARADE IN LONDON.

Thousands of Them Show How They Are Working to Carry On War.

LONDON, July 22.—British women gave an impressive demonstration today of their work in the war. Thousands of them took part in a parade through the central districts of London. The parade was divided into numerous sections, with tableaux on lorries representing women in working costumes, showing how they have replaced men in various activities.

There were women in overalls from munition factories, nurses, chauffeurs, street car conductors, railroad workers, and agricultural laborers. In the procession also were floats in the form of emblematic memorials to Earl Kitchener and the soldiers and sailors who have been killed in the war. Other women impersonated detachments of troops from the British Dominions and from all the allied armies. At the conclusion of the pageant wreaths were deposited on the monuments of Wellington and Nelson.

GIRL BATHER SAVES ROOSEVELT'S AID

Miss Sutphin Rescues Walter J. Hayes Off Sagamore Hill.

SHE FIGHTS A HEAVY SEA

Holds Man on Surface Until Men in Motor Boat Finally Reach Them.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 22.—In a spectacular battle with the surf which thrilled hundreds of spectators, Miss Gladys Sutphin, who is prominent in society in this city, saved Walter J. Hayes, one of Colonel Roosevelt's secretaries, from drowning off Sagamore Inn today. The rescue was made in the roar of a heavy sea, with rain clouds overhead, and a crowd of bathers screaming and waving their arms while Miss Sutphin pushed through the breakers and grabbed the drowning man.

He struggled but she did not release her hold until persons in a motor boat driven by Arthur Voight reached the scene and grasped Hayes. She was pulled into the boat exhausted. Hayes was revived.

Miss Sutphin is eighteen year old and the daughter of W. J. Sutphin, a New York broker, living at 483 West End Avenue. She is spending the Summer at Island Dale, the Sutphin's estate on the Mill River Road. With a party of friends she was bathing yesterday from the pier off the Sagamore Inn when she noticed that a man some distance off shore was waving his arms wildly.

No one else seemed to hear him. Miss Sutphin, when she saw his arms disappear beneath the surface of the water, plunged off the bathing float and struck out.

Other bathers who heard his shouts scurried along the shore for a boat. In the meanwhile a pile of breakers hid Miss Sutphin from view, but in a moment or two she was again seen at the side of Colonel Roosevelt's secretary, who had been seized by a cramp.

Hayes has been acting as Colonel Roosevelt's secretary for the last six months, assisting John W. McGrath. He came to Oyster Bay early today with some papers for the Colonel. He lives at 610 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Miss Sutphin's father was a partner of Osgood Pell, who was killed with William S. Laimbeer near Long Beach on Aug. 3, 1913. Miss Sutphin is a cousin of Mrs. Nathalie Skenck Laimbeer, wife of Mr. Laimbeer, who was injured in the same accident.

BROAD ST. HOSPITAL SITE.

Association Purchases Building at the Corner of South Street.

President Edward L. Wemple of the Broad Street Hospital Association announced yesterday the purchase of the office building at 129 Broad Street as a hospital. Already the plans for the new hospital have been agreed upon, and within a few days men will begin work on the building at South and Broad Streets that will give New York its furthest downtown hospital.

The purchase of the Broad Street building was made possible at this time by a contribution of $50,000, made by James Barbour, one of the Governors of the hospital, and Charles E. Danforth, Vice President. M. W. Dominick, another Governor, has given $2,000 toward the alteration and remodeling of the building.

A fund for the purchasing of three modern motor ambulances has been begun by Dr. A. J. Barker Savage, the superintendent, and to this fund these have contributed: Busk & Daniels, Bernhard Scholle & Co., Alfred C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, John R. Morron, President of the Atlas Portland Cement Company; James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation; the National Lead Company, and William P. Bonbright & Co.

The site of the new hospital is on the river front, where fresh air is not shut in, and it is admirably situated in respect to being a real downtown institution. The plans for the reconstruction of the old building and the making of a 100-bed, splendidly equipped, modern hospital have been drawn by William Neil Smith, an architect, and filed with the State Board of Charities. It is expected that the Broad Street Hospital will be ready for occupancy in the Fall, when the present offices will be moved from 109 Broad Street.

LEAPS OVERBOARD INTO SEA

Little Silver Passenger Rescued and Held for Observation.

While the steamboat Little Silver of the Patten Line was passing Sandy Hook yesterday on her way into New York from Long Branch some excitement was caused among the passengers when a man jumped from the afterdeck into the water. The vessel was stopped immediately, and when the man was picked up he told the Captain he had jumped overboard because he did not want to be suspected of participation in a murder which was to take place where he lived.

He gave his name as Fred Goet, and said he was 30 years old, and a waiter. Captain Charles Hobbs of the Little Silver said the man had been rescued by a motorboat before he had time to lower one of his lifeboats from the davits.

On arrival at the Battery Geet was sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

FLOOD VICTIMS DESTITUTE.

Investigator Estimates 20,000 Are Homeless in Alabama.

SELMA, Ala., July 22.—H. C. Armstrong, Chairman of the Flood Relief Committee which has been investigating conditions in the Alabama and Canaba River valleys, issued a statement late today estimating that at least 20,000 persons in these sections were "absolutely destitute," and that unless help reaches them soon "many of the younger and feeble will perish."

According to Mr. Armstrong, an investigation was made in several counties and the situation found to be serious.

"We estimated," says the statement, "that there are at least 20,000 tenants, old and young, interested in the crops destroyed in Dallas County and about the same number in adjoining counties. At least half of these are absolutely destitute."

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:23|Sun sets..7:22|Moon rises..11:57

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:59	2:35	8:13	9:04
Governors Island	2:41	3:19	8:57	9:47
Hell Gate	4:47	5:25	10:38	11:28

Arrived—Saturday, July 22.

SS Advance, Colon, July 13.
SS Crofton Hall, Barbados, July 14.
SS Frey, Barry, July 5.
SS Isabella, Porto Rico, July 13.
SS Luna, Philadelphia, July 20.
SS Von Hogendorp, Tanamo, July 17.
SS Sayamo, Jucaro, July 15.
SS Charles E. Harwood, Tampico, July 10.
SS Maravai, Port Amboy, July 22.
SS Serbian Prince, La Pallice, July 7.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, July 19.
SS Concho, Galveston, July 15.
SS Mongolia, London, July 11.
SS Madonna, Bordeaux, July 11.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas, July 17.
SS Potomac, Plymouth, July 8.
SS Skinfaxe, Tunis de Zaza, July 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 15
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 6
Ibbira	Bordeaux	July 9
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Wallace	Liverpool	July 7
Novgorod	Aberdeen	July 9
Esperanza	Nassau	July 20
Algonquin	Turks Island	July 13
Morro Castle	Havana	July 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 20
Sixaola	Puerto Cortez	July 10

DUE TOMORROW.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	July 15
*Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
*Martensdyk	Kirkwall	July 10
Brazos	San Juan	July 19
Commewijne	Cape Haitien	July 18
Egyptian	Fowey	July 9
Straitsborne	Hartlepool	July 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 22
Tenadores	Bocas del Toro	July 11
Proteus	New Orleans	July 19
El Sol	Galveston	July 13

DUE TUESDAY.

†United States	Kirkwall	July 16
Amstelyk	Kirkwall	July 11
Cupiao	Fowey	July 8
Saratoga	Havre	July 11
Sabine	Havana	July 22
Apache	Key West	July 21
City of St. Louis	Jacksonville	July 22
Medina	Savannah	July 22
Chalmette	Galveston	July 19
	New Orleans	July 20

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 12
Sardegna	Gibraltar	July 10
Colon	Cristobal	July 20
Manchioneal	Jamaica	July 21
San Giorgio	Naples	July 10
Gregory	Barbados	July 18
El Cid	Galveston	July 20

DUE THURSDAY.

*Carpathia	Liverpool	July 13
Atlantian	Liverpool	July 13
Knut Hansen	Shields	July 11
Tongrier	Bordeaux	July 13
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	July 15
Stephano	Halifax	July 25
Antilles	New Orleans	July 22

DUE FRIDAY.

Chorley	Havre	July 13
Gryfevale	Cardiff	July 13
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 22
Comal	Galveston	July 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 25
Vigo	Hull	July 13
Melford	Manchester	July 13
Lord Tredegar	Gibraltar	July 11
El Alba	Galveston	July 22

DUE SATURDAY.

Bergenstjord	Bergen	July 19
Slingsby	Cardiff	July 13
Valeria	Liverpool	July 15
Alicante	Seville	July 13
Headley	London	July 14

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Corozal, Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Sommelsdyk, Rotterd'm	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nora, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio de Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephen R. Jones, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Pennsylvaniah, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Napoli, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrib, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bonifacc, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	———	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Themistocles, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Maravai, Grenada	10:00 A.

UNION BANK MUST LIQUIDATE AT ONCE

Justice Benedict Severely Criticises Banking Department's Six-Year Management.

DEFICIT RAISED $640,150

Blames Mismanagement or Faulty Law—Questions Big Legal Fees, One to Assistant District Attorney.

Severely criticising the State Banking Department for the long delay in settling the affairs of the defunct Union Bank and for the payment of big legal fees to lawyers for work "of a routine character," Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn ordered yesterday that the liquidation of the institution be completed at once and that a dividend of 5 per cent. be paid to the depositors immediately out of the funds now in hand. In a lengthy opinion the court holds that the Banking Department in the six years since the bank failed has acted in violation of the provisions of the banking law in not submitting its various acts to the court for approval.

The opinion was rendered as a result of the application of State Banking Supt. Eugene Lamb Richards for permission to pay the dividend.

Justice Benedict also expresses criticism of the acceptance by Louis Goldstein of fees amounting to $21,450 from the assets of the bank for legal services. Such payments, the court says, were illegal if the service performed related to his duties as an Assistant District Attorney of Kings County.

Orders All Real Estate Sold.

The court directs the Superintendent of Banks to sell, either at public auction or by private contract, before the end of September, this year, all the unsold real property of the bank, including that carried in the names of its subsidiary corporations. The Superintendent is also ordered to institute foreclosure proceedings at once as to any mortgages now held by the bank which are in default in the payment of principal, interest, or taxes. He is directed also to sell all securities owned by the bank.

The Banking Department paid out in legal fees and disbursements in the course of the liquidation $90,228. Only one of these payments was submitted to or approved by the court. In addition to these, Louis Goldstein still has an unsettled claim of $18,500.

"It appears from the accounts," says Justice Benedict's opinion, "that Mr. Goldstein received monthly payments beginning on Oct. 18, 1911, in the Van Tuyl administration, and continuing down to April 1, 1915, in the present administration. These payments, as shown by the accounts, reached the total of $21,450 as fees, besides $5,078.40 as disbursements. The record is silent as to whether, while drawing salary from the Superintendent of Banks, Mr. Goldstein was also drawing salary as an Assistant District Attorney for the County of Kings. The assumption, in the absence of any other proof, is that he did, if, and in so far as the services which he performed for the salary paid by the Superintendent of Banks had relation to the discharge of his duties as an Assistant District Attorney, the payments were illegal. It is too well settled by a long line of authorities in the State to admit of doubt that a public officer shall not receive extra compensation outside of or beyond his fixed compensation for services imposed by law."

Finds Deficit Has Been Increased.

The court finds that the deficit which existed at the time of the closing of the bank has been increased by the failure of the Banking Department to liquidate the real estate.

"It is my deliberate judgment," the opinion continues, "that the Legislature never intended that the Banking Department, under the guise of liquidating the assets and affairs of an insolvent bank, should undertake the business of managing and handling real estate belonging to the institution and carry on that business indefinitely, especially where the net result of such management was to use up the greater part of the liquid assets which ought to be available for the payment of the creditors.

"Since April 4, 1910, three Superintendents of Banks have in their official capacity had charge successively of the liquidation of the Union Bank. During the six years in question no accounting of any kind has been made, either to the court or to the creditors.

"There is, I think, a fundamental misapprehension by the Superintendent of Banks of the principles, which, under the law as I construe it, should govern the liquidation of an insolvent bank. If what I shall hereinafter show, by means of the statements of the accounts, does not justify the conclusion just stated, then the gross and glaring injustice suffered by the creditors of this insolvent bank, after six years of liquidation by State officials, must be laid at the door of a vicious system established under the apparent sanction of law. The fundamental conception which I have spoken of, is as to the relation which the Superintendent of Banks bears toward the insolvent institution, the creditors and the court."

Superintendent Only a Receiver.

Justice Benedict holds that when the Superintendent of Banks takes possession of an insolvent institution for the purpose of liquidation he instantly assumes the position of a receiver. Except as the statute expressly gives him authority to do certain special things, he has no general power from that moment over the assets of the bank.

"He becomes an arm of the court," continues Justice Benedict. "He must apply to this court in the appropriate judicial district for instructions before he acts. In other words, he possesses and can exercise just the same powers, discretion, and control, and no more, as before the present system was inaugurated, a receiver of such an institution, who had been appointed by the court, would have possessed and exercised.

"If the case of the Union Bank is, as I have reason to apprehend it is, at all typical of other insolvent banking institutions which, since the change in the law concerning their liquidation have come under the control of this department, the results in this case, as developed by the statements furnished to the court by the Superintendent of Banks, and, I believe, be found so startling as to make it imperatively necessary to repeal or radically amend the statutes under which conditions such as are herein shown can become possible, and which I believe will be found to be far more costly and dilatory than under the former system.

"In view of the unfortunate consequences to the depositors whose moneys are in jeopardy by reason of the closing of any banking institution, it is of primary importance that the affairs of the bank be liquidated with the minimum loss of time and at the least possible expense. Especially is this true where, as in the present instance, the State itself has, through one of its executive departments, undertaken the task of liquidation. The chief of this department cannot delegate to a subordinate the responsibilities of his office. When he assumes the power to liquidate he also assumes the corresponding burden.

"The statute clearly points out to him that he is to take no important step affecting the interests committed to his keeping without the sanction of this court. If he obtains that sanction, in the manner pointed out by the statute, it is absolute protection for him. If he proceeds without it, he must suffer the consequences."

Justice Benedict's ruling as to obtaining the sanction of the court applies to the payment of fees to lawyers, to the expenditure of $2,013,426 on the bank's realty holdings, and to the $132,-507 charged to the general administration of the liquidation. The court views as particularly reprehensible the action of the department in continuing to carry along the real estate of the bank when the receipts from that property during the same period were only $1,373,276. Justice Benedict points out that the difference between the receipts and expenditures as affecting the real estate, amounting to $640,150, had to be made up out of other assets of the bank.

PIER GREETS POLO PLAYERS

Visitors Dined After Great Neck-Point Judith Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 22.—This has been a gala day for entertaining at Narragansett Pier, with a round of dinners, dancing, and two national polo and tennis tournaments in progress on the fields of Point Judith.

Following the polo match between Great Neck and Point Judith, Walter L. Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., and a member of the Aiken polo team, gave a dinner at Scarborough Beach bathing pavilion on Ocean Road. It was a polo dinner, and all of the visiting polo players were invited. The sixty guests assembled at a large table which was decorated with native flowers of Rhode Island. Later the polo players and their friends motored to the Casino for the Saturday night dance.

Those invited included Harry Payne Whitney of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Chew of Radnor, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell, Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Stoddard, William Gerald, entertained Judge and Mrs. Henry S. Priest, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett B. Wall of Maysville, Ky., and Mrs. Francis Kohlsaat for dinner last evening.

Mrs. James B. Weir, Miss Josephine McClure, Mrs. Henry Rutledge Buist, and Miss Madeline Lade were guests of Mrs. John Roberts to tea at the Pines Club yesterday afternoon.

J. Epps Brown, Thomas B. Scott, and Thomas B. Yuille played a three-some at golf today. Stephen Elkins and Colonel Wheatley played a two-some. Others on the links were George Gordon Battle, Walter P. Hall, Roland T. Knoedler, and William Sands.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen gave their talk on Ireland in the ballroom of the Greenbrier.

NEW YORKER WED IN CANADA

Miss Irene Johnston of Toronto Bride of H. Maynard, Jr.

Miss Irene Johnston, daughter of Mrs. Frederick W. Johnston of Toronto, and Herbert Maynard, Jr., of this city, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Maynard of Boston, were married yesterday at noon in St. Bartholomew's Church, Ottawa, Can., the Rev. Canon Hanington officiating. Captain Edward P. Johnston of the Twelfth Brigade, Headquarters Staff, Canadian Field Artillery, gave his sister in marriage, and Miss Kathleen E. Johnston was her sister's maid of honor. Little Miss Majorie Mulock was the flower girl.

Mr. Maynard was attended by his brother, D. Howell Maynard, as best man, and the ushers were Lieutenant William P. Mulock, also of the Twelfth Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery; Douglas K. Ridout of Toronto, and Howard L. Hitchcock, Howland S. Davis, and Joseph H. Stevenson, all of New York.

A wedding breakfast was held afterward at the Château Laurier. Later the couple left for the eastern provinces in Canada and the White Mountains. They will live in Cedarhurst, L. I., and will be at home after Oct. 1.

LEE—STONE.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 22.—Miss Millicent Lucy Stone, a school teacher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Stone, was married to Shephard Lee of Douglass, Ariz., this evening at St. James's Episcopal Church. Miss Marjorie Stone, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and her attendants were Misses Evelyn Hislop, Eleanor Mercer, and Mrs. Frank S. Steinwachs of this city; Misses Ruth Coles and Ada Whittlesey of Brockton, and Mrs. Clifford E. Chapman of Waterford. The best man was Rudolph Boyle of Louisville, Ky., and the ushers were Paul Sampsell, Gordon Rodenwein, Alfred Chappell, Doane Greene, Stephen Lee, Alfred Nye, Clifford Chapman and Lieutenant Franklin Steinwachs. Mr. Lee is a mining engineer.

HEYWOOD—SCHULTZ.

Miss Beatrice Schultz, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Schultz of Summit, N. J., and Philip Butler Heywood of Worcester, Mass., were married yesterday at the home of the bride at 5 o'clock. The Rev. Walter Gwynne officiated. Miss Florence E. Heywood was maid of honor, and Chester D. Heywood acted as best man for his brother.

Mr. Heywood is a graduate of Williams College, class of '13. After their honeymoon trip the couple will reside in this city.

LOGAN—BAIN.

The marriage is announced of Miss Marjorie Bain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bain, Jr., of 340 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Spencer H. Logan of Chicago, which took place on Friday. Mr. Logan is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan of 1,150 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, one of the wealthiest families in that city. Miss Bain's father is Treasurer of the Tobacco Leaf Publishing Company of 86 Beaver Street, this city.

HARDY—PRICE.

Miss Catherine A. Price, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Price of 133 Chestnut Street, Flushing, and John W. Hardy, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hardy of Manhattan, were married last evening at the Flushing Methodist Church. The matron of honor was Mrs. Horace E. Wood of Jamaica, and the bridesmaids were Miss Evaline Price and Miss Jane Hardy. Frederick Braslin of Manhattan was best man.

GIRLS WIN A BALL GAME.

Young Men at White Sulphur Defeated by a Score of 9 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 22.—All of White Sulphur came out yesterday afternoon to witness a very unique baseball game, played between Wymond Cabell, Walker P. Hall, Jr., James Wirt Robinson, John H. French, Jr., Churchill Young, and John Stewart against the Misses Sara Parsons, Hilah French, Margery Hancock, Virginia Christian, Marion Strobel, Mrs. Fred. Scott Campbell, Katherine McFadden, and Mrs. William H. White, John D. Potts, Jr., was pitcher for the boys and Miss Ellen Mercer French for the girls. Miss Gwendolyn King was catcher and Pat C. Currie umpire. The feature of the game was that the boys were forced to pitch and catch with their left hands. The score was in favor of the girls, 9 to 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Yuille and their daughter, Miss Burk Yuille, have motored down from New York with Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke.

William Gerald entertained Judge and Mrs. Henry S. Priest, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett B. Wall of Maysville, Ky., and Mrs. Francis Kohlsaat for dinner last evening.

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Lord and Lady Aberdeen gave their talk on Ireland in the ballroom of the Greenbrier.

TO PRESENT MISS MORGAN.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan Give an At Home Aug. 12 at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan have sent out cards for an at home to be given for their daughter, Miss Katherine A. Morgan, at Beacon Rock, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 12, when Miss Morgan will be formally presented. Miss Morgan, like her father, identified with important yachting events for years, is fond of yachting. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been Summer residents of Newport, so the presentation will assemble the entire colony.

Lispenard Stewart, President of the Graves Point Fishing Club, entertained the members with a luncheon at the club house this afternoon. The guests included Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, Stuyvesant Leroy, T. Suffern Taller, William Woodward, and William Rhinelander Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Duer Irving of New York arrive Aug. 4 to visit Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry for a month.

Mrs. Blue, wife of Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U. S. N., arrives Aug. 12 to spend a month with Mr. and Mrs. Perry, who were luncheon hosts today.

Dinners were given tonight by Mrs. Hamilton Mck. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, the latter for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Barclay of New York.

Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, accompanied by Mrs. Whitman, returned from New York tonight.

Colonel Charles Hayden arrived from New York today on the eatem yacht Wacondah for the week-end.

Harry Payne Whitney has returned on the steam yacht Whileaway from New York, as did Arthur Curtiss James on the Aloha.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont entertained a luncheon party at Belcourt today.

The damage to the steam yacht Warrior, Alexander S. Cochran, which ran ashore off New London this week, has been found to be so extensive that the vessel may not be in commission again this season.

Mr and Mrs. Vincent Astor entertained a dinner company at Beechwood this evening.

Officers from the Atlantic Fleet, with their ladies, Summer residents of Jamestown and from Newport and its naval station, attended the dinner-dance at the Jamestown Casino tonight. The attendance was the largest since the Casino was opened.

Miss Mary Alexander of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.

Bayard Dominick and Douglas Campbell of New York were week-end guests of former Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

BAR HARBOR TENNIS WEEK.

Many Women to Play in Swimming Club Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 23.—The entries for the ladies' singles, the opening event of the tennis tournament Monday, are the Misses Katherine Force, Helen Draper, Dorothy Disston, Polly Blaine Damrosch, Dorothy Slinger, Gretchen Damrosch, Katherine McClintock, Sophia Stewart, Hannah Wright, Susie Dalney, Mrs. Pleasants Pennington, Mrs. E. B. Howard, Miss P. A. Bartlett, Miss Law, Miss A. M. Miles, and Mrs. Faley.

Among those engaging tables for dinner parties preceding the dance at the Swimming Club last evening were Mrs. H. J. Luce, Frederick Climan, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spregen, Mrs. H. A. Howard, Mrs. Lyman Rice Kendall, and William Lawrence Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Kreisler and Reinhold De Warlich are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer for the week-end. W. De Warlich, with Mr. Kreisler as accompanist, will give a recital at the building of the Aug. 10.

In the at-oke competition on the Kebo Valley Club golf links this afternoon Mrs. Mason Phelps, Dr. W. C. Cushman, and H. C. Emmett, Jr., tied for first place.

Ernesto Fabbri will take moving pictures of members of the Summer colony, which will be shown for charity later in the season.

MRS. G. BELKNAP TO WED.

Admiral Goodrich Announces Her Engagement to J. C. Brennon.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N., retired, announces the engagement of his daughter, Mrs. Gladys Belknap, to John Clark Brennon of New York. The wedding will take place in the early Autumn at Pomfret, Conn., where Admiral Goodrich has a country place. Mrs. Belknap's first husband was Lieutenant Charles Belknap, U. S. N., who has for a time been in command of the Ammen. She married him a few years ago and divorced him a few months since. Her mother, who died about seven years ago, was Miss Eleanor Milnor, a daughter of the late Mrs. Charles E. Milnor of this city and a sister of the late Mrs. Emslie M. Gillet. Her sister married an English officer, Captain Davis, stationed in India, and Mrs. Davis is now with Rear Admiral Goodrich and Mrs. Belknap at Pomfret.

Mr. Brennon is a mining engineer. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, and his parents reside in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Belknap is well known in New York. Her father was commandant of the Navy Yard in Brooklyn from 1907 until his retirement in 1909.

Greenwich Country Club Dance.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 22.—A dinner dance at the Country Club here tonight was attended by 200 of the members and their friends. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, Mrs. Jacob Langeloth, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Page, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Page, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Flinn, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford D. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gilbert Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pynchon, Mr. and Mrs. Topping, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Topping. Members of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club also had a dinner dance.

Platt-Campbell Wedding Plans.

Mrs. John Campbell of Tarrytown-on-Hudson has issued invitations for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Mildred Rae Campbell, to Hamilton Carl Platt, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Platt of Mount Vernon, N. Y., which is to take place on Wednesday evening in St. Mary's Church at Scarborough, N. Y. A reception will follow at the Scarborough home of Mrs. Norman Barnesby, a sister of the bride. Miss Margaret Kies, a cousin of the bride, will act as flower girl, and Platt, Jr., will be best man. Harry Swain and Dr. H. W. Glafke are to be the ushers. Mr. Platt and his bride will sail for China shortly after the wedding, where Mr. Platt is in business.

Professional Woman's League.

The regular monthly social meeting of the Professional Woman's League will be held tomorrow in the league clubrooms. Mrs. Lillian Shirley MacColloch will be the Chairman of the reception. At the dramatic day last Monday Mrs. Owen Kildare presided and among those who took part on the program were the McConnell Trio, Mrs. Mercy Graham, Isabelle Watson, and Misses Marie and Harriette McConnell.

Jews Discuss Congress Date.

Details of the proposed Congress of Jews were discussed by committees representing the Jewish Congress Organization and the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations at an executive session in Aeolian Hall, 29 West Forty-second Street, yesterday. The meeting was called in an effort to agre on a date for the congress and to discuss some of the other issues that recently caused a division between the two organizations. No date was decided upon, but it was reported that the prospects for an agreement were favorable.

TO LIMIT WIRETAPPING.

Senator Thompson to Recommend Action by Legislature.

Senator George F. Thompson of the Thompson Legislative Investigating Committee, who is in New York for the first time since the life of the committee expired on July 1, said yesterday that he and his associates had decided to recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law limiting the use of wiretapping to guard against its use in private affairs.

"My committee will report to the Legislature," he said, "that wiretapping by the police should be stopped absolutely, except in cases where warrants have been issued by Magistrates on evidence showing that it is possible that a crime has been committed, or where it is sought to find out the whereabouts of indicted men."

TRAIN HITS A LANDSLIDE.

Passengers Escape Injury in Crash Near Rutland, Mass.

RUTLAND, Mass., July 22.—A passenger train on the Boston & Maine Railroad ran into a landslide half a mile west of this station during a storm late today. Only one person, Fireman Reynolds, was injured.

The engine laughed through the debris for forty feet and then left the track, throwing Reynolds out of the cab. The slide was forty feet wide and 100 feet long and covered the tracks to a depth of three feet or more.

MINE STATION FOR ALASKA.

Secretary Lane Announces Location of Five Authorized by Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Lane today announced the locations of two of the three new mining experiment stations and the three mine safety stations recently provided by Congress.

One experiment station will be at Fairbanks, Alaska; the second will be at Tucson, Ariz., and the third will be in the Pacific Northwest at a place to be announced later.

The safety stations will be at Butte, Mon.; Reno, Nev., and Raton, N. M.

Doctor's Car Knocks Down Boy.

Samuel Schaffern, 9 years old, of 352 Hinsdale Avenue, East New York, was playing ball in front of his home yesterday evening when he was knocked down by an automobile owned and operated by Dr. Jacob Krieger of 518 Stone Avenue. He was taken to the Kings County Hospital in the doctor's machine and treated for a possible injury to the brain and a fracture of the left arm.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following-named officers will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 2d F. A., President of the examining board, Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.: Capts. W. Howell, 4th Inf.; L. P. Butler, 4th Inf.; 1st Lt. J. H. Muncaster, 4th Inf.; 2d Lt. C. C. Whiting, 4th Inf., and J. A. O'Brien, 26th Inf.

1st Lt. J. C. Marrow, Jr., aviation officer, Signal Corps, to Washington for consultation, thence to Chicago in charge of aviation matters.

A board is appointed to meet at Mercedes, Tex., for examination of officers for transfer to cavalry arm. Detail: Maj. J. D. L. Hartman, 3d Cav.; Capts. J. H. Reeves, R. C. Foy, F. T. Hayne, and W. S. Wells, 3d Cav.

2d Lt. A. A. White, 26th Inf., will report to Maj. J. D. L. Hartman, 3d Cav., President of examining board, Mercedes, Tex., for examination for transfer to the cavalry.

Promotions in the C. A. C.: E. Kimmel and J. R. Procter, from Capt. to Maj.; C. L. Corbin and L. T. Horstall, from 1st Lt. to Capt.; G. G. Metler, C. H. Gatewood, J. H. Pelot, M. L. Bret, F. E. Williford, from 1st Lt. to Capt.; C. N. Wilson, A. G. Frick, S. S. Winslow, from 2d Lt. to 1st Lt. Maj. Kimmel is assigned to duty as material officer, Pacific Coast Artillery Dist. Maj. Procter and Capts. Corbin and Williford and Lt. Wilson will remain at present stations; Capt. Horstall and Lt. Frick will remain on duty at present stations; Capts. Metler, Gatewood, Pelot, and Bret will remain on their present duties; Lt. Winslow is assigned to duty in the coast defenses of Portland until necessary to proceed to San Francisco and sail on transport Dec. 5 for Manila.

The following named officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of Examining Board, Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.: Capt. C. P. Robinson, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. M. L. Brett, C. A. C.; 2d Lt. J. H. Jouett, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. A. W. Maish, inf.

2d Lt. A. Boettcher, 18th Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 2d F. A., President of Examining Board, Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Capt. J. M. Wheeler, C. A. C., to Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment Army and Navy General Hospital.

Orders dated 17 inst. to 1st Lt. Be O. Kennedy, C. A. C., revoked.

The following named officers will report to Col. F. W. Sibley, 14th Cav., President of Army Retiring Board, Ft. Hans Island, Neb., for examination: Major E. Lindsley, cav.; Capts. R. M. Blanchard, M. C.; T. F. Ryan, 15th Cav.; H. M. Fales, 24th Inf.; 1st Lts. R. L. Meador, 9th Inf.; R. D. Lagarde, 9th Inf.

1st Lt. T. B. Esty, 1st Cav., will report to Brig. Gen. W. L. Sibert, U. S. A., President of Army Retiring Board, San Francisco, for examination.

Capt. R. K. Averill, cav., upon arrival in the United States will join 13th Cav.

Capt. H. F. Pipes, M. C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty during absence of Maj. J. M. Kennedy, M. C.

Maj. J. M. Kennedy, M. C., is relieved as member Army Retiring Board to meet at Presidio of San Francisco, vice Maj. S. F. Bottoms, C. A. C., relieved.

Maj. J. M. Kennedy, M. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty as General Sanitary Inspector.

Capt. S. M. Decker, U. S. A., retired, relieved duty as Assistant to Depot Q. M., Philadelphia, Penn.; to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty as Assistant to Depot Q. M.

Lt. Col. F. P. Reynolds, M. C., upon arrival in the United States will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty in command of base hospital.

Lt. Cols. M. W. Ireland and P. F. Straub, M. C., report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty as General Sanitary Inspectors.

Capt. J. W. Ward, 9th Inf., to Washington, and report to Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs for duty.

Capt. H. H. Robert, Corps of Engrs., to Washington for consultation with Chief of Engrs.

The Commanding Officer, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., or his assistant, will make not to exceed two visits to Utica, N. Y., on business pertaining to obtaining ordnance material.

1st Lt. W. E. Roberts, retired, relieved duty Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; home and report by telegraph to Adjt. Gen. of the army.

Capt. J. W. Ward, retired, to Ft. Wood, N. Y., and report to officer in charge of Signal Corps General Supply Depot for duty.

1st Lt. H. W. Harms, aviation officer, Signal Corps, relieved duty Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., to Washington and report to officer in charge of Aviation Section.

The resignation of 1st Lt. J. L. Farren, M. R. C., is accepted.

Leaves: Capt. O. H. Quade, M. C., 1 month and 20 days, effective Oct. 4; 1st Lt. E. M. Whiting, 4th Cav., 2 months; Capt. C. E. Brigham, C. A. C., 1 month and 15 days.

Navy.

Lt. K. Herron, detached works Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., to connection fitting out H-1 and in command when commissioned.

Lt. H. C. Frazer, detached K-5, to connection fitting out H-2 and in command when commissioned.

Commissioned: Lieuts.—S. S. Thurston, W. H. P. Blandy, T. B. Thompson, Paymasters—E. M. Hacker, H. H. Alkire. Chief Boatswain—P. H. Bierce. Chief Gunner—Pinkerton.

Cable from Commander in Chief Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China:

Lt. Commander W. G. Briggs, to the El Cano.

Lt. Commander L. Coxe, from the El Cano to home and await orders.

Ens. G. F. Gilchrist, detached the Harry, to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Sailed—Bushnell, from Newport for New London; Tuligos, from New York for Newport; Dolphin, from Key West for Norfolk; Hull, from Guaymas for La Paz; Lawrence, from Bremerton for Mare Island; Memphis, from Port au Prince for Santo Domingo City; Nanshan, from San Francisco for Seattle; Montana, from Monte Christi for Norfolk via Puerto Plata; Ozama, from Boston for Hampton Roads; Prometheus, from Hampton Roads for off Cape Romain; Sterling, from Hampton Roads for off Cape Romain; Uncas, from Norfolk for off Cape Romain; St. Louis, from Bremerton for Seattle; St. Louis, from Seattle for Honolulu.

Arrived—Alabama, Bushnell, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia, at Newport; Conyngham and Ohio, at Boston; Gloucester, at Portsmouth; Flusser and Kanawha, at Norfolk; Missouri, at Portland; Paducah, off Cape Romain; Reid, at Hampton Roads; Sterrett and Walke, at Norfolk; Wisconsin, at Portland.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Pressure is generally, although only moderately, low throughout the country, except high in the North Pacific States, and as a result there was much unsettled weather, with thunder showers in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the lake region, the Dakotas, Eastern Colorado, and the northern portions of New Mexico and Arizona.

Temperatures are still moderate in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, but elsewhere they remain high, with a maximum reading of 106 degrees in the Valley of California and of 110 degrees in Southwestern Arizona.

Local thunder showers will continue Sunday and Monday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and on Sunday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and western lake region, followed by generally fair Monday. There will also be local thunder showers Sunday and Monday in lower Michigan, and on Monday in upper Michigan.

In the east lower lake region, the lower Ohio Valley, and Tennessee the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday.

Temperature changes will not be of consequence.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south, unsettled weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east to south and generally fair weather.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair west and north, local thunder showers southeast portion Sunday, Monday fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Local thunder showers Sunday. Monday partly cloudy.

New England—Local thunder showers Sunday. Monday probably fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	64	72 | 4 P. M.	68	70
6 A. M.	64	70 | 8 P. M.	67	73
9 A. M.	67	79 | 9 P. M.	65	71
12 M.	69	72 | 11 P. M.	64	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent at 8 A. M.; 99 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.87 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:30—146 St. and Harlem River, (motor boat, William Bain.....$100
9:40—11 Lispenard St., Bloomberg & Co.....None
11:15—831 1 Av.; not given.....Slight
11:40—656 10 Av.; Morris Chandler...Slight
P. M.
12:40—356 E. 114 St.; Tony Catorell..Slight
1:15—1,414 5 Av.; Daisy Fox.....Slight
3:42—441 W. 31 St.; S. Green.....Slight
4:05—951 West End Av.; Vivian Hchyne.....Slight
6:40—152 W. 60 St.; not given.....Slight
7:08—7 Burling Slip; Phoenix Asbestos Co.....$50
8:03—442 E. 164 St.; F. Muller.....None
11:05—102 Bleecker St.; Gorten & Cohen.None
11:20—172 Clinton St.; Anna Washasky..Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The examination for the position of engineering chemist of the Central Testing Laboratory, an important function of City Government, involves the chemical application of physics, chemistry, and bacteriology. Up to date the staff of chemists and scientists working under the direction of Otto H. Klinc, director of the laboratory, has received very little publicity for its valuable work in measures compliance with contract specifications by those furnishing the city with all materials and supplies. It is not only the safeguarding of Father Knickerbocker's pocketbook by the chemical and physical analysis of everything purchased by New York City that makes the staff unusually interesting, but it is the great opportunities afforded for co-operation with the District Attorney and the Corporation Counsel's office. Aside from the testing of over 650,000 tons of coal annually, thousands of reams of paper, tons of steel and other metals, feathers, leather, and clothing as a routine function, the staff examines drugs and narcotics found on prisoners by the Police Department, and in other ways assists in the prosecution of crime. The duties of the staff include the giving of expert testimony and the preparation of material as witness. The position will be much sought after by chemists and fuel engineers not only because of the salary of from $1,500 to $2,100 a year, but because of the unusual opportunities for extensive and varied experience. On many occasions chemists have volunteered their services in order to secure the wide experience gained through the important work of this laboratory. Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on Aug. 4.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 8 an examination for associate ceramic chemist qualified in glass technology, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Standards at Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 a year. The duties will include laboratory investigations and original research and reports in connection with the technology of glass and clays. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and scientific training, practical experience and fitness, and publications or theses. A degree in ceramic engineering from an institution of recognized standing, or courses in ceramic engineering equivalent thereto, and at least three years' experience in the operation of ceramic plants, two years of which must have been in the technical study of glass or in teaching the subject of glass technology, are prerequisites. A thorough knowledge of refractory clays is also necessary for the purpose of applying this knowledge to glass refractories. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignments: Sixteen days, from 8 A. M., July 25, to 8 A. M., Aug. 10: Patrol. F. Heppenheimer, 12 to 6; 21, T. McKenna, 15 to 18; S. Campbell, 28 to 22; A. Stewart, 32 to 22; J. Morris, 35 to 41; W. J. Frick, 40 to 43; C. C. Strauch, 62 to 10; P. A. Sperrazzo, 66 to 16; G. Strecco, 147 to 166; W. F. Sudbrink, 150 to 14; J. Trezza, 131 to 172; G. Stackhouse, 152 to 172; C. Weiss, 154 to 14; M. Cunningham, 156 to 172; T. Christie, 159 to 14; D. M. Connelly, 190 to 28; R. Hiller, 161 to 28; J. Wood, 162 to 28; J. J. Jaquillard, 163 to 28.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. W. E. Greenlay, 31, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 27; J. E. Sauer, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 24. Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. Coltoman, 10; A. B. Dallas, 63; T. A. O'Brien, 173.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Education on on July 26. The Executive Committee does not meet until Aug. 9.

The present term of office of District Supt. William J. O'Shea will expire on Dec. 31, 1916. The term of office of District Supt. Joseph H. Wade will expire on the same date.

The terms of office of the following members of the Board of Education will expire on Jan. 1, 1917: Joseph Barondess, Thomas M. De Laney, Isadore M. Levy, John Martin, Dr. D. J. McDonald, Morton Stein, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Rupert B. Thomas, and Frank D. Wilsey.

City Supt. William H. Maxwell paid a visit to his office on Friday. He will leave Flushing, L. I., this week for the country. He has not yet decided where he will go.

Acting City Supt. Gustave Straubenmuller went on his vacation Friday night. He will spend it at Rangeley Lakes, Maine. He will return to New York City about Sept. 1.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Con.	.10	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.10	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.21
Challenge Con.	.03	Savage	.06
Confidence	.41	Sierra Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	Sierra Nevada	.28
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.63
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Jacket Con.	.02
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.05	Goldfield Con.	.84
Jim Butler	.84	Goldfield Merger	.07
McNamara	.04	Jumbo Ext.	.75
Mizpah Ext.	.10	Kewanas	.10
Montana	.25	Lone Star	.03
North Star	.14	Red Lion	.24
Rescue	.25	Silver Pick	.12
West End	.87	Smeatheed	.05

HEARSAY TESTIMONY BEFORE HIGH COURT

Appeal Judges Find Repeated Evidence Sufficient in Some Compensation Cases.

REVERSE CARROLL DECISION

Eyewitnesses, When They Contradict Second-Hand Statements, Held to Deserve Credence.

An award made by the Workmen's Compensation Commission upon hearsay testimony, which was sustained by the Appellate Division, has just been reversed by the Court of Appeals. The opinion goes with some detail into the right of the commission to accept evidence not usual in courts of law, and may have an important bearing on future awards.

Bridget Carroll made a claim for compensation because her husband Myles had been killed, she alleged, by the fall of a 300-pound cake of ice which he was delivering as a driver for the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which carried its own insurance.

There were no witnesses to the accident. Carroll was found lying in the cellar of a saloon and taken to a hospital, where it was found that he had an epigastric hemorrhage and rigidity of the abdomen. He developed delirium tremens and died on Sept. 28, 1914. The law provides that in any proceeding for a claim for compensation "it shall be presumed, in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary, that the claim comes within the provisions" of the law.

A helper on the ice wagon, and two cooks employed in the saloon, testified before the Compensation Commission that they were present at the time and did not see any accident happen to Carroll, nor did they see any cake of ice fall. The findings of the Commission were based wholly upon the testimony of witnesses, who related what Carroll had told them. Then came the question whether this hearsay testimony was sufficient to sustain an award. The award was made, and the Appellate Division, which sustained it, was not unanimous. The opinion of the highest court in the State said:

Hearsay Admitted in Some Courts.

"It is a question with textbook writers whether the rules of evidence which exclude hearsay testimony are wise and well founded or not. It is argued by some that though such testimony is not supported by an oath, and is not subject to the test of cross-examination, it is nevertheless valuable. There are some jurisdictions in which it has been held that hearsay testimony is admissible.

"We have only to consider whether the law of this State excluding such testimony has been changed in cases coming within the Workmen's Compensation law by Section 68 of that law."

The rule says that the commission shall not be bound by common-law or statutory rules of evidence or by technical or formal rules of procedure, except as provided, "but may make such investigation or inquiry or conduct such hearing in such manner as to ascertain the substantial rights of the parties." Then the opinion said

"This section has plainly changed the rule of evidence in all cases affected by the act. It gives the Workmen's Compensation Commission free rein in making its investigations and in conducting its hearings, and authorizes it to receive and consider not only hearsay testimony, but any kind of evidence that may throw light on a claim pending before it. The award of the commission cannot be overturned on account of any alleged error in receiving evidence."

After citing various authorities Judge Cuddeback who wrote the opinion, recommended that the claim for compensation be dismissed.

May Accept Unusual Testimony.

Judge Bartlett wrote:

"I think that the Workmen's Compensation law permits the State Industrial Commission to base and award upon hearsay evidence in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary, but where, as in the present case, the hearsay evidence is directly contradicted by the testimony of eyewitnesses to the event, it does not suffice to raise any issue of fact. This view accords with the liberal spirit of the enactment without giving to hearsay evidence a sanction which I cannot believe the Legislature intended to give it."

Judge Seabury, in a dissenting opinion, said that the award was made upon the declaration of the injured man to his wife and physician and to another witness shortly before his death. Judge Seabury said that he thought the Appellate Division, which sustained the award, was correct, and then he said:

"To sustain this award does not mean that the commission is obliged to act upon all hearsay evidence that is presented, but only that it may act upon it where the circumstances are such that the evidence offered is deemed by the commission to be trustworthy. The Workmen's Compensation law is an insurance scheme by which compensation is received for personal injuries or death happening in the course of employment. The fund out of which compensation is paid is created by means of contributions which employers are required to pay.

"In view of the constitutional provision it is unnecessary to determine whether it is based upon principles derived from other systems of jurisprudence. Legislation similar in character seems to have been first successfully applied in Germany. The distinction sought to be made between admitting such evidence and basing an award upon it seems to me to be unreasonable and not to find support in anything contained in Section 68. I vote in favor of affirming the judgment of the Appellate Division."

Mosley Case Cited.

Another dissenting opinion written by Judge Pound said:

"Hearsay is said by the old writers to be 'of no value in a court of justice' and 'no evidence.' No doubt in point of reason hearsay statements often derive much credit from the circumstances under which they are made. The rule and its exceptions are not always the same or everywhere the same. What is admitted in one jurisdiction is sometimes excluded in another. I think that the evidence of Carroll's declaration to his wife when he came home from work and the physician called to treat him might, without too violent a wrench to our established ideas be held competent under the exception to the rule against hearsay applied to the Mosley case."

The Mosley case was a suit against an insurance company, and the question was whether the insured, who fell downstairs, died from the effects of the fall or from natural causes. The declarations made to his wife were received as evidence because the statements were made so soon after the fall.

SEEK JAPANESE MURDERER.

Missionaries Are Reassured by Action of Police at Karuizawa.

KARUIZAWA, Japan, July 22. — The anxiety of foreigners over the excitement following the murder by a burglar of the Rev. W. A. F. Campbell and his wife, Canadian missionaries, has been relieved by the energetic action of the police. Heavy reinforcements have been sent to the local authorities, and the murderer is being systematically trailed in the mountains, in which he is believed to be hiding.

The Summer Residents' Association, which is chiefly composed of American missionaries, has passed resolutions expressing confidence in the arrest and conviction of the murderer. The resolutions add that the tragedy might have happened in any other part of Japan or in any western land, and express the desire of the association that the incident shall not be made the basis of racial criticism.

CHINESE FACTIONS AT ODDS.

President Li Finds Government Impoverished and Disorganized.

PEKING, June 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Chinese public opinion has been in a curious unformed state since the death of President Yuan Shih-kai. The passing of the would-be-Emperor was hailed with rejoicing rather than sorrow, and efforts to enforce mourning have been somewhat farcical.

Every day it becomes clearer that many of the leaders of the revolution in the south, who declared Yuan Shih-kai's retirement was the chief end which they sought, had personal ambitions and are not supporting Li Yuan-hung the support which might reasonably be expected of them. Many of the provinces have refused to rejoin the union and new demands are made upon the President almost daily by political leaders in the rebelling provinces.

Liang Shi-yi and Chow Tzu-chi, the two members of the Government who have had most to do with finances in China, have both resigned under fire. The former was head of the Financial Council and Director General of the Bank of Communications. The latter was formerly Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, but had for a short time served as Minister of Finance. Both of these men were close advisers of Yuan Shih-kai and are regarded by foreigners as two of the ablest leaders in China.

Liang Shi-yi has been the storm centre of criticism for many months, and recently the republican press has assailed him bitterly. The Board of Censors has made an adverse report on his administration, charging misfeasance and malfeasance in office. He is accused of various financial irregularities and is blamed with the shortage of hard money, which made it necessary to suspend specie payment on the notes of the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China.

While bitter criticism has not been directed as yet toward President Li Yuan-hung, there are many rumblings in the native press concerning his failure to take immediate steps to eliminate all the Yuan Shih-kai crowd from the Government and restore the republic to the condition it was in before Yuan Shih-kai manipulated the Nanking provisional constitution.

Li Yuan-hung's position is extremely difficult. He has inherited a depleted treasury and a thoroughly disorganized Government. Three factions are endeavoring to dominate Chinese affairs. One of these is controlled by the Manchus of North China; the Yangtsze Valley section is dominated by military leaders along the Yangtsze, and the far south is dominated by Canton leaders. All these men are playing at cross purposes.

EXPLOSION ON SHIP HURTS 5

Acetylene Tank Blows Up on the Sao Paulo in Drydock.

Sixteen boilermakers were at work on the Brazilian steamship Sao Paulo at the Morse Drydocks at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, when a large acetylene tank near the men exploded. Two were mortally injured, and three others were burned. The other eleven were thrown from their feet by the explosion.

A defective gauge was said to have caused the tank to give way. Lewis Fetcher of 375 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, one of the boilermakers, was temporarily demented by the shock, and tried to jump from an upper deck into the river. He was prevented by James Williams, a foreman employed by the dock company, who, with Keith U. Pearson, the Superintendent, was in charge of the work. Fetcher, who was one of those not expected to recover, was removed to the Holy Family Hospital.

Charles Webber of 320 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, also was mortally burned and was removed to the Holy Family Hospital. The three seriously injured were Walter Reinhammer of 450 Sixty-ninth Street, Edward Hanley of 82 Bush Street, and Thomas Brown of 227 Fifty-fourth Street, all of Brooklyn. Reinhammer was removed to the Holy Family Hospital and the others to the Norwegian Hospital.

The explosion broke windows in the neighborhood and could be heard a half mile away. The reserves of the Fourth Avenue Police Station under Captain James Gillen responded and kept back the crowds that collected.

CALL DOCTORS TO WAKE HIM

Detective and Three Ambulances Brought to a Sleeping Man.

An excited voice on the other end of the wire informed the Lieutenant at the Greenwich Police Station yesterday that the police had better get busy because "a murder" had been committed at 134 Washington Street. Detective Deheen was sent out to investigate. On his way he met not fewer than three ambulances bound for the same destination, one from the Volunteer Hospital, another from the New York Hospital, and a third from the Hudson Street Hospital. He jumped into one of the ambulances and heard from the surgeon that a man had been hurled off a roof into Washington Street and killed.

When they reached the house the ambulance surgeon and the detective held a consultation. Everything was very quiet around the place. They went through the hall into the rear yard, and there, in a dim light, they saw a man stretched out on the pavement with his arms crossed over his breast and a cardboard over his face, upon which was written: "We mourn his loss."

The detective fumbled about the man's body very carefully so as not to disturb it before the arrival of the Coroner. One of the surgeons, however, on feeling the man's pulse discovered that he was thoroughly alive. He removed the card from the face and found the man not dead, but fast asleep.

The detective shook the man out of his sleep and hurried him to the station house. Later he was taken to the Men's Night Court, where Magistrate Corrigan suspended sentence on learning that the defendant, who gave his name as William Collins was an innocent victim of the murder joke as well as the detective.

RIDDLE AFTER SUCCESSOR.

Atlantic City's "Liberal Mayor" Wants to Recall Whole Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—An attempt will be made to recall the entire City Commission, according to a report said to have emanated from followers of ex-Mayor William Riddle. The attack is particularly directed against Mayor Harry Bacharach, brother of Congressman Isaac Bacharach, the political boss of Atlantic County, and Director of Public Safety W. Frank Sooy.

Alleged favoritism in the Police Department and meddlesome work in the Fire Department, which included upward of a hundred changes with the change of Administration at the recent election, are mentioned as moving causes in the petition for the recall that is being circulated in the search for signatures.

Ex-Mayor Riddle, the resort's ultra-liberality exponent, is said to have the support of former Director of Public Safety William H. Bartlett in the move. The axe swung on several hundred of their adherents in the city employ with the incoming of the new commission, and money, it is said, will be no object if only retaliatory measures can be had.

A local newspaper publishes a letter from Riddle today scolding the present rulers and condemning their reign in general.

ADVERTISES HER REGRET

So Husband Will Take Back Mrs. Ertel, Gone Six Months.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 22.—Local newspapers published this announcement today:

Mrs. Herman H. Ertel wishes to announce that after leaving her husband for six months she is now sorry for it; and wishes to return, being sorry for all she had said. She promises to do all in her power ever after to make their home a happy one.
(Signed.) Mrs. HERMAN H. ERTEL.

Herman H. Ertel is an engineer in the plant of Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers. He said that his wife, whose name is Hedwig, and he realized their mistake in separating, and six weeks ago his wife wrote him a letter telling him she was sorry. He agreed to take her back if she wrote a letter of regret and the card was her answer. They will reoccupy their home on Burkhard Avenue on Aug. 1. They have no children.

Gimbel Brothers July Clearances

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST. STORE HOURS—Week Days—8:30 to 5:30. Saturdays—8:30 to 1 P. M.

Last Week-Just Before Inventory

Women's Sports Skirts

Corduroy Skirts, cut full with wide detachable belt, and patch pockets. White and all seasonable colors. Regularly, $4.95; at $3.95.

Divided Skirts, fashioned of Khaki. Suitable for Riding, Hunting, Motorcycling and other active sports. $3.95.

Khaki Walking Skirts, severely tailored model, detachable belt. Excellent for Camping and "roughing it" in out-of-town wear. $1.95.

Full Circular Linen Skirts,
fitted at hips and waist-line with shaped gores. Alternately striped with white and color. White and blue, white and green; or white and rose. Specially priced, $5.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Taffetas and Other Silks

$1.35—Chiffon Dress Taffeta, regularly $2 and $2.25; in a good line of wanted colors, including blue. 35 and 36 inches wide.

$1.85—Imported Taffeta and Poult de Soie, regularly $2.50 to $3 yd. 36 and 40 inches wide.

78c—Imported Wash Silk, regularly $1 yd.; the quality that launders so nicely. 36 inches wide.

78c—All-Silk Shirtings, regularly $1 and $1.25. Colored, plain and satin striped on white grounds. 32 inches wide.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Tricot Silk Gloves, 58c Pair

The 300 dozen pairs of 2-clasp Tricot Silk Gloves in this special group present a variety of stitchings that may not be duplicated again this season.

All double tipped. All sizes in the collection.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Gimbel Brothers
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
"With Initiative"

FIVE DAYS OF REVIEW
Beginning Tuesday, July 25th
Sale Begins July 31st
Watch Evening Papers for Full Particulars.

A "Military" Hint in the New Millinery
Introducing the Hats turned off the face.

Ready to Wear at $6.75

The new styles are a distinct departure from the hats we have been accustomed to during the past few seasons. Large hats with the dash and chic of military lines have "arrived."

The hat pictured is a beautiful example of this new style. Black satin hat faced with silk velvet, turned directly off the face and strapped with gold tinsel ribbon.

The *illustration* is one of three new turnback hats. The second style is fashioned of satin and velvet, with gold or silver ornament, and the third model is of panne velvet with ribbon facing; trimmed with gold or silver ornament.

Colors: Purple, Black or Navy Blue. $6.75

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Jacquard Ribbons, 30c, 45c yd.
for Sashes and Hair Bows

Daintiest of pink and blue all-silk ribbons in Jacquard designs come in widths special for hair bows and sashes:

Hair Ribbons, 4¼ in. wide, 30c yd. Sash Ribbons, 6¾ in. wide, 45c yd.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

More than ordinary reductions in
Women's Sports Suits

Tailored Sea-Island Crepe Coat and Skirt for town or country wear. Semi-Norfolk coat with patch pockets and belt. Plain skirt with belt and patch pocket. Wide-striped material, in rose and white, Copenhagen and white, coral and white, or gold and white. Regularly $11.75; now $6.75.

Sports Suits in ultra-smart materials, French flannel, Taffeta, and Charmeuse. Several models in the materials that lend elegance to the tailored lines. French Flannel Suits, tailored skirt, semi-Norfolk coats. White, Army blue, or violet. Regularly $22.50; now $17.50.

Taffeta Suits, full skirt, box coat with patch pockets and sash-belt. Sea green or violet. Same model in **Charmeuse,** pink, Ciel blue or white. Regularly $22.50; now $17.50.

Women's Suits for Northern Lakes, Mountains, Etc.

Knitted Tyrolean cloth Suits, Norfolk jacket, plainly tailored skirt, Heather colorings. $25.

Jersey Knit Suits, box coat, tailored skirt. Hunter's green and dull chalk blue, $25.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

500 Women's Parasols, $1.50 to $3.75

Including the smart white and black effects, taffeta parasols with ribbon insertions, Dresden silk parasols and plain taffeta models in almost any color.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Women's Underwear and Stockings

Pure Thread Silk Stockings of various weights. Black, white and colors. Reg. $1.50 to $2.25, at $1.29.

Silk Stockings in black and all leading colors—the black hose show slightly irregular weaves. Reg. $1 to $1.50, at 89c.

Glove Silk Bloomers, fully reinforced, in pink, or white, at $1.65.

Sheer Lisle Thread Vests in pink or white. Some of these are slightly imperfect. Reg. 35c to 50c, at 28c.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Think!

Hand Tailored English Models, Pinch Backs, Plain Sack Suits. The "Hits" of the Season.

Men's Suits $14.50

A pre-inventory treat for present and prospective GIMBEL customers. All smart GIMBEL standard suits for 3 days only, beginning tomorrow.

Originally up to $25.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Summer Combination Offer On
Victrolas, $37

Terms $3 Cash and $5 Monthly

This offer of a Victrola, Style VI., with four double-face records included, will be greeted by a large demand for the outfit from GIMBELS patrons.

An instrument of this moderate price will be most suited for out-of-doors entertainment and while on vacations.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Mid-Summer Sale of
Garden Hose

15% Below Regular Prices

In the clearance of Garden Hose we have about 100 pieces in 25 ft. and 50 ft. lengths.

Regardless of the low prices and the substantial saving to be made, all these lengths are of good quality rubber.

Flushing.....25 ft. at $2.30; 50 ft. at $4.60
Prospect.....25 ft. at $2.95; 50 ft. at $5.85
G. B......25 ft. at $3.60; 50 ft. at $7.20
GIMBEL BROTHERS
Special.....25 ft. at $3.95; 50 ft. at $7.90

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

A Blouse Sale---$2

Lovely Lingerie Styles, Originally $2.95 & $3.95

The most delectable and charming of summer's blouses—these of crisp, fresh voiles—some of them embroidered and some of them elaborately trimmed with laces.

Voile Blouses—featuring all the clever little style notes a summer blouse should have—dainty panels of embroidered organdie, laces, fine tucks, three-quarter or full length sleeves.

The models *illustrated* are typical of the group.

Also Flesh and Ciel Blue Blouses of Embroidered Marquisette

Note—GIMBELS present hosts of other blouses at this same price—even the "Paris-Made" Blouses begin at $2.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Linens at Inviting Prices
33⅓% to 50% Less

Damask Pattern Tablecloths of all-linen, full bleached. Regularly $2.75 to $16.50. Now $1.94 to $10.75.

Sale of Odd Napkins, regularly $3.75 to $18.50. Now $2.74 to $12.75.

Irish Hand-Embroidered Bedspreads, regularly $21.50 to $125. Now $10 to $75.

Irish Hand-Embroidered Bolster Covers, regularly $1.50 to $6.50. Now 75c to $3.25.

Madeira and Irish Hand-Embroidered Guest and Show Towels, some scalloped, others hemstitched. Regularly 75c to $6.50. Now 50c to $3.50.

Cluny Lace-Trimmed Cloths and Scarfs, Centrepieces and Doylies—from 6-inch doylies to 72-inch cloths; regularly 12½c to $15.75. Now 8c to $11.75 each.

Hand-Drawn and Hand-Embroidered Linen Lunch Cloths, Scarfs and Napkins, in several pleasing designs—blue embroidery on Irish round-thread linen, attractively hemstitched. Cloths, 45x45 inches, $2.50; 54x54 inches, $3.50. Napkins, 12x12 inches, $1.75 dozen. Scarfs, 18x54 inches, $1.50 each.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Women's $1 to $1.50
Wash Skirts
in the BARGAIN Subway
at 79c

Regular and Extra Sizes

So attractive you will want to buy several; and so low priced you can well afford to do so.

The materials are piques, gabardines, linenes, awning stripes, honeycomb fabrics, and other novelty materials. Made in a large variety of newest styles, including novel belt effects, trimmed with pockets and pearl buttons.

GIMBEL Subway Stores—Lower Floor

Voiles at 15c

Regularly 25c. This news will bring gladness to many of the women who arrived too late to get any of last week's supply of these

Altogether Lovely Colored Cotton Voiles
38 inches wide. In beautiful colors and designs.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

BLACK AND COLORED Dress Goods

Especially interesting because these are the fabrics women are wearing and because they are quoted at

Wonderful Savings in the July Clearances

95c.—All-wool Black French Serge, reg. $1.50. 50 in. wide; firmly woven in perfect shade of black.

85c.—Cream White Storm Serge, reg. $1.25. 50 inches wide; all wool and excellent wearing quality.

68c.—Cream White Mohair Sicilian, reg. $1. 50 inches wide; lustrous fabric, perfectly woven and dust-shedding.

Closing Out Hundreds of Lengths of All-Wool Dress Goods

55c. yd. for goods that were 85c. to $1.25 yd.

85c. yd. for goods that were $1.25 to $2.50.

in skirt, dress and suit lengths.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Final Stock-taking Sale of Domestic Rugs
At Reductions of 20%

There will not be another opportunity this year to secure one of these fine rugs at these very attractive prices.

Anglo-Persians and French Wiltons

	Reg.	Now		Reg.	Now
11.3x15 ft..	$180.00 and $126.00	$104.00	8.3x10.6 ft..	$68.50 and $66.50	$54.75
9 x12 ft..	$75.00 and $73.00	$60.00	6 x 9 ft..	$46.75 and $45.50	$37.00

Teprac Wiltons

	Reg.	Now		Reg.	Now
11.3x15 ft.	$85.75	$68.50	8.3x10.6 ft.	$45.75	$36.50
9 x15 ft.	$70.00	$55.00			
9 x12 ft.	$50.00	$40.00	6 x 9 ft.	$31.00	$24.75

Body Brussels

	Reg.	Now		Reg.	Now
11.3x15 ft.	$61.50	$48.00	8.3x10.6 ft.	$32.75	$26.00
9 x15 ft.	$55.00	$44.00			
9 x12 ft.	$35.00	$28.00	6 x 9 ft.	$18.50	$14.75

A large assortment of Smaller Rugs Underpriced

Wool Chenille Rugs in Large Sizes, Suitable for Hotel or Office Use

	Reg.	Now		Reg.	Now		Reg.	Now
14.8x18 ft....	$350	$255	11.8x15.4 ft....	$285	$215	7.10x16.2 ft....	$200	$150
10.6x12 ft....	$195	$150	14.8x14.8 ft....	$275	$210	9 x12 ft....	$175	$125

9x10 ft.....Regularly $125 Now $95

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

$22 Grant Sewing Machines

Made by Domestic Sewing Machine Co.

At $18.50

On the Following Liberal Terms:
$2 Cash; Balance $1 Weekly

With the Following Added Inducements:

No Interest; On Easy Payments.

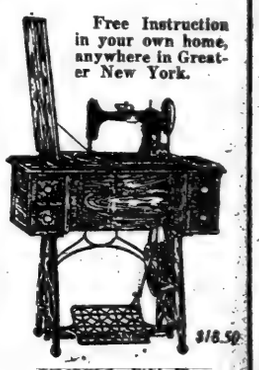
No Extras; No Delivery Charges.

10 Year Written Guarantee by GIMBELS.

10 Year Written Guarantee by the Makers.

This is a beautiful drophead model, with an automatic lift. Case is finished in golden oak, highly polished. Full set of attachments is furnished free.

Free Instruction in your own home, anywhere in Greater New York.



GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

The New York Times.

X J SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1916. J X

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

AN extension of the grounds on which an attorney may be disciplined is made by the Supreme Court of Oregon in State ex rel. McLaughlin vs. Graves, (144 Pac. 484,) in which the court holds that the fact that the attorney was an active member of a lawless assemblage of citizens who took from jail certain persons therein confined, forcibly carried them some distance from the city, and, after compelling them to kiss the American flag, ordered them not to return, is sufficient cause for his suspension from practice for three months. The court made this ruling in spite of proof that such persons had used intemperate and seditious language, denouncing the United States flag and Government, and had made themselves generally obnoxious to a large majority of the community. The court said:

"While the conduct of these men was probably insulting to the feelings of the community, and their denunciation of the Government and the flag calculated to provoke decent citizens to wrath and to invite breaches of the peace, this furnishes no legal justification for the course pursued toward them. This is a land where the law is supreme and entirely adequate to the protection of society, and there is no necessity to override the law under the pretext of maintaining it.

"If the parties deported were actually guilty of such public conduct as threatened the peace and good order of the city, no doubt there existed in the ordinances of Marshfield penalties for disorderly conduct, which would have been an effectual remedy against its repetition. When a man publicly insults the flag and denounces the institutions of his country he is a disorderly and bad citizen; but it is a mistaken patriotism that seeks to suppress one breach of the public peace by perpetrating another, however great the provocation. In this view of the case, the assembly of persons who deported Edgeworth, Everett, and Roberts, even though it may have been composed of men ordinarily good and law-abiding citizens, was a lawless assemblage.

"The defendant was a member of this assemblage, and while not, perhaps, the leader or the most active member, he was not inactive. An attorney is an officer of the court, sworn to obey the laws, and upon occasions of this kind it is his duty, if present at all, to uphold the law and counsel peaceable and lawful methods, and what might be excusable in the conduct of a citizen unacquainted with the law cannot be overlooked in an attorney. This being so, we must find that in the matter at bar he has been guilty of conduct unbecoming his profession."

Judicial notice of a man's combative instinct and approval of his willingness to fight is found in the opinion of Justice Farrington in the Springfield Court of Appeals, in City of Charleston vs. Coker, in which the court said: "On July 24, 1915, at Charleston, Mo., on Commercial Street, the defendant exercised his inalienable right to fight, and since then has been trying to adjust the matter with society."

The opinion of the Supreme Court of South Carolina in State vs. Brown discloses that in the case before the court one Washington Brown and another were accused of arson, and the chief evidence against them consisted in the fact that they were tracked by bloodhounds. The highest court admitted the evidence over the contention of counsel that the dogs were the real witnesses in the case and that since they could not be cross-examined the evidence was improper.

The Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas in Chapman vs. State laid down the rule that one who marries another under the honest belief that he has been divorced from his first wife is not guilty of bigamy. The court said:

"If he (defendant) believed at the time that he married the second wife that he was divorced from his first wife, he had a right to marry. If the divorce had actually occurred prior to the time of his marriage, there would, of course, be no objection to his second marriage. If he believed it, and was laboring under such mistake of fact as to induce him to believe he was a divorced man, he still would not be guilty, and the verdict of the jury should have been in his favor. Laura Chapman's testimony, if in accordance with her affidavit, ought to settle that question, and it seems the jury just settled it against defendant because of the fact that his brother-in-law had sworn that the letter was not in the handwriting of his sister. We believe this record presents itself in such shape that appellant has not had the fair trial that he ought to have had, and under this showing he is entitled to another hearing, and it ought to be and is awarded him."

A decision as to what constitutes a declaration of war and makes one the aggressor is made by the Supreme Court of Iowa in Freed vs. Collins, in which the court settles the vexed question in this manner:

"The act of defendant at the outbreak of the war in hurling even one-half of an egg, either in primitive or scrambled condition, at the plaintiff, even under provocation of an epithet to which no gentleman of self-respect is supposed to meekly submit, brands defendant as the aggressor and vindicates plaintiff's claim to damages, (in this case $5,000, reduced by the jury to $7.50,) especially when the defendant lost all possible chance of forgiveness, in law, by immediately advancing with a long-handled shovel, which, with a vigor becoming his three-score years and ten, he planted, at least twice, on that portion of plaintiff's anatomy which has always been deemed surgically safe."

"Our duty is not to make our courts of appeal decide cases correctly, or decide them as we would have done. They have the same right to decide wrong that we have."—Judge Faris of the Missouri Supreme Court in State vs. Ellison.

The right of a minister of a church to withhold communion from a member was involved in the case of Carter vs. Papinau in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in which the court held that for a minister merely to pass by without comment and not administer communion to a church member was not actionable as defamation of character, although it appeared that by the canons or law of the church the minister is given authority to refuse the rite to those whom he deems "open, notorious evil-livers." Following is from the opinion:

"The evidence would have amply warranted the jury in finding that the defendant Papinau, as priest in charge, declined to administer to the plaintiff the rite of 'holy communion' or to permit her to partake thereof, and that by his authority and order she had been refused admission on the Lord's Day to the building in which religious services were being held. It is contended that for these acts he and the defendant Lawrence, Bishop of the diocese, are responsible in damages, and the verdicts in their favor were wrongly ordered.

"The record shows that the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the parties are members, has a body of canons or ecclesiastical law of its own, by which the plaintiff upon baptism and confirmation agreed to be bound, and under which her rights of worship must be determined (Fitzgerald vs. Robinson, 112 Mass., 371; Grosvenor vs. United Society of Believers, 118 Mass., 78.) By the 'Rubric in the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper or Holy Communion' the 'minister' is given authority to refuse the rite to those whom he deems 'open, notorious evil-livers, or to have done any wrong to his neighbor by word or deed.'"

Justice Ladd of the Supreme Court of Iowa makes the following pungent observations in Heisler vs. Heisler:

"We have never heard that discussions of the quality of sauerkraut necessarily have a bearing on the state of the affections. A man who, instead of resenting unfounded accusations against his wife, even when made by his mother, will lie himself to the haymow to weep and then abuse her whom he has promised to protect, is hardly worth quarreling over."

"If flattering promises and demagogical arts and misrepresentations to voters vitiated elections, there would, perhaps, never have been a valid election under our Government."—Justice Calhoun of Mississippi, in Town of Lexington vs. Union National Bank.

A novel personal injury case arising from an automobile accident was heard by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in Loitus vs. Pelletier, in which it appeared that the plaintiff was a district nurse hired by a woman's club to attend persons who could not afford a nurse, when called upon to do so by the doctor in charge. According to the custom, the physician was taking the nurse to her patient in his car, when she was injured through his negligent driving. The trial court ruled that the relation between plaintiff and defendant was that of persons engaged in a common enterprise and directed a verdict for the defendant, but the appellate court holds that this was in error for the following reasons:

"The plaintiff testified that it was 'a common thing for the different doctors to take you to their cases when they were making their calls' when the patient was so far out of town as the patient was to whom the defendant was taking the plaintiff at the time here in issue, the patient in question 'was over two miles from town.' The defendant testified that 'it was her (the plaintiff's) duty to go with me on my request.' These two pieces of testimony taken together warranted a finding that a right to be transported to the patient was an implied term of the plaintiff's contract of employment when the patient lived some two miles out of town, and that under that contract the plaintiff was bound to accept the doctor's automobile as the method of that transportation when it was offered to her. From these findings it followed, or at least could have been inferred, that at the time of the accident the plaintiff was being carried under her contract of employment, that is to say, that she was being carried by the defendant for hire."

WURLITZER

A Musical Wonder

The Wurlitzer Piano, the one upright of the world with a *Double* Sounding Board, is pronounced by great concert pianists to be *"a musical wonder."* Resonates the tone 25 seconds longer than any other Piano, yet costs no more. Price from $325. Convenient terms.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 W. 40th St.
Just East of Broadway.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way).....51 min. From 96th St. .....25 min. From Grand Central...17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge.9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx).....48 min. From 72d St. .....22 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green...5½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST
Fair and Warmer Tonight and Tomorrow; Moderate and variable winds.

The Midsummer Sale of Furniture Worth Possessing

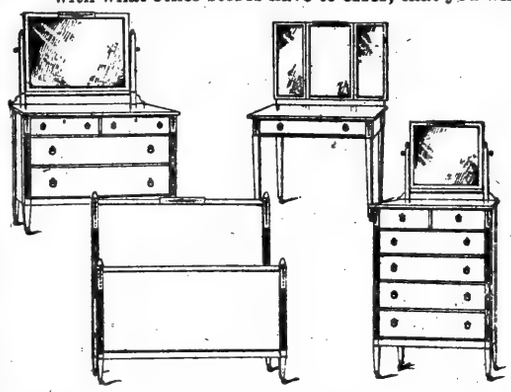
With Average Savings of 25% on a Magnificent Collection

Here we print as many pictures and prices of the splendid offerings of this Furniture Sale as the narrow limits of this space will hold. But it is not until you have appraised the Furniture yourself, and particularly have COMPARED it, as to goodness, beauty and price, with what other stores have to offer, that you will have the faintest idea of the Sale's extraordinary possibilities for you as a home-furnisher.

It will appeal to your good taste. It will respect your pocket-book to a degree that seems almost impossible, when you study the present conditions in the Furniture market. It will provide you with Furniture for every nook and corner of the living quarters of your house from which you will get life-long satisfaction. For no other kind is tolerated here for a moment.

Accept this as a cordial invitation to come and see the wonderfully interesting gathering for yourself—the earlier the better!

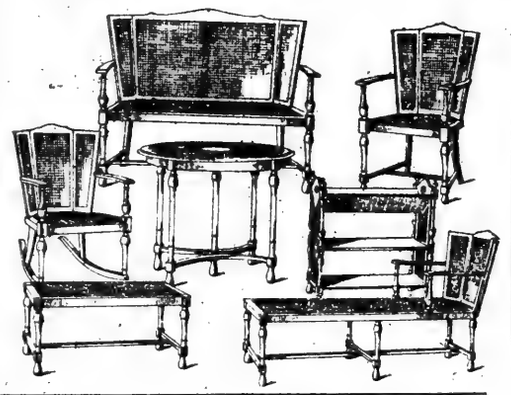
Choose your Furniture now and we will hold it until later in the Fall if you desire.



$117.50 Adam Bedroom Suite, $93.75

Four pieces, Circassian walnut, beautiful period design. The pieces separately:

Bureau, $26.00, reg. $32.50. | Toilet Table, $20.75, reg. $26.00.
Bedstead, $24.00, reg. $30.
Chiffonier, $23.00, reg. $29.



Living Room Suite, Special at $101.00

Solid mahogany, except the runners of the rocker, which are of hard wood, for best service. The pieces separately:

Wing Arm Chair, $11.50.
Table, $18.50.
Bench, $10.00.
Magazine Trough, $11.50.
Wing Chaise Longu, $20.
Wing Arm Chair, $11.50.
Wing Settee, $18.00.

Some of the Sale's Most Remarkable Offerings

$3.00 Dining Room Chairs, $2.40
Golden oak; box frame, brown Spanish leather, slip seats.
$5.00 Arm Chairs to match, *$4.40*

$8.50 Bureaus, $7.50
Golden oak; three large drawers and French bevel plate mirror.

$13.00 China Closets, $10.00
Golden oak; bent glass sides and glass door; wood back and shelves.

$30.00 Library Tables, $24.00
Colonial design; mahogany, dull finish double pedestal with platform base; top 30x48 inches.

$58.00 Living Room Suites, $52.50
Mahogany finish frames, with tapestry covered seats and cane panel backs. Four pieces: Settee, Arm Chair, Rocker and Table.

$60.00 Library Suites, $54.00
Mahogany finish frames, with seats, inside back and arms covered with leather. Three pieces: Sofa, Arm Chair and Rocker.

Dining Room Suites, $277.50
Louis XVI and Queen Anne period designs. American walnut. Ten pieces: Buffet, Serving Table, China Closet, Extension Table, five Side and one Arm Chair, with tapestry seats.
Silver Cabinet, wood encased, to match, *$55.00*.

$10.00 Parlor Pieces, $5.00
Arm Chairs and Rockers; mahogany finish frames with assorted coverings.

$5.50 Chiffoniers, $3.95
Golden oak, with five large drawers and wood gallery top.

$12.50 Dining Room Tables, $9.75
Golden oak; pedestal base; 42-inch top, extends 6 feet.

$16.00 Buffets, $13.50
Golden oak, with napkin, cutlery and large linen drawer, and double closet. Mirror top.

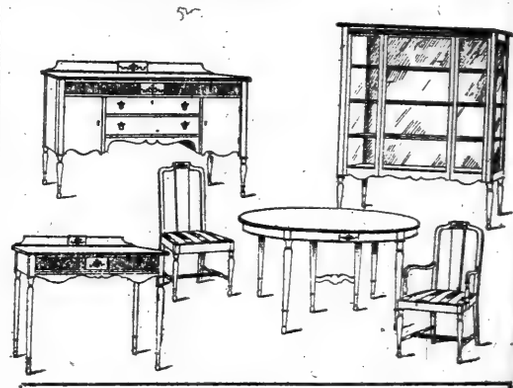
$35.00 Library Rockers, $17.50
Mahogany frames; upholstered back and loose cushion seat; covered with tapestry or Spanish leather.

$45.00 Parlor Suites, $40.00
Mahogany finish frames, upholstered seats, covered with velour; cane backs. Three piece: Sofa, Arm Chair and Rocker.

$102.00 Bed Room Suites, $81.50
Adam design, mahogany finish. Four pieces: Bed (full size), Bureau, Chiffonier and Dressing Table.

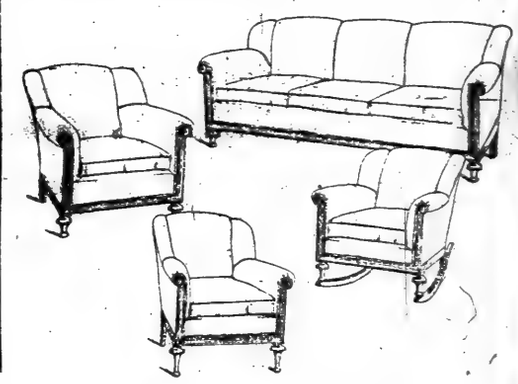
$160.00 Bed Room Suites, $115.00
William and Mary period design; American walnut, with burled fronts. Four pieces: Bed (full size), Bureau, Chiffonier and Dressing Table.

$245.00 Dining Room Suites, $196.00
Queen Anne period design; American walnut or antique mahogany. Ten pieces: Buffet, Serving Table, China Closet, Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.



$185.00 Heppelwhite Dining Room Suite, $155.00

An exceedingly handsome 10-piece Suite at a particularly low price. Not sold separately.



William and Mary Living Room Suite, $189.50

Four pieces, with brown mahogany frames, loose cushions, covered with figured velour. The pieces separately:

Arm Chair, $42.50. | Sofa, $75.00.
Arm Rocker, $36.00. | Wing Chair, $36.00.
Not Illustrated, But Matching the Suite:
Arm Wing Chair, $42.50. | Arm Wing Rocker, $42.50.

Other Fine Offerings for Monday

Sale of Women's Finer Tub Skirts at $2.85. Store orders only.
Second floor, Central Building.
Women's Attractive Silk Dresses at $9.98.
Second floor, Central Building.
Sale of Lingerie Petticoats, 46c. to $1.66.
Second floor, East Building.
Women's Coats at $7.95, $12.95 and $18.75.
Second floor, Central Building.
$1 and $1.25 Dutch Scrim Curtains, 69c. and 89c. set.
Third floor, Central Building.
Men's Tailoring Clearance, $24.75 for $35 to $38 Suits to Order. Extra charge for sizes above 42 breast measure.
Third floor, Men's Shop, East Building.
$3.49 Cut Glass Fruit or Salad Bowls, 9-in., $2.69.
Subway floor, Central Building.
89c. Princess Poplin, 69c. Yd.
Street floor, West Building.
$1 Sterling Silver Bud Vases, 70c.
Subway floor, Central Building.
98c. French Serge, 59c. Yd.
Street floor, West Building.
Men's fancy suits, $15, also grades at $12.50, $14.75, $18.50.
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.
Women's $6.95 Colonial Pumps, $3.50.
Second floor, West Building.
Women's $1.29 and $1.98 Blouses at 85c.
Second floor, Central Building.
29c. Printed Voile Yvette, 19c. Yd.
Street floor, West Building.
At $1.75 a dozen, Napkins of pure Irish linen damask, 20-in.
Street floor, East Building.
Men's $1 Fancy Shirts, 75c.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Building.
All-Silk Georgette Crepe, $1.49 Yd.
Street floor, centre, Central Building.
American Porcelain Cottage Sets, $2.98.
Subway floor, Central Building.
49c. White Checked Suiting, 40-in., 29c. Yd.
Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Bldg.
45c. Pillow Cases, 29c. Stamped with scalloped edge.
Second floor, West Building.
Excellent Sheets, 68c.; 2¼ by 2½ Yds., before hemming.
Subway floor, West Building.
29c. Ocean Sateen, 20c.
Street floor, Central Building.
15c. to 29c. Swiss Galoons, 12c. and 15c. Yd.
Street floor, Central Building.
Women's Collars and Vestees, 29c. Regularly 39c. to 49c.
Street floor, Central Building.
Clutch Pencils, 35c.; sterling silver or gold plated.
Street floor, East Building.
$1.25 Natural color, pure Linen Suiting, 56-in., 69c. Yd.
Street floor, East Building.
Clearance of $1.89 and $2.39 Parasols at 97c.
Street floor, Central Building.
Women's Hand Bags at $1.94. Leather with change purse.
Street floor, Central Building.
Cabinet size Cigars, boxes of 50, $3.49; reg. $4.50.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Building.
24c. Montauk Chocolate Cocoanut Creams, 19c. Lb.
Street floor, Central Building.
White Enamel Ware, 69c. Regularly 95c. to $1.19.
Subway floor, East Building.

Dining Room Tables

Now	Reg.	
$9.75	$12.50	Golden Oak, 42 in. top, extends 6 ft.
$12.00	$15.00	Golden Oak, 45 in. top, extends 6 ft.
$18.00	$22.00	Golden Oak, 45 in. top, extends 6 ft.
$20.00	$25.00	Golden Oak, 45 in. top, extends 6 ft.
$23.00	$29.00	Golden Oak, 48 in. top, extends 6 ft.
$29.00	$32.50	Golden Oak, 48 in. top, extends 6 ft.
$34.00	$45.00	Butler finish oak, 48 in. top, extends 6 ft.
$37.50	$50.00	Butler finish oak, 54 in. top, extends 8 ft.

A. & S. Sanitary Bedding

Made in our own factory, under the most strict sanitary conditions. We do not remake old bedding of any description.

Mattresses

$6.30, regularly $7.00. Fiber, hair top; full size.
$8.55, regularly $9.50. Cotton Felt; full size.
$9.45, regularly $10.50. Cotton Felt; full size.
$12.00, regularly $13.45. Cotton Felt, roll edge; full size.
$14.00, regularly $15.60. Cotton Felt, roll edge; full size.
$16.85, regularly $18.75. Cotton ..., imperial edge; full size.
$13.60, regularly $19.45. No. 2 special hair; full size.
$18.10, regularly $21.60. No. 1 special hair; full size.
$24.75, regularly $27.50. No 2 Black drawings; full size.
Smaller sizes priced proportionately low.
All hair mattresses covered with Amoskeag A. C. A. ticking and made in one or two parts as desired.

Box Springs for Wood or Metal Beds

At $8.40, regularly $10.50. Made with 63 tempered steel springs and covered with Amoskeag A. C. A. ticking; full size.
At $12.50, regularly $13.50. Made with 63 tempered steel springs and tufted hair top; covered with Amoskeag A. C. A. ticking; full size.

Feather Pillows

Made in Gold Medal Ticking, 22x28 inches.
$1.10, regularly $1.50. Eclipse, 3¾ pounds.
$1.55, regularly $1.75. Roslyn, 3½ pounds.
$2.00, regularly $2.25. Laurel, 3 pounds.
$2.70, regularly $3.00. Mastic, 3 pounds.
$3.05, regularly $3.60. Pinelawn, 3 pounds.
$4.00, regularly $4.45. Snowflake, 3 pounds.

China Closets

Now	Reg.	
$10.00	$13.00	Golden Oak.
$13.50	$15.00	Golden Oak.
$18.00	$21.00	Golden Oak.
$21.60	$24.00	Golden Oak.
$24.00	$27.50	Golden Oak.
$27.00	$30.00	Golden Oak, all glass.
$36.00	$42.50	Butler finish and Golden Oak.
$36.00	$40.00	Golden Oak.

Library Furniture

Now	Reg.	
$15.00	$33.00	Rocker; velour.
$17.50	$35.00	Arm Chair or Rocker; tapestry.
$21.25	$42.50	Rocker or Arm Chair; velour.
$27.50	$55.00	Sofa; velour.
$45.00	$62.50	Arm Chair; Morocco.
$50.00	$70.00	Arm Chair; Morocco.

Library Tables

Now	Reg.	
$12.00	$15.00	Fumed Oak.
$15.00	$19.00	Mahogany finish.
$18.00	$20.00	Mahogany finish.
$22.50	$25.00	Golden Oak.
$24.00	$30.00	Mahogany.
$27.00	$33.00	Mahogany.
$31.50	$35.00	Mahogany.
$39.00	$57.80	Mahogany.

Fourth Floor, East and Central Buildings.

Living Room Rockers

Now	Reg.	
$4.25	$4.75	Golden Oak and Mahogany finish.
$5.40	$6.00	Mahogany finish and Golden Oak.
$6.75	$7.50	Fumed Oak.
$8.00	$10.00	Mahogany finish and Golden Oak.
$10.40	$13.00	Jacobean Oak.
$12.80	$16.00	Golden Oak.
$14.40	$16.00	Fumed Oak.

Bureaus

Now	Reg.	
$7.30	$8.50	Golden Oak.
$8.50	$9.50	Golden Oak.
$17.00	$19.00	Maple, Golden Oak and Mahogany finish.
$20.00	$22.50	Mahogany finish, Maple and Golden Oak.
$22.00	$27.50	Mahogany finish.
$26.00	$32.50	Circassian Walnut.
$32.00	$40.00	Circassian Walnut.
$40.60	$55.90	Ivory Enamel.

Chiffoniers

Now	Reg.	
$17.00	$19.00	Maple, Golden Oak and Mahogany finish.
$20.75	$26.00	Mahogany finish.
$3.95	$5.50	Golden Oak.
$6.90	$8.00	Golden Oak.

The Midsummer Sale of Carpets, Rugs & Linoleums

The present Sale is of particularly keen interest because it provides great quantities of splendid domestic and Oriental Rugs, Linoleums and Carpets, *at old low prices, and in many cases even less.*

Advances in the price of all Floor Coverings have come thick and fast—it is only because we supplied ourselves well in advance and have ignored all the subsequent price rises that these remarkable offerings are possible.

The Domestic Rugs

Small Rugs

Axminster

Now	Instead of
27x54 and 60 in.....$2.50	$3.25
27x54 in.....$2.85	$3.75
36x70 in.....$4.25	$5.25

Velvet and Wilton Velvet

27x54 in.....$1.95	$2.65
27x54 in.....$2.85	$3.85

Bromley's Royal Smyrna

30x33 in.....$1.95	$2.75
36x40 in.....$2.85	$3.75
30x60 in.....$3.25	$4.25

Ardsley Wilton, Plain Colors

22x36 in.....$3.24	$4.25
27x54 in.....$4.48	$6.00
36x63 in.....$7.48	$9.50

Wilton, Best Makes

27x54 in.....$3.75-$4.50	$4.50-$6.00
27x54 in.....$5.00-$6.50	$6.75-$7.50
36x36 in.....$5.75	$7.00
36x63 in.....$6.50	$8.75
36x63 in.....$8.50	$10.75

Medium Sizes

Now	Instead of
Axminsters, 4½x6½ ft.....$8.50	$10.50
Wilton Velvets, 4½x6½ ft.....$9.50	$13.50
Bromley Smyrnas, 4x7 ft.....$7.50	$10.50
Body Brussels, 4½x7½ ft.....$9.50-$11.25	$13.75
Wiltons, 4½x7½ ft.....$12.75	$16.25

Room Sizes

6 x 9 Ft.

Now	Instead of
Seamless Tapestry Brussels.....$7.75	$11.25
Seamless Colonial Velvets.....$12.50	$16.75
Hartford and Sanford Axminsters.....$15.00	$17 and $19.50
Hartford Body Brussels.....$15.00-$19.50	$22.50
Wool Wiltons.....$22.50	$27.35
Seamless Artloom Wiltons.....$27.50	$35.00
Fine Worsted Wiltons.....$37.50	$43.50

8¼ x 10½ Ft.

Now	Instead of
Seamless Tapestry Brussels.....$13.25	$17.50
Hartford Axminsters.....$21.50	$26.50
Wiltone Axminsters.....$27.50	$31.75
Seamless Wilton Velvets.....$27.50	$36.50
Lakewood Larchmont Wiltons.....$32.50	$39.50
Bigelow Hartford Wiltons.....$35.00-$39.50	$46.50
Hartford Body Brussels.....$23.50	$29.50
Windsor Worsted Wiltons.....$45.00	$55.00
Fine Worsted Wiltons.....$53.00	$63.50

9 x 12 Ft.

Now	Instead of
Seamless Colonial Velvets.....$23.75	$29.25
Hartford Axminsters.....$25.00	$29.50
Wiltone Axminsters.....$28.50	$36.00
Seamless Wilton Velvets.....$32.50	$39.75
Hartford Body Brussels.....$25.00	$35.00
Seamless Alexandria Wiltons.....$45.00	$53.50
Seamless Roubaix Wiltons.....$45.00	$58.50
Windsor Worsted Wiltons.....$50.00	$60.00
Fine Worsted Wiltons.....$60.00	$69.50

Extra Large Rugs

9 x 15 Ft.

Now	Instead of
Axminsters.....$38.50	$46.50
Wool Wiltons.....$40.50	$59.50 $65.00
Bigelow Wiltons.....$59.50	$71.00
Hartford Saxony.....$75.00	$89.50

10½ x 12 Ft.

Now	Instead of
Axminsters.....$36.50	$46.50
Wiltons.....$49.50	$59.50 $69.50

10½ x 13½ Ft.

Now	Instead of
Seamless Colonial Velvets.....$32.50	$44.50
Axminsters.....$39.50	$51.50
Wiltons.....$55.00	$66.50 $75.00
Gulastans.....$65.00	$90.00

11¼ x 15 Ft.

Now	Instead of
Axminsters.....$47.50	$57.50
Wiltons.....$59.50	$75.00
Gulastans.....$69.50	$100.00

ORIENTAL CARPETS

115 Superb Examples Reduced 15 to 33⅓%

These magnificent room-sized Oriental Rugs are the result of our direct imports before the war shut off all supplies from Persia and Turkey. At the reductions of this sale, they are actually offered AT LESS THAN THEIR WHOLESALE COST today, if, indeed, such Rugs were to be had at all.

Included are Kirmanshah, Sarouk, Tabriz, Gorevan, Khiva and Mahal; all selected for their richness of color, beauty of design, quality, and size.

	At	From
Mahal Carpets		
From 11 ft. 8 in. x 8 ft. 6 in.	$100.00	$125.00
To 17 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 2 in.	225.00	275.00
Khiva Carpets		
From 7 ft. 9 in. x 6 ft. 9 in.	59.50	69.50
To 9 ft. 10 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.	125.00	150.00
Kirmanshah Carpets		
From 8 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 5 in.	150.00	200.00
To 14 ft. 1 in. x 11 ft. 6 in.	585.00	730.00
Gorevan Carpets		
From 11 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft.	110.00	135.00
To 12 ft. 4 in. x 10 ft. 8 in.	200.00	265.00
Sarouk Carpets		
From 10 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	200.00	235.00
To 14 ft. 4 in. x 10 ft. 5 in.	350.00	425.00
Tabriz Carpets		
From 12 ft. 4 in. x 9 ft. 9 in.	200.00	260.00
To 14 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 9 in.	300.00	415.00

Third Floor, East Building.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELLICOE'S OWN STORY OF THE GREATEST NAVAL BATTLE IN HISTORY

Complete Report of the Commander of the British Grand Fleet on the Jutland Battle of May 31 and June 1 Last, Together with the Full Report of Vice Admiral Beatty, Commanding the British Battle Cruiser Squadron, and an Official Article of Comment on the Battle Issued by the British Government

Below is printed the complete report of the great naval battle of May 31 and June 1, last, in the North Sea, between the British and German fleets, written by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander in Chief of the Grand British Fleet, together with the full report of Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the Battle Cruiser Fleet which took part in the fight, and an official appreciation of the battle (designated as the Battle of Jutland Bank) by a "competent authority," issued by the British Government's Official Press Bureau.

The reports of Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty are taken from a special supplement of The London Gazette, the official British Government publication, dated July 6, 1916.

Admiralty, July 6, 1916.

THE following dispatch has been received from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., Commander in Chief, Grand Fleet, reporting the action in the North Sea on 31st May, 1916:

Iron Duke, June 24, 1916.

Sir: Be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the German High Sea Fleet was brought to action on 31st May, 1916, to the westward of the Jutland Bank, off the coast of Denmark.

The ships of the Grand Fleet, in pursuance of the general policy of periodical sweeps through the North Sea, had left its bases on the previous day, in accordance with instructions issued by me.

In the early afternoon of Wednesday, 31st May, the First and Second Battle Cruiser Squadrons, the First, Second, and Third Light Cruiser Squadrons and destroyers from the First, Ninth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Flotillas, supported by the Fifth Battle Squadron, were, in accordance with my directions, scouting to the southward of the battle fleet, which was accompanied by the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron, First and Second Cruiser Squadrons, Fourth Light Cruiser Squadron, Fourth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Flotillas.

The junction of the battle fleet with the scouting force after the enemy had been sighted was delayed owing to the southerly course steered by our advanced force during the first hour after commencing their action with the enemy battle cruisers. This was, of course, unavoidable, as had our battle cruisers not followed the enemy to the southward the main fleets would never have been in contact.

The battle cruiser fleet, gallantly led by Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, K. C. B., M. V. O., D. S. O., and admirably supported by the ships of the Fifth Battle Squadron under Rear Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, M. V. O., fought an action under, at times, disadvantageous conditions, especially in regard to light, in a manner that was in keeping with the best traditions of the service.

Admiral Beatty's Account.

The following extracts from the report of Sir David Beatty give the course of events before the battle fleet came upon the scene:

At 2:20 P. M. reports were received from Galatea, (Commodore Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair, M. V. O., A. D. C.,) indicating the presence of enemy vessels. The direction of advances was immediately altered to south-southeast, the course for Horn Reef, so as to place my force between the enemy and his base.

At 2:35 P. M. a considerable amount of smoke was sighted to the eastward. This made it clear that the enemy was to the northward and eastward, and that it would be impossible for him to round the Horn Reef without being brought to action. Course was accordingly altered to the eastward and subsequently to northeastward, the enemy being sighted at 3:31 P. M. Their force consisted of five battle cruisers.

After the first report of the enemy the First and Third Light Cruiser Squadrons changed their direction, and, without waiting for orders, spread to the east, thereby forming a screen in advance of the battle fleet. The Squadrons and the Fifth Battle Squadron by the time we had hauled up to the course of approach. They engaged enemy light cruisers at long range. In the meantime the Second Light Cruiser Squadron had come in at high speed, and was able to take station ahead of the battle cruisers by the time we turned to east-southeast, the course on which we first engaged the enemy. In this respect the work of the Light Cruiser Squadrons was excellent and of great value.

From a report from Galatea at 2:25 P. M. it was evident that the enemy force was considerable, and not merely an isolated unit of light cruisers, so at 2:45 P. M. I ordered Engadine (Lieut. Commander C. G. Robinson) to send up a seaplane and scout to north-northeast. This order was carried out very quickly, and by 3:08 P. M. a seaplane, with Flight Lieutenant F. J. Rutland, R. N., as pilot, and Assistant Paymaster G. S. Trewin, R. N., as observer, was well under way; her first reports of the enemy were received on Engadine about 3:30 P. M. Owing to clouds it was necessary to fly very low, and in order to identify four enemy light cruisers the seaplane had to fly at a height of 900 feet within 3,000 yards of them, the light cruisers opening fire on her with every gun that would bear. This in no way interfered with the clarity of their reports, and both Flight Lieutenant Rutland and Assistant Paymaster Trewin are to be congratulated on their achievement, which indicates that seaplanes under such circumstances are of distinct value.

At 3:30 P. M., I increased speed to twenty-five knots and formed line of battle, the Second Battle Cruiser Squadron forming astern of the First Battle Cruiser Squadron, with destroyers of the Thirteenth and Ninth Flotillas taking station ahead. I turned to east-southeast, slightly converging on the enemy, who were now at a range of 23,000 yards, and formed the ships on a line of bearing to clear the smoke. The Fifth Battle Squadron, who had conformed to our movements, were now bearing north-northwest, 10,000 yards. The visibility at this time was good, the sun behind us and the wind southeast. Being between the enemy and his base, our situation was both tactically and strategically good.

At 3:48 P. M. the action commenced at a range of 18,500 yards, both forces opening fire practically simultaneously. Course was altered to the southward, and subsequently the mean direction was south-southeast, the enemy steering a parallel course distant about 18,000 to 14,500 yards.

At 4:08 P. M. the Fifth Battle Squadron came into action, and opened fire at a range of 20,000 yards. The enemy's fire now seemed to slacken. The destroyer Landrail, (Lieut. Commander Francis E. H. G. Hobert,) of the Ninth Flotilla, who was on our port beam, trying to take station ahead, sighted the periscope of a submarine on her port quarter. Though causing considerable inconvenience from smoke, the presence of Lydiard (Commander Malcolm L. Goldsmith) and Landrail undoubtedly preserved the battle cruisers from closer submarine attack. Nottingham, (Captain Charles B. Miller,) also reported a submarine on the starboard beam.

Eight destroyers of the Thirteenth Flotilla, Nestor, (Commander the Hon. Edward B. S. Bingham;) Nomad, (Lieut. Commander Paul Whitfield;) Nicator, (Lieutenant Jack E. A. Mocatta;) Narborough, (Lieut. Commander Geoffrey Corlett;) Pelican, (Lieut. Commander Kenneth A. Beattie;) Petard, (Lieut. Commander Evelyn C. O. Thomson;) Obdurate, (Lieut. Commander Cecil H. H. Sams;) Nerissa, (Lieut. Commander Montague C. B. Legge,) with Moorsom, (Commander John C. Hodgson,) and Morris, (Lieut. Commander Edward S. Graham,) of the Tenth Flotilla, Turbulent, (Lieut. Commander Dudley Stuart,) and Termagant, (Lieut. Commander Cuthbert P. Blake,) of the Ninth Flotilla, having been ordered to attack the enemy with torpedoes when opportunity offered, moved out at 4:15 P. M., simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the enemy destroyers. The attack was carried out in the most gallant manner, and with great determination. Before arriving at a favorable position to fire torpedoes they intercepted an enemy force consisting of a light cruiser and fifteen destroyers. A fierce engagement ensued at close quarters, with the result that the enemy were forced to retire on their battle cruisers, having lost two destroyers sunk, and having their torpedo attack frustrated. Our destroyers sustained no loss in this engagement, but their attack on the enemy battle cruisers was rendered less effective owing to some of the destroyers having dropped astern during the fight. Their position was therefore unfavorable for torpedo attack.

Nestor, Nomad, and Nicator, gallantly led by Commander the Hon. Edward B. S. Bingham of Nestor, pressed home their attack on the battle cruisers and fired two torpedoes at them, being subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's secondary armament. Nomad was badly hit, and apparently remained stopped between the lines. Subsequently Nestor and Nicator altered course to the southeast, and in a short time the opposing battle cruisers, having turned sixteen points, found themselves within close range of a number of enemy battleships. Nothing daunted, though under a terrific fire, they stood on, and, their position being favorable for torpedo attack, fired a torpedo at the second ship of the enemy line at a range of 3,000 yards. Before they could fire their fourth torpedo Nestor was badly hit and swung to starboard, Nicator altering course inside her to avoid collision, and thereby being prevented from firing the last torpedo. Nicator made good her escape and subsequently rejoined the Captain, (D,) Thirteenth Flotilla. Nestor remained stopped, but was afloat when last seen. Moorsom also carried out an attack on the enemy's battle fleet.

Petard, Nerissa, Turbulent, and Termagant also pressed home their attack on the enemy battle cruisers, firing torpedoes after the engagement with enemy destroyers. Petard reports that all her torpedoes must have crossed the enemy's line, while Nerissa states that one torpedo appeared to strike the rear ship. These destroyer attacks were indicative of the spirit pervading his Majesty's Navy, and were worthy of its highest traditions. I propose to bring to your notice a recommendation of Commander Bingham and other officers for some recognition of their conspicuous gallantry.

Fierce Cruiser Fight.

From 4:15 to 4:43 P. M. the conflict between the opposing battle cruisers was of a very fierce and resolute character. The Fifth Battle Squadron was engaging the enemy's rear ships, unfortunately at very long range. Our fire began to tell, the accuracy and rapidity of that of the enemy depreciating considerably. At 4:18 P. M. the third enemy ship was seen to be on fire. The visibility to the northeastward had become considerably reduced, and the outline of the ships very indistinct.

At 4:38 P. M. Southampton (Commodore William E. Goodenough, M. V. O., A. D. C.) reported the enemy's battle fleet ahead. The destroyers were recalled, and at 4:42 P. M. the enemy's battle fleet was sighted southeast. Course was altered 16 points in succession to starboard, and I proceeded on a northerly course to lead them toward the battle fleet. The enemy battle cruisers altered course shortly afterward, and the action continued. Southampton, with the Second Light Cruiser Squadron, held on to the southward to observe. They closed to within 13,000 yards of the enemy battle fleet, and came under a very heavy but ineffective fire. Southampton's reports were most valuable. The Fifth Battle Squadron were now closing on an opposite course and engaging the enemy battle cruisers with all guns. The position of the enemy battle fleet was communicated to them, and I ordered them to alter course 16 points. Led by Rear Admiral Evan-Thomas in Barham, (Captain Arthur W. Craig,) this squadron supported us brilliantly and effectively.

At 4:57 P. M. the Fifth Battle Squadron turned up astern of me and came under the fire of the leading ships of the enemy battle fleet. Fearless (Captain (D) Charles D. Roper,) with the destroyers of First Flotilla, joined the battle cruisers, and, when speed admitted, took station ahead. Champion, (Captain (D) James U. Farie,) with Thirteenth Flotilla, took station on the Fifth Battle Squadron. At 5 P. M. the First and Third Light Cruiser Squadrons, which had been following me on the southerly course, took station on my starboard bow; the Second Light Cruiser Squadron took station on my port quarter.

The weather conditions now became unfavorable, our ships being silhouetted against a clear horizon to the westward, while the enemy were for the most part obscured by mist, only showing up clearly at intervals. These conditions prevailed until we had turned their van at about 6 P. M. Between 5 and 6 P. M. the action continued on a northerly course, the range being about 14,000 yards. During this time the enemy received very severe punishment, and one of their battle cruisers quitted the line in a considerably damaged condition. This came under my personal observation, and was corroborated by Princess Royal, (Captain Walter H. Cowan, M. V. O., D. S. O.,) and Tiger, (Captain Henry B. Pelly, M. V. O.) Other enemy ships also showed signs of increasing injury. At 5:05 P. M. Onslow (Lieut. Commander John C. Tovey) and Moresby (Lieut. Commander Roger V. Alison,) who had been detached to assist Engadine with the seaplane, rejoined the battle cruiser squadrons and took station on the starboard (engaged) bow of Lion, (Captain Alfred E. M. Chatfield, C. V. O.) At 5:10 P. M. Moresby, being two points before the beam of the leading enemy ship, fired a torpedo at a ship in their line. Eight minutes later she observed a hit with a torpedo on what was judged to be the sixth ship in the line. Moresby then passed between the lines to clear the range of smoke, and rejoined Champion. In corroboration of this, Fearless reports having seen an enemy heavy ship heavily on fire at about 5:10 P. M., and shortly afterward a huge cloud of smoke and steam.

At 5:35 P. M. our course was N. N. E., and the estimated position of the battle fleet was N. 16 W., so we gradually hauled to the northeastward, keeping the range of the enemy at 14,000 yards. He was gradually hauling to the eastward, receiving severe punishment at the head of his line, and probably acting on information received from his light cruisers which had sighted and were engaged with the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron. Possibly Zeppelins were present also.

At 5:50 P. M. British cruisers were sighted on the port bow, and at 5:56 P. M. the leading battleships of the Baltic fleet, bearing north five miles, I thereupon altered course to east, and proceeded at utmost speed. This brought the range of the enemy down to 12,000 yards. I made a report to you that the enemy battle cruisers bore southeast. At this time only three of the enemy battle cruisers were visible, closely followed by battleships of the Koenig class.

At about 6:05 P. M. Onslow, being on the engaged bow of Lion, sighted an enemy light cruiser at a distance of 6,000 yards from us, apparently endeavoring to attack with torpedoes. Onslow at once closed and engaged her, firing 58 rounds at a range of from 4,000 to 2,000 yards, scoring a number of hits. Onslow then closed the enemy battle cruisers, and orders were given for all torpedoes to be fired. At this moment she was struck amidships by a heavy shell, with the result that only one torpedo was fired. Thinking that all of his torpedoes had gone, the commanding officer proceeded to retire at slow speed. Being informed that he still had three torpedoes, he closed with the light cruiser previously engaged and torpedoed her. The enemy's battle fleet was then sighted, and the remaining torpedoes were fired at them and must have crossed the enemy's track. Damage then caused Onslow to stop.

At 7:15 P. M., Defender, (Lieut. Commander Lawrence R. Palmer,) whose speed had been reduced to ten knots, while on the disengaged side of the battle cruisers, by a shell which damaged her foremost boiler, closed Onslow and took her in tow. Shells were falling all round them during this operation, which, however, was successfully accomplished. During the heavy weather of the ensuing night the tow parted twice, but was resecured. The two struggled on together until 1 P. M., June 1, when Onslow was transferred to tugs. I consider the performance of these two destroyers to be gallant in the extreme, and I am recommending Lieut. Commander J. C. Tovey of Onslow and Lieut. Commander L. R. Palmer of Defender for special recognition. Onslow was possibly the destroyer referred to by the Rear Admiral commanding Third Light Cruiser Squadron as follows:

"Here I should like to bring to your notice the action of a destroyer (name unknown) which we passed close in a disabled condition soon after 6 P. M. She apparently was able to struggle ahead again, and made straight for the Derfflinger to attack her."

Battle Fleet Steams Up.

On receipt of the information that the enemy had been sighted, the British Battle Fleet, with its accompanying cruiser and destroyer force, proceeded at full speed on a S.E. by S. course to close the Battle Cruiser Fleet. During the two hours that elapsed before the arrival of the battle fleet on the scene, the steaming qualities of the older battleships were severely tested. Great credit is due to the engine room departments for the manner in which they, as always, responded to the call, the whole fleet maintaining a speed in excess of the trial speeds of some of the older vessels

The Third Battle Cruiser Squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral, the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., which was in advance of the battle fleet, was ordered to reinforce Sir David Beatty. At 5:30 P. M. this squadron observed flashes of gunfire and heard the sound of guns to the southwestward. Rear Admiral Hood sent the Chester (Captain Robert N. Lawson,) to investigate, and this ship engaged three or four enemy light cruisers at about 5:45 P. M. The engagement lasted for about twenty minutes, during which period Captain Lawson handled his vessel with great skill against heavy odds, and, although the ship suffered considerably in casualties, her fighting and steaming qualities were unimpaired, and at about 6:05 P. M., she rejoined the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron.

The Third Battle Cruiser Squadron had turned to the northwestward, and at 6:10 P .M. sighted our battle cruisers, the squadron taking station ahead of the Lion at 6:21 P. M., in accordance with the orders of the Vice Admiral Commanding Battle Cruiser Fleet. He reports as follows:

I ordered them to take station ahead, which was carried out magnificently, Rear Admiral Hood bringing his squadron into action ahead in a most inspiring manner, worthy of his great naval ancestors. At 6:25 P. M. I altered course to the E. S. E. in support of the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron who were at this time only 8,000 yards from the enemy's leading ship. They were pouring a hot fire into her, and caused her to turn to the westward of south. At the same time I made a report to you of the bearing and distance of the enemy battle fleet.

By 6:50 P. M. the battle cruisers were clear of our leading battle squadron then bearing about N. N. W. 3 miles, and I ordered the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron to prolong the line astern and reduced to 18 knots. The visibility at this time was very indifferent, not more than four miles, and the enemy ships were temporarily lost sight of. It is interesting to note that after 6 P. M., although the visibility became reduced, it was undoubtedly more favorable to us than to the enemy. At intervals their ships showed up clearly, enabling us to punish them very severely and establish a definite superiority over them. From the report of other ships and my own observation it was clear that the enemy suffered considerable damage, battle cruisers and battleships alike. The head of their line was crumpled up, leaving battleships as targets for the majority of our battle cruisers. Before leaving us the Fifth Battle Squadron was also engaging battleships. The report of Rear Admiral Evan-Thomas shows that excellent results were obtained, and it can be safely said that his magnificent squadron wrought great execution.

From the report of Rear Admiral T. D. W. Napier, M. V. O., the Third Light Cruiser Squadron, which had maintained its station on our starboard bow well ahead of the enemy, at 6:25 P. M. attacked with the torpedo. Falmouth (Captain John D. Edwards) and Yarmouth (Captain Thomas D. Pratt) both fired torpedoes at the leading enemy battle cruiser, and it is believed that one torpedo hit, as a heavy underwater explosion was observed. The Third Light Cruiser Squadron then gallantly attacked the heavy ships with gunfire, with impunity to themselves, thereby demonstrating that the fighting efficiency of the enemy had been seriously impaired. Rear Admiral Napier deserves great credit for his determined and effective attack. Indomitable (Captain Francis W. Kennedy) reports that about this time one of the Derfflinger class fell out of the enemy's line.

Meanwhile, at 5:45 P. M., the report of guns had become audible to me, and at 5:55 P. M. flashes were visible from ahead around to the starboard beam, although in the mist no ships could be distinguished and the position of the enemy's battle fleet could not be determined. The difference in estimated position by "reckoning" between Iron Duke, (Captain Frederic C. Dreyer, C. B.,) and Lion, which was inevitable under the circumstances, added to the uncertainty of the general situation.

Battle Fleets Engage.

Shortly after 5:55 P. M. some of the cruisers ahead, under Rear Admirals Herbert L. Heath, M. V. O., and Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Bt., M. V. O., were seen to be in action, and reports received show that Defence, flagship, (Captain Stanley V. Ellis,) and Warrior, (Captain Vincent B. Molteno,) of the First Cruiser Squadron engaged an enemy light cruiser at this time. She was subsequently observed to sink.

At 6 P. M. Canterbury, (Captain Percy M. R. Royds,) which ship was in company with the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron, had engaged enemy light cruisers which were firing heavily on the torpedo-boat destroyer Shark, (Commander Loftus W. Jones;) Acasta, (Lieut. Commander John O. Barron,) and Christopher, (Lieut. Commander Fairfax M. Kerr;) as a result of this engagement the Shark was sunk.

At 6 P. M. vessels, afterward seen to be our battle cruisers, were sighted by Marlborough bearing before the starboard beam of the battle fleet.

At the same time the Vice Admiral Commanding, Battle Cruiser Fleet, reported to me the position of the enemy battle cruisers, and at 6:14 P. M. reported the position of the enemy battle fleet.

At this period, when the battle fleet was meeting the battle cruisers and the Fifth Battle Squadron, great care was necessary to insure that our own ships were not mistaken for enemy vessels.

I formed the battle fleet in line of battle on receipt of Sir David Beatty's report, and during deployment the fleets became engaged. Sir David Beatty had meanwhile formed the battle cruisers ahead of the battle fleet.

The divisions of the battle fleet were led by

The Commander in Chief.

Vice Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, K. C. B., K. C. M. G.

Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Jerram, K. C. B.

Vice Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, Bt., K. C. B., C. V. O., C. M. G.

Rear Admiral Alexander L. Duff, C. B.

Rear Admiral Arthur C. Leveson, C. B.

Rear Admiral Ernest F. A. Gaunt, C. M. G.

At 6:16 P. M. Defence and Warrior were observed passing down between the British and German battle fleets under a very heavy fire. Defence disappeared, and Warrior passed to the rear disabled.

It is probable that Sir Robert Arbuthnot, during his engagement with the enemy's light cruisers and in his desire to complete their destruction, was not aware of the approach of the enemy's heavy ships, owing to the mist, until he found himself in close proximity to the main fleet, and before he could withdraw his ships they were caught under a heavy fire and disabled. It is not known when Black Prince (Captain Thomas P. Bonham) of the same squadron was sunk, but a wireless signal was received from her between 8 and 9 P. M.

The First Battle Squadron became engaged during deployment, the Vice Admiral opening fire at 6:17 P. M. on a battleship of the Kaiser class. The other battle squadrons, which had previously been firing at an enemy light cruiser, opened fire at 6:30 P. M. on battleships of the Koenig class.

At 6:06 P. M. the Rear Admiral commanding Fifth Battle Squadron, then in company with the battle cruisers, had sighted the starboard wing division of the battle fleet on the port bow of Barham, and the first intention of Rear Admiral Evan-Thomas was to form ahead of the remainder of the battle fleet, but on realizing the direction of deployment he was compelled to form astern, a manoeuvre which was well executed by the squadron under a heavy fire from the enemy battle fleet. An accident to the Warspite's steering gear caused her helm to become jammed temporarily and took the ship in the direction of the enemy's line, during which time she was hit several times. Clever handling enabled Captain Edward M. Phillpotts to extricate his ship from a somewhat awkward situation.

Owing principally to the mist but partly to the smoke it was possible to see only a few ships at a time in the enemy's battle line. Toward the van only some four or five ships were ever visible at once. More could be seen from the rear squadron, but never more than eight to twelve.

The action between the battle fleets lasted intermittently from 6:17 P. M. to 8:20 P. M. at ranges between 9,000 and 12,000 yards, during which time the British Fleet made alterations of course from S. E. by E. to W. in the endeavor to close. The enemy constantly turned away and opened the range under cover of destroyer attacks and smoke screens as the effect of the British fire was felt, and the alterations of course had the effect of bringing the British Fleet (which commenced the action in a position of advantage on the bow of the enemy) to a quarterly bearing from the enemy battle line, but at the same time placed us between the enemy and his bases.

At 6:55 P. M. Iron Duke passed the wreck of Invincible, (Captain Arthur L. Cay,) with Badger (Commander C. A. Fremantle) standing by.

Effective British Fire.

During the somewhat brief periods that the ships of the High Sea Fleet were visible through the mist the heavy and effective fire kept up by the battleships and battle cruisers of the Grand Fleet caused me much satisfaction, and the enemy vessels were seen to be constantly hit, some being observed to haul out of the line and at least one to sink. The enemy's return fire at this period was not effective, and the damage caused to our ships was insignificant.

Sir David Beatty reports:

At 7:06 P. M. I received a signal from you that the course of the fleet was south. Subsequently signals were received up to 8:46 P. M., showing that the course of the Battle Fleet was to the southwestward.

Between 7 and 7:12 P. M. we hauled round gradually to S. W. by S. to regain touch with the enemy, and at 7:14 P. M. again sighted them at a range of about 15,000 yards. The ships sighted at this time were two battle cruisers and two battleships, apparently of the Koenig class. No doubt more continued the line to the northward, but that was all that could be seen. The visibility having improved considerably as the sun descended below the clouds, we re-engaged at 7:17 P. M. and increased speed to 22 knots. At 7:32 P. M. my course was S. W., speed 18 knots, the leading enemy battleship bearing N. W. by W. Again, after a very short time, the enemy showed signs of punishment, one ship being on fire, while another appeared to drop right astern. The destroyers at the head of the enemy's line emitted volumes of gray smoke, covering their capital ships as with a pall, under cover of which they turned away, and at 7:45 P. M. we lost sight of them.

At 7:58 P. M. I ordered the First and Third Light Cruiser Squadrons to sweep to the westward and locate the head of the enemy's line, and at 8:20 P. M. we altered course to west in support. We soon located two battle cruisers and battleships, and were heavily engaged at a short range of about 10,000 yards. The leading ship was hit repeatedly by Lion, and turned away eight points, emitting very high flames and with a heavy list to port. Princess Royal set fire to a three-funneled battleship. New Zealand (Captain John F. E. Green) and Indomitable report that the third ship, which they both engaged, hauled out of the line, heeling over and on fire. The mist which now came down enveloped them, and Falmouth reported they were last seen at 8:38 P. M., steaming to the westward.

At 8:40 P. M. all our battle cruisers felt a heavy shock as if struck by a mine or torpedo, or possibly sunken wreckage. As, however, examination of the bottoms reveals no sign of such an occurrence, it is assumed that it indicated the blowing up of a great vessel.

I continued on a southwesterly course with my light cruisers spread until 9:24 P. M. Nothing further being sighted, I assumed that the enemy were to the northwestward, and that we had established ourselves well between him and his base. Minotaur (Captain Arthur C. S. H. D'Aeth) was at this time bearing north five miles, and I asked her the position of the leading battle squadron of the battle fleet. Her reply was that it was not in sight, but was last seen bearing N.N.E. I kept you informed of my position, course, and speed, also of the bearing of the enemy.

In view of the gathering darkness, and the fact that our strategical position was such as to make it appear certain that we should locate the enemy at daylight under most favorable circumstances, I did not consider it desirable or proper to close the enemy battle fleet during the dark hours. I therefore concluded that I should be carrying out your wishes by turning to the course of the fleet, reporting to you that I had done so.

As was anticipated, the German fleet appeared to rely very much on torpedo attacks, which were favored by the low visibility and by the fact that we had arrived in the position of a "following" or "chasing" fleet. A large number of torpedoes were apparently fired, but only one took effect, (on Marlborough,) and even in this case the ship was able to remain in the line and to continue the action. The enemy's efforts to keep out of effective gun range were aided by the weather conditions, which were ideal for the purpose. Two separate destroyer attacks were made by the enemy.

The First Battle Squadron, under Vice Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, came into action at 6:17 P. M. with the enemy's Third Battle Squadron, at a range of about 11,000 yards, and administered severe punishment, both to the battleships and to the battle cruisers and light cruisers, which were also engaged. The fire of Marlborough (Captain George P. Ross) was particularly rapid and effective. This ship commenced at 6:17 P. M. by firing seven salvos at a ship of the Kaiser class, then engaged a cruiser, and again a battleship, and, at 6:54 she was hit by a torpedo and took up a considerable list to starboard, but reopened at 7:03 P. M. at a cruiser and at 7:12 P. M. fired fourteen rapid salvos at a ship of the Koenig class, hitting her frequently until she turned out of the line. The manner in which this effective fire was kept up in spite of the disadvantages due to the injury caused by the torpedo was most creditable to the ship and a very fine example to the squadron.

The range decreased during the course of the action to 9,000 yards. The First Battle Squadron received more of the enemy's return fire than the remainder of the battle fleet, with the exception of the Fifth Battle Squadron. Colossus (Captain Alfred D. P. R. Pound) was hit, but was not seriously damaged, and other ships were straddled with fair frequency.

In the Fourth Battle Squadron—in which squadron my flagship Iron Duke was placed—Vice Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee leading one of the divisions—the enemy engaged was the squadron consisting of Koenig and Kaiser class and some of the battle cruisers, as well as disabled cruisers and light cruisers. The mist rendered range-taking a difficult matter, but the fire of the squadron was effective. Iron Duke, having previously fired at a light cruiser between the lines, opened fire at 6:30 P. M. on a battleship of the Koenig class at a range of 12,000 yards. The latter was very quickly straddled, and hitting commenced at the second salvo and only ceased when the target ship turned away. The rapidity with which hitting was established was most creditable to the excellent gunnery organization of the flagship, so ably commanded by my Flag Captain, Captain Frederic C. Dreyer.

German Ships Suffer Badly.

The fire of other ships of the squadron was principally directed at enemy battle cruisers and cruisers as they appeared out of the mist. Hits were observed to take effect on several ships.

The ships of the Second Battle Squadron, under Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Jerram, were in action with vessels of the Kaiser and Koenig classes between 6:30 and 7:20 P. M., and fired also at an enemy battle cruiser which had dropped back apparently severely damaged.

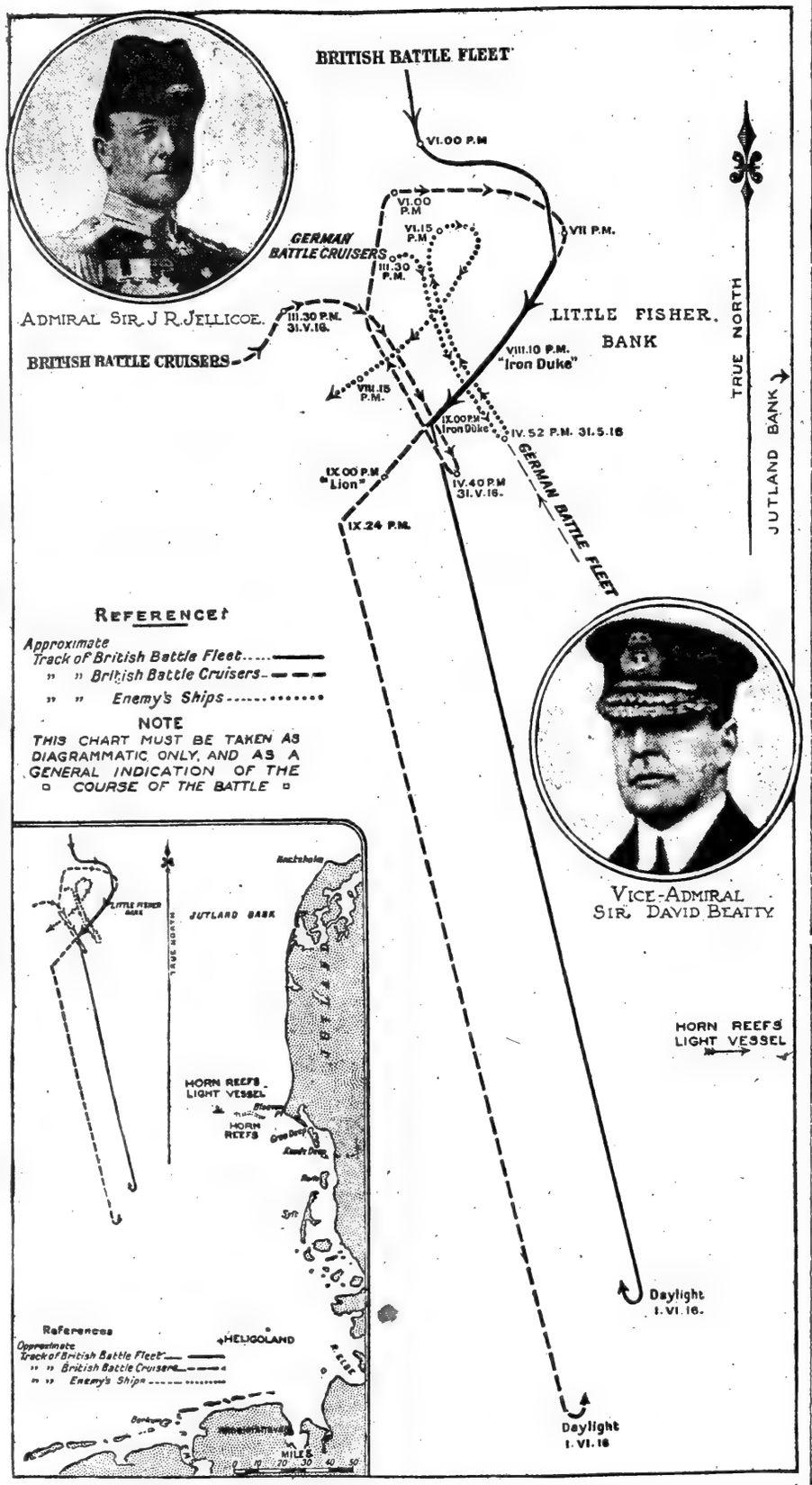
During the action between the battle fleets the Second Cruiser Squadron, ably commanded by Rear Admiral Herbert L. Heath, M. V. O., with the addition of the Duke of Edinburgh (Captain Henry Blackett) of the First Cruiser Squadron, occupied a position at the van and acted as a connecting link between the battle fleet and the battle cruiser fleet. This squadron, although it carried out useful work, did not have an opportunity of coming into action.

The attached cruisers Boadicea, (Captain Louis C. S. Woolcombe, M. V. O.,) Active, (Captain Percy Withers,) Blanche, (Captain John M. Casement,) and Bellona (Captain Arthur B. S. Dutton) carried out their duties as repeating ships with remarkable rapidity and accuracy under difficult conditions.

The Fourth Light Cruiser Squadron, under Commodore Charles E. Le Mesurier, occupied a position in the van until ordered to attack enemy destroyers at 7:20 P. M., and again at 8:18 P. M., when it supprted the Eleventh Flotilla, which had moved out under Commodore James R. P. Hawksley, M. V. O., to attack. On each occasion the Fourth Light Cruiser Squadron was very well handled by Commodore Le Mesurier, his Captains giving him excellent support, and their object was attained, although with some loss in the second attack, when the ships came under the heavy fire of the enemy battle fleet at between 6,500 and 8,000 yards. The Calliope (Commodore Le Mesurier) was hit several times, but did not sustain serious damages, although I regret to say she had several casualties. The light cruisers attacked the enemy's battleships with torpedoes at this time, and an explosion on board a ship of the Kaiser class was seen at 8:40 P. M.

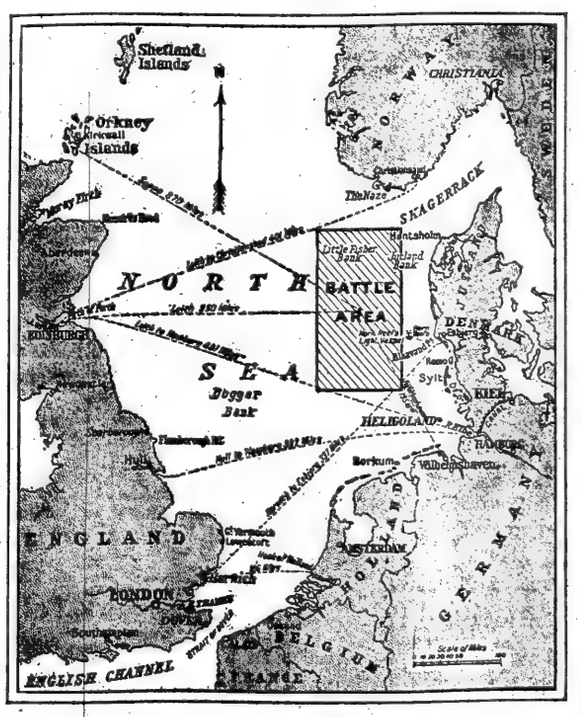
During these destroyer attacks four

(Continued on Following Page.)



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY

Diagram Showing the Course of the Battle, From Its Inception on the Afternoon of May 31st, When the British Battle Cruiser Squadron Under Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty Became Engaged With the Germans, to the Closing Phase on the Morning of June 1st. In the Lower Left Hand Corner the Battle Area Is Shown in Its Relation to the Western Coast of Jutland (the Mainland Portion of Denmark, From Which the Battle Takes Its Name), the German Naval Bases of Heligoland and Wilhelmshaven, and the German Coast Bordering the North Sea.



The Scene of the Battle of Jutland in Its Relation to All the Neighboring Coast-Lines. Here are also Shown the Distances From the Principal British and German Naval Bases to the Scene of the Encounter and the Distances Across the North Sea Between Important Ports.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S OWN STORY OF GREAT NAVAL BATTLE

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

enemy torpedo-boat destroyers were sunk by the gunfire of battleships, light cruisers, and destroyers.

After the arrival of the British battle fleet the enemy's tactics were of a nature generally to avoid further action, in which they were favored by the conditions of visibility.

Night Dispositions.—At 9 P. M. the enemy was entirely out of sight, and the threat of torpedo-boat-destroyer attacks during the rapidly approaching darkness made it necessary for me to dispose of the fleet for the night, with a view to its safety from such attacks, while providing for a renewal of action at daylight. I accordingly manoeuvred to remain between the enemy and his bases, placing our flotillas in a position in which they would afford protection to the fleet from destroyer attack and at the same time be favorably situated for attacking the enemy's heavy ships.

During the night the British heavy ships were not attacked, but the Fourth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Flotillas, under Commodore Hawkesley and Captains Charles J. Wintour and Anselan J. B. Stirling, delivered a series of very gallant and successful attacks on the enemy, causing him heavy losses.

It was during these attacks that severe losses in the Fourth Flotilla occurred, including that of Tipperary, with the gallant leader of the Flotilla, Captain Wintour. He had brought his flotilla to a high pitch of perfection, and although suffering severely from the fire of the enemy, a heavy toll of enemy vessels was taken, and many gallant actions were performed by the flotilla.

Two torpedoes were seen to take effect on enemy vessels as the result of the attacks of the Fourth Flotilla, one being from Spitfire (Lieut. Commander Clarence W. E. Trelawny), and the other from either Ardent (Lieut. Commander Arthur Marsden), Ambuscade (Lieut. Commander Gordon A. Coles), or Garland (Lieut. Commander Reginald S. Goff).

The attack carried out by the Twelfth Flotilla (Captain Anselan J. B. Stirling) was admirably executed. The squadron attacked, which consisted of six large vessels, besides light cruisers, and comprised vessels of the Kaiser class, was taken by surprise. A large number of torpedoes was fired, including some at the second and third ships in the line; those fired at the third ship took effect, and she was observed to blow up. A second attack made twenty minutes later by Macnad (Commander John R. Champion) on the five vessels still remaining, resulted in the fourth ship in the line being also hit.

The destroyers were under a heavy fire from the light cruisers on reaching the rear of the line, but the Onslaught (Lieut. Commander Arthur G. Onslow, D. S. C.,) was the only vessel which received any material injuries. In the Onslaught Sub-Lieutenant Harry W. A. Kemmis, assisted by Midshipman Reginald G. Arnot, R. N. R., the only executive officers not disabled, brought the ship successfully out of action and reached her home port.

During the attack carried out by the Eleventh Flotilla, Castor, (Commodore James R. J. Hawksley,) leading the flotilla, engaged and sank an enemy torpedo-boat destroyer at point-blank range.

Good Work of Small Craft.

Sir David Beatty reports:

The Thirteenth Flotilla, under the command of Captain James U. Farie, in Champion, took station astern of the battle fleet for the night. At 0:30 A. M. on Thursday, 1st June, a large vessel crossed the rear of the flotilla at high speed. She passed close to Petard and Turbulent, switched on searchlights, and opened a heavy fire, which disabled Turbulent. At 2:30 A. M. Champion was engaged for a few minutes with four enemy destroyers. Moresby reports four ships of Deutschland class sighted at 2:35 A. M., at whom she fired one torpedo. Two minutes later an explosion was felt by Moresby and Obdurate.

Fearless and the First Flotilla were very usefully employed as a submarine screen during the earlier part of the 31st May. At 6:10 P. M., when joining the battle fleet, Fearless was unable to follow the battle cruisers without fouling the battleships, and therefore took station at the rear of the line. She sighted during the night a battleship of the Kaiser class steaming fast and entirely alone. She was not able to engage her, but believes she was attacked by destroyers further astern. A heavy explosion was observed astern not long after.

There were many gallant deeds performed by the destroyer flotillas; they surpassed the very highest expectations that I had formed of them.

Apart from the proceedings of the flotillas, the Second Light Cruiser Squadron in the rear of the battle fleet was in close action for about 15 minutes at 10:20 P. M., with a squadron comprising one enemy cruiser and four light cruisers, during which period Southampton and Dublin (Captain Albert C. Scott) suffered rather heavy casualties, although their steaming and fighting qualities were not impaired. The return fire of the squadron appeared to be very effective.

Abdiel, ably commanded by Commander Berwick Curtis, carried out her duties with the success which has always characterized her work.

Proceedings on 1st June.—At daylight, 1st June, the battle fleet, being then to the southward and westward of the Horn Reef, turned to the northward in search of enemy vessels and for the purpose of collecting our own cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers. At 2:30 A. M. Vice Admiral Sir Cecil Burney transferred his flag from Marlborough to Revenge, as the former ship had some difficulty in keeping up the speed of the squadron. Marlborough was detached by my direction to a base, successfully driving off an enemy submarine attack en route. The visibility early on 1st June (three to four miles) was less than on 31st May, and the torpedo-boat destroyers, being out of visual touch, did not rejoin until 9 A. M. The British fleet remained in the proximity of the battlefield and near the line of approach to German ports until 11 A. M. on 1st June, in spite of the disadvantage of long distances from fleet bases and the danger incurred in waters adjacent to enemy coasts from submarines and torpedo craft. The enemy, however, made no sign, and I was reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that the High Sea Fleet had returned into port. Subsequent events proved this assumption to have been correct. Our position must have been known to the enemy, as at 4 A. M. the fleet engaged a Zeppelin for about five minutes, during which time she had ample opportunity to note and subsequently report the position and course of the British fleet.

The waters from the latitude of the Horn Reef to the scene of the action were thoroughly searched, and some survivors from the destroyers Ardent, (Lieut. Commander Arthur Marsden,) Fortune, (Lieut. Commander Frank G. Terry,) and Tipperary, (Captain (D) Charles J. Wintour,) were picked up, and the Sparrowhawk, (Lieut. Commander Sydney Hopkins,) which had been in collision and was no longer seaworthy, was sunk after her crew had been taken off. A large amount of wreckage was seen, but no enemy ships, and at 1:15 P. M., it being evident that the German fleet had succeeded in returning to port, course was shaped for our bases, which were reached without further incident on Friday, June 2. A cruiser squadron was detached to search for Warrior, which vessel had been abandoned while in tow of Engadine on her way to the base owing to bad weather setting in and the vessel becoming unseaworthy, but no trace of her was discovered, and a further subsequent search by a light cruiser squadron having failed to locate her, it is evident that she foundered.

Sir David Beatty reports in regard to the Engadine as follows:

The work of Engadine appears to have been most praiseworthy throughout, and of great value. Lieut. Commander C. G. Robinson deserves great credit for the skillful and seamanlike manner in which he handled his ship. He actually towed Warrior for seventy-five miles between 8:40 P. M., 31st May, and 7:15 A. M., 1st June, and was instrumental in saving the lives of her ship's company.

I fully indorse his remarks.

The fleet fueled and replenished with ammunition, and at 9:30 P. M. on 2d June was reported ready for further action.

Losses.—The conditions of low visibility under which the day action took place and the approach of darkness enhance the difficulty of giving an accurate report of the damage inflicted or the names of the ships sunk by our forces, but after a most careful examination of the evidence of all officers who testified to seeing enemy vessels actually sink, and personal interviews with a large number of these officers, I am of opinion that the list shown in the inclosure gives the minimum in regard to numbers, though it is possibly not entirely accurate as regards the particular class of vessel, especially those which were sunk during the night attacks. In addition to the vessels sunk, it is unquestionable that many other ships were very seriously damaged by gunfire and by torpedo attack.

I deeply regret to report the loss of his Majesty's ships Queen Mary, Indefatigable, Invincible, Defense, Black Prince, and Warrior, and of his Majesty's torpedo boat destroyers Tipperary, Ardent, Fortune, Shark, Sparrowhawk, Nestor, Nomad, and Turbulent; and still more do I regret the resultant heavy loss of life. The death of such gallant and distinguished officers as Rear Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Bart., Rear Admiral the Hon. Horace Hood, Captain Charles F. Sowerby, Captain Cecil I. Prowse, Captain Arthur L. Cay, Captain Thomas P. Bonham, Captain Charles J. Wintour, and Captain Stanley V. Ellis, and those who perished with them, is a serious loss to the navy and to the country. They led officers and men who were equally gallant, and whose death is mourned by their comrades in the Grand Fleet. They fell doing their duty nobly, a death which they would have been the first to desire.

The enemy fought with the gallantry that was expected of him. We particularly admired the conduct of those on board a disabled German light cruiser which passed down the British line shortly after deployment, under a heavy fire, which was returned by the only gun left in action.

Personnel of the Fleet.—The conduct of officers and men throughout the day and night actions was entirely beyond praise. No words of mine could do them justice. On all sides it is reported to me that the glorious traditions of the past were most worthily upheld—whether in heavy ships, cruisers, light-cruisers, or destroyers—the same admirable spirit prevailed. Officers and men were cool and determined, with a cheeriness that would have carried them through anything. The heroism of the wounded was the admiration of all.

I cannot adequately express the pride with which the spirit of the fleet filled me.

High Praise for Engineers.

Details of the work of the various ships during action have now been given. It must never be forgotten, however, that the prelude to action is the work of the engine room department, and that during action the officers and men of that department perform their most important duties without the incentive which a knowledge of the course of the action gives to those on deck. The qualities of discipline and endurance are taxed to the utmost under these conditions, and they were, as always, most fully maintained throughout the operations under review. Several ships attained speeds that had never before been reached, thus showing very clearly their high state of steaming efficiency. Failures in material were conspicuous by their absence, and several instances are reported of magnificent work on the part of the engine room departments of injured ships.

The artisan ratings also carried out much valuable work during and after the action; they could not have done better.

The work of the medical officers of the fleet, carried out very largely under the most difficult conditions, was entirely admirable and invaluable. Lacking in many cases all the essentials for performing critical operations, and with their staff seriously depleted by casualties, they worked untiringly and with the greatest success. To them we owe a deep debt of gratitude.

It will be seen that the hardest fighting fell to the lot of the battle-cruiser fleet, (the units of which were less heavily armored than their opponents,) the Fifth Battle Squadron, the First Cruiser Squadron, Fourth Light Cruiser Squadron, and the flotillas. This was inevitable under the conditions, and the squadrons and flotillas mentioned, as well as the individual vessels composing them, were handled with conspicuous ability, as were also the First, Second, and Fourth Squadrons of the battle fleet and the second cruiser squadron.

Ships Skillfully Handled.

I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the manner in which all the vessels were handled. The conditions were such as to call for great skill and ability, quick judgment and decisions, and this was conspicuous throughout the day.

I beg also to draw special attention to the services rendered by Vice Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, (second in command of the Grand Fleet,) Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Jerram, Vice Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, Rear Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, Rear Admiral Alexander L. Duff, Rear Admiral Arthur C. Leveson, and Rear Admiral Ernest F. A. Gaunt, commanding squadrons or divisions in the battle fleet. They acted throughout with skill and judgment. Sir Cecil Burney's squadron, owing to its position, was able to see more of the enemy battle fleet than the other battle squadrons, and under a leader who has rendered me most valuable and loyal assistance at all times the squadron did excellent work. The magnificent squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Evan-Thomas formed a support of great value to Sir David Beatty during the afternoon, and was brought into action in rear of the battle fleet in the most judicious manner in the evening.

Sir David Beatty once again showed his fine qualities of gallant leadership, firm determination, and correct strategic insight. He appreciated the situations at once on sighting first the enemy's lighter forces, then his battle cruisers, and finally his battle fleet. I can fully sympathize with his feelings when the evening mist and fading light robbed the fleet of that complete victory for which he had manoeuvred, and for which the vessels in company with him had striven so hard. The services rendered by him, not only on this, but on two previous occasions, have been of the very greatest value.

Sir David Beatty brings to my notice the brilliant support afforded him by Rear Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas; the magnificent manner in which Rear Admiral the Hon. Horace Hoop brought his squadron into action, the able support afforded him by Rear Admiral William C. Pakenham and Rear Admiral Osmond de B. Brock, and the good work performed by the light cruiser squadrons under the command respectively of Rear Admiral Trevelyan D. W. Napier, Commodore William E. Goodenough, and Commodore Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair. He states that on every occasion these officers anticipated his wishes and used their forces to the best possible effect.

I most fully indorse all his remarks, and I forward also the following extract from his report regarding the valuable services rendered by his staff:

I desire to record and bring to your notice the great assistance that I received on a day of great anxiety and strain from my Chief of the Staff, Captain Rudolf W. Bentinck, whose good judgment was of the greatest help. He was a tower of strength. My Flag Commander, the Hon. Reginald A. R. Plunkett, was most valuable in observing the effect of our fire, thereby enabling me to take advantage of the enemy's discomfiture; my secretary, Frank T. Spickernell, who made accurate notes of events as they occurred, which proved of the utmost value in keeping the situation clearly before me; my Flag Lieut. Commander, Ralph F. Seymour, who maintained efficient communications under the most difficult circumstances despite the fact that his signaling appliances were continually shot away. All these officers carried out their duties with great coolness on the manoeuvring platform, where they were fully exposed to the enemy's fire.

I cannot close this dispatch without recording the brilliant work of my Chief of the Staff, Vice Admiral Sir Charles Madden, K. C. B., C. V. O. Throughout a period of twenty-one months of war his services have been of inestimable value. His good judgment, his long experience in fleets, special gift for organization, and his capacity for unlimited work, have all been of the greatest assistance to me, and have relieved me of much of the anxiety inseparable from the conduct of the fleet during the war. In the stages leading up to the fleet action and during and after the action he was always at hand to assist, and his judgment never at fault. I owe him more than I can say.

My special thanks are due also to Commodore Lionel Halsey, C. M. G., the Captain of the fleet, who also assists me in the working of the fleet at sea, and to whose good organization is largely due the rapidity with which the fleet was fueled and replenished with ammunition on return to its bases. He was of much assistance to me during the action.

Commander Charles M. Forbes, my Flag Commander, and Commander Roger M. Bellairs of my staff plotted the movements of the two fleets with rapidity and accuracy as reports were received; Commander the Hon. Matthew R. Best, M. V. O., of my staff, acted as observer aloft throughout the action, and his services were of value. These officers carried out their duties with much efficiency during the action.

Good Signal Service.

The signals were worked with smoothness and rapidity by Commander Alexander R. W. Woods, assisted by the other signal officers, and all ships responded remarkably well under difficult conditions. The signal departments in all ships deserve great credit for their work. My Flag Lieutenant, Lieut. Commander Herbert Fitzherbert, was also of much service to me throughout the action.

The high state of efficiency of the W/T arrangements of the fleet, and the facility with which they were worked before, during, and after the action, is a great testimony to the indefatigable work carried out by Commander Richard L. Nicholson. His services have been invaluable throughout the war.

A special word of praise is due to the wireless departments in all ships.

My Secretaries, Fleet Paymasters Hamnet H. Share, C. B., and Victor H. T. Weekes, recorded with accuracy salient features of the action. Their records have been of much assistance.

To the master of the fleet, Captain Oliver E. Leggett, I am indebted for the accuracy with which he kept the reckoning throughout the operations.

In a separate dispatch I propose to bring to the notice of their Lordships the names of officers and men all of whom did not come under my personal observation, but who had the opportunity of specially distinguishing themselves.

I append the full text of Sir David Beatty's report to me, from which, as will be seen, I have made copious extracts in order to make my narrative continuous and complete.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. JELLICOE,

Admiral, Commander in Chief.

*Note.—The list of ships and commanding officers which took part in the action has been withheld from publication for the present in accordance with practice.

ADMIRALTY MESSAGE OF APPROVAL.

The following letter was addressed to the Commander in Chief, Grand Fleet, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:

Admiralty, July 4, 1916.

SIR: My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have considered your reports on the action off the Jutland Bank between the Grand Fleet under your command and the German High Sea Fleet on May 31, together with the report of the Vice Admiral commanding the battle cruiser fleet, and those of the various flag officers and commanding officers of the Grand Fleet.

2. Their Lordships congratulate the officers, seamen, and marines of the Grand Fleet on this, the first fleet action which has occurred since the outbreak of the war, as a result of which the enemy, severely punished, withdrew to his own ports. The events of May 31 and June 1 gave ample proof of the gallantry and devotion which characterized all who took part in the battle; the ships of every class were handled with skill and determination; their steaming under battle conditions afforded a splendid testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the engineering staff; while individual initiative and tactical subordination were equally conspicuous.

3. The results of the action prove that the officers and men of the Grand Fleet have known both how to study the new problems with which they are confronted and how to turn their knowledge to account. The expectations of the country were high; they have been well fulfilled.

4. My Lords desire me to convey to you their full approval of your proceedings on this occasion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. GRAHAM GREENE.

INCLOSURE WITH ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S REPORT.

List of Enemy Vessels Put Out of Action, 31 May—1 June, 1916.

BATTLESHIPS OR BATTLE CRUISERS.

2 battleships, dreadnought type.
1 battleship, Deutschland type.
(Seen to sink.)
1 battle cruiser.
(Sunk; Lützow admitted by Germans.)
1 battleship, dreadnought type.
1 battle cruiser.
(Seen to be so severely damaged as to render it extremely doubtful if they could reach port.)

LIGHT CRUISERS.

5 light cruisers.
(Seen to sink; one of them had the appearance of being a larger type, and might have been a battleship.)

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

6 torpedo boat destroyers.
(Seen to sink.)
8 torpedo boat destroyers.
(Seen to be so severely damaged as to render it extremely doubtful if they could reach port.)

SUBMARINES.

1 submarine.
(Sunk.)

APPENDIX

SIR DAVID BEATTY'S REPORT.

Lion, 19th June, 1916.

SIR.—I have the honor to report that at 2:37 P. M. on 31st May, 1916, I was cruising and steering to the northward to join your flag.

The Light Cruiser Screen was disposed from E. to W.

At 2:20 P. M. reports were received from Galatea (Commodore Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair, M. V. O., A. D. C.) indicating the presence of enemy vessels. The direction of advance was immediately altered to S. S. E., the course for Horn Reef, so as to place my force between the enemy and his base. At 2:35 P. M. a considerable amount of smoke was sighted to the eastward. This made it clear that the enemy was to the northward and eastward, and that it would be impossible for him to round the Horn Reef without being brought to action. Course was accordingly altered to the eastward, and subsequently to northeastward, the enemy being sighted at 3:31 P. M. Their force consisted of five battle cruisers.

After the first reports of the enemy the First and Third Light Cruiser Squadrons changed their direction, and, without waiting for orders, spread to the east, thereby forming a screen in advance of the Battle Cruiser Squadrons and Fifth Battle Squadron by the time we had hauled up to the course of approach. They engaged enemy light cruisers at long range. In the meantime the Second Light Cruiser Squadron had come in at high speed, and was able to take station ahead of the battle cruisers by the time we turned to E. S. E., the course on which we first engaged the enemy. In this respect the work of the Light Cruiser Squadrons was excellent and of great value.

From a report from Galatea at 2:25 P. M. it was evident that the enemy force was considerable, and not merely an isolated unit of light cruisers, so at 2:45 P. M. I ordered Engadine (Lieut. Commander C. G. Robinson) to send up a seaplane and scout to N. N. E. This order was carried out very quickly, and by 3:06 P. M. a seaplane, with Flight Lieut. F. J. Rutland, R. N., as pilot, and Assistant Paymaster G. S. Trewin, R. N., as observer, was well under way; her first reports of the enemy were received in Engadine about 3:30 P. M. Owing to clouds it was necessary to fly very low, and in order to identify four enemy light cruisers the seaplane had to fly at a height of 900 feet within 3,000 yards of them, the light cruisers opening fire on her with every gun that would bear. This in no way interfered with the clarity of their reports, and both Flight Lieut. Rutland and Assistant Paymaster Trewin are to be congratulated on their achievement, which indicates that seaplanes under such circumstances are of distinct value.

At 3:30 P. M. I increased speed to 25 knots and formed line of battle, the Second Battle Cruiser Squadron forming, astern of the First Battle Cruiser Squadron, with destroyers of the Thirteenth and Ninth Flotillas taking station ahead. I turned to E. S. E., slightly converging on the enemy, who were now at a range of 23,000 yards, and formed the ships on a line of bearing to clear the smoke. The Fifth Battle Squadron, who had conformed to our movements, were now bearing N. N. W., 10,000 yards. The visibility at this time was good, the sun behind us and the wind S. E. Being between the enemy and his base, our situation was both tactically and strategically good.

At 3:48 P. M. the action commenced at a range of 18,500 yards, both forces opening fire practically simultaneously. Course was altered to the southward, and subsequently the mean direction was S. S. E., the enemy steering a parallel course distant about 18,000 to 14,500 yards.

Fight Develops Rapidly.

At 4:08 P. M. the Fifth Battle Squadron came into action and opened fire at a range of 20,000 yards. The enemy's fire now seemed to slacken. The destroyer Landrail (Lieut. Commander Francis E. H. G. Hobart,) of the Ninth Flotilla, which was on our port beam, trying to take station ahead, sighted the periscope of a submarine on her port quarter. Though causing considerable inconvenience from smoke, the presence of Lydiard (Commander Malcolm L. Goldsmith) and Landrail undoubtedly preserved the battle cruisers from closer submarine attack. Nottingham (Captain Charles B. Miller) also reported a submarine on the starboard beam.

Eight destroyers of the Thirteenth Flotilla, Nestor, Commander the Hon. Edward B. S. Bingham; Nomad, Lieut. Commander Paul Whitfield; Nicator, Lieutenant Jack E. A. Mocatta; Narborough, Lieut. Commander Geoffrey Corlett; Pelican, Lieut. Commander Kenneth A. Beattie; Petard, Lieut. Commander Evelyn C. O. Thomson; Obdurate, Lieutenant Cecil H. H. Sams; Nerissa, Lieut. Commander Montague C. B. Legge, with Moorsom, Commander John C. Hodgson, and Morris, Lieut. Commander Edward S. Graham, of Tenth Flotilla Turbulent, Lieut. Commander Cuthbert P. Blake, of the Ninth Flotilla, having been ordered to attack the enemy with torpedoes when opportunity offered, moved out at 4:15 P. M. simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the enemy's destroyers. The attack was carried out in the most gallant manner and with great determination. Before arriving at a favorable position to fire torpedoes they intercepted an enemy force consisting of a light cruiser and fifteen destroyers. A fierce engagement ensued at close quarters, with the result that the enemy were forced to retire on their battle cruisers, having lost two destroyers sunk and having their torpedo attack frustrated. Our destroyers sustained no loss in this engagement, but their attack on the enemy battle cruisers was rendered less effective owing to some of the destroyers having dropped astern during the fight. Their position was, therefore, unfavorable for torpedo attack.

Nestor, Nomad, and Nicator, gallantly led by Commander the Hon. E. B. S. Bingham of the Nestor, pressed home their attack on the battle cruisers and fired two torpedoes at them, being subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's secondary armament. Nomad was badly hit and apparently remained stopped between the lines. Subsequently Nestor and Nicator altered course to the southeast, and in a short time the opposing battle cruisers having turned 16 points, found themselves within close range of a number of enemy battleships. Nothing daunted, though under a terrific fire, they stood on, and their position being favorable for torpedo attack, fired a torpedo at the second ship of the enemy line at a range of 3,000 yards. Before they could fire their fourth torpedo Nestor was badly hit and swung to starboard, Nicator altering course inside her to avoid collision and thereby being prevented from firing the last torpedo. Nicator made good her escape, and subsequently rejoined the Captain D, Thirteenth Flotilla. Nestor remained stopped, but was afloat when last seen. Moorsom also carried out an attack on the enemy's battle fleet.

Petard, Nerissa, Turbulent, and Termagant also pressed home their attack on the enemy battle cruisers, firing torpedoes after the engagement with enemy destroyers. Petard reports that all her torpedoes must have crossed the enemy's line, while Nerissa states that one torpedo appeared to strike the rear ship. These destroyer attacks were indicative of the spirit pervading his Majesty's navy, and were worthy of its highest traditions. I propose to bring to your notice a recommendation of Commander Bingham and other officers for some recognition of their conspicuous gallantry.

From 4:15 to 4:48 P. M. the conflict between the opposing battle cruisers was of a very fierce and resolute character. The Fifth Battle Squadron was engaging the enemy's rear ships, unfortunately at very long range. Our fire began to tell, the accuracy and rapidity of that of the enemy depreciating considerably. At 4:18 P. M. the third enemy ship was seen to be on fire. The visibility to the northeastward had become considerably reduced, and the outline of the ships very indistinct.

At 4:38 P. M. Southampton (Commodore William E. Goodenough, M. V. O., A. D. C.) reported the enemy's battle fleet ahead. The destroyers were recalled, and at 4:42 P. M. the enemy's battle fleet was sighted S.E. Course was altered 16 points in succession to starboard, and I proceeded on a northerly course to lead them toward the battle fleet. The enemy battle cruisers altered course shortly afterward, and the action continued. Southampton, with the Second Light Cruiser Squadron, held on to the southward to observe. They closed to within 13,000 yards of

(Continued on Following Page.)

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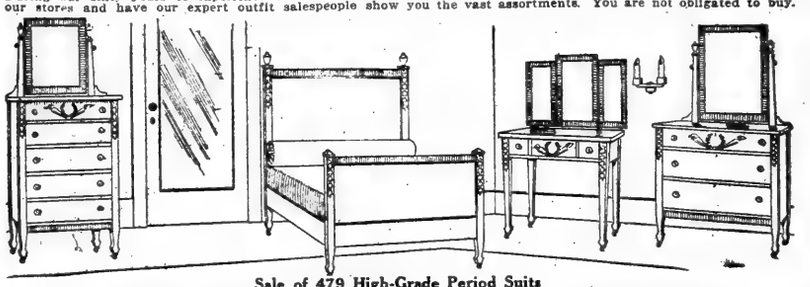

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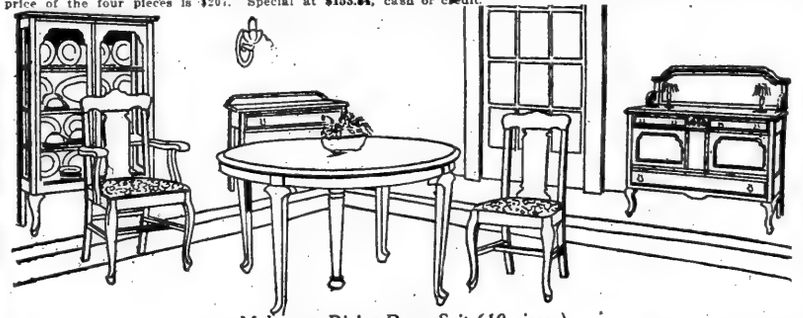
CHIFFONIER Reg. Price $52 **38.48** — FULL-SIZED BED Reg. Price $50 **38.48** — TOILET TABLE Reg. Price $50 **37.24** — DRESSER Reg. Price $55 **39.64**

This is an unusually handsome suit. It must be seen to be appreciated. The ivory tint is exquisite. The workmanship all you would expect to find in a suit selling at three times the price of this one. The regular price of the four pieces is $207. Special at $153.84, cash or credit.



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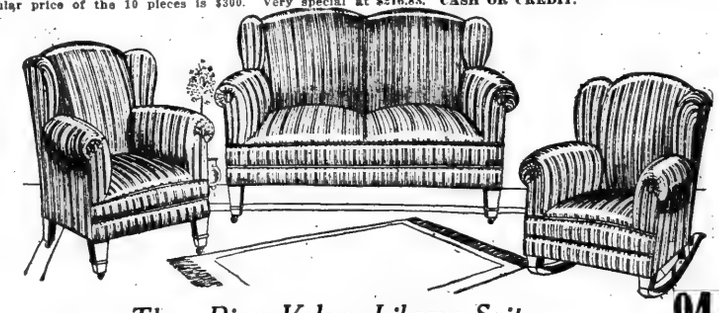
CHINA CLOSET Reg. Price $70 **46.24** — EXTENSION TABLE Reg. Price $75 **45.74** — SERVING TABLE Reg. Price $40 **25.89** — BUFFET Reg. Price $72 **49.67**

This beautiful 10-piece Suit consists of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table, Extension Table, 5 Side Chairs, and 1 Arm Chair. The chairs have panel backs and genuine leather seats, and can be purchased separately; Side Chairs at $7.59 each, and the Arm Chair at $11.34. The workmanship is perfect in every detail. The regular price of the 10 pieces is $300. Very special at $216.83, CASH OR CREDIT.



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Dressers in Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, Maple and Oak, in every Period style.

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Dozens of styles to select from in Mahogany and Oak, covered in Leather and Tapestry.

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Chiffoniers, reg. price $15 ... 9.98
Chiffoniers, reg. price $20 ... 12.75
Chiffoniers, reg. price $22 ... 15.69
Chiffoniers, reg. price $27 ... 19.98

All woods, styles and finishes are represented in this sale, prices up to $75.00.

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Tables, reg. price $50 ... 24.98
Tables, reg. price $75 ... 37.69
Tables, reg. price $90 ... 48.74

Extension Tables in Mahogany, Fumed Oak and Golden Oak included in this sale.

Sale of Morris Chairs.

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Morris Chairs, reg. price $22 ... 15.98
Morris Chairs, reg. price $30 ... 18.79
Morris Chairs, reg. price $35 ... 22.69

25 *styles* to choose from, and all prices are proportionately reduced.

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China Closets, reg. price $30 ... 19.00
China Closets, reg. price $35 ... 23.95
China Closets, reg. price $40 ... 28.89
China Closets, reg. price $45 ... 34.98

Included in this sale are China Closets in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak and Early English.

Sale of Couches.

Couches, reg. price $22 ... 15.95
Couches, reg. price $30 ... 21.49
Couches, reg. price $40 ... 28.98
Couches, reg. price $45 ... 32.67

Handsome Couches upholstered in Genuine Leather, Tapestry and Velours are included in this sale.

Sale of Dinner Sets

Dinner Sets, reg. price $12 ... 7.95
Dinner Sets, reg. price $15 ... 10.95
Dinner Sets, reg. price $20 ... 14.87
Dinner Sets, reg. price $30 ... 19.59

Dozens of other 50-piece and 100-piece sets at proportionately reduced prices.

Sale of Refrigerators.

Refrigerators, reg. price $25 ... 19.97
Refrigerators, reg. price $32 ... 24.85
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Every Refrigerator is guaranteed sanitary and built to insure a big saving of ice.

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We will gladly open a charge account for you and deliver your purchases promptly to your home, whether you select a single piece or an entire outfit. You may pay for it in small weekly or monthly amounts. On a $100 purchase you pay $10, and the balance $1.50 weekly or $6 monthly. Larger and smaller amounts in the same proportion. We open accounts from $5 to $5,000. If you prefer, you can pay the usual way the following month. We require no club fees, no interest added, no extra charges of any kind.

Open an Account with any style VICTOR VICTROLA From $15 to $350 or with Records and pay in small weekly or monthly payments.

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If you cannot call at our stores, send your order for any Victor goods, or any other articles in this advertisement, with your full name and address, to Dept. T-23, and we will deliver it at once.

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Consisting of *$50 Victor Victrola No. IX*

Choice of Mahogany, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak, or Mission.

$18.50 Record Cabinet in finishes to match *$10 worth of Records* (Your Own Selection)

Pay For It $5 on Delivery And the Balance $1.25 a Week

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Mahogany Finished 4-Post Bed — Reg. price $25.00, **19.89** Cash or Credit.

Mahogany finish. Veneered panels. Full size only. Has metal side rails.

14.97 Cash or Credit.

Open an Account with Any Carriage or Refrigerator. Pay $1 on Delivery and the Balance 50c a Week.

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14.97 Sale of Refrigerators Reg. Price $22.50. Extra large size, 49½ in. high, 24 in. wide. White enamel food chamber. Others at $10.95, $12.95, $17.50, $19.94, and up to $65.

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WE HAVE ONLY THREE STORES.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S OWN STORY OF GREAT NAVAL BATTLE

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

the enemy battle fleet, and came under a very heavy but ineffective fire. Southampton's reports were most valuable. The Fifth Battle Squadron was now closing on an opposite course and engaging the enemy battle cruisers with all guns. The position of the enemy battle fleet was communicated to them, and I ordered them to alter course 16 points. Led by Rear Admiral Evan-Thomas in Barham (Captain Arthur W. Craig) this squadron supported us brilliantly and effectively.

At 4:57 P. M. the Fifth Battle Squadron turned up astern of me and came under the fire of the leading ships of the enemy battle fleet. Fearless (Captain (D) Charles O. Roper,) with the destroyers of First Flotilla, joined the battle cruisers and, when speed admitted, took station ahead. Champion (Captain (D) James U. Frarle,) with Thirteenth Flotilla, took station on the Fifth Battle Squadron. At 5 P. M. the First and Third Light Cruiser Squadrons, which had been following me on the southerly course, took station on my starboard bow; the Second Light Cruiser Squadron took station on my port quarter.

Mist Favors Germans.

The weather conditions now became unfavorable, our ships being silhouetted against a clear horizon to the westward, while the enemy were for the most part obscured by mist, only showing up clearly at intervals. These conditions prevailed until we had turned their van at about 6 P. M. Between 5 and 6 P. M. the action continued on a northerly course, the range being about 14,000 yards. During this time the enemy received very severe punishment, and one of their battle cruisers quitted the line in a considerably damaged condition. This came under my personal observation, and was corroborated by Princess Royal (Captain Walter H. Cowan, M. V. O.) and Tiger, (Captain Henry B. Pelly, D. S. O., M. V. O.) Other enemy ships also showed signs of increasing injury. At 5:05 P. M. Onslow (Lieut. Commander John C. Tovey) and Moresby, (Lieut. Commander Roger V. Alison,) who had been detached to assist Engadine with the seaplane, rejoined the battle cruiser squadrons and took station on the starboard (engaged) bow of Lion, (Captain Alfred E. M. Chatfield, C. V. O.) At 5:10 P. M. Moresby, being two points before the beam of the leading enemy ship, fired a torpedo at a ship in their line. Eight minutes later she observed a hit with a torpedo on what was judged to be the sixth ship in the line. Moresby then passed between the lines to clear the range of smoke and rejoined Champion. In corroboration of this Fearless reports having seen an enemy heavy ship heavily on fire at about 5:10 P. M., and shortly afterward a huge cloud of smoke and steam.

At 5:35 P. M. our course was N. N. E., and the estimated position of the Battle Fleet was N. 16 W., so we gradually hauled to the north-eastward, keeping the range of the enemy at 14,000 yards. He was gradually hauling to the eastward, receiving severe punishment at the head of his line, and probably acting on information received by his light cruisers, which had sighted, and were engaged with, the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron. Possibly Zeppelins were present also. At 5:50 P. M. British cruisers were sighted on the port bow, and at 5:56 P. M., the leading battleships of the Battle Fleet, bearing north 5 miles. I thereupon altered course to east, and proceeded at utmost speed. This brought the range of the enemy down to 12,000 yards. I made a report to you that the enemy battle cruisers bore southeast. At this time only three of the enemy battle cruisers were visible, closely followed by battleships of the Koenig class.

At about 6:05 P. M. Onslow, being on the engaged bow of Lion, sighted an enemy light cruiser at a distance of 6,000 yards from us, apparently endeavoring to attack with torpedoes. Onslow at once closed and engaged her, firing 58 rounds at a range of from 4,000 to 2,000 yards, scoring a number of hits. Onslow then closed the enemy battle cruisers, and orders were given for all torpedoes to be fired. At this moment she was struck amidships by a heavy shell, with the result that only one torpedo was fired. Thinking that all his torpedoes had gone the commanding officer proceeded to retire at slow speed. Being informed that he still had three torpedoes, he closed the light cruiser previously engaged, and torpedoed her. The enemy's Battle Fleet was then sighted, and the remaining torpedoes were fired at them, and must have crossed the enemy's track. Damage then caused Onslow to stop.

At 7:15 P. M. Defender, (Lieut. Commander Lawrence R. Palmer,) whose speed had been reduced to ten knots while on the disengaged side of the battle cruisers by a twelve-inch shell, which damaged her foremost boiler, closed Onslow, and took her in tow. Shells were falling all around them during this operation, which, however, was successfully accomplished. During the heavy weather of the ensuing night the tow parted twice, but was rescecured. The two struggled on together until 1 P. M., 1st June, when Onslow was transferred to tugs. I consider the performances of these two destroyers to be gallant in the extreme, and I am recommending Lieut. Commander J. C. Tovey of Onslow and Lieut. Commander L. R. Palmer of Defender for special recognition. Onslow was possibly the destroyer referred to by Rear Admiral commanding Third Light Cruiser Squadron as follows: "Here I should like to bring to your notice the action of a destroyer (name unknown) which we passed close in a disabled condition soon after 6 P. M. She apparently was able to struggle ahead again, and made straight for the Derfflinger to attack her."

At 6:20 P. M. the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron appeared ahead, steaming south toward the enemy's van. I ordered them to take station ahead, which was carried out magnificently, Rear Admiral Hood bringing his squadron into action ahead in a most inspiring manner, worthy of his great naval ancestors. At 6:25 P. M. I altered course to the E. S. E. in support of the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron, who were at this time only 8,000 yards from the enemy's leading ship. They were pouring a hot fire into her, and caused her to turn to the westward of south. At the same time I made a report to you of the bearing and distance of the enemy battle fleet.

By 6:50 P. M. the battle cruisers were clear of our leading battle squadron, then bearing about north-northwest, three miles from Lion, and I ordered the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron to prolong the line astern, and reduced to eighteen knots. The visibility at this time was very indifferent, not more than four miles, and the enemy's ships were temporarily lost sight of. It is interesting to note that after 6 P. M., although the visibility became reduced, it was undoubtedly more favorable to us than to the enemy. At intervals their ships showed up clearly, enabling us to punish them very severely and establish a definite superiority over them. From the reports of other ships and my own observation it was clear that the enemy suffered considerable damage, battle cruisers and battleships alike. The head of their line was crumpled up, leaving battleships as targets for the majority of our battle cruisers. Before leaving us the Fifth Battle Squadron was also engaging battleships. The report of Rear Admiral Evan-Thomas shows that excellent results were obtained, and it can be safely said that his magnificent squadron wrought great execution.

From the report of Rear Admiral T. D. W. Napier, M. V. O., the Third Light Cruiser Squadron, which had maintained its station on our starboard bow well ahead of the enemy, at 6:25 P. M. attacked with the torpedo. Falmouth (Captain John D. Edwards) and Yarmouth (Captain Thomas D. Pratt) both fired torpedoes at the leading enemy battle cruiser, and it is believed that one torpedo hit, as a heavy under-water explosion was observed. The Third Light Cruiser Squadron then gallantly attacked the heavy ships with gunfire, with impunity to themselves, thereby demonstrating that the fighting efficiency of the enemy had been seriously impaired. Rear Admiral Napier deserves great credit for his determined and effective attack. Indomitable (Captain Francis W. Kennedy) reports that about this time one of the Derfflinger class fell out of the enemy's line.

At 7:06 P. M. I received a signal from you that the course of the fleet was south. Subsequently signals were received up to 8:46 P. M., showing that the course of the battle fleet was to the southwestward. Between 7 and 7:12 P. M. we hauled around gradually to southwest and south to regain touch with the enemy, and at 7:14 again sighted them at a range of about 15,000 yards. The ships sighted at this time were two battle cruisers and two battleships, apparently of the Koenig class. No doubt more continued the line to the northward, but that was all that could be seen. The visibility having improved considerably as the sun descended below the clouds, we re-engaged at 7:17 P. M. and increased speed to 22 knots. At 7:32 P. M. my course was southwest, speed 18 knots, the leading enemy battleship bearing northwest by west. Again after a very short time the enemy showed signs of punishment, one ship being on fire, while another appeared to drop right astern. The destroyers at the head of the enemy's line emitted volumes of gray smoke, covering their capital ships as with a pall, under cover of which they turned away, and at 7:45 P. M. we lost sight of them.

At 7:58 P. M. I ordered the First and Third Light Cruiser Squadrons to sweep to the westward and locate the head of the enemy's line, and at 8:20 P. M. we altered course to west in support. We soon located two battle cruisers and battleships, and were heavily engaged at a short range of about 10,000 yards. The leading ship was hit repeatedly by Lion, and turned away 8 points, emitting very high flames and with a heavy list to port. Princess Royal set fire to a three-funneled battleship; New Zealand (Captain John F. E. Green) and Indomitable report that the third ship, which they both engaged, hauled out of the line heeling over and on fire. The mist which now came down enveloped them, and Falmouth reported they were last seen at 8:38 P. M. steaming to the westward.

Lull During Darkness.

At 8:40 P. M. all our battle cruisers felt a heavy shock as if struck by a mine or torpedo, or possibly sunken wreckage. As, however, examination of the bottoms reveals no sign of such an occurrence, it is assumed that it indicated the blowing up of a great vessel.

I continued on a southwesterly course with my light cruisers spread until 9:24 P. M. Nothing further being sighted, I assumed that the enemy was to the northwestward, and that we had established ourselves well between him and his base. Minotaur (Captain Arthur C. S. H. D'Acth) was at this time bearing north five miles, and I asked her the position of the leading battle squadron of the battle fleet. Her reply was that it was not in sight, but was last seen bearing N. N. E. I kept you informed of my position, course, and speed, also of the bearing of the enemy.

In view of the gathering darkness, and of the fact that our strategical position was such as to make it appear certain that we should locate the enemy at daylight under most favorable circumstances, I did not consider it desirable or proper to close the enemy battle fleet during the dark hours. I therefore concluded that I should be carrying out your wishes by turning to the course of the fleet, reporting to you that I had done so.

The Thirteenth Flotilla, under the command of Captain James U. Farle, in Champion, took station astern of the battle fleet for the night. At 0:30 A. M. on Thursday, 1st June, a large vessel crossed the rear of the flotilla at high speed. She passed close to Petard and Turbulent, switched on searchlights, and opened a heavy fire, which disabled Turbulent. At 3:30 A. M. Champion was engaged for a few minutes with four enemy destroyers. Moresby reports four ships of Deutschland class sighted at 2:35 A. M., at whom she fired one torpedo. Two minutes later an explosion was felt by Moresby and Obdurate.

Fearless and the First Flotilla were very usefully employed as a submarine screen during the earlier part of May 31. At 6:10 P. M., when joining the Battle Fleet, Fearless was unable to follow the battle cruisers without fouling the battleships, and therefore took station at the rear of the line. She sighted during the night a battleship of the Kaiser class steaming fast and entirely alone. She was not able to engage her, but believes she was attacked by destroyers further astern. A heavy explosion was observed astern not long after.

The First and Third Light Cruiser Squadrons were almost continuously in touch with the battle cruisers, one or both squadrons being usually ahead. In this position they were of great value. They very effectively protected the head of our line from torpedo attack by light cruisers or destroyers, and were prompt in helping to regain touch when the enemy's line was temporarily lost sight of. The Second Light Cruiser Squadron was at the rear of our battle line during the night, and at 9 P. M. assisted to repel a destroyer attack on the Fifth Battle Squadron. They were also heavily engaged at 10:20 P. M. with five enemy cruisers or light cruisers, Southampton and Dublin, (Captain Albert C. Scott,) suffering severe casualties during an action lasting about fifteen minutes. Birmingham, (Captain Arthur A. M. Duff,) at 11:30 P. M., sighted two or more heavy ships steering south. A report of this was received by me at 11:40 P. M. as steering W. S. W. They were thought at the time to be battle cruisers, but it is since considered that they were probably battleships.

The work of Engadine appears to have been most praiseworthy throughout and of great value. Lieut. Commander C. G. Robinson deserves great credit for the skillful and seamanlike manner in which he handled his ship. He actually towed Warrior for seventy-five miles, between 8:40 P. M. on May 31 and 7:15 A. M. on June 1, and was instrumental in saving the lives of her ship's company.

It is impossible to give a definite statement of the losses inflicted on the enemy. The visibility was for the most part low and fluctuating, and caution forbade me to close the range too much with my inferior force.

A review of all the reports which I have received leads me to conclude that the enemy's losses were considerably greater than those which we had sustained, in spite of their superiority, and included battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers, and destroyers.

Discipline Held Good.

This is eloquent testimony to the very high standard of gunnery and torpedo efficiency of his Majesty's ships. The control and drill remained undisturbed throughout, in many cases despite heavy damage to material and personnel. Our superiority over the enemy in this respect was very marked, their efficiency becoming rapidly reduced under punishment, while ours was maintained throughout.

As was to be expected, the behavior of the ships' companies under the terrible conditions of a modern sea battle was magnificent without exception. The strain on their morale was a severe test of discipline and training. Officers and men were imbued with one thought, the desire to defeat the enemy. The fortitude of the wounded was admirable. A report from the commanding officer of Chester gives a splendid instance of devotion to duty. Boy (first class) John Travers Cornwell of Chester was mortally wounded early in the action. He nevertheless remained standing alone at a most exposed post, quietly awaiting orders till the end of the action, with the guns crew dead and wounded all around him. His age was under sixteen and a half years. I regret that he has since died, but I recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory, and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him.

In such a conflict as raged continuously for five hours it was inevitable that we should suffer severe losses. It was necessary to maintain touch with greatly superior forces in fluctuating visibility, often very low. We lost the Invincible, Indefatigable, and Queen Mary, from which ships there were very few survivors. The casualties in other ships were heavy, and I wish to express my deepest regret at the loss of so many gallant comrades, officers and men. They died gloriously.

Exceptional skill was displayed by the medical officers of the fleet. They performed operations and tended the wounded under conditions of extreme difficulty. In some cases their staff was seriously depleted by casualties, and the inevitable lack of such essentials as adequate light, hot water, &c., in ships damaged by shell fire tried their skill, resource, and physical endurance to the utmost.

As usual, the engine room departments of all ships displayed the highest qualities of technical skill, discipline, and endurance. High speed is a primary factor in the tactics of the squadrons under my command, and the engine room departments never fail.

I have already made mention of the brilliant support afforded me by Rear Admiral H. Evan-Thomas, M. V. O., and the Fifth Battle Squadron, and of the magnificent manner in which Rear Admiral Hon. H. L. A. Hood, C. B., M. V. O., D. S. O., brought his squadron into action. I desire to record my great regret at his loss, which is a national misfortune. I would now bring to your notice the able support rendered to me by Rear Admiral W. C. Pakenham, C. B., and Rear Admiral O. de B. Brock, C. B. In the course of my report I have expressed my appreciation of the good work performed by the light cruiser squadrons under the command respectively of Rear Admiral T. D. W. Napier, M. V. O.; Commodore W. E. Goodenough, M. V. O., and Commodore E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, M. V. O. On every occasion these officers anticipated my wishes and used their forces to the best possible effect.

I desire also to bring to your notice the skill with which their respective ships were handled by the commanding officers. With such flag officers, Commodores, and Captains to support me my task was lightened.

The destroyers of the First and Thirteenth Flotillas were handled by their respective commanding officers with skill, dash, and courage. I desire to record my very great regret at the loss of Captains C. F. Sowerby, (Indefatigable,) C. I. Prowse, (Queen Mary,) and A. L. Cay, (Invincible,) all officers of the highest attainments, who can be ill spared at this time of stress.

I wish to indorse the report of the Rear Admiral commanding the Fifth Battle Squadron as to the ability displayed by the commanding officers of his squadron.

In conclusion, I desire to record and bring to your notice the great assistance that I received on a day of great anxiety and strain from my Chief of the Staff, Captain R. W. Bentinck, whose good judgment was of the greatest help. He was a tower of strength. My Flag Commander, Hon. R. A. R. Plunkett, was most valuable in observing the effect of our fire, thereby enabling me to take advantage of the enemy's discomfiture; my Secretary, F. T. Spickernell, who made accurate notes of events as they occurred, which proved of the utmost value in keeping the situation clearly before me; my Flag Lieutenant, Commander R. F. Seymour, who maintained efficient communications under the most difficult circumstances, despite the fact that his signaling appliances were continually shot away. All these officers carried out their duties with great coolness on the manoeuvring platform, where they were fully exposed to the enemy's fire.

In accordance with your wishes, I am forwarding in a separate letter a full list of officers and men whom I wish to recommend to your notice.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, DAVID BEATTY,
Vice Admiral.

The Commander in Chief, Grand Fleet.

OFFICIAL COMMENT.

The following appreciation of the Battle of Jutland Bank by a competent authority was issued by the official Press Bureau and placed at the disposal of the British Press:

July 1, 1916.

It is well known that nearly all our great naval battles—not even excepting Trafalgar itself—have been the subject of controversy after the event. In many cases every aspect of the action became a matter of debate—the strategy, the tactics, the conduct of subordinate commanders, the actual way in which it was fought, and the true estimate of its results.

The debate was not confined to the public or the press. As often as not opinion was divided both as to the facts and the conclusions among officers who were present and had the best means of knowing. Many of the discussions were premature, but many continued long after all the available facts were known, and are even still alive.

It would be idle, therefore, so soon after the late battle in the North Sea, and at a time when so little of its detail can be disclosed without giving undesirable light to the enemy, to attempt anything like a final appreciation. All that can be done is to point out certain aspects of the battle which seem to detach themselves from the mass of half-disclosed detail, and which, so far as can be judged at present, are likely to remain its salient features.

Seen in its broadest aspect, it stands out as a case of a tactical division of the fleet, which had the effect of bringing an unwilling enemy to battle. Such a method of forcing an action is drastic and necessarily attended with risk, but for great ends great risks must be taken, and in this case the risk was far less great than that which St. Vincent accepted off Cadiz, and that division gave us the battle of the Nile, the most complete and least debated of British victories. Then the two portions of St. Vincent's fleet were divided strategically with no prospect of tactical concentration for the battle.

In the present case there was only an appearance of division. The Battle Fleet was to the north and the Battle Cruiser Fleet to the south, but they formed in fact one fleet under a single command, acting in combination. They were actually carrying out, as they had been in the habit of doing periodically, a combined sweep of the North Sea, and Admiral Beatty's fleet was in effect the observation or advanced squadron. The measure of the risk, should he have the fortune to find the enemy at sea, was the length of the period which must necessarily elapse before the Commander in Chief would be able to join the battle. It was a risk that would be measured mainly by the skill with which Admiral Beatty could entice the enemy northward without being overwhelmed by superior force.

In the light of this outstanding feature the action will be judged, and the handling of the Battle Cruiser Fleet, and the splendid group of four battleships that was attached to it, appraised.

When Admiral Beatty got contact with the German battle cruisers they were proceeding northward, and, being inferior to his force, they turned to the southward. The inference was that they were either trying to escape or bent on leading him into danger. When such a doubt occurs there is in the British tradition a golden rule, and that is to attack "the enemy in sight." It was the rule that Nelson consecrated, and it was good enough for Admiral Beatty. He engaged, and continued to engage as closely as he could till he found the enemy's battle fleet coming north. Then he turned, but he did not break off the action. The enemy was in overwhelming force, but by the golden rule, it was his duty to cling to them as long as his teeth would hold. They had spread a net for him, and it was for him to see that they fell into the midst of it themselves. It was a task that demanded some courage. Yet he did not flinch, but continued the fight to the northward, and signaled the four Queen Elizabeths to turn sixteen points.

Now was the hour of greatest risk, but he was well disposed for concentrating on the van of the enemy's line, and the Commander in Chief was hurrying down at full speed. For an hour and a half the unequal battle raged as Admiral Beatty and Admiral Evan-Thomas led the enemy on, before Admiral Hood could appear with his battle cruiser squadron. The action was then at its hottest, but Admiral Hood, without a moment's hesitation, and in a manner that excited the high admiration of all who were privileged to witness it, placed his ships in line ahead of Admiral Beatty's squadron. No Admiral ever crowned an all too short career more devotedly or in a manner more worthy of the name he bore.

With his fine manoeuvre the risk was in a measure reduced, but there still remained the more delicate work of the Grand Fleet effecting the junction and entering the ill-defined action. With the exact position of the enemy's fleet shrouded in smoke and in the gathering mist the danger of interference was very great, and before the Commander in Chief lay a task as difficult as any Admiral could be called upon to perform. To the last moment he kept his fleet in steaming order so as to preserve up till the end the utmost freedom of deployment, but by what precise manoeuvres the deployment was carried out must for obvious reasons be left in a mist as deep as that which was hiding all that was most important for him to know. Suffice it to say that the junction was effected with consummate judgment and dexterity. So nicely was it timed that the deployment was barely completed when at 6:15 P. M. the First Battle Squadron came into action with the enemy, who had by that time turned to the eastward and was already attempting to avoid action.

Thus the fine combination had succeeded, and the unwilling enemy had been brought to action against the concentrated British fleet. They had fallen into the midst of the net which had been drawn about them, but in the plan of the sweep there was inherent the inevitable limitation that the time left for completing the business could but barely suffice. There were hardly three hours of daylight left, and as darkness approached the action must be broken off unless a needless chance were to be given to the enemy for redressing his battle inferiority. Still our battle fleet was between the enemy and his base, and there would have been little hope of his escaping a decisive defeat but for the mist that robbed those who had prepared for the chance, and those who had seized it with so much skill and boldness, of the harvest they deserved.

It was a beaten and broken fleet that escaped the trap. It had lost many units, its gunnery had gone to pieces, and no one can blame its discretion if it fairly ran for home and left the British Fleet once more in undisputed command of the North Sea.

For that, in a word, was the result of the battle. What it was the enemy hoped to achieve we cannot tell. Whatever their effort meant, it failed to shake our hold upon the sea, and that is what really matters. We have fought many indecisive actions, but few in which the strategical result was so indisputable, few which more fully freed us of all fear of what the enemy's fleet could do. It is by such standards that history judges victories, and by such standards the country cherished the memory of the men that prepared and won them. Current opinion will always prefer the test of comparative losses. Let this be applied, and it will be found that the battle off Jutland will well hold its own against all but a few of our most famous victories—none of which we obtained on a first attempt.

From another aspect it is clear the battle can rank beside any in our history. In the fringes of the fight, in the work, that is, of cruisers, light cruisers, and destroyers, officers and men had chances such as their ancestors never knew, and they seized them with all the daring, the skill, and the devotion that the greatest of their predecessors could have hoped. From the vigorous offensive against the enemy's cruisers, which cost Admiral Arbuthnot his life, to the least conspicuous of the destroyer exploits, all was of the same pattern. It is impossible to read of what they did and what they failed to do without feeling there is one thing at least which the battle has given us, and that is the assurance that the old spirit is still alive and vigorous. It is able and willing to do all the old navy could do, and in the battle of Jutland, as we now know, it has done it.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Results of Concentration

The following records were obtained by the application of the principles of **concentration.** A boy of 15 who had studied in a well-known New York school for seven years without passing a single subject made the record indicated below in nine months:

In September, 1915, after taking concentration courses for five weeks at this school, he passed the Princeton examination as follows:

Elementary Algebra	C
Intermediate Algebra	C
English A.	C
Plane Geometry	B

In January, 1916, he passed:

English, 4 years	75
French, 3 years	60
Latin, 3 years	75
Solid Geometry	62
American History	60

In June, 1916, he completed his college entrance work by passing the college board examinations.

Elementary Latin, composition	76	
Advanced Latin, composition	60	
Virgil and Sight Prose	64	(Studied 4½ months)
German, A.	62	
Trigonometry.	62	
Physics.	64	(Studied 4½ months)

Another student, 16 years old, made the following subjects in eight months:

In January, 1916, he passed:

English, 3 years	60
Latin, 3 years	75
Intermediate Algebra	77
Plane Geometry	76

In June, 1916, he passed the College Entrance Examination Board as follows:

Elementary Latin Composition	85
Virgil Sight Poetry (Studied only 4½ months)	64
Advanced Latin Composition	84
Intermediate French	62
Trigonometry.	77

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	80
Literature.	30	Elementary German	53
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra.	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	34
Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:

English Grammar & Composition	60	Elementary Algebra Complete	66
English Literature	74	Chemistry.	60
Elementary German	63	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Intermediate German	60	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Advanced Latin Composition	75
Plane Geometry	67	*For Harvard.	
American History	60		

Our records are not confined to one or two students. Another boy of 16 passed the College Entrance Examination Board in the 8 subjects given here:

English 1	74	Drawing.	60
Physical Geography	60	Cicero.	77
Elementary French	77	Latin Grammar	76
Intermediate French	62	Latin Composition	90

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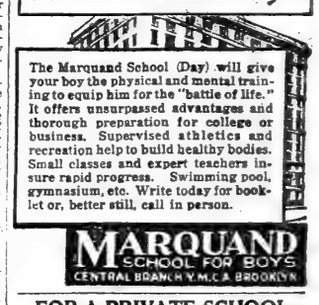

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ALLIES CONTINUE HEAVY ATTACKS BOTH WEST AND EAST

German Counter-Attacks Fail to Recover Lost Ground in the Somme Region—Russians Score Heavily Against Teutons Defending Galicia and Press on Toward Erzingan, Asiatic Base of Turks.

By a Military Expert.

THE first thought that comes to one who looks at the large area of France occupied by the Germans and then compares this area with the extent of the British and French gains since July 1, when the great offensive started, is that at the present rate of progress it will be years before the Germans are driven out of France and at the end of the drive there will be no population left on either side. If this clearing out of the German invaders was contingent upon driving them out foot by foot, as would naturally be indicated by the character of the recent advances, this would undoubtedly be the correct point of view.

Fortunately for both the British and the French this is not the case. As pointed out two weeks ago in my first review of the Allies' offensive, every attack is leveled against some strategic point in the German lines where success will affect not the mere territory over which the Allies have been able to fight their way, but, through cutting an absolutely necessary means of communication, will result in the enforced evacuation of a very much larger area. In studying the moves of the British and French, therefore, this must be kept in mind and every gain analyzed with respect to its relation to the general object to be attained. Before this general objective can be reached many minor objectives of local importance must be interjected, and it is toward these, as a preliminary phase, that we must first look.

Because of the frequent reference to railroads and the necessity that they be kept open as lines of communication and supply, there is a tendency to look upon every railroad as being, in a sense at least, vital to an army's subsistence. This is far from being the case. The Paris-Verdun railroad, for example, is the main line feeding Verdun from the west. It has been under direct fire of the German big guns for weeks. Yet Verdun is not only holding out, but the French troops have experienced no shortage of ammunition and there is no indication that the food supply is in the slightest degree below normal.

The reason is simple. In the first place, a very efficient automobile transport service has been developed which greatly relieves the strain on railroad facilities. In the second place, the French have built behind their lines a narrow gauge railroad similar to that used in the mines in this country, which road taps the main stem beyond the zone of artillery fire and brings supplies up from the rear where they cannot be reached by the German guns. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose that the Germans have not been equally provident and farsighted. At the same time it is also true that in order that these methods of supplying troops be successful there must be, in addition to the auxiliary and temporary railroad systems, good dirt roads over which the automobiles may travel. These roads are abundant throughout France but, at the same time, there are sections of several square miles in area that are not fed by such roads and in these cases the cutting of any of the lines coming up to or bounding them is very apt to cause considerable local embarrassment. It is this condition which is now confronting the Germans in the salient against which the British drive is directed, the key to which is the village of Bapaume.

Saturday night closed and found the British line in its new positions extending in almost a straight line across the woods of Trones and the woods of Mametz westward. The position of the British was very unfavorable for an attack as it was in a hollow with the plateau of Bapaume rising immediately before it, which plateau was in German hands. The rim of the plateau was strongly held by German infantry, well intrenched, while in the rear, concealed in the folds of the ground, was the German artillery. On Sunday morning early, after an unusually heavy bombardment, the British infantry charged, took the rim of the plateau, and even advanced beyond it.

It was the most important gain the British had made since July 1 when the offensive started. In the first place, it has materially strengthened the relative positions of the French and the British by widening the salient which the French created when they drove to the Somme at Peronne. Again, by reaching the plateau, the way was paved for a further advance under conditions which would naturally be more favorable. This move carried the British line beyond Longueval, so that when Sunday night fell the line ran from a point just north of Ovillers to a point through the northern edge of Longueval.

These patches of small woods give the keynote to the German system of defense on this local front. The conception is the same as that which actuated the Russians to adopt the triangle of Volhynia and, in other parts of their front, to construct the system of quadrangle fortifications. This will be made clear by a consideration of the triangle formed by the three woods for which the British have been fighting.

These are the woods of Delville, of Bazentin, and of Foureaux. It is obvious that if the British attempted to drive between the first two of these, reinforcements could be sent from the third. Any movement against one would be subjected to a tax from the other two. It is a peculiarly strong system of defense and gave the British more trouble than any other section on this front. By persistent attacks, however, they took the first two of these positions, but subsequently lost most of the woods of Delville through a German counter-attack. Later in the week these latter woods were almost entirely retaken and as this article is being written (Friday night) the woods of Foureaux have also been occupied almost to the northern edge. This completely clears the British front of all natural obstacles which the Germans could use as points of support for their defense, and reduces their defense to the field works which they have recently constructed.

It may be noted that the Foureaux Woods are a part of the third line of German defense. It is not known how many lines the Germans have constructed since the western front settled down to French warfare, but sooner or later the limit will be reached and the advance of the Allies can go forward at a greater rate.

The British line, as it is now constituted, runs almost in a straight line due east from a point north of Ovillers through the woods of Foureaux. From there it breaks to the south to the outskirts of the village of Ginchy. This almost brings it in line with the French advance north and west of the Somme.

There is one point, particularly, to be noted in the week's operation—German counterattacks have been frequent and have followed practically every gain that has been made. These counterattacks have generally been complete failures. This indicates a lessening of the German force. When it is realized that, before the infantry is sent forward, all trenches and other positions which could afford shelter are level and that the counterattacks are launched almost before the British have time to dig in, the relative strength of the attack and counter-attack can be figured.

North and west of the Somme the French, after lying quiet in their trenches for some days, launched an attack on the front extending from Combles south to Soyecourt. Between Soyecourt and Barleux all of the German first line positions were taken. North of the river, the gain was much more important and extended from the village of Clery past the outskirts of Maurepas along a narrow road which runs from Clery to Combles. The German salient which has been pushed forward to within about a mile of the river between Biaches and Barleux has placed the Germans in this section at a decided disadvantage. The French in the first place hold all the heights from Hill 97 to Hill 90, south of Barleux. The line joining these two points is practically straight. From this line toward the east the ground slopes down to the river. The Germans are, therefore, fighting with the river at their back. Each fresh advance of the French brings the Germans nearer and nearer to the point where they will have to fall back across the river. This operation, when done under fire, is exceedingly costly, and it is highly probable that in a short time the German line west of the river will be abandoned, not possibly as a measure of necessity, but for strategical reasons.

The French, of course, have as their immediate objective Peronne. They will probably not be able to take it from the river side. The Somme, on this front, is lined with wide marsh belts which make its defense comparatively simple. To take Peronne, therefore, a line through the north of the river will have to be advanced to the highway from Peronne to Bapaume, so that the Germans will be again penned in between the French line and a river, this time the Cologne.

The week past has been a singularly happy one for the Russians. After their great successes in the series of battles which they began on June 4, they were to all appearances checked along the Stokhod River. It was assumed by the German press that they had accomplished all that they had reason to hope for, and were content to intrench themselves in their new positions and hold against German counterattacks the ground which they had gained.

The German press, however, was somewhat too sanguine. Russia had no idea of letting up. Her previous successes had only whetted her appetite, and the period of quiescence the Teuton lines were experiencing was due entirely to the fact that Russia was preparing another sledge hammer blow. Russia had not, as Germany figured out, again run short of ammunition. Apparently her reserves are still ample even to meet the tremendous strain that is being imposed upon them. As for men she has an inexhaustible supply, and it seems now that there are more trained troops in the field than when the battle of the Carpathians was in progress.

Russia has proved the wonder nation of the war, greater than Germany, than France, than England. We may admire the German organization of the nation itself and of its military force. It is the work of genius, a collective genius in which all are working for what they consider the common good. But greater than the genius that inspired the German organization is the spirit that cannot only sustain a defeat, even though that defeat be as disastrous and as devastating as was the Russian defeat by the Germans last year, but can rise above that defeat, rebuild and reconstruct, with wonderful patience and courage, a new and better army, an army that can fight in a modern way with modern equipment, and in the fight defeat disastrously the same troops which but nine months ago drove them across half a continent. No finer page in the military history of the world exists than the Russian movements of the past eight weeks. And the story of this past week's fighting is a worthy successor.

There has been great activity in two different parts of the front, on the Stokhod and in Bukowina. The greatest success has been in the Stokhod sector. At the close of last week the Russian line south of the Stokhod ran from west to east some twelve miles north of the Lipa River, between Swinjuchi and Schklin, from which point it curved southward toward the junction of the Lipa and the Styr. After extended preparations the Russians struck this line at both the points mentioned. The Teutons were commanded by General von Linsingen, with a mixed force of Austrians and Germans, the latter predominating. Both ends of the Teuton line gave way and were forced to retreat. The centre soon became involved, and in a few hours the entire line was falling back precipitately. Mile after mile was passed until the line of the Lipa was reached.

The Russians were in close pursuit, so close that many of the troops were unable to cross on the hurriedly constructed pontoon bridges and were captured. More important still, from a Russian standpoint, was the fact that there was no time to get across the large guns which had been defending the German position, and seventeen of them fell into Russian hands. They were immediately turned against the retreating Teutons, who endeavored to take up and hold a line south of the Lipa. This they succeeded in doing in sections, but in other places the Russians succeeded in crossing immediately behind them. In this movement 13,000 additional prisoners were captured, in addition to a number of small guns. It was the second great Russian victory in as many weeks, the first being the forcing of the passage of the lower Styr and compelling the Germans to retreat all along the Styr to the line of the Stokhod.

After reaching the Lipa River there was a pause of two days and the Russians again launched an attack against this same section of the line. Again the Austrians gave way. The Russians forced the crossing of the river on a wide front and drove the Austrians back practically to the front door of Galicia. This move more than any other that has been made in this sector threatens not only the Austrian position along the Stripa, but also the approaches to Lemberg.

Again, as in so many other movements of the war, the railroads furnish the key to the entire situation. The principal railroad in this district, running eastward from Lemberg, is that to Dubno running through Brody. With this railroad under the fire of the Russian artillery the Austrian position along the Stripa is absolutely untenable. The situation with respect to this railroad is this: The Austrians occupy the line of hills running due west from the Styr parallel to the Galician border. In their rear there is no line of defense formed by any natural obstacle until the line of the Bug River is reached. The Bug crosses the Lemberg-Dubno road just to the east of the town of Krasne, where the railroad from Tarnopol cuts in to the Lemberg-Brody road. Once this line is reached the line along the Stripa must fall back to the Zlota Lipa, as its principal lines of communication will be cut.

In fact, the Austrians would not under any circumstances continue to hold the Stripa lines once the railroad is threatened. The entire control of the situation in Northern Galicia is rapidly passing into Russian hands, and it is extremely probable that before another week has gone by the Austrian line between the Dniester and the Galician border will retire to the west.

This move will not necessarily affect the lines in Volhynia. They may still continue to hold their position on the Stokhod in front of Kovel. It is becoming apparent, however, that the Teutons cannot hold both Kovel and Lemberg. There are not enough men to oppose the Russian attack on both points, and yet both points are necessary to the retention of their present lines.

The Austrians are also menaced on the Carpathian sector. Between Transylvania and Jablonitza the entire situation is in Russian hands. The passes through the Carpathians have not been forced, but the Russians have reached the ridge, and the battle for the passes is now on.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the Russians have been more or less inactive for some time as if preferring to extend their energy in a thorough cleaning out of Bukowina. The Austrian line in this sector has already been pushed far away from their Stripa position, and here as in the north, if the Austrian line gives way eventually, the Austrians are faced with disaster.

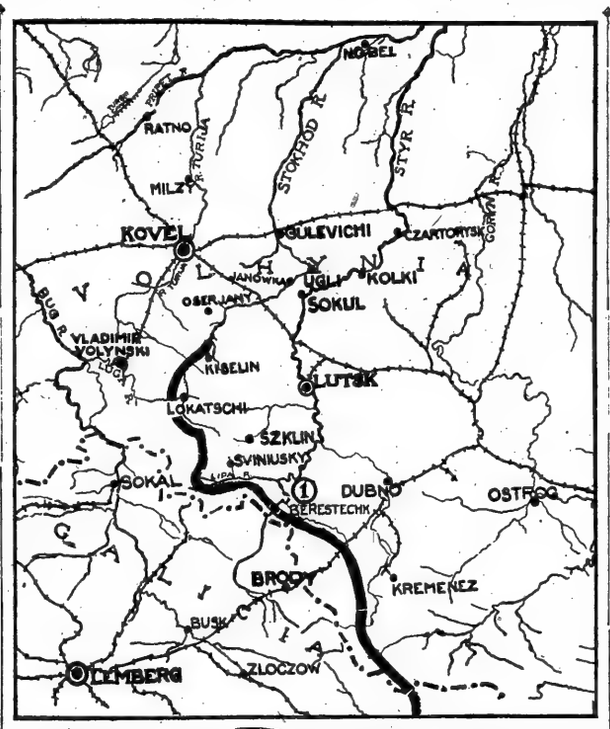
Along the rest of the front from Riga to the Pinsk marshes, the Russians have also been on the offensive. It is doubtful, however, whether they really expect to accomplish anything on these fronts other than to prevent the transfer of troops from this section to the south.

In addition to carrying on this active offense on a line over 1,000 miles in length, the Grand Duke Nicholas, operating in the Caucasus Mountains, has revived a campaign which, apparently, had been postponed in order to give General Brusiloff every possible advantage. The direct object in this campaign is and has been ever since the fall of Erzerum, the fortress of Erzingan. Beyond it, of course, lies the back door of Constantinople, but the immediate object does not reach so far.

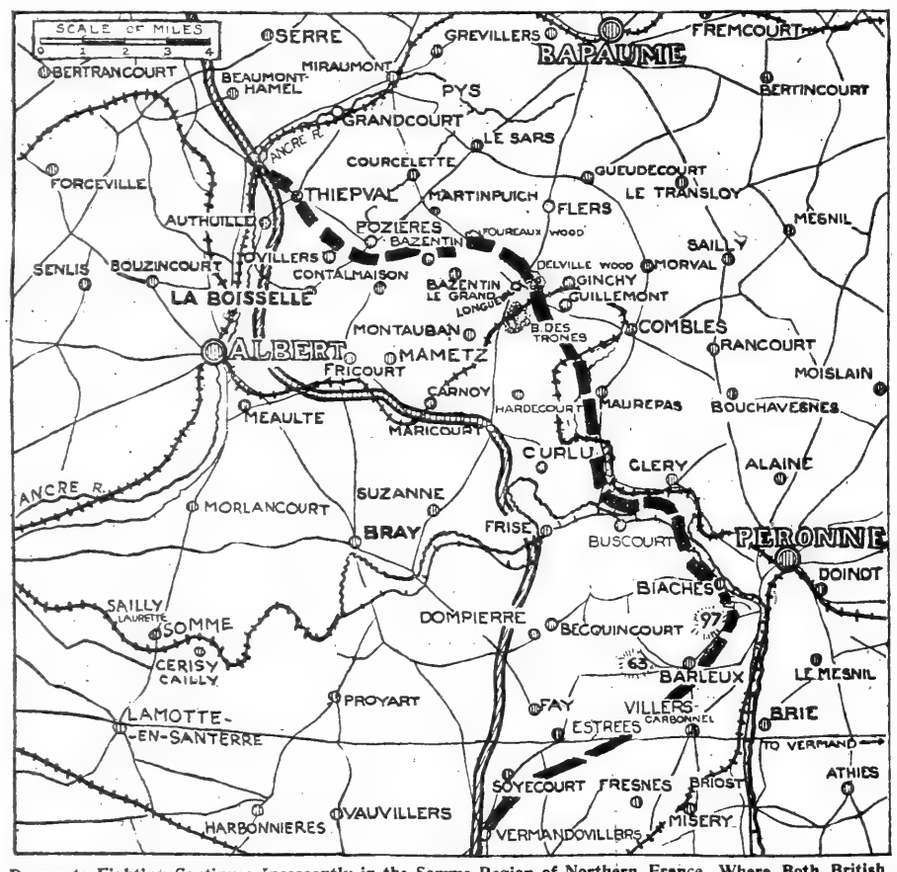
Early in the week the Russians announced the capture of Baiburt, a point for which they have been heading for months past. The fall of this point evidently destroyed all the Turkish resistance. There is no point in this region that was of greater value to Turkish arms. It had been used by them ever since the fall of Trebizond as a base for their counteroffensive through which they hoped to clear the Russians out of the Trebizond-Erzerum region. With this place cleared up, the next nearest base is Erzingan, too far away to be of practical benefit in such a mountainous country so devoid of roads.

The Russians have pushed west of Baiburt over 35 miles; all of their reports indicate that their fighting now is confined to actions against the Turkish rear guard. The main Turkish army is apparently in full retreat.

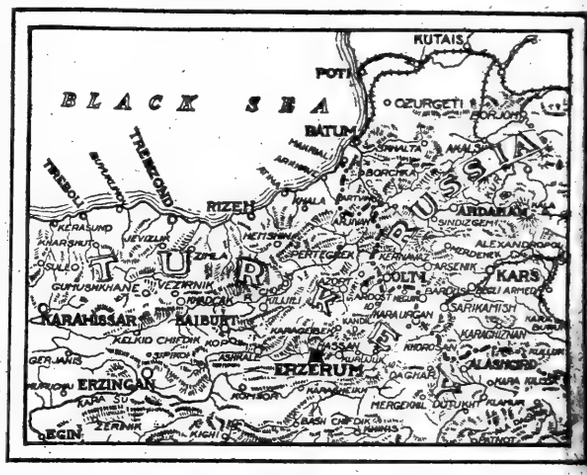
On all sides, then, the Teutonic allies are under heavy concentric pressure tending to force their lines back, while neutralizing the advantage of shorter lines of communication, which they have as a result of their interior position. It is too soon to predict the end of the war, but it seems now as if we were witnessing the beginning of this end.



By Defeating the Teutons Under von Linsingen Near Berestechk (1) the Russians Now Seriously Threaten Lemberg. To Retain Their Hold on Kovel, the Teutons May Have to Give Up Lemberg.



Desperate Fighting Continues Incessantly in the Somme Region of Northern France, Where Both British and French Have Made Further Gains in Their Great Offensive Movements, the Immediate Objectives of Which Are, Respectively, Bapaume and Peronne.



Where the Grand Duke Nicholas Has Resumed His Advance Against the Turks. The Capture of Baibурt Has Greatly Increased the Probability of the Fall of Erzingan, the Next Russian Objective.

SUMMER GAYETIES AT BAR HARBOR

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 22.—Plans are now well under way for the month of August, and give promise of much that is interesting. The Country Club opened its season yesterday afternoon with a tea from 4 to 7, for members and guests. Beginning with next Thursday a series of weekly dinner dances will be inaugurated and will continue until Thursday, Sept. 7. In addition to these, there will be trap shooting and rifle tournaments on the afternoons of the same days, with prizes for each event and a championship cup at the end of the season. In the rifle shooting contests a special prize has been offered by R. G. Fell. A team of young women is being organized by Bar Harbor and Winter Harbor to compete for the challenge cup.

The annual exhibit of the American Sweet Pea Society, held at the Casino, was somewhat disappointing, as few of the Bar Harbor gardens were represented. This was due to the lateness of the season, as cold weather has prevailed. There were many beautiful varieties from the Lenox gardens of Mrs. Robert Winthrop and Giraud Foster, who were awarded the majority of prizes. Mr. Foster took the Boddington Cup for the best twenty-five varieties. Mrs. Alfred M. Coats's cup for a table of eight went to Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle. The Newport gardens of Mrs. French Vanderbilt were represented.

The wind-up of the Eastern Yacht Club cruise, which is usually a signal for gayety, this year proved a quiet event. For the first time the annual banquet at the Reading Room was abandoned, and for that reason many of the craft did not anchor at this port. Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant was the winner of the Commodore's Cup in the race from Marblehead to Bar Harbor, and the Norman Cup on the return trip. Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, who arrived on the Diana with the fleet, remained here until Thursday.

Ideal weather during the last week greatly increased the attendance at the Kebo Valley golf links. Over fifty competitors were entered in the choice score won by Henry C. Emmet, Jr., of New York, with Philip Wadsworth taking second place. Others playing were Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Miss Dorothy Sturges, Miss Alexandra Emery, Miss Helen Jones, Dr. W. C. Cushman, Miss Eleanor Phelps, A. Murray Young, A. P. Villa, E. K. Baird, William Clark, Judge Scott, F. W. Chambers, G. S. Robbins, Martin Van Buren, H. P. Case, J. Mott Hartshorne, J. L. Ketterlinus, and John G. Jackson.

Mrs. Gouverneur Morris arrived from New York this week to join her father, J. M. Waterbury, and children at the Foster cottage in West Street.

Miss Jane Addams, who has been the guest of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, has taken possession of her own cottage. Miss Addams, who has been under the care of a trained nurse, is much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer of New York have arrived from New York and are located in the Bagatelle.

Mrs. Frederick de Peyster, who is spending the Summer in Northeast Harbor, was in Bar Harbor this week.

James De W. Cutting is spending two weeks as the guest of Mrs. Alfred Anson at the Turrets.

Miss Sophie Stewart of Baltimore is the guest of Miss Jane Cary at Albert Meadows.

Mrs. Pleasant Pennington has offered a cup for the first aquatic event in fancy diving to take place at the Swimming Club Saturday morning.

Mrs. Wilson Bissell of New York is spending the Summer with Mrs. James Munford on High Street. Her late husband was Postmaster General during the Cleveland Administration.

Mrs. Blaine Beale is visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter Damrosch.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis, are spending the Summer at Chatwold.

Many representatives in the Summer colony have enrolled for the five weeks' course in home nursing being conducted at the high school building in connection with the war relief work under the direction of Mrs. James Munford, formerly associated with the Red Cross Bureau in New York. The latest class is composed of Mrs. Ernest Shelling, Mrs. Newell Tilton, Miss Alexandra Emery, Miss Gretchen Damrosch, Miss Jeannie Emmet, Miss Claudia Phelps, Mrs. W. A. Taylor, the Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Weld, Eleanor Phelps, Laura Wurts, Alice Thorndyke, Margreita Beekman, Mrs. John Callendar Livingston, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. A. Murray Young, and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor.

Those registering at the Swimming Club include Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lee Satterlee, Misses Eleanor and Mabel Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Warner Mifflin Leeds, Mrs. Campbell Steward, the Misses Margaret and Katherine Steward and Miss Katherine Knapp.

Mrs. Kurt Diederick of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hunt Slater, on Bar Island. Mrs. Diederick and Mrs. Slater are daughters of William Morris Hunt, the artist, who came to Bar Harbor in the early days. This week Mrs. Slater gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Diederick, which took the form of a musicale in the afternoon. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Kreisler, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, and M. Warlich, the Russian singer.

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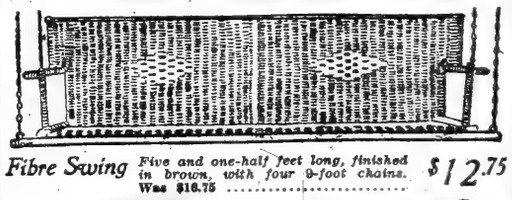

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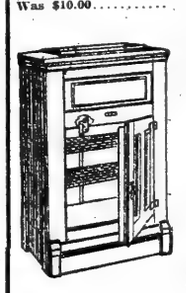

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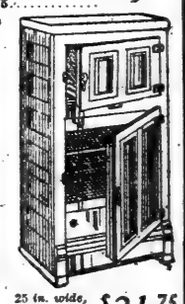

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AMERICAN WANTS RULE NEW PARIS FASHIONS

Jumble of Styles Probable—Change in Skirts an Accepted Fact—Violent Colors, Indiscriminately Used, Not Suitable for Midsummer.

THE American buyers have departed for Paris in slightly decreased numbers. The formal openings are announced to begin on Aug. 10. They will last for the Americans until Aug. 21, when the English buyers will be admitted. Quick delivery of the models chosen by the American buyers is promised.

Paris is making heroic efforts, through various syndicated interests, to keep any of the new models from being copied for Germany and Austria. Her well-organized sartorial detective force is being directed toward this end.

Germany, on the other hand, has declared that it is not within her furthest intentions to follow Paris fashions during the war. It is easy to understand that the German and Austrian women, like the French, have neither the money nor the heart for capricious new clothes.

England is sending her buyers to Paris on Aug. 21, as she is the only belligerent country that is taking any interest in changes in feminine apparel.

Paris realizes that the Americas make the sole market of any importance for brilliant styles. It is rumored, therefore, through reliable sources, that her entire output of clothes for August is being governed by what she thinks America wants.

If this proves correct, we shall again have a jumble of fashions, instead of one or two important silhouettes.

The change in skirts is an accepted fact. Paris announces that the hoop and pannier are gone, but America has been well aware of this fact among its best dressed circles for two months.

The sale by the manufacturers to the dressmakers of the materials that are intended for pleating is a significant fact.

It is announced that Callot will use pleated materials.

Pending the arrival of the American buyers, the great houses in Paris have made serious changes in their personnel. The house of Paquin is again reorganized. It has undergone several changes since the death of M. Paquin. It is an incorporated company, supposedly run by English money, as is the house of Drecoll, with Mme. Paquin receiving an unusual salary for her services.

When the war began, Mme. Paquin went to her hospital and Mme. Joire, her brother's wife, was put in charge. Now Mme. Joire is out of it and will open her own house on the Champs Elysées this season. Mme. Paquin will probably be in charge again.

Madeleine, the première of Cherult, and Margot of Bernard, the most famous manikin in Paris, have left their respective houses to join Paquin.

Another Madeleine, the well-known première at the house of Paul Poiret, has gone to join Monjaret, who was once under Poiret's direction, and who opened a most successful house last season.

And at last the house of Callot has moved from its old quarters, off the Boulevard Haussmann on the Rue Taitbout, to its new house on the Avenue Matignon.

The Callot sisters have anticipated this move for years, but they were held back by the war.

BEWARE OF VIVID COLORS IN MIDSUMMER.

A DAY here and there at the fashionable Eastern resorts where women are supposed to wear whatever is called the latest fashion, brands upon the mind a strong feeling that there is no leading fashion.

It is all quite confusing, and especially so to the reporter of styles who longs for one salient feature, one dominating silhouette on which to fix leadership.

It becomes truer as the season advances there is no one group of fashionable women to dominate clothes in this country. We are probably too immense to coalesce, voluntarily or accidentally, on some one thing.

If we are shown the way through the leadership of fashionable women in Paris, via the American buyer, we show every sheep-like tendency to follow the bell-wether. Therefore, it is not that we resist any uniformity of styles, but rather that we do not know how to inaugurate this uniformity among ourselves.

Whether or not the uniformity that prevailed in other seasons is a wise thing for our appearance, is a subject that has been discussed often and at length, but the lack of it during the two years that Paris has not been able to point to a brilliant style on a well-dressed woman in France is an interesting point for the analyst.

It shows, as far as it goes, that we have as yet no knowledge of the selecting and exploiting of a certain silhouette or style of dress. If we are shown how to do it by others who are experts, we are delighted to blindly follow. If we are not shown how, our dressing is reduced to the formula of so many women, so many fashions.

All Unite on Sweaters.

The reporter who spends time at these resorts trying to find out what is new and entertaining is appalled at the number of sweaters. On this one garment the American world unites.

There is nothing new in it as regards shape, color, or texture from what was worn last year, unless one picks out for accentuation the gold colored, silk sweater which carries a hat to match, heaped with colored flowers, or a smashing blow of color in an aeroplane bow.

As for hats, there is one shape at the resorts that rivals the sweater in popularity. It is a sailor, the brim turned down in an even line around the face. The crown is loose and casual, like that of a Panama, and around it there is a band of tightly pulled ribbon with a flat bow.

This hat comes in every color, and not one is omitted by the women who foregather at any place of pleasure. There is no desire shown to reject the most vivid shade that any cubist or futurist would use.

Violent tones of red, purple, green, and yellow are worn indiscriminately by women who have heretofore thought more of the shape of a hat than the effect of the color on their skin and eyes.

Purple, for instance, is a royal color, which means that it is only for the exclusive few, and yet thousands take it up as a child would pick up a purple bauble, without thought of the fact that nature has given to few women the coloring pigments that allow a gorgeous splashing of purple worn above the brow or below the chin.

There is thought for the analyst again in the growing sense of color mixtures among our women, even though the colors primarily are not always chosen to harmonize with the skin and eyes. We seem to have leaped ahead in seven-league boots in the art of mingling tones and combining colors.

As a nation, we have shown a peculiar infelicity of touch in this. We did not draw inspiration from the utter bravado of our own Indian, nor were we subdued by our ancestors, the Quakers, nor did we learn anything from the French, unless acceptance might be called a lesson.

Huddling Colors Together.

We have huddled colors together and have shown a strong facility for adding just the wrong one at the wrong moment that has disheartened every artistic mind that has come face to face with us.

Whistler's idea of us was that, given a perfect house, we could always add one thing to the mantelpiece that would destroy the rest.

Our lack of color sense or trained perception of color has shown itself not only in our clothes but in everything else. In that entirely delightful travel book by Emily Post, "By Motor to the Golden Gate," she points out frequently in the journey across the continent the clashing of shades wherever woman had anything to do with them, and the glory of them whenever nature took control of the job.

In California she speaks of the flower gardens as "screaming in hideous discords of magenta, scarlet, and purple." She speaks of scarlet and magenta put together everywhere, of Prussian blue next to cobalt, vermilion next to old rose, olive green next to emerald, not only in flowers but in homes and in clothes.

She tells of dining in a terra cotta room hung with crimson curtains, one guest wearing a turquoise colored gown with slippers of French blue and another carrying an emerald colored fan with a sage green frock.

She sums all this clashing of color in a land where nature is so lavish, saying that the only thing needed to complete the discord is a comedy German band playing out of tune.

Learning Color Contrast.

As a nation it is not possible for us to grow sartorially until we learn the delicate, subtle, and far-reaching lore of colors. One has a sense of elation in this respect in looking at the masses of women who gather everywhere in this country in sweaters, hats, and stockings that are well selected.

Possibly the gorgeousness of the sweaters has taught us something of combining colors. We have learned much through the direct challenge thrown down to us to sink or swim; and we learned to swim.

It is a pleasing reflection to those who are experts in colors to find a hundred good combinations for five bad ones. It may be that this rapid advancement in the manipulation of color combinations through sweaters and hats will put us far on the right road when the Autumn appears.

One thing is true—that we have a sharply awakened sense of color, and any one who has studied the American sense in relation to clothes has confidence, probably exaggerated if one is an American, that we can learn anything if we put our minds and shoulders to the task.

The French consider us, without question, the best dressed nation in the world next to France, and this art of dressing smartly, as opposed to prettily, which is the lesson we had to learn from France, has been mastered in the last fifteen years.

We were the worshippers of the pretty face, and everything in clothes contributed to enhancing that one feature, and in this nation we saw the apotheosis of the muslin, the rose and the ruffle at the neck; but, little by little, we have laid hold upon the significance of the entire silhouette, the pose of the hat and the importance of well chosen details.

It is a big lesson, one that France probably had to learn for herself centuries ago, but in our intelligent outreaching toward the fundamentals of this subject, and the ardent way in which we have become disciples of Paris, the supreme apostle of dress, we have far outdistanced every other nation in the world in the knowledge of clothes and their relation to women.

Gaining the Mastery of Color.

When it is a free-for-all race in fashions, as it is this month, and when the American continent is showered with rioting colors that can be as harmful as beautiful, the main thing that we should think of at this moment is how to swim among these colors without getting wrecked.

If you are in doubt about your color sense, there are certain things that you should dismiss without consideration, and you will have to be buckled up against temptation, because these certain things confront you on every side.

Orange, for instance; clashing combinations of black and white; all the ranges of tone in purple; anything in green that is deeper than cucumbers and young apples; all the tones of red and certain blues that are mixed with gray, with purple or mauve. Possibly, blue is the supreme stumbling point of women. It looks harmless in all its gamut of shades, yet it is as dangerous as a third rail.

There are few women who can come out in the sunshine wearing a mixture of these colors. One need not run from all of them because they are dangerous, for there are minor combinations of black and white, and especially green and white, that are admirable in midsummer. No woman should feel ashamed that she cannot employ the skill of an artist in choosing colors for her costumery. She should remember that she can look her best in subdued colors, provided there is skill in the making and wearing.

She should not grieve that she cannot turn from dark blue serge to a modern frock of purple and red; but she has cause for grievance if she is not able to make a blue serge look conspicuously smart in any gathering.

Possibly, the best dressed women are those who rarely change the color of their gowns but who know how to make each accessory size up to its fullest value and impart significance to the whole.

The Fondness for White.

It may be the heat, or the revolt against colors, or, lastly, it may be common sense that has turned women's thoughts toward white costumes. Be the reason what it may, the pleasurable fact is that one sees at all the resorts hats, shoes, gowns, and parasols in white.

There is a tendency to wear black velvet slippers with enormous cut silver or steel buckles with the costume, and possibly to add a narrow flange of black tulle or chiffon to the brim of the hat.

Again, white Colonial pumps will be worn with onyx Colonial buckles, instead of white kid ones, and on the white hat will be mounted a few feathery tendrils of black peacock feathers.

White taffeta is not a preferred fabric for these frocks. Satin has come back into the arena and pushed its rival out of the ring.

In combination with satin is Georgette crêpe, in a quality so fine that it resembles chiffon cloth. With its slightly pebbly surface, which is the leading characteristic of this make of crepe, it is preferred by many women to its smoother and more expensive weave.

The Touch of Chinese.

We have turned in clothes, as in art, to the old Chinese colorings, and the French designers have led us to use a bit of Chinese embroidery in lieu of a solid color, where color is required. A bit of brocade at the waistline, a bow of it on the hat, a hem of it on the skirt, is strongly commended by the highest authorities.

The odd, apparently vague in outline, Chinese designs, are copied in silk and in beaded embroidery on ceremonious frocks, and even pieces of jet used on tulle hats are cut to resemble gentle dragons.

There is a new country hat worn with muslin frocks which is definitely Chinese in its color and trimming. It has a wide, flopping brim and a round crown covered with green embroidery and touched with balls of jade.

By the way, there is another hat worn with country muslin frocks made of white felt and embroidered with flowers cut out of black lace.

Speaking of hats, it is well to be warned that the majority of fashionable ones flare so high at the back that they show most of the hair. This is not true of the sport hats and all that large variety of headgear that is intended for the sun and the country, but of the ceremonious hats that are intended for usage with one's best frock.

Sometimes they turn up abruptly at the back after the manner of the caneseat hat that Mrs. Castle made famous over a year ago; others slant out and up from the crown, as far as it is possible for the brim to go without being arrested.

CHINESE HAT FOR COUNTRY.

It is made of thin straw, with green embroidery in Chinese designs and balls of jade.

AGAIN THE WHITE FELT HAT.

It is wide of brim, soft of texture and applied with large flowers cut out of black lace.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS

For the Smoker.

ONE of the difficulties about safety matches is that they cannot be lighted unless their box is with them. That, of course, is what makes them safety matches. Yet once in a while we wish that we could use these matches without their box. There is a match holder and ash tray combined, of glass. There is a receptable for matches in the centre, and around it is wound a strip of rough paper on which safety matches can be rubbed and lighted. It costs $3.

Birch Bark.

Candlesticks of metal covered with birch bark cost, in a small size, with shades of the bark, $1.50. There are larger sizes at higher prices, and they are very pretty for the Summer cottage.

A Birch Lamp.

There is, for $13.50, a big lamp the upright of which consists of a real piece of a birch tree. There is a big shade of birch bark. On each side of the stick at the bottom is a little bark-covered tin receptacle filled with earth, and in it is planted a climbing ivy plant, which is trained up the lamp and twines even around the shade. Nothing prettier could be imagined for the Summer-home veranda.

Colonial Designs.

Colonial candlesticks, in mahogany, are sold for $4 a pair. They are topped with cups, like flowers, in which the candles are placed.

Red Cedar.

Red cedar chests, in which supplies of all kinds can be stored, but which are especially useful for things that moths like, can be bought in the shape of window seats. With a few cushions, they are made into a part of any room where they are placed. These chests are bound with brass and are made with good locks.

Self-Watering Basket.

A self-watering wicker basket, containing a metal lining, in which all plants for hanging baskets may be planted, costs $6. There are three strong chains wherefrom it hangs. The water is put into a little receptacle each week and gradually drawn up into the soil as it is needed.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING BILLS RENDERED SEPT. 1ST.

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Just in the heart of the *wearing season*---beautiful styles are passed along to you in these

MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALES

At Fractions of Former Prices

Wraps—*greatly reduced*

BEAUTIFUL WRAPS—of gros de Londres, taffeta, faille and satin; in such shades as French blue, rose, emerald, amber, navy and black; lined with chiffon or satin-Duchesse and richly trimmed with Marabou or Fur—*that were regularly $125 to $175*.....***at $75***

OTHER HANDSOME WRAPS—suitable for porch wear at Summer Hotels and for Afternoon or Evening occasions in town or country; *$65 to $125*, ***at $35, $48***

(RICH FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS, embroidered in gold and silver, and handsomely lined with chiffon, at ***$95***)

Dresses—*at clearance prices*

SUMMER GOWNS and DANCING FROCKS—including many styles suitable for Garden Parties, Afternoon Affairs and Evening Parties—in printed chiffon, Georgette crepe, novelty silks, satin, tulle and satin d'armour—*that were $95, $125 to $145*.....***at $45***

STREET and AFTERNOON DRESSES—of serge, djersette, taffeta, satin, and in combinations of chiffon and Georgette crepe—*that were $65 to $95*, ***at $25 & $35***

COUNTRY FROCKS—of batiste, net, voile, crepe and linen—*that were $35 to $65*...***at $15—$22—$28***

HANDSOME EVENING GOWNS—in very beautiful models, many of which will be quite as appropriate for later in the season as for present use—*formerly selling for $125 to $150*.....***at $65***

(EXCLUSIVE GARDEN PARTY GOWNS—of net and batiste, in hand-made and hand-embroidered effects—including imported French models. *Regularly $145 to $175* ***at $45, $75, $95)***

Suits—*to be closed out*

SMART SUITS—miscellaneous groups; in tailored and demi-tailored effects of silk and cloth—*that were $45, $65 to $85*—***for immediate disposal*.....*at $25***

CLOSING LINES OF CLOTH AND LINEN SUITS—*formerly $35, $45 to $65*.....***at $18***

TAILORED SUITS—in desirable models of high-quality materials in fashionable velour checks, twills, etc., also SMART JERSEY SUITS, for Beach and Boardwalk wear—*that were $65, $75, $85 to $95*.....***at $35***

ADDITIONAL HIGH-CLASS SUITS—of very high-quality French serges, gabardines and novelty materials; including many smart models in *Blue and Black*, suitable for *wear* well into the Autumn; *styles that would regularly sell at $75, $85 to $95*.....***at $45***

(COSTUME AND IMPORTED SUITS—in two and three-piece effects, of finest silk and cloth materials—*Formerly $150 to $250*—***Now $65 to $75)***

Coats—*for immediate disposal*

COATS—*For Beach, Travel, Motor, Utility,* and *Sports wear;* of white serge—Venetian stripe Shantung—plain natural Shantung—Shetland wool—serge and gabardine—*that were $45, $65 to $85*.....***at $25 and $35***

Of rich vicuna and cachmere-velour, specially at *$65 and $75*

Charming Summer Blouses

New styles, made from reserve stocks of imported Georgette crepe, finished with hand-made eyelets and chiffon embroidery—*the usual price would be $16 to $18*.....***at $10***

COSTUME BLOUSES—in advance models of white chiffon with embroidered stitching in contrasting colors; navy or black, with white stitching—Also Georgette Crepe Blouses, in navy and black, combined with white and bisque—*The usual prices of these have been from $28 to $38*.....***especially Priced now at $15***

—NEW SUMMER MILLINERY—
—AT SPECIAL PRICES

To keep our selections fresh and new we have made up *Beautiful New Hats* suitable for *Garden Parties—The Races—Sports Wear* and *Semi-dress occasions*—from reserve stocks of rich imported materials—*Styles that should regularly sell at $25 to $35*...***especially Priced at $10***

PARIS NOVELTIES—BEADED BAGS—FRENCH CANES—EXCLUSIVE PARASOLS and HANDSOME SILK BATHING COSTUMES—AT HALF PRICE and LESS.

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Directing particular attention to their exclusive Importations in Paris Hats just received.

ORIGINAL MODELS MAY BE PURCHASED—OR EXACT DUPLICATES WILL BE MADE TO SPECIAL ORDER.

IMPORTED MODELS IN FUR COATS AND SETS—will be reproduced with *perfect workmanship* at SUMMER PRICES.

Simcox Inc.

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Everything must be disposed of this week

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Supremacy Maintained

THE overwhelming supremacy of The New York Times in financial advertising was maintained in June by the publication of 112,760 lines in this classification, 40,394 lines more than in June, 1915—61,415 lines more than any other New York morning or evening newspaper.

The New York Times addresses a greater number of investors than any other newspaper. Average daily and Sunday circulation, 334,744 copies.

THE NEW YORK STAGE IN MIDSUMMER

BETWEEN SEASONS

A SECOND visit to the Follies is likely to be more enjoyable than the first—not because Mr. Ziegfeld's Summer revels are full of subtleties that escape the first inspection, but because the entertainment itself grows brisker and brighter as the Summer wanes. It is subjected to continuous tinkering, all to the end that by Labor Day, when it departs for the high road, it shall be as good as they can make it. For the Follies, New York is recognized as the dogtown of America. Each year it goes on its journey through the provinces with its New York cast intact. Each town along the road receives it with that cordiality born of the experience that it will prove no thrifty substitute for the object displayed in the window—the show-shop window which is Broadway. And each year, for all the costly outlay that it represents, the Follies makes its tidy fortune. There is a lesson here for many of the theatrical counting houses.

There is a world of good things in this Summer frivolity. Many of its original weak spots are being systematically covered over, and the trimming and shifting have been well done. You are not sure just who is the bright particular star. Sometimes it seems to be Ina Claire, in her own graceful person a symbol of the Follies' better latter-day estate. She gives the usual good account of herself, particularly in the travesties on Miss Cowl and Miss Farrar. Sometimes it seems to be Fannie Brice, a great comic spirit who is so good as Theda Bara that you hold your sides and roll off into the aisle. Sometimes it seems to be Ann Pennington, more mischievous and delectable this year than ever and quite too captivating in the Hawaiian dance.

Bert Williams is perennial. The quest of good songs for him is such a burning one that he now sings one about it to the strains of many an old success. If you think some he has warbled in recent seasons are dreary, you should read a few of those that are submitted. They are unbelievable. Very likely Bernard Granville helps rather than hinders. Sam Hardy is a grievous disappointment, and gives less than a decent minimum of assistance to W. C. Fields in his croquet game, the maddest croquet game, certainly, since the Queen of Hearts went out to play with flamingoes for mallets. A newcomer is Don Barclay, who is funny most of the time, and particularly so in his boxing match with the hypnotized pugilist. Carl Randall quite outdoes himself in his impersonation of Nijinski. Furthermore, that cowboy wag, Will Rogers, has tiptoed into the cast since the opening night and intrenched himself firmly. And then there are the famous beauties, the bulwarks of the Follies, more decorative than anything Mr. Urban contributes, and that is lavish praise.

So the Follies keeps the New Amsterdam packed on the hottest night, and it is the presiding genius of this permanent institution who has joined forces with the presiding genius of the Globe and Hippodrome to see if the Century cannot be transformed into the most inviting and most celebrated music hall in the world. They can find out.

Brandon Tynan, who Will Play Robert Emmet Next Winter in a Piece of His Own Writing.

Elsie Janis, Who Sailed for England Yesterday, but Will Return Soon to Shine at the Century.

Frances Starr Will Be Seen in "Little Lady in Blue."

Another Frohman Story.

EVERY now and then you run across a new and amusing story about Charles Frohman, for there are more now in circulation than when he was here. The Frohman legend is already in the making.

There is this one. Frohman was in London, when there came in his morning's mail to the Savoy a communication from one who had been an actress in his companies and who had since married and become a great lady. He opened the envelope, and found therein a formal card announcing that his erstwhile star would be "At Home" on such and such an afternoon. Out came the famous blue pencil he always carried, and before the card went back there was written on the other side just this:

"So will I.—C. F."

•.•

At the Century.

LITTLE or nothing is being announced about the program for the Century under the Dillingham-Ziegfeld régime, which will be inaugurated there in September. But great are the preparations and inevitable the occasional leaks. Joseph Urban is already at work transforming the place, and they do say some $50,000 has been set aside for his use in making a wonder place of the roof, where you may sup and dance of an evening, with a midnight frolic in progress and a great promenade, with its French windows looking out over Central Park. Also, he is doing the decorations for the revue downstairs, where a cyclorama of unprecedented proportions has been ordered. As Will Rogers says, "this feller Urban drags a very wicked brush."

The music for the Century's show will be provided by two old reliables, Victor Herbert and Irving Berlin. There will be no shallow pretense that any one in particular has written the libretto. The program will ascribe it to "Everyman."

And who will be there to sing and dance and make merry? There are many rumors. For instance, a little bird whose habitat is the Rialto comes whispering with the news that the new managers are negotiating for the services of Melba. This is not to say that Melba will sing at the Century, but is printed as an intimation of the manner of entertainment now being planned for that abandoned—dreadfully abandoned—temple of the drama.

Elsie Janis, Sam Bernard, Brice and King, the great Mr. Tinney—these are a few of the predicted company. There is talk of Eddie Foy. There is talk of Hazel Dawn. Harry Langford of last week's bill at the Palace will betake himself there with his lunatic automobile. Lion Errol will be on hand. Not all, certainly, but some of these will be in the big company when once more the doors of the Century open and another dynasty in its history begins.

•.•

Miss Arnold.

OF course you remember Florine Arnold. You remember her as the "spoutin' whale" in "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh" and as the old lady in "The Things That Count," and more recently as the lugubrious but delightful Mrs. Hilperty in "The Melody of Youth." Well, we are to have her with us again as Mrs. Molloy in "Mr. Lazarus," the O'Higgins-Ford comedy which Fall will bring this way, with Henry E. Dixey in the mysterious title rôle. It will not, however, be at the Park Theatre. That much of last week's forecast was a bad guess.

Things always go a little better when Miss Arnold is in the cast, or so it seems to those of us who are on the other side of the footlights. It is that way with the expert. It is that way, for instance, with Zelda Sears. Miss Sears did not play on Broadway all last season, an arrangement which some of us properly regard as an outrageous infringement of our rights. But she is to be here soon in the farce George Broadhurst is writing to the measure of the abundant Frank McIntyre.

•.•

Captain Costigan.

CAPTAIN COSTIGAN, that shabby but ornately inebriate descendant of the Irish Kings, will doubtless be an entertaining figure in the dramatization of "Pendennis" which Langdon Mitchell is to give us in the Fall. Lester Lonergan has been engaged for the rôle in Mr. Drew's company. Of course you remember Lonergan as the eloquent counsel for the defense, who had that long and difficult plea to make in the great second act of "Justice" at the Candler. Another representative of that notable cast will be in "Major Pendennis," for John S. O'Brien, the prison doctor, is to play the sinister Morgan.

•.•

The Transatlantic Megrue.

WALTER HACKETT seems to be doing in London pretty much what Roi Cooper Megrue is doing on this side of the Atlantic. You know they started as literary partners. Hackett was down on the program as co-author of "It Pays to Advertise." Since then each has gone his separate prolific, successful way with the ocean between them. Hackett has had several plays done in London, including "The Barton Mystery," a melodrama which has been running on and on and is threatening to come over here. His old instinct for collaboration reappears in the announcement that he and Rudolph Besier (author of "Don" and "Lady Patricia") are now at work on a play which one of London's actor-managers will present in the Autumn.

•.•

Mr. Jones.

THIS is the heydey of the artists who conceive and execute the decorations of a play, and some of the most celebrated workers in this virtually new craft are now happily busy with the productions for the season that lies just ahead of us. Leon Bakst, for example, is painting a set for the Hippodrome as a background for Pavlowa, while Joseph Urban, as has been said, will work his gorgeous wonders in the Century. Then Robert McQuinn, who did some beguiling pastel things for "Stop! Look! Listen!" last Winter, is to provide the settings for all Mr. Morosco's various endeavors. And then there is Mr. Jones.

Robert E. Jones is the gifted young American who with his brush did so much for "Interior" in the program of the Washington Square Players and for "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," the most perfect episode in the all too brief career of Granville Barker at Wallack's Theatre. You may have seen the background he gave "The Devil's Garden" and you probably saw the costumes and inner scenes he designed for "Caliban" in the big stadium last Spring. From all that large, co-operative endeavor no one emerged with more credit than Mr. Jones. It is interesting to remember that he stepped in at the eleventh hour and worked like mad with a very army of assistants, as much of a syndicate as Dumas in his most vicariously prolific days, or England tells of a search for interred road as the most self-advertised of our motion-picture directors in this day and generation.

Well, it is this Mr. Jones, an original artist of much imagination and discernment, who has wrought the investiture for "The Happy Ending," a fantasy which Arthur Hopkins will present on Aug. 21 at the Shubert Theatre. They say that there are scenes in this play by the Macphersons which intrigue this young artist into giving his fancy free rein. The prospect pleases.

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"Buried Treasure."

THE wild waves at Atlantic City are saying pleasant things about "Buried Treasure," a new comedy by Rid Johnson Young which Cohan & Harris offered there tentatively recently. The author of "Brown of Harvard" and other great American dramas has told this time a New

Dolly Hackett, who Has the Chief Song Hit at the Winter Garden.

LO, THE PRESS AGENT

BY many names men call me—
Press agent, publicity promoter, faker;
Ofttimes the short and simple liar.
Charles A. Dana told me
I was a buccaneer
On the high seas of journalism.
Many a newspaper business manager
Has charged me
With selling his space
Over his head.
Every one loves me
When I get his name into print—
For this is an age of publicity—
And he who bloweth not his own horn
The same shall not be blown.
I have sired, nursed and reared
Many reputations.
Few men or women have I found
Scornful of praise or blame
In the press.
The folk of the stage
Live on publicity,
Yet to the world they pretend to dislike it,
But to me they plead for it, cry for it,
Ofttimes do that for it
Which must make the God Notoriety
Grin at the weakness of mortals.
I hold a terrible power
And sometimes my own moderation
Amazes me,
For I can abase as well as elevate,
Tear down as well as build up.
I know all the ways of fair speaking
And can lead my favorites
To fame and golden rewards.
There are a thousand channels
Through which press agency can exploit
Its star or its movement
Never obvious but like the submarine
Submersible beneath the sea
Of publicity.
But I know, too, of the ways
That undo in Manhattan.
There are bacilli of rumor
That slip through the finest of filters
And defy the remedial serums
Of angry denial.
Pin a laugh to your tale
When stalking your enemy
And not your exile or your death
Will stay the guffaws of merriment
As the story flies
Through the Wicked Forties
And on to the "Road."
Laughter gives the rumor strong wings.
Truly the press agent,
Who knows his psychology,
Likewise his New York
In all of its ramifications,
And has a nimble wit,
Can play fast and loose
With the lives of many.
Nevertheless he has no great reward,
And most in the theatre
Draw fatter returns than he.
Yet is he called upon to make the show,
To save the show,
But never is he given credit
Comparable to that which falls
Upon the slightest jester or singer or dancer
Who mugs, mimes, or hoofs in a hit.
Yet is the press agent happy;
He loves his work;
It has excitement and intrigue;
And to further the cause of beautiful women,
To discover the wonderful girls of the theatre,
And lead them in progress triumphal
Till their names outface the jealous night,
On Broadway, in incandescents,
Is in itself a privilege
That compensates
For the wisdom of the cub reporter,
The amusement of the seasoned editor,
Shredding the cherished story
And uprooting the flourishing "plant";
Makes one forgive
The ingratitude of artists arrived.
They who do not love me
I hope to have fear me;
There is only one hell,
And that is to be disregarded.

WALTER J. KINGSLEY.

doubloons and the like with nothing to reward the diggers save a note expressing the hope that the health gained by digging would prove a real treasure. But a kindly railroad passes through the farm that had been bought by one of the deluded treasure seekers, and a kindly publisher buys a novel that had been written by another, and so the final curtain leaves every one grinning from ear to ear.

In the cast for the try-out were Zelda Sears, who has not been seen here since "The Show Shop"; Adele Rowland, who appears to have left vaudeville to shift for itself; Otto Kruger, whose performance in "Young America" was one of the best things that happened here last season, and Charles Dow Clark. Mr. Clark was the suburban policeman in "Young America." Now he has moved out into the country and become a constable. The Philadelphia Ledger's correspondent predicts a rosy future for "Buried Treasure."

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The Displeasure of Mr. Chambers.

WHEN one of the characters in Cohan's Revue confessed to being an imitation manager but insisted there were plenty of others playing the game on Broadway, Richard Carle observed nonchalantly: "He's shooting at some of the boys." And the remark will keep coming to mind as an introduction for this extract from The London Globe, wherein, in an interview, Haddon Chambers frees his mind as follows:

"I mean to do more work for the cinema, but I am content to wait awhile, till the conditions have readjusted themselves, as they certainly will. I have had fewer opportunities of considering the situation here. But in America the author is confronted with a perfectly impossible intermediary—the commercial autocrat of the moving-picture world. Technically, the cinematograph is wonderful. But the persons with whom one has to deal are simply uncouth. They do not understand the temperament and the needs of the artist. So far, my disposition has been just to respond to the demand for permission to adapt my plays to the picture theatre, to get the best fee I could, and not distress myself with the artistic result. But there will certainly be a change."

"Q" TURNS PLAYWRIGHT.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, fondly known to the English reader as "Q," has written his first play. Originally a critic and writer of verse, later and more famously a teller of prose romances, he has now come into the theatre with a piece called "The Mayor of Troy," on which the English reviewers passed a reluctantly adverse verdict. It was recently presented at the Haymarket, with Henry Ainley in the leading rôle, an Englishman, who, after ten years as a prisoner of war in France at the beginning of the last century, returns to find himself very much in the way of those who had long supposed him dead. Also in the cast was Peggy Rush, the comely English girl, who was seen here last Fall in "Quinney's."

Says the writer in The Times:

"A first play is apt to be like a first lecture, a first speech, a first symphony. There are generally too many ideas, too many 'movements' in it. 'Q's' first play, to be sure, has one main idea or thesis, but it has too many casual ideas, superfluous details, loose ends. His main idea is the inconvenience caused all round by the return of the dead to life. Resurrection—at any rate after sufficient lapse of time for wills to be proved, property resettled, and griefs to have calmed down—is a social nuisance. When the dead returns with fresh millions, like Monte Cristo, you have another story. But when he comes back, like Major Toogood, without a penny, to an estate long since divided up among his heirs, he is certainly de trop and made to feel it."

This excellent idea, The Times critic finds, is quite frittered away in "The Mayor of Troy," which The Telegraph finds utterly lacking in dramatic force and Q's celebrated humor.

The piece had a painfully brief career and has now given way to "Fishpingle," a comedy by the tireless Mr. Vachel, wherein M. Ainley plays the rôle of a domineering butler.

150 PLAYS LAST SEASON.

Most of These Were Written by Native Dramatists.

The summary of the theatrical season which The Dramatic Mirror prints every year about this time tells the story of 150 plays, as against 187 plays produced here the year before. This means a higher average of prosperity, and, indeed, 37 of last season's productions passed the 100 mark in their engagements, whatever that may mean.

Five productions scored more than 300 performances. These were the Dillingham show at the Hippodrome, "The Blue Paradise," "Hit-the-Trail Holliday," "Common Clay," and "The Boomerang," which is still running merrily on. The American dramatist had his great opportunity last season and did not make much of it. He will have the field largely to himself in the season to come. Some ninety-six plays given in this city last season were the work of American playwrights.

The Devereux Players Coming.

Clifford Devereux, with his company that tours thfough this corner of the world at this time of year, will take possession of the green at Columbia University on Wednesday evening, and there for four performances give plays from classical repertory. In order they will be "Twelfth Night," "The Comedy of Errors," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "As You Like It." The performances are given in connection with the department of English of the Summer session at Columbia. Special rates are made for the session students for whom the plays are primarily intended. To see these performances go to 119th Street and Broadway.

"Very Good Eddie."

"Very Good Eddie" will soon enter on its eighth month in town and four companies are being made ready for the

THE BEGINNINGS OF MR. CASTLE

It Was Lew Fields Who Started the Nimble Dancer on His Dizzying Ascent to Fame and Fortune.

OF those who remember "Step This Way" in its original guise as "The Girl Behind the Counter," some few will recall that a small part now played by Lew Brice was then in the hands of an inconspicuous and not particularly promising player named Vernon Castle. You sadly remember Lotta Faust and forget that the unimportant Castle danced with her. You may possibly recall a lanky young man with an unearthly laugh who was in evidence in the episode of the waiters. Lew Fields, who was then, as now, the star of this musical comedy, is inclined to think he had more than many know to do with the meteoric rise of this Mr. Castle to glittering fame and fortune.

Castle was with Fields from 1905 to 1913. He came here from England—whither he has returned to join the aviation corps—with his sister Coralie Blythe, who was the wife of Lawrence Grossmith. The Grossmiths were engaged for "About Town" and Castle hung about at rehearsals. It was Fields who made the suggestion that he be put into the show to keep him busy, and after dismissing the idea of using so emaciated a person in the chorus, Fields dressed him up as a boulevardier and proposed to use him as a second in his nightly duel with George Beban.

"I don't mind giving it a bit of a try," said young Castle without enthusiasm, for it was his ambition to be a stage magician. He is something of a prestidigitator. But his enthusiasm soon came and every morning Fields would find him on the stage learning dance steps. He became skillful at make-up and learned a lot about his new profession from the late Pete Dailey, who was in the company and always took him for a breakfast of girdle cakes after the show.

It was when Castle was playing with Fields in "The Summer Widowers" that he met Irene Foote of New Rochelle, who promptly entered the company. It was in that production that Castle bought the toy balloon which, attached as it was to an invisible wire, would yank him into the air, to the vast amusement of the audience. When Mr. Fields sent out the rehearsal call for "The Henpecks" the Castles were missing, and hurried inquiries brought to light the fact that they were touring the tank towns of New Jersey, trying a dance act in four-a-day vaudeville. New Jersey did not realize that it was being treated to the first glimpse of the most celebrated dance team in America or it would probably have been more enthusiastic. As it was, the Castles reappeared after a few days and meekly rejoined the Fields production.

Then came a chance for the Castles to appear in a Parisian revue which failed and left them to try their luck and their steps in a café over there. Then fortune smiled, they came back to appear in "The Sunshine Girl" with Julia Sanderson, and the rest, as Stephen Leacock says, is history.

A Fitch Film.

Clyde Fitch's drama, "The Woman in the Case," in which Blanche Walsh scored a hit, is being adapted for the screen by the Famous Players Film Company with Pauline Frederick as the star. Miss Frederick, however, is not playing the Walsh rôle of the Woman, but is appearing as the self-sacrificing wife, a change which was made by the producers, who have sufficient confidence in the star's versatility to provide a contrast to the long succession of polite vampires which she has impersonated on the Paramount Program.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Fair and Warmer	Eltinge	Nov. 6
Very Good Eddie	Casino	Dec. 24
Hello, New York!	Columbia	May 15
Step This Way	Astor	May 29
Civilization (film)	Criterion	June 2
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12
The Passing Show	Winter Garden	June 22
Purity (film)	Liberty	July 22

Blanche Sweet of the Lasky Films.

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN.

STRAND.—Rita Jolivet in "An International Marriage."

RIALTO—Mae Marsh and Robert Harron in "The Marriagt of Molly O'."

BROADWAY.—Hazel Dawn and Owen Moore in "Under Cover."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Anna Luther and George Walsh in "The Beast."

NEW YORK ROOF.—Monday, Anita Stewart in "The Daring of Diana," with daily change of feature.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—First half of week, Bessie Love in "Stranded"; second half, William S. Hart in "The Captive God."

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET.—Monday, William Collier in "The No-Good Guy," with daily change of feature.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Monday, Theda Bara in "East Lynne," with daily change of feature.

HOWEVER severely the movies may be criticised for their shortcomings, and they deserve much of this criticism, there are many things to be said in their favor. One of these is that evidence at hand points to the conclusion that the movies are making inroads on the saloon. It is the testimony of the Chiefs of Police of many large cities that workingmen who used to spend their evenings leaning on the mahogany bars are devoting much of this leisure time to watching the stories told on the screen. To determine to what degree this obtains the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the temperance department of the Methodist Church are conducting separate inquiries. A New York City Magistrate commenting recently on this social phase of the movies said:

"In the Second Magistrate's District, which includes Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond Boroughs, in 1907, when the total population of these boroughs was 1,775,000, there were 16,000 arraignments for intoxication. Last year in the same district, with a population of 2,297,625, there were only 8,382 arraignments for drunkenness. Every Magistrate in this city is commenting upon this remarkable decrease in intoxication. We Magistrates agree in attributing this condition to education and to the publicity given by newspapers showing the general distrust of drinkers by employers, but principally to the moving picture theatres. The workingman who formerly went to the saloons as the 'workingman's club' now goes to the picture show and takes his family. This is now the chief amusement of the workingman, and not only the Magistrates have noticed the effect upon the liquor traffic but saloonkeepers themselves admit it."

The Mutual is getting ready to award the $10,000 prize it offered for a sequel to "The Diamond from the Sky." Since last February, when the contest closed, the judges have been sifting the 100,033 manuscripts received to find the best one. Quite naturally among so large a number of scenarios there are many by new and inexperienced writers, so that it is not at all unlikely that one of these will receive the award.

An actress 16 months old and another 80 years old appear in Ince's "Civilization," the picture at the Criterion that has taken upon itself Mr. Ford's task of getting the men out of the trenches. "Civilization," however, is less ambitious than Mr. Ford and has set no time for the completion of its task, being content to continue at it, presumably, as long as audiences will come and see it.

The baby actress is Lillian Read, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker Read, Jr., of this city, while the actress on the other side of the great divide is Mrs. Anna Perry, whose home is at Ocean Park, Cal. Mr. Ince was so pleased with little Lillian's camera poise that he signed a twenty-year contract for her services, and when she is 15 years old, according to the contract, she will be earning $1,000 a week. Of course, the tiny actress really wasn't consulted about it, and when she grows up, should she turn out to be a second Mary Pickford in the meantime, Mr. Ince would probably have a hard time in the courts holding her to the contract. By the same token little Lillian would find difficulty in getting her thousand if she lost her beauty when she became a big girl. But publicity must be served.

Mr. Perry has been posing for artists for a number of years, and a portrait of her, entitled "Age," by Jules Thibeau, was exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It was quite by accident that she went into the movies. Mr. Ince, who is a firm believer in types, was on the lookout for several elderly women to play the rôles of peasant grandmothers in the imaginary kingdom of Wredpryd in "Civilization," when one day Mrs. Perry happened to pay a visit to the Inceville studios to watch her two sons rehearsing a mobilization scene. Her expression of terror when her boys were torn from the arms of their motion-picture mother by the none too gentle hands of the officers, attracted Mr. Ince's attention.

"We must have that woman in our picture," he said in an undertone to Jack Read, his personal representative. "She is a real find."

Mr. Read found no difficulty in enlisting the services of Mrs. Perry, who was only too happy to move out to Inceville to be near her sons.

Clarence Kolb and John Dill, who are known to American theatregoers through their appearances in burlesque, vaudeville, and musical comedy, are recent movie recruits. They have been engaged by the Mutual to act a series of scenarios before the lens that Aaron Hoffman will write for them. Mr. Hoffman has already written for the use of the team "The Three Pals," "The Bluff," "A Peck o' Pickles," "Buttin' In," and "Beloved Rogues."

One of the stock comedy situations of the movies is where the hilarious young man receives a shower bath when the bottle of wine he has been shaking ejects its cork violently and deluges its victim. The surest way of getting the effect on the screen is to conceal a hose in the clothing of the one to be drenched and have him hold the nozzle in his hand behind the neck of the bottle. After it has been duly waved about, the camera man stops turning for a brief moment while the hose attachment is made. Then the action begins again. Ordinarily there is no joy in the procedure for the bottle-holder, but in these dog days in the studio, notoriously the hottest place outside of a stokehold or steel furnace, the enacting of this scene brings forth shrieks of real joy from the shaker. That was why Owen Moore in the Famous Players studio the other day insisted that a retake was necessary.

If there is any excitement the movies demand their right to be in on it. Now they are cling ng to the tail of the shark scare. Sidney Drew's company passed the last week-end at his home at Sea Gate for the purpose of taking some ocean scenes, but when the bathing suits were distributed the players balked because of a rumor that sharks had been seen in the vicinity.

A few venturesome members went as far as the diving float in front of the Drew residence, but fear overcame them, and the pictures taken expressed so little of the nonchalant ease requisite in a Drew comedy that those scenes will have to be done over again. Mr. Drew has arranged for an armed motor boat patrol to watch carefully for the invaders while the ocean scenes are being taken, and the actors will do their best to try to look carefree and happy. Mr. Drew says he does not so much mind dying as he does being mussed up.

"I have a feeling," he says, "that I may say something clever on my deathbed. Of course, I may not be inspired, but at any rate I should like to have the chance."

"We want a nest of young birds, two Zeppelins, a drawing-room set of Louis XIV. furniture, 2,000 white and black—not 1,000 white and 1,000 black, but all black and white—three children's night gowns and a Japanese cablegram blank. And hurry them up—must have them this afternoon."

Fulfilling such requests is all in the day's work for Tom Fortune, head of the property department of the Jesse L. Lasky studio. The weird demands that are made upon him are legion and he has never failed in a crisis. The only time he ever even faltered was when he was ordered to produce a gushing oil well. It was physically impossible to bring a gusher to the studio, but he told the Directors where he could find the well he wanted—and he did.

Once Fortune procured the services of a whole town—county meeting and all—by agreeing that the Lasky company would pay the cost of repairing a bridge for which the county was about to levy a special tax. The producers needed a town meeting scene and Fortune got the services of 2,000 people for a little over $300.

Marie Shotwell has gone into moving pictures. She has signed with the Thanhouser company and is now at the New Rochelle studios working in an Italian story by Emmet Mixx in which she will be starred. Miss Shotwell is perhaps best known for her characterization of Shirley in "The Lion and the Mouse." For several years she was a member of the Lyceum Stock Company.

Charles Chaplin in reminiscent mood at his studios recently told of his first and only venture in the marts of trade.

"Misfortune struck our family when I was about 9 years old," said Chaplin, "and it looked mighty bad for us for a little while. We were stranded in London and the well-known wolf was howling outside the door when I conceived the juvenile idea of wanting to earn money to support the members of the family. I had observed the street merchants in Petticoat Lane raking in the shekels so I ransacked the house for all the discarded garments I could find and hurried to the famous street and, mounting a box, began in a thin, boyish voice to auction off my wares. The pedestrians stopped in amazement and watched me for a short time and then out of kindness purchased my meagre stock. I returned home that night with a shilling and sixpence for the afternoon's work, but small as the sum was it helped out."

Dorothy Kelly, a vivacious Vitagraph, Celtic ingenue, made her first visit aboard a British man of war during the taking of a scene for "The Secret Kingdom." A ship had been chartered by Vitagraph for some scenes that were taken about five miles out at sea. A search party from one of the British cruisers that patrol the North Atlantic just outside the four-mile limit sent a launch over to investigate. Miss Kelly, Director Theodore Marston, and several of the players volunteered to go on the launch and explain matters to the British commander. The result was a war-time tea party, and Miss Kelly's return to the Vitagraph ship with the firm conviction that the British naval officer is a little bit of all right. Most of them, she explains, are Irish.

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Mr. ARNOLD DALY
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A sketch of Viennese charm and playfulness by S. Jay Kaufman.
OUR AMERICAN ANATOL IN A FASCINATING ROLE.
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In "EVOLUTION OF THE DANCE." SPLENDID COMPANY OF 15 ARTISTS. HISTORY OF HOOFING FROM CAVEMAN TO HULA-HULA.
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ADDED FEATURE. WILLIAMS & WOLFUS. in their Comedy Classic, "HARK! HARK! HARK!"
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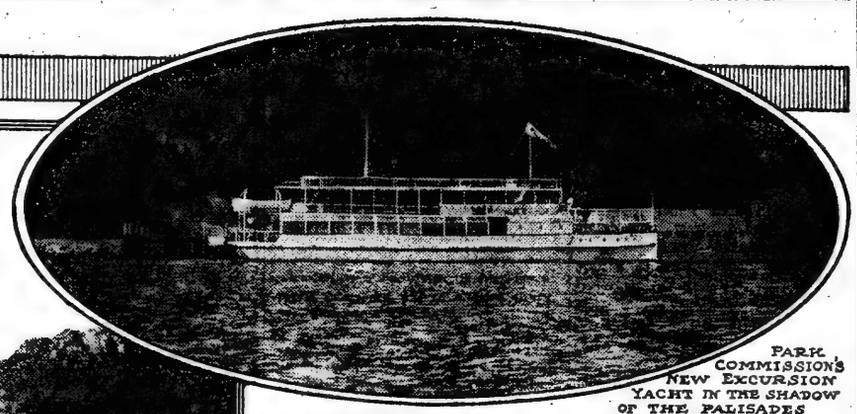

PARK COMMISSION'S NEW EXCURSION YACHT IN THE SHADOW OF THE PALISADES

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HARRIMAN
PHOTO BY H. H. RUSSELL

CLIFFS ABOVE HAZARD DOCK

BOY SCOUT CAMP AT CAR POND. H.H. RUSSELL PHOTO

Interstate Park, at New York's Doors, Is Huge Playground Filled With Summer Attractions.

ARE you acquainted with that great free playground—the Palisades Interstate Park? Do you know its varied beauties of beetling precipices, of enfoliaged riverside walks, of rugged mountainland, of primeval forests, of island-dotted lakes? Do you know that in the 21,000 acres that make up its present bounds (4,440 acres more are under condemnation) there are opportunities for the pedestrian, the picnicker, the excursionist, the mountain climber, the camper, the canoeist, the swimmer, the motorist, the baseball fan, the tennis player; in fact, opportunities for every one (the hunter and marksman excepted) whose tastes take him into the great outdoors?

If you are familiar with some or all of the foregoing, then are you acquainted with the changes and improvements that the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park have made in this great recreation land which they "hold in trust for the people of two States."

They have added roads and paths, motor boat basins and bathing beaches, playgrounds and landing docks, radically changed their policy toward campers, and just this last week have started to run an excursion yacht so as to make the Palisade section of the park more accessible.

The Palisades Interstate Park is made up of four distinct sections—the Palisades, that rock-rimmed edge of New Jersey, beginning at Fort Lee and stretching eleven and a half miles northward, that the commission was originally formed to preserve from the trap-rock vandals; Blauvelt, an acreage lying back from the river, west of Nyack; Hook Mountain, a preserve that stretches entirely along the shore front of that rugged mountain promontory commanding the Tappan Zee, and at one point extends back over the summit to Rockland Lake; and Bear Mountain and Harriman Park, a territory that has its shorefront in the heart of the picturesque highlands of the Hudson, and extends thence back, over mountains and valleys, taking in primeval forests, lakes and streams, to the valley of the Ramapo River in the neighborhood of Tuxedo.

Let us begin with the Palisades section.

Undoubtedly the change that will here most commend itself to the public is the new policy that the commission has adopted toward campers. Heretofore the camper could pitch his tent wherever he chose, and no charge was made for the privilege. The result was that the campers descended upon the park in a host that swarmed over its more southerly portion—the part of the park nearest to New York and most convenient not only for the camper but also for the afternoon pedestrian and picnicker. The campers acted as though they had squatters' rights; the pedestrian and picnicker felt that they were intruders.

But the Commissioners very properly believe that "the park lands are primarily for visitors and only incidentally for campers." So, beginning with the opening of the present season, the campers are only allowed to pitch their tents north of Excelsior Landing, (near Alpine, which is opposite Yonkers.) Also a charge of $1 a week is now made for each tent. As there are usually four campers to a tent, the charge—if the expression may be used—is less than nominal. The income from this source is used by the commission to help maintain the camping ground.

The only exception that is made in the rule requiring that tents be pitched north of Excelsior Landing is for the camping canoeist. Just opposite Fort Washington Point there is a natural shelving beach suitable for the landing of canoes. It is known as "Canoe Beach." The commission issues permits for the canoeist to pitch his tent here. He must, however, join the Hudson River Canoe Association, an organization made up of the canoe-campers themselves, to supervise the conduct of this particular tent colony. Membership in the organization is free.

The constantly increasing number of visitors to the Palisades section of the park, practically all of whom must come by the river, made it necessary to provide as many docks and landings as possible. Fifteen large docks have been built at various points along the waterfront under the Palisades, running out to a depth of water that will permit the landing of any river steamer.

For the accommodation of small boats and launches a number of small docks have been built, of such construction that they can be taken up in the Fall, stored, and replaced in the Spring. These docks average about seventy-five feet long and reach out to about five-foot depth of water. For the additional accommodation of small and launches, large boat basins have been constructed at Englewood Landing, (opposite Dyckman Street, Manhattan,) at Alpine, (opposite Yonkers,) and at Forest View, (opposite Hastings.) The basin at Englewood Landing is 1,100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and dredged to a depth of six feet. This basin is not quite completed.

At the southerly end of the Englewood Basin a recreation pavilion has just been completed. It is two stories high, built in rustic style of logs cut in the park forest. On the first floor are a lunch room, public comfort rooms, and similar conveniences. The upper story provides a 50-by-150-foot floor for dancing. A similar pavilion is being constructed at the northerly end of the basin. Just to the southward five acres have been filled in, to be used as a playground.

At Alpine and Forest View there are playgrounds, lunch rooms, and places under the trees provided with tables and seats for lunch parties.

Forest View is the landing that the commission has set aside for the use of excursion parties. Permits must be obtained.

The work done at several points in cleaning up the shore front, removing old piles, drifts and rocks along the beaches, and building walls and a path along the shore, added so much to the accessibility and appearance of the park that a great deal more of the same kind of work has been done during the last year. The walls, built entirely of rough weathered rocks carefully laid to heights of from five to ten feet, follow as closely as possible the lines of the old shore. Great care has been taken to have the walls present, from the river, the appearance of the natural shore line. Upon the walls paths have been built from ten to thirty feet in width, supplied with many seats and picnic tables placed under the trees.

Nine miles from the shore-front path have already been completed. In addition to this riverside path there are many beautiful upland paths and trails leading among the rocks, through wild ravines to the top of the Palisades. A great deal of work has been done in cleaning up brush and other undergrowth. This is having its effect in driving away snakes. But any one leaving the well-beaten paths to climb among the rocks should keep a watchful eye out for the deadly copperhead.

To commemorate the tercentenary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson the Commissioner of the Palisades Interstate Park were authorized in 1909 to construct a roadway to be known as the "Henry Hudson Drive" through the Palisades Interstate Park. There were to be suitable spurs to connect this drive with the river and the top of the Palisades cliffs.

The Henry Hudson Drive should normally have been begun at Fort Lee and run northward to the State line. But the Commissioners were unable to secure several pieces of property lying between Fort Lee and Englewood; and so they were compelled to begin the drive from the Englewood Landing, constructing what is known as the "Englewood Approach." This is a splendid piece of highway engineering. By using a number of hair-pin curves the drive is carried on an easy grade up the face of the cliff to a point almost directly above the Landing. This Approach was completed a year ago at a cost of $313,921.97.

From the north end of one of the loops in the Englewood Approach, about half way to the summit, the Henry Hudson Drive is being carried underneath the cliffs to Alpine, five miles to the north. There will be a spur to the Alpine Landing. This drive has been located with the object of making it a beautiful pleasure drive, not an artery of general through traffic. Care is being taken as the construction goes on to preserve the trees and slopes, and all waste material is being deposited on the old quarry slides where it will deface the slopes as little as possible. All the finished slopes are being planted and all scars will be covered rapidly. When this piece of road is completed it will form a link in the highway that will carry the motorist to Albany in sight of the river during every one of the hundred and fifty miles.

As bathing has become more popular each season, six more bathing floats have been added to those already in use. A number of scowloads of crusher screenings were brought down from the quarries and placed along the rough beaches at Hazards, Bloomers, and Alpine. These made beaches were the most popular sections of the shore last Summer. If this experiment proves a success, if the sand and screenings do not wash away with the ice and heavy storms of Winter, more bathing beaches will be made.

In order to make the Palisades section of the park more accessible the commission last Monday began running an excursion yacht known as the Palisades. The boat is a double-decker, 150 feet in length, with a capacity of 500. It leaves the dock at the foot of West 132d Street at 10 A. M. every day, making stops at the landings at Englewood, Alpine, and Forest View. On the return trip it makes the same stops, reaching the 132d Street dock at 2:30 P. M. On the second trip it leaves at 3 P. M., returning at 6:30 P. M. The fare for the round trip of twenty-five miles is 40 cents, children half-price. A passenger on the morning trip may stop over at one of the landings and return to the city on the afternoon trip. This will give a stopover of about seven hours in the park.

The other means of reaching the Palisades section of the park are as follows: Van Cortlandt Subway express to Dyckman Street, short walk to ferry; frequent ferry to Englewood Landing; fare on ferry, 5 cents. Ferry from the public dock in Yonkers to Alpine Landing, fare 10 cents, round trip, 15 cents. Small launch ferry from 132d Street to Hazard Dock directly opposite.

In the Blauvelt section of the park is Camp Bluefields, operated by the Young Women's Christian Association as a Summer camp for working girls, irrespective of race or creed. The board, which includes transportation, is $8.50 a week. The commission has installed 120 tents with wooden floors, a pure-water supply and other sanitary features.

In the Hook Mountain section of the park an old dock has been repaired and a landing stage made for small boats. The beach at this point has been cleared and several barge loads of crushed screenings and sand spread upon it. Seats and picnic tables have been placed in the groves. A road is being constructed from the State highway down to the water. There is no line of steamers running from New York to Hook Mountain. It is only accessible from Nyack.

Bear Mountain, together with Harriman Park, according to an official of the commission, is one of the finest places in the world for a family excursion—glorious air, magnificent scenery, opportunities for sports and recreations, and everything free, except food, at Bear Mountain Inn.

This splendid playground is situated on the west bank of the Hudson, forty-five miles from New York. It comprises 20,000 acres, extending over one of the most primitive sections of the State. Much of it is still in a primeval condition, offering tempting possibilities for the thrifty and adventurous pedestrian.

While any part of any section of the park, camping is only allowed in certain specified places, and only after a permit has been duly issued. This rule is strictly enforced so that order and sanitation may be maintained. The specified camp sites are all provided with a supply of pure water and septic tanks for the disposal of sewage. It is required that garbage be burned.

The commission has completed through this section a drive, eleven miles long, carefully located and graded, with many splendid outlooks over the surrounding country. This drive passes by seven lakes, enlarged by means of dams but without any marring of the natural character of the landscape. These lakes are all right in the mountains, filled with clear water, and surrounded by virgin forests.

Upon the shores of some of these lakes general camping is allowed, subject to the same general conditions that prevail in the Palisades section. At other points on the lake fronts camping by organizations is allowed. On Car Pond there are four Boy Scout encampments. Last year 5,000 boys, in parties under the charge of their own scoutmasters, enjoyed the use of mess hall, docks, bathing cages, and boats provided by the commission. This year there is a new encampment, made up of undernourished children sent for a Summer's vacation by the Child's Welfare League of New York. This encampment will care for 100 children. They will not come and go in two-weeks' relays, the camp being conducted on the theory that it takes an entire Summer to do an undernourished child any good. It is the intention to enlarge this camp so that more children can be cared for, if funds are forthcoming.

On each of the completed lakes the commission has put rowboats, which can be used free of charge. A park patrolman has charge of their allotment. On Sebonsian Lake, which is a mile long, there are 120 rowboats. The rule is that these boats can only be used for forty minutes by any one boating party. A deposit of 25 cents is required to guarantee the return of the boat within the required time.

A large dancing pavilion has been built, to which music is supplied free every day, two musicians on weekdays, four on Sundays. Rustic shelters have been erected at a number of attractive viewpoints. Picnic groves, with tables and seats, have been arranged.

A playground was completed during the last Spring, fifteen acres in extent, upon which there are three baseball diamonds, with wire backstops and regulation bases; four clay tennis courts, with nets and wire backstops; a 220-yard cinder path, and a 440-yard track on the grass. Permits are issued free, but a permit does not entitle the holder to pre-empt baseball diamond or tennis court. It is first come, first served, and then rotation.

The new headquarters and restaurant building known as "Bear Mountain Inn," covering an area of 80 by 280 feet, has been described as "a rugged heap of boulders and huge chestnut logs assembled at the base of Bear Mountain by the hand of man and yet following lines of such natural proportions as to resemble the eternal hills themselves."

In the basement of this building are located the power, electric, refrigerating, baking, and laundry plants. The first floor, on the playground level, is inclosed by a series of great stone arches built of moss-covered boulders taken from old walls on the park property. Here are one of the kitchens, the lunch counters, and refreshment booths with tables at which visitors may obtain lunch without service at very reasonable prices. (Twenty-five to 35 cents covers the average lunch purchased here.)

The whole second floor of the inn is one great open balcony. There are no windows, and the wonderful views of the Hudson River, Hessian Lake, and the surrounding mountains make this floor a most attractive dining room. Two-thirds of this second floor is used as a moderate priced, à la carte restaurant at which a good meal can be obtained for about $1. This section is capable of accommodating 1,000 people at a time, and is the place to which organization dinner parties are sent.

The other part of this second floor is reserved as a special dining room, used chiefly by motor-car parties. Here the prices, service, and surroundings are equal to those provided by the best New York hotels.

The "Bear Mountain Inn" was established by the commission with the idea of supplying visitors to the park and camping parties with the best food at reasonable prices. The inn is operated by the commission and managed by its salaried employes. No liquors are sold at the inn or anywhere in the park, nor are they allowed to be brought into the park.

The West Shore Railroad has established a station at Bear Mountain and practically all of its local trains stop there throughout the season.

The McAllister Steamboat Company's Highlander and Rosedale run direct to Bear Mountain daily and Sunday on the following schedule: Battery, 9:15 A. M.; West 125th Street, 10 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.; arriving at Bear Mountain, Highlander, 12:30, and Rosedale, 1 P. M.; departing respectively at 4:30 and 5 P. M. The fare is 50 cents, children, 25 cents; Sundays and holidays, adults, 75 cents, children, 50 cents.

The Hudson River Day Line also runs a steamer to Bear Mountain. Leaves West 42d Street 10 A. M., arriving at Bear Mountain, 2:50 P. M. Leaves Bear Mountain, 6 P. M., arriving West 42d Street at 8:40 P. M. This steamer runs one-half hour later on Saturdays. The fare for the round trip is one dollar.

The following are the motor car routes to Bear Mountain Park:

One route from New York City begins with the ferry at the foot of Dyckman Street and the Hudson River, thence over the commission's new approach up the face of the cliffs to Englewood, (for the present and during the reconstruction of Palisades Avenue in Englewood a detour, along the boulevard on top of the cliffs, to Alpine is necessary,) thence through Demarest, Sparkhill, Orangeburg, West Nyack, Congers, Haverstraw, to the Bear Mountain Inn.

For those desiring to take the ferry from Tarrytown to Nyack, the road leads west through Nyack until the top of the ridge is reached and thence, either previously described, or directly north through Rockland Lake, Congers, and Haverstraw.

The return trip by auto should include the New Park Drive, the finest motor road in this part of the country, which terminates sixteen miles south and west of the Bear Mountain Inn and three miles north of Tuxedo, at which point it joins the Central Valley and Newburg route. From Tuxedo one may return via Suffern, Hohokus, Arcola, Hackensack, Englewood, and the Dyckman Street ferry, or via Suffern, Spring Valley, West Nyack, Nyack, and the Tarrytown ferry.

From New York City to Bear Mountain Inn by the short route along the Hudson River the distance is about forty miles, and by the route described above for the return trip the distance is sixty miles.

Applications for permits of all kinds, complaints, and other communications should be addressed to Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, 61 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Cottagers Busy in Behalf of Soldiers on the Mexican Border.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 22.—A brand new interest has developed among society people here that of making garments for soldiers at the Mexican frontier. This work at the present quite overshadows other philanthropies and causes daily gatherings. Miss Civilise Alexandre, who obtained 750 members for the Red Cross Society in Lenox, organized on Monday the Lenox Branch of the Red Cross and Thursday established classes in first aid and home nursing. A Red Cross nurse is engaged in giving instruction and a number of Summer residents will endeavor to pass an examination preliminary to being enrolled at Washington as nurses' aids in the event of war.

At Stockbridge, Mrs. Beverley Chew Duer was in charge of the work for soldiers' relief Tuesday. Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, Wednesday; Mrs. Bigelow and Miss Emily Tuckerman, Thursday, and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed and Mrs. Brown Caldwell, Friday. Mrs. J. Woodward Haven is in charge of the distribution of work which is done in the homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop were warmly welcomed back in Lenox from their 12,000 mile automobile journey along the Pacific Coast. Mr. Bishop drove from the Mexican line to Vancouver Island in British Columbia. After crossing snow-covered mountains in the Cascades Mr. and Mrs. Bishop toured in Idaho and Alberta. In Vancouver Island they chased wolves, bear and deer in their automobile and were entertained by Indians. Mr. Bishop says that he will make another trip in the West later in the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Buttrick of New York arrived this week in Stockbridge to occupy the Wadsworth cottage for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. George Bend and Miss Beatrice Bend are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop at the Maples, after having visited Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

At an exhibition of delphinium at Riverside, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Banyer Clarkson in Tyringham, Monday, Mrs. Clarkson won first prize. Other awards were to Mrs. Edwards Spencer and Mrs. William Pollock. Mrs. Spencer read a paper on delphiniums and there was a discussion. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Mrs. Francis S. Barlow, Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman, Miss Georgiana W. Sargent, Miss Nancy C. Wharton, Miss Anna B. Shaw, and Miss Emily W. Biddle were present.

The United States Government has accepted Mrs. John S. Scully's $40,000 gift of the Harteville trout hatchery in the towns of Great Barrington and New Marlboro as a memorial to her late husband. The gift was on the condition that the Government continue the hatchery for propagation and experimental work in fish culture. The late Mr. Scully raised trout fingerlings for the Berkshire brooks and the hatchery will be a memorial to his interest in stocking the streams.

The sons of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, and William Osgood Field are leading in the junior tennis tournament at Lenox for the junior championship. Miss Lee Higginson of Chicago is a leading competitor in the girls' tennis competition.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Schoonmaker of New Rochelle have arrived at Lake Buel for the season. They are entertaining Mrs. John L. Young and Mrs. E. F. Thorn of New York.

Pablo Casals, the famous Spanish 'cellist, who, with Mrs. Casals, who was Miss Susan Metcalfe of Stockbridge, has been visiting Miss Lydia Field Emmet, started this week for Madrid, via England.

Richard R. Bowker was the speaker at the meeting of the Thursday Morning Club in Great Barrington. His topic was "Abroad and at Home," a discussion of preparedness.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell have returned to Bernardsville after visiting Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at Shadow Brook farm.

Dan R. Hanna, new owner of Shaughlin and 700 acres of other properties at Lake Mahkeenac, will arrive the first of August to begin the development of his stock farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris gave a dinner Tuesday night, having as guests ex-Ambassador Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mrs. Ross W. Whistler, Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal, and Grenville L. Winthrop among their guests. Mr. Bishop wore his Japanese full dress costume, which he obtained in Honolulu during his recent trip in the West and to Hawaii.

Dr. and Mrs. Auston Fox Riggs, who have been in Stockbridge, went to Mattapoisett, Mass., this week for the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field are entertaining Miss Mary P. Field at Highlawn House. Evert Jansen Wendell, who was their guest, returned to New York Tuesday.

Mrs. Melville Davison Post, wife of the novelist, a former Lenox cottager, arrived this week for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Lindsay Fairfax, who were married in London this month, are to arrive today in New York. Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax and Miss Grace Fairfax went to New York to meet Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax, who will soon arrive in Lenox for several weeks before going to Virginia.

Mrs. Churchill Satterlee and family are with Miss Katherine Bullard at High Wood for several weeks.

Mrs. William Averill Harriman and Miss Helen P. Denny, who were guests of Charles Lanier, returned to New York this week.

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High-class accommodations. All modern improvements. Best American table; fresh vegetables, eggs, milk, butter from farm. No mosquitos. Cool nights. Fishing, tennis; fine motoring. Garage accommodations. Permanent and week-end guests. 'Phone 68 Pleasantville.

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Nurse having fine country home, containing every modern convenience, will care for few patients at Jamaica; private exclusive; terms reasonable. E. L. Hosley, Shelter Island, N. Y.

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Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
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LOCATED ON OCEAN'S EDGE.
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NO DELAY IN SENDING RED CROSS SUPPLIES

Gift of $5,000 from Brooklyn Friends Enables Organization to Act Quickly.

BIG SHIPMENTS TO BORDER

Armenian Fund Passes the $1,000,000 Figure, While Committee of Mercy Reports $1,500,000.

Mrs. William K. Draper, Secretary of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross, received a few days ago a check for $5,000 from "five Brooklyn friends" who requested that the money be used to purchase needed supplies for the hospitals of France. Mrs. Draper immediately cabled to the American Relief Clearing House in Paris and asked what supplies were most needed, and the answer came back that 500 hot water bottles, 1,000 yards of surgical gauze, 5,000 pounds of absorbent cotton, and 500 rubber sheets were urgently needed. Within less than twenty-four hours after the Paris committee wired its reply Mrs. Draper had purchased, packed, and shipped the specified supplies to France.

Mrs. Draper also received during the week a letter from Mrs. Isabel Stevens Lathrop of the American Fund for French Wounded in Paris, in which Mrs. Lathrop called attention to the pressing need of hospital supplies, especially cotton, at Verdun and other parts of the western battle line.

"We have never had such demands made on us for cotton," Mrs. Lathrop wrote, "and the fighting at Verdun has been so fierce and persistent that we have had a veritable housecleaning. If all the patient women who have been winding and winding these horrible little machines could see their bandages going away to the front they would be repaid. We now have appeals from more than fifty hospitals a week, and it is out of the question to fill them."

During the week large shipments of comforts were sent from the Bush Terminal depot of the Red Cross to the Mexican border. At Camp Wilkins, Infantry at McAllen, Texas, there were shipped 358 pounds of napthalene flakes and thousands of muslin bags and atomizers. In addition there was expressed an assortment of drugs, goggles, bandages, powdered and malted milk. Six large packing cases of books, magazines, chocolate, chewing gum, evaporated cream, tobacco, cigarettes, comfort bags, playing cards, &c., were sent to the Connecticut troops at Nogales, Ariz., and sixty-five cases of foodstuffs and comforts were dispatched to the Massachusetts troops at El Paso, Texas. A shipment of standard hospital supplies was made to a local hospital in Brownsville, Texas, and a number of cases of useful comforts were sent to Mrs. Frederick Funston for distribution at San Antonio.

During the week more than $2,000 worth of absorbent cotton, hospital garments, and rubber goods went to the Russian Red Cross. A similar amount was sent to the Italian Red Cross, and a large ambulance was forwarded to Genoa for the first British ambulance unit for Italy.

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee's fund now totals nearly $4,450,000. Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is the Treasurer of the committee. New donations follow:

Chicago Com.	$25,000	J. Klein	$21
Detroit Com.	10,000	P. J. Sachs	50
Louisville Com.	1,000	C. G. Morrow	10
Grand Lodge, O. B. A.	2,000	Wheimer & Daube	65
Hartford Com.	1,250	Elwood Com.	21
Atlanta Com.	1,000	Summitville Com.	111
St. Louis Com.	3,000	M. Bloom	50
Nashville Com.	1,500	Natchez Com.	14
Colorado Com.	1,000	W. Berlin	14
Buffalo Com.	1,200	Glass & Liebmann.	10
Kan. City Com.	2,500	Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shreveport	25
J. C. & F. L. S.	500	Holliday	25
Altoona Com.	225	Cairo Thread Wks.	25
Helena Com.	702	Anonymous	20
Halifax Relief Soc.	150	Parkersburg Com.	25
Cumberland Com.	100	A. A. Lelr	50
New Britain Com.	225	Hazelton C. of J.	
B. H. Michalove	100	W.	35
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sulzberger	100	S. L. Abraham	25
Galveston Com.	100	M. Lodge	20
Portsmouth League	100	H. Shevitz	10
Hammond Com.	200	Wise	75
Star Shirt Co.	100	A. Wexler	50
S. Bend Com.	100	S. H. Clark	25
Gary Com.	178	"Adam"	10
Aberdeen Com.	71	P. Katz Co.	20
Mrs. J. W. White	25	M. C. W. Tur-	
W. T. Day	20	ner, Jr.	25
J. Blau	10		

Secours National Fund.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals more than $198,000. New donations follow:

Refugees Rel. Fd.	$2,000	J. Hohl	$20
Miss E. Scoville	200	Mrs. G. P. Black	10
Mrs. J. T. Cool	10	Mrs. J. J. Chapman	25
Judge	125	Swift Adams	10
Mrs. D. Merriman	50	Mrs. F. Eley	10
Mrs. E. L. Borden	20	Mrs. A. Hochard	10
Mrs. J. S. Sturgis	10	Gen. J. Parker	10
Mrs. C. A. Griscom	10	C. Millet	10
Tabernacle Br. Ch.	10	Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Jr.	20
Mrs. E. L. Hopkins	10	H. S. Handy	10
A. Liebmann	10	Mrs. F. L. Pratt	25
Mrs. R. W. Emmons	50	K. Bull	50
Mrs. J. Byrne	20	Mrs. N. T. Bacon	30
T. A. Edison	25	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	20
S. M. Evans	12		25
J. M. Hixon	25	Charles Wisner	25
E. W. Mudge	50	Mrs. S. G. Flagg	50
J. A. Ripley	10	Mrs. C. M. Pratt	50
Miss B. Stoddard	25	Dr. and Mrs. C. Dunham	20
C. A. Wiley	10	Miss McD. Hawkes	40
Miss A. W. Frenchot	10	Miss M. L. Jackson	25
C. P. Ayer	10	Mrs. B. Warren	10
J. M. Hixon	25	Mrs. A. Debevere	10
T. S. Hothaway	25	Mrs. E. S. Beck	25

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, reports a total of contributions received, including funds raised in co-operation with allied committees, of $1,512,021.90. The following contributions have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

J. J. Pierrepont	$20	W. R. Seward	$50
Louis Wolf	50	Mrs. F. B. Yates	25
Donald Dey	20	Mrs. E. R. Jourdan	25
G. A. Hollister	25	Mrs. G. Zabriskie	100
Mrs. T. S. Valentine	25	Miss C. J. Matthews	25
Moesch-Edwards Co.	25	J. Van Alen	100
D. Terry	25	Mrs. E. G. Warner	25
J. S. Gilbert	50	W. Williams	50
E. L. Mayer, Inc.	25	E. F. Whitney	25
Anonymous	25	Cascade Council	
C. S. Shepard	25	930	25
W. W. Eastick	100	Mrs. F. B. Porter	25
Mrs. O. Wilson	200	Mrs. G. P. Ide	25
C. J. Langdon	25	N. Tea Pulsifer	25
A. P. Cobb	25	H. Moore	25
H. McK. Wing	25	W. N. Dyckman	100
F. C. Olds	100	Miss D. R. Robbins	25
A. Massey	25	H. V. Felton	25
F. Wisner	25	Mrs. W. E. Kerin	25
Miss M. W. White	25	N. Winthrop	25
C. Glatz	50	M. Angle	25
E. E. Mackenzie	50	F. W. Lovejoy	25
Mrs. J. L. Harriman	25	Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham	25
Mr. and Mrs. W. Endicott	20	Hellis & Klein	25
Mrs. F. F. Thompson	100	L. C. Wheeler	100
		Other contribut'ns.	403

Aid for Serbians.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, of which Dr. Charles W. Eliot is the honorary Chairman and Murray H. Coggeshall, 70 Fifth Avenue, the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $200,000. Recent donations follow:

Mrs. H. Richards	$2,000	T. A. Knowlton	$25
Second Cong. Ch. Holyoke	1,930	N. Ac. Pres. Ch.	25
Ch. Fed. San Diego	300	First Baptist Ch.	
New Brunswick meeting	100	Lansing, Mich.	21
Second Baptist Ch.	13	William T. Day	15
Holyoke	55	P. P. Ch. Cadiz, O.	13
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holliday	50	J. W. Hicks	12
Mrs. O. Thorne	50	Mrs. J. M. Wing	10
E. F. Hunt	25	Mrs. S. G. Achilles	10
		M. B. Crosby	10
		R. B. Sherry	10
		Miscellaneous	60

Armenian and Syrian Fund.

The fund of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of which Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, now exceeds $1,000,000. Additional gifts to the fund follow:

New Eng. Com.	$10,000	Olivia E. P. Stokes	25
A. & S. Com., Cleveland	2,500	Ch. of the Pilgrims S. S.	40
Portland, Ore., Com.	3,000	Pres. S. S., Manatee, Fla.	41
" W. P., Phila.	1,000	Pres. Ch., Sewickley, Penn.	990
Mrs. H. Richards	1,000	Cent. N. Y. Com., Utica	500
Armenian Com., Cleveland	3,500	Monumental S. S.	28
Philadelphia Com.	1,500	Pres. Ch., Schenectady	36
Kan. City Com.	1,500	Commercial Club	100
Mrs. H. W. Winslow	3,000	Mrs. H. P. Merriman	25
Anonymous	3,000	Pres. Ch., Emporia, Kan.	28
Brooklyn Com.	4,500	Cong. Ch., San Francisco	25
Boston Com.	5,000	Pres. Ch., Avalon, Mo.	50
Pres. Ch., Lansdowne, Penn.	44	Cong. Ch., Aurora, Neb.	23
E. G. Snow	25	A Reader	100
Evang. Cam., Shamokin, Penn.	21	Mrs. E. D. Boies	100
M. F. Moores	23	St. John's, Bellefonte, Penn.	62
Pres. Ch., Greensboro, N. C.	20	E. C. Miller	100
Pres. Ch., Cape May	40	Pres. Ch., Yettem, Cal.	60
S. W. Rhoads	100	Pres. Ch., Bethlehem, Penn.	21
Pres. Ch., Greenfield, Iowa	29	Pres. Ch., Marshall, Mo.	60
Angeline Wood	50	Westchester Cong. Church	100
Greenleafton S. S.	29	Marie Lazzi	57
Sec. Pres. Ch., Amsterdam	60	T. M. Adams	100
St. Paul's, Holyoke, Mass.	32	F. W. Frelinghuysen	50
Ella M. Hawes	25	Pres. Ch., Fort Plain	25
Pres. Ch., Baldwin Pittsgrove	21	Plymouth Cong. Ch., Oshkosh, Wis.	47
Pres. Ch., Greensburg, Pa.	25	Rev. E. Lamont	30
Pres. Ch., Huntsville, Ohio	29	St. John's Ch., Greensburg, Pa.	25
R. A. Robinson	24	Pres. Ch., Pittsgh	30
Pres. Ch., Carbondale, Ill.	21	Doris D. Havermyer	100
F. L. Wilcox	25	Pres. Ch., Troy, Pa.	33
Christian Assn., Farmington, Me.	46	Linebrook Cong. S. S.	20
Pres. Ch., Emporia, Kan.	38	W. Tenney	81
Mrs. F. H. Armistead	25	George Merck	25
Christian Ch. Bible Sch., Neosho, Mo.	23	Rospich St. Ch.	50
J. W. Johnson	25	Pres. Ch., Caldwell, N. J.	55
H. W. Brown	25	Pres. S. S., Fairbury, Ill.	75
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bent	30	Pres. Ch., Lakewood, N. J.	106
"Anonymous"	25	Ch. of Our Father	20
Holyoke Bap. Ch.	55	C. A. Parmelee	25
Warren H. Bogart	25	R. L. Harrison	25
W. E. Hazeltine	50	Jane D. Cope	100
C. O. Sinclair	100	C. W. Dabney	25
M. E. & A. C. Pargellis	20	Dr. S. R. Righteneour	25
Cent. Pres. Ch., Nevada, Iowa	73	E. H. Coville	25
H. S. Keating	25	Fed. Ch., Goleta, Cal.	21
J. Tuttle	20	Lake Av. Bap. Ch.	50
Holmes & Dawson	20	Pres. Ch., Independence, Kan.	33
McKinley Mem. Ch.	22	Cent. Ch., Culleoka, Tenn.	30
Mrs. J. A. Jones	20	Misses Giffillan	25
Pres. Ch., Vincennes, Ind.	73	Pres. Ch., Robin Hood Co., Cal.	24
Ebenezer Pres. Ch.	21	Cong. Ch., Montclair	75
Mrs. A. K. Mosher	20	Union Service, Bonnie Brae, N. M.	22
R. A. Dean	25	The Amigo	30
Mrs. J. A. Underwood	50	Meth. Ch., Seattle	101
A. C. Stebbins	50	Fresno Com.	178
M. E. Ch., Marshall, Texas	175	Colorado Springs Com.	255
Bible Sch., Lordsburg	22	W. H. Hughes	200
Mrs. E. W. Clark	28	Ref. Ch., Grand Rapids	32
Ref. Ch., Litchville, N. D.	22	Mrs. W. M. Kingsland	20
G. C. Lewis	20	Mrs. E. C. Harmon	20
Holland Pres. Ch., Clear Lake, S. D.	24	M. B. Deming	25
Mrs. A. Wilcox	100	Elliott C. Hall	25
Dunmore W. C. T. U.	20	West Pittston Pres. Church	399
Anderson Lumber Co.	25	H. W. Kellogg	50
H. S. Cable	20	Pres. Ch., Lowville, N. Y.	20
W. S. Gilman	20	Pres. Ch., Greenwood, S. C.	143
First Bap. Ch., Fremont, Neb.	26	Miss M. C. Codman	50
First Cong. Ch., Grinnell, Iowa	143	Mrs. G. H. Thomas	150
Miss M. C. Codman	50	Mrs. J. F. Tatum	23
Mrs. G. H. Thomas	150	St. Paul's, Reading, Penn.	20
Mrs. J. F. Tatum	23	M. A. Cornell	50
St. Paul's, Reading, Penn.	20	Miss A. C. Stewart	60
M. A. Cornell	50	Pres. Ch., Oregon City, Ore.	25
Miss A. C. Stewart	60	Cong. S. S., New Haven	22
Pres. Ch., Oregon City, Ore.	25	Pres. Ch., Lansdowne, Penn.	25
Cong. S. S., New Haven	22	Fed Council, N. Y.	123
Pres. Ch., Lansdowne, Penn.	25	S. W. Cunningham	40
Fed Council, N. Y.	123	Morris Fatman	100
S. W. Cunningham	40	A. W. Henderson	25
Morris Fatman	100	Wilmette Pres. S.S.	23
A. W. Henderson	25	S. R. Knapp	53
Wilmette Pres. S.S.	23	Mrs. S. Thorne	100
S. R. Knapp	53	F. L. Severing	25
Mrs. S. Thorne	100	Com., Osage City, Kan.	82
F. L. Severing	25	Anna Q. E. Cross	100
Com., Osage City, Kan.	82	G. G. Low	50
Anna Q. E. Cross	100	Westminster Pres. Church	100
G. G. Low	50	M. B. Rich	23
Westminster Pres. Church	100	Christ's Ch., Catskill, N. Y.	111
M. B. Rich	23	Ger. Pres. S. S., Scranton	41
Christ's Ch., Catskill, N. Y.	111	J. A. Keller	25
Ger. Pres. S. S., Scranton	41	Pres. Ch., Philadelphia	170
J. A. Keller	25	R. M. Anderson	45
Pres. Ch., Philadelphia	170	Mrs. W. Mason	30
R. M. Anderson	45	J. W. Jackson	100
Mrs. W. Mason	30	Miss E. H. Wismer	200
J. W. Jackson	100	G. R. Bedford	20
Miss E. H. Wismer	200	C. C. Harrison	100
G. R. Bedford	20	W. Hills	100
C. C. Harrison	100	A. G. Fisher	25
W. Hills	100	Miss H. D. R. Reeves	23
A. G. Fisher	25	Pres. S. S., Evans City, Penn.	22
Miss H. D. R. Reeves	23	Pres. Ch., Lancaster, Ohio	19
Pres. S. S., Evans City, Penn.	22	Rospich St. Ch.	50
Pres. Ch., Lancaster, Ohio	19	Pres. Ch., Caldwell, N. J.	55
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Pres. S. S., Fairbury, Ill.	75	Ch. of Our Father	20
Pres. Ch., Lakewood, N. J.	106	C. A. Parmelee	25
Ch. of Our Father	20	R. L. Harrison	25
C. A. Parmelee	25	Jane D. Cope	100
R. L. Harrison	25	C. W. Dabney	25
Jane D. Cope	100	Dr. S. R. Righteneour	25
C. W. Dabney	25	E. H. Coville	25
Dr. S. R. Righteneour	25	Fed. Ch., Goleta, Cal.	21
E. H. Coville	25	Lake Av. Bap. Ch.	50
Fed. Ch., Goleta, Cal.	21	Pres. Ch., Independence, Kan.	33
Lake Av. Bap. Ch.	50	Cent. Ch., Culleoka, Tenn.	30
Pres. Ch., Independence, Kan.	33	Misses Giffillan	25
Cent. Ch., Culleoka, Tenn.	30	Pres. Ch., Robin Hood Co., Cal.	24
Misses Giffillan	25	Cong. Ch., Montclair	75
Pres. Ch., Robin Hood Co., Cal.	24	Union Service, Bonnie Brae, N. M.	22
Cong. Ch., Montclair	75	The Amigo	30
Union Service, Bonnie Brae, N. M.	22	Meth. Ch., Seattle	101
The Amigo	30	Fresno Com.	178
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Mrs. E. C. Harmon	20	Elliott C. Hall	25
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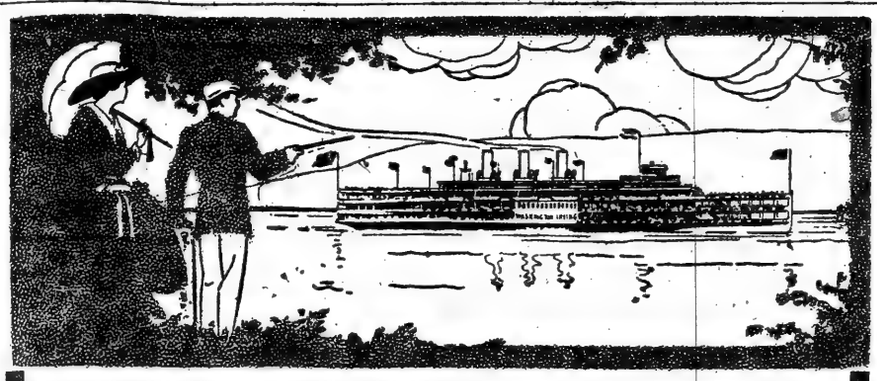

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New London (Norwich) Line. Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 5:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line—Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
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To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay; Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

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To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.

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HOL

TELLS HOW GERMANS SHELL AMBULANCES

Richard Norton of This City Describes Work of Succoring French Wounded at Verdun.

MUST BE DONE AT NIGHT

Wendell and Hollinshed of American Corps Injured While on Errand of Mercy at Front.

Eliot Norton, the New York lawyer, has received a letter from his brother, Richard Norton, organizer and commander of the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, describing the peril attending the removal of the wounded from the trenches at Verdun. The letter, dated June 15, tells of the wounding of two members of the corps, Mr. Wendell, a nephew of Professor Barrett Wendell, and Mr. Hollinshed, a lawyer, whose home is at Sparta, N. J.

Mr. Norton says it is necessary, because of the proximity of the German trenches and the accuracy of fire, to do the work of removing the wounded from the front during the night. Attempts to accomplish this work by day are always attended by serious consequences, he says. The letter follows:

"Verdun, June 15, 1916.

"It is some time since I wrote; but we first were moving up here, and since arriving have had strenuous times. We are camped some five miles outside Verdun, where we have our permanent post—another is at a hospital between us and Verdun; while every night, as soon as it is dark, we send out eight cars to evacuate the advanced posts. This is extremely risky work, and can only be done at night, owing to the road being in view of the Germans, who are not a millimeter distant. At night I have my office, as it were, at Verdun, where Dr. Lhoste has his main post. Thence, as there is need, he and I go up and down the line of posts to keep the work moving.

"The advanced posts can be reached only at night; so, as there are only four hours of darkness, we are extremely busy. Two days ago we were ordered to evacuate one of these posts by day—a thing heretofore unheard of. Of course, I obeyed, and sent the five cars demanded, following them up a short time afterward. I arrived at the starting point to find the first car had been steadily shelled as it went along the road, that the second, containing Jack Wendell and Hollinshed, had not returned from its trip, and that another car had gone to see what the trouble was. I started at once to go after the missing cars, but at that moment Hoskier, who had gone after Wendell, came hurrying round the corner. He told me that both Wendell and Hollinshed had been wounded, but not seriously, as they were putting some 'blessés' in their car, that they were being cared for at the 'poste'; that they begged me not to come up till dark, that the authorities at the 'poste' begged us to keep away for fear the 'poste' would be shelled, and lastly, he said it was obvious the Boches were laying for us, and they were shelling the road steadily.

"This was obviously the right thing to do, but Lawrence MacCreery at once asked to be allowed to go on foot by the trenches with his chauffeur; they would reach the 'poste' as dark fell and would bring Wendell and Hollinshed out on their car if that had not been destroyed. This they very pluckily did. I meanwhile had to report to the authorities, and got back just as Wendell and Hollinshed had been fixed up by the doctors. Wendell has a slight wound in the back, Hollinshed a rather more severe one in the shoulder. They behaved in a way to give cause to their families to be extremely proud of them, absolutely refusing to return with Hoskier, but insisting on his taking the four bad cases they had gone to get. They will both be given the Croix de Guerre, and they well deserve it.

"Since then we have had one car blown to pieces and five others hit. Our Verdun post is shelled every evening, and one of the others was heavily peppered last night. The division has suffered heavily, and I do not think can stay more than a few days more."

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn

Before Inventory Sale

Final and Absolute Clearance of

275 High Cost Dresses

To close out an unusual assortment of Net, Laces, Voiles and Linens, in soft shades of Blue, Pink and White, embroidered, lace and ribbon trimmed. Also stunning models, combined with superior quality cotton crepe. Included are many Taffeta Dresses, some combined with Georgette, in pleated and belted models.

Formerly Sold at 25.00, 29.75, 35.00

No C. O. D's. **15.00** No Credits.

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn

Removal Sale Specials

FOR MONDAY, JULY 24TH,

Women's and Misses' Voile Dresses

Attractive Summer Dresses of plain, striped, novelty and challis pattern Voiles, in white and smart combination; Russian blouse, tiered, flounced and sport models.

Specially Priced for This Sale at

3.95

Women's White Voile Summer Dresses

This season's most attractive models in ten exclusive models of White Voile, charmingly combined with net, embroidery trimmed and silk sash, in soft pastel shades.

Formerly Priced to 12.75

5.00

Women's Corduroy Sport Skirts

Corduroy Skirts for women and misses, with novelty pockets, open front model for Summer wear; also smart styles in Gabardine, Linen and Russian Cord.

Specially Priced for This Sale at

2.95

Women's Smart Lingerie Petticoats

A special purchase from one of New York's foremost manufacturers enables us to offer these unprecedented values in Women's and Misses' Lingerie Petticoats.

Specially Priced for This Sale at

75c

Women's New Lingerie Underwear

Attractive models in Lingerie Corset Covers, Envelope Chemises, Gowns and Combinations, with lace inserts, trimmed with ribbon: also smartly fashioned Satin and Crepe de Chine bodices.

Specially Priced for This Sale at

35c **75c** **1.00**

Women's Smart Summer Blouses

An extraordinary sale of Voiles, Batistes and Linens in all-white and novelty striped models; plain tailored styles trimmed with lace and hand embroidery.

Specially Priced for This Sale at

1.00 **1.50** **2.00**

Summer Bedspreads
$2.25, Instead of $3.25
$3.25, Instead of $3.75
$3.75, Instead of $4.25
MIDSUMMER STOCK ADJUSTMENT brings forward these three special lots.
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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M.—SATURDAYS AT NOON

Summery Kimonos, $1
OF COOL Japanese crepe, cut in the latest full lines. They have bag sleeves and sashes. Colors are pink, rose, Copen, lavender and light blue; upon all of these are stenciled cherry blossoms in the natural color.
Second Floor.

Nearly 6,000 New, Crisp, Cool Summer Frocks Made to Sell at $3 to $12 : Now $1.95, $2.95, $3.95, $5.75

THE PRICE COMPARISONS are modest. You will find many Dresses that would have been even higher priced earlier in July. You will find very few that you will fairly consider to have been worth so little as $4.

7 Trim Styles at $1.95 : : Values $3 and $4
32 Styles at $2.95 : : Values $5 to $6.50
24 Styles at $3.95 : : Values $7 to $8
51 Styles at $5.75 : : Values $9 to $12

They include sizes 14, 16 and 18 for misses, and 34 to 44 (in one model even to 50) for women. They are made of

Tucked and Embroidered Nets, Embroidered Voiles, Plain Color Voiles, White and Colored Linens, French Linens, Ramie Linens, French Crepe, Check and Striped Voiles, Coin Spot Voiles, Sport Stripe Fabrics, Silk Mixed Marquisettes, Voile and Allover Embroidery, Dimity, Lace Stripe Voiles, Flowered Voiles and Batistes, White Voiles, Novelty Voiles, Basket Cloths, White and Color Combinations.

Illustrated Are Five Styles at $5.75

One is of half-silk marquisette in lavender, gray, flesh, helio, light blue, ecru, rose, etc. Straight line tunic model, plaited; copying high-priced silk model.

One is of plain color voile, all white, or in blue, lavender or rose with lace insertion edging collar, etc., wide satin girdle, V front, embroidered.

Another of white voile is trimmed with narrow plaitings, upstanding, tucked skirt, side frill and double-breasted front. The plaitings are in lavender, rose, pink, blue, Copenhagen, plum, etc.

A pretty style is striped and dotted (embroidered). Sleeve with puff finish, Spanish flounce skirt with side extensions, sailor tie. Some of flowered voile in this model.

Coatee Dress of voile combined with eyelet embroidery, all white and plain colors, pink, light blue, deep rose, helio, reseda and other pretty shades. Velvet girdle. Skirt has front panel, side in tunic effect.

The Wash Dresses at $1.95

include pretty colored voiles with corded yoke in lavender, blue and pink with wide silk girdle. Some of bias plaided voile with waist in jumper effect, white sleeves and yoke. Some sport Dresses, white skirt with sport stripe coat. Some have velvet girdles, some crush girdles of silk and some have leather belts.

The Street Dresses at $2.95

include 500 of French crepe, new and beautiful shades, hemstitched seams, fancy collars, some with touches of embroidery. Such colors as coral, French blue, rose, canary, tobacco brown, green, wistaria, old rose, etc.

Also at $2.95 Dresses of corded lace stripe voile, silk girdles, fancy collars; stripes in black, lavender, blue or pink.

The Dresses at $3.95

White voiles combined with color embroidered voiles. Tunic models trimmed with wide lace in imitation Irish designs, some models with insertion, some with edge. Plain color voile Dresses. Colored French linen Dresses with white Russian cord collar and cuffs, hand-embroidered. Basket cloth sport Dresses, white trimmed with fancy stripe. Sport Dresses, two-piece effect, white skirt and colored stripe coat, belted. Nine styles in voile, white and color combinations. Corded voiles with white fichu collar and white cuffs.
Second Floor, Fulton Street.

1,200 New Vacation Skirts, Values to $4, Special at $1.50

Six styles in five smart fabrics. These are awning striped French eponge, awning striped gabardine, Pekin striped ramie linen, natural color Palm Beach cloth, eponge color striped gaberdine.

One model is open all the way with buttons and buttonholes; all have self belts, gathered backs, full flare at the foot. Some have button trimmed patch pockets, plain patch pockets, and some have insert pockets with or without flap.

The awning stripes are in gray and white, black and white, rose and white, Copenhagen and white, tan and white. The linens are in black and white Pekin stripes.

Waist bands from 24 to 30 inches. All proportionate lengths. Made with basted hems, adjustable to any length.

Any one of these Skirts would be a good value at $2.25, and by far the larger number are $3 and $4 values. At $1.50 the best offering of the year.
Second Floor.

Sheer Cool Summer Blouses $2 and $3 Styles, $1.29

THIS IS THE SUMMER CLEAN UP of a good New York manufacturer, noted for the practicality of his styles and the excellence of his making. It includes all his surplus stocks and cancellations, all his road samples.

A batiste Blouse has deep back sailor collar and rever jabot edged with fine embroidery, blind pattern, hemstitched seams, fine tucks back and front; V neck, long sleeves. A voile Blouse is simply made, with pin tucks, tuck collar and double jabot, group tucked front, long sleeves. A fine batiste Blouse has round collar, two tiers in front, edged with picoted frill; groups of pin tucks back and front, long sleeves.

A batiste Blouse has double frill of fine Swiss embroidery, which also edges the deep sailor collar; groups of fine tucks, hemstitching. Another of batiste has fancy gored lay-down collar, gores outlined with lace insertion, lace edge. Fine tucks front and back, lace insertion and edge down front. An organdie Blouse has two panels of organdie embroidery each side of front, filet mesh Val. insertion, fine tucks, deep back pointed sailor collar, edged with joined Val. insertions.

At least twenty other styles at this price, long and short sleeves, usually with new collars and V neck. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders filled.
Second Floor.

Ribbon Loom Ends—An Important Sale

Thousand of Yards, Average Half Price

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE of thousands of yards of loom ends of fine Ribbons from one of the leading American manufacturers.

Augmented by the addition of all remnants and short lengths from our own stocks, this is easily a most important sale.

Lengths are from two to eight yards, widths from one-half inch to seven. All the wanted colors and patterns are included and all desirable and fashionable weaves, including Moire, Satin, Dresden, Taffeta, Faille, Romans, Jacquards, etc.

Styles for fancy work, millinery girdles, sashes and children's hair bows.

3c. to 29c. a Yard : : Regularly 6c. to 60c. Yd.

The comparison of prices is moderate. You will find many Ribbons that are now nearly a third of the usual prices, few that are merely half of regular.

Early choosing is advisable and none will be sent C. O. D.
Main Floor, Bond Street.

Adjustable Lingerie Petticoats 98c—$1.49—$1.98

WITH an opening at the side and guaranteed washable elastic at the back. They are trimmed with embroidery and lace and come in regular and extra sizes; proportionate lengths, 36 to 40.

Special Lingerie Petticoats, 79c., 98c., $1.49

Regular styles with embroidery and lace trimming. A very wide range of pretty models of exceptional values. Some of those in pink nainsook and batistes were originally $1.49 to $1.98, now *98c.* and *$1.49.*

Crepe Night Dresses, Special, 49c. to 98c

Simply made, with embroidery or lace edges and ribbon All circular neck, several styles. Fine for vacation trips, as they may be washed out in a basin and do not need ironing.

Other Night Dresses, 79c. and 98c

Nainsook, several styles, low, square, high and circular neck; trimmed variously with embroidery and lace. Many of those at *98c.* are in simple tailored styles and many in modified Empire designs. Some have medallions and embroidery combined with lace.
Second Floor, Bond and Livingston Streets.

Women's $6 Pumps, $1.90

Discontinued Summer Styles

HERE is another of those splendid clearance opportunities which give women the chance to secure a new pair of smart summer Pumps at a very low price.

There are only a hundred and fifty pairs, in a fairly good range of sizes.

Gray buckskin and brown buckskin Pumps with dull calfskin vamps, finished with a small tongue. Soles are welted and stitched. Full French heels.

Pumps which earlier in the summer were priced at six dollars a pair, now $1.90.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

$2 All-Silk 40-Inch Sport Silk Pongee, $1.25

FEW OF THE THOUSANDS OF SPORT COSTUMES which are to be seen everywhere contain such good fabric as this silk, and few of them were bought at such an advantage as tomorrow's offering makes possible. The silk is heavy, lustrous, well woven. It has an ecru ground of attractive tint with stripes of Copen., old rose, brown, French blue, emerald or purple. 40 inches wide.
Main Floor, Bond Street.

Milanese 2-Clasp Silk Gloves, 59c

FEW WOMEN will fail to find them good enough for wear with their handsomest costumes. The silk is lustrous and well woven; the Gloves are carefully cut and shaped and have double finger tips to insure the utmost service.

In white with black embroidered backs and black with white embroidered backs.

16-Button Silk Gloves at 75c., Values to $1

Tricot and Milanese silk in white or black with self embroidery. Double finger tips.
Main Floor, Bond Street.

White and Ecru Scrim Dutch Curtains 69c. Pair, Regular Values to $1

A CLEARANCE, including twenty-five styles of attractive, well-made Scrim Curtains with wide lace insertions or dainty lace edges, all with valance and headed ready to put up.

Values up to $1 a pair for 69c.

$1.50 and $1.75 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 89c. Pair

Four hundred and fifty pairs in thirty different styles, including Brussels and square mesh filet designs.

Thousands of Yards of Cretonnes at 10c. & 15c

Cretonnes, which, we believe, are not to be equaled anywhere at near these prices. The 10c. Cretonnes are of American make, light grounds with small floral designs. The 15c. Cretonnes are of both American and English makes and are in a large assortment of beautiful designs and colorings.

Curtain Scrims at 10c. Yard. Some Worth 19c

Beautiful hemstitched edge printed Scrims, white, cream and ecru hemstitched and openwork bordered Scrims.
Third Floor.

Normandie and Point de Paris Valenciennes Laces

5c. to 19c. Yard, Instead of 10c to 98c

WE PURCHASED SOME SIX THOUSAND YARDS of these Laces. They are all perfect and in a variety of attractive patterns, but represent the importer's broken sets.

The majority are Edgings, though there are some Insertions to match in widths from one to six inches wide.

Excellent for trimming underwear, summer frocks, and the like, and exceptional values at 5c. to 19c. a yard.
Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

We Invite You to Remember That

The Genuine and Unrivaled

August Furniture Sale

will begin as usual on the first day of August and is well worth waiting for.

This Sale is the largest and most important we ever prepared.

It is made up of NEW Furniture.

The Furniture is the BEST that can be found in this country—best in design, in quality of wood and workmanship.

The prices represent definite and large reductions.

Also, for the convenience of those who like to make leisurely selection, we shall arrange.

Three Days of Inspection

Friday, Saturday Morning & Monday

Just Preceding August First

On these three days you will find the Furniture ready and with prices attached, and, if desired, reservations may be arranged, though no sales will be entered or Furniture delivered at the special prices until August First or later.

We believe there has never been a merchandise event of more general interest and importance than this coming sale.

Clearances of Men's Furnishings

All groups are subject to being broken in size and style range.

59c. and $1 Soft Negligee Shirts, 39c
Of striped percales and check and plaid madrases.

$1 Sport Shirts at 59c
Silk collar, white body Sport Shirts.

$1 Negligee Shirts at 79c
Soft or stiff cuffs attached.

$1 and $1.50 Negligee Shirts, 89c
Of woven and printed madrases, including Anderson's Scotch madrases and silky mercerized materials.

$1.50 White Negligee Shirts at 98c
Of soisette, made with either neckband or soft collar attached.

85c. Nightshirts at 65c
White cambric Nightshirts, plain, low neck.

$2.50 Bathing Suits at $2
Fast color wool Suits, two-piece, plain or with striped borders.

75c. Nightshirts at 59c
"Fruit of the Loom" muslin Nightshirts, low neck, plain, no trimming.

75c. Nightshirts at 50c
Low neck, neatly trimmed, large body sizes.

$1 Pajamas at 79c
Of striped cotton crepe.

50c. Leather Belts at 25c
Initial buckle black leather Belts.

$1 Suspenders for 65c
Lisle elastic Suspenders with calfskin ends and fitted with 18k. gold plated buckle.
Main Floor.

Sample Initial Handkerchiefs For Men and Women

At 8c., 12½c., 25c. and 39c

Usual 12½c. to 75c. Styles

FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED sample Handkerchiefs from a Western concern will be offered Monday at an average half of the regular prices.

All are samples in a wide variety, though there is only a limited number of initials, including B, D, M, W, H, and a few others.

Of sheer lawn and fine linen, the majority of the initials being hand embroidered. The women's styles include colored borders, solid colors, all white and a few embroidered Handkerchiefs.

The men's styles include plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs with initial in one corner; also some cord and tape border styles.
Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

$2.85 Flower Bowl Sets at $1.98

THE FINAL SHIPMENT of a number of very handsome verre de satine glass Bowls purchased for the recent June sale. Since they arrived late we are offering them at a very low price. Each set includes Bowl, Flower Holder and Butterfly which is to be perched on the edge of the Bowl.

The glass is in soft, rich colors—blue, brown and green—and harmonizes well with all kinds of blossoms. Bowls are 10 inches in diameter, with turned edge decorated with enamel scroll. The maker advises us that future orders will be accepted only at a considerable advance in price.
Basement.

1916 Model Refrigerators Reduced

147 Offered : : All Alaska Make

A NEW REFRIGERATOR may be the means of avoiding illness in your family in this particularly trying time. Certainly the purchase of one, unless your home equipment of this sort is thoroughly up-to-date and in the best working order, is a step dictated by both wisdom and economy. The Refrigerators in this sale are all 1916 models of the famous Alaska Refrigerator Company's make.

39 Alaska $17.50 Refrigerators, $14.98
50 inches high, 22 inches wide, metal lined; ice capacity, 65 lbs. Apartment style.

28 Alaska $18.98 Refrigerators, $16.48
50 inches high, 22 inches wide, white enamel lined; ice capacity, 65 lbs. Apartment style.

14 Star $35 Refrigerators, $27.50
Side icer style, 43¼ inches high, 32½ inches wide; ice capacity, 85 lbs. Seamless porcelain lined.

8 Star $40 Refrigerators, $32.50
Side icer style, 46¼ inches high, 34½ inches wide; ice capacity, 115 lbs. Seamless porcelain lined.

9 Star $45 Refrigerators, $35
Side icer style, 49 inches high, 36½ inches wide; ice capacity, 140 lbs. Seamless porcelain lined.
Basement.

Section 3 | REAL ESTATE

The New York Times.

AUTOMOBILES | Section 3

XX SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1916. XX

ON WIND-SWEPT CAPE ANN

Jaunts Along Historic Shores Reveal Marvelous Glacial Relics, a Deserted Village and Many Historical Landmarks.

By Sarah Comstock.

THE summering New York woman usually does one of two things: Either she betakes herself, equipped with crocheting, white pumps, and the newest dance steps, to a nearby beach where her husband can commute, or she consigns him to the vicissitudes of the sizzling metropolis and flees hopelessly out of reach. A certain nine-mile-long wonderland which lies somewhere between near and far is surprisingly little known to the New Yorker.

Just why we are not more familiar with old Cape Ann, presided over by that austere but hospitable Mother Ann, would be hard to say. Cape Cod receives some of us year after year, artists, fashionables, and others. Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard are familiar. Some of us get as far as Gloucester, that famous haunt of storm-beaten fishermen. But a small proportion of those who spend even months, let alone weeks, on this harbor shore, ever prowl further out to explore this remarkable cape. Some motor in a whirling sort of loop-the-loop around it; others board its trolley car and are whizzed at much the same pace; but as for pausing to investigate its history and traditions, to hunt out its curious natural features, such as chasms and bridges in the rocky shore—above all, as for ferreting out the difficult way into its very heart and there viewing not only a ruined American village, but what is said to be the most remarkable glacial relic of its kind east of the Ohio Valley—not one in a hundred, perhaps not one in a thousand, takes time to do all this.

Cape Ann juts out toward the east into the Atlantic Ocean about nine miles, and its width varies from one-and-a-half miles to about six. The 'Squam River, which is an arm, in truth, of the ocean, worms its way directly through the cape, making it literally an island; and it is this eastern section, out beyond the 'Squam, that is least known to the Summer throngs. Yet it offers one of the finest trolley rides in all New England, which is a network of picturesque trolley lines, and it may be reached from numerous points. From up the coast—Newburyport, Haverhill, and all those more northern resorts, and from Salem, Lowell, and Boston—one may trolley to Gloucester and thence out to the cape. Even the Maine visitor may work his way down to this point, and the New Yorker himself, if he have the spirit of adventure within his veins, may travel by trolley all the way to Boston and thence out to the extreme tip of Cape Ann. The complete circuit of the cape takes a little less than two hours, but the proper thing to do is first to pay one's respects to Mother Ann and then devote as much time as possible to seeing the sights she offers.

Starting from Gloucester, then. The East Gloucester car will carry you part way toward Eastern Point, and you must walk the rest of the way—about two beautiful miles, which only the pedestrian can thoroughly enjoy. You will pass charming Summer homes, a beach where babies are toiling like ants to fill their sand-pails, and at last you will reach the mass of brown rocks, tipped by a lighthouse, from which Mother Ann rises to welcome you. Her chin is a bit grim, her nose decidedly austere, but there is great intelligence in her high brow, and a suggestion of warmth and repose in her big motherly form. The more you know her the more you will admire this non-committal dame who guards the approach to her home.

Back to town, and now for the main trolley line running out to Rockport, the most easterly settlement on the cape. In 1840 this settlement, which had formerly been, along with the rest of the cape, included in the town of Gloucester, was set off by an act of the Legislature under its own name, with its population of about 2,700. From that time on it has grown in its quiet way, digging the granite from its foundation rocks, catching the fish which visit its harbor.

In the heart of the town you will see an old white meeting house standing on a green eminence, a veritable New England church, with its dignified tower rising against the sky, and a clock serving all the settlement for a common timepiece. This is known as "the old White Church," and the story runs that it was attacked by the British in 1814 and fired upon in a sharp conflict. The cannon that did the firing was captured by the Americans, and may now be seen in the grounds of the Town Hall, carefully mounted and preserved as a memorial of the courage of early Cape Ann dwellers.

Here and there through the town may be seen charming old Colonial houses, with brass knockers, all gleaming white and surrounded by vivid little beds of old-fashioned flowers—spice pinks, and bachelor's buttons, and larkspur, and poppies, and stocks, and phlox. All over the cape the flowers grow with the most amazing abandon, when one considers the granite boulders upthrusting through the soil. But that soil is very fertile, and somehow contrives to give nourishment. Every flower is a deeper rose or yellow or blue or purple than elsewhere; the sea air brings out the most intense coloring. In fact, the luxuriance of all growth on this promontory suggests the riot of green and bloom in California itself, and is a matter for constant comment in view of the stern New England soil.

In Rockport one may inquire the way out to Straitsmouth, the next point jutting into the sea. At its tip is another of the lighthouses which guard these approaches, and from it one may look across to Thatchers' Island, where the famous twin lights rise, "the eyes of Cape Ann."

Everywhere in the town of Rockport one is made to feel the force of its name. Little and big houses may be seen built of the native stone. It is used for walls, for churches, for piers. Over the walls of old stone buildings vines scramble, a mass of green. Wander through the streets, absorb the quaint charm of the town, then board the trolley once more and make your way on to the extreme northeast corner of the cape, to the settlement delightfully known by the unique name of Pigeon Cove. Where but in old-time New England could one find such a name?

There is a legend to the effect that wild pigeons once gathered here. Today one may see gulls dipping above the water, hear the call of catbird, robin, and thrush in the glades, but the pigeon is a myth, like the witch. Thank fortune, the memories of both traditions survive, and Pigeon Cove, although visited by many a Summer traveler from other parts of New England, is still unspoiled.

If you will leave the car at the Post Office and turn to your left you will see a little lane branching off where Curtis Street joins Granite, and leading, in a few rods, to a dingy old shingled dwelling known to every one around as "The Castle." You may peep in at the door, see the narrow, winding staircase, the low ceilings, and picture the group of terrified people who, it is said, fled to this house for safety when the British attacked the cape. Its high situation afforded an advantage, and, shabby as it is, one may see even now that it is stalwart as a well-built ship.

On up the street, which dips and rises like a vessel in a storm, glimpses of the blue Atlantic will flash toward you at every step, and gusts of salty, stinging air will fill your lungs. Never was there such an assembling of delicious fragrances as here. The ocean breeze reaches you one minute, next you are greeted by the smell of grass freshly cut, then by the spice of a nasturtium bed. Just beyond, where village lawns disappear into pastures and woods, you will find the odors of sweet fern and bay rising as you brush the bushes.

Any Pigeon Cove resident will direct you to what is known as the "Witch House" at your left as you follow Granite Street. So secluded is it still, almost smothered in trees and vines, and set back from the street at the end of a winding lane, that one can easily believe the tale of the two brothers who fled to this remote cape with their mother to save her from being persecuted as a witch. It is said that she was a victim of the Salem witchcraft mania, and was in danger of losing her life, when these devoted sons set about rescuing her. No authentic records exist, but there is a tradition that the name was Proctor, and that they came here and built the house about 1692. At that time it probably consisted of only two rooms below and two above, but the quaint little doorstep and "hat-brim" which roofs over a clambering matrimony vine and tall hollyhocks, are in their original form, although the rest of the building has been added in later centuries.

A day is none too long to spend in this quaint settlement, with its remarkable shore, the extreme point of Cape Ann. Turn into Phillips Avenue and follow it and its continuation out to the end of Andrews' Point, the very northeastern tip of the whole promontory. On your way you will pass several charming Summer cottages; one of these, known as "The Stucco House," is your guide whereby you may find the famous Chapin's Gully, a marvelous chasm in the multi-colored rocks, in which the sea churns madly at high tide. You may walk through the yard of this house and reach it.

Further on, and you come to the huge boulder on which Emerson's description of the place is preserved by a bronze tablet. The poet-and-philosopher wrote:

> Returned from Pigeon Cove, where we have made acquaintance with the sea for seven days. 'Tis a noble, friendly power and seemed to say to me: Why so late and slow to come to me? Am I not here always, thy proper Summer home? Is not my voice thy needful music; my breath thy healthful climate in the heats; my touch thy cure? Lie down on my warm ledges and learn that a very little hut is all you need. I have made this architecture superfluous and it is paltry beside mine. Here are twenty Romes and Ninevehs and Karnaks in ruin together. Here they all are prostrate or half piled.

William Cullen Bryant was another poet who often visited this spot.

Some black arrows painted on the boulders point out your way to the Spouting Rock, where the water snorts and hisses and spouts in a tall jet at high tide. Looking toward the left you will see Halibut Point, a long tongue thrust into the sea toward the north, and here you can make your way by a hard scramble around Hoop Hole Cove, or by returning to Granite Street and thence following an easier way.

At the head of Granite Street runs Gott Avenue, named for Captain Gott, one of the oldest settlers on the cape, and a short distance to the right on this street you will pass the ancient Gott house, said to have been built in the sixteen hundreds, and sturdy even today. Turn with the road, which rounds the corner of the house, follow it into an enchanted lane floored entirely with sweet grass, walled by close-woven trees and shrubs, and melodious with bird song. Suddenly, as you emerge from this path, you come into an open stretch covered with wild roses, bay, and sweet fern, and beyond it roars the sea against the stone steps of Halibut Point.

This point is good for a day's loafing. The rocks form natural divans, and with a steamer rug there couldn't be greater bliss than resting here and listening to the churning water. The receding tide leaves little sea gardens wherein one may watch starfish through seaweed. A natural bridge of rock is to be found at the far point, and a cave of exciting depth may be explored. On a clear day you may see Hampton Beach, and even the coast of Maine, and the bare Salvages rise from the sea before you.

If you walk back the way you came until you meet the trolley track you can follow its curve on around the end of the cape until you reach Lanesville, either a-foot or a-trolley. On the way you will pass one of the many quarries, and an interesting one to observe, for you can walk out on the long stone pier and watch the huge blocks of granite being loaded upon the sloops which slowly march up the water to receive them.

Folly Cove, flanked by Folly Point, lies beyond the quarry, and here you will see the lobster pots dotting the water, and by this sign you may know that you are entering the heart of the old fishing district. On the shores of and near Lanesville was one of the earliest fishing settlements in New England, and until recently there have been standing a group of fishing houses which are said to have been the first built anywhere around these shores. Only one now remains, and that is crumbling to ruin. But many of those now huddled along the water's edge are of great age, and you will find many an old fisherman, as weatherbeaten and gray as his shingled dwelling, to tell you tales of early days.

"What's them? Them's dogfish," one informed us as we paused to watch him bring his catch in from the little boat. His old blue eyes gleamed with the peculiar light never seen in any but seafaring eyes. "A dogfish'll bite and snap an' fight like a dog—that's why they call 'em that. My, didn't that un fight jes' now! He'd 'a' et a man quicker'n a shark ef he'd got a chance!" And he went off, twinkling with delight over the tales the gullible tourist craves.

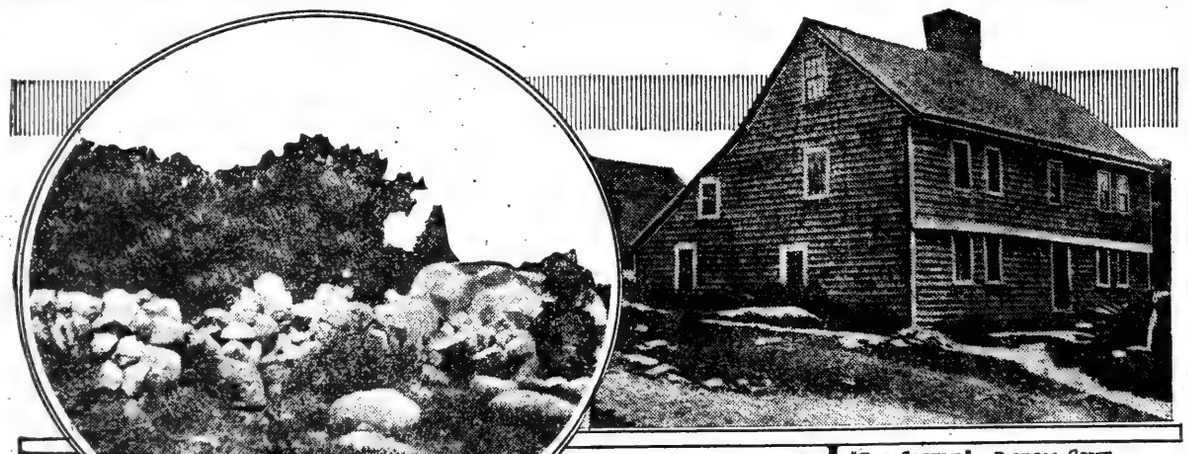
But of all the sights to be seen on Mother Ann's cape, none is so unforgettable as that strange plateau in the very centre of the promontory known by the inadequate name of Dogtown Commons. It is unforgivable that a spot so impressive, so elementally awesome, should be known by such an appellation. So important is this region from the standpoint of science, that the United States Geological Survey has an extensive report on it, by Professor N. S. Shaler, the geologist who was in charge of the investigation.

To the popular and unscientific mind these bare facts are of interest: The high land in the centre of the cape, far removed from the settlements which hug the coast, was at one time the field of an immense glacier, and the moraines may today be traced, great dry rivers of boulders, showing where the torrent of the glacier bore the rocks along as a mountain stream might bear chips. Scattered over the plateau is a wonderful array of enormous boulders, intermingled with smaller ones, deposited by the glacier wherever it might chance to hurl them. Geologic changes may be traced in those that are beginning to crumble, others that are half crumbled, while here and there one comes upon a mass of disintegration, mere crumbs of stone. The action of frost, perhaps of lightning and other agents, has often played uncanny tricks, splitting the rocks, wearing and transmuting them, until they take on monstrous forms. Dynosaurs, ichtyosaurs, every prehistoric creature ever conceived, loom on the horizon as the daylight wanes. The most famous of all the weird rocks is the "Whale's Jaw," but of the hundreds who send home a postcard with the jaw depicted thereon, not a tenth have ever penetrated to it, and still fewer have wandered beyond, among the amazing creatures of the plateau.

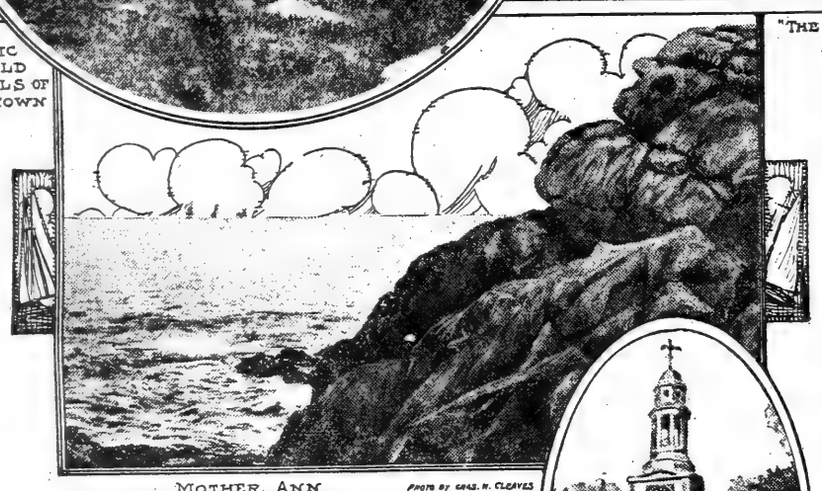
But apart from the geological interest, surpassing though it is, there is another interest connected with this region, almost unique in America. Rare indeed it is to come upon the crumbling ruins of a long-since-deserted village, ruins so complete that they might belong among those of Arizona or New Mexico instead of being in staid old Massachusetts. And yet one may trace the cellars, the foundations, the wells, the stone walls of division which mark the dwelling places of old Dogtown, a village settled early in the eighteenth century, and inhabited for many years, not by Aztecs or Zunis, but by our own English-speaking forebears—Gloucester folk, who took refuge up here on this isolated plateau to till the soil a bit, raise a few cattle, and escape the harassment by British, so it is said, which disturbed their seacoast life.

One of the wildest fascinations about this locality is that it cannot be reached without a guide. Once you know them, there are several paths by which one may enter; but they are all more or less difficult, and extremely confusing. Moreover, the plateau itself, though in reality not vast, gives the illusion of vastness, and once there you might walk in circles for a week without finding the way out, always surrounded by this desolation of land, these regiments of grotesque shapes. Thomas Wentworth Higginson wrote:

> I know of nothing like that gray waste of boulders; it is a natural Salisbury plain, of which icebergs and ocean currents were the Druidic builders; in that multitude of couchant monsters there seems a sense of suspended life.



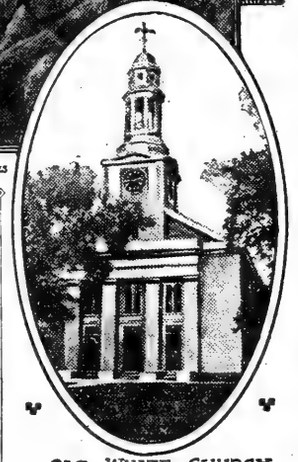
RELIC OF OLD WALLS OF DOGTOWN



"THE CASTLE." PIGEON COVE

MOTHER ANN

PHOTO BY CHAS. H. CLEAVES



OLD WHITE CHURCH, ROCKPORT, FIRED ON BY BRITISH IN 1814.

ITINERARY.

Start from Gloucester. Take East Gloucester car as far as it goes on the way to Eastern Point, walk about two miles to end, see lighthouse and Mother Ann. Return to town.

Take Rockport car to that village. See Old White Church, cannon in Town Hall yard.

Continue to Pigeon Cove. See "the Castle," Witch House, Gott House, Emerson tablet, Halibut Point.

Continue to Lanesville. See old fisher houses.

Continue via Annisquam to Gloucester.

Side trip to Dogtown Commons. Involves much walking. Not safe without a guide. Start may be made from Cathedral Pines, Annisquam, or from several points in and around Rockport.

Trolley trip, running time, around cape takes less than two hours, and fare is 25 cents.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Look for the "Not Advertised" Special Signs

Notice to Charge Customers

All purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered September 1st.

Midsummer Furniture Sale

Begins Here Monday Morning

$200,000 Worth of Reliable (Guaranteed) Furniture Offered at Economies of 10 to 40 Per Cent.

Think of it EVERY PIECE OF FURNITURE SHOWN IN OUR MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, which covers the greater part of the Fifth Floor, will be marked at a special price in this greatest of all selling events which will be inaugurated tomorrow.

In the entire stock of $200,000 worth of Furniture you will not find a single piece that is not up to the high Greenhut standard. Not one stick of this furniture was made for "sale purposes." This is all regular stock made by reliable manufacturers with every intention of disposing of it at regular prices.

"Preparedness" Is the Keynote of This Sale

One of the many features offered our customers in this sale is a wonderfully attractive collection of furniture comprising the

Sample Lines of the Pennsylvania Furniture Co.

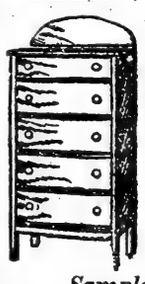
Dressers, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables and Wooden Beds recently exhibited at the New York Furniture Exchange.

Furniture for every home, from the humblest apartment to the most pretentious mansion, can be chosen in this sale.

In addition to the immense and attractive displays which you will see in the Furniture Store when this sale begins tomorrow, there will be daily new showings from our immense reserve stocks.

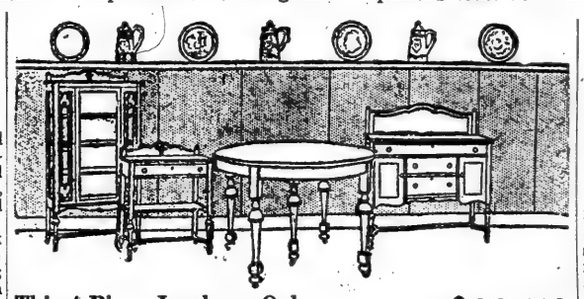
Only a very small fraction of the specials which will greet our patrons tomorrow can be listed here.

Five Drawer Golden Oak Chiffonier, as Illustrated, **$4.95**



Made of solid oak, finished golden color. Has all wood trimmings, good casters and locks.

Golden Oak Dresser—three large drawers; 12x20 French plate mirror. All wood trimmings, good locks and casters $6.75



This 4-Piece Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite..... $62.50

Consists of Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table and Serving Table. All of solid oak, finished a rich Jacobean color.

This Leather Seat and Back Rocker

$9.75

Upholstered in genuine Spanish leather seat and back; frames of birch, attractive design. Firmly constructed and very comfortable.

Chair to match at same price.

Samples of the Pennsylvania Furniture Co., from the New York Furniture Exchange,

Showing a saving of ⅓ to ¼ on the regular prices. Remember, these are samples—only one of a kind. In most cases complete 4-piece Suites can be selected from these. We mention only a portion:

Dressers	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Mahogany	$55.50	$36.50
Circassian Walnut	$51.25	$38.50
Circassian Walnut	$45.00	$33.50
Circassian Walnut	$43.50	$33.50
Circassian Walnut	$29.00	$21.50
Circassian Walnut	$26.25	$19.75
Golden Oak	$24.50	$18.50
Golden Oak	$16.75	$12.50
Circassian Walnut	$70.50	$52.75
Mahogany	$20.25	$15.00

Toilet Tables	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Mahogany	$32.00	$21.00
Circassian Walnut	$29.00	$21.50
Circassian Walnut	$23.25	$17.50
Circassian Walnut	$20.25	$15.00
Golden Oak	$21.00	$15.00
Golden Oak	$15.25	$11.50
Bird's-Eye Maple	$16.00	$12.00
Wood Beds—Full Size	**Regular Price.**	**Sale Price.**
Mahogany	$32.00	$21.00
Mahogany	$20.50	$14.25
Circassian Walnut	$29.50	$19.50
Circassian Walnut	$33.50	$25.25
Circassian Walnut	$37.00	$27.75
Circassian Walnut	$32.75	$24.50
Circassian Walnut	$24.50	$18.50
Fumed Oak	$14.25	$10.50

Chiffoniers	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Mahogany	$38.50	$28.75
Mahogany	$51.50	$33.50
Circassian Walnut	$43.50	$32.50
Circassian Walnut	$37.50	$28.25
Circassian Walnut	$35.25	$26.50
Circassian Walnut	$26.25	$19.75
Golden Oak	$20.50	$16.75
Circassian Walnut	$54.50	$40.75
Bird's-Eye Maple	$21.00	$15.50
Ivory Enamel	$16.75	$12.50
Fumed Oak	$16.00	$12.00

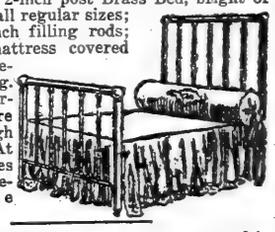
Golden Oak Buffet

As Illustrated **$23.50**

Has planked top 24x48 inches with 10x38 inch French Plate Mirror. One large drawer, large case and two small drawers; all wood trimmings.

$32.00 Brass Bed Outfit—as Illustrated. $23.75

Outfit consists of BED, MATTRESS AND SPRING. A 2-inch post Brass Bed, bright or satin finish; all regular sizes; has five 1-inch filling rods; all cotton mattress covered in fancy cretonne ticking. Famous Ever-Clean Wire Spring of high quality. At present prices this is a remarkable value.



$75 3-Piece Library or Living Room Suite..... $59

This suite offered in upholstered brown Spanish or blue leather, or in tapestry. Heavy frame made of birch, finished a rich mahogany in color. Three panel back in settee.

$20 Genuine Spanish Leather Rocker.....$16	$16.50 Bird's-Eye Maple Dressers—20x24 French plate mirror.....$13.50
$10.25 White Enamel Dresser.....$8.25	85c Bow Back Golden Oak Wood Seat Kitchen Chairs.....65c
$15 Mahogany Finished Library Table.....$12	$2 Golden Oak Box Seat Dining Chairs, Spanish Leather Seat.....$1.55
$1.50 Square Wood Costumers — fumed oak, imitation mahogany or maple.....95c	

$10.25 Box Springs—to fit any regular size iron or wood bed. This is covered in A. C. A. or art ticking. Special at..... $8.75

Couch Beds

Regular Price.	Sale Price.	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
$13.50	$12.00	$17.50	$15.50
$21.00	$18.50	$11.50	$10.00
$27.75	$24.75	$10.75	$9.50
		$7.50	$6.50

Mattresses	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Soft top—good grade ticking	$3.25	$2.45
Combination Mattress, regular sizes	$4.75	$4.00
All cotton Mattress	$6.25	$5.00
Felt Mattress	$8.75	$7.50
Felt Mattress	$9.50	$8.00
Floss Mattress	$18.50	$11.50

Springs

Regular Price.	Sale Price.	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
$3.50	$3.00	$6.25	$5.25
$3.75	$3.25	$8.50	$7.25
$2.50	$2.10	$7.25	$6.25
$5.25	$4.25		

Genuine Ostermoor Felt Matresses—covered in high grade art ticking, "hotel style," single size $10.75

Large sizes in proportion.

Other Sales for Tomorrow Briefly Told

"Leader" Apartment House Refrigerators—ice capacity 90 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber..... $14.00

Portable Showers—heavy nickel plated tubing; complete with waterproof duck curtain..... $6.75

Paprus Picnic Plate—5 to 10 inch size, 25 and 50 plates to package, according to size; package..... 20c

$1.25 "Sterno" Cooking Outfit—complete for camping, automobile or excursions or for preparing light meals at home..... $1

"Handi-Heat" Portable Cooker with stew pan, convenient for home and outdoors, for yachting, travelling and the nursery..... 25c

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—pink flower decoration..... $5

100-Piece Limoges China Dinner Sets with pink flower decoration..... $14.50

Odd Lots of various chinaware—olive sets, tea trays, sandwich trays, covered nutting dishes, chop plates, mayonnaise sets, whipped cream sets at half regular prices

Austrian China Dinner Plates..... 9c

Rockingham Tea Pots—assorted sizes..... 22c

Boys' and Girls' $1.25 to $1.50 Play Shoes and Sandals..... 89c

Women's and Misses' $12.75 to $16.50 Silk and Net Dresses, at..... $11.50

Exquisite dresses, beautifully fashioned of most desirable fabrics in styles so advanced as to reflect the coming season's modes and at the cost of ordinary dresses. No mail, Phone, C. O. D. or approval orders filled.

High Class Goat Seal Hand Bags—full leather lined, broken bottom style—fitted with large change purse..... $1.69

Novelty Purses—genuine pin seal, morocco, pin Persian and many other leathers, some in colors..... 98c to $1.95

Women's $3.50 and $4 Pumps..... $1.75

$1.50 and $1.75 Tennis Shoes—the famous Triple Tread brand, with heavy corrugated rubber soles, for men, women and boys..... $1.39

Misses' and Children's $1.25 White Canvas Pumps..... 89c

Boys' $2.50 Scout Shoes..... $1.98

Exceptional Values in Summer Dress Goods, Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases and a thousand and one Summer Necessities.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

ORDER YOUR GROCERIES AT GREENHUT'S

If inconvenient to personally visit the store, mail your orders or telephone Chelsea 4000. Paid or Charged Orders amounting to $5.00 and upwards are delivered free of freight charges to your nearest Railroad station within the fifteen States nearest New York. Freight or Express charges prepaid to the Texas border. Our new Grocery Catalogue—the summer edition—is now ready; write or ask for free copy.

Grape Juice Fountain quality; pure juice of selected Concord grapes; dozen $2.50; pint bottle..... 22c

MINUTE GELATINE—6 packages, 70c; package..... 12c

PREPARED MUSTARD—Rex brand; 6 jars, 70c; 40c; reg. 10c jar..... 7c

CLUSTER RAISINS—carton..... 15c

SHREDDED COCOANUT—5 lbs., $1; lb..... 22c

MARSHMALLOW PUFF—Herter's Vanilla; Maple; reg. 25c. can 18c

Powell's Cocoa Special, ½-lb. can..... 15c

Ready to Eat Cudahy's Rex Brand.

Genuine potted ham; 6 cans, 85c; reg. 23c can.. 15c

COOKED LAMBS' TONGUES—dozen, $2.90; reg. 30c can..... 25c

CHILI CON CARNE—dozen, 58c; reg. 10c can..... 5c

Babbitt's Specials

6 reg. 10c cans Babbitt's Cleanser and one reg. 12c can Spic and Span Silver Polish at..... 50c

Coffee Roasted fresh daily in our coffee department.

SHADOWLAWN COFFEE—1-lb. net weight canister 35c

CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.10; lb..... 22c

COMBINATION BLEND COFFEE—3½ lbs., $1; lb..... 29c

FRENCH BONELESS ANCHOVIES—reg. 50c; fancy ring bottle.. 35c

Teas for Icing

PLANTATION TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb 60c

MIXED TEA—Special, 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 28c

Sugar Best refined granulated; 25-lb. cotton bag..... $1.95 Sold at this price with Grocery Orders.

PEEK'S TEAS—1-lb. can, 75c; 60c and..... 50c

FREE—Reg. 5c package Sunshine Biscuits with purchase of 1 lb. Peek's Tea.

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER—1-lb. can..... 29c

COGNAC BRANDY PEARS—reg. 90c jar..... 50c

Laundry Soap Swift's Pride Soap; box 100 bars, $3.40; 10 reg. 4c bars..... 35c

Watermelons Large, ripe, red sweet fruit; special, at, each..... 39c

CORN FLAKES—Honey Crisp Brand; doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c packages..... 25c

GRAPE FRUIT MARMALADE—Normanna Brand; doz., $2.40; reg. 25c. jar..... 18c

NORMANNA HERRING—imported in tomato sauce; doz., $1.75; can..... 15c

New Potatoes The best selections in the market.

Barrel	$2.98
Bushel, 60 lbs.	$1.35
Peck, 15 lbs.	35c

Fresh Vegetables

GREEN BEANS, green peas, wax beans; quart..... 8c

ONIONS—white or yellow; 5-quart basket..... 38c

NEW YOUNG BEETS or new young carrots; three bunches..... 10c

PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality; imported from France; gallon can, $2.95; quart can..... 85c

Hams For Shipping Armour's Star, Swift's Premium or Morris' Supreme; lb..... 24c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

FRAUD IN GASOLINE SALES WIDESPREAD, SAYS OFFICIAL

DEVICES AND WAYS FOR FRAUD IN GASOLINE

Deputy Commissioner of Weights and Measures Tells How Cheating Is Done, and Gives Warnings to Motorists.

Tricks and devices for fraud in the sale of gasoline constitute a subject of first importance to automobile owners and users. According to the Bureau of Weights and Measures, frauds in short-measuring and adulteration of the oil are of wide extent in New York. Attachés of the bureau are kept busy ferreting out cases of dishonest dealing. Fred H. Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Weights and Measures, who has charge of the investigations, said last week:

"The automatic pump, used to measure gasoline, like other automatic measuring or weighing devices, affords opportunity by manipulation for the perpetration of fraud. Mechanical genius has not been able to make the measuring pump fool-proof or thief-proof.

"The testing and sealing of a measuring pump by Weights and Measures officials do not insure proper delivery of gasoline. If an operator is dishonest the pump as an honest measuring device becomes ineffective.

"In some cases the operator short-measures the unobserving owner or chauffeur of an automobile by tripping the lever of the indicating device with his finger, so that it registers a greater amount of gasoline than the true amount delivered. Most reciprocating and rotary piston pumps are provided with a counter or cyclometer device to indicate the complete strokes or cycles. Such counters should be so designed and located that they will be actuated very near the conclusion of the stroke or cycle and be plainly visible.

"A portable apparatus is also extensively used, consisting of a small sheet iron or steel storage tank and a measuring pump, this apparatus being adapted to the ready transfer from place to place to afford a convenient method of discharging gasoline to the reservoir or tanks of automobiles. The use in connection with this type, and also the stationary type of pump, of long filling hoses, so arranged that they cannot be readily drained, results in cases of short delivery to individual purchasers. A measuring pump of the stationary type should not be installed inside a building with the hose connection outside unless so arranged that the manner of operation of the pump is clearly visible to the purchaser, otherwise a ready manipulation of the pump by the operator or failure to complete the stroke or cycle may follow.

"A most vicious practice unearthed by the bureau recently was revealed by the arrest of an operator in charge of a gasoline service station on Lafayette Street. It was shown in this case that it was the practice to solicit trade by offering to dishonest chauffeurs of commercial auto trucks an opportunity to defraud their employers by furnishing a receipted bill for a greater quantity of gasoline than the true measure delivered. By this method a dishonest operator places the chauffeurs with whom he is in collusion in the position of defenseless victims upon whom he can begin to practice actual short measure. This type of cheat is the most vicious that the bureau has to cope with.

"This bureau in a general survey made of the sale of gasoline and the use and manipulation of measuring devices finds fraud and deceit have been and are now practiced to an astounding extent. There are many contributory influences that make for the delivery of short-measure gasoline. In the city of New York the consumption of gasoline is in great volume, and a very difficult subject indeed for regulation. In this statement I voice the opinion of Commissioner Hartigan when I say that the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures feels that, in justice to the purchasing public and to those engaged in the honest distribution of gasoline, we of the bureau intend to make this city a very undesirable locality in which to practice short measure. Honest dealers and operators of gasoline service stations stand behind the bureau in its crusade against dishonest dealers.

"Don't be lured on by the signs that quote low price gasoline. Oftentimes the grade is lower than the price and short in measure also. As in all commodities, the price regulates the measure.

"Aside from the inspection and keeping in order thousands of measuring devices, the entire staff of the bureau is now burdened with the problem of detecting scheming and dishonest methods at a number of service stations. We find, also, that there is a decided tendency to substitute a mixture of kerosene and gasoline and sell for a cheaper price per gallon. It now becomes a legal and technical question as to whether or not the mixing of kerosene at 9 cents per gallon with high-grade gasoline can be prosecuted under the laws against false advertising. It is, in fact, fraud, and creates a carbon-producing agency which is injurious to the life of the engine and reduces the efficiency of the motor power.

"Another cheating device—and this is the latest—was the detection by the bureau of a tricky large metal funnel with a long stem and a wire mesh sieve. After the gasoline flows below the sieve a trigger manipulation closes the valve in the neck of the funnel and thereby retains approximately one-half gallon of gasoline in the funnel. I would, therefore, advise owners of automobiles, in addition to making an examination of the measure in which the gasoline is delivered, that an examination also be made of the funnel."

CROSS IN LESS THAN 7 DAYS

Forty-seven Cars in Relay Race from New York to San Francisco.

A relay race in which forty-seven stock cars of the same company took part crossed the continent in six days eighteen hours and ten minutes, according to a telegram received from San Francisco by the Saxon Motor Company yesterday. The first of the company's cars left New York last Saturday and the last one reached San Francisco at 4:40 o'clock yesterday morning. The route was over the Lincoln Highway. A message from Mayor Mitchel to Mayor Rolf of San Francisco was carried. The relay race was planned by the company, it was announced, to determine what time could be made by motor cars in bearing long-distance messages. The mileage of the Lincoln Highway is 3,331 miles, but the distance actually traversed, a telegram from the company says, was considerably in excess of this owing to the necessity of making detours, and that the average speed of the cars was probably not less than twenty-five miles an hour.

CAUSE OF ROAD WAVES.

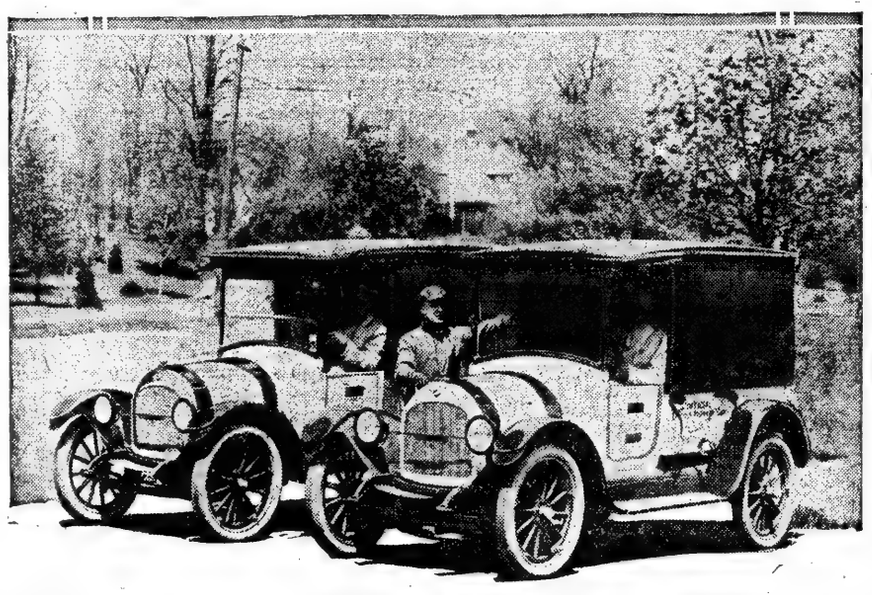
Cure Is to Give an Absolutely Rigid Bottom, Says This Expert.

Road waves and wrinkles, their cause and remedy, have been a subject of recent discussion in this country. In England also it has received renewed attention lately. E. S. Newcombe, a surveyor who has given much study to roads in England, contributes the following to the discussion in that country:

"The primary cause of the road wave is an unstable foundation, and it is added to if poor or unsuitable material be used, the only permanent cure being to give an 'absolutely rigid' bottom.'

"Subsoil draining is nearly everything as a palliative, and with good new material much can be done, even when the bottom of the road is already damaged and grooved so that it holds water and remains soft.

"Waves are formed in a similar manner to those on the surface of water, but are generally only caused by traffic of such weight and cutting tendency as can move the bed of the road."



MARKING HIGHWAYS WITH COLORED BANDS TO GUIDE MOTORISTS.

New York main highways are to be marked with colored bands—red for east and west routes, blue for north and south, and yellow for diagonal—which will add greatly to ease of motor travel in this State. It is part of a country-wide movement in route marking. The Lincoln Highway was a pioneer in this work. In the above picture a route-marking crew of the Lincoln Highway is seen. The colored bands have to be repainted from time to time. The cars are "Overlands," delivery type.

MORE CHANGES ON 'AUTOMOBILE ROW'

Rumors of Others Set on Foot Which Did Not Materialize—Branches and Agencies.

Other changes on "Automobile Row" last week followed those of the preceding week, and these were accompanied by rumors of still others, but in the main these latter have died out, investigation showing that they were merely the exaggeration of idle surmises. The changes that have taken place leave in its old unsettled state the question whether branches or agencies constitute the better methods of distribution in important centres. The recent changes have been in both directions, from agency to branch and from branch to agency.

The Willys-Overland Company, which has been following a policy for some time of establishing branches in the important centres, opened a branch in this city last Monday, with Edwin B. Jackson, formerly President of the Packard Motor Company of New York, in charge. At the same time the company made announcement of plans for establishing a permanent service station extending from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth Street between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. The building, which is in process of erection, will be ten stories high, have a floor space of 300,000 square feet, and represent an investment of about $1,000,000. A service station at 150th Street and Gerard Avenue, in a building of 50,000 square feet of floor space, has already been opened by the branch, and the temporary showrooms are at 1,826 and 1,828 Broadway. Following Mr. Jackson's retirement from the Packard Company Emlen Hare, who was brought from Philadelphia by the company as a special representative in the truck business, has been appointed manager of the New York branch.

C. T. Silver announced last week that he would shortly make public details for a new service station for Chalmers cars "covering a larger area of ground than that occupied by any other service station in the industry and centrally located."

George Stowe, formerly the head of the Columbus branch here, was last week made President and General Manager of the Mitchell Motors Company, organized to take over the sale of Mitchell cars in the metropolitan district, consisting of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, Staten Island, Westchester County, Fairfield County, including Bridgeport, and Bergen, Passaic, and Hudson Counties in New Jersey.

The Carl H. Page Motors Company, it was announced, will continue as wholesale distributer of Mitchell cars in the East, except in such territory as is controlled by the new Mitchell Motors Company, and that the new combination has assurance of the fullest co-operation from the Mitchell factory interests.

OLIVE AND WHITE PLATES.

Contract for 1917 Calls for 300,000 with Provisions for Early Delivery.

The contract has just been placed for the 1917 New York State auto license plates. They will be of an olive color with white letters, the numbers being hyphenated, as are those of this year. Approximately 300,000 sets will be required, from present indications, to meet the 1917 demand. In placing the order, Secretary of State Hugo made provisions for a delivery of the plates next Fall in order to assure a quick delivery at the opening of the automobile year, Feb. 1, and during the weeks that follow.

To Arrest Unlicensed Motor Cyclists

Chiefs of Police in all of the cities and incorporated villages in New York State have been notified the past week to apprehend all motor-cycle riders whose machines do not bear the 1916 plates. Many riders are tardy in taking out the plates.

HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLE NOW MAKES MOST NOISE

How One Mechanical Improvement After Another Has Increased Quietness in Operation of the Automobile.

By FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

Only a few years ago there were loud complaints on the part of the public about the noises of motor vehicles and it cannot be denied that during the first four or five years of the motor car era hardly a silent motor vehicle of any kind, as judged by the modern standard, was to be found on the road. Moreover, from what people then said the horse era had been one free from noise and smell. Pioneers of the automobile enterprises were harshly criticised when they pleaded that before long almost silent motor vehicles would be on the highways, and almost before they had finished prophesying the silent motor vehicles arrived.

Nevertheless, noise, though it has certainly decreased per vehicle in the main thoroughfares of the larger cities, especially in New York, has, in consequence of many more vehicles passing than ten years ago, increased in general volume, and is still a very disagreeable corollary of city life. The effect of constant noise upon the average human being is declared by physicians to be distinctly prejudicial, leading to deafness and other ailments, and a state of high nervous tension and premature nervous decay. It is interesting, therefore, to analyze the causes from which noise in cities now proceeds, and to see what can be done to secure its abatement.

In the first place it should be remembered that the horse-drawn vehicle is, generally speaking, far the most noisy vehicle on the street, and that nothing, not even traction engines, makes more noise than the common two-horse truck with its eight iron-shod hoofs stamping and hammering upon the hard and unyielding surface of the road. Then there are axle boxes and spring shackles and harnesses and equipment, all of which make much noise, besides tailboards that swing and clatter. If there was such a thing as noise meters invented a two-horse truck proceeding on a trot over a hard stone surface would probably head the test of noisy vehicles.

At the head of the noisy, mechanically propelled vehicles would come the traction engine and the various older types of motor delivery trucks, such as are used by the tradesman. The electric trolley car is also a very noisy vehicle as soon as the gear wheels begin to wear. Motor buses, which were widely accused of noise making in their earlier days, are now far the quietest of all the larger motor vehicles on the road.

Every one agrees that noise should be reduced and, at the present time, it is clear that when the subject of noise in the cities is alluded to consideration should be paid to the faults not only of vehicles, but also of the surfaces over which they run. The rapid reduction in the number of horse-drawn vehicles in the streets of New York City has led to a proposal that a time limit of five or six years should be fixed after which no horse vehicles should be allowed to run on the streets of that city. Although this suggestion is probably an impracticable one, there is no doubt that the horse and horse-drawn vehicle is the most noisy and most insanitary of all traffic units using the streets. When one reflects upon the criticism of bygone years it is a curious state of things that the motor vehicle, then the noisiest of all vehicles, should now be an example to all other classes of traffic as regards noise. Noise is not only a nuisance that leads to depreciation of values, but is a serious danger to those using the streets, and everything should be done, therefore, to minimize it.

TRUCKS SUPPLY VERDUN.

Continuous Train of Motors Sometimes Only 20 Seconds Apart.

How Verdun receives its supplies is graphically told in the following from the Petit Journal of Paris:

"To keep Verdun supplied, the main roads have to be handled exactly like a railroad. A continuous train of motor trucks has to travel over a circuit some 140 kilometers in extent, the vehicles succeeding one another sometimes as frequently as every twenty seconds. It is indeed a curious spectacle presented by the regular progress, a little slow, of this caterpillar of motor wagons, picked out at night by the luminous flare of their headlights.

"The route is entirely reserved for automobiles. It is not available to horse-drawn vehicles except under the strictest regulation and to a very limited extent. It is, in fact, rigorously closed; a corps of signalers and a very efficient system of illuminated signals regulate the direction and control the speed of the vehicles."

265,407 Car Owners in New York.

The importance of the automobile registration in this State is shown in the fact that since Feb. 1 the office of the Secretary of State has taken in $2,250,752 from the registration of cars. Up to July 14, 265,407 owners had registered their cars, dealers numbering 2,296. The motor-cycle registration up to the same date was 20,243, with receipts of $50,697.

ECONOMICS

The better the oil you buy the less you pay for lubrication. That's the law of increasing returns applied to motoring. Use Polarine, the friction-proof, carbon-proof oil for all motors.

LOOK for THIS SIGN

SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

STANDARD OIL CO. of N.Y.

PATHFINDER TALKS - No 37

QUICK DELIVERIES—One great thing to remember when you buy a car—our Pathfinder Twin "Sixes" and Single "Sixes" that we sell you can be delivered immediately.

Not only are the cars unbelievably facile and powerful, but you can get your car from us the same day you give your order.

Twin Six Touring, $2,750.
Twin Six Spl. Roadster, $2,900.
Single Six, $1,695.

'PHONE COLUMBUS—8882 FOR DEMONSTRATIONS.

Senior Bros
EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS
1875 BROADWAY
AT 62nd ST., N. Y.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Costly chrome vanadium steel, to the extent of one-eighth of its total weight, is used in the construction of each and every car

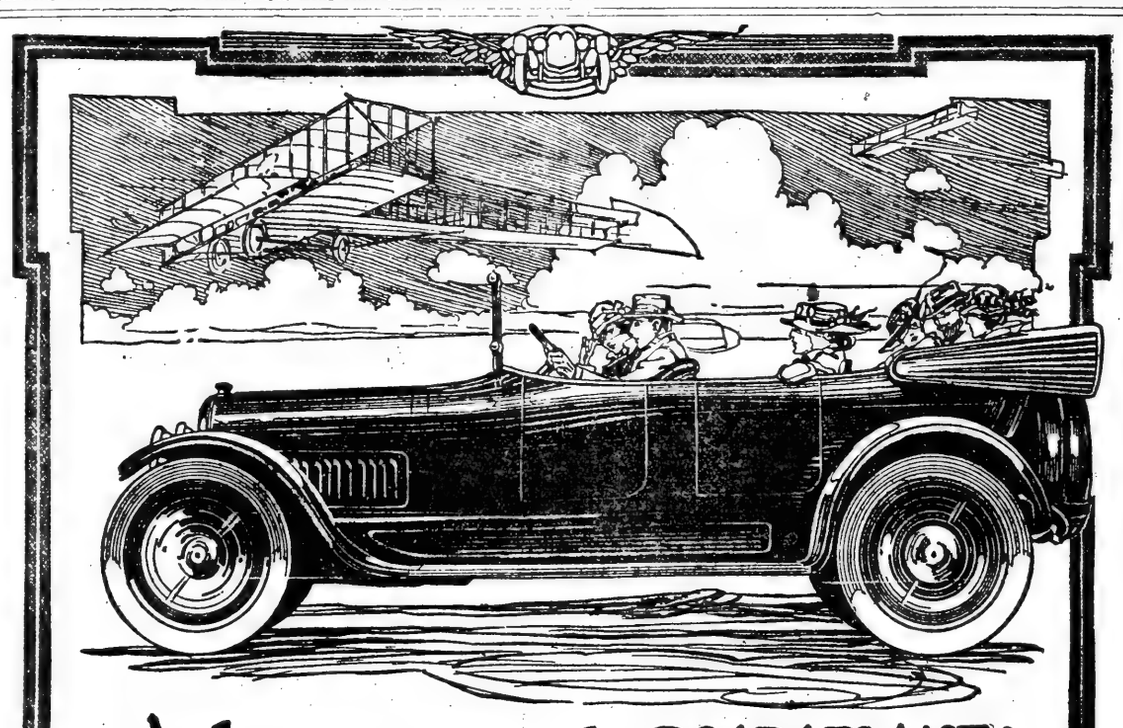
Two hundred ninety-two and one half pounds of this—the very finest steel—is not an exceptional instance of the employment of fine materials. Every part, every process, is determined upon the same high plane of quality.

It will pay you to examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.

The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600



And now comes—the ROADAPLANE!

The Apperson Roadaplane is the newest self-propelled sensation.

It is to road travel what the Aeroplane is to the sky and the Hydroplane to the water.

The Roadaplane smooths out all roads, banishes for all time all mechanical troubles, and shatters to a hundred fragments all former motor car limitations.

To ride in this marvel gives you the buoyancy of air support and when at the wheel you unconsciously feel the satisfaction of being the master of seventy mile-a-minute wings.

You get all the aeroplane thrills and sense of limitless freedom on *safe Mother Earth.*

Man, during all his time on earth, has never experienced the riding sensations equal to the Roadaplane.

Here is an absolutely frictionless car—the Roadaplane fairly floats along the road—it is so free from all friction.

Here is a piece of mechanism so perfectly attuned that you are unconscious of any mechanical effort whatever. It is in this important respect that the Roadaplane rivals air craft.

Here is a motor that challenges the most acute ear—it is so silent, so noiseless, so free from the slightest vibration—truly the work of mastermen.

Here is a car so exact in weight, so carefully balanced, that it is not a matter of mere pounds but *ounces.* The Roadaplane is so exacting in proportions that it is necessary to reduce its weight to pounds and ounces to fit it to the new standard required.

Here is a car so *miserly* in the use of gasoline that mileage records surpass all previous performances.

Here is a car so light on its feet that tire-life is prolonged to a time heretofore thought impossible.

Truly, the Apperson Roadaplane creates a new style of horseless travel.

And, it is not only because of a new mechanical standard that the Roadaplane now is separated from all types of automobiles.

It is equally advanced in drawing-room appointments.

Downy cushions give each passenger a feeling of complete relaxation and nerve repose. Fatigue is unknown here. The long *hammock like* springs gently absorb all road shocks. Patented cushion springs make riding enjoyable for hours and hours.

The Roadaplane represents the last word in body construction and is most complete in its accessory equipment and in the adoption of every comfort and labor-saving device imaginable.

The Apperson Roadaplane opens a new chapter in the history of motor travel. Find out what we have done by writing for "The Roadaplane Book," which gives complete details of these epoch-making cars.

The Roadaplane is made in six and eight-cylinder models. The seven-passenger and the famous four-passenger Chummy roadster body are mounted on either chassis. The eight-cylinder model (either touring car or Chummy roadster) is $2000. The six-cylinder model (either touring car or Chummy roadster) is $1750. All prices f. o. b. Kokomo, Ind.

Dimond-Apperson Motor Co.,
Broadway at 61st Street,
New York City.

Apperson Bros. Auto Company,
Manufacturers,
Kokomo, Indiana.

FEDERAL TIRES

Under the Blistering Sun

and the terrific heat of road friction, there is a strong sense of security in using

FEDERAL
DOUBLE-CABLE-BASE
"RUGGED" & "TRAFFIK" TREAD TIRES

A long slow cure (vulcanization) renders the carcass and tread of these tires unusually tough, cohesive and proof against fabric separation and heat blow-outs. All sizes for standard rims.

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38-40 West 62nd St., New York City.

THE FEDERAL RUBBER CO. OF ILLINOIS
Factories: Cudahy, Wisconsin

Mfrs. of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods

Federal Tires

For Sale By
Colonial Rubber Specialty Co., 35 Murray St.
James J. Fero, Inc., 792 7th Ave.
Est. of J. Kane, Bronxville, N. Y., Pondfield Rd.
King Tire Company, 1985 Broadway
Oriental Rubber & Supply Co., 1166 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Terrace City Sporting & Auto Goods Co., 55 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Walters Rubber Co., Mineola, N. Y.
AND PRINCIPAL DEALERS EVERYWHERE

FOCUSING AUTO INGENUITY ON ARMY'S AEROPLANE PROBLEM

TWO AUTOMOBILE ROUTES TO PLATTSBURG CAMP

Roads on Both Sides of Hudson in Good Shape for Motor Travel—6,000 Men Now at Army Post.

Plattsburg, whose name is now so familiar to all Americans, is pleasantly located on the shore of Lake Champlain, overlooking Cumberland Bay, at a distance of 340 miles from New York. A United States Army post has long been located here, and for the last two Summers it has been the site of the New York Business Men's Training Camp. There are now more than 6,000 men at the camp, as against 1,000 last year; no

ROUTE TO PLATTSBURG

better time could be chosen for visiting Plattsburg than now.

The Automobile Club of America Bureau of Tours states that the main roads on both sides of the Hudson now provide convenient routes for New York City motorists who desire to visit the camp. The roads lead north through Yonkers to Hastings-on-Hudson, and then by the Albany Post Road through Tarrytown and Ossining to Peekskill, thirty-nine miles; thence through Fishkill and Wappingers, with some rough surface in both places, to Poughkeepsie, a distance of seventy-three miles from New York.

From Poughkeepsie to Albany is seventy-six miles, and the post road through Rhinebeck, Hudson, Valatie, and Rensselaer provides fair surface to the State capital practically all the way, though between Rhinebeck and Hudson a few detours will be found necessary owing to road repairs in progress.

North of Albany a choice of roads is available to Saratoga, one via Schenectady and Ballston Spa being regarded as a trifle inferior to that running through Lathams Corners, Cohoes, and Mechanicsville; both, however, are in fair condition and of about the same distance; thirty-seven miles via Schenectady and thirty-eight by Mechanicsville. Beyond Saratoga, a beautiful run of thirty-two miles brings us to Lake George via Corinth and Luzerne.

After leaving Lake George, one of the most picturesque sections of the whole route is entered, the road winding through the rugged, wooded country along the foothills of the Adirondacks. Warrensburg is passed, and then Chestertown, where the road circles round Little Loon Lake, thence past Pottersville and Schroon Lake to Elizabethtown, sixty-six miles from Lake George.

As the route advances north, the Adirondack Mountains become more and more impressive. Turning west from Elizabethtown, the motorist faces a tumbled mass of forest and mountain country crowned by a dozen stately peaks, among them White Face, Colden, Sugar Loaf, MacIntyre, Haystack, and Mount Joe, and, towering above them all majestic, Mount Marcy.

At Keene the road swings north through Upper Jay and Jay, and goes via Ausable Forks and Keesville, to Ausable Chasm. Ten miles further on lies Bluff Point on Lake Champlain, pleasant and convenient for a stay when visiting the camp, which lies three miles further north.

On the plateau, a mile south of the town of Plattsburg, is situated the training camp, a city of tents that spread from the main road down to the railroad tracks that skirt the shore of the lake; to the westward the verdant foothills of the Adirondacks provide as picturesque a background as could be desired.

On the west bank of the Hudson the roads provide a convenient route to Albany for motorists from New Jersey. The Franklin Pike to Suffern and the beautiful Ramapo Valley route through Tuxedo to Newburg are both in very fair condition, and little trouble should be experienced from that point on by the direct road to Kingston overlooking the Hudson. At Kingston the main road from Port Jervis and Pennsylvania points join the route via Cuddebackville, Wurtsboro, and Ellenville. The next portion of the route to Saugerties and on to Catskill has some very indifferent sections on it; one place, where a railroad bridge is in course of construction, near Cementon, necessitates a long, narrow, and hilly detour that calls for careful driving. Good macadam is the rule for the next ten miles as far as Ravena, followed by a short stretch of rough going to Coeymans; then there is a newly built road for the remainder of the distance into Albany.

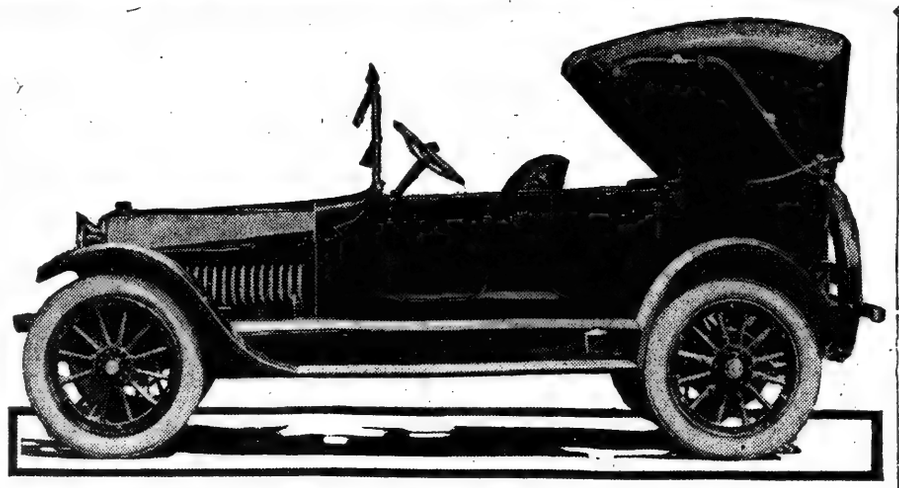
Motorists from Northern Pennsylvania and the Binghamton section of New York will find an excellent approach to the main route by way of Oneonta, Cobleskill, Schoharie, and Clarksville to Albany. From the Middle West and the Great Lakes region, the main road from Buffalo, through Batavia, the Finger Lake district and Syracuse to Utica, and thence through the Mohawk Valley to Schenectady and Saratoga Springs, is a thoroughly satisfactory approach.

From the northern part of New York motorists will reach Plattsburg by way of Malone, thence through superbly scenic country through Duane Centre and Meacham Lake to Paul Smiths, a convenient stopping place amid the mountains. The route then leads by Gabriels, Saranac, Lake Placid and through picturesque Wilmington Notch to Upper Jay, where it enters the Ausable Valley, and continues north from there to Bluff Point and Plattsburg.

Burlington and St. Albans, on the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain, are rallying points for automobilists coming from Northern New England, including the Green and White Mountain region, while Southern New England motorists drive north through the Berkshires and Green Mountains to Sudbury.

From Saratoga Springs there is a pleasant and convenient route which runs east of Lake George by way of Glens Falls and Fort Ann to Sudbury, and continues north through Vermont to Burlington, over good surface most of the way. From Burlington a daily service of steamers plies to Port Kent, near Keeseville, Bluff Point, Plattsburg, and other points on the lake, and provides first-rate accommodations on board for tourists and their automobiles.

Visitors from Montreal and other points across the international border coming south to compare the Plattsburg Training Camp with the great military camps of the citizen soldiers of the Dominion, will find a convenient approach by way of the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence, La Prairie and St. Jacques le Mineur to La Colle, the Canadian customs station. At Rouses Point American customs formalities must be attended to before the route can be continued south through Chazy and West Chazy to Plattsburg.



CUSTOM-MADE BODIES ATTRACT ATTENTION.

According to all signs the custom-made body is to be given more attention the coming season than ever before. This is the latest "Studebaker Six," with special custom-made body and Victoria top.

TO GIVE ARMY AIRCRAFT MOTOR CAR EFFICIENCY

Society of Automobile Engineers, Through Committee of Experts, Begins Work of Co-operation with Government.

That engineering efficiency which has made such great and rapid progress in the development of the American automobile is now to be applied to the army aeroplane in aiding the Government in the development of an aircraft best suited for the service. The first meeting when this work was practically taken up was held in Washington last week, and the following account of it is from the Society of Automobile Engineers:

It developed recently that the entire visible supply in this country of certain kinds of suitably seasoned woods for aeroplanes has been contracted for by foreign Governments since 1914. This is one of the many indications of the necessity for action on the part of engineers and manufacturers engaged in the design and production of aircraft. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics recently held a meeting with a view to bringing about co-operation between the United States Government and designers and manufacturers of engines in the development of motive power for aircraft, and members of this board attended a meeting of the Aeronautic Engine Division of the Standards Committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers held at the Bureau of Standards in Washington last week.

The purpose of the S. A. E. committee meeting is practically identically the same as that of the standardizing activity which the society has maintained for many years in the motor car field. All the work under way is for the purpose of laying properly and efficiently now in time of peace the whole foundation upon which the art of aeronautics will be based. The development in this country should proceed more efficiently than has been the case in Europe under stress of unprecedented warfare.

It must be appreciated, of course, that this development will take time. Considerable mechanical difficulty is being experienced with aeroplanes throughout the world. Real hope of progress lies in the United States Government purchasing and using the machines now on the market and working in close co-operation with the manufacturers and engineers and standards committees, for improvement in every phase of the aeronautic art.

Henry Souther stated at the meeting held recently in Washington that the great value of co-operation between engineers being now appreciated, the S. A. E. committee in conjunction with other committees will advance the art of aeronautics rapidly, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics having in the Society of Automobile Engineers one engineering body to which to refer matters.

Dr. S. W. Stratton has announced that the Bureau of Standards will establish an investigational department through which the scientific knowledge being acquired in the many laboratories devoted to aeronautics can be disseminated. At the Society of Automobile Engineers' meeting just held Howard E. Coffin of the Naval Consulting Board, pointed out the necessity of informing builders as to the relative demand for aeronautic engines of different size and capacity. This suggestion proved to be one of the most illuminating made at the Washington meeting, inasmuch as it involved discussion as to the amount of engine power which can be used efficiently in different types of machines for varying uses, from craft for schooling purposes to those of the battle type, as well as desirable propeller speeds and other pertinent questions.

It is clear that a special set of spark-plug specifications must be developed for aeronautic work, extending the scope of the present Society of Automobile Engineers' standard specifications and perhaps changing some of them. The desirability of standardizing the fundamental dimensions involved in the mounting of propellers on driving shafts has been appreciated for some years, but no actual effective recommendation has as yet been made.

The Society of Automobile Engineers' Committee is now canvassing the engine, propeller, and plane manufacturers and users with a view to the adoption in this country of the propeller hub established as standard in France. It is obvious that interchangeability on planes of propellers of varying size and make is practically essential to adequate commercial development of the aeroplane. Certain pipe fittings which have proved satisfactory in installation on automobiles are in some respects inadequate for aeronautic use. This subject will be considered thoroughly by the Carburetor Fittings Division of the Society of Automobile Engineers.

While there is some difference of opinion on the subject, it is thought that engine interchangeability in planes will be of considerable importance soon because definite data must be furnished engine builders desiring to take up manufacture of aeronautic engines. A number of exhibits of aeroplane parts and accessories were collected for consideration at the Washington meeting; such as wood specimens broken in the laboratory, piping, manifolds, cylinders, valves, propellers, radiators, and engines, most of the samples having been sent recently from the Mexican border.

NEWS AND NOTES OF AUTO MAKERS AND DEALERS

The Franklin Automobile Company, in announcing the "Series 9" Franklin car, the weight of which has been reduced 400 pounds, says: Production will be continued along the same general line. As in the past, there will be but one chassis. New bodies, meeting various practical needs, have been developed, including a four-passenger roadster, town car, and the sedan and brougham with V-fronts. The new Franklin hood contributes much to the effectiveness of these designs.

The Willys-Overland Company of Toledo, Ohio, announces that for the six months' period ending June 30, 1916, 94,155 Overlands and Willys-Knights were shipped, as against 37,841 for the same period last year. The biggest shipments for a single day were made on March 27, when 1,111 cars left the factory.

In 1905, according to figures given out by the B. F. Goodrich Company, uncultivated or "native" rubber comprised 60,000 tons, while in 1914 the production had dropped back to 69,000 tons. But cultivated or plantation rubber in the same space of time had risen from 145 tons to 64,000 tons. In 1917 the Goodrich Company estimates that while native rubber production will have fallen to 54,500 tons, plantation rubber will amount to 147,000 tons. By 1921 it is predicted that 209,000 tons of cultivated rubber will be available, while but 30,000 tons of native rubber will be produced. Thus 1917 will show a total increase of 50 per cent. in crude rubber supplies over 1914, due to the fast-growing production on plantations.

The Commerce Motor Car Company of Detroit and the Signal Motor Truck Company of Detroit, manufacturers of commercial vehicles and trucks, have been merged into the Signal-Commerce Motor Truck Company under a holding company of $6,000,000 capitalization. This announcement was made by Thomas Neal, who will head the new combination in association with present executives of the two companies and other men of experience in the commercial vehicle field. Mr. Neal was formerly President of the General Motors, later Chairman of the Board of Directors, and is now Vice President of that company.

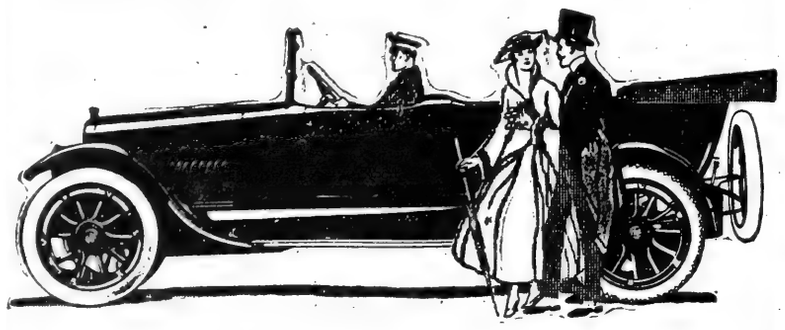
The Velie Company announces seven types of bodies on the Model 28 chassis, including a four-passenger "Companionable Roadster," several inclosed types, and a larger seven-passenger six, at $1,250.

To the new series of the "Fairfield Six-46" of the Paige-Detroit Motor Company have been added as equipment a motor-driven tire pump, a motometer which instantly tells when the radiator should be filled with water, leather door flaps to protect the body from smudgy finger marks, a mahogany instrument board, and a sloping windshield of the latest design.

Charles T. Jeffery, Harold W. Jeffery, and Thomas M. Kearney will continue for some time as Directors of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, the control of which was recently bought by Charles W. Nash and others associated with him. Mr. Nash will take active charge of the management of the Jeffery plant Aug. 1, at which time his connection with General Motors will be completely severed.

Over 5,000 Chalmers employes and their families will be guests of the Chalmers Motor Company at the annual Chalmers outing, to be held at Bois-Blanc Island, in the Lower Detroit River, on July 24. Chief among the events of the day will be the award by Hugh Chalmers of a $1,000 Chalmers 6-30 touring car to the employe who has turned in the most valuable suggestion to the company during the last six months. An additional $500 in gold will be divided among other employes according to the merit of their suggestions. Mr. Chalmers will award the various prizes at 1 P. M. on the day of the outing.

$1295 CHANDLER
the Six with the marvelous motor



A Known Motor

In the midst of extravagant claims for new theories and untried ideas, the Chandler motor stands free from any hint of experimentation. From coast to coast men *know* what this motor does, men *know* they can *depend* on it, men *know* its service quality is enhanced by the fact that it is a *proven mechanism*, perfected through three years of conscientious refinement.

And Chandler bodies, the new big seven-passenger touring car body and the new four-passenger roadster, are the most beautiful motor car bodies of the year.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION
New York's Most Complete Motor Car Institution
1884 Broadway, at 62nd Street Telephone, 9175 Columbus

FARRELL AUTO CO. 1178 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO. 299 Central Ave., Newark
C. T. BECKMAN & SON 2351 Boulevard, Jersey City
CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

Your Neighbor's Car

Suppose He Buys a Hudson Super-Six

One thing we can't forget in buying cars. That is pride of ownership. The car is a pleasure vehicle. And it spoils the fun to be hopelessly outrivaled in about the same-class car.

The Hudson Super-Six has proved itself supreme.

With this patented motor—certified a stock motor—it has done what no other stock car ever did.

It has made faster speed. It has done better hill-climbing. It has shown quicker pick-up. It has gone 1819 miles in 24 hours, breaking the best former stock car record by 52 percent.

It has beaten race cars by the dozen—cars of a very costly type. It has shown much more power than this size motor ever before developed. It has proved matchless endurance.

Suppose your neighbor gets this car. And you, while paying as much or more, get something less efficient. How will you feel when the two cars meet?

What These Things Signify

You do not care for reckless speed. Such power is rarely needed. But the Super-Six has the capacity. You know it to be the master of the road. It will do what you want without taxing half its ability. And that means economy.

It will cover more ground than lesser cars, without going any faster. This because of its quick get-away when you slow down or stop.

Its greatest supremacy—that of endurance—means years of extra service. How would you feel to have a like-class car excel yours in these respects?

Some Hudson Records
All made under American Automobile Association supervision by a certified stock car or stock chassis, and excelling all former stock cars in these tests.
100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour for a 7-passenger touring car with driver and passenger.
75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger in a 7-passenger touring car.
Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 sec.
One mile at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour.
1819 miles in 24 hours at average speed of 75.8 miles per hour.

Means 80% More Efficiency

The Super-Six motor—a Hudson invention—adds 80% to motor efficiency. That is, from a small, light motor it gets 76 horsepower. The same size of motor heretofore yielded us 42 h. p.

This result comes through ending vibration, the cause of motor friction. It gives such smoothness as you never knew before. And it means a long-lived motor.

It comes in a car, evolved under Howard E. Coffin, which has long stood for the acme in fine engineering. And it comes in the handsomest, best-equipped model that Hudson has ever designed.

If your neighbor gets it, and you don't, it may mean to you years of regret. In looks and performance, in prestige and endurance, he will have the advantage of you. Your Hudson dealer can prove these things beyond any possible question. And you should know them before you buy any high-grade car.

Any Super-Six owner—there are now more than 10,000—can tell you what it means to own one.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICH.

7-Passenger Phaeton, $1475 at Detroit—*Seven Other Styles of Open and Closed Bodies*

HUDSON SUPER SIX

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., INC.
Broadway at 61st St., Circle Building.

Brooklyn 1184 Bedford Avenue.
Bronx 440 East 149th St.
New Rochelle Main St. & Central Ave.
Yonkers Proctor Building.

QUEBEC OFFICIAL DEFENDS LOYALTY OF FRENCH-CANADIANS IN THIS WAR

Chief of the Bureau of Statistics Takes Exception to Certain Statements Recently Published in The New York Times.

The following letter is contributed by Mr. G. E. Marquis, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Province of Quebec, who takes exceptions to an article in THE TIMES *Magazine of June 25 to the effect that the French Catholic priests were discouraging recruiting in that province for the Canadian overseas forces, and that the failure of that province to furnish its full quota of troops was due in part to the bilingual controversy in the Province of Ontario.*

It may be added that the writer of the article, which consisted largely of a statement by Canon Huard of the Basilica at Quebec, did not use the expression "Priest-ridden population," and did not state or quote anybody as saying that the population is kept in ignorance, and that they do not care to learn English. On the contrary, Canon Huard's words on that point, which were published verbatim, were: "We teach English in the Quebec schools, but the people have no use for it, and therefore forget it." Furthermore, the writer of the article of June 25 returned from Quebec favorably, and not unfavorably, impressed by the way in which the French Catholics, both clergy and laymen, had put their case. The assertion that Quebec is not recruiting, in proportion to population, is confirmed by the records at Ottawa and admitted by the people themselves.

QUEBEC.
Quebec, July 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

LAST week my attention was drawn by a friend to an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES and bearing the conspicuous headline of "Priests Block Recruiting in Quebec Province."

Your correspondent having freely expressed his views and those of two priests, (Canon Huard and Father Bergeron, whom he met while touring the Saguenay,) on the existing bilingual controversy and on recruiting, as a consequence, I would of beg you—not as a favor nor as a privilege, but out of mere fair play—to insert the present letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine in order to give your readers the opinion of another French Canadian.

A brief summary of the items on which I differ with your paper may be useful in order to show the ground I intend to cover.

Regardless of the political side brought in by the writer, there are three items relating to the clergy, to education, and to the loyalty of my fellow-countrymen referred to by the author of the article, viz.:

1. French Canadians are a priest-ridden population and "defy the Dominion Governmtnt."

2. French Canadians "are kept in ignorance" and do not care to learn English, as "they have no use for it."

3. French Canadians "do not love England" and "the minor priest advises his people not to enlist" owing to the nonsettlement of the bilingual question, which "has been denied in turn by the Ontario Courts, the Ontario Parliament, and finally by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at Ottawa."

I.

At the cession of New France to Great Britain, in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, the French Canadians, about 60,000 in number, were abandoned by their military and social leaders, who returned to the mother country—with the exception of the priests, who became their only moral support and sole advisers.

The soldiers of Montcalm returned to their farms, the buildings of which, in thousands of cases, had been burned and the cattle slaughtered by the English troops, and toiled hard in order to extract their living from the soil.

The question of education was debated nearly a century before the French Canadians would accept a system favorable to the maintenance of their language and creed. During that period there were only a few colleges and convents where the children of well-to-do families could receive an education. These institutions were directed by priests and nuns, and, owing to French school books being so scarce, the pupils had to copy from manuscripts. From 1760 to 1790 the French settlers of New France had no communication whatever with the old country; papers, letters, and books from France were prohibited.

The connections of our forefathers with the land of their ancestors were thus virtually severed, and their sons never dreamed of returning to France.

The handful of ruined peasants left on the shores of the St. Lawrence 150 years ago has in the meantime developed into a strong, spirited, laborious, and happy population of over 3,000,000 people, and—I add with pride—without losing either their language or their creed.

To whom do we owe this miracle? I answer without hesitation or fear of being contradicted: to our priests.

Should we be a priest-ridden population—which I deny, and there are many facts to prove my assertion—then I would ask, "Are we the worse for it?"

There may be fewer millionaires among the French Canadians than among other nationalities, but there is no pauperism in Quebec. This country may lack technical education, manufacturing centres, get-rich-quick schemes, but the population is moral, God-fearing, law-abiding, and happy.

During the last decennial period, 1901-1911, the Quebec population increased by 21.45 per cent., without immigration, while Ontario, favored by a large immigration, increased only by 15.59 per cent. French Canadian women are proud of their twelve, fifteen, and, sometimes, eighteen children, and bear with a light heart the precious burden of motherhood. Quebec is no partisan of the Malthusian theory and needs no Roosevelt to deplore "race suicide."

II.

As stated before, the French Canadians, from 1763 to 1846, refused to favor the different educational systems offered them by the Government, as each and all of them would have been detrimental to their creed and language.

At the time of the confederation (1867) Quebec had 3,907 schools, 4,436 teachers, and 212,837 pupils. In 1914 the number of schools amounted to 7,016; teachers, 16,235; pupils, 459,636. For the same year (1914) the total number of children of school age, 486,335; enrolled, 435,895; average attendance, 363,893, or 79.17 per cent.

With regard to illiteracy, as shown in Volume II. of the Dominion Census in 1911, it is true to say that the ratio for Quebec was 12.60 per cent., while it was 10.50 per cent. for all the Dominion. However, to any one wishing to note the progress accomplished by Quebec during the last ten years, the census of 1911 shows that the number of those able both to read and write increased 6.10 per cent. in the Dominion, 8.67 per cent. in Quebec, while in Ontario it was only 3.39 per cent.

The number of those unable to read and write during the same period shows a decrease: Canada, 3.35 per cent.; Ontario, 2.24 per cent., and Quebec, 5.06 per cent. Here again the latter beats the Dominion and the banner province.

I know that we have not attained the topmost rung of the ladder, but any broad-minded person is bound to admit that we are progressing favorably, taking into consideration the fact that our educational system has hardly been half a century in operation.

Quebec schools are denominational, that is to say, based on the creed of individuals. A council (board) composed of Catholics and Protestants looks after the organization, administration, and discipline of schools. There is no friction whatever between the two religious elements. Each school municipality is controlled by a local board appointed by the ratepayer. The parish priest has the right to supervise moral and religious teaching in schools—but no more.

As to learning English, every effort is made by the French pupils to master it, especially in the model schools and academies, classical colleges, and universites. In cities, towns, and villages pupils commence to learn English as soon as they can read French fluently. It is to my knowledge that in localities where the population is mixed, as in Gaspe, the eastern townships, the Ottawa Valley, French and English teaching is on an equal footing, even in the elementary schools.

A proof that we study and learn English is that we read every English newspaper issued either in Canada, the United States, or elsewhere. In the shop of every town or city bookseller, even in Quebec and Montreal, where 90 per cent. of the population is French, one may find THE NEW YORK TIMES, The New York World, The New York Herald, and scores of others, without excepting all the leading magazines.

I dare to say, then, that we know the English language, and even the American mentality, fairly well. Is this proof of our ignorance? Do the Amercans know as much of us as we do of them? Are they really in a position to speak, with thorough knowledge of the matter, of the French-Canadians and their mental culture?

III.

The terms of the capitulation of Montreal, in 1760, which were ratified later, in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, were the following:

1. All the French posts to be delivered to the English.

2. The Canadians to retain their religon, language, civil laws, and property.

3. The French troops and the nobility to be transferred to France at the expense of the English.

No sooner was this treaty signed than Lord Amherst, the first English Governor, abolished the French laws and prevented the admission of Catholics to civil administration by the imposition of the Test Oath.

It was in 1774, under Carleton, that the French civil laws were restored and the Test Oath abolished, owing to the invasion of Canada by the Americans who, in return, ought not forget that they were repulsed by the French, and that General Montgomery was slain before Quebec, (1775.)

Who were the loyal subjects of Great Britain then?

During the thirty-seven years that followed the expedition of Montgomery against Quebec the French were molested by their new masters on many occasions with regard to their religious organization, their attachment to their language, liberty of the press, and their share of the control of public moneys.

Nevertheless, when Canada was again invaded by the Americans, in 1812-13-14, the French did not hesitate to shoulder their muskets and drive back the enterprising American troops.

De Salaberry, for one, with 300 French, at Chateauguay, repulsed Hampton, who had 7,000 soldiers under his command. Were we traitors and defying the Canadian Government then?

In the Boer war, in 1899-1900, two Canadian contingents were dispatched to South Africa. The French Canadians were largely represented and their valor was highly praised at the time. In the present Continental struggle thousands of French Canadians are fighting for the liberty of humanity side by side with the Allies, in the French trenches, and many other thousands are now being trained at Valcartier.

They may have been slow in enlisting, owing to lack of information, but the example shown in this respect by Great Britain is far worse, as it was the very homes of the latter that were menaced by the Huns.

Let us come now, briefly, to the accusation that "priests block recruiting in Quebec province." It is false and I defy your correspondent to prove it.

Cardinal Begin and all the Bishops of Quebec, through the minor clergy, have given wise advice to Catholics on that score and declared that our fate was but one with that of the British Empire. The clerical organ of Quebec, l'Action Catholique, strongly urged French Canadians to be faithful to their allegiance.

The Ontario school question had nothing and still has nothing to do with the enlistment of French Canadians, and the couple of free lances who tried to divert the attention of the population of Quebec from the battlefields of Flanders and France have practically spoken in the desert, and it would be most unjust to hold the French Canadian nation responsible for such erratic utterances.

Before closing this letter, I beg you to convey to your numerous American readers on the occasion of the 140th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Independence of the United States of North America:

1. My compliments for the phenomenal progress achieved by your country during that period—placing it on an equal footing with the largest European powers.

2. My best wishes for your future prosperity in all fields open to human activity and the hope that our relations may continue to be, during many more centuries to come, as peaceful, as friendly, as they have been since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

G. E. MARQUIS,
Provincial Statistician.

JAPANESE TENNIS EXPERTS.

Two from Tokio Attract Interest at Narragansett Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 22.—Narragansett Pier has been the scene of initial events in two notable tournaments during the past week, the annual Point Judith Polo Tourney, which has attracted poloists of national reputation to the resort for the championship matches, and the annual Point Judith Lawn Tennis Tournament, which was inaugurated on Monday on the courts of the Country Club before a large assembly of members of the Summer colony.

Tennis had a good send-off in the men's singles. The advent of two excellent players of the game from Tokio, Japan, Ichiya Kumagae and Hachishiro Mikami, gave an international note to the tournament. Other entries were Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, D. C. Caner of Harvard, Ward Dawson of California, Richard Harte of Philadelphia, Watson M. Washburn and E. H. Whitney of New York, H. A. MacKinney of Providence, and Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I.

It was the first appearance of the two players from the Orient on grass courts and naturally it took a bit of time for them to become accustomed to their new environment. They showed their mettle, however, and played with great skill and agility. Kumagae excelled in back court work, and seldom ran toward the net, but when he did so, it was with telling effect. He invariably succeeded in "placing." The two players soon seemed to be at home on the grass courts of Point Judith, and entered into the singles and doubles with vigor and dash.

Among those who attended the tennis matches were members of the visiting polo teams from various sections of the country; golfers, and other devotees of outdoor sports from Newport, Jamestown, and other nearby resorts. The news was circulated that the two players from Tokio would meet Americans on the tennis fields of Point Judith, and undoubtedly the Orientals proved a potent "attraction."

Among those at the tourney were P. S. P. Randolph; Mrs. John R. Fell, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Rowland Hazard, of Peacedale, R. I.; Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss Kitty Penn-Smith, Mrs. Caryl Roberts of Philadelphia; Mrs. Craig Biddle, the Duke Arturo de Majo Durazzo, Mrs. Stanley Henshaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mauran, Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Dillingham, Miss Madeleine Cochrane, and Earle Alexander of New York. Miss Fanny Sinnickson of Philadelphia, the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice de Coppet of New York, and Dr. Charles Hitchcock and Howard Hitchcock of Narragansett.

Polo has also started with a swing at the Pier. The initial event of the season was the match for the Randolph cup, on Wednesday, the trophy being a gift from P. S. P. Randolph, of Philadelphia, who has been a patron of the sport at Narragansett ever since the game has been popular in this region.

Ponies are arriving here in large number. Some of the players are bringing anywhere from a dozen to a score or more. Harry Payne Whitney has about twenty-two ponies available for the Point Judith Tourney. Others who are bringing their ponies to Narragansett include Jay Coogan and W. Gordon Coogan, of Newport; Walter L. Goodwin, of Hartford, Conn.; Kent Legare, of Washington, D. C.; Watson Webb, of New York, and Louis E. Stoddard, of New Haven, Conn.

Reginald McDougal and Robert Tritton, of London, England, are among recent arrivals at the Pier.

Firestone
Tire & Rubber Co. (Akron)

have found Troy Trailers of great economy in transportation matters. The above illustration shows a Mercury Bulley Tractor drawing two 5-ton Troy Trailers loaded with Firestone Rims.

Such nationally-known concerns as American Dock Co., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Warner Bros. (Bridgeport), Welz & Zerweck, R. Wallace & Sons (Wallingford), Ballantine & Sons, Murtha & Schmohl, Ward Baking Co., S. S. White Dental Co., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Ford, Saxon, Cadillac, Packard, Studebaker, United Cigar Stores Co., John Wanamaker, Riker-Hegeman, Park-Davis Co., Otis Cement Cons. Co., and scores of other equally well-known concerns, all use Troy Trailers.

"Troy Trailers"
will cut your delivery costs in ½

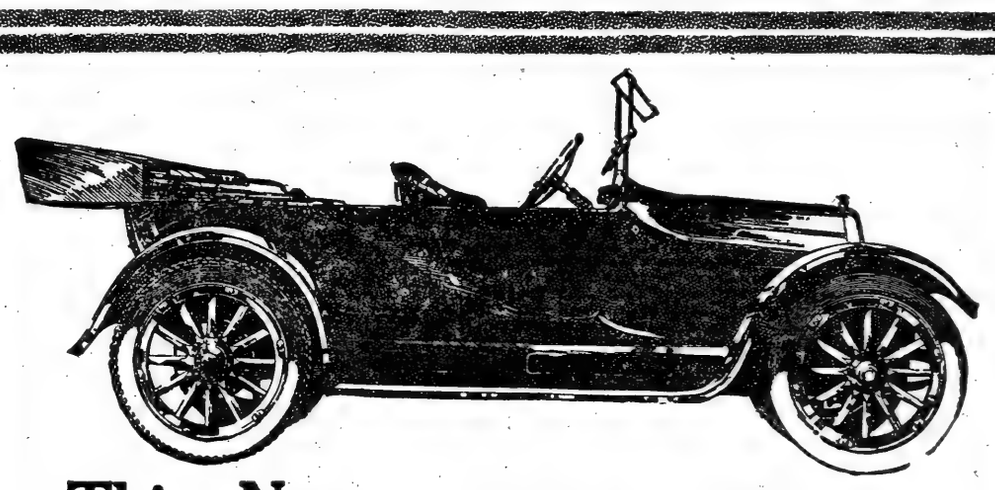
Troy Trailers are made in capacities of 1 to 5 tons and with any type of body. They are built for use as a single trailer or in trailer trains. They are reversible, and therefore can be backed up to any loading platform, or backed into any alley, as easily as if they were being moved forward. They can be coupled to the truck at either end, thus proving great flexibility.

We also make a complete line of Trailers of smaller capacity, to be operated with small trucks or pleasure cars. An entire list of users will be furnished you, if desired, and we will give you the names of other concerns using Troy Trailers with the same kind of truck you are operating.

Write us today what your hauling problems are

THE TROY WAGON WORKS CO.
C. H. QUEREAUX, Manager
Sales Rooms 1876 Broadway New York City
Telephone "Columbus 8020"
Home Office and Factories: Troy, Ohio

We Want Dealers
The greatest opportunity is open to live men in all cities where we now have no dealers. Some one in *your* city is going to see the money-making possibilities in this proposition. Are you the man? Write or wire.



This New
Overland
Model 75 B
$635
Roadster $620
F. O. B. Toledo

An Instant Success

NO car we ever heard of has sprung into such immediate popular favor. Altho this model was announced but a month ago we are already making shipments at the rate of 500 a day to keep pace with the country wide demand.

Unquestionably this new Overland is the greatest automobile value you can buy today. It has the new 4-cylinder 31½ H.P. *en bloc* motor that is a perfect marvel for speed, power and endurance—4" tires, with Non-Skids in the rear—electric lights—electric starter—magnetic speedometer—stream line body—latest system of ignition and when you buy it it is completely equipped.

The unusually heavy demand for the 75B is the public's opinion of this new standard of automobile value. We anticipated that the 75B would be a success but we had no idea we would be buried under such an avalanche of definite shipping orders. Therefore we feel particularly fortunate here in New York that we have a sufficient supply to promise

Immediate Delivery

from our salesrooms in New York, Brooklyn and Newark. Step in and see this extraordinary car—even if you don't intend to buy right away it will be worth while to get acquainted with this new standard of value.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 35-37 Halsey St., Newark

Prompt and Courteous Attention at our SERVICE STATIONS already in operation.
New York ....150th St., Gerard Ave., Bronx.
Newark .....243-245 Central Ave.

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

City Physicians in the Army.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.—Mayor Mitchel has stated that all city employes who go to the front with the National Guard will receive full pay and also retain their positions on their return. Can you inform me if this ruling will also include physicians employed by the city who accept temporary service with the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army?

This point was referred by THE TIMES to the Mayor. He held that the payment of salaries to city employes serving with the Guard did not apply to physicians unless they were members of the guard before it was called out. Physicians employed by the city who accept temporary service with the military forces will not be paid by the city. No opinion was expressed on the question whether positions would be held for the physicians.

The Lost Archduke.

Mrs. B. G. D'ARMAND.—The questions asked about Archduke John Salvator of Austria, who took the name of John Orth, must be answered from a mass of contradictory reports about him.

He did not serve in the Italian Army. His mother was the Grand Duchess Maria Antonia, daughter of Francis I. of the Two Sicilies. After her husband's death she lived near Grumden.

There have been many stories that he was not lost in the wreck of the ship Santa Margareta, which set out from Montevideo for Valparaiso, in February, 1890. Reports that the lost Archduke had been found have been published for years.

He was declared legally dead on July 9, 1910, and in 1912 the Emperor ordered the sale of his property, which was said to be worth $8,000,000.

Peace Treaties with Us.

F. G. H.—(1) With what countries has the United States treaties which prohibit either to come to war until one year has passed from the time a dispute arose? Who was directly responsible for them and are they ratified? (2) Does a treaty exist between the United States and England which in time of great need only would be used? By this I mean that if either were confronted with a grave responsibility of war with an overwhelming enemy the other would give aid.

(1) Some thirty countries have signed these treaties with the United States allowing time for discussion before hostilities. Exchange of ratifications has made the treaties effective with Guatemala, Great Britain, Costa Rica, Norway, Portugal, Paraguay, Spain, Peru, Bolivia, Sweden, Denmark, France, Russia, Uruguay, and Italy. W. J. Bryan when Secretary of State did a great deal of work in putting the treaties through.

(2) No.

Woolworth Building.

MARGARET McKERNAN. — The Woolworth building has fifty-one stories, is 750 feet high, and was constructed at an approximate cost of $15,000,000.

Age of London.

E. F. S.—London was probably an ancient British town. It appears to have been resettled by the Romans about 43 A. D. and Londinum (called also Augusta) was the capital of Britannia in the last part of the Roman period. After the departure of the Romans (about 412) and in the early Saxon period its history is obscure, though there were bishops of London from the seventh century. It was plundered by the Danes, and rebuilt by Alfred and Athelstan. By the fourteenth century its commerce had greatly developed. It was scourged by the plague in 1665, and was almost entirely destroyed by the great fire of 1666. A financial panic happened in 1720, and the "No-Popery" riots in 1780.

Grant's Tomb and Ohio Governor.

DAVID C. LINK.—1. The City of New York formally took into its keeping on April 27, 1897, the memorial tomb and monument of General Grant, erected by the subscriptions of 90,000 persons, the ceremonials being witnessed by approximately one million people. 2. The Ohio contingent formed upon Thirty-sixth Street, west of Madison Avenue. There were 1,000 men in line, and Governor Bushnell and his staff were in the lead. The Toledo Cadets acted as a guard of honor to the Governor, who complained of feeling ill. He was soon chilled through, and sent an orderly for his overcoat. Before it arrived he took refuge in the hallway on the northwest corner. His physician, who was present, advised him to return to his hotel, but he refused and persisted in going over the route.

Red Cross Lectures.

DOROTHY B. GOLDSMITH.—Will you kindly let me know where and when one can take the course of fifteen Red Cross lectures, so as to qualify for a nurse's assistant?

The first class was formed by the American Red Cross, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, last week. Full information concerning future classes will be furnished at that address on application.

Dr. Osler Not Here.

AUBREY MUSSEN, M. D.—I understand that Dr. William Osler is on this side of the Atlantic at present. Could you advise me whether that is so, and what address will find him?

Dr. Osler is not in the United States at present.

Mason and Dixon Line.

GEORGE C. FENNER.—What is the Mason and Dixon line and did it have any bearing on the civil war?

Charles Mason, born at Philadelphia in 1787, was employed with Dixon by Lord Baltimore and William Penn to establish the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The line fixed (1768-67) ran 244 miles west from the Delaware River, in latitude 39 degrees, 43 N. It is famous as (in part) the boundary between the free and the former slave States.

How Many Irishmen in 69th Regiment?

F. E. OWEN.—Will you kindly inform me in your Sunday issue what proportion of the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment are of Irish extraction? It is supposed to be an Irish regiment. A friend of mine claims that 65 per cent. is composed of members of German extraction.

Philip E. Reville, Major commanding the depot of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, and who has been in the regiment for the last eighteen years, asserts that the number of Irishmen and Irish-Americans making up the 1,100 members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the New York National Guard amounts to approximately 96 per cent. There are twelve companies in the regiment, and Major Reville does not recall that in any one of these are there more than five or six members who are not of Irish extraction.

Free Classes in Designing.

MISS A. EASTON.—Can you inform me where commercial designing is taught in New York free?

The New York Department of Education will admit you free of charge to such classes of instruction in the New York Evening School of Industrial Art, 204-214 East Forty-second Street; the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209 East Twenty-third Street, and the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Seventeenth Street. If you wish to join any of these classes you should apply to the school for admission. Registration days begin the week of Sept. 11.

Dutch Language Spoken in Ulster County.

A. Y. SMITH.—When did the Dutch language cease to be spoken in New York State and city?

An interesting letter is received by the Query Department, in connection with the answer to this question recently printed in this column, supplementing the data then supplied, as follows:

"A. Y. Smith may be interested to know that the Dutch language is not entirely out of use in Ulster County, New York. A church in the Blue Mountains holds its land by an agreement which includes one sermon in Dutch each year. Have never seen the agreement, but have attended one of the Dutch services, followed by a dinner.—A. L. C. W."

When Hearst Ran for Governor.

G. P. S.—Has W. R. Hearst ever run for Governor of State of New York? If so, please state in what year.

Yes; 1906.

Address of Spanish Consul.

PHILIP V. GOLDSMITH.—Will you kindly furnish the New York address of the Spanish Consul?

No. 18 Broadway.

Direction Followed by Fifth Avenue.

A. B. WHITING.—In the course of a conversation X said that Fifth Avenue did not run north and south and the cross streets east and west. His contention was that Fifth Avenue runs more nearly from southwest to northeast, and the cross streets from southeast to northwest. Y contends that Fifth Avenue runs directly from south to north and the side streets east to west. Will you kindly give the correct answer?

Fifth Avenue runs in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, probably not less than 30 degrees east of north, and the cross streets being at right angles to it, lie as you have stated, from southeast to northwest. A glance at a map of the city will make the direction followed by these thoroughfares clear.

How to Pronounce "Cabot."

JOHN A. NOLAN.—Will you kindly advise the correct pronunciation of the word "Cabot"? I have in mind John Cabot, the English navigator who came to America in the seventeenth century. Is it pronounced Cā-bot (Cabought) or Cā-bot (Ca-but)? I have a bet with another soldier regarding this.

John Cabot was an Italian navigator in the English service, who set sail from Bristol in May, 1497, probably in company with his son Sebastian, believing that a northwest passage would shorten the route to India. The expedition resulted in the discovery of a part of North America, which is supposed to have been either Cape Breton Island or Newfoundland. His name is pronounced Kab-ot.

Women's Military Training Camp.

D. L. S.—The Woman's National Service Training Camp is at Chevy Chase, Maryland. Write to the Navy League, Women's Section, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Louisiana Purchase vs. Alaska.

L. LANDMAN.—Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia for $7,200,000 by treaty of March 30, 1867. Area, 531,409 square miles. The territory which the U. S. in 1803, under Jefferson's Administration, acquired by purchase from France for $15,000,000, consisted of New Orleans and a vast tract extending westward from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to British America. It is known as the Louisiana Purchase. Area exceeded 1,000,000 square miles.

In the Matter of Sleep.

H. W. H.—We know of no such law.

Platt Amendment and Elihu Root.

W. E. DAME.—Will you please inform me the date of the adoption of the Platt Amendment; also, the date on which Elihu Root became Secretary of War?

March 2, 1901, Aug. 1, 1899.

The Government of Germany.

M. MIRE.—Would you kindly answer whether Germany is autocratic or democratic?

The Government of Germany is a constitutional monarchy.

Mayor's Religion.

K.—Does Mayor Mitchel attend any church in New York City?

Mayor Mitchel is a member of the Roman Catholic Church in New York City.

New York to Halifax by Water.

FENWICK W. FRASER.—I wish you would please tell me if there is any water transportation line that runs from New York to Halifax, Yarmouth, or Sydney.

The Red Cross Line, Bowring Brothers, 17 Battery Place, New York City, runs from New York to Halifax. Suggest that you communicate with them; also Thomas Cook & Son, 245 Broadway.

Copper Used Electrically.

F. E. H.—Could you tell me or give me the source of information from which I can find out what is the aggregate amount of copper used annually for electrical work in the United States?

Statistics for 1913 show that of the 706,000,000 pounds of copper used in the United States the electrical industry consumed 400,000,000 pounds, or 52.1 per cent. It is estimated by the American Metal Market Company, at 81 Fulton Street, New York City, that while the total in pounds of copper used for electrical work may have been materially increased since the 1913 statistics were formulated, it is quite probable that the percentage remains about the same, say between 50 and 55 per cent. of the total copper of the country being used in the electrical industries.

Germany's Wars Against Denmark and Austria.

J. L. GROSSENBACHER.—Will you kindly answer the following questions: (1) For what purpose did Germany attack little Denmark in 1864? How long did that war last? (2) Why did Germany declare war against Austria in 1866? Were they not wars of conquest like the present one?

(1) On the death, in 1863, of Frederick VII., Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sönderburg-Glucksburg ascended the throne under the title of Christian IX., in conformity with the act known as the Treaty of London, (1852,) by which the European powers had settled the succession to the Danish Crown on him and his descendants by his wife, Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. With Frederick VII. the direct Oldenburg line had expired, and at his death the question of the succession to the duchies acquired an importance which it had never before possessed. Schleswig and Holstein declared for Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, a scion of a branch of the Oldenburg line, and appealed to the Germanic Confederation for support. The Germanic Diet sent an army into Holstein. Prussia and Austria had in the meantime concerted with each other to take the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein affair into their own hands. Christian IX., reflecting upon the way in which the cause of the duchies had been betrayed by the German powers in the war of 1848-1851, and relying upon the support of England, allowed himself to be dragged into a war single-handed with Prussia and Austria, whose forces advanced into Schleswig in February, 1864. After a brave but utterly futile attempt at resistance, the Danes saw their country overrun by the troops of Prussia and Austria, and by the treaty of Vienna (Oct. 30, 1864) were forced to submit to the terms exacted by their powerful foes, and resign not only Holstein and Lauenburg, but the ancient Crown appanage of Schleswig into the hands of the two powers.

(2) Austria was entangled in the complications of the Schleswig-Holstein affair, and in 1864 she found herself involved with Prussia in a war against Denmark for the liberation of the two duchies. Austria sought to force the hand of Prussia by referring the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question to the German Diet. Prussia made a move by occupying Holstein, and the German Diet thereupon summoned the States to mobilize the federal army of execution against Prussia. The latter declared the confederation dissolved, invaded simultaneously Austria and the States that had joined Austria, and in the brief seven weeks' campaign that followed triumphed completely. The victory of the Prussians at Sadowa was followed by the Peace of Prague, which dissolved the old confederation, allowing reorganization without Austria.

Weights of Wire Per Mile.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON.—Can you inform me through your columns what are the average weights per mile of telegraph wires, telephone wires, and power transmission wires used in the United States?

No. 8 gauge galvanized telephone and telegraph wire weighs 390 pounds to the mile. The weights on the power transmission wire would depend, of course, on gauge, and whether the wire was insulated or bare. Any manufacturer will give you the information if you specify in these respects.

Godfrey of Bouillon and Turenne.

W. R. SEVIER.—Kindly answer the following inquiries in the columns of THE SUNDAY TIMES:

1. Was Godfrey de Bouillon, the great crusader, a Frenchman or a German?

2. Of what nationality was Turenne by birth?

1. Godfrey of Bouillon, the illustrious leader of the first crusade, was the son of Eustace II., Count of Boulogne, and was born near Nuvelle, in France, about 1058.

2. Turenne, the famous French general, was born at Sedan, Sept. 11, 1611, second son of Henri, duc de Bouillon. His mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. His father was an able general and a leader of the French Protestants.

Which Side of River Is Hartford.

L. D. BOYLE.—To decide a wager will you kindly state in your paper if the City of Hartford, Conn., is on the right or left bank of the Connecticut River?

Hartford is situated at the head of navigation on the west bank of the Connecticut River.

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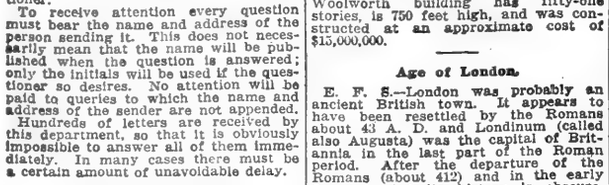

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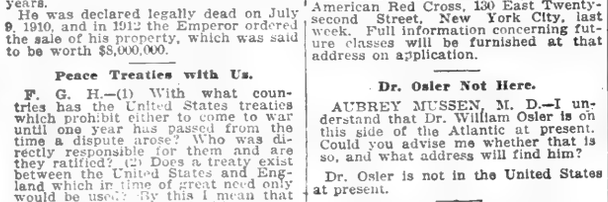

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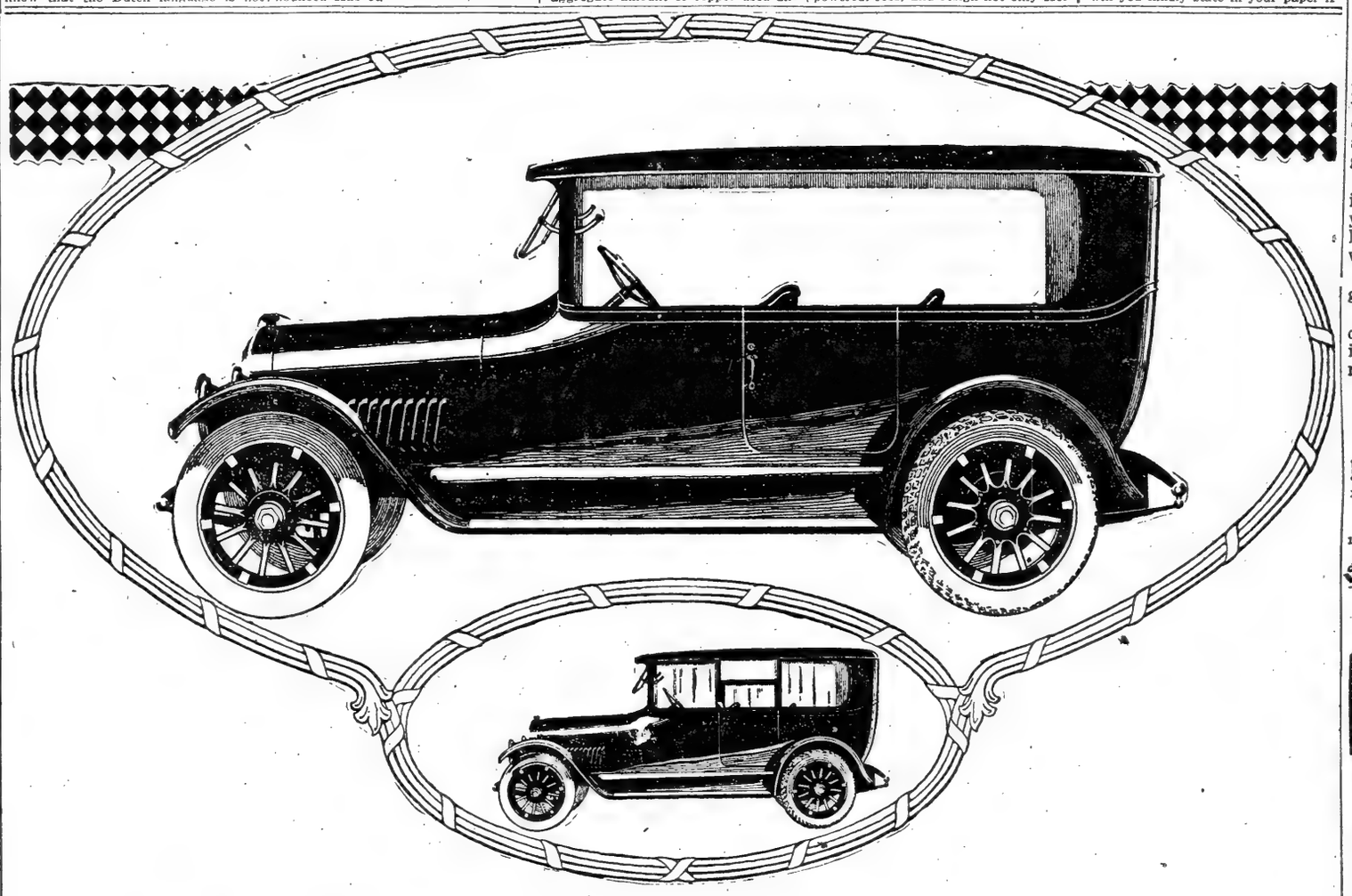

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QUERIES ON THE WAR

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American Ambulance.

DUNCAN MacDONALD.—If you will address the American Ambulance Company, care of Robert Bacon, at 14 Wall Street, New York City, you will obtain all the data you desire.

Mexican Boundary.

H. H. EMERY.—Mexico's boundary line with the United States was fixed by the treaties of Feb. 2, 1848, and Dec. 30, 1853. The boundary begins at the mouth of the Rio Grande on the Gulf of Mexico, follows the river for 1136 miles, beyond El Paso, Texas, to the point where it strikes parallel 31° 47' north latitude, and from there runs along said parallel for a distance of 100 miles, and thence south to parallel 31° 20' north latitude; from there west along this parallel as far as the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River, twenty miles below the junction of its Gila; thence up the middle of said River Colorado to the intersection with the old line between Upper and Lower California, and thence to a point on the Pacific Ocean, distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the Bay of San Diego; the total distance from El Paso to the Pacific being 674 miles. This boundary line is not the cause of dispute at the present juncture.

American Position on Arms Sales.

P. F. F.—Will you be so good as to tell me where I can find an official statement of the policy to which our Government is committed in regard to sending arms and ammunition from the United States to belligerents?

The best and fullest official statement of the American position on the export of munitions to the belligerent nations is that contained in the note to Austria of Aug. 12, 1915. Secretary Lansing answered the Austrian protest by a discussion of the whole subject. The text of this note may be found in Current History, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, Vol. II., page 1055.

Russia's Heavy Losses.

P. E. C.—Would you kindly tell me the dates of the beginning and ending of the German and Austrian offensive against the Russians of last year and the number of Russians captured during that time? Also the number captured from April 1 to Nov. 1, 1915?

The offensive began with the forcing of the Dunajec in Western Galicia on May 2 and 3. The Austro-Germans made the farthest advance in the last week of September, though the offensive against Dvinsk was kept up for some time afterward.

The German Army Headquarters put the total Russian losses between May 2 and Sept. 1 at 1,000,000 prisoners and 500,000 killed and wounded. Figures for the preceding April and for September and October are not available, but the total may be fairly well judged by the figures above.

Deutschland's Engines.

THOMAS H. TYRDOEL.—What kind of engines propelled the Deutschland in her trip across the Atlantic?

The machinery of the Deutschland has been carefully guarded. The engines, however, are said to be the Diesel type of gasoline engines, which drive the boat on the surface and store up electric current for use under the water.

Long Submarine Trips.

R. N. THOMPSON.—A year or so ago four or six, possibly more, submarines were sent from Canada through the St. Lawrence Gulf across the ocean under their own power and into the Mediterranean Sea without mishap. Could you give the number of days taken for the trip and the date of departure?

American submarines, put together in Canada, made the trip across the Atlantic last Summer. Details of the voyage have been given only unofficially. It was said that ten left Montreal early in July, stopped at Newfoundland for refitting, and then went across to England. They were convoyed by warships. The number of days they took to cross the Atlantic was not stated in the accounts obtained from some of the men who made the trip.

Italian Military Classes.

We have received the following from Albert C. Bonaschi, Assistant Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce:

In your reply to G. Amodi in Queries and Answers you state that Italian reservists of the class 1882 were born in 1862 and their age is now 54 years. This is incorrect. Italian military classes are designated by the year in which the men were born and not by the year in which they are first called to do military duty. Therefore, Italian reservists of the class 1882 were born in 1882, and are now 34 years old. For your readers' further information, no Italian above 39 years of age has yet been called to the colors, with the exception of the officers.

Misuse of the Word "Interned."

W. S. H.—Will you be good enough through your Sunday edition to define the difference of status between the German ships interned and the undersea boat at Baltimore?

If the Deutschland is allowed to depart why is it that the interned ships are not permitted to do so?

Merchant ships are not "interned." All that any merchant ship needs to do in order to leave a United States port is to take out clearance papers. The only ships that are interned are warships. We speak of the Vaterland, for instance, as "interned," but the term is incorrectly used. The Vaterland is at liberty, so far as this nation is concerned, to leave this port at any time. The German commerce raiders at Norfolk, Va., are interned. In peace times it would scarcely happen that a ship which sailed from port without clearance papers would be stopped; the ship's owners would be fined. Now, the chances are, a torpedo boat would be sent after any vessel sailing without clearance papers, for fear our neutrality might otherwise be affected.

Punished in Skeffington Case.

WASHINGTON.—Will you inform me whether the British officer who was arrested for the killing of Skeffington and two other Irish editors in the recent revolt was court-martialed? If so, what penalty was imposed, and has the sentence been carried out?

Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who shot Skeffington and two others in the Dublin uprising, was tried by court-martial and found guilty but insane. On June 25 an official British announcement said that the Captain had been committed to an asylum for the criminal insane "during his Majesty's pleasure."

Status of Naturalized Englishmen.

JAMES FISHER.—Now that compulsory military service is in force in England, could they compel an English-born man naturalized here since the war began to serve in their army if he visited England on business at the present time?

Clive Bayley, the British Consul General in New York, answers the question by saying that a British subject, who had become a citizen of the United States, could visit England without any fear of being pressed into military service, no matter what his age might be.

That is the case if he has full naturalization papers, the Consul General continued, but not if he had first papers only. In that case the man would have to enter England with a British passport and would be liable for duty in the army or navy if he was under 41 years of age, which is the present limit.

When asked if it would make any difference if the final papers were taken out since the war commenced in August, 1914, Mr. Bayley replied that the date of the citizenship papers had not the slightest effect in that way. Great Britain recognized the naturalization of the United States as being a legal act and the time of taking out the final papers was perfectly immaterial in his opinion.

Montenegro and Albania.

EDWARD T. ANDREWS.—In preparation for a club paper there is a little information which I would like very much—which I have been unable to get from the local papers or library. I want to know the present military and political status quo of the countries of Montenegro and Albania. The best information I can obtain is from last Winter's periodicals at the time of the Austrian drive through Montenegro and Northern Albania and later the Italian occupation of Avlona. Who rules these countries at the present time? What has become of the Governments which existed before the war?

Montenegro is ruled entirely by Austria; the King and Queen have fled to France. In the case of Albania, that country is occupied by Austro-Germans, except for the southern part around Avlona, which is held by Italians. The Greeks have occupied a small part of the extreme south.

German and Japanese Army.

J. T. SUNDERLAND.—(1) The Constitution of 1871 provides that the whole of the land forces of the German Empire shall form a united army in war and peace, under the orders of the Emperor. All German troops are bound by the Constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Emperor; hence, they may be sent by him anywhere at any time.

(2) In Japan the Emperor is the head and supreme commander of the army and navy. He nominates the War Minister, (always a general officer of high rank,) the Chief of the General Staff, the Director of Military Schools, and the members of the Military Council. The military forces may be sent by him wherever occasion demands.

Anti-Socialist Speakers in Demand.

JACOB LIEBSTEIN.—As a constant reader of your worthy daily, please permit me to ask you for a favor. I am Executive Secretary of the College of the City of New York Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. Our society is a study circle and not a propaganda club. We aim to have each student decide through careful study whether socialism is a promise or a menace. In our previous seasons we have experienced no trouble in obtaining speakers with whom socialism (the economic side only and not political at all,) met favor. However, we have always had a great dearth of anti-socialism speakers.

Will you please oblige us by giving us some names, addresses, and qualifications of some speakers of the latter class? In remitting our list to President Mezes we prefer to have as many of this class and as able ones as can be obtained. We would welcome bankers, merchants, industrial heads, and writers of high public standing.

Suggest that you communicate with the Secretary of the People's Institute, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Can the Kaiser Make Peace?

HOWARD PEARCE.—According to the Constitution of the German Empire, bearing date of April 16, 1871, the supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, in this capacity, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. According to Article II. of the Constitution, "the Emperor represents the empire internationally," and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations and appoint and receive Ambassadors.

German Submarine Warfare.

R. M.—(1) Why did the United States stop Germany's submarine war? Was it because England wanted it so, or because of American lives lost?

(2) Were there any American lives lost when the Sussex was torpedoed?

(3) Is the American Navy second largest in the world since the North Sea battle on May 31, 1916?

(1) On April 18, 1916, Secretary Lansing sent a note to Germany declaring that "unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether." The German reply, dated May 4, said that German submarine commanders had been ordered to apply the principles of visit and search, due warning, and provision for the safety of those on board, both within and without the war zone, but it demanded that the United States insist that the British Government observe the rules of international law concerning blockade. On May 5 Secretary Lansing replied, accepting Germany's promise of a new submarine policy, but rejecting any conditions as to the British blockade.

(2) No.

(3) No.

PLOW BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Invention Adds as Many Hours as He Pleases to Farmer's Day.

Persons who were brought up on the farm remember how when the Spring thaw came suddenly the fields were often plowed by moonlight, but a machine recently perfected provides for plowing by electric light if the moon is not good enough to shine when the thaw sets in.

The lighting apparatus attaches to a tractor plow. There are two brilliant white lights, one of which points ahead and the other shows the plowed area behind. The big bulbs are lighted by current generated by a dynamo connected to the driving machinery of the plow.

Peace Propagandist Imprisoned.

Charged with having distributed peace pamphlets without the permission of the police, H. Rödel, local representative of the German Textile Workers' Union, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment by the Criminal Court of Stuttgart on June 7, according to reports in German Socialist papers. Rudolph Epple was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the same charge, and his fifteen-year-old son was ordered placed behind the bars for a week. One man was acquitted. Many house-to-house searches by police, who hoped to find incriminating leaflets, are reported from a number of cities in Württemberg.

Studebaker

The Car of the Golden Chassis

See this *Series 17* SIX and be convinced of Studebaker Superiority.

Don't merely content yourself with the knowledge of Studebaker superiority that you gain in reading about it, but make it a point to see the value in this Series 17 Studebaker Six with your own eyes. It is only by personally inspecting this pre-eminent car in the field of sixes that you can gain a definite idea of the quality of workmanship and materials that are built into it.

No car gives so much value for the money. Power, size, comfort, roominess—all those exclusive features which are bringing hundreds of dollars more in other makes are found right here in this Series 17 Studebaker Six, at a price that only Studebaker can make because of quality production on a quantity scale.

Before deciding on the car you will buy, we urge you to inspect this Six—the car that shows you how to save from $250 to $400 and still get permanent value as good as money can buy.

FOUR-CYLINDER MODELS

Touring Car, 7-Passenger	$875
Roadster, 3-Passenger	850
Landau-Roadster, 3-pass.	1150

SIX-CYLINDER MODELS

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$1085
Roadster, 3-passenger	1060
Landau-Roadster, 3-pass.	1350
Coupe, 4-passenger	1750
Sedan	1700
Limousine, 7-passenger	2000

F. O. B. Detroit

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South Bend, Ind. Detroit, Mich. Walkerville, Ont.

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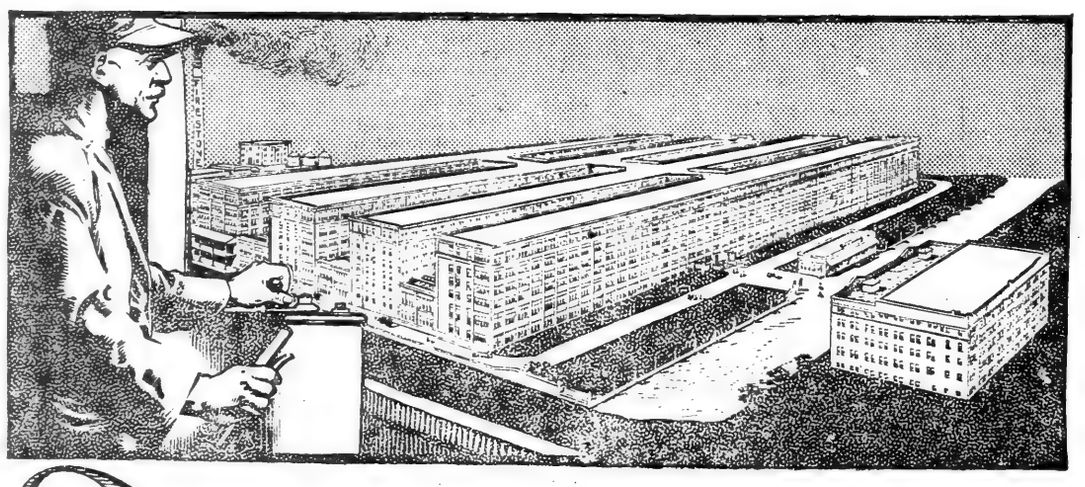

A 12,000 Horse Power Man

You ask, "What has this to do with me as a buyer of tires?" Just this—by such savings at the Firestone factory we cut down the cost of tire mileage for you.

Instead of paying 30 cents or more per ton for feeding coal, we install equipment that feeds for 4 cents a ton. One man feeds hundreds of tons a day that develop 12,000 horsepower.

Firestone Tires

It is equipment and efficiency of this kind throughout the Firestone factory and branches that give you exclusive quality at ordinary price in Firestone Tires. One 12,000 horsepower turbine instead of a battery of small ones; buying from plantation and shipping direct; equipment for calendering and cutting 84-inch fabric instead of the narrower widths; scientific distribution through branches by car load or trainload. These are some of the ways Firestone takes the cost out of overhead and puts the quality in the Tire. You profit through more quality—more mileage for less money.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

Bedford Ave. and Sterling Place, Brooklyn — 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. — 84 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.

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Makers of First Truck Tires — Leaders Then and Leaders Now — In Quality and Volume

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

WE might attempt to enumerate and describe to you all the many features that have been combined in the New Series Fairfield "Six-46" to make it the last word in elegant and luxurious motoring.

But we should prefer to have you make your own examination. You know, perhaps, of the power, buoyancy and perfect control of the motor—supreme among the Sixes for gentlemen's driving.

But we want you to see for yourself what we have added. We want you to see the new beauty of the car, the new refinements of all the little things and big things that count, the still greater comfort, elegance and luxury of a car already acknowledged leader of the "Sixes."

We want you to come and satisfy yourself that our claim and the public's award "the most completely equipped motor car that can be purchased on the American market—absolutely irrespective of price"—is accurate and well merited. Make your own comparisons. Arrive at your own conclusions.

Just come and see this sumptuous motor car.

NEW SERIES FAIRFIELD "SIX-46" SEVEN-PASSENGER
$1375 f. o. b. Detroit

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$1090 f. o. b. Detroit

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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NEWPORT ACTIVITIES

Many Entertainments in Summer Colony Among Prominent Cottagers as Season Nears Its Height.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—No other sale of real estate hereabouts has attracted as much attention as that of Gray Craig, the castle-like residence of Mrs. Frederick W. Goodman, in Middletown, to Jordan L. Mott of New York.

It was last Summer that Mr. and Mrs. Mott saw Gray Craig and evidently kept the place in mind, for, last March, they again looked over the property and finally early this month decided to purchase the place, which has over 150 acres of beautiful land.

Mr. and Mrs. Mott have had architects looking over the place, which will be extensively improved, and which is to be their permanent home; Mr. Mott having decided to become a citizen of Middletown.

Earlier in the Summer Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson bought the Peckham Farm in Middletown, close to the Mott place, which will hereafter be known as Paradise Rocks.

There are a number of other estates for sale here including the Stuyvesant Fish, H. Mortimer Brooks, William B. Leeds, and Barker places. The present has been Newport's greatest real estate year.

A dance at the Newport Golf Club on July 29 has been announced to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cockran and Mr. and Mrs. John Senford.

William E. Carter will give a dance at his cottage, Quarterfoil, for his débutante daughter, Miss Lucile Carter of Philadelphia, the evening of Aug. 5, for which over 400 cards will be sent out.

Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia, mother of Miss Carter, will give a dinner and dance for her daughter the night of Aug. 11, at the Morrell Cottage on Ochre Point, for which there will be at least 400 or more cards issued, and which will be one of the largest affairs of the Summer. In the meantime there will be numerous dinners and luncheons for Miss Carter.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice of New York and Philadelphia will give a dance at Mirmar, Aug. 18.

There will also be the coming-out party for Miss Flora Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, which will be an August event, in the new ballroom which Mr. Whitney is now completing. The exact date has not been set.

Members of the Summer colony of Newport and Jamestown boarded the flagship New York Monday night for the dance given by Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, Captain Hugh Rodman, and the officers of that ship, who had the quarterdeck transformed into a ballroom with the clever employment of canvas, flags, and plants, and a clever arrangement of electric lighting.

Mrs. Fechteler, wife of the Vice Admiral commanding the Sixth Division of the Atlantic fleet, received with the officers, and over 500 guests came over the gangways from the boats which were sent to Jamestown and Newport from all ships in the fleet.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, with Mrs Mayo, Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, Mrs. Coffman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Herbert O. Dunn, and Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, with his daughter, Miss Katherine G. Knight, were the leading representatives of the navy with the Misses Fechteler. Before the dance there were numerous dinners in Newport, the largest being that of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson.

One of the other large affairs of the coming month will be the White and Black charity ball which Mrs. R. T. Wilson and other ladies are arranging for the benefit of families of guardsmen at the border.

The second invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Newport Casino, opening Aug. 14, gives promise of being the largest tennis fixture ever held here in point of attendance at least. The two Japanese players, Ichiyi Kumagae and Hachishire, will probably be in the tournament. Boxes are already largely disposed of and the applications for seats are more numerous than ever.

The polo outlook is also better than ever, thanks to Harry Payne Whitney, who is here for the Summer with his string of polo ponies for use here and in Narragansett Pier. From Aug. 5 to 17 is the period which the Polo Association has allotted to Newport.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman and the Messrs. Adolphe Agassiz, T. Suffern Tailer, George Gould Shaw 2d, August Belmont, and others of the polo set are here and the boom for the sport at the Westchester Polo Club is on with a vigor which presages a fine tournament.

Ladies of the Newport Garden Club are making preparations for their flower and fruit show Aug. 16, 17 and 18, in conjunction with the Newport Horticultural Society.

Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, entertained a company of ladies at luncheon on Wednesday at her residence, Price's Neck.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse of New York have postponed their arrival for the Summer until the first of next month. In the meantime they are spending week-ends at their place.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have been entertaining with a series of luncheons and dinners at Belcourt, which will be the scene of additional social gatherings of the same nature until long after the regular season closes, as Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will remain very late.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who have settled at Ocean View on the Cliffs, will have as guests during the Summer their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps. Their son-in-law and daughter, the Earl and Duchess of Granard, will be unable to come from London.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Allen of New York have the Eustis cottage on Bellevue Avenue, one of the new and attractive places in the heart of the Summer colony.

Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington will come soon to Inchiquin, on Bellevue Avenue, near Bailey's Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings of New York are occupying their residence near Bailey's Beach, after spending the early Summer at Fairfield, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos of New York have named their new residence on Beacon Hill "Zee Rust."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin of Colorado Springs, who are occupying their estate, Snug Harbor, have been giving a series of luncheon and dinner parties.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will pay another visit to Newport on board the houseboat Seminole, which she chartered for July, before sailing for London next month to visit her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough.

Mrs. Dudley Davis has named her residence Wyndhamride. Mrs. Davis entertained at luncheon there during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wellman of New York have been the guests of Miss Mimi Scott at Belmead.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne of New York are at Graycroft on Berkeley Avenue.

James J. Van Alen, who is a citizen of Newport, has returned from a month's fishing in Canada, to Wakehurst, which will be the scene of a number of entertainments this season.

General Lloyd S. Bryce of New York, who purchased the Rawson place on Ocean Avenue, which has been extensively improved, has taken possession.

Pembroke Jones will entertain the flag officers of the New York Yacht Club fleet at his residence, Sherwood, with a dinner the evening of Aug. 7. Invitations to the ex-flag officers have also been issued.

Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of Washington, who has numerous relatives and friends here, will be formally presented at a dance at the Newport Clambake Club on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 12. It will be given by Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, who arrived from Hicksville, L. I., yesterday, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt of Philadelphia. A number of other entertainments will be given for Miss Harriman during the Summer.

Mrs. Guild, widow of the late United States Minister to Russia, Hon. Curtis Guild of Boston, arrived this week to pay a round of visits.

The judges for the Newport Horse Show will be the Messrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt of Portsmouth, R. I.; Alfred B. Maclay of New York, and R. Penn Smith of Strafford, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont are visiting Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont at Bytheses.

T. Shaw Safe has chartered the houseboat Naroyda for the remainder of the season.

Miss C. A. Biddle of Philadelphia is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Willard of Piping Rock are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer at Honeysuckle Lodge.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave the first of a series of luncheons last Sunday at Ocean Lawn.

The Misses Julia A. Berwind and Margaret Dunlap of Philadelphia, who have the Whitney Warren cottage, gave a luncheon Sunday.

Captain John Hood and the officers of the U. S. S. Texas gave a dance on board Thursday afternoon.

SPELLED 101 WAYS.

Name of Mittineague, in Massachusetts, a Puzzle to Writers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 22.—By trolley, train, and automobile, tourists are now pouring through Springfield on their way to the Berkshires, and as they go, they have the distinction of passing through the most misspelled town in the United States.

The town is the tiny manufacturing one of Mittineague—it sounds like "Rotten-Egg," as the brakeman calls out the station—directly across the river from this city. Its Postmaster is a busy man attending to his prosperous grocery store, but he has taken time to make a list of the various ways in which Mittineague is spelled, as gathered from the addresses on letters and postcards.

According to this list there are at least 101 different ways of spelling the Indian word. They are:

Mittineaque.
Michittique.
Mittinoaeue.
Mittneg.
Methague.
Mittennue.
Mittuneegua.
Mattineague.
Mutineaus.
Meetneg.
Mittenegeu.
Mittschague.
Mittinague.
Mattinague.
Mittinegue.
Mitan egg.
Mittenigan.
Mittonague.
Mittenegu.
Mitthinague.
Wittineague
Mittuneague.
Mittineque.
Mickneade.
Mattigue.
Mittnelg.
Mittenegeu.
Mitteague.
Mattin egg.
Mitteneg.
Mackneag.
Mettneg.
Mittineague.
Mittineague.
Mittnegue.
Mittineague.
Mittaee.
Mettenneague.
Mittenegeeu.
Mittineeng.
Minniteque.
Mitenette.
Mittineageue.
Mitnange.
Mitnik.
Mistenneague.
Mitenegee.
Mittanagage.
Mittague.
Maneague.
Mitteneaugh.
Mittange.
Mitnegue.
Mittineag.
Mittineace.
Mittent.
Mittonigue.
Mitningague.
Matineague.
Mittineaquin.
Meatandegg.
Mitenle.
Mittineaugh.
Minnetauque.
Whittineague.
Mattneque.
Mittenogue.
Meantageir.
Mitencaque.
Mitteragne.
Mignig.
Michneegun.
Mittenenuque.
Minthengun.
Mitniguiee
Meteneggi.
Mittinneague
Mittgua.
Minttanague.
Mittileague.
Mittineache.
Mittineakguc.
Mitten. egg.
Mittineagu.
Mitenciqau.

SAXON "SIX"

A big touring car for five people

This Saxon "Six" has won a name for remarkable ruggedness and endurance. Skilled design and fine quality materials alone are responsible for this surprising stamina. Owners in mountainous sections are responsible for really amazing reports of its ability to absorb the jolts and shocks of rough road travel without weakening in a single part. It is this endurance combined with its lightness that makes it so sparing of oil and gasoline, so easy on tires, and so independent of repairs and adjustments.

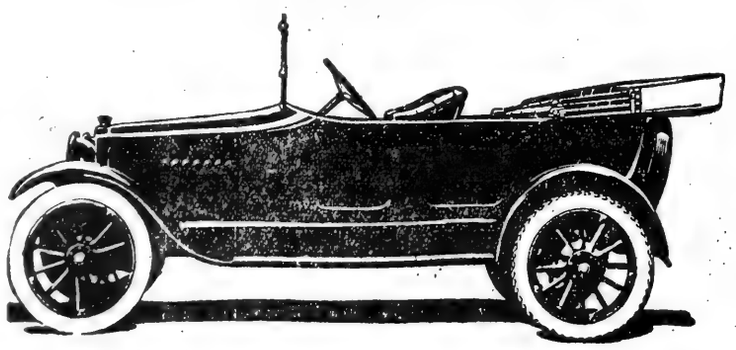
This car has 32 inch by 3½ inch tires; two-unit electric starting and lighting system, Timken axles and full Timken bearings throughout the chassis; helical bevel gears; linoleum covered, aluminum bound running boards and floor boards; yacht-line design; lustrous finish that keeps lastingly new 112 inch wheelbase; and a score or more of further refinements.

SAXON MOTOR CO. OF N. Y. (Factory Branch)

251 W. 57th St. Phone Col. 2240

Brooklyn Agency: 1270 Bedford Ave. Phone Prospect 8941.

Bronx Branch: 152d St. & Bergen Ave. Phone Melrose 2285.



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1917 BILTWEL-LINE Velie

Bigger-Better-More Power!

THE Greater Velie for 1917 is Timken-ized throughout. Both front and rear axles are Timken, with Timken bearings. A strictly high-priced feature. You get them in the Velie—at $1085.

But this is only *one* of the *many* values of the Greater Velie for 1917—an index of surpassing construction at every point—

Such as the powerful Velie-Continental six-cylinder motor, giving every ounce of energy for every drop of fuel—multiple disc clutch—Remy automatic ignition—long, flexible underslung springs giving the utmost riding luxury.

All the Greater Velie features are as much in advance of the ordinary as the axles. Read the specifications. Better still, see the car—NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR SALESROOM.

In spite of the greatly increased cost of materials—and notwithstanding the many additional improvements and values—Velie Quality has been strictly maintained—**and the price is only $1085.**

The enormous increase in the Velie demand, alone, keeps it in the low-price class. For months this demand has tripled the Velie output.

Back of this car is the Velie Prestige—half a century of manufacturing experience.

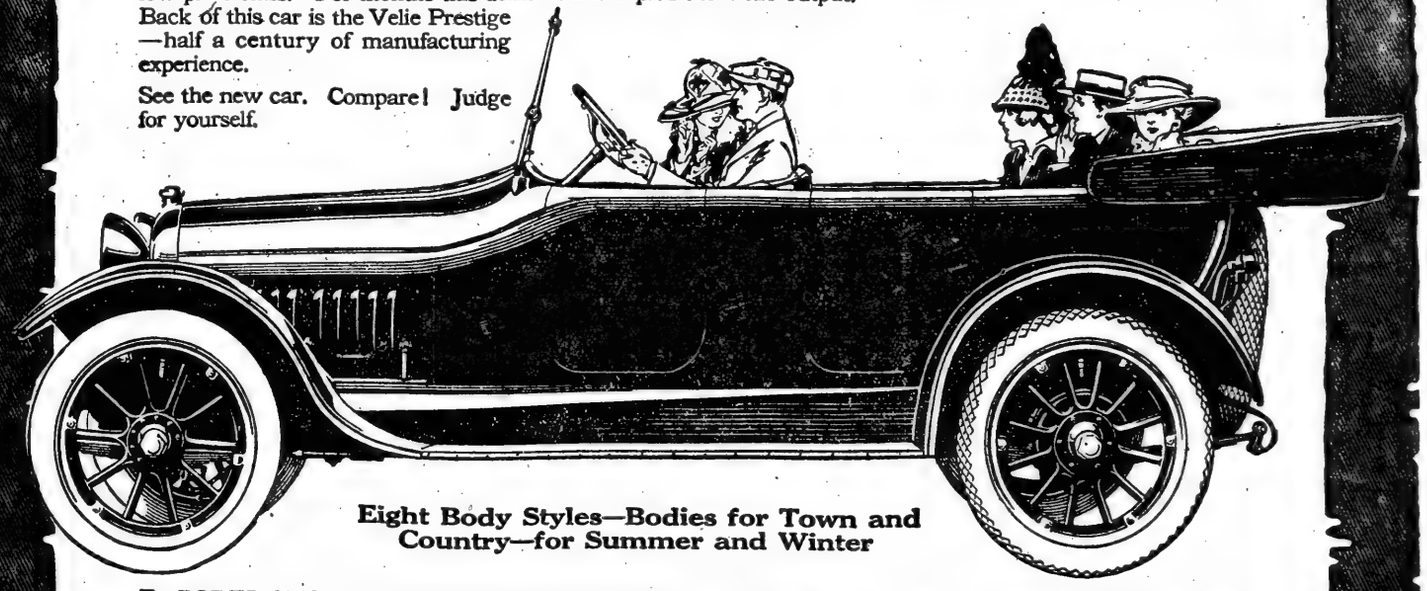
See the new car. Compare! Judge for yourself.

See the Beautiful, New 1917 Velie Touring Body

Side by side with high-priced cars compare the Greater Velie's body. Velie creations have a world-wide reputation. The new 1917 body, four inches longer, with corresponding increase in room and luxury, is not excelled at any price—in deep-tufted genuine leather and curled hair upholstery—in lasting mirror finish—in rigid, substantial oak framework—in fine steel covering.

Power and Riding Comfort Embodied in Velie Grace and Distinction. ***Read These Features:***

Six-cylinder Velie-Continental Motor
Timken Axles front and rear
Removable Cylinder Head for Inspection
Helical Gears in Motor—no chains
Enclosed Multiple Dry Disc Clutch
Hotchkiss Drive—no noisy torque arm
Spiral Gears in Floating Rear Axle
Remy Automatic Ignition—Push Button Starter
Double Bulb Headlights—Dashlight
All Wires Enclosed in Metal Conduits
Rear Gasoline Tank—Vacuum Feed
Simple Rocking Gear Shift Lever
Luxurious Body, 4 inches longer
Unusually Wide Doors—easy to enter
High-Grade Leather Upholstery
Cushions Deep Tufted—Real Curled Hair
Long, Flexible Underslung Springs
Expanding Tire Holder—no straps
Mirror Body Finish—20 Operations Deep
Light of Weight—Economical of Fuel
Everything in and on—ready for the road



Eight Body Styles—Bodies for Town and Country—for Summer and Winter

MODEL 28, five-passenger Touring, $1035; four-passenger Companionable Roadster (original and exceptionally smart type), $1085; two-passenger Roadster, $1065. Enclosed bodies, exclusively designed: Cabriolet, $1485; Touring Sedan, $1685; four-passenger Sociable Coupe, $1750; Town Car, $2200. Wire wheels on any model, $70 extra. Model 27, seven-passenger Six, completes the line; 124-inch wheelbase, 45 h.p., 35x4½ tires, 4-speed transmission. The utmost in luxury and refinement. Price, $1550.

Garland Automobile Company

Phone Columbus 5596 1888 Broadway, at 62d St., New York

Velie Motor Vehicle Co., Moline, Illinois

Model 28 Illustrated Above Write for Catalog

$1085

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Operators Purchase East 60th Street Plot for Fourteen-Story Apartment Hotel.

BRONX BLOCK FRONT DEAL

Many Buyers In Brooklyn—Long Island City Sale for Improvement—Business Leases.

A fourteen-story apartment hotel on the south side of Sixtieth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, is planned for erection by the operators, Bing & Bing, who have just acquired the four old dwellings at 28 to 34 East Sixtieth Street. The combined plot has a frontage of 82 feet by 102.5 deep. The residence at 34 was purchased from Mrs. Rose O'Brien, wife of Morgan J. O'Brien, the two houses at 30 and 32 from Mrs. Annie F. Leverich, and the adjoining property at 28 from Moritz Walter.

In East Fifty-eighth Street is the Blackstone apartment hotel built by the Bings, and recently sold to an investor. Andrew F. Gilsey was the broker in this sale of the Sixtieth Street plot.

Harlem Flat Resale.

The five-story flat at 136 West 112th Street, 25 by 100.11, has been resold by the Stonewall Realty Company. It was recently acquired from the Martonbert Realty Company.

Buys Bronx Block Front.

The block front on the south side of 178th Street, between Southern Boulevard and Marmion Avenue, 156.3 feet on the street by 36 feet deep and irregular, has been purchased for improvement with a large apartment house by the Boulevard Holding Company, composed of Jacob Ginsberg and Samuel and Fannie Cohen. The property was acquired from the Rexton Realty Company, Samuel Kampner, President. Isaac Friedman was the broker.

Bronx Sales.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Charles J. Burbidge, the plot 43 by 100, at the northeast corner of Cypress Avenue and 137th Street. The purchaser is the Swedish-Finnish Baptist Church, which will erect a new church on the plot.

Kurz & Uren, in conjunction with the Schoen-Westchester Realty Co., have sold the plot 74.6 by 103 on the west side of Third Avenue, 68 feet north of 182d Street.

Clement H. Smith has purchased the four-story double flat 1,630 Bathgate Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The three-story dwelling at 286 De Kalb Avenue has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company for H. Simms.

Frank H. Tyler has sold the four-story apartment house with stores at 2,336 Bedford Avenue, corner of Tilden Avenue, to D. B. Wheeler for investment. The consideration was $26,000.

Jules Geyer has sold to clients for John Meyer seven six-family brick houses on Cornelia Street, in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn.

The Crescent Hill Improvement Company has sold to Adolph G. Zobel the private dwelling at 99 Eighty-second Street, Bay Ridge, for $13,000.

Long Island Sale.

A plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Radde Street, between Wilbur Avenue and Payntar Avenue, Long Island City, has been purchased by Assemblyman Nicholas Nehrbauer, Jr., for apartment improvement. It was bought from the Wampage Realty Company through the Cross & Brown Company as brokers. Pell & Tibbits represented the Wampage Company.

Red Bank Homestead Sold.

The old Morford estate on Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J., has been sold by William A. Hopping to Joseph H. Tooker, President of the Joseph H. Tooker Printing Company of New York. The property has a frontage of 275 feet and a depth of 750 feet. It is the largest tract on Broad Street. The old homestead is over 200 years old. The price paid was about $30,000.

Scarsdale Purchase.

Arthur Tate has purchased the Perrine house on Walworth Avenue in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, through the Scarsdale Estates Organization.

Newark Sales.

The property with a frame house at 84 Leslie Street, 50 by 100, has been purchased by Hjalmar B. Larsen from E. M. Hoff. The firm of Louis Schlesinger was the broker, and the latter has also sold the property at 21 Nassau Place, East Orange, 32 by 120, for Louis and Sadie Gallanter to Edwin A. Dill.

Feist & Feist have sold to former Judge Jay Ten Eyck for Ellen F. Price the dwelling at 406 to 416 Mt. Prospect Avenue, 120 by 200 feet.

Commercial Leases.

The Duff & Brown Company has leased for Dwyer & Haigh to Kiragas & Co. the store building under erection at 8,537 Broadway, at 145th Street, and for Martin Ungrich to L. P. Musgrave the store on the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 179th Street.

The Duross Company has leased the store at 120 Greenwich Avenue, corner of Thirteenth Street, to James Butler, and the three-story house at 318 West Nineteenth Street to Helen F. Bice.

Realty Notes.

New York Title and Mortgage Company has made two loans of $34,000 each to the Ensign Improvement Company on the two five-story apartments on the west side of Valentine Avenue, seventy-six feet south of 184th Street.

Joseph P. Day was the broker in the recent sale of the five-story building at 129 Broad Street, corner of South Street, 60.7 by 47.8, to the Broad Street Hospital, which will be altered for opening in the Fall.

Work has been started on the new commercial building which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will erect at 680 Fifth Avenue, adjoining St. Thomas's Church. It will be a six-story structure. William A. White & Sons are the agents of the building.

The Union Dime Savings Bank has made a mortgage loan of $500,000 on the thirteen-story apartment house at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and 108d Street, just completed by the 885 West End Avenue Corporation, Joseph Paterno, President.

The purchaser of 49 Franklin Street, sold a few days ago by Wertheim & Clean, was Nicholas E. Betjeman.

REALTY REVIVAL.

Reports for First Six Months of Year Very Encouraging.

Improved conditions in every branch of the realty market are shown by figures for the first six months of the present year.

The recovery is hailed by even the most optimistic broker as the end of the slump from which realty has suffered for several years past.

Sales are on the increase, investors both large and small are more numerous, there is plenty of mortgage money at 4½ and 5 per cent. and agents in both the apartment house and business sections of Manhattan report renting and leasing better than it has been in months.

Sales of realty in the metropolitan district for the six months ended June 30 amounted, at assessed valuations, to $423,500,000, an increase of $21,500,000 over the total for the same period of last year. Mortgage loans of $155,762,000 recorded an expansion of $11,700,000.

Building outlays on $126,491,000 were $21,000,000 ahead of 1915. Comparison in the greater city in sales was $378,000,000 in 1916 and $263,000,000 in 1915; $120,000,000 in mortgage loans as compared with $120,000,000, and $111,000,000 in building operations as compared with $93,000,000.

Sales of 3,755 parcels of land in Manhattan reached an assessed valuation of $334,100,000, an average of $57,875 each. This average compares with $61,800 last year, $43,343 in 1914, and $63,158 in 1913.

Borrowing on mortgages in Manhattan amounted to $54,236,000, in comparison with $50,848,000 in the first half of 1915 and $68,000,000 in the same period of 1914. Building outlays for new structures and alterations reached $62,600,000, as compared with $47,000,000 in the first six months of last year.

Sales in Brooklyn amounted to $97,200,000 for the six months, mortgages to $57,836,000, and new buildings and alterations to $23,875,000, comparing with $93,000,000, $34,000,000, and $22,000,000 respectively last year.

Sales in the Bronx reached $35,000,000 for the six months, as against $30,000,000 last year.

Money borrowed on mortgages amounted to $16,250,000, or $500,000 less than in 1915. Plans filed for buildings reached $12,150,000, as compared with $16,200,000.

Queens sales of $23,000,000 compare with $20,000,000 for the first six months of last year. Mortgage loans were $20,000,000 as compared with $18,000,000, and building outlays amounted to $12,000,000, as compared with $10,100,000.

Despite the high price of building material the construction of apartment houses and office buildings is also on the increase.

Plans and specifications for new buildings filed with the city bureau for the second quarter ending with June 30, reached 201 structures, valued at $40,000,000, as compared with 144 structures valued at $22,000,000 for the same period of 1915.

TAX EXPERTS TO MEET.

Annual Conference of National Association to Be Held Aug. 28-31.

The National Tax Association will hold its annual conference at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 28 to 31, when taxing officials of various States, economists, representatives of large corporations and others will get together and discuss matters of mutual interest.

"It is likely that this year's meeting will be of especial interest," says the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, "in view of the universal thought and attention being given at present to taxation questions. The States are, as a rule, all confronted with problems of increased expenses and are without definite programs for meeting these expenses.

"In addition and of peculiar importance is the indication that the Federal Government is planning revenue changes which will be of very vital interest to the States and to individual citizens. The two-year trial of the income tax has given opportunity to note and discuss its effects and suggest desirable changes.

"A widespread agitation for greater constitutional freedom to provide for State income taxes, classified property taxes, &c., is noticeable. Perhaps of most importance to the taxpayer is the long delayed discussion of budgetary reforms."

One of the features of the conference will be a round table, lasting two full sessions, at which practical administrative questions will be discussed, in charge of men of wide experience.

WANTS CITY RESTRAINED.

Proposed Street Connection May Injure Value of Plaintiff's Realty.

The S. E. and M. E. Bernheimer Company has applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the City of New York from building a stairway connecting Riverside Drive at 138th Street with the street below.

An affidavit filed with the court by John L. Meyer, agent of the plaintiffs, said that the latter own the Cromwell Apartments on the northeast corner of 137th Street and Riverside Drive, with a frontage extending to 138th Street. The proposed stairway is to make it possible for pedestrians to easily ascend to the drive from the street, and the scheme of the Bureau of Buildings is to inclose the stairway and to anchor it on the side wall of the Cromwell Annex.

It is said that persons who used the stairway would be able to see into the second and third story windows of the apartment house, and that the stairway would be a rendezvous for all sorts of undesirable persons.

The tenants of the plaintiffs, the application said, had protested, and some of them said they would not renew their leases if the stairway was built as proposed. The application said that the stairway would depreciate the value of the property and would be a violation of the plaintiff's rights.

Country Dwellings Leased.

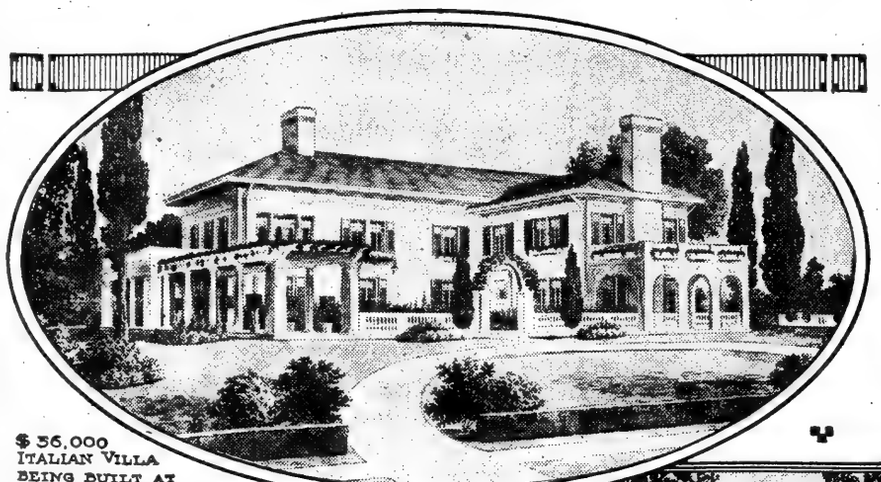
Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented for Eugene Elsworth his residence at Irvington to Miss Mary L. Pruyn; also for Edwin B. Vollmer his residence at Hastings to M. Schorr, and for George Greer his house at Rye to Otis N. Shepard.

Baker Crowell, Inc., has leased the John H. Dale property at Manhasset, L. I., to Justine Johnstone.

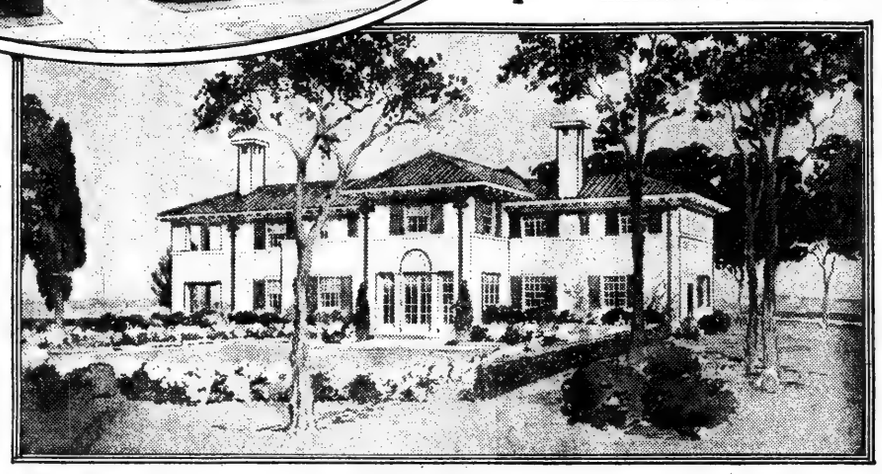
Fish & Marvin have rented the Ward property at Lawrence Park West to Eugene Southack and also for D. B. Lawrence a house on Vine Street, Lawrence Park, to Hugh S. Burke and the residence of Mrs. Charlotte M. Bassett at Briarcliff Manor to A. M. Papazian.

TWO COSTLY DWELLINGS OF THE ITALIAN VILLA TYPE BEING ERECTED ON LONG ISLAND

Demand For Shore-Front Property Continues—Home Building Active in All Sections of the Island—Many Large Estates Disposed of to Individuals and Developers Since First of the Year



$36,000 ITALIAN VILLA BEING BUILT AT KENSINGTON-GREAT NECK, L. I. BY RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO. PATTERSON & DULA, ARCHITECTS



$40,000 ITALIAN VILLA AT MALBA-ON-THE-SOUND, MANY & MACNEILLE, ARCHITECTS.

The real estate market along the north shore of Long Island is devoid of the inactivity that transpires usually as mid-Summer arrives.

There is a good demand for home sites and bungalows, and the demand is accentuated by the fact that most plots and houses offered are in picturesque localities.

The country is primarily rolling and affords extensive views of Long Island Sound and the harbors opening into it. Property affording water views on the north shore is as desirable as water fronts because of the blended scenery.

Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., is completing his large mansion between Cold Spring and Huntington. The dimensions of this home are 435 by 187 feet, and when it is completed it will be one of the show country homes of America.

Landscape architects are busy perfecting the appearance of the grounds which will contain an Italian garden and an artistically built swimming pool, among other numerous features.

Moderate priced homes and home sites on Jericho Turnpike and on Jones's Road are selling steadily. These are in the hill section of Huntington, north of the station. This section, during the last five years, has evoluted from barren land into a bungalow home colony.

Adjacency to both the railroad and the cross-island trolley system has strengthened market conditions here. An unusual circumstance is that sales to local residents are numerous, as well as sales to outsiders.

At Northport, further east, two manufacturers are seeking available sites for as many factories. While famous for its fine and scenically beautiful harbor, Northport has the diversified population that spells progress. Several important industrial enterprises have long been established there, while the country adjacent to the village abounds in large country estates.

The industrial activity of Northport keeps much money in local circulation, with the result that there is a good demand for moderate priced all-year homes.

At Glen Head—overlooking Hempstead Harbor—a steady movement of home sites and detached dwellings is in evidence. Several colonial dwellings are in course of construction at Park Villa in The Hills, overlooking the Glen Head station. Plans are completed for eight more dwellings to sell for from $3,000 to $6,000 each.

The demand for all-year homes on the north shore of Long Island is in territory situated within a half mile of the station.

MANY PLANS FILED.

Impending Building Restrictions Forestalled by Architects and Owners.

Property owners with plots available for improvement, especially in the Times Square and Pennsylvania Station sections, are forestalling the impending restrictions on the heights of buildings by placing on record plans for huge projects, some of which may never get beyond the paper stage.

Among the more important plans filed last week were the following: A twenty-two-story fireproof factory is planned on the north side of Forty-second Street, 80 feet east of Ninth Avenue, running through the block to the south side of Forty-third Street. It will have a frontage of 120 feet on each street and an entire depth of 210.10 feet. The plans were filed by the Forty-second-Forty-third Streets Corporation, newly formed. H. S. Mack, an attorney, is the President of the new corporation. Maynicke & Franke, the architects, have placed the cost at $600,000.

Plans were also filed by the same architects for the 307-313 West Thirty-sixth Street Corporation, Hugo S. Mack, President, (also representing the present owners,) for the construction of a twelve-story factory on the north side of Thirty-sixth Street, 104.10 feet west of Eighth Avenue. This building will have a frontage of 77.2 feet and a depth of 98.9 feet, and will cost almost $100,000.

The construction of a $1,000,000 twenty-one-story store and office building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street is again planned by the Robert Hoe estate as owner. The building will have a frontage of 105 feet and a depth of 197 feet, with a façade of brick, limestone, and terra cotta. E. & M. Flagg are the architects. Plans for a similar improvement for this corner were filed before.

Philip Lewisohn has planned a twelve-story office building at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street, which, with the Dime Savings Bank Building on the Fortieth Street corner, will complete the improvement of the west side block front from Fortieth to Forty-first Street. The land on which Mr. Lewisohn will build is leased from the Gerry estate. The new structure will have a frontage on Sixth Avenue of 98.9 feet and on Fortieth Street of 125 feet, extending to the Comedy Theatre. Maynicke & Franke, architects, place the cost at $300,000.

Five stories are to be added to the Fifth Avenue Building, which ten years ago replaced the old Fifth Avenue Hotel. The building covers the west side of Fifth Avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth Street, and is fourteen stories high. The additional stories and other changes in the structure will cost $725,000. Maynicke & Franke are the architects.

BIG TAX LIEN SALE.

Over One Thousand Parcels To Be Sold In Far Rockaway.

Far Rockaway's biggest sale affecting real estate will be held on Aug. 22, according to an announcement made yesterday by Daniel Moynahan, Collector of Assessments and Arrears, when more than 1,000 liens upon property in that section of Queens will be offered for sale.

The property upon which the liens exist are in the residential sections of Arverne, Edgemere, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Beach, Belle Harbor, and Neponsit, and some upon land in Jamaica Bay. Some of the property is among the most valuable in the district. The total value of the liens to be offered is over $400,000.

According to officials in the Bureau of Assessments many of those against whose property the liens exist will be surprised when they know their property has been included in the lists, because some of the liens are for taxes levied by the town and local governments prior to consolidation for school and local purposes.

A sale was held in this ward two years ago when liens accruing since consolidation were offered for sale. Owing to the valuable character of many of the parcels on which there are liens considerable interest has been manifested by the lien companies and brokers who make a specialty of bidding at those sales and the officials are expecting a lively auction.

Must Advertise Sales Correctly.

Supreme Court Justice Guy yesterday issued a statement to the effect that some referees appointed by the court in foreclosure proceedings have resorted to a practice in advertising which results in the buying in of property by the mortgagee for the amount due under the mortgage or less. Justice Guy declares that this practice works injustice to the persons foreclosed against, who are the owners of whatever equity there may be above the amount of the mortgage and expenses of foreclosure.

Justice Guy added that he would hereafter require that in advertising property a description of the mortgaged property must be given, conforming substantially to that contained in the mortgage. Inserted diagrams of the property with brief reference to matters of record in the Register's Office are not, says Justice Guy, a proper compliance with the statutory requirement.

Sales at Mount Kisco.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration has purchased the Charles H. Brown farm at the State Road near Bedford, Westchester County. It was purchased through the Merriam & Rutledge organization, which has charge of the Mount Kisco Estates. They have also sold in the Mount Kisco section the Anna C. Nolte farm to M. W. Thompson of New York, the James Milimore hotel property in Bedford to A. Steiner of Goldens Bridge, the Jesse Agor farm at Lake Mahopac to M. Mikkelsen, the property in Bedford to William H. F. Marchiano property to William H. Thompson, the McLoughlin farm at Bedford Hills to Mrs. Rosa Nelson, and the Mikkelsen residence, at Pleasantville, to the Mount Kisco Holding Company.

Fortification at Rockaway.

Preliminary plans are under way in the office of the War Department, Washington, D. C., for the construction of an important fortification at Rockaway Beach, L. I. The project is progressing under the direction of Colonel Engineer F. V. Abbot, United States Engineer Corps, and will consist of the construction of a wharf, storehouse, barracks, railroad, and a large amount of earthworks and concrete emplacements. An appropriation of $1,400,000 has been obtained for the procurement of a site and its reclamation. The entire cost of the project is expected to reach approximately $5,000,000.

PRIVATE HOMES ON CARNEGIE HILL

Northern Boundary of Fifth Avenue's Desirable Section Showing Genuine Activity.

KAHN HOUSE FINE ADDITION

Tall Apartment Adjoining Phipps Residence an Argument for Zoning Limits.

The two strong rival, or, perhaps more correctly, favorite private-house sections of the east side appear to be well centred in the Lenox Hill and the Carnegie Hill districts. The former has been wonderfully well developed recently, especially noticeable in the splendid dwellings which have made the old Lenox Library block one of the finest private-house blocks in the city. Many persons are willing to call it the finest. Its strongest competitor is doubtless the old Cook block, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets, with the admirable Duke house on the Seventy-eighth Street corner, one of the best architectural types of a fine private residence in the city.

This Lenox Hill section has extended in its private-house development beyond Park Avenue, the most conspicuous operations there being the two homes of George Blumenthal and Arthur Curtiss James on the westerly block front of Park Avenue, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets. The easterly side of the block has also been well improved and the north side of Sixty-ninth Street to Lexington Avenue has been almost entirely rebuilt in an admirable manner.

The more northern Carnegie Hill centre, from about Eighty-seventh Street, with the Phipps house on the north corner and the new Speyer home on the south corner, to Ninety-sixth Street, has been somewhat slower in growth but with the decided tendency of late to go below the crest of the hill, north of Ninety-third Street for expensive home sites, a new era of private-house building has opened in that upper Fifth Avenue area which seems to promise continued activity in the near future.

"We have always believed that the high ground in the Nineties was bound to be a choice private-house centre," said Theodore A. Kavanagh, of the firm of John J. Kavanagh, which has been actively associated with many important operations there for several years. "The boom that set in after Andrew Carnegie erected his place did not produce the immediate results expected. The boom, as booms usually are, was a detriment. Many speculative buyers lost money and other buyers were scared off. It has taken a long time to get back to normal conditions, but the numerous deals of the last two years and the type of high class improvements completed and under way show unmistakably that the Carnegie Hill centre is at last coming into its own. The improvement is running over to Park Avenue and before long it will reach Lexington Avenue. Although the Madison Avenue blocks all the way north from Fifty-ninth Street have witnessed a decided business transformation, there are indications that some of the best blocks in the Nineties will remain as individual private homes."

Among the signs that point to the latter fact are the recent sales by the Kavanagh firm of the dwellings on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street to Palmer Coolidge and the southeast corner last week to a prospective occupant. In addition, Charles M. MacNeill, a short time ago, purchased the row of little stores from Cardinal Farley on the northwest corner of Ninety-first Street, adjoining the Ninety-first Street plot bought from Mr. Carnegie and on which Mr. MacNeill's new residence is under construction. While nothing definite has been stated as to the future use of this row of stores, it is assumed that they will eventually be torn down and the site used as a garden plot adjoining the MacNeill dwelling.

At the Fifth Avenue corner of the street, opposite the Carnegie home, the large residence of Otto H. Kahn is nearing completion, one of the largest operations of its kind on Carnegie Hill in several years. Another worthy improvement for the same street is just east of Park Avenue, where, on a thirty-foot plot, at 109 and 111, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., is erecting a fine residence.

In the Carnegie block, at 17 East Ninetieth Street, on a 28-foot frontage, Mrs. Robert L. Fowler, daughter of J. Sergeant Cram, will soon erect a dwelling. It was part of a 125-foot frontage owned by Mrs. Julia Cameron, extending to the small Madison Avenue corner plot and it is interesting to note that Mrs. Fowler's purchase led to the restriction of the immediate plot to the east for an individual private home.

North of these streets contemplated improvements are planned for the 47-foot vacant frontage on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street adjoining the Queenston apartment on the southwest Madison Avenue corner. That vacant plot was sold by ex-Justice Pendleton to Augustine J. Smith and Marie S. Livingston, the former taking a 22-foot frontage and the latter the 25-foot westerly portion. A few feet west the new home of Mrs. Dahlgren is nearing completion and on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue, two magnificent dwellings are nearing completion respectively for Mrs. Amory Carhart and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri.

An operation totally different from the usual structures in this locality may be seen in the block between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, adjoining the Henry Phipps mansion on the Eighty-seventh Street corner. It is a twelve-story apartment on an inside fifty-foot plot. It presents a striking object lesson of the urgent need of building and zoning restrictions as suggested by the Commission on Building Heights. While a garish example of the do-as-you-please policy in building operations, which has done so much in certain sections to injure property values and residential desirability, similar unfortunate operations may be seen on other private-house blocks both on the east and west sides. They stand, as expressed by many who have the best wishes of the city values at heart, as potent arguments of an early adoption of the commission's report, which will put the city's building operations of the future on a more reasonable basis.

LONDON AND MANHATTAN REALTY VALUES

Real estate in the City of London, England, has frequently been declared to be the most valuable in the world. Recent reports declare that property on King William and Lombard Streets sold for as high as $300 and $350 a square foot. New York City, however, has numerous properties that equal if not exceed these valuations, and they are not confined to any one particular section.

High valuations in London are confined to a very small area, while New York City has numerous centres where extreme high values are prevalent. That the London price of $350 a square foot is not a new or unusual price for New York City realty is shown by the fact that a portion of the site of the Wilks Building at the southwest corner of Broad and Wall Streets was purchased over a quarter a century ago for about $330 a square foot.

In 1895 the National Surety Company paid about $287 a square foot for part of the corner of Broadway and Pine Street. The property at 1 Wall Street, 29.10 by 39.10, is assessed, according to the 1916 figures of the Tax Department, at a valuation of $625,000. This will figure out to a valuation of about $552 a square foot. This, however, is a small parcel, but there are many other valuable corners like this in New York City's various centres that have been sold for amazing prices and which are yielding almost fabulous rents. The Bankers Trust Company site, Wall and Nassau Streets, is said to be one of the most valuable parcels in Manhattan, the land being estimated at $20,000 a front foot. The J. P. Morgan Company site, diagonally opposite, is equally valuable.

The Morgan Building Company, which holds title to this property, last week increased its capital from $1,000,000 to $6,000,000.

The structure on the site, which is probably the most costly private office in the world, is assessed for taxation purposes by the city at $5,100,000, of which $4,100,000 represents land value.

The building, which is four stories, fronts 113.7 feet on Broad Street and 156.11 feet on Wall Street.

Central Park, which occupies about 840 acres in the heart of Manhattan Island, represents a land value of $355,000,000.

London Tid-Bits, discussing the recent sale of the Arundell estate in the West End of London, comprising land and buildings on both sides of Arundell and Pauton Streets, which brought about $1,250,000, said, "this sale again calls to mind the amazing value of land in London. Not long ago a tiny piece of ground at Charing Cross, adjoining the Mall archway, and comprising only 461½ square feet, with a frontage of 69 feet, was sold by the London County Council to an insurance company for £11,737, which works out at £1,100,000 an acre.

"It is in the City, the square mile of which is valued at £250,000,000, however, where land can easily claim the distinction of being the dearest in the world. For property near the centre of the City £3,250,000 an acre is not an unusual price. Portions of Cannon Street, Queen Victoria Street, Upper Thames Street, and St. Mary-at-Hill are said to be worth about 5s a square inch, while in Lombard Street and King William Street land has been sold for £40, £50, £60, and £70 per square foot freehold.

"The three acres on which the Bank of England stands would realize at a low estimate £7,000,000, for the land adjoining has sold at £70 and £80 a square foot.

"On King Street, Cheapside, £13 10s a foot was paid for a piece of land last year. Land at the junction of Old Broad Street and Threadneedle Street changed hands for nearly £70 a square foot. Land in Cornhill was sold at a price which worked out at £2,452,023 an acre, while some time ago £1,000,000 was offered and refused for the site of a church in Austin Friars."

New York City's high values are scattered over a wide area while London's are confined within a radius of a few acres. The same is true of Chicago and other cities of smaller size. In Chicago all the extreme high values are located within the "Loop section." Outside of this values fall off sharply.

Manhattan values, however, are better sustained, and while the older sections have about reached their limit of development new centres are continually springing up where values are soaring both from a purchase and rental standpoint.

BRONX POST OFFICE.

Borough Encouraged by $750,000 Appropriation in Federal Bill.

With the appropriation of $750,000 for the new Post Office Building in the Bronx, as embodied in the $35,000,000 Federal building bill, reported to the House of Representatives last week, business interests in the Bronx, which have long been urging action on the new Post Office, hope that actual work will not be delayed much longer. The Government owns the site on 149th Street and Mott Avenue for the new building, having purchased the ground, comprising about twenty-two lots, 196 by 276 feet, for $283,000.

Besides the Post Office uses the new building will also accommodate the Internal Revenue office now at 149th Street and Third Avenue, and the recruiting stations of the Army and the Navy. It will also provide rooms for a Federal court and a United States District Attorney's office. The Department of Agriculture has requested space, and the United States Pension Examining Corps will also have space assigned them.

A delegation from the Bronx Board of Trade went to Washington on March 29 to urge the needs of the building at a hearing before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which Congressman Brucker of the Bronx is a member.

The gross receipts of the branch Post Office stations in the Bronx in 1907 were $376,000, while the total receipts for 1915 were $704,000, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in eight years. Employes in 1907 were 353; in 1915 the number was 674. A one-horse wagon was used in 1907 to collect mail, while now seven one-ton motor trucks are required. In 1907 27,000,000 pieces were mailed in the borough, and in 1915 they exceeded 50,000,000.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Houghton Company has leased for Edward H. Kelly the four-story dwelling at 112 West Seventieth Street to William Mier.

The Duff & Brown Company has leased for the United States Trust Company to Mrs. M. K. Van Pelt, 334 Convent Avenue, a four-story dwelling, and for Mary C. S. Symonds to Herman Wittenberg, 460 West 153d Street, a three-story dwelling.

TALLEST APARTMENT PLANS

The twenty-one-story apartment house for which plans were filed recently on a plot close to the Plaza Hotel overlooking Central Park, will, if built according to the plans, be the tallest structure of its kind, not only in this city, but in the world. The high record for apartments is now seventeen stories, of where there are two in Manhattan, the first erected being on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, and the second, nearing completion, covering the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets.

The twenty-one-story house is planned for the seventy-five-foot front at 24 to 28 West Fifty-ninth Street, one door from the Plaza Hotel. The property is owned by Alexander Smith Cochran, the Yonkers capitalist and yachtsman. Old flats formerly covered the plot which were altered a short time ago into two six-story business buildings. The leases on some of the floors do not expire until October, 1917, so that nothing definite can be done before that time, it was said by the architect, Albert J. Bodker, yesterday. The estimated cost was placed at $950,000. Immediately in the rear, at 21 and 23 West Fifty-eighth Street, Mr. Cochran owns a forty-foot frontage occupied by two old houses. Plans were filed at the same time by Mr. Bodker for improving this site with a twelve-story apartment to cost $50,000, making Mr. Cochran's prospective building improvements there total an even $1,000,000.

The contemplated fifteen-story hotel to cost $2,000,000, planned for the Baron Astor property on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, recently leased on a long term by a syndicate, will not be started, it was ascertained last week, before May, 1917, owing to leases on some of the houses.

EAST RIVER CHANNEL.

Appropriation for Deepening Urged as of Vital Benefit to the City.

Realty owners are urged by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests to support the measures before Congress for the port and harbor development of New York City. The appropriation of $500,000 for the deepening of the channel in the East River was eliminated from the appropriation bill and an attempt is now being made to attach it to the Naval Appropriation bill. Real estate values in the city are dependent, in part, upon its commercial activity, which in turn is dependent upon proper harbor facilities.

That such an appropriation is deserved, adds the Advisory Council, is evident from the fact that Congress has given but a fraction of what has already been appropriated by the city itself for harbor development. In addition, New York City contributes the largest custom receipts of any port in the country.

Makes Lease to Begin 1921.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for James A. Farley the building at 12 West Forty-fifth Street to the Estey Piano Company for a term of years beginning May 1, 1921. The Estey Piano Company, now at 25 West Forty-second Street, will remodel the building and use it as showrooms.

ZONING PLAN HEARING.

Final Meeting Before Board of Estimate on Tuesday, This Week.

What will probably be the final hearing before the Board of Estimate on the report of the Commission on Building Heights and Restrictions will be held on Tuesday.

The board has gone over the changes suggested, and has approved, in executive session, most of the protests and recommendations, as well as the revised maps passed by the Conference Committee of the board, which meet practically all of the objections that have been raised from time to time since the formal presentation of the plan for public hearings.

The changes affecting the height districts that will be submitted to the board have already been announced, and maps showing them are available at the office of the commission in the Municipal Building.

The commission gave out a statement last week of the proposed changes in the area district maps of the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.

Realty Convention at Long Beach.

The annual convention this year of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York will be held at Long Beach, Oct. 5, 6, and 7. Leo D. Woodworth of Rochester is President of the association and George S. Norton of Brooklyn is Secretary.

ADDITION TO RAINEY PARK.

City Buys Three Acres to Improve Queens Riverfront.

The City of New York was a buyer in the realty market last week, purchasing a tract of three acres in Long Island City adjoining the new Rainey Park. The plot was bought from James S. Herrman. It lies between Vernon Avenue and the East River, adjoining Rainey Park on the north, and will be used as an addition to the park. The river at that point makes a curve toward the east, so that a more extensive view of the East River is obtainable from the site just acquired than from the other portion. Several large trees are on the property, and an old Colonial house is a reminder of the early suburban days.

Rainey Park is accessible from all parts of Long Island City, being reached by the Vernon Avenue cars or the Broadway crossline. The city gave in exchange a plot of about one and three-quarters acres on the south side of the Thompson Avenue Viaduct, adjoining the Sunnyside Railroad yard.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., and William H. Archibald were the brokers in the transaction.

An Unprofitable Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem as though it might behoove the real estate interests of this city to demand some speedy settlement of the garment makers' strike.

It is these interests who suffer more than any other, due to this protracted and unsettled issue.

First, because the manufacturers are contemplating removing their factories to other than this city; secondly, because some have already done this; and, thirdly, because operatives will follow for residences to the places where the plants move.

Again, while general conditions in the deprivation of purchasing power, due to the strike, are felt in every branch of bought-supplies, the one most injured is the landlord, because he is unable to collect his rent, although taxes, insurance and expenses are not, nevertheless, lessened.

Now, it does seem that the main features, "the scale of wages," the "hours," which are legal and unionized, are not in discussion.

Would it not be fair for the union to make some concessions on the "hire and fire question," and thus end a controversy unprofitable to all?

LEWIS PHILLIPS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 216, e s, 249.3 ft s of Houston St, 25x75; Vincenzo Messineo to Maria L. La Cagnina.....$100

HAMILTON ST, 12, s s, 133.5 ft e of Catharine St, 25.1x104.1; Vincenzo Messineo to Maria L. La Cagnina, 159 Hamilton Av, Passaic, N. J., all liens, Oct. 2, 1911; attorney, P. Tumminelli, 192 Bowery.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 577, e s, 18.11 ft n of 51st St, 18.10x57; Peter H. Schleffer to Lexington and 21st Realty Co., New York City, July 20; attorney, A. Bertram Samuels, 120 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, 63 and 65, e s, 20.2 ft n of 25th St, 79.10x39.8x irregular; Bernard Reich to Vilga Realty Co., 1,151 Broadway, July 21; attorneys, Cutner & Lipset, 1,181 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 128th St, 50x72.6; Jacob Goldstein to Olim Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, quitclaim, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

4TH AV, 464, n w s, 21.7 ft n e of 31st St, 20.1x78.11; Sauer Realty Co. to John P. Everett, 230 West 104th St, mtg $37,000, May 8, 1915; address, 32 Liberty St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John P. Everett to Marie E. L. Sauer, 464 4th Av, 2-3 parts, mtg $37,000, May 18, 1915; address, same.$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Marie E. L. Masemann, 967 West End Av; William Sauer, 464 4th Av, and Anna S. Weidinger, 451 West End Av, mtg $37,000, 3-5 parts, May 8, 1915; address, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Sauer Realty Co. and Marie E. L. Masemann et al. to George C. Masemann, 248 West 108th St, mtg $79,000, all liens, July 20; attorney, John P. Everett, 32 Liberty St.....$7,000

5TH AV, 144, w s, 27.8 ft n of 10th St, 26x100; Adriana A. Edgar, Newark, N. J., to Morgan Edgar, 206 Broadway; Stuart Edgar, Los Angeles, Cal., and Charles A. Grummon, 116 Clinton Av, Newark, N. J., trustees in trust for party first part, et al., b. and s., July 20; attorneys, McCarter & English, Newark, N. J.....$1

81ST ST, 202-204 East, s s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 80x92; Peter H. Schleffer to Lexington and 21st Realty Co., New York City, July 20; attorney, A. Bertram Samuels, 120 Broadway $1

86TH ST, 9 to 13 East, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 75.6x100.5; Albert M. Kahn, individually and as executor, et al., to Frederick Ayer, Beverly, Mass., quitclaim, May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

86TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.8; August Kellermann to Daniel Schatz, 537 East 87th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

111TH ST, 174 East, s s, 187.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11, foreclosure June 19; Frederick C. Hunter, referee, to Frances W. Engels, Rockville Centre, L. I.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,000

115TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Clara Potri to Anton Halm, 21 Adrian Av, mtg $20,250, July 21; attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.....$250

122D ST, s s, 199 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.11; Olim Realty Co. to Laura Hirshfeld, 790 Riverside Drive, mtg $6,500, July 20.....$100

47TH ST, 226 East, s s, 242 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Vincenzo Messineo to Maria L. La Cagnina, 822 Avenue U, Brooklyn, July 19; attorney, P. Tumminelli, 192 Bowery.....$100

143D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Robert D. Bosling to Le Grand L. Clark, Sr., La Cagnina, 822 Avenue U, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, 83 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, Aug. 8, 1911; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 278, e s, 37.8x103.8x37.6x100; also Brook Av, 282, e s, 37.8x107.2x37.6x irregular; Halcyon Real Estate Corporation to Lucymor Realty Corporation, 51 Chambers St, mtg $3,000, July 18; attorney, B. Alexander, 51 Chambers St.....$100

BROOK AV, 1,004, e s, 26.6x146.7x25x135.11; Samuel Qualler to Dassie Greenberg, 79 West 119th St, mtg $14,000, July 19; attorney, Harry Robitzek, 2,308 3d Av.....$100

CRESTON AV, s e corner of Minerva Place, 93.5x40; Eltel Corp. to Creston Building Co., Inc., 382 East 198th St, mtg $7,000, July 21; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

FORDHAM AV, EXTENSION, n w corner Main St, 100x50, City Island; William D. Dayton to Julia A. Ulmer, 93 Orchard St, City Island, July 21; attorney, William D. Dayton, Scofield St, City Island.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Julia A. Ulmer to William D. Dayton, Scofield St, City Island, July 21; attorney, Julia A. Ulmer, 93 Orchard St, City Island.....$100

FOREST AV, n w corner of 158th St, 100x87.6; Albert Rosenthal to Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., 27 William St, mtg $99,000, June 21; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St.....$100

LOTS 84, 115, and 116, map of 116 lots of Woolf against Woolf; George E. Weller, referee, to Joseph Grossman, 338 East 143d St, mtg $2,065, July 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.$2,950

LOTS 85, 86, and 87, same map; same to Philip J. Kearns, 2,311 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, mtg $1,800, July 7; attorney, same.....$100

LOT 121, map of Joseph Husson, Clason Point; Porter Realty and Development Co. to John Yungert and another, 1,111 Southern Boulevard, July 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 168, Map 1,114.9, map of part of Schieffelin Estate; Benedetta Modica to Rosa Rizzo, 208 East 107th St, mtg $5,000, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

OLINVILLE AV, e s, 125 ft n of 216th St, 25x100; Susannah Schaefer to Matilda Schaefer, 3,712 Olinville Av, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SHERMAN AV, s e corner McClellan St, 213 x100; Concourse Investing Co. to Levi M. Scoville, 60 West 125th St, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

136TH ST, n s, 101.11 ft w of Trinity or Cypress Av, 37.6x100; Thomas Fagan to Wrede Cafe Co., Inc., 3,868 10th Av, mtg $20,000, July 18; attorney, J. G. Snyder, 256 Broadway $1

137TH ST, 454 and 456, s w s, 41x92; 50 Cohen to Esther Realty Co., Inc., 790 Riverside Drive, mtg $28,000, July 19; attorneys, Davis & D., 49 Chambers St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner, part of, July 21; Joseph Shenk to Broadway and Fifty-third Street Co., 358 5th Av, due as per bond, prior mtg $30,000; attorney, J. Power Donnellan, 140 Nassau St.....$10,000

4TH AV, 464, n w s, 21.7 ft n e of 31st St, 20.1x78.11, July 20; Sauer Realty Co. et al. to Marie E. L. and George C. Masemann, 907 West End Av, and 248 West 108th St, ex'rs.; Heyman Masemann, demand; attorney, John P. Everett, 32 Liberty St..$25,000

SAME PROPERTY and date; same to same, demand; attorney, same.....$17,000

7TH ST, 288 East, s s, 25x90.10, July 22; Toni, wife of Samuel Ritter, to Henry H. Ritter, 243 West 122d St, 3 years, 6 p. c.....$1,800

14TH ST, 431 East, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 25x103.3, prior mtg $14,000; also property in Elmhurst and Flushing, L. I., July 21; Bertha Daly to George E. Weller, 424 Convent Av, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,350; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

84TH ST, s s, 25x100, leasehold, July 15; Mensel Rosenzweig to Sophia Rosenzweig, 334 5th Av, due Oct. 8, 1919, 6 p. c.....$5,000

111TH ST, 174 East, s s, 187.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11, July 21; Frances W. Engels to Clara Dellac, ex'trx., 554 West 183d St, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

122D ST, s s, 199 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.11,

285.6; Charles Dickinson against J. C. Fisher et al.; Stimson & W., attorneys; due, $6,205.36; taxes, &c., $251.87.

Wednesday, July 26.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lexington Av, 1,492, w s, 50.11 ft n of 96th St, 25x80, five-story flat and stores; Hewlett Scudder, Jr., against M. C. Runge et al.; E. M. Scudder, attorney; due, $14,960.90; taxes, &c., $1,341.81.

Thursday, July 27.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 295 and 297, s s, 43.11 ft w of Eldridge St, 32.10x87.11, seven-story tenement and stores; Samuel Kadin against Solgus Realty Co. et al.; action 1; J. I. Berman, attorney; due, $9,539.81; taxes, &c., $8.07; prior mtg, $40,000.

Broome St, 299, s s, 76.10 ft w of Eldridge St, 30.10x87.6, seven-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $10,197.89; taxes, &c., $23; prior mortgage, $40,000.

Lenox Av, 422, e s, 17 ft n of 131st St, 16.7x85, three-story dwelling; E. J. Lauer against Margret Petroll et al.; William Bondy, attorney; due, $8,454.83; taxes, &c., $129.30.

By Samuel Marx.

132d St, 29 East, n s, 80 ft w of Madison Av, 20x99.11, three-story dwelling; John Koiner against Michael Schliesser et al.; Benjamin Berger, attorney; due, $6,141.25; taxes, &c., $108.30; prior mortgage, $4,500.

By Henry Brady.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 2,078, e s, 100 ft s of 180th St, 25x90, three-story flat and stores; R. A. Powers, executor, against Giosue Gallanti et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $9,075.12; taxes, &c., $250.94.

Perot St, s e corner of Armand Place, 88x80, vacant; also

Perot St, s s, 22 Armand Place, 42x80, two-story frame dwelling; D. P. Reid against Gladys Reid et al.; F. H. Cowden, attorney; partition.

By James J. Donovan.

Bryant Av, 1,445, w s, 80 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100, three-story flat; J. E. Corsa and Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against Annie Kantorowitz et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $8,215.19; taxes, &c., $196.48.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Elwood Place, n w corner of Briggs St, 91.11x53.5x72.3x50; Carlo Delu against Linda Parodi; F. S. Stickle, attorney; due, $979.81; taxes, &c., $256.26.

Friday, July 28.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

19th St, 133 and 135 West, n s, 376.6 ft w of 6th Av, 40.10x92, ten-story lofts and stores; L. J. Well and another, executors, against 133 West Nineteenth Street et al.; Lindsay, K. & P., attorneys; due, $106,976.99; taxes, &c., $1,730.65.

112th St, 344 and 346 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x118x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; Henry Wadler against Giuseppe Fusco et al.; T. I. Schwartzmann, attorney; due, $4,217.36; taxes, &c., $1,326.06.

By Joseph P. Day.

128th St, 220 West, 258.4 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4x99.11, four-story flat; M. M. Plum against Allaire Realty Co. et al.; A. A. Silberberg, attorney; due, $22,841.51; taxes, &c., $500.

124th St, 621 East, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 25x100.3, five-story stable; J. N. Molter against P. J. Hoellerer et al.; W. A. Kroyer, attorney; due, $17,472.11; taxes, &c., $215.16.

109th St, 74 East, s s, 119 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11, four-story dwelling; Brooklyn Trust Co. against Benjamin Feinberg et al.; Cullen & D., attorneys; due, $9,462.59; taxes, &c., $350.

1st Av, 550, e s, 19.9 ft s of 32d St, 26.6x100, five-story tenement and stores; C. G. Chapin against A. M. Sigrist and another; J. H. Judge, attorney; due, $21,338.90; taxes, &c., $729.35.

By Samuel Marx.

50th St, 554 West, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x03.6, six-story tenement and stores; S. H. Jackson against Ida Hertz and another; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $6,133.55; taxes, &c., $300.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

229th St, s s, 180 ft e of White Plains Rd, 114x100; Dora Wilson, executrix, against M. J. Cleary et al.; J. L. Zoetal, attorney; due, $2,977.55; taxes, $521.60.

By Daniel Greenwald.

139th St, 603 East, n s, 450 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; A. M. Leahy and another against M. E. Flynn et al.; W. R. Hill, attorney; due, $3,513.93; taxes, &c., $194.70.

Public Auction Sales

Saturday, July 29

at 2:30 P. M., on E. S. of Jerome Av., near Boardwalk, at Arverne, N. Y. City.

ARVERNE, N. Y. CITY

(On the Rockaway Coast)

EAST SIDE OF JEROME AV.

(Near Boardwalk)

Two vacant plots, 90x95 each, to be sold separately. 70% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%.

N.W. Cor. JEROME & OCEAN AVS.

A 3-story and basement frame dwelling, fully furnished. Size of plot 84.23x99.42x irreg. 65% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5½.

4 STRAITTON AVENUE

(About 60 ft. south of Boardwalk.)

A 2½-story and basement frame dwelling fully furnished. Size of plot 100x75. TITLE POLICY FREE.

LEWIS H. MAY CO., Agents,
18 West 27th St., N. Y. City.

Phone 744 Cort.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Tuesday, August 1

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

S. W. COR. BAYSWATER AV. & PROSPECT STREET.

Known as the "Gardner Cottage."

A 3-story and basement frame dwelling, 18 rooms and 2 baths, with garage. Size of plot, 200x167½x191x108.

70% may remain on mortgage 5½% for 3 years at

PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attys.,
41 Park Row, N. Y. City.

EDGEMERE, L. I.

NORTHEAST COR. NEPTUNE & SPRAYVIEW AVS.

(One block from Ocean)

8 vacant lots; size 20x100 each.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

Absolute Liquidation Sale

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF N. J.

99 Ocean Front & Inland Plots

AT

DEAL BEACH, N. J.

ON

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5,

AT 2:30 P. M., ON THE PREMISES, RAIN OR SHINE, UNDER MAMMOTH TENT

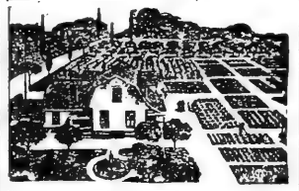
70% on Mortgages. Title Policies Free.

Write for Booklet.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE.



Little Farms

AT

HEMPSTEAD

LAWNS

$5 DOWN, $3 A MONTH

TOTAL PRICES ONLY

$200, $250 and $300

Government reports show this section of Nassau County to be one of the most fertile. Best for chicken raising, market gardens, &c. WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE OF MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

For those who have been looking and wishing for a small farm in a nearby suburb, this is a most unusual offer, that will be remembered for generations to come. Just what every man and woman, every homeseeker and investor, has been waiting for. Small farms at low prices and on easy terms. Free Title Policies.

For full details call, write, or phone Worth 4657. Send for copy of plan shown above; tells you how to start a Little Farm.

O. L. SCHWENCKE CO.,
Established over 20 years.
277 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Making Property Pay

Depends not only on keeping up the income for a year or two. The physical condition must also be maintained. We do both.

May we show you?

NORMAN DENZER

3816 Broadway

Specialists in Management of Real Estate.

175-Acre Farm

Near Celebrated University.

First-class 2-story 11-rm. house, big hip-roofed barn, with cellar; poultry houses and convenient outbuildings. Owner retiring to small farm makes low price $3,000, easy terms, and throws in 23 acres potatoes, corn, and grain. A dandy of 123 acres for $1,700, shown same trip. For details see Page 18, "Strout's Big Bunch of Bargains," just out. Get your free copy now. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 2026G, 150 Nassau St., New York. Tel. Beekman 3472.

FARMS Send for our FARM CATALOGUE, 100 VIEWS of FRUIT, POULTRY and GENERAL FARMS in or near VINELAND, the FRUIT and POULTRY CENTRE of NEW JERSEY. Healthful climate. Mild Winters. Purest water. Unexcelled markets. Within 100 miles of TEN MILLION PEOPLE.

BRAY & MACGEORGE,
1077 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.,
Or VINELAND, N. J.

AT LESS THAN HALF VALUE.
HUDSON RIVER ESTATE.

50 acres; modern dwelling, stable, garage, poultry houses; orchard; splendid views and stream; 50 minutes Grand Central. Particulars

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 East 42d St. 2875 Murray Hill.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION

Mountview Estate

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

July 29, 1916, 2:30 P. M.

On Premises.

FARM; 53 acres; three miles south of Poughkeepsie on State Road, with about one-quarter of a mile river frontage; 60-mile view of the Hudson River Valley.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE; 18-room frame house, with cobblestone tower, surrounded by beautiful maple and elm trees; eight acres of lawn; twelve acres of heavy timber land. House contains six rooms on main floor; six rooms and bath on second floor; six rooms and toilet on third floor. Large hall and plenty of closet room. Farmhouse with six rooms; carriage house and stable for four horses; large barn for hay and grain; cow stable, ice house, &c.

TWO-STORY BUILDING where water is bottled for delivery. Mountain Spring Water drawn from a well 80 feet deep; has been sold in New York and vicinity for the past twenty years.

This is the most beautifully located property along the Hudson River. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold to highest bidder to close an estate.

SISSON BROTHERS,
Auctioneers,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LIQUIDATION SALE OF THE

Knickerbocker Savings & Loan Co.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under Order of Supreme Court by EUGENE LAMB RICHARDS, Superintendent of Banks, State of New York.

Thursday, August 3rd, 1916.

12 o'Clock Noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

S. W. COR. 234TH & AVERIO AVE.
79.42x149.33x156.52x201.07.

2 FRAME DWELLINGS.

1 of six rooms and bath, and 1 of 11 rooms and bath. Sold subject to a mortgage of $6,500.00 past due. Further particulars from

HENRY BRADY
200 West 23rd Street,
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS,
61 Broadway, or
GEORGE J. GILLESPIE, Atty., 20 Vesey St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

IS PLENTIFUL—TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS NOW.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES
32 Nassau St. Tel. John 6094

MORTGAGE MONEY AT 4½% IN ANY AMOUNT.

SECOND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP.

A. Israel - R. M. De Leeuw Co.
35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY PROPERTY

IN GREATER NEW YORK.

70,000 Feet Floor Space,

300-foot dock, 18 feet water at low tide; steam and electric power plant; sale or lease; also 30 acres, having 3,000 feet dock frontage, with 18 feet water; will divide.

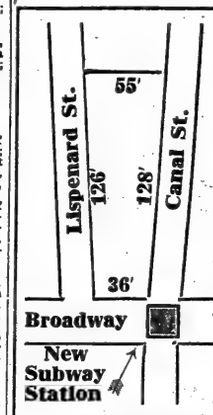
Airmor Company, 100 B'way. Rector 9107.

WEST 72D ST. PLOT, 60x112,

Near Subway Express Station.

NO SUBORDINATION; NO EXCHANGE.

Executors, Room 55, 60 Broadway, New York.



Unique Broadway Corner

AT A BARGAIN PRICE

5840 Square Feet
Light on Three Sides

Unusual Advertising Advantages for a concern desiring a display building in the centre of a rapidly growing business district.

Among the concerns that have recently located in the immediate vicinity are:

Remington Typewriter Co.
Globe Wernicke Co.
Herring-Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Studebaker Corp. of America
Cobb Macey-Dohme Co.
N. Y. Edison Co.
Edison Phonograph Co.
Royal Typewriter Co.
W. R. Ostrander & Co.
Mosler Safe Co.
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co.
Diebold Safe & Lock Co.
Erie Railroad
Hall's Safe Co.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868.
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John.

TO INVESTORS

There have been numerous sales recently of high class 12-story apartment houses on West End Av. and Broadway, including the new apartment house nearing completion at 99th St. and West End Av., which we sold for the McMorrow Engineering and Construction Co. for $800,000.

We have some very attractive bargains in high class Apartments on the west side which should net from 8 to 10%.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
BROADWAY, CORNER 80TH ST.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kingsbridge Av. & 232d St.

To close an estate, will sell at very low prices; have fifty lots. Brokers protected. Will sell whole or in parts. K. M. Singer, owner, Brewster, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MIGHT EXCHANGE.

144 WEST 77TH STREET.

A five-story American basement dwelling, modern in every respect; parquet floors throughout, modern plumbing and fixtures, four baths, dressing rooms with lavatories on each floor; asking $35,000; will sacrifice for cash, or take other property as part payment; commission paid. For further details and permit apply to J. W. Doolittle, Woolworth Building.

SALE OR RENT

10 West 74th Street

Size 25x102.

Owner will remodel or alter into American Basement to suit tenant.

PEASE & ELLIMAN.
165 West 72d St., near B'way.

INVESTMENT BARGAIN.

Elevator apartment, near 116th St. and 7th Ave. Rental $9,000; mortgage $60,000 at 5%; assessed $81,000. Price only $75,000. N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood, 542 5th Ave. Bryant 7632.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private Homes

WOODLAWN HEIGHTS.

Beautiful 9-room bungalow with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 83x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot water heat, open fireplace. Within 3 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.

Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway

MARTHA AVE.,
Bet. 240th-241st St.
D. Houlihan, Owner, 2889 Bainbridge Ave.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Buy at

MANHATTAN BEACH

at to-day's prices and get the benefit of the MILLION DOLLARS spent to put in *all* city improvements

—the wonderful esplanade

—the many exclusive features

Come Down To-Day

Take Brighton Beach train of the B. R. T. from City Hall, N. Y., to Sheepshead Bay Station and then take Manhattan Beach trolley, running now on 10 minutes' schedule.

Offices on property.

Joseph P. Day
Sales Agent.
31 Nassau St., N. Y.

$6,250

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 202 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

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In the country, yet within Greater New York; restricted surroundings; new, seven rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; adjoins golf course; large plot; trees, lawn, flowers; every room beautifully decorated.

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A house out of the ordinary, with side entrance and exclusive front porch; 7 large rooms and tiled bath, storeroom, foyer hall; open brick fireplace, outside chimney; French windows and doors; electric and gas; steam heat; parquet floors; china closet built in house; Dutch dining room with beamed ceilings; hardwood trim finished in the natural; sewers and all city improvements; convenient to station; elevated and trolley lines running to Manhattan, fare 5c. Price $8,000; cash $1,000. Call Sunday or all week, owner and builder, GEORGE C. JOHNSTON, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

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New house, 10 rooms, 4 baths, porch three sides; corner plot; near station, golf, and tennis clubs; sale or rent; price low. Apply residence, Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y. Phone 2850—White Plains.

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Private Driveway and Garage Space for 2 cars

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Seven large rooms and bath; living room 20 ft. x 20 ft., main bed room 20 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in., superior selected trim throughout, parquet floors, hot water heat, electric brackets, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens.

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BALANCE $55 MONTHLY TO COVER PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST. OTHER EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

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Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., and reached by Rogers Av., Nostrand Av., St. John's Place, Ocean Av. or Franklin Av. cars to Crown St. Subway (now building) only two blocks away. Representative on the property. Tel. Main 6480.

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Many other new houses now ready for occupancy, from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

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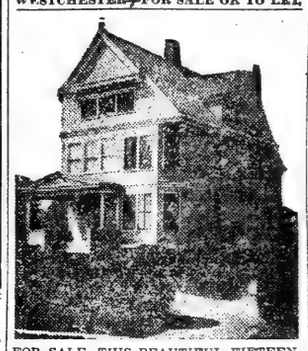
WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



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New House, quaint Colonial design; white clapboards with green shutters; large living room with fireplace; six sleeping rooms, three baths; hot water heat; white and mahogany interior; nearly ½ acre of ground.

PRICE $16,000.

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Residential Section, High Ground, Wooded, Near Station, Golf Links, etc. $6,000 will give you an up-to-date 7-8-Room House. Every Modern Improvement. On large Plot. $500 Cash—Balance On Monthly Payments Like Rent.

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Larchmont on she Sound Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $5,500 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $500 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6641 Murray Hill.

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A very complete little farm and country home embracing a plottage of three contiguous tracts of land aggregating about thirteen acres, situated on the State Road near Bedford, in the Westchester Hills. Has fine big shade trees, apple, peach, and pear orchards. A really good, old-fashioned house with bath, hot water heat, fireplaces, electricity, etc. Numerous outbuildings, including large poultry and pigeon houses. Everything in excellent condition.

Asking Price $20,000. Easy Terms.

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You have three years to find out whether you like your home—three years without cost. In line with our policy to be liberal and to have only well pleased patrons, we will rent you a house, and if within three years you elect to buy, we will apply the FULL rental paid to your purchase price, without any deductions whatever for interest, taxes, insurance, etc.

These houses are real HOMES, where your youngsters can thrive, where it's a joy to live; ample grounds, shade trees; built-in bookcases, fireplaces, china closets, plenty of closet space; all modern improvements.

Brentwood - in - the - Pines, the "Lakewood of Long Island," has all the pine belt advantages of a year round health resort, 72 days extra sunshine compared with City. Every breath you draw in here is a tonic—for you, for your dear ones. Commutation only 20c. Only a few houses left. Golf Course and Tennis Court close by. Investigate this unique offer at once.

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A BIG BARGAIN
New 8-Room Brick House

Tiled Bath Room, Steam Heat
Open Fireplace

$6,250

Little cash; balance $50 month. See agent.

61 Middletown St., two blocks from L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica,

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$35 Lots — EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY, NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; GOOD POPULATION; WELL SITUATED; WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

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Call or write for free railroad tickets.

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15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
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Send for Booklet T.

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The Ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Pennsylvania Station; have bargains; Colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking bay and Sound; also another large corner plot. Send for particulars.

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$150 Cash Will Start You.

Balance $7 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well-built house, 6 rooms, range, and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Estate, 243 West 34th St.

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An attractive all-year-round commuting home; 9 rooms and 2 baths; open fireplaces, parquet floors; garage 2 cars; on South Shore, 21 miles from New York; 10 minutes from Long Beach. Particulars and pictures.

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Forty acres; 35 miles out, on North Shore; near two large villages; 20 acres set out apple and peach trees, 4 years old; sell $150 acre, easy terms; might divide.

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AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A Gentleman's Home

of magnificent appearance and surroundings, which was secured by the present owner in such a manner that he can offer it at

⅓ Its Actual Value

Located in the most desirable residential section, the exclusive Normandy Heights, and close to the Country Golf Club; station within a short walk; a large, airy brick Colonial residence; all modern improvements; garage; outbuildings; grounds artistically laid out in lawns, Italian gardens, fine walks, old trees, &c.

For full particulars address
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Thousands Have Used It. It's Open to You.
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Modern house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; solarium	$1000
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Brick and Stucco residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage; fine view	$2000

NOTICE
We are in a position to quote prices on any desirable property offered
FOR SALE
in Montclair and vicinity. Our advice to strangers, however, is to RENT FOR A YEAR BEFORE BUYING.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers
Opposite Lackawanna Terminal
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL
3 ACRE ESTATE

In beautiful Orange, N. J.; adjoins Essex County Golf Club; magnificent grounds, lawns, trees, shrubs, pear, peach, apple, cherries, grapes, vegetables, flowers, brook; stone house 8 bedrooms, 2 baths, living room, solid mahogany; dining room, oak panelled; barn, garage, chicken house; sacrifice $21,000; easy terms.

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Rent THIS Buy!

Magnificent residence for rent or sale at sacrifice, 16 rooms and 3 baths, improvements up to the minute; large corner plot on top of hill adjoining grounds of best and largest golf course of New Jersey; 24 minutes out; close to 2 express stations and trolley to New York; will rent with purchase privilege, rent to apply. PAUL DELMONT, Room 178, 50 Church St., N. Y.

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Rarest Bargain We Ever Listed.

Charming, modern, seven-room residence; nearly 2 acres cultivated land; 26 miles out, half mile station; healthy Northern Jersey; beautiful views; shade; chicken houses; fruit; model residence, built by cabinetmaker, owner; family troubles; price $6,500, half cash. Photo here.

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WEST END SECTION.

Modern house with 9 bedrooms, 4 baths, for rent to November 1st, beautifully furnished and ready for occupancy, 50 miles out, 70 trains daily, 2 blocks from ocean, overlooking lake. No reasonable offer refused.

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This House must be sold.

Out-of-town owner authorizes us to sell this property at ⅓ the price asked 2 years ago. Situated on one of best residential avenues. Contains 12 rooms, bath; all imp'ts. Lot 75x200; fine beautiful shade trees.

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FREE BOOKLET of NEW HOMES mailed. 7 to 12 rooms; 1, 2 and 3 baths. $6,500 to $12,500.

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Country HOMES, and FARMS

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MONTCLAIR

We have a complete listing of all desirable properties in Montclair for sale or rent and can save you time, trouble and expense.

Call, Write or Phone.
Simpson-Merritt Co. Opp. Lackawanna Sta. (Ph. 4040 Mtc.)

Rutherford, N. J. 9½ Miles from New York. 30 Minutes. FARE $5.50 Mo.

7 ROOM HOUSE, Garage, $5350 RENT $40. Modern, with double oak floors, tile bath, shower, steam, electricity; high, healthful situation; excellent neighborhood. Write Van Mater, 28 Montrose Ave., Rutherford.

CRAFTSMAN HOME---Near Water

$8,500—Easy Terms

LARGE GROUNDS. HIGH IN HEALTHY MOUNTAINS. CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

A beautiful home on large grounds, in select neighborhood. Has separate entrance porch, central hall. Large living room with imposing open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor. Front and back stairways. Four fine master bed chambers, two tiled baths on the second floor. Three bedrooms, bath, storage space on third floor. Large veranda and open terrace. Every convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings. Situated in beautiful

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This exclusive mountain colony is situated high in the Healthy Hills of Northern New Jersey. 800 feet elev. Artesian water free from contamination.

Its wise restrictions guarantee every protection, city convenience and country advantage to your family.

Other homes with every convenience, on plots 100x150 feet, $6,000. Larger homes, with plots of one acre or more, priced up to $25,000. Unusually easy terms. Thirty homes open for your inspection—ready to live in now, or will build from your plans at 25 to 40% lower than prevailing prices elsewhere.

Two beautiful lakes, country club, golf, schools, churches. Ideal boating, bathing, fishing. Photographs and full particulars from

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MONTCLAIR

THE SUBURB BEAUTIFUL

15 miles from Broadway; 70 trains to and from N. Y. All city advantages. Elevation averages 350 ft. Schools second to none in the United States. Golf, Social and Athletic Clubs. Beautiful Mountainside Home, 12 rooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, 7 bedrooms, sleeping porch, solarium, latest improvements. Plot 116x195 feet, gardens, big shade trees. Price $27,500. Property of every description in Montclair and surrounding territory for Sale or Rent. Send for illustrated Booklet B.

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Real Estate Brokers
At Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

$175 CASH NOW

BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

6 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect, write

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9-Room House

Handy to station; all improvements; shaded plot; price $8,000, easy terms. Other houses built to suit on terms like rent.

SUMMIT DEVELOPMENT CO.
18 East 41st Street, New York.

4-Room Summer Bungalow, $215

containing living room; 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace and rubblestone chimney; finished in 8 days, ready to live in, for $215 cash; ½-acre plots, $100 to $200 additional, according to location selected; plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 per month, with immediate possession for Summer camp, at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day. This may look too good to be true, but it is even better than it looks. Send for booklet, maps, and other low cost Summer bungalows.

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North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
Hackensack, New Jersey.
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COZY SUMMER BUNGALOW.

Contains living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace, rubblestone chimney, large latticed piazza; on splendid ½-acre plot; beautifully shaded; high elevation; at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony of congenial people; adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York, 80 trains a day; ideal for small family this Summer and every Summer; will sell for $625; terms $300 cash, balance $10 monthly. W. B. CAMP, 225 West 39th St., New York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE.

Sacrifice owing to recent death, house 9 rooms and bath, fine condition, modern plumbing; surrounded with magnificent shade trees, spacious lawns, tennis court, large fruit orchard; also studio building; chicken house, tool house; 1½ acres rich soil; 35 minutes Lackawanna; near river, near station; price $4,700; $700 cash. Address Immediate Possession, 85 Times Downtown.

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$18,500 Midland Av., 179.—You will find the most charming residence in the land; colonial hall, living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, tile kitchen; 5 master bedrooms, 3 tile baths and showers; all the advanced appointments; solarium sleeping porch; open tile veranda; exterior tapestry bricks; tile roof; large plot. Open for inspection Saturdays and Sundays. Murdoch, Op. Lackawanna Terminal.

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Washington Av. and Dorin Court Road; three-story dwelling, 12 rooms, all improvements; mortgage $5,000, two years; price $10,000; terms easy; or will rent $65 monthly; Ft. Lee Ferry; keys with H. D. Schall, Palisade Junction, or

HALL & BLOODGOOD,
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Magnificent Residence at Montclair.

Main residential street, beautiful plot, 15 rooms, two baths, four toilets, French glass windows, costly woodwork, built for stability; garage for two automobiles, electric light and all improvements; convenient to depot; easy terms. Further particulars write J. Webster, Room 163, 68 Broad St., New York, or Broker.

AT ACTUAL COST, NEW HOUSE

COLONIAL TYPE, 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; GARAGE; EXTENSIVE PLOT; 2 FRONTAGES; RESTRICTED PARK; OCEAN BOULEVARD; marine view; near Atlantic Highland boats; beach; nominal sum takes insured title. Photo, particulars, NAVESINK PARK CO., 280 B'way, N. Y. City.

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Upper Montclair; ideal home, 12 rooms, 2 baths; all up-to-date improvements; perfect condition; nearly ½-acre plot, garage, fruits; short walk to station, schools, churches, country club; 30 minute house to office; value $15,000; will sell for $10,500; easy terms. Telephone Bryant 6306. W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

107 Acre Dairy & Fruit Farm, $7,500

Eight-room dwelling; barn; machine house, hogpen; 350 apple, 600 peach trees; 17 cattle, 4 horses, 4 pigs, poultry, 17 acres rye, 18 corn 10 oats; everything included.

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Beautifully situated on elevation, overlooking Saddle River Valley; convenient Ridgewood or Allendale, (45 minutes Main Line, Erie;) modern dwelling, large barns, poultry houses; 20 acres hard meadow, fronting Saddle River. WALTER DEWSNAP, 203 B'way, N. Y.

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IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kichen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

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For Rent
MISS LUSK'S CAMP

Upper St. Regis Lake
ADIRONDACKS

Unusually attractive; designed by Grosvenor Atterbury; superb location; accommodations for 8 in family; 6 servants, 2 guides; bath; running water; fully equipped for housekeeping excepting silver; ice, wood, coal, and services of head guide included; rent $2,200.

DURYEE & CO., REAL ESTATE,
Saranac Lake, N. Y.

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Large, Colonial-style house and outbuildings, all in A1 condition, surrounded by seventeen (17) acres of land, mostly in fruit; situated on Albany Post Road, 5 miles inland from Hudson River and 12 miles south of City of Hudson; fine, secluded location; suitable as a country residence; no agents. For further particulars address Mrs. Catherine E. Tinklepaugh, R. F. D. No. 2, Germantown, Columbia Co., N. Y.

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Commuters—Investors!

Near my own farm in Rockland County, adjoining a beautiful estate; is 38 acres, with old-fashioned, rambling Dutch house; shade; two streams; near station and village; owner must sell quickly; sacrifice for $8,000; $3,000 cash; map and details.

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Stamford, Conn.

Five houses, near main avenue and shore, best part of Point; near yacht club, hotels, golf links, &c.; on trolley; every modern improvement; planned for beauty and convenience; thoroughly built, at cost much under what they could be duplicated for; 7 to 9 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; hardwood floors, hot water heat; intended for year-round, ideal for Summer; high ground, fine view; healthy, charming surroundings; fine streets and walks; privilege of splendid bench for bathing at any stage of tide; tennis courts; every city improvement; property restricted to first-class residences; built because of demand for houses just like these; more planned; these at bargain; convenient terms of payment. See them, or write

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"I KNOW GREENWICH"
LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Sta. Greenwich, Conn.

116-Acre Farm, $4,000.
Between Two Large Lakes.

Beautifully located between two large, cool lakes; 2-story new house, 11 rooms; phone; best of water; refreshing maple shade; complete set outbuildings; 45 ton silo; lots apples, peaches, pears, cherries, 1-3 acre strawberries; 30 acres in deep, dark loam, free from stone, machine worked; 50 acres in spring and brook watered pasture, 30 acres in wood and timber, 116 acres in all; splendid bass fishing, fine boating; near station and only 8 miles from boat landing to New York; $2,000 cash takes deed, including 3 cows, 2 steers, heifer, and complete set of farming machinery and tools; see picture of house and full description in List No. 2, Mid-Summer Farm Bargains near New York. Matheson Farm Co., Dept. 5,003, 115 Broadway, New York. Tel. 5076 Rector.

TO RENT FOR SEASON, $250. AT REDDING RIDGE, CONN.

WITHIN motoring distance of New York. Nine-room cottage, with three acres of land. Four masters bedrooms, sleeping porch, two servants' rooms; splendid country scenery. Fine air; restful environment.

Payson McL. Merrill Co.,
9 E. 44th St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

A QUAINT OLD-FASHIONED HOME

For Commuter in Darien.

2 acres of high land with huge shade trees, orchard, lawn, old box hedges, big stone walls; 5 minutes from station; 1 block trolley and Post Road; 12-room house, barn, chicken houses; in village; quiet, secluded, beautiful. Price, $6,500. Terms.

Lawrence Agency 15 South Main Street, SO. NORWALK, CONN.

Connecticut Shore Property

for sale at Green's Farm, Conn; 50 miles from N. Y.; fine 6-acre lot bordering the shore; also 17 acres land with house, fine view of sound; to be sold entire or in part. Apply to Chas. B. Jennings, Admr., Southport, Conn.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Awful Sacrifices

IN THE BERKSHIRES COUNTRY.

A bad word, but a true statement.

Rare opportunity to obtain large, valuable farms and estates, low sacrifice prices.

300-acre estate, famous stock farm, adjoining city, between and overlooking two large lakes; cost $100,000; price $25,000.

110 acres, gentleman's estate; 1,800 feet elevation; palatial residence, 7 baths, 12 fireplaces; cost $65,000; new furnishings alone cost $15,000; everything included; price $20,000.

250-acre estate, adjoins country club; lake, high elevation, wild; $6,000.

300 acres, 16 head stock included; wild, beautiful Berkshires; only $3,500.

83 acres, Manhattan gentleman, famous estate; cost over $50,000; now $13,000.

W. F. BATSON, 489 Fifth Av.

CHATHAM, Cape Cod.

For Sale.—Estate of Sedge Holm; 60 acres, high land, part pine woods. One mile from station to entrance. Fronting 2,500 feet on harbor. Two miles of wood roads on place. Small old buildings, good repair, modern improvements. Picturesque, attractive estate. Hills and valleys; extensive views; fine shore; beautiful little bay; high, wooded shores, sand beach. Suitable for Summer colony or superb location for large house. Address OWNER, W. H. WENTWORTH, 5 Pelham Road, Lexington, Mass., or Nathaniel A. Eldredge, Chathan Bars Inn, Chatham, Mass.

1500 ACRE MASS. ESTATE

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

Near Lenox, Stockbridge and Dalton, 150 miles from New York or Boston, 50 miles from Albany. Estate is on crest of hill, 2200 feet elevation, commanding magnificent views in all directions; 500 acres cleared land, 1000 acres pasture and woodland, several large brooks on estate with abundance of water. Mansion house sets well back from road surrounded by beautiful lawns, magnificent shade trees, ornamental shrubs and rose gardens; contains 24 rooms, 4 baths, lavatories, fireplaces, all modern improvements; wide covered piazzas, sleeping porch and sun parlor; large coach barn, water tower, foreman's house, stock barn, 2 large hay barns, ice house, poultry house, piggery, etc. House is furnished.

Property originally cost over $100,000. Price $45,000.

Photos and complete description on application.

Breck's Real Estate Agency, Inc., 45 Ames Building
Boston, Mass., or your own broker.

REAL ESTATE—PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.
Philadelphia Business Property.

Very best central location, within two blocks of P. R. R. Terminal.

LOT 46 x 176 TO REAR STREET.

Suitable for moving picture theatre or hotel. An unusual bargain.

J. T. JACKSON CO.,
Chestnut & 13th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS

50,000 SQ. FT.

418-426 WEST 25TH ST.
Store, Basement and 3 Floors.
Size, 125x98.9.
Modern Fireproof Building.

Complete Sprinkler System. Heavy floor carrying capacity. Driveway and loading platform for four trucks inside building. Galleries for storage of stock. Perfect Light on Every Floor. Convenient to All Steamship Piers and Railroad Terminals.

Possession January 1st, 1917.

907 Broadway M. & L. HESS INC. Cor. 20th St.

Telephone Gramercy—6052.

5TH AV. COR. STORE

CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

LOFT

7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR.
Near Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

17 MADISON AVENUE.

Madison Square, Fourth Loft, 25x100, sublet, at a bargain; possession; fireproof building.

CUTNER & LIPSET,
1,181 Broadway. Phone 9825 Madison Sq.
On premises, or your own broker.

LIGHT STORE

In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue; size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.

E. W. Bliss Bldgs., 312 E. 23d St.

A.--STUDIO

640 Madison Ave. Cor. 59th St.

Accessible by All Transit Lines

Extra large skylight studio apartment, bath; north light; elevator; also business apartment, 4 rooms, bath, first floor, $1,100.

FIFTH LOFT
THOMPSON BUILDING,
511-513 West 42d Street.
Fireproof, 50x100, perfect light.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
100th St. and Broadway.

Studio $75.

3 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.
2 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.

BROOKLYN.

Factory or Water Front Properties

For Sale or Lease.

Water front Factory Site; large plot (42,000 square feet) on Gowanus Canal (Sixth St. Basin), Brooklyn; suitable for coal or material yard, or for factory needing shipping facilities.

190 feet frontage on 6th St.

FOR DIAGRAM AND PARTICULARS,

H. C. McNULTY,
30 East 42d St., Manhattan.
Telephone Murray Hill—7505.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

KENTUCKY.

Store Property to Lease.

Best Block—Louisville, Ky.

43.5x197—4 Stories—Improvements.

Photographs and Particulars of Agents.
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., 25 Pine St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

60 WEST 128TH ST.,

Near Lenox Ave.
4 Rooms, $25; 6 Rooms, $36.
All modern improvements.
Apply on premises, or

LONG REALTY COMPANY,
68 Broad Street, New York.

THE LANCASTER

605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive.

Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms; southern exposure.

6-7 Room, $45-$65.

OPPOSITE PARK
MANHATTAN SQ. APTS.

High Class—Fireproof

From October 1st, apartment 9 rooms, including living room 18x28; 3 bathrooms. All bedrooms face south. Unusual features. Bargain. May be purchased outright, reducing rental one-half. Inspect now.

Superintendent, 44 W. 77th St.

THE INVERMARK

525 West 182d St., cor. Audubon Av.

TWO BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY; APARTMENTS, 5, 6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; TELEPHONE, &C.; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; RENT $30-35.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive

CORNER 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

Corner, 6 Rooms, Bath	$900
6 Rooms, Bath	720
5 " "	600
4 " "	420

400 West 118th St.

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Corner Apartment.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets	$1,200
7 " " " "	1,000
5 " " " "	600

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

"GRINNELL"

800 Riverside Drive,
Corner 157th St.
Within 200 Ft. of Subway Station

A Distinctive Fireproof Building of the highest type, fully tenanted since its completion.

Extra Large Rooms,
All Facing the Outside.
Finest Apartments
Above 110th St.
Rentals Much Less
Than Middle West Side

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern Twelve-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.

FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$660 to $750	PER ANNUM
7 rooms	$1000 to $1200	PER ANNUM
8 rooms	$1200 to $1500	PER ANNUM
9-10 rooms	$1600-$2000	PER ANNUM

Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel., 6390—Barclay.

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.

High Class Apartments of

8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

To Lease from October 1.

Immediate possession can be had for some of these Suites.

Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.

Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

Discriminating Tenants Appreciate Exceptional Apartments.

An Inspection Is Invited of

The CLEBURNE

924 West End Ave., 105th St.
8-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths.
New—Ready for Occupancy.
Enclosed driveway—Roof garden
Exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co.,
158 Broadway.

THE DORCHESTER

131 Riverside Drive, N. W. Cor. 85th.

6 Rooms $1,500
8 Rooms $2,100
9 Rooms $2,500

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

203 W. 81st St.

Next to B'way

New 9-story fireproof and soundproof elevator apartment house.

3-4-5-6 Rooms, 1 AND 2 BATHS.

Also Doctors' Apartments.

Exceptionally large rooms and foyers.

Rent $720 to $1500 per Annum

Convenient to elevated and subway stations; immediate possession.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments

$1,700 to $2,700 per annum

495 West End Avenue

(Southwest corner 84th Street)

468 CENTRAL PARK WEST

Corner 107th St.

7 large light rooms, $38-$40.

Bath, steam heat, hot water; newly decorated.

Vanmure Arms

593 Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 136th St.

EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED FAMILIES
7-8-9 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS

ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, WITH UNEXCELLED VIEW OF HUDSON AND PALISADES.

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO BE HAD IN THIS, THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE ON THE DRIVE. ONE BLOCK TO BUS-LINE AND SUBWAY STATION.

THE MADRID

Modern Elevator House.
552 Riverside Drive,
Adjacent to 127th St.
4-6 Rooms, 2 Baths

RENTS VERY MODERATE. FINE VIEW OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OPPOSITE THE CLAREMONT AND CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY AND "L."

DUNNCRAGGAN

New Elevator Building.
867 W. 181st St.,
At Riverside Drive.
3-4-5 Elegant Rooms

WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND COMFORT OF TENANTS. ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.

Holyrood Court

New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. Cor. 180th St.
3/4 & 5 ROOMS.
Exceptionally Well Arranged

CHOICEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

The Trossachs

New Elevator House.
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
Just North of 181st St.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants.

EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

A few of these Apartments are available with Summer concessions.

Our Fall list of Apartments, from 2 to 10 rooms, now ready. Agent on premises, or

87th St., Cor. B'way KEMPE & CO., Schuyler 5610

Before You Sign a Lease

You Should Inspect

448 Riverside Drive

At 116th Street

An Up-to-date 12-story Fireproof Building

Affording An Ideal View of the Hudson River

7-8-9 Large Rooms and 3 Baths

Rents $1350 to $1850

No Concessions, But 15% Better Value Assured

Owner's Personal Management
Anthony Campagna
Tel. 6571 Morning.

Inspection any day, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Floor plan mailed on request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Between West End Ave. & Riverside Drive. Convenient to Subway and Elevated, Bus Line and Surface Cars.

7 and 8 Room Apartments, $1600 to $2000

Lasanno Court

307 West 79th St.

Leases from October 1st. Earlier possession when feasible. Apply to the superintendent on premises or to

George Rosenfeld Co., Inc.,
51 E. 42d St.
Tel. Murray Hill 1936

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Hendrik Hudson

Apartment Houses

Riverside Drive, 110th—111th Sts. Annex, 110th St. & Broadway, commanding view of Hudson River and Palisades.

Subway express station.

"Everything that heart could wish," including

Gymnasium with Needle Showers for Grown-Ups; Roof-Garden Playground for the Children

Apartments of 5 rooms with 2 baths to 10 rooms with 3 baths, $1,100 to $2,800. The two best-known apartment houses in New York.

FRANK A. PETELER, Mgr. at the Bldgs.
Telephone 4302 Morningside

The Wellwyn

260 W. 72d St.

Adjoining West End Av.

9 Rooms,

Foyer and 3 Baths

5 Rooms,

Foyer and 2 Baths

Unique arrangements of rooms; highest class type of Apartments.

Apply on premises or

Earl & Calhoun
S. W. Cor. B'way and 72d St.
Telephone 5116—Columbus.

The Rockfall

Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner

Choice Apartments
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Newly Decorated

Immediate Possession. These apartments and the service of this high-class house are unequaled on the West Side at the price.

CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager
Tel. Morning, 4838.

We have just completed an unusually high-class apartment house, adjoining New York University, and we offer a most liberal arrangement to refined families who will rent immediately.

2,226 Loring Place,

Bet. 182d & Hall of Fame Terrace.

Take University Av. cars at 181st St., Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.

4-5 Rooms and Bath.

REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES OR

LORING CONSTRUCTION CO.,
507 West 113th St. 'Phone Morningside—8240.

LYNDHURST COURT

510-12 West 184th St.,
Near Amsterdam Ave.

High-Class Apartments

4, 5 & 6 Rooms.
RENTALS $27-$38.

Under Owner's Management
Apply Superintendent on Premises

8 ROOMS —2 BATHS —$1,500-$1,600

THE ACKERLY.
241 W. 101st St. Near B'way

8 ROOMS —BATH —$1,200-$1,300

THE BRITTANY.
241 W. 102d St. Near B'way

Apply

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Tel. 7240 Columbus — 162 W. 72d STREET — Tel. 7240 Columbus

The Following Is a Selected List of Apartments Offered for Rent from Oct. 1

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue, Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

590 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 89th Street.
8, 9, 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Rent $2,500 to $4,200.

"San Domingo"
No. 949 West End Avenue, Between 106th & 107th Streets.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,200.

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $1,900.

304 West 92d Street
Near West End Avenue.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $1,700.

349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,300 & $1,455.

La Grange
1 West 83d Street.
North Cor. Central Park West.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,000 to $1,300.

The Woodmere
561 West 141st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

3 West 108th Street
Near Central Park West.
4 & 5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $456 to $600.

"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive, Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $2,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street, Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,700 to $2,200.

"Rexor"
No. 600 West 116th Street, Southwest Corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street, Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West, Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 and $1,500.

The Wesley
158 West 81st St., Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
4 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $840 and $900.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900 to $1,100.

Sidonia
505 West 124th St., Bet. Amsterdam Av. & Broadway.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $420 and $600.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street, Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street, Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street, Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,500.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St., North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

The Westover
391 West End Av., Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,400 and $1,700.

"Lyndon Arms"
524-525 Riverside Drive, Located on Riverside Drive, Near 127th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900.

Fair View Court
175 Claremont Av.,
4 Rooms & Bath.
5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $360 to $600.

202 to 214 W. 85th St.
Near Broadway.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $540 to $780.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

162 West 72d St. **SLAWSON & HOBBS** 162 West 72d St.

Efficient Management.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 280 Madison Ave., Broadway at 144th Street
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive, South Corner 99th St.
12-story fireproof and soundproof Building, excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River. Southwestern exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,500.

NEW CENTURY
401 West End Av.
Northwest corner 79th St.
Including refrigerating and low rate for electricity.
9 and 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rentals, $2,600 to $3,000.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive, North corner 93d St.
12-Story Fireproof Bldg.; 2 Elevators.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $3,000.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,700 to $2,000

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
3, 4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St., Southeast corner Broadway
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

451 WEST END AVE.
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $65 to $70.

THE ALBEA
325 West 93d St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av. 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including electric light, refrigeration and vacuum cleaning.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
West of Broadway.
8 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $1,300 to $1,500.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av.
Southwest corner 143d St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $500 to $1,100.

159 WEST 80TH ST.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms.
New Fixtures, Electric Light.
Rents $720 to $840.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $1,080.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place, Southeast corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

THE VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
Elevator, hall service.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St.
Northwest corner Amsterdam Av.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,100.

CEDARCLIFF
48 St. Nicholas Place, at 152d St.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

HANOVER
823 West End Av.
N. W. Cor. 100th St.
6 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $800 to $1,200.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, southwest corner 144th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West, Adjoining corner 105th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av., Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.

HEARNCLIFF
880 St. Nicholas Av. At 154th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $780.

817 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner 100th St.
12-Story Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,600.

35 WEST 82ND ST.
Near Central Park West.
5 and 6 Rooms, Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

107-109 WEST 82ND ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $720 to $780.

CHACORNAC
5-7 West 91st St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $1,200.

WELLINGTON
561 West 143d St., cor. Bway.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $960.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West, Southwest corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,500, Including Refrigeration.

328 WEST 83RD ST.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,600 to $3,000.
One apartment on a floor.
9-Story Elevator House.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
6, 8, 9 Rooms, 1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $1,600.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
2, 4, 7 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,800.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

TUILERIES & WATSESSING
251-255 West 95th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

165 WEST 80TH ST.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $840.
Electric Lights.

CASTLETON
547 West 142d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

428-430 WEST 204TH ST.
East of Broadway.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $18 to $32.

Our 1916-17 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at Any of Our Offices, or Will Be Forwarded on Request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Choicest Selection of High Class Apartments at Moderate Rentals.
Fireproof Buildings
Unusually Good Service

250 Riverside Drive
Corner 97th Street
7 Rooms (Corners) . $1300-$1400
6-7 Rooms (on Drive) $1000-$1050

445 Riverside Drive
Unusually Large Rooms
Beautiful View and Location
Next to Corner of 116th Street.
7-8 Rms., 3 baths. $1550-$1750

15 Claremont Ave.
Next to Corner of 116th Street.
Bet. Broadway & Riverside Drive
Beautiful outlook over Barnard and Columbia University campus.
6 to 8 Rooms . . . . . $1100-$1400

7 ROOMS
250 Riverside Drive $1000
250 Riverside Drive $1400
309 West 110th St. $1200
515 West 110th St. $1450
*131 Riverside Drive $1350
620 West 116th St. $1100
445 Riverside Drive $1350

8 ROOMS
*174 West 79th St. $1600
509 West 110th St. $1450
515 West 110th St. $1600
15 Claremont Ave. $1400
25 Claremont Ave. $1700
445 Riverside Drive $1650

*Represents 7-story Elevator Houses.
MOST ATTENTIVE SERVICE.
Descriptive Booklet and Circulars with price list sent free on application.

Earle & Calhoun
S. W. Cor. 72d St. and Broadway.
Telephones 5116-7-8 Columbus.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
Lease from Oct. 1st.
Immediate possession

"THE TERRACE"
Southwest Cor. South Broadway and Valentine Lane, Yonkers

Modern, high-class elevator Apartment House, equal in finish to any New York City apartment; every modern convenience, tiled baths, shower, servants' rooms, telephone, refrigerators, sleeping balconies, &c., &c. Every apartment is outside, leaving an unobstructed view of the finest section of South Yonkers, the Hudson and Palisades. Built in the exclusive section of Van Cortlandt Terrace. An ideal blending of city and country life.

3 Rooms & Bath, - $33 to $35
4 Rooms & Bath, - 48 to 52
5 Rooms & Bath, - 55 to 75
6 Rooms & 2 Baths, - 60 to 85

Living Room, 12.4x20. Dining Room, 12x18. Chamber, 12x18.
8 minutes' ride from Van Cortlandt Park, 40 minutes from 42d St.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 137th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
4-5 and 6 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

Just Completed.
Palisades Apartments
N. E. Cor. Haven Av. & 170th St.
A few blocks west of B'way.
These high-class houses command a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and surrounding country.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
AT MODERATE RENTS.
Every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone, etc.
Renting man on premises, or
Aud. 9080 **Nehring Brothers,** St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 174th.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3231. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Riverside Dwellings
611-619 West 114th St., Between B'way and Riverside Drive. Subway Exp. Station 110th St. & B'way.
8 Exceptionally Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.
Annamere Court
609-615 West 115th St., Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
7 and 8 Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.
Immediate possession and low rentals can be had in some of these apartments.
I. LOWENWALD, Agent
611-619 West 114th St.
'Phone 2896 Morningside.

THE TURIN
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 93D ST.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS OF THE HIGHEST TYPE
7 AND 8 ROOMS
2 AND 3 BATHS.
Moderate Rentals.
Manager on Premises, or
L. M. JONES & CO., 220 5TH AV.

205 West 103rd St.
Near Broadway and Subway Station.
5 Rooms and Bath, $55.
Elevator. Phone and All Improvements.

14 Morningside Ave.
Cor. 115th St., overlooking Park.
7 and 8 Rooms, $50 to $75.
Elevator. Phone and All Improvements.
Apply Superintendents on Premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER, 3507 B'way, Cor. 143d St.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents: $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x33
Dining Rooms . . . 15x18
Bedrooms 14x16

TERRACE COURT
302 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Southeast corner 93d St.
7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 3967.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 5 to 12 Rooms
$1,000 to $4,000
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION
APARTMENTS NOW LEASING FROM OCT. 1ST
In connection with Chatsworth is a Modern Laundry, Barber Shop and valet service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8 and 10 Room Duplex Apartments, $2,200—$2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY, *Managing Agent*
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

320 WEST 87TH ST.
High Class Fireproof Apartment.
10 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, 15 closets, $2,500 to $3,000;
8 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, 13 closets, $2,500.

749 West End Avenue,
One block from 96th St. Subway Express Station; seven rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $1,850.
Most refined and delightful Apartments.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 West 72d St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 9 Rooms.
Every improvement; restricted avenue; refined; near express subway; owner lives on premises.
WESTWOOD AND CLIFFWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Streets, on Fort Washington Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

SUB-LEASE FOR 7 YEARS
at a sacrifice
Balance of 10-year Lease
15 LARGE ROOMS
Overlooking Hudson
Beautiful roof garden, Duplex Studio, five tiled bathrooms—most modern conveniences.
Best Residential Section
85th St. and West End Ave.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENT
Free Rent to Oct. 1st, 1916
Full information from
A. FRANK, 10 West 57th St.,
Telephone Circle—1100.

PETER MINUIT,
25 Claremont Ave.
Just North of 116th St.,
Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.
5-7-8 ROOMS
2 & 3 Baths.
Excellent arrangement with foyers and wide halls. Apply on premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN,
S. W. Cor. 72d St. & B'way.
'Phone 5116 Columbus.

667 West 161st
at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.
The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
6 TO 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly.

40 West 65th Street
7 rooms and 1 bath.
Rental $45 per month.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$26 to $28 per month
4 Rooms—$29 to $34 per month
5 Rooms—$35 to $43 per month
6 Rooms—$46 per month

BEST VALUE IN
Elevator Apartments
THE GARFIELD, 200 Claremont Av., at 127th St. — 6 ROOMS $50-$65
"CRAGSMOOR," 419 W. 115th St., Nr. Morningside Dr. — 4-5 ROOMS $45
"COURT REBELLE," 416 West 122d St., Near Morningside Av. — 7-8 ROOMS $70 & $80
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., Broadway and 100th St.

ROXBOROUGH,
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 92d St.
Seven rooms, large foyer and two baths; Southern exposure Price, $1,700.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

5-6 ROOMS AND BATH
High-class Elevator Apartments
Most Moderate Rents
507 West 113th St.

THE PLAZA
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV. (COR. 150TH ST.)
Attractive eight-room apartments with every improvement. All night elevator service.
RENT $65 UP.

High Class Elevator Apartments
210-220-230 West 107th St.
Exceptional Location. Near Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath Large Closets
Rentals $800 to $1,000 Manager on premises.

PARKWAY HALL
501 West 110th St.
Cathedral Parkway. Exclusive Section.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
Rentals $1,000 to $1,500 Supt. on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE MAJESTIC
Southeast Corner 145th & St. Nicholas Ave.
Convenient to subway station at 145th St. and Broadway, or L station at 145th and 8th Ave., and 145th St. crosstown line. Suites of
7 and 8 Rooms
Rents $720 to $1,000
Liberal concessions.
Apply to superintendent or
MAX N. NATANSON
170 Broadway, Tel. Cort. 7637.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
THE NORTHERN, N. W. Cor. 181st St. and Northern Ave., 3 Blocks West of Broadway.
8 large rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry $65
6 large rooms and bath $45
5 large rooms and bath, butler's pantry . . . $40
THE KENILWORTH, 45 Pinehurst Ave., N. E. Cor. 179th St.
4 and 5 rooms . . . . $38 to $50
FLORENCE COURT, 500 W. 176th St., S. W. Cor. Amsterdam Av.
5 very large rooms and bath $42-50
3 very large rooms and bath $28
Onondaga, Riverside Dr., cor. 182d.
6 and 7 rooms . . . . $55 to $65
THE LINCOLN, 130-136 Claremont Av., North of 122d St.
8 rooms $85

No. 57 West 75th St.
7 ROOMS
Extra maids' bathrooms. All the rooms are exceptionally large and bright. Situated in a very exclusive residential section.
The building is of fireproof construction; 2 passenger and 1 service elevator.
Commodious laundry on top floor, equipped with latest gas driers. Extra servants' rooms if desired.
Ideal home for discriminating families who appreciate courteous and efficient service from employes and management.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Rents $1,200 to $1,800.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST., Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall."
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location! Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

IRVING ARMS
222 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Northeast corner 94th STREET
Beautiful views of the Majestic Hudson
Elegant Suites of
8 and 9 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS
Rents $1200-$1700
Apply Superintendent or
MAX N. NATANSON
170 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7637.

207 West 56th St.
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
7&8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTS, $1,500 to $1,800
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Ave.
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1243 Bryant

The Braender
S. W. Cor. 102d St., Central Park West.
TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
6-7-8 & 12 Rooms,
1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,800.
Superintendent on premises.
PHILIP BRAENDER, 315 4th Ave.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $60

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS
350 West 88th St.
NEAR DRIVE
RENT $2,400 & $2,500
High Class Fireproof Bldg.
Owner on Premises.

Apartments of Highest Character

Under Personal Management of the Owners.
These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

Two New Buildings

Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF

103d St. and West End Ave.

And
NORTH CORNER OF

108th St. and Riverside Drive

MODERATE RENTALS

5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,200.
Representative on premises.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $3,000.
Representative on premises.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.
Representative on Premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,350.
Representative on Premises.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof, elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,350.
Representative on premises.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc. One apartment suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.
Representative on premises.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner
Broadway & 140th Street.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

Upon request we will mail you a booklet containing full description of our houses.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons
IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700 SCHUYLER

Attractive Fireproof Apartments

The Wendolyn
322 West 100th Street,
South Corner Riverside Drive.
13-Story Fireproof Building.
Riverside's Finest Apartm't House.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2400-$2700
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2400-$2700

The Chepstow
215 West 101st Street,
Northeast Corner Broadway.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
6 & 8 Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1300 to $2100

250 West 104th St.
Bet. B'way and West End Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Building, surrounded by Private Dwellings.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths
Large Foyer. $1200-$1450

The Dorlexa
318 West 100th Street,
Overlooking Riverside Drive
8-Story Fireproof Building.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1600 to $2000

Janus Court
106 Morningside Drive,
South Corner 121st Street.
10-Story Fireproof Building.
Overlooking Morningside Park.
5-6-7 Rooms
Rents $660 to $1200

Picken Court
706 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 148th Street.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
Unexcelled River View.
4-5-6-7 Rooms
Rents $600 to $1400

Apply Renting Agent on Premises, or

NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway & 89th Street.
Telephone 8380 Riverside.

Direct Realty Co.

S. E. Cor. Broadway and 70th St.
Telephone—Columbus 6314.

2020-2030 Broadway
From 69th to 70th Street.
The Ormonde - Seminole — most centrally located, convenient to the leading stores, theatres, clubs, hotels and restaurants. In the heart of the fashionable Broadway Apartment district.
Suites of 8, 9, 10 Rooms
With 2 and 3 Bathrooms.
Rooms and chambers large, light, and airy, with spacious closets. High-class elevator and hall service.
Rents, $2,500 to $3,250.
Includes Electric Light & Refrigeration

143-145 West 69th St.
The Annex—adjoining the Ormonde-Seminole, and under the same management.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
2100 Broadway, at 73d St.
The Sherman—2 and 3 large rooms and bath, with elevator, telephone and maid service. Meals if desired.
Rents, $900 to $1,200.

301 West 91st St.
N. W. Cor. West End Av.
The Arbutus—one block from Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $1,800 to $2,000.
Includes Electric Light

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—YONKERS
490-494 South Broadway,
Cor. Lawrence St.—at Lowerre
The Parkview—Convenient to Subway. Telephone and hall service. High-class.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $600.

Resident Superintendents on the Premises.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

414 Madison Ave., Near 48th St., N. Y. Tel. 5600 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS
For Rent from October 1st.

156 East 79th Street. Now 55% Rented.
Wide park street. New 14-story building now nearing completion.
"A"—Northeast, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$1,900-$2,550
"B"—Northwest, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$2,100-$2,600
"C"—South, 7 Rooms and 3 Baths..... $2,400
Extra Servants' Rooms $150.

383 Park Av., at 53d Street.
New 12-story fireproof building.
10th, So.—7 rooms, 3 baths..$3,000
11th, So.—7 rooms, 3 baths..$3,300
Additional maids' rooms, $150.

116 East 58th St. Near Lex. Av.
Modern 9-story apartment bldg.
1st, West—3 rooms, bath....$900
6th, So.—8 rooms, 3 baths...$2,500
9th, No.—8 rooms, 3 baths...$2,500

901 Lexington Av. N. E. Cor. 67th St.
Modern 11-story building.
1st, No.—8 rooms, 3 baths..$1,800
4th, No.—9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,400
9th, No.—9 rooms, 3 baths..$3,000

157 East 81st St. Near Lex. Av.
Modern 9-story fireproof building.
1st, W.—4 rooms and bath....$660
3d, East—6 rooms and bath..$1,020
4th, North—6 rooms and bath..$960

Apartment Renting Guide, Containing Floor Plans, Sent Upon Request.

NEW APARTMENTS

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1ST

570 Park Avenue
Corner 63d Street
ADJOINING COLONY CLUB
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—$3,500-$3,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths— 3,300- 3,900
7 Rooms, 3 Baths— 3,500
6 Rooms, 2 Baths— 2,150

1000 Park Avenue
Corner 84th Street
12 Rooms, 4 Baths—$4,400-$5,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths— 2,750- 3,250
6 Rooms, 2 Baths— 1,450- 2,100
Floor plans on application.
119 W. 40th St. BING & BING Tel. 6410 Bryant

The Belnord

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

When you live in this famous Apartment House you have everything at your door. A location unsurpassed; transit facilities unexcelled. Large, private house rooms, with abundant closet space; every modern, up-to-date appointment, including free refrigeration and largest open air garden in the city.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS. Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

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9 Rooms and 3 Baths
10 Rooms and 3 Baths

16 East 96th Street
Near Park Entrance
THOROUGHLY MODERN EVERY IMPROVEMENT
A PARKWAY STREET AND AMID HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCES
RENTALS $1,600 TO $2,250
Apply
QUEENSTON CORPORATION
18 East 41st Street
Or on premises.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, MANAGED BY OWNER

THE BORCHARDT,
220 W. 98th St., Cor. B'way
5 ROOMS, AND BATH. $1200-$1300
7 ROOMS, Foyer. 2-3 Baths $1700-$2000
Abundant Closet Room.

STUART ARMS,
226 W. 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Exquisite Apts. Extra Large Living Room.

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
3 ROOMS, $600-$720
4 ROOMS, $660-$900
5 ROOMS, $750-$950
6-7 ROOMS, $900-$1200

WEST END HALL,
840 West End Ave.
CORNER 101ST STREET
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Southern Exposure, $1400-$1700

THE WILMINGTON
230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Large Corner Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, $1200—$1500

THE MELVILLE,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
THE WINTHROP,
Attractive Corner Apartments
5 ROOMS $600-$660
6 ROOMS $720-$780
7 ROOMS $840-$900
Exceptional Elevator and Hall Service—Apply Superintendents on Premises.

Unusual Apartments

MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

ALLERTON
600 West 113th St., cor. B'way
Modern 12-Story Building
Corner Suites of Exceptional Desirability
7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1350 to $1750

FRIESLAND
235 W. 103d St., corner B'way
at Subway Station
Most Attractive Corner Suites of
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
$1000 to $1400

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENTS OR
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Tel. Riverside 975 2705 Broadway at 103d St.

Astor Estate Apartments

Apthorp, Broadway, Cor. 79th St.
Astor Apartments, 75th to 76th St., Cor. Broadway.
Graham Court, 7th Ave., 116th-117th Sts.
Rents from $80 per Month Upward.
Booklets on Application.

Astor Estate, 21 West 26th St.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.....$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.).....$75—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St.....$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park).....$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.....$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West.....$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.).....$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

CHARLES S. KOHLER
901 COLUMBUS AVENUE,
Corner 104th.
PHONE 5504—RIVERSIDE
Offers Apartments in the following high-grade elevator buildings:

ST. JOHN COURT,
500 WEST 111TH ST.,
S. W. CORNER AMSTERDAM AVE.
4 to 7 rooms and bath; $600 to $1,100.

STAMFORD-ARLINGTON,
502 TO 508 WEST 113TH ST.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath; $480 to $720.

THE RENSSELAER,
536 WEST 113TH ST.
4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; $600 to $1,100.

THE PALMETTO,
100 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
NORTHWEST CORNER 120TH ST.
4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; $480 to $1,200.

THE ROCHAMBEAU,
312 MANHATTAN AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 113TH ST.
7 rooms and bath; $480.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
539 WEST 156TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
5, 6 rooms and bath; $600 to $840.

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105th St., 161 West; 8 large rooms and bath; electric lights; select; convenient; $960.

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106th St., 161 West; 5 light rooms, bath; all improvements; $33.

105th St., 60 West; 7 light rooms, bath; hot water; improvements; $37.

104th St., 159 West; 6 light rooms, bath; all improvements; $50.

104th St., 101 West; 5 rooms, bath; hot water; $20.

104th St., 71 West; 7 rooms, bath; heat and hot water; $40.

104th St., 53 West; 6 light rooms, bath; all improvements; $32-$38.

102d St., 165 West; 6 light rooms, bath; all improvements; $27.

80th St., 103 West; 6 rooms, bath; heat, hot water; $33-$35; concessions.

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
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NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 Rooms.
All improvements; modern, high-class, refined; reasonable rents; owner's management.
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New Building
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
"EVELYN ARMS"
203-205 West 98th St. Near B'way
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments
3 Rooms and Bath
Living Room, Chamber and Kitchen
Rents $65, $70 and $75
Office, 220 W. 98th St. Phone 6906 River.

130 West 57th St.
Between 6th & 7th Aves.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette
In Modern 14-Story Studio Bldg.
Rents $840 to $1,200
Southern Exposure.
Exceptionally large rooms.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
414 Madison Avenue at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Alwyn Covrt
182 West 58th Street.
For October 1 rental we can offer two of the finest suites in the building; one of fourteen rooms and five bathrooms; one of twelve rooms and five bathrooms. In these two suites practically every room faces directly upon the street. Entertaining space unsurpassed. May be inspected now.
To sublet—doctor's office of four rooms and laboratory, fully equipped; separate entrance.

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Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
High Class Elevator Apartment.
5-6 Large Rooms,
All Improvements.
RENT $50-$55.
Ground Floor
For Doctor or Dentist.

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Eight extra large rooms; bath.
Private hall; steam heat; hot water.
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81st St. & West End Ave

Corner Apartments
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, All Outside
Splendid Light, Air and View
Ample Closet Room. Electric Light. Refrigeration, Laundry, Fuel, separate laundries included in rent.
Apply to Superintendent, on Premises.

BONAVISTA
362 Riverside Drive,
Corner 109th St.
7, 8 and 11 Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
N. E. Corner Madison Ave. & 41st.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

2 and 4 Rooms
The Lavalette, new elevator apartment, No. 1 Arden St., one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station. Plenty of hot water. Rent $20 and $32. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. Hanover 5959.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 -5 ROOMS $810 to -6 $1200
All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
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Representative on the Premises.

Allendale
808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.
A Few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Cor. Apt. of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, TO $3,000
Apply Supt. on the premises, or
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140 West 79th. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST,
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

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5 Rooms and Bath.
Very high-class elevator house. Most moderate rents.
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80th, 210-212 West Near Broadway.
Six choice rooms, bath, all improvements; monthly. $32-$36

MANHATTAN—East Side.

ONE LEXINGTON AVENUE
Duplex Apartment to Rent,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Facing on Gramercy Park.
Superintendent on premises.
GAINES, VAN NOSTRAND & MORRISON, INC.,
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Phone Madison Sq. 314.

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55 EAST 65TH STREET.
From Oct. 1, seven or eight room apartment, $1,600; extra maids' rooms; private house block. Apply Superintendent.

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59 & 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Ave., 8 rooms, 2 baths. Choice residential section. All light rooms. $1,800. Superintendent.

A.—640 MADISON AV. "Hoffman Arms" N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments & studios. Apply Supt.

THE SWANNANOA
105 East 15th St.
Nicely located—at Union Square.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.
3 and 5 ROOMS, BATH.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

636 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 51st Street.
ONE APARTMENT
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 51ST STREET
AND
224 WEST 52D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 FIFTH AVE. Phone Plaza 270.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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Carnegie Hill Section
Choice East Side Apartments
1239 Madison Av. Corner 89th St. — 8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1800 to $2000.
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1246 Madison Av. Near 90th St. — 7 Rooms, Bath, Single flats, $50.
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1125 Lexington Avenue,
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All outside, sunny rooms.
5 Rooms, $900
7 Rooms, $1,300
Apply on premises or
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68 Broad Street, New York

Doctor's Apartment
in the Elevator Apartment
ST. GEORGE
Lexington Ave., cor. 78th St.
6 Rooms.....$1,200
All outside rooms
Apply on premises, or
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Corner Apartments
The Niagara, 71 East 87th St.
5 Rooms and Bath...$480
6 Rooms and Bath...$720
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Elevator Service, etc.
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Telephone Bryant 1263.

The Cleveland
Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

121 MADISON AVE.
AND 31 EAST 30TH ST.
Apartments of
2 ROOMS AND BATH
TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
Housekeeping and non-housekeeping.
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Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 7 and 9 room apartments.
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Agents
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129 EAST 82ND ST.
Cor. Lexington Av.
To Lease from October 1.
4-6 ROOMS, 1-2 BATHS $900 TO $1,600
Apply on premises.
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Telephone 6410 Bryant.

APARTMENT FOR RENT.
3 Large Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
All Rooms Light and Airy.
3 EAST 35TH ST.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
3 EAST 35TH ST.
(12398)

BROOKLYN.

Sterling Arms
1764 Bedford Ave. CORNER STERLING STREET
4 & 5 ROOMS, $30-$44
Attractive building; good transit facilities; near Prospect Park; all improvements; telephone switchboard. Superintendent, premises.

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110-116 Cambridge Place,
Near Gates Av.; new buildings; up-to-the-minute in perfection; 3, 4 and 5 rooms; $33 to $55. October leases now being effected. All the five-room apartments have been taken.
HAVILAND & SONS 982 Fulton Street. Cor. Grand Avenue.

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BET. LAFAYETTE & DE KALB AVES.
Four and five rooms, handsomely decorated, beautiful building, quiet neighborhood, subway, elevated, and surface lines; moderate prices. Superintendent on premises.
77-79 LEFFERTS PL. Near Grand Ave.; excellent apartments of seven rooms and bath, in quiet, residential block; steam heat, hot water; $34 to $40; one 4-room apartment, $25.
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MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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JUST COMPLETED
2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.
BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $21-$38
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
PHONE 1990 FORDHAM
AGENT ON PREMISES.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves.
3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
JUST OFF PARK AV.
UNTIL OCT. 1ST.
2 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; piano if desired; elevator, maid service, telephone, &c.; $90 monthly.
Supt. on premises, or
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HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS
32d St. and Madison Av.
Bachelor apartment, two light rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric lights, steam heat and open fireplace; breakfast and valet service. Special rates July to October. References required.

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35-37 WEST 64TH ST.
A Modern Fireproof Hotel,
Between Broadway and Central Park.
Station of "L" and Subway at 66th St.
Catering for a Quiet Family Patronage at Moderate Rates.
COOL — CLEAN — CONVENIENT
Room, Use of Bath, $1.25, $1.50 Day
Large Room, Private Bath, For 1 or 2, $2.00, $2.50
2 Room Suite, Private Bath, For 1 or 2, $2.50, $3.00
Club Breakfast, Table d'Hote Dinners.
'Phone Columbus—390. J. A. JEPSON.

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Dwellings to Rent
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Select and Complete List on Application.
$1,200 to $6,000.
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In a Splendid Neighborhood.
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To Let
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Apply to us for a permit to inspect.
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at University Ave. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
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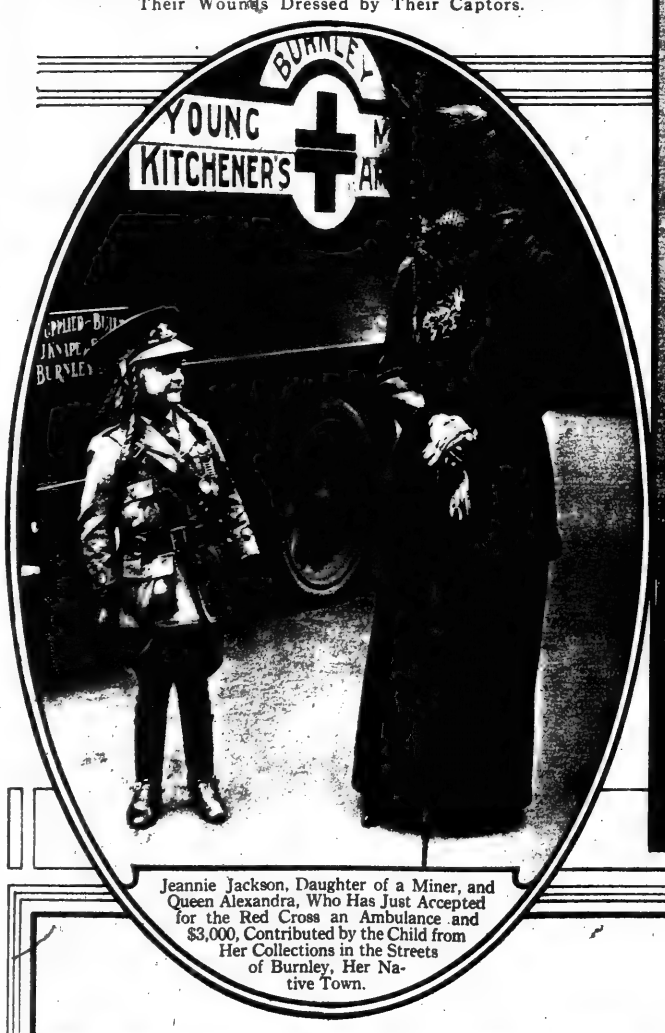
The New York Times

GERMAN PRISONERS, CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH IN THEIR "GREAT OFFENSIVE" ON THE WEST FRONT, MARCHING TO THE REAR UNDER GUARD.
Those of the Men Who Were Wounded in the Battle Have Had Their Wounds Dressed by Their Captors.

(Photos © by A. P. A.)



Jeannie Jackson, Daughter of a Miner, and Queen Alexandra, Who Has Just Accepted for the Red Cross an Ambulance and $3,000, Contributed by the Child from Her Collections in the Streets of Burnley, Her Native Town.

German Prisoners, Captured by the British in Their Present Drive Against the German Lines, Confined in Barbed-Wire Pens in the British Rear.
(Photo © by Int. F. S.)

LITTLE PRINCESS MARIE JOSE OF BELGIUM,
Daughter of King Albert I. and Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians, Who Will Be One of Lady Irene Curzon's Bridesmaids. : A new portrait which has just reached this country.

AUSTRIAN SHARPSHOOTER, FROM THE EDGE OF AN ALPINE PRECIPICE, PICKING OFF HIS ITALIAN FOES THROUGH A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS BELOW.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

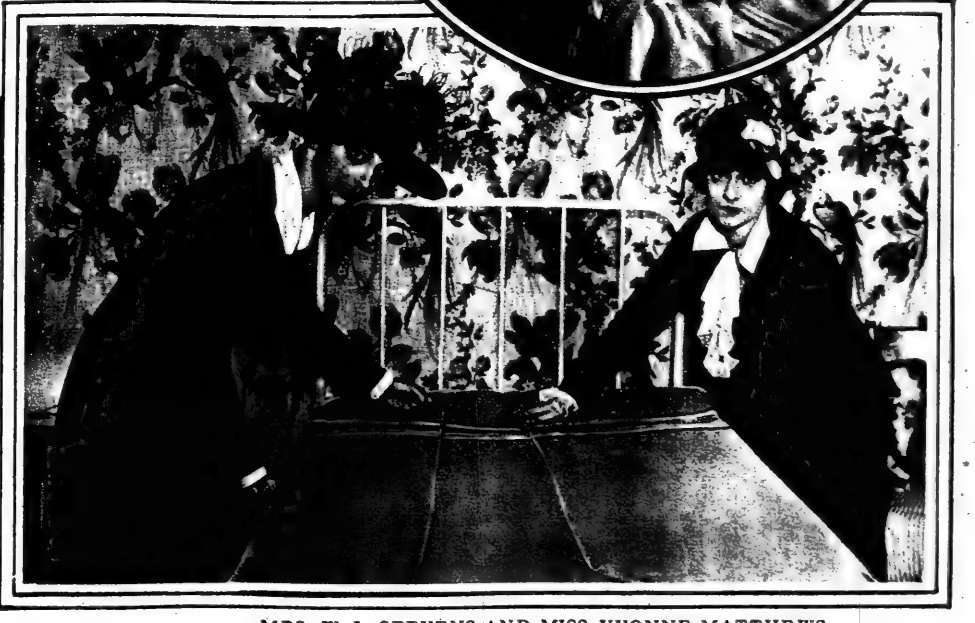
GUARDSMEN ON THE BORDER GATHERED BEFORE THEIR TENTS IN THE TWILIGHT AT THE CLOSE OF A HARD DAY OF SEARCHING FOR MEXICAN BANDITS REPORTED TO HAVE CROSSED THE RIO GRANDE.
(Photo © by Central News Photo Service.)

MRS. FREDERICK FUNSTON AND LITTLE ELEANOR,
WIFE AND DAUGHTER OF THE
AMERICAN COMMANDER
ON THE BORDER.
From a new
photograph.

BRITISH FIELD PIECE, CONCEALED BEHIND THE LINES
ON THE WEST FRONT, AT THE INSTANT OF FIRING.
From a British Official Photograph.
(Photos © by International Film Service.)

PRESIDENT WILSON RESPONDING TO CHEERS IN DETROIT WHEN A GUEST OF THE WORLD'S SALESMANSHIP CONGRESS.
Seated in the Car in Front of the President is Judge Alfred Murphy, and, to the Right, Henry Ford.
(Photo by Spooner & Wells.)

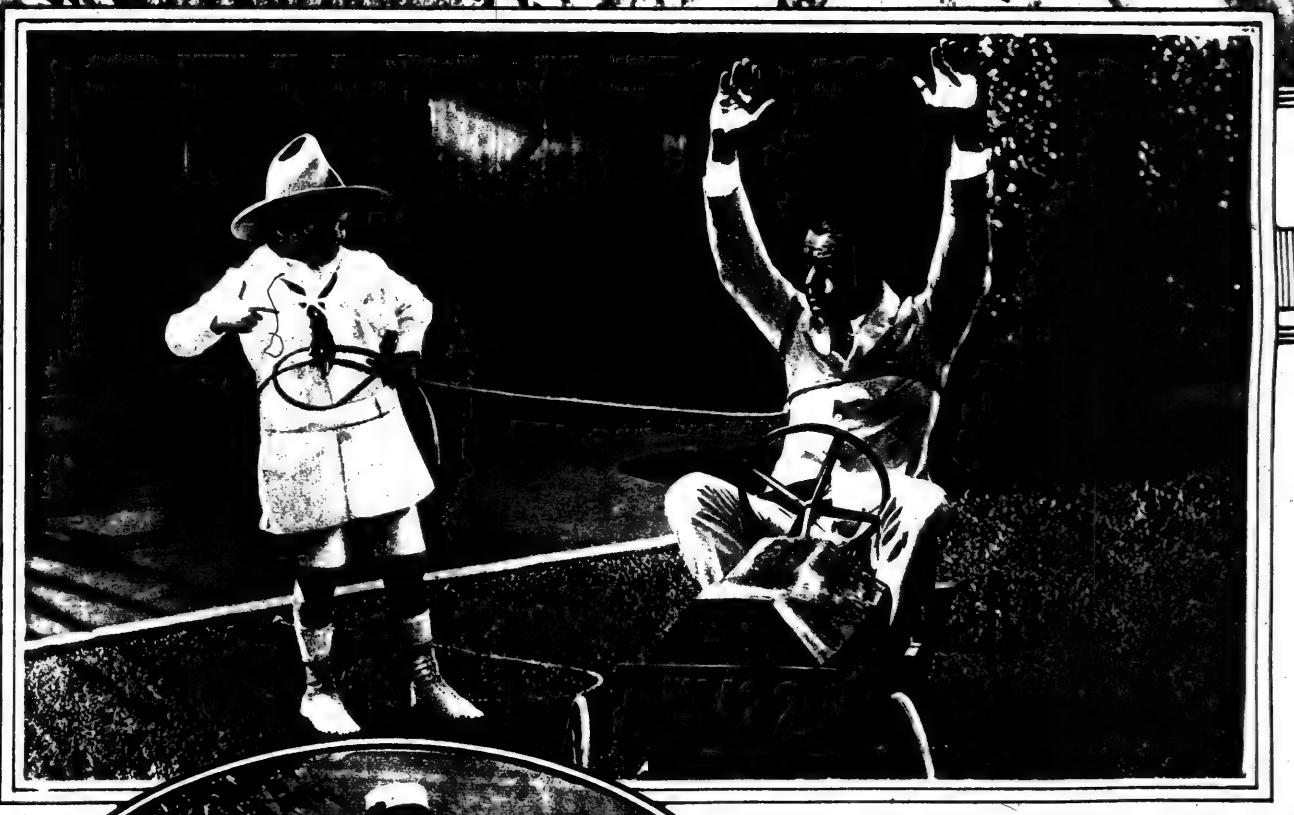
MRS. LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE,
Formerly Miss Irene M. Sherman, and
Her Little Daughter Eileen.
From a New Photograph.
(Photo by McCaul & Dickson.)



MRS. W. L STEVENS AND MISS YVONNE MATTHEWS,
Ready to Volunteer as Red Cross Nurses, Receiving a Lesson in the Proper Method
Of Making Up a Hospital Bed.

AUSTRIAN INFANTRY REGIMENT USING A MACHINE GUN FROM A LOFTY PEAK OF THE ITALIAN ALPS.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

MARGUERITE CLARK
And Her Pet Canary, Which Stars With Her In "Little Lady Eileen," Her Latest Screen Play.
(Photo by Backrack.)



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BETTY CONDON
Exhibiting Her Pet At the Southampton Kennel Club Show.

DOLLY HACKETT
In "The Passing Show of 1916" At the Winter Garden.
(Photo by Sarony.)

SHORT GRASS WINNING THE EMPIRE CITY HANDICAP, WITH ROAMER SECOND, SPUR THIRD, STROMBOLI FOURTH AND DICK WILLIAMS FIFTH.
(Photo by Cook.)

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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

Entirely new fabric and model

Plaid Silk Auto-Soie Coats

Transparent, rain and dust-proof

For Women and Misses

At Special Prices

Women's sizes, 34 to 44.
Misses', 14 to 20 years.

No. 4—**Plaid Silk Auto-Soie Coats**, made of a serviceable, feather-weight oil silk in the fashionable green-and-blue plaids. A mannish slip-on model for general utility wear, with convertible collar to be worn buttoned to neck or with open revers, raglan sleeves, simulated pockets and button-over strap cuffs.

Special **16.50**

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Special **3.95**

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Special **6.00**

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THE HARDMAN FIVE-FOOT GRAND

Infinitely more beautiful than an upright, yet occupying no more space. And Caruso says, "its TONE is wonderful"

$650

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Easy terms if desired

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Mid-Summer Sale

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$57.50

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10 pieces, representing the period of Queen Ann (same as illustration) in either Mahogany or American Walnut.

Price complete, $235

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Low operating expense and wholesale connections make prices lower here than elsewhere.

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High Quality Bulbs FOR FALL PLANTING

Our growers in Holland, France, Bermuda, China and Japan realize that we are expert judges, that we pay highest market prices, which insures proper growing on their part, and that our personally conducted trials keep us properly informed as regards their stock.

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Women's Bathing Suit

Bathing Suit of Silk Poplin, in Black or Blue, White or Copen, trimmed, (*no bloomers*) **3.90**

Save Life—Save Space

Equip your Motorboat, Rowboat or Canoe with

Universal Ilanasilk Safety Cushions.

They replace the old-style cushions, save the space of extra life preservers and support the heaviest person in water indefinitely.

$1.00 up. Covered with a neat, durable material. Also Universal Ilanasilk Life Preservers, **$1.75**; Camp and Canoe Mattresses, **$5.00**; Swimming Belts, **$1.50**.

We pay express. Order by mail or call.

Free Booklet, "Safety on the Water." Get it!

Universal Safety Mattress Co., Inc.,
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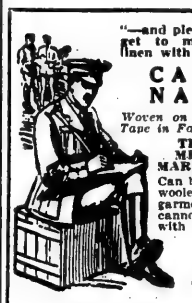
All Motorboat Cushions are tagged to comply with laws.



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CASH'S NAMES

Woven on Fine Cambric Tape in Fast Turkey Red.

THE IDEAL METHOD OF MARKING LINEN

Can be used also on woolen and knitted garments which cannot be marked with marking ink.

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Prices for any name not exceeding 22 letters, 12 doz., $2.00; 6 doz., $1.25; 3 doz., 85 cts. Style sheets can be obtained from

J. & J. CASH, LIMITED
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SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

Finest Service Skirt of ARMY KHAKI

This skirt is for service only, but is built on extremely mannish lines. Patch pockets, strapped belt and button down front. Made wide for Hiking, Canoeing, Motoring, Tennis, and in the Garden. In fact, it is exactly what is required for service. The material is the same as that used in the Army. And at this price we can hardly keep up with the demand. Waist sizes 24-30. Price **$1.95**

Full Guarantee. Order by Mail, Sending Check or Money Order.

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Opp. Best's. Phone Murray Hill 7278.

Singer Glasses

$1.50 to $6.50

Our exceptionally low expense is one reason for our very low prices. You can buy good glasses here, reliable in every respect, and feel secured that you have obtained real VALUE.

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For mosquito bites and bee stings, one-half teaspoonful of Sylpho-Nathol to a pint of water will quickly relieve the pain and prevent inflammation.

They certainly do get your ankles!

Don't let mosquitoes keep you indoors—this summer enjoy your veranda.

You will find in Sylpho-Nathol a preventive as well as a remedy. Bathe your feet, hands and arms in a solution of a few drops of Sylpho-Nathol in a bowl of warm water.

This will effectually keep mosquitoes off and will give you a delightfully cool sensation. Use also a tablespoonful to a pail of water when cleaning your veranda to prevent mosquitoes and insects from lodging in cracks. Be sure, ask for

CABOT'S

Sylpho-Nathol

None genuine without this signature

Very economical. Safe and easy to use. The U. S. Gov't has pointed out that many so called disinfectants have no more germ-killing value than water. Be safe: ask for Sylpho-Nathol and see that you get it. In bottles of four sizes, 10c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your druggist hasn't it.

Trial Size FREE

For 30 days only we will send trial size free with booklet showing uses and directions. Postage alone costs us 8c. We make this unusual offer so you may try Sylpho-Nathol. Write us today.

The Sulpho-Napthol Co.
23 Medford Street, Boston, Mass.

The Rubes Portable Electric Reel Lamp

Price **$3.50** postpaid

Preserves Your Eyesight

No OFFICE or HOME should be without one.

Attachable to bed, dresser or chair. The LIGHT is ALWAYS where it should be.

Press a button and the cord automatically winds within the base.

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Brush-Brass, Copper, Nickel

AGENTS WANTED

Write for particulars.

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DIRECT FROM WHOLESALER

5 POUNDS BEAN OR GROUND **$1**

DELIVERED FREE within 300 miles of N. Y.
Remittance with order

Use a half pound of this coffee, and if you are not pleased in every way we will refund your full purchase price.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Price List on Request.

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The silk to use is "B. & A." because it is so elastic it never snaps, and so smooth it never snarls. Next time try

Brainerd & Armstrong's Silk

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Summer Maternity Apparel

Scientifically constructed to expand as required. Harmonize figure lines and conceal condition.

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Negligees, Corsets and Brassieres at prices lower than elsewhere.

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GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
(Direct from the Factory)

COLONIAL Gate Leg TABLE

With Drop Leaves & Drawer
Solid Mahogany
Special at
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REG. $20.
34 In. x 21 In. When Open.
Height 27 In. Larger Sizes in Proportion.

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
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Delightful Candle Drop.

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1 Door West of 6th Ave.

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Solid Mahogany, Antique Finish.
Has Drawer.
Table is two sizes: 26x34 in., 26x40 in.
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A seamless armor of pure bronze cast over an everlasting core.

BABY'S FIRST SHOES. Preserve them forever as quaint and lovable ornaments by having them cast in Armor Bronze finished in Gold, Silver or Bronze. One Shoe, $4, $8 a pr.

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Write for our Catalogue.

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Every Wash & Silk Dress, Palm Beach Suit, Sport & Beach Coat now less than the Cost of Manufacture.

$3.75 BE CURIOUS! Visit Our Showrooms!

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Fifth Avenue at 38th Street, New York

—Originations—

A FALL HAT

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THE NEW COLLAR

"VISIÈRE"—*Hat with velvet crown and brim of faille silk ribbon. Any color.* **5.75**

"CROQUANT"—*Collar and cuff set of double French organdie with fluted edges.* **2.95**

Mail Orders promptly filled.

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Cutting injures the cuticle—mutilates it—makes hangnails.

To prevent hangnails, use Cutex, the harmless cuticle remover. Keeps the cuticle smooth and firm.

What causes hangnails

You can easily prevent them

If the cuticle is allowed to grow up onto the surface of the nail, the skin will tear, become detached and form hangnails.

Hangnails also come from improper or too vigorous treatment of the cuticle.

Keep the cuticle *unbroken!*

With the need to keep the cuticle unbroken in mind, the formula for Cutex, the new Cuticle Remover, was prepared. Cutex is absolutely harmless. The moment you use it, you realize that you have found the one successful way to take care of your cuticle.

Send today for a sample. Open the package and you will find orange stick and absorbent cotton. Wrap a little cotton around the end of the stick and dip into the Cutex bottle. Then gently work stick around base of nail, pushing back the cuticle. Wipe off the dead surplus skin. Rinse the hands in clear water.

After a few applications of Cutex, hangnails vanish and your nails will take on such a nice outline and shapeliness, nothing would induce you to go back to cuticle-cutting.

Start to have lovely nails—today!

Ask for Cutex, the new Cuticle Remover, wherever toilet preparations are sold. Cutex comes in 50c and $1.00 bottles; **introductory size 25c**; Cutex Nail White, which removes discolorations, is only 25c. Cutex Nail Polish, in cake, paste or powder, 25c. GIVES A DELIGHTFUL POLISH. If your favorite shop has not secured a stock, write direct.

Send for sample.

Send 14c for complete Cutex manicure outfit (10c for manicure set and 4c for packing and postage)—enough for at least six applications—Cutex Cuticle Remover; Cutex Nail White, Cutex Nail Polish, and Cutex Cuticle Comfort. Write **Northam Warren, 9 West Broadway, New York.**

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The Nestlé Permanent Hair Wave

Before Waving

Nestlé Waved

The wonderful, luxurious wave which the Nestlé Permanent Hair Wave Treatment imparts to the hair has misled some women to think that the process must be long and tedious. Quite the reverse is true, for the treatment takes but two hours, including the two required shampoos, and is gentle and pleasant. Furthermore, the hair is greatly benefited and there is absolutely no danger of any injury to it. All these results are strictly guaranteed.

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XIIth Century Arabian Food

NATURE'S LAXATIVE NO DRUGS

"LES FRUITS" (The Fruits)

Park & Tilford Stores

A food without drugs composed entirely of Arabian fruits and leaves, good to the taste; really a confection. A little of this natural food gives effective, healthy bowel action or money refunded. Cleanses and tones the alimentary tract, and therefore makes for better health. DRUGS WEAKEN—FOODS STRENGTHEN. Endorsed by physicians, physical culturists and all who test it.

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ARABIAN FRUITS CO., 1172 Broadway, N. Y.

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We constantly show advanced styles in ultra fashionable Gowns, Suits, Coats & Blouses.

Dresses, $7.75 Up
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Few doors west of Lord & Taylor's.
UPSTAIRS—TAKE ELEVATOR.
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FACE POWDER

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A delicately perfumed rice powder of superior character. Its effectiveness is unusually pleasing and lasting. Three shades—white, flesh and cream. Each package contains a dainty powder-puff. Large package, 25c at Drug and Department Stores.

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Greaseless Cream, to protect the skin. Cleansing Cream, to rid the pores of all impurities.

Two essential creams, scientifically prepared for use in conjunction with each other. They impart the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty, the velvety bloom of youth, 25c and 50c.

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REMOUNT YOUR DIAMOND

We will furnish an all platinum mounting for your solitaire, supply four small diamonds for the sides, doing the entire work in our own shop, for the small cost of

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JEWELERS. Est. 1890.
448 Fifth Ave., near 39th St.
SPECIAL VALUES IN PURE WHITE DIAMONDS.

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Women's, Misses' and Children's made-to-order garments, in models of exclusive design and exceptional workmanship. Mail Orders Filled.

The New York Times

PRISONERS OF SING SING, IN CARNIVAL PARADE, BEARING FLAGS AND PLACARDS, GO TO MEET AND WELCOME THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, THE RETURNING WARDEN.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

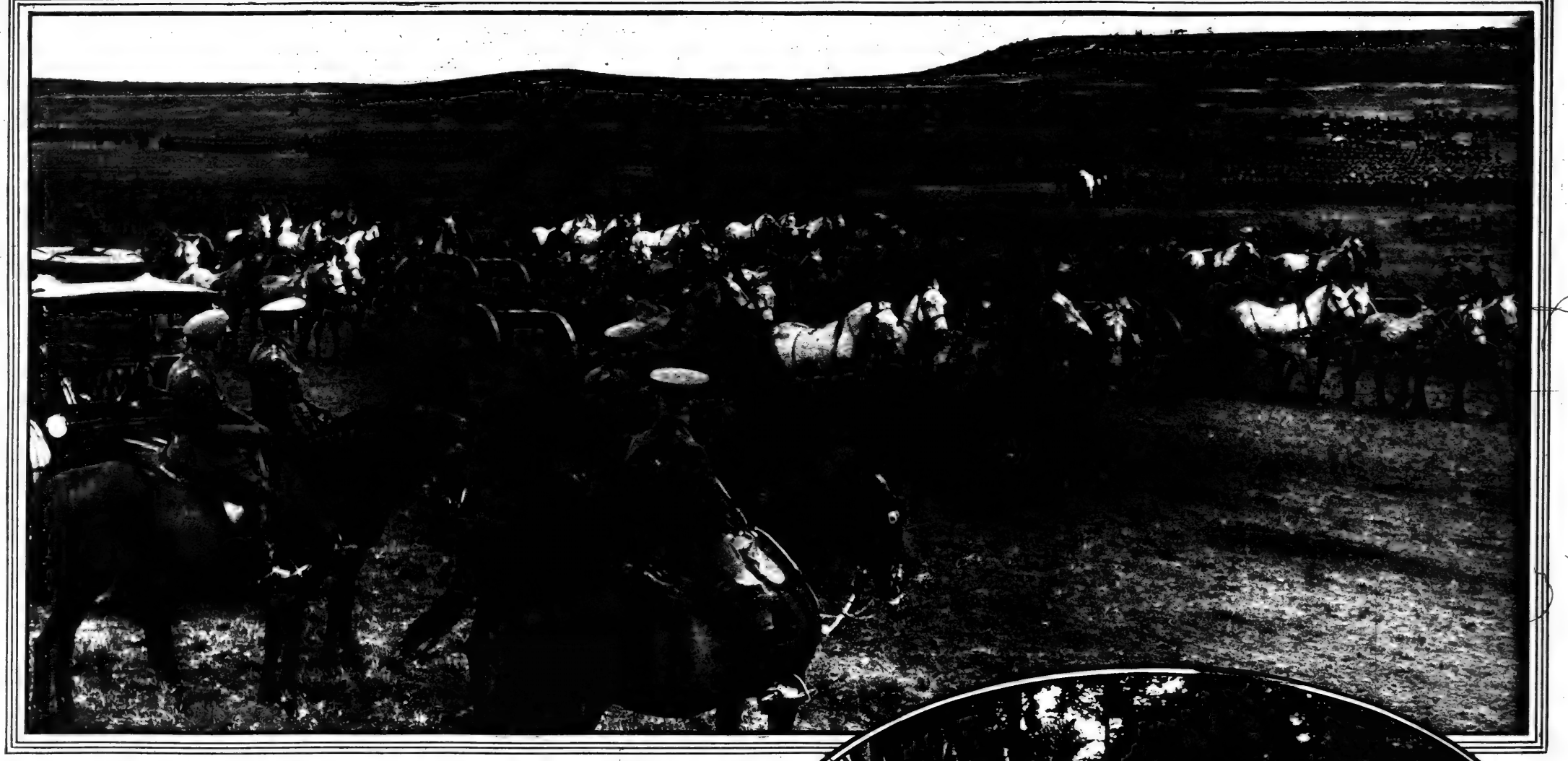
CAPTAIN SAYNES,
NAVAL ATTACHE OF
THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR
TO FRANCE, LEAVING THE DAMAGED
CATHEDRAL OF SOISSONS, CONDUCTED BY A FRENCH ARMY OFFICER.
The Great Columns Plainly Bear the Scars of the Many Battles.

GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG,
The British Commander in France, and Premier Briand of the French Cabinet, on a Tour of Inspection.

WARDEN OSBORNE RESPONDING TO THE CONVICTS' WELCOME IN THE PRISON YARD.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

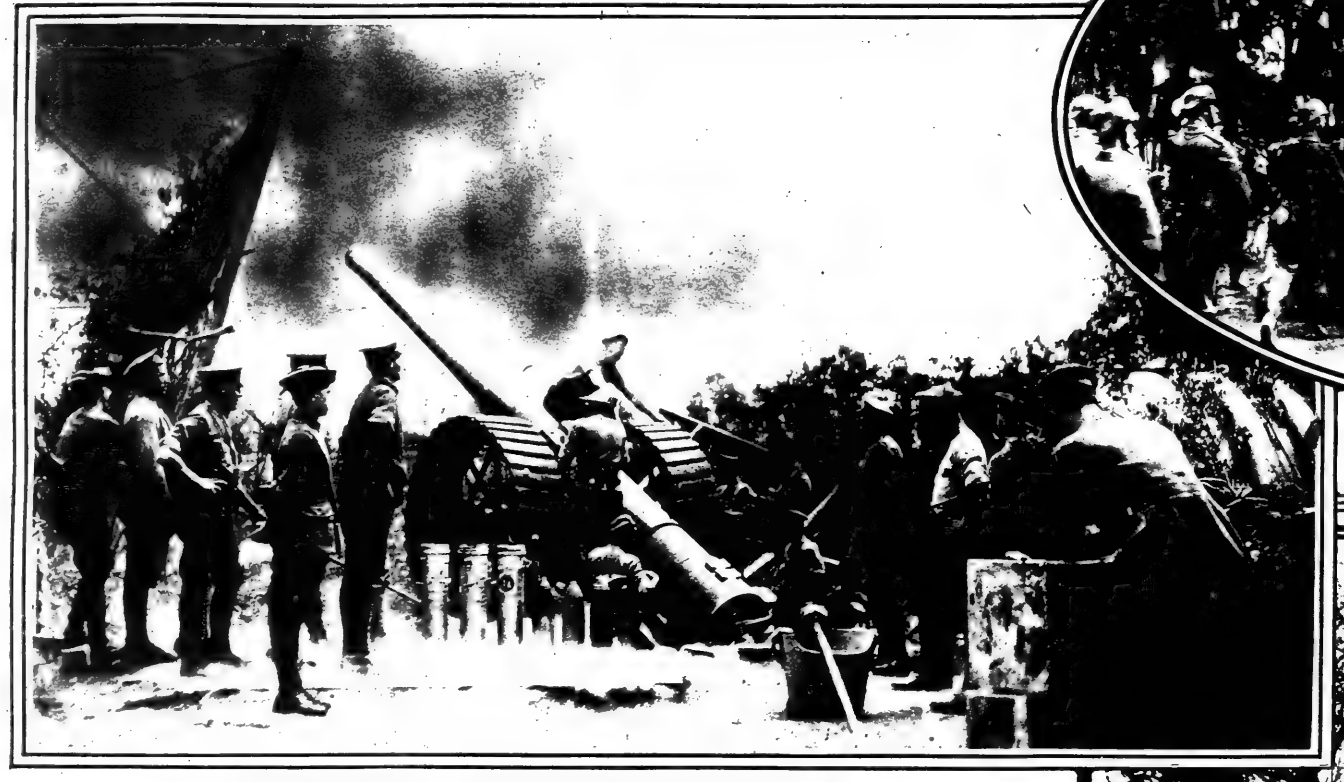
THE AURORA, E. A. MORGAN, OWNER, COMING UP IN A HEAVY SQUALL ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB'S RACE WEEK.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)

ENGLISH GIRL, A SHEPHERDESS SINCE THE MEN WENT TO THE WAR, TENDING HER FLOCK ON THE SURREY HILLS.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



SECTIONS OF KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY, REMAINING IN ENGLAND, PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE THE KING AT SANDHURST.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE
REVIEWING HIS TROOPS AFTER RELIGIOUS SERVICES BEHIND THE LINES AT VERDUN.
(Photo from Central News Photo Service.)



BRITISH OPERATING A HEAVY GUN ON THE WEST FRONT.
When Not in Action the Field Piece Is Concealed by a Screen of Foliage Which Is Raised and Lowered by Means of a Pulley.

(Photos © by International Film Service.)

GERMAN AEROPLANE,
Brought Down by the French, Concealed by Branches From the View of Hostile Aircraft.

(Photo © by U. & U.)

E. F. WARNER
Preparing for a Quiet Smoke After Having Labored Thirty-five Minutes in Landing a Six-foot Blue-Nose Man-Eating Shark at Beach Haven, N. J., a Short Time After a Swimmer Had Been Killed There by a Shark. The Shark Had to be Shot Three Times Before He Surrendered.

PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNING THE RURAL CREDITS BILL IN THE PRESENCE OF PROMINENT ADVOCATES OF THE MEASURE.
Grouped Near the President Are: Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, Senator Owen of Oklahoma, David Lubin, California Merchant, One of the Originators of the Bill, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Clarence J. Owens, Managing Director of the Southern Commercial Congress, and Senator Fletcher of Florida *(Photo © by H. & E. From Paul Thompson.)*

KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY IN CONVERSATION WITH GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON, THE BRITISH CHIEF-OF-STAFF, On the Grounds of the Royal Pavilion at Aldershot.

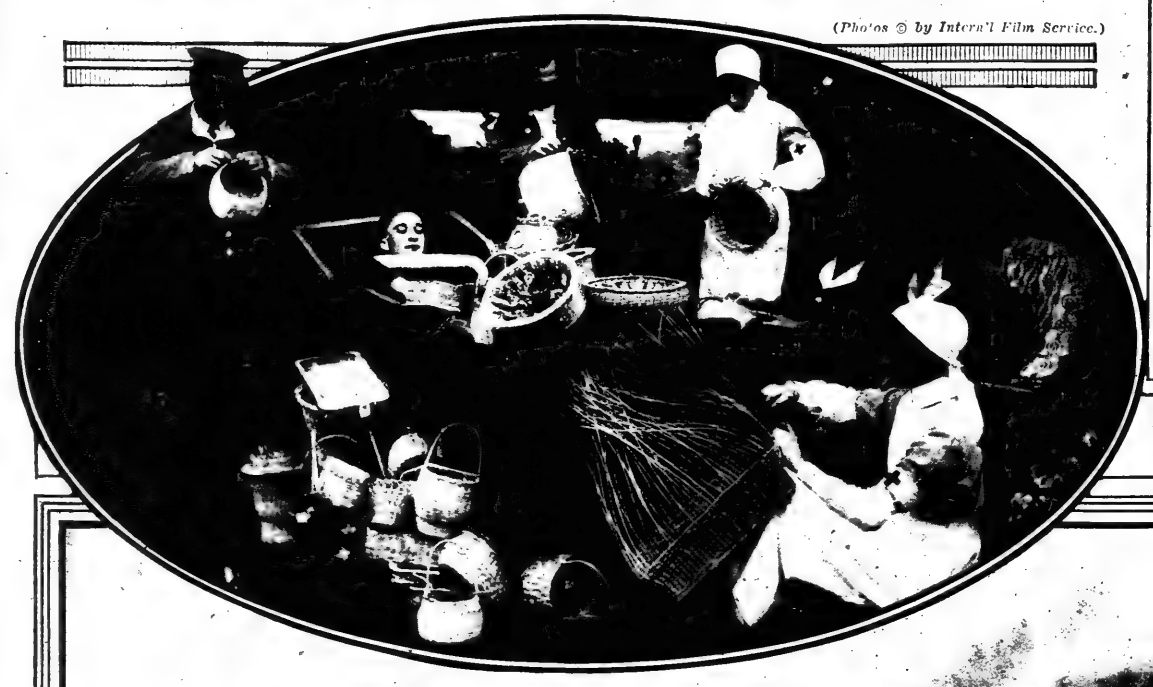
ITALIAN INFANTRYMEN OPERATING A SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED MOUNTAIN-SERVICE GUN ON A STEEP SLOPE IN THE TRENTINO.

(Photos © by American Press Assn.)

WOUNDED BRITISH OFFICER CONVALESCING BESIDE THE TIGRIS.

(Photos © by Intern'l Film Service.)

GIRLS WHO HAVE BECOME AMBULANCE DRIVERS FOR THE NEW WAR HOSPITAL IN BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.



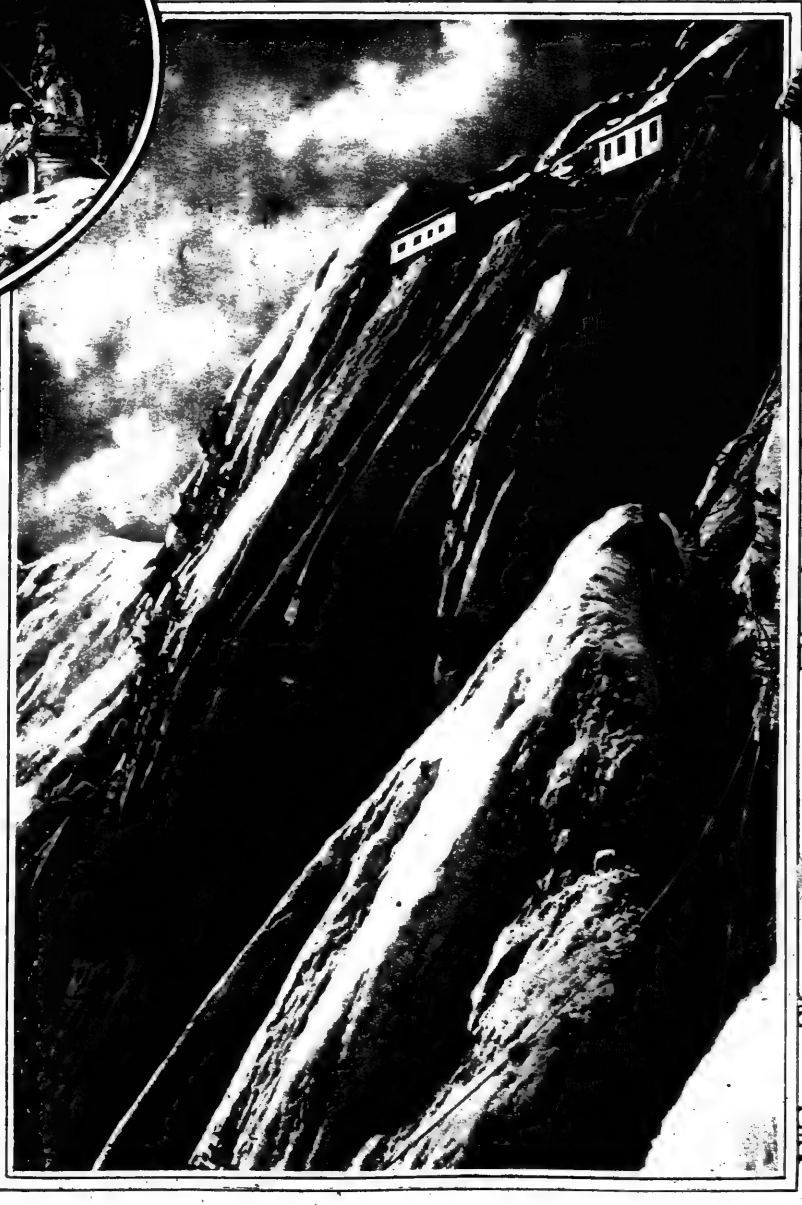
Convalescent British Soldiers, in the Grounds of Clem Hospital, Southend, Weaving Baskets To Be Sold for the Benefit of England's War-Stricken.

NEW TWIN ENGINE, DESIGNED BY THE FRENCH IN ORDER THAT THE SECOND ENGINE MAY BE USED INSTANTLY IF THE FIRST IS DESTROYED BY SHELL-FIRE, BRINGING UP AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES AT VERDUN.

(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

ITALIAN SOLDIERS, CAPTURED BY THE AUSTRIANS DURING THEIR RECENT OFFENSIVE, CROSSING THE ALPS TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN THE AUSTRIAN INTERIOR.
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)

German Field Hospital Pitched Between Statues in the Grounds of a French Villa on the West Front.



"TO BERLIN, TO BERLIN."

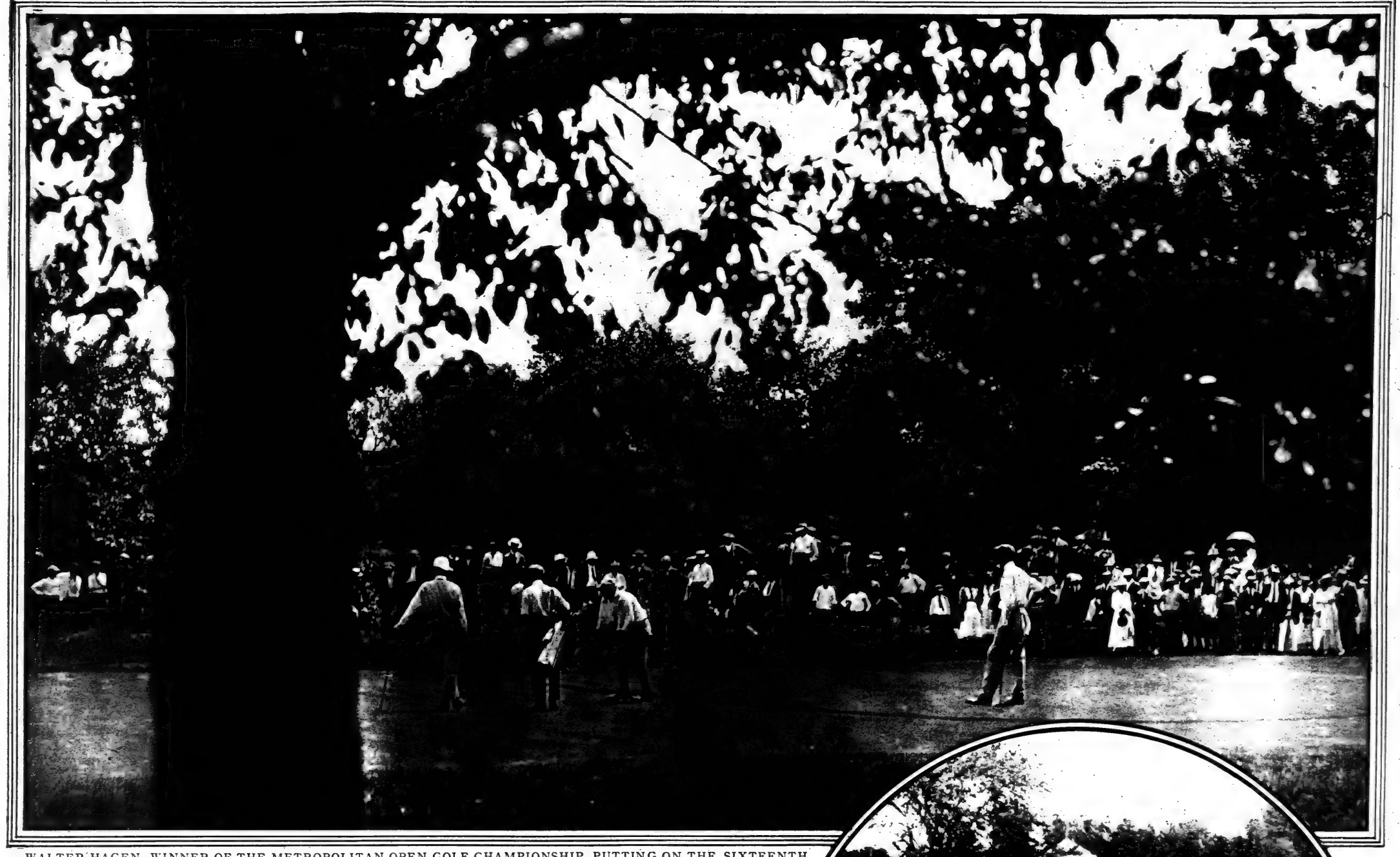
THESE AND ACCOMPANYING CARICATURES ARE THE WORK OF A TYROLEAN WOOD CARVER, NOW A SOLDIER IN THE AUSTRIAN RANKS.

"THE RETURN HOME."

AN AUSTRIAN TRENCH RUNNING UP THE DOLOMITE ALPS TO SHELTER HUTS ON THE SUMMIT.

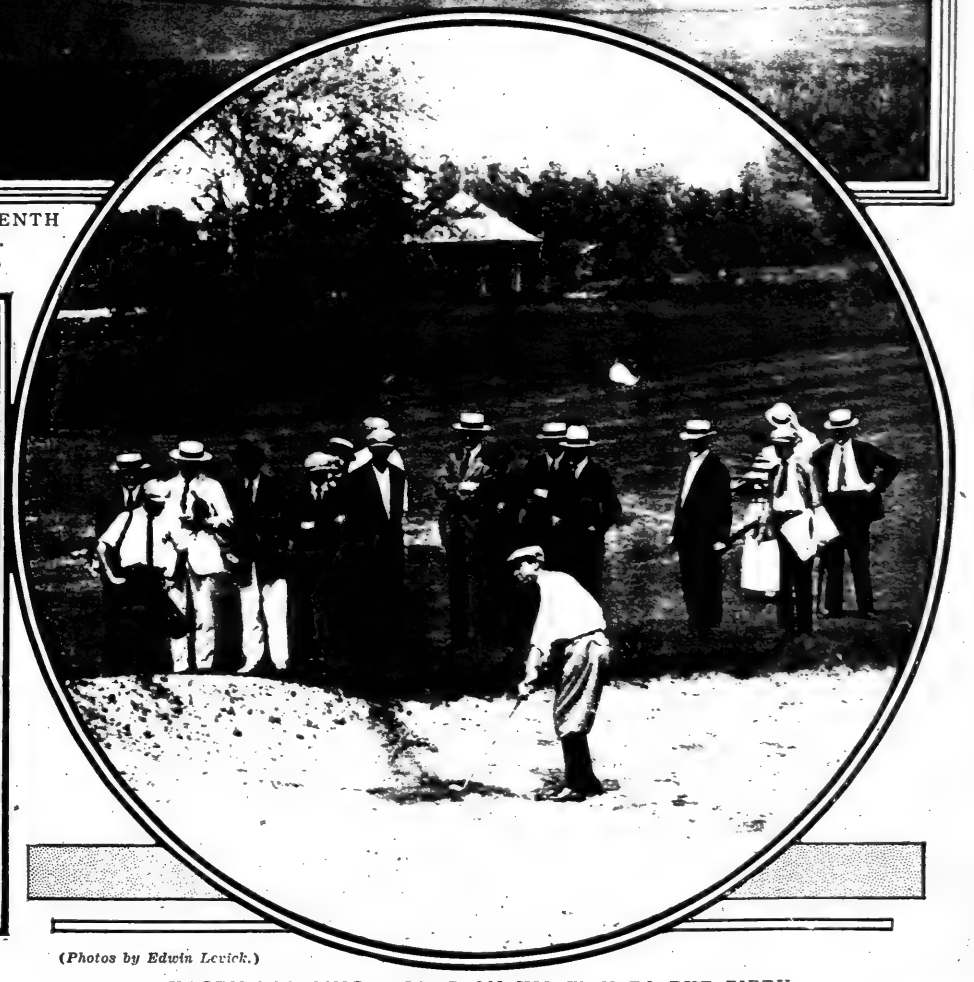
"MOTHER AND SON."
(Photos from Central News Service.)

GERMAN SHARPSHOOTERS CONCEAL THEMSELVES BELOW THE CREST OF AN EMBANKMENT AWAITING THE ORDER TO CHARGE.



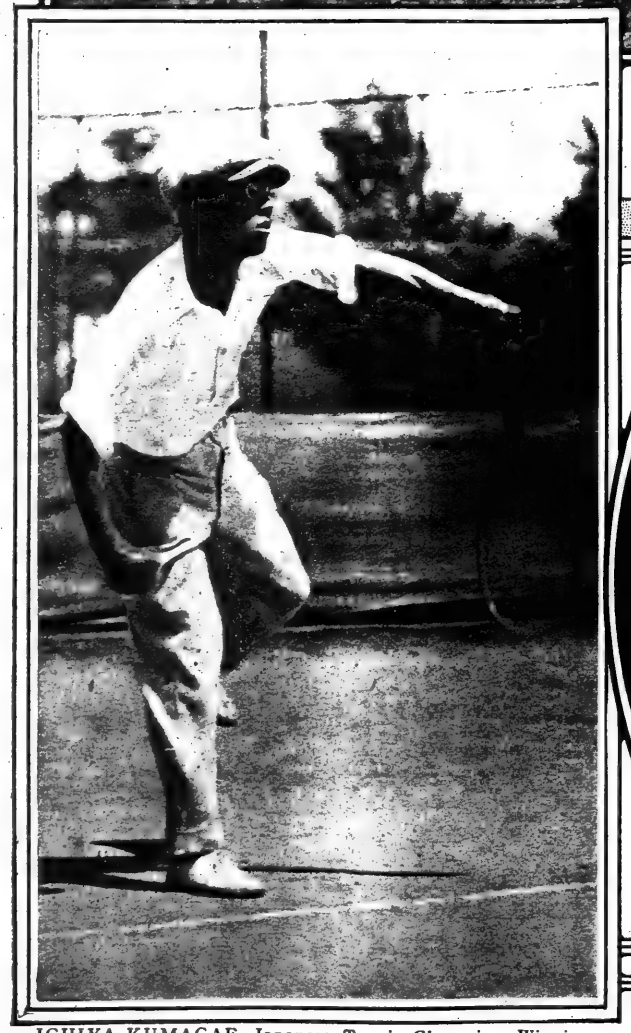
WALTER HAGEN, WINNER OF THE METROPOLITAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, PUTTING ON THE SIXTEENTH GREEN OF THE GARDEN CITY COURSE IN HIS VICTORIOUS CONTEST AGAINST BARNES AND HOFFNER.
Barnes Can Be Seen at the Left and Hoffner at the Right. *(Photos by Kellar & White.)*

BARNES, RUNNER-UP, DRIVING FROM THE SEVENTEENTH TEE.
Walter J. Travis Can Be Seen Beside His Bicycle on Which He Followed the Players Throughout the Contest.



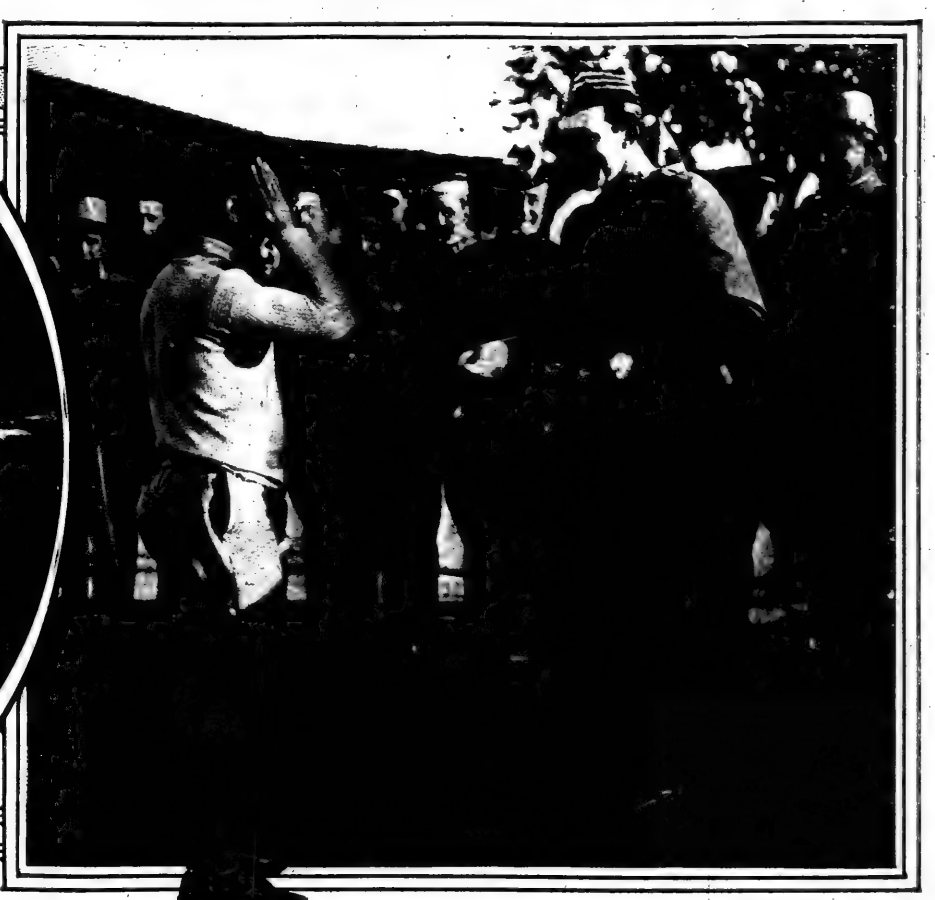
(Photos by Edwin Levick.)

HAGEN ESCAPING A TRAP ON HIS WAY TO THE FIFTH.

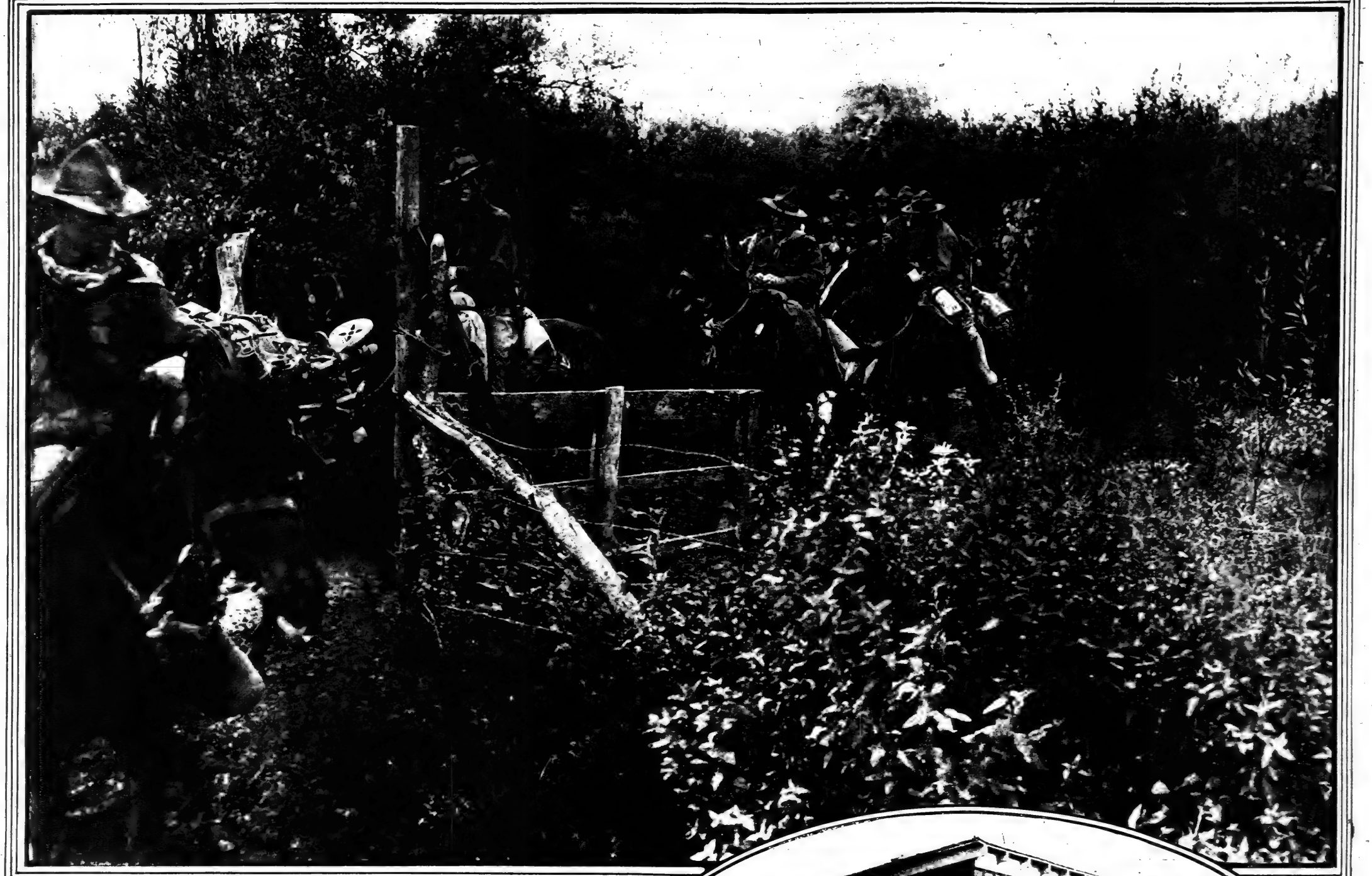


ICHIYA KUMAGAE, Japanese Tennis Champion, Winning the New York State Singles Championship from Clarence J. Griffin, on the Grounds of the Yahnundasis Club, Utica.

Shark Hunters Dynamiting Matawan Creek, New Jersey, in the Attempt to Destroy the Man-Eater Which Killed Two Swimmers and Injured a Third Some Days Ago.
(Photo © by International Film Service, Inc.)



SPAIN ALSO HAS HER PLATTSBURG.
King Alfonso XIII. Is Here Shown in Conversation With a Recruit in Training at the Military Instruction Camp Near Toledo, Spain. *(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)*



MACHINE GUN TROOP OF THE THIRD CAVALRY RETURNING TO FORT BROWN AFTER A SEARCH OF THIS JUNGLE FOR MEXICAN BANDITS REPORTED IN HIDING THERE.

GROUP OF AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS ON THE GERMAN FRONT AT VERDUN.

The German Officer Accompanying Them Can be Seen Conversing with Those Nearest Him. In the Central Foreground Is Cyril Brown of The New York Times; Just Behind, Karl H. Von Wiegand of The World; and, at the Right, James O'Donnell Bennett of The Chicago Tribune.

Men of the Second Texas Regiment Searching the Home of a Mexican at Madero, Texas, for Firearms, All Mexicans Living on This Side of the Line Having Been Ordered Disarmed.

(Photo © A. P. A.)

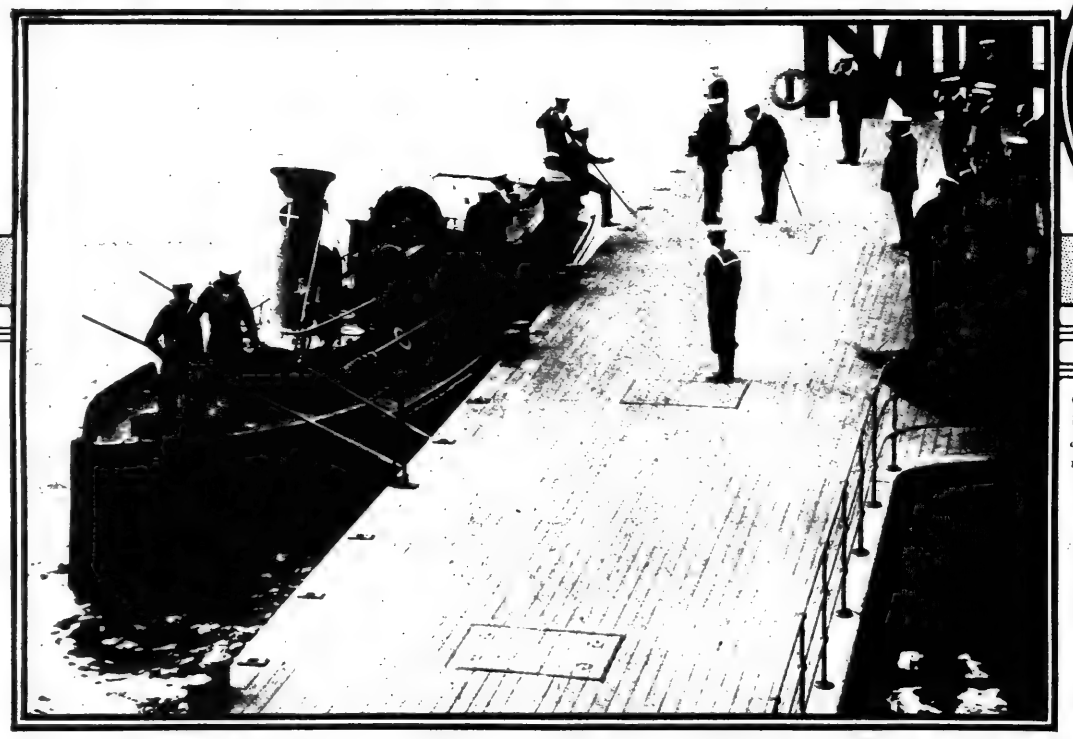
MEN OF TROOP G, THIRD CAVALRY, MOUNT A MACHINE GUN
On the Banks of the Rio Grande to Guard Their Comrades, Seeking Relief from the Blistering Sun by Swimming, from Mexican Snipers Across the River.
(Photos © by International Film Service.)

MAUD ALLEN IN HER GARDEN.
From the First Photograph of the Dancer Taken Since Her Return to England.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE,
Creator of "Sherlock Holmes," on a Visit to the British Front Near Soissons.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)

MAYOR MITCHEL AND OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS ATTEND THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW HOME OF THE LEAGUE OF FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS IN SECOND AVENUE.
On the Dais, Are, Left to Right: Joseph Burger, Miss Anne Rhodes, Former U. S. Solicitor General Bullitt, Mayor Mitchel, Nathaniel Phillips, President of the League, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Victor Ridder, Rabbi Samuel Schulman, Justice Isaac Franklin Russell, and Dr. H. J. Blumensohn. *(Photo by Spiess.)*

YOUNG GIRLS OF PROMINENT FAMILIES IN MEXICO CITY, Who Have Volunteered to Become Red Cross Nurses in the Event of War, Receiving Instruction in the Preparation and Application of First Aid Bandages.



KING GEORGE V. VISITING HIS FLEET ON ITS RETURN AFTER THE BATTLE OFF JUTLAND.
He Is Here Shown Shaking Hands with Admiral Lowry, While Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty Can Be Seen Stepping Ashore.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS IRIS TREE,
Daughter of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, At the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

JOHN DREW, DOG FANCIER,
Exhibiting at the Southampton Kennel Club Show.
(Photo by Bachrach.)

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE B. P. O. OF ELKS ASSEMBLED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW NATIONAL HOME ERECTED AT BEDFORD, VA., AT A COST OF HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
(Photo by Abbe, J. P. Bell Company.)

INA CLAIRE AS JULIET
IN THE "ZIEGFELD FOLLIES" AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
(Photo by Sarony.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

How Fast Does Your Ice Melt?

This question, not the first cost, determines the real expense of your refrigerator.

There are two definite reasons to account for the fact that the

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

holds ice consumption to the minimum. The Syphon System of rapidly circulating pure, cold, dry air, and an insulation that provides the highest standard of heat resistance ever attained, combine to hold the temperature in a Bohn Refrigerator at 40°. Ice melts very slowly at this low temperature.

The walls of this Refrigerator have, in addition to the outer and inner cases and Porcelain Enamel lining, 7 heat-resisting layers, including two of "Flaxlinum," the exclusive Bohn Insulating material, the most effective lining ever put into a refrigerator.

The Bohn Syphon is installed in practically every dining and refrigerator car in use today. *The car builders know.*

The style illustrated above, Model No. 43, 39x22x50 inches, 125 lbs. ice capacity, is our most popular model. Regular list price, $64.00; now specially priced at $48.00.

The many other styles are also marked at attractive prices. There are Porcelain Lined Bohn Refrigerators from $16.50 up. Call and see our large line, in both wood and white porcelain exteriors. If you cannot call, write for our handsome catalog. We are the manufacturers, not middlemen.

WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR CO., of New York, 53 West 42d Street.
Telephone Bryant 7817.

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Silky-Looking Pure Angora Wool Sweaters

Very soft and light, made in Scotland, in the following fashionable colors:

Blue-and-white
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Price $30.00

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Reduce Your Flesh

Speedily and safely by perspiration, anywhere desired by using

Dr. Walter's Medicated Rubber Garments

For Men

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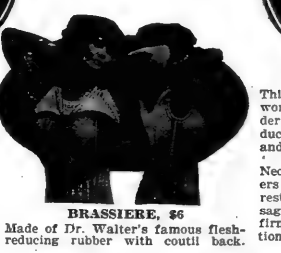
BUST REDUCER, $5
Made of Dr. Walter's famous flesh-reducing rubber with coutil back.

Cover Entire Body or Any Part

MEN'S BELTS
This abdominal belt is a popular garment for reducing the abdomen and relieving the strain on the back.

The same style garments that are made for women are also made for men.



BRASSIERE, $6
Made of Dr. Walter's famous flesh-reducing rubber with coutil back.

CORSAGE
This garment can be worn comfortably under the corset — reduces the bust, hips and thigh.

Neck and chin reducers as shown above restore wrinkled and saggy muscles to a firm, healthy condition.

Frown Eradicator.....$2.00 **Neck and Chin Reducer.$3.00**
Chin Reducer.....2.00 **Abdominal Reducer.....6.00**
Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc., for the purpose of reducing flesh anywhere desired. Invaluable to those suffering from rheumatism.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.

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14 KT. SOLID GOLD Convertible BRACELET WATCH $22

With Hand-Carved Case **$27**

Watch is size of five-cent piece. 15 Jewel imported movement. Fully guaranteed.
Our regular value $35

Waltham Bracelet Watch $7.50

Full 7 Jewel Waltham Movement with 20-year Gold Filled Case and Convertible Bracelet. Works and Case are Fully Guaranteed.

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JEWELERS Established 1890
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Special Values in Perfect White Diamonds.

GLASSBERG SHORT VAMP SHOES

We Show Only the Latest Styles

In Gray Suede, White Calf and Gray Kid

Here's a shoe that makes your foot look smaller. You can wear it and be sure it's the latest style. Send for Catalog T.

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Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

Attractive Hair Goods That Match Your Own Hair in Beauty, Texture and Color

Whether it be a transformation, switch, cluster of puffs, fringe, or any other accessory for the hair, our skilled artisan will make it, so that to all appearances it is your own.

Each piece is made of Superior, Soft and Wavy French Hair, on a foundation of lace, making it light, cool and comfortable.

We assure you of absolute satisfaction in style, quality and workmanship.

Illustrated Booklet "T" on Request.
Write, phone or call for appointments.

Cluzelle Bros Hair Merchants Ladies' Hairdressers
12-14 W. 37th St., N. Y.
Telephone Greeley—4191-4192

RICHARD, *Specialist in* **NESTLE PERMANENT HAIR WAVE** and the first one to introduce the **Nestle Permanent Wave** in New York, has all the latest improvements and superior accommodations. Formerly at Aeolian Hall, now at **CLUZELLE BROS., 12-14 West 37th St.**

Red Cross Shoe for Women

Red Cross Arch Support Shoes prevent the breaking down of the overstrained, weakened arches of the feet.

Moreover, their firm upward pressure gradually and painlessly raises the arches that have already fallen.

Of soft vici kid with the famous Red Cross flexible soles.

We are sole agents in Greater New York and Newark.

Red Cross Shoe Booklet on request.

Red Cross Model 805½

$5.00

Fulton St. (Brooklyn) Store
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J. Blym & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO.

Mail Order Dept. 2240 3d Av.

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6th Av. & 27th St.	3d Av., nr. 86th St.
8th Av., nr. 39th St.	3d Av., 150 & 151 Sts.
	162 Bowery, nr. Broome.

Brooklyn Stores: B'way, bet. Park and Ellery Sts. 442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge St. Broadway, near Greene Ave.

Newark Store, 689 Broad St.
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and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair and Scalp Conditions.

They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes. Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.

JANE COWL says: Dear Mr. Parker:—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet T, "Healthy Hair," free on request.

FRANK PARKER
Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST
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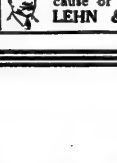

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PAGES

The New York Times

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1916

MAG[illegible]ON

East Prussian Children Decorating Graves of Germans and Russians on the Battlefield of Tannenberg.

A Two-Hour Talk with the Kaiser

Judge A. K. Nippert Brings Message to President Wilson and the American People from Wilhelm II.

ALFRED K. NIPPERT, Judge of the Common Pleas Court in Cincinnati and Vice President of the American Commission for the Relief of East Prussia, returned to the United States last Tuesday from Germany and brought with him a personal message from the Kaiser to President Wilson and the American people. Judge Nippert dined with Emperor William at headquarters of the Western front on the evening of June 24, and later, at the Emperor's request, walked up and down the grounds surrounding the beautiful residence which houses the military staff. Their walk continued until midnight, and they talked of many things, among them the sufferings of the women, children, and old men who were caught in the waves of Cossacks that swept over East Prussia.

"It might be well for America to know," the Kaiser asked Judge Nippert to say to the President, "that of 3,000 inhabitants, women, children, and old men, driven by the Cossacks out of one town on the Prussian frontier, across the icy fields and snow-covered steppes into Russia, 40 per cent. of the children have died and 30 per cent. of the women. Ten thousand women and children and old men have been driven into Russia from the Prussian frontier.

"It is the fate of these nonbelligerents that causes me to express to the President of the United States the wish and hope that America, as the great nation which has done so much for the different war-stricken districts, will not turn a deaf ear to the call of the children and the tears of the mothers who are still surviving Russian captivity today.

"If America, with her standing among the nations of the world, could exercise her great influence through her Government and its President, to prevail upon Russia to release the surviving remnant of this vast number of those who have suffered, then America would, indeed, be doing an act of humanity for which my people would be eternally grateful. We ask nothing for our army or for ourselves, but fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, are standing in despair at our frontier, looking for the return of those who are near and dear to them, and we are helpless.

"A third Winter of war in Russia will mean the absolute annihilation of every woman, certainly every child, who is being held captive in the country beyond the Fatherland. Here is an opportunity for America to invoke the spirit of humanity and bring happiness and joy where today is only sorrow and distress."

In regard to this message, which Judge Nippert will deliver in person to President Wilson within the next few days, the Judge said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in his apartment at the Hotel Astor:

"It is this wish, as expressed to me by the Kaiser on June 24, that I will bring to the attention of the President, and I want the American people to know its import because, if I know anything about my own country, this appeal will not fall upon deaf ears."

Judge Nippert spent three and one-half months in Germany visiting particularly that part of East Prussia which was invaded by the Russians early in the war. He went abroad to see how the $400,000 sent by the American Commission for the Relief of East Prussia had been expended. The other officers of this commission, whose headquarters are at 17 Battery Place, are E. Hennigson of New York, President; Charles Nagel of St. Louis, George T. Riefflin, and Dr. Hugo Schweitzer of New York, Vice Presidents; Hubert Cillis, Treasurer, and W. E. Huth, Secretary, both of New York. The Directors are J. M. Bartels, Dr. E. Baruch, Arthur von Briesen, Dr. Franz H. Hirschland, Dr. Hugo Lieber, and Victor Ridder, all of New York; Harry Rubens of Chicago, and Carl F. Schmidt of Detroit.

In addition to the informal message which Emperor William sent to President Wilson, the Emperor, according to Judge Nippert, expressed much surprise that the American people, who had accepted as true all the stories of the destruction of Rheims Cathedral and the Hôtel de Ville in Louvain by the Germans, should take no interest, seemingly, in the wanton destruction by the Cossacks of churches erected in East Prussia in the eleventh and twelfth centuries by the Knights of the Crusades.

Emperor William in His War Garb.
(©Underwood & Underwood.)

"I saw the Emperor by invitation at his headquarters at the Western frontier," said Judge Nippert. "I am not at liberty to be more precise as to the geographical location. It was on the evening of the day of the Kaiser's visit to the Verdun front, and I had just returned from Rheims, that is to say, Zerney, a village just across the field from the Rheims Cathedral, and the nearest place occupied by the German troops.

"The Rheims Cathedral, by the way, is not destroyed, but, on the contrary, one is able to count every tile in the roof, and to notice every Gothic ornament upon its beautiful turrets or steeples. Remembering the fake pictures which were published of the burning cathedral at Rheims, as well as the ruins of the Hôtel de Ville, or Town Hall, at Louvain, one had to rub his eyes when he beheld both of these structures intact and still used for the purposes for which they were originally erected hundreds of years ago.

"There is not a scratch on the thousands of ornaments that decorate the Hôtel de Ville, at Louvain.

"I said these things to the Kaiser, as we were walking up and down in front of headquarters, using almost precisely the same language to him that I am using to you in pointing out my inability to understand why the American people, bright in so many ways, should labor under the delusions, two of them in this one connection, that the Rheims Cathedral and the Hôtel de Ville had been destroyed.

"The Kaiser asked me to tell him exactly what I had seen, and I did so. I explained to him that I had been most agreeably disappointed when seeing the Rheims Cathedral that very day, through the powerful spy-glasses of the German observation station about 4,000 feet, a little less than a mile, from the church edifice, and of the unscarred condition of the Louvain Town Hall.

"The Kaiser remarked to me that it was strange that Americans should have failed to realize the terrible destruction of the beautiful and historic edifices of worship, built by the Knights of the Crusades in the eleventh and twelfth centuries throughout the length and breadth of East Prussia.

"The Kaiser then added:

"'Even Napoleon, during his invasion of East Prussia in 1807, and at the battles of Friedland and Eylau, destroyed only those edifices which were considered

were carried to the den of the Russian bear. When I say 3,000 I do not mean men; I mean women, with all their children. The men were at war, or had been taken prisoners by the Russians early in the game. This fate befell mothers with from two to twelve children, ranging in age from two months to 16 years. Little girls, little boys—neither sex nor age received mercy at the hands of these Russian brutes.

"The Cossacks gathered them like the Texas cowboy would round up his cattle and drove them along the highways into the Russian inferno. Mothers gave birth to children in the forests with the snow for a cradle and a dark Russian pine for a canopy. The children were buried as soon as they were born; a blanket of snow was all that kind nature contributed to cover the bones of the new-born victims.

"Let me tell you that there is in the history of our Western frontier during the bloodiest days of Sioux and Apache warfare nothing that can equal the story of the bear skin. I have in my possession records of villages, family by family, with the age, and so forth, of the mother and each of the children. And it is shown that of the 3,000 persons who were carried into Russia 40 per cent. of the children have died and 30 per cent. of the women. The Russian cattle cars and the Russian steppes are no more the respecters of persons, sex, or age than the Cossack, and each has demanded its toll."

Judge Nippert said he had come back home to continue the work of raising money for Germany. He remarked that more than 5,250,000 people had been contributed to our population by Germany in the last ninety years. Deducting the Poles from Eastern Prussia and counting Germans from Russia, Austria, Bohemia, and Eastern Switzerland, we have, it is estimated, received more than 7,000,000 whose mother tongue was the speech of Luther and Goethe.

Judge Nippert and his associates are not at all skeptical of collecting money commensurate with the inherent prosperity of the great majority of these citizens of German descent, many of whom came to this country before the period which closed twenty years ago. Since that time German immigration into the United States has been virtually a closed chapter.

German-Americans will be informed by Judge Nippert and his associates of the Kaiser's optimism, and the American people will be appealed to for contributions for the relief of East Prussia. The German crops are expected, said Judge Nippert, to be the largest in recent years. The wheat is flourishing. The year's crops are all believed to be chiefly a question of proper fertilization with phosphates on which depends the growth of the wheat berry.

Also, right now the Germans are devoting much of their energies to the production of cattle. Germany is short on all fats, and upon the condition of the cattle depends her entire meat supply. Germany, said the Judge, is financing the war almost entirely without excessive taxation, or war measures of that sort. It is the belief of German financiers that this will be the economic salvation of the country after the war, because of the great reserve of taxation power. Tobacco, for instance, has not been touched, and there is great possibility in stamp taxes.

As to her financial condition German bankers have no question of Germany's ability to restore her exchanges and to liquidate her heavy note issues. Some financial interests say that it would be a fearful task for Germany, at the present time, to pay her debts to the outside world, with the exchanges so heavily against her.

"Such a people as mine," said the Kaiser to Judge Nippert, "are not doomed to defeat, for each man, woman, and child, is doing his or her share."

Harden Bitterly Arraigns German Censorship

Famous Editor of Die Zukunft Says That It Prevents German People's Desire for Peace from Being Heard Abroad

By Maximilian Harden

Another of the sensational articles by Maximilian Harden, most feared of German writers, which periodically spread their author's fame all over the world, is published below, translated from the original appearing in Harden's paper, Die Zukunft, of June 24 last. Its title is "Those Underground." Though portions of it deal with matters of purely local significance, more or less obscure to the average American reader, nothing can dim the tremendous vigor of Harden's protest against the censorship imposed by the German Government.

HERR VON BETHMANN, openly accused by the central head of the National Liberal Party of obliging the military censors "to force by artificial means upon the German people an opinion not expressive of their way of thinking," has promised to mitigate the rigors of the censorship. Whoever knows the history of the latter, that child born of apprehension, knows that the attempt must needs be fruitless.

"In Madrid I learned that there was complete freedom of the press; that, provided I did not speak about the power of the Government, religion, politics, morals, high officials or other notables, operas, plays or anything having to do with anything else, I was perfectly free to print whatever two or three censors had nosed through." Figaro's famous words have remained truth in all the countries of Europe during the century following the French revolution. The Jewish physician, Johann Jacoby, had written against the censorship before he circulated, in 1841, the "Four Questions" through the Land of the Eagle, in which he finished up by advising the provincial authorities "to demand as a right what they had hitherto begged as a favor." Frederick William IV., to whose palace Jacoby personally sent his work, felt insulted, allowed the assembly to forbid his going to law against the author, and had recourse to a means of redress which in Prussia never fails. To the liberal Oberpräsident Schön, whose own opinion—expressed in "Woher and Wohin"—was certainly akin to Jacoby's, he wrote: "Simply see that Christians, faithful for many years back, who are my heartfelt adherents, wipe out the shame which Jews have brought upon East Prussia."

After long legal processes Jacoby was acquitted by the Berlin court, and the judgment handed down by the presiding Justice, Grolman, informed the accused that he might freely criticise State affairs and call the censorship the worst enemy of the press. The King let the enforcement of the Karlsbad resolutions be prolonged, but at the same time counseled provincial officials to mitigate the severity of the censorship and, soon after, completely stopped the censorship of pictures.

Did this good example better things? In Baden, the land of model government, the censor, Herr von Uria-Saracha, eliminated the latest news from newspapers in bad odor and thus alienated their customers. In Vienna, the Government was angered at the weekly, Die Grenzboten, published by two young Bohemian Jews in Leipsic, which was smuggled in despite Governmental prohibition, and Metternich groaned because "today seventeen German papers are edited by young Jews." In Prussia, where "only men of scientific culture and tried righteousness" were supposed to become censors, there arose a hue and cry because a young censor from Cologne, the assessor, Count Fritz Eulenburg, administered a beating to a night watchman, yet more serious abuses were tolerated by the press without strong protest. The Rheinische Zeitung, conducted by Karl Marx, which alone dared to speak fearlessly, was punished with the consent of the King and even brought under suspicion of having solicited and received subsidies from the Paris Government. And when Dahlmann asked freedom from censorship for the paper which the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction wished to found for him in Berlin the plan fell through.

Mitigation? The King received George Herwegh and said to him: "Let us be honorable enemies." But when he heard that the poet had been received in Königsberg to the strains of "The Marseillaise" and other "blood songs," he forbade the introduction into Prussia of the paper that Herwegh wished to establish in Switzerland. Herwegh said in a letter: "I am obliged by my nature to be republican and cannot pretend to a devotion which I do not feel." What was the answer? Banishment. The Rhenish Gazette, the Leipsic Public Gazette, Ruge's German Year Books, and other inconvenient periodicals were forbidden and pictures once more placed under the ban of the censorship. To the Prussian poet, Willibald Alexis, who gently defended the tame Vossische Zeitung from the tormentor, Frederick William wrote: "It has pained me to find a man of your culture and literary knowledge among those who make it a business to lower the Government in the eyes of the masses, most of whom do no thinking, by means of shallow judgment of its activities and hasty aspersions on its spirit which they do not understand, in which way they make still harder the hard task of the Government."

Mitigation? Local and district censors were instructed to work for "quiet and dignity," and appeals from their decisions were to be made only to the high censorship tribunal, whose nine members were appointed for three years, and were thus always amenable to the displeasure of Court and Ministers. Thus far had Prussia come in 1843. Metternich certainly had reason to be proud of his pupils. Damaging opinions, he wrote, must be strangled before birth. "If once a brood of poisonous insects escapes of what use is it to destroy the nest? Optimists pin hopes to swallows and sparrows. I do not." Under a caricature of the King stamping newspapers under foot these words appeared: "I like any sensible opposition." In rage he read the verses: "A King should not be witty, a King should not be hotheaded, he should not be severe, he must not be like old Fritz [Frederick the Great] in everything."

Birds presaging storm began to fly over the deeply peaceful land. Intellectual men became disgusted with their Fatherland; they followed the footsteps of Heine and Boerne to foreign parts. From Paris Ruge wrote: "The German spirit is base, and I feel no hesitation in maintaining that, if it fails to manifest itself otherwise, it is because of its base nature." From France and England, from Switzerland and Alsace, bitter pamphlets of denunciation were smuggled in. The historian Otto Abel heaped contumely on the King of Prussia, branding him as one squandering the inheritance of great forefathers. And David Friedrich Strauss lampooned him as the "romanticist on the throne of the Caesars." Words, denied the light of publicity, became poisoned with anger; speeches, not allowed to penetrate to the ear of the nation, threw off the garments demanded by publicity and became like persons drunk in the midst of their families or at a carousal.

Never and nowhere was the result of censorship otherwise; never and nowhere can the attempt succeed to allow it to continue, but to mitigate it and narrow its power. The realization of this penetrated into old Prussia too late. When Minister Bodelschwingh wrote that the censorship had outlived its usefulness the revolution was already at the gates of the capital.

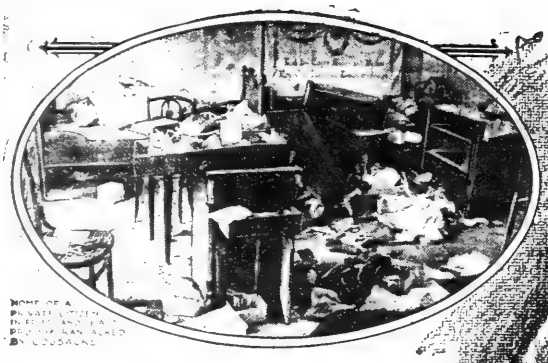
Now, for almost two years, speech and writing have again come under censorship in the German Empire; a law is in force which became sixty-five years old last Spring, so that it is much further removed from conditions today than it was in the first hour of its existence from conditions in the land of Frederick. The underlying idea is to show the enemy that sixty-seven million human beings have the same opinion on big and little matters; expressions of contrary views must not be allowed to come to the surface.

In July, 1870, all Germans read this sentence: "The war is a dynastic war, undertaken in the interest of the Bonaparte dynasty, as the war of 1866 was undertaken in that of the Hohenzollerns. As the determined opponents on principle of every dynastic war, as social republicans and members of the international association of workmen, which, without discrimination on account of nationality, combats all oppressors and seeks to unite all the oppressed in one great brotherly union, we cannot declare ourselves either directly or indirectly in favor of this war, and we refrain, therefore, from voting, in the hope that all the nations of Europe, taught by the present unfortunate events, will do all in their power to regain the right of making their own decisions, and do away with the present-day military and class domination as the cause of all Governmental and social troubles." This protest was drawn up by Delegates Liebknecht and Bebel, and the Government of Prussia and the North German Confederation was not afraid that it would have a bad effect on public sentiment nor shake the desire of the South Germans for union.

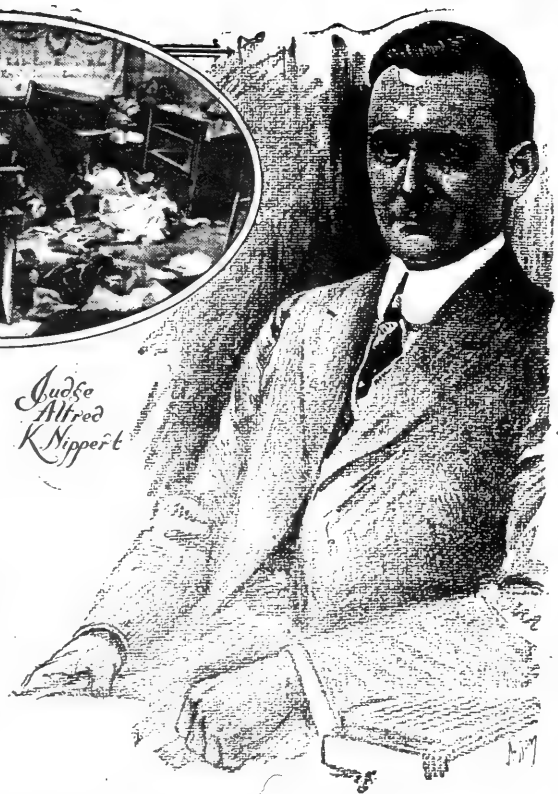
This confidence was justified. The war ended in a German victory, although all the major questions, (origin of the war, possibility of foreign intervention, conduct of operations, right of plunder in foreign territory, form of government for France, annexation, bombardment of Paris,) were discussed in comparative freedom.

Today it is different. And for that very reason the Chancellor should not be surprised at the great output of writing by those under ground. He was especially bitter in the Reichstag against two secretly circulated hostile pamphlets. "Invention, garbling, foul, lying, vile instigation, abuse, poisoning of the people, pirates of public opinion, slanderers." Rage drowned the counsels of the preacher Salomo and of Boetius, the consoler of philosophers, who said that anger should never jeopardize a dearly bought reputation for constant wisdom. Whosoever would stand high above the railers of the imperial halls of speech must not, even in just anger, publicly attack defenseless opponents. Defenseless they are. They cannot defend their acts in the Reichstag (which scoffers still call the High House) nor yet in the press. * * * The authors of writings which are not salable, which are to be obtained only as presents or loaned, were not driven to write by greed for money or applause; and, since they devoted time and were put to expense in order to express sincere wishes, even the greatest of their mistakes deserves respect from the lover of justice.

And there is no lack of mistakes in the two documents denounced by the Chancellor. That of General Provincial Director Kapp of Königsberg—head of the provincial credit associations—shows the seed of error in its very title, "National Circles and the Chancellor." Whosoever has declared Herr von Bethmann inadequate to the situation belongs to national circles, to the "best circles." The rest of the Germans are divided into "radical fanatics and nothinking weaklings." Their number, however—lucky Germany!—is small. For we are told that "people are almost unanimously convinced that we must fight on without flinching, until a profitable peace is attained"—a peace that must leave Eng-



HOME OF A PEASANT FAMILY IN EASTERN PRUSSIA AFTER IT HAD BEEN RAIDED BY COSSACKS



Judge Alfred K. Nippert

necessary for military reasons, and scrupulously avoided the wanton destruction of houses of worship. But not so the Cossack. He is neither respector of persons nor of religions, and what those beautiful churches of the Knights of the Crusades have suffered along the Prussian frontier can be appreciated only by those persons who have seen them."

Asked to describe the Kaiser's appearance and personality, Judge Nippert said:

"The Kaiser is the healthiest mortal that—I was going to say I ever saw. There is fire in his eye, he shows a quickness of mind in conversation, and an alertness of spirit that is amazing—simply amazing. There is about him boyish freshness, and virility of spirit and mind, but I became conscious of his absolute optimism and assurance of ultimate and complete victory of the German arms. That optimism is, perhaps, the distinguishing feature of this remarkable personality.

"His complexion is as brown as an Indian's, his eyes are blue and responsive in their expression to the emotion of the moment. They never leave the eyes of the person addressed. He will put a question quickly, fold his arms, and stand looking you straight in the eye, waiting for an answer. He would rather have you say that, for some reason, either because you don't know, or are not sure, or prefer not to reply to a question he puts to you, than for you to offer an evasive rejoinder. He likes a plain yes or no, and your reason therefor.

"I was struck by his fund of general information. His knowledge of American literature and history was a surprise to me as it would be to any other American who had been surfeited with misinformation concerning this striking personality, either through the allied press or American newspaper lies.

"As a matter of fact, the Kaiser is more familiar with the history of the War of Independence and the War of 1812, and of the lives of the men who made the success of the American arms possible, than most of the graduates of some of our big colleges whom I have had occasion to meet within the last two years. The Emperor is today deeply appreciative of the service which his distinguished forbear, Frederick the Great, was able to render George Washington, during the dark days of Valley Forge, and the Kaiser was particularly pleased to recall to me that the first Major General of the American Army was Baron von Steuben, who demonstrated to the American troops that the bayonet was not a toasting fork for potatoes, but an effective weapon of offense if properly used.

"The Kaiser had been at Verdun that day, June 24, visiting with his son, who had achieved a notable success the day before at Fleury. He was in splendid spirits when we met at the dinner table. The menu was simple and short. We sat down at eight o'clock. Including the Emperor's staff and others, the party was composed of twelve to fifteen persons.

"The dinner party broke up at 8:45 o'clock. We had been served with, first, a plate of clabber—the best clabber I ever tasted in my life. The next thing was pike, then came a plate of veal roast, with peas, beans, and potatoes; then a side dish of cauliflower, with gravy. There was ice cream, and the company had its choice of three kinds of wine—claret, Rhine wine, and a strawberry bowl.

"The Emperor is fond of having tall jaegers act as his men servants, and two of these men, very tall indeed, and fine-looking fellows, served the food that night. I cannot be explicit, of course, concerning the place, but the house was a beautiful residence."

It was not until the Judge was asked where he sat that he remarked that the Kaiser had arranged for him to be seated immediately upon his right.

"After dinner," Judge Nippert continued, "we all adjourned to the smoking room, and the Kaiser lit one of his favorite Turkish cigarettes, offering me my choice between one of those or a clear Havana cigar. It was remarkable that, though it was now 9 o'clock, the twilight permitted our being able, without artificial assistance, easily to read a newspaper.

"In a few minutes the Kaiser started for a walk, and invited me to accompany him. From that time until after 11 o'clock he carried on a most interesting and many-sided conversation, touching largely upon the relief of East Prussia, the work of the American commission, and the work of those citizens of the United States who are interested in the destinies of Germany; that is to say, those who are sympathizers of Germany in this world struggle.

"The Emperor told me he took no issue with those in America who take another view of this world struggle. He is broadminded and liberal in all such matters. He was interested to be told by me that, even though my forefathers had left Germany in 1829, I was still concerned in the history, traditions, and future of the German people.

"In my opinion," said Judge Nippert enthusiastically, "the Kaiser is one of the few monarchs who are real servants of their people. I believe it to be truly his motto that the first duty of the Hohenzollerns is to be the first servant of their people.

"What inspired his Majesty's acute interest in my mission to East Prussia was that the American Commission for East Prussian Relief was organized among the people of the United States for the purpose of aiding in the rehabilitation of that country. It has met with wonderful response from all sides.

"While Belgium and Poland had their relief fund, and Northern France its aid, and Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, and Macedonia were also under the affluent protectorate of benevolent American millionaires—even far-off Armenia has her wealthy American benefactors—poor East Prussia had been left out. The ravages of war have been more violent and more uncompromising there than in any part of the area covered by the armies. And yet, little is known in this country of the extensive material destruction which has been carried on without any military necessity or reason.

"The Kaiser agreed with me that what inspires to pity even more than all else which has occurred in that sorrowing land is the fact, practically unappreciated and unknown in the United States, that there has been wanton destruction and untold suffering among women and children, the victims of the terrible warfare carried on by the Cossacks in their second Russian invasion, during the Winter of 1914 and up to the second battle of the Masurian Lakes, in February of last year.

"In order to give the American people an idea of East Prussia, its geographical position on the frontier of Germany must be appreciated. East Prussia consists of three counties, or districts, containing in all somewhat over 2,000,000 inhabitants. The district which is nearest to the Baltic provinces is that of Gumbinnen, containing 11,000 square miles of territory and 607,000 inhabitants. It is divided into twelve townships, each township having as its governing head what is equal in the United States to a County Commissioner—perhaps the most efficient person in the East Prussian service.

"The District of Gumbinnen had to bear the brunt of the Russian invasion in August, 1914, as well as in the late Fall of that year. I want to say here that, in justice to the Russian troops who made up the army of August, 1914, with rare exceptions, their treatment of the country districts and of the inhabitants was as lenient and as humane as could be expected in a state of war.

"Many of the officers were from the Baltic provinces, a country which was originally German, and they had certain sympathies for the victims of the invasion. They were even kind enough to warn the people to move into the interior, telling them that their troops would be followed by the Cossacks, who would show no mercy to man or beast. As a result, 400,000 people were able to flee before the advancing hosts from the steppes of Siberia, but many had to remain, being unable to obtain railroad or wagon accommodations.

"East Prussia seemed doomed from the Baltic to the Masurian Lakes. It was one vast field of moving armies. Germany was busy with her invasion of France, and her march on Paris. She did not realize that the troops from Siberia had been gathered from the eastern frontier prior to the declaration of war, and that one and one-half millions of the enemy forces were ready to sweep across the unprotected frontier.

"To make a long story short, during the last days of August, when everything seemed darkest for the farmers of East Prussia, came Hindenburg, and with commensurate skill and supreme strategy, cut the Russian army of Samsonoff to pieces, drove them into the Masurian Lakes, and saved the southern part of East Prussia. But Rennenkampf's army was still encamped at Gumbinnen and between Gumbinnen and Ragnit, with superior forces, and Hindenburg threw his battle-scarred troops (and by means of superior railroad facilities) brought them against Rennenkampf and defeated the second army of invasion decisively at the Battle of Gumbinnen.

"East Prussia was saved for the time being, but in the latter part of September and early October of 1914, new forces gathered and again drove the German armies beyond the first line of defense and occupied a long strip of territory running from the corner of Ragnit Township down toward the Masurian Lakes. And the army of invasion consisted of Cossacks—the terrors of Siberia.

"The history of sorrow, distress, crime and devastation, the murder of innocents, the rape of women, torture of men, destruction of schools and churches, the burning of farms, killing of wonderful Holstein herds—it all goes to make a page in the history of the European war that, as yet, has not been read by the American public. There is no sadder story—none that should appeal more to the sympathetic hearts of a sympathetic nation than this story of Cossack invasion of the beautiful prairies and forests of East Prussia.

"It was this district that I was especially interested in," Judge Nippert continued, "and in company with the Province President, his Excellency von Batocki, who is now Minister of Food Distribution for the German Empire, we started at the Russian frontier village of Eydikuhnen. We visited the different towns as far as Stalluponen. There a large squad of Russian prisoners were cleaning up the débris of the ruins which they themselves had been instrumental in creating.

"While we were examining the wrecks of the houses a message was handed to von Batocki notifying him of his appointment. He immediately left for Berlin, and I was then put in charge of the President of the Gumbinnen district, Count von Lambstorff. It was one succession of burned buildings, ruined homes and mourning people.

"There is so much of sorrow and so much of distress in all these places that it is impossible to mention the details and the peculiar methods used by the different Cossack regiments in various districts. But the American Relief Commission, being especially interested in the district of Ragnit—the very frontier township of the Gumbinnen district—it will be of peculiar interest to the American people to hear what happened in that Benjamin of the twelve townships of Gumbinnen.

"To appreciate the situation," explained Judge Nippert, unfolding a map of the country, "one must realize that the northeastern part of the Township of Ragnit is the shape of a bear skin—geographically speaking—cut off from the rest of the country on the south by the broad River Menel, on the west by the swamps of the Yura, while the north and east are wholly Russian, densely forested to the very edge of the German frontier.

"There are only a few roads, and they are bad, until you come to the first German village in this district, which I have named the bear skin. The history of the bear skin is a history of tears and sorrow. At the beginning of the war 6,000 people lived there—happy with their children and crops. When the war broke out between 700 and 1,000 men joined the troops, or the Government service in one line or another, leaving the women and children to attend to the crops and flocks.

"The Russians came out of the forest over night like hungry wolves and took possession of the entire bear skin. The bridges to the Fatherland were blown up and the ferries across the Yura were either destroyed or captured by the Russians. Five thousand people were literally marooned. The Germans were unable to drive the Cossacks out of these districts, and up to Feb. 15, 1915, they had undisputed sway and added a bloody page to the history of warfare.

"When the Cossacks left, of the 5,000 people of the bear skin district 3,000

Armed Motor Boats Are Terror of Submarines

"Weasels of the Sea," Hundreds of Them of American Design, Most Efficacious Craft for Putting U-Boats Out of Action

WEASELS of the seas lie in wait for the gray under-water rats and put out their eyes. Sometimes they nip them in a vital part and send them down to the ooze of the Channel tide. It's hide and seek in "The Trade," as Kipling calls it, and it seems strange enough that the big German submarine, dedicated to commerce and not to the job of sinking liners, escaped all those weasel watchers, the armed motor boats, which were supposed to have been so much on the alert as she headed for these shores.

This draws to notice that what is ordinarily one of the most effective craft for combating the undersea fighters is this same weasel, the swift express cruiser or American-built motor boat, which has done such wonders in the European war. It was largely developed in this country and hundreds of the type, generally in parts, were sent to Canada and then forwarded across the Atlantic. The magazine Motor Boat claims the distinction of having first suggested that the class to which it is dedicated be used for attacking the submersible corsairs. Anyhow, wherever the powers got the suggestion, they have not been slow in adopting it.

The submarine is very like a whale. It must often come up to blow. It cannot see unless it is near enough to the surface to get its periscope up out of the brine. The submarine, like the hammer-head shark, has its eye as far outboard as possible. Although Jules Verne imagined a vessel very much like the Deutschland, there has not been a submarine invented yet with heavy glass sides through which one may view the ocean scenery in passing.

When the submarine has been blinded by having the long tube shot away or crumpled up through which she senses her surroundings she is a crippled thing—a poor blind rat groping in the darkness, and depending only on hearing to keep out of danger for a while. She does not really know when to empty the tanks and come up again to renew the air and see where she has been groping. The submarine, especially such as the Deutschland, may go down from 100 to 200 feet below the surface, but she cannot afford the heavy sides which would enable her to withstand the pressure of the waters above and around her at greater depths. A well-directed shot from a small rapid-fire gun plays havoc with the submarine and the U-boat chasers with two small rapid firers, and, in the case of the larger ones, with a handy torpedo, are very formidable antagonists. If the British and the French had been permitted to send motor boats like this within the three-mile limit off these shores they would have tried quick conclusions with the Deutschland. The fact that the voyage of the great commerce submarine was looked upon merely as a joke may have dulled the edge of watchfulness on the other side of the Atlantic.

The armed motor boats which the Allies have been employing with such success against the war submarines vary from sixty to ninety feet in length. Five hundred of them are said to have been built along this seaboard for the British, and many of the most advanced types have been sent to Russia. The kind recently sent to Archangel is especially serviceable.

These boats are 60 feet in length, 10 in beam, and have a draught of 2 feet 10 inches. They are high powered, but do not have to carry engines which give a speed of more than thirty miles an hour. Submarines go slowly on the surface and get up only half their surface rate when submerged. The Deutschland, for instance, is credited with fifteen miles an hour on the surface and seven and one-half miles when submerged.

The sea weasel could be less heavily engined perhaps than the type usually is, but it carries several motors, so that if anything happens to one of them there is still enough power with which to get out of the way. Many of the war motor boats carry three eight-cylinder motors, and a total horse power of from 500 to 600 is not unusual. These craft have double rudders and even when running at high speed they are able to turn in little more than their own length. There is no way of calculating their course, for a light turn of the hand will send the sea weasels zig-zagging and skimming over the surface. The chances for striking one of them with that favorite weapon of the submarine, the torpedo, is a very slim one, indeed, for the average torpedo is intended to take effect at a distance of from ten to twelve feet below the surface of the water. The motor boat, with its slight draught, cannot be touched with a torpedo, and yet this craft can often discharge a torpedo against the submarine with fatal effect.

The guns of the undersea fighter are not much more effective against the swift motor boats than are the torpedoes. And so little water do the motor boats draw that they can run over the mine fields practically with impunity. They can keep a sharp lookout for bubbles, for streaks of telltale oil, for all the signs which, to the trained eye and ear, betray the presence of the submarine, and in such perfect control are they that they can stop quickly, fire a blinding shot, and be off in a flash.

There are war motor boats which are especially available for transportation on the decks of warships. They have several large and heavy cleats on the deck, which, bolted through to the very keel, make it possible for them to be hoisted to their place on board the mother ship. In smooth seas the motor boat is very effective even when well out from land, and it is said that warships of the Allies which are waiting off these coasts are well provided with them.

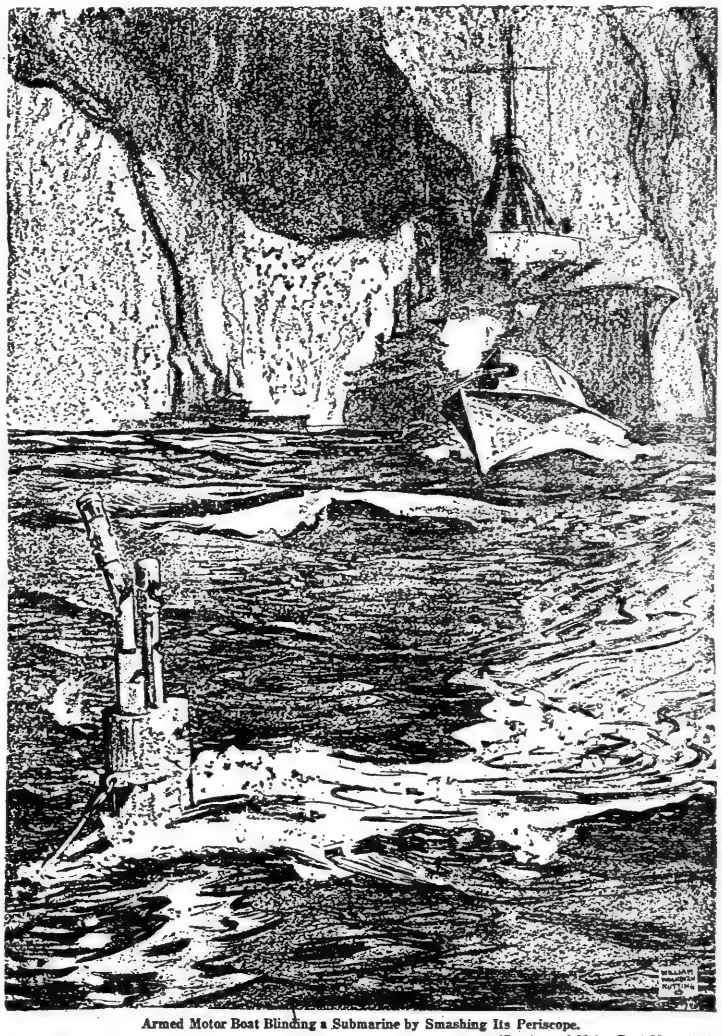
Owing to the strict censorship abroad, probably not half the story of the doings of the sea weasels has been told. They are much employed by the British in drawing nets about captured U-boats, and often these American-built craft are reported as towing some disabled submarine into port as a prize of war.

The popular idea of the motor boat is either that of a smooth-going pleasure yacht or one of those flame-breathing contraptions which in midsummer plow the waters of Huntington Bay. The naval motor boat is a businesslike craft, a floating machine well manned. The men are no more comfortable than are the crews of the submarines, and the water leaps about the motor boats when in action to such an extent that they must have about the same idea of submergence.

The power plants are amidships, as are also the fuel tanks and the other equipment, so that, in most of such vessels, there is no way for the crew to get about below deck. The men have to use sliding hatches on deck. The pilothouse, which is the most exposed portion of the war motor boat, is like a small conning tower, and is armored. The man within, as well as the steering wheel, is therefore fairly well protected from stray shots.

The motor boat, which is so valuable as a scout in looking for submarines and for general patrol duty, has been developed, too, into a veritable man-of-war in the little. There is Mimi, for instance, as saucy a craft as ever gave battle. Mimi and Toutou are motor gunboats which were sent by the British to Lake Tanganyika in Africa. They were designed originally for use with seaplanes for the Greeks. Within three weeks after the drawing had been passed upon, these craft were converted into gunboats and shipped to Africa on board the Lanstephan Castle. Resting on cradles especially constructed for them, the two boats were drawn over roads especially cut for their passage through the tropical jungle. Hundreds of natives cut down trees and blasted rock and leveled slopes and braced bridges in order to get this miniature navy all the way from Cape Town to the lake, a distance of 3,175 miles. This, too, was after a 10,000-mile journey by water. When the craft were launched into the lake, their three-inch guns were mounted and tested. Two days later the Mimi and the Toutou attacked and captured the German gunboat Kungani, and later had a running fight of thirty miles with the German gunboat von Weissmann, which they finally sank.

If the Deutschland eludes the waiting cruisers of France and England off the Capes she will have performed one of the most interesting feats of modern times. When she nears the three-mile limit, all that is necessary is for her to drop down and let the convoy of tugs proceed as though nothing had happened. If the Deutschland eludes the cordon on this side of the Atlantic—and the experts are counting that she will—there is many a game of hide-and-seek for her on the other side of the Atlantic. Although the vessel escaped once, and upset all calculations, the U-boat chasers



Armed Motor Boat Blinding a Submarine by Smashing Its Periscope.
(Courtesy of Motor Boat Magazine.)

land shorn of power, and give Belgium and other territories to the German Empire. Because the "most faithful circles of our people" doubt whether such a peace will be obtained, "deep distrust reigns among them." Only a popular referendum can teach Herr Kapp how erroneous is his judgment of the "state of mind of the best, most faithful portions of the people."

He champions the belief that "the enemy has not yet been forced to make peace, to sue for it." Whom does he mean? England? France?—who, since September, 1914, has maintained her main position." And can any German who wishes to see deception call Russia a beaten enemy after her long successes in Armenia and Galicia? By fostering such [illegible] the strength of our people [illegible] which, so far as we can calculate, will exist still for a very long time, would be lessened. Herr Kapp [illegible] as truth what has yet to be proved such, and, standing on [illegible] shouts forth that the [illegible] of the Chancellor is jeopardizing [illegible], which otherwise would [illegible] submarine, he tells us [illegible]." He states [illegible] being the decision anywhere that the [illegible] favor agree with [illegible] submarine warfare [illegible]. The Chancellor [illegible] political considerations [illegible] military points of view [illegible] the triumph after [illegible] fulfilled what Caprivi [illegible] the highest duty of a statesman [illegible] as Bismarck demanded that every conscientious head of a government should act.

The Government of the United States, we are told, has for a long time been "not neutral because" it has (just as we did in every war of these last decades) allowed the exportation by private firms of war materials; that it could not have hindered except by changing the fundamental laws of the land.) We are told that it is our enemy, that it treats Germany like a negro republic, but that it could not seriously hurt Germany, who is "financially stronger than all her foes," should it go over to her enemies. Everybody has read this sort of thing in a hundred papers since the day of the Lusitania, and every unprejudiced person must at last have convinced that the public refutation of such statements is impossible in war time.

The only new thing in this document, it seems to me, is about the food policy. "Fear of the rage of consumers in the big cities and industrial centres has forced the Government to a highly unfortunate national socialism." An unnecessary state of affairs. The danger that the rich man may buy away means of nourishment from the poor could only occur, we hear, "if the rich man ate twenty times as much as he could digest"—not, likewise, if he stored away enough to assure himself for six months of the same degree of good living to which he had been accustomed in times of peace. Instead of suppressing trade and introducing repressive measures against peasants, we hear, artificial organization ("which is really complete disorganization and bewilderment of the market") should be thrown on the rubbish heap and unhindered free trade promptly reintroduced.

Need exists only because there is coercion. Free markets would mean free fixing of prices by supply and demand—the reader begins to believe that the free trader, Friedrich Kapp, is speaking, he who, after practicing law for twenty years in the United States, returned to the new empire as a converted Forty Eighter and became the comrade of Bamberger. But that Kapp, unlike the general provincial director, would not have demanded "stronger protection of national labor," nor exaggerated appreciation of export trade, nor plural voting rights for Prussia, nor the "increase of the voting age." But he would have appraised the power of the United States differently, from better knowledge, and he would have deliberated longer as to what would happen in Germany if now, suddenly, this confession should come from above: "All the orders issued by us during the last two years, from Delbrück to Batocki, were utterly crazy—centralized purchasing, embargo, fixing of maximum prices, distribution of rations, fights against speculation. Wherefore, beginning tomorrow, the procedure customary in time of peace is to be resumed in every market."

Thus would the man from Königsberg have it. To follow his lead is to assure a paradise to the German nation. After peace is declared (its terms to be dictated to Britons, Russians, Frenchmen, Italians, Belgians, Americans, Australians, and Japanese) there will come a "tremendous national growth. Rivalry and disunion within the land will be silent; intellectual and political leaders of our people will disinterestedly devote themselves, in thought and act, to the welfare of the Fatherland. It will be wonderful; all that is needed is faith.

"Germany's mission is to usher in a new and happy epoch for humanity."

Whoever thinks differently is not national; he does not belong to the best circles. Among the many genuine Germans of every class with whom I have spoken during these years of war there are at most three who come up to the requirements of Kapp, and these three never bothered about politics until August, 1914. Was it necessary for the Chancellor to treat this piece of writing which judges him for his policy and not as a human being as something important? The author is a patriot. He believes everything announced by "national" papers as gospel truth. He has learned all sorts of occult things about submarine warfare (things which will appear as certain to the simple, but as disproved to those of sober judgment.)

How easily his beliefs overcome reason is shown by his repetition of the rumor that "England, even before the war, demanded the dismissal of Herr von Tirpitz." Never did a Briton worthy of keeping out of the madhouse think of such a demand; as late as June, 1914, Mr. Churchill expressed a desire to confer with the admired Great Admiral. Herr Kapp looks upon everybody who wished, or still wishes, dignified reconciliation with England as a fool or a wretch. He is of the opinion that American financial aid "has a very disagreeable side for our foes, since the money is by no means given free." Enough! Even with a will as strong as that shown by the author one cannot find, in the fifty-one pages of his work, a single sentence worthy to provide food for thought to a politician.

The second hostile document does not leap from Pan-Germany to Manchester, nor prophesy a world power destined to bring humanity and nations unclouded days of peace. "Junius Alter"—so the author styles himself. Compared with the British Junius, who wrote 150 years ago against Grafton, North and their associates, he is a dwarf. He has none of the daring spirit, the strange charm, the original style, of his model. Yet he is neither stupid nor ignorant and feels himself akin to the satirist of The Public Advertiser * * * because he also attacks a Minister without mercy.

In his eyes Herr von Bethmann is the arch foe of Germany's future. One must admit that it is the right of any responsible nation to utter such a thing, if it believes it, at any hour of its existence, even the darkest; a Frenchman might utter it today about Mr. Briand, a Briton about Mr. Asquith, a Russian about Mr. Stürmer. The examination of his material was easier for the new Junius than for the old; nevertheless, he betrays lacks of knowledge such as is forgiven only in him who praises.

The German Empire was not, after the retirement of Prince Bülow "in desperate case"; it was able, both east and west, to make protective alliances. But, if the situation in 1909 was "desperate," by what right is Herr von Bethmann to be damned to the lowest depths? He is accused of "unqualified love of peace," of being impelled to obtain "reconciliation at any price." "Mad desire for reconciliation and arriving at an understanding" are brought up against the Chancellor, who ignored three English expressions of a wish to arrive at an understanding, who put through an army increase never before dreamed of, who declared war on two allied great powers and sanctioned the onslaught upon Belgium. What is said about the attitude of Serbia, Belgium, Italy, and Japan can easily be proved false on the day when it becomes possible to speak openly of such things. Herr Ballin, (whose "close personal relations" to Herr von Tirpitz antedate those with the Chancellor,) never counseled timid compliance with English or American demands, but wrote, on the contrary, that he must needs despise himself if he allowed himself, at such a critical time, to be moved by the business interests of his Hamburg-American Line. * * *

And so forth. Good sense alternates with foolishness; weeds of error choke many a truth. Mistakes which should be censured are not noted by this critic; that which he deems reprehensible will appear to others—whose love of country is, notwithstanding, by no means more lukewarm—as worthy of praise

On two important points both critics agree. They are firm in the rock-bound conviction that the war may be carried by military means to a triumphant conclusion; that the German Empire can obtain large territories in Europe and Africa; that indemnity for most of the war expenses can be assured to it; that only a man leaning toward submissiveness can fail to reach this goal. (Why a Chancellor whose existence and reputation depend on the hazard of war should be too weak to make others fight and bleed on land and sea, and to allow the strategists, upon whom he might shift responsibility, to go their way unchecked, nobody has yet explained. No matter.) Every wish for a worthy understanding, one that might organize peace and save Europe from exhaustion, is foolish or criminal. Whether America, a hemisphere, fights against us or not is unworthy of discussion. Submarine warfare is a certain means for the overthrow of Britain; after such a victory no conspiracy against us could ever again be feared. Whoever thinks otherwise excludes himself by that very act from the ranks of the patriots. * * *

A holy nation of heroic, unconquerable angels surrounded by murderers, footpads, and the spawn of vipers, all of whom—except for three comrades of another stripe—are but a hellish brood devoured by lust for profit—never was there aught like that! Never were there on earth the human pests which you have imagined, nor such an unearthly, brilliant victory as you hope for. No nation could stand it; to none could it bring fruit from which good could come. Only at the cost of its own ruin can one group overthrow the other—shall it be in 1917 or 1920?

We may be content with the harvest of the war if it airs and cleanses the earth, transforms swampy lands, clouded with hate and ringed around with envy, into the bright home of free human beings, living within their own rights, and, by that very token, respecting the rights of those around them. It is not easy for a nation fighting in the shadow of deadly peril to weigh true values soberly. Woe to him who makes this task even harder by wicked passion! He burdens himself with a guilt that will crush him on the Day of Judgment.

Have a care lest ye force upon the nation the phantom of your soul, hungering in its cage. Snatch, rather, the bandage from its eyes; allow the people, which gives its blood and will give its worldly goods, to shape its destiny in freedom; everything not small would be far too great for it were it, tomorrow, to be yet under guardianship. Rant not about growth and character, muscle, the shepherd's staff! Nay, free yourselves, and your wives and children, from the lazy craving to be sheep, forever to remain sheep!

"I shall endeavor to have the censorship applied as little as possible in political matters only slightly connected with the conduct of the war." Solacing words of shepherd wisdom! Nothing but a few words, which can never become reality. Were every censor squarely responsible to every writer and to the people, one might believe in mitigation of the censorship. It is merely the visible sign of the state of mind which makes it possible; it is the fever flaming out of illness. It exists because legislators and press demand it; it would perish miserably at the threat of a refusal to vote war credits, to suspend further publication of a newspaper. The masked writers demand freedom for themselves, not for those thinking differently.

"There can be no talk, of course, of a hollow, premature peace, for that will hurt us abroad." More nonsense, which becomes childish in the sunlight. Whatever Tom, Dick, or Harry may say in Germany about the conduct or object of the war will not hurt us abroad. Naught will harm us there except the constant attempt to look like sheep obediently trotting behind the shepherd.

Right and left the foe is listening; but nowhere can he detect the voice of the German people. Could he but hear it, we should be near to peace, which is possible today, which only a miracle could make better.

Will "Cold Light" Soon Be a Scientific Fact?

M. Dussaud, French Engineer, Has Just Reported Definite Progress in Solving Problem That Will Be Revolutionary

IN producing the most efficient artificial light known, less than 10 per cent. of the energy of the coal pile reaches us. Nature is much more efficient. Many years ago the late Professor Samuel P. Langley tested the efficiency of the firefly. His experiments were repeated not so long ago by Drs. Ives and Coblentz. As a result of these studies, we know that the firefly's efficiency is about 96½ per cent.; in other words, that its light is well-nigh cold. Less than 4 per cent. is wasted in the form of heat.

A few days ago the cable brought word that C. F. Dussaud of Paris had made some highly interesting experiments with "cold light," as described some time ago to the Academy of Science by Professor Branley, with whom M. Dussaud studied. It is authoritatively asserted that M. Dussaud has achieved a noteworthy result in enabling the physicist to give us a light which will be both cheap and agreeable. He has earned a good reputation by his achievements in engineering, and for several years has worked at the problem of separating heat rays from luminous rays.

In the illumination produced by apparatus invented by M. Dussaud, a rapid succession of illuminated incandescent lamps takes the place of a single source of light. It consists essentially of a wheel on the circumference of which a number of tungsten lamps are placed, connected, each one in turn, to a source of electricity. By the rotation of the wheel each lamp at a particular point on the wheel is in turn illuminated and cut off from the supply, the speed of rotation of the wheel making it possible to light any lamp for an exceedingly short interval, the succeeding lamps furnishing, in turn, a source of illumination. There was produced on the retina of the eye of one observer, who has described it, the impression of a continuous luminous source.

"This being so," this writer continues, "M. Dussaud operated his machine at such a rate that the period of darkness for any lamp was more than twice the duration of its brightness, and it was possible, therefore, he found, to apply a much higher voltage than that at which the lamp was rated. Furthermore, the short period of time during which the lamp is luminous allowed the development of a very small amount of heat, measurable, of course, yet so small as to be unobjectionable.

"Tests have shown that with from 50 to 160 watts applied to sixteen lamps ranging from 25 to 80 candle power, there was obtained a brightness equal to from 250 to 800 candle power for several hours continuously. It will be at once understood that such an arrangement, in connection with a moving picture machine, allows the latter to be run at any desired speed and even to be stopped without danger of igniting the film; and as regards the intrinsic brightness of the source of light, it has been shown, illuminating engineers assert, that pictures projected on a screen 15 feet square in a perfectly satisfactory manner involve the consumption of only 150 watts of energy."

Paradoxically enough, the cold light of Dussaud is produced at an unusually high filament temperature. Heat is necessary to produce it. Because he has devised a very simple and ingenious method of preventing the dissipation of that heat into space, Dussaud's light may be popularly regarded as cold. But, strictly speaking, his light is not, of course, absolutely cold. The term is justified in so far as Dussaud's lamps radiate a negligible quantity of heat.

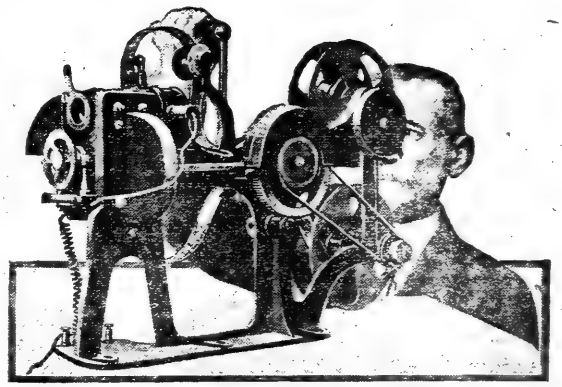
His light is said to be particularly adaptable for use in situations where great luminosity must be obtained with a feeble current. These conditions, for example, are those which manufacturers of moving picture projectors have long tried to realize.

In an address delivered by Professor Wilder D. Bancroft, Professor of Physical Chemistry at Cornell University, before the Association of Illuminating Engineers at Pittsburgh, the question whether light may not be produced in other ways than by temperature radiation, and, if so, whether it is possible to produce cold light, was treated as follows:

> The firefly produces cold light, Langley's study of the firefly having shown that it gives about 96 per cent. efficiency, meaning that about 96 per cent. of the radiations are in the portion of the spectrum visible to the human eye, while only about 5 per cent. are in the ultra-red portion of the spectrum or what are popularly called heat rays. The light of the firefly cannot be due to a temperature radiation, because the firefly does not burn up. It does not involve life because the abdominal parts can be dried and kept for two years, and at the end of that time the powder will glow if moistened and exposed to oxygen.
>
> It is, Professor Bancroft asserts, simply an oxidation process. The firefly has the power of secreting a substance which burns with a luminous, cold flame. If one could make in the laboratory the substance that the firefly makes, it would behave in exactly the same way as the natural product. He continues:
>
> Under certain circumstances cold light can be produced in the laboratory. Phosphorescing substances, such as zinc sulphide, emit light at low temperatures and do not involve temperature radiations. As yet such substances as these have not been found to be explosives, but cold light before they will be of much use in such ways as illumination is found, they are of more theoretical than practical importance. At present very little is known about the chemical reactions involved, because these subjects have been studied chiefly by physicists. . . . The theoretical feasibility of cold light and the general conditions under which it is to be obtained have been demonstrated.

Some time ago M. Dussaud demonstrated that it was possible to project moving pictures on a sheet five yards square with an electro-generating apparatus of 150 watts; in other words, an apparatus so small that it can be carried very easily in the hand. The absence, or rather the quick dissipation, of heat enabled the operator to run the film off as slowly as he pleased, and even to stop it entirely in order to study one particular picture of the screen. Because of this rapid dissipation of the heat, it was possible to employ celluloid instead of glass plates for ordinary lantern slides.

The recent cable dispatches indicate that the substitution of paper rolls for celluloid films in moving-picture machines has been satisfactorily obtained. Celluloid is more combustible than paper, therefore it is asserted that paper films need a cold light less than celluloid. As a matter of fact, motion-picture film is nitrocellulose, "a first cousin of guncotton."



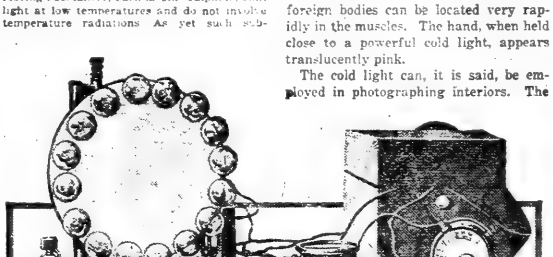
A Cold Light Moving Picture Projector on Which the Film May Be Stopped Without Danger of Ignition.

(Courtesy Scientific American.)

There is no danger, according to M. Dussaud, of setting the celluloid on fire or of causing it to shrivel up. The celluloid can, he says, be cut into long strips, perforated along the edges so that it can be printed mechanically, as in making moving-picture positives. Indeed, M. Dussaud asserts, a single operative can make 25,000 celluloid prints a day. These tiny photographs can be made by any amateur at a cost of not more than a cent, and can be projected on a screen by means of small, cheap projectors.

By means of cold light, auto-chrome plates can be projected, which otherwise suffer when exposed to the electric arc. Powerful lights can be concentrated upon parts of the human body without danger of scorching them, with the result that foreign bodies can be located very rapidly in the muscles. The hand, when held close to a powerful cold light, appears translucently pink.

The cold light can, it is said, be employed in photographing interiors. The inconveniences attending the use of ordinary magnesium flash powder are well known. Powerful cold lights render it possible to make very brief exposures without polluting the atmosphere of the room with smoke.



Dussaud's 16-Inch Cold Light Apparatus.

(Courtesy Scientific American.)

Illuminating engineers, when asked what will be achieved in the science of illumination in the next ten years, point to the latest and most efficient incandescent lamp—the inert gas or nitrogen-filled incandescent lamp. It has a tiny filament but the bulb is filled with nitrogen—an inert gas. At present, the lamp is used commercially only in the larger sizes of several hundred watts.

Lighting has passed through a combustion stage where illumination was obtained by burning tallow, oil, and finally gas. We are now in the incandescent era, light being obtained by the incandescence of the mantle of the gas lamp and the filament of the incandescent electric lamp. The limit of illuminating efficiency by incandescence is believed to be at hand. The next era is believed by some experts to be one of luminescence in which light will be obtained by causing a gas in a bulb to glow by passing an electric current through it. The efficiency of the luminescent lamp is expected to be very high.

The progress which up to the present time has been made in lighting is summed up in a general way by an illuminating engineer, as follows:

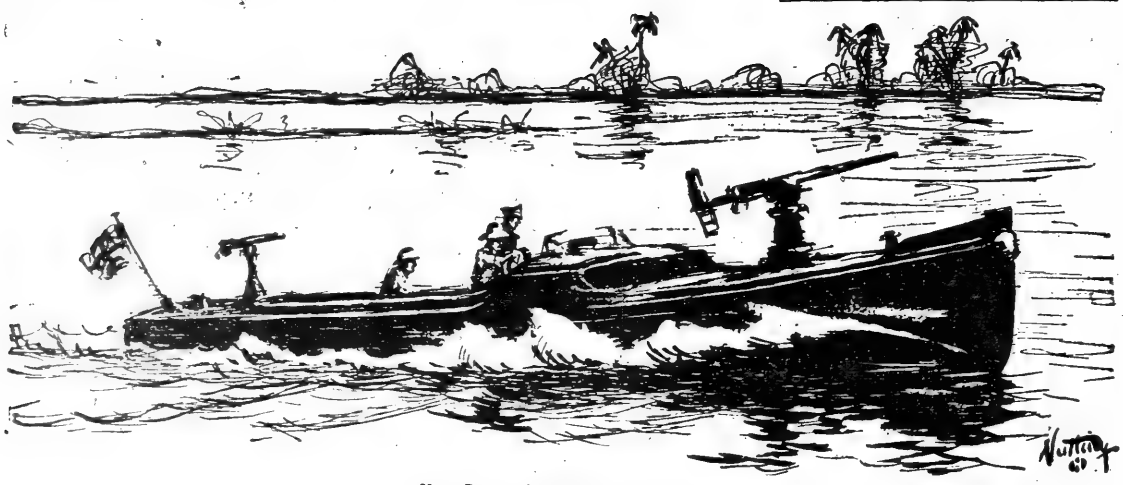
"Whatever way you get light, whether by a gas flame, a burning stick, or any one of a dozen kinds of electric light, the basis of illumination is always the same—the light is produced by particles of carbon being heated to incandescence. In all cases you must remember that the higher the temperature the whiter the flame that is given off, and you have a good example of this if you compare the dull red of the sparks which fly from a blacksmith's forge with the intense white light of a Welsbach gas burner.

"The conveniences attending the use of a gas flame are well known, but people are not so familiar with the great disadvantages of this form of light. It is a dangerous light, because, if it is not carefully extinguished, the result may be an explosion or the poisoning of some one through breathing escaping gas. Then the gas flame consumes the air and renders it unfit for the lungs, and the heat and smoke are also disadvantages. The whole problem now facing the illuminating engineer is not so much one of producing an improved light, but of discovering better methods of utilizing the light after it has been produced and of directing the light where it is needed without the great present loss, and also of softening the light, when viewed directly, without the great loss incident to the use of shades."

Perhaps the time is almost here when the untutored lightning bug, without scientific or technical training, will no longer so far surpass man in the field of applied science. "A lady of the Phengodini," writes one observer, "flashes a red light at each end of her body, and a green light along her sides. Her Paraguayan admirers call her the railroad beetle. The cucuyo, one of the Elateridae, reaches a length of two inches, and is the beetle used as a hair ornament in the countries fortunate enough to harbor it. The light of these interesting fellow-citizens is produced practically without heat, as is the luminosity of the familiar lantern carriers who may be seen on the lawn at night. But the method by which they generate their illuminant is a mystery."

Nikola Tesla, inventor and physicist, is hopeful that, within the next few years, wireless plants will be installed for the purpose of illuminating the oceans. The project is perfectly feasible, he says, and if carried out will contribute more than any other provision to the safety of property and human lives at sea.

"The same plant," says Mr. Tesla, "could also produce stationary electrical waves and enable vessels to get accurate bearings and other practical data without resorting to the present means. It could also be used for time signaling and many other purposes of similar nature."



Motor Boat on the Lookout for Submarines. (Courtesy of Motor Boat Magazine)

will be on the qui vive for her, if she gets away from these shores scot free. What with nets and mine sweepers, and disguised trawlers and speedy motor boats ready and able to sign the death warrant of any submarine, the Deutschland will have a long and hard journey, in the opinion of the Admiralty.

How effective in war the express cruiser could be made in the service of the United States is shown by the deep interest which owners of this class of craft have taken in the subject of preparedness. It is estimated that along this Atlantic seaboard there are at least 10,000 of these power boats, both large and small, which could be made effective in the quiet of the submarine. At the end of the Civilian Naval Cruise, which is to be participated in by hundreds of citizens who are to go out on the warships, there is to be a grand rendezvous of motor boats.

These craft, as patrols and as detectors and destroyers of submarines along our coasts, would be of incalculable service in war for defense work. So deep is the interest of owners of both motor boats and power yachts of all kinds that practically every vessel of this type is now so equipped that it will be able to mount a gun in short order and start on the still hunt for the lurking submarine. It is confidently expected that the show of motor boats along these shores, which begins with the close of the Civilian Naval Cruise on Sept. 12, will be one of the most practical and impressive demonstrations of the use of small craft in war ever seen.

The five little express cruisers of the Volunteer Patrol, which did such effective work last Summer near Newport, furnished fine examples of what could be done with vessels of this type. They went out of Charles River Basin, Boston, with their mother ship, the Daraga, and met the United States monitor Tonopah. The small squadron made its headquarters at Block Island with the submarine fleet. The brisk motor boats were assigned to the problem of locating submarines and protecting the coast from Gay Head to Montauk Point, and to the southward of Block Island Rear Admiral Knight and other naval officers who observed the work of the busy little squadron were much pleased with it. They said that the little craft were the best sea boats of their size that they had ever seen.

A list is now being made up of the motor boats which will participate in the manoeuvres at the end of the cruise of the civilians. The motor boats will be mobilized all along the coast, especially in the neighborhood of New York, and the owners will have instructions in scouting, searching, patrolling, signaling, defense of the coasts, piloting, and all other such duties.

The adaptability of these small craft is shown by the fact that many of the so-called torpedo chasers are constantly used in manoeuvres for the recovery of great projectiles which are sent through the water at high rates of speed.

There will be several classes of the craft. In Class A will be the boats which are capable of making twenty knots an hour or more. These craft must be able to carry and house four men each, maintain themselves at least for forty-eight hours, and have a cruising radius of 100 miles. Were this country at war with Germany it would be possible for craft of Class A to follow along the coastline for days, for they would not have to be governed by three-mile limits. Vessels in Class A must be so constructed as to have a stable foundation for a one-pounder rapid-fire gun which weighs about 400 pounds. They must also have a mast and yard for flag signaling by day and for lights at night.

Class B will consist of boats which have the same requirements as Class A, except that they must have a speed of at least ten miles an hour.

Class C will consist of boats which have a speed of at least fifteen miles an hour. They are to have suitable accommodations for three men and must be adapted to run, under ordinary weather conditions, in harbors and bays for at least twenty-four hours as self-sustaining.

The last, Class D, are to be such boats as do not fill the requirements of any of the three classes mentioned, and yet may be available for uses which naval inspectors may discover.

Light and vulnerable as the craft of all classes mentioned appear to be, they would be capable of inflicting great damage on submarines, especially commerce submarines of the type of the Deutschland. What may befall the undersea freighter on her way across the ocean, should she slip under the cordon near the coast, is at this writing on the knees of the gods. She will have before her a journey of peril in the Channel and the North Sea, for they who formerly believed that her journeyings were a jest will now be watching the surface everywhere for signs that she is passing beneath the waves.

Inventor Describes New Type of Light Cruiser

By Harry L. Friend.

A SHORT time ago the Navy Department called for bids on boats to be designed primarily for yacht, but with provision for mounting small guns, to make them adaptable for patrol and scout duty in actual war service.

My first intention was to enter this competition, but the limitations imposed soon put my nose out of joint. While these boats were to be designed primarily for yachts, it is obvious that they were primarily intended for something else, and not liking "weasel boats" much better than the Colonel likes "weasel words," I decided to try my hand in a more sane spirit of preparedness, and design a boat along lines of greatest efficiency for the purpose for which it was intended, a boat that would be efficient in actual war service for patrol and scout duty, and also dangerous to any craft at close quarters in action.

The drawing shows a boat 90 by 18 feet, driven by two 300 horse power eight-cylinder Sterling motors, giving a speed of something over thirty miles per hour. She would have complete wireless equipment, carry two three-pounders, and a special new type of torpedo tube on deck amidships, mounted on a carriage that would travel on a track athwartships, and also swing outboard, thus making it possible to discharge a torpedo either forward or aft as well as abeam. This would obviate the necessity of installing torpedo tubes in the ends of the boat, which would greatly impair her seaworthy qualities and upset conditions of trim.

The absence of all unnecessary decorations, such as dummy stacks, superfluous deckhouses, glass windows, &c., is conspicuous in this boat, not only giving her a clean-cut, businesslike appearance, but adding greatly to general efficiency, speed, seaworthiness, and "low visibility."

The arrangement of this boat suggests many valuable points for consideration. To begin with, the guns, which weigh about 1,800 pounds each, are set in pits which not only afford great security and protection to the gunner, but lower the top weights considerably. This weight could be still further lowered by utilizing a collapsible mount, which would allow the gun to set below the deck level when not in use, and could be covered with hatches if desired.

The bridge is protected and located far enough aft to make good steering possible. It is also so situated that an unobstructed view is obtained on every quarter, and it is in direct communication with the forward gun pit, officers' quarters, wireless room, torpedo deck, and engine room.

The commanding officer on the bridge of one of these ninety-footers would have all the vital functions of the boat at his fingers' ends, and it is conceivable that, in any naval action, one of these speedy little fighters might easily get within torpedo range of the enemy under cover of smoke, fog, or darkness, let go a torpedo, and then run for safety.

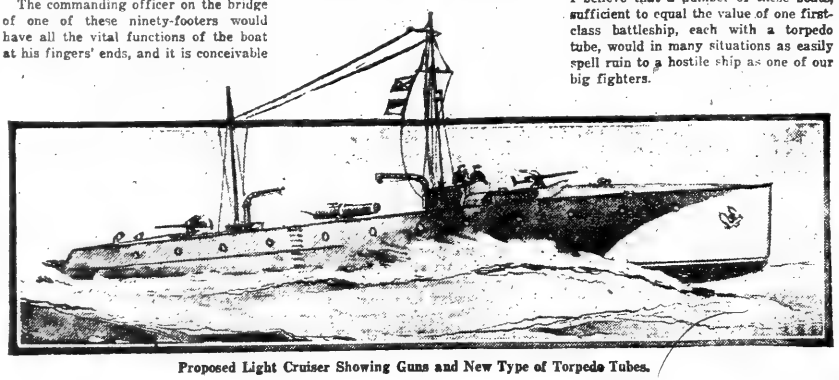
These craft could convoy battleships, set and sweep mines, and make very efficient patrol and scout boats. In times of peace they might be utilized for police and customs duty, as well as in many other ways.

Suppose the Government were to adopt a standardized boat of this type and build from 500 to 1,000 of them, to be kept in commission at all times. Imagine the practical experience they would afford for training officers, signalmen, and wireless operators. They might serve as schools for small gun and torpedo practice, as well as for general seamanship and for the training of mechanics, engineers, and electricians.

Such a fleet would prove the best possible school for the quick and practical education of officers and men, and at the same time be of great utility in actual war service in various capacities.

I thoroughly believe that a big place is waiting for small boats in our navy. By small boats I mean not so much the speed boats and seasleds as I do boats that are able to go to sea and stay out in comparatively heavy weather, and large enough to keep steady at least a few seconds, so that the guns they carry will be of some use.

Having written the Navy Department and been refused information that might help in working out a more highly developed boat than the contemplated "weasels," it has been necessary to fall back on my own resources, or perhaps imagination, but I believe, on the whole, that the idea, if not practical as it stands, could easily be made so by practical naval constructors and architects. I believe that a number of these boats, sufficient to equal the value of one first-class battleship, each with a torpedo tube, would in many situations as easily spell ruin to a hostile ship as one of our big fighters.



Proposed Light Cruiser Showing Guns and New Type of Torpedo Tubes.

Blackmailing Now the Big American Crime

William J. Burns Says That Millions of Dollars Were Collected Last Year from Wealthy People Who Wanted to Avoid Publicity

By William J. Burns.

BLACKMAIL is the big crime in the United States today. More money is being extorted through blackmail than is being lost through thievery. A thousand expert gangs collected hush money from the wealthy during the last year. The total of the sums which have been paid runs into the millions for the prosperous year of 1915; thousands of dollars are being paid every day.

The facts of these cases are not public; the police hear of scarcely 10 per cent. of the hold-ups. The victims pay to avoid publicity. A list of only the more recent victims would contain many names of national prominence; its publication would create one of the greatest sensations which the country has ever known. But it will not be published—the names are known only to such of us as never tell.

More blackmail is going on today than at any time within my knowledge; it is not safe for a man or a woman of wealth to make chance acquaintances in the City of New York, or in any other of our large cities. The most innocent meetings may be made the basis for unscrupulous demands for great sums of money.

The better hotels, the Winter resorts, the fashionable dansants, are filled with handsome women and well-dressed women who live, and live well, by prey. A considerable number of men and women holding licenses as private detectives devote themselves solely to selling the results of their investigations to the highest bidders; some of these detectives are associated with men and women who work with them to trap the unwary.

The war has made blackmail unprofitable in Europe; the wealthy Englishmen and Frenchmen who contributed to the gangs of London, Paris, and Monte Carlo are now uniformed and in the trenches, safe from the lures of the sirens; and then the military governments make short shift of those who attempt to get the soldiery into trouble. The general atmosphere of Europe being so unpleasant and so unprofitable, many of these international blackmailers have followed the trail of prosperity to New York. They have contributed their experience and ideas to the fund of knowledge which the home experts possessed, and the result is that blackmailing has become a finely developed, remunerative art.

William J. Burns.

The "best" criminals in the world are turning to blackmail; they find that it is safe, needs little exertion, and is most profitable. It has all the desirable features of crime. It is not a game for the piker, but for the criminal who has the ability to pull off big things in a big way. One good job will provide enough easy money for several years of high living. A few have become so rich that they can afford to be respectable.

The rich woman is now the best victim; the pocket-bulging man with sporting tastes, who formerly made game for the sharps, is now seldom used; he has learned to fight and no blackmailer is looking for trouble when rich women and eminently respectable men can be shaken down without an effort. The wealthy married woman is first choice; the wealthy married man is second choice. These two classes are afraid of publicity; they are panic-stricken at the thought of their pictures on the front page of a newspaper as defendants in a noisome suit.

The classes from which the greatest tribute is taken are, in the order of their popularity and productiveness to the underworld:

1. Wealthy married women.
2. Wealthy, very respectable men with strong social and church connections.
3. College boys and schoolboys with money in their own right or with wealthy parents.
4. The daughters of wealthy families.
5. Married men who go out for "a good time" on the quiet—especially away from home.
6. Wealthy people with "family skeletons."

New York is the largest field of operation because of the great number of strangers and the concentration of wealth. No one knows any one else in New York, and the opportunities for making acquaintances are vastly superior to those of other cities. But Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis—in fact all of the larger cities are the scenes of operations of more or less magnitude.

I speak of these society blackmailers as gangs, but they are not to be confused with ordinary criminals except in their desire to get money without work. Many of them are well educated, or at least appear to be; they have pleasing manners, dress well, and have such a general air of refinement that people who are accustomed to good society are taken in. They must dance, ride, drive a motor, and be thoroughly at home anywhere in order to achieve the largest success. A broken-down gentleman makes a better blackmailer than a seasoned crook.

The men supply the brains for the operations, but they usually have with them beautiful women, whom they introduce upon occasion. A woman stands a far better chance if she has a good-looking man to act as her sponsor. Usually the woman poses as the wife of one of the gang. The women are even better dressed than the men; they have Paris gowns and hats, plenty of diamonds—and a good part of the diamonds are real; they are women who will cause admiration anywhere. Of course, both the men and the women can be poor and deserving if necessary, but the game with the "front" pays best.

These people live at good hotels, frequent the best cafés, maintain motor cars and spend money freely. A "ready money" appearance is necessary. This is the setup of the big blackmailers. There are many grades all the way down to the Italian bomb planter, but the fashionable, cosmopolitan crooks are the most dangerous.

The methods of operation differ according to circumstances. The first step is to strike an acquaintance. This is most easily done by a man in the case of a man, or by a woman in the case of a woman. The bars and cafés give the best opportunity for the men; the women are met by other women in the dansants or tea rooms. Of course, the victims are well known to the sharpers beforehand—they have no time to waste on speculative prospects. The first meeting may be only a friendly word or two, possibly only an apology. The ice being broken, an acquaintance follows slowly or quickly, according to whether the prospect is suspicious or unsuspicious. The victim is always placed at ease before the man or woman who is to turn the trick comes officially on the scene.

Take the case of a woman. A woman who likes to dance is always glad to have the opportunity to dance with Mr. and Mrs. Blank in the afternoon—especially as Mr. Blank is such a fine dancer. Before long Mrs. Blank drops out for an afternoon. Mr. Blank gives all his attention. The silly victim thinks she is having a harmless "adventure." She meets Mr. Blank quite often in the afternoons; she may write him notes, if she is particularly foolish.

Then comes the dénouement; Mrs. Blank's lawyer calls upon her. He tells her that his client is about to begin a suit for alienation of affections; he shows a detective's report, which gives a list of her movements. She indignantly denies that she knows anything about the places named in the report, but discovers that on all of those particular dates she was dancing with Mr. Blank. Her denial of the report would amount to an affirmance. The lawyer remarks that he did not care at first to take up the matter with the victim's husband, because he did not want to cause her needless trouble. In nine cases out of ten the foolish woman thinks herself trapped and pays her way out with as many thousands of dollars as she can get together. The amount demanded is always carefully calculated to be as large as the victim can collect, but no larger. This game with variations is being worked every day of the year. The women with more time and money than sense are rich and easy victims.

A private detective in St. Louis was recently brought to court on a blackmailing plot of this sort. He had completely turned the head of the wife of a very rich man; she had written him a large number of letters; most of the letters were harmless, but contained some matter capable of two interpretations. When he had amassed enough letters and needed money, he informed the woman that he would turn them over to her husband unless he received $10,000. The money was paid and the letters were delivered. Then the wife told her husband, who had the detective arrested. The fellow was discharged, because he had actually delivered what he had offered to sell.

The same kind of a scheme, with the principals reversed, will work with the less sophisticated men. Men are greatly flattered by the attentions of a handsome women, and they will often lose their heads and be easily trapped. Most men think somewhere down in their hearts that they are "gay bucks," and they like to play at being devils in an innocent way.

The Mann White Slave act has been a splendid help to the crooks; the act was conceived with the best of motives, but the moment that it became a law the crooks saw the wonderful opportunities that it opened up to them. They had only to cause their victim to take one of the female members of their gang over a State line; the rest was easy. Sometimes they threatened an information to the Federal District Attorney unless money were paid, or again they actually represented themselves as detectives, made a fake arrest, and then pulled the shake-down just as the gull thought he was going to jail. The newspapers were lately full of the sensational doings of one band of crooks who operated as detectives, but there are a dozen or more other crowds who are operating even more extensively than were these men.

The fake detective report is a material part of the blackmailing cases; scarcely any one can tell exactly what he or she was doing at a certain time a month past. And when you are confronted with positive testimony that you were in a certain place, and you know that you were not in that place but cannot remember where you were, the case looks bad—in your own imagination. And if you do recall just where you were, you will probably discover that you were in a café with the man or woman who claims that you were somewhere else. You feel that your defense is very lame—even without the publicity—and you pay up.

Family skeletons are favorites with many bogus detectives. Almost every family has something which they would not care to have the public know all about; it may have happened in their own or in a previous generation. The detective digs up some of the facts, supplies others, and then asks a price for withholding the publication. As a matter of fact, the story would be unlikely to get into print, but the victim pays because he fears.

School and college boys with money are favorites with certain groups of blackmailers, although they are more apt to be the victims of individuals than of gangs. The procedure is simple. The youth is attracted by a girl; she leads him a chase, and finally she marries him, if he is particularly well provided with money. Then father and mother come on the scene, and the bride sets a price on the freedom of her youthful spouse. Or it may be that the game is not worth the trouble of marriage and divorce; in that case, a breach of promise case with plenty of good witnesses and circumstances will act as a money-puller.

Blackmailing could not exist without the victim's fear of publicity. Sometimes a scheme may be foiled by prompt action, in which the conspirators are hustled out of town, but old hands are not easily frightened, and an arrest means so little to them and so much to the victim. A few convictions would do a great deal toward driving out what might be called the Great American Crime.

Thiers's 1870 Letters Published at Last

Correspondence of First French President, Covering Franco-German War, Sheds New Light on Origins of Present Conflict

THE first installment of a series of letters of capital importance to students of the origins of the present world-war has just appeared in the current number of the Revue des Deux Mondes of Paris. The installment consists of letters from and to M. Thiers, the French statesman and historian, first President of the French Republic, written just before the Franco-German war of 1870-71 and during the time that the Germans, after their victories in the north, were seeking to capture Paris, the last obstacle to their complete triumph.

Thiers left the letters at his death in 1877 to Mlle. Dosne, his sister-in-law. She in turn handed them over to the French Government, with the stipulation that they should not be given to the public before a certain date. The period stipulated has just elapsed.

Thiers had signalized himself before the outbreak of the war against Germany by his hostility to Napoleon III. and the French imperialist party. He believed in curbing the aggressive tendencies of Prussia, brought into evidence by the war against Austria in 1866, but thought that the time was not yet ripe for France to throw down the gantlet to the Prussians. In this he was in open conflict with the Imperialists, who were eager for war.

That Thiers accurately foresaw in July, 1870, the consequence of measuring swords with Prussia was amply shown by subsequent events in that year.

The King of Prussia, it will be recalled, had backed the candidacy of a Hohenzollern Prince for the throne of Spain and had by so doing incurred the displeasure of France. When the extent of this displeasure became clear to the Prussian Government, the candidacy was withdrawn. Thiers, who had none of the fire-eater in him, urged that France let it go at that. The point was gained, he said; it was useless to ask any more. But the Imperialists insisted on demanding that Prussia declare that she would never in future seek to place a Hohenzollern on the Spanish throne.

The demand was made. Then came the incident between the King of Prussia and Benedetti, the French Ambassador; Bismarck gave forth his version of the Ems telegram, all France was inflamed, and the declaration of war against Prussia followed, bringing disaster to France in its wake.

When Thiers stepped forward in the French Chamber of Deputies on July 15, 1870, urging moderation and the acceptance of the Prussian backdown without further demands, he brought upon his head a frenzy of vituperation. Deputies surrounded him, hurling insults at him, howling that he had disgraced his gray hairs, actually stabbing their fists in his face. He speaks feelingly of this scene in the first of the series of letters, written on July 17, in answer to expressions of sympathy from M. Duvergier de Hauranne. In this letter Thiers also tells something of his belief that a coalition of European powers against Prussia would eventually be necessary, though he guessed wrong as to its component parts. Parts of the letter are as follows:

> My dear Duvergier: I was deeply touched by your letter, and I thank you for it from the bottom of my heart. It is a great consolation, in the midst of such grave happenings as those in which we must now are, to feel one's self in accord with the sentiments of lifelong friends. • • •
>
> In the course of forty years of attendance at the meetings of the Legislature I have never had to face such a struggle. Those who were present at this diabolical scene can bear me out in this. I was threatened, insulted by furious maniacs, and my indignation at the folly being committed was so great that what was called my courage came to me without effort. • • •
>
> I have always believed that the mistakes of 1866 were irreparable, as there was very little chance of overcoming Prussia, no matter how one might go about it. But I also have always believed that there would come a day when it might be attempted with a chance of success; that the day in question would be when Prussia should again undertake her career of usurpation. Then the South Germans, invaded by Prussia, would throw themselves into our arms, Austria could hesitate no longer, and England would be morally with us. Under such conditions, with our army in good shape, it might be possible to make the old German Confederation over again, or take territorial guarantees along the Rhine. But any war waged before Prussia committed a new act of material usurpation seemed to me madness.

Thiers goes on to tell how he attempted to force this view on the Deputies, only to be thwarted by the war-mad Imperialists, who feared to see the opportunity of crushing Prussia snatched from them and postponed to another time. He writes:

> At the head of this party was Marshal Lebeuf, a worthy man, an excellent soldier, drunk with ambition, and a very thoughtless politician. All the Bonapartists ranged themselves behind him and made their cries of rage resound in the Cabinet. It is a question whether the Emperor was not more a man swept away by the current than a leader. At all events, the pacifists, at whose head was Ollivier, allowed themselves to be intimidated, and it was decided to demand personal promises from the King of Prussia in order to humiliate him. This was said quite openly.

Then followed the events of Ems, and the Imperialists overrode all others and plunged the country into war. M. Thiers concludes his letter thus:

> That is the pure truth, which I can swear to as the truth before God and men! This event, which will take from us either our liberty or our greatness, has broken my heart! One must pray for our army, and I am doing so. But how painful it will be for those of our military men who are Liberals to feel that they will be victorious only at the expense of our liberties!
>
> Nevertheless, there can be no doubt about our duty. Everything must be done to bring victory. Were I a soldier, I would willingly risk my life in this cause. But from now on I am destined only for sorrow. Alas! When one lives much one narrows every day the circle of one's genuine esteem.
>
> Good-bye, dear friend! Keep this letter for yourself and your children, and, if in future it be discovered, it will explain to our descendants how this odious war was decided upon!

Thiers takes up the same subject in another interesting letter, addressed to his intimate friend Rémusat, under date of July 19, only a few days before the first clash between French and Prussian armies. He says:

> You guessed right; the causes of the war are most pathetic. Revenge against Prussia, if it is to have chances of success, ought to be postponed. As Prussia cannot continue her course, so frequently heralded, without laying hands on the southern States of Germany, what we ought to have done was to wait until that day, when we should have had on our side half of Germany, in addition to Austria, obliged to declare herself, and England who, unwilling to tolerate further Prussian usurpations, would either have become a belligerent on our side or else have maintained a benevolent neutrality, and have sufficed to check Russia.
>
> That would have been the right moment to act, and, until then, the right course would have been to settle daily incidents as well as possible without being placed in the wrong if a rupture should become inevitable.
>
> Prussia having placed herself in the wrong in advancing the Hohenzollern candidacy, and having atoned for this mistake by withdrawing the candidacy, it was ourselves who then were in the wrong, and we exposed ourselves to having all Germany against us, Austria absolutely neutral, and England an exasperated neutral. • • •
>
> What I say is the pure truth. And now God knows what will happen. The Minister of War says that he is ready. I fear that, though he is an amiable and worthy man, he is prodigiously careless. God grant that the valor of the army offset its unpreparedness! You need have no doubt as to my feelings. I ardently desire victory, but I know well what will occur. If victorious, we shall fall once more under personal government, infatuated and entirely emasculated; if vanquished, we shall see France terribly treated by foreigners. Victory is better, a hundred times better!

A few weeks after that letter was penned Emperor Napoleon III., with his army, had capitulated at Sedan, and the victorious German armies were on the march toward Paris. These misfortunes brought a marked change of attitude toward Thiers. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, begged him to make a tour of the European capitals and endeavor to persuade foreign Governments to intervene for France. Thiers left Paris for London on Sept. 12. During his absence on his important mission several friends undertook to keep him informed of events in his native land. In a letter to him, dated Sept. 24, his lifelong friend Mignet makes the following interesting prophecies:

> Dear friend: Our prayers as well as our approbation continue to follow you in your patriotic mission. May it be successful for the honor and interests of the great powers of Europe, not less than for the consolation, relief, and integrity of France, delivered over to an invasion, for which there is now no valid reason, at the hands of a power which today is simply a conqueror.
>
> England, Russia, and Austria have an equal interest in opposing the devastation, ruin, and territorial dimunition of France. And they are equally interested in maintaining the balance of power in Europe. The union of Germany under Prussia, rendered a certainty by the war and to be legally accomplished after peace, will give proud and warlike Prussia a position of preponderance on the European Continent. If she is to be allowed to annex territory at the expense of France she will sooner or later feel a desire, whenever a favorable opportunity arise, to annex to the future and inevitable German Empire the Germans of the Austrian provinces and the Germans of the Russian Baltic provinces. To allow her to be ambitious with regard to France is to run the risk of her being so some day against Austria and Russia. If her aggressiveness is not curbed now, we shall be allowing her to become dangerous for everybody in an unescapable future.

Writing from Florence under date of Oct. 18, 1870, to M. Dréolte, a former Deputy, Thiers, who was destined soon to assume the reins of the French Government as President, summed up his attitude in the terrible crisis through which the country was passing in these words:

> I think as you do, Sir, that only the union of all united parties, not for their own advantage but to save the country, can snatch us from the abyss into which we have fallen. The form or title of the new Government matters little. we must work with all those honest men who, setting aside personal preference, are willing to work first of all toward rescuing the land from the enemy, and, later, toward reconstructing it.
>
> I know not what lies in store for us but, so far as I am concerned, I shall continue to devote whatever strength is left me to our beloved and unfortunate country. I shall feel happy in seeing the numbers of those who wish sincerely to serve it increase, and little inclined to decrease this number by unjust and tactless exclusions.

Statements of much interest to us of today are contained in a letter from M. Tissot, French Chargé d'Affaires in London, to M. Thiers. Writing under date of Nov. 12, 1870, the diplomat foreshadows a future European alliance against Germany as follows:

> Need I tell you with what anxiety and admiration for your devotion I have followed from afar the different phases of the mission which you accepted and which you alone could fulfill for the very reason that its success was despaired of from the start? The cause upheld by you, lost in the face of the foreseen demands of Prussia, has been won for us before public opinion. You alone, I repeat, could have made a victory out of this failure. This is the impression which I note about me; it is to you, in short, that we owe the state of mind, so marked within the last few days, which absolves us from our mistakes of the past and devotes itself exclusively to condemnation of the ambitions of Germany, toward which, only a short time ago, England looked with such strange indifference. • • •
>
> Lord Granville again promises us to make representations to the Berlin Cabinet, which means merely that he is yielding to English public opinion, more and more opposed to the prolongation of this frightful war. At the bottom of this sympathy of England toward us there is, of course, a very selfish appreciation of the dangers that menace her. No matter. The essential point is that she should understand today these dangers which she has so long denied.
>
> German arrogance has contributed perhaps even more to this than our disasters. Already the German press is demanding Heligoland as the key to the North Sea. As to Holland, she will be called upon to form part of the Zollverein as a preliminary to her occupying, willy-nilly, the place that awaits her already in the German Confederation.

Those are the immediate consequences, and more may be foreseen in a more or less distant future. Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said to me yesterday: *"All this will end in the formation of a European coalition against Germany."* "I hope so," I answered, "but let the members of that coalition act in such a way that we may play the part to which we have a right."

...of the Great Mistake

Trade Scholarships for Study of Labor Problems

Miss Julia S. Poyntz Suggests Them to Further Study of Labor Problems

MISS JULIA STUART POYNTZ, who as head of the labor research department of the Rand School, is one of the intermediaries in the present cloak and suit makers' strike, is advocating a plan for the establishment of endowed international scholarships in order to bring about more harmonious trade relations between the United States and foreign countries after the war.

She looks ahead and sees sinister conditions confronting this country when the conflict ends. The present inflation of prices, she believes, will be followed by a rapid decline in values as conditions reach the normal again, as, according to her theory, unemployment and industrial depression will ensue not only in this but in other countries, and we shall reap the result of it.

Foresees International Problems of Labor

The struggle of the stricken countries to win back the trade they have lost will end, she says, in America being drawn into international complications with which only a wise judgment, based on actual knowledge of the labor problem, will be able to cope. So Miss Poyntz suggests a plan which she has long had at heart, of sending young American men and women abroad to study labor conditions and selecting foreign emissaries to come here, not with any preconceived notions of peace and preparedness, but for the purpose of developing a group of persons familiar with the industrial problem in all countries.

"My idea," said Miss Poyntz, "is to endow scholarships, not like the Rhodes Scholarships, but something bigger and more significant. Cecil Rhodes was an imperialist, and aimed to strengthen the imperialistic idea among the British colonists, and in America by bringing young Americans and colonials under the influence of Oxford, but that is not the thing we want. My idea is an international exchange of knowledge on social and economic questions, and to seek it, not in England alone, but in any country that could teach us what we wanted to learn."

Miss Poyntz, who is confident of the success of her plan, speaks from experience in urging such a measure, for as holder of the English Fellowship of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, she spent two years abroad studying social and economic questions, and as a result, since her return to New York, has had a certain influence in social movements in this city.

Since studying at Oxford University, as well as the School of Economics in London, and her visits to European cities, Miss Poyntz believes we, as individuals, have come to the parting of the ways on the subject of social and scientific methods of dealing with unemployment. As a basis for future trade adjustments it is necessary to look at the subject in a bigger, broader way.

Revolution Coming in Social and Economic Methods

The situation today, she contends, is just this: A large amount of philanthropic work is being done. This fabric has been built up at a tremendous cost and by means of great personal effort, but it is the sort of philanthropy that alleviates but does not cure. There is the so-called welfare work that helps but does not heal. Against this is the movement based on fundamental knowledge of the causes underlying labor conditions, involving a thorough comprehension of the things necessary to solve the problem permanently. It is work based on the cause, not the symptoms, of the disease.

"A revolution in social and economic methods is bound to come in America," said Miss Poyntz, "and this revolution must come, I believe, through our young people, by training them through an established system of study along the right lines. American girls want to know how to alleviate social conditions. They possess the altruistic sense and want to help raise the standard of labor conditions.

"And we, instead of teaching them the great fundamentals and showing them where the crux of the whole problem lies, have been feeding them on husks when they should have corn. We have sent them to so-called schools of philanthropy where they have been taught to administer a little charity in a superficial way, but they haven't been taught that the root of the question lies, not in temporary alleviation, but in finding the source of the trouble and applying an adequate remedy.

"I feel it is a wonderful opportunity for, say, the clubwomen of the country, to continue the educational work they have started. The federation, for example, has made the experiment, and it might, without committing itself either to peace or preparedness, go further and try to foster international trade relations. The plan needn't have any political significance, but it would inevitably have the effect of cementing a firmer friendship between the countries represented.

"My idea would be to endow scholarships for the purpose, and make it an international affair. What we really should have is an international exchange, a clearing house for knowledge of social and economic questions, and we could seek the information of any country that could teach us what we wanted to know. I would really prefer to see the Government endow such fellowships. This would mean the training of a number of young people to do its work, considered in its more social aspect. Should our Government thus recognize the value of this international harmony, and the possibility of bringing it about through mutual understanding and common ideals, the policy and opinion of this country might be so directed as to save it from being plunged into a devastating struggle such as is now raging in Europe.

Working Not for Present But for Future

"In our Department of Labor Research we are aiming to secure such vital knowledge of labor conditions that the workers themselves can make use of it, and industrial progress can be secured on a democratic basis. Our idea is something quite different from the philanthropic one of helping the individual temporarily. We are working not for the present but for the future. Our investigation in the dress and skirt makers' strike, for example, was presented to the board of arbitration which brought about a settlement of the strike.

"We are apt to think ourselves much further advanced along the road of labor reform in this country than we are. The labor movement in England has developed more in every way than here. They have much the same industrial problems, too, but they have dealt with them in a much more thorough and constructive manner. Our problem of unemployment is even more severe than that of the European countries, but we have done almost nothing to cope with it.

"One reason is that we have felt ourselves possessed of greater educational advantages here than in Europe, but there is much we can learn from them. However, the dissemination of knowledge should be reciprocal.

"One encouraging phase of the question is that the conditions which confront us are not peculiar to us. Our problems are the same general problems that exist in other countries. Some of the latter are twenty years ahead of us. Their system is, therefore, much more firmly established than ours, and we should profit by their experience. It is of fundamental importance that our young people should specialize on this subject, so that we may be able to disseminate industrial knowledge in order to try and solve the labor problem. I believe endowed international scholarships would bring this about."

Sites for New York Barge Canal Terminals

State Engineer and Surveyor Discusses the Problem in New York Harbor

By Frank M. Williams,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

ONE of the most important questions arising from the construction of the New York State Barge Canal relates to terminals and harbors.

Chapter 746 of the Laws of 1911, or the Terminal act, as it is commonly called, is the outgrowth of a thorough study of this question by a Terminal Commission appointed in 1910.

The commission made an exhaustive study of the harbor and docking facilities along the route of the canals, and in its report suggested improvements which served as the basis for the Terminal act. This law very clearly defines the uses to which the $19,800,000 bond issue of 1911 can be put. These uses include the purchase of land for sites, the construction of terminal dockwalls, warehouses, installation of machinery and other expenses.

In cities such as Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo the act provides where the terminal shall be located, its size, freight-handling facilities, and the amount that may be expended. In such towns as Lockport, Herkimer, Schenectady, and Whitehall the act states the amount that may be expended for each location, but does not provide for the exact location or size.

With a view of providing terminals in such places as Fort Edward, Fairport, Seneca Falls, and other points where it would seem expedient to build one, the act sets aside $1,000,000 for construction but does not specify the amount that may be expended for each terminal or its size and location. The matter rests largely with the State Engineer, local authorities, and the State Canal Board.

Terminals Located So As to be Easily Accessible

In selecting the location for the various terminals, each municipality had an opportunity to indicate its choice, and if it were found that the site selected by the local authorities was favorable from an engineering standpoint and that the terminal could be constructed within the amount set aside, it was located as requested. In up-State cities and towns the terminal will bear a very close relationship to the community, and for this reason the State Engineering Department has located each terminal with a view of making it accessible to the business and industrial sections of the city, and with easy approaches leading to the dock wall.

The space back of this wall makes up the terminal yard and is paved, while there is sufficient room for the erection of a warehouse, the installation of terminal machinery, and the work incidental to the loading and unloading of the barges. The space in front of this wall is dredged to a minimum depth of 12 feet, and sufficient room is allowed to permit the turning of the barge without interference with traffic in the channel.

Inasmuch as the Terminal act leaves the selection of the type of terminal machinery to be installed with the State Engineer and Surveyor, this has necessitated most careful study. No conveying machinery will be installed which is not absolutely necessary to the district which the terminal serves. The difficulty encountered in solving the machinery problem has been largely due to the fact that a great deal of time must be devoted to the study of the different commodities which will make up the bulk of the freight to be shipped to and from the town or city and the type of machinery best suited to handle the freight. It would seem ridiculous to place machinery adapted to the unloading of lumber at a point where the great bulk of freight received and shipped would be grain or coal. For this reason, and the fact that the funds to be expended are limited, the State Engineering Department has not yet been able to make any definite decision as to just what type of machinery will be installed on the various terminals.

In the City of New York the terminal situation is more complicated than elsewhere. The Terminal act provides that land for Barge Canal terminals which is owned by the city must be acquired by agreement and not appropriated. The congestion of the port and the law, which makes the Barge Canal terminal work conform as closely as possible with the city's own development, have further complicated the situation.

The sum of $9,740,000 has been set aside for the construction of the terminals in and about New York, and after naming several specific locations the act provides that any additional terminals must be constructed in accordance with agreements between the State Canal Board and the city's Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Four New York Terminal Sites

During the last month of 1914 the State Canal Board, without an agreement with the Board of Estimate, appropriated for terminal purposes four different sites not mentioned in the law, and after a thorough examination of the matter the Attorney General ruled that the appropriation had been legally made by the State.

The first site is located on the east side of the East River, just north of the Queensboro Bridge, in the Borough of Queens, and on the property of the Bradley Construction Company. The second site is on the east side of the Harlem River, north of the Fourth Avenue Railroad Bridge, and extends to within about 135 feet of East 138th Street. This includes property owned by the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company, Bradley L. Eaton, and John J. Bell. The third site is at the foot of Camelia Street—Hallett's Cove in the East River—and was appropriated from Patrick L. Ward, while the fourth location is on the south side of Flushing Bay, in the Borough of Queens, and is between Harper Avenue and Devall Street. This was taken from the Flushing Bay Development Company.

At the Bradley property and near the Queensboro Bridge there is no opportunity afforded for the cutting of slips, and any terminal located at this point would involve what is known as "bulkhead docking" in the East River at this point. The current is too swift for sufficient docking of Barge Canal terminal character. Furthermore, the Court of Claims has had filed a damage claim to the amount of $1,714,215.50 for the appropriation of this piece of property, which is 681 feet long and 150 feet deep. This is an exorbitant price to pay for property that is not adapted for the purpose for which it is intended, and in view of this the Canal Board has authorized the Superintendent of Public Works to offer to reconvey the property to its original owner.

The second site, that near East 138th Street, while fairly well located, is much too narrow for good development, and an effort is being made to evolve a plan whereby this property, which the State now has on its hands, can be developed to the fullest advantage.

Other Sites Are Capable of Development

The location at Hallett's Cove can be fairly well developed, although the claim for damages which has been filed by the owner is over excessive.

The Flushing Bay site can be developed and, while there are other sites in the vicinity which would have been better than the one approved, efforts will be made fully to develop it.

Very good progress has been made in the construction of the terminal at Gowanus Bay, which was provided for in the original law. The contract for dredging is nearly completed and the contract calling for the construction of the warehouses is nearly ready for submission to the Canal Board. The terminal located at Newtown Creek, or Greenpoint, is also soon to be considered by the Canal Board.

The Anniversary of

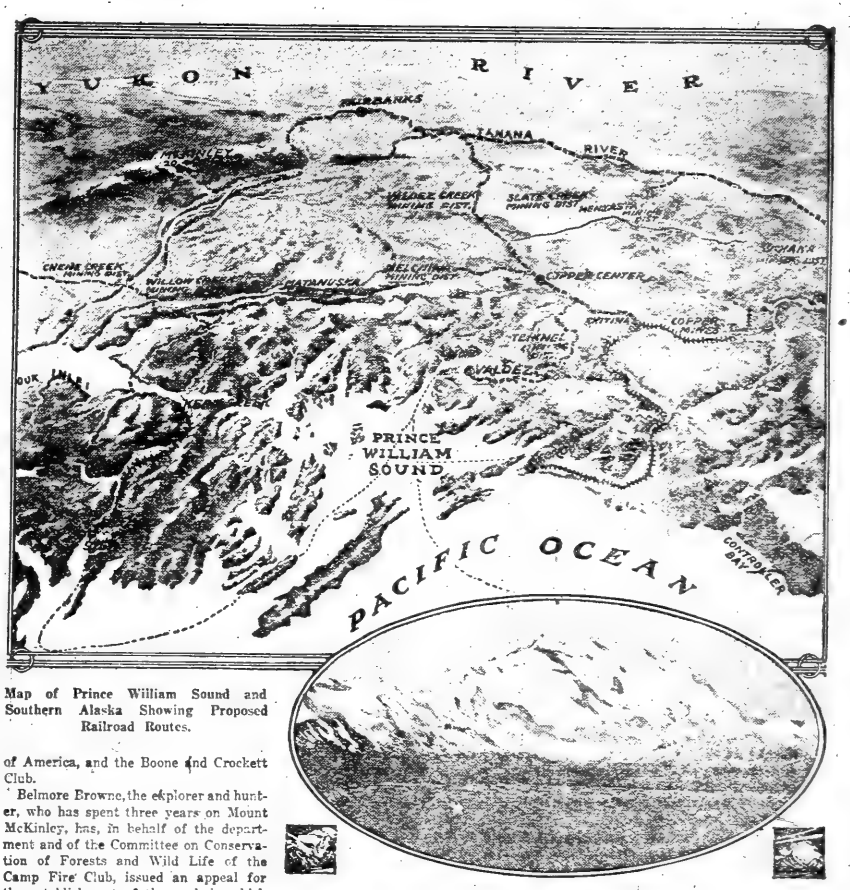
Mount McKinley Three Weeks from New York

New Railroad Will Pass Great Mountain, a Part of Extensive National Park, Which Congress Has Been Asked to Create

AFTER hearing Stephen Mather of the Department of the Interior and James Wickersham, Delegate from Alaska in Congress, talk about that country and its future possibilities you almost think that one of the routine duties of the United States Ambassador at Petrograd ought to be to apologize to the Russians every other day or so for buying that peninsula for only seven million dollars. And what Mather and Wickersham are saying is what the sixty thousand people of the Territory and all the big game hunters and naturalists in the United States are thinking, and what all the traveling, sight-seeing world will gladly admit, say those who already know, as soon as the Federal Government is ready to invite the world to come and ride on its new railroad to the new Mount McKinley National Park.

The railroad, strictly a Government enterprise, is now under construction. A bill to set aside 2,200 square miles of the Alaska Range, the highest land on the continent, as a national park has just been introduced by Mr. Wickersham and is pending in Congress. But park and road should be considered together in making any forecast of what Alaska is going to mean to the country at large. The railroad, which starts at Seward, on the southern coast of the peninsula—the Gulf of Alaska—is to run north to Fairbanks, a distance of 400 miles, or almost half way to the shores of the Arctic. The primary, commercial purpose of the road is to provide an outlet for the products of the rich Tanana Valley but, plus that, it will make Mount McKinley, now not much more than a name except to a handful of explorers and hunters, as accessible as Yellowstone Park.

The line of the railway runs within a dozen or fifteen miles of the Alaska Range and parallel to it, and from Broad Pass, 200 miles from Seward on the railroad, will be easy going to the great McKinley, which dominates that range.



Map of Prince William Sound and Southern Alaska Showing Proposed Railroad Routes.

Mount McKinley.

James Wickersham.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

The railroad, at least to Broad Pass, will be ready for operation by the Summer of 1917, either by the Government itself or by private capital under Federal lease, a detail that has not yet been worked out, but the main point is to get Mount McKinley and the 2,200 square miles of surrounding country under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior as a national park before the stream of tourist travel is turned into the country over the new line. Otherwise there will be serious damage to one of the chief assets of the region, its present abundance of great game. So keen is the appreciation of this danger that Assistant Secretary Mather is being backed in his efforts to get the required legislation by the American Game Protective Association, the Camp Fire Club of America, and the Boone and Crockett Club.

Belmore Browne, the explorer and hunter, who has spent three years on Mount McKinley, has, in behalf of the department and of the Committee on Conservation of Forests and Wild Life of the Camp Fire Club, issued an appeal for the establishment of the park in which he says:

> Here can still be seen the herds of wild game protected from man by the ruggedness of the country. Giant moose still stalk through the timber line valleys, herds of caribou move easily across the moss-covered hills, bands of white bighorn sheep live on the mountainsides, while at any time the powerful form of the grizzly bear may give the crowning touch to the wildness of the picture. But while the Mount McKinley region is the fountain head from which come the herds of game that supply the huge expanse of South Central Alaska, that fountain head is menaced. Civilization is closing in, and already sled loads of dead animals from the mountain country have reached the Fairbanks market. Unless a refuge is set aside in which the animals that remain can breed and rear their young unmolested they will soon follow the buffalo.

The new railroad, Mr. Browne adds, will bring Mount McKinley within three weeks travel of New York City, which is another way of saying that the sled loads of dead animals will become a great deal more numerous unless the Government is armed with protective park authority before the sale of railway tickets begins.

There may still be some hunting, greatly restricted and regulated, even after the region has become a national park, for in the introduction of his bill Delegate Wickersham had two things to consider—the wishes of the Interior Department, with which he is in entire sympathy, and the desires of the people of Alaska, who are prospectors and don't want to be shut out of 2,200 square miles of mountain country in which they think they may find more gold.

There is no fear that the mining and hunting privilege will be a menace to the region as a park. "As a matter of fact," said Robert Sterling Yard, who is associated with Mr. Mather in all national park matters, "we do not expect the mining operations to amount to much, for the evidence of the geological experts indicates that there is little gold in the region which is to be set apart. As to the game, we will have in Mount McKinley Park the repetition of the story of the Yellowstone, where there has not been a gun fired legally since 1872 and where there is more game now than before the coming of the white man, for now there are no Indian hunters. Cavalry patrols and ceaseless watching for poachers have made the Yellowstone a paradise for animals. 'McKinley is that now, always has been and, with the passage of this bill, always will be."

But the conservation of wild life, as important as that is, is but one of the objects which the Government has in view in the Alaska Range.

"Just assume for a moment," said Mr. Yard, "that the scenic supremacy of Mount McKinley and the conservation of its game are not, singly or together, sufficient justification for this park project, (which they are, of course,) and we still have a third reason, sufficient in itself, which justifies McKinley and all the other national parks of the country. These great reservations cannot be dismissed as merely recreational or sentimental, aesthetic or educational. They are all that, but, most important of all, they are economic. They constitute a great business asset, as such hitherto overlooked entirely by the country.

"Switzerland lives on her scenery. She has developed it scientifically into a business. She maintains tourist agencies and expensive publicity operations in every foreign country from which profitable income may be derived. She entertains the world. A few years ago Canada went into this same scenery business, combining American imagination and enterprise with British thoroughness. She advertised extensively and wisely, and today Switzerland and Canada share the scenic reputation of the world, also the profits. The Alps and Lake Louise are their rival assets.

"But the assets of the United States for this same sort of enterprise are the best in the world. The difficulty in the necessary propaganda or educational work, or whatever you want to call it, is that this country's stock in trade is of such magnitude and such rare quality that if you even attempt to describe it adequately people won't believe you.

"So the Government sticks to the barest facts, tells the world that in its Glacier Park more than sixty glaciers, coming from cliffs thousands of feet high, feed hundreds of lakes, in one of which the icebergs last all Summer. And we let it go at that, not a single adjective, and it is the same way throughout the list of the eight national parks of the first order. But that may be the best way. Why should the United States try to embellish the fact that in its Sequoia National Park there are a million or more sequoia trees, twelve thousand of which are more than ten feet in diameter and some of them more than thirty-six feet? If I were not in the Government service I might simply say 'some trees.'

"In the park in the Alaska Range, when Congress turns it over to this department, the people of the United States will have the top notch of the scenery of the world in their own keeping for all time. Mount McKinley itself is more than 20,000 feet high. There are greater heights in the Himalayas, it is true, but they are not dominating because of the high average level of all about them. McKinley, on the contrary, is so isolated in its magnitude, so much greater than the rest of the range, that it presents the spectacle of a sheer rise of 17,000 feet. Furthermore, it is accessible, or soon will be. The Himalayas are not."

Is O. Henry a Pernicious Literary Influence?

Mrs Katharine Fullerton Gerould Says That He Wrote Expanded Anecdotes, Not Short Stories, with Nothing But Climax

By Joyce Kilmer.

O HENRY has been called many things. Some people have called him the twentieth century Balzac. Some have called him the American Maupassant. Katharine Fullerton Gerould has a new name for him. She calls him a Pernicious Influence.

And the author of "Vain Oblations" and "The Great Tradition" was not in a sternly critical mood. She was enjoying the calm of a Princeton afternoon in vacation time, enjoying it in the mellow shade of Queen's Court, her pleasant Colonial home. Her husband is Professor of English at the university. Mrs. Gerould was at peace with all the world—but, nevertheless, she called O. Henry a pernicious influence.

Now, the traditional way for a contemporary short story writer to refer to O. Henry is blushingly to disclaim the inheritance of his mantle. And Mrs. Gerould, in spite of the fame which her extraordinarily good articles about the Hawaiian Islands have brought her, is above all things a writer of short stories—in the opinion of some critics the foremost living writer of short stories in English. Therefore, her opinions on the craft of short story writing have authority. I asked her why she characterized O. Henry in this unusual way.

"Well," she answered, with a smile, "I hear O. Henry is being used in the schools and the colleges. I hear that he is held up as a model by critics and professors of English. The effect of this model is pernicious. It cannot but be pernicious. I spread the idea that O. Henry is a master of the short story. O. Henry did not write the short story. O. Henry wrote the expanded anecdote."

"What is the difference between them?" I asked.

"It's hard to define the difference," Mrs. Gerould replied, "but it's impossible to confuse the two forms. In a short story there are situation, suspense, and climax. O. Henry gives the reader climax—nothing else!

"O. Henry takes one incident and sets it down. What he gives us isn't a big enough piece of life to have any associations—though in other hands, those of Kipling, for example, it would have all its tentacles out, so to speak, and would seem to be actually related to life.

"In a short story you should get life in the round, as you do in Maupassant's short stories. From seeing how people act in certain circumstances which are described you should be able to imagine how they would act in any other circumstances.

"It's not a matter of length. In the very shortest of Maupassant's stories you find the people etched in so clearly that you know them; you know how they would act whatever extraneous conditions might enter. But you do not find this to be the case in O. Henry's stories; you know how the people acted in one set of circumstances, but you have no idea how they would act at any other time.

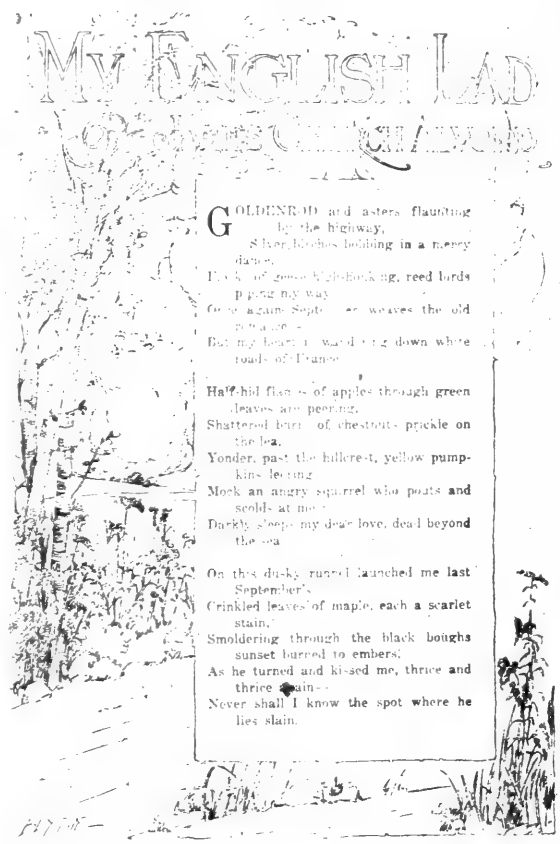
"Therefore, in this respect it seems to me that Maupassant has moral significance, and O. Henry has none. I might say that the O. Henry stories are concrete—there is nothing fluid or lifelike about them. And this is due to the fact that I mentioned—that you are told how the characters acted, and not made to understand how they always would act.

"The really great short story writers make us know their characters, make us know how they would act in any conceivable circumstances."

"Who are the great short story writers?" I asked.

Mrs. Gerould frowned thoughtfully. "In his best stories Bret Harte certainly makes us know how his characters would always act," she answered. She threw up her hands with a despairing gesture. "Oh, I have a most horrid aphasia!" she said laughing. "But Henry James has written great short stories of the longer type—too long to be called short stories if you take Kipling as the model. In the early volumes by Mary E. Wilkins there is the very purest art—in technique some of her short stories are the best in the English language—it is very special, very local, but it is wonderful art. Mrs. Wharton has written admirable short stories, and so has George Washington Cable—some of his New Orleans stories are exquisite.

"Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote some great short stories. But I don't swear by Hawthorne as some people do. The technique of many of Richard Harding Davis's short stories was almost perfect. Frank Stockton was a master of the short story—he was a great genius. Recently



I read a book of extraordinarily good short stories—H. G. Dwight's 'Stamboul Nights.' He manages to get just the right remove from his exotic material.

"But O. Henry will continue to be read," said Mrs. Gerould, "because he is always so sentimental. And of course people adore to be told that there are no moral hierarchies. Nevertheless, he is not the real thing, and his influence is most pernicious."

I asked Mrs. Gerould why the short story was more closely identified than the novel with American writings.

"I wonder if it is?" she said. "We've had great novelists—after all, Henry James was an American. But I think I know one reason why we've never had that much talked of great American novel—a reason which seems to me permanently discouraging. That reason is that we have no central social circle.

"How is one to write an American novel? The novel of New York life, the novel of New England life, the novel of Southern life, the novel of Middle Western life—all these we have in abundance. But how can all the sorts of life in the United States be put into one novel? You see, there is no unity, no social unity in our national life, so our novels must be localized."

"But cannot a novel be at once local and general?" I asked. "Cannot its characters be peculiar to some locality and yet their motives and emotions be universal—as in some of Hardy's novels?"

"Hardy?" said Mrs. Gerould. "Well, Hardy is so desperately symbolical. I have never had the Hardy feeling strongly, because Hardy really doesn't play fair with his characters—they might be called angelos or something like the characters in a Greek drama—they are not flesh and blood, they are stock figures, puppets. You could remove Hardy's characters from their environment and put them anywhere—they would be the same anywhere; he could not have been a novelist. There was nothing American about his genius—think of his tragedy about Vergie in France."

I asked Mrs. Gerould how the American short story of today compared in her opinion with the best fifteen years ago.

"They are better," she replied, "in that they are shorter; they are more thoroughly pruned. And this is due to Maupassant's influence. Maupassant has done much for the American short story. Jonathan Sturges, Maupassant's translator, said that Mary E. Wilkins told him that his translation of Maupassant's 'Odd Number' started her making short stories. For two years she used it as a model, deliberately basing short stories on it, in an effort to master the secret of Maupassant's method.

"In the modern short story the bad influence of O. Henry is to be seen in the treatment of material. In concrete incident the short story is better than it used to be, but it shows lamentable moral unconscientiousness. The author does not stand his short story up and relate it to life as he used to. O Henry has taught him that this sort of labor is unnecessary.

"The modern short story is better technically than its predecessor of fifteen years ago, but poorer intellectually. The modern short story writer sits down at his desk with nothing in his head but the idea of a man slipping on a banana peel—a concrete incident.

"There is Gouverneur Morris, for example—he is always interesting. But often he writes incidents instead of short stories; he is not always conscious of any possible relation to life that his people might have.

"But that seems to satisfy people. Anything visually exciting and dramatically emotional will go down. But you can't blame O. Henry entirely. It's the American taste, I suppose. The movies satisfy people—we all go to the movies and enjoy them—and if the movies give us what we want, then why should the short story writers bother their heads to give us anything more than incidents?

"As to novels," Mrs. Gerould continued, "well, I don't know how we can ever have a real American novel. In England there are practically no short stories—everybody is writing novels. But over here people are interested in politics, and social service, and thousands of other things—vitally interested—and in addition to the geographical problem, there are all these interests to be put into the novel. The difficulties are sufficiently great to discourage the average writer from attempting to do the big cross-section of American life.

"When Henry James came back to the United States after years of absence, some one said to him: 'Now you'll write us the great American novel!' He answered, 'No, I can't. I don't know the American world of business.'

"And the American world of business is only one of our myriad American worlds. We cannot have an American novel. We are too young and too distended."

"And Hardy is too much the confirmed pessimist to be a great artist. He is always so certain that everything will come out all wrong in the end! He suffers from a perverted pathetic fallacy.

"You cannot construct the American social fabric from any American novel, because there is no American social fabric. The European novelist has his London or his Paris—the place that sets the fashions in thought and manner, the place to which the people in the provinces look. We have nothing of the sort; we have no typical American city.

"Take even a ripping novel like Mrs. Wharton's 'House of Mirth'—that's local, it's about a special group. Mrs. Deland put a good bit of America into 'The Iron Woman.' Mary S. Watts gets a good deal of America into her books. I have not read Mr. Howells's later work, but in his earlier work you get only groups—you feel that America, by and large, is bigger than that. Considering the contemporary American novel as a whole, you might almost say that the only part of the country which you find adequately reflected is Indiana.

"It all comes down to the fact," she continued, "that the country is too big for a novel. Where shall we lay the scene of our novel of contemporary life? Its people must have a social fabric and established traditions. They cannot be isolated; they must have a sense of the world about them.

"What does the novel of Boston life tell us about the people of New York? What does the Chicago novel tell us about the Pacific Coast? We cannot have the genuinely American novel, the novel reflecting our national life. And so we have the short story."

"But Poe, the man who is generally considered our greatest writer of short stories, chose that form in preference to the novel at a time when the United States really had a social fabric," I suggested.

"Poe had no contact with life at all," said Mrs. Gerould. "He would have been the same anywhere; he could not have been a novelist. There was nothing American about his genius—think of his trip to Paris, Vergie in France."

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botany with his daughter, or working in a laboratory, than he can get at any one of the many clubs to which he belongs. Nevertheless, they all call him Sam in those clubs, and he knows his vintages.

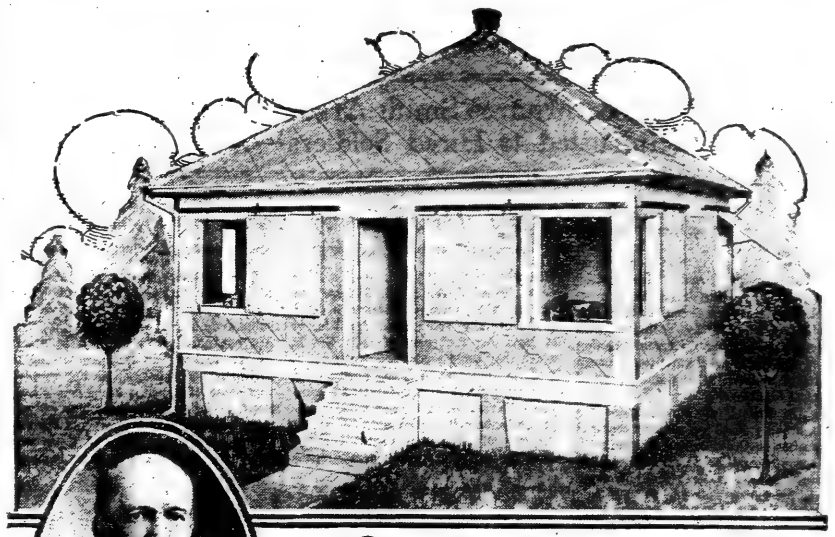
He is a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, but spends much more time in devising ways for giving a touch of the artistic and the beautiful to the department's homes to which the poor people of the State have to go to get well than he does in looking at the pictures in the Broad Street Academy. He works sixteen hours a day. He belongs to a string of sportsmen's and outdoor clubs and to another string of scientific societies. Of course, there are degrees, that of Doctor of Science from Lafayette and that of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania. The doctor is 65 years old.

So much for the material from which biography is made. But after all that, to get at what the Commissioner believes a Commissioner of Health really ought to be, and what the people of Pennsylvania think this Commissioner is you have to come back to that line from Charles Wesley over the desk in the Capitol, "Patient, pitiful, and kind." For the Commissioner of Health of the State is the Family Doctor of the State. The evidence of that is in the stacks of letters the department has received from individuals and communities giving thanks for the saving of lives and the averting of pestilence after the disasters of floods and fires; letters from parents for the cure of children who were all wrong and nobody knew why till the school inspectors got to work; letters from the families of wage earners who have come home from the State's great sanatoria for the tuberculous, once more able to work and knowing how to take care of themselves; letters from farmers who have been compelled to make their homes healthful and who, at last, are grateful. There is no one of the eight millions of people of Pennsylvania whom the Health Department does not touch.

"Our work," says Dr. Dixon, "is to make them all really want to be healthy and to show them how."

The law that has made the Commissioner's work possible was adopted in 1905. It was framed by Dr. Charles B. Penrose. Of course, there had always been some local provisions for safeguarding public health in Philadelphia and the larger communities, but the first attempt at a State Board was not put through until 1885, and the measure would have failed then had it not been for the devastation of one of the State's frequent typhoid epidemics. And that first State Board was crippled by lack of funds and lack of power to really take hold of the situation. The law was patched and tinkered from time to time, and there were spasmodic attempts at reform every time there was a bad epidemic of typhoid or smallpox.

But the real reform began with the smallpox siege of 1901 that spread throughout the State. Four years later the State had learned its lesson so thoroughly that it was ready to adopt the drastic measures offered by Dr. Penrose. There were three acts all told—one creating the present Department of Health with its very broad powers, another providing for the registration of births and deaths throughout the State, and a third to preserve the purity of the streams. The administration of both the second and third laws was placed absolutely in the hands of the new Health Department. As it is now, no town can build a sewer system or a water supply system that is not approved by the State Health Department, and the police powers of the Commissioner for abating stream pollutions and all other nuisances are absolute.



Model Cottage Designed for Tuberculosis Patients by Dr. Dixon and Used at the Pennsylvania State Sanatorium at Mont Alto and Cresson.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania.

It is in emergency and pioneer work that the Commissioner and his assistants seem to get the greatest satisfaction out of their efforts. There was the flood at Austin, for example, when a town of 3,000 inhabitants was wiped out of existence by the bursting of a dam. A corps of Health Department physicians, engineers, and nurses was rushed to the place and a thousand men were put to work under the supervision of the Commissioner to clean up, search for bodies, and make pestilence impossible. The people were fed and sheltered and cared for generally till they could do for themselves, and in the meantime a safe water supply was provided by the department.

The biggest job of this sort was at Gettysburg in 1913, at the time of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, when 55,000 veterans of the North and South came to camp on the scene of their old encounter, and when the population of the town of 5,000 inhabitants was swollen by the coming of hundreds of thousands of visitors. The State Health Department put up an emergency hospital with a capacity for 2,500 patients, which was always full. It took possession of all the wells within a radius of several miles and provided a safe water supply for everybody, and it gave the town and the battlefield a sewage and sanitary system that stood the test. Army and medical experts had figured in advance that there would be several hundred deaths among the veterans because of their age, the emotional excitement of the reunion, and the heat. Hundreds of them did collapse but only nine died.

The chief piece of pioneering has been at the Mont Alto Sanatorium for victims of tuberculosis on South Mountain in Franklin County. It has an elevation of 1,600 feet, occupies 650 acres, and is in the heart of a State forestry reservation of 55,000 acres, an ideal spot for the restorative work that is being done there for more than eleven hundred men and women patients year in and year out. There was a small group of patients living in the most primitive way on the forest reservation when the Health Department came into existence.

Dr. Dixon took possession and looked for the best man in the country to be his chief executive officer at Mont Alto. He found that best man in Dr. Frederick C. Johnson, who not only knew how to treat patients as such, but also how to handle a constantly changing group of more than a thousand men, women, and children of all sorts and maintain order and discipline in a wilderness. It has been the skill of Dr. Johnson as a physician plus the same sort of ability which makes the ideal officer of army engineers that has made this sanatorium one of the model institutions of the world. Its many cottages, with a capacity of eight patients each, were devised by Dr. Dixon, who has worked out the problem of sunlight and air with shelter. In addition to the cottages there is the big hospital for advanced cases, many open pavilions and a union chapel, the gift of Mrs. Dixon. Here the people of the State who lack means for private care are kept without a cent of cost to themselves, until they are fit to go home and resume their normal lives as working men and women.

Mont Alto is one of three such institutions maintained by the Health Department. There is another at Cresson, on land given for the purpose by Andrew Carnegie, and the third is at Hamburg.

"It is the policy of the Department," Dr. Dixon explained, "to have State institutions serving large territories rather than smaller camps in each county, because the farther you can remove a patient from his home, and the less frequent you can make the family's visits, the more effective will be the treatment. Homesickness thrives more on constant reminders of home than on distance and absence. Homesickness and worry about getting back to help support the family are fatal to treatment."

Chinaman Invents Chinese Typewriter Using 4,000 Characters

A CHINESE typewriter of unique design, utilizing no less than 4,000 written characters, has just been invented by Mr. Hou Kun Chow, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the first Chinese students to be educated in this country, and now a mechanical engineer in Shanghai.

The ordinary Chinese printing office uses about 6,000 characters, while a complete Chinese dictionary may contain as many as 50,000. For all practical purposes, however, the 6,000 characters commonly used in a Chinese printing office are sufficient.

Mr. Hou's invention has been exhibited by him at the American Consulate General at Shanghai. It is simple in design, portable, and should be comparatively inexpensive.

The 4,000 characters are distributed over an ordinary metal matrix drawn about a cylinder which is approximately 6 inches in diameter and has the appearance of being about 16 to 18 inches in length. The characters represented on the cylinder are printed on a flat table surface attached to the front of the machine, and by means of a rod attachment to the cylinder it is possible to locate any character by placing the pointer at the end of the rod above the character on the flat surface. When this is done the character on the cylinder is in exact position for securing an impression by the dropping of a hammer on the plunger. In this way several carbon copies may be secured.

Mr. Hou first thought of the practicability of a Chinese typewriter while inspecting American typewriters at Boston, as a student at the Institute of Technology. He has met with great obstacles because of a lack of technical assistance at Shanghai.

Inasmuch as it would be utterly impossible to construct a typewriter having keys corresponding to the multitudinous Chinese characters, Mr. Hou resorted to the device of having the revolving-cylinder attachment. The first model of the machine, now exhibited, weighs about forty pounds. By improvements which are under way the weight will probably be reduced to thirty pounds.

The following statements are taken from Mr. Hou's description of his invention:

My machine has an indicator, upon which are written 4,000 characters, each occupying predetermined positions, or, in other words, each has coordinates. Now, suppose we roll up the flat surface to the cylinder; the relative positions of the characters will not be changed. And if we connect this cylindrical surface and the flat surface by mechanical means, as I have done, we should be able to locate anything on the cylinder while we are locating its counterpart on the flat surface. This is the whole secret of the invention, so far as its mechanical development is concerned. This done, the rest is easy.

The indicator, upon which are written or printed 4,000 characters, has an arrangement like the Kang Hsi Dictionary, i. e., first according to radicals, and among the radicals according to number of strokes. Anyone who has had some experience with that dictionary or its equivalent should be able to find a desired character.

The zinc types on the surface of the cylinder offer an exact reproduction of the characters on the indicator in reversed positions. The rotation of this cylinder gives one motion; the carriage, which carries a paper holder, and which is arranged to move transversely to that of the cylinder, gives the other coordinate motion. The long rack, which is the most essential part of the whole machine, turns the cylinder and at the same time moves the carriage. The rack slides in a direction transverse to the motion of the carriage and engages a pinion with a square hole, which is rigidly attached to the carriage. The pulling in and out of the rack rotates the cylinder, while its pushing back and forth moves the carriage. The striking mechanism consists of a long square rod on the back of the rack and a hammer connected by a link and a plunger. As soon as a character is found a mere push with the thumb operates the hammer, which first presses down the plunger with the spring and then strikes. The spacing mechanism is operated by the same force that moves the hammer.

The inventor of the Chinese typewriter is of the opinion that his machine will be extensively required in Chinese offices where several copies of documents must be made. Moreover, he believes that it will be popular among the Chinese in foreign countries where it is difficult or impossible to secure the services of a skilled Chinese writer familiar with Chinese characters.

Helping Eight Million People to Keep Well

Commissioner Dixon of Pennsylvania Shows What Can Be Done with a Health Department That Has Ample Powers and Funds

THERE was a town in Pennsylvania with an adequate water supply but no sewer system. Sordid entirely selfish reasons kept the men in political control in the municipality proposed to build a new [illegible] and applied to the State Department of Health for the necessary approval of their plan. The Commissioner refused to sanction it and told the town to construct sewers, whereupon the political friends of the men who hoped to make that town caused to be introduced in the Legislature at Harrisburg a [illegible] the effect of which had they passed it would have been greatly to curtail the control power which the Health Department has and is wielding for the [illegible] people.

It was in its nature a vicious attack upon the most powerful and most autocratic department of health in the United States, the department which had won first prize for its exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The attack was met and repulsed by one man, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the Commissioner of the Health Department. He did it very simply and quickly. He went to the politician who had undertaken to put the menacing bills through the Legislature, and said to him: "Unless those bills die in committee, you will die politically the minute they are reported out of committee, with recommendation for passage. You have a powerful backing, I hope, probably expect, to be Governor of Pennsylvania. I have the backing of all the well people of Pennsylvania, who attach some importance to the matter of remaining well, and of all the sick people who wish to become well. I will match my backing against yours and ruin you."

The bills died in committee the next day.

This is only one of the thousand instances that have occurred during the eleven years since Dr. Dixon made Health Commissioner in which he has had to fight to conserve the public health. Yet this man, who is always ready to fight when necessary, who perhaps does enjoy it a little and who talks [illegible] of a political boss to his face, is a member of the Society of Friends, and has a framed quotation from Charles Wesley above his desk at the Capitol [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> Full of Thee.

It is [illegible] the spirit of those words that Commissioner Dixon manages the 5,000 employees of his department and through them has taught millions of people the value of health. It is a one-man department, so far as control is concerned, and Dr. Dixon is the only man who has ever held the place, for he was made the first Commissioner back in 1905, when the State emerged from mediaevalism in matters of health, with the adoption of the present most radical health laws, and every Governor since then has [illegible] him in a manner of course.

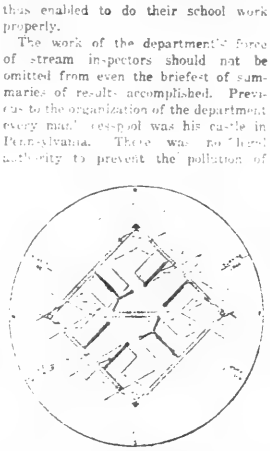
Dr. Dixon has absolute power in everything that pertains to the physical welfare of 8,000,000 people. He has all the money that he needs, being the worst appropriation for the present two-year period is $4,998,141, and the only accounting that the Commissioner has to make for that is to the Governor's Controller and the Auditor General after the money is spent. There is none to tell him how he must or must not use that money. There are no civil service regulations to handicap him in the recruiting of his forces. Every one of the 5,000 and odd men and women in the department, from the physicians and scientists in charge of the various bureaus and research laboratories down to the attendants, is chosen by the Commissioner with sole regard to his or her fitness for the work, and there is nothing in politics or law or regulations to prevent dismissal when an employe begins to show lack of fitness. There is an advisory board provided for in the law creating the Pennsylvania Department of Health, but it has no authority to act except when called together by the Commissioner. The Commissioner has summoned it only six times in eleven years.

Of course, if the fitness does not begin at the top in such a system as this it is worse than one which is handicapped by all sorts of checks and counter-checks. Merely to say that Dr. Dixon is fit might be dismissed as a mere matter of opinion. But the facts concerning the man and the results of his work are more convincing.

First, and very briefly here, as to the record in the eleven years since the beginning of the new law and the Dixon administration of it, the annual number of deaths from typhoid has decreased from 7,917 to 1,929, or from 55 for every 100,000 of the population in 1905 to 12 for every 100,000 of the population in 1915. In other words, the number of lives saved to the State in that period, which would have been sacrificed to this one disease under the old regime, has been about 50,000. More than half of these victims would have been men and women between 20 and 49 years of age, using the old statistics and percentages as a basis for the figuring.

The total reduction in deaths from tuberculosis has been 22 per cent. The number of medical inspections of school children since 1910, when Dr. Dixon was able to take up that phase of the work, has been about 1,500,000. Previously this had been a field of public welfare work entirely neglected in Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia and a few of the other cities. That this neglect had been a serious thing is indicated by the fact that last year 71 per cent. of the 170,000 pupils examined in small rural schools of the State had some physical defects. Many thousands of the children who are thus found defective as to eyes or ears or teeth or skin are treated and cured and thus enabled to do their school work properly.

The work of the department's force of stream inspectors should not be omitted from even the briefest of summaries of results accomplished. Previous to the organization of the department every man, cesspool was his castle in Pennsylvania. There was no [illegible] authority to prevent the pollution of streams. A man could poison his next door neighbor or a whole village full of people, near by or remote, with absolute impunity. Now the State can control the waste disposal of every individual, corporation, and community with reference to the public health. Hundreds of thousands of cases of stream pollution have been abated.



Room Diagram Showing the Sunlight Possibilities of the Model Cottage for Tuberculosis Patients.

These are only a few of the items that jut out conspicuously so far as the results are concerned.

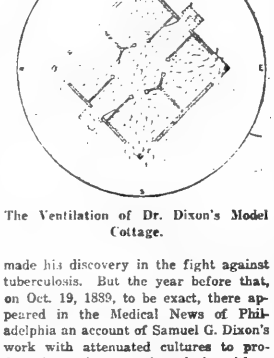
It is just as easy to substitute facts for opinions to show the fitness of the individual who is responsible for all this work. In the first place, is Dr. Dixon himself fit to select the five thousand people who must do the work under his supervision? The answer to that is that he personally knows from training and experience how to do all the important things that the people under him have to do. It is not a case of a well-meaning layman being fooled by a lot of professional experts on whom he has to depend because of his own lack of scientific understanding. The experts cannot fool Dr. Dixon because he is himself an expert in every field that the caring for health on a big scale covers.

In the first place, he was a lawyer with a big practice at the Pennsylvania bar, so he knows how to interpret the laws under which he must do his public work. But he abandoned active practice of law years ago because it did not fit in with his personal interests and enthusiasms, which were for the most part, along the lines of natural science and research and public welfare. Medicine filled the bill better, so he entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1886. A summary of his activities for the few years subsequent to graduation from medical school show something of the training he had for the work of State Commissioner of Health.

In 1888 Dr. Dixon was made the first Professor of Hygiene in the medical school and was also chosen Dean of the Auxiliary Department of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1889 he spent some months in Europe for the purpose of special advanced studies. At King's College in London the courses and demonstrations of Crookshank in the Department of Bacteriology were followed and some research work was undertaken; also the related courses by Klein at the State College of Medicine in London. Time was also found to become familiar at close range with the work and methods of Pettenkofer in the University at Munich, then the best known school of hygiene in the world. On this particular tour abroad, which was one of many, Dr. Dixon made an extended examination of the means employed for the disposal of sewage in large cities and for the filtration of their water supplies.

On his return in the latter part of 1889 he was elected Professor of Sanitary Engineering in the university. He left the university in 1899 to become Professor of Bacteriology and Microscopical Technology at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and was made Executive Curator in 1892 and President in 1896. These last two posts he still holds by annual re-election. For six years he was a member of the Board of Education of Philadelphia, and was then obliged to sever his connection when he became a resident of Bryn Mawr. While on the board he was for some time Chairman of the Committee on Hygiene, and was thus able to do much to improve the sanitary conditions of the city schools and to participate in the inauguration of the first school medical inspection in the State.

It was in 1890 that Koch, of Germany,



The Ventilation of Dr. Dixon's Model Cottage.

made his discovery in the fight against tuberculosis. But the year before that, on Oct. 19, 1889, to be exact, there appeared in the Medical News of Philadelphia an account of Samuel G. Dixon's work with attenuated cultures to produce immunity to tuberculosis with a living tubercular bacilli. This work found that the animal inoculated with an old culture containing club shaped and branching forms of tubercle bacilli would resist subsequent inoculation with virulent organism. In 1890 he made a fluid extract with salt solution from tubercular bacilli, which is made today in the Pennsylvania State Laboratories and Dispensaries, under Dr. Dixon's personal supervision.

Leading surgeons of the country are substituting this treatment for the knife in cases of tuberculous glands.

It was also in 1890, fifteen years before the health of the State was placed in his keeping, that Dr. Dixon had his first adventure in bringing an appreciation of their dangers home to the people in a way that they could understand. He collected specimens of dust and dried sputum from the floors of filthy street cars in Philadelphia. In those days almost any car that he happened to ride in would furnish what he sought. He subjected these specimens to microscopical and other tests, proved the presence of organisms which produced tuberculosis, and then published his findings with illustrations in the Therapeutic Gazette. The newspapers republished the article, calling public attention to the dangers of the cars. The traffic company's receipts from short rides immediately took a tumble and the officials appealed to Dr. Dixon for a remedy. "Stop spitting and clean the cars" was all that he had to tell them, but in the words of Goldberg, "they had never thought of that." That was the beginning of this particular reform which spread all over the country.

The reform did not get the backing of law in Pennsylvania until after Dr. Dixon had become Commissioner of Health. Then he had the anti-spitting bills introduced in the Legislature. They were opposed at Harrisburg by the agents of both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia & Reading. The Commissioner had a first name acquaintance with practically all the Directors of both roads, so he took the short cut through the opposition. He picked out a Pennsylvania Railroad Director who had several small grandchildren and called him on the 'phone. After a few bluff remarks on some matter of the club or business to fool the Director, Dr. Dixon's end of the telephone conversation ran something like this:

"How are all those grandchildren, John?" (John was not his name). "Well, that's fine. You must get a lot of enjoyment out of them. How many are there now? My, my, I congratulate you. I thought there were only four. I suppose the last two have got so they can creep now and have their playthings on the floor. Well, yes, it is good exercise for them, but it is rather risky. If I were you, John, I'd always change my shoes before going into a room where those grandchildren play on the floor, and I would make every one who comes to the house do the same thing. You can't tell what you have walked through, in your own railroad cars, for example, or over there in your Broad Street Station with nothing to prevent this public spitting. It is one of the commonest ways to carry tuberculosis. Good-bye, John."

Then this wily old Quaker called up a Director of the Reading, also a grandfather. In a very few days the railroad opposition to the anti-spitting bill was withdrawn and the measure became a law of Pennsylvania.

This so-called first name acquaintance throughout the social, official, and financial interests of the entire State is another big asset. The tensile strength of such connections for getting big things done quickly makes mere political pull seem, by comparison, a very weak thing to depend upon.

There are still other qualifications possessed by the man for the job. He knows labor and its needs and limitations because of his interests and those of his family for generations in the mines and other industries of the State. And labor is a tremendous factor in the proper working of this health department. He is a human being, because he loves horses and dogs in spite of his automobiles, and every kennel club man in the country knows his champion Gordon setters. He can have more fun in his own woods at Bryn Mawr studying

Typhus, Scourge of Europe's Armies, Conquered

Dr. Plotz, Who Discovered Vaccine That Prevents the Disease, Returns Home After Demonstrating His Methods Abroad

EVEN the germs have their international significance. It was the needed evidence brought to New York Quarantine in the fever-ridden, lice-bitten bodies of a group of Serbians soon after the last Balkan war that enabled science to get at the secret of the deadly typhus fever and to devise the method of its prevention. And now the mission, which a year ago was invited to go to the Balkans to teach and demonstrate that method, has just returned to New York with the report that those troubled countries are at last rid of the scourge of typhus, and that there is no reason to expect the return of the fever as an epidemic.

That is the report of Dr. Harry Plotz, the young pathologist who created a sensation two years ago by his discovery that endemic typhus, then called Brill disease, and the epidemic typhus of Eastern Europe were practically the same thing. Dr. Plotz followed up that discovery by finding the vaccine to fit the disease and prevent it. It is safe now to state these things as accomplished and admitted facts; admitted by the scientists both here and abroad and accomplished all along the eastern battle front of the European war in face of a typhus epidemic that was killing more soldiers than were brought down by the guns.

It has been demonstrated on both sides of that battle front because Dr. Plotz, who went to Europe in June of last year upon the invitation of the Serbian Government, worked subsequently with the Austrian and Bulgarian Armies, demonstrating his methods to the military surgeons and organizing his sanitary squads, often within range of the enemy's guns. That his work was effective is shown by the fact that Austria, Bulgaria, and Serbia now know how to protect themselves against typhus. That his work was appreciated is indicated by the fact that he brought back a medal for bravery in the work of saving life when everybody about him was chiefly concerned in the business of destroying life. This medal was personally conferred by Queen Eleonore of Bulgaria. He received tokens of the same sort from other Governments. Incidentally, it is worth noting that he is only 26 years old and only three years out of medical school.

When Dr. Plotz and his associate, Dr. George Baehr, both of Mount Sinai Hospital, returned to this country a week ago they brought many good stories with them concerning both the war of man against typhus-carrying lice and the war of men against men. But, unfortunately, they have to keep their secrets as to both groups. They cannot tell about military matters that came under their direct observation because they had entire freedom to go where they liked and see what they liked in three armies, with the understanding with the several War Departments that they would not talk about what they had seen. And the details of what they accomplished as doctors and pathologists must first be given to the medical profession by some medium other than a lay publication.

The body louse, says Dr. Plotz, is a real military factor in Europe, and no man can remain at the front for ten days without getting the lice. It makes no difference what front or what army he is in, or whether he is an officer or a private.

General von der Goltz, the German officer who was in command of the Turkish Army, died of typhus fever conveyed to him by the vermin. Twenty-five thousand Austrian soldiers who had been taken prisoners by the Serbs early in the war died of typhus, all victims of the lice. Of course it should be understood that the louse is only the carrier, and where there has been no typhus, as in France and Belgium, the thing has not been deadly, but only one of the great discomforts of the trenches. A discomfort, however, against which every precaution has been taken for fear that at any moment it might bring with it the dreaded fever. British, French, and German soldiers are sent back from the first line periodically, partly for the sake of giving them the opportunity to restore bodily cleanliness.

Dr. Harry Plotz. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

In the east the matter was on an entirely different footing. No officer would think of sending troops into a typhus infested country, no matter what the military advantage might be, because the gain in position would be offset by the grave risk of losing those troops through fever. When all the secrets of the war are told in the years to come and the present puzzles concerning the activities and inactivities of armies in the Balkans in 1914 and 1915 are explained, it is altogether likely that the body louse will have a chapter all to himself. And that chapter should have a foot note on Turkey explaining that the typhus is harder to control there than in Christian countries because the faithful Mohammedan soldier will not kill the lice, the taking of life being prohibited by the Koran, but brushes them from his body alive, thereby only temporarily interrupting their feeding and spreading of pestilence.

In 1915 Serbia was suffering from the worst typhus epidemic in the world's history. Half of the medical men of the country had contracted the disease and died of it. They knew nothing of its cause or nature or proper method of treatment. But they had heard of Dr. Plotz, and the Serbian Government sent for him. He and Dr. Baehr set out as a Mount Sinai Hospital expedition under the auspices of the American Red Cross, sailing from New York on a Greek ship on June 28 for Piraeus. They carried with them a complete laboratory outfit and by the middle of August were at their work in Belgrade. There they stayed, teaching the army surgeons how to meet the crisis until the Serbians were driven south. In fact, they went with the troops as far as Uskub, continuing the anti-typhus work on the march of retreat.

At Uskub came the capture by the Bulgarians of large numbers of Serbian troops, including those with whom Dr. Plotz was working. He was a prize prisoner of war. It was known by the captors that the New York physician was with the enemy, and he was sought out immediately after the surrender, received with something of an ovation by the conquering troops, themselves seriously afflicted with the typhus plague, and invited by the Bulgarian War Department to do for it what he had been doing for the Serbians. As his mission primarily was to study and combat typhus in the Balkans wherever he found it, and as the Serbians were on the run toward Albania, there was no embarrassment for the doctor to transfer his work from one camp to the other. So for a fortnight he taught the Bulgarian surgeons and nurses how to use the vaccine and he organized sanitary squads throughout the army to promote as great a degree of cleanliness as was possible, and to fight the lice.

Then he was invited to Vienna to demonstrate, and all the facilities of the largest laboratory in the Austrian capital were placed at his disposal. He taught the surgeons, and then went with them to the Austrian troops fighting in Galicia to show them how to use his methods in the field and to do a large amount of the work himself. Here, as in the other armies, the work consisted chiefly in vaccinating thousands upon thousands of soldiers, and in organizing the sanitary squads to make the men free of lice.

"Typhus," said Dr. Plotz the other day, is the greatest enemy that the armies in Eastern Europe and in Turkey have had to fight. It has destroyed more men than have the guns. This has been particularly true of the Balkans, where conditions were always ready for the spread of the disease, and an epidemic was apt to develop over night. There is no typhus in the Balkans now. Of course there will be more of it with the return of cold weather, but there should be no more epidemics. The doctors all know now what the disease is. They have learned the great necessity of isolating the first cases that appear and of keeping their men clean. They also know the symptoms."

Formerly they mistook typhus for typhoid, and no precautions were taken against spreading. It is significant that the Balkan Governments are now willing to go to any length to combat the disease at the very outset. Last year they even abolished the use of all plush or leather seats in the first-class railroad coaches, substituting the hard wooden seats of the third-class carriages and disinfecting every car every day.

It was a year ago last April that Dr. Plotz got his delayed opportunity to reveal his discoveries to the medical profession in a way that the profession recognized as proper. This was at a meeting of the New York Pathological Society, where 250 scientists gave the young physician an ovation and accepted his proofs as final and conclusive. It was announced also at that meeting that Dr. Hans Zinsser, Professor of Bacteriology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and President of the Pathological Society, had been inoculated with the protective vaccine discovered by Dr. Plotz. This was just before Dr. Zinsser departed for Serbia to study typhus as a representative of the Rockefeller Institute.

When Dr. Zinsser returned to New York last October he reported that his observations in the field had verified the laboratory experiments at Mount Sinai Hospital.

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Universal Military Service and Democracy

Professor Munroe Smith Argues That Our Defense Should Not Be Intrusted to Hired Soldiers—Wants Compulsory Training

By Professor Munroe Smith.

(Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence at Columbia University.)

ONE who follows recent discussions of military "preparedness" gets the impression that such terms as "monarchic" and "democratic" are being used to express emotion rather than thought. They are used as terms of praise or blame, with little appreciation of their real meaning or of the historical connection between modes of national defense and forms of political organization.

In the history of Europe there has been, broadly speaking, a fairly constant connection between the rendering of military service and the exercise of political power. In the ancient Mediterranean cities, for instance, and in the Teutonic tribes, every free man who was a member of the army was a member of the assembly; and even in those cities or tribes that were called monarchic because they had Kings, it appears that nothing of particular importance could be done without the consent of the whole body of free men. It was apparently necessary even for a King to satisfy himself that he would have the free fighting men behind him before he took any serious political step. In these more or less democratic organizations every able-bodied free man was trained for war and was held to military service.

After Rome became a military monarchy with a mercenary army, and after the Germans who had conquered the West-Roman Empire developed States that were really monarchic but really [illegible] with feudal armies, political [illegible] that were [illegible] cratic first reappeared [illegible] of mediæval [illegible] themselves free [illegible] their feudal [illegible] municipal governments [illegible] ring force of these [illegible] of the citizens, [illegible] military service.

In [illegible] European States universal military service, which reappeared in revolutionary France, has been generally adopted because of its demonstrated economy and efficiency. The establishment of universal military service in European monarchies has not been followed by an increase of royal power; the tendency has been toward more democratic government. In all these States, not excepting Russia, the people have today some voice in determining the laws and policies of the country; and it looks as if, broadly speaking, the imposition of the duty of military service upon every able-bodied male citizen had forced the monarchic and aristocratic elements to concede to the people some measure of political rights. They really had to admit that the men who are to fight for a country ought to have something to say about its Government.

It would, of course, be absurd to say that universal military service necessarily makes a country democratic. It will not have this result if the people are monarchically minded. But if the people of a country are democratically minded, universal military service seems to make for constitutional government in monarchies and for the maintenance of popular government in republics.

Historically, the system of hiring men to fight seems closely associated with monarchic absolutism. It destroyed popular government in the ancient Roman world, and in those mediæval cities that adopted it. It destroyed feudal aristocracy, except where, as in England, the power of the King to maintain a standing army of mercenaries was jealously limited. There is no reason to assume that such an army will necessarily destroy republican or democratic government if it be limited in strength, if its supreme control be placed in the hands of civilians, and if the country be democratically minded.

Historically, the system by which only those fight who have a mind to fight—the volunteer system—seems on the whole to make for aristocracy. One of the chief roots of the feudal system was the retinue, the comitatus; and this was composed originally of volunteers. The men who entered the retinue of a King or a Prince differed indeed from our modern short-term volunteers in that they normally volunteered for life, or at least for that part of their life in which they could render efficient service. Modern volunteer service, however, is not wholly devoid of aristocratic features. In the German Army the so-called "one-year volunteers" may be said to represent the natural aristocracy of the country. They are men of at least moderate means and of more than average education. From these volunteers is drawn the greater part of Germany's reserve officers. It is a corresponding class that is being drawn in our country into Summer training camps.

That volunteer service creates a sense of superior merit is quite intelligible. This may easily beget claims. Those who voluntarily bear the burdens of the State are not unnaturally inclined to assert greater rights than they are willing to accord to the shirkers. In our country this sense of superior merit has shown itself, socially, in organizations of veterans of our various wars; and the distinctly aristocratic idea that those who have served the State in arms transmit credit to their descendants has appeared in the formation and perpetuation of various "orders," from that of the Cincinnati to the junior membership of the Loyal Legion. A claim to political reward for military service has exhibited itself in the assertion of the prior right of veteran soldiers to civil appointments.

Professor Munroe Smith

To lay too much stress on these manifestations would be absurd; but they are not without significance. There has been throughout human history a very close relation between the discharge of political duties and the exercise of political powers. In the United States this exhibits itself most strikingly in what we call "machine" politics; and the analogies between our actual political system and the feudal system have been frequently noted. The neglect of political duties by the majority of citizens and the discharge of those duties by volunteers have created a political oligarchy.

If we pass from history to theory it is difficult to see why universal military service is not essentially the democratic system. This can hardly be questioned by any one who admits that democracy means equality of duties as well as equality of rights. Those, indeed, who identify democracy with liberty alone, and not with liberty and equality—those to whom democracy means the minimum of governmental constraint—may consistently assert that a volunteer army is essentially democratic. This idea of democracy, however, is a false one; and a democracy organized in accordance with this idea cannot endure. Rights can be held permanently only by those who discharge corresponding duties; and the natural tendency of laissez faire, in the political as in the economic system, is toward oligarchy.

The most serious objections, however, to relying upon volunteer armies are not political. Of the technical military objections I need not speak—they have been amply indicated. It is the social objection which I desire to stress. It is one of the greatest evils of war that it spares those who are physically defective and confines its ravages to those who are physically sound. It is the greatest evil of the volunteer system that it slays or maims those who are most energetic and enterprising, who have the highest courage and the warmest devotion to their country, while it spares the inert, the timid and the selfish. If modern war makes in any case for the survival of the physically unfit, modern war waged by volunteer armies makes for the survival of the socially unfit.

Returning to political theory, the standing army of hired soldiers seems essentially undemocratic. It is really plutocratic, in that it throws the burden of national defense, at least so far as the rank and file of the fighting force is concerned, upon the needier part of the community, the Have-nots. Within limits, such an army may be as necessary as are bodies of municipal police. Even in those States which carry universal military training to the highest point of efficiency special forces must be enlisted for colonial service; and in those States which do not enforce universal military training, or do not carry it far, a standing enlisted army is needed to meet the first shock of invasion.

But to intrust the defense of a country entirely to such an army is not only economically impracticable and politically dangerous, because of the dimensions which such an army must assume, but it is undemocratic, because it violates the principle of equal duty. To supplement the regular professional army by conscription and to permit those who are drafted to buy substitutes, as we did in the war of the rebellion, is even more objectionable. Such a system is in the highest degree plutocratic.

By a process of exclusion, it seems to me, we come to the result that the defense of the country must, on democratic principles, be secured through universal military service; and if universal military service is to be enforced, we must have universal, that is to say compulsory, military training. How much training shall be required is, of course, a technical military question; and its answer depends on the peculiar situation and needs of each country.

Random Bits

PLANS were made at the recent Russo-Swedish conference at Stockholm, Sweden, for the junction of Russian and Swedish railways in the far northern regions bordering on the Baltic Sea by means of new branch lines from Tornea to Haparanda and a railway bridge across the Tornea River. At present there is no direct connection, short stretches being still covered by ferry and road.

During its first year of existence the American Chamber of Commerce of Milan, which has just voted to change its name to the American Chamber of Commerce of Italy, increased its membership from 40 to nearly 300.

Special grants are to be made by the British Columbia Provincial Government for the improvement of school grounds and farm education conditional upon the expenditure of equal amounts by school boards. The grants are for draining and fine grading preparatory to seeding and planting grounds. They may be used in purchasing grass seed, flower seeds, and plants, ornamental shrubs, vines, and trees, for top-dressing and fertilizing lawns, for flower borders or shrubbery, and for irrigation. Teachers and pupils are expected to co-operate with the school boards in planting and caring for the grounds.

The Province of New Brunswick will be "dry" from May 1, 1917, pursuant to a bill just passed by the Legislature.

The following interesting item on the railway situation in France is from a recent report of American Consul General Thackara in Paris:

At the outbreak of hostilities the railway companies endeavored to throw off all responsibility as common carriers, claiming that under war conditions their legal obligations ceased. The matter was carried to the courts, which rendered a decision that the responsibility of the railways remained when the operations took place outside of the war zone. Upon an appeal by the railways from this decision, the courts decided that the railway companies are directly responsible for any loss caused by the fault of their employes or by any ordinary accident, but the companies are not responsible for an accident that can be attributed to orders given by the military authorities.

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Cause for Worry.

Willis—Bump borrows trouble.

Gillis—What is his latest cause for worrying?

Willis—He wants to know, in case nobody should vote this Fall, who would be elected.

Finis.

Crawford — What do you think of peace-at-any-price?

Crabshaw—It seems to be all right until the time comes when you have to pay the price.

Stinging.

Mr. Gnaggs — Oh, there are worse fellows in the world than I am.

Mrs. Gnaggs—Don't be such a pessimist!

Inadequate Instructions.

Caller — Nellie, is your mother in?

Nellie—No, mother is out shopping.

Caller—When will she return?

Nellie, (loudly)—Mother, what shall I say now?

The Curse of Knowledge.

"Earache," wrote Harry in his physiology examination, "comes from bits of Information getting inside the ear tubes."

A NATURAL MISTAKE.
"But, Henrietta, you are too hasty.
Let me explain ——."

Impatient.

It was James's first day at school. At noon he came running into the house, grabbed up the funny page of the Sunday newspaper, and looked at it excitedly. In a moment his face fell and he threw the paper down with the remark, "Gee, that's a rotten school."

"Why, James?" asked his mother, astonished.

"Well, I been there a whole half day and I ain't learned to read yet!"

To Have and to Hold.

Stranger — I will give you a nickel if you will climb over that fence and get my hat, boy.

Country Boy, (climbing over quickly) — I've got your hat, Mister, all right; now, how much will you give me if I bring it to you?

So Easy!

"The Clarks are in easy circumstances, I believe," remarked Cobb.

"Yes," assented Boyd, "they can owe people money and feel easier about it than any others with whom I have ever had anything to do."

On Principle.

THERE was not a vacant seat when the woman with the baby entered, but as she stood in front of little Brownley she leaned over and

"Excuse me, but may I see the woman said coldly.

"But, madam—little Brownley el encouragingly, trying to offer

"I wish—"

"Your wishes do not matter," the woman said sternly. "For too long women have accepted favors from men, thereby tacitly admitting at least a physical inferiority. You owe me no consideration—I am quite your equal and prefer to stand up as a demonstration of my emancipation."

"I only permit me, madam—" Brownley began hastily, but collapsed meekly as she snapped:

"I will not permit you to give me your seat!"

Triumph softened her.

"Of course," she said, "I appreciate your conventional courtesy. But a principle was at stake. I did not wish to take your seat—"

"And I didn't care whether you did or not!" little Brownley retorted peevishly. "I wasn't offering it to you. I just wanted to get off at my corner, and now I'll have to walk back two blocks!"

A Strong Will.

"RASTUS," said the Judge, "you say that you entered the hen house, and then, deciding to resist temptation, left it. Is that right?"

"Dat's about it, Jedge."

"Well, how about the two hens that were missing?"

"Ah tells you, Jedge, Ah took dem. Ah reckoned dat Ah was 'fitled to dat many fo' leavin' the rest."

Really Careful.

NATALIE, aged 5 years, for the first time planted some pansy seeds in small boxes. One evening she rushed to water them, and, on her return, her mother said: "You know, after a rain, you don't have to water them." Natalie's reply was startling: "Oh, I take them in when it rains!"

Three Good Deeds.

A CLEVELAND man noticed an Irishman of his acquaintance coming along the street with a most beatific expression of countenance.

"Why are you so happy?" the Celt was asked.

"I have just done three good deeds, answered the latter, "and any man who has performed three good deeds has reason to be happy."

"Ho has, indeed," said the other, "and may I ask what the three good deeds were?"

"Well, as I was coming past the church this morning I saw a woman with an infant in her arms, crying that hard it would melt a heart of stone. She told me that for the

[illegible] she could not get [illegible] and [illegible] it was a sickly child [illegible] and that it had to be soon. I felt that bad [illegible] it, the only $10 I had in the [illegible] and told her to go and get the child [illegible] and bring me the change. She went [illegible] and soon returned, her face [illegible] and away hopping blessings [illegible] Now, isn't that enough?"

"[illegible] Now, what were the other [illegible]

"I [illegible] to say you had performed three good deeds."

"And so I did. I dried a woman's tears—that's one; I gave [illegible] a soul from purgatory—that's two; and, lastly, I got seven good dollars for a bad ten, and if that wouldn't make you happy, then you are hard to please."

A Matter of Stripes.

A ST. LOUIS boy, who has often seen the convict labor of his State, was visiting a relative in Chicago, who one day took him to the zoo. Among the creatures that particularly interested the youngster was a zebra.

"Say, Uncle," exclaimed he, pointing to the queer beast, "look at the convict mule!"

The Right Treatment.

A NATIVE of Georgia, of the sort usually called "Crackers," was suffering from inflamed eyes. He consulted a horse doctor for treatment.

The veterinarian gave him some of the same [illegible] he used on animals. The man lost [illegible] sight. He then brought suit in court [illegible] other damages.

The Judge, after weighing the evidence in the case, said:

"If there are no damages to be recovered. The man would never have gone to a veterinarian if he had not been an ass."

Absent-Minded Jones.

MR. JONES'S wife says that he is the most absent-minded man in the world. She finds it necessary to look him over every morning before he leaves for his office, lest he should appear there in his pajamas some day.

On the day that she entertained the members of her club, Mrs. Jones took great pains to caution her husband not to forget to purchase the bridge favors.

"Now," she said in the morning, as he was about to leave for the day, "do please try and remember to go to the store next door to your office and get twenty-five of the handsomest favors in the store and send them up to the house, with a bill, this afternoon."

Jones promised faithfully to remember, and promptly forgot all about the matter until he reached the office. Then his eyes lighted on the string his wife had tied about his finger.

"Great Scott!" he cried, "those favors!"

Half an hour later, as he was opening his mail, he came across a letter from his wife.

"Don't forget those favors," it read, "and be sure to pay for them."

"H'm, that's right," muttered Jones abstractedly. "I did nearly forget them."

Shortly after receiving the letter his wife called him up on the telephone.

"Have you bought those favors?" she inquired.

"By Jove!" answered the husband, "I did almost forget them!"

At noon he left the office, to be gone the remainder of the day. At six o'clock he walked up the stoop of his house, tired but happy in the consciousness that his day's work was over.

At the door of the house his wife met him, in a placid, wrathful mood.

"Wretched man!" she cried.

Jones surveyed her in amazement for a moment. Then an awful thought pierced his mind.

"Why," he stammered, "I didn't forget those favors after all, did I?"

"No," she cried, "But three times this afternoon you sent a boy here with twenty-five of them each time!"

A Real Jail Bird.

"IF you don't mind, Sir," said the new convict, addressing the warden, "I should like to be put at my own trade."

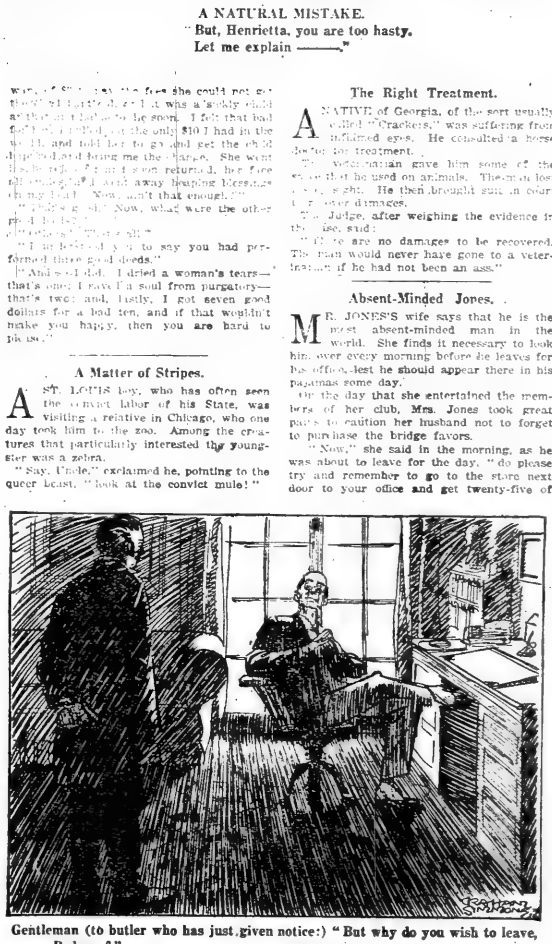
"That might be a good idea," said the warden. "What is your trade?"

"I'm an aviator," said the new arrival.

Disregarded.

"The originator of things frequently fails to get credit for them."

"That's right. A milliner gets about two-thirds of the credit for an ostrich feather."—Washington Star.



Gentleman (to butler who has just given notice:) "But why do you wish to leave, Podgers?"

Butler: "I'd rather not say, sir."

Gentleman: "But come, come, I insist on knowing."

Butler: "Well, if you must know, sir, I've been 'ere now for twenty years, and I'm absolutely sick of the sight of you and your family."

—The Bystander.

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Detail from Reconstruction of Penhurst Castle at Metropolitan Museum.

Museum Investigation of Art Training

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

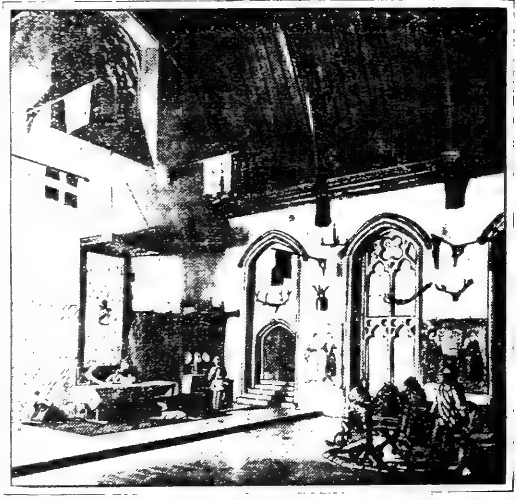
THE Metropolitan Museum has taken a practical step toward furthering the development of the industrial arts by publishing a handbook which appears this week, containing [illegible] the industries [illegible] the facilities in [illegible] industrial arts [illegible] and the mu- [illegible]

[illegible] Some [illegible] one [illegible] of its own, many [illegible] classes situated [illegible] and little known to the [illegible] There are a number of highly specialized trade schools, such as that [illegible] drawing and geometry as applied to carriage, wagon, and automobile [illegible]

In [illegible] M. Levy has prepared [illegible] of the most important, giving the qualifications required, the rewards to be expected, and certain characteristics [illegible] The handbook is expected to be useful in enabling the Museum staff to reply easily to many inquiries hitherto difficult to answer, and also in bringing about a closer relation between the Museum and the industries, a goal toward which the staff is constantly working.

The whole question of art and industry is of such importance that any fresh sign of interest in the problem on the part of effective organizations commands attention. There are, according to Miss Levy's estimate, about two-thirds as many students as workers in New York City, and it is improbable that these have been so sifted out as to leave in the classes only those with ability to profit by instruction. This weeding out Mr. Burridge of the London County Council Central School considers an absolute necessity where the education depends upon public funds. The question of whether the trades can absorb more or fewer is not pertinent for the educationists, the question of raising the standard of work and energy, and thus avoiding waste of the individual and of public money, is of first importance. Mr. Burridge advocates the association in the schools of the specializing and the general students, finding that the technical superiority of the one class and the broader and more experimental temper of the other work together for mutual benefit.

Here, as in England, there is bitter complaint of the hasty methods of students who wish to learn only enough to begin to earn money promptly. A note by Mr Weitenkampf in the New York Library Bulletin expresses his feeling as chief of a Print Department which is visited freely by young men and women in search of material for "original" design. "All too often our collections and our aid," he says, "constitute not an inspiration to consciously directed effort, but a sort of pons asinorum for untrained designers driven at speed in a hunt for the novel. It is not a case of the silly or useless question which all librarians encounter. We have here to do with insufficient mental and technical discipline. The only hope for this is in modification of educational ideas and in the change of an attitude toward life possibly more local than national but undoubtedly and banefully present." Elsewhere Mr. Weitenkampf has said that some of the so-called designers calling for material that they can copy require something which can be taken line for line, having not even the ability to turn a tone drawing into a line drawing. These, of course, do not deserve the name of designers or that of students of design, but their existence as paid workers in industries into which design enters shows the great need of thorough school instruction.



Reconstruction of Penhurst Castle at the Metropolitan Museum.

In the current number of the trade journal Good Furniture is printed a talk by Lachlan MacLachlan, a practical designer in a prominent furniture factory, and from his point of view also the necessity of thoroughness is emphasized and the teachers of design are urged not merely to correct the drawings of the pupils, but to insist upon applied explanations of theory, and constantly to impress upon each student the fact that he can learn by his own effort more than any one can teach him. Here we have the two horns of the dilemma—the difficulty of supplying schools and teachers for workers in the industrial arts and the difficulty of making those workers use the opportunities they have.

Miss Levy's pamphlet has shown us that schools exist in numbers, although not yet by any means in sufficient numbers to meet the need for them. Any one, who has made even a superficial survey of their annual exhibitions knows that an excellent system of instruction is pursued in many instances, although in only a few instances is it carried far enough to produce human material immediately available for the trades, to use the expression of the writer in Good Furniture. Apparently what now is needed is a deepening of the feeling in both educators and students that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. The schools should follow Mr. Burridge's advice and eliminate clogging inefficiency from their classes, and should then pursue the path many of them are now taking in making their students go to the past for practical examples of what they can adapt to the needs of the present with intelligence and understanding. The museums are ready for them and are offering every possible advantage, and the best of the schools are availing themselves of the material offered. In such an exhibit as the reconstructed mediaeval room in the Metropolitan Museum an eager student gets not only the stimulus of separate objects in ironwork, tapestry, wood carving, costume, and so forth, but has the added help to the imagination of seeing these in their own environment, linked together as they were at the time the room was made, and not isolated in alien galleries.

New York is fortunate in having a number of museums of major and minor importance in which the designer for special industries may study models of the finest quality and of various periods. Apart from the fine eighteenth century French exhibits at Cooper Union, and the more extended collections at the Metropolitan Museum, there are small local collections, such as those at the Dyckman House, Van Cortlandt House, and Jumel Mansion, in which our own Colonial and Revolutionary designs may be studied. Even in New York, however, one misses the presence of a museum dedicated to the industrial arts, and it is lamentable that in such centres of industry as Pittsburgh, to take a single example, there should be no adequate public collection to which workers in the special material of the place could refer for the forming and correcting of their taste.

These museums should exist side by side with schools of industrial art, and the manufacturers of the city should visit the schools as critics of their practical side. The Metropolitan Museum is making its quiet, systematic effort toward bringing about just this interdependence of museum, school, and factory, but unexpected and grievous difficulties constantly arise to balk progress.

One is the difficulty of securing lecturers capable of talking to artisans and students in practical language of practical problems. It is a true American difficulty. In London, for example, you would find twenty printers to our one with the power of unselfconsciously communicating both knowledge and ideals. We have specialized in talk to such an extent that almost no one can talk except those who have made it their business, and from these, logically, one only should expect talk about talk. It will be a puzzling task to replace the old system in which not only the design and the execution were derived from the same source, but the teaching, the demonstrating, and the criticising all were done by the master craftsman.

Examinations for Teachers of Drawing in the High Schools.

THE Department of Education announces that examinations for license as teacher of freehand drawing in high schools will be conducted by the Board of Examiners at the hall of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 18 and 19, 1916, beginning at 9 A. M. each day.

The high schools employ over one hundred teachers of drawing, and there are now a number of vacancies, so that candidates who receive good ratings upon the examination may expect early appointments to well-paid and permanent positions. Both men and women are eligible for the examinations; the minimum salary of an assistant teacher of drawing is $900 per annum, the maximum is $2,650. Credits are given for previous experience in such a way as to permit an assistant teacher to begin service at a salary from one to eight years in advance of the minimum. No one is eligible for a license for service in the high schools of New York City who is not over 21 and less than 41 years of age, except that in the case of an applicant who holds a permanent license granted in and for the public schools. The maximum limit of age shall be the fifty-first birthday.

All persons in doubt as to their eligibility, and desiring information respecting the matter, should communicate with the Board of Examiners before the examination, addressing the letter: Board of Examiners, 500 Park Avenue, New York City. Inquiries should be accompanied by return postage.

The Detroit Museum.

THE latest issue of the bulletin of the Detroit Museum of Art announces a loan of twenty-five pieces of pottery executed by Miss Mary Chase Perry, maker of the Pewabic ware. This ware has been called by Charles L. Freer as fine as any modern pottery produced. Its qualities of form and glaze are in the highest degree distinguished, but it is known only to a limited extent in New York.

The bulletin also contains a reproduction of a recent self-portrait by William M. Chase, which the artist presented to the museum as the beginning of a collection of self-portraits by artists similar to that in the Uffizi Gallery. The standard of the collection will be maintained by having future contributions referred to those whose portraits are in the collection, those contributing constituting themselves a jury to suggest others who shall be invited and to pass upon works submitted.

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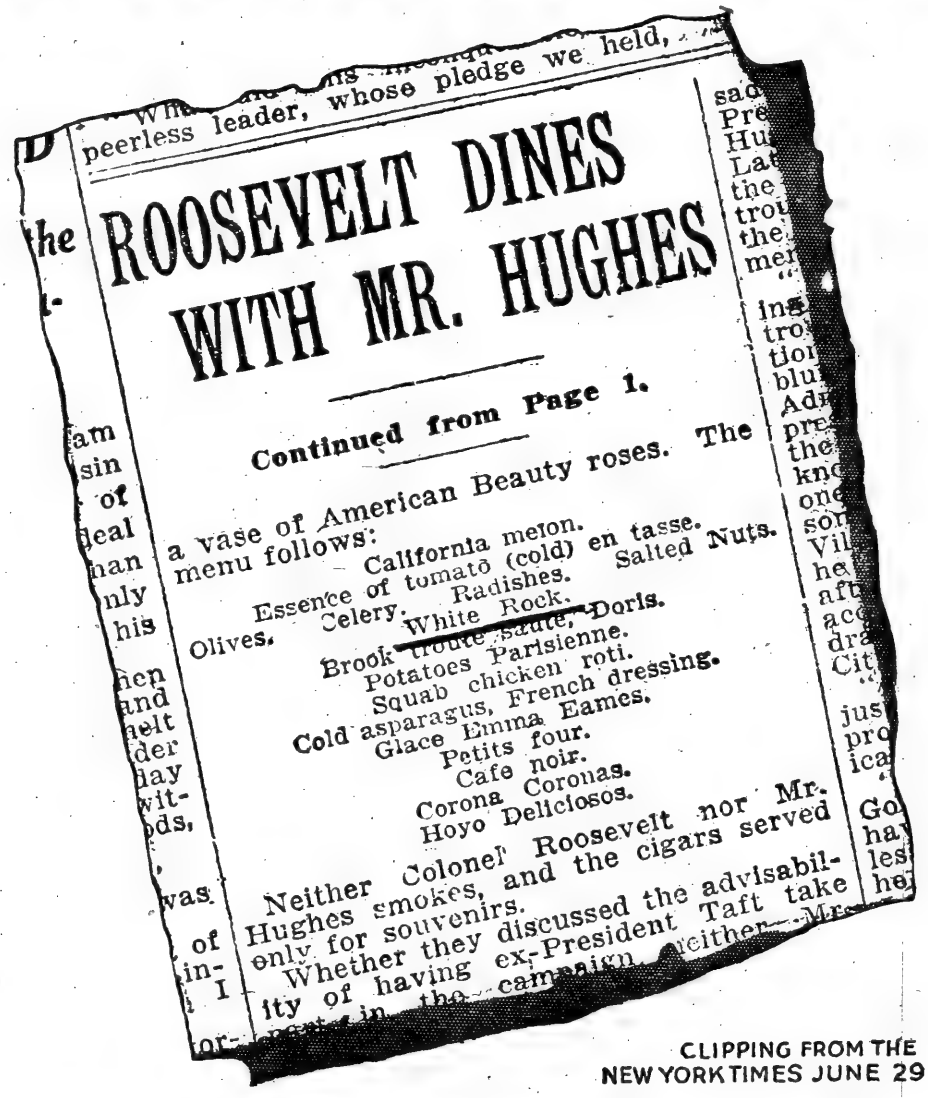
AMERICANISM



peerless leader, whose pledge we held,

ROOSEVELT DINES WITH MR. HUGHES

Continued from Page 1.

a vase of American Beauty roses. The menu follows:

California melon.
Essence of tomato (cold) en tasse.
Olives. Celery. Radishes. Salted Nuts.
White Rock.
Brook trout, sauté, Doris.
Potatoes Parisienne.
Squab chicken roti.
Cold asparagus, French dressing.
Glace Emma Eames.
Petits four.
Cafe noir.
Corona Coronas.
Hoyo Delicioso.

Neither Colonel Roosevelt nor Mr. Hughes smokes, and the cigars served only for souvenirs.

Whether they discussed the advisability of having ex-President Taft take

CLIPPING FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES JUNE 29TH.

The representative Men of the Nation give the preference to the National Water *White Rock*

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX NEW YORK, JULY 23, 1916 EIGHT PAGES

RELIGION, ETHICS, WAR AND CIVILIZATION

Books That Analyze the War in Europe from Varying Standpoints — Latest Publications on the European Conflict

WHAT THE WAR IS TEACHING. By Charles E. Jefferson. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

WAR AND CIVILIZATION. By J. M. Robertson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

THE GERMAN SOUL: Its Attitude Toward Ethics and Christianity, the State, and War. By Baron Friedrich von Hügel. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

HERE are three books that deal philosophically, and more or less from the religious standpoint, with the world war in its relation to Christian civilization. The three men who write the books look at their subject each from a viewpoint widely differentiated from the others. Dr. Jefferson, well known in New York City and elsewhere as the eloquent pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, endeavors, in "What the War Is Teaching," to find in the conflict a chastening lesson for the Church and for all modern civilization; such a castigation, indeed, for the outraging of moral law as will cause the aching and humbled world to be willing to guide its conduct hereafter by rules and principles more Christian. Mr. Robertson has been for ten years a member of Parliament and one of the workers in the Inter-Parliamentary Union which has endeavored to bring about a closer and more friendly understanding between the nations represented in its membership. He is a student of politico-historical subjects upon which he has written several books, as also upon subjects connected with religious philosophy and literary criticism. Some years ago he made a lecturing tour in the United States. His discussion is devoted largely to an analysis of the moral bases and qualities of German "Kultur" and to an inquiry into the effect it would have upon civilization if it were to force a wider acceptance of itself. He belongs to the English Free Thought cult, of which Bradlaugh was the leader. Baron von Hügel received his title from the Catholic Church. Of German and Scotch parentage, he was born in Italy, where his father was in the Austrian diplomatic service, and has lived the greater part of his life in England, where he married an Englishwoman. He has long been a student of religious and philosophical subjects and has written much upon them. He wrote "The German Soul," believing that his own German heritage of mental and spiritual qualities would enable him to understand the good in it, while his British qualities and long residence would keep his point of view objective and impartial.

Thus the three books represent an American, an English, and a half-German examination of the cultural phases and effects of the war from the viewpoints of a Protestant, a Free Thinker, and a Catholic.

Dr. Jefferson denies with emphasis that there is any truth whatever in the contention that any war is inevitable or necessary, even the world war of which that statement has been made so many times. "Men are free," he declares, "and they can end war when they will." Men have changed their minds about other evils which once were thought necessary, such as slavery and torture of prisoners and killing of witches, and abolished them, to the good of mankind. So he has faith they will some day change their minds about war, and he looks upon this present conflict as a scourging of the nations by an offended God to teach them the moral lessons they have refused to learn and make them willing to change their minds upon that question as they have upon others.

"Europe," he says, "has never hated war, and that is the chief reason why she is now bleeding at every pore. To scores of Europe's exalted thinkers war has been a necessity, a school of virtue, a mother of all blessings." He takes up the human qualities war is supposed to develop in men and in nations and shows that war does not develop them, that they are there all the time, and that to think it necessary to prove their existence by the tremendous costs and losses of war is as foolish as it would be to burn down cities or introduce a plague in order to show how brave and heroic men and women can be under the stress of necessity.

The duty that lies before all forward-thinking men and women of the present time, Dr. Jefferson thinks, is to endeavor to change the old, false beliefs as to any possible good coming from war that cannot be secured in some less evil and costly way. Especially does this duty lie upon the Christian minister. "The supreme task of the Church in the twentieth century," he declares, "is to bring religion into international life. It is for the leaders of the Christian Church to do what they can to baptize international politics into the name of Jesus. The question of national armaments is a religious question. It is also an economic question, a sociological question, and a political question, but fundamentally it is a religious question." The supreme lesson which the great war is teaching, the lesson which the United States must heed, is that "armed peace is a delusion, a scourge, and a proved failure," and "every moral teacher in America ought to do what he can to rub that lesson into the minds of men." Of the three great historic scourges, famine, pestilence, and war, the first was killed by commerce and the second by science. But

not both of these together are equal to the task of killing war. "Only religion," he decides, "can kill war, for religion alone creates the new heart."

The sub-title of Mr. Robertson's book, "War and Civilization," describes it as "An Open Letter to a Swedish Professor." It is addressed to Dr. Gustaf F. Steffen, Professor of Economics and Sociology in the University at Stockholm, who had written a book in defense of the idea that German "Kultur" is so much better and finer than any other phase of civilization that its protagonists are justified in attempting to spread it, even by force of arms, over the rest of the world. Mr. Robertson goes at the Swedish Professor's thesis in downright, forceful fashion, examining his arguments one by one on the broad grounds of the moral issues involved and the contributions of Germany during the last half century to the progress of civilization along material, scientific, spiritual, and artistic lines. He comes to the conclusion that the German "Kultur" is poisoned through and through with the cult of brute force, the worship of materialism and extreme militarism, and the conviction of the supreme beauty of the German character in all its phases, a conviction that makes it vain, boastful, domineering, blind to the good in other phases of civilization. He shows that Germany has long been one of the politically backward and, therefore, is now one of the most dangerous nations of Europe. And, finally, he concludes, addressing the Swedish professor:

> The psychology of your friends (the Germans) is the psychology of the braggart. The science of war they mastered like the other physical sciences; and they took for granted that their mere barbaric instinct, their race-pride, and their appetite to power yielded them a science of man, a Folk-Psychology, in which their ascendency was deducible even as might be the operation of an explosive shell in physics. That is to say, in the most essential knowledge of all, in comprehension of the vast process of international action and reaction, of the way of working of the souls of nations and of free men, they are the most profoundly unscientific of all the civilized people, and by consequence they are the most barbarous.

Baron von Hügel explains in his preface that the two papers which comprise his book are the result of his studies into the relations, "in the actual nature of things," between, in the first place, general ethics and Christianity, and then, and particularly, between such general ethics and Christianity on the one hand and the State and war on the other. He thinks that territorial expansion in Europe of any one race over another markedly different has become "a moral wrong and a political mistake." As for colonial territorial expansion, he feels sure both that "official Germany is determined to achieve it, and also that she has never shown any aptitude to rule natives with any advantage to those natives, nor, indeed, any serious perception of the need for such results as the sole decisive justification for such expansion."

His inquiry and argument throughout the two articles are on religio-philosophical lines and in a temper that is calm, gentle, kindly, and to the last degree objective and judicial. There is a long, comparative study of the "German soul" and the "British soul," the virtues and defects of both nations, that is so searching, comprehensive, and utterly impartial, the sort of thing from which only can true illumination come, that it deserves the widest reading. It ought to be fruitful for Americans as guidance for the development of their own soul. In his last pages he insists upon the power of "vision" within the German soul, and declares that Germany will be likely to redeem herself only "by absorption in another, a nobler and more adequate vision, truly expressive of her own noblest self." The idea that Baron von Hügel here reaches by philosophic reasoning gives a curious sanction to one of H. G. Wells's scientific forecasts in his recent book, "What Is Coming?" and also, to a certain extent, to the somewhat similar, but also widely different, rainbow dream of Walter Wellman's "The German Republic."

STRAIGHT AMERICA

STRAIGHT AMERICA: A Call to National Service. By Frances A. Kellor. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

AMERICANS have the reputation of being a boastful people. But, whatever the visage of pride with which they face the rest of the world, there is surely no other country which, at home, does as much berating of itself as does the United States. Constantly are we stricken to the heart with conviction of sin upon almost every subject concerned with our national life. The custom makes for national vigor and health, even if we do sometimes have to wait for an alien observer to waken us to the fact that some feature of American life we have been busily assailing is really in fine, healthful, and beneficent condition. Perhaps we make a mistake, in our savage self-criticism, in not oftener and more freely recognizing the good in our endeavors as a people. For certain it is that this strenuous rotten-egging of ourselves has done much to distort and belittle the conception of the American people that is too often held by the people of other nations. Miss Kellor's frank and vigorous little volume errs somewhat in that very way, notwithstanding the truth and urgency of nearly all that she says, although she does now and then make admission of salutary efforts along the lines concerning which she writes. She errs again, or perhaps it would be more precise to say that she misunderstands the convictions and feelings of large masses of American people, in her treatment of their attitude toward military preparations. Without any doubt there are immense numbers of citizens who, convinced of the immorality and stupidity of war, are equally convinced of the necessity of a vision that will see through and beyond war and will see also what kind of road will lead thither, a vision in which armaments will have little share.

But these faults are slight in comparison with the clear-sightedness, the justice, and the earnestness with which Miss Kellor pleads for such personal recognition of responsibility, such feeling, conviction, and action on the part of every man and woman in the country as would result in a new national spirit and a united nation. A

(Continued on Page 291)

MR. OSBORNE DISCUSSES PRISON REFORM

Describes His Experiences and Defends His Theories in an Able Volume on Society and Prisons

SOCIETY AND PRISONS. By Thomas Mott Osborne. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.25.

A FEW days ago Mr. Osborne was welcomed back to the position of Warden of Sing Sing Penitentiary with such demonstrations of regard and rejoicing as any man might be proud to receive. If the pageant, the procession and the cheers, the evident depth and sincerity of the gladness and affection seem curious or puzzling to any one he will find the answer to all his questioning in the five chapters of this book. Perhaps it can all be summed up in a short paragraph near the end of the volume, a paragraph whose last words offer their own vindication of Warden Osborne's theory: "The Welfare system means a training in democracy: it means applied Christianity—for it is a practical effort to operate the prisons on the Golden Rule; and it works."

Mr. Osborne tells the full story of his own experience as "Tom Brown" in Auburn Prison, why he felt it necessary to live for a short time under the same régime as the convicts and what were his observations, experiences and conclusions, much of it told in extracts from the diary which he kept every day. Out of talks with his mate in the basket shop to which he was assigned for work grew the idea of the Mutual Welfare League. All this he tells in detail, declaring that he would have made fatal blunders if he had attempted to put prison reform in operation without having served that brief term as a prisoner. For that experience showed him that reform of conditions within the prison must be "the prisoners' own process." It taught him, he says, "that whatever measure of self-government was granted, to be really successful it must be worked out by the prisoners and not imposed upon them by the prison authorities."

Very interesting is the full account he gives of the organization of the league at Auburn by the prisoners, their discussion of the problems it presented, and the ways in which these were settled. "Thomas Brown, No. 33,333," was Chairman of the Committee of Forty-nine, elected by the men in all the shops, which settled the basic principles, and he was also a member of a smaller committee to formulate its machinery. Of this sub-committee he says that "it was one of the most satisfactory bodies of the kind I have ever worked with, business-like, fertile in suggestion, keen in argument, good-tempered in decision." Afterward he tells the story of the league's activities and of the effect it has had upon the men themselves and upon the spirit and discipline of the prison.

The narrative is interspersed with a great store of anecdotes, conversations and incidents, of which some are amusing, some are pathetic, and all of them more or less touched with that tragedy which inheres in the very nature of the relations between society and the criminal. There is an outline, dramatically told, of the career of "Canada Blackie," whose story Anne P. L. Field has made famous among the human documents of prison life, which dwells upon his interest in the Welfare League and upon his exceptional intellectual and spiritual qualities. "He died," says Mr. Osborne, "one of the many thousands of martyrs of the brutal old prison system. How many men, one wonders, of equal capacity for right living and high thinking have perished as criminals when they might have lived as upbuilders of humanity? * * * The very qualities which had made this man one of the most dangerous of criminals—his skill, ingenuity, boldness, bravery, intellectual power and loyalty—('the whitest of pals,' is the way one friend has described him)—all those things were assets of the highest value to society the moment he turned to 'go straight.'"

But the volume is not wholly devoted to the exposition of practical experiments and achievements. The first chapter is a discussion of why men become criminals and of the alleged characteristics of criminals, and of whether or not there is a so-called "criminal type." He scoffs at the assertion of physical characteristics of a criminal type, and brings forward many proofs with which to refute the argumefits and conclusions of the old-time penologists and sociologists. "When we talk," he declares, "about 'confirmed criminals' and a 'criminal type' and 'a criminal class,' we are trying to lay upon God the blame which belongs to ourselves." But there is, he thinks, such a thing as a "prison type," and of this he says:

> Forth from our penal institutions year after year have come large numbers of men, broken in health and spirit, white-faced with the "prison pallor," husky in voice—hoarse from disuse—with restless, shifty eyes and the timidity of beaten dogs. But these are creatures whom we ourselves have fashioned, the finished product of our prison system. These are what we have to show for the millions of dollars wasted and the thousands of lives worse than wasted because of our denial of common sense and humanity.

A discussion of the machinery of "Courts and Punishment" leads the author to severe indictment of the system and even of the very purpose which the courts set out to accomplish. What the law undertakes to do is an impossibility, since neither one nor several human beings can determine the amount of guilt in any offender nor assess by the mere facts of his crime the extent of his punishment. Let the court, he says, determine the fact of the crime only and the Judge pronounce an indeterminate sentence that will send the criminal into exile from society until his conduct shall show that he is fit to return to it, society giving him in the meantime every help and incentive to work out his own salvation.

The old prison systems and methods and the institutions for children receive close attention and are shown to be an important factor in the making of criminals. "The real prison problem of today," Mr. Osborne thinks, "is the problem of the recidivist"—how to prevent the return of the criminal to his old ways when he returns to society, how to stop the endless procession of men passing from one institution to another. Ignorance of the real character of the criminal, the refusal to recognize him as a human being no different inherently from other human beings, the vagueness which has surrounded the nature and purpose of his punishment, and the careless indifference of society to the whole matter are among the reasons which he finds for the failure to answer these questions.

Of the three purposes of punishment upon which the existing system of penology is based, retaliatory, deterrent, and reformatory, the last is the only one, Mr. Osborne is convinced, that will stand the test of intelligent examination and analysis. There is a long indictment of the results brought about by methods that do not attempt to reform the men, showing how many, inevitable, and appalling are the direful results of those methods. Then he goes on to detailed examination of the new system of self-government, declaring that in every way it stands the test. In the matter of physical health the improvement is so great that "the very appearance of the men speaks for itself." The slouching gait, the prison pallor, the hunted look, the restless eyes are gone, and instead the men "stand erect and look straight at you and talk with you manfashion." There is less of drug and drink traffic and vice at Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons than ever before in their history. The prisoners do not crave drugs as they did when they spent so much time locked, idle, in their cells and, having more things to interest them and to think about, their minds dwell less upon evil. The mental improvement is as marked as the physical, while the greatest of the three is the change in the moral nature. He says that the very standards of conduct of the men in Auburn and in Sing Sing—the Welfare League system is in operation in these two prisons—have undergone reconstruction, and there has taken place a marked and true spiritual growth. But Mr. Osborne warns against the attempt, which he says has been made in other institutions, to secure the results of the Welfare system without a clear understanding of its fundamental principles.

The book is, without question, the most notable addition to the literature of penology that has been made in a long time, for it affords an exposition, somewhat incomplete it is true, but the first to be made, of an epoch-making experiment in prison management, by the man who brought it about. And in addition it is a very human book, written with earnestness, with compassion, with understanding, but without any trace of sentimentalism.

RECENT BOOKS ON THE WAR

(Continued from Page 289)

goodly part of her book is devoted to the question of the immigrant and how he can be Americanized, a question with which she has been made especially familiar by her work with the Bureau of Immigration. Every word of her drastic arraignment of the native American for his neglect of his duties to the immigrant is deserved, and her chapters on that subject ought to be read from every pulpit in the country and studied by every woman's club and public forum. If the immigrant has failed to become Americanized, not he but the native American is at fault, she declares; and in terse, scathing sentences she tells in how many and how varied ways the American has been negligent and lazy and irresponsible. "It seems to me," she says, "that our real enemy is not an aggressive foreignism, but a passive, complacent Americanism or nativism." She might very well have added also, what many people have noted, that often the citizen of alien birth better comprehends and is more loyal to American ideals than is the native American with generations of American ancestors behind him. But Miss Kellor has faith that America can yet control its own destiny and fulfill its mission among nations if the native Americans will take up the burden they have refused to shoulder and, by helping the foreign-born among us to comprehend and endeavor to realize American ideals, become themselves more thoroughly American. She offers many suggestions for the attaining of national unity, all based upon the recognition by the citizen of his duties and obligations as a citizen, and all within the scope of the ordinary man or woman to seize hold of and begin to work upon.

Miss Kellor's little book, which is a new issue in Macmillan's timely and interesting National Problems Series, is practical, candid, and most earnest. It gets down to the first principles of American needs and discusses them with honesty, ability, and a straight-from-the-shoulder forcefulness that ought to prove inspiring and infectious.

FROM A GERMAN ATTACHE

REVELATIONS OF A GERMAN ATTACHE: Ten Years of German-American Diplomacy. Introduction by Blasco Thompson. By Karl Wittc. New York: George H. Doran Company.

THE man with a grievance is rarely to be trusted wholly about any matter connected with his personal injury. And when, as is evidently the case with the author of this book, he has brooded long and deeply over his grievance, he is likely to see even matters not closely connected with it in its jaundiced light. Therefore it is necessary to consider all of Mr. Witte's statements with especial care and to take some of them with large measures of salt. But, even after making due allowance for a frequently distorted vision and still more for his misunderstandings of American life, there remains much in his book that is of interest to Americans and is now of especial timeliness because of the prominence of the hyphen in current politics.

Mr. Witte was a German journalist who at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war was sub-editor of the Vienna Deutschen Zeitung. As far as the management of the paper allowed he defended the American side, taking a view of the controversy which was practically the only one friendly to the United States in the Central Empires. The result was that after a time he decided to come to the United States and establish a news bureau that would supply German and Austrian papers with American news. He was speeded on his way by German officialdom. But when he arrived in this country he found that that power had made it impossible for him to do anything but allow himself to be secretly attached to the German Embassy in Washington while outwardly he was the correspondent of one or two German papers. His duty was to allay anti-German sentiment in American newspapers and to accelerate by pen and interview and personal touch friendship and admiration for Germany and German influence in America. He tells with the utmost frankness what he did, mentions by name the men whom he saw and the newspapers whose editorial attitude he seems to believe he influenced. In the case of one well-known newspaper, which in those days was somewhat at a disadvantage in its news gathering, he held out the promise of special favors from the German Foreign Office for its European correspond-

(Continued on Page 296)

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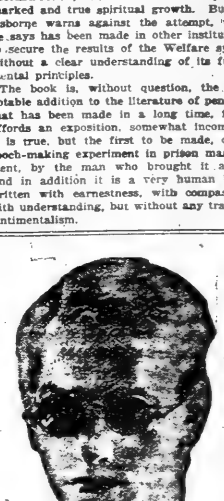

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RUPERT HUGHES ON THE 13TH COMMANDMENT

The Working Out of a Game That Always Presents Difficult Problems — Latest Works of Fiction

THE THIRTEENTH COMMANDMENT. By Rupert Hughes. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

IF pretty Miss Daphne Kip of Cleveland, Ohio, had not decided that, short of Paris, New York was the one and only place where it was possible to purchase a really satisfactory trousseau, her entire future, as well as those of various other people, might have been altogether different. And incidentally, Mr. Hughes would not have been furnished with the proper pieces with which to work out an important problem in a game which, though infinitely older than chess, is always providing fresh and complicated problems to tempt the theorist. For the telling of Daphne's story is principally an excuse to state a very modern question regarding the ever-shifting relations of men and women, and to give to it a very modern answer.

The pretty, spoiled daughter of indulgent and adoring parents, Daphne Kip had always been able to coax almost anything she wanted out of her hard-working, much-harassed father, a task in which she was aided and abetted by her mother, whose own methods, however, were not exactly of the persuasive kind. Mrs. Kip had wrangled with her husband over money matters for some thirty years, and Daphne, who was heartily sick of the perpetual nagging and squabbling about expenses, looked forward with great joy to the day when she would "be free from this everlasting talk of money, money, money!" That she would be free from it when she married Clay Wimburn, she had not the very smallest doubt, for that young, good-looking New Yorker, a friend of her brother Bayard, and employed in the same office, spent money with a lavishness which made it seem only reasonable to infer that he possessed an ample supply of that very desirable commodity. And it was not until Daphne, after a breath-taking, rapid-fire courtship, was actually in New York buying—or at least trying to buy her trousseau, that she learned how poor her lover really was; a young man on a fairly good salary, with excellent prospects of advancement, and not a single penny saved for the proverbial rainy day.

Another thing she speedily learned was how very costly a luxury she herself was to her father, and would be to her husband. The prices of the gowns and hats and lingerie she wanted to buy appalled her, and when she discovered that what she regarded as quite a modest outfit would cost about $2,000, it gave her a decided shock. Then, too, she became intimately acquainted with the ménage of another young couple, her brother Bayard having just married a beautiful wife who firmly believed that her husband had but two real duties: to provide her with all the pretty clothes she wanted and to keep her amused. It was after a violent quarrel between Bayard and his brainless, spendthrift Leila that Daphne sent Clay back the diamond engagement ring he had not yet paid for, and declared: "I'm sick of the idea of always living on the money of some man. * * * I don't think a woman ought to be dependent on a man. I think she ought to bear her share of the burden."

So charming, untrained Daphne set to work to try to discover a means of achieving that financial independence for which so many women long nowadays; she had "the wisdom of the newest school that asks for comradeship, and a complementary equality, and, demanding freedom, offers it as a fair exchange." Of course she had her discouragements and disappointments, and for quite a while it seemed as if she never would be able to have the trousseau she had determined not to buy until she herself had earned the money with which to purchase it, but everything came out right in the end, and Daphne won the success and happiness which are the due portion of every well-regulated heroine. Clay, it is true, found her refusal to give up her business for him rather a bitter pill to swallow, but he got it down at last.

The title of the book is taken from a remark of Bayard's. "Thou shalt not spend all thou earnest. * * * It was the Thirteenth Commandment, I guess; a mighty unlucky one to break." But though Bayard talks about it in this way it is he who, utterly weak through his passion for his beautiful wife, entirely disregards that commandment, and comes very close to ruin in consequence. It is only the combination of a bit of luck and the European need for munitions which finally rescues both Clay and Bayard from the slough of despond. The story, it will readily be seen, provides ample opportunity for comment on, likewise a fairly well done picture of, our modern New York life. In Leila, Daphne, and Mrs. Kip we have three not at all unusual types of women; the harem type, the old-fashioned, acutely good woman "who shackles her husband with indignant virtues and whacks his head with a precept whenever he lifts it up in pride," and the modern independent woman who believes in freedom, both spiritual and economic.

There is a great deal that is interesting, both in the novel itself and in the point of view from which it is written. There are many apt comments and more than a few passages which tempt to quotation; it is entertaining, too, although overlong—especially entertaining when the author lays aside the mask of his characters and speaks out in his own proper person. For it is quite evident that what he himself cares most about are his problems, not his style, nor his plot, nor his people, and the admirable qualities of the book are to be found in its statement of these problems and in the brief essay paragraphs scattered through it rather than in its style, incidents, or character portrayal, though Leila and Bayard are sketched with some cleverness. Certain of the people who have appeared in Mr. Hughes's earlier novels enter this one; Sheila Kemble and her company, which includes Eldon and Mrs. Vining, give the reader a glimpse of the stage, and several other names which will be familiar to Mr. Hughes's admirers are more or less briefly mentioned. For Daphne's path is a twisted one; it leads to fashionable restaurants and the smartest of smart dressmaking establishments, behind the footlights, and into the office of a bankrupt publisher; there are times when she is prodigally feasted and there are times when the butcher refuses to leave any meat until his bill is paid.

"The Thirteenth Commandment," most tempting of all to break, is constantly being shattered by one or other of the characters, most of whom are in a chronic state of spending more instead of less than they earn. Of course Clay is not the only man who falls in love with Daphne, and she is called upon to face temptations other than the ever-present one of getting into debt. Mr. Hughes has ventured on delicate and seldom trodden ground in his account of the trials of Daphne and Clay during their informal engagement, when marriage seemed a goal so distant as to be almost unreachable. It is a situation resembling the one so exquisitely handled by Compton Mackenzie in his very artistic "Plashers Mead"—a situation which, though usually ignored, has indubitably entered many lives.

"The Thirteenth Commandment" is a thoughtful novel.

THE CONFESSION

THE CONFESSION. By Maxim Gorky. Translated by Rose Strunsky. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

THIS book has all the features that we have learned to expect from Gorky's writings—the vigorous, delicate portrayal of strange and fascinating types, the intimately revealed background of Russian life, the passionate descriptions of sea, and sky, and forest that bear to Gorky the aspect of mighty living forces; but the book is also a profound philosophical study of the relation of the individual to life and to his fellow-beings, and above all, the story of a great love—the love of a man for the people.

Matwei, the narrator and principal figure of "The Confession," began life as a foundling in a small Russian village. Of his earliest years in the house of the gardener who found him, abandoned on an estate near the village, Matwei writes: "I fed myself wherever I happened to be, and when I found nothing I whined and whined, then fell asleep hungry. * * * They did not treat me with much mercy in the village. Life was hard and I was a stranger, and a superfluous one. * * * Suddenly and illegally to be eating the morsel that belonged to some one else!" Thus at an early age the boy became a past master of the bitter art of loneliness, which, later, in the man, deepened into the tremendous spiritual isolation that drove him from place to place and from idea to idea, in search of some point of contact with existence.

Of these years of seeking he writes with terrible simplicity:

> I have tasted of all the poisons and drunk of a hundred rivers, and many times I wept the bitter tears of impotence. Life seemed to me a terrible delirium. It was a whirlwind of frightened words and a warm rain of tears; it was a ceaseless cry of despair, an agonized convulsion of the whole earth, suffering with an upward struggle, unattainable to my mind, and my heart. * * * My days were as dark as the night, and I stood alone on the earth, like the moon in heaven, except that I gave no light.

"The Confession" is not autobiographical, but the anguish of these years of futile wandering in search of some key to the riddle of things is a living reflection of the despair that drove Gorky to attempt suicide at the age of 21; and the exaltation that flames forth in the latter pages of the book, when Matwei bursts the fetters of a despairing individualism and finds hope and strength in a union with the people, the glory of whose countenance he at last beholds through the misery that surrounds them, has the reality of an experience that has been lived through. While Matwei's account of his gradual understanding and acceptance of revolutionary principles has not at all the dull savor of propaganda, we hear Gorky speaking through Matwei's lips, voicing his belief in the greatness and nobility of the Russian people and the righteousness of their cause.

Among the many characters that surround Matwei in his childhood and stream past him in his wanderings, even the minor figures, sketched in with a few bold strokes, stand out with unforgettable clearness; and those that are drawn with more detail, like Brother Anthony, the brilliant, aristocratic, dissolute monk, and Larion, the bird-catcher, are among the really great creations of literature.

In the varied incidents that surround the main theme of the book Gorky repeatedly shows his genius for writing with extraordinary compression and dramatic power, tearing the coverings from life, and revealing it in its naked tragedy. The story told Matwei, for instance, by the woman whom he had met among the crowd of pilgrims about one of the monasteries, "walking silent, her lips compressed, her face sunburnt and angry, and her eyes burning with a keen fire," contains, in a few sentences, a whole world of human suffering:

> "Last Spring my husband went down the Dnieper to float lumber and he never came back. Perhaps he was drowned or perhaps he found another wife—who knows? My father-in-law and mother-in-law are very poor and very bad. I have two children—a boy and a girl—and how was I to feed them? 'I was ready to work—to break myself in two in working—but there was no work. And what can a woman earn? My father-in-law scolded: 'You and your children are a millstone around our necks with your eating and drinking.' My mother-in-law nagged: 'You are young yet; go to the monastery. The monks desire women, and you can earn much money.' I could not stand the hunger of the children, and so I went. Should I have drowned them? I went."
>
> She talked as in her sleep, through her teeth and indistinctly, and her eyes cried out with the pain of motherhood.
>
> "My son is already in his fourth year; his name is Ossip, and my daughter's name is Ganka. I beat them when they asked for bread; I beat them. I have wandered a whole month and I have earned four rubles. The monks are miserly. I would have earned more at honest labor. Oh, those devils! What waters can wash me now?"
>
> I felt I ought to say something to her, [Matwei writes,] so I said: "On account of your children God will forgive you." Here she cried out to me:
>
> "What is that to me? I am not guilty before God! If He doesn't forgive me He doesn't have to, and if He forgives me I myself cannot forget it. It cannot be worse in hell. There the children will not be with me."

In her introduction to the book Rose Strunsky, the translator, who has succeeded admirably in preserving the strength and poetic beauty of the original, gives a vivid sketch of Gorky's life and character and of the Russia of the revolution, which adds materially to the reader's understanding and appreciation of "The Confession."

BLOW THE MAN DOWN

BLOW THE MAN DOWN. By Holman Day. Frontispiece. New York: Harper & Brothers.

HOLMAN DAY'S novel begins with a kiss and ends with a kiss, Captain Mayo being the kisser in both instances. But, on the first page, Alma Marston, daughter of the money king, is the recipient, and on the last page Polly Candage, a sailor's daughter, is the happy girl. There are many adventures in between, with the breezy atmosphere of the sea playing about the book.

Boyd Mayo incurs the enmity of Julius Marston and gets entangled in the nets of big business. His friend Captain Wass says:

> Cuss their picking and fighting and financing. They ain't steamboating any longer. They're using good boats to play checkers in Wall Street with.

At the stage when he is "down and out" himself, our young Captain is stirred by the plight of the poor victims on Hue and Cry Island, who are being deprived of their homes because a financier wants the island for a Summer estate. He comes to their rescue with grit and courage, and is undaunted by fearful odds.

Mayo is the typical hero of fiction of the good old-fashioned kind; master of every situation and triumphant in the end, despite the machinations of his enemies. Alma Marston is in strong contrast to Polly Candage: the one so vain, capricious, selfish, and self-willed, and the other an inspiration in her sweetness, courage, and humanity. Mr. Marston and Captain Candage might be grouped under the same heading: "How Fathers Ought Not to Act." However, the latter's villainy is mostly bark, while Mr. Marston is all bite. He is the kind of financier to inspire "the masses" to unwonted vehemence. His tools, Bradish, snake-like and subtle, and Fogg, devilish in his ingenuity, are very clearly drawn.

Mr. Day has told his story graphically. It is a good presentation of coast life. But he could learn much from lesser artists; his conversations are not up to the standard, for example, of a Robert Chambers. Nevertheless, "Blow the Man Down" holds your interest; it is an excellent volume for the "T. B. M." of that variety so dreaded by the devotees of the Drama League.

I SPY

I SPY. By Natalie Sumner Lincoln. Illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.

Here is a novel whose pregnant caption suits these parlous times and whose author has spared no effort to make the espionage-laden text measure up to the title. It's all about a German spy plot to steal two American inventions deemed of inestimable value for war use. One is a camera for taking a map of the country from an airship. The other is a process for making glass armor—coats of mail of interwoven nikra and glass that Mauser bullets cannot penetrate. Washington, D. C., is the locale, and there is such a criss-crossing of spy work that it begins to look for a time as if the chief spy character was actually spying on himself. Almost everybody turns out to be a bit of a spy, and the last unraveling chapter certainly carries the element of complete surprise. There is plenty of go in the action, and Americans who see the face of a plotting German in every bush after nightfall will be likely to read "I Spy" with reinforced convictions as to the Kaiser's network of surveillance.

ROSEBERRY GARDENS

ROBERTA OF ROSEBERRY GARDENS. By Frances Duncan. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

A book so delightful as "Roberta of Roseberry Gardens" is not often met in a Summer day's search. Roberta is the nicest sort of a girl, fresh and frank, with room in her brain and heart for more than the obsession of sex. But the gardens—not private gardens but nurseries, in which Roberta is Secretary—we should never weary of wandering through them, of smelling that most eloquent of odors the scent of fresh moist earth; of knowing and understanding each plant and shrub and tree; of gaining from the two master gardeners, Rudolph Trommel and Michael O'Connor, practical knowledge and philosophic wisdom.

In most novels with what "Little Alice" calls a "porpoise," the "porpoise" bulks so large as almost to hide the trivial romance and attenuated characters that it drags along with it. But while Roberta's love story is a slight, though a pretty, thing, the characters of the tale are as full of human interest as the book is of gardening lore. Trommel and O'Connor are especially fine, the former discoursing of patriotism, of the vice of ignorance, of the lawn mower's baneful influence upon horticulture, &c., all with the thoroughness and philosophy to be expected from his name (though, by the bye, he is Swiss;) the latter playing with true Irish wit upon "gur-rls," the English Government, tree buying, anything that comes up, and, by his lighter method, "getting there" as surely as the more ponderous Trommel.

But, after all, it is the gardens that hold the centre of the stage—the Roseberry Gardens in which science and poetic feeling go hand in hand with the most meticulous care; and the lovely, neglected old Southern garden, holding all the beauty and fragrance of "a day that is dead," all the pathos of a society vanished from the earth; and, in both, under the author's hand, the plants become as "real and human" as the people who tend them—or who tend them no more.

Miss Duncan has written a most companionable book, one, too, of unusual literary quality; one to be read with enjoyment unalloyed and to be gratefully remembered long after many more ambitious novels are forgotten.

"Never was there a greater occasion, or more grandly staged, the greatest that will ever be offered to a peace-loving people, than that which presented itself before the opening of hostilities—and what did we do? We tendered a weak-kneed, hesitant offer of mediation, and the instant war was declared our Peace Party broke into a panic of parades and other foolish demonstrations, as if to warn the belligerents that we were strictly out of it, and were not to be drawn in at any price. We are the only great Power that Germany could take into account—and we are neutral! Under the Moloch of our neutrality we have sacrificed everything that should be precious to a nation, particularly to a great humanizing power."—From Geo. Stanley in August FORUM.

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BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD

Continuation of W. P. Monypenny's Standard Biography Covering the Period 1855 to 1868

THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD. By George Earle Buckle, in Succession to W. F. Monypenny. Volume IV., 1855-1868. With Portraits and Illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. $3.

THE events occurring in English history in the thirteen years covered by the fourth volume of the "Life of Disraeli, 1855-1868," seemed at the time important, and certainly to the statesman and his contemporaries were intensely exciting. Their story, read amid the crash of the greatest war of history, inevitably loses in interest. But not only do some of these events have a definite relation to the present struggle but the biography is saturated with the personality of one of the most peculiar of historic characters and may well claim attention long after the great questions of his day have become the objects of antiquarian inquiry.

Mr. Buckle notes as "tragic" the fact that Disraeli, in the maturity of his powers, was condemned to continuous service in "her Majesty's Opposition," a task in which his critical tendencies were necessarily developed, while his capacity for constructive thinking and constructive action was relatively atrophied.

The remark is plausible, but it is to the credit of Disraeli that the greater part—indeed, the great body—of his criticism was based on constructive ideas. What he prevented the Governments to which he was opposed from doing and what he helped to force them to do make a substantial and valuable contribution to the development of the British Empire. For one thing—and a very great thing—he may be said to have aided greatly in making the Liberal Party of his day to respect vested rights and avoid the radical and sudden changes to which it was strongly pressed. On the other hand, he taught his own party to recognize that changes must come and to yield where mere obstinate resistance would have led to revolution. The two processes were the professed aims of his public life, and, though there was much to criticise in the details of his methods, his essential consistency and his practical efficiency cannot be denied by frank readers of this monumental "Life."

Take, as an example of his "high imagination," the policy he waged after the Indian mutiny in 1857.

> We may pour our legions and our fleets up the rivers and through the provinces of India. We may be successful; but to my mind we should add to that success and doubly strengthen our force, and I am prepared, for one, to give any support to her Majesty's Government which they may require for that purpose—if at the same time we should say to India, that supposes she is aggrieved and outraged, to India perhaps despairing of pardon: "Although we will assert with the highest hand our authority, and although we will not rest until our unquestioned supremacy and predominance are acknowledged from the Punjab to Cape Comorin, it is not as mere avengers that we appear." I think that the great body of the population of that country ought to know that there is for them a future of hope. I think we ought to temper justice with mercy—justice the most severe with mercy the most indulgent.

The next year Disraeli was Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the Commons of the Government which passed the India bill that practically has been the Indian Constitution ever since. He wrote to the Queen: "It is a wise and well-digested measure"; he added: "It is only the antechamber of an imperial palace, and your Majesty would do well to deign to consider the steps which are now necessary to influence the opinions and affect the imaginations of the Indian populations. The name of your Majesty ought to be impressed upon their native life. Royal proclamations, courts of appeal in their own land, and other institutions, forms, and ceremonies will tend to this great result."

This ideal was realized later, when the Queen was made Empress of India. It is not too much to say that the wonderful success of British policy in India has been due to the spirit with which it was imbued by Disraeli, and that is an achievement of real value in the history of the whole world. It is also to his credit that he contributed to the grant of self-government to Canada and to the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States, in spite of the fact that he was instinctively distrustful of the practical working of the democratic principle.

One of the most interesting features of this biography is the extracts from Disraeli's letters. He was addicted, both by taste and from policy, to dining out and to visits to great country houses. He enjoyed the excitement, the splendor, and the social intercourse of these occasions, and he found profit in sounding the minds and hearts of those he met. His comment and description to his intimates were vivacious, often penetrating, and sometimes audacious. Of the visit to London of Napoleon III. and the Empress he wrote:

> I was greatly disappointed with the Empress. For me she had not a charm. She has Chinese eyes and a perpetual smile or simper, which I detest. I understand that she is very natural—too natural for a sovereign, and that Napoleon looks sometimes as if he would be pleased with more reserve and dignity. She was always playing with the royal children, who doted on her, and was sometimes found sitting on the edge of a table! What do you think of that? The courtiers were horrified.

By January, 1857, he took a different view. He wrote from Paris to the same correspondent:

> One most interesting dinner at the Tuileries my wife sate by the Emperor and I sate by the side of the beautiful Empress. I have seen such faces often among the ladies at a bullfight—and I dare say many a Mendez da Costa has worn such. Round her swanlike neck she wore a necklace of emeralds and diamonds such as might have been found in the cave of Aladdin; and yet, though colossal gems, they were for her not too vast. After this I will tell you no more; the curtain should fall amid the brightest fire.

Disraeli's relations with Napoleon were quite close. He attached much importance to the alliance and did not show his usual keenness in analyzing the character of the Emperor, and the latter was equally astray in his estimate of the English statesman.

Disraeli's pictures, in his correspondence, of the life of the British aristocracy are illuminating, and go far to justify the fervid enjoyment he found in intercourse with them. Take, for example, this brief sketch of Frances Anne, Lady Londonderry, written from her seat, Sachem Hall:

> This is a remarkable place, and our hostess is a remarkable woman. Twenty miles hence she has a palace (Wynyard) in a vast park, with forest rides and antlered deer, and all the splendid accessories of feudal life. But she prefers living in a hall on the shores of the German Ocean, surrounded by her collieries and her blast furnaces, and her railroads and unceasing telegraphs, with a port hewn out of solid rock, screw steamers, and 4,000 pitmen under her control. One day she dined the whole 4,000 in one of the factories. In the town of Seaham Harbour, a mile off, she has a regular office, a fine stone building, with her name and her arms in front, and her flag flying above. Here she transacts, with innumerable agents, immense business—and I remember her, five and twenty years ago, a mere fine lady; my, the finest in London. But one must find excitement if one has brains.

There is a glimpse of the same contrast in the following from Asbridge Castle, Lord Brownlow's, "gorgeous, and in a vast park of wonderfully sylvan beauty":

> Lord Brownlow, a good deal beyond six feet high, slender, rather bent, with one lung already lost, and obliged to pass the winter at Madeira; intellectual, highly educated, with a complete sense of duty, and of a soft and amiable disposition; living, as it were, on sufferance, but struggling to perform his great part. A devoted mother watches every glance and every wind; shares his annual exile, where she actually has not a single companion.

Writing in 1858 to the Lady Londonderry, already referred to, Disraeli said: "There is nothing like female friendship—the only thing worth having." There are many indications in this volume of the degree to which he won this prize, the beautiful devotion of his wife being the most remarkable instance. A curious light is thrown on their relations by an anecdote of Kibbel's concerning the famous night in April, 1867, when Disraeli overthrew the Government on the question of electoral reform:

> As Lady Beaconsfield told me, with manifest pride and joy, "Dizzy came home to me." And she then proceeded to describe their supper: "I had got him a raised pie from Fortenum & Mason's, and a bottle of champagne, and he ate half the pie and drank all the champagne, and then he said: 'Why, my dear, you are more like a mistress than a wife.'" And I could see that she took it as a very high compliment.

Disraeli at this time was 62 and his wife 75. Later in the year, when they were both ill under the same roof, they exchanged daily notes. Disraeli wrote: "You have sent me the most amusing and charming letter I ever had. It beats Horace Walpole and Mme. de Sévigné. Grosvenor Gate has become a hospital, but a hospital with you is worth a palace with anybody else.—Your own D."

Wireless Photography

A very good summary of what experimenters in radio-photography have learned and accomplished is set forth by Marcus J. Martin, an English scientist, in "Wireless Transmission of Photographs." The book is well illustrated with drawings and photographs. (Marconi Publishing Corporation.)

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SHAKESPEARE—LAPIDARY

THAT singular rage for discovering in SHAKESPEARE'S plays an almost superhuman knowledge of the purely technical side of literature or science is apparently to find further illustration in a book on "Shakespeare and Precious Stones," by Dr GEORGE F. KUNZ, announced for publication this month by the Lippincotts. In this book, we are told, "Dr. KUNZ aims to show that SHAKESPEARE treated even the subject of precious stones with wide and accurate knowledge and skill." How far this may be taken as the natural and pardonable enthusiasm of the "publicity man" we are not prepared to say, but we feel reasonably certain that an entire volume on the subject indicated in the title would not have been written by so excellent an authority on precious stones as Dr. KUNZ had he not been convinced that SHAKESPEARE had more than the ordinary knowledge of lapidarian lore. In the same way other enthusiasts in the past have found that SHAKESPEARE'S knowledge of the classics, of law and—recently—of music was in every way phenomenal. Thus there has grown up a sort of apocryphal view of the great Elizabethan by which he becomes a sort of repository of all the learning—scientific and literary of the ages. This view is not shared by the leading students of SHAKESPEARE—men like Sir SIDNEY LEE, GEORG BRANDES, EDWARD DOWDEN, for instance. On the contrary, recent scholarship discovers a decided lack of technical knowledge, "learning," in the restricted sense of the word, in the plays of SHAKESPEARE. Thus, in two comparatively recent books, one a posthumous work by ANDREW LANG, the other by J. M. ROBERTSON, we are given ample proof that in mere "learning" the plays of SHAKESPEARE ranked far below much of the work of his dramatic contemporaries. Scholarship was the fashion of the day, and such plays as those of BEN JONSON were heavily freighted with it. The erudition that found its way into the Shakespearean drama, however, was more or less a reflection from the work of other Elizabethans. Genius is very far from being synonymous with learning. Nevertheless, we are sure to find a vast amount of interest and curious information in a work that reveals SHAKESPEARE as a lapidary.

THE interesting feature of the sale of SWINBURNE'S library was the revelation that it gave of the very high esteem in which the poet was held for many years by his literary contemporaries. This was shown by the large number of "presentation copies" contained in the collection. Apparently every author of consequence during the last half century was in the habit of sending his literary offspring to SWINBURNE by way of tribute and the total result as shown at the sale was extremely significant. There were volumes with varying inscriptions from WILLIAM MORRIS, D. G. ROSSETTI, GEORGE MEREDITH, VICTOR HUGO sent his "Torquemada," "A Mon Cher SWINBURNE"; THOMAS HARDY inscribed a volume of his Wessex Poems "To ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, whose genius has for more than thirty years been the charm of THOMAS HARDY." Of course, among these many admirers there were a host of decidedly "minor poets," and in their presentation volumes were occasional "remarks" by SWINBURNE that are well worth preserving—as, for instance, in the case of a volume of translations of VICTOR HUGO'S poems by DEAN CARRINGTON we have on the fly leaf the significant comment, "And deans rush in where poets fear to tread." As a rule a man's library is a reflection of its owner's prejudices, his likes and dislikes. In so ardent a lover of books as SWINBURNE, a man of such violent hatreds and equally intense idolatries, this was particularly true. And besides finding here these eloquent reminders of his literary passions, it is pleasant to note, now that SWINBURNE'S fame is established beyond the danger of denial or oblivion, that he was the recipient of many a poet's grateful homage at a time when most readers of books viewed his work with misgiving and even undisguised detestation.

THIS final turn of the tide in SWINBURNE'S favor appears to be in danger of undergoing a reverse movement, at least in England, in the case of EDGAR ALLAN POE. It was in England that POE'S genius found its first and highest appreciation; the real splendor of his achievement was not generally recognized in this country until many years after. And now comes the leading page article of The London Times Literary Supplement devoted to an analysis of the collected works, in five volumes, of EDGAR ALLAN POE, in which the reviewer declares of these same volumes that

> a great part of them is rubbish, some of it not even clever. It is not like the hack work of a hard-pressed man of genius; rather, there is something hopelessly provincial about it, as if it had been produced in the literary corner of a country newspaper. There is very dull, long-winded criticism, accusing LONGFELLOW of plagiarism where he had only been guilty of remembering other poets, much as SHAKESPEARE and SHELLEY did, only less happily. There are comic pieces, duller still, and there are poems as bad as any man has ever written.

This from the England that did so much toward establishing POE in the place of honor that he now occupies in the literature of Europe and America. The writer of the article does not deny that POE deserves some of the fame that he has achieved, but his reputation as a poet is not due, he considers, to anything that is worth while in "The Raven" or "The Bells," poems "which are only fit to be recited at penny readings," "Ulalume" and "Annabel Lee" are found to be no better. In fact, this critic apparently finds the touch of true poetry only in POE'S "Bridal Ballad" and "The Sleeper." In these, and two or three others that are not specified, "there is something magical; something that, when you fall under its spell, seems worth while volumes of good poetry, something that takes you beyond good and evil, beyond sorrow and joy—something that all the romantic poets aimed at yet never attained to." This is high praise enough, but the writer will not admit that even at his best POE has the note of certainty or that he escapes from his habitual provincialism:

> Even in "The Sleeper" there are obvious and provincial artifices. But the better one knows the poem the less one thinks of these. One would have to quote the whole of it and then ask the reader to learn it by heart before one could hope to make him feel its enchantment.

THIS critic finds pretty much the same weakness in POE'S prose that he does in his poetry, and finds it "strange that a man should be famous for what he wrote badly while what he wrote well is little known." Thus he dismisses with contempt such stories as "The Black Cat" and "The Pit and the Pendulum," while bestowing the most generous praise on a story that is comparatively little known:

> "The Power of Words" is worth all his famous stories, including even "The Gold Bug" or "The Mystery of Marie Roget." It is, in fact, one of the most wonderful pieces of prose in the English language, both for manner and for matter. DE QUINCEY never wrote anything so good; and, if it were the first thing of POE'S one had ever read, one would rush to the rest of his work expecting to find a prose master of the highest rank. But one would be disappointed with nine-tenths of it; and even the other tenth would not fulfill that promise.

The widespread influence exerted by POE on his famous contemporaries—such as the BROWNINGS, TENNYSON, ROSSETTI, MORRIS—is reluctantly admitted. "No man, in fact, ever had so much influence with so little to account for it." The admission, one might think, would arouse a feeling of uncertainty in this reviewer's estimate of POE, especially when it is remembered that the latter's influence was in the main exerted by means of "The Raven"—fit only for "penny readings"—and the other poems and short stories that come in for unqualified censure.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended July 20

Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History

THE FOUNDING OF CALIFORNIA. By Charles Edward Chapman. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.80.

A study of the Northwestward Expansion of New Spain, 1697-1783.

A HISTORY OF THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTI. By W. Walton Claridge. 8vo. London: John Murray. Two volumes.

The period covered is from the earliest times to the present century.

THE VOYAGE OF THE MORNING. By G. S. Dorly. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

A hitherto unpublished account of the relief expedition of the Discovery, 1902-04.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER RACE ORIGINS. By Herbert Bruce Hannay. 8vo. London: Sampson, Low, Marston & Co.

The author of this study of ethnic origins is Advocate of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta.

THE LONG ARM OF LEE. By Jennings Cropper Wise. 8vo. Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell Company. Two volumes.

History of the artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Art and Poetry

APOTHEOSIS AND AFTER-LIFE. By Mrs. Arthur Strong. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Three lectures on certain phases of art and religion in the Roman Empire.

SONNETS. By John R. Streeg. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

These sonnets, following the Shakespearean form, are on a variety of subjects for the most part connected with European travel

Essays and Lectures

MAKING THE MOST OF THE CHILDREN. By Daniel Wolford La Rue. 12mo. New York: The Educational Book Company.

A study of various home influences and theories

SOCIETY AND PRISONS. By Thomas Mott Osborne. 12mo. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $1.35

Five lectures on penology delivered at Yale University.

SCRAPS AND BITS. By L. J. Rosenberg. R. F. Penno & Co.

Ten short essays on various subjects.

SOCIETY, ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT. By Henry Kalloch Rowe. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A study of "Life in the Family Group," "Social Life in the Rural Community," "Social Life in the City," "Social Life in the Nation."

THE LEGACY OF THE EXPOSITION. 8vo. San Francisco: Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

An interpretation of the intellectual and moral heritage left to mankind by the recent Panama Exposition

War Books

THE ENGINEER IN WAR. By P. S. Bond. 12mo. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Has special reference to the training of the engineer to meet the military obligations of citizenship.

THE CHURCH ENCHAINED. By William A. R. Goodwin. 12mo. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

A study of the question, "Has the Church proved equal to its responsibilities in connection with the European War?"

STRAIGHT AMERICA. By F. A. Keller. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

"A call to national service."

NATIONALISM, WAR AND SOCIETY. By E. Kreibel. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A consideration of various subjects growing out of the war. There is an introduction by Norman Angell

THE NEW EUROPE. By Arnold J. Toynbee. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Essays complementary to the author's "Nationality and the War," discussed in reconstruction with an introduction by Lord Cromer.

THE GERMAN SOUL. By Baron F. von Huegel. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Attempts "to discover the precise error in the German Realist conception of the State and war, and to elucidate the character of the German (in contrast with the English) soul, the present deviation, and the helps and hindrances to its self-reform furnished by the chief groups of German religion and philosophy."

BATTERY FLASHES. By "Wagner." New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Pen pictures of "a gunner, from raw recruit to Sergeant, with his battery in action"

Fiction

THE UNSPEAKABLE PERK. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

The scene of the story is laid in the neighborhood of the Caribbean Sea.

OLD GLORY. By Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

Three stories of the flag.

TENTORE. By Pat Candler. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

The romance of an Italian fiddle maker.

SANDHILLS SKETCHES. By William Haynes. 12mo. New York: D. O. Haynes & Co. $1.

Sketches of the Piedmont country of North Carolina.

CASCO BAY YARNS. By William Haynes. 12mo. New York: D. O. Haynes & Co. $1.

Sketches and stories of the Maine Coast.

THE THIRTEENTH COMMANDMENT. By Rupert Hughes. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.

A novel of metropolitan life the theme of which is the conflict between finance and romance.

O'LOGHLIN OF CLARE. By Rose Mulholland (Lady Gilbert). 12mo. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. $1.35.

A novel of Irish life.

Philosophy and Religion

BILLY SUNDAY, THE MAN AND METHOD. By Rev. Frederick W. Betts. 12mo. Boston: The Murray Press.

A series of articles first published in the Universalist Leader.

THE LORD'S PRAYER. By Henry Harrison Brown. 12mo. San Francisco, Cal.: The "Now" Company. $1.

A series of essays described as "a vision of today."

THE ULTIMATE BELIEF. By A. Clutton-Brock. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Outlines "simply and with fine optimism the main spiritual laws along which the teaching of the rising generation must proceed."

THE MYTHOLOGY OF ALL RACES. By William Sherwood Fox. 8vo. Boston: Marshall Jones Company. Thirteen volumes. Vols. I., Greek and Roman.

Includes American (Vols. X. and XI.) as well as European mythologies. Elaborately illustrated.

REST DAYS. By Hutton Webster. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

A study in early law and morality, with special chapters on the history of the week, the Babylonian "evil days," and the Hebrew Sabbath.

Travel

THROUGH RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIA. By Stephen Graham. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

The record of a pedestrian's travel.

Science

THE BIRTH-TIME OF THE WORLD. By J. Joly. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Twelve essays on scientific subjects.

Juvenile

THE SCRIPTURE STORIES RETOLD FOR YOUNG ISRAEL. By Dr. Mendel Silber. 12mo. New Orleans: Jewish Ledger Publishing Company. Four volumes.

The stories are taken from the Old Testament. There is a pronouncing glossary of Bibleal names.

New Editions

THE CROOKED TREE. By John C. Wright. 12mo. Harbor Springs, Mich.: The Lakeside Press. $1.25.

A second edition of this collection of Indian legends of Northern Michigan.

GAMES AND DANCES. By William A. Stecher. 8vo. Philadelphia, Penn.: John Joseph McVey. $1.50.

Second edition revised and enlarged.

Educational, Reference and Miscellaneous

SEX-EDUCATION. By Maurice A. Bigelow. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Series of lectures by a Professor of Biology, Columbia University.

PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING. By Stephen Gilman. 12mo. Chicago: La Salle Extension University.

Published in series of textbooks of business administration.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF ENGLAND AND WALES. By Rev. James B. Johnston. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

The result of twenty years' research. The derivations of the names are given, together with pronunciations, &c.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, AND HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS. By John Kirkegaard. 8vo. Boston: Williams Bookstores Company. $2.50.

A practical illustrated handbook.

A LABORATORY MANUAL OF FOODS AND COOKERY. By Emma B. Matteson. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Approaches the study of cookery through experimental work upon the chemical, physical, bacteriological, and biological properties of food.

GOOD ENGLISH IN GOOD FORM. By D. H. Ranous. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.

A textbook of English for self-study, with an introduction by Rossiter Johnson.

THE DATED ALEXANDER COINAGE OF SIDON AND AKE. By Edward T. Newell. 8vo. New York: Yale University Press. $2.50.

Sidon and Ake were two Phoenician cities of the time of Alexander the Great.

HAND-WROUGHT JEWELRY. By H. R. Sorenson & E. J. Vaubin. Milwaukee, Wis.: The Bruce Publishing Company.

Illustrated handbook of practical information.

MR. PALLEN'S POEMS

COLLECTED POEMS. By Condé Benoist Pallen. New York: Kenedy & Sons. 1915.

With a summary of his early volumes, Mr. Condé Benoist Pallen joins the chorus of contemporary poets, and in his "Collected Poems" welcome again will be given to his "New Rubaiyat," which did such good service in routing the local Persians from the cozy corners where Assyrian axes and spears so long upheld grandma's Paisley shawls and colored tablecloths into an awful semblance of tents beside the Bendemeer.

How far away it seems today since the shrewd old Tentmaker was Roycrofted to death; and yet Mr. Pallen's fearless onslaught in the face of fashion keeps all its old gallantry and beauty, as a reply to

> * * * those dark questionings
> Which doubt may answer not—though doubt may raise.

Mr. Pallen's muse is lovely "with the pale cast of thought," not "sicklied o'er" in the manner of a d'Annunzio or a Maeterlinck, but with a consciousness of the true functioning of poetry. Thus, in "A Fable for Lydia," there is an elegance that recalls the finer passages of Spenser's "Faerie Queen"; and there is the dignity and fullness of the great artists of the later Renaissance in his ode "Maria Immaculata," in "The Death of Sir Launcelot," and "The Feast of Thalarchus," with its personages, Thais and Simeon Stylites, and a chorus of demons that in dramatic power recall the Evil Spirits in Newman's "The Dream of Gerontius."

Without any affectation of the mediaeval there is also in his "Babe of Bethlehem" much that is human and faithful in the manner of the primitives; and to complete the volume he gives a score of sonnets in sequence which may be said to be a high order of excellence.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

A Complete Edition of Pepys's Diary—Mrs. Browning's Portuguese Sonnets—Looking for Authors of Poems

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

STUDENT.—Will you please let me know the publisher of the most complete and most fully annotated edition of "Pepys's Diary"? I want to know the most valuable to a student.

There are a number of good editions of the diary which would suit your purpose. One in ten volumes, at $1 per volume, is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, and another by J. B. Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia in six volumes at $9 for the set. The Macmillan Company publish the diary and correspondence edited by the Rev. J. Smith in four volumes at $6, and the same firm has published an edition, edited by H. B. Wheatley, in nine volumes at $1.50 per volume. The Globe edition of the diary, with an introduction and notes by G. Gregory Smith, is published by the Macmillan Company in one volume at $1.75. The diary is also included in Everyman's Library, by E. P. Dutton & Co., and the same firm has also published a two-volume edition at $1 per volume. A very fine edition in eighteen volumes, including Lord Braybrooke's notes, with extensive additions by H. B. Wheatley, is published by George E. Croscup & Co., New York.

Curate and Rector

H. M.—Will you kindly tell me the author of "The Curate and the Rector," which was published by George Routledge & Sons in 1871?

"The Curate and the Rector" was written by Mrs. Elizabeth Strutt, an English author. It was originally published in London in 1859, a second edition in 1861, and the American edition in 1871. Mrs. Strutt was the author of a number of books, and in 1863 was granted a literary pension of £70 a year "in consideration of her straitened circumstances at a great age and after fifty-eight years of contributions to literature."

Illustrated London News

J. J. REYNOLDS.—Can you tell me if these books have any value: Illustrated London News, 1852 to 1859; Edinburgh Review, 1802 to 1837; Blackwood's Magazine, 1837 to 1857; Haywood's Gazette, 1853?

The Illustrated London News is worth about 50 cents a volume. The Edinburgh Review brings at auction about 50 cents a volume. Blackwood's Magazine is worth from 10 to 30 cents a volume. Haywood's Gazette for 1853 is not of special value.

"The Higher Pantheism"

M. E. B.—Can you locate the following lines and tell me whether they are quoted correctly? I am told that they are from Tennyson, but doubt it.

Speak to Him, thou, for He heareth—
And spirit with spirit may meet.
Closer is He than breathing
And nearer than hands and feet.

The lines quoted are from Tennyson's poem, "The Higher Pantheism."

ANSWERS FROM READERS

L. W.—With reference to the answer to the query of "S. C. A." about the writing of Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese" in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 9, would say that the true story of the "Sonnets" as related by Robert Barrett Browning (the son of the poets) to Lillian Whiting is recorded in her book entitled "The Brownings: Their Life and Art," (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1911,) a story that is supported by a letter written on March 10, 1881, by Robert Browning to a friend who inquired as to the circumstances, to whom the poet wrote as follows:

> The "Sonnets" were only known to exist and seen for the first time by the person to whom they were addressed, two or three years after our marriage. The reticency came of some misunderstood remark which seemed to doubt the depth and sincerity of such feelings so exhibited in verse. Fortunately some other long subsequent conversation did more justice to an exceptional case, and the next morning the writer of the "Sonnets" said: "Do you know I once wrote some verses to you?" This was at Bagni di Lucca, after the birth of our child a few months before. The "Sonnets" were only printed at my earnest entreaty. I consider the poor fancy that I might seem too anxious for my own self-glorification, as people would perhaps suppose, ought not to prevail against all that is power and beauty—however unworthy the subject they had been bestowed upon.

To this letter the poet's son added:

> It may perhaps be mentioned that the writer of the "Sonnets" was sometimes playfully called by him his "little Portuguese," in connection with her poem, "Catarina to Camoens"; whence the title chosen when the "Sonnets" were published, affording a veil, however slight, to conceal the identity of the author.

The Philosopher Vico

MARION C. LEVI.—In answer to the request of "H. W. C.," I would say that a concise and clear account of the life and work of Giovanni Battista Vico can be found in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. At the end of the article a list of works is given for reference.

MARY E. GLINES.—In reply to the request of "F. J. M." in THE BOOK REVIEW for June 11, for the poem beginning:

> Could we but draw aside the curtains
> That enfold each other's lives,
> See the naked heart and spirit,
> Know what spur the action gives,
> Often we should find it better,
> Purer than we judge we should,
> We should love each other better,
> If we only understood,

would say that the poem was printed on the first page of The Universalist Leader several years ago under the title "If We Only Knew," and was there ascribed to Rudyard Kipling.

Copies of the verses and information about the poem have also been received from Miss Mona Whittle, Norfolk, Va., and Mary E. Murphy, who wrote that the poem was written by Bessie W. Smith and published in The Chicago Tribune; Elberta Ackley, New York; Mrs. R. Northrup, Kingston, R. I.; Miss Amy L. Pierson, West Orange, N. J.; Kathryn Mack, Montrose, Penn.; Miss Ora G. Savage, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Kathleen B. de Raismes, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. J. M. Desmond, Brooklyn, and Alice G. Hart, Bridgeport, Conn.

A Book

ADELAIDE M. PRIME.—"D. T. L." asks June 4 for the title of a poem by Emily Dickinson. Many of the poems of this lovely New England recluse have no title. It is said that the fragments were written on scraps of paper or on the backs of envelopes and tucked away between the leaves of her books. It was not until after her death that the poems were collected and published.

The one mentioned by the inquirer is as follows:

A BOOK.

> There is no frigate like a book
> To take us lands away,
> Nor any coursers like a page
> Of prancing poetry.
> This traverse may the poorest take
> Without oppress of toll;
> How frugal is the chariot
> That bears a human soul!

Answers to this appeal have also been received from Emily R. Suydam, Windsor, Conn.; Claire T. Allen, New York; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; Lewis D. Burdick, Oxford, N. Y.; Rena Reese, Denver, Col., and Alfred W. Hincks, San Francisco, Cal.

Elegiac Stanzas

WILLIAM B. STITT.—The line "The light that never was on land or sea," asked for by "E. H. C." in your issue of June 4, is incorrectly quoted. It should be "The light that never was, on sea or land." It was written by William Wordsworth, and is the third verse in the fourth stanza of his "Elegiac Stanzas, suggested by a picture of Peele Castle, in a storm, painted by Sir George Beaumont." The stanzas can be found not only in complete editions of Wordsworth, but also in many selections of his poems.

This appeal was also answered by Emily R. Suydam, Windsor, Conn.; D. C. Hasbrouck, Peekskill, N. Y.; Katharine P. Gregory, Boston, Mass.; M. V. Sibell, Brooklyn; F. L. Pilgrim, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; John S. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N. J.; R. H. S. Hobart, Brooklyn; Agnes Irene Demelley, Great Neck, L. I.; E. N. Goodwin, Brooklyn; A. Duxenbury, Yonkers, N. Y.; Lewis D. Burdick, Oxford, N. Y.; Carrie R. Wilcox, Passaic, N. J.; R. Benedict, New York; William S. M. Silber, Baltimore, Md.; Warren R. Dix, Elizabeth, N. J.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; Louise W. Darton, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. J. Crawford Briggs, Raleigh, N. C.; Joseph W. Krutch, Knoxville, Tenn.; John H. Baxter, Peekskill, N. Y.; Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; Adelaide M. Prime, Middletown, N. Y.; Willis K. Jones, Clinton, N. Y.; James Terry White, New York; Katharine J. Laws, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. S. J. French, Brunswick, Ga.; "C. L.," Lancaster, Penn; Mrs. T. M. Miller, New Orleans, La.; Miss Emma J. Haney, Seneca Falls, N. Y., and Miss Caroline Bensel, New York.

"If Only Dreams Abide"

PAULINE STONE.—In reply to the appeal of Mrs. Marguerite du Pont Lee in your issue of May 21, asking for the poem in which the following line occurs:

> If only the dreams abide,

would say that the line is from a poem by Clinton Scollard, the first verse of which is as follows:

> If the things of earth must pass
> Like the dew upon the grass,
> Like the mists that break and run
> At the forward sweep of the sun,
> I shall be satisfied
> If only the dreams abide.

This appeal was also answered by Willis K. Jones, Clinton, N. Y. The poem is printed in full in "The Little Book of American Poets," edited by Jessie B. Rittenhouse.

The Dukite Snake

HAROLD H. BOWMAN.—The poem asked for by John J. Smith in Appeals to Readers in your issue of June 25 is by John Boyle O'Reilly, and may be found in his book "Songs from the Southern Seas." O'Reilly, who was an Irish patriot, was tried on a charge of high treason for being concerned in the Fenian movement of 1866. He was convicted and sentenced to death when but 22 years old, but received a commutation of sentence to twenty years' penal servitude in Australia. He reached Australia in 1868 and, assisted by a priest, made his escape and came to the United States in 1869. He was editor in chief of The Boston Pilot for a number of years.

The poem sought for by Mr. Smith is called "The Dukite Snake," and is based on a legend with which the author became familiar during his enforced stay in Australia.

This appeal was also answered by Willie Wildwave, who writes that the poem may be found in Delaney's Recitations No. 9; Elise Auf der Heide, Brooklyn; James A. Lawton, Middletown, Conn.; Hazel S. Loohey, Meriden, Conn.; Marcelle Ellinger, New York; Roland F. Tillson, Fall River, Mass.; Margaret Gleeson Foley, Rutland, Vt.; Henry S. Carr, New York; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; J. P. Carr, New York; Mrs. A. J. Hale, Stratford, Conn.; Timothy J. Connelley, Trenton, N. J.; John H. Jordan, Scranton, Penn.; John T. Flanagan, Worcester, Mass.; John Treacey, New York; William J. Meagan, Providence, R. I.; Katharine B. Bennett, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Edmund L. Galvin, New York, and Lillian de Peyster Walther, Fort Washington, L. I.

APPEALS TO READERS

J. G. M.—Can any reader give me the author of the following lines and the title of the poem from which they are quoted?

> And I, too, sing the song of all creation—
> A brave sky and a glad wind blowing by,
> A clear trail and an hour for meditation,
> A long day and the joy to make it fly,
> A hard task and the muscle to achieve it,
> A fierce noon and a well-contented gloam,
> A good strife and no great regret to leave it—
> A still night and the far red lights of home.

Out in the Fields

MRS. M. C. ROBERTS.—Will some reader name the author of the following lines? They have been ascribed to Mrs. Browning, but the writer has failed to find them among her poems:

> The little cares that fretted me, I lost them yesterday
> Among the fields above the sea, among the winds at play,
> Among the lowing of the herds, the rustling of the trees,
> Among the singing of the birds, the humming of the bees.
> The foolish fears of what may happen—I cast them all away
> Among the clover scented grass, among the new mown hay,
> Among the rustling of the corn where drowsy poppies nod,
> Where ill thoughts die and good are born, out in the fields with God.

Our Own

E. A. F.—Will some kind reader furnish the entire poem "Our Own," with the name of the author? One of the verses is as follows:

> We have greetings for the stranger
> And smiles for the sometime guest,
> But we wound our own with look and tone,
> Though we love our own the best.

Evening in Pueblo

J. S.—Will some kind reader give me the name of the author of "An Evening in Pueblo," which begins as follows:

> I sit in the hush of the evening in this beautiful city of old.

"I do not know how much German money has been collected or how it has been expended, but I do know that they sent eighty thousand dollars to Ireland to foment the final rioting. And I also know that no such sum as this was on hand at the beginning of the war and that no such sum has been collected in the meantime from the members in America."—From Patrick Egan in August FORUM.

Something new, "Catholic Digest." Summary of Catholic news. Price, $2 per year. Agent wanted "Catholic Digest," Dubuque, Iowa.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEWS

St. Nihal Singh's Timely Volume on India — Romain Roland's Critical Biography of Michelangelo and Other Current Publications

THE KING'S INDIAN ALLIES. By St. Nihal Singh. Numerous illustrations. London Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd. 7/6 net

A PRAISEWORTHY effort is here made to put the world into closer touch with a country that is even in this day of travel but little understood. A singular glamour has always overspread the land of the Orient, it has been both exaggerated and underrated, but not appreciated at its true value. The author of this careful historical volume is deeply in earnest in his effort to correct prevailing errors and establish a better understanding of the Government and customs of a country which has changed and progressed sensibly in the past two decades. He says:

> Not to know of the experiments that the Rajahs are making in uplifting humanity, in some instances establishing their own precedents rather than following the lines laid down by other administrators, is to miss much that is of engrossing interest and of vital importance to the progress of our race.

We see these rulers in a different light after attending to this recital of their difficulties and their efforts toward the reform and improvement of their subjects. They are not only very human, but practical and efficient, instead of being creatures of romance. And modern India is a place where people dwell in a humdrum sort of way, beset by the same troubles and inspired by many of the same ideals as their Western neighbors.

The book is somewhat curiously divided into two parts, which, nevertheless, overlap, since any division of the history of a country into what relates to the social and statical conditions must be rather artificial. Part I. is entitled "The Rajahs." Part II., "India of the Rajahs." The first aims at dealing with the political aspect of the country, the second with the social life. There is less of logical sequence than one could desire; but in his honest wish to omit no statistical detail which might be of use to the British reader the author has crowded his pages with matter irrelevant to the average reader.

A curious naïveté is here and there apparent, in his allusions to the women of India, about whom he cannot divest himself of old-fashioned conceits. It gives him satisfaction that they are now permitted the privilege of education along with "backward classes, Mussulmans, and low castes." He lays stress upon the fact that the queens are often highly cultured, progressive, and actively benevolent, even while maintaining the conservative habits of their country in veiling themselves from the public. But to do him entire justice, the author intrudes his personal opinions but rarely. He imparts much information, gives valuable statistics, and leaves scarcely any interesting subject relating to Indian life untouched. The paragraphs are all labeled, which adds to the accessibility of the material, although somewhat destroying the beauty of the text. Taking at random three titles appearing together, a critical taste might desire different disposition of them: "Liberty of the Press." "Manufactures." "Vulgarization of Taste." It smacks of the cheap encyclopaedia, and the importance of the subjects deserved more than the cursory treatment of a single paragraph each.

MICHELANGELO

MICHELANGELO. A STUDY OF HIS LIFE AND WORK. By Romain Rolland. Translated by Frederick Street. Fully illustrated. Duffield & Co. 1915 $2.50

THE author of "Jean Christophe" has brought his fine constructive imagination and penetrating insight to bear upon the powerful personality of Michelangelo, and has attempted to give his readers an idea of the wholeness of the mighty Florentine, following his torrential course from the beginning to the end in pursuit of "that formidable unity." The result is a book that interests the reader, not merely in the works of the artist, but in the temperament from which they issued as from a fiery furnace. We see a Michelangelo who is a prey to superstitious terrors, who fled in panic from the prophecies of Savonarola, who showed a brutal resentment and aversion toward his rival, Leonardo, who revolted against the insults of Pope Julius II. and ran from Rome stricken with fear of Bramante's possible attack upon his life, and also to avoid seeing the triumph of this hated one—is to realise the conflicts that must have swayed the artist's mind before the supreme balance of his work was achieved. His materialism and his idealism, his physical violence and intellectual abstraction, the indissoluble union in him of opposing forces, caused, Rolland affirms, both his suffering and his unique greatness. He was a solitary in an age that teemed with social life, and, like others who withdraw within their own soul to find their inspiration, he missed nothing.

> If in his pride he underestimated what he was always studying with fevvish and persistent ardor, yet it is true that he never sought in the study of the works of others a means of changing or of renewing his own personality, but only of still further emphasizing it. In a way he sought from others not examples or lessons, but reasons for being still more himself. It is true that from the beginning to the end he fed on his own soul. Who knows the man knows his work.

In 1509 he wrote: "I have no friend of any kind, and I do not want any," and in 1544 he wrote once more: "I am always alone and I speak to no one."

The result of great genius thus taking refuge in solitude is perhaps inevitably a type of production that permits no following on the part of later students. Michelangelo imposed not only upon himself but upon his art essential loneliness. Rolland traces in a spirit of fine irony the course of those zealous admirers who spent themselves in study and imitation of the master's works. There is no comparison between his influence and that of Raphael and Correggio, who, however superior they may have been to their century, "only reflected its thoughts with more charm and grandeur." Michelangelo represents to his biographer "a great mountain which inspires in those who dwell at the foot an invincible desire to reach the top," a simile often and in this instance appropriately used. And the effeminate artists of the decadence tried to crowd his ideas into their little works. The chief impression made upon the mind by M. Rolland's biography is that it is a biography of a man and in no sense of a school.

BIBLE STORIES

THE JEWISH CHILD'S BIBLE STORIES. By Addie Eichman Altman. Illustrated. New York: Bloch Publishing Company. $1.

This new edition of Bible stories, printed in large type and generously illustrated, is well adapted for the use of young children. The tales are related simply and vividly, with all that wealth of specific detail that a child demands. It is told, for instance, that in the Garden of Eden there were "red roses and white ones, and yellow ones, and carnations, and violets, and pansies, and buttercups, and honeysuckles, and every other kind of flower."

Naturally the greatest emphasis is laid upon the child heroes of the Bible—Samuel, Joseph, David, and the others whom the author has sought to make as real to children as the bright figures of nursery lore; but a good, general idea is given, in addition, of all the greatest characters and main incidents of the Old Testament.

The author's aim is on the whole successfully realised, but the beauty of the Biblical narratives, which can be made manifest even to a little child through simple beauty of expression, is marred often the author, in her endeavor to retell the stories simply, falls into the not uncommon error of confusing simplicity of diction with a colloquialism that borders on vulgarity. Phrases such as "Wasn't that just lovely of Ruth to talk like that to Naomi?" add nothing to the clearness, and certainly detract from the dignity of the narrative.

JAPANESE IMPRESSIONS

THE SPIRIT OF JAPANESE ART. By Yone Noguchi. Wisdom of the East Series. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

One who would move not too grotesquely among the screens and lacquers from Yedo, upon whose shelves are the books of Lafcadio, whose neck is bound with the cravats of Yamanaka, should take heed unto the British-American Japanese, formerly known and cherished as the poet Yone Noguchi, and unto his significant little volume on "The Spirit of Japanese Art."

It is a volume worthy to take its place beside Mr. Noguchi's earlier exposition of "The Spirit of Japanese Poetry," and it is therefore with particular verve that he declares "poetry and atmosphere, but not mere style and purpose," to be the constant aims of the art of his native land. His heavy out this thesis vaguely in a series of impressions concerning the epoch-making personages in the art of Japan: Koyetsu the calligrapher and designer, and his friends the chirographers Sambakuin, Konoye, and Shokado, Jozan and Enshu the tea-master. There is the painter of screens and bowls, Kensan; the lover of seraphic geishas and princesses, Utamaro; the landscapist, Hiroshige, more English, he declares, than Japanese, whose testament to art only fifty years ago was in the words: "I leave my brush at Azuma and go on the journey to the Holy West to view the famous scenery there."

If the English of Professor Noguchi is sometimes intricate as his native basketwork, and the reasoning oftentimes rather in the Fourth Dimension, one may, at least, be sure of the spirit and enthusiasm of the author, even if it may be too great and divine to be always subject to English parsing.

TENNYSON'S POEMS ON MOTHERHOOD

New York Times Review of Books:

YOUR recent review of Professor Lounsbury's "Life and Times of Tennyson" recalls to mind the fact that I have nowhere seen an emphasis upon the fine sincerity with which this poet exploited the mother and lifted her to the high place that is hers by divine right. Leading like a vein of light from a single star, that coloring gleam pervades his poetry, from his earliest compositions to the work of later years. In the "Supposed Confessions of a Sensitive Mind" (1830) he writes about his own mother in a manner equally affecting as Cowper's invocation to his mother's picture:

> Would that my crowned fancy were
> As thine, my mother!
> What devil had the heart to scathe
> Flowers thou hadst reared, to brush the dew
> From thine own lily when thy grave
> Was deep, my mother, in the clay?
> Myself? Is it thus? Myself? Had I
> So little like for thee? But why
> Prevailed not thy pure prayers?

His inscription for Helen's Tower, raised by his friend Lord Dufferin to his mother, reads in part:

> Son's love built me and I hold
> Mother's love in lettered gold.
> Would my granite girth were strong
> As either love, to last as long!
> I should wear my crown entire
> To and through the doomsday fire,
> And be found of angel eyes
> In earth's recurring paradise.

He treated this theme "not as a mere man of letters," but with true insight. At Victoria's request he wrote an inscription for the statue of her mother, the Duchess of Kent:

> Long as the heart beats life within the breast,
> Thy child will bless thee, guardian mother, mild,
> And far away thy memory will be blest
> By the children of the children of thy child.

He was greatly touched by the heroic death of the Princess Alice, who contracted diphtheria while she nursed and solaced her dying child.

> —— if the fatal kiss
> Born of true life and love, divorce thee not
> From earthly love and life—then perhaps
> The mellowed murmur of the people's praise
> From thine own State and all our breadth of realm
> Where love and longing dress thy deeds in light,
> Ascends to thee.

He addressed the Princess Beatrice on her wedding day:

> Two suns of love make day of human life
> Which else, with all its pains and griefs and deaths,
> Were bitter darkness—one the sun of dawn
> That brightens thro' the mother's tender eyes,
> And warms the child's awakening world—
>
> Be she princess or peasant it is for the mother that
>
> The baby new to earth and sky,
> What time the tender pain is prest
> Against the circle of the breast,
>
> utters the first happy coo of recognition, and with the death-damp upon its brow, from among the few words it has learned to lisp, and has forgotten in its agony, there remains the one beloved name. The great Russian humanist, Michael Artzibashef, writes of a diphtheria-stricken infant in a peasant's home: "Now and then it seemed to call somebody. 'Ma,' it chirped, like a little bird that has fallen from its nest. Probably (says the author) the child expected that the big, kind, warm mother, who knew everything, commanded the entire world and was its shelter from all life's ills, would come." A little later, and a cry, "O Grischenka! my Grischenka! for whom have you forsaken me? O Mother of God! O thou very holy Mother of God!" is borne upon the mysterious twilight, and to the good Dr. Arnoldi, as he plodded his weary way, "the evening chimes stole out, soft as velvet, into the steppes," it seemed as if even the distant heavens listened to the shrill, heaven-rending cry.

The poem of "Demeter and Persephone" was written by request of Tennyson's son—"because I knew he considered it one of the most beautiful types of womanhood."

> When, before, have gods or men beheld
> The life that had descended re-arise
> And lighted from above him by the sun"
> So might, was the mother's childless cry,
> A cry that rang thro' Hades, Earth, and Heaven!

This poet intimates that Queen Mary, who believed herself divinely commissioned, would have ceased her awful cruelties if her hopes had not been the result of self-deception.

> He hath awaked! He hath awaked!
> He stirs within the darkness!
> The second Prince of Peace,
> The great unborn defender of the faith,
> Who will avenge me of mine enemies—
> He comes and my star rises.
> His faith shall clothe the world that will be his,
> Like universal air and sunshine! Open,
> Ye everlasting gates! The King is here!
> My star, my son!

It is interesting to hark back some twenty or thirty years, and to recall the line or verse of a poem that made an impression that has never been effaced. On my first reading of "Maud" I retained thereafter a vivid remembrance of certain lines, repeated by the lover who had slain the maiden's brother.

> It is readily seen that "The Princess" is based upon mother-love, and it is rather surprising to learn by a letter from Tennyson to the broadside critic, Mr. Dawson, that "the public did not see that the child, as you say, was the heroine." Thereupon he decided to use the songs as interludes sung by the women
>
> Between the rougher voices of the men,
> Like linnets in the pauses of the wind.

The babe Agnisse, by her witchery, discovered to the Princess the unsuspected deeps of her being, and in the light of the revelation the heroic statues that lined the hall of the University for the Higher Education of Women appeared to disintegrate to impalpable dust—the amazons, Artemisia, Agrippina, and Rhodope, the paramour of royalty; in their stead I seemed to see the palpitant Psyche, with "the sweetest maid that ever crowed for kisses" close-folded in her arms—the Mother with the Child. The Princess, we remember, had scarcely known her mother, but after the all but fatal wounding of the Prince, when the King held up the treasured tress of hair and the picture,

> She saw them, and a day
> Rose from the distance on her memory,
> When the good Queen, her mother, shore the tress
> With kisses—
> Her iron will was broken in her mind;
> Her noble heart was molten in her breast.
>
> Of his own mother the Prince says:
>
> From earlier than I know,
> Immersed in rich foreshadowings of the world,
> I loved the woman. Yet was there one thro'
> whom
> I loved her. Happy he
> With such a mother!

William Winter, in his reminiscences of Longfellow, says: "Tennyson's 'Princess' was a new book when first I heard him speak of it, and I remember Mrs. Longfellow sitting with the volume in her hands and reading it by the evening lamp. The delicate loveliness of the little lyrical pieces interspersed through the text was in particular dwelt upon as a supreme merit." With unerring judgment Tennyson used the most beautiful poem as a climax to the wounding of the Prince, near the close of the epic:

> Home they brought her warrior dead;
> She nor swoonsd nor uttered cry;
> All her maidens watching said,
> "She must weep or she will die."
>
> Then they praised him, soft and low,
> Called him worthy to be loved,
> Truest friend, and noblest foe.
> Yet she neither spoke nor moved
>
> Stole a maiden from her place,
> Lightly to the warrior stept,
> Took the face cloth from the face,
> Yet she neither moved nor wept.
>
> Rose a nurse of ninety years,
> Set his child upon her knee—
> Like Summer tempest came her tears—
> "Sweet, my child, I live for thee."

Chicago, July 10. V. T. ARTZ.

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SUMMER ACTIVITIES OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

AN enlarged edition of "The Addresses of Charles Evans Hughes" is in train for August publication by the Putnams. The volume will contain of new matter several additional addresses, the telegram and letter of acceptance of the Presidential candidate and an introduction by Jacob Gould Schurman.

T. Everett Harré's recent novel, "Behold the Woman!" a story of Alexandria in the fourth century whose heroine is a famous courtesan who is converted to Christianity and becomes a saint, is to have photoplay production on a huge and magnificent scale by the Vitagraph Company. The producers promise to make of it a performance equaling those of "Quo Vadis" and "Cabiria."

Houghton Mifflin Company have postponed until next month publication of "Friends of France," which was to have appeared last week. The book is an account, written by various sharers in the work, of what has been done by the American Ambulance in France. The cause of the postponement is that the publishers have received additional material of importance which they wish to include in the book.

Emile Waxweiler, whose "Belgium, Neutral and Loyal," was a Spring publication of the Putnams, was recently knocked down and fatally injured by an automobile in a London street. Before his death he had completed another work entitled, "Belgium and the Great Powers," which the Putnams will publish during the coming season.

On Aug. 12 Little, Brown & Co. will open their Fall publishing season with "Big Timber," a new novel of the Northwest by Bertrand W. Sinclair; "Petey Simmons at Siwash," the late George Fitch's final volume of Siwash College stories; a new edition of W. L. George's "The Making of an Englishman," of which the name has been changed to "The Little Beloved," and a pocket edition of Selma Lagerlöf's "Gösta Berling."

Thomas F. Millard, who for the last five years has been editor of The China Press at Shanghai, a daily paper of which he was the founder, has written a work on "Our Eastern Question" which the Century Company announces for early publication. Mr. Millard began his newspaper career in St. Louis, but soon went to the Orient, where he worked as a newspaper correspondent during the Boxer uprising and the Russo-Japanese war. He is the author of "The New Far East" and "America and the Far Eastern Question," both published during recent years.

Four of Hamlin Garland's best known Rocky Mountain stories are to have photoplay production, and Mr. Garland is helping to make the scenarios. "Hesper" will be the first to be produced, and "Money Magic," "Cavanagh," and "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop" will follow at intervals of three months. Mr. Garland is spending the Summer at Caston in Northern New York, where he has Irving Bacheller for his next-door neighbor.

"The Story of Lord Kitchener," by Harold F. B. Wheeler, author of "The Boys' Napoleon," is announced for early publication by the Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

"Liberty Hall" is a story for young people having its scenes laid in the blue grass region of Kentucky, which Florence Hull Winterburn has written and the Harpers will publish early in the Fall season.

On Aug. 22 Henry Holt & Co. will bring out the fifth and sixth volumes of their "Writers of the Day Series." One will be on "Joseph Conrad," by Hugh Walpole, and in the other Harold Child will write on "Thomas Hardy."

George Frederik Kunz, famous as a gem expert and an officer in the New York firm of Tiffany & Co., has written a book on "Shakespeare and Precious Stones" which the Lippincotts will publish shortly. It will tell the story of all the precious stones mentioned in Shakespeare's works and throw a brilliant illumination on this new facet of Shakespeare's genius.

Sinclair Lewis, accompanied by Mrs. Lewis, is making an automobile trip from Minnesota to the Pacific coast by way of the Yellowstone, Glacier National Park, and the Canadian Rockies. They carry their own tent and a complete camp outfit, including a folding typewriter. Mr. Lewis's third novel, following his "Our Mr. Wrenn" and "The Trail of the Hawk," will be published by the Harpers next Spring.

Two new war books which are ready for publication by George H. Doran Company are "German Barbarians," by Leon Maccas, a Greek, who supports the appalling story he tells with documents; and "The Road to Liége," by Gustave Somville.

"A Thorn in the Flesh," a new novel by Corra Harris, will be a Fall publication of Doubleday, Page & Co. It is in the nature of a sequel to her first success, "The Circuit Rider's Wife," and will tell the experiences of a circuit rider's widow.

"The Girl at Big Loon Post" is the title of a new novel by George van Schaick, author of several stories with their scenes laid in Nova Scotia, which will be among the Fall publications of Small, Maynard & Co.

Frances P. Elliott's novel, "Pals First," has been dramatized by Lee Wilson Dodd and the play will be produced in September.

Houghton Mifflin Company announces a new printing of 20,000 copies of Kate Douglas Wiggin's famous story, "The Birds' Christmas Carol," making the sixty-seventh time the book has gone to press.

BOOKS WORTH READING

SONIA E. HOWE gives a good account of the origin and development of the Russian Empire in an illustrated volume entitled "A Thousand Years of Russian History." The author's aim is to "convey general impressions of the various stages passed through by Russia in the course of her evolution, and to give sketches of the lives of those of her rulers who have stamped their era with the mark of their personality." This aim is well carried out, and the result is a book that helps materially to an understanding of the Russian people and the Russian Government. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50.)

Influence of Joy

George Van Ness Dearborn, instructor in psychology and in education in Sargent Normal School, Cambridge, Mass., has contributed to the Mind and Health Series a volume entitled "The Influence of Joy"; in it he makes a scientific explanation of the way in which joy exerts a stimulating, tonic effect on the human organism. In the words of the author, his essay is intended to "set forth some of the hygienic and therapeutic sanctions of human happiness." (Little, Brown & Co. $1.)

Fatigue Study

Men who work for hire and men who employ labor may learn things worth knowing from a book by Frank B. Gilbreth and Lillian M. Gilbreth, entitled "Fatigue Study." The purpose of the book is to point the way toward the elimination of unnecessary fatigue, which the authors believe to be "humanity's greatest unnecessary waste." The authors present the results of their scientific investigation and experimentation in a thoroughly practical treatise, full of ideas and suggestions that intelligent men and women may put to immediate use. (Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.50.)

New International Encyclopaedia

Publication of the second edition of The New International Encyclopaedia is nearing completion; Vols. XIX. and XX. are now ready and work on the remaining four volumes has made an advancement that warrants expectation the last of them will be published in September. The two volumes just issued are distinctly creditable to the editors of the encyclopaedia and their assistants; they contain a large number of useful articles and some articles of exceptional importance and merit. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Anti-Suffrage Essays

Some views respecting woman's right to vote that merit consideration from those who view the subject with open minds appear in a volume entitled "Anti-Suffrage Essays by Massachusetts Women." The essays are the contributions of women who took part in the Bay State campaign of 1915, the outcome of which was a verdict against woman suffrage that was registered by the largest popular support ever known in Massachusetts politics. (Forum Publications of Boston.)

House Plants

In an illustrated volume entitled "House Plants—Their Care and Culture," Professor Hugh Findlay of Joseph Slocum College of Agriculture, Syracuse University, tells how one should proceed who wishes to have a successful Winter garden in his house. Writing with expert knowledge he gives practical advice with respect to the selection of plants and the care of them. His book is fully illustrated. (D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.)

Rail Power

American military men and other Americans who are giving serious thought to the problem of our national defense will be greatly interested in a book by Edwin A. Pratt, entitled "The Rise of Rail Power in War and Conquest, 1833–1914." The author shows how railways have been used in military operations down to the opening of the war now in progress in Europe. A notable feature of the book is the exposition it makes of the efficiency of Germany's military railways and of the audacity of the railway schemes she has projected for territorial aggrandizement. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50.)

The Gary Schools

A clear and comprehensive exposition of a public school system in which American educators are greatly interested is made by Randolph S. Bourne in a volume entitled "The Gary Schools." In his report on these schools, published in 1914, Commissioner Claxton of the United States Board of Education expresses his belief that the Superintendent and Board of Education at Gary, Ind., have succeeded in working out extraordinarily good plans for the economic and effective education of the children under their charge; Mr. Bourne shows precisely what the plan is and what it is accomplishing. (Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.15.)

RECENT BOOKS ON THE WAR

(Continued from Page 291)

ence in return for a "strictly impartial" policy toward Germany and German interests. Elsewhere he seems to have depended upon argument and personal good feeling. It was also a part of the policy of the German Embassy, of which Herr von Holleben was then the head, to endeavor to use university professors for the furtherance of the German cause in the United States.

Mr. Witte makes some particularly interesting statements regarding the beginnings of the German hyphen in this country. He reminds his readers that in former times the Germans who came hither were thereafter considered of no consequence by the Kaiser's Government, which looked upon them as "renegades." But the Spanish-American war, he says, suddenly transformed that attitude into one of solicitude and affectionate remembrance. He recounts many of these efforts to hold the allegiance of German-Americans to the fatherland and its Kaiser. Clubs of "Old German Warriors" were organized in many parts of the country, to which the Kaiser sent flags, presented by the Ambassador and dedicated with festivities. Many orders and distinctions were sent to German-Americans who had forwarded the German movement in this country. The author declares that in the case of war between Germany and America—he was writing ten years ago—the German Empire was founding its hopes on the German-Americans. He says that there were then three times as many German war veterans in the United States as there were soldiers in the American Army. And he adds:

> At the head of this impressive German army in the United States is the President, Rimhard Müller, a born plotter and organizer and a former Prussian artillery officer, who has had the honor of being personally received by the Emperor and Prince Henry and who is in communication with the highest German army and navy officers on a footing of comradeship and whose word is law for the hundred thousand old German warriors in the United States.

Notwithstanding his own fealty to his fatherland, Mr. Witte is able to see how the people of the United States would inevitably come to regard this policy of Germanism—as indeed they have come to regard it since his book was written—and as a loyal German he looks upon it as a mistaken policy and one likely to cause trouble for Germany. His book was written and first published in Leipsic in 1907 in the hope, apparently, that he might make known in Germany some things which he felt ought to be understood there—especially his own grievance. But it was quickly suppressed by the German Government. His grievance is that, after having served his Government well at Washington, he ventured to protest against the injustice that had been done him in the first instance; and in so doing incurred the ill-will of the German Ambassador and of high officials at Berlin, who thereafter hounded and persecuted him on both continents in all the ways possible to a malevolence directed by the secret service of the empire.

In despair he says that he finally wrote to President Roosevelt, asking his protection. Thereupon a Federal Secret Service agent called upon him and carried away the manuscript and documents in which was recounted the whole story of what he had done for Ambassador von Holleben in the forwarding of Germanism in this country. And the consequence, Mr. Witte thinks, was the notice to the Ambassador to leave the country within forty-eight hours that was delivered to him immediately after the departure of Prince Henry from his visit to this country in March, 1902. But Mr. Witte rather more than hints that the President was moved to this action chiefly by the desire to get his friend, Baron Speck von Sternburg, into the position of Ambassador.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
By Hartley Withers
Author of "The Meaning of Money."

A clear, simple, and thorough description and explanation of the machinery and methods of money-dealing between countries. The author is not only recognized as a distinguished authority on Financial Affairs in the London money market, but is famous for his previous books treating of different aspects of Finance. This volume has been especially prepared for readers in the United States.

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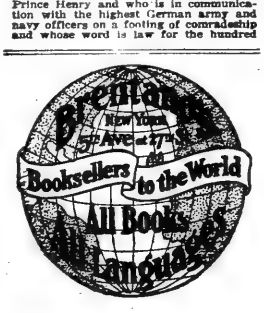

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"Who, in this age, has time to grow old and to write books that shall never grow old?" asked an essayist a hundred years ago.

Baron von Feuchtersleben, an Austrian poet, physician, and statesman, answered by writing *Health and Suggestion* which for three-quarters of a century has been the most popular book on mental healing in Europe.

An English translation was published six years ago. Thousands of readers, sick and well, have profited by it. Will you?

The price is $1. At all booksellers or of the publisher.

B. W. HUEBSCH, NEW YORK

VACATION NOVELS

"Another 'Treasure Island'!"

THE GOLD TRAIL

A Romance of the South Seas

By H. DE VERE STACPOOLE

Author of "The Pearl Fishers," "The Blue Lagoon," etc. *Net* $1.30

"Whoever likes a rousing tale of devil-may-care adventures, set in strange and beautiful scenes, with a very romantic and sudden love affair, should not miss 'The Gold Trail'."—*New York Times.*

"A Novel for 'Patience Worthies'"

DAVENPORT

By CHARLES MARRIOTT

Author of "The Column," "The Intruding Angel," etc. *Net* $1.35

The theme of dual personality is treated in Mr. Marriott's new novel in an entirely original manner. The hero is Harry Belsire, whose former self, disowned by him, pursues an independent existence.

"An adventure of the mind, and those who miss this adventure can only be pitied."—*New York Times.*

A New "Story of Eden"

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By DOLF WYLLARDE

Author of "The Story of Eden," "The Rat Trap," etc. Cloth. *Net* $1.35

"The most readable book of the week is a new Dolf Wyllarde scandal-story of what Old Nick found for idle hands to do in an English naval garrison west of Aden. . . . It is a book that is very readable and that no one ought to read."—*Life.*

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Sections 7 AND 8 | EDITORIAL SECTION

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 7 AND 8

E — SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1916. — E

During these Warm Days Take Advantage of the

Macy Personal Shopping Service

A staff of efficient shoppers will personally attend to your wants; if you cannot call, phone 6100 Greeley, and your order will be carefully and promptly filled.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Front.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Have the Work Done This Summer

Winter Furs Remodeled

Macy's prices are always moderate, but we advise that you take advantage of the dull season to have your Furs repaired.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Rear.

Last Week of the Pre-Inventory Clearance Sales

Pre-Inventory Sale of

184 Women's Suits Reduced to $14.74

Macy's Original Prices were $24.74 to $49.75

High-class distinctive models for afternoon and street wear. Flaring, belted or tailored styles; skirts full, circular or with a suggestion of pleats. Excellent fabrics—*Silk Poplins, Taffeta Silks, Gabardines, Serges in white, black, navy and other colors; Worsted and Velour Checks*

184 suits from our regular stock embracing the favored modes of the season.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front.

Prices Lowered on Women's Fine Dresses

In this specially reduced group you will find a frock for almost any occasion; in some cases only two or three of a kind—the early shopper will have the advantage.

Afternoon Dresses of Taffeta Silk; some combined with Georgette Crepe; light and dark colorings; plain and dressy models; **$12.74 $15.74 $19.74**

Macy's original prices were $19.74 to $38.75

Combinations of Georgette Crepe and Taffeta Silk, in white and pastel shades; frocks especially designed for informal occasions; **$14.74 and $19.74**

Macy's original prices were $29.75 to $33.75

Evening Dresses in silk nets, or combinations of taffeta silk and net; beautiful colors, as well as black. **Now $12.74, $19.74, $34.75**—*Macy's original prices were $19.74 to $74.75.*

Tub Dresses, plain and figured voiles, also linens. *Were $7.74 to $19.74. Reduced to* **$4.89 to $12.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway, Centre.

Important Reductions on

Hand-Made French Lingerie

318 pieces of exquisite, imported underwear; hand-made garments of sheer materials, beautifully hand-embroidered, some lace trimmed. All sizes in the collection, but not in every style.

Envelope Chemises, Petticoats, Low Neck Night Gowns and Regular Chemises; were $1.69 to $3.49. **$1.39 and $1.89**

Combinations, Drawers, Corset Covers, Chemises, High Neck Gowns, Chemise Pantaloons; were $3.49 to $5.89. **$2.89 and $3.89**

Drawers, Chemises and Petticoats; were $10.74 to $12.89. **$7.89**

Combinations and Corset Covers; were $7.89 to $9.89. **$5.89**

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Brassieres, 34c

Two Models

Made of excellent quality white cambric, hook in front style. One model has deep yoke of fine embroidery; the other trimmed with wide bands of cotton cluny lace. Both styles may be had in sizes 38 to 44.

Macy's—Third Fl., 35th St., Rear

Misses' White Dresses

Re-Priced for Clearance

Odd lots and broken sizes must be disposed of before inventory; hence these unusual reductions in lovely frocks for misses and young women.

Dresses $6.94 — **Dresses $8.94**

Macy's original prices were $10.74 to $15.74.

White Net, Voile and Lingerie Dresses; plain, full skirts, others in two- and three-tier effects, some pleated; simple waists with contrasting collars, surplice or coatee styles; daintily trimmed with Valenciennes or novelty laces, embroidery, buttons, fancy girdles, etc.

All sizes in the two groups, but not in every style.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street, Front

Elbow-Length

Silk Gloves, 49c

A clearance of women's mousquetaire silk gloves—full elbow length, Milanese weave, double tipped fingers, Paris Point embroidered backs. May be had in White only.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

The Separate Skirt

In Pleasing Variety

Fancy Skirts of wash silk or satin in dashing stripes or plain colors. Distinctive styles, shirred or finished at top with frill; patch pockets or pouch shape. **$8.74 and $9.74**

Tub Skirts—hundreds of them in gabardine, Bedford cord, pique or linen. Open down front or side fastening; pockets, girdles and buttons feature all the new style notes. **$1.24 to $5.49**

Tramping Skirts of Khaki, light and dark shades. These garments are also used for riding, camping, etc. **$1.89, $2.69, $4.49**

Separate Breeches of Khaki, Special $4.89

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Nurses' Uniforms, 94c

Macy's Prices were $1.39 to $1.89

A limited number in sizes 34, 40, 42 and 44. Regulation uniforms, of chambray, in light or dark blue, also blue and white stripes. An exceptional opportunity for Nurses who wear any of the above sizes.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Reduced for Clearance

Misses' Voile Blouses

105 Blouses, 94c
Macy's usual price $1.89

Two models of white voile, one style has collar, cuffs and vestee of Copenhagen or rose color voile, finished with tiny pearl buttons. The other model in rose or pink voile, large, tucked, rolling collar.

51 Blouses, $1.89

White voile blouses trimmed with panels of embroidery and dainty lace in Filet pattern, large sailor collar trimmed with narrow Valenciennes lace. A dainty blouse that sold earlier in the season at $2.89.

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

Blouses Reduced to 94c

Striped and Plain colored Voiles in a variety of styles. Original prices were $1.39 to $1.89.

Striped Handkerchief Linen Blouse, with white pique vest, others with frills, reduced to **$1.89.** Original prices were $3.29 and $3.89.

Macy's—White Goods Dep't. Second Floor, Centre.

White Tub Skirtings 19c yd.

A variety of white materials for washable skirts, marked at a special price. The materials include:

36-inch Rough weave Ratine
36-inch Beach Etamine
36-inch Corded Pique
27-inch Poplin.

Macy's—White Goods Dep't. Second Floor, Centre.

Men's Silk Cravats

Specially Priced 44c

Attractive neckwear which appears to good advantage when the coat is left open or laid aside on warm days. A large assortment of smart cravats for Summer wear. Made of high grade silks in neat, figured patterns and stripes, in all the latest shades.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Prices Sharply Reduced On

American-Made Lingerie

Over 1,100 pieces of dainty underwear in this clearance sale; nainsook, crepe, muslin and batiste, white and flesh, lace or embroidery trimmed. Finished with ribbon bows.

Lace Trimmed Skirts $1.39 and $2.49
Were $1.89 and $2.89.

Envelope Chemises, Flesh and white, $1.69
Were $2.24.

Combinations, 94c
Were $1.29.

Envelope Chemises, $1.39
Were $1.89

Muslin and Crepe Night Gowns, 46c
Macy's price was 69c.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

300 Imported

Dimity Bedspreads

These very fine bedspreads were ordered many months ago and have just arrived. We have marked them at prices less than the cost in the open market today. Hemmed, ready for use. May be had in three sizes only.

72x99 in. **$2.19** each
81x99 in. **$2.49** each
90x99 in. **$2.79** each

Macy's—Basement.

Silk Lingerie

At Important Savings

Dainty garments of crepe de chine, washable satin and radium silk, sharply reduced for clearance. Fine qualities trimmed with exclusive laces; some with fine organdie inserts combined with lace. A brief outline:

Combinations, Night Gowns, Envelope Chemises, regular Chemises and Bloomers; were $3.24 to $4.89. **Now $2.89**

Combinations, Envelope and Regular Chemises, Redingote Combinations; were $4.24 to $5.89. **Now $3.89**

Regular Chemises and Drawers, were $11.89—**Now $7.89**

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Men's Silk Socks 48c Pair

In street shades. Full fashioned cotton soles, heels and toes. Elastic cotton tops. Exceptionally good wearing hose in black, white, tan, navy and gray.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Reduced for Clearance

Negligees and Sacques

Flowered Voile and Dimity Negligees, $1.89
Macy's original prices were up to $3.49.

Fetching little garments in a variety of pretty, flowered patterns and colorings; some with vestees and collars of white voile as contrasts; others trimmed with Swiss embroidery.

Boudoir Gowns and Sacques, Now $6.74 to $10.74
Macy's original prices were $9.74 to $15.74

Loose and Empire models, coatee effects, some with pleated skirts; fabrics are lustrous crepe de chine, chiffon or satin; trimmings of fine laces, embroideries and ribbons.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Rear.

Great Reduction in

Picture Frames

These neat wood frames, in carved or pressed styles, finished in brown, black or antique gilt, were made specially for photographic enlargements, but will be found suitable for other pictures as well. Two sizes, 12x14 inches and 10½x14 inches (inside measurements).

Clearance Price 34c each
Macy's Former Price 59c each

Macy's—Camera Dep't, 5th Floor, 35th St., Centre.

July Clearance of

Tub Suits for Little Chaps

Suits that were $1.29, $1.64 & $1.89 — **89c** — *Every size from 2½ to 8 years.*

Almost a thousand Wash Suits in new, up-to-date models and materials, taken right from our regular stock. Every mother will want a number of them for her son because the active boy can't have too many of these neat, easily laundered suits in order to look his best at all times.

A large assortment of white and colored suits, in Linen, Madras, Batiste, Oxford Cloth, Ramie Cloth, Galatea or Chambray, makes up this stock. The models include Short Russians and Junior Norfolks, with short or long sleeves, Sailor, Byron or Convertible Sport Collars.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street, Rear.

Clearance of

Men's Pajamas 89c

An opportunity to purchase serviceable, light-weight Summer Pajamas at substantial savings is presented in this pre-inventory sale. Summer Crepes, Mercerized Fabrics and Striped Effects, some in cool Middy styles, others trimmed with silk frogs and pearl buttons. Sizes A. B. C. & D.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Economy Items

For Infants and Children

Short Dresses, 46c
Macy's Usual Price 69c

Made of nainsook, embroidered round yoke, finished with lace at neck and sleeves. Sizes 1 and 2 years.

Lawn Dresses, $1.49
Macy's Usual Price $1.89

Empire, French and Middy models, made of white lawn, high or low neck, long or short sleeves. Broken size range, 2 to 6 years.

Children's White Lawn Dresses, $1.89
Macy's Usual Price $2.89

Empire and French styles; variously trimmed with lace insertions, embroidery and ribbon. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Creepers and Rompers, 46c and 94c
Macy's Usual Prices 69c and $1.39

2 styles made of dainty, figured crepes. Sizes 1 to 5 years.

Children's Petticoats, 59c, 69c and 94c
Macy's Usual Prices 79c, 94c & $1.24

Cambric or muslin, lace or embroidery trimmed. Sizes 4 to 10 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Men's Shirts

Of Madras and Mercerized Weaves

Reduced to 94c

Included in this lot are many woven stripes and printed corded madras shirts, in all the season's popular patterns and colorings. Strong, durable fabrics. Sizes 14 to 18.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Radical Reductions in

Lace Curtains and Dutch Sets

During the final week of July Clearances Macy's is offering neat, attractive window hangings at prices which mean substantial savings.

127 Pairs of Scrim Curtains, may be had in white only, finished with fine Barmen Cluny Lace insertion and edging. Macy's former price $1.98. **Clearance Price $1.34 pair.**

100 Pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, in Renaissance or Irish Point patterns. 2½ and 3 yards. Very attractive. **Clearance Price 64c pair.**

Dutch Sets, of Cretonne, in pink flower pattern. A serviceable Summer curtain with valance. Macy's former price 98c set. **Clearance Price 79c per set**

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.

Clearance of

Imported Writing Cases

Leather-covered Writing Cases with leatherette linings. Very convenient for a vacation trip. They come with handles and are equipped with lock and key, blotter, extra box for paper and envelopes and separate pencil and penholder. In black, purple, green or tan.

Special 96c and $1.49
Macy's Former Prices $1.98 and $2.39.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Clearance of

Silk Hand Bags, $2.69

Macy's Former Price $7.89

Very dainty bags of pleated Faille Silk or Moire, with frames of imitation tortoise shell and silk handles. May be had in Black, Blue or White. Dresden Silk Linings. All of them fitted with purses and mirrors.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Pre-inventory Reduction of

Men's Striped Worsted Trousers $3.49

Formerly up to $4.75

An extra pair of trousers always comes in handy. Here are serviceable worsted trousers in light and dark grays with black stripes. Well tailored in every particular. Sizes ranging from 31 to 40 waist.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Final Clearance Sales in the

Dress Goods Department

Radical reductions have been made on all Dress Goods Remnants in order to close them out before inventory. In addition the following offerings will prove interesting:

White Washable Corduroy, extra special—Right for Sport Suits or Skirts. Width 36 inches. Macy's usual prices were 49c and 94c yard. Now Narrow Wale Corduroy, **44c** yd. Wide Wale Corduroy, **79c** yd.

Semi-Made Skirts of white washable Corduroy. They are in the season's correct models. Highly desirable for wear at the seashore or in the country. Priced for clearance at **$2.39** and **$2.79** each.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

5,000 Music Rolls

For both 65 and 88-Note Player-Pianos

24c and 34c

The regular list prices of these music rolls are 50c to $1.75.

It is likely that no more 65-note rolls will be available when our present stock is exhausted. Their manufacture has been practically discontinued.

Macy's—Fourth Fl., 34th St., Rear.

July Clearance Sale of

Novelty Weave White Goods

Reduced to 23c Yard

Macy's former prices were 29c to 39c

All this season's Novelty White Goods, including Nub Checked Voiles, Mercerized Satin Striped Voiles, Novelty Crossbar Voiles, Lace Voiles, Tape Striped Voiles and Lace Striped Voiles, have been reduced for immediate clearance; 36 to 40 inches wide.

Macy's—White Goods Dep't, Second Floor, Centre.

Sterling Silver Deposit

Sugars and Creams 34c Pair

A manufacturer's clearance. These dainty sugar and cream sets are prettily decorated with scroll designs in heavy sterling silver deposit.

Macy's—Main Fl., 34th St., B'way.

Final Clearance Sale of

Silk Remnants

Every piece marked at about one-half the original price—Lengths from 1 to 6 yards. Nearly all double width. Suitable for Dresses, Blouses, Linings and Trimmings.

Sale Prices 39c yd. to $2.49 yd.

Former Prices 69c yard to $4.96 yard

Many of the most desirable weaves of the season are represented in both black and colors.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

Clearance Prices in

Cut Glass

Ice Cream Trays, regularly $2.97, specially priced at **$2.19**

Comports, high footed, regularly $2.19, special at **$1.79**

Mayonnaise Bowl and Plate, regular $4.49 set, special **$3.49**

Relish Dishes, regularly priced at $3.49, special at **$2.69**

Low Jelly Dishes, regularly priced at $1.29, special at **98c**

Fruit Bowls, regularly priced at $3.89, special **$2.69**

Macy's—Basement, 34th St.

Distinctive Blouses, $5.49

Macy's Original Prices were $6.49 to $11.49

A limited number of high-grade Blouses, heavy quality satin in odd shades, others of all-over net for semi-dress wear, many styles combined with Georgette Crepe, white and pastel shades.

In addition we offer a number of

Russian Blouses at $7.49

Made of striped and novelty silks, also Georgette Crepes. Earlier in the season prices were up to $14.74.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Six Linen Items of Interest at July Clearance Prices

Macy's Linen Department offers many opportunities to purchase table linens and linens for other purposes at prices greatly reduced for pre-inventory selling.

Colored Washable Table Covers, $1.98
Macy's Usual Price $2.69

Round fringed table covers, in red and white, green and white, and dark blue and white. Washable and reversible. Size 54 inches diameter.

Hemstitched Damask Tea Sets, $4.96

Snow white, hemstitched, damask tea sets of all pure linen. Set consists of 1 Cloth, 56x78 inches, and 1 dozen Hemstitched Napkins, 16x16 inches. Neatly boxed.

Costume Linen, 54c Yd.

36-inch Costume Linen of correct weight and weave for the coming season's skirts, suits, coats, etc.

Odd Pieces Fancy Linen

A large assortment of odd doilies, centrepieces, sideboard, dresser or buffet scarfs, luncheon cloths, tea sets, etc., of real hand-made Cluny, real Madeira Embroidery, also Torchon Lace trimmed, reduced about 33 1-3 to 50%, owing to broken assortments or slightly rumpled condition.

Hemstitched Damask Table Cloths, $1.39

Pure linen, cream bleached, hemstitched damask tea or lunch cloths of medium quality. Will bleach white after a few washings. 54x69 inches.

Pattern Damask Table Cloths

Fine snow white, pure linen, satin damask cloths. Our own importation. Two sizes only, no napkins to match. 2x3 yards, $3.49; 2x2½ yards, $4.49.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

Continuing the July Clearance of

Women's Low Shoes, $2.89

Macy's former prices were $5.49 and $5.94

The last week of our July Clearance Sales still finds a good assortment of smart summer footwear at this very low price. The range of sizes is practically complete. All the season's popular models in delicate shades of gray, brown or ivory are represented. Well made, of fine quality French kid, with full Louis XV heels and hand turned soles.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Grocery List

Sale of Macy's "Vienna" Brand Coffee

A Blend of the Choicest South American Coffee—roasted daily in our own laboratory, 25-lb. bags, beans only, $5.44; 5-lb. cartons; beans only, this sale, $1.15; 1-lb. cartons (our regular price, 28c lb.); this sale, beans, granulated or pulverized, 23c

SALE OF TEAS

"Lily White" Chop Teas—Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder and Mixed; Macy's usual price, 60c lb.; sale 5-lb. caddy, $2.84; 1-lb. carton, 59c.

"Mayflower Chop" Tea—Mixed and Formosa Oolong only; 2-lb. cartons; usual price, 54c carton; this sale, 52c

"Durbar" Brand Tea—India and Ceylon tea, in lead sealed cartons; usual price, 48c pound; this sale 39c

Rice—Louisiana Rice. It is guaranteed to be strictly fancy half head rice grown in Louisiana; rich in nutritive qualities, and when properly cooked every grain will show up properly. For this sale, 5-lb. bag, 23c

A Special Sale of Wheat Bran—Made of the finest selected wheat. Thoroughly cleaned; 5-lb. bag, usual price, 44c; this sale, 34c; 2-lb. bag, 15c

Special Sale of Best White Granulated Farina—The finest milled; our regular price, 1-lb. carton, 8c; this sale, 5-lb. cotton bag, 24c; 1b. carton, 6c

A Special Sale of Rolled White Oats—"Lily White" brand; steam cooked; our usual price, 10c; full weight, 2-lb. cartons, each, 8c

Quaker Corn Flakes—Large size carton, dozen, 54c; each, 5c

California Dried Lima Beans—2-lb. carton, 15c

Southern Samp—2-lb. cartons; sale, carton, 7c

Genuine Virginia Whole Wheat Flour—Stone ground by the old process; 5-lb. cotton bags, each, 25c

Green Split Peas—2-lb. carton, 24c

Yellow Split Peas—2-lb. carton, 13c

Pearl Tapioca—1-lb. carton, 10c

Fine Hominy—"Lily White" brand; 2-lb. carton, 7c

"Red Star" Brand Free-Running Table Salt—2-lb. cartons, 5c

Sale of Oregon Prunes—They run 30 to 40 to the lb.; 2-lb. cartons, 29c

Holbrook's Malt Vinegar—Tarragon flavor; 11-oz. bottles, 22c each

New Orleans Molasses or Table Syrup—"Velva" brand; No. 2½ can, 19c

Macy's Premium Chocolate—Macy's own make; ½-lb. cake, 15c

Macy's Triple Vanilla Chocolate—Half pound cakes; each, 23c

Worcester Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt—Bushel bag, 57c

Japanese Cake Mats—"Namco" brand; 7-oz. can; doz., $2.74; can, 24c

Imported Herrings—Fancy stock, No. 10 kegs, mixed, each, $1.39

Shrimp—Wet or dry packed; "Blue Point" brand; No. 1 can, 14c

Chili Sauce—"Lily White"; ½ pint bottles, 14c; pint, 24c

"Lily White" Brand Salad Dressing—½ pint bottle, 21c; pint bottle, 39c

Scott's Porridge Oats—Cooked in five minutes; 1-lb. 14-oz. carton, 23c

SPECIAL SALE OF FLOUR

Pillsbury, "Gold Medal," Red Star, "Lily White," 24½-lb. bags; this sale, bag, 89c

Large Queen Olives, Stuffed with Spanish Red Peppers—Carmen Brand—12-oz.; dozen, $2.74; each, 24c

Sweet Cucumber Rings—Made by Herter Price. Jars containing 13 ounces, that generally retail at 30c to 35c, per jar; our price, 24c

Preserved California Fruits—"La Forge" brand; absolutely pure, in 6-oz. glass jars; including strawberry, raspberry, Loganberry, blackberry, peach, red cherry, fig, white cherry, apricot and pear; dozen, $2.74; each, 24c

NEW SEASON'S CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS

Our first shipment of 1916 pack just received.

"Lily White" Brand—Mammoth white; large No. 2½ square cans; doz., $3.13; each, 27c

"Lily White" Brand—Mammoth green; large No. 2½ square cans; doz., $2.74; each, 24c

"Jessamine" Brand—Large white stalks; No. 2½ square cans; doz., $2.74; each, 24c

"Jessamine" Brand—Large green stalks; No. 2½ square cans; doz., $2.57; each, 22c

"Manzanita" Brand—Can containing 45 to 50 stalks, white or green; No. 2½ square cans; doz., $2.17; each, 19c

"Lily White" Brand White Tips—No. 1 square can; doz., $2.44; each, 22c

"Lily White" Brand Green Tips—No. 1 square can; doz., $2.19; each, 19c

"Jessamine" Brand Asparagus—White; No. 1 tall cans; dozen, $1.57; each 14c

"Jessamine" Brand Asparagus—Green; No. 1 tall cans; dozen, $1.37; each, 12c

Royal Anne California White Cherries, "Marysville" Brand—In 32-oz. jars; usual price, 59c; this sale, jar 49c

California Tomatoes—"Del Monte" brand; red, ripe, solid pack, No. 2½ can; dozen, $1.33; each, 12c

Corn—"Winner" brand; kerneled, No. 2 can; dozen, $1.69; each, 15c

Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn—"Lily White" brand; can, 16c; dozen, $1.81

"Jessamine" Brand Marrowfat Sweet Peas—No. 2 can, 12c; dozen, $1.33

Miniature Peas—"American Beauty" brand; No. 2 can, 22c; dozen, $2.53

French String Beans, Haricots Verts—"Marceau" brand; can, 24c

Garden Sweet Peas—"Lily White" brand, finest Sugar Peas; No. 2 can, 16c; dozen, $1.81

French Peas—Petit Pois Tres Fins; prepared in juice with onion; doz. cans, $2.74; can, 24c

Red Kidney Beans, "Lily White" Brand—No. 2 cans; this sale, doz. cans, 89c; ea., 8c

Fancy Cut String Beans—"Jessamine" brand; No. 2 can, doz., $1.14; can, 10c

Small White Lima Beans—"Arena" brand; No. 2 can, doz., $1.14; can, 10c

A Special Sale of Johnson's Educator Food Co.'s Crackers

Fresh from their ovens, including their new creation "Luncheon Biscuit," a perfect cracker for crackers and milk. Also Toasterette Crackers, a salted, buttered and toasted wheat cracker; Butter Thins, Entire Wheat Wafers, Ginger Snaps and Sweet Graham Crackers, made from genuine old-fashioned Graham Meal. The regular price is 10c per carton; our price for this sale, ⅓ doz. carton, 44c; ea., 8c

Fifth Floor, 34th St.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...436 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 905, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1916.

THE BLACKLIST.

From many quarters the Administration will receive tenders of advice as to what it ought to do about the proclamation of his Majesty's Government forbidding Britons to trade with the American business concerns included in the recently published blacklist. From Republicans will come the advice, entirely disinterested, of course, that a proper retort would be a smart increase of the duties on all goods of the Allies imported here. Senators and Representatives in Congress having among their constituents large numbers of hyphenates will insist that we should declare an embargo against Great Britain, forbidding all exports and imports. Persons having an eye to German politics and policies will advise our Government that a stern protest embodying a threat of retaliation would be of the greatest assistance to VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG in his struggle with the extreme war party in the empire, who, if the Chancellor had his way, would easily bring about a renewal of unrestricted submarine warfare, much endangering the friendly relations between the United States and Germany. The Administration, we doubt not, will thank these voluntary advisers for their kind interest and solicitude, and then the President will determine in his own way what ought to be done.

It is an American question; a decision will be reached for American reasons, and in an American manner. Those to whom the hyphenate vote is a matter of anxiety as the election approaches would be delighted in their hearts if the publication of the blacklist were made the occasion of putting a stop to the export of munitions of war to the enemies of Germany. They would be glad to see the United States abandon its neutrality and take part in the war to that extent. Protectionists are eager to seize upon any pretext, even such an incident as this, in our international relations for boosting the tariff duties. The appeal for help to VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG in his struggle against the party that insists upon ruthlessness in war is not impressive. We are told that it is a bitter conflict, the issue doubtful. The Chancellor may lose the fight, and then all our protests about violations of law and outrages against humanity in the war will be disregarded, every form of savagery will be resorted to, ships of Germany's enemies will be everywhere sunk on sight, and, without a single powerful friend in the councils of the German Empire, the United States will be stripped of all influence as a defender of neutral rights and the spokesman of humanity. It is to the last degree doubtful whether what we might do about the British blacklist or about anything else would determine the issue of the struggle between VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG and his fierce adversaries. The politics of the German Empire hinge upon quite other considerations.

We must acknowledge the right of the British Government to forbid British subjects to trade with its enemies or with persons it believes to be acting in the enemy interest. We are told that this blacklist was compiled upon the basis of evidence as to the trade relations of the persons, firms, and corporations it puts under the ban. If any of these concerns have engaged in unneutral practices and undertakings in violation of our laws, their present plight will call for no sympathy and prompt no official action. The most that could be said would be that they should have been punished under our laws, not by British proclamation. If, on the other hand, as there is reason to suppose, most of them have simply been guilty of an attempt to trade with Germany, that is not an offense. They have the same right to send goods to Germany, if they can secure their delivery there, that American firms have to trade with Great Britain. The glaring vice of the blacklist is that it threatens something like a secondary boycott, involving great injury to concerns not engaged in trade with Germany, but chargeable only with having trade relations with a blacklisted firm, which again is not an offense. In doing injury to American firms of this class Great Britain transcends her rights; there a protest is called for.

After all, the crowning characteristic of the blacklist is its immense stupidity. So long as Great Britain maintains a blockade the effectiveness of which is attested by increasing privations in the country of her enemy, there is nothing worth seeking to be gained by this paper prohibition of trade; and the objections to it as a matter of policy, producing as it does much irritation in the United States, with which Great Britain has most potent reasons for desiring a continuance of entirely friendly relations, are many and very great. We know the follies of which the British censorship of news is capable. It has upon many occasions descended to depths of absurdity which have left us speechless with amazement. It is quite conceivable that this blacklist proclamation was the fruit of a similar ineptitude. It would seem, therefore, that without any resort or threat of resort to graver measures the natural American procedure in the matter would be to make the proper representations to the British Ambassador, to cite the reasons why we think the blacklist is uncalled for, a sheer futility, to point out the manner in which it threatens contravention of undoubted American rights, to present evidence of its irritating effect, and to say that its withdrawal or material modification would be regarded here as an evidence of that friendliness of spirit which so long has marked the relations between the two countries. That would be treating the question of the blacklist in a sensible and in an entirely American way.

"IT'S PRETTY, BUT IS IT ART?"

A lot of harm is going to be done, it seems, by the schools and colleges that use O. HENRY's works, because this will spread the "pernicious" idea that O. HENRY is a master of the short story. "O. HENRY did not write the short story. O. HENRY wrote the expanded anecdote," KATHARINE FULLER GEROULD explains in THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE today. "In a short story there are situation, suspense, climax. O. HENRY gives the reader climax, nothing else." He takes only one incident, not big enough to have any associations. In a short story you should be able to imagine, from the way the characters act, how they would act in an entirely different set of circumstances. "The really great short story writers make us know their characters." There is nothing "fluid or lifelike" about O. HENRY's characters.

Maybe some day we shall get away from writing with a set of rules before us, and perhaps then we shall have literature instead of best sellers. Maybe the trouble with our writing is that we have developed technic to such a point that Tom, Dick, and Harry are masters of technic and anybody who can get the hang of it can write a publishable story. Maybe our fiction has been whetted to a razor edge, until it is technic and nothing else. Maybe the story has been perfected until now we can tell perfectly a story that is not worth telling, but have not even thought of learning what stories are worth telling. Maybe if we did that, and told them without thinking of technic and without knowing that there were any rules whatever, we might write stories that would be remembered, say, ten years hence. Maybe there is, after all, only one rule for telling a story—to have one worth telling and tell it as well as you can. Maybe this is what is the matter with the American drama as well as with American fiction. If we could unlearn some of the rules and forget technic we might not produce any best sellers; and maybe if we told, as clumsily as our ignorance of the rules compelled us, stories that were worth telling, there might be no more best sellers, only stories that would live as long as the clumsy plots of DICKENS and the inartistic anecdotes of O. HENRY.

JULY 23, 1914.

Two years ago today Austria sent to Serbia an ultimatum containing ten demands, of which Serbia granted all but one. Because she would not grant that one, towns are being razed by artillery fire in Northern France, German conquerors are putting down food riots in Belgium, every child in Poland under the age of seven is dead or dying of starvation, villages are blazing in Persia, the Turks are massacring Armenians, black men are shooting each other under white commanders in Africa, homes are in mourning in Canada and New Zealand, men have died in China, and thatched huts have been shelled on the islands of the Pacific.

Austria demanded of Serbia that she suppress all newspapers in her domain which attacked Austria; that she dissolve a society antagonistic to that empire; that she remove anti-Austrian teachers from her schools; that she allow Austrian officers to "collaborate" on her soil in these proceedings against her subjects; that she and these collaborators prosecute accessories to the Serajevo plot; that she arrest Major TANKOSICH and MILAN CIGANOVITCH; that she dismiss and punish officials who allowed the Serajevo assassins to cross the frontier; that she furnish explanations of interviews unfavorable to Austria given by Serbian officials; that she remove all army officers whose names might be given to her for that purpose by Austria, and that she inform Austria "without delay" that these measures had been taken.

A larger nation than Serbia might not have been ordered to give up her sovereignty to Austria by letting Austria censor her press, purge her schools, emasculate her army, and hand over her administration and her courts to Austrian officials. Serbia was small, and yielded every point but one. She would not agree to permit Austrian agents to act as prosecutors or judges of her citizens, "as it would be a violation," she said, "of the Constitution and of the law of criminal procedure." Even this, however, she offered to submit to The Hague or to the Powers.

Today, two years later, the gentlemen in Vienna who drew up that ultimatum might find it worth looking over. They have accomplished by a bloody war most of the things which Serbia consented to do at their demand without war. The anti-Austrian newspapers in Serbia are suppressed, which is a great thing and must make the Austrian bosom swell with pride; and Russian armies are at the gates of Hungary. The society called the Narodna Odbrana is probably out of existence; and there are food riots in Austria. Austrian officers not only "collaborate" in the administration of justice in Serbia, but direct it altogether; and countless Austrians are dead, and the Austrian Empire is on the verge of wreck. There are no anti-Austrian teachers in the schools of Serbia; and Austrian armies are fleeing before the Russian advance. The officials who did not prevent PRINZIP and GABRINOVICS from crossing the border and the officials who gave out interviews criticising Austria are fugitives; and Austrians cannot eat meat except on days prescribed by the Government. Only on one point has Austria failed to make good her demands against Serbia; the Serbian Army is still under the command of Serbians, one of whom, it is said, is Major TANKOSICH. But how slight is that one failure in comparison with Austria's glorious triumph! True, Serbia was ready to grant nearly all these things without a war; but it is so much more satisfactory to get them by a war. Then, without a war Austria could never have won the highly important point that when she wishes to have the courts of another country managed by her agents, The Hague Tribunal has no jurisdiction of the question.

At the beginning of the war LLOYD GEORGE compressed the situation into this dialogue: "Germany to Russia.—I insist that you shall stand by with your arms folded while Austria is strangling your little brother to death. Russia to Austria.—You lay hands on that little fellow, and I will tear your ramshackle empire limb from limb." Two years have passed, and Austria has made a great conquest. She has strangled Serbia to death. And Russia is tearing her ramshackle empire limb from limb.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN GRUMBLERS.

The echoes of grumbling from the National Guard still come from the Mexican border and probably will continue to come until the guardsmen return home. This need not be a matter for surprise or misgiving. It is, in fact, rightly considered, one of the best evidences of real Americanism. The guardsman, transferred suddenly into active military duties from the walks of peace, still exercises his American freedom in a way which is not permitted or possible to the average European soldier in the ranks. At home, when things do not go to suit him, he is accustomed to grumble, and it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to arrange any mobilization of the troops, on the border or elsewhere, without that American concomitant. It was so in the civil war, but the troops did not fight less gallantly on that account when the need for fighting came. In the Spanish-American war, also, it was the same, and even men higher in the ranks took their part in it, as was shown by a famous "round robin," concerning which a certain Colonel, afterward President, could give interesting details, if called upon. No country in the world produces finer soldiers, however, than these same grumblers when trained and brought into action.

Recent events in Canada show that the Canadian soldiers, now being recruited and trained for the war in Europe, seem to be stirred by somewhat similar emotions, and their grumblings are quite like those we have been hearing from American troops on the Mexican border. In fact, they go further and are made against the Government and Canadian Military Department about the conditions at Camp Borden, where 32,000 Canadians are now being drilled into shape as soldiers. The men had been in training at London, Canada, but, according to a Montreal paper, they were "yanked" from that pleasant and sanitary camp to the big pine plains at Camp Borden, chiefly to gratify the whim and passion for military display of Sir SAM HUGHES. The pine plains had been prepared for military manoeuvres by cutting down what pines were left and pulling all the stumps out of the sandy soil. Space was requisite and that was obtained, but when the soldiers were called to participate in a review before Sir SAM HUGHES, the results were far from satisfactory to them. The camp itself was described as "a great, dreary sand waste," which some of the soldiers likened to the Sahara and others to Hades, though they used an uglier and shorter word in their description.

The result of the grand review was one man dead and 150 in hospitals from heat prostration and overdoing of the hardening process. Doubtless such drills help to eliminate the physically unfit and, therefore, may be justified in military plans. But the point we are illustrating is that Canadians find mobilization and drill quite as trying as Americans find them, even under the hotter southern sun of the border, where to heat and dust are added tarantulas, rattlesnakes, scorpions, and cacti to give variety. Soldiering, in short, for those not accustomed to it, contrary apparently to some expectations, does not greatly resemble a Sunday-school picnic, whether the soldiers are Canadians or Americans. In time these soldiers will come to laugh at experiences which are not now to them a laughing matter. Their experiences in the end may not be very dissimilar to that of the Eton boy whom the Master one cold morning found sniffling because of the cold, and merely said to him in passing: "This is no girl's school." The boy stopped his sniffling and braced up. Years afterward, as an officer in the English Army in India, the order came to him to lead his troops in what seemed a desperate charge. He lifted his head and remarked to his brother officers: "Well, as my old Master at Eton said, 'This is no girl's school,'" gave the order to charge, won a victory, but lost his life in the charge.

EASTERN FRIENDSHIP FOR THE RAILWAYS.

The time has passed when the West led the country in hostility to the railways. In both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the West led the country both in attacking the railways, and in revulsion from that sentiment when it became unpopular because of its results. It was Iowa and Wisconsin which repented and repealed their anti-railway laboratory legislation in the last century. Missouri led the similar movement in this century when the voters repealed the legislation which their representatives enacted. The East thus far has hardened its heart. The full crew laws, and similar statutes, repel attacks upon them in New York, although the Republicans have selected as their candidate for President the Judge whose safe and sane railway decisions were made at the height of the anti-railway craze, when such sentiments were the height of political folly.

In Pennsylvania the Public Service Commission has shown itself the rival of the Governor in hostility to railways. The question arose upon the interpretation of the full crew law, whose repeal Governor BRUMBAUGH vetoed, and thereby ranked Pennsylvania with New York, below Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma as regards the rule of reason concerning this law. The Pennsylvania Railway runs a train containing a combination car. It has a baggage compartment, which is locked while the train is in motion. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen complained that the law requires a baggageman on such a train, although there is nothing for him to do. The Commission rules that the train must carry a baggageman. The Commission decides that the Baltimore & Ohio cannot employ the lawful number of employés if any of them perform duplicate duties. The baggage men must be baggage men, and nothing else. Parlor cars and sleeping cars must be manned as though they were passenger coaches, although it is manifest that there is a difference in the number of passengers, and in the requisite duties.

But there is a line beyond which the Commission will not go. The Brotherhood wanted a combination car counted as two in counting the number of cars in a train. The Commission was willing to put an extra and useless man on combination cars, but it was not willing to lengthen the train by the same ruling. Verily, the Pennsylvania Governor is a Solon and the Commissioners are Daniels. The Eastern anti-railway sentiment is slow in changing because there is no such congestion of receiverships as that which turned the Missouri and Texas farmer vote. That result cannot be reached by the same route in the East. But cannot the Brotherhood see that the compulsion of the hiring of the unnecessary men and the enactment of unnecessary expenses make it difficult for the railways to find the money to pay fairly the men who really do the work?

JULY VISIONS.

Hung be the heavens with rainbows. The Bridge of Bridgehampton is the rainbow. Mr. HUGHES is gratified by everything, including "a three-hour talk" with Mr. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE of Indiana, who must have occupied at least two hours and fifty-nine and three-quarters minutes of the time. Mr. HUGHES is getting "much pleasure" out of "the selection of GEORGE W. PERKINS to "take a prominent part in the campaign." A clever and an engaging gentleman is Mr. PERKINS, but his political labors have been distrusted sorely by many Progressives, especially in the West. They think the world is too much with him. The root-and-branch Progressives will have none of Mr. PERKINS.

Just on the eve of the Battle of Syracuse, and while Progressives from Eastport to San Francisco are flying at each other's throats and at Republican throats, Mr. HUGHES is "much "gratified at the progress that has "been made in the last six weeks toward bringing all factions together." O harmony! O sugar of hope! If there is the littlest rift in the lute, Mr. HUGHES's notification speech on July 31 will repair it. That speech is going to be a wonder-worker and a miracle. "It is generally believed" in the little town whereover Iris spreads her robe of many colors that the speech "will be most satisfactory "to Progressives as well as to the "Republicans." "Fly swiftly round, "ye wheels of Time, and bring the "welcome day!"

The sweet vision pervades Republican headquarters. Everybody is glad and gratified. National Committeeman HOWELL of Nebraska tells Chairman WILLCOX that "the people "of Nebraska want the Mexican "question made the leading question "of the campaign." Delightful old simplicity of politicians, who believe that issues can be paramounted to order. Mr. WILLCOX is more cautious. The Mexican situation "will unquestionably be made one of the big "issues of the campaign," but just how big he wisely declines to say. He is waiting for Mr. HUGHES to "sound "the keynote for the Republicans on "that question." Meanwhile veterans are talking about the ancient keynote, "the full dinner pail." When the people are provided so abundantly, and, under a Democratic Administration, so indecently and inexplicably, with banknotes, the sounder of old keynotes has a hard time.

Prophets speak from rosy scrolls. An Iowa patriot has carried Iowa for Mr. HUGHES by the modest majority of 100,000. Mr. HENRY LANE WILSON is content with only 50,000 in Indiana. Mr. HENRY LANE WILSON and Mr. NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY have brought portentous Mexican situations to headquarters. We hope the keynote will not neglect the Republican favorite hero, Don VICTORIANO HUERTA-Martel.

Senator MCCUMBER of North Dakota strikes the only note of gloom. This statesman, fondly remembered for his vote against tabling the Gore resolution, admits that there are "peculiar "conditions affecting the Senatorial "situation," his re-election. There are a good many Republicans in Congress whose votes have been peculiar, whose situation ought to be peculiar. No wonder they profess great alarm about the Mexican situation in the hope to get their own forgotten.

Soft July dreams suffuse the head and headquarters of the Republicans. Frost may come later.

AUTHORS AND THE UNION.

Their Chance to Win the International Copyright Privilege.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If George Haven Putnam will read again the report of the Committee on Affiliation he will realize that it was not necessary to consult him to find out that the typographical union is the chief obstacle to the acceptance by the United States of the Berne Convention. That very fact is one of the strong reasons why we recommend affiliation. As long as we remain outside of the American Federation of Labor we shall never be able to overcome the opposition of the unions. To the average Congressman the Authors' League represents merely an organization of some 900 or 1,000 people, many of whom do not vote. What chance could their arguments have in comparison with the millions of votes in the American Federation of Labor?

But once the Authors' League becomes a union it will be possible to approach the typographical unions upon a fraternal basis to show them that the benefits accruing to them from the attitude they have maintained are slight, while the injuries and losses inflicted upon American authors are very great. After the opposition of the unions is withdrawn it will be an easy matter to procure the admission of the United States to the International Copyright Union.

Nobody can have the slightest objection to Mr. Putnam's statement that the authors "should be" the intellectual leaders of the community. I have never yet been able to discover what advantage a flat pocketbook was to an intellectual leader.

Mr. Putnam further says we propose that issues in which we are concerned shall be adjusted, when convenient, by the use of violence. I am not quite sure what he means by that. I hope he is not troubled by dreams of authors throwing bricks through the windows of the store of G. P. Putnam's Sons. Nothing is at present further from our minds. If by violence he means the use of the boycott and the strike to assure fair treatment, I should like to ask him whether he considers the deliberate swindling of an author by film producer or publisher to be violence.

Nobody pretends that labor unionism as a principle is utopian, or that the conduct of all labor unions has been perfect. The keenest critics of unionism and unions are to be found not among employers but in the union ranks. What we do claim for unionism is that it is the only practical expedient by which workers can compel comparatively fair treatment from employers. And authors are most emphatically workers.

LOUIS SHERWIN.

New York, July 21, 1916.

Was It a Wooden Horse?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Edith Thomas's lines in THE TIMES, "Wooden Horses," with their note of warning, remind me of an interesting suggestion I found some time ago when looking up the subject of ancient figureheads. Cecil Torr, an Englishman, propounds the theory in his book on figureheads that the Wooden Horse of Troy really was a wooden ship. According to Mr. Torr, the merchant ships of the early Phoenicians had for figureheads the body of a horse, and these ships were called Hippi. He says:

In the legend of the taking of Troy through the stratagem of the Wooden Horse there is perhaps a reminiscence of the capture of some seaport town by men concealed on board a ship which had unwarily been admitted within the harbor.

The fact that the Deutschland came as a merchant ship makes the above-mentioned verses seem even more appropriate than at first we thought they were.

BERTHA JOHNSTON.

Brooklyn, July 21, 1916.

What Horses Must Put Up With.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest W. W. Halcock's letter in your paper in regard to the many unnecessary cruelties that the poor horses of New York City have to patiently suffer. Why should our horses have to endure "that all-year-round abomination, the nosebag"? There are very few instances when you see a work horse eating comfortably from one of those small folding boxes, where they can get a little satisfaction. Cannot something be done? The cruel and unnecessary check rein, the heavy loads horses are forced to drag during this hot weather, lack of water, and other causes of misery are shameful to the city that permits horses to be tormented in these ways.

HELEN WESTON.

West New Brighton, S. I., July 17, 1916.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Results Found in the Achievements of Her Empire Builders.

New York, July 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In considering the conflicting evidence as to the value of the ancient British universities cited by your correspondent, there should, I think, be little doubt as to whose opinion is worthy of attention. President Finley and Professor Murray have a first-hand knowledge of the facts, while Mr. Wells's sweeping diatribe suggests the viewpoint of one who has never enjoyed the privileges offered by a university.

No British institutions are more frequently misrepresented in America than Oxford and Cambridge, and such misleading statements as the one quoted from the versatile Mr. Wells assist in this misrepresentation. It would be idle to deny that Oxford and Cambridge need many reforms, including the abolition of compulsory Latin and Greek in the examinations preliminary to entrance. At the same time, what is needed for this purpose can be easily "crammed" in a few months, and the highest honors of the universities can be carried off without reading another word of the dead languages. The resources of the universities are by no means spent entirely on a futile pursuit of the classics, as Mr. Wells would lead one to suppose. Cambridge, for instance, can claim to be one of the leading engineering schools of the country, and in the Sedgwick laboratories there some of the most advanced scientific work of modern times has been accomplished.

The product of the system of the universities, the typical English university man, is, no doubt, a very irritating person to many people; but it cannot be denied that in spite of his foibles the English university man has played a leading part in building up the most widespread, prosperous, and justly governed empire in the world's history.

Mr. Wells's chief claim to name and fame of late years has been in his persistent destructive criticism of every known institution of his country. What single piece of useful constructive work have we from all his activity?

EVA WARD.

Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

Appointment of Cabinet Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your readers asks why our Cabinet officers are not chosen for their ability to do the work for which they are appointed. This is one of the political mysteries for which this country is famous. A President-elect chooses the members of his Cabinet with reference to their political standing rather than to their knowledge of the work they are to undertake, and the present Administration has three or four very bad guesses to its discredit. A person with any business instinct naturally would suppose that a man with an intimate knowledge of and experience in a certain line of work should be selected for a position as business manager of it. Not so in the Governmental service. There all the high-salaried jobs, such as Cabinet appointments and Postmasterships, usually go to men actually or prospectively useful to the President or his party in a political way.

Efficiency and economy in government never can become established facts until the civil service shall have been made over so as to provide for the employment of intelligent, honest, industrious men and women, at liberal salaries and under strictly honorable conditions, and for their advancement according to actual merit to the highest attainable positions. The people must demand this and the press must voice the demand constantly, else there can be no reform. The politicians are entirely shameless in their exploitation of our people and their money.

CIVIL SERVICE CLERK.

New York, July 18, 1916.

Education War's Enemy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Maklakoff, a pacifist, applauds Europe at war, believing that this conflict is "war's suicide," and that it may be compared to the pangs of childbirth. But it seems impossible that the tearing asunder of all human bonds between warring people, the injuries sustained, the hate and prejudice aroused, can do anything but lay firm foundations for another war. The longer this one continues the more certain another war will be. Mr. Maklakoff contends that the war illustrates a principle of peace—that right is might. Perhaps it does, but the trouble is that it may at any time just as easily illustrate the principle that might is right. That is the difficulty with attempting to reach any civilized result by war. It is too hazardous as well as too vicious and uncivilized a means. The value of alliance is certainly not to be questioned, but it will have to be more than alliance for war if it is to bring about peace. To establish eternal peace, "good intentions and literary propaganda" may be inadequate. But what will not be inadequate is education—education plus its results in the breaking down of barriers, a more general alliance, the centralizing of force, and the determination to substitute law for war. The process will be slow, but it will inevitably succeed; and education, not war, will ultimately be war's suicide.

H. F. WHICHER.

Middle Haddam, Conn., July 11, 1916.

Wanted—a Portable Ice Machine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are continually patting ourselves on the back at the marvel of our modern inventions; but there is one thing which the world has been pining for ever since the glacial age, and yet it does not seem to come. Why cannot some one devise a portable ice machine—one that will make ice, not merely carry it? Think what it would mean to emergency hospitals and campers and hall-bedroomites! We are continually having improvements in small boiling apparatus; why should it be so disproportionately difficult to bring water to the freezing point? Who will rival Prometheus and beat the iceman?

SARAH A. HOLT.

Cragers, N. Y., July 21, 1916.

THE STRIKE.

Men say this land is free, yet bound, enslaved,
I turn me, helpless, toward one master here,
And, finding but denial on his tongue,
I seek compassion from another near,
Who frowns at protests from my grieved heart wrung.

Their rancor, their debating, had they waived,
I might not now in hunger's dull pain faint—
I who but craved the chance to earn my bread,
Who bore life's burden, uttering no complaint,
If so I had but shelter for my head!

Lest I be idle—that has been my fear!
In feverish dread the needle have I plied
From dawn to dusk, heat and fatigue forgot.
No time had I to think, I must have died
Had I but paused to murmur at my lot!

I dreaded idleness, and yet I'm idle now—
A slave between two masters, set in hate!
Here an Employer, grudging me each cent—
There my own Union, forcing me to wait
The potter's field, when my last breath is spent!

ELLA A. FANNING.

A DANISH SCHOLAR'S VIEWS ON THE WAR.

Admiration for German Efficiency, But Scorn for the Way in Which It Has Been Employed.

Translation of an Article by Professor Jespersen of the University of Copenhagen.

New York, June 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Butler asks me to send you the inclosed translation which we have had made of an article by Professor Otto Jespersen of the University of Copenhagen, published in March, 1916, in Scientia. HENRY S. HASKELL, Assistant to the Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The historic events and the geographic conditions in which lie the real cause of the war can be ascribed to the single fact that, until now, in signing a peace or in concluding a treaty, there was but little concern for the wishes of individual nations, but the comparative strength of States has been the determining factor. As a result the population, in many places, has fallen into the hands of a hated foreign master, and national feeling, the subject of such sublime poems, has been caricatured under one of two aspects—either it is haughty, and disdains all else, or it is incarnate in hatred and thoughts of revenge. The bond of union is not love, but a community of hatred and of distrust. The human race cannot be secure from war, from revolution, and from massacre, until peoples who speak different languages learn to regard each other as having equal rights, as they do in Switzerland, in Wales, in Canada, and in South Africa; and until such oppression as we have known in Slesvig, and as is practiced in still more revolting forms in Hungary and elsewhere, ceases to exist.

The past misdeeds of Kings have resulted in a system of mutual espionage among nations, which is an attempt to discover some traces of hostility. The least suspicion of such a thing leads to an increase in the apparatus of war, and this in turn provokes the growth of armaments across the frontier. So it is that the avalanche gathers strength until it attains such dimensions that it can no longer be controlled. National wealth enables the military party to dispose of almost unlimited sums. In many countries at the slightest rumor of a menacing foreign power it is easier to obtain an emergency credit of a million for military undertakings than to secure a few thousands for social betterment. Instruments of destruction are developed and reach heights of perfection hitherto inconceivable, and a class of men ever more numerous, ever more eager for an opportunity to use these "magnificent" discoveries for their destined purpose is being trained to their use. Explosives pile high, and people long to use them. And a fact which increases the danger is that the manufacture of materials of war is in the hands of private individuals who make such fabulous profits that a certain company, without a conscience, can pay foreign newspapers to publish chauvinistic articles which fan the flame of public opinion until the country votes for supplementary subsidies. There are also the factories which supply several nations at the same time, and carry their patriotism so far as to give inferior products to those nations whose friendship is not lasting, to charge them more than they charge their fellow-countrymen, and to delay delivery.

The tendency to break loose and the longing to strike the decisive blow find food in the law of conscription. This system, invented in the nineteenth century, and in praise of which so many noble words have been uttered on the subject of democratic equality in defending the nation, in reality conceals the greatest danger to public opinion, especially when it is conducted by the methods of which the Prussians are masters. The whole population is then saturated with that harsh spirit which we call militarism. When German writers claim that militarism is not more prevalent in their country than it is elsewhere, and that English "navalism" is at least as bad as German militarism, they are disregarding its effect upon everyday life. Any one who has lived in both countries in time of peace cannot fail to be impressed by the contrast. In England one hardly notices the naval equipment or its officers; when not on active service the latter appear without uniform and without distinctive mark of rank, like any other gentlemen. In Germany one cannot walk in the street without coming into violent contact with the power of the army. It behaves as though it thought itself a higher and better race than that of the civilian world, with different rights. It constitutes a caste for which all must show consideration, while it, in return, troubles itself very little about any one else. The ideal of the officer (stiff, peremptory) and the voice of the Lieutenant pervade all strata of society. The Saverne affair and its consequences, in which the Crown Prince figured, would be unthinkable in any other land. At school celebrations the speeches and lectures deal exclusively with the victories of Germans and the military power of Germany. Any one who has read some of the lectures delivered by German professors during the past year must have been impressed by the spread of the spirit of military discipline in that country—a spirit with which the heights of its science are already imbued.

If, before the war, the European nations were continually increasing their military budgets, it was because, on this point, there was a sort of agreement among them, and therefore we cannot make any one State responsible to the exclusion of all others. But nevertheless there are two nations upon which responsibility rests most heavily—Germany and Austria. They made the restriction of armaments impossible, for at The Hague Conference they were the only two powers which opposed the proposition. If in 1900, just at the moment when England was involved in the Boer war, Germany suddenly enlarged her fleet and exceeded the provisions of the six-year law adopted in 1898, no one could consider it a normal proceeding. The other States could excuse themselves for imitating her, by arguing that, as Germany took the lead, they were forced to follow suit.

During the war both sides have claimed that they are in favor of peace, and, generally speaking, this is true; but, nevertheless, they did nothing to obtain powerful guarantees or to prevent the outbreak of war. Not only did the people abandon their right to veto war, but to those Governments which have the power to order mobilization and to declare war they also gave power to act at the decisive moment, thus hindering a calm and free survey of the situation. The censorship of the press, the interruption of foreign mails, and the restriction of the rights of assembly broke down any opposition which might otherwise have arisen. If Germany had been able to study the situation at home and abroad for one month there would have been no war. On other points the people have secured, or at least are trying to secure, guarantees against the possible abuse of governmental prerogatives; but in the realm of war, which is the crux of the whole matter, they recognize the power of the Government not only to declare war, but even to falsify public opinion so as to convince a whole nation that it has been unjustly attacked.

The impression remains that immediately before and after the declaration of war events happened with great rapidity. Austria's note to Serbia, the contents of which illustrated the extremes of insolence which one nation can attain in reprimanding another, demanded an answer within forty-eight hours, and all efforts made by England and other Governments to extend the time limit were rejected. Serbia yielded on almost every point, but war was declared, nevertheless, in all haste, as if the chance of fighting would be lost unless there should be an immediate declaration of war; for, in the eyes of the Germans and Austrians, the aforementioned excuse could furnish no "casus belli." As the conflagration spread one becomes weary of the utterances of Jagow, (English Blue Book No. 138,) of Bethmann Hollweg, ("France can wait; we cannot,") and of Hefferich (Supplement of the White Book) stating that it was a matter of life and death for Germany to strike the first blow before Russia had completed her slow mobilization. Unfortunately the power which attached such importance to beginning the war had also the means to carry out its plan. There is as yet no proof that otherwise Germany's fate would have been sealed, but events have clearly shown the futility of the German calculations. The fact that the war in the trenches has lasted for a whole year proves that an advantage of a day or two at the start does not influence the result. The military theorists of the future will find this time-honored doctrine invalid, and its atrophy may be one of those guarantees against relapse for which the friends of peace are seeking.

The war has overturned several theories as to the character of the different nations, among them that of the degeneracy of France. Other points which were fairly well established before have been confirmed, such as the differing course of political evolution in England and in Germany. This can be illustrated in many ways, but perhaps the most striking is the difference between the meagre German White Book with which the Reichstag and the people have been satisfied and the corresponding full collection of documents published in England. There is also the different attitude of the two nations toward critics of the Government. In England, Bernard Shaw can freely publish his "Common Sense About the War," and can launch against the policies of Asquith and of Grey the keen shafts of his exaggerated and tactless criticism. In Germany there is nothing to be compared with this, but when a German, actuated by the German spirit of analysis, publishes a series of weighty accusations supported by documentary evidence, (J'accuse, von einem Deutschen, Lausanne, 1915,) placing the responsibility for the war upon his own Government, he cannot have it printed in Germany, but is forced to go to Switzerland, and even to French-speaking Switzerland. This splendidly written book proves that there are still some Germans who can reconcile patriotism with respect for the rights of others and indignation at the sufferings of Belgium. I have been surprised to find, however, that the German writers, who, as soon as the war began, announced what result could be expected from it, have not once mentioned the duty of considering the wishes of those most concerned in establishing new frontiers, whereas English and French writers regard this obligation as quite natural. It would not seem as if such a theory of rights and duties could enter the German mind. They wish the war to result in a lasting peace, but they regard this as entirely dependent upon relative power; the problem is to secure peace on such terms that there will be no adversary powerful enough to oppose Germany in the realization of her military and commercial ambitions. This point of view is illustrated in a drastic and cynical manner in Winterstetten's little book, "Nordkap-Bagdad," which deserves the attention of Danes because he advocates the restoration of northern Slesvig to Denmark—a step which many English and French writers have advised during the past year, but for a very different reason, namely, in consideration of the principle of nationality. He expects Denmark (and also Norway and Sweden) to side with Germany in return for this favor, and to regard Germany as the guarantor of their existence and independence.

We Danes are somewhat inclined to admire the Germans for their unity of spirit, for their discipline, and their organization, as well as for their ability to endure the sufferings of war without a murmur; and we often forget that these qualities are to be found equally among the other belligerents. If we are impressed by the sight of two States resisting many other States, if we are animated by a noble feeling of sympathy for any one who is fighting against a foe stronger than himself, we should consider another aspect of the matter, and should remember that the reason the Germans are resisting so strongly is because they were prepared, because they had the greatest number of soldiers fully equipped, and the largest quantity of ammunition. The organization of which they are so proud has reached a high level, but its moral value still depends upon the object for which it was created. If for many years the object of this organization was the use of the most effective means for killing the largest possible number of its fellow-men, it is no longer an organization to which humanity should attach increasing importance in the future. If the task of safeguarding peace could be organized as efficiently as the Germans have organized their preparations for war, mankind might rejoice at the sight of a regenerated and civilized Europe.

In connection with the war, much has been said of German culture. No one would deny that the Germans are highly civilized, and that we are deeply indebted to them in science and in mechanics, but that does not prevent us from despising a Government which is so lax in its political morals that it has recourse to a war of mines and submarines against defenseless noncombatants and, worst of all, invades and ravages Belgium despite treaties and human rights. If we are asked, "What can be hoped from the peace that is to be signed?" we can answer, briefly, that in future the world must be defended against such revolting occurrences as those we have recently witnessed; that war must become more difficult by the increasing influence of the people themselves in international litigation, and by the unanimous adoption of a year's delay in the interest of a peaceful settlement, such as Bryan introduced into a series of treaties between the United States and other countries. The whole question, including the principle of nationality, can be summarized in a single sentence: "Real and universal, sacred and inviolable respect for the rights of others." Until we have attained this goal we shall still be living in the age of barbarism.

FEDERAL RESERVE GOLD DECREASED

Withdrawals Total $26,700,000, Accompanied by Shrinkage of Government Deposits.

NOTE HOLDINGS SHOW GAIN

Total Earning Assets Increase $9,300,000 for Week—Reserve Notes in Circulation $154,038,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Large withdrawals of Government deposits, partly offset by increased bank deposits, decreases in gold and cash reserves of the banks, and increased holdings of discounted and bought paper are shown in the weekly bank statement made public today by the Federal Reserve Board as at the close of business on July 21.

Transfers of funds to the Government were made largely through the gold settlement fund, which shows a decrease of $19,100,000 for the week. Gold on hand decreased $7,500,000, the New York bank reporting even larger net withdrawals from its vault holdings. The aggregate net withdrawals of gold shown for the week were $26,700,000, the three Eastern banks and Dallas showing the larger losses of gold. Dallas reports the return to the Government of the special $5,000,000 deposit made last September for crop moving purposes. Reserves other than gold increased about $3,500,000, mainly at the New York bank.

Discounted bills on hand show a gain of about $5,000,000, of which $3,900,000 represents the increase for the Boston bank. The Southern banks likewise report gains of about $700,000 in their aggregate holdings of discounted paper. About 14 per cent. of discounted paper consists of agricultural and live stock paper maturing after ninety days, held mainly by Dallas, Kansas City, and Chicago banks. Acceptances on hand show a further increase for the week of $4,300,000, the New York and Cleveland banks reporting the largest additions to their holdings of this class of paper. Of the total bills, including acceptances on hand, 38.4 per cent. mature within thirty days and 31.8 per cent. after thirty, but within sixty days.

As the result of bond conversions and the sale of Treasury notes, the aggregate of United States bonds on hand shows a decrease for the week of $2,800,000 and that of Treasury notes an increase of $2,600,000. Municipal warrants on hand increased over $300,000, Cleveland reporting the largest gain under this head. The total earning assets show an increase for the week of $9,300,000, and constitute at present 301 per cent. of the total paid-in capital of the banks, as compared with 344 per cent. at the end of the preceding week. Of the total earning assets, acceptances represent 42.9 per cent., United States bonds, 25 per cent.; discounts, 14.5 per cent.; warrants, 14 per cent., and Treasury notes, 3.6 per cent.

With the exception of Minneapolis, all the banks report heavy withdrawals of Government deposits, the total decrease for the week being $43,199,000. Probably as a result of the inauguration of the new clearing plan, net bank deposits show an increase of about $17,000,000. New York, Chicago, and Boston reporting the largest gains under this head.

There has been a slight decrease in the amount of Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation reported by the Kansas City bank. Federal Reserve agents report a net total of $175,219,140 of Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks, or $4,139,000 less than the week before. Against the total issued, they hold $163,932,000 of gold and $12,877,000 of paper. The banks show a total of $154,038,000 of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, or $5,541,000 less than the week before. Their aggregate net liabilities on the basis of notes issued to them by the agents is stated as $10,120,000.

Statement of combined resources and liabilities of the twelve Federal Reserve banks of the United States at the close of business July 21:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$262,940,000
Gold settlement fund	99,561,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,931,000
Total gold reserve	363,541,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	13,802,000
Total reserve	377,343,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against F. R. bank notes	450,000
Bills discounted and bought—Maturities:	
Within 10 days	17,163,000
From 11 to 30 days	26,746,000
From 31 to 60 days	36,302,000
From 61 to 90 days	30,121,000
Over 90 days	3,993,000
Total	114,319,000
Investments:	
United States bonds	49,746,000
One-year U. S. Treasury notes	7,190,000
Municipal warrants	27,723,000
Total earning assets	198,978,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	20,014,000
Due from F. R. banks, net	11,982,000
All other resources	4,756,000
Total resources	$613,523,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$55,153,000
Government deposits	54,277,000
Member bank deposits, net	392,990,000
Federal Reserve notes	10,120,000
F. R. bank notes in circulation	1,692,000
All other liabilities	251,000
Total liabilities	$613,523,000

Gold reserve against net deposits and note liabilities, 66.8 per cent.; cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 69.3 per cent.; cash reserve against net deposit liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 68.9 per cent.

Weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business July 21:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$23,949,000
Total reserve	24,195,000
Bills discounted and bought	16,318,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$161,075,000
Total reserve	168,501,000
Bills discounted and bought	29,730,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$20,937,000
Total reserve	21,002,000
Bills discounted and bought	12,490,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$24,991,000
Total reserve	26,137,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,571,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$17,189,000
Total reserve	17,392,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,450,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$8,989,000
Total reserve	9,767,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,344,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$45,451,000
Total reserve	46,540,000
Bills discounted and bought	9,474,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,761,000
Total reserve	10,009,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,874,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$10,641,000
Total reserve	11,037,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,854,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$16,240,000
Total reserve	16,316,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,635,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$10,052,000
Total reserve	10,838,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,134,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$14,668,000
Total reserve	14,760,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,435,000

Statement of the New York Federal Reserve agent's accounts at the close of business July 21:

Federal Reserve notes:	
Received from the Controller	$121,240,000
Returned to the Controller	36,507,000
Chargable to F. R. agent	84,733,000
In hands of F. R. agent	17,800,000
Issued to F. R. Bank, less amount returned to F. R. agent for redemption	66,933,000
Amounts held by F. R. agent in redemption of liabilities on outstanding notes:	
Gold coin and certificates	$60,317,000
Credit balances: In gold redemption fund	6,616,000
Total	$66,933,000

URGES COST SYSTEM FOR ALL FACTORIES

Edward N. Hurley Says Business in General Would Be Greatly Improved.

MANY PLANTS LOSE MONEY

Chairman of Federal Trade Commission Gives Results of Months of Study.

Realizing that general business conditions would be greatly improved with the betterment of the business of each individual manufacturer, Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, will issue a pamphlet during the next few days on the correct computation of costs. In speaking of the necessity for this knowledge Mr. Hurley said that the manufacturers of this country were amazingly ignorant of the cost of production. "Not more than 10 per cent. of them know exactly what their products cost," he said, "and their ignorance is one of the greatest obstacles to their obtaining a share of the foreign trade, of the world's business. They are so handicapped by their ignorance that they are practically unable to meet competition."

Mr. Hurley and his assistants, Robert E. Belt, chief accountant, and R. W. Gardiner, assistant, have studied this subject for months and the result of their work is contained in the pamphlet which bears the title, "Fundamentals of a Cost System for Manufacturers."

In a letter "To the American Manufacturer," Mr. Hurley says:

"The Federal Trade Commission has found that an amazing number of manufacturers, particularly the smaller ones, have no adequate system for determining their costs, and price their goods arbitrarily. It is evident that there must be improvement in this direction before competition can be placed upon a sound economic basis. With the object of aiding in the improvement of business generally we have endeavored in this pamphlet to show briefly the importance of accurate manufacturing costs and the fundamental principles underlying them."

After an introduction explaining why the pamphlet is issued, the objections to installing cost systems are considered. Various objections are noted, and the section ends with a generalization in which Mr. Hurley says:

"Other business men are of the opinion that they do not need a cost system because they know what their goods cost. They may, and a number of them do have an approximate idea of what their goods cost, but in a large number of instances this supposed knowledge is based on foremen's guesses in advance as to the time necessary to do the work or as to the time spent on the work after it is done. Guesswork is unsafe and poor business practice."

Margins of Profits Now Narrow.

In regard to the necessity of knowing the true costs of manufactured articles, it is said that formerly the necessity for the determination of true manufacturing costs was not as imperative as it is today.

"Margins between cost and selling price in most lines were larger. Costs could be ignored except in a general way and a good return still be made on the investment; but today margins of profit in most lines of trade are very much narrower than formerly, and the necessity for the most efficient management and closest analysis is felt as never before.

"It is necessary today for the business man's success that he know on what articles he is making a profit and on what he is incurring a loss. Competitive conditions are seriously disturbed where losses on one or more articles are recovered by profits on other articles. Furthermore, that a manufacturer should not only know the cost of each article he manufactures, but that he should see that every article manufactured bears its proper share of factory and general overhead."

Under the heading, "Many Businesses Not Profitable," the pamphlet says:

"A large proportion of manufacturers are not making the money they should. A great number of them are actually losing money. The purpose of conducting a business is to make money, and the only way to make money is to sell something for more than it costs. The first essential, then, is to know the cost. It is the belief of the Commission that the small margin of profit existing in so many of our industries is due to the ignorance on the part of the manufacturers of what their goods actually cost to produce. This ignorance causes them to make unprofitable prices, which the manufacturer who does know his cost is forced to meet to a large extent."

Subject Exhaustively Treated.

Costs are divided into the "Job Cost System" and the "Continuous Production System," and each is taken up and dealt with in detail. The problems of material, labor, overhead, and all other elements that enter into the cost of production down to the interest charge are all treated at length. Tables and forms for properly keeping the various items segregated are shown, and directions given as to how each should be entered up. These end with model monthly and yearly balance sheets. A manufacturer following these models would have a system as nearly perfect as any yet devised, as they are improvements on the best of those investigated by the Commission.

The pamphlet ends with a few general observations:

"In most every line of manufacture there are some classes of work done on which the manufacturer loses money. This may be due to the high cost in his own plant, or it may be due to the fact that some competitor is better equipped to make that particular article. A cost system will bring out these facts and will show the manufacturer which lines he should push. Salesmen, like every one else, are prone to follow the line of least resistance. In salesmanship the line of least resistance is selling the goods which require the least effort, and in nearly every instance the goods which require the least effort to sell are the least profitable lines. If the selling force know that a line of goods produces little or no profit and are told to use every effort to push another line the result will be apparent in the profit and loss account.

Many Unprofitable Accounts.

"Still other manufacturers have customers on their books to whom they have been selling for years and have been giving some reduction in price or some concession in the way of extra work. A number of these accounts are decidedly unprofitable, and a cost system will bring these to light and put the manufacturer either in a position to make his prices to a profitable basis or let some one else have the unprofitable business.

"In every manufacturing business there are bound to occur leaks, either of material, labor, or expense. A cost statistics are kept showing the amount of material necessary to do certain classes of work, the amount of labor, and the amount of overhead expense, an increase in any of these items will be revealed by a comparison and the executive will be in a position to take the necessary steps to remedy it. It is hardly necessary to say that after a few of these matters have been taken up with the factory people will use the material in the time they spend on the work. A cost system with forms properly designed for giving statistical information is of the greatest aid to factory efficiency.

"One of the strongest arguments in favor of installing a practical cost system is the fact that every manufacturer who has installed one and who has operated it for at least a year is firmly convinced that it is a paying proposition. While the claim is not made that a costs system will save a man from failure, the system will save a man from knowing the claim is made that a man who knows where he stands day by day is very much less likely to make a failure of his business than one who is directing his business by guesswork."

The Federal Trade Commission is urging manufacturers to give the subject of accurate costs the attention it deserves. It has found that unreliable costs of production and distribution cause a great deal of unfair competition and a heavy business death rate.

STEEL PRODUCERS ENLARGING PLANTS

Reaction After War Is Not Feared by Schwab and Other Big Factors.

SUBSIDIARY LINES ACTIVE

Inquiries Continue for Tin, Iron, Wire, and Bars, but Structural Market Is Quiet.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—American steel companies apparently do not fear a reaction in business with the ending of the European war. The Bethlehem Steel Company has a project involving the expenditure of $70,000,000 for enlargement of plants at South Bethlehem, Steelton, Penn., and Sparrows Point, Md. Mr. Schwab's company intends to engage in varied lines of finished steel, which will make it a greater competitor of the United States Steel Corporation and the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. Plans include building of finishing mills to roll merchant bars, plate for tinning, sheets, plates, rods, and other commodities.

Twelve additional blast furnaces are to be built, and one new steel mill. Additions will be made to existing steel plants. A by-product coke plant will be erected. Present shipyards will be enlarged. The new steel works will include four 200-ton tilting furnaces. Enlargement and improvements at the Sparrows Point plant will cost approximately $3,000,000. The same amount will be expended in enlarging the shipbuilding plant. Improvements at Steelton will aggregate between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000. Four new blast furnaces are to be added to the Saucon battery at South Bethlehem and an open-hearth steel mill added. A sum aggregating $30,000,000 is to be invested at South Bethlehem. Shipping facilities for handling Cuban ores from the Juragua mines are to be increased. Numerous changes have been made in the personnel of the officers and promotions have been rapid. It is proposed to make the Sparrows Point plant a great tidewater shipping point for exports.

Inquiries for shell steel flood manufacturers. Agents representing Italy, France, Russia, and Great Britain swarm about Pittsburgh steelmakers snapping up all available material. Shell and shrapnel contracts awarded in the United States will be practically finished by the end of the year. While there are some new inquiries and buying in small lots, there is not nearly the demand for finished munitions that there was during the earlier months of the war. Foreign countries are machining their own steel. Not enough steel is produced in Europe. Billets and bars are selling at $40 to $45 a ton. Forging billets range from $65 to $70 a ton. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company has contracted to deliver 100,000 steel billets to the Imperial Munition Board of Great Britain. An inquiry is out in New York for 50,000 tons of steel for shells.

Barmakers in Deadlock.

Steel bar makers and agricultural implement manufacturers are engaged in a struggle to best each other. The latter refuse to pay 2.35c for steel bars, which was the concession offered to them. Many mills refuse to sell for less than 2.50c. The lower quotation was only accorded to Western implement makers. Eastern bar mills refused to concede the lower price. Domestic orders have fallen off. The bulk of contracts has not been placed. None of the Pittsburgh mills is known to have conceded $3 a ton on steel bars.

Four cents a pound is freely offered for plates even for somewhat extended delivery. While 2.40c, Pittsburgh, is the quotation for delivery at convenience of the mill, this means a wait for material until the second quarter of 1917. Every plate mill in the country is sold up to Jan. 1. Foreign inquiries are numerous, and domestic demand is equal to the capacity of the entire output. An Eastern mill sold 4,000 tons for shipment to Japan at 3.15c. Pittsburgh inquiries for plates for export aggregate 50,000 tons. The United States Steel Corporation has contracted for 468 steel cars for carrying by-product coke.

The great Russian car order is held in abeyance, although some car wheels and axles have been contracted for. Orders for 28,000 car axles and 56,000 car wheels have been placed. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company continues to figure on taking the Russian contract. The question of delivery is holding up the award.

France has purchased 14,000 tons of rails from Steel Corporation mills. The Canadian Pacific has taken 30,000 tons of rails from its sidings for delivery in England, and is in the market for 30,000 tons of new rails to replace them. South African railways have inquiries out for 12,000 tons of rails. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company got the entire 80,000 tons of rails by the Southern Pacific Railroad. The allotment of the Cambria Steel Company of the Russian rail order aggregates 165,000 tons, and the Bethlehem Steel Company will roll 60,000 tons. Buying of railroad equipment by domestic railroads is very light.

Wire Prices Expected to Rise.

Anticipating an advance in wire products, specifications have been hurried to wire mills and contracts increased where possible. Plain wire ranges between 2.45c and 2.65c, with the latter price predominating.

Tinplate manufacturers have been deluged with inquiries. These receive no consideration, as the entire output of the country is said to be sold up to the end of the year. No sales are made below $6 a box. Deliveries of sheets are better. Makers are catching up on their orders, and demand has fallen off considerably. Galvanized sheets, No. 28 gauge, are selling at 3.25c. High cost of material and manufacture is sustaining prices on all grades of sheets.

Structural steel is inactive. Fabricators who had contracts placed at 1.70c and upward, are offering their allotments at slightly advanced prices, fearing mills and brokers a possible disadvantage. Quotations from mills do not fall below 2.50c, Pittsburgh. There is little new work. An inquiry is in from Canada for 18,000 tons of structural material.

Export inquiries dominate the pig iron market. Domestic buying has fallen off considerably. The impression prevails that Fall buying will be active, and that within sixty or ninety days there will be an actual shortage of pig iron. Bessemer and low phosphorus irons are needed by foreigners, and sales of Bessemer since the first of July aggregate 100,000 tons from furnaces in this vicinity.

Eastern furnaces which failed to get in on the ground floor of the export trade because they were not producing steel-making irons have taken a keen interest in foreign orders and have turned to making Bessemer and basic instead of foundry grades. Owing to their proximity to tidewater they are better adapted to take care of this trade. Bessemer commands $21 to $21.50 a ton.

Exports of Southern iron have increased since ocean freight rates have been lowered. While $15 is asked for Southern foundry No. 2, one furnace has agreed to sell that grade at $14 for delivery during the next few months. An inquiry for 25,000 tons of low phosphorus iron for delivery at Mediterranean ports has appeared in the East. Inquiries from Italian agents are out for 10,000 tons of Bessemer. Canadian steelmakers are buying Bessemer and low phosphorus iron from the United States.

The National Tube Company has ordered the Republic works in Pittsburgh, which has been idle two years, to resume.

WANT CLAYTON ACT SUSPENDED 2 YEARS

Railway Men Ask President to Make Full Investigation Before Law Takes Effect.

SEE HARDSHIP IN PROVISIONS

Point to Regulations That Would Break Up Large Lines Under One Management.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio board and Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, which called on President Wilson on Wednesday, is hopeful that as a result of the interview the operations of Section 10 of the Clayton act will be suspended for two years pending a full investigation of this and other matters of legislation, enacted or proposed, bearing on railroad regulation. While Mr. Trumbull would not repeat the conversation between the President and the railroad Presidents, he did say that President Wilson received their suggestion seriously and the introduction of bills later in the week, apparently with the support of the Administration leaders, led him to believe that the purpose of the mission had been accomplished.

Section 10 of the Clayton act, to which the railroad Presidents objected, relates to interlocking directorates and was to become effective Oct. 1 next. It reads in part as follows:

After two years from the approval of this act no common carrier engaged in commerce shall have any dealings in securities, supplies, or other articles of commerce or shall make or have any contracts for construction or maintenance of any kind to the amount of more than $50,000 in the aggregate in any one year with another corporation, firm, partnership, or association when the said common carrier shall have upon its Board of Directors or as its President, manager, or as its purchasing or selling officer or agent in the particular transaction any person who is at the same time a Director, manager, or purchasing or selling officer of, or who has any substantial interest in, such other corporation, firm, partnership, or association unless and except such purchases shall be made from or such dealings shall be with the bidder whose bid is the most favorable to such common carrier, to be ascertained by competitive bidding under regulations to be prescribed by rule or otherwise by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No Quarrel With Principle.

Mr. Trumbull said yesterday that the railroad executives had no quarrel with the principle of the Clayton act, as expressed by President Wilson in his message to Congress in January, 1914.

"In that message," Mr. Trumbull added, "the President called the attention of Congress to what he conceived to be a wrong existing in the matter of dealings between common carriers and others as follows:

> The borrower and the lender, the purchaser and the seller, should not be the same persons. The purchaser, if a common carrier, is managed by officers who occupy a fiduciary relation; they owe duties to their stockholders and to their creditors and to the public. They cannot act merely as individuals, prompted by their private gain, and acting in that fiduciary capacity, they should not be confronted by a situation of temptation, where, as individuals, they have an interest on the other side, which will disturb and perhaps destroy the fairness of the performance of their fiduciary duty.

"Unfortunately, like a great many other attempts to crystallize principle and theory into law, the legislative interpretation of the President's position is so faulty in construction that its strict enforcement would involve great hardship upon the railroads of the country.

"The chief objections of the railroads to the law as it now stands are: First, that carrier corporations which are subsidiary to one transportation system are forbidden to have dealings with each other, or with the controlling corporation, except by competitive bidding, with the possible result that great railroad systems must be broken up into small component parts.

"Second, the enforcement of the act in accordance with the rules tentatively prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission would entail an enormous amount of clerical work in compiling the reports required, adding unnecessary expense and delay to the purchase of supplies.

"Third, the wording of the act is so vague that neither the law nor the rules furnish any guide to the method of determining the bid 'most favorable to the carrier,' whether price alone or other circumstances are to govern, or whose function it is to decide which bid is 'the most favorable.'

Find Sections in Conflict.

"Another serious feature of Section 10 of this act is that in its present form it conflicts directly with Section 7, which specifically provides for the expansion of railroads and their unified control. This conflict leaves the question of legality of procedure and the possible incurring of penalties under the act entirely open, and presents possibilities of prosecution which no conscientious Director cares to face. Clarification of these points is absolutely essential.

"These objections are all serious from the viewpoint of the railroads, but the most serious objection is that it prevents railroads from dealing directly with their controlled and subsidiary lines. Many of our great railroad systems are the results of growth and acquisition of other properties. In many instances they have acquired the entire capital stock of these properties, and in some instances only a controlling interest. These various lines have been merged together in a common management, of which the Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific systems are notable instances.

"The various corporations composing these transportation units have common directors and officers, and are operated as one system. Every essential interest of the public is furthered by this method, and that any law should effect the destruction of these great unified transportation systems could not have been contemplated by the President, Congress or the general public. Yet that is the exact situation the railroads face if this section of the Clayton act is strictly enforced.

At Variance With State Law.

"There are, moreover, several States in which the State laws require that railroads operating within their borders must be owned by a corporation of that State. The only possible method by which these laws can be complied with, and a unified system of transportation maintained, is the formation of a State corporation, all of the stock of which is owned by the parent company. Any law which then puts these companies into conflict with each other in the purchase of supplies or securities is in direct violation of the interests of both the owners of the road and the general public.

"Furthermore, it is highly desirable that the purchase of supplies for our big transportation systems be centralized in the hands of the controlling company, and economy and efficiency are both served by that practice. To prohibit the methods now employed in the furtherance of this desirable end would simply mean an unnecessary addition to the cost of transportation, without serving any good purpose."

MORE COPPER PRODUCED.

Boston Statistics Show Big Ore Tonnage for May.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Arizona Copper Company produced during March 4,800,000 pounds of copper, which is at the rate of nearly 60,000,000 pounds per annum. The new ore body being opened up on the old Yampa property at Bingham is running at the rate of from 3 to 4 per cent. copper.

May production of Nevada Consolidated was 7,723,000 pounds, establishing a new high record for the company for the fourth time in as many months. Other May production reports, with comparisons, are:

	May, 1916.	Apr., 1916.
Chino	6,359,294	4,496,270
Ray Consolidated	6,278,611	6,294,033
Utah Copper	15,850,215	14,537,282

The outputs of the Calumet & Hecla and subsidiary mines in June and in the six months ended June 30 compare as follows (in pounds of copper):

	June.	May.	6 Mos.
	1916.	1916.	1916.
Ahmeek	2,280,923	2,070,551	11,461,195
Allouez	922,584	953,069	5,137,907
Cal. & Hecla	7,217,837	6,863,907	38,137,582
Centennial	216,919	221,879	1,269,697
Isle Royale	1,136,814	1,128,461	6,035,789
La Salle	69,270	123,592	632,608
Osceola	1,371,714	1,775,222	9,791,465
Superior	286,125	331,432	1,758,465
Tamarack	515,331	620,314	3,446,425
White Pine	302,448	446,607	2,190,472
Total	14,522,064		79,881,556

During the six months ended June 10 the Shattuck-Arizona Mining Company produced 8,879,564 pounds of copper, besides large amounts of lead, silver, and gold.

The mineral production of Mohawk for June was 1,475,000 pounds, the copper return from which is estimated at approximately 75 per cent. The shaft of the Lake Copper Company is to be unwatered by the new management, and a hoist and tower plant are to be erected, and an increase in production is expected.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Longs, who had sold out on Friday, rushed in to reinstate their lines, and there was a buying movement of increased volume. There was also active covering on the part of traders, who had sold on the belief that a reaction was in order, and at the close of the day values showed net gains of 3⅞c to 3¾c.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.28½; No. 2 hard, $1.31; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.38; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.34, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.17⅞	1.16¼	1.17⅞	1.14⅜	1.14¼
Sept	1.19⅝	1.15¾	1.19	1.15⅛	1.05⅛
Dec	1.22	1.18⅝	1.21½	1.18⅛	1.10¼

CORN.

The corn market was firm and higher, closing with net gains of 1 to 2½c. The advance was due partly to the strength in wheat although the cash situation was strong and this caused active covering in the near positions.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 94⅝c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	84⅞	83⅝	84¼	80¾	60¼
September	78⅝	77	77⅞	70½	75¼
December	66¼	65	65¾	64¼	64⅝

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and prices were firmer in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing with net gains of 1 to 1¼c.

The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 48 to 48¼c; No. 3 white, 46¾ to 47¼c; No. 4 white, 46 to 46½c; fancy clipped white, 48 to 49c; ordinary clipped white, 46 to 48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	41⅞	40⅝	41⅜	40⅜	54⅝
September	41¼	40⅝	41¼	40⅜	38¼
December	43⅝	42⅜	43⅜	42⅜	39⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and prices were slightly higher, largely in sympathy with the advance in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 10,000, estimated for Monday 34,000, and for next week 120,000; Kansas City received 500, and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	12.82	12.72	12.82	12.65	8.10
Sept.	12.85	12.67	12.85	12.70	8.22
Ribs—					
July	...	...	13.45	13.40	9.90
Sept.	13.47	13.42	13.47	13.40	9.82
Pork—					
July	26.10	26.10	26.10	26.00	14.10
Sept.	24.97	24.87	24.87	24.90	14.25

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was not at all active today and after opening 2 points up to 2 points off prices held within a narrow range. Prices closed 1 point net lower to 3 points net higher with sales for the day 3,650 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.28@5.31		5.28@5.31	5.27
August	5.29@5.31		5.29@5.31	5.29
September	5.38@5.40	5.39	5.38@5.40	5.79
October	5.36@5.38		5.36@5.38	5.36
November	...	...	5.28@5.29	5.25
December	5.10	5.09	5.10@5.11	5.09
January	4.80	4.80	4.76@4.78	4.77
February	...	...	4.46@4.48	4.46
March	4.48	4.48	4.47@4.49	4.47
April	...	...	4.50@4.52	4.50
May	...	...	4.53@4.55	4.53
June	...	...	4.56@4.58	4.57

COTTONSEED OIL.

A covering movement developed in the market for cottonseed oil, and in consequence prices were firmer, closing 4 to 11 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	9.45@...	9.30
July	...	...	9.52@...	9.42
August	9.69	9.60	9.68@9.70	9.57
September	9.70	9.59	9.67@9.69	9.57
October	8.82	8.71	8.81@8.82	8.70
November	8.24	8.15	8.20@8.22	8.13
December	8.16	8.11	8.16@8.17	8.10
January	8.20	8.20	8.20@8.21	8.13
February	...	...	8.20@8.30	8.16

COFFEE.

The coffee market was feverish and prices responded to moderate orders both ways. The opening was irregular and, after showing gains of 1 to 5 points on moderate buying, which was thought to be for foreign account, values eased off at the close under scattered liquidation, and final quotations were net unchanged to 2 points higher.

In the local spot market was inactive but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10¾. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	...	...	8.32@8.34	8.30
August	...	...	8.36@8.38	8.34
September	8.40	8.40	8.40@8.41	8.39
October	...	...	8.45@8.46	8.44
November	...	...	8.50@8.51	8.49
December	8.58	8.50	8.54@8.55	8.53
January	8.53	8.53	8.60@8.61	8.60
February	...	...	8.67@8.68	8.67
March	8.76	8.76	8.74@8.76	8.73
April	...	...	8.79@8.80	8.78
May	8.86	8.84	8.85@8.87	8.84
June	...	...	8.90@8.91	8.89

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts Saturday, 11,243 packages. A few buyers were on hand picking up such stock as was required to meet the needs of the moment, but the general trade was quiet as usual on Saturday at this season of year. The feeling was about steady on choice and fancy grades of creamery, other qualities still slightly favoring the buyer. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 27@28½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 25@26½c; thirds, 24@24½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, 27@28½c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 27½@28½c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 26c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 21@21½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts Saturday, 10,765 cases. The market is fairly well cleaned up, all qualities excepting some car lots arriving just at the close, for which the demand at the moment is quiet. There was not enough doing to give any clear indication of change in values, and the market apparently unchanged, with a steady to firm tone on fine qualities and a very irregular range of values for all medium and lower grades. Dirties and checks rather quiet and must be exceptionally fine to reach top quotations. Near-by white eggs of fancy quality are scarce and closely cleared, and the tendency of the market is still in sellers' favor; undergrades quiet and irregular, but there is less accumulation than a week ago. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 27½@29c; extra firsts, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23@24½c; thirds and poorer, 19@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21@21½c; No. 2, and pooorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 13@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@33c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@28c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 29@31c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@29c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 28@30c.

6 BIG STORES SHOW SALES OF $130,911,123

Earnings for 6 Months Exceed Incomes of 7 Prominent Railroads by $2,383,619.

SEARS-ROEBUCK IN LEAD

Report Includes Retailers of Dry Goods, Foodstuffs, and Other Household Necessities.

The enormous business done by stores retailing dry goods, foodstuffs and household necessities of other sorts is displayed by the reports of sales for six of the leading companies in the half year ended with June. A tabulation of gross income totals shows that Sears, Roebuck & Co., the F. W. Woolworth Company, the S. S. Kresge Company, the McCrory Stores Company, the Acme Tea Company, and the Jewel Tea Company had a larger aggregate gross income in the six months than seven prominent railroads, including the Reading, Lackawanna, and Erie, had in the preceding half year. The sales of the stores, according to Dow, Jones & Co., amounted all told to $130,911,123, compared with $128,527,504 earned by the railroads.

This table shows how the store companies' earnings record of 1916 compared with those of the first half of 1915:

	1916.	1915.	Inc. P.C.
Sears-Roebuck	$35,735,793	$53,097,722	23.50
F. W. Woolworth	37,203,021	32,185,363	15.56
S. S. Kresge	11,225,457	8,978,342	25.00
McCrory Stores	2,908,364	2,439,518	14.88
Acme Tea Co	8,774,040	7,149,504	22.73
*Jewel Tea Co	5,163,843	3,802,379	53.00

*Sales for first twenty-four weeks of the year to June 17.

In the full year of 1915, Sears, Roebuck & Co. had a total of sales amounting to $106,228,421. Net income was $11,100,388, which meant profits of about 10.45 cents on each dollar's sales. The Woolworth Company makes a profit of about 10 cents on the dollar, and this figure is the mark sought by all competing 5-and-10 cent store organizations.

Last year the Kresge Company earned 6 cents on the gross dollar, and it is expected that improvement over this will be shown this fiscal period. The table shows that this concern scored the largest percentage increase of the chain store group. The McCrory Stores earned a profit of close to 7 cents on each dollar's worth of goods sold, and the Acme Company has made more than 4 cents on a dollar for the past four years, which is considered an excellent average in the trade for a grocery business. The Jewel Tea Company is figured to be turning in a profit of more than 17 cents to the dollar, largely the result of a retail business which is done by wagon and for cash.

RUSSIA'S COTTON STATUS.

Millions of poor people in Russia are be

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Decided Strength —Bank Surplus Above $100,000,000—Money Outlook.

Some bears who had been slow to cover contributed a good deal to the strength of the Stock Exchange list yesterday. Very few of the active stocks failed to show some gain, and many of them enjoyed substantial advances. It was, however, not solely a short covering movement. Neither news nor market expectations have favored short selling of Steel, and that yesterday was one of the strongest stocks in the list. It was much more active than any other, and showed a net gain of a full point. That suggested the mood in which traders expected to return to trading at the opening of the week. The natural reason for stressing the buying of Steel was the expectation of a very favorable quarterly statement and the hope of some additional dividend declaration at Tuesday's meeting of the Directors. These prospects make Steel the natural leader of any present operations on the long side.

The market gave evidence yesterday of hoping also for further developments in the near future in respect to foreign orders, mostly war orders, about which the Street has been talking. That traders were thinking of those was indicated by the advances in a number of the stocks which would be most likely to benefit by new orders from the Allies. Bethlehem Steel was an exception, for though supposedly assured of all the war orders it can handle, its stock dropped off 10 points yesterday. It probably lacked any impetus from the shorts, for it is a bold bear who sells a stock which has punished the bears as much as Bethlehem did on its rise to 600 last year.

Another gain of nearly $13,000,000 in the surplus reserve of the Clearing House institutions reflected the week's gold receipts and other favorable changes in the bank position, including a small decrease in loans. The average figures showed much larger changes, contrasting as they did with the average figures of the previous week, which had not reflected to any large extent the decided improvement which had occurred in the actual position of the banks toward the end of that week.

The surplus reserve is again well above $100,000,000, which helps to assure some permanency to the recent improvement in the money market after the flurry early in the month. A comfortable money position is all the more likely, in view of the well grounded expectation that gold will continue to come from abroad in considerable amount.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days—10 or Less.	Over 10 Over 30 up to 30. up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	4	4½ 4	4
New York	4	4 4	4
Philadelphia	4½	4 4	4
Cleveland	4½	4 4	4½
Richmond	—	4 4	4
Atlanta	—	4 4	4
Chicago	4½	4 4	4½
St. Louis	4	4 4	4½
Minneapolis	—	4 4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½ 4	4½
Dallas	—	4 4	4½
San Francisco	4	4½ 4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	—
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3	3½	—
St. Louis	5	3	3½	4
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

Time.

60 days.....2¼@2¾% 5 months.....3%@4%
90 days.....2¼@2¾% 6 months.....4 @4¼
4 months.....3%@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....3%
4 to 6 months.....4@4¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4½@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90¾	5.90¾	5.90¾	..
Cables	5.90¾	5.90¾	5.90¾	..
Marks—				
Demand	72.56¼	72.56¼	72.56¼	..
Cables	72.62½	72.62½	72.62½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted as so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	$4.8665	4.75¾	4.76¼
Paris	5.1826	5.90¾	5.90¾
Berlin	95.26	72.56¼	72.62½
Switzerland	5.1826	5.28¾	5.29
Greece	19.295	10.37	10.42
Russia	51.45	30.50	30.55
Italy	5.1826	6.42	6.41¼
Austria	20.26	12.52	12.57
Scandinavia	26.72	28.60	28.70
Spain	19.30	20.15	20.25
Holland	40.19	41.50	41.62½
China—			
Hongkong	....	49.50	49.62½
Shanghai	....	67.50	67.62½
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	....
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	....
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.50	50.62½
Yokohama	49.84	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.25	50.37½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	41.74	41.78
Rio	32.44	24.45	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $440,048,880; balance, $21,861,228; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $400,268.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.1875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30 3-16d, unchanged; in New York, 63¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 44¾@45⅜c.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1916	3	2	2½
1915	2	1½	1½
1914	2½	1½	1½
1913	3½	2	2½
1912	3	2	2½
1911	3½	2	2½
1910	3½	2	2½
1909	3	1½	1½
1908	1½	1	1¼
1907	7	3½	3½
1906	6	4½	5
1905	3½	1½	1½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	166,960
Same day last year	285,472
Same day two years ago	203,956
Year to date	92,254,314
Same period last year	71,278,551
Same period in 1914	42,410,409

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17⅜	18	100	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	...
22¼	22½	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22½	+1⅛
74	75	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74½	74¾	74½	74½	+ ½
69	69½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
89⅞	90	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	88⅞	90	88⅞	89⅞	+1⅝
56¼	56½	2,500	Am. Can	55¼	56½	53¾	56⅜	+1⅝
59¼	59¾	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	58⅛	59¾	58⅛	59⅜	+1⅛
140	142	200	Am. Coal Products	142	142	142	142	+ 1½
11⅛	11¼	2,100	Am. H. & Leather	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
53	53¼	1,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52⅜	53½	52⅜	53¼	+1¼
28	20	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	...
18	18¼	100	Am. Linseed	18¼	18½	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
44¼	46	100	Am. Linseed pf	45	45	45	45	+1
67	67¼	4,100	Am. Locomotive	65¼	67¼	65¼	67¼	+2¾
38⅝	39	100	Am. Malt pf	38⅝	38¾	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
94⅝	95	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	95	95	95	95	+ ¾
93½	93¼	50	Am. Smelt. & Ref. A	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	...
49¾	50	600	Am. Steel F'dries	48¼	50	48½	50	+1½
120¼	120¼	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	— ⅛
222½	225	800	Am. Tobacco	220¾	224½	220¾	224½	+5
106½	107½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	+ ⅜
44	44½	300	Am. Woolen	44	44½	44	44½	+ ½
94½	95	430	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	95	95	...
28¾	28¾	500	Am. Writing P. pf	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	— ⅛
96	96¼	4,100	Am. Zinc L. S.	95⅝	96¼	95⅝	96¼	+1¼
67	67½	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
79½	79½	1,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	78¾	79½	78¾	79½	+ ¾
104½	104⅝	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104½	...
98⅞	99	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
63½	64¼	400	At., Gulf & W. I	64½	64½	63¾	63¾	— ⅞
73	73½	2,500	Baldwin Loco	72¾	73¼	72¾	73⅛	+ ⅛
89¼	89⅝	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	89	89½	89	89⅜	+ ⅛
76½	76⅞	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ¼
433	440	100	Bethlehem Steel	435	439	433	439	—10
69¼	69⅞	6,300	Butte & Superior	68	69¾	68	69⅞	+2¾
19	20	200	California Petrol	21¼	21½	20½	20½	— ½
54½	54¾	300	Central Leather Co	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
107⅝	108	800	Chandler Motor	107½	108	107½	108	+ ⅛
61	61¼	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
98½	97	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97	97	96½	96½	— ½
130	130⅜	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130	130	130	130	...
128	128⅜	200	Chi. & Northwest	125¾	128⅜	125¾	128⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	20⅝	400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
20½	20¾	100	Chile Copper	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
47⅜	47⅝	200	Chino Copper	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	...
44¾	45	3,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¼	45	44¼	45	+1
31	32	300	Col. & Southern	31½	31½	31	31	...
96	97⅜	300	Continental Can	97⅛	97⅞	97⅛	97⅞	+1⅝
14⅝	14⅞	700	Corn Products Ref	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
90	90⅜	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	+ ⅛
70⅝	71	8,700	Crucible Steel	70	71	70	71	+1½
60¼	60⅜	300	Cuba Cane Sugar	59⅝	60⅜	59⅝	60⅜	+ ⅛
94⅞	95	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
14⅝	15⅜	100	Den. & Rio Grande	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
35½	36⅞	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	36⅛	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ¾
46¾	46⅞	1,900	Distillers' Secur	46½	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	35⅞	1,700	Erie	35⅝	35¾	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
480	500	200	General Motors	500	500	500	500	+10
111	113	100	General Motors pf	111	111	111	111	+ ⅞
73¾	74	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅝
118⅝	118⅞	300	Great Northern pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	100	G. N. certs.ore prop	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	...
103⅜	104½	100	Illinois Central	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
48¾	48¾	800	Inspiration Copper	48⅝	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	3,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	24½	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
86	86¼	5,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	85¾	86⅛	85⅞	86	+ ½
45	45⅛	700	Int. Nickel	44	45¼	44	45	...
13½	13⅝	1,500	Int. Paper	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	...
63⅜	64	1,100	Int. Paper pf	63	63⅞	63	63⅞	+1⅜
59½	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	60	60	60	60	— ¾
70	70⅜	400	Kelly Spring Tire	70⅛	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	+ ⅛
46⅞	46½	1,400	Kennecott Copper	46¾	46½	46⅜	46½	— ⅛
71½	72	2,700	Lackawanna Steel	70⅜	72	70⅜	72	+1½
21	21⅛	100	Lake Erie & West	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
43½	44	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	43¼	43¾	43¼	43½	+ ¼
78	78½	200	Lehigh Valley	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
258	265	400	Liggett & Myers	258	260	258	258½	+6¾
76½	79⅜	5,900	Maxwell Motors	77½	79⅞	77½	79⅜	+3
87	87½	300	Maxwell M. 1st pf	86	87	86	87	+1½
58¾	58⅝	1,300	Maxwell M. 2d pf	57¼	58½	57¼	58⅜	+1⅝
100½	100⅝	1,600	Mexican Petroleum	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	1,400	Miami Copper	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
7	7¼	700	Missouri Pacific	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼	...
120	121	30	Nat. Biscuit Co	119½	119⅝	119½	119⅝	...
16⅝	16⅞	800	Nev. Con. Copper	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
128½	130	600	N. Y. Air Brake	126	126	126	126	+ ½
103	103¼	200	N. Y. Central	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
60⅝	61	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ½
26	26⅛	100	N. Y., Ont. & W	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
127⅜	127⅞	200	Norfolk & West	127¼	127⅞	127¼	127⅞	+ ⅛
111⅝	111¾	300	Northern Pacific	111¾	111¾	111⅝	111⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	57	3,400	Penn. Railroad	56⅝	57	56⅝	56⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	40½	100	Philadelphia Co	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
49¼	49½	700	Pressed Steel Car	49¼	49½	49	49½	+ ⅛
162	162	50	Pullman Co	162	162	162	162	...
44⅛	45¼	200	Railway St. Spring	44⅛	45¼	44⅛	45¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	22⅞	800	Ray Con. Copper	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
97½	98⅜	4,450	Reading	97½	98⅜	97½	98⅜	+ ¾
44½	44½	400	Reading 2d pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
47	47⅜	2,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	300	St. L. & S. F. w. i.	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
193½	194	200	Sears, Roe. & Co	193½	196	193½	196	+ ⅞
26	26⅜	500	Shattuck-Arizona	26	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
97½	97½	200	Southern Pacific	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
23½	23½	500	Southern Railway	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
67⅞	67⅞	100	So. Ry. pf	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	...
⅞	⅞	200	Stand. Mill. Rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
127¼	128¾	4,700	Studebaker Co	127¼	128¾	127¼	128¾	+1⅝
25¼	25¾	26	Tennessee Copper	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	...
12⅜	12⅝	100	Tex. & Pacific	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	...
99	99	100	Underwood Type	99	99	99	99	+1
137⅛	137⅝	1,600	Union Pacific	137⅛	137⅝	137⅛	137¼	+ ⅛
82⅝	82¾	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	...
96⅛	96¼	600	Unit. Cigar Stores	96⅛	96¼	96⅛	96⅛	— ½
10⅞	11	900	Unit. Rys. Inv	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
22	23	100	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	22	23	22	23	+ ½
20¼	20½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
114½	115	3,300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	114	115¾	114	114⅝	+ ½
1¼	1½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	...
68⅝	68⅞	250	U. S. Sm. R. & M	69	69¼	69	69¼	+ ⅛
86⅜	86½	5,900	U. S. Steel	85⅝	86¼	85¼	86⅜	+1
117⅞	118	200	U. S. Steel pf	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	...
76⅞	77	1,000	Utah Copper	76½	77	76⅞	77	+ ½
16⅝	17⅛	100	Utah Securities	17	17	17	17	...
38¼	39½	200	Va.-Car. Chem	38½	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅝
108	112	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110	110	110	110	+1⅞
42	44	100	Va. I., C. & C. pf	44	44	44	44	...
50½	50⅝	400	Wabash pf. A	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
27	27⅜	300	Wabash pf. B	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
57⅜	58	4,000	West. E. & M	57½	58	57	57⅞	+1¼
63¼	63½	5,700	Willys-Overland	62¼	63⅜	62	63¼	+1⅝
105	105½	100	Willys-Over. pf	103½	105½	105½	106½	— ½
53¼	54	700	Wisconsin Cent	53	54	52	54	—2½
136¼	137	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	— ¼

TRADING IN LONDON QUIET.

Stock Exchange Transactions Are Marked by a Firm Undertone.

LONDON, July 22.—Money and discount rates were steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was generally quiet with a firm undertone. Indian and other Colonial stocks and the war loan were in good demand, with investors doing the leading business.

Russian securities and shipping and oil shares were steadily supported, but Americans were idle and closed a fraction below yesterday.

To Join Firm of J. S. Bache & Co.

Another officer of the Whitney-Central National Bank has resigned to join the Stock Exchange firm of J. S. Bache & Co. He is Charles T. Baisley, a Vice President of the bank, who will become a partner in the brokerage firm about Sept. 1. He is succeeded as Vice President by C. deB. Claiborne. Sol Wexler, formerly President of the Whitney-Central, became a partner in J. S. Bache & Co. some months ago.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1916.	Total U. S. 1916.
July 22	$2,546,851,845	$4,464,666,387
July 15	2,952,474,164	4,889,983,810
July 8*	2,825,383,881	4,404,014,691
July 1	2,868,251,832	4,772,891,776

*Five days.

	1915.	1915.
July 24	$1,797,219,220	$3,118,188,962
July 17	1,902,861,262	3,372,742,970
July 10	1,646,414,129	2,901,140,903
July 3	2,312,209,213	3,848,891,862

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$10,674,934	$10,674,934
Ord. int. rev. receipts	21,294,809	21,294,809
Income tax	6,572,062	6,572,062
Miscellaneous	4,696,927	4,696,927
Total receipts	43,237,735	43,237,735
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects	10,184,558	10,184,558
Excess of total disb. over total rects	12,087,771	12,087,771
Expenditures	55,422,288	55,422,288

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bank of Cuba yesterday withdrew $2,000,000 gold from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Havana.

The Readjustment Committee of the Pittsburgh Coal Company has extended the time for deposits of stock in exchange for stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company of Pennsylvania on Aug. 15.

The Dominion Bridge Company of Montreal has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and an extra dividend of 3 per cent., both payable Aug. 15 to stockholders of record July 1.

Edward R. Stettinius, former President of the Diamond Match Company, but for the past two years at the head of the export department of J. P. Morgan & Co., has resigned from the directorate of the match company, where he is succeeded by F. J. Reynolds, Vice President.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Transferred.—Paul Brown, Jr., to Paul Brown, St. Louis, Mo.

Membership Posted for Transfer.—Cleland Benedict to William M. Walsh; sponsors, N. L. Carpenter, Henry W. Warner.

New Partnership.—Paul Brown & Co., Paul Brown, Lewis I. McGeary, James Webb, July 22, 1916, St. Louis, Mo.

Change in Firm.—Blyth & Bonner, Charles A. Blyth, (deceased,) interest ceased.

New Address.—Joseph S. Ulman, at Logan & Bryan, 115 Broadway.

Branch Offices.—Byrne & McDonnell, (new,) Del Monte, Cal., resident partner. Thomson & McKinnon, (new,) Oshkosh, Wis., Ralph R. Hartley, manager.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	June, 1965	107⅞	108¼	107⅞	108¼
4½s	Mar., 1968	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅛	103¼	102⅛	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102¼	103	102¼	103
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅛	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar., '60, op.'30	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4s	May, 1969	100¼	100½	100	100¼
4s	Oct., 1958	100⅜	100⅝	100	100¼
4s	May, 1957	100⅜	100⅝	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	100	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov., 1955	99¾	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅜	100⅛	99⅜	100⅛
3½s	Nov., 1955	89¾	91	89¾	91
3½s	May, 1954	90½	91¼	90	91

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.00
4½s	1931-1954	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.00	..
3s	1940-1942	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'26	4	@4¼	4.40 4.20
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'26	4	@4¼	4.40 4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5		4.60 4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.55 4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½		4.55 4.38
Chic. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.52 4.12
Chic., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5		5.20 4.65
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.50 4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.70 4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.80 4.15
Erie Railroad

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 198,395 shares of stocks and $29,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 26,470; oil, 32,920, and mining, 139,005. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†Aetna Expl..	9½	9¾	9½	9½
200	†Am. Wr.Pap.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Butler Chem.	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Can. N. G. C.	1½	1½	1½	1½
35	†Car Lt. & P.	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	Cn. I.Co.of A.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1,400	Chev. Motor..209		214	207	214
75	Driggs-Seab..102		102	100	100
100	Emerson Pho. 1		1⅛	1	1⅛
1,500	†Ft.-Lynn Pho. 3		3¼	3	3¼
600	†Hendee Mfg. 32		32	30	31½
1,200	Hupp Motors.	6⅜	6⅝	6½	6½
820	†Jop. Ore Sp.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,400	Kajo Mfg.Co.	6	6¼	6	6¼
1,600	†Kelsey Wh.. 61		65	61	62
400	†Kelsey W.pf.101½		101½	101	101
100	†Lake Torp.B.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
200	†Lynn Phon..	6	6½	6	6½
200	†Maxim Mun.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
1,500	†Mldv. Steel. 63		63⅜	63	63⅜
100	Peerless T. & M. Corp...	24½	24½	24½	24½
15	†Poole E. & M. Co.....	99	99	99	99
250	†Pullm. Vent.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15	†Pull. Ven. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Stromb. M. D.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
6,000	†Stutz Motor..	63⅝	64½	62⅝	64
2,000	†Tob. Prod...	44½	45	44½	44⅝
200	†U.S.L.& H...	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	U.S. Ship..	8	8	8	8
1,000	†United Mot..	60	60⅝	60	60½
1,000	White Motors.	54	54	53⅝	54
1,000	†Zinc Concen.	4½	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	nl. P. Line	171	171	171	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	††Alberta Pet., Ltd.. (proe.)	57	58	57	58
110	Am. Oil & G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	†Bar. O. & G.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
800	†Cos. O. & G.	15½	15½	15½	15½
300	†C.O. & G. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	†Federal Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,700	Kenova Oil (a prospect) ..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	††Midwest Oil	48	48	48	48
1,000	†Muskogee R..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,700	†N.Y. & Hond.	88	90	88	90
700	Okla. Pr. & R.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
8,000	†Omar O.& G.	54	56	54	55
100	†Sinclair Oil..	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43⅝
6,300	†Tex.-M.Pet.	72	75	72	74
500	†Victoria Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	Way. O. & G.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛

MINING STOCKS.

3,500	††Alaska-W....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000	††Atlanta	11	11	11	11
550	†Adnac Silver.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12,100	†Ariz.Cop'Fid	46	53	46	53
1,200	Big La. Cop...	2½	2½	2½	2½
4,000	Bos. & Mon....	½	*1	⅞	1
100	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs..	5	5	5	5
450	†Calav. Cop..	5	5⅛	5	5
2,500	Caledonia	89	89	89	89
500	Canada Cop....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Gerro de Pasco Cop.	35	35	34½	34½
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Con. Nev.-U..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,250	†Con.Nomes'd	1	1	1	1
2,000	†Dome Lake..	33	33	33	33
800	Dundee Ariz..	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,400	†Double-R S.	75	76	75	75
4,000	†Emma Cop..	42	45	42	45
200	First N. Cop..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,400	†Flor. Silver.	72	72	71	72
1,000	†Gold Hill....	17	18	17	18
500	†Gold'd Cons.	88	88	88	88
8,000	†Gold'd Mer.	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
255	Hecla Mining	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
600	†Hem. C. Co.	1	1⅛	1	1
18,600	†In. N. Cop. (a prospect)	59	67	59	65
4,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	†Jer. V. Ext. (a prospect)..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	†Jim Butler.	83	83	83	83
300	Jumbo Ext..	76	76	75	76
5,000	†Kerr Cr. Cop.	11	11	11	11
11,000	†Lou'na Cons.	15	18	15	18
1,000	Mex.-Dan....	55	55	55	55
200	†Mol. Tung...	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	†Mont. G. M.	80	80	80	80
1,100	Monitor Sil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17,000	†Mother L..	30½	31	30½	31
1,500	†Newmy M.	40	40	40	40
600	N. Y. & Hon. Bruns. M..	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
500	Out. Big Jim.	81	81	81	81
500	†Oatm. South. (a prospect)	29	29	29	29
10,000	††Rex Con. M.	19½	21½	19½	21½
2,100	Rob. Mines..	56	57	56	57
50	Ton. Ext....	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Tung. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	†Silver Pick.	12	12	12	12
500	Stan. Sil.-Ld..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,200	†Success M.	28	28	28	28
4,000	†U.S. Con.M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	†Unity G. M..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	†W. End Con.	80	80	80	80
1,100	†W. Oahe Mi..	7¼	7¼	7	7
500	†Yuse. Cons..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$22,000	†Cos. Oil 6s.	109	109⅜	109	109¼
7,000	†Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅜

†Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Ex dividend.

Note.—Thursday Monitor Silver w. i. sold at 1⅝.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12¼	14	12½	14
Br.-Am. Tob. Co.,ord.	15	15½	15	15½
B.-A. Tob. Co.,ord.	18¼	19	18½	19
Corp. of Riker & H.	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Emerson Motor.....	4	4½	4	4¼
Essex Motor.....	72	73	72	73
Gaston, W. & W....	40½	42	41	42
Grant Motor Car....	⅜	½	⅜	9⅝
Hartman Corp....	71½	72	71½	72½
Haskell & B. Car Co.	34	35	34	35
Holly Sugar Corp....	47	49	47	49
Holly Sugar Corp pf.	94½	97	94½	95
Intercontinental Rub.	12	13	12	13
Kathodian Bronze pf.	22	23	22	23
Lake Cyp. Min. pf.	8	9	8	9
Marconi of America.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Mitchell Motors, w. i.	60	66½	60	66½
Princess Motors.....	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Saxon Motor Car Co.	75½	77	76	77
Springfield Body Co..	76	78	77	80
Springfield Body pf..	115	120	118	120
Standard Motors....	5⅜	6¼	5¾	6½
St. Joseph Lead....	15	15¼	15	15¼
Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs..	34	34½	34	34½
Triangle F. v. t. ctfs.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
United Drug.....	69	72	69	72
United Drug 2d pf..	89	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	52
U. S. L. & H. pf....	5	5¾	5	5¾
Unicorn Film.....	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
United Profit Sharing	⅞	1	⅞	1
United Zinc.....	5⅞	6⅛	6	6⅛
World F. v. t. ctfs...	⅞	1	⅞	1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	16¾	17	16¾	17
Keystone O. of N. Y.	73	76	73	76
Midwest Oil pf.....	85	88	85	88
Okla. Oil	10	12	10	12
Okla. Oil pf.....	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Penn. Gasolene.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Prudential Oil & Gas.	12	18	12	18
Sapulpa Oil & Ref...	11	11½	11	12
Savoy Oil	11	12	11	12
United Western Oil..	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Ventura Cons. Oil....	8	8½	8	8½

MINING STOCKS.

Ala.-Br. C. M. (a pr.)	60	65	60	65
Bingham Mining.....	10	10½	10	10½
Booth	14	16	14	16
Cashboy	4	5	4	5
Comstock Tunnel....	8	10	8	10
Int. & Int. M. & R...	1½	2	1½	2
Iron Blossom.....	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Magma Copper	13	14	13	14
Marsh Mining.....	13½	14	13½	14
Mason Valley	1½	3	1½	3
Mines of America....	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
San Toy	14	15	14	15
Temiskaming.....	54	62	54	62
Tonopah Belmont	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Tonopah Mining	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
United Eastern	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	65	68	65	68
American Brass.....	282	285	282	285
Atlas Powder.....	169	170	169	170
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	117	120	117	120
Bliss (E. W.).....	500	530	500	530
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	185	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	790	810	820	840
Du Pont Pow., new..	239	242	237	242
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	102	100	103
Hercules Powder....	295	310	295	310
Hercules Powder pf..	112	114	112	114
International Arms..	15	19	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond...	162	165	162	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	133	139	133	139
Scovill Mfg. Co....	550	560	530	550
Wmsh. Rptg. Arms.	1500	1850	1500	1550

FOR THE CAMP.

The boys on the Mexican border will appreciate the news from home in The New York Times daily and Sunday editions. Pictorial rotogravure sections in the Sunday edition. Daily and Sunday, 75 cents a month, postpaid. Times Square.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, July 22, 1916.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.†	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,896,900	$33,249,000	$1,978,000	$1,171,000	$868,000	$2,000	.....	$2,178,000	.....	$29,891,000	$1,522,000	$793,000
Mer. National.....	2,000,000	2,356,200	28,218,000	1,224,000	520,000	1,151,000	32,000	$3,000	2,103,000	.....	27,325,000	.....	1,800,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,314,800	113,582,000	5,785,000	2,073,000	5,009,000	25,000	24,000	23,652,000	2,422,000	115,870,000	2,422,000	4,964,000
National City.....	25,000,000	†40,969,800	265,258,000	55,715,000	11,803,000	6,380,000	194,000	758,000	37,186,000	8,951,000	299,985,000	8,951,000	1,760,000
Chemical National..	3,000,000	8,193,000	35,649,000	1,251,000	530,000	1,610,000	62,000	.....	2,289,000	.....	29,520,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National....	1,000,000	792,000	11,932,000	1,835,000	118,000	276,000	14,000	41,000	994,000	291,000	13,001,000	291,000	50,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	90,400	2,557,000	39,000	37,000	136,000	4,000	.....	168,000	.....	2,242,000	.....	46,000
Am. Exch. National.	5,000,000	5,105,300	77,919,000	4,259,000	1,093,000	2,993,000	91,000	35,000	7,432,000	.....	72,010,000	6,737,000	4,498,000
Nat. Bank of Com...	25,000,000	18,279,900	214,831,000	16,144,000	5,838,000	2,138,000	1,000	5,000	17,832,000	.....	215,084,000	632,000	135,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat..	3,500,000	2,025,700	63,174,000	2,814,000	1,090,000	3,133,000	317,000	144,000	4,815,000	.....	63,105,000	5,238,000	1,475,000
Hanover National....	3,000,000	15,772,800	111,129,000	19,993,000	2,140,000	3,165,000	5,000	5,000	10,986,000	.....	128,522,000	.....	130,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,519,800	37,459,000	1,004,000	111,000	1,496,000	32,000	5,000	2,078,000	.....	24,939,000	1,333,000	1,026,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,017,800	10,471,000	925,000	405,000	735,000	35,000	.....	701,000	.....	10,227,000	.....	165,000
Corn Exchange.....	3,500,000	6,001,200	84,576,000	5,448,000	3,722,000	4,422,000	580,000	$2,880,000	6,980,000	.....	92,318,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,614,800	32,707,000	1,427,000	1,414,000	610,000	121,000	.....	2,179,000	.....	25,334,000	.....	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,538,300	132,574,000	8,358,000	2,459,000	7,285,000	70,000	47,000	9,912,000	.....	134,865,000	1,627,000	3,561,000
East River National.	250,000	73,400	2,304,000	116,000	33,000	230,000	6,000	.....	197,000	.....	2,413,000	.....	50,000
Second National.....	1,000,000	3,357,000	17,480,000	1,039,000	248,000	302,000	45,000	42,000	1,180,000	.....	14,384,000	.....	894,000
First National.....	10,000,000	23,582,700	141,234,000	14,947,000	3,923,000	7,291,000	82,000	.....	10,110,000	125,000	124,914,000	.....	4,914,000
Irving National.....	4,000,000	3,893,800	70,832,000	5,206,000	1,040,000	3,432,000	5,000	5,000	6,850,000	.....	77,424,000	429,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat...	500,000	1,089,600	9,781,000	340,000	84,000	502,000	31,000	19,000	701,000	.....	9,754,000	.....	199,000
Chase National.....	5,000,000	10,453,500	178,646,000	14,443,000	6,545,000	3,151,000	65,000	227,000	13,555,000	13,792,000	186,925,000	.....	450,000
Lincoln' National....	1,000,000	1,098,300	19,096,000	1,379,000	489,000	705,000	176,000	31,000	1,611,000	10,000	19,755,000	.....	894,000
Garfield National....	1,000,000	1,275,900	8,599,000	975,000	116,000	344,000	74,000	71,000	1,046,000	.....	9,945,000	.....	899,000
Fifth National.....	250,000	417,000	5,347,000	177,000	129,000	300,000	6,000	7,000	402,000	.....	5,356,000	183,000	247,000
Seaboard National...	1,000,000	2,888,200	39,230,000	2,292,000	1,265,000	1,717,000	26,000	19,000	3,874,000	.....	44,524,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National.....	1,000,000	3,443,200	48,824,000	2,372,000	606,000	1,507,000	15,000	.....	4,264,000	.....	45,180,000	3,250,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	758,100	8,867,000	559,000	180,000	222,000	37,000	3,000	910,000	.....	9,046,000	206,000	413,000
Union Exch. Nat....	1,000,000	1,068,000	12,250,000	372,000	374,000	405,000	13,000	.....	1,020,000	.....	12,315,000	21,000	287,000
Nassau Nat., Brklyn.	1,000,000	1,130,100	10,227,000	355,000	142,000	491,000	28,000	.....	708,000	.....	9,886,000	50,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	937,000	12,893,000	1,435,000	187,000	495,000	57,000	19,000	1,901,000	.....	20,869,000	499,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,999,100	38,650,000	5,378,000	3,880,000	904,000	73,000	19,000	2,764,000	485,000	44,781,000	800,000	.....
Bank of America....	1,500,000	6,211,500	32,163,000	3,504,000	2,399,000	508,000	66,000	.....	.....	.....	31,363,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,189,900	11,222,000	1,044,000	248,000	354,000	282,000	.....	360,000	.....	11,028,000	30,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,005,700	6,485,000	494,000	501,000	88,000	128,000	.....	.....	.....	5,876,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	445,900	2,492,000	183,000	97,000	114,000	5,000	2,000	154,000	$1,000	2,553,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,976,800	14,493,000	1,019,000	875,000	881,000	44,000	24,000	.....	.....	13,414,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	804,400	4,213,000	280,000	42,000	48,000	24,000	.....	220,000	11,000	3,826,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	790,500	5,914,000	295,000	280,000	43,000	9,000	.....	216,000	.....	5,982,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,187,300	17,265,000	2,049,000	582,000	955,000	36,000	.....	.....	.....	18,461,000	.....	.....
German Exchange....	200,000	827,000	4,840,000	422,000	42,000	87,000	67,000	.....	248,000	.....	4,496,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,064,500	6,557,000	655,000	83,000	117,000	100,000	.....	261,000	.....	6,540,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop..	1,000,000	2,130,400	14,757,000	851,000	343,000	575,000	100,000	20,000	945,000	976,000	14,048,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	566,300	4,062,000	269,000	221,000	96,000	31,000	.....	280,000	40,000	4,678,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,067,800	16,145,000	1,726,000	318,000	863,000	73,000	.....	1,100,000	624,000	17,796,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	676,400	23,364,000	1,976,000	657,000	492,000	164,000	.....	1,825,000	.....	25,840,000	21,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust.....	1,500,000	3,891,000	37,334,000	2,008,000	306,000	468,000	241,000	37,000	1,434,000	1,750,000	28,687,000	7,778,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	15,468,800	204,154,000	16,848,000	542,000	1,068,000	10,000	7,000	9,178,000	2,401,000	183,577,000	25,682,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,278,200	64,834,000	4,064,000	232,000	225,000	90,000	4,000	3,204,000	4,779,000	45,870,000	19,108,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,712,300	29,498,000	3,122,000	14,000	80,000	18,000	.....	1,147,000	1,050,000	23,119,000	6,995,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	12,227,200	49,036,000	2,316,000	391,000	140,000	105,000	17,000	1,441,000	1,099,000	23,821,000	945,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	†17,073,700	360,476,000	32,806,000	2,815,000	612,000	284,000	.....	16,612,000	1,284,000	$32,256,000	38,502,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,210,800	10,048,000	869,000	51,000	75,000	35,000	.....	400,000	465,000	8,015,000	1,010,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T..	4,000,000	5,472,000	26,497,000	1,582,000	358,000	86,000	14,000	19,000	974,000	461,000	19,473,000	936,000	.....
Columbia Trust.....	2,000,000	8,097,100	84,082,000	5,799,000	128,000	507,000	113,000	13,000	5,267,000	1,244,000	65,375,000	15,632,000	.....
People's Trust.....	1,000,000	1,683,400	21,790,000	1,543,000	114,000	339,000	111,000	10,000	1,053,000	655,000	21,050,000	1,226,000	.....
New York Trust.....	3,000,000	11,372,300	71,688,000	4,902,000	1,215,000	133,000	24,000	35,000	3,061,000	2,525,000	61,040,000	5,718,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,301,300	18,314,000	1,344,000	331,000	85,000	46,000	3,000	782,000	953,000	15,633,000	5,141,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	525,400	12,994,000	822,000	82,000	338,000	46,000	9,000	642,000	564,000	12,834,000	805,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust....	2,000,000	6,424,300	61,277,000	3,446,000	767,000	350,000	331,000	3,000	2,498,000	.....	55,556,000	5,521,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$118,850,000	$198,614,800	$1,928,686,000	$178,809,000	$49,702,000	$63,272,000	$2,321,000	$1,331,000	$163,245,000	$2,350,000	$2,001,672,000	$47,845,000	$31,489,000
State Banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	11,950,000	25,944,400	203,392,000	20,658,000	10,740,000	5,723,000	1,140,000	65,000	8,014,000	2,236,000	211,610,000	861,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	104,844,500	1,046,224,000	80,287,000	7,346,000	4,516,000	1,508,000	258,000	44,783,000	19,083,000	900,815,000	135,840,000	.....
Agg., 60 members....	$185,550,000	$329,423,700	$3,178,302,000	$279,754,000	$67,788,000	$73,511,000	$4,969,000	$1,849,000	$218,042,000	$23,669,000	$3,114,087,000	$184,086,000	$71,489,000
Change			−48,853,000	+1,841,000	+14,038,000	+6,416,000	+1,384,000	+43,000	+4,190,000	+2,747,000	−25,867,000	+3,907,000	−69,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $3,000,000.

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$1,835,654,000	$186,091,000	$47,782,000	$60,703,000	$2,158,000	$1,648,000	$165,073,000	$2,400,000	$3,018,778,000	$47,514,000	$31,489,000
State banks, not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	204,270,000	20,695,000	9,747,000	5,505,000	1,132,000	49,000	8,047,000	2,428,000	211,180,000	851,000	.....
Trust cos., not members of Fed. Res. Bank..	1,045,022,000	78,704,000	8,959,000	6,458,000	1,464,000	235,000	44,572,000	23,675,000	899,790,000	136,898,000	.....
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,184,946,000	$286,290,000	$66,488,000	$72,756,000	$4,734,000	$1,950,000	$217,692,000	$28,503,000	$4,129,748,000	$185,263,000	$31,489,000
Change	−3,887,000	+9,772,000	−1,952,000	−401,000	−301,000	+206,000	+6,512,000	+4,535,000	−32,196,000	+8,189,000	−24,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $3,000,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
			Net demand deposits.....	$360,300,960		
			Net time deposits.....	2,367,250		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$291,783,000	$183,243,000	Net demand and time dep.	$362,668,210	$92,359,790	+$25,426,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank .	38,281,000	8,014,000	Net demand deposits.....	34,080,800	8,185,200	+ 3,801,800
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank ..	93,637,000	44,783,000	Net demand deposits.....	135,122,250	8,317,750	− 2,568,060
Total.....	$423,701,000	$216,042,000	Total net deposits.....	$533,880,260	$103,862,740	+$28,364,270

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits.....	$362,490,040		
			Net time deposits.....	2,373,700		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$295,476,000	$163,073,000	Net demand and time dep.	$364,855,740	$93,863,260	+ $9,387,410
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	37,169,000	8,047,000	Net demand deposits.....	34,012,600	7,205,000	+ 970,680
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	95,585,000	44,572,000	Net demand deposits.....	134,968,500	5,188,500	+ 2,637,800
Total.....	$428,230,000	$217,692,000	Total net deposits.....	$537,836,640	$106,068,360	+$12,975,890

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 22, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	4,053,500	536,200	153,

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

At this season of the year many jobbers come to the city to attend to their needs for next Spring. The last week brought in a number of them, and others will be here before the end of the month. Conditions are such as to beget a spirit of caution, prices being high, especially in the textiles, and showing no indications of yielding. Other disturbing factors are not wanting, the doubt as to the duration of the war being one of them. Another is the crop outlook, with the chance of its profitable marketing. Among the encouraging signs are the orders ahead in most of the larger industries, which betoken activity well toward the middle of next year, with the consequent employment of labor. Even the cessation of demands for war materials from the belligerents would have, from present appearances, little effect in reducing the industrial output. There would simply be a shifting in the character of the products. In the matter of exports for civilian use both to neutral and warring countries the opportunities for expansion are and will continue many for a year to come or longer. Manufacturers are well aware of this, and are not worrying over the outcome. Even though initial orders may be comparatively slight, the makers of goods have no doubt of their ability to dispose profitably of what they will be able to produce.

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Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.

Price changes in the quotations for cotton during the last week have been slight and of the kind with which the market has been made familiar for some time. Nobody looks for any cheap cotton even after the now growing crop comes to market. All the indications seem to point to rather narrow fluctuations. The storm in the Carolinas was used as an argument for advancing prices, but its effect was offset by the welcome rains in other sections. The area within which cotton is grown is so large that it rarely happens that any one set of atmospheric conditions prevails over all of it. Staple cotton is hard to get and is commanding high prices. In view of the demand for it from the makers of fine constructions, it seems doubtful if there will be enough of it to go around. In fabrics prices are being well upheld in printcloths and other convertibles, although the trading has not been particularly brisk. The bleachers are having difficulty in filling their orders, mainly for lack of workmen. Duck is in most active demand. In colored goods, ginghams are moving well. In fine and fancy fabrics the openings have shown a beautiful array, which would have attracted more complimentary mention had not last year's display opened the eyes of buyers to the capability of American designers and mills. Purchases have been, however, somewhat restricted because of the caution which is now so much in evidence among merchants.

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As to Wool and Woolens.

The greater portion of the domestic wool clip has been marketed at prices satisfactory to the growers and has been added to the stocks available for the mills. As things stand, there is enough of it, when taken in connection with the large exports, to serve all needs for quite a long period to come. Later on there will doubtless be some letting down the bars, so as to permit the shipment to this country of certain specified quantities of Australian and New Zealand wool. The opinion generally entertained, however, is that more reliance in the future will be placed on supplies from South America, from which came nearly one-third of all the clothing wool imported into this country last year. It may be added, also, that the quality of these wools is being improved, with attention to the breeding and care of the sheep. In the goods end the last week has been without any very striking features. Spring buying of staples is proceeding rather slowly, although the increases in price were not as great as some had expected. What may be asked for duplicates is, however, another question that the mills cannot answer. The resort to manipulated fabrics is becoming more pronounced. The settlement of the garment makers' controversy may bother the mills only if they will not be able to supply all the dress goods needed.

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Knit Goods and the Tariff.

Like the traditional Englishmen, the hosiery and underwear manufacturers continue to "take their pleasures sadly." All branches of the industry are thriving mightily, the only complaint being that more operatives cannot be had to produce an even greater output than there now is. Individually, the makers of all kinds of knit goods are making larger profits than they ever made before and are rejoicing thereat, but collectively they are in a blue funk and the world looks dreary to them. Each time they hold a meeting it is pervaded with gloom, and those who speak to them emphasize the signs of gathering darkness. A few days ago such a meeting was held at Albany, and those present were warned that they were on the verge of disaster. The tariff, of course, was given as the reason. Said the President, a Mr. Whithers: "The need of a protective tariff was never so apparent as it has been for the last eighteen months." Yet those eighteen months have been especially prosperous ones for the industry, and the tariff, which varies on hosiery from 20 to 50 per cent. and on underwear is 30 per cent., more than accounts for the entire labor cost of the products in this country. Another cloud on the horizon discovered by Mr. Whithers was the fear of "dumping" by Chinese and Japanese "in the next few months." The Chinese, of course, are not making the goods referred to, and the Japanese would have little show even if the present tariff were not prohibitive. When the labor cost of a pair of stockings made here is only a fraction of a cent, as was recently demonstrated in Philadelphia, it is hard to see how the Japanese, having to pay freight, insurance, &c., on raw cotton and return freight on the finished goods, could compete in these markets, even if their laborers worked for nothing.

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Where Competition Comes In.

Now, no one in the business of making hosiery or underwear is in the least doubt as to the hardest kind of competition they have to meet with. They know that it is from within, and not from without—domestic, and not foreign. It takes little or no capital to start in the business. An operative may lease or buy on installments the necessary machines, set them up in his house or outhouse, and immediately begin manufacturing. He usually, in such instances, has the members of his family to help him. He pays no extra rent and is not obligated to pay any fixed rate of wages. His raw materials cost him practically no more than they do the biggest mill. He sells at such prices as he can obtain, and when he needs money is apt to sell his products for less than a large organization can well afford to do. His prices have frequently been used as a club by buyers to beat down those which the big concerns try to establish. And the queerest part of the whole thing is that this kind of competition has been fostered by the attempts at establishing prohibitive tariffs. Such tariffs have been avowedly for the purpose of increasing the profits of manufacturers, and they have led to the belief that big profits can be made when foreign competition has been stifled. So the individual knitters have been led into entering the game for the purpose of getting some of these swollen profits. They have succeeded in obtaining them for themselves in some instances, only to cut down the profits of the manufacturers who wrote in the schedules in the tariff bills for their own personal gain. And still there are some who are trying to delude themselves into the belief that still higher tariffs will help them.

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That Mysterious Dye Cargo.

Conjecture has been busy in trying to assign a plausible motive or explanation for the secrecy maintained with regard to the cargo brought hither by the German submarine. It was taken for granted that, as the venture was a speculative one from the business standpoint, only the most valuable kinds of dyes and chemicals would be shipped, so that the profits would be ample even though the vessel should be captured or destroyed on the return voyage. Sooner or later, of course, secrecy must end and the contents of the cases taken off the Deutschland become known. There is no chance of outwitting the customs officers by undervaluations in the matter, the importation being of so striking and unusual a character as to draw especial attention to it. The best evidences point to the dyes being of such a character that users will be willing to pay any price within reason to obtain them and that they will be peddled out in such a way as to bring in most money to those who fathered the venture. When it was proposed to get a large quantity of German dyes by having this Government appeal to the British to permit them to pass the blockade, the understanding was that the colors so obtained would be dispensed through the usual channels. This purpose has apparently been abandoned. Perhaps it was thought that the agents here of the German dyemakers would get so much ill-will by charging the excessive prices required for the Deutschland's lot as to injure their chances of keeping their customers when matters again become normal. This, at least, is as good a guess as any.

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The Child Labor Problem.

It may safely be taken for granted that the national child labor legislation before Congress will not be opposed by all manufacturers in the textile fields. This is not because the humanitarian aspects of the measure appeal to them, but that they take more into consideration the economic ones. As a matter of fact, those interested in Northern cotton weaving and knitting mills have long insisted they were at a disadvantage in labor matters with their competitors down South. The Eastern and Middle States have laws curtailing the exploitation of child labor. One of the latest of them to adopt such legislation was Pennsylvania, where the manufacturers bitterly fought the movement, giving as one reason that its success would tend to force mill men to put their plants in the Southern States in which child labor could be generally utilized. Should, however, a national law be enacted similar to those in operation in New England and the Middle States, the manufacturers will be more on a parity in this respect. But, even with the employment of child labor curbed, the South will still have some advantages so far as the labor problem is concerned. A great one is the absence of strikes. It is hard for labor agitators to get a following in the mills south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Demand for Wool Continues.

LONDON, July 22.—A miscellaneous selection of 6,271 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. There was a good demand and prices were steady. Russia bought scoureds. The recent hesitation in the auctions was due to difficulty in financing the market at the present money level and the high price of wool.

NOVEL FOOTGEAR FOR WOMEN'S USE

Innovations Shown in Fall Styles for Those Who Can Afford to Pay for Them.

Following centuries of enmity, dating from the day of that historic meeting in the Garden of Eden, daughters of Eve have finally made peace with the serpent and his progeny. Just to prove that hard feelings over the well-known incident involving an innocent apple are no longer harbored, some of them are going to wear snakeskin uppers in their Fall shoes this year.

Further than this, they are going to submit to the shoe designers' dictates to the effect that among the other skins to enter novelty footwear for the coming season shall be lizard, goat, calf, frog, colt, pig, alligator, and the finest grades of deerskins. Sharkskin shoes are by no means remote possibilities at the moment. Even designers, however, cannot make women accept foot coverings from mouseskin—should this material by any chance prove practicable—but a compromise has been reached with that ancient foe of the fair sex in that one of the popular Fall shades will be field mouse.

"Inside information" regarding the things that will be worn by well-shod women this Fall, which included the above, was given to a TIMES reporter yesterday by T. R. Emerson of this city. Mr. Emerson has been active in the local wholesale shoe trade for a long time, and most of this time has been spent in the buying, designing, or suggesting of novelty footwear for women.

"It will be apparent from the novelties to be shown for Fall," he said yesterday, "that the designers have resorted quite exhaustively to their textbooks on natural history in their efforts to find something new. They have learned their lessons so well, I believe, that about everything which has a skin suitable for being put into high-priced shoes for women has been discovered and put to use. This will be one feature of the new season.

"A second feature, and an important one, will be the introduction of a new custom last, which will get away, in a measure, from the high heels of the past. This last will nicely combine common sense and style, the new "eleven-eighths" heel (1⅛ inches) being just high enough to look well and to give the maximum of comfort to the wearer.

"Many combinations of dark vamps with harmonizing uppers of lighter colors will be offered at retail, as well as solid-color effects in brown, tan, blue, gray, and other popular shadings. With the continuance of short skirts, eight inches is pretty generally accepted as the proper height for street boots for Fall.

"One of the most novel and extreme things that have come to my attention for the new season is a street boot made on the new last I have just spoken of. The vamp and the lace and back stays are of Havana brown calf. The novel feature lies in the uppers, which are of real cobra skin. Because of the scant supply of this snake's skin now available in this country, and the difficulty of working it up, it requires no stretch of imagination to say that this boot can hardly be retailed profitably under $25 a pair.

"To retail in the neighborhood of $15 a pair, another street shoe, which, save for the uppers, is like the one just described, is being shown for Fall. The uppers in this instance are of natural, unborn calfskin. The fine silky hair and beautiful brown and white spotting of these uppers make the shoe very attractive, and they harmonize perfectly in shade with the brown of the vamp.

"A third shoe on the same last and like the first two as to vamp, has contrasting uppers of African brown kid. In this shoe, which will retail around $12, the tips, the top edge of the vamp, and the lace stays show the use of fine pinking.

"Among the 'dressier' street shoes is one with an African brown vamp and ivory-colored uppers. The top edge of the vamp of this shoe is ornamentally cut into large scallops, and there are triangular cutouts in the top of the vamp through which the contrasting color of the uppers shows. The heel is of the full Louis type, and the shoe retails at $10 or so a pair. Similar effects, retailing at the same price, are shown in patent leather vamps with white uppers, dull black vamps with white uppers, and also in solid colors in fieldmouse gray, African brown, &c.

"For early Fall wear there is an Oxford, on the new walking last, that is made of washable gray kid. It sells at retail at $17 or $18 a pair, the high price being due to the fact that it has a wing tip, counter, and lace stays of Mexican lizard skin. Ivory soles and heels complete the effect.

"A very smart street boot, with full Louis heel, is made of all-blue kidskin, with a scallop effect in stitching across the throat of the vamp in a lighter shade of blue silk thread. The retail price of this offering will probably be $10.

"Also included in the new season's offerings of street boots is one of black kidskin with a band of oval insets across the top, down the lace stays and across the throat of the vamp, producing the effect of a quarter vamp. The insets are of contrasting colored kid, and many dainty effects are thus produced. This shoe will retail around $12. In addition to being shown in solid color effects, it is offered in combinations of white, with quarters and insets of darker shade."

Mr. Emerson then turned to the subject of evening slippers. In the higher-priced varieties of this footwear, he said, metal cloth and brocade effects will meet with considerable favor, especially silver cloth. Novelty effects in colored satin and kid slippers will doubtless continue in use, but the metal effects will lead. Describing a very dainty model at hand, he went on:

"This is a French model of a non-tarnishable silver cloth with a black and silver brocaded back and French heel, the brocade covering the visible portions of the heel. A similar effect is offered in gold cloth and in gold and black brocade. Both models will retail around $14."

Another type of attractive evening slipper described was also of the French order. It was made of silver cloth, and had a gray and silver brocaded back somewhat in the effect of a mesh, and less elaborate than the brocade mentioned just above. In this case also the brocade covered the part of the heel that can be seen when the slipper is in use. A similar effect in gold cloth and brocade is available, too, the probable retail price for all being $14 or $15 a pair.

Few Norwegian Sardines Coming.

Local jobbers in sardines were disappointed the last week in their hope of getting any considerable quantity of this Summer's catch of Norwegian sardines. Notwithstanding the difficulties put in the way of the fishermen on account of the war, the catch so far reported consisted of fine small fish, which, in normal times, would find a good-sized market in the United States. The expectation here had been that by the time the Summer's catch became available the heavy buying by belligerent countries would have ceased, or at least let up to some appreciable extent. This now proves not to be the case. Only small consignments of the sardines are finding their way here. Prices paid by the warring nations continue as high as ever. Few New York importers care to take the goods at prices spelling no profit.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chemicals and Fence Posts Among Other Things Passed Upon.

Lamont, Corliss & Co. were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a contention relating to the classification of smelling salts put up in small bottles of less than 2½ pounds weight. Because of the form of the packages, duty was taken at 20 per cent. under the chemical and medicinal compound provision. The protesting firm asked entry at 15 per cent. as chemical or medicinal salts referred to in Paragraph 5. Judge Brown said the record was meagre, and that a full determination of the issue could not be made.

G. A. & E. Meyer imported varnish put up in bottles or other packages of less than 2½ pounds. It was taxed 20 per cent. under the chemical schedule, while the importers asked entry at 10 per cent. under the specific provision for "varnish." Judge Brown held that varnish did not fall within the meaning of the paragraph dealing with chemicals. The Collector was reversed and a reliquidation ordered.

The National Pole Company, Duluth, entered merchandise described on the invoices as cedar posts and cedar fence posts. The Collector at the sub-port of Ranier, Minn., assessed duty at 10 per cent. under the provision for paving posts. Free entry as fence posts was claimed. The importers failed to submit proper proof in support of their claim, or even to appear at the hearing. The official record as contained in the Custom House papers was insufficient to make a ruling in favor of the protestants, the Collector being affirmed.

Judge McClelland held that Morimura Brothers had not made out a commercial meaning for articles claimed to be splash mats. Although the Appraiser at this port reported to the Collector that the goods were splash mats, the latter officer classified the merchandise at 25 per cent. as "colored bamboo curtains." The importers put witnesses on the stand to prove that the goods were generally known in trade and commerce as splash mats, and therefore dutiable at 15 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of wood. The Government called no witnesses. Judge McClelland insisted that a trade understanding as "splash mats" had not been made out. He affirmed the Collector.

Urchs & Hegener protested the Collector's rate on silk mourning crepes and crepe bands. Both classes of goods were returned for duty at 60 per cent. under the provision for silk veilings or trimmings. In each instance the importers asked entry at 45 per cent. as woven silk fabrics in the piece. Judge Howell found that the goods described as "English crepe," or "crepe Anglais," were properly dutiable at the lower rate claimed. The crepe bands were held properly assessed at 60 per cent. under the silk trimmings provision. A similar protest filed by Debenham, Gardiner & Co., relating to English silk mourning crepes, was sustained.

Relief was denied Katz, Fleisher & Co., whose importations consisted of mohair coat linings classified as cloth in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat. The rate assessed was 40 per cent. Entry at 35 per cent. as coat linings in chief value of wool was claimed. Overruling the claim, Judge Brown said the word "wool" used in the act of 1913 in connection with manufactures did not include hair of the Angora goat.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Trading Was Only Moderate, with Prices Fairly Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 22.—The demand for cotton goods has been only moderate this week. Printcloths have been in little demand and, were buyers in a position to make large purchases, mills could not promise immediate deliveries because the product is well provided for for several weeks to come. This is not true of all makes, however, because there are some constructions which cloth manufacturing concerns could very readily furnish in sizable quantities.

The call for twills, sateens and specialties was fair, but mills making these goods have done a large and profitable business during the last several months. Some manufacturers and brokers in New England are of the opinion that a boom will develop next month and that large orders will be received.

The cotton yarn markets of New England are not active so far as the demand is concerned, but some spinners are opposed to taking on new business except at prices higher than those now prevailing. Knitters have bought in fair quantity, while weavers looked after their wants in a small way. The demand for the finer counts of yarn has been rather good, and prices have advanced in a small way.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 150,000 pieces, of which about 70,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand moderate and prices fairly firm.

TOO MUCH PROSPERITY.

It Is Not Always a Case of Unmixed Good to the Salesman.

The tale recently printed in the business columns of THE TIMES about a salesman who, as a result of very hard work and large sales, received a small increase in salary and had his territory reduced by two-thirds, seems to be only one instance of apparently unfair tactics practiced by some employing houses. Another is the case of a local salesman who is employed by an out-of-town concern whose product is now oversold. His story runs about like this:

"We have been unable to take many orders for several months because we are so far oversold, but the task of keeping customers satisfied in the face of delayed deliveries has been a much more difficult one than that of merely getting an order. The firm is naturally making money, but an application for a larger salary, which hard and earnest work has really earned for me, was recently met with the statement that they looked on the continuance of the New York office as a luxury, in view of the fact that they are not able to fill the orders which are coming to them.

"The time is coming when they will need the services of experienced salesmen, but the short-sighted policy now followed makes their chance of retaining them very small."

To Fireproof Decks of Boats.

The Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, in a general study of fire-resisting commodities, is considering the development of a fireproof material for use in building the deck structures of excursion and passenger steamers. This material when developed, will also be considered in relation to other marine uses. The bureau would be glad, says a commerce report, to receive from manufacturers samples of any material they may consider suitable for the purpose outlined. Consideration will be given any materials submitted.

Roquefort Cheese Shipments.

From July, 1914, to June, 1915, inclusive, about 2,881,493 pounds of Roquefort cheese, valued at $591,223, were invoiced through the St. Etienne Consulate for shipment to the United States, while during the corresponding period from July, 1915, to June, 1916, 2,211,899 pounds were exported, valued at $777,836. The invoiced price of cheese during the 1914-15 season averaged about 20 cents a pound, which increased gradually after the beginning of the war and averaged 35 cents a pound during the

MEANS TAKEN IN CREATING A VOGUE

To What Extent Style Trend Can Be Forced Is a Problem for Manufacturers.

When fashions or styles are referred to the average person gets the impression of a design, a narrow skirt, a full skirt, a flare effect, long coat, short coat, &c. It is not often that the impression carries with it an idea of materials out of which the model is made. Yet styles have become so dictatorial that not alone is the design specified, but certain fabrics and trimmings are favored and others discarded by the fashions of the moment. This dependence upon the whim of fashion has brought alternate prosperity and loss to textile manufacturers. There seems no way as yet conceived to bring a more even trend to the demand. This is particularly so of the trimming business.

In the matter of style alone, that is the design, the dressmakers are under no serious risk in bringing out a model or two that does not catch the popular eye. They can depend upon a certain volume of business in any event. With the textile manufacturers, who have to wait for the dictates of style, it is an entirely different problem. Fashion may say that ribbons are to be used to adorn the dresses and costumes of the season. She may also rule that embroidery is to be featured. Unless she does, however, the two trades named will have an exceedingly dull time of it. To influence the demand toward one sort of material or another various devices have been used. The one thought to have most chance of success is to influence the styles at the source.

The Parisian style creators will be approached by representatives of the trade which desires to see its materials included in the fashions of the season. Special novelties will be designed to attract the fancy of the dressmakers, and these materials will be "talked up." In the reports sent from the style centres special notice will be given to the article on which a demand is sought. Perhaps the plan will be successful, and perhaps not. Manufacturers who have subsidized such schemes to bring them business are still in the dark whether they have been able by such means to "force" the style or not. The men who have given thought to the problem believe that they have fallen far short of "forcing" the style, but, on the other hand, they are of the opinion that the method described has done a great deal toward "influencing" the style.

For instance, in one line of trimmings a group of manufacturers sent a representative abroad to see what could be done toward having their product included in the styles designed by the dressmakers in Paris. For several months this representative of theirs canvassed the leading designers, "talked up" what was wanted, made reference to the variety of trimming in style digests sent to this country, and still was unable to get immediate results. Later on the manufacturers enjoyed a very profitable season. Some of them thought that the business gained was due to the efforts made by the work of the representative, others were firmly convinced that the coming of a good season for them had been accelerated in no way. Here is how one of them described the results of their experiment:

"The engagement of a fashion expert to work up a demand for our product," he said, "brought some months after a good season for us. Personally, I am of the opinion that the results of our campaign to popularize our product may be ascribed in some measure to getting at the style creators and convincing them that our sort of trimmings were adaptable and should be used. But Parisian dressmakers and designers are a most tempertmental sort. They might be antagonized by just this sort of thing. Our representative was well known to them and had an extensive acquaintance among the dressmakers in this country. Personality and influence went a great way toward the success of the mission. Whether or not, at the time we started our work, a good season would have come to us any way is a hypothetical question."

Another man's viewpoint was as follows:

"You can't force style. You may influence it by such a campaign as we carried on, and then again you may accomplish just the contrary of your desire. Too much talking is just as bad as too little. In our own case I think the style inclined a bit toward our special line, and, by giving the fashions a little shove in the way we did, our object was accomplished. In the end publicity goes a long way toward gaining the favor of fashion toward any article. If people read nothing but silk, silk, silk, in the fashion reports they are apt to have silk on the tips of their tongues when they are making their purchases. The trouble is with most lines of business the individuals do not want to work together for the common good. If a manufacturer hits upon something that is new he prefers to keep it to himself rather than publish the fact. Of course, you can hardly blame him for getting the profit out of the thing while there is profit in it, and not have a host of imitations on the market. The thing to do, however, is to have the interests of the industry as a whole at heart, and then the individuals in that industry will have nothing to complain of in the way of slack business."

The mercenary nature of most American manufacturers was touched upon by one of the leading costume designers in this country as one of the reasons why styles have to be "forced" rather than come along naturally in the course of things.

"I have in mind," he said, "one of the representative pile fabric manufacturers in Lyons. He originated a very attractive cloth and made up a small quantity of it for the use of a Parisian dressmaker of his acquaintance. There was no thought of money in the transaction. In fact, the transaction was not closed until over a year after the cloth had been delivered and made up in a model that proved very successful. Even after so long a time, the subject of payment was not brought up by the manufacturers of the cloth, but by the designer who had fashioned it into one of the season's most successful creations. If the manufacturers in this country would follow such an example more closely and not look to the money return so exclusively, there would be more chance for them to have season after season business rather than the fluctuating demand they now have to contend with. If, in other words, they would turn their entire attention to the designing of new and attractive patterns and weaves, they would benefit to an extent that would surprise them. An instance of what I mean is to be seen in the wonderful business that our own pile fabric manufacturers are doing and especially the leading houses. They have ventured into new fields. Every season has its novelty. Old ideas are brought up to date and perfected, and as a result the trade has been enjoying a period of wonderful prosperity. Some may ascribe the success of the manufacturers in this line to stoppage of imports, but I hold that the main factor is what they have accomplished in the designing end."

In the silk trade varying opinions are heard on what has brought about the present prosperity and how long it may be expected to last. The manufacturers seem agreed, however, that publicity has accomplished something toward running up a record volume of sales. New uses have been found for silk, and the old outlets have been by no means neglected. There are many in the business who believe that styles can be influenced to favor one sort of goods over another, and the results achieved seem to bear out their contention that "by making a thing as well as it can be made, and talking of it as often as possible, fashion cannot fail to take it into consideration."

PIECE GOODS SITUATION.

This Week to See More of the Openings of Spring Fabrics.

Some of the woolen mills that have delayed opening their fabrics for the Spring, 1917, season will do so this week. There has been two or three weeks' delay in many instances because sellers were of the opinion that the clothiers were not in the proper mood to look at goods before this time. In some cases the mill representatives did not name prices because they wished to benefit by the experience of competing lines that were opened some weeks ago. The woolens upon which prices will be named this week will consist of the medium and cheaper grades. Fine worsteds will not be priced until later on. It is now said that the advances on the last named class of goods will be even more than at first expected. Increases of 60 cents a yard, it is said, will be common.

Conditions have undergone quite some change in the piece goods market during the last few years. The openings have become so formal that the prices represent in many instances merely what it will cost the clothier to duplicate on goods he purchased months before. Some buyers are now understood to be placing orders for the next heavyweight season, that is Fall, 1917. A large part of the business taken by the mills for the next Spring manufacturing season was placed in February and March. Consequently, buyers now are in no great need of merchandise.

POPULARITY OF SILKS.

Difference in the Trade as to Its Cause and Permanence.

Silk manufacturers seem to be in no fear of a slackening up of the fine business they have been doing. Their judgment that silks are in for a long run of popularity is reflected in the operations of representative buyers. The latter are placing orders for delivery months ahead, extending, in many cases, into next year. Six-month contracts are by no means uncommon.

Whether the record volume of sales now reached in the silk trade merely represents an established growth, or whether it is due to the favor of fashion, is a question that puzzles even those well acquainted with conditions in the trade. Those who maintain that silks will never be so dependent upon style as they have been in the past give as their principal reason the fact that many new outlets have been found for the product of the mills. Silks, they say, are used for many more purposes than they have been, and are giving such satisfaction that it is extremely doubtful whether the fabrics displaced will ever regain their former position. "Once a silk wearer, always a silk wearer," is their contention.

On the other hand, the conservatives on trade prospects are inclined to question the claims of those who believe that conditions can always be as prosperous as they have been lately. They call attention to the general prosperity of the country as one of the main reasons why the sale of silks has been so extensive. If there should come a period of adjustment, during which economy and saving will be practiced, silks may drop in favor, as they have before in similar times.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Advance in Prices at Yokohama Due to American Buying.

Late cables from Yokohama say that the raw silk market there has advanced suddenly, mostly on account of large buying by American importers. The reelers are none to willing to sell at present prices, and another advance is expected in the near futuro. Estimates of visible stock continue to place it at 9,500 bales.

From Canton come reports to the effect that the market is quiet, but that prices have been sustained by recent steady buying for both American and European account. The prospects for the fourth crop are reported good, being estimated at 7,000 bales. A fair inquiry is reported in cables received from Shanghai by A. P. Villa & Brothers, with the reelers asking higher prices for all grades of silk. This refers particularly to tussahs, of which there is a short crop this year, and which, because of this fact, have lately advanced 15 or 20 cents a pound.

Milan reports that American buyers are commencing to operate quite largely in that market, and that the tendency of prices is upward. Definite advances are predicted before long. All grades of silks continue in good demand in the local market.

More Interest in Hemlock Bark.

For the first time in many years, writes Consul Edward A. Dow from St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Can., hemlock bark is going forward from many stations in that district both to other points in Canada and to the United States for use in tanning leather. The acids, so largely used instead of the bark, are now almost impossible to get on account of the war, as much of these came from Germany. It is stated that, instead of being left in the woods with other bark, the hemlock strips are now handled by big crews of bark peelers, and the product is bringing about $8 a cord, f. o. b. from the district. One large tanning concern at Woodstock, a town in the district, is importing leather partly unfinished and returning it after tanning, presumably with hemlock bark treatment.

Sent Only Three Salesmen.

Recently published official Swiss figures, showing that the United States sends only as many traveling salesmen into Switzerland in the course of a year as does the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, will probably come as a surprise to business men who have their eyes "peeled" for foreign business at the present time. The figures in question are those for 1913, according to Consul W. H. Schulz, Berne, and they show that for that year both countries sent three men into Switzerland to sell goods. In 1912 Luxemburg sent four. The German salesmen in Switzerland in 1913 totaled 5,076, while the French sent 1,458; the Italians, 278; the Austrians, 221; the Belgians, 89; the British, 92; Dutch, 45; and Spanish, 6. Germany showed the largest increase over the 1912 figures, with Austria and Italy following.

THE HARBESON TEXTILE CO., Inc.
22-24 White St., N. Y. C.,
ANNOUNCES
The Opening of Their
SPRING 1917 COLLECTION
of
DISTINCTIVE WASH FABRICS

CATTLE HAIR CLOTHS.

The New Tariff Provision Relating to Them Is Ruled On.

The Board of General Appraisers in a decision made yesterday emphasized the point that Congress, at the last revision of the tariff, intended a complete separation of wool and cattle hair products for purposes of duty classification. The protest decided by the board stood in the name of F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Philadelphia. The merchandise figuring in the test issue was described as gray underfelt. It was imported in rolls and used for under-carpeting.

The Collector apparently was either ignorant of, or ignored, the changes made in the law. He returned the underfelt at 35 per cent under the provision reading "felts, not woven, wholly or in chief value of wool." Entry was claimed under the new provision known as Paragraph 288, specifying "cloths if made in chief value of cattle hair or horse hair, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent."

The testimony showed that the merchandise was imported in long rolls 1½ yards wide, in pieces of about 70 yards to a roll, the chief use being to place under carpets or rugs. At the trial it was shown beyond dispute that cattle hair predominated in value in the fabric. The Collector attempted to justify his classification on the theory that by similitude the fabric was a wool felt.

Judge Brown, sustaining the claim and reversing the Collector, said it was reasonable to suppose that Congress in adding the term "cloth made of cattle hair" in the Act of 1913 intended to use the word "cloth" in its broadest sense, as defined in the dictionaries, for otherwise different rates of duty would apply to various cattle hair fabrics when there would be no apparent reason for such differentiation. If there was, he held, it would have resulted in the insertion of several different cattle hair provisions. This being the case, the General Appraiser held the felts to be included under the term "cloth of cattle hair."

The board's decision would, it was thought, bring within the cattle hair provision such goods as billiard table covers, so-called silent cloth used to put under table covers, soft felt hats, desk covers, and similar articles properly described as felt cloths, if found to be composed in chief value of such hair.

SUPPLIES OF INDIGO.

Increasing Amounts of the Article Coming to This Country.

On the subject of imports of indigo, natural and synthetic, the current issue of The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter will say in part:

"A most enlightening comparison is given by the British authorities as to the exports of indigo—natural and synthetic—from the Port of London to the United States, from January till June, inclusive, of this year, when the total valuation reached $2,218,798 for 1916, as compared to but $205,126 for 1915.

"Further than this, the latest available records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington show that the importations of natural and synthetic indigo into this country in the eleven months ended May, 1916, from all sources, amounted to 6,126,810 pounds, with a valuation of $7,200,288. For the five months of this year ended in May—which are the latest official statistics compiled—the value of indigo imported reached the total of $4,669,000, which establishes a precedent. That the largest proportionate amount was imported during May is taken by Government officials to indicate a still more remarkable total for the fiscal year.

"The imports of indigo for May reached the total of 925,126 pounds, compared with 712,585 pounds in January, 426,647 pounds in February, 408,470 pounds in March, and 473,147 pounds in April. The records of the bureau show that of the indigo thus imported during the five months of 1916, New York received $1,991,000 worth, Boston $1,839,000, Philadelphia $11,000, and San Francisco, 139,000, and Seattle $59,000."

Argentine Cereals for Export.

According to a report recently issued by the Directors of the Division of Rural Economy and Agricultural Statistics of the Department of Agriculture of Argentina, and forwarded here by Consul General W. Henry Robertson at Buenos Aires, there are available for export from that country the following supplies of cereals: wheat, 1,600,000 tons; linseed, 400,000 tons; oats, 500,000 tons, and corn, 1,630,000 tons. Together with the above figures there was also issued a statement showing the exports of these same cereals from Jan. 1 to June 19, 1916, as follows: wheat, 1,880,058 tons; linseed, 390,100 tons; oats, 351,983 tons, and corn, 851,487 tons. The export prices ruling in Buenos Aires on June 19 per 100 kilos. (220.46 pounds,) were as follows: wheat, $3.01; linseed, $4.73; oats, $1.688; corn, $1.676.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Department 3 of the American Woolen Company, consisting of wool suitings for the Spring of 1917, will be opened tomorrow.

Applications for license to export to allied and neutral countries strictly limited quantities of carbonized wool noils and aster, according to The British Board of Trade Journal, will now receive careful attention if addressed direct to the War Trade Department. This intimation must not be taken to imply that licenses will necessarily be granted for all or any of the above articles.

Z & S FALL LINE
Middy Blouses Now ready and on display.
Novelties and Regulation Middies in All Fabrics.
Z & S MIDDY BLOUSE CO., 1270 Broadway, 7th Floor.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5418
LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS, Commercial Bankers. 196 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9763 Farragut.

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay.
LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 28 Exchange Place.

COATS Fall line of Plush Coats now ready.
LEVITMAN & FEIN, 33 West 34th St.

COATS Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments.
H. S. RUBIN, 36-46 West 25th Street.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 BROADWAY.

Corduroys & Velveteens. Immed. Deliv. Spring Shades. Basher, 354 4 Av. Mad.Sq.3644

DINNER FAVORS AND PAPER HATS. Selling Novelty Co., 10-12 East 23d St.

FURS, pelts of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE. America's Largest Stock Glove House. 89 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 23 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 39

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 336 Canal St.

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK. GOODYEAR WELTS, $3 to $3.60.
L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

POSTEL will remove all spots immediately from Silk and all other materials. Postel Stain Extracting Corp., 22 East 16 St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St., and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses
The American Lady Waist Co., WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

SILK WAISTS Largest popular priced silk waist house.
Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. RISCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CRUSHING ROLLS.—One set, approximate dimensions, 14-inch face by 20-inch diameter. N. Cunningham, 200 5th Av.

Jewelry for chain department stores; 50c. line jobs preferred. C 116 Times.

SCREENS.—Wanted, lens, 16-inch focus, all sizes and lines of screens; when replying give make of screen and size; also focus of lens; reply at once. Z 218 Times Annex.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CIGARETTE MACHINE for sale; Luddington cigarette machine; terms easy. For particulars address H. Watts, 56 Beaver St. Phone 5986 Broad.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—We have for immediate delivery to large importers, in case lots or more, 1,400 pieces of medium and high grade Shantung pongees direct from China. Telephone Hanover 8563.

SPORT SUITS to close out; retail or wholesale. Comet Cloak and Suit Co., 99 4th Av.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, Miss.—H. Schwab, dry goods, clothing, shoes, carpets; Imperial.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Weiss & Golding; D. Golding, ladies' ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—George Bros.; C. George, dry goods, notions, men's furnishing goods, women's suits, waists, laces, hosiery, gloves; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—The Fashion; L. Gutman, women's, misses' outer garments; Longacre.
BOSTON, Mass.—T. Smith Co.; C. Smith, china, glassware, crockery; 470 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
CHICAGO, Ill.—S. Cohen, men's clothing, furnishing goods; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hillman's; Miss M. I. Shannon, fancy goods; 315 5th Av.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; Mr. Wahn, carpets, rugs, draperies; 31 Union Square.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
FREEWATER, Ore.—The Fair; J. F. Slover, dry goods, furnishing goods; Continental.
HANCOCK, N. Y.—Hacket & Bushfield; S. E. Bushfield, carpets, furniture; Flanders.
LANSING, Mich.—Stabler

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1916.

YANKEE MUDLARKS BLANK THE BROWNS

Donovan's Makeshift Squad Outgenerals the St. Louis Crew Once More.

SHAWKEY SHOOTS ELUSIVE

Oldring's Sprint Cuts Down a Sizzler That Was Ticketed for Four Bases.

Not even bad weather can stop the Yankees. The thunderstorm prevented the double-header with the St. Louis Browns at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but one game was played in the mud. The Yankees won it neatly by a score of 1 to 0. They seem to play better under stress and trouble than they do when there is nothing to worry about. The storm scared away most of the folk who had planned to spend the week-end rooting for Donovan's lads to win a pennant, and the Saturday gathering wasn't more than about 9,000.

The game wasn't one to send shivers up one's spine because it was one of those air-tight pitching battles between the giant Federal Leaguer, Dave Davenport, and Bob Shawkey. Shawkey's pitching didn't have a flaw in it, while the Yankees were only able to puncture Davenport for one run, and that came on sound hitting in the sixth inning.

The Yanks go away to invade the West tonight, and they gained half a game yesterday because Boston could do no better than break even with Barrister Jennings's Jungaleers. The shutout was the eleventh the Yanks have chalked up this season, and it was the twelfth victory and the fourth shutout for Shawkey.

Hits Were Sparse.

The pitching was so good that the hitting was sparse and meek. Shawkey gave the Browns only four hits, while three of the seven nicked off Davenport were crowded into the sixth inning. Davenport is one of the most massive pitchers in the game, and he is just as slow as he is big. There is nothing tardy about his pitching, oh, my, no, but he is slow of foot. When it was his turn to bat in the fifth inning it took him three minutes to walk from the bench up to the plate. The Yankees almost fell asleep waiting for him.

Dave has speed galore, and this, mixed with the dark afternoon, made the Yankees' chances look dubious for a long time. When they did reach his speed ball, however, they plastered it right. For a team which is made up of so many good individual players the Browns were far below standard during their present engagement. They lost four out of five games.

The game was studded with a few fielding gems, which on a warm, sun-bathed day would have worked the multitude into spasms of joy. As it was, they passed with little demonstration. In the eighth inning, with two out, Ward Miller singled, and the St. Louis boy wonder, George Howard Sisler, who got his baseball education at the University of Michigan, strutted up to the bat, and things looked bad for the Yankees.

A Tight Place.

They looked even worse when young Sisler took hold of one of Shawkey's tangents and slapped it far and high through the dull open sky between right and centre fields. It was labeled a home run and was ticketed right through, if ever a hit was.

But Reuben Oldring, the Josh Whitcomb of Shiloh, N. J., was on the job. There are other things that Rube can do besides milk cows and pitch hay. He can run. And he did. And then he ran faster. With the ball traveling due east and Rube traveling due northeast the two forces met, and Oldring choked the ball into submission for a catch that saved the day for the Yankees. If he hadn't nabbed the ball it would have gone to the farthest corner of right field, and a sprinter like Sisler could easily have made the through trip, sending Miller on in front.

Jimmy Austin made the next best play of the day in the sixth inning. With Magee on first, Hartzell shot a sizzling hot grounder down the third base line. It was going so fast that Austin couldn't reach it with his hands, so he tumbled over the bag and fell right on the ball as it was whizzing past. Hartzell got a single out of a slam which would have been a sure two-bagger and would have meant a run.

The Lucky Sixth.

The game was won in the sixth inning. Shawkey, the first man up, went out at first. Magee singled to right centre, and then Hartzell got the single which Austin so cleverly blocked. Then something happened which is hard to explain. Lee Magee tried to steal third, and the only explanation is that perhaps Lee imagined it was such a dark day that no one on the St. Louis team would notice him. He was out and it was a costly attempt, because Peckinpaugh followed with a two-base smash to centre which sent Hartzell home with the winning run.

In the seventh inning the Yankees also threatened trouble, but Davenport settled down to his best work and, with the bases full, he disposed of the Yanks without a count. In this inning, after Oldring had fanned, Mullen got an infield hit and Boone sent him to third with a single. Nunamaker walked and filled the bases. Davenport then turned on full steam ahead and fanned Shawkey for the second out. He encouraged Magee to bite at a curve which resulted in a rocket to Miller. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PoA	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PoA
Magee,cf	3	0	1	4	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Hartzell,lf	4	1	2	0	0	Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	4	5	Miller,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Ptpp,1b	3	0	0	12	1	Sisler,1b	3	0	1	12	0
Oldring,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Mullen,2b	3	0	1	2	0	Maranv,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Boone,3b	3	0	1	0	1	Severeid,c	4	0	2	4	4
N'maker,c	2	0	0	3	1	Johnson,ss	3	0	0	1	6
Shawkey,p	3	0	0	0	3	Davenport,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	28	1	7	27	11	Total	30	0	4	24	15

New York.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Oldring, Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 4; off Davenport, 3. Earned run—Off Davenport, 1. Struck out—By Shawkey, 3; by Davenport, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Thirty Parks in Baseball Tourney.

The baseball tournament conducted annually by William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation of the Department of Parks, is well under way and is bigger than ever this season. Last year twenty-five playgrounds, five in each section, comprised the league, but this year thirty playgrounds are entered. The weights are midget, 85 pounds, junior, 100 pounds, and senior, 115 pounds. The sections are western, northern, eastern, and southern.

Games week ending July 19, 1916.

American Association.

Louisville, 3; Kansas City, 0.
(First game.)
Louisville, 7; Kansas City, 6.
(Second game.)
Toledo, 9; St. Paul, 3.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 0; Toledo, 0.
(Second game; called, darkness.)
Columbus, 5; Minneapolis, 0.
Milwaukee, 3; Indianapolis, 0.

Recorded by the Camera Yesterday During the Water Sports Held by the Rye Beach Club at Rye

H. E. Vollmer, Winner of 440 Yard Metropolitan Title

Before Start of 440-Yard Championship Left-to Right ~ Wheatley, Cann, Zimnoch, Vollmer

PHOTOS BY AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N

Miss Claire Galligan, Winner of 100 Yard Handicap for Women

Canoe Tilting

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 1; St. Louis, 0.
(Second game; first postponed, wet grounds.)
Detroit, 4; Boston, 3.
(First game.)
Boston, 1; Detroit, 0.
(Second game.)
Washington, 2; Chicago, 1.
(Twelve innings.)
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
(Two games postponed; rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 1.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 4.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	51	36	.586
Boston	49	37	.570
Cleveland	49	38	.563
Washington	47	40	.540
Chicago	46	40	.535
Detroit	46	43	.517
St. Louis	37	49	.430
Philadelphia	19	61	.237

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	56	32	.600
Boston	42	34	.553
Philadelphia	43	35	.551
New York	39	41	.487
Chicago	41	45	.477
Pittsburgh	37	42	.468
St. Louis	41	47	.466
Cincinnati	36	51	.414

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Cleveland.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	11	3
Richmond	0	0	0

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	0	1
Providence	0	0	2

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0
Rochester	0	0	0

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0

Baltimore at Newark—Postponed; wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Buffalo	44	34	.564
Providence	44	37	.543
Toronto	40	35	.533
Montreal	42	38	.525
Baltimore	43	39	.524
Richmond	39	40	.487
Newark	34	46	.425
Rochester	30	46	.395

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Richmond at Newark.
Baltimore at Providence.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 2; New London, 1.
(First game.)
Lawrence, 3; New London, 1.
(Second game.)
Lowell, 10; Hartford, 1.
Worcester, 3; Lynn, 0.

SALLEE'S SALLY TO RESCUE IS BELATED

Giants' New Pitcher Checks the Cubs After They Have Mauled Perritt for the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The mid-game stage of today's joust between the Giants and Cubs was too much for Pol Perritt, who was stormed from the box by the hard-hitting Cubs. Before it was discovered that Pol would do his team more good on the bench than in the diamond the Cubs had five runs on file, and that was more than enough to beat the Giants. The score was 5 to 2.

Slim Sallee came to the box as a relief pitcher for his old friend Perritt and made his initial appearance as a Giant. Sallee stopped the Cubs dead right in the thick of a batting rally, and not a run was made off him in the two innings which he pitched. Nor was there a run or hit off Schupp in the eighth. Sallee stepped down after showing that he was as skillful as he ever was. He resigned for a pinch-hitter, Killifer, who also made his début as a Giant and drew a base on balls, the only pass that Vaughn bestowed.

Neither side did any batting in the first three innings, in which there were several exceptional fielding plays. One was by Kauff and another by Zimmerman. Kauff robbed Fischer of a hit by seizing a fly ball that was about to bang against the right field wall. He did it with his gloved hand with a leap into the air. Zimmerman filched a hit from Burns in the first inning by snatching a ground ball with one hand.

The Giants fell on Vaughn hard in the fourth inning, gathered their two runs then and there, and were quiescent all the rest of the time, although the aggressive Herzog added another base hit to his collection. Then the Giants fell away. Vaughn came back with determination and went the rest of the way effectively. On the other hand, Perritt, once the Cubs got his range, was useless, and was bombarded with unabated fury until he vanished from the pitching reservation.

Perritt suffered the unusual experience of having the enemy make two home runs in one inning. Fischer shot a four-base hit over the right field screen in the fifth, and Flack put one over the same barrier, but higher and further, in the same session. This Flack person ravaged Perritt's slants for three singles and a home run.

After three barren innings the Giants got under way with two runs in the fourth. Doyle beat out a bunt and landed on second, as Zimmerman threw past first. Herzog whacked a single past second, on which Doyle could have scored, but went to third only, not realizing that the ball would light safely. Robertson brought him home by lining to Williams in right.

Kauff, who had made a two-bagger in the first inning, filed out, but Merkle singled and scored Herzog, who had stolen second. Therewith the Giants were through. They had shot their bolt. A hit by Herzog and one by Rariden was all the injury they did to Vaughn in the last five rounds.

The Cubs were only beginning. Flack singled in the fourth. Williams and Zimmerman, with outs, advanced him along the roadway, and Schulte scourged Perritt for a single, which scored the rapacious Flack. The fifth contained the mastodonic slams of Messrs. Fischer and Flack.

The sixth began with a base on balls to Schulte. Saier was tossed out of harm's way by Doyle. Zeider floated a parabolic fly to right, which dropped safely, and the intentional passing of Fischer by the home run demon, filled the bases, with one out.

Jim Vaughn was [illegible] possible victim in a double play, but Jeems knew a trick worth two of that. He laid against the first ball pitched and burned it past Merkle, and only fleet fielding by Robertson held the drive to a single. Schulte scored on the tap.

Wortman forced Zeider at the plate, via Lobert and Rariden, Flack spanked a single into midfield and scored Fischer, and Sallee, summoned by McGraw for rescue work, poised himself lightly on the peak, and with serpentine curves fanned Williams and terminated the onslaught of the savage bears.

The Cubs have purchased the release of Mollwitz from the Reds, and will have two first basemen, one to slam left-handed pitchers, the other to assassinate the right-handers. Rube Schauer, after several seasons of testing, has been cast adrift by the Giants, having been turned over to the Louisville Club. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PoA	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PoA
Wortman,ss	4	0	0	0	1	Burns,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Flack,rf	4	2	2	2	0	Doyle,2b	4	1	1	1	4
Williams,cf	3	0	0	1	1	Herzog,ss	4	1	2	0	3
Zim'man,2b	4	0	0	2	6	Robt'son,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Schulte,lf	3	1	1	2	0	Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Saier,1b	4	0	1	14	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Zeider,3b	4	0	1	0	2	Lobert,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Fischer,c	3	2	1	6	0	Rariden,c	3	0	1	6	1
Vaughn,p	4	0	1	0	3	Perritt,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Sallee,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0
						a-Killifer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	9	27	14	Total	31	2	6	24	12

a-Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Herzog.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Kauff. Home runs—Fischer, Flack. Stolen bases—Herzog, Merkle, Flack. Sacrifice fly—Robertson. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 4. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 3; off Vaughn, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 9 hits, 5 runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Sallee, no hits, no runs in one and one-third innings; off Vaughn, 1 run. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Sallee, 1; by Schupp, 1; by Vaughn, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

CARDINALS DOWN BRAVES.

Bunch Enough Runs in First Three Innings to Win by 6 to 4.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—St. Louis's lead of six runs was too much for Boston to overcome and the Cardinals won here today, 6 to 4. Ragan and Barnes allowed four hits each. Boston was unable to hit Doak until the sixth inning, when a single and a double counted a run. Boston got three more in the seventh. St. Louis did not score after the third. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PoA	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PoA
Bescher,lf	3	2	1	3	0	Maranv'e,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Beck,3b	3	0	1	0	3	Evers,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Long,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Wilhoit,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Miller,1b	4	1	3	15	0	Magee,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Hornsby,ss	3	0	1	0	3	Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Wilson,cf	3	1	1	0	0	J. Smith,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Smith,cf	0	0	0	1	0	Snodgr's,cf	4	1	1	1	1
Gonzales,c	4	1	2	7	0	Gowdy,c	3	1	1	5	4
Betzel,2b	3	0	0	1	4	Ragan,p	0	0	0	0	2
Doak,p	3	1	0	0	3	Barnes,p	2	0	1	0	1
aSnyder	1	0	0	0	0	Neff,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bCollins	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	6	10	27	13	Total	33	3	6	24	15

a-Batted for Wilson in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Barnes in seventh inning.
Error—Ragan.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—4
St. Louis	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Barnes, Beck. Home run—Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Long. Left on bases—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 1; off Ragan, 3; off Barnes, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 4 hits and 4 runs in one and one-third innings; off Doak, 6 hits and 4 runs in nine innings; off Barnes, 4 hits and 1 run in four and two-thirds innings; off Neff, 2 hits and no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Barnes, 4; by Doak, 7; by Neff, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eigler and Moriarty.

MATTY'S REDS BAG A GAME.

Bunched Hits Give Them Clean Victory Over the Quakers.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—By bunching six hits in the sixth inning which tallied four runs, Cincinnati won from Philadelphia here today, 4 to 2. Chalmers pitched good ball up to the sixth, when every man on the local team faced him. Roush came up twice, striking out both times, the last time with the bases full. Moseley kept the hits off him well scattered. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PoA	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PoA
Groh,3b	4	0	1	2	2	Paskert,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Roush,cf	4	0	1	5	0	Niehoff,2b	3	0	0	2	6
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	0	0	Stock,3b	4	0	3	1	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	1	2	9	0	Good,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Neale,lf	4	0	1	2	1	Whitted,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Louden,2b	3	1	1	1	1	Luderus,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Emmer,ss	3	1	0	2	3	Bancroft,ss	2	1	1	0	4
Wingo,c	4	0	1	6	2	Killifer,c	4	0	1	5	1
Moseley,p	3	0	1	0	2	Chalmers,p	3	0	0	0	0
						McQuillan,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aCooper	0	0	0	0	0
						bCravath	1	0	1	0	0
						cDugey	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	10	27	11	Total	32	2	9	24	12

a-Batted for Chalmers in seventh inning.
b-Batted for McQuillan in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Cravath in ninth inning.
Error—Roush.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Three-base hits—Stock, Roush, Luderus. Wilhoit. Stolen base—Stock. Sacrifice fly—Luderus. Double play—Wingo to Griffith to Mollwitz. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 7. Bases on balls—Off Chalmers, 2; off Moseley, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Chalmers, 10 hits and 4 runs in six innings; off McQuillan, no hits and no runs in two innings; off Moseley, 9 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Chalmers, 3; by McQuillan, 1; by Moseley, 4. Time—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

SENATORS WIN LONG GAME.

Capture Their Fourth of Series from White Sox in Twelfth.

WASHINGTON, July 22. — Gharrity's single and Ainsmith's double in the twelfth inning today enabled Washington to beat Chicago, 2 to 1, making the fourth victory for the Senators in the series of six games. Benz baffled the Senators until the ninth inning, when Moeller's safe bunt and Foster's single brought Russell to the rescue. Then Schalk slipped and fell fielding Milan's bunt, filling the bases, and Rice's sacrifice fly scored Moeller with the tying run. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PoA	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PoA
Moeller,lf	5	1	1	1	0	Murphy,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Foster,2b	5	0	2	3	8	J. Collins,rf	1	0	0	2	0
Milan,cf	5	0	2	4	1	Weaver,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Rice,rf	5	0	0	0	0	Felsch,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Shaw,3b	5	0	0	0	2	Jackson,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Gharrity,1b	5	1	2	15	1	Ness,1b	5	0	1	11	1
Henry,c	3	0	0	4	4	Felsch,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Ainsmith,c	2	0	1	2	0	Schalk,c	3	0	0	3	1
Shanks,ss	4	0	0	0	3	Benz,p	3	0	0	0	2
Gallia,p	1	0	0	0	0	Benz,p	3	0	0	0	2
aJamieson	1	0	0	0	0	Russell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson,p	2	0	1	1	1						
Total	41	2	9	36	20	Total	37	1	6	*34	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Gallia in sixth inning.
Errors—Weaver, Henry.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Ainsmith. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Schalk. Sacrifice fly—Rice. Double play—Milan and Foster. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 2; off Benz, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 5 hits, no runs in six innings; off Benz, 5 hits, 1 run in eight innings; (two on bases and none out in ninth inning;) off Johnston, one hit, no run in six innings; off Russell, 4 hits, 1 run in three and one-third innings. Struck out—By Benz, 2; Gallia, 3; Johnson, 3. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

VOLLMER AGAIN SWIMS TO VICTORY

Takes 440-Yard Metropolitan Championship at Rye Beach —Miss Galligan a Winner.

Herbert E. Vollmer, the lanky New York A. C. aquatic star, added another triumph to his long list yesterday. The Winged-Foot swimmer's masterly crawl stroke and crawl kick have a way of bringing him to the front in competitions at various distances with almost monotonous regularity. Occasionally, when tidal conditions are favorable, the youthful star comes in with a record-making performance. Early this week he broke several long-standing swimming marks in his 500-meter swim in the New York A. C. natatorium.

Yesterday afternoon at Rye Beach this wonderful swimmer, who will meet the great Duke Kahanamoku at Honolulu later in the season, closed his week's work by winning the Metropolitan championship title at 440 yards. The event was held in conjunction with a program of aquatic competitions under the auspices of the Rye Beach Club at Oakland Pier. Three other New York A. C. swimmers were in the competition against Vollmer, but he managed to touch the float which marked the end of the journey with a considerable distance of open water separating him from his nearest rival in the time of 5:32 3-5.

The time is considered good because of adverse conditions. In the first place, the rivals were swimming in a cross-current, which kept them deviating almost continually from their prescribed course, and made for difficult work. Then again the course was probably chosen with no idea of a record performance. In several instances competitors were heading straight for a solid rock wall which projected about thirty-five yards from the starting float, until rendered their direction by the frantic yells of the spectators on shore and the officials on the float. Under more favorable conditions Otto Wahle, Chairman of the Metropolitan Swimming Committee, who was one of the officials of the events, expressed the view that Vollmer's time would have been twenty seconds faster. The record for the distance, which is held by Ludy Langer, Los Angeles, A. C., is 5:32 1-5.

With the crack of Starter Lyons's pistol, Vollmer shot into the water slightly in the lead of his three competitors. At about the fifty-yard mark he was slightly in front of the field, and he broke away from the first turning point in 1:14 3-5. From that stage of the race until the finish Vollmer was never headed, although Cann and Wheatley gamely tried to push past the flying heels of their clubmate. Vollmer got away from the float at the second turning point in 2:40 1-5, and was clocked at the third turn in 4:22 1-5. At the finish of the race Vollmer had an advantage of about five yards on his nearest rival.

A real battle for second honors developed on the first turn with Wheatley slightly in the lead of Cann, but the latter reversed the position before the second turn and maintained his slight advantage until the finish. John A. Zimnoch, who also started, found the pace too fast and retired before the event was finished.

The 100-yard ladies' swim, a handicap event, was won by Miss Claire Galligan, who finished second in the 100-yard national championship race at San Francisco, and also in the 220 and 300 yard events. She conceded handicaps of fourteen seconds to the Misses Josephine Bartlett, champion woman diver; Rita Greenfield, and Helen Walsh, and won the event handily in 1:19. Miss Galligan overtook the handicap swimmers at about the fifty-yard mark, and from then until the finish had an easy time, touching the float with open water separating her from Miss Bartlett, who was second. Miss Greenfield finished third.

The canoe tilting contest furnished considerable amusement for the spectators. The exhibition was run off in heats, in several of which those guiding the destinies of the long bamboo poles with cloth ends tilted the frail craft while trying to evade a thrust by the opposition, thereby saving the opposing tilter the trouble of elimination. Al Downes, former champion diver, eventually captured the honors when, with Stoli paddling, he capsized the canoe guided by Ferris and Fowler in the final heat in 0:33.

Downes brought back reminiscences of his former prowess as champion high-diver when he captured the high-diving contest off a tower twenty-five feet in the air from F. A. Sponberg, New York A. C., with a total of 100.33 points. Downs cut the water cleanly in the majority of his attempts and frequently brought the applause of the spectators. Sponberg's diving was faulty in comparison, and on one occasion when he essayed a back dive, one and one-half turns in the air, he landed on his back in the water with a resounding whack. His total number of points was 77.21. The summaries:

440-Yard Metropolitan Championship Swim.—Won by H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C.; T. H. Cann, New York A. C., second; J. W. Wheatley, New York A. C., third. Time—5:32 3-5.

100-Yard Handicap Swim for Ladies.—Won by Miss Claire Galligan, (scratch;) Miss Josephine Bartlett, (14 seconds,) second; Miss Rita Greenfield, (14 seconds,) third. Time—1:19.

High Diving Contest, Scratch, (from 25-foot tower.)—Won by A. E. Downes, New York A. C., with 100.33 points; F. A. Sponberg, New York A. C., second, with 77.21 points.

100-Yard Senior Swim, (closed to Rye Beach Club.)—Won by A. C. Leitch; V. Turner, second; James H. Hopkins, third. Time—1:20.

50-Yard Junior Swim, (closed to Rye Beach Club.)—Won by Walter Mullen; G. Albert Thompson, second; Arthur Hermann, third. Time—0:50 1-5.

Canoe Tilting Contest.—Won by Downes-Stoli team; Fowler-Ferris team, second. Winner's time, 0:33.

GUILFORD CAPTURES TITLE.

Defeats Hicks for Massachusetts Golf Championship.

WOLLASTON, Mass., July 22.—J. P. Guilford of the Woodland Club, former New Hampshire golf champion, today added the Massachusetts title to his trophy collection by defeating S. Trafford Hicks of Winchester, the former Harvard hockey star, 10 up and 9 to go, in the final round of thirty-six holes. At the end of the first eighteen holes Guilford had a lead of 5 up. Starting the afternoon round, he won five of the first six holes played. He lost the ball at the sixth hole, giving Hicks the only hole he won in the afternoon's play.

New York State League.

Utica, 4; Scranton, 3.
Albany, 7; Elmira, 2.
Binghamton, 4; Harrisburg, 0.
Syracuse, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
Binghamton, 2; Harrisburg, 1. (First game.)
Syracuse, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.

YONKERS HANDICAP TAKEN BY ROAMER

Andrew Miller's Champion Four-Year-Old Cheered by the Crowd After Victory.

TOM McTAGGART A WINNER

Brighton Stable's Speedy Youngster Easily Captures $5,000 East View Stake from Fast Field.

Rarely has a horse received such laudation as was accorded Andrew Miller's four-year-old champion, Roamer, when he raced home in front in the Yonkers Handicap yesterday at the Empire City track. Cheer after cheer went up as the old gelding flashed past the judge's stand three-quarters of a length ahead of James Butler's Spur.

It was a case of an old favorite returning to form, and the crowd was glad to see it and expressed its sentiments in decided manner. The demonstration was continued when Butwell, who rode the victor, returned to the official's box to report before dismounting. The crowd flocked to the railings around the stand and waved their hats and cheered until the son of Knight Errant and his jockey were well on their way to the paddock.

Andrew Miller, who is one of the stewards of The Jockey Club, was present to see his horse win, and he was still receiving congratulations long after the race was over. Roamer has never been saved for soft spots, and he was beaten in his last three starts, but he has always come back, and the gameness of the old gelding has endeared him to the racing public. He demonstrated yesterday that track conditions—and the course was ankle deep in mud—make but little difference to him. He is there to race, and always gives his best.

The scratches were very heavy in every race owing to the rain and the softness of the going. There were nine starters carded for the handicap, but only two of this original number started. The other two contestants, James Butler's Spur and Emil Herz's Daddy's Choice, were added at the eleventh hour.

Roamer Not Favored in Odds.

The talent evidently thought very little of Roamer's chances of winning the event, as he was quoted at 4 to 1 and was practically the outsider in the field of four. Short Grass, Friar Rock, Stromboli, and Capra were among the withdrawals, but this did not interfere with the race as a contest.

The horses were sent away almost in perfect alignment. Roamer had the inside position and Butwell immediately took him out in front, closely followed by Daddy's Choice. The latter bumped Spur out of the way and got in right behind the leader. The Butler entry was forced to go on the outside and race around the field.

Butwell never gave the winner a breathing spell, but raced him hard around the first turn. Ed Crump, bearing the colors of John W. Schorr, clung to third place, and ran stride for stride with Spur, which was still on the outside, but showing lots of speed. They held these relative positions until they approached the bend on entering the home stretch. Here Spur was again in difficulties, and was knocked around a bit more by Daddy's Choice. Once straightened out for the finish the Herz entry was soon raced off his feet, and the contest narrowed down to Ed Crump, Spur, and Roamer.

The three horses were being urged to the limit. Butwell, on the winner, had gone to the whip, and Roamer was giving of his best. Spur, close behind him, was coming on like a whirlwind, but the son of Knight Errant would not give up, and passed the judge's stand three-quarters of a length in front of the Butler entry. The latter ran a great race and had some hard luck. Butwell gave one of the best exhibitions of horsemanship seen on local tracks this season.

The feature of the program from a monetary standpoint was the East View Stakes, valued at $5,000. This race is for two-year-olds, over a six-furlong route. The withdrawal of Harry Kelly, John W. Schorr's Western youngster, and August Belmont's Deer Trap robbed the race of much of its interest.

Tom McTaggart Wins Another.

The winner turned up in the Brighton Stable's Tom McTaggart, who has won his last three starts at the Empire City Track. The field was kept at the original number of seven, as James Butler added Ballad, and Wood Trap bore the silks of the Chairman of The Jockey Club.

Tom McTaggart, while off none too well, raced into a contending position soon after the barrier was sprung. For a while he remained behind the pace set by the Oneck Stable's Reprobate, but the latter soon gave up the lead, not finding the going to his liking, and the winner shot out in front, with Andrew Miller's Ticket in close attendance. Coming into the stretch Philippic made a desperate effort to catch the leaders, but did not have quite speed enough.

Once in the lead Tom McTaggart never relinquished his hold on the position, and came on to win by a length and a half from Ticket, who in turn was two lengths in front of Gifford A. Cochran's Philippic. The others trailed on behind. After the race a representative of the Brighton Stable was offered $15,000 for the winner, but refused to sell.

I. M. Hedrick tried to add another horse to his stable by the selling race route when he bid up Bob Hensley, winner of the opening event. The vict

SCHOONER CUP IS TAKEN BY IROLITA

Tardy Breeze Comes Along Just in Time to End Larchmont Race Week Joyously.

JINX HITS SKIPPER SWAN

He Takes Over Pampero for the Day, but Is Headed Across the Line by a Jesting Group on Shawara.

It was a mighty narrow escape the members of the Larchmont Yacht Club had from having their race week end with a fluke. What the sailors wanted yesterday for a wind-up was a rip-snorting breeze that would at least make them think of taking reefs in their sails and make oilskins more popular than silk madras shirts and yachting flannels. What they got was weather so calm that the Sound was as placid as the proverbial mill-pond, and over its surface yachts drifted aimlessly and hopelessly, without enough wallow to enable them to make any headway, while the amateur skippers baked and toasted, and betimes whistled and stuck knives in their masts, and did all other such stunts as are supposed to bring breezes to parched and withering sailormen.

Chairman Perrin of the Race Committee was determined that the week should not end with a postponement of the sport outlined, and he stuck to his determination by making quarter-hour postponements of the racing time until one of his assistants sighted a disturbance of the waters to the south and espied a yacht over in Hempstead Harbor whose sails were so full that she was actually heeling over a trifle. So at a quarter to four he ordered the starting signals hoisted, selected the shortest possible courses that could be signaled by the Larchmont code, and gave 113 yachts a chance for a short, and what, in the end, turned out to be a merry race, for there was an eight-knot breeze at the end of the run and a resultant herding of craft at the finish such as never before had been seen in Larchmont Harbor. It had been a long wait, but the yachtsmen agreed it was worth while, for the sport was fine while it lasted.

The Dire Fate of Billy Swan.

After it was all over Billy Swan, who had been getting about all the laurels his fellow sailors thought he was entitled to, had to submit to a lot of good-natured joshing which came about in this way. Some time ago, before he had jumped into fame by his sailing of Maisie, he promised Dr. Bishop that he would sail Pampero in the race of yesterday, after he had had a bit of experience in piloting a forty. So Maisie was turned over to Guy Lowell, that eminent Boston architect, who designed the globular—or was it circular—courthouse for this city, which has not yet been erected.

Billy took the tiller on the Pampero and sailed forth to conquer a new world. But there was a hitch somewhere and instead of coming back to the harbor to have his brow once more bedecked with laurels, he had to be content with mild comments, particularly from the crew of the Shawara made up of intimate and therefore very jealous friends of Swan, all amateur sailors with no reputations to lose as navigators.

It seems that just before the race the professional crew on board Harold Wesson's yacht, Shawara, had struck because they did not get pate de foie gras for luncheon and did not like the brand of wine served at dinner, or on account of some trouble of that sort. At all events, Wesson was left without a crew, a bunch of amateurs sniffed at the rocking chairs on the wide verandas, ordered to help Wesson out of his dilemma and humorously suggested they should go out and trim their dearest friend, Billy Swan. They had no other object in life from that moment, and though most of them did not know a main sheet from a jib topsail and could not box a compass with boards, hammers and nails, they hurried to the battle. Each carried a horseshoe in his pocket for luck, foreswore cigarettes for the afternoon and boarded the Shawara.

What they did to Swan and his professional crew was plenty. Not one of them could tell how it happened, but the records show that Shawara actually crossed the finish line a few seconds in front of Pampero, and the amateur crew went before the Race Committee and made affidavit that they did not use a tow at any part of the journey.

Pampero Back in the Ruck.

Swan's luck certainly gave him a bad jolt yesterday, for he was away back in the ruck when the race for the forties was ended, and Mr. Lowell, who has not been having so much luck with the forties as he used to have with the sooner class boats, brought the Maisie in ahead of hira, beating him in the drift to the first mark and getting the rising wind for the reach home in time to get home in fourth place, well in front of the Pampero. The race was won by the Vendue, sailed by Chick Perrin, his first winning race of the year, although he has been close up to the leaders several times. Mistral got second place, which did her little good, as even with Maisie's bad luck yesterday she has won the series cup with her two victories which go to Swan's credit.

J. P. Morgan was out with his Grayling, with George Nichols aboard as assistant skipper. Baker had Ventura on the starting line, and Ralph N. Ellis was out with Barbara, all of the New York fifty class, ready for a race. But at 3:15 they all decided there was no chance for a race, and started their yachts in tow for Glen Cove, and allowed Commodore Baker to win the series trophy, which goes to him because of the three victories of Ventura. Commodore Baker did not have much relish for a Saturday without a race, so skimming about the harbor in his hydroplane Vim, he managed to get in a couple of impromptu races with George W. Church in his displacement boat Eglise. Mr. Church had an excellent chance to see what the stern of Commodore Baker's Vim looked like, so fast did Vim get away from her competitor—to rub it in by sailing rings around her, in the vernacular of the salty Larchmontians.

Irolita Races An Air Visitor.

Another impromptu race which attracted the attention of the sailors was between an unknown hydroaeroplane, which came out from Manhasset Bay, hovered over the fleet which dotted the Sound, and finally gave E. W. Clark's big schooner yacht Irolita a rather better race than either Katrina or Miladi could do in the race for the Larchmont Schooner Cup, for which the three were contesting and which Irolita won very handily.

The real feature of the day's sport from a purely sporting point of view was the appearance of twenty-four of the star Class P yachts in a race over the short five-and-a-half-mile course. This was the largest fleet of one class of boats which ever started in a contest in the waters of the Sound. Well lunched throughout the run, the little chaps made an extremely lively race of it. E. G. Unitt, Jr.'s Vega finally winning it by two minutes from Adrian Iselin's Snapper. Vega simply walked away from all her competitors. But how close a race it was for the rest of them can be told from the mere recital of the fact that the trailing bunch of eight finished in a group within less than five minutes, and eighteen of them were over the line with but few seconds between each two within a space of ten minutes.

Wahma scored again in the race for Class P boats, beating Joyant by 2:10 over the nine-and-a-half-mile course.

The summaries showing the winners of the different classes and the elapsed time made by each, as well as the corrected time in the classes in which handicaps played a part, are as follows:

SCHOONERS.

Start, 3:40. Course, 9¼ Miles.

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Katrina, J. B. Ford	4:58:08	1:18:08
Miladi, G. W. Scott	5:02:13	1:22:13
Corrected time on Irolita, 1:06:21; Miladi, 1:13:30; Katrina, 1:18:06. Miladi fouled finish mark.		

NEW YORK Y. C. FORTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 3:50. Course, 9½ miles.

Pauline, O. G. Jennings	5:11:13	1:21:13
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	5:13:36	1:23:36
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	5:14:32	1:24:32
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	5:15:13	1:25:13
Maisie, H. B. Plant	5:15:36	1:25:36
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	5:17:10	1:27:10
Shawara, Harold Wesson	5:20:59	1:30:59
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	5:27:27	1:37:27
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	5:28:33	1:38:33

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 3:55. Course, 9½ Miles.

Nahma, Hahn and Childs	5:27:36	1:32:36
Joyant, C. D. Mallory	5:29:46	1:34:46
Aleda, J. W. and E. P. Alker	5:33:38	1:40:33

SLOOPS—CLASS Q AND NEWPORT ONE-DESIGN.

Start, 4:00. Course, 9½ Miles.

Arvia, G. C. Molloy	5:17:00	1:40:00
Comet, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:44:06	1:44:06

NEW YORK Y. C. THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Start 4:05. Course, 9½ Miles.

Adios, F. L. Richards	5:34:43	1:29:43
Juanita, J. T. Pratt	5:35:54	1:30:54
Ara, J. L. Cutler	5:36:10	1:31:10
Okee III., J. G. Hammersley	5:36:53	1:31:53
Minx, Johnston De Forest	5:37:13	1:32:13
Les Mona, G. B. Kulenkampff	5:37:36	1:32:36
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	5:37:38	1:32:38

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start 4:20. Course, 5½ Miles.

Ebar, L. Valentine	5:27:12	1:07:12
Barbara, C. Shields	5:28:35	1:08:35
Hamburg II., M. M. Goldschmidt	5:28:46	1:08:46
Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh	5:28:49	1:08:49
Le Cygne, A. Walters	5:29:43	1:09:43
Whiff, W. R. Manny	5:29:53	1:09:53

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start 4:15. Course, 5½ Miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	5:23:27	1:08:27
Veda, George Chadwick	5:24:39	1:09:39
Mignon, E. G. Smith	5:24:59	1:09:59
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	5:29:43	1:14:43
Red Wing, Grace & Loewy	5:30:37	1:15:37
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	5:31:44	1:16:44
Coot, H. Wennemer	5:33:00	1:18:00

Corrected time on Veda, 1:08:17; Sally IX., 1:08:27; Mignon, 1:08:51; Red Wing, 1:14:46; Clare, 1:10:37; Coot, 1:12:11; Mediator, 1:12:38.

HANDICAP CLASS—FOURTH DIVISION.

Start, 4:25. Course, 5½ Miles.

Twinkle, Edmund Hunter	5:29:29	1:01:29
Natoma, T. S. Clark	5:29:30	1:04:30
Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	5:30:29	1:05:29

Corrected time: Twinkle, 1:00:15; Natoma, 1:04:30; Robin Hood III., 1:04:34.

ORIENTA ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 4:30. Course, 2¾ Miles.

Titania, A. E. Snow	5:31:51	0:41:51
Teal, J. Bister	5:34:58	0:44:58
Alice, A. K. Griffin	5:35:59	0:45:59

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 4:50. Course, 2¾ Miles.

Virginia, Boyd Decker	5:34:47	0:44:47
La Rochelle, W. H. J. Ehler	5:36:09	0:46:09
Nereid, D. Geriat		Did not finish.

SLOOPS—CLASS S.

Start, 4:50. Course 2¾ Miles.

M. & F. II., J. H. Wright	5:32:37	0:42:37

HANDICAP CLASS—FOURTH DIVISION.

Start, 4:30. Course, 5½ Miles.

Ogeemah, A. J. Dealy	5:35:59	1:05:59
Frances, S. Wickes	5:44:17	1:14:17

Corrected time on Ogeemah, 1:05:59; Frances, 1:07:41.

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 4:10. Course, 9½ Miles.

Pontiac, W. H. Bowes	5:33:36	1:23:36
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	5:35:46	1:25:46
Malia, G. F. Haberstro	5:35:19	1:25:19
Sachem II, R. B. Metcalf	5:40:33	1:30:33
Dutchess, G. E. Ratsey	5:38:24	1:28:24
Wasaka, W. L. Coursen	5:37:22	1:27:22

Corrected time on Pontiac, 1:21:56; Carolina, 1:23:39; Malia, 1:23:39; Sachem II., 1:23:52, Dutchess, 1:24:15; Wasaka, 1:25.18.

GLEN COVE JEWEL CLASS.

Start, 4:30; Course, 5½ Miles.

Turquoise, F. Egger	5:38:08	1:08:08
Brilliant, Dr. J. C. Ayer	5:38:48	1:08:48

BAYSIDE BEES.

Start, 4:35. Course, 2¾ Miles.

Vespa, C. Wright	5:39:12	0:44:12
Bebe, H. P. Rust	5:39:52	0:44:52
Maybe, G. T. Hopewell	5:40:28	0:45:28
Befirst, G. F. Clark	5:43:03	0:48:03

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 4:25. Course, 5½ Miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	5:27:18	1:02.18
Peg, W. S. Silkworth	5:31:19	1:06:19
Feather, A. Clark	5:38:08	1:07:08
Wag, H. I. North	5:32:17	1:07.17

BAYSIDE BIRDS.

Start, 4:40. Course, 5½ Miles.

Curlew, C. L. Willard	5:54:21	1:14:21
Wood, W. Feller, Jr.	5:55:35	1:15:35
Skylark, John Wood	5:56:17	1:16:17
Eaglet, W. A. Walter	5:56:52	1:16:52
Teaser, J. G. Nesbitt	5:59:27	1:19:27

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 4:45. Course, 5½ Miles.

Rascal IV., S. C. Hopkins	5:49:33	1:04:33
Rani, C. D. Mallory	5:50:27	1:05:27
Jack O'Lantern, L. H. Dyer	5:50:51	1:05:51
Hawk, R. E. Slavin	5:51:25	1:06:25

INDIAN HARBOR (OLD) ONE DESIGN.

Start, 4:45. Course, 5½ Miles.

Wahisi, R. Outwater	5:57:37	1:12:37
Osseo, R. E. Slaven	5:59:41	1:14:41

AMERICAN DORIES.

Start, 4:55. Course, 2¾ Miles.

Gnat, Mary H. Brooks	5:41:15	0 46:15
Mae D., C. A. Roy	5:44:05	0:49:05
Rocky, J. A. Haggerty	5:44:55	0:49:55

STAR CLASS.

Start, 4:55. Course, 5½ Miles.

Vega, E. G. Unitt Jr.	5:45:22	1:10:22
Snapper, A. Iselin, 2d	5:47:24	1:12:24
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	5:47:54	1:12:54
Shooting Star, W. Trench	5:48:21	1:13:21
Snarley, W. L. Insley	5:49:30	1:14:30
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	5:50:39	1:15:39
Altair, E. V. Wills	5:50:42	1:15:42
Maria, G. F. Peet	5:50:46	1:15:46
Twinkle, J. G. Alley	5:51:54	1:16:54
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	5:52:03	1:17:01
Cynosure, D. Curry	5:52:16	1:17:16
Cads Minor, O'Brien & Adler	5:52:24	1:17:24
Southern Cross, H. Funke	5:52:40	1:17:40
Zeta, G. W. Elder	5:53:06	1:18:00
Taurus, P. Benson	5:54:24	1:19:24
Neptune, W. L. Hopkins	5:55:18	1:20:18
Snake, T. H. Lewis	5:55:47	1:20:47
Banshee, H. Eggerton	5:56:25	1:21:01
Adriana, E. A. Morgan	5:57:27	1:22:27
Aquilla, E. Howerman	5:57:43	1:22:42
Aria, G. Abbott	5:58:29	1:23:29
Biz Dipper, J. R. Robinson	5:59:20	1:24:20
Shooting Star, J. E. Crombie	6:04:04	1:29 04

STAMFORD ONE DESIGN.

Start, 4:40. Course, 5½ Miles.

Little Hope, I. E. Raymond	5:48:24	1:08:24
Cordelia, G. G. Dominick	5:53:05	1:13:05
Flying Bell, K. Lockwood	5:53:31	1:13:31
Priscilla, E. Y. Weber	5:54:32	1:14:32

LITTLE HOPE WINS RACE.

Raymond's Yacht Victor in Stamford One-Design Class.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 22.—Irving E. Raymond's little Hope won today's race of the Stamford one-design class, over a seven-mile course off Stamford.

Only four of the class took part, as the others were at Larchmont. A light southeast breeze prevailed. The summary:

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Little Hope, Irving E. Raymond	1:39:23
Sandy Kit, H. H. Oddie	1:51:00
Filly Boy, E. G. Draper	1:51:02
Calixa, H. H. Marion	1:52:58

Irolita Races An Air Visitor.

Another impromptu race which attracted the attention of the sailors was between an unknown hydroaeroplane, which came out from Manhasset Bay, hovered over the fleet which dotted the Sound, and finally gave E. W. Clark's big schooner yacht Irolita a rather better race than either Katrina or Miladi could do in the race for the Larchmont Schooner Cup, for which the three were contesting and which Irolita won very handily.

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Maisie, H. B. Plant	5:15:36	1:25:36
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	5:17:10	1:27:10
Shawara, Harold Wesson	5:20:59	1:30:59
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	5:27:27	1:37:27
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	5:28:33	1:38:33

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Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh	5:28:49	1:08:49
Le Cygne, A. Walters	5:29:43	1:09:43
Whiff, W. R. Manny	5:29:53	1:09:53

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start 4:15. Course, 5½ Miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	5:23:27	1:08:27
Veda, George Chadwick	5:24:39	1:09:39
Mignon, E. G. Smith	5:24:59	1:09:59
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	5:29:43	1:14:43
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Corrected time on Veda, 1:08:17; Sally IX., 1:08:27; Mignon, 1:08:51; Red Wing, 1:14:46; Clare, 1:10:37; Coot, 1:12:11; Mediator, 1:12:38.

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Natoma, T. S. Clark	5:29:30	1:04:30
Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	5:30:29	1:05:29

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Start, 4:30. Course, 2¾ Miles.

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Teal, J. Bister	5:34:58	0:44:58
Alice, A. K. Griffin	5:35:59	0:45:59

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Sachem II, R. B. Metcalf	5:40:33	1:30:33
Dutchess, G. E. Ratsey	5:38:24	1:28:24
Wasaka, W. L. Coursen	5:37:22	1:27:22

Corrected time on Pontiac, 1:21:56; Carolina, 1:23:39; Malia, 1:23:39; Sachem II., 1:23:52, Dutchess, 1:24:15; Wasaka, 1:25.18.

GLEN COVE JEWEL CLASS.

Start, 4:30; Course, 5½ Miles.

Turquoise, F. Egger	5:38:08	1:08:08
Brilliant, Dr. J. C. Ayer	5:38:48	1:08:48

BAYSIDE BEES.

Start, 4:35. Course, 2¾ Miles.

Vespa, C. Wright	5:39:12	0:44:12
Bebe, H. P. Rust	5:39:52	0:44:52
Maybe, G. T. Hopewell	5:40:28	0:45:28
Befirst, G. F. Clark	5:43:03	0:48:03

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Wag, H. I. North	5:32:17	1:07.17

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Start, 4:40. Course, 5½ Miles.

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Wood, W. Feller, Jr.	5:55:35	1:15:35
Skylark, John Wood	5:56:17	1:16:17
Eaglet, W. A. Walter	5:56:52	1:16:52
Teaser, J. G. Nesbitt	5:59:27	1:19:27

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 4:45. Course, 5½ Miles.

Rascal IV., S. C. Hopkins	5:49:33	1:04:33
Rani, C. D. Mallory	5:50:27	1:05:27
Jack O'Lantern, L. H. Dyer	5:50:51	1:05:51
Hawk, R. E. Slavin	5:51:25	1:06:25

INDIAN HARBOR (OLD) ONE DESIGN.

Start, 4:45. Course, 5½ Miles.

Wahisi, R. Outwater	5:57:37	1:12:37
Osseo, R. E. Slaven	5:59:41	1:14:41

AMERICAN DORIES.

Start, 4:55. Course, 2¾ Miles.

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Mae D., C. A. Roy	5:44:05	0:49:05
Rocky, J. A. Haggerty	5:44:55	0:49:55

STAR CLASS.

Start, 4:55. Course, 5½ Miles.

Vega, E. G. Unitt Jr.	5:45:22	1:10:22
Snapper, A. Iselin, 2d	5:47:24	1:12:24
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	5:47:54	1:12:54
Shooting Star, W. Trench	5:48:21	1:13:21
Snarley, W. L. Insley	5:49:30	1:14:30
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	5:50:39	1:15:39
Altair, E. V. Wills	5:50:42	1:15:42
Maria, G. F. Peet	5:50:46	1:15:46
Twinkle, J. G. Alley	5:51:54	1:16:54
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	5:52:03	1:17:01
Cynosure, D. Curry	5:52:16	1:17:16
Cads Minor, O'Brien & Adler	5:52:24	1:17:24
Southern Cross, H. Funke	5:52:40	1:17:40
Zeta, G. W. Elder	5:53:06	1:18:00
Taurus, P. Benson	5:54:24	1:19:24
Neptune, W. L. Hopkins	5:55:18	1:20:18
Snake, T. H. Lewis	5:55:47	1:20:47
Banshee, H. Eggerton	5:56:25	1:21:01
Adriana, E. A. Morgan	5:57:27	1:22:27
Aquilla, E. Howerman	5:57:43	1:22:42
Aria, G. Abbott	5:58:29	1:23:29
Biz Dipper, J. R. Robinson	5:59:20	1:24:20
Shooting Star, J. E. Crombie	6:04:04	1:29 04

STAMFORD ONE DESIGN.

Start, 4:40. Course, 5½ Miles.

Little Hope, I. E. Raymond	5:48:24	1:08:24
Cordelia, G. G. Dominick	5:53:05	1:13:05
Flying Bell, K. Lockwood	5:53:31	1:13:31
Priscilla, E. Y. Weber	5:54:32	1:14:32

BEHR AND MURRAY ROUT COAST STARS

Win a Hard Fought Tennis Contest from National Champions on Crescent A. C. Courts.

William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, national doubles champions, made their first Eastern appearance of the year as a doubles team in an exhibition tennis match at the Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge, and defeat clutched them in a five-set encounter with Karl H. Behr and Robert Lindley Murray. The score was 8—6, 6—1, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4. It was a bad day for the Pacific Coast men, with the exception of Murray, who has really forsaken the West for the East, for W. Merrill Hall in an exhibition singles match scored a victory over the latest coast phenomenon, Roland Roberts of San Francisco, at 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

The doubles match was the feature of the afternoon, marking the first appearance in the East this year of the national singles champion, Johnston. Griffin, his partner, has been here for some time, having come on for the New York State championships at Utica. Despite the inclement weather, there were nearly 1,000 persons gathered at the Bay Ridge courts and they were rewarded by a match that produced thrills a-plenty. There was fine tennis from the start, even though the courts were not in the best of shape for the match owing to the rain of the early morning. They were a bit heavy and bothered the players some but the ill luck of the bounds was about evenly divided.

Against the experience of long playing together by Johnston and Griffin and the prestige that has accrued to them, Murray and Behr set their natural brilliancy, and it gave them the victory in a hotly waged struggle. It was Behr who showed the most spectacular work, and it was also Behr who descended to the lower rungs of tennis ability. He was erratic, which was to be expected, but the percentage was largely in favor of his superior strokes. Some of his sets were remarkable, seeming almost to combine a species of gymnastics with the court game. His backhand was his most effective weapon, and he used it with almost the same relish as marks the play of Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

But just when he was going at his best came a stroke which at once lost him a place among the superclass. Behr reserved his weak moments for the strokes that should have been easy points. With chance for a telling smash he would frequently net. This was particularly noticeable in the ninth game of the last set.

Behr and Murray were three times within a point of match, and in each instance it was Behr who threw the opportunity to the winds. And then to emphasize his erratic tendencies he took the next game from the opposing Californians on his own service, the Coast men not getting a point.

For all that they were defeated. Johnston and Griffin played excellent tennis. There was particular interest in the work of Johnston, in view of the Longwood tournament this week at Boston, in which he will make his Eastern singles debut for the year. His play showed much of the old-time cunning, even though there was a bit of unsteadiness here and there. The flashes of brilliancy, however, were such as to node ill for those who would wrest his honors from him this season.

Griffin and Johnston worked smoothly as a doubles team, much smoother, in fact, than their rivals. Murray and Behr have had practically no experience as doubles partners, and the strangeness of the situation sometimes lost points for them. On the whole, however, they performed remarkably well. With Behr at the top of his game and Murray severe in all departments the Californians faced a formidable combination.

The way the first set turned against Johnston and Griffin was a revelation. After having gained a three-game lead they were forced to relinquish the advantage before the aggressive opposing pair, and eventually the set turned against them. The second set followed the same way, only that in this Johnston and Griffin appeared to be completely outclassed, and at this stage a quick ending was not unexpected. The next two sets saw some sharp rallies, but in each instance Johnston and Griffin were able to carry off the honors against the fierce struggle by Behr and Murray.

In the final set the latter team was leading at 3—2 when a critical moment of the match arrived. In a long deuce contest Behr and Murray forged ahead, making the set 4—2 in their favor, but Johnston and Griffin succeeded in taking the next game. By taking two of the next three games Behr and Murray clinched the match. The point scores and stroke analyses:

William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin vs. Karl H. Behr and R. Lindley Murray.

FIRST SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	4	4	1	4	1	3	5	4	1	a	3	2	2—42—6
Behr and Murray—	1	2	1	4	2	4	5	7	0	4	2	5	4	4—45—8

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	6	5	7	0	2
Griffin	10	7	6	0	1
Behr	8	6	8	0	3
Murray	7	4	2	1	1

SECOND SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	3	3	2	2	5	1	2	1	8—18—1
Behr and Murray—	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	0—29—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Out.	Pl.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	4	5	1	1	0
Griffin	6	3	0	1	0
Behr	4	2	1	0	0
Murray	2	4	6	0	0

THIRD SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	2	5	4	4	0	4	0	5	2	5	3	1	6—31—6
Behr and Murray—	4	3	2	2	1	4	1	4	3	4	3	2	4—29—4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Out.	Pl.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	3	2	8	0	0
Griffin	8	3	9	2	0
Behr	5	3	5	0	0
Murray	1	3	5	2	0

FOURTH SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	2	4	4	5	0	4	5	2	4	3	0—36—6
Behr and Murray—	4	2	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4—26—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Out.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	2	4	6	0	1
Griffin	5	5	4	1	1
Behr	3	5	5	2	2
Murray	5	3	1	0	2

FIFTH SET.

Joh

WESTERN CREWS MAY COME EAST

Washington Now Certain and Stanford Is Hopeful of Entering Classic on Hudson.

Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association have good reason to feel happy over the announcement that the University of Washington will send a crew to the East for next year's regatta at Poughkeepsie. After the races last month the feeling was prevalent, particularly among the crew experts and the natives of Poughkeepsie and Highland, that the interest in this annual rowing classic was on the wane. It was asserted fairly generally among the tradespeople of Poughkeepsie that there was none of the old-time flavor about the 1916 event. Not only was the field decreased to four colleges represented on the river, but, moreover, there was a noticeable falling off in the attendance, which the natives of the river towns would not admit was entirely due to the period of rainy weather that preceded race day.

Poughkeepsie does not want to lose the annual intercollegiate races: It is a big event for the town, and it serves as a sort of year-mark from which later dates are always reckoned. And so sure were many persons there was a falling off in interest that augurs none too well for college rowing in general and for the good of Poughkeepsie in particular, that there was a great deal said about establishing an annual racing week, with a series of rowing events to include competitions of all kinds for amateurs and professionals. The grande finale of the week, according to these nebulous plans, would be the college regatta.

Constance S. Titus, former amateur champion of sweeps and sculls, was approached and he agreed that something should be accomplished to restore the Poughkeepsie-Highland event to its old pinnacle. Dr. Walter Peet, another crew expert and former coach of the Columbia University navy, admitted that from this year's outlook at least there seemed to be ample room for revitalization. The plan of establishing a racing week, however, seemed to involve too much responsibility for guaranteeing its success, and although many agreed that such a series of races would do much for college, club, and individual rowing in this country, there was very little actual heed given to concrete steps toward such a movement.

Since the regatta on June 17, however, several things have occurred to restore confidence in the rowing circles that next year's event will demand all that can be desired in interest and enthusiasm. Earl C. Behrens, graduate manager of athletics at Leland Stanford University, gave a promise, hardly qualified at all, that Stanford would be represented by one or more crews next year. The only "if" about Stanford just now seems to be in the outcome of next Spring's Pacific Coast championship regatta. A few years ago the winner of this event entered the Poughkeepsie event in an effort to enlarge the Pacific sectional rowing title into the national intercollegiate honor, since then Washington or Stanford have annually had their Varsity eight represented on the Hudson. This year was the only exception when Washington, the coast champions, did not come East.

Moreover, the popularity of the Stanford crew, which finished a close second to Cornell in the 1915 regatta has served to give rowing a high place among the alumni of the Western university, and it is not entirely improbable that, win or lose, the Stanford squad will be sent East next June with the expenses paid by a group of loyal graduates.

The recent offer of Horace C. Henry, wealthy railroad builder of Seattle, Wash., to President Henry Suzzalo of the University of Washington, guaranteeing the expenses of the university's eight-oared crew to Poughkeepsie next year, has given the Eastern crew coaches and oarsmen cause to wonder if Hiram Connibaer, crew coach at Washington, will renounce his firm declaration that his crews would never come East again until some of the crews east of the Alleghanies participated in a Western rowing event. Connibaer appeared on the river a few days before the regatta last month and made known his decision to newspaper men and coaches. He maintained that the affair is too one-sided, and that out of respect for rowing in the far West some of the colleges in this part of the country should take a periodical pilgrimage toward the Pacific. In answer to a question put by Coach Joe Wright of Pennsylvania, "What have you got out there in the way of races?" Connibaer winced a little, but insisted that the Pacific Coast championship regatta was an event of sizable proportions.

There is also very good reason to believe that the University of Wisconsin will in a very few years begin to enter crews again. The 1914 regatta was the last in which a Badger crew rowed at Poughkeepsie, and, although rowing at Wisconsin has almost entirely lost its prestige as a Varsity sport, Coach Harry Vail has been kept busier than ever training class and departmental eights which have succeeded the university sport. Vail seemed optomistic this year in his talks with the coaches at Poughkeepsie, however, and told them not to be too surprised if he again opened quarters at Highland. Paul Withington, the old Harvard football player and oarsman, in his position at the University of Wisconsin is likely to become head of athletics, and the alumni of that university have every hope that the crew will be restored to its former position.

MOOSE WANTONLY KILLED.

Government Supervisor Warns Against Destruction of Species.

Unless sportsmanship increases or legislative measures are quickly adopted and means for their enforcement provided the moose will rapidly be obliterated in the same way that the buffalo were obliterated, according to L. M. Brownell, Supervisor of the Superior National Forest, who has sounded a warning note against the wanton destruction of this species of big game. From what Mr. Brownell tells, the moose in Minnesota are the victims of butchery in no way different from that which wiped out the buffalo, and the very description of which arouses the indignation of true sportsmen.

The pineries of Minnesota have long been the haven of the moose, but they are now moving away from them, in fact, disappearing—a few to the northward, but most of them to the final happy hunting ground. Those who have toured the Minnesota district, in the heart of which lies the Superior State Game Refuge, a tract of 2,000,000 acres, report that they have found the carcasses or skeletons of hundreds of moose. Investigation has revealed that in most cases the animals have been shot out of a mere lust for shooting and that not even the meat or the antlers have been used. Bullet holes alone gave evidence of the presence of man-kind, and indicated that the moose had been shot only for the "pleasure" of killing.

The moose have always been found in Minnesota in greater numbers than anywhere else. They have roamed through the forests feeding and thriving in the pine forest depths. However, Mr. Brownell points out, the practice of shooting them unnaturally—a practice which ended the buffalo—has grown to such dimensions that it has become a menace. In many cases the bodies of the moose have been found near the waterways, and the sportsmanship of shooting a moose under those conditions is on a par with the sportsmanship of shooting a horse in the pasture.

Propst to Coach at Rutgers Prep.

Rudolph W. Propst of Archbald, Penn., will fill the position of athletic coach and science teacher in Rutgers Prep. School, New Brunswick, N. J., this Fall. Like his predecessor, Mr. Goes, he is a Syracuse graduate. Since his graduation, he has been assistant coach at Syracuse. While in college, he played 'Varsity football, and was Captain of the team. He was also an oarsman on one of the championship crews and was chosen by Walter Camp for one of his All-American elements.

MAKES RECORD IN SOCCER

Bethlehem Sets Mark by Winning Double Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 22.—When the sporting annual records for this year are made up the compilers will record for the first time in soccer, or association football, the achievement of a double championship by the same team. The team which did this is the Bethlehem Steel Company association football eleven, which is declared by some to be the greatest soccer eleven that has ever been developed in this country.

The team not only captured the National Challenge Cup, but also the American Challenge Cup. In winning the National Challenge Cup, or Dewar trophy, it repeated its achievement of last year. The winning of the American Cup Championship was not a new experience, for in 1914 the Bethlehem team captured this classic. These titles are to soccer what the National and American League championships are to baseball.

From east to west every soccer eleven of prominence was entered in the contests for the two cups. In the National cup tie there were eighty-eight elevens entered representing Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri. More than 1,200 players participated in the 102 games played. In the American cup tie there were thirty-six elevens entered, covering about the same territory. Both races were elimination affairs in that a defeated team automatically dropped out of the race.

To play these games the different soccer teams traveled distances similar to those covered by the nines in the major baseball leagues. Bethlehem during the past season in a semi-final game for the National Cup went all the way to Chicago to play the Pullmans. That game resulted in a tie and the replay took place at Bethlehem the following Saturday, Bethlehem winning. In the semi-final of the American cup tie and the final of the National cup race, Bethlehem went to Pawtucket, R. I., and Fall River, Mass., winning in both instances from the Fall River Rovers.

The National challenge trophy, or Dewar Cup, and the American Challenge Cup are each worth about $1,000. They are competed for each year. The National Cup was presented to the American Amateur Football Association by Sir Thomas Dewar, Perth, Scotland, for the purpose of encouraging soccer in the United States. This association transferred the trophy to the United States Football Association as the national and governing soccer organization of this country. The Dewar trophy was first won in the season 1912-1913 by the Yonkers, N. Y., team; then in 1913-1914 by the Brooklyn, N. Y., team, and in 1914-1915 and 1915-1916 by the Bethlehem eleven.

The American Challenge Cup's history is much older, dating back to 1894. The past season was the twenty-fifth year it was competed for, because between 1898 and 1905 there were no games. The O. N. T. eleven of Newark, N. J., won it from 1884 to 1887; Fall River, Mass., Rovers, 1888-1889; Pawtuket, R. I., Olympics, 1889-1890; Fall River, Mass., East Ends, 1890-1892; Pawtucket, R. I., Free Wanderers, 1892-1893; Pawtucket, R. I., Olympics, 1893-1894; Newark, N. J., Caledonians, 1894-1895; Paterson, N. J., True Blues, 1895-1896; Philadelphia, Penn., Manz F. C., 1896-1897; Arlington, N. J., 1897-1898; West Hudsons, N. J., 1905-1906; East Newark, N. J., Clark A. A., 1906-1907; West Hudsons, N. J., 1907-1906; Paterson, N. J., True Blues, 1908-1909; Philadelphia, Penn., Vacuum, 1909-1910; Pawtucket, R. I., Howard and Bullock, 1910-1911; West Hudsons, N. J., 1911-1912; Paterson, N. J., True Blues, 1912-1913; Bethlehem, Penn., Bethlehem Steel, 1913-1914; Newark, N. J., Scottish-Americans, 1914-1915; Bethlehem, Penn., Bethlehem Steel, 1915-1916.

The rise of the Bethlehem Steel soccer eleven has been rapid. It was not until the season of 1913-1914 that the team became prominent, although the game had been played locally for a few years before then. In many ways the success of the Bethlehem Steel team is due to Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate. He encourages athletics and has provided a field, on which he has expended $125,000.

The personnel of the Bethlehem Steel team is composed largely of Scotchmen, most of whom have played the game on teams in Scotland. The eleven has played together for several years and it will probably remain intact next season. The players are all employed in the steel plant and are allowed time off in order to practice and make long trips, but they receive no remuneration for playing.

WOES OF A GOLF CLUB.

Up-State Committee Had Typical Experience Laying New Links.

The Golf Committee of a country club has a hard road to follow. Every member of the club not on the committee is ready and waiting with advice, but no one is ever anxious to do any work or to take any responsibility. When a new course is to be constructed there is enough energy wasted in useless and superfluous suggestions to build the Temple of Karnak. Undoubtedly every golf committee has been favored with information on every known method of laying out a course, but the experience of a hapless committee in the upper part of New York State may be related as a horrible example of what should be avoided when building golf links.

The future course had a bad foundation. The prime mover and the Chairman of the committee was the owner of a local sporting goods store who was cheerfully pursuing his pleasure with a weather eye to business. He negotiated with a "free lance" professional who offered to lay out the course for $200, provided he had the privilege of teaching at $1 per hour while the course was prospective members.

Acknowledging his inability to teach the game, but confident in being able to undersell the professional on golf supplies, the Chairman of the committee agreed to two of the items, but balked at the main proposition. Two hundred dollars seemed a huge sum to spend just for being told how to spend thousands more; so a compromise was reached whereby the professional was to give his services at $20 per day. For the "pro," this was the entrance into the Promised Land overflowing with milk and honey.

He set out immediately upon a vigorous campaign in teaching and selling, counting that day lost whose low descending sun did not find him the richer by $20 for his few words to the gang foreman, and by the infinitely greater sums that he amassed through the lessons that were given and the sets of new golf sticks sold. The wife of the Chairman of the committee appeared with a set of clubs from her husband's store and requested an appointment for teaching. "What—with those weapons?" said the professional, aghast. "Never, madam, never! You need a good set of clubs." And thereupon he equipped her with the same at a handsome price. He pursued this line of action with other applicants for instruction and was soon on the high road to wealth and independence.

At the end of three weeks nearly every prospective member had bought a complete set of clubs, had taken as many lessons as his time allowed, had equipped himself with spiked shoes, patent gloves, a white hat, and everything else that a golfer gets and seldom uses—and the first tee had been built. It had cost $360. The state of mind of the Chairman of the committee with the weather eye to business can better be imagined than described. He called upon the professional and appriesd him of the following facts: That the next day was his last as instructor, that it was also his last as golf salesman, and that the laying out of the course would be completed before sunset or not at all.

When turning over the check for the architecture of the first tee, the committeeman remarked that for one who had his business ruined and his purse drained, he held a surprisingly small amount of resentment. The professional said that he appreciated that fact, and that as he had sold every other prospective player a complete outfit, it was his one unsatisfied desire to sell the storekeeper himself the necessary equipment. He left town hastily without accomplishing this purpose.

HURDLE RECORDS EVER CHANGING

One and One-fifth Seconds Have Been Chopped Off Best Time Since 1888.

Shooting stars are becoming common in the athletic firmament, but even those stars which become firmly rooted in the milky way of glory have only a short career at most. Just a few short years ago—1912 to be exact—the athletic world watched in amazement a young Californian, Fred W. Kelly by name, who figuratively set the cinderpath afire with his wonderful speed over the hurdles. This boy from the slopes of the Pacific went to Stockholm to the 1912 Olympics and tore through the greatest field of hurdlers ever brought together in the 110 meters championships. He was clocked in the great time of 0:15 1-5, one-fifth of a second behind the Olympic record. In the following year he added to his achievements by bringing the world's record for the 120-yard high hurdles down to 0:15 flat.

Several times later he equalled the mark. Then came word that this great athlete, only one of the many fine hurdlers turned out in recent years by California, had broken his leg in competition. Athletic experts bemoaned the loss of Kelly, but while they were in the midst of their mournfulness along came even a greater timber topper, and probably the greatest the world has ever known. This is Bob Simpson of the University of Missouri.

Two years ago Simpson, who was nearly six feet three inches in height, had aspirations to attain the plane which Kelly held at that time. Simpson was a good man, but knew little about the art and science of hurdling. Then, in the University of Pennsylvania's relay carnival last year, he gave promise of becoming a brilliant performer, and when in the Spring of this year he ran the 120-yard high hurdles in 0:15 on the grass at Franklin Field he was hailed as the greatest ever. But this feat was merely a forerunner to what he was to accomplish later.

First Simpson cut a fifth of a second off Kelly's figures, of 0:15 for the high hurdles. Then to silence the doubters of his remarkable ability he sliced another fifth of a second off his own figures, which yet have to be accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union, however.

Kelly was forgotten during the Missourian's rush to the front, and announcement to the following effect came from the West only a few days ago: "Bob Simpson, world's leading hurdler, will compete in the national championships at Newark, N. J. Kelly, a former Los Angeles champion, may also be a contestant."

The more wonderful the athlete, the more easily he is forgotten, it seems.

Athletic students are not generally aware that hurdling, now an advanced art, has made more progress during the last ten years than any other specialty of track athletics up to the half mile. Since 1888, the earliest year official records were listed by the Amateur Athletic Union almanac, the 120-yard high hurdle record has been fractured oftener than any other short distance mark. Since the days of M. L. Williams, back in 1891, when the record was 0:15 4-5, one and one-fifth seconds have been cut off this time. No other sprint contest can show such improvement.

The 100-yard dash record was 0:10 in 1888, today it is 9 3-5 seconds, and is likely to remain at that point for a long time to come. Only twice has 9 3-5 seconds been attained, by Dan Kelly and Howard Drew. Jr. Owens, Jr., Bernie Wefers, J. H. Maybury, J. M. Rush, W. A. Schick, C. Blair, W. D. Eaton, and C. L. Parsons have each been clocked in 0:9 4-5. The 220-yard record in 1888 was 0:22, made by W. Baker in 1888. Then it was lowered to 0:21:95 in 1892 by M. Jewett, and subsequently was cut to 0:21 1-5 by Bernie Wefers. It was equalled on later occasions by Dan Kelly, Ralph Craig, Donald Lippincott, Howard Drew, and George Parker. This event, therefore, has shown only a four-fifths of a second improvement.

In the quarter-mile straightaway, Maxey Long was the first and last athlete to better the record of 0:47 2-4 made by W. Baker in 1886, and for years athletes have been shooting unavailingly at his 0:47 figures.

In the 120-yard high hurdles, the record book shows that in 1891 M. L. Williams hung up the then world's record time of 0:15 4-5, for this event. His mark stood until 1895, when S. Chase reduced it to 0:15 2-5. Then in 1898 Alvin Kraenzlein, the "Human Kangaroo," and undoubtedly the greatest hurdler of his time, electrified the athletic world by sniping another fifth off the record. From 1898 until 1906, no man approached Kraenzlein's mark.

The figures seemed destined to stand for many years, but in 1906 A. B. Shaw came to the front to equal them. His feat was duplicated in 1909 by W. A. Edwards, and in 1912 by J. P. Nicholson, to whom much credit is now given for the advancement of Simpson in his specialties.

Fred Kelly's record-breaking race was in 1913, and in 1914 he again topped the obstacles in 0:15. This year Simpson has beaten 0:15 on at least five different occasions.

ERECT FAST BOARD TRACK.

Special Circuit for Labor Day Auto Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 22. — With more than 4,000 feet of the two-mile board track already completed, there is no longer any doubt that the new Cincinnati Motor Speedway at Sharonville will be ready for preliminary trials by Aug. 15, and that every detail requisite for the running of the international sweepstake on Labor Day, Sept. 4, will have been finished. Several hundred additional men were set to work during the week in the grading and concreting department, with the result that but few of the 10,000 concrete posts upon which the track will be supported are still to be set, while the grading has progressed so far that in two weeks will see the finish of this section of the construction.

Trials made with small stock cars on the track show the course to be in a highly satisfactory condition. This is particularly true of the turn that has been constructed leading to the stretch which passes the grandstand. Cars have no trouble making this turn going at the limit of speed, the slant at the curve being so perfect that no difficulty whatever is experienced in negotiating it. A number of tests have been made of the track with heavily laden vehicles, and in no instance has the slightest deflection of vibration been noticeable, indicating that the course is more than meeting requirements in the matter of general stability.

Three additional entries have been received by General Manager Harry Shockley for the opening 300-mile race on Labor Day. These are Art Johnson, Billy Chandler and Dick Lewis. This brings the total number of starters to twelve, with seven different makes of racing cars in the list. Letters received from various drivers commend the Cincinnati Speedway management for putting in the three extra awards of $500 each for cars leading at 100, 200 and 250 miles, respectively. Several additional entries are promised for the coming week, and there is no doubt that the limit of thirty-two starters as fixed by the Contest Board of the A. A. A., easily will be reached.

Says Daniels Invented Trudgen.

Otto Wahle, Chairman of the Metropolitan Swimming Committee of the A. A. U., has sent out a statement denying that the trudgen crawl stroke wos originated by J. F. Sullivan, trainer of the Princeton University track team, who is at present training the swimmers of the South Shore Country Club. The denial was prompted by a report published recently giving Sullivan credit for discovering the stroke. Wahle claims the honor for Charles M. Daniels, who, he says, invented this style of swimming a short time before Sullivan assumed his duties as track trainer at Princeton.

STATUS OF BRITISH TURF.

Trainer Joyner Compares Racing Customs Here and Abroad.

Asked not long ago at Aqueduct to give some of the reasons why racing has retained its great popularity abroad, A. J. Joyner, who had charge of the English stable of Harry Payne Whitney, and who is now training horses for himself and several other owners, said that he thought that racing in England had gained its status through the fact that gentlemen engaged in the sport without a thought of the monetary returns.

Mr. Joyner said: "There are over in England a greater number of men interested in the thoroughbred than in the United States. Many of them maintain breeding establishments and they are content if they win a few races each year. With the exception of Lord Derby, E. B. Hutton, and J. B. Joel, there are few owners who make their expenses. They breed and race for the glory there is in it. It must not be concluded from this, however, that no one makes racing pay in England, for every year small owners get hold of good horses, and that is one of the fascinations of the sport.

"That horses capable of winning may be picked up reasonably is shown by the performances here this season of Faux Col, Jack Mount, Aristobolus, and Perugini, all of which were obtained by me and sold to various owners. Faux Col won the Canadian Derby last Tuesday for Mr. Mackenzie, and is undoubtedly a fair horse.

"The short meetings and the fact that racing is held in every part of the country gives the sport-loving Briton a more or less intimate knowledge of racing and breeding. This is an education in itself. The fact that there is wagering on the Derby, the Lincoln, Cambridgeshire, Steward's Cup and other fixtures is an additional phase which tends to increase the popularity of the sport.

"Society is all another contributing influence, resumed Mr. Joyner. "Ascot and Goodwood especially are famous for their hospitality. The great London clubs, such as the Bachelors and Sports and all the crack regiments have tents, and between the third and fourth races an hour is set aside for entertainment. Members and their relations distribute tickets to their friends, and it is really a gala occasion, with ladies and gentlemen dressed as only the English can turn out for such functions.

"Perhaps as great as any of the favorable aids to the racing game are the military meetings. These are mostly cross-country and the horses are ridden by the crack horsemen of the army. Races are also given at these meetings for members of the various clubs, and there is the strongest kind of rivalry. The war has, of course, put a damper on this branch of the sport, but the love of a good horse is so strong in the English heart that I look for a resumption of these meetings as soon as peace is restored."

When asked if English horses were not as a rule bigger than ours, Mr. Joyner replied: "Yes, I think they are, and they require more time to come to hand. As yearlings they are bitted and driven about with reins and a saddle and never backed before September. In order to discourage the racing of youngsters no stake of an added value of £200 is offered prior to June 1. There is an abundance of two-year-old racing, however, as early as Lincoln, and in the Autumn you will find the youngsters running against horses of all ages even up to two miles. There are no handicaps in England for two-year-olds at any distance."

As to how our horses compared with those of England, Mr. Joyner remarked: "That is a difficult question to answer. American horses of quality if they could be landed in England at the top of their form could hold their own. Englishmen think Foxhall and Iroquois were very great horses because they won their classics. Whiskbroom was a good horse for me, and Harmonicon was considered the best sprinter in training. He never showed his best in this country. Whiskbroom gave Willonyx five pounds in the Novelty Dinner Stakes at Liverpool and was 3 lengths ahead. Subsequently Willonyx won the Ascot Gold Cup at the Cesarewitch, carrying 131 pounds in the latter."

Mr. Joyner was greatly impressed by the manner in which discipline was meted out by The Jockey Club. "Any owner, trainer, or jockey," he said, "who wishes to make a complaint has to first post a deposit of £5 and make his objection in writing. If the claim or objection proves reasonable the money is returned, but if of a frivolous nature the amount is forfeited. Any persons accused of practices detrimental to racing have the privilege of confronting the accuser. Positions at the post are drawn in public, and if a jockey leaves his position he is asked to explain by the Stewards. There are few fines, some suspensions, and then a revocation of privileges. The starter inflicts no punishments; he reports to the Stewards and they in turn hand out the penalties."

"How does the selling race rule work over there?"

"Perfectly," was Mr. Joyner's response. "It is regarded as anybody's privilege to buy or claim. Men borrow halters and bridles with new purchases, and frequently seek out a trainer to learn if the animal has any peculiarities. To my idea the best disposition to which the surplus in selling races can be put is to have one-half go to the owner of the second horse and the balance to a fund for extra races.

"There seems to be a better feeling toward racing here," said Mr. Joyner in conclusion, "and, like everybody else interested in the thoroughbred, I am looking forward to the Saratoga meeting, where the best of the Eastern and Western horses will compete. The French and English horses should be in condition to show something of their form by then. Longer races, one a day at no shorter distance than one mile and a quarter, would be attractive. The public like to see the horses pass the stand twice. If enough of these contests were offered, trainers would prepare horses for them. It would help breeding at the same time as furnishing an attractive spectacle."

PLAY BALL IN VENEZUELA.

Americans Defeat Rio Chico Team Despite Speed of Natives.

That the American national game of baseball is becoming popular in South America is vouched for by the report of a game played recently at Rio Chico, Venezuela. The opposing teams were a native nine of Rio Chican players and an American team made up from the crew of the steamship Alpha, which had been purchased from a Philadelphia concern by a wealthy Venezuelan. When the Philadelphia sailors delivered the vessel at the port of Carénero they were invited to a celebration in their honor at Rio Chico, which included a baseball game. The native team wore regular baseball uniforms, surmounted by red sashes, while the visiting Americans had to don overalls, which were a bit heavy in the tropic heat.

The Rio Chicans proved to be very fast base runners, and took the lead in the early innings, but as the game progressed the visitors easily outplayed their opponents, who ceased playing at the beginning of the lucky seventh, and acknowledged defeat by a score of 17 to 6 in favor of the Yankees. The Philadelphia team was captained by H. H. Weeks, of yachting fame, who played first base. Assistant Engineer Lingo, a graduate of Girard College, was the boxman, while Chief Engineer Anderson, of the Municipal Nine of Philadelphia, was at the other end of the battery.

Private Golf Courses on Increase.

Miniature and privately owned golf courses are increasing in number throughout the country. Several of the former laid out this season run less than a thousand yards, but afford excellent facilities for the little groups of enthusiasts who play over them at every opportunity. The privately owned courses compare favorably with the average big club links, but naturally are restricted to very wealthy golfers who can afford to pay for large stretches of land, laying out of courses, and the upkeep of the same.

MERMAIDS FROM ANTIPODES

Australian Women Swimmers May Tour America Next Year.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 15.—Plans are being laid through William Unmack, a prominent California swimming enthusiast, on the one side, and Mrs. Hugh D. McIntosh and Mrs. W. Chambers, President and Secretary, respectively, of the New South Wales Ladies' Amateur Swimming Association, on the other, for a tour of the United States next year by the Sydney women swimmers, Miss Fanny Durack and Miss Mina Wylie, who are the holders of world's and Australasian women's records.

Misses Durack and Wylie were invited to compete in the contests held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, but there was a hitch over the inability or unwillingness of the Californians to pay the expenses of a third woman to act as chaperon, and the two young women did not make the trip, much to their disappointment.

Mr. Unmack now proposes that Misses Durack and Wylie be accompanied by a woman who shall act in the dual capacity of manager and chaperon, and thus the difficulty which arose before will be obviated. He suggests that the Australians arrive in San Francisco early in March by way of Honolulu, Vancouver, and Portland, Ore., where they could give exhibition swims and engage in races, and after competing in San Francisco against the best women swimmers California has to offer proceed East. He thinks that they should take in Los Angeles, Salt Lake, Denver, Minneapolis, and Chicago on the way to New York. Once in the East he is sure they would have no trouble in finding meets, and he thinks that New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh and possibly New Orleans would be suitable cities for the tour.

NOVELTIES AT THE TRAPS.

Unusual Features Planned for Grand American Tournament.

The preliminary program of the Seventeenth Grand American Trapshooting Tournament, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21-25, shows several innovations planned for the five-day shoot. The tournament will open on Monday, Aug. 21, with the St. Louis Introductory, to be followed on Tuesday by the Mound City Overture and the National Amateur Championship at both single and double targets. Wednesday, Aug. 23, will be given over to the Preliminary Handicap, while the Grand American Handicap will be shot on the following day. Friday the Consolation Handicap will close the tournament.

Entries will close on Aug. 5 and the Amateur Championship shoot at single targets will be confined to winner and runners-up in the various State championship shoots held throughout the country this season. In the Grand American Handicap there will be eight yardage trophies for the contestants who shoot from the sixteen to the twenty-third-yard marks, but the winners of any of the handicap prizes will not be permitted to qualify for a yardage trophy.

The Grand American Handicap was first shot at Interstate Park, N. Y., in June, 1900, and attracted seventy-four entries. Last season's event, held at Chicago, drew 884 entries after several had been rejected owing to failure to comply with the entry conditions.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Buick.

Buick, D45, new, still in dealer's possession; guaranteed; $800 cash. G 87 Times.

Cadillac.

CADILLAC, EXCEPTIONALLY FINE, late model, absolutely mechanically perfect, Delco electric starting lighting system, luxuriously equipped, many extras, sacrifice $375. Marchanio's Automobile, 52 East 53d, near Madison Av.

Cadillac, new 1916 touring, everything new, sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

Cadillac, $450.—Beautiful five-passenger touring, equal to new. Private stable, 148 E. 30th.

Chalmers.

$350 CASH.

Chalmers 5 passenger, A-1 condition; electric lights, new shoes, 1 extra; including full insurance policy, ten months to run. Fusey, 136 West 42d St.

Detroiter.

DETROITER, NEW; "8" 5 passenger touring; brand new; sacrifice. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Detroiter.—Roadster; starter; lights; full equipment; seat three. Ackley, 1,218 Av. R, Brooklyn.

Fiat.

Fiat for hire, luxurious, 7-passenger touring car; moderate. Quirk, Circle 1641.

Franklin.

FRANKLIN USED CARS.

Franklin, series 9, demonstrator, practically new. Franklin, series 7, good condition; Franklin, series 5; Franklin, series 3; Apperson, 1918; Haynes, 1914, overhauled, painted, all electric lights and starter. GILBERT B. PERKINS, 1,416 Bedford Av., Prospect, 9941.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile 1918 touring, like new, sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

Lancia.

LANCIA COUPELET, 1914; starting and lighting; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Lozier.

Lozier, 1915, 7-passenger touring; reasonable. Toale, 512 East 47th St.

Maxwell.

MAXWELL, 1915 model five-passenger touring car; very little used; fully equipped with all extras; $400. Wolfe, 109 Seaview Av., Far Rockaway.

Mercer.

MERCER 1916 Toy Tonneau, 1914 Mercer Touring Bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Used tires—cheap! 100 35x5½, $5, $6, $7, $10; other large sizes, $5 to $12. Jandorf, 803 West 50th, near Broadway.

Michigan.

MICHIGAN 40.—Two-passenger roadster; late 1914 model; in perfect mechanical condition; driven less than 2,000 miles; electric lights; self-starter; ideal car for doctor. For particulars and price address B. N. Durant, 116 East 63d. Telephone Plaza 8344.

Mitchell.

MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY PRACTICALLY new Mitchell, light 5-passenger touring automobile, only used 4 months; luxuriously equipped, including electric starting, lighting, and vacuum system; many extras; sacrifice $475; inspection, demonstration. Mr. Childs, Owner's Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Mitchell '16, 7 passenger 6 cylinder; perfect condition, extra Lee puncture proof shoe, clock, Seng horn; sacrifice, $800. Phone Spring 3460, Mr. Mitchell.

Mitchell 1916, Victoria top, wire wheels, special painting. Jerome Garage, 265 West 87th St., or telephone Schuyler 2882.

Overland.

OVERLAND ROADSTER for sale; late model; electric lights and starter; auxiliary seat; newly painted and overhauled; price $375. Room 1,517, 120 Broadway. Telephone Rector 5825.

Overland Roadster, exceptionally fine, Gray & Davis starting and lighting system, mechanically perfect; $375. Mrs. Seligman, 52 East 61d, near Madison Av.

Packard.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
Louis Bretey, Manager.
1,876 Broadway, Telephone Columbus 5078.

PACKARDS	'15 "5-48"	7 pass. touring.
	'15 "5-48"	7 pass. phaeton.
PACKARDS	'15 "2-88"	7 pass. touring.
	'14 "48"	7 pass. touring.
PACKARDS	'12 "30"	5 pass. touring.
	'12 "30"	7 pass. tour. and lim.

All these cars in splendid condition.

PACKARD SEDAN, 4-48; all window Sedan; very attractive; like new; handsomest car in city. bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard "4-48" 1915 touring, 7 passenger; $1,700. W. C. Reynolds, 129 West 57th.

Peerless.

Peerless 6-48 seven passenger touring, excellent condition throughout, fully equipped, Gray & Davis starting and lighting system, demountable rims, extra tires, tube, &c. 92 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Phone 2385 Astoria.

S. G. V.

S. G. V. COUPE; two passenger; repainted; starting and lighting; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

OVERLAND, 1916; 6 cylinder, 7 passenger; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1896 Broadway.

BROUGHAM, S. G. V.; latest model; starting and lighting system; limousine; also extra touring body; like new; exceptional proposition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

LANCIA BROUGHAM, 1912; landaulet; overhauled; perfect; repainted; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Simplex.

Simplex, perfect, 7-passenger and roadster; bargain; trade for smaller car considered. 1,874 Broadway.

Stevens-Duryea.

Stevens-Duryea, light six, seven passenger touring automobile, practically new, used three months, very carefully, mechanically perfect, every modern equipment, self-starter, electric lights, wire wheels, two extra wire wheels, tires, &c. Warren, Phone 2385 Astoria.

Stutz.

STUTZ TOUR, 1915; 4 passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

SEDAN, 1914, S. G. V. special Fleetwood 4 passenger Sedan; Westinghouse shock absorbers; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Studebaker.

STUDEBAKER SEDAN, 1916; 5 passenger; like new; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Winton.

WINTON.—1915 Winton Touring Car, cost $3,500; will sacrifice. Phone Westchester 661.

Miscellaneous.

AUTO BARGAINS.

Cadillac "14," seven-passenger	$700
Hudson 16, little six	$700
Buick five-passenger, B-35	$420
Buick five-passenger, 37 model	$550
Marathon five-passenger	$375
Detroiter five-passenger	$375
Peerless seven-passenger	$950

Above cars equipped electric self-starters and ready for immediate service; used privately. Garage, 305 West 79th St.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

Two exceptionally fine automobiles, namely, Hudson Six, 5-passenger touring, $525, and Norwalk, classy top tonneau Six, 4-passenger roadster, $625; both automobiles perfect condition throughout, fully equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Marmon 1916, model 34; exceptionally fine. Stutz 1916, bulldog.
Mercer 1915, speedster, 22-70.
Chandler 1916, cloverleaf.
Peugeot, 120, speedster; 115 miles hour.
Packards, Reos, Hudsons, Overlands, many others.
Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

RARE OCCASION.

Austrian Daimler aviation motor, roadster body; Renault 12-18 brougham limousine, by Demarest; Packard 3-38 phaeton, individual front seats.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
FOREIGN CARS,
1,777 Broadway. 8012 Columbus.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 46th St. and Broadway.

Dodge Touring, almost new, $535.
Cadillac 7 Passenger Touring, perfect, $750.
Pierce-Arrow 6-48 Touring, 7 Passenger, $850.
Used Automobile Co., 1,666 Broadway, N. Y.

Sale or exchange for automobile, 32 foot motor boat, 15 H. P., cabin cruiser, full equipment, in commission; demonstration. Rix, 530 West 144th. Tel. 3637 Audubon.

High-priced runabout, late model, electrical equipment, Pierce-Arrow guards; rich appearance; sacrifice $400. Krinsky, 501 West 171st.

FLANDERS ELECTRIC COUPE.
Excellent condition; new battery; bargain; must be sold; owner is leaving the city. Electric, 536 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

ELECTRIC CAR; $300; FOUR-SEATED PLEASURE; OWNER MUST SELL. ADDRESS A. ROLLE, 95 EAST 107TH ST.

Studebaker car; $200. For sale, five-passenger touring car, taken Sunday. Forty-fifth Street Garage, 502 West 45th St.

Contract for undelivered Oldsmobile 4-cylinder; option of an 8; sell $100 less than cost. H 205 Times Downtown.

7-passenger, 8-cylinder, almost new touring car; must sell at once. B 212 Times Annex.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,634 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousines, Landaulettes. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. By day. Special rates, month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Touring New England in August, owner driving, can accommodate two persons; expense moderate; references. Marsh, 322 West 107th.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

Packard six-cylinder 1915 cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

Packard For Hire.—Seven-passenger, by day, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

Packard late model six-cylinder touring car, with or without chauffeur; by week or month; reasonable. Horn, 304 West 49th.

PACKARD OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. Recent models, spl

The New York Times

Sunday, July 23, 1916.

FOR SALE

Forty-five Cents an Agate Line

Bois d'arc logs for coloring, in car lots, one to fifty car loads delivered to New York City, F. O. B., cars freight paid, at $20 per ton of 2,000 pounds. J. P. Steele, Randolph, Texas.

Crispette popcorn machine; used two months; sell reasonable. Address Lowe, East Hartford, Conn.

Wanted, office furniture, desk, chairs, typewriter desk, drawing tables. B 179 Times Downtown.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 4 Months for $5.
Non-Visibles, 4 Months for $5.
Visibles, 3 Months for $7.
Visibles, 3 Months for $7.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
Other makes, $25 to $90.
Other makes, $25 to $90.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year. Call, telephone or write,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
845 Broadway, at Leonard St. } Tel. 5408
956 Broadway, at 22d St. } Franklin
140 W. 42d St., at Times Square. }
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. }
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office. 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.
Handsome modern bank building; excellent corner in the business centre of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; suitable for bank, theatre, store, or practically any business requiring a well-constructed building. Apply to Anderson Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Extreme Bargain.—Five-story new-law house, 114th St., near Park Av.; four rooms on a floor; hot water; size 33x100; rent about $4,000; will sell for $5,000 cash above first mortgage, 24-5%; due 1919. Owner, Ernst, 35 Nassau.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Dwight & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

One-tenant proposition business property leased, near 42d St. and 5th Av. Strong financial concern; 10% net income.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 W. 72d St.

$3,000 cash, balance mortgage, buys five story double flat, all rented; net income, $1,200; bargain. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

New seven rooms, open hearth, sun parlor, hardwood trim, floors, 80x100 plot; garage; trees in abundance; suitable terms. O'BRIEN, Lormawood, Queens, L. I.

25-ft. tenement in the 40s, west side; rent $2,000; price $14,000. Brokers please address Trustee, 45 Times.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Four-story and basement brownstone front, 323 East 17th St., opposite park. Chas. Behlen, owner, 296 3d Av.

1624, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,873 Broadway, (147th St.)

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

One 16-family house, steam heated, in good neighborhood in Bronx; splendid investment for party with small capital; one 20-family house, up-to-date improvements; price reasonable. Moses, 1,996 Valentine Av.

$300 down buys nice seven-room frame house, all improvements, near new subway, place for garage, Bronx; balance like rent. Kent, 11 West 45th St., New York. 'Phone 2728 Bryant.

Building Loan.—Exceptionally choice plot, West Bronx, with liberal loan; opportunity for right man. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

50x100, near Broadway, Van Cortlandt Park, $3,750; $1,000 down, balance easy. I. B., 60 Park Place, 5th floor.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

AN UNUSUAL INVESTMENT.
Plot 50x40.6; corner 5th Av. and 7th St., Brooklyn; two buildings, two stores; one building, 3 apartments; other 3 lofts, all rented; sold to settle estate. Write Executor, Box G 281 Times Downtown.

GOOD HOME BARGAIN.
43 Rutland Road, Flatbush and Bedford Ave.; plot 20x100; 3-story and basement brick and stone twin dwelling; 10 rooms and bath; hardwood parlor floors, make offer. Owner, Box G 279 Times Downtown.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
632 Pacific St.; plot 25x110; near Flatbush and 5th Aves., Brooklyn; 2-story and basement frame dwelling; brick stable in rear, 3 stalls. Address Business, Box G 280 Times Downtown.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME SECTION.
862 President St., Brooklyn, between 7th and 8th Avs.; plot 20x100; 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 10 rooms and bath; can be bought now at sacrifice. Address Widow, Box G 278 Times Downtown.

See 146 East 35th St., near Church Av. trolley and Nostrand Av. Subway; two-family brick; dirt cheap; only $4,000. Redfield, 16 Court St., Main 3434.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House, 7 rooms; bath, gas, electric fixtures; large garden plot, good soil for vegetables, fruit, poultry. $50 cash will cover all needed repairs on house; will sell to responsible party for $150 cash, balance like rent in small monthly payments; property is just suited for small family desirous of living away from the congested section of the city, where they can enjoy real country life and raise enough vegetables, fruit, and poultry for home use and still be within thirty minutes of their work in New York or Brooklyn. Owner, Box 312 Times Downtown.

Beautiful home near lake; every modern improvement; big, airy rooms finished in A1 style; large veranda, nice garden plot; a few minutes from trolley and station and near lake, with a fine view; only 25 minutes out; owner will take $300 cash, and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

$16 a month will purchase my pretty country home, only 30 minutes from city, near trolley; bautiful big rooms, all improved, gas, electric light, water, &c.; in a fine location; only $150 down. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned country home; improvements; 7 rooms; large outbuilding; flowers, garden, trees, fruit; 30 minutes out; price, $2,500; some cash and $20 monthly buys it. R. Ex., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Modern nine-room house, all improvements; convenient to station, at Little Neck, New York City; 30 minutes out on North Shore, Long Island; $50 monthly. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

At Annadale, S. I., chauffeur will show pretty 6-room cottage; all impts.; 1-3 acre. MARKED "MUST SELL AT ONCE."

Go today or write
MacNAUGHTON, Tompkinsville, S. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted—Country property in exchange six-story new-law avenue property; rents about $7,800; equity $25,000. Telephone Williamsbridge 48. L. R. Johnson, 716 East 218th St., New York City.

Will exchange nine-room house, large garage, plot about 173x166; all improvements, near water at Whiteston, L. I., for one-family house, good Bronx location. H. Knobloch, 55 Liberty St.

Six-story new-law avenue property; rents, about $7,800; leased $5,500; lease can be canceled; first mortgage, 5 years; equity about $25,000; exchange country property with cash. C 30 Times.

Owners, give me full particulars of what you have and what in exchange; I will engineer to meet your requirements.
HARRY S. SHAPTER, 7 East 42d St.

BEAUTIFUL Flatbush home; shaded street; garage space; Beverley Road station, Brighton Beach elevated. ELBERT SMITH, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Four tenements with stores; East 125th St.; one mortgage; equity, $60,000; must have some cash. B 41 Times.

Clothing.

Men's Credit Tailors.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Dogs, Birds and Poultry.

Hounds trained on fox, rabbit, deer, wolf, bear; bloodhounds; 5c. stamp, 50-page catalogue. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Purchase and Exchange

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ENGLISHMEN
having authentic English military decorations and are willing to sell or rent same kindly communicate with Mary Pickford Film Corporation. B 171 Times.

Cash for broken jewelry, old gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, pearls; call or write. Callman, 27 West 37th St., N. Y.

BECHET, 542 5TH AV.
Precious stones bought from estates or responsible parties.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Real Estate Wanted.

In the downtown warehouse district, a plot or vacant building for commercial garage purposes. Builder, G 35 Times.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A HOMEY LITTLE MODERN HOUSE.
Bungalow style, with green fields and cool woods nearly surrounding it. Six rooms and bath; exterior combination of stone and gray shingle; near depot and trolleys; all conveniences and improvements; steam heat; fireplace in living room; sleeping porch. Put. Division of N. Y. C. 38 minutes from 42d St. $4,950 was the cost and is the selling price. $1,000 cash. Box No. G 55 Times.

EXCLUSIVE LAWRENCE PARK.
Unusual bargain in high-class residence; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, servant's rooms, reception room; garage; large plot, commanding superb view of hills and villages of Westchester; only land value asked; terms favorable. Browne, C 96 Times.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent, eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Picturesque brick house, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths, on level, shaded plot, in beautiful Cedar Knolls, Bronxville; $2,500 cash, balance on rental payments; ready Oct. 1; other houses and plots. First Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 30 E. 42d St.

Bargain.—Eight-room frame house, Hastings-on-Hudson; bath, hot-water heat, electric light; 5 minutes from station; $500 down, balance like rent; not far from school, trolley, &c.; full price $4,800, worth $6,000; must be seen to be appreciated. Kent, 11 West 45th St., New York. Phone 2728 Bryant.

Artistic stucco house; garage; high elevation; large plot; beautiful lawns, shade trees, fruit trees; choice surroundings; 8 rooms, all improvements, hot-water heat; 35 minutes, Grand Central; near station and Sound; $9,000. Personal, Suite 505, 200 Broadway.

A Studio Bungalow at Lake Mahopac, on a high knoll, overlooking the lake, with full water rights and boat landing; all improvements; owner will sell on easy terms. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price, $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Owner, Box C 84 Times.

FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE
Colonial house, almost completed; near depot; delightful location; 7 rooms, 2 baths, laundry. Phone 204; Box 52, Scarsdale.

Bronxville.—To rent, attractive eight-room apartment, 3 baths; all outside rooms; occupancy Sept. 1, or sooner. R. C. Hollis, Ponfield Court, Bronxville. Phone 593W.

Builders-owners of Yonkers property will sell lots with building loans to responsible buyers. Wm. A. White & Sons, No. 46 Cedar Street. Telephone 5700 John.

ADJOINING ROCKEFELLER ESTATE;
near Tarrytown; will sell 20 acres, overlooking lake and river; bargain to right party. Owner, B 215 Times Annex.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$23,000, no less, will buy 9-room hollow tile stucco fireproof house on North Shore Long Island; 2 minutes to station; 22 minutes to New York; desirable corner; high elevation; 2 baths, 3 toilets; 100 feet of open and inclose1 porches; shrubs, flowers, and fruit; tile fireproof garage for 2 cars, with rooms and bath for man; will gladly demonstrate worth and desirability; terms to suit. R. E., Times Harlem.

For sale or rent, Garden City residence, Colonial, 8 rooms, 2 baths, new, with charming grounds, fruit trees and shrubbery. Two minutes walk from the station at Garden City Estates, only half hour from New York. Very reasonable terms. Address Box G 49 Times.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, etc., soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

NEW COLONIAL HOME of six rooms and tiled bathroom; hot-water heat; Freeport, L. I.; commuting distance; rent, $25 per month. Also houses seven to ten rooms, $40 to $50 per month. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

$12 monthly for a fine, small poultry farm in a thriving town, near city; nice roomy house and big ground for cultivation and chickens; ready home markets; small amount down to right party. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

A cozy country house of 9 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, fully furnished, barn, poultry house, shade, plenty fruit, excellent garden all planted; over one acre; price $5,250. Harry T. Mott, Northport, L. I.

A bargain in new, modern seven-room house at Manhasset, Long Island, North Shore, 20 minutes by electric train; easy terms; send for photograph. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For rent by year, at Bay Shore, furnished home, 5 master, 3 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths; garage; private boat landing on property; gardens, &c. TERRY & BREWSTER. Phone 302.

Restricted residence plot, corner, 110x150, facing water; private boat landing; $4,500, on terms. TERRY & BREWSTER, Bay Shore. Phone 302.

POULTRY FARM, 12 buildings, 6,000 capacity, 12 acres land; living house; modern improvements; $5,500; photos and particulars. EMIL STEFFENS, Centre Moriches, N. Y.

Brightwaters.—Lake section; very attractive cottage on corner; cost over $10,000; executor wants offer to close an estate. T. R. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

Build your own ready-cut bungalow or residence; complete material, $200 up; easy terms; plans and specifications free. Write Architect, 51 Elliott Av., Maspeth, L. I.

Bargain.—All or part half acre; two houses; baths, improvements; high, healthy; barn; poultry; short distance Bay, trains. Owner, Box 4, Hewlett.

Long Beach plot, 60x100, southwest corner Riverside Boulevard and Walnut St. L. S. Moynahan, Woolworth Bldg, New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

Bayside, L. I.—Elegantly furnished 9-room house. Telephone 3087M Bayside.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Forest Hills Gardens; choice plot; bargain; best section. C 118 Times.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Fine tract at bargain. Address C 83 Times.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123 Times Downtown.

In the Piping Rock Section of Long Island.—A semi-fireproof residence, with garage, stable, and other outbuildings; has five master bedrooms, each with bath; five living rooms, and 8 servants' rooms, with 2 baths; garage can accommodate 4 cars; approximately 8 acres; cost in excess of $50,000; will sell at $67,500, of which $40,000 may remain on mortgage; can be had furnished if desired; immediate occupancy. Address P. O. Box 885, New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER,
RED BANK, N. J.

A very fine estate of 9 acres of land, having a frontage of 508 feet on the river; house of 12 rooms, 3 baths, barn, and garage on 5 acres; 4 acres are vacant and in its natural condition. It is offered in whole or in two parts. This property, which extends to two avenues, has good shore, trees, and shrubbery, and an excellent view. No better location is to be had on this beautiful river.
Inquire of
HAWKINS BROS., RED BANK, N. J.

YOU NEVER SAW ITS EQUAL FOR THE PRICE.
A new 6-room semi-bungalow house, built by the owner, modern in every way; all rooms exceptionally large, sleeping porch, fireplace, steam heat, first floor all hardwood, second floor white enamel, full tiled bathroom, large veranda, a view of 30 miles, large corner plot, fully improved, gas, water, sewer, sidewalk, paved street; 5 minutes' walk to station, 30 minutes to New York; commutation $4.85; price $4,900; easy terms; finest appointments throughout; all in first-class condition; fine lawns, shade, and shrubs; garage accommodations for three cars; price reduced to $21,000. Eugene Jobs, Real Estate, Lackawanna Station, Summit, N. J.

36—VILLAGE FARM—36
Near New York; near express station; modernized farmhouse of 12 rooms—long, low type that has the quaint look and feel—well back on shady knoll; 3 acres good land; photographs and particulars,
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
1,540 Equitable Bldg. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

AT UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
For sale, attractive eight-room cottage; complete home; all improvements; steam heat, electric light, gas, &c.; good location; convenient to depot, schools, &c.; lot, 50x165; $6,000, $1,000 cash, balance easy terms; perfect home and good investment for young married couple or small family.
H. L. MOXLEY & CO., 320 B'way, N. Y.

Attractive and comfortable suburban home in Park Ridge, N. J., with every modern convenience, including steam heat, electricity, and independent water supply; three-acre corner plot; in best location; fine residence, 13 rooms; in first-class condition; lawns, shrubbery, shade, and fruit trees in abundance; train service, 45 minutes. C. S. Merton, 810 B'way, N. Y.

A sixteen family and janitor apartment house located corner best avenue in section where increase in population is greatest; beautiful building, well built, equipped with best vacuum-vapor heating system, hot water, garbage burner, screens, awnings; no vacancies; bank mortgage, guaranteed title, terms easy; price $55,000. Z 335 Times Annex.

Six-family frame apartment house, fine condition, Jersey City, plot 50x120; best, convenient neighborhood, 15 minutes from Broadway; fully rented, $1,150 year; price, $16,500; cash required, $7,500; title guaranteed. Owner, Bergen Station Post Office, Jersey City.

Beautiful estate of two acres at Westfield, N. J.—Ten-room colonial house, all modern improvements; garage; five minutes to station by trolley; ideal place for children; $10,000; terms to suit. C. E. Lawton, Room 807, 34 Nassau St.

Old-fashioned homestead at Morristown, N. J.; lot 495x100; high ground, eleven rooms, two baths, modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from station; fine combination of country with city conveniences; $10,000. C. E. Lawton, Room 807, 34 Nassau St.

A gentleman's private residence in the heart of the residential section of Passaic, N. J.; large, spacious grounds, and a beautiful home; for sale to close an estate. Inquire Ira J. Bogert, 165 Prospect St., Passaic, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J., Bargain.—Modern seven-room house must be sacrificed, 1½ acres, 100 fruit trees; located on beautiful macadam road, five minutes from station; house has all improvements, large piazza; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

New Jersey farm for sale; 40 acres; Westwood; 11 rooms; all improvements; electric-lighted house and outbuildings; main road; fruit, lake, woods; $12,000. Hastedt, 62 Franklin St., Jersey City.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 75x180; must sell to close estate. Box 425 Maplewood.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

Buy home in healthful hills Northern New Jersey; 42 minutes Manhattan; beautiful house, 7 rooms; bathroom; all improvements; ½ acre; great terms; immediate possession. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (J. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Long Branch, N. J.—We are offering desirable homes for people of moderate means at prices from $1,000 to $3,000, on the installment plan; send for list. New Jersey Mortgage Co., Long Branch, N. J.

All-year country home on D., L. & W., 45 minutes from New York; 12 rooms; 5 acres; outbuildings; will sacrifice for quick sale. Owner, Room 710, 19 Liberty St.

FOR SALE,
Two-family frame house, 13 rooms; all improvements; hot-water heat. Or will exchange for farm. Address B 173 Times.

$10 monthly buys beautiful new 6-room commuters' home, improvements; large corner plot; boating nearby; price, $2,450. T. Kamm, 428 Central Av., Jersey City.

BORDERING LAKE AND RIVER,
in the Sussex hills, near station, 42 acres; 11-room house; shade, lawn, flowers; big stable. Price $7,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

One of the most desirable tracts for development in the Oranges; beautifully located, near all conveniences; all improvements. Address Development, G 255 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR, (Healthful.) — New Colonial residence; solarium; parquet floors; every improvement; excellent location; 60x230; garage; bargain. 133 Wildwood Av.

Farm, 31 acres, near Caldwell, laid out as gentleman's country estate, offered at a big sacrifice; write or phone for photos and description. T. C. Provost, Caldwell.

Beautiful, large suburban residence; stucco; modern conveniences; 14 rooms, 2 baths, garage; easy terms. Owner Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

RED BANK, N. J.
I sell Real Estate; also Rent Cottages.
W. A. HOPPING.

Farm, 200 acres, Warren County, with stock, tools, &c., $5,000; write or phone for description. T. C. Provost, Caldwell.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben. 780 Broad, Newark.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 20-26 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Attractive bungalow; improvements; 3 acres fruit, garage; $3,500. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

To Let—Furnished.

Beautifully cool house; 10 rooms, two baths; fully screened French windows; best section of Mt. Vernon; five minutes from New Haven or Boston, Westchester; immediate occupancy to desirable tenant; $180 to Oct. 1. For particulars, write Z 369 Times Annex.

LONG BEACH,
FOR RENT,
New, handsomely furnished house in quiet and restricted part of Long Beach; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; private dock and motor boat; best bathing and fishing on Long Island. John Lundstadt, 5 Park St., Long Beach, L. I.

Lake George—8-room cottage, furnished; vegetable garden, chickens, dock, boat, telephone; best location, near country club and steamboat landing; owner will furnish meals, if desired; $250 per season. Address C. Miller, Diamond Point, New York.

Nantucket.—Furnished cottage, six rooms and bath; near water and near town; $100 for August. G. L. Wentworth, 53 State St., Boston.

Attractive villa on Sound, 10 rooms, sun, sleeping porches; wonderful air; artesian water; 30 minutes Pennsylvania. C 99 Times.

Lake George.—Furnished cottage; five bedrooms, living room, kitchen; boat; ice; fuel; month, $100. John Cilrehugh, Elizabeth, N. J.

Saratoga.—Cottage for August to rent; 8 rooms; modern. E. K. Walbridge, 149 Union Av., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

For rent, whole or part of 12-room furnished house. Address S. D., 600 7th Av., North Asbury Park, N. J.

MOUNT POCONO, PA.
For Rent—Furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. MERWIN, Mount Pocono, Pa.

At Lake Manopac.—Bungalow, 6 rooms and bath. N. W. Walker, 489 5th Av.

Two furnished bungalows for rent, season, Schorb, Martinsville, Somerset County, N. J.

Furnished, two-family country house, $70, $50. Todd, Burlingame, Somerset Co., N. J.

Water front, high, dry, healthful; bathing, boating, fishing; electricity, gas in every room; two baths; large living room, fireplace, grill; just built and newly furnished; for rent or sale. Executor, Box 594, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

To let on Aug. 1 for remainder of season, a roomy cottage, fully furnished for housekeeping, at Gerrish Island, Kittery Point, Me.; rent moderate. Address Miss Susanna Willard, Parkfield, Kittery Point, Me.

Six-room furnished bungalows, with garage, all improvements; three blocks beach, overlooking beautiful Deal Lake; to let by month or season. Samuel Taylor, 407 Euclid Av., Allenhurst, N. J.

Charming seven-room studio house, beautifully located, 12 minutes station; $110 monthly. Chas. Knight, Lawrence Park, Bronxville.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Seashore town north of Boston; furnished modern cottage for Summer, $150. Apply to Mrs. Otis, 369 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Tel. Bedford 396.

Deal, New Jersey.—Rent, furnished, corner house, eight bedrooms, three baths; garage; near ocean; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Asbury Park 251.

Adirondacks, Lakes George, Champlain; Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Berkshires; rentals, $100-$10,000. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

BASS LAKE.
Bungalows, 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms; rent week, month, or season; 1¾ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Blairstown, N. J.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Eleven rooms; all conveniences; large yard; shade trees; garage; three minutes to Brick Church, D., L. & W. station. G 334 Times Downtown.

To Let—Furnished.

To let on Aug. 1 for remainder of season, a roomy cottage, fully furnished for housekeeping, at Gerrish Island, Kittery Point, Me.; rent moderate. Address Miss Susanna Willard, Parkfield, Kittery Point, Me.

Six-room furnished bungalows, with garage, all improvements; three blocks beach, overlooking beautiful Deal Lake; to let by month or season. Samuel Taylor, 407 Euclid Av., Allenhurst, N. J.

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Eleven rooms; all conveniences; large yard; shade trees; garage; three minutes to Brick Church, D., L. & W. station. G 334 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

For rent August and September, house, five bedrooms, handsomely furnished, 37-foot porch with view across Hudson for twenty miles; cool; no mosquitos; on high ground; vegetable garden, fresh eggs, and flowers; to desirable party only; rent $100 a month; taxicab from station at owner's expense, if interested. Walton Storm, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow; 9 rooms, 2 baths, $20,000 feet of land, flowers, fruit, vegetables, steam heat, Country Club two blocks away, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or Tel. Dumont 72.

At Douglaston, L. I., for August and September, an attractive, cool cottage; five bedrooms, fruits and shade trees flourishing, kitchen, garden; 5 minutes from station; near bathing beach and golf courses; 20 minutes from town; rent $150 per month. Phone Bayside 3864.

26 EAST 125TH ST.
Building, 37x100, three stories, and large, light basement; elevator; established furniture house; also suitable for other business purposes; low rent. Brokers protected. I. Lewkowitz, 269 6th Av., Corner 17th St.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, (bet. Broadway and 7th Av.)—STORE and BASEMENT and 2d floor front OFFICE, with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Loft to sublet, 50x100, suitable for retail business; south side of West 34th St., between Waldorf, McAlpin Hotels; one flight up; elevator service; no manufacturing. Graff, C 37 Times.

Offices and lofts to sublet at big reduction; all parts of city; long or short lease; furnished or unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 135 B'way, N. Y. Suite 1,012. Tel. 4031 Cortl.

For rent, August, September, 11-room house, Stamford, Conn.; three baths, electricity, flower garden, trees; trolley; no back yards; commuting. Howes, 503 8th Av., New York.

OFFICE AND PART OF OFFICE TO SUBLET; DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR SHOWROOM PURPOSES. 320 5TH AV., ROOM 1,103, CORNER 32D ST.

52D ST., s w cor. SEVENTH AVENUE, corner store and basement, $75. Apply to SUPT. or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n e cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

To Let—Furnished.

Beautifully cool house; 10 rooms, two baths; fully screened French windows; best section of Mt. Vernon; five minutes from New Haven or Boston, Westchester; immediate occupancy to desirable tenant; $180 to Oct. 1. For particulars, write Z 369 Times Annex.

LONG BEACH,
FOR RENT,
New, handsomely furnished house in quiet and restricted part of Long Beach; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; private dock and motor boat; best bathing and fishing on Long Island. John Lundstadt, 5 Park St., Long Beach, L. I.

Lake George—8-room cottage, furnished; vegetable garden, chickens, dock, boat, telephone; best location, near country club and steamboat landing; owner will furnish meals, if desired; $250 per season. Address C. Miller, Diamond Point, New York.

Nantucket.—Furnished cottage, six rooms and bath; near water and near town; $100 for August. G. L. Wentworth, 53 State St., Boston.

Attractive villa on Sound, 10 rooms, sun, sleeping porches; wonderful air; artesian water; 30 minutes Pennsylvania. C 99 Times.

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For Rent—Furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. MERWIN, Mount Pocono, Pa.

At Lake Manopac.—Bungalow, 6 rooms and bath. N. W. Walker, 489 5th Av.

Two furnished bungalows for rent, season, Schorb, Martinsville, Somerset County, N. J.

Furnished, two-family country house, $70, $50. Todd, Burlingame, Somerset Co., N. J.

To let, furnished, 11-room house, modern improvements; 1 acre land; garage and barn, fruit. Short distance to station and trolley. Price $2,200, half cash. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

Massachusetts, South Shore.—Five splendid country estates for sale. Country and seashore cottages and bungalows for sale and lease, furnished and unfurnished. Write for details. Walter Carrington, Hingham, Mass.

Near Stockbridge, Mass.—About 150 acres; house, with modern conveniences, 15 rooms; fine building sites on property and water supply for them, with extensive view; price reasonable. G 360 Times Downtown.

Tennessee—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Lots 34 and 35, Block 4715 Rugby E.; lots 73 and 74, Block 4711 Rugby E. M. F. Flenniken, Bank & Trust, Knoxville, Tenn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Must have small country place one hour New York Sept. 1; furnished preferred; garden, fruit, pasture; school essential; near cars; modern, attractive, only considered; lease with option of purchase; send terms, views, &c., first mail; artistic; private. W. B. Carlock, North Salem, N. Y.

Owners or agents, what have you to lease or sell? I am looking for a home in the country or suburbs not over thirty miles from New York; give all details and terms. Principal, Box C 17 Times.

Wanted—Fitted-up sanitarium or large building suitable for private hospital, preferable Greater New York or near by; purchase or lease. Airmor Co., 100 Broadway.

Country place wanted, farm, anywhere; give modern Brooklyn residence. Van Denberg, 100 Broadway.

Wanted—A small farm about thirty acres, about 45 miles from New York City; no agents. Address B 174 Times.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Estate and other funds to loan on bond and mortgage; principals only please apply. John Armstrong, Suite 1,660, Woolworth Building.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Wanted—$10,000 first mortgage, 5½ per cent., on superior Manhattan leasehold; four-story, 20-room, beautiful brownstone house, worth $35,000. Also $10,000 6 per cent. second mortgage on 385 choice Jamaica lots; safe, sound investment. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

In Catskill, Shawangunk, or Adirondack Mountains or Berkshire Hills, cottage containing 4 or 5 bedrooms and bath, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1; must be within walking distance of Catholic church and village; shady grounds preferred. Send particulars to G. F. D., 1,904 Plainview Av., Far Rockaway, New York City.

Wanted—A cottage for August and September on shore of Long Island or Westchester County; not more than 45 minutes from New York City. Phone 2390-M, Flushing.

Small, inexpensive cottage near shore, August-September. Z 367 Times Annex.

Wanted—August to Labor Day, furnished cottage, four bedrooms, improvements; adults. G 70 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Unfurnished—East Side.

HANDSOME UNFURNISHED APARTMENT, entire floor; private house; six rooms and bath; steam heat; rent, $55, no less; preferably no children; lease only; references required; immediate occupancy. Call anytime Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, or phone residence B. O. Wilkins, 310 East 18th St.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

To sublet, unfurnished, four-room apartment, front, elevator; seventh floor; light and air; north, south and east exposure; bath, kitchenette, all modern improvements; splendid service; beautiful roof garden; $55. Call Apt. 780, 160 East 91st St.

158 MADISON AVE

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

New York State.

No war, no hurry, no worry; all rest, health, good food, fine view, choice people; 2,000 feet above sea level; 137 miles from N. Y. City; 440 acres; 400 fruit trees; farm products; wild berries; springs; best trout brook. Write "High Farm," Roscoe, Sullivan Co. N. Y.

FAULKNER'S INN.—Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y., 2,000 ft. elevation, pure spring water, home cooking; all freshly grown vegetables; rates reasonable. Mrs. W. E. Faulkner.

Few adults can be accommodated in beautiful private home, Orange County; tennis courts, croquet; bright, airy rooms; excellent table; terms moderate. Phone 1778 Riverside.

Woodside.—Farm, mountain air, healthful location, fine table, 20 minutes by trolley, boats, trains; $7 and $8; booklet. Lewis Dayton, Highland, N. Y. R. F. D.

LARGE, modern house offers superior accommodations; also fine, big bungalow. The Hillair, Highland, N. Y. Booklet.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Pa.—Woodleigh and Bungalows.—Enlarged and renovated; attractive surroundings in beautiful country; refined home for vacation or rest. Excellent table. Owner trained nurse. Fishing, automobiles, horses; double rooms, $16 and $18; single, $9; large rooms, one person, $12 to $25. Booklet. Address Miss ELIZABETH LAMB.

Massachusetts.

THE PINES.

Monterey, Berkshire Co., Mass., 9 miles from Great Barrington; stage daily; accommodates 40; home table; good beds; open fires; spring water; three baths; large piazzas; telephone; piano; tennis, fishing, boating, 1,400 feet elev.; terms, $10 up. Mrs. Henry Clapp.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Summer board; adults $10 per week; also cottage to rent. The Orchard, Williamstown, Mass.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage, fishing, boating, bathing, enchanting country, large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Room with board at Neponsit or Belle Harbor; young lady as paying guest. G 370 Times Downtown.

At Rockaway, Park.—Couple want room with hot and cold running water; board optional. X 442 Columbus Av.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

6TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms; private baths; small rooms; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 842, near 39th St.—Teacher's residence; rooms, $5 to $9; board, $6.50 to $12. Phone 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; summer rates; references.

West Side.

12TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive double or single room; homelike surroundings; unexcelled table; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; elegantly furnished; excellent board; electricity, telephone.

47TH, 60 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; refined; exceptional table; Southerners accommodated.

50TH, 6 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

52D, 57 WEST.—Scrupulously clean south rooms, baths; Summer terms; telephone; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class rooms with board; references.

56TH, 146 WEST—Desirable rooms; private baths, references, table guests, Summer rates.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, running water, home cooking; elevator, Summer rates. Hubbell.

71ST, 62 WEST. — HIGH-CLASS BOARD; BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS; ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 131 WEST.—Desirable parlor floor; private bath; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

72D, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; also studio; fine table; reasonable.

73D, 260 WEST.—Opportunity to secure large, cool front room, bath adjoining, newly furnished house; twin box spring beds; parlor dining room, separate tables, Southern cooking; inspection invited; concessions.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, furnished, cool room; unexcelled table; Summer rates; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. — Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; also small rooms; board optional.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Room, with or without board; private bath; cool; Summer rates.

76TH, 9 WEST.—Large, modern rooms, suitable two; excellent board; reasonable. Gutsman.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, front, cool room; reasonable; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 154 WEST.—Cool, large rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; Summer prices.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool large and small rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated.

81D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

81D, 116 WEST. — Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; newly decorated; delicious home table; moderate; references.

82D, 128-130 WEST—Very desirable rooms, large closets, private baths, with board.

83D, 136 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; excellent home cooking; moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 8 WEST.—Large front room, bath, electricity; private house; good living.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Finest rooms, best table; electric fan, lights; Jewish; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, private bath, meals; those accustomed best home living.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house; attractive rooms, baths; finest table; parlor dining.

87TH, 138 WEST. — High-class, large, medium rooms; private baths, electricity, parquet floors.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; beautiful location; electricity; excellent cuisine; references; reasonable rates.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity; telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive; Summer rates.

92D, 60 WEST.—Splendid opportunity to secure two communicating rooms; hot, cold running water; at very low figure for Summer; excellent table. The Mortimer.

93D, 303 WEST.—Large rooms de luxe, adjoining dressing room; references. Riverside 9085.

97TH, 230 WEST—Desirable home for refined business couple and gentleman; reasonable. Chaurant.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large, small rooms, board; moderate prices; table boarders also.

102D, 253 WEST—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room, references. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Quarters for one, two gentlemen, with or without private bath; accommodations, surroundings and service unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private boarding house; table guests, home cooking.

113TH, 560 WEST—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express station; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding rates.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large, airy room, beautiful private bathroom, single rooms; excellent cuisine; table boarders accommodated.

121ST, 11 WEST.—Elegant rooms, well appointed house; board optional; American family.

122D, 156 WEST.—Attractive rooms, refined house and neighborhood; substantial table; references.

152D, 501 WEST.—Single outside rooms, southern exposure, electric lights; table board.

AMERICAN private home, new, large, beautiful apartment on Riverside Drive, delightfully cool and superior in every respect, desires matured married couple as paying guests; exceptional opportunity in exclusive, charming home. Telephone Morningside 9411.

COMFORTABLE year-round private home; healthful, park-like locality; cool, quiet; 24 min, Grand Central; references. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (corner 115th.)—Near beautiful Morningside Park. "The Columbia"; cool, pleasant rooms, excellent meals; $8 up; social surroundings. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (77th.)—Large suite, medium-sized room; Christian family; home cooking.

THE HOME OF WELL-TO-DO,
73d, 142 West.—Where people of refinement will find exquisite rooms, single, double en suite; private baths; most excellent French cooking.

THE NORWOOD,
7TH AV., (174 West 126th.)—Room and board, special rates; baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room, singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 606, (94th.)—Two large, cool rooms and bath; large closets; singly or en suite; board optional; references.

WEST END AV., 815, (74th.)—Beautiful cool rooms; private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

WEST END AV., 324, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, floor, suites; board reasonable; table board.

WEST END AV., 541, (96th St.)—Attractive rooms with excellent board; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST, 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 3159-W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN and daughter, (16,) desire home by Sept. 1, with refined family; American or English descent; between 14th and 23d Sts. preferred, but not essential; state terms, which must be moderate, and give references. H 301 Times Downtown.

Young, well-educated Christian lady desires room and board in refined, modern home. Easy downtown communication. Terms, not exceeding $7. C 97 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COUPLE desire outside room, (preferably apartment,) in small, private family; below 110th, near Broadway. Nathan, G 59 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

West Side.

72D, 268 WEST.—Beautiful suite, private bath, kitchenette; other large, small rooms.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, newly furnished, for gentlemen; references.

72D, 236 WEST.—Attractive location; cool rooms; private bath; references. Smith.

121 WEST 72D.

Large and small rooms; Summer rates.

73D ST., 242 AND 255 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; special Summer rate; references.

73D, 269 WEST.—Very reasonable, cool; private bath; $10; others $3, $7.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlors with private baths; ideal location; very reasonable.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; southern exposure; private bath; gentlemen. 2068 Columbus.

75TH, 3 WEST, near Park.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; $3, $5, $10.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Airy, clean, single, double rooms; bath; conveniences; $4, $9.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Near Park, large, small rooms, private bath, electricity. $4-$10.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; other rooms; conveniences; references.

76TH, 130 WEST.—Room, private bath, electric light; also small room; references.

76TH, 115 WEST.—Large and small single or en suite. Schuyler 2528.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds; single room; conveniences; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large front room, dressing room, all conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; all conveniences; subway. Schuyler 9865.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean, well furnished rooms; references. Telephone 8676 Schuyler.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room; board optional.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Refined people will find newly furnished rooms, adjoining bath.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath, in private home; suitable for party of gentlemen; also large single rooms, with bath, electricity, phone.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; single room; continuous hot water; reasonable.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small; twin beds, electricity, phone, private bath, exceptional, reasonable.

82D, 112 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private bath; electricity; smaller rooms; running water.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small well furnished rooms; private bath, electricity.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; reasonable rent; references.

83D, 68 WEST.—Room, single, en suite; parlor floor; kitchenette, private bath.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; others; moderate price; splendid location.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Newly decorated furnished room; private apartment; telephone, shower. Burns.

85TH, 154 WEST.—Large, small rooms; new furniture; $3, $4, $5; adjoining bath; telephone; references.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Business woman having large apartment near Drive rent one, two rooms; $4-$5.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; electricity; board optional; private house.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished corner room, southern exposure, elevator apt. Kennedy.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished large front room, also smaller room; lavatory; electricity. 9854 Schuyler.

88TH, 11 WEST—Two cool rooms; one, two men; private; first apartment.

89TH, 322 WEST. — Magnificently furnished large rooms; bath; phone; private house; modern.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to baths; private house.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, with, without private baths; reasonable.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large front rooms; piano; $5 $4.50; skylight, running water, $1.50; telephone.

94TH, 310 WEST. (Near Drive.) — Large, light, cool rooms, well furnished, 7th floor; elevator, electricity, telephone; Summer rates, $4 to $7. Tel. 5288 Riverside. Barnwell.

94TH, 172 WEST.—Double size, attractive room; dwelling; no other roomers; telephone; gentleman.

94TH, 315 WEST, (Apt. 7D.)—Superior sitting and bed room; twin beds; two gentlemen; telephone, elevator, bath; reasonable.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two cheery, cool rooms, en suite, single; private bath.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Attractive room, all conveniences, elevator apartment, private family. Schmidt.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive large, cool front room; piano; homelike; elevator. Apartment 6-B.

99TH, 242 WEST.—Finely appointed cool room, opposite bath, suitable one or couple; two windows facing Broadway. Bolick.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Large basement parlor; comfortably furnished; hot and cold water; kitchen privileges if desired.

99TH ST., 216 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, adjoining bath; private family; homelike. Apartment 14.

West Side.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; comfortable; baths.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentlemen. Inquire elevator.

105TH, 248, (B'way.)—Private family offers choice rooms; select elevator apartment. Phillips.

106TH, 225 WEST.—Bright, attractive room, or will share seven-room apartment with refined couple. Waddey.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Large front room adjoining bedroom; running water; piano; $10 weekly or $40 monthly. Apartment 19.

107TH, 237 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Desirable front suite; lavatory; reasonable; single room, adjoining bath; electricity; $3.50; modern elevator apartment.

108TH, 256 WEST., (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, adjoining bath; gentleman. Rogers.

110TH ST., 515 WEST, (Apt. 12D.) — Nice large room, suitable for one or two; conveniences; half block from Broadway subway.

112TH ST, WEST, between B'way and Riverside—Large light room, cool, quiet, southern exposure; electric light, telephone; gentlemen only. 349 Times Annex.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Southern exposure; $3; New Englanders; 5th, south.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Cheerful, cool south room; Summer rates; sixth floor west.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large front room; running water; baths; private family. 2356 Morningside.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, use Grand piano; arrangements now for Fall. Fawcett.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Cool outside room, newly furnished; modern; private; transportation; reasonable.

122D, 137 WEST.—Single room; water; clean; private house; phone; subway. "L."

122D ST., 514 WEST.—Single and double rooms; men only. Apply Apartment 1E.

133TH, 500 WEST.—Comfortable, clean outside bedroom; quiet; next bathroom; $2.50, 5A.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Large, airy room, next bath; elevator; Riverside bus. Richardson.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Private family; attractive home; business woman with highest references.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

150TH, 600 WEST.—Very pleasant room; elevator. Apartment 67.

159TH, 478 WEST—Desirable outside room, all conveniences, elevated and subway convenient, private, Christian family, board optional. Kuehn.

179TH, 700 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, light, and airy rooms in most modern apartment. Apt. 5D.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 WEST 22D ST.
The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4-$6 weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 weekly each.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A HOME; one desiring first-class conditions in a ten-room apartment; family three adults. Phone Apartment 2G, 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 2,754.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; two windows, electric light, phone; single, $4.50; double, $5; gentlemen preferred.

LOWER 5TH AV.—Large room; open fire; steam heat; bath; lavatory; private family; references; $40 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 320 (114th St.)—Cool, attractive suite or medium size; elevator apartment, overlooking Park. Cathedral 5500. Apt. 62.

REVIEW PL., 3,801—Large outside room, bath, new apartment overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; tennis, golf; reasonable; gentlemen only; breakfast; one block from subway station. Address Apt. 3-E.

RENT LARGE ROOM, apartment, near Broadway; use of home. Tel. 6238 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126.—Ideal Summer room overlooking Hudson; reasonable. White, 6th floor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (116th Subway.)—Double room, twin beds; desirable. Apartment 34.

ROOM in exquisite apartment house on 87th St.; gentleman. Telephone 6679 Schuyler.

UNIVERSITY AV.—Room, high-class apartment; convenient to all cars. Reined, C 102 Times.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. — Furnished outside room; private family; elevator apartment. G 366 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV, 569 (87th.)—Double or single rooms, reasonable; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 549, (86th St.)—Large and small rooms, $4, $5, $7; gentlemen.

WEST END, 840.—Attractively furnished room; running water. 2232 Riverside. Close.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

MIDDLE AGED business man, quiet habits, seeks permanent home in refined American family among congenial people; not to exceed $7 weekly. Good Fellowship, C 12 Times.

Business man desires room in refined home; select neighborhood; no other roomers; state price and particulars. C 103 Times.

Room wanted in private family; lower west side, between 12th and 34th Sts.; must have running water. C 117 Times.

Young Hebrew desires room in musical family; neighborhood Simpson, Prospect subway. Horowitz, 1,459 Charlotte St., Bronx.

Gentleman wants room with private family in private house. State price and particulars. C 120 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two unfurnished rooms and bath wanted; parlor floor preferred, for a single man, between 66th and 95th, Eighth Av., and Riverside. Edgar, 151 West 81st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Twenty Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, touch typewriter, standard machines, young lady, (19,) high school graduate, good grammarian and speller, living with parents, wishes permanent position; $10. Pauline, 703 Lexington Av. Telephone 1927 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly reliable, efficient, long experience, desires position; $18. B 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, and Bookkeeper wishes position; 2 years' experience. Estelle Kaiser, 977 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHING GOVERNESS desires position; French, German, English, music; references. Z 322 Times Annex.

TRAINED NURSE and Masseuse, teacher medical gymnastics, desires position as companion to lady. Excellent references. Write C 50 Times.

YOUNG LADY, university graduate, desires position, traveling companion, governess, private secretary; best references. C. J., Box 104, Perth, Ont., Canada.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, with places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 214 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 6166. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, $25-$30; couple, $70. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9236.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 88th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6019 Morningside.

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Nogl Agency, 541 6th Av. Bryant 9264.

MALE

ACCOUNTANT, SYSTEMATIZER,
OFFICE MANAGER

Broad managerial experience large corporations; experienced directing large staff employes, handling large volume of work; well versed modern accounting; firm liquidating; open for engagement Aug. 10 or sooner; age 32. B 180 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Active, clean cut; highly skilled graduate accountant; 28 years of age, American, varied experience, at present connected with manufacturing company in executive capacity, seeks association offering opportunity for greater development; three years' training with public accountants; never failed to satisfy; gladly submit to thorough investigation of character, capability and past employment. C 27 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced and competent, for translations Spanish, French correspondence and consular invoices for Spanish-American countries; can do work either, residence; reasonable prices; good references. Nicolay, 200 West 147th St.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 701, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 6655.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3760. Books opened, written up, closed, and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

ACCOUNTANTS, experienced; simplified systems, audits, financial reports, investigations; books written up. Mercantile, 21 Park Row, Room 2,309. Cortlandt 4205.

ACCOUNTANT.—All branches, wide experience; cost, control, efficiency systems; used to difficult problems; linguist; desires employment. G 367 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books, charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized; financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1628.

ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS, able; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ACCOUNTANT, (30,) senior, open for position. G 275 Times Downtown.

A CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT State of New York, aged 30, college graduate, graduate of an accountancy institute, instructor in business subjects in evening high schools and a member of the Faculty of a prominent institute of accountancy, seven years' experience, seeks engagement as senior with a large firm of public accountants at a salary of $3,000; business and personal references are of highest calibre. G 276 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE MAN, 32 years old, speaking English, French, Spanish, Italian, desires situation where good salesmanship and knowledge of languages can be used; importers and exporters here or abroad will find my services useful. C 41 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER of ten years' experience with foremost publications; 32 years old and married; an aggressive campaigner and thorough organizer; would entertain a proposition as sales or advertising manager with concern of national reputation. C 87 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN and copy writer, wide experience with leading New York newspapers, seeks connection; business getter; capable taking entire charge mail order publication or would travel for good publishing house; reliable non-drinker; good appearance, not a has been; salary moderate. C 58 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, age 31, married, desires New York or Boston connection; complete advertising experience in mail order, brokerage, and financial and newspaper; expert letter writer and copy writer; know the details; now earning $3,000; finest references. Address G 251 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Experienced, able solicitor and manager, wide, favorable acquaintance, successful producer, seeks opening on general or class publication; highest references. C 42 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Executive with one of New York's largest department stores desires change. C 71 Times.

AM I YOUR MAN?
Would six years' business training wedded with advertising and selling ability invite an interview? Have me call.
G 299 Times Downtown.

AN EXPERT American secretary, stenographer, and typist in English, Spanish, and French, desires confidential position as secretary or correspondent; highest references. Address John B. Glenn, F 370 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, BOOKKEEPER. — Young man, five years public accounting experience, desires position as auditor or head bookkeeper. G 358 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER.—15 years' experience; have machinery to equip machine shop; wish to take charge of repair department of some large company. C 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT
OFFICE MANAGER, CREDIT MAN,
desirous of changing his present position, is open for employment on short notice. A1 man, 38 years, married, highly educated, with long experience in manufacturing and wholesale lines; knowledge of French and German. At present employed by million dollar firm, where relatives stand in his way of promotion. Highest references. Reasonable salary to start. Bond for any amount. C 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, OFFICE MANAGER. — THOROUGHLY RELIABLE; CAPABLE OF TAKING FULL CHARGE OF OFFICE; BEST OF REFERENCES; TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SALARY $30. B 189 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; high and business school graduate; 4 years' business experience; best reference; willing to grab any office position with advancement. Morris A. Goldberg, 15 Eldridge St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, (23;) thoroughly competent in trial balances, statements, controlling accounts; excellent references; moderate salary. B 190 Times.

MALE

BOOKKEEPER.—(25;) double-entry, controlling accounts, all-around office man; at present employed silk mill. Salomon, 1,990 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, practical executive, modern efficiency methods, wants position; would leave city; salary $30. G 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; thoroughly competent, high school graduate, 19 years. Harry Becker, 387 E. 158th St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Brokerage, commercial experience; clean cut; executive; $20. G 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, systematizer, holding good position, has spare time in afternoon to handle any set of books. C 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER disengaged after 3 P. M. desires employment; references. Brenner, 974 East 179th.

BRICKLAYER.—Technical graduate, wants to learn trade home. 334 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. C 60 Times.

BUILDING ESTIMATOR AND SUPERINTENDENT, AGE 38, WITH 13 YEARS' EXPERIENCE ESTIMATING AND SUBLETTING CONTRACTS FOR MODERN BUILDINGS; VERY FAMILIAR WITH STEEL AND CONCRETE; CAN MANAGE COMPLETE OPERATION. A 269 TIMES.

BUSINESS MAN of standing, 36, with several years' experience in Europe, going shortly to England and France, desires connection as purchasing or selling agent for responsible American house. C 74 Times.

BUYER, cost man to supply man, Assistant Superintendent of mechanic, 12 years' experience, is offering for engagement; A1 references. W., 2,115 Troy Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAN you use a cloak and suit buyer of 15 years' experience—a man who knows the market, understands values, knows how to buy and how to sell; live concern, handling popular-priced merchandise, who needs an aggressive and reliable man to manage dept.? Address Box C 66 Times.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, 23, college education, training in selling, correspondence, some knowledge bookkeeping, enthusiastic, loyal, will accept modest compensation for opportunity to establish self with reliable concern. G 318 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years, Swiss-American, 38, single, honest, total abstainer do own repairs thoroughly understands his business, high-power cars, Simplex, Packard, Flat, &c., wishes position; 3 years' reference last private family; room, meals, $25 per week. Address G. Koehler, 306 East 78th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, having also extended experience with motorboat, sailing craft, and isolated electric lighting plants, would like position country driving. C 56 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (licensed,) butler, valet; competent young man, (28;) fine appearance, best references; would appreciate position with private family; anywhere. Address Victor, 206 East 72d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 25, single; 5 years last employer; best references; can do own repairs; very reliable. Edward Beatty, 560 West 179th. Telephone Audubon 4425.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, five years' experience, good references, honest, sober, careful driver, wishes position, good private family, moderate salary, any car. C 51 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; experienced in shop; ten years with private families in city and touring; reliable man; references; last car, Winton. B 194 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; three years' experience; all cars; city, country. Huzar, 184 West 101st.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; long experience; expert driver; wages moderate. Goro, 339 East 57th.

CLERK or Assistant Bookkeeper.—Man 35 years old, energetic, faithful, wants position; salary $15. G 306 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, nice appearance, willing hustler, wants position for Summer months; references. C 88 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, proficient in Spanish, shipping department firm doing exporting. C 79 Times.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER calling on western Pennsylvania hotels, 13th year, with present employer, desires change; disinfectants or hotel supplies preferred; no liquors. C 47 Times.

COOK.—Young man, previous experience, desires position as cook in camp. Address B. Styles, Great Barrington, Mass.

CORNELL GRADUATE, speaking German, Spanish fluently, wishes additional work till 2 in afternoon; good translator, also instructor. G. Gorb, 1,111 Westchester Av.

CORRESPONDENT with executive ability, experienced in sales and advertising, a stickler for detail and system, desires position with manufacturer; moderate salary. X 211 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, &c.—Spanish, English correspondent and translator; would accept part time position. H 204 Times Downtown.

COPY EDITOR, Proofreader.—Experienced; dependable; rewriter; original articles. G 351 Times Downtown.

DANISH man of trade in colonial produce wants representation for American firm; please apply to 5,299, care of Waldemar Jacobsen's Advertising Agency, Copenhagen, Denmark.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—A-1 research man for machine design, structural, and electrical work; will accept only a steady position at $240 per month or more. G 300 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, mechanical, power house, wants position; salary $150. C 107 Times.

DRUGGIST.—Position wanted by New York State licensed druggist from Sept. 1 or before; 40 years' experience; best of references. Address C. S. Bowne, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

EDITOR'S SECRETARY OR ASSISTANT, COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATE — B. A. with honors (graduation speaker, etc.). M. A.—reliable typist, excellent speller and grammarian, with some knowledge of dummying and proofreading, twenty-one years old, desires position as secretary or assistant to an editor. C 9 Times.

ENGINEER.—Mechanical and electrical engineer and designer of fine and medium-sized machinery, capable of handling all details connected with this class of work from first sketch to finished product. Have imagination, enthusiasm and good practical experience. Best references and highest credentials. G 344 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK, rapid and accurate; general business experience; married, of excellent habits, good references; willing to start at $18. X 201 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR, all trades, building line; acquaintance and ability getting business. C 82 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
Competent man, 29, Christian, for last 7 years connected with manufacturing and distributing corporation, now in full charge of office, desires to make a change. Extensive practical experience in purchasing, present-day cost accounting, credit work, management of selling office, and general office and factory administration. Resourceful, serious worker, offering dependable service. G 320 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.
Capable man of 35 seeks position as executive.
Experience covers erection, organizing, and actual management of large plant, cost and production work.
A specialist in production and efficiency work, record-proving results. C 73 Times.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.—(30,) PROVEN MANAGERIAL ABILITY, SEEKS BROADER CONNECTION; UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, RESPONSIBLE, OWN INITIATIVE; REFERENCES. Z 311 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE, unusual man; executive lawyer, engineer, will submit to growing concerns details showing ability, results, capacity. C 23 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.
Good correspondent; handle estates; systematizer; excellent references. B 181 Times.

EXECUTIVE or assistant, (33;) American; married; unquestionable references; wide experience. G 317 Times Downtown.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK WANTED, on salary basis; successful, experience in giving and developing ideas commercially along any line but chemistry. B 109 Times.

EXPERIENCED executive, mechanical and electrical engineer, technical graduate wishes position management, investigations, reports, &c. C 105 Times.

FIELD WORK wanted, with civil engineer; boy 18 years old. G 354 Times Downtown.

GARDENER and houseman, competent, trustworthy, steady man; private; references, B 118 Times.

HOLLANDER, 17 years' experience in export business in Russia, thoroughly knowing Russian, English, German, Dutch languages, typewriting, wants suitable position. B 176 Times.

MANAGER, &c.—Twenty years reorganizing, systematizing, and managing factories and commercial houses; will accept moderate salary for temporary or permanent position to help correct any leaks or lost motion in any branch of your factory or business. B 197 Times.

MANAGER.—A man of proved ability, energetic and reliable, desires position as manager of shipping department with first-class wholesale or manufacturing concern; excellent recommendations; Middle or South Atlantic States; disengaged when suited. B 338 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Twenty Cents an Agate Line

MALE

MANAGER.

WANTED, SITUATION AS MANAGER AND BUYER OF MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT THAT DOES VOLUME, OR COMBINATION MEN'S FURNISHING AND CLOTHING, OR MEN'S FURNISHING AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY; AM NOW MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT STORE MEN'S FURNISHINGS, AND WILL ONLY CHANGE FOR BETTER POSITION; BEST OF REFERENCES; AGE, 36; 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, AND KNOW THESE LINES FROM "A" TO "Z." Z 334 TIMES ANNEX.

MASTER CORRESPONDENT.
The best letter writer in New York will give all or part time to any live firm with a real service or product to promote. Write G 340 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL

HELP WANTED

Twenty-five Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

MILLINERS,
MAKERS, AND
IMPROVERS

for their

MILLINERY WORKROOM.

Long season and liberal salaries to capable workers; large, light, and sanitary workroom.

ALSO

EXPERIENCED SALESPERSONS
for
WASH GOODS COUNTER.

Apply Employment Office,
Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIRLS wanted for clean, easy, and steady shop employment; good pay while learning. 210 West 42d St., second floor.

GIRL ASSISTANT for dental office; give age and salary wanted. C 77 Times.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH ST., WEST,
require
CASHIERS
who have had pneumatic tube experience; also
YOUNG WOMEN
as
OFFICE CLERKS
who have had experience in the auditing rooms of Department Stores.
Apply by letter, or at General Office, 4th floor.

HEMSTITCHER.—Experienced on dresses. Apply A. Traina & Co., 148 West 22d St., sixth floor.

JOEL GUTMAN & CO., Baltimore, Md., require the services of a competent young woman experienced as buyer of books and stationery; department store experience desirable but not necessary; advise past employments, age, and salary desired.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES
OF A BUYER FOR JEWELRY AND LEATHER GOODS DEPARTMENTS; ONLY THOSE HAVING DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING REFERENCES.

LEDGER CLERK.—Must be rapid, accurate, and good penman; state references and salary expected; state nationality. B 201 Times.

MILLINERS.
KURZMAN,
8th Av. and 38th St.,
Require the services of
MILLINERS.
Only those accustomed to the finest work and materials will be considered. Apply side entrance.
Permanent positions.
Highest salaries.

MILLINERY
SALESLADY,
capable, with experience, for wholesale showroom. Knickerbocker TrimmedHat Co., 1,237 Broadway.

MODEL, size 36, for coats; apply, ready for work. Bach Cloak and Suit Co., 41 West 21st St.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE SIZE, 18 OR SMALL 36; EXPERIENCE ON COSTUMES AND DRESSES. GINSBERG BROS., 3 WEST 35TH.

MODELS for show room, to display dresses; bust 36; long season. Crown, 20 West 38d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced in using telephone and typewriter; state age, experience, and salary. G 58 Times.

ORDER CLERK. — Experienced, rapid, and accurate at figures; capable of taking charge of department as soon as details are learned; of sufficient age and temperament to direct work of others to get best results; state age, experience, references, salary. B 196 Times.

REMINGTON SIX OPERATOR.—Accurate, neat, orderly. Reply own handwriting, stating salary, reference. Merchandise Broker, G 361 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN.—High-class woman of culture and refinement to travel for old-established wholesale house; position covers calling on and selling to retail dry goods trade and their customers; salary and all expenses paid; five months' trips; previous experience not essential, but must possess ability and be willing to hustle. H 318 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN, TACTFUL AND WITH PLEASING PERSONALITY; ARTISTIC WITHOUT BEING TOO TEMPERAMENTAL; SHOULD POSSESS DECIDED SELLING ABILITY; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE IF ANY, SALARY DESIRED. G 68 TIMES.

SALESLADIES.—HARLEM DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES FOR SATURDAYS AND MONDAYS FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND LIBERAL SALARY TO RIGHT PEOPLE. APPLY ALL WEEK, S. & W. BAUMAN, 2,151 3D AV.

SALESWOMEN WANTED.
WELL EDUCATED WHO HAVE HAD SELLING EXPERIENCE; STOCKS OR SPECIALTIES; OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE EARNINGS; COMMISSION WITH ADVANCES. G 63 TIMES.

SALESWOMAN. — Experienced waist saleswoman; one having good private trade; nice salary to suitable woman; permanent position. Apply by letter, stating experiences. M., Z 345 Times Annex.

SALESWOMEN.—Services of neat appearing ladies to visit high-class apartment houses, &c., for introducing the Vent-Lite shade adjuster; salary and commission; state experience. Manufacturer, G 61 Times.

SALESLADY.—High class, thoroughly experienced in jewelry and novelties; good position for capable party. Apply, with reference, Monday morning, E. L. Pierson & Co., 28 West 34th St.

SALESWOMAN.—A good saleswoman, to call on members of Mothers' Clubs, &c., out of town; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SINGLE ENTRY
BOOKKEEPER
Required for millinery workroom.
One who has had experience.
Bonwit Teller & Co.,
Fifth Av., at 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER required by Cammeyer; we need an experienced stenographer, accustomed to taking dictation rapidly and transcribing it accurately; to a competent girl we will pay a good salary.
CAMMEYER,
6th Av. and 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER, American, unemployed, under 21, for general office work; do not apply unless you typewrite rapidly and accurately; erasing is not permitted; every imperfect page must be rewritten; delightfully cool, light offices, Times Square; bring application stating age, nationality, religion, education, experience, references, and salary expected. Room 2,403, 110 W. 40th St., Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

STENOGRAPHER.—A LARGE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE IN NEWARK HAS AN EXCELLENT OPENING FOR A STENOGRAPHER; A HIGH TYPE OF INTELLIGENCE AND REFINEMENT ARE THE ONLY NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS. ADDRESS REFINED, 810 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Young lady wanted, one of neat appearance, competent, accurate stenographer and typist; prompt and attentive; permanent position; salary $12 to start; Christian firm; give details of education and experience. G 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish lady stenographer; able to take dictation in English and Spanish, especially Spanish, address in own handwriting. The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montréal, Quebec, giving age, qualifications, reference, and salary expected.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, educated young woman wanted who is thoroughly competent stenographer with Christian firm; salary $15 per week; communications considered confidential. Address, with full particulars, G 373 Times Downtown.

FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in advertising copy writing and with ideas; knowledge of filing and follow-up system; knowledge of languages preferred, but not insistent; advancement assured. Address H. T. Co., 60th St. and East River.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary, well educated, neat appearance; state experience, age, salary wanted, and religion; if possible give telephone number. Apply H 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady stenographer and typewriter; experienced; must have thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; no others need apply. W. L., 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One with experience in a publishing house preferred; chance for advancement for the right party; salary to start, $10. Address Box 21, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced one, familiar with steel and tool business preferred; state age, nationality, salary, and experience; references required. G 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Old-established corporation has opening for young lady stenographer; moderate salary to start and promotion on merit; give full details as to training and experience. G 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; must be rapid and accurate; good position to one who is efficient and not afraid of work; state salary and experience. H 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, a beginner, residing in city with parents, wanted in Wall St. law office; must be high school graduate. G 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, rapid, industrious; good, permanent position. Apply personally or by letter. Revillon Freres, 28 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; answer by letter only, giving full particulars. Luria Bros. & Co., 50 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer, with knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, experience, and salary expected. C 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; answer by letter only, giving full particulars. Luria Bros. & Co., 50 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; one with previous experience. Call Room 910, 60 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; knowledge of accounting essential; state salary. G 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean, capable, willing; pleasant work, hours, prospects; $6-$12 week. C 78 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, &c.—Girl, 17 or 18 years of age, as telephone operator and filing clerk; previous experience unnecessary; salary $5 per week start; hours 8 to 5:30. Address G 288 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK ON STOCK LEDGER.
Textile experience desired; state complete particulars in letter. B. A., 67 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and Typist, must have some experience, neat and of good appearance. Do not apply unless can meet the above requirements. Address, stating experience and salary wanted. X 205 Times Annex.

TYPIST. — State experience and training. G 79 Times.

WANTED.—IN A LARGE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE THE SERVICES OF AN ASSISTANT IN THE MAIL ORDER SECTION. MUST HAVE HAD DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE. BOX G 71 TIMES.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER AND COOK.—Educated, refined woman who has had experience in hotel work; all white in kitchen; nine-hour day; household science graduate preferred. 19 Manhattan Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.

YOUNG WOMEN
between the ages of 20 and 24 for clerical positions; must be high school graduates, and have had previous business experience.
Call afternoons for interview.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 Main St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN capable of taking charge advertising department leading New York manufacturer; must have knowledge and experience in stenography and typewriting as well. Address own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Capable, 105 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15; we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.
PUBLICITY WOMAN to conduct campaign for New York hospital; must be thoroughly experienced, have good education, and good personality, able to meet people. &c.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST; must be experienced; desirable Bronx home, $75.
STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER for downtown machinery house, $20.
STENOGRAPHER; must have experience in accountant's office making up tabulated reports, &c.; $60 month.
TYPIST; must be rapid operator, $12.
LAW STENOGRAPHER, $20.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; want young girl with thorough experience, $18.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d St.—Six substitute stenographers, $12 to $18; stenographers, $10 to $18; dentist's assistant, typists, typist-telephone operator, clerks; references required. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, (temporary and permanent,) $10-$12; legal, $15-$18; bookkeepers, $16; stenographers, (beginners,) $8; typists, $10-$12; switchboard operators, $10. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4240.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, $12-$15; bookkeeper-stenographer, $18-$20; switchboard operators, typists; call all week. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton St.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial; fifty positions; $8-$20; permanent. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, $16; typist, $10; stenographer, $15 to $18. Office Service Agency, 1 Broadway.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS; permanent positions for stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, Mighill, (Exchange,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished, Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5041.

STENOGRAPHERS, substituting unwise; hundreds permanent positions go unfilled. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions unfilled; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$18; typist, $10-$8; permanent. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer in 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syllabic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 224 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A. (Lon.,) director.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES at an institution well known throughout the country for thorough work; registered by the Regents of the State of New York; individual instruction; Summer session.
PRATT SCHOOL, 44 West 45th St.

$10
Monday, July 24, day or night, pays for Summer Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Established 1884.
GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term. Aeolian Hall, 35 W. 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

WHAT SCHOOL? This is an important question for those desirous of becoming expert stenographers to decide. We investigate schools. Let us advise you. American Schools Association, Dept. "S," Times Bldg., N. Y. C.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED

Twenty-five Cents an Agate Line

MALE

ACCOUNTANTS.—Prominent firms of public accountants require assistants; must have had previous experience in public accountants' office; give full particulars. G 314 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (Junior,) for the office of C. P. A.; reply, giving experience and qualifications. H 327 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE, live men wanted as solicitors to get prospects in motor truck line; salary and commission; state experience, references Answer by mail only. Economy Motor Co., 202 Franklin St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—23 to 28 of pleasing personality, ambitious, able to command confidence, a business getter, wanted by trade paper of standing; salary and commission; give facts in full. B 169 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Workers who know Brooklyn and can get the business; prompt commissions. Monday, 9-12, daily. Times, B'klyn.

AGGRESSIVE, clean cut young fellow, well educated, with selling ability, by old established manufacturing concern, engineering line. Start, $50 monthly. G 337 Times Downtown.

AMBITIOUS young man to answer phone, &c., in exchange for practical instruction in designing and illustrating in studio; correspondent with parents invited. C 29 Times.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE
Large, growing Wall Street house wants bright young man for filing department; former experience not absolutely necessary; good opportunity for right boy. Address Box G 280 Times Downtown.

A REFINED MAN, residing near Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., familiar with sports of every character, including ball, tennis, golf, shooting, fishing, &c., to write briefly but correctly news relating to sports of schools, clubs, &c., in Westchester County and later in adjoining counties when weekly will be made the highest-grade illustrated issue; only one who knows; reasonable space rates to start for spare time. Write fully to Tarrytown Press Record, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ART DIRECTOR.—We want a man—clean cut, alert and adaptable—25 to 30 years old—as art director of a million dollar calendar corporation. The work involves selection of calendar subjects, the preparation of dummy calendars, systematic follow-up of manufacture and ordering of materials. Must be experienced in calendar, lithographic or similar business. Definite future for man who proves his worth. State age, experience, previous connections, salary. Box 448, Madison Square, New York.

ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMERS.
Unusual opening for thoroughly experienced young men. In reply state experience in full, age, nationality, former employers, salary, and give references. Charles P. Wendell, Display Manager, The J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit.

ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK.
Must be good writer, rapid, accurate figurer, and also a touch typist; apply in own handwriting, stating fully age, experience, references, and salary expected.
DRY GOODS, C 69 Times.

AUTOMOBILE BODY DRAFTSMEN
WANTED.
GOOD POSITIONS FOR EXPERIENCED MEN. HIGHEST WAGES. APPLY IMMEDIATELY. DETROIT WEATHERPROOF BODY CO., 1,902 MT. ELLIOTT AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS wanted; permanent work for reliable men. G 39 Times.

BASS and TENOR wanted, church; state salary and exp. Z 366 Times Annex.

BILL CLERK using Elliott-Fisher machine; must be experienced and correct at figures; no others need apply. Clerk, 123 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER WHO HAS STUDIED ACCOUNTING TO TAKE CHARGE OF GENERAL LEDGER OF LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY; ONE HOUR OUT OF NEW YORK; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; IF YOU HAVE THE TRAINING, INITIATIVE, AND AMBITION TO MAKE GOOD, REPLY, GIVING AGE, REFERENCES, EDUCATION, AND STATE SALARY. X 209 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED BY HARLEM DEPARTMENT STORE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPING AND BE AT PENMAN; NONE OTHER NEED APPLY. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE HAD AND SALARY EXPECTED. G. C., BOX 42, 2,121 3D AV.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; a good opportunity for a young, live man, with a large, well-established real estate firm; knowledge of typewriting preferred. Address, stating age, experience, and salary. G 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man to assist on general books; state full details in reply as to experience, age, religion, salary required. G 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER; experienced; state salary and ability. H 320 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, from 16 to 18 years of age; 5th Av. jewelry shop; best of references required; salary to start, $7 per week. Apply, with particulars, B. A., 28 Times.

BOY wanted in office of wholesale liquor house. Cahn, Belt & Co., 11 South William St.

BOY in wholesale hardware house, aged 16 to 18 years; one with some experience preferred. Address Box G 309 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, wanted for office and messenger work; splendid opportunity to get a start with a good company. H 316 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOYS, age 16 years, learn wholesale dry goods business. G 302 Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS for Ford self-starter; a person never having been an agent or salesman but owning a Ford car can make $50 commission weekly by my instructions; try it for a week, if you are not making good in your present position; you can't fail if you like and own a Ford; that's the whole secret; state age; experience unnecessary. K 85 Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS.—Door to door; $1 per day breaking in; $15 a week; advancement. Apply Mr. Siegel, 91-97 Manhattan St. Call Sunday, 2 P. M.; Monday, 5 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR wanted to drive car on tour, two weeks; must be good driver and mechanic; sober, honest; give salary expected and references. G 311 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Young chemist wanted with some experience in analysis and examination of sulphonated oils and greases, textile softeners, soaps, tanning liquors; good permanent opportunity; apply personally. Bulls Ferry Chemical Company, Shady Side, Edgewater, N. J.

CLEAN, FORCEFUL YOUNG MAN, with education and good habits, in merchandise business entering foreign and domestic fields; a rare opportunity to get out of position with narrow spirit, crushing limitations into broadening world atmosphere, where commanding abilities find instant recognition and reward if you are right; state experience. C 19 Times.

CLERKS.—An uptown bank desires services of competent junior clerks familiar with adding machine, typewriters; legible handwriting necessary. Call personally at 60 East 42d St.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunities for three bright young men, age 21 to 30; salary, $2 per day and commission, with good chance for advancement to producers. References and bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 5 West 29th.

COLLEGE GRADUATE in wholesale dry goods house; splendid opportunity for advancement and chance to learn business; state references and salary desired. G 69 Times.

MALE

COPY WRITER.—The service department of a weekly paper devoted to electricity and transportation wants a copy writer who is an advertising man. We are not seeking a literary genius, but a man who can put convincing selling arguments in print, and especially a man with the imagination to picture his ideas both to himself and to the possible buyer.
If you have had agency experience it will help. If a graduate engineer, it will help still more. If a salesman, highly desirable. If all three, you are the man we want. Here's a good job at a good salary, an excellent future, with one of the largest and most responsible concerns in its line in the world.
In replying please state age, experience, previous connections, and salary you consider essential; all replies strictly confidential. C 39 Times.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT wanted, experienced in timber erection, also concrete work; state experience, references, time when available, and minimum salary. Address G 82 Times.

CORRESPONDENT and representative in office, preferably one speaking foreign languages. Apply 10 o'clock, William Hofferber, Room 601, 116 Nassau St.

COST CLERK.—Wanted experienced man in figuring cost and accustomed to statistical work in manufacturing concern. G 41 Times.

CREDIT DEPARTMENT of a large banking institution offers an excellent opportunity for a young man who is a competent stenographer prepared to become a general assistant. F 351 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER AND DETAILER wanted on commercial trucks; experienced automobile man preferred. Apply in person to employment bureau, General Vehicle Co., Star and Borden Av., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN wanted; first-class men, experienced on high-grade automobile body work; in applying state experience in detail and age. The Automobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Good structural man with a thorough knowledge of machine design; state full particulars. G 301 Times Downtown.

DRIVER wanted for Ford motor truck, with driver's license and capable of acting as packer when not driving; apply by mail only. Lenygon & Morant, 16 East 60th St., City.

ELEVATOR RUNNER.—Young man for A. B. See passenger elevator; experience and references necessary; good, steady position. Apply 8:30, side entrance, Kurzman, 5th Av. and 36th St.

ENGRAVERS WANTED.—Two wood engravers to work for large Canadian concern. Transportation paid. Apply Box Z 310 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE SALESMAN, age about 30, wanted by large export and import corporation for South American markets; must know conditions and requirements of South American markets and be willing to travel with view to opening up permanent connections and accounts; must thoroughly understand export trade; knowledge Spanish essential; good salary paid to man of high-class experience; none others need apply. Reply in confidence, stating age, nationality, and give full details covering experience during past ten years. C 28 Times.

EXECUTIVE and SALESMAN.—Capable of taking charge of chewing gum business for strong corporation; must be able to build up sales department; exceptional opportunity for live wire of experience; salary basis. Z 370 Times Annex.

FIRST-CLASS MECHANICS.
CAPABLE DRIVERS.
EXPERIENCED TROUBLE MECHANICS, WHO OWN MOTOR CYCLES FOR QUICK SERVICE.
TESTERS AND INSPECTORS.
ALL APPLICANTS MUST BE CAPABLE, RELIABLE, ENERGETIC, HIGH-GRADE MEN, AND EXPERTS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE LINES.
APPLY IN PERSON; REFERENCES REQUIRED.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
150TH ST. AND GERARD AV.

FOREMEN.—Several good foremen wanted to work in Connecticut plant engaged in the production of large quantity of small brass parts; competent to supervise 200 or 300 men; state full details in reply as to experience, age, religion, nationality, salary expected. G 80 Times.

GARDENER AND COOK.—Trained nurse with large country place wants Swedish man and wife as gardener and cook; permanent employment. Address Good Home, Z 240 Times Annex.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN, NOT OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE, CLEAN CUT AND INTELLIGENT; MUST BE FINE CHARACTER TO LEARN THE JEWELRY BUSINESS.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
FURNITURE
SALESMEN.
APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
6TH FLOOR, 32ND ST. SIDE.

GOOD JOINER wanted; fitter and matt cutter; Protestant American preferred; state age, experience, wages expected, references first letter. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

HARLEM DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A WIDE-AWAKE, ENERGETIC AD MAN WHO CAN WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS AND UNDERSTANDS MERCHANDISE; ONLY THOSE HAVING HAD DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE HAD AND SALARY EXPECTED, R. C., BOX 42, 2,121 3D AV.

HEAD BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in brokerage business; good salary to start; opportunity for advancement; must give references and full particulars in answering. Securities, G 319 Times Downtown.

HOSIERY SALESMAN, experienced, aggressive, and capable, to sell city and surrounding; salary or commission; apply by mail only, giving details. Hosiery Clearing House, Inc., 500 Broadway, New York City.

I WANT AS ASSISTANT in the advertising department a man with ideas, ability to express them in sensible copy, lay them out in attractive form and tend to all details of seeing these ideas through to fruition. He must be a young man who will ardently desire to pry me loose from my job and get it for himself, and who will endeavor continuously to do so by all legitimate means. I should prefer a man who has had agency experience, but I will gladly consider a live newspaper man or one who has had editorial experience. The principal necessity is that he has ability to see a story and to write interestingly. In replying, prove yourself a salesman on paper by making me want you. W. S. Lockwood, Advertising Manager, Toledo Scale Co., Toledo, Ohio.

IN A DOWNTOWN INSURANCE OFFICE, young man about 18 years of age; preferably one with experience in supply department; answer must state age, experience, and salary expected. G 345 Times Downtown.

INSPECTORS.—Young men, preferably high school graduates, having had some manual training or short experience; work in plant located in Connecticut; to act as inspectors; good opportunity for the right men; state full details in reply as to age, education, nationality, religion, salary expected. G 51 Times.

JUNIOR OFFICE CLERK, bright and mannerly boy, preferably who attended high school for at least one year; good future assured to capable, accurate, and willing worker. G 348 Times Downtown.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A BUYER FOR JEWELRY AND LEATHER GOODS DEPARTMENTS; ONLY THOSE HAVING DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING REFERENCES.

MALE

LEADING 5 AND 10 CENT SYNDICATE OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO FEW CLEAN-CUT, AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MEN TO QUALIFY FOR POSITIONS AS STORE MANAGERS IN THEIR OUT-OF-TOWN BRANCHES. REQUIREMENTS: FAIR EDUCATION, GOOD HABITS, AMBITION COUPLED WITH DETERMINATION TO SUCCEED. ADVANCEMENT REGULATED BY RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED. DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. A. G., 207 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LIQUOR SALESMAN.—Splendid opportunity for energetic liquor salesman, call on trade, established territory; must speak German; salary and commission; state full particulars and references. G 52 Times.

MACHINISTS.—Two all-round machinists with references. G 32 Times.

MAIL and STATIONERY CLERK.—State experience and salary. H 329 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.
Man having knowledge of chemical plant operation, capable of handling force of several hundred men; must have wide experience and general business nature. Give full details and state salary expected to S. M., Box 172 Times Downtown.

MAN between 25-30, familiar with cost accounting and double entry bookkeeping, in a general contracting office; must be acquainted with general concrete construction work and estimates; one looking for a future rather than immediate remuneration preferred; salary to start, $20 to $100 per month. Answer in handwriting, giving full details as to education, full experience, nationality, religion, references, etc. All replies confidential. Clean-cut man, full of pep, given preference. G 336 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, with experience in the design of electrical apparatus, wanted. State experience, age and salary. Z 329 Times Annex.

MECHANIC.—Tool and diemaker wanted; must be capable taking charge of small plant; state experience and salary expected to start. X 204 Times Annex.

MERCHANDISE STOCK RECORDS.
Wanted, experienced man to keep merchandise stock books, &c.; state fully qualifications, experience, age, and salary expected.
DRY GOODS IMPORTER, C 67 Times.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMAN, efficient and experienced, wanted for full truck line; salary and commission basis. Apply Economy M. Truck Co., 202 Franklin St.

NEGATIVE MAKER.—Experienced man, familiar with commercial copying and able to handle work up to 36x40; must be expert in his line; lifetime position to the right man; must give history of experience and references or no attention paid. Negative, G 78 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, with title of Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, by important national society; highest character, large experience, and best references required; unusual opportunity offered to right man. Apply by letter only to Room 621, 70 5th Av.

OFFICE BOY by a New York contracting firm in the engineering line; must have good education, quick and accurate at figures, also good penman. Apply H 323 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Spanish-speaking young man; must be neat, accurate, and willing; state experience, age, and salary expected. G 338 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—First class for immediate position. G 31 Times.

PACKER.—Wanted, man of experience in packing merchandise as assistant; apply in own handwriting, stating fully age, experience, references, salary expected. SILKS, C 70 Times.

PACKER and SHIPPER.—Experienced at pamphlet and magazine work. Apply by letter, stating experience and wages expected, G 62 Times.

PORTER who can handle heavy cases; not afraid of work; state age, references, and salary expected. G 306 Times Downtown.

PROMINENT WHOLESALE MERCHANDISE HOUSE HAS OPENING IN ITS OFFICE FOR ONE OR TWO YOUNG MEN RECENTLY GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL; POSITION IN JERSEY CITY; CONVENIENT TRANSIT; GIVE AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE, IF ANY. ADDRESS O. M., P. O. BOX 2,089, NEW YORK CITY.

REALTY SALESMEN.
We desire several clean-cut salesmen of unusual ability to sell lots in a most beautiful, restricted suburban site. This property is surveyed, graded, and has several houses in the course of construction. Only experienced men of strong personality and good record need apply. Advance seekers will save time and postage by not applying. Equitable commission only.
Address H 298 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING CLERK.
A large mercantile concern in New York City has a splendid opening as head of their Receiving Department. This department is an unusually active one, composed of about 40 men, receiving more than a thousand shipments of general merchandise each day by freight and express.
The man for this position should be about 35 or 40 years of age and have a very wide experience in handling men; he must also be a hustling, progressive, and energetic executive. We want a real, capable man for this position, who must have had absolutely definite receiving experience in similar lines; salary will be commensurate with his ability.
Answer by letter only, giving the following facts: Age, experience, education, and salary expected.

H 315 Times Downtown.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.
A large and progressive New York concern has a position open for a keen, clean-cut, ambitious, and energetic young man of good education and qualified to undertake mail sales work. Should have had at least 1 year's experience as sales correspondent with National Cloak and Suit Co., Larkin Soap Co., International Correspondence Schools, or other concerns maintaining equally well organized correspondence departments. A salary and an opportunity is offered that will fully satisfy the man of right breadth of vision and ability. Applicants should be under 25 years of age. Address G 85 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR A LARGE ROTOGRAVURE PLANT; MEN WHO HAVE TRADE IN HIGH-GRADE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, MAGAZINES AND BOOKLETS WILL FIND THIS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY; VERY LIBERAL SALARY FOR SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS.
ADDRESS G 60 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Old established pharmaceutical house requires experienced traveling salesmen with established trade and acquaintance in territory to sell pharmaceuticals and specialties in New Jersey and New York City to retail drug stores; none but experienced traveling pharmaceutical salesmen with knowledge of drug business at present employed selling pharmaceuticals and drug specialties, considered; salary and commission; to receive reply, state age, experience and present employer, in confidence; do not apply unless you have necessary qualifications; apply by letter only. Foote & Foote, 1,320 Wallace St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, two keen, first-class salesmen, no order-takers, age 32 to 40, to sell old established, all-the-year-round line, wholesale; salary and extra commission on surplus sales; have a permanent place in organization for right men; must possess A1 references and be prepared to live on territory; territories, one Eastern and one Middle West; state particulars, age, religion. G 36 Times.

SALESMEN.—A prominent importing house requires the services of capable salesmen to wait on the cloak, suit, skirt, dress, and costume houses to sell velveteens, silk velvets, plushes; also Venetian and De Luxe satin linings; salary and commission; only those having had experience in these branches and able to command trade need apply; all communications as to qualifications, position held, &c., to be made in application. G 05 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted by investment banking house, specializing in public utility bonds and preferred stocks, salesmen who have had experience in this line and have clientele, or salesmen in other lines who have made good; salary and commission to man who can point to past performances and who are willing to work. Address G 379 Times Downtown.

MALE

SALESMEN WANTED.—One of the oldest and most progressive distillers and distributors of whiskey desires the best salesman in Bronx, also one in Manhattan; must be at present employed, have an established trade among the retailers and be able to show at least 3 years' continuous successful employment in the line; a liberal salary proposition is ready for the right man; correspondence strictly confidential. Address Z 340 Times Annex.

SALES and Advertising Assistant.—We have a very fine opportunity for a young man who knows how to write and has good executive ability, work includes considerable correspondence, separation of sales letters, bulletins and publicity; we want a man who can make a big place for himself; give full particulars, experience and references with first letter; application strictly confidential. X 207 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted on strictly commission basis by prominent maker of high-grade novelty pocketbooks and ladies' handbags for Southern States, also New England States; don't waste your time if you are not acquainted with the line and trade; all answers will be treated absolutely confidential. G. 46 Times.

SALESMEN.—Three high-grade men, typewriter, adding machine, or check protecting salesmen given preference; exceptional opportunity for hustlers; proposition extensively advertised and in great demand; commission only; salesmen making $75 to $100 weekly; will pay to investigate. 20 Vesey St., Room 500.

SALESMAN.—Young man as inside floor salesman; moderate salary; good future; apply by letter only, giving complete details of yourself. D. E. Sicher & Co., 45-51 West 21st St., New York. "World's Largest Makers of Under-muslins."

SALESMAN.—High-class concern desires services real live-wire salesman to sell staple line to provision trade; exceptional opportunity for right man, who must speak German; salary and commission; state age, past record, references, &c. G 51 Times.

SALESMEN, handle nationally advertised proposition that sells in every home; now having big sales; liberal commission offered; will net big income; different from regular agents' proposition. Call or write Inter-Ocean Sales Co., 116 West 32d St.

SALESMAN for high-grade, non-alcoholic near beer; liberal commission; splendid opportunity for active man. Tabio Co., 614 West 49th St.

SALESMAN for real estate business; no experience necessary, but must be a live salesman capable of earning big money; salary or commission; leads daily. Call 9 to 11 A. M., Rapid Transit R. E. Co., 71 West 35th St.

SALESMAN.—Capable and experienced man familiar with the ship chandlery and supply business in the port of New York; profitable employment for the right man; salary and commission. G 365 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell high grade line of ladies' sweater coats for New York City and vicinity; only those having experience and controlling trade need apply; commission basis. Z 341 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—We need several good, energetic salesmen; salary, commission; opportunity exceptional; exclusive territory; no books or canvassing. Motion Picture Digest, 25 West 33d St.

SALESMAN wanted with automobile to sell a line of high-grade phonographs; big proposition to the right man; drawing account against commissions. Apply to Mandel Manufacturing Co., 41 Union Square.

SALESMAN to handle a side line on commission basis; territory open New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and New England States. Apply Hyman & Oppenheim, 105 East 16th.

SALESMEN.—Cotton converter wants young man as salesman for cutting-up trade, on commission; small drawing account allowed; must know the trade. Silvertone Mfg. Co., 25 White St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Men's

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,366. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

BREMEN'S DELAY HOLDS UP U-BOAT

Deutschland's Agents, Alarmed at Nonarrival, Alter Plans in Fear of Disaster.

ALLIED PLOT IS SUSPECTED

Spies Keep Constant Watch on Subsea Trader at Baltimore as Captain Waits Word.

RADIO REACHED HELIGOLAND

Patrols Off Virginia Capes Flash Lights and Send Night Signals to Thwart Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—While a hundred and one reasons, including one that insurance has not yet been negotiated for $4,000,000 in gold said to be aboard, have been given by those connected with the big submersible merchant ship Deutschland to account for her delay in starting on her return voyage to the Fatherland, the real cause for holding the undersea craft in leash so long over her expected time for departure is a secret of Paul Hilken of the Schumacher Company and his associates.

Mr. Hilken, Captain Hinsch of the interned German liner Neckar, and Captain Paul Koenig of the Deutschland all betray their anxiety and tension in their countenances and movements. They are worried, it is apparent, over the nonarrival of the Bremen, the Deutschland's sister commercial submarine, which, according to Germans close to these individuals, should have arrived at an American port a week ago.

The plan was to have the Bremen make a record-breaking dash into New York or Boston Harbor just a week after the Deutschland's exploit. The projectors of the German adventure figured that if the Bremen found the Allies' cordon of warships too tight off New York she could submerge and dash down the coast and into the Chesapeake Bay, as did the Deutschland.

Through German sources it is also learned that it is not the company's intention for Baltimore to get all "the glory" of the German undersea trade exploit. It would be considered of much greater importance to German-American trade and of deeper chagrin to the British blockaders could the Bremen make a sudden appearance in New York Harbor among a bunch of British and French steamships.

Experiment a Costly One.

Captain Koenig in a little talk in German last Friday said significantly that he would see them again in a few weeks, and intimated that he expected to make frequent trips in the Deutschland to this port. But neither the Captain nor his officers nor crew are nearly so confident as he talks. Members of the crew have told new-made German friends here that it is a terrible risk, too severe to be continued. And it may be put down for a certainty, as a German who knows expressed it, if the Bremen is lost or captured or sunk it will end the undersea German-American traffic. The experiment is too costly to be repeated. So all depends upon the coming of the Bremen, and Captain Koenig has told friends here that the Deutschland will not sail until the Bremen arrives.

It was reported here today, but Mr. Hilken would not confirm it, that there has been stored on the submarine $4,000,000 in gold, said to be part of the treasure of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecile, interned at Boston. This is said to account for Mr. Hilken's visit to Boston last week.

Definite information was lacking at the offices of the Eastern Forwarding Company today as to the reported shipment of gold, and it was intimated the clearance papers could be consulted "within a reasonable time." There may be $100,000 or $4,000,000 in bullion, or not an ounce aboard.

"It would not be policy, you know," ran the refusal, "to divulge the cargo list."

Further, it was said at the Forwarding Company's office that the Deutschland was running a "strictly commercial" business, and there was "no apparent reason for giving all the details to the public."

Part of the cargo of the Deutschland will be 3,000 bottles of Pennsylvania beer. It is not intended entirely as an importation, though some of it may survive the trip across.

Meanwhile expert stevedores under the direction of Captain Koenig and his chief mechanician, continue daily to do some little trimming of the cargo. Everything is stowed to balance the submarine to a nicety.

Report British Subsea Craft Near.

Baltimore shipping men and marine and naval experts say that the longer the Deutschland delays starting, the greater will be the risk, as it is believed the British have a couple of big naval submarines on the way across to aid in breaking up the bold German undersea enterprise.

It has been learned that the barricading of the Deutschland in her dock is through fear of some attempt to blow up or damage the vessel. Every time a launch containing newspaper men or curious citizens appears near the steamer Neckar or the Deutschland, guards or sailors appear on the Neckar's decks and keep a close watch. At night searchlights are constantly blinding the newspaper men on watch in their launches.

Another conference took place this afternoon on the liner Neckar, at which were Captains Koenig and Hinsch, Paul Hilken, and William Prusse, constructor of the Deutschland. They would not disclose the nature of the conference, but it apparently concerned the Bremen. A friend of Mr. Hilken said he was "very anxious" about her.

Officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company declined today to discuss the

Continued on Page 3.

6,000 Dublin Nationalists Protest Dividing of Ulster

DUBLIN, July 23.—Six thousand Nationalists opposed to the partition of Ulster under the Home Rule compromise held a meeting in Phoenix Park today. This was the first public meeting permitted by the authorities since the rebellion. The proceedings were marked by good feeling, and no disorder occurred.

Resolutions were adopted pledging those present to oppose by every legitimate means the partitioning of Ulster.

BOMB PLOT STIRS ALL CALIFORNIA

San Francisco Offers $5,000 Reward for Capture of Preparedness Day Criminal.

GOVERNOR TO FOLLOW SUIT

Brother of One of the Victims Offers $1,000—Tragedy the Subject of Sermons in Whole Region.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The identity of the criminal who planted the bomb which caused the death of six persons and the serious wounding of two-score spectators of San Francisco's preparedness parade yesterday remains shrouded in mystery. The police authorities of the city and State are working as they never worked before for a clue to the perpetrators of the crime. All known anarchists are under close surveillance.

A conference of all the heads of departments of the city and State police system was held today, at which plans were formulated for the search. Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco has offered a reward of $5,000 for the capture of the criminal, while Governor Hiram Johnson will tomorrow set machinery in motion to obtain a large reward on the part of the State.

In nearly every pulpit of the cities about San Francisco Bay today sermons were preached on the tragedy. The preachers referred to the public dangers within our own borders, such as this form of anarchy, which call for the strictest sort of preparedness. They declared the American people were facing a new danger from within.

A man called at Police Headquarters today and reported that he saw a man place the suit case on the sidewalk and start to walk away. He said he called the attention of the owner of the suit case to the fact that it "was not a very safe place to leave it," whereupon the owner replied, "Attend to your own business; it's my suit case, and you let it alone."

M. F. Pendergast of Oakland said he saw two men leave a black suitcase at the scene of the explosion a few minutes before the disaster. He was within eight feet of the bomb. Mrs. K. C. Compton of Chicago, who was watching the parade from a hotel window across the street, said she saw a man on the roof of a nearby building intently watching the corner a few minutes before the explosion.

The police are also investigating many anonymous threats sent to newspapers and individuals.

The death list today remained at six, although Thomas H. Turnbull, former manager of the Family Club of this city, whose skull was fractured, lay at the Central Emergency Hospital with but little chance for recovery. Of the score or more who were taken to the hospital, all except Turnbull had been removed to their homes or other hospitals today.

An advertisement offering $1,000, "to be paid any way you want it, for the tip that will secure the arrest and conviction of the parties responsible for the bomb," was inserted in local papers today by Ben F. Lamborne of Alameda, brother of L. H. Lamborne, one of the dead.

Souvenir hunters today picked up, blocks from the scene of the explosion, additional bits of glass, marble, pipe, rocks and nails, which, with the bomb, formed the contents of the deadly suitcase. Scars were found today on buildings more than two blocks away, which were made by flying missiles.

Both the Grand Army of the Republic and the First California Volunteers, which were firing up a few feet from the bomb, suffered in loss of members by the explosion. Dr. George L. Painter, one of the California Volunteers, and Adam A. Fox, a seventy-year-old Civil War veteran, died last night of their injuries.

TWO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK; CREWS SAVED

Submarine Shells Danish Vessel and Three Others Are Mined.

LONDON, July 23.—Lloyd's announces that the British steamers Llongwen and Knutsford have been sunk. The crews of both vessels were saved.

According to a Lloyd's dispatch from Tynemouth, the Danish motor ship Samsoe has been towed to that port in a waterlogged condition after having been shelled by a German submarine. The crew was saved.

The Llongwen was a vessel of 4,683 tons. She was built in 1907 and was owned in Cardiff. She was last reported as having arrived in Naples June 27 from Barry.

The Knutsford sailed from Cardiff June 7 for Marseilles, arriving there June 19. She was a vessel of 3,482 tons and was owned in Manchester.

GERMAN PEACE PROPAGANDA

News Agency Founded by Prince von Wedel's Committee.

LONDON, July 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"A news agency called the Deutsche Nachrichten Verkehrs Gesellschaft has been founded in Berlin. Its apparent object is to supply propaganda for the new German Peace Committee under Prince Charles von Wedel."

Prince von Wedel is President of the German National Committee for Securing an Honorable Peace, recently organized, which, according to a Berlin dispatch on July 19, has drafted an address to the country calling for the support of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, and the influencing of public opinion in the direction of moderate peace aims. Previous advices from Berlin indicated a plan on the part of the committee to hold a series of meetings in various towns in Germany in pursuance of its object, at which fifty speakers, including politicians and professors of the most varied views, are to deliver addresses.

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NEUTRAL TRADERS UNITE FOR RIGHTS

Organization Reported Formed Abroad to Seek Reprisals for Blacklist.

LOOK TO US TO TAKE LEAD

Firms in London Fear Boycott as Result of Losing Agents Here.

WILL PROTECT OUR TRADE

Washington Considering Plans to Force Lifting of the British Ban.

LONDON, July 23.—The reception in the United States of the publication of the statutory blacklist of American firms has caused considerable misgivings here in financial circles, which fear what they term extra-legal reprisals.

Some firms in the City which have been doing their American business through firms on the prohibited list and are now compelled to make other arrangements have already received hints that they may have some trouble in securing substitutes, as their former correspondents, it is said, have threatened to boycott any other American firms taking over the business.

Some weeks ago, according to reports prevalent in the City, certain neutral traders formed an international union for mutual action against various economic measures of the belligerents likely to affect their trading interests. The smaller neutral nations, which have been on the blacklist for some time, are said to have been awaiting a lead from the United States, which they considered as not inclined to become active as long as its traders suffered only from the operations of a vaguely defined "sub rosa" blacklist. With America included in the blacklist, however, it is expected in the circles affected that the international traders' organization will now develop activity, not only in seeking Governmental redress but in commercial reprisals.

Sweden, which is the only neutral thus far to adopt any official reprisals against the economic measures of the belligerents, is reported especially active in support of the league of neutral traders.

Despite its commercial size, the United States has one of the smallest groups on the blacklist. The large Asiatic list contains the names of a considerable number of Japanese firms, while other firms of allied nationalities appear on various European, South American, and North American lists.

HINT AT RETALIATION.

Plan to Adopt Reprisals for Blacklist Discussed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Indications that officials are considering the advisability of taking economic retaliatory measures against Great Britain for blacklisting about eighty American firms and individuals under the Trading with the Enemy act were apparent in Administration circles here tonight. Definite conclusions and plans were said not to have developed, but it was intimated that action of that kind might be determined upon after the State Department learned more of the plans of the British Government.

In the event of economic reprisals being decided upon, the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce, it was said, probably would develop means of effecting them.

Sweden retaliated when Great Britain blacklisted Swedish business houses and individuals by refusing to permit shipments for Russia to pass through her territory, according to information received by the State Department. The action is understood to have resulted in a modification by the British Government of the blacklisting measures.

It was announced tonight that the United States would take positive steps of some sort to prevent injury to American firms through operation of the act. The official making this statement added, however, that he believed Great Britain would modify her stand without the necessity of resorting to retaliation.

Officials said they had not heard of the Protective Union of commercial interests in neutral countries described in reports from abroad. They expressed deep interest, however, suggesting that such a union might wield an enormous influence toward securing modification of the blacklist order.

ACCUSE TRADE RIVALS.

Some Firms Here Hint They're on Blacklist by Mistake.

The fight to secure United States Government aid in the matter of the British trade blockade by firms which have come under the ban will begin in earnest the early part of this week, when a committee of representatives of the blacklisted firms and individuals will hold a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of German-American Commerce at 11 Broadway. At this meeting, it was reported yesterday, a memorandum will be drawn up and sent to the State Department at Washington, which may request that agents of the Department of Justice be assigned to work on the case.

Many of the members of the firms which Great Britain has placed on the blacklist feel that, even if England were actuated only by the most patriotic reasons, their inclusion in the general order is entirely unfair. They also think that they may face ruin through no real fault of their own.

What these men wish to know and what they believe the Department of Justice is in a position to find out is whether or not there have been any local causes which have produced the effect of getting them blacklisted. While no one will say it openly, some of the firms which have been blacklisted feel that perhaps they have been misrepresented by interested parties in this country, and they are prepared to go to any lengths to find out if this is so.

A certain prominent lawyer of 2 Wall Street, who has been in Washington for

Continued on Page 4.

Great Britain Answers Mail Complaints; Denies, Cases Cited Support Our Charges

LONDON, Monday, July 24.—The Foreign Office has published the text of the note handed to the American Ambassador replying to certain American complaints against the British censorship of mails. The reply is confined to the few specific allegations made in the recent American note. It is stated that the formal answer to the general arguments advanced by the Washington Government is still under consideration by the allied Governments, and will receive reply in due course.

The two principal cases referred to in the present memorandum are those of the Macniff Horticultural Company of New York and the Standard Underground Cable Company of Pittsburgh. The Macniff Company complained of the loss of perishable goods owing to the detention by the censor of shipping documents relating thereto.

The British Government states that so soon as the matter was brought to its attention it arranged to have a special mailbag for shipping papers, which would be immediately censored, so that no delay would occur.

In the case of the cable company it is stated that "the Government of the United States appeared to insinuate" that the delay in the mail of the cable company was directly connected with the fact "that a British competitor had obtained a contract for which that company had been tendering."

"His Majesty's Government," the note continues, "is astonished that such an insinuation should be made, especially as the complaint from the cable company appears not to have been adequately examined."

The memorandum goes on to show in considerable details that tenders for the contracts referred to must have passed between the United States and Norway on a date prior to that upon which the censorship of Scandinavian mails began.

After detailing other cases, the note continues:

"The specific complaints do not support the general charge against the efficiency of the British censorship. * * * His Majesty's Government will always be ready to explain in detail the working of the censorship, as there is nothing regarding it which they wish to conceal. Many complaints, when examined, proved to arise from badly directed letters, the irregular sailing of neutral mail boats, and other causes entirely outside the control of his Majesty's Government, and are often due to the action of enemies."

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Great Britain's memorandum regarding mail seizures was received at the State Department today and will be delivered to Acting Secretary Polk tomorrow.

Officials of the department had not read it tonight, but it was understood to deal only with specific complaints, avoiding discussion of the principles at issue between the two Governments. It has been indicated that nothing short of a readjustment of the censorship of neutral mails on the principles for which the United States has contended would be accepted as satisfactory.

The note, about 1,400 words long, was transmitted by Ambassador Page at London, and had been submitted to Paris for approval of the French Government.

CITY PENSION ASSETS $202,775,568 SHORT

Actuarial Report to the Mayor Shows All of the Eight Funds Facing Early Bankruptcy.

ALL MUST BE REORGANIZED

No Money to Retire Teachers—Public Pays Bill—Little Given by Beneficiaries.

The funds supposed to provide pensions for 79,906 city employes are bankrupt, the deficit expressed in present values being $202,775,568, according to the final actuarial report on all pension funds of the city made public yesterday by ex-Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who is Vice Chairman and Secretary of the Mayor's Commission on Pensions.

The teachers' pension fund is unable to pay teachers who have already retired. The Health Department Fund will soon be in the same condition. The seven other funds which provide for pensions for the police, firemen, Grady Fund clerks, Grady Fund laborers, Grady Fund mechanics, street cleaners and Supreme Court employes need reorganization.

In transmitting the report, which contains 422 printed pages prepared after long study by an actuarial staff under the direction of George B. Buck, Mr. Bruere writes to the Mayor:

The present liability of the existing pension funds, on the basis of existing laws and past experience, for present and prospective pensions aggregates the stupendous total of $215,520,413. Against this charge there are funds in hand aggregating $3,849,653 and prospective receipts from the contribution of employes where such contributions are required of $8,895,192, leaving a deficit of $202,775,568 to be met by the city in the way of indirect contribution and out of appropriation from tax levy funds.

Has Reorganization Plan.

Mr. Bruere announced that the commission will later lay before the city and the employes a plan covering all city pensions. Conferences will be held at which all employes will be requested to present views and facts. Anticipating accusations against the commission, Mr. Bruere said:

The commission fully realized the condition of the pension funds in this city, and it appreciated that the employes might take an antagonistic attitude to the commission in anything it attempted to do by way of reorganizing existing funds.

Many feel that the commission wishes to take away from them rights which now exist, although, as a matter of fact, the rights in all the funds but two are simply hollow promises made upon pension provisions of the law, as there is no actual cash on hand to back up these promises.

So far as the Pension Commission is concerned it does not anticipate the proposal of any pension provisions or reductions in pensions which will militate against the actual rights of any of the city employes. It does, however, hope to get all the funds upon a basis where the employes will know at the time they enter the service exactly what they will receive if they stay long enough to meet the requirements for pensions, and the city will know and will put aside during the time the employe works for the city the amount necessary to pay the city's part of the pension, whatever that may be determined to be.

The report shows that past pensions for city employes have cost about $57,000,000, of which the city has contributed more than $40,500,000. Present pensions for city employes cost more than $5,000,000 a year, of which the city contributes more than $4,450,000. The total salaries of the 79,906 persons now supposedly covered by pensions are $90,200,430 a year.

No Attempt to Place Blame.

The report does not attempt to fix the blame for conditions under which the pension funds have incurred their huge liabilities, and Mr. Bruere says the report is singular in that it does not contain a line of criticism of any city official or employe. Of the work of Mr. Buck and his staff Mr. Bruere says:

It is the most exhaustive study ever made of the pension problem and will be of inestimable value in all future pension discussions.

Some of the striking facts presented by the report follow:

The mortality rates show that women live longer than men, and hence for equal benefits they should be charged higher retirement rates, if employes are to bear part of the pension cost, as the commission advocates.

The number of firemen killed in the

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CHARITIES QUARREL IS REOPENED AGAIN

Committee of One Hundred Citizens Justify Mayor in Their Reply to Catholics.

LAYMEN IN QUICK RETORT

No Occasion to Praise Mitchel, They Say, and Defend Criticisms by Priests.

The Committee of One Hundred Citizens which has supported Mayor Mitchel in the charities controversy yesterday sent a reply to the committee of Catholic laymen who asked the committee to keep the charities quarrel from appearing to be a fight between the Catholic Church and the city. The reply expressed great satisfaction in its belief that the Catholic laymen did not wish to criticise the Mayor, and after referring to the attacks of Father William B. Farrell and Mgr. Dunn and others upon the Mayor said:

"We gladly accept your letter as sufficient evidence that these gentlemen have been acting in their personal capacity and not as representatives of the Catholic Church."

In answer to the committee's reply William D. Guthrie, for the Catholic laymen, issued a statement last night in which he said that no occasion had been given the Committee of One Hundred Citizens to laud the Mayor, and proceeded to defend the right of Catholic priests as representatives of the church to criticise the Mayor or any one else who impugned their motives.

The Committee's Reply.

The Committee of One Hundred Citizens in its reply to the Catholic laymen said:

"We are particularly gratified at your assertion that the Catholic Church and its representatives do not stand in the attitude of attempting to interfere with the city authorities in the performance of this duty.

"The formation of our committee was brought about primarily because we believe that the Mayor's policy with respect to the city's dependent wards was dictated solely by a sense of what a conscientious discharge of his duties required, and as good citizens we resented the attacks upon him and his motives.

"In the letter of June 6 to the Mayor, we deplored the attempt of a certain group of persons interested in some of the institutions referred to to force the appearance of an issue on this subject between the Catholic Church as a whole and the civil government of the city. We were moved to write to the Mayor as we did, and to organize the Committee of One Hundred Citizens in his support, partly because the Rev. William B. Farrell and certain other Catholic priests and other individuals, who were active in attacking the Mayor and other city authorities, seemed to assume to speak on behalf of the Catholic Church—an assumption to which support was afterward given by the letter of the Rev. John J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Diocese of New York, dated June 21, 1916, addressed by him to us, thus giving the appearance of an issue between the Catholic Church as a whole and the civil government of the city.

"We gladly accept your letter as sufficient evidence that these gentlemen have been acting in their personal capacity, and not as representatives of the Catholic Church, and we are gratified at the expression of your agreement with our view of the city's power of inspection and control of all private institutions in receipt of public funds.

"City Officials Satisfied."

"We are also informed by the city authorities that these institutions have now conformed with their requirements respecting the keeping of books and accounts, and, therefore, any examination into that subject by us would seem unnecessary."

The letter was signed by Cleveland H. Dodge, George W. Wickersham, and George F. Canfield, for the committee. It was addressed to the following Catholic laymen who signed the letter to the committee: Adrian Iselin, William D. Guthrie, Percy J. King, Louis H. Amy, James Byrne, Frederic R. Coudert, John D. Crimmins, Francis Burrall Hoffman, Alfonso de Navarro, Morgan J. O'Brien, Albert B. Boardman, John G. Agar, Conde B. Pallen, James Parrish Lee, John Quinn, Ernest Iselin, J. Lynch Prendergast, Ellery O. Anderson, Joseph

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BRITISH STRIKE ANOTHER HARD BLOW ALONG WHOLE OF THEIR SOMME FRONT; FIGHT INTO POZIERES AND GUILLEMONT

Pope Eager to Convince the World at Large of His "Absolute Impartiality" in the War

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 23.—The present Pope, after experiences with several interviewers at the beginning of his Pontificate, officially announced that he would not grant any others. Therefore the following statement cannot be called an interview with the Pontiff or a statement emanating directly from him, lest it be denied, although it comes textually from a high source at the Vatican:

"The Holy See is most desirous that the world at large, belligerents as well as neutrals, particularly in America, be convinced of its absolute impartiality in the present conflict."

A high prelate insisted on the word "impartiality," which, he explained, "must not be confused with neutrality."

"Impartiality is, both in meaning and results, superior to neutrality, as the latter is passive, while the former comprises constant manifestations of the most ardent affection by the Pontiff toward all his children, indiscriminately, but in a most impartial manner," the prelate said. "For this reason many cases of violence and cruelty denounced to the Pontiff could not be examined or judged, as, although condemning in general all injustice wherever and by whomever committed, the Pope cannot enter into the merits of various controversies, since they lack impartial and direct elements necessary for judgment. Acting otherwise, he might be deceived by information which, even if given in good faith, was not impartial. Thus he might violate his chosen attitude, lessening that supreme moral authority which must be kept intact so that it might be employed to reach the ultimate end of leading toward reconciliation of the peoples of the earth.

"For such reasons the Pontiff has supported every initiative in this sense, having no personal interest, but aiming at success of those supreme immutable principles of humanity and justice which form the base of Christianity."

GERMAN RIGA LINE PIERCED 5 MILES

Austria's Shattered Bukowina Army Thrown Back Into Jablonitza Pass.

LIPA-STYR DEFEAT GROWS

Teuton Losses There Put at 50,000—Russians About to Enter Northeast Galicia.

LONDON, July 23.—From the eastern frontier come further reports of continued Russian successes. General Kuropatkin has cut Field Marshal von Hindenburg's line at several points and, according to an unofficial report, has penetrated a distance of five miles.

Russian official reports of the operations in this sector (Riga) are exceedingly reticent, but von Hindenburg's line was considered the strongest on the whole eastern front, and that the Russians were able to break it is regarded here as most significant.

At the other extremity of the long line the Austrians officially admit their withdrawal toward the main ridge of the Carpathians, which is to say that General Pflanzer's shattered forces have been thrown back into the Jablonitza Pass, and the Russians are within four miles of the Hungarian frontier, moving toward Maramaros Sziget.

Except in the Dniester region heavy fighting is proceeding along the whole front. There is no further official news of General Sakharoff's operations on the Lipa and Styr, but, according to unofficial acounts, he is on the point of entering Northeast Galicia, General Boehm-Ermolli and General Bothmer being outflanked both north and south. General Sakharoff's forces are supposed to be working in the direction of Brody and Sokal.

The recent losses of the Teutons in these operations are computed as at least 50,000 men out of three corps, (120,000.)

German Attack on Stokhod Fails.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—Teutonic troops in Volhynia tried last night to break the Russian line along the River Stokhod near Bereznica, 25 miles northeast of Kovel, but failed and were compelled to retire, the War Office announced today. German attempts to recapture a lost position northeast of Smorgon also were futile. The statement follows:

In the Riga positions there has been an intense artillery duel.

Northeast of Smorgon (50 miles east of Vilna) in the vicinity of the village of Martyschi the Germans tried to advance with the object of regaining the positions we took from them yesterday, but under the fire of our batteries they were compelled to retire. All further efforts of the enemy to develop counterattacks failed under our rifle and artillery fire.

On the Stokhod, in the district of Zaenej-Bereznica, the enemy attacked at 9 o'clock in the evening, but was compelled to retire.

In the district of Vorokhty-Tatarow, on the road from Delatyn to Maramaros-Sziget we have captured five officers, including a battalion commander; 483 men, three cannon, and four machine guns.

In the Carpathians there are rains and snow.

Note—During July 20 and 21 we took prisoners 370 officers (one General and one Colonel), 13,700 men, and ten guns. The total number of prisoners, including those given in the official communiqué yesterday morning, amounts to 27,000 men. The total number of guns taken is 40.

Vienna Admits Carpathian Defeat.

VIENNA, July 23, (via London).—Under the menace of a heavy Russian assault, the Austrians in the Carpathian region of Southern Bukowina, southeast of Tatarow, have withdrawn toward the

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SAPPER, UNAIDED, BLOWS UP OUTPOST

Thrilling Exploit of Lone Hero Before Peronne Typical of French "Nibbling."

CROSSES MARSH AT NIGHT

Drags Explosives Through Mud, Water, and Wires, Dodging Mines and Sentinels.

By GEORGES LE HIR,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY BEFORE PERONNE, July 21, Evening.—The eyes of our soldiers are turned to Peronne as to the symbol of victory. They know it to be one of the strongest bastions of the enemy's defense, and that when it falls the day of deliverance for the ravished provinces will be dawning.

Though we are right before its gates no one belittles the greatness of the efforts required or the length of time that must elapse before we can call it ours. For around the city in a triangle the Germans have literally armored the earth with defenses. Guns are everywhere, while underground wind labyrinths of trenches walled and casemated with an unsparing profusion of cement and steel. No infantry could attempt such fortifications, but all know our artillery is equal to the task. It has already reduced to ruins works no less redoubtable.

Meanwhile, though no big fighting takes place, activity is ceaseless. Everywhere the continuous "nibbling" that permits us to tighten our grip on the enemy goes on. Greater than heroism of the soldiers in assault is the courage of the little groups or sometimes solitary scouts that are engaged in the business of preparation. Let me describe one such action of many that occurred last night during a period termed by the official communiqué "calm on both sides of the Somme":

Sapper Louis V—— was charged with the mission of getting to a point across the Somme marshes where the Germans had built out over the marsh itself a kind of bridge platform bearing quick-firers and outpost guards. His job was to blow up the whole affair with dynamite. Naturally he was a picked man, for it is no easy thing to drag not only one's self but a heavy charge of explosives through mud, rushing water, and barbed wire, over ground where mines are known to be laid and hideous mantraps hidden, with sentinels ever watching for just such an enterprise, and searchlights continually piercing the darkness with the sudden brightness of sheet lightning.

Neither the officer in giving his instructions nor V—— himself spoke of his return. To get there would be wonderful, but to return after the alarm had been given, that was not to be thought of. So before leaving the trench V—— embraced his comrades and divided among them his possessions. Then he greased his body, donned a rubber suit, and, with a brief handwave, crawled forward through the wire entanglements.

Though incessant, the searchlight rays are also intermittent, and the sapper advances during the intervals, crouching rigid when the light is returning. The sentinels may see him, but there are many other forms as motionless as he, and they know better than to give an alarm by firing upon the dead. Now he is half stifled in a whirlpool of mud raised by a stray shell. Now he must retire a precious thirty feet because the cord with which he is dragging the explosive has become twisted around a floating mass of carrion. After two

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LAUNCH MIDNIGHT ATTACK

Australians Rush Into Pozieres; Seize Bapaume Road.

RIGHT REACHES GUILLEMONT

Positions There and in Northern Edge of Longueval Change Hands Several Times.

DESPERATE FIGHT GOING ON

Haig's Quick Resumption of Offensive Leads London to Look for Big Developments.

LONDON, July 23.—The fourth week of the Somme battle begins well for the Allies and is expected to be fruitful of important developments.

Before Saturday midnight the British began a new attack on the whole line from Pozières to Guillemont, and the fact that General Haig has been able to resume the offensive so soon after the unsuccessful German counterattacks of last week, in which very strong German forces were brought forward, is regarded as a good augury.

The fighting has been of the fiercest character, the Germans working with their utmost strength to prevent the British from advancing to their third line positions. But when the last reports left headquarters in France the Australians had firmly established themselves in Pozières and are reported to have placed themselves astride the road in the direction of Bapaume, while at Guillemont and Longueval fortunes fluctuated, both places changing hands several times. Late tonight fighting was proceeding with the utmost violence.

The German counterattacks recently delivered against the French front have proved equally unsuccessful, and the Allies are now fighting slowly in the direction of Combles, which is only two miles distant from Guillemont.

According to a reliable estimate, the British and French together have captured since July 1 more than 26,000 prisoners, 140 guns, and hundreds of machine guns.

The Australians' Day.

An account of the operations received from The Associated Press correspondent at British Headquarters says:

"To the Australians is the glory of today's action, which takes the British offensive to the end of its third week and what might be called the third phase. Not once in the three weeks have the guns been silent. All the while the fighting has continued until the spectator has become numbed with this superhuman struggle.

"Mud-covered men return from the trenches and rested battalions go in. Prisoners taken in each fresh attack express the same wonder at the persistent hammering of the British. It has become twenty-four hours a day, the army fighting night as well as day.

"The attack of July 1, initiating the offensive, began at 7:30 in the morning; that of July 14 began at 3 o'clock in the morning; that of today began about 1 o'clock in the morning. While resisting many counterattacks through the week in Delville Wood, which has become a shambles, the British have been creeping forward. More little round spots of new advanced posts and penciled lines of saps and trenches were extended as the human moles dug their way forward. More German artillery and more troops have been massed to meet the increasing numbers of the British, while the British guns kept moving nearer and practicing shots at targets for future concentrations of fire.

Quickly Enter Pozieres.

"Today the Australians had their first big test in France. The free-limbed sons of the Southern Cross, charging from their trenches on their venture in the darkness against the new German trenches around Pozières, did not have much to do at the first German trench, or at least they did it quickly. Then out of the confusion of the night illumination of shell flashes, which is the hardest test for a military organization, came the news, when there was little news from other points of attack, that the Australians were past their objective, and then on the main street of Pozières, which is the main road to Bapaume, and hugging close the Germans on the other side of the street, so that the German artillery could not fire on them.

"People had said that either the Australians would get there or be killed, and the surprising thing, the wounded say, is how few were killed.

"'Birdie' had his plans made, all right, say the Australians. 'He always knows what he is doing.'

"'Birdie' is the nickname of Lieut. Gen. Birdwood, their commander, whom they would follow through any hot place. His fellowship with them conceals a steel discipline.

"The Australians met the 114th German Division, which had been rushed from Ypres, and prisoners taken, including 100 in a body, say frankly that the Australians came on too quickly for them.

"At other points over the four-mile front the British attacked at the same hour, at some points for diversion and at some points in earnest. The hottest

fighting was in that terrible region, the Delville Woods, the Trones Woods, and Guillemont village. In Guillemont the old second line trenches had been strengthened and supported with infantry and artillery reinforcements as the vital point of the present German defenses. The British rushed the village front from the Trones Wood and the flank. The battalion on the flank got in, but the attackers on the front were repulsed and the successful battalion was forced back, but it gained a footing which it still holds.

"More important than ever to either side are those points of high ground on the front of the British pressure. Both straining combatants strive for the position, saying, 'I must have that.'

"All last week The Associated Press correspondent kept his eye on some black stick-like points resembling broken telegraph poles, which were once shade trees in the village of Pozières. Villages like La Boiselle have become so unrecognizable from shell fire that one does not know where the village begins or ends, but the sticks of trees are whittled and whittled by the shell-bursts until a direct hit at the base levels them.

"Pozières was under the same British shell fire as the other villages suffered before the Germans were forced out. Not a human being was seen in the neighborhood except near a communication trench, in front of which a few British were making a shell crater into a field fortress. Across the way the Germans were engaged in the same business, both having sneaked out of their positions in the night. The British yelled satirical thanks to the Germans for timbers with which were being put into British trenches.

"By the location of the shellbursts in the morning it could be seen how far the British had wormed their way up over night.

British in Good Spirits.

"Through all the army there is a sense of exaltation which seems to allow no one to become tired—exaltation over the army's first offensive. The death of comrades, officer or private, is accepted as something inevitable, and there is a strange absence on the part of the British of any grimness. They go at it as part of the day's work.

"One of the humors of the week to the army is the German gas shells. At first such numbers of them were astounding, especially those which do not explode but emit a volume of gas. One British soldier called out:

"'If you expect to kill us with them, you will have to come over and hold them up to our noses.'

"Another called to the Germans:

"'They aren't as sweet as Eau de Cologne, but we like them better than your shrapnel and high explosives.'

"The British officers are worried lest the British public, hearing of the large volume of gas shells, will insist that the British begin the use of a weapon which seems wholly disbelieved in by the British Army experts.

"'Pozières will be a hard nut to crack,' everybody had been saying in the last few days, as he looked at the sticks of trees and the ruins of the knoll above Ovillers. That task was given to the Australians this morning.

"Smooth shaven, clean cut of feature—there is no mistaking the Australian at the front. He wears a slouch hat while all the rest of the British wear caps. A riding sun is his badge. His ways are democratic; his pay is the highest of any soldier in Europe, which he spends freely. They are open air men, with plenty of initiative.

"Some say that the discipline of the Australians is poor. Asked if he did not know it was the duty of a soldier to salute a superior officer, an Australian replied:

"'I am a fighter, not a soldier, Sir, and absentminded.'

"There are many like stories. The men had much to learn of military formality. Some of the military critics said the Australians were all right for Gallipoli, but not for this kind of work against the Germans."

The British official statement issued at 2:25 P. M. says:

The battle has been resumed today all along the German front from Pozières to Guillemont and reached a stage of intense violence.

In the neighborhood of Pozières territorial and Australian troops, attacking from the southwest and southeast respectively, carried the German outworks by assault shortly after midnight. Violent fighting is now taking place in the village, where the Germans are offering a desperate resistance with large numbers of machine guns.

On other parts of the battle front the fighting is equally intense, and here no definite progress is yet reported. At one time this morning we had recaptured the whole of Longueval, but the enemy once more regained the northern end of the village. Similarly the outskirts of Guillemont already have twice changed hands.

In a statement issued at 8 o'clock tonight the War Office announced further progress of the British in the neighborhood of Pozières, with the capture of a number of prisoners. On the rest of the front, from Pozières to Guillemont, a continuance of the battle, with fighting of intense violence, is reported.

French Stop Counterattack.

The new French lines south of Soyecourt, on the Somme front, have held against a German counterattack, the French War Office announced this afternoon. The German attempt, made last night, broke down under the French fire. The artillery battle along this front continues.

An artillery bombardment and some hand grenade fighting are reported on the west bank of the Meuse in the Verdun sector. A German attack on trenches at Esparges was repulsed.

The statement follows:

Artillery fighting continued on the Somme front.

South of Soyecourt a night attack against our new positions failed under our fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was an artillery bombardment in the Fleury sector and hand grenade fighting at the approaches to Chapelle Sainte Fine.

At Esparges German attempts against our trenches were repulsed by machine gun fire.

On the rest of the front the night was calm.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight says:

Except for a rather spirited cannonade north of the Somme there is no event of importance to report on the whole front.

The Belgian communication of today only says: "The day was calm." The communication dated July 22 is as follows:

The night and day were relatively calm except in the region of Dixmude, where we silenced German guns which had displayed considerable activity. The Belgian artillery carried out with marked success destructive fires against the enemy organizations at Het Sas.

British Losses Heavy, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—Heavy attacks by the British along the Somme front in Northern France, on the line running from Thiepval to Guillemont, have been fruitless despite disregard for losses among the large number of men employed, the War Office announced today.

South of Guillemont the German fire checked attempted British attacks, while south of the Somme isolated assaults by the French failed of result.

South of Damloup, in the Verdun region, a gain of ground for the Germans is reported.

The official statement regarding operations on the Western front follows:

Between the sea and the Ancre artillery battles occurred in some sectors. In the region of Richebourg a strong enemy reconnoitring party was repulsed.

Between the Ancre and the Somme, after increased artillery activity during the entire day, infantry attacks developed during the evening and the night on the front from Thiepval to Guillemont. The British attacks on this front were futile despite disregard of losses or the number of men engaged.

Near and west of Pozières and Foureaux Wood and on the western end of Longueval stubborn hand-to-hand fighting developed.

Between Guillemont and the Somme, enemy attempts to attack were stifled in the trenches by our curtain of fire.

South of the Somme, temporarily very heavy fire, which we reciprocated, was followed only by isolated attacks by the French, which failed. More than 100 prisoners were captured, these including some officers.

In the Meuse region (Verdun) artillery engagements of great intensity occurred. On the east bank of the river, in the district of Fleury, enemy hand grenaders were repulsed, as were enemy reconnoissances in the wooded mountain north of Fort Tavannes. South of Damloup, we gained ground in the direction of Dicourt Farm, capturing prisoners and booty.

Germans Confident in West.

The Anglo-French attacks along the Somme front on the 19th and 20th were unusually stubborn and were repeated ten-fold at many points on the front of twenty-five miles. The impression made on the German side was that the enemy employed his utmost exertion in a determination to break through at whatever cost. The British threw mounted cavalry against the Germans at Foureaux forest. This episode recalls the tactics of General Joffre in launching cavalry against the Germans in the September offensive campaign. The ground gained by the British amounts to about three square kilometers. The French also occupied a small grove on the extreme southern sector of the battle.

Correspondents at the front, reflecting the views of army officers, pronounced the conviction that Germany's enemy would never succeed in breaching her lines. Although it is generally expected that the offensive will be continued, German military authorities view the situation with confidence. Officers just arrived in Berlin from the Somme front report feeling excellent among the German troops, declaring that all are resolved to fight to the utmost and are ready for any sacrifices.

TELLS TRAGIC STORY OF GERMANS' FATE

Wounded Bavarian Relates How Officer Went Mad and Killed His Own Men.

PARIS, July 23.—The destruction of a German fortified work on the Somme front was marked by a tragic episode, says La Liberté. The order was given to destroy the fort at whatever cost. In less than six hours more than 2,500 great shells were fired at it, and the defenses gave way one by one in a cloud of dust and smoke. The infantry then went forward and the German positions were conquered.

French artillery officers, examining the ruins, discovered amid a mass of débris a Bavarian officer with his chest crushed and at the point of death. At the sight of the French officers the Bavarian seemed to collect himself, then began to speak softly, the Frenchmen kneeling about him.

The story told by the Bavarian and later recounted by an artillery officer was to the affect that thirty-two men had occupied the work. After the bombardment had continued for a time half of the men were victims of an awful death. Two were decapitated and of three others, near whom a shell exploded, not a vestige remained. The survivors crouched at the bottom of the subterranean shelters and awaited their fate.

Another terrific explosion occurred, the men being thrown together in a confused heap. Almost immediately flames shot up from the underground cavern. There was a moment of indescribable terror, for now fire was ravaging the work. The Lieutenant in command went mad and shouted wildly at imaginary enemies. Then in the sinister glare of flames the officer set furiously upon his men, killing one after another, and was himself burned to death.

The Bavarian determined not to die by the hand of his chief and scaled the ruins, clinging to a slope of the work, only to be buried under a block of stone. He died soon after the French officers found him, in the hospital to which they carried him.

FRENCH DROP SHELLS ON GERMAN POSITIONS

Muelheim Again Bombarded by Airmen—Big Gun Retaliates Against Belfort.

PARIS, July 23.—The official statement tonight tells of several strong attacks by French airmen on enemy positions. The statement says:

In the day of July 21 our aeroplanes bombarded the station at Vigneulles, and in the night of July 21-22 the station at Thionville, where three great fires broke out; the station at Arnaville, and those at Laon and St. Erme. On the night of July 22-23 the station and military establishments at Thionville were again bombarded. One hundred and fifteen shells were dropped in the course of these expeditions.

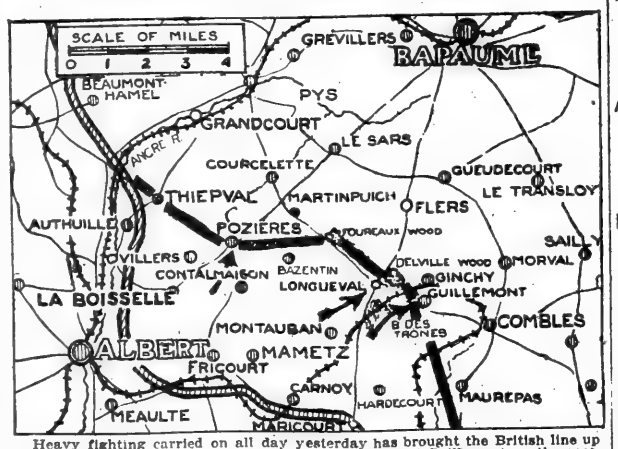
On the morning of July 22 a group of twelve French aeroplanes bombarded the military establishments in the town of Müllheim, on the right bank of the Rhine. A number of projectiles were dropped on the station and barracks, most of which are reported to have reached their mark.

On the return of the expedition our aeroplanes engaged in battle with an enemy squadron. Four of the German machines were brought down and crashed to the earth. Two of ours were obliged to make a landing in the enemy lines.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—Today's official statement contains the following:

A French air squadron bombarded Müllheim, in Baden, and villages near by. Two enemy aeroplanes were shot down in an air combat. We replied to the attack by bombarding the town of Belfort.

The Renewed British Offensive



Heavy fighting carried on all day yesterday has brought the British line up through Pozières on the west and into the outskirts of Guillemont on the east. At Longueval the British are still struggling to drive the Germans from the upper end of the village. Three arrows show the direction of the British thrusts.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The situation of the Russians south of the Stokhod line has, with later reports, cleared up almost completely. We can now see just what has been done, and just where the Russians are. Just to the north of Berestsch, the heights in front of which the Russians reported taking on Friday, the Styr River makes a big bend to the eastward near the town of Werben. The crossings of the river at this point were still in Austrian hands, the Austrian lines running within this bend, where, holding the crossings, their position was a strong one. The Russian advance beyond the Lipa, reported on Friday, by which the crossings of the Styr north of Werben were taken, and the Russian line pushed south to the heights to the north of Berestsch, practically surrounded the bend in the Styr, so that no line of retreat was left open to the Austrians who occupied it. As the Russian pressure on the circle increased, and their lines were drawn in, the Austrians occupying the salient had nothing left to do but surrender. It was in this corner that most of the 13,000 prisoners reported taken by the Russians were captured.

As we suggested in Saturday's review of the operations in this section, the heights in front of Berestsch were not a satisfactory strong position from which to hold back the Russian attack. After the line of the Lipa fell, it was only a question of a day or two before the new lines would have to be given up also.

One must realize in forming an estimate of the situation on this particular section of the front, the value to an army operating there of the mental attitude of the troops engaged. The Russian troops now there, are among the best fighters in Europe if capably led, have for weeks seen nothing but victory as their portion. Although suffering great losses they have seen one position after another fall to them, and know that they are going ahead. Not only that but they have seen Austrian and German prisoners passing through their lines in the rear by thousands. It cannot but create in their ranks an élan which enables their officers to drive them anywhere. They naturally feel that no position can resist them if they only fight hard enough, and they require but little driving to accomplish what is demanded of them. The situation is entirely reversed in the case of the Austrians who have known nothing but retreat for weeks, and who know that by this time, no matter how many of their enemies they may put out of action, the result is to be the same—another retreat. Therefore when we see on the map a new position taken up which possesses none of the elements of great natural strength as those from which Russia has driven them in this offensive, the chances are very strong that the Austrians will be driven out and forced to take a new line some distance back.

We know now that the line of the Lipa has completely gone. For practically its entire course from the Styr to the hills about Mirkow, where it has its source, the Russians control its banks. In some places they have left it ten miles in their rear. Behind the Austrian lines there is nothing north of the upper Lipa. It is upon this line, then, that the Austrians must fall back. It may take some little time before the retreat is made, but the Russians have shown such tremendous driving power that there is no doubt that it must come. Brody is in danger of being enveloped, the Russians are only a few miles from Stojanof. Nothing can now stop the incursion of the Russians into Northeastern Galicia, and when it is, the two pillars of the incursion will be converted into an invasion. Apparently the Russians have the situation in full control and the Austrians are retreating; stubbornly, it is true, and resisting with more or less effort each advance; but the advance continues steadily in spite of all opposition.

In the south—that is, in the section south of the Dniester River—the Russians are also again on the move. A great battle for the approaches to the pass through the Carpathians at Jablonitza has been in progress for several days, and the War Office in Vienna announces that the Austrians have had to retreat to the crests of the mountains. This means that all the approaches have fallen to the Russians, and that the scene of the fighting has been transferred to the pass itself. If the Russians can force open this gate to Hungary an entirely new vista is opened up to their southern army. The various moves the Russian commander can make have been pointed out. Which one he will make is impossible to predict. Seeing the possibility of breaking the line of the Stripa and forcing a long retreat through Galicia, it may prove expedient to block the exits from Hungary into Galicia at the passes and turn all efforts into flanking the Stripa line and starting the retreat.

The general situation in the Caucasus Mountains is one of constantly increasing interest, even though it may be a long time before it has any effect on the European war theatres. Russia's advances here have been even more remarkable than on the European front. Apparently the Turks are in complete retreat, for the rate of the Russian advance is almost as great as if the various columns were marching through the country unopposed.

There are no railroads entering into the strategy of this field, but there are roads upon which the entire theory of the operations is based. These roads are very few, as means of transportation in this mountain maze are extremely meagre. The immediate Russian objective, as was noted the other day, is the fortified post of Erzingan. The only good road leading into this town enters from the north, the other terminus being Trebizond. The entire road, from a point thirty miles north of Erzingan to the sea is in Russian hands. Before the week is out, if the present rate of progress is maintained, Ersingan will follow in the wake of Erzerum and Trebizond and fall into Russian hands.

The capture of such points means more in this country than it would mean in any other theatre of operations. All of the large road system in front of the Russian line of advance are important Turkish bases by means of which their armies in the field are maintained. When one of them falls an entire district, usually of large area, is affected and often a long retreat is made necessary. The principal of these points in the present zone of fighting are Trebizond, Erzingan, Kharput, and Diarbekir. The first of these is already in Russian hands, and as a result the whole of the Black Sea region was affected and the Russians were enabled to bring about their present advance. When this campaign has reached the point where it can make itself felt, and this will be when the line from the Gulf of Alexandretta to the Black Sea is reached, its importance will prove to be as great as that of the present operations of the Russians in Europe.

On the western front the British are still hammering away at the German lines, and in spite of the German resistance are steadily creeping forward in their objective. Yesterday, driving forward from the direction of Bazentin and of Ovillers, they began operations against the village of Pozières. Half of the village is now in their hands, the Germans still clinging obstinately to the other half. The tactical importance of Pozières is evident from the map. It must be realized that the Germans have turned every village on the British and French fronts into strongly fortified posts. The cellars of all the houses, the ruins, every other feature that offers cover, have been strongly posted with machine guns, so that even after such a point is surrounded the defenders are still capable of fighting on.

The British want the towns of Martinpuich and Flers in their front, because of the big stretch of the Albert-Bapaume road which would come under their control as a result of their occupation. Pozières stands in their way. Until Pozières is captured both of these towns, and particularly Martinpulch, cannot be taken. The troops who attempted it would at once be subjected to a flanking fire as they advanced which would be almost annihilating. If they can take Pozières the way is more or less opened to an advance further east.

All this fighting is, however, as yet purely local in character and effect. It is only as these small villages have local tactical or strategical importance that they are interesting.

SWEDEN RESTLESS UNDER BLOCKADE

All Scandinavia, Put on Rations by British, Looks to America for Relief.

BLACKLIST SYSTEM DRASTIC

Merchants Under Espionage of Hundreds of British Commercial Secret Service Agents.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 21, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Government officials and commercial interests assert that in tightening her "ring of steel" around Germany Great Britain has arbitrarily put the neutral countries of Scandinavia "on rations." The British officials in charge of the blockade permit these countries to have only what the officials think they should have, not what the countries proclaim they need.

In the case of Norway and Denmark the "rations" basis is maintained by agreement. In the case of Sweden it is enforced by British sea power, by seizure of neutral ships at sea, and detention of goods in English harbors. Some Scandinavian ships en route to Sweden from South America recently have been entirely emptied of cargo and sent to their home ports as paupers of the ocean highway.

There are many evidences of increasing resentment against Great Britain on the part of the Swedish people. The newspapers are beginning to comment more and more freely upon what they say is a practice "in violation of all international law—a flagrant misuse of power against the unquestionable rights of weaker nations."

Swedish Government officials and Swedish merchants alike do not hesitate to say they have hoped against hope the United States would take a stand in behalf of the neutral countries which would bring about a more reasonable enforcement of the blockade. They have protested in vain to Great Britain, and have endeavored to take such retaliatory steps as were at Sweden's command. But they realize Sweden is in no position and has neither the resources nor the military importance to gain for her protests favorable consideration.

Scandinavian newspapers and officials argue that the United States has a most potent weapon to use against the Allies to bring about "a more lawful conduct of the blockade." They firmly believe that if the United States Government would threaten to forbid the exportation of munitions of war and to declare unlawful any loans to belligerent nations, England would quickly be brought to terms. It is felt here that the United States has a great opportunity at this time to build up a permanent trade with the Scandinavian counries, but the blockade, coupled with the detention and censorship of mail, is making progress most difficult. The Scandinavians would be perfectly willing, they say, to let America dictate the conditions of the blockade; they do not feel they should be left arbitrarily to the will of Great Britain.

Food in Speculators' Hands.

There is no attempt here to deny that huge quantities of supplies were shipped to Germany from Sweden after the outbreak of the war, but one by one the Swedish Government has prohibited the export of articles until now practically nothing can be sent out of the country except by special permission. One effect of the blockade has been to place food supplies in the hands of speculators who are demanding exorbitant prices for their wares. Oddly enough, a great majority of these speculators are said to be Germans. Many months ago they bought their shipment to Germany supplies not covered by re-export agreements, but soon found prices were soaring to such high figures here in Sweden it was more profitable to hold their goods and resell to the Swedish people. This is particularly true of coffee. No other people in the world love their coffee better than the Swedes. Already they are paying practically double the normal price for it, with quotations daily leaping upward. There is fear that conditions here may soon approach those in Holland which have caused so many disturbances.

In a long article dealing with "The Blockade Against Sweden," the Stockholm newspaper Nya Dagligt Allehanda asserts that the more recent tightening of the embargo on Swedish imports is clearly a pressure to force Sweden to make a trade agreement with Great Britain similar to those "which place Denmark and Norway at her mercy."

"Such a demand," it says, "will never be made by any Swedish Government," the paper adds. "There is not the slightest excuse for the blockade against Sweden—it is merely a display of power, the placing of heavy burdens upon a neutral and friendly people. One cannot but feel that a nation thus wantonly taking advantage of her control of the seas is working against her own best interests and inviting eventual destruction."

There is no doubt that the situation between Great Britain and Sweden has been aggravated by the passage of the Swedish War Trade act, which prevents merchants and importers from making personal agreements with the British authorities regarding the passage of goods through the blockade. The Swedish Government felt it was humiliating to it to have such agreements in effect, and the law provides that all guarantees and shipping arrangements shall be made through the National Trade Commission. This commission holds that Great Britain is not entitled to a guarantee on goods coming to Sweden from another neutral country.

The British, it is said here, feel the act was aimed at them, although American importers in Stockholm found it really worked against American trade. Temporarily the Swedish authorities are winking at certain evasions of the act, but immediately after its passage there was a noticeable stiffening of the British attitude. It is commonly reported here that Great Britain has been holding since early May an entire cargo of foodstuffs consigned to the Swedish Government itself because this Government, as a matter of principle, would not sign the form of guarantee demanded by the British authorities. The details of this alleged seizure have not been made public.

Scandinavia Put on Rations.

There was the threat, too, not so long ago, that the Activist and pro-German groups in Sweden might create a situation which would force this country into war as an ally of the Central Powers. England is believed here to have fully realized this situation, and it was then that the "rations" basis was finally determined upon. England decided that neither Sweden nor her neighboring countries of Scandinavia should accumulate a stock of supplies which could be of war advantage. So these countries are not allowed any imports to carry them more than sixty to ninety days ahead of their normal demands.

Sweden, the one Scandinavian country without an agreement with Great Britain, does not feel she is any worse off than her neighbors, for Denmark recently was left practically without coal or gasoline. Gasoline so nearly reached the point of depletion that it sold for 50 cents a quart. The shortage of coal seriously threatened all industries. To save electric power all street and advertising signs were forbidden.

Sweden still is able to get large quantities of coal and briquette fuel from Germany, and it is in exchange for this very essential import that the Swedish Government allows the export of iron ores and various food supplies to Germany. No food can be exported without special license from the Government. In order to obtain this license the exporter of butter, eggs, pork, &c., must agree to put on this home market at a specified price an amount of food equal to that he is sending to Germany. The produce thus placed on the home market is known as "compensation food" and is sold well below the prevailing market. For a long time the better classes of consumers were able to gobble up all the "compensation food" immediately it was offered. Now cards have been issued to the poorer classes and they have special privileges at all sales.

At the time the trade agreements were negotiated with Denmark and Norway, Great Britain also sent special commissioners to Sweden. The procedings got to the point where Great Britain demanded the right to place British agents in all Swedish custom houses. This was too much for the Swedes, and negotiations were abruptly broken off.

The rupture over the proposed trade agreement came just at a time when 400 tons of rubber, in transit through Sweden to Russia, was allowed to fall into the hands of the Germans. This incensed the English. It happened this way: The rubber was shipped from England and had reached the Russian frontier at Tornea when it was stopped by the Swedish Government because no license for the transit had been obtained. The rubber was brought to Stockholm. Finally the export license was arranged and the previous consignment of contraband was started for its Russian destination. This time, however, it did not go forward by the protected railroad line. It was placed upon a small steamer. This had not progressed a hundred yards outside the three-mile limit of Swedish territorial waters before it was boldly "captured" by a German destroyer and taken as a prize to Germany. Of course, there were immediate charges of collusion, but the Swedes declared the reshipment was arranged by Russian agents, and if there was "crookedness" in the transaction it was the act of an unpatriotic Russian.

Copper Medals and Gravestones.

There were many other instances of violation of the Swedish Government's exports prohibitions. When copper ingots and copper ores were put on the forbidden list one Swedish firm filled a contract for hundreds of thousands of copper medals bearing the likeness of Field Marshal Hindenburg for alleged distribution to soldiers in the trenches. There was also started an unusual trade in copper "headstones" for German graves. The Government by this time, however, had awakened, and the "gravestones" were stopped and confiscated.

It is freely asserted here that many of the merchants who in the earlier days of the war gave guarantees to Great Britain openly announced afterward that they did not consider the guarantees binding inasmuch as England had no right in international law to ask for such agreements. This state of affairs also led to the creation in Sweden of a British commercial secret service. Swedish merchants say there are several hundreds of these agents now in Sweden, and that every imported article is traced to the ultimate consumer. These agents also have prepared the "Swedish blacklists" for Great Britain. No Swedish concern which ordinarily sells to Germany can get any sort of goods through the English blockade. If a Swedish manufacturing concern sells brass lamps to Germany it cannot get tin from overseas to make milk separators even for Russia.

Manufacturers assert that the British authorities in measuring materials to be allowed to Sweden overlook the fact that Russia has come into the Swedish market for hundreds of products and manufactures formerly bought from Germany. They claim to be seriously handicapped in filling Russian and Japanese contracts because England will not let the necessary raw materials "out of bondage."

One of the most aggravated cases of this sort has had to do with the import of two tons of antimony to be used by a Swedish manufacturing concern building papermaking machinery for Finland, Russia, and Japan. This antimony originally was bought in the United States. When the British Legation was applied to for a license to pass the antimony through the blockade the Swedish importer was asked why he had not purchased the antimony in Great Britain. He replied that it was cheaper in America, but, believing it might facilitate matters if he bought on the British market, he canceled the American order and bought at a higher rate in London. He then applied anew for a license. The importer, the manufacturing concern, and the Russian, Finnish, and Japanese firms for which the machines were intended all were approved by the British Legation, but the application for the import license has been pending four months without any sign of action. The Swedish manufacturer submitted a detailed statement as to how every ounce of the antimony was to be used—all for allied nations of Great Britain.

A Sellers' Blacklist Also.

The Swedish importers have also discovered that the English have a "sellers' blacklist." If the goods are bought from a firm in North or South America which also sells to Germany, they are detained in Great Britain and probably will remain there until the end of the war.

It is announced here that in the last six months Great Britain has seized from one line of Swedish steamers in the South American trade 87 per cent. of their cargoes, allowing only 17 per cent. to come through. These cargoes consisted principally of coffee, cocoa, hides, and wool.

The British have been able absolutely to control all cargoes carried in Danish and Norwegian ships by threats not to allow such steamers bunker coal. Also, no steamer is allowed to load goods in England for Scandinavia unless assured of a return cargo.

Roughly, the import situation with respect to Sweden (and applying almost similarly to the other Scandinavian states) is as follows:

Coal—Sweden imports most from Germany, Norway and Denmark from England—very limited quantity coming to latter countries.

Cotton—Coming through in small quantities when consigned directly to spinners. No cotton allowed to dealers.

Copper—Restricted similarly to cotton; must go direct to consumer.

Coffee—Import practically prohibited by Great Britain. It is said Great Britain now holds at least 25,000 tons of coffee assigned to Sweden, valued at between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. Great Britain claims Sweden has coffee enough for this year. The Swedes admit there is sufficient in the country, but the speculators have it all.

Cocoa—Imports practically stopped for this year. England claims Sweden imported in three months an amount equal to that ordinarily consumed in two years.

Corn, Wheat and other Grains, Fats for Margarine, Lard, Bacon, and Pork—All imports are handled by the Swedish Government's Food Commission. Very limited amount allowed to come through. One cargo now held in Great Britain because Swedish Government will not give guarantees demanded.

Brass, Tin, and other Metals—Coming in slowly when consigned to ultimate consumer, this consumer not to be upon the English "blacklist" or the suspected list known as "gray."

Lubricating Oils—Same as metals.

Automobiles from America—Only a few coming through, although orders have been placed for hundreds.

Automobile Tires — Great demand in Sweden for American tires, as practically no others on the market and German supply cut off. Very few allowed to pass the blockade. The stocks in Sweden are mostly held by speculators. One dealer in a low-priced American car has been forced to pay as high as $300 a set for tires for a car selling in the United States at a little more than $400 fully equipped. Most cars come in tireless. Dealers say Great Britain is allowing to pass only the same number of tires that were imported by Sweden in the twelve months preceding the war. Sweden is enjoying great prosperity now and there are thousands of cars in use above the number in the period mentioned.

KAISER AND KRONPRINZ NOT SUNK, SAYS BERLIN

Semi-Official Denial of British Report that Two Dreadnoughts Were Torpedoed.

BERLIN, July 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British report that the German dreadnoughts Kaiser and Kronprinz were torpedoed and sunk in the Jutland naval fight is absolutely untrue, says an Overseas News Agency statement today.

"Competent authority states that neither vessel was struck by a torpedo," says the statement. "The Kaiser was twice lightly hit by gunfire, one man being killed. The Kronprinz was not hit at all, and there was no loss of life on board."

Washington advices on July 13 reported that a British Admiralty dispatch to the British Embassy there said that positive proof had been found that the Kaiser and Kronprinz were sunk by torpedoes during the Jutland battle.

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TWO MORE TOWNS TAKEN FROM TURKS

Russians in Armenia Sweep On Along Black Sea Coast and Toward Erzingan.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued this communication:

On the shore of the Black Sea we have effected a considerable advance.

We have taken a great number of prisoners and captured the town of Kialkit-Chevilik, situated near the River Eshit-Trmaka.

After some fighting we carried the town of Foil by storm and advanced a considerable distance southward of that point.

In the direction of Erzingan we have crossed the River West Euphrates.

In the district of Mosta Ketur-Kerri, in the direction of Mosul, to the east of the Revanduz district, we had engagements with large Turkish forces.

CONTANTINOPLE, July 23, (via London.)—The following statement on war operations was issued today by Turkish Army Headquarters:

In Persia nothing of importance has occurred in the Kermanshah sector.

The Russians who attacked us east of Sunnah suffered heavily.

We were successful against the Russians in the region of Bane and at Revanduz, whence the enemy retired in disorder, leaving a quantity of equipment and provisions. The line of their retreat was littered with war stores. Our troops, in energetic pursuit, are in touch with the enemy twenty kilometers east of Revanduz.

In the Caucasus our successful counterattacks stopped an enemy offensive against our central sector.

Our air squadrons successfully bombarded an enemy army encampment at Sues Harbor and returned safely.

A later communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

On the Caucasian front our advance continues.

According to supplementary information we seized at the capture of Gumushkanch not two but six guns.

NEW GAINS BY ITALIANS.

Advance Along Posina Line and Storm Dolomite Positions.

ROME, July 23.—Italian troops are continuing their pressure on the Austrian lines in the Trentino, scoring new advances along the Posina line and on the Sette Communi Plateau. They have also taken strong positions between the Trevignolo and Cismon Valleys, in the Dolomites. The official statement recording these operations, issued today, follows:

In the Lagarina Valley the artillery on both sides has been active. The enemy's batteries also shelled Avio, damaging the Civil Hospital. Our heavy artillery resumed the bombardment of Riva, Nago, and Rovereto.

On the Posina line and on the Sette Communi Plateau the pressure of our infantry continued, and we advanced on the slopes of Monte Zebio, where our Bersaglieri brilliantly carried some trenches, capturing 120 prisoners and a machine gun.

In the Dolomites, between the heads of the Trevnigno and Cismon Valleys, we captured the strong positions of Monte Cavallazza and Monte Colbriccon, taking 142 prisoners, including three officers; two guns, some trench mortars, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

GERMAN RIGA LINE PIERCED 5 MILES

Continued from Page 1.

main ridge of the Carpathians, the War Office officially announced today.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London).—The breaking up of Russian attempts to advance southeast of Riga and of efforts of Russian troops to cross the Styr in Volhynia are reported in today's official statement by the War Office, which says:

Southeast of Riga late yesterday evening an enemy attack was frustrated by our curtain of fire.

Russian attempts to cross the Styr near Zahatka, southwest of Berestechk, were prevented by German batteries.

PRESS HINDENBURG HARD.

Russians' Thrusts Along His Line Increase German Nervousness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Good progress is being made on Russia's European front in all sections, from the Gulf of Riga to Transylvania. In the Riga sections the Germans attempted to reply to the Russian attack on their extreme left by yet another push upon Riga. At the same time Russian pressure further south in the Dvinsk section compelled the Germans to bring up some of their heaviest artillery in the hope of stemming the tide.

German nervousness, which has been a marked feature of the struggle in this region for more than half a year past, in fact almost ever since the Russians converted the Gulf of Riga into an inland sea closed to enemy assaults, is apparently approaching the climax. German aviators are becoming intensely active and besides making several visits to Riga have penetrated as far as Reval.

The Russians are attacking not only on their extreme right, west of Kemmern, but also in the centre of the section in the neighborhood of Riga. The German first line of defenses has been rushed at several points and the artillery work is becoming intensified both here and opposite Dvinsk. According to my information the Russian successes in this section of the front are already more marked than would appear from the extremely laconic references in the official communiqués, which defer full accounts until they are able to present accomplished facts in definite form.

Northeast of Smorgon the Russians captured a portion of the German defenses by a well-planned night attack. The Russian push over the centre of the grand strategic front, namely, in the section centring toward Baranovitschi, has been somewhat less successful than elsewhere, but this fact makes little difference to the enemy's general situation. The Germans have brought up here also a formidable force of their heaviest guns, and a heavy bombardment opened by the enemy over this section may be in preparation for an attack.

HEAR AUSTRIA CALLS ON FINAL RESERVES

Army Reported Withdrawn From Serbia—Great Peace Demonstrations in the Cities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Information from Lindau, Switzerland, states that the Austrian frontier is again closed to passengers. The reason is believed to be a general levy en masse in Austria, the clearing out of the last reserves, including only half-recovered invalids and wounded from the barracks, the withdrawal of a large part of the troops from the Italian front and the transportation of all troops in Serbia.

Austria is thus collecting whatever remains of her forces and sending them to the Russian front. It is said that already 100,000 Austrian troops, mostly territorials, who formed the army of occupation in Serbia, have been removed and sent to Galicia. The maximum reserves that can thus be collected is estimated at about 400,000 men, and if this reserve army also is defeated by the Russians Austria will have used up her very last resources in human material.

There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news getting to the Allies of the grave situation in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Owing to panic created by the Russian victories disorders have broken out in so many towns that the rigorous state of siege had to be increased. I have news that at Salzburg last Saturday an immense mob of women and soldiers marched through the town, and demonstrated in front of the Governor's palace, demanding with loud cries the conclusion of peace.

According to Avenire d'Italia, its Swiss correspondent also learns that there was a big demonstration in Budapest last Sunday night in front of the residence of Count Tisza. The crowd even shouted, "Hurrah for Russia." Premier Tisza appeared on the balcony and harangued the threatening mob, saying they must have confidence, that Hungary was undoubtedly passing through great dangers, but that they must be worthy of their heroes at the front.

The mob, however, howled in response to the Prime Minister's words, and proceeded noisily to various newspaper offices, protesting against the attitude of the press, which they cried was concealing the truth from the public.

DISREGARD CABINET SHIFT.

Russians More Interested in the Success of Their Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Mail.)—The public is little inclined at present to care what shuffling in the offices is effected so long as the systematic breaking up of the Austro-German forces continues to develop so successfully. The number of prisoners taken by Brusiloff's armies has now passed 300,000. At the very lowest estimate this means that half a million of the enemy has been put out of action. While the immediate destinies of Russia are in the hands of her army commanders the nation is indifferent to political changes.

Thechanges in the Ministry resulting from the Cabinet council on the 17th inst. at General Headquarters were announced this morning. The news was issued too late for most newspapers to comment on M. Sazonoff's resignation. In any case, the comments are bound to be extremely restrained. There is no doubt this event will cause general regret. The possibilty was much discussed a few months ago.

"So far as the war is concerned it may confidently be taken for granted that the force of Russia's blows will not in any way be effected by the latest change. For the present Mr. Goremykoff, Assistant Foreign Minister, and other chiefs of departments of the Foreign Office will carry on the same policy as before. Premier Sturmer has not been active at the Home Office, and it is unlikely he will try to play a prominent part in the new post. For the rest the changes in the ministry are unimportant. The Home Secretary must not be confused with the Khvostoff who occupied this position for a few months and lately disappeared with dramatic suddenness in consequence of a charge brought against him of being implicated in a plot to remove a notorious public character. All belong to the regular bureaucrat class, have passed their lives in Government offices and are essentially representative of the old regime.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—The resignation of Serglus Sazonoff after seven years in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has occasioned general regret. It followed his recent visit to the General Staff, where he attended a meeting of the council of Ministers.

During his incumbency, M. Sazonoff completed highly important agreements with Great Britain relative to Persia. He is credited with developing and cementing the friendship between Russia and Great Britain and fostering friendly relations with Japan, which culminated in the recent agreement of mutual support with reference to the territorial and special interests of the two countries in the Far East. He also completed an agreement with Sweden for a junction of the Swedish and Russian railways at Tornea. He remains a member of the Imperial Council and Master of the Imperial Court.

Boris V. Stürmer, who succeeded M. Goremykin as President of the Imperial Council, and who now assumes the duties of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was always prominent in bureaucratic affairs. His early career was devoted to provincial Government posts. He was for fourteen years Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Court. Prior to his appointment to the Imperial Council he had for a number of years taken little part in political affairs.

Alexei Khvostoff, the new Minister of Interior, was attached to the Ministry

DUTCH ORANGE BOOK ASSAILS GERMANY

Long-Delayed Diplomatic Journal Recounts Many Grievances Still Unsettled.

TUBANTIA CASE NOT ENDED

Holland Declines to Accept Berlin's Explanation—Adopts Our Stand on Mail Seizures.

THE HAGUE, July 23, (via London.)—The long-expected Orange Book, covering the period from October, 1915, to July of the present year, was issued today. It vividly illustrates the difficulties with which Holland has had to deal, owing to her geographical situation between the belligerents. The record shows that disputes have arisen now with Germany and now with Great Britain, the progress of which was followed with the deepest interest, not unmixed with anxiety, by the entire Dutch nation.

The Orange Book has been delayed for months in the hope that some settlements of the questions at issue would be reached, but several matters are still in suspense, it says, and some apparently in hopeless deadlock. The principal of these matters is the sinking of the Dutch liner Tubantia, which is at the same stage that had been reached on June 9, when, on the ground of elaborate technical evidence, Germany declared the incident closed; that no German warship had sunk the Tubantia, and insisted that it was likely that a torpedo which had been previously fired at a British warship had remained afloat, and come in contact with the liner. To this portion of the Orange Book a footnote by the Dutch Government adds that Holland maintains its previous attitude, that a German torpedo sank the Tubantia, and says the Dutch Government has determined to leave nothing undone to obtain additional light on the matter, and has asked further information from Germany, with which confidential conversations are now proceeding.

Another case dealt with is that of the destruction in April of the Dutch steamer Berkelstorm by a German submarine. Holland sharply demanded full reparation for this act, and protested against the German submarine commander's alleged utterance that all goods bound for England were contraband, and all ships bound for England would be sent to the bottom.

Germany, on July 9, justified the sinking of the Berkelstorm, but invited the owners of the cargo to make their claims to the Hamburg Prize Court. Germany denied that the submarine commander used the words complained of, declaring they were entirely contrary to the instructions of the German Admiralty." Holland, on July 15, however, complained that the ship's papers had not been sufficiently examined, and maintained that the destruction of the Berkelstorm was illegal.

The Orange Book says that answers are still expected from Germany as to whether the explosions on the Holland-American Line freighter Eemdijk, while bound from Baltimore for Rotterdam, and on the Dutch steamer Rijndijk, while bound from Portland, Me., for Rotterdam, were caused by German torpedoes.

The Orange Book disputes with Great Britain and France concerning Orders in Council of Oct. 29 and March 30 and the French equivalent of the decrees, mainly on the principle of the interruption of the nationality of merchantmen, which Holland maintains is established by her flag. A case in point is the Dutch steamer Nambum, which was seized by a British warship and taken to Halifax while proceeding from New York to Cuba last year. The steamer at the time was under charter to an American company. Holland maintains her protests against the seizure and subsequent requisitions of the steamer by the British Admiralty as contrary to the law of nations, "which has already been disregarded in previous instances by Great Britain and France."

Holland also protested, according to the Orange Book, against British seizures of postal parcels on neutral ships up to June 17, when Holland in a note declared that Great Britain's alleged evidence of enemy origin or destination could not be proved. Great Britain referred to correspondence with the United States on these points, to which Holland replied that she could not consider arguments with a third power.

Regarding the detention of letters Holland adopts the standpoint of the United States, that, although Great Britain consented to facilitate the handling and shipment of documents if placed in separate mail bags, Holland still maintains the principle that the detention of mails is illegal.

In conclusion, the Orange Book says the Government of South Africa offered Holland, not as an act of legal liability, but as an act of grace, to compensate her for the destruction of the Dutch Consulate in Durban during the riots of May 13, 1915. Holland refused to accept compensation under such conditions.

In the Orange Book are published ten verdicts of prize courts—seven German and three French, with regard to the seizure of fish and other cargoes. Three of the German and two of the French decisions were averse to the Dutch. In the other cases damages were paid.

FAVOR CHURCH'S HOME RULE

English Committee Would Give Power to Laity, Subject to Review.

LONDON, July 5. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Home rule for the Church of England, in distinction from State control of the legislation of the Convocation of Canterbury, and yet the acknowledgment of the State's power of veto, are the chief points in the report of the committee appointed three years ago by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to consider problems of Church reform.

The popular criticism that the Church of England does not represent the mind of the English people is frankly admitted. The report reflects the manner in which the influences of democracy have been at work during the war.

The committee proposes that its recommendations shall be effected through the establishment of a Church Council, consisting of the houses—Bishops, clergy, and laity. In the house of clergy the parochial clergy would have a majority, while for the house of laity a system of representation is suggested with special measures for insuring that "not less than 5 per cent." of its members shall be drawn from the working classes, and that there shall be an infusion of university teachers and students.

SUBMARINE CRUISERS REPORTED BUILDING

New Craft Said to Carry 90 Torpedoes and Have Great Effective Radius.

Special to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Times).—The Frankfurter Zeitung quotes the following from an article in the weekly technical paper, Prometheus, on new submarines and diving cruisers:

"Reports have been lately ever more persistent that the two foremost naval Powers had begun building regular submarine cruisers. These vessels are 5,000 tons gross, 400 feet long, strongly protected, and armed as medium sized protected cruisers, have engines 18,000 horse power, developing a speed above water of twenty-six and under water of sixteen knots. Their effective radius is from 18,000 to 20,000 nautical miles, and they are capable of traveling from the Baltic to Japan without replenishing their fuel. They carry thirty torpedo tubes and two reserve torpedoes for each tube, ninety torpedoes in all, and several light and medium quick firers for defence against aircraft.

"The Journal says: 'The most terrible weapon, however, which the submarine cruiser will have, in addition to torpedoes, is an apparatus, already introduced with such great success in submarines, for laying submerged contact mines, of which each of these strange vessels will carry from 125 to 150.'"

SAYS DARWIN CAUSED WAR.

Rockefeller Approves This and Other Statements by Dr. Eaton.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—"Anarchism is a beautiful theory," said the Rev. Dr. John A. Eaton of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of New York, today, addressing his former flock at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church here, and John D. Rockefeller agreed with him. "Fine," said Mr. Rockefeller after the service. Dr. Eaton criticised those who think of anarchists as "men with red noses, red shirts, and bombs in their pockets," and declared that, while anarchism was a beautiful theory, it was a failure, because it was not human.

Mr. Rockefeller and the rest of the congregation were told that Charles Darwin was to blame for the European war. Dr. Eaton said Darwin was the basic factor in bringing about the world war, and Mr. Rockefeller was seen to nod his head in agreement.

Germany, said Dr. Eaton, is the only place where a preacher is still a prophet and a professor not thought a fool by "boneheads."

"It is Darwin who is responsible for the ideas of evolution that have seized the supermen of Germany," he added. "It is the law of the jungle, but it was never intended for the human race."

He declared the roar of cannon, the groans of the dying, and the agony of mothers in Europe were the voice of the new John the Baptist crying in the wilderness, and that a new spirit of humanity and justice would replace the jungle law.

Dr. Eaton championed preparedness, drawing a parallel between the United States and Germany. The two countries, he said, have spent the same amount for military purposes since the time of the civil war.

"Mr. Villa—bless his memory, a thousand times dead and alive again—invaded this country," he said, "and while we scoured the whole nation for a week gathering a posse to find him, he slipped away."

DEMOCRATS ISSUE A PAPER.

Bulletin Full of "Advice" to Progressive Voters.

The first issue of The Bulletin, a weekly news sheet printed by the National Democratic Committee, was issued yesterday. It contained seven columns of reading matter, which was principally designed for the conversion of Progressives to the Democratic cause. The leading article in the paper was headed "Bull Moose Drive Isn't Herding as 'Leaders Wish,'" and contained a review of the revolts in many States against efforts to deliver the Progressive vote to the Republican candidate.

One column was devoted to George W. Perkins. A number of passages from his letters were cited, in which he had denounced the Republican Party and asserted that it was further away from Progressive ideals than the Democrats were. Less than a year ago, The Bulletin asserts, Mr. Perkins wrote this:

"On the other hand the Democrats are showing some indication of being in favor this next Winter of the Tariff Commission. They have at least taken a tiny little bit of a step in our direction on the great trust and corporation question. In this State, the Democrats have given us the only social justice legislation that has been enacted, while the Republicans have since attempted to nullify that legislation."

Another quotation taken to prove the inconsistency of the Progressive leader is this, said to have been written on Aug. 9, 1915:

"The idea of trying to deliver voters en masse to another party seemed so utterly out of order and unfair, and seemed to be striking so at the very heart of our whole organization, that, after careful consideration and consultation with a number of our friends, I decided to go to the Buffalo meeting, which was by far the largest one, and protest, in the name of the national organization, against any such action."

One column is devoted to "Prosperity Notes." A three-column head stands over a story entitled, "President's Aerial Preparedness Commended by His Former Critics." This is followed by a letter of President Alan R. Hawley of the Aero Club of America to the President, thanking him and others for the appropriation for aviation. Two columns are devoted to suggestions for editorials by Democratic editors.

TUGS RAISING THE KEYPORT.

Crowds at Battery Watch the Work of Wrecking Crews.

Thousands of persons went to Battery Park yesterday to watch the two big Merritt-Chapman wrecking tugs at work on the steamboat Keyport, which sank alongside the sea wall on Saturday night after having been rammed by the steam lighter Santos.

Chains were passed under the keel of the vessel to raise her as the water was pumped out, and it was expected that she would be floated tonight or early tomorrow morning.

"Honest Bill" Quigley, Battery boatman, said that the Keyport was the first big wreck that had occurred off the Battery in twenty-five years, and it was the more interesting, being so close in shore that the public could see how the work of raising a vessel was carried out

FOES OF BIG NAVY LINING UP IN HOUSE

Fight Already On to Defeat the Large Increases Proposed by the Senate.

KITCHIN IS LEADING IT

Wilson and Daniels May Be Forced to Take a Hand to Save the Three-Year Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—When the House reconvenes on Tuesday, conferees will be named on the Naval Appropriation bill, and the indications are that there will be a fight between the two branches of Congress, in which the President and Secretary Daniels may have to take a definite position.

There is growing opposition in the House to the large increases written into the naval budget by the Senate. Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, is lined up with the opponents of the Senate appropriations. Mr. Kitchin has informed his "small navy" colleagues that he cannot support a conference report which includes anything like the increases proposed by the Senate.

Mr. Kitchin has gone even further. He has announced his opposition to any bill that is not approximately within the total approved by the House originally and minus provision for a building program extending over a period of years.

Following the passage of the naval budget in the House, Mr. Kitchin issued a statement saying the opposition had won a victory in that the five-year program had been abandoned. In these circumstances, the so-called "small navy" contingent was fairly content to support the no-battleship measure reported by the House Committee.

Not only has the Senate included provision for four battleships the first year, but it has provided for a three-year building program calling for sixteen capital ships and ten scout cruisers. Mr. Kitchin and such members as Bailey of Pennsylvania, Callaway of Texas, Hensley of Missouri and Gray of Indiana are expected to fight stubbornly against the Senate amendments.

Unless the President and the Secretary of the Navy take a hand, it will be difficult for the Conference Committee to reach an agreement on more than six capital ships to be constructed this year. A well informed observer at the Capitol predicted today that the Conference Committee, if left to fight out these differences without outside suggestion, would recommend four battle cruisers and two battleships. The Senate program calls for four battle cruisers and four battleships this year.

Even this compromise will not satisfy the "small navy" members of the House. That element will stand behind the original House proposition of five battle cruisers and no battleships. When the naval budget came from the House Committee on Naval Affairs it was the result of a Democratic conference at which the majority members, some of whom had threatened to deadlock the committee, agreed to stand together for five battle cruisers and no battleships. The elimination of battleships was the thing that won over such men as Mr. Hensley and Mr. Callaway.

Now that the Senate has upset all these House plans it is not unlikely that President Wilson, either directly or through Secretary Daniels, will be obliged to get behind the Senate program if it is to be saved in the Conference Committee. The impression has been given that the Navy Department was behind the Senate increases, but a protracted fight in conference is ahead unless the Administration specifically states its preference for the Senate bill.

Informal conferences among the Democratic members of the House Naval Committee are already under way in advance of the naming of conferees by the lower body. Outside of these conferences the "small navy" clans, led by Mr. Kitchin, are organizing a revolt and will oppose almost any recommendation made by the Conference Committee unless the Senate amendments, adding more than $45,000,000 to the total of the House bill, are cast aside.

Absent members of the House are to be summoned back to Washington for the final stages of the preparedness fight. The House is now without a quorum and merely marking time pending the presentation of conference reports on the annual supply bills and the national defense measures. Conferences on the naval budget probably will begin on Wednesday.

RED CROSS DENOUNCES PRISON CAMP REPRISALS

International Body Protests Against the Practice to Belligerents and Neutrals.

PARIS, July 23.—The International Committee of the Red Cross today issued a statement to belligerents and neutrals protesting against prisoners of war being made the victims of retaliation. The statement says that unjust and cruel reprisals are often provoked by false information and that the system puts a premium on barbarism for the purpose of vengeance. It urges the belligerents to discontinue such methods.

Inspection trips to prisoner camps have revealed a great improvement in the condition and the treatment of the men in them, the statement adds.

GREY'S TITLE IS VISCOUNT.

Sir Edward, "for Personal and Family Reasons," Declines "Earl."

LONDON, July 23.—For "personal and family reasons" Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, who recently was created an Earl, has received the royal permission to take the title of Viscount instead of Earl, under the style of Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

It is possible that Sir Edward prefers the title of Viscount to Earl because there already is an Earl Grey, with whom the Foreign Secretary is often confused, particularly in this country. Earl Grey (fourth of that title) was Governor General of Canada from 1904 to 1911. Fallodon is Sir Edward's country place in Northumberland.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

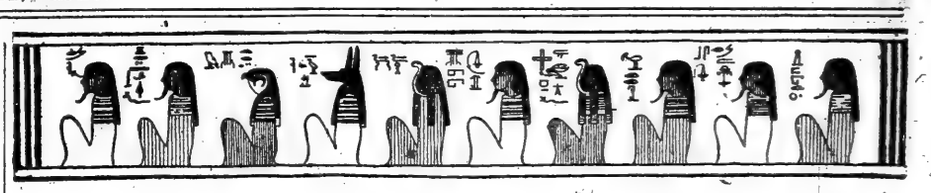
AID FOR SHACKLETON FOUND IN ENGLAND

Government Fitting Out Ship to Rescue Survivors of Party.

LONDON, July 23.—In view of the possibility of the failure of the third attempt now being carried out by Sir Ernest Shackleton in a small vessel to rescue the twenty-two men of his antarctic exploration party left on Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands, and at his most urgent request, the Government, it was officially announced today, has decided to dispatch a vessel from England for this purpose as soon as she is fitted out, no suitable wooden vessel being available at any South American port.

"The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading Into Hudson Bay," has gratuitously placed their vessel Discovery, especially built for antarctic exploration, at the disposal of the Admiralty. Lieut. Commander James Fairweather, an experienced ice-master, has been appointed to command the vessel now fitting out at the Devenport dockyard. On completion of the preparations, if news is not received of a successful issue of Sir Ernest's present attempt to reach Elephant Island, she will then proceed thence, taking the explorer on board on the way.

It is anticipated, says the announcement, that the vessel will have no difficulty in reaching her destination, and it is sincerely hoped that she will rescue the stranded party.



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BREMEN'S DELAY HOLDS UP U-BOAT

Continued from Page 1.

rumor, but it has been said on good authority that no means will be neglected to insure the safety of the return voyage of the little merchantman. A rumor that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, would pay another visit to the Deutschland early this week was denied today by the submarine's agents. It was said there is no reason why Count von Bernstorff should come again to Baltimore, his dispatches to go back on the Deutschland to the Berlin Foreign Office having been delivered early last week to Captain Koenig by a member of the embassy staff.

Captain Hinsch said the Duetchland's wireless had not been sealed by local radio inspectors. Captain Koenig was told when he landed in Baltimore that he could not remain in port longer than two weeks with his wireless open. The two weeks limit on this will expire tomorrow morning.

Pastor Julius Hoffmann of the Zion Lutheran Church entertained at dinner Captain Koenig, First Officer Krapohl, and Second Officer Eyring. He also conducted religious services for the Deutschland's officers and crew on board the Neckar, and said before going aboard that he would preach a farewell sermon to them.

Pastor Hoffmann's topic was "Sacrificing One's Life," and during the sermon he praised the self-sacrificing spirit in which the officers and crew of the submarine started out on their perilous trip across the Atlantic.

Not only are the officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company maintaining a close watch on the submarine, but agents of the allied powers are busy. Off a short distance from where the submersible rocks lazily in the murky Patapsco are a corps of Secret Service agents. It is their duty to keep the Deutschland under close surveillance day and night. From their position they can watch every activity around the slip of the submarine. There is an agent on watch continually.

How it was possible for the Deutschland to cross the Atlantic and keep in touch with her home port by wireless without detection also has leaked out. The Deutschland is equipped with a new kind of wireless, a German invention, that is part of the equipment of all German submersibles and warships. Her operating radius enables her to talk with Heligoland, which is in tune with the submersible's apparatus. So fine can the instruments be tuned, that other stations cannot pick up the messages.

Not even the powerful stations at Sayville or Tuckerton can tune with the submersible except at the will of the commander of the submarine. However, the operator on the Deutschland can pick up all messages sent by other stations and vessels.

Since the Deutschland has been at her slip, it is impossible to tell how deeply she is loaded. When she came in she was drawing 17 feet of water, according to figures on her bow. As her cargo was taken off by stevedores, instead of rising as any other vessel that is being unloaded would, she remained at the same mark. Now, however, she is still drawing 17 feet. In explanation of this one of the officers of the submersible told a friend of the strategy that is being employed to prevent outsiders knowing how the work of loading is progressing. For every ton of cargo that was taken from the vessel a ton of water was taken aboard by means of the submerging apparatus, thus keeping the boat at a permanent level.

When the work of reloading began a similar method was used to keep the progress of the work a secret. For every ton of cargo that was placed in the holds and the various compartments a ton of water was pumped out.

When the submarine was loaded for the trip to America, and when loaded here for the return trip, particular pains were taken to overload the bow compartments. By reason of this the craft can be submerged in record time. The water rushing into the submerging tanks weighs down the bow, and the vessel plunges under the surface within less than two minutes.

KEEPS WATCH FOR BREMEN.

Norfolk Unable to Understand Why Second U-Boat Has Not Come.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 23.—Downcast by failure of the second undersea freighter, the Bremen, to arrive today, local Germans who have said that they were informed as to the secrets of the blockade-running enterprise let it become apparent for the first time tonight that an element of fear and doubt has entered into their jubilation over the success thus far of the undersea exploit.

A particular part of the triumph they have thus far exhibited lay in the accuracy with which they predicted the coming of the Deutschland.

Up to a late hour this morning they were just as definitely assertive as to the imminent arrival of the Bremen. Efforts to get even a hypothetical explanation from German sympathizers or to induce one of them to allow himself to be quoted in the matter were unavailing.

"She will come," they still declared, but there was markedly less positiveness about their claims.

To say that anti-Teutons all about this port, where the submarines and their adventures, known or putative, have come to be the all-absorning topics, were joyous as the day wore away and the Bremen failed to duplicate the performance of her sister ship, is to express mildly the deep satisfaction everywhere apparent. There is a well-defined belief here that the Bremen left Heligoland before the Deutschland, that she was in fact the first of the submersible traders to depart from Germany.

Statements to this effect have been printed repeatedly and have not been denied by either officers or agents of the Deutschland. For this reason every day that has passed without the sudden appearance in Chesapeake Bay of the Bremen to announce to the world that she, too, had slipped inside the Capes despite all the hostile forces seeking to intercept her, has strengthened belief among friends of the Allies that some mishap has befallen the second, or first, of the submersible freighters.

The attitude found in semi-official English news sources here is that the successful crossing of the Deutschland will be tremendously discounted if the Bremen fails to come too. The pioneer undersea crossing of a peaceful vessel can then be explained away as a lucky accident, and it will be possible to maintain that the British blockade of the North Sea is practically intact.

Speculation among old seafarers and navy and army men with whom this whole region abounds, has led to general conclusions that the Germans did for a time actually know the whereabouts of the Bremen. They think that otherwise seeming authoritative predictions of her arrival would not have been made, since explanations of the prophets' failure to forecast correctly were sure to be inevitable sooner or later.

Reasoning thus, the theory is advanced that some means of communication with the Bremen had actually been established despite allied censorship and American neutrality regulations. That this has now been interrupted is the local belief. And that such interruption, if it has occurred, augurs that some dire thing has happened the Bremen is the further course of British reasoning.

That a misfortune to the subsea freighter in all likelihood would be known in London before it became public in this country, is the general belief here. This hypothesis is based on the assumption that if some English or French cruiser should have captured the Bremen she would be rushed to the nearest English possession, probably Nassau, Bermuda, or Jamaica, with all possible speed, and nothing would be said until she was safely a prize in some port, lest a torpedo-carrying German submarine be tempted to essay her rescue.

If the overdue submarine has suffered some mishap on her own account, even the most ardent German sympathizers admit that her fate may never be known. Should it have sunk in some unmarked place only the accidental discovery of a bit of flotsam or a floating body could be expected to reveal the fact, if not the manner, of its destruction.

Allied friends hereabouts are beginning to believe that failure of the Bremen to arrive may have the most drastic effect upon Captain Paul Koenig's attempt to make the home voyage with the Deutschland.

Koenig's crew is known to have been affected by all that has been said about the dangers that will confront the submersible on her return trip, and the frantic efforts that will be made to ensnare her after she has gone far beyond United States territorial waters. The men who sailed the Deutschland on its daring voyage are reported as discounting the precedent set by their successful coming.

Captain Koenig's most potent agency in attempting to calm the fears of his men is said to have been the almost hourly predictions of the arrival of the Bremen. Not only he, but other officers of the submarine and her American agents are said to have assured the crew again and again that the Bremen was near.

HOW SHIPS PATROL SEA IN SEARCH OF U-BOAT

Lights Flash on Craft Near Capes and Signals Are Sent to Thwart Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 23.—A twenty-four hour cruise of the Chesapeake Bay and the open sea in the region of the Virginia Capes, completed tonight by a correspondent of THE TIMES, disclosed vividly what elaborate preparations have been made by her enemies to welcome the submarine trader Deutschland the moment she essays the passage out to sea. The trip showed, too, that with luck the submarine is going to have an even chance to dodge her pursuers, despite their number and resourcefulness.

That the game is going to be a pretty one can be said by one who has inspected the scene and noted the anxiety of the waiting foe on the one hand, and the wide, dark expanse of sea open to the dodging prey on the other.

The small motorcraft which carried the correspondent drew near Cape Henry shortly after midnight this morning. A driving rain and a low-hanging fog made it impossible for those aboard her thought, almost impossible of detection. As she tossed about in a heavy sea, with the waves breaking over her every second, observers aboard her believed themselves for a moment alone, with only the steady glare of the Cape Henry Light some two miles away for company.

But suddenly a challenge rang out in the darkness, and an instant later a powerful searchlight swept the motor launch. While THE TIMES correspondent was shouting an account of himself through a megaphone that the wind nearly tore from his grasp, a second searchlight, to leeward of the first, was directed upon him.

After a moment it became apparent that the two vessels manifesting such keen curiosity were, to outward appearance at least, a couple of nondescript tramps with no evident reason for lying at anchor near the Cape Henry lighthouse. Someone shouted something about "looking for that submarine, too," from one of the tramps, and then the two of them swept the floor of the sea foot by foot as far as their powerful searchlights could carry. Every few moments they repeated the performance, fixing their lights on any object that offered the faintest suspicion.

As the correspondent grew accustomed to the surroundings it became evident that the seeming wilderness of sea was well peopled with ships, and that each and every one of them was on the alert for something. One of them, a mile from where the little boat drifted out, carried two red lights at the top of her foremast. With the higher of these she suddenly started stuttering out a code to some craft so far out to sea it was not discernible.

The Maryland and Virginia pilot boats, too, anchored not far from the lighthouse, proved to be keeping momentary watch for either of the two submarines. When they and later a weather observer on the coast near Cape Henry were told that the launch with its low superstructure had for a time been mistaken for a submarine the reason for the keen interest in its intrusion at the dead of night became apparent.

Hulks Dimly Seen at Night.

Not even the lights of the French and British cruisers that have been patrolling not far from the Capes and just outside the three-mile limit could be picked up with powerful marine glasses during the darkness and storm. But the sudden lighting of some dimly-discerned hulk here and there as it flashed intelligence to an unknown watcher, made certain that the cruisers were there and that they were not being left in ignorance as to what was happening in shore.

During the hours just before dawn what navigators familiar with local waters described as an unprecedented number of craft of assorted kinds and sizes were seen idling about the Capes. Some of them were merchantmen, probably waiting for pilots to take them inside by daylight. Others were watching Cape Henry Lighthouse for orders to be relayed to them from there. But some, it was conceded, had no apparent purpose in lying at anchor or drifting about in the small hours in an open sea made most inhospitable by a raging storm.

The use of searchlights, almost always played low over the water, continued throughout the hours of darkness, but despite an unwonted watchfulness that it seemed could not have been inspired by anything except momentary expectation of the arrival of some unusual craft, it was plain that if the Deutschland had picked just such a bad night for her departure, her escape would have been far from hopeless. Sea and sky were black, and the very presence of so many anchored or drifting craft, with the gleams of their running lights added to the fitful glow of winking buoys and the steady glare of channel markings and cape lights, served to confuse the surroundings, and a wide arc of open sea offered passage to a submersible.

Just as daylight broke a tug that took an unusual northeastward course out to sea caused the watchers thrills of excitement, of which THE TIMES observer learned later. Those who saw her pass believed her to have been the Thomas F. Timmins, which convoyed the Deutschland.

Her supposed trip made the watchers certain that the Bremen was to be expected any moment. When they learned that the Timmins was still lying at Baltimore they were greatly relieved.

Daylight proved that surmises as to the presence not far out at sea of war craft hostile to the Teutonic submarine traders had been correct.

A four-funnelled Frenchman, believed to be the cruiser Condé, promptly appeared over the horizon and hung just at the territorial limit. From the direction of Newport News a fast motor launch came rushing out toward her. Whether or not she reached the stranger could not be told with certainty. Several hours later she came back, but efforts to speak her failed.

Then the correspondent's boat crowded on all speed and pointed directly for the Frenchman. The boat had not gone a quarter of a mile before the cruiser took notice of her coming and promptly stood out to sea. The instant the little boat gave up the chase and turned back toward the bay the cruiser once more steamed to the territorial limit.

Observed through powerful glasses, she was several times seen to be signaling, apparently to some companion boat farther out to sea. Every craft that passed out the capes was stopped by the Frenchman. In one instance a small boat, stopped by flags at her signal halyard, was visited by a launch from the armed boat, carrying an officer, who remained aboard some time.

As darkness fell tonight, the cruiser once more stood out to sea, and an assortment of craft fell into ostensible careless positions inside the bay with their searchlights played intermittently over the water.

IMPORTERS LACK FAITH IN CARGO SUBMARINES

Transportation of Bulky Goods Here Is Not Deemed Practicable.

Ever since the arrival at Baltimore of the commercial submarine Deutschland, importers have been speculating on the chances of getting general lines of merchandise over here, permits for the shipment of which the British Foreign Office has been unwilling to grant. The announcement by Alfred Lohmann, President of the Ocean Navigation Company, owner of the Deutschland, that other undersea commercial carriers would follow the U-boat now at Baltimore, thereby inaugurating a regular Transatlantic service, gave importers a ray of hope that the present British blockade might be broken in slight degree so far as shipments of general merchandise were concerned.

Since the Deutschland's arrival, merchants in all sections of the country whose goods are still detained in Germany or at Rotterdam, or who would like to contract, if possible, for new supplies, have taken up the discussion, informally for the most part, of ways to utilize the projected line of U-boats for commercial requirements.

The conclusions reached, as outlined yesterday by a trade factor participating in the exchange of views, were not encouraging for the utilization of undersea freighters at present. Several large mercantile houses in Chicago, for instance, who own dry goods and other merchandise contracted for months ago and ready for shipment from Germany, permits for delivery of which the British authorities refused, decided that the merchandise could not bear the exorbitant freight rates which would have to be paid were the goods to be forwarded to this country by submarine.

Reluctantly, it was said, the Hotel Biltmore committee of merchants formed last year to obtain the release of American-owned merchandise held in Germany by the blockade, coincided in the views expressed by out-of-town factors. Emil L. Strobel, of the Strobel & Wilken Company, importers of German and other European toys, at 61 West Twenty-third Street, a member of the committee, told yesterday of the outcome of the committee's deliberations.

"While, of course," said Mr. Strobel, "New York merchants are most anxious to get German or Austrian merchandise over here, we fear that at present it would be impossible to ship our products by the submarine line, if established, owing to the unheard-of transportation charges sure to be asked by the operating company."

While importing circles generally have given up the idea of getting shipments via the commercial U-boats at this time, they intend to watch the course of events, hoping that should the undersea transportation service prove successful, they might be able eventually to make reasonable terms with the owners of the subsea traders.

A more hopeful view of the immediate utility of the U-boats for shipping merchandise to Germany was taken in exporting circles. There, it was pointed out, the arrival safely of a single cargo like that loaded aboard the Deutschland, would prove of great value to the military authorities. The Deutschland has a cargo of rubber and nickel valued at above $1,000,000. It seemed to be the idea of shippers that if each submarine could bring over a $1,000,000 cargo of dyestuffs, chemicals and drugs, and take back an equal value in munitions, the boats would prove unusually attractive as a speculative venture.

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—Col. Henry Watterson

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—The Most Reverend the Archbishop of Bombay

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THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS

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NEUTRAL TRADERS UNITE FOR RIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

several days in order to bring the case of a blacklisted individual to the notice of the State Department, will be present at the meeting of the committee this week, and will relate what he may have learned regarding the matter from Secretary Lansing.

President Wilson, it is expected, will be consulted by a subcommittee which is going to Washington for that purpose. On the report of this subcommittee all future plans for the fight will depend.

Several of the firms, it was said yesterday, would ask Government aid not only as a matter of justice but also as a very necessary course for the good of the whole community. Many of these firms have contracted for orders which they may not be able now to dispose of.

The members of the firms on the blacklist are trying hard to interest their business associates in this country in a plan to have all American commercial houses doing any foreign business present a united opposition to allowing anything resembling a trade domination by Great Britain. In this part of their fight the listed firms assert that so far they have received nothing but sympathy. The reason for this strong position taken by American merchants is due, according to their statements, to the fear of commercial ruin which is held over any firm daring to oppose the Allies. As one man put it yesterday, the cry once raised by British that a firm here, or in any part of the world, was "unclean," even the closest friends show a fear of being contaminated.

In addition to the official blacklist, the committee will discuss in full measures to fight against the unofficial blacklist, which was in force in this country for months before the official list was published.

The fact that England and France are in control of all cable communication between this country and Europe will be taken up, it is believed by the committee, which will present the case to the Government. The committee argues that it would be possible in case an innocent firm came under British suspicion for Great Britain to interfere with that firm's cables, thus causing the loss of thousands of dollars through delay and other reasons. Such cases, it is said, have already occurred.

THE WAY TO COLORADO.

The "Rocky Mountain Limited" on the Rock Island is the best train from Chicago to Colorado. Low fares. Superior service. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1288-C Broadway.—Advt.

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Next Bulletin July 31

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Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to August 7 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Duties, 3; Report, 2; Oral, 2. Requirements: Experience in investigating or inspecting charitable institutions or other experience necessitating intimate knowledge of institutional management. From 21 to 45 years of age. For further particulars see

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NEWSPAPERS FOR THE FRONT.

Soldiers on duty should not be deprived of their favorite newspaper, The New York Times. It will be sent to the border, daily and Sunday, to any point, for 75 cents a month. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINDS MANIPULATION IN BUTTER AND EGGS

Prices Controlled by a Few Members of Mercantile Exchange, Referee Reports.

DO BULK OF THE BUSINESS

Methods Condemned for Fourth Time as Result of Investigation—Legislative Remedy Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 23.—A few members of the Mercantile Exchange, the principal distributing agency for butter and eggs, control the market in this State, Edward R. O'Malley, as referee appointed by Attorney General Woodbury to investigate charges that the Exchange had a strangle hold on the trade, reports to the Attorney General. He also asserts that butter and egg quotations are manipulated by the Exchange, largely by the establishment of numerous and complex grades in the classification of butter and eggs.

The investigation of Mr. O'Malley, who was Attorney General in 1909-10, was conducted with the sanction of the Supreme Court. His conclusions are considered tantamount to finding that a monopoly exists. The nature of the report, coupled with the present legislative inquiry by the Wicks joint committee into the butter, egg, and milk business, presages the thrashing out of these important problems by the next Legislature, the Attorney General believes. For several years investigations dealing with the problems of production and distribution of the necessaries of life have been conducted, and it is anticipated that the net results of these inquiries will be utilized by the next Legislature, after the presentation of the report of the committee of which Senator Wicks is Chairman, in the preparation of bills designed to curb abuses growing out of the business of buying and selling commodities.

The findings of Mr. O'Malley, as submitted to Attorney General Woodbury, are:

"That the making, posting, and publication of quotations of the daily prices or values of butter and eggs, as carried on by the Exchange since 1903 and as carried on through the Urner-Barry mechanism, have been manipulated and misrepresented in the interest of a few members of the Exchange who were very large dealers in those commodities, and that such manipulations and misrepresentations have been injurious not only to the producers and consumers of eggs and butter, but also to the independent dealers and many of the smaller dealers who are members of the Exchange.

"That one of the important factors or agencies by which such misrepresentation and manipulation in fixing the prices of these products is accomplished is the practice of the Exchange in establishing so many complex grades in the classification of the grades of eggs and in the classification of the grades of butter, and in the further practices upon the part of the Exchange, through its committees, in making changes in those classifications from time to time, thereby rendering it impossible at all times to know just what classifications or grades a particular shipment of either commodity would come under.

"That, notwithstanding the object of said Exchange, as quoted in Section 1 of its by-laws, is 'to inculcate just and equitable principles of trade and to reform all abuses in general business,' it has been proved that there is conspicuously absent any great activity upon the part of the Exchange in punishing its members who have been convicted of inequitable and unjust practices in trade.

"That the control of the butter and egg market, as indicated by the exchange, is really in the hands of a few of the largest members of the Exchange. As an example: The total business in eggs in New York City for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1914, was estimated by the accountants at $34,614,140.88, and it was shown by them that twenty receivers and packers handled total sales of $17,099,850.78, or 49 per cent. of the year's transactions in eggs. During the same period of time the total business in butter in the City of New York is estimated by the accountants at $48,706,982.40 and that the sales of twenty receivers and packers amounted to $20,137,709.75, or 41.3 per cent. of the total transactions.

"This is the fourth time the practices of the Mercantile Exchange of New York City have been investigated. The main point investigated each time was whether or not the market prices of eggs and butter, as published by the Exchange or by any other mechanism based upon the workings of the Exchange, were honest quotations representing the actual sales and the conditions of the market. In each instance the result has been the same, viz., that these market quotations were not honest or representative of the actual conditions of the market. If a remedy does not already exist by which these practices may be either regulated or prohibited, then it would seem to be a proper matter to be submitted to the Legislature for action."

TWO ARE KILLED BY FALLS.

East Side Children Die After Tumbling from Roofs.

Two boys were killed in falls from roofs of east side tenement houses last night and a girl, a cousin of one of the boys, was injured.

Samuel Tannenbaum, 10 years old, son of Rabbi M. Tannenbaum, was playing on a skylight with his cousin Elna Gelve, 7 years old, on the roof of their home at 49 St. Mark's Place. Both children apparently sat on the glass and metal, which gave way, and they fell to the bottom of the airshaft, four floors below. Samuel died instantly. The girl was removed to Bellevue Hospital with fractures of the right arm and left leg.

Salvatore Balando, 11 years old, of 253 East 110th Street, was visiting relatives in 62 Division Street and the children went to the roof for air. Salvatore fell over the edge and landed on the roof of an adjoining building, fifteen feet below. He received a fractured skull and was killed.

DRAYTON COMING HERE.

Will Consult President Smith About Canadian Railway Inquiry.

OTTAWA, July 23.—Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Canadian Railways Commission, left today for New York to discuss with A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad, the details of the investigation of the Canadian railway situation. The task involves the finding of a solution of the problem for the Canadian Government.

Sir George Paish, the third Commissioner, is expected soon from London.

POLICE HEAD DENIES CHARGES BY SWANN

Deputy Godley Says No Evidence Was Found That Policemen Beat Women Witnesses.

CASE GOES TO GRAND JURY

District Attorney Speaks of "Community of Interest" and a Dozen More Cases of Graft.

It was learned yesterday that the two policemen whom District Attorney Swann accuses of beating two women witnesses in the white slave investigation he is conducting were exonerated by officials of the Police Department when the case was brought to their attention two weeks ago, just after the alleged assaults took place.

District Attorney Swann said last night that the Grand Jury would be asked to indict the two policemen on a charge of intimidating witnesses, also that the beating of the two women had led to the discovery of new ramifications of graft and a "community of interest" between the two policemen he accuses and the five indicted last week. The District Attorney said that in addition to the five policemen indicted the Grand Jury was considering evidence against at least a dozen more.

The District Attorney's office and the Police Department, while not openly criticising each other, are at wide variance as to facts. The District Attorney said he was satisfied the women had been beaten by two plain clothes men, and that one of the policemen had been identified and suspended. He said he would insist upon the immediate suspension of the other as soon as he had the evidence against him.

Nothing in It, Says Godley.

First Deputy Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley, said last night that two weeks ago a complaint that two policemen had intimidated two women witnesses was brought to him. "The case was investigated," he said, "and it was found that there was nothing in it." Mr. Godley said no policeman had been suspended for beating women witnesses and that Mr. Swann might refer to some new case he had not heard of.

Deputy District Attorney James E. Smith, in charge of the investigation, said last night that the District Attorney referred to the same case Mr. Godley was talking about. When asked about the discrepancies in the statements as to what took place he refused to comment. "Mr. Godley is one man in the Police Department for whom I have the highest regard," he said.

Mr. Swann, asked for the names of the women beaten and of the policemen, referred his questioner to Mr. Smith, who thought it inadvisable to tell the names.

Mr. Smith said the women had been removed from New York and were under guard. He did not know when they would be called before the Grand Jury.

It is said that the finding of these women has created difficulty in obtaining witnesses, because women who know conditions fear they may be maltreated if they give information.

The District Attorney when asked if he had established relations between the policemen he accuses of beating witnesses and the men under indictment said:

"While it has not been established how close the assailants were to the collection of graft, they were willing to aid those who were under indictment or likely to be, which established community of interests.

Independent of Police.

"I wish to correct the impression that the Police Department has had anything to do with this investigation," Mr. Swann added. "The department has stood ready to give aid and undoubtedly would, but this has been an independent investigation by the District Attorney's office. The District Attorney's office does not wish to say that white slave graft is general, but it exists and I am determined to stamp it out."

Mr. Swann said he had learned that R. Levy, convicted several times as a gambler, and who got an injunction from the Supreme Court last August restraining entry to his alleged gambling place in Canal Street, was a member of the Arlington Boat Club, where the dance was given on April 10 in which Policeman William J. Enright and David Foley, both under indictment, were interested. The membership list also included Sam Paul.

The District Attorney said the police officials were as anxious as he to rid the department of grafters. "Commissioner Woods stands ready to give all the aid he possibly can," said Mr. Swann.

The Grand Jury will resume its white slave investigation this morning.

TO PROSECUTE POLICEMEN.

Darrin Says Official Protection Won't Save Woman-Beaters.

Ira G. Darrin, former District Attorney of Queens County, expects at a hearing before Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger at Police Headquarters today to discover the identity of two plain-clothes policemen, who, he alleges, attacked Frank J. Schultheis, 22 years old, of 25 Mymaud Place, Maspeth, and Miss Louise Hahlock, 18 years old, of 25 Fresh Pond Road, Maspeth, on the night of July 8.

"We have been unable to get any assistance from any one connected with the Police Department thus far," said Mr. Darrin yesterday, "in discovering the identity of these men. At the same time, efforts have been made to have all action stopped. But we do not intend to stop. We propose to have the issues in this case tried out in court, and not before any officials of the Police Department.

"The facts of the assault are these: Jacob Strobel, a bachelor, keeps a saloon at 25 Fresh Pond Road, Maspeth. It is an eminently respectable place. With him lives Mrs. Hahlock, his sister, a widow. She has three daughters, the youngest of whom is Louise, the one who was beaten.

"Schultheis and Miss Hahlock came back from a walk about 11 o'clock, and went into the kitchen, which is back of the public drinking room, behind the front barroom. They sat down at a table in full view of all those in the drinking room, and Mrs. Hahlock served them with a drink. While they were sitting there two men came in and began calling them names, and beat them so badly that seven days afterward both bore marks.

"These men refused to give their names, and when asked to show their shields did it in such a manner that the numbers could not be obtained."

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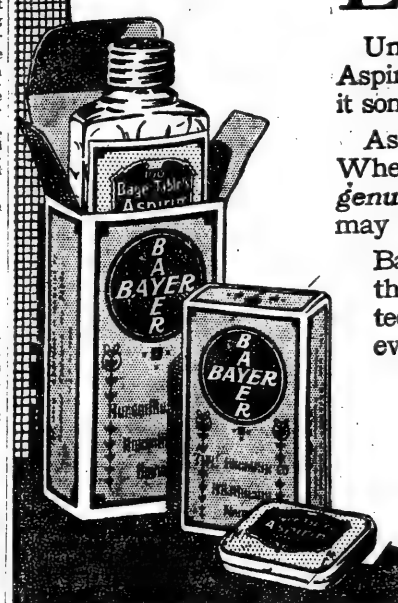

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CHARITIES QUARREL IS REOPENED AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

P. Grace, Philip A. Carroll, Schuyler N. Warren, Thomas F. Woodlock, Edward L. Keyes, Jr., M. D.; John Whalen, Edward A. Arnold, John J. Pulleyn, Edward J. McGuire, Henry Heide, Joseph Frey, Outerbridge Horsey, Joseph F. Keany, and Charles W. Kraushaar.

Mr. Guthrie said in his statement:

"The reply of Messrs. Dodge, Wickersham, and Canfield, which you are about to publish, has not yet been considered by the Committee of Catholic Laymen. It will be laid before them as soon as the meeting can conveniently be held and an answer will then be sent. In the meantime it seems to me fit and proper to point out that our communication sought to evade controversial matters and to confine the discussion to two questions:

"First. The care and treatment of the poor and homeless children committed to private charitable institutions in the City of New York.

"Secondly. The alleged attitude of the Catholic Church.

"It is regrettable that the letter now published will compel us to discuss some controversial aspects of the situation now presented.

No Cause to Laud Mayor.

"It seems to me that it was quite unnecessary for Messrs. Dodge, Wickersham, and Canfield to have referred to the motives of the Mayor or to their belief in the conscientiousness of the Mayor's policy. We studiously avoided in our communication any criticism of the Mayor or any discussion of his motives, although some of us believed that he was not justified in his attack upon the Catholic Church and in apparently attempting to create the impression that the Catholic Church and its representatives were seeking to frustrate the due administration of the laws and to violate what he called the principle of the reciprocal non-interference of church and State. As a matter of fact the Catholic Church and its representatives have not violated that principle.

"The Mayor's attack upon the Catholic Church has created much confusion of thought. Criticism of public officials by Catholics or Catholic priests does not constitute interference by the church in matters of government. We know of no reason of public policy that could prevent a Catholic priest as a citizen from defending Catholic charitable institutions simply because they are being backed by public officials. We are not living in an age when Catholics or members of any other church may not freely challenge and refute slanders calculated to destroy all trust and confidence in the management, integrity, decency, and humanity of their charitable institutions. The absolute propriety of Catholics and of Catholic priests defending Catholic institutions from slanderous, misleading, and prejudicial statements seems to have been wholly lost sight of by many of the Mayor's defenders, as well as the constitutional guarantee that every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on every subject whatever. Criticism of a public officer, including the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Charities, or any person appointed by the Governor to examine and investigate the management and affairs of a State department is perfectly legitimate and proper, as is also refutation of published libels and misstatements in regard to Catholic institutions when such misstatements have been distorted in a sensational manner in which the proceedings before Mr. Strong have been reported and exploited. It is simply preposterous that the Mayor could pretend that criticism of such proceedings before a representative of the Governor constitutes an attempt to interfere with his duty to the poor and homeless children placed by the law under the protection of himself and his subordinates, or an interference by outsiders in a judicial proceeding.

Call Publicity Premature.

"In my judgment, it was likewise unnecessary for Messrs. Dodge, Wickersham, and Canfield to have referred in the letter about to be published to the Rev. Father William D. Farrell and Mgr. Dunn, in view of the examination now pending before Justice Greenbaum, which examination involves vital rights of those two citizens and is to be resumed tomorrow morning, or for them to have used language which might, although unintentionally, create the impression that we, as Catholics, have criticised what these two priests have done in the performance of their religious duties.

"It was surely high time that some one on behalf of Catholics should have vigorously and indignantly protested against the attempts before Mr. Strong to discredit all Catholic institutions in the eyes of this community and all over the country. It was the special duty of Catholic priests in and out of their churches to defend Catholic charitable institutions. Every newspaper was spreading false statements; public opinion was being poisoned; as those engaged in the trade of publicity mongers usually phrase it, a proper atmosphere was being deliberately created for the destruction of the State Board of Charities, and it mattered not who was incidentally injured or vilified in that crusade, and weeks and months were passing by without any authoritative declaration from Mr. Strong, who could have promptly corrected much of the erroneous impression by declaring, as he did under oath before Justice Greenbaum last week, for example, that no testimony had been introduced before him tending to prove that children and pigs had been fed out of the same utensils. The investigation apparently had no limit to its duration or its inquisitorial scope.

Father Farrell Justified.

"Every student of human nature as it manifests itself in our day in the newspaper mind well knows the great, if not insurmountable, difficulty of bringing back public opinion to the truth after it is once poisoned, prejudiced and settled on any object. I hope it is not possible that just and candid men in this community will conclude that Catholic priests should have stood mute and suppressed their natural and just and indignant resentment and protest until the public ear had been thoroughly abused and public prejudice and passion firmly rooted. Have they not the right and was it not their duty as priests to attempt to arrest and suspend public judgment as to the charitable institutions under their management and not let such a momentous issue go by default? Although individually we may question the tone of some of the statements embodied in criticisms by Catholics of the Strong proceedings and Mayor Mitchel and his subordinates, and although we might wish that in some instances they had been expressed in language more reserved and more guarded, I know of no Catholic who doubts the propriety of Father Farrell's refuting the misstatements published as a result of the proceedings before Mr. Strong, or who believes that Catholics should have remained silent until Mr. Strong saw fit to make a report to the Governor. The persons primarily responsible for criticisms by Catholics of the Strong proceedings are those who presented and caused to be published untrue statements in regard to Catholic institutions.

"It will be noted that it is now conceded that the Catholic charitable institutions are being conducted in a manner satisfactory to the city authorities and that their method of keeping books and accounts is also satisfactory. That aspect, therefore, seems no longer to concern the Committee of One Hundred.

"Hence the only issues remaining are: (1) As to the right and adequacy of inspection by the city authorities, and (2) As to the attitude of the Catholic Church in regard to such inspection.

"I assert that the city authorities under the law as it now stands have, and for years have had, ample power to inspect all private charitable institutions of the city, and to require proper care and treatment of the children committed to them, and that only complete neglect to exercise that power and perform that duty could have rendered possible the alleged bad condition and alleged ill-treatment complained of in the proceedings before Mr. Strong. At any rate, neither the Mayor nor the Commissioner of Public Charities can show, as I am creditably informed, any interference by the Catholic Church in the performance of their duties of inspection."

CITY PENSION ASSETS $202,775,568 SHORT

Continued from Page 1.

performance of duty is more than double the number of policemen. In the former group it is 9.7 per ten thousand, in the latter about 3.9 per ten thousand. In the Fire Department the number of deaths per year is 72 to 89.3 policemen for each ten thousand employes.

Considering the number of accidents on duty which resulted in disability, the Police Department shows nearly three times the number recorded in the case of the Fire Department. The policeman's annual rate is 12, while the firemen's rate is 4.6 per ten thousand.

The average annual salary in each of the four large departments is: Fire, $1,300; Police, $1,407; Health, $1,018; Street Cleaning, $835.

Many Old Men on List.

The report shows that the city has 4,647 employes who are 60 years old or over, drawing a total of $6,000,170 a year in salaries. The oldest of these is 91 years. The family history data, which was prepared for technical use, shows that the chances are nineteen to one against a city employe being married at the age of 20. At 30 the chances are seven to three that he is married, and at 60 the chances are nineteen to one that he is married.

The employes in the Street Cleaning Department have the largest families. At the age of 42 years the average man in this department has 3.8 children, although the statement apologizes for expressing children in decimals. The Health Department employe at that age has 2.3 children.

The highest mortality is among laborers, the annual rate being 15.7 per thousand. It is lowest among college professors, at 4.4. As to investment cost, the statement says:

It is interesting to compare the relative annuity value—that is, the relative amounts which, placed at interest, would be sufficient to pay a pension of $1 per year during the remainder of the life of a pensioner. It would require $11.89, placed at 4 per cent. interest, to pay a woman teacher, whose pension commenced at the age of 60, $1 per year for the remainder of her life. At the same age $11.31 would be sufficient to pay a pension in the Health Department, $10.38 would pay the pension of a clerk, $9.02 would be sufficient for a fireman, $9.01 for a policeman, and only $7.68 would be required to pay the pension of a street cleaner.

After discussing certain inequities in the various pension funds, the report proceeds:

Facing Bad Situation.

Reorganization of the nine individual pension funds for city employes will have to come, for the actuarial balance sheets for the separate funds all show liabilities greatly in excess of assets. The time is rapidly approaching when the funds will no longer be able to pay the pension claims as they come due. The teachers' fund reached this stage while the present report was in preparation. Now it is not able to pay the teachers who have already retired, and for over a year it has not been able to retire any additional teachers no matter how great the need. The Health Department fund will soon be in exactly the same condition.

The members of the Pension Commission are George W. Perkins, Chairman; Henry Bruère, Vice Chairman and Secretary; Frank H. Bethell, John A. Bolles, Raghal C. Bolling, John H. Boseen, William H. Chorosn, Albert De Roode, Frank L. Dowling, August Ferrand, Joseph Haag, Louis H. Hahlo, Arthur Williams, S. Herbert Wolfe, and Mrs. F. H. Cothren.

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HUGHES SACRIFICED TO SAVE WHITMAN

Moose State Committeemen Admit Seabury Had Majority at Syracuse.

MAY BE A ROUND ROBIN

Letter of Indorsement May Be Signed by Hughes Supporters—Seabury Petitions Started.

The leaders of the majority favoring the indorsement of Charles E. Hughes at the meeting of the Progressive State Committee on Saturday at Syracuse decided to adjourn the meeting, it was learned yesterday, because they could not obtain the passage of a resolution indorsing Hughes without permitting a vote on the Governorship, which was apparently certain to go in favor of Judge Samuel Seabury.

At the outset of the meeting the leaders who favored indorsing the Republican State and national tickets were satisfied that the vote would be two to one in favor of Hughes, and that there was a safe majority for Whitman. They lost fifteen votes, however, through the desertion of fifteen of their followers who could not stand the bitterness and turbulence of the meeting.

Then August F. Schwartzler of the Bronx, a supporter of Mr. Hughes, who held nine proxies, took the leaders of the Hughes and Whitman faction by surprise by announcing that he was for Seabury. He demanded a vote on the Seabury resolution first, and threatened to cast his ten votes against Hughes unless this motion was granted.

This was the situation when a recess was taken and some rapid calculations were made by the Hughes-Whitman leaders. William H. Hotchkiss had every member of the committee card-indexed and was able to check up very rapidly. He found that the desertion of fifteen men and the switch by Schwartzler, made it extremely doubtful if the Seabury vote could be overcome.

Executive Auditor George F. Glynn, who was in an ante-room representing Governor Whitman, made similar rapid calculations.

Found Whitman Was Beaten.

During the recess a consultation was held by Walter A. Johnson, Chairman of the State Committee; Virgil K. Kellogg, Judge William L. Ransom, William H. Hotchkiss, and Jacob L. Holtzman. They came to the conclusion that, although they could easily obtain an indorsement of Hughes, they could not prevent the indorsement of Judge Seabury. They decided to save Whitman by sacrificing the indorsemeht for Hughes and went back to the meeting determined to prevent a vote by an early adjournment.

Mr. Holtzman of Kings said last night that the meeting was nearly two to one in favor of Hughes and that he believed a vote on the Governorship question would have gone in favor of Governor Whitman.

Robert H. Elder, who returned yesterday from Syracuse, said that within a few days Progressives all over the State would begin work on petitions to present the name of Judge Samuel Seabury at the primaries as a candidate for the Progressive nomination for Governor.

State Chairman Johnson said last night at his home at Pleasantville, N. Y., that the members of the Progressive State Committee could give Charles E. Hughes a substantial indorsement by signing a letter strongly urging Progressives to vote for Him.

"It would be very easy to get a majority of the committee to sign such a statement," said Mr. Johnson. "A large majority favor Mr. Hughes in spite of the fact that the minority succeeded in blocking action in his favor at Syracuse. The adjournment sine die is not in any sense a victory for the opposition to the indorsement of Mr. Hughes, because the methods by which the adjournment was obtained will be appreciated by voters. Under the circumstances, an indorsement for Mr. Hughes by the committee would have been of no benefit to him. His supporters there did not want such an indorsement.

"There may be another meeting of the Progressive State Committee. That matter has not been decided yet, although it is not likely that another effort will be made to have a vote on the matter of indorsing the Republican candidate. The next steps to be taken will be decided within the next few days."

G. W. Perkins Comments.

George W. Perkins said he did not know of any movement to get an informal indorsement of Mr. Hughes through the medium of a letter. He said the opponents of Mr. Hughes had no reason to consider that they had won a victory at Syracuse.

"I think every right-minded man will see," he said, "that those who prevented action at the meeting were serving their personal political ends and not seeking to express the will of the party in the State of New York. It was clear that a very large majority wanted to indorse Mr. Hughes, but were prevented by the filibuster of a minority composed of men with axes to grind."

Robert H. Elder denied that the anti-Hughes faction had prevented a vote, and said that the contrary was the fact.

"During the day session a number of men who, after sending proxies to be voted for Hughes, had appeared at the meeting in person, altered their views and began to oppose any indorsement. The vote would have been so close as to rob the indorsement of any weight, or else would have been against indorsement. The fear of this caused the men who favored Hughes to put through the adjournment motion in order to escape this danger.

"Before the faction favoring Hughes began to appreciate the situation there was a practical understanding that the three resolutions should be debated together, each side to have an hour and a half. There would have been plenty of time for a vote. The result showed that the Progressive Party is opposed to committing itself in favor of either of the old parties, and favors having the men of the rank and file of the party pick their own candidates. The decision that an indorsement of Hughes from such a turbulent body would be valueless was made by the Hughes men when they saw their supporters were rapidly slipping from them.

Scoffs at Round Robin.

"I have heard that George W. Perkins and his associates may try to have Mr. Hughes indorsed informally by the signatures of committeemen to a letter, but that could not be considered a ratification of his candidacy on the part of the Progressive Party. A real indorsement could come only through a vote following an open discussion. The round robin, which has been suggested, would be an expression of a few individual opinions."

Jacob Shongut, a prominent Progressive in the Bronx, sent a telegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday denying the assertion of August F. Schwarzler that he had paid 98 per cent. of the bills of the Progressive Party in the Bronx in the last four years. Mr. Shongut said he contributed $1,700 in the campaign of 1912, and that Mr. Schwarzler contributed only $175.

MISS KELLOR LAUDS HUGHES.

Alliance Chairman Criticises Wilson and His Policies.

Miss Frances Kellor, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance, issued a statement yesterday, saying that the 3,000,000 women who would vote in November should prefer Mr. Hughes because his record of accomplishment proved that his election would substitute a large constructive policy applied to the issues of preparedness, nationalism, and Americanism, in place of hastily conceived measures dealing with great subjects piecemeal and in a haphazard way.

According to Miss Kellor, no message has been sent to Congress by President Wilson showing a grasp of the great subjects before the country, while a year in advance and with no display of foresight, she said:

"A military system which rushes its men to the Mexican border, equipped as our men from New York were, is certainly not prepared. A system which leaves the families of these men to fly-by-night philanthropic organizations that give emoluments to keep the families of these men from starving, is an index of our lack of standards and our pitiful need of a national plan in our efforts. Women are in this campaign because it is a call to national service and because there is work to be done."

Miss Kellor said that the women's organizations would carry on a constructive campaign, "with a candidate who has not only a record of accomplishment but a record of policy and planning." She continued:

"We mean a campaign which is going to stand for things rather than against things. We mean a campaign that will, in showing the peril of a continued Wilson Administration, at the same time show the road by which we can travel to a better America.

"Let us be specific. Mr. Wilson uses the word 'preparedness' freely. What is 'preparedness'? A policy of preparedness includes military, industrial, agricultural and social preparedness—with universal military training as the only means to efficiency in any one of them. At no time has there been submitted to Congress any bills or messages which would indicate that these things are needed and must be set forward together to accomplish our purpose of protecting America."

WORRY OVER HUGHES TRIP.

Chairman Willcox Faces Storm to Confer with Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 23.—William R. Willcox, the Republican National Chairman, made a three hours' automobile trip from Great Neck in a driving rainstorm tonight to talk with Charles E. Hughes about important developments in the campaign. Neither would discuss their conference, but it was said that it had to do with the Western trip, on which the nominee starts on Aug. 5.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Willcox had been in communication over the telephone earlier in the day, but decided that some of the problems which had come up could not be settled at long range. The conference lasted until such a late hour tonight that Mr. Willcox decided not to brave the storm again, and remained at the Hughes Sumnier home, Tremedden, for the night.

There have been reports of conflicting viewpoints in some of the States through which Mr. Hughes will pass on his Western tour about the meetings to be held. The nominee is finding it a difficult task to limit the number of addresses he is to make, as the invitations have come in by the score. Republicans and Progressives in all of the States also must be held in line if the trip is to be a complete success.

It was said that these were some of the points under discussion, although there was no admission of serious trouble in any State. Callers at Tremedden tonight were told that Mr. Hughes would have no comment to make about the conference, and that it was simply a general talk concerning the situation.

Mr. Willcox will return to New York on an early train tomorrow and immediately get to work to complete the details of the Western trip and submit to the leaders in various States the decisions reached at tonight's conference.

Mr. Hughes received a letter today from Chauncey F. Overfield, former Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee of Utah, in which Mr. Overfield said he would vote for the Republican ticket. Mr. Overfield was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912, and was known as one of the "original Wilson men" in Utah. In his letter Mr. Overfield said he had traveled through several of the Western States, and was convinced that Mr. Hughes would be elected.

T. R. VOTERS FOR WILSON.

Young Men's Democratic League Enrolls 391 Original Moose.

The Bull Moose Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League has enrolled in the league 391 young men, who say they cast their first vote for Roosevelt in 1912. This announcement was made yesterday by Francis D. Gallatin, Chairman of the committee. The League, which has received the approval of President Wilson, has been organized in seventeen States, according to Frank D. Shelley, its President.

Before the end of this month it expects to have branches in every State working actively to capture for President Wilson young voters who formerly supported Colonel Roosevelt.

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CARRANZA RECALLS CHIHUAHUA LEADER

Trevino, Chief in Bandit Campaign, Is Summoned to Mexico City.

LUIS HERRERA GETS POST

Appointee Favors Operation of American Mines — Fears for Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—That the Carranza Government's rule in Northern Mexico is shaky at the best is becoming more apparent, in the opinion of persons here who are following the Mexican situation closely. Additional evidence was found today in official advices to the War Department from General Bell at El Paso that General Trevino, the Carranza commander in Chihuahua, had been ordered to Mexico City. It is supposed here that Trevino's inactivity in the face of the revival of the Villista movement in his territory or his inability to cope with the situation was responsible for his recall.

The belief is growing that Villa is in the saddle again and beginning to reassert the power he formerly had. Army officers are inclined to credit the persistent reports that the wily bandit has recovered from his wound, and is gathering a considerable force of his former followers. It is doubted, however, that he has as many as 18,000 men, the number given in one of the reports. Officers are more inclined to give credence to the estimate of 500 men. But it is conceded that the enemies of the Carranza Government in Northern Mexico have been victorious in recent engagements and that the so-called Villistas are more than able to cope with the supposedly better armed and organized forces of the de facto authority.

The report from General Bell was sent to the War Department through General Funston, and, as given out by the department, read as follows:

"General Herrera has taken command in Chihuahua. General Trevino has been ordered to Mexico City and probably left today. Herrera believes in getting the mines in operation and encouraging foreigners to start work with their properties."

The information that General Herrera is favorable to the resumption of industrial activity in his military district is regarded here as a sign of a more friendly disposition toward the United States on the part of the Carranza Government. It relieves in a measure the feeling of surprise in Washington over the slowness of the Mexican authorities in coming to an agreement with the United States with regard to international differences.

Officials continue to maintain an attitude of reticence concerning the negotiations, but enough is known to make it clear that the United States is endeavoring to have an agreement effected that will enable the two Governments to settle all their existing troubles and lay the foundation for the rehabilitation of Mexico. It is the restoration of order in Mexico that is the principal aim of this Government. The mere withdrawal of American troops and the negotiation of an agreement for the reciprocal use of troops of either Government in the territory of the other, with a statement as to the causes that produced friction, will not satisfy the Wilson Administration, it is understood.

The Carranza Government proposed that a joint commission be formed for the purpose of considering these matters. But three weeks ago, and ago, and apparently the negotiations have not progressed in the most satisfactory way since that time. This Government, according to what is said in well-informed circles in Washington, will not consent to the commission form of settlement unless the scope of the conference is broadened to include measures for the rehabilitation of Mexico and wide aid in the way of men and money to accomplishing the ends desired is left to the commissioners. It is believed that the United States will be willing to give material help to the Carranza authority in the way of men and money, to accomplish the results hoped for.

It is contended here that the topics that the Carranza Government would bring before the proposed commission for adjustment could be considered and settled as well by a few military officers as by a commission of distinguished citizens of the two countries. This Government does not seem to feel that an agreement to withdraw American troops from Mexico and provide for guarding the International boundary will meet the present delicate situation. The agreement, it is held, must go much further if there is to be continued peace between Mexico and the United States. It is in this direction that the United States is understood to be working, but outward signs do not indicate that the Mexican Government appreciates the American position.

Why Mexico should consent to let the negotiations drag along when the Carranza authority in northern Mexico appears to be menaced is one of the mysteries of the situation to Washington observers. More defeats of the Carranza forces might cause this Government to doubt the ability of the de facto Government to carry out any agreement into which it might enter with the United States. If the commission plan should be agreed upon with the widest authority vested in the commissioners to work out a scheme for the rehabilitation of Mexico, the United States might feel morally bound to afford material assistance to the Carranza Government in ridding Mexico of the malcontents that have seriously menaced the friendly relations of the two countries.

The news of the recall of General Trevino to Mexico City has revived the report that Trevino had refused to carry out orders issued by General Obregon, the Secretary of War of the Carranza Government, who, according to recent rumor, has been at swords' points with General Carranza. One story had it that Trevino was not unfriendly to the Villista element.

SOLDIER CRITICISES BORDER HOSPITALS

Death of Healey, a Brooklyn Guardsman, Ascribed to Neglect in Comrade's Letter.

WIFE APPEALS TO PRESS

Says Washington Authorities Hush Up Complaints—War Department Requires Specific Complaints.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The Public Ledger printed this morning a letter from the wife of an unnamed National Guardsman on the Mexican border, quoting from one received from her husband. The guardsman's letter charges the army medical authorities with negligence, referring especially to the death of Clinton O. Healey, a member of Company H, Twenty-third New York. Excerpts from the letter of the guardsman's wife follow:

"I have just finished reading in this morning's paper about the enthusiasm of Major Gen. Bliss over the way the guardsmen are being taken care of at the border. All the newspaper accounts seem to agree. Everything is lovely and only a few inconveniences are to be endured. I can't stand it any longer. It is wicked. I quote from a letter received from B—— last night and dated at Brownsville, July 16:

"'We had our first death in the regiment (23d N. Y. N. G.) yesterday. A fellow named Healey, in Company H, died on his way to the base hospital from jaundice. He was taken ill on Thursday and sent over to the Hospital Corps, and they sent him back, saying he was homesick and trying to duck work. He lay in his tent, which was half flooded with water, for two or three hours longer, until he had got beyond help, I guess. Then they came after him and shipped him to the hospital. He died on the way.

"'The other day a fellow got bitten by a poisonous spider and beat it for the doctors. By the time he got there he had a lump on his leg as big as an egg. They told him to come around next morning at 9 o'clock."

The letter then tells of a private named Cahill who had a severe cold and was told to "let nature take care of itself." He is now, the writer said, suffering from pneumonia. Other instances of alleged neglect are cited.

"For God's sake, do something for these boys," the writer of the letter to The Public Ledger concludes. "This is not the only letter of the kind that has been written, but the authorities at Washington seem to be able to hush these things up, and they say that all such letters are written by men who want to pose as heroes and who make conditions much worse than they are. B—— is well as yet, and all my indignation is for the boys less robust who are suffering, but one can never tell what may happen. Please, please help those boys."

Clinton O. Healey, who was 22 years old, lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Healey, at 687 Park Place, Brooklyn. He was employed by a Wall Street firm. He joined Company H of the Twenty-third Regiment in December, 1915, and was complimented at that time by the medical examiner on his physical condition, his father said last night.

"We received the news of his death in a telegram from Captain Cook, commanding Company H," Mr. Healey said. "We got no word from either the War Department or National Guard Headquarters, and we have thought it strange that the details should be so meager. I wish to make no formal criticism, however, until I receive full particulars, and I am now waiting to get full information from the authorities.

"Captain Cook's dispatch stated that Clinton had died of gastric enteritis and heat exhaustion. As I understand it, he was taken sick at Pharr, Texas, and was first sent to the field hospital at McAllister. From the field hospital he was sent to the base hospital at San Antonio, but died on the way.

"I hesitate to make any criticism of the Medical Corps without further details at hand, but it seems to me that the boy must have been very sick before he left McAllister, and I would be inclined to believe it had judgment to attempt to transport him in that condition the long distance from the field to the base hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department has decided to ignore complaints of neglect and ill-treatment of National Guardsmen in the Federal service unless these complaints are specific and are made orally or over the signatures of persons whose identities can be established. This became known today when the attention of the department was called to the letter in The Philadelphia Public Ledger, charging that sick men were neglected and that one of them, Healey, had died from lack of medical attention.

The statement was made by the authorized spokesman for the department that anonymous complaints would be ignored, but that the department would undertake to investigate complaints made by responsible persons. The declared opinion of the department is that complaints of lack of food among the guardsmen and of neglect of sick soldiers are sporadic, and that on the whole they do not apply to the troops on the Texas border.

SAYS SICK LIE ON GROUND.

Correspondent Pictures Conditions in New Yorkers' Rain-Soaked Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 24.—The Chicago Tribune this morning prints a dispatch from a staff correspondent at McAllen, Texas, in which he says:

"McAllen headquarters for the division of New York militia, numbering between 16,000 and 20,000 men, has been reduced to a soggy pulp over night. The downpour drenched the entire area occupied by the New York division, which is stationed in three camps in the adjoining towns of Phaar, McAllen, and Mission.

"The poor soldiers! Hardy frontiersmen and women of this section of the Rio Grande Valley, citizens accustomed to life in the open, to rain, and wind, and sun, and heat, are using the above quoted three words to express their feeling for the 16,000 or more young men who gave up homes and positions, families and friends, back in New York State to march West in response to a national call to arms.

"These men are sleeping in the mud, their sick are lying on the ground. Daily they are doing harder and more labor per man than any Mexican laborer in the country. Unaccustomed to the work, unaccustomed to the climate, unaccustomed to the food, they are toiling to the verge of exhaustion in the belief that the hardships, privations, and discomforts they are undertaking are necessary to make them soldiers."

The correspondent adds that he saw sixty sick soldiers lying on blankets on the damp ground.

REFUTES RATIONS CHARGE.

Quartermaster at McAllen Has Variety of Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 23.—To refute the charges that the regular army had been at fault in the supplying of a varied diet to the National Guard, the depot Quartermaster here today furnished a list of the commodities which are at Harlingen, forty miles distant, ready for requisition at any time. The list included 22,408 pounds of fresh beef, 138,082 pounds of flour, 13,836 tins of tomatoes, 2,273 gallons of cane syrup, 25,116 pounds of bacon, 60,028 cans of evaporated milk, and unlimited quantities of oranges, lemons, and fresh vegetables.

Not content with the statement issued by the depot Quartermaster, Major General O'Ryan issued an order asking for the quantity of rations served daily to the enlisted men and demanding to know whether there had been a sufficient variety in the men's mess. This order went to the Colonels of the regiments, and they will be required to report back at once.

There has been considerable criticism of conditions at the field hospital at Camp McAllen, and this afternoon Major Franklin W. Ward, intelligence officer of the division, pointed out that the field regulations of the United States Army had been diligently carried out in the equipment and maintenance of the hospital unit. He declared that the complaint that the hospital had no cots for patients was manifestly unfair to the guard, inasmuch as the division could not be expected to get Federal supplies when there was no provision in regulations for their delivery. Major Ward said the field hospital was merely the connecting link between the battle line dressing station and the fully equipped base hospital.

That the criticism has reached Washington, however, is indicated in the announcement of the projected erection of a post hospital here. The building alone, exclusive of all equipment, will cost $15,000.

SKEPTICAL ABOUT VILLA.

American Officers Doubt the Bandit Is Being Cornered.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 23.—American army officers tonight did not share fully the optimistic opinion of Carranza's officers that Villa was being driven into a corner. Information from General Bell today indicated that Villa had not attacked Torreon or cut the communications between Torreon and the border, but that he was moving southward through the State of Durango six days ago in the direction of Torreon.

General Bell quoted an American who arrived in El Paso last night from Parral as saying that Villa was reported to have been at Inde, Durango, on July 17, and was preparing to leave immediately for the district around Torreon. The march from Inde to Torreon would require several days.

SPECIAL PRIMARY IN MAINE.

Nominees for Senator Burleigh's Seat Will Be Named Today.

PORTLAND, Me., July 23.—A primary to nominate candidates for the special election on Sept. 11 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Edwin P. Burleigh will be held tomorrow. The uncompleted term expires in March, 1919.

Kenneth C. M. Sills, Dean of Bowdoin College, has no opposition for the Democratic nomination. On the Republican side ex-Governor Bert M. Fernald of Poland and Congressman Frank E. Guernsey of Dover are the candidates. Guernsey declined to accept renomination for the House in order to be a candidate for the Senate.

START BRANCH HERE TO AID EX-CONVICTS

Officials of Prisoners' Relief Society Visit Sing Sing and the Island.

FILL THOUSANDS OF JOBS

Head of Organization Spent Five Years in Prison on Manslaughter Charge.

A branch bureau of the Prisoners' Relief Society, an organization founded in Huntington, W. Va., to get employment for men released from penal institutions and to aid their families, will be established in New York City, it was announced yesterday by Earl E. Dudding, founder and President of the society, who, with J. W. Koontz, Vice President, and Hugh S. Byrer, counsel, is at the Hotel Marlborough. The three men returned yesterday from a visit to Sing Sing, and yesterday afternoon inspected Blackwell's Island as the guests of Warden John J. Murtha.

During its two years of existence the society has secured employment for nearly 3,000 ex-convicts, in jobs ranging all the way from hod-carrier to executive positions. These men had been convicted of all kinds of crimes. Mr. Dudding himself served a five-year sentence for manslaughter, and it was his prison experience which led him into the work of making it easier for other ex-convicts to get employment.

At first, Mr. Dudding said yesterday, he found it very difficult to get a hearing from reputable firms for the convicts in whom he interested himself. The percentage of replies from employers to letters written them by the society was about ten to a thousand. He kept at it, however, and he now gets at least an answer, wnether favorable or unfavorable, from seventy-five out of every hundred.

Of applications received by the society from convicts all over the country, Mr. Dudding said, he has yet to fail in getting jobs for them. It has taken time in some cases to get work suited to the men's ability, but the organization does not believe in giving a skilled mechanic a job at digging ditches, and he said he kept writing letters and securing interviews until he got the prisoner the kind of place for which his ability fitted him.

Mr. Dudding displayed a series of letters written in behalf of a California man, some of which were on letterheads of prominent manufacturing firms. The convict is an accountant, a college man.

"I would never have done to get him a cheap place," said Mr. Dudding. "If he had taken a position lower than the one for which his training fitted him he might have been a failure for life, so we kept writing away"—and he showed at the bottom of the pile of correspondence a letter from a big firm in San Francisco promising to employ the convict.

The society's officers said they were much pleased with conditions in both Sing Sing and on Blackwell's Island. Mr. Byrer spoke to the prisoners at Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon, telling them of the aims of the Prisoners' Relief Society, and will speak at Sing Sing tonight. He and Mr. Dudding will speak at Blackwell's Island Wednesday morning at an entertainment on the anniversary of Warden Murtha's taking charge at the island.

After the meeting yesterday afternoon the prisoners, some of whom the relief society already has on its list, crowded about the speaker asking questions and showing a lively interest in the organization. Warden Murtha referred to the society as the "only organization of its kind which was really accomplishing results."

Although the Prisoners' Relief Society has been conducting work all over the country, it has heretofore conducted its efforts entirely from the Huntington headquarters. The establishment of a New York branch will probably lead to the establishment of branches in other cities.

ASKS AID FOR EX-CONVICTS.

Welfare League Official Makes Appeal to Merchants' Association.

An ex-prisoner seeking employment found himself repeatedly denied work by business men to whom he told his prison record. Becoming discouraged, he finally obtained a letter of recommendation written for another man, and with it obtained employment with a large New York firm. He worked for the firm for two years and "made good."

One day a friend of the manager of the New York firm was being shown around the plant and recognized the ex-prisoner, who was at work in the shipping department. He asked the manager in surprise if he employed ex-convicts.

"Not if we know it," replied the manager.

"But," said the visitor, "that man working over there is an ex-convict."

The manager was unwilling to believe this at first, asserting that the ex-prisoner was one of the best men the firm ever had had, but he finally questioned the employe and found that what had been said of him was true.

The Board of Directors of the firm was called together, and voted to discharge the man despite his good record.

The incident was related yesterday by Martin T. Loonam, Secretary and Agent of the Mutual Welfare League, of which Thomas Mott Osborne is President, in a letter to S. C. Mead, Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York. The letter contained an appeal for opportunities for reformed law breakers. Mr. Loonam wrote that he was in favor of persons who had been in prison telling the truth about themselves, but that honest labor was the only means through which men who had been unfortunate could rehabilitate themselves.

"I want to appeal to the business people generally of this city and State to help us keep a man out of prison," wrote Mr. Loonam. "The only sure method is work—hard work and a living wage."

The league, he said, needed employment for men who could work as mechanics, helpers in factories, automobile repair men, drivers and laborers. It also needed several, available for a higher grade of work, such as clerks and bookkeepers.

The Directors of the Mutual Welfare League are George W. Wickersham, Judge William H. Wadhams, Francis Lynde Stetson, Robert S. Brewster, Dr. Walter B. James, Arnold W. Brunner, Adolph Lewisohn, Thomas Mott Osborne, Dr. Hugh Auchincloss, Professor James C. Egbert, George W. Kirchwey, James Byrne, F. W. Goetze, J. J. Manning, and Dr. E. Stagg Whitin. Mr. Loonam's office is at 605 Madison Avenue.

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Beginning today at 8:30 A. M.

A Sale of Men's Straw Hats at $1.65

FANCY sennits, Milans and Leghorns, in the season's most popular blocks, comprising every straw hat in regular stock, formerly priced $3 and more.

¶ The majority are hats from our reserve stock. NEW straws, fresh and clean, quite different to hats that have been handled throughout a busy season by prospective customers.

¶ Sizes 6¾ to 7⅞ in a variety of shapes that insures satisfactory selection.

Straw Hats, formerly $2, Reduced to $1

Including 500 Imported Yeddos — the lightest weight straws obtainable.

Panama Hats Reduced to

$2.95 $3.95 $4.95 $9.95 $18.95

Formerly $4, $5, $6, $7, $10, $20 & $40.

1,200 Pure Silk Golf Caps at 75c

EVERY silk cap in our regular stock, formerly sold at $1, $1.50 and $2, combined with a special purchase of high-grade silk caps, sold to us at a remarkably low figure. All sizes from 6⅝ to 7⅝.

Today—A special Clearance Sale of

500 Men's Mohair Dusters, at $6.75

Reduced from $12.50 and $10

THESE sweeping reductions have been made to effect an immediate clearance. Double and single breasted models to select from, with either plain or belted back. *Sixth Floor.*

Saks Seashore Robes for Men at $5

AN exclusive Saks model, ideal for wear over your bathing suit at the seashore, as required by the new city ordinance.

Made of good quality blanket, in several colors and patterns, obtainable in small, medium and large sizes. *Fifth Floor.*

Continuing Today the Sale of

Fine Silk Shirts for Men at $2.95, $3.65, $4.95, $5.95,

In a wonderful range of weaves and designs.

Men's Marquisette and Grenadine Neckwear at 55c

COOL, summery scarfs, in liberally cut, open-end style, reflecting the very newest ideas in Summer neckwear for men. *Main Floor.*

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A Reduction Sale of Men's Summer Suits

now in progress on the First Floor, comprises practically the entire stock of Suits, in flannels and tropical-weight materials (sizes incomplete in some instances) marked at the clearance prices of

$8.00, $12.50, $16.50 & 18.00

Considering the qualities of these Suits purchasers taking advantage of this occasion will profit by a considerable price saving.

Fifth Avenue, New York

Today at 8:30 A. M. Sharp

The Half Yearly Sale of

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Reduced from $28, $25, $23, and $20—to

$17.00

¶ We invite you to consider the above range of former prices and we want you to know that it stands for an unlimited range of selection. In fact, there is in this great sale virtually as much latitude as at any time during this entire season, thanks to the Saks policy of keeping its assortments complete right up to sale time. And every suit is this season's product, don't overlook that. All new, fresh, up-to-the-minute, five-star final fabrics and models, cut, tailored and finished with all the fluency and felicity of line that has made us famous in the world of clothes. *A small charge for alterations*

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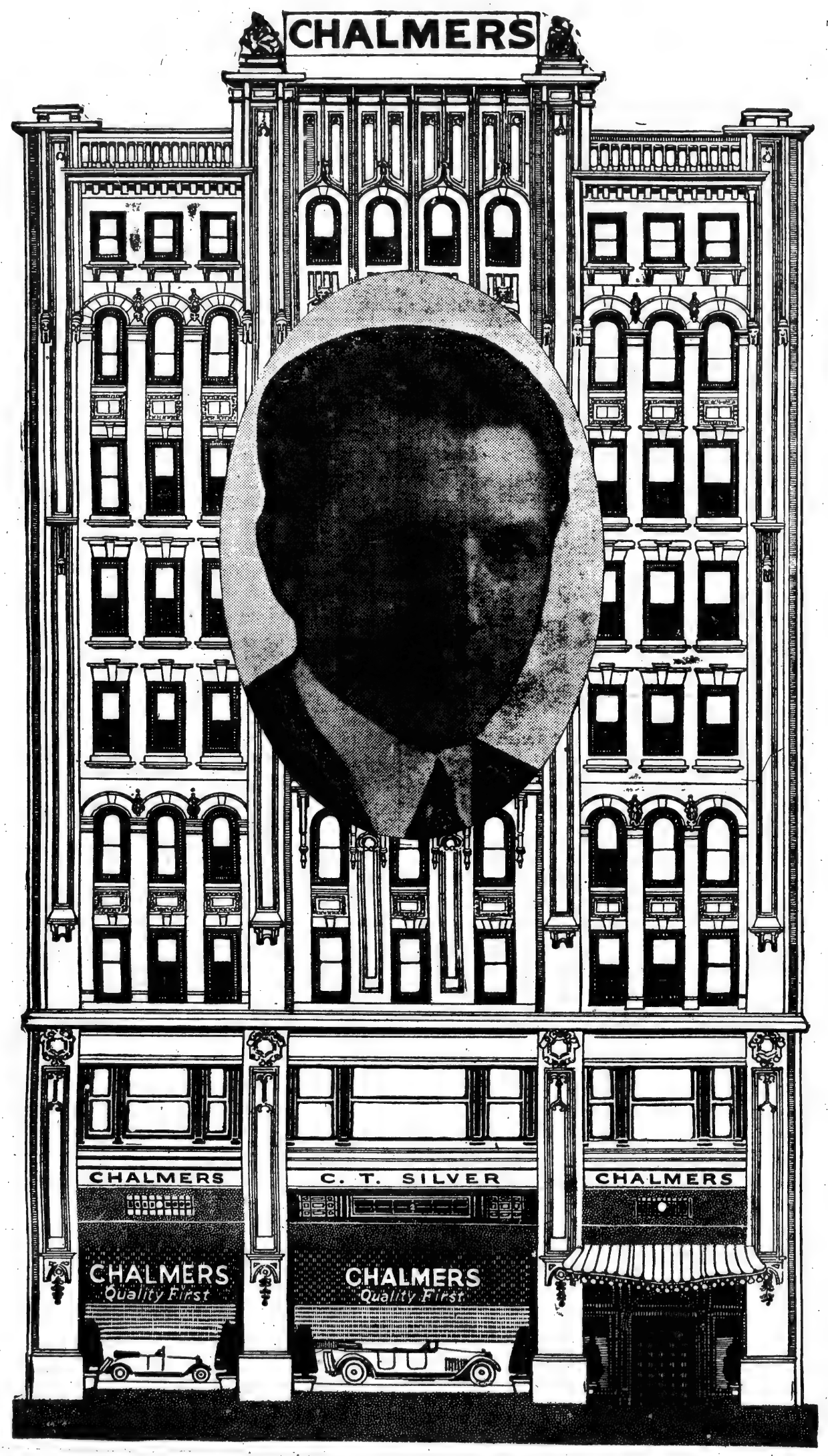

WHY C. T. SILVER SELECTED CHALMERS CARS AND BOUGHT $6,250,000 OF THEM

CHALMERS MOTOR CO. Detroit, Mich. U.S.A.
Quality First

Until I signed a contract a few days ago with the Chalmers Motor Company I had never ridden in a Chalmers car.

I had never seen the Chalmers plant in Detroit. I had never met Mr. Chalmers. When the deal started I said: "I want the Chalmers line, and I stand ready to do business in an hour's time."

I knew right then how good the Chalmers cars were; I knew how well the Chalmers Company was being run. I did not have to take a ride, nor cross-question Hugh Chalmers.

Recently I had read how one big merchant in Detroit had signed with Chalmers; how another big man in Boston had joined the family; how another wise one in Chicago had enrolled.

So I proceeded to act. I made a deal in record time. I signed a contract, put up my money and committed myself to $6,250,000 worth of them in twelve months. The truthfulness of that little slogan "Quality First" which you always see under the Chalmers monogram did a lot to win me.

Six years of selling automobiles in the ten-million zone around New York taught me many things. The greatest was this: The people want a quality car.

I helped my own cause a great deal as I built special bodies with smart lines and equipped with every known necessity and many novelties. These bodies had the quality appeal.

Stand on Fifth Avenue any day and you'll observe how much I was right.

So I sought the Chalmers. It was the one car I wanted. I tried a year ago to get it and failed. Today I have it and I'm mighty proud.

I terminated my agreement with the company whose cars I had been representing for six years. When my salesmen came in the next morning, much to their surprise there were Chalmers cars on the floor and not only at my establishment on Broadway, but in the Bronx, in Brooklyn and Yonkers as well. In 24 hours my stores, my signs, my service, my men had been Chalmersized.

Thus you will see how much I like the Chalmers cars.

A purchase running into $6,250,000 is no child's play. It is the biggest single purchase ever made by an automobile distributor. It continues me the biggest distributor of cars in the whole world.

Hardly does the layman appreciate the magnitude to which this business has grown. Little does he realize that upwards of $2,000,000 stands expended in our local equipment alone. And the smallest part of that equipment is in our four salesrooms, magnificent as they are. The investment is "out in back"—in service facilities, in other places to make people who buy Chalmers cars glad they bought them, to make those two gigantic words: "Quality First" ring true 100%.

I have the 1917 cars with various types of bodies on display. And as usual many of my own creations are being mounted on Chalmers chassis.

The next ad of the C. T. Silver Co. will clearly define perpetual Silver Service to all Chalmers owners.

C. T. Silver

Broadway at 57th St.

Yonkers, N. Y.: Manor Square Brooklyn: 1422 Bedford Avenue Bronx: 3rd Avenue at 149th St.

BUSINESS MEN URGE MILITARY TRAINING

Chamber of Commerce of the United States Makes Its Referendum Vote Public.

SENTIMENT OVERWHELMING

More Than 350 Trade Bodies Vote and in 26 States Approval Is Unanimous.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States made public yesterday the result of a census recently taken of the various chambers of commerce and other trade organizations to ascertain the views of the business men of the country on universal military training. More than 350 organizations responded and the result shows that twenty-six States voted unanimously in favor of compulsory military training, while the majority in favor of the proposition was substantial in sixteen of the remaining States. Only one State, Alabama, voted against the proposition, while no vote was recorded in the five other States. The District of Columbia, Alaska, the Philippines, and Hawaii also voted unanimously for the proposition, as did also the membership of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

The States in which the chambers and trade organizations voted unanimously for the universal proposition are Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

The States in which the vote, while not unanimous, was overwhelmingly in favor of the proposition are New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Colorado, and California. In South Carolina five organizations voted for the proposition and three voted against it, while in Montana the vote was 4 to 2 in favor of universal training.

The referendum submitted to the various organizations to vote yes or no on, and which was drafted by the Defense Committee of the National Chamber of Commerce, was as follows:

> The committee, recognizing military obligation equally with the civic obligations as a fundamental duty of democratic citizenship in a republic, and to establish a system which will affect every man alike, recommends that universal military training be adopted as a fundamental democratic principle of our military policy and be enforced by law to furnish adequate land, sea, and industrial forces in peace and war.

"This is not a simple statement," the bulletin of the National Chamber issued yesterday, says. "But the subject is a new and complicated one for Americans and has many angles which are as yet unfamiliar in this country. The main point is that business men have now recognized the military obligation in a democracy as of equal rank with the civic duties of citizens and stated their conviction that recognition of this principle is fundamental. They have gone further, and recorded a conclusive vote that a system of universal military training is one which will affect every man alike. In other words, instead of being militaristic or aristocratic, it is a thoroughly democratic principle.

"Finally, business men are not afraid of compulsory military education. They believe it will develop a better-balanced and more self-disciplined youth from which to build succeeding generations of American citizens. They have registered their opinion that it will not only prepare citizens for wars which all hope to avoid, but will fit them better for virile, substantial peace which all hope to enjoy.

"The beginning of compulsory education was regarded by a famous English philosopher, Herbert Spencer, as the doom of progress; it has proved to be one of its mainstays. The acceptance by the American people of an equal obligation for military duty on the part of all citizens should, it is believed, prove of equal value. It is now urged emphatically by a responsible and conservative element of the public and in this movement the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will, therefore, be led, necessarily, to play a large part.

"How many people in the United States, even how many business men, would have ventured six months ago to predict that the commercial and trade organizations of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the leading business associations of the country, would come out solidly for universal military training? Yet such a prediction would, if anything, have proved short of the truth. Business men have gone further. They have registered their support of a system of universal military training which is to be enforced by law to provide adequate industrial, as well as military and naval, forces, both in peace and in war. The system is not to stop short at the brink of war and turn the face of the country over to patriotic volunteers; it is to be enforced by law to provide man power for defense in war.

"Public opinion has gone forward with giant strides since the outbreak of the European war. The army reorganization law has already provided for a regular force in excess of 200,000 men—very nearly up to the number called for by the General Staff of the army and indorsed by the referendum."

The statement, continuing, points out that at present there is no bill before Congress for universal military training. "Yet," it adds, "public opinion is swinging strongly to a final conclusion on this vital matter. It is no exaggeration to say that this is the most momentous disclosure of public opinion which has yet been produced."

The statement giving the result of the referendum vote of the Chamber was shown to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who said it was one of the most significant and interesting documents he had read in a long time.

500 RESTAURANTS RATED.

Health Department Says Work Will Be Continued.

The Health Department, having inspected some 500 of the 5,600 restaurants and eating places in this city, is now preparing for a continuance of its campaign to insure cleanliness and protect the health of those who eat away from home. At present Dr. Lucien P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, said yesterday, the restaurant inspection work is going on slowly because so many of the inspectors have been called upon to assist in checking infantile paralysis. The lull in the work, however, is giving the restaurant keepers an opportunity to improve the sanitary conditions of their places, and in this respect, Dr. Brown said, a good work was being accomplished. The keepers of eating places were of their own initiative giving their places a good cleaning up. In this, he said, many are guided by the results of the first inspection, and others whose places were not visited have the knowledge to guide them that was gained by the inspection work done in other restaurants and through the thousands of copies of the rules and regulations sent out by the Health Department for their guidance.

MOVE CLOCK AHEAD AT PLATTSBURG CAMP

To Hasten Practice on Rifle Range Citizen Soldiers Start Day at 4:15.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 23.—The clock has been moved ahead an hour and a half in the Sixth Training Regiment. The day's work tomorrow will begin at 4:15 A. M. instead of 5:45, the time under the old schedule, in order to give the citizen soldiers an opportunity to finish their shooting on the rifle range by Tuesday night.

The men are to be on the range before 6 o'clock, and the rookies who have been drafted for the "pit detail" must get out there thirty minutes earlier. The members of the "pit detail" are required to stand for hours in the butts and mark the shots of their fellow-rookies as they fire. The temperature in the butts, according to those who have been there, is about 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and there is no way of getting out once one is there. The bullets whistle over the men's heads and they get much of the thrill of real battle, although there is no danger.

One of the rookies walked up to Lieutenant Atkins of Company D today and asked to be put on the detail.

"The Third Platoon is to supply the pitmen tomorrow," Lieutenant Atkins said, "but I guess I can put you in there if you want to go very much."

"I am Professor of Physics at the University of Virginia," the rookie said, "and I should like to observe the phenomena in the butts."

Lieutenant Atkins told the rookie, who was Professor G. H. Hoxton, that he would strain a point to put him on the detail.

Guarding against accidents on the range is a great task. The range officers and company commanders have adopted a system which they say prevents carelessless. Every man, as he advances, opens the bolt of his rifle, so that it is impossible to load it. He lies down in his place with the rifle that way, and when he has finished shooting he again opens the bolt and walks back with it that way.

It was definitely decided yesterday that all four regiments should go on the hike together, occupying the same camp. This will make camps of between 7,000 and 8,000 men, if the regulars are counted. The route will be to the south instead of to the northwest, the direction first planned.

Colonel Roosevelt did not arrive at Elizabethtown this morning, contrary to expectations. But he will get there early this week, it is said. Probably he will visit the camp to see his two sons, but will not be received there officially by General Wood.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is at the Hotel Champlain. He did not go to the camp today.

HOOKS SHARK; SHOOTS IT.

Dr. Halsey Catches 160-Pound Fish, Six and One-Half Feet Long.

A 160-pound shark, six and one-half feet long, was caught at Silver Hole, Jamaica Bay, yesterday by Dr. W. Edward Halsey of 203 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Equipped with rod, reel, 200 yards of special thread line, and a tarpon hook with a six-foot leader of piano wire, Dr. Halsey put off from the Broad Channel Station in a rowboat yesterday afternoon. When off Silver Hole he baited his hook with half a weakfish, weighing about three-quarters of a pound. For half an hour nothing happened. Then came a sudden jerk which nearly pulled Dr. Halsey overboard.

For ten minutes Dr. Halsey played with the fish before calling for help from John Raymond, who was in a rowboat near by. With Raymond's assistance Dr. Halsey hauled his fish to the surface, when both men saw that it had the distinctive V-shaped fin of a shark. At this moment the rod broke, the reel dropping to the bottom of the boat. Dr. Halsey grabbed the line, about ten feet of which burned through his fingers. With Raymond winding the reel, Dr. Halsey managed to get the shark to the surface once more, when he killed it with six shots from a .38-calibre revolver.

The shark was taken to the Broad Channel Station and placed on exhibition. It had a white belly and blue head and back, as did the sharks recently caught on the New Jersey coast.

$20,000 FOR ZIONIST FUND.

Will Be Used for New Settlement in Palestine.

The General Fund Day collection conducted by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs brought about $20,000 yesterday, an announcement made at the New York headquarters in the Aeolian Building last night said. The money will be used to help build up the new settlement for Jews in Palestine.

The Committee for Zionist Affairs has been doing constructive work in Palestine, such as building roads, giving legal advice to persons without money to engage a lawyer, maintaining schools, and furnishing information through the office at Jaffa to agriculturists. The committee has also been forwarding about $1,000 a day from Jews in the United States to their co-religionists in Palestine without charge.

The collection conducted yesterday will be continued in many of the cities and rural districts of the country.

CLOAK MEN MEET TODAY.

Final Draft of Settlement to be Drawn for Union Vote.

The settlement committees of the cloak manufacturers and of the Cloakmakers' Union will meet today to complete the strike settlement agreement to be submitted to a vote of the union members this week.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, said last night that the workers might not be back at work before next Monday, as it would take three days for the vote.

"It is not entirely true that the strike has been settled," he said, "for the agreement form has not yet been completed. There are still several items to be decided, one of which is the status of the sub-manufacturers."

Orders were issued yesterday by the Strike Committee to keep pickets on duty until the official end of the strike.

QUIT SAILINGS TO THIS PORT

Spanish Liners Find Not Enough Freight to Pay.

Officers of the Spanish liner Alfonso XIII., which arrived yesterday from Vigo, Corunna and Cadiz direct, said that it was the last sailing from Northern Spain to New York because there was not sufficient cargo at Vigo, Corunna or Bilbao to make the voyage pay. From now on the steamships will go from Northern Spain to Havana and Mexico and back to Spain without coming up to New York. He added that the steamships of the Spanish Line, from Barcelona, will still continue their service to New York.

Among the passengers on board was Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Madrid, and seven naval engineers who have come over to study naval construction in this country.

Gen. Gorgas Returns to Canal Zone.

PANAMA, July 23.—Major General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, who, at the head of a commission, has been touring South America to study sanitary conditions, has returned here. A public reception was held in his honor today by Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, Acting Governor of the Zone.

1915 CITY FIRE LOSS LEAST FOR 50 YEARS

Only $5,757,018 Worth of Property Destroyed, Nearly $1,000,000 Less Than in 1865.

MUCH DUE TO INSPECTION

Sprinklers and Other Preventive Measures Greatly Increased—Most of the Fires in Homes.

The fire loss in this city in 1915 was the lowest in any year of the last fifty during which a uniformed force has been in existence and records kept. The loss last year was $5,757,018. In 1865 it was nearly $1,000,000 more.

The records of fire losses since 1911 show that the extension of fire prevention methods and the increasing care exercised by the public has steadily diminished the losses by fire.

In 1911, fire did damage amounting to more than $12,000,000 in this city. The loss was $9,000,000 in 1912; $7,000,000 in 1913, and $8,000,000 in 1914. The per capita fire loss has been steadily cut down from $2.50 in 1911 to $1.06 last year, this figure being the lowest in the history of the city.

This is set forth in the annual report of Fire Commissioner Adamson, which is contained in a 170-page volume, handsomely bound in pasteboard the color of a midnight fire, with a cover picture showing the Rescue Squad tackling a fire in smoke helmets. In a letter to the Mayor, printed in the report, Commissioner Adamson says:

> To three causes the reduced fire loss may be attributed:
>
> Systematic extension of fire prevention, monthly building inspections by firemen, and increased efficiency of the uniformed force due to the Fire College and School of Instruction.
>
> More sprinklers were installed under fire prevention orders in 1915 than in any previous year, and the greatest amount of substantial structural fire prevention work in buildings was secured.

Good Work of Inspectors.

This is because 300 firemen, one in each company district, relieved the Fire Prevention Inspectors of the housekeeping inspections and left them free for the more effective and permanent form of structural fire prevention work.

The 300 firemen inspectors made 1,500,000 inspections during the year and corrected 30,000 fire-producing conditions by verbal requests. Their work caused buildings generally to be kept in better condition, and undoubtedly substantially reduced the number of fires.

Commissioner Adamson said that carelessness continued to hold first place as the cause of fires, and that the great majority of the fires continued to occur in the homes. Of the total of 13,416 fires 8,960 occured in places where people live.

This showing was made, according to Commissioner Adamson, although for the first time since 1898 the budget for the Fire Department was reduced. The decrease in the budget for 1915 was $65,110. The budget for 1916 is increased by $173,400. For a period of sixteen years up to 1915 the budget had increased, the Commissioner said, at the annual rate of $313,679.

The chief savings were $294,647 in the cost of supplies and $95,090 in the abolition of vacant positions. Another saving was made by revising the details of the 10 officers and 63 firemen. During the year the salaries of 113 employes were raised and those of 85 reduced. A summary of the report of Chief J. O. Hammitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention says:

> One of the great difficulties in fire prevention work is the enforcement of orders. Much of this work is accomplished without carrying the people into court. In fact, if it were necessary to go into court for the purpose of enforcing every order issued very few orders could be enforced. This explains the necessity of discouraging such delay in compliance as necessitates the taking cases into court, by asking the court to impose penalties, and in extreme cases to vacate property.
>
> During the year most attention has been given by the Fire Prevention Bureau to attacking conditions in buildings where the greatest hazards prevail. The safeguarding of motion picture dangers in the city has occupied a great amount of attention, and it was necessary to conduct a campaign of education among the film houses to insure reasonably safe conditions.

Dynamite a Big Problem.

Another important problem was the storage and use of dynamite. Owing to the large construction work going on, as well as the arrival of vast quantities of ammunition for Europe, very serious conditions prevailed. The total amount of dynamite used in New York during the year 1915 was 1,447,682 pounds. To this must be added the many tons of explosives loaded on ships.

During 1915 every parochial school in the city was visited by Inspectors from the Bureau of Fire Prevention and orders given to surround the pupils with up-to-date safeguards.

Chief Kenlon's contribution to the report shows that of 13,417 fires 11,101 were confined to the point where they started, while 12,538 were confined to the buildings in which they originated. Only 247 fires did substantial damage to more than one building.

The heaviest fire loss for the year was $150,000. The worst fire was in the Diamond factory in Brooklyn, where twelve lives were lost. The causes and lessons of this disaster are treated at length in the report.

Thomas P. Brophy, Acting Chief of the new Bureau of Investigation, says there has been a large growth of insanity recently and that many feeble-minded persons are at large, many of them pyromaniacs. Their method is usually to make fires in hallways, cellars, and dumb-waiter shafts. Chief Brophy charges to a pyromaniac the fire at 164 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, which caused the death of Mrs. Isa Miller and her three children. Arson for the collection of insurance has diminished, however, according to Chief Brophy, who says:

Mercantile Fires Watched.

"A permanent business squad has been organized, whose duty it is to scrutinize every mercantile fire in the city. This squad consists of Assistant Fire Marshals who have made a study of conditions, who are familiar with methods of accounting, and who have had success in important investigations where large interests are concerned.

"There has been a phenomenal decrease in the number and extent of fires in the mercantile districts. This, though in some measure attributable to improved financial conditions, is also due to the increased efficiency of investigation by this bureau."

LINER HURON DAMAGED.

Puts Back to Jacksonville After Bumping Mayport Jetties.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 23.—The steamer Huron of the Clyde Line, with sixty-four passengers aboard, put back into port here today with a hole stove in her bow, as the result of striking the jetties near Mayport while outward bound Saturday night for New York.

It was said she was not badly damaged.

CASHIER KILLS HIMSELF IN HIS BANK'S OFFICE

Clarence Culver, of Great Barrington, Believed to Have Broken Down Through Overwork.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 23.—Clarence Culver, acting cashier of the National Mahaiwe Bank, shot and killed himself with a revolver while alone in the bank office today. The police believe he was mentally unbalanced through overwork and worry.

Two of his superiors, the President and the cashier, have been obliged to give up their duties within the last few months through illness, and the bulk of their work fell on Culver, who was the cashier's assistant.

"PURITY" PROJECTED.

Beautiful Figure of a Famous Model Exploited on the Screen.

The beautiful figure of that celebrated model, Audrey Munson, is systematically and thoroughly exploited in a photoplay called "Purity," which, after some deletions made at the behest of the License Commissioner, was put on view Saturday night at the Liberty Theatre, where it remains to be seen—or did at last accounts. Purity is the name of a simple country lass who ventures forth as an artist's model, and who also plays the rôle of Virtue in the allegorical visions of a bad and extraordinarily funereal looking poet. Like Little Billee with Trilby, he makes a great fuss when he finds she has been posing for the altogether, but he subsides as soon as he hears the proceeds went toward the publication of his poems. From the sample of his verse flashed on the screen you fear the end did not justify the means.

The spectacle of Virtue wandering in scant and translucent robes through the highly contemporary landscape garden of some California millionaire gives the flavor of meretriciousness Hichens found in the "Woman with the Fan," but aside from this the picture is quite inoffensive. This is not to say it will not be relished by those specialists in furtive photographs whom Anthony Comstock used to harry in his prime.

Roi Cooper Megrue's "Under Cover" has been retold in motion pictures, with Hazel Dawn and Owen Moore in the parts originally played by Lily Cahill and William Courtenay. This ingenious melodrama is a trifle perplexing on the screen, where the photoplay, like the play, preserves the story-teller's secret until the last few minutes, but the screen version is cleverly made.

At the Strand you may see Rita Jolivet in "An International Marriage," and at the Rialto Mae Marsh and Robert Harron in "The Marriage of Molly-O."

The Mae Marsh picture, as is broadly hinted in its title, is a picturesque Irish romance of the old school. It is appropriately accompanied by Ernest Ball melodies, and Miss Marsh, with her extraordinarily expressive face, is a quite captivating wild colleen. She deserves to be called the "Maude Adams of the screen," rather more than the majority of the eighty-four movie girls to whom the title is invariably applied. At the Rialto Theatre, by the way, they have commenced in their travelogue pictures a series of little journeys to Alaska, which are mighty pleasant in these dog days.

"Potash and Perlmutter" in London.

A company of American players will sail Aug. 29 for London to appear there in "Potash and Perlmutter in Society." The play will be presented by A. H. Woods in the Queen's Theatre, where its predecessor, "Potash & Perlmutter," ran for 685 consecutive performances. The company will include Lee Kohlmar, Gus Yorke, Franklin Hanna, Ernest Milton, Peter Wieser, Elice Martin, C. F. Newsome, and Charles Leonard.

Community Players Organize.

The Community Players of Richmond Hill, L. I., have issued a call for members to the organization. There are four classes of members, life, sustaining, subscribing, and active, the respective dues of which are $100, $25, $5, and $2. The players have established a community theatre in Richmond Hill and during the coming year plan to make four public productions, each production to run for two or more nights. In addition to these performances there will be special performances of other plays, and lectures on various phases of the drama for members.

Dates of New Productions.

The first performances of "The Brazilian Honeymoon" and "Please Help Emily," will take place Monday night, Aug. 14, the former at the Forty-fourth Street and the latter at the Lyceum Theatre. "The Brazilian Honeymoon" is a musical comedy from the German of "Die Schoene Schwedin" of Julius Brammer and Alfred Grunwald. It has been adapted for America by Edgar Smith and Matthew Woodward. Ann Murdock will be featured in "Please Help Emily," a comedy originally produced in London.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Alla Nazimova has signed a contract with Herbert Brenon for her first appearance in motion pictures. Mr. Brenon, who recently produced the Annette Kellermann film, "A Daughter of the Gods," which is to be exhibited shortly, has left the Fox staff and organized his own producing company. A screen version of "War Brides," the playlet in which Mme. Nazimova appeared in vaudeville, has been chosen for her film debut. While the playlet tells a story of a phase of the war, the film will contain no battle scenes, as Mr. Brenon believes the public is tired of them.

Otto Hauerbach's new play, "Blood Will Tell," will be presented by H. H. Frazee in the Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park, tonight as his first production of the new season. Henry Kolker heads the cast, which also includes Paul Everton, David Higgins, Frederick Esmelton, Donald Gallaher, Theodore Kehrwald, Henry Duffey, Will Gregory, Richard Hale, and Emelie Polini.

Ethel Clifton's play, "For Value Received," which was produced at the Alcazar Theatre, San Francisco, last month with Florence Reed and Malcolm Williams in the principal roles, is scheduled for a New York presentation next month. Miss Clifton will play the role created by Miss Reed.

"The Belle of Burmah" is the title of a new operetta Oreste Vesselli has composed for production early in the season. Norman Swartout is the author of the book.

The afternoon of Tuesday, Aug. 8, has been designated as Actors' Fund Day at the Stampede, the Wild West show that will be given at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Aug. 5 to 12.

"The Victory of Conscience" is the title of the first photo play for which Lou-Tellegen has acted since his marriage last Winter to Geraldine Farrar. The scenario was written by Margaret Turnbull and the picture was photographed at the California studios of the Lasky Company. It will be released next month.

Mary Pickford's next picture, "Hulda from Holland," will be released July 31. Miss Pickford's role, as the title suggests, is that of a little Dutch maiden, and to secure the requisite atmosphere a Dutch village was constructed near Hempstead, L. I.

Walter Jones has been engaged for an important role in Willard Mack's comedy, "King, Queen, Jack," which A. H. Woods will produce in New York in September.

At the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, N. J., last night there was a benefit for the Fund for the Permanent Blind of the Allies. Some of the Broadway stars who volunteered were Anna Held, Marie Dressler, and Ross and Fenton. The proceeds were more than $8,000.

MANY, MANY WAYS

There are many ways to happiness, and one is always open—to help us make repairs when the tiny human machine gets out of order.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL

55th St., at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

SIX BATHERS DROWN; THREE IN CONEY SURF

Strongest Undertow in Years Imperils the Thousands in the Water.

TWO SISTERS ARE RESCUED

Life Guards Bring Ashore Misses Agnes and Ursula Kilvey at Manhattan Beach.

Heavy surf and the strongest undertow in years were responsible for six drownings in New York and vicinity yesterday. There were many rescues. Large numbers of bathers were in the water, there being about 200,000 at Coney Island alone.

Three drownings were reported at Coney Island. Abraham Perlin, 20 years old, of 178 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, was swimming out beyond the breakers when he was seen to throw up his hands and go under. Life savers hurried to the spot, but he did not come up again. His body was washed ashore later in the afternoon.

The body of an unidentified man about 18 years old came ashore about the same time. Nothing is known about him, as no one saw him enter the water. It is thought he was drowned during the afternoon.

Isaac Wannkowsky, 35 years old, of 73 East Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan, was in bathing near Henderson's wharf. He found himself being carried out by the undertow and called for help. The life-savers reached him as he went down for the second time and brought him ashore. Wannkowsky staggered to his bathhouse and suddenly collapsed. When the physicians arrived they found him dead from overexertion.

Adolph Winkopp, 19 years old, of 1,342 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, who was staying with his uncle, Dr. John J. Hogan, at his Summer home on 137th Street, Bell Harbor, Rockaway Beach, was swimming at the foot of that street when he was overwhelmed by the high surf and caught by the undertow. He screamed for help, and William J. McCoy of Belle Harbor went to his rescue. McCoy reached him as he went under for the second time and held him up for a moment. He then instructed Winkopp to roll on his back so that he would offer less resistance to the waves and could be brought in more easily. Winkopp rolled over as a large wave broke, and when the wave passed McCoy found Winkopp had gone with it. He dived a number of times, but was unable to recover his body, which was washed ashore a few hours later at the foot of 139th Street.

Harry O'Connell, 23 years old, a bookkeeper of 656 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, called for help and went under at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, Rockaway Beach. George Zimmerman reached him when he came up after the second immersion, and brought him ashore. O'Connell was unconscious and did not respond to the pulmotor of the Rockaway Beach Hospital.

Samuel McNally, 22 years old, of 524 West Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan, stepped into a deep hole while wading out at Bayview Avenue, Rockaway Beach. He called for help and his friends, Robert Towers of 488 Ninth Avenue and Bernard Sherwood of 770 Boston Road, the Bronx, went to his rescue. McNally went down for the last time before they reached him and they were unable to find his body, although they dived for it many times.

Agnes and Ursula Kilroy, sisters, of 1,724 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, were smothered by the surf off Oriental Park at Manhattan Beach. Lifesavers rushed to their assistance and brought them ashore after each had gone under several times. Both were resuscitated and went home.

While Andrew Olsen, a lifeguard at Clason Point Park, was standing on the wharf yesterday afternoon a young man, fully clothed, rushed by him and jumped into the water. Olsen dived after him, and there was a struggle which ended by the lifeguard bringing the man ashore. He gave his name as Joseph Butler, 18 years old, of 33 Hudson Street, Jersey City, and said that he was a good swimmer and was trying to get relief from the heat. He was locked up in the Simpson Street Police Station charged with intoxication.

Aquarium Collector Returns.

Louis L. Mowbray of the Battery Aquarium returned yesterday on the Clyde liner Algonquin from Turk's Island, West Indies, where he has been gathering specimens for the last six weeks. Mr. Mowbray brought with him several new varieties of crabs and species of smaller fish which are found among the coral reefs of Turk's Island. These collections are to be placed on exhibition at the Aquarium. Mr. Mowbray is the first collector that the Aquarium has sent to Turk's Island.

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B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....203 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 905, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.

THEY WILL NOT BEND THE KNEE.

Freedom on her mountain height must have danced in glee as she contemplated the riotous proceedings at Syracuse, where so many of the Progressive State Committeemen unfurled her banner and declared that they never, never would be slaves. There are Progressives who actually believe in the principles of 1912. Mr. HOTCHKISS and Judge RANSOM discovered that fact when they tried to get the State Committee to follow the great Progressive leader in the indorsement of HUGHES and FAIRBANKS. Instead of adopting the resolution of indorsement the committee raised the spirit of protest to such a pitch of turbulence that no business could be done, and Mr. HOTCHKISS, declaring that no self-respecting man would accept an indorsement from a body guilty of such indecorum, moved an adjournment.

Mr. BAINBRIDGE COLBY, the chief defender in New York of out-and-out Progressive principles, declared that the moral effect will be "tremendous." Progressives in Massachusetts, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and other States where the insurgents have a heart for any fate but submission to their old foe will give a glad welcome to the New York upholders of the undying principles, and failure and confusion await the false leaders who had contracted to deliver the Progressive Party like a bale of merchandise to the Republicans.

It is hard, indeed, to carry out such a bargain when consummation involves the surrender of the whole bag of principles. According to party law and practice, HORACE GREELEY was the candidate of the Democrats in 1872. It was an absurd nomination and so unacceptable that four other Democratic candidates were put up. BRYAN'S title to candidacy was incontestable in each of his three campaigns, but Democrats who believed in honest money would not vote for him.

The natural and easier course for the insurgent Progressives this year will be to vote for Mr. WILSON. All of them, and as well those who now favor the indorsement of HUGHES, preferred the election of a Democrat to the election of a Republican in 1912. The Roosevelt candidacy, whatever else it meant, certainly meant that. Like conditions confront them this year, for in their view the Republican Party is unregenerate, a belief for which, we are grieved to say, there is only too much supporting evidence.

These Progressives spurn the right hand of fellowship so ostentatiously extended to them from the Republican Tabernacle. They can have no hope of victory at the polls. They may hold in their hands the balance of power. It is only by giving their support to the Democratic candidate that they can give expression and effect to their noble wrath against the caitiffs who so shamefully misused them four years ago.

NO PROGRESS IN MEXICO.

Mr. CARRANZA has worked himself into a frame of mind which enables him to submit to discussion with the Government at Washington of the very unsatisfactory relations existing between it and the de facto Government of Mexico. This is an unusual mood for CARRANZA, of course, but, in the present crisis, it ought not to satisfy our Government. Obviously, it does not satisfy the State Department. Discussion, especially if it is to be protracted and to be continued indefinitely by an international commission, can have no profitable result. We had hoped that the conferences between Acting Secretary POLK and the Mexican Ambassador Designate would have resulted before now in an agreement upon a plan of action satisfactory alike to CARRANZA and to Washington. But thus far there has been no agreement, and even the ill-advised plan of a commission seems to make no headway.

On the other hand, conditions in Mexico are not encouraging. The persistent reports of the renewed activities of VILLA are not wholly unverified. Whether or not VILLA is still alive and is leading his band in person, the disturbances in the southern part of Chihuahua indicate that the forces of the de facto Government have not as yet begun to restore order, while there are alarms enough along the border to justify our maintenance of a strong guard. In these circumstances, the practical reiteration by CARRANZA of his demand for the withdrawal of the American troops and his suggestion of a new agreement, under new conditions, for reciprocal crossing of the border are merely impertinent.

The first essential is the suppression of VILLA or the Villistas and all murderous outlaws of that stripe in the north of Mexico. That task must be undertaken by CARRANZA and accomplished if anything is to come from his new conciliatory mood toward the United States. What he intends to do, after his country is pacified, is of no present interest to us. Mexico is not pacified, far from it. Talk about municipal elections and Congressional conventions while the present state of affairs continues is a waste of words. Words will not remove the terrorism in Mexico. Action is required, and that action CARRANZA keeps delaying. He has done nothing since the threat of war was averted. Does he intend to do anything? Or was it his sole purpose to try in another way to get the column of General PERSHING out of Mexico?

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

For nearly forty years JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY exerted, in his unobtrusive way, a power for good in this country. A shy and sensitive man, who shunned crowds, and hated to be made the object of public demonstrations, he nevertheless indicated in his homely poems the spirit of broad fellowship with human nature. Indiana, so proud of its host of writers, had reason enough to be proud of RILEY. He had made the village life and the farm life of his native State familiar wherever the English language is read and spoken. One does not care to recall, in thinking of RILEY, any one poem, or to make any studied selection of the poems which made him famous.

Perhaps he was not really one of our poets. That surmise is worth considering. It is getting to be harder, not easier, to define poetry as the language develops and literature becomes more complicated. WHITCOMB RILEY was a versifier of uncommon skill, he knew human nature, he loved and understood children, he had a keen and sensitive feeling for inanimate nature, he saw all that he cared to see in the world around him, and, while his endowment of personal humor was far out of the common, he could express deep sympathy with affliction, he took note of the common sorrows of life, and with these qualities of mind and heart he put forth a volume of writing that has cheered, consoled, charmed, and delighted a multitude of readers. Let us set all doubts aside, call him poet, and stick to it.

Much has been said of the mystery of RILEY'S life, but such mystery must be associated with the life of any man who never seeks notoriety, and will not talk in public about himself. He was humble, of obscure origin, and self-educated. He was also sincere, high-minded, and true in all his actions to simple but noble ideals. They tell of his refusal to be made a biographer's subject. But the authentic story of his life will be told in due season; he will not lack posthumous honor. Indeed, we are not sure that a distaste for some of the later fashions in American verse may not lead in time to a spontaneous and general revival of interest in RILEY'S lyrics.

THE DRYS.

It took three dog days to produce the National Prohibition platform and candidates. Such are the traditions of national conventions or such the charms of St. Paul. The platform is worth the time. The initiative, referendum, and recall, dear once to Mr. ROOSEVELT and his Progressives, dear, long before their prime, to the Hon. Cyclone DAVIS of Texas and Washington, find a fit and last refuge in the bosom of the Drys. The same indefatigable collectors of decayed issues cry for Government ownership of public utilities. And they shelter in an unofficial nook of the platform a good word for Christian Science and chiropractic. They might have been kind to chiromancy, too. Possibly they were. Only summaries of the majestic work have reached the longing East. It is beautiful, worthy of a great little party which understands the art of growing less.

It is curious how Ex-Governors, the Ex ray burned implacably into them, cluster about a Dry nomination. There was EUGENE NOBLE FOSS of Massachusetts, Republican-Democrat-Prohibitionist. Why wasn't he taken? To speak after the manner of the profane, he would have given the Drys a better run for their money. He is forehanded. He is a liberal campaigner. And New York's illustrious martyr, the Hon. WILLIAM SULZER, why was he not chosen? At least he might have been consoled by the nomination for Vice President, which was given to a worthy citizen of Tennessee, Dr. LANDRETH, without any consideration for the feelings of Former Governors on the waiting list. Possibly they were thought to be sufficiently soothed by the nomination of Former Governor J. FRANK HANLY of Indiana.

That nomination vindicates him from the reckless charge made by the Hon. EUGENE W. CHAFIN, Prohibition candidate for President in 1908 and 1912, and this year a Sulzer man. At a conference, described "as an old-fashioned Prohibition love feast," in St. Paul the day before the convention, Mr. CHAFIN offered this dish of charity:

HANLY was invited to come and address this conference today. He replied that he would come for $150, his regular fee for a lecture. He is intensely selfish.

It is pleasanter to turn to the characteristic convention scene when the Indiana delegation marched onto the platform, yelling and singing, when other delegations followed the vociferous example, when hats, coats, banners, and voices were hurled into the air "during a twelve-minute demonstration." In proportion to the vote, that is the longest demonstration recorded. Excellent, hearty Dry corybants! You hear them trolling the jovial chorus:

We've got 'em out of Kansas, and
we've got 'em out of Maine.

A National Prohibition Party celebrating the triumphs of Prohibition—not too prohibitive in Maine—attained in State after State, is a curious selfirony. The National Prohibitionists have been in business since 1872. They have never chosen a solitary Presidential Elector. Their high tide was in 1904, when SILAS C. SWALLOW, their candidate for President, got 258,536 of 13,520,521 votes. Four years ago the total vote was 15,036,542. The Dry share had fallen to 207,928, say 1.375 per cent. Meanwhile, and especially in the last two years, voluntary prohibition, a man's inhibition of his own liquor habit, has spread amazingly. The National Prohibitionists are a forlorn reminiscence.

GOOD IN ITSELF.

It is worth recording as a curiosity that the direct primary has a friend left. "A great improvement over the old system and a great reform," says The Chicago Herald, which admits, however, that the great reform needs reforming. It is too great a strain on the intellectuals of the voter. Between 1,200 and 1,500 petitions of statesmen who aspire to nominations for Congress or for State office have been filed, an increase of 50 per cent. over the number in previous years. Add the candidates for local office, and the primary ticket becomes an unintelligible confusion. How can the voter vote with knowledge?

But don't give all your pity to him. Save some for the candidates. In the Fifth Congress District, the Spokane district of the State of Washington, seven or eight ambitious citizens are trying to get the nomination for Representative in Congress. According to The Spokesman-Review, an average of $2,000 will be spent by each Republican seeker for the prize; and the winner in the primaries will have to finance his campaign against his Democratic opponent. It has been a subject of complaint in many States that "the rule of the people" calls for a long purse.

"Great improvements" in the mechanism of politics have a way of leaving things worse than they were before, or at best much the same. But to the industrious reformer, the new device, the mechanical change, has an esoteric value, a sublime importance. It is a good in itself. The direct primary is not to be judged by its workings. It is essentially and indefeasibly true, beautiful, and good.

INEQUITABLE TAXATION.

The pending revenue bill must be held to represent Democratic ideas of taxation. But anything less democratic is not upon our legislative record. The doubling of the income tax in times of peace, with a limit of taxation confining those paying to a fraction of 1 per cent. of population, is offensive specifically, apart from the qualities of income taxation in general. It is as inequitable between sections of the country as between individual citizens, and designedly so. These discriminations are outdone in the munitions tax. Three-quarters of our four billions of exports is war trade, and the tax is levied upon copper, guns and shells, and powder.

The principle of the tax, so far as any principle is discoverable, is the same intentional discrimination against wealth and profits as that embodied in the income tax. The industries taxed were selected because they were concentrated and profitable. The result is that the State which has, say, one five-hundreths of the national population pays one-fifth of the tax. No doubt there have been great profits in the powder business, and no doubt it is right that powder should be taxed. But that is no reason why business equally warlike should go scot free, while powder shareholders may, perhaps, pay as much as $21,000,000, say $30 per share, more or less, in the form of a tax so levied that it may be paid by those who sold their shares before the tax was levied. The result is that those who have ceased to share the profits perhaps must pay, while those whose profits continue escape.

The facts regarding the copper tax are not less unfair. No doubt copper ought to be taxed if other munitions are taxed. There is no reason why copper profits of $300,000,000 or more should escape the tax. But that is no reason why it should be taxed so nearly alone, nor why copper should be taxed repeatedly. While many war supplies altogether escape any war tax, Representative HAYDEN of Arizona describes the incidence of the copper tax thus:

This bill provides for triple taxation of large quantities of copper. First, the refiner must pay a tax on the gross receipts of his business. Then the alloyer, who purchases the refined copper that has once been the basis of a tax, is taxed on his gross receipts. The alloyer sells brass to a munition maker, who must pay a tax on the gross amount he receives for the cartridges and other war material he has sold. A pound of copper that follows this course will, in all probability, be used as a basis for at least a 2 per cent. tax paid by the refiner, another 2 per cent. tax paid by the alloyer, and still another tax of at least 4 per cent. paid by the munition manufacturer.

The material selected for this reduplication of taxation is peculiarly domestic in its character, and peculiarly international in its market. Copper must be sold competitively in the world's market, and the sellers are compelled to sell at a disadvantage under laws which compel them to compete against other American sellers to buyers abroad who are allowed to combine as buyers. Our lawmakers are proud of this arrangement, and are about to appeal to the country upon a record of what they have done for business.

Business men are not alone in their grievance against discriminating legislation. We no longer hear of laws operative upon the entire body of those concerned. Our laws are selective in their application. Methods of business, which are of the same quality by whomever practiced, are punished specifically when done only by "trusts." All trusts are punished, although there are no better standards than those practiced all the time by some trusts, and sometimes by the worst trusts. After a quarter of a century of administration, some of the time by Democrats, of a Republican statute, no sure way has been found to separate the sheep from the goats.

There has been similar discrimination against the railways. After a longer period no method has been found for treating the bad and the weak differently from the good and the strong. Concurrently, we have seen how much the better the market punishes those deserving it than the statutes. The wisdom of letting some evils cure themselves by their own toxins has not been discovered by the political legislators at Washington. They seek votes by whacking the trusts and the railways, by doing something for farmers in particular, by coddling the women's vote, by compelling one section to adopt the morals of another section which has pushed humanitarianism to uneconomic lengths and is seeking a safeguard against the extremes of its virtue.

Is there political wisdom in this economic folly? That is what the election is about. Copper interests say that the States which produce copper, and which use copper, will resent laying such burdens on them unless others in the same category receive similar treatment. In that case there would be no unbearable or unjust burden on anybody. The powder State is in the same temper. There are highly paid wage earners in the powder industry as well as capitalists, and the vote of Delaware is easily transferred. There are five or six States which might be swung out of the list of States which the Democratic cipherers are calculating upon. There is still time for the Senate to make the revenue bill fairer, regardless of politics.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Dissatisfaction at the Border.

When the young wife of a certain National Guardsman now in Texas was asked the other day by a friend who had noted the wearing effects of loneliness and anxiety whether her husband would not take advantage of the exemption offered to married men and come home, her reply was an emphatic negative. In a letter answering further inquiry she has given an explanation that probably applies to many other cases, and added to it a statement of intention on her husband's part that has a serious bearing on the future of the National Guard. It reads:

I said No to the question about married men as applied to ——— for the reason that he has strong notions about what he calls being a "quitter." Just because his letters do not all agree with the glowing accounts sent in by the newspaper correspondents, I am sure he will stick it out for fear some one might think him glad he is a married man and grabbing anxiously at the opportunity to take advantage of it.

He is not the only guardsman who has written home things not exactly joyous, and it seems odd that they should be obsessed in such numbers by the desire to appear martyrs. That is not ———'s disposition at all. He has supreme contempt for a man who cannot stand a little hardship. But he does not see why unnecessary hardships should be inflicted, and neither do I. And naturally I take his word before that of any newspaper. It isn't that he tells so much—it's because I know him and can read between the lines.

He was and is the most patriotic naturalized American I ever met. "The country that has given me my living, and afforded me opportunities that I could never have had elsewhere," says he, "is the country that I think enough of to fight for, and to fight hard for, if necessary." He believes in universal military service, but, as there isn't any, he has given almost five years to the guard because it was the next best thing he could do. In his last letter he remarks laconically: "I'm through. When I am once out of this they will never get my service again." And he doesn't say things like that lightly.

This assertion of purpose is made sincerely, no doubt, but in the years to come it will not be carried out. Men of this young guardsman's character are never "through," in the sense of that word as he now uses it, and if in the future the country calls for his services again, in spite of his present irritations and resentments, he will answer again as he has this time. Nevertheless, there is danger in making him and others like him feel as he does now, and those who do it incur a serious responsibility.

Contradictions That Are Significant.

There are strange contrasts in the reports as to the state of affairs in Poland. President WILSON has received information evidently convincing him that conditions there are desperate, else he certainly would not have issued a formal appeal to the rulers of Europe, asking them to assist him in saving the Polish people from starvation. On the other hand, one of our own special dispatches from Berlin—sent under rigid censorship, of course, and therefore to be viewed as what the German military authorities want Americans to believe—is to the effect that the crops in Poland this year are magnificent in both size and quality; that large amounts of vegetables and fruits are in course of shipment to the German cities; that the eastern armies are well supplied, and that other large quantities of food products have been variously preserved for future transport to "distant places."

To confuse ingenuous minds still further, an Amsterdam dispatch asserts that "the Prussian Agricultural Minister's optimistic view of German harvest prospects is not shared by the great majority of agricultural authorities"—that the crops, such as they were, have been destroyed over great areas by bad weather.

From combining these diverse narratives, with due allowance for the origin of each, there emerges, as something more than probable and little less than certain, the conclusion that the civilian population of Poland is now hungry and likely soon to be hungrier, and that whatever has been raised in that country has been going, and will continue to go, first to the German Army, and, next, to the German people. That is what, for many reasons, was to be expected. Such a disposition of the resources of an alien and subject race would be natural enough wherever power like that of the German Government existed, and, under that particular Government, it was practically inevitable.

The necessary inference, in this case as in that of Belgium, is that assistance from abroad, however carefully or effectively restricted to the immediate sufferers, is in a last analysis assistance to the Germans. It may be so only in the sense that it saves them from the odium that would result from allowing great multitudes of helpless folk to starve, but even so the contention is maintained. Of course it does not follow that we should do nothing for the Poles and should have done nothing for the Belgians. What does follow is that we should do our duty with a clear understanding of the situation.

Twilight Sleep Commended.

In the current issue of The New York Medical Record there appears a truly interesting résumé of an elaborate report recently made by Dr. CHARLES B. REED of his experiences while using the anaesthetics which produce what became rather widely known, not long ago, under the somewhat too fanciful name of "twilight sleep." Of course The Record begins its summary with a jab at the magazines and newspapers that impudently forced the reluctant American doctors to investigate anew the powers of a drug which they had once pronounced worthless, but that is unimportant, so let it go. What is deserving of notice is the fact that with commendable fairness The Record presents Dr. REED'S conclusions.

These are that in 36 per cent. of his observed cases, freedom from pain was complete, and in 29 per cent., making 85 per cent. in all, there was so little of it that he counted those, too, as successful. In none of those cases, and in none of the 15 per cent. that were failures as regards the attainment of "amnesic analgesia," was there any injury to either mother or child, while in all of the successful cases the mother's strength was preserved and the period of her convalescence shortened.

There are several contra-indications to the use of this form of anaesthesia, and Dr. REED mentions them, but he regards it as a valuable and permanent addition to the physician's resources. He lets out, too, a really dreadful secret of the professional prison house by saying that much of the antagonism among doctors to "twilight sleep" arises from inability or unwillingness on their part to bestow upon women the unremitting attention and the higher technical proficiency which this method requires.

If a magazine or newspaper of the kind called "lay" had said that, what a howl of indignant protest would have gone up from the medical journals!

American Music in Competition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your contributor James P. Dunn takes most emphatic exception to some of my remarks anent the scarcity of first-class American orchestral music. I cannot but wonder whether Mr. Dunn believes American music is not given to the public by our symphony societies purely because it is by American composers. I hardly think the New York Symphony Society and the Philharmonic Society are "money-bought" organizations to the extent that worthy music by American composers submitted to them for presentation, without money behind it, will be rejected.

Mr. Dunn remarks, "What about Kelly, MacDowell, Herbert, Hadley, and Carpenter?" With the exception of MacDowell (who has written some truly beautiful and praiseworthy music) the names of these composers are very seldom, if ever, seen on programs of high-grade music rendered in New York. Is this because the directors of the orchestral societies have a personal dislike for these, or for all American composers; is it that the public unfortunately cannot realize the superior greatness of the work of these American masters; or is it that the music itself is not of a standing high enough to be chosen in preference to music by foreign composers? Undoubtedly these five men have written some noteworthy music, but either any individual or collective comparison of it with what Beethoven, Wagner, Liszt, Tschaikowsky, and Schubert have written will convincingly show its great inferiority.

We Americans should try to realize that the country is quite similar to a young child in respect to music; it likes not to think, but to be amused, hence the yearly output of innumerable musical comedies and operettas by American composers, some of whom for obvious reasons cater to the public taste for music of this grade. Until the day arrives when American composers can write music truly equaling in greatness and loftiness the music of the Old-World masters, let us not try to banish from our programs the works of the latter in favor of those of the former, but let us regard and accept the efforts of American composers for just exactly what they are, giving them their due place.

W. W. C.

New York, July 20, 1916.

The Times Standard of Excellence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the three bound volumes of CURRENT HISTORY. I have spent the last five days largely in perusing the volumes, and find that they are up to the usual TIMES standard of excellence.

W. N. McMILLAN,
Chiromo, Convalescent Home, Twenty-fifth Royal Fusiliers.
Nairobi, British East Africa, June 6, 1916.

REASSURANCE.

Down the blue dark, tonight, has come to me
The vision of a sunset-saffroned sea,
The strong call of a salt, southwestern wind;
Yet, louder dinned
Into my harkening, midnight-sharpened mind,
The cry of countless, lonely little fears—
Since *you* must stay behind!
O Love, walk proudly down whatever ways!
Your feet must travel, in these crowded days,
Keep close the knowledge how, 'twixt me and you,
A bond holds true
That not the luresomest wind of heaven may treat
With indiscretion—and all dreams are years
For patience, till we meet.

EDNA MEAD.

THE SELF-MADE MAN.

Importance of Gaining the Knowledge Which Gave Him Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because of the noteworthy disturbances in our high school and college system, parents will be interested to know how these will affect their children and what they may do to improve conditions.

Recent conferences have shown that textbook education has proven unsatisfactory and incomplete, and there is an attempt to supplant it by a direct system that makes experience the foundation of education.

Our whole system is the outgrowth of a religious one, and educators have sought to maintain faith in it without explaining their purpose or proving in advance that it will have the desired effect; in fact, many teachers do not know why they teach certain subjects. They have lost the confidence of the public by talking impressively of mental discipline, concentration, and the like, but without reference to the needs of the community. They have not studied the "self-made man," who has gifts that study and learning can never rival, and have confined themselves to textbooks filled with information secured and preserved by experience.

In consequence, those to whom they have given diplomas are merely prepared to make experiments based upon what they have read in books, and to see how much business can stand without their ruining it. After pursuing this plan during their lives, they know just as much as they did when they graduated of what is really useful to themselves and to mankind. They have been taught almost everything except practical conditions.

Education is many years behind the times; it must now stand the fire of public opinion, just as government, religion, and medicine have done. The reform, however, is not wholly on the side of the educators, but the public itself is apt to regard changes as fads and superfluities.

Those who may attempt to improve the situation will be opposed not only by those who wish, for material reasons, to retain the present system, but by the public itself, which fears criticism and ridicule if it should indorse the unconventional.

In 1800, when the medical profession was mending its ways, an advanced physician said of one of his patients: "She seemed satisfied with having her son die, after spending $50, because it was done in a fashionable manner."

Naturally, we may expect extremes, and vocational enthusiasts will wish to do away with Latin, mathematics, and perhaps the whole present curriculum; but these have virtues no man should deny. To translate Latin demands and cultivates mental strength; to study algebra requires accuracy of detail; to study geometry requires an orderly presentation of fact, and when it is kept up a reasonable length of time it develops a healthy mentality that is in evidence among all cultivated men.

These cannot be eliminated, but there must be added to the curriculum some device that will allow for everyday experience, similar in every way to that which will be required after graduation. Long Summer vacations should be eliminated, and the humiliating experience of beginning life all over again should be avoided. Suggested changes that will bring about this condition should be encouraged by the public.

H. MANNING CARPENTER.

New York, July 20, 1916.

THE BILINGUAL QUESTION.

Right of French Canadians to Speak Their Mother Tongue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES there appeared an interesting letter by Mr. Binsse, speaking of the French Canadian's part in the war. He speaks as a Catholic who frequently visits Canada. I am a Protestant, born and educated in the old country, where I learned French at school. I have lived in Canada, in one province or another, for the better part of twenty-five years.

Broadly speaking, there are two classes of Canadians who have enlisted—those of French and English extraction, and the British born. Comparatively speaking, the latter class has given a far greater proportion of recruits than the former. Authorities differ as to figures. Many French Canadians have enlisted in English regiments, a fact which the casualty lists attest. But, probably, if the whole truth were told, French Canadians have not enlisted in the same proportion as English Canadians.

There is a reason, and it is to be found in the fact that French Canadians think—rightly or wrongly—that they are being treated unfairly in the bilingual matter. Certainly it is not lack of loyalty to the British flag, for history records the fact that, upon two occasions, French Canadians saved Canada to the British flag. They are not and never were a people "too proud to fight." The blood of the defenders of Verdun is in their veins.

That now brings us to a consideration of the bilingual question. The French Canadians are determined to fight a l'outrance for what they consider to be their rights in respect to their language. Is there in that anything contrary to the spirit and genius of British government throughout the world? Are not freedom and liberty in all matters pertaining to religion, language, customs, &c., accountable for the solidarity of the British Empire in this great crisis?

The bilingual question has been submitted to the Supreme Court of the Empire, which has been asked to decide upon the technical points involved in the British North America act, &c. And, with favor to none, that tribunal will render judgment. But there was at hand a better solution of the difficulty. If, instead of splitting hairs upon mere technicalities, the people of the English-speaking section of Canada had met their French Canadian confreres in the same friendly, cordial, and conciliatory spirit which always characterizes the personal relations of the French Canadians toward English Canadians, it would have been unnecessary to hie to Britain's Supreme Court for a settlement.

Frenchmen were the pioneers of Canada, and they brought with them their language and religion. For very many years French was the one and only language used by Canadians. But today conditions have changed. The French Canadians are not fools and they are alive to the fact that it is a commercial necessity for them to learn English. They are governing themselves accordingly, and it is only a matter of time until they will all know English. But they are determined that they will cleave to their mother tongue, and, upon whatever grounds, religious or otherwise, they base their claims, as citizens of the British Empire they are fully justified in their stand. There is absolutely nothing in the claim that French Canadians harbor a desire to make French the dominant language of Canada. But they are determined to retain their mother tongue. And why not? J. B.

Montreal, Canada, July 17, 1916.

Getting the Horse a Drink.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter under the heading "A Way to Water Horses" is good. I know from experience that one can draw a pail of water at any stable or garage, and at most stores, if he will say that he wishes to water his horse. In out-of-the-way places the writer has even taken water from kitchens of very fine dwellings. In but one instance in years of driving has any one refused to give the water, and that was when I asked an ignorant foreigner. F. N.

New York, July 19, 1916.

THE GAME THAT DIPLOMATS PLAY.

When It Loses Its Charm for the People They Will Be Left Unable Even to Defend Themselves.

Englewood, N. J., July 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My views on the war, published in your columns some months ago, have been so persistently ignored by your correspondents that I can only conclude that either nobody agrees with me or that everybody does. Strictly speaking, the objection I raised to that curious and awful custom of a nation's saying its prayers in khaki uniform did not remain entirely unanswered. One gentleman, through the exquisite privacy of the mails, praised my viewpoint to the skies, and another gentleman, with equally charming reticence, deplored it as deeply unfortunate. But there the matter dropped. Perhaps I should be satisfied that I got off so well. Yet I cannot but feel that the discussion was not completely closed. If it was I ask to be allowed to open it again.

For the present, at least, the United States appears in no immediate danger of war. We have bungled along in peace for so long a time that, without excessive optimism, we may confidently believe we can bungle along a while longer. We have almost got the habit. And we may well shake ourselves by the hand, because even so clumsy and unbeautiful a habit as this which has prevented our entry into the war is still ours to hang onto. Today, of course, we could scarcely fight if we wanted to. We could not fight, for the simple reason that we are not prepared to fight. This afternoon a foreign power might steam up the Hudson River, and all we should be able to do would be to take photographs of the fleet and invite its officers to dinner. A few fools perhaps would be so incautious as to omit from their invitations that note of extreme cordiality without which such an invitation under such circumstances would be worse than useless. For there are occasional persons so exceptionally gifted with folly that they think they are splendidly defying the law when they are merely sticking out their tongues at a policeman. But the rank and file of American citizenry I cannot believe would be capable of such gigantic folly. Americans may harbor all manner of illusions regarding the beauty and grandeur of American scenery; no American is any longer harboring any illusions about the beauty and grandeur of American fortifications.

It is clear, then, that we are bunglers more or less from necessity. We can't fight and we know it. We are prepared to inaugurate neither an offensive movement for self-aggrandisement nor a defensive movement for self-protection. We are not precisely on the fence. Such a position is extremely uncomfortable if held for any length of time. We are squeezed together, rather, on the arm-chair of diplomacy. Some of us want peace; some of us want war; some of us don't know what we want. We are permitted to cheer and write letters to the press, and get very excited if we are very pompous air of unconcern if we are not. But beyond such mild demonstrations of opinion as these, we are supposed never to go. There are a good many people in this country. The chair we are squeezed into has limits. As far as action is concerned we are all merely going to sit tight, and wait.

That, as I understand it, is the situation as it exists today. It is a situation known to practically every one; it is a situation as widely accepted as the situation of the war itself. It is a part of our national life. Indeed, it has become a matter of such common knowledge that I would not have permitted myself to rehearse stale facts unless I thought those facts were going to be replaced by others more important. We cannot fight; but since we cannot fight we are not able, in any real sense of the word, to say that we are peaceable. The militants need be no more ashamed that we are not actually in the war than the pacifists need be proud that we are out of it.

With wire-pulling and note-dispatching and general tomfoolery such a state of affairs might conceivably last for years. But sooner or later, today or tomorrow, in this war or the next, a question will be asked of the United States. And when that question is asked the answer will not be given in any feeble whisper. One of these days the game that diplomatists have been playing will lose its charm for the crowd. When that happens the crowd will get up and walk out, and when it gets up and walks out it will demand one of two things. It will demand a permanent peace which will so rest on the foundation of non-resistance that war will forever be an impossibility, or it will demand efficient arms, so that, having once and for all determined the lofty benefits of national life, men can go forth and fight for those benefits with all the destructive and deadly engines which wealth and science can put at their disposal.

The specious plea of self-protection, which is invariably offered by nations willing to fight, but not willing to say so, is obviously absurd. No nation was ever in danger of its life except in that narrowest definition of existence which statesmen have been able to frame. To compare a nation confronted by the enemy with a gentleman confronted by a burglar, as some myopic logicians have tried to do, is to mix truth and nonsense with a decidedly inept hand. It can be done, of course. Nearly anything can be done if you only go ahead and do it. But such befogging of the real issues of non-resistance is going to obscure the facts for no one except him who is already blind.

I have not the slightest doubt that if the question of war were put to the United States today we should soon find ample excuse for getting into the fight, and then promptly get in. Yet recently Mr. Ford has offered a considerable sum of money to keep us out, and several other gentlemen have publicly let it be known that they are not particularly anxious to kill anybody just at present, and it would seem that there is a certain as yet undeveloped sentiment at work for the preservation of an apparently forgotten ideal. That ideal is the belief in the value of a human life.

Human life is not a rare thing; it is not an expensive thing. It can be bought more cheaply than most machines. Economically and biologically it is made of very common stuff, easily replaced. The fact remains to confuse economists and confound biologists, that life is something valuable. It is the best thing that nature has yet done. If we are to set arbitrary values on it then we may as well start off and kill a few hundred gutter-snipe. But we cannot set arbitrary values on it, and we know it.

Should a foreign power invade our shores tomorrow we would fight and lose. Should a foreign power invade our shores twenty years hence we would fight and win. We would fight for our country and fight hard, because the blood of conquest still runs hot in our veins; and death is preferable to defeat. But one day we shall not fight any more; for then we shall know that the inviolability of life is an ideal which none may profanely approach, and that he who does violence to that ideal has shattered the temple of man's faith. In that day we shall not die for our country; we shall live for it.

WINTHROP PARKHURST.

HOSPITALS ON THE BORDER.

Lack of Facilities for Taking Care of Wounded Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received a communication from the American Committee for the Maintenance of the Border Hospital, Brownsville, Texas, asking for a contribution. The communication begins with the following statement:

While so much of destitution and misery exists in Europe, the distress and lack of preparation on our own Mexican border have been lost to sight. Already the greater part of our army is in Mexico or is patrolling the frontier, yet our people generally have no conception of the fatal lack of even moderate hospital facilities throughout long stretches of sparsely settled territory.

The only hospital facilities available today for thousands of our own troops who centre at Brownsville, Texas, our southernmost border town, are a few small cottages, with no plumbing, sanitary conveniences, or accessories and equipment so necessary for such an institution. This small hospital exists solely through the devoted efforts of Miss Nora Kelly, daughter of a retired army officer. The Red Cross has offered certain supplies and possibly $1,000, but this is wholly inadequate. At least $12,000 is needed.

It was with no little indignation that I read the preceding statement. Our people should indeed be informed of the "fatal lack of even moderate hospital facilities throughout long stretches of sparsely settled territory" along our border. They should indeed learn the further facts presented in the circular, and they, too, will learn them with indignation, but they will ask, as I am asking, "Why has such negligence been possible? Where does the responsibility lie?" Surely it is not just or wise to expect patriotic individuals to make good the neglect and inefficiency of their representatives in the National Government.

The proper answer to this appeal of the American Committee is not the contribution which it desires, but a letter written by each recipient of the circular to his Senator and Representative in Congress demanding that they see to it that the War Department has sufficient funds voted to it for adequate care of our soldiers, and that these funds are applied immediately for this purpose.

C. B. RUNKLE.

Richmond, Mass., July 16, 1916.

Running Horses Uphill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add a word of protest to the letter of your correspondent, W. W. Hallock, about the treatment of horses in New York? A very common abuse is forcing horses, even with heavy loads, to run uphill. Such things are not seen in cities like Liverpool and Manchester, England, where it is the duty of policemen to stop and turn back lamé and overloaded horses. A driver will hesitate to take out a lame horse if he knows that the first policeman he meets will send him back to the stable. I think that the American people are as kind-hearted as those of any other country, but we are careless. The other day a gentleman who is a horse handler of renown in his own State spoke to me of the sad condition of horses in New York City, and cited one case he had noticed.

"What did you do about it?" I asked him.

"Why, nothing, what could I do?" he replied in surprise.

Would it not be a good idea to instruct people as to what they should do when they witness abuse of animals? E. W. B.

New York, July 17, 1916.

ESPERANTO DEFENDED.

Its Merits and Success as an International Language.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The argument of A. Y. Smith against the possibility of creating an auxiliary language for international use reminds me forcibly of the lawyer who, being sent for to effect the release of somebody under arrest, cited to the man behind the bars authority after authority that his arrest had been absolutely impossible and even unthinkable.

The continued use of Esperanto by peoples from every land and clime certainly disproves Mr. Smith's main contention, and the fact that the two writers who, next to Dr. Zamenhof, are considered the best stylists in Esperanto literature, Kabe and Grabowsky, are Poles, shatters his labored argument that because "the Russian and most Slavonic languages have no article, definite or indefinite, it would be difficult for those people to use any devised literary medium with an article, and they would almost instinctively use the Russian way, which would make it hard for peoples of other tongues to understand." Considered as groups, the Russians seem to take to Esperanto with greater ease than to their own language.

I myself, born in Russia, found the article the least difficult to tackle in my struggle with the English language. It was the spelling, so arbitrary and contradictory, as related to the sounds of the vowels in the words bread, break, breach, that I found most vexatious and disconcerting. In Esperanto each sound is represented by one letter only, and each letter has only one sound. Then, the diffic

'CHURCH GOOSESTEP' STIRS PASTOR'S IRE

Dr. McNeill of Denver Gives His Congregation at Services Here "a Jacketing."

CRITICISES SINGING OF HYMN

Assails the "Higgiety-Piggiety" of Religious Folk and "Enameled Souls" of His Hearers.

The Rev. Dr. John McNeill of Denver prayed for the abatement of the infantile paralysis outbreak and for the speedy coming of peace at the service yesterday morning in the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

The Scotch preacher was not satisfied with the volume of tone in the first hymn sung by the congregation and directed that another be sung. In the course of his sermon Dr. McNeill said:

"I am going to give you a jacketing about your pride—the pride that makes you timid and afraid even while you're here in church—that you are going to be converted. When I am through, if any of you have the mind you can come back in the vestry there and give me back a jacketing for whatever you think I'm remiss in, but I warn you that you'll not be able to think of anything that has not been said to me before. I pray God for many things, but most often this—that I may never become a hack of a preacher. I have had to pay, though, for saying what comes surging to my lips.

"I don't know you nor who you are, and so you cannot say that I am taking an advantage of you by telling what I know of your personal doings. After a life of gadding about with churches and preachers and sacraments, have you seen the Lord, or are you content with the church parade—the passing show—the religious higgiety-piggiety and topsy-turvy?

"I'll tell you how you may know whether you are in the last class. If you would sooner be called a sinner than a criminal you are. I believe I could stand up here until dark and call you sinners, and what I would say never would crack the enamel on the surface of your soul, but should I call you criminal you would blaze with indignation.

"Much that is highly esteemed in the church is abominable in the eyes of God. You really have seen the Lord only if you know and acknowledge that every one on earth is by birth and nature a lost soul. No matter if your father was a preacher and your mother the purest, sweetest creature that ever was taken to and from the church door on her wedding day, you are by birth and nature a lost soul, and you cannot be saved unless you break through the goosester of the church parade and go direct to Jesus.

"It's a fine thing to come to church but for pity's sake; don't be satisfied with that. Having a sitting here and a sitting there is not enough. You can drop into hell from a church sitting as easily as from a saloon or the vilest dive. There are churches, I fear, through which Jesus never passes."

CALLS MOVIES IMMORAL.

Andover President Says They Are Not True to Life.

The immorality of some movie shows, the silliness of many books, and the falseness of a certain class of plays were attacked yesterday by the Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, President of Andover Theological Seminary, in a sermon at the Brick Presbyterian Church.

"The sentimental dodging of spiritual law is apparent on every hand," he said. "The appalling thing about the movie show is the vicious and false manner in which it portrays its characters. It is immoral because it is not true to life. I witnessed a movie show in Boston recently in which a young man living on Fifth Avenue falls in love with a Swiss girl who is loved by a guide. The young man is instrumental in saving the guide's life in an avalanche and the guide travels to Fifth Avenue and tells the young man he may have the girl. I say this is silly and false, and therefore immoral, because it is not true to the facts of life. But many books that we read have the same silliness.

"We read stories where burglars are heroes, these stories deal with life as life is not, and it is the same way way with the immoral play. How do we find out a play is immoral? We judge it, not by the content, but by the manner of dealing with the story. Every play that deals with things as they appear in actual life, though from the point of view of good taste it outrages every canon, is a moral play.

"Man is prone to blink at the inevitable facts of life and death, and too many attempts are made to sentimentalize the grave things in life. How many times have I had to officiate at a so-called Christian funeral, where I heard the chorus sing of the dead person's soul drifting off somewhere to an island. The singing of the chorus has seemed like a religious jellyfish trying to gloze off the hard hours of the bereaved. We sentimentalize too much in life."

Dr. Fitch announced that the morning collection was to go toward the work of fighting infantile paralysis.

SEEKS AID FOR HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Herbine Was Thanked by King for Saving Dispatches.

Mrs. Charlotte G. Herbine, who has an American private hospital accommodating 150 wounded soldiers at 5 Grosvenor Square, London, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool to collect funds among her friends to take the house next door, which will give another 100 beds for the use of the wounded.

Mrs. Herbine received the thanks of King George and Queen Mary and the late Secretary for War, Earl Kitchener, for saving important dispatches from the commander of the forces at Saloniki when Captain Stanley Wilson, M. P., the King's messenger, was captured on the Greek steamship Spezer by an Austrian submarine several months ago.

"The submarine remained alongside the Spezer for some time," she continued, "and the passengers all became anxious to know what was going to happen to them. I had known Captain Wilson for some years, and after he had thrown a bag containing letters from the officers to their friends overboard I suggested to him that I should take the official dispatches and hide them, which I did. Afterward I got them safely to London and handed them to Lord Kitchener. It was amusing later to read that the Austrians had got the dispatches, and printed several documents which were supposed to have been sent from the Allies at Saloniki to the War Offices in London and Paris."

GIVE STRIKERS A WEEK.

Yonkers Company Says After Saturday Men Will Get No Preference.

The Yonkers Railroad Company posted notices on its bulletin boards in Yonkers yesterday that the positions of its striking motormen and conductors would be held open for them until next Saturday. After that, the notices read, they would be shown no preference over other applicants for employment. Union leaders laughed when they were told of the notices, asserting that none of the strikers would return until their demands had been met.

Neither the Yonkers Railroad Company nor the Westchester Electric Railroad Company attempted to operate cars yesterday. Automobiles, jitneys, moving vans, and carriages continued to furnish the only service obtainable in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle, and the Sunday attendance at Rye Beach, Glen Island, and the parks was materially reduced as a result.

It was rumored in Yonkers yesterday that the motormen and conductors of the Westchester Street Railway operating cars in Fort Chester and vicinity were about to join the strike. Representatives of the men employed by this company had a conference with union officials in Yonkers during the day. The cars of the Westchester Street Railway Company start at Stamford, Conn., and run to Rye Beach.

CARDINAL GIBBONS NOW 82.

Celebrates Birthday with Statement on Current Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTMINSTER, Md., July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of his birthday today with T. Herbert Shriver and B. Frank Shriver at their country estate at Union Mills. For forty years he has spent his anniversaries with the Shriver brothers.

After the Cardinal himself celebrated mass in the beautiful private chapel on the Shriver estate he received a few friends. This evening he made a statement of his views on current conditions as a birthday message. The Cardinal expressed his fervent hope for speedy peace, but feared that all those concerned were confident that peace could only come from exhaustion. He was earnest in his belief that when peace comes it will be a lasting peace.

Speaking of the foreign born in our land, he was most positive as to what should be their relation to our nation, saying that, while it was right that in every man's soul there should be a tender feeling for the land of his birth, when he came to America to make it his home he must realize that to our country, its flag, and its institutions he must be utterly, irrevocably loyal, and that there was no place in America for men of divided allegiance.

BRITISH DEPORT AMERICAN.

Spanish War Veteran Tells of Being Forced to Leave Ireland.

Richard Eblitt, a naturalized American, who served in the Spanish-American war, arrived yesterday on the St. Paul and complained that he had been deported by the British officials at Dublin. No reason was given for the act, he said, but he presumed that it was on account of his having written to friends in this country criticising the conduct of the Government in Ireland.

Mr. Eblitt said he went back to Ireland in 1912 and settled at Oldcastle, County Meath, about twenty miles from Dublin, to practice horse doctoring, and got on very well until this year, when two police officers drove up in an automobile and searched his place, where they found nothing but an old kris he had brought back from the Philippines, which they took away with them.

He wrote a letter to the United States Consul in Dublin, and, getting no reply, Mr. Eblitt said he then wrote to Ambassador Page, who replied that the matter would be taken up by the Consul. At the same time a letter came from the Consulate in Dublin stating that no letter had been received from Mr. Eblitt.

All went well until July 14, when two police officers went to the veterinary surgeon's house in Oldcastle and said if he would go to Dublin with them he would get his kris back.

"I went to the barracks with the policemen," Mr. Eblitt continued, "and when I was in the cell I was slammed and I found myself a prisoner. I was sent to Liverpool by boat, where I was deported on the St. Paul, leaving all my effects in my house at Oldcastle, County Meath."

He said he intended to start action against the British Government through the State Department to recover his property.

LUCKY ESCAPE IN TRENCHES

Lieut. A. H. Tod, Arriving Here, Depicts War Incidents.

Lieutenant Alexander H. Tod of the Highland Light Infantry arrived here yesterday on the American liner St. Paul to visit his parents at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, after recovering from a wound received on May 20 in the Hohenzollern redoubt in Western France. The Lieutenant said the British had made sallies in April and May along the western front to test the strength of the German lines before starting the big offensive.

"I was in charge of a party of eight men sent out to find a new crater that had been blown up by the enemy in the afternoon," he explained. "The Germans spotted us and let off their pistol flares, which enabled the machine guns to be turned on us, in addition to a hot fire of hand grenades. One grenade exploded behind me and killed a soldier standing next to me. Only three of us got back to the British lines."

Lieutenant Tod said that for months last Winter the troops of both the Allies and the Germans had been up to their hips in mud and water, with the rain falling daily in torrents.

"One day," he continued, "a German Corporal appeared at their line waving a white flag and holding a piece of paper. One of our Corporals advanced to meet him and we saw them shake hands, each unable to speak the other's language. The soldiers stood up in full view on both sides, watching the proceedings, and not a shot was fired. The Corporal took the paper, on which was written, 'Come and see us. Don't shoot.' Half an hour later we were blazing away at each other for life and death."

WORLD'S CROPS LIGHTER.

While Yield Is Above Five-Year Average, 1915 Is Not Equaled.

ROME, July 23.—The latest report of the International Institute of Agriculture indicates that the world's crops this year will be less abundant than last, but that harvest prospects are better than the average in the five-year period, 1909-1913.

The estimate of the total wheat crop this year for the seven most important countries is 756,510,000 quintals (a quintal equals 220.46 pounds), or 78,734,000 quintals less than last year. For the United States the wheat total is estimated at 207,000,000 quintals, or 25 per cent. less than last year; for India, 7,000,000 quintals, or 15 per cent. under last year; Italy, 52,000,000 quintals, or 12 per cent. increase over last year; Spain, 42,000,000 quintals, as compared with 55,000,000 quintals average for the preceding five-year period. The harvests of Tunis and Japan are estimated at less than last year. Estimates for Germany and Austria-Hungary were not obtainable.

Barley prospects are everywhere poorer than last year, the institute estimates, as are also those for oats and rye. The estimate of the Brazilian coffee crop is slightly under last year.

A PIRATE CAT BAND AT LARGE UPTOWN

Led by a Tailless, Mauve Tom Named Wang, Pack Prey on West 80th St.

STEAL JANITORS' DINNERS

Residents of Neighborhood to Ask S. P. C. A. to Send a Force to Capture Marauders.

Several of the residents of West Eighteenth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, are going to ask the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals today to send a cart with an inspector to pick up the band of "pirate cats" that have haunted the block for the last three months and made night sleepless by their yells.

Estimates made by pious people place the number of the feline nocturnal marauders at forty to fifty, while others assert there must be fully one hundred. The "pirates" are led by Wang, a tailless mauve cat from Formosa, with pink eyes and white feet. Wang was cast adrift on the world three months ago by a careless sea Captain.

It is Wang, the neighbors say, that defies police and dogs and leads the other "pirate cats" to steal food from the janitors' rooms in the various houses on the block.

Piotr Besanovitch, one of the janitors near the Amsterdam Avenue end of West Eighteenth Street, told a TIMES reporter yesterday, with tears in his eyes, how the notorious Wang, with six of the feline "pirates," entered his kitchen yesterday morning and stole a leg of mutton off the table.

Wang, the janitor said, accompanied by a big black cat that had one flaming yellow eye and no ears, stood guard outside the door to prevent him from entering, while the others bore off the leg of mutton to a nearby cellar, where they devoured it to the bone.

He had tried three different dogs in the last two weeks, but they stayed in his rooms only one night each, hiding under the bed after the cats had started their midnight sonata.

Besanovitch went on to say that the yell of Wang and his band was worse than that of the wild Chortokotituvnotch of the Ural Mountains, which was so bloodcurdling that the wolves when they heard it crept into their dens seized with nervous prostration.

Captain George H. Beardsley, an Indian traveler of some renown, said the yell of the "pirate cats" of West Eighteenth Street, in his opinion, was far more ferocious than that of the wild Wuzzah-Ruzzah of Bhootan, which eats tarantulas alive, sleeps on a cactus plant, and is the only animal from the snowclad slopes of Kinchinjunga to the torrid shores of the Bay of Bengal that can keep a jackal wallah awake all night by its cries.

A patrolman on post yesterday at Amsterdam Avenue and Eighteenth Street said the "pirate cats" had been driven to their present savagery by the law compelling housekeepers to put lids on their garbage cans, that having cut off their supply of food. Their only chance now, he said, was to steal from grocery and delicatessen stores or from janitors' apartments in the basements of the houses.

The cats had their lairs in a long cellar at the corner of Eighty-first Street, the policeman said, and in another long cellar on Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street.

The night clerk of a hotel in the neighborhood came out about 2 o'clock yesterday morning to get a breath of fresh air and six "pirate cats," captained by Wang, collected round a big closed garbage can near the door and howled so formidably that the clerk prudently retired behind the hotel doors again.

Policemen assert there are a number of wild dogs in the same district along Amsterdam Avenue in the "eighties," and that the S. P. C. A. can pick them all up if the society sends a cart with an inspector at night instead of, as usual, during the day, when all the canine and feline nocturnal marauders are asleep in their respective lairs.

The inhabitants of this district at present spend the greater part of each dows to shoo Wang and his band away.

FOUR KILLED BY AUTOS.

Chauffeur Abandons Car After Running Down Boy.

Automobile accidents in and near New York City yesterday caused four deaths and several probably fatal injuries.

Pasquale Spino, 20 years old, of 222 East Tinney Street, and Nicholas Martino, 20 years old, of 234 East Tinney Street, Newark, turned their bicycles out from behind a carriage driven by Thomas Flynn of Harrison, N. J., and into the path of an oncoming automobile owned and operated by Julius Gerlelt, of 27 Harrison Avenue, Hoboken. Both boys were struck by the machine. Spino died on the way to the City Hospital in Newark. Martino's injuries were slight. Gerlelt was held at the Third Precinct Police Station on a technical charge of homicide.

Almer Swanson, driving down and killing a 5-year-old boy, John Desapio, of 13 Macdougal Street, at the corner of Spring and Macdougal Streets, yesterday afternoon, John Sisti, a chauffeur of 52 King Street, abandoned his automobile. Later he was arrested and held under $2,500 bail by Magistrate McQuade in Jefferson Market Court.

John Nattuzik, a laborer, died in the Nassau Hospital in Mineola, L.I., last night about an hour after he had been injured while riding a bicycle along the Jericho Turnpike near his home. He was struck by a motorcyclist, who ran away. Nattuzik was riding along the road when the motorcycle struck him, and he was hurled from his wheel, landing on his head.

Richard Rutledge of Mount Kisco, N. Y., lost control of his machine yesterday on a steep part of the Croton Lake Road, and the car jumped over the side of the embankment. Rutledge received a fracture of the skull. His son James was uninjured. The young man got his father to the railroad station in another machine, and brought him to St. Luke's Hospital, New York.

Daisy Mandelbaum, 20 years old, of 1,854 Seventh Avenue, died yesterday in a private sanitarium in St. Nicholas Place as the result of an automobile collision at 125th Street and Broadway. William Martin, a chauffeur of 32 Cedar Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck on a charge of homicide. It is claimed that he was intoxicated when the hack which he was driving struck the car of Dr. Samuel Mandelbaum in which his sister, Miss Mandelbaum, was riding. The doctor was slightly injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Isen of 17 Washington Place were crossing Clark Street from the railroad station in Rockville Centre, L. I., yesterday evening when Isen was knocked down and run over by an automobile driven by Edward Morgan of 550 Riverside Drive. Isen suffered from a fracture of the spinal column. Morgan was arrested, but released by Police Justice E. T. Neu on $500 bail. Isen was later taken to Bellevue Hospital.

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RULING MAY AFFECT MRS. GREEN'S ESTATE

Referee Winthrop's Decision Gives the Law on Change of Domiciles.

EVIDENCE MUST BE CLEAR

Max Flatauer's Will Gave New York as His Residence, but Florida Will Administer Estate.

Ex-Deputy Attorney General Maurice B. Blumenthal announced yesterday that there would be filed today in the Surrogates' Court a decision by Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., as referee in the contest over the estate of Max Flatauer, which would have an important bearing on any fight the State of New York might make for an inheritance tax on the estate of Mrs. Hetty Green. Mr. Blumenthal said that, according to a copy of the ruling which had been sent him by the referee, the mere description of a residence of the decedent as contained in the will and the mere claim of a residence in a particular State did not finally establish that the decedent was legally a resident of that State.

Hetty Green's will was probated Saturday in Vermont, of which State her heirs allege she was a resident. The inheritance laws of Vermont are said to be lenient as compared to those of New York. The value of the Green estate has been estimated at $100,000,000. In the case of the estate of John Jacob Astor, who went down on the Lusitania, estimated at a similar amount, the State tax was approximately $2,000,000.

"By this decision," said Mr. Blumenthal, "Flatauer's widow, to whom he left nothing by the terms of his will, and who is now working for $5 a week in a factory in Florida, will be able to live on her income for the rest of her life.

"Besides holding that the laws of a sister State will be recognized in a New York probate proceeding, the decision establishes a precedent by which estates such as that of the late Hetty Green may have to be administered in this State and fully taxed here, where the testator was domiciled.

"In November, 1910, Flatauer left his home in Tallahassee, Fla., to go West for his health. He told his wife, who remained behind, that he would return in two months. He was next heard of at the home of his sister, Henrietta Loser, in New York, where he died ten days after his departure from Florida. The day before his death a lawyer drew his will, in which he was described as a resident of New York. The will was subsequently admitted to probate in New York.

Mr. Blumenthal was asked by the widow and a brother in Illinois to look after their interests. The estate, the widow showed, amounted to $100,000. Flatauer had disinherited his widow and left most of his estate to his sister. Mr. Blumenthal found that the laws of Florida provided that where a testator's will is unsatisfactory to the widow she may file a protest in the Florida courts and thereupon become entitled to one-half the estate. There was filed a protest in the Florida courts, alleging that Flatauer was a resident of Florida and that the laws of that State applied to his estate. The claim went to the New York Court of Appeals and then back to the Surrogates' Court, where Mr. Winthrop was named as referee in 1914.

"At the hearings," said Mr. Blumenthal, "it developed that shortly before leaving Florida, Flatauer had written Mrs. Loser that he was leaving Florida for his health and intended to live with her for the remainder of his days. It was contended by Mrs. Loser that this showed Flatauer's intention to abandon Florida as his domicile. It was shown that Flatauer had told his wife he was going to return to Florida, and it was contended that this established that with domicile had not been changed from Florida. The referee has held that even if Mr. Flatauer was a resident of New York City his domicile was in the State of Florida and had not been changed."

Mr. Blumenthal quoted the ruling as saying:

"The change of domicile is so injurious to the welfare of families and affects so radically the validity and construction of testamentary acts, the disposition of property in cases of intestacy, the rights of married women, the relations of husband and wife, and everything affected by legal principles depending for their solution upon the place of domicile that it should only be established by the clearest and most convincing and satisfactory evidence."

Mr. Blumenthal said a motion would be made promptly to confirm the referee's report.

SCHOOLS FOR GIFTED.

May Have Separate Classes, as Defective Pupils Have.

In order that specially gifted children in the public schools may be given additional attention, as well as those who are defective, Professor Guy M. Whippen of the University of Illinois, under the direction of the General Board of Education, is making an exhaustive study of this subject, and soon will publish a book on it. While much attention has been given to defective children, little or no study has been devoted, according to the General Board of Education, to furnishing additional facilities to children who are particularly gifted.

Under the general supervision of Dr. Abraham Flexner, a study of the new public school system in Gary, Ind., has been under way for the last five months. The work has been divided into special subjects and each intrusted to the care of an authority. The General Board of Education has announced that the work is about to be completed.

The advisability of establishing an institution to be known as the Junior High School, which will take over the children now in the first year of the high schools and those in the last two grades of the elementary schools, is being studied under the direction of the General Board of Education by Professor Thomas H. Briggs of the Teachers College, Columbia University. The results will be embodied in a book by Professor Briggs, to be published and distributed by the General Board of Education.

SEEK HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

City Bureau to Extend Its Efforts—Will Respect Religion.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury in a statement issued yesterday denied that there had been any change of policy on the part of the city involved in the work of the Children's Home Bureau, which seeks to find foster parents for children who are now in the city's wards.

Mr. Kingsbury said this work had been done on a smaller scale by the city for many years, and that the establishment of the bureau only meant that a systematic effort would be made to find homes for dependent children. He said the bureau would go to extremes to see that every child was placed in a home of the same religious faith as that into which the child was born.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Paul were:

Mrs. P. M. Armstrong, Mrs. T. Balmer, Miss Catherine G. Balmer, Mrs. N. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald J. Bertram, F. P. Blair, C. Bowman, Lady M. C. Cameron, William Campbell, Miss Helenora Campbell, J. W. Clough, W. Cranstoun, W. Tipton Davies, H. J. S. Dennison, Mrs. M. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dickman, George Dillon, Miss Theodora Dodge, L. B. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Findley, H. G. Gardner, L. P. Grinnan, C. G. Gow, William Harris, Herbert S. Herbine, L. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. C. Herbine, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jefferies, Miss Helen Kerry, Miss Viola Kerry, Miss E. J. Leighton, B. Lindsay-Fairfax, H. M. Lockwood, R. W. Lodge, L. D. Mapes, Miss N. H. March, R. A. Mills, Mrs. N. D. Powell, L. Pratt, E. J. Ridgway, Lloyd B. Sanderson, the Rev. A. H. Sayce, Joseph Simmonds, W. A. Statham, Lieutenant Alexander H. Tod, E. W. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. White, A. H. C. Williams, G. B. Williamson, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wolcott.

INDIANA WILL PAY TRIBUTE TO RILEY

Poet's Body Is To Lie in State at the Capitol at Request of Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—The body of James Whitcomb Riley, the Indiana poet, who died suddenly on Saturday night at his home here, will lie in state at the Indiana State Capitol, from 3 P. M. until 9 P. M. tomorrow. The hours were fixed especially with the view of providing a time when the working people and children, accompanied by parents, might view the body. The poet was particularly close to the workers and children.

Governor Samuel M. Ralston in a letter to Henry Eitel, of this city, brother-in-law of the poet, asked that the body lie in state at the Capitol. The letter, which met with a favorable and ready response from the poet's relatives, follows:

"James Whitcomb Riley was loved by the people of Indiana as was no other man. In an exceptionally tender sense, the people of his native State felt and believed that he belonged to them and they mourn—bitterly mourn—his passing.

"As Governor of Indiana, I am anxious that the people be afforded an opportunity to show the high respect in which they held 'this man who sang of common things,' and I am moved therefore, to suggest that his remains be allowed to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol, between the hours of 3 o'clock P. M. and 9 o'clock P. M., Monday, July 24, 1916."

The body will be placed under the dome of the Capitol, where a few years ago Mr. Riley stood reading to the Assembly his poem "Old Glory."

Present arrangements are for the funeral services to be held at the home Tuesday morning. These will be private and simple in accordance with wishes of the poet. The minister and pall bearers have not been selected.

It was tentatively agreed today that the burial be in Crown Hill Cemetery, near here, relatives feeling that Mr. Riley should be buried where the public might easily visit his grave. First plans were for burial near Greenfield, Ind., the birthplace of the poet, but the feeling that Riley belonged to the people led to a reconsideration.

Thousands of persons today passed silently the Riley home here, while many close friends of the poet entered the home to view the body. Mrs. Charles F. Holstein, with whom Mr. Riley made his home many years here, suffered severely from the shock of his death.

C. W. H. KIRCHHOFF DIES.

Former Editor of The Iron Age Long a Leader in Mining Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 23.—Charles William Henry Kirchhoff of 578 Riverside Drive, New York City, editor in chief of The Iron Age from 1889 until 1910, died early today at his Summer home, Wanamassa, in his sixty-fourth year. He was connected with the publication for twenty-nine years and was prominent for years in the mining industry, being at one time President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Mr. Kirchhoff was born in San Francisco, Cal., and was graduated from the Royal School of Mines in Clausthal, Germany, in 1874. For the next three years he was chemist of the Delaware Lead Refinery in Philadelphia, and then joined the staff of Metallurgical Review as assistant editor. In 1878 he joined The Iron Age, with which he remained until 1881, when he became managing editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal. Three years later Mr. Kirchhoff returned to The Iron Age, being successively associate editor and editor in chief.

Before the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, Andrew Carnegie conceived a plan of becoming the iron master of the world and confided in Mr. Kirchhoff, who was his intimate friend. With Carnegie's permission, the editor published the story, which was the first gun in the great steel war. But for the formation of the Steel Corporation, Carnegie would have gone ahead with his plans and he intended having Mr. Kirchhoff with him in his enterprise. He asked the editor to join him, but Mr. Kirchhoff refused.

Mr. Kirchhoff was the special agent of the United States Geological Survey for the collection of statistics of the production of lead, copper and zinc during 1883-1906. He was a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Verein Deutscher Eisenhuettenleute, and an honorary member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. In addition he was a member of the Century and Engineers' clubs of this city.

His wife, a brother and two sisters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MARY O'MALLEY, a sister of George O'Malley, died yesterday at her home, 212 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, in her fifty-fifth year. She was a native of Ireland.

Mrs. MARY A. ELLIOTT, wife of William G. Elliott, died on Friday at her home, 13 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, leaving also a daughter and one sister.

Miss ANN MARGARET BENNETT of 808 Park Place, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the home of Mrs. Eugene Colnell in Valley Stream, L. I.

LEVI JESSE PUTNAM BISHOP, a fruit broker and one of the founders of the Settlement for Children in East 123d Street, died on Saturday at his home, 2,102 Andrews Avenue, University Heights, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a graduate of the University of Rochester and the Cleveland Law School. His wife, Mrs. Mary E. Bishop, a writer of children's stories, survives him.

WALTER B. FLANNERY, a Brooklyn newspaper man and city editor of The Brooklyn Home News, died on Saturday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J.

EDWARD LAWSON, a retired cigar dealer who for many years had a shop in Wall Street, died on Saturday at his home in Jersey City in his seventy-first year, leaving his wife and three sons.

Mrs. MARGARET A. LEMON, a woman journalist and former Vice President of the Women's Press Club, died on Saturday at the home of her son, Joseph Lemon, a cartoonist, at 1,010 Seventh Avenue.

Mrs. FRANCIS SKIDDY MARTIN, whose husband is a broker at 7 Wall Street, died on Saturday at her home, 116 East Sixty-third Street, in her forty-fifth year. She was a daughter of the late Mrs. Sarah Clark, who was active in the improvement of Riverside Drive. In addition to her husband, she leaves two daughters and a son.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN PETTIT, a mining engineer and formerly a resident of Philadelphia, was killed in action in France while serving with the Royal Engineers. He was a graduate of Lehigh University and was in his fiftieth year.

Dr. CLARENCE A. KIRKPATRICK, a medical missionary at Namkham, Province of Burma, India, died there according to information received on Saturday by the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society in Philadelphia. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. MARY E. KNIGHT, widow of Samuel E. Knight, formerly a manufacturing jeweler of Providence, R. I., died at her home in Pasadena, Cal., in her seventy-eighth year. She was born here and was a direct descendant of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin. Mrs. Knight leaves three sons and two daughters.

JOHN ARTHUR, 44 years old, an author of motion picture scenarios, died Friday in the New York Hospital of intestinal trouble.

PHILIP RANSLEY, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ransley of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his parents in his twentieth year.

GEORGE J. CHAPMAN, formerly in business here, died on Saturday at the home of his parents in Orange, N. J., in his twenty-sixth year.

GEORGE F. KINGSLEY, a large property owner of Summit, N. J., died on Saturday night at his home there in his fifty-ninth year.

MICHAEL J. CARTER, former Alderman and for many years connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, died early yesterday morning in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a Trustee of the Village of Jamaica for three terms before the consolidation.

CYRUS CINCINATTO CUNEO, an American artist and a member of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, died in London yesterday of blood poisoning. Mr. Cuneo was born in San Francisco. Several portraits by him have been exhibited in the Royal Academy, London.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, NOTED CHEMIST, DIES

Discovered Transmutation of Metals by Means of Radium Emanations.

RECEIVED THE NOBEL PRIZE

Known Among Scientists as a Man of Daring Conceptions—Made a Knight in 1902.

LONDON, July 23.—Sir William Ramsay, for many years England's leading chemist, who, in 1907 announced he had discovered the transmutation of metals, died today at his home, Beechcroft, at Hazlemere, Bucks, in his sixty-fifth year.

Sir William Ramsay was born in Glasgow, and was created a Knight in 1902. Educated in Glasgow Academy and University, he became assistant in the Young Laboratory of Technical Chemistry in 1872. Two years later he became Tutorial Assistant in Chemistry at Glasgow University, where he remained until 1880, then becoming Professor of Chemistry at University College in Bristol. Sir William then joined the Faculty of the University College of London as Professor of Chemistry, from which he retired in 1913, as Professor Emeritus.

He was the Lovering lecturer at Johns Hopkins University and visited the United States about a year ago. During his visit here he gave a number of lectures, those given in Boston under the auspices of the Lowell Institute attracting much attention. Before returning to England he spoke publicly on the great waste in this country, where many millions of dollars or by-products were thrown away, all of which might be used to add to the wealth of the nation.

Gave Details of Discovery.

In May, 1907, it was announced by Johns Hopkins University that Sir William had succeeded in producing a copper compound from sodium, lithium, and potassium by the use of radium. In London, on July 27, 1907, he admitted that he had done this and gave certain details. His discovery was said to be without a parallel in the field of chemistry, as it was never thought that scientists would be able to change one element into another.

In 1913 Sir William delivered a lecture on the subject of transmutation at the Chemical Institute in Rome before an audience including King Victor Emmanuel.

He referred to his co-laborers in that field, Professor Norman Collie and Professor Patterson, and explained how he had produced argon from dry hydrogen.

His discoveries in this work were regarded as the first step toward the realization of the dream of the alchemists who strove to find a recipe that would change lead into gold. It was announced that Sir William and the other two chemists, working independently, had found that when an electric discharge is passed through a vacuum tube containing a little hydrogen, two rare gases, helium and neon, appear. Sir William said that this was possible in only one of two ways; either by the transmutation of one element into another, or by the creation of an element from electricity.

"I don't know if the discovery will mean that it will be possible to turn metal into gold," he said; "it might, although the cost would be so great that it would not be worth while. The importance of the discovery is that we have deciphered another line in the book of nature and opened the door to further discoveries. There may be commercial importance—probably there will be—but those are not the concern of the scientific investigator. We are on the threshold of an entirely new departure in scientific investigation."

Value of Synthetic Chemistry.

He continued his experiments with gold and other substances, the results of which have not as yet been given to the world.

That synthetic chemistry was "the hope of future generations" was one of Sir William's sayings, and he gave much of his time during his later years to work of that description. In an article he wrote for THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES of Dec. 1, 1912, he dwelt on this at length and said:

"The modern chemist must work for future generations. The synthetic process really the development of comparatively recent years, is successfully solving many of the problems that are vital to the life of the people of the future. The work of the modern synthetic chemist now involves the saving of untold millions of dollars to the present and future generations."

One of his early visits here, in 1904, he criticised American business men and said that they were "too slow." He said that they were not alert to take advantage of scientific discoveries and that they were far behind Germany.

During 1915, he placed himself on record in a criticism of Germany and German scientists. On April 27 the German Chemical Society discussed the revoking of his honorary membership in that body. There was much argument which ended by tabling the resolution until after the war.

Sir William was a prominent for his experiments with radium and the announcements of his results occasioned much controversy among the learned bodies of England, who admitted he was a man of brilliant imagination and daring conception, but found it difficult to agree with some of his theories.

Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

He had received many honors, perhaps the greatest being that of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, which was awarded to him in 1904. Sir William was a Knight of the Prussian Order Pour le Merite, an officer of the Legion of Honor, and a Commander of the Crown of Italy.

Sir William was an honorary member of the Institute of France, the Royal Academies of Ireland, Berlin, Bohemia, Holland, Rome, Petrograd, Turin, Rumania, Vienna, Norway, and Sweden; an honorary member of the Academies of Geneva, Frankfort and Mexico, of the German Chemical Society, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the Academie de Medicine of Paris, the Pharmaceutical Society, and of the Philosophical Societies of Philadelphia, Manchester, and Rotterdam.

He was a Knight Commander of the Bath, a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and had received the degrees of LL. D., D. Sc., M. D., and Ph. D. His publications are numerous, and include a number of papers, the most important of which is "The Molecular Surface Energy of Liquids." In conjunction with Lord Rayleigh he wrote "Argon, a New Constituent of the Atmosphere." Others of his papers were "Neon," "Krypton," and "Zenon," treatises on the three new atmospheric gases, of which he was the chief discoverer. With F. Soddy he wrote "The Transmutation of Radium into Helium," and he was also the author of three textbooks on chemistry and "The Discovery of the Constituents of the Air."

His only club was the Athenaeum.

FINDS HER FIANCE DEAD.

Girl Goes to Hospital Too Late for Last Word with Sweetheart.

At St. John's Hospital in Long Island City yesterday Miss Gussie Millet, 20 years old of South Lakewood, N. J., learned that Roland Cook, 28 years old, to whom she was to have been married in a few days was dead. Cook was chauffeur of the automobile of Emanuel M. Tabor of 2,502 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway, and was taking him and members of his family to the city on Saturday morning when he was jerked from the machine by a derrick cable hanging across the Queens Boulevard at Winfield, where the New York Connecting Railroad is erecting a viaduct. He died early yesterday morning.

Word had been sent to Miss Millet that Cook had been injured and she went to the hospital to be near him.

THOMAS M. PATTERSON DIES

Former Democratic Boss of Colorado Also Led the Populists.

DENVER, Col., July 23.—Thomas Macdonald Patterson, former United States Senator, died at his home here today. He was 77 years of age and had been in poor health for several weeks. Senator Patterson was widely known as an editor, attorney, and political leader. He was for many years the owner and editor in chief of The Rocky Mountain News and The Denver Times. His fortune, consisting largely of real estate holdings in Denver, is estimated by associates at several millions.

Mr. Patterson, the last delegate to Congress from the Territory of Colorado and a United States Senator from that State as soon as it was admitted to the Union, was born in the County of Carlow, Ireland. He came to this country with his parents when a boy of 13 years and settled in Crawfordsville, Ind.

In 1876 Mr. Patterson was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, and aided in the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. He was also delegate from his State to the conventions of 1880, 1888, and 1892. In 1876 Mr. Patterson received the Democratic nomination for Congress, but was defeated by James B. Belford. However, he contested Belford's election, the proceedings lasting from March until December, 1877, the Democratic majority in the House finally sustaining the technical point Mr. Patterson had raised. Although he succeeded in unseating Belford, and became a member of Congress, his popularity waned, as the voters of Colorado regarded Belford as the victim of Mr. Patterson's political ambition. When he sought reelection he was overwhelmingly defeated by Belford.

It was thought that this was the end of Mr. Patterson in politics, but he was a leading factor in every political fight for years afterward. About this time the great Leadville mining boom started, and he sent his partner, C. S. Thomas, to the camp to look after their business. Both became very wealthy.

In 1884 Mr. Patterson became candidate for Governor, but was defeated. In the same year he supported Grover Cleveland for the Presidency, but four years later, as a free silver advocate, he fought his renomination and bolted the Democratic party. With his newspaper, The Rocky Mountain News, he fought the Democrats, and nearly wrecked the party in Colorado. He was said to have been practically the "Father of Color

GIANTS CLOSE WESTERN TOUR WITH DEFEAT AT HANDS OF THE CUBS

GIANTS END TRIP WITH SAD DISPLAY

Poor Pitching and Inferior Fielding Present Game to Cubs by 8 to 3 Score.

EVEN BREAK ON THE ROAD

Nine Victories and Nine Defeats the Record of McGraw's Men Since They Left Polo Grounds

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Exactly even in games won and lost on this trip, nine each way, the Giants tonight set out for home just after playing their worst game of the eighteen on the road. The Cubs gave them a sound beating. The score was 8 to 3.

There was some slovenly pitching on the New York side—a good deal, in fact, while Benton occupied the box—and other defensive faults, namely, lassitude and errors. The team cracked and lost its poise early. After poor pitching had damaged its chances at the outset, the team in general dropped its head, lost its zeal, and went wrong.

The weakness of the Giants in the box, which must be remedied if they are to get anywhere this season, was never more emphasized than on this trip. Games pitched with both intelligence and skill have been few for McGraw on the present tour, and there is scarcely a dependable boxman in the lot. Lately Schupp has shown the best equipment, but this afternoon Old Miner Brown, in his day one of the great men of the box, resurrected his art long enough to outpitch both Benton and Anderson, and with a good deal to spare.

The ancient Mordecai gave an exhibition which, while not of the great physical force which he had in his illustrious prime, was plenty good enough to hold the Giants in the hollow of his three-fingered hand, and was conducted with all the guile and skill which were his when he was cock of the walk. Age has not staled the old fellow's mental capacity or his nerve.

Large Crowd Has Cause for Joy.

The attendance was big enough to overflow onto the field, and the rooters were soon put into joyous mood. Four runs for the Cubs in the first inning and two in the second with none for the Giants, gave the conflict all the aspect of a Chicago sinecure, and sinecure was correct.

The Giants had one chance to be contenders. This was in the third inning, when they peopled all the corners with nobody out; but that bubble was pricked right away, and they did not make sufficient resistance after that to make it an interesting afternoon for the huge crowd.

Brown, though bumped freely, clamped down on the Giants whenever they got men on bases. The latter tapped him for eleven hits, but the Cubs enjoyed a festival of seventeen diversified safeties. Everybody on the Chicago side hit safely except Cady and for that matter everybody on the New Yorks mastered a safety except Burns. Anderson produced much better pitching than Benton, although prodded with considerable frequency.

Mann, Williams, and Zimmerman rumpled Benton for hits in the first inning, and accounted for a run, and frenzied fielding accounted for three. Anderson allowed an easy grounder from Saier to trickle through him and on a force play—which didn't force, because Herzog threw to Doyle too late to nip a runner—another man scored, as Doyle made a wild throw to the plate to get the Cub sparkler going for the rest. Doyle's deficiencies accounted for three runs.

The Cubs tallied in the second on forceful application of the mallet. Hits by Wortman, Mann, Zim, and Kelly rounded up two runs. Zeider, Fischer, and Kelly combined hits to produce a run off Anderson in the fifth, in the sixth Zim dobbled with two outs and scored on a hit by Kelly after Lobert had muffed Kocher's bull's-eye throw to frustrate Zim's steal.

A Good Chance Nipped in Bud.

The third inning was a momentous one in the New York attack. The game turned on the happenings of that round. There was a chance for a big rally, but it exploded just as it was getting dangerous.

Lobert, Rariden, and Killifer all singled, and good robust hits they were. The bases were filled and none out.

Burns would have made things decidedly warm for the Cubs had he delivered, but he went to the other extreme. He took a shot at the first pitched ball and blew the everlasting life out of the rally by spinning a grounder to the waiting hands of Kid Wortman. That late busher snapped up the ball with alacrity, not to say avidity, and zip-zip it went to Zim to Saier for a throttling double play.

One run was scored despite this two-fold extermination in the third inning, and two more came over in the ninth on drives by Herzog, Robertson, and Kauff. Nobody was out when Buck and Dave and Benny came along with their belated castigation, but Brown opened his throttle again and Merkle, Lobert, and Kocher quickly fell by the wayside. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wortman,rs	5	0	2	0	0	Burns,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Mann,rf	5	2	2	1	1	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	4	6
Williams,cf	5	1	1	2	0	Herzog,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Zim'man,2b	5	2	3	3	5	Roberts'n,rf	4	1	1	1	0
J.Kelly,lf	5	1	3	5	0	Kauff,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Saier,1b	5	1	1	12	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Zeider,3b	2	1	2	2	0	Lobert,3b	4	1	1	1	0
Fischer,c	4	0	1	2	0	Rariden,c	2	0	1	2	0
Brown,p	4	0	2	0	2	Kocher,c	2	0	1	2	1
						Benton,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Killifer	1	0	1	1	0
						Anderson,p	1	0	0	0	1
						bE.Kelly	1	0	1	0	0
						Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	8	17	27	13	Total	35	3	11	24	12

a-Batted for Benton in third inning.
b-Batted for Anderson in eighth inning.

Errors—Saier, Robertson, Lobert.

Chicago	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		—8
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2		—3

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, (2,) J. Kelly, Zeider, Kauff, G. Kelly, Robertson. Stolen bases—J. Kelly, (3,) Kauff, (2.) Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Wortman, Zimmerman, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; New York, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 8 hits, 6 runs in three innings; off Anderson, 8 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Schupp, 1 hit, no runs in one inning, off Brown, 11 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Zeider.) Struck out—By Benton, 1; by Anderson, 2; by Schupp, 1. Passed ball—Kocher. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

American Association.

Kansas City, 1; Louisville, 0.
(First game.)
Kansas City, 9; Louisville, 6.
(Second game.)
Minneapolis, 2; Columbus, 1.
(First game.)
Minneapolis, 11; Columbus, 4.
(Second game.)
Indianapolis, 9; Milwaukee, 5.
(First game.)
Indianapolis, 7; Milwaukee, 3.
(Second game.)
St. Paul, 3; Toledo, 2.
(First game.)
Toledo, 7; St. Paul, 6.
(Second game.)

New York State League.

Binghamton, 6; Scranton, 2.
Utica, 5; Albany, 4.
Elmira, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
(First game.)
Elmira, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
(Second game.)

Southern Association.

Mobile, 3; New Orleans, 1.
Nashville, 5; Little Rock, 1.
Chattanooga, 2; Memphis, 1.

Exhibition Games.

Syracuse, 5; Boston Red Sox, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Wheeling, (W. Va.,) 3.
(Seven innings.)
Philadelphia Athletics, 12; Newark, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 12; Detroit, 9.
St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 2. (Ten innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 8; New York, 3.
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	51	36	.586
Boston	49	37	.570
Cleveland	49	39	.557
Chicago	47	40	.540
Washington	47	40	.540
Detroit	46	44	.511
St. Louis	38	49	.437
Philadelphia	19	61	.237

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	48	32	.600
Boston	43	34	.558
Philadelphia	44	35	.557
Chicago	42	45	.483
New York	39	42	.481
Pittsburgh	37	42	.468
St. Louis	41	48	.461
Cincinnati	36	52	.409

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

MATTY'S TEAM IS JOLTED.

Alexander Keeps Reds' Hits Scattered and Phillies Win, 8 to 1.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Philadelphia took the last game of the series from Cincinnati here today, 8 to 1. Alexander kept the hits well scattered after the first inning. Roush got two triples and a single out of four times at bat. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	2	2	1	0	Groh,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Dugey,2b	4	2	2	2	1	Roush,cf	4	1	3	3	1
Stock,3b	4	1	1	0	0	Griffith,rf	3	0	2	2	0
Cravath,rf	3	0	2	1	0	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	7	2
Good,rf	2	0	1	1	0	Neale,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Whitted,lf	5	2	2	2	1	Louden,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Luderus,1b	5	0	1	10	0	Emmer,ss	3	0	0	4	2
Bancr'ft,ss	3	0	0	2	4	Wingo,c	4	0	1	6	0
Killifer,c	4	0	0	9	0	Schulz,p	1	0	0	0	0
Alexander,p	4	1	2	0	0	aKnetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Toney,p	0	0	0	1	0
						aClarke	1	0	1	0	0
						bMcKechnie	1	0	0	0	0
						cChase.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	8	13	27	10	Total	34	1	8	27	10

a-Batted for Schulz in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Knetzer in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Emmer in ninth inning.

Errors—Emmer, Wingo.

Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	2		—8
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		—1

Two-base hits—Griffith, Stock, Dugey, Clarke, Good. Three-base hits—Roush, (2,) Alexander. Home run—Whitted. Stolen bases—Bancroft, Cravath, Whitted, Luderus, Paskert, Neale. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Paskert. Double play—Whitted and Killifer. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 7. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1, off Schulz, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 8 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Schulz, 8 hits, 3 runs in 5 innings; off Knetzer, 4 hits, 1 run in 3 innings; off Toney, 1 hit, 1 run in 1 inning. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Schulz, 1; by Knetzer, 1. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Eason.

RUDOLPH IN FINE FETTLE.

Wins Pitchers' Battle for Braves in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Rudolph had the better of a pitchers' battle with Steele here today, and Boston took the last game of the series from St. Louis, 2 to 1. Steele allowed the winning run in the eighth, when he weakened after two were out, and allowed three hits. The local team scored in the first, when Rescher singled, advanced to second on Beck's out, took third on Long's single and scored on Miller's sacrifice fly. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranville,ss	3	0	1	1	6	Rescher,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Evers,2b	3	0	1	1	1	Beck,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wilhoit,rf	4	1	1	2	1	Long,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Magee,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Miller,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Konetchy,1b	2	0	1	13	0	Hornsby,ss	4	0	0	3	3
J.Smith,3b	4	0	1	2	0	Wilson,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Snodgr'ss,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Gonzales,c	3	0	1	4	2
Gowdy,c	2	0	0	3	0	Betzel,2b	2	0	0	3	4
Rudolph,p	3	0	0	0	3	Steele,p	3	0	1	0	4
Total	32	2	7	27	11	Total	30	1	6	27	13

Errors—Hornsby, Gonzales, Betzel, (2.)

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		—2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		—1

Two-base hits—Gonzales, Beck, Magee. Three-base hit—Snodgrass. Home run—Wilhoit. Stolen bases—Wilhoit, Long, Konetchy. Sacrifice hit—Rudolph. Sacrifice flies—Miller, Konetchy. Double play—Betzel, Hornsby, and Miller. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; off Steele, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 6 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Steele, 7 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by Steele, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

NINE PITCHERS BATTERED.

White Sox Finally Beat Tigers in Weird Contest.

DETROIT, July 23.—Chicago defeated Detroit by 12 to 9 today in the wildest, weirdest game played here in a decade. Chicago made twenty hits and used five twirlers. The Tigers got fifteen safe drives and four of their pitchers were battered. Ness was the star slugger, with two singles, two doubles, and a triple in six times at bat.

The White Sox scored their winning runs in the eighth inning on successive hits by Collins, Jackson, Ness, and Felsch. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Vitt,3b	4	1	1	2	3
Liebold,cf	3	0	2	0	0	Bush,ss	4	0	0	3	1
Weaver,3b	6	1	1	4	1	Burns,lb	5	1	1	9	1
Collins,2b	5	2	2	2	4	Crawford,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Jackson,lf	6	2	3	0	0	Veach,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Ness,1b	6	3	5	10	0	Heilman,cf	5	3	2	4	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	2	4	0	Young,2b	4	1	2	4	6
Schalk,c	5	1	2	6	3	Baker,c	2	0	1	1	0
Terry,ss	3	1	1	1	0	McKee,c	2	0	1	1	0
Williams,p	1	0	1	0	0	Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0	Cunn'ham,p	0	0	0	0	1
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0	Dubuc,p	0	0	0	0	0
Wolfgang,p	2	0	0	0	1	Dauss,p	4	2	3	0	1
Russell,p	1	1	1	0	0	aKavanagh	1	0	1	0	0
						bCobb	0	0	0	0	0
Total	45	12	20	27	9	Total	39	9	15	27	13

a-Batted for Boland in second inning.
b-Batted for Baker in fifth inning.

Errors—Ness, Terry.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1		—12
Detroit	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	1	1		—9

Two-base hits—Ness, (2,) Heilman, Kavanagh, Veach, McKee. Three-base hits—Schalk, (2,) Ness, Vitt, Dauss. Stolen base—Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Cicotte, Liebold. Sacrifice flies—Bush, Felsch. Double play—Schalk, Weaver, and Ness. Left on bases—Chicago, 12; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cunningham, 2; off Wolfgang, 6. Struck out—By Williams, 1; by Dauss, 1; by Wolfgang, 1; by Russell, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Terry.) Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 8 hits, 4 runs in three innings; off Danforth, 4 hits, 2 runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Cicotte, no hits, no runs in one-third of an inning; off Wolfgang, 1 hit, 1 run in three and two-thirds innings; off Russell, 2 hits, no runs in one and one-third innings; off Boland, 6 hits, 2 runs in two innings; off Cunningham, 3 hits, 1 run in one and two-thirds innings; off Dubuc, 3 hits, 5 runs in three times at bat, (none out;) off Dauss, 8 hits, 4 runs in five and one-third innings. Time of game—Two hours and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

International League.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Baltimore-Providence game postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Buffalo	44	34	.564
Providence	44	37	.543
Toronto	40	35	.533
Montreal	42	38	.525
Baltimore	43	39	.524
Richmond	38	40	.487
Newark	34	46	.425
Rochester	30	46	.395

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Richmond at Newark.
Baltimore at Providence.
Montreal at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.

ANOTHER RECORD GOES TO BARNES

Golf Professional Attacks Sleepy Hollow Course, Clipping Two Strokes Off Mark.

James Barnes, the Whitemarsh Valley professional who won the recent open tournament at Van Cortlandt Park with a record score, yesterday established a new record for eighteen holes on the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough. He went around in 71, clipping two strokes from the previous mark held by Eddie Gow, which was not made in competition.

Barnes turned in his card in a four ball best ball match, and had as his partner the Sleepy Hollow professional, A. J. Sanderson. They were playing against Walter Hagen of Rochester, the Metropolitan open champion, and Robert Macdonald of Buffalo, who made the record for eighteen holes at Van Cortlandt last Tuesday.

In spite of the sterling performance of Barnes, the play of the opposing side was so good that Barnes and Sanderson were only two up at the end of the morning round. The heat of the afternoon had a bad effect on all the players, but Barnes and Sanderson held their lead and won the thirty-six hole match by 2 up and 1 to play.

The match might have been even more closely fought. While traveling to Rochester on Wednesday night Hagen had his hand slammed by a door on the train. The little finger on his left hand was injured, and he had to play yesterday with the digit in a bandage. It was hard for Hagen to maintain a proper grip and he fell off so badly in the afternoon that he picked up his ball on several occasions and left Macdonald to fight it out with the victorious pair.

As usual, great length in driving had much to do with the making of the record. Barnes repeatedly hit the ball for distance and had good direction in nearly all of his tee shots. He missed an easy put on the fourth green for a three, and again on the twelfth failed to run down a very short putt, taking five for the hole. He made up for this in a measure by holing a long putt for a two on the thirteenth. The twelfth was the only hole in the morning in which Sanderson helped. He got this in four. Barnes's record card read:

Out .....4 3 4 4 3 5 4 4 3—34
In .....5 4 5 2 4 4 5 4 4—37—71

Hagen and Macdonald, in the morning, were one up at the sixth hole, and they finished the outward journey on even terms. It was Barnes's two on the thirteenth that gave his side the lead, and he increased it to 2 up by making the eighteenth in 4. The morning cards:

Barnes and Sanderson.

Out .....4 3 4 4 3 5 4 4 3—34
In .....5 4 4 2 4 4 5 4 4—36—70

Hagen and Macdonald.

Out .....4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4—34
In .....5 4 5 3 4 4 5 4 4—38—72

Barnes was not so much in the limelight in the afternoon, the best work being three goods threes made by Macdonald, Hagen, and Sanderson. Macdonald started the sensational play when he ran down a long putt for a three on the tenth hole, 444 yards, and the following green Anderson came to the front with an even longer putt that netted a three for his side. Hagen made his three on the home green, which he reached in two with a fine drive and good iron shot. The afternoon scores:

Barnes and Sanderson.

Out .....4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4—39
In .....4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 5—37—76—146

Hagen and Macdonald.

Out .....5 3 5 5 3 4 4 4 3—36
In .....3 4 4 5 5 4 6 4 5—38—74—146

RAINE WINS FLUSHING CUP.

Battell, Club's Professional, Sets Record for Nine-Hole Course.

G. B. Raine, Jr., won the Governors' Cup on the links of the Flushing Country Club yesterday afternoon, when he defeated J. Matthews, Jr., in the final by 2 up. E. F. Oates won the Consolation Cup, defeating W. F. Mantle in the final by 5 and 3.

Bert Battell, the professional, established a new record of 31 for the nine-hole course, excelling the former record, held by himself, by a single stroke. Battell took no worse than 4 on any hole. He scored 4s on the first two, 3s on the next five, and 4s on the last two.

Governors' Cup Golf at Malba.

Sunday golfing at the Malba Field Club yesterday included the completion of the first round for the Governors' Cup. Six matches were played in the men's division and two women came through to the second round. The scores:

G. C. Trumbull defeated D. A. Watson, 3 and 2; H. H. Hamilton defeated P. Posener, 5 and 4; C. B. Woodrow defeated C. C. Benedict, 6 and 5; W. Z. Shafer defeated B. Posener, 3 and 4; W. K. Bailey defeated J. W. Stanley, 2 and 1; W. R. Sampson defeated J. F. Fernsler, by default. Mrs. W. Z. Shafer defeated Miss Marion Gray, 6 and 5; Miss M. Huggins defeated Mrs. G. M. Stanley, 3 and 2.

Triple Tie for Arroyo Trophy.

Three tied for the Arroyo trophy at the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday, the conditions being that any score at 72 or better tied. The leading scores were: Ira L. Hill, 99, 30—69; Dwight Rockwell, 86, 15—71; E. S. McKnight, 86, 14—72. All three scored points for the Treasurer's Cup.

BROWNS RALLY IN TENTH.

Pound Ball Hard in Extra Period and Defeat Indians.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—St. Louis defeated Cleveland 5 to 2 in ten innings here today, Shotton scoring the winning run on his single, Austin's double, and Miller's single. Klepfer then replaced Gould. He hit Sisler and made a wild pitch, after which Pratt singled, scoring Miller and Sisler. Both Groom and Wellman were effective for St. Louis. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Graney,lf	5	1	2	3	1
Austin,3b	4	0	0	0	1	Wamb'ns,ss	4	0	2	1	3
Miller,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Speaker,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Sisler,1b	4	2	2	13	0	Smith,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Pratt,2b	5	0	2	4	4	Roth,rf	2	0	1	0	0
Marsans,cf	5	0	3	2	0	Gandil,1b	6	0	1	12	2
Severeid,c	5	0	1	4	2	Chapman,3b	2	1	0	3	3
Johnson,ss	4	0	0	3	4	Howard,2b	3	0	0	2	5
Groom,p	1	1	0	0	3	Daly,c	4	0	0	4	2
Wellman,p	1	0	0	0	1	Gould,p	4	0	1	1	1
aBorton	0	0	0	0	0	Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	10	30	15	Total	34	2	7	30	17

a-Batted for Groom in seventh inning.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—5
Cleveland	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Graney, Sisler (2.) Stolen bases—Wambsganss, Chapman, Sisler, Marsans, Borton. Sacrifice hits—Howard, Austin. Double plays — Howard, Gandil, and Chapman; Graney and Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Gould, 5; off Groom, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Gould, 9 hits, 3 runs in 9 1-3 innings; off Klepfer, 1 hit, 2 runs in 2-3 inning; off Groom, 4 hits, 2 runs in 6 innings; off Wellman, 3 hits, no runs in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Klepfer, (Sisler.) Struck out—By Gould, 4; by Groom, 2; by Wellman, 2. Wild pitch—Klepfer. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hildebrand.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Changes in the Giant Nine.

The return of Charley Herzog to the Giants will bring back to Manager McGraw's infield the same smoothly working machine which captured more than one National League pennant for the Polo Grounds in past years. It is significant that in 1914, when the Giants let Herzog go and broke up the harmonious infield combination, the Giants lost the pennant. The New York manager has since admitted that it was the gap at third base which weakened the team so much that it never has really recovered its normal form.

Herzog is an aggressive, clever ball player. He is full of what baseball fans call "pep," and he has that chatterbox habit of talking, giving encouragement to the other players at all times. A noisy team is usually a hard-fighting team, and the Giants will be a whole lot noisier with Herzog back at third base. Fletcher may be able to take his place at shortstop by the time the Giants return home on Tuesday, and then the Giants' old reliable inner works—Merkle, Doyle, Fletcher, and Herzog—will be in action.

The new line-up will mean much to McGraw's nine in the way of confidence, and it is not at all unlikely that the New York club will make plenty of commotion near the front of the pennant chase before the season is over. It is the best move that McGraw could have made for the strengthening of his team, and with the addition of Sallee to the pitching staff the Giants may terrorize the league again, as they did on their first Western trip.

The winning of seventeen straight games is ample proof that the Giants' pitching staff is made of the right kind of stuff when it is going well. The return to form of Tesreau is encouraging, and the admission of Ferdie Schupp as a regular is a good sign that the pitching part of the game is improving.

Christy Mathewson's career as a baseball manager in Cincinnati will be watched with more than ordinary interest by New York fans. Mathewson knows baseball inside out. All the tricks of the game, all the strategy, and all the cunning of the wisest heads of the game have been directed against Matty personally, and in most cases he has outwitted the best of them.

Under McGraw's schooling he knows the New York leader's managerial policy almost as well as McGraw himself. Matty's task in Cincinnati will be one of discipline. Among ball players Mathewson has always been a big, good-natured pal. His friendships among the men of the game are extensive and deep.

As manager he must wear a new front. The smile at times will have to give way to the frown. This of course, will come hard. He has seen in his many years of experience that it is the strong way with him hand which whip ball players into line. He has seen McGraw do it time and again. Whether Matty will try to use these tactics or find others of his own is something which will interest the entire baseball world during the remaining months of the season.

***

Larchmont Race Week.

Larchmont race weeks are of necessity much like one-design yachts, inasmuch as they are weeks devoted to the encouragement of one sport—that of yacht racing. Whatever else develops during those weeks is merely incidental. The relative success of each succeeding annual week depends mainly on the man at the helm. If he has favoring winds and steers a true course, his week goes down in the log of the Larchmont Yacht Club as a victory to be measured in reminiscence at its true worth by a very exacting lot of critics.

Commodore Ford, his flag officers, and the members of his regatta and house committees can look back with much satisfaction at the week of the week, which has just closed. The members of the club and their guests had their fill of good and exciting sport, even though there were rather more of zephyrs than the whole-sail breezes the yachtsman delights in. Good fellowship prevailed to an unusual degree among the volatile yachtsmen. The Race Committee had few protests to adjudicate, while the always overworked and never appreciated House Committee escaped with so few scars that the members were actually good humored at the end of the week.

Larchmont yachtsmen have always encouraged by means possible the Corinthian sailor; their club has been a nursery for helmsmen; their club home, with its wonderful library, its complete model room, and its mass of nautical relics of the days when the sail was almost the exclusive mode of propulsion on the seas, a means for a post-graduate course in seamanship. No club has on its roll more past and present, and higher percentage of men adept in sailing anything in a sporting design of water craft from a dinghy to a three-master, than has Larchmont. They know the waters of the Sound, with its puzzling oddities of tides and currents, and the habits of its fickle winds as thoroughly as the deep knows Skipper's unwritten chart of the plains and mountains. Larchmont race weeks and regattas are largely responsible for this super-knowledge of the men who fly its pennant on their craft. Both have given the needed encouragement to the hours and weeks and years of study which have developed its members' skill. A Larchmont skipper is pretty sure to be a good old scout, in the day's expressive vernacular, as well as a good sailorman, for with the development of the nautical there has gone hand in hand a training in that true sporting spirit which makes he game of Corinthian yachting so fascinating. Little wonder, then, that in yachtsmen's hearts all through the East there is a warm corner for Larchmont race week and the hard working men of the committee who make it a possibility.

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A Glance Over the Courts.

With the big tournaments of the tennis season at hand, players of note from all parts of the country are gathering in the East for that sequence of famous events, Longwood, Seabright, Newport and Southampton, which lead naturally to culmination in the national championships at the West Side Tennis Club. In a large degree these are the tournaments which determine ranking, and it is during this period that the stars of the game put forth their greatest endeavor that they may retain or recover their place among the élite—the first ten. The early season, and even the midseason, is more or less of a practice period, although each contains its share of championships.

What the season thus far has shown is that some highly exciting tennis may be expected before the national titles are decided, and some of the veterans, who have long been accustomed to high place, may find themselves passed by youngsters with towering ambition and keen skill. It is at this time difficult to speculate as to a new singles champion. William M. Johnston, the holder, has just arrived from California and has competed in only one match in the East, a doubles exhibition at the Crescent Athletic Club. Judging from that there is no reason to believe that his skill on the courts has diminished.

Several men, however, have loomed up as possible contenders for the title, not the least of them being Willis E. Davis, also a Californian, who, during this, his first Eastern season, has met with only one defeat. George M. Church, who brought about the downfall of Davis, has been playing better tennis than ever before in his career, and is another who is highly regarded by followers of the sport. The Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae, has established an excellent record, even though he did suffer defeat at the hands of Watson M. Washburn. Should R. Lindley Murray compete, there is another Coast star who must be seriously reckoned with, to say nothing of the two former national champions, Maurice E. McLoughlin and R. Norris Williams. The former will probably not come East until just before the title play. With such a galaxy of stars, Johnston will have to travel at high speed to hold his laurels. On the play thus far there seems to be the certainty of a big shifting in the first ten ranking players of a year ago.

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Barnes's 72-Hole Record.

Golfers as a rule do not attach great importance to records. It is scarcely likely, therefore, that James Barnes, the Whitemarsh Valley professional who established a new mark of 276 for seventy-two holes at Van Cortlandt Park last week, will be overwhelmed with congratulations. There are so many factors in a round of golf that any comparison of different performances is rendered extremely difficult. Length of course, condition of the fairway and greens, and the direction and velocity of the wind all tend to lend a variety to each effort that prevents an accurate appreciation of the worth of one good round when compared to others where the figures are nearly equal. Barnes had some advantages and some drawbacks in his record-breaking effort, and is at least entitled to all the credit accruing from winning a hard-fought competition from one of the best fields that America is able to produce at the present time.

Van Cortlandt is short compared with most of the links where professionals exhibit their skill, but the mere fact that the public hammers away at the links day in and day out, cutting up turf and tramping over the putting greens, is sufficient to render the course unfit for men who are used to judge the direction and strength of each ball to a nicety. Barnes, Macdonald, Hagen, and other accomplished exponents of the game of golf all came to grief at one time or another on the putting greens. This meant that a hole that ordinarily was negotiated in three by a drive, approach and putt, frequently turned into a five because two extra putts were needed. Those who watched the play of Barnes throughout the two-day tournament of the New York Newspaper Golf Club are the ones who will appreciate the quality of the golf which earned him the world's record. The only fault that could be found with his work was the fault that was general to all—lack of accuracy on the putting greens—and that must be attributed to the greens and not to the players.

With the poor putting greens to offset the shortened course it is only fair to give Barnes the fullest credit for his performance. It is true that Macdonald Smith made the previous record of 278 on a much longer course, but at Scarsdale Smith had perfect greens. It was generally estimated that if the greens at Van Cortlandt had been as good as those of Scarsdale Barnes would have cut eight or nine strokes from the record he made. That would have been a truly wonderful performance, but as it is he has set a good mark for other golfers to aim at.

Record scores have not come very fast at this game since Gil Nichols won the Metropolitan open championship at Englewood in 1911 with a score of 281 that equaled the record made by Harry Vardon on a shorter course abroad. Vardon clipped two strokes from the m

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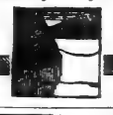

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Sun rises..4:43|Sun sets..7:21|Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:57	3:30	9:09	10:03
Governors Island	3:42	4:14	9:32	10:43
Hell Gate	5:48	6:20	11:38	12:00

Arrived—Sunday, July 23.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, July 15.
SS Maartendayk, Kirkwall, July 10.
SS Esperanza, Nassau, July 20.
SS Commewijne, Cape Haitien, July 17.
SS Capac, Colon, July 10.
SS Dakotan, Pernambuco, July 9.
SS Alfonzo XIII., Corunna, July 3.
SS Loredamo, Palermo, July 1.
SS Artesia, Dartmouth, June 30.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, July 20.
SS Sixaola, Puerto Cortez, July 19.
SS Lassell, Gandia, July 5.
SS Rio Colorado, Philadelphia, July 20.
SS Florida, Philadelphia, July 20.
SS Czaritza, Baltimore, July 18.
SS Brabant, Tampico, July 15.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, July 20.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, July 20.
SS Mexico, Matanzas, July 14.
SS Turnbridge, Gibraltar, July 4.
SS Isle de Panay, Bilboa, July 2.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, July 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	July 15
*Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 6
Sibiria	Bordeaux	July 9
Lincolnshire	Hayre	July 7
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Wallace	Liverpool	July 7
Novgorod	Aberdeen	July 9
Brazos	San Juan	July 19
Egyptian	Fowey	July 9
Strathlorne	Hartlepool	July 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 22
Tenadores	Bocas del Toro	July 11
Proteus	New Orleans	July 19
El Sol	Galveston	July 18

DUE TOMORROW.

†United States	Kirkwall	July 16
Amsteldyk	Kirkwall	July 11
Cupiao	Fowey	July 6
Inveran	Havre	July 11
Saratoga	Havana	July 22
Sabine	Key West	July 21
Apache	Jacksonville	July 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 21
Medina	Galveston	July 19
Chalmette	New Orleans	July 20

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 12
Colon	Cristobal	July 20
Manchioneal	Jamaica	July 10
San Giorgio	Naples	July 10
Gregory	Barbados	July 18
El Cid	Galveston	July 20

DUE THURSDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	July 19
*Carpathia	Liverpool	July 13
Atlantian	Liverpool	July 13
Knut Hansen	Shields	July 13
Tongrier	Bideaux	July 13
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	July 15
Stephano	Halifax	July 25
Antilles	New Orleans	July 22

DUE FRIDAY.

Chorley	Havre	July 13
Gryfevale	Cardiff	July 13
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 22
Comal	Galveston	July 23
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 25
Vigo	Hull	July 13
Melford	Manchester	July 12
Lord Tredegar	Gibraltar	July 11
El Alba	Galveston	July 22

DUE SATURDAY.

Bergenafjord	Bergen	July 19
Slingsby	Cardiff	July 19
Valeria	Liverpool	July 13
Alicante	Seville	July 13
Headley	London	July 14

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

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SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Corozal, Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Sommeladyk, Rotterd'm	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nora, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio de Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephen R. Jones, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Napoli, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Boniface, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Themistocles, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guiana, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Isabela, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Commewijne, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Ohioan, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Vestris, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Millinocket, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 23.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 438 miles S. at noon.
SS Ligonier, Port Arthur to New York, was 197 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 25 miles E. of Puerto Plata at 7 P. M. 22d.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 52 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 51 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Standard, bound to New York, passed St. John Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 666 miles S. at 2 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 124 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Texas, Fort Arthur to New York, was 540 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 380 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, was 485 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 265 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 170 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS D. N. Luckenbach, Matanzas to New York, was 269 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Siberia, Bordeaux to New York, was 162 miles E. at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 140 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 55 miles S. W. of Vineyard Lightship at noon.
SS Wico, Sweden to New York, was 240 miles E. at noon.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 23.

SS Lafayette, Bordeaux to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 24th, forenoon. French Line.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, at 11 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.)—Giuseppi Verdi.....July 25

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Czar.....July 26

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Russia and Switzerland must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Baltic.....July 26

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M. (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Frederik VIII.....July 26

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Themistocles.....July 27

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul.....July 29

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette.....July 29

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia.....July 30

TELLS HOW TO KEEP HIGH-PEAK BUSINESS

W. S. Kies Says We Must Find New Use for Splendid Manufacturing Equipment

WHEN WAR ORDERS CEASE

Opportunity Lies in Extension of Markets and Financing of an Immense Export Sale.

Writing in The Americas, published by the National City Bank, William S. Kies, a Vice President of that institution and Vice President of the American International Corporation, calls attention to the necessity for an organized effort on the part of American industries to gain new holds on foreign trade which will enable them to utilize to the fullest capacity their increased efficiency of production after the war. The United States was never before in anything like the strong industrial position, as regards well constructed plants able to turn out great volumes of product at low unit costs as now, Mr. Kies says. He continues:

"The problem now confronting the nation's industries is to find a way to use this splendid manufacturing equipment for all it is worth without overproduction and, if possible, without 'scrapping' the plant and machinery acquired for temporary use, but fully paid for and available if some new use can be found for it. It is a problem of superabundance of productive facilities and necessity of broadening our markets to the full measure of a great opportunity. We must look forward to a time when it will be necessary to substitute permanent business for the war orders or we will not be producing at the par of our increased industrial capability.

"In other words, we must find a market for more than we have ever before manufactured in normal times, or else our manufacturers and investors will be merely pocketing the special profits of the extraordinary period of prosperity when they might make a steady, permanent increase in income.

"It helps in the solution of the problem to find that the United States has expanded its capacity for economic consumption of the product of these industries and that we are on a higher level of use as well as of production of manufactures. Several of our large manufacturing corporations have found the demand for their regular line of product has grown so much larger that they have been fit to devote further munitions orders, dismantling the special plant and machinery employed in making them, so that this capacity and the skilled labor in it may be devoted to permanent work that, as a matter of fact, also pays better. There is to be seen now a sensible beginning in systematic substitution of regular business for war orders.

Sales Expansion Permanent.

"We have also done something in the way of a permanent expansion of the sales of our manufactured articles abroad, and this expansion of export can be counted upon as a progressive growth. However, the industries and the business community of this nation cannot afford to neglect any opportunity to increase the foreign outlet for its manufactures. With the right kind of co-operative effort between labor, capital and our Government, it will not be an impossible undertaking for America to make a foreign market big enough to absorb every pound and every dollar's worth of the full capacity which we have got for virtually no expenditure of the ordinary capital of the country. If the manufacturing and investment public will rise to the opportunity we can not only draw a permanently increased income from what we gained so cheaply, but we can push the national productive ability to a still higher level.

"Along with a more determined and much more effective campaign by our industrial interests for merchandising our manufactures in the foreign markets such as will be possible if legislation now before Congress is adopted in the best form, this nation's investment public is in a position to finance an immense export sale of machinery, structural steel, cement, building material, and other like products going out as capital for construction and reconstruction and development enterprises the world over, sufficient to make up for any possible drop in the special production for Europe, and a big and sure means of employment for the manufacturing plants and the investment capital which our high-peak war-time activities have built up.

Must Prepare in Advance.

"If we wait and make no preparation, our part in the restoration of Europe will consist only of a large haphazard sale of such things as Europe cannot herself in time supply, and we will sell in competition with many other countries. Our opportunity will degenerate into the mere furnishing of raw materials. We will miss the opportunity for doing the very big and profitable part of the work.

"We must recognize the probability that the early stages of the reconstruction of industry in Europe may be in accordance with some big organized plan under government auspices. This is next to certainty if peace comes with both sides so evenly matched that both are able to put up a free commercial contest, with or without the economic alliances that are promised. Particularly, if Germany's industries are intact, and her commerce is not interfered with in reaching the neutral markets, the Allies will be confronted with the necessity of organizing the rehabilitation of their manufacturing as they have done the organization of the industries necessary to keep their armies supplied with munitions. They will surely attempt a quick, emergency restoration on some kind of national basis.

"There has never before been an opportunity such as the present one for leaders of industry and careful investors to utilize the surplus and momentum of a period of high-peak business activity in this country in continuation of prosperity. Ordinarily, reaching the height of an industrial wave has meant the limit of a safe use of capital in industrial development and a general contraction of both business and financial opportunity. If this country has reached a point where it can find profitable use of surplus productive activity by lending it abroad as capital for foreign investment (and it has reached that point) we can develop industrial efficiency beyond even the high point up to which we have already organized."

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 29, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 29, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 27, SS Themistocles.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 26, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 10 A. M. July 25, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Vancouver)—Monteagle.....July 27
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—China.....July 27
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....July 28
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Manila Maru.....July 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Aug. 4
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....Aug. 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Aug. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, June 28; Kobe, July 8, and Yokohama, July 4—which arrived per steamer Awa, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 19, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 17; Hongkong, June 22; Shanghai, June 27, and Yokohama, July 6—which arrived per steamer Manila, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 25.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ASTRAKHANS.—Large manufacturer will pay cash for astrakhans, Wallace black preferably; also buy mianus and mianus embossed. Z 346 Times Annex.

CHARMEUSE.—Wanted for cash, any quantity. Mark Perlman, 25 West 31st.

COATS and SUITS in the better grade will be looked at by jobbbers. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. 104 W. 27th St., 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on low-priced coats, 1,140 Broadway, third floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber will look at. 168 Madison Av., second floor.

COTTON GOODS, &C.—Cash paid for stocks of groceries, cotton piece goods, and remnants. World Trading Co., 299 Broadway.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Fiehn, open for jobs of wash dresses; quantities no object; spot cash. Ben. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Will look at samples, popular priced silk and serge dresses, 11 to 3 o'clock, all week; material supplied if desired. 158 West 29th, third floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at cheap poplin, taffeta, and serge dresses Monday and Tuesday, from 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M. 1,133 Broadway, room 1126.

DRESSES.—Will buy jobs of any quantity of the better grade of taffeta, Georgette, and fancy silk dresses for cash. Robert Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on charmeuse and satin dresses. Fourth floor, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractor on street and evening dresses; bring samples. 134 West 26th St., 12th floor.

FIBRE SILK SWEATERS.—Wanted, jobs or regulars, large or small lots, from manufacturers or dealers; immediate delivery; for spot cash; better unload while the season is on; express samples to Amsterdam. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St. 'Phone Franklin 1358. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

FRENCH SERGE.—Wanted, 50 pieces Juillards 4403 French serge. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

JEWELRY for chain department stores; 50c. line jobs preferred. C 116 Times.

NECKWEAR, MEN'S.—Large job lots for department stores. C 127 Times.

SCREENS.—Wanted, lens, 16-inch focus, all sizes and lines of screens; when replying give make of screen and size; also focus of lens; reply at once. Z 318 Times Annex.

SERGE DRESSES.—Contractors, will furnish styles and materials to those who can turn out good work in large quantities. Address, stating firms worked for and quantity you can turn out. C 38 Times.

SERGE.—We are open for 200 pieces serge, Juillards or Botany. Monogram Dress Company, 18 East 17th.

SERGES, CHARMEUSE and evening dresses; will look at your line after 10:30 A. M. daily; we are placing stock orders. Robert Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

SERGE DRESSES.—Jobber looking serge dresses, suits all week. 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits and coats call 9 to 11, 2 to 6, fourth floor, 45 West 27th.

SUITS.—Jobs Spring cloth, navy and black, for basement department. Younker Brothers, 303 Fifth Av.

SUITS.—Will look at samples all day Saturday and Monday. 11 West 25th, 7th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits better grade, all week. 12 West 27th, fourteenth floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27-35 West 24th.

WASH DRESSES.—The Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Fiehn open for jobs of wash dresses; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levi, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av., Phone 7197 Madison Square.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway, Spring 858.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLOUSES.—Closing out middies at a price. The Chic Middy Blouse Co., 141 W. 36th St.

CHINCHILLA COATS.—Five hundred white, finest quality, to close out. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Ladies' and children's plush and cloth coats, latest styles, popular prices; deliveries guaranteed. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Closing out, silk Jersey coats; best shades; all sizes, plush line ready. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed; $10.50 up. Neumann, 11 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS.—Wide whale, old rose, and delft blue, for sale at a price. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

COTTON YARNS.—For sale, about 5,000 lbs. of 120 2-ply combed Egyptian lisle twist on cones, 75 lbs. of 40-2 Mercerized unbleached on cones, about 125 lbs. same number bleached on cones. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St. 'Phone Franklin 1358. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sunner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Fifty white crepe and taffeta dresses; also 40 Silverbloom; sacrifice. Simon, 180 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Wool dresses, $3.75 and upward; cotton dresses, $6.75 and upward. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 25th St.

FRENCH SERGES wanted, navy blue; open for any quantity, widths 42 to 54 inches; bring samples and prices. Eiseman Bros., Waldorf Bldg., 2 W. 33d St.

GERA MILLS SERGE, 7008, at $1.05 net cash. G 50 Times.

HATS.—Ladies' untrimmed velvet hats; sacrifice. Adelson & Welsberg, 589 B'dway, city.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES.—Showing 100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St.

MOTOR APPAREL.—We are discontinuing department of men's and women's motor apparel, and offer extensive line of samples at great sacrifice. Denmeris & Company, manufacturers, 114 E. 23d St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton, latest designs; lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 25th.

PLUSH.—Have quantity; will pay commission on sales. Communicate M. N., 163 Times.

PLUSHES, 40-40; Lapinex serges, 7301. H. L., 75 Times

PLUSH, 40-40, for sale. Farragut 9090.

PLUSHES.—For sale. Farragut, 3268.

RAINCOATS.—For men, women, and children; absolutely correct in style, workmanship, and prices; the new collars, three in one, on several styles. L. Felsenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 141-145 West 36th St.

SILK CUTTINGS for sale, mixed colors, small scrap pieces, lot 8831, about 50,000 pounds. Chas. W. Becker, 72 Leonard St., room 1205, New York City. 'Phone Franklin 1358. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—5,000 wash skirts and 1,000 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Washable; 100 dozen to close out below cost. Rear Garment Manufacturing Co., 36 East 21st St.

WAISTS.—A few dozen samples, Georgettes and crepe de chines; good quality. 80 Nassau, first floor. Phone 935 John.

YARN.—For sale, white cotton yarn, about 400 pounds, part about 50 two-ply, and 50 single, on four-inch spools; lot No. 6,598. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York. Room 401. 'Phone Franklin 1358. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted for retail trade by large popular-priced muslin underwear firm to cover Chicago and the West; must have strong following and be able to take quantity business; write, stating full particulars if you wish application considered; salary or commission basis. G 86 Times.

SALESMAN, to call on the large trade only in Greater New York, wanted by manufacturer of popular-priced cotton and silk shirtwaists; a splendid opportunity for right party; applications will be considered in strict confidence; liberal drawing account. Address Box H 209 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to call on office trade and incoming buyers with line popular-priced children's white dresses; must control good trade; salary or commission basis. Apply, with full particulars, G 84 Times.

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Income Tax
Proposed Changes

Outlined for the information and convenience of busy people who are subject to tax.

By means of the chart contained in this pamphlet the proposed changes in the law may easily be comprehended.

Send for this pamphlet, AG-23

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BOSTON CHICAGO

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The mood of the market changed last week. The money market ceased to give worriment and Wall Street talked again of war orders, of industrial prosperity aside from war orders, and of the advantages attaching to the unprecedented position which this country holds in international trade. A foreign loan of close to $100,000,000 was so successfully placed that the subscription list was closed three days ahead of the time originally set, and the while gold continued to flow in from abroad; $20,000,000, the largest single shipment yet to come, reached here from London early in the week. More came later and arrangements made by bankers here suggested the likelihood of a prolonged movement of gold in large amount.

These things did not represent very much change from the conditions which previously existed, but the stock market was in better position to show its satisfaction with the continuing evidence of industrial activity and of financial power. Many weakly held stocks had been dislodged, and incidentally the short interest had been increased. As money became easier with the return of cash, of which the market had been temporarily deprived, and upon the receipt of gold from abroad, buyers became less cautious and the bears less confident. The latter because they had to, and others because they wanted to, bought stocks and carried prices back over much of the ground along which they had receded the week before.

Toward the close of the week the list came under new leadership—that of United States Steel, which advanced fairly vigorously under buying by those who were looking forward to tomorrow's quarterly statement, and to the possibility of the Directors declaring something more than the customary dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. This movement in no way detracted from the market force of the reports afloat all week concerning new war orders, some for munitions, but others for goods less closely associated with Europe's armed struggle, railroad equipment, and other products of our factories which might be regarded as part of a continuing demand rather than a mere war time necessity.

How much of the trade we are now doing is dependent upon the duration of the war is uncertain; but however great it is in amount it is but a fraction of the country's total business, and a much smaller fraction now than it was when war orders first assumed large bulk. Then our home trade had not yet recovered from the depression which the outbreak of the war had caused; now the home demand for goods is greater than it ever was before in the history of the country. Labor is earning more than ever before and able to consume more. It has less competition than ever before, which is good for it, though that places handicaps in the way of a further increase in production. The only reason that the country is not producing more than it is, is that it cannot. There is, of course, slack capacity here and there but many industries are working to capacity and despite the Summer letup in new business have orders to keep them fully occupied for a long time to come.

The final test of prosperity, however, from the point of view of the stockholder, lies in the amount of his dividends. The question which is uppermost in the minds of those whose investments are in common stocks rather than in preferred issues bearing fixed rates of interest or dividends is whether or not existing prosperity will endure long enough to warrant a higher scale of dividends. These earnings already become great enough to bring some lasting benefit to the holders of stocks? The dividend record shows that they have in a good many instances, but most of the more conspicuous companies have yet to give this tangible proof of their and of their stockholders' good fortune.

The question will be answered in part and for the time being by the action to be taken by the United States Steel Corporation directors. The earnings of the corporation have been extraordinarily large. In no full year in the past did its earnings reach $161,000,000. Estimates for the past quarter run as high as $80,000,000, or 50 per cent. of the best record for a full year in the past. If they do not exceed $70,000,000 the quarter's profits will equal half the best year's result with the exception of 1907. The year's net earnings in 1904 amounted to $73,100,000 and in 1914 to $71,600,000. They were poor years, but to attain in three months the total of even a poor year is very striking proof of the trade's unprecedented activity.

No meeting of the corporation's directors is necessary to determine the ability of the corporation to pay more than 5 per cent. The question is whether in the light of all the circumstances, the probable duration of the present activity, the corporation's capital requirements and all the rest, the directors will deem it expedient to advance the rate or to declare some additional dividend. What is not done this quarter may be done some other, and action postponed might merely mean hope deferred, but for the time being tomorrow's action of the steel directors will set a standard which is likely to have considerable influence among other corporations. The stock market would almost inevitably derive much encouragement from an enlargement of the steel dividend, as it would no doubt be more or less discouraged by the declaration of nothing but the usual quarterly payment. Unless unexpected things should arise the steel dividend prospects and their fulfillment or failure are pretty sure to be the dominant consideration in the market for the next few days at least.

The improvement in the market last week occurred in the face of the handicap imposed upon the railroads by the fact that early announcement is expected of the result of the strike vote which is now being taken by the railroad brotherhoods. The mere thought of a country-wide railroad strike was enough to hold buying of the railroad stocks in check, and to induce selling. The danger of such a calamity does not seem very great, for even though men and roads were willing to engage in such a contest, the public would be almost certain to step in to compel an adjustment of the demands which have been made upon the railways. As a matter of fact, the roads stand ready to arbitrate, and the men can hardly persist in refusing to do so.

The situation is not one out of which only evil can come. Confronted with the probability, if not with the actuality, of a nation-wide strike, the country might be aroused to the necessity of dealing less haphazardly with one of the greatest of its problems, that of an adequately maintained and adequately developed transportation system. There have long been many loose ends to the railroad problem. If all its elements were now to be considered in the light of facts rather than of theories, be they the theories of railroad owners and managers or of railroad employes, or railroad regulators, much good might be attained. Railroad wage demands have reached a new stage in the present national action of the railway unions. This may help to bestir the country to unbiased consideration of what should be required of the railroads and of what the railroads need for themselves, and for the public which they serve.

SHARP RECOVERY IN LONDON.

Stocks Show Strength in Spite of Advanced Discount Rate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—The rise in the Bank of England's discount rate on July 13 kept the Stock Exchange in a state of unrest during the early part of last week. The reasons for the advance are still only vaguely understood in market circles as being due to prospective adverse monetary developments in America in the Autumn, and the uncertainty created fears of a further advance on Thursday last. This view was not shared by Lombard Street and no change was announced, although the weekly return showed that another £3,250,000 of gold had left the bank for a destination undisclosed. It is presumed that this represents part of the recent movement from Ottawa to New York, as intimated in cables from your side.

The removal of immediate bank rate apprehensions was promptly reflected in market sentiment, and high-class stocks which had been exceedingly dull turned sharply upward. The selling which had depressed prices had not come from investors, but from house dealers, who had filled up their books on the strength of good investment purchases.

The more speculative markets, which are never much disturbed by monetary influences, still furnish interesting incidents, the outstanding event of this week being the spurt of about 20 shillings in the shares of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. A little activity has developed in the lower-priced American railroad shares, including Denver & Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific. Otherwise business was limited.

The money market has settled down to the new situation, but the demand is strong owing to the heavy sales of Treasury bills at the higher rates now ruling. Discount rates, however, were slightly easier owing to the scarcity of bills and the small inquiry from America. The rates are as follows: Three months, 5⅝; four months, 5¾, and six months, 5⅞.

PARIS BOURSE IS QUIET.

Spanish Strike Settlement Followed by an Upturn of Prices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—Business on the Bourse was quiet last week, partly due to the approach of the vacation season. The tone was firm, however, and prices generally were well maintained. The market is likely to be inactive until the next war loan is issued. The practical settlement of the Spanish strike, with the probability of a speedy agreement, had a marked effect upon the Spanish group, exteriors remounting and North Spanish rails advancing.

The 3 per cent. rentes and the war loan were firmer, closing strong. African mines were weaker, as were the other groups depending upon London, all falling upon the announcement of the increase in the discount rate.

Russian industrials progressed satisfactorily, closing firm at higher quotations. Utah Copper was stronger. Successful negotiation of the French loan on your side did not affect exchange, New York cables closing at 5.90 and sterling at 28.13.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
July 17	3	2	2½	3
July 18	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
July 19	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
July 20	2½	2	2¼	2¼
July 21	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
July 22	2½	2½	2½	2½
Week's range— High	3			
Low	2			2¼
Same week last year— High	2			2
Low	1½			2
Year's range to date— High	6			5
Low	1½			1⅝
Same period last year— High	3			2⅝
Low	1¼			1⅜

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 17	3⅝@4	3¾@4	4 @4¼
July 18	3⅝	3¾	4
July 19	3⅝	3¾	4
July 20	3⅝@3¾	3¾	4 @4¼
July 21	3⅝@3¾	3⅝@3¾	4 @4¼
July 22	3½@3⅝	3½@3¾	4 @4¼
Week's range— High	4	4	4¼
Low	3½	3½	4
Same week last year— High	2½	3⅝	3¼
Low	2¼	2½	3
Year's range to date— High	4	4	4¼
Low	2¼	2½	2⅝

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 17	Par	†15c	†15c	*20c
July 18	Par	†20c	†15@10c	*15c
July 19	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*15c
July 20	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*15c
July 21	Par	Par	†15@10c	*15c
July 22	Par	Par	†15@10c	*15c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Money.	Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
July 17	4½	5½	5¾	28f 16c
July 18	4½	5½	5¾	28f 16c
July 19	4½	5½	5¾	28f 16c
July 20	4½	5½	5¾	28f 15½c
July 21	4½	5½	5¾	28f 15½c
July 22	4½	5½	5¾	28f 15½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes, Paris.
July 17	56	64f 50c
July 18	55⅞	64f 50c
July 19	55⅞	64f 60c
July 20	56	64f 60c
July 21	56⅛	64f 60c
July 22	56⅛	64f 60c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
July 17	29½d	62¾c
July 18	29⅝d	62¾c
July 19	29⅝d	62¼c
July 20	29⅞d	62¾c
July 21	30⅛d	63¾c
July 22	30⅛d	63¾c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 22, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	360,527	714,080	184,305
Tuesday	836,839	448,382	270,889
Wednesday	453,198	745,224	163,229
Thursday	484,053	665,075	185,185
Friday	359,420	462,945	287,060
Saturday	106,960	358,472	203,958
Total week	2,110,997	3,320,278	1,294,614
Year to date	92,240,214	71,278,551	42,410,409

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$1,772,500	$1,045,500	$1,412,500
Tuesday	2,741,000	1,803,500	1,481,500
Wednesday	2,507,500	1,706,000	2,888,500
Thursday	1,935,500	1,324,000	2,886,500
Friday	1,697,000	1,609,000	2,067,000
Saturday	1,089,500	723,500	1,245,500
Total week	$11,761,000	$9,011,500	$11,975,500
Year to date	386,140,950	433,782,200	410,944,100

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	July 22, '16.	July 24, '15.	Change.
R. R. & misc.	2,110,972	3,315,291	— 1,204,280
Banks	25	17	+ 8
Mining	.....	5,000	— 5,000

BONDS.

R. R. & misc.	$9,013,500	$8,706,000	+ $307,500
Govt	2,621,500	107,000	+ 2,514,500
State	9,000	13,000	— 4,000
City	117,000	185,500	— 68,500
Total sales	$11,761,000	$9,011,500	+$2,749,500

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 22, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$11,761,000	$586,140,950
Same period last year	9,011,500	433,782,200
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.03 86.95	87.43 86.19
Same period a year ago	82.08 81.99	84.48 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	83	83	83	7
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. A	100	100	100	4
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B	100	100	100	3
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86	86	86	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102¼	102	102¼	14
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97	97	97	29
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97	97	97	7
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	17
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	107	107	107	9
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	156
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	88
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	80	79	80	28
Armour & Co. 4½s	93½	93⅛	93⅛	16
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93¼	92⅞	93	152½
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, reg.	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101⅛	101¼	20
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	104	104	104	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	84⅜	84¼	84¼	10
A., T. & S. F., R.M. 4s	85	85	85	1
A., T. & S. F., C. & A. 4½s	97	96⅞	97	23
Atl. & C. A. L. 5s, Ser. B	102¼	102¼	102¼	17
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	93	91⅞	91⅞	21
A. C. L. gen. un. 4½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	10
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	230
B. & O. gold 4s	91	90⅜	90⅜	21½
B. & O. conv. 4½s	95	94½	94⅜	125
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛	15
B. & O. ref. 5s	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	242½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. a. 4s	87	86⅞	86⅞	10
Beech Creek 4s	95	95	95	1
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100¼	99⅞	100¼	33½
Braden Copper 6s	99	99	99	7
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, 1918	100⅛	100	100⅛	37
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, st.	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	48
Buff. R. & P. gen. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
...C.R. & N. C. tr. 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
Bush Terminal 5s	88	88	88	4
Bush Terminal 4s	88	88	88	2
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	88	88	88	1
C. G. E. L. 5s	99¼	99¼	99½	13
Can. South. cons. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	2
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	100	100	100	1
Central Leather 5s	101½	101	101½	29
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	116	116	116	6
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	115	115	115	½
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	37½
Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	94¼	94	94¼	100
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	85½	85	85¼	69
C. & O. R. & A. 1st 4s	87	86⅞	86⅞	2
Ches. & O. cons. 5s	105	105	105	14
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	90	89½	89½	13
Chi. & Alton 5s	60¼	60¼	60¼	8
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	7
C., B. & Qy. gen. 4s	92¼	92	92	77
C., B. & Qy. jt. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	214
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	97½	97½	97½	1
C., B. & Q. D. Div. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	20
C., M. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s, reg.	98	98	98	5
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	97
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70½	70½	70½	4
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	4
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	90¼	90	90¼	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	93½	93½	93½	10
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	90½	90½	90½	2
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	92¼	92	92	13
C., M. & St. Paul. gen. 4½s	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	9
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series A	107¼	107¼	107¼	4
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	101½	100½	100½	67½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	26
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	103½	103½	103½	5
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94½	94	94½	43
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	3
Chicago Rys. 5s	97¼	97	97¼	13
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	84½	84½	84½	26
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	74⅞	73½	73⅞	109
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	62⅞	62⅝	62⅝	158
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., stamped	60½	59	59	20
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	46
Chile Copper 7s	124	123	124	3
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80	80	80	1
C., C., C. & S. L. deb. 4½s	86⅞	86½	86½	8
C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. div. 4s	81	81	81	1
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	8
Col. Indus. 5s	76⅜	76	76	3
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91¾	91	91¾	21
Col. Mid. 4s	9	9	9	2
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	100	100	100	10
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	81	81	81	½
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	122½	121¼	122	82
Conn. R. R. & L. 4½s	101	101	101	3
Cub.-Am. S. c. tr. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	11
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	11
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝	121
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	105½	105	105	15
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	70½	69½	70⅜	110
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	84¾	84¼	84¼	4
D. & R. G. West. 4s	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	14
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	83½	83½	83½	2
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Det. United 4½s	81	80⅝	81	17
Det. City Gas 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Dist. Securities 5s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	50
Dul. S. S. & At. 5s	93½	93½	93¾	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101	101	101	4
E. T., V. & G. cn. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	15
Erie 1st cons. 7s	109½	109	109	23
Erie 1st cons. 4s	84⅜	84	84	23
Erie gen. 4s	74⅞	74¼	74¼	40
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	70	70	70	7
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	72½	72	72	5
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	85	85	85	2
Erie, Pa., col. 4s	89	89	89	4
Erie & P. 3½s, Ser. B	90	90	90	3
GEN. ELEC. 3½s	83	83	83	5
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	105	104	104	62
Granby Con. cv. 6s	105¼	105¼	105½	5
Granby con. 6s, sta.	105	105	105	10
Gt. Nor. 4½s	100½	99¼	99⅜	33
Green Bay deb. B.	12⅜	12	12	8
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	84½	84¼	84¼	1
HOUS. & T. C. gen. 4s	96	96	96	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71	71	71	14
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	28½	28½	28½	1
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89	88	88	8
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	15
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101	101	101	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	91¼	90⅝	91	32
Indiana Steel 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	31
Interborough R. T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98⅝	228
Interbor. R. T. 5s, reg.	98¾	98⅝	98¾	1
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74⅝	74	74½	24
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	95½	95½	95¼	1
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	104⅜	104	104⅜	415
Iowa Central 1st 5s	86½	86½	86½	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	58½	57½	58¼	4
KANA. & MICH. 4s	83	82¾	82¾	7
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	109½	109½	109½	7
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	75½	73½	75½	8
Kan City & Pac. 4s	72	72	72	1
Kan. City South. 5s	90¼	89¾	89¾	26
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	87½	88	44
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s	116½	116½	116½	4
Kings Co. Elev. 4s, sta.	83½	83½	83¾	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	99¾	99½	99½	26
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	91	90¼	91	38
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	14
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	98¼	98	98¼	12
Lake Shore 3½s	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	96	95¾	96	22
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¾	94⅝	94½	34
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	100	100	100	2
L. V. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	101	101	101	1
Leh. V. of Pa. con. 4s	90½	90½	90½	1
Lex. & Eastern 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	13
Liggett & Myers 7s	125⅞	125½	125⅝	6
Liggett & Myers 5s	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	14
Long Dock 6s	123	123	123	2
Long Island ref. 4s	87	87	87	1
L. I., N. Y. Shore 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	7
Lorillard 7s	125⅝	125⅝	125¾	5
Lorillard 5s	100⅜	100½	100⅜	7
Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s	96	95½	96	14
Louis. & N. gold 5	109¼	109¼	109¼	5
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94¼	94⅛	94¼	31
L. & N., N. O. & T. Alabama 5s, 1963	102	102	102	2
L. & N. A., K. & C. 4s	86⅝	86½	86½	2
MAN. CON. 4s, tax ex.	91¼	91	91¼	16
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	110	109	110	6
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
Mich. Cent. 3½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	3
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	108	108	108	3
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	92½	92¼	92⅜	3
M. & St. L. ref. & ext 5s	60	60	60	8
Minn. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s	61	61	61	12
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M., cons. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	16
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	2
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	48¾	48½	48¾	11
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	42¼	42¼	42¾	5
Mb., K. & T. of T. 5s	70	70	70	3
Mo. P. 5s, '20, G. T. R. sta.	90½	90½	90½	10
Mo. Pacific 5s, '17	95¼	95¼	95¼	8
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, Col. T. R., sta.	91	91	91	2
Mo. Pacific 4s	51¼	51	51	20
Mo. Pac. 4s, cr.	51¼	50½	51¼	46
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r., sta.	48½	48½	48½	1
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	51¾	51¼	51¼	23
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	51¼	51	51¼	23
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r. sta.	48	48	48	⅛
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	75¼	75¼	75¼	1
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	113	113	113	10
Montana Power 5s	97¾	97	97¾	26
Mor. & Co. 1. f. 4½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	10
Morris & Essex 3½s	87	87	87	4
NASSAU ELEC. 4s	74½	74½	74¾	1
Nat. Enam. & St. 5s	98½	98¼	98¼	20
Nat. Tube 5s	101¼	101	101¼	11
New Orleans Term. 4s	69	69	69	1
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	3
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	93	92¾	93	136
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90¾	90½	90¾	81
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	83	82¾	82¾	11
N. Y. C. r. 3½s, reg.	81¾	81¾	81¾	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112⅝	112	112¼	185½
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	83	82¾	82¾	28
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	75½	75	75	13
N. Y., C. M. C. col. 3½s	75	75	75	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	98½	98¼	98¼	14
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	84½	84½	84½	7
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	104	103¾	103¾	3
N. Y. & Jersey 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
N. Y. L. & W. 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	112⅝	112	112	18
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	76½	76	76½	4½
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 4s, '56	79	79	79	14
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	80	80	80	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	76	76	76	14
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	60	58⅝	60	136
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	83	83	83	2
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98	97¾	97¾	219½
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	74¾	73	74¾	5
North. So. 1st 5s	98	98	98	1
N. & W., Riv. 6s	120½	120½	120½	5
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	4
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	93	92½	92½	11
N. & W., Poca., C. & C. 4s	85¼	85	85¼	5
Northern Pacific	92	91¾	92	102
Northern Pacific 3s	66¼	66	66¼	25½
ONT. TRANSMIS. 5s	90	90	90	1
Ontario Power 5s	93	92	93	6
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	101	101	101	22
Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	92½	92	92	15
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	108½	108⅛	108⅛	3
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞	21
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	84½	84½	84½	7
PAC. T. & T. 5s	100

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$2,110,997	$92,240,214
Same period a year ago	3,320,278	71,278,551

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	85.57	83.66	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	71.67	69.51	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
52⅜	July 7	52	June 29	ACME TEA	52⅜	52½	52½	..	300
97⅛	June 29	96	July 19	Acme Tea 1st pf	96⅞	96	96⅞	+ ⅛	200
154⅛	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	..	..	137	..	....
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛	200
43	Apr. 28	32	June 24	Adv. Rumely pf	32½	32¼	32¼	..	500
66	July 11	64	July 14	Ajax Rubber†	65	65	65	+ 1	200
26½	Jan. 7	16⅜	July 5	Alaska Gold M.††	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛	3,500
10¾	Jan. 7	⅛	June 17	Alaska Gold M.††	8⅛	8	8	..	1,250
33¼	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22⅜	19	22¼	+ 2⅜	9,600
84½	May 16	70¼	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	74½	70¼	74½	+ 1½	4,500
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	69⅞	68	69¼	+ 3½	2,200
100	June 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	98⅝	98⅜	98¾	+ ⅛	100
41	July 21	30½	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	41	40	41	+ 1½	400
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.†	..	..	53	..	....
90½	July 6	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	90½	86⅞	89¾	+ ⅝	22,200
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf	..	..	100	..	....
104	June 17	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	103½	..	....
185¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	..	..	168	..	....
65⅜	May 16	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	56⅛	53¼	56⅜	+ 1⅝	38,700
113⅛	Jan. 26	108⅛	July 1	Am. Can pf.	109	108½	108½	— ⅛	624
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	59½	53⅜	59⅜	+ 5½	26,500
118½	Mar. 11	115½	July 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116	116	116	+ ½	100
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46½	..	....
..	....	..	....	Am. Coal†	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal Products	142	137⅜	142	+ 7	2,000
117½	June 1	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf	..	..	116¾	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	50⅜	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54	53¼	54	+ 1½	1,000
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ¼	130
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	128¼	128¼	128¼	+ ¼	200
12	Jan. 3	8⅝	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	11¼	10¼	11¼	+ 1¼	2,400
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	53½	49⅜	53½	+ 3½	4,000
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29¼	28½	28¾	— ⅜	2,500
25⅛	Jan. 26	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	19½	17⅞	18¾	+ ⅝	1,700
58¼	Apr. 25	35⅝	Mar. 17	Am. Linseed pf.	45	42	45	+ 2½	1,100
88¾	Mar. 14	56	July 14	Am. Locomotive	67¼	60¾	67¼	+ 2½	84,000
104¾	Apr. 3	90½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	101	100	100	..	1,000
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n.	6¼	6¼	6¼	— 1½	100
89	July 6	31⅜	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	88⅜	37⅜	38¾	+ 2½	800
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	95¼	92¼	95	+ 2⅝	10,070
114⅜	Feb. 3	103¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	..	..	111½	..	....
96½	June 14	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	93⅛	93	93	..	673
88	May 23	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B	..	..	85¾	..	....
149½	June 8	139	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	143	137½	143	— 1	400
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 29	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	50	47⅝	50	+ 5	2,800
116⅛	Jan. 8	105⅛	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	109⅞	109	109⅝	+ ⅝	1,000
119	May 25	115⅞	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116⅞	116¾	116¾	— ⅛	300
68	Feb. 14	60¼	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅝	100
131½	June 16	129⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	129⅜	129	129¾	— ⅛	2,700
224½	July 22	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	224½	208	224½	+ 16¾	5,180
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	107⅜	106¾	107⅜	— ⅛	447
55¾	Mar. 14	43	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	44½	43	44½	+ 1¾	1,200
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	95¼	94½	95	..	530
28½	July 21	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	28¾	23¼	28¾	+ 3¾	10,300
97⅛	Apr. 10	29⅝	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	36½	32	36¼	+ 2	18,400
71½	June 16	59¼	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	67½	62	67¼	+ 3¾	1,200
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. Min.	81	77⅝	79½	+ 2⅝	71,900
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 25	Assets Realisation	..	..	5	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68	68	68	+ 1	100
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105	104¾	104½	..	5,800
102	Feb. 23	98¾	July 6	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	98⅞	99	..	1,700
117¼	June 13	106⅞	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	..	..	112½	..	....
66	July 20	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	66	57¼	63¼	+ 6½	7,500
65½	July 20	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	65½	63	64¾	+ 3½	1,900
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅝	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	74¼	66	73¼	+ 5½	58,950
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	..	..	103½	..	....
98	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	89½	89	89⅝	..	9,700
80	Jan. 15	75	May 4	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76¾	76	76¾	+ ⅝	2,300
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅝	June 27	Batopilas Mining††	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	200
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	440	430	430	— 5	310
145	Jan. 6	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	130	126	126	— 7¼	500
..	....	..	....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85¼	84⅜	84⅜	— ¼	1,700
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	130	130	130	..	100
60½	May 19	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼	100
102	May 11	93¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	100	100	100	+ 1	100
14	Jan. 12	6¾	June 30	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	..	..	7	..	....
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	93	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	68½	July 10	Burns Bros.	..	..	68½	..	....
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	98	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	28¼	28¼	28¼	..	100
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior††	69⅞	64	69⅝	+ 3⅝	23,000
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	21¼	18¼	20½	+ 2	1,100
80⅝	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	47	45	47	+ 2	500
58⅝	Jan. 18	58⅛	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	58⅛	..	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	180	177	178¼	— ⅛	8,100
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	..	..	94¾	..	....
57¼	July 6	45	Apr. 22	Central Leather	54⅝	53¼	54⅜	+ ⅝	2,600
112½	June 9	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	109½	109¼	109⅝	+ ⅜	300
295	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	295	295	295	+ 5	100
*141½	June 9	*134	July 13	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*136	..	....
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	108¼	102¼	108	+ ⅞	3,610
67¾	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	62	61½	61¼	..	4,800
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 25	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
13⅜	Jan. 3	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼	50
33⅜	Jan. 3	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	36¼	35⅞	36	+ ⅛	700
102¼	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	97	96⅜	96¾	— ¼	3,100
136½	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	130¾	129¾	130	— ¾	1,000
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	128⅞	128	128⅝	— ¾	500
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	175	..	....
24½	June 21	15¼	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	21	20	20⅞	+ ⅛	4,000
125	May 15	110	July 3	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	116	..	....
138	Jan. 27	131⅞	Apr. 25	Chi., St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	133	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	20½	20	20½	+ ¼	1,700
60	Feb. 19	46⅛	July 11	Chino Copper†††	48	46⅜	47¼	+ ⅞	5,700
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	54⅜	53½	53½	— ½	300
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	80½	80½	80¼	— 1½	100
*79	May 10	*70	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79¾	..	....
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45¼	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	71¾	..	....
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	108	..	....
53	Jan. 4	38⅜	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¼	42	45	+ 2⅝	22,000
36½	June 13	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	31½	31	31	— 1½	400
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	58	..	....
57⅜	June 19	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	50	..	....
52⅜	June 22	40⅞	July 21	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛	100
116½	June 22	108¾	Mar. 3	Con. G., E. L. & P., Bal.	..	..	114	..	....
144	Jan. 8	130⅝	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	137½	133½	136¾	+ 2¼	2,200
*23	July 13	*23	July 13	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	..	..	*23	..	....
104½	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	97⅞	83½	97⅞	+ 4⅞	1,525
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	108	108	108	..	100
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.	..	..	55	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	13½	June 26	Corn Products Ref.	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅝	3,400
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90½	90	90½	+ ½	600
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	50	..	....
*50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	71½	64⅝	71	+ 3⅝	89,800
119½	June 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	114⅝	114	114¼	+ 1¼	900
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	225	225	..	100
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	105	..	....
63½	July 6	50½	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar	60¾	57¼	60⅝	+ 2⅝	28,200
95⅜	July 6	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	95	93⅞	95	+ 1½	6,288
96½	June 8	93½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	95½	95½	93½	..	100
98½	Feb. 14	80	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	90	90	90	..	100
155⅛	May 23	140⅛	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson.	151	151	151	— ⅝	100
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	223	..	....
16¾	June 13	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	15⅜	14¼	14⅝	— ⅜	4,500
37⅜	July 19	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	37⅞	34½	35⅜	+ 1¾	13,100
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	137½	137⅛	137⅜	..	10
..	....	..	....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	..	..	116	..	....
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	110	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	46¾	41⅜	46⅝	+ 4⅞	19,100
28½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines†	26	26	26	— ⅛	200
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 22	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4⅞	..	....
14	Jan. 3	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	....	..	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	63	62	63	+ ⅛	300
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	36	35½	35¾	..	12,300
59¼	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	53⅞	52¾	52¾	— 1	2,200
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	..	..	44½	..	....
..	....	..	....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
85	Jan. 7	12⅜	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	12⅜	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	..	..	88	..	....
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	..	..	300	..	....
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	..	..	113½	..	....
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	169	164	160	+ 4¾	2,700
560	June 5	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	500	465	500	+ 6	1,300
120½	May 2	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	111	109¾	111	+ 3	600
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	74	71½	73⅞	+ ⅛	16,000
119¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	113⅞	113½	113⅞	+ ⅜	500
90	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	84	82	82¼	— ⅞	325
127½	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Great Northern pf.	119	118¾	118¾	+ ⅞	4,100
50⅜	Jan. 3	33⅜	June 26	G.N.ctfs.for ore prop.	35½	34¼	35¼	+ ⅞	2,600
53⅜	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Canaiea	46	45¼	45½	+ ⅛	1,800
90⅜	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	75	72	75	— 3	400
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	92½	92½	92½	— ¼	100
40	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d	..	..	82	..	....
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. & P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	179¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	179¾	179¾	179¾	— ⅛	100
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	....	..	....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	132	132	132	..	10
109½	Jan. 3	99⅜	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	104½	103¾	103¾	— ⅝	2,464
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
52	July 6	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	48⅞	47	48¾	+ 1½	20,550
21⅛	Jan. 3	15¾	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Cor. v.t.c., sh.	16⅞	16½	16¾	— ⅛	1,500
19	June 12	18¾	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	..	..	74½	..	....
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	17	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
20⅞	Jan. 5	12	July 13	Int. Agricultural	14	12	12⅞	+ ⅛	500
74	Jan. 5	38½	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	44¼	41	44	+ 3	1,000
119¾	June 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	117¾	115	116	+ 1	1,200
120	July 19	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	120	120	120	+ 2	100
84¼	May 18	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	..	..	80	..	....
109	June 14	104⅞	Apr. 20	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	..	..	50
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	26	22	24⅜	+ 1½	37,700
106⅝	June 5	61⅛	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	80¼	81⅜	86	+ 1½	202,500
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.	45	42⅞	45	— ⅜	29,900
111⅜	Feb. 23	106	May 1	Int. Nickel pf. v.t.cfs	..	..	107	..	....
14	July 10	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅝	3,300
63⅜	July 22	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	63⅞	60⅛	63½	+ 2⅛	2,500
6	May 16	2	July 8	Iowa Central	..	..	2¼	..	....
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	78	78	78	..	200
143	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	..	..	106	..	....
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	69	69	69	— 4	300
82½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern.	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼	1,800
64⅞	Jan. 3	58¾	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	60	60	60	..	500
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	97	97	97	— 1	100
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	117	..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire	70¾	66	70¾	+ 3⅝	2,212
97½	Mar. 14	95⅜	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	..	..	95⅜	..	....
59	Apr. 3	44⅜	July 20	Kennecott Copper	46¾	44¾	46¼	+ ½	70,300
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	127	127	..	100
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	72	68	72	+ 3½	8,900
10⅞	Feb. 9	10⅜	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛	200
22⅛	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	22½	19½	21¼	+ 2⅜	6,400
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	44½	42½	44	+ 1½	2,200
66½	June 5	40¾	July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	44	42¼	43½	..	2,200
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	78½	78	78½	— ⅝	2,000
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	260	258	258¼	..	400
122	Mar. 8	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	121	..	....
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ 1½	200
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	16	..	....
91⅛	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	85	..	....
50½	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	59½	..	....
239	July 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	239	226	235	+ 12½	525
120¼	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	119½	119½	119½	+ ⅛	100
135¼	June 13	121¾	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	133½	129	129	— ¼	1,800
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	82½	82½	82½	— ⅝	200
68⅝	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	68⅝	67⅝	68⅜	+ ⅜	225
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	..	..	129½	..	....
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	62	..	....
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	114½	114½	114½	..	25
89⅝	May 16	67¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	79⅞	72½	79¾	+ 4⅞	44,100
93	Jan. 8	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87	85	87	+ 2	1,200
66⅞	June 8	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	58½	54	58⅜	+ 2⅞	3,900
68	May 25	50⅝	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	62⅜	62	62⅜	+ 2¼	400
108	May 17	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	107½	..	....

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

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The Financial World

JULY 22

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TENNESSEE CONTRACT LET.

Warship to Have Enough Electricity for City of 100,000.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company announced yesterday that it had obtained the contract from the Navy Department for equipping the new United States superdreadnought Tennessee with machinery for electric propulsion. The power system to be installed, it was said, will differ from any now in use in battleships. Instead of the propellers being mechanically connected to the turbines, there will be two steam turbines, developing more than 33,000 horsepower, which will drive electric generators furnishing current to four 6,700 horsepower motors. Each motor will turn a propeller.

The Tennessee will have several hundred smaller motors to do practically all the labor aboard ship, including cooking and refrigeration. In all, enough electricity will be needed to supply the normal wants of a city of 100,000 persons.

GULF STREAM MELTS BERGS.

St. Paul's Skipper Says Water Was at 82 Degrees This Trip.

Captain Arthur R. Mills of the American liner St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said he had not noticed much difference in the position of the Gulf stream during the thirty-five years he had been in the Atlantic trade.

"When the wind blows hard from the east it drives the stream in toward the American coast and when it blows from the west the Gulf stream is driven over to Ireland, which is why lilies bloom in Winter at Blarney Castle," he said. "The temperature of the water was 82 this time which is very hot and has melted all the icebergs as fast as they drifted down from Labrador."

The Captain saw no sharks on the voyage.

Lloyd B. Sanderson, general agent in America for the Royal Mail Steam Packet and Pacific Steam Navigation Companies, who was a passenger on the St. Paul, said freight rates were going up again in England on account of the shortage of tonnage. The Government was collecting 60 per cent. of the surplus profits earned by the British steamship companies above their profits in 1911, 1912, 1913, he said. Mr. Sanderson had not heard any reports of the Germans renewing their U-boat warfare when he left Liverpool.

TRUST DEPOSITS GROW.

Increase of $43,000,000 in This State from March 17 to June 30.

ALBANY, July 23.—The trust companies of New York State continue to show remarkable increases in deposits and resources, according to a statement made public today by Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, giving their condition as of June 30, in comparison with that as of March 17. Statistics compiled by Superintendent Richards show that the deposits increased during the past three months from $2,228,481,280 to $2,271,416,180, a gain of nearly $43,000,000, while from Dec. 24, 1914, to June 30, 1916, the increase in deposits totals $834,385,196.

During the past three months the resources increased from $2,605,112,751 to $2,626,857,605, a gain of $21,744,854, while the increase from the end of 1914 to the present time totals $886,259,168. From March to June the amount of "acceptances" shows a decrease of $11,246,154.

UNION BANK CASH READY.

Depositors Expect a 5 Per Cent. Dividend Within a Week.

The thousands of depositors of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn expect within a week to receive from the State Banking Department checks representing a 5 per cent. dividend on their claims, payment of which was ordered by Supreme Court Justice Benedict on Saturday. Cash to the amount of $182,000 is available for distribution among the creditors of the institution.

There is much uncertainty as to how much will be realized for the creditors by the sale of the bank's realty holdings, which has been directed by the court. Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Depositors' Association, said yesterday he understood that most of the real estate held by the bank was heavily encumbered and that some parcels had deteriorated in value.

"We are very glad, however," he added, "that the whole matter is at last to be settled up. After our hard fight for six years we will welcome what we can get."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended July 22

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Alaska Gold M.	18	18¼	17½	17½
370	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	20½	22¼	19½	22¼
60	Allis-C.Mfg.pf.	71¾	74⅞	71¾	74½
3,370	Am. Beet Sug.	89¾	90¼	87¾	89¾
8,830	American Can.	54¾	56¼	53⅝	56
2,320	Am. Car & F.	54	59½	53⅝	58⅞
20	Am. Cot. Oil..	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
150	Am. Hide & L.	9⅞	10¾	9⅞	10¾
880	Am. H. & L.pf.	50⅜	53¾	49⅝	53¼
130	Am. Ice Sec...	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¼
30	Am. Lins..pf..	42¼	42¾	42½	42⅝
1,800	Amer. Locom..	61	66⅜	60	66⅜
1,130	Am. Sm. & R.	92½	95⅜	92¼	94¼
50	Am. Steel Fds.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
25	Am. Tel. & T.	129½	129½	129¼	129¼
450	Amer. Zinc....	34⅝	36¼	32¼	36
70	Amer. Zinc pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
10,690	Anac. Copper..	79½	81¼	77⅞	79¾
70	A., T. & S. F.	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½
4,130	Baldw. Locom.	67¾	74½	66⅞	73⅝
300	Balti. & Ohio.	89¾	89¾	89	89⅛
20	Batopilas Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
140	Bklyn Rap. T.	84⅜	85	84⅜	84⅞
985	Butte & Sup..	67⅝	69¾	64½	69⅜
80	Cal. Petroleum	20¾	21½	19⅞	21½
165	Canadian Pac.	178⅝	179½	177½	179¼
440	Central Leath..	53⅜	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜
475	Ches. & Ohio.	61⅜	62	61¼	61⅜
350	C., M. & St. P.	96⅜	97	96¼	96½
150	C., R. I. & P.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜
20	Chile Copper...	20¼	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
350	Chino Copper..	47	48	47	47⅜
4,420	Col. Fuel & I.	42¾	45¼	41¾	44⅞
20	Cons. Gas	137⅝	137⅝	136⅜	136⅜
220	Corn Pr. Ref.	13⅞	14⅞	13⅞	14
12,720	Crucible Steel.	67¼	71⅝	64½	70⅜
120	Cuba C. Sugar	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
240	D. & R. G. pf.	34⅜	37⅝	34½	35⅞
1,990	Dist. Securit's.	41¼	46⅜	41⅜	46¼
2,270	Erie	35⅞	36⅝	35⅝	35¾
180	Erie 1st pf....	53⅜	53½	53	53
50	Gen. Electric..	164½	164¾	164½	164½
720	Goodrich	73⅝	74	71½	74
50	Gt. Nor. Ore..	35¾	35½	35½	35¾
1,010	Inspiration C...	47⅝	48⅞	47	48⅞
110	Interboro Con.	17	17	16¾	17
910	Int. Mer. Mar.	24½	25½	22⅞	24¾
20,280	Int. M. M. pf.	84⅞	89⅛	82	85¾
1,663	Int. Nickel ...	43	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜
55	Int. Paper	13¾	13¾	13	13¾
2,020	Kennecott	46½	49⅜	44⅝	46¾
580	Lacka. Steel..	68⅜	72	68⅜	72
70	Lee Tire	43¾	43⅜	43¾	43¾
290	Lehigh Valley.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
2,380	Maxwell Mtrs..	73⅞	80	72⅜	79⅞
17,750	Mex. Petrol...	97⅝	102¼	96½	100⅜
110	Miami Copper.	34⅞	35	34⅛	35
200	Mo., K. & T..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
80	Mo. Pac.....	6⅜	7⅛	6⅜	7⅛
60	Mo. Pac. ctfs.	7	7⅜	7	7⅜
10	Nev. Con. Cop.	16½	16¾	16½	16½
600	N. Y. Cent..	103⅜	103⅞	102⅞	103
10	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	60¼	60½	60½	60½
120	Norf. & West.	128⅜	128⅜	126⅞	127⅞
40	No. Pacific...	111½	111¾	111½	111⅝
120	Ontario Min...	6¾	6¾	6¼	6½
120	Pacific Mail...	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
140	Pennsylvania .	57⅜	57¼	56⅞	56⅞
210	Pressed S. Car.	44⅛	49⅜	43⅞	49⅜
465	Ray C. Cop...	21¼	22⅜	21¼	22⅛
17,210	Reading	97⅜	98⅝	96¼	98¼
250	Rep. I. & S..	47⅛	47⅞	47¼	47⅝
10	Sloss-Sheffield.	39⅛	39½	39⅜	39½
70	South. Pacific.	97⅛	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
430	Southern Rwy..	23⅞	24¼	23	23½
4,510	Texas Co.....	193⅝	193⅝	192⅜	193⅝
40	Texas Co.....	65⅝	66	65⅝	66
2,380	Union Pacific..	138⅜	138¼	136⅞	137⅜
620	United Fruit..	156½	157⅜	154⅝	157⅜
50	U. Rys. Inv..	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
6,605	U. S. Ind. Alc..	104⅜	110	99⅝	114⅜
900	U. S. Rubber..	52⅜	54	52¼	53⅜
28,300	U. S. Steel....	84⅝	86⅜	83⅞	86½
1	U. S. Steel pf..	117⅞	117⅞	117¾	117⅞
120	Utah Copper...	75¾	76⅜	75⅝	76⅜
80	Va.-Car. Chem..	38¼	38¾	38¼	38½
60	Wabash pf.. B.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1,930	West. Air Br..	54⅞	57⅜	53⅜	57⅜
3,210	Willys-Over'd.	61⅞	63⅞	57⅝	63

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Dunn<Stern Sell Serv. (c)
CNY<Goldschmidt (2)
Curtis<Jenks, Inc. (c)
Glamann<Glamann.
Altheimer<E C Riebe & Co.
Hunt<Leppok Rty Co.
Shattuck<NY Edis Co
Re Brogan.
King Chem Co<King Chem Co.
Eckerson<Burch.
Dinwiddie<World Film Corp.
Re Dickstein & Sons, (Hoffman.)
Rush<Bush.
Stein<Middlesex Chem
Lundell<Lundell.
Progressive Con Co<Sayre.
Stern<Stern.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Fry<Rosenzweig (2.)
CNY<Korber.
Sproessing<Sproessing
Pen Carbon Manifold Co<Ditmars.
Bell<Fisher.
Haxton<Sensitized Products Co.
Sterling Waist, &c, Co<Ettenson.
Metz<Metz.
Nat Soc'y of Music<Bailey.
Marx<Marx.
Lewis<Rich Dev. Co(2)
Lipshitz<Kaye.
Brachfeld<Brachfeld.
Nat Print Co<Arvine.
Baron<Schofield.
Re Brown & Hoffman
Levy<Levy.
Reutlinger<Reutlinger
Stone<Lehman.
Cohnfeld<Dudensing.
Hyman<Pollack.
Shum<Schwartz.
McCrackin<McCrackin
Kings Co Lighting Co<Woodbury.
Wiesen<Wiesen.
Kaplan<Andonile.
Schiller<Rosen & Co.
Planov<Eldorado Rty.
Collins<Ingersoll Eng, &c. Co.
Kiddle<Dunham.
State of Yucatan<Arguments.
Pfeiffer<Pfeiffer.
Re Necarsleimer.
White<Wendell.
Pressure Lighting Co<Landers.
Re Goldstein.
Hyatt<Wiesenberg.
Cleary<NY Ins & Tr.
Sterling Waist, &c, Co<Ettenson.
San<Miller.
Tesoriere<Bush, (2.)
Kurtz<Reisenburger.
Re Mosson.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Konovitz.

PART II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Henry Mertens.
Wills for probate:
Katharina Langeloth.
C Bruno Herrmann.
Elizabeth McM Flint.
Henry Batjer.
Delia K Lynch.
Ella F Lawrence.
Anna M Goodheart.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

A Silberberg & Co<Adelman.
Bernstein<Josephberg.
Metamora Club<George
Thorner<Warner.
Pallister<Greenwood.
Abrahams<Kaufman.
Bernstein<Josephberg.
Cohen<Sheltles.
Shredan<Malawista.
Greenberg<March.
Eisenberg<Schrenkeisen.
Tobias<Rubin.
Danziger<19 E 32 St.
Resnitzky<Abend.
Kaufman<Walfish.
Krinzelman<John Simmons Co.
The Ansonia<Seidell.
Mason<Mason.
Zeider<Weissberger(2)
Schatz<Tischler.
Johnson<Barton.
Abramowitz<Lipshitz.
Jacobs<I R T. Paley<same.
Tannenbaum<same.
French<same.
Cohen<same.
Rabinowitz<same.
Brennan<same.
Elfand<same.
Czumpalik<Man Ry.
Williams<I R T.
Rothlein<same.
Johnson<same.
Levin<same.
Meyer<Galland.
Manzies<Fakser-Halstead Rty Co.
Andresen<Noble.
Moore<German Artistic Weaving Co.
Veber<City R E Co.
Boyd & Co<Berger.
Steinthal<Ziegler.
Armstrong<Levy.
Anderson<L Frankfeldt & Co.
Margolefsky<Hollander.
Pudney<Friedman.
Tunick<Am Fid Co.
Killinger<Houlder, Weir & Boyd.
Vineburg<Rosendorf.
Reid<Von Novelly.
Antonelli<Scrocca.
McMillan<I R T (2.)
Weinstein<same.
Ber<Persice.
Acme Silver Co<Ford.
Sharoff<Folk.
US Addressing, &c, Co<Strickler.
Roach<Brummell.
Moyer<Bachrach Co.
Marinbach<Hochfeld.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Re Webb—Algernon S Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Phibbin, J. Mondorf< Otten—John F Collins.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Jackson< Morrison—Joseph P Morrissey. Ford<Mendelson—Max Salomon.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Mamie E Cohn<Nibur Realty Co—Andrew N Nielson. Title Guar & Trust Co<Liberty-Nassau Building Co—Gabriel L Hess.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called July 25.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Mary F. Levinge.
Wills for probate:
Katharina Finkernagel.
Marie Petermann.
Martin Caflisch.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re 57th St (Dredger.)
Manufacturing Citizens Trust Co<Read.
Re Weller (Metropolitan Roman Stone Co)
Ostron<Inddept Wet Laundry.
O'Neill<H Gillen's Sons Literage.
Re Small.
Dueser<Suhr.
Re Grandview Av.
Re Bruere (Benj Moore Co.)
Hughes<Pinelawn Cemetery.
Schultz<Liss.
Dime Savings Bank< A D M Co.
Sembler<Doyle.
Re Horsefield (Hempstead.)
Fitzgerald<Goldstein.
Matsfold<Gardner.
Doerfler<Pottberg.
Schneider<Schneider.
Hall<Hall.
Tumulty<German Hospital Soc.
Mendell<Shinofsky.
Re 71st St & Ovington Av.
Walsh<Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Brainard<Firemans Fund Ins Co.
Benn<Benn.
Pepper<Arkotta.
Brennan<Nass El RR.

L Diana<B H RR.
R Diana<same.
Re Park Terrace Co.
Yonteff<Whitbread.
Lincoln Dye Works< Jaffe.
Lumley<Lumley.
Covucci<Covucci.
Dwight Murray Rity Co<Beman.
Crystal<Aerodome Amusement Co.
Silverman<Althouse.
Foster<Kenny.
Loebel<Lobel.
Metro By-Products Co<Langevin (2.)
People<Met By-Pord.
Re Dumas<NY Mun RR Corp (Jackman.)
Beecher<Beecher.
Hession<Jobson-Gifford Co.
Drescher<B, Q C & S RR.
Lederman<Dock Contractor Co.
Meyers<Stevens & Co.
Margolin<Gerstle.
Re Adriatic St
Walsikoski<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Diedrick<B & P Rity.
Simpson<Sire.
Re Cropsey Av & Bay 38th St.
Re Bay 37th & 38th Sts.
Re Duryea Pl.
Falmor<Falmor.
Borenstein<Krimmer.
Monroe<Musica.
Margolis<Goodman.
Rode<Petten.
Kent<Kent.
Wadler<Gans et al.
City Tax Lieu<Cull.
Bennet<Russell.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Elizabeth Lyons.
Solomon H Gildsmith.
Adelaide M Burgess.
Ellen Harford.
Abraham H Mansbach
Katharina Eppig.
Frank Lewis.
Thomas Mitchell.
Michael Ahern.
Maria Frost.
Giovanni Acoulla.
Charles Meinken.
Administration of:
Edward Genius.
Estates of:
Israel Brill.
Mary Leyden.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 17	$1.12½	$1.11¼	$1.14⅝	$1.12⅝
July 18	1.12	1.11	1.13⅝	1.12⅛
July 19	1.10¾	1.10¼	1.12½	1.11⅜
July 20	1.14⅛	1.11¾	1.15⅞	1.12⅝
July 21	1.15⅜	1.13⅝	1.16⅞	1.14⅜
July 22	1.17¾	1.15¼	1.19¼	1.15⅝
Week's range	1.17¾	1.10¼	1.19¼	1.11⅜

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash, 1 Red. High.	Cash, 1 Red. Low.
July 17	$1.16¾	$1.14¾	..	..
July 18	1.16	1.14⅞	*$1.17¼	..
July 19	1.15½	1.13⅞	*1.16⅝	..
July 20	1.18⅜	1.15	*1.20	..
July 21	1.19⅛	1.17⅜	..	..
July 22	1.22	1.18¾	..	..
Week's range	1.22	1.14⅞	*1.20	$1.16¾

CORN.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 17	.80	78¾	76¼	75¼
July 18	79¼	78¼	75¾	75¼
July 19	79¼	78	75¼	74⅝
July 20	.80	79¼	75⅞	74⅝
July 21	81⅝	80¼	77	75¼
July 22	84¼	81⅝	78⅞	77
Week's range	84¼	78¾	78⅞	74⅝

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash—3 White. High.	Cash—3 White. Low.
July 17	66⅝	63	Nl	80
July 18	.66	65¼	80⅜	80½
July 19	65⅛	63⅞	80⅜	80¼
July 20	64⅝	63⅜	81⅜	80¾
July 21	65½	64½	81¾	81½
July 22	68¼	65	83⅜	Nl
Week's range	66⅝	63¾	83⅜	80

OATS.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 17	42⅝	41¾	42¼	41¼
July 18	41¾	41⅛	41¼	41
July 19	40¾	40⅜	40¾	40¼
July 20	40⅞	40	40⅜	39⅞
July 21	41¼	40⅝	41¼	40¼
July 22	41⅞	40⅞	41⅜	40⅜
Week's range	42⅝	40	42¼	39⅞

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash—Standards. High.	Cash—Standards. Low.
July 17	43¾	43	43¼	43
July 18	43⅜	42⅝	42⅞	42¾
July 19	42⅜	42	42	..
July 20	42½	41⅞	42¼	42
July 21	42⅞	42⅜	..	..
July 22	43½	42⅝	42⅜	..
Week's range	43⅞	41⅞	43¼	42

Provisions.

LARD.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 17	$13.30	$13.07	$13.25	$13.12
July 18	13.12	12.97	13.25	12.95
July 19	12.90	12.82	13.05	12.85
July 20	12.70	12.67	12.97	12.72
July 21	12.65	12.60	12.80	12.62
July 22	12.82	12.72	12.85	12.67
Week's range	13.30	12.60	13.25	12.62

RIBS.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 17	$13.52	$13.42	$13.57	$13.45
July 18	..	..	13.57	13.40
July 19	13.35	13.27	13.42	13.32
July 20	13.45	13.32	13.47	13.32
July 21	..	..	13.50	13.37
July 22	..	..	13.47	13.42
Week's range	13.52	13.27	13.57	13.32

PORK.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 17	$25.75	$25.60	$24.82	$24.60
July 18	25.90	25.80	25.00	24.80
July 19	25.90	25.80	24.65	24.40
July 20	26.05	26.00	24.85	24.65
July 21	..	..	24.95	24.80
July 22	26.10	26.10	24.87	24.90
Week's range	26.10	25.60	24.95	24.40

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 17	12.95	12.90	13.15	13.01	13.30	13.18
July 18	12.88	12.85	13.06	12.95	13.23	13.13
July 19	12.91	12.77	13.07	12.91	13.23	13.07
July 20	12.80	12.74	12.95	12.87	13.12	13.03
July 21	12.83	12.75	12.96	12.90	13.11	13.05
July 22	12.90	12.88	13.03	12.92	13.19	13.07
Week's range	12.95	12.74	13.15	12.87	13.30	13.03

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
July 17	13.36	13.24	13.52	13.40	13.67	13.60
July 18	13.28	13.17	13.43	13.34	13.58	13.48
July 19	13.28	13.11	13.46	13.36	13.49	13.40
July 20	13.18	13.08	13.32	13.25	13.46	13.40
July 21	13.15	13.10	13.30	13.26	13.43	13.40
July 22	13.24	13.13	13.40	13.29	..	..
Week's range	13.36	13.08	13.52	13.25	13.67	13.40

FINANCIAL NOTES.

S. R. Taylor, dealer in investment securities, has moved his office from 49 Wall Street to 43 Exchange Place.

Webb & Prail have removed their offices from 55 Wall Street to 100 Broadway.

HIGH-GRADE MOTOR STOCK

We offer the Treasury Stock of a nationally known motor car company for immediate subscription.

Has paid 160% in dividends in 5 years. Earning over 36%, paying 12% regularly and possible extras. Total capitalization $1,000,000.

No Bonds or Preferred Stock.

Not a Reorganization or Re-capitalization. No Water.

Send for Circular C-1 at once.

MORGAN & FINLAY

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

The New "Frisco" System

We have just issued a careful review and analysis of the St. Louis & San Francisco reorganization, in which we clearly point out the prospects for the various new security issues as well as the position of the property in general. This analysis was prepared for the benefit of our regular clients, but a few extra free copies are available for the first enquirers.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 3173-4 Cort.
"Founded to Endure and Investors Make Secure"

Winchester Repeating Arms Co. Stock

Bought, Sold & Quoted.

D. T. Moore & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
52 William St., N.Y. Phone Hanover 5871

Swan & Finch

Stock and Rights

WM. A. KERR

111 B'way, N. Y. Phone 4210 Rector

OFFICE OF
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 7th, 1916.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY

PURCHASE MONEY BONDS.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned as Trustee, to pay and redeem seventy-four (74) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1893, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement, with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1892, under which said bonds were issued,

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company the Trustee will on August 1st, 1916, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:

1010 to 1015, inclusive, and 1020 to 1087, inclusive, and said bonds will on August 1st, 1916, become due and payable at par and accrued interest theron to said date.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present same to the undersigned for payment, with all coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1916.

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1916.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Texas Traction Company

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Due Jan. 1, 1937.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that it has in the Sinking Fund the sum of $27,000 for investment in the above mentioned bonds. Offers of bonds endorsed **"Tender of Texas Traction Co. Bonds"** will be received by the Trustee, at 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., until noon of **July 28, 1916,** at which time they will be opened. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers. Interest on accepted bonds will cease **August 1, 1916.**

Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee

By J. R. WAKEFIELD, Vice President.

July 21, 1916.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Five Per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual installments of interest on Seaboard Air Line Railway Adjustment Bonds amounting to 2½% ($25.00) represented by coupons Nos. 25 and 26 ($12.50 each), will be paid on and after **August 1, 1916,** at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.
By D. C. POTEOUS, Secretary.

New York, June 20, 1916.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.

6 Per Cent. Income Bonds of 1948.

Notice is hereby given that interest on the Income Bonds for the half year ended June 30th, 1916, at the rate of 6% per annum, (free of British income

THE WEATHER.

WASHINTON, July 23.—Showers continued general throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, with heavy rainfall in scattered localities. Flood warnings have again been issued for the rivers of South Carolina. There was no other precipitation of consequence throughout the country. Temperatures somewhat below the seasonal average continue in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, and it is somewhat cooler in the northwest but elsewhere temperatures are high, ranging from 90 to 103 degrees, the latter in the valley of California. Thunder showers will continue Monday and Tuesday in portions of the Carolinas and Florida and on Monday in Georgia and Alabama, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday. Temperature changes will not be of consequence.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate south; Middle Atlantic, moderate, mostly south; South Atlantic, moderate, mostly southeast; East Gulf, moderate south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern, Western Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern New York, Northern New England—generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair.

North Carolina—Local thunder showers Monday and probably Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	61	72	4 P. M.	68	78
6 A. M.	63	71	6 P. M.	65	78
9 A. M.	69	73	9 P. M.	64	72
12 M.	73	76	11 P. M.	64	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 12:10 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 6:15 A. M. Humidity, 100 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:40—304 Bleecker St.; D. Sullivan	Slight
6:20—163 Amsterdam Av.; L. Horlas	Slight
P. M.	
2:20—45 Rose St.; Ferris Bros.	Slight
7:25—144 St. and 7 Av.; N. Machat	Slight
8:20—1,318 Brook Av.; Jos. Samuels	Slight
10:20—110 W. 72d St.; Wade & McGrath	Slight
10:45—At 52 St. and 6 Av.; E. G. Van Ripper, (auto)	Slight

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$4,000 on Easy Terms
AND 1ST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
ENGLISH VILLA
Near the Water. High in Hills.
EXTENSIVE GROUNDS. 800 ft. Elev. 40 min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sta.

$36.40 MONTHLY
after the $4,000 is paid, pays insurance, taxes, interest and water rate.
A beautiful all-year home near the water. Best of boating, fishing and bathing. House has eleven rooms, three bathrooms. Craftsman interior, two open fireplaces, every convenience. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace. Schools, churches, Country Club. Golf near by. Full information from
R. F. BARNES
170 Broadway (Tel. 1321—Cort.)

AT ACTUAL COST, NEW HOUSE
COLONIAL TYPE, 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; GARAGE; EXTENSIVE PLOT; 2 FRONTAGES. RESTRICTED PARK; OCEAN BOULEVARD; marine view; near Atlantic Highland boats; beach; nominal sum takes insured title. Photo, particulars, NAVESINK PARK CO., 280 B'way, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE.

The NEW YORK TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY announces that the NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY has been merged with it, and that the name is now
New York Title and Mortgage Company
DIRECTORS:
Albert B. Boardman, Edward M. Burghard, William F. Clare, Lewis L. Clarke, John D. Crimmins, James R. Deering, Lawrence H. Elliman, Charles V. Fornes, William E. Harmon, George Zabriskie, Duncan G. Harris, Harry A. Kahler, Frederick T. Kelsey, George T. Mortimer, Charles J. Obermayer, Morgan J. O'Brien, James A. O'Gorman, Harold T. White, William R. Willcox,
135 Broadway, Manhattan, 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
Phone 6580 Cortlandt. Phone 7100 Main.
Examines Titles to Real Estate
Lends Money on Bonds and Mortgages
Guarantees Payment of Principal and Interest of Bonds and Mortgages

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON
$35 Lots
EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
$2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CHICKEN FARM.
$150 Cash Will Start You.
Balance $3 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well-built house, 8 rooms, range, and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city, few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Estate, 243 West 34th St.

REAL ESTATE—PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.
Philadelphia Business Property.
Very best central location, within two blocks of P. R. R. Terminal.
LOT 46 x 176 TO REAR STREET.
Suitable for moving picture theatre or hotel. An unusual bargain.
J. T. JACKSON CO.,
Chestnut & 13th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against ninety 5-gallon cans tomato pulp, (Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906,) upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 34, Statute L 768 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on Aug. 9th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 21st, 1916.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
$1,700 to $2,700 per annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street)

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 123d
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, **$30-$60**
Tel. Morn. 3297. Kitchens, Owner on premises.

GREYLOCKS
61 WEST 74TH ST.
Eight large outside rooms; all-night elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and "L." Telephone 2945 Columbus.

BROOKLYN.
MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—FREDERICK C. ALLEN, Plaintiff, against CHARLES W. RUSE, otherwise known as CHARLES W. RUSH, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 19, 1916.
WILDER, EWEN & PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Charles W. Ruse, otherwise known as Charles W. Rush:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Peter A. Hendrick, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of July, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1916, the original complaint having been filed in said Clerk's Office on the 24th day of June, 1916. WILDER, EWEN & PATTERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price, $3,300; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Owner, Box C 84 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House, 7 rooms; bath, gas, electric fixtures; large garden plot, good soil for vegetables, fruit, poultry; $50 cash will cover all needed repairs on house; will sell to responsible party for $150 cash, balance like rent in small monthly payments; property is just suited for small family desirous of living away from the congested section of the city, where they can enjoy real country life and raise enough vegetables, fruit, and poultry for home use and still be within thirty minutes of their work in New York or Brooklyn. Owner, Box 312 Times Downtown.

Beautiful home near lake; every modern improvement; big, airy rooms finished in Alstyle; large veranda, nice garden plot; a few minutes from trolley and station and near lake, with a fine view; only 25 minutes out; owner will take $300 cash, and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned country home; improvements; 7 rooms; large outbuilding; flowers, garden, trees, fruit; 30 minutes out; price, $2,500; some cash and $20 monthly buys it. R. Ex. Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, etc., soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000. Here there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

NEW COLONIAL HOME of six rooms and tiled bathroom; hot-water heat; Freeport, L. I.; commuting distance; rent $25 per month. Also houses seven to ten rooms, $40 to $50 per month. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGES for sale. Address T. W., Box 177 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$12 monthly for a fine, small poultry farm in a thriving town, near city; nice roomy house and big ground for cultivation and chickens; ready home markets; small amount down to right party. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A sixteen family and janitor apartment house located corner best avenue in section where increase in population is greatest; beautiful building, well built, equipped with best vacuum-vapor heating system, hot water, garbage burner, screens, awnings; no vacancies; bank mortgage, guaranteed title, terms easy; price $55,000. Z 335 Times Annex.

Long Branch, N. J.—We are offering desirable homes for people of moderate means at prices from $1,000 to $3,000, on the installment plan; send for list. New Jersey Mortgage Co., Long Branch, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—ARROWHEAD COTTAGE, Harbor View Beach; 7 rooms and bath; lot 40x170; actual water front; sea wall, beach; beautiful views of Sound and islands; just completed. A charming seaside home, $5,000.
F. H. Gleason, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house on lease for term of years; A-1 reference; security. F. Fritz, care Roehr, 301 E. 49th St.

To Let for Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICE AND PART OF OFFICE TO SUBLET; DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR SHOWROOM PURPOSES. 320 5TH AV., ROOM 1,103, CORNER 32D ST.

Two furnished bungalows, with baths, located on lake shore, yet for rent. E. D. Huffman & Sons, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

Private office; desk room, telephone, stenographer, opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Broadway corner store, extra large; will divide. George W. Martin, 1,047 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

DENTIST.—Three front rooms to let, 1,612 Broadway, corner Macon; all improvements; 15-year establishment; rent reasonable; long lease. Erdtmann, premises; telephone.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

One or two rooms, suitable for physician's laboratory, between 40th and 60th Sts., east or west side. Address E. R., Times Harlem.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

White (1916) landaulet, 30 horse power, Pierce-Arrow (1915) touring, 38 H. P. Oldsmobile (1915) runabout; like new.
All sizes of touring cars.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 5247 Bryant.

BRISCOE, 1916, five-passenger touring; accessories, extra tubes; purchased June; $500; suitable terms; rental considered. G 243 Times Downtown.

Simplex, perfect, 7-passenger and roadster; bargain; trade for smaller car considered. 1,874 Broadway.

WINTON.—1915 Winton Touring Car, cost $3,500; will sacrifice. Phone Westchester 661.

PACKARD 1916 twin six touring car; price attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Cadillac, late 1914 seven-passenger; perfect condition; sacrifice; any demonstration. Citrin, 990 Intervale.

Packard "4-48" 1915 touring, 7 passenger; $1,700. W. C. Reynolds, 129 West 37th.

Truck, brand new, also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,894 Broadway.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2,50 per hour, careful chauffeur. Nolan. Bryant 3916.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousines, Landaulettes. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates, month, year. SCHEBI AUTO SERVICE. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-2350 Bryant.

PACKARD AUTO OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. Recent models, splendidly equipped, owners drive in livery; rates reasonable. Circle 1294.

Packard "six," new touring; $2,50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2904.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Packard limousine or landaulet car; state year, condition, price. B 202 Times Annex.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN | Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women. | 902 W. 57th St.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—East Side.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

31st, 157-161 East, near Lexington.—Nice apartments; 6 rooms and bath; $40.

REAL ESTATE.

Unfurnished—West Side.

5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high-class
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
Most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 66th St. 2, 3 and 4 rooms. Maid Service; Meals Served. $1,000 to $1,500. Agent on premises. Tel. Columbus 3096.

234-238 West 21st St. — 5, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

92d St., 206 West.—High class modern apartment, 5 rooms, $65-$75 per month. Apply Supt. on premises.

123-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.
2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Apartments for rent, west side. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 Fifth Av. } APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; fine hotel service; $10-50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 33 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates to Columbia Students. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A.
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Apartment near Broadway.—Cool, well furnished; elevator; two bedrooms. 206 West 106th.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1460.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SIMON JAFFE and BARNET RACHMIL, copartners, doing business as JAFFE & RACHMIL, Alleged Bankrupts.—Order for service by publication.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Clayton J. Heermance, verified the 18th day of July, 1916, that a petition was filed in this court on the 12th day of September, 1914, praying that the above-named Simon Jaffe and Barnet Rachmil be adjudged bankrupts, and that a subpoena directed to the said Simon Jaffe, one of the alleged bankrupts, was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this jurisdiction so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, and that it appearing that the said alleged bankrupt is now within the Dominion of Canada, and that he is not within the jurisdiction of this court, it is, on motion of Rosenthal & Heermance, attorneys for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered, That the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 11th day of August, 1916, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 12th day of September, 1914, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 24th day of July, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last-known place of business, No. 56 East 18th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated New York, July 20th, 1916.
LEARNED HAND, D. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 234 EAST.—Large room, luxurious bath; private house; one, two gentlemen.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming accommodations, perfect ventilation; en suite, single; electricity, shower baths; references.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; running water; telephone; quiet, refined; references

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high-class; references required.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive, large, airy room, nicely furnished, running water; also clean, comfortable hall rooms, $3, $5.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large room, couple; medium room; running water, showers, elevator. Sewell.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, airy room, private bath, kitchenette, suitable for two, $7; clean, comfortable hall room, $2.

68 WEST 68TH ST.
Large rooms, private bath; other rooms.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, cool rooms; suite, private baths; Summer rates; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Well-furnished, cool; Summer rates; for gentleman; reference.

72D, 268 WEST.—Beautiful suite, private bath, kitchenette; other large, small rooms.

73D ST., 242 AND 253 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; special Summer rate; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

74TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful parlors with private baths; ideal location; very reasonable.

75TH, 3 WEST, near Park.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; $3, $5, $10.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Near Park, large, small rooms, private bath, electricity. $4-$10.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; other rooms; conveniences; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, four windows; private house; Summer rates.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds; single room; conveniences; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large front room, dressing room, all conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; all conveniences; subway. Schuyler 9465.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean, well furnished rooms; references. Telephone 8676 Schuyler.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room; board optional.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Refined people will find newly furnished rooms, adjoining bath.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

BOARDERS WANTED
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, near 39th St.—Teacher's residence; rooms, $5 to $9; board, $8.50 to $12. Phone 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

11TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive double or single room; homelike surroundings; unexcelled table; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; elegantly furnished; excellent board; electricity, telephone.

48TH ST., 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; electric light; baths; plentiful table. Bryant 3916.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Scrupulously clean south rooms, baths; Summer terms; telephone; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class rooms with board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths, references, table guests, Summer rates.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 131 WEST.—Desirable parlor floor; private bath; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6041 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; also studio; fine table; reasonable.

73D, 236 WEST.—Attractive, furnished, cool room; unexcelled table; Summer rates; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room, with or without board; private bath; cool; Summer rates.

76TH, 9 WEST.—Large, modern rooms, suitable two; excellent board; reasonable. Guttman.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, front, cool room; reasonable; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select Pension, double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; phone.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Cool, large rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; Summer prices.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

West Side.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; single room; continuous hot water; reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small well furnished rooms; private bath, electricity.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; reasonable rent; references.

83D, 68 WEST.—Room, single, en suite; parlor floor; kitchenette, private bath.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; others; moderate price; splendid location.

85TH, 154 WEST.—Large, small rooms; new furniture; $3, $4, $5; adjoining bath; telephone; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; electricity; board optional; private house.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificently furnished large rooms; bath; phone; private house; modern.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, with, without private baths; reasonable.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large front rooms; piano; $5, $4.50; skylight, running water, $1.50; telephone.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two cheery, cool rooms, en suite, single; private bath.

97TH, 269 WEST.—Attractive room, all conveniences, elevator apartment, private family. Schmidt.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; comfortable; baths.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentlemen. Inquire elevator.

107TH, 237 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Desirable front suite; lavatory; reasonable; single room, adjoining bath; electricity; $3.50; modern elevator apartment.

108TH, 256 WEST.—(Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, adjoining bath; gentleman. Rogers.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive suite, front; running water; elevator; refined. Apt. 6 D.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large front room; running water; baths; private family. 2896 Morningside.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; reference.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—Single and double rooms; men only. Apply Apartment 1E.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

150TH, 600 WEST.—Very pleasant room; elevator. Apartment 67.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A HOME; one desiring first-class conditions in a ten-room apartment; family three adults. Phone Apartment 2D, 3903 Morningside.

LOWER 5TH AV.—Large room; open fire; steam heat; bath; lavatory; private family; references. G 40 Times.

RENT LARGE ROOM, apartment, near Broadway; use of home. Tel. 6238 Audubon.

WEST END AV, 569 (87th.)—Double or single rooms, reasonable; gentlemen; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 549, (86th St.)—Large and small rooms, $4, $5, $7; gentlemen.

West Side.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool large and small rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Finest rooms, best table, electric fan, lights; Jewish; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, private bath, meals; those accustomed best home living.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house; attractive rooms, baths; finest table; parlor dining.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity; telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive; Summer rates.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private bath; superior table; Summer rates.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Quarters for one, two gentlemen, with or without private bath; accommodations, surroundings and service unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large, airy room, beautiful private bathroom; single rooms; excellent cuisine; table boarders accommodated.

COMFORTABLE year-round private home; healthful, park-like locality; cool, quiet; 24 min. Grand Central; references. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (corner 115th.)—Near beautiful Morningside Park. "The Columba"; cool, pleasant rooms; excellent meals; $8 up; social surroundings. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (77th.)—Large suite, medium-sized room; Christian family; home cooking.

THE HOME OF WELL-TO-DO.
73d, 142 West.—Where people of refinement will find exquisite rooms, single, double en suite; private baths; most excellent French cooking.

THE NORWOOD,
7TH AV., (174 West 120th.)—Room and board, special rates; baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful front room; refined Jewish family; exceptional surroundings; board optional.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th.)—Two large, cool rooms and bath; large closets; singly or en suite; board optional; references.

WEST END AV., 315, (74th.)—Beautiful cool rooms; private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, floor, suites; board reasonable; table board.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 3139-W.

COUNTRY BOARD
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Swan Inn.—Room and board in a most attractive private place. 234 Main St., White Plains.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
108 Beach 66th St. Gaston Av. Station.
On ocean; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitoes; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $10 to $20 each adult. Phone 415 Hammels.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Connecticut.

In the Real Country, at Sign of the Two Pines.—Can accommodate a few boarders for August and September. Modern, conveniences; no children. Address Mrs. A. C. Whiteurst, New Canaan, Conn.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Telland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage, fishing, boating, bathing, enchanting country; large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

Summer Homes
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
To Let—Furnished.

LONG BEACH,
FOR RENT,
New, handsomely furnished house in quiet and restricted part of Long Beach; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; private dock and motor boat; best bathing and fishing on Long Island. John Lundstadt, 5 Park St., Long Beach, L. I.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL FEINMAN, trading as the CAPITOL WAIST CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 24th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 127 West 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' silk and cotton waists, silks, satins, machinery, safe, desks, fixtures, etc.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Assignee.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee and Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York.
ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 22,013.

Notice is given that CHARLES S. ALLEN, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
Fifty cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURING CONTRACTOR WITH YOUR MATERIAL.
Responsible manufacturer with long experience in higher grade ladies' and children's dresses and kindred lines, with modern-equipped plant of 50 sewing machines, well-trained force.
Open for work at reasonable terms, with guarantee of reliable dealings. Write for appointment, H 313 Times Downtown.

Capital Wanted.—Large metal and hardware manufacturing company, New York City, are desirous of increasing their facilities and production; we are working day and night on our present facilities and turning down orders that are very profitable; we would like to have you look over our books and also references. G 12 Times.

Patents Secured, Trade-Marks Registered.—Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165, Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg.

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$1.90, were $2.90 and $3.90

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Ask your Physician

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Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

FEWER FATAL CASES ON PARALYSIS ROLLS

Number of Deaths Drops to 23, as Compared with the 39 Reported Saturday.

115 MORE ILL IN NEW YORK

Exodus from City Continues and Many Nearby Towns Tighten Quarantine Regulations.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	14	58
Manhattan	3	28
Bronx	2	5
Queens	2	18
Richmond	2	6
Totals	23	115
Total of cases to date		2,859
Total of deaths to date		278

Another decided decline in the number of new cases of infantile paralysis in Brooklyn was recorded in the report made public yesterday by the Department of Health, there having been only fifty-eight new cases in the borough during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, against eighty-two in the preceding twenty-four hours. This decline tended further to confirm the belief of Health Department officials that the outbreak was yielding to the forces against it in Brooklyn.

In Manhattan yesterday there were reported twenty-eight new cases, against twenty-three for the day before, the figures thus maintaining the high Manhattan average of the last week and confirming the authorities in their further belief that the outbreak in this borough was still of uncertain strength.

But, although Health Commissioner Emerson has regretted that the daily average of new cases in Manhattan has not shown the mean decrease noted in Brooklyn, he said yesterday that some encouragement must be found in the fact that the new cases in Manhattan since the beginning of the outbreak had never jumped sharply in number, as they had done in Brooklyn more than a week ago.

Deaths Greatly Reduced.

Reports from the other boroughs yesterday maintained the averages of the last few days, there being eighteen new cases in Queens, against seventeen for the day before; six in Richmond, against eight on Saturday, and five in the Bronx on each day. The total number of new cases in all the boroughs was 115, against 135 on Saturday.

The deaths yesterday in the entire city were twenty-three, which was a reduction of sixteen from the high record of thirty-nine on Saturday. By boroughs, the day's deaths were: In Brooklyn, fourteen; in Manhattan, three, and two each in Queens, Richmond and the Bronx.

Although Dr. Emerson considered the day's figures practically complete, he admitted that they probably did not include all of the new cases and deaths, because citizens and private physicians were not as active in seeking and giving medical attention on Saturday as on other week days.

The Commissioner, at the same time, cleared up the uncertainty in the minds of many regarding what cases the daily reports included at "new cases."

Every day, he said, many suspected cases of poliomyelitis are reported to the Department of Health, and a department diagnostician investigates each one of these reports. If he finds a genuine case of poliomyelitis, he so reports it, and it is included in the next day's statement of new cases. If the diagnostician, however, does not find a true case of the disease, it is not included in the next day's statement.

Few Cases Escape Detection.

Also, nonparalytic or abortive cases, as well as the easily recognizable paralytic cases, are included in the daily statements, so that, so far as public inspectors and private physicians can cover the city, each day's reports include all of the true infantile paralysis cases since the last report, and no others.

Dr. Emerson said that at present, with the physicians active and the diagnosticians skilled by experience, he did not think many cases of poliomyelitis were missed.

Concerning criticism by some persons that the daily reports contained not fewer but more than the actual number of true cases of the disease, Dr. Emerson said the records showed that mistakes by diagnosticians were comparatively rare. Of the first 300 cases received at Kingston Avenue Hospital as true cases, he said, only seven later proved to be something other than poliomyelitis.

He considered this a good average for the diagnosticians, he said, especially as in the beginning of the outbreak, when these 300 cases went to the hospital, the diagnosticians had had nothing like the experience which now guided them. Their record for mistakes at present, he said, was lower than seven out of 300.

Persons continued yesterday to apply for and receive health certificates from the Department of Health and the United States Public Health Service, and continued to leave the city.

A majority succeeded in reaching their destinations, but some were turned back by local health officers.

6,072 Certificates Issued.

The Department of Health reported yesterday that it had issued a total of 6,072 certificates in the twenty-four hours preceding the publication of the report, distributed among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 2,184; Brooklyn, 2,176; Bronx, 664; Queens, 1,039; Richmond, 45. Only twenty applicants for certificates were refused.

Scenes in railroad and steamboat terminals of the city yesterday were indicative of the numbers going away and of the numbers returning against their will. Outgoing trains and boats carried large numbers, and so did incoming cars and vessels, though the crowd in no place at any time of the day was such as to constitute a jam. It was substantially above normal at all times, however.

Few persons were prevented from leaving the city, although at the Cortlandt Street ferry physicians of the United States Public Health Service stopped a man, wife, and child because the child upon examination was found to possess symptoms indicating, though not establishing, poliomyelitis. The man had purchased railway and Pullman tickets to Atlantic City, but instead of using them took his child to a hospital.

Fewer Motorists in Jersey.

Because the pleasures of motoring along the Hudson Boulevard and other New Jersey highways had been curtailed by the activity of county policemen in stopping travelers, not more than half the usual number of automobiles were out yesterday. The interurban trolley cars also carried only about half the normal number of passengers. Officers stationed at the borders of Hudson, Essex, and Bergen Counties stopped all automobiles and cars carrying children and denied passage to those not possessing authoritative health certificates.

Lackawanna Railroad ticket sellers in Hoboken yesterday notified purchasers that the health officials of Boonton, Kingsland, Lyndhurst, Paterson, and Mountain Lakes had advised them that no passengers from New York would be permitted to enter those places. Also, conductors on the Lackawanna's Buffalo Express, which stops at Scranton, Penn., were instructed to take the names and destination addresses of all persons holding tickets to Scranton, and to forward this information to the Health Officer of Scranton.

The strict quarantine established at Hoboken recently was maintained yesterday, many children not possessing health certificates being turned back at the Hoboken stations of the Hudson tube, railroads, and ferries.

Couple Evicted from Home.

It was also learned yesterday that at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night Health Officer Stack of Hoboken had aroused a New York man and his wife, who were sleeping in their new home, and had compelled them to leave the city immediately. He took this action, it was said, because the man had applied to Dr Stack for entrance into the city earlier in the day and had been denied. In the evening a policeman had detected a van moving furniture into the man's new home, and had reported the matter to the Health Officer.

Because so many resort places outside of the State and city were closed to excursionists from New York yesterday the crowds at the city beaches—Coney Island, Brighton, Far Rockaway, Staten Island, and the others—were greater than usual, even for a July Sunday.

Boats leaving the Battery for Far Rockaway and Staten Island were all filled to capacity, many children with their parents being among the excursionists. The boats leaving for trips up the Hudson carried more than their average Sunday passengers, but every person who boarded one of them was told that the local authorities of many towns along the river had prohibited the landing of any one.

Government boats leaving for Governors, Bedloe's, and Ellis Islands yesterday refused to accept children for transportation.

Health Commissioner Emerson and Deputy Health Commissioner Billings spent most of yesterday in "field work" in Brooklyn, and reported that they found sanitary and other conditions thoroughly satisfactory.

Average Age of Victims Higher.

Dr. Emerson said that as the outbreak continued "a slight advance in the age incidence" had been noted. This, he explained, meant that a few more children of more than 5 years of age were being attacked by poliomyelitis than at the beginning of the outbreak.

When told that some citizens of the Bronx had criticised the Department of Health for sending Brooklyn and Manhattan cases to Lebanon and St. Francis Hospitals in the Bronx, Dr. Emerson said:

"I have heard no such criticism at all, and wish to take this opportunity for thanking the officials and citizens of the Bronx for their splendid assistance to the city in accepting a few cases from other boroughs and in general co-operation. Concerning the cases I can say that the sending of them into the Bronx does not cause the slightest danger to the residents of the borough."

Dr. Emerson added that there were 1,375 cases of infantile paralysis in the hospitals; 862 in the Department of Health institutions; 190 in other city hospitals; 271 in private hospitals, and 62 on Swinburne Island. The Commissioner also reported that 667 hospital beds were immediately available, and called attention to the fact that the beds in the Government hospital on Ellis Island had been excluded from the list because the department did not consider the use of them practicable under the terms specified by Congress in resolving to open the Ellis Island Hospital to the city.

Dr. Doty to Report Today.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, who is in charge of the administration of the work of following contact cases, for which provision was made in a donation of $50,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation, said yesterday that he and his corps of assistants had achieved some highly satisfactory results, both in assisting in the fight against poliomyelitis and in acquiring valuable scientific information. He could not, however, give the details of the work, he said, to the public before filing a report with the committee appointed to supervise the disbursement of the Rockefeller fund.

Mayor Mitchel is the lay and Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute is the medical head of this committee, and Dr. Doty expects to make today a verbal report to Dr. Flexner, who arrived from Maine last night. The committee, he said, might make a public announcement of the work today or tomorrow. In the conference with Dr. Flexner Dr. Doty said he would ask for a larger staff of doctors and nurses, as his work had been extended beyond original estimates.

Dr. Charles F. Pabst of 396 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, a Coroner's physician of the borough, added yesterday to the advice to mothers concerning preventive measures.

"One of the chief things needed to protect a child from poliomyelitis," said Dr. Pabst, "is sleep, because the disease attacks the nerve tissues, and only sleep will repair worn nerve tissues. But children have difficulty in sleeping well in hot tenement rooms. I can suggest, however, an inexpensive expedient that, in my opinion, will make healthful sleep possible to any child.

Alcohol Baths Suggested.

"It is this: The mother of a child should purchase a quantity of grain alcohol. She can get this from the city dispensaries at cost—about 35 cents a pint—or from drug stores for about 50 cents a pint. She should pour half a cupful of the alcohol over an equal quantity of cracked ice in a small bowl, and then bathe the child in the solution.

"Such a bath will do three things: It will cool the child's body; it will act as a general tonic and disinfectant; and it will remove waste material from the body. As a result, the child will go to sleep naturally soon after the bath and probably sleep soundly all night."

Many clergymen throughout the city yesterday referred to infantile paralysis from their pulpits, chiefly reading instructions to the public prepared by the Department of Health and urging the members of their congregation to take all precautions, without becoming unnecessarily alarmed.

The clinics arranged by the Health Department for Kingston Avenue, Willard Parker, Mount Sinai, Babies, Bellevue and other hospitals, at which any physician will be enabled to see every form of poliomyelitis, will begin today. Dr. Emerson believes that, through these clinics, physicians will learn many facts which will aid them in treatment and diagnosis of the disease.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses for the new cases of poliomyelitis and deaths in the city were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.
Marvin Slagney, 30 Pike St.
Survey Klein, 105 Goerck St.
John Kelly, 2,506 Amsterdam Av.
Matero Miserali, 203 Division St.
William Busot, 802 Ninth Av.
Peter Holzer, 304 E. 66th St.
Dora Gilroman, 523 W. 133d St.
Mary Kufis, 285 Audubon Av.
Helen Whitney, 403 W. 49th St.
Lillian Wolf, 21 Clinton St.
Mary Schmukler, 105 Monroe St.
Yeita Packard, 206 Madison St.
Penny Murich, 103 Hester St.
Pearl Kuker, 60 Rutgers St.
John Krzyezinicka, 625 E. 16th St.
Edward Maiten, 630 E. 17th St.
Mary Goodelandis, 259 Avenue B.
Simon Leiser, 275 W. 144th St.
Rebecca Kaufman, 131 W. 142d St.
Leo Langer, 111 E. 7th St.
Mike Vingenso, 54 Oliver St.
Olive Cartwright, 159 W. 68th St.
Rose Schwartz, 189 Henry St.
Sam Lichterman, 110 Madison St.
Claus Brogi, 243 Clinton St.
Benjamin Schneider, 79 Lewis St.
Edwin Hoffman, 243 E. 123d St.
Bernard Brady, 1,718 Third Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.
William Pelleiano, 145 Thompson St.
Mary Puccella, 101 Park St.
James Ritter, Rahway, N. J. Died in Presbyterian Hospital.

NEW CASES—THE BRONX.
Sadie Flegman, 1,415 Fulton Av.
Susie Cuno, 2,189 Washington Av.
Sarah Smith, 1,378 Webster Av.
Lillian Goodman, 795 E. 151st St.
Dorothy Glausrock, 935 E. 183d St.

DEATHS—THE BRONX.
Marian Brodsky 2,236 Eighth Av. Died in Riverside Hosp.
Sadie Siegman, 1,415 Fulton Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.
—— McGuigan, 97 Berry St.
—— Barker, 320 Loring St.
Mary De Gaetano, 225 Keeker Av.
Margaret Lee, 163 Meserole Av.
—— Pellisano, 204 Meserole St.
Arthur Galto, 93 Roebling St.
William Hogan, 20 Hope St.
Eldar Ronfros, 105 Stagg St.
—— Cavallaro, 16 Vandervoort Place.
John Maffoysch, 181 So. 1st St.
Sally Weiner, 228 So. 1st St.
Henry Grumb, 230 So. 1st St.
Christine Kamman, 308A Bainbridge St.
Georgia Greseta, 117 Central Av.
Margaret Conroy, 21 Floyd St.
Florence Brady, 145 Floyd St.
William Uhler, 548 Gates Av.
Morris Kruger, 190 Grove St.
—— Seidengahl, 16 Hamburg Av.
Grace Burditte, 691 Kosciusko St.
Edward Muldoon, 606 Kosciusko St.
Marian Muldoon, 606 Kosciusko St.
Sally Pikleney, 238 Linden St.
Menia Messina, 749 Linden St.
Brazzia Valenti, 350 Melrose St.
Petrina Carvoma, 33 Nostrand Av.
Peppito Lucci, 163 Stone Av.
—— Simonwitz, 1,800 Pitkin Av.
Mary Spelloe, 360 Sackman St.
—— O——, 460 Vermont St.
Sarah Rosenblatt, 410 Christopher St.
Viola Toamma, 147 Bay 14th St.
Nathan Schatenfield, 8,807 19th Av.
Helen Elstad, 718 40th St.
Eliz. Anderson, 220 53d St.
Katherine Bround, 441 51st St.
Gerard Harrison, 1,825 73d St.
Harry Wein, 1,932 Coney Island Av.
Benj. Wein, 1,952 Coney Island Av.
Eugene Barrier, 7 Locust Av., Coney Island.
Benjamin Manly, 24 Neck Road.
Joseph Peters, 3,306 Surf Av.
Joe Hamley, 625 E. 14th St.
Angelo Rebogliati, 2,721 W. 17th St.
—— Succise, 3,039 W. 23d St.
Oliver Nelson, 166 E. 32d St.
—— Rosenberg, 1,327 42d St.
Helen Seifert, 1,672 43d St.
Lawrence Fezar, 1,440 50th St.
Patrick Short, 272 Court St.
Ethel Heron, 330 Court St.
Thomas Whitman, 23 Cumberland St.
Harold Gilk, 90 Downing St.
Alma Young, 111 Fort Green Place.
Louis Marciano, 143 Hudson Av.
Joseph Traino, 279 Hudson Av.
Howard Jenkins, 45 Ryerson St.
Edward Sangelson, 88 16th St.
Katherine Farley, 284 16th St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.
Katherine Brandt, 444 51st St.
William Thormley, 951 70th St.
William Wendell, 35 Central Av.
James Giencarelli, 7 Mercein St.
Arthur Gallower, 3 Roebling St.
Solvey Erickson, 65 4th Place.
Gaspere Pellegeino, 204 Meserole St.
Benjamin Manly, 24 Neck Road.
Francesco Carovona, 38 Nostrand Av.
Pietro Fucci, 163 Stone Av.
Arnaldo Testa, 940 Bedford Av.
Sydney Miller, 217 Vernon Av.
Veronica Mikolonis, 61 South 2d St.
Vincenzo Fusco, 759 Myrtle Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.
Vera Prentis, 204 Van Alst Av., L. I. City.
Olga Zimany, 32 50th St., Corona.
Fred Bloat, 651 North Villa St., Richmond Hill.
Jack Grander, 1,236 Manor Av., Ozone Park.
Mildred Hennessy, 136 Guyan Place, Ozone Park.
Warren Hendrickson, 68 Leggett Av., Union Court.
—— Van, 41 Carlton St., Rockaway Beach.
John Stapleton, 87 Lawrence St., Flushing.
James Reilly, 148 Linden Av., Flushing.
Joseph Coakley, 66 Prospect St., Flushing.
Charlie King, 209 Congress Av., Flushing.
Eugene Allen, 555 2d Av., College Point.
Angelina Pelligro, 125 Smart Av., Flushing.
Margaret Rohn, 21 Ferguson St., Corona.
Julia Harvey, 142 46th St., Corona.
Catherine Dolan, 13 Creek St., Maspeth.
Joseph Saitta, 1,821 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Edwin Breslin, 91 E. Jackson Av., Corona.

DEATHS—QUEENS.
Julia Hardy, 102 48th St., Corona.
Angelina Pellegro, 125 Smart St., Corona.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.
Mortimer Einzinger, 131 Herberton Av., Port Richmond.
Stasia Perkowsky, 101 Nicholas Av., Port Richmond.
Margaret Powers, 935 Castelton Av., West New Brighton.
Charles Stoke, 1,428 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.
Thomas A. Christenson, 15 Ann St., Port Richmond.
Louis Meyer, 229 Winant St., Port Richmond.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.
Thomas Christenson, 15 Ann St., Port Richmond.
Stanislawa Waszak, 95 Jersey St., New Brighton.

Dr. Emerson was encouraged yesterday because the addresses of new cases showed, in a general way, that the outbreak continued to be confined to the originally infected districts.

NEW CASES NEAR THE CITY.

Suburban Towns Increase Rigidity of Quarantine Against New York.

Reports from out of town yesterday recorded a further advance of infantile paralysis and an extension of quarantine measures against New York.

According to a dispatch from Beacon, N. Y., the outbreak there has become "serious," in the opinion of the health authorities, and drastic measures have been taken to check it.

Suffolk County, on Long Island, for a number of days free from new cases, yesterday reported three—two in Huntington and one in Sayville. The child ill in the latter village was the 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Malone of Brooklyn, who moved to Sayville for the Summer on July 10.

Three new cases of the disease were reported in Jersey City yesterday, and all were transferred to the Isolation Hospital at Laurel Hill.

Chatham, N. J., yesterday joined the towns enforcing quarantine against New York. To insure that no one enters the village who might be a carrier of poliomyelitis twenty women members of the Home and School Association will today begin guard duty at all trolley and railroad stations.

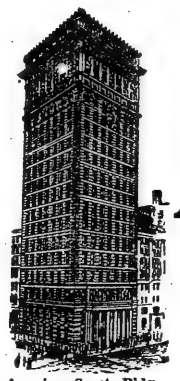
NEW CASTELLANE EVIDENCE

Count Boni Asserts Anna Gould Expected to Get Divorce.

ROME, July 23.—On behalf of Count Boni de Castellane, his attorney, in the suit before the Holy See for the annulment of his marriage with Anna Gould, has presented to the Pope new evidence which, according to the attorney, will prove that Miss Gould married Count de Castellane with the intention of divorcing him if later she became dissatisfied with the marriage bond. This, according to canonical law, is sufficient to annul a Catholic marriage, the attorney says.

As matrimonial cases before the Holy See can always be resumed if fresh facts are brought forward, the Pope has decided to submit the case in its new aspects to the same commission of Cardinals that examined into it previously and decided against the annulment. The commission comprises Cardinals de Lai, Bisleti, and Van Rossum.

Why Should You Be Immune?



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Of course you don't *expect* defalcation by a trusted employee, and probably your confidence is justified. Yet you are no more sure than were the hundreds of other employers whose employees *have* defaulted. Absolute security, including both the undoubted ability and the proven willingness to pay just claims promptly, is afforded by the Bond of

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Wallach Bros. beg to announce Final Reductions on Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

(Excepting Tropical Weaves)

This means that our present prices are rock bottom figures. So do not wait—buy NOW, while selections are good—especially at $19.50, $22.50 and $26.50.

As to Value—every suit in our stock is worth more to-day than its regular price. Next year they'll cost much more.

Every $18 and $20 Fancy Suit..... $16.50
Every $22.50 Fancy Suit..... $19.50
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Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit..... $32.50
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No Charge for Alterations.

We urge you not to put off getting that suit you've had your eye on—because there will be no further reductions.

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86th Semi-Annual Remnant Sale Second Week—$19

The great half-yearly event that many clothes buyers wait for is now in progress.

Suit ends accumulated during the season's selling are reduced to a uniform price irrespective of former cost.

Thousands of patterns sold by us at from $25 to $50 are now marked at $19.

Imported and domestic materials—every shade, weave and pattern to select from.

Style, fit and workmanship strictly guaranteed.

Suit to Order $19

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

The Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the World

Looking Ahead

Less and less during the past score of years have political conditions unsettled business.

Time out of mind it was a tradition that every fourth year was to be a lean year in business by reason of the presidential campaign. This is no longer so, and with the exception of a single instance, when the silver question was an issue, recent presidential campaigns have not affected business either one way or another, except as they may have accentuated conditions when they were bad, and emphasized them when they were good.

For the benefit of its mercantile customers, the Harriman National Bank would like to have appointed the bi-partisan tariff commission, and other things accomplished which really have direct influence on business, but it advises its customers that in its opinion we are in the period of the seven fat years following the seven lean, and every advantage should be taken of the present economic condition to build substantially for the future.

The foundation stone of a successful business is a sound banking relation, and this is what the Harriman National Bank offers the community. We do not insist that we can always improve a merchant's or an individual's banking relations, but we do insist that in a preponderating number of cases his relations may be improved, even with the bank with which he is doing business.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

A Whale for Work!

Take this car over the worst roads you can find—pull it through sand, mud and water—take the biggest hill you know of—and this new $635 Overland—the wonder car of the year—will show a performance that will open your eyes with astonishment and admiration. It's the motor! Full 31½ horsepower. Price of the car complete—$635.

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Prompt and Courteous Attention at our SERVICE STATIONS already in operation.
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31½ Horsepower **Overland** **New Series** Model 75 B

$635 Roadster $620 F.O.B. TOLEDO

4 cylinder en bloc motor
3⅜" bore x 5" stroke
4-inch tires; non-skids on rear
Cantilever rear springs
Streamline body
Electric lights
Electric starter
Magnetic speedometer
Complete equipment

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; slight temperature changes; gentle to moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,367. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DANISH ISLANDS TO UNITED STATES FOR $25,000,000

Copenhagen Reports Treaty Negotiated and Ready for Submission to Legislative Bodies.

GIVE UP GREENLAND RIGHTS

America Grants to Denmark Vague Claims Due to Territorial Discoveries.

PLEBISCITE FOR ISLANDS

People of West Indian Colony, Mostly Negroes, Want to Come Under Our Flag.

COPENHAGEN, July 24. (Dispatch to The Philadelphia Public Ledger.)—A treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States has been negotiated between the Governments of Denmark and the United States, and in the near future is to be submitted to the Senate of the United States and to the two houses of the Danish Parliament for approval, according to information given to your correspondent today in Copenhagen by the highest official authority.

If the treaty is ratified as it stands, in "project" form, today, the United States will pay for the islands $25,000,000, and in addition will relinquish to Denmark the rights of the United States in Greenland. Greenland is a Danish possession, and the rights which the United States will abandon are merely rights of discovery, the scope of which is ill-defined.

The United States will obtain from Denmark full possession of the Islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, as it is better known. These islands lie about fifty miles off the east coast of Porto Rico. They are 142 square miles in area and support a population of 27,000 persons. Nearly all the inhabitants of the islands are negroes, who live by the cultivation of sugar cane.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—As confirmed officially here today, the Danish Ministry has formally communicated to the United States its willingness to accept the terms offered by Secretary Lansing for the three Danish West Indian islands and the treaty of cession is about to be signed at the State Department by Secretary Lansing and Constantin Brun, Minister from Denmark. It is assumed that the status of the islands, should the treaty be ratified, will be similar to that of Porto Rico.

The new treaty will require action not only by the American Senate and the Danish Rigsdag, but by the United States House of Representatives as well, since it will be necessary for the House to supply the needed appropriation of $25,000,000.

It is understood that the people of the Danish West Indies are to have a voice in the question of cession—that the Government has given notice that before it ratifies the treaty it would submit the question to the people of the islands.

It is stated further that the people of the islands are much in favor of the transfer to the United States, and that the treaty is so framed that they are not called on to surrender Danish allegiance; they may remain Danes in fact and in name while enjoying whatever advantages in a commercial way may result from a transfer of the Islands to the United States.

It is stated that formal delivery of the territory and property ceded shall be made immediately after the payment by the United States of $25,000,000.

The treaty negotiations, a continuation of conventions carried on unsuccessfully in 1901 and again in 1910, were resumed several months ago. It is understood that Denmark, feeling the pinch of war, desired to rid herself of the islands not only as a financial proposition, but to eliminate one troublesome element in maintaining her neutrality. The United States in 1910 signified a willingness to buy, but the offer made by Denmark then was withdrawn before any conclusion was reached.

Lying near Porto Rico, the islands are said by naval officials to possess excellent advantages as a naval base and coaling station. The price offered by the United States in 1901 was $4,000,000.

VALUE OF THE ISLANDS.

Rear Admiral Goodrich Discusses Their Strategic Possibilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, in discussing the topography of the Danish West Indies, said:

"Were the Danish West Indies in the possession of any enemy, what interests of ours would be menaced? Let us seek the answers to this momentous question.

"From them, as a base, to Charleston, our nearest important Atlantic harbor, is, roughly, 1,200 miles; to Norfolk about 1,500 miles, distances easily covered in three or four days by a fleet which could fight an action and return with plenty of fuel left in the bunkers. Moreover, raiding operations therefrom could, and doubtless would, seriously interfere with, if they didn't wholly interrupt, our foreign commerce, even at remote points, such as New York, Boston, and Portland.

"In the other direction lies Colon, the northern entrance to the Panama Canal, a little more than 1,000 miles away from St. Thomas. It is against Colon that an inimical campaign would more possibly be directed. The possession of this gateway to the Pacific would restore the conditions of the war with Spain, when the Oregon had to circumnavigate the whole of South America in order to join Sampson off Santiago de Cuba. It would then be impossible in the time available to transfer our naval vessels on the west coast to reinforce our battle fleet, and the war would undoubtedly be brought, for us, to a prompt and disastrous conclusion.

"To the east, again, from the Danish

Continued on Page 6.

American Aviator Rockwell Brings Down Third German

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, July 24.—Sergeant Kiffin Rockwell downed his third German aeroplane over the German lines north of Verdun on Friday afternoon.

Scouting with Bert Hall, another American aviator, in Nieuport machines, Rockwell, who was leading, saw a two-seated Aviatik, which he attacked from above, with the result that the German machine fell headlong. Swooping to make sure that the German aviator had crashed to the ground, Rockwell was attacked from above by two Fokkers, and Hall, coming to the rescue, by two more. Badly placed for an offensive, Rockwell plunged into a cloud and succeeded in escaping. Hall speedily rejoined him. Both returned safely although their machines were riddled with bullets.

BRANDEIS RESIGNS FROM COMMITTEES

Supreme Court Justice Gives Up Office in Jewish Congress and War Aid Bodies.

OFFICIAL DUTIES REASON

Secretary in Making the Announcement Denies Plan to Quit All Jewish Activities.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court has resigned from the Executive Committees of the American Jewish Relief Organization and the Jewish Congress Organization, according to a message received last night from Boston. The American Jewish Relief Organization is composed of prominent Jews of the United States who have been collecting funds for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe. The Jewish Congress Organization is the association that has been urging a national gathering of Jews at Washington in the campaign to demand equal rights for Jews in lands where they are being discriminated against.

The announcement from Boston that Justice Brandeis had resigned from these organizations came through his secretary, Jacob De Haas, who said the Justice's official duties would not permit him to give the organizations the time they demanded. The message was preceded by a rumor in New York City that Justice Brandeis had decided to withdraw from all Jewish activities, but this was denied by his secretary.

According to the rumor circulated in New York City, Justice Brandeis had not been pleased by his reception when he and other members of a committee representing the Jewish Congress Organization appeared before the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations at the Hotel Astor on July 15 last. Louis Marshall was Chairman of the conference. Justice Brandeis, accompanied by ex-Judge Leon Sanders and Judge Hugo Pam of the Appellate Court of Chicago, appeared before the conference by invitation to urge united action by Jews in the demand for equal rights.

There had been for months a sharp division between the Jewish Congress Organization and some of the other organizations as to the advisability of holding a congress of Jews while the war was in progress, and the meeting at the Hotel Astor had been called in an effort to heal up these differences.

Eight national organizations of Jews in the United States sent delegates, and nearly thirty other associations were represented.

Resentment developed when Justice Brandeis informed the conference, after it had adopted a resolution favoring a congress, that the delegates at the Hotel Astor would have to join the movement on the terms laid down at a preliminary meeting at Philadelphia last March.

The members of the Conference were of the belief that they should have an opportunity of voting on all of the arrangements for the proposed Congress, but Justice Brandeis resisted this.

Dr. Magnes, Mr. Marshall, Oscar S. Straus, Dr. Cyrus Adler, and other prominent Jews took issue with Justice Brandeis, and the latter retired after there had been much plain speaking.

The Conference of American Jewish National Organizations later empowered its Executive Committee to continue consideration of the Congress movement, and a committee of five was selected by it the next day to confer with a committee of the Jewish Congress Organization on the plans for the proposed meeting at Washington.

Justice Brandeis did not take part in the deliberations of these two committees, but it was explained that this was not because his attitude before the conference had not been indorsed.

Justice Brandeis informed the members of the committee while they were still deliberating that his official duties demanded that he go to Washington, and he was not present, therefore, when the representatives of the two organizations recently reached an agreement.

The report that Justice Brandeis had considered that he had been rebuked at the conference at the Hotel Astor came from the office of the American Jewish Chronicle, a Jewish weekly, published in the Aeolian Building, where is situated, also, the office of the Committee of the Jewish Congress Organization.

It was announced from the office of the weekly that Justice Brandeis did not consider it wise "to expose himself and his high office to the sort of criticism with which he met at the Hotel Astor." Justice Brandeis thoroughly resented the treatment he had received, it was said, and told a friend and a former co-worker "that he was through with Jewish activities."

When this report was communicated to associates of Justice Brandeis in the Jewish Congress Organization they refused to believe it had any foundation. Justice Brandeis was not the sort of man, they said, to ignore his own organization in such an important bit of news and permit the news of his resignation to come through a weekly publication.

Later when official confirmation of Justice Brandeis's resignation from the two committees came from Boston, ex-Judge Sanders said that "that settled it."

"If Justice Brandeis's Secretary has given it out, there can be no further question," he said.

Judge Sanders said Justice Brandeis's resignation had probably reached Bernard Richards, Secretary of the Jewish Congress Organization, and Mr. Marshall, head of the American Jewish Relief Committee, but that it had not become generally known. Mr. Marshall left on a trip to the Adirondack Mountains several days ago and could not be reached.

Justice Brandeis has been a prominent worker in Jewish affairs for many years. He has been an active advocate of the Zionist movement, as well as of the Congress. He withdrew as an active leader of some of the organizations with which he was affiliated when he was appointed to the Supreme Court bench, but, contrary to the convictions of some of his friends, he still took part in the deliberations connected with the Congress movement.

WILSON TO PUSH FIGHT AGAINST TRADE BLACKLIST

Situation Has "Got on His Nerves"—Protest to be Strong.

MORAL RIGHTS INVADED

Government to Hold That the Violation Cannot Be Tolerated, Reserving the Legal Issues.

FIGHT GROWING HERE

Leopold Zimmermann, Head of Committee, Denounces Boycott —Promises Quick Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Within the next day or two, probably following a meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow, the Government will make a protest to Great Britain with respect to the blacklisting of American trade firms that will leave no doubt that the Administration views the action of the British Government with concern. The protest is expected to deny flatly the right of Great Britain to blacklist American firms in a way that, according to the Administration's contention, amounts to a worldwide boycott.

While the program to be adopted by the United States has not been fully outlined, it is the understanding that the preliminary action of the State Department will be a protest based on the ground that the blacklist is a violation of moral right and not to be tolerated by this Government. For the present the Government is not likely to go into an argument that the legal rights of American citizens have been infringed. The legal aspects of the issue involved will be taken up later.

President Wilson has taken a deep interest in the matter. He told callers today that the British blacklist "had got on his nerves," which meant that he was irritated over the British attitude and disposed to let Great Britain understand that he thought she had gone too far.

Hoke Smith Optimistic.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who discussed the blacklist incidentally with the President during a call at the White House on other business, said afterward that he thought the matter would be adjusted soon by the withdrawal or the modification of the blacklist. This optimistic view of the Georgia Senator does not coincide with that of some officials. Generally in official circles surprise is expressed that the British Government published its blacklist of American firms at this time, when causes of irritation between Great Britain and the United States had been overcome. The differences between the two Governments over the interference with American trade through the enforcement of the British blockade were in process of amicable negotiation and other questions that at various periods had assumed an embarrassing aspect were in a state of quiescence. In addition, there was a prospect of a renewal of German submarine activity, and that circumstance alone, in the opinion of observers here, should have deterred Great Britain from taking action that would be bound to cause irritation against Great Britain in the United States.

Unofficially the British Government has been made aware of the surprise and irritation of the Wilson Administration over the publication of the blacklist. The unofficial negotiations began last week have had to do nominally with the effort of this Government to induce Great Britain to remove from the blacklist the names of American firms which have presented evidence that they were unjustly accused of dealing with Germany. But incidentally the British Government has been apprised of the feeling in Washington that a diplomatic blunder has been committed by the British authorities in directing the publication of the blacklist at this time.

Nothing has come to light to indicate that the British Government has been impressed by these unofficial representations, and the Administration is proceeding on the theory that it might as well make a formal protest that will cause Great Britain to realize that the blacklist situation is not viewed lightly by the United States.

No Trade Reprisal Yet.

There is no basis for statements that the Government had determined upon a policy of trade reprisal that would involve an armed neutrality with American warships assigned to the duty of convoying merchant vessels carrying goods of firms on the British blacklist. Consideration of the course to be pursued has not progressed to the point of deciding what should be done if the scope of the blacklist, as this Government construes its scope, is not curtailed. There is no telling what the Government may feel compelled to do if the exchanges on the subject result unsatisfactorily for the United States, and it is possible, of course, that public opinion and the influence of large business firms that have been blacklisted will compel the adoption of radical measures. Just now, however, the Government's attitude will be expressed in a protest having for its chief feature the charge that moral principles of international intercourse have been violated by Great Britain.

It was made clearer than ever today that this Government holds that Great Britain intends to apply the blacklist in such a manner as to prevent the blacklisted American firms from dealing not only with British firms, but with business firms in neutral countries. That is the main ground for the charge that Great Britain has undertaken to violate a moral principle. This Government contends that, while Great Britain may have the right to say that British firms shall not deal with American firms that have been trading with firms in Germany, it has no right to interfere

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Nation-wide Plot Seen Behind Bomb Outrage; Rewards for Anarchists Total $13,000

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Rewards amounting to $13,000 had been offered today for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the bomb explosion which killed six persons and injured forty-two in San Francisco's preparedness parade Saturday.

Of this sum $1,000, the maximum permitted by State laws, was offered by Governor Johnson; $5,000 came from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and $1,000 from the City Board of Supervisors, to be counted as a fifth of the $5,000 offered yesterday by Mayor Rolph. To these donations were added two individual subscriptions of $1,000 each. Mayor Rolph said today he would give the remaining $4,000 of the sum he offered yesterday out of his own pocket.

Charles M. Flickert, District Attorney, asserted today that the persons responsible for the explosion are linked in a nation-wide movement against all organized government. He said also that local authorities expected Federal co-operation in the hunt for the perpetrators.

The police began systematic organization of a Plot Bureau which is to undertake permanently the handling of the present case and similar crimes. No arrests were made today. The police admit they have no evidence against Frank Josefson, a sailor, who was arrested Saturday, and who still is being held.

Two letters, believed to contain a definite clue to the identity of the bomb assassin, were in the possession of the police today.

One of the letters was addressed to James Woods, Police Commissioner and manager of the St Francis Hotel, and declared his death would be accomplished with poisoned soup because of his activities in connection with the parade. The other letter, written to M. Lee, head waiter at the St. Francis Hotel, begged him to poison Commissioner Woods's soup, reminding him how easy of accomplishment his position made such an act.

A new angle to the case was presented to the police by Dr. J. Mora Moss, who said the explosive either was tossed into the crowd or dropped from the top of a one-story building at Market and Steuart Streets. Dr. Moss said he was in Steuart Street at the time, forming in line with the Sons of the American Revolution and observed the bomb falling to the street.

Think Plot Was Hatched in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—After an interchange of views with the authorities of San Francisco, the police here are inclined to the belief that the bomb plot in San Francisco last Saturday was hatched in the anarchist colony in this city, and that it is not at all improbable the infernal machine was manufactured here. As a result, the Chicago police have thrown a dragnet around the haunts of Chicago anarchists and are making a rigid investigation.

There has been great rejoicing in the local anarchist colony over the San Francisco crime. In street and hall meetings anarchist haranguers have decried preparedness and preparedness parades.

A connecting link between the wholesale poisoning attempted at the Mundelein banquet last Winter and the San Francisco episode was seen by the Chicago police when informed that a letter had been found threatening the Police Commissioner of San Francisco with death by means of poisoned soup. This led the Chicago authorities to believe that both plots originated with the "Jean Crones gang," which has boasted of its destructive purposes.

PRUDENTIAL AGENTS BEGIN THEIR STRIKE

Carry Out Their Threat When Company Refuses to Meet the Committee.

6,000 IN THE MOVEMENT

Leaders Say They Will All Join in the Fight—Many Offices Affected.

The threatened strike of agents of the Prudential Insurance Company, which had been talked of ever since the recent organization of the Insurance Men's International Protective Association, was called yesterday morning, after the company had declined to discuss the discharge on Saturday of fifty agents and refused to reinstate them.

Officials of the new association said 2,000 agents had quit work yesterday in this city, Jersey City, Bayonne, and Newark, and predicted that the whole membership of 6,000 would join the strike by today. The company issued a statement that of 760 men in the metropolitan field, 422 had reported for work, but that if all had quit the company would still be able to conduct its business and protect its policyholders.

The trouble which came to a head yesterday had been brewing for weeks, and on Saturday the company set it boiling afresh by notifying fifty men, all prominent in the general organization and in the local branches, that their services would not be needed after yesterday. Harry Lumpkin, President of the men's association, asked Edward D. Duffield, solicitor general of the company, to delay action for a week. Mr. Duffield declined.

The agents considered the matter at their convention in Philadelphia on Saturday and Sunday and voted to send a delegation to Mr. Duffield for a conference. Lumpkin, with Andrew Innes and H. M. Billeter, the latter from Philadelphia, accordingly called at the home offices of the Prudential in Newark at noon yesterday. Mr. Duffield was "too busy" to see them, and it is so reported to some 800 or 1,000 agents who had gathered in Bryant Hall here to hear the result of the conference.

Agents Voted to Strike.

The men voted unanimously to quit work and delegates were sent at once to various branch offices to suggest concerted action there. Agents drifted in and out of the hall all through the day or sat singing songs and telling stories of adventures in the field. The offices were busy sending telegrams to branches of the association in other cities, and there were cheers when announcements were made of the receipt from Providence, Buffalo, and Philadelphia, as well as smaller cities, of telegram indorsing the movement and promising the support of local agents.

Fifty-two of the fifty-seven agents employed in Bayonne struck immediately on receipt of word from Manhattan. In Jersey City sixty-four more joined the strikers. Even in Newark a dozen turned in their collection books.

Association officials were jubilant at the showing made, and Lumpkin said more men would have struck had they not received telephone messages purporting to come from him and informing them that everything had been arranged satisfactorily. He said he did not know who had done this, but the men thus fooled would join the strike today.

"We wish to organize and the company refuses to let us do so," said he. "That about sums up the situation. We have made no demand on the company other than that they take back the men dismissed on Saturday. More than 6,000 of the 13,000 agents of the company are members of our association and I am certain all these will be with us tomorrow."

Reasons for the Strike.

P. J. Lang, a member of the Executive Board of the association, who was one of four men employed in the Jersey City branch to be discharged last Saturday, said yesterday:

"The Prudential Company has dismissed fifty of its best agents for the sole reason that they had entered an association for their own betterment. When we asked for their reinstatement Mr. Duffield told us he was still running the company. Now, since all Prudential policyholders have a vote, and since all our members are policyholders, he may find he is mistaken in that statement. In a statement credited to him and published a few days ago it

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AN IDEAL SUMMER DRINK.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and pleasant, highly beneficial and vitalizing to the health. A thirst-quencher and a tonic. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

GIANT SUBMARINE MAKES FINAL TEST

Deutschland, with Her Radio Sealed, Crew Aboard, Takes Dip in Baltimore Harbor.

PASTOR PRAYS FOR SAFETY.

Liner Serves as Sanctuary in Communion at Night—No Sign of Bremen on Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Captain Paul Koenig of the subsea trader Deutschland tonight was anxiously awaiting word of the safety or the arrival in Boston or some other Eastern port of the long-expected merchant submarine Bremen. He was ready to start the Deutschland down the Chesapeake Bay at a moment's notice.

Every man of the crew was at his post. No longer did these undersea sailors enjoy the freedom of the interned North German Lloyd liner Neckar's spacious decks. Their effects were all put on board the submarine during the day, the cargo is stowed and trimmed, and there is every reason to believe that the fox of the seas will within a short time creep out and face the enemy's war dogs.

The great water tanks of the Deutschland were filled, the powerful Diesel engines had a final test, and the barricade of heavily-laden barges was opened for the first time in nearly ten days.

And there, warped alongside the pier, the German boat lay, with her crew standing about the conning tower, talking and supervising the work of stowing away their dunnage, which was being removed from the Neckar, on which they have been making their home. From the Neckar there ran to the submersible a long white hose, carrying sterilized drinking water to the subsea trader's tanks.

The Deutschland submerged late in the afternoon to test her tanks and air pumps. The mechanism was found satisfactory.

The secretiveness of the German officials of the company exploiting the submarine merchant service as to the cargo of the Deutschland has caused much comment in business and financial circles. The nickel placed aboard was carefully covered, and the stevedores who loaded the cargo were pledged to secrecy. When the report was confirmed today that a large amount of gold was to be sent back to Germany on the Deutschland, an official of the Eastern Forwarding Company who was questioned about it smilingly said:

"Germany has no need of gold; why should the Deutschland carry gold back?"

At the same time he laughed at the report that the Bremen had been sunk or was otherwise missing at sea.

Wireless Apparatus is Sealed.

A peculiar phase of the work of loading the Deutschland was the time taken to do it. A dozen vessels of her size could have been filled in the same time. Although it was learned in financial circles that satisfactory insurance on the gold part of the cargo has been underwritten, the rate or the amount of gold to go could not be ascertained. Although Paul Hilken of the company said: "The Deutschland will sail as soon as we can get her ready, and that will not be much longer," it seemed certain that the undersea traveler would not go out of the Chesapeake Bay until there should come tidings of the Bremen. These, however, were expected momentarily.

When Captain Koenig entered his vessel two weeks ago he was told that if he were in port for two weeks his wireless apparatus would be sealed at the end of that time. So United States Radio Inspector Cademus put the Government seal on the apparatus, but told the Captain that as soon as he was ready to sail to call up the office and permission would be issued to break the seal.

Tonight a farewell religious service was conducted for the Captain and crew of the submarine aboard the interned liner Neckar by the Rev. Otto Apitz, the immigrant missioner at this port. Each member of the crew received communion, and prayers for a safe return voyage were offered.

Later in the night Captain Frederick Hinsch, master of the Neckar, and officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company were the hosts of Captain Koenig and the crew at a banquet at which farewells were expressed.

Paul Hilken's absence from the city last week is believed confidently to have been on a trip made in anticipation of the Bremen's arrival at some American port, and his return to Baltimore without an announcement about the sister ship of the Deutschland is

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IRISH ISSUE THREATENS CABINET CRISIS IN THE MIDST OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE; LLOYD GEORGE OFFERS HIS RESIGNATION

Lloyd George Sees Victory a Few Months Away; British Valor Never Greater, He Tells Commons

LONDON, July 24.—"British resourcefulness and British intelligence are going to snatch victory in a few months," said David Lloyd George, the successor of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener at the head of the War Office, in the House of Commons this afternoon, in debate following a request made of the House by Premier Asquith for a vote of credit of £450,000,000.

"The prospects are good," he said. "Our Generals are more than satisfied, and are proud of the valor of our men they are leading. Great as the British infantry was in Wellington and Napoleon's day, they never have been greater than now. One thrills with pride when one thinks one belongs to the same race. They are pressing back the formidable foe who devoted his best brains to the study of war for generations. I feel confident that victory is assured to us.

"Numbers and all other resources are on our side. There was only one fear—that years of training and thought on the part of a great military power might be something that would be insuperable. Our men have demonstrated that it is not so and that British resourcefulness and intelligence, as in fields of commerce in the past, when they were able to snatch victory out of what appeared to be complete commercial disaster, are going to snatch victory again in a few months from what appeared at one moment to be something that was invincible.

"There is no doubt at all that the lesson of this battle is that we have simply to press on with all our resources and with the material at our command, and victory will be ours."

BRITISH EXTEND HOLD ON POZIERES

Also Win Ground Near High Wood—Bombardment Grows in Violence.

GERMANS MASS MORE GUNS

While the British Pour Shells Into Cinchy and Guillemont on Their Right.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 24, (via London.)—What the official bulletins call a curtain of fire today hid the ruins of Pozières, where the Australians had yesterday established themselves on one side of the main street, with the Germans on the other. Unremittingly the German guns kept a curtain there, with burst after burst of shrapnel, raining bullets and high explosives, their black bursts churning the earth.

On the other side of the massed remains of that village, which is precious high ground, the British guns placed the same kind of a curtain, as if serving the same kind of a notice that no one might pass the barrier of death and join in the struggle of the combatants surrounded by an infernal ring.

But back from the scene came more prisoners and two guns taken, and news that the Australians, not content with holding one side of the street, now had both, and, digging, bombing, ducking, and rushing amidst piles of fallen bricks and debris, were pressing on to the mastery of the whole village.

This and some sections of a trench beyond the Bazentin-le-Petit were the gain for this sultry day, with the thick dust of the traffic in the rear and the smoke of shells over the field of battle hanging low. Never since the battle of the Somme began has the correspondent of The Associated Press seen more shelling by both sides.

Pounding, with no recess, is proceeding on every part of the line, but is particularly heavy on the right of the line, as well as on the left at Pozières. The Germans are pouring in an unceasing volume on the Trones Wood, where the British infantry face the village of Guillemont, and answering thunders are deluging Guillemont.

What Pozières is to the left Guillemont and Ginchy beyond are to the right. Apparently the Germans have brought still more guns and troops from Verdun for the issue at stake here.

LONDON, July 24.—The War Office in two bulletins today announced the continued progress of the British forces in Pozières, near High Wood and in the direction of Guillemont. German counterattacks were repulsed.

The official statement given out in the afternoon by the British War Office says:

Apart from continuous heavy shelling by both sides during the night comparative calm followed the severe fighting of yesterday.

Yesterday, between High Wood and Guillemont, repeated counterattacks by the enemy gained for him no advantage and very heavy casualties were inflicted by our artillery and machine gun fire.

We gained some ground near High Wood and in the direction of Guillemont. In the neighborhood of Pozières we secured important advantages in spite of the stubborn defense of the enemy, and a large portion of the village is now in our hands. Here we have captured two guns and 60 more prisoners.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

The fighting has continued in the village of Pozières, where the number of prisoners taken by the Australian troops has reached a total of six officers and 145 of other ranks.

In other parts of the battle front there has been considerable artillery activity on both sides.

Between the Ancre and the sea nothing of importance has occurred.

General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the British forces in France, today sent the following telegrams to the Australian Government:

"Part of the First Australian Division made a very gallant, skillful, and successful attack on Pozières village, a very strong point in the enemy's line, and captured two guns and some prisoners with slight loss."

The correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger on the Somme front, describing the fighting of July 19 and 20, says:

"Even the powerful force of the enemy's attacks in the first days of July is greatly surpassed by the rage, exasperation, and tenacity of these new attacks. No matter how often the enemy is repulsed, they return again and again in fresh waves of assaults. As

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AUSTRALIAN DASH SWEPT FOE BACK

Rush Through the Dark Took Colonials Half Through the Ruined Village of Pozieres.

MEET NEW GERMAN SHELLS

Of Poison Gas and Liquid Fire —English Regiments Bring Up Strong Support on the Left.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 23.—Heavy fighting began in the early hours of this morning along all the line from Pozières to Delville Wood and southward from Trones Wood in the direction of Guillemont. Many battalions took part in this assault belonging to English, Scottish, Australian, and New Zealand regiments, and fought with the finest courage, with that courage which, through all this three weeks of battle, has been shown by all our troops, who have gone forward or held on—most of all, held on—with supreme devotion and self-sacrifice.

They were Australians who made the attack upon Pozières, with English boys working up on their left. For several days and nights they had been in this neighborhood under a shellfire that never ceased in daylight or darkness, our shellfire passing over their heads and the Germans' shellfire searching for their bodies.

"The strain on the nerves was bad," said an Australian soldier, who looked as though he had no nerves. "The heavy German 'crumps' came thundering about us, and after a time I found myself trembling in a queer way. One slept a bit, but always awoke to the scream of shells passing overhead and the crash of some damnable thing nearby and the noise of the guns everywhere. But it was worse just before the attack last night—an hour or two before. Every nerve in one's body was a live wire."

There was a distance of something like 550 yards between the Australian line and front trench of the German network of trenches across the Bapaume Road, which runs diagonally through Pozières Village. Our men lay crouched behind the earthworks ready for the sprint across that ground, bracing their spirits to it, and for two hours every gun from our batteries behind them and about them fired as hard as the gunners could get their shells to the breach. The sky was blazing with shell bursts and rockets and the earth trembled.

It was midnight when the Australians went forward with the other troops in the darkness, and the only light given to the battle was the flare of rockets—the signals of frightened Germans 500 yards away. It gleamed white upon the rims of all the shell craters in no man's land. The men fell into these holes and scrambled out of them and fell into others. It was impossible to run or walk upright.

The enemy, aware of their coming, at once opened upon them with a very fierce barrage of shrapnel. At least, it was mostly shrapnel for the Australians, but on the left, where the English lads were running forward, the shrapnel seemed to end as though the line had been drawn through the darkness and high explosives began.

Liquid Fire Shells.

Other kinds of shells were being fired at our men. Many of them burst high and then came down like flaming torches with trailing feathers of flame. They were liquid fire shells to burn up the bodies of the men.

"They frightened us at first," said a territorial. "It was as though the stars had suddenly dropped, all on fire. But they didn't do us much harm, and after the first scare we didn't mind them."

Other shells, dropping in a queer way, came with a singing note as though they had whistles tied to them, and burst without much noise, but with a hiss like a "dud" shell. These were of the poison gas variety, and some of our men were made sick, but did not suffer in a deadly way because they were quick to get beyond the reach of the fumes.

The first German trench was lightly held. The only men who stayed there were machine gunners, who fired at the

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NATIONALISTS IN REVOLT

Redmond Refuses Any Modification of Home Rule Arrangement.

MINISTERS CANNOT AGREE

Split Wide Apart on Question of Nationalist Representation at Westminster.

ASQUITH WITHHOLDS BILL

Threatens to Take the Judgment of the Country on the Government's Proposals.

Reports Lloyd George Has Offered to Resign

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 25.—The Daily News's parliamentary correspondent says: "In view of the fact that the terms to which they agreed in order to settle the Irish controversy have been departed from by the Cabinet, and inasmuch as he was chief negotiator, Lloyd George, it is freely stated, has offered to resign his office.

"The Prime Minister's attitude is understood to be that if Lloyd George resigned he should consider himself bound also to do so.

"The matter is not now being discussed, but the situation of the coalition Government has not been improved by last night's debate."

LONDON, July 24.—Premier Asquith startled the House of Commons this evening by threatening a general election over the Irish question.

"I ask the House," he said, "and will ask the country, if necessary, whether the Government's proposals are not fair."

The threat was made at the conclusion of a debate on a motion for adjournment made by John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, who said he wished to call the attention of the members of the House to the rapidly growing unrest in Ireland and the deplorable effect resulting from the Government not having carried out in its entirety the tentative agreement for a temporary Government in Ireland.

Mr. Redmond's motion followed an announcement by the Premier confirming publicly the suspicion that the Cabinet had been unable to reach a decision on the Home Rule Amending bill. The stumbling block appears to have been the retention in the Imperial Parliament of Nationalist representation in undiminished numbers. The Premier declared bluntly that the Government had no intention of introducing any home rule for Ireland bill with regard to which there was no substantial agreement among all parties, and it was in the course of an appeal to the Nationalists not to throw away the opportunity for bringing home rule into immediate operation that he made his threat of going to the country with the whole matter.

Denies Partiality to Either Side.

Just before the motion of Mr. Redmond was voted down, Mr. Asquith directly addressed the Nationalists, denying that any partiality had been shown to either side during the negotiations. He said the exclusion of the six Ulster counties from the operation of the Home Rule Act was, to his mind, the greatest give-and-take arrangement ever made in the history of a political controversy, and he asked the Nationalists not to break off the negotiations. The expressed determination of the Nationalists to resist any modification in the terms of the agreement, and the declaration of David Lloyd George, who negotiated the agreement, that the Government would not force new proposals on the Irish nation, were the outcomes of the debate.

The situation in Ireland thus remains where it was, with the additional factor of the unrest brought about by the disappointed hopes of a settlement of the issues. In the absence of any amending bill the situation now is that the Order in Council postponing the operation of the Home Rule act as it stands on the statute book until six months after the lapse of eighteen months, mentioned in the Order in Council issued in September, 1915, unless the war has previously ended, remains in force.

It is believed in many quarters that if the election took place at the present time Mr. Redmond's followers would run a serious risk of defeat at the polls, as they appear to have lost the confidence of many of their constituents. Sir Horace Plunkett, of the Department of Agriculture in Ireland, recently expressed the opinion that Mr. Redmond's followers would meet with a hostile reception from the majority of Irishmen.

Bitter Speech by Redmond.

In speaking to his motion for adjournment Mr. Redmond said he did not want to attack anybody, but merely to state the facts, which, he said,

spoke for themselves. He said that when two months ago Premier Asquith had returned from Ireland and announced that the present system of government had broken down and that the Cabinet had unanimously requested Mr. Lloyd George to bring about, if possible, a provisional settlement of the Irish question by the consent of everyone concerned, he was thrilled by the hope that in the interest, not only of Ireland, but of the Empire, the Irish question might be put out of the way until the war had ended.

The proposals Mr. Lloyd George put before Sir Edward Carson and himself, Mr. Redmond said, were in no sense their proposals, but after considerable negotiations and many changes they agreed to recommend them to their friends. Mr. Redmond declared he had had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the consent of his supporters, not one of whom would have considered the proposals unless they were put forward as a purely temporary settlement for the period of the war.

The agreement, he continued, was for the provisional settlement of the question until the war was over, or until a final and permanent settlement was arrived at within a limited time after the war. The first words proposed were that the whole bill should remain in force during the continuance of the war and for a twelvemonth afterward, but Sir Edward Carson objected that if Parliament took no action during the twelve months after the war then the six Ulster counties should be excluded from the operations of the Home Rule act of 1914.

To meet Mr. Carson's objections the following words were added: "But if Parliament has not by that time made further permanent provision for the government of Ireland, the period for which this bill shall remain in force is to be extended by order of the Council for such time as is necessary to enable Parliament to make such provision."

"I was informed," declared the Nationalist leader, "that these words would be accepted by Carson and would be incorporated in the agreement. Another fundamental proposal was that during the transitory period the number of Irish members of the Imperial Parliament was to remain as at present and this we regarded as an indispensable factor of the temporary character of the whole arrangement.

An Entirely New Proposal.

"Having obtained the consent of our supporters to this agreement, I was faced on my return to London by an entirely new proposal from the Marquis of Lansdowne, which came as a bolt from the blue. Lord Lansdowne in a speech in the House of Lords declared the bill to be introduced would contain certain structural alterations of the act of 1914, which would be permanent and enduring, and I immediately protested.

"Saturday last Mr. Lloyd George and the Home Secretary informed me the Cabinet had decided to insert in the bill two provisions. One was for the permanent exclusion of the Ulster counties, and another cutting out of the bill the agreement for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster during the transitory period. This decision was declared to be absolute and final.

"I stand by every word in the agreement we came to, and will not agree to any new proposals which would mean an absolute and disgraceful breach of faith on my part toward my supporters in Ireland. I warn the Government that if they introduce a bill on the lines indicated, we will oppose it at every stage."

Mr. Redmond concluded by declaring that while the attitude of himself and his friends toward the war was unaltered and unalterable, the Nationalists held themselves free to exercise their individual judgment in criticising the Government's vacillation, not only in the conduct of domestic affairs, but in the conduct of the war.

Secretary Lloyd George frankly admitted that what Mr. Redmond said was true except in one or two points. One of these, he said, was the phraseology concerning the exclusion of Ulster. Mr. Redmond interrupted by saying that the form of the words had been carefully considered and had been drafted by skilled lawyers and approved by Sir Edward Carson.

"Only a Question of Phraseology."

Secretary Lloyd George emphasized the difficulty of embodying heads of agreement in a bill, and insisted it was only a question of phraseology. He confessed that a departure had been made in the matter of Irish representation in the House of Commons, because the Unionist members of the Cabinet found it impossible to secure the assent of their followers to the maintenance of an undiminished Irish representation after a general election and after Home Rule had been set up in Ireland.

The proposal, he said, therefore, was modified as follows: "Until dissolution Irish members of Parliament remain undiminished. Afterward the provisions of the Home Rule act should become operative, but Irish members should be summoned in undiminished numbers whenever Parliament considered the final settlement."

The Government, declared Secretary Lloyd George, was faced with the fact that an agreement could not be put through without the modifications he mentioned. He understood Irish members would resist any attempt to force the bill with these modifications. This remark called forth loud cheering from the Irish members.

Continuing Lloyd George said that if that was the Irish view it would be idle for the Government to introduce a bill bringing Home Rule into immediate operation under any conditions, and he regretted it deeply and thought that it was a disaster. He still believed a high-spirited and courageous race could only be governed with their consent, and the Government certainly would not force this proposal on them.

Carson Appeals for Harmony.

Sir Edward Carson said that when he went into negotiations he thought only of what was best to help win the war, compared with which home rule or anything else mattered little. He would have never touched the negotiations except as a war measure and had made it perfectly clear from the beginning that the six Ulster counties must be struck definitely out of the Home Rule act. He was not asking, however, for permanent exclusion, Sir Edward added. No settlement made by the Parliament could be permanent. He stood by the agreement announced by the Prime Minister that the Ulster counties could not be included without a bill.

Concluding, Sir Edward appealed to the Nationalist members not to lose all the good that had come out of the negotiations.

"It would not be a bad day for this country, for Ireland and for the war if Mr. Redmond and myself should shake hands on the floor of this house. (Loud cheering.) But if that is to be done there can be no idea of coercion of Ulster. Let Ulster be struck out of the bill. Then go and win her if you can. She can be won by good Government. If the hopes of a settlement in Ulster and the rest of Ireland are shattered now, it would be a calamity.

"At the end of the war we will have had enough fighting. We will have other great questions to deal with and it is inconceivable that we should resume our old quarrels."

William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, said:

"Fortunately for England and for Ireland the partition plot is dead and damned. Millions of the Irish race will rejoice with all their hearts tomorrow over its death."

PRESS DEPLORES CRISIS.

Irish Situation Considered More Dangerous Than Ever.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 25.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The attempt to bring about a provisional settlement of the Irish problem has failed. After today's happenings it is obviously useless to proceed with the bill embodying the terms of the agreement. Passion and resentment were displayed by the Nationalist members during the dialogue between Premier Asquith and Mr. Redmond at question time, and when the Nationalist leader moved the adjournment of the House, and Labor members and Radicals rose together with the Irish to support it, their cheers had a note of fierceness that recalled the stormy days of the Irish agitation.

"When Mr. Redmond began his speech in support of his motion the House was densely packed. He spoke with restraint and moderation, but with tremendous effect. Responsibility for the breakdown he throws on the Unionist members of the Cabinet, particularly Lord Lansdowne. He succeeded in establishing that the Cabinet have departed from the terms of the original agreement. He is willing still to stand by that agreement, but will oppose at every stage a bill deviating from it. At the end of his speech came a threat to oppose the Government in the future and a scornful allusion to its vacillation and indecision not only in regard to Ireland, but also in regard to the whole conduct of the war Mr. Lloyd George's speech filled in the blanks left by Mr. Redmond.

"The agreement has broken down on two points: (1) The phraseology dealing with the exclusion of the six counties; (2) the retention of the Irish members in full force at Westminster. Adjustment of these differences ought not to be impossible, for the agreement is provisional. The Unionists hope for the permanent exclusion of the six counties from the sphere of the Irish Parliament. The Nationalists count confidently on their ultimate inclusion. Each party stresses the words from its own standpoint.

"As to the second point the Unionist members of the Cabinet unanimously agree that, while the Irish members should be allowed to remain in Westminster in full strength until the next general election, after that their number must be reduced to forty, as laid down in the Home Rule act, subject to the proviso that they should be summoned in their original strength to Westminster to any session at which the permanent settlement of Ireland was to be considered. This proposed reduction of members was settled by the Cabinet without consultation with Mr. Redmond.

"Mr. Lloyd George is profoundly grieved at the failure of the attempt to settle; but he indulged in no reproaches. He was frequently interrupted, especially by Mr. Dillon, but he never once lost his composure or the thread of his argument. It was a fine utterance, statesmanlike in its height and breadth.

"Another excellent performance was that of Sir Edward Carson. He dismissed the idea of coercing Ulster as impossible, more impossible than ever after the blood of Dublin Fusiliers and the men of Ulster had mingled in the battlefields. He dismissed as immaterial the dispute about the words 'provisional' and 'permanent.' All he was anxious about was to insure that after the war the six counties would not fall automatically into the Home Rule scheme. The agreement satisfied this condition, for it provided that they could only be included by a special bill.

"The Prime Minister pointed out that under the Government proposals Home Rule would be brought into immediate operation. 'Are you going to throw away that opportunity?' was his blunt question to the Nationalist Party. The agreement was always subject to ratification by the Cabinet. He claimed that as it stood it was a fair give and take arrangement. Mr. Asquith closed his very eloquent and powerful speech by entreating the Nationalists to reconsider their decision and not to allow this opportunity to pass by."

The Daily News, in an editorial on the Irish crisis, says:

"The wrecking of the agreement has left the Nationalist Party an object of ridicule to its Irish enemies. They never believed in the good faith of the Government. They ridiculed the Nationalists for their confidence, and now they can turn to the Irish people and claim they were right and the Nationalists were wrong. That is the work of Lord Lansdowne. We hope there is yet time to save this situation from utter failure. Let us keep in mind what the alternative to it is—military law in Ireland with the whole country blazing with indignation and unrest.

"It is humiliation to us in the face of our friends and our foes at a time when we claim to be fighting the battle of the small nationality. It means that the sympathy of America is lost, to say that the whole sentiment of the Dominions is against us."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The episode, if unredressed, will lower the credit of British statesmanship everywhere and not the least with those dominions who might otherwise be disposed to enter into relations of closer confidence with us after the war. We confess it also seems to strike more deeply than anything has hitherto done at the credit of coalition as such."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The abandonment of the recent hopes of settlement means trouble—trouble in Ireland and trouble in the House of Commons—and we deeply regret that this opportunity, such as it was, of shaking ourselves free of the Irish problem at this crucial moment should have been wasted. Now we have the old stone tied once more round our neck in a heavier and more dangerous shape than ever, and we shall be fortunate if it does not hamper our progress at every step through the deep waters which have yet to be traversed."

PONTIFF CONSULTS CARDINALS ON PEACE

Benedict XV. Breaks Precedent at Prelates' Annual Visit to Vatican.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 24.—All the Cardinals living in Rome, constituting what is known as the Roman Curia, met at the Vatican this morning to present personally their greetings to the Pope on account of his name day, Saint Benedict.

In the past this ceremony had considerable importance, as the Pontiff used it to give forth more or less grave pronouncements. Last year the Pope on this occasion gave out his famous letter on peace to the rulers and peoples of the belligerent countries, but this year he was silent. However, he took the opportunity of the gathering of all the Cardinals to hold an informal private conference for the purpose of discussing the best way to conduct his propaganda for peace, how far to give way to the importunities of Belgium and the Allies, who wish him to condemn the methods of Germany, how much and how he can show his sympathy for Austria, &c. Popes do not usually consult any one outside of their Secretaries of State about their policy, but the situation now is so strange and grave that Benedict broke the rule today, thus creating a precedent.

The ceremony in itself was most picturesque, as the Cardinals go to the Vatican in full state dress, dividing into three groups, the Cardinal Bishops, the Cardinal Priests, and the Cardinal Deacons, their bright red silk robes showing up against the frescoed background and forming an admirable contrast to the white clad Pope.

ROME, July 24.—The delegation of Cardinals which visited the Pope today was headed by the Dean of the Sacred College, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli. Cardinal Vannutelli felicitated the Pope on behalf of himself and his colleagues and the Pontiff replied with warm thanks. Then he conversed with each Cardinal on various topics.

ASQUITH ANNOUUCES IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

All Elements of British Empire Will Discuss Economic Plans Independently.

LONDON, July 24.—Premier Asquith made it clear in the House of Commons today that the appointment of a committee to consider commercial problems after the war, which recently was announced, would not interfere with the holding of a larger conference in which the Dominions would participate. Replying to a number of questions, he said:

"The Government desire as soon as possible to convene a conference of the representatives of the United Kingdom and the Dominions and India to consider the commercial policy to be adopted after the war.

"In view of the past fiscal controversies in this country we think it essential as a prior stage, in order that the conference may have practical results, to set up a committee here to discover how far an agreement among ourselves is possible under the changed conditions brought about by the war. The appointment of this committee will not interfere in any way with a free and unfettered discussion of the problems with the overseas representatives."

RUSSIANS PUSH GERMANS 12 MILES

Advance on Hindenburg's Front from the Gulf of Riga to Uxkull.

RESULT OF 4-DAY BATTLE

Austrian Semi-Official Statement Says Russians Have Great Artillery Superiority.

LONDON, July 24.—The Germans have been driven back twelve miles at one point on the Riga front, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd. Progress for the Russians is claimed on a front running from the Gulf of Riga to Uxkull, a distance of more than thirty miles, the greatest advance being made along the coastline.

The dispatch says that fighting went on for four days prior to Sunday. It has now halted as the Russians require time to consolidate the ground they have gained and the Germans are waiting for reinforcements being brought from other sectors of the eastern front.

Of the operations in this region the official bulletin issued tonight by the Petrograd War Office merely says:

"Western (Russian) front: There is nothing of importance."

An earlier communication referred to the situation on the northeastern frontier of Galicia as follows:

On the Lipa yesterday we dislodged the Germans from the village of Galitchanie and took some prisoners and one machine gun. On July 21, near the village of Kolmoff, on the Lipa, an Austrian company 193 strong surrendered to our troops.

Overwhelming artillery power is the secret of the Russian success, according to a semi-official statement published in Budapest and received here. The article says:

"What is the reason for the Russian success? Briefly the answer is: Nothing but overwhelming artillery. The war is developing more and more into a war of mechanics and industries. What Russia cannot provide in this respect is being given her by her allies. She has received munitions in enormous quantities.

"If equipped with these technical means of power a General has no more need for the intuitions which hitherto have been the most prominent quality of an army leader—he gets nearer to the sober view point of the engineer.

"On a front of a dozen miles the normal number of cannon is 200 to 300. If this number is doubled or trebled and masses of ammunition are provided, then relative superiority is established. Our artillery cannot rival the overpowering strength of the enemy's guns and is therefore unable to protect our infantry."

BERLIN, July 24. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Further attacks by the Russians in strong force have been made on the Teutonic lines northwest of Berestechk in Southern Volhynia, near the Galician border, the War Office announced today. The Russian efforts to advance, however, were completely repulsed. The statement follows:

On the Dniester section of the front and with General Count von Bothmer's army there have been only patrol engagements.

Northwest of Berestechk strong attacks by the Russians were completely repulsed.

CALLED LINE IMPREGNABLE.

Germans Were Confident After First Dvina Front Drive Failed.

ON THE DVINA FRONT, SOUTHEAST OF RIGA, Thursday, July 20, (via Berlin, July 23, and London, July 24.)—The strong Russian offensive which began July 15 along the sector between Plakenen and a point just southeastward of the eastern end of the Island of Dalen in the Dvina River has come, at least temporarily, to an end. The correspondent of The Associated Press has just returned from a visit to the foremost trenches near the eastern end of the sector which has withstood the Russian attack.

The scene was a peaceful one, only an occasional cannon or rifle shot breaking the silence, although the correspondent stood near a hill, the summit of which had been flattened a few hours previously by the Russian drumfire.

The attack in this sector was carried out, as was also an attack further eastward toward Uxkull, by five divisions. It appears the attack was designed chiefly as a diversion in connection with the heavy offensive on both sides of the main road running from Kekkau southward to Bausk. German officers scout suggestions that the whole offensive was merely a relief movement, designed to counteract the pressure on the Russian lines further south. They say that the nature of the offensive showed that beyond a doubt it was a serious effort to break the German lines at this point.

Along a line some four or five miles long, where the fighting was hottest, the Russians, after fifty hours of drumfire preparation, launched an offensive with the Third, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Divisions—all élite troops—and the One Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry Division. The result of the five days of desperate efforts was the capture by the Russians of a lone German listening post, which was to have been transformed eventually into an advanced permanent position. Russian prisoners repeatedly reported that there were only five or six survivors in their company.

Whether the Russians will renew their efforts in this section cannot be predicted, but a new offensive would not come as a surprise, since the strategic value of breaking the German front along the Kekkau Road is plainly understood fully by the enemy. Such a breach, if one could be made, would compel the abandonment of the present German line for a considerable distance both south and west of Riga. Prisoners taken reported that General Kuropatkin came to this front for the express purpose of conducting the offensive just ended. This is taken as an indication of the importance attached to the operations here by the enemy.

GERMANY LACKS MEN, GEN. ALEXEIEFF SAYS

Talk of a Huge Reserve Army "Mere Bluff," Chief of Russian Staff Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 25.—The London Times correspondent at Russian general headquarters, telegraphing on July 22, reports an interview with General Alexeieff, chief of the Russian Staff. He says General Alexeieff is not disposed to belittle the difficulties confronting the Allies, who are still at the beginning of their successes, but he is entirely confident of an impending victory. General Alexeieff said:

"What already has been done on the Anglo-French and Russian fronts," he said, "is merely a beginning. This is the forty-eighth day of our offensive, and there is another considerable period of tolerable weather before us. The most interesting and most profitable part of the work is still ahead.

"We must expect occasional setbacks. The weather at present is against us. Rain has been falling for many days along the whole front. The Dniester already has risen nearly ten feet and the Pruth over sixteen feet. That means we shall have much more trouble with our communications. Other minor disappointments are also inevitable, for instance, our first attempt to break the German lines at Baronovitchi.

"But the main points of our plan of campaign are unaffected thereby. My confidence is based on a twofold foundation. The first is that the Allies are advancing simultaneously, and the enemy is no longer able to fight us piecemeal, as he was last year. The second is that the Germans have used up their reserves, and talk about a huge reserve army hidden in the interior has been proved to be mere bluff. They do not possess men or materials to form new units, and in this connection one may add that the internal situation in Germany is decidedly critical.

"All sources of information concur that disorders have broken out in every quarter of the empire. The German Government is daily increasing its output of lies in the vain hope that the people reading them will forget their privations.

"To illustrate the desperate shortage of the German armies, I need only to recall the well-established fact that four divisions were hurried here from France soon after June 4, when our offensive began. These were the Nineteenth and Twentieth Divisions, forming the Tenth active corps, and the Eleventh Bavarian and Forty-third Reserve Division. We were expecting the Fourty-fourth Division, but it did not appear. As usual the Germans had underrated the French powers of resistance. Although the Seventeenth Division remained before Verdun the enemy found it impossible to move another man hither, and as soon as the British armies advanced all idea of transferring troops had to be abandoned.

"The units confronting us represent the maximum effort of Germany, they being moved about along the Russian front chiefly to southward in order to fill up the tremendous gap caused by the overthrow of the Austrians. Not a single fresh unit has been produced by the enemy. Two badly mauled divisions withdrawn from Verdun constitute the strategical reserve of the German Army."

CZAR'S POLICY UNCHANGED.

Sazonoff Praised and Blamed by Press for His Diplomacy.

PETROGRAD, July 24.—Restrained and cautious comments in the press over Sergius Sazonoff's resignation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are to the effect that Russia's foreign policy has already become clearly and unalterably defined and that there can be no serious departure from the principles enunciated during his administration.

Although M. Sazonoff's attitude on the Polish question, which has been sharply criticised, is given as one of the possible reasons for his resignation, the only concrete weakness in his administration which his critics emphasize is the alleged failure of Russian diplomacy in the Balkans and the Bulgarian defection to the Central Powers.

The Bourse Gazette recalls that a great part of the credit belongs to M. Sazonoff for the formation of the Triple Entente, and shows that since the beginning of the war he has succeeded in crystallizing the loose understanding with France and Great Britain before the war into a close and firm alliance.

"The former Minister turns over a smoothly running department to his successor," says the paper, "and our enemies are greatly mistaken if they think his resignation will bring any change in the direction of our foreign policy."

The Gazette holds that M. Sazonoff should not be too severely criticised for the failure of Russian diplomacy in the Balkans, since the attitude of the Balkan nations also was largely determined by the military failures and unsuccessful diplomacy of Russia's allies.

The Gazette finds ground for criticism in Sazonoff's failure to establish closer relations with the United States, but says there were obstacles in this direction—"lack of understanding on the part of the United States of certain of our internal conditions."

BRITISH EXTEND HOLD ON POZIERES

Continued from Page 1.

if their army was inexhaustible, they try to storm our positions against our hammering machine guns and crackling rifle fire."

Two French Successes.

The French have captured a German battery near Estrées, south of the Somme, according to tonight's official statement from Paris. East of the Meuse, on the Verdun front, the French infantry has occupied a redoubt west of the Thiaumont work. The text of the night statement follows:

South of the Somme a minor operation enabled us to capture this morning an enemy battery south of the village of Estrées. Since July 20 we have taken on the Somme front more than sixty German machine guns.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a spirited engagement, our infantry occupied a redoubt immediately west of the Thiaumont work, taking five machine guns and about forty prisoners.

Calm prevailed on the rest of the front. One of our pilots, Sub-Lieutenant de Lorme, already cited six times in army orders, is again cited because of a series of bombardments carried out by him on stations held by the enemy.

Bad weather along the Somme front caused the night to pass quietly with the French troops there, the French War Office announced today.

In a raid near Vailly, north of the Aisne, German trenches were penetrated and some prisoners taken.

On the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, there were small local engagements in the course of which the French took thirty prisoners, making the total taken prisoner during the last ten days in this district 800.

Sub-Lieutenant Chaput of the Aviation Corps brought down his eighth hostile aeroplane near Fresnes, in the Woevre region.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

On the Somme front the night was calm. The weather continues bad.

North of the Aisne reconnoitring parties penetrated enemy trenches near Vailly and we brought back prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse last night in the course of a small action of a detail surrounding Chapelle Sainte Fine we captured thirty prisoners. According to the latest information the total number of prisoners taken by us in the last ten days in this sector amounts to 860.

During the night a German aviator dropped bombs on Lunéville. One person was wounded. Sub-Lieutenant Chaput brought down yesterday his eighth enemy aeroplane which fell near Fresnes-en-Woevre. A second German machine which was attacked fell near Fort Vaux. On the night of July 22-23 and during the day of July 23 our aeroplane dropped eight shells upon the railroad station at Conflans, forty on the barracks near Vigneulles, and twenty-five upon the aerodrome at Dieuze.

Berlin Tells of Loss at Pozieres.

BERLIN, July 24. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The text of today's official statement by German Army Headquarters on the west front is as follows:

It is now evident that the British attacks reported yesterday against the front from Thiepval to Guillemont were made by parts of eleven British divisions, several of which were hurried from other fronts. The only advantage gained by the enemy on the whole line not yet rectified by the Germans is that he entered some houses in Pozières for which he paid in extraordinarily heavy losses.

The enemy was defeated at Longueval by a powerful counterattack by the Brandenburg Grenadiers of Douaumont fame.

In the gravel pit southwest of Guillemont, where the enemy had temporarily gained a footing, the Germans took prisoner three officers and 141 men, unwounded.

South of the Somme small French enterprises failed under the German fire near Soyecourt and west of Vermandovillers.

There has been only a temporary decrease in the artillery engagement.

Since July 15, up to the present, booty taken by us has been counted as comprising sixty-eight machine guns.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the artillery activity on both sides at several times assumed great intensity. The infantry has not been active.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Supplementing former statements as to the condition of Austria with respect to available reserve in man power, comes the report that she has called to the colors the very dregs of the manhood that is left in the dual monarchy. In a way it would seem logical that if these men were carefully distributed among the better and more seasoned troops the example of the veterans would spur on the later arrivals and gradually weld them into the units to which they were attached. This may be true in many cases, but it is not true in a military organization. The law of averages does not apply. Ninety-nine efficients and one inefficient do not bring the average to 99 per cent. by any means. It takes but one rotten apple to spoil a barrel and so it is with a military unit. The moment you commence to fill up gaps with inferior men, totally irrespective of the number of such men, that moment your command ceases to be a force to be relied upon. History is full of examples where the action of one individual has caused a panic in an entire company. Consequently no better indication could be given of the deterioration of an entire military force than the admission that it has become necessary to enlist into it a number of men who are admittedly inefficient.

Every report coming from Austria as to the internal condition makes it seem inevitable that a political cataclysm is about to occur. The bond between Austria and Hungary has always been weak and artificial. The only thing that has kept these nations together for so long has been the strong dominant personality of Francis Joseph. Now Hungary is no longer amenable to the discipline of this monarch. She is tired of Austrian domination, and is openly crying out that she has done more than her share in this war, and is making demands that Austria shall play her part. The Russian successes have crystallized this sentiment, and have placed Austria in a position where not to yield to Hungary's demands will bring about fatal results. And yet, so long has Austria been in the saddle that she is unable to bring herself to the point of granting Hungary the concession she asks.

The situation is extremely disquieting to the Teutons, for they have reached a most crucial point in their history. A rift in their ranks at this time will bring about destruction. Needless to say, Russia is doing all in her power to augment the differences between the two parts of the empire. It may be that more can be done by playing on this political dissatisfaction than by force of arms. This, of course, Russia is in an excellent position to judge. If in her opinion great pressure on Hungary would cause the split, we may see her put her strength into the Carpathian passes as a means of dealing a death stroke to Teutonic hopes.

Unofficial reports are persistent in regard to the outcome of the great battle which has been raging on the last four or five days in front of Riga. There is no official report as to the result either from Russian or German sources. The only statement made is that the artillery fire has been very intense. With the possible exception of Verdun, there is no other section of the war theatres where the Germans have fought harder or more persistently than on the Riga line. Ever since last year, when the German coup against the Vilna salient failed of its purpose the Germans have been hammering the line from Dvinsk to Riga. The result has been complete failure. The Dvina River with its wide marsh areas and its almost impenetrable woods has proved a barrier impassable to the best that Germany could send against it.

From the standpoint of a Russian offensive, however, the position is equally bad. In falling back from the Vilna position months ago, the Russian army as it reached the swamps was naturally forced to split up, the various sections taking the small areas of solid ground which separate the swamps. The Russian army from Riga south does not therefore constitute a continuous line, but is rather a number of groups separated from each other by impassable morasses. Since the first German failure to take the Dvina line, Von Hindenburg has very thoroughly fortified and entrenched each one of these outlets through which the Russians must come if they hope to emerge from the marshes at all. This situation prevails all the way from Riga to Dvinsk.

Below Dvinsk we come to the lake region, where, instead of marshes, the country is broken up with hundreds of lakes, which present a similar problem though on a less exaggerated scale. The ground between these lakes is solid and somewhat hilly, so there is more opportunity for open fighting. But on the whole front the Russian problem is to emerge from the gaps between the barriers, where each gap has been in the hands of the Germans for months, and has been most carefully fortified. It is the hardest task the Russians have yet had to face, and it is a serious question whether they are equal to it. All of the fighting along the Beresina River, about Smorgon and Baranovitchi really had Riga as its objective. The Russians, if they could drive the Teutons out of these sectors, would automatically force the Riga line to retire, as its flank would be exposed. Failure here has evidently turned the Russian schemes into a frontal attack all along the line.

Russian reports are always tardy and conservative. For months Russia has refrained from announcing anything in regard to a given move until it is completed or well under way. That Petrograd has reported nothing in regard to the Riga fighting does not mean that no initial success has been attained. The only construction that can be placed upon it is that Russia is not ready to announce just what her movements are. When she does move out from the Riga position, her move will in all probability be against Mitau, the great railroad centre of the district. When we see Mitau in Russian hands we will see the beginning of the German retreat from the entire district. Germany is so far from her home bases that she has most urgent need for all the railroad facilities in the district. If the point of convergence of all the roads entering the district is taken from her so that she is dependent altogether on a series of single lines, we will see the rift in her lines that will force a vacation of her present positions.

If there remained the slightest vestige of doubt in the minds of any one as to the continued existence of the British offensive, the speech of the British Minister of War, Lloyd George, is sufficient to dispel any illusion. It is evident that the British are now prepared to fight the war through to a finish in this offensive. Great Britain has, by what seems a piece of rather injudicious advertising, placed herself with respect to the present moments in exactly the same position that Germany is placed at Verdun. For the British to cease their efforts now or at any other time before the final object is attained, will be to admit to her people that she is unable to do anything more. Therefore she must go on and the offensive cannot cease.

England has one great advantage. She has learned enough not to underrate her enemy. This Germany has yet to learn. Germany has, at least before the world, ridiculed the idea of a possible defeat. But the British are a blundering, stubborn, hard fighting people who do not know defeat. Germany has had a taste of what is to be expected from British arms. If she is not yet willing to accord them at least terms of equality with her own, the measure of the Teutonic conceit is even greater than that of Bernhardi when he claimed that Germany, of all the nations of the world, was alone fit to bring to the world that education and civilization of which the world stood in need.

AUSTRALIAN DASH SWEPT FOE BACK

Continued from Page 1.

advancing infantry, and some parties of grenadiers, who flung their bombs.

The Australians sprang at them with fixed bayonets, but the Germans did not wait until the steel reached them. Some ran back to the second line, others flung up their hands. It was hard to give them mercy, because they had waited too long to ask for it, but the Australians made them prisoners and sent them back.

Light Railway for Second Line.

The most difficult part of the way was to come. The second line of defense was a light railway or tramway, and this was more strongly held with many machine guns and the usual deep dugouts. But the Australians were coming up in waves, and, while some remained behind in the first line as consolidating parties, other pressed on, went straight toward the machine guns' fire and German riflemen. Not even the German machine gunners could keep back this tide of keen, ardent men, these clean-shaven, hatchet-faced lads who brought a new type of manhood to France, and without such heavy casualties as might have been expected, they took territory and fought down the line of dugouts.

They had two more lines of trenches in front of them and again leaving some of their number to make sure of the ground behind, they went on again and carried their objective with an irresistible rush. They drove straight along the Bapaume Road, which cuts the village in half, and comes out on the other side, when they called a halt and established a defensive position after this astonishing assault.

The village of Pozières is divided in half, the enemy still holding the northwestern side with the usual weapons of defense, which is the machine gun concealed in the ruins of houses and in specially made emplacements. But this is not a very happy position for them because of the work of the territorial boys, who came upon the left of the Australians.

They, too, had fought forward rapidly under a heavy fire from every kind of gun and grenade. In spite of casualties they were not checked, and by the time the Australians had gained the lower half of the Village these English soldiers were away on the left above the village and outflanking it.

A Windmill Fort.

There is only one more objective which must be gained before Pozières is completely surrounded and held. It is the old windmill immediately to the north of the village and midway between the Australians and English troops, which has been made into a strong fort guarded by sandbags and earthworks from which German machine gunners can maintain a dangerous fire.

The Australians deserve all the praise that can be given to them, and the men with whom I spoke today—men who had the ill luck to be wounded, but the great luck to be wounded lightly—made little fuss about the pain because they had done so well.

"We got there," said one of them who came down carrying a spiked bludgeon and other souvenirs of the enemy. "It was a hard fight, and I got a bullet through my leg, but we beat Brother Boche. That's all that matters."

The prisoners they took were glad to be out of the battle—all except an officer who gave way to despair because of the hurt to his pride, and tried to open the little vein in his wrist so that he should not remain alive in our hands.

On the British Right.

I can only give a glimpse of the other attacks further to the right, where High Wood and Delville Wood and Guillemont to the south were scenes of very fierce assaults. Here ground was gained, but not these two woods, which still hold men of the most stubborn courage, and the enemy's artillery fire is intense and violent. Some officers of the Royal Scots described to me today the conditions of fighting here at Longueval and Delville Wood.

"I met the remnants of the South Africans and Scottish, who with other battalions suffered in a heroic and tragic way in this forest of ill-fame. One day that story must be told in full as it was told to me today by the men who lost most of their comrades. There is one Colonel who stayed in the wood with his battalion for two days longer than any other men.

Up the two roads through Longueval that run parallel with the wood Scottish troops made barricades, behind which they lay under a hellish fire and sustained repeated attacks from great numbers of the enemy, who came down with bombs and machine guns until they were checked by the rifle fire of our men. Large numbers of dead Germans lay in piles near by surrounded by dead horses and dead mules and broken guns.

Further south there is the Wood of Trones, not better than this. Out of it today came the gallant men whom I have described before. While the fighting was not so fierce, they have had a hideous time in the Bois de Trones among the fallen trees and in the shell holes and under the repeated storms of shellfire, but they were game, and their officers were full of pride for their qualities of courage.

They came out today against Guillemont—there were the French troops a little to their right—and made an effort to take the place while other troops were pushing down southward from Wateriot Farm. Machine guns fire checked them as well as the German barrage of heavy shells, but they held their line stoutly and are menacing the German stronghold on the western side, while troops from Wateriot Farm have drawn closer to it.

BRITISH CIRCLING FOE IN DELVILLE WOOD

End of Long and Bitter Struggle Now Said to be Drawing Near.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, July 21.—Delville Wood is the name marked on the war map, but some of our soldiers who take liberties with all French place names call this the Devil's Wood. It is a reasonable name, for it is a devilish place which has been a death trap for both the German and British troops who held it in turn, or parts of it. Here and in High Wood, to the northwest of it, the fighting continues hotly. Last night and today the northern end was under the fire of our guns, the southern end under the German fire, and somewhere about the centre the opposing infantry were intrenched as far as it is possible to dig in such places.

The German soldiers have the advantage in the defenses, and placed their machine guns behind the barricades of great tree trunks. Hidden sharpshooters are up in the foliage of the trees still standing and send a patter of bullets across to our men who dug holes for themselves below the tough roots.

There was no need for either side to do any woodchopping for building barricades. A great number of trees have fallen, cut clean in half by heavy shells, and lie across each other in a tangle of brushwood. The branches have been lopped off or torn off and piled up as though for a bonfire. Broken trunks stick up in a ghastly way, stripped of bark, and the enormous roots to which the earth still clings have been torn out of the ground as though by a hurricane, and stretch their tentacles out above the deep pits.

The wood is strewn with dead and wounded. The men are so caught in the jungle of fallen branches that they can hardly crawl through it.

Even the unwounded have to crawl on the way forward to fight over or underneath the great trunks which lie across the track. The gallant South Africans who were here could not dig in quickly enough to get cover from the shells which the enemy guns pumped into the wood as soon as they had gained it and found it very hard to dig at all. But now I hope our troops are more secure from shell fire and the enemy is suffering severely from our bombardment. His machine guns clatter through the day and night from one or two strong emplacements and our men, lying behind their own stockades, effectively reply.

It is the twilight of the Devil's Wood struggle. It goes on, but gradually we are inclosing the place and the Germans in it are not there for long.

In High Wood the situation remains the same and we still hold the wood which links it with Longueval, so that it forms the apex of a salient thrust like a spearhead into the enemy's position. Today on this part of our line of attack, no further progress has been made by us due to the time I write these words, and the tide of battle is flowing in another direction to beat against the German lines.

The advance of the French along the Somme brought the army of our Allies closer to us and their soldiers are now mingling with ours on the field and roads of war so that there is a lot of blue as well as khaki in the living pictures.

Today I passed one of their regiments on the march—the heroes of the recent battle which gained back some more French soil. They were just behind the battle line and the dirt and dust of war was upon them and they were true poilus or "hairy ones," not having put a razor to their chins for a week or more. Our own soldiers watched them pass and saluted their comrades in arms. Down by the Somme Frenchmen and Englishmen were bathing in the same water pools. Close by French soldiers were fishing as Frenchmen will always fish whatever thunderbolts of fate may be falling near them, and upon the hillcrest above the Somme two French trumpters sat for an hour or more playing a duet.

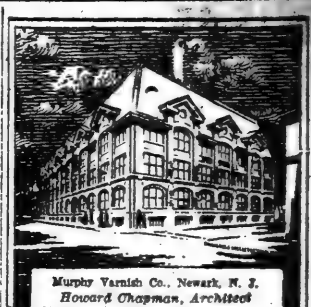
The thunderstroke of great guns not far from us shook the hills and echoed with dull thuds in the valley. Death was busy only a mile or two away, but the music of the two trumpets came wandering down the hillside very sweetly, and the French poilu, with a worm at the end of his line, pointed to five small perch in a petrol tin, and smiled with pride at his good catch.

It was one of the little contrasts of war worth recording, because war is not all blood and agony, but has quiet places and quiet hours.

On the roads other French and British soldiers pass each other, and this seems more noteworthy to us out here than it may to people at home, because as a rule the two war zones are kept apart, and the armies of the Allies are neighbors but not quartered in the same place.

During the battle of the Somme, owing to the windings of the river as well as the combined action of the troops, some of the same roads have been used for the traffic of both armies, and since July 1 I have seen the two tides of traffic flowing and mingling in a way that seems to me to symbolize the blood of brotherhood of France and England.

It is truly a brotherhood of blood, for this is the traffic of ambulances bringing down the French and British wounded. Our men do not greet each other as they pass. Some of them are too ill to raise a hand to salute, and some of them have no hands to raise, but the ambulances with the British soldiers lightly wounded glance toward similar convoys of poilus with bandaged heads and empty sleeves and patch-up bodies who stare back gravely. They have been through the same ordeal for the same cause. Surely from this time through all future history France and England, Frenchmen and British, will never let small prejudices and small quarrels wipe out the memory of these scenes which reveal the suffering they share today.


Murphy Varnish Co., Newark, N. J.
Howard Chapman, Architect
"Turner for Concrete"
Murphy Varnish Co.
are notable for fine varnish and high standards throughout their business.
On 10 buildings—one after another — they have used "

DEMANDS FULL REPLY FROM GREAT BRITAIN

State Department Again Asks for Response to Complaint About Mail Seizures.

TEXT OF THE BRITISH NOTE

Irritation Apparent in Resenting Insinuation That Mails Were Held Up to Aid British Contractor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The British Government's memorandum responding in part to the complaints of the United States over the detention of ocean mails will not be answered by this Government until a complete reply to the American representations has been received at the State Department. In making public the text of the memorandum today the State Department let it be known that the only action taken by the department with respect to the memorandum was to instruct the American Ambassador in London to make another request that the British Government expedite the sending of its formal response to the American communication concerning the detentions. This was the second call on Great Britain for an answer.

The instructions sent today were to impress upon the British and French Governments that the United States desires an early and complete reply to its last note regarding interference with neutral mails. These instructions the State Department called both to Ambassador Page at London and Ambassador Sharp at Paris. This step was taken after President Wilson and other officials had studied the British memorandum.

The memorandum, a summary of which was printed this morning in dispatches from London, is not a formal diplomatic note. It was addressed to Ambassador Page, and, as its text shows, was intended merely as a preliminary statement in regard to some of the complaints made by the United States. The formal reply will not follow until Great Britain has submitted it to her allies.

The memorandum is devoted mainly to reviewing a few specific instances of mail detention charged by this Government. According to Great Britain, the United States failed to give specifications in most of the cases complained of. In answering four alleged instances of mail detention the British Government goes into detail, presenting data which it contends show that the American complaints in these instances are not fully justified.

A note of irritation is manifest in the memorandum over what the British Government describes as an apparent insinuation that an American company's bid for a contract was delayed in delivery because a British firm was one of the competitors. In this same case the British Government expresses even more surprises because the complaint "appears not even to have been adequately examined."

Herewith is the text of the British memorandum as given out by the State Department:

Four Specific Instances Cited.

"The reply of the allied Governments to the note addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States to his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington on May 24 regarding the examination of mails on neutral ships will be communicated to the Government of the United States as soon as the arguments contained in that note have been fully considered by the allied Governments in consultation. Since, however, the note contains in Paragraph 8 certain specific instances affecting the conduct of the work of examination by the British censorship, his Majesty's Government desires to deal with these instances in advance and in detail.

"In that paragraph allusion is made to a large number of complaints, of which no particulars are given. Only four specific instances of these complaints are cited, and they are put forward in a form which, in the absence of any of the details which his Majesty's Government have repeatedly asked for as necessary to identify and trace the occurrences complained of, makes it difficult to investigate them. The following facts have, however, been ascertained in regard to them:

"MacNiff Horticultural Company, New York—It is stated that the shipping documents relating to perishable goods for this firm were removed from the New Amsterdam, Oosterdijk, and Rotterdam. The mails on these ships were removed for examination on Feb. 10, Feb. 17, and Feb. 25, respectively. The mails from the New Amsterdam were forwarded again part by the Celtic on Feb. 17 and part by the Lapland on Feb. 25; the mails on the Oosterdijk were forwarded by the Lapland on Feb. 25; the mails from the Rotterdam were forwarded part by the Cameronia, sailing March 4, and part by the Cedric, sailing March 8.

It was not until March 22 that a note was received from the United States Ambassador, inclosing a copy of a letter from the MacNiff Horticultural Company, and stating that the company anticipated difficulties of this kind in regard to their shipments, the first of which was due to arrive about the beginning of March.

Complaint Came Too Late.

The possibility of preventing such losses to neutrals was considered by his Majesty's Government immediately on receipt of the Ambassador's note and on April 14 a reply was sent to his Excellency, offering to place a special censorship staff at ports of call in order to examine separate mail bags labeled shipping documents and to reforward such documents by the same ship without unloading them with the rest of the mail. It will therefore be seen that when specific complaints of this kind are made action has been taken immediately to prevent damage to neutral interests, and the loss sustained by the MacNiff Horticultural Company, which his Majesty's Government much regret, was due to the specific complaint not having reached his Majesty's Government in time to enable them to apply the new system to this firm's shipments.

"Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburgh—The Government of the United States appear to insinuate that the delay on this company's mail to Christiania was directly connected with the fact that a British competitor obtained a contract for which that company had been tendering. His Majesty's government are astonished that such an insinuation should be made. They are the more surprised at it as the complaint from the Underground Cable Company clearly appears not even to have been adequately examined.

"The contracts alluded to are presumably those recently made by the Christiania municipal electric works. Out of seven contracts placed by these works, of which his Majesty's Government have record, five were allowed to American firms and only two to British firms, and, in spite of the extremely dangerous nature of consignments of copper to Scandinavia, in view of the German attempts to obtain that article through contiguous countries, his Majesty's Government went out of their way to take all possible steps to facilitate the dispatch from the United States to Norway of the goods necessary to execute the American contracts, including 205,000 kilograms of electrolytic copper wire, 10,800 kilograms of electrolytic copper, 12,000 kilograms of copper tubes, and 10,800 kilograms of copper sheets and bars.

Quote Dates Against Complaint.

"Of the two orders placed with British firms one small one was placed on Feb. 2, 1916, and the other for a larger amount on April 8, 1916. In this latter case the call for tenders was issued on Feb. 14, the date specified for closing being noon on March 30, and the British firm tendered on March 17. As the first direct inward-bound mails from the United States for Scandinavia on ships passing around the north of Scotland removed for examination by the British censorship were those on the Hellig Olav, which called at Kirkwall on March 28, it is difficult to understand the assertion made by the United States Government that owing to the detention by the British censorship of the Standard Underground Cable Company's tender a contract was awarded to a British competitor, and in the absence of further details it can only be concluded that the American company's tender never passed through the hands of the British censor or that it related to a contract which was not awarded to a British firm.

"Money Order Lists.—This complaint must be left for consideration in the final reply of the allied Governments, as it involves questions of principle on which consultation between these Governments is still in progress.

"Mails from the Medan.—The facts stated in the United States note are correct, except that it is not made clear, though it is the fact, that the neutral mail bags removed from the Medan were all sent on by Feb. 12, and that the 182 bags lost in the Mecklenburg were without exception for enemy destination. American trade or correspondence with neutral countries was, therefore, affected by the loss of the Mecklenburg, and the loss of the mails destined for enemy countries was due to the illegal sowing of mines with no military object by the enemy themselves.

Says Charges Are Not Supported.

"It will be seen that these specific complaints do not support the general charges against the efficiency of the British censorship which the Government of the United States have put forward in their note. His Majesty's Government will always be ready to explain in detail the working of the censorship, as there is nothing in regard to it which they desire to conceal. His Majesty's Government desire to emphasize most strongly the fact that they have had many instances of complaints against their censorship which on examination proved to arise from the wrong direction of letters, the irregular sailings of neutral mail boats, such as the Dutch boats during the week following the sinking of the Tubantia, and from other similar causes entirely outside the control of His Majesty's Government and often directly due to the action of their enemies. They are obliged, therefore, to disclaim responsibility for occurrences complained of until they have first been given the opportunity of investigating such occurrences in detail.

"July 20. "PAGE."

GERMAN FLOTILLA RAID NEAR THAMES REPULSED

Six Destroyers in Foray Go to River's Mouth, But Later Are Routed by British Warships.

LONDON, July 24.—Six German torpedo boat destroyers were engaged in a running fight by British light forces off Schouwen Bank (the northernmost extremity of Holland) yesterday, says an official statement issued by the British Admiralty this afternoon. The German vessels were repeatedly hit, but they succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast.

The text of the official statement says:

"At midnight of July 22, while near the North Hinder Light vessel, some of our light forces sighted three enemy destroyers, who retired before damage could be inflicted on them.

"Subsequently, off Schouwen Bank, six enemy destroyers were engaged and a running fight ensued, during which the enemy was repeatedly hit, but he succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast. One of our vessels was hit once and one officer and one man were slightly wounded. There was no other damage or casualty."

Heavy firing was heard off the Dutch coast all day Sunday, says a dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Five German destroyers were observed returning toward Zeebrugge. Two of them had a heavy list.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)—German torpedo boats in their raid from Flanders on the night of July 22-23 went up the mouth of the Thames without sighting any British naval forces, says an official statement issued today by the German Admiralty. Later they encountered several small British cruisers, but returned to their base undamaged. The text of the statement follows:

"In the night of July 22-23 German torpedo boats, starting from Flanders, undertook a raid extending until they were close to the mouth of the Thames without sighting hostile naval forces there. While returning they encountered several small British cruisers of the Aurora class and destroyers. A short artillery engagement followed, in the course of which we obtained lucky hits. Our torpedo boats returned to their base undamaged."

FRENCH FLIER DROPS WARNINGS ON BERLIN

"We Could Kill Women and Innocent Children," Says Marchal's Manifesto.

CONTENT TO PROVE POWER

Aviator Descends After 807-Mile Flight and Is Captured—Spark Plugs Fail.

PARIS, July 24.—An official communication given out today said:

"On June 20, at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, Sub-Lieut. Marchal ascended at Nancy on board a Nieuport monoplane of a special type, taking with him a supply of fuel sufficient to last fourteen hours. His mission was to cross Germany at a low altitude in order to drop proclamations on the capital, Berlin, and then to descend in Russia.

"This audacious flight was accomplished point by point, and after flying all night Lieutenant Marchal was compelled to descend at 8:30 o'clock in the morning of June 21 near Chelm, Russian Poland, at least 100 kilometers (62 miles) from the Russian lines. He was made a prisoner.

"The proclamation which Lieutenant Marchal dropped on Berlin began with the words:

"'We could bombard the open town of Berlin and thus kill the women and innocent children, but we are content to throw only the following proclamation.'

"Lieutenant Marchal was interned at Salzerbach, whence he forwarded to France a postal giving these details:

"'I was made prisoner at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 21st at Chelm. The Austrian officers did not believe that I had accomplished my task, but the proof later arrived and they were obliged to bow to the reality.

"'It was the failure of the spark plugs which stopped me and I descended to change two of the plugs and to start the motor again. Unfortunately it would have been necessary to change two more plugs and at this moment I was taken prisoner. You may judge of my chagrin.'

"Aviator Marchal, in the course of his journey, covered in continuous flight a distance of about 1,300 kilometers, (807 miles,) most of which he traveled during the night."

Antoine Marchal's flight of more than 800 miles without stop constitutes a world's record. It is also exceptional because every stage of the journey until he was forced to descend by motor trouble was over land. Roland Garros, in September, 1913, made the record for a comoined flight over land and sea when he flew from Frejus, near Cannes, in France, to Bizerta, near Tunis, 558 miles, which included the crossing of the Mediterranean Sea. Garros made this distance in 7 hours and 53 minutes. Flying at the same rate he would have been able to cross the Atlantic to Ireland in about twenty-seven hours.

The American record for cross-country flight without stop was made by Victor Carlstrom, who flew with one passenger from Newport News to Sheepshead Bay, 416 miles, on May 21 of this year. His time for the flight was four hours and one minute. Carlstrom on Nov. 27, 1915, had flown from Toronto to New York, about 600 miles, with one stop.

A French sportsman, Brindejonc des Moulinais, flew in 1913 from Paris to Berlin, where he lunched, and to Warsaw, where he arrived in time for dinner. He announced the day before he started that he would breakfast in Paris, lunch in Berlin, and dine in Warsaw, and he accomplished the feat with ease.

There have been various raids in the war in which aeroplanes flew several hundred miles. On April 14-15 three naval aeroplanes flew from the British base in the Dardanelles to Constantinople and dropped bombs on the Turkish capital. They flew more than 300 miles under adverse conditions, being forced to combat wind, rain, and thunderstorms.

Shortly after this a French airman beat their record by flying from Saloniki to Sofia, where he dropped four bombs on a Zeppelin shed. This was a distance of about 375 miles, and he was forced to fly over the Vitosha Mountain, with its elevation of 7,000 feet and its treacherous air currents.

KAISER LEAVES WEST TO VISIT EAST FRONT

In a Remarkable Speech He Again Tells of His Leadership by "Divine Appointment."

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)—Emperor William, it was officially announced today, has moved from the western to the eastern theatre of the war, accompanied by the Chief of the General Staff of the Army in the Field.

LONDON, July 24.—Emperor William, during his recent trip to a point somewhere in the rear of Peronne, on the Somme front, says a dispatch to the Wireless Press from Berne, made a speech to the German wounded soldiers which is attracting great attention in Germany. The German Emperor is quoted as saying:

"It is the most poignant grief of my life that I am unable to take a more active part in this war. It is my earnest desire to take my place in the trenches and to deal such blows at our enemies as my age and strength would permit.

"I could take my place with the youngest of you, and I promise that I would leave my mark on the enemy. But the inscrutable Almighty has willed otherwise. Into my care has been committed by divine destiny the leadership of our country, its armies and its forces on land and sea.

"The burden of thinking, deciding, and leading has been hard upon me, and, realizing this, I know that my life must not be risked in the foremost line of battle, where my feelings, if unrestrained, would carry me swiftly.

"My life must be conserved carefully for the welfare of Germany, in order to carry out the duties assigned to me by Divine appointment."

ITALIANS FIGHT FOR PEAK.

Capture Austrian Defenses Just Below Summit of Monte Cimont.

ROME, July 24.—Italian attacks in the Astico region to gain possession of Monte Cimont are making good progress, says the Italian official statement issued today. The Austrian defenses just below the summit were captured yesterday. The text of the statement follows:

From Stelvio to the Lagarina Valley the artillery of both sides has been very active.

In the Astico region our attacks to gain possession of Monte Cimont are making good progress. Yesterday we captured the enemy's defenses just below the summit.

On the Cette Communi Plateau the enemy launched two attacks against the trenches we had taken July 22 on Monte Zebio. These were repulsed with heavy losses.

Between Cismon and Aviso we completed the occupation of the Upper Trevignolo and St. Pellegrino valleys, taking the summit of Monte Stradone and new positions on the slopes of Cima di Bocche.

Enemy artillery yesterday continued the bombardment of Cortina d'Ampezzo and our guns bombarded the Drave Valley.

On the Upper Fella and in the region of Monte Nero hostile artillery was particularly active.

ASQUITH REQUESTS NEW VOTE OF CREDIT

House of Commons Asked to Apportion £450,000,000 Additional for the War.

MAKES TOTAL £2,832,000,000

Army and Navy Expenditure at a Standstill, That for Munitions Still Mounting.

LONDON, July 24.—Premier Asquith asked the House of Commons today for a vote of credit of £450,000,000. This vote, the largest asked by the Government since the beginning of the war, will bring the total appropriated this year to £1,050,000,000 and the total since the beginning of the war to £2,832,000,000, (approximately $14,160,000,000.)

In moving the vote of credit the Premier said the recent expenditure out of the previous vote of credit was approximately £5,000,000 daily; the £6,000,000 daily recently referred to by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech in the House, represented all the outgo. All the expenditure from April 1 to last Saturday was £559,000,000, the Premier added. The navy, the army, and munitions cost £379,000,000, he said; the loans to Great Britain's allies £157,000,000, and food supplies, railways, &c., £23,000,000. The average daily expenditure on the war, he said, was £4,950,000.

The Premier said he hoped the expenditure for the army and the navy would not exceed the present level in the near future. The munitions cost remained stationary at the highest level yet reached, he added, and might increase.

Mr. Asquith said that since the outbreak of the war there had been twelve votes of credit, totaling £2,832,000,000; the present vote was substantially larger than its predecessors, but this was not because any great extension of expenditure was anticipated, but to make provision for a longer period and the covering of any necessary results.

Explaining the statement of Chancellor McKenna that the expenditure had reached £6,000,000 daily, the Premier made the same statement as did the Chancellor in regard to the purchase of American securities, which, he said, was not a true expenditure, but merely a transfer of assets from England to America.

After expending £559,000,000 between April 1 and July 22, continued the Premier, there was a balance on hand of £41,000,000, which was sufficient to carry on the services to the end of July, instead of the first week in August, as he had estimated. The daily average of expenditure had risen from £4,820,000 during the period from May 1 to June 30 to £5,050,000 during the period from June 21 to July 22, or an average over the two periods of £4,950,000; the principal causes of the increase were the army and navy munitions, said Mr. Asquith.

During the first period, the average irrecoverable expenditure was £3,000,000, being exclusive of supplies to Great Britain's allies; during the second period it was £3,600,000. From both these figures should be deducted the average peace expenditure of £2,000,000 daily.

The naval expenditure, the Premier added, proceeded at a uniform rate and was not expected to increase in the near future. Army expenditures, he said, reached the high mark, exclusive of munitions, last November, and from January to June remained fairly constant at a figure rather less than that of last November.

The July total, continued the Premier, probably would be higher than that of November, and it was expected, apart from any change in policy, that the present level would be maintained for the near future. The munition expenditure had increased steadily and continuously up to May and in that month and during June and July it was fairly constant. Under all heads, the expenditure might be expected to expand little more.

The daily average of loans to all Dominions had dropped £1,490,000 in the first period to £1,320,000 in the second period, but these figures, said the Premier, were very misleading, because in the first period there was one item of £12,000,000 attributable in reality to the previous period. Allowing for that, the average expenditure under this head had increased. The figure for the second period was swollen by the fact that the Government had advanced £11,000,000 to Australia to enable that commonwealth to finance the purchase of wheat contracted for for the home Government.

AMERICAN QUOTED ON BERLIN CONDITIONS

Found People Depressed—Story That French Woman Killed Noted German Aviator.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent gives a fuller account of the experiences of an American traveler from New York who unsuccessfully sought to reach Constantinople from Berlin by the Balkan Express. The correspondent says:

"The American actually saw the Balkan Express in the railway station at Berlin and it was still there when he left after, five days of fruitless endeavors to obtain permission to travel with it. Up to the last moment he was always assured by the German General Staff that the necessary permit would be granted, but although supported by the Ambassador at Berlin and the Government at Washington, permission ultimately was definitely refused on the ground that civilians were not allowed to travel between Berlin and Constantinople.

"A number of wealthy German-Americans who sought to succor starving Turkish people also were held up at Berlin because they were unable to obtain the necessary authorization for the Balkan Express.

"My informant is inclined to think the train in question is something of a myth. He doubts if it goes any further east than Budapest.

"The Bristol Hotel in Berlin was inhabited by officers on leave or by convalescents and also by a contingent of German-Americans. The officers have entirely lost their starchlike stiffness and insolent swagger. They occasionally recited 'The Hymn of Hate,' varied with maledictions on the head of America for consenting to supply munitions to the Allies. As German beer had deteriorated, the officers were consoling themselves with whisky and soda, still procurable in Berlin hotels.

"My informant, who knows Germany well, last visited the country just before the outbreak of the war. This time he was much struck with the change observable everywhere. There is profound moral depression, and he is convinced, to put it in his own language, that the colossus of Germany is 'down and about to be counted out.'

"A story is current in Berlin that Immelmann, the German aviator, was stabbed by a patriotic Frenchwoman whom he happened to encounter in a certain frontier town in German occupation. The author of the deed was at once shot by way of punishment.

"The American visitor saw in the Rhine Valley groups of Russian prisoners engaged in hay making."

EASTERN CAMPAIGN INQUIRY

Asquith Says Commission Will Have Wide Powers and May Go to India.

LONDON, July 24.—Introducing a bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia campaigns, Premier Asquith today announced in the House of Commons that the Commissioners would have discretion as to the privacy or otherwise of their proceedings. The commission would sit in India as well as in London.

RUSSIANS IN ARMENIA CLOSE IN ON ERZINGAN

Within 15 Miles of the Turkish Stronghold, Which Is Menaced North and South.

PETROGRAD, July 24.—Forces of Emperor Nicholas operating in Turkish Armenia are steadily advancing upon the fortified town of Erzingan from the north and the south, says a Russian official statement issued today. On the east the Russian advance guards are within fifteen miles of the place, which is eighty miles southwest of Erzerum.

The following was issued by the War Office tonight:

On the Erzingan route, in the Ziaret Tapasi district, our troops repulsed two Turkish counterattacks and have occupied the heights of Naglika. Our advance continues.

East of the Erzingan route we captured an enmy line on the Durum Darasi River. After having repulsed several Turkish attacks our cavalry has reached the line of Boz-Tapa-Mertekli.

The offensive of our Caucasus army is proceeding successfully. In the direction of Mosul, throughout the day of July 22, numerically superior Turkish forces attacked a detachment of our troops at Rayat, combining a frontal attack with an outflanking movement, but our fire and counter-attacks forced the enemy to abandon the offensive.

Turks Claim Victory in Persia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24, (via London.)—A further retreat of Rususian forces in Persia under Turkish pressure is reported in two official War Office statements issued today. The earlier one read:

In Persia, Russian forces, which fled in disorder eastward, attempted to offer resistance thirty kilometers east of Pzandox. We pursued them. The enemy, unable to offer battle, was obliged to withdraw toward the frontier.

In the district of Pomana, our advance detachments drove off enemy detachments

Subsequently the following was given out:

Irak Front—In the Euphrates sector one of our monitors attacked two hostile monitors, causing a fire to break out on one of them. Our volunteers fired from the bank and killed some of the crew. The hostile monitors were forced to retreat.

Persian Front—In the Kermanshah sector the situation is unchanged. Our detachments and volunteers, attacking energetically, dispersed Russian forces in the region of Bane, driving them eastward. Thirty-five kilometers east of Revandiz our troops, eight kilometers this side of the frontier, encountered Russian rear guards, inflicting such severe losses that in order to facilitate their flight they threw away their equipment and munitions.

423 OFFICERS DIE IN JUNE.

British Casualty Lists Fix Total Lost to Date as 8,997.

LONDON, July 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Casualty lists issued by the War Office show that during June the British Army lost 423 officers killed, 1,032 wounded, and 64 missing—a total of 1,519. These figures bring the aggregate losses to date to 29,424, of which number 8,997 have been killed or died, 18,456 wounded, and 1,971 missing.

During the month the heavy fighting around Ypres caused losses among officers in the Canadian contingent of 109 killed, 304 wounded, and 51 missing. Of the Australians, 14 were killed and 32 wounded; Indians, 16 killed, 55 wounded; Field Artillery, 20 killed, 42 wounded; London regiments, 6 killed, 31 wounded; Flying Corps, 14 killed, 17 wounded, 6 missing.

Brig. Gens. Kirk and Mercer were killed and Brig. Gen. Williams was reported to be a prisoner. Three other Brigadier Generals were wounded, while nine Lieutenant Colonels were killed.

The lists also contain the names of 200 officers made prisoners at Kut-el-Amara.

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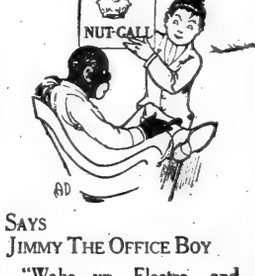

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WILSON TO PUSH BLACKLIST FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

with the trade of American firms with neutral countries. It is asserted in responsible quarters here that the blacklist program contemplates such interference. This Government holds, for example, that it is beyond the legal or moral power of the British Government to boycott steamer lines that carry cargoes to neutral countries for American firms that have been placed on the blacklist. Instances have been reported where steamship lines have refused to carry cargoes for blacklisted firms to countries not at war with Great Britain. This amounts to a boycott, officials hold, and a boycott that does not apply directly to goods intended for German consumption is entirely illegal, according to their views.

Officials Move Cautiously.

While it is believed that the Government is inclined to concede that Great Britain has the right to forbid her subjects from dealing with American firms that have been blacklisted for suspected trading with Germany, no official acknowledgment that the Government takes that position has been made. Officials are cautious in their comment on the matter, and it is apparent that they are reserving all declarations that might commit the United States to any admission that Great Britain had any legal authority whatever to punish firms doing business in this country.

Nothing has developed to indicate that the British Government intends to recede from its position. One of the British arguments in favor of the blacklist is that in effect it creates a white list of American firms, as those American firms that had been suspected of having had dealings with Germany but whose names do not appear on the blacklist can now do business with British business men. Another point made in behalf of the British Government's action is that there were no less than 8,000 suspected American individuals and firms, and with only eighty-two names, or about 1 per cent., on the blacklist the British Government stands in the attitude of having been extremely lenient.

PAGE BUSY ON BLACKLIST.

Confers Today with Lord Crewe and Lord Robert Cecil.

LONDON, July 24.—Diplomatic exchanges between Washington and London with regard to the statutory blacklist have not yet passed the stage of inquiry. As the result of his talk with Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington, has cabled to the Foreign Office asking for an elucidation of several points in the blacklist not understood by the State Department.

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London, who already has visited the British Foreign Office on the subject of the blacklist, will confer tomorrow with the Marquis of Crewe, the Government leader in the House of Lords, and Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade. At the Foreign Office it was announced today that it was quite incorrect to say that a grave situation had arisen. Nothing in the nature of a protest has yet been received, and neither side has had a chance to state its position fully. It is felt, however, that the Foreign Office will rely on the doctrine that a nation has the undisputed right to legislate as regards its own nationals. Officials at the Foreign Office think they do not believe the British Government will rely greatly on precedents established in the civil war and the Spanish-American war.

PLANNING BLACKLIST FIGHT.

Leopold Zimmermann Chosen to Represent Firms Under Ban.

Leopold Zimmermann of the Wall Street banking house of Zimmermann & Forshay, which firm is on the British trade blacklist, is to be the Permanent Chairman of the organization effected last week by more than fifty firms and individuals who are under the trade ban of Great Britain. From this time on, it was said yesterday, M. Zimmermann, who will be assisted by an Advisory Committee yet to be appointed, will direct the efforts of the firms and individuals to carry on their trade despite the British boycott, and to have the blacklist nullified so far as it affects the trade activities of American citizens.

Mr. Zimmermann spent several hours yesterday afternoon in conference with Maurice B. Blumenthal, legal adviser of the organization of blacklisted firms. It was announced after the conference that scores of letters and telegrams from prominent persons in all parts of the country had been received offering their support in the movement against the enforcement of the blacklist. Affidavits, it was said, were being made by various corporations, firms, and individuals who are on the blacklist, in which they say under oath how the blacklist has operated against them for months past, in some instances for a period of nearly two years.

At the close of the conference the following statement was issued by Mr. Zimmermann and Mr. Blumenthal:

"We are making haste slowly because the great importance and far-reaching effect of the controversy between the two countries require that the American side be presented deliberately and without excitement or clamor.

"In attempting to justify its conduct England has declared through its chief of the Department of Foreign Trade as follows:

"'The test applied before putting a firm domiciled in America on the statutory list is this: "Is that firm by its business operations strengthening our enemies? If so, then British firms may not support it."'

"This test reflects an attitude that is (1) unlawful. (2) inconsistent, and (3) absurd.

"One other contention made in attempted justification is an alleged precedent in our own history. When law and logic fail, precedents are frequently resorted to in presenting a defense of guilty but excusable. The alleged precedent is the proclamation of President Lincoln on Aug. 16, 1861, during the rebellion, that 'all commercial intercourse between the States in insurrection and citizens of other States through the ports of the United States is unlawful and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease.'

"That this so-called precedent has no application to the present case will be apparent to the most casual observer when he recalls that the Lincoln proclamation was one by the President of the United States affecting two classes of its own citizens, one of which was in rebellion against the Government, while the proclamation of England has to do with the United States, a foreign country, and with United States citizens, over whom she has absolutely no authority, power, or jurisdiction.

"The other so-called precedent is the act of Congress of May 26, 1863, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse clearance of ships where their cargoes, 'whatever the ostensible destination, were intended for points or places in the possession or under the control of insurrectionists against the United States.' The difference between that case and this is obvious because there was an express and frank inhibition by our own Government against the shipment of merchandise to rebellious citizens of our own country.

Phelan Beale, the lawyer of 2 Wall Street, who represents in this country the German-American Trade League, composed of more than 1,100 German houses doing business with the United States, according to a statement of one of those who attended the meeting of the blacklisted firms and individuals, is himself on the British trade blacklist. He issued the following statement yesterday afternoon with reference to the blacklist:

"It is true that I have represented for some years the Deutsche-Amerikanischer Wirtschaftsverband of Berlin, which is the German-American Trade League composed of 1,100 German firms having business with the United States. Dr. Siresemann, one of the leaders of the Reichstag, is the President of the organization.

"Prior to the publication of the blacklist I had been informed that the English Government had a boycott list containing the names of more than 3,000 American citizens and business firms, but that a feeler would be put forth containing only a small number of business firms for the purpose of ascertaining the manner in which the American public would receive the step and the attitude of our Department of State in reference thereto."

The firms of Albert Herskowitz & Son, 44 West Twenty-eighth Street, and I. Arlowitsch Company, Inc., two of the largest fur houses in New York, announced yesterday that for months past they have been on the British blacklist, although the names of these firms do not appear on the list made public by the British Government last week. Both of these firms have branches in London and Leipsic.

Louis A. Cohen, Secretary of the Arlowitsch Company, said yesterday that the only reason he could give to account for the firm's name being on the blacklist was the fact that it had a branch in Leipsic.

Albert Herskowitz said that his firm also maintains a branch in Leipzig and that so far as he knew that was the only reason for his being blacklisted.

It became known yesterday that the South African business of the banking house of G. Amsinck & Co., which firm was one of Captain von Papen's bankers, was taken over months ago by the English house of Gillespie Brothers & Co., of 82 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C., and 11 Broadway, this city. Amsinck & Co., had about 200 clients in South Africa, who are now cared for by the English firm. Amsinck & Co. continue to do a large South American business and are not on the British blacklist.

The charge that the chief purpose of the British blacklist is to take trade away from them will play a prominent part in the protests to be filed with the State Department, according to information obtained in the financial district yesterday.

It was learned that some of the most prominent bankers and exporters mentioned in the list had been gathering evidence to this end ever since they learned that they had fallen out of favor with the English authorities.

It was learned from reliable sources, however, that certain proofs regarding shipping conditions would be presented, going to show that British commercial houses had profited in South American trade by the inability of blacklisted American firms to obtain cargo room for their goods on British or neutral ships sailing out of this port.

It is understood that documents will be filed with the Washington authorities purporting to show that certain neutral steamship companies have declined to carry goods to German firms in South America from this country when consigned by blacklisted houses, while they have permitted English goods sent out by London and Liverpool commercial houses to be taken to the German firms in question.

"There is no question in the minds of persons on the blacklist," said one of the most prominent of them yesterday, "but that an effort is being made to seize a part of our trade. There are banking institutions in this city which have done, and are doing, a big business with Germany, the extent of which is known to the British Government, yet their names were not on the list. The reason is plain enough to me. These institutions do not conduct any commercial business, and therefore do not supply the same interest to British trade that American exporting houses do."

CARPET MEN NOT AFFECTED.

No British Attempt to Limit Their Supplies, They Say.

Denial was made yesterday at the offices of the Textile Alliance, Inc., 45 East Seventeenth street, of a published report that the British Government had a strangle grip on American manufacturers of carpets through its manner of regulating raw wool imports into the United States. The allegation was made that the requirements imposed on American manufacturers in order to get raw supplies were in reality a phase of the blacklist situation.

The Textile Alliance was formed shortly after the outbreak of hostilities for the express purpose of handling such wool as the British Government was willing or able to spare for the use of American wool users. Russia placed an embargo on all wool shipments from the empire, while Great Britain and its colonies undertook to see to it that no wool produced in British territories found its way, either in the raw or in the manufactured condition, into Germany or Austria-Hungary.

The embargoes of both Russia and Great Britain threatened for a time to cause a wool famine in this country. It was then decided, after urgent representations by American consumers, that the British Government would make shipments to American firms only through the medium of the Textile Alliance after that body had approved the applications for such supplies from the British dominions. The condition under which applications were accepted required the individual or firm to agree that no shipments of either wool or wool fabrics would be sent to "enemies" of the Allies. In addition, merchants were required to pay first 1 per cent., and more recently one-half of 1 per cent. on the invoiced value of all British wool so received, to the Textile Alliance, this payment, it was explained yesterday, being merely to cover the expenses of the Alliance's service.

The requirements applying to carpet and other wools apply also in the case of jute used in carpet manufacture. All applicants for permission to import supplies must be American citizens and sign contracts promising that none of the goods so imported shall be sent to Britain's enemies.

Carpet manufacturers acknowledged yesterday that if they wanted any British wool supplies they were under the necessity of getting permits from the British Government through the medium of the Textile Alliance. A representative of one big carpet manufacturing firm said:

"All business in imported British wools has to be done through the alliance, but considerable quantities of Chinese and Argentine wool suitable for carpet manufacture are received. Over shipments of these classes, the British have no control, as a rule, at best. The war has made it hard to get sufficient wool supplies, and prices of course soared beyond precedent. The scarcity of raw material, coupled with the famine in dyestuffs, sent up the prices of the finished products until now carpets and rugs are anywhere from 33 to 50 per cent. higher than was the case one year ago. Certain grades of both classes of goods selling at wholesale twelve months ago at $18 are now up to $28. We do not know when the upward price movement will end."

J. J. Nevins, Secretary of the Textile Alliance, had this to say regarding the charge that the British were interfering with the American carpet trade:

"The British Government had a perfect right to see to it that wool grown in its dominions was not used in clothing its enemies. Accordingly, it made arrangements through the Textile Alliance to let wool come to America under the express agreement that none, raw or finished, was to be allowed to be shipped to the Central Empires. Most of the American manufacturers, carpet men as well as others, applying for shipments through the bureau, have been accommodated. We have heard no complaints of British attempts to strangle the American carpet industry or interfere unduly with other textile manufacturing interests."

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MEXICANS PROTEST OVER BORDER SHOTS

Gen. Gonzales Charges Militiamen Crossed and Attacked the Homes of Natives.

VILLISTAS BLAMED BY BELL

American Commander Explains That His Men Have Orders to Fire Back When Fired At.

EL PASO, Texas, July 24.—General George Bell, Jr., commanding the El Paso military district, tonight notified General Francisco Gonzales, commandant in Juarez, that his reports indicated six outlaws, Villa sympathizers, were responsible for the recent exchanges of shots between Massachusetts National Guardsmen in this region and Mexicans south of the frontier. These outlaws, according to General Bell's information, have a rendezvous on "the island," a bit of Mexican territory a few miles below El Paso, left on the American side of the river when the Rio Grande formed a new channel. He suggested that General Gonzales take steps to break up the band.

General Gonzales protested today to General Bell against the conduct of the outpost guards of the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, who, he said, crossed into Mexico territory yesterday morning "in violation of Mexican rights," and last night shot up "without provocation a number of homes of Mexicans south of the border."

The protest was filed through Andres Garcia, the Mexican Consul, who also suggested to General Bell that regular troops, accustomed to border conditions, replace guardsmen who, in the main, are new to soldiery and to the country at the point where the shooting occurred. This, he said, would give the people on the Mexican side a feeling of security.

The Mexican officers call attention to the fact that there was no trouble with the border patrols as long as United States regulars were on guard duty, but all of the shooting across the line occurred after the arrival of the Massachusetts militia, who, the Mexicans charge, are looking for trouble and are invading Mexican soil to bring it about.

Dispute About First Shot.

The outposts declared they were shot at first, but the Mexicans living opposite reported to General Gonzales that not a shot was fired from the Mexican side before the Americans began an unprovoked attack on civilians, including women and children. In his protest General Gonzales affirmed that no Mexican soldiers were stationed in the neighborhood of the island and that he had no information of outlaws or smugglers being in that region. General Gonzales said the Judge of Letters of the Juarez Court had been assigned to make a thorough investigation of the shooting and the reported crossing of American troops.

Both General Bell and General Gonzales tonight continued their investigation of the affair. Today the two commanders exchanged views several times, through Consul Garcia, with a view to eliminating the sniping below El Paso. Although General Gonzales and Mr. Garcia announced that they had protested to him, General Bell said that the Consul had communicated with him by telephone, and that he did not remember the conversation in the nature of a protest, but rather as a notification that the Mexican authorities were willing to co-operate in every way to eliminate possible chances of friction between the two commanders.

General Bell added that Brig. Gen. Leroy Sweetzer, commanding the Massachusetts troops, reported that the Mexicans fired first. In regard to the alleged protest General Bell said:

"Our men have orders to shoot back when shot at. They will be punished if they are guilty of shooting first. But their instructions are to answer any fire. And the sooner that the Mexicans learn that they cannot snipe with impunity, the better it will be for both sides. As to crossing the international line, if it can be shown that any of our men have done so in defiance of my orders they will be punished."

General Bell also stated the Mexican authorities at Guadalupe had voluntarily informed him that the two horses and two mules taken from Reynolds's ranch near Fabens, Texas, by Mexican thieves would be returned to the owner. He denied that he communicated previously with the Carranza authorities on this matter.

Order to Wing Aeroplane.

On the report that an aeroplane believed to belong to the American punitive expedition had been seen near La Mancha, south of Torreon, General Jacinto Trevino from Chihuahua telegraphed orders to his garrisons in that region to bring it down "by any possible manner," and to capture the aviator, according to El Democrata of Chihuahua in its edition of last Saturday, copies of which arrived here today. The aeroplane was seen July 20, the paper said, and added that it appeared to be making reconnoissances.

"This the Mexican authorities can in nowise permit," the editor commented.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 24.—General Funston has asked General Bell for a report on the reported exchange of shots by Mexicans and the Massachusetts guardsmen last night. Neither the incident nor the protest made by General Gonzales has been reported to Department Headquarters.

18,000 RUSH TO ARMS AT A SURPRISE CALL

New York Troops Spring to Posts Smoothly, But Machine Guns Err Technically.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, June 24.—The first big manoeuvre of the New York troops was held this morning when the call to arms summoned every man in the three camps to post to repel an imaginary attack from the north. Although the operation required the utilization of 18,000 men in the branches of the division, that movement was accomplished without a hitch and the imaginary enemy was routed.

At 7 o'clock three buglers took position to the rear of Major General O'Ryan's headquarters and blew the call. It is the duty of every regimental trumpeter to echo the summons, and before the last notes of the headquarters buglers had died away the call was sent through the camp from a score of trumpeters. It was early sun up and, because of the stillness of the hour, the sound of the bugles and the roll of the drums could be heard in the main street of McAllen, a mile away.

The confusion and excitement which had been expected did not appear, and the men lined up in the company streets quickly and ready for battle. Because of the danger of permitting the men to carry their cartridge belts entirely full all equipment except rifles was left behind. The first battalion of the Seventh Regiment marched out of camp to go three miles to Sharyland for rifle practice on the range there a few minutes before the call, and as a result the honor of the coming out in the advance skirmish line went to Company E. One and a half minutes after the call Company E was well on its way to its position, and 200 yards from the first line of Seventh tents, back of the company, were the men of the Hospital Corps.

Machine Guns Too Slow.

To support the E men two machine guns and 2,400 rounds of ammunition were hurried up on mules. This quantity of ammunition fired from both guns at the rate of 600 shots a minute each would have been sufficient to last four minutes. It was exactly seven minutes before the second pair of machine guns, with additional ammunition, came up to support the first gun crew. It was only theoretical fighting, but if it had been the real thing, with an enemy who had machine gun units to give more prompt co-operation, there would be gaps in Company E ranks tonight, it was said.

To the Seventy-first went the task of guarding the Seventh's right flank and protecting the east front of the camp. The men were flung along the canal which borders the western part of town, and were theoretically intrenched. The Twelfth took care of the west front while the Field Artillery and Squadron A dismounted on the south.

After two hours spent in holding their positions the men received information that the enemy had withdrawn. The entire movement was made merely for the purpose of accustoming the men to the ground they will have to traverse some dark night when General O'Ryan decides to have another surprise attack.

In discussing the manoeuvres this afternoon, General O'Ryan said such things were not the main purpose of camps along the border. He declared that the concentration was not only for the purpose of cementing the organization and obtaining the equipment for the State soldiers. He added that the McAllen camp would be devoted wholly to the technical training, and that when the divisions got back to New York it would compare favorably in military knowledge with the regular service. He pointed out that such training could not be gained in a short time, but said he had absolutely no knowledge of how long the men would have to remain.

DENY HEALEY DEATH WAS DUE TO NEGLECT

Surgeons Made Investigation Before Charges Appeared in Anonymous Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 24.—A thorough investigation of the death of Clinton O. Healey of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, stationed in the Third Brigade at Pharr, was made by Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, chief surgeon of the division, and by Major John R. Kevin, regimental surgeon, even before an anonymous letter had been published in The Philadelphia Public Ledger alleging that the death of Private Healey had been due to neglect of the regimental hospital corps and the division hospital or the first field hospital, a comtal unit now used for other cases of illness.

Even Healey's former tent mate said that no regimental surgeon had ever told him that he was only a homesick man suffering from a poisonous bite, and that he was to return to the hospital the following day. It is true, however, that he did lie in a tent flooded with water one night. Every man and officer of the Twenty-third, from the Colonel to the newest recruit, lay in flooded tents the first night the Twenty-third was in camp, and Healey was practically the only man in the regiment who had a cot to keep him out of the water.

Hospital records show that there was no neglect in Healey's case. He was attended personally by Major Kevin, who, although he had three assistant surgeons, decided that he would personally supervise the treatment. Other medical officers were called in consultation, and one diagnosed the case as jaundice.

Although the Twenty-third has a brick schoolhouse as an infirmary, while all other regiments have only tents, Healey was not moved from his tent to the building that night because Major Kevin and all the other officers decided that it would be dangerous to move him more than 100 yards from his tent to the infirmary during a heavy downpour of rain that began early in the afternoon, before Healey complained of illness, and that continued all night without cessation. Orderlies from the Medical Corps remained near Healey all night and gave him medicine.

Early the following morning he was moved to the infirmary and, acting under a general order instructing medical officers to send all men with high fevers to the field hospital at McAllen, Major Kevin sent him to headquarters. Other sick men who rode in the ambulance with Healey said that orderlies had given Healey all possible care and attention on the journey.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment, visited Healey in the hospital, and the patient said he thought he was getting better, and asked the clergyman to write to the soldier's mother at Park Place and Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, that her son was rapidly recovering. Dr. Cadman had visited Healey in his flooded tent at Pharr as well as at the field hospital, and had talked with the physicians and orderlies at both places. He said he had seen no evidences of neglect. "And if I had I would not hesitate to tell about them," he said.

Lieut. Col. Terriberry, chief surgeon of the division, today gave out the records of the case as well as those of the autopsy, confirming all that had been said by privates, officers, and surgeons in the medical corps of the Twenty-third.

Surgeons at the field hospital decided to send the case to the base hospital at San Antonio, and the patient died on the way. Not satisfied with the diagnosis of the case, Lieut. Col. Terriberry telegraphed to Colonel W. J. Ireland, surgeon at the base hospital, requesting an autopsy.

This showed that Healey had pulmonary tuberculosis of both lungs, pleurisy, aortitis, a hardening of heart artery, with a lesion, and traces of other diseases. Diagnosis at the field hospital had brought out symptoms that had been classified as those of incipient pneumonia. Lieut. Col. Terriberry said he could not understand how any physician could have passed Healey so that he could enter the Federal service.

FATHER ASKS INVESTIGATION.

James R. Healey Petitions Quartermaster's Department.

James R. Healey of 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, father of Private Healey of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who died in Pharr, Texas, on July 15 last, said yesterday that he had petitioned the Quartermaster's Department at Washington for a thorough investigation of his son's death. On reading the letter of a National Guardsman which was published in The Philadelphia Public Ledger, and which made special reference to the manner in which Healey died, the father said he was convinced that the young man was a victim of neglect.

Before his son left for the border, a doctor's examination proved him to be in perfect health. The father said he had received no notification of his death excepting a telegram sent to him by the Captain of the company of which his son was a meraber.

CARRANZA DENIES RUMORS.

No Torreon Attack, No Chihuahua Food Riots, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—General Carranza today sent a telegram to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate in Washington, saying the story that a Villista force had attacked Torreon was "utterly without foundation." Carranza added that there was a suspicion that this false information was set going by the so-called legalista sympathizers in the United States. The Ambassador-Designate was instructed by his Chief to deny "as unqualifiedly false" statements that there had been food riots in the City of Chihuahua.

HIKE OVERCOMES TROOPS.

Nearly 1,000 of First Illinois Brigade Drop Out of Line.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 24.—The First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard, which has been here several weeks, during which the men have been going through a hardening process, taking hikes and drilling every day, felt today that it was in good physical condition to start out on a hike to Leon Springs, twenty-six miles from Fort Sam Houston, to encamp for a week. This is part of the training mapped out.

The three regiments composing the brigade, the First, Second, and the Seventh, about 3,500 men in all, began their hike at 7 o'clock this morning, planning to do the twenty-six miles by easy stages, making ten miles the first day and devoting three days to the trip. Fifteen miles is considered the average infantry hike for a day, though the regular army men frequently exceed it. The guardsmen, too, traveled light, carrying none of their equipment except their guns.

Before the Illinois troops got out of the city limits fully a hundred had dropped out of the ranks, fatigued and overheated, though today was not hot, judged by San Antonio standards, the temperature ranging about 90 degrees. Some of the regular army officers witnessed these first foot cases, and suspected that the men were faking to get rides on the motor trucks.

When the regiments had marched a few miles from town the column moving slowly away from San Antonio presented a curious appearance62 First were the panting men; behind them several motor trucks, upon which men who had dropped out literally swarmed; then a line of automobiles, some antique, some ultra-modern—machines owned by civilians and commandeered haphazard as they drove along the road; behind these were a couple of hay wagons piled high with hay. Clinging to precarious perches on top were more of the Illinois guardsmen. The farmers had been on their way to town when they met the marchers. There were a couple of hospital ambulances, crowded, and last a truck load of beer kegs, with a couple of soldiers trying to balance themselves on each keg.

When the men reached the end of their first day's hike it was near noon. They had marched ten miles in a little less than five hours, stopping frequently for short rests. In all, nearly a thousand of them dropped out of line on the march. Many of these were able to resume the hike after resting and receiving treatment from the medical corps, or being carried part of the way in conveyances. All were able to remain in camp and expected to be able to continue the hike tomorrow, except nine, who had to be brought back to the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston.

Of the three regiments the Seventh suffered the smallest loss. This regiment is composed to a large extent of men who work out of doors and who are in better physical condition than the others.

SOCIETY WOMEN AID GUARD RELIEF WORK

A Trainload Expected to Come Here from Newport to Sell Field Day Tickets.

NEWSBOY GIVES HIS MITE

Prominent Citizen, Former Member of 71st Regiment, to Relieve Twelve Soldiers' Families.

The Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard, of which Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is Chairman, yesterday practically completed the organization of its campaign for $50,000 to be made through the sale of tickets for the Field Day at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday.

It was said yesterday that a trainload of society women might come from Newport to sell tickets. Squads of society women are to visit the department stores and ask that the girls employed there have a few hours on some certain day to go out and sell tickets from automobiles that will be provided for them.

Wednesday will be "actresses' day" and 200 actresses from "Very Good Eddie," "Step This Way," and the Winter Garden will start from the Vanderbilt Hotel Wednesday morning and sell tickets all day in the financial districts.

One feature of the big athletic and military events at Sheepshead Bay not yet announced will be the review by Admiral Usher, Commandant of the navy yard, of four companies, with the band, from the dreadnought Oklahoma.

As the need of relief grows among the families of the soldiers at the front, a prominent citizen, once a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, has agreed personally to care for twelve cases, his only stipulation being that the families should be guaranteed as worthy by Mrs. Edward P. Fowler, a social service expert, now a volunteer worker at the Active Service Auxiliary.

An appeal was made yesterday by a woman who exhibited an undertaker's bill of $75 for the burial of a 6-year-old boy who had died since his father went to the front. The mother wrote to ask the father to come home, as the boy was dying, but his Colonel could not give the permission, and in her last letter the father had not heard that the child had died.

An officer in another company wrote to the auxiliary to look after the family of one of his men. An investigation was made, and it was found that the funds of the little family had given out entirely, but that the mother had found a place to scrub offices at $5.50 a week, leaving two babies at home to be cared for by a child only 10 years old. The rent will be paid, so that the mother can stay home and care for the children. Her husband was employed by a railroad company and received good pay. He was not a member of the National Guard, but enlisted when the call came.

One of the offerings for the men at the front which they appreciate most at the Red Cross station at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue came from a little newsboy, who said his name was Lewis Walton. Grimy and warm, he entered the office yesterday, and, handing out a nickel, asked: "Can you change that?"

They gave him five pennies, three of which he turned back.

"That's fer you," he said. "It's fer our own fellers down in Mexico."

It will go for comfort bags for the men for which the Chaplains are writing, saying they are greatly needed. The Red Cross has sent three gross to the Seventy-first and as many more to the Twelfth. Then the supply gave out, and there was no money for more. Friday night they ordered additional supplies "on faith," feeling that the money would surely be received. The next day $90 arrived in a check from Mrs. Otto H. Kahn from Dark Harbor, Me.

A large American flag floats at the front of the headquarters of the Woman's American Supply Committee at 4 East Forty-ninth Street. It was a gift of the husband of the President, John Hays Hammond. Mrs. Fitch Swinburne has given up her vacation this year to become Chairman of Headquarters for the league and will be in charge of the work all Summer. All the workers are volunteers.

Two boxes of hospital supplies and comforts for the soldiers will be sent South this week.

Barry Heads G. O. P. Publicity.

David S. Barry has been appointed Director of the Literary Bureau of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Barry, for many years a Washington correspondent, was in charge of the Literary Bureau in the 1912 Taft campaign. In 1908 he served under Richard V. Oulahan in the Publicity Department of the Republican National Committee.

HUGHES SENDS FOR FALL.

Wants Latest in Mexican Situation for July 31 Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 24.—Charles E. Hughes sent a telegram to Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico at Washington tonight asking for a conference on Thursday. It is understood that the nominee wishes to talk over the Mexican situation with the Senator before he completes the last draft of his speech of acceptance, which he will deliver on July 31 at Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Hughes will meet the Senator either in New York or at the Hughes Summer home, Tremedden, and the details of the conference will be arranged tomorrow. If Senator Fall comes here Mr. Hughes may not go to New York this week.

Mr. Hughes worked all day on his address and had little time for visitors. It became known today that he expects to make at least one address a day during the Western tour and that his proposed vacation of two weeks in the Rockies probably will be cut down to a week or less because of the many requests for addresses. Reports that Mr. Hughes would speak in St. Paul and Minneapolis on Aug. 9 were confirmed here tonight.

Two letters received by Mr. Hughes were given out today. One was from Henry C. Hazzard, President of the League of California Clubs of California, offering loyal support. The other, an indorsement, came from China, where Professor Charles N. Tuck is on leave from Cornell University. It read:

Chinese Post, Harbin, Manchuria,
July 17, 1916.

Hon. Justice Charles E. Hughes,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Justice Hughes:

From "Down in China" I have heard the good news of your nomination. Congratulations to the party and to the country. Ever since the '08 Cornellian was dedicated to you I have had your framed photo in my office, and now the day has come when I hope you will be our national guide. Respectfully,

CHARLES N. TUCK.

Mr. Hughes received scores of telegrams today asking him to make addresses on his Western tour.

VENIZELOS DISPUTES KING.

Former Premier Says War's Events Make Germans Certain Losers.

ATHENS, July 24 (via London).—Former Premier Venizelos openly challenges King Constantine's expressed belief that Germany cannot be defeated in an article which appears in today's Herald. Venizelos quotes an interview given by the King to an Associated Press representative last January, in which the monarch declared that the war would result in a draw.

"Who is now so blinded by prejudice," asks Venizelos, "that he still believes in German victory? Who today, after the reorganization of the Russian Army and the organization of Kitchener's army, by which England is raised to the rank of a great military power, still imagines that the war can be ended by a bastard peace in which there will be neither victor nor vanquished?"

In the interview referred to by former Premier Venizelos King Constantine said: "If economic exhaustion does not force Germany to sue for peace, I believe it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to conquer her in a military way." Asked as to what he believed would be the outcome of the war, the King replied: "A draw—don't you?" The interview was given on Jan. 20.

USED CARS.

The Automobile Exchange of The New York Times gives particulars of slightly used cars by well-known makers. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BLISS COMPLETES FAVORABLE REPORT

Finds Rumors of Lack of Food and Medical Attention on Border Baseless.

VARIETY LACKING AT FIRST

General "Particularly Pleased" at Absence of Intoxicants—Names New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Reports that National Guard organizations on the Mexican border have suffered from lack of food and medical attention are denied in a letter to the War Department from Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff, who is making an official inspection of the camps. The National Guardsmen are now better satisfied, according to General Bliss.

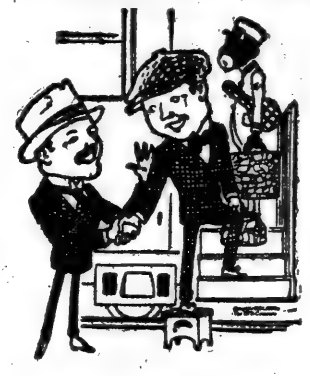
General Bliss's letter refers to his inspection of the militia organizations in the Brownsville district. Part of the letter follows:

"I have now personally visited all the camps, approximately 30,000 men, and have interviewed company, regimental, brigade, and division commanders. Without exception they have denounced every story that has appeared in the newspapers as to insufficiency or poor quality of the rations as a deliberate falsehood. Many enlisted men have told me that the food is better than they were accustomed to at their homes. The only ground for criticism (and that is being rapidly remedied) is that in these first few days of the camps they have not had the variety in the components of the ration that was desired. This is due partly to the fact that depots have been hastily organized and great quantities of supplies suddenly unloaded in them more rapidly than they can be sorted out so that they can lay their hands on any article the moment that it is called for.

"Men coming here crave such things as dried apples and preserved fruits. In the first days, in order to guarantee against a shortage of food, the first object of the commissary officers was to rush to the camps an abundance of the principal components of the rations, and that was wise. There would have been no excuse for a shortage in food, although for a time there may be an excuse in not supplying each organization with the exact components of the rations that it desires. The matter was never any cause of real complaint. It was only by persistent inquiry that I developed the fact that a number of organizations were tired of the montony of their diet. This is now all being remedied and any cause of complaint has practically disappeared.

"There is one thing that is particularly noticeable and pleasing among the troops that I have thus far seen immediately along the border, and that is the practical absence of intoxicating liquors in the camps. This is noticeably true in the New York Division. The officers set the best example in this respect, and the men seem to follow it. The local communities are so small and scattered that there is comparatively little temptation from that source.

"Even in these early days of the movement, their tentage is ample and excellent, their food is ample and excellent, their clothing is excellent and ample for every organization that was not hastily rushed to the border—and even for them all deficiencies are rapidly being supplied. The troops are the very best that can be obtained in this country and appear to be perfectly satisfactory to the commands, their sanitation is excellent, and there is almost no sickness, and that largely confined to the small troubles incident to change of diet from home to camp life."



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Special campaign for building fund now on.

MOOSE CONVENTION MAY NAME WILSON

Second Progressive National Gathering Will Meet at Chicago Aug. 5.

LOOK TO COLBY TO LEAD

Insurgents Get Democratic Assurances That They Will Have No Reason to Regret Flop.

With the Progressive State organization shattered as a result of developments at the stormy meeting of the State Committee in Syracuse last Saturday, the Bull Moose leaders now are trying to save the pieces. Everything indicates that from now on the two Progressive factions will travel along different routes.

The insurgent element which was successful at the Syracuse meeting to the extent that they managed to prevent an indorsement of Hughes is making preparations for a second Bull Moose National Convention in Chicago on Aug. 5, the fourth anniversary of the Progressive Party's birth.

A conference of Progressive leaders from all parts of the country is scheduled for an Eastern city some day this week. The date and place have not as yet been definitely decided upon. At this preliminary conference an inventory will be taken of the Progressive insurgent strength and plans laid definitely for the proposed convention.

There is little likelihood that the convention will put a third ticket in the field by providing some substitute candidate for President in the place of Colonel Roosevelt. The hat of John M. Parker of Louisiana, Bull Moose candidate for Vice President, is still in the ring, although strong pressure has been brought to bear from influential Progressives who follow the Perkins leadership in an effort to have him withdraw his name as a candidate.

Wilson May Get Insurgent Moose.

Bainbridge Colby, who has been most pronounced in his opposition to the proposal for Progressive indorsement of the Republican nominee, and who is looked to by Progressive insurgents in all parts of the country as a probable leader in any concerted action of nation-wide scope that may be decided upon by the anti-Perkins element in the party, has told his friends that he regards a third ticket this year as utterly impracticable. In Democratic circles there is a joyful expectation that the insurgent Progressives may be induced to throw their solid support to President Wilson.

Mr. Colby said yesterday that the claim of William H. Hotchkiss and other Bull Moose leaders in favor of a Hughes indorsement—that they had a sufficient number of votes to put their program through—was preposterous.

"The most amusing thing about the whole meeting," said Mr. Colby, "was the manner in which the Perkins votes flew out of the window. At 8 o'clock in the morning the Perkins people were arrogant, by noon they became civil, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon they were solicitous. At 9 o'clock in the evening they called it a day and fled the town.

"The meeting in Syracuse was not even good sport. It was like shooting mackerel in a barrel. The wreckers of our party in their zeal to show loyalty to their new party have shown the speed of renegades and have displayed such conspicuous aptitude at disloyalty to their own party that it would not be surprising if the Chicago conference is not as well attended as it should be."

Mr. Colby announced that he was preparing to go to Chicago for the new Bull Moose Convention, and that prior to that affair the New York State Progressive leaders of the anti-Perkins faction would consult with the insurgent Bull Moose leaders from other States where the banner of revolt has been raised against the Perkins program.

New Convention Anti-Hughes.

One Progressive leader said yesterday that while at first the Chicago conference had been suggested largely for sentimental reasons and with a view of giving the party launched amid such a burst of patriotic fervor four years ago decent burial on the anniversary of its birth, latter day developments had wrought a change in the situation and vested the prospective Bull Moose gathering at Chicago with much more importance. This leader held a Wilson indorsement by the Progressive insurgents when they meet in Chicago not at all improbable, and added that assurances had been received from Democratic quarters that Progressives turning to Wilson would have no reason to regret their action.

Walter A. Johnson, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, said yesterday that he would call a conference of Progressive leaders in this State for some day late this week, to determine upon some future course of action.

"I would have called it earlier, but I thought it best to give them a chance to cool off after the Syracuse meeting before bringing them together," he said.

Chairman Johnson was very anxious to have it made clear that he had nothing to do with the calling in of the police during the turmoil at the Syracuse meeting.

"I think it was the local Police Department which decided that the presence of policemen was necessary," said Mr. Johnson.

Expect 100 to Sign Round Robin.

Progressive leaders who were committed to the plan of having Hughes indorsed by the Progressives expect to make up for their failure last Saturday by circulating a petition indorsing his candidacy among the enrolled Progressives throughout the State.

George W. Perkins, who is said to be the proponent of this plan, has told his friends that he fully expects to receive the signatures of at least 100 of the 150 members of the State Committee.

A recent canvass of the Progressives in New York City, conducted by August F. Schwarzler, Progressive leader of the Bronx, showed 72 per cent. of all the Progressives in the city for Mr. Hughes for President to 21.53 per cent. for Wilson. Up-State Progressive leaders declare the percentage runs as high as 90 for Hughes.

John Robert Taylor, one of the Progressive leaders in Kings, claimed credit yesterday for having scared the Progressive leaders of the Hughes faction into moving for an adjournment of the State Committee meeting before any action could be taken on the Ransom resolution indorsing Mr. Hughes. According to Mr. Taylor a resolution prepared by him calling upon the Progressive State Committee to carry out forthwith the function devolving upon it under the election law of designating Progressive Electors pledged to support John M. Parker for Vice President did the trick.

Mr. Taylor said he had shown his resolution to Mr. Hotchkiss, Judge William L. Ransom, and other leaders of the Hughes faction in the recess preceding the final session and proposed that it, together with the Ransom resolution indorsing Hughes and the middle-of-the-road resolution introduced by John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee, should be read at the night session and the State Committee be asked to decide which of the three resolutions should be taken up for action first.

Whitman in Moose Primary.

"It was fear that the resolution providing for the immediate nomination of Parker Electors would prevail that precluded the adoption of this plan of procedure and led to the precipitate adjournment sine die," said Mr. Taylor. "If the result of the State Committee meeting should be that the Progressives will not name any Electors for John M. Parker in this State, that fact will turn from Hughes many men who may have been friendly toward his candidacy before. These men, in view of the high-handed action of the Hughes faction, will undoubtedly turn to Wilson if the Progressive Party fails to supply a means for supporting at the polls on Election Day the candidacy of John M. Parker, named by unanimous vote in the Progressive National Convention for Vice President."

Petitions to give Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals a place on the Progressive primary ballot as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination are already being circulated by a group of Progressives. It was stated yesterday that an invitation might be extended within a few days by Hughes Progressives to Governor Whitman to enter the Bull Moose primaries as a rival candidate for the nomination.

'CYCLONE DAVIS' LOSES FIGHT FOR RE-ELECTION

Says "Booze" and Absence of His Nickname from the Ballot Caused Defeat.

DALLAS, Texas, July 24.—Latest available figures from 211 counties in Texas show that in Saturday's primaries ex-Governor Colquitt was leading in the Senatorial race with 84,481 votes and Senator Charles A. Culberson, candidate for re-election was second with 62,512. Dr. S. P. Brooks, who earlier returns showed to be in second place, was third with 60,371. Ex-Governor Campbell, Congressman Henry, and John Davis followed in order named. These returns also showed that the lead earlier reported for submission of the prohibition proposal had been cut from 8,000 to 5,639.

Dan Garrett and Congressman McLemore were leading by good margins for Congressmen at large. J. H. (Cyclone) Davis was being hard pressed by Hugh Nugent Fitzgerald for third place in the race. A suit which Davis filed to compel election officials to place the word "Cyclone" on the ballot is pending in court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Representative "Cyclone" Davis, member-at-large from Texas, read the primary returns from that State today and then said: "Booze, boodle, big business, and the refusal of the State Chairman to carry my name 'Cyclone' on the ballot, have defeated me for renomination."

Mr. Davis is one of the most picturesque figures who ever sat in the House. He came here last December without a collar. Subsequently he formed the habit of wearing an upstanding collar and an occasional white shirt. Usually his shirts were of flannel. He did not discard a broad-brimmed black hat or an old-fashioned "swallow tail" coat that flops about his knees. He is more than six feet tall.

"I was carried on the ballot as 'J. H. Davis,'" he said today. "I tried to mandamus the State Chairman and force him to write it 'J. H. (Cyclone) Davis,' like I sign my name. I am suing him for $50,000 damages, too. I believe that I lost thousands of votes because the fellows didn't know J. H. Davis. I received a letter from one of my best friends saying he didn't recognize my initials.

"There were three Davises on the ticket for various offices.

"Well, I don't suppose I'll ever run again. I've just figured it up and it has cost me $750 so far to be a member of Congress. That is my campaign expenses for both campaigns and my living expenses in Washington have exceeded my salary by that sum.

"I've hammered away at things for a sufficient number of years any way. I guess I'm entitled to a rest, whether I want it or not.

"I have lived to see much of the Ocala platform written into law. When I proposed that platform, more than twenty years ago, I was called an anarchist, and yet the country has come around to it. Roosevelt advocated the initiative, referendum and recall and social justice four years ago.

"I have been fighting the liquor interests for years and liquor and big business combined against me. The whisky folks are about to take Texas and run away with it."

Although Texas is mainly dry, Mr. Davis says that the fact that ex-Governor Colquitt led the Senatorial ticket shows how the "wets" are getting the upper hand.

PLAN TO NOTIFY WILSON ON AUG. 26

Ceremonies Will Be Held at the President's Summer Home at Shadow Lawn, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Enthusiastic in the belief that the Progressives are turning to President Wilson rather than Mr. Hughes, Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, conferred with the President today and announced that the Democratic notification ceremonies would be held just as soon as practicable after the adjournment of Congress. The President and Mr. McCormick took luncheon together at the White House.

Mr. McCormick commented upon the action of the Progressives at Syracuse as being indicative of the trend toward the President. The great body of Bull Moosers, he asserted, would not follow Colonel Roosevelt and George W. Perkins into the Republican Party.

Arrangements for launching the Democratic campaign were discussed by Mr. McCormick and the President at the luncheon. It is believed that the notification ceremonies will be held at the President's new Summer home at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 26, assuming that Congress has adjourned before that date.

Denying that there exists any friction in Democratic ranks over the selection of the Democratic Campaign Committee, Mr. McCormick said:

"Such talk is absolute rot. There is no special need to rush with the announcement of the names of the committee. Why, the Republicans have not even opened up their permanent headquarters. Everything connected with the Democratic campaign, including the selection of the committee, is running along just as harmoniously as did the convention at St. Louis. No decision has been reached yet regarding the size of the campaign committee. Four years ago, I believe, there were fifteen members. The matter is optional, to be settled by geogrpahical location and other things."

Chairman McCormick was plainly elated over the Progressive flare-up at Syracuse.

"We are going to get most of the Progressive votes," he said. "The action of the Progressives at Syracuse is merely a reflection of the feeling that has shown itself in other States—New Jersey, Indiana, and Michigan, for instance. The great body of the Progressive Party, those who were fighting for a principle, refused to be delivered to the Republican Party under the domination of the Penrose-Smoot-Crane faction. We are going to get more Progressives than we need to win."

SUFFRAGISTS URGE WILSON TO AID THEM

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A delegation of woman suffragists called upon President Wilson today to tell him a large number of women voters were waiting to decide for whom they would vote and wanted to know how he and Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, stood on the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage.

The President did not commit himself, but asked the women many questions, and they said at leaving that they felt encouraged. Mr. Wilson hitherto has stood for State action on woman suffrage, but after their interview today members of the delegation thought he might change his attitude.

The delegation included Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Helen Todd of California, and Mrs. Abraham Van Winkle and Mrs. George N. Le Monte of New Jersey. They told the President they had come to the conclusion that the only way to get suffrage for the entire country was through a federal constitutional amendment.

Members of the delegation have already seen Mr. Hughes and other women affiliated with them plan to see him again. They said that the great majority of women voters in Western States would vote for the candidate who committed himself definitely to the federal amendment.

SENATE INCREASES MILITARY GRANTS

Policy of Reduction Reversed When Army and Militia Items Are Reached in Bill.

NORRIS DRAWS A REBUKE

Intimation That Military Committee Is in League With Arms Makers Resented by Chamberlain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Senate changed its policy today in its treatment of the Army Appropriation bill; it called a halt on the reduction of items and voted numerous increases. Incidentally Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, administered a rebuke to Senator Norris for the imputation of certain motives.

In previous debate Senators inclined to criticise the policy of preparedness also showed a disposition to haze Senator du Pont in connection with powder contracts, and now and then take a hit at Senator Brandegee and other New England Senators in whose States are located large ammunition factories. Today Senator Norris undertook such a criticism and called attention to what he termed a violent incongruity in the Army bill as amended by the Senate Military Committee.

Senator Norris pointed out that the item of $5,000,000 authorized by the House for the manufacture of rifles in the Government armory at Springfield, Mass., had been cut in two by the Senate Committee, while one provision for machine guns had been increased from $3,600,000 to $7,725,000. He said it looked as if the committee were willing to withhold money from the Government shops and let it go with a loose hand where private concerns were interested.

Senator Chamberlain explained that there were on hand rifles enough for two or three times the number of men now in the military service, while, owing to the war in Europe, it had not been possible to obtain a sufficient number of machine guns. Taking up the charge that the majority in the Senate and in the Military Committee were trying to aid the munitions factories, Senator Chamberlain said:

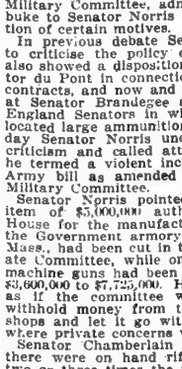
"I am tired of hearing the charge that the Senate and the Military Affairs Committee are standing in with the munitions factories. I am willing to measure my patriotism and my honesty with the patriotism and honesty of any man in the Senate. The only man on the Military Affairs Committee who has ever bee interested in the manufacture of munitions declined to vote and went out of the room whenever such questions came up. And yet these charges are made against not only me but also against the committee. They are not made openly; they are mere suggestions of dishonesty.

"I think it comes with very poor grace from a Senator to make such suggestions from the floor of the Senate. If the Senator knows of dishonesty on the part of any member here let him put his hand on that member's shoulder, and I will be just as glad as he to take that member out of the Senate and hold him up to the scorn and hatred of the American people."

Senator Norris denied that he ever had impugned the motives of Senator Chamberlain, but insisted that appropriations for purchases were in every case greater in the bill than those for Government manufactures.

Today's increases included: For medical supplies, increase from $2,000,000 to $4,500,000; engineers' equipment, $1,000,000 to $1,770,00; ordnance stores, $6,000,000 to $11,000,000; automatic machine guns for regular army, $3,600,000 to $7,725,000; automatic machine guns for National Guard, $2,000,000 to $6,585,150; armored motor cars, $300,000 to $1,000,000; field artillery for National Guard, $8,000,000 to $14,200,000; ammunition for National Guard field artillery, $8,000,000 to $14,000,000.

While in the item for small arms ammunition the Senate approved a reduction from $5,000,000 to $2,500,000, several Senators said they would insist on another vote on the proposal. Several important items remain for consideration, including the $13,281,666 proposed for aviation, an increase of $10,000,000 over the House appropriation.



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The Woman's Magazine

A woman interested in child-training, education, housekeeping, dress, is a purchasing agent that manufacturers can appeal to with profit.

Quarter of a million such women are subscribers to THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Butterick

GIANT SUBMARINE MAKES FINAL TEST

Continued from Page 1.

believed to indicate that something miscarried. There is absolutely no doubt that all Mr. Hilken's time is being taken up with this submarine enterprise. And in this connection Mr. Hilken made a statement about the valuable cargo of dyes the Deutschland brought here.

Consignees Will Sell Dyes.

"The cargo was consigned to us," said he, meaning the German Ocean Navigation Company and the Eastern Forwarding Company. "None of it was consigned to any individual dealer in dyes or any firms. We shall sell it. I cannot tell you now just what was in it. Difficulties in selling it? If you could see the pile of letters we have from dealers all over the country making inquiries about it, you would not suppose there would be any difficulty about selling it."

Returning to the mystery enveloping the coming of the Bremen and the going of the Deutschland, it is certain that some unexplained development has held up the latter.

Just what the nature of this unexpected development may be only Captain Koenig and a few of those most intimately associated with the adventure in submarine merchantmen know. Perhaps the Bremen has been captured, despite a British denial to this effect. Perhaps the agents of the novel line have received information through their obscure sources that the hazards of Captain Koenig's voyage, and of other voyages like his, have been increased by enterprises by the Allies designed to counter this move in which the broad Atlantic is the chessboard and cruisers and submarines are the pieces. But, unless the Deutschland sails in the next few days, it will be impossible for agents of the line to hide the fact that a condition of checkmate has been reached.

Sir John Hammer Leaves.

It is pointed out that, once the Bremen left Germany, no word from her could be expected until she reached America. The seas being free of German ships, there would be no friend to whom she could speak on the sea with the absolute confidence that the friend would carry word ashore without dropping a hint as to her whereabouts to her enemies.

Sir John Hammer, the Swedish capitalist from Stockholm, who has been here for some time, it is said, in the interest of the German submarine, has left for New York. Sunday night Sir John said he would be in Baltimore one week longer.

During his stay he was in daily communication with Sweden, and also paid many visits to the Deutschland and met officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

BIG BRITISH WARCRAFT JOINS HUNT FOR U-BOAT

Shifting Patrols of Allies Off Capes Communicate With Merchantmen.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 24.—From an authentic official source confirmation was obtained today of the presence far out at sea of a patrolling British and French naval squadron, of which cruisers that have appeared at the edge of territorial waters are only the outposts. At the same time the elaborate snares set by the Allies in nearby waters in the hope of intercepting German commercial submarines were disclosed more definitely than before, though their existence has been realized for some days.

It was learned that every British skipper who leaves Norfolk with a vessel of any sort is requested to stop at a designated point between twelve and twenty miles off Cape Henry. There each of the many merchantmen which weekly clear from here gets in touch with a patrol boat of the British Navy, and advises either that it has no news to communicate or delivers intelligence sent from some source which has not been revealed. Written orders originating with the British Admiralty, THE TIMES informant asserted, make this reporting imperative. The official said skippers of eight merchantmen had actually shown him their orders.

At the same time every incoming merchantman flying the British flag is obliged so to lay its course that it shall come within speaking distance of the patrol. These, too, are commanded to make full reports before being allowed to proceed.

In addition to carrying such information as has been intrusted to them, all British vessels at sea are said to have received orders to keep an unremitting lookout for a German submarine trader, to follow any such that may be sighted, and to use every possible means to advise an allied cruiser of its location at the earliest possible moment. The merchant navy of Great Britain, it is declared, thus has been enlisted in the search for the Deutschland, once she goes out, and for the Bremen, believed to be somewhere on this side of the Atlantic if she is still afloat and at liberty

Lookouts May Doom Subsea Boats.

The existence of this far-reaching patrol, it was learned today, is the underlying reason for the belief among English sympathizers who have been aware of it for some days that successful voyages of undersea freighters are over. They don't believe the submarines can make the larger part of their voyages under water, and they are sure that too many vigilant eyes now scan the surface of the seas for them to escape detection.

Satisfaction in the efficiency of this ocean-wide lookout system is, too, the basis of the ever-firmer belief on the part of friends of the Allies that the Bremen is already a merchant prisoner in British hands and that from some nearby British port her capture may be flashed to the world at any moment.

That the Bremen has delayed her entrance into these waters and her sister subsea freighter, the Deutschland, her exit from them in order to exhaust the vigilance of hostile patrols was the only explanation to be gathered in German circles here for the failure of either to essay the passage of the Capes.

Even this tardy elucidation of the alleged reason for previous Teutonic boasts and prophecies not having been made good, was offered in a half-hearted manner, in marked contrast to the positiveness which characterized every declaration regarding the movements of the two submarines prior to the Bremen's failure to appear anywhere near her scheduled time.

It became more evident today that the Bremen's non-appearance has been a more acute blow to German pride, if not a more serious one, than have recent reverses on the battlefronts of Europe. This was proved by the deep study the whole matter is receiving in Teutonic circles, and the labored efforts that are apparent to offer some sort of plausible explanation that will lead Americans to believe the Bremen is merely delayed and that her eventual arrival is still a certainty.

Bigger British Cruiser Appears.

Germans here even went so far today as to boast that the tactics of those in charge of the submarine commercial enterprise had already succeeded. They pointed to the fact that whereas two cruisers have recently allowed themselves to be visible while patrolling at the three-mile limit beyond Cape Henry, only one was there today. This, they thought, meant that the long vigil for the appearance of either of the submarines was tiring the hostile craft engaged in it, and that most of them had put to sea to pursue more exciting as well as more important tasks.

While allied sympathizers were ostensibly anxious that the German view should receive credence, just one important physical fact, added to what was learned of the British merchant patrol, served to discredit it. True, there was only one cruiser to be seen off Cape Henry all day, but it wasn't the four-funneled French warship Conde that kept guard there several days, nor was it either of the somewhat smaller Britishers Essex or Berwick that had kept her company in searching the seas for sight of the Deutschland or the Bremen. It was a new British cruiser, larger than any warcraft of an alien nation seen in these waters in a long time, and declared by marine experts who observed her to be of the latest and fastest type of three-funnel high-speed battle cruiser.

Previous theories that the patrolling fighters which have come within sight of shore about this port were only the outposts of a sizeable fleet hovering somewhere in waters near the southern drill grounds, which are seldom visited by merchant craft, were thought to be confirmed when the new boat put in its appearance. At the same time its presence was regarded as evidence that the allied powers are determined to get the German undersea freighters if they can, and that, while their coming and going may presently cease to occupy so large a share of public attention, those directly concerned will watch as long as there is anything to watch for. The French cruiser Conde disappeared over the horizon when the new Englishman came, and was seen no more throughout the day

Communication Worries Allies.

Next to their desire to intercept the craft themselves, the Allies are reported here as being most anxious to discover how the local spirits in the enterprise succeeded in communicating with one and perhaps both submarines while they were at sea. They are said to be convinced that the Ocean Navigation Company's agents in America were for a time at least in touch with the Bremen.

If this be the case, allied agents here are said to be determined to find the leak and stop it at all costs. They are said to have regarded the almost complete severance of communication between Germany and America, except in so far as British censorship permitted it, as of prime military importance. Even more menacing, they are said to believe, than direct connection between the two countries would be the existence of means on the part of Germans here to send intelligence to their craft at sea, since such information could obviously be relayed to war vessels as easily as it would be to merchant submarines.

For this reason, it is rumored here, allied agents all over the United States are engaging in a still hunt to discover what ingenious means the Germans may have found to beat both British censorship and American neutrality regulations. The fact that if such communication actually was established it might have originated in any port along the Atlantic Coast, and might even have been carried to sea by physical means and not by wireless, is said to make the search for such a leak a difficult one.

WARSHIPS OFF GEORGIA.

Two Allied Craft Guard Entrances to Southern Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—Two allied warships are cruising off Tybee Roads, at the mouth of the river, presumably watching for the arrival of the expected German submarine Bremen. One of the warships is British and the other French, and they are patrolling the coast between here and the mouth of the St. John's River on the Florida coast. It is believed here that the Norwegian steamship Haugland, which recently coaled at Savannah and proceeded to Baltimore, was stopped and searched by the French vessel. Wireless operators report signals emanating from a foreign ship at night, but owing to the code used they have been unable to determine the nature of the messages.

It appears that another British cruiser, after being relieved by the Frenchman, proceeded to steam for Baltimore, running between here and that port to prevent, if possible, the entrance of the German undersea craft into any of the ports between here and Baltimore.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

is one place you cannot afford to overlook when you contemplate making investments in land or modern apartments. Though opportunities in other sections may be all that they are represented to be, we do not hesitate to claim for Jackson Heights the greatest opportunities for successful investment in the city. Why not investigate for yourself?

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**

Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

On Being Human

By PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

"It is interesting, delightful, sweet, and wholesome, and good as a corrective in a day of excited planning and vehement execution."—*Detroit Journal.*

"A splendid little preachment for every one at this particular time in the nation's crisis."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Cloth, 50c net; Leather, $1.00 net.

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Established 1817

Store Opens 9 A.M. Closes 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Weather Tomorrow Unsettled

This Midsummer Sale of Home-Like Furniture

Is an Extraordinary Achievement in Money-Saving

As the beautiful Furniture which we gathered for this Sale has been assembling on our floors, we have been more and more vastly pleased with each succeeding arrival.

Now you can see the whole superb assemblage; and you are bound to be impressed with the wonderfully good taste of every design.

The Furniture is simple—not over-decorated or "fussy." It is *livable* Furniture—pleasant to get along with. And you have our guarantee for the fact that it is *good* Furniture and that it will give long service.

And now we come to what this year is really the most important part of the Sale—the exceedingly low prices which we have been able to fix, in the face of very curious trade conditions. For from the mirrors in your dressing table to the casters on your easy chair; from the mahogany to the wages of the workman who polishes it, practically everything connected with making Furniture has risen greatly in price.

There is probably $100,000 worth of Furniture on our floors at the special prices of the Sale—which means

10% to 50% Below Our Regular Markings

But even in the case of Furniture which is *not* reduced, we figure that at our *regular* prices for it today it shows a saving of 25% on what we should have to ask for it if we had bought at today's prices, and a much greater saving when compared with the prices asked by other stores.

With these facts in mind and a personal acquaintance with the Furniture, you will realize how important this Midsummer Sale is to you.

If you wish, we will hold the pieces you choose now for delivery later in the Fall.

Parlor and Living Room Suites, Three Pieces

Now.	Reg.	
$40.00	$45.00	Mahogany finish. Velour.
54.00	60.00	Mahogany finish. Leather.
60.00	75.00	Mahogany finish. Velour.
75.00	85.00	Mahogany finish. Leather.
98.00	110.00	Mahogany finish. Tapestry.
160.00	200.00	Over-stuffed Tapestry.

Living Room Rockers

Now.	Reg.	
$4.25	$4.75	Golden Oak and Mahogany finish.
5.40	6.00	Mahogany finish and Golden Oak.
6.75	7.50	Fumed Oak.
8.00	10.00	Mahogany finish and Golden Oak.
10.40	13.00	Jacobean Oak.
12.80	16.00	Golden Oak.
14.40	16.00	Fumed Oak.
16.00	20.00	Golden Oak and Mahogany finish.

China Closets

Now.	Reg.	
$10.00	$13.00	Golden Oak.
13.50	15.00	Golden Oak.
18.00	21.00	Golden Oak.
21.60	24.00	Golden Oak.
24.00	27.50	Golden Oak.
27.00	30.00	Golden Oak, all glass.
30.00	42.50	Butler finish and Golden Oak.
36.00	40.00	Golden Oak.

Chiffoniers

Now.	Reg.	
$3.95	$5.50	Golden Oak.
6.90	8.00	Golden Oak.
17.00	19.00	Maple, Golden Oak & Mahogany finish.
20.75	26.00	Mahogany finish.
23.00	29.00	Circassian Walnut.
24.00	30.00	Mahogany finish.
28.00	35.00	Circassian Walnut.
40.00	55.00	Ivory Enamel.

Dining Room Tables

Now.	Reg.	
$9.75	$12.50	Golden Oak, 42 in. top, extends 6 ft.
12.00	15.00	Golden Oak, 45 in. top, extends 6 ft.
18.00	22.00	Golden Oak, 45in. top, extends 6 ft.
20.00	25.00	Golden Oak, 45 in. top, extends 6 ft.
23.00	29.00	Golden Oak, 48 in. top, extends 6 ft.

Library Furniture

Now.	Reg.	
$15.00	$30.00	Rocker; velour.
17.50	35.00	Arm Chair or Rocker; tapestry.
21.25	42.50	Rocker or Arm Chair; velour.
27.50	55.00	Sofa; velour.
45.00	62.50	Arm Chair; Morocco.
50.00	70.00	Arm Chair; Morocco.

Library Tables

Now.	Reg.	
$12.00	$15.00	Fumed Oak.
15.00	19.00	Mahogany finish.
18.00	20.00	Mahogany finish.
22.50	25.00	Golden Oak.
24.00	30.00	Mahogany.
$27.00	$33.00	Mahogany.
31.50	35.00	Mahogany.
39.00	57.00	Mahogany.

Brass Bedsteads All in Velvet Finish—All Sizes

Made with solid cement-filled caps; the continuous post bedsteads with head and foot boards in one piece; filling rods with anti-rattling device.

$14.40, regularly $16.00
17.10, regularly 19.00
18.00, regularly 20.00
22.50, regularly 25.00
24.75, regularly 27.50
26.10, regularly 29.00
27.00, regularly 30.00
40.50, regularly 45.00

Buffets

Now.	Reg.	
$13.50	$16.00	Golden Oak.
18.00	22.00	Golden Oak.
22.00	27.50	Mahogany finish and Golden Oak.
32.00	40.00	Golden Oak.
34.00	42.50	Mahogany finish.
37.75	42.00	Golden Oak.
40.00	55.00	Golden Oak.
45.00	57.00	Mahogany.

Bureaus

Now.	Reg.	
$7.50	$8.50	Golden Oak.
8.50	9.50	Golden Oak.
17.00	19.00	Maple, Golden Oak & Mahogany finish.
20.00	22.50	Mahogany finish, Maple & Gol'n Oak.
22.00	27.50	Mahogany finish.
26.00	32.50	Circassian Walnut.
32.00	40.00	Circassian Walnut.
40.00	55.00	Ivory Enamel.

A Beautiful Queen Anne Dining Room Suite, Remarkably Low-Priced

This superb Suite, in American walnut, is one of the most unusual offerings in the entire Sale. In design and character of workmanship, it presents extraordinary value at its price. The pieces are sold separately:

(A) Silver Cabinet, encased in wood.....$55.00
(B) Side Table, 40 in. long, $30.00
(C) Buffet, 62 in. long....$65.00
(D) China Cabinet, glass panels, $55.00
(E) Side Chairs, tapestry seat, each.....$12.00
(F) Arm Chairs, tapestry seat, each.....$17.50
(G) Extension Table, 48 in., extends to 6 ft.....$50.00

Fourth floor, East and Central Buildings.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Under the Surface

Surface appearances are deceptive — even on the ocean.

Under the placid waves commerce as well as warfare is being carried on.

Under the surface is the place to look also for the true character of sporting goods.

A smart, well-turned-out appearance — essential to thoroughbred sportsmen and sportswomen — is merely incidental to the appropriateness and serviceability of sporting apparel.

To be correct means to be smart—but to be smart does not carry with it correctness.

Abercrombie & Fitch sporting apparel is *smart* because it is *correct* and *serviceable*.

Any article of Abercrombie & Fitch sporting goods, from a golf putter to a moose gun, is the tried-out, correct thing, with as much quality under the surface as on it.

English Archery and Country Games

That the ancient and honorable Robin Hood sport again commands attention was evidenced by the Philadelphia national tournament.

Best imported yew bows, arrows, quivers and targets.

Badminton, lawn bowls and clock golf.

All the English country-house indoor games.

Abercrombie & Fitch hand-made golf clubs, golf bags and standard balls.

Complete line of tennis goods.

Shotguns—A Score of Leading Makes

An opportunity to see almost every make of shotgun, in your individual weight and size—to judge between the best.

Specially complete assortment of the celebrated Parker guns, beginning at $31.50.

Sporting rifles of all standard makes and sizes.

Winchester 1906 Government model rifles for shark shooting.

Largest assortment of sporting guns and revolvers in the world.

Always Fair Weather in A. & F. Sporting Clothes

From the Miami oilskin coat, illustrated above—$6—to made-to-order English tweed sporting suits at $60, the sportswoman's wardrobe is completely supplied by this house.

For golfing, tennis, fishing, camping, hunting or motoring.

Clothes for Sportsmen

For every sport of the field, woods and stream.

A department unequalled in extent, patronized by the leading sportsmen of the world.

Hunting and fishing outfits, tropical country and golf suits, tennis shirts and trousers, motor and aviation apparel.

Correct headgear for every sport—and the largest sporting shoe department for both men and women in the world.

Store Closes Saturday at 12 o'Clock

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

HASTE TO FILE PLANS TO AVOID ZONE LAW

Total Value of Building Specifications Received Yesterday Exceeds $10,000,000.

$16,000,000 IN FOUR DAYS

List Includes a Number of Skyscrapers and Largest Apartment House in the City.

Plans for new office buildings, lofts, and apartment houses to cost more than $10,000,000 were filed in the Manhattan Building Bureau yesterday. A number of them were of the so-called skyscraper type, three of the commercial buildings being of sixteen stories, one of eighteen stories, and one of twenty stories. Most of the apartments ranged from twelve to fourteen stories.

Not in many months have so many plans for costly structures been filed in the Building Bureau. The rush began last week. Since Thursday, and including yesterday, the total cost of the proposed buildings for Manhattan Island exceeds $16,000,000.

The reason for this unusual boom in building operations is to be found in the fact that today the Board of Estimate will hold what is expected to be the final hearing on the last report and recommendations of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions. Many owners, including speculative builders, who have opposed the proposition to place reasonable restrictions on buildings in certain localities of the city, fearing that the report of the commission will soon be adopted by the Board of Estimate, have filed plans for prospective operations on their properties.

In many cases, the architects said yesterday, they did not expect to begin work immediately, and in the opinion of many realty brokers some of the projected structures may never be erected according to the present plans.

Practically all of the new structures for which plans have been filed for a height exceeding twelve stories are in districts which will be more or less restricted, and if the report of the Building Commission is adopted the excessive heights planned for some of them would not get through the Building Department. Among these are a twenty-story office building planned for 110 to 116 William Street by a corporation of which H. Randolph Anderson is President, estimated to cost $881,000; an eighteen-story building for the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, for George L. Rives and James A. Burden, owners of the property, to cost $400,000, and three sixteen-story structures, one at 6 and 8 West Forty-eighth Street, to cost $250,000; another at 7 to 11 West Thirty-ninth Street, to cost $300,000, and the third on the site of the present Racquet and Tennis Club, Forty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, to cost $1,100,000.

With the exception of a twelve-story addition to cost $1,500,000 filed on Saturday by the New York Central Railroad for the four-story express building on the westerly Lexington Avenue block front between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, the proposed commercial building for the Racquet club site is the largest business operation for which plans have been filed during the last week. The club, a short time ago, voted to move to the new east side club centre and leased for its new $400,000 home the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, owned by Robert Goelet. A syndicate of members, including Charles H. Sabin, the President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Frank V. Burton, and E. Townsend Irvin, known as the managers of the Racquet and Tennis Club, agreed to buy the present property, on the approval of the members, for $960,000, and Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court last week gave the club permission to sell its property. The price is far below the assessed value, which is $1,100,000, of which $815,000 represents land value. The plot has a frontage of about 142 feet at 29 to 32 West Forty-third Street with a fifty-foot extension at 26 and 28 West Forty-fourth Street.

Of the plans filed yesterday the largest individual operation was for a twelve-story apartment house, to cover the entire block bounded by Park and Lexington Avenues, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, to cost $2,500,000. If erected, it will be the largest building of its kind in the city. The Belnord, which now covers the greatest apartment house area, has frontages of about 208 feet on Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue and 340 feet on Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets. The New York Central Railroad is the owner of the block, and the proposed building would be erected over the track yards. Plans are pending, it was learned, to lease the block to a syndicate. The architects, Warren & Wetmore, said that they expected to begin work in a short time. The house will be built U-shaped, the open portion being about ninety feet wide, facing Park Avenue, and leading into a great garden court.

Plans were filed for a $1,500,000 twelve-story apartment on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Claremont Place, and a thirteen-story apartment to cost $1,000,000 is projected for the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninetieth Street. At 206 to 216 West Seventieth Street, just beyond Amsterdam Avenue, plans were filed for a fourteen-story apartment hotel to cost $800,000.

General Lloyd S. Bryce, who filed plans on Saturday for a $900,000 twelve-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, had plans filed yesterday by his architects, Shape & Brady, for another twelve-story apartment two blocks below, covering a smaller plot, 70.6 by 90 feet, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, at an estimated cost of $300,000.

The University Club filed plans yesterday for a $100,000 addition to its clubhouse at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. It is intended to begin work at once. The addition will be nine stories high, covering the two lots immediately in the rear of the club and extending through to Fifty-fifth Street, in the rear of the Hotel Gotham. The addition will be 50 feet on each street by 200 deep. McKim, Mead & White are the architects, and the cost is placed at $100,000. The club purchased the property several months ago, and the addition is intended to provide extra sleeping rooms.

Wireless Communication Stopped.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that wireless communication by way of Sayville, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J., had been suspended until further notice. It was said last night that this was done at intervals to allow the cleaning up of business that had accumulated because of delay due to static conditions.

CASEMENT'S APPEAL REFUSED BY BRITAIN

Government Will Not Permit Him to Invoke Aid of Lords, but Pope Seeks Clemency.

HIGH OFFICIAL IS OBDURATE

Washington Makes Informal Representations and Hears Life May Be Spared.

LONDON, July 24.—Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney General, has notified Sir Roger Casement's solicitors that he is unable to grant his fiat which would enable Sir Roger's appeal against the death sentence, passed on him for high treason in connection with the Dublin rebellion, to be carried to the House of Lords.

Later an official statement regarding the Casement appeal was issued this afternoon. It read: "The Attorney General has refused application for his certificate under the Criminal Appeal act of 1907, authorizing a further appeal of this case to the House of Lords."

The Evening Star today says that Colonel Maurice Moore, Inspector General of the National Volunteers, Redmond adherents, had forwarded a petition to Premier Asquith praying for the revision of the death sentence on Sir Roger Casement. The petition, the newspaper says, was signed by six Bishops, twenty-six members of Parliament, and fifty-one others, described for the most part as members of universities and other learned bodies.

Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington, widow of the editor of The Irish Citizen, has also made a personal appeal to the Premier asking that the extreme penalty be not exacted.

Pope Intercedes for Casement.

ROME, Sunday, July 23, (delayed.)—Pope Benedict has interceded in favor of Sir Roger Casement, condemned to death on the charge of treason, endeavoring to obtain grace for him from the British Government. Influential Irish Natinalists have urged the Pope to do all in his power to save Casement, saying they do not consider him a traitor to the British cause but inspired in his actions by Irish patriotism.

The Pontiff, in addition to the influence he is exercising in London, has interested Sir Henry Howard, the British Minister to the Vatican, in the case. The Pope already has obtained from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria grace for Cranak, a leader of the Bohemian patriots, who was made a prisoner while fighting against Austria and condemned to be hanged.

Washington Hears of Clemency.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Through official sources in Washington the British Government has been informed that much public opinion in America is adverse to the execution of Sir Roger Casement.

There have been no formal requests from the United States for a pardon or commutation of sentence, for it is realized that any such action would make it much more difficult for the British Government to accept suggestions which are coming to it informally from high official sources. There are intimations, however, that conditions at present indicate that clemency will be shown.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 24.—Delegates to a convention of the United Irish Societies, held here today, adopted a resolution protesting against the executions in connection with the recent disturbances in Dublin and voted to start a relief fund for the relatives of those killed or wounded. The convention members were from Boston, Lowell, Charlestown, Haverhill, and Holyoke, Mass.; Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Houston, Tex.

DANISH ISLANDS FOR UNITED STATES

Continued from Page 1.

West Indies, control would readily be secured of our sea-borne traffic with South America.

"While we cannot, without mention, dismiss the bare possibility that a convenient port of call on this side of the Atlantic is all which would be sought, it is evident that a foreign nation endeavoring to acquire the Danish West Indies could, in fact, have had no mere commercial or profitable colonial aim in view. There is but one harbor in the group that is especially fit as a naval base—Charlotte Amalia—on the south side of St. Thomas. It is rather restricted, but by skill and care it could be made to accommodate a fleet large enough to occasion us grave concern.

"As the ground rises behind the town and the harbor runs back in the land, it can be adequately fortified with slight difficulty.

"The other islands in the West Indies are French, British, Dutch, or Cuban. We may, consequently, in the future, as in the past, count upon their neutrality, which may assume a 'benevolent' characte. The same may equally well be said of Bermuda and Canada.

"The harbor of St. Thomas is by no means ideal, but it can be made to serve. Its strategic position could hastily be bettered. The need of such a base for operations against us or for our defense, should the ratifications of the present treaty with Denmark be exchanged, is manifest. Nowhere else can its like be found.

"From a secure harbor for merchant steamers to a naval establishment and a military outpost, the path is neither hard nor long. It is wiser, however distasteful, to forestall any such manoeuvre by a foreign power by purchasing the islands ourselves. We do not relish the idea of such a thorn in our side, such a threat to neighboring Porto Rico, to our naval station at Guantanamo, (only 300 miles distant,) to that at Key West, (1,000 miles distant,) to the free navigation of the Caribbean Sea, the Mona and Windward Passages, (between Porto Rico and Haiti, Cuba, and Porto Rico, respectively,) to our Gulf cities. It would be excessively awkward, too, were our enemy planted on the flank of our lines of communication with Vera Cruz and Tampico, should we, which God forbid, be forced to intervene in Mexico.

"Thus, it appears, north, east, south, and west, these islands are a most valuable point d'appui for any European Government wishing to quarrel with us. It is, therefore, in the highest degree essential that we spare no effort to prevent them falling into unfriendly hands."

THREE ISLANDS INVOLVED.

St. Thomas Considered an Ideal Coaling Station.

The Danish West Indies, a group of three islands, are situated east of Porto Rico, belonging geographically to the Virgin Islands. The islands are St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, with a total area of 138 square miles. Cultivation of sugar is the chief industry, and the trade of the islands is chiefly with the United States and Denmark. The exports consist almost entirely of sugar and rum.

The group has been practically autonomous, the legislative power being vested in two councils, one for each of the two districts into which the colony is divided. Three-fourths of the members are elected. The executive power is in the hands of the Governor General appointed by the Danish Crown. The revenue has been derived principally from customs which were for years insufficient to cover the expenditures.

The inhabitants, mostly negroes, in 1901 numbered 30,527. The Danish element hold almost all the offices. The language most used is Spanish, but English is generally spoken in the ports.

Negotiations for the sale of the islands to the United State began a number of years ago, but a treaty of sale was rejected in 1902 by the Danish Parliament.

St. Thomas, one of the islands in the Danish West Indies group, has been considered an ideal coaling station. It was offered to the United States for $1,500,000 in 1870, but was declined. The question of the purchase was raised in recent years because of their importance to defenses of the Panama Canal. The natives have frequently expressed their dissatisfaction with Danish rule and their desire to change their allegiance to this country.

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PIRATE CATS INVADE PARK.

Wang and His Band Chased to Their West Side Lairs.

Wang, the tailless Formosa cat pirate, and his hungry crew, which have been making the nights hideous in West Eighteenth Street, have moved down nearer to the White Light section.

Reports from residents along Central Park West indicate that they have been giving some nocturnal vocal exercises in Central Park. J. H. Strowbridge, a guest at the Hotel Majestic, was awakened at 4 o'clock Monday morning by what he supposed to be the cry of a lost soul.

It was the pirate leader, evidently striking the key, for, by the time Mr. Strowbridge was thoroughly aroused, the entire band of pirates was singing in Catonese, "Yo, ho, and a Bottle of Rum!" He looked out the window and saw the heads of many other guests at their windows and all along Central Park West the heads of residents at their windows.

Timothy Ebbitt, night house detective at the hotel, formed a posse, consisting of bell boys, night clerks, kitchen men, and a few scrubwomen with mops. Near the Seventy-second Street entrance to Cental Park they saw two fiery balls of fire. They approached, and, sure enough, the fiery balls were the eyes of Wang—minus his tail and in a devil-may-care mood.

He was surrounded by about thirty other cats, who seemed to regard him as their leader. As soon as Wang saw the invaders he arched his back and showed fight. Ebbitt picked up a stone and hurled it at Wang's head, but it missed and Wang and his followers started, pell mell, down Central Park West.

A policeman on duty at Sixty-eighth Street said the band of cats turned into that street, headed for Broadway. He pinched himself several times to see if he really was awake and then started in pursuit, but the cat pirates evidently knew the topography of the neighborhood, for they escaped.

SAY THEY'RE NOT DISLOYAL.

German-American Alliance of Elizabeth Seeks Federal Investigation.

Resolutions have been adopted by the German-American Alliance of Elizabeth, N. J., calling upon Senators Martine and Hughes and Congressman Capstick to use their influence for a thorough investigation by the House of Representatives, or some other authorized body, of charges that the alliance has been carrying on an anti-American propaganda.

The resolutions recall the request of the National German-American Alliance, of which the German-American Alliance of Elizabeth and vicinity is a subordinate part, in an open letter of last June 19, that the Federal authorities direct an investigation of the organization, and asserting: "We believe the time has come when, in justice to our friends and duty to ourselves, something should be done to convince the public that our organization has not committed any act justifying the criticism and charges heretofore allowed to go without denial until they are believed by some people to be proved facts."

According to the resolutions, an issue of these allegations has now been raised "by persons who seek to profit by the use of them to the detriment of others."

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ANOTHER PRIEST ATTACKS MITCHEL

Mayor's Charge of Catholic Interference in Charities Inquiry Called False.

COMMITTEES TO CONFER

Despite Acrimonious Exchanges, a Meeting Will Be Held to Settle the Controversy.

In spite of some slight feeling of resentment on both sides, aroused by the publication yesterday of a reply by the Committee of One Hundred Citizens, which has been supporting Mayor Mitchel in the charities controversy, to the Catholic laymen's letter asking cooperation in keeping the charities investigation from appearing to be a fight between the Catholic Church and the city, and the statement in reply by William D. Guthrie of the committee of Catholic laymen, it was made certain that the two committees would hold to their purpose of having a joint conference on the situation within a few days, as told in THE TIMES last Friday.

Another event of the day was a severe arraignment of the Mayor and sharp criticism of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens by the Rev. John L. Belford, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity in Brooklyn. He said some members of the committee were so hostile to Catholicism that they could not be just. His remarks appeared in yesterday's issue of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. It was said that the article was written for the August number of The Mentor, the priest's parish publication.

The committee of Catholic laymen will meet today. They will select an Executive Committee of a few members, and arrangements have already been made with the Committee of One Hundred whereby this Executive Committee will confer with a similar committee from among the supporters of the Mayor.

The Catholic Committee takes the attitude that the Mayor's supporters should not have named certain of the priests who have figured in the investigation, since they are concerned in the judicial proceedings now going on before Justice Greenbaum in the wiretapping cases. The Mayor's supporters, on their part, think the statement of Mr. Guthrie in reply to their letter was rather tart in tone. They have been assured, however, that this was an individual expression of opinion.

While the conference was being arranged, a new hostile note was injected into the situation by the Belford article attacking the Mayor and Committee of One Hundred. The rector said of the committee:

"We know that several are so hostile to the Church that they cannot be fair in their judgment. We do know that there are very few who can understood the life whose glory is self-denial and service. Minds that are dark with atheism and irreligion cannot appreciate justice or truth."

That part of Father Belford's article which deals with the charge of Catholic interference in the charities investigation and the City Government says:

"The charge of Church interference is equally false, and its falsity was equally well known to the Mayor. The Catholic clearly love the nuns who serve the institutions, the women whose sacrifices make them possible, and whose work has done so much to supply the place of the mother to the orphan and the nurse to the sick and aged. We are jealous of their good name and we resent the charge that they are either brutal or mercenary.

"Brutality cannot live in hearts which choose to serve God by serving others, and mercenary women are not found in convents. The indignation that was universal at the infamous misrepresentations of the Mayor and his party inspired a couple of generous priests to speak and act.

"When the Mayor declared his approval of his agents and when their false and damning testimony was printed and diffused in the Moree pamphlet, with Kingsbury's aid, they did use pamphlets and appeal to the public.

"They did try to show that the Mayor was worse, if possible, than his agents. That is not interference with the City Government. If it is, what shall be said of the work of the Bureau of Municipal Research, of the various boards of trade and taxpayers' associations which strive to get attention and service by appealing to the people? Publicity is the one thing which the political pirate fears.

"Commenting on the letter which a body of Catholic laymen has sent to the Committee of One Hundred, THE NEW YORK TIMES said editorially: 'The vital interest is the welfare of the children. It must be seen to first of all that they are well cared for.'

"Has any one denied this? The charge that they are not well cared for in our institutions is the cause of our indignation and wrath. The effort of the Mayor and his agents to misrepresent conditions, such as orphans and pigs feeding from the same pail, is the cause of our protests.

"The TIMES continues: 'The gentlemen who sign this letter recognize the right of the city authorities to a fuller knowledge of the administration of the institutions in question and to an exact account of the public funds disbursed.'

"No one denies the right of the city authorities to the fullest knowledge of such administration. Every facility has always been offered to the proper authorities to obtain all the knowledge an elaborate system of inspection and investigation can afford. The Catholic men who signed that letter are not offering something new; they are all assuring the Committee of One Hundred that it exists, declaring that if more is needed it will be supplied. We have always met any reasonable demand made by the city.

"As for the exact account of the disbursement of public funds, the testimony of Messrs. Prendergast, Coler, Metz, and Grout, backed by the thorough audit made by Patterson, Teale & Dennis, should be convincing."

PRIESTS DENY PHONOGRAMS.

Mgr. Dunn Admits That Wiretappers Heard Aright Sometimes.

With a complete repudiation of the phonogram records of their conversations, Mgr. John J. Dunn and Dr. Daniel C. Potter endeavored yesterday to discredit before Justice Greenbaum, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, the charges of conspiracy and libel which Mayor Mitchel made against them and Father William B. Farrell. Mgr. Dunn admitted that the substance of some of the conversations had been reported correctly by the police wiretappers, but Dr. Potter declined to concede even that much, wherever the phonogram was particularly relevant to the issues in the case.

To Dr. Potter the phonograms constituted a "terrible jumble" of inaccuracies. As soon as he took the stand he launched into a violent tirade against that kind of evidence, and had to be admonished by the Court to exercise more restraint in his language, as well as in his testimony. He would find fault with the phonogram if the substance of his conversation was reported inaccurately and instantly become enraged if the wiretappers happened to thrust an ungrammatical sentence into his mouth.

"Your Honor," he declared on one occasion, "the conversation we had was the conversation of educated gentlemen. But as reported we are dropped into the sewer with the rats."

At the beginning of the hearing Alfred J. Talley, counsel for the defense, said his clients were willing to waive their legal rights and testify under oath.

The first witness called was Mgr. Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Church, who repudiated in its entirety a phonogram of a conversation he was alleged to have had with Dr. Potter on March 22. In this conversation Mgr. Brann was reported to have told Dr. Potter that the name of Charles H. Strong had been suggested to Governor Whitman as Commissioner to investigate the Charities Department. After the phonogram was read to him Mgr. Brann was asked whether he recalled having had such a conversation with Dr. Potter.

"I did not," he replied. "It is false from beginning to end. I never called Dr. Potter on the telephone. I don't know him. I met him in a crowd about six years ago and never saw him since. The policeman who reported that ought to be punished. He perpetrated a perjury."

Mgr. Dunn, the next witness, was questioned closely on all the phonograms in which he figured as a speaker, and especially on the one which records him as offering Dr. Potter $100 to leave the jurisdiction and avoid subpeona service in the Strong investigation. His explanation of this conversation was similar to that which he gave before the Thompson Investigating Committee. Having had reasons to suspect that his telephone wire was being tapped, he was determined to convince himself by a ruse and the offer of $100 was the ruse.

"Dr. Potter told me he was going away for forty-eight hours," said the priest. "I asked him if he needed a rest. Then the idea came to me to test whether the wire was being tapped and I asked him if he needed a hundred. He shut off the wire as if he had been shot.

Before the Thompson committee, Mgr. Dunn denied knowing that Potter was wanted as a witness in the Charities inquiry, but yesterday under cross-examination by Martin Littleton he altered this testimony somewhat.

"If you did not know Potter was wanted how did you know that the mention of a hundred would be a good bait?" asked Mr. Littleton.

"May I explain something?" asked the priest.

"No," replied Mr. Littleton, "do that with your counsel."

"Well," answered the priest, "I had a suspicion that Dr. Potter was wanted."

Mgr. Dunn assumed full responsibility for the publication of the so-called Farrell pamphlets, which assailed the work and good faith of the Strong Commission. Although he had access to the complete testimony taken in the charities investigation, Mgr. Dunn said he based these pamphlets not on the record, but on what was told to him by Father Farrell and on newspaper reports. He placed utter reliance in Father Farrell's word, although he had known him but a few weeks before the charities investigation began.

Mgr. Dunn stamped several phonograms in which his conversations were reported as utterly false. Portions of others he admitted to be true. He denied that he had ever used the expression "Slam the Mayor," as he was reported in one of the phonograms, but admitted that he did talk with Potter about "the unfairness of the charities investigation."

Dr. Potter, when called to the stand, would not admit that any of the phonograms had reported his conversations correctly. A lot of them he considered pure fabrications, both in substance and in language.

"It is the language of ignorance thrust into our mouths," he said.

Dr. Potter was still repudiating phonograms when court was adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

PRUDENTIAL AGENTS BEGIN THEIR STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

was said our association was affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World. That is untrue, for we have no affiliation with any one."

The Prudential issued this statement explanatory of its position:

Agents who have been or become disloyal to the company or its policyholders will be promptly dismissed. Having been discontinued for the good of the service, they will not be re-employed. About fifty or sixty men have been notified of the termination of their service.

Among 13,000 or 14,000 field employes, a few agitators in New York and vicinity and in Philadelphia have sought, with little success, to create dissatisfaction. There is absolutely no ground for complaint. Average earnings have increased over 30 per cent. in five years, and are now greater than ever before in the history of the company. They are between $23 and $24 per week for agents throughout the field.

The interests of the policy holders have been fully safeguarded in the present disturbance. The work of the men dismissed will be assigned at once to others, and no difficulty will result. The company proposes to conduct its business in such a manner as to give the maximum benefit to its policy holders at the minimum cost. To do this it requires and will insist upon competent service in return for liberal compensation.

All employes also receive annual vacations with pay, disability allowance when sick, retirement allowances when old, and free insurance for their families.

Company's Side of It.

Mr. Duffield supplemented this later by saying:

"The Prudential officials desire to emphasize the fact that they are interested primarily in conserving the interests of the policyholders, and in order to do that they must place every safeguard they can about the business, especially in view of the fact that the company is carrying between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 in policies. Loyalty to the policyholders means loyalty to the company. The only men we have dropped are those who have been flagrantly disloyal even to the extent of publicly misrepresenting the company and threatening its welfare. Some of the men threatened that if certain ones were discharged they would refuse to work. That is their privilege. If they make that decision they sever for all time their connection with this company."

Former Assemblyman Joseph Carroll, for many years an industrial insurance agent, said he would try to get Congressman J. J. Hamill of Jersey City to move for a Congressional investigation of industrial insurance companies and would appeal to the policyholders to protest to the company and to resent the company's treatment of the agents.

The agents will meet again today in Bryant Hall to consider further steps in their strike, and it was said last night plenty of money and legal assistance would be forthcoming when it was needed.

PHILADELPHIA MEN QUIT.

Four Hundred Join the Strike and Others Will Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Four hundred Prudential Life Insurance Company agents of this city will not report for work tomorrow morning. Furthermore, it is said that this number will be increased by 300 more within twenty-four hours. This action was decided upon tonight at a mass meeting of the local branch of the Insurance Agents' International Protective Association in Metropolitan Hall, 717 Fairmount Avenue.

The walk-out, according to officials of the association, is due to the fact that not only has the company refused to recognize the union, but has taken the offensive by dismissing its employes who are either officers or active members of the union.

"Seven Chances" Opens Tuesday.

David Belasco will make his first production of the season next Tuesday night in the Cohan Theatre, when he will present a new comedy by Roi Cooper Magrue, entitled "Seven Chances." The play has already been given preliminary performances out of town. In the cast will be seen Frank Craven, Otto Kruger, Hayward Ginn, Charles Brokate, Rowland Lee, Harry Leighton, Allan Thomas, Carroll McComas, Anne Meredith, Marion Abbott, Helen MacKeller, Florence Deshon, Alice Carroll, Lillian Spencer, Emily Callaway, and Beverly West.

Devereaux Players at N. Y. U.

The Clifford Devereaux Players gave the first of a series of open-air performances on the campus of New York University last night. Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," done in the Elizabethan manner, was the offering, and this afternoon "A Comedy of Errors" will be given and tonight "She Stoops to Conquer." The last four nights of the week a repertoire of classical plays will be presented by the company on the Columbia University Campus.

Civic Orchestral Society Program.

Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony will be the principal number of the program of the Civic Orchestral Society's concert at Madison Square Garden this evening. The program will also include the "Tannhäuser" Overture of Wagner and Strauss's waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods." The soloist will be Mme. Androva, soprano.

TUBERCULOSIS RAGES IN THE FRENCH ARMY

116,000 Soldiers Were Discharged on April 1, Wm. P. Hollingworth Says.

MORE HOSPITALS NEEDED

War Relief Clearing House Official Tells of American Aid and Appeals for More.

William P. Hollingworth, Vice President of the American War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, returned yesterday from Paris on the French liner Lafayette with his wife and two daughters, Miss Gladys and Miss B. Allen, who are members of the American Girls' Relief Committee.

Mr. Hollingworth said the work of relieving the hundreds of thousands of refugees and the distribution of hospital supplies undertaken by the organization has reached enormous proportions. About 40,000 cases of clothing and supplies have been shipped to France and distributed through the Clearing House in Paris, besides many thousands of dollars in money.

Mr. Hollingworth said the Clearing House had penetrated to every nook and corner of France, not only to places removed from the war zone, but also to the trenches themselves. According to figures supplied by the Government there were known to be 116,000 soldiers who had been discharged from the French Army on April 1, this year, suffering from tuberculosis, he said.

"Many of these men return to their homes unable to work, a burden to themselves, a menace to their families and the communities in which they live," he continued. "Prompt action on the part of Americans would save many of these men by restoring their health, and, above all, by providing hospitals in properly chosen localities which would prevent them from being a menace to others and where they would be properly cared for. There is much need of medicine, hospital supplies, and clothing.

"There is an urgent need for more hospital and ambulance groups for the French Army manned by American volunteer drivers. The French Government has shown high appreciation of what has been already done in this direction.

"Schools for the re-education of the soldiers wounded in battle in such a way that they can go back to their homes and earn a living at their former vocations have been established in Paris and other cities in France, as well as schools for teaching the blind. All these useful charities can be assisted by wealthy Americans."

Another passenger on the Lafayette was B. J. Shoniger, an American, who has lived thirty-five years in Paris and was formerly the President of the American Chamber of Commerce there. He is now President of the Union of Foreign Colonies in France, for the French Mutilated Soldiers, and has come over to New York to get financial aid for the work from his friends.

Mr. Shoniger said the aim of the organization was to prevent the French cities being flooded with maimed soldiers after the war, and to send them back to their old homes fitted to carry on their former occupations.

ARNOLD DALY IN 'KISSES.'

S. Jay Kaufman's New Sketch Made Up of Bright Dialogue.

It must have been the name of Arnold Daly on the billboards in front of the Palace Theatre that packed its huge auditorium to still more intense degrees of suffocation yesterday afternoon, for the day was undeniably uncomfortable and there were no other particular novelties announced. Certainly when Mr. Daly finally appeared toward the end of an amusing bill the applause indicated that this was true, and Mr. Daly accepted it as one who had expected much but had received more.

The title of the sketch, "Kisses," in conjunction with the great name, may have had something to do with it. It was a bright little sketch by S. Jay Kaufman, well suited to Mr. Daly's talents, though not so well adapted to the great reaches of the auditorium. Mr. Daly played in his usual finished manner, which, indeed, the sketch demanded, and his associates took their cue from him, and while the whole venture might have miscarried had the piece been acted more stridently to those far removed from the stage it might as well have for all they heard.

Mr. Daly's rôle is that of another Anatol, who makes a wager at a ball with a friend who has been twitting him about his affairs with women that he can get the next four women he meets to ask to be allowed to kiss him. The psychology he uses on each as she is sent to him in the conservatory divides the sketch into a series of amusing episodes. There is a suggestion of the Viennese satirist, Arthur Schnitzler, in Mr. Kaufman's playlet, but it comes from a strong conviction that the latter conclusively admitted "The Affairs of Anatol" as a model rather than from any near approach of Mr. Kaufman's dialogue to the brilliance of the master's. The dialogue was for the most part bright, however, and what with Mr. Daly's performance and acceptable support, "Kisses" was a welcome relief from the average vaudeville banality.

The boneless Tom Dingle and the equally boneless Emilie Lea were the featured dancers in a dancing skit that gave glimpses of dances of many ages and climes. Then there were Maude Lambert and Ernest Ball, Herbert Williams and Hilda Wolfus, George White and Lucille Cavanaugh, Aveling and Lloyd, and the "Baggage Smashers" from the Hippodrome show to fill out a diverting midsummer bill.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of Rachel Crother's new play, "Old Lady 31," in which Lee Kugel will star Emma Dunn, has been scheduled for Labor Day in one of the small towns, and after a two weeks' preliminary tour the piece will be presented here. Rehearsals will be begun Aug. 7 under the direction of the author.

Harriet Ford and Harvey O'Higgins yesterday signed a contract with Corey & Riter to deliver a play to them by Nov. 1. The managers have in mind a prominent actor for the play, and they are now negotiating with him for his services.

Several parties from New York went to Stamford for the premiere of St. John Ervine's drama, "Jane Clegg," last night. The piece will probably be seen here at the Comedy before the Washington Square Players begin their regular season.

Whitford Kane is collaborating with I. K. Friedman on a comedy in which he expects to appear in the leading rôle about midseason.

A new song with verses by Ring Lardner and music by Jerome Kern was introduced in "Very Good Eddie" at the Casino last night. It was called "Old Bill Baker, the Undertaker," and was sung by Arthur Aylesworth and the entire chorus, who appeared as "Peg Legs."

Alice Hageman and Will Archie have been engaged by F. Ray Comstock for important roles in the new Golden-Hazzard musical comedy "Go To It," with which the Princess Theatre will be reopened in September.

Hal Forde and Maude Odell are recent additions to the cast of "The Brazilian Honeymoon," which will be produced in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre Monday night, Aug. 14.

"Pitfalls of the Young" is the title of a book with which Ed Wynn, the Winter Garden comedian, threatens the public in the Fall. It tells the story of his experiences while acting on tour with a repertoire company in the West.

Motion pictures of the New York regiments in their camps near the Mexican border are being shown in the topical review at the Strand. The men are shown drilling, digging trenches, and amusing themselves during leisure moments. A new style of haircut made popular by Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, known as the "second lieutenant" haircut, is pictured.

SAW CONTALMAISON STORMED BY BRITISH

Frederick H. Allen, Here from Front, Watched Battle Raging for 12 Hours.

WAS UNDER FIRE HIMSELF

Prisoners Amazed at Efficiency of Kitchener's Troops, Whom They Mistook for Veterans.

Frederick H. Allen, a retired New York lawyer, who returned yesterday from France on the liner Lafayette with his wife and three daughters, is the first eyewitness to reach this country of the big offensive movement of the Allies along the western front which commenced on July 1.

Through his long friendship with President Poincaré and Premier Briand Mr. Allen said he had a special permit to go to the battle front and stood on a trench from 2 in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon watching the British bombardment followed by the infantry attack on the town of Contalmaison on July 6. Two months previously Mr. Allen was an eyewitness of the fighting at Verdun which he described as not being so interesting because it was all on the defensive, while the fighting on Anglo-French front was offensive on the part of the Allies.

"At 2 A. M. on July 6," Mr. Allen went on to say, "I took up a position on top of a trench in the front of the British lines, and about a mile and a half from the town of Contalmaison, which was held by the Germans. Besides Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, and Colonel Reppington of The London Times, there was an observation officer holding a telephone in his hand connected with the battery of artillery to tell where the shells fell on the German side.

"A few minutes later the guns began to boom and the artillery poured a continuous shell fire on Contalmaison which did not slacken for one instant until 8 o'clock, and made the earth tremble with its violence. I shall never forget the sight of the dark sky illuminated by the bursting shells, red lights, flares, and searchlights used by the engineers to locate the position of the enemy's batteries. British aeroplanes were flitting overhead, but were invisible to the eye, except when the aviator dropped a light bomb as a guide to the gunners down below. As daylight broke the lights began to vanish and the battle front was seen in all its grim array along the ten-mile front between Thiepval and Montauban.

"About this time the Germans began to take an interest in our little group and started to fire shells at the trench on which we stood. Eight big shells came one after another, getting gradually nearer until the last one fell below us within about fifty yards.

"Personally I began to feel very uneasy as to what would happen next, and neither Mr. Palmer nor Colonel Reppington looked exactly comfortable. The observation officer appeared to grasp what was passing in our minds and told us calmly to roll down the other side of the trench if we saw another shell coming, as it might drop too near our position to be pleasant. He was a nice young officer and seemed to know the shells and where they would go just as if they were regulated by mechanism under his control.

"At 8:30 the British infantry charged up the hill to capture Contalmaison while their artillery fired over their heads and the German gunners turned on a curtain fire to prevent the second and third lines advancing. The whole panorama of the battle was spread out before our eyes and was a most spectacular sight. Heavy movement on every side—horses dashing up at full gallop with fresh field pieces ready for action, carts filled with ammunition, and in the distance the motor ambulances waiting to carry away the wounded.

"As the smoke lifted we could see the lines of soldiers like waves crossing the open ground and note them falling under the fire of the German machine guns. At one part of the attack the right and left flanks of the British could be seen advancing on the town, while the centre had disappeared from view. This was due to the German curtain of fire, and when the smoke cleared men could be seen falling back on the hill as if the British centre had been repulsed and was in retreat. It proved later that the men we saw returning down the hill were German prisoners, who had been passed through the lines to the rear. I spoke to one of them afterwards, an officer of the Prussian Guard, who asked me what troops they had been fighting against. When I told him it was Kitchener's army he expressed great surprise, and said he though it was the Old Guard by the way the men fought.

"It was curious to watch the waves on the battle line as they would charge and be repulsed, charge and be repulsed again, until the attack ceased for the day on Contalmaison.

"Afterwards the fighting continued in Mametz Woods, where tree after tree was mowed down by the artillery fire from the British guns, until 2 P. M., when it ceased. Next morning the Germans were driven out of Contalmaison and the town was captured by the British.

"On July 8 I visited Thiepval and saw the trenches which had been captured from the Germans. Many of them were very strongly constructed, but they had been torn to pieces by the heavy shells of the Allies. The odor from some of the lower trenches where the bodies had not been removed made it very unpleasant, but the soldiers were at work clearing them out very rapidly. I was informed that when the British infantry stormed Thiepval they rushed the trenches so quickly that they did not stop to clear out the other ones where a number of German soldiers were hiding. As a result the Germans came out of the lower trenches with their machine guns and attacked the British troops from the rear until they [the Germans] were either killed or disabled and the remnant of the survivors surrendered.

"The British aerial service was very good at Thiepval, where I saw dozens of their machines in the air in addition to twelve captive balloons. Near Montauban I saw one of the aeroplanes brought down by German shrapnel, which hit the machine in several places. First the planes kept it steady for a few minutes, then the gasoline tank caught fire and the aeroplane shot to the ground one blazing mass with the aviator incinerated among its débris."

Mr. Allen said his 15-year-old son Julian was the youngest driver in the American Ambulance Corps and had served three months at Verdun.

Dr. J. Howard Munro of Ottawa, who returned on the Lafayette, said he spent two months at Verdun, where he witnessed the attack by the Germans on Hill 221, which lasted a whole day and a night without cessation. He said the Germans lost twice as many troops as the French, because the latter fought a defensive action all the time. As the Germans came on in massed formation the French field guns mowed them down.

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FANS TO FIGHT MARKET FLIES

City Officials Meet to Plan Means of Keeping Stalls Sanitary.

A conference of city officials was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works to discuss the fly problem in the city markets. As a result of the meeting further measures to minimize the nuisance will be taken immediately by the city departments concerned.

The conference, which was called as a result of an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 20, was attended by Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks; J. W. Adams, Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan; H. C. Todd, Acting Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices; Dr. L. P. Brown, Chief of the Food Division of the Department of Health, and President William Minder of the Washington Market Merchants' Association.

Commissioner Folks gave orders yesterday for the installation of a system of large electric fans in Washington Market to supplement the fans which many of the merchants already have on their counters. Fans have been found one of the most effective means of combating the fly pest, and the Commissioner has made arrangements to have the new ones placed on the walls in such a way as to sweep the counters with cross-currents.

In addition, Mr. Minder intends to bring strong efforts to bear on the members of his association to obtain adequate fan protection of their own and to keep their fans in continual motion.

Dr. Brown, who represented the Health Department at the conference, said that, in addition to the usual precautions taken by the Department to have the Sanitary Code observed, he had now arranged to have an employe of the department spend two hours daily at Washington Market to assist in the work. This man will not only make a careful inspection of conditions, but will also be continually at the command of the merchants for advice and help in maintaining sanitary conditions.

Washington Market, Dr. Brown said, is one of the largest markets in the country, and therefore presents a different problem from the others in the city. It is possible to screen the smaller markets with some beneficial results, and this has been done wherever it appeared advisable, but both the merchants and the Health Department are agreed that, with the large floor space and volume of business at Washington Market, screening would be no solution.

Both Dr. Brown and Mr. Minder said the utmost care was being observed to reduce exposure of foodstuffs on the counters to a minimum, and standholders, who keep meats where flies can reach them longer than is absolutely necessary, will be given immediate attention by the authorities.

The Health Department has increased its vigilance in all city markets and the officials hope that their efforts in Washington Market will lead to discoveries of still more efficient methods of eliminating the flies.

ALL AGREE IN CLOAK STRIKE

Conferees End Session and Work May Be Resumed Thursday.

After a conference lasting from 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning until nearly midnight last night between the representatives of the Garment Workers Union and the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association the agreement was finally reached which brings to an official end the twelve weeks' strike in the garment industry of the city. The agreement will be presented to the union for signature tomorrow, and it is expected that the workers will be back in the shops by Thursday.

By the terms of the agreement the workers will receive an increase of from $1 to $1.50 in wages on a basis of 55 cents for operators and tailors and 55 cents for finishers was decided upon. The working week was reduced from fifty to forty-nine hours. The union obtained its demand for a preferential shop, and the manufacturers have the right to discharge for cause any employe they may choose.

In connection with this last term of agreement the workers have had restored to them the right to strike against any employer for violation of the agreement, for discrimination on account of union activity, and for any arbitrary or oppressive exercise of powers on the part of the employer.

Both union officials and manufacturers expressed themselves well satisfied with the amicable settlement of their difficulties which came about without the interference of any third parties. The shops will be running on full time on Monday in the effort to make up for the weeks of lost time in the $50,000,000 worth of Fall trade.

GIRL CASHIER ARRESTED.

Lace Merchants Accuse Her of a $5,000 Theft.

Miss Dorothy Barnholtz of 508 West 136th Street, for three years assistant cashier and bookkeeper for the lace firm of Klauber Bros. & Co. of 867 Broadway, was arrested in the concern's offices yesterday on a charge of stealing $5,000.

The alleged defalcations, which were spread over a considerable period, were uncovered, the police say, by accountants who worked on the company's books during Miss Barnholtz's vacation this month.

Miss Barnholtz's father was once a wealthy leather importer of this city. After his retirement the family went to California about six years ago, and there they are said to have met with financial reverses. Three years ago the father died, and the family returned to this city. Miss Barnholtz obtained employment with Klauber Bros. & Co.

Miss Barnholtz was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate McQuade and was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Friday.

Low Summer Tourist Fares to Colorado, California, Yellowstone and North Pacific Coast via Chicago & North Western Ry. Low fare round trip tickets on sale July, August and September to Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Yellowstone Park, etc.

Splendid daily train service. Ask for free booklet, "Forty Ways and More to California and the North Coast"; it will give you just the information you need to plan an attractive summer trip. Address C. C. Walton, G. A., 1282 Broadway, Tel. Greeley 5860, New York, N. Y.—Advt.

TRAVELER ASKS AID TO FIND GOOD WIFE

Arthur M. Loeb Wants Helpmate Willing to Accompany Him to South America.

COMMITTEE TO HELP HIM

Head of Engineering Firm Favors Using Business Methods to Obtain Suitable Companion.

Tired of traveling alone through South America, Arthur M. Loeb, head of the engineering and contracting firm of Arthur M. Loeb & Co., with offices in this city and Panama, is desirous of obtaining a wife. He telephoned THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday to ask help in the search he has begun to get a suitable helpmate. Mr. Loeb is particular. He has in mind the ideal woman he wishes to meet and in anticipation of a possible rush of lonesome women he has appointed, he said, a committee of two to pass upon the desirability and qualifications of the future Mrs. Loeb. The test will be a severe one and those who contemplate asking Mr. Loeb to take them for better or for worse will have to pass the inspection of two of their own sex.

Mr. Loeb has just returned from an eight-year sojourn in South and Central America and he is at present staying in the Broadway Central Hotel. He was seen yesterday in his downtown office looking very romantic, and for a few minutes he forgot business to tell about the kind of a wife he expects to obtain. He looks of the "good husband" type, and rather merry eyes regard one from behind shell-rimmed eye glasses.

While Mr. Loeb is perfectly frank about the type of wife he wishes, it might be well to give a discription of him for the consideration of those who may be interested. To begin with, Mr. Loeb has enough of this world's goods to provide comfortably for a wife. He was born here and educated in the public schools. Leaving school he started out to hustle for himself and he is still doing it, he said, with fair success. He sells machinery and supplies to the countries that lie south of the United States. He is 28 years old, and has hair that just escapes the Titian shade. Also it is curly and inclined to rebellion. His habits, he said, are good, and though forced to travel much, he is also home loving.

So much for the man, and now for the woman of his dreams. The first qualification is that she must be of an agreeable personality, and not afraid to travel in the tropics. Whether she is blonde or brunette makes no difference, but she must be between 23 and 28 years of age. A Southern or a Western girl is much preferred by Mr. Loeb, but no nationality is barred.

"My friends and relatives will probably think I am very foolish to take this means of meeting a desirable young lady," he said. "I don't think I am. No man hesitates to advertise if he wants a good employe, so why should not a man take the same means if he wants a wife. It is a far more important step than taking an employé and so why should not the same routine be employed to obtain one that holds in getting good office help. In my line of work I have little chance of meeting a woman suitable for a wife, and the few I have met in my travels did not appeal to me. I want a good pleasing companion for life, and you may be sure that I am going carefully to see that I get such a one.

"I have seen many of the so-called New York type since I came back this time, but they don't appeal to me. Most of them are over-dressed and have not the qualifications that I believe are necessary for a good, lifelong companion. And it is a companion I want. An educated woman? Yes, but not one who is over-educated. She must not be of the dressy type found in New York, nor one with a veneer of education, affectation and perfunctory manners, but just a natural, companionable woman who can be a pal and a delightful traveling companion. The object of my search is a real wife and not an over-dressed ornament."

Mr. Loeb said that he was perfectly serious in his endeavor, and that if there are applicants who appear desirable to him, they will be very thoroughly investigated, for he did not intend to make a mistake that he might later have cause to regret. While preferring an American born, he said that his choice in order of desirability would be German, English, French, "or even" Spanish.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
GOOD 2D BALCONY SEATS, 50c.
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CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
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A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

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Roof Open Until 1 A. M. Prices 50c. 15c. 25c.
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Soloist July 25—MADAME ANDROVA, Soprano.
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Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.

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Rita Jolivet, "An International Marriage." Strand Orch. & Soloists
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Free Attractions—Dancing. Darktown Follies—40 People. Aeronautical Society—TONIGHT—Parachute Jumps.

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NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach
HOUDINI, Adele Rowland, Clark & Verdi, "Prosperity," The Volunteers, White & Clayton, oths.

SCHWAB ORDERS 5 SHIPS.

Will Use Freighters to Transport Ore from Chile and Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 24.—Charles M. Schwab today placed an order for five ocean ore-carrying vessels with his new subsidiary concern, the Maryland Shipbuilding Plant. These vessels will be used in the transportation of the iron ore from the steel company's large properties in both Chile and Cuba. The larger ones will be 522 feet long, 68-foot beam, and will carry 17,000 tons of cargo. The smaller steamers will be 470 feet long with a beam of 57 feet and carry a cargo of 11,300 tons. These ships will fly the American flag and will be operated by the Ore Steamship Corporation, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The names of the three vessels now building are Bethore, Cubore, and Feltore. Before the war the Bethlehem Steel Company placed with a Swedish shipbuilding concern an order for a fleet of ore-carrying vessels, but that concern has been unable to carry out its contract.

MUST HONOR NATIONAL AIR.

Baltimore May Fine Those Who Do Not Stand When It Is Played.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Policemen today began distribution of copies of a municipal ordinance providing that "musicians, performers or other persons shall stand while playing, singing or rendering 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'" Any person violating the provisions of the ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than $100."

Copies of the ordinance were distributed at all theatres, moving picture halls, restaurants, and cafés, and to the offices of all musical unions or branches in Baltimore.

In the circular it is pointed out that the "indiscriminate rendition of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' or parts thereof in connection with other compositions tends to lower the esteem and reverence in which the national anthem should be held by the people of the nation."

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916.

THE NAVAL BILL IN PERIL.

The fight against adequate naval extension will be resumed this week. The conferees to consider the excellent bill passed by the Senate will be appointed today and we shall hear much in the near future from the little navy men of the lower house. The opposition in the Senate was vociferous but futile. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Senate's Military bill, which was a serviceable measure, was beaten in conference and an army law fastened upon the country which has already proved to be unsatisfactory, and will prove to be more so. Emboldened by their success in overturning the well-laid plans for military extension devised by Senator CHAMBERLAIN, the House conferees will take up the Naval bill hoping, at least, to defeat its ample building program. Messrs. KITCHIN, BAILEY of Pennsylvania, HENSLEY, GRAY, and CALLAWAY will not back down unless they are forced to. The Administration in the eleventh hour did not stand by the Chamberlain bill. If it fails to use its influence now to secure the acceptance of the plans for a larger navy, for ships to be built quickly, for a large increase in the personnel, it is likely that the country must get along with another makeshift.

Yet there is no question that the bill as it stands provides for the best and cheapest insurance the Republic can have against war. There is no sign in any part of this country that the people are not alive to the positive need of a large modern navy. The millions spent for that purpose now will save the expenditure of many more millions in the future and may save millions of lives. It would be false economy to cut $45,000,000 from the appropriations, to postpone the building of new superdreadnoughts, to fail to provide for a sufficient increase of men to put all the useful ships in commission. The blindness and obstinacy of the small navy men should not be permitted to imperil the nation. The country looks to President WILSON to use all his influence to secure the acceptance of this bill.

ANOTHER IRISH CRISIS.

Lord LANSDOWNE'S recent ill-considered speech in the House of Lords seems to have precipitated a new domestic crisis in England. The outlook for the temporary settlement of the Irish question was bright. The discordant factions had been brought to a harmonious understanding. JOHN REDMOND and EDWARD CARSON both accepted the terms proposed by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE. But Lord LANSDOWNE managed to complicate the delicate situation in an utterly useless endeavor to conciliate the opponents of home rule in the upper house. If his speech had any other purpose it has not been made apparent. It was disturbing alike to the Government and the Nationalists, and it was surely not gratifying to the Ulsterites, who had accepted the situation and were determined to make the best of it until after the war.

Mr. REDMOND'S immediate response put the matter in a clear light. The threat of military coercion, with a permanent standing army of 40,000 in Ireland, and the suggestion that the exclusion of the Ulster provinces would be made permanent from the start were bound to arouse the suspicions of the Home Rulers. Obviously, the Ministry is in a perplexing situation. The draft of the bill which might have been accepted, with the understanding of its meaning which prevailed before the Lansdowne speech, is now regarded as unsatisfactory. Irish politics are again in a state of ferment.

That the Prime Minister, whose patience and discretion are his best assets, will eventually restore harmony and present a bill exactly conforming with the suggestions of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is not to be doubted. But he has a great deal of other work on hand and his present predicament will compel general sympathy. He had provided for a temporary settlement of the Irish question and there was good reason to hope that the troubles would not become acute again until after the war, which is straining the capacity of British statesmanship. No doubt Mr. REDMOND will be reasonable and he will be able in time to prevail in Nationalist councils. It would be a poor way to begin the experiment of Irish home rule with a standing army to watch it, and it would be a shabby trick suddenly to reduce the Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament. Great Britain, however, is not the only nation that suffers from the perversity of her statesmen.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

The report that negotiations are already under way for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies may be premature, but the fact that Denmark is now anxious to sell St. Thomas and the neighboring islands should encourage our Government to get possession of them as soon as possible. Sooner or later there will be other bidders in the field and we cannot afford to permit the sale of the islands to any European power. They lie too near to Porto Rico and the Panama Canal for that.

They would provide a good harbor and perhaps a permanent base for our enlarged navy, while the agriculture and industries of the islands, which have lately been neglected, would soon be developed with American capital and energy. The price of the islands is said to be about $25,000,000. This might be considered large if the sale were regarded merely as a real estate transaction. But they are worth more to us than to any other nation; we can make them industrially profitable and they will serve as valuable outlying defenses.

WHERE DOES HE COME IN?

So the Hughes members of the Progressive State Committee had the votes to force an indorsement, but could not get a vote without another one on the Governorship; and such a vote would, or might, have been against WHITMAN and in favor of Judge SEABURY. Has it become necessary to take WHITMAN too? We have all been given to understand that the Progressive Party still clung to its principles of 1912, but that they were overshadowed temporarily by the issues of Americanism and preparedness and the necessity of ousting the weak Administration at Washington and putting in a strong one. Therefore Progressives were called upon to unite with the Republicans in fulfilling this supreme patriotic duty.

But where does all this necessitate a Progressive surrender to Governor WHITMAN? What has he to do with Americanism and preparedness? What weak and unpatriotic Administration is his re-election to rebuke? What good will an indorsement of his year and a half at Albany do to the American flag? The issue in the nation may be anything you like, but the issue in this State is the question whether the political kind of administration and taxation New Yorkers have been getting since Governor GLYNN'S business-like methods were interrupted deserves the enthusiastic approval of the voters. What has Americanism to do with that, and why should it attract Progressives, who two years ago would have none of WHITMAN? There is another matter, a personal one, involved. Mr. WHITMAN and those seasoned politicians who do not like Mr. BARNES have taken that gentleman's yellow jacket away, and they would like to have their tenure of the job of Elder Statesmen, now precarious, made permanent. But this, however noble an end it may be in itself, has nothing to do with Bull Moosery, nor yet with Americanism.

Did the Progressives understand, when they were asked to accept HUGHES because of the paramount need of overthrowing a weak Administration, that they must also vote to put WHITMAN'S new State machine on its rickety legs? Did they know that they must vote not only for Americanism, but for sky-shooting tax levies and political government in the interest of its administrators in the State of New York? In short, if it is the duty of Progressives to lay their principles aside because of the presence of a crisis, well and good; but what has that crisis to do with WHITMAN?

A HARD PILGRIMAGE.

The primary bow that spanned Bridgehampton with such far-seen brilliance, faded into secondary, faded away. Darkness succeeded. Very glum that once illuminated patch of sky stared at Chairman WILLCOX as he drove on Sunday to the candidate's house, so recently a house of happy dreams. Mr. HUGHES was going to make only a dozen speeches. What was the use of more? Progressives were weeping joyously on Republican necks. State after State was being carried by rapt seers. Then came the Battle of Syracuse, following so many reverses of the Elephant-Moose Allies. Harmony and sugar plums had to be given up. The Middle-of-the-Road Progressives were out for elephant in a dozen States. Mr. WILLCOX puts the case poetically still. So many cities are yearning to hear Mr. HUGHES that he really must lengthen his speech-making expedition. In cold prose, the brethren are getting frightened. Where, indeed, is Mr. HUGHES'S presence not needed? The conversion of a Utah Democrat is proclaimed with jubilee. Is the Grand Old Party weak of knee even in Utah and Vermont?

To Maine Mr. HUGHES must go, of course. Colonel FREDERICK HALE, the Republican who wishes to be shod with the Senatorial shoon of the Hon. CHARLES F. JOHNSON, has enlisted ten or twelve Senators to help him and the anxious Dirigo Republicans. This Democrat JOHNSON is strong. Colonel HALE is not too warmly loved by some of his rivals and party associates. As a "September State," Maine is of the uttermost importance to the Republicans. There they must get the first omen of the election. Colonel HALE, one of the innumerable multitude of "original Hughes men," is sure that Mr. HUGHES will not neglect him and the first fruits of the campaign. Massachusetts with its Progressive insurrectos may well cry for his aid. In Connecticut and New Jersey, with New York, he must maintain a home mission. In the Middle West and Far West, which now especially yearn for his services, where shall he begin and how leave off?

If he is to preach Americanism, he has plenty of Republicans who stand in need of conversion. He will find them in Ohio and Indiana. In Wisconsin both factions of Republicans, the followers of Governor PHILIPP and the followers of Senator LA FOLLETTE, are tainted with embargoism and proper subjects for dehyphenization. Republican Michigan, so lately Mr. FORD'S Michigan, needs sorely a homily on preparedness. At Chicago Mr. HUGHES can find in Senator SHERMAN and Representative MANN two choice specimens of Mr. HUGHES'S party in Congress, the party that denounces Mr. WILSON'S "weakness" and "vacillation" and then refuses to uphold his vigorous maintenance of American rights. In Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, he will show his sturdy Americanism, will he not, by trouncing the unfaithful Republican Representatives and Senators, the men who have made the Republican Party the party of surrender, of cowardice, of truckling to alien sympathies? And so, on to the Pacific, we wish him a prosperous progress in the work of awakening a proper sense of contrition in his own party, which has other and more sinister divisions in it than the feud of 1912, and a record which Mr. HUGHES, if he still retains the judicial temperament, cannot overlook. He is for Americanism. Let him make his party American.

In North Dakota, by the way, aside from the regrettable case of Senator MCCUMBER, whose re-election Mr. HUGHES, as an ardent and a genuine American, must be presumed to oppose, he will find a new and parlous kind of Republicanism. The so-called Non-Partisan League, an organization of farmers, has nominated all the candidates on the Republican State ticket. The glories of the Farmers' Alliance, the great days of Populism, have dawned for North Dakota Republicanism. It seems to be a Socialist party. "A peculiar condition," as Mr. MCCUMBER says.

Peculiar conditions all along the line await the amiable gentleman who begins his pilgrimage in August. He needs to make a great many speeches, a great many kinds of speeches; or wouldn't it be safer to threw his whole soul into the notification speech, and let it go at that?

WATERSHED PROTECTION.

The effort to create an Appalachian National Forest Reserve began in the South in 1899. The necessity of preserving forests at the headwaters of navigable streams, the injury wrought along the mountain sides by fires and injudicious or reckless timber-cutting, were impressed upon the public. Various forestry associations and commercial bodies, realizing the vital economic value of forests, strove intelligently and persistently for the project. The Weeks act, put on the statute book in 1911, appropriated $11,000,000 for the purpose; $8,000,000 of this sum has been spent to buy 3,051,000 acres in the White Mountain region, mainly in New Hampshire, but including also some 22,000 acres in Maine, and 1,100,000 acres have been bought in six Southern States. All the acquired areas are on important watersheds.

Of the original appropriation of $11,000,000, a million stayed in the Treasury because the time set for its use under the Weeks act had passed before the statute was passed. Two millions more stayed in the Treasury because they couldn't be used with discretion and advantage in the three months between the signing of the Weeks act and the end of the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made.

Eight millions have been spent wisely and fruitfully. A bill introduced by Senator GALLINGER and made an amendment to the General Agricultural bill reappropriates for similar wise and fruitful use the three millions left over from 1911. The amendment should prevail. Congress has begun the policy of protecting mountain watersheds. The policy must be carried on steadily, and so to carry it on is economy. Intermission, neglect, the consequent deterioration and damage mean great private and public loss. The Federal Government would only have to pay much higher in the end for its laches.

THIS TWO-BILLION-DOLLAR PORT.

For three successive years the foreign trade of New York in merchandise has hovered around two billion dollars, with imports and exports each contributing about one-half. The imports were above the billion-dollar line in 1913 and 1914, but fell to $975,837,421 for the fiscal year 1915. The exports passed the billion-dollar mark for the first time in the year 1915. No figures for other ports are available for so late as 1915, but it is known that all the incidents of that year were favorable to New York in comparison with them. In 1912, when New York's commerce was $1,793,690,123, London's was $1,791,857,641. That comparison would be more favorable to New York now upon the expanded figures, and the other ports of the world are poor followers. Upon comparison of tonnage entered and cleared New York is more indisputably the leader, and London falls to lower place. In 1912 New York's tonnage was 27,222,903, and Antwerp's 26,656,480, London falling to fifth place on that standard of comparison.

Within a decade New York has established its world primacy by normal steps, and is a shining mark at which all shafts of competition are aimed. These figures are notable chiefly because of the round amounts, a sentimental benchmark in economics. The world's greatest and perhaps most significant growth of commerce is Japan's. Its commerce had multiplied seven-fold and more some time ago. It may be that in this economic annus mirabilis Japan's commerce will show a tenfold increase within a score of years, largely because the United States has diverted the trade of the Pacific Ocean to the island empire by statute.

Pride goeth before a fall, and it is notable that these figures are published just as an attack is planned by New Jersey to divert to itself the commerce which inclines to the hither side of the harbor. If the trade want to New Jersey it would not leave the port of New York, for the port of New York includes New Jersey's trade as well as New York's. But if New Jersey should carry its point for a differential against New York it might soon claim a geographical separation as well as a rate separation. That New York is more for the nation than for itself, and to its detriment, appears from the alterations of the nation's trade currents without New York's opposition. While New York has been gaining in volume of trade it has been losing in its proportion of the nation's trade. Even in the very favorable year just closed its proportion of the nation's import trade was only 58 per cent., a gain of 3 per cent. in a single year. Back in the eighties New York was aiming at 70 per cent, and never fell below the 60 per cent. line until 1906. Of the national export trade New York's share in 1915 was 43 per cent., a gain for the year of 7 per cent. New York first gained that percentage of exports in 1889, and has never since repeated that record. But in 1889 43 per cent. was a loss from over 50 per cent., which was attained as long ago as 1870.

It appears, therefore, that it is necessary for New York to modify its admiration of its two-billion-dollar achievement. It marks retrogression in national proportion as surely as it marks international primacy. New York's loss has been the gain of the outports, with New York's acquiescence, or rather ineffectual opposition, to the system which has built up other sections of the country at New York's expense. If railway rates are to be fixed on the basis which New Jersey is pressing, New York's retrogression will be increased. On the other hand, if railway rates should be fixed on a basis of theoretical equity, trade could hardly be kept from gravitating to New York as now it drifts away from it. The system of "differentials" was established in order to end railway rate wars, rather than in any battle between ports.

When railways cut rates to the ports which they favored, there were results which prostrated trade as well as railways. Accordingly the railways established a system by which rates were regulated with some reference to the attractions of the ports respectively, those less attractive to trade being allowed to increase their attractions by lower rates. That was a heinous combination in restraint of trade, to New York's loss. It is a sort of pooling and distribution of total trade among those contending for it. The Supreme Court a generation ago condemned it, in decisions which first applied the anti-trust law to railways, to the surprise of everybody. Yet the differentials have survived, although it would take a volume to explain how the railways and the Interstate Commerce Commission became virtually joint conspirators against the Supreme Court's interpretation of the law. In short, it may be said that the life of the law is not logic but experience. The proof was overwhelming that, everything considered, the differential practice was more reasonable than the statute, or than anything which the Interstate Commerce Commission could substitute for it. Now New Jersey is attacking that system for reasons apart from the common good, and there are those of influence supporting New Jersey, it must be supposed because they are stronger on logic than on history and common sense in trade.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Never Was Strike So Peaceful.

Westchester County is confronted by a peculiar situation as a result of the stopping of all its trolley cars, though some features of the situation, of course, are familiar enough as the inevitable features of every strike.

The employés of the trolley company are losing their wages, an injury for which their weekly cash allowance from the union hardly counts even as a partial mitigation, since, in effect, it comes out of their own pockets and is an expenditure of their own accumulated capital. The company is losing its profits, or, as it denies that it has been making any money even at the old rate of wages, perhaps one should say that it is losing its receipts from fares. It is, however, saving a considerable amount in operating expenses, but that is as poor consolation to the company as are the union doles to the men.

The public, that third party to every strike, is suffering, as usual, varying degrees of annoyance and hardship without even an apparent money allowance from anybody, and with expenses increased instead of decreased, but to that it is thoroughly accustomed—so thoroughly that it would do little more than growl softly and hopelessly if it were not for the peculiarity that makes this strike almost unique.

Nobody is doing anything to end the trouble! The men are not fighting to keep other men from taking their places and the company is not trying to bring in strikebreakers. The one action has been made unnecessary and the other impossible by that taken some time ago when several towns in the county, at the effectual behest of "labor," adopted ordinances prohibiting the employment on any car within their limits of trolley conductors or motormen who had not received at least fifteen days of instruction in their respective arts by teachers experienced in the practice thereof. While those ordinances stand they give the operating staff a monopoly of work similar to that which the company itself has of using the streets for the transportation of passengers.

So the deadlock is complete, and the two contending bodies are seemingly prepared to maintain their present positions until, as President WHITMAN put it, before he started for Europe, "the people are tired of walking." The "people" are already tired of that, but what they are to do or what they can do they cannot even imagine.

Relation of Morals and Taste.

In a brief—perilously brief for the commentator's purposes, it must be confessed—report of a sermon preached in this city on Sunday by President FITCH of Andover Theological Seminary, that eminent teacher is quoted as having said that a play presenting life truly is a moral play, even though it may outrage every canon of good taste. Whether President FITCH said just this or not, somebody might have said it, and, by the saying, would have raised a question certainly interesting and possibly important.

The statement as it stands seems to need, as the basis of argument and discussion, if not a lot of qualifications, at least a preliminary agreement as to the exact meaning of the words "moral" and "taste"—definitions that would differentiate them much more clearly and widely than does common usage. The law, for instance, in censoring plays, makes no pretense of insisting that they shall exemplify good taste. Indeed, the law explicitly denies any obligation to do that, and yet, even in this very free country and in these very tolerant days, it has suppressed, without exciting any general or effectual protest, plays the severest critics of which admitted that they presented certain phases of life with accuracy.

The defenders of these plays did vehemently insist that because of their accuracy they taught a "moral lesson," and, therefore, were themselves moral, but the plea was held insufficient, in court and out. That there is much, if any, distinction between morals and really good taste, or even between morals and really good manners, is made dubitable by the fact that all three seem to be, and always to have been, in a state of constant change, and innumerable examples could be given by anybody who has read Sumner's "Folkways" or FRASER'S "Golden Bough" of acts authoritatively pronounced right in one time and place and as authoritatively pronounced wrong in other times and places.

Nothing could be easier to recall—or few more difficult to mention—than many acts which, while quite true to life, would have, as histrionic presentations, an effect on most spectators that by fairly common consent would be called demoralizing. And that is, or seems to be, something more and worse than outraging the canons of good taste.

Another Close Distinction.

An unnamed spokesman for the Pope declares that "the Holy See is most desirous that the world at large, belligerents as well as neutrals, particularly in America, be convinced of its absolute impartiality in the present conflict." And from the same source comes warning not to confound impartiality with neutrality, the latter being called passive, while the former is active—warning that while the Pope hates all injustice, by whomsoever committed, he has a fervent affection for all the parties to the great war and is judging none of them on what, for him, as yet can be treated only as interested accusations and denials.

These statements are somewhat puzzling when first read, but the position described is much like the one that is or should be taken by a wise parent with respect to his quarrelsome children, and, so viewed, it can be understood and commended. For most of us, however, individual and personal neutrality became impossible very soon after the war began—not the neutrality of act, indeed, but the neutrality of opinion, which would be the absence of opinion.

Probably we were all from the start more or less partial to one side or the other, and were convinced by less of evidence, and by less disinterested evidence, than would have been required by a really impartial arbiter. To us, neutrality seems to be a formal and official thing—a mere alternative to belligerency equally formal and official.

Facts That Make Pacifists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Stewart Paton says the pacifist is a man who cannot face facts. There are a few facts which will inevitably make a man a pacifist if he uses them squarely. They are: First, that the building up of armaments, which has been tried by European nations for many years, has neither prevented war nor proved an "insurance" against it. Second, that no nation can make itself "so strong that it will not be attacked" since all nations are engaged in just this endless competition. Third, that war is brought on by definite forces that can be controlled and is in no sense inevitable. Fourth, that the process of sending hundreds of thousands of young men out to kill one another cannot possibly advance any cause, and, fifth, that anarchy among individuals in the use of force has been gradually controlled and law substituted, and that the whole tendency of civilization is toward the centralising of force.

From these facts the pacifist draws his conclusions. H. F. WHICHER.
Middle Haddam, Conn., July 17, 1916.

The Back of the Museum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on parks is excellent. Keep hammering away, for that is the only way to make it certain that the people of New York will have a bit of green grass and trees left to them.

There is another thing I should like to mention. The back of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is an eyesore. It looks like a factory building. Why not put some ivy or trellised vines upon it? FORD SMITH.
New York, July 21, 1916.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Our Ambassador in Russia Predicts a Victory for the Democrats.

Interview with Ambassador Francis.
Printed in Novoe Vremya June 19, 1916.

Ambassador Francis, when asked concerning the national convention of the Democratic Party held in his home city of St. Louis last week, and which nominated President Wilson for re-election for another four-year term, said:

"The national convention of the Democratic Party assembled in my home city of St. Louis June 14, and remained in session three days. Its proceedings were characterized by great enthusiasm and wonderful unanimity of sentiment. There was no difference of opinion whatever as to the nomination of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall for re-election to the offices which they now hold, for another term of four years. The election will be held Nov. 7, 1916, and the beginning of the new term will be March 4, 1917, when the men elected in November will be installed in office. The present Administration will continue until that date."

"Will President Wilson be re-elected?"

"Yes. I think there is no doubt about the re-election of President Wilson. His Administration has been a successful one in domestic affairs as well as in foreign relations."

"Have you seen the platform or declaration of principles?"

"No, not all of its provisions. The section, however, which has been printed in Petrograd is significant and very important. It unqualifiedly condemns the formation of associations in America for the purpose of promoting or aiding any foreign country when engaged in war concerning which the Government has taken a neutral position. The American citizens of German ancestry or nativity have been outspoken and active in America in expressing sympathy with 'the Fatherland.' The campaign will be very strenuous, and has already begun. Mr. Hughes, the candidate of the Republican Party, has resigned from the Supreme Bench, of which he has been a member for eight years. He is an able man, but has made no expressions concerning the European war; therefore his views on that question are unknown."

"Can you tell us something about St. Louis?"

"St. Louis is on the great Mississippi River and is the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, the most productive section of our country, if not of the world. The city has a population of about 1,000,000. It was founded by a Frenchman named Pierre Laclede in 1763, after journeying up the river from the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of about 1,000 miles. It is almost the geographical centre of the United States and also the centre of population of our country. It is a very large manufacturing and distributing point, with ample banking facilities, and is approached by twenty-three railroads running through every section of the very fertile country surrounding the city. It has cheap fuel in abundance, as there are immense deposits of coal within twenty miles, or thirty versts. It has an inexhaustible supply of pure water, which is sold to manufacturers at very low rates. St. Louis is also famed for its excellent public schools of all grades. Its school buildings have been used as models by other cities in America and elsewhere. It is also a beautiful residential city. Almost every residence has a yard surrounding it and most of the residences are owned by those who occupy them.

"In 1904 St. Louis had the greatest international exposition, or exhibition, ever held. It was participated in by all European countries except Russia, which first accepted the invitation and had begun to erect its buildings on the grounds and had shipped its exhibits, when the Japanese war began and Russia withdrew from participation and cabled the management, of which I was the President, that it could not make an exhibit of its products because the money appropriated therefor had been diverted to the use of the Russian Red Cross in the Japanese war. There were many exhibits, however, at the exhibition, of Russia's beautiful manufactured products and of her superb works of art."

Flies in City Markets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very gratifying to read that the city authorities are about to take up the problem of ridding the city-owned markets of flies. You quote Mr. Adams as saying that screening doors and windows does not work well, "because flies that get inside stay in." If Mr. Adams will visit Jefferson Market, which is owned by the city, he will see a very effective means of ridding a market of flies. The fly-traps which were installed in Jefferson Market last Summer by a civic organization are catching flies in such quantities that if the doors and windows were screened we feel sure that we should have a flyless market. But not only are our doors and windows screenless, but since last Spring we have had neither doors nor windows, only openings where we hope that they may some day be placed. Jefferson Market is situated on a very windy and dusty corner, and it is appalling to think of the dirt and insects that have free access to the market day and night. In the Weekly Bulletin of the Health Department, published yesterday, on "How to Guard Against Infantile Paralysis," we read: "Never allow dry sweeping; screen your windows against flies; do not allow milk or other food to be exposed where flies may alight upon it." If it is necessary to take these precautions against dust and flies in the home, surely similar precautions should be taken in places where food is stored and sold. Mrs. F. C. HODGDON,
Chairman Jefferson Market Committee.
New York, July 24, 1916.

IN SAN SAUVEUR.

Down in the valley of San Sauveur
The bell is calling, "Cinq heur!—cinq heur!"
High on the hill, where the wild thyme grows,
Old Leo, the shepherd, leaps from his doze,
Waves his crook, on his trumpet blows
The silly sound every nanny knows,
And warns dog Caesar the goats to mind
That always daily and lurk behind.
In his bleached blue frock
He comes driving his flock,
Cascading down through the dusty lanes,
Pell-mell, in spite of old Caesar's pains,
Past creepered walls at a headlong pace,
To spread like a lake in the market place.

* * *

It is Autumn again in San Sauveur.
The bell is tolling, "Cinq heur!—douleur!"
No nannies nibble the hillsides bare,
No cowbells clank in the meadows where
The crocus proffers her purple pall.
Like a gout of blood glows the vine on the wall.
Unmoving, old Leo lies in his bed.
They told him his son at Verdun lay dead.
Unmoved he will lie
Waiting to die,
Palsied by sorrow, his the one breast
In San Sauveur by oblivion blessed—
For Paul and Pierre and Louis and Jean,
Husband, father, and son are gone.

J. L.

New York, July 19, 1916.

A POLICE PSYCHOPATHIC LABORATORY.

Part of the Prison Problem Might Be Solved by Testing the Offender's Mentality Before He Is Sentenced.

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT,
Editor Popular Science Monthly.

New York, July 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A psychopathic laboratory is to be established in Sing Sing by an energetic and enlightened Warden. The press of the State applauds. At last an intelligent, scientific effort is to be made to segregate the mentally defective, the drug habitués, and the diseased.

Almost simultaneously the City of New York abandons a similar laboratory established for the study of delinquents before they are tried and sentenced. Not a voice is raised in protest.

No one can doubt the crying need of psychological research in Sing Sing. But if every large city had diagnosed the mentality of its offenders before trial, after the abandoned New York plan, there would be little occasion for a scientific investigation of Sing Sing's inmates. Sing Sing's laboratory will help to solve Sing Sing's problem. It will not lighten the burden of the police, of the courts, and of society.

It is difficult to understand why Commissioner Woods abolished the police psychopathic laboratory that he himself established. The expense incurred was almost negligible. At the head of the laboratory was Dr. Louis E. Bisch of Columbia University, a respected, competent, experienced psychiatrist, a recognized authority on feeble-mindedness. The achievements of the director and his assistants in a few months during which they worked at Police Headquarters were impressive.

The folly of abandoning the police psychopathic laboratory and the need of it appear abundantly from the records made. Out of a total of 450 cases only 205 proved to be normal. The rest were feeble-minded, insane, psychic, constitutional inferiors, diseased, drug fiends, alcoholics, epileptics, and the like. In other words, over 50 per cent. of the delinquents examined, all selected from the police "line up," were cases for the asylum or the hospital and not for the prison.

How fully the courts appreciated the work of the laboratory follows from the wise use that Judges made of it and from the manner in which they treated offenders who had been reported upon by the laboratory. Indeed, the courts seem to have valued the psychological analyses made more highly than the head of the Police Department. Out of the 450 persons studied by Dr. Bisch only 119 were committed to penal institutions. The rest were taken into custody by their own people, discharged, released with suspended sentences, fined, reprimanded, deported, or delivered to other authorities. Instead of throwing defectives ruthlessly into prison, a proceeding which is unfair to the defective, unfair to the inmates of the prison, and unfair to society, (in so far as a defective falls a ready prey to habitual criminals of superior intellect, and practices the arts he learns from them on society after his release,) an effort was made to mete out substantial justice.

Dr. Goddard, whose studies of feeble-mindedness and its relation to hereditary criminality have become almost classic, states that "at least 50 per cent. of all criminals are mentally defective." A wise Warden of Sing Sing recognizes the fact and does something. A New York Police Commissioner also recognizes the fact, takes the proper step to deal with the criminal rationally, and then repents. Surely the records speak for themselves, both as to the competency of the laboratory workers and the results obtained.

We are still living in the Dark Ages, criminologically speaking. The guilt or innocence of an offender is determined by the very barbarous method of appraising the damage that he has done and crudely attempting to fix the motive or causative factors. Only when the culprit is manifestly abnormal or rich enough to plead and prove abnormality will the courts recognize the fact that the commission of a crime must be preceded by a thinking process and that criminality cannot be weighed apart from mentality. The criminal law classifies homicides and larcenies into artificial "degrees," a relic of the old common law. It should appraise criminals as thinking human being instead. We want more knowledge and less law. Prisons will always be necessary. But to stuff them with offenders who have never been mentally examined in an effort to ascertain whether or not they are curable alcoholics or drug fiends, or whether they should not be kept in an institution for the mentally defective, perhaps permanently, is not the way in which the problem of crime will be solved.

New York must re-establish its police psychopathic laboratory. The sooner it does so the sooner will the frightful conditions that prevail in our prisons be relieved, and the sooner will the Legislature provide much-needed institutions for feeble-minded criminals. So long as New York and other cities refuse to provide psychopathic laboratories, so long will the infamies of a Sing Sing flourish. An outbreak of infantile paralysis is fought with all the resources of medical science by the Department of Health. A plague of crime, far more serious because it is ever with us, is allowed to devastate the community, and the Department of Police abandons the only method of coping with it effectively. Why?

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT.

THE SHARK'S APPETITE.

His Taste for Human Flesh Attributed to the Recent Naval Disasters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The theory that the German U-boat war on commerce is directly responsible for the prevalence of sharks in the North Atlantic strikes me as far more plausible than that of a fancied shifting of the Gulf Stream. Since Feb. 18, 1915, when the war-zone decree went into effect, several hundred merchant ships, neutral as well as belligerent, have been sunk by U-boats and by floating mines sowed in many cases in the open sea by unarmed U-boats of the Deutschland type. A month ago a British Admiralty report was published estimating the loss of life among non-combatants at 3,000, including some 500 fishermen. This estimate covers the Lusitania, Falaba, Gulflight, Armenian, Arabic, and Sussex. I do not know whether it includes the Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and Spanish merchantmen and Belgian relief ships. In legitimate warfare numerous war vessels and transports have been sunk, with an attendant loss of many thousands of lives. In the naval battle of Jutland some 5,000 English and probably 4,000 Germans were drowned. In this way thousands of men, women, and children have been fed to the sharks in the North Sea and around the British Isles in the last two years, and hundreds of bodies of soldiers have probably been carried to the sea by the Rivers Yser, Scheldt, Marne, and Meuse. In addition to human bodies, thousands of tons of American meats and foodstuffs, as also horses from transports, have supplied shark bait, (instead of being confiscated and later paid for, as is the English method.)

The presence of enormous quantities of food has undoubtedly attracted countless sharks to the North Atlantic. A steamer which arrived last week from Bergen, Norway, reported passing dozens of floating bodies wearing life-preservers, and also sighting sharks in great schools. Some of these floating bodies may have come from the sixty-nine vessels which the Germans claim to have sunk last month. The suggestion that the man-eaters on the Jersey Coast may have followed steamers, or even U-boats, from the war zone here seems to find some confirmation in the statement of A. T. Nichols, Assistant Curator of Recent Fishes at the American Museum of Natural History, that the seven-and-a-half-foot shark taken off South Amboy on July 14, and said to have contained human remains, was a young white shark of the species Carcharodon carcharias, which attains a length of forty to fifty feet, and of whose previous capture within fifty miles of New York City there is no record at the museum.

NATIVIST.

New York, July 23, 1916.

Fish Supply Inexhaustible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The assertion made by T. C. Hoffman that the fish supply will be diminished by the menhaden pirates with their purse nets is only an assumption backed by nothing. This is proved by careful statistics concerning the small Zuyder Zee, in Holland. Since 1888 a fight has been on to prevent thousands of powerful smacks from using purse nets of huge proportions in this comparatively small body of water. But they are still allowed to do this, and the supply of fish in Zuyder Zee has not yet been exhausted. In fact, it has been proved that the fish supply has been increased. The only measure taken to preserve the supply is the avoidance of breeding places. If sharks attack men only where there are no fish, then they certainly have no reason to attack natives of Borneo, as there is an abundance of fish in the Straits of Makassar. I have seen men taken down into the depths there by sharks. No man ventures a foot in the water there without his "parangilang," a short, broad-bladed sword. Their views are certainly not in accord with those of Mr. Hoffman.

JAN SPAANDER.

Brooklyn, July 17, 1916.

Instead of Smoked Glasses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend of mine tells me that when he was with the cowboys in the West, they used to take a burnt cork and put a black streak from the side of the nose down to and under the eyelash, and that this was an efficient protection for the eyes from the glare of the sun, being far superior to smoked glasses, which are too hot.

As this simple protection is as free as the air, it would seem that every one in our army should know of it.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, July 19, 1916.

THE AUTHOR'S SUCCESS.

It Should Lie with Himself and Not Depend Upon a Union.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was delighted by the clear and convincing letter of Mr. Robert J. Shore in THE TIMES of today. I inclose a copy of the letter which I sent to the Committee of the Authors' League in answer to their appeal for an expression of opinion from the members:

Committee on Affiliation with the American Federation of Labor:

Since you ask for an expression of opinion upon the question of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor, I wish to put myself on record as absolutely opposed to it.

That there are abuses in the motion-picture industry is a question for the league to meet with increased industry and watchfulness. But it is to my mind a distinct loss in dignity to admit that the authors of America are so impotent in directing their own affairs that they need the assistance of any other trade or profession. Do not misunderstand my use of the word "dignity." I have the greatest respect for manual labor and am perfectly willing to grasp the hand of or to work with any laborer, but I believe each trade or profession knows best its own needs and should stand alone. I should feel humiliated as an author if the authors of this country were not sufficiently respected and not sufficiently valued to get fair treatment by standing together.

To use the threat of a strike in allied industries is to my mind clearly to lessen the valuation which we place upon ourselves and our work. If the authors of America are not strong enough to obtain standardised contracts for themselves, it is a serious arraignment of them, and one not to be covered by a success secured through strikes in various trades. It is a serious arraignment of the authors of this country if they are not able to secure universal copyright by their own initiative, but require the aid of industry.

Your committee claims that the American Federation of Labor "could not in any way interfere with the conduct of the league's affairs, nor could it force the league into action of any kind"; moreover you say, "affiliation would in no way limit or interfere with freedom of speech. Individuals would have exactly the same rights as they now possess of criticising the American Federation of Labor or of picturing labor conditions in their writings."

I deny this in toto. We should find our freedom of speech very definitely limited, and I have not found the American Federation of Labor a very open-minded receiver of criticism. Already I can see that the thought of affiliating with the Federation has led some members of our league to take sides with the strikers. I do not wish to be misconstrued as against unionism, I am against the abuses of unionism.

SAY POLICE RECEIVED $45,000 VICE GRAFT

Witnesses Tell Swann Tenderloin Payments Reached That Figure in Eighteen Months.

WOODS WILL CO-OPERATE

To Weed Out of Department All Dishonest Men—Witnesses Tell of Threats.

With the extension of the inquiry into police graft yesterday, District Attorney Swann learned that about twenty disorderly houses were permitted to thrive in the Tenderloin through the payment of protection money to detectives and policemen in the district. According to the information received by the Prosecutor from spies and others in the underworld grafting has been going on for more than a year and a half, yielding the policemen during that period a total revenue of about $45,000. The personel of the graft squad as revealed to the District Attorney thus far includes the names of more than twelve policemen, two Lieutenants, and possibly a police official still higher up in the department.

Five policemen who have already been indicted as the result of this investigation were arraigned before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of bribery. They were Detectives William J. Enright and David Foley of the Vice Squad and Patrolmen Arthur B. Dallas, Thomas L. O'Brien, and Robert E. Goldman. All of them pleaded not guilty and were released, Enright and Foley in $6,000 bail each and the other three in $2,500 bail each. The defendants were allowed until Aug. 2 in which to change their plea and make any motions they might deem necessary.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that he would give the District Attorney his fullest co-operation in weeding out of the department any policemen or officials who had accepted graft.

Suspects Some One Higher Up.

Although admitting that he had the full co-operation of the Police Department, District Attorney Swann said yesterday he could not understand how the police grafters could have pursued the methods they did without the knowledge of some one higher up. Up to the present time, he declared, the evidence of graft clustered entirely about one group of detectives who must have operated under the eye of some superior.

"Of one thing I am convinced," the District Attorney said, "graft was never so raw as it is now. The only difference we can find lies entirely in the methods of collection."

Aside from the difficulties encountered in the collection of evidence in such an inquiry, the District Attorney's office is now confronted with the task of protecting its witnesses from threats and actual bodily harm. All of them are spies or men and women of the underworld character that they are constantly exposed to intimidation. Only yesterday one of the spies known as "Red Levine" informed Assistant District Attorney Smith that he was clubbed and beaten by three unidentified men in Sunday morning at Tenth Street and Avenue A.

He said he believed they are plain clothes men seeking to punish him for testifying. Notwithstanding the thorough beating which he said he had received, "Red" Levine as he told his story yesterday appeared to be in perfect health, with not a bruise on his head or face.

As for the attacks said to have been made by plain clothes men on two women witnesses, Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that one case had already proved to be without any foundation, while of the other case, he said, was being investigated.

Witnesses to be Protected.

To insure the safety of witnesses while the investigation is in progress, District Attorney Swann has decided to put them in the House of Detention or send them out of the city in the custody of detectives until their presence before the Grand Jury is required. The witnesses themselves appear to be in constant fear of attack. Lee Halpern, another spy, told Assistant District Attorney Smith yesterday that two men knocked on his door Sunday night and demanded instant admittance. His wife told them Halpern was not in, but they remained at the door, pounding and pounding, and keeping Halpern, who was cuddled under a quilt, in fear for his life. Finally they went away, and he said yesterday he was certain they were plain clothesmen, or spies seeking to "get even."

Among the persons who have given the District Attorney most of his information in the present inquiry are twelve men who make their living by vice. Although willing at one time to collect tribute for the detectives, these men are now determined to tell all they know about graft, it is said, no matter whom it may hit. According to their statement each of the twenty houses which composed the graft group paid on the average $125 for police protection. Every month a collector, usually some spy, would make his rounds and collect the money for some detective who assigned him to this work.

Many "Frame Ups" Reported.

Assistant District Attorney Smith has learned that a refusal to pay protection money would invariably lead to a "frame up" of some kind or other against the victim. Mr. Smith is convinced that many women are serving terms in prison as the result of being unjustly accused by detectives because they would not bribe them. This particular aspect of police intimidation will receive special attention from the prosecutor within the next two days.

Much testimony was taken by Mr. Smith yesterday in relation to the activity of Detectives Enright and Foley. Both of them were named in connection with the ball given at Arlington Hall on April 10, which was attended by gangsters, pickpockets, disorderly house keepers, and gunmen. Enright was said to have given this ball for the benefit of the Arlington Bowling Club, an organization which, according to Assistant District Attorney Smith, existed for that night only. The name, he declares, was a mere cover under which Enright assembled around him the persons from whom he was alleged to have collected tribute. Later, Mr. Smith says, another name, the "Arlington Bowling Club," was chosen for the same purpose. According to one of the spies, Enright held the underworld in awe because he was frequently seen riding in an automobile with Deputy Commissioner Lord.

Mr. Lord, however, emphatically denied yesterday that he had been in an automobile with Enright on more than two occasions.

From one of the spies, Assistant District Attorney Smith obtained yesterday a bit of evidence which showed how the collector operated. It was a note written on police department stationery, which the spy received from a policeman, and which he used to display to disorderly house keepers as a sign of authority. All the collector would have to do would be to show the heading which read "Police Department" and the victim immediately appreciated the necessity of paying what was demanded of her.

Miss Helen Plimpton to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Plimpton of Broadway-Flushing, L. I., have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Helen Plimpton, to William F. Lindorff, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Lindorff, also of Flushing. Miss Plimpton is spending the Summer on Cape Cod. No date has been set for the wedding.

HOAGLAND WEDS ACTRESS.

Son of Wealthy Manufacturer Marries "Billie" Allen.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 24.—John A. Hoagland of the Villa Beatrice at Larchmont-on-the-Sound, who is said to have inherited $3,000,000 from his father, Joseph C. Hoagland, a baking powder manufacturer, married Miss Mary Mathewson, an actress, known along Broadway as "Billie" Allen, here today. They have been engaged for two years.

Mrs. Hoagland came to New York from Texas, and appeared in "When Dreams Come True" with Joseph Santley. She became prominent in the theatrical world when she won a beauty contest in which many footlight favorites were entered

Mr. and Mrs. Hoagland were married by the Rev. Paul Whitney at the Methodist Episcopal Church, some of those who attended the ceremony being Miss Mary Mallon, Frank De Causse, and Miss Leone oMrgan. Immediately after the wedding the party went by automobile to Mr. Hoagland's home in Larchmont.

He was married in 1904, in London to Miss Grace Weir of Hartford, Conn., who was then studying for the opera in Paris. She obtained a divorce from him in 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoagland announced that they would go to Honolulu for their honeymoon and might also decide later to tour China and Japan.

16 REPORTED KILLED IN TUNNEL EXPLOSION

Cleveland Laborers Victims by Gas, Firemen and Lifesavers Go to Survivors' Rescue.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Imprisoned in the new waterworks tunnel under Lake Erie as a result of a terrific explosion of gas in the tube late tonight, sixteen men were said to be dead. The blast occurred shortly before midnight, and lifesavers and crews of fire tugs rushed to the outer crib, five miles from shore, with lungmotors, prepared to enter the tunnel and rescue the victims if alive.

That any survived the gas explosion was considered hopeless. Arrangements were made to receive the bodies of the tunnel workers.

WATER MISHAPS KILL FOUR.

Small Boys, Fearing Sharks, Let Man Drown—Diver Breaks Neck.

Accidents in the water about New York caused the death of three persons yesterday, and a young man died from a broken neck, received recently by diving into shallow water.

Millard Strunk of Caldeno, N. J., and Irving Perlow of 230 East Seventieth Street, were drowned near Newton, N. J. Strunk, who was 16 years old, had cramps while bathing in the Delaware River. He went down before his companions could reach him. Perlow went bathing with his wife and a friend, Isaac Wilkin. Mrs. Perlow stepped into a deep hole and her husband and Wilkin went to her help. They became exhausted and Andrew Weist went in after them. It took several other campers to get the three ashore, but they could find no trace of Perlow.

Samuel Harding, 38 years old, of 10 Summit Street, Newark, was drowned in the Shrewsbury River near Highlands. Three small boys in a rowboat were afraid because of the shark stories to go to his assistance. Harding was a visitor at the home of his brother. He went in swimming after eating a hearty meal against their advice and had cramps. His body was recovered.

As a result of injuries received by diving into shallow water James Peale, the 21-year-old son of Algernon Peale of Montclair, N. J., died yesterday in the South Side Hospital at Babylon, L. I. Peale was a student in Stevens Institute, Hoboken. He had been working during vacation as a chauffeur for Samuel Gillespie of Islip. He received his injuries swimming in Great River.

Mrs. Rose Fiore, although she is 70 years old, is a champion swimmer in the East River. That is why her friends will visit her at the Lincoln Hospital for a short time instead of in her home at 1421 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx.

Mrs. Fiore went into the river off Manida Street in the Hunt's Point section yesterday morning about 6 o'clock. She swam out two hundred feet, then turned and struck out for the shore. Five feet from shore she suddenly found her strength gone. She had called for help and was sinking when John Vette of Prospect and Westchester Avenues reached her. She was unconscious, but in Lincoln Hospital soon regained her strength and talked volubly about her experience.

Thed octors expect she will be out of the institution shortly, and she says she'll be right back swimming again.

BENNETT HERE FROM PARIS.

Herald Owner Arrives for Conference as to Moving Plant.

James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of The New York Herald, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Lafayette, accompanied by Mrs. Bennett, who was the Baroness de Reuter, and his stepson, A. de Reuter. The Commodore, as he is generally known in London, Paris, and New York, looked bronzed and healthy and was in good spirits when his representative, George Pollock, greeted him on the deck of the liner at the pier.

Mr. Bennett said he had no news to communicate and had sent a request by wireless that he should not be interviewed. During his six weeks' stay in this city, it is understood, he will hold conferences with Mr. Pollock and others interested in his newspaper as to the advisability of moving The Herald plant uptown.

TWO POLICEMEN ACCUSED.

Man and Woman Pick Them Out of Line as Their Assailants.

Charges of assaulting a man and woman without provocation were made at Police Headquarters yesterday against Lieutenant Max Neumaier and Patrolman William A. Carey on the staff of Acting Inspector John J. Collins of the Seventeenth District of Queens.

The charges were preferred by Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger after a hearing in his office. The men are accused of entering the kitchen in the rear of the saloon of Jacob Strobel, at 25 Fresh Pond Road, Maspeth, on the evening of July 8 and attacking Louise Hohoach, niece of Strobel, and Frank J. Schultheis of 25 Mymaud Place, Maspeth, an acquaintance of the young woman.

Miss Hohoach bore scratches on her face which she said were inflicted by a pin on Lieutenant Neumaier's clothing when he seized her. Schultheis said his arms were blackened in the scrimmage.

The identity of the two policemen was not known, therefore the entire staff of the Seventeenth Inspection District was summoned to appear yesterday in the Chief Inspector's office. There Lieutenant Neumaier and Carey were picked out as the offenders. The two men will be tried next week before Deputy Commissioner Godley in Brooklyn.

Sulzberger & Co. Now Wilson & Co.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—The Sulzberger & Sons Company of America, meat packers, today changed its name to Wilson & Co. It is a New Jersey Corporation, and will have a registered office in Jersey ICty. Thomas E. Wilson is President of the corporation.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 22nd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 13.78 cents per pound.—Advt.

TO ENLARGE STUDIES FOR CITY EMPLOYES

Advisory Board Organizes to Direct Advanced Courses at City College.

PUBLIC SERVICE A CAREER

Mayor's Action Will Improve Municipal Workers and Stimulate Individual Betterment.

An Advisory Board, which will take part in the direction of courses at the College of the City of New York to train young men for the municipal service, was organized at a dinner at the University Club given last night by Gano Dunn of the J. G. White Engineering Company.

The following men, who were appointed yesterday by Mayor Mitchel to serve on the newly-created Advisory Board, attended the dinner: Alfred D. Flinn, Deputy Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply; Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co.; Public Service Commissioner Henry W. Hodge; Curt G. Pfeiffer of George Boegfeldt & Co.; Civil Service Commissioner Henry Moskowitz, President Charles Strauss of the Board of Water Supply, Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, and Gano Dunn. Charles H. Tuttle of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York and Frederick B. Robinson, Director of the College Evening Session and Municipal Courses, were also present.

In the last four years the City College has granted special student privileges to persons in the city employ, with the view to improving the efficiency of the municipal service and aiding individuals to advance. Last year the experiment was tried, in co-operation with New York University, of conducting special courses for those in the city service in the Municipal Building.

The success of the experiment last year influenced the Mayor to appoint the Advisory Committee and lay plans to organize a great continuation school which will aim to improve all those in the service who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity and to stimulate men to study for advancement in the city employ. In a statement issued at the City Hall, describing the courses planned, it was said:

"The thousands of bookkeepers will receive not only instruction in bookkeeping methods to make them better workers in their present positions, but they will be admitted to advanced courses in accounting, municipal accounts, statistics, auditing, and allied subjects, so that they may be prepared to advance to higher positions. Similarly, men in the lower engineering branches will be taught drafting and surveying and, besides, more higher mathematics and engineering, to prepare them for advancement.

"The Mayor's Advisory Committee is made up of men who have had wide experience either in public service or private engineering and commerce.

"These men will render valuable service to the community in advising the city's college concerning the groups of courses which should be offered and also concerning methods of conducting the work. As this educational undertaking begins to bear fruit, develop this will be regarded as a dignified career in which adequate preparation and experience will be recognized as necessary for entrance to, retention, and advancement in all public offices except those which are elective or appointive. The city's college men have well developed this work for the public good, and it is fortunate in having the advice of the very able committee appointed by the Mayor."

SEEK TO BRING STRIKE HERE

Westchester Trolley Men Ask Aid of Third Avenue Employes.

In response to the urgent pleas of the residents of a half dozen villages and towns in Westchester County, steps were taken yesterday to effect a speedy settlement of the strike of the motormen and conductors of the Yonkers Railroad Company and of the Westchester Eletric Railroad Company. The determined efforts of the members of the street car men's union to extend the strike into New York City by picketing ar barns and distributing handbills furnished another reason for hastening action.

Nearly 100,000 persons in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and villages within the strike area were compelled to walk yesterday to railway stations or distant subway and surface cars because no service was to be had on the lines of the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company.

The first step to end the strike either through arbitration or by compelling the street railway companies to operate their cars was taken by Thomas F. Curran, Corporation Counsel at Yonkers, who asked the Public Service Commission at Albany yesterday to compel the Yonkers Railroad Company to resume service.

Mr. Curran later had a conference with Seymour Van Santwood, Chairman of the commission, after which it was announced that a public hearing would probably be held by the commission in New York City tomorrow or the day after.

William V. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employes of America, and his assistants were busy in the meanwhile, yesterday, trying to extend the strike to the lines of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Early yesterday morning squads of strikers went to the big car barns of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in the Bronx and distributed handbills appealing for assistance. The appeal was not immediately successful, but officials of the union predicted that the employes of the Third Avenue company ultimately would join the strike.

No Reduced Force at du Pont Works

In a recent editorial on "Our Trade in War Supplies," THE TIMES stated, "Another company which has sold great quantities of powder to the Allies has reduced by one-third the work hours of its factories, using two shifts of eight hours each, instead of three." E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Del., accepting this statement as relating to the company, because of the fact that a news agency recently published it, has notified THE TIMES that the news agency's misstatement was immediately corrected and the facts are the working force of the company has not been reduced appreciably anywhere, nor are plans held for such reduction in the immediate future.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Lafayette were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. Allen, Miss P. Allen, Miss J. Allen, Lieut. Col. F. Bentley Mott, Miss W. McBride, C. Crocker, Jr., John Churchman, F. Clarke, C. Forbes, Mrs. Ellen Frances, F. O. Green, Dr. P. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goddard, Rev. Patrick Hearn, William P. Hollingworth, Miss Gladys Hollingworth, Miss Rose Hollingworth, A. Harper, Mrs. A. Kipling, H. Landsell, Miss Ruth Landon, Mrs. E. Lawrence, Dr. J. Munro, Dr. C. McCarthy, W. Moir, Miss Helen McClelland P. O. Reed, Dr. G. Ryan, R. F. Robin, Miss M. L. Shedden, Mr. and Mrs. B. Shoniger, G. Stephens, Mrs. J. Shindler, Charles A. Spiller, M. Sharpe, John Soares, M. Sharpe, Miss C. Wood, E. Woodworth.

DENIAL BY ROCKEFELLERS.

Neither John D. Nor Foundation Contributor to National Research.

John D. Rockefeller personally and the Rockefeller Foundation are not contributing a cent of money to the newly organized Institute for Government Research, according to a statement issued from the offices of the Rockefeller Foundation yesterday by Jerome D. Greene, its secretary. The statement case as the result of recently published stories that the "Rockefeller interests" were trying to obtain information regarding the inner workings of the Federal Government through the new institute.

Following the lines of the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York, the institute planned, it was said, to organize a careful study by experts of the workings of the Federal Government looking to a higher efficiency, and to proposals for such other reforms as might be deemed necessary.

Professor William Franklin Willoughby of the department of jurisprudence and politics of Princeton University was chosen to head the new institute, and counted upon the assistance of Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University; Lawrence A. Lowell, the active President, and many other authorities. Prominent contributors included James F. Curtis of the Federal Reserve Bank, Raymond B. Fosdick of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The statement issued by the Rockefeller Foundation yesterday follows:

"The published report that the 'Rockefeller interests' are back of the Institute for Government Research, recently incorporated in the District of Columbia for the purpose of making studies into the Federal Government analogous to those made by the various bureaus of municipal research for municipalities in different parts of the country, was brought to the attention of Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, today. Mr. Greene made the following reply:

"'The Rockefeller Foundation has no connection with the Institute for Government Research, though some of its members, including members of its associated boards, have taken a keen personal interest in the institute, and are among its incorporators.

"'Neither Mr. Rockefeller personally, nor the Rockefeller Foundation, is contributing or pledging a cent of money to the enterprise.'"

ROOSEVELT LEAGUE PLANS.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes to Be Guests at a Tea Next Month.

The Roosevelt League campaigning for Hughes in New York City, Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and outlined its program for the next three months. Early in August it will give a tea for all the women's organizations, defense organizations, and bodies of suffragists in the city in sympathy with the Hughes campaign, and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will be guests. Later in the month a prominent woman in Southampton will give a tea for the speakers of the Roosevelt League, and arrangements will be made for them to hold meetings at the beaches.

Three recruiting stations will be opened in September—one in Times Square, one at Fifty-ninth Street, and one in the lower part of the city. Tents will be erected and young society women will give out literature and buttons, and addresses will be made twice daily. Vacant stores in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue will be utilized for the same purpose. Late in September there will be automobiles with speakers daily in Wall Street. Late in September there will be a Hughes automobile parade, and in October a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall.

The list of borough Chairmen is practically completed. The women are pledged ready response to their efforts. Miss Anne Morgan, who is Chairman of the Membership Committee, is expected home soon to begin work.

Miss Carpenter presided at the meeting yesterday, and present were Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Belle Greene, Mrs. Edward Van Zile, Mrs. James F. Cansfield, and Dr. Sarah McNutt among others.

RULES ON GUARDSMEN'S PAY

Treasury Controller Holds Them Entitled to Regulars' Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24. — The first decision following legislation by Congress in regard to the place of the National Guard in the military establishment has been made by Walter W. Warwick, Controller of the Treasury, in regard to the right of National Guardsmen to the death benefit provided under the Army Pay act of 1908 for officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, and marine corps.

At the request of Secretary of War Baker the Controller has reviewed the acts of Congress that bear on the subject and finds that National Guardsmen while in the service of the United States are in all respects entitled to all the pay and allowances to which officers and men of the regular army are entitled.

The wife or the nearest of kin or the designated friend of any National Guard officer or enlisted man who dies in the line of duty will receive as a benefit gift from the Government a sum amounting to six months' pay of the officer or man, with a deduction of the stated amount provided for funeral expenses. Wives and families of National Guardsmen are also held to be entitled to pensions in the case of the deaths in the line of duty.

ACCUSED OF INSULTING FLAG

Street Speaker and Another Held in $300 Bail Each.

Peter Marmer, 22 years old, of 25 St. Mark's Place, accused of declaring the American flag, the American Government, and the National Guard all "no good," and Alfred Levitt, 22, of 19 East 113th Street, accused of engaging in a fight with a citizen who verbally defended the flag and Government, were arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the Men's Night Court last night on charges of disorderly conduct. Each was held in $300 bail, pending a hearing of his case this morning in the Harlem Court.

Patrolman James O'Sullivan of the East 104th Street Station testified that when he heard Marmer insult the flag, Government, and militia he had to use his nightstick vigorously to fight his way through the crowd of angry persons in the audience aroused by the remarks of Marmer, who was making an open air address at 110th Street and Lexington Avenue.

The crowd followed all the way to the police station, where O'Sullivan arrested Marmer. At the entrance to the station Israel Cohen, 16 years old, of 9 East 106th Street engaged in a fight with Levitt. Both were arrested. Cohen explained to the Magistrate that he had boldly expressed his sentiment that the flag and Government and soldiers were good enough to protect American citizens, and Americans ought to protect them. These remarks, he said, started the fight with Levitt.

Magistrate Nolan, in discharging Cohen, complimented him for his patriotism.

LIPTON PAYS IN $1,239,060.

Turns Big Sum Over to His Company to Make Good Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in fulfillment of the voluntary agreement into which he entered, has paid to Lipton's, Ltd., £247,812 ($1,250,000) in cash to make good losses in capital which the company sustained. Making this announcement at the annual meeting of Lipton's, Ltd., yesterday, Mr. Milne, deputy Chairman of the company, said Sir Thomas not only had kept faith with the shareholders but had gone beyond his promise by paying this large sum in advance.

ACKER LEFT $695,021; A LAWYER TO NEEDY

For 15 Years Husband of J. E. Ward's Daughter Served Clients Without Pay.

OWNED MANY SECURITIES

Hundreds of Thousands Were in Safe Deposit Vaults in Joint Name of Himself and Wife.

A transfer tax report filed yesterday in the estate of Alphonse H. Acker, a lawyer, who died Jan. 12, 1913, shows that for the last fifteen years of his life Mr. Acker's law practice consisted almost entirely of legal services to clients who could not afford to pay. Mr. Acker, who left a total estate of $919,117, was the husband of Mrs. Florence Ward Acker, only child of James E. Ward, founder of the Ward Line of steamships, and heir to the entire estate left by her father. In addition to devoting himself to doing charity legal work, Mr. Acker attended to the financial interests of himself and his wife.

The report of Appraiser Lyons discloses that Mrs. Acker inherited valuable realty and about $700,000 in personal property from her father, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of securities in safe deposit vaults held by Mr. and Mrs. Acker belonged to her. She had a claim against her husband's estate for $283,387 as the value of securities bought with her funds and held in the name of her husband, but the appraiser allowed only $125,000.

Mr. Acker's net estate was $695,021. He gave half the estate outright to his wife, and left the other half in trust. Upon her death the principal goes to her four sons and two daughters in equal shares.

He owned $305,507 in stocks and bonds, and $162,230 in mortgages. The largest stock holding was 1,742 shares, worth $130,650, of the Pennsylvania Cement Company, of which his son, Edward P. Acker is Secretary. He had 1,000 shares, worth $50,000, of the O'Rourke Engineering Company, of which his son, Henry A. Acker, is Vice President.

Mr. Acker's realty consisted of the following: Equity southwest corner Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, $142,000, property appraised at $345,000; south side of Ninety-seventh Street, twenty-five feet west of Broadway, plot 100 by 100.11 feet, $128,200; two parcels in Queens, $2,850, and realty in Great Neck, L. I., $125,000. He had bank deposits of $54,281.

Mrs. Acker owned the following securities found in two safe deposit boxes rented by her and her husband: $30,000 Atchison 4s, due 1955; $300,000 New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company 5s, due 1932; $125,000 Pennsylvania Cement 5s, due 1923, and $100,000 New York and Porto Rico Navigation Company 6s, due 1932.

Mr. Acker was admitted to the bar in 1874.

WM. G. WOOD LEFT $226,000.

Accounting Ends Litigation—May M. Kellard Held $25,000 Note.

The filing yesterday of a final accounting in the estate of William G. Wood, who gave part of a fortune left him by his father to May M. Kellard, known as "The Tombs Angel," and was then committed at the instance of his wife to an asylum, from which he later had himself discharged, marks the end of litigation that has been appearing in the courts constantly since his death on June 10, 1908.

The accounting was filed by the executor, James Nash Webb of Flushing, L. I., and shows that while Mr. Wood's wife, Mrs. Virginia Wood, and daughter, Mary E., of 250 Lenox Avenue, were believed to have been left in poor circumstances, they are enjoying the income from real estate valued at $221,122. Mr. Wood's personal estate was largely consumed in the payment of his debts. After dissipating the fortune left by his father, Wood successfully pressed a claim to a large part of the estate of his cousin, George T. Wood, and his interest in the Leard estate was $60,951.

Mr. Wood's realty holdings, which could not be touched by his creditors, included a fourteenth interest in a half dozen parcels of property on Avenue B; a half interest in 540 and 542 Fifth Avenue, worth $85,000, and the following parcels held outright: 2,167 Third Avenue, $62,500; 2,169 Third Avenue, $43,750; 2,171 Third Avenue, $34,750, and 2,173 Third Avenue, $43,750. He had a fourteenth interest in 536 to 538 Fifth Avenue, worth $5,000.

The accounting of the executor, filed by George Haas, his attorney, shows that the balance from the personal estate of the decedent, which goes to the widow and her daughter, amounts to $5,050. May Kellard held a promissory note for $25,000 given by Wood "for services rendered," which Miss Kellard, who lives at 17 East Twenty-first Street, compromised for $18,000. The will also left her a trust fund of $40,000. Attorney Haas had a claim for $60,255 for legal services and disbursements covering the various suits brought in connection with the estate, and this claim was paid in full.

A claim of $500 by Frank Moss was reduced to $300 and paid. The executor accounted for $113,913, out of which $114,-915 was paid in settling various claims.

Mr. Wood's will was first attacked by his cousin, John Wood, but he was defeated, and after other suits were threatened an action was brought in the Supreme Court to establish the validity of the will and a decree was granted enjoining all persons from making further efforts to break it.

Wood's father was the founder of the Wood Memorial Church in the Bronx. Wood inherited about $1,000,000 from his father.

MRS. LUCAS LEFT $59,358 NET.

Colonel's Wife Had $233,320 in Property, but Was in Debt.

The estate of Mrs. Agnes Daniel Lucas, who died on aJn. 29 and was the wife of Colonel Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Chief Engineer of New York National Guard, attached to the staff of Geenral O'Ryan, was appraised yesterday at $233,320. Her husband and her sons, Eugene Van C. Lucas and John Daniel Lucas, each received $19,785.

The net estate, after deductions for debts, commissions, and administration expenses, amounted to only $59,358. The debts consisted chiefly of claims held by Stock Exchange houses on marginal accounts. The largest debt was $128,490 to Emanuel Parker & Co.

Mrs. Lucas owned securities worth $231,250, the largest item being $57,000 in Anglo-French bonds. She also owned stock in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, worth $53,000.

SENATE CONFIRMS CLARKE.

New Justice Will Take Place on Bench Next Fall.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Senate tonight unanimously confirmed the nomination of John H. Clarke of Cleveland as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Charles E. Hughes. Justice Clarke will take his place on the bench when the court convenes next Fall.

President Wilson sent the nomination to the Senate July 14. A sub-committee recommended confirmation and the Judiciary Committee took similar action today.

Author of Famous Poem Dies.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 24.—Miss Arabella Eugenia Smith, the author of "If I Should Die Tonight" and many other poems and works of prose, died here today. She was born in Ohio seventy-one years ago.

THOUSANDS MOURN AT POET RILEY'S BIER

His Body Placed in Indiana State Capitol — President Pays Tribute to His Memory.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—Thousands of men, women, and children, admirers of the works of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, passed before the coffin in which his body lay in state in the Capitol late this afternoon and early tonight. The crowds assembled long before the doors of the State House opened, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and about seventy-five persons a minute were admitted to the building. Many of the persons who passed before the body were from the class about which the poet had written.

The coffin was covered with three floral designs while the body lay in state. They were the State and city emblems and one from a friend.

The funeral arrangements had not been completed early this evening, as Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Payne of New York, sister of the poet, had not yet arrived. The other relatives are waiting to hear from her before taking final action. The burial will be either in Indianapolis or Greenfield, Ind., his boyhood home.

Practicaly all local florists were sold out of flowers today, filling local and telegraphic orders for floral tributes to the poet.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Wilson today sent the following telegram to Henry Eitel of Indianapolis, brother-in-law of the late James Whitcomb Riley:

"May I not express to you my sincere sorrow at the death of James Whitcomb Riley? With his departure a notable figure passes out of the nation's life, a man who imparted joyful pleasure and a thoughtful view of many things that other men would have missed. I am sure I am speaking the feeling of the whole country in expressing my own sense of loss."

Dr. Ernest G. Oertel.

BERLIN, July 24.—Dr. Ernst G. Oertel, editor in chief of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, and for many years a leader in the Agrarian movement, is dead in his sixty-first year. He was born near Leipsic and educated in the schools of Meissen and Bautzen, later, during 1875-79, being a student at the University of Leipsic. For a number of years after this Dr. Oertel was a teacher in various schools and gymnasiums, and in 1894 became editor of his late paper. In 1898 he was sent to the Reichstag, and retained his seat for five years. Dr. Oertel wrote a number of popular stories and political articles in addition to some poems.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN MURPHY, a Supreme Court attendant in the Bronx for thirty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 331 East 136th Street, in his eighty-sixth year.

JACOB H. DIMMICK, member of the State Legislature from Orange County during the Administration of Governor Cleveland and a resident of Port Jervis, N. Y., died on Saturday night in Chicago, Ill. Mr. Dimmick was in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. JOHN SADLINGER, youngest daughter of John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, died yesterday at her home in Campbell, near San Jose, Cal. She was 65 years old.

JOHN HENRY BAUERLEIN, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 367 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year.

WILLIAM D. TRAVIS, one of the last of the civil war artists, died yesterday at his home, Nosilla, in Burlington, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year. During the war he was field artist for Harper's and other magazines. one of his greatest works being a series of thirty views of the Army of the Cumberland, including equestrian portraits of many Generals.

Miss S. MACNAUGHTON, an English writer, died in London yesterday. She travelled in the United States, South Africa, South America, and India.

HOWARD SIDES, a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died yesterday morning in Glen Ridge, N. J., in his thirty-sixth year.

Miss LYDIA M. SMITH, Principal of Public School 10 in Belleville, N. J., died on Sunday night at the home of her brother, Ellsworth Smith, in Milburn, N. J.

GEORGE ZUHAR, a farmer of Little Bayside, L. I., near Fort Totten, died on Sunday in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. ADELAIDE C. MOLTER, wife of Julius Molter, died at her home, 391 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in her seventy-third year. She was born in Manhattan, and on Dec. 26 last she and her husband celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Two sons and five daughters also survive her.

Miss KATHERINE E. CORCORAN, a daughter of the late Hugh and Ellen Shanley Corcoran and a member of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, died on Saturday at her home, 1,342 Prospect St., Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY N. SENTON, 67 years old, widow of John B. Senton, died on Saturday at her home, 1,840 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving three daughters and two sons.

JACOB B. DOBLIN, a well-known Brooklyn tailor, in business in Fulton Street for the last quarter of a century, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home at Sea Gate in his sixtieth year. Mr. Doblin was born in this city, and many years ago had a shop in the old Bowery Theatre. He left a widow, six sons, and three daughters.

JOSEPH M. O'HARA, President of the Bergen Company, lumber merchants with offices at 82 Beaver Street, died on last Saturday at his home, 31 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, aged 66 years. Mr. O'Hara entered the employ of the lumber firm forty-three years ago and rose to the head of the business. He left a widow, four daughters, and two sons.

EDWARD WAYMAN LEECH, 44 years old, a son of William H. Leech, who had been connected with The Herald composing room for fifty years, died at his home, 525 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Miss IRENE M. WEYERGANG, a daughter of Julius and Bertha Weyergang, died on Saturday at her home, 1,076 Seventy-first Street, Brooklyn, in her twenty-third year. She is survived by her mother and a sister.

Mrs. EVA ELIZE ATWELL, 41 years old, wife of Robert Atwell, died on Saturday at her home, 387 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving also a son and a daughter.

JOHN HAVELOCK ALLEN, who died at his Summer home at Kattskill Bay, Lake George, on Saturday, was in his fifty-eighth year and President of the John F. Allen Company of the Bronx, manufacturers of pneumatic riveting machinery. The funeral service will be held at his late residence, 418 Third Street, Brooklyn, this evening.

Mrs. CARRIE BIGELOW FITCH, wife of Edwin Austin Fitch, died at Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, and her funeral will be held this afternoon from the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church parlors in Brooklyn. She was the daughter of Henry and Ella Wheeler.

EMELYN HARRISON MARSTELLER, Surgeon, U. S. N., retired, who served on the cruiser Raleigh under Captain Joseph B. Coghlan at the battle of Manilla Bay, died on Sunday at his home in Washington, D. C., in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Virginia and entered the navy in 1876. Dr. Marsteller retired from active service in 1908.

Miss MARION B. SHAW, for five years stenographer in the office of County Clerk John J. Slater in Paterson, N. J., died on Saturday at her home, 927 East Twenty-second Street, in that place.

Mrs. ROSE LUBLINER, a jewel expert with an international reputation, died at her home, 345 Manhattan Avenue. She was born in Russian Poland and was a jewel importer with offices in Leipsic. For the last fifteen years Mrs. Lubliner, who was the widow of Jacob Lubliner, also a jewel importer, was active in Jewish charities. Six children survive her.

ANDREW S. SMITH, for many years a conductor on the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad, was found dead in bed on Sunday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his sixty-second year. His wife and five children survive him.

WILLIAM H. LABAR, a business man of Newton, N. J., died yesterday at his home at Tranquility, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year, leaving his wife, two tons, and a daughter.

WILLIAM POULTON of Hackettstown, N. J., died suddenly yesterday morning while at work in the New Jersey Rubber Company's plant in that place. He was sixty-five years old.

CHARLES PETTIT, an accountant of Dover, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday morning at the home of I. W. Carpenter in that place. He was 67 years old and leaves three brothers and sisters.

Mrs. CATHERINE HOEHM, widow of George Hoehm, died yesterday at her home in Montclair, N. J., in her seventy-fifth year, leaving a daughter.

JAMES PEALE, son of Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Peale of Montclair, N. J., died yesterday in the South Side Hospital in Babylon, L. I., from a broken neck received while diving. He was 22 years old and leaves also a brother.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1900 Bryant.

Born

HARTSHORN.—Sunday, July 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Stewert H. Hartshorn, a daughter.

HATCH.—July 24, to Rev. and Mrs. Roscoe Conklin Hatch, Christ Church Rectory, Tarrytown, a daughter, Mary Arnold Grey Hatch. Boston Herald please copy.

WIENER.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Milton Wiener, July 24, a daughter, at Willsen's, 619 West End Av.

Died.

BEL

LONGWOOD TENNIS TOURNEY OPENS WITH VICTORY BY GRIFFIN OVER WILLIAMS

GRIFFIN'S VICTORY SEASON'S SURPRISE

Californian Humbles Williams, Former National Champion, in Longwood Tennis.

JOHNSTON WINS TWICE

National Title Holder Eliminates O'Neale and Taylor—Church and Davis Default to Await Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—A steady little tennis player from the Pacific Coast, C. J. Griffin, turned topsy-turvy this afternoon Boston's preconceived notions of the decorum which should be manifested in the early rounds of such a classic as the twenty-fourth Longwood tournament. The crafty Californian set off his bombshell in the second round of the singles event, and the victim was none other than Richard Norris Williams, 2d, national champion in 1914 and last year runner-up to Maurice E. McLoughlin for the Longwood honors. Black Bay thought Williams should have gone through to an advanced place in the tournament this year. But Western and New England ideas did not coincide; hence the defeat of Williams in straight sets, 7—5, 7—5.

It was the most startling surprise that has bobbed up in the tennis world this season, and Griffin took keen delight in his victory. After the match he said: "I think I played the best tennis of my life." The victory was doubly gratifying to the Californian. Last year, on the Pacific Coast, Griffin brought about the downfall of Williams in the East vs. West matches at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, only to have the cry go forth that Williams was handicapped by unfamiliarity with playing conditions on the asphalt courts, and, as if to prove this, Griffin was twice beaten by his Eastern rival in later season matches. The vindication came yesterday, and he scored his most decisive victory. On the Coast it required three sets; yesterday it took only two. Aside from his play as a member of the Harvard team, little has been heard of Williams this season. He has not competed in any of the big tournaments, but this did not warn him of impending danger in the match with Griffin. The Philadelphian entered the contest with every appearance of confidence. He smiled at Griffin's futile efforts to handle his severe service, and appeared even to toy with his opponent, utterly fearless of the sting that was to be returned.

Griffin Gets a Poor Start.

It looked black for Griffin in the early stages of the first set, and although the match had the place of honor on the courts, it appeared as if a better selection could have been made for a better contest. Williams had all the earmarks of being invincible. He rattled through game after game, with the Coast star offering only feeble resistance. Leading at 5—1, it remained only for Williams to take another game to touch the set. That game was destined never to be his.

With unerring aim against him, Griffin began a heroic struggle that at first seemed to be a foolhardy waste of strength. Every one except Griffin was prepared to acknowledge the set lost. With his game recovered, Bill Tilden would have dictated that he let the set go and make his fight in the second and third sets.

But Griffin began to crawl up on his rival. He ran his total up to three games, to four games, and then Williams, awake to his danger, put forth a determined effort to check the rally. Griffin had twice broken through Williams's service, and now on his own service snatched away a love game.

First Set Goes to Deuce.

The score was deuce, and Williams was beginning to show the unfailing signs of lack of confidence in his stroke. Griffin was reveling in his highest flights of tennis. Williams in serving the eleventh game became more cautious. Instead of sending the second ball over as hard as the first, he restrained his muscles, and the second ball had a slower twist. It was, however, too late to overcome his difficulties. Griffin again broke through, the intercollegiate champion contributing the final point of the game by a double fault. On his own service Griffin took the last game for the set.

In the second set Griffin continued his excellent play against a revival of strength by Williams. For two games each won on service, and then Williams was broken through. He returned to form and the set reached four all. The Californian made a determined attempt to break down his opponent's service in the fifth game, but failed in a deuce encounter. The score was 40—15 against Williams on his own service, but again he was able to pull it out of the fire. Griffin took the tenth game at love, on his own service, and then came his opportunity to break through Williams. Two pretty passing shots and a double fault by Williams, one of the eighth which he made during the match, aided in the result. The vantage game was now with the Californian and Griffin had his own service to depend upon for victory. Williams netted for the first point, off his back hand. Griffin followed with another of the tantalizing placements down the line, and then dropped a soft shot over the net when Williams was on the baseline. Another net off the Philadelphian's backhand gave the match to Griffin.

Church and Davis Await Doubles.

Two rounds of the singles tournament were completed today and, with the exception of Williams, all of the favorites came through. Three of the prominent contenders, George M. Church, Willis E. Davis, and William J. Clothier, defaulted their matches. Church and Davis elected to reserve their strength for the doubles event, which is important in its bearing on the national title because the winners take part in the preliminary doubles at Chicago.

William M. Johnston, national singles champion, scored two victories, and in neither was he pressed to extend himself. In the first round he defeated James S. O'Neale, Jr., 6—2, 6—4, and in the second round he disposed of Horace Taylor of Longwood, 6—3, 6—2.

Theodore Roosevelt Pell came near to defeat in the first round this morning when he encountered Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia. Johnson won the first set at 6—3, his chop stroke game working particularly well against Pell's back court play. A number of deuce games featured the second set, which Pell won at 6—3. Johnson had been playing against Pell's forehand, but in this set his placing did not carry so well and, taking the ball on his backhand, Pell shot swift placement strokes to the corner of the court and Johnson was on the defensive. The final set was bitterly waged and sharp rallies thrilled a big gallery of spectators. Twice Johnson had the vantage game in a deuce set only to have Pell bring it even again and to break through Johnson's service and win the match.

Johns Is Outclassed.

One coast tennis star dropped his laurels today. H. Van Dyke Johns came against Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, former Pennsylvania State champion, and was vanquished, 6—4, 6—4. Roland Roberts and Ward Dawson, the other Coast men, came through to the third round. Roberts defeated W. P. Whitehouse of Harvard in the first round and R. C. Seaver of Longwood in the second. Dawson came through on a default in the second round. Two of the Coast stars, Edwin R. Mc-Cormack and Eugene Warren, defaulted their matches.

The Japanese players, Kumagae and Mikami, advanced without encountering formidable opposition. Kumagae played brilliant tennis in toppling over C. B. Wilbar of Longwood at 6—2, 6—1. His smashing strokes were good and he stayed at the net for longer periods than customary. The point scores and summaries:

C. J. Griffin vs. R. N. Williams, 2d.

FIRST SET.

Griffin	3	4	2	1	2	1	4	6	5	4	4 5—41—7
Williams	5	6	1	4	4	4	0	4	3	0	2 3—34—5

SECOND SET.

Griffin	1	4	4	2	6	4	1	4	6	4	4 4—44—7
Williams	4	2	2	4	3	2	4	2	8	0	1 1—38—5

SINGLES—First Round.—E. H. Whitney, New York, defeated Elliot Field, Boston, 6—0, 6—2; R. C. Thomas, New York, defeated R. C. Bray, Longwood, 6—3, 6—4; Horace Taylor, Longwood, defeated H. B. Shaw, Longwood, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2; E. E. Denison, Portland, Me., won from J. G. Nelson, Concord, Mass., by default; Francis Willett, Longwood, won from George M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., by default; Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated W. F. Whitehouse, Harvard, 6—2, 7—5; R. C. Seaver, Longwood, defeated Willard Crocker, Boston, 6—1, 6—2; B. S. Blake, Longwood, defeated E. A. Niles, Concord, Mass., 6—2, 6—3; A. N. Reggio, Longwood, won from Harry S. Parker, New York, by default; W. H. Abbott, Longwood, defeated Walter Roberts, Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 4—6, 7—5; William S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated W. H. Davis, Quincy, Mass., 6—2, 6—4.

H. Van Dyke Johns, California, defeated Harold Swain, New York, 6—3, 6—0; J. J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, defeated E. C. Ingram, Dartmouth, 6—3, 6—2; E. M. Hyland, Jr., Gloucester, Mass., won from Edwin R. McCormack, California, by default; Theodore R. Pell, New York, defeated Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—3, 6—7; R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Victor Hockmeyer, Lewell, Mass., 6—1, 6—0; Clarence J. Griffin, California, won from W. F. Dearborn, Boston, by default; William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated James S. O'Neale, New York, 6—2, 6—4; Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated T. B. Pilkington, Boston, 6—4, 7—5.

SECOND ROUND.—E. P. Larned, New York, defeated A. A. Cameron, Harvard, 6—0, 6—1; M. G. S. Rao, Harvard, won from E. A. Warren, California, by default; R. N. Dana, Providence, defeated A. C. Butler, Longwood, 6—2, 6—3; H. J. Holt, Portland, Me., defeated A. A. Claflin, Jr., Andover, 6—2, 6—3; C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated H. B. Bretz, Longwood, 6—3, 8—6; A. Ingraham, Providence, defeated L. H. Martin, Lowell, Mass., 6—1, 2—6, 10—8; J. S. Pfaffman, Harvard, defeated F. J. Sulloway, Longwood, 6—4, 6—3; Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated H. C. Harrison, New York, 6—1, 6—2; Ward Dawson, California, won from Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, by default; George C. Caner, Harvard, defeated I. N. White, Harvard, 6—1, 6—1; J. B. Fenno, Jr., Boston, won from Willis E. Davis, California, by default; H. L. Scott, Longwood, defeated William Rand, 3d, Harvard, 7—5, 6—3; Whiting Preston, Boston, won from William J. Clothier, Philadelphia, by default; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, won from C. H. Merwin by default; E. H. Whitney, New York, defeated R. C. Thomas, New York, 6—3, 6—4; E. E. Denison, Portland, defeated Francis Willett, Longwood, 12—10, 6—2; William S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated W. H. Abbott, Longwood, 8—2, 6—2; Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York, won from H. M. Hyland, Jr., Gloucester, by default; Clarence J. Griffin, California, defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, 7—5, 7—5; H. Mikami Jaran, defeated G. W. Wightman, Jr., Milton, Mass., 6—4, 6—2; T. Putnam Longwood, defeated Fenimore Cady, Amherst, 2, 3—6, 6—2; H. A. MacKinney, Providence, defeated W. D. Bourne, New York, 6—0, 6—2; Ichiya Kumagae, Japan, defeated C. B. Wilbar, Longwood, 6—2, 6—1; M. A. Conant defeated J. S. Pfaffman, Harvard, 7—5, 6—3; Richard Harte, Harvard, defeated F. Olmsted, Gloucester, 6—1, 6—0; Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated R. C. Seaver, Boston, 6—3, 6—2; A. N. Reggio, Longwood, defeated B. S. Blake, Longwood, 6—4, 6—4; Joseph J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, defeated H. Van Dyke Johns, California, 6—4, 6—4; Nathaniel W. Niles, Longwood, won from Robert Leroy, New York, by default; Irving Wright, Boston, defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, 1—6, 6—0, 6—4; William M. Johnston, California, defeated Horace Taylor, Longwood, 6—3, 6—3.

THROCKMORTON IS VICTOR.

Defeats Binzen in Gedney Farms Tennis Tournament.

Elliot Binzen, Fordham's tennis captain and junior indoor champion, was defeated yesterday by the national interscholastic titleholder, Harold A. Throckmorton, of Elizabeth, N. J., in the final round of the junior tournament held by the Gedney Farms Country Club on its courts at White Plains. Throckmorton displayed brilliance, but was unable to down his Bronx rival easily. The score was 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

In the final round of the boys' singles tournament J. Kammerer of Pleasantville, N. Y., runner-up in the recent tourney for youngsters at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, defeated Harold Taylor by 4—6, 6—2, 6—4. This match was keenly contested and the result was in doubt until the end.

Throckmorton had to resort to all of his skill to dispose of Binzen, for the latter played hard, and when he took the second set it seemed as if he would be the winner. The New Jersey lad, however, recovered himself quickly and in the final set was apparently as fresh as in the opening games.

Throckmorton's service was always effective and he frequently outdid his opponent at the net. The scholastic champion's net play baffled Binzen, who seemed to be unable to find a way of countering his rival's attack there. He played the back court much of the time and handled Throckmorton's long and hard returns consistently. However, Throckmorton was able to make his points oftener.

Kammerer displayed quick judgment in his match against Taylor and fought with spirit. In the first set, which he lost, he staged a number of determined rallies, but failed to come out on top. Both Kammerer and Taylor had been forced hard to win in the semi-final rounds, and they were very evenly matched. Kammerer gained the upper hand in the second set, which he took 6—2, but he found the opposition much stronger in the last set. Both seemed determined to win and played fast. Clever judgment gave Kammerer the victory. The summary:

JUNIOR SINGLES, Final Round—Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Elliot Binzen, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

BOYS' SINGLES, Semi-Final Round—J. Kammerer defeated Jack Wright, 6—3, 6—7, 6—2; Harold Taylor defeated P. Mortimer, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Final Round J. Kammerer defeated Harold Taylor, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

FEW MATCHES CONTESTED.

Only Twelve Start Play in Park Hill C. C. Tennis Tourney.

Only twelve of the fifty entrants in the Park Hill Country Club's tennis singles tournament, closed to members of the Westchester County Tennis Association, competed yesterday in the first round on the Yonkers courts. Four of the six matches contested were decided in straight sets. In the other matches R. C. Black defeated C. Law by 6—8, 6—3, 7—5, and C. T. King defeated H. Bassford at 0—6, 9—7, 6—4. The summary:

SINGLES, First Round—L. S. Crowley defeated E. W. C. Noyes, 6—1, 6—3; R. C. Black defeated C. Law, 6—8, 6—3, 7—5; S. Boyd defeated H. E. Carver, 7—6, 11—9; H. W. Foster defeated C. Repes, 6—1, 6—8; F. J. Echeberria defeated H. T. Knox, 7—5, 8—6; C. T. King defeated H. Bassford, 0—6, 9—7, 6—4.

New York State League.

Utica, 2; Albany, 0.
(First game.)
Albany, 2; Utica, 1.
(Second game; seven innings.)
Scranton, 6; Binghamton, 5.
Syracuse, 3; Harrisburg, 2.
(Fourteen innings.)

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 0.
Memphis, 2; Chattanooga, 1.
Little Rock, 4; Nashville, 2.
New Orleans-Mobile game postponed; rain.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 5; Worcester, 3.
(First game.)
Worcester, 1; Lynn, 0.
(Second game, seven innings.)
Portland, 7; Hartford, 6.
New Haven, 1; Lawrence, 0.
Bridgeport, 1; Springfield, 0.
New London, 1; Lowell, 0.

GIANTS TUMBLE BEFORE INDIANS

Cleveland Takes the Gothamites' Scalp, 3 to 2, in Exhibition Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—Otis Lambeth, home-run-hitting pitcher from Topeka, made his first appearance in the box today for the Indians in their exhibition game with the New York Giants. He would have shut out the Giants in the first three rounds but for some poor support which does not show in the box score. This handed the visitors one run in the second inning and another in the third. These were the only New York tallies, while the Cleveland team gathered a trio of runs.

Gandil and Doyle collided in a play at first, and that caused a complete shift in the Indians' infield, to let Gandil retire from the game. The new arrangement produced results, and the Redmen tied the score in the fifth, getting two on singles by Wamby, Speaker, and Klepfer, Evans's sacrifice, and a wild pitch by Pie Way, the former Yale twirler, who replaced Benton in the box for the Giants.

Speaker's bad toe bothered him so much that Fred Coumbe went to centre in his place in the seventh. Lambeth retired for a pinch hitter in the fifth, and Klepfer went in. Careless baserunning hurt the Giants. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	1	2	0
W'bs's,ss,2b	4	1	1	4	2
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Coumbe,cf	1	0	0	3	0
Roth,rf	1	0	0	2	1
Smith,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Gandil,1b	2	0	0	2	0
Chap'n,3b,ss	3	1	0	2	3
Evans,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Daly,c	3	0	0	1	1
Bradley,c	1	0	1	1	0
How'd,2b,1b	3	0	2	5	2
Lambeth,p	1	0	0	0	1
Klepfer,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	30	3	7	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	3	1	4
Herzog,3b	1	0	1	0	0
Lobert,3b	2	0	0	0	1
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Kauff,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Kelly,1b	1	0	0	3	0
Doolan,ss	3	0	0	0	3
Kocher,c	3	0	0	6	1
Benton,p	1	0	0	0	0
Way,p	1	0	0	1	0
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	1
aHunter	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	9	24	10

a-Batted for Benton in fifth inning.
Error—Lambeth.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Burns, Kauff. Three-base hits—Howard, Doyle. Stolen bases—Howard, Burns. Sacrifice hit—Evans. Double plays—Wambsgans, Howard, and Gandil; Chapman, Wambsgans, and Howard. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off Lambeth, 2; off Benton, 2; off Way, 1; off Schupp, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lambeth, 8 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Klepfer, 1 hit, no runs in four innings; off Benton, 1 hit, no runs in four innings; off Way, 3 hits, 2 runs in two innings; off Schupp, 3 hits, 1 run in two innings, (none out in ninth.) Struck out—By Lambeth, 3; by Klepfer, 3; by Benton, 1; by Way, 2; by Schupp, 1. Wild pitches—Lambeth, 1; Way, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hildebrand.

BISONS TRAMPLE YANKEES.

Internationalists Win Exhibition Game at Buffalo by 8 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—The Bisons won today's exhibition, 8 to 4. The Yankees did not seem to try any too hard. Fans saw quantity if not quality, for Donovan shoved in no less than fourteen of his players, taking a hand himself when he saw that Fisher was being belted hard in every inning. After Wild Bill warmed to his job the Bisons were allowed to cool off, drawing blanks in their last four innings.

Gedeon was the only member of the New York Club who displayed high ambition. He planted the ball over Jackson's head in centre field for a home run, besides having a pair of two-baggers.

Magee may be added to the hospital list. In sliding to second in the first inning he hit the bag hard and got up limping. A crowd of 3,700 turned out. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jackson,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Kopp,lf	4	3	2	2	0
Channell,rf	2	3	1	0	0
Carlstrom,3b	4	1	2	0	1
Gill,1b	3	0	1	12	1
M'Donald,ss	3	1	2	2	4
N'Nelll,2b	2	0	1	4	4
Onslow,c	3	0	1	1	4
Haley,c	1	0	0	3	0
Engel,p	2	0	0	0	0
Tyson,p	1	0	0	0	0
Gaw,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	8	10	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	1	0	1	1	0
Gedeon,2b	4	2	3	2	5
Hartzell,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Pratt,ss	3	0	1	0	3
Schang,rf-ss	2	0	0	1	2
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Olding,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Caldwell,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Mullen,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Kauff,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Boone,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Alexander,p	2	1	1	2	1
Walters,c	1	0	0	2	0
Fisher,p	2	1	0	0	2
Donovan,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	36	4	7	24	15

Errors—McDonald, (2). Magee, Alexander. Buffalo ..... 3 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 —8
New York ..... 0 0 3 1 3 0 0 0 0 —4

Earned runs and hits—Off Engel, 1 run, 3 hits in three innings; off Tyson, 1 run, 1 hits in three innings; off Gaw, no runs, 2 hits in three innings; off Fisher, 6 runs, 7 hits in three innings; off Donovan, 2 runs, 3 hits in five innings. Earned runs Buffalo, 3; New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off Engel, 2; off Fisher, 3; off Donovan, 3. Struck out—By Engel, 3; by Fisher, 1; by Donovan, 3; by Gaw, 3. Home run—Gedeon. Two-base hits—McDonald, Caristrom, Gedeon, (2). Sacrifice hit—O'Neill. First base on errors—New York, 2. Stolen bases—Kopp, 3; Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—Buffalo, 3; New York, 10. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Gedeon, to Pipp; Boone, Alexander, to Pipp. Hit by pitcher—By Engel, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Reilley and McLaughlin.

WILL BAN POP BOTTLES.

Toledo Plans Paper Flasks Following Assault on Umpire.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 24.—The assault on Umpire George Johnson at the local American Association Park yesterday will result in the elimination of the pop bottle, according to the plans of Manager Bresnahan and other stockholders of the club, it was announced last night. A paper substitute will be used, it was said.

Johnson was knocked unconscious by one of fifty or more bottles thrown from the stands when the spectators were dissatisfied with a decision which meant defeat for the home club. The arbiter left the hospital this morning with several stitches in the back of his head, where one of the missiles found its mark.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

			R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0 0 0 0 1	0 2	0	—3 4 0
Newark	0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1	—1	1 2

AT PROVIDENCE.

			R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0 8 2 0 2	2 0 0	—9	16 0
Providence	0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	—0	6 2

AT ROCHESTER.

Buffalo-Rochester game postponed.

AT TORONTO.

			R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0	—1	7 1
Montreal	0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	—0	5 0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	44	34	.564
Toronto	41	35	.539
Providence	44	38	.537
Baltimore	44	39	.530
Montreal	42	39	.519
Richmond	39	42	.481
Newark	36	47	.434
Rochester	30	48	.395

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Richmond at Newark.
Baltimore at Providence.
(Two games.)
Montreal at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.

American Association.

Louisville, 6; Columbus, 1.
Indianapolis, 5; Toledo, 4.
Minneapolis, 7; Milwaukee, 6.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; Detroit, 2,
(Thirteen innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	51	36	.586
Boston	49	37	.570
Cleveland	49	39	.557
Chicago	48	40	.545
Washington	47	40	.540
Detroit	45	45	.505
St. Louis	38	49	.437
Philadelphia	19	61	.237

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	45	32	.600
Boston	43	34	.558
Philadelphia	44	36	.550
Chicago	42	45	.483
New York	39	42	.481
Pittsburgh	38	42	.475
St. Louis	41	48	.461
Cincinnati	36	52	.409

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit,
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York,
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn,
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

BAT-FEST FOR PIRATES.

Attack Three Phillies' Pitchers for a 9 to 1 Victory.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 24.—Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia 9 to 1 here today. Mamaux allowed the visitors only three hits. The Phillies used three pitchers. Five hits off Demaree in the first three innings gave the Pirates five runs, and four hits in the fifth inning off Mayer gave them two more. McQuillan went in to pitch in the sixth after Gibson had tripled. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,2b	5	0	2	1	0
Carey,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Wagner,ss	3	1	3	6	0
H'chman,rf	3	1	0	0	0
Farmer,2b	4	1	1	1	0
Costello,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Johnston,1b	3	2	2	5	1
Gibson,c	3	2	2	8	1
Mamaux,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	9	14	27	5

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	3	1	4
Stock,3b	4	0	0	2	5
Good,rf	1	0	0	1	1
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	2	3	5
Burns,c	3	0	0	3	1
Adams,c	1	0	0	2	1
Demaree,p	1	0	0	0	2
aCooper	1	0	0	0	0
Mayer,p	0	0	0	0	0
McQuillen,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	28	1	3	24	20

a-Batted for Demaree in fourth inning.
Errors—Paskert, Luderus, Bancroft, Burns.

Pittsburgh	1	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	—9
Philadelpia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Baird, Wagner. Three-base hits—Farmer, Johnston, Gibson. Stolen bases—Good, Bancroft, (2,) Baird, Carey, Farmer. Sacrifice hits—Hickman, Gibson. Sacrifice flies—Good, Mamaux. Double play—Stock, Dugey, and Bancroft. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Demaree, 2; off Mayer, 1; off Mamaux, 8. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 5 hits and 4 runs in 3 innings; off Mayer, 5 hits and 3 runs in 2 innings, (none out in sixth;) off McQuillen, 4 hits and 1 run in 3 innings; off Mamaux, 3 hits and 1 run in 9 innings. Balk—Mamaux. Struck out—By Demaree, 2; by McQuillen, 1; by Mamaux, 8. Wild pitches—Demaree, Mayer, McQuillen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpire Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SOX WIN IN THIRTEENTH.

Chicago Conquers Tigers in Hard-fought Battle by 3 to 2.

DETROIT, July 24.—In a hard-fought thirteen-inning game today Detroit lost to Chicago by a score of 3 to 2. The Sox won in the thirteenth, when Coveleskie, after Felsch had hit safely, hit Terry with the ball. A sacrifice, an infield out, and a single by John Collins put over the run that won.

Both teams fielded well and the pitching was good. Wolfgang was taken out in favor of a pinch hitter. Schalk was put out of the game in the ninth by Umpire Dineen for objecting to a called strike. Manager Jennings of Detroit was notified of his indefinite suspension for his argument with Umpire Nallin in Sunday's game. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	5	0	2	2	0
Weaver,3b	5	1	2	0	1
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	5	5
Jackson,lf	5	0	0	3	0
Ness,1b	4	0	0	16	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Schalk,c	3	0	2	2	1
Lapp,c	0	0	0	2	0
Lynn,c	0	1	0	3	0
Terry,ss	5	1	1	3	3
Wolfgang,p	4	0	2	0	2
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
aV.Kolnitz	1	0	0	0	0
bMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	3	12	39	18

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	0	1	1	3
Bush,ss	5	1	2	0	1
Burns,1b	3	0	0	22	0
Crawford,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Heilman,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Young,2b	4	0	1	3	1
McKee,c	3	0	0	5	2
Coveleskie,p	5	1	2	0	6
Kavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	2	7	39	23

a-Batted for Wolfgang in eleventh inning.
b-Ran for Lapp in eleventh inning.
c-Batted for McKee in eleventh inning.
Errors—E. Collins, Lynn, Wolfgang.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits Weaver, Schalk, Felsch, Wolfgang. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Stolen base—Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, E. Collins, Jackson, Lapp, Terry, Burns, McKee. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Double play—Terry, E. Collins, and Ness. Left on bases—Chicago, 15; Detroit, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wolfgang, 4; off Williams, 3; off Coveleskie, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Wolfgang, 6 hits and 2 runs in ten innings; off Williams, 1 hit and no runs in three innings; off Coveleskie, 12 hits and three runs in thirteen innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (J. Collins, Weaver, Lynn, Terry.) Struck out—By Wolfgang, 3; by Williams, 2; by Coveleskie, 4. Passed ball—Schalk. Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Matty's Reds Beat Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 24.—The Cincinnati Nationals today defeated the Rochester Internationals in an exhibition game, 3 to 1. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0	—3	9 1
Rochester	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	—1	8 0

Batteries—Mitchell, Knetzer, and Huhn; Kirmeyer and Hale.

WELSH TRAINS FOR BOUT.

Putting on Finishing Touches for Contest With Leonard.

In preparation for his bout with Benny Leonard on Friday night at Washington Park, Brooklyn, Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion, put in a hard day's work at Douglaston Inn, L. I., yesterday. Welsh has been in training for nearly two months and according to his manager will be in much better condition than when he met Leonard before. He will remain at Douglaston until the afternoon of the bout and will have his workouts with Mal Coogan, Charlie Rose, Jimmy Duffy and Joe Mooney.

Welsh worked several weeks in Denver with Wolgast and remained in training for the White fight at Minneapolis, which was called off. These preparations are expected to put him in better shape than he has been in for some time.

Benny Leonard is working at Mt. Kisco with Jim Coffey and a number of lightweight boxers. He has been training for more than three weeks and declares that he will knock out Welsh. He is confident that he will get the world's title and is going through a rigid program of work in preparation.

NOVEL RACING PLAN AT DETROIT TRACK

Purse Divided for Three Heats —Finishes Close at Opening of Circuit Meeting.

DETROIT, July 24. — With weather conditions ideal and the track in good shape, the local Grand Circuit meeting began at the Michigan State fair grounds today. Fair time and close finishes were the rule throughout the day's card.

Under the every-heat-a-race plan, governing the local meeting, three heats are run in each class excepting the colt events. The purse is divided into three equal parts and apportioned in each heat 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. The horse standing best in the final summary is declared winner of the event.

Entries in the

HANK O'DAY WINS AT EMPIRE CITY TRACK

HANK O'DAY WINS YONKERS FEATURE

James W. Schorr's Entry Captures the Tuckahoe Handicap from Harry Shaw.

PLUMOSE ALSO A VICTOR

Beats True as Steel by a Head In Selling Race—Nephthys Comes from Behind to Triumph.

The last week of the Summer racing season in the Metropolitan Circuit began auspiciously yesterday at the Yonkers track. This course under normal conditions is the least accessible of any around New York, and with the car strike in Westchester County the spectators who do not own motors find difficulty in getting out there. However, the attendance showed no decrease yesterday, the crowd being as large as on any day, except Saturdays and holidays.

Among the visitors in the clubhouse were Captain T. L. Huston, one of the owners of the New York American League Baseball Club, and Harry N. Hempstead, President of the Giants. The latter, to celebrate his first appearance at the Yonkers track and to show his loyalty to the National League, placed a fair-sized oral wager on Hank O'Day, the horse belonging to John W. Schorr named after the league umpire. The thoroughbred just romped home in the Tuckahoe Handicap, and Mr. Hempstead was all smiles after the race. Captain Huston was equally as fortunate, but he confined his speculation to the last race, when a friend whispered to him to play Kathryn Gray, who won the final race by eight lengths.

The withdrawals were by no means as heavy as they have been the last few days, and as a result the events were much more interesting and afforded a number of close contests. The feature of the card was the Tuckahoe Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile. It was an easy victory for Hank O'Day, who defeated the favorite, Harry Snaw, by two and a half lengths. It was the second appearance of the winner since racing in Kentucky. He was entered in the Morrisania Handicap last week, but ran absolutely last. Hank O'Day was quoted at 3 to 1 and was only indifferently supported, as those of a speculative turn went strongly to Harry Shaw. The other two starters, Archibald Barklie's Holliday and J. Livingston's Aldebaran, were not regarded as contenders and were played but little.

In Front from Start.

The winner was cleverly ridden by Garner. He went out in front the moment the barrier was sprung, closely followed by Harry Shaw. The race was really between these two, with Hank O'Day always in the lead by at least a length. Coming into the homestretch Harry Shaw made a desperate but vain effort to get alongside of the leader.

J. E. Davis's Plumose captured the selling race for 3-year-olds and upward after one of the closest finishes of the day. As the horses flashed past the judge's stand, the winner was just a scant head in front of P. S. P. Randolph's True as Steel. Nine went to the post in this event.

McCahey, who had the mount on the Davis filly, took her into the lead and she never for a moment relinquished the position. In the last furlong, True as Steel was able to come through, and raced along with the leader, but although the former was coming strong at the finish, Plumose stuck her head out in front and won. Mr. Spees was only a length behind the second horse.

The winner, who was entered for $800, was bid up to $1,200 by Emil Hertz and went to the owner of Short Grass. S. J. Palocchi, who had Springmass entered, claimed True as Steel, who was marked to be sold at $800, for $1,200.

Nephthys Finishes Fast.

Nephthys, an outsider, bearing the colors of H. H. Fink, in a rousing finish, won the long distance race for three-year-olds and upward. This was also a selling affair and the winner was bid up from $1,500 to $1,800 by R. Angarola. Gallop was a strong favorite for this event and many were of the opinion that the Marrone Stable thoroughbred could hardly lose.

After getting away well, Hopkins took Dolina out in front. The Sir Huon filly increased her lead until she had almost two lengths on Gallop, who was closely followed by Jesse Jr., the winner being in fourth position. Making the turn for home, Nephthys saved a lot of ground by coming around close to the rail and she easily disposed of Jesse Jr. and Dolina. Gallop was caught a sixteenth from home and raced into submission and the victor came on to win comfortably by a length.

Monocacy, just managed to take the fifth race, a consolation affair for horses which have not won at this meeting. The old campaigner was entered for $500 and bid up to $800 by H. H. Fink, but was protected by the stable. The first event was little more than a gallop for Kathryn Gray, who defeated a fair lot of two-year-olds.

The summaries, with the straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting; with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

Marie Odile, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. f., 111 pounds, by Star Shoot-Colline, 8 to 5, 1 to 2 and out (McCahey).....1
Bally, J. Butler's br. c., 110, 9 to 5, 1 to 2, out (H. Shilling).....2
George C. Love, J. W. Schorr's b. c., 110, 15 to 1, 4 to 1, 7 to 5, (G. Garner).....3
Matin, Dunca Din, and Jack Carl also ran. Tower Hall scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; with $600 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:40 4-5.

Nephthys, H. H. Fink's ch. f., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Isidor-Maiest, 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and 1 to 5, (J. Lyke).....1
Gallop, Malrone Stable's b. h., 5, 111, 3 to 1, 3 to 4, and out, (H. Shilling).....2
Dolina, C. W. Gasser's ch. f., 3, 93, 6 to 1, 3 to 2, and 3 to 5, (F. Hopkins).....3½
Jesse, Jr., Carlton G., and Song of Valley also ran. Stalwart Helen and Jem scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; about six furlongs. Time—1:11.

Plumose, J. E. Davis's b. f., 3 years, 100 pounds, by King James-Plumania, 18 to 5, 7 to 10, 7 to 10, (J. McCahey).....1h
True as Steel, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 6, 125, 11 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, (J. Loftus).....2½
Mr. Spees, Mrs. A. C. Blume's ch. g., aged, 115, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, (R. Hoffman).....3
Dervish, Edna Kenna, Salon, Springmoss, Lily Heavens, Sal Vanity, and Woodfair also ran. Ash Can, Excelsion, Griselle, (imp.) Meelicks, Busy Joe, and Star Gift scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:40.

Hank O'Day, J. W. Schorr's br. g., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Peep O'Day-Eric Belle, 3 to 1, 3 to 5, and out, (G. Garner).....1½
Harry Shaw, J. Powers's br. h., 5, 122, 2 to 5 and out, (J. Loftus).....2
Aldebaran, J. Livingston's b. g., aged, 112, 8 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (R. Urquhart).....3
Holliday also ran. Paddy Whack scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won at this meeting, selling; one mile. Time—1:43.

Monocacy, Mrs. T. Trovato's ch. g., 6 years, 116 pounds, by Hamburg-Monadnock, 11 to 10, 1 to 2, 1 to 6, (E. Taplin).....1nk
Roy Oakwood, Mrs. A. G. Blakely's ch. c., 4, 107, 20 to 1, 7 to 1, 3 to 1, (J. Lyke).....2
Fuzzy Wuzzy, Cleveland Stable's b. g., 5, 111, 18 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, (R. Ball).....8½
Abara, Narmar, Tameriane, Jacklet, Charmeuse, Trovato, and Uucle Will also ran. Sir Denrah and Good Counsel scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse, $500; five furlongs. Time—1:02.

Kathryn Gray, Mrs. G. L. Peine's ch. f., 107 pounds, by Balliot-Old Squaw, 11 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, (L. Lyke).....1½
Bird Lore, W. Hurley's b. f., 104, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5, (K. La Paille).....2½
Riposta, Palace Stable's b. f., 104, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, 1 to 5, (H. Shilling).....3½
Doc Meals, Moonlighter, (imp.), Marblehead, Lady Rowena, and Flare also ran.
Gloomy Gus, George C. Love, Tootsie, Mae Murray, and Aimee T. scratched.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. Gertrude Marie, 113 pounds; Gloomy Gus, 111; Stalwart Van, 111; Daddy Long Legs, 112; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 109.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Colonel Holloway, 115 pounds; Royal Meteor, 115; Malfou, 102; Woodfair, 105; Gainsborough, 115; Mary Estelle, 97; Tie Pin, 110; Ninety Simplex, 110; Monmouth, 110.

THIRD RACE.—For mares, three-year-olds and upward, The Hillsdale Handicap; about six furlongs. Lorac, 111 pounds; Comely, 126; Sprint, 108; Dorcas, 107; Fenmouse, 116; Pan Maid, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, Melrose Stakes, value $1,500, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Bac, 113 pounds; Sir William Johnson, 108; Sky Pilot, 102; Wooden Shoes, 111; Haubert, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and an eighth. Peacock, 114 pounds; Day Day, 114; Aberfeldy, 104; Transit, 112; Blackford, 114; Stalwart Helen, 109; First Degree, 114; Daingerfield, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, maidens; five furlongs. Whitney Belle, Miss Tipperary, Storm Nymph, (imp.,) Star Maid, Mother Machree, Charmingly, Gadiola, (imp.,) Polly J., Scylla, Namesake, each 112 pounds.

AWAIT EAST-WEST TENNIS.

Next Week's Intersectional Contest Arouses Keen Interest.

Lawn tennis players and enthusiasts of the metropolitan district look forward with eager interest to the West vs. East tennis matches which will be played on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Long Island, Friday and Saturday of next week. Last year there were two series, one in California, won by the Pacific Coast team, and one at Forest Hills, won by the Eastern squad. It will be remembered, however, that the series played in the East followed the national championship and therefore a great deal of the interest was taken out of it. That was the reason why the committee in charge of the event this year had the date moved up to avoid an anticlimax.

The fact that McLoughlin probably will stay out of the intersectional matches gives the cohorts of the Eastern contingent a little more hope. But even should McLoughlin stick to his resolution of not playing until the national championship there is some doubt as to what the Eastern team can do against a team composed of William M. Johnston, national champion in singles and doubles; Willis E. Davis, national clay court champion; Clarence J. Griffin, Ward Dawson, Roland Roberts, and H. Van Dyke Johns.

What the personnel of the Eastern team will be is still a matter of doubt, but the play of the men in Longwood this week will go a long way to decide it. The most promising candidates for positions on the team are Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia; Karl H. Behr, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, George M. Church, William J. Clothier, Watson M. Washburn, Fred R. Alexander, Nathaniel W. Niles, and Walter Merrill Hall. Dean Mathey is at Plattsburg trying his hand at soldiering, and hence could not play if selected. With this squad, the East appears on the face of things to be well represented; but Williams has been playing very little, Behr and Pell have not shown their usual form, Church has been erratic and Clothier, Washburn, Niles, and Hall have not had enough work to put them in shape. Alexander has announced that he will not play in the singles. Little will be known, therefore, of the East's chances until after Longwood.

30 RIFLE CLUBS ENTERED.

Civilian Shoot for War Department Trophy Will End Aug. 10.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Thirty teams have entered the competition this year for the national trophy presented by the War Department and representing the Civilian Rifle Club national team championship of the United States. The match, now being held under the auspices of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, will be completed Aug. 10. Last year the trophy was won by the Los Angeles Rifle Club and its members are competing again this year.

The other teams entered are from Strong City, Kan.; Akron, Ohio; Des Moines, Ia.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; White Sulphur Springs, Mont.; Butte, Mont.; Cleveland, Ohio, two teams, the Rifle Club and the Preparedness Club; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Washington, D. C., two teams, the War Department Rifle Club and the Interior Department Home Club Target Association; St. Paul; Detroit, two teams, the Rifle and Revolver Club and the Eastern Detroit Gun Club; San Francisco; Spokane; New Haven; San Juan, P. R.; Ancon, Canal Zone; Seattle; Wallace, Idaho; Lansing, Mich.; Flint, Mich.; Davenport, Ia.; Great Falls, Mont.; Muskogee, Okla.; Manhattan, Nev., and Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.

Teams consist of twelve men, the ten highest scores counting. The match resembles the national match for service teams. The winner holds the trophy for one year and the first ten teams receive silver medals. Bronze medals will go to members of the second ten teams. Army and National Guard officers will supervise the matches, which will be shot on home ranges.

TO SHOW OVER 500 DOGS.

Entry List for Hudson County Show Tomorrow Is Large.

Many of the aristocrats of the canine world will greet the judges at the first annual dog show of the Hudson County Kennel Club tomorrow at Union Hill, N. J. Many out-of-town entries have been made. Over five hundred dogs will be benched. Jitney buses will run from all ferries direct to the park for the convenience of exhibitors and guests.

Among the exhibitors from New York are Mrs. Roy A. Rainey, Jacob Ruppert, John G. Bates, Mrs. F. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Carl Ehlermann, Mrs. George Ehret, Jr., and Mrs. E. K. Lincoln. Others are Louis Lee Haggin of Lexington, Ky; Mrs. M. E. Harby, Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner, Hamilton Fish Webster, Willard D. Straight, Francis G. Lloyd, and R. G. Work.

Noted among the individual dogs is the Belgian sheepdog Mouche, said to have made a remarkable record in Belgium for police work. He is now the property of the Englewood Police Department and will be managed at the show by Officer Wybille, well known as a trainer of police dogs.

Chess Players Gather at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 24.—Chess players from all parts of the United States and Canada met here today for the opening of the New York State Association's annual meeting and tournament. The opening contest was for the Genesee Cup, now held by the Onondaga County team, which won it at Utica last year. The class tournament will open tomorrow.

Trap Shooting at Luna Today.

The Coney Island Trap Shooting Club will hold a meet today at the shooting grounds in Luna Park. It is expected that the event will be the largest of the organization this season. It is an open competition, and trophies will be awarded to the winners. Among those who will compete is John Phillip Sousa.

Macks Get Butte Second Baseman.

BUTTE, Mont., July 23.—Roy Grover, second baseman of the Butte Northwestern League Baseball Club, was sold today to the Philadelphia Americans.

POLO SEASON ENDS AT ROCKAWAY CLUB

Blues Defeat White Four, 9½ to 5, in Slow Game for Independence Cups.

A slow game of polo was played in the final competition for the Independence Cups at the Rockaway Hunt Club yesterday afternoon. The Rockaway Blues, aided by one goal by handicap, won handily from the Rockaway White four, 9½ to 5.

This was the last of the season's games at the Rockaway Hunt Club. It is understood that the field is to be rebuilt entirely and a new drainage system installed.

At half score, the tally was 4 to 2 in favor of the Blues.

R. Leonard was the mainstay of his side, and he struck the greatest number of goals. He scored twice in the fifth, and twice again in the sixth, and was penalized ½ on a foul.

During the seventh, the Rockaway Whites evened matters by earning two. They failed to rally in the eighth and allowed their opponents another tally.

The summary:

WHITES.	Hcp.	BLUES.	Hcp.
1—J. P. Kane	0	1—J. Tucker	0
2—S. Cary	1	2—C. R. Leonard	0
3—J. Metcalf	0	3—J. Y. G. Walker	2
Back—A. B. Pratt	2	Back—E. W. Leonard	0
Total	3	Total	2

Rockaway Whites—Goals earned, 5.
Rockaway Blues—Goals earned, 9; by handicap, 1; less penalty ½. Total, 9½.
Individual goals: For Rockaway Whites—S. Cary, (3,) J. Metcalf, (2.) For Rockaway Blues—J. Tucker, (2,) C. R. Leonard, (6,) J. Y. G. Walker.
Penalties, Rockaway Blues—Foul by C. R. Leonard, ½.
Referee, E. S. Voss.

NEW SCHEDULE FOR POLO.

Wet Field at Point Judith Causes Rearrangement of Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 24.—There will be no play in the Polo Association tournament at the Point Judith Club until Wednesday, when a new schedule, made necessary by the deferred games because of rain, will be started.

In the national open championship the Rueby team will be J. A. Cooley, W. Balding, John Drage, and Benjamin Gatins and Coronado will be represented by G. M. Heckscher, Harry East, E. W. Hopping, and Malcolm Stevenson.

The second game for the open championship will be between Great Neck and Meadow Brook and the same two teams will meet on Saturday to decide the senior championship of the year. The new schedule follows:

Wednesday, 3 P. M., for Randolph Cups, Aiken Red Birds vs. Philadelphia Freebooters; 4:30 P. M., first round open championship, Rugby vs. Coronado.

Thursday, 3 P. M., second round open championship, Great Neck vs. Meadow Brook; 4:30 P. M., first round Rathbone Memorial Cup, Cooperstown vs. Point Judith.

Friday, second round, Rathbone Memorial Cup, Deal vs. Point Judith Magpies.

Saturday, 3 P. M., final senior championship, Meadow Brook vs. Great Neck; 4:30 P. M., first round Army and Navy Cups, Point Judith vs. Meadow Brook Rugby.

Alex Smith Cochrane on Saturday added the chestnut gelding Alfonso to his string of mounts by purchase from J. C. Cooke. This mount was raised in Ireland by William Baldine, and is a polo-bred thoroughbred, imported by Cooley last Spring. Balding was one of Lord Wimborne's party in Spain during the Winter of 1914, where they practiced for the successful challenge match for the International Cup at Meadow Brook in June of that season. The chestnut was named for the King of Spain, who often joined in the practice games.

Many of the players here will be participants as members of their local circuit teams in the first intercircuit cup tournament at the Philadelphia Country Club in September.

There are a number of players here who complain that the balls in use are too slow and heavy, and the objections may result in a petition to the Polo Association for a standardization of the spheres supplied. To guarantee a soundseasoned and more springy ball not in excess of the regulation weight. Possibly the damp turf may have killed the life of the balls in use, but the objectors say the fault is in heaviness.

NEW RACE AT RUMSON.

Second Fall Meeting Will Include Seven Events—New Track Built.

The Rumson Hunt and Steeplechase Association will hold its second Fall meeting at the Country Club, Rumson, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 16. This year's officers are: Lewis S. Thompson, President; Howard S. Borden, Vice President, and G. Jason Waters, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Stewards consists of Howard S. Borden, G. Jason Waters, Charles D. Halsey, H. L. Herbert, W. Strother Jones, and Charles P. Hart. The meeting will be held under sanction of the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

A new race track has been laid out, doing away with all sharp turns. The flat course is five-eighths of a mile and the steeplechase course is one and three-quarter miles. A seventh race has been added to the programme, to be known as the Brookdale Cup. The association is to present a piece of plate to the owner of the winner. The rider of the winner is also to receive a suitable trophy, and the race will be ridden in hunting costume. The program follows:

FIRST RACE.—THE MONMOUTH PLATE. For three-year-olds and upward; purse, $250, of which $35 goes to the second, $15 to the third; three-year-olds to carry 140 pounds, four-year-olds 150 pounds, five-year-olds and upward 153 pounds; winners of two races in 1916 to carry 5 pounds extra; winners of three races or $400 in 1916 to carry 10 pounds extra; non-winners in 1916 allowed three pounds; maidens allowed five pounds; professional riders to carry 5 pounds additional; about six furlongs on the turf.

SECOND RACE.—THE SEABRIGHT STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP. For three-year-olds and upward; purse $500, of which $60 goes to the second, $40 to the third; weights to be announced five days before the day set for the running of the race; about one mile over a brush course.

THIRD RACE.—THE SHREWSBURY PLATE. Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $250, of which $35 goes to the second, $15 to the third; weights to be announced five days before the date set for the running of the race; professional riders to carry five pounds more than the weights assigned; about one mile on the turf.

FOURTH RACE.—THE RUMSON CUP. For hunters duly registered by the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or the Canadian Hunt Association; purse $200, of which $50 goes to the second horse, $25 to the third; weight 170 pounds; non-winners of $500 in 1916 allowed 5 pounds, of $300 in 1916 allowed 7 pounds; non-winners in 1916 allowed 10 pounds; maidens allowed 15 pounds; about two miles and one-half over a brush course.

FIFTH RACE.—THE SHORE PLATE. For three-year-olds and upward; purse $300, of which $50 goes to the second horse, $25 to the third; weight 155 pounds; gentlemen riders; to be ridden by officers of the United States Army or gentlemen riders, who are to carry the following penalities: Winners of three races in 1915-1916 to carry 5 pounds additional; winners of fifteen races in 1915-1916 to carry 15 pounds additional; winners of 20 races in 1915-1916 to carry 20 pounds additional; about one and one-half miles on the turf.

SIXTH RACE.—THE HOLMDEL PLATE. For ponies not exceeding 15 hands, that have not won at a meeting held under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association in 1916; purse $100, of which $25 goes to the second horse, $15 to the third; weight 165 pounds; gentlemen riders; about three furlongs.

Pierce to Box Otto Tonight.

Harry Pierce, the Brooklyn lightweight, who removed Milburn Saylor from the pugilistic limelight several weeks ago, is scheduled to oppose Young Otto, the Harlem lightweight, in the feature ten-round engagement at the Harlem Sporting Club of Rockaway this evening. Otto is recognized as a boxer of the heavy-hitting type, and he promises to make things interesting for the Brooklyn lightweight. Several preliminary contests will precede the main feature.

PIPING ROCK SHOW EARLY.

Dates Advanced to Sept. 21, 22, and 23 to Avoid Conflicts.

The Piping Rock Horse Association has announced that its annual show, always an event of keen interest, will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 21, 22, and 23. This means the show will be held a few days earlier than usual, but the change is well warranted and sure to be appreciated by members, patrons, and exhibitors, as the dates have been selected with the sole purpose of avoiding a conflict with similar entertainments at other points.

On the opening day, Thursday, the first class will be called at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but on Friday and Saturday the scene will be busy from 10:30 in the morning until evening, with the customary interval for luncheon.

The show as usual will be confined to saddle horses, hunters, military horses, polo ponies, and ponies ridden and driven by children. The riders will be nonprofessional in all classes except those for hunters, polo ponies, and jumpers.

The prizes in all classes will be larger than heretofore, first place in almost every division bringing $100 in money or plate to the owner, with several exceeding this value. A special will be offered for hunters to which the association will add $300. This, with a sweepstakes of $10 for each entry, all of which goes to the winner, will make this prize one of the richest ever offered for a hunters' class. Most of the special features, including the local classes, which have been tendered in previous years, will be found on this year's schedule of events.

OPPOSED TO EARLY RACING.

Captain Cassatt Admires Cousté's System of Horse-Raising.

Captain Edward B. Cassatt, who is one of the youngest members of the Jockey Club, and who races horses from his own Chesterbrook Farm in Pennsylvania exclusively, has some interesting ideas on horse breeding. He is one of the progressives in the ranks of that organization and was responsible for the introduction of the rule restricting the racing of two-year-olds, which brought about so much discussion at the time of its consideration and adoption.

The owner of Flying Fairy, Trial-by-Jury, and a number of other good campaigners is interested particularly in the production of the proper type of horse, not only for racing, but for remount and saddle uses. Having lived much abroad, he is familiar with the workings of such institutions as Saumur, the great cavalry school in France. He is an ardent admirer of Colonel Henri Cousté, who is connected with this institution. Colonel Cousté is the author of an exhaustive treatise decrying the decadent effects of sprinting and early racing. He holds these evils responsible for the changing conformation of the thoroughbred.

When asked by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES what type of thoroughbred Colonel Cousté favored most, Captain Cassatt said:

"Horsemen will note with interest that Colonel Cousté is fond of a type of stayer, as represented by the French sires Mortemer and Rayon d'Or, both of which gained homes in the United States after brilliant victories abroad, the former being imported at a cost of 20,000 by Pierre Lorillard, who had him for many years in the stud at Rancocas, N. J., while Congressman W. L. Scott paid $30,000 for Rayon d'Or and kept him at his Erie, Penn., establishment. Both of these horses were phenomenally successful and their descendants have won many of our classics. Wanda, a daughter of Mortemer, is a maternal ancestor of the late H. B. Duryea's English Derby winner Durbar.

"There is very little of Mortemer's blood in the male line active today. Rancocas, for many years in the stud in Texas, was one of the last of his sons, but there is a grandson of the celebrated stayer, Booger Red, owned by Allan Finkerton, who has him at his Bay Shore place on Long Island. Booger Red is one of the speediest horses of his inches in the world, and he is making a great record as a sire of polo ponies.

"August Belmont owns more of the blood of Rayon d'Or than any other breeder in America, and, taking Colonel Cousté's opinion on blood and conformation, it is not difficult to understand the popularity enjoyed by Octagon, a son of Rayon d'Or, donated by the Chairman of the Jockey Club to the United States Government. The records at Front Royal, Va., where Octagon is located, indicate that he is the most popular horse at that station. Don de Oro, another son, is at Piping Rock, doing service for the breeding bureau of the Jockey Club, and there are weanlings by him in that district which cannot be surpassed. The breeders of the Genesee Valley have a grandson of Rayon d'Or in Merry Task, a son of Octagon, and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth is giving him some of her best mares, as well as those of the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association, of which she is the head."

TO CHOOSE POLO TEAMS.

Sub-Committees Will Select Players for Inter-Circuit Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July—24.—The National Polo Association has appointed the list of sub-committees for each circuit, which may choose one team of four players and two substitutes from the active players of any of the clubs within its circuit to compete in the intercircuit polo cups tourney, which will be held on the Philadelphia Country Club's grounds at Bala from Sept. 15 to 25. The various teams which will compete for these trophies will have to play under the association's handicap existing at the time of closing of entries.

Since the intercircuit tourney is a recent idea to help take the place of the international matches, it will probably become an annual affair, for it will help to arouse interest in the sport. In this city the committee will have the opportunity of selecting its players from the Fryn Mawr, Philadelphia Country Club, and Devon teams.

JEWISH RELIEF EXPENDED.

Word Comes of Receipt of $130,000 at Vienna in June.

The Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers received yesterday through the State Department from Albert Haistead, American Consul General at Vienna, the information that $130,000 has been received in June by the Israelitische Allianz in Vienna, from the American Jewish Relief Funds. Of this amount $70,000 is to be spent for the relief of the Jewish war sufferers in Galicia, $50,000 for Poland under Austrian occupation, and $10,000 is to be used for improving the conditions under which the rabbis are living.

The committee has received word that many rabbis have been driven from their homes and forced to take their places in the bread lines with other refugees. Because of this the committee has appropriated $10,000, and part of this sum will be used for the support of rabbis who, although they still remain in their native cities, are entirely dependent upon the relief fund because their congregations have been dispersed.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:45|Sun sets..7:20|Moon rises..12:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:54	4:23	10:03	10:35
Governors Island	4:41	5:06	10:49	11:34
Hell Gate	6:47	7:12	6:56	1:14

Arrived—Monday, July 24.

SS Lafayette, Bordeaux, July 16.
SS Wells City, Bristol, July 6.
SS Clifton, Havre, July 6.
SS Noordwijk, Rotterdam, July 8.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, July 22.
SS Tenadores, Cristobal, July 17.
SS Brazos, San Juan, July 19.
SS Bella, Banes, July 19.
SS Neptune, Gibraltar, July 5.
SS Vermont, Cardiff, July 8.
SS Ottar, Las Palmas, July 7.
SS Siberia, Bordeaux, July 9.
SS Wallace, Liverpool, July 8.
SS Anna Santo Domingo, July 13.
SS Bayamou, Algiers, July 9.
SS Wien, Vita, July 16.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, July 19.
SS El Sol, Galveston, July 18.
SS Penobscot, Boston, July 23.
SS Ausuarca, Barcelona, June 29.
SS Etna, Naples, July 1.
SS Amsteldyk, Kirkwall, July 11.
SS Sardegna, Gibraltar, July 10.
SS Fenchurch, Marseilles, July 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†United States	Kirkwall	July 16
*Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Strathlorne	Hartlepool	July 8
Cupiao	Fowey	July 8
Inveran	Havre	July 11
Saratoga	Havana	July 22
Sabine	Key West	July 21
Apache	Jacksonville	July 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 22
Medina	Galveston	July 19
Chalmette	New Orleans	July 20

DUE TOMORROW.

Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 12
Colon	Cristobal	July 20
Manchioneal	Jamaica	July 21
San Giorgio	Naples	July 10
Gregory	Barbados	July 18
El Cid	Galveston	July 20

DUE THURSDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	July 19
*Carpathia	Liverpool	July 19
Atlantian	Liverpool	July 13
Knut Hansen	Shields	July 11
Tongrier	Bordeaux	July 13
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	July 15
Stephano	Halifax	July 25
Antilles	New Orleans	July 22

DUE FRIDAY.

Chorley	Havre	July 13
Gryfevale	Cardiff	July 13
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 22
Comal	Galveston	July 22
Lengape	Jacksonville	July 25
Vigo	Hull	July 13
Melford	Manchester	July 13
Lord Tredegar	Gibraltar	July 11
El Alba	Galveston	July 22

DUE SATURDAY.

Bergensfjord	Bergen	July 19
Sibsby	Cardiff	July 13
Valeria	Liverpool	July 15
Alicante	Seville	July 13
Headley	London	July 14

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	July 22
Kroonland	Liverpool	July 22
Vienna	Shields	July 14
Ronaldsfjord	Kirkwall	July 18
Frederick Luckenbach	Saloniki	July 13
Mathilda	Cristobal	July 22
Mexico	Havana	July 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 27

*Carries mails, †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nora, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio de Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Napoli, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sommelsdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Corozal, Tuxpam	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Themistocles, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bonifacc, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guiana, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Isabela, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Commewijne, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Ohioan, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Vestris, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Millinocket, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Isle de Panay, Bilbao	——	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Montevideo	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 24.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 120 miles S. at 8 P. M., due 25th, forenoon, Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,195 miles S. at noon 23d.
SS Dayton, Tampico to New York, passed Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 94 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 140 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 56 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Ligonier, Port Arthur to New York, was 282 miles S. at noon.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 244 miles S.-W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 115 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, was 253 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vestris, Beaumont to New York, was 25 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 115 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 144 miles S. at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 231 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 30 miles N. of Brunswick Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 46 miles N. E. of Brunswick Bar at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 29, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 29, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 27, SS Themistocles.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, S

WEST SIDE CONTRACT OPPOSED BY LEAGUE

Municipal Ownership Body Issues Statement Saying Grant Gives Central a Monopoly.

FEARS HIGHER LIVING COST

Asserts Railroad Is Compelled by Law to Do What City Would Pay for With Lands.

The League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City issued a statement yesterday opposing the proposed contract between the city and the New York Central for the improvement of the west side, on the ground that it committed the city to the approval of the principle of perpetual franchise and gave the railroad large privileges for covering tracks which it was required by State law to do for nothing.

The league urged that the city, instead of acquiescing in the principle that the New York Central's track rights on the Hudson waterfront were perpetual, should reopen this question and attempt to have the decision of the Court of Appeals in 1896 in favor of the railroad overthrown. The statement continued:

The franchise is sought by the New York Central Railroad to permit it to evade a law enacted in 1911. That law requires the company, before Oct. 1, 1911, to submit to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment such plans for its routes as "may be necessary or required to abolish, discontinue and avoid the use of grade for railroad purposes of streets, avenues, public parks, or places, or parts thereof, provided no elevated structure should be constructed by them along or upon Tenth Avenue or Eleventh Avenue.

The league contended that the New York Central was required to specify a time within four years when it would discontinue the use of steam locomotives along these tracks. Judge Cullen was quoted as follows from the same decision:

I think that it is clear that the Legislature may so regulate the plaintiff's railroad in the City of New York as to remove the constant and present danger to life occasioned by its present operation.

The league argued that the New York Central, instead of making its tracks safe, as required by the State law, was seeking to have the city pay for the work and demanding large privileges in return for doing what it would be compelled to do by the Legislature. The statement continued:

The proposed franchise gives the New York Central a monopoly of the west side of Manhattan and of the freight carrying in this borough.

The company refuses to contract to let any other railroad use its tracks for proper remuneration. The franchise of the New York Central Railroad Company and subsidiary companies within the City of New York is valued by the State Tax Department at $22,598,993—most of its value being in Manhattan.

Most of the available waterfront of Manhattan and most of it in all the other boroughs is now taken by the railroads or by other corporations under long-term leases. Every city should own or control under short-term leases all its waterfront so no corporation can attempt, like the Central, to strangle commerce or secure a monopoly.

The league alleged that the contract would result in increasing the cost of living in New York by giving the New York Central a monopoly and allowing it to increase freight rates. It argued that the contract would provide for more economical freight handling, if it provided for co-operation by railroads in the use of terminals, instead of taking care of each railroad by separate terminals.

It charged that the contract would enable the railroad to control the industrial development of the west side through the property which it now owns and which it is said to be buying along the proposed route in order to reap the benefit which the signature of the contracts would produce in increased land values.

TO RESTOCK MILLS & GIBB.

Court Authorizes Receivers to Spend $500,000 for Merchandise.

As a result of an order filed yesterday by Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court the dry goods firm of Mills & Gibb, now in the hands of receivers, will be able to lay in a stock of Spring (1911) merchandise, thus assuring the participation of the concern in next year's business.

The order authorizes Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, receivers, to enter into contracts and engagements for the purchase by them of $500,000 worth of merchandise at such prices and terms as may appear advisable and profitable. If it should appear that additional sums were needed to bring the stocks up to adequate requirements, Judge Mayer indicated he would consider the matter at a hearing set for Aug. 9.

Other orders issued by Judge Mayer permitted the receivers to make one-year employment contracts with Charles W. Galagher and other salesmen; pay certain taxes due by Mills & Gibb to the City of New York, and to pay $25,000 on two mortgages aggregating $750,000 on the store property at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Permission also was given to the receivers to reorganize the branches of Mills & Gibb at Nottingham, Paris, Calais, St. Gall, and elsewhere abroad.

WILL OF DRINKING MAN VALID

Surrogate Admits Document Despite Adverse Testimony.

A man's inclination to strong drink does not necessarily make him incompetent to draw a valid will, under a ruling by Surrogate Cohalan yesterday in admitting to probate the will of Jason C. Lotterhand, an inventor. The decedent was described by witnesses for his widow, Gertrude Patricia Lotterhand, as the "drunkenest drunken man" they ever saw.

Mrs. Lotterhand tried to break her husband's will because it tied up his property, consisting largely of valuable patents, so that she was compelled to find work to support herself and three little children. The testimony showed that the decedent had an unpleasant custom of trying to clip the baby's eyebrows with the scissors, and that he sometimes opened beer bottles by biting off the tops and occasionally got cash for drink by selling the family bedclothing and permitting his wife and little ones to shiver. He was also known to go for a drink attired in his wife's kimono when he couldn't find his own apparel.

One witness testified that when Lotterhand was staying at the Hotel Hermitage on one occasion he imagined the chiffonier was a burglar and called in a policeman to capture the offending piece of furniture.

Order Today

The Sunday Edition of The New York Times should be ordered in advance to insure delivery, as newsdealers cannot return unsold copies. Orders are limited to actual sales.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS.

Eligible Lists of Persons for Various Positions in Them.

There have been placed, as of July 6, 1910, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses to teach in evening high schools, the names of the following:

ADVERTISING AND SALESMANSHIP.

H. S. Budner	100.00	Jacob Hemley	98.00
E. T. Purcell	100.00	D. H. Miller	74.00
C. F. Southerd	99.50	Alex. Haylin	73.00
Wm. C. Haley	99.00	Henry G. Seed	72.00
Hy. L. Roth	98.00	H. Schwartz	71.00
E. R. Engel	98.50	J. M. Levingar	68.50
D. S. Moses	98.50	N. Abrams	68.00
Louis J. Hirsch	98.25		

APPLIED ELECTRICITY.

Geo. W. Adler	100.00	Asa L. Rogers	77.00
Frank J. Duffy	100.00	J. A. McCarthy	99.50
A. D. Dunn	100.00	Ben. Cress	86.00
Edw. Nieman	98.75	C. H. Fyle	84.50
S. L. Adelson	90.50	Wm. J. Shore	85.00
Emil Hohn	99.25	Edw. A. Ryder	87.50
W. S. Hurwitz	99.00	L. J. Neuman	85.50
H. C. Nelson	96.00	A. C. Eastburn	85.00
L. Goldberg	98.50	F. J. Hayden, Jr.	84.00
F. G. Watmough	98.00	Wm. H. Spahn	84.00
Robt. D. Hopson	100.00	Robert Peck	81.50
W. B. Nelson	100.00	S. S. Rathbun	83.80
G. R. Sackman	86.00	Victor Shaklin	83.00
J. J. Gigeroni	77.50	John H. Ray	82.50
W. A. Phelan	73.50	J. C. Henriquenz	76.50

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

Edw. J. Brown	100.00	C. T. E. Dieterich	99.25
Wm. S. Cornell	100.00	H. F. C. Hunting	98.80
F. D. Gardner	100.00	Harry A. Ives	98.00
John C. Greed	100.00	S. Landsman	90.00
Frank Massam	100.00	Isadore Rah	99.00
Leon Schwartz	100.00	E. F. Fanning	98.80
M. Steinfels	100.00	E. Ginsburger	98.25
A. R. Weidmuller	100.00	H. Bauman, Jr.	98.00
A. Markwitz	99.75	Ralph Dudley	98.00
Wm. M. Hafley	98.50	C. P. Lovell	98.00
R. Seidenberg	99.50		

Section 2.

Fred K. Ward	98.25	E. Salomonsky	76.00

Section 3.

J. C. Mackby	84.00

Section 4.

M. L. Wertheimer	87.65

Section 5.

R. W. Allen	94.00

ARCHITECTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.—Emanuel Trubner, 98.75.

BLACKSMITHING.—John T. Robinson, 100; Ernst Schwarzkopf, 100, and Waldemar Meyer, 98.

BOILERMAKING.—James H. Sheridan, 98.25.

BOOKBINDING.

Men.

Paul Login	75.50		

SECTION II.

J. V. Gebhardt	91.00	Philip Kochman	83.00
J. P. Williams	83.00	Wm. J. Walsh	69.50
G. W. Tucker	84.00		

Women.

S. J. Freeman	100.00		

BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS.

Men.

G. W. L. Bladen	99.00	F. J. Schwankov-	
Arthur Covey	99.00	sky	92.00
Wm. C. Rice	93.00	Ray B. Sanford	91.00

Women.

Molly S. Covey	99.00		

BOOKKEEPING.

Men.

J. A. Bassett	100.00	N. Altholz	99.00
C. E. Cowles	100.00	A. E. Book	99.00
J. J. Driscoll	100.00	B. K. Candee	99.00
Louis J. Falk	100.00	Harry Cohen	99.00
S. W. Fox	100.00	Samuel Cohen	99.00
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DENY ANY MONOPOLY IN BUTTER AND EGGS

Exchange Officials Call Parts of Referee O'Malley's Report False.

COMPETITION IS ACTIVE

Many Grades and Classifications of Foodstuffs Complained of Existed in 1861.

Julius D. Mahr, President of the New York Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison Street, described as false yesterday certain parts of the report of Edward R. O'Malley, who was appointed referee by Attorney General Woodbury to investigate charges that the Exchange had gained control of the prices of eggs and dairy products in this State. Mr. Mahr said he considered the butter and egg trade in New York had been the worst maligned of all branches of the wholesale business.

When he was asked what he had to say regarding that part of Referee O'Malley's report charging that 49 per cent. of the egg business and 41.3 per cent. of the butter business in the year ended April 30, 1914, had been controlled by twenty receivers and packers in this city, he said.

"That doesn't show by any means that a monopoly has been established. The investigation on which that allegation is made does not show the bitter competition that exists in the butter and egg business. Why those twenty men are all the time willing to cut one another's throats. It's a question of dog eat dog, that is by day. Of course, after business is over, they are the best of friends at night."

Mr. Mahr said the assertion of Referee O'Malley that butter and egg quotations were manipulated by the Exchange largely by the establishment of numerous and complex grades in the classification of these commodities only showed Mr. O'Malley's ignorance of the methods employed in wholesale transactions. The changing seasons and discrimination of buyers, according to Mr. Mahr, made necessary these numerous grades in the different classifications of butter and eggs.

Profit Is Not Enough, Mahr Says.

The transactions on the floor of the Mercantile Exchange are open and above board," said Mr. Mahr. "No other Exchange in the country is conducted along more honorable lines," and no other Exchange has for its members men who are more honorable. As a matter of fact, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs are not getting enough profit. Where they realized 3 per cent. in former years when the commission business was very general, they get only 1½ per cent. now.

"It also must be remembered that high prices in the East are prevalent because this section of the country has to bring its food stuffs for the most part from the West. The producers out West are in good financial condition now, and they ship their products to New York and other Eastern cities because they know they can realize more for them."

Mr. Mahr said that ever since the Mercantile Exchange had abandoned the making of quotations, formerly arranged by a committee of its members, it had been wrongfully charged with quoting the market. This was untrue. The Exchange now had a daily call for purchase and sale of dairy products under six grades, the call being nothing more or less than an auction, which reflected in a measure selling values, but by no means controlling them," he said. Ever since the quotations committee was discontinued the making of quotations had been assumed by the reporters. The reports generally accepted were those of the Urner-Barry Company, 173 Chambers Street, whose market reporters obtained their information of current prices by visiting the various wholesale houses each day.

F. G. Henry, Superintendent of the Mercantile Exchange, asserted that the charges now brought against that distributing agency were the result of investigations started by politicians. He said the exchange had been investigated four times, and that if there were grounds for an indictment one would have been found long ago.

Classifications Are Not New.

H. J. Runyon, Treasurer of the exchange and Chairman of its Law Committee, was another who denied the accusations made by Referee O'Malley. He denied that the grades and classifications of butter and eggs were made so that prices could be manipulated by the exchange. He produced a copy of the Produce Price Current of 1861, published by Benjamin Urner, father of Frank G. Urner, Vice President of the Urner-Barry Company, showing that many years before the Mercantile Exchange was established there had been the same classifications and grades. In 1861 there were twelve classifications for butter, eight for cheese, and five for eggs. Wholesale dealers in eggs and dairy products, he said, were furnished with current prices by the Urner-Barry Company.

Mr. Urner said he felt deeply injured by that part of Mr. O'Malley's report which asserted that the Urner-Barry Company misrepresented the quotation of butter and eggs. He denied that there was any connection between his company and the wholesale butter and egg business that would influence the publication of misleading market quotations.

"We are simply market reporters, who meet receivers, sellers, and sometimes buyers," said Mr. Urner, "and the information we obtain from them we believe furnishes a fair basis for our daily reports."

Mr. Urner said that Referee O'Malley did not mention the character of the evidence upon which he based his assertions regarding the Urner-Barry Company. He denied that his reporting business was a "mechanism" as described by the O'Malley report and asserted it was conducted impartially.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE P. HARVEY, doing business as GEORGE P. HARVEY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York.In bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 25th, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 211 West 20th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of shells of automobile bodies, lumber used in the making of automobile bodies, paints, machinery, office and factory fixtures, receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of the above premises, receiver's right, title, and interest in and to a certain contract for aluminium made by the bankrupt with the Cleveland Metal Products Company, dated April 19, 1916, and affecting twenty-one thousand pounds of aluminium sheeting, at seventy-five cents a pound; also any right, title, and interest that the receiver may have in and to an automobile.

ARTHUR Y. DALZIEL, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN LIDDLE CUT STONE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the following property of the bankrupt, to wit, two horses, two platform trucks, one dump cart and two stone carts, will be offered for sale pursuant to an order of this Court at the bankrupt's place of business, 402 East 107th Street, New York City, on this day, Tuesday, July 25th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, by Charles Shongood, official auctioneer.

Dated July 20th, 1916.
HAMPTON D. EWING, Receiver,
67 Wall Street, New York City.

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS.

Our soldiers on the border will be glad to have The New York Times sent to them regularly. Daily and Sunday, per month, 75 cents, postpaid. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

CHARMEUSE.—Open for large quantity of charmeuse, all colors, for spot cash. R. Siegel & Son, 45 West 25th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at high-grade coats; very fine styles. 7th floor, 120 W. 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits, all week. 43 West 27th St., Room 804.

COATS AND SUITS in the better grade will be looked at by jobbers. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber will look at 168 Madison Av., second floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at all week. 127 West 17th, 3d floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 22 West 26th St., sixth floor.

COATS, SUITS, WAISTS, AND DRESSES.—Jobs of Spring coats, suits, waists, and dresses. C. Louis Maas New Store, Kansas City, Mo. Brown & Macrae, 1,270 Broadway.

COTTON DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Fiehn, open for jobs of cotton dresses; quantity no object, spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

DRESSES for street wear wanted, 5,000 or more, any quantities at $1; will look at samples between 2 and 5 o'clock Tuesday; samples can be submitted at any time. United Mail Order House, 1,239 Broadway, New York.

DRESSES.—Will buy jobs of any quantity of the better grade of taffeta, Georgette, and fancy silk dresses for cash. Robert Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular priced serge dresses. Call, with samples, 43 West 26th St., first floor.

DRESSES, &c.—Buy cash, wash and silk dresses, waists, skirts. Kaplan's, Washington St., Hoboken.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; $4.50 to $6.50. 147 West 25th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractor on street and evening dresses; bring samples. 134 West 20th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber will place orders serges, silks. Box 2, 352 6th Av.

FRENCH SERGES wanted, navy blue; open for any quantity, widths 42 to 54 inches, bring samples and prices. Eiseman Bros., Waldorf Building, 2 West 33d St.

PANAMA HATS.—I am open for ladies' Panama hats, to close out at low prices; quantities up to fifty dozen. Wm. H. Montgomery, 1,261 Broadway, City.

PLUSHES.—Can use any quantity Hind & Harrison, Baffin, or Yukon Seal. Fairfax 2616.

POPLINS.—Wanted, cash, Sears-Wellington cotton poplins. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

SATINS.—Wanted to buy for cash, a quantity of washable satins, 40 inch, at 90 cents per yard. Ginsburg Undergarment Co., 12 West 17th.

SATIN LIBERTY.—Open for quantity at a price. David Ratner, 10 West 18th St.

SCREENS.—Wanted, lens, 16-inch focus, all sizes and lines of screens; when replying give make of screen and size; also focus of lens; reply at once. Z 318 Times Annex.

SERGE DRESSES.—Contractors, will furnish styles and materials to those who can turn out good work in large quantities. Address, stating firms worked for and quantity you can turn out, C 33 Times.

SERGES, CHARMEUSE and evening dresses; will look at your line after 10:30 A. M. daily; we are placing stock orders. Robert Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

SEWING THREAD job wanted. 206 Wool Exchange.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on smart suits, $7.50 to $13.50. Tenth floor, 32 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade suits all week. 9th floor, 145 West 28th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

TRUNKS.—Wanted, 4 waldrobe trunks in good condition suitable for dresses. Rosebud Manufacturing Co., 37 West 26th St.

WAISTS.—Miss Vincent will look at cotton and silk waists Tuesday from 8 A. M. on. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WAISTS.—A few dozen samples, Georgettes and crepe de chines; good quality. 80 Nassau, first floor. 'Phone 935 John.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2050.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLOUSES.—Closing out middies at a price. The Chic Middy Blouse Co., 141 W. 36th St.

CHEVIOT.—Coatings, navy blue, large and small quantities. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

CHINCHILLA COATS.—Five hundred white, finest quality, to close out. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Ladies' and children's plush and cloth coats, latest styles, popular prices; deliveries guaranteed. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Line ready for jobbers and retailers; plushes and lowrs and mixtures; price $5.75 to $22. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Closing out silk Jersey Coats; best shades. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed; $10.50 up. Neumann, 11 West 20th St.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Women's, misses', and children's Fall and Winter coats; women's and misses' Fall and Winter suits and dresses, and women's Fall waists and skirts; large stock at about 1-3 less than regular market rates; complete line. Can be seen at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—1,000 colored wash dresses at $1; 1,000 white and colored dresses at $1.75. Joseph Rosenberg Co., 134 Spring, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—300 Summer dresses, 200 taffeta silk dresses; must be sold before Saturday; moving. Globe Dress, 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Wool dresses, $3.75 and upward; satin dresses, $6.75 and upward. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job white dresses to close out at sacrifice prices. B. Geist & Co., 145 W. 30th St.

DYE STUFF for sale, Lot No. 9,029—Hydron Dark Blue K 2½ paste; about 500 pounds. Chas. W. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

GERA MILLS SERGE, 7008, at $1.05 net cash. G 59 Times.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES. — Showing 100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St.

MOTOR APPAREL.—We are discontinuing department of men's and women's motor apparel, and offer extensive line of samples at special sacrifice. Dennett & Company, manufacturers, 114 E. 23d St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton, latest designs; lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 25th.

PLUSHES, 40-40; also Lapinex. Serges 7301. H. L., 75 Times.

RAINCOATS.—Closing out girls' sizes, 6 to 14. Ben Pfigel, 29 West 21st St.

SHIRTS.—Sport shirts, 100 dozen, to close out. Subin, 32 West 24th.

SILK DRESSES to close out at a price; Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Washable; 100 dozen to close out below cost. Sear Garment Manufacturing Co., 30 East 21st St.

SKIRTS, DRESSES.—5,000 wash skirts and 1,000 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Manufacturing Co., 16 West 32d St.

SNAP FASTENERS all sizes, black and white; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3358.

SUITS AND CLOAKS.—Fall line ready; medium prices; prompt delivery. Wolf & Moshein, 12 West 32d St.

WASH SKIRTS.—200 dozen; awning striped gabardine; job at $5 dozen. Hirsh, 25 West 27th St.

APPRECIATED BY SOLDIERS.

What a soldier looks for most eagerly is news from home. The New York Times will be sent daily and Sunday to any place on the border and elsewhere for 75 cents a month. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...4@4¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Duty on Lace Window Curtains.

Importers will have to make another judicial fight in order to get the benefit of lower duty on Jacquard-figured flax laces. Recently the Board of General Appraisers decided that goods of this kind, used largely for making lace window curtains, were properly dutiable at 35 per cent. under the provision in the present tariff law for Jacquard-figured upholstery goods. The Government contended before the board that the Collector's tax of 60 per cent. as "laces" should be upheld. The board disagreed, and found for the importers. Assistant Attorney General Hanson has now been directed to carry the case to the Customs Court.

See Wider Ribbons Coming In.

Some of the factors in the ribbon trade are of the opinion that when the demand for the Fall sets in earnestly the call will be for wider goods than those which have been popular so far. The evolution of style toward wider ribbons, they say, has come about naturally. While up to a short time ago there was little sold but the narrow varieties, this has changed about so that the medium and wider goods are now showing up better in the orders received. As far as construction is concerned, style indications point to the extensive use of grosgraines and failles. Satin goods have been growing stronger, according to authorities in the trade.

Combined Showing of Styles.

In order to stimulate the demand for women's neckwear, a number of the leading houses are understood to be giving combined publicity to the best styles that each firm is now selling. This step is taken in order that buyers may be able to see just how attractive are the designs of the representative houses in the industry. Men in the trade are of the opinion that this plan of keeping the best styles before the buyers marks a big advance over former methods. Until this time the various firms kept their designs as secret as possible, so that competing houses might not copy them.

Women's Hat Styles for Fall.

From present indications, it was said here yesterday, there will be quite a demand during the early Fall for front flare effects in small shapes. Small shapes in black cut velvet will also go well, it was predicted, and these shapes may also be offered in colors. Mushroom effects are expected to hold over from the present season, both in large and small shapes, some with short backs and wider front droops. Large sailor effects in felt, finished with picot edges of velvet, are being touted for an early Fall run. Taffeta and velvet combinations, in large sailor effects, are expected to remain from the present season. The favored colors in shapes will be dark, including Bordeaux and wine shades, and a revival of the vogue for dark brown. Purple and navy will also be good. Trimmings promise to be simple.

They Have to be Careful.

"I never appreciated until this morning," said a well-known cotton goods wholesaler yesterday, "just how careful you have to be in the retail business and just how much the success of the business depends on the tactfulness of the clerks. I saw some attractive shirts in the window of a haberdashery shop and went in to look at them. While I was doing so a man came up to an adjoining counter and asked for some soft collars, giving the size as 16½. The clerk looked at him for an instant and then asked him his shirt size. The customer replied that it was 16, but that he wanted 16½ collars because they generally shrunk when they were washed. To this the clerk replied that they did not shrink that much and that 16¼ would be large enough. The customer bridled right up and snapped: 'Are you going to wear these collars?' The clerk naturally answered, and somewhat sheepishly, that he was not. 'Neither am I,' retorted the man, and out he went."

Dress Goods Active Again.

Yesterday was the first day of real activity in the dress goods trade for many weeks. Coming as a welcome change, the selling agents answered telephone calls that requested delivery of goods on order instead of cancellations. The urgent demand for goods is most likely to result in a shortage, so sellers believe, and there is no doubt at all, they add, that prices must go much higher. The garment manufacturers are not inclined to be overcareful in their selections, recognizing the fact that the time to buy is now and not a couple of days later, when the great rush for merchandise will be on in earnest.

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

There was no sign of weakness in the local gray goods market yesterday, so far as prices were concerned, in spite of the continuing quietness. In the sheetings, some July-August business was done on 36-inch, 48-square, 4-yard at 6¼ cents. In the printcloth end there was a fairly sizable movement of 27-inch 64-60s at 3½ cents for prompt shipment, and business was also done on 38½-inch 60-48s at 4¾ cents for July-September delivery. Buyers were unsuccessful in their bids of 5¾ cents for prompt and near-by 38½-inch 64-60s, though it was said that there were a few of these goods to be had at that price for delivery after Sept. 1. Closing printcloth prices, several of them nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c	38½-inch, (64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	6½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

Local Burlap Prices Firmer.

Burlap prices took on a firmer tone in this market yesterday, as a result of bullish cables both from Calcutta and Dundee. Not only were prices higher in Calcutta, but the British Government was reported to be commandeering large supplies of burlap for August-October (inclusive) shipment. Dundee shipments are said now to be three or four months behind, as a result of filling British war requirements, and further heavy commandeering in the last few days will hold up shipments of commercial goods on old orders at least until Sept. 1. As a result, it is said that there will not be enough burlaps available during the next few months to supply the commercial demand. The present spot demand is light, but fair inquiries were told of yesterday, principally on "heavies," for August-December shipment. These were the prices, more or less nominal, that were quoted here on forty-inch goods: Seven-and-one-half-ounce, 6.65c.; 8-ounce, 6.75c.; 10-ounce, 7.65c., and 10½-ounce, 7.75c.

Low-End Sheets Were Wanted.

There was a very good jobbing demand for low-end seamed sheets and pillow cases in this market yesterday, but as most of the goods were wanted for prompt delivery, sellers were unable to take the orders tendered them. That goods of this nature for any kind of "reasonable" shipment are very hard to get is borne witness to by the fact that odd cases of merchandise of various qualities, which have lain around unnoticed for quite a while, are now being taken by the jobbers wherever they can be found. Practically all sellers are behind on these goods, due to delays at the bleacheries, and they could easily get prices about 10 per cent. higher than they are now asking if they had any goods for prompt delivery. Some of the largest sellers are unable to make deliveries, even in small case lots, before Sept. 15. The situation will not be helped any by the tie-up of Southern transit facilities as a result of the floods, nor will the closing of a certain up-State bleachery by labor troubles hasten the production of these goods in the finished state.

'POOR MAN'S BANK' CLOSED BY STATE

Shortage in Mutual Trust Co. of Orange Affects Many Small Depositors.

NO FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE

Failure Laid to Overcertification of Deposits — Churches and Unions Among Depositors.

The Mutual Trust Company of Scotland Street and Highland Avenue, in the valley section of Orange, N. J., was closed yesterday by State Banking and Insurance Commissioner George F. La Monte after an examination of the books by Bank Examiners James Thorne and Horace Biddle. No figures were made public upon which to base an estimate of the shortage.

It was said on good authority the trouble was due to the overcertification of deposits, and arrests were to be expected at any time. Mr. La Monte would only say:

"Under an act of law the Banking Commissioner has the right to order any bank to cease operating if he thinks it is being improperly conducted, insolvent, or for any other reason. I ordered the Mutual Trust Company of Orange closed, and I am not in a position at present to give any definite statement other than this."

The bank had been known as a "poor man's" institution. Among the depositors were hundreds of persons from the valley section. Many were foreigners who work in the hat factories. It was expected there would be a demonstration when the news spread and every precaution was taken by the police to guard against a disturbance.

Much of the money is in small sums and represents the life savings of depositors. Some of the money belongs to the Patrolmen's Mutual Benefit Association and represents the accumulations of that organization for pension purposes for years.

The State Examiners had been going over the books for about a week. Sunday the Directors learned for the first time something was wrong. They at once got in touch with Judge Davis, who is counsel for the Directors, and there was an all-day conference. The Directors were still at work yesterday.

The amount of the loss is not known. The bank was organized in 1902 by the Federal Trust Company, of which former State Senator James Smith, Jr., was the moving spirit. Several years ago trouble got control by purchasing the Federal's stock. Mr. Smith continued to do business with the Orange bank and much of his paper was there just prior to his failure, but the bank was not affected as his paper had been taken care of in season.

The capital was $100,000 and the surplus in the last report was given as $100,000. The resources amounted to $1,649,508.22. Charles R. Wilmot, President of the No Name Hat Manufacturing Company, is President of the Bank. The other officers are Thomas S. Byrne, Secretary-Treasurer, and Directors, Frank Berg, Edwin H. Hatch of N. W. Halsey & Co., 49 Wall Street, New York; Seward Baldwin and Joseph W. Glazier. The Assistant Secretary-Treasurer is Arthur F. Henderschott.

Among the depositors were the hatting unions, which are also mutual benefit associations, the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, All Saints' Church, and numerous small organizations.

BUSINESS NOTES.

W. & J. Sloane, wholesale department, have notified the trade that a new price list will become effective on the products of the Nairn Linoleum Company on Aug. 1. Orders accepted at the new prices are strictly subject to the ability of the company to fill prior to Oct. 31.

Something new in the way of efficiency in the wall paper industry will be seen when a new plant now building at Niagara Falls is completed in the near future. This plant is being built right up against and is connected with a mill which makes wall paper stock, both being under the control of associated companies. Instead of having to pay freight bills on its stock, the wall paper firm will only have to bear the small expense of transferring it from one building to the other.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MILLS & GIBB.—Judge Mayer has authorized the receivers of Mills & Gibb, white goods importers, to buy $500,000 worth of merchandise for Spring business of 1917. The receivers were also authorized, in their discretion, as to the payment of $25,000 to the Bank for Savings, installment on the principal of mortgages aggregating $750,000 on the property at Fourth Avenue, corner of Twenty-second Street. They were also authorized to take steps for the reorganization of branches at Nottingham, England; Paris and Calais, France; St. Gall, Switzerland, and elsewhere, and may send a representative abroad to make a full investigation and report. They were also authorized to make a contract for one year with Charles W. Gallagher, a traveling salesman in Western territory, his commissions are not to be less than $6,000, as he is to pay his own expenses and hotel bills.

LIBERTY-NASSAU BUILDING CO.—Gabriel L. Hess has been appointed by Judge Hendrick of the Supreme Court receiver of rents of the office building at Liberty and Nassau Streets, known as the Liberty Tower, in a suit of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company against the Liberty-Nassau Building Company to foreclose a second mortgage of $536,400 after a prior mortgage of $1,600,000. The yearly rentals are $206,534.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.—Judge Mayer has extended to Aug. 3 the time of the American Real Estate Company to answer to the bankruptcy petition filed against it on May 16. Written application for a jury trial of the question of insolvency may be filed at any time before that date.

STERNGOLD & BRILL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob M. Sterngold and Herman Brill, who compose the firm of Sterngold & Brill, manufacturers of costumes and dresses at 104 West Twenty-seventh Street. Liabilities are $45,000 and assets $15,000. Judge Mayer appointed William Blau receiver.

RIEMER BROS., composed of David and Louis Riemer, tailors at 120 Second Avenue and 812 Second Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,018 and assets $358.

WALTER F. COCKCROFT of 32 Post Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,460 and assets $841.

ISRAEL WINER, painter, of 172 East 107th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,188 and no assets.

STONE BROS. DRESS AND WAIST COMPANY, INC., of 110 West Seventeenth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities $22,422 and assets $14,500.

SLAVIN BROS., manufacturers of dresses at 43 West Twenty-sixth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $20,045 and assets $17,869.

RUBIN LINDENBAUM, dealer in furniture at 228 Rivington Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,007 and assets $1,400.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
(Amounts $100 and Over.)

Bogel, Arthur D.—J. J. McKelvey.....$214.11
Boell, Chas. P.—W. R. Grace & Co...4,677.07
Barilla, John—L. Bates & Co.....350.77
Brownstein, Louis—M. Siegel.....128.47
Cobb, George W.—Burns Bros.....133.06
Crosby, Reba L.—F. Verde et al.....185.41
Cuozzo, Ernest J.—V. Quarelli.....150.88
Deitsch, Louis—C. H. Bedell.....2,120.07
Drouillard, James P.—Kaskel & Kaskel.140.72
Davidson Avenue Realty Co., Henry Cleland and Archangelo or Archangelo Raile—R. Granchelli.....268.01
Eneya, Madame Maigille, also known as Helen Maigille—N. Y. Evening Post Co.....779.53
Fishkin, Jacob—S. Schneir.....146.21
Gross, Samuel—Colonial Works.....176.32
Greenfield, William—City of N. Y.....287.22
Harder, Herman C.—J. H. Meyer.....112.75
Hendrick, Wm. J.—J. M. Gassam...18,143.74
Kann, Fred—Saks & Co.....190.81
Lewis, Bernard—L. W. Schrode.....600.00
Lewis, Arthur B. and Vahan Cardashian—M. Hachigian.....1,581.30
Ludwig, Alfred, as trustee, R. E. Filkinson, rec'r, and Bernard Golden—A. H. Altschul.....387.35
Mitchell, Alexander McP.—Burns Bros..280.00
Mooney, Thomas J.—Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.....2,207.69
Maron, Frank A.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y.....11,204.65
Newschafer, Henry—W. Tabelman.....127.36
Neuschafer, Henry and Jennie—Same...248.44
National Gauge Co. and George M. Cowenhoven—Walker M. Levett Co.....145.08
Ryan, Samuel—S. Cohn.....409.88
Padernacht, Wm.—Burns Bros.....102.81
Rosenthal, Marcus—W. H. Beach et al.415.53
Renehan, Mary E.—M. M. Schwersenski.165.22
Runkle, Maurice—A. Minteno.....135.91
Rabinowitz, Benj.—Meyer Denker Sloman Co.....508.19
Snyder, Olo L.—Adirondack League Club.....753.47
Schneider, Van Auken & Co.—A. H. Vilas.....419.46
Solotroff, Jacob—Burns Bros.....332.41
Stevens, James—Burns Bros.....177.41
Schnitzer, Henry—Century Hold. Co..1,099.66
Sullivan, Mary Ann, or Ann Gibbs—J. Gladke.....374.06
Saxony Theatre Co.—Burns Bros.....338.39
Shields, Frank J.—J. J. McCorley.....124.89
Van Wyck, Frederick—Charles Cohen & Bon, Inc.....122.40
Trussel, Henry A.—M. H. Salzer.....100.05
Wilson Operating Co. and Max Wilson—S. S. Marcus.....164.90
Zinn, Philip—M. Rosenfield et al.....137.41

In Bronx County.

Cornell, Henry W.—D. S. Morrison....$143.03
Excelsior Advertising Co., Inc.—Star Co.184.78
Hedges, Dayton—Stand. Automatic Co..148.41
Landi, Almo and Remo Zuecca—Broadway Trust Co.....304.97
Landi, Achille, Almo Landi, and Remo Zuecca—Same.....71.82
Mallin, Samuel, and Mallin & Aarons, Inc.—S. Joseph.....141.58
Public Bank of New York City—J. Warner et al.....13.16
Rappaport, Samuel, and Isaac Simon—O. Schwartz.....108.72
Schoen Westchester Realty Co., Inc.—Star Co.....76.82
Zauderer, Gedale—F. E. Pierson.....345.29

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Abelcwitz Phonograph Co.—Columbia Phonograph Co., (General,) March 27, 1912.....$722.18
Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co.—G. Galanek, June 15, 1916.....7,657.46
Dorsey, William H.—N. Y. Telephone Co., Jan. 19, 1916.....21.22
Guggenhime & Co.—Wood & Selick, May 1, 1916.....118.82
Hill, Frank O. and Mary E.—J. W. Braden, May 14, 1915.....89.53
McCartney, John W.—T. Allison, Commissioner, June 25, 1910.....110.00
Same—Same, June 25, 1910.....110.00
Same—Same, June 20, 1909.....110.00
Same—Same, June 20, 1909.....110.00
Same—Same, July 14, 1913.....110.00
Same—Same, July 14, 1913.....110.00
Same—Same, Oct. 24, 1907.....110.00
Same—Same, Oct. 29, 1909.....110.00
Same—Same, Dec. 21, 1910.....110.00
McCartney, John W.—City of N. Y., Dec. 29, 1915.....459.16
Same—Same, Sept. 4, 1908.....499.10
Same—Same, June 8, 1909.....453.02
Same—Same, April 12, 1911.....534.83
Pederson, Jacob O.—H. Gold et al., Jan. 18, 1916.....127.65
Petersen, Henry F.—G. E. Green, Commissioner, May 18, 1910.....106.00
Ray, Joseph, and Joseph Potter—B. Campagne, March 22, 1916.....167.41
McGovern, Patrick, and Charles L. Perrin—M. Gallina, admx, June 18, 1916..120.07
Same—Same, May 9, 1914.....6,027.93
Same—Same, Nov. 18, 1914.....109.95
Perlman, Louis H.—Commercial Trust Co., Aug. 9, 1911.....511.02
Garland, Bernard F.—Gotham National Bank, Feb. 24, 1916.....360.31

In Bronx County.

Feigl, Jane M.—G. J. Haase, Dec. 24, 1915.....$1,436.02

A SCARCITY OF NEEDLES.

This Time They Are of the Kind Used in Sewing Furs.

Alarmed at the great scarcity of needles used in the fur sewing machines and the possibility that the entire fur industry may be tied up as a result of the shortage, members of the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry, representing all the branches in the trade of the country, met yesterday in the rooms of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., 303 Fifth Avenue, to consider ways of getting the needles so urgently required.

A committee, of which Adolph Engel of A. & J. Engel, 20 West Thirty-third Street, is Chairman, was appointed to investigate the scarcity of needles and see if the situation cannot in some way be relieved. The committee will report back to the main organization at a meeting which will probably take place today. There is strong likelihood, so it was said yesterday, of an appeal being made to Washington, either to the Department of Commerce or to the State Department.

For a time, even though the British blockade was on, needles were brought into this country by means of the parcel post from Germany. This way of getting supplies has been stopped for some time and the industry, according to statements made yesterday by the furriers, is in a critical condition that will steadily become worse if no relief is afforded.

The needles used by the fur manufacturers are of a special construction for the machines that sew the skins into coats, muffs, scarfs, &c. It was said yesterday that if the manufacturers must go back to hand sewing it will be possible to produce only a very small portion of the fur garments that are ordinarily turned out. Not only will the manufacturers be seriously affected if the necessary needles are not obtained, but operatives in all branches of the industry may be forced out of employment.

TOMATO PRODUCTS' TESTS.

Must Be Met Before Imports of Them Will Be Admitted.

The Secretary of Agriculture has asked the Treasury Department to assist in giving publicity to the conditions under which the Department of Agriculture will recommend exclusion of shipments of tomato products. The order is intended to inform importers of the tests which are to be applied in determining whether tomato products are adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs act, and therefore liable to be refused admission under the provisions of Section 2 of that act.

The Bureau of Chemistry, the notice said, had instructed the chiefs of its inspection districts to notify importers that the department will recommend the exclusion from this country of all shipments of tomato products offered for entry on and after Sept. 1 next, if the tomato products, upon examination under the conditions prescribed in Bureau of Chemistry circular 68, are found to contain yeasts and spores, or bacteria, or mold filaments in excess of specified limits.

These limits are: Yeasts and spores per 1-60 cubic millimetre, 125; bacteria per cubic centimetre, 100,000,000; mold filaments in 60 per cent. of the microscopic fields. It was stated that the department was considering the fixing of lower limits for concentrated tomato products which will be published as soon as determined upon.

It's an Ill Wind—or Flood.

Strange as it may seem, not all of the cotton mills located in the flooded districts of the South were injured by the high waters of the last week or ten days. In one case, at least, they were the direct means of a mill saving money. This mill, because of an insufficient supply of water power, was obliged to install a steam power plant, which it has been using, wholly or in part, as the occasion required. According to information received here yesterday, it has not been necessary to use the engine since the high water came. This has saved the mill at least 1,000 tons of coal, and, while the actual cash saving was not given, it must have been a tidy sum, all things considered.

Hospital to Adjoin Schiff Estate.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 24.—The Nassau County Board of Supervisors today opened negotiations for the purchase of twenty-two acres of land adjoining the home of Mortimer L. Schiff, the banker, as the site for the county's proposed $100,000 Tuberculosis Hospital. Many wealthy residents of the section have objected, but it is said no objection came from Mr. Schiff, although the proposed site will immediately adjoin his land.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, Miss.—A. & J. Rubel Co.; Abe Rubel, Jr., silks, dress goods, fancy goods, notions; McAlpin.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; J. H. Vineberg, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves; 72 Madison Av.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; W. E. Glass, books, stationery; 37 W. 26th.

ATLANTA—J. Froshin, general merchandise; Woodward.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Bowman Bros.; Mrs. S. Bowman, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss A. M. Gallagher, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. Kierst, rugs, trunks; 1,170 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. McKeown, men's, boys' clothing; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, linens, bedspreads, notions, canopies, art goods; 334 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BEALE, N. D.—Golden Rule; F. S. Jones, general merchandise; Somerset.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Saks & Co.; L. T. Stern, general mdse.; J. Saks, representing; J. K. Saks, B. N. Levy, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Silverfield & Levin; Mr. Silverfield, suits; 1,140 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. K. Sterne, books, stationery; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; Miss A. Mundy, ready-to-wear; 15 W. 26th.

BOSTON—H. White Co.; F. H. Crocker, shoes; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Thompson, suits; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. Keogh, men's Palm Beach suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. H. Hitchcock, men's clothing; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, jobs coats, suits, waists, dresses; 12 W. 31st.

BOSTON—Laurel Mfg. Co.; C. Silverman, dress goods; Miss F. Rubenovitz, trimmings; Breslin.

BOSTON—Dickman & Levin; A. E. Levin, cloaks, suits; Prince George.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Bradley, men's, boys' furn. go

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Operating in 74 communities located in 6 States, and serving a population estimated at 659,000, has a tremendous diversity of investment risk. The stability of the company's business, serving such a growing territory, is obvious.

Net earnings are equivalent to over 5 times the dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

Descriptive circular on request.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Investment Bankers

71 Broadway New York

--this 8 page Circular T-200

containing a selected list of July Investments yielding

5¼ to 6⅛%

sent free on request.

A.H.Bickmore & Co.

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

A Sound Mortgage Bond Investment

Yielding over 5%

We recommend for the careful investor the

Gen. Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds

of the

Southern Cal. Edison Co

How these bonds are secured

The prosperity of the Company

The territory covered

And other important information will be furnished those requesting a copy of our Circular No. 130.

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

London Paris

William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co

THE projected plan to provide greater Internal Revenue by doubling the present rate of Federal Income Tax should materially increase the demand for Municipal Bonds. Such bonds are not only entirely exempt from the tax, but their interest need not be included in an income report.

We will send on request our list of high grade Municipals yielding from 3.60% to 5.25%.

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Sidney Spitzer & Co.

Legal Investments

List T-118

Redmond & Co.

33 Pine St., New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React After Brisk Advance—The War News—Foreign Supplies of Our Securities.

After a display of strength which extended to many of the active stocks, the market yielded again to selling which carried prices under the closing level of last week. As had been expected, United States Steel retained the leadership at the outset of the day's trading, but in that, as in most other active issues, enough stock was encountered later to force recessions.

The market acted very much as though stock bought to protect prices at the lower levels of the previous decline were being liquidated yesterday after the recovery which came about largely as a result of overextension of the bear position. Short covering was still a factor in the trading, but the active influence of this buying ran its course soon after the opening. There was not enough fresh buying combined with this short covering to absorb readily the stock which came into the market from various sources, including, probably, some stock sold short by traders who took the view that the recovery during recent days was nothing more than a natural rebound from a rather sharp decline and that for such a movement it had already run far enough.

This view of the market dissociated it almost entirely from the news, but there was not much news yesterday which could be formulated into any very forceful market influence. The thing most talked about was today's meeting of the Steel Directors and the action which they may take in respect to dividends. In this matter the stage of market discussion was reached yesterday in which the Street was saying that something more than had been suggested in the way of an additional dividend would be needed to bring about any further advance in the stock. In other words, it was being argued by many that an additional dividend had already been discounted. It was this as much as any disbelief in an additional dividend on Steel which brought about the selling which carried the stock below Saturday's final price after it had moved forward into new ground in the early part of the day. Estimates of the last quarter's earnings have run so high that it is most unlikely that they will be exceeded, and the dividend predictions have also covered the whole range of probability, but it is not always easy to determine in advance just what the prevailing expectation in such matters is. It is easy to take an average of the predictions or estimates, but that is not a sure way to determine just what would meet the expectations of the majority. If the action of the Steel Directors today exceeds those expectations, it will be fair to assume that this factor has not been discounted; but that is not a predeterminable fact.

Wars news is proceeding favorably to the market, but the offensives against Germany have in no quarter up to this time assumed proportions which in themselves assure the collapse of the German defense or the early termination of the war. The great offensive is so far a slow-moving body. Of the cost of such movements aside from the frightful human cost, we have a reminder in the figures laid before Parliament by Premier Asquith in asking for a new credit of $2,250,000,000. The daily cost, which was referred to in Parliament last week as having risen to $30,000,000, seems still to be running at about $25,000,000. The larger figure included ordinary Government expenditures, and also, among other things, outlays in England for the purchase of American securities, through which credits will be established here either by the sale of the securities or by their pledge in loans. This is a side light on the extent of the preparations which the British Government is making for further financing of war expenditures with the aid of the American securities still owned in England. The operation is still being conducted on a large scale. There is a reminder here of the source from which come a good many of the securities which have to be absorbed by this market or upon which the banks here are or will be called upon to make advances.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5		May, 1926	97	98	5.25
Argen. Govt..6		Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	3.95
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	95¾	96⅜	6.00
Argen. Govt..6		Dec.15,'17	100	100⅛	5.55
Argen Govt...6		May15,'20	99⅞	100⅜	5.75
City of Mont..5		May, 1918	99	100	4.75
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.75
City of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99	100¼	4.92
Prov. of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	100¼	100¼	3.95
Italian Govt.6		Oct.15,'16	99⅜	100¼	4.75
Prov. of Man.5		Feb., 1920	98	99¼	5.25
Norweg. Gov..8		Feb., 1923	105	107	4.73
Norweg. Gov..6		Oct.15,'16	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Norweg. Gov..6		Oct., 1917	101¼	102⅛	4.12
Prov. of Ont..5		Feb., 1920	99⅜	100¼	..
Prov. of N. B.5		Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.20
G. of N'fld.5		July, 1919	98	99	5.35
Prov. of Sask.5		Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Gov..6		Dec., 1919	100¼	101	4.87
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1918	99	99⅝	5.25
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100⅝	4.45
Am. Loco....5	July, 1916	100	100⅜	4.15
Am. Pr. & L..6	May, 1921	99½	101⅜	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.5	Jan.15,'19	96	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100	4.50
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	97⅜	98¾	4.50
Anacon. Cop.5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅜	3.05
A., T. & S. F.5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A. V. R.L. & P.6	July 1,'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T...5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.95
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	99¼	5.40
Can. Pac....6	Mar. 2,'24	101¼	101⅜	5.70
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1918	102	103½	3.50
C., B. & Q...4	July, 1921	97⅛	97⅜	4.50
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.35
Chicago Elev.5	July, 1916	90	85	..
Cities Service.7	May, 1918	102	102½	..
Den. G. & E...6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	..
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18	90	98	7.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	99⅜	100⅛	4.85
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	98	99	5.50
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.02
Inter. Harv..5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	4.58
L. Gas & El..	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry. 6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E..6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific...6	June, 1916	99	99	..
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	98	98	7.50
Morgan & W..5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.65
N. Eng. Nav..6	May, 1917	99¾	99⅞	6.55
Nor. S. Pow.6	Apr. 1,'28	98¾	99	6.00
Pefin. Co.....4½	June 5,'21	100½	100⅞	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1919	99½	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co..5	Feb.19,'19	95½	96¼	6.65
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅛	4.80
U.Ry.G. & E.5	Apr., 1919	98¼	99	..
U.S. P. S. Co.5	Apr., 1918	98½	100¼	5.75
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100½	100⅜	4.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. P. Trac...6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101⅜	4.90
Win. R.Arms.5	Mar., 1918	98½	98⅝	5.75
W. V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.80
Winn. E. Ry.6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	July 22.	Increase.
Circulation	$6,883,000	$18,000
Loans, dis., & inv.	424,280,000	*$8,286,000
Ind. dep., inc. U. S.	326,902,000	*4,457,000
Due to banks	126,130,000	*2,075,000
Time deposits	32,362,000	*937,000
Exchange clearances	14,441,000	*6,822,000
Due from banks	38,785,000	*876,000
Cash reserves	25,130,000	27,000
Res. in F. R. Bank	23,902,000	3,896,000
Res. with other banks	35,189,000	4,879,000
Reserve excess	2,267,000	335,000
New York excess	19,540,000	5,087,000
Excess with F. R. Bank	4,442,000	4,156,000
Total excess	26,256,000	9,578,000

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	408,716
Same day last year	885,648
Same day two years ago	474,747
Year to date	92,663,030
Same period last year	72,164,199
Same period in 1914	42,885,156

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
52	53	100	Acme Tea	52	52	52	52	— ½
96	97½	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	96	96	96	96	— ¾
18⅝	19	3,200	Alaska Gold Mines	18	19⅛	18	18⅞	+1⅛
7⅞	8¼	300	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	...
22	22½	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23	23	22¼	22½	...
89⅜	89⅞	4,500	Am. Beet Sugar	89	91¼	89⅝	89⅞	— ⅛
170	185	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	175	175	175	175	+7
55⅝	56	3,800	Am. Can	56½	56⅞	55⅜	55⅝	— ⅜
100	111	267	Am. Can pf	110	110½	110	110½	+2
58¼	58⅝	4,200	Am. Car & Fdry	59½	59⅝	58¼	58¾	— 1½
141	142½	600	Am. Coal Products	145	143½	141½	142⅜	— ⅛
52½	54½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	...
98	102	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
10⅞	11	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
53	53½	2,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53⅜	54⅜	52⅞	52½	— ⅝
28	28⅜	100	Am. Ice Securities	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	...
18¼	19⅛	100	Am. Linseed	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
63⅝	36¼	9,800	Am. Locomotive	68	68	63⅝	66	+1⅛
100⅝	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101	101	101	101	+1
93⅞	94	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94½	94⅝	94	94¼	— ⅝
110⅝	112	50	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111¾	111⅝	111¾	111⅜	...
93⅜	93⅝	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf. A	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	50	500	Am. Steel Foundries	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅜
100¼	110½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅜	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅞
116	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ¼
120¼	120¾	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120¾	120⅞	120¼	120¼	...
223	224	900	Am. Tobacco	224½	224¾	222⅝	222¾	—1⅞
95	95½	100	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	95	95	...
28	28⅜	8,100	Am. Writing P. pf	29	29½	28¾	28⅝	...
34⅜	35¾	2,300	Am. Zinc L. S.	37	37	34⅝	35¾	+ ⅞
90	95	200	Am. Zinc L.S.pf.x d	68½	96½	95	95½	— 1¼
79⅝	79⅞	8,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	79⅝	80¼	79¼	79¾	+ ⅛
104⅞	104⅞	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	— ¼
98⅞	99	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
111½	112	200	Atlantic Coast Line	111¼	111⅞	111	111	—1½
63	64	400	At., Gulf & W. I	64¼	64¼	62¼	63¼	+ ⅛
71¾	71¼	7,700	Baldwin Loco	73½	73¾	71¾	71½	—1⅞
86⅞	87	1,550	Baltimore & O. R.	87½	87¾	86¾	86⅞	...
74⅞	75¼	900	Balt. & O. pf. x d	75⅝	75⅝	75	75	+ ⅛
435	445	10	Bank of Commerce	172	172	170¼	170½	...
84⅜	85	200	Bethlehem Steel	440	440	440	440	...
130	131	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	84⅞	85	84⅞	85	+ ⅛
56	57	200	Brklyn Union Gas	130	130	130	130	...
6⅞	8	100	Brown Shoe	56	56	56	56	— ½
68¾	69	5,100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	6¾	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅛
28¼	29	100	Butte & Superior	70¾	70¾	68¾	68¾	—1⅛
177½	178	650	Butterick Co	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
54½	57	700	Canadian Pacific	179¼	179¼	177½	177⅝	— ⅞
107½	108	200	Central Leather Co	54½	55	54⅝	54⅝	...
60⅞	61¼	700	Chandler Motor	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	— ¼
36	36½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¾	61⅝	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅝
90	90¼	1,580	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
129	130	100	Chi., Mil & St. P	96¾	96⅞	96	96	— ½
128	129	50	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130¼	130¼	129½	130¼	+ ½
20¼	20½	2,650	Chi. & Northwest	125¾	125¾	128¾	128¾	...
20¼	20⅜	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	20¾	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
47⅜	47½	1,900	Chile Copper	20¾	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
44¾	45	13,400	Chino Copper	47½	48¼	47⅜	47⅜	— ¼
40½	41	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¼	46	44¾	44¾	— ⅞
135	153	210	Comput. Tab. Rec	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	— ¼
98	98¼	400	Consolidated Gas	136¼	136¼	135⅞	135⅞	— ⅝
96¼	98	50	Continental Can	98	98½	98	98	+ ⅛
97	98	100	Do., odd lot	98	98	98	98	...
60¼	61	100	Corn Products Ref	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¼
14	14½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90¼	90	90	— ½
90	30½	12,800	Crucible Steel	71½	71⅝	68¼	68¾	—2¾
229	235	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	225	225	225	...
60¼	60½	5,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	60¾	61¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅜
95	95¼	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	95¼	94⅞	95	...
220	229	200	Del., Lack. & West	225	225	225	225	...
35	35½	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	35¼	35¼	35	35	— ¼
136	137	100	Detroit Edison Co	136	136	129	139	+2½
43⅜	44¼	6,600	Distillers' Secur	40⅝	43⅜	42⅜	42⅜	—2⅛
4½	6	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
62	64	100	Elec. Storage Bat	63	63	63	63	...
35¼	35¾	2,400	Erie	35¾	36	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
52⅜	55	100	Erie 1st pf	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	+ ½
163½	170	4,700	General Electric	169	170⅜	158¼	170	+1
480	530	500	General Motors	490	500	499	500	...
110¼	114¾	1,000	General Motors pf	113	113	113	113	+2
72¼	73⅛	3,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74	74½	73¾	73¾	— ⅜
118⅜	118½	200	Great Northern pf	118¾	118⅝	118¼	118½	— ⅜
35¼	35¾	700	G. N. certs.ore prop	35½	36	35¼	35½	— ⅛
45¾	46	300	Greene-Cananea	45½	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
74½	76	100	Gulf States Steel	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
83	85	300	Gulf States S. pf	82	83	82	83	+1
190	199	200	Helme (G. W.) Co	198¾	198¾	195	198	+15¼
104	104½	100	Illinois Central	104	104	104	104	...
48⅝	48⅞	3,500	Inspiration Copper	48¾	49¼	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	1,000	Interboro Consol	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
74⅜	75	200	Interboro Con. pf	74½	74½	74⅜	74⅜	+ ⅛
40½	41	500	Int. Agricul. pf	43	43	39½	40⅜	—3⅛
23¾	24	4,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	25	25	24	24	— ⅝
83	85¾	16,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr	87½	87½	85	85¼	— ⅞
44½	45	2,000	Int. Nickel	45¾	45¾	44¼	44½	— ⅛
14¾	14½	15,000	Int. Paper	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅝
64½	65	1,650	Int. Paper pf	63	65	63	65	+1½
81	81½	300	Jewel Tea	79¼	81	79¼	81	+2
70¼	71	100	Kelly Spring Tire	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅛
96	97½	100	Kelly Spring T. pf	95⅜	95⅝	95¾	95⅞	+ ⅛
46¾	46¾	5,400	Kennecott Copper	46¾	47¼	46	46½	— ⅝
127	128	20	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	128	128	128	128	...
70	71	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	73	73½	70¼	70⅝	—1⅜
20¾	21	400	Lake Erie & West	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ¼
45	45½	1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	43¾	45	43¾	45	+1½
78	78¼	400	Lehigh Valley	78¼	78¼	78⅛	78¼	...
269	275	700	Liggett & Myers	266	272	266	272	+13⅜
81½	81½	25,900	Maxwell Motors	80	82⅝	80	81¼	+1⅝
87½	87¾	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	88	88	87	87½	+ ½
56¼	56¾	1,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	59	59	58	58	— ¼
103	104¾	150	May Dept. St. pf	105	105	105	105	—2¼
98¼	99	12,400	Mexican Petroleum	101	101	98¾	99	—1⅝
34⅞	35	900	Miami Copper	34⅞	35	34⅝	35	...
4⅝	5¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7¼	7¼	2,500	Missouri Pacific	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	6⅞	2,400	Do., trust rcts	7	7	6⅝	7	...
23	24	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	23⅜	23¾	23¾	23⅝	+ ⅛
63½	64¼	100	Nat. Lead Co	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	...
112	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113⅜	113⅝	113⅝	113⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	16⅞	400	Nevada Con. Copper	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	16⅞	50	Do., odd lot	17	17	17	17	...
124	126	400	N. Y. Air Brake	123	126	124	124	—2
103	103¼	900	N. Y. Central	103¼	103⅝	103	103	+ ¼
60½	61⅜	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	61⅞	61¼	60⅞	61¼	...
28	27	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	28½	26	26½	+ ⅛
126	127	500	Norfolk & Western	127⅝	127⅝	127	127	— ¼
87	80	100	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L	87	87	87	87	+2
111¼	111¼	700	Northern Pacific	111½	111¾	111¼	111¼	— ¼
56½	56⅜	5,100	Penn. R. R	56⅜	56⅝	56½	56½	— ⅛
39½	41	200	Philadelphia Co	40	41	40	41	+ ¼
26	26½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
101	103	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
97	98	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98	+ ½
49	49¼	1,500	Pressed Steel Car	50	50¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
131	132	200	Public Service N. J	131	131	131	131	+1
161	162	100	Pullman Co	161¾	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	...
44¼	45	600	Railway Steel Sp	44¼	44¼	44	44	—1¼
22⅞	23	2,600	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
97¼	97½	6,500	Reading	98¾	98½	97	97½	— ⅞
42⅝	44	200	Reading 1st pf	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅝
...	...	200	Do., s 30 f	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
45	46	400	Reading 2d pf	47¼	47	45¾	46½	+2
45	46	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	47⅞	48	45¾	45¾	—2¼
108¼	110	30	Rep. Iron & S. pf	110	110	110	110	...
16½	17	100	St. L. & S. F. w i	17	17	17	17	+ ¼
38	38½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	38	38	—1¼
19	19½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	— ⅛
26½	27	400	Shattuck-Arizona	26½	26⅞	26½	26½	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	44¼	44½	44½	44½	+1⅞
97¾	97¾	700	Southern Pacific	97¾	97¾	97¾	97½	...
116¼	118	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116½	...
23¼	23¾	600	Southern Railway	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
...	...	100	Standard Mill. rgts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
129½	130	11,700	Studebaker Co	129½	129⅝	128¾	128¾	+2
25⅞	26	1,500	Tennessee Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	— ½
192¾	193	300	Texas Co	192¾	192¾	192	192	—1½
12	12	100	Texas & Pacific	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
5⅞	6	100	Union B. & P. Co	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	37	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
137¾	137¼	4,000	Union Pacific	137¾	137⅜	137	137	— ¼
82¾	82⅞	500	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82⅝	82¾	82¾	...
97½	98½	4,000	United Cigar Stores	98½	98¾	98	98	+1½
157¼	158	1,000	United Fruit Co	158	158¾	157¼	157¼	...
10⅝	11	400	United Rys. Invest	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
20	22	900	United Rys. Inv. pf	23¼	23½	23	23	...
19	21	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
105¾	105¾	37,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	115¼	115⅜	105¼	105⅝	—9
53⅝	53⅞	1,600	U. S. Rubber	54	54	53¾	53¾	+ ⅝
68	80	500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	69¼	69¼	68½	68½	— ⅝
86	86¼	66,400	U. S. Steel	87⅞	88	86¾	86¾	— ⅝
118	119	1,150	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	117¾	117¾	+ ⅛
76¼	76⅜	3,000	Utah Copper	76½	77	76¼	76½	— ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	100	Utah Securities	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
108	111	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	108	108	108	108	—2
42	45	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44	44	44	44	...
...	...	200	Vulcan Detinning	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
13⅝	13⅞	100	Wabash	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
50½	50⅝	800	Wabash pf. A	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝	— ⅛
27	28	300	Western Maryland	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
57⅝	57	6,100	Westingh. E. & M	57⅝	58¼	56⅝	56⅝	—1½
63	63	13,200	Willys-Overland x d	63	63	60¼	60⅝	—2½
105¾	106	100	Willys-Overland pf	105¾	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
52	53	600	Wisconsin Central	54	54	52	52	—2
136¾	137¼	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	137	137	137	137	+ ⅝
97	104	100	Worth. Pump pf. A	97½	97½	97½	97¼	+ ½

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.25		38.25	38.75
Lead	6.35	....	6.40	
Spelter	10.25	....	10.25	....
Antimony	13.00	14.00	13.00	14.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.00

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	94	0	0	91	0	0
Copper, futures	91	0	0	89	0	0
Tin, spot	186	5

RussianSecurities

In order that Investors may take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Foreign Exchange situation, we have established a special department giving exclusive attention to foreign securities. We are in direct touch with the markets in Petrograd and are now prepared to deal in the following Russian securities,

Imperial 4% Rentes of 1894
City of Moscow 4½%'s of 1912 due in 1961
City of Moscow 5%'s of 1908 due in 1957
City of Kieff 5%'s of 1914 due in 1961
City of Baku 5%'s of 1911 due in 1960
City of Petrograd 4½% of 1913 due in 1982
City of Odessa 4½%'s
City of Yalta 5%'s
Also Russian Industrials

Quotations and all available statistical details furnished upon request.

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33 New Street (Ground Floor), N. Y.

¶ We are reprinting in pamphlet form from the Wall Street Journal of July 21st an article dealing with the estimated sales and earnings for the current year of the following companies:

Sears-Roebuck
F. W. Woolworth
S. S. Kresge
McCrory Stores
Acme Tea Co., Inc.
Jewel Tea Co.

MERRILL, LYNCH & Co.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
60	Am. Lt. & Tr.	368½	367¼	367	370
960	Cities Service	304½	296	297	300
1,120	Cities Serv. pf.	87	86½	86½	87
530	†Com'nwealth	65	64	64	65
400	†Com'w'th pf.	86	85	85	86
270	†Consum. P. pf.	89	87	87	89
10	Interstate E. pf.	95	95	90	95
555	Ohio Cities Tr.	69¼	67¼	68	69
725	Rep. Ry. L.&P.	40	39½	39¼	39⅝

BOND.

$25,000	Com. Pr. 6s.	103	102	102	106

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	48	50
Adirondack Electric	24	26
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E.	144	148
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
*American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	43	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E.	7	9
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	16	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	77	81
Colorado Power	26	28
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	..
Connecticut Power pf.	92	95
Dallas Electric notes	98⅝	99½
Dayton P. & L.	60	64
Eastern Texas Electric	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	87
Electric L. & S. pf.	100	102
Emp. D. E. pf.	88½	93
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	82½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	..	77½
Gas & Electric Securities	296	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	99	100
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	32	36
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	42
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	86½	88
Northern States Power pf.	96	97
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific Gas & Electric	59	59½
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87	90
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.	89	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	15	18¼
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	55
Pennsylvania Light Co.	30	35
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	96	..
Republic Railway & Light pf.	72	75
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80	83
Southern California Edison	92½	94
Southern California Edison pf.	104	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	15	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40
Tampa Electric	134	137½
Tenn. Railway & Light	10	12
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.	49	50
Toledo Traction pf.	88	88
Toledo Traction	48	51
United Gas & Electric	14	17
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	70	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	14	17
United Light & Railways	49	51
United Light & Railways pf.	74	77
Western Power	19	20
Western Power pf.	67½	69

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Light & Power 6s, 1921.	99¼	100⅛	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	92½	
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.	95	97	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	98	..	
Denver G. & E. 5s.	101	102	
Denver Gas & E. gen 5s.	96¾	97¾	
Denver Gas & E. ref. 5s.	101	101¾	
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.	91	94	
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	98¼	100	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	94	
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-28.	90	91	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89¼	91	
Great Western Power 5s, 1925.	97½	99¼	
Helena Lt. & Ry. 1st 5s.	80	82	
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	97½	99¾	
Middle West U. 5s, 1925.	97	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	97½	98⅝	
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922.	91¼	93½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	98⅝	99	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	96	96½	
North Texas E. col. t. 5s.	91	94	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	85	90	
Railway & L. Sec., Ser. 5s.	86½	..	
Seattle El. con. 5s.	94	97	
Tampa El. 1st 5s.	98	101½	
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90¼	94	

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

		Increase.
2d week July	$24,810	$1,417
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—		Decrease.
2d week July	9,584	327

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Mileage	10,964	10,868	10,475
Tot. op. rev.	18,567,669	11,963,614	11,544,278
Tot. op. ex.	8,115,626	7,783,489	7,950,428
Op. income	4,820,944	3,598,362	3,080,614
Twelve months:			
Tot. op. rev.	152,094,228	129,865,675	128,520,258
Tot. op. ex.	97,443,658	87,753,842	93,862,267
Taxes	7,023,826	6,871,273	7,162,623
Op. income	48,189,971	35,689,614	27,695,367

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER CO. (subsidiary of Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co.) for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	121,082	86,069	35,013
Net aft. taxes.	68,938	53,373	15,565
Gross, 12 mos.	1,289,509	990,221	299,289
Net aft. taxes.	774,571	501,106	273,465

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. of Baltimore for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross	7,431,769	6,709,402	642,367
Net aft. taxes.	3,585,693	3,212,819	370,874
Fixed chgs.	1,589,058	1,440,361	150,304
Net income	2,003,635	1,572,457	431,177
Dividends	1,131,803	1,064,629	67,175
Surplus	871,831	507,829	364,003
Depr. reserve.	150,000	460,000	90,000
Contingent res.	134,542	47,828	86,714
Bond discount.	90,000	.....	90,000
Net surplus	97,289	.....	97,289
Three months:			
Gross	1,846,445	1,648,807	197,638
Net aft. taxes.	852,728	729,239	123,489
Sur. aft. chgs.	480,851	314,145	166,548

*Decrease.

CONSUMERS' POWER OF MICHIGAN for June—

	1916.	P. C. Gain Over 1915.
Gross	864,835	21.98
Net	228,566	20.65
Surplus	183,172	40.34
Balance after pf. divs.	94,797	54.41
6 months' gross	2,258,986	24.06
Net	1,475,030	18.65
Surplus	870,298	29.57
Balance after pf. divs.	645,048	37.06
12 months' gross	4,340,209	22.07
Net	2,821,977	20.62
Surplus	1,612,633	34.75
Balance after pf. divs.	1,185,008	46.38

GREAT WESTERN POWER CO. OF CALIFORNIA, subsidiary of Western Power Co. of New York, for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	296,826	232,821	64,007
Net after taxes	190,530	165,802	24,728
Total income	225,624	183,981	41,643
Sur. aft. chgs.	85,338	77,402	7,936
Bal. aft. divs. on Cal. El. Gen. pf.	72,838	64,902	7,938
12 mos. gross	3,449,012	2,770,962	678,049
Net after taxes	2,261,627	1,950,583	311,044
Total income	2,570,487	2,149,925	420,583
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,082,505	906,794	175,711
Bal. aft. divs on Cal. El. Gen. pf.	832,505	756,794	175,711

For the twelve months interest on the funded debt was earned 1.73 times, and on June 30, 1916, 21,776 consumers were connected with the lines, compared with 17,559 June 30, 1915, while the connected load June 30, 1916, was 175,005 kilowatts, compared with 130,590 kilowatts June 30, 1915.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY for June—

Gross	68,616	64,984	3,634
Sur. aft. exp. & chgs.	5,233	3,005	2,228
6 mos. gross	419,811	392,050	27,761
Sur. aft. exp. & chgs.	44,426	23,589	20,837

Industrial.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., for the six months ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net sales	$8,471,504	$6,730,582	$7,283,620
Op. expenses	6,982,946	5,629,987	6,194,652
*Reserves	.....	.....	124,216
Interest	6,207	1,735	10,707
Depreciation	106,752	112,456	107,925
Net profits	1,376,599	986,704	846,720

*Reserves are now deducted from inventories, to conform with regulations of corporation tax inspectors.

BIG POSTAL SAVINGS GAINS.

New York and Brooklyn Lead Cities With Increases in Deposits.

All June records for postal savings deposits were eclipsed last month, when a net gain of more than $3,800,000 was rolled up, quadrupling the net increase for June, 1915. The gains were general throughout the country, notably in the smaller industrial centres, according to figures given out at the New York Post Office yesterday.

Country-wide prosperity of wage earners and liberalizing postal savings legislation of May 18 last, which removed the limit on deposits of $100 a month and increased the amount that may be accepted from a depositor to $1,000, are given as causes for the increase. Some of the largest gains, which are lad by New York and Brooklyn, follow:

New York, $528,912; Brooklyn, $262,205; Detroit, $167,252; Chicago, $123,042; Boston, $91,069; Pittsburgh, $88,304, and Butte, Mon., $76,171.

On June 30, 7,701 Post Offices were accepting deposits in the United States, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. All but 854 of the depository offices were of the Presidential grade. The number of depositors approximated 608,000, with $86,000,000 standing to their credit. Of this sume $73,000,000, or over four-fifths, was accumulated at the 448 offices having deposits of $20,000 and over. Of the 2d Post Offices having $100,000 on deposit, five showed a gain of more than 100 per cent. in the fiscal year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3	3	3½	..
Richmond	3	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	3	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	3	..	..	3
St. Louis	3	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	3	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	3	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	3¼@3⅜
90 days	3⅜
4 months	3⅜@4
5 months	4
6 months	4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3⅜
4 to 6 months	4@4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90¾	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	..
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	..
Marks—				
Demand	72.56¼	72.37½	72.37½	— .18⅜
Cables	72.62½	72.43¾	72.43⅝	— .18⅜

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand.	or Check.	Cable.
London	4.75⅞		4.76⅛
Paris	5.90⅞		5.90¾
Berlin	72.37½		72.43⅝
Switzerland	5.29¾		5.29⅝
Greece	19.37		19.42
Russia	30.45		30.50
Italy	6.44½		6.44
Austria	12.50		12.54
Scandinavia	28.70		28.80
Spain	20.20		20.30
Holland	41.37½		41.43⅝
China—			
Hongkong	48.45		49.55
Shanghai	68.60		67.50
India—			
Bombay	33.00		....
Calcutta	33.00		....
Japan—			
	50.37½		50.50
	50.37½		50.50
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.25		50.37½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	41.40		41.50
Rio	24.45		24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $284,479,806; balance, $18,429,224; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,830,786.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.1875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30⅛d, off 1-16d; in New York, 63¼c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48¾@52¾c.

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

The Annalist publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, but which may be worthy of consideration. Every Monday. The Annalist, 10 cents; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Adventure	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	Ahmeek	95	95	95	95
3,640	Alaska Gold	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
5,295	Amer. Zinc	36¾	37	35	36⅜
815	*Am. Zinc pf.	65¾	66¼	65¾	66
25	Anaconda	80	80	80	80
365	Ariz. Com'l	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
1,415	Butte & Sup.	70	70¾	68¾	69⅜
265	Cal'met & Ariz	69	70	69	69½
20	Cl'met & Hec.	525	525	525	530
20	Chino	48	48	48	48
250	Copper Range	58	58⅛	58	58⅛
10	Franklin	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
85	Granby	81½	82	81½	82
40	Greene Canan.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾
40	Hancock	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Indiana	2	2	2	2
130	Island Creek	45	45	45	45
20	Isle Royale	25½	25½	25½	25½
50	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
850	Keweenaw	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Mason Valley	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
285	Mass. Cons.	12	12	12	12
20	Miami	35	35	35	35
225	Michigan	3	3	3	3
180	Mohawk	82½	83¼	81	81
10	Nevada Cons.	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
25	New Arcadian	5	5	5	5
180	New Idria	11	11½	11	11½
140	North Butte	21	21	21	21
50	North Lake	11	11	11	11
50	Old Dominion	62	62	62	62
121	Osceola	82	82	81½	81½
180	Pond Creek	12¾	12¾	12	12⅛
65	Quincy	83	83	82	82
150	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
75	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
45	Shattuck	26¾	27	26¾	27
10	St. Mary's L'd.	73	73	73	73
885	Superior & B.	3½	4	3½	4
60	Trinity	6	6	6	6
800	Tuolumne	37c.	37c.	37c.	37c.
320	U. S. Smelting	60½	60¾	60¼	60
48	U. S. Sm. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	60¼
135	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
20	Utah Copper	76¾	76¾	76½	76⅝
1,015	Utah Metal	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
50	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
15	Wolverine	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾

RAILROADS.

1	Boston & Alb.	182¾	182½	182½	182¼
16	Boston Elev.	74	74¾	74	74¾
696	Boston & Me.	44	44½	44	44
21	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	61¼	61¼	60¾	60¾
10	Union Pacific	137	137	137	137
7	W. End St. Ry.	58	58	58	58

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Ch pf.	99	99	98½	99
90	Am. Sugar	110	110	109½	109½
84	Am. Sugar pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
219	Am. T. & T.	122¼	122¾	122¼	122¾
187	Am. Wool. pf.	95¾	96	95	95½
15	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
1,275	A. G. & W. I.	64	64½	63¾	63¾
125	A.G.& W.I.pf.	64¾	65	64¾	65
5	Cuban Cement.	23½	23½	23½	23½
75	E. Boston Ld.	10	10	10	10
23	Gen. Electric.	169	170¼	169	170¼
5	Mass. Gas.	80	80	80	80
20	Mergenthaler.	165	165	165	165
18	N. E. Teleph.	135	135	135	135
50	Nipe Bay	152	152	152	152
125	Nova Sco. St'l.	129	129	129	129
53	Pullman	162¾	162¾	162¼	162¼
135	Swift & Co.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
73	Torrington	45½	44	44¼	45¾
221	United Fruit.	158	159	157¾	158
1,104	Un. Shoe Ma.	54	54	53¾	54
51	U. S. Ma. pf.	80	80⅜	80	80⅜
1,050	U. S. Steel.	86¾	87	86¼	86⅜
1,388	Ventura Oil	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛

BONDS.

$9,000	A.,G.& W.I.5s.	82	82	82	82
1,000	C.,B.& Q.jt.4s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Swift 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	West.T.& T.5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Ex dividend.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Balt. Tube	121	121	121	121
10	Bank of Balt.	154	154	154	154
100	Cosden Ref., buyer 60 dys	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼
1,805	Cosden Ref.	17	17	16½	16½
980	C. O. & G.	15¾	15¾	14¾	14⅝
721	C. O. & G. pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
272	Con. Power.	114	114	113⅝	114
115	Con. Pow. pf.	113½	113½	113¼	113½
588	Davidson Ch.	46	47	44½	47
20	Indust'l Bldg.	85	85	85	85
50	Maryland Cas.	80¼	80¼	86½	86½
1	Mt. V. M. pf.	51	51	51	51
120	Penn. W. & P.	77	77	76½	76½
55	Sapulpa Ref.	11	11	11	11
10	Un. Ry. & El.	26½	26½	26½	26½

BONDS.

$88,000	C. O. & G. 6s.	100½	100½	108½	108½
2,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	G. A. con. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Jer. C. Tr. 5s.	90	90	90	90
6,000	Mil. Ref. 4½s.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
1,000	M. & M.Tr.6s.	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,000	U.R.&E.fdg.5s.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
2,000	U.R.& E.1st4s.	82½	82½	82½	82½
2,000	Wil. & W. 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Booth Fish. pf	80	80	80	80
5	Chi. Pneu. Tool	69	69	69	69
10	Hart, S. & M.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¼
60	Lindsay Lt.	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
30	Mont. Ward pf.	114	114	113⅝	113⅝
5	Nat. Carbon pf.	123	123	122	123
60	Public Service.	112	112	112	112
20	Public Serv. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼
60	Sears	196	196	195½	196½
3,559	Stew't Warner.	102⅝	104¼	102⅝	103½
230	Swift & Co.	135	135	135	135
45	Union Carbide.	182	182	182	182
26	Paper Board.	115¾	115¾	115¾	116¼
1	Paper Board pf.	54	54	54	54

BONDS.

$4,000	Telephone 5s.	101¾	101¾	101½	101⅞
6,000	Public Serv. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
4,000	Chicago Ry., B	67	67	67	67
2,500	Swift & Co. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100¼
10,000	Armour 4½s.	93½	93½	93⅝	93⅝
10,000	City Rys.	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼
6,000	Sulzberger 6s.	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
1,000	Chicago Ry. 5s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Gas	120	120	120	120
150	Am. Rys. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½
24	Buf. & Sus.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
100	Buf. & Sus. pf.	54	54	54	54
100	Elec. Stor. Bat.	63½	63¾	63¼	63¼
7	Hunt & Broad Top pf.	9	9	9	9
69	Ins. Co. N. A.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
150	Lake Sup. Corp.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
91	Lehigh Nav.	75¾	75¾	75	75
54	Lehigh Valley	78½	78½	78	78
85	North. Central.	86½	86½	86½	86½
895	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56¾	56¾
25	Phila. Co. pf.	40	40	40	40
1,200	Phila. Electric.	28¾	28¾	28½	28½
3,366	Phil. R. T. t. c.	19¾	20½	19¾	20
60	Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
540	Tono. Belmont.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
738	Union Traction.	44	44¼	43¾	44
82	Unit. Gas Imp.	88	88	87½	87½
50	Welsbach	41	41	41	41
100	Warwick. I.& S.	9½	9½	9½	9½
75	W. Jer. & Sea.	49½	49½	49½	49½
50	York Rys.	15	15	15	15

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Chicle Com.
100 American District Tele. of N. J.
100 Butterworth Judson Com.
50 Franklin Insurance
50 Guaranty Trust
25 Hanover Insurance
10 Home Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
50 National Licorice Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Butterworth Judson Com.
25 Buckeye Pipe Line
50 Continental Insurance
100 Central Trust
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
5 German American Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
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25 Southern Pipe Line
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Dayton Power & Light Com.
Northern States Power Com.
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Utah Securities 6s, 1922

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NEW YORK DETROIT

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Reaction Follows Early Show of Strength—Good Inquiry for Motors and Oils.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 310,361 shares of stocks and $205,000 of bonds.

The sale of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 51,278; oil, 57,568, and mining, 201,515. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Aeolian-W ..	22	22	22	22
5,400	‡Aetna Exp..	9⅝	9⅝	8¾	8¾
3,500	‡Am. W. P..	3¾	4	3½	4
100	‡Butler Chem.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	C. Nat. G. C..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	‡Car. L. & P..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,000	Chev. Motor..216	223	216	217	
90	Corp. R. & H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
120	Driggs-Sea ...100	104	100	103	
100	‡E. & J. Corp. 38	38	38	38	
1,200	‡Emerson Mot.	4⅛	4	4	
200	Emer. Phon...	11	11⅜	11	11⅜
300	‡Essex Motors	76	77	76	77
1,900	‡F.-L. Phono.	3	3	2⅞	
200	‡G., W. & W.	42	42½	42	42½
100	Grant M. C..	9½	9½	9½	9½
100	Hart. Corp...	72	72	72	72
1,700	‡Hendee Mfg.	32	32	31	31
550	Hupp Motors.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
3	H. S. C. pf...	96	96	96	96
100	Int. Rubber..	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
130	‡Int. Motors..	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,250	‡Joplin O. S..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,000	Kapo Mfg. Co	6	6	6	6
100	K. Bronze pf.	23	23	23	23
950	‡Kelsey W..	63½	*63¾	*60	60½
1,050	‡Kel. W. pf..101	*101	100¼	100½	
500	‡Lake T. B..	8⅝	8⅝	8	8¼
1,000	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Marconi of A.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,500	‡Maxim Mun.	5	5½	4¾	4¾
3,500	‡Midvale St..	64	64½	62	62¾
200	Mo. Pac. w. i.	23	23½	23	23⅛
120	‡P. Eng. & M.	90	99	95	95
750	‡Princess Mot.	1	*1¼	1	1⅛
325	‡Full. Vent..	2⅝	2½	2⅜	2⅜
150	‡Full. V. pf..	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅝
10	Spring. Body.	77	77	77	77
1,000	‡St. J. Lead..	15¾	15⅜	15	15¾
3,200	‡Stutz Motor.	64	64½	62¾	63
500	Submarine Boat				
	N. J. cfts...	35	35	34	34½
700	‡Tob. Prod...	44½	45	44½	44¾
200	U. S. S'ship..	6	6	6	6
7,000	‡United Mot..	70	70	68¾	69
200	Un. Prof. Sh..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	United Zinc...	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Utah Metal..	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼
1,200	White Mot....	54¼	54½	54	54
300	World Film v. t. cfts..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Zinc Concen.	4	4	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Anglo.-Am. O.	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
1	Ill. Pipe Line.	170	170	170	— 1
75	Prairie P. L..	223	222	223	+ 1
21	So. Pipe L...	194	194	194	..
21	S. O. of Ind..	572	570	570	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	‡Alb. P.. Ld.. (a prospect)	58	58	58	58
575	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1,500	‡Cos. O. & G.. (Oil Ref.)....	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞
3,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	15⅜	15⅜	14½	14⅝
1,500	‡C. O.& G.pf.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼
500	‡Federal Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Inter. Pet...	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾
3,100	Kenova Oil (a prospect) ..	½	½	⅜	½
200	‡Keyst. Oil of N. Y.....	74	74	74	74
700	‡Midwest Oil	46	48	46	47
150	Met. Pet.....	13½	13¼	13	13
5,000	‡Musko. Ref..	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅞
4,900	‡N.Y.-Ok. O.	90	91	89	90
8,000	‡Okla. Oil...	10	11	10	10
4,000	Ok. Pr. & R.	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6¾
6,700	†Om. O. & G.	55	58	55	58
3,000	‡Prud. O.&G..	10	10	10	10
1,500	‡Sinclair Oil..	44	44	42	42
6,400	‡Tex.-M. Pet.	73	75	72	74
7,000	‡Un. W. Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
75	‡Ven. Con. Oil	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2,250	‡Victoria Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Way. O. & G.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	‡Alas.-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	‡Atlanta	11	11	11	11
12,000	‡Adanac Sil....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	‡Ala.-B. C. M. (a prospect)	58	58	58	58
14,000	‡Ari Copf'ds	54	62	54	62
2,200	Big L. C. C..	2½	2½	2	2½
1,000	‡Beaver Con.	37	37	37	37
2,000	‡Booth	15	15	15	15
3,000	Bos. & Mon..	⅛	1	⅛	½
900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs..	5	5	4¾	4¾
500	‡Calav. Cop..	5	5	5	5
2,500	‡Caledonia ...	69	70	69	70
100	Canada Cop..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	‡Cashboy	5	5	5	5
2,800	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Con. Cop. M..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,500	Con. Cop.-U..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,500	‡Con.-Home..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	‡Doub.-H. S.	74	76	74	76
1,375	Dund.-A. O. (a prospect)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
14,000	‡Emma. Cop.	40	49	40	48
600	First Nat....	4¼	4¼	4	4
4,000	‡Flor. Sil....	75	75	72	72
1,000	‡Giff. Cobalt.	6	6	6	6
100	Howe Sound..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,600	‡Gold Hill....	18	20	18	20
3,500	‡Gold'd Cons.	88	88	87	87
2,000	‡Gold'fd Mer.	8½	8½	8½	8½
10,450	Green Monst.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Hecla Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
700	‡Hemple Cop.	1	1	1	1
2,500	‡Homestd'a ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	‡Iron Blos'm	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¼
300	‡Jim Butler.	86	87	86	87
1,500	‡Jumbo Exten.	76	77	76	77
1,200	‡Kewaunee ..	11	11	11	11
2,500	‡Louisiana C.	17	18	17	18
1,500	‡Marsh Min.	13½	14	13½	14
500	‡Mojave Tung.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8,500	‡Mont. G. M.	86	86	75	75
200	Monitor Sil..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
84,000	‡Mother Lode	31½	33½	31½	32
4,600	‡Newray M.	42	42	41	42
600	N. Y. & H. R. M. Co.....	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
300	Nipissing M..	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
1,000	‡Oatman Lea. (a prospect)	64	65	64	65
500	‡Oatman So. (a prospect)	30	30	30	30
18,000	‡Rex Con. M.	21	22	21	21
1,500	‡Scorpion ..	57	57	56	56
1,000	Std. Silv.-L..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡Success M..	60	61	59	59
500	‡Temiskg'ng ..	55	55	55	55
250	Ton. Ext.....	5¼	5¼	5¾	5¾
250	Tungsten Co. of America..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,225	Un. Eastern..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,500	‡U.S.Cont.M.	8	8	8	8
200	Unity G.M.Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,500	‡W. End. Con.	89	89	87	88
3,500	‡White O. M..	7	7⅜	6½	7⅛
165	‡Yuk. Alaska trust cfs....	42	42½	42	42½
400	‡Yusca'n Cons	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$65,000	‡Conden Oil 6s, w. i....	109½	109½	108½	108½
30,000	‡Int. Mer Mar. 6s, w. i....	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
70,000	‡Rus. Govt. 5½s, w. i...100		100¼	100	100⅛
10,000	‡Sulzburger & Sons Co. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
80,000	Sinclair Oil 6s	95½	98½	98½	98½

Note.—This correction of transaction reported last Saturday was noted in official Curb sheet of yesterday: 1,000 Paterson Lad. 1st 8s should have read Beaver Cons.

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drg Syndicate...	12	14	12¾	14
Brit.-Am. T. Co. ord.	18	19	18	18½
B.-Am. T. Co. ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Holly Sugar Corp....	47	49	47	49
Lake T. B. 1st pf....	8	9	8	8½
Lynn Phonograph....	5	7	5	7
Mo. Pac. pf. w. i....	45	55	..	..
Mitchell Motors, w. i.	66	67	66	66½
Peerless M. T. Corp.	22	25	23	25
Saxon Motor Car Co.	77	80	76	80
Springfield Body pf..	115	120	115	120
Standard Motors	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Triangle Film v. t. c.	2⅜	3	2½	2¾
Unicorn Film	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛

OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Oil pf.....	85	88	85	88
Oklahoma Oil pf....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham Mines.....	10	10⅜	10	10⅜
Cerro de Pasco Cop.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Comstock Tunnel	8	10	8	10
Inspir. Need.	65	67	65	67
Inter. & Ins., M. & R.	1½	2	1½	2

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	65	68	65	68
American Brass	283	290	282	285
Atlas Powder	150	155	160	170
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	99	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	118	120	117	120
Bliss (E. W.).....	500	530	500	530
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	175	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	790	810	790	810
Du Pont Pow., new..	239	242	230	242
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder....	295	305	295	310
Hercules Powder pf..	112	118	112	114
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	165	162	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	550	560	550	560
Winch Rptg. Arms..	1200	1500	1500	1550

TO AID CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

Alfred H. Smith Will Advise Reorganizers of Systems There.

Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Canadian Railway Commission, which is seeking a solution of the railroad problem in Canada, arrived here yesterday from Ottawa and was in conference most of the forenoon with Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central, in his offices in the Grand Central Terminal.

Mr. Smith has been invited by the Canadian Railway Commission to make an examination of the railroad systems of that province and further assist in a plan of reorganization. Following the meeting between Mr. Smith and Sir Henry, it was learned that only a preliminary conference had been held.

Sir George Paish, the third member of the Canadian Railways Commission, is expected to arrive here from London about Sept. 1. The reorganization of the railroad systems of Canada, which has become more urgent since the European War, is considered unavoidable because of large yearly deficits in operating expenses. Some of the causes underlying the railroad troubles in Canada are said to be overdevelopment, building of railroad lines into undeveloped country, and war conditions.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
Atlantic Refining....	695	705	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line...	90	93	90	93
Chesebrough Mfg.....	315	325	315	325
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line...	41	43	41	43
Cumberland Pipe Line	89	93	89	93
Eureka Pipe Line....	210	220	210	220
Galena S. Oil.....	158	162	158	162
Galena S. Oil pf.....	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line....	170	173	170	173
Indiana Pipe Line....	91	93	90	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
National Transit	13	15	13	15
N. Y. Transit.....	190	200	190	200
Northern Pipe Line..	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	228	230	227	230
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	12⅛	12	12	12½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas...	360	365	365	370
Prairie Pipe Line....	221	224	220	223
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line...	191	194	191	194
South Penn. Oil....	340	345	340	345
Southwest. Penn	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal..	269	271	268	270
Standard Oil of Ind.	575	580	570	575
Standard Oil of Kan..	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky..	405	415	400	410
Standard Oil of Neb.	380	400	380	400
Standard Oil of N. J.	520	522	519	521
Standard Oil of N. Y.	206	208	205	205
Standard Oil of Ohio.	375	385	370	380
Swan & Finch.....	102	107	97	102
Tide Water Oil Co....	181	185	181	185
Union Tank	83	91	83	83
Vacuum Oil	270	274	271	274
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Forty-six corporations were chartered today. Their aggregate capitalization was $2,463,500 and they included:

Monitor Motor Co., Inc., motors, engines, machines, cars, carriages, wagons, boats, $1,000,000; B. Robins, M. E. Kaplan, M. Monfried, 299 Broadway.

Hyson-Derr & Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, brokers, capital 12,500 shares, 10,000 without par value, carry on business with $300,000; C. B. Hyson, J. G. Wilson, J. A. Stone, 510 Audubon Av.

Rex Motor Co., Inc., motor engines, machinery, cars, carriages, carriage selling, $200,000; W. H. Wilson, W. A. Young, J. S. Starke, 110 West Hayes Av., Corona.

The Thirty-three Union Square Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $100,000; H. F. Allen, Jr., B. Ellison, A. A. Fraser, 165 Broadway.

F. Schnicki & Co., Inc., leather goods, trunks, bags, tanneries, $50,000; W. N. and J. N. MacLean, B. H. Bryon, 300 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

The Bauer Chemical Co., Inc., chemists, druggists, $100,000; C. S. Woodman, C. S. Keyes, T. E. Hodgkins, 589 President St., Brooklyn.

Russian Alliance Motors Corp., machinery, tools, novelties, cars, trucks, commission, $100,000; J. Deutsch, L. J. Rosett, A. Goldberg, 200 West 98th St.

The Auditing and Developing Co., Inc., auditing, accounting, installation systems, devices, $50,000; M. J. Spaid, S. P. Jacobia, C. W. Holton, Yonkers.

American Beverages Co., Inc., Canandaigua, beverages, fruits, cold storage, warehousing, forwarding, $50,000; V. G. Hart, C. Pond, C. Kuhn, Buffalo.

New Rochelle Storage Warehouse Co., Inc., New Rochelle, forwarding, furniture, auction rooms, garages, $25,000; F. J. Keeling, E. and E. Connolly, New Rochelle.

New Jersey Chemical Works, Inc., chemicals, medicines, dyestuffs, $10,000; B. J. Focker, E. J. and S. Llebovitz, 31 West 30th St.

Carlsbad Realty Corp'n, realty, construction, management, development, $10,000; E. H. Coller, L. Altschul, S. F. Karlebach, 300 East 195th St.

New York Golden Star Bread Co., Inc., bakery shop, $10,000; H. Osterman, M. and L. Adel, 454 East 168th St.

Al Bloch, Inc., sponging, refinishing, woolens, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; D. Brill, B. Katz, A. Bloch, 19 South Park Av., Arverne.

Tip Top Laundry, Inc., $10,000; C. R. Bradbury, J. M. Mandelbaum, O. Frisch, 1,461 1st Av.

Madge Whitehall, Inc., designing, gowns, wearing apparel, $10,000; E. Weaver, A. Brady, M. Whitehead, 22 East 45th St.

Millard's Gum Vending Corp'n, Eddyville, gum, candies, vending machines, $10,000; I. S. Ottenberg, E. L. and W. Millard, 215 West 125th St.

Tischler Roofing and Sheet Metal Works, Inc., roofers, sheet metal workers, $10,000; L. B., F. W. and A. Tischler, 1,431 Madison Av.

J. W. Werner Clothing Co., Inc., haberdashery, clothing, boots, shoes, wearing apparel, $10,000; A. L. Berman, A. Michaels, B. Herman, 1,506 2d Av.

Public Stores Corp'n of the Bronx, merchandise, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cent business, $10,000; A. S. Wright, H. L. Reinhold, J. P. Bertram, 2,490 Tiebout Av., Fordham.

Commercial Electric Sign Co., Inc., electric light signs, commercial signs, electric contract work, $5,000; O. Fralick, F. P. Schavel, E. Hartwig, 440 West 46th St.

Hampton Button Mfg. Co., Inc., buttons, bucklers, novelties, cloak, dress trade, $10,000; S. Lesser, H. S. Kohn, W. F. Slavik, 1,315 1st Av.

Ardent Motor Car Co., Inc., autos, trucks, taxis, engines, motors, $5,000; D. Melillo, A. B. Lafar, G. R. Cooper, 37 Liberty St.

Overland-Utica Co., Inc., Syracuse, autos, parts, accessories, supplies, agencies, $5000; T. F. Fitzpatrick M. B. and J. W. Lee, Jr., Syracuse.

Broff & Seiff, Inc., women's apparel, $5,000; H. Seiff, J. and E. Broff, 323 East 165th St.

Globe Costume Co., Inc., renting theatrical costumes, theatrical brokers agency, $10,000; E. Odierno, M. A. Verdi, G. J. Gindici, 536 West 180th St.

Arthur Pearson, Inc., managers, proprietors, theatres, $5,000; C. Crawford, J. F. Muldoon, E. G. Harrison, 118 West 57th St.

C. W. Daniels Amusement Co., Inc., Brooklyn, theatricals, amusements, $5,000; J. L. Sullivan, O. S. Bowling, C. W. Daniels, 1,638 East 8th St., Brooklyn.

Supreme Dress Co., Inc., women's dresses, waists, kindred articles, $5,000; I. A. Nemerov, L. Seydel, B. J. Blickman, 1,441 Broadway.

Martin Court Realty Co., Inc., property of every kind, realty, $5,000; G. C. Woolf, A. Miller, A. S. Gussow, 5 Beekman St.

Times Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., women's apparel, $5,000; M. Miller, I. Eisenstein, A. Lelbovitz, 11 Broadway.

Capital Increases.—Salisbury Wheel and Manufacturing Co., Jamestown, $500,000 to $1,000,000; Castelli Carpet Co., Inc., New York, $50,000 to $101,000; David Cohen Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000; Twentieth Century Millinery Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000; M. Wood, Inc., Bronx, $5,000 to $10,000; George H. Donah Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $15,000.

Capital Reductions.—The Berkeley Press, New York, $65,000 to $50,000; The Century Mortgage Co., Ossining, $100,000 to $1,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—Gramatan Spring Water Co., Bronxville; D. Davis & Co., Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Charters filed: Wallace Silk Co., Phillipsburg, manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and other textile fabrics, $125,000; James F. Wallace, John A. Wallace, Mary M. Wallace, Phillipsburg.

Trade Laboratories, Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in alkalies and chemicals, $25,000; A. Keen, Philadelphia; C. Roy Dickinson, Erwin F. Spellmeyer, East Orange; J. C. Brush, New York.

Selah Manufacturing Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in clamping brackets, $150,000; John J. Sloat, Edward A. Schilling, Michael J. A. Doyle, Newark.

Frank L. May & Co., Inc., Perth Amboy, deal in chemicals and drugs, $50,000; Ernest A. Reinhart, Frank L. May, Olga Larsen, Perth Amboy.

Englewood Real Estate Co., Inc., Jersey City, deal in real estate, $10,000; Anna B. Shannahan, William Turner, Hamilton Cross, Jersey City.

Dunn & Co., Inc., Wildwood, manufacture and deal in sugar, pastry, ice cream, &c.; $10,000; Leighton P. Stradley, J. Disbrow Baker, J. P. Murray.

American Bulb Co., Plainfield, raise and deal in seeds, flowers and bulbs, $50,000; William Newcorn, Pauline Bottenstein, Elsie Davidson, Plainfield.

Endlessgraph Manufacturing Co., Irvington, manufacture and sell moving picture and picture projecting machines, $125,000; Mayk Melnyk, Irvington; Paul O. Rudyk, Edmonton, Canada; Wlademir J. Slemino-wies, Chicago.

COTTON SHOWS GAIN ON REPORTS OF RAIN

Continued Downpours in the Eastern Belt Cause Much Uncertainty.

PRICES UP 12 TO 17 POINTS

Undertone at the Close Is Very Steady, with Shorts Plainly Nervous—No Scarcity in Europe.

Fear of damage from continued rains in the Eastern belt was responsible for a higher range of prices in cotton yesterday with the market closing at a net gain of 12 to 17 points. The July option which is nearing expiration was relatively the strongest on the list, and made the maximum advance. The undertone at the close was very steady with shorts plainly nervous.

Ordinarily rains in the latter part of July and in August are beneficial rather than detrimental to cotton. Under normal circumstances the only harm that is done arises from making the plant too sappy to resist hot dry weather, and maturity also is delayed. From the point of view of Summer moisture, however, the present season is somewhat extraordinary. Rains have been almost continuous for a long period, and downpours reported Sunday and yesterday have put the fields in such a water-logged condition that numerous complaints were received yesterday.

Rains ranging from small amounts up to four inches were reported from the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. New Orleans wired; "Large short interest accumulating here. Expect sharp advance when truth about Atlantics becomes known." Atlanta wired: "Damage reports coming from all over Eastern belt include grass, weevil, bottom branches turning yellow, lack of fruit and growth. Late cotton reported hopeless in many sections." The recipient of the latter message sent the following reply to Atlanta: "No dearth of damage reports, but why does not the Eastern belt send up buying orders?"

With the present unfavorable conditions in the Eastern belt it is feared that the Government crop condition report which will be made up out of replies to be sent in today will reflect unfavorable opinion of conditions over a wide area. This report will be published on Tuesday Aug. 1.

There is evidently no scarcity of cotton in Europe compared with normal times. Students of statistics may be somewhat surprised to learn that omitting Hamburg and Bremen, Germany's two seaports, Europe's visible supply of cotton, including the amount afloat, is 20 per cent. larger than it was two years ago with normal conditions prevailing. Europe's stocks of cotton by the end of the present year will be approximately 1,250,000 bales compared with 1,062,000 bales two years ago, omitting Germany's figures in both instances.

The market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.97	13.08	12.95	13.07@13.08	12.90@12.91
Oct.	13.04	13.15	13.03	13.13@13.15	13.01@13.02
Dec.	13.30	13.39	13.18	13.30@13.31	13.12@13.18
Jan.	13.27	13.36	13.23	13.33@13.36	13.21@13.22
Mar.	13.44	13.50	13.40	13.51@13.52	13.38@13.39
May	13.57	13.64	13.53	13.64@13.65	13.52@13.54

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 15 points advance, middling 13.15c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 10 to 15 points higher. New Orleans, 13c; Galveston, 13.70c; Savannah, 13c; Memphis, 13.12c; Augusta, 12.75c; Houston, 13.65c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.77	12.92	12.77	12.92@.....	12.78 bid
Oct.	12.85	12.97	12.82	12.95@12.96	12.85@12.86
Dec.	12.96	13.10	12.96	13.08@13.

FOODSTUFFS AMPLE IN THIS COUNTRY

Their Production Shown to be Increasing Faster Than Population Is Growing.

SOME SIGNIFICANT FACTS

Data Given in Report of a Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Misgivings frequently expressed, that the United States was approaching the period when it would be necessary to import foodstuffs in order to satisfy the needs of a growing population, are discussed and refuted in a report just made by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Accompanying the report are a series of charts illustrating the proportions between population and production of foods and the imports and exports of the latter. At the outset the committee says:

"There exists today a widespread belief that the growth of population in this country is in greater ratio than the supply of food products, and, consequently, that the time is fast approaching when we shall no longer be a self-contained nation as regards material subsistence, but will depend upon outside countries for our very existence. Such a condition, if the forecast be true, presents a serious situation of far-reaching and sinister import. In case of war with a country that controlled the sea, and if the war were sufficiently prolonged, it would mean our inevitable submission from the pangs of hunger and starvation. It would forever prevent any material reduction in the high cost of living, and would prove a permanent handicap to an advancing civilization, one of the chief requisites of which is abundant food at moderate prices.

"The mere prospect of such a calamity is consequently a favorite theme for Jeremiahs of woe from many writers, economic and otherwise, as to the decadence of agriculture in our own country, and the economic, social and political ills which await us. These pronouncements are usually remarkable for the half truths and the incomplete statistics upon which the arguments are founded, the plentiful lack of personal knowledge, and the actual observation of fundamental conditions displayed by the authors, and the entire absence of intelligent, detailed analysis of the facts presented. It can be said with much definiteness that the direful conclusions so generally drawn are distinctly unwarranted.

Taking the figures of production of the leading cereals and tubers during the last fifty years, it appears that while population increased about 200 per cent. during that period the production of wheat increased 500 per cent., corn 370 per cent., oats 475 per cent., barley 2,000 per cent., Irish potatoes 250 per cent., and rice over 3,000 per cent. In the matter of imports and exports the committee has this to say:

"The usual argument that we are becoming a food-importing country is based on the statement that our exports of foodstuffs are decreasing, while imports are increasing. In the case of wheat, the greatest of all cereals used directly for human food, it will be seen the exports vary decidedly from year to year, being affected by a great number of contributing causes, but that exports have shown an appreciable increase during the last five years, while imports always have been and still continue a negligible quantity.

"The falling off in exports of corn is due largely to the numerous new uses found for it at home in ways often not directly as human food. The last two years show a large increase proportionately in imports, principally from the Argentine. These imports were actually in small volume compared with the production of any surplus growing corn State, and had small relation to the question of food. They were largely the result of decreased domestic production, owing to drought in the two years in question, and consequent high prices.

"The same phenomenon is seen in the case of oats and potatoes where short crops at home bring increased shipments for a brief space, principally to seaboard States, but where in the long run exports average while imports either decline or else barely hold their own.

"In the case of barley, importations once so great have practically died out while exports steadily increase.

"The example of rice is one of the most illuminating in this general connection. Rice is peculiarly a plant of tropical and sub-tropical countries, and consequently can be raised only in a comparatively small portion of the United States. Yet while both importations and exportations have increased in about equal proportion, production has outstripped them both, thus indicating that the largely increased demand is being met by domestic production even more than by foreign importation.

"The apparent paradox of both exporting and importing staple agricultural products is due in principal measure, as in case of oats and potatoes, to a short domestic crop with consequent higher prices, thus allowing in proportionately small volume of these products to be temporarily brought into the seaboard section where cheap ocean carriage is lower than the land freight from the producing South and West.

"A very definite proof of surplus production of agricultural products beyond our needs is the fact that each year we carry from the former harvest into the succeeding harvest from 20 to 25 per cent. of the yield of the principal cereals. It must be evident that not only is there no decrease in the exportation of the leading cereals and tubers, but that the reverse is the case, and that the imports are negligible and spasmodic and fail to show any tendency to increase."

In a chart showing exports and imports of foodstuffs beginning with 1866 it appears that fifty years ago the imports of such articles were $125,000,000 with exports less. In 1915 the exports had reached nearly $1,000,000,000 and the imports were one-half that amount. This includes all kinds of foodstuffs, both crude and manufactured, and also food animals. It even embraces such things as tea, coffee, and sugar, and in some cases even tobacco. Further pursuing the subject, the committee says:

"In 1913 of the total agricultural imports of $815,000,000, coffee, cocoa, tea, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and sugar products, and tobacco constituted $315,000,000, or 42 per cent., while in the same year of the total exports of $1,123,000,000, grain and grain products totaled $210,000,000, or more than one-sixth. We do not grow coffee, tea, and cocoa in this country, and because of the lack principally of suitable climate it is a question whether we ever will do so save in a limited way. Consequently, our importation of such articles is entirely a question of taste, and our extensive use of them is an evidence of our ability to gratify this taste and not a matter of necessity. In case of stress we could well enough get along without them, as was generally done in the South during the civil war, which is a very different proposition from not raising enough wheat for our own use and trying to get along without that.

"The statement that our agricultural exports during the last quarter of a century have shown a decreasing percentage of our total exports has not in reality any more to do with the case than have the flowers that bloom in the Spring. It is merely a matter of our greatly increasing our exports in other directions, especially in manufactures."

Regarding fruits and nuts, it appears that imports have increased about 70 per cent. and exports about 125 per cent. One-half the imports were products of the tropics and sub-tropics, which can only be produced here in a very limited way. Meanwhile, exports of oranges, lemons, raisins, and many kinds of nuts have grown steadily, whereas a generation ago they were obtained from abroad.

In fish, imports and exports have been increasing in the last ten years, the former 80 per cent. and the latter 100 per cent. A steady increase is also noted in poultry and dairy and vegetable products. In sugar, domestic production has increased about 1,000 per cent. in fifty years, against about 1,000 per cent. increase in imports. Exports of it have increased over 2,000 per cent.

"There is scarcely an agricultural food product, either primary or secondary," says the committee, "the production of which has not outstripped the growth of population in the last fifteen years, and the real problem is not to seek needed supplies abroad, but to find an adequate and satisfactory market for the constantly increasing domestic output. The agricultural food products which we import are largely those which we do not and cannot raise in this country at all, or else only in small quantities, because of lack of suitable climate and soil, such as bananas, cocoanuts, tea, coffee, spices, and pineapples, or else products of different kind and variety from that we grow or manufacture, such as certain grapes and some varieties of cheese, or those that we still import to some degree, though in decreasing volume, such as lemons and some varieties of nuts, because the domestic product is not as yet in sufficient volume to supply home demand."

With regard to live cattle, the charts show that imports have largely increased since 1893 while exports have dwindled to small proportions. It also indicates a slow but steady increase in the number of milch cows but an appreciable decrease since 1907 in the number of beef cattle. The decrease is equally marked in the number of sheep. The decreases are due to a number of causes, among them being the changing of grazing land to agricultural purposes, several hot, dry Summers that burned up the grazing ranges and which were followed by blizzards in Winter resulting in herds losing from one-third to one-half their numbers, and the ravages of the foot and mouth disease. Since 1913 the number of cattle has been slowly increasing.

After a temporary decline, there has been an increase in the number of hogs, of which there are more now in the country than ever before. Under favorable conditions the entire number of hogs in the country can be duplicated in twelve months, for the packing-house demand takes about that number each year. There are practically no live hogs exported or imported, but in the form of packing-house products they furnish the great bulk of the edible meat exports from this country. A heavy decline is shown since 1901 in the exports of beef and its products but the decline is less marked in pork and its products.

"The importation of meat supplies for food," adds the committee, "assumes a different phase when we realize that in 1914 more than two-thirds of the live cattle imported were from Mexico and that a large part of these were exported in the shape of packing-house products. So far as the money value is concerned the exportation in 1914 of pork packing-house products alone was seven times greater than all the live cattle brought into this country during that year. Moreover, the packing-house products imported consist very largely of hides, bones, hoofs, bristles, and the like, and a very small proportion of things to eat. Of $154,000,000 of packing-house products imported in 1914 only 20,000,000 were meat intended for food, while pork packing-house products exported totaled $154,000,000 for the same period."

In summing up, the committee states that a detailed study of the actual facts involved warrants the conclusion that the problem of imports of foodstuffs into the United States need not give us serious concern, either now or in the near future.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Re Piertz & Grossman.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Holder‹Holder.
St. John's Church in the Wilderness‹Tracy.
Clinton‹C. G. White Eng Corp.
Higbson‹Cornell.
Buttenweiser‹Goldenberg.
Same‹Stadtmauer.
Barriette‹Terry & Tench Co.
Dynkine‹Friedman.
Gartner‹Mayer.
Lomenzo‹Siminansky.
Lavena‹Degnon Cont.
Rosenthal‹Kreinik.
Schneider‹Waiflish.
Bender-Robinson Co‹Washbourne.
Levi‹Delguidici.
Re Schuppert. (German Exch Bank.)
Birnberg‹Zuckerman.
Miller‹Nas Elec R R.
Silverman‹So B'klyn Ry.
Sikorowski‹same.
Capes‹Capes.
Werner‹315 West 29th St. Co.
Cohen‹CNY, (4.)
Wyner‹1,482 B'way Corp.
Re Maltbie. (Am Brake, &c. Co.)
Long‹Long.
Ullman‹Empire Cook Laundry Co.
Kaplan‹Kaplan.
Weldon‹Prince.
Levoff-Parlaghy, Schmohl‹Weintraub.
Blalock‹Irwin.
Velensky‹Schmelin.
Met Ry Products Co‹Van Name.
Chapman‹Chapman.
Yokolem‹Escoffier.
Re Greenstein (Clothing Co. (Leidesdorf.)
Re Pick. (Lebowitz.)
Aversa‹Marasco.
Tillman‹Ogren.
Kennedy‹Wallace.
Hamburger‹Hamburger.
Brenner‹Brenner.
Dressler‹Beard.
Champlin‹Hutter.
Mack‹Denkmann.
Re CNY, (Olmstead Av.)
Nelson‹Nestor Holding Co.

PART II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Re Madden (44 Madison St.)
Re Mandl (Unity M B & C Club.)
Re same (W 150 & 151 Sts.)

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Solomon Cohn.
Harlan H Noll, &c.
Ruth G Dolese.
Meyer London (2.)
Mary G Pinkney.
James M Quigley.
Henry Erdmann.
James Abato.
Marie E Ploth.
Margaret Donoghue.
Giuseppe G Zibelli.
George H Huber.
Nellie Gore.
Ernest G W Woerz.
Emily Hamer.
Amelia Kinoch.
Robert J. Winn.
Octavia Viotty.
Jacob Mark.
George Reiss.
Stuart R Morris.
Florence J Hennessy.
Augusta Hyatt.
Emma L Ring.
Barnet Liberman.
Linda Vanacore.
Ciro Vanacore.
Gaylord S Truesdell.
William N Blakeman.
Joseph Isaacs.
Henry Kahn.
Samuel Smith.
Ernest A W Woerz.
George W Grossman.
Adelaide K Thomas.
Dennis O'Connor.
Annie Lane.
Paul Armstrong.
Henry Pasinsky.
Henry T Cutter.
Johannes D E M De Ridder, &c.
Patrick J Ryan.
Samuel Halper.
Sam Israel.
Rose Williams.
Erick Wallen.
James H Sinclair.
Mike Podworsk.
Nellie Poole.
John Meller, &c.
Anna Lundh.
Charles Grundlach.
Annie Clear.
Mary E Bayer.
Kate or Katie Anderson.
Catherine Pappas, &c.
Marie Nellis.
Collins L Balch.
Wm Parretts, infant.
Thomas P McCarthy.
Wm DuR Brown.
Margherite Di Vita, &c.
Lewis H Wolf.
Hanna Jansson.
Michael Curley.
Adelaide Legassi.
Thomas Thorn.
Herman Marcus.
William Kramer.
Henry Pasinsky.
Joseph O'Gorman.
Herman Marcus.
Sophia Sewards.
Jean E Guttin.
Dominick Colaizzi.
Thomas G McFarland.
John Culyer.
Samuel Frost.
Nellie Downey.
Ellen Dallett.
Thomas F Dougherty.
John Dowling.
Alice L Trudeau, infant.
Emanuel M Cohen.
Victor Veltisch.
Arthur W Eager.
Christopher H Garden.
Max Orbach.
Josephine MacMillen.
Thomas Thorn.
Fallie V Smith.
Antonio Torres.
John D Volkwein.
Johanna Geist.
Annie McMahon.
Fant Rathy.
Paula Schwerter.
James Mortimer.
Mary E Kearney.
Delia McPhillips.
Alfred L White.
Eleanor or Lena Kesdwall, &c.
Augustus Keuthen.
Amelia B Lockwood.
Morris B Singer.
George W Gorton.
Joseph Nageischmidt.
Daniel Parish, Jr.
Anna Heckmann.
Henry Endemann.
Katharine S DuBois.
David Dows.
Edward A Price.
Eleanor A Houghton.
Simon Bickart.
Edward C Bates.
Lizzie H Holme.
Thomas McGrath.
G M Mesetta, &c.
Gerald Donnelly.
Edward C Rice.
Ulysses T Curran.
Harold G Binney.
Louis Habel.
John R Todd.
Jacob Kahn.
John Ploth.
August Weidmann.
William M Ryan.
Patrick Keenan.
Max Hess
John H McGurk.
F von Benkendorff.
Charles Wilmot.
Simon Tomback.
Alfred J Fisher, Jr.
Hanna Frank.
Katy Schalick.
Regina Steinberg.
Lydia M Brunton.
Edwin Higbee.
Alfred E Seliger.
Michael McCarthy.
Margaret James.
George W Tenham.
William Q Ranft.
Robert Lennex.
Edouard E Blitz.
Robert Miller.
Anna Goepel.
John Curry.
Hildegard V Keckes.
Frederica Buckl.
Joseph P Topping.
Henrietta Hutton.
Peter Smyth.
Timothy F Higgins.
Annie Curran.
Tery McGiver.
Mary A Mullin.
George Diffenbach.
Margaret Reynolds.
Ethel Tena Quinby.
Margaret E Fahrenkopf.
Kate Jordan.
Walter A Boyd.
Mary A Grein.
Mary E Horton.
Anna Rodney.
Margaret T Rodney.
Mary A Rounds.
George Slor.
Fannie Rabinowitz.
Marietta Colbanks.
Edward E Flint.
Joseph Pulitzer.
Everard G Teel.
T J Bloomer.
Annie Meighan.
Lizzie Craig or Post.
Samuel Herzman.
Samuel L Rhodes.
Mary Murphy.
Catherine Murtha.
Charles Cory.
Catharine M F Cooney.
Douglas Gordon.
Mabel C Hundley.
Hanna Janssen.
Douglas Gordon.
Wills for probate:
Alice K Smith.
Charlotte Herrman.
Johanna Kohn.
Rachel Lehmaier.
Louis R Coquelet.
Lucy D Sheafe.
M Clelland Milnor.
Leopard Ames.
Bridget Burke.
Adelaide H Gunnison.
Elizabeth H Sweet.
James Colgan.
Hiram K Howard.
William Lewis.
Kate Curtis.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Buxbaum‹Hart.
Baltimore Roofing, &c. Co‹Rubber Roofing & Mfg Co.
Armstrong‹Levy.
Rabinowitz‹Kranichfeld.
Weifstein‹Scherer.
Armus‹Vermewl R & C Corp.
Kupferbarg‹Michaliover.
Riesz‹Seitz Rty, &c, Co.
Silverstein‹Wachsman.
Goldinger‹Grossman.
Drucker‹Bingham.
Felesina‹Bingham.
Girvin‹Darmstadt.
Hagan‹Sheffield Farms S-D Co.
Levy‹Daniels.
Helfont‹Amend.
Lefert‹Shapiro.
Hornstein‹Meyers.
Cohen‹Liberman.
Israel‹Fleischer.
Johnson‹Willmot.
Kream‹Karnis.
Seal‹Rosenberg. (2.)

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Kaiser‹Kaiser—Maurice Deiches. Hall‹Kramer—Hon James J Walker.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—German Sav Bank‹Schmidt—John F O'Brien.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—N Y Life Ins Co‹Alapri Co—Edward R Cohn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Sandford‹Richardson.
Hauser‹Woolf.
Frank‹Hart‹Netta Holding Co.
Albrecht‹Kovacs Const Co.
Wallbatt‹Jackson Const Co.
Travis‹Bresler (2.)
Same‹Voorhees (2.)
Fincke‹Swaningson.
Byrne‹Bach.
Brown‹Denver Rlty.
Clark‹Clark.
Seidman‹Jacobson.
Hamilton Hold Co‹Notlaw Rlty Corp.
Lemlein‹Tuttle.
Burger‹Trainor.
Lopschuk‹MacIntyre Iron Co.
Raffis‹Wagner.
Ehrlich‹Freid.
Schulze‹Footers Dye Works.
Diminno‹McDermott & Hanigan, Inc.
Bvar Sav Inst‹Irving.
Same‹Shepard.
Eichenbaum‹Eichenbaum.
Rado‹Rado.
Hembdt‹Hembdt.
Meryash‹Meryash.
Knoepke‹Meyer.
Straus‹Hatters' Union Lawhon.
Benenson Realty Co‹Pletscher.
Barnett‹Holbrook, Cabot & R, Inc.
Lucas‹Wlodasky.
Chait‹Voron.
Mayer‹Mayer.
Bronx Sav Bank‹Heaton.
Hazelton‹Beth Steel.
Wells‹Wells.
Simmons‹Simmons.
Coughlin‹Fox.
Re O'Brien.
Chait‹Voron.
Bluthenthal & Bickart‹Renz.
Hyams‹Voigt.
Re Reiter.
Mauceri‹Paulson.
Re Attanasio.
Meyer‹F W Woolworth Co.
Re Costigan.
Re Abramowitz.
City Island Homes, Inc‹Schwarzler.
CNY‹Benenson Rlty.
Re Stiller.
Wallace‹Berliner.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Samuel R Weiser‹7th Ave Amusement Co—Francis X Conlon. Pauline Levy‹Filomena D'Auria—Walter L McLaughlin. Dollar Sav Bank ‹Mitchell-McDermott Const Co—J Fairfax McLaughlin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Westcott‹Mayne.
Widynski‹Widynski.
Odom‹Odom.
Columbia Trust Co‹Nassau Hotel Co.
Young, (Board of Aldermen.)
Walker‹Walker.
Ambre‹Di Benedetto.
Bayles‹O'Rourke.
Martin‹Schwarting.
Dare‹Jones.
Bell‹Bell.
BNY‹Roesch.
Beck‹Miller.
Lent‹Lent.
Re Scott. (Scott.)
Ulrich‹Klaber.
Goetz‹Mencher.
Teresa‹Kaplan.
Promer‹Levy.
Hecht‹Beck.
M Shapiro‹Randall.
W Shapiro‹same.
Re 4th Av, Queens.
Smith‹Lee Tire & Rubber Co.
Niemand‹Nather.
Re Brenner.
Re East 92d St.
Fittale‹Fittale.
Liens Purchasing Co‹Goldstein.
Wile‹Mackenzie.
Re Daly, (Mahen.)
Contreras‹Contreras. (2.)
Bernstein‹Bernstein.
Zuaro‹Moskowitz.
Blydenburgh‹Blydenburgh.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary Bailey.
John Muller.
Accounting of:
D Maujer McLoughlin

Anna Molineaux.
George Barlow.
Estates of:
Feldman infants.
Gegan infants.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRAZIL MAY SEIZE SHIPS.

Resolution for Requisitioning 42 Teutonic Craft Planned.

RIO JANEIRO, July 24.—The question of requisitioning German ships in Brazilian ports will be taken up soon by the Brazilian Congress. Deputy Goncalves Naia is preparing a resolution authorizing such a requisition which he will present to the Chamber.

There are thirty-eight German ships and four Austrian in Brazilian ports. This shipping is estimated to be worth between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. The biggest ship of the fleet is the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher, which has a tonnage of 7,592. There has been some ill-will against Germany in Brazil owing to the fact that Germany seized Brazilian coffee worth $7,000,000 and refused payment for it.

After Portugal had requisitioned German ships in her ports last February it was reported in New York and London that Brazil has taken similar action. Germany's declaration of war on Portugal was greeted by popular demonstrations in Rio Janeiro in favor of the Allies.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal Pending to Lease New York Central Block for $2,500,000

Apartment House—Increases West Fifty-third Street Holdings—Resale on Allen Street—Brooklyn Buyers.

With the exception of the unusual number of building plans filed yesterday, chiefly for tall business buildings in different parts of the city and new apartment houses, there was little of note in the realty market. Of particular interest in the proposed structures was that for a $2,500,000 apartment house to cover the entire block bounded by Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, Lexington and Park Avenues.

The block is part of the New York Central's Railroad yard property. Negotiations are pending, it was learned, for the leasing of the block to a syndicate, but the closing of the deal is subject to proper financing of the plan. The architects, Warren & Wetmore, said that, so far as they knew, work would be started very soon.

Enlarges Fifty-third Street Holdings.

Luke Blake has taken title from the Mutual Life Insurance Company to the four-story stable at 108 and 110 West Fifty-third Street, 50 by 100.5, subject to a mortgage of $86,000. The sellers acquired it at foreclosure last April. Mr. Blake owns the adjoining plot at 112, twenty-five feet front, and the garage in the rear at 115 and 117 West Fifty-second Street, giving him a total frontage of seventy-five feet on Fifty-third Street and fifty feet on Fifty-second Street.

Harlem Dwelling Sale.

The three-story dwelling at 107 West 131st Street, 18.9 by 99.11, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, has been sold by the Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company.

Allen Street Resale.

The four-story building at 192 Allen Street, 22 by 87.6, between Stanton and Houston Streets, has been sold by William H. Archibald to a client who will alter it for his business. The property was recently purchased at auction by a client of Walter F. Peacock.

Bronx Sales.

The two five-story apartment houses at 491 to 497 East 140th Street, 75 by 100, near Brook Avenue, have been purchased by the Jayvill Realty Corporation from the Beekman Construction Company.

Brooklyn.

The Albemarle Court apartment on the east side of Ocean Avenue, 120 feet north of Albemarle Road, and the Cathedral Arms, on the west side of Ocean Avenue, about 100 feet south of Church Avenue, have been sold by Bartholomew A. Green for the Wolfinger & Lasberg Building Company. The buyer gave in part payment the old Prentice house at the foot of Remsen Street. The properties aggregate in value about $500,000.

The house with garage at 1,270 Fifty-sixth Street, 40 by 100, has been resold by Meister Builders.

The two-story house at 1,212 Union Street has been sold by the Realty Associates to Olin F. Baneroft.

Ghegan & Levine have sold for the Aldent Construction Company two four-story apartments at 1,469 and 1,475 President Street, corner of Albany Avenue, to Charles F. Harms, who gave property at Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

Sales in Queens.

The S. & A. Building Corporation has taken title to a plot 120 by 100 at the southwest corner of Dittman and Grand Streets, Elmhurst.

H. Doscher has sold to the Hill Section Company for $11,300 a plot 233 by 254 at the northeast corner of Metropolitan Avenue and Andrews Street and another, 100 by 350, at the corner of Andrews and Campian Streets.

Silman Investors have taken title to a plot 100 by 150 on the south side of Corona Avenue, west of Hanover Avenue, Elmhurst.

Long Island.

William F. Sheehan, former Lieutenant Governor of New York, has purchased two acres at Manhasset from Frederick Lipps. The price is said to have been about $200,000, a record for acreage in that section. It will be added to Mr. Sheehan's 350-acre estate.

West 99th Street Garage Lease.

The William Krauss Garage Company has taken a sixty-three-year lease of the vacant plot, 75 by 100, at 115 to 119 West Ninety-ninth Street, between Columbus nad Amsterdam Avenues. Alice M. Morrison and others are the owners of record. The lessees will erect on the site a two-story garage building, which will be added to their present garage at 121 to 127 West Ninety-ninth Street, giving them when completed a frontage of 175 feet.

Commercial Leases.

White-Goodman has leased for the Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company to the W. S. Ensign Corporation the five-story building at 5 East Nineteenth Street, formerly occupied by Lord & Taylor, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $60,000. The lessees are one of the largest manufacturers of and dealers in glassware and hotel supplies.

Albert B. Ashforth, Incorporated, has leased the building at 12 West Thirty-sixth Street for the Equitable Trust Company to Jacob O. Tepper, and the basement store at 56 West Thirty-seventh Street to Henry A. Hagan.

Liberty Tower Receiver.

Gabriel L. Hess has been appointed by Justice Hendrick receiver of the thirty-two-story Liberty Tower building, 57-9 by 84 and irregular, on the northwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets, pending a suit brought by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company against the Liberty-Nassau Building Company to foreclose a second mortgage, on which there is due $836,400. The receiver is required to give a bond of $5,000. There is a prior mortgage of $1,600,000, executed by the Liberty-Nassau Building Company to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on May 15, 1911.

The property is assessed at $1,950,000 and the annual rentals are approximately $208,534. The property was conveyed by the Bryant Building Company to the Liberty-Nassau Building Company on April 26, 1900.

Add Twelve Stories to Building.

Plans have been filed for adding twelve stories to the four-story building on the west side of Lexington Avenue between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, occupied by the American Express Company. The additional stories will be used for lofts and offices, and will make the building sixteen stories high. The New York Central Railroad Company is the owner. Warren and Wetmore are the architects and have estimated the cost at $1,500,000.

Realty Notes.

Justice Hendrick has appointed J. Sidney Bernstein receiver of the rents of 1 and 3 West 101st Street and 414 and 415 Central Park West, four five-story flats, pending a suit brought by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to foreclose mortgages amounting to $2,000.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for ten apartment houses on the block front, south side of Seventh Avenue between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, Brooklyn, to cost $115,000, for the Parkside Avenue Holding Company.

Plans for a sun parlor on the roof of the West Side Y. M. C. A. building, 316 West Fifty-seventh Street, to be used for handball and squash courts, have been filed by Louis E. Jallade, architect. The cost will be $9,000.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $35,000 to the 181 Street Holding Corporation for the erection of a five-story apartment at the southeast corner of 181st Street and Harrison Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

1334 St, 61 East, n s, 113 ft w of Park Av, 2Tx99.11, five-story tenement; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, 821 East, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 28x108.3, five-story stable; J. N. Molter against F. J. Hoellerer et al.; W. A. Kroyer, attorney; due, $17,472.11; taxes, &c., $215.16; to the plaintiff for $17,961.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Madison Av, 2,116 and 2,118, w s, 19.11 ft s of 133d St, 40x80, two four-story dwellings; S. S. Rose against M. P. Hicks et al.; J. J. Frank, attorney; due, $17,340; taxes, &c., $150.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Moshalu Parkway North, 312 ft e of Gun Hill Road, 56.4x239.11 to Gun Hill Road x54x 238.6; Charles Dickinson against J. C. Fisher et al.; Stimson & W., attorneys; due, $6,305.38; taxes, &c., $251.87.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

Broadway and 172d St, s w corner, for a one-story store and bakery building, 100.6x 98; Gross & Herbener, 558 West 158th St, owners; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $20,000.

Broadway and 171st St, n w corner, for a five-story tenement, 100.6x122.11; Gross & Herbener, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $175,000.

Madison Av, 160 and 164, for a fifteen-story loft building, 74.2x90; I. Randolph Jacobs, 80 East 42d St, owner; W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone, 38 West 32d St., architects; cost, $350,000.

Riverside Drive and Claremont Place, n e corner, for a twelve-story apartment house, 136x140; Clare Realty Co., Riverside Park and 124th St, R. A. Gushee, President, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $1,500,000.

39th St, 7 to 11 West, for a sixteen-story loft building, 86.8x98.9; F. V. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., and J. H. Burton, Cedarhurst, N. Y., owners; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $300,000.

43d St, 27 West, and 44th St, 26 and 28 West, for a sixteen-story store and office building, 50x141.10x200.10 and 100.5; The Syndicate Managers of the Racquet and Tennis Club, Charles H. Sabin, Manager, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $1,100,000.

48th St, 6 and 8 West, for a sixteen-story loft building, 50x99.5; E. L. Burrell, 6 West 48th St, owner; Robert G. Lyons, Inc., 32 Vanderbilt Av, architect; cost, $250,000.

48th St, 49th St, Livingston and Park Avs, for a twelve-story apartment house covering the entire block, 200.9x404.9½; New York Central Railroad Co., Grand Central Terminal, owner; Whitney Warren and Charles D. Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $2,500,000.

70th St, 206 to 216 West, for a fourteen-story brick hotel; Realty Holding Co., 30 East 42d St, L. Randolph Jacobs, President, owner; W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone, architects; cost, $800,000.

William St, 116-118, for a twenty-story office building, 80.6 and 121.4x100.11x126; William Street Co'rp, 99 William St, H. Randolph Anderson, President, owner; Frank H. Quimby, 99 Nassau St, architect; cost, $981,000.

90th St, s e corner of Park Av, for a thirteen-story apartment house, 186.4x117.2; The Allianca Realty Co., Wm. H. Cheseborough, President, 115 Broadway, owner; Andrew J. Thomas, 3,826 Webster Av, architect; cost, $1,000,000.

8th Av, n e corner of 32d St, for an eighteen-story store and office building, 88.3x138; Geo. L. Rives, 60 East 79th St, and James A. Burden, Troy, N. Y., owners; Trowbridge & Livingston, 527 5th Av, architects; cost, $460,000.

5th Av, 1,140 and 1,142, for a twelve-story apartment house, 70.6x80; Lloyd S. Bryce, Roslyn, N. Y., owner; Shape & Bready, Inc., 280 West 42d St, architects; cost, $300,000.

53th St, 6 and 8 West, for a nine-story club, 52x200; University Club, Thos. Thatcher, President, 1 West 54th St, owner; McKim, Meade & White, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Vanderbilt Av, 52, to twenty-story office building; Vanderbilt Concourse Corp., David R. Tod, President, 52 Vanderbilt Av, owner; Carrere & Hastings, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

31st St, 33d to 34th, to four-story Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Pennsylvania Railroad Co., owner; cost, $40,000.

57th St, 316 to 320 West, to Y. M. C. A. Building, for addition of fireproof sun parlor on roof; Y. M. C. A. of New York City, William Fellowes Morgan, President, owner; Louis E. Jallade, 37 Liberty St, architect; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

JANE ST, s a, 202 ft e of Washington St, 42.5x80; Margaretha Schwitters to Elmira M. Eds and Geo. Schwitters, 64 Perry St, each 1-3 part, mtg $10,000; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $100

MADISON Av, e s, 10.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; Ferd Solomon to Frederic R. Coudert, 124 East 56th St, and another, joint tenants, mtg $3,000, Dec. 24, 1915; attorneys, Coudert Bros., 2 Rector St. $1,500

SAME PROPERTY; Frederic R. Coudert, surviving joint tenant, to Ferd. Salomon, Riverside Hotel, Reno, Nev., mtg $3,000, b. & s. c. s. s., July 21, 1916; same attorneys $1

WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 176th St, 22.6x180.7 ft to e s of Broadway x7x181.10; Broadway, old e s, 208 ft n of centre line of 175th St, runs n 48.6x e 125x s 69x w 25x n 24x w 100 ft to beginning; Fannie Levy et al, executors, to Sarah Jacobs, 16 East 96th St, July 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

3D AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x101.9; 3d Av, w s, 92.1 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x102.7; Amelia M. Aiken, executrix, to Oscar Jacobs, 150 East 59th St, 1-3 part, all liens, July '17 .....$1

53D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; Mutual Life Insurance Co. to Luke Blake, 101 West 55th St, mtg $34,000, all liens, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

57TH ST, s s, 329.9 ft e of Avenue A, 18.3x 62.7; Jane Seaman et al to Chas. Dorn, 361 3d Av, and the estate of Jacob Schmitza, Chas. and Jacob J. Dorn, 68 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, executors, May 19; attorney, Francis J. Kuerzl, 32 Nassau St. $7,300

109TH ST, 211 East, n s, 168.6 ft e of 3d Av, 19.4x100.11; New Amsterdam Mortgage Co. to Morris Pollenger, 1,040 40th St, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000. April 29; attorney, Frederick R. Gilbert, 55 Wall St. $100

113TH ST, 71 West, n s, 268 ft e of Lenox Av, 12x100.11; Samuel Williams to Dero Realty Corp'n, Broadway, mtg $11,000, all liens, July 21; attorneys, Zodikow & W., 309 Broadway $1

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 27x 100.11; Martin Bamberger, 113 West 72d St, and another, executors of Gilbert Bamberger, to Fanny Weinstock, 3,402 St. Paul Av, Milwaukee, Wis., June 2; attorney, L. J. Frey, 31 Liberty St. $1

120TH ST, 22 West, n s, 218 ft w of 5th Av, 22.8x100.5, n s of 104 Manhattan Road, closed x18.8x114.8, foreclosure, July 21; John H. Rogan, referee, to German Savings Bank, 158 4th Av, July 24; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. .$10,000

122D ST, 208 West, s s, 145 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; Sadie Goldhammer to Improved Tenements Co., 26 Maiden Lane, all liens, July 17; attorney, E. W. Adler, 1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner 128th St, 22.0x180.7 to e s of Broadway x7x1x1.10; Broadway, old, e s, 203 ft n of centre line of 175th St, runs n 48.0x e 125x s 60x w 25x n 24x w 100 to beginning, July 24; Sarah Jacobs to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years.....$13,000

1ST AV, 2,384, e s, 43.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x73, July 21; Amelia F. Berg to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, due Jan. 21, 1917, 6 p. c., prior mtg $8,000; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$825

45TH ST, 438 West, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4, July 24; 438 West Forty-fifth Street Corporation to the German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & Amend, 119 Nassau St.....$18,000

53D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, July 14; Luke Blake to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,600

117TH ST, 63 West, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 27x100.11, June 26; Fanny Weinstock to Louis J. Frey, 610 West 139th St, trustee, due as per notes; address 31 Liberty St.....$16,000

121ST ST, 123 West, n s, 256 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; 131st St, 121 West, n s, 338 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11, July 22; William Brown and Rose E. Harper to Bronx Investment Co., 100 Broadway, due Jan. 22, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$700

158TH ST, 519 West, n s, 260 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11, July 1; Jennie B. Kenny to Hy Lente, 104 Morningside Av, 1 year, interest as per bond; attorney, Oliver E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$500

Bronx.

BURNETT PLACE, n s, at s w s of Tiffany St, runs w 75.4x n 72.11 to Tiffany St x s e 104.10 to beginning; Charles L. Moffett to Lillian A. Force, North Plainfield, N. J., July 18, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles L. Moffett, Plainfield, N. J.....$3,000

LOT 156, map of Haight estate; Margaret Mangin to Catharine McGrane, 200 Claremont Av, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, H. S. Leube, 3,011 Westchester Av.$500

LOT 224, map of Undercliff Terrace; Mary A. Doherty to Serial Building and Loan Institution, 195 Broadway, March 16, due as per bond; attorney, J. T. Mulhall, 206 Broadway.....$1,000

MARMION AV, s e corner of 178th St, 33.2x171.2 to Southern Boulevard x36.3x150.3; Boulevard Holding Co., Inc., to Samuel Kempner, 38 East 75th St, July 21, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$17,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $17,500, July 21, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same.....$55,000

PELHAM AV, s s, being Lot 196, map of S. Cambreling et al, 25.5x137.6x25x132.6; K. L. S. Realty Co., Inc., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, July 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,750

PELHAM AV, s s, being Lot 197, map of S. Cambreling et al, 25x137.7; K. L. S. Realty Co., Inc., to Fannie Veith, 9 West 95th St, July 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,750

TREMONT AV, n w s, 386.2 ft on curve from e s of Harrison Av, runs n w 151.4x n e 64.1x s e 153.3x s w 125; Marie C. Simendinger to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

165TH ST, 236 East, s s, runs s 81.1x w 21.0x w 23.5x n 81x e 45; Vin-Mor Realty Co., Inc., to Merchants Realization Co., Inc., 116 Nassau St, prior mtg $30,000, July 10, due May 10, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Newman & B., 116 Nassau St., notes..$2,500

201ST ST, 285 East, e s, 33.4x100; Louise Stoecklin to Thomas Miller, 648 Amsterdam Av, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,253, w s, 25 ft s of 173d St, six-story apartment, all; Hiram Elliott and another to Ida Mondschein, 2 Pinehurst Av, 3 years from July 15, 1916; attorneys, Siegeltuch & Silverman, 233 Broadway.....$8,250

2D AV, 429-431, w s, 59.3 ft s of 25th St, all, to build moving picture theatre on 242-246 25th St, and remodel 429-431 3d Av; Robert P. Green and another to M. R. Holding Co., 450 West 44th St, 21 years, from June 1, 1916; attorney, Pohey Underwriting Co., 51 East 42d St.....$3,250

170TH ST, 555 West, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100, six-story apartment, all; Hiram Elliott and another to Ida Mondschein, 2 Pinehurst Av, 3 years from July 15, 1916; attorneys, Siegeltuch & Silverman, 233 Broadway.....$8,750

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

53D ST, 422 East; Eureka Fire Hose Manufacturing Co. against Thomas E. Hergert et al., Jan. 4, 1916.....$245.33

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 207.6 ft s of 199th St, 50x103.3; Kreymborg Architectural Co. against Wayner Construction Co. et al., June 12, 1916..$112

PROSPECT AV, w s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 95x100; Melrose Marble Works, Inc., against Smarto Construction Co. et al., July 15, 1916.....$315.00

The NEW YORK TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY announces that the NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY has been merged with it, and that the name is now

New York Title and Mortgage Company

DIRECTORS:

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$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

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Call or write for free railroad tickets.

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Beautiful cottage, just finished, built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 7 large rooms, bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot-water heat; new model range, with extra hot-water attachment in kitchen; abundance of shrubbery; price $5,200, worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. GREAT BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St.

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$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME

Six rooms; all latest improvements; elegant bath; large open fireplace; gas, electric lights, steam heat; handsomely decorated; best neighborhood; fine plot laid out in flower garden, shrubs and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $3,200, with $200 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 606, 1 West 34th St.

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Beautiful English Home
CLOSE TO WATER
10 Rooms, 2 Baths
Plot 100x185 Feet.
Ideal Commutation. Express Service.

Delightfully situated on high ground; superb water views; select neighbors. House has immense living room with open brick fireplace, hexagonal dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, seven unusually large bedrooms and storage space, huge verandas, open terraces and sleeping porch; house newly built, most modern and complete; ceilings beamed, walls beautifully paneled, parquet floors, &c.; golf links, churches, schools nearby; ideal sailing and bathing five minutes from property.

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& First Mortgage of $5,000 buys this
NEW COLONIAL HOME

Large Grounds; near the water; 40 min. on D., L. & W. R. R.; high and healthy; pure artesian water; churches, stores; country club; golf.

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BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

6 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect, write

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Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

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Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
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Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

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In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue; size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.
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Water front Factory Site; large plot (42,000 square feet) on Gowanus Canal (Sixth St. Basin), Brooklyn; suitable for coal or material yard, or for factory needing shipping facilities.

190 feet frontage on 6th St.

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$1,700 to $2,700 per annum
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RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
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6 TO 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
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Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly.

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Rental $45 per month.

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Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$26 to $28 per month
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Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
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The Following Is a Selected List of Apartments Offered for Rent from Oct. 1

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue,
Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

590 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 89th Street.
8, 9, 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Rent $2,500 to $4,200.

"San Domingo"
No. 949 West End Avenue,
Between 106th & 107th Streets.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,200.

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $1,900.

304 West 92d Street
Near West End Avenue.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $1,700.

349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,300 & $1,455.

La Grange
1 West 83d Street.
North Cor. Central Park West.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,000 to $1,300.

The Woodmere
561 West 141st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

3 West 108th Street
Near Central Park West.
4 & 5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $456 to $600.

"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $2,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,700 to $2,200.

"Rexor"
No. 600 West 116th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 and $1,500.

The Wesley
158 West 81st St.,
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
4 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $840 and $900.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900 to $1,100.

Sidonia
505 West 124th St.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. & Broadway.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $420 and $600.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street,
Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street,
Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,500.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

The Westover
391 West End Av.,
Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,400 and $1,700.

"Lyndon Arms"
524-525 Riverside Drive,
Located on Riverside Drive,
Near 127th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900.

Fair View Court
175 Claremont Av.,
4 Rooms & Bath.
5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $360 to $600.

202 to 214 W. 85th St.
Near Broadway.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $540 to $780.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

162 West 72d St. **SLAWSON & HOBBS** 162 West 72d St.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 ROOMS $810 to $1200 -5 -6
All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

BONAVISTA
362 Riverside Drive,
Corner 109th St.
7, 8 and 11 Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
N. E. Corner Madison Ave. & 41st.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$25 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
4-5 and 6 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

667 West 161st
at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

THE PLAZA
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV. (COR. 150TH ST.)
Attractive eight-room apartments with every improvement. All night elevator service.
RENT $65 UP.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens, N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms. $26-$34-$42

2391-2397 Grand Concourse,
Near 184th St., Bronx.
New buildings—6 large rooms; all outside light; excellent neighborhood; telephone, electric lights; rents $40-$45. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Real Estate

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN.
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Modern one-family house, with about four lots, for sale; near Fordham Square; good location; easy terms. Address C 149 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake; every modern improvement; big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; a few minutes from trolley and station and near lake, with a fine view; only 25 minutes out; owner will take $300 cash, and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

$16 a month will purchase my pretty country home, only 30 minutes from city, near trolley; bautiful big rooms, all improved, gas, electric light, water, &c.; in a fine location; only $150 down. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, etc., soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

NEW COLONIAL HOME of six rooms and tiled bathroom; hot-water heat; Freeport, L. I.; commuting distance; rent, $25 per month. Also houses seven to ten rooms, $40 to $50 per month. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

$12 monthly for a fine, small poultry farm in a thriving town, near city; nice roomy house and big ground for cultivation and chickens; ready home markets; small amount down to right party. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Brightwaters.—Lake section; very attractive cottage on corner; cost over $10,000; executor wants offer to close an estate. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

Forest Hills, L. I.; 14 minutes out; detached nine-room house, two baths, sleeping porch, fireplace; furnished, $100 per month; unfurnished, $85. N. 214 Times Annex.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Country Homes, Farms, Shore Fronts.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.) N. Y.

Real Estate

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y. For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A sixteen family and janitor apartment house located corner best avenue in section where increase in population is greatest; beautiful building, well built, equipped with best vacuum-vapor heating system, hot water, garbage burner, screens, awnings; 7% guarantee; bank mortgage, guaranteed title, terms easy; price $55,000. Z 335 Times Annex.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 61 Chambers St., New York.

BORDERING LAKE AND RIVER, in the Sussex hills, near station, 42 acres; 11-room house; shade, lawn, flowers; big stable. Price $7,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted for rent, from Oct. 1st, small modern house, with garage, at Kew, L. I. Address Immediate, 388 Times.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Apartments to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10:50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 37th St.

Three attractive rooms, kitchenette, bath, convenient Neighborhood Service; bachelors. 22 East 45th.

Madison Av., 602.—Two handsomely furnished apartments, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Lenox 6995.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60. UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions (lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

APART

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Pressure is quite high over the Atlantic Ocean and generally low over the United States, with the result that high temperatures continue over the North, East, and West except in the northern upper lake regions. Over the central portion of the country temperatures are still higher than on Sunday, ranging from 94 to 98 degrees.

Showers continued in the, East Gulf and South Atlantic States, with another heavy fall in parts of the Carolinas. There were also local showers in the Middle Atlantic States, the north upper lake region, Utah, and in scattered places in the Northwest. Showers will continue Tuesday and Wednesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and there will be showers Tuesday in the south portion of the Middle Atlantic districts followed by fair weather Wednesday. In New York and New England the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, while in the upper lake and western southern lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee fair weather Tuesday will be followed by local thunder showers Wednesday. Temperatures will remain high except in the South Atlantic States, where they will be reasonable.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be gentle to moderate south, partly cloudy; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east off the Florida Coast; occasional thunder showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New York and New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably local showers south. Wednesday partly cloudy, warmer interior.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably showers southeast. Wednesday fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	62	71	4 P. M.	71	73
9 A. M.	63	70	6 P. M.	69	72
9 A. M.	68	71	9 P. M.	66	70
12 M.	71	73	11 P. M.	66	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding datae for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 1:20 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:30	92 St. Nicholas Place; Harry Troger	Slight
8:30	104-6 Essex St.; Posin Brothers	Slight
11:25	21 Jones St.; Nicholas Capola	Slight
P. M.		
12:05	246 E. 45 St.; Mrs. John McCann	Slight
12:10	859 So. Boulevard; A. Rudolph	Slight
12:15	44 E. 9th St.; Herman Samhart	Slight
12:30	Brickyard ft. Washington St.; John McCarthy	Slight
2:35	Front of 79 4 Av, (wagon;) City property	Slight
6:00	21 Morris St.; not given	Slight
6:10	Front of 218 E. 99 St., (auto;) Michael Piano	Slight
7:00	309 Alexander Av.; Charles Brossman	Slight
7:50	132 W. 23 St.; Oriental Dress Pleating Co.	$2,500
8:20	114 E. 104 St.; Jacob Lieberman	Slight
8:50	Front of 107 Lexington Av., (surface car)	Slight
9:00	2 Clinton St.; Morris Grissler	Slight
9:35	24-26 E. 12 St.; R. & R. Dress Co.	Slight
10:30	43 Maiden Lane; Wamrik & Hayes-lig	None

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Capt. H. H. Baily, M. C., to this city at once for consultation with Surgeon General of the army.

Resignation of 1st Lt. C. H. Hunt, M. R. C., accepted.

Capt. F. B. Downing, Corps of Engrs., from present duty and station Aug. 31, then to and take station at Boston and report by letter to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Capt. J. G. Steese, Corps of Engrs., from duty and station at Hagerstown, Md., effective about Aug. 25, then to West Point for duty.

Capt. R. G. Alexander, Corps of Engrs., upon relief from duty at the Military Academy, will proceed to take station at New York City and report by letter to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Resignation of Capt. E. A. Davis, 4th Tex. Inf., accepted.

Resignation of 2d Lt. P. McGillis, 3d Tex. Inf., accepted.

Resignation of 2d Lt. R. T. Jenkins, 4th Ills. Inf., accepted.

1st Lt. R. K. Welsheimer, C. A. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Section, Signal Corps, then to his station.

Capt. W. A. Covington, C. A. C., from duty in coast defenses of San Francisco to coast defenses of Puget Sound for duty.

1st Lt. H. S. Brinkerhoff, 3d Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital to his regiment.

Capt. L. R. Holbrook, Q. M. C., from station and duty at Ft. Riley, Kan., and will report to commanding officer, Southern Dept., for duty as Assistant to Q. M.

Resignation of Capt. M. S. Walton, Q. M. C., Ky. Nat. Guard, accepted.

Maj. J. Fraser, 29th Inf., is retired after thirty years' service.

Col. C. W. Penrose, Inf., upon completion of his examination by a retiring board at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., will proceed to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., to await further orders.

Resignation of Capt. D. S. Lewis, 1st North Dakota Inf., accepted.

Orders of July 19 are amended to read: Capts. A. M. Whaley and H. McC. Snyder, M. C., will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty in Southern Dept.

Resignation of 1st Lt. A. J. Hoskins, M. R. C., accepted.

Leaves: Capt. W. C. Babcock, General Staff, 10 days; Capt. F. H. Lincoln, C. A. C., 14 days; Col. G. W. McIver, Inf., 15 days. 1st Lt. A. J. Hoskins, M. R. C., 3 months and 4 days, and 1st Lt. A. R. Rockwood, Ord. Dept., 10 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, to Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Jr. Grade Lt. L. C. Dunn, from command of the K-1, home, wait orders.

P. A. Surgs. C. E. Stitle, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., to the Louisiana, and A. J. Toulon, to Aero Station, Pensacola.

P. A. Paymr. S. Hempstone, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., July 31, to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., and P. O. Coyle, the Supply, to Naval Academy.

Asst. Paymr. A. L. Huestis, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., July 31, to fitting out the Maumee and on board when commissioned; J. F. Huddleston, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., July 31, to the Scorpion; M. C. Merriman, to Submarine base, New London, Conn.; C. R. Murray, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., July 31, to the Supply, and J. A. Byrne, the Scorpion, home, wait orders.

Nav. Con. G. C. Westervelt, Atlantic Fleet, to Staff Commander, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Abarenda, at Guam; Amphitrite, at Whitehouse; Landing Celtic, at San Domingo City; Chattanooga, at Salina Cruz; Culgoa and New Hampshire, at Newport; Denver, Hull, Stewart and Whipple, at La Paz; Lamson, at Charleston; Maumee, at New Orleans; Marblehead, New Orleans and Oregon, at Sitka; Orion, at Hampton Roads; Prometheus, Sterling and Uncas, off Cape Romain; Reid, at Norfolk, and the Sylph, at Washington.

Sailed—A-2, A-5, B-1, B-2, B-8, and the Monadnock, Cavite for Olongapo, Alabama, Illinois, Louisiana and Rhode Island, Newport for Philadelphia; Albany, Salina Cruz for Corinto; Cyclops, Newport for Hampton Roads; G-3, Bridgeport for New London; Nereus and Severn, Cristobal for Norfolk, and the Potomac, Cristobal for Guantanamo.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for gas inspector, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on Aug. 9. The subjects and weights of the examinations are: Experience, 4; technical, 4; practical test, 2. The duties consist in making chemical analysis and photometric tests of illuminating gases. Candidates must have had experience in the duties of this position or training in chemistry. The usual salary is $1,200 a year. The minimum age is 21 years.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 9 at the New York Custom House an examination for electrotyper-finisher, for men only, to fill two vacancies at 60 cents an hour in the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, correction of proof, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have served at least five years in the trade, three years of which must have been served as apprentice, or equivalent, and at least one year as journeyman. No credit will be allowed for experience gained below the age of 14 years. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., July 25: Lieut. J. E. Mulligan, 23, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C; Patrol. C. Gifford, 149, to 144; D. J. O'Mara, 153, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. A; J. H. Hembdt, 25, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C; Mounted Patrol. R. L. Vail, 283, to 279, to bicycle duty. Mutual: Patrol. J. Malone, 68, to 156; T. L. Hoctor, 156, to 63.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. J. Chenu, 7; P. White, 13, and P. J. Clarke, 17, to 99, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 27.

Patrol. F. P. Haggerty, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, to Tr. School, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 27.

To 99, from prects. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M. July 27: Patrol. T. Kelly, 1; E. Lunny, 1; E. G. Jaeger, 2; J. Taeschner, 2; G. J. Briedenbach, 2; J. Dougherty, 4; M. Byrnes, 5; J. Quagliano, 5; L. S. Rogers, 5; E. J. Decker, 6; J. J. Flynn, 6; H. J. Haggerty, 10; J. J. Collins, 10; J. J. Byrnes, 13; W. F. Dierker, 17; T. M. O'Connor, 21; T. Turley, 24; J. Ferretti, 25.

To Training School, from commands indicated, 30 days from 8 A. M. July 26: Patrol. H. Storz, 146; J. Brudenbach, 146; F. J. Rasch, 161; C. Elroy, Traffic C.

Sick leave: Patrol. J. Kauff, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 30 days from 8 A. M. July 25.

Full pay while on sick report: Capt.—P. Corcoran, 268, noon, June 30, during disability. Patrol.—C. Dosch, 13, 7 P. M., June 19, to 12 P. M., July 19; E. Potter, 37, 8 A. M., July 16, during disability; J. E. Ackerman, 40, 8:20 A. M., July 15, during disability; J. J. McGauley, 79, 2:15 P. M., July 15, during disability; W. N. Bacon, 99, 7:50 A. M., June 17, to 12 P. M., July 8; J. Cusack, 144, 1:35 A. M., May 14, during disability; W. H. Luttge, 149, 9:25 A. M., June 25, to noon, July 3; F. P. Gleason, 154, 1 P. M., July 13, during disability; W. Weisheler, 156, 7:40 A. M., May 30, to 4 P. M., June 26; W. E. Jackson, 172, 8:10 P. M., June 25, to 12 P. M., June 29; C. M. Murphy, 278, 11:45 A. M., June 16, to 12 P. M., June 18; M. J. Brennan, 279, 8:15 A. M., July 7, to noon, July 13; M. Higgins, Traf. Div., Sub-div. A, 12:50 P. M., March 1, to 12 P. M., June 17.

Fire Department.

Revocation of temporary detail while on sick report, 8 A. M., July 25: Fire. 1st gr. M. Morris, Eng. 235, to new fire alarm station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, as watchman.

Temporary detail while on sick report, 8 A. M., July 25: Fire. 1st gr. J. E. Shannon, Eng. 224, to new fire alarm station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, as watchman.

The following fireman will be directed to report to the School of Instruction, 157 and 159 East 67th St., at 9 A. M. today to finish course of instruction: Fire. 4th gr. F. Schneider, H. & L. 21.

Special leaves: Fire. 2d gr. O. H. Gerig, Eng. 28, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 26; Fire. 2d gr. J. R. O'Keefe, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 30; Fire. 4th gr. F. W. Koster, Eng. 76, 96 hours, 8 A. M., July 28.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CRAWFORD, CHARLES G., value of estate not given. Sole beneficiary is Vandelia B. Crawford, the widow. The estate includes a collection of art objects, tapestries, and antique silver. Among the tapestries is one portraying "The Last Supper."

LIVINGSTON, ELIZABETH MATILDA, 321 West 116th Street, (July 8;) value of estate not given. Residue goes to Henry Philip Livingston, grandson, of Binghamton, and if he dies before reaching 25 it will be divided among the Home for Crippled Children, Asylum for the Blind, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Salvation Army, and the Free Ice Fund in equal shares. Decedent had been separated from her husband, Augustus L. Livingston, for forty years, and nothing is known as to his present residence.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—New cottage, newly furnished, of seven rooms and bath; desirable location; balance of season or month of August; will also rent entire second floor if preferred, consisting of living room opening onto front porch, two bedrooms and bath; convenient to good boarding house, garage, and the golf course. For terms address Mrs. C. Crane, 5th and Sussex Av., Spring Lake, N. J.

Beautifully cool house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; fully screened French windows; best section of Mt. Vernon; five minutes from New Haven or Boston, Westchester; immediate occupancy, to desirable tenant; $180 to Oct. 1. For particulars write Z 360 Times Annex.

Nantucket.—Furnished cottage, six rooms and bath; near water and near town; $100 for; August. G. L. Wentworth, 53 State St., Boston.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 20,000 feet of land, flowers, fruit, vegetables, steam heat; Country Club two blocks away, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or Tel. Dumont 72.

LONG BEACH.
FOR RENT,
New, handsomely furnished house in quiet and restricted part of Long Beach; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; private dock and motor boat; best bathing and fishing on Long Island. John Lundstadt, 5 Park St., Long Beach, L. I.

To let on Aug. 1 for remainder of season, a roomy cottage, fully furnished for housekeeping, at Gerrish Island, Kittery Point, Me.; rent moderate. Address Miss Susanna Willard, Parkfield, Kittery Point, Me.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
596 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

We have applicants for offices and lofts in all parts of this city; list your vacancies with us. Realty Sub-Leasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Private office; desk room, telephone, stenographer, opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

CORNER STORE and Basement.
14TH STREET AND 7TH AV.
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices; modern conveniences; $17.50-$50; suitable import, export business. Apply 109 Broad St.

Machine shop suitable for toolmaking and light manufacturing, $150 monthly. Standard Butter Cutter Co., 244 Greenwich St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons, prices very reasonable. Diamond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Marmon 1916, model 84; exceptionally fine.
Stutz 1916, bulldog.
Mercer 1915, speedster, 22-70.
Chandler 1917, convertiblecoupe.
Peugeot, 120, speedster; 115 miles hour.
Packards, Reos, Hudsons, Overlands, many others.
Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Stevens-Duryea, light six, seven-passenger touring automobile, practically new, used three months, very carefully; mechanically perfect; every modern equipment, self-starter, electric lights, wire wheels, two extra wire wheels, tires, &c. Warren, Phone 2385 Astoria.

Peerless 6-48 seven-passenger touring, excellent condition throughout, fully equipped, Gray & Davis starting and lighting system, demountable rims, extra tires, tube, &c. 52 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Phone 2385 Astoria.

CADILLAC, LATE MODEL 1918, SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING, EXCELLENT CONDITION; SELF-STARTER, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, &C.; PRICE REASONABLE. LEWEK & FRIEDMAN, 126 5TH AV. PHONE CHELSEA 6311.

OAKLAND seven-passenger touring, used two seasons; splendid condition; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, starter, &c.; extras; $350. Plaza Storage, 102 Prospect St., opposite Brewsters', Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Cadillac 1914, seven passenger, sterling Winter top; also Apperson 1915, five passenger, run 3 months; both perfect condition; for sale, or exchange for landaulet. E. Good, 33 Old Broadway.

BUICK—A SMALL B-25
Light five passenger; complete electric self starting, lighting; bargain. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

STUTZ,
1915 four-passenger Bulldog. Slipcovers, extra shoes, tubes, &c. Seen any evening after 7 o'clock. 244 Argyle Road, Flatbush.

Used tires—cheap! 100 38x5½, $5, $6, $7, $10; other large sizes, $5 to $12. Jandorf, 303 West 59th, near Riverside.

LITTLE 6-40 HUDSON.
1916; light seven passenger; perfect order; big reduction. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Simplex, perfect, 7-passenger and roadster; bargain; trade for smaller car considered. 1,874 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1913 "38" toy tonneau; 50 touring bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

WINTON.—1915 Winton Touring Car, cost $3,500; will sacrifice. Phone Westchester 661.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,604 Broadway.

Hudson, 1916 super-six touring car; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON—A TREMENDOU'S SACRIFICE. Two exceptionally fine automobiles, namely, Hudson Six, 5-passenger touring, $525, and Norwalk, classy top tonneau Six, 4-passenger roadster, $425; both automobiles perfect condition throughout, fully equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c. 52 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousines, Landaulettes. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates, month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-4330 Bryant.

Packard "Six," new, touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 3833.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2093.

Packards, landaulette and touring, hour, trip; monthly preferred; reasonable. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

Packard; touring; reasonable rate, hour, week, month; owner drives. Curran, 8176 Lenox.

Chalmers 1916, 7-passenger, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan. Bryant 3016.

FIAT for hire, beautiful 7-passenger touring; moderate; late model. Schuyler 2792.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Packard limousine or landaulet car; state year, condition, price. B 202 Times Annex.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co.
258 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8856 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St.
Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes. 225 W. 57th St.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women. 302 W. 57th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 234 EAST.—Large room, luxurious bath; private house; one, two gentlemen.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; private bath; $5.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Attractive hall, $5; double, $40 and $50 monthly with bath; excellent service; bachelors.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano, single room.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high-class; references required.

44 WEST 34TH ST.—One-half second floor, furnished; finest space and location in city.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large, attractive, with private bath; three flights up; every requisite.

61ST, 80 WEST.—Elegant large room, front; bath; private house; near subway.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms with running water.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine large room; private bath; quiet; electricity; refinement.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlors with private baths; ideal location; very reasonable.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; southern exposure; private bath; gentlemen. 2008 Columbus.

75TH, 3 WEST, near Park.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; $3, $5, $10.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Near Park, large, small rooms, private bath, electricity. $4-$10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool room, adjoining shower bath; private residence.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; all conveniences; subway. Schuyler 9565.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificently furnished large rooms; bath; phone; private house; modern.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

94TH ST., 814 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Comfortable, cool room, adjoining bath, in private family; elevator apartment; modern conveniences. Apartment 2B.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Attractive room, all conveniences, elevator apartment, private family. Schmidt.

107TH, 287 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Desirable front suite; lavatory; reasonable; single room, adjoining bath; electricity; $3.50; modern elevator apartment.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive suite, front; running water; elevator; refined. Apartment 6D.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Phone Riverside 1038. Large, newly furnished; bath; bachelor; breakfast optional.

ROOM in exquisite apartment house on 87th St.; gentleman. Telephone 6079 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., 589 (87th.)—Double or single rooms, reasonable; gentlemen; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

94TH, 32 WEST.—Light room; electricity, gas; rear bath; furnished or unfurnished; $8.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; elegantly furnished; excellent board; electricity, telephone.

48TH ST., 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; electric light; baths; plentiful table. Bryant 3916.

58TH, 146 WEST—Desirable rooms; private baths, references, table guests, Summer rates.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, running water, home cooking; elevator, Summer rates. Hubbell.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

75D, 280 WEST.—Large, cool, front Summer room, with board; bath adjoining; newly furnished house; can be secured less cost than usually charged by the hotels for room alone; twin box spring beds; parlor dining room, separate tables; home cooking; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room, with or without board; private bath; cool; Summer rates.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select Pension, double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; phone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 128-130 WEST—Very desirable rooms, large closets, private baths, with board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, private bath, meals; those accustomed best home living.

West Side.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; beautiful location; electricity; excellent cuisine; references; reasonable rates.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity; telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive; Summer rates.

93D, 676, (West End Av.)—Nicest part of town; accommodations for two men friends or couple; table board.

102D, 233 WEST—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room, references. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large, small rooms, board; moderate prices; table boarders also.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express station; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding rates.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large, airy room, beautiful private bathroom; single rooms; excellent cuisine; table boarders accommodated.

122D, 156 WEST.—Attractive rooms, refined house and neighborhood; substantial table; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, superior board; $12 weekly. 'Phone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

THE HOME OF WELL-TO-DO.
73d, 142 West.—Where people of refinement will find exquisite rooms, single, double en suite; private baths; most excellent French cooking.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room, singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful front room; refined Jewish family; exceptional surroundings; board optional.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 3159-W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROOM AND BOARD wanted, Connecticut shore, not more than hour from Grand Central. Address Gentleman, H 234 Times Downtown.

BOARD wanted, Jewish young man, (21,) refined family; permanent. H 213 Times Downtown.

AM LOOKING for a home, private house, Dyckman district preferred; references exchanged. C 150 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Board for semi-invalid gentleman, who needs no personal attention, but just care, in country not more than an hour out; reasonable price; permanent if satisfactory. Address G 152 Times.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Swan Inn.—Room and board in a most attractive private place. 234 Main St., White Plains.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
108 Beach 69th St. Gaston Av. Station.
On ocean; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn. (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $10 to $20 each adult. Phone 415 Hammels.

Amityville.—Water front; garage; good board; bathing. Telephone 245 Lander's Cottage, Riverside Av.

New York State.

Boarders at The Willow Tree Tea House, Milton-on-the-Hudson; ideal country surroundings; rates $8 to $12 per week; no children.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Connecticut.

In the Real Country, at Sign of the Two Pines.—Can accommodate a few boarders for August and September. Modern, conveniences; no children. Address Mrs. A. C. Whiteurst, New Canaan, Conn.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage, fishing, boating, bathing, enchanting country, large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, by couple and child, (5,) room and board, housekeeping rooms or small furnished house; Westchester only; moderate. Box 93, Lake George, N. Y.

Lady, son, and daughter, (Jewish,) 11 and 12, desire board and rooms from Sept. 25; references. X 215 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSERS, hand, by publishing house; must be experienced; piece work. Apply 326 Hudson, corner Vandam St., third floor.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to take full charge of double entry set of books; retail experience necessary; must understand stock records. Apply Moyses & Dreyfus, 1,115 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; one familiar with ledger posting; good penman. F. R. Arnold & Co., 7 West 22d.

CAPABLE GIRL wanted; returning to Buenos Aires, to take care of two children. Apply 124 West 77th, from 8 to 9 P. M.

GRADUATE NURSE wanted for hospital position. Apply Cosmopolitan Register, 272 Manhattan Av., Apartment 2.

HAIRDRESSER.—First-class marcel waver wanted at once; steady position. Mme. Schwartz, 2,147 Broadway, between 76th and 76th Sts.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN as office assistant; must be accurate stenographer and experienced; no attention agencies. C 140 Times.

MILLINERS and copyists, first-class, wanted at once. Apply all week, Cochran, 11 East 36th St.

SALESLADIES.—Young ladies, active, live, wanted to represent a Jewish national weekly publication; salary and commission. Call, 10 to 12 A. M., Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St., Room 1,632.

SALESLADY.—Experienced leather goods saleslady in leading specialty shop in town; splendid opening for right party; full particulars first letter. Ambrose, 288 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

SALESWOMAN.—A good saleswoman to call on members of mothers' clubs, &c.; out of town; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SECRETARY, BOOKKEEPER, ACCURATE.—Young lady, college education preferred, refinement and high character, with executive ability. Address T. M., 240 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Accustomed to interviewing ladies and gentlemen of financial rank; attractive proposition to capable applicants; commission basis. Address Institution, X 217 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, and reasonably rapid typist; good knowledge of English; neat and orderly about work. We don't want the kind that just makes marks and pounds a keyboard, but one who has a brain and uses it. Above all, she must be energetic and work for the love of it. She won't be driven or overworked; she must be the kind that will get the work done without. Will pay fair salary to start and give her a chance to work into a real job. Give full particulars, including phone number. Your letter in reply to this will have much to do with your getting an interview. Address X 221 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and competent operator; knowledge of billing, printing line desirable; permanent position; state full particulars and salary desired. H 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER
wanted; young lady with mail order experience; must be accurate and speedy; state age, experience and salary desired. G 97 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant; must have good commercial experience; hours 8:30 to 6; salary, $12; steady employment. 10 East 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, not afraid of work; steady position; chance of advancement; answer own handwriting, stating salary. G 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted at Wanamaker's; those with general experience. Apply Employment Office, fourth floor, Old Building.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many high-class positions. Call immediately. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with insurance business, for general office work. Zaro, 1 3d Av.

TEACHER of stenography, Isaac Pitman system; write letter stating experience and salary. Hoffman Business School, 810 Westchester Av.

WOMAN wanted as secretary, 2 to 6 daily, except Saturday; salary $5; give particulars. A. L., 213 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Call Immediately.
STENOGRAPHERS (Americans) for permanent positions as follows:
TWENTY openings; short hours; ranging from $12 to $15.
TWO for Export House, $15.
ONE Legal, $18.
ONE Insurance, (knowledge German,) hours 9-4, $15.
TYPISTS, permanent, $50-$60 monthly.
STENOGRAPHER & DICTAPHONE Operator, Insurance, $18.
STENOGRAPHER & DICTAPHONE Operator, Export, $60 monthly.
MANY STENOGRAPHIC substitute positions, $

NEW FEDERAL RULES IN WAR ON PARALYSIS

Examination of Children About to Leave This City Now Made Compulsory.

COL. ROOSEVELT AT WORK

Heads Committee In Oyster Bay to Fight Disease—31 Die In New York; 89 More Taken Ill.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	19	53
Manhattan	6	18
Bronx	1	6
Queens	4	11
Richmond	1	1
Totals	31	89
Total of cases to date		2,943
Total of deaths to date		609

Decrease in the number of new cases, and increase in the number of deaths from the reports of Sunday, yesterday marked the progress of the outbreak of infantile paralysis in the city, but the measures employed to prevent further spread of the disease beyond the city were extended both within the city by the United States Public Health Service officials and in other communities by local health authorities.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, who is in charge of the medical staff issuing certificates to persons leaving the city, announced that henceforth no children of less than 16 years of age would be permitted to leave the city for interstate travel without both a Federal and a city Department of Health certificate.

Word was received in the city from many places warning all comers that they would not be admitted with children for whom no certificates were held.

"The inspection of children leaving the city for interstate travel," said Dr. Banks yesterday afternoon, "will be compulsory from now on, and all railroad and steamship lines have been notified to that effect. Ticket punchers at station and pier gates will be instructed not to pass any children who have tickets for points in other States unless the children show the Federal certificate, which, as in the past, will not be issued to any one until a Department of Health certificate has been obtained by the applicant."

The need of uniform quarantine regulations was illustrated yesterday, when an attempt was made to ascertain the requirements of health officials of towns along the railroads leading from New York.

Change Rules Overnight.

"Why," said the Vice President of one of the big railroads, "they change their regulations overnight. They establish a certain form of quarantine, then hear of a new case of infantile paralysis in the neighborhood, and decide to make their quarantine more strict. We can never tell just what the regulations are in any town."

It was said at the offices of the Erie that an attempt had been made by the railroad to keep a list of the quarantine measures of each town on its lines, but that the measures had been subject to such changes that the attempt to keep the list had been abandoned.

All the railroad managers interviewed advised that travelers, before leaving New York, telegraph to the health officers at their intended destinations for definite information regarding quarantine, and then comply with the instructions given.

The railroads, however, consented to make public yesterday their latest information regarding quarantine measures.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford announced that it had received the following from Montpelier, Vt.:

The Vermont State Board of Health orders that all children under 16 years of age to Vermont State points shall report within twenty-four hours of arrival at destination to physician, when they will be quarantined at their homes from contact with other children for two weeks.

Concerning Connecticut points, the railroad's announcement said:

The Health Committee of Meriden issued orders debarring all children under sixteen years of age, and state that a heavy penalty will be imposed for violation of the order.

The Board of Health of Bridgeport has instituted an ordinance excluding all children under ten years of age. Children from ten to sixteen years of age are to be admitted only when they have health certificates issued by the New York Health Department.

The health officers of New London, Groton, East Lyme, Waterford, Montville, Norwich, and Willimantic advise that children under fifteen years of age will not be allowed to detrain at those stations.

Great Barrington, Mass., requests all passengers accompanied by children to report to the city's representatives at the station immediately upon arrival.

Other Towns Bar Children.

In addition to the list of Connecticut towns included in the New Haven's statement, according to advices received by the Public Health Service, the following towns have barred children of less than 15 years who come from New York:

Norwalk, Danbury, Bethel, Wallingford, Hawleyville, and Norwich Town.

The Public Health Service has also been notified that the health authorities of Newport, R. I., will quarantine any child arriving from New York.

It was explained that the strictness of New London's quarantine was due to the fact that it was a favorite place for New York children; that there were 2,000 children from this city there at present, many of them crowded together in farmhouses and camps near New London, and that nine cases of infantile paralysis had already occurred among these and other children.

The New Haven Road has issued special instructions to its ticket sellers, directing them to send all purchasers of tickets for children to the Public Health Service surgeons in the Grand Central Station, and it has sent the following notice to conductors on its trains:

If conductors on the New Haven Railroad have reason to believe that any passengers on their trains are suffering from infantile paralysis or other contagious disease, they will immediately report it by wire to the Superintendent's office, so that arrangements may be made for looking after the passenger, cutting the car out for disinfection and notifying the local, State, and interstate officers &c.

New York Central's Announcement.

The New York Central Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey both announced that they had received advices from the State health authorities of California that no person from New York would be admitted to any point in the State who did not have an authoritative health certificate. The same announcement was made by the New York Central for Toledo, Ohio, and Watertown, Marcy, and Stittville, N. Y.

The New York Central announced that it had received quarantine notices from towns on its lines and the West Shore as follows:

No admission of children from an "infected district" (as used in some towns, the words "infected district" apply to the entire City of New York, and, as used by others, only to parts of the city):

Tarrytown Heights, N. Y.; Patterson, N. Y.; Towners, N. Y.; Mount Hope, N. Y.; Sharon, Conn.; Stuyvesant, N. Y.; Amenia, N. Y.; Dumont, N. J.; Bergenfield, N. J.; Ridgefield, N. J.; Bogota, N. J.; Harrington Park, N. Y.; Castleton, N. Y.; Croton, N. Y.; Pawling, N. Y.; West Englewood, N. J.; South Amboy, N. J., West Point, N. Y.

Quarantine of all children for a period of three weeks:

Highlands and West Nyack, N. Y., and Red Hook, N. J.

Quarantine of all children for a period of two weeks:

Highland Falls, Katonah, Hilladale, Bedford Hills, Poughkeepsie, Valhalla, Hawthorne, Pleasantville, Tappan, Blauvelt, Orangeburg, all New York points.

Official health certificates required for admission,

Briar Cliff, Chatham, Copake, Lake Mohopac, Carmel, Lincolndale, Amawalk, Ardsley-on-Putnam, Croton Falls, Hyde Park, all New York points, and Haworth and Whitehouse, N. J.

Restrictions declared but not specified:

Cornwall, Millerton, Colemans, Mt. Riga, Brewster, Congers, Fort Montgomery, Valley Cottage, West Norwood, Barrytown, Croton, Hastings-on-Hudson, Ossining, Tarrytown, Baldwin Place, Crafts, Elmsford, White Plains, and Purdys, all New York points.

This announcement was made by the Lackawanna Railroad:

The following New Jersey towns have issued quarantine regulations prohibiting the admission of children under 16 years of age from infected districts:

Kingsland, Lyndhurst, Boonton, Mountain Lakes Newton, Bernardsville, and Dover.

The Lackawanna also announced that health certificates were required at Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Regulations in Other Places.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced that children had been barred from excursions to Long Beach and Kings Park, L. I., and that other restrictions were maintained at these places and at Long Branch, N. J., Floral Park, L. I., and Central Islip, L. I.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad announced that children arriving in Easton, Penn., were quarantined for twenty days, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which published recently a list of towns quarantining New Yorkers, said that Charleston, S. C., was requiring health certificates from all children.

Pittsfield, Mass., it was reported here yesterday, had established quarantine regulations.

It was noted by railroad men that the severest quarantine regulations were often established in towns where infantile paralysis was already fairly prevalent.

Most of the railroads running excursions to New York City have advised passengers not to bring children on these excursions, not because of danger to the children, but because of possible difficulty in getting the children back into their home towns. The Lehigh Valley issued this warning for its excursion last Saturday from the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, with the result that few children were on the train.

Notwithstanding this warning and general conditions, the railroad men said yesterday that their business had not been appreciably decreased by the prevalence of infantile paralysis.

Advice for Fresh Air Camps.

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, yesterday addressed the following letter to the managers of fresh air homes and Summer camps in the State:

This department has advised the health officers of New York State that if fresh air children under the age of 15, come into their municipality, they shall be kept upon their own premises for a period of at least two weeks, and that if a case develops on the premises the case shall be isolated for a period of six weeks and all the other children shall be quarantined for a period of two weeks.

If you will send to the State Department of Health at Albany the name of the Superintendent at your fresh air home or camp, with the Post Office address, and the town, village, and county in New York State in which the camp is situated, this department will make definite recommendations to the local health officer that children over the age of 15 should be admitted without question, and that children under the age of 15 shall be admitted in groups only, provided that the party brings with it a list of the children, with their addresses, and a statement from a physician that the children have been examined within forty-eight hours prior to the departure from the city, and that none of these children come from a block in the City of New York from which a case of infantile paralysis has been reported.

Charles Goldfarb of 788 East Ninth Street, Democratic captain of the Nineteenth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District, yesterday complained to the Department of Health here that two men representing themselves as health officers had attempted to extort $50 from him in Oregon, near Peekskill, N. Y., for health certificates, which would permit his children to come to New York.

Mr. Goldfarb said that he and his wife and four children, who had been in Oregon for several weeks, boarded a trolley car there yesterday for Peekskill, intending to take a New York train in the latter place.

Two men carrying clubs, he said, got on the car and told him that his children could not go through unless they had health certificates which they might obtain from a specified doctor for $50. Mr. Goldfarb said he refused to go to the doctor and the men refused to let the children pass, so he left them with his wife at Oregon and hurried to New York.

Mr. Goifarb said he would report the hold-up to the Peekskill authorities.

The number of new cases of infantile paralysis announced yesterday was 89, against 115 announced on Sunday, while yesterday's deaths were 31, against 23 on Sunday. The new cases were distributed among the boroughs as follows: Brooklyn, 53; Manhattan, 18; Bronx, 6; Queens, 11, and Richmond, 1.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following list of names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths in the city was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Italiano Tranabloni, 409 East Sixtieth Street.
Sylvia Marks, 58 East Ninety-ninth Street.
Eugene Traubman, 117 West 141st Street.
Sarah Spiritino, 339 East 108th Street.
Mirsky, 302 East 114th Street.
Leon Sivolsky, 137 Monroe Street.
Michael Jocona, 70 Mott Street.
Frances Tauber, 145 West Twenty-second Street.
Vincenzo Albomol, 277 Third Avenue.
Sama Llenberd, 123 Goerck Street.
Victoria Graziano, 239 Avenue A.
Pauline Berkowitz, 120 Lewis Street.
Fred Vogel, 103 Avenue B.
Frieda Kresch, 48 Avenue D.
Sam Rosenberg, 118 Lewis Street.
Antonio Frichtachi, 211 Avenue A.
Agnes Laury, 512 East Eighteenth Street.
Mary Schnorr, 211 West Eleventh Street.
William Burkief, 115 West Seventeenth Street.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Edward Herman, 95 Middleton Street, Brooklyn, died Metropolitan Hospital.
William Buckles, 150 West 17th Street.
Herbert Fox, 11 Avenue D.
Vincenzo Altomare, 277 3d Avenue.
Annie Hanezar, 906 East 16th Street.
Nora Gilfroman, 523 West 13d Street.

NEW CASES—THE BRONX.

Lillian Grab, 682 Beck Street.
Herbert Rothman, 492 East 141st Street.
Bernard Post, 1,729 Fulton Street.
Theresa Novick, 794 Hewitt Place.
——— Abramowitz, 1,239 Simpson Street.
Mazie Knecht, 1,829 Union Post Road.

DEATHS—THE BRONX.

Peter Rassa, 164 35th Street, Brooklyn, died at Riverside Hospital.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

John Wisnikowski, 93 Eckford St.
Albert Bafilas, 78 Gerry St.
Rosie Hirsch, 53 Johnson Av.
Florence Donn, 353 Keap St.
Hazel Herman, 398 Marcy Av., care of Dietch.
John Truskowitz, 247 Moore St.
Jacob Lifschitz, 156 South 1st St.
Thomas Morrison, 181 South 1st St.
Nina Tichota, 400 South 4th St.
Esther Steinman, 1,720 Sterling Place.
Julia Rauch, 1,382 St. John's Place.
Thomas Spitz, 443 Ralph Av.
Ethel Krause, 1,836 Pacific St.
——— Paul, care of Travis, 084 Myrtle Av.
Jennie De Luca, 829 Myrtle Av.
Vincenzo Fusso, 759 Myrtle Av.
Dolly Lipman, 178 Hopkins St.
Jacob Manish, 132 Hopkins St.
Lizzie Rabinowitz, 82 Hopkins St.
William Parker, 1,452 Fulton St.
Harry Rich, 68 Ellery St.
Walter Evans, 9 Ellery Street.
Ruth Donn, 1,165 Eastern Parkway.
Charles Crandall, 1,498 Bushwick Avenue.
Baby Gelford, 401 Barbey Street.
Thomas Hearn, 538 Belmont Avenue.
Hazel Moore, 209 Grant Avenue.
Meyers Feldman, 440 New Lot Avenue.
Norman Frann, 86 Powell Street.
Sylvia Kantrowitz, 306 Powell Street.
Helen Mason, 5,718 Third Avenue.
Alice Brann, Sedgwick Place, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets.
George Bullick, 265 Forty-eighth Street, care of Sullivan.
Addie Kehldeck, 231 Sixty-seventh Street.
Frances Dorente, 1,259 Fifty-ninth Street.
Joseph Walles, 1,723 Sixty-first Street.
Lillian Johnson, 245 Fifty-second Street.
William De Mandro, 256 Navy Street.
Albert Picco, 106 North Elliot Place.
Walter Hagenloch, 295 Park Place.
Helen Buongioveno, 153 Union Street.
Catechine Burry, 110 Verona Street.
Antonio Perrotta, 660 Fourth Avenue.
Genevieve Vickers, 25 East 5th Street.
Salvatore Cerello, 371 Furman Street.
Helen Henderson, 268 11th Street.
Lester Young, 295 19th Street.
Arnold Testa, 940 Bedford Avenue.
Benjamin Manly, 24 Neck Road.
Eugene Barber, 7 Locust Avenue.
Harry Wein, 1,852 Coney Island Avenue.
Bennie Wein, 1,852 Coney Island Avenue.
Joseph Peters, 3,306 Surf Avenue.
Joe Hamly, 625 East 14th Street.
Angelo Rebagliati, 2,721 West 17th Street, Coney Island.
Olivia Nelson, 166 East 32d Street.
Baby Rosenberg, 1,327 42d Street.
Helen Sefert, 1,672 43d Street.
Lawrence Pedaes, 1,440 50th Street.
——— Salkoff, 3,039 West 23d Street.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Lillian Baron, 843 Hamburg Av.
Aaron Rosenberg, 1,827 42d St.
James Lattige, 274 Howard Av.
Jack Schonerman, 6,614 19th Av.
Edward Mahn, 153 Guernsey St.
William Hogan, 20 Hope St.
William Bigelow, 711 Myrtle Av.
Katherine Cassidy, 98 North Hollywood Av., Rockaway, Queens. Died at Long Island College Hospital.
Max Schwartz, 21 Morrell St.
Hugh Osborne, 227 Humboldt St.
Genevieve Vickers, 25 E. 5th St.
Mildred Ortmman, 485 Myrtle Av.
Ralph Livingston, 249 Gold St.
Hazel Moore, 209 Grant Av.
Lucia Giordano, 209 York St.
Elizabeth Anderson, 220 53d St.
John Wisnewski, 93 Eckford St.
Joseph Horner, 311 Franklin Av.
Luigi Bari, 383 Hudson Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Vivian Schmetz, 2,049 Gates Av.
William Ames, 1,736 Stephens St.
Annie Beck, 772 Woodbine St.
Baby Sheridan, 30 East Greenpoint Av., Woodside.
August Robinson, 103 48th St., Corona.
Jacob Farber, Broadway and Clinton Av., Little Neck.
Barbara Faust, Jamaica Av. and Rose St., Flushing.
Maria Synclair, 480 Myrtle Av., Flushing.
John Bradkise, 649 North Villa St., Richmond Hill.
Louis Treging, north side of Jericho Turnpike, Queens.
Paul Storbet, 9 St. John's Place, Ridgewood.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Eugen Breslin, 91 E. Jackson Av., Corona.
Robert Leisk, 2 Ferguson St., Corona.
Paul Storbet, 9 St. John's Place, Ridgewood.
Ella Pentoney, 37 West Amity St., Flushing.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Joseph Fromo, 75 Montgomery Av., Tompkinsville.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Fred Williams, 255 Van Bolt Av., Mariners Harbor.

Health Commissioner Emerson was pleased to note in these lists that the outbreak did not immediately threaten any new districts in the city.

26 NEW VICTIMS OUTSIDE CITY.

State Department Reports Largest Number for Any One Day.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—In the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M. today 26 cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the State Department of Health, the largest number in any day since the outbreak. These did not include any cases from New York City. The cases outside the City of New York aggregate 237, and there have been 25 deaths, 2 of which were reported today.

The deaths today were at Newburg and Wavarsing. At the latter place there are 5 cases of the disease, all of which are traced to New York. These 5 cases are distributed among four Summer boarding houses, where many children are staying. A strict quarantine has been established in the village and twenty-five special constables have been appointed to enforce the quarantine regulations. In addition, some of the sick children are to be transferred to hospitals in New York, and a nurse has been assigned by the State Department of Health to care for others.

The additional cases reported today were distributed as follows: Lynbrook, 3; New Rochelle, 3; Wavarsing, 3; Oyster Bay, 2; Locust Valley, 2; Pleasantville, Putnam Valley, Binghamton, Fulton, Goshen, Mamaroneck, Hudson, Fishkill, East Fishkill, Newburg, Sand Lake, Shrub Oak, and Greenport, Columbia County, 1 each.

ROOSEVELT FIGHTS PLAGUE.

The Colonel Heads Oyster Bay Infantile Paralysis Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 24.—Colonel Roosevelt today began war on infantile paralysis in this section.

The Colonel and about one hundred of the most prominent men and women of Oyster Bay met this afternoon at the Town Clerk's office and mapped out a campaign against the disease.

John F. Bermingham, Chairman of the meeting, denounced the laxity of the Health Department's methods, and asserted that unless something was done at once there was grave danger of the plague sweeping throughout the township. This brought Colonel Roosevelt to his feet.

"To my mind," he said, "the most effective way to combat the spread of the disease is to organize a committee of representative residents to immediately take the matter up and see just what must be done. Matters have been dragging along here for some time without adequate measures being taken. For instance, I think this is a most opportune time to do something about a playground for the children. This matter has been mentioned for some time, and I have heard it said that the township is without funds. Let me tell you that a number of men in this vicinity have told me that they are willing to pay part of the expense. We willl all chip in and see that the kiddies have some place in the open where they can play and enjoy themselves."

The Colonel then assumed charge of the proceedings and suggested that a committee be selected, to be composed of the seven local physicians, two representatives from the Italian quarter, where the disease first appeared, and representatives of the business and Summer colony.

Among the members of this committee, in addition to Colonel Roosevelt, are Judge Robert W. Duval, John F. Bermingham, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, William Loeb, Mrs. E. M. Townsend, Mrs. Thomas Clarke, and E. Morgan Griffin. A meeting will be held tomorrow morning formally to launch the campaign.

Four new cases of the disease have been discovered in the village of Oyster Bay since Friday, and reports from other villages in the township show that new cases are appearing daily.

BRITISH SEIZE SAILORS.

Three of American Schooner's Crew Held in Australia.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 24.—Captain Fred Wann, Master of the American schooner W. H. Marston, reported upon arrival here today that he was compelled to give up to the British authorities at Newcastle, Australia, three sailors who were alleged to be German subjects.

The men, W. English, W. Manson, and W. Ritter, who were registered upon the ship's articles when she sailed from Portland, Oregon, Jan. 22, 1916, as citizens of Norway, Sweden, and Holland, respectively, were removed from the Marston March 1 last, the day the schooner was scheduled to sail from Australia.

Captain Wann said he has sent a formal complaint to the State Department.

Shot Through Heart, Led Charge.

PETROGRAD, July 24.—An official report gives the following details of the death of Colonel Tatarnoff, who was killed while leading his regiment across a river near Kozen, as mentioned in a bulletin on July 21: "Wounded in the heart by a shrapnel bullet the Colonel said: 'I am killed!' and, by a supreme effort, he got up and dashed forward crying: 'Charge!' He died with that word on his lips."

Vincent Astor Joins the Masons.

It was announced yesterday that Vincent Astor had joined the Masonic Order. He became a member of Holland Lodge, No. 8, of which his great grandfather was once Master, and of which Marshall Kernochan is the present Master.

King William IV.
V·O·P
Scotch Whisky
Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

Kennedy
112 Cortlandt St.
Shoes Will Be Higher Next Season
Now Is the Time to Buy
Russet & Black Oxfords, $2.65
Were $3.85
Discontinued Lines Marked Down

Cordovans $4.50
Very Dark Mahogany
Reduced from $5 and $6
Wing Tip Dark Cordovans, $5.00
Reduced from $7
White Canvas Oxfords, $2.25
With Heavy Rubber Sole and Heel.
Sneakers, rubber soles, 79c, $1.25

Resinol
first aid for skin troubles
"Will Resinol Ointment *really* stop this dreadful itching and clear my skin trouble away?"
"Madam, if you only knew as much about Resinol as doctors do—how safe it is to use, how promptly it acts—you would not doubt, you would use it *at once*. Usually it stops itching immediately and soon removes every bit of eruption."
Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 17-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

New Jersey Central — One Day EXCURSIONS
Atlantic City
TO-MORROW
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

THE CAR AHEAD
A Hudson Super-Six

When you buy a car in the Hudson class you buy that car to keep. So the question is a big one. What that car is or isn't matters much for years and years. Let us look facts in the face.

Always the Master

The Hudson Super-Six, under every condition, will or can be "The Car Ahead."

No other stock car ever went so fast. None ever went so far in one day. None ever climbed such hills on high gear. And none ever picked up so quickly. Those are facts based on official tests. And no car built can successfully dispute them. So the Super-Six owner, in traffic or on highways, on hills or on levels, feels himself the master of the road.

Why You Should Care

We hear men say, "Well, I don't care. I don't want speed. I don't need that power." But you do want—don't you?—the best car in your class, when you pay about the price that gets it.

Let the extra capacity remain latent capacity. Keep the speed and the power in reserve.

You can out distance your rivals without going faster because of the quick pick-up. In traffic and in hill-climbing you have less change of gears. Everywhere you get effortless performance. And you rarely tax the motor to half its capacity. That means long life and economy.

80% More Efficiency

The Super-Six invention—patented by Hudson—has added 80 per cent to this motor's efficiency. It does this by reducing vibration, the cause of motor friction. So it adds just as much to motor smoothness. And it adds just as much to endurance.

Our radical tests—like those cited below—seem to prove that the Super-Six doubles endurance.

The motor is the heart of your car and the life of it. The leaders of motordom have always led on motors. Why should any man buy a fine car now without demanding that motor supremacy?

No Feats Like These Ever Before Performed

All made under American Automobile Association supervision by a certified stock car or stock chassis, and excelling all former stock cars in these tests.

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour for a 7-passenger touring car with driver and passenger.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger in a 7-passenger touring car.

Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 sec.

One mile at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour.

1819 miles in 24 hours at average speed of 75.8 miles per hour.

14,000 Now Running

More than 14,000 Hudson Super-Sixes are now in the hands of owners. You can anywhere learn how men like them. Parts are ordered or on hand for 31,000 more. So there will be no change in the Super-Six so far as we can see ahead.

By quadrupling our output we are now, for the first time, keeping close to the demand. So fine-car buyers can now get the car they want.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Phaeton, 7-passenger	$1475	Touring Sedan	$2000	Town Car	$2750
Roadster, 2-passenger	1475	Limousine	2750	Town Car Landaulet	2850
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1775	(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)		Limousine Landaulet	2850

HUDSON SUPER SIX

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., INC.
Broadway at 61st St., Circle Building.

Brooklyn, 1184 Bedford Avenue. Bronx, 440 East 149th St. New Rochelle, Main St. & Central Ave. Yonkers, Proctor Building.

The RHEINAROON in this cartoon
Is Little Alcohol;
To represent Rheingold's per cent
We *have to* draw him small.

Rheingold Beer

Every dealer carries Rheingold Beer or can get it quickly. Take the first opportunity of trying this beer, which the brewer has made so good, and the Rheinaroons have made so famous.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

CUTICURA SOAP BATH FOR BABY

Is Soothing, Cooling and Restful

If there is any skin trouble, touch it with Cuticura Ointment after the bath. He can't sleep and eat if he has skin troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers today; Thursday fair, warmer; moderate, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,368. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REAPPORTIONMENT SET ASIDE AS VOID; ENTIRE ACT DEAD

Condemned by Court of Appeals for Defects in New York County Senate Districts.

EXTRA SESSION POSSIBLE

Gov. Whitman, Now Noncommittal, Known to Have Favored That Course Very Recently.

COURT FINDING UNANIMOUS

Creation of 51 Districts Approved, Thus Reversing Decision of Appellate Division.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—The Court of Appeals this afternoon set aside as unconstitutional the Senate reapportionment enacted this year by the Legislature. The court held that the Constitution was violated in the carving out of Senate districts in New York County, particularly in the mapping out of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Districts.

The Legislature in the formation of these districts, the court decided, transgressed a clause in the Constitution which provides that the excess in population, exclusive of aliens, in one Senate district must in no instance be greater than the population of one city block, located on the border line of the two districts. Under the Constitution a block cannot be divided in the making of the districts.

The decision was unanimous. It was written by Judge Emory A. Chase, and was concurred in by Chief Judge Bartlett and Judges Hiscock, Cuddeback, Hogan, Cardoza, and Pound.

Reverses Appellate Division.

This decision reverses a decision by the Appellate Division in New York City, handed down several days ago. The Appellate Division held that the Reapportionment act was constitutional in all particulars, except in fixing the number of Senators at fifty-one. The Constitution provides that the Senate shall be composed of fifty members, but that a county having three or more Senators may be entitled to an additional Senator on the basis of the ratio established as a unit of representation. Where this occurs the additional Senator shall be allotted in addition to the fifty Senators, increasing the total number of Senators to that extent.

It was the contention of the Democrats in the Legislature that under the present distribution of population, as established by last year's census, there was no occasion for more than fifty Senators. The Appellate Court held that this defect did not render invalid the reapportionment, and pointed out that by putting Westchester County, which received one additional Senator in this year's reapportionment, back on its old basis, where the entire county formed a Senate district, the defect could be remedied.

The Court of Appeals upholds the division of the State into fifty-one Senate districts on the ground that the constitutional provision referred to was enacted with a view of preventing an increase in the number of Senators from the larger counties at the expense of the smaller counties. New York City made a net gain of one Senator in the Reapportionment act now set aside.

The court refuses to set aside the apportionment by reason of lack of compactness of the Senate districts, and says in this connection that the Constitution does not provide unqualifiedly for compactness.

Question of an Extra Session.

The action of the Court of Appeals leaves it optional whether there shall be an extraordinary session of the Legislature to enact a new Senate reapportionment, or whether the 1907 reapportionment, which was in force prior to the enactment of the reapportionment of this year, shall control in the Fall elections. If the latter course is adopted, confusion is bound to result, and not a few upsets, which will call for extensive reconstruction of political fences on an extensive scale in a short time. On the other hand, should the Legislature be called upon to enact a new reapportionment, the utmost haste must be observed because of the Primary law provision requiring all petitions designating candidates for places on the primary ballot to be filed during the week from Aug. 15 to Aug. 22.

Governor Whitman was away from the Capital when the decision was handed down. It is thought, however, that he has been anticipating a reversal of the Reapportionment act. In discussing the situation with a NEW YORK TIMES man a week ago, Governor Whitman said that in his opinion the setting aside of the reapportionment by the Court of Appeals should be met by summoning the Legislature into extraordinary session for the purpose of passing a new Reapportionment act.

Recent reapportionment acts have fared badly when reviewed by the courts. The reapportionment of 1906 was set aside on the ground that in placing Richmond and Suffolk Counties together as one Senate district the Legislature violated a Constitutional provision calling for districts that were compact and made up of counties that were contiguous. There was criticism also of the Thirteenth Senatorial District in Manhattan as carved out by the 1906 Legislature.

This decision was handed down in April, 1907. A new Reapportionment act, the one in force prior to this year's reapportionment, was enacted at an extraordinary session of the Legislature after it had wrangled bitterly for six weeks over its task.

The rendering of the decision today was preceded by the hearing of further arguments on the constitutionality of the reapportionment. Robert L. Luce of New York appeared for the petitioners who attacked the act, while Elon R. Brown, majority leader of the Senate, defended the legislation.

The day's arguments were confined to an answer to a question propounded by the Court of Appeals last week whether, if the court should decide unconstitutional the reapportionment of the New York City Senatorial districts, the reapportionment of the other districts in the State should stand. Mr. Luce contended that if part of the reapportionment was unconstitutional the entire reapportion-

Continued on Page 20.

Bread Cards for Holland; Grain Shortage the Cause

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—The Dutch Government intends to introduce bread cards throughout Holland, according to an announcement made by the Telegraaf.

The reason assigned is the shortage of grain.

BRITAIN MODIFIES TRADE BLACKLIST

Explains Through Her Ambassador That America Has Misunderstood Its Purport.

NEUTRAL TRADE IS IMMUNE

Protest by Washington Delayed as Result of Envoy's Talk with Polk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The British Government has made material modifications in the application of its trade blacklist of American firms accused of trading with Germany. Put in another way, the British Government has explained to the United States that the blacklist was not intended to be directed against neutrals and that it will not apply to contracts already in existence.

As a result of the explanation of Great Britain, the irritation of this Government has been greatly lessened, and there is a better prospect of an amicable understanding concerning the application of the blacklist. In some quarters the opinion is held that the matter has become a minor issue.

For the present, in view of the British explanation, this Government will not decide on a course of action. The official intimation yesterday that an announcement on the subject of the blacklist might be expected today was modified this afternoon by the statement that no announcement need be expected immediately. The Government had determined to make a strong protest to Great Britain on the ground that the blacklist, as it was understood by this Government, was an invasion of moral principle. Whether or not a protest will be sent ultimately will be a matter for future determination.

Little, if any, attention was given at today's meeting of the Cabinet to the blacklist issue. It is understood that while President Wilson and Frank L. Polk, the acting Secretary of State, discussed the subject, the rest of the Cabinet was not brought into the conversation.

Spring-Rice Sees Polk.

The gratifying assurances of the British Government that the blacklist did not have as far-reaching an application as the United States supposed, were given by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, in a personal interview at the State Department with Acting Secretary Polk. It was made clear by Mr. Polk to the Ambassador that the discussion was to be regarded as without prejudice to any action the United States might determine to take. The Ambassador assured Mr. Polk that the blacklist was not directed against neutrals. He asserted that its purpose was to prevent British capital and credit from being used for the support of the enemy. In general, said Sir Cecil, there was no intention on the part of Great Britain that the blacklist should affect existing contracts.

The statement of the British Ambassador, who was acting in accordance with information from the London Foreign Office, is interpreted by this Government as meaning that the British authorities do not intend to follow the application of the blacklist to the conclusion that this Government feared, that is, its application to American firms that had any German affiliations or dealt with blacklisted firms in neutral countries. If the blacklist had been given that wide scope, as was suspected here, American firms, it was said here today, would be unable to do any business with the United Kingdom and the British colonies.

One of the suggestions made today was that if the blacklist were followed out logically along the lines of the first interpretation by this Government, the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France might not be able to travel from Washington on any railroad, part of whose stock was owned by Germans. But, as the British Ambassador clarified the matter today, this Government feels that American firms, even those on the blacklist, will not be interfered with in business dealings with neutral countries.

How Cases Will Be Dealt With.

Specific instances discussed by the British Ambassador and the Acting Secretary of State today served to give an idea of the more lenient administration of the blacklist by the British Government. One such case was that of an American firm doing business with Great Britain which feared that it might be blacklisted because it was carrying on transactions with a firm on the blacklist. The Ambassador gave assurances that this was an erroneous impression. The blacklist, it was explained, would not be applied to an American firm that did business with a blacklisted house.

The desire of the United States for information as to whether or not contracts of American firms on the blacklist would be affected was based on the experience of a blacklisted San Francisco firm which had engaged to deliver a cargo of oil to a firm in Australia. The oil was on board a ship ready to sail when the San Francisco firm was notified by its Australian customer that the shipment could not be accepted because the San Francisco firm had been blacklisted. The explanation made by the British Ambassador today showed that the embargo placed on the dealings of British firms with blacklisted firms would not be applied in this instance or in any other instances of contracts in existence when the blacklist was published.

One of the specific cases taken up by this Government with Great Britain is that of a New York corporation, the majority of whose stock is owned by a corporation in Germany engaged in the same line of business. British courts have held that a British corporation is a

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MILITIA'S RETURN FROM THE BORDER DEFERRED TO 1917

O'Ryan Announces New Yorkers Will Pass Christmas and New Year's There.

MAKING FIRST LINE TROOPS

Original Idea of 3-Month Stay Dropped in the Interests of Preparedness.

GUARDSMEN'S HEALTH GOOD

Paralysis of Pay System Will Hold Up Soldiers' Money Indefinitely, Camps Hear.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 25.—Major Gen. O'Ryan today said that the New York troops would celebrate Christmas and New Year's along the border, and that the period of their stay would probably extend far into 1917. He is authority for the statement that all the units of the guard, except the four regiments designated as home guard, will be brought here for the entire period. The reason for the long stay is to make the guardsmen into first line soldiers, and if the program goes through as outlined it will be the first effective move toward real preparedness, it is said.

The General's announcement had been foreshadowed, but until this afternoon he always had evaded a direct reply. It was pointed out today that everything about the companies indicated official knowledge of protracted service, and General O'Ryan finally admitted that the original intention to remain here three months had been changed. He referred to the way officers were being schooled at Plattsburg, and said that the Mission, McAllen, and Pharr camps were designated to furnish them. There will be the stiffest kind of discipline, and the guardsmen will deal with conditions identical with those they would encounter in actual warfare.

The troops' general comment on the news may be summed up thus: "No more National Guard for me." The men apparently felt aggrieved because they had thought they were sent here for service in Mexico and not for extended training. Many, however, appreciated the benefit which would accrue to the country if the guard was put on a par with the regulars, and while it is believed there will be considerable grumbling at first, the men who protested today always wound up their criticisms with something to the effect that, "If it's good for Uncle Sam, it's good for me."

Four More Units Expected.

There are still four units to come down, and it was said today that they, too, would be kept here for the entire period. The units which are expected are the aero squadron, third heavy field artillery, divisional supply and ammunition trains, and the first company of motor trucks.

The motor unit consists of thirty-three big trucks and one automobile and will be used extensively in the mimic warfare. Every arm of the service will be called into use in the campaigns that are to come. One of the manoeuvres which will be gone through includes the summoning by wireless of reserves from the McAllen camp to the bank of the Rio Grande, where two companies will be reported ambushed. The supporting troops will be rushed over eight miles of cactus country in the trucks of the motor unit.

Captain Robert Persall, U. S. A., arrived at Camp McAllen last night and spent today lecturing on the use and operation of the Leads machine gun. Captain Persall is considered an expert in machine gun use. He said that the Government had recently purchased 250 of the Leads guns and that they were now at San Antonio and would soon be distributed. Some of the guns will be sent down for use in the manoeuvres of the New York division.

"It now develops that the troops who have been counting on receiving their wages Aug. 3 probably will be disappointed. It was said today that the pay system had been paralyzed and the men's wages for Government service would be held up indefinitely. One officer went so far as to say it would be at least three months before any of the men received a cent. This will mean a great hardship for the soldiers, as right now there are few of them who have any surplus cash. A five-cent glass of lemonade or a newspaper has become a luxury. The system of issuing brass checks, which are redeemed at the camp canteens, has helped some, but by the time pay day arrives most of the men will have spent in advance all the money due them.

Hospital Conditions in Camp.

Criticism of the hospital conditions at the camps, which is said to have been made by Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Commissioner of New York, who is here investigating for the National Civic Federation and the American Federation of Labor, caused General O'Ryan to issue the following statement today:

"The camps of the New York division and the rations they eat are satisfactory to the officers and men of the division. I know from extracts which appear in the New York papers, just received here, that the conditions are also satisfactory to Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff of the army, who recently visited the camps in company with staff officers, and made an exhaustive investigation of the conditions."

Figures obtained from the official files seem to bear out the assertion that faultfinding, as regards the hospitals at any rate, is not altogether warranted. Of the 18,000 men here, today's complete report showed that only nineteen men were in hospital. The official percentage of illness among the men since the opening of the camps is given as 12½, which is considered remarkably low. There are about 20 men in hospital, suffering from specific diseases, and they are not included in the computation of the camp average, since their illness can in no way be attributed to any negligence by the guard medical officers.

Some New Yorker who was not aware

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U. S. Steel Earns $81,126,048 in Quarter; Declares Regular and Extra Dividend

Surpassing the most optimistic prediction of earnings by $1,000,000, the Steel Corporation reported yesterday the most brilliant quarter in its history. In the three months ended June 30 its net income after all operating expenses and repairs had been accounted for was $81,126,048, compared with $60,713,624 in the preceding quarter and $27,950,055 in the June quarter last year.

The Directors decided in a short meeting to declare an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable with the usual quarterly disbursement of 1¼ per cent. on Sept. 20 to stockholders of record Sept. 1. The quarter's earnings amply provided for the extra, the balance above all dividends being $47,964,525, an increase of more than $15,000,000 over the same item in the March quarter, when nothing beside the ordinary dividend was ordered. The balance of income applicable to the common stock was equivalent to 11.7 per cent., or at the annual rate of 46.8 per cent. The usual preferred stock dividend of 1¾ per cent. was ordered payable on Aug. 30.

The declaration of an extra dividend was in line with the policy announced by Chairman E. H. Gary and his associates in the directorate several years ago. At that time, when business was running long in fairly even fashion, it was said that the corporation would pay 5 per cent. annual dividends on the common stock when amply earned, and extras if they were justified. The corporation paid 1 per cent. quarterly from September, 1901, to the same month in 1903. From December, 1903, to October, 1906, there were no dividends, and the renewal was made at the rate of 1 per cent. quarterly, but was cut in half early the next year. In March, 1910, 1 per cent. and an extra of three-fourths of 1 per cent. were declared, and from that time until September, 1914, quarterly disbursements of 1¼ per cent. were made.

The astounding business of the corporation this year is best shown through comparisons. Net income was $8,000,000 greater in the quarter than in the whole of the 1904 year. Each month brought a larger return than any quarter in 1914 and 1915, while, in addition, June's earnings were larger than in any quarter of 1908. The half year's balance for the common stock exceeded the annual balance in every other year since the corporation was formed, the closest being 1907, when 15.6 per cent. was earned. The last half year's earnings applicable to the junior issue was equal to 19.39 per cent. on the $508,300,000 stock.

The six months ended June 30 brought in a net return of $141,839,672, more than three times as much as the corresponding period of 1915. The quarter's record, with further comparison, is seen in this table:

	Quarter Ended June 30, 1916.	Quarter Ended March 31, 1916.	Quarter Ended June 30, 1915.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Net earnings...	81,126,048	60,713,624	27,950,055
Dep., a. f., &c.	9,745,826	9,495,965	7,638,471
Net income....	71,380,222	51,218,359	20,311,584
Int. U. S. S. bds. and prem.	5,673,962	5,705,687	5,739,020
Balance	65,706,260	45,512,872	14,572,564
Div., pf.....	6,304,919	6,304,919	6,304,919
Div., com.....	6,353,781	6,353,781	.....
Extra div.....	5,083,025	.....	.....
Surplus	47,964,535	32,854,172	8,267,645

NET EARNINGS BY MONTHS.

	1916.	1915	1914.
January	18,794,012	16,563,854	1,087,150
February	19,198,396	16,990,968	2,638,575
March	22,722,316	17,677,986	7,132,081
1st quarter...	60,713,624	51,232,788	12,457,800
April	25,423,073	7,286,409	6,920,879
May	27,554,899	9,320,576	6,845,823
June	28,147,472	11,343,070	6,690,894
2d quarter...	81,126,048	27,950,055	20,457,596
Half year.....	141,839,672	40,407,804	38,451,977

In the absence of Chairman Gary, who is traveling in the Far East, President James A. Farrell presided at the meeting. Barely a quorum of Directors attended, including J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, George W. Perkins, Robert Winsor, Samuel Mather, J. H. Reed, Henry C. Frick, and Thomas Morrison. Mr. Farrell issued this statement:

During the past quarter the plants and properties of the Steel Corporation were operated at their maximum capacity. Both production and earnings exceeded those for any previous quarter.

The several subsidiary companies have many extensions and improvements under way, calling for the expenditure of a very large sum of money. These improvements are mainly for the purpose of diversifying products and increasing the economic efficiency of the properties.

Unfilled orders on hand at June 30, 1916, amounted to 9,640,458 tons, which will occupy the mills for several months. New business is coming in at a satisfactory rate, many contracts being entered for delivery of materials throughout 1917.

Directors declined to discuss the business further than the items covered in the statement. It was rumored in the Street that the establishment of a special reserve of $50,000,000 from the year's income as a dividend fund had practically been decided upon, but no confirmation could be obtained. This project has been discussed by the board in other years, but it is understood that leading Directors thought nothing should be done until a vast expansion program had been carried out. So far this year additions and improvements to existing plants have been decided upon to cost between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000.

CITY FIXES LIMIT ON TALL BUILDINGS

Board of Estimate Adopts Ordinance Which Will Restrict All Skyscrapers.

SAFEGUARD FOR PUBLIC

Light and Air to be Conserved and Manufacturing Zones Kept Under Control.

The Board of Estimate yesterday passed the building zone resolution, a measure which is believed to be the most important step in the development of New York City since the construction of the subways. The resolution, which carried out a State law passed in 1914, became law on its passage at 4:30 P. M., and governs the construction and use of all future buildings for which permits had not been obtained before that hour.

The resolution does not prevent the building of skyscrapers, but requires that they shall not be solidly constructed for a height more than two and a half times the width of the street on which they front. For instance, if this law had been in existence for some years the Equitable Building could have been reared in its present proportions only to a height of 260 feet, or about eighteen stories. On top of that a tower or series of towers could have been erected, the floor space diminishing in proportion to the increase in height.

The restrictions on skyscrapers are only one of many important features of the law which will affect living and business conditions in every part of the city. The law is designed to check the invasion of retail districts by factories and residence districts by factories and business. It is aimed to prevent an increase of the congestion of streets and of subway and street car traffic in sections where the business population is already too great for the sidewalks and transit facilities.

Check on Manufacturing.

It is intended further to prevent the overcrowding by manufacturing concerns of sections where the streets are insufficient for the vehicular traffic, and at the same time to concentrate manufacturing in localities where its products can be handled most efficiently and where its presence will not destroy real estate for residential and retail business purposes.

In addition to preventing congestion of street and transit facilities, which is caused by housing a large population on a small area in a skyscraper, the purpose of restricting the size of buildings is a necessity from the standpoint of light and air, which are impaired by buildings of excess height. The principle of providing for air and light is followed out in building restrictions in all parts of the city.

It is only in the present office building section of lower Manhattan that buildings will be put up in the future two and a half times as high as the width of the street. In the strictly residential sections buildings will be permitted only as high as the street is wide. Tenement and apartment houses can be built one and a quarter or one and a half times as high as the street in front of them is wide.

A height of twice the street width is allowed for the remaining portions of the more intensively developed commercial and industrial sections in a broad belt through the centre of the island from the lower office and financial section to Fifty-ninth Street.

Fifth Avenue Protected.

One of the greatest immediate reforms worked by the law is the protection of the Fifth Avenue retail district from further encroachment by loft building factories, which have threatened to concentrate such a large working population along the avenue as to interfere seriously with shopping. The law protects the entire Fifth Avenue and Broadway section south as far as Twenty-third Street and between Fourth and Sixth Avenues. It achieves the purpose which is set forth as follows in the report of the Commission on Building Districts:

It is vital to the existence of the city that it maintain such conditions of street

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ASQUITH SEES KING ABOUT IRISH CRISIS

Prospect of an Agreement Being Reached Ultimately Is Considered More Favorable.

HEADS OF PARTIES CONFER

Archbishop Walsh, in Letter to Public, Condemns Handling of Home Rule Cause by Nationalists

LONDON, July 25.—Parliament managed today to steer clear of the prickly Irish problem, except for a statement by Premier Asquith to the effect that the parts of the Home Rule agreement approved by John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader in Ulster, would be published as soon as possible, and that if there was a general desire on the part of the House the Premier would offer facilities for another discussion of the Home Rule question.

The feeling tonight is more favorable to an agreement ultimately being reached, the belief being that with Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson in harmony means will be found to override objections from other quarters.

No formal Cabinet meeting was held today, but Premier Asquith conferred privately with David Lloyd George, Secretary for War; Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies. After this conference Mr. Asquith went to the palace for a conference with the King, which is supposed to have been connected with the Irish difficulty.

A number of informal conferences between the party leaders were held today. A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party will be convened tomorrow in the House of Commons to discuss the situation and consider plans for future action by the party.

John Dillon, Member of Parliament for East Mayo, has given notice of a motion in the house in which he will ask the Government, in view of its failure to produce the promised Home Rule bill, to disclose its plan for the future government of Ireland during the continuance of the war.

Apparently the status of Ireland has gone steadily from bad to worse ever since the Sinn Fein rising on Easter Sunday, for at present the country is in the hands of a temporary and makeshift Government composed of a commission of judges, assisted by Major Gen. Sir John Maxwell, commander of the British forces in Ireland, who still is maintaining military control over most of the ordinary police functions.

There is no Viceroy in the place of Baron Wimborne, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and since Premier Asquith's announcement that the Dublin Castle system of government had been a utter failure none is likely to be appointed. The office of Augustine Birrell, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, remains unfilled, and Herbert Samuel, the head of the Home Office, who has no special knowledge of Irish affairs, represents the interests of Ireland in the Cabinet and before the House of Commons.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, July 26.—The Most Rev. William J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, has issued a letter to the public condemning the conduct of the home rule cause in Parliament and holding that it could only lead to disaster. The letter of the Archbishop says that the country now "faces a truly awful prospect," and that Nationalists should no longer be fooled by party cries that home rule is on the statute book.

Commenting on the Irish situation, The Irish Times says:

"A political truce must be restored by agreement. There must be an agreement on the necessity for a just and firm administration in Ireland during the period of the war. The present blunders have increased that necessity, and only desloyal or shortsighted Nationalists will arrest measures which the Government must take without further delay for the maintenance of peace and safety in Ireland. If this necessity be generally accepted the way may become clear for further developments in the unity among Irishmen."

The Freeman's Journal says:

"The defense was pitiable. It impressed and will impress no one. A solemn agreement will be flung to the winds without cause or justification. The Government alone is responsible. The British public was willing to ratify the agreement, the British press supported the arrangement, and the Irish

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LINSINGEN STOPS THE RUSSIAN DRIVE; TELLS TIMES FOE CAN'T GET THROUGH; TURKISH ARMY IS COMING TO HIS AID

Turkey Sends an Army to the Danube To Aid the Central Powers Against Russia

BERLIN, July 25, 6 P. M., (via London, Wednesday, July 26, 6:10 A. M.)—"Important developments are impending on the southeast front. The fez will soon be seen on the Danube."

To this cryptic utterance of the Chief of the Intelligence Department at a luncheon to the American correspondents at German Headquarters last Sunday, The Associated Press is now able to add the key. Turkey has placed a force of Ottoman troops at the disposition of the Central Powers for service in Europe. These troops are now in transit through the Balkans. The leading detachments are already approaching Galicia, where they will co-operate with the Austro-Germans against Turkey's arch-enemy, Russia.

Turkey's timely contribution to the military forces of the Central Powers is granted in return for German and Austrian assistance in the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia.

British Advance in Hard Fighting; Germans Say Drive Is Stopped

Ground Taken North of Pozieres; Many German Attacks Are Repulsed.

LONDON, July 25.—The battle on the Somme front, which began on Saturday at midnight and has continued since with brief lulls, is still being fought by British and Germans with the utmost stubbornness.

An indication of the importance the Germans attach to defending their third line is found in the report of General Haig, the British commander, and in the German admission that troops have been brought from before Verdun in order to lend all possible strength to General Von Einen.

The British, if they are making but slow progress, have been able to repulse all the fierce German counterattacks and fully maintain their ground, although the fighting largely consists of hand-to-hand conflicts.

There is no news as to whether the Australians, who hold the greater portion of the Village of Pozières, have yet secured the eastern part, which is on the plateau dominating the village, but General Haig tonight reports the repulse of a German infantry attack from the northeast.

On the south bank of the River Somme yesterday evening French troops captured a block of houses south of Estrées and drove the Germans out of trenches north of Vermandovillers.

A Hand-to-Hand Struggle.

An official statement given out by the British War Office tonight says:

Throughout the day there has been fierce hand-to-hand combats and bomb fighting at various places along the battle front.

The Germans attempted an infantry attack on Pozières from the northeast this afternoon, but were driven back by our artillery fire.

Between the Ancre and the sea no important incident occurred.

The text of the British afternoon statement follows:

In the last few days the enemy brought further reinforcements of infantry and guns to the Somme front. Throughout yesterday the hostile bombardment was fairly continuous, and at times became very heavy.

An attempt to attack our right flank was made yesterday afternoon, but it was frustrated by our artillery.

Last night two further infantry attacks, preceded by a specially violent artillery fire, were launched against the centre of our line. These attacks also were stopped by the concentrated fire of our guns.

At no place did the enemy succeed in reaching the British trenches, and his casualties in these fruitless attacks must have been severe.

At other places in the line there has been a good deal of hand-to-hand fighting and our infantry worked their way forward in places.

North of Pozières, the greater part of which village now is in our possession, the enemy continued to offer strong opposition, but here also we gained some ground and captured two machine guns and a few more prisoners, including two battalion commanders.

French Capture Positions.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

South of the Somme yesterday we captured, in a small attack south of Estrées, a group of powerfully fortified houses. Our troops chased the Germans from some trenches north of Vermandovillers, and occupied them.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we dispersed with grenades several reconnoitring parties which attempted to reach our lines in the sector of Tracy-le-Val.

On the left bank of the Meuse an enemy attack with hand grenades against Hill 304, failed under machine gun fire. On the right bank there was violent bombardment in the region between Fleury and La Laufée.

In Alsace, after artillery preparation, the Germans delivered an attack upon our Balschwiller positions northwest of Altkinch. After lively fighting the enemy was driven out from some elements of the trenches where he had gained a foothold.

On July 22, Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser brought down his tenth German aeroplane. On the night of July 24-25 one of our aeroplane squadrons bombarded the railroad station at Pierrepont and Longuyon and the bivouacs near Mangiennes.

The official communication issued by

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High-Water Mark of Allies Reached, German Officers at Fron Declare.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES ON THE SOMME, July 24, (by Courier to Berlin, July 25.)—From Great Headquarters The Associated Press correspondent returned today to the immediate front, where the great allied offensive again flickered up in a series of desperate British attacks on the German lines northwest of Peronne. These barely moved, although the British attacked in force with eleven divisions, including two absolutely fresh ones, on the comparatively narrow front between Guillemont and Thiepval.

The French share of the offensive was limited to a couple of vicious stabs of merely local extent near Estrées, southwest of Peronne, which were easily repulsed.

The present line extending from Thiepval to Soyecourt, but bulging eastward toward Peronne, may be regarded, according to the firm conviction of the headquarters staff, as the high-water mark of the allied advance. They base this judgment on the negligible result of the fighting in the last fortnight, and they contend that it is no longer a question of whether the British or French will be able to extend their gains, but whether they will be able to hold what they have against the German counter-pressure.

The correspondent returned to the front with the expectation of witnessing a manifestation of this counter-pressure against a certain sector, but unfavorable weather conditions, with low-hanging clouds and mist hiding the field of operations and preventing artillery observation, deferred the new struggle for the covered stretches of fertile Picardy.

General quiet before the storm prevailed along the section of the front visited, the activity of the artillery being scarcely greater than the normal scale, where no particular operations are in progress, and infantry and machine-gun fire being heard only occasionally. The troops visited—the regiments coming directly from the trenches, as well as those about to move into the forward lines—were found ready, even eager, to renew the struggle.

The gaps in the units have been filled up with fresh men. The worn-out cannon—for guns as well as men reach the limits of endurance in such a prolonged artillery combat—have been replaced from reserve stocks, munitions supplies have been replenished, and everything is in readiness for the new phase of the operations.

Soldiers on the French Charge.

The correspondent visited a grenadier regiment which had just been relieved from forward trenches after beating off French onslaughts in the vicinity of Estrées for several days. The soldiers described in unconventional language the French charges, particularly the great attack of Friday, the chief force of which fell on this regiment. The onslaught was preceded by three hours of intense bombardment, touching the extreme limit of the possible for the extremely efficient French artillery.

It might have been expected that the front trenches would have been demolished and their defenders demoralized after this pounding, but the soldiers unconcernedly related how, when the artillery curtain lifted and French white and black regiments charged, the Germans jumped from what was left of their trenches and advanced to meet the French in an open desperate hand-to-hand struggle in which hand grenades were almost the exclusive weapon, the French finally recoiled to their own trenches followed by the Germans, some of whom even leaped into the French trenches and continued the struggle until herded back by their remaining officers and noncommissioned officers to their own lines.

"Will the French be able to break through the —— Grenadier Regiment?" was asked of the soldiers.

"Never," was the reply, which expressed evident pride in their regiment but was given without a touch of bravado.

"Which is the better French soldier, the white or the black?"

"The white, by all odds, is better and braver," was the instant judgment of the soldiers, who added uncomplimentary references to the fighting customs of the Senegalese troops which had resulted in very few prisoners being made from among these regiments.

Wounded in Good Spirits.

The next group encountered was a detachment of lightly wounded men, walking back from the dressing station to

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TOUR OF RUSSIAN FRONT

Times Correspondent Interviews Linsingen and Sees Strength of Lines.

MEANS TO KEEP KOVEL

Network of Railroads at His Back an Advantage Over His Enemies.

DEFIES STOKHOD'S FLOODS

Personal Impressions of Noted German Commander at Critical Point on East Front.

By CYRIL BROWN,

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL LINSINGEN'S ARMIES IN VOLHYNIA, July 24, (by Courier to Berlin, July 25.)—The Fatherland, it is felt here, need lose no sleep over coming events on the 250-mile snakelike, curving swamp front through wild Volhynia, where General von Linsingen of Carpathian fame stands at bay against three and four fold odds. As during the terrible Carpathian Winter these odds intensify his longing for the coming hour when he hopes again to sweep the Russians before him in a great offensive drive.

The Russian offensive here is effectively stopped by a patented German wall of reinforcements which the strongest continued Russian pressure can dent in spots but cannot break. What is left of the Russian offensive is struggling and slowly drowning in vast Volhynian swamps, swollen by four days of an incessant deluge—a terrible fascinating dramatic débâcle of the initially brilliant Brusiloff offensive.

This is my personal, cumulative conviction extracted from three days of intensive study of the Stokhod line, including a memorable morning spent with the famous "blood and iron" division which alone has held up the victorious Russians, pouring through the breach at Lutsk until von Linsingen's bulk arrived; also from three profitable nights spent in the midst of von Linsingen's high-spirited young fighting staff, and finally from a personal encounter with the fierce "Commander in chief of the Bug army, the Linsingen army group," as he good-naturedly signed himself in my notebook.

Hard Task to Interview Him.

Breaking through von Linsingen's defense proved almost as hopeless a proposition for the American correspondents as the offensive of the Russians. One of the colossal figures of world war, his unusual modesty even for a German General kept him out of the limelight. According to his staff officers, the Hindenburg of the south shuns publicity, and consequently publicists, and won't be bothered by correspondents, portrait painters, or itinerant Princes if he can help it. He is wholesouledly and purely a soldier, absorbed in his job, to the exclusion of all else, living and breathing war.

My interviewing attacks had been twice beaten back by his courteous chief of staff when a last, forlorn hope charge before starting a strategic retreat to Berlin unexpectedly succeeded. I had just returned from a mudhole which is the most advanced German outpost beyond Sviniusky on the strategic railway from Kovel to Kovno when Linsingen received me—dirty, drenched, disreputable, and badly demoralized by three hours under Russian shrapnel and shell fire with occasional bullets from Russian sharpshooters thrown in for good measure—in the thirty-foot-long drawing room of a one-story white Volhynian château which serves him as workshop and boudoir.

Linsingen's Striking Personality.

I was introduced by his personal Adjutant, Prince W——, forming a striking contrast to the powerfully built, massive, square set bulk of the slightly stoop-shouldered old General. Von Linsingen, who is 66, but looks younger, would be a marked man in any crowd. He affects the close-cropped battle coiffure peculiar to the German front officer, is low-browed and deeply wrinkled, and looks every inch a fighter. The most prominent feature of his shrewd, round, florid face is a tremendous, pugnacious aquiline Roman nose, which is easy game for the cartoonists. It is flanked by eyes that twinkle with rare humor under heavy black eyebrows. A slight grayish mustache gives a finishing touch to one of the surviving specimens of the typical old-time Prussian General of the ruthlessly offensive, hard-hitting, loud-roaring Marshal Vorwärts-Blücher school.

The simplicity of the man was indicated by the fact that for decorations he wore only the blue Pour le Mérite with the rare oakleaf clasp at his throat and the Grand Cross of the Austrian Franz Josef Order pinned to his field-gray breast. His manner was courtly and gentle. He spoke slowly, haltingly, and as he talked had the habit of tipping forward and a trick of slightly snapping his fingers when he wanted some special word, but all the while you had the uncomfortable suspicion that you were doing business with a human volcano who would spout angry

lava in a flood on the slightest provocation.

Harmonious was the setting in which I found this fierce maker of history and potential Field Marshal. It was framed by a drawing room of noble proportions, luxurious for Volhynia and "gemütlich," and comfortably furnished even from the German Kultur standard. Its walls were hung with hunting trophies and hunting prints. There was a giant boar's head over the fireplace and a stuffed gray wolf in a kennel in a corner of the room snarling at the general's feet. There was not an inch of wall space that was not unhung with hunting trophies or covered with maps.

Even a huge Russian white porcelain stove reaching from the floor to the ceiling was draped with von Linsingen's working maps, marvelously detailed and curiously marked to the correspondent's uninitiated eye with blue and red streaks, geometrical figures, and Roman numerals. His catholicity of military taste and wide horizon of interest were indicated by the fact that there were maps of the whole east and west fronts as well as of the Italian front, the Balkan theatre, the Caucasus, Persia, Mesopotamia, and even Egypt.

Down the centre of the drawing room ran more long, overspread maps, held down by two de luxe green-bound novels as weights, on which von Linsingen had been working as I came in, as indicated by compasses, rules, a magnifying glass, and red and blue inkspots scattered about. Half a dozen cream-colored silk upholstered armchairs ranged about the table showed where his intimate staff had been sitting in war council, which would be resumed the moment I had gone.

We began by talking about the weather, which here in Volhynia is a factor of the utmost importance, not only tactical, but strategic. I asked if the continuous downpour of rain, which turned the splendor of the Stokhod into a chain of seas and lakes and rich meadows and plains into almost impassable swamps and marshes, were an advantage or disadvantage to the Russians.

"Neither," he said, remarking that in Volhynia rain fell alike on the just and unjust and intimating that the weather was really neutral. "Bad weather is the same for the Russians as for us. It is possible, however, that a continuation of the Russian attack with which we reckon will be slowed up and delayed thereby," he added, significantly.

Mean to Hold Kovel.

The fact that von Linsingen himself made it clear to me that he was prepared for a resumption of the Russian offensive aimed at Brest-Litovsk, with the vital railroad junction of Kovel as the immediate goal, was important confirmation of his staff officers, who had told me they only hoped Brusiloff would try again to force the Stokhod and attack Kovel. "We have it firmly in our hands and the Russians won't get it away from us."

The veteran Carpathian fighter is just as objective in his judgment as, and rather more moderate in expressing his opinions than, American correspondents. He questioned me closely as to all I had seen and done during my visit to his armies, but when I remarked that what I had seen of flooded Volhynia looked like bad going for even the lith model of the Russian steam roller, and that my neutral impression of the front which he had thrown wide open to me was that his Stokhod line was impregnable, von Linsingen, quietly evaluing his Russian foe and avoiding exaggerating or underestimating, replied with a significant look at his map:

"Selbstverstandlich, it goes without saying, that if the Russians mass everything they've got on a narrow front and employ it as the English have done in the west, where they were just recently repulsed to have hurled seventeen divisions into a narrow space, in that case the Russians may well succeed in temporarily pressing in our front at some point or another until we can draw our reserves together and parry their blows. But in a breaking through of our front I hardly believe," he added with a good-humored smile that spoke volumes.

I had the impression that von Linsingen was fully prepared for long, hard and perhaps critical fighting in Volhynia, but that he was not worried and did not feel that German arms were seriously threatened by the Russian offensive, which he expected to continue. With a sly touch of humor he intimated that "according to the Russian papers," Baranovitchi, Kovel, and Lemberg were still the objectives of the Russians.

Railroads Favor Germans.

The General spoke of other principal factors of military importance peculiar to the Volhynia campaign in addition to the weather conditions, namely the network of strategic railways at his back and the curious fact that in all Volhynia there is only one passably good road, a great military chaussée that runs over Kovel and Lutsk, and which with a nearby railroad necessarily forms one of the principal avenues for any Russian advance or retreat. The battle for Kovel is therefore a battle for possession of this one road and the adjoining railway.

"Something brand new and in general unaccustomed for 'Kultur' human beings is the fact that in such a region with a front of an approximate extent of 250 miles there is only one highway," he said. "As a result our entire 'nachschub' (bringing up of reserves, ammunition, provisions, and supplies,) is rendered difficult and is principally dependent on the railways. But for this lack of highways you could have covered our entire front in a short time."

TURKS RETIRING FROM ERZINGAN

Abandoning Guns, Rifles and Munitions in Flight Before Russian Advance.

FALLING BACK IN SIVAS

Vanguards of Czar's Victorious Armies Within Ten Miles of the Great Central Armenian Base.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The Russian operations against the Turks, which lately have been overshadowed by the more sensational events on General Brusiloff's front, are now reclaiming general attention.

As a result of a series of consecutive gains achieved by a skilfully organized offensive, which ever since the fall of Erzerum has been slowly but irresistibly sweeping toward the objectives in Asia Minor, the Caucasian armies now command the heights which definitely threaten the important Turkish base of Erzingan and make the fall of this city in the near future extremely probable. The Russians, after having stolidly withstood most energetic counteroffensives without weakening are now pressing forward in three directions—from Gumushkhaneh, forty-five miles north of Erzingan, from Baiburt, fifty miles northeast of Erzingan, and from Mamakhatun, forty-five miles east of Erzingan, all of which points have recently been occupied by the Russians and form an arc from which to focus attacks upon Erzingan.

The new points mentioned as having been occupied by the Russians possessed every natural advantage for defense, and the Turks made the most persistent efforts to hold them. Their loss gives the Russians command of the chief approaches to Erzingan.

It is reliably reported here that the evacuation of Erzingan has already begun, and that the present defense of the city is being conducted only with the purpose of giving the Turks time to withdraw to a new base at Sivas, 130 miles to the west. There being no railway system between Erzingan and Sivas the Turks apparently are attempting to avoid a repetition of their flight at Erzerum, where they believe they gave themselves insufficient time for orderly withdrawal and allowed their forces to be divided and surrounded by the advancing Russians.

The bulletin issued by the War Office today says:

The Turkish armies are retreating in disorder before the irresistible pressure of our troops. Some of our gallant detachments are already fifteen versts (about ten miles) from the town of Erzingan in Central Armenia, in which, according to the reports of our aviators, the Turks are hurriedly piling together all kinds of provisions.

A later bulletin issued this evening says:

Our offensive toward Erzingan continues. The Turks, closely followed by our troops, are fleeing, abandoning along the road cannons, rifles, and munitions.

Turks Going to Galician Front?

LONDON, July 25.—Grand Duke Nicholas's troops are gradually closing in on Erzingan, the most important base and military position of the Turks in Asia Minor, while General Sakharoff continues his successful advance.

According to a Berlin dispatch, by way of Amsterdam, Turkish troops are to be sent to help the Austro-Germans against the Russians on the Galician front.

FORESTALLED TEUTON ATTACK

How Sakharoff Upset Foe's Plans and Won Big Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST FRONT, July 24, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—In spite of rain and heavy roads on the front between Lutsk and the Brody region, the series of operations inaugurated on July 16 was resumed July 21 with even more spectacular successes, resulting in advances everywhere and the capture approximately of 25,000 Austrian prisoners and seven guns. This move, undertaken as the second phase of General Sakharoff's operations, included the capture of the villages of Werben, Solenvo, and Pliashevo, while advanced units reached as far as Berestechk.

It now appears that the operations southwest of Lutsk not only resulted in our advance and in heavy capture of prisoners and booty, but simultaneously wrecked the program of the Germans and Austrians, who had been preparing for weeks past for a heavy attack in the region of Michailovka, north of the confluence of the Lipa and Styr and Ostroff further south, on which line were concentrated several German divisions and Several Austrian infantry and cavalry divisions, with a vast number of guns and supplies.

Sakharoff's movement anticipated the German attacks by one day, and by his capture of guns and prisoners and his success in forcing back the line from seven to eight miles on an average, he threw the enemy's carefully planned attack into complete chaos.

Three ammunition depots were captured and the inventory of only one which has been completed indicates the capture of 35,000 shells of all calibres, while it is believed the total count will reach a hundred thousand. The retreating enemy managed to reach with their heavy guns another munition base before the Russians were able to come up.

This army has within eight days taken approximately 50,000 prisoners and nearly forty guns. It is a matter of speculation how much longer the Austrian authorities will elect to send their remaining reserves to Siberia via the Russian front and how much longer they will continue to equip troops who turn their equipment over to the Russians and themselves march willingly to our rear. The last Austrian prisoners taken are of an extremely low physical standard, and their first request on capture is for food.

RUSSIANS IN VOLHYNIA TAKE 1,000 MEN, 4 GUNS

Russians Deny Check to Army Marching on Northeast Galicia Border.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The official communication from general headquarters issued this evening reads:

On the front of the River Slonevtsea, an affluent of the Styr, (in Volhynia,) the passage of our troops continues without interruption under the fire of the enemy. During today's offensive we took 1,000 prisoners and also four cannon and five machine guns, which we turned against the enemy.

An earlier official bulletin contained the following information:

Our flotilla on Lake Mladziol, east of Lake Naroch, fired during the night on nearly all the positions of the enemy situated on the banks.

In the district of Skrolov, northeast of Baranovichi, attempts made by detachments of the enemy to advance were repulsed by our fire.

Two German aeroplanes flew over our positions in the district north of Lutsk and threw some bombs without causing any damage. We repulsed an attack of the enemy in the direction of Lutsk in the district of Seminki.

In the street fighting during our advance in the village of Galitchanie, mentioned in the morning communication of July 24, we captured two more guns and took 77 Austro-German prisoners.

During the night of July 24 gallant regiments under General Sakharoff broke through the wire entanglements of the enemy at the River Slonevke. In the region of Leshny a furious battle is proceeding.

In the evening of July 24 west of Burkanow one of our aeroplanes was hit by the enemy's artillery fire. It burst into flames and fell inside the enemy's front lines. It is supposed the gallant aviators, Staff Captain Beridze and Lieutenant Ritchoff, perished as heroes.

In the region of Briaza, Fundul, Moldawa and west of Kimpolung (Carpathian Mountains) three enemy regiments made an attack upon our cavalry. One of our gunners, Letchkin, who resisted the attack, continued to work his gun in spite of the fact that his hand was torn away by a grenade until the gun was removed from the line. The enemy was repulsed.

On the 23d of July forty-nine brave Cossacks made an attack on the enemy in the region of Gurafontina, fifty versts (about thirty miles) northwest of Kimpolung. They took seven officers and fifty-seven men prisoners.

RUSSIANS POUND RIGA LINE.

Bombarding Heavily in Preparation for Another Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 25, (Dispatch from The London Daily Chronicle.)—Many of Russia's war operations are being noted almost with the curtness of algebraical signs in the brief phrases of the official bulletins, but their real extent is illustrated by news now to hand of the success gained last week by the Russians near Riga.

Before the main attack, which began July 16, the Russian land batteries and the guns of the ships lying in the gulf opened a tremendous fire on the German positions extending southeast from the gulf near Lake Kanger. This fire was so terrible that the Germans, after holding out for an hour, fled in panic, and the Russians occupied their first line to a distance of ten miles southward from the sea, together with the neighboring Tirul and Kemmern swamps, which afford excellent protection against German counterattacks.

The main attack being thus carried out on the right flank, an assault was delivered further to the east, and here, after a heavy bombardment, the Russian infantry advanced with an impetus which carried them in places as far as the German third line.

To real the best results of this onset further artillery preparation is necessary, and that explains why for some days past the official bulletins have noted heavy artillery fire on the Riga positions and along the Dvina.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

There is, among the many points of similarity between the Allies' offensive on the west and the battle of Verdun, one point that is essentially different. The battle of Verdun can be definitely marked in phases, each phase, so called, representing a period of exhaustion in shell, necessitating a shift in the attack from one side of the river to the other. These periods came with great regularity, and, although the attack was practically continuous, it was not so on any given section of the line.

The French attack south of the Somme has the same characteristics, but the British attack is entirely different. After the first attack was launched there was a period of quiet on the British front which lasted for several days. Since that time the attack has been continuous. Night and day shell has been rained into the German lines. It would be interesting to know just what the British supply system is that it can furnish shell for such an unceasing operation. It is certainly something we have not seen before in this war. Whatever means the British are employing to maintain this continuous flow, it is the most perfect thing in the way of a transport service yet developed. To have the shell is one thing, to have it where and when it is wanted is another. The fact that the British are able to keep up their shell supply to the front is the most promising thing in connection with their part in the offense. They have never done it before. At critical moments in every battle they have fought, either men or guns have failed when success was almost in their grasp.

The fighting of the last several days has crystallized in a battle for the possession of the small village of Pozières. At no point on this front is the German offered the resistance that the British are experiencing here. The Germans have reinforced their lines here to meet the British attack, drawing men from other sections of the front, even from Verdun, where a marked decrease of activity is noticed. It is literally a question of going toward foot by foot. In Pozières it has meant going from house to house, cleaning out machine gun positions, and working up the main street, which is the main road from Albert to Bapaume.

The German resistance is not due to the fact that Pozières itself is a point of any importance. It was an important road crossing, but it lost this character the moment the British guns were able to reach the Bazentin-Thiepval road, which passes through it. But the Germans dread the advance of the British along the Albert-Bapaume highway, as they know that each yard gained renders their position in the entire salient less secure. They know, too, that when Pozières passes out of their control the British will have little difficulty fighting their way at least to the outskirts of Courcelette and Martinpuich. This will place the German lines in front of Thiepval, where the British have been unable to make any headway, under fire from the rear in addition to being, as they now are, under fire from the front and flank. When this point is reached there will be a giving way of a considerable section of the German positions.

Pozières is, moreover, in the third German line. It is not probable that this is the last line which the Germans constructed during the period of stagnation that followed the battle of the Marne. It is probable, though, that the Germans are approaching a point that is lacking in those extensive field fortifications of steel and concrete which they constructed with such care and ingenuity during this period. Having felt the full force of the blows that the British are now prepared to deliver, they are not anxious to feel their effect when such defenses are lacking.

One important point in this sector which I have not referred to, because the approach to it seemed a long time off, is the little village of Achiet-le-Grand. Its importance can best be understood by reference to the railroad which passes through it. The railroad coming south from Arras runs due south to Achiet-le-Grand, where it divides, one branch running southwest along the valley of the Ancre and the other running eastward through Bapaume, and then on to Cambrai. This road is of the greatest use to the Germans in their present position, as it is by means of it that the Germans are feeding men and supplies into their salient. It is not necessary for the British to take this town.

All that is necessary is that it be under the fire of their guns. The British have by this time guns just as big as those of the Germans, and with a range just as great. It is only a matter of six miles from the British lines to Achiet-le-Grand, and once a suitable position is secured, these guns can reach the village with great effectiveness.

A little to the northeast of the village of Pozières is Hill 160, which is the highest point anywhere in that region. From Hill 160 the ground slopes down to the Brook of Warlencourt, after which it rises slightly to Achiet. It is this position rather than the town that the British are after.

The reports from the Pozières battle are not particularly clear as to just which way the British are driving. Yesterday's reports, however, mention fighting to the north of the village, and state that a German counterattack was made from the northeast. The indications are, therefore, that the British have in a measure gone around the village rather than through it, and that at present it is almost surrounded. A little to the west of the northern side of the town is a cemetery and a windmill. The latter the Germans have turned into a regular fortress, filled with machine-gun positions, which are causing the British a great deal of trouble. Neither the cemetery nor the windmill has been taken, although all the rest of the town seems to be occupied. It is the same general plan that has marked all of the British progress. They strike directly at their objective, find a stone wall of German defense, and then the attack swings around and comes in from some other quarter. Thus the point they are after gradually becomes surrounded and has to yield. This seems to be the situation at Pozières.

In the Caucasus the Russians are still continuing their sensational advance. For the last several days they have reported advances which average five miles a day. This advance is probably being made largely with bodies of cavalry, while the infantry and artillery are moving ahead more slowly. The mere fact, however, that the Russian cavalry is able to move ahead at any such rate shows that the Turkish Army is in full retreat and that they are no longer offering resistance. Their defenses may stiffen up somewhat at Erzingan, which is now only ten miles from the head of the Russian columns but if so, it will probably be only for sufficient time for the Turks to dismantle their positions and take their war material to the rear.

This is the last fortified town, in fact, the last important position of any kind between the Russians and Sivas, about 130 miles still further to the west. When the Russian campaign in the East is over it is extremely probable that Turkey will be a force that need no longer be reckoned with in an estimate of the general situation.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON SOMME FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

the French War Office this evening says:

Apart from a violent bombardment of La Laufée, (northeast of Verdun,) there has been no important event on the whole of the front.

The German official statement reporting the operations on the western front says:

North of the River Somme, after the unsuccessful British attacks of July 22, the British and French forces yesterday made a resolute and combined attack on the Pozières-Maurepas front. It again broke down either through our fire or in some places after sharp hand-to-hand fighting.

East of Pozières, at Foureaux Wood, near Longueval and near Guillemont, the Brandenburger Grenadiers and the gallant 104th Saxon Regiment again distinguished themselves.

Simultaneously the French threw strong forces forward in a storming attack south of the Somme in the Estrées-Soyecourt sector, which, however, only temporarily gained ground south of Estrées. Otherwise the attack was dispersed with the severe and sanguinary loss to the enemy.

In the Meuse region there were intense artillery duels from time to time. On the left bank of the river unimportant hand grenade engagements developed. On the right bank of the river the enemy several times repeated his attempts to recapture positions on the Froide Terre ridge, he being repulsed by our curtain of fire.

North of Balschwiller, in Alsace, our patrols brought back thirty prisoners from a French position.

Lieutenant Baldumus shot down a French biplane south of Binarville, thereby putting his fourth enemy aeroplane out of action.

The Belgian communication says:

There have been reciprocal artillery actions at various points. A violent bombardment took place in the region of Boesinghe.

BRITAIN PUTS LIMIT ON NEW WAR CONTRACTS

Retains Right to Cancel Any of Them After September—Increases Munition Output.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—In new contracts made by the British Government Departments for material concerned with the war there appears a clause providing that such contracts may be canceled at any date after September next.

LONDON, July 25.—During a debate on the questions of the war in the House of Commons tonight, Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Secretary of Munitions, in replying to a question, said that the Department of Munitions was endeavoring to reduce the contracts for munitions in the United States by increasing the output here. In one particular class of explosives, he said, the department had undertaken the construction and equipment of factories to provide these explosives on an unheard-of scale.

OFFENSIVE VIEWED FROM GERMAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

the railroad head. No despondency was evident among them. Another regiment visited had just returned from another section of the southern front. Its experience had been much the same as that of the first regiment, and the soldiers exhibited an identical feeling of absolute confidence that they had the upper hand over their enemy.

One man when questioned said that he had not seen the great French charge. He had been buried in a trench during the preliminary bombardment and was dug out after two hours and sent to the rear. His nerves, apparently, were not at all shaken by his experience. He, like all the others, took his return to the trenches as a matter of course.

The correspondent also visited a group of several hundred French prisoners captured during the fighting at Estrées. It must be said that they, too, made an excellent impression. They showed no trace of despondency or demoralization. They were mostly Bretons and Colonial infantry.

The troops had been ordered in by General Foch in a vigorous endeavor to open the German position and give the British and French the necessary elbow room for further effort. Lateral expansion is the object also of the British strategy, and the British efforts to this end have been far greater than those of the French.

General Haig has employed two soldiers to every one by General Joffre, and his losses have been proportionately even greater, it is said. The immensity of the British effort may be judged from information supplied The Associated Press correspondent by the Commander in Chief's intelligence officer that thus far in the July offensive over half of the available divisions of the British Army, counting even those of the Orient, but excluding the divisions in England not yet ready for service at the front, have been used on this comparatively narrow front.

"We have them stopped now," was the confident verdict of this officer, agreeing with that of the Commander in Chief's staff chief.

FIERCENESS OF THE STRUGGLE.

Clubs, Knives, Revolvers, and Grenades the Weapons Used.

PARIS, July 25.—The fighting in the fortified village of Pozières between the British and the Germans is described as follows by an officer who was wounded in the struggle:

"Early Sunday morning at the moment the signal for the attack was given, after a frightfully intense bombardment, the English infantry rushed forward to the entrance of the village, carried it brilliantly, and occupied the first houses. At 11:30 o'clock the Germans counterattacked. Their onset was extraordinary, doubtless because their courage had been stimulated by either, as one could tell from the odor.

"Here the rifle played no part—the knife, bayonet, revolver, and grenade were the only weapons used. The Germans employed a sort of long-handled mace studded with nails such as an Apache might use, not a soldier. I saw a German officer using one of them on a wounded comrade, but as he was in the act of striking a revolver shot laid him down beside his intended victim.

U-BOAT TIED AT PIER, CAPTAIN WAITS NEWS

Koenig Admits He's Helpless to Leave at Present, Due to "Circumstances."

MAKES 4 MORE TRIAL DIPS

Craft May Be Towed with Barges to Hampton Roads, Where British Cruiser Ventured.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The German subsea trader Deutschland was still moored at her pier late tonight, after another day of ungratified expectancy on the part of her agents, her Captain, and her crew. They ill-disguised their anxiety over the non-arrival at any port of the Deutschland's sister ship, the Bremen, and, while Captain Paul Koenig at least retained his outward air of confidence, it was plainer than ever that as the days pass, with no word of the Bremen's fate, the suspense of all concerned in the Deutschland's fortunes is reaching the breaking point.

Captain Koenig broke his silence to admit that at present he is helpless in the face of circumstances over which he frankly says he has no control. He reiterated his confidence in his ability to dash out into the ocean past a cordon of hostile warships, but would not specify what those circumstances are that hold him back, when his craft has passed every sailing test and her hold is crammed with valuable freight. It was apparent, though, that it is the absence of the Bremen alone that has tied the skipper's hands and held the Deutschland hard and fast at her moorings. Taking the delay philosophically Captain Koenig said:

"Circumstances and conditions over which we have no control are keeping us in Baltimore. There is no cause for alarm from any source. At the proper time we will get away; there is a time for everything."

Koenig is a good diplomat and a better bluffer. His face wears the expression of a poker expert. No one can tell the hand he holds by his looks.

Sitting in the office of Captain Hinsch at the Andre Street pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company, where the submarine is moored and loaded with a precious cargo, the commander chatted pleasantly in that democratic manner that has made him many new friends since he brought the Deutschland to Baltimore two weeks ago Monday. He laughed heartily when asked if, as the time draws near for his departure on his perilous trip back to Bremen, he felt uneasy.

"What is there to fear? The ocean is big and deep," he said.

When the Deutschland arrived Captain Koenig said the Bremen would follow shortly. Now he dodges the question.

In spite of the fact that the Deutschland has begun to move about behind her screen of barges like a great sea animal impatient of enforced idleness and eager to be out in the broad Atlantic again, it is now believed she will be here for several days more.

Bernstorff Expected Again.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is expected to pay a second visit to Baltimore, Wednesday evening, to be entertained at dinner at the home of Carl A. Lüderitz, the German Consul, and to meet Captain Koenig and his officers again. The Ambassador is certain to have something of importance to say to the commander of the Deutschland before the submarine turns her sharp bow out of Baltimore harbor and toward the adventures which lie between her and her home port Bremen, behind the defenses of Heligoland.

The motions through which the Deutschland is going behind her screen of barges are those which a sea creature might be expected to put herself through before starting out where only her own strength, courage, and agility could save her. She is testing, as well as she can at her dock, her powers to submerge, the smoothness of her engines, and her machinery for supporting the life of her men hundreds of feet under water, with old ocean quarreling with its green billows above her.

There are some things she can't do at her dock. And it isn't believed that Captain Koenig will make much mystery about her departure from Baltimore. It is believed he will, when he gets ready, sail right out of the Patapsco in the broad light of day.

But it is unsafe to do more than guess what Koenig will do. He is really the only person in Baltimore who knows just what the Deutschland can do, and she may fade away from her pier some night and allow the screening barges to drift away and disclose only a vacant stretch of water. There's a hint of magic in the Koenig smile.

Barge Tow May Be Screen.

An employe of the company became communicative to THE TIMES correspondent and thus outlined one plan of departure:

"With a two-barge tow as a screen the Deutschland will go out between the Capes and head to sea; then, at the approach of a hostile warship she will submerge when outside the three-mile limit and steal away under water on her voyage to Bremen. The Thomas F. Timmins, tug of the company, which will do the towing, will fly the American flag."

"Do you suppose the Allied ships will fire at the Deutschland when it is alongside two American barges?" asked the man who gave the information. "Hardly. The correspondent, at the coming of a ship, even a peaceful-looking merchant vessel, Captain Koenig will be ready to duck under, at the same time casting off the lines which tie him to the barges. Well screened, his sinking from sight would probably not be noticed from the approaching ship. While palaver was made between the hostile inquisitive vessel, the submarine would be fast diving toward the bottom and setting a course up or down the coast outside the three-mile limit."

The American tug and tow could, of course, be halted by a shot across the bows of the tug when outside the three-mile limit, for the ostensible purpose of search for contraband cargo, but the halting of a double tow at sea is a difficult proposition and would furnish enough diversion to enable the submarine to get under outside the three-mile limit and in water deep enough to make her submersion safe.

Must Float to Three-Mile Limit.

The Deutschland will not dare travel undersea inside this limit. Any pilot of Maryland water is willing to confirm this.

"It's impossible," said one of them. "Koenig needs at least eight fathoms before he dares to submerge. And he will not find this depth to any extent along the coast till he gets well outside. His only chance is to submerge after he gets three miles off shore and then he will not do that unless he is some distance from any ship which may either attack him or give notice to the Allies' patrol."

"What do you think of the plan for the barges to keep alongside?"

"Pretty slick. It not only hides the submarines, but it acts as a perfect protection against a shot which would send her to the bottom. For no British Captain, unless he's an idiot, would fire at a couple of American barges, even if he is sure there's a submarine between them."

"But the barges cannot hide all of the submarine."

"What's the difference?" laughed the pilot. "There will be enough shelter to hide the craft from any vessel at a considerable distance. This gives the submarine plenty of time to submerge."

Whether the barges which at present are surrounding the Deutschland at its pier will be used as sea-going blinds could not be learned. It is probable they will not. The wiser plan, it is thought, is to have the submarine go down the bay as it came up. Then at Norfolk and just before the dash, the barges would be towed alongside, made fast and the trio, astern of the Timmins, put out to sea.

Four times today, during terrific rainstorms, the craft submerged and rose while stevedores and members of the crew under supervision of George Prusse balanced the weight in the hull. At each submersion the keel of the boat rested on the mud bottom of the Patapsco River. The plan had been to stop the vessel off Solomons Island, where the waters of the Chesapeake are deep, and there submerge and trim the cargo. However, this later was deemed inadvisable, and the work is being done in the slip. The vessel at each submersion, is immersed to the base of her conning tower.

To prevent the curious persons and the ever-watchful newspaper men from witnessing the tests additional precautions were taken. Double screens of burlap were stretched between the barricade of barges that surrounded the boat, and these were made so secure that the high winds that swept the river and whipped the waters into whitecaps did not affect them as in the past.

Only the whirr of the powerful Diesel engines, carried across the river by the wind, and the heavy blue smoke of the oil exhaust, told those watching from nearby points that the Deutschland was yet in her slip. The whirr of the engines could be heard through the boat's open conning tower.

CHESAPEAKE ENTERED BY A BRITISH CRUISER

Warcraft Surprises Norfolk by Running Past Capes in Hunt for Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, July 25.—This port awoke today to learn that a British cruiser of the "county class," presumed to be either the Essex or the Berwick, had paid during the early morning hours an unnanounced visit to United States territorial waters, advancing inside the Virginia capes to a point only a few miles from Old Point Comfort and Fort Monroe.

The United States battleship Louisiana, in command of Captain Phelps, encountered the Britisher, spoke her, and passed on, as did the collier Neptune.

Official report of the journey far inside the three-mile limit of the alien fighting ship was at once made by the Louisiana's officers to the Navy Department at Washington. It is understood here that the report was carefully guarded all day in Washington, and was not allowed to become public.

The first intimation obtained at Fort Monroe of the Government's extensive coast defense station here, of the near approach of the cruiser came tonight, when THE TIMES correspondent made inquiries there as to wnether the War Department had been apprised of the occurence.

After saying that no previous advice had reached the fort, an officer said such a visit by a foreign warship was entirely unprecedented as far as his memory went.

Coming so soon after the arrival of the submarine Deutschland and the expected appearance of the submarine Bremon, the visit of the British cruiser, though innocent enough in itself, has spread a feeling of uneasiness about Norfolk and the other seaports hereabouts.

Legal Point Is Raised.

Beyond the fact that the cruiser was a part of the allied patrol which has been vigilantly maintained off the Capes to watch for the outgoing of the Deutschland or the arrival of her sister ship the Bremen, nothing was learned as to the identity of the cruiser.

Her purpose in coming far inside the three-mile limit has hardly been guessed at here, unless she was concerned as to the identity of the Louisiana, which she followed almost into Hampton Roads. Even had she suspected the latter of being a fighting ship of one of Great Britain's enemies, no reason can be assigned for her purpose in following the Louisiana inside territorial waters.

The fact that an elaborate information service for the benefit of the allied patrol has been maintained by British merchantmen passing in and out of the Capes lends even greater mystery to the venturesome behavior of the cruiser. It is considered here most unlikely that she could have come inside for information that she could just as readily have had brought outside to her.

An interesting fact about the visit of the British vessel was that she showed herself sufficiently familiar with the local harbor to nose about its waters without taking on either a Virginia or a Maryland pilot. This is declared by local port authorities to have been a direct violation of United States marine law, which decrees that every foreign vessel entering this port shall take on a licensed pilot to guide her up the channel.

Beyond this infringement of marine regulations, it is the opinion of those friendly to the success of the Deutschland that the coming of the cruiser represented a breach of international courtesy and a seemingly useless commission of an unprecedented act, rather than any actual violation of international law.

By custom, naval officers here explain, is for a warship of a foreign power intending to visit the United States to send information of its coming as far in advance as circumstances permit. It is also expected to offer specific explanation of its purpose in paying the visit, to approach if possible in daylight and to comply as scrupulously as may be with all local port regulations as well as the national law requiring the taking on of a licensed pilot.

When the Louisiana first observed her she was steaming about 500 yards from the latter and was, at the moment, at a point about midway between Thimble Shoal and Fortress Monroe. The visitor did not leave at once after her presence was discovered. The Louisiana, however, left her and proceeded to her berth in the navy yard, so that no accurate statement as to the length of time the British ship remained could be obtained.

Officers on the Louisiana said the cruiser was plainly of the English "county class," about 440 feet long at the water line and 65 feet beam, with two masts and three funnels, carrying twenty-six guns and two submerged torpedo tubes.

Germans Quit Private Yacht.

German members of the crew of the private steam yacht California had a bad scare when they passed near one of the British cruisers patrolling off the capes this morning. The California was on the way to Norfolk to take aboard its owner, Mrs. Clara Baldwin Stoker, daughter of the late E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin of California.

The yacht passed within a half mile of a British cruiser, which halted her long enough to obtain information as to her identity and destination. Two firemen aboard the California, one of whom shipped at San Diego and the other at Charleston, huddled, badly scared, in the boiler room of the ship.

When the vessel reached Norfolk they quit her, in company with a Swedish fireman, asserting they left because of a dispute over wages. A local customs boarding officer who investigated their complaint expressed the opinion that the two Germans had deserted through fear that when the yacht passed outside the capes again on her way to New York the British cruiser might take them off.

ACTED WITHIN HER RIGHTS.

Cruiser Violated No Law of Nations, Washington Thinks.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Officials here were inclined to believe tonight that the British cruiser which made an incursion into Hampton Roads early today had acted wholly within her rights under international law. Although official comment will be withheld pending receipt of the naval report of the incident, it was indicated that the version contained in news dispatches showed no violation of American neutrality or navigation regulations.

A warship of a belligerent nation may enter the territorial waters of a neutral with impunity, it was said, provided she conforms to navigation laws and does not remain more than twenty-four hours.

HAS A PIER IN BOSTON.

Forwarding Co. Official Intimates Bremen May Dock There.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—When Paul Hilken, American manager of the Ocean Navigation Company, was asked today the pointblank question whether the submarine Bremen would put in at Boston he frowned and refused to confirm a dispatch to that effect.

"Will you deny, Mr. Hilken, that the Bremen is making for Boston?"

"I have no comment," said the manager, who recently returned from a trip to Boston.

"Has the Eastern Forwarding Company a pier in Boston?"

"Yes," he replied, after a moment's hesitation.

"Has the company freight on that pier, ready to be sent back by the Bremen if the Bremen goes to that port?"

"Well," said he, with a laugh, "we would hardly have a pier there and not have freight there, would we?"

"Has the company piers in other cities besides Baltimore and Boston?"

"Why, yes; it has agents in a number of cities," he returned, then turned away.

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FOR INDIGESTION

25c package at every drug store in U. S.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

APPAM'S GOLD $184,750, PRIZE COURT ESTIMATES

German Tribunal Holds that Vessel is a Fair Prize and Specie Should go to Reichstag.

BERLIN, (via London,) July 25.—The Prize Court has decided that the Elder-Dempster liner Appam, which was captured by the German raider Möwe in the early part of the year and taken by a prize crew into Hampton Roads, is a good prize, and that accordingly the gold on board the steamer, amounting to 789,000 marks, (about $184,750,) shall be turned over to the Reichstag.

There have been various estimates of the amount of gold on board the Appam when she was captured, but no official statement concerning it has been made. The estimates ranged from less than $200,000 to as high as $2,500,000. The Appam is still in Newport News.

KAISER IN A SPEECH ASSAILS ENGLAND

Offensive Aiming at German Soil, He Tells Soldiers on the Somme Front.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch from Berne by way of Pontarlier, France, given out today by the Wireless Press, says: "Another speech by Emperor William during his recent visit to the Somme front is being discussed in Berlin. The Emperor said:

"'Comrades: It is your especial privilege to fight against the English, which means that you are fighting against a nation that has sworn to destroy Germany. The English built up during the years before the war the combination of countries which at a given signal fell upon us, attacked us, the most peaceful and peace-desiring people in the world. The English led us to believe they were our friends when they were actually plotting our destruction.

"'English diplomacy brought about the war, and now an English offensive is intended to carry the operations to German soil, into our towns and villages to the peril and undoing of our helpless women and children. Your duty is to break the English offensive; to prove once more that Germany is invincible, and to reduce to despair the relentless enemies of our country so that they will sue for peace on terms honorable and profitable to Germany.'

"From conservative circles in Berlin comes the announcement that when the Reichstag reassembles in the Autumn an interpellation will be addressed to the Imperial Chancellor asking why inspiring speeches by the Emperor at the front are withheld from general publication."

HARDEN TELLS PEOPLE PEACE IS FAR OFF

Great Britain Means to Fight Until She or Foes Are Annihilated, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 26.—The Daily Mail says that Maximilian Harden in the latest number of the Zukunft discusses the meaning of the Anglo-French offensive. Speaking particularly of Great Britain's gigantic preparations in men and munitions, Harden declares that Germans "must reckon with the determination of England to keep on fighting until she or her enemy is annihilated."

In the article entitled significantly "At the Tree of Disillusion" Harden warns the Germans to abandon forthwith their childish dreams of an early peace.

"After describing the struggles now raging on all fronts, the like of which mankind has never known, and telling how death is every minute mowing down a German and how "every hour of the day and night $2,500,000 of German treasure is being swallowed up," Harden says:

"Is it the enemy who wants peace? On a recent occasion in the French Senate when such sentiments might well have found expression not one single solitary voice was raised to that end. Premier Briand never sat so firmly in the saddle; Joffre's star was never more in the ascendant. The French are meditating over the possibility of the fall of Verdun, but no one dreams of peace. France still believes, or believes again, in victory. That this belief will crumble if Verdun is captured or a bank of the Meuse taken or the entire city falls sounds like nothing but a well-meant and flattering fairy tale."

PROTEST SEIZURE OF SHIPS.

Dutch Vessel Owners Resent Action of British and Go to London.

THE HAGUE, July 25, (via London, Wednesday, July 26.)—The owners and crews of the Dutch fishing vessels, through their respective organizations, have formally protested to Great Britain against the action of the British authorities who are alleged to have seized sixty herring vessels. The protests declare that unless the British measures are stopped 10,000 men connected with the Dutch fishing trade will be thrown out of employment.

A deputation of owners has gone to London to endeavor to reach an amicable settlement with the British Government.

HEAVY FINE ON BRUSSELS.

Newspaper Reports Germans Levied Penalty for Celebration.

AMSTERDAM, July 25, (via London.)—A fine of 5,000,000 marks has been imposed upon the City of Brussels for celebrating the Belgian national festival last Friday, according to the Echo Belge.

KAISER AND HIS STAFF HEAR PEACE SERMON

Chaplain at Headquarters Delivers a Fervent Prayer That War May Soon End.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES ON THE SOMME, July 24, (via Courier to Berlin, July 25.)—Coming as an interlude in this period of the

Vafiadis
YAH-FEE-AH-DIS
CIGARETTES
Purveyed to the Household of the Khedive Cairo, Egypt
Made since 1870 by
VAFIADIS & CO., CAIRO, EGYPT
NOW MADE ALSO IN U.S.A.
25 CENTS
PLAIN ENDS OR TIPPED WITH CORK

CHILD LABOR BILL'S PASSAGE IS ASSURED

Democrats in Senate Caucus Yield to President in His Fight for Measure.

OPPOSED BY SOUTHERNERS

Majority Leader Kern Acts as Wilson's Spokesman in Urging Favorable Action.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Yielding to an urgent request from the President, Democrats of the Senate in caucus tonight determined to pass the Child Labor bill at this session of Congress.

The decision was reached after a long debate, during which several Southern Senators, whose opposition forced the measure out of the imperative legislative program drawn up several days ago, vigorously objected to its reinstatement. The final determination to include it was reached without a record vote. It will displace the Shipping bill on the Senate calendar, coming up as soon as the army and District of Columbia appropriations have been passed. The shipping measure will follow it in order, and the Revenue bill will come next.

Majority Leader Kern outlined to the caucus the President's earnest request for a vote on the child labor bill before adjournment, and read a flood of telegrams from influential citizens throughout the country, urging its adoption.

Southern Senators replied, insisting that the caucus should stand on its former decision, postponing consideration of the measure until December. They made an appeal to the caucus for a declaration of principle that the Child Labor bill should be taken out of politics, and revealed the fact that negotiations had been made with some of the Republican Senators after the recent Democratic caucus with a view to reaching an agreement for taking up the bill next session as a strictly nonpartisan measure.

These plans, it was asserted in the caucus, were progressing favorably until President Wilson went to the Capitol a week ago and made known to Administration leaders his emphatic desire for immediate action on child labor legislation. Republican Senators who had agreed to let the bills go over the notified the Democrats, it was said, that they could not participate in any agreement for delay.

Discussion of the Immigration bill was coupled with that on child labor, but an effort to include the immigration bills in the program was defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—In a formal statement regarding child labor legislation, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont said today:

"After years of devoted service in the cause of freeing little children from industry the women now see the Administration about to define and regulate the terms under which this work shall become a permanent part of our law. The dominant party seizes this opportunity to clothe itself with glory by speeding a long delayed measure of justice, after women largely have made it an issue.

"The wisdom and justice of Federal control of child labor needs no comment. I heartily approve it. The significant thing is that President Wilson, who so recently, through his utterances and writings, proclaimed this a matter to be determined by the States, has now reversed his decision and finds no embarrassment whatever in advocating national action on a measure which he formerly considered unconstitutional.

"Is this a Machiavelian stroke? Does our President at least see the wisdom of catering to those four million women voters out West? Does he think these few drops of soothing syrup administered at this critical hour will keep in slumber the awakening Western woman, so that she will forget the main issue—national woman suffrage? Will this take the place of the women voters' incessant demand for full justice to the women of the nation?

RABBI TO VISIT WAR ZONES.

Dr. Magnes Sails Today to Investigate Jews' Condition.

Dr. Judah L. Magnes, the Acting Vice Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee and a member of the Joint Distribution Committee, will sail today on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. He goes abroad as the head of the War Relief Commission sent abroad by the Joint Committee to investigate the condition of the Jews in the war zones and the machinery used for the distribution of the large sums sent from the United States for relief work. As a member of the Joint Committee Dr. Magnes will also represent the American Jewish Relief, the Central Relief, and the People's Relief Committees, the three great Jewish relief organizations here. Dr. Magnes will visit Russia, Germany, and Austria.

He will be followed abroad by four other members of the commission. These have not yet been appointed. The names of the other members and the dates of their sailing will soon be announced.

Dr. Magnes was born in San Francisco, July 5, 1877, and was graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1898. He afterward studied in Berlin, and is a Ph. D. of the University of Heidelberg. He married Miss Beatrice Lowenstein of New York in 1908.

UPHOLDS SIR EDGAR SPEYER

English Court of Appeals Decides He Retains Privy Council Seat.

LONDON, July 25.—The Court of Appeals decided today that there is no question of the right of Sir Edgar Speyer to remain on the roll of the Privy Council. This ruling upholds the decision of the lower court in favor of Sir Edgar, who is a partner in the Speyer banking frim of London, New York, and Frankfort-on-Main, and is a British citizen of German birth and parentage.

At the outbreak of the war he was the subject of violent attacks in England on account of his German origin. His enemies openly charged him with disloyalty, but he was warmly defended by Premier Asquith.

In May, 1915, Sir Edgar resigned his membership in the Privy Council and asked for the revocation of his baronetcy. The College of Arms decided that there was no way in which the banker could divest himself of his title. The question of his Privy Councilorship remained in abeyance until November, 1915, when the anti-German League brought action in the courts to force his removal from the council. The present decision is the outcome of that suit.

CASEMENT'S DEATH SET FOR AUGUST 3

His Execution for High Treason Will Take Place in the Pentonville Prison.

REPRIEVE ADVOCATES BUSY

One Intimates That Officials Have Circulated Rumors Harmful to the Defendant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The Daily Mail says the execution of Sir Roger Casement for high treason will take place at Pentonville Prison, Aug. 3, according to information furnished to his legal advisers.

The Manchester Guardian, which was the first English paper to advocate a reprieve for Casement, today prints an appeal signed in Ireland by Cardinal Logue, six Bishops, thirteen M. P.'s, and forty-three representatives of universities and other learned bodies and men artists. The signers of the petition say they have sympathy for Casement, but urge "large and deep considerations of policy which may result from the full carrying out of the punishment exacted by the legal tribunal."

Casement's services in "fever-stricken regions of West Africa and Brazil, where his health was permanently impaired," also were cited in conjunction with a suggestion that his views of Irish affairs may have been colored by his physical condition.

The Guardian also prints a long letter from Henry W. Nevinson, who advances similar arguments and concludes as follows:

"It is common knowledge that insinuations against Casement's private character have been passing from mouth to mouth. These insinuations have no bearing on the charge of which he was convicted nor have they been established or mentioned in court. They are said to be founded on documents discovered by the police among Casement's property.

"How the alleged contents of these documents came to be whispered abroad I cannot say. In certain Continental countries one could imagine the police or even the Government spreading such rumors with the object of poisoning the public mind against a man whom they wished to destroy. I am told this was common practice also in the Inquisition in the old days, but in the case of the English Government and English legal or police authorities such conduct is, of course, unthinkable.

"I can find no explanation. I can only say that any one who may have attempted by any such means to blacken the character and prejudice our feelings toward a man who stands in acute danger of a degrading and hideous death is, in my opinion, guilty of a far meaner and more loathsome crime than the worst which could possibly be unearthed in the career of the criminal himself."

TRIBUNAL TO ADVISE FREEING OF PLOTTERS

Liberation of Majority of 2,000 Sinn Fein Prisoners Expected on Recommendations.

LONDON, July 26.—The committee which has been sitting as a tribunal to hear the appeals of the Sinn Fein prisoners will conclude its inquiry within a few days and present its report to the Home Office, with recommendations as to the manner of dealing with the prisoners.

The proceedings have been private, but, according to the London morning papers, the tribunal will advise the release of a majority of the 2,000 prisoners.

The announcement that Sir Roger Casement will be executed Aug. 3 has caused no surprise, as it was certain that a date for the execution would be set. The question of a reprieve is still in abeyance, as strong influences are being exerted in behalf of the leader of the Irish rebellion.

The Daily News, referring to the tribunal's recommendations, says:

"There is no doubt that the Government will accept this advice, and a great many of these prisoners will then return to their homes as a sign of the clemency of the Imperial Government. This doubtless will have some mollifying influence on the disquieting condition in Ireland. The tribunal has been very careful in the management of the proceedings, and none of the prisoners have been treated as enemies. Many who came before the tribunal in sullen mood have left it in cheery temper and in the belief that they will receive justice."

CASEMENT PLEAS IN SENATE.

Advocates of Intercession Hope for a Favorable Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Those Senators who are seeking to intercede for Sir Roger Casement received encouragement today. They are now hopeful of getting a vote on their appeal for clemency. Two resolutions were before the Senate. One, offered by Mr. Martine, has been regarded as going too far in making a request on the British Government to spare Sir Roger from death. A resolution of Mr. Phelan briefly asks that in the case of the Irish revolutionary leaders clemency be shown, and makes no mention of any individual.

"I should favor either of these resolutions," said Senator O'Gorman. "They both convey the same expression of a hope for clemency in behalf of one whose only offense is love for his native land. I cannot conceive of the sensibilities of any nation being disturbed by a respectable appeal coming from one of the units in the family of nations urging in the name of a common humanity that clemency be extended to a man guilty of no moral turpitude, animated by the purest of purposes, and moved only by a passion to free his people and his race from an oppression under which it has labored for seven centuries.

"If Sir Roger be a criminal, then George Washington and John Hancock adn John Adams were criminals. They were all rebels protesting against wrong and tyranny. The names of those who fail no less than those who succeed in rebellion remain enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people. According to the standard that guides men, are they not, both the successful and the unsuccessful rebel, to be judged by the animating purpose of their conduct? Though its votaries fail, the struggle for liberty is eternal."

Senator O'Gorman asked the Senate to remember the many precedents in the annals of Congress for the action now asked. Thomas Jefferson, he said, had appealed to Congress in 1793 to ask of France the release of General Lafayette, then in prison. In 1867 Secretary Seward had interceded in vain to save the life of Maximilian, in Mexico, and President Grant in 1869 sent an appeal to the British Government in behalf of Irish political prisoners.

Senator Stone, as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, agreed that if both resolutions were recommitted to the committee he would undertake to obtain a report on them early next week. Whether the action of the committee is affirmative or otherwise, those behind the movement are confident of getting a vote. They said they were gaining support every day. In some quarters it was suggested that President Wilson was not unfriendly to the Phelan resolution. The critical situation just now in the Senate on the Administration's executive program is proving an advantage to the friends of the Casement appeal.

SAYS 5,000 CANADIANS FELL IN TWO DAYS

Bunau-Varilla's Daughter Tells of a Visit to the Firing Line in Northern France.

Mme. Giselle de Rancougne, daughter of Philip Bunau-Varilla, the famous French engineer, has written to an American woman the letter printed below. Mme. de Rancougne had been married only two or three months prior to the war. Her husband was one of the eighteen or twenty men remaining of the famous battalion of Territorials who, during the first few days of the war, were shot to pieces by overwhelming forces while trying to defend Lille. Mme. de Rancougne's brother, a boy of 19 or 20 and a skillful aviator, was shot down in the German lines and is now a prisoner. Together with young Delcassé, son of the former French Minister of War, and one or two others, Mme. de Rancougne's brother has been confined to a cell by way of reprisal for punishment meted out by the French to some German soldier who had burned a house. With two or three girl companions Mme. de Rancougne has been aiding the Belgian forces in Northern France. Mme. de Rancougne's letter is as follows:

Paris, June 8, 1916.

Since my last letter to you, dear Mrs. ——, there has been a relative quiet up north. The armies of the Emperor, as the eyes of the whole world, have been straining toward V—— and our little piece of land seemed almost allowed to slowly awaken under the Spring sunshine and look around in wonder. But only a few days ago there came a big thrust forward upon the part of the enemy and all that was not snapped into death came to life with a jerk.

It was about then that our next time for inspection and distribution had come, and it was almost with a greater zest that (although we are nearly seasoned warriors) we took again the northern road to C——. Rumors having reached us of a slight setback on the Canadians' part who had encountered severe losses during the last attack, we decided to get permission to go to the town of P—— which was in their zone, the big centre of evacuation of the wounded and a few miles from the Germans.

This was granted us after considerable difficulty, for each day the restrictions on permits grow in intensity. But I believe in the French motto: "Ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut," even in warfare, and we won out. Owing to some mistake, the stamp which made my permit good for the English zone did not include my chauffeur Flée. Under such conditons there was only one alternative left me, and I started off loaded with some of your clothing and bandages, for P——, sixty miles away.

There is something that protects innocents from harm, I believe, and I certainly was protected, and also I enjoyed myself. As I approached the firing line I wish you could have seen the sentinels' faces. It was really funny! They did not even think of stopping me, which was right as my papers were O. K. They were so overcome with my right of being. A French officer of high rank waved as I approached to ask for a lift. As he detected in my khaki-clad figure a person of the weaker sex, he at once forgot all about my apparent military errand and bowed his excuses to me while trying to explain the necessity of reaching the next town inside of a half hour. I could not help but make the best of my superiority, and said that I could only take him as a passenger on examination of his papers, meaning that I suspected him of being a spy. He smiled an indefinable smile, but complied in a precise and amused manner.

When at last I reached the P—— Hospital and had turned over my load of goods, I saw some more astonished faces, all, however, smiling away tired lines. One hundred and forty shells had fallen around them from 4 P. M. the day before to 4 o'clock of that morning. We lunched in a cellar with a few nuns, an English chaplain, and a woman of high courage, who co-operates in nearly all of the relief work in that district. She showed me, after, a place on the lawn where one of my co-workers had marvellously escaped death. She and some others were having tea as the shelling began, and after a few whistling missiles had passed over them they decided to go to the cellar. A few minutes after, the very oak under which they had been sitting was felled to the ground and their chairs and table became a mass of wreckage. The lady contentedly added that my friend had been thoughtful enough to carry the china away.

Just before leaving, our hostess took us to the wooden barracks in a neighboring field where the wounded had been transported after the last heavy fighting, as the hospital was exposed. There were some civilians there too, victims of the latest bombardment, a husband and wife who had been strolling on Sunday in the village with their children when a shell burst by them. They now lay with their backs one huge wound. Luckily the children had been spared. There was one little mite of 6 years with such sorrowful, wondering eyes, a broken arm, a gash in the head, and his nose almost gone. Ah! what a war this is!

Five thousand Canadians had been lost in two days, and many were the Red Cross barges and ambulances that dotted the way, and then that night we heard a naval battle • • • and since what not? Then, even when our thoughts go elsewhere, there is always V—— pounding in our hearts, and the thoughts of all the lives that have ceased to be, that we cannot even weep, as tears do not go with the heroes of France.

I would like to tell you more about them; about those soldiers who are saving my country and the reason for living of all other countries, but it needs a little more expert pen than mine, and I shrink from adding any more to this long epistle which you have had to wade through. I beg you to see in it all the deepest expression of my gratitude for your help, all my loving admiration for your sympathy, and all the happiness you give me in giving happiness to others. Very sincerely yours,

GISELLE DE RANCOUGNE.

TREAT PRISONERS BETTER.

Germany Announces Modification of Reprisals Against France.

BERLIN, July 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"In view of the continued bad treatment accorded German officers who were prisoners in France," says the Overseas News Agency, "the German Government had ordered in reprisal the establishment of prisoners' camps for French officers under the same conditions as those in France. Since the French Government has now abolished some of its restrictions, the German Government has ordered similar proceedings."

RELIEF MISSION TO TURKEY.

Karl D. Robinson and Party on Way to Aid Women and Children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 25.—Karl Davis Robinson, accompanied by James Carr Garrison and an interpreter, representing the Committee of Mercy of New York, spent a few days at The Hague, leaving on Wednesday for Constantinople via Berlin.

The object of the mission is the relief of women and children made destitute by the war in Turkey. They extend relief regardless of nationalities, religions, and creeds.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Baby Boy

under one year of age wanted for adoption. Will have baby sister now two years of age. Must be of American descent, light complexioned and brainy. Address Scotchman, B 220 Times Annex.

ENGLAND BARS OUT NEW YORK IRISHMEN

Two Custodians of Relief Fund Forbidden to Land at Liverpool.

S. S. McCLURE DETAINED

Publisher Allowed to Proceed, However, After Twenty-four Hours' Delay.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—S. S. McClure, the New York publisher, was allowed by the British authorities today to disembark from the American liner Philadelphia at Liverpool after having been detained for twenty-four hours. The officials refused to allow Thomas Hughes Kelly, who was Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund in America, and his associate, Joseph Smith, to land.

Kelly and Smith had funds for Ireland which they had collected in New York for the families of the Irish insurgents. Permission to disembark was refused to both and they will be sent back to America when the Philadelphia sails next week.

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES learned tonight from an official source that although Kelly and Smith were not allowed to land two others associated with the same work named Murphy and Gill, who were prominent in the New York meetings for relief in Ireland, they were permitted to disembark last week from a steamer from New York. They are now distributing funds for all Irish families.

Murphy and Gill brought a big sum of money which had been contributed in America for the Irish sufferers. The officials, after questioning them, interposed no objection to letting them proceed to Ireland. In the cases of Kelly and Smith, it was explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that, as the Irish sympathizers in America already had two able representatives in Ireland, it was not considered necessary to allow more to go there. Kelly and Smith were permitted to send the money they had brought with them ashore, and it has been transmitted to Ireland.

The Liverpool correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES telegraphs that the Philadelphia arrived off Liverpool during Sunday night and put in to the Canada Street dock at 8 o'clock this morning. Immediately the mails and baggage were discharged, while the passengers got ready to disembark. At noon, after the passengers had been examined by the disembarking authorities, those of the first class were allowed to land excepting Mr. McClure. The publisher was questioned by various officials on board ship and was told that for the time being he would not be allowed to disembark as further inquiry must be made. The other passengers left Liverpool on a special afternoon train, leaving Mr. McClure the sole possessor of the entire first cabin of the Philadelphia.

In London no information could be obtained as to the reasons why Mr. McClure had been detained. The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed that while permission for Mr. McClure to visit England last Winter when with the Ford peace party in Copenhagen had been refused, no objection to him was known to exist now, and that detention at Liverpool was probably only a perfunctory matter. The British Government declined to allow any members of the Ford peace party to come to England last Winter. No discrimination, it is said, was aimed at Mr. McClure.

KELLY CARRIED $50,000.

Treasurer of Relief Fund Had British Embassy Vise His Passport.

Thomas Hughes Kelly, as Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund, was en route to Dublin, with $50,000, representing the second installment of the $75,000 fund raised in this country for the relief of persons in Ireland who had suffered through the recent revolt. He was accompanied by his wife, who was Mlle. Antonia de Sallier du Pin of Watertown, N. Y., daughter of the Comte and Comtesse Hermel de Sallier du Pin of Nantes, France, and Joseph Smith of Lowell, Mass., a journalist and lecturer.

The first installment of the fund was taken to Ireland by Gill and Murphy. Friends of Kelly said yesterday that he intended to give more than $100,000 out of his own pocket to the relief work.

George J. Gillespie, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irish Relief Fund, when informed of the predicament of Kelly and the latter's party, at once communicated with the State Department. He said he was informed that action would be taken immediately.

Mr. Gillespie said he could not understand the action of the British authorities in view of the fact that Kelly and Smith, had in addition to their passports a personal letter from Secretary of State Lansing introducing them to the American Ambassador at London.

"Their passports," asserted Gillespie, "were obtained through my efforts, and I assure you their mission to Ireland was none other than the one stated therein—the relief of the needy. The British Consul General visèd the passports before the party called and informed me of their acceptability. If there was any objection, why wasn't it expressed at that time?"

Mr. Kelly, son of a wealthy banker, is 50 years old, member of the Papal Household, and a Trustee of St. Patrick's Cathedral of this city. He is a grand-nephew of Archbishop Hughes, the First Archbishop of New York, who was sent to France by President Lincoln as a special Ambassador during the civil war.

Smith was born in Ireland 53 years ago. In 1873 he came to the United States and in 1884 was naturalized. He was at various times editor of The Lowell Times, Boston Traveller, Boston Truth, and other newspapers and periodicals. He served four years in the United States Cavalry.

Mr. Kelly recently was a special investigator for the Massachusetts Railroad Commission. In his application for a passport he gave as his vouchers the names of United States Senator Weeks, the Governor of Massachusetts, former Governor Glynn of New York, and Congressman Rogers of Massachusetts.

Local officers of the Irish Relief Fund declared the organization is strictly nonpolitical, in spite of the fact that many of them openly avowed the cause of Irish independence.

Thomas Addison Emmet is President of the found, W. Bourke Cockran, Vice President, and John D. Moore, Secretary. Cardinals Farley, Gibbons, and O'Connell are the Honorary Presidents and all the Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops in the country are Honorary Vice Presidents.

Murphy and Gill Had $25,000.

James K. McGuire, a member of the Executive Committee of the Irish Relief Fund, said at his home at New Rochelle last night that a meeting of the committee would be called, probably today, to consider the action of the British authorities.

"Mr. Kelly was considered especially valuable for the work in Ireland," said Mr. McGuire, "because he was extremely well acquainted with conditions there, and at one time had a town house at Dublin. Moreover, he is a banker and a man of the highest intelligence. He and Mr. Smith would have gone earlier than they did but for the fact that their plans were disarranged at the last moment. It was therefore decided to send John A. Murphy, an insurance man of Buffalo, and John Gill of New York to Ireland first and to have Mr. Kelly and Mr. Smith follow as soon as certain matters then pending could be adjusted.

"Mr. Murphy and Mr. Gill left a week before Mr. Kelly and Mr. Smith, and they carried $25,000 with them for distribution in Ireland. As Mr. Kelly and Mr. Smith carried $30,000, it was understood at the time they left that more money would be forwarded later. The first news we received that the British authorities had decided to interfere came through the newspapers this afternoon.

"Frankly, I do not see the justice of the action of the British authorities in turning Mr. Kelly and Mr. Smith back. Since two members of our association already had been permitted to enter Ireland for the purpose of distributing money, what harm would there have been in permitting two more men to enter Ireland?"

John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Irish Relief Fund, gave out the following statement last night:

"Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and Joseph Smith sailed for Ireland on an errand of mercy and charity alone, and their exclusion by the Government is a characteristic piece of cold-blooded British stupidity. By deporting and imprisoning thousands of Irish patriots the British Government has caused wide-spread distress and suffering, and now it proposes to see that no aid reaches the sufferers in Ireland.

"This action is in direct contrast to that of Germany, which has admitted into Belgium a host of American charity workers, spending millions of American dollars, but the British Government says that no more than two Americans shall enter Ireland to give American money to aid the Irish.

"The fund amounts to more than $150,000, contributed by probably half a million American citizens."

ASQUITH SEES KING ABOUT IRISH CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

party stood by its contract. The Government alone was found without faith and without courage. The consequences are obvious. It will be harder than ever to induce the Irish people to credit either the good faith or the good intentions of British statesmen. The breach of faith will inflame feelings already sufficiently inflamed by the blunders of the coalition."

The Irish Independent says:

"Every honest Irish Nationalist will rejoice at the disappearance of the hateful and nefarious scheme of Lloyd George and the Government to divide and dismember Ireland. But, unfortunately, the manner in which the plan was conceived, together with the trickery and chicanery by which the Government sought to impose it upon the country, will constitute forever an undefying and dishonorable episode in our history."

CABINET HAS NEW PLAN.

Seeks to Re-Create a System of Government for United Ireland.

LONDON, July 26.—The most hopeful feature of the present Irish situation, says The Times, is "the fact that most of the members of the House of Commons do not accept the existing deadlock as a permanent barrier to the eventual solution of the problem.

"Nobody who heard the speeches of Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson," it continues, "can doubt that an enduring settlement will some day be built on the foundation laid during the last few weeks. The Cabinet, having failed to devise a scheme whereby Nationalist Ireland could govern itself, has now set to work to re-create a system of Government for United Ireland. • • •

"There will not be any resignations from the Cabinet, but the parliamentary position of the Cabinet will be sensibly influenced by the new attitude which the Nationalists threaten to take. The Nationalists will probably align themselves as a permanent opposition, with complete freedom to criticise the Government."

TROUBLE STARTS IN COMMONS.

Irish Nationalists Twice Force an Unusual Division.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 26. — The first symptom of the expected Irish revolt in the House of Commons as a consequence of the deadlock over the Lloyd George negotiations, broke out in the House of Commons last night on the report stage of a series of votes on supply bills. In the ordinary course this would have been a purely formal proceeding.

The House was nearly empty and a handful of Nationalist members twice seized the opportunity to attempt to discuss in a general manner the rule in Ireland. When they were declared out of order by the Speaker, they twice demanded a division, forcing the Government to summon members from the lobbies for a vote.

BRITAIN MODIFIES TRADE BLACKLIST

Continued from Page 1.

British corporation no matter where its stock is held. Applying this principle to the case of the New York corporation, that corporation would not be blacklisted because of its German affiliation, as its incorporation in this country determines its status as an American firm. No definite information in regard to this and other cases of the same kind has been received from the British Government, but the State Department is anxious for a ruling in order to determine the character of further representations to Great Britain concerning the blacklist.

CECIL EXPLAINS BLACKLIST.

Minister Says Great Care Will Be Used in Its Application.

LONDON, July 25.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said today that the American press criticism of the British blacklist was based largely on misapprehension. The act under which the statutory list of American firms was issued, he said, was passed last December and lists referring to most of the neutral countries already had been published. Nor were the provisions of the act, he added, unduly stringent.

The French law, the Minister said, provided that all persons of "enemy nationality, wherever living, were enemies of France and that it was illegal for Frenchmen to trade with them." In the British case only persons who had shown themselves hostile to this country were put on the list.

Neither did Great Britain seek by these lists to interfere with the freedom of action of neutral citizens, Lord Robert said. It sought only to secure that British goods and credit be not used for the support and enrichment of those actively assisting England's enemies.

If any persons were unjustly included in the lists, the Minister said, their names would be removed and great care would be taken in applying the law to existing contracts. He was informed, he said, that Germany had taken similar action.

WILL SEE WILSON TODAY.

Members of Blacklisted Firms Prepare Resolutions of Protest.

The Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, the name agreed upon by representatives of firms and individuals who have been placed on the British trade blacklist as that of their permanent organization, adopted resolutions yesterday calling upon the Government at Washington to take prompt measures to nullify the British Order in Council, so far as it affects firms and persons doing business in this country. These resolutions will be presented to President Wilson today.

The resolutions, which Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for the association, hopes to hand to the President personally, demands "an immediate repudiation and permanent withdrawal of the autocratic, inequitable, and unlawful action."

Furthermore, the resolutions urge the President to deny the hospitality of American ports to British trade ships unless the British Government repudiates the Order in Council, so far as it affects the commercial activities of persons and firms in this country.

The resolutions, it was announced by Leopold Zimmermann, the President of the newly formed association, will be presented to every member of the Senate and House of Representatives, as well as to the Governors of all the States.

The meeting at which the resolutions were adopted, and which authorized Mr. Blumenthal to take them to Washington and place them before President Wilson, was held in the offices of Zimmermann & Forshay, the Wall Street bankers, yesterday afternoon.

The preamble to the resolutions says that the measures adopted by Great Britain are intended "to compel American aid in destroying the commerce of her adversaries, regardless of consequences to American trade or rights." It also declares that the facts upon which the blacklisting of American firms was based were gained by "its unlawful seizure, detention, and examination of American mails." Fear is expressed that eventually Great Britain may dominate the important commercial activities of the American people. It is also stated that is is manifest that Great Britain's trade ships cannot be accorded the hospitality of American ports or negotiate commercial affairs with any American citizen or firm on these shores "or elsewhere" so long as other citizens are restricted in their rights of trade. The resolutions then follow:

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the United States Government forthwith to cause the Government of Great Britain to recall the proclamations and edicts referred to, and forthwith to remove the said restrictions upon American citizens, and be it further

Resolved, That, having full faith and confidence in the ability, patriotism, and loyalty to duty of the President of the United Sates, we cause the matter forthwith to be called officially to his attention with the request that our government proceed at once to bring about a recall of the said proclamations and edicts and the relief of all American citizens from the effect thereof; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee take such steps as may be deemed advisable to cooperate with the officials and to enlist the cooperation of American citizens generally with them to the end that the dignity and honor of our Government, the rights of our citizens, and the commercial interests of our nation may be protected and preserved.

The officials of the newly organized Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce were elected at yesterday's meeting. Leopold Zimmermann is President, Edward Stegemann, Jr., of Brasch & Rotherstein is Treasurer, while the members of the Executive Committee, which also includes Mr. Zimmermann and Mr. Stegemann, are I. A. Kahl, commission merchant of 82 Beaver Street; R. G. Wagner of the Transatlantic Steamship Company, John Simon of John Simon & Brother, Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn of Sonneborn Sons, Inc., dealers in lubricating oils and chemicals, of 202 Pearl Street.

Egyptian
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain end or Cork tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
25¢

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Annual Clearance Sale

TO-DAY

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor.

This is our regular Stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes

Men's Madras Shirts
In bright or conservative stripes, French cuffs.
1.00 *Heretofore $1.50*

Madras and Crepe Shirts
Of Japanese crepe and woven madras.
1.45 *Heretofore $2.00*

Men's Custom Shirts
Of imported materials.
1.85 *Heretofore $3.00 and $3.50*

Cotton Crepe Pajamas
Of fine quality cotton crepe in a large variety of fancy colorings.
1.50 *Heretofore $2.00*

Men's Silk Scarfs
Of silk crepe, foulards or heavy silks in a large variety of colorings.
.55 *Heretofore $1.00*

Men's Silk Scarfs
Of heavy imported silks in a large variety of stripes, figures and combination colorings.
.85 *Heretofore $1.50 & $2.00*

Men's Pure Silk Sox
Men's pure thread Silk Sox, in black, white and colors, spliced heel, sole and toe.
Special .35 3 pair for $1.00

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Clearance Sale—TO-DAY

Our Standard Stock of Men's Suits

Heretofore $22.00, $25.00, $28.00, and $30.00

16.50

No Charge for Alterations

This is the first time this season that these suits have been offered at this low price.

Two, three or four-button models, in over forty different fabrics, including blue serge; coats quarter, half or full lined. Each suit included in the sale has been part of our regular stock. Nothing has been added for sale purposes. Sizes and models for men and young men, 33 to 46 chest.

The strongest part of most clothing advertisements is the large reductions from high original prices.

The strongest part of this advertisement is the high standard of clothing it represents.

Men's Clothing Shop
Store Floor—8 West 38th St.—*A step from 5th Av.—Separate Shop*

ONCE INSURED

always insured, is the effect of a fee policy. But when you want your insurance brought down to date for a new mortgage, we make a special Reinsurance rate, no matter which company issued your first policy.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
368 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

GEN. PERSHING SAYS:

"SEND CANDY TO YOUR BOY AT THE BORDER"

One Guardsman writes us as follows:

"You would have to put yourself in my place in order to know how I appreciate your candy. Everything we eat must first be examined by the Army Medical Board. When I took my package of "Ridley's" to them they passed it immediately, without even opening the package."

Let us ship for you our special 8-lb. "National Guard Package," containing 1-lb. tin Lemon Drops, 1-lb. tin Assorted Sticks, and 1-lb. tin Chocolates. Each piece of candy wrapped in wax paper and foiled according to Government specifications, absolutely protecting these candies from dust or moisture. We guarantee that they will arrive at the Mexican border as fresh as when they left our factory.

Just send us the letter of his company, number of his regiment, and $2.00, either by Postal Order or cash, plus, preferably, a card of greeting, and we will do the rest.

Ridley's

ESTABLISHED 1806.
345-349 WEST 40TH STREET.
Formerly Cor. Chambers & Hudson Streets.
The Old Chambers Street Candy Manufactory

Barred by your Complexion!

Does a pimply, unattractive skin shut you out from the full enjoyment of the summer's pleasures? Then think of this:

To use Resinol Soap means that each time you cleanse your face you give it a "beauty treatment" with the soothing, healing Resinol medication. If aided, in severe cases, by a little Resinol Ointment, this usually leaves the complexion naturally clear and fresh. It is equally effective in protecting delicate skins from the effects of summer's sun, heat and dust. All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and

Resinol Soap

Samples free. Dept. 24-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED

Pharmacist

SALARY $900 TO $1140

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to July 31 at 4 P. M. Subjects and Weights: Technical, 6; Experience, 4. Requirements: Licenses issued by the State Board of Pharmacy must be submitted at the time of filing applications. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see

"THE CITY RECORD,"
Published daily, or apply to the

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CELESTINS VICHY

Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

GIANTS today with CINCINNATI, 3:40 P.M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

USED CARS.

The Automobile Exchange of The New York Times gives particulars of slightly used cars by well-known makers. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

CARRANZA DEFIES FOES IN MEXICO

Will Defeat Villa and Reactionaries as He Has Done Before, He Says.

WANTS BORDER PATROLS

That Would Settle Difficulties—Thinks Scope of Conference with Us Not Yet Clear.

MEXICO CITY, July 25.—General Carranza, in an interview with the correspondent of The Associated Press today, discussed the conference to be held between the delegates representing Mexico and those of the United States for the purpose of reaching an arrangement relative to the withdrawal of the American troops now in Mexico and patrolling the frontier in such a manner as to prevent further border raids. General Carranza also discussed the economical, political, and military situation in Mexico.

"Late papers from the United States," said General Carranza, "declare that my Government is threatened on the north by an army of 15,000 men led by Villa, who is threatening the city of Torreon. On the south, they say, I am to be attacked by an army led by reactionaries and clericals, with plenty of money and men. All I can say is, let them come, and I will knock them on the head singly or united, as I have done before.

"As a matter of fact, you know perfectly well that Villa is followed by a few ill-fed, miserable bandits and the reputed Army of the South is a myth. But even if these two imaginative armies have existence in fact, I have every confidence that my own soldiers will take care of them, as they did in the time of Huerta, when I started without men and money and drove the Dictator from power.

"What is bothering us at the present time is the presence of American troops on Mexican soil. This is hindering our work of reconstruction and pacification, because it gives encouragement to the lawless elements of our population. It is to obviate this that the coming conference will be held.

"Will this conference be limited to the question of the withdrawal of the American troops?" General Carranza was asked.

"That is a question which I cannot answer definitely at this time," replied the First Chief, "but you can be assured that the withdrawal of the troops and the vigilance of the border are the points of prime interest for the Mexican Government. Whether or not the delegates will take a wider field in their exchange of ideas is a matter which will perhaps be decided later."

When asked as to Mexico's proposal regarding the protection of the border, General Carranza said that an effective patrol on either side of the line by the respective troops of the two countries would solve the question of further incursions and that Mexico was ready to follow the lead of the United States in so stationing men.

Asked about the coming general election, General Carranza said that municipal elections would be held throughout the republic on the first Sunday in September. These will be followed by general elections in October to select Deputies to a congress to be held in the city of Queretaro in December or January. This congress will consider constitutional amendments to meet the aims of the present revolutionary movement.

General Carranza was asked if he would be a candidate for the Presidency at the elections following the Constitutional Convention. He paused before replying, and then said, smilingly: "I cannot answer that question at this time, but legally I have the same right to be a candidate as any other citizen of Mexico."

Questioned regarding the reception of American capital and enterprises during the period of reconstruction, General Carranza answered that they would receive the same welcome as in the days before the revolution with this distinction, that, whereas in the past much foreign capital was given special privileges not allowed to Mexicans, in the present and future all capital will have an equal opportunity under the law.

General Carranza said that he did not wish to consider the question of a foreign loan at this time, but that he could say that the economic situation of Mexico was slowly but steadily improving.

VILLA AGAIN LOCATED.

Trying to Force His Way Over Mountains of Durango.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 25.—It is officially reported that Villa is attempting to cross the pass in the mountains in the northwestern part of Durango and trying to force a passage through the mountains into Southern Chihuahua near Guadelupe Calvo. Carranza troops are in hot pursuit.

General Flores, Governor of the State of Sinaloa, has dispatched a strong force to Durango from Sinaloa and the border, to prevent Villa entering Sinaloa.

It is officially stated that Ignacio Bonillas, Minister of Communications, will be named a member of the commission on border discussion.

Aroused by the depredations committed by the Zapatistas, 10,000 Tlaxcalan Indians have offered their services to Carranza to suppress the bandits who roam that State. These Indians are known as the hardest fighters in the republic since the days of the Spanish invasion. With their help Cortez was able to defeat the Aztecs and capture Mexico City. In the days of the French invasion the Tlacalan Indians, under the late General Diaz assaulted and captured the fortified city of Puebla.

TO AID GUARDS' FAMILIES.

Show Girls Will Sell Tickets for Sheepshead Bay Benefit.

Several hundred girls from the popular Summer shows of New York will leave the Vanderbilt Hotel, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, at 10:30 o'clock this morning and will be driven through the city to sell tickets for the big Sheepshead Bay Speedway athletic and military event which is to be held next Saturday for the benefit of the families of the guardsmen at the front. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chairman of the Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard of New York, will blow the whistle which starts them off. The ticket selling, the event, and the providing for the guardsmen's wives are all under the auspices of the auxiliary.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, who was at the headquarters of the auxiliary in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon, posed for pictures with the guardsmen's wives and issued a statement calling on the public to come to their assistance.

TO AID MEN ON THE BORDER.

Army and Navy Committee of Y. M. H. A. Needs Funds.

The Army and Navy Committee of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations met yesterday at the office of Adolph Lewisohn, 61 Broadway, and perfected further arrangements for increasing its activities among the men now stationed along the Mexican border. Enough money is now on hand to launch the work, but S. S. Rosenstamm announced that further contributions would be necessary to continue the work after Sept. 1.

The plan of the committee is to send Field Secretaries to the border to establish religious and welfare work. Stations will be opened through which soldiers of every religious belief will be able to obtain information as to their relatives and friends. Opportunity will also be afforded for recreations and amusements of a wholesome sort. There will be reading and writing rooms, and the committee will furnish books, magazines, tobacco, and many of the other little comforts for all who wish to enjoy them. The active co-operation of the Young Men's Christian Association is assured, and there will be no duplication of effort. Rabbis have been assigned for the religious work, and there will be provided religious services not only on the Sabbath, but on the high holy days. The real work of the Secretaries, however, will be to organize the efforts that have already been made by local agencies for the betterment of conditions of soldiers in the army.

The cost of carrying on this work at so great a distance is large. It is far beyond the present budget allowance, and so the appeal to the public for funds is necessary. Contributions should be sent to S. S. Rosenstamm, Chairman, 61 Broadway.

CITY FIXES LIMIT ON TALL BUILDINGS

Continued from Page 1.

traffic that the city's chief hotel, club, theatre, and shopping centre may permanently be maintained in the sole location that is suited to it.

In anticipation of the adoption of the resolution, a great number of permits for buildings which could not be erected under the new law have been filed within the last few days. Two of those filed yesterday were for buildings more than thirty stories in height. Extensive modification of the plans for these buildings would have to be made if they had been filed later than 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

One of these was for a thirty-nine-story hotel building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street. Under the new law this building could have been built solidly to the height of about 200 feet, or about seventeen or eighteen stories high. The tower, or superstructure, covering a smaller area, could have been built on top of that, but probably would not have been feasible on account of the narrowness of the building.

Another was for a thirty-two-story building on the site of the Murray Hill Hotel, on the west side of Park Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets. This building would also be allowed 100 feet of solid construction under the new law, and the remaining stories would have to be in the form of a tower, growing smaller as it increased in height.

A Prospective Building.

Another permit was for a twenty-seven-story office building on the site at Broadway and Fulton Street, now occupied by The Evening Mail, which has been purchased by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Just how the plans of this building would have to be changed, had the building permit been filed later, would be a matter requiring considerable study, because it would receive the benefit of being one of the exceptions to the general rule for the so-called "two-and-a-half-times" building. This exception is that in a case where a lot in the lower office and financial section is surrounded by tall buildings, a building may be erected on it to the average height of the buildings adjoining it on either side and the opening across the street.

These three tall buildings might have been affected in other ways than in regard to height, had the permits been filed under the new law, as it requires provision for areas and lightwells, and its requirements are modified by the character of the surrounding buildings.

These modifications, which can be made on the existing state of things, run more or less through all of the provisions of the law. There is nothing mathematical about the division of the city into districts. With the exception of the two-and-a-half-times district, which is restricted to the present financial and high office building section, the districts are necessarily scattered about, so that the map of Manhattan and the other boroughs showing the commercial, tenement house, and residential districts resemble jigsaw puzzles.

But, while there was objection right up to the time of the passage of the resolution against the inclusion of certain blocks in certain districts, the opposition to the general principles of the building zone resolution had almost entirely died away during the three and a half years of public hearings and discussions. It passed the Board of Estimate by a vote of eighteen to one, the President of the Borough of Richmond being the only dissentient.

Preliminary Work.

Work on the law was begun with the passage of a resolution by the Board of Estimate on Feb. 17, 1913, creating a Heights of Buildings Committee, with George McAneny, then Borough President, as Chairman. This committee appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of Edward M. Bassett, Chairman; Edward C. Blum, Edward W. Brown, William H. Cheesebrough, William A. Cokeley, Otto M. Eidlitz, Abram I. Elkus, Burt L. Fenner, J. Monroe Hewlett, Robert W. Higbie, C. Grant La Farge, Nelson P. Lewis, George T. Mortimer, Lawson Purdy, Allan Robinson, August F. Schwarzler, Franklin S. Tomlin, Lawrence Veiller, and Gaylord S. White.

On June 26, 1914, the present Commission on Building Districts was appointed after the previous one had made its report. The resolution passed yesterday was, with a few exceptions, in the form in which it was drafted by the present commission, whose members are Edward M. Bassett, Chairman; Robert H. Whitten, Secretary; Lawson Purdy, Vice Chairman; Edward C. Blum, James E. Clonin, Otto M. Eidlitz, Burt L. Fenner, Edward R. Hardy, Richard W. Lawrence, Alrick H. Man, Alfred E. Marling, George T. Mortimer, J. F. Smith, Walter Stabler, Franklin S. Tomlin, George C. Whipple, and William G. Willcox.

The height of buildings, which was the subject assigned to the first committee, was found to be only a fraction of the general building problem, which had an important bearing on every matter connected with the welfare and prosperity of the city's population. The Health Department offered many witnesses to tell of the danger to the citys' health in the loss of bacteria-killing sunlight because of high building on narrow streets and the aggravation of epidemics due to overcrowding on small areas. Fire Chief Kenlon and others described the increased danger from fire in districts where there was not room enough for the emerging population to stand. It was pointed out that hundreds might be killed in a panic in these streets if the occupants of the buildings were stampeded by a great explosion or an earthquake shock. The reduction of elevator accidents was another consideration.

Another momentous consideration was that of taking the best possible care of $5,000,000,000, which is invested in New York real estate, by safeguarding valuable areas from the encroachment of industries or enterprises ruinous to real estate. At the same time it was necessary to recognize that the character of many sections of New York had not yet been determined. For this reason the commission created two vast areas, one known as the "restricted" district, and the other as the "undetermined" district.

The unrestricted district, which can be used for any purpose except that of erecting high office buildings, takes in most of the waterfront and adjoining property in Manhattan and other boroughs and sections in Lower Manhattan, and in other boroughs where the development promises to be industrial. The undetermined districts are areas which may be built up as residences or business districts, and will be subject to future regulation when their character is more fully developed.

In the residence sections of Manhattan the erection of buildings suitable for stores or other uses are confined generally to the avenues, except where they have already a definite residential character, and where the cross-streets already contain stores, garages, or similar business places. The blueprints, which show this complex state of things in the city, are thirty-five in number.

The principal contest before the final passage of the resolution appeared to be between William Waldorf Astor and J. P. Morgan. Charles A. Peabody, representing Mr. Astor, objected to the restriction of the west side of Madison Avenue from Thirty-fifth Street to Thirty-eighth Street to residences, and sought to put the west side of Madison Avenue, from Thirty-fifth Street to Thirty-sixth Street within the business zone. John P. Fox, representing the Murray Hill Property Owners' Association, spoke in favor of the restriction, and said that the association was formed in the library of J. P. Morgan. Mr. Astor lost his objection.

$22,655,000 BUILDING PLANS.

Single Day's List Shows 26 Structures to be Erected.

Plans were filed for new buildings in Manhattan yesterday to cost $22,655,000. They include twenty-six structures, nineteen of which are for business use and seven for new hotels and apartment houses. It is a record for the Manhattan Building Bureau both in number of plans filed in one day and also in cost. On the preceding day plans were filed for new operations estimated to cost $10,000,000, and since Thursday the aggregate cost for the newly projected buildings exceeds $38,000,000.

Many of these plans were filed for speculative construction and, with perhaps two or three exceptions, it is safe to say that all were filed to obtain the more favorable regulations of the old building law. The adoption by the Board of Estimate of the heights and zoning restrictions as recommended by the Building Commission, which has been working on the plan for two years, will make it impossible hereafter to build solidly up to the cornice to such sky-scraper heights as is evidently intended for most of the structures for which plans have been filed within the last few days.

Five of yesterday's plans were for buildings of twenty-seven stories and over. Three were for twenty-seven stories —downtown office buildings. One was for thirty-two stories and one for thirty-nine stories, the latter being for a hotel on the 51 by 128 foot plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street, adjoining the Strand Theatre. Its cost was placed at $1,900,000.

The thirty-two-story building involves the most expensive individual operation. It is for a hotel and office structure on the site of the Murray Hill Hotel, covering the westerly Park Avenue block front between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets. The cost is placed at $4,500,000 by the architects, C. Ewing and J. P. Allen. L. M. Bates, proprietor of the Hotel Belmont, holds the controlling interest in the Murray Hill Hotel property, and appears as owner of this mammoth hotel which, if erected, will be the tallest building of its kind in the city, with the possible exception of the proposed thirty-nine-story hotel projected for the Broadway corner.

Next to the Murray Hill plan the costliest single operation is a twelve-story apartment house to cost $2,500,000, covering the entire block bounded by Lexington and Park Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets. The land is owned by the New York Central Railroad, being over the railroad track yards. Warren & Wetmore are the architects, and they filed plans on the preceding day for a similar apartment to cost an equal amount covering the entire block directly to the north.

Upper Fifth Avenue figures in the list for a thirteen-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Eighty-second Street, owned by Adele S. Dodd. Delano & Aldrich are the architects. The cost was placed at $200,000, and the same architects filed plans for the same owner for nine-story apartment at 2 to 8 East Eighty-eighth Street, adjoining Fifth Avenue, and opposite the home of Archer M. Huntington.

The three twenty-seven-story office buildings are planned respectively for the northeast corner of Church and Dey Streets, the adjoining southeast corner of Fulton and Church Streets, and on the site of the present Mail and Express Building at 201 to 205 Broadway, extending around the Fulton Street corner to 166 and 168 Fulton Street. W. W. Bosworth filed the plans as architect for all of them. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company will be the builder of two, that on Broadway and the one on the corner of Dey and Church Streets. That company owns all of the land except the small corner parcel at Dey and Church Streets held by the Astors. The telegraph company obtained the consent of the Astor estate to file the plans for the twenty-seven-story building over its property. The company has as yet made no effort either to buy or lease the small Astor corner.

Four of the most expensive business structures were filed for large plots in the Pennsylvania zone. They are all sixteen-story lofts and office buildings, planned respectively for the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, to cost $1,050,000, the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, $2,175,000, the southwest corner of the same thoroughfares, $1,825,000, and at 256 West Thirty-fourth Street, running through the block to 255 to 265 West Thirty-third Street, opposite the Pennsylvania Station, costing $1,450,000. Next to these the costliest commercial structure is projected for a plot at 205 to 217 West Thirty-sixth Street, to cost $980,000.

COL. CONLEY APPLIES FOR RE-EXAMINATION

Application to Adj. Gen. Simpson Referred to Wood, Then to Baker.

Colonel Louis D. Conley, N. G. N. Y., former commander of the Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, who was mustered out of the service because of physical disabilities, applied yesterday to Colonel William A. Simpson, Adjutant General of the Eastern Department of the Army, on Governors Island, for another examination to determine whether he is not physically fit to continue in command of the regiment. Colonel Simpson referred the application to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who forwarded it without comment to Secretary of War Baker for final action.

The 1,500 regular army reservists in the Department of the East are being sent to the border to fill gaps in the regular ranks. These men, a number of whom report at Fort Jay, Governors Island, daily, and wait for equipment before going to the Southwest, are those who enrolled under the seven-year enlistment laws providing that the first three years be served in active duty and the remaining four as reservists.

ADVERTISEMENT

The first of Richard Washburn Child's new stories about Eagle Shannon, the beautiful girl who owned almost a whole Texas county, is called "Eagle Shannon Ropes One" and appears in this week's issue of

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

READY REFERENCE.

Binder for The Annalist, full cloth, $1.25. Best reference to stock prices and important financial facts. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MILITIA'S RETURN DEFERRED TO 1917

Continued from Page 1.

of General O'Ryan's views on the temperance question forwarded a packing case full of wines and liquors for the use of the headquarters staff, "who," the donor wrote, "camped in a desert." It is alleged that some of the officers immediately became very chary about drinking unfiltered water. They were getting ready to find safety in the contents of the box, but this afternoon General O'Ryan ordered the liquor spilled over the desert, and water will continue to be the only thing obtainable.

DOUBT O'RYAN'S STATEMENT.

Officials in Washington Think Militia May Return in Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—General O'Ryan's statement that the troops would be on the border until 1917 does not dovetail with the opinion of some of the best-informed officials here. While the matter of determining a time for the withdrawal of the militia forces from the border States has not been discussed in any formal way by members of the Administration, it is the opinion of some of the high officials that the State organizations may be brought back to their homes within the next two months.

WANTS DATA ON MILITIA.

Gardner Asks How Many Deficient Units Were Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In a resolution offered today in the House, Representative Gardner of Massachusetts calls on the Secretary of War to inform that body:

How many troops of the National Guard are now in the service of the United States in compliance with the President's orders of June 18, 1916?

What is the prescribed war strength of the organizations called into the service of the United States by the above order?

Have any organizations been accepted into the service of the United States whose strength fell short of the minimum prescribed peace strength? If so, was the minimum required waived by the President?

"Not counting Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, with regard to which I have no accurate figures," Mr. Gardner said, "up to the middle of July, practically one month after the President's order, the troops of only twenty-five States had been found in condition to send to the border.

"From these twenty-five States 94,300 men had been sent South, and yet the prescribed war strength of these identical organizations is 161,913. My figures are based on the reports of railroad companies giving the number of railroad tickets collected. All this makes a most interesting commentary on the success attendant on the so-called Federalization of the militia.

"I have been told, and I believe it to be the fact, that militia companies have been taken into the service of the United States, and are being paid, although they fall decidedly short of the minimum peace strength prescribed by the President. If the President has waived the minimum peace strength requirement, we ought to know it, as that requirement was supposed to be one of the safeguards."

The bestowal of "service honor flags" on all National Guardsmen who have been mustered into the service of the United States for duty on the Mexican border was proposed in a resolution introduced in the House today by John H. Capstick of New Jersey. It provided that these flags should be 16 inches wide and 24 inches long, and of such design and color as to be easily distinguishable.

"A residence flying one of these flags will be notice to the public that a hero lives there," Mr. Capstick explained.

The Road of Comfort

"No smoke (hard coal)—no crowding—no tunnels—pleasing scenery," are some of the features which make the New Jersey Central "The Road of Comfort." A well-ballasted track, smooth riding cars and courteous attention are other features.

"The dining-car service is a subject for pleasant recollections. On your next trip to Philadelphia, try the Dinner de Luxe—you'll enjoy it." The dollar dinner on 5.00 and 6.00 P. M. trains is exceptionally good.

Trains Every Hour on the Hour

Leave Liberty Street 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8.15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays; midnight train daily; sleepers ready 10 P. M. Leave 23rd Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.

Your Watch Is Your Time Table

New Jersey Central

Hard Coal — No Smoke — Open Windows

WURLITZER

THE ONLY SMALL GRAND—ACOUSTICALLY CORRECT

Our little Strad Grand of apartment size is a most artistic and wonderful achievement because great acoustic experts have given to its tone the same brilliancy and carrying power as the largest concert grands. The Strad is of exquisite proportion. Price $445. Thursday only.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 W. 40th St.
Just East of Broadway

Let us send you free, the reprint which the Department of the Interior has permitted us to make of the splendid Yellowstone National Park booklet shown in the illustration above, which the U. S. Government issued to inform tourists of the sights which repay a visit.

"Distinctive Characteristics" of the Park are listed in this Government book as follows: "More geysers than in all the rest of the world together—boiling springs—mud volcanoes—petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—large lakes—many large streams and waterfalls—vast wilderness inhabited by deer, elk, bison, moose, antelope, bear, mountain sheep, beaver, etc., constituting greatest wild bird and animal preserve in the world—altitude 6,000 to 11,000 feet—exceptional trout fishing."

Two-thirds of all who visited the Yellowstone during 1915 went via Union Pacific System because by this route Colorado and Salt Lake City may be seen on the way without additional fare, also because the trip to Yellowstone is made conveniently on the way to California or the Pacific North Coast.

Yellowstone Park is now open—why not go? And as the first step in planning your trip write for this free book.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
Joins East and West with a Boulevard of Steel
J. B. De FRIEST, G. E. Agt.,
Woolworth Bldg., 236 Broadway, New York City.

Do Your Part for the U. S. A.

"The Real Fight for a Real Navy is Just Beginning"

Write today to your Congressman *urging him* to vote for the *Senate Naval Bill.*

It is the only plan presented for real preparedness.

The Army Bill does nothing for the Country's present safety. It nominally authorizes an army of 178,000 men but the Appropriation Bill only provides for an increase of 15,000. Let us help real preparedness in the navy while waiting for Universal Obligatory Military Training and Service.

Your letters today will help your Congressman to know how you stand.

This is issued by the National Security League, 31 Pine Street, New York City, with branches everywhere.

Join the League and help its work. There is no reason why *you*, as a patriotic American, should leave your Country's safety to others. Dues $1 and upward.

PARALYSIS FIGURES RISE IN MANHATTAN

Forty-two New Cases of Disease Reported Yesterday, Against Eighteen on Monday.

68 PER CENT. RISE IN CITY

Part of Increase Attributed to Delayed Reports — Stringent Measures for Isolation.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	23	75
Manhattan	9	42
Bronx	3	12
Queens	2	16
Richmond	1	5
Total	38	150
Total of cases to date		3,098
Total of deaths to date		647

Infantile paralysis has taken a jump ahead in Manhattan, the Health Department report showing forty-two new cases in this borough in the twenty-four hours ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The total of new cases in the city in the same period was 150, an increase of more than 68 per cent. over the eighty-nine cases of the preceding twenty-four hours.

Every borough shared in this increase, but, in the opinion of Health Department officials, the increases in all of the boroughs except Manhattan may be accounted for, at least to a great extent, by an accumulation of cases on Saturday and Sunday which were not discovered by private physicians until Monday and not included in any report until yesterday.

The rise in Manhattan from 18 new cases on Monday to 42 yesterday made a high record for the borough. The new cases yesterday in the other four boroughs, compared with those reported on Monday, were: Brooklyn, 75 and 53; Bronx, 12 and 6; Queens, 16 and 11, and Richmond, 5 and 1.

The death list yesterday was also large, 38 against 31 on Monday. The deaths were distributed as follows: Brooklyn, 23; Manhattan, 9; Bronx, 3; Queens, 2, and Richmond, 1.

Receding in Brooklyn.

Although the figures were not as encouraging as he had hoped, Health Commissioner Emerson was not dispirited. His study of the onset charts, which showed the date of origin of cases, sustained his belief that the epidemic had begun to recede in Brooklyn, and, while not receding in Manhattan, was not running wild over the borough.

It is probable that the Health Department will make efforts more and more upon the isolation of cases and persons who have come in contact with cases, for the Rockefeller Foundation committee's study tends to show that poliomyelitis is spread by contact, especially from child to child. No detailed report has been made by the Rockefeller committee, but Dr. Simon Flexner, when asked yesterday concerning its work, said:

"Our conviction is that poliomyelitis is spread by personal contact, not confined to contact with a person actually ill. For example, an infected child who has not yet shown a symptom may sit in a street car near another child and communicate the disease by coughing or sneezing."

Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings, associated in the committee's work, said:

"Contact plays a more important part than we thought. We have discovered that more cases than were supposed occur in the same family—as many as thirty families in Brooklyn having more than one case each—and we have traced many cases to contact with earlier cases."

The committee has obtained much evidence that infantile paralysis is not spread by inanimate things—clothing, garbage, trash, &c. This, however, has not inclined the authorities to lessen their enforcement of sanitary regulations.

More Strict on Travel.

The new evidence that poliomyelitis is spread by personal contact added to the determination of the United States Public Service to require health certificates for every child under 16 leaving the State. The order went into effect yesterday, the public being advised by posters in the railroad, ferry, and steamship terminals.

A problem which developed yesterday was that of office boys, messengers, and other children living in New Jersey and coming to New York each day. It was decided that parents be urged to reduce such travel to a minimum, and that boys who must travel regularly between New York and New Jersey be required to register and obtain permanent passes from station surgeons.

Whether Government certificates will insure admission to the town of destination depends upon local health authorities, as some accept the certificates and others do not. Persons may obtain Federal certificates at the Hudson Terminal and Thirty-third Street stations of the tube; Cortlandt, Liberty, Chambers, Barclay, Christopher, West Twenty-third, and West Forty-second Street ferries; Pennsylvania station, Grand Central Terminal, and the Fall River, Providence, Metropolitan, and Colonial Line piers. Persons desiring to leave the State by automobile may obtain certificates in Room 425 of the Federal Building, and at the Pennsylvania station and Grand Central Terminal.

As indicating the number of persons leaving the city with children, Dr. Banks said yesterday that at 3 o'clock his seventeen surgeons had issued 2,000 certificates. In many cases one certificate was issued for a family of several children. The Health Department yesterday issued 3,736 certificates.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday refused to grant the request of the Associated Motion Picture Exhibitors of Brooklyn to reduce the age limit for theatre admission from 16 to 12 years, on advice of Commissioner Emerson that "nothing had occurred which would justify any relaxation." Dr. Emerson said, however, that he did not think it would be necessary to postpone the opening of the public schools in September.

Now that patients are beginning to convalesce from poliomyelitis, the work of after-treatment is increasing in importance, and, realizing this, Dr. Emerson yesterday summoned representatives of orthopedic hospitals and departments to his office for a conference. It was agreed that many children would require orthopedic treatment for months or years, and it was recognized that hundreds could not pay for treatment. The representatives of hospitals at yesterday's conference agreed to contribute the services of surgons in all needy cases, and plans for paying for electrical treatment, braces, and other appliances were made, a number of representatives of city relief organizations offering to provide funds. The representatives of hospital and relief organizations at the conference organized a permanent committee to care for the after-treatment of children.

Private institutions and individuals have already begun the work of raising money for this after-treatment. Among the announcements of such efforts yesterday one came from the Children's Brace Fund for Infantile Paralysis Victims, organized by persons who have escaped the epidemic by going to the country. Contributions for New York children, said the announcement, should be sent to Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Treasurer, Opposite House, Bernardsville, N. J.

"Clean-up" is being more persistently shouted at tenement house dwellers every day by public and private institutions. Agents of the Department of Health yesterday attacked a twenty-family house in Cherry Street, for example, and removed many wagonloads of refuse and filth, including old clothes and long disused trunks.

The Henry Street Settlement has also organized a "clean-up" campaign, it was announced, and has detailed squads of boys to inspect houses and stores for violations of the sanitary regulations.

Plea to Save Park.

The Woman's League for the protection of Riverside Park yesterday issued an appeal to citizens to co-operate in saving the park as a means of giving children sunshine and fresh air needed to protect them against infantile paralysis and other diseases.

Dr. Flexner said yesterday that the experts of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research had obtained a few monkeys, and were continuing their study of infantile paralysis. The arrival of the monkeys released from the Philippines, and now on their way here, he said, would greatly aid the research work.

Despite the provisions for lessening hardship, difficulties cannot be avoided, as was illustrated early yesterday morning in the case of Paul Hughes, 5 years old, who lived with his parents at Great Kills, S. I. The boy became ill on Monday night, and befort daylight was so much worse that his father decided that he needed immediate medical attention. Unable to obtain a physician, he put the boy into an automobile and drove to the Smith Infirmary in New Brighton, but the child died on the way and the doctors at the hospital would not receive the body, nor would they permit it to go into the hospital morgue for fear that infantile paralysis had caused death and might spread from the morgue to the hospital. Mr. Hughes was unable to reach any Health Department official in the early morning, and he drove around Staten Island with the boy's body for hours looking for some one who would receive it. Thomas McGinley, an undertaker at Stapleton, finally communicated with the Department of Health in Manhattan and obtained permission for the father to leave the body at the department's disinfecting plant at Four Corners. Coroner Vail will hold an autopsy today to determine whether infantile paralysis caused death.

Many Sanitary Code Violations.

City Magistrates in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday fined 230 persons from $1 to $3 each for violations of the Sanitary Code.

Dr. D. H. Kress of Washington will speak tonight in the canvas pavilion at 146th Street and Amsterdam Avenue on the subject of infantile paralysis.

Dr. O. M. Leiser, Assistant Director of the Health Department's Bureau of Public Education, will speak tonight on the same subject at Public School 40, 314 East Twentieth Street, under the auspices of the New York Training School for Community Centre Workers.

Patrolman Michael Leahy, 29 years old, of the Oak Street Station, living at 1,114 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, died at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, at 10:15 last night of infantile paralysis. He had been four years on the force and had no children. Leahy became ill on Monday after finishing patrol duty and went to the hospital. He had been doing patrol duty and had not, so far as the Captain of his precinct knew, come into contact with any infantile paralysis case.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following list of names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths in the city was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Fanny Kaplan, 710 St. Nicholas Av.
James H. Ritter, died at Presbyterian Hospital.
Max Kalton, 324 Cherry St.
Eugene Carl, 328 West 12th St.
John Ruddy, 92 West 103d St.
——— Bodler, City Hospital, Ellenville, N. Y.
Timothy Foley, 323 East 37th St.
Stephen Millanofsky, 58 Monroe St.
Roy Sullivan, 237 East 74th St.
Peter Auchutitis, 414 West St.
Julie Lechan, 2% Washington St.
Lillian Sieka, 309 East 76th St.
William McGowan, 501 West 132d St.
Louis Suchovolsky, 137 Monroe St.
Christopher Croton, 311 West 141st St.
Helen Bequer, 1,757 Avenue A.
Eli Forter, 134 East 110th St.
Ezro Balzuccio, 221 East 27th St.
Martha Hammelstein, 176 Monroe St.
Helen Burzkewsky, 902 East 16th St.
Lida Recus, 39 1st Av.
Mildred Britt, 1,878 3d Av.
Walter Kearns, 101 West 108th St.
Philip Greenstein, 109 Goerck St.
Nathan Teitelbaum, 30 Pike St.
Giliagio Borris, 537 East 15th St.
Anna Anahg, 85 Lewis St.
Harry Chachulo, 133 East 3d St.
Alfred Rubino, 2,457 2d Av.
Lillian Liberman, 256 2d St
Ruth Yamowitz, 51 Broome St.
Lillian Walsh, 2 Columbia St.
Charles Rockita, 543 East 12th St.
John Gleason, 455 34 Av.
Charles Peterson, 210 Avenue C.
Lena Rubitze, 15 Thompson St.
William Butler, 144 West 62d St.
Ferdinand Schiono, 127 Mott St.
Moses Gravitz, 42 Rivington St.
Josephine Salcone, 22 Stanton St.
Aline Johnson, 55 and 57 Cherry St.
Paul Talarigo, 111 Mott St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Nicholea Volenlo, 414 East 120th St.
Percy Murick, 103 Hester St.
Florence Farrier, 105 Madison St.
Timothy Foley, 323 East 37th St.
Louis Linkovolsky, 137 Monroe St.
Lorenza Gamisano, 328 West 53d St.
Stephen Millanopsky, 58 Monroe St.
Michele Facono, 70 Mott St.
Millie Larken, 827 Colb Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Anna Micchael, 63 Southern Boulevard.
Pasquale Bortano, 2,996 Park Av.
Evelyn Avelstein, 1,088 Simpson St.
James Scaline, 536 East 136th St.
Mary Samolari, 757 Elton Av.
James Cornozzas, 2,332 Bassford Av.
Vincent Santolo, 4,628 White Plains Av.
Leo Jocco, 1,086 Southern Boulevard.
Margaret Baurne, 1,609 East 172d St.
Rachel Cohen, 871 Fox St.
Louisa Occirinti, 1,545 Fulton Av.
Norman Schigger, 316 East 165th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Ollas Schuman, 815 East 167th St.
Jacob Fink, 525 East 135th St.
Rachel Cohen, 871 Fox St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

——— D'Amboro, 232 Boerum St.
Joseph West, 24 Gratton St.
Stella Afonson, 94 Humboldt St.
Howard Brill, 533 Lorimer St.
Abraham Gosh, 24 McKibben St.
Axal Rod, 200 Moore St.
——— Moses, 87 North Henry St.
Howard Barsh, 322 Rodney St.
Adam Schapuits, 4 Stagg St.
Michael Saralsky, 126 Stagg St.
Joseph Heilugal, 68 Sutton St.
Bertha Schmeidman, 594 Wythe Av.
Sydney Ginsberg, 404 South 2d St.
Carmella Ross., 226 North 6th St.
John Krinzk, 67 North 8th St.
Stella Silverbloom, 139 South 9th St.
Irving Morris, 195 South 9th St.
Frank Johnson, 1,687 Atlantic Av.
George Heicheres, 411 Bushwick Av.
Marion-Howar Sunshine, 85 Chauncey St.
Mildred Roth, 2,034 Dean St.
Allene Askin, 463 Lexington Av.
Lucia Fuoco, 355 Linden St.
Veronica Gleason, 752 McDonough St.
William Bigelow, 711 Myrtle Av.
Lillian Richardson, 790 Myrtle Av.
George Lynch, 172A Nostrand Av.
Antonio Rigio, 685 Park Av.
Edwin Zolne, 10 Tompkins Av.
Anna McGowan, 409 Tompkins Av.
Edward Kovatsch, 1,116 Willoughby Av.
Harry Arena, 95 Alabama Av.
Leonora Stelr, 418 Georgia Av.
Adeline Kohn, 420 Gigmore Av.
Vincent Pettari, 888 Liberty Av.
Sophie Bluetzsky, 214 Pennsylvania Av.
Joseph Barr, 518 Powell St.
Helena Jalo, 827 40th St.
James McLoughlin, 440 50th St.
Aaron Schweiger, 198 Bay 23d St.
Alvo Lindell, 680 53d St.
Arthur Thompson, 217 65th St.
Helen Gallagher, 913 69th St.
Christopher Anthony, 1,431 71st St.
Edith Purdy, 1,023 72d St.
Marie Rotharfe, 1,852 78th St.
Robert Montague, 415 80th St.
Margie Floyd, 552 11th St.
William Kienl, 198 10th St.
Lucia Giordano, 209 York St.
Edward Connely, 45 Willow Place.
Louis Ambrosio, 61 Rapelye St.
Frank Quintano, 79 President St.
Louise Ceucl, 32 North Portland Av.
Dominick Espisica, 143 Navy St.
Mildred Arthman, 485 Myrtle Av.
Ralph Hallvington, 240 Gold St.
Joseph Hoerner, 311 Franklin Av.
Rosie Berowski, 115 Bridge St.
Arthur Eastman, 217 Sterling Pl.
Royal Le Groff, 169 12th St.
Mobry Walker, 71 Lawrence St.
Stanley Cavanelli, 745 Gravesend Av.
Edith Olsen, 30 Lake St
Albert Taltchik, 44 Mermald Av., C. I.
Eugina Peters, 3,306 Surf Av.
Virginia Minckler, 988 Utica Av.
Anthony Galgano, 1,520 E. 9th St.
John Grillo, 2,717 W. 15th St.
Milton Rosenberg, 2,822 W. 16th St.
Maz Cordel, 2,577 W. 16th St.
Regina Sarkure, 2,849 W. 24th St.
Sydney Kaliton, 493 Van Sicklen Av.
James Rielly, 149 Linden Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Anthony Di Gongi, 321 Ellery St.
Giacomo Tedsco, 36 Nostrand Av.
Thos. Marcin, 181 So. 1st St.
Walter Hagenlock, 2705 Park Pl.
Wm. Tarpey, 1,452 Fulton St.
Anna McGowar, 409 Thompson Av.
Irving Morris, 195 So. 9th St.
James Wythe, 85 Chauncey St.
John Guerreay, 83 Guernsey St.
Frank Tavallere, 20 President St.
Domico Pochella, 133 Jefferson St.
Milton Cohen, 267 South 9th St.
Helen Malloney, 531 Sterling Place.
Paula Marshal, 984 Myrtle Av.
Charlie Brilli, 563 Lorimer St.
Vila Nelson, 196 32d St.
Sol Joseph, 2,941 West 29th St.
Beatrice Hollander, 1,158 38th St.
Sallie Fuchs, 1,246 Pacific St.
Blanche Autz, 582 Gates Av.
Irene Clifford, 8,645 23d Av.
Morris Spanier, 388 Williamson Place.
Josie Zimmermann, 110 Harrison Place.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Tony Lancella, 73 7th St., Long Island City.
Adelia Sabatino, 30 St. Astoria Av., Corona.
Anna Amato, 40 No. Railroad Av., Corona.
Roland Yoell, 46 Corona Av., Corona.
May Galan, 71 51st St., Corona.
Eleanore Perry, 90 Atlantic Av., Maspeth.
Hertha Wagner, 11 Sophie Av., Maspeth.
Lillie Hank, 1,668 Bleecker St., Ridgewood.
Bertha Tause, 221 Borrison Av., Maspeth.
Beatrice Hallen, 51 44th St., Corona.
Leonard Greenbaum, 31 2d Av., Rockaway Beach.
Mary Horner, 122 Brown Av., Jamaica.
Harold Fatebrig, 1,124 Napier Place, Richmond Hill.
David Koratskam, 4,263 Atlantic Av., Woodhaven Junction.
Albert Bausert, 1,268 Cortland Av., Ozone Park.
George Thierry, 3,954 Grafton Av., Woodhaven.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

William Alms, 1,732 Stephens St., Ridgewood.
Baby Van, 41 Carlton Av., Arverne.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Attilile Helgest, 100 Androvette Av., Kreischeville.
Bella Knassman, 154 Union Av., Mariners Harbor.
Gertrude Walsh, 261 1st St., New Brighton.
Sarita Hamilton, 93 Townsend Av., Clifton.
Clara Syerson, 257 Broadway, Tottenville.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Pasquale Gellilo, 11 Elton Av., Arrochar.

Although no new districts in Manhattan seemed widely infected by the new cases listed above, it was noted by Health Department officials that the cases seemed to be more generally scattered throughout the borough than usual.

Nineteen New Cases in State.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—Nineteen cases of infantile paralysis, making a total of 256 in the State, not including New York, were reported to the State Department of Health in the twenty-four hours ended at 5 P. M. today. In the same period two deaths were reported, one at East Meadow and one at Glen Cove, bringing to twenty-seven the number of fatalities since the outbreak began. The new cases were distributed as follows: Poughkeepsie, 3; West Park, 2; Beacon, 2; Greenport, (Columbia County,) Mahopac Falls, Great Neck, Floral Park, Binghamton, Southold, Fishkill, Dutchess Junction, East Meadow, Lakeview, Glen Cove, and Hudson, 1 each.

Ill Despite Certificate.

ROCHESTER, July 25.—A child bearing a health certificate from the New York City health authorities was found today to be afflicted with infantile paralysis by Dr. George W. Goler, City Health Officer. The child is Virginia Townsend, 3 years old, of 1,644 Madison Court, Brooklyn.

72,000 CATS KILLED IN PARALYSIS FEAR

S. P. C. A. Reports 8,000 Dogs Also Destroyed in Society's Lethal Chamber Since July 1.

ONE DAY'S RECORD OF 3,700

Rats and Mice Said to Carry Disease Germs, but Not Cats—Wang and His Pirate Band Sought.

Thomas F. Freel, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, said yesterday that the inspectors were working over time and had collected 80,000 dogs and cats, of which 10 per cent. were dogs, since July 1. All of these animals were disposed of in the lethal chamber.

"Since the beginning of the alarm over infantile paralysis," the Superintendent said, "we have been receiving on an average 800 requests a day for our men to call for unwanted domestic pets, mostly cats, in spite of the statement issued by Health Commissioner Emerson that cats do not carry the germs of the disease. Our men go out with motor ambulances at 7 in the morning and work until 1 o'clock the following morning and pick up a total of 3,700 animals a day.

"As an example of the amount of ground covered by the ambulances in one day, I can tell you that one of our men started in West Twenty-seventh Street this morning to make sixty-four calls, and will end his trip tonight some time at 204th Street.

"Many persons who became alarmed at the spread of infantile paralysis turned their cats out of doors immediately, and some who had dogs did the same, which is probably the reason why there are so many adrift in the streets this Summer.

"Our total figures of animals gathered in 1915 was 276,683, while this Summer we have collected 80,000 in the first twenty-four days in July. In the same month last year the men brought in 29,236 cats and 4,105 dogs, a total of 33,341.

"The 'pirate cats,' which are said to annoy the residents of West Eightieth Street and other parts of the west side, are doubtless domestic pets which have been turned loose by their owners for various reasons. When people have to economize the first thing they decide to do without is the cat and out she goes.

"Our men are all working as hard as they can and there is no doubt that Wang and his band of cats will be rounded up in due course with the other nocturnal nomads in the city."

Mr. Freel said that rats and mice carry the germs of infantile paralysis, but that there was no evidence to show that cats had ever been germ bearers. The employes of the society had Sunday, July 2 and 23, off and July 4, but they worked on Sunday, July 9 and 16, the Superintendent said, on account of the unusual number of unwanted animals offered, and the fear of pets appears to be increasing rather than diminishing.

SPREADING IN NEW JERSEY.

Sixty-seven New Cases Reported Yesterday, Making Total of 351.

Sixty-seven new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in New Jersey yesterday, the largest in a day, making a total of 351 cases for the State.

Thirty-nine new cases were reported from Newark for Sunday and Monday, and nineteen new cases and six deaths yesterday.

There were two new cases in Jersey City yesterday, making a total of twenty-one in the city.

Elsewhere there were new cases in the State, as follows: One new case in South Orange Township, one case in Irvington, two deaths in South Orange village, one death in Orange, one death in Bloomfield, one case in Acquakanock Township, one case in Kearny, one in New Providence, two in Woodbridge, one in Camden, one in Garfield, one in Lodi Borough, one in Perth Amboy, one in Lindon Township, and one in Roosevelt.

Other cases were reported on Monday as follows: Linden Township, 3; Plainfield, 1; North Bergen, 1; West New York, 1; West Hoboken, 1; Union, 1; Readington Township, 1, and Trenton, 1.

The new Monmouth Commission at its first business meeting yesterday refused to license a dog and pony show desiring to exhibit in the town and authorized the Board of Health to make what quarantine regulations it saw fit.

The Board of Health of White Plains yesterday voted to prohibit the annual convention of the New York Volunteer Firemen's Association scheduled for Aug. 15.

Hoboken, which is said to have been the first city to establish a quarantine against infantile paralysis by stationing policemen at the ferries and at tube stations, reported its first case of the disease yesterday. Herald Bunnenhagen, 3 years old, son of Arthur Bunnenhagen, is the victim. The child was removed to the ward for contagious diseases at St. Mary's Hospital at Hoboken.

A WHISTLER BRINGS $10,500.

Painter's "The White Girl" Bought by Agnew at Sotheby's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—Whistler's "The White Girl," painted in 1863, and the property of the Misses Way, was sold to Agnew, the dealer, today at Sotheby's, for $10,500. The picture is a full-length portrait of a young lady in a white dress, wearing a pink and black rosette in her dress and carrying a pink cloak on her left arm and a fan in her right hand. She is standing full-face, with Japanese matting on the floor, to the left some pink japonica, and on the wall at the back a portion of a picture is shown. The picture is 6 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, and was shown at the Exhibition of Fair Women in the Grosvenor Gallery, in 1910. The artist himself described it as one of his most important works.

Two other Whistlers, also the property of the Misses Way, were sold. The first, a pastel of "Santa Maria della Salute, Venice," dated 1880, and done during the Winter of 1879-80 in Venice, was purchased also by Agnew, who paid $375. It was shown at the Loan Exhibition in the Tate Gallery, in 1911. The other, "The Cloudy Sky, Venice," was sold to Agnew for $375.

A triptych, attributed to Allegretto Nuzi da Fabriano, and from the private collection of a nobleman, was sold to Dowdeswell for $4,700. The centre panel represents The Madonna on a pedestal with the Infant Saviour in her arms. The other panels have St. Anthony on the right and St. Venantius on the left.

DR. WAITE SLASHES CHEST.

Not Suicide but Notoriety His Object, Warden Says.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 25.—Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, convicted of having poisoned John Peck, his wealthy father-in-law, cut himself across the chest with a sliver of glass on Sunday afternoon in his cell in the death house at Sing Sing. When the story became known Warden Osborne hastened to deny a report that the murderer's wound was so serious that he had to be taken to the prison hospital for treatment.

The Warden is of the opinion that Waite's self-inflicted wound was not made with suicidal intent, but rather in the hope of attracting attention to himself. He is believed to have found the bit of glass on the recreation plot back of the house in which the death cells are located. The cut, the Warden said, was about a fourth of an inch in length and not deep.

"The scratch is infinitesimal," said the Warden. "It was not even serious enough for hospital treatment. White is passionately fond of attracting attention to himself, and this, I believe, was the motive for his act. For example, on Sunday I paid my first visit to the death house since my return to the prison. All of the men came to their doors and shook hands with me, except Waite. He stretched himself on his cot, pulled the blanket about himself, and pretended he was asleep. He was not asleep, but this is characteristic of the man. He seeks to do the unusual—something others do not do. I have not even questioned him about his act."

BISHOP EVELAND KILLED.

Loses Life When Fishing Rod Comes Into Contact with Wire.

CARLISLE, Penn., July 25.—The Rev. William Perry Eveland, Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Philippine Islands, who had been missing since yesterday when he started on a fishing trip, was found dead today near Mount Holly Springs, having been killed when his steel fishing rod came in contact with a high tension electric wire. He was passing under a railroad bridge when the accident occurred. At first it was believed that he had been killed by lightning.

Bishop Eveland had been spending his vacation at Mount Holly Springs with relatives. When he did not return last night a search was made through the mountain and streams near here.

Bishop Eveland was 52 years old. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, a native of Harrisburg, Penn., and had been a Bishop for four years, prior to that time preaching in various parts of Pennsylvania. He was a former President of Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Penn., and a trustee of Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.

ROOSEVELT AT BOYS' CAMP.

Colonel Welcomed by 1,200 Youngsters at Fort Terry.

FORT TERRY, N. Y., July 25.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt visited the schoolboys' military training camp here today, and the 1,200 youngsters gave him a cordial greeting. The Colonel was met at Greenport, L. I., by Lieut. Colonel Andrew Hero, and other officers of Fort Terry, and conveyed here by transport.

After luncheon and a regimental parade by the boy soldiers, Colonel Roosevelt delivered an address to them, in the course of which he was frequently obliged to pause because of the cheering.

OYSTER BAY DIRTY, COLONEL DISCLOSES

Warrants Out for 46 Residents, Including Rosalie Jones's Brother, Heir to Millions.

YARDS PILED WITH REFUSE

Four of Roosevelt's Sanitary Committee Accused—Sewers and Garbage Dump to be Installed.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 25.—Sensation followed sensation today when Colonel Roosevelt's Committee, organized by the Colonel on Monday night in the Town Hall, to fight the spread of infantile paralysis in this region, began its investigation of sanitary conditions in the township. Such an astounding state of affairs was revealed that warrants for the arrest of forty-six residents of Oyster Bay, including Charles H. Jones, a wealthy resident, were issued tonight. Four members of the Colonel's Committee are also on the warant list.

While the excitement caused by the warrants was at its height, Dr. William J. Burns, Health Officer of the township, received a death threat from the Italian colony in Glen Cove, where the only hospital in this region is located. Dr. Burns was informed by the Italians that, if he continued to bring infantile paralysis patients to Glen Cove from other parts of Long Island, not only would he be killed, but the hospital would be burned. The building is in the midst of the Italian quarter and the excited residents attribute the spread of the disease in their own colony to the patients from other towns who have been brought to the hospital.

As new cases continue to be reported additional inspectors have been appointed to prevent the influx of children from New York. Dr. Burns, in the investigation today, discovered an Italian woman and four small children living in one room in the Italian quarter of Oyster Bay. He learned that they were brought into the village early this morning by automobile from east New York. He promptly ordered them sent out of the town, and they were evicted late this afternoon. Similar cases have been reported and the inspectors are making a house to house canvass.

All Sanitation Disregarded.

The sanitary conditions unearthed by the investigators which caused the wholesale issue of warrants showed glaring disregard of even the minor principles of sanitation. Some parts of the business section were found to be as bad as the tenement house district. The committee was led by Supervisor James Cocks, Judge William E. Luyster, and Dr. Burns.

It was found that the village is without even an apology of a drainage system. There is no sewerage plant. Each house is supposed to have a cesspool, and it was discovered that these cesspools empty into a brook which runs directly through the town, practically all of the way covered. This stream was at many points found clogged with the sewage and refuse was piled up along sidewalks.

The yards of nearly all of the houses in the poorer parts of the city were found to be filthy. The city has no dump where garbage can be disposed of, and as a result it is piled high in the back yards.

On some of the property owned by Charles H. Jones conditions were found to be unusually bad. He owns a number of tenements occupied by Italians and also a large tract opposite the railroad station on which stand several buildings occupied by Italians. This tract is piled high with all sorts of refuse and dirt. When the committee completed its first survey it was indignantly decided to inaugurate a general clean up and the first step was to go after the forty-six warrants for offenders discovered today. In addition to that for Jones, warrants were issued for Andrew Snouder, Frank Faraco, Peter Waters, Jr., and Joseph Giordano, all members of Colonel Roosevelt's committee and prominent business men of the community.

Brother of General Rosalie.

Jones is the son of the late Dr. Oliver L. Jones, who before he committed suicide three years ago, owned property in twenty-six States, and whose fortune was estimated at nearly $30,000,000. It was left to Charles H. Jones and his mother and sister, the latter being "General" Rosalie Jones, the suffragist, who inaugurated the vote hikes.

Jones, who lives in Oyster Bay, has had previous trouble with the authorities because of the conditions on his property in the Italian quarter. Last year he was brought before a Justice of the Peace and promised to remedy conditions.

All the warrants are for violation of Section 45 of the Fenal Code, which provides a fine of $1,000 or six months in jail or both, for endangering the health of the community. The hearings will be held on Thursday before Judge Robert V. Duval. All those so far arrested have been released either on their own recognizance or under a light bail. Late tonight the Jones warrant had not been served.

Colonel Roosevelt's Committee will meet tomorrow evening to take action in regard to the situation. It has been suggested that it is imperative to install as soon as possible a sewerage system and establish a garbage dump. This will probably be at once.

Dr. Burns said tonight that he had brought the threats sent him to the attention of the police. A number of new cases of the disease were taken to the hospital today, increasing the resentment of the Italians.

MANY WOULD WED ENGINEER

Arthur M. Loeb Gets Telephone Calls, but Refuses Interviews.

Young women who had at least pleasing voices began early yesterday morning calling up Arthur M. Loeb, the head of the engineering and contracting firm of Arthur M. Loeb, who on Monday asked THE NEW YORK TIMES to help him find a wife, to propose to the young engineer and contractor. Mr. Loeb did not go to his rooms in the Broadway Central Hotel during the day, and so he had no chance to examine the letters of proposal that are accumulating there.

"I expect to get a suitable wife out of this venture," said Mr. Loeb yesterday. Besides answering his telephone he is kept busy convincing his relatives and friends that he is really serious in his desire for a companionable wife. He has also to explain that he does not consider his method of obtaining one out of the ordinary.

"Is this Mr. Loeb?" said a voice over the telephone.

The wife seeker admitted his identity.

"I am a brunette," the voice continued, "and I am sure that I would please you. Of course, I do not know whether you would consider me good looking, but some of my friends do. I would make a good wife and I love to travel, especially in South America, where I understand you do business. Please may I call on you?"

"You may write," said Mr. Loeb.

This is a sample of some dozen telephone messages received during the day, although each varied in detail the speakers agreed that they would make excellent wives. Mr. Loeb modestly refused to argue the point, but he told each applicant to write.

Those who are selected for a personal interview will have to pass an examination before two women, friends of the husband-to-be, who have been selected as a committee to see that he gets the right kind of a wife. Mr. Loeb said that he traveled so much in South America that he had had no opportunity to meet the right sort of a wife and so was seeking one in this way.

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Blow The Man Down

By HOLMAN DAY

Author of "The Red Lane"

The outdoor world is caught in the pages of this splendid new novel; we are blown along through the story by the very breath of the sea. With the strong hero we struggle against tempest and man's perfidy; we watch the sunlight ripple over the waves along our eastern coast; we thrill with the dangers which await the hero and the girl he loves when he leaves the millionaire's yacht to prove himself a real seaman of the old American stock, and we laugh at the sayings of the quaint old sailors.

$1.35 net

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Brill Brothers

49TH STREET AND 42ND STREET STORES

Annual Sale of High Grade Summer Suits for Men

Practically the entire remaining stock of fine Summer Clothing carried at these two Brill Stores. Splendid values at their regular mid-season prices—they offer men and young men a remarkable clothes buying opportunity at the reduced prices quoted here.

$16.50 and $18.00 Fancy Mixture Suits at $13.50
$20, $22 and $25 Fancy and Blue Suits at $16.50
$25.00 and $30 Fancy and Blue Suits at $21.50
$35.00 and $40 Fancy and Blue Suits at $27.50

White Flannel and White Serge Trousers, special at $3.65, $5.00, $7.00 and $8.50

Shantung Silk Coat and Trousers, $15, $20, $25, $30.
Shantung Silk Three-Piece Suits, $35.

CLEARANCE SALE OF NORFOLK SUITS FOR BOYS

$6.00 Suits at $4.50. $8.50 Suits at $6.50.
$10.00 Suits at $8.50.
All with two pairs full cut knickers.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
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CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING BILLS RENDERED SEPT. 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

The need of replenishing the Summer Wardrobe is constantly presenting itself to the Fashionable Woman—

NOWHERE ELSE in New York can one find such *splendid fresh* selections as are NOW to be found in the Gidding Salons.

Probably due to the fact that our USUAL COLLECTION of Fashions is MUCH MORE EXTENSIVE than that of any other high-class establishment—and, aside from this, many delightful new fashions have but recently been made from reserve lines of exclusive imported materials.

$45, $65 to $95	SUITS	at $18—$25—$35
$35, $75 to $95	DRESSES	at $15—$22—$35
$95, $125 to $175	GOWNS	at $45 and $65
$65, $95 to $175	WRAPS	at $35—$48—$75
$45, $65 to $85	COATS	at $25 and $35
$16, $25 to $38	BLOUSES	at $10 and $15
$18, $25 to $35	HATS	at $6 and $10

Today and Tomorrow

The Half-Yearly Sale of

Saks Suits for Men

reduced from

$28, $25, $23 and $20—to

$17.00

A small charge for alterations

¶ We have always held the opinion that a cut in price doesn't mean much if the heart be cut out of the assortments. That's why this great semi-annual clearance of Saks suits starts off in a thunder of variety. We have sacrificed our prices, but not our standards, and the man who gets in on this sale now, in the thick of the early buying, may literally lose himself in a range of fabrics, colorings, models, and style innovations which will exhaust his choice long before he can exhaust his opportunities.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

FOR ONE DAY ONLY

Special Inducements Today Only

Prices greatly reduced on high-grade pianos and player-pianos (several makes for selection)——No deposit, if desired ——Convenient monthly terms——Liberal allowance for your old piano——Full Knabe guarantee.

NEW PIANOS

Compare the tone, action, design and finish of these pianos with other high-grade instruments and your verdict will be that they are sensational values. These instruments are worth fully $325. Special Today only..... $190

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Better Than Renting

NEW 88-NOTE PLAYER

The several styles and makes of players offered at the special price of $390 for today are worth fully $550. They are the very latest style, with every improvement, and are especially recommended for their excellent tone and perfect player mechanism..... $390

Convenient Terms of Payment

FREE 12 ROLLS OF MUSIC AND FINE BENCH WITH PLAYER

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WAREROOMS, 5th Ave. & 39th St.

VICTROLAS & RECORDS RYTHMODIK MUSIC ROLLS

Yorke

Half-Yearly Shirt Sale Starts To-day

2.50-2.00-1.50 Shirts, $1.05
3.50 — 3.00 Shirts, $2.45
6.00 — 5.00 Shirts, $3.65
10.00-8.50-7.50 Shirts, $5.95

If your shirts fade, don't blame the laundry, blame us.

The Yorke Shirt Shop

1272 BROADWAY, Bet. 32 and 33 Sts.

DR. POTTER'S TEARS HALT PRIESTS' CASE

Witness Breaks Down in Wire-tapping Hearing at Mention of Mr. Mulry.

KNEW OF POLICE SPIES

Quoted Latin and Greek Poets Over the Telephone to Deceive Listeners.

Weeping profusely because he allowed the name of a dead friend to escape his lips, Dr. Daniel C. Potter delayed the wiretapping hearing before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday for several minutes until he brought himself under control again. The name which made him shed tears was that of Thomas M. Mulry, former member of the State Board of Charities, with whom Dr. Potter and the other defendants, Father William B. Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, and ex-Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd, were closely associated in the supervision of Catholic charities.

Mr. Mulry died on March 10, while the charities investigation was in progress. Leading Catholics have insisted that the attacks made upon the management of Catholic institutions in the Strong inquiry served to shorten Mr. Mulry's life. Until yesterday the defendants refrained from dragging his name into the wire-tapping hearing. Dr. Potter let it escape only under the provocation of a rigorous cross-examination by Martin Littleton.

Following a broadside of pointed questions, Mr. Littleton suddenly asked Dr. Potter where and when he was reconciled to ex-Commissioner Hebberd after a misunderstanding which kept them apart for seven years.

The Witness Breaks Down.

After a moment's hesitation, Dr. Potter declared it was at a luncheon which Mr. Mulry attended. But the name had no sooner left his lips than the witness stopped in his testimony and hastened to apologize. With his eyes brimming with tears, he muttered:

"I didn't mean to drag his name into this. He was one of the best men that ever lived."

Mr. Littleton was on the point of venturing another question when he observed that the witness was weeping. There was a silent wait while Dr. Potter relaxed completely to his emotion. His sobbing caused a stir among the spectators, and the whole proceeding was at a standstill until he had pulled himself together, and a ringing voice directed Mr. Littleton to continue.

Dr. Potter's manner under cross-examination was even sharper and more irascible than on the day before, when he first took the stand. He denied as false most of the minor statements, made curt and sarcastic replies to Mr. Littleton's questions, and frequently injected remarks which Justice Greenbaum had to strike from the record. He denied that he had received any money either from Father Farrell or Mgr. Dunn to leave the diocese, but admitted his motive for some of the so-called Farrell pamphlets upon which Mayor Mitchel based his charge of libel against Dr. Potter and the two priests.

In explaining some phonogram records of conversations alleged to have taken place between himself and some one called "Diamond," Dr. Potter brought out the fact that "Diamond" referred to Mr. Hebberd, whom he was in the custom of calling "Diamond Dick, the Boy Scout." Dr. Potter said he gave him this name as a joke and often used it in familiar intercourse on the telephone. He added that Father Farrell also called Hebberd Diamond Dick.

His Philadelphia Trip.

When questioned closely as to his trip to Philadelphia while the charities inquiry was in progress, Dr. Potter said he left the city voluntarily and with no intention of escaping subpoena service. He just wanted a rest for a few days prior to taking the stand before the Strong Commission. To avoid pursuit, and knowing that his wires were tapped, he said he deliberately called up several railroads on the telephone and made it appear as though he were arranging to go to Atlantic City. In this way he threw the wiretappers off his track. Asked why he employed this ruse, Dr. Potter replied:

"I didn't want to be bothered."

"Bothered by whom?" asked Mr. Littleton.

"By the Government of the City of New York—John Purroy Mitchel, Woods, and the whole gang. They were sneaking me."

"You did some sneaking yourself, didn't you?" asked Mr. Littleton.

"I had a right as an American citizen to go away."

Questioned concerning the conversation he had with Mgr. Dunn, in which the latter is alleged to have offered him $100 to leave the city, Dr. Potter said he had no idea what the priest meant at the time, and slammed the receiver down on the hook as soon as the money was mentioned. Before he disconnected, however, he said he heard Mgr. Dunn chuckle on the other end of the wire.

"Why did you shut down the receiver?" Mr. Littleton asked.

"I thought it was a mighty risky thing and liable to be misconstrued."

Under direct examination, Dr. Potter said that when he felt certain his wires were being tapped he would often quote Latin and Greek poets to confuse the eavesdroppers.

"I would speak in this way," said the witness. "And then I would say, 'Gentlemen, this is in code. Have you got it?'"

At the close of the session Justice Greenbaum announced that the time had come for another wiretapping test, the first one having proved unsatisfactory. He suggested that two telephones be rigged up in the courtroom and that the detective who is to listen in be placed in the Justice's chambers. The test will probably take place either today or tomorrow.

TRUCE IN CHARITIES ROW.

Catholic Laymen Name Committee to Meet Mayor's Supporters.

The committee of thirty Catholic laymen, whose object is to remove the charities discussion from sectarian dispute, met at the office of William D. Guthrie, 44 Wall Street, yesterday, and appointed a committee of three to meet a committee from the committee of 100 citizens supporting the Mayor on Friday. This Executive Committee was appointed: Adrian Iselin, Chairman; William D. Guthrie, Vice Chairman; John D. Crimmins, Treasurer; John G. Agar, Secretary; James Parish Lee, Joseph P. Grace, John Quinn, Morgan J. O'Brien, and James Byrne. The sub-committee which will confer with the members of the committee of 100 citizens consists of Messrs. Iselin, Guthrie and Agar.

The following letter, to be sent to the committee supporting the Mayor, was drafted:

We have received your letter of the 1st instant, and are gratified that you admit, first, that the present condition of most, if not all, of the Catholic charitable institutions is satisfactory to the city authorities, and, secondly, that these institutions conform to the requirements of the city authorities respecting the keeping of books and accounts.

We regret, however, your reference to the Mayor's motives and to the two Catholic priests you mention by name. Surely no one would question the right and duty of these priests to defend Catholic institutions.

We sought and hoped to raise the discussion between us to a plane above personalities and controversial subjects, and we think that we will probably promote this result by not commenting further on some of your suggestions.

Messrs. Iselin, Agar, and Guthrie have been appointed as a sub-committee to confer with your committee at any time that may be mutually convenient.

The entire membership of the Catholic laymen's committee was present at yesterday's meeting.

J. L. MORTON A SUICIDE.

Former Manager of Grolier Club, Despondent, Inhales Gas.

Joseph L. Morton, who up to last January had been for twenty-five years the curator and manager of the Grolier Club at 29 East Thirty-second Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by inhaling gas in his apartment at 150 West Seventy-fifth Street. Despondency is believed to have caused the act.

Mr. Morton was 69 years old, and since his wife's death three years ago has lived alone in rooms in the boarding house of Miss Emmeline Judson. Since his wife's death, it was said by friends of Mr. Morton yesterday, he had lived almost the life of a recluse. Last January he resigned from his place in the club, giving ill-health as a reason, and from that time on has lived more and more alone.

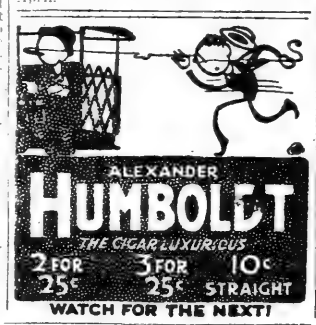
He was found yesterday morning lying on the bed in his room with a gas tube beside him. Dr. E. W. Holloday of 111 West Seventy-fifth Street said that Mr. Morton had been dead about five hours. He leaves a stepson, Robert Clark, of Troy, N. Y.

CLERK AND DIAMONDS GONE.

Importer Asks Police to Find Man and $10,000 Package.

C. A. Seale, diamond importer, 180 Broadway, asked the police yesterday to find Irving Lavendol, a clerk, who, Seale reported, disappeared from the office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon after receiving $10,000 worth of diamonds from the factory over the store. A general alarm was sent out.

Lavendol is described as 23 years old, five feet four inches tall, and weighing 135 pounds. He has blue eyes, blonde hair and fair complexion. He wore a brown suit and straw hat. He had been employed at the Seale store since last April.



C. O. PRATT TO LEAD PRUDENTIAL STRIKE

Veteran Organizer, Who Led Philadelphia Carmen, Will Direct the Agents.

STATE MEDIATOR AT WORK

Metropolitan and John Hancock Men Offer Aid—Appeals to Secretary Wilson and F. P. Walsh.

The New York State Industrial Commission took a hand yesterday in the strike of the agents of the Prudential Insurance Company when Michael J. Reagan, mediator of the Department of Labor, summoned the leaders of the striking agents to appear at his office at 230 Fifth Avenue at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and give a statement of their case. The Prudential will also be asked for its side of the controversy and the Industrial Commission plans to co-operate with the labor authorities in other States affected to bring about mediation. The Federal Department of Labor may also be asked to make an investigation.

Clarence O. Pratt, a strike organizer who directed the Philadelphia car strikes of 1909 and 1910, has come to the city to do the executive work for the insurance agents during their strike. His friends boast that he has never lost a strike and he has handled many. He once rang up nickels on a Cleveland street car.

More than 900 of the strikers gathered in Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-first Street, yesterday and listened to reports of the spread of the strike to many cities, including Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Columbus. Of the 13,000 agents of the Prudential all over the United States, the strike leaders hope to get out 10,000. The leaders announced that among the towns in which Prudential agents would join the strike today were Elizabeth, N. J., Camden, Reading, and Wilmington. The strike is most general in the New York district, which includes Jersey City and Newark, in which the strikers say 1,300 of the company's 1,800 agents are out.

Reassures Policy Holders.

The Prudential Company issued a statement in which it said its policy holders were in no way affected by the strike. The union leaders said the policy holders would be affected. They declared one-third of the policy holders were in arrears. They said this was not an acute danger when the agents were on the job, but that the policies provided that when payments became four weeks overdue the policies lapsed. They thought this constituted a danger to the policy holders because very few made it a practice to go to the company's offices to pay their premiums.

Harry Lumpkin, President of the union, issued a statement yesterday in which he said:

"We will have every Prudential agent in the United States and Canada with us before the end of the week. We are more than elated with the first two days of the strike. We have not tried to embrace the other insurance companies, but we have assurance from the agents of the Metropolitan Company and of the John Hancock Company that they are in sympathy with us and will help finance the strike."

Mr. Lumpkin said he was not so much concerned with the action of the Prudential agents in the West as in the East.

"Five-sixths of the Prudential's business is done within a radius of seventy-five miles of New York," he said. "I can safely say that 90 per cent. of the agents in Manhattan and the Bronx are on strike."

In denial of the statement of the Prudential that few of its agents in Brooklyn were out, Vice President Lang produced a Brooklyn agent who said that 500 Prudential agents had quit their jobs in Brooklyn to join the ranks of the strikers.

The Prudential announced from its home office in Newark yesterday that it had received telegrams from agents in all parts of the country offering to substitute for the striking agents. The company issued this formal statement:

"Exaggerated reports of agency disturbances in the New York district are causing the company no uneasiness whatever. Many of the agents who were absent yesterday reported today, and no difficulty is being experienced in meeting the situation. No policy interests have been neglected, and the company is taking care of its business without the least trouble."

Strikers' Statements Denied.

Officers of the company replied to the statement of the strike leaders that 1,300 men were out in the New York district that there were only 678 agents in the district.

"The reports are grossly exaggerated," said an official of the company. "The strike leaders report that 500 of our agents quit in Boston. As a matter of fact, the Boston force numbers 175, of which not one has quit. The company also denies that the strike has spread to Detroit."

The strikers declare that they make no demand upon the company except for the reinstatement of 30 or more agents, whom they say were dismissed for union activities. In a statement by an official of the company, he said:

"We have not discharged a man except for open disloyalty. A number of others have quit because they did not want to work for the company any longer. We have received no complaint from any agent of bad treatment."

The company also stated that adequate protection would be given "every man carrying a Prudential book."

Soon after this statement was issued the strikers' leaders said that forty-three of the fifty-two agents connected with the Hoboken offices of the Prudential had joined the strike. The fifty-two Bayonne agents who went on strike Monday yesterday drew up demands to be presented to the company. The officials refused to see their committee.

Estimates by the leaders as to the number of agents on strike varied, because, they said, they had not received detailed reports from the cities in which strikes had occurred. They expected to have today a more comprehensive idea of how far the strike has spread. They were sure that 3,000 agents were out, and one statement placed the number at 8,000 of the 13,000 agents of the company.

Will Appeal to Frank P. Walsh.

President Lumpkin announced last night that union members would lay their claims before Secretary of Labor Wilson in Washington this week. Frank P. Walsh, President of the Industrial Relations Commission, will also be asked to review the causes of the strike.

Mr. Lumpkin said yesterday that the company was sending detectives with the agents who had not struck to prevent union organizers from approaching them. A number of men congregated about the entrance to Bryant Hall yesterday and bottonholed strikers as they came in and out. Union leaders said they were spies sent by the company and demanded of policemen they be made to move on. This was done.

Assemblyman Joseph Carroll of Hudson County, N. J., addressed the strikers at Bryant Hall yesterday afternoon. He said the agents should work to get a Federal investigation.

Alker, Not Acker, Estate Appraised.

In the account of the transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Alphonse H. Alker published in THE TIMES yesterday the name was printed Acker through a typographical error. Mr. Alker was the son-in-law of James E. Ward, founder of the Ward Line, and was a member of the bar for forty years, and for fifteen years devoted himself to doing charity legal work for the poor.

TRADE OUSTS OLD CLOCK.

Landmark at Fifth Avenue and 23d Street Goes to Nyack.

The big clock, which for several years has kept Twenty-third Street passers-by posted as to the time, has been removed from the second story of the building at the southwest corner of that thoroughfare and Fifth Avenue. Yesterday the big iron case was carefully lowered, and the operation attracted a larger crowd than many of the socialist noonday meetings can muster at the opposite side of Madison Square.

The passing of the big clock is another evidence of the radical changes in the former popular shopping block going on in the last few years. The old conditions have entirely gone, and wholesale trade is gradually taking the place formerly occupied by the retail shops.

A few years ago the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street was one of the busiest in the city. Lebolt & Co., jewelers, had their store on the ground floor. The clock was suspended from the corner of the building and extended several feet over the sidewalk. With its square iron frame the diameter was nearly ten feet. The clock dial had a diameter of about five feet. When new it cost $1,800. A few months ago Lebolt & Co. moved uptown. They found a customer for the big clock in the Rockland County Trust Company at Nyack.

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10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%

Secured by our Capital, and Surplus of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.

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GEORGE A. HURD, President
55 Liberty Street

QUALITY

All the cheapening processes of a hurried, helter-skelter civilization have failed to minimize the eternal appeal of quality.

The Thompson-Starrett Company owes its remarkable success perhaps most of all to the high-grade character of its labors.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents; $5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers, by mail, for $1. Times Square, New York.

LIFE-SAVING BULLETIN

No. 5.

Real Care Will Prevent Mere Accidents

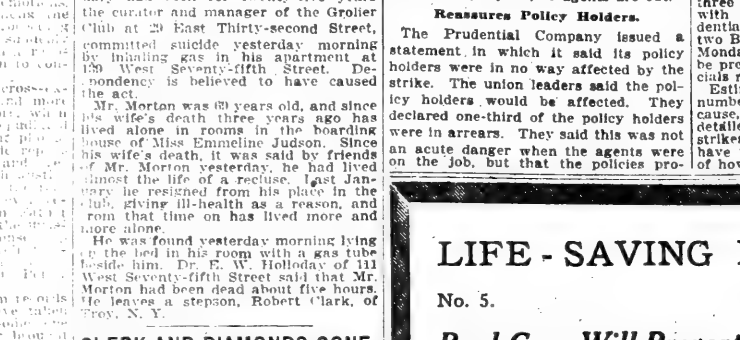
Last year a grade-crossing watchman employed by the Long Island Railroad was struck by an automobile, the driver of which he was warning, thrown sixty feet and then deliberately run over and killed by the same machine. The driver was convicted of manslaughter and sent to jail for 90 days.

In 1915 eighteen motorists deliberately ran into and smashed 18 signs and a number of lanterns erected by the railroad for the protection of these very offenders.

That such things could happen shows how necessary it is for the common welfare that the public should co-operate with us in our campaign to end avoidable accidents at such grade-crossings as remain on Long Island.

Stop Before You Cross

The Long Island Railroad



The Greatest Power at the Lowest Price

31½ Horsepower

Overland New Series Model 75B

$635 5 Passenger Touring Car
Roadster $620
F.O.B. TOLEDO

IN spite of the fact that tens of thousands of people have bought or are considering the purchase of this Overland, there still seem to be a few who fail to realize that the car is the world's most powerful low priced car. Come and see to it today.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 35-37 Halsey St., Newark
Prompt and courteous attention at our Service Stations—150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark.

Well, it's about time you dictated to The Dictaphone

There's no call for you to pat yourself on the back for doing the obvious thing. You are not a pioneer; a good many thousands of other keen business brains figured out the efficiency of The Dictaphone years before you ever got around to it.

Every single day more men realize how contrary to efficient business shorthand is. Business men who give even a second thought to this letter writing question realize the waste and extravagance of having letters written *twice*—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. And realizing it—they dictate to The Dictaphone—and have their letters written once, on the typewriter; have them written better; get more of them and at least a third less in cost.

So it's about time you dictated to The Dictaphone. And let your typist do what she's paid for—produce finished typewriting instead of wasting a big part of every day taking short hand dictation. Besides, there's your own convenience and comfort. You don't know what real dictation is until you dictate to The Dictaphone. Always ready, it never tires, it's accurate, and is on the job day and night, before and after hours, Sundays and holidays.

Yes, it is about time you dictated to The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
83 Chambers Street

From a letter from Rohe & Brother
527 West 36th Street, New York

It gives us great pleasure to record at the immediate moment into one of you machines, a compliance to the request contained in your favor of the 22nd inst., and we shall always be pleased to attest to the efficacy of this machine.

We might also mention in passing that we appreciate its use to such an extent that we do not believe that we could hardly get along without it.

The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone and anything else is an imitation.

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

Name.....

Address.....

Address personally Mr.....
T1

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

UNION HEADS RATIFY STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Agreement Will Be Submitted to Referendum Vote of Workers Today.

NEAR RIOT IN UNION SQUARE

Dissenters Declare Peace Pact Doesn't Grant Enough Concessions to Strikers.

By a vote of 43 to 10 the General Strike Committee of the Cloakmakers' Union ratified thestrike settlement drawn up by representatives of the strikers and the manufacturers Monday night. The agreement will be submitted to the strikers today for a ferendum vote. It will take two days to take the referendum, and if the agreement is accepted the workers will be ordered back to the shops Friday, and the twtlve weeks' strike which has cost both sides about $10,000,000 will be at an end.

The vote was taken after an all-day session of the committee in which the faction of dissenters was almost as strong as those who stuck by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, who fought long and hard for the ratification of the settlement.

Because they said they believed that the union had not gotten all it should a number of the heads of locals fought to have the agreement rejected.

The resentment of the dissenters reached a head last night, when after a meeting in the Labor Temple, in Fourteenth Street, a crowd of 1,500 cloakmakers marched to the headquarters of the union at 32 Union Square and demanded to see Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union. Schlesinger was not in. Antonio Volenti made a speech to the workers, who were mostly Italians, in which he attacked the settlement as a victory for the manufacturers. The crowd blocked the traffic, and the reserves from the East Twenty-second Street Station were called in. It was raining by the time they arrived and the strikers raised umbrellas which had red ribbons tied to them. They were disbursed by the police reserves.

At the meeting of the Settlement Committee the situation was complicated when, by a vote of 40 to 42, the "price adjuster" clause was defeated. Under this clause there was to be a price adjuster, selected by the union and employers.

When the meeting of the Strike Committee was called to order, Morris Hillquit, counsel for the union, read the agreement and explained its provisions.

The situation was further complicated when the workers read a statement issued by President E. J. Wile of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, in which he asserted the employers had won a victory in the settlement. Mr. Schlesinger issued a statement in reply, in which he said that the union had won.

Mr. Schlesinger pointed out that the controversy was begun not in a strike but in a lockout by the employers, who preferred not to deal with the union but with individuals. He said if the present agreement were ratified the workers would return to their employment with ranks unbroken, their union fully recognized, and under express provision giving preference to the hiring of union laborers.

The statement of Mr. Wile, on behalf of the manufacturers, said in part:

"The culmination of the strike, resulting in the agreement just made between this association and the union, confirms my predictions as to the ultimate outcome of this controversy. We now have succeeded in four fundamental principles: First, the elimination of the arbitrator or conciliator; second, the right to hire employes and to discharge them; the right to increase or decrease our employes to meet conditions in our factory and to retain such of our employes as we may desire on the basis of efficiency; third, we have relegated to the rear once and for all the equal distribution of work, and, fourth, prices once established cannot be resettled. We do not gloat over our victory, but we do say we have achieved all we started out for, and the lock-out and strike have not been in vain."

GIRL TO SUE FOR $10,000.

Says Man Who Promised to Marry Her Already Has a Wife.

Ill in bed at his home, 131 Johnson Avenue, Newark, Charles V. Van Horn, a salesman of advertising specialties, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Otto H. Lebert and Court Officer John McLoughlin at the instance of William Wern of 799 Van Wagenen Place, North Bergen, as a step in a $10,000 breach of promise suit brought by Wern against Van Horn in behalf of his daughter, Miss Elsie K. Wern. Bail fixed at $2,500 was furnished by a surety company.

Van Horn, through his attorney, entered an affidavit in the Supreme Court at Trenton, denying all the allegations in an affidavit made by his accuser.

Miss Wern tells in her affidavit that she became acquainted with Van Horn in a business way in October, 1915, when he called at the office where she was employed to solicit advertising. The affidavit goes on to say that the two eventually became friends, Miss Wern believing Van Horn to be unmarried.

The affidavit continues that Van Horn proposed marriage in New York in April, but when, eventually, his regard for her seemed to grow cold, she, on June 13, called him up on the telephone at his home and was answered by a woman, who said she was Mrs. Van Horn. Miss Wern says that later she called at the Johnson Avenue address, where she was confronted by a woman who told her, in Van Horn's presence, that for four years she had been the wife of the man who had promised to marry her. No date for the trial has been set.

MUNITION CO. HEAD KILLED.

Woods, Found Dead on Railroad, Believed to be Suicide.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., July 25.—C. B. Woods, President of the Phillipsburg Canister Works, was killed today while on his way from New York to Phillipsburg on a Central railroad train. His body was found along the tracks outside of Phillipsburg, after the conductor of the train, who knew him well, had found his umbrella and grip on the seat which he had occupied. There was a suspicion that Woods ended his life.

Woods was 64 years of age and resided with his wife and three sons at Chestnut Hill, on the outskirts of Easton, Penn.

The company of which he was the head has been reorganized several times. Lately it had a valuable contract through the Baldwin Locomotive Works to supply munitions for the Allies. Last week the contract was abrogated.

WANTED

Engineering Chemist

SALARY $1,500 TO $2,100.

Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building to August 4, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Technical, 6; Experience, 4. Requirements: A degree granted by college or technical school with chemistry as major subject, or proof of equivalent training and experience. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

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SOCONY TRADE MARK

MOTOR GASOLINE

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

WARNING to Motorists

The Standard Oil Company of New York produces only one regular grade of gasoline for motor cars—SOCONY Motor Gasoline.

Some dealers and garage men are selling poor blends and worthless mixtures under misleading names, trying to make the motorist believe he is getting our well-known product.

Do not let them deceive you.

If you want the genuine, reliable SOCONY Gasoline, look for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign on service stations and garages.

This sign is the guarantee of quality, purity and reliability. It insures maximum power and miles per gallon, clean burning and freedom from carbon troubles.

Ask for SOCONY gasoline by name and buy only where you see the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

GRIFFIN CONTINUES HIS BRILLIANT PLAY ON LONGWOOD TENNIS COURTS, PUTTING OUT PELL

GRIFFIN, IN SUPERB FORM, DOWNS PELL

New York Tennis Player Beaten in Straight Sets by Conqueror of Williams.

KUMAGAE IN FOURTH ROUND

Japanese Advances in Easy Match —O'Neale and Hunter Defeat Washburn and Harte in Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—The California tennis web entangled another Eastern star in the Longwood singles today, Theodore Roosevelt Fell, fifth in the national ranking, being vanquished by Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco in straight sets by the score of 6—1, 6—1, 9—7. The famous back-hand exponent was no match for his Coast rival, who played the same superlative tennis which brought him a victory over R. Norris Williams, 2d, yesterday. His achievement in defeating two such leading lights of the game in straight sets has raised Griffin to high status in the estimation of those who have been watching the play in the early rounds.

In eliminating Pell from the tournament Griffin played at the top of his game. Crafty and resourceful, he held the New Yorker at his mercy in the first two sets, and, though he was forced to a harder battle in the third, he still had the reserve to pull a deuce set out of the fire. The Californian's game fell off a bit in this last set after he had gained a lead of 4—1. Up to this time his carefully judged placements had kept Pell in difficulties, but new Griffin, with the end in sight, became a bit unsteady. Errors piled up against him and helped Pell to bring the set to deuce and even to the vantage game, but Griffin was able to recover control of his shots in time to place the set to his credit.

Among the other well-known players who advanced to the fourth round are Watson M. Washburn, Craig Biddle, William M. Johnston, and Roland Roberts, in the upper half, and in the lower half, with Griffin, are Joseph J. Armstrong, his next opponent, and Ichiya Kumagae of Tokio, three times victor over the Californian.

Griffin Fast and Steady at Outset.

Good judges who have closely observed the Californian in his play here are of the opinion that Griffin has taken a long stride forward in tennis strength. It had been anticipated that Pell would give him a real test, and a gallery of about 2,000 people surrounded the court today to witness the match. Confident of his own power, Griffin started at a fast pace and Pell was tottering on the brink of defeat less than fifteen minutes after the first set began. Hard hit held to the base line by the style of Pell was beaten at his own style of play speaks well for Griffin's skill in that department. Against Williams the Californian came to the net, but today he did not approach the barrier more than three times in the match. He was content to match strokes with the New Yorker on the basis of a baseline game.

It seemed almost as if the Coast star was following a formula. For two sets there was the same strategy in every shot, but Pell could find no proper retort to it. Griffin's favorite plan of attack was a shot down the line that drew Pell over the side of the court, and then a sharp cross court stroke that nicked into the very heart of the corner angle. Later in the match there was some variation, soft strokes that just trickled over the net, outwitting Pell, who was left flat-footed in the back court. Griffin's change of pace, with an uncanny way of hiding the intended direction of his strokes, kept the New Yorker guessing.

William S. McElroy, former New York State champion, dropped out of the tournament today under the persuasive influence of Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, who won four set match at 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. Roland Roberts, of San Francisco prodigy, won in straight sets over A. N. Reggio of Longwood, each set going to the Westerner at 6—3. E. H. Whitney and Craig Biddle had a stirring battle in the morning which the Philadelphian finally managed to win from his New York opponent at 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, 7—5.

Johnston to Meet Roberts Today.

The national champion, William M. Johnston, has been having an easy time of it since his arrival here. He has not yet met an opponent worthy of his mettle. He advanced to the fourth round this morning by defeating E. E. Denison at 6—3, 6—3, 6—2, and not at any time did he have to extend himself. The match tomorrow, however, promises better, for Johnston will then be pitted against Roberts, who has several times succeeded on the Pacific Coast in taking a set from the champion.

Watson M. Washburn of New York had another easy match, M. G. S. Rao of India and Harvard being the victim. The swarthy son of the East found Washburn's slap drive a potent offensive weapon, and gave up the struggle at 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

The Japanese players tasted of both success and defeat. Mikami, the lesser in ability, played against Irving Wright and the latter's chop stroke game broke up the Oriental's attack from the base line. He was drawn into the fore court by well placed shots and then was an easy victim of the passing stroke.

Kumagae, however, advanced to the fourth round by a victory over M. A. Conant. The latter could get only two games and both were in the second set, the other sets going to the Japanese at love. As was the case yesterday, Kumagae advanced to the net a number of times and the conviction grows that he is adopting the style of play of some of the Californians, who have been watch attentively during the last two days by the Oriental.

Another of the Californians bowed to an Eastern rival this morning. The latest one to fall is Ward Dawson, who was vanquished by R. N. Dana of Providence in a five set encounter, the score being 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 8—6, 6—2.

Dawson Greets Defeat With Jokes.

This was the comedy match of the tournament. For a time Dawson took it seriously, but as the contest wore on and his opponent began to forge ahead Dawson, realizing that he was nearing defeat, shot jests over the net with the ball. He was plainly tired, the transition from California's climate to New York having worked to his physical discomfiture.

Dana played a clever game. He was as steady as a clock and some of his back-hand shots were remarkable. In the last set he was continually drawing the weary Dawson out of position, and then passing him either down the lines or with a swift cross court stroke.

Dawson took the first two sets but the third went to Dana, and the Californian must have realized that his strength was waning, for at the conclusion of the third set he proposed that he default the next set and take the time that would be required to play it for a rest period. He was much surprised when the umpire said that under the rules he could not grant the request. All during the fifth set Dawson was talking to the spectators, commenting on his own inability to play.

The doubles competition for the eastern championship was ushered in today. The first round produced a brilliant contest in which George M. Church and Willis E. Davis vanquished Nathaniel W. Niles and G. P. Gardner, Jr., in a five-set contest at 6—8, 2—6, 6—7, 6—4, 6—3. This match was played on the court beside that on which Pell and Griffin were fighting for victory and the crowd divided attention between the two.

Church and Davis are the favorites for the double honors and the way in which they played this afternoon was convincing proof of their prowess. The play teemed with thrilling moments. Sometimes the sharp volleying brought all four men to the net and then there was swift stroking that was almost too fast for the eye to follow. Davis was the backbone of his team. His service was broken through only once during the match, while Church lost his service a number of times.

Sharp Attack of Davis and Church.

In the first set Davis and Church both played to almost a faultless standard. Their attack was sharper than that of the opposing pair and this carried them along to victory.

In the next two sets there was a bit of unsteadiness on the part of Church, who was not sure of his ground strokes. His overhead game was also a trifle weak, and the Niles-Gardner combination was on the alert to take advantage of just such an opportunity. They carried off two sets before Davis and Church steadied. After the match had gone to two all Niles and Gardner continued to battle fiercely for the upper hand, but Church and Davis met every effort with a brilliant and successful defense.

Watson M. Washburn and Richard Harte, the Harvard baseball player, tried conclusions with James S. O'Neale, Jr., and Francis T. Hunter. Although considered one of the strongest teams in the upper half of the draw, Washburn and Harte were defeated in a five-set encounter. The score in favor of the victors was 5—7, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

It was sound tennis that brought victory to O'Neale and Hunter. Washburn played a sterling game for his team, but there was evidenced a lack of practice in the work of his partner, Harte. The summaries.

SINGLES.—Third Round—E. P. Larned, New York, defeated J. S. Pfaffmann, Harvard, 6—7, 6—4, 6—1, 1—5; R. N. Dana, Providence, defeated Ward Dawson, California, 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 8—6, 6—2; H. R. Scott, Longwood, defeated W. Preston, Boston, 6—0, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated E. H. Whitney, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, 7—5; Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated A. N. Reggio, Longwood, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; Joseph J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, defeated William S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2; Irving C. Wright, Longwood, defeated H. Mikami, Japan, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4; G. T. Putnam, Longwood, defeated H. J. Holt, Portland, 9—7, 6—3, 6—2; A. Ingraham, Providence, defeated H. A. MacKinney, Providence, 6—0, 5—7, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; Ichiya Kumagae, Japan, defeated M. A. Conant, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0; Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated M. G. S. Rao, Harvard, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; George C. Caner, Harvard, defeated J. B. Fenno, Jr., Boston, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1; William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated E. E. Denison, Portland, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York, 6—1, 6—1, 9—7.

EASTERN DOUBLES—FIRST ROUND.—T. R. Pell and R. N. Williams, 2d, defeated K. Pfaffman and W. Crocker, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

SECOND ROUND. James S. O'Neale, Jr., and Francis T. Hunter defeated Watson M. Washburn and R. Harte, 5—7, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; T. B. Plimpton and A. C. Butler defeated W. D. Lourne and Harold Swain, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2; J. W. Foster and R. M. Currier defeated R. C. Blake and A. C. Bourne, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1; J. Wheelwright and G. A. Lyon defeated C. Bray and G. F. Wales, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5; C. S. Garland and W. S. McElroy defeated H. B. Shaw and Robert Means, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4; A. S. Cameron and W. T. White bounded Grant C. Bates and W. H. Davis, 6—3, 8—6, 6—8, 4—6, 6—2; Wallace F. Johnson and J. J. Armstrong defeated William Rudd, 3d, and George C. Caner, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; L. N. White and M. E. Johnson defeated H. H. Harrison and C. S. Ingram, 6—3, 6—4, 1—7, J. S. Pfaffmann and George W. Wightman defeated H. J. Holt and A. N. Reggio, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5; H. B. Bretz and H. H. Bundy defeated C. E. Hockmeyer and E. F. Hockmeyer, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4; George M. Church and Willis E. Davis defeated Nathaniel W. Niles and George P. Gardner, Jr., 6—3, 2—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

TENNIS TOURNEY PUT OFF.

Event at Edgemere Will Not Begin Until Tomorrow.

The rain of yesterday played havoc with the tennis courts of the Edgemere Country Club, at Edgemere, L. I., and as a result the opening matches in the club's annual invitation singles tournament, which were scheduled for this afternoon, have been postponed until tomorrow. The drawing for the first round was held last night, and sixteen exhibitions were arranged for tomorrow.

The few metropolitan stars who did not go to Longwood have entered in the Edgemere tournament, and among them are Alric H. Man, Jr., who in 1914 won the Lancaster trophy, which will be at stake again, and Walter Merrill Hall, number 10 on the national ranking list, who captured the trophy last year. Another contestant will be Charles M. Johnston, Jr., former intercollegiate champion of New England. The draw is as follows:

Elliott Binzen vs. George S. Groesbeck; Dr. William Jennings vs. Frederick G. Bagg; H. H. Harris vs. Frank Loughman; W. L. Pate vs. W. S. Holt; Walter Merrill Hall vs. Harold Taylor, B. Kuecher vs. Frank Strobel; Fred Major vs. Charles C. Chambers; D. H. Mees vs. Spencer Cragin; Charles H. Love vs. Arthur MacPherson; Charles H. Johnston, Jr., vs. Fred Bass, Jr.; L. Stern vs. John McLoughlin; Alric H. Man, Jr., vs. Allan H. Behr; F. Fixman vs. G. M. Phillips; G. Dionne vs. A. Pessler; R. L. Baggs vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum.

The postponement of the singles will probably mean that the doubles will not get under way until Friday, and possibly not until Saturday.

WRENN TO ACT AS REFEREE.

Will Be in Chair at Intersectional Lawn Tennis Matches.

Robert D. Wrenn, former President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, has accepted an invitation to act as referee in the West vs. East matches, which will be held at the West Side Tennis Club courts in Forest Hills, L. I., Friday and Saturday, Aug. 4 and 5. During the time when Mr. Wrenn was President of the association, he was one of the prime movers in the campaign for annual intersectional matches.

The rain and dampness of the last couple of weeks have put the turf at Forest Hills in excellent condition, and a few days of hot sun will make the playing surface the best in the country. The matches will be played, as last year, on four courts laid out between the grand stands. The stands, which will seat 7,000 persons, are rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that the finishing touches will be put on them at least three or four days before the time scheduled for the matches.

BALTUSROL WOMEN BEATEN

Glen Ridge Golfers Give Opposing Team Its First Defeat.

For the first time since the team contests of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association began, the Baltusrol team was beaten yesterday, when the members of that club met the Glen Ridge players on the links of the latter club. The Glen Ridge women scored a clean-cut victory, winning by 7 to 2. Mrs. Harding was the only Baltusrol player to gain points.

Englewood defeated Hollywood on the Hollywood links by 8 to 0, and the Cranford team defeated Hackensack by the same score. The results:

GLEN RIDGE.	BALTUSROL.
Miss H. Finckel.....3	Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser.0
Mrs. H. L. Johnstone.1	Mrs. F. Pruyn.....0
Mrs. E. C. Koempel.3	Mrs. V. Miller.....0
Mrs. E. S. Mitchell..0	Mrs. Harding 2
Total.....7	Total.....2

Played at Glen Ridge.

CRANFORD.	HACKENSACK.
Mrs. F. B. Ryan.....1	Mrs. H. Barclay.....0
Mrs. T. S. Stephens.3	Mrs. Uelbelacher....0
Mrs. E. F. Wild.....1	Mrs. T. H. Thomas..0
Mrs. F. H. Crary....3	Miss Hartshorne.....0
Total.....8	Total.....0

Played at Cranford.

ENGLEWOOD.	HOLLYWOOD.
Mrs. J. F. Irving....2	Mrs. T. Seasongood..0
Miss G. Pickhardt..2	Mrs. W. Erdman.....0
Mrs. A. Shoef.....1	Mrs. C. L. Greenhall.0
Miss G. F. Wood....3	Mrs. H. Goldsmith...0
Total.....8	Total.....0

Played at Hollywood.

Plainfield won from Montclair, Norwood from Arcola, and Forest Hills from Westfield, all by default.

YOUNG PACER SETS NEW WORLD'S MARK

Miss Harris M. Wins Chamber of Commerce Stake with Heats in 2:01¼ and 2:01¾.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—Miss Harris M. won the classic $5,000 Chamber of Commerce stake for 2:06 pacers in straight heats from a sterling field here today. In taking the first two heats in 2:01¼ and 2:01¾ the speedy Indianapolis side-wheeler established a new world's record for the fastest heat and the fastest two heats ever paced by a four-year-old filly.

Incidentally Miss Harris M. clipped a second and a half from the record time for the stake in the first heat. The previous best time was made in 1913 by Frank Bogash, Jr., which went the distance in 2:02¾.

The Indianapolis horse was the favorite, selling in the pools for $500 to $235 for Goldie C. and $140 for The Beaver. Miss Harris M. was beaten away from the wire in the first heat by four horses and was well back at the half. Rounding into the stretch McDonald came around on the outside with the favorite and in a great driving finish beat Goldie C. in the startling time recorded above.

Miss Harris M. came back strongly in the second heat, winning in even more impressive style than in the first. She had a length at the finish over Sadie Densmore, which was a length before Billy Dale. She won the third heat, also, in a driving finish by a neck from Savoy, which was a neck in front of Sadie Densmore.

Harods Creek won the Hotel Wayne sweepstakes, capturing two heats out of the three. Expressive Lou, driven by Murphy, finished second.

The summaries:

2:12 TROT—HOTEL WAYNE THREE-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES.

Two in Three Heats. $800 Added.

Harrods Creek, ch. c., by General Watts. (Engleman) 2 1 1
Expressive Lou, b. m., by Atlantic Express, (Murphy) 1 2 2
Brownie Watts, br. f., (B. Fleming)...3 3 3
Lightsome Watts, b. m., (Jones).....dis.
Peter Dixie, b. c., (Rea).....dis.
Time—2:08¼; 2:11¼; 2:10.

2.06 PACE—BOARD OF COMMERCE STAKE.

Purse $4,000. Three Heats.

Miss Harris M., b. m., by Peter the Great, (Offord) 1 1 1
Sadie Densmore, ch. m., (Thomas).....3 2 3
Savoy, blk. g., (Floyd).....11 5 2
Goldie C., b. m., (Valentine).....2 9 10
Billy Dale, b. g., (Cox).....6 3 6
Ben Earl, g. g., M. Child).....4 6 6
Lillian T., blk. m., (Wilson).....7 4 7
Roan Hal, ro. g., (Earing).....9 10 5
White Sox, b. m., (Durfee).....8 7 8
The Problem, blk. h., (Murphy).....10 8 9
The Beaver, b. g., (Fleming).....5 dis.
Pat Carmody, br. h., (Walker).....12 dis.
Time—2:01¾; 2:01¾; 2:04¾.

2.12 PACE.

Purse $1,200. Three Heats.

Patrick M., blk. g., by Norbelle, (Stokes) 1 3 3
Dexter Direct, br. h., by Baron Direct, (Egan) 7 6 1
Duimeter, b. g., by Duim, (Lindsay)..8 1 6
Derby Custer, ch. g., (Murphy).....6 2 2
Allen R., b. h., (Cox).....7 5 8
Red Mile, ch. g., (McAllister).....3 8 4
Contention B., b. h., (Durfee).....4 4 4
John Malcomb, b. g., (Daniels).....5 7 7
Time—2:06¼; 2:05¼; 2:08¾.

TO BEAT 2:30¼ TROT.

Virginia Fox, br. m., by Peeler Dare, (Colby,) won. Time—2:10¼.

LARGE FIELD AT EKWANOK.

Many Well-Known Golfers in Tourney Which Begins Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 25.—One hundred and twenty golfers are entered for the seventeenth annual First Presidents Cup tournament, which will begin tomorrow morning on the Ekwanok course and continue through the week. A qualifying round of eighteen holes will be played tomorrow and match play will follow, with the final match on Saturday.

Among the well-known golfers entered are Max R. Marston, Baltusrol; D. Clark Corkran, Baltimore C. C.; W. H. Gardner, Buffalo C. C.; Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich; John M. Ward, Garden City; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee; W. A. Barber, Vermont State champion; P. W. Whittemore, Brookline; Gilman P. Tiffany, Mohawk; C. H. Gardner, Agawam; W. P. Seeley, Brooklawn, and F. B. Jennings, Jr., Mount Anthony.

Women Golfers Play in Fog.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 25.—This was the first day of match play in the women's open golf tournament at the Shenecossett Country Club. Wet grounds and fog made it hard going. Mrs. Julius Fleischmann of New York and Cincinnati beat Miss Eugenia Terry of New York by 2 and 1. Mrs. Louis Brown of Pittsburgh beat Mrs. John Alden Philbrick of Montclair, 2 up.

DATES FOR SOCCER FIXED.

Entries for National Challenge Cup Will Close Oct. 1.

Thomas W. Cahill, secretary of the United States Football Association, who will sail for Norway and Sweden with the American soccer team on the steamship Frederik VIII. this afternoon, mailed notices yesterday to the soccer clubs of this country that the entries for the next National Challenge Cup competition, under the auspices of the U. S. F. A., will close at midnight, Oct. 1, and that drawings for the qualifying round and the first round proper will take place on the evening of Oct. 3.

The following dates have been sanctioned by the National Challenge Cup Committee: Qualifying round, on or before Oct. 22; first round, on or before Nov. 19; second round, on or before Dec. 17; third round, on or before Jan. 14; fourth round, on or before Feb. 25; semi-finals, on or before March 25; final, on or before April 22.

MOTOR CYCLISTS ARE READY

Many Assemble at Providence for Annual Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—Several hundred motorcyclists, who will attend the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Federation of American Motorcyclists, began to arrive here today. The largest squad of the riders reached here shortly after 5 o'clock, and was composed of those who took part in the 560-mile endurance run from Albany.

This group started from Albany at 4 A. M. yesterday and went to the east, over the Mohawk trail to Pittsfield, Mass., and then to the northeast, reaching Portland, Me., this morning at 9 o'clock. From there they struck south and, passing through Boston soon after 3 o'clock this afternoon, began the last lap of the journey to this city and the convention.

At 1 o'clock tomorrow there will be races at Narragansett Park. The feature of the convention will be the race at Narragansett Park on Saturday, and the convention will come to a close Sunday with a run to Newport.

Hammer Matched with O'Leary.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Ever Hammer of Chicago and Johnny O'Leary, Canadian lightweight champion, were matched today to box twelve rounds to a decision in Boston on Aug. 1. They agreed to weigh 135 pounds.

FUTURITY HAS FINE ENTRY.

Best Two-Year-Olds in East to Run —Gross Value $25,000.

Nominations for the Futurity, one of the most important races on the American turf, were announced yesterday by officials of the Westchester Racing Association. The event will be run during the Autumn meeting at Belmont Park on Saturday, Sept. 2.

The Futurity is by far the richest stake to be raced for in recent years. It is estimated that the gross value will be nearly $25,000. The entries include all of the best two-year-olds which have been racing around the Metropolitan Circuit this season, and also a number which have not yet been seen.

The conditions of the race call for two-year-olds, by subscription of $20 each, or only $10 if the money is sent with the entry, for mares covered in 1913, and a further subscription of $50 each for the produce of such mares unless struck out by Nov. 1, 1915, or $100 unless struck out by July 15, 1916. Each starter has to pay $250 additional, all of which goes to the second and third horses.

The association adds $5,000, of which $1,750 goes to the breeders of the first three horses. The nominators of the winner and the second and third horses—namely, the nominators of the mares—will receive $1,000, $500, and $250 of the added money respectively, whether they are the owners of the horses when the race takes place or not.

The race is six furlongs, and it is the first event where two-year-olds are asked to go this distance. Last year the race was won by Harry Payne Whitney's Thunderer. There were sixteen starters and the value was $16,590.

The owners, nominations, and breeding follow:

Archibald Berkile's br. f. Inverbelle, by Aeronaut-Cintrella. (3.)
August Belmont's b. c. Deer Trap, by Trap Rock-Delusion. (5.)
August Belmont's ch. c. Woodtrap, by Trap Rock-Woodville. (3.)
Beverwyck Stable's (E. C. Cowdin) ch. c. Top O' the Wave, by Ballot-Spindrift. (3.)
E. R. Bradley's ch. f. Believe Me Boy, by Cunard-Love-not. (3.)
J. Hart Brown's b. c. Little Pat, by Ballot-Subdue. (3.)
James Butler's (J. E. Madden) ch. c. Lively, by Ballot-Livonia. (5.)
James Butler's (J. E. Madden) br. c. Bally, by Balot-Sally K. (3.)
James Butler's (J. E. Madden) blk. c. Ivory Black, by Star Shoot-Ivory Bells.
J. D. Bowden's ch. c. Petrograd, by Peter Quince-Carthagena.
Capt. E. B. Cassat's br. f. Cachet, by Acronaut-Princess Chic. (3.)
Gifford A. Cochran's b. c. Phillipic, (imp.,) by Cicero-Quair. (3.)
Gifford A. Cochran's (J. E. Madden) b. c. Kebo, by Ogden-Cremorne.
Gifford A. Cochran's (J. E. Madden) b. f. Mary Powell, by Star Shoot-Flora Pomona.
Gifford A. Cochran's (J. E. Madden) ch. f. Yellow Sally, by Star Shoot-Frances McClelland.
Gifford A. Cochran's (J. E. Madden) ch. f. Maderia, by Star Shoot-Golden Drop. (2.)
Gifford A. Cochran's (J. E. Madden) b. f. Burlesque, by Star Shoot-Masquerade. (3.)
Ralph D. Earle's (J. G. Greener) b. c. Mirza, by Masetto-Ocanya. (3.)
H. H. Ford's c. f. Catharine Coolidge, by Meelick-Marguerite R. (3.)
David Gideon's br. f. Admiration, by Ogden-Her Majesty.
H. P. Headley's (Hal Price Headley) ch. c. Buford, by Ballot-Ollie Belle. (3.)
H. H. Hewitt's ch. f. Avis, by Ballot-Aviston. (3.)
H. H. Hewitt's b. c. Skeptic, by Sain-Inspiration.
H. H. Hewitt's b. f. Star Maid, by Star Shoot-by Maid.
J. L. Holland's ch. c. Jason, by Martinet-Druid.
Frederick Johnson's ch. f. Pleasant Dreams, by Tray-Miss Privateer. (3.)
F. F. Johnson, Jr.'s (E. C. Cowdin) ch. c. Home, Sweet Home, by Ballot-Homespun. (3.)
W. S. Kilmer's (George Starr) b. c. Election, by Ballot-Belle S. (3.)
Ira Kuykendall's br. c. ——, by Interpose-Carta Blanca. (5.)
Ira Kuykendall's blk. f. ——, by Interpose-Bertie Buckaloo. (5.)
Ira Kuykendall's blk. or br. f. ——, by Interpose-Mandalay. (5.)
Ira Kuykendall's b. f. Lady B, by Interpose-Lady Sterling. (5.)
Ira Kuykendall's b. c. I'll Do, by Interpose-Miss Snack. (5.)
Ira Kuykendall's b. c. Wild Coon, by Interpose-Rosealls. (5.)
Ira Kuykendall's b. c. Posing Dale, by Interpose-Shannondale. (5.)
Ira Kuykendall's br. f. Miss Ted, by Interpose-Ted Sullivan. (5.)
Mrs. L. A. Livingston's ch. g. Smart Money, by Armeath-Sir Servilla.
A. K. Macomber's (J. E. Madden) b. c. Stargazer, by Star Shoot-Rusty Maid.
A. K. Macomber's (J. E. Madden) ch. c. Seminole King, by Star Shoot-Belle of Glendale. (3.)
A. K. Macomber's (J. E. Madden) br. c. Fell Swoop, by Star Shoot-Oiktau.
A. K. Macomber's (J. E. Madden) ch. c. Star Master, by Star Shoot-The Lady in Blue.
J. E. Madden's ch. c. Starlike, by Star Shoot-Blakeslee.
J. E. Madden's (C. W. Moore) ch. c. Old Ezra, by Ogden-Sanfara.
Andrew Miller's (Hal Price Headley) b. c. Ticket, by Ballot-Princess Orna. (3.)
T. C. McDowell's ch. f. America, by Voter-Bracegirdle.
Mrs. S. McNaughton's (Parker Whitney) br. c. Admiral F. Cummins, by Von Tromp-Jourdain. (3.)
Mrs. S. McNaughton's (Parker Whitney) br. c. Riverdale, by Von Tromp-Ruth W. (3.)
Mrs. S. McNaughton's (Parker Whitney) br. c. Riverdale, by Von Tromp-Ruth W. (3.)
Oneck Stable's (C. W. Moore) b. f. Tragedy, by McGee-Josie L.
Oneck Stable's ch. f. Artemis, by Star Shoot-Oneck Queen.
Oneck Stable's br. c. The Knocker, by Waterboy-Kiamesha.
John F. Palmer's b. f. Virginia James, by Jesse James-Halloween. (3.)
John F. Palmer's br. c. Three Leg, by Jesse James-Halloween. (3.)
Quincy Stable's (E. R. Bradley) ch. c. Burlingame, by Cunard-Sweet Alice.
Quincy Stable's (A. B. Hancock) ch. c. Three Cheers, by Celt-Sumptuous. (3.)
O. P. Robinson's ch. c., by Sunburst-Lightning Flash. (5.)
John Sanford's (J. E. Madden) b. c. Achilles, by Star Shoot-Nell. (3.)
John W. Schorr's (J. S. Barbee) b. c. Frank Coleman, by Peep o'Day-My Gypsy.
Sunset Stable's (J. E. Madden) ch. c. Defense, by Star Shoot-Dike. (3.)
Sunset Stable's (J. E. Madden) ch. c. Starfish, by Star Shoot-Unterock.
H. P. Whitney's ch. c. Tumbler, by All Gold-Flip Flap. (5.)
H. P. Whitney's ch. c. Vivid, by All Gold-Jersey Lightning. (3.)
H. P. Whitney's ch. c. Hard Cash, by All Gold-Tranla. (3.)
H. P. Whitney's b. f. Bonnie Witch, by Broomstick-Bonnie Star.
H. P. Whitney's ch. c. Rickety, by Broomstick-Queen of Hearts.
H. P. Whitney's ch. c. Bellringer, by Burgomaster-Vespers.
H. P. Whitney's b. f. Baksheesh, by Hamburg-Bashti. (3.)
H. P. Whitney's br. c. Hwfa, by Hamburg-Dovelet. (3.)
H. P. Whitney's br. c. Master McGrath, by Hamburg-Greyhound. (3.)
Wickliffe Stable's ch. f. Vague, by Celt-Dreaming. (3.)
Wickliffe Stable's br. c. Assume, by Disguise-Chancery. (3.)
Wickliffe Stable's br. f. Diversion, by Sweep-Dominoes. (3.)
Wickliffe Stable's b. f. Mida, by Voter-Midge.
R. T. Wilson, Jr's (J. E. Madden) br. or blk c. Firing Line, by Star Shoot-Royal Gun.
R. T. Wilson Jr.'s ch. c. Campfire, by Olambala-Nightfall.

French Thoroughbreds to be Sold.

A notable sale of imported thoroughbred horses will be held at the Saratoga race course on Tuesday, Aug. 15, when Delbert Reiff will dispose of twenty-five head of French-bred yearlings and two-year-olds, sired by Elf, Rock Sand, Alcantara II., Sundridge, Oversight, Prestige, Hellcon, San Antonio, Negeful, Querido, Maxium, Arc de Triomph, MacDonald, Ramrod, Ossian, and Fitz Herbert. All the youngsters are out of high-class mares from the best families in the French and English stud books.

MELROSE STAKES WON BY HAUBERK

W. R. Coe's Speedy Colding Lands Feature Event at the Empire City Course.

Mud horses had another inning at the Empire City track yesterday. The course was ankle deep in mire, and the thoroughbreds wallowed and plowed their way through to the finish in the various events. The fields were small and the attendance was principally confined to those persons known as the "regulars."

The feature of the program was the Melrose Stakes, valued at $1,500, for three-year-olds and upwards, a selling affair at one mile and a sixteenth. The winner was W. R. Coe's Hauberk, which defeated Andrew Miller's Bac by a length. With W. J. Anderson's Sir William Johnson scratched, the field was reduced to four contestants.

Although bumped at the start and knocked out of his stride, Hauberk was not long in getting under way after the barrier was sprung. Campbell, Captain Cassatt's promising young rider, had the mount, and for a time he remained behind Bac, which made the early pace. Coming around the turn into the stretch, the winner came up alongside of Bac, and for almost a sixteenth they ran stride for stride.

Hauberk, in making the bend, ran out slightly and took the middle of the course. The pair raced almost to the judges' stand together. Fifty yards from the finish the victor, under a furious drive, took the lead, and came on, to win by a short length. The Quincy Stable's Sky Pilot was third all the way. Wooden Shoes, the only other contestant, was making his first appearance since racing at Aqueduct. After the race the winner, entered for $1,000, was bid up to $2,500 and retained by the owner.

Jockey Shilling was in particularly good form, riding three of the six winners on the program. He had the mount on Gin Gloomy Gus in the opening race and won by six lengths. The event was a two-year-old selling affair, and it afforded those horsemen who have been taking part in bidding up and claiming the past ten days an opportunity to get a start early in the afternoon. The winner was entered for $500 and apparently no one wanted him, but I. M. Hedrick claimed Gifford A. Cochran's Daddy Long Legs for $1,500.

While there were five starters there was very little to the race, as Gloomy Gus rushed into a winning lead in the first furlong. The Gus filly went the greater became his margin, and he passed the stand practically pulled up. Daddy Long Legs did not get off as well as the others, but finished gamely, beating the tiring Gertrude Marie for the place.

Shilling took the next race also with Ninety Simplex. This event was for nonwinners of three races since May 17, and was another selling event in which I. M. Hedrick figured conspicuously ex post facto. The winner, entered for $500, was bid up to $600, and went to the present owner, D. Woodfair.

Ninety Simplex was a heavy favorite when the barrier went up, and made every pole a winning one, never being really let down at any stage of the race. He won handily with six lengths to spare. Royal Meteor was always the one closest to the winner, but never in a position where he caused the followers of Ninety Simplex much uneasiness. The second horse was eight lengths in front of Maifou, while the remainder of the field trailed throughout.

The colors of the Brighton Stable flashed in front when Sprint, with Taplin up, won the Hillsdale Handicap, at six furlongs. The Rock Sand filly had to do her best to defeat Fenmouse, a three-year-old by the same sire.

Taplin appeared to be in no hurry to take the winner into the lead, and Fenmouse and Dorcas alternated in cutting out the pace. Coming into the stretch, Sprint was able to slip into the inside berth, and she raced the other two furiously off their legs, finally catching and passing Fenmouse a few yards from the finish, to win by a scant half length. Fan Maid showed plenty of speed at the start, but tired before the finish, and came in last.

The third victory for Shilling was in the fifth race, a selling event for four-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a furlong. Trader, the winner, from the Marrone stable, was boosted from an entered price of $700 to $1,400 by H. H. Fink, but the necessary $5 was forthcoming from the stable and the horse was protected.

Transit did not have to go very fast to obtain the Clyon's share of the purse, as the selling race was the pacemaker throughout. Sealwart Helen, which was second, was in difficulties at the start, and did not get into her stride until the other horses had a commanding lead. The filly showed her gameness, however, by coming from behind, making up a lot of ground, and finishing next to the winner. Daingerfield, which many thought to have a good chance of figuring prominently, was unable to do better than third. Campbell, his jockey, lost one of his stirrup irons, and almost fell off his mount.

A nose separated Whitney Belle and Harry Payne Whitney's Gladiola in the last race, which was won by the former. Mink, who rode the Whitney entry, made a protest, asserting that he had been fouled by Taplin on the winner, but the judges would not allow the claim, and the race stood as run.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, with $600 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

Gloomy Gus, b. c., O. C. Rasch's br. c., 111 pounds, by Ogden-Happy Kate, 2½ to 1, 3 to 5, out, (H. Shilling).....1[4]
Daddy Long Legs, G. A. Cochran's br. f., 4½ to 1, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, out, (J. McCahey).....2[1½]
Gertrude Marie, Brighton Stable's br. f., 113, 11 to 10, 7 to 20, out, (E. Taplin).....3[3]
Moonlighter, (imp.,) Sealwart Van also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, non-winners of three races since May 17; one mile. Time—1:44.

Ninety Simplex, E. E. Peck's ch. g., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Marathon-Flash of Lightning, 11 to 10, 1 to 3, out, (H. Shilling).....1[1]
Royal Meteor, J. J. Mahon, Jr.'s ch. g., aged, 115, 2 to 1, 9 to 20, 1 to 6, out, (L. Lyke).....2[2]
Maifou, F. A. Herold's ch. f., 3, 102, 4½ to 1, even, 2 to 5, out, (E. Ball).....3[3½]
Woodfair, Mary Estelle Gainsborough, Col. Holloway, Monmouth also ran. Tie Pin scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maiden, handicap, with $600 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.

Sprint, Brighton Stable's b. f., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Rock Sand-Sprité, 13 to 5, 7 to 5, out, (E. Taplin).....1[1½]
Fenmouse, Dr. A. Muller's br. f., 4, 116, 13 to 10, 2 to 5, out, (C. Burlingame).....2[½]
Dorcas, Cleveland Stable's b. f., 3, 107, 20 to 1, 4 to 1, even, (R. Hoffman).....3[1½]
Fan Maid also ran. Lorac and Comely scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Melrose Stakes, selling; $1,500; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

Hauberk, W. R. Coe's b. g., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Martinet-Druid, 13 to 10, 1 to 4, and out, (E. Campbell).....1[1]
Bac, A. Miller's ch. g., 5, 118, 6 to 5, 1 to 4, and out, (J. Butwell).....2[1]
Sky Pilot, Quincy Stable's ch. c., 3, 102, 6 to 1, 6 to 5, and out, (R. Ball).....3[3]
Wooden Shoes also ran. Sir William Johnson scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year

YANKEES YIELD TO THE WHITE SOX

CALDWELL IS WILD, YANKS ARE TAMED

Ray Casts Sphere with Anything but Precision, Nullifying His Mates' Stick Work.

TWO SOX TWIRLERS RETIRE

Yet Donovanites Can't Compensate for Caldwell, and Chicago Escapes with Game, 13 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Plucky work with the bat by the Yankees today could not counteract poor pitching by Ray Caldwell, and the New York team tumbled into a defeat in the first clash of its second Western trip. Manager Donovan thinks his team will hold first place, crippled or not crippled, and the stiff upper lip he carries reflects the fighting spirit of the whole team. His men made a gritty stand today against a team which was scoring a lot of runs—the score was 13 to 8—but the numerous ways in which Caldwell complicated matters gave his mates a handicap which was too much for them.

Lee Magee, who hurt his ankle in Buffalo yesterday, is out of it for a day or two, but Hugh High was back in position. Donovan had his outfield all shaken up before the game was over. His moves for the most part worked well, but every time the Yankees drew up close to the White Sox Caldwell took a turn for the worse.

The White Sox made runs in large clumps, doing their best hitting when Caldwell was having fits of wildness. Whenever Ray passed anybody or hit any one—and his fall from grace was so complete that he did both—some Chicagoan stepped up and slammed him. Disaster of this sort occurred three times, and the third one put the White Sox so far ahead that all the uphill battling of the Yankees was thrown away.

Cicotte, who began for the Sox, was as wild as Caldwell, but less time was given him in which to show his remissness. Russell relieved him in the second inning, and in due time was saluted with a cordiality by the Yanks which made him beat an unceremonious retreat to the shed.

Yanks Lead at Start.

Cicotte passed Hartzell and Peck in the first inning. Between passes High forced Hartzell, but Pipp singled and sent High home, and when Schalk dropped the return to the plate of Oldring's fly to Felsch, Peck produced a run. A two-run lead at the outset was splendid, but the pleasant frame of mind created in the New York camp had short life.

Caldwell immediately began disbursing passes. The White Sox made five runs in their first inning. The manner of this was as follows: A walk by Murphy, a sacrifice by Weaver, a walk by Collins, a Texas League two-bagger by Jackson, the hits of Ness with a pitched ball, a pass to Felsch, which crowded a run to the plate, and a three-bagger by Schalk.

Ray Fisher's equanimity was so upset by the turn of affairs in the first inning that he growled and growled at Dineen until that official banished him from the bench. He Yankees tallied in the second, scoring on a pass to Nunamaker, a passed ball, and a single by Baumann. They tallied again in the fifth on a triple by Peck and a sacrifice lift by Pipp. Two of them were on bases in the fourth, with one out, when Terry killed a rally and made a dazzling play on Caldwell's slap through short and threw to third for a force when he could not possibly have thrown out Caldwell at first.

The Yanks were only one run behind when the Sox started their fifth inning, but they were four runs in arrears when the Sox finished. A single by Weaver, a pass to Collins, a throw to the wrong base by Caldwell when Jackson bunted, a single through the diamond by Ness, a sacrifice fly, and a squeeze play netted three runs.

Rally Is in Vain.

The Yankees came through with a sharp hitting flurry in the sixth, scored three times, and scared the Sox. Two were out when Caldwell pierced short field with a single. Baumann crammed a hit to right, Mullen slugged to centre for two bases, and Peck scorched the diamond with a hot single. Scott relieved the harassed Russell and put a quietus on the Yanks.

Caldwell had had two bad innings, but his sixth was his worst. Leibold tapped him for two bases. Murphy bunted, and Caldwell for the second time threw to the wrong base. He tossed to Boone at third, but when the ball arrived Leibold had already done so. A pass to Collins filled the bases, and Caldwell was taken out. Only one hit was made off Love, this by Jackson with the bases filled. However, he made a wild throw to third which let two runs slip in. Otherwise he did well and far better than Caldwell. Mullen grounded to Terry in the ninth. The Sox shortstop made a two-base throw. Mullen advanced on Peck's fly to Felsch and jogged home on a sacrifice fly by Pipp. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy,cf	2	2	1	2	0	Hartzell,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Scott,p	1	0	0	0	0	Baumann,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Weaver,3b	4	2	2	1	1	High,lf	1	1	0	0	0
E Collins,2b	2	3	0	0	4	Mullen,cf	3	2	1	2	0
Jackson,lf	4	3	3	2	0	Pfaupfg,ss	4	2	2	0	4
Ness,lb	3	1	1	11	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Felsch,cf	3	1	2	4	1	Oldring,cf-rf	5	0	2	2	0
Schalk,c	2	0	1	3	2	Gedeon,2b	5	0	1	0	3
Terry,ss	4	0	0	3	5	Boone,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	2	N'makerc	3	1	1	4	1
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	2	Caldwell,p	2	1	1	0	3
J Collins,rf	1	0	0	1	0	Love,p	1	0	0	0	1
aLeibold	1	1	1	0	0	bAlexander	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	13	9	27	17	Total	35	8	11	24	12

a-Batted for Russell in sixth inning.
b-Batted for High in second inning.

Chicago	5	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	—13
New York	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	—8

Two-base hits—Mullen, Oldring, Jackson, Leibold, Weaver. Three-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Boone, Weaver, Ness, Jackson, Schalk, Murphy. Sacrifice flies—Pipp, (2,) Felsch. Double play—E. Collins, Terry, and Ness. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 5; off Love, 1; off Cicotte, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 8 hits, 11 runs in five innings, none out in sixth; off Love, 1 hit, 1 run in one inning; off Cicotte, 1 hit, 2 runs in one and one-third innings; off Russell, 8 hits, 4 runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Scott, 2 hits, 1 run in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, Ness. Struck out—By Love, 2; by Russell, 2; by Scott, 1. Wild pitch—Cicotte. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 3; Atlanta, 0.
Memphis, 5; Chattanooga, 2.
New Orleans, 4; Mobile, 4.
Little Rock, 3; Nashville, 1.

Eastern League.

Portland, 5; Hartford, 4.
Lawrence, 1; New Haven, 0.
Worcester, 4; Lynn, 2.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 7; Toledo, 3.
Louisville, 9; Columbus, 1.
Kansas City, 5; St. Paul, 1.
Milwaukee, 3; Minneapolis, 2.

Judges for Plainfield Dog Show.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 25.—The Plainfield Kennel Club at its meeting last night named the following judges for the fifth annual bench show, Sept. 28: Mrs. Frank F. Clark, Larchmont, N. Y.; Mrs. Abbie Rubino, Bergenfield; Fred Hill, Valley Cottage, N. Y.; George Greer, Rye, N. Y.; James Meade and Dr. J. E. Demund, Brooklyn; Vinton P. Breeze, Newark, and Dr. Henry Jarrett, Philadelphia.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; Boston, 2,
(Eleven innings.)
Cincinnati at New York,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia,
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 13; New York, 8.
Cleveland, 5; Boston, 4.
Detroit, 6; Washington, 5.
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	48	32	.600
Boston	43	35	.551
Philadelphia	44	36	.550
Chicago	43	45	.489
New York	39	42	.481
Pittsburgh	38	43	.475
St. Louis	41	48	.461
Cincinnati	36	52	.409

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	51	37	.580
Boston	49	38	.563
Cleveland	50	39	.562
Chicago	49	40	.551
Washington	47	41	.534
Detroit	47	45	.511
St. Louis	39	49	.443
Philadelphia	19	62	.235

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York,
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

SPEAKER'S BAT BEATS SOX.

Drives in Three of Indians' Runs, Downing His Old Team.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Cleveland won the opening game of the series from Boston here today, 5 to 4. Speaker defeated his former teammates by making three hits, driving in three runs and scoring two himself. Boston had the tying run on third in the ninth, but Bagby retired the side by fanning Walker. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	2	1	0	2	0	Hooper,rf	5	1	2	2	0
Wgans,ss	3	2	0	2	2	Barry,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Speaker,cf	3	2	3	3	0	Lewis,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Roth,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Hoffman,1b	4	1	0	10	1
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	14	1	Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Chapman,3b	4	0	1	1	2	Gardner,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Daly,c	3	0	0	3	0	Scott,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Howard,2b	3	0	0	1	4	Thomas,c	2	1	1	9	1
Bagby,p	3	0	0	1	4	Ruth,p	4	0	2	0	3
						Foster,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5	6	27	14	aHenriksen	0	0	0	0	0
						bMcNally	0	0	0	0	0
Total							33	4	10	24	15

a-Batted for Barry in ninth inning.
b-Ran for Henriksen in ninth inning.
Errors—Wambsgans, Hobiltzel.

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Roth, Speaker, Scott. Sacrifice hits—Wambsgans, Walker, Lewis, (2,) Scott. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 4; off Ruth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 10 hits, 3 runs in nine innings; off Ruth, 4 hits, 2 runs in seven innings, (none out in eighth;) off Foster, 2 hits, 1 run in one inning. Struck out—By Bagby, 2. Wild pitches—Foster, Bagby. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

TIGERS NOSE OUT SENATORS

Washington Gets Four-Run Lead, but Sees It Vanish.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—Washington lost the opening game of its Western trip here today by 6 to 5, after getting a four-run lead in the first inning. In this period James of Detroit was knocked out on six clean hits, two of them doubles. Boland and Dubuc, who replaced him—the first named retiring to let a pinch hitter in—stopped the slugging.

Each side used three pitchers. Neither Ayres nor Gallia bothered the home team much, though Ayres might have pulled through but for a costly error by Moeller. Three double plays on the Detroit side helped out the home pitchers. There was a lot of good fielding by both nines.

Three hits in a row in the ninth by Burns, Crawford, and Veach put over the winning run. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	1	2	2	3	Moeller,lf	2	1	1	3	0
Bush,ss	3	1	0	0	1	Foster,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Burns,lb	5	1	2	13	0	Milan,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Crawford,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Rice,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Shanks,3b	4	1	1	0	1
Heilmann,cf	3	2	1	2	0	Gharrity,1b	2	1	1	9	1
Young,2b	3	1	2	2	4	Henry,c	4	0	1	2	1
Baker,c	3	0	0	5	0	McBride,ss	4	0	1	2	4
James,p	0	0	0	0	0	H.Harper,p	0	0	0	0	0
Boland,p	2	0	0	0	0	Ayres,p	2	0	0	1	2
Dubuc,p	0	0	0	0	2	Gallia,p	1	0	0	0	5
aG. Harper	0	0	0	0	0	Jamieson,lf	1	0	0	0	0
						Acosta,lf	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	6	9	27	11	Total	32	5	9	25	12

aWinning run made with one out in ninth.
a-Batted for Boland in sixth inning.
Error—Moeller.

Detroit	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—6
Washington	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Gharrity, McBride. Stolen bases—Moeller, Foster, Shanks. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Baker. Sacrifice flies—Crawford, G. Harper. Double plays—McBride, Foster, and Gharrity; Young and Burns, (2); Burns, unassisted. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Detroit, 10. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; off Ayres, 3; off Gallia, 2; off Boland, 2; off Dubuc, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off H. Harper, 1 hit, 1 run in two-thirds of an inning; off Ayres, 4 hits, 2 runs in five and one-third innings; off Gallia, 4 hits, 1 run in three innings; off James, 6 hits, 4 runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Boland, 3 hits, 1 run in five and one-third innings; off Dubuc, no hits, no runs in three innings. Struck out—By Ayres, 2; by Gallia, 1; by Boland, 3; by Dubuc, 2. Wild pitch—H. Harper. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	1
Toronto	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

First Game.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2	3	1
Providence	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	..	—4	8	3

Second Game.

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	4	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3	10	2

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	1	3
Rochester	1	0	6	0	1	0	2	0	..	—10	13	0

Second Game.

Buffalo	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—6	10	1	
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	5	6	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	45	36	.543
Providence	46	38	.548
Toronto	41	36	.372
Montreal	43	39	.524
Baltimore	44	41	.518
Richmond	39	42	.481
Newark	37	43	.431
Rochester	31	47	.397

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Baltimore.
Providence at Richmond.
Montreal at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.

New York State League.

Harrisburg, 2; Syracuse, 1.
(First game.)
Harrisburg, 3; Syracuse, 1.
(Second game.)

MATTY'S DEBUT AS MANAGER PUT OFF

Rain Postpones His Polo Grounds Appearance with the Reds.

Hosts of friends of Christy Mathewson, the greatest favorite New York baseball fans ever had, were keenly disappointed yesterday when rain prevented Matty's début at the Polo Grounds as manager of the Cincinnati Reds. The Seventh Regiment Band was in waiting and many orders had been placed by his admirers for horticultural tokens of esteem.

Yesterday's postponed game will be played some time in September. There will be one game this afternoon, beginning at 3:40, and yesterday's reception program for Matty will be carried out as originally planned, weather permitting.

The fans are also anxious to see Charley Herzog back in a Giant uniform, and the former Giant is sure to get a reception, as well as Matty. Slim Sallee in New York regalia will be another novelty. The Giants are angling for Middleton, the star pitcher of the Louisville club of the American Association, and he may come here soon through a deal in which Wade Killifer, who came to the New York club with Herzog, will figure. Killifer remained in Chicago pending the negotiations.

Mathewson received many expressions of good-will and sorrow at his departure yesterday. New York fans are all sorry to see him go, but they are rooting for him to make as great a manager as he has been a pitcher.

"It was no easy thing," said Matty yesterday, "for me to leave all my old friends on the Giants and sever connections with Manager McGraw and President Hempstead. I realized, however, that my pitching days were over and I have been associated with the game so long now that I do not care to leave it. I have always thought that when my active days as a player were over I would like to try my hand as a big league manager.

"It is too early yet to say anything about the possibilities of the Cincinnati club. But from my brief experience I know that I am going to like it, and know the Reds will play the best ball they are capable of during the rest of the season. We are willing to start at the bottom and build up all over again and, of course, that will take some time. It will require a lot of patience and hard work, I know, but I am confident that we shall show results. The boys are willing to do their best for me and what manager could ask more."

The only serious injury on the Giants' squad is Fletcher's bruised wrist. He was hit on the right wrist by a pitched ball from Mamaux's mighty arm in Pittsburgh, and although no bones were broken Fletcher finds the wrist so stiff that he is unable to throw. He will be out of the game for a while yet, and in the meantime Herzog will play at short and Lobert at third.

CUBS WIN IN ELEVENTH.

Braves, However, Will Protest Decision Allowing the Run.

BOSTON, July 25.—Chicago defeated the Braves 3 to 2 in an eleven-inning contest today. Umpire Eason's decision, however, allowing the run scored by the Cubs in the eleventh, will be protested by Boston. Zimmerman, who had reached first on a fielder's choice, came all the way home when Fitzpatrick threw badly to first on Saier's grounder.

Boston will contend that Zimmerman should have been allowed to take third only on the play. Umpire Eason ruled that the runner had rounded second before the ball went into Boston's dugout and was entitled to continue to the plate.

Evers and Zeider had a mix-up in the sixth which threatened serious developments until players from both teams separated them. Both were put out of the game by Umpire Eason. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wortman,ss	4	0	0	3	0	Maranv'e,ss	5	0	1	3	1
Flack,rf	5	1	2	1	0	Evers,2b	3	0	1	1	0
Williams,cf	4	1	1	4	0	Wilhoit,rf	5	0	1	3	0
Zim'n,2b,3b	5	0	1	2	2	Maisel,lf	4	1	0	2	0
Schulte,lf	5	0	1	2	0	Kenehy,1b	2	0	0	7	1
Saier,1b	4	0	1	6	0	Smith,3b	2	0	0	3	1
Zeider,3b	3	0	1	0	1	Snodgrass,cf	4	1	0	4	1
Fischer,c	4	0	0	12	1	Gowdy,c	2	0	0	6	2
Hendrix,p	3	0	0	1	2	Fitzpatr'k,c	1	0	0	1	0
Knabe,2b	2	0	0	3	1	Barnes,p	4	0	0	1	2
						Fitzpatr'k,2b	2	0	1	1	1
Total	36	3	6	33	7	aConnolly	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	35	2	5	33	9

a-Batted for Gowdy in seventh inning.
Errors—Smith, Fitzpatrick.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0 1—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0 0—2

Two-base hit—Saier. Stolen base—Snodgrass. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Williams. Double play—Snodgrass and Gowdy. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 4; off Barnes, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 5 hits and 2 runs in eleven innings; off Barnes, 6 hits and 1 run in eleven innings. Struck out—By Hendrix, 7; by Barnes, 9. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Orth.

BROWNS BUSY WITH BATS.

They Pound Out Fourteen Hits and Beat Mackmen, 8 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—St. Louis batsmen pounded Lanning for five singles and a triple, which, with two bases on balls, netted St. Louis six runs in the second inning, and the Browns won the first game of the series with Philadelphia here today, 8 to 3. Sheehan, who relieved Lanning in the second inning with one out, was also hit hard. Koob kept his hits well scattered, the visitors getting only three runs on ten hits. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	1	2	0	0	Witt,ss	5	0	1	2	3
Austin,3b	3	1	1	1	3	Walsh,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Miller,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Strunk,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	13	0	Lajoie,2b	4	1	3	4	3
Pratt,2b	4	0	2	2	0	McInnis,1b	3	1	2	10	1
Marsans,cf	4	1	3	5	1	King,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Severeid,c	4	1	2	3	0	McElwee,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Johnson,ss	3	1	0	1	1	Carrell,c	3	0	0	2	4
Koob,p	3	1	0	1	4	Picinich,c	1	0	0	1	1
						Lanning,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aGalt	1	0	0	0	0
						bMeyers	1	0	1	0	0
						Sheehan,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	8	14	27	11	Total	37	3	10	24	17

Error—Witt.
a-Batted for McElwee in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Sheehan in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0 1—3

Two-base hits—McInnis, Miller. Pratt, Walsh. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Sisler, Marsans, Austin. Sacrifice hit—McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 5. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lanning, 3; off Koob, 1; off Sheehan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lanning, 5 hits and 6 runs in 1 1-3 innings; off Sheehan, 9 hits and 2 runs in 6 2-3 innings; off Koob, 10 hits and 3 runs in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lanning, (Johnson.) Struck out—By Koob, 3; by Sheehan, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

Sousa Wins at Coney Island Traps.

The regular monthly meet of the Coney Island Trap Shooting Club was held yesterday at the shooting ground in Luna Park. John Philip Sousa was the guest of honor. The high scores which won medals were made by Mr. Sousa, O. C. Jurney, Mrs. F. Walker Winch, and Mrs. O. C. Jurney. Mr. Susa scored 88 out of a possible 90 from a set trap; Mr. Jurney, 34 out of a possible 35 from a hand trap; and Mrs. Winch scored 22 out of a possible 25 in the ladies' hand trap contest. Mrs. Jurney won second prize in the grand set trap contest, for which she received a silver medal. The first three winners named received gold medals. The next meet will be held on Aug. 3, when Jack Fanning will be the guest of honor.

WAR-SWEPT FRANCE LIVES UNDERGROUND

Miss Hollingsworth Tells of the Wonders Worked by Stoical Women and Children.

SCHOOLS IN SHELL ZONE

Pupils Pursue Their Studies Wearing Gas Masks as Guns Thunder Death Messages.

Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, organizer and Chairman of the American Girls' Aid in this city, arrived home yesterday from France, where she has been since the middle of May, bringing many interesting stories of conditions there. Her organization is for the benefit of the families of French soldiers. It is a part of the Paris organization, of which Mrs. Gaston Pinto, Miss Hollingsworth's sister, is the moving spirit. Miss Hollingsworth made a tour of France, and brought news of things not coming through the regular sources.

"It is wonderful what the people are doing," she said. "In Rheims they are all living in cellars, but they are carrying on the business of life as if everything was as it should be. They go out to look after the vines at night and the wines are made in the cellars. It is in the cellars that the little children go to school, and, as the Germans are still sending their poisonous gases in there, they wear gas masks.

"More help is needed for the children than for any one else. These little ones have kept up with their studies, and now they want to learn some business, and we try to do for them. Those who wish to take up professions we send to school and others who want to be bakers or gardeners we get places for as apprentices. The children are quite serious about what they want to do. They never have as much time to play as American children; they study longer hours and then help with the work of the family.

"One thing we have discovered in Paris in our work there is that there does not seem to be much of the race suicide they talk about among the French. My sister finds that the average French family numbers five, which is not bad.

"Now they are having tuberculosis with all their other troubles. With the lung wounds, the gases and pneumonia the malady has become prevalent. One man came to us, bringing his little girl. He could hardly speak. He said the little girl was all that was left of his family. His wife had died of the disease.

"'I have never asked for help before,' he said, 'but if you can do something for the little girl I shall be grateful.'

"The children come to us from the northern part of France, from Alsace, Belgium, and the last to come were 250 from Verdun and the little towns around there. Their constitutions are ruined from what they have gone through during the long siege. The people will not leave those places. All they have in the world is there. There are many children who have been seriously wounded by shells. One little girl from Verdun for whom there was no chance we gave a doll and she never made a complaint afterward. She died with it in her arms and they buried it with her.

"They say conditions are more normal in Paris, and in one way they are, but you see now many men who have been seriously crippled around the streets and blind soldiers being led from place to place. One old woman who had adopted several children came to us and when we asked what she would need to set her up in business she said 20 francs ($4.) With that she started in business selling flowers.

"Some of the most interesting things I saw in France this time were at Lourdes, where I was on July 14. Little children from all over France came in special trains to offer prayers on that day to Our Lady of Lourdes for peace, while in Belgium some other trains filled with Belgians to pray for peace for their country. The children were all in white, and with their arms outstretched to form a cross they knelt before the famous shrine and chanted prayers. It was wonderful to see the procession marching down from the top of the hill, the priests, the cardinals in their red robes, the statue of the Virgin and the great cross on the top of the hill, which is lighted with electricity at night.

"There is a large camp of Alsatian prisoners at Lourdes and they gave them a special dinner to celebrate the holiday. The prisoners are very well treated. They are on a high cliff overlooking the beautiful valley and are entirely unrestrained, only having to report at a certain time."

Miss Hollingsworth has one of the menus for the prisoners' July 14 dinner. It is decorated with sketches by an Alsatian artist. Everything has to do with the war. There is a line of little figures at the top, pairs, French and Germans fighting, and at the bottom is a large German who is feeling the effects of a big bomb which is bursting under him. This is a war menu. The soup is consommé of the trenches, the entrée, veal Verdunoie; the roast, fowl roasted a l'Anglaise; the vegetables, frites du poilu, and tartes a la Russe form the dessert.

"We must raise money now to get medicine for the children," said Miss Hollingsworth. "Tonics, they need above all things to help build them up after all they have gone through. They are trying with success a new cure for the wounded—a sun cure. They are using it at the hospital at Romorantin, near Blois, wounds are bathed, treated with antiseptics, and then exposed to the sun. Some quite serious wounds have thus been cured in less than a month."

A strong impression of the religious feeling pervading France and the great popularity of Jeanne d'Arc as the patron saint of the soldiers was observed by Miss Hollingsworth.

"They have had to put up many statues to her," said she, "and wherever there is one you see it almost covered with little photographs of the men who have died in the war, placed their by their mothers and sisters and wives, who have commended their souls to the care of Jeanne d'Arc, and keep candles constantly burning."

COSTIGAN ATTACKS RATING.

Lieutenant Asks Writ Against Civil Service Board.

Police Lieutenant Daniel E. Costigan applied to Justice Mullan in the Bronx Supreme Court yesterday for a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering the Municipal Civil Service Commission to rate him on the eligible list for Captains at 86.77 points, instead of 86.27, as he now stands. The standing he desires would put him in the twelfth position on the list.

He contends that no credit was given him on his examination for an "honorable mention" he received in 1905 for exceptional zeal and integrity in the service. He says two other Lieutenants who won honorable mention for personal bravery were credited, and since have been made Captains.

Justice Mullan said the attitude of the Commission in having drawn a fine distinction between "zeal and integrity" and "personal bravery" was "somewhat whimsical," and intimated strongly that he would grant the writ.

Quarantines Bar Juvenile Actors.

The outbreak of infantile paralysis is causing some inconvenience to managers of plays in whose casts there are children of less than 16 years of age. Many cities have raised a quarantine against children from New York, and these plays have had to cancel dates scheduled for those cities. In the cast of St. John Ervine's new drama, "Jane Clegg," are two juvenile players, Charles Crumpton and Neville Westman. Several cities where the play had been booked have refused to allow the children to enter, and as a result the dates following the opening engagement in Stamford have been cancelled. No further engagements will be played till the production is presented here in September.

1,200 MOVIE MEN ORGANIZE.

National Association to Fight Proposed New Federal Tax.

At a meeting attended by 1,200 representatives of all branches of the motion picture industry, held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor, plans were developed to carry on the crusade launched recently against the inclusion of the theatre receipts tax clause in the new revenue bill. These plans embrace a nation-wide campaign to be conducted through the medium of the 18,000 moving picture theatres in the United States, and an appeal to both Presidential candidates for statements as to their position in the matter.

A proposed clause in the revenue measure calls for a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross receipts of all theatres. The legitimate theatrical interests of the country are working through the Theatre Managers' United Protective Association to effect the deletion of the clause, while the film interests will bring pressure to bear through the newly formed National Association of the Motion Picture Industry.

It is estimated that movie theatres under the proposed bill would be taxed $1,000,000, in addition to what they are now taxed. The picture men feel that, because their industry has prospered in recent years, they have been singled out for extra taxation.

On every screen throughout the country the alleged injustice of the measure will be dwelt upon.

It was also decided to ask both President Wilson and Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, for an expression of their position in the matter. It was suggested that Mr. Hughes, who maintains headquarters at the Astor, be approached at once, but it was decided that both candidates be waited upon at some designated time.

The organization of the association was perfected with the election of the following to official positions: William A. Brady, Carl Laemmle, Adolph Zukor, J. Stuart Blackton, William J. Sherrill, Richard A. Rowland, Hiram Abrams, P. A. Powers, W. W. Irwin, L. L. Levine, E. C. McManus, Arthur James, W. S. Bush, Fred Beecroft, Paul Gulick, B. H. Trigger, Louis Blumenthal, all of New York; Fred Gunning and A. P. Tugwell, Los Angeles; P. J. Jesup, Detroit; M. A. Choyinski,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....42 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
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PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916.

ENGLAND'S NEW CRISIS.

The new political controversy which disturbs Great Britain, at a time when the conduct of a great war demands all the energy and administrative skill the Government can muster, is based on trivialities. It is all, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has said, a mere matter of phraseology. With the impetuosity and unreasoning temper of children. British statesmen of mature years and large experience have brought on a political crisis which may have the gravest consequences. The great fact was accomplished. An agreement had been reached for a temporary settlement of the Irish question, always vital but suddenly become threatening. The agreement was of a character almost without precedent in British history. Inspired by patriotic devotion to the empire, Nationalists and Ulsterites met on common ground and an arrangement was promised by which the chief features of the home rule law, suspended by the outbreak of the European war, should become immediately operative on a temporary basis. The Sinn Feiners had opened the eyes of the Government to the need of conciliating Ireland without delay. The adroitness and ingenuity of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, which have so often proved serviceable to the nation in its recent troubles, were once more enlisted. It seemed likely that the undying Irish question would be held in abeyance until after the peace of Europe was secured. But now all is turmoil again. Premature dissolution of Parliament is threatened, the Irish caldron is boiling hot, JOHN REDMOND finds himself regarded with suspicion among his adherents. It may be necessary to abandon the proposed temporary arrangement altogether.

Yet the whole matter rests on two trivial points of dispute, aside from the sombre threat made by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in his needless speech which precipitated this trouble, of the permanent maintenance in Ireland of a large standing army to watch the home rule experiment with loaded rifles. The first concerned the Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament. There was no idea of decreasing this until after dissolution, and dissolution was not to occur until the war had ended. The agreement provided, moreover, that within one year after the close of the war the whole Irish matter should be brought up for permanent settlement. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in his speech of Monday night said plainly that "Irish members would be summoned in undiminished numbers whenever Parliament considered the final settlement." Obviously, therefore, the dispute about Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament is on a mere matter of phraseology. The dispute about the permanent exclusion of the Ulster provinces is at bottom quite as trivial. As the proposed agreement was avowedly temporary, all its provisions were temporary. Sir EDWARD CARSON'S declaration on the floor of the House of Commons in regard to the present attitude of Ulster was the most agreeable passage in Monday's proceedings:

> It would not be a bad day for this country, for Ireland, and for the war if Mr. REDMOND and myself should shake hands on the floor of this House. But if that is to be done there can be no idea of coercion of Ulster. Let Ulster be struck out of the bill. Then go and win her if you can; she can be won by good government. If the hopes of a settlement in Ulster and the rest of Ireland are shattered now, it would be a calamity.
>
> At the end of the war we will have had enough fighting. We will have other great questions to deal with and it is inconceivable that we should resume our old quarrels.

Whatever mischief CARSON may have been responsible for in the past, he spoke then like a true patriot and a man of sense. "Win Ulster by good government." What better encouragement can the rest of Ireland ask than that? On the surface there is no reason why this deplorable matter should not be adjusted. But in reckoning with Ireland we must always look beneath the surface. It will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to restore the conditions which made the agreement possible. Though the bill may be drawn with the utmost discretion, the Irish may reject it and Great Britain may be compelled to go through the war with the fires of the burning question unsubdued even by a temporary device. But the Ministry has permitted itself to be placed in a position which justified suspicion. If Lord LANSDOWNE had not spoken in a foolish manner, with an utter disregard of the extreme delicacy of the situation, such differences as might have arisen over the phraseology of the bill might have been easily adjusted.

THE PRICE IS TOO HIGH.

Of course the Administration cannot expect the Senate to ratify a treaty for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix for the sum of $25,000,000. The highest price ever considered in previous negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies was $6,000,000. It has been generally thought that $5,000,000 would be a fair price. The United States ought to own the islands. Denmark does not want them. The resident subjects of Denmark would be much better off under American rule than they now are. Because of the value of the islands to the United States for defensive purposes, we might be induced to pay for them more than they are worth. But five times their estimated value is entirely too much. The Senate would reject the treaty, as the House of Representatives would refuse to authorize the payment of so much money, and the action of Congress would be upheld throughout the country.

There is not the slightest danger that any other Power will offer $25,000,000, or half that sum, for them. They must not be permitted, however, to fall into the hands of any other Power. The island of St. Thomas was once offered to the United States for $1,500,000. That was many years ago, but it is doubtful if its actual value has since increased. The islands are worth more to us now than they were then, because of their nearness to Porto Rico, our naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, and the Panama Canal. But their value to Denmark has appreciably decreased. If her present demand for a preposterously extravagant sum is based on the possibility of a sale of the islands to a European Power, the State Department has another difficult problem to solve, and diplomatic discretion and skill of a high order will be required in its solution.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BERLIN.

Sub-Lieutenant ANTOINE MARCHAL, who monoplaned from Nancy almost across Germany, dropped over Berlin copies of some very sensible remarks "on the causes of the war and the "principal reasons why the Allies are "bound to win," made the "world's record" of 807 miles without a stop, and would have reached the Russian lines, only some sixty miles further, had not his spark-plugs mutinied, deserves all the credit and renown which his exploit will bring him among sportsmen, all the decorations the French Government will bestow upon him, and the Austrians are sure to treat him well. Not so much the boldness of his flight through a hostile country as the remarkable humanity and good sense of his system of bombardment invites THE TIMES to approve him and admire him, and the clever Frenchmen, whoever they are, who suggested that system.

"We could bombard the open town "of Berlin, and thus kill women and "innocent children, but we are content "to throw only the following proc- "lamation," begins the Sub-Lieutenant's bomb. Will the Germans remember that? Will the Allies remember that and never proceed again to those so-called "reprisals" by which they have sometimes allowed themselves to participate in the savagery which they resent in their enemies? There is absolutely no military value in random massacres from the air, unless it be to beget a fiercer hatred and a sterner resolution among the nationals of the victims. The aerial propaganda is at least harmless. One can even imagine that there are many Germans, in the present condition of the German people, who may ponder such words as these in the monoplane manifesto:

> We wish to make a repetition of the present carnage impossible, and that object will be attained if, in Germany, the people possess the right to decide questions of war and peace for themselves.

The Zeppelins could carry a big cargo of German propaganda to England and France, but what German argument would appeal to a democratic people directing its own destinies?

UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMNED.

The unanimity with which American opinion condemns and protests against Great Britain's blacklist of American merchants ought to have some sort of effect upon the British Government. The American public, of which so large a part is in sympathy with the cause for which the Allies are fighting, has been aroused to no passionate excitement by the interference with our mails or by the disturbance of our trade by the British blockade. We have shown a great deal of patience, we have been unusually patient in the past. We know that England unprepared had to contend for two years against the formidable preparedness of Germany, and it was only natural that allowances should be made for the exigencies of war. But England is now prepared, her armies are engaged in a successful offensive, her blockade has demonstrated its effectiveness. Why, then, should she seize this particular moment for issuing a decree that she must have foreseen would produce much irritation here? It has in fact produced a great deal of irritation, it is universally disliked, and not one American voice has been heard in apology or extenuation.

The Administration at Washington was disposed to rest its protest upon the ground that the blacklist is an unpardonable invasion of our moral right. Legal grounds of objection will be reserved for later use. Morally, of course, the thing is indefensible. It amounts to a blacklist not only of firms that have traded with Germany, which was their legal right, but to an embargo also upon American firms trading with the blacklisted concerns. The scope of it widens indefinitely and might become so inclusive that all patience and toleration would be at an end, and we should have to take thought less about the nature than about the effectiveness of the defensive measures we are called upon to adopt. It still seems to us that on proper representations to the British Government of the needless and the provocative character of the blacklist it would be disposed to modify the ban materially or withdraw it altogether. It is untimely, ill advised, the need of it was not at all in substance but only in sentiment, and its practical consequences cannot be of advantage to Great Britain.

THE KAISER'S DELUSION.

Kaiser WILHELM explained to some wounded soldiers on his recent visit to the eastern front why he is unable to take a more active part in the war. It is not conceivable that any of his soldiers have expected him to fight in the trenches or to lead charges. But it is quite understandable that as a military leader he sometimes feels regret that he is unable to make his personal "mark on the enemy." He has been a man of action as well as a man of words. His words, in this speech, as reported in a dispatch which reaches the rest of the world through Berne, were of a kind to astound twentieth century democracies. It seems incredible that even his soldiers, born in an enlightened age, believe that "the inscrutable Almighty" has burdened him with the leadership of his country and its armies. It is inconceivable that the millions of men and women of German birth or descent in this country can even pretend to believe that the Kaiser acts by "divine appointment," that by the force of divine destiny he must think and decide for a great nation.

There is no doubt of the sincerity of the Kaiser's belief in the divine appointment of Kings. He has often expressed it. But most of the western world outgrew the notion of the divine origin of Kings centuries ago. It would be difficult to say how many Russians still believe in the divine authority of the Czar, but Russia has not yet wholly emerged into the light. Germany is a progressive country, and has exerted a tremendous influence upon modern thought. But underlying all the show of enlightenment is this pernicious idea of earthly power responsible only to divine authority, a divine authority created by the German imagination for German use, an idea tolerated by the few, blindly accepted by the many. In its name Belgium was laid waste. France was invaded, helpless women and children have been brutally slaughtered. For this idea of a German right and wrong, peculiar only to Germany, the empire is at war today with the other great Powers, and the current of sympathy in the countries not drawn into the war is strongly against her. It is the idea that must be crushed out of existence before this terrible war is finished.

When there is talk of crushing Germany, that is what is meant—the destruction of the vain belief which seems in the last two years to have obsessed the German dynasty, that it is fulfilling its destiny under a divine will that knows no compassion, a belief which leads it to discard all treaty obligations while it tramples upon the rights of neighbors in its effort to extend upon the earth's surface a kind of power so repugnant to the rest of humanity. The Kaiser's delusion must be dispelled.

MEN AND GUNS FROM VERDUN.

"The enemy was defeated at Lon- "gueval by a powerful counterattack "by the Brandenburg Grenadiers of "Douaumont fame."

So says the official statement issued by German Army Headquarters on the west front on Monday. So Berlin tells us that soldiers supposed to be at Verdun are on the Somme, have been called there to help hold back the Franco-British flood. Men are being taken away from Verdun, and there is only one reason for that; it is because it cannot be helped, because men must be had on the Somme, whatever happens at Verdun. Again yesterday the official German statement, reporting a repulse of the British and French, says: "East of Pozières, at Foureaux "Wood, near Longueval and near "Guillemont, the Brandenburg Grena- "diers and the gallant 104th Sabon "Regiment again distinguished them- "selves." "In the last few days," says the British statement of yesterday, "the enemy brought further reinforce- "ments of infantry and guns to the "Somme front."

So the Germans are withdrawing men from Verdun, and the great and sanguinary battle which began on Feb. 21 is nearing its end. At its beginning it was likened to Gettysburg. It may prove to be closer in its resemblance than anybody dared predict, for Gettysburg was the last great offensive of what then became a lost cause. The tenacity of the Germans in keeping up the assault on Verdun after the impossibility of victory was evident everywhere beyond their borders may be explained by the domestic, rather than the military, situation. The dispatches from Berlin have had a sound somewhat bewildering to non-German ears. The correspondents have written their dispatches as if Verdun, not the Somme, was the thing kept constantly before their eyes, and therefore most important to them. The news "from So-and-So overshadows in in- "terest for the moment even the news "from Verdun," they have written, at a time when the eyes of all the rest of the world were not turned to Verdun but to the Somme; and countless little turns of phrase have shown that the German authorities were still holding Verdun up to their people as the point of interest. It broke the force of the discouraging news from the Somme; that news was depressing, of course, but what of it? Verdun was about to fall, and the Allies' offensive would break down when the march to Paris was resumed. No doubt it was to keep up this illusion that the attack on Verdun was persisted in so long after the rest of the world could see that it was vain.

The heavy emphasis laid on the presence of the Brandenburgers on the Somme, made heavy by its apparently unnecessary repetition day after day, may be for the purpose of gradually accustoming the German mind to the withdrawal of troops from Verdun. The time is probably at hand when the German mind will have to be reconciled to the abandonment altogether of the attack on Verdun and the recognition that the last German offensive has been abandoned. So long as Verdun was assailed there was room for the pride of hope; Germany was not altogether bound round and encompassed, was striking as well as struck at. When the terrible hammering on the Somme forces the acknowledgment that the attack on Verdun has ceased, the German mind should be stripped of its last illusion.

CYCLONE BLOWN DOWN.

The Hon. Cyclone DAVIS, the Sage of Sulphur Springs, Congressman at Large from Texas, will be at large in Washington no more after March 4, 1917. To students of political sociology he has the charm of bringing back, in the studied carelessness of his dress, in the fervor and reverberance of his speech, in the salience, exaggeration, and strong local accent of his personality, the curious, almost forgotten race of Populist statesmen of the nineties, such as Senator PEFFER of Kansas, whose free neck scorned a collar; "Sockless" JERRY SIMPSON, the Medicine Lodge, Kansas, Representative in Congress, a man of great humor and shrewdness; Governor WAITE of Colorado, known as "Bloody Bridles" WAITE on account of the innocent ferocity of a once celebrated utterance.

The direct primary, which has just dethroned Mr. DAVIS, sent him to be the wonder of the marble halls of debate. The Houston Post tells us, and the information is welcome to the many who are puzzled by Texas politics, that "there are at present with- "in the Democratic body [of Texas] "about 150,000 or more former Pop- "ulists." Mr. DAVIS, who would have had no ghost of a chance of being nominated by a convention, was supported by the Populist-Democrats, while the Democratic vote was scattered among a dozen candidates. He attributes his present defeat to "booze, boodle, and big business," and to the fact that the names of several DAVISES were on the ballot, while his efforts to have himself identified officially by his immortal title of "Cyclone" were frustrated. So the Sixty-fifth Congress will be bereft of an amusing and a harmless character of the Sixty-fourth.

Excellent old "Cyclone," always true to the initiative and referendum! Why should he fall, while another Texas Congressman at Large, the Hon. JEFF: MCLEMORE, who was born in a storm, writes his Christian name with a colon, although his name is plain "JEFF," not "JEFFERSON," and who fathered the resolution of surrender, is renominated? But Texas, if she will forgive us, is more than a little queer in the matter of politics and politicians.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

America's Love Of Riley.

Many commentators on the posthumous honors that have been paid to JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY in Indiana's capital city are treating them as an answer, and even as a sufficient answer, to the common charge that Americans have little thought and less appreciation for any except material things—the things usually described as "the almighty dollar."

That accusation is indeed absurd, especially when it comes from foreigners in regular alternation with the other accusation that all Americans are reckless spenders of the money which they are supposed to earn in large amounts and so easily. Those same foreigners, when at all typical of the European races, will all pinch a franc, a mark, a lira, or a shilling with fingers far more firm and loving than those which the typical American contracts to prevent the flight of a dollar. The fact, however, that JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, dead, is carried to the Capitol and lies there "in state" while mourning thousands pass in demonstration of sorrow and respect for the singer of rustic lays, might be regarded, by some unkind critics, as the exception that proves the rule as to our regard for the builders of verse.

The unkind critics would have some excuse for doing so. It would indeed be hard to name any other American poet to whom such honors are likely to be paid, and, though nobody could deny the reality of RILEY'S gift, it would take more than courage to number him among poets by the world's consent called great or to say that the verse he built was "lofty." Its beauties and merits were other than that—his poems had humor and pathos, and many of them appealed directly and strongly to sensitive and ingenuous minds, but distinctly "literary" eminence he did not seek, or at any rate he did not attain it in many cases or in high degree.

RILEY earned thoroughly and honestly the affection that was his while alive and the tributes that have followed his death, yet his popularity among us proves too much about America in one way, and not enough in another, to make him a full refutation of the charge mentioned above.

To Avoid Defeat the Hope!

One of Germany's important newspapers, the Frankfurter Zeitung, makes a larger admission than it intended, than perhaps it realized, by saying that "Germany is a besieged fortress." In the first place, that statement frankly and sorrowfully confesses that the expectations of victory over the Allies, so confidently held and so arrogantly proclaimed at the beginning of the war and all through its first year and well into its second, have now been abandoned. Replacing them is a conviction, from a distance hardly distinguishable from a waning hope, that defeat can be indefinitely postponed.

"That Germany will never haul down her flag," says the paper quoted, "we know very well, but our enemies do not know it," and then follows an almost pathetic piece of boasting—"Europe has become a melting pot in which the nations are being tried for the true metal that is in them, and we know that Germany has more of it than all the others." Really sane people, when racially adult—not in the national childhood stage of development—never talk like that. And the vaunt goes ill with the declaration that Germany is a fortress besieged.

The natural end of every siege is the surrender of the place. History records a few notable instances in which the besiegers ultimately withdrew, and still fewer in which they were defeated and conquered, but examples are innumerable, or almost, in which fortresses that were called by their owners impregnable fell at last. To stand siege is in itself a confession of inferior strength—it is taking the defensive and leaving the offensive, with all its advantages, to the enemy.

The one hope of beleaguered fortresses is relief by friends coming from beyond the encircling lines. Whence can Germany expect that? From Turkey? From Bulgaria? From Sweden? As the Frankfurter Zeitung says in its most surprising admission, "Everything depends upon the besiegers as to when an end will be made of the bloody work." Not a joyful dependence, that!

A Practice Far from Commendable.

That San Francisco should have been moved to offer large rewards for the apprehension of the wretch or wretches who planned and executed there the crime of last Saturday is easily comprehensible. If, by this means, that eminently desirable end should be attained—and it may be—then the expedient will have been justified. It is, however, a plan for use only in the most serious emergencies, and then with reluctance—with a full understanding that it is an obnoxious remedy for desperate evils and one that always has, incidentally, deplorable effects.

More than once or twice the offer of these large rewards has inspired a zeal of quite the wrong kind—a determination to catch and convict the real criminal if possible, but some one, anyhow. Far more often the result is a demoralization of police and detective forces, by diminishing their interest in cases that present no opportunity for other gain than the consciousness of duty done.

The very best efforts of these representatives of the law do not earn more than their salaries and whatever of fame and promotion may be the consequences of intelligence and courage, notably displayed. As a temptation to betrayal of criminals by their accomplices, rewards have, perhaps, their most legitimate use, but even that is not a pleasing one. As a routine procedure, the offering of them is not to be commended and is even reprehensible.

To add to the offer of a reward the familiar "and no questions asked," simply announces a willingness to avoid loss by compounding felony, and it should be prohibited by law.

THE TIMES IN HIS WINDOW.

An Appreciative Editor Shares Its Pictures with the Public.

From the Sedgwick, (Colorado,) Sun.

The Sun's big window front is attracting no little attention these days—it's the only one of its kind anywhere in Colorado!

THE NEW YORK TIMES illustrated supplement is the best of its kind in the world, giving, as it does, living scenes of the great current events over the world—war happenings, art features, preparedness parades, in fact anything worth while—and the Sun each Wednesday places these beautiful pictures in the window for the information and edification of the people. And it is surprising to see the people who stop to study them. Many traveling men are spectators, and say that it beats any display in the State.

Two picture pages this week attract unusual attention—the Deutschland and its Captain and the group of Japan's women aristocracy, two nationalities of considerable importance here—and the Mexican scenes have attracted the numerous people of that country who work on the railroad and in the beet fields here.

When you get tired looking at the pictures, drop in and talk to the editor!

The Mission of Esperanto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This letter is written to refute the arguments of A. Y. Smith, writing in your esteemed paper on the "folly" of a new tongue. Mr. Smith makes the common mistake of thinking that Esperanto is designed to supplant national languages. This is not true. Esperanto is designed to supplement them. So there is no need that it should have a literature.

Mr. Smith speaks the truth when he says "different languages have different laws, idioms, and usages, which always make languages difficult to acquire." It is well-nigh impossible for one person to gain a thorough speaking knowledge of the representative national languages. But one can (it has been done) acquire a thorough knowledge of a language which combines the logical and easy usages of all. Moreover—and I know whereof I speak—no matter how idiomatically written by a native of one country, Esperanto is always intelligible to a brother Esperantist of another nationality, so long as elementary clearness is preserved.

As for the "little success" of Esperanto, I would say that its growth since its inception is admitted to have been marvelous.

P. LEWINSON, Jr.

New York, July 20, 1916.

BRITAIN'S BLACKLIST.

Not an Indication of a Lack of Friendship for the United States.

New York, July 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being profoundly impressed with a sense of the value for both nations of a permanently good understanding between the United States and Great Britain, I regard the issue of the so-called blacklist as a regrettable incident, and one which undeniably is capable of representation in an unpleasant aspect.

But I would venture to remind your readers of the lucid explanatory statement which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES (Page 1) of July 13. From this statement it appears that the policy of the British Government hitherto has been to interpret the Trading with the Enemy act as not necessarily applicable to enemy traders domiciled in friendly countries.

It appears, however, that in France and some other countries the doctrine is held that their nationals cannot trade with an enemy, no matter where domiciled. And in view of the findings of the recent Economic Conference held in Paris under the Presidency of the French Minister of Commerce, it may reasonably be inferred that the British Government has been actuated partly by a desire to act in conformity with the line adopted or advocated by Britain's close ally, France.

The code recommended by that conference includes the following: "The Allies will prohibit their own citizens and subjects and all persons residing in their territories from trading with (1) enemy subjects wherever resident and (2) with firms, &c., whose business is controlled wholly or partially by enemy subjects * * * whose names are included in a special list."

As to the practical effect of the list already referred to, it should be noted (1) that it simply debars British subjects from trading with certain concerns, and (2) that these concerns are not placed on the list simply because of their German designation, &c., for only eighty-two out of the vast number of firms with some sort of German connection in the United States are specified.

From the above (and other arguments which could readily be quoted) may it not be fairly deduced that the theory which would represent the issue of the list as indicating a lack of friendly consideration on the part of Britain is untenable?

And, lastly, if there has been any want of preliminary safeguarding explanation, this omission, though unfortunate, may itself have been indirectly due to the firm and well-founded confidence prevailing in Britain as to the predominating friendly feeling on the part of the United States toward that country.

BRITISH VISITOR.

James Whitcomb Riley's Origin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in your paper on James Whitcomb Riley the following statement occurs: "He was humble, of obscure origin, and self-educated." This is scarcely correct. I knew Mr. Riley's father when I was a law student in a law office in Indianapolis in the seventies. He frequently visited the office where I was a student to call on the members of the firm. He at that time was a practicing lawyer at Greenfield, the county seat of Hancock County, Ind., and I think before that he had been a Judge of one of the courts, either the Circuit or the Common Pleas Court. In any event, he was called Judge Riley. James Whitcomb Riley was, therefore, not of obscure origin or of more humble origin than most of the children born in Indiana in the forties or fifties. A lawyer at the county seat was generally one of the leading citizens, if not the first of them, and Mr. Riley's father in that respect did not differ from the average country lawyer in Indiana of that period. Mr. Riley had, too, I think, the education generally received by the boys of his class of that period in the Middle West.

We are rather fond of surrounding with mystery the lives of men who become great. There was nothing mysterious about Mr. Riley's early life. It was at a time when the spirit of restlessness which is now at its height was just beginning to be seen, and the average village boy was feeling a keen desire to get away from home in order that he might see more of the world and of life than his narrow surroundings afforded. With this spirit moving him Mr. Riley left his home before he was grown, and saw some of the country as a patent-medicine vendor and sign-writer. But he was moved by a spirit of boyish adventure, seeking a livelihood while he was seeing the world. The belief that there was something mysterious about his life grew, I think, out of the fact that he was always reticent about himself and would never tell any one his exact age.

EUGENE G. HAY.

New York, July 24, 1916.

Baseball in the Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to add a word of protest against the practice of playing ball in the streets, especially if the balls are hard. I realize fully the necessity of having places for the young to play in, but when the lives of pedestrians are in danger it is an important question whether the liberty of the young or the protection of the public at large should be first considered. When the absolute disregard on the part of the players for the passerby has been experienced, the matter takes a more serious aspect. My mother was struck on the spine and she suffered for some time afterward, and I was hit back of the ear by a hard ball, fortunately not a swift one. I agree with J. Mackenzie that a place should be provided where the youth of the city may play without being a menace to the public.

B. WAINWRIGHT.

New York, July 20, 1916.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Oh, the children's choir is singin' an' the
stars are swingin' bright,
An' the heavenly bells are ringin'
through the crystal caves o' night,
An' the little cherub faces are aglow
with happy love,
'Cause the angels came from Heaven an'
they're takin' him above.

They are mountin' with him gladly to
the very feet o' God,
While on earth we're cryin' sadly o'er
a little mound o' sod;
For our Little Orphant Annie is a true
'nough orphan now,
An' the birds what sung for Riley are
a-weepin' on the bough.

There's a lot o' young hearts thrillin'
to a little song I know;
An' a lot o' old eyes fillin' with that
tender back'ard glow,
An' the song is one o' happiness an'
tender thoughts an' fine—
Oh, you've choked a bit, I reckon, o'er
"An Old Sweetheart of Mine."

The years have long been hangin' in the
cupboard o' the past,
Yet the old days come a-twangin' on
my mem'ry thick an' fast;
An' they're happiest at bedtime, when
I'm turnin' down the light—
For I find myself a boy again—an'
"Seein' Things at Night."

* * *

They are mountin' with him gladly to
the very feet o' God,
While on earth we're cryin' sadly o'er
a little mound o' sod;
For our Little Orphant Annie is a true
'nough orphan now,
An' the birds what sung for Riley are
a-weepin' on the bough.

LOUIS WEITZENKORN.

GERMANY'S VIOLATION OF LUXEMBOURG.

The Example She Has Set May Cause Her Own Authority to be Disregarded by the People at Home.

By THEODORE HENCKEL,
Chief Translator Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Washington, July 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been written about the violation of Belgian territory, but very little about that of Luxembourg, the first, the most innocent, and to the writer the most interesting victim of the war. Only a few days ago, in examining foreign exchanges, I found that as early as Aug. 8, 1914, Dr. Hans Wehberg, considered by many an impartial judge of facts, attempted in Der Tag, Berlin, to justify Germany's violation of Luxembourg territory, and, basing his argument almost wholly on facts supposed to have occurred during the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1871, concluded: "Because Luxembourg is not in position to defend its neutrality, Germany cannot presume to leave unprotected and open to hostile attack a railroad system in the control of its administration. The vital interests of Germany would be jeopardized. A treaty must not give a handle threatening Germany's safety: Hence, Germany's act is most certainly justified."

Now, all the facts are as follows: Luxembourg's perpetual neutrality was guaranteed in 1867 by the great European powers, including Prussia. The treaty states also: "Luxembourg having been neutralized, there is neither purpose nor need of maintaining fortifications within its territory." It was upon the special insistency of Prussia that this clause was inserted, and as a consequence the fortifications were razed. And here comes our learned jurist and says: "Because Luxembourg is not in position to defend its neutrality," &c. Anything to hew their way through; necessity knows no law; treaties are "scraps of paper"!

The violation of the neutrality of Luxembourg is more serious and less justifiable than the violation in Belgium. The German Empire, which had bound itself to defend Luxembourg, has not kept its engagement. It took possession of the territory it had promised to protect. It repudiated its signature, first, as affecting the protégé, and, second, as affecting the other four signatory powers. An unprovoked attack by the strong against the weak, whom the strong has disarmed and solemnly promised to defend, has at all times been regarded as an act of cowardice and treason.

With the invasion of Luxembourg, a proclamation by Tulff von Techeppe und Weidenbach, commander of the Eighth Prussian Army Corps, printed in Coblentz in the last days of July, was posted in Luxembourg during the night of Aug. 2, 1914, (hence, before the German ultimatums to Paris and to Petrograd,) reading as follows:

> All efforts of the German Emperor to preserve peace have failed. The enemy has forced Germany to draw her sword. France, having violated Luxembourg neutrality, has opened the hostilities * * * against German troops. In view of this urgent necessity, his Majesty has also ordered his troops to enter into Luxembourg. * * *

On Aug. 3, 1914, the late Paul Eyschen, Minister of State of Luxembourg, declared in the House of Representatives:

> The two facts spoken of in the proclamation signed by a General, and upon which German occupation is based, are false, especially that referring to 650 French cyclists. I consider it my bounden duty to make this matter clear, and I make this statement before my country and before Europe.

Can facts be more clearly stated? Paul Eyschen, for twenty-six years Prime Minister, was an honest man and a patriot. He believed Germany until she deceived his country.

But apart from violating, deliberately and under false pretenses, the treaty of 1867, Germany at the same time violated a special railroad convention concluded with Luxembourg in 1872 and continued in 1892, Article 2 of which reads:

> The Imperial Government obligates itself not to use in any way or at any time the Luxembourg railway system, now under the control of the General Direction of the Alsace-Lorraine Railway system, for the purpose of transporting troops, arms, war material, and munitions, nor in violation of the neutrality of Luxembourg to use the railway system for the provisioning of troops during a war in which Germany might be engaged, nor, in the exploitation of the railway system, to perform or permit acts to be performed not in absolute conformity with the obligations to which Luxembourg, as a neutral country, is pledged.

After his speech of Aug. 4, 1914, in the Reichstag, where he made the infamous admissions: "Our troops have occupied Luxembourg and may already have set foot upon Belgian territory; * * * it is against the law of nations," &c., the German Chancellor has never reverted to Germany's violation of Luxembourg territory. By statements he knows to be untrue, and based upon the discovery of documents said to prove entangling alliances of Belgium with England and France, he has indeed, but to no avail, attempted to justify Germany's invasion of Belgium.

Against Luxembourg he cannot put up a "found" document which he might interpret to meet his nefarious designs. It is impossible to incriminate Luxembourg to try to justify the greatest political and moral crime of Germany. On Aug. 2, 1914, the people of Luxembourg learned that they were held in the German vise. Two days later, washing his own hands of the deed, the Chancellor said: "Treaties are scraps of paper, we must somehow hew our way through."

In disregard of the pledged word, the State reason "necessity knows no law" cannot avail to excuse the deed before a just world; and we may be sure that the first punishment of the negators of the rights of others will be to see their own authority disregarded at home. It will be but a logical consequence of an example they have set and from which they cannot free themselves in future.

THEODORE HENCKEL.

GUARDSMEN AND THEIR FOOD

Are Hardtack and Canned Meat a Good Summer Diet?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent papers tell of food raids made in three cities by "starving" soldiers of New York and Massachusetts regiments from troop trains on their way to the border.

The men were both recruits and veterans and all gave the same explanation—that they had been cooped up in cars without food from twenty-two to thirty-six hours and had become frantic in consequence.

Is it true that our men who leave comfortable homes and important business to serve their country are exposed to needless suffering from lack of proper food, drink, and accommodations while being transported by their own Government through their own country in time of peace? If such an outrage has occurred, to whose negligence, mistake, or inefficiency was it due? What drastic measures have been or will be taken to prevent a repetition?

Officials at headquarters say they are "puzzled" to understand how such a thing could happen, since a ten days' ration had been issued. General Wood describes this ration in glowing terms as the "most palatable in the world," composed of hardtack and canned meat, most healthful and sustaining. He attributes the riotous behavior of all these men to one cause—lack of discipline, which will be dealt with later by the proper military authorities.

We would like to be told just what food and how much the soldiers in question had actually received, what chance they had to use the tea and coffee allowance while en route, and whether they were kept supplied during the late torrid weather with good and cool water. We would like to hear what they think of hardtack and canned meat as hot weather diet. We would like to know if there is no man in this mighty nation able to administer the Commissary Department successfully.

M. M. S.

New York, July 15, 1916.

Mission of the Deutschland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The arrival of the German submarine Deutschland in American waters implies such an expenditure of energy, ingenuity, and courage that there is evidently some compelling reason for her voyage, deeper and more practical than the one which is openly proclaimed. We cannot believe that the German Government really expects to break the blockade by means of submarine merchantmen. These vessels could only carry a very small cargo, and sooner or later would all perish in the attempt. Now that the blockading powers are aware of their existence half of the submarine blockade runners would probably never reach an American port, and the remaining half would be sunk or captured as they left the port to return to Germany. Such a plan for breaking the Allies' blockade would be absurd.

What then is the true reason for the visit of the Deutschland to America? Did she bring secret instructions to German agents here, instructions that could not be entrusted to the ordinary channels of communication, even in cipher?

BERTRAND SHADWELL.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 20, 1916.

There He Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Desiring in my own name and those of fellow-tenants on Northern Avenue to abate the nuisance of infernal noise, which is increasing from day to day, I applied to Police Precinct 42, West 177th Street. I was referred to Magistrate's Court 12, 168th Street, where I waited an hour and a half. Magistrate Nolan said he would issue a summons if the Health Department would investigate and recommend one. The Health Department (Walker Street) denied all competence—has only to do with noises of animals—and referred me to Police Headquarters. Lieutenant —— referred me to Inspector ——, West 123d Street. Latter referred me to police station at 42 West 177th Street. The Captain there can do nothing without action of Magistrate's Court 12, and says that if his men made arrests they would most likely be sued civilly for false arrest. So there I am.

ANTI-HOODLUM.

New York, June 19, 1916.

EXTENDING FOREIGN TRADE.

Co-operative Selling Organization One Means of Advancement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The account given in your paper of the hearing on Representative Webb's Foreign Trade bill at Washington will have the careful attention of all business men interested in the expansion of American trade abroad. While not violating the purposes of our anti-trust laws, the bill would leave the manufacturers of this country free to form co-operative selling organizations, which, in the opinion of many, are essential if we are to hold our own against the selling combinations of foreign firms.

As an American engineer resident in Europe for many years, I have frequently noticed the inefficient way in which American manufacturers of engineering products try to sell their output through local foreign firms—a method which often results in cut-throat competition affecting kindred and supplemental products, all of American origin. This is particularly true of smaller firms who are not so well informed on foreign business methods, and their foreign representatives are, of necessity, equally ignorant of American conditions.

Smaller American firms cannot separately support such selling organizations as the United States Steel Products Exports Company, for many years maintained by the United States Steel Corporation. The obvious solution is for a number of firms in allied industries to sell through a single organization, which should be so constituted as to control the output for foreign consumption; to recommend alterations in design and form to meet foreign requirements, and to establish forms of credit suitable to the country of destination.

Such organizations would serve to decrease greatly the cost of selling and publicity and would avoid wasteful competition and the covering of unsuitable areas. The more dependable foreign market created would permit regulation of the output and of the demand for labor at home, while maintaining prices at a reasonably profitable level.

The composition of an organization of this kind would approximate to what is known in Germany as the cartel.

The advent of the war, causing an unprecedented emergency demand for American products, has fostered the formation and growth of several selling organizations foreshadowing the above. Information obtainable from them, however, probably would not be enlightening, as they have supplied urgent wants on a non-competitive basis at inflated pr

WOMEN IN DISPUTE OVER AN ESTATE

Dr. Nathan Oppenheim's Widow Obtains a Court Order Against Mrs. Abbott.

SEEKS RETURN OF STOCK

Husband Turned It Over to the Defendant Merely for Safe Keeping, She Declares.

A dispute between Mrs. Bertha Oppenheim, widow of Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, a well-known specialist in children's diseases, who died at the Hotel Belmont on April 5, and Mrs. Katherine H. Abbott, also known as Katherine F. Hargrave, described as a friend of Dr. Oppenheim, over property left by Dr. Oppenheim, was disclosed yesterday in the Supreme Court.

Justice Giegerich handed down a decision refusing to vacate an order requiring Mrs. Abbott to appear for examination to enable the plaintiff to frame her complaint in a suit brought against Mrs. Abbott and the Realty Corporation, of which Mrs. Abbott became President on the death of Dr. Oppenheim. The corporation has an office at 265 West Thirty-sixth Street, and before the death of Dr. Oppenheim the defendant, as Katherine F. Hargrave, was Treasurer and Director. Mrs. Abbott conducts a mortgage loan business at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue under the name of K. F. Hargrave.

In asking for the examination of Mrs. Abbott before trial, Mrs. Oppenheim said that at the time of her husband's death he owned fifty of the 100 shares of the Realty Corporation's stock. She alleged that her husband had turned this stock over to Mrs. Abbott or to the corporation merely for safe keeping. She sued because Mrs. Abbott had ignored a demand to turn over the stock, having a par value of $5,000, but a market value far greater. Mrs. Oppenheim, who made demand for the property after she had qualified as executrix of her husband's estate, said that between Feb. 3, 1915, and the date of his death her husband lent $30,000 to Mrs. Abbott, of which only $3,500 has been repaid.

In her defense Mrs. Abbott said that Dr. Oppenheim was a friend of hers and that because of a desire to help her in the real estate business he bought five shares of stock in the Realty Corporation after it was formed, on Feb. 5, 1915, and transferred them to her for her sole use and benefit. Later he bought fifteen shares, and at a subsequent date thirty more shares, each at $100 a share. She alleged that neither she nor the company are indebted to Dr. Oppenheim's estate. In his will Dr. Oppenheim gave his entire residuary estate to his wife.

Although Dr. Oppenheim died at the Hotel Belmont his home was at 50 East Seventy-ninth Street. He was attending physician to the children's department of the Red Cross Hospital and the New York City Children's Hospital, and was a member of the National, State, and County Medical Societies. He wrote several books on children's diseases. He was a member of the Harvard Club.

ARMSTRONG POOR, SHE SAYS.

Playwright's Widow Declares Estate Didn't Pay for Funeral.

Allegations that Paul Armstrong, the playwright, died insolvent were made in the Supreme Court yesterday by the widow and executrix, Mrs. Catherine Calvert Armstrong, in opposing an application by the Kirke La Shelle Company to compel her to pay a judgment of $19,337 obtained in the Supreme Court a few months before Mr. Armstrong died last Aug. 30. The judgment represented the amount found to be due on an accounting of the royalties from Armstrong's play, "The Heir to the Hoorah," produced by the Kirke La Salle Company, which had to pay this sum to the estate of Henry W. Dam because Armstrong plagiarized Dam's story, "The Transmogrification of Dan."

In Mrs. Armstrong's affidavit she said she had no assets to meet her husband's obligations. She stated that her husband's only property consisted of $217 in cash, a $200 automobile, and wearing apparel worth $50, all of which were insufficient to pay the funeral expenses.

CONTEST HEIRESS' WILL.

Relatives of Mrs. Grace McLaughlin Stevens Seek $100,000 Estate.

A contest of the will of Mrs. Grace McLaughlin Stevens, the heiress, who eloped last Winter with George Stevens, a chauffeur, and married him in Havana, Cuba, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court in behalf of the young woman's aunts and uncles, all living in County Donegal, Ireland. Mrs. Stevens left an estate estimated at $100,000. After leaving $1,000 to her aunt, Mrs. Catherine Ingles of 4 West 129th Street, with whom she lived, she gave all the remainder to Stevens. The will was executed on April 1, nine days before Mrs. Stevens died of pneumonia in Havana. The contestants allege incompetency and undue influence.

Stenographers Get $13,321 En Cash

An order signed yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan directed the temporary administrators of the Amos F. Eno estate to pay $13,321 to Paul Jones, official stenographer in the Surrogate's Court, for minutes in the Eno will case from the beginning of the trial in May to June 30. The money will be divided among three stenographers who took the testimony and furnished ten copies of the minutes to the attorneys in the case. The stenographers will be entitled to a further sum for the period from June 30 to July 19, when the case ended.

Oehler Leaves $75,000 to Family.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 25.—The will of John Oehler of Carlstadt, former cashier of the Carlstadt National Bank and a lecturer in the New York College of Pharmacy, who died on July 14, was admitted to probate today. The estate is said to be worth about $75,000. To his mother, Mrs. Flora Oehler of Carlstadt, is bequeathed certain household furniture and $5,000. To his sister, Mathilda, is left $2,000 and his $3,000 insurance certificate in the Royal Arcanum Benefit Association. To his wife is left the house and lot.

SON SOUND, HEALEY SAYS.

Heart and Lungs All Right When He Joined 23d Recently.

James R. Healey of 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, whose son, Clintonn O. Healey, a private in Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, died recently in Pharr, Texas, said yesterday that he could not understand how the young man could have died from pulmonary tuberculosis, as shown by the autopsy.

He said he had received no answer to his letter to the Adjutant General in Washington, in which he asked for further information, but expected a reply today. No word had reached him from Texas, he said, and the only information he had obtained was from the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose dispatch was published in yesterday's paper.

"My son's death is very strange," he said, "particularly when you consider that he was perfectly sound when he entered the regiment last December. On that occasion he was subjected to a strict examination by two physicians, both of whom told me that his lungs and heart were in first-class shape. During the time between his joining the regiment and his going away with it, he gained weight from 130 to 145 pounds, and this would hardly be the case if he were in a tubercular condition. There is something very strange about his death, and I will be glad to receive information concerning it from official sources."

INQUIRY INTO HEALY'S DEATH.

Adjutant General Takes Action on Charges of Neglect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, Adjutant General of the Army, said today that he would ask Major Gen. Funston to make an inquiry into the death of Private Clinton Healy of the Twenty-third New York Regiment, who was said to have died from lack of medical attention. General McCain said that as far as he knew his office had not received a letter written by James R. Healy of Brooklyn, young Healy's father, asking the Adjutant General to have an investigation made, but even if the letter was not received an inquiry would be ordered on the basis of newspaper statements.

Private Healy died at Pharr, Texas. An anonymous letter published in a newspaper last Sunday represented that conditions in the Twenty-third were very bad, that sick men did not receive proper medical attention, and that Healy, who was suffering from jaundice, had died of neglect. His father said yesterday that on the basis of this anonymous letter he had written to the Adjutant General requesting an inquiry.

GETS A SARGENT PAINTING.

Mrs. Lowthrop Receives Allied Bazaar Prize—Other Awards.

The final bulletin of awards made by the late Allied Bazaar was issued yesterday from the offices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, where the affairs of the bazaar are being settled. The list contained the names of winners of gifts of an aggregate value in excess of $15,000. More than 850 articles were distributed by the committee to persons in all parts of the United States. Complete lists of the awards are on file for the perusal of the public at the commission's offices at 120 Broadway.

A Sargent picture, valued at $2,000 was awarded Mrs. S. K. Lowthrop of Boston, Mass. W. J. Pepperman of 105 Broadway drew a Chalmers automobile, and Miss L. Rose of 550 West 190th Street drew an Overland automobile. An original Gibson drawing went to W. Nash of 643 Lexington Avenue.

WHITMAN MADE A KNIGHT.

Initiated at the Pythias State Convention at Dunkirk.

Special to The New York Times.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., July 25.—Governor Whitman became a full-fledged Knight of Pythias at the initiation ceremony this evening which featured the second day of the State convention of the Knights. The initiation ceremony was conducted by ex-Assemblyman MacGregor and followed the Manor of Buffalo. Accompanied by his military secretary, Lorillard Spencer, Governor Whitman arrived here early this evening and rode through crowded streets, constantly raising his hat to acknowledge the applause. He will remain here over night as the guest of Judge Cooper, and tomorrow will review the grand uniformed parade of the Knights and the prize drill at the camp at Point Gratiot.

About 3,000 are attending the State convention.

Oakleigh Thorne Operated On.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—Oakleigh Thorne, the New York banker, is in a Poughkeepsie sanitarium rallying today after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Thorne was at his country home in Millbrook when he was suddenly stricken and rushed to this city by automobile. It was said today that he was out of danger.

OCEAN HIGHWAYS.

Baltic to Sail for Liverpool and Frederik VIII. for Copenhagen.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of the passengers booked to leave on them are:

BALTIC, (Liverpool)—T. S. Bayldon, Miss E. M. Binney, Henry Bray, Mrs. Deacon, William A. Donnington, Scott McLaren Fleming, Mrs. J. Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hall, J. F. Helliwell, Mrs. S. Jones, Miss Dorothy Jones, James Herbert Lockwood, Pierre Lorillard, Andrew Marsh, Miss Virginia Martin, R. B. MacKellie, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Peters, William Richardson, Miss Jessie C. Richmond, F. R. Roberts, M. Robinson, Frank Searle, Wilford V. Sifton, Albert M. Simons, R. C. White, Arthur Wright, F. A. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Quinn, Mrs. A. Taylor, Mrs. Daisy K. Panton, the Rev. and Mrs. H. Jackson, Miss Pauline Jackson, Miss Alice Nelson, Miss Lillian H. Rowley, the Rev. M. S. Young, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Dempster, and E. J. Breeze.

FREDERIK VIII., (Copenhagen.)—Miss Albertina Arriens, Miss Emilia Arriens, Miss Anna Bond, Francis Bohlen, H. Bennett, G. G. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brunner, Professor S. N. Fabian, A. Friese, Jr., Mrs. Clara F. V. Havens, G. W. Hooker, J. P. Hughes, William Hold, Mrs. Clara Huntington, Marcus Stow Hill, Miss Katherine M. Keane, G. Lessing, Jose Machado, Cuban Consul to Christiania; Dr. J. L. Magnes, M. L. Milner, Dr. and Mrs. Paul B. MacKinney, John Pashy, Edgar Reed, Julius Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph V. Sage, Miss Jane Seybold, the Rev. Otto F. Strach, Miss A. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Swope, B. H. Valentine, L. F. Weber, Miss Caroline Weber, John R. White, Mrs. Helen A. Wade, Dr. C. C. Young, and Miss A. Vang.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the United States from Copenhagen were:

A. Anderson, Martin Ballin, Arthur Caesar, Dr. Carl Eggers, William P. Graham, Edward Green, Mrs. Caroline Hansen, Lincoln Judd, Albert Kramer, August Larsen, Miss Alice Nielsen, Mrs. Caroline Peterson, Mrs. C. Rose, Miss Katherine Rose, Mrs. Dorothea Spencer, D. A. Wilson, Mrs. Annie Williams, C. K. Watson, F. F. Mitchell, Peter M. Krey, and Mrs. Christina Speck.

Equestrian and Canine Accessories

Bridles of tan hide leather, "Weymouth" style—complete with non-corrosive bits and jointed-mouth bradoon, from.....$11.25-$18.50

A stride saddles, for men or women, "Park" style, pigskin covered seat, handsewn, complete with stirrups and Fitzwilliam girth, from.....$50.00

Ladies' riding crops, from $2.00; crops for men, from.....$2.50

All manner of Canine Accessories: collars, harness, baskets, brushes, muzzles, leashes, combs, whistles, etc.

New York 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street) 253 Broadway

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

(Special Mail Order Service)

Boston 145 Tremont St.

London 89 Regent St.

CAR STRIKE AWAITS P. S. BOARD'S ORDER

No Line to Open Till Employment Restriction Ordinances Are Repealed or Superseded.

SPREAD TO BRONX DENIED

Militia Not Asked For—Men Dare Companies to Open Books to Prove Alleged Losses.

Edward A. Maher, Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Railway System, announced yesterday afternoon that no effort would be made by the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company to operate cars until ordinances requiring motormen and conductors to have fifteen days' experience on the cars of those lines was vacated or superseded.

An order by the Public Service Commission of the Second District that cars be run would take precedence over the ordinances, Mr. Maher said. Until such an order was issued, or the ordinances were repealed, the 100,000 persons in Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon and vicinity who were in the habit of riding on the cars daily, would be compelled to do without service, he said.

In the absence of Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue System, who sailed for Europe several days ago, Mr. Maher is supreme in authority and is in immediate touch with the developments of the strike of the motormen and conductors of the two subsidiary roads in Westchester County. He was one of the men with whom the union of street car men negotiated before voting to strike four days ago, and he was present at the conference when Mr. Whitridge informed the employes that their demands would not be granted or arbitrated.

Militia Not Asked For.

Many reports were circulated yesterday that the Yonkers and the Westchester companies would attempt to run cars possibly on Friday, but Mr. Maher said these had not emanated from the officials of the companies. He said the same of another report that National Guardsmen would be asked to preserve order in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle while cars were being run. One of these reports was to the effect that the Forty-seventh Infantry Regiment, which will reach Van Cortlandt Park within a few days, would be detailed to that duty.

Mr. Maher said no application had been made by the company for the militia and that he saw no reason for such a request. The ordinances had been adopted by Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle at the request of the trolley men's organization, he said. The car companies considered them unconstitutional, but were willing to abide by them as long as they were permitted to remain in force.

"We will take no action to have the ordinances vacated," said Mr. Maher. "That must be done by some one else. If the ordinances are vacated we will operate the cars."

Mr. Maher said no official information had been received by the street railway company of an intention by the Public Service Commission to hold a hearing.

"Beyond reading what was published in the newspapers, I do not even know that an application has been made by any one to the Public Service Commission that such a hearing be held," he said. "If a date has been set we have not heard of it officially."

The strikers seemed confident yesterday that they would win. They denied the contention of the companies that they were losing money and dared them to open their books. There were no two street car companies in the city that enjoyed a heavier patronage, the men said, and an investigation of the accounts would prove that instead of losing money they were making handsome profits.

Tell of Loss in Operation.

An announcement recently made by the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, which was printed by them in the newspapers as advertisements, said that since 1908 they had been operated at a loss of $488,000, or about $54,000 a year. Despite this fact, during the same period the wages of the motormen and conductors had been increased from 30 to 33½ per cent. In the week just preceding the strike 50 per cent. of the men who worked seven days received more than $21 for the week and 17 per cent. more than $22 for the week. The companies further quoted statistics published by the American Electric Railway Association to prove that out of fifty-two principal street railways in the State of New York, only two roads paid a higher rate than the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company.

The companies insisted that the real reason for the strike was not that the men were dissatisfied with their pay, but that they wanted the companies to deal with them as a union.

More claims were made by the men yesterday of success in extending the strike. A large number of men on the Bronx lines had joined the walk out, it was said, and it was predicted that the strike ultimately would reach the Battery. This was emphatically denied by Mr. Maher. "The strike has not been extended to the Bronx and will not be," said Mr. Maher.

The men who went to the offices yesterday for their pay were orderly and many of them chatted with Mr. Sutherland, who has twice been Mayor of Yonkers and has been a labor union man for many years. The only disagreeable incident followed the appearance of three men who applied for jobs. They were chased off by union sympathizers after blows had been exchanged.

Yama Yama Dance at Golf Club.

A Yama Yama dance was held last night at the Great Neck Golf Club, Great Neck, L. I. Over a hundred guests were in attendance, all in Yama Yama costume, and there was dancing on the tennis courts until the rain drove everybody into the clubhouse. The affair was arranged by C. H. Goddard, President of the club, in celebration of the new addition to the clubhouse, which includes a dancing pavilion. Supper was served at midnight.

Wardrobe Trunks of new and practical design from $55.

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600-POUND SHARK CAUGHT IN FISH NET

Too Big for Boat, Captain Benson Lassoes Fish and Tows It Home.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLMESVILLE, N. J., July 25.—When Captain Jack Benson's crew of pound-net men came in to the station of the Ship Bottom Fishery, on Long Beach, five miles above Beach Haven, this morning, they towed behind their motor boat a 600-pound shark, ten feet eight inches in length, the largest captured since the maneaters from Southern waters began their raids on the New Jersey coast. In the boat were four other sharks, two of them five footers and two four footers. All of them had been taken in the morning draw of the nets.

The Ship Bottom fishermen had an exciting battle with their ferocious game. The big shark tore around at a great rate when drawn to the side of the boat. Captain Benson pounded it on the head with a heavy iron bar, finally dazing it enough to allow one of the hands to lasso its tail. Then the line was made fast and the shark was towed to shore tail first.

All of the five sharks were of one variety, blue with large spots, entirely strange to the Jersey coast. They have four rows of large teeth. The big fellow had an eighteen-inch spread of mouth and was thirty inches in diameter at the thickest part of his body. He was shipped to Asbury Park for exhibition.

SHARKS NEAR HUGHES HOME

Dead One Washed Ashore, Another Killed in Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 25.—One of the exhibits at the Firemen's Carnival tomorrow will be a sand shark, six and one-half feet long, which was killed today at Gardner's Beach by David Bennett of Sag Harbor. He took it to the town garage there and rented a zinc-lined coffin from Samuel Thompson, the undertaker. The shark was packed in ice in the coffin and placed on exhibition at the garage for a five-cent fee. Then negotiations were opened with the management of the Bridgehampton Carnival.

A shark eight feet long was washed ashore near the home of Dr. Colin S. Carter yesterday.

SAIL FOR THE ARCTIC TO SEEK STEFANSSON

Three Women in Lane-Borden Expedition on New Power Schooner Great Bear.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 25.—The new power schooner Great Bear, owned by Captain Louis Lane, a widely known arctic navigator, and John Borden, a wealthy Chicago sportsman, sailed tonight for the Far North in the expectation of making a junction with Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the explorer who went into the arctic three years ago. The Great Bear, built especially for the trip, will go first to Anadir Bay and Indian Point, Siberia, and then along the arctic coast of Alaska to Point Barrow, Herschel Island, and Banksland, where Captain Lane left Stefansson with the old Lane trading schooner Polar Bear last year.

Aboard the Great Bear besides Captain Lane and Mr. Borden are Mrs. Lane and her sister, Mrs. Isabel Robson; Miss Anita Allen, a niece of Captain Lane; Rochester Slaughter, a big game hunter; R. G. Fernald of Santa Barbara, Cal.; C. K. Knickerbocker, and Norris Blokum of Chicago. While the junction with Stefansson is the principal object of the expedition, hunting and trading will be part of the program.

DR. AKED GETS OUT OF FORD PEACE PARTY

Resigns After Unsuccessful Attempt to Bring About Change in Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 25. — The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked this afternoon resigned as Chairman of the American Committee to the Ford Neutral Peace Conference at Stockholm because, he said, the conference had utterly failed in its object of bringing about peace. He added that there seemed to be no possibility that the conference, "composed of a crowd of visionaries and dreamers," could do anything of value toward peace.

Dr. Aked made the announcement after an hour's talk with Henry Ford, in which he informed Mr. Ford that he would resign unless the present plans of the conference underwent a complete change. According to Dr. Aked, Mr. Ford asked him not to resign at once, but to announce that he would not return to Stockholm for the present. Dr. Aked urged Mr. Ford to adopt new peace policies at once, but Mr. Ford said he must have more time to think over the matter.

"As I could not afford to waste more time upon what I believe is a futile peace campaign, I informed him that I could not wait for him to think about the matter, but I must resign at once unless he adopted the policy I advocated," said Dr. Aked. "As he did not wish to adopt that policy at once, I thereupon resigned."

Dr. Aked said he long had been dissatisfied with the policy of publicity being pursued by the Stockholm Peace Conference. Several times, he said, he had written letters to Mr. Ford asking that he be allowed to resign and that his six months' contract, held by Mr. Ford, be canceled. The letters, he said, remained unanswered, although he was aware that they were received.

It was upon the question of whether more toward the ending the war could be accomplished through publicity or through diplomacy that Mr. Ford and Dr. Aked split.

"As a result of lack of system and of leadership and, most of all, perhaps, because of its policy, the conference since it started has accomplished practically nothing," said the minister.

Miss Perry Weds Donald Crowe.

ORANGE, N. J., July 25.—Miss Ella Perry, daughter of former Postmaster Edward S. Perry and Mrs. Perry of Central Avenue, this city, was married at 8 o'clock last night to Donald Crowe of Hackensack, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Crowe, formerly of Orange, but now of Buffalo, the Rev. Michael J. O'Connor of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church of Hackensack officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by Miss Maud Denburger of Bethlehem, Penn., as bridesmaid, and by Virginia Perry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Perry of West Orange, as flower girl. Errol Crowe was his brother's best man. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the bride's home, after which the couple left for a wedding trip to Dexter, Mich., and Buffalo.

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THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price

WAITERS WALK OUT AT THE YALE CLUB

Forty Drop Their Trays and Napkins as Members Prepare to Dine.

DEMAND $65 A MONTH WAGE

Three Head Waiters, Six Captains, and One Other Remain Loyal, but Service Is Crippled.

The forty waiters in the new Yale Club at Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, laid down their napkins and trays and walked out at 6:30 o'clock last night. Early diners faced the prospect of turning the club into a cafeteria and waiting on themselves.

The three head waiters and six captains rushed into the breach. There were about thirty-five early diners, and these were assured they would be served if they would be patient. In the grill room on the third floor one lone waiter remained at his post, and for a time he was the busiest man in all New York. Most of the club members went to nearby hotels for dinner.

D. B. Cashin, Superintendent of the club, said later that the strike was a result of trying to improve the service in the dining rooms.

"We don't care about the money," he said, "but we must have the best service in the city. Our members demand it. We have been trying to get the best waiters there are and have had great difficulty. We have been paying the waiters, most of them Greeks, $50 a month. They struck for $65, which is the wages of a first-class waiter.

"If they were $65 men they would get that amount. However, we don't expect to have any trouble, and will serve meals as usual tomorrow."

From another source it was learned that no breakfast would be served in the club this morning, and that the grill would probably be the only room open for luncheon and dinner today.

It was said that the usual club rule prohibiting the giving or receiving of tips was strictly enforced in the Yale Club.

AMERICAN BANKERS MAY FINANCE CHINA

Ready to Raise $30,000,000 Loan —Matter Discussed at the State Department.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Representatives of three big American banking houses informed Acting Secretary Polk today that they were willing to advance a $30,000,000 loan desired by China to rehabilitate the finances of the republic. Their proposal, which is understood to have the full approval of the State Department, is to furnish immediately $4,000,000 urgently needed and the remainder as desired.

Mr. Polk's callers were George C. Lee of Lee, Higginson & Co., Willard Straight of the American International Corporation, and Francis H. McKnight of J. P. Morgan & Co. These firms have had the Chinese loan under consideration for some time, and one of them already has advanved $1,000,000.

Bonds of the Chinese Republic will be accepted as security for the loan.

News that a conference was being held at Washington over a proposed loan to China by American banking institutions was received with much satisfaction in the financial district yesterday. Exporters saw in the co-operation between the State Department and the bankers an opportunity for increased trade with the Chinese Republic, a hope which was smashed from them in the early days of the present Administration when Secretary of State Bryan frowned upon American participation in the so-called Six-Power Loan. It was assumed in some quarters that in case $30,000,000 were loaned by American bankers for railroad construction and the building of public works that the financial arrangements would provide for the purchase of much material in the United States.

Willard D. Straight, Vice President of the American International Corporation, who was at the Washington conference, had much to do with the Six-Power Loan negotiations three years ago. Because of his familiarity with Chinese conditions it was taken for granted that the American International Corporation would be prominent in the handling of the new loan. The concern already has loaned a great amount to China for canal construction work in one of the southern provinces.

DUTCH OWNERS PROTEST.

Seizure by British of 60 Fishing Boats Vigorously Resented.

BERLIN, July 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—At a meeting of the Dutch Shipowners' Association held at The Hague, says a dispatch to the Overseas News Agency, a resolution was passed protesting against the seizure of sixty fishing boats by the British.

The Dutch Foreign Office, it is said, was urged to intervene in the matter.

NEWSPAPER TO RAISE PRICE.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat Will Cost Two Cents After Aug. 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat tomorrow will announce an increase in the price of its daily edition in St. Louis from 1 to 2 cents, effective Aug. 1.

The high cost of print paper is given as the cause of the increase.

RILEY'S BODY LAID AWAY.

Only Relatives and Intimate Friends Attend Funeral of Poet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25.—The funeral of James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, was held at his home here today. The simple services were attended by relatives and a few of his most intimate friends only. The funeral was private, but the placing of the body in a vault in Crown Hill Cemetery was public. Large crowds assembled near the vault to see the last ceremonies.

The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. Joseph A. Milburn of Sewanee, Tenn., former pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church here and a close friend of the poet for many years. The Rev. Frederick E. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist Church, assisted.

The body was placed in the vault pending arrangements for its final disposition. The vault was decorated with the flowers that the poet liked best. Beautiful rugs were spread on the floor. A short prayer at the cemetery concluded the services.

Mr. Riley left no will disposing of his property of an estimated value of $200,000, according to Henry Eitel, his brother-in-law, and W. C. Bobbs, a close business associate. The heirs are a sister, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Payne of New York; a nephew and a niece, Edmund H. and Elizabeth Whitcomb Eitel of Indianapolis.

Two years ago Mr. Riley gave the city of Indianapolis real estate valued at $100,000, which now forms a part of the site for the new public library building. Just how Mr. Riley arranged for the disposition of his book rights never will be made public, the matter having been left confidentially in the hands of Mr. Eitel and Mr. Bobbs.

J. H. BROWN, INVENTOR, DIES

A Champion Shot and Designer of Military and Other Arms.

John Hamilton Brown, recently consulting engineer of the Maxim Munitions Corporation, for which he designed a new military rifle, and the inventor of the wire-wound gun, tested by the United States Government in 1905, died yesterday at his home, 4,164 Boulevard, West Hoboken, N. J., in his eightieth year. He was born in Waldo, Me., and became an inventor and rifle manufacturer at the age of 20.

Among his inventions were machines for shoemaking, quilting lace, automobile tire valves, and wiremaking machinery. Mr. Brown was a fine rifle shot and won the all-distance rifle championship of America at the Creedmoor range. He also led the American team of sharpshooters, all of whom used a rifle of his invention when they defeated the British team at the famous Wimbledon match in 1883.

He was for many years a member and Director of the National Rifle Company, a former member of the Seventh Regiment, and a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York.

F. W. FRANKLAND DEAD.

Was Associate Actuary of the Equitable and a Noted Writer.

Frederick William Frankland, writer, and for the last two years associate actuary for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died on Monday at his home, 517 West 113th Street, in his sixty-third year. He was a son of the late Sir Edward Frankland, and was born in Manchester, England. In 1876 he entered the Civil Service in New Zealand, where he was appointed Insurance Commissioner in 1889. In 1891 he represented New Zealand in the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

Mr. Frankland came here nine years ago, and has for some years connected with the New York Life Insurance Company. He had written many papers on mathematical, metaphysical, and sociological subjects. Mr. Frankland was a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland, the American Mathematical Society, and the Actuarial Society of America, and a member of the Royal Colonial and Imperial Institute of London.

Edward C. Clifton.

Edward C. Clifton, Assistant General Solicitor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died on Monday at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., in his thirty-ninth year. He was a graduate of Lafayette University, and had been connected with the legal department of the railroad for the last ten years. Mr. Clifton was formerly a resident of Easton, Penn., where he was Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Northumberland County and of the Easton Common Council.

Dr. Adolph Lamar.

Dr. Adolph Lamar, a prominent physician of Havana, Cuba, died suddenly last night from heart disease, from which he had suffered for three years, in his apartments in the Hotel Biltmore. After dining with his wife he took her to a theatre, where he suffered a heart attack. Dr. Lamar was born in Havana and was 47 years old. He was a graduate of the University of Havana and was a member of the Board of Health of that city. His wife and one daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes.

MATTHIAS HAFFEN, a retired brewer and a brother of Louis Haffen, former President of the Bronx, died at his home, 2,979 Marion Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. FRANCES LANE, stepmother of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, died yesterday in Santa Barbara, Cal., in her eighty-first year.

MICHAEL TEHAN, formerly a Police Sergeant of the Oakland Avenue station, Jersey City, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward Amberg, in Harrison, N. J.

JOHN SHAW, senior member of John Shaw & Sons of Buenos Aires, pioneers in the development of trade between this country and Argentina, died yesterday at his home in that city.

HENRY METCALF, a retired Lieutenant of the New York Police Department, who received a medal in 1896 for saving the lives of a woman and child who were drowning off Fort Hamilton, died yesterday at his home, 460 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year.

CLARENCE BERAN, a clerk in the Long Island City Post Office, died yesterday afternoon in the Flushing Hospital, in his twenty-fifth year.

Mrs. FRANK PEARCE, mother of Dr. Matthew C. Pearce, a physician of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home there in her sixty-first year.

SAMUEL B. NICHOLLS, formerly Detroit manager of the American Art Company, died Monday night at his home in Newton, N. J., in his forty-ninth year.

ASA COOK FELLOWS of 164 Jerome Place, Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday in the Mountainside Hospital, Glen Ridge, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. DELIA RHODES, wife of William A. Rhodes, died yesterday at her home in Bloomfield, N. J., in her sixty-fourth year.

WILLIAM GORDON ESSELMONT, a retired business man and formerly a resident of New York City, died on Monday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Meyer, in Montclair, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

Miss CELINA S. LAZELL, a native of Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon at her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her ninety-second year.

CORNELIUS VAN DEN HOEK, for many years connected with the Passaic Print Works, died on Monday at his home in Passaic, N. J.

Miss ARABELLA EUGENIA SMITH, author of much prose and many poems, the best known of which is "If I Should Die To-night," died on Monday at her home in Santa Barbara, Cal., in her seventy-second year.

Mrs. MARIE SUSETTE HALL, widow of William C. Hall, formerly general manager of the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company and for twenty-five years a resident of this city, died on Sunday in Cromwell, Conn.

NATHAN CALISHER, a member of a perfumery firm here, died on Monday at his home, 544 West 157th Street, in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. ANN KOCH, a resident of College Point for the last fifteen years, died at her home there on Sunday at the age of 52 years. She was born in Manhattan and was the wife of Max Koch.

COURTLANDT VAN SICKLEN CROPSEY, 64 years old, chief engineer of a sulphur works in the Erie Basin, died in St. Peter's Hospital on Sunday after an operation. Mr. Cropsey was a member of one of the oldest families of Gravesend, after which Cropsey Avenue is named. He lived at 8,821 Twenty-second Avenue, Bath Beach, and left a widow and a son.

RANDALL O'GRADY, a retired stevedore and an old resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 398 South First Street, aged 80 years. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. ISABEL MARIE BROWN, widow of Henry W. Brown, who was a member of the old surveying firm of McElroy & Brown and later a map clerk in the old Brooklyn Board of Assessors, died at her home, 1,010 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 59 years old and was born in Fort Edward, N. Y.

Mrs. MARY ANN MORAN, 64 years old, widow of Richard Moran, died from Bright's disease on Monday at her home, 50 Broadway, Brooklyn, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Miss GRETCHEN BUTTS, daughter of Thomas W. Butts, a retired lawyer, died in the Williamsburg Hospital on Sunday after an operation. She was 40 years of age and lived at 200 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES H. McMURRAY, a commercial traveler for Jacob Adler & Co., glove manufacturers, died in the Sunshine Sanitarium on last Saturday and the funeral will be held this afternoon from 672 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. McMurray was 58 years old and had been with the Adler firm for forty years. He was a member of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Utica and of the Order of the Iroquois.

Mrs. NELLIE FRANCES FILES, wife of George F. Files and a daughter of the late James Fogarty, a cotton merchant, died on Monday at her home, 335 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn. Besides her husband she left a son and a daughter.

JAMES M. HELLERY, who, before he retired, was in the hay and feed business at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street for forty years, died on Monday at his home, 626 West 136th Street, in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. MARY RUTHERFORD THOMAS CARSTENSEN, wife of the Rev. Dr. Gustav Arnold Carstensen, pastor of Christ Episcopal Church at Riverdale-on-Hudson, died on Monday at her home there in her sixty-third year.

L. A. CAREY DIES IN BATTLE.

Young New Yorker a Second Lieutenant in the British Army.

Second Lieutenant Lennard Arthur Carey of the Second Devonshire Regiment, British Army, and formerly of Brooklyn and Staten Island, was killed in action in Northern France on July 1, according to news received yesterday by his brother, P. D. Carey, of 320 Broadway. He was 24 years old, and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Carey of Finchly, England.

When war was declared Lieutenant Carey was employed by Higgins & Cox of 3 William Street. During November, 1914, he worked his way back to England on a horse transport and enlisted in the King Edward Horse. After eighteen months at the front, where he served with conspicuous gallantry as a bomb thrower in the trenches, he took his officer's training at a depot in France, and later returned to England to receive his commission. On Sept. 20, 1915, he was badly wounded by shrapnel, and invalided until January of this year, when he returned to active service.

In addition to his parents, he is survived by two brothers and a sister.

DR. WILFRED E. HARRIS DIES.

His Assailant Must Now Face a Charge of Murder.

BOSTON, July 25.—Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, who was shot last Tuesday by Dr. Eldridge Atwood, died late today. His wife was with him at the end. The police announced that the charge against Dr. Atwood would be changed from assault to first degree murder.

Dr. Harris failed to rally from the state of coma into which he lapsed last night. He made no statement bearing on the case, according to the police. An autopsy will be performed tomorrow by Medical Examiner Timothy Leary.

An extra guard has been placed over Dr. Atwood, as a result of his display of extreme nervousness, the first he has shown since his arrest. He was not told of Dr. Harris's death tonight. The police said that he would be formally charged with first degree murder tomorrow.

Captain Sally Louisa Tompkins.

RICHMOND, Va., July 25.—Captain Sally Louisa Tompkins, 83 years old, the only woman ever commissioned as an officer in the Confederate Army, died today at the Home for Confederate Women. She was commissioned a Captain of Cavalry in order that she might continue to conduct a private hospital after other such institutions had been ordered closed.

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PRESIDENT BACKS UP SENATE NAVY PLAN

Leaders Hear That Wilson and Daniels Will Insist on the Enlarged Program.

HOUSE DELAYS CONFERENCE

Buchanan and Cox Succeed in Having Bill Sent to Naval Affairs Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—While the House was engaged today in referring the Navay Appropriation bill with Senate amendments to the Committee on Navay Affairs, instead of sending it direct to conference it was said in circles close to the President that the Administration would favor the big building program proopsed by the Senate.

That the House will fall into line for the bigger building plan if the President insists upon it is practically certain. There may be resistance from the "small navy" element, led by Representatives Kitchin, Hensley, Bailey, and Callaway, but in the end the Administration doubtless will win.

During debate on the Naval bill in the Senate the Administration was understood to be in favor of the building program calling for sixteen capital ships within three years, of which eight are to be built immediately. The House bill provided for a one-year program of five battle cruisers and no battleships. There were renewed evidences at the White House today that the President and Secretary Daniels would continue to support the Senate bill and eventually the House plans are slated for the discard.

Representative Buchanan of Illinois, Democratic member of the Naval Affairs Committee, blocked an attempt today to send the naval budget direct to conference. He and Representative Cox, Indiana, Democrat, insisted that the bill be referred to the Navay Affairs Committee, and this was finally done. Ordinarily bills in disagreement are sent at once to conference by unanimous consent.

The Naval Affairs Committee may follow one of two courses: It may bring the naval budget back into the House with a recommendation that all Senate amendments be disagreed to and the bill be sent to conference, or it may recommend that the House debate and pass upon the amendments one by one. The probabilities are an attempt will be made to get the bill into conference on Thursday.

House Democrats on the whole are opposed to the big increases added by the Senate, but with word from the White House today that the President preferred the building program of the upper body, there are increased prospects that the bill as it finally comes from conference will be substantially that approved by the Senate.

ACCEPTS EDISON'S ADVICE.

Daniels Opposes Building Navy Laboratory in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Naval Consulting Board has registered an objection to the provision in the Naval Appropriation bill that the naval experimental laboratory shall be located in Washington. Secretary Daniels has backed the board in a letter to Chairman Padgett of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in which he says that while Washington may be the best place for the laboratory, the determination of the geographical location should be left to the Navy Department.

The Naval Consulting Board and Secretary Daniels do not advance any specific reasons for leaving the location of the laboratory to future determination. One objection that has been urged against the location of war material factories near the sea coast is that they might be liable to attack by hostile warships or aircraft.

The letter of the Naval Consulting Board to Secretary Daniels is signed by Thomas A. Edison, Chairman, and twenty-one members of the board.

BARS STOP-WATCH SYSTEM.

Senate Rejects Time-Measuring Device for Government Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Senate today retained in the Army Appropriation bill a House provision prohibiting installation of the Taylor stop-watch, or time measuring, system in Government factories. The House adopted a paragraph in the bill that no part of the appropriations should be "available for the pay of any officer, manager, Superintendent, foreman, or other person" having charge of the work of any employe of the United States while "making or causing to be made with a stop-watch or any other time-measuring device, a time study of any job or any such employe between the starting and the completion thereof."

It was only after a determined struggle that the Senate refused to reinsert the provision.

The act as it passed the House also forbade the payment from any appropriation in the bill of a bonus to any employe in addition to his regular wage. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs struck this paragraph out of the bill.

COLQUITT'S SPEECH BARRED

Republican Makes Attempt to Get Attack on Wilson Into Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Chiding the Democrats over the result of the Texas primaries, Representative Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent in the House today to print in the Congressional Record a speech delivered by Governor Colquitt of Texas criticising the Wilson Administration.

"Mr. Speaker," Mr. Moore solemnly said, "I want to extend my remarks by printing this speech of Governor Colquitt, who has just been nominated by the Democrats of Texas for the Senate. In this speech he says that the Wilson Administration is the greatest failure on earth."

Republican applause and Democratic laughter greeted the request. Representative Garner of Texas said he had never heard of such a speech.

"Governor Colquitt made it on Dec. 29, 1914, and I'll be glad to quote it," said Mr. Moore. "He made his campaign on that issue and received more votes than any one else."

"Governor Colquitt has not been nominated for the Senate and will not be," said Mr. Garner. "In the run-off race between Colquitt and Culberson, Senator Culberson will win."

"Amen," said Representative "Cyclone" Davis, who was defeated for renomination.

Mr. Garner blocked the request to print the Colquitt speech as a part of the record of Congress.

President Plays Golf in Rain.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President and Mrs. Wilson were caught in a severe rain storm while golfing here today and were drenched before they could reach shelter. They donned raincoats and continued their game.

BROKER DIES IN AUTO CRASH

C. H. Slease's Car Slips Off Road and He Is Dashed to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, July 25.—Driving a new motor car which he had owned only a month, Clyde H. Slease, 35 years old, a New York broker, residing at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., met death here at midnight last night. Accompanied by H. E. Brooks and two other friends, Slease had left home for a trip to Middletown. They made Goshen in one hour and ten minutes, according to the statement of one of the men at the Goshen Emergency Hospital. Returning, they were speeding along at fifty miles an hour when a bump was struck in the State road at the foot of a hill. It was very foggy and there was a sharp turn. The car went off the road into the guard rail.

Slease was killed instantly. His head was crushed. The dead man is survived by his wife and two children.

GAS-FILLED TUNNEL STILL HOLDS BODIES

Twelve Dead Workmen Are Buried in Debris After Blast That Killed Twenty-two.

FOUR INQUIRIES TO BE BEGUN

Federal Investigators Are Unable to Reach Scene of Cleveland Disaster.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Federal officials investigating the water works tunnel disaster late last night, which cost twenty-two lives, this afternoon ordered all attempts to reach the bodies of twelve men imprisoned in the tunnel abandoned until some time tomorrow.

This action was taken because tests of the gas in the tunnel, four miles out under Lake Erie, through which the rescuers had to pass, showed that it is highly explosive, and the officials feared a second explosion. An attempt will be made to pump out the gas so that the work of recovering the bodies may progress.

All hope that any of the twelve men trapped in the tunnel are alive has been abandoned. Ten bodies, those of members of two rescue parties that tried to reach the doomed men, but themselves succumbed to the deadly gas, are in the Morgue. Eight injured men, also members of the rescue parties, will recover.

Four investigations, city, county, State, and Federal, will be started tomorrow to determine the cause of the explosion, near the five-mile crib end of the tunnel, which entombed the twelve men and released the gas which overcame the rescuers. Lack of safety devices, such as gas helmets and pulmotors, at the crib and shore ends of the 16,000-foot tufnel also will be investigated.

The frantic efforts of Gustav C. Van Duzen, Superintendent of Water Works Construction, and the members of the two rescue parties to reach the men imprisoned by the explosion without gas helmets or pulmotors, resulted in the increase in the death list. This afternoon a third rescue party equipped with safety devices entered the tunnel and recovered the rescuers, ten of whom were dead. Van Duzen was among the rescuers who were revived.

Headed by D. J. Parker and L. M. Jones of the United States Bureau of Mines, who arrived here from Pittsburgh with the mine rescue car, the third party of rescuers penetrated 200 feet into the wrecked tunnel from the crib end. Five men were with the two experts, and, equipped as they were with gas helmets, they found difficulty in making their way, so heavy was the gas. They found that the force of the explosion had torn up small tracks on the bottom of the tunnel and had twisted conduit pipes.

They could see at the far end of the tunnel that a large cave-in had occurred. They did not spend much time investigating the condition of the tunnel at the point of the explosion, as they were concerned with getting out the bodies of the rescuers. They carried all the unfortunate men back to the air lock and finally brought them up to the crib.

Parker and Jones, after consulting with Water Commissioner Jaeger, who had made several trips into the tunnel and had made tests of the gas, decided that it was too risky to make an attempt to get at the twelve men still imprisoned until the gas had been forced out. Tests showed this gas to be highly exclosive.

From what they could learn of conditions in the tunnel Parker and Jones declared their belief that the dozen tunnel workers' bodies are entombed in seven or eight feet of débris, and that it will require at least two days to dig them out.

Trolley Car Kills Young Mother.

Mrs. Marie Dowd, 28 years old, who was separated from her husband and with her three-year-old son had lived with her father, George Balling, at 203 Second Avenue, Astoria, was struck and killed by a trolley car in Flushing Avenue, near Steinway Avenue, Astoria, about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Motorman Daniel Hunter of 70 Fifth Street, Long Island City, who had charge of the car, said it looked to him as if the woman heedlessly walked on to the tracks. Balling said he had not seen his daughter since Saturday.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Vancouver)—Monteagle ..... July 27
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—China..... July 27
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... July 28
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Manila Maru..... July 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... July 31
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Aug. 4
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra..... Aug. 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai..... Aug. 11

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 29, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 29, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Italy—Close at 8 A. M. July 29, SS San Giovanni.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 31, SS Themistocles.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 26, SS Frederik VIII.

LICENSES GRANTED

As Substitute Teacher in Common Branches and Kindergarten.

Licenses as substitute teachers of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following who have completed the work of the Theory Department at the training schools respectively indicated:

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Irene I. Adams, Emma Ahlers, Elsie V. Albertson, Anna C. Anderson, Helen G. Anthony, Minna C. Apfel, Florence M. Austin, Marion A. Bamberger, Yetta Berger, Gertrude G. Bergida, Eva Berkowitz, Edith Bernstein, Rosiyn Bernstein, Dora R. Bier, Olga L. Biggie, Antionette L. Blauvy, Florence E. Blake, Hildegaarde C. Bowen, Margaret J. Brock, Ida M. Bruneke, Helen F. Burr, Tessie Camus, Olga A. Carlson, Bertha Caro, Marie J. Casey, Yetta Chaimowits, Regina Chambers, Viola Chapman, Marion Christmann, Madeleine Chute, Loretta G. Clark, Irene Connolly, Edith Cooperman, Rosa Coorman, Nora M. Corbett, Rebe Corsun, Augusta Crelndels, Elizabeth M. E. Cronan, Ida Cyr, Sadie Davidson, Helen Digney, Catherine M. Dorr, Gertrude A. C. Dorr, Agnes Downey, Frances L. Drew, Fannie Eleezberg, Mary E. Fanning, Irma G. Fischer, Jessie M. Flaher, Margaret Garcia, Gertrude Franklin, Florentina Gerndt, Emily Glockner, Mollie Goldstein, Leonora D. Gordon, Blanche Gorman, I. Adele Gottlieb, Russell C. Grimshaw, Therese R. Guilfoyle, Anna C. Haeseler, Anna Hallote, Helen C. Hansbery, Bessie L. Harrison, Elsie Heidelberger, M. Josephine Hemming, Agnes M. Hogan, Eloise H. House, Rosetta Hurwitz, Anna Hynes, Sallie B. Jacobs, Edna Johnson, Frances Judge, Olga Juhl, Beatrice E. Kanzer, Kate Kassel, Joseph Katz, Anna Keller, Irene M. Kelly, Irene E. Kennedy, Anna Kenny, Elizabeth Kent, Gertrude E. Keyes, Loretta T. C. Kilroy, Bella Konowitz, Naomi Koppelman, Celia Krupis, Eleanor Kurz, Margaret Kurz, Ruth Larsen,

JAMAICA TRAINING SCHOOL.

Florence L. A. Baker, Maude Bradder, Dora V. Callahan, Mildred E. Carpeller, Mary R. Chester, Mignon R. Clifford, John J. Cosgrove, Jennie I. Darrin, Gladys V. Dawson, Mary L. Elsbrom, E. Edith Duinkerke, Hannah M. Ebe, Anna Farrell, Grace J. Geiger, Elizabeth F. Hall, Helen V. Hurley, Helen Keator, Anna Keller, Mary Kelly, Katherine A. Kohler, Pauline Krepela, Louise Krug, Edna M. Lapp, Mildred E. Lapeller, Mary A. McCue, Grace McGinnis, Mae C. McLarney, Theresa McNelis, Loretta M. Manning, Marie C. Murphy, Mary J. Murphy, Evelyn Pitt, Clara Poehlandt, Lillian Quinn, Alvina Rapp, Dorothy Rappaport, Gertrude B. Selbt, Carolyn Smith, Clara F. Weberstein, Miriam F. Wilson.

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL.

Pearl Adelman, Rhea W. Ahrens, Josephine Alello, Rose Anderson, Gertrude Antell, Miriam Arkin, Sophia C. Atkins, Florence B. Bartram, Frances Baskind, Anna Basson, Laura Beck, Elsie C. Bre[illegible], Lillian K. [illegible], Lena Brodofsky, Elizabeth M. Buckley, Mary V. Burke, Agnes H. Cannon, Etta M. Cohen, Helen B. Cohn, Edwina C. Collins, Rebecca Coolman, Deborah T. Sarz, Loretta V. Curry, Anita S. Dalberg, Mae V. Davis, Marion L. Davis, Ida B. Dedekinsky, Sarah Eichel, Kate Eisenberg, Gertrude A. Engel, Sophia M. Enners, Pauline Farber, Mary C. Farrell, Mary A. Finan, Martha L. Finkelstein, Irene R. Foley, Anna M. Foster, Grace M. Fraser, Ethel I. Gibson, Lillian Golovensky, Edith Graham, Rose G. Greenberg, Gertrude F. Hahn, Victoria M. Hrindel, Georgiana Henkel, Rae L. Jawetz, Rebecca Jeweler, Rachel Kaskowitz, Harriet Karpel, Sophie Kleitman, Dorothy Kidder, C. J. Kraft, Jr., Rose Kramer, Lillian M. Krentzman, Irene R. Langer, Lydie M. Lauter, Esther Lebenheim, Sophia Levine, Tillie J. Levine, Mildred Litchman, Viola Lyons, Marie McCauley, Anna McKeon, Clementine M. Mack, H. E. Mansbach, Rosetta F. Meyer, Emma Morrison, Amelia M. Mrvone, Janet Moskowitz, Regina M. O'Brien, Virginia L. O'Brien, Rita Oppenheimer, Helen Ottenheimer, May M. Pelvson, Dora Polsky, M. M. Proudman, Angelica Reeb, Grace H. Richmond, Genevieve K. Riley, Bertha Robson, Irvine Roman, Isabel B. Rosenthal, Katherina Rourke, Esther R. Samber, Estrella Santiago, Anna Sattler, Rose Schapiro, Esther Schleer, Sadie R. Schiff, Sadie E. Schor, Olga M. Schreiber, H. B. Schuhmann, Lena Schuster, Florine Schwarz, Anna G. Shay, Jane G. Sheldon, Vera Sheridan, Rebecca Shevsky, Edna Shields, Sarah L. Shub, Mary Sibera, Agnes P. Smith, Ella R. Smith, Lena Socolof, Nettie Sokoloff, Lillian Spelcmaster, Madeleine B. Stiefel, Jessie Stolnaker, Catherine G. Sullivan, Anna Sveaningsen, Thelma E. Thibou, Lillian Tynes, Edna Ueles, Hyrel E. Valliely, Florence Watterson, Lily Weisberger, Mary E. Weller, Marcella S. White, Rose Wiseltier, Anna Wittis, Pauline Wynne, Anna Zehn.

Licenses as substitute teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools have been granted to the following, who have completed the work of the Theory Department in the kindergarten course at the training schools respectively indicated:

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Josephine F. Barties, Constance Bemis, Beryl C. Jackson, Marion A. McQuesten, Constance P. Orgill, M. M. Ostermayer.

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL.

L. M. Ferrell, Marion Harrington, Della Myers, Louise Ottendorfer, Mary Tierney, Dorothy Trimble.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:45|Sun sets..7:19|Moon rises..1:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook.....	6:38	5:12	10:36	11:44
Governors Island...	6:34	6:55	11:37	12:01
Hell Gate.....	7:40	8:01	1:16	1:18

Arrived—Tuesday, July 25.

SS United States, Kirkwall, July 14.
SS Buenaventura, Boston, July 19.
SS Cherokee, Wilmington, July 23.
SS San Giorgio, Naples, July 10.
SS D. N. Luckenbach, Fort of Spain, June 24.
SS Lincolnshire, Havre, July 7.
SS Senator, Tanamo, July 20.
SS Saratoga, Havana, July 22.
SS Mijdrecht, Amsterdam, July 7.
SS J. L. Mowinckel, Progreso, July 18.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 22.
SS Atlantian, Liverpool, July 13.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, July 22.
SS Benguela, Baltimore, July 22.
SS Dwinsk, Glasgow, July 13.
SS Strathlorne, Harliepool, July 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Dromel	Bordeaux	July 1
Lauita Maersk	Gibraltar	July 13
Colon	Cristobal	July 20
Manchioneal	Jamaica	July 21
Gregory	Barbados	July 18
El Cid	Galveston	July 20

DUE TOMORROW.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	July 19
*Carpathia	Liverpool	July 13
Knut Hansen	Shields	July 11
Tongrier	Bordeaux	July 13
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	July 15
Stephano	Halifax	July 25
Antilles	New Orleans	July 22

DUE FRIDAY.

Chorley	Havre	July 13
Gryfevale	Cardiff	July 13
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 22
Comal	Galveston	July 23
Lemape	Jacksonville	July 25
Vigo	Hull	July 13
Melford	Manchester	July 13
Lord Tredegar	Gibraltar	July 11
El Alba	Galveston	July 22

DUE SATURDAY.

†Bergensfjord	Bergen	July 19
Slingsby	Cardiff	July 13
Valeria	Liverpool	July 15
Alicante	Seville	July 13
Headley	London	July 14

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	July 22
Kroonland	Liverpool	July 22
Vienna	Shields	July 14
Ronsdalsfjord	Kirkwall	July 15
Frederick Luckenbach	Saloniki	July 15
Mathilda	Cristobal	July 22
Mexico	Havana	July 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 27

DUE MONDAY.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	July 22
*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	July 23
Carolina	San Juan	July 26
Hannington Court	Havre	July 17
Omsk	Shields	July 15
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Pannonia	London	July 20
Luise	Barcelona	July 15
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 28

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sommelsdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Corozal, Tuxpam	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bonifare, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Martensdyk, Rotterd'm	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, Barbadoes	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Isabela, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Commewijne, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Vestris, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	9:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Millinocket, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Isle de Panay, Bilbao	——	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Montevideo	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ile de la Reunion, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 25.

SS Zulia, Mayaguez to New York, was 906 miles S. at noon 24th.
SS Camaguey, bound to New York, was 734 miles S. at noon.
SS J. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 28 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Dayton, Tampico to New York, was 278 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 301 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 237 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 177 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 420 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 460 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 208 miles S. at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 280 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 1 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Alaunia, at Plymouth, July 19.
SS Farmand, at Lisbon, July 16.
SS Carlo, at Spezia, July 17.
SS Thule, at Christiania, July 17.
SS Siddons, at Montevideo, July 23.
SS Galileo, at Hull, July 24.
SS Tuscania, at Glasgow, July 24.
SS Justesen, at Montevideo, July 24.

Sailed.

SS Tricoupes, from Oran, July 17.
SS Chaulaes, from Oran, July 17.
SS Andania, from London, July 25.
SS Penhale, from Manchester, July 25.
SS Elvaston, from Torre Annunziata, July 18.
SS Calvihill, from Havre, July 21.
SS John Blumer, from Shields, July 24.
SS Lydie, from Newport, July 24.
SS Pastores, from Colon, July 25.
SS Ancon, from Colon, July 25.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Czar..... July 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Russia and Switzerland must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—Baltic ..... July 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M. (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Frederik VIII..... July 26
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Themistocles ..... July 27
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul ..... July 29
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette ..... July 29
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia..... July 29

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, July 2; Yokohama, July 7, and Honolulu, July 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on July 24, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, July 28.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
QUADRUPLE-SCREW, NEW Steamer De Luxe
†LAFAYETTE
Saturday ..... July 29, 3 P. M.
*Rochambeau.... Sat., Aug. 5, 3 P. M.
*S.S. Chicago.. Sat., Aug. 12, 3 P. M.
†First and second class. *One class cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

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Norton, Lilly & Co
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Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y.

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Sails from N. Y., alternate Weds. & Sats.
For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 1,261 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 596 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way.

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SPANISH LINE
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DIRECT FOR
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(CARGO ONLY)
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S. S. ISLA DE PANAY..... July 31
(Cargo and Passengers)
FOR CADIZ and BARCELONA.
S. S. Buenos Aires..... August 12
FOR HAVANA and VERA CRUZ.
S. S. MONTSERRAT..... August 12
J. ZARAGOZA, Agent, Pier 8, E. R.
Telephone, Hanover 846—847.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Paul....July 29 New York... Aug. 5
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....July 26 | Adriatic.....Aug. 2
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
CARPATHIA .....TUES., AUG. 1, 5 P.M.
ORDUNA .....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, NOON
SAXONIA.....SAT., AUG. 26, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA.....SAT., SEPT. 2, 5 P.M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
PANNONIA.....SAT., AUG. 5, 5 P.M.
ANDANIA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
ALAUNIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, 5 P.M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 8300 Broad.

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See JAPAN in the Glorious Chrysanthemum season. Extension to Manila and China.
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BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. VESTRIS.....July 29, 9:00 A.M.
S. S. BYRON.....Aug. 12, 1:00 P.M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

Norwegian America Line
Modern Twin-Screw Steamers—16,000 Tons Displacement. To Scandinavia Direct Under Neutral Flag.
S. S. BERGENSFJORD, AUG. 5.
S. S. KRISTIANIAFJORD, AUG. 26.
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CALLING at LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Twin Screw Geared Turbine
Tuscania, Saturday, Aug. 19, Noon
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Frederik VIII.....July 26 | United States....Aug. 3
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N.Y.
Bermuda—8 days, with or without hotel accommodations, $28 and up. Send for itinerary.
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To Boston
and New England Points
Fall River Line
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:27 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.
Providence Line
Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:42 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:15 A. M.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.
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The trip includes the Thousand Islands, the exciting descent of the marvelous rapids, the historic associations of Montreal, Quaint old Quebec, Tadousac and the famous Saguenay River, with its stupendous Capes "Trinity" and "Eternity." Up-to-date Canada Steamship Hotels at Murray Bay and Tadousac.
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Long before Champlain anchored in its beautiful protected bay, the little settlement of Tadousac at the foot of the Laurentian mountains was the resort of red man, trapper and Jesuit.
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CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

PREPARE TO FIGHT RIVERSIDE PLAN

Committee Chosen to Take Up All Unsettled Points of the Improvement.

N. Y. CENTRAL ATTACKED

Julius Henry Cohen Contends That Tentative Plan Will Give Railway a Monopoly.

Frank and not altogether complimentary opinions of the New York Central west side improvement were exchanged yesterday at the Reform Club, 9 South William Street, where the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City held its luncheon. Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast were both invited to be present, but did not accept.

As a result of the discussion a committee of three was appointed by the league to submit to the Board of Estimate a request for information on the still unsettled questions regarding the improvement, and a request also that the board wait until after the election in November before submitting the contract for public hearings. The league will ask a further delay of a month before the plan is submitted for official action.

Charles Frederick Adams presided and the speakers were Julius Henry Cohen of the Citizens' Union, Dr. William H. Allen, Director of the Institute of Public Service; Cornelius M. Sheehan of the Allied Board of Trade, Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the league, and Eugene Blumenthal of the West End Association.

In introducing the speakers Mr. Adams said that the plan for the west side improvement should be considered primarily from the point of view of the needs of the city and the attitude of the New York Central to those needs in the past. He quoted the late James J. Hill on the need of every business interest for railroad transportation.

"The New York Central," he said, "thoroughly appreciates the importance of the terminal question and has attempted in the franchise sought to secure a monopoly from it, as is shown by the fact that it refuses to permit other roads, for proper remuneration, to use its tracks in New York City."

Mr. Sheehan sharply criticised the city administration in the matter of the improvement. New York City, he pointed out, does not grow its own food or produce its raw material, and he likened it to a city surrounded by an enemy which prevented anything from coming in except on its own terms. The New York Central, he said, is protecting its own monopoly. City officials who did not protect the city in the matter of the proposed franchise are, in his opinion, committing treason.

The speaker launched into an attack on officials who go into office comparatively poor and come out rich. It can't be done, he said, except by graft, over the people's interests to big corporations. He advocated the referendum and the recall of unfit officials.

"Does the record of the New York Central justify the city to grant it further monopoly?" asked Mr. Marsh. "The New York Central and other railroads have made many agreements to establish different rates between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and there was usually a rate war between each agreement.

Mr. Cohen advanced the contention that by the relocation of its tracks the Central will get practically a freight monopoly in New York. He urged the necessity of avoiding such an arrangement.

Six constructive suggestions were presented by Dr. Allen, and these led to the appointment of the committee. They were:

1. That those desiring the city to make its agreement with the New York Central on the basis of complete facts agree to submit to the Corporation Counsel controverted questions of law, title, and value. If possible, the Bar Association, the Merchants' Association, the City Club, Citizens' Union, United Realty Owners, West End Association, and Real Estate Board should be enlisted in this joint effort to have all legal questions put upon before a final contract is drawn.

2. That Mayor Mitchel be asked to instruct City Chamberlain Maltbie with Deles F. Wilcox, now working for the Water Department, on the franchise questions involved and to state whether they consider that the agreement sufficiently protects the public, and where, if at all, they would modify such agreement.

3. That the Public Service Commission be asked to make the studies necessary to advise the city whether the streets which it is proposed to close should be closed and what, if any, compensation the city should receive for closing such streets.

4. That Controller Prendergast, as Chairman of the Commission on Port and Terminal Facilities, be asked to state who in the city service prepared the misleading statements it is now conceded were officially issued containing false photographs and statements of provision for restoring Riverside Park and for parking the marginal way to the water's edge.

5. That no parts of the improvement be left unprovided for, as in the proposed agreement, but that every change involved in the improvement be specifically provided for and a plan published showing who is to be responsible for each part of that improvement, how much the city's part will cost, and how and when it will be financed.

6. That the Board of Estimate be asked to announce in advance that the contract will not be submitted for public hearing until after the election and the city budget cease to interfere with public attention to this important project.

These were appointed to serve on the committee—Frederick W. Hendricks, Dr. William H. Allen and Mr. Marsh.

THINKS $500,000 ENOUGH.

N. Y. Central Admits Its West Side Titles Are Not All Good.

Lawyers and representatives of the New York Central Railroad Company denied yesterday the charges made by Stewart Browne to the Board of Estimate attacking the railroad's title to land to be used in the west side improvement plans. In 1911, when the first plans for the improvement were prepared, the question of title came up for discussion, and the railroad company, declaring its clear title to the property, challenged the city to take action against it if its representatives were of the opinion that there were any flaws in the titles to the various parcels of real estate held by the company along the Hudson River. The city did not accept the challenge.

The railroad expressed a willingness to settle disputed claims and did settle under the tentative agreement made with the city for the west side improvement in 1913. This agreement was never carried out, however, owing to a radical change of plans. Under the proposal now being discussed the company has renewed its offer to settle the question of title forever by agreeing to purchase from the city whatever claim it may have for $500,000.

Higher Prices Have Not Hurt.

The higher prices that have been made on practically all lines of carpets and rugs during the month have not hindered buying to any extent, the present quiet being attributed to the lull that always comes at this time of the year. Not a great deal of activity is now looked for in the local showrooms until the last of next month, when the fall and nearby trade will come in for what it has not already put under order. The business taken in the last few weeks calls for deliveries up to Oct. 1, and some of it to Nov. 1. Both the jobbers and the retailers have been buying, and, strangely enough, they have been seeking most the colors that are scarcest and for which an extra charge is made. These include green, blues, blacks, and reds.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE.—Open for large quantity of charmeuse, all colors, for spot cash. R. Siegel & Son, 45 West 25th.

CHEVIOT or BUCKLEY coatings, navy blue large or small quantities. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

CLOAKINGS.—Wool, plush, mixtures; will buy for cash. Frank Fishman, 280 Bleecker St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Contractors wanted. Call, with samples, 16 West 32d St., tenth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors, one of the largest women's and misses' dress houses in New York is open for contractors on women's silk dresses to cost from $7.50 to $9.50. Call with samples between 2 and 4 P. M. Louis Rothschild, 168 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Will look at samples of popular-priced silk and serge dresses, 11 to 3 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday; material supplied if necessary. 3d floor, 48 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular priced serge dresses. Call, with samples, 43 West 20th St., first floor.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 330 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Contractor on street and evening dresses; bring samples. 134 West 26th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash, immediately. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

FELT.—Light-weight felt in any color; short cuts or whole pieces; spot cash. H 341 Times Downtown.

GEORGETTE.—Jobber looking at Georgette crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

HATS.—Buyer wants velvet hats and ribbons. Address K. H., 104 East 14th St.

SEWING THREAD job wanted. 206 Wool Exchange.

SKIRTS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Meisel will look at skirts Wednesday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits better grade, all week. 12 West 27th, fourteenth floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. 106 East 19th St., Room 504.

SUITS and COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats; suits, $7.50 to $16.50; coats, $6.50 to $16.50. Tenth Floor, 32 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

VELOUR wanted for cash; Stevens 4291 wool velours, desirable colors. Farragut, 3328. Sixth floor, 142 West 29th St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 466 Broadway. Spring 408.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLOUSES.—Closing out middies at a price. The Chic Middy Blouse Co., 141 W. 36th St.

CHINCHILLA COATS.—Five hundred white, finest quality, to close out. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Line ready for jobbers and retailers; plushes and lowrs and mixtures; price $5.75 to $22. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Closing out silk Jersey Coats; best shades. 1. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, $10.50 up. Samuel Neumann, 11 West 20th.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Women's, misses', and children's Fall and Winter coats; women's and misses' Fall and Winter suits and dresses, and women's Fall waists and skirts; large stock at about 1-3 less than regular market rates; complete line. Can be seen at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—White chinchilla coats and Palm Beach suits to close out at half price. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Silk plush coats, from $8.25 up; suits, from $6.75 up; stock always on hand. Rightstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 9136.

DRESSES.—Summer suits, sport coats; entire stock of large 5th Av. shop; sacrifice. Phone Farragut 3282.

DRESSES.—Wool dresses, $3.75 and upward; satin dresses, $6.75 and upward. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 28th St.

DYES.—2,000 lbs. German aniline dye, all staple colors, to be sold in one lot. A. Rosalsky & Bro., 24 Orchard St.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES.—Showing 100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. N. Y. Co., 11 East 17th St.

MOTOR APPAREL.—We are discontinuing department of men's and women's motor apparel, and offer extensive line of samples at great sacrifice. Nemmerle & Company, manufacturers, 114 E. 23d St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton, latest designs, lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 132 West 25th.

PLUSH.—4040-5050; also Sidney Blumenthal wide-wale corduroy, all colors, to close out at a price. Rohstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th street. Phone Mad. Sq. 9136.

RAINCOATS.—Job of 60 ladies', 50 children's, 4 to 14; all of desirable nature. L. Felsenheld, 141-145 W. 36th St., New York.

SERGES, Julliards, Amoskeags, Pacifics, desirable numbers, low prices. Madison Square 6777.

SHIRTS.—Sport shirts, 100 dozen, to close out. Subin, 32 West 24th.

SKIRTS, DRESSES.—5,000 wash skirts and 1,000 wash dresses, to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, black and white; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3358.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

SUITS.—Fall line ready; snappy numbers. 1,182 Broadway, Room 705.

TAFFETA DRESSES at a price. Vassar Dress Co., 39 W. 32d.

VENETIAN NAVY BLUE.—80 pieces 32-inch imported, 25c. net. Phone Gramercy 6318.

WAISTS.—For immediate delivery, 5,000 dozen, comprising materials of voiles, organdies, pongee, poplins, and lawns, at extraordinarily low prices. Dauber & Gottfried, 524 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS.—200 dozen; awning striped gabardine; job at $5 dozen. Hirsh, 25 West 27th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

PETTICOAT SALESMAN to handle a strong line of silk petticoats; salary and commission; good opportunity right party. A 60 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday....4@4¼ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Linoleum Prices Go Up.

Linoleum prices will be advanced generally on Aug. 1, the extent of the rise being 5 per cent. This means that the goods will cost from 2 to 6 cents more per square yard, according to their construction. The largest advances are on the heavier goods. The demand for this class of merchandise, however, has been so large since the opening of the Fall season that battleship and certain other heavy lines have been withdrawn from the market. The earliest deliveries on such goods that could be made on new orders would be November or December. News from Dundee regarding the further requisitioning of burlaps by the British Government has been disturbing to the trade. There are plenty of wide "backing" burlaps under American order in Dundee, but the English officials appear to spare no one when they go after goods. Ships have been made to disgorge in previous commandeerings, and goods on the docks waiting loading have also been taken.

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Hard Coal Demand Good.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that anthracite production continues at top-notch capacity as fixed by the available labor supply. While few mines have men enough to get out a normal daily tonnage, the monthly tonnage is about normal for the Summer time, owing to the greater number of days worked. Little progress has been made, apparently toward overcoming the shortage brought about by light buying in April and May, in spite of the fact that lake shipments up to the present time have been curtailed as compared with former years. The bituminous market continues to amaze buyers by the small tonnage offered for sale, and the firmness with which quotations are maintained.

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Gray Goods Inquiry Fair.

There was a fair inquiry for gray goods in this market yesterday, and though the aggregate business done was of pretty good size, the individual sales were small for the most part and without feature. About the only thing worthy of comment in the printcloth end was the sale of some 38½-inch 64-60s at 5¾ cents for delivery during next month and September. Spot goods of this construction are apparently scarce at any price. The day's sheeting business brought no noteworthy points to light, in the remainder of the market about the only feature was a little better call for sateens on the part of converters of specialties for clothiers. Printcloth prices were firmly maintained, in spite of the quiet, and closed as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅝c
39-inch, 64-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c

*Asked.

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To Test Duty on Tant Iron.

Assistant Attorney General Hanson has been requested by the Treasury Department to take an appeal to the Customs Court from a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers involving the classification under the tariff of so-called tant iron. The product was assessed with duty at the rate of 15 per cent. under the provision reading, "ferrosilicon, and other alloys used in the manufacture of steel not specially provided for." The board gave free entry as iron in pigs. The government, it was said yesterday, has no idea of giving up the 15 per cent. duty without a strong fight before the court.

***

Busy Clearing the Decks.

With industrial peace in sight, members of the ready-to-wear trade that have been affected by the "unpleasantness" are, paradoxically speaking, clearing their decks for action. Opinions expressed yesterday indicated that a good season is expected, as compared with last Fall, in spite of the time lost. In the predicted good showing the increased purchasing power of the general public is expected to cut a large figure. It was also predicted that buyers would take larger initial bills of goods this year than heretofore, in order to get satisfactory deliveries, but that they would not duplicate as often as they did in past seasons. In other words, a representative aggregate business is looked for, and it is expected to come in fewer, but larger, slices than usual.

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About Fall Suits for Women.

Present indication point to the use of medium length jackets in a large proportion of women's suits during the coming season. Some of them are fairly long, but short ones appear to be passé. A variety of novel effects in pleated skirts is shown. A good deal of trimming is to be used on the better grades of merchandise, with furs of all kinds the dominating features. Soft fabrics will be used quite generally, but particularly so in the higher price ranges. Satins, velours, the more expensive broadcloths, and similar goods are highly spoken of. To a few, but the next season's offerings will be the increased price of the merchandise at wholesale, due to the rising price cost of practically everything, including labor, that goes into the garments.

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Silk Prices May Prove Harmful.

Some buyers of silks are now of the opinion that the high prices which will be asked for goods during the coming Fall may prove a serious hindrance to a large distribution of such merchandise. Beyond a certain point, they say, it is a difficult matter to get women to buy silks, even though they may be classed as a luxury. Another point made, by the buyers who believe that silk sales may sufffer a decline, is that the exacting retail customer may find fault with the quality of goods now being produced. In many instances, it is said, fabrics are not being carefully made, owing perhaps to the hurry in production and the sort of labor that has been brought into mills to take the place of skilled operatives.

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Felts and Velvets for Hats.

The style tendency in women's hats for the coming Fall has become pretty well defined. Felts and velvets will provide the principal materials. Shapes will be a matter of taste with the individual buyers. Brims tilted upward in front will be one of the features of the Fall lines. Embroidery, according to importers of Parisian models, will play a prominent part in the velvet hat division. Colors have not become so well settled, but from present indications purple is promised quite a vogue.

AUSTRIAN DETAINED GOODS.

British May Perhaps Release Some Shipped by Parcel Post.

Word was received in this city yesterday indicating that the British authorities seemed inclined to release American-owned Austrian merchandise shipped by parcel post and at present detained in England. Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co., Custom House brokers, and Vice Chairman of the Hotel Biltmore Committee of Importers, said yesterday he had been advised to this effect by his representative, who recently went to London especially in connection with merchandise detained by the British.

Both German and Austrian merchandise for New York and other American importers was shipped by parcel post months ago on the steamship United States and other vessels, but was seized and held since by the British Government, most of the merchandise being in prize courts. From what Mr. Stern learned from the cable message it appeared that the British authorities might be willing to release the Austrian goods upon the deposit of the foreign invoice value.

"This appears to apply only to Austrian merchandise," said Mr. Stern, "and the same privilege has not been extended to consignees of German goods. Such goods can only be released through prize court proceedings and upon the filing of documentary proof to the effect that title to the German packages passed to the American importer prior to March 1, 1915. I can give no explanation as to why the privilege of getting the goods by depositing the value has not been extended to merchandise of German origin. It is believed that merchants of highly seasonable and perishable goods will take advantage of this method of securing relief and take their chances of securing refund of the deposit after the war."

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Good Wools Sell Readily.

LONDON, July 25.—A mixed selection of 9,000 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. Good wools were steadily absorbed at unchanged prices. Victorians and scoured sold at 3s 4½d and a few greasy lambs at 2s 7½d. Inferior wools were slow.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

EDWARD P. BRUNS, doing business as A. H. G. Bruns & Son, carpenter and builder, 151 East Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,106 and assets $2,365. Among the creditors are Mission Society Most Holy Redeemer, $2,200; Mary T. Mayer, $2,350, secured, and Reinhardt & Bro., $2,110.

BENDER ROBINSON COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Bender Robinson Company, Inc., manufacturer of automobile bodies, 351 West Fifty-second Street, by Edmund Abeles, $814; American Leather Manufacturing Company, $2,134, and I. Kellerman, $56. The company made an assignment on July 21.

FEIT BROTHERS, composed of Fred Feit and Saul Feit, jobbers in hosiery, 37 Allen Street, have made an assignment to Samuel C. Duberstein. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by David Weintraub, $200; Melville Boyd, $358, and C. Edward Benoit, $235. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000. Judge Mayer appointed Charles H. Griffiths receiver.

JACOB SCHWALBER, Eastchester, formerly laundryman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,325 and assets $1,004. The Gramatan National Bank of Bronxville is a creditor for $2,000, secured.

ZAHARIA KERBER, foreman, 1,101 Fox Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,403 and no assets.

KAPFF & HILL, Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Kapff & Hill, manufacturers of women's hats, 22 Bond St, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

HUGH McATAMNEY, advertising agents, 233 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $20,597 and nominal assets $43,138, consisting of accounts, $43,116, and office furniture, $22. He also has 1,500 shares of stock of the Ayres Oil Fuel Company, and 834 shares of T. Sillinthorpe & Sons, Inc., of unknown value. Among the creditors are the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, $2,500, and O. J. Gude, $2,100.

MARINE OIL ENGINE COMPANY, INC.—Ben Schwartz, receiver of the Marine Oil Engine Company, Inc., of 30 Church Street, has prepared a list of creditors, showing in number, whose claims aggregate $27,793. The largest is J. H. Hansen & Co. of San Francisco, $27,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Bachman, Max—B. Dietz.....$265.91
Babchin, Harry—C. M. Levy.....721.77
Berger, Samuel—Halpern & Kost.....127.70
Barone, Joseph P.—R. Carbone.....325.20
Berson, Benjamin—H. Singer.....402.28
Borracco, Samuel J.—C. Johansen et al.....41
Brown, Lawrence L.—W. L. Buchler.....526.91
Cooley, Arthur D.—J. W. Brett.....100.25
Cohen, Abraham—H. Rosenbaum.....126.91
Dishef, Charles—B. Silverman.....110.49
Doerr, Alexander J. M.—F. Forman.....134.93
Dunkirk, William C., as Dunkirk, Augustus Philippson, Oscar Taussig and Eli S. Siegel—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.217.91
Foresman, Robert—C. B. Kelsey.....168.41
Fisher, Warren S.—City Construction Co 103.91
Foerster, Maria—R. C. Voth.....1,035.81
General Baking Co.—N. Quales.....102.41
Greenberg, Maurice B.—M. Kass.....100.99
Gallant, Albert E.—M. Hoykendorf.....1,099.05
Gannon, Michael J.—G. Foasing.....376.03
Greenberg, Maurice B.—M. Cass.....186.26
Gross, Jacob S.—H. W. Smith.....239.33
George, Lucas and Mary—F. Finkelstein 124.11
Gallagher, Frank J., or Francis J.—A. Stalker 11,347.08
Holmes, Robert, John A. Holmes, Belle R. Holmes, John H. Holmes, Mary B. Holmes, and Florence H. Woodruff—E. C. Smith et al.....1,022.50
Hoffman, Samuel V., executor; John A. Weekes, executor; Theodorus Bailey, Florence B. Lawrence, Mary De Charles, Hermann H. Cammann, and William D. Stewart, executors, and Farmers Loan and Trust Co., executor—B. H. Phillips, costs.....150.76
Hyman, Leo—J. Ruppert.....916.52
Industrial Land Improvement Co.—A. Abruzzese 204.60
Klein, Wm. R.—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.....119.91
Livingston, Albert A.—A. L. Livingston 112.41
Liberman, Sidney P.—Kohn, Gibbin & Co., Inc.....402.82
Lazarus, David, John J. Driscoll, Madison M. Jones, Geo. M. Janvrin, J. Irving Hanske, Ambrose O. Neal, Joseph E. Nejedly, James D. Montgomery, and Richard O'Brien, and Albert W. Dodge, Sec'y—S. M. Ruhlin.....230.40
Leonard, John P., Hugh A. O'Hare, William Harkins, and John Quigley—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.....114.41
Landi, Almo, and Remo Zuecca—Broadway Trust Co.....304.97
Mallin, Samuel, and Mallin & Aarons, Inc.—S. Joseph 141.53
Miller, Wm. A., Henry W. McMann, and John E. Donley Co.—42d Street-Madison Avenue Co.....499.07
McConchie, T. Lloyd—Jordan-Marsh Co.301.03
Moore, Roy E.—E. C. Christie.....738.52
Nejedly, Frank J.—A. Charvat.....343.28
Plato, Arthur M.—Barnhart Bros. & Spindler 144.33
Puritas Farms, Inc.—G. Lippmann & Co. 2,766.67
Polard, Theresa—Albright China Co...738.56
Rehmer, Joseph—L. A. Cuneo et al.....185.32
Rudolph, Lizzie, Max Sarlin, and Oscar J. Judelsohn—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y...113.41
Rushmore, Nathaniel—Rushmore Co.....502.90
Riley, Hugh A.—H. J. Mischo & Co.....219.11
Rosen, Gustave J., assignee—J. Meurer. 2,052.13
Seabury Building Co., Inc., and London & Lancashire Indemnity Co. of America—F. Amanna et al.....1,369.32
Schmidt, Martin and Darah—Grayzel Press, Inc.....119.76
Schrenkeisen, Albert—Acolian Co.....899.31
Southern Surety Co.—S. H. Booth et al. 1,045.59
Thomson, Gustav—United Electric Light and Power Co.....147.51
Thomas, Catherine L.—N. Y. Savings Bank 4,845.29
Vasick, Madeline V.—L. Schram.....253.96
V. Garofalo, Inc., and Vincent Garofalo—L. A. Rogers.....4,895.76
Wishart, George—W. N. Edwards et al.141.42

In Bronx County.

Citron, Samuel—J. Blum.....$118.15
Dougherty, William A.—E. Rosenblum.75.22
Farrell, John F. and Barbara C.—H. Sieling 1,386.12
Harris, Louis S. and Rebecca R.—J. J. Pittman 1,375.84
Kemper, Sarah—A. Fernhart.....170.72
Kramer, Samuel—H. Mindlin et al.....166.78
Krauss, Flori and Nettie—B. E. Rabell. 1,017.68
Kass, David—J. M. Ide et al.....136.74
McWhirter, Elizabeth—Michael Cohen & Co 2,766.67
McWhirter, William H., and W. H. McWhirter Co.—Same.....2,758.32
McWhirter, William H., and Elizabeth and W. H. McWhirter Co.—Same....4,328.44
Rabinowitz, Benjamin—Meyer Denker Sinram Co.....888.19
Schmidt, Albina L. Weber.....244.75
Sterns, Thomas Gerald—Bennett & White, Inc.....101.67
Weill, Henry M.—H. L. Manges.....49.37

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Horton, Thomas R.—W. E. Reisfeld, May 24, 1916.....$545.97
John J. Hearn Construction Co.—J. Wegmann, Feb. 23, 1915.....2,160.24
Macartney, John W.—T. Allison, July 8, 1914 .....110.00
Same—Same, June 29, 1915.....110.00
Same—Same, April 1, 1910.....210.00
Shapiro, Sam—Wm. C. Bloomingdale, Inc., June 15, 1915.....267.86
Stock, William—Simmons Hardware Co., Dec. 15, 1915.....124.91
Ziegler, Henry M.—A. E. Steinthal et al., Jan. 4, 1916.....1,510.14
Same—Same, June 16, 1916.....1,532.16
Same—Same, June 20, 1916.....1,514.13
Same—Same, July 7, 1916.....101.63
H. G. Kotten Co.—H. Dosztal, July 20, 1916 .....113.75
Wittemann, Lillian—National Park Bank, April 7, 1914.....9,135.36
Same—Same, April 7, 1914.....2,561.28
Wittemann, Josephine—Same, April 7, 1914 .....2,561.40
Same—Same, April 7, 1914.....9,135.47
Wittemann, Rudolph W.—Same, March 9, 1914.....2,802.17
Same—Same, March 9, 1914.....9,136.34
Wittemann, Jacob F.—Same, March 9, 1914 .....9,136.48
Same—Same, March 9, 1914.....2,802.17
Morgan, Ralph C.—L. Rivers, March 19, 1908, (released) 3,686.88
Periman, Louis H., and Heyman Shapiro—Brooklyn Vault Light Co., March 31, 1911.....139.71
Perlman, Louis A.—H. Bilowits et al., May 25, 1911.....367.65

In Bronx County.

Horton, Thomas R.—W. E. Reisfeld, Jan. 13, 1916.....$545.97
Pederson, Jacob O.—H. Gold et al., Jan. 11, 1915.....127.65

Vermin Proof

RATS, mice and like pests cannot find lodgment in walls, floors or foundations of concrete buildings. Such as may enter are easily exterminated.

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

Write for Further Information

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
111 West Washington Street, Chicago

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions in Reappraisement Proceedings.

All-silk piece-dyed goods in plain color from the Alliance Textile, Lyons, figured in a reappraisement decision made yesterday by Judge Howell of the Board of General Appraisers. The fabrics which were described as 100 c-m, thirty-two grammes in size and weight, were entered by New York importers. The importers in making entry at the Custom House placed a value of 2.75 francs per metre on the goods. This value did not satisfy the local appraising officials, who held that the entered price did not correctly represent market value at the time the fabrics were shipped from Lyons. Advances were accordingly made, and higher duties and penalties collected. Judge Howell, after hearing the testimony submitted in behalf of the importers, sustained the advances to the extent of holding that the goods would have to stand duty on the basis of 3.50 francs per metre.

The same General Appraiser decided a case appealed by New York importers involving the proper values to base duty on lace articles shipped here by Luisa Sabatini, Naples. Judge Howell approved the action of the local Appraiser in raising values from 10 to 25 lire per metre.

A reappraisement by Judge Fischer revealed that Scotch manufacturers of golf accessories had been hit by a rise in the cost of production. The merchandise in controversy consisted of driving irons, irons, jiggers, &c. The customs men put up the values, but the General Appraiser, having before him data not in the possession of the appraising officers, reduced the dutiable valuations somewhat. It was decided that the individual articles would have to stand advances ranging from 2 to 3 pence. The golf iron heads were manufactured by G. Nicoll, Dunfermline.

Prat-Dumas & Co., Couze St. Front, France, shipped filter paper to this city, which the customs officials held to be invoiced below true market values. The goods were advanced and an appeal taken for a review. The importers in making entry apparently were uninformed as to prevailing values in France at date of exportation, for they added 48 per cent. to the invoiced values of the paper at the time of making entry. Judge Fischer decided that this heavy addition was unnecessary, and permitted the merchandise to pay duty on the original invoiced values.

Oppenheimer, Seckel & Co., Ltd., London, shipped photogravures to importers here. Many of the goods were colored, the entry values ranging from 20 shillings 9 pence per thousand, to 39 shillings 6 pence per thousand. The testimony was such that Judge Fischer concluded the merchandise would have to stand an advance of 8 per cent. for profit.

Judge Howell disposed of two controversies regarding market values on importations of jute thread waste and jute waste crude. The first-named product was shiped to New York by W. S. Taylor, while the crude waste came from John S. Bradford & Co., both of Dundee. The thread waste was entered as having a Dundee value of 13 shillings 9 pence per hundredweight, while the crude product was set down at £14 10 shillings per ton. These prices were less deductions for war risk, marine insurance, and other charges. Judge Brown sustained the entered values in both cases.

***

More Openings of Piece Goods.

The American Woolen Company yesterday opened Department 1, Division B, consisting of semi-staples, piece dyes, plain and fancy woolen mixtures and vigoreaux. Prices on piece dyes started at $1 and on mixtures at $1.07. The attendance at the opening yesterday, as on Monday, when fancy wool suitings were shown for the first time, was especially good. Buyers appear to be more favorably disposed toward the goods that have been opened this week than they were toward the fabrics brought out previously.

Summer Clothing Well Cleared.

The July clearance sales of clothing, conducted by the retail trade, have met with a very fair response, it is said, and stocks have been moved out briskly. More than ever before the retailers have restricted their offerings to what was strictly sale merchandise. Several of them have put no concessions on tropicals, reasoning out that the demand for such goods is still good, and whatever is left over should prove readily salable next year, when a big season is predicted for such goods.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; Miss I. G. Slidders, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Weiman & Levinton; D. Weiman, dry goods, notions, hosiery, gloves, millinery; 470 4th Av.
ARCTIC, R. I.—The Paris Store; L. Hurwitz, dresses, skirts; 133 W. 19th.
ARDMORE—Westheimer & Daube; N. Westheimer, dry goods; Breslin.
ATLANTA, Ga.—E. L. Rhodes Co.; Miss J. Hood, pattern hats; 696 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard, women's hats; 706 B'way; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; B. R. Reid, silks, cotton dress goods, linings; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; H. Weiss, upholstery goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; E. E. Taylor, ornaments; 397 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 15 W. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Mann & Kemper; A. M. Kemper, silks; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. M. Goldsmith, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
BONHAM, Texas—R. A. Risser & Co.; R. A. Risser, Jr., dress goods, silk, notions; 1,181 B'way.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Jane Smith, waists; P. A. O'Connell, general mdse; 26 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Conchildrin, furs; Miss Morrissey, cotton waists; Mrs. Vincent, ladies' coats; Mrs. Sheffield, ladies' suits; Miss Garrett, machine-made dresses; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Mrs. Best, misses' dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; C. J. Brady, floor covering; T. O'Donnell, women's tailored suits; F. A. Burdick, coats; Miss D. E. Foley, misses' coats; Miss E. H. Woodman, umbrellas, parasols; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss G. B. Hurtibese, tailored suits, basement; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON — Jordan-Marsh Co.; T. J. O'Donnell, women's suits; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; T. Lyford, furs; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, representing; Latham.
BOSTON—Brown-Anderson Co.; J. A. Barrett, woolens; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress, wash goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; J. E. Breese, laces; 15 West 35th St.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; Miss H. C. O'Keefe, millinery; 621 B'way.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—W. T. McCoy & Co.; W. T. McCoy, carpets, furniture; Gregorian.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Smith, men's neckwear, belts, suspenders; 104 West; Great Northern.
CHICAGO, Ill.—F. N. Matthews & Co.; E. B. Grossman, suits, coats; Mr. Lafleur, waists; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. M. O'Connell, women's suits, coats; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. Mulvihill, men's clothing; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Carey, lamps; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; Miss Garfinkel, corsets; 315 5th Av.
CHICAGO—A. Kleinman & Co.; S. Kleinman, woolens; 260 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—La Mode; M. Kuppin, waists, muslin underwear; hosiery, gloves; Breslin.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Heldman Clothing Co.; J. Schild, clothing; 617 B'way.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Sun Co. & Co.; Miss M. M. Gordon, books; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND — Printz-Biederman Co.; M. Printz, woolens; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Julian H. Block, dresses, waists, kimonos; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; Miss Lewis, children's dresses; M. Lindner, waists; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. A. Hahn, notions; W. G. Grayell, shirts, overalls, trousers; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Meisel, skirts; 72 Madison Av.
CLOVERPORT, Ky.—W. Lukart & Co.; W. I. Lukart, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; Room 610, 1,170 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Moorehouse-Martens Co.; Miss M. MacKay, muslin underwear, petticoats, house dresses; 1,181 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Armbruster Co.; F. E

City of Bridgeport, Conn.

4¼% BONDS

Free of Federal Income Tax

Price and particulars on application

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

A Sound Mortgage Bond Investment

Yielding over 5%

We recommend for the careful investor the

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And other important information will be furnished those requesting a copy of our Circular No. 130.

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William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

$100 $500 $1000 BONDS

In these times of great prosperity men without number are placing at least a part of their earnings in conservative investment bonds. If you have funds available for investment, and would like to obtain general information regarding bonds—coupon bonds, registered bonds, brief definitions of various types of bonds, sinking funds, redemption of bonds, etc.—our special booklet on this subject should prove of much interest and value. Included in the booklet are brief descriptions of more than 55 issues of conservative investment bonds, all of which are issued in $1,000 denominations, and some in $500 and $100 denominations.

Write for Booklet 1572.
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
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$150,000
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
Gold 4s
Due Sept. 1, 1928

These bonds were issued as Debentures but are now secured by direct mortgage (subject to underlying liens) upon 1,000.31 miles of road, including the double tracked main line from Buffalo to Chicago.

They have been stamped.
Tax Exempt in New York State.

Interest paid without deduction of Federal Income Tax.

Price to Yield 4⅜%

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14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

THE projected plan to provide greater Internal Revenue by doubling the present rate of Federal Income Tax should materially increase the demand for Municipal Bonds. Such bonds are not only entirely exempt from the tax, but their interest need not be included in an income report.

We will send on request our list of high grade Municipals yielding from 3.50% to 5.25%.

Write for Circular "X"

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24 Broad St. — New York

MEGARGEL & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange / Chicago Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
35 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON — CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steel Corporation's Phenomenal Earnings—Stocks Dull; Many Lower—The Trade Outlook.

Though Wall Street had for the most part made up its mind that the news from the Steel Corporation meeting would not supply the basis for fresh undertakings on the long side, it was in a waiting mood all day yesterday. Traders believed that the Steel earnings statement and the dividend action had been discounted by the market, but with the time near at hand they felt it well to wait and see.

It is probable that the declaration of 1 per cent. additional on the common stock fillfilled the expectation of a majority of traders. It can safely be said that the earnings in excess of $81,000,000 for the quarter exceeded the expectation of nearly all. If one balanced the unexpectedly high earnings against the disappointment of those who were looking for something more than 1 per cent. additional dividend it might be concluded that the market influence of one was neutralized by the influence of the other. But the market yesterday had no opportunity to appraise the relative force of these two factors, for in keeping with custom the results of the Steel meeting were not announced until after the close of trading.

The Steel Corporation's earnings for the second quarter of the year were truly astonishing. They amounted to between 11 and 12 per cent. on the common stock. In the first quarter the earnings on the common stock were between 7 and 8 per cent. Having earned close to $20 a share on the common stock during the first six months the Steel Corporation is in a fair way to show $40 a share earned on its common stock for the full year. In 1914 the corporation failed to earn the full amount of its preferred stock dividend. It would be difficult to find a more striking illustration of the wonderful change which has come about in the position of American industry since the first year of the European war.

It is hardly risking much in the way of prophecy to say that such a showing is too good to continue. It is too good to continue indefinitely, but the outlook is still extraordinarily good. Mills are still running practically at capacity, and prices are still high despite the concessions from the topmost figures which have occurred in some lines. But business does not have to run at the peek of production and of profits to be very good over a long period. A falling off from the best that has been attained in this extraordinary time may well happen without causing concern.

How cautiously concerns like the Steel Corporation are moving in the matter of committing themselves on the basis of this year's extraordinary results is shown by the fact that the Steel directors added but 1 per cent. to the dividend though earning at the rate of close to eight times the customary 5 per cent. dividend. Caution could hardly go further. That, not unfortunately, puts a damper upon speculation, but it helps to give stability to industrial ventures, for it shows that reserves are being piled up against future uncertainties. The uncertainties are more widespread than usual on account of the far reaching effects of the war and of its eventual cessation, but how great these uncertainties are no one can say. The pessimists find plenty upon which to foretell disaster, but the optimists, with whom we prefer to range ourselves, have no trouble in finding solid reasons for the hope that the recession in trade upon the return of peace will carry us over far less ground than we traveled in mounting from the depression into which business fell in 1914 to the heights to which the business of the country has attained this year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	5	5	5	5
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	3½
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	4	4	4
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3⅜%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2½

Time.

90 days	3⅛@3¼
90 days	3⅛@3¼
4 months	3⅛@3¼
5 months	3¼@4
6 months	3¼@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3⅝
4 to 6 months	4@4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	— .00⅛
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	...
Francs— Demand	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	...
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	+ .00⅛
Marks— Demand	72.12⅛	71.93¾	71.93¾	— .43⅝
Cables	72.18¾	72.00	72.00	— .43⅝

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1820 Paris	5.90⅛	5.90⅛
95.28 Berlin	71.93¾	72.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.28⅜	5.28
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
91.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.45⅛	6.40
20.26 Austria	12.85	12.88
26.73 Scandinavia	28.75	28.85
19.20 Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19 Holland	41.37½	41.43¾
China— Hongkong	49.25	49.35
Shanghai	68.50	68.60
India—	33.00	....
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta		
Japan— 49.84 Kobe	50.87½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.87½	50.50
Philippine Islands— 50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America— 42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
32.44 Rio	24.40	24.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $446,760,-372; balance, $26,087,996; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,209,044.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.1875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d, off 3-16d; in New York, 62⅞c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 48½@52½c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.42	4.20
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.42	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.25
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.38
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.32	4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.65
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.80	4.45
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.30	4.20
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.58	4.38
Hocking Valley.	1916-'21	@5	4.55	4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.38	4.18
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.88	5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.62	4.30
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.38	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.65	4.45
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.12
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.50	4.70
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.45
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.40

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler and Elkins, Morris & Co. of Philadelphia have purchased $2,500,000 common and $1,000,000 preferred stock of the Crew-Levick Company at $125 a share. The total authorized capital of the company is $3,500,000 common and $1,500,000 preferred. The Crew-Levick Company, which was organized in 1880, has main offices in Philadelphia and operates producing, refining, and distributing properties in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Oklahoma, and other States.

L. L. Rue, President of the Philadelphia National Bank, has been elected a Trustee of the Associated Simmons Hardware Companies to succed James G. Cannon, deceased. Edward C. Simmons, founder of the business, and Wallace D. Simmons, President, are the other two Trustees.

Frederick J. Fuller, Assistant Secretary of the Central Trust Company, was elected a Vice President yesterday.

The Trust Department of the Guaranty Trust Company will exchange its outstanding interim receipts, with a total par value of $8,000,000, for definitive bonds bearing the coupon dus Aug. 1, 1916, and subsequently attached.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916. — Shares.

Total sales	295,212
Same day last year	861,958
Same day two years ago	1,019,975
Year to date	92,958,242
Same period last year	73,026,157
Same period in 1914	43,905,131

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
52	52⅝	100	Acme Tea	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
14	15¾	100	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	— ½
32½	35	100	Advance Rumely pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¾
18¼	18⅞	600	Alaska Gold Mines	18⅞	19	18¼	18¼	— ⅝
...	...	1,600	Alaska Juneau	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	22	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	21½	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
73	74½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	73½	73	73½	—1
88⅜	89	2,400	Am. Beet Sugar	90	90	88⅜	88½	—1½
98	100	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	98	98	98	98	—2
100	102	10	Am. B. S. & F. tr	102	102	102	102	...
173	186	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	173	173	173	173	—2
55⅜	55⅞	1,900	Am. Can	55⅝	56¼	55¼	56	+ ⅜
37½	38¼	2,800	Am. Car & Fdry	38	38⅛	37½	37½	— ⅜
141	142	100	Am. Coal Products	141	141	141	141	— ⅞
52¼	54½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	52¾	53	52¾	53	—1
10½	10⅝	1,100	Am. H. & Leather	11⅛	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
52½	54	4,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53½	54⅞	52½	53¼	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	200	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
64¾	65¼	6,600	Am. Locomotive	66¼	66¼	64¾	65	—1
101	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
93¼	93⅝	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93⅝	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	— ⅛
110	112	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	110½	110¾	110¼	110¼	— ⅜
92½	93½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf A	93⅝	93⅞	93	93	— ⅞
136	145	100	Am. Snuff	142	142	142	142	—1
40	40½	200	Am. Steel Fdries	40½	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
116	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117	117	117	117	+ ½
120¼	120½	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
222	224	200	Am. Tobacco	223	223	222¾	222¾	+ ⅛
95	95½	200	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	93	95	...
27½	28½	1,100	Am. Writing P. pf	29	29	28	28	— ¾
32⅝	33	4,400	Am. Zinc L. & S	33⅝	35⅝	33⅛	33⅜	—2
...	65⅞	300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	65¾	65¾	65½	65½	— ⅝
78¾	79	3,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	79¾	79⅝	78¾	79	— ⅝
104⅝	104⅞	700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104½	104⅝	104	104⅜	+ ⅜
98¾	98⅞	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
70	70⅛	5,400	Baldwin Loco	70⅜	70⅞	70	70	—1¼
104½	105⅜	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	105⅛	105⅝	105½	105½	...
86¾	86⅞	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	87	87	86¼	86¼	— ¾
74½	74⅝	200	Baltimore & O. pf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	— ¼
84½	84⅞	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85	83	85	...
6⅝	8	30	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
67½	68	4,000	Butte & Superior	68⅝	68⅞	67½	67½	—1¼
177	178½	500	Canadian Pacific	177½	178	177¼	178	+ ⅝
54	54¾	1,100	Central Leather Co	54	55¼	54	55	+ ⅜
110	112	100	Central Leather pf	111	111	111	111	+1½
60¼	61	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61	60¾	60⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	14	200	Chi. Great Western	13¾	13¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	95⅝	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	96	96	95½	95½	— ½
129½	129⅝	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129¼	129¼	129	129½	—1
128	129	956	Chi. & Northwest	128¾	128¾	128	128	— ¾
20¼	20½	1,400	Chi., Rck Isl. & P.	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ½
20	20⅛	1,300	Chile Copper	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
46¾	47⅛	500	Chino Copper	47⅛	47½	47⅜	47⅜	...
44½	44¾	4,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	45	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
30¼	31	700	Col. & Southern	30½	30¼	30¼	30½	— ⅛
155	155⅝	400	Consolidated Gas	155	155	155	155	— ⅞
90	90½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
68	68¼	7,800	Crucible Steel	68¾	69¾	67½	68¾	— ⅜
39¾	39⅝	1,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	40	40¼	39½	39½	— ¼
94½	94¾	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	95	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
14	15	100	Den. & Rio Grande	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
34¼	34⅛	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	— ½
137½	139	100	Detroit Edison	139	139	139	139	...
44¾	45	1,000	Distillers' Secur	43⅜	45⅛	43⅜	45	+1¼
35¼	35½	4,100	Erie	35¼	35½	35	35⅜	— ½
52	52⅜	1,200	Erie 1st pf	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	—1¼
168	169	1,000	General Electric	169¼	169¼	168	168	—2
495	540	400	General Motors	499	500	493	500	...
72⅜	73¼	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73¼	73½	72⅜	73	— ¼
118½	119	400	Great Northern pf	118¾	118¾	118½	118½	— ⅛
34⅜	35⅛	200	G. N. certs.ore prop	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
43	45¼	500	Greene-Cananea	46	46	45	45	— ⅜
103¼	104½	200	Illinois Central	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	— ¼
48	48¾	2,400	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48½	48	48	— ⅛
16⅛	16¾	300	Interboro Consol	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
40	45	300	Int. Agricultural pf	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
115¼	115	400	Int. Harvester, N.J	115¼	115	115	115	— ¼
80	90	100	Int. Harvester Corp	80	90	80	90	...
23⅞	24	2,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	23⅞	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
85⅞	86	10,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	85¾	86	84¾	85¾	+ ⅜
44½	44¾	2,300	Int. Nickel	44½	44¾	44	44½	— ¼
14⅜	14⅝	2,700	Int. Paper	14¼	15	13⅞	14⅞	+ ⅝
63¾	66	3,000	Int. Paper pf	65	66¾	64⅞	65½	+ ⅛
81	82	200	Jewel Tea	81	81	81	81	...
24½	25	700	Kansas City South.	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
71⅞	72	1,100	Kelly Spring Tire	70⅞	71⅞	70⅞	71⅞	+1⅛
45¾	45¾	4,500	Kennecott Copper	46¼	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ¼
69⅝	70	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	70¼	70½	69¼	69½	— ⅛
44¼	45½	1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	45	45	45	45	...
78	78¼	400	Lehigh Valley	78¼	78¼	78	78	— ⅛
119	121	100	Liggett & Myers pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	— ½
127¼	135	200	Louis. & Nash	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	—1¼
81½	82½	300	Mackay Cos.	82	82½	82	82½	...
79⅞	80¼	8,000	Maxwell Motors	81¼	81¾	78½	80	—1¼
87	87¼	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	87¼	87¼	87	87	— ½
61	61⅜	100	May Dept. Stores	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	— ½
105	106½	16	May Dept. St. pf	105	105	105	105	...
98	98¼	9,500	Mexican Petroleum	99¼	99¾	97⅞	98	—1
34¾	35	400	Miami Copper	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
...	...	130	Minn. & St. L. t r	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅝
...	...	400	Missouri Pacific	7	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
...	...	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
90⅝	92	200	Montana Power	91	91	91	91	— ⅞
...	...	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75	75	75	+1
62⅝	63	300	Nat. Lead Co.	63½	63½	63	63	—1¼
16⅞	17	200	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
123	127	200	N. Y. Air Brake	125	125	125	125	+1
103⅛	103¼	2,000	N. Y. Central	103¼	103¼	102⅞	103¼	+ ¼
33	35	100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	33	33	33	33	—3⅜
60½	61	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60⅜	60⅜	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅝
26	28	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26	26	26	— ¼
126½	127	900	Norfolk & Western	126½	126⅝	126⅜	126⅜	— ¼
111	111⅜	1,200	Northern Pacific	111¼	111⅜	110⅞	111⅜	— ⅛
20	22	200	Pacific Mail	19¾	20	19¾	20	—2
56⅜	57	1,900	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	57¼	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅜
40	41	100	Philadelphia Co.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
25	27	100	Pittsburgh Coal	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
25¼	27	100	Pits. Coal pf	26	26	26	26	—2½
48	49¼	800	Pressed Steel Car	48	48⅝	48	48¼	— ⅝
161¼	162	400	Pullman Co.	161⅝	162	161⅛	161⅞	...
22⅜	23	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	23	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
95⅜	95½	7,350	Reading x d	96	96	95	95½	—1
46	46¼	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	46	46½	45⅜	46¼	+1
15¼	16	200	Seaboard Air Line	15¼	15¾	15⅛	15¾	— ⅜
193½	194	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	194¼	194½	194	194	—1½
26	26¼	500	Shattuck-Arizona	26¼	26¼	26	26	— ½
43	44	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	44	44	44	44	— ½
97¼	97¾	1,000	Southern Pacific	97¼	97¼	97¼	97½	— ⅛
171	186	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	183	183	183	183	—5
23	23¼	1,700	Southern Railway	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
...	...	100	Southern Ry. pf	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
...	...	200	Standard Mill. rgts	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
126¾	126¾	9,100	Studebaker Co.	126¾	127	125¼	126¼	— ⅝
23	23⅜	12,200	Tennessee Copper	23	23¼	22¾	23¼	— ⅛
194	194½	3,000	Texas Co.	192½	196	191½	194½	+2½
...	...	100	Tex.Co.sub. cfs. f. p.	193	193	193	193	+5
65	65	800	Third Avenue	65¾	65¾	64½	64½	—1⅝
...	6	100	Union B. & P. Co.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
137½	137¾	8,000	Union Pacific	137¼	137¾	136¼	137	— ⅛
...	...	100	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
87¾	87¾	400	United Cigar Stores	90	90	87¾	87¾	— ¼
157	157½	1,000	United Fruit Co.	157	157	156	156	— ¼
10	10⅜	300	United Rys. Invest	10	10¾	10	10¼	— ⅝
20	20	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
106½	106¾	22,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	106¼	107½	102¼	106	+ ⅝
53	53⅜	700	U. S. Rubber	53	53	53	53	— ⅜
108¾	109	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼	— ¼
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	...
67¾	68	700	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	68	68	67½	68	— ⅛
85¾	86	52,000	U. S. Steel	86¼	86½	85¼	86	...
117⅝	118	250	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
77¾	78¼	200	Utah Copper	78	78	78	78	— ½
42	44	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	800	Wabash	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
50¼	50⅝	1,200	Wabash pf. A	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
26¾	27	500	Wabash pf. B	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
27	28	400	Western Maryland	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
93¾	94	300	Western Union Tel.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
55¾	56¼	3,900	Westingh. E. & M.	56	56⅜	56	56	— ⅜
60¾	60⅞	10,900	Willys-Overland	60¾	61	59¾	60	— ⅝
105¾	106	100	Willys-Overland pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅝
51¾	52¼	1,100	Wisconsin Central	51⅜	52¼	51	52¼	+ ⅛
135	136	850	Woolw. (F.W.) Co.	136½	136½	134½	134½	+2½

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Brisk Demand for Treasury Bills on the Exchange.

LONDON, July 25.—A brisk demand for Treasury bills reduced money supplies and hardened discount rates today.

The stock market maintained a good tone on Premier Asquith's statement that the daily expenditure of $30,000,000 was not wholly for war purposes and that a large portion of it will be recoverable from Great Britain's allies and the Dominions. Consols hardened a fraction and most of the gilt-edged securities and home rails improved in the absence of support, but business was small. Irish land stock was easy, while shipping shares received most attention. American securities, reflecting Wall Street, declined all round and finished dull.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, July 25, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued July 22 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Silver, increased	1,031,000
Gold, increased	1,289,000
Treasury deposits, increased	148,980,000
Other deposits, decreased	2,382,000
Treasury notes, increased	2,509,000
Investments increased	14,108,000
Securities, increased	37,830,000
Treasury bills, decreased	325,085,000
Advances, decreased	683,000
Circulation, decreased	99,340,000
Total gold holdings,	2,467,600,000

marks.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	37.50	38.25	....	38.25
Lead	....	6.35	....	6.35
Spelter	10.75	....	10.25	....
Antimony	13.50	....	13.00	14.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X Fdry.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
300	Adiron. S. & P. 2d	24⅞	25⅛	26	
490	Cities Service...302	298	295	300	
1,275	Cities Serv. pf.. 87¼	86	86¼	87	
375	†Com'nwealth	65	64	64	65
450	†Com'w'th pf...	86	85¼	85	86
290	Consum. P. pf..	99	97	97	99
150	Pacific G. & E.	59¼	59	59	59¾
250	Rep. Ry. & St..	39¼	38½	38½	39
320	Tenn. Ry. & St..	10¼	9¾	9¾	10¼
150	Toledo Trac. pf..	86	84	83	86

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf	47½	49
Adirondack Electric Power pf	77	80
American Gas Co	129	133
American G. & E	144	148
†American G. & E. pf	49	51
American Light & Traction pf	109½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
*American Power & Light pf	84	87
American Public Utilities	46	47
American Publid Utilities pf	74	77
American W. W. & E	7	9
American W. W. & E. partic. pf	16	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	
Carolina Power & Light	28	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	77	81
Colorado Power	24	28
Colorado Power pf	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf	75	
Connecticut Power pf	92	95
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Dayton P. & L	60	64
Eastern Texas Electric	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec	125	130
Electric Bond & Share pf	85	87
Electric B. & S. pf	100	102
Emp. D. E. pf	88	92
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	
Galveston-Houston Electric pf		77½
Gas & Electric Securities	300	
Gas & Electric Securities pf	96	99
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf	90	94
Interstate Electric	32	36
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf	38	42
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	60	65
Northern States Power	88½	88
Northern States Power pf	96	97¼
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf	85	87
Ozark P. & W	44	47
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf	87½	90
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf	89	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	15	18½
Puget Sound Traction pf	50	53
Pennsylvania Light Co	25½	30¼
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	78	83½
Railway & Light Sec. pf	98	
Republic Railway & Light pf	72	75
Securities Corp. General	18½	23¼
Securities Corp. General pf	80½	85
Southern California Edison	92½	94
Southern California Edison pf	104	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	15	18
Standard Gas & Electric pf	39¼	40
Tampa Electric	134	137½
Tenn. Railway & Light pf	49	50
Toledo Traction	48	51
United Gas & Electric	14	17
United Gas & Electric 1st pf	70	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	14	17
United Light & Railways	49	51
United Light & Railways pf	74	77
Western Power	19	20
Western Power pf	68	69

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Light & Power 6s, 1921	99½	100⅛
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	
Denver G. & E. 5s	101	102
Denver Gas & E. gen 5s	96⅜	97⅝
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	91	94
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	94
Great Lake Power 5s, 1921-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99¼
Helena Lt. & Ry. 1st 5s	80	82
Houston Electric 1st 5s	97½	99½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77⅝
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98⅝	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	91	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	90
Railway & L. Sec., Ser. 5s	86½	
Seattle El. con. 5s	94	97
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	98

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5	May, 1926	97	98	5.25	
Argen. Govt..6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	3.93	
Argen. Govt. Disc.	Feb.21,'17	95⅜	96⅜	6.00	
Argen. Govt..6	Dec.15,'17	100	100⅛	5.55	
Argen Govt...6	May 15,'20	99½	100⅛	5.75	
City of Mont..5	May, 1918	99	100	4.75	
City of Mont..5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100⅜	4.75	
City of Q'bec.5	Apr., 1920	99	100¼	4.92	
Prov. of Q'bec.5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00	
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1918	100	100⅛	4.90	
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.46	
Italian Govt.6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅜	100⅛	4.75	
Prov. of Man.5	Feb., 1920	98	99¼	5.25	
Norweg. Gov..6	Feb., 1923	105	107	4.73	
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct. 15,'16	100¼	100⅜	2.00	
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct., 1917	101¼	102¼	4.12	
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb., 1920	99⅜	100⅛		
Prov. of N. B.5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.90	
G. of N'f'l'd.5	July, 1919	98	99	5.35	
Prov. of Sask.5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅜	5.00	
Swedish Govt..5	Dec., 1918	100¼	101	2.87	
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1918	99	99⅜	5.25	
Swiss Govt..5	Mar., 1920	99	99⅜	5.10	

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅛	4.45	
Am. Loco...5	July, 1918	100	100⅜	4.15	
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	99½	100⅛	5.75	
Am. S. T. Co.5	Jan.15,'19	96	98½	5.95	
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100⅛	4.45	
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	97½	98¾	4.50	
Anacon. Cop.5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.95	
A. T. & S. F.5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45	
A. V. R.L. & P.6	July 1,'19	99	100	6.00	
At. & Pac. T.6	June, 1921	101⅝	102¼	5.50	
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100	100⅛	4.90	
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99½	99¾	5.40	
Can. Pac...6	Mar. 2,'24	101¼	101⅝	5.70	
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1918	102	108½	5.50	
C., B. & Q...4	July, 1921	97¼	97⅜	4.50	
C. & W. Ind.6	Sep., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.35	
Chicago Elev.5	July, 1918	90	95	..	
Cities Service.7	May, 1918	102	102⅝	..	
Den. G. & E...6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	..	
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18	98	98	7.00	
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101	4.00	
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅛	4.90	
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	98	99	5.50	
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅞	4.62	
Inter. Harv...5	Feb.15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	4.58	
L. Gas & El..6	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101½	5.75	
Mich. Ry....6	June, 1918	101	101½	5.40	
Min. Gen. E..6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00	
Mo. Pacific...6	June, 1918	98	99	..	
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	98	98	7.80	
Morgan & N.Y.5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00	
N. Y. N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	99¾	99⅞	4.65	
N. Eng. Nav..6	May, 1917	99¾	99⅞	6.55	
Nor. S. Pow.6	Apr. 1,'26	98⅜	99	6.00	
Penn. Co.....4½	June 5,'21	100⅞	100⅞	4.25	
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1919	99¾	100⅛	4.75	
Rem. Arms. U. Met. C. Co..5	Feb.19,'19	95½	96½	6.65	
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.80	
U.Ry.G. & E.5	Apr., 1919	98¾	99	..	
U. S. R. & C.5	Apr., 1918	98½	100¼	5.75	
United Fruit..5	May, 1913	100⅜	100⅝	4.55	
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15	
W. F. Trac...6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101⅜	4.80	
Wm. R. Arms.5	Mar., 1918	98½	99½	6.00	
W. V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	100	100	6.00	
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.80	
Winn. E. Ry.6	Jan.15,'18	100⅛	101	5.45	

Plans to Reorganize Power Co.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—Plans for the reorganization of the International Power Company of New Jersey, now in the hands of a receiver, were filed today with Chancellor Walker, and action on them deferred until Aug. 15. The reorganization plan calls for the payment of all of the debts of the concern, the discharge of the receivership, reorganization under Virginia laws, and the dissolution of the New Jersey coproation.

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange was rather heavy in tone throughout yesterday's session. Business, however, was confined largely to the specialties. Particular interest centred in United States Steel in view of the Directors meeting, announcements of the results of which did not come until the close of business.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold..	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
50	Allis-Chalm....	21⅝	22⅛	21½	22⅛
520	Am. Bt. Sugar	89⅝	90	89	89
140	Am. Can.....	55¼	56¼	55¼	55⅝
120	Am. Car & Fy.	57⅞	58¼	57⅝	57⅞
880	A. H. & L. pf.	52½	54⅜	52½	53⅝
100	Am. Ice Sec..	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½
3804	Am. Loco.....	66	66	65	65½
90	Am. Smelting.	93⅞	93⅞	93½	93⅝
80	Am. Tel. & T.	129⅝	129¾	129½	129½
75	Am. Zinc.....	35¾	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝
1,040	Ana. Cop.....	79⅝	79⅝	78¼	78½
350	Baldw. Loco..	71	71	70	70
210	Balt. & Ohio..	87	87	86⅝	86⅝
120	Butte & Sup..	68⅝	68¾	67⅝	67⅝
140	Cent. Leather.	54½	55¼	54½	55¼
110	Ches. & Ohio..	60⅞	60⅞	60¼	60¾
840	C., M. & St. P.	96¾	96	95½	95½
20	Chino Cop.....	47	47	47	47
430	Col. Fuel & I.	45	45	44	44½
970	Crucible Sti...	68⅝	69¼	67⅞	67⅞
20	D. & R. G....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
200	D. & R. G. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
150	Dist. Sec.. pf.	43½	45½	43½	44½
150	Erie	35½	35½	35¼	35¼
20	Erie 1st pf....	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
40	Goodrich Co...	72⅝	73¼	72⅝	73¼
25	Greene-Can....	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝
204	Gt. North. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½
100	Inspir. Cop....	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
570	Int. M. M. pf.	85⅞	86	85¼	85¾
185	Int. Nickel....	44⅜	44⅝	43⅞	44⅜
50	Int. Paper	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
120	Int. Paper pf.	65¼	66⅞	63	66¾
100	Kennecott Cop.	46	46	45⅞	45⅞
80	Lack. Steel ..	70⅝	70⅝	69¾	69¾
50	Lee Rubber ...	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
420	Maxwell Motor	81¼	81¼	79	80
1,470	Mexican Petrol.	99¾	99¾	97⅞	98⅛
20	Mo. Pacific...	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
140	N. Y. Central.	103¼	103¼	103	103¼
60	Norfolk & W..	126⅜	126½	126⅜	126½
50	Ray Copper....	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝
1,070	Reading	96	96⅜	95⅛	95½
60	Rep. Iron & S.	46	46⅜	45¾	46¼
60	Southern Pac..	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
1,120	Studebaker	126⅞	126⅞	125¾	126¼
2,570	Tenn. Copper..	25¼	25¼	22⅝	23
70	Texas Co	152⅜	156⅛	155¾	156⅛
50	Third Av	85	85	84¾	84¾
660	Union Pacific.	137	137	136½	136¾
70	United Fruit..	156½	156⅝	156½	156⅝
3,980	U. S. Ind.Alco.	105¼	107½	102½	106⅜
120	U. S. Rubber..	63⅜	63⅜	63	63
12,150	U. S. Steel....	86¾	86⅝	85¾	85⅞
20	Utah Copper...	76	76	76	76
10	Wabash	13½	13½	13½	13½
30	Wabash pf., B	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞
20	Western Md ..	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞
480	Westinghs. Elec.	53⅜	53⅝	53	53¼
190	Willys Over'd:	59⅝	60½	59⅝	59⅞

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Adlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
300	Belmont	4.07½	4.07½	4.07½	4.07½
300	Elkton	.16	.16	.16	.16
300	Jumbo Ext	.75	.75	.75	.75
400	Midway	.21	.21	.21	.21
300	Tonopah Ext..	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½
400	West End.....	.86	.86	.86	.86

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.10	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con	.70
Challenge Con	.03	Ophir	.21
Confidence	.18	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.31
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con	.60
Hale & Norcross	.05	Utah Con	.01
Jacket Con	.03		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Con	.87
Belmont	4.05	Goldfield Merger	.09
Jim Butler	.86	Jumbo Ext	.78
MacNamara	.04	Kewanas	.10
Mizpha Ext	.10	Lone Star	.03
Montana	.25	Red Lion	.22
North Star	.14	Silver Pick	.11
Rescue	.23	Spearhead	.05
West End	.81	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.85
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.16
Booth	.13	Packard	.36
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Min	.55
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.46
D'field Daisy	.02	White Caps	.18
Florence	.42		

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	9	9¾	Granite	67½	69
Elkton	14½	15½	Isabella	17¾	18¾
El Paso	72	80	Jackpot	5	8
Findlay	3¼	4½	McKinney	.32	37½
Gold Sov	3½	4	Portland	162½	168
Golden Cy.	205	210	Vindicator	200	220

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—Twenty-nine corporations having $742,000 in aggregate capitalization were chartered today. They include:

Spiral Wheel Manufacturing Co., Inc., amusement devices, $150,000; J. E. Alexander, C. M. Riedell, A. W. Cramer, 305 East 162d St.

The Page Hardware Stores, Inc., Buffalo, merchandising, implements, devices, machinery, tools, $100,000; C. C. Page, W. D. Skillicorn, R. C. Dewey, Buffalo.

Charles Woolsey Lyon, Inc., Albany, furniture, rugs, tapestries, laces, jewelry, art works, $100,000; J. A. Larkin, T. A. O'Callaghan, M. J. Keogh, Jr., 800 Pelham Road, New Rochelle.

Gardiner Syndicate, Inc., Fabius, furnishing newspaper and other advertising and news service, $50,000; J. L. Kyne, T. R. Gardiner, J. W. Leonard, 507 West 156th St., Manhattan.

Merchants Warehouse Co., Inc., Apulia, storage, trucking, warehousing, $25,000; A. Marnell, H. J. Hopkins, J. F. Haydan, Syracuse.

"Tumble-In" Company, Inc., Cortlandt, hotels, restaurants, wines, liquors, auto livery, $30,000; E. H. Sommers, G. H. and J. F. Jenkins, Ossining.

Catalog Printing and Publishing Co., Inc., job, book printers, advertisers, binders, $20,000; H. S. Wallenstein, M. Sauber, M. Eisenstein, 53 West 117th St.

Peekskill Hotel Co., Inc., Peekskill, hotel, restaurant, liquors, theatres, $25,000; J. W. Husted, H. B. Sproul, J. Towart, Jr., Peekskill.

Spiral Wheel Amusement Co., Inc., amusement devices, $15,000; J. E. Alexander, A. W. Cramer, C. M. Riedell, 135 Hutton St., Jersey City.

Quassaick Hall, Inc., Newburg, realty, issue bonds, contractor, $15,000; G. Witschief, W. H. Whitehill, H. R. Odell, Newburg.

Cartoon Film Service, Inc., moving picture films, animated cartoons, $10,000; M. E. O'Brien, L. E. Ligner, W. B. Robinson, Greenvolce, Great Neck.

A. J. Abels Co., Inc., Buffalo, factory heating and power plants, temperature controlling equipment, $10,000; R. R. Mitchell, M. B. Smith, A. J. Abels, Buffalo.

New York Wagon Co., Inc., horses, wagons, autos, motor vehicles, $8,000; A. Weisel, J. and J. Weiss, Arverne.

M. Bartos, Inc., furniture, interior, exterior decorating, construction, $15,000; B. Echardt, W. McConihe, M. Bartos, 535 East 79th St.

La Preusa Publishing Co. of New York, Inc., newspapers, journals, magazines, $10,000; F. P. Pace, F. W. Hersey, H. P. De Vries, 10 Bridge St.

William Nost Co., Inc., Bronx, silverware, jewelry, advertising, $10,000; G. and O. Burger, E. Nost, 1,139 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Merchants' Rapid Service, Inc., Brooklyn, express, distribution agency, $5,000; M. Dworkin, H. Peck, B. Samuels, 606 West 45th St.

Republic Specialty Co., Inc., metals, pottery, glassware, specialties, $5,000; L. L. Happ, C. E. Knight, W. H. Dann, 90 West Broadway.

Community Machine and Tool Works, Inc., machinery, gauges, tools, dies, $5,000; M. Laucet, L. Miller, M. Samuels, 166 East 119th St.

Kreiwan Stores, Inc., men's outfitters, $5,000; S. M. Strasburger, W. M. Goldsmith, L. O. Rothschild, 55 Liberty St.

Davis & Jenks, Inc., ladies' tailors, furriers, $7,000; H. Jenks, N. Laven, S. Davis, 17 West 45th St.

M. Tuttelman Co., Inc., jobbers, importers, cloak, dress trimmings, $5,000; S. Lesser, F. A. Salinger, M. H. Tuttelman, 986 Union Av.

Emma Sloter, Inc., ladies' dresses, millinery, ladies' apparel, $5,000; W. C. Fileding, F. F. and E. S. Read, Fishkill.

Capital increases: Mutual Export and Import Corp'n, Manhattan, $20,000 to $75,000; The Salvarsan Co., New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Rahts & Schnitzer, Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000; Canada-Atlantic Grain Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Camisa Brothers, Inc., Manhattan; Martin Hermann Co., Inc., Manhattan; Estate of A. Stein, Inc., Manhattan; J. Sonuma Fine Furniture Corp'n, Manhattan; Asco Silks, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—Charters filed: American Fur Dressing Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in furs and tan and dye skins, $50,000; Simon Horrowitz, David Hertzlinger, Wm. Grossman, all of Newark.

Sommers Rendering Co., Dundee Lake, deal in hides, fertilizers, tallow, and poultry goods, $50,000; Adolph Zuckerberg, Morris Zuckerberg, Rose Zuckerberg, Passaic.

Seaboard Transportation and Lighterage Co., Inc., Weehawken, operate steamboats, lighters, scows, and sailing vessels, $125,000; Wm. H. Gomersall, Rene Rogers, Fred. Engstrom, Richard B. Rodermord, and Mark Ash, all of Weehawken.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ahmeek	94	95	94	95
640	Alaska	19	19	18½	18½
5	Allouez	50¼	50¾	50½	50½
3,460	Am. Zinc	35⅜	35⅝	33¾	33¾
190	Am. Zinc pf...	66	66	65⅜	65⅜
20	Anaconda	79	79	79	79
50	Arizona Com..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Butte & Bal..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
170	Butte & Sup...	68⅛	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛
210	Cal. & Arizona.	69¾	69¾	69	69¼
2	Cal. & Hecla..	528	528	528	528
177	Copper Range..	58	58¼	57¾	57⅝
95	Dalv-West	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,240	East Butte....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
20	Franklin	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Granby	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
20	Hancock	11	11	11	11
130	Island Creek..	45	45	45	45
230	Isle Royale...	25¼	25½	25	25
75	Lake	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½
140	Mass. Con	12	12	12	12
15	Miami	35	35	35	35
175	Michigan	3	3	3	3
10	Mohawk	81½	81½	81¼	81½
25	New Arcadian.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
20	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
1,006	North Butte...	20⅞	20⅞	20	20
50	Pond Creek....	12½	12½	12½	12½
10	Ray Con	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
25	Shannon	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
25	Shattuck & A.	26	26¼	26	26¼
100	South Utah ..	.19c	19c	19c	19c
10	St. Mary's L..	73	73	73	73
258	Sup. & Boston.	4	4	3½	3½
105	Tamarack	38	38	38	38
5	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
120	U. S. Smelter.	67½	68¼	67½	68¼
35	U. S. Smelt. pf	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾
650	Utah Apex	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
165	Utah Con	13	13	13	13
85	Utah Copper..	76½	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝
880	Utah Metals...	7¼	7¼	7	7
10	Winona	4¾	5	4¾	5

RAILROADS.

2	Bos. & Albany.	182½	182½	182½	182¾
77	Bos. Elevated..	75	75	74	74
90	Bos. & Me....	44	44	44	44
4	Concord & M., Class 4.....	100	100	100	100
50	Fitchburg pf...	78½	78½	78½	78½
5	Mass. Elec.	6	6	6	6
11	Mass. Elec. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
14	New Haven...	60½	60¾	60	60
5	Old Colony	149	149	149	149
10	Union Pacific.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
10	West End pf...	71	71	71	71

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
121	Am. Agr. pf...	99	99¼	99	99
40	Am. Pneu. Serv	2	2	2	2
20	Am. Sugar	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
82	Am. Sugar pf.	116½	116½	116	116½
296	Am. T. & T....	129½	129½	129¼	129½
16	Am. Woolen....	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
22	Am. Wool. pf..	95	95½	95	95½
965	A. G. & W. I.	63	68	62¾	62¾
60	A. G. & W. I. pf.	64¾	64¾	63½	63½
180	Cuban Cement.

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100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
50 Franklin Insurance
50 Great Northern Paper
50 Guaranty Trust
25 Hercules Powder Com.
50 Home Insurance
25 Hanover Insurance
100 Jas. Butler Com. & Pfd.
50 Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
200 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
100 National Licorice Pfd.
100 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Com. & Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

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100 Butterworth-Judson Co. Com.
50 Continental Insurance
100 Central Trust
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
50 Federal Sugar Com.
50 Great Northern Paper
5 German American Insurance
25 Lawyers Mortgage
50 National Park Bank
50 Remington Typewriter 2nd Pfd.
40 Southern Pipe Line
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Session Yesterday Was Weak and Active—Bonds Quiet and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 266,815 shares of stocks and $329,000 of bonds.

The sale of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 47,902; oil, 56,894, and mining, 160,022. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Astna Exp...	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝
2,000	‡Am. Writ. P.	4	4	3¾	4
250	‡Butler Chem.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Canadian Nat. Gas. Corp...	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
175	‡Car Lt. & P.	4½	4½	4½	4½
8,500	Chev. Mot....	216	216	209	213
44	Driggs-S'bury.	103	104	100	100
200	Edmunds & Jones.....	39	40	39	40
1,000	‡Emer. Mot...	4½	4½	4	4
400	Emerson Ph...	11	11⅝	11	11⅜
500	‡Flemish-Lynn Phono	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
1,700	‡Gaston, Wms. & Wigmore..	42	44	42	43
800	Hartman Corp.	72½	73	72½	73
900	Grant Mot.....	9½	10	9½	10
16	Holly Sugar Corp., pf....	96	96	96	96
500	‡Hupp Mo. Car	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,500	‡Joplin O. Sp.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
1,225	Kapo Mfg. Co.	6	6	6	6
50	Kath. Br'ss pf.	23	23	23	23
200	‡Kelsey Wheel.	58½	58½	58½	58½
1,100	‡Kelsey W. pf.	100½	100½	100	100
200	‡Lake T. Boat	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
500	Manh. Transit.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
620	‡Maxim Mun..	5¼	5¼	5	5
2,000	‡Midvale Steel	62	62	61⅛	61⅛
200	Mo. Pac. w. i.	22	22½	22	22½
300	Mojave Tung..	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
2,262	Pan Amer. pf.	84	84	80	82⅜
100	‡Mitchell Motors, w. i....	66	66	66	66
1,000	Peerless T. & M. Corp.	23	24	23	23¼
960	‡Princess Mot.	1	*1⅛	1	1
250	‡Pullman Ventilator Corp.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	‡Pullman Ventilator C. pf.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
7,000	‡Stromb'g. Carburetor	41¼	44½	41½	42⅜
500	‡Stutz Motor.	63	63	62⅜	63
200	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs.....	34	34½	34	34½
100	‡Tob. Products	44½	44½	44½	44½
400	Triangle Film, v. t.....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,800	U. S. Ste....	6	6¼	5½	6¼
8,000	‡United Motors	69	69	68	68⅝
100	United Zinc...	6	6	6	6
3,700	Utah Metal.....	7	7¼	7	7⅛
600	White M. Co..	53⅝	54	53⅜	53⅝
200	World Film C., v. t. ctfs....	⅛	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	‡Zinc Con. Co..	4	4	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Ill. Pipe Line..	172	170	172	+ 2
20	Ohio Oil	230	228	230	..
10	S. O. of N. J..	522	522	522	— 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.)..	58	58	57	57
3,000	Am. O. & G....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Barnett O.&G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,500	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	16¼	16¼	16	16¼
3,200	‡Cos. O. & G..	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛
700	‡Cos. O. & G.pf	5	5	5	5
300	‡Federal Oil...	½	½	½	½
2,200	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅞
300	†Keystone Oil of N. Y.....	74	74	74	74
1,050	†Midwest Oil..	47	48	47	48
100	†Met. Pet.	13	13	13	13
8,100	‡Muskogee Ref.	3⅝	3⅞	3½	3⅞
4,800	††N.Y.-Okla.Oil	91	93	91	92
4,000	††Okla.Oil com.	10	11	10	11
2,000	Okla. P. & Ref	6⅞	7	6⅝	7
8,600	†Omar O. & G.	57	59	57	58
1,500	‡Pan-Am. Pet. pr.	84	84	80	82⅝
400	‡SapulpaO.&R.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
100	Savoy Oil	11	11	11	11
900	‡Sinclair Oil...	42	42	41½	41½
6,300	††Tex.-Mex.Pet	73	75	73	74
5,500	‡Un. West. Oil.	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
3,500	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1	1⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	††Alaska-W. ..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,700	††Atlanta.....	11	11	10⅝	11
2,000	‡Adanac Silver	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,700	††Ariz. Cpflds.	62	65	62	65
700	†Al. B. C. M..	57	57	57	57
4,200	Big L. C. Co..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	†Boon	15	15	15	15
5,000	Bos. & Mont...	⅛	⅛	⅞	⅛
700	B.C.&Z.v.t.cfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
400	‡Calaveras Cp.	5	5	5	5
2,500	Caledonia	70	71	69	71
2,400	†Cashboy	5	5	5	5
100	Canada Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,700	C. Homestead	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	Crystal C. M..	1	1⅛	1	1
100	†Dome Ext.	34	34	34	34
2,300	†Dou.-Hd. Sil.	75	79	44	44
1,650	D.-A. C. (apr.)	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
7,800	††Emma Cop..	45	48	45	47
500	First Nat. Cp.	4¼	4¼	4	4
2,300	††Florence Sil.	74	75	73	75
3,500	†Gold Hill	18	20	18	20
1,500	†Goldf. Cons..	87	87	85	86
2,000	††Goldf. Merg.	8½	8½	8½	8½
5,000	Green. Tn. Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
700	††Goldfield F....	43	43	41	43
150	Howe Sound...	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
750	Hecla Mining..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
700	‡Hemple Cop..	1	1	1	1
100	Howe Sound..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7,500	††Inq. N. Cop. (a prospect).	72	78	72	77
600	‡Iron Blossom.	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	‡JeromeVictor, (a prospect).	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	††Jim Butler..	88	88	86	86
1,500	††Jumbo Ext..	77	77	75	76
2,000	††Kewanas	11	11	11	11
2,700	††Louisiana Con.	17	18	17	18
1,500	††Marsh Min...	14	14	13¼	14
500	†McK.-Dar. ..	56	56	56	56
400	†Mojave Tung.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
1,500	††Mont. G. M.	86	86	80	80
1,500	Monito Silver.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12,000	††Motor Lode.	32½	33	21½	31½
4,000	††Newray Min.	42	42	42	42
775	N. Y. & Hon: Ros. Min.....	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
500	†Oatman Lex., (a prospect).	62	62	62	62
600	†Oatman Sou., (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
1,000	†Oro	4	4	4	4
1,000	†Porcupine C..	¾	¾	¾	¾
27,500	††Rec. Con. M.	20½	25	20	25
1,200	†Roch. Min....	58	58	56	58
200	††Round Mt....	48	48	48	48
3,300	†San Toy.....	14	15	14	15
700	Stand. Sil.-L..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,500	††Success M...	60	60	58	59
500	Tono. Exten...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝
10	Tono. Mining.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
287	Tung. C. of A.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
500	United East..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
7,000	††U.S.Con. M..	8	8	8	8
600	‡Un. V. Ext..	27⅛	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
750	Unity G. M....	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
1,500	†W. End Con.	85	88	83	85
50	‡Yukon Alas. Trust ctfs....	42	42	42	42
200	‡Yusc. Cons....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$52,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s. w. i.	108½	108½	108	108
125,000	‡Int. M. M. 6s, w. i....	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4,000	Mid. Steel 6s	95	95	95	95
140,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i...	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
7,000	Sinclair O. 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Sulzberger 1st 6s, w. i....	99¼	99¾	99¼	99½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Monday 500 World Film sold at ⅝ and 100 Federal Oil at ⅝.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate..	12	14	12	14
Brit.-Am. T. Co. ord.	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. T. Co. ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Essex Motors.....	76	77	76	77
Henlee Manufact....	31	32	31	32
Holly Sugar Corp..	47	49	47	49
Intercon. Rubber....	12	13	12	13
International M.....	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
Lake T. B. 1st pf....	8	9	8	9
Lynn Phonograph....	5	7	5	7
Marconi of Amer....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Mo. Pac. pf., w. i....	45	55	45	55
Poole Eng. & M.....	95	100	95	100
Saxon Motor Car.....	75	78	75	78
Standard Motors	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
St. Joseph Lead Co..	15	15¼	15	15¼
Unit. Prof. Sharing..	⅞	1	⅞	1⅛
United Drug com.....	70	73	70	72
United Drug 2d pf....	89	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf....	49	52	49	52

OIL STOCKS.

International Pet....	10	10¼	10	10¼
Midwest Oil pf.....	85	88	85	88
Oklahoma Oil pf.....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Ventura Cons.....	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
Wayland Oil & Gas..	4	4¼	4	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

Cerro de Pasco Cop.	34½	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛
Comstock Tunnel	8	10	8	10
Consol. Copper M....	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Con. Nev. Utah.....	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Double-Headed Sil...	73	76	73	76

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	65	68	65	68
American Brass.....	282	286	283	286
Atlas Powder	150	155	160	170
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	99	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	118	122	118	120
Bliss (E. W.).....	500	580	500	580
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	185	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	800	810	790	810
Du Pont Pow., new..	240	244	239	242
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder.....	295	305	295	305
Hercules Powder pf..	112	118	112	118
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	165	160	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	108	103	108
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	550	560	550	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1500	1600	1200	1500

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REORGANIZATION OF

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company

AND

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, for Securities of the following Issues, and to Holders of Undeposited Securities of such Issues:

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905,
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds,
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917,
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920,
Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S Notes dated June 1, 1914, endorsed by the Iron Mountain Company.

THE KANSAS AND COLORADO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1948.

THE LEROY AND CANEY VALLEY AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

THE KANSAS CITY NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A.

BOONVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK JUNCTION RAILWAY'S First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, dated July 1, 1915, the undersigned, as Readjustment Managers thereunder, have modified said Plan and Agreement, and have filed with each of the Depositaries thereunder a statement of such modification, dated July 25, 1916, and that the Committees representing under said Plan and Agreement the Stock, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds and Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905 of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company have duly adopted and approved such modification and the Plan and Agreement as so modified. Copies of the Plan and Agreement as so modified may be obtained from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries.

Holders of certificates of deposit for stock or bonds of any issue heretofore deposited under said Plan and Agreement may withdraw such stock or bonds **on or before September 1, 1916**, upon surrender of their certificates of deposit, with properly executed transfers thereof if registered, and upon paying to the Depositary or Sub-Depositary issuing the same (**a**) at the rate of $1 for each $100 par value of stock and of $10 for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds so withdrawn (the undersigned Readjustment Managers and Committees having respectively determined that payments at such rates are the fair contribution in respect of any securities so withdrawn toward the expenses and compensation of the Readjustment Managers and Committees under the Plan), and also (**b**), in the case of any First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in respect of which the amount of the December 1, 1915, instalment of interest thereon was advanced under said Plan and Agreement, interest on such advances at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum to May 29, 1916 (the amount of such advances having been reimbursed out of interest moneys paid on such bonds by the Receiver on that date), and (**c**), in the case of any other bonds in respect of which the amount of any instalment or instalments of interest has been advanced under said Plan and Agreement, the amount of such advances with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum. Every Depositor not so withdrawing **on or before September 1, 1916**, shall be deemed to have assented to such modification and to the Plan and Agreement as so modified.

Further deposits of securities under the modified Plan may be made without penalty **on or before September 1, 1916, after which date deposits will not be accepted except upon such terms as the Reorganization Managers may prescribe.**

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Readjustment Managers

DEPOSITARIES:

For Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York

For Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York

For All Other Securities:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Sub-Depositaries reference is made to the modified Plan

NOTICE OF OPTIONAL OFFERS

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920, and
Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, and to Holders of Undeposited Bonds of Such Issues:

The Committee of which Moreau Delano, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated August 21, 1915, to represent the Bonds of 1917 and 1920 above described, and the Committee consisting of Messrs. Gordon Dexter, Edwin F. Atkins and Gilmer Clapp, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, to represent the Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issues may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositaries of said Committees respectively, at the option of the holder.

The attention of Depositors of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 or of Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than January 1, 1923, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such bonds of either issue with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, and **every Depositor of Little Rock Junction Bonds with American Trust Company**, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915; will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916**, he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916**, he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

Holders of **First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than August 1, 1926, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916**, he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected to **take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916**, he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1919 and
The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1948, and to
Holders of Undeposited Bonds of such Issues:

The Committee of which Charles A. Peabody, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, to represent the Central Branch Bonds of 1919 above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issue may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositary of said Committee, at the option of the holder. Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification.

The attention of Depositors of both issues of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Central Branch Railway Bonds of 1919 or of Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Bonds of 1948** may, at their option, receive either 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds as provided in the original Plan, or par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds. Interest will be adjusted as provided in Article VI of the modified Plan.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919, or such Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916**, he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take par for par in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919 with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916**, he presents his certificates of deposit to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in order that a memorandum of his election to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

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The Missouri Pacific Railway Company

Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, Due January 1, 1917, and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds Due August 1, 1920.

NOTICE OF ADOPTION AND APPROVAL OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION

To the holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company, issued under the Protective Agreement, dated August 31, 1915, between holders of the above-described Bonds and Moreau Delano, William Allen Butler, Willard V. King, James Timpson, Asa S. Wing and L. Edmund Zacher, Committee.

Referring to the above-mentioned Protective Agreement, the undersigned Committee HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that it has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement entitled "Plan and Agreement of Reorganization as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (Being the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of said Companies dated July 1, 1915, as modified July 25, 1916) Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Reorganization Managers," and has filed copies of such Plan and Agreement, as so modified, with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 60 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Protective Agreement shall be conclusively presumed to have assented to said modified Plan and Agreement, unless he shall within thirty days after the 26th day of July, 1916, have filed with the said Columbia Trust Company, Depositary, written notice of his dissent therefrom, specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the Certificates of Deposit held by him.

In case the Plan becomes effective, as provided by Article Ninth of the Protective Agreement, dissenting Certificate Holders may withdraw their bonds, as set forth in that Article, upon the payment of their proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee (not exceeding 1% of the face amount of their bonds) and upon repayment of any advances for interest made by the Committee, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on such advances.

Under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated July 1, 1915, the above-mentioned bondholders were offered in exchange for their bonds new First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, maturing not earlier than 1965. Your Committee has secured an arrangement whereby under the modified Plan and Agreement the holders of the above-mentioned Bonds of 1917 are offered, par for par, new First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of a series to mature not later than January 1, 1923, and holders of the above-mentioned Bonds of 1920 are offered, par for par, such new Bonds of a series to mature not later than August 1, 1926, either series to be redeemable as a whole, but not in part, on any interest date at par and accrued interest. The Committee recommends the acceptance of the latter offer, in each case.

Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds of 1917 and 1920 may, however, still avail, if they so desire, of the original offer in the Readjustment Plan of July 1, 1915, to exchange their bonds for the new bonds maturing about 1965, of a series redeemable as a whole, but not in part, at 107½% of their face value and accrued interest on any interest date after 1920, but holders so electing must present their certificates to the Columbia Trust Company for appropriate stamping on or before September 1,

COTTON REACTS ON PROFIT-TAKING

Market Closes Steady After an Extreme Advance of from 15 to 16 Points.

CROP NEWS NOT REASSURING

Feared That Long Rainy Season May End with Sudden Return of Hot, Dry Weather.

After making a maximum advance of 15 to 16 points, cotton yesterday reacted somewhat under liberal professional profit taking, and closed at a net gain of 4 to 5 points. The July option, trading in which expired yesterday, was quite erratic, with an extreme range of about 10 points. The undertone of the market at the close was steady.

There is at present more disposition to put a serious interpretation upon crop complaints now coming from the Eastern Belt. The rains, which have been practically continuous for nearly three weeks, and which were ushered in by heavy tropical storms, have caused many overflows of river and creek bottoms, and while the damage to the hill crops has not been so extensive, many reports of heavy washing have reached the market. If the present rainy season should be tapered off with scattered showers and mild temperatures, probably no great harm would result, except where overflows have been extensive. If, however, these same districts should be visited by a sudden return to hot dry weather, a great calamity cry would be expected from the cotton belt. Complaints of shedding would give the impression of disaster, and a genuine crop scare might result.

Moreover, the compilation of the Government condition report, which will be issued on Tuesday, Aug. 1, coincides with the period at which the crop is making its worst appearance. Already predictions are in circulation of a sharp decline in conditions, and if this should be followed by further damage from shedding, the bulls would have the market in their control for the time being.

Yesterday's weather details showed a continuance of showers and thunder storms over the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The crop is progressing well in the Western Belt, although some parts of Texas complain of drought in the light lands, spotted crop conditions are reported from Central Texas, and the plant is said to be somewhat under size.

Although shorts have covered rather freely on the advance, sentiment continues bearish, and ring professionals lose few opportunities to hammer the market. Southern spot markets are firm, and Atlanta wired that the highest basis of the season was being paid. The market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	13.17	13.17	12.98	@ ..	13.07	13.08
Oct.	13.19	13.29	13.14	13.19@13.19	13.13	13.15
Dec.	13.38	13.51	13.30	13.47@13.46	13.42	13.44
Jan.	13.46	13.49	13.46	13.47@13.47	13.42	13.43@13.46
Mar.	13.60	13.64	13.52	13.55@13.56	13.51	13.52
May	13.72	13.76	13.68	13.69@13.70	13.64	13.65

The local market for spot cotton was steady. Southern spot markets as of locally reported were steady. New Orleans, 13.13c; Galveston, 13.70c; Savannah, 13c; Memphis, 13.25c; Augusta, 12.88c; Mobile, 13.50c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	13.09	13.18	13.04	@ ..	12.99	
Oct.	13.08	13.12	12.97	13.00@13.01	12.95@12.96	
Dec.	13.27	13.35	13.20	13.31@13.31	13.25@13.25	
Jan.	13.27	13.34	13.21	13.32@13.32	13.24@13.25	
Mar.	13.47	13.49	13.39	13.41@13.42	13.36@13.37	
May.				13.57@13.58	13.51@13.52	

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points higher at 7.65d. Sales, 6,000 bales, including 5,100 bales American. Closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
July-Aug.	7.80	7.80	7.77½	7.77½	7.76
Oct.-Nov.	7.80½	7.87½	7.85½	7.85	7.79½
Jan.-Feb.	7.77	7.82	7.77	7.78½	7.74
Mar.-April	7.77	7.81	7.77	7.78	7.73½
May-June	7.76½	7.80	7.76½	7.78	7.72

The U. S. Weather Bureau at Liverpool were: July 1, 13.05c; October, 13.28c; January, 13.46c; March, 13.60c; May, 13.74c. The market there was due to open today 2½ to 4 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	712	4,069	69,787	121,845
New Orleans	3,235	2,066		159,635
Mobile	1,006	9	21,578	15,643
Savannah	812	955	70,270	70,670
Charleston	13	14	27,350	43,561
Wilmington	86		40,359	24,154
Norfolk	139	864		50,297

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	165	349	56,420	68,435
Memphis	112	70	46,552	81,124
St. Louis	68	484	9,140	18,291
Houston	1,056	484	81,551	55,951

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	500 to 1,000	2,263	2,472
New Orleans	1,000 to 1,000	3,251	749

Exports yesterday were 20,864 bales. Total thus far this season, 5,908,733 bales. Total last season, 8,299,075 bales.

HIDE & LEATHER DIVIDEND.

To Distribute 5 Per Cent. on Sept. 1, First Payment Since 1905.

The American Hide and Leather Company yesterday resumed dividends on the preferred stock with a disbursement of 5 per cent., ordered payable Sept. 1. This is the first payment voted by the Directors since August, 1905, when 1 per cent. was paid. In that year 8 per cent. all told was paid out to shareholders. The stock is cumulative and approximately 110 per cent. will remain to be paid when the latest dividend is distributed.

The company's report for the year ended June 30 showed a net income, after charges and sinking fund requirements, of more than 70 per cent. in excess of the 1915 record. Income applicable for dividends amounted to $1,612,-991, against $958,190 the year before. A special reserve fund was set aside during the year amounting to $250,000, which is to be an offset to a possible depreciation of inventory. The surplus for the year was approximately $642,000, excluding the special reserve.

MANY WANT FRENCH NOTES.

Three-Year Loan of $94,500,000 Oversubscribed 30 Per Cent.

The $94,500,000 three-year 5 per cent. notes of the American Foreign Securities Corporation, constituting a loan to France, were oversubscribed about 30 per cent., according to information obtained in banking circles yesterday.

The notes were alloted by the syndicate in this proportion: Amounts applied for up to $100,000 were assigned to the full total of the applications, subscribers for lots ranging from $100,000 to $250,000 each received 75 per cent. of their applications, and 63 per cent. of the totals asked went to applicants for $250,000 or more.

NO MORE FANCY SHOES.

Manufacturers Say Women Will Not Wear "High Tops" Next Season.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Styles of shoes, especially for women, will be of the "common stock variety instead of the excessive high-top kind" next season, according to statements of manufacturers made today at the convention of the Illinois Shoe Dealers' Association. The colors will be dull grays and champagne, due to the shortage in dyestuffs.

The prediction also was made that there would be an increase of from 20 to 40 per cent. in the price of shoes the coming Winter on account of the war in Europe, which has shut off the supply of dyestuffs and imported leather.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Price changes in the wheat market were feverish, and while new high records for the movement were established on a sharp bulge during the forenoon, the tendency of prices was downward and at the close of the day the market showed net losses of 2 to 2¾c.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.20; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.31½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.38½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.34½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.21	1.18	1.18	1.20¾	1.12⅝
September	1.23⅜	1.19½	1.19⅝	1.22⅝	1.08⅛
December	1.26¼	1.22⅝	1.23	1.25	1.10¼

CORN.

The corn market was again irregular, and prices at the close were ⅛c net lower to ⅞c net higher. High temperatures with little or no precipitation caused more or less uneasiness regarding the safety of the new crop.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 93¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	84	82⅞	83¾	83¼	80
September	79½	78⅜	78⅝	78¾	74⅜
December	68⅛	66⅛	67⅜	66½	64⅝

OATS.

The oats market was steady early in the day, but subsequently prices eased off under evidences of increased hedging pressure against the new crop.

The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 47½@47¾c; No. 3 white, 46¼@46¾c; No. 4 white, 45½@46c; fancy clipped white, 47½@48¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45½@47¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.42	41¼	41⅜	.42	42	33½
September	.42	41⅜	41⅜	41⅞	41⅞	38¼
December	.43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	43⅜	43⅜	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active, and prices were generally lower under liquidation, although July pork was higher on covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000; estimated for Wednesday, 25,000; Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 9,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	12.92	13.32	12.82	13.00	13.00	7.85
October	12.95	12.82	12.82	12.97	12.97	7.95
Ribs—						
July	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.62	13.62	9.45
September	13.62	13.50	13.52	13.65	13.65	9.42
Pork—						
July	26.25	26.10	26.25	26.20	26.20	13.50
September	25.07	24.90	24.92	25.00	25.00	13.65

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened quiet, 1 to 4 points lower, and liquidation continued throughout the session, but trading was inactive. The close showed net declines of 1 to 2 points, with sales of 3,150 tons.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July			5.22@5.25	5.24
August	5.24	5.23	5.22@5.25	5.25
September	5.34	5.33	5.33@5.34	5.36
October	5.32	5.31	5.30@5.32	5.35
November			5.24@5.25	5.27
December	5.07	5.06	5.07@5.09	5.10
January			4.73@4.75	4.74
February			4.45@4.45	4.44
March	4.46	4.46	4.45@4.47	4.46
April			4.48@4.49	4.49
May			4.51@4.53	4.52
June			4.54@4.56	4.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

Longs sold freely, and there was more or less selling which was thought to be for Southern account, which resulted in a net decline of 2 to 21 points. The new crop deliveries made new low records for the season, and the old crop months were at new lows for the movement. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot		..	9.40@9.50	9.20
July		..	9.40@9.44	9.45
August	9.42	9.36	9.42@9.45	9.63
September	9.54	9.36	9.37@9.38	9.52
October	9.38	9.38	8.74@8.86	9.03
November	8.09	8.09	8.05@8.08	8.11
December	8.07	7.97	8.03@8.05	8.08
January	8.07	8.09	8.05@8.07	8.10
February			8.07@8.12	8.10

COFFEE.

The coffee market was a little more active, total sales for the day amounting to 34,750 bags, and prices developed a steadier tone, closing with net gains of 5 to 10 points. The upward tendency was due largely to some early buying for foreign account.

The local cash market was quiet, but prices were steady, with No. 7 quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July		..	8.38@8.40		8.29
August	8.30	8.30	8.35@8.40		8.37
September	8.45	8.39	8.45@8.47		8.47
October			8.51@8.53		8.42
November			8.57@8.59		8.48
December	8.63	8.53	8.59@8.65		8.55
January		..	8.70@8.71		8.61
February			8.77@8.78		8.68
March	8.83	8.75	8.84@8.84		8.74
April		..	8.89@8.90		8.79
May	8.95	8.87	8.96@8.96		8.85
June		..	8.99@9.00		8.90

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,122 packages. Local demand only fair, but there was considerable buying on out-of-town account, and the general market had a steady to firm tone. The call was particularly active for medium grades of creamery from 26@27½c, some of these brought more than heretofore. Extra goods at 28c generally, and most of the higher scoring lots sold at 29½@29¾c, rarely 30c. Unsalted creamery, firm. Renovated leans a little more in sellers' favor, and ladies are moving out pretty well at firmer prices. Packing stock in good demand. Creamery extras, (92 score and up, 29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, (88 to 91 score), 27½@28½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score), 25@27c; thirds, 24@24½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29½@30c; higher scoring, 30¼@31c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 25½@27c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 27½@28½c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22½@26c; renovated, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladies, current make, firsts, 24c; seconds, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2, 22c; lower grades, 20½@21½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,971 cases. Arrivals continue light and decreasing, and there is no improvement in the quality. Nearly all of the stock arriving is more or less affected by the hot weather, and the proportion strictly fine to fancy goods is small; there is demand for such beyond the supply and prices for the leading grades continue in sellers' favor. Strictly prime dirties and checks in fair demand and steady. Nearby white eggs in light receipt and meeting a pretty good demand, especially fancy goods, which are very scarce; prices show further improvement and rule firm as quoted, although there is but a small proportion of the supply showing the high quality necessary to command top quotation. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 28@29c; extra firsts, 27@27½c; firsts, 25½@26½c; seconds, 23@25c; thirds and poorer, 19½@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21@21½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 24@25½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 32@35c; ordinary to good, 28@31c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 26@32c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 26@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 29@31c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@29c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian runner, 28@30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

S. Car.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs., cloudy; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs., except fair Thurs. in n.; gentle winds, mostly s. and e.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, except e. and s. e. over e. and s.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., with thunder showers in s.; gentle s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and continued warm Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy and continued warm Wed. and Thurs., thunder showers probable Wed.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed., probably thunder showers. Thurs., fair and continued warm; gentle to moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed., probably thunder showers; cooler in e. Thurs., cloudy; gentle to moderate e. winds.

La.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., probably showers.

Ill., Mo. and Kan.—Fair and continued high temperature Wed. and Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., probably showers in n. Wed.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., possible showers in n. e. Wed., warmer in n. Wed.

Iowa and Neb.—Fair and continued high temperature Wed. and probably Thurs.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., warmer in e. Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., warmer Thurs.

Ark. and E. Texas—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Okla. and W. Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

TREATY FOR ISLANDS SOON TO BE SIGNED

United States and Denmark Have Already Agreed on Preliminaries.

SEES GERMAN OPPOSITION

Senator Lodge One of Those Who Believe Teutons Do Not Favor Sale—Approval Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The treaty between the United States and Denmark for the acquisition by this Government of the Danish West Indies Islands is expected to be ready for signature very soon, but the actual signing will not take place until Secretary Lansing and Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister, return to Washington. Negotiations have been going on between the two Governments for a long time, and are nearing the end, but exchanges are still in progress, although it is understood that there are no material points of difference.

An authoritative statement at the White House today that the treaty had been practically concluded and that it would be signed today went further than the facts appear to warrant.

Considerable concern was shown in some interested circles over this statement. While much reticence was manifested in these circles, it was learned that fear existed that the announcement might lead to the failure of the negotiations. No official would say for publication upon what grounds the fear, which was implied rather than expressed, was based, but it was understood that there was apprehension that Germany might bring influence to bear on the Danish Government with a view to having negotiations fail.

This apprehension is understood not to be shared by President Wilson, and the announcement at the White House appears to show that he is not worried over the likelihood of German opposition. But in the quarters where the apprehension exists it is said to have a solid foundation. It had not been forgotten that the former treaty for the acquisition of the islands was defeated in the Upper House of the Danish Parliament, and at the time it was said that German influence had been largely responsible for this outcome. Another explanation was that heavy investments by members of the Danish nobility in an extensive dock scheme in the islands had caused opposition.

The price agreed upon for the islands is $25,000,000. In the treaty of fourteen years ago the price fixed was $5,000,000. The Senate must decide whether the treaty shall go into effect, and the House will have a voice in the matter when it is called upon to appropriate the purchase price out of the Treasury. It is expected here that there will be opposition in the House on account of the largely increased amount which this Government will bind itself to pay to Denmark.

Advices from Denmark indicate that the treaty is practically certain of being ratified by the Danish Parliament. But this has not served to quiet the nervousness shown here when it became known that the White House had confirmed reports that the treaty had been concluded. The utmost secrecy has been observed in the negotiations. This has been due mainly to the belief that Germany would interpose objections at Copenhagen if she learned that the negotiations were in progress. It has been reported frequently that the German Government was seeking to acquire the islands. Germany has no coaling stations on the Western Hemisphere, and the Danish West Indies would afford her a great advantage. The United States is particularly anxious to acquire the islands on account of their strategic importance to the Panama Canal, but an equally potent reason is the desire to keep Germany or any other European nation from getting them.

The belief that premature publication of news of the negotiations would bring German opposition is shared by Senator Lodge of the Committee on Foreign Relations in point of service. He believes that the possession of the islands is necessary to the peace and security of the United States.

A rather general feeling exists among Senators that the treaty will receive the approval of the Senate. Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, had this to say:

"I have heard of no opposition to the purchase of the islands by the United States, but until the last day or two scarcely any one knew of the negotiations that were on for the acquisition of this desirable property. It may be that there will be some objection, but I do not know of any that is likely to develop."

Senator O'Gorman said:

"The purchase of these islands would be a great acquisition to our possessions. These islands should be owned by the United States. We could not look with indifference on any foreign nation acquiring them. The country will view their possession with great pleasure."

The first report that the United States and Denmark had practically concluded a treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies was printed in a London newspaper on Saturday. Officials who learned of it privately expressed great concern that it would lead to the failure of the agreement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

36th St, n s, 274 ft w of 5th Av, for a sixteen-story store and loft building, 48x98.9; Julius Tishman & Son, Inc., 18 East 14th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $250,000.

Broadway, 201 to 205, and Fulton St, 166 and 166, a twenty-seven story store and office building, 61.8x irregular x 53.9; 195 Broadway Corp., 195 Broadway, owner; W. W. Bosworth, 527 5th Av, architect; cost, $200,000.

Dey St, n e corner Church St, for a twenty-seven story store and office building, 61.8x147.5; 195 Broadway Corp., owner; W. W. Bosworth, architect; cost, $200,000.

Lexington Av, s w corner 40th St, for a thirteen-story hotel, 58.8x85; Hoggson Bros., 45 4th Av, owner; C. Ewing and J. K. Allen, 101 Park Av., arcnitects; cost, $140,000.

47th St, n s, 220 ft w of 6th Av, for a twelve-story hotel, 60x100.5; Stebbins estate, 28 West 40th St, owner; W. L. Gompert, 141 Madison Av, architect; cost, $290,000.

48th St, n s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, for a twelve-story factory, 56.8x96.5; Alt Realty Co., owner; W. H. Gompert, architect; cost, $140,000.

7th Av, s w corner 37th St, for a sixteen-story store and office building, 185.4x98.9; U. S. Realty & Improvement Co., 115 Broadway, owner; E. L. Larkin, 250 West 34th St, architect; cost, $1,325,000.

34th St, 250 to 266, and 33d St, 255 to 265 West, for a sixteen-story store and office building, 100x197.6; Chelsea Exchange Bank, 266 West 34th St, owner; E. L. Larkin, architect; cost, $1,450,000.

36th St, 265 to 271 West, for a sixteen-story store and office building, 134x98.9; 7th Av Associated, Inc., 115 Broadway, owner; E. L. Larkin, architect; cost, $950,000.

35th St, 265 to 271 West, for a sixteen-story office building, 56.10x100.5; F. J. Fullayter, Philadelphia, Penn., owner; E. L. Larkin, architect; cost, $425,000.

7th Av, s e corner of 36th St, for a sixteen-story store and office building, 140x99.9; B. F. Finan, 303 5th Av, owner; E. L. Larkin, architect; cost, $1,050,000.

7th Av, n w corner of 37th St, running through to 38th St, for a sixteen-story store and office building, 74x275x irregular x30; C. and E. Av. White, 31 Nassau St, owners; E. L. Larkin, architect; cost $2,175,000.

Fulton St, s e corner of Church St, for a seventy-seven-story store and office building, 78.7x137.2; S. & E. Jacobs et al., 425 4th Av, owners; W. W. Bosworth, 527 5th Av, architect; cost $200,000.

38th St, 205 to 212 West, for a sixteen-story store and office building, 61.6x98.9; Midtown Holding Corp., 907 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $450,000.

4th Av, 252, and 24th St, 31 and 33 East, for a sixteen-story factory, 49.4x100; J. W. Ahearn, 59 Liberty St, owner; R. E. Moss, 126 Liberty St, architect; cost, $400,000.

5th Av, n e corner of 82d St, for a thirteen-story apartment, 150x102.2; Adele S. Dodd, 1,067 5th Av, owner; Delano & Aldrich, 4 East 39th St, architects; cost, $200,000.

88th St, 2 to 8 East, for a nine-story apartment, 100.9x102.8; Adele S. Dodd, owner; Delano & Aldrich, architects; cost, $200,000.

36th St, 234 to 238 West, for a sixteen-story store and loft, 50.2x91.8; 36th Street Co., 118 5th Av, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $450,000.

28th St, 214 to 218 West, for a twelve-story store and loft, 50x98.9; Midtown Holding Corp., owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $250,000.

Park Av, n w corner of whole front between 40th and 41st Sts, for a thirty-two-story office building, warehouse, and hotel, 197.6x230; B. L. M. Bates, Hotel Belmont, owner; C. Ewing and J. K. Allen, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $4,700,000.

24th St, 144 to 164 East, and 23d St, 149 East, for a twelve-story light manufacturing building, 250x98.9x250x98.9; Leicestershire Realty Co., 2 Wall St, owner; H. L. Mulliken, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $800,000.

47th and 48th Sts, Lexington Av, and Park Av, block, for a twelve-story apartment, stores, and office, 200.9x404.9; New York & Harlem Railroad Co., owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architect; cost, $2,500,000.

Broad St, w s, whole front between Pearl and Water Sts, for a sixteen-story telephone exchange; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,200,000.

Broadway, s w corner of 48th St, for a thirty-nine-story hotel, 200.8x irregular; Hotel Co., 35 Nassau St, owner; C. E. Horn, 1,476 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000,000.

34th St, 224 and 226 West, for a seventeen-story office building and loft, 47x98.9; 224 West 34th Street Co., 30 East 42d St, owner; E. L. Larkin, 259 West 34th St, architect; cost, $380,000.

43d St, 257 to 267 West, for a sixteen-story factory, 100x82; J. W. Ahearn, 59 Liberty St, owner; R. E. Moss, 126 Liberty St, architect; cost, $400,000.

Bronx.

Patterson Av, s s, 100 ft e of White Plains Road, for a one-story stone factory, 17x70; Yungel & Benio, 783 East 180th St, owners; Anton Firner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $2,800.

172d St, s s, 125.61 ft e of 3d Av, for a one-story brick garage and factory, 31x98; Thomas Giordano, 783 East 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Prospect Av, e s, 51 ft n of 180th St, for a one-story brick garage, 20x90; Thomas Giordano, 783 East 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $10,000.

169th St, n w corner of Merriam Av, for a one-story brick garage, 25x100; Thomas Giordano, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $10,000.

Fordham Road, n e corner of Grand Av, for a four-story brick garage, 111x76.11; Henry Koch Realty Co., Henry Koch, 2,273 Creston Av, President, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Bainbridge Av, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, for a five-story brick tenement house, 28.2x94.4; M. T. Construction Co., William J. Tully, 853 Whitlock Av, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $45,000.

Burnside Av, n w corner of Davidson Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 107.9x93.2; M. M. S. Building Co., Milton M. Shiverman, 507 5th Av, President, owner; Neville & Bagge, 101 West 40th St, architects; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

58th St, 110 to 114 East, to a four-story telephone exchange; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $35,000.

89th St, 112 to 116 West, to a five-story telephone exchange; New York Telephone Co., owner; McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, architects; cost, $15,000.

8th Av, n w corner of 51st St, to a four-story apartment house; Estate of William T. Welton, 301 West 51st St, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, 73 Bible House, architects; cost, $7,000.

8th Av, 853 to 859, to a four-story apartment house; Estate of William T. Welton, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, architects; cost, $9,000.

12th St, 160 to 168 West, to a two-story kitchen, &c.; St. Vincent's Hospital, premises, owners; Schwarz & Gross, 111 5th Av., architect; cost, $150,000.

157th St, n side of centre line, 180 ft w of Riverside Drive, to a one-story garage; C. and E. L. Adams, 646 West 158th St, owners; W. H. Temple, 401 West 149th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 308 to 314, s w corner of Grove St, 80x83; Elinor H., wife of Herbert G. Tully, Glen Ridge, N. J., to Helen T., Anne W., Myra H., and Alice S. Hopson, all at Kent, Conn., 1-5 part, April 7; attorneys, Evarts, C. & S., 60 Wall St.....$1

EAST BROADWAY, 115, s w corner of Gouverneur St, 46.6x82.7x48.10x81.8; Henry St, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 51.2x82.7x48.10x82.5; Children's Aid Society to Henry Street Settlement, 265 Henry St, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $70,000

MADISON AV, 71, e s, 74 ft s of 28th St, 24.8x100; Myra H. Hopson to Helen T., Anne W., and Alice S. Hopson, Kent, Conn., and Elinor H., wife of Herbert G. Tully, Glen Ridge, N. J., heirs of Mary Hopson, 1-5 part, all title, April 7; attorneys, Evarts, C. & S., 60 Wall St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 124th St, runs n 100.11 w 118x s 71.10 ft to n s of Hancock Place x e 63 to n s of 124th St x e 62 to beginning; Cabot Real Estate Co. to St. Albans & Dartmouth, Inc., 55 Liberty St, mtg $215,000, b. and s., all liens, July 24; attorneys, Davis & S., 55 Liberty St.....

STONE ST, 11, n s, 142 ft w of Broad St, 22x83.2x23x84.8; Stone St, 13, n s, 119.11 ft w of Broad St, 22.1x84.8x22.10 to alley x 86.8, w s, all title to Helen T., Anna W., Myra H., and Alice S. Hopson, Kent, Conn., 1-5 part, April 7; attorneys, Evarts, C. & S., 60 Wall St.....$1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 112.6 ft n of White St, 18.0x100; Abraham L. Morris to Matilda Stiefel, 30 East 60th St, b. and s., July 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

25TH ST, 310 and 312 E. s s, 162.6 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x98.9; Sydney Fisher to Dennis McEvoy, 314 West 47th St, mtg $43,000, all liens, b. and s., c. a. g., July 21; attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke, 290 Broadway.....$1

84TH ST, 136 West, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Gotham Engineering Corp. to T. W. Stemmler, Jr., 56 West 45th St, all liens, mtg $110,000, July 18; attorney, S. Bitterman, 309 Broadway.....$100

123D ST, 120 West, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; Everett P. Ketchum to Ada Brown, formerly wife of Edw. P. Ketchum, Glen Brook, Stamford, Conn., all liens, June 27; attorneys, Whiteside & Stryker, 27 William St.....$10

122D ST, 354 West, s s, 188 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16x100.11; Clarence A. Keenan to Marie Kahrs, 1,362 Prospect Av, mtg $9,000, all liens, May 15.....$1

131ST ST, 257 West, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Frances P. Kerr to Charles E. Kerr, on premises, Sept. 8, 1915.....$1

132D ST, 249 West, n s, 195 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; William R. Haughey to Charles D. Haughey, Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., mtg $9,000, all liens, Sept. 10, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

132D ST, s s, 142.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.10; Abraham L. Morris to Matilda Stiefel, 36 East 60th St, b. and s., July 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

139TH ST, 316 West, s s, 139 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 15x99.11, foreclosure, July 13; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Ella C. Christie, Hotel Welton, 70th Street and Columbus Av, July 25; attorney, John H. Bauton, 1 Liberty St.....$8,000

144TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Harry G. Hecht to Loretta M. Higgins, 117 East 4th St, Brooklyn, mtg $60,000, all liens, e. s. m. July, Dec. 5, 1913; attorneys, Ehrlich, G & P.....$1

146TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11, foreclosure, July 20; John L. O'Brien, referee, to William N. Bavier, trustee, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 25; attorneys, Young, S. & R., 37 Liberty St.....?.....$50,000

149TH ST, n s, 80.10 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 45x85.7; Elliphalet L. Davis to Frederick M. Delano, 654 West 179th St, mtg $5,000, all liens, July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 100 ft s of 182d St, 25x90; Adelaine Anderson to Adelaide Nicolosi, 2,175 Arthur Av, mtg $1,500, July 24; attorney, J. Applebaum, 1,400 Lexington Av.....$100

LOTS 11 and 12, Block C, map of Lester Park; J. Emory Barker to James L. Barker, 323 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, April 27; attorney, J. L. Barker, 323 Putnam Av.....$1

LOTS 286 and 287, map of Benson estate; Susan S. Purdy to Paul Fritz, 1,871 Mulford Av, mtg $4,450, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

LOTS 365, 365A, 366, and 366A, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Nathaniel Phillips to William R. Rose, 300 West 81st St, July 20; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$2,000

LOT 19, Block 2,821, tax map; James A. Woolf et al to Andrew J. Forman, 48 East 59th St, July 19; attorneys, Decring & D., 135 Broadway.....$400

MOSHOLU PARKWAY, w s, 142.1 ft n of 203d St, runs n 81.8x71.5x s 29.11x e 25x s 2x e 50x n 2x e 14.10 to beginning; William Pellett, referee, to Enoch B. Moon, 360 West 36th St, July 21; attorney, R. Gadson, 302 East 149th St.....$5,000

PART of Lot 3, map of Wells vs. Storer; Vincenzo Fabriani to Harlem River & Port Chester Railroad Co., 70 East 45th St, May 29; attorney, C. M. Sheafe, Jr., Room 3,610, Grand Central Terminal.....$100

POWELL PLACE, n s, 43.6 ft w of Riverview Terrace, 21x78.6x22.8x84.9; Dennis Du Barry to Fourth National Realty Co., 133 William St, mtg $8,000, July 18; attorney, Fourth National Realty Co., 133 William St.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,506, e s, 50x100; Silberman Realty Co., Inc., to Max Levine, 1,462 Southern Boulevard, July 18, mtg $36,000; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of Barretto St, 77x105; Joseph P. Morrissey, referee, to Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, July 21; attorney, S. T. Stern, 41 Park Row.....$22,000

TINTON AV, e s, 180.10 ft n of

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plans Filed for Twenty-six Tall Buildings to Cost Over $22,000,000 —Pending Deal for Murray Hill Hotel Site—West Side Investments—East Side Residence Purchase.

The liveliest features in the realty market yesterday were the adoption by the Board of Estimate of the report and recommendations of the Building Commission on building heights and restrictions and the filing of plans for prospective building under the former law for twenty-six commercial structures, hotels, and apartments at an estimated aggregate cost of $22,655,000.

The largest single operation was for a thirty-two-story hotel and office building to cover the present site of the Murray Hill Hotel, estimated to cost $4,500,000. It was learned that negotiations are pending for the purchase or lease of the property. At the office of L. M. Bates, proprietor of the Hotel Belmont as well as of the Murray Hill Hotel, it was said that the prospects were very bright for an important improvement there in the near future.

East 39th Street Residence Sale.

Pease & Elliman have sold for the Union Dime Savings Institution to A. Stanley Jones the four-story dwelling, on a lot 17.6x100 feet, at 147 East Thirty-ninth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues.

DeLacy Home Sold.

The four-story dwelling formerly occupied by the late Peter DeLacy at 19 West Seventy-first Street, plot 25 by 102, was sold by Peter D. Kiernan, executor of the DeLacy estate, to an investor. L. J. Phillips & Co. and George A. Bowman were the brokers in the sale. It is in the rear of the Hotel Majestic.

West End Avenue Protective Purchase.

The three-story dwelling at 884 West End Avenue, 20 by 80, the third house north of the northeast corner of 103d Street, has been purchased by Joseph Paterno from Mrs. Catherine M. Reidy. It is opposite the thirteen-story apartment house on the northwest corner, known as 885 West End Avenue, nearing completion for occupancy this Fall. The purchase was made to protect the light and air of the new house. Earle & Calhoun were the brokers.

Out of Town Investor Buys West Side Apartment.

The Devonshire, a six-story elevator apartment house at 325 West Eighty-third Street, has been sold by Mrs. Helen J. Cromwell to an out of town investor. The structure occupies a plot 41 by 102, and was held at $125,000. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Dr. John Riegelman sold to the John W. Cornish Construction Company the three-story frame building on the northwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue and 158th Street. The structure occupies a plot 72 by 130, and was built about twenty years ago by William Ebling.

Brooklyn.

The Crescent Hill Improvement Company sold to Mrs. Lina Kruse a plot 80 by 100 on the south side of Eighty-second Street, 120 feet east of Narrows Avenue, Bay Ridge, within one block of the Crescent Athletic Club grounds. Ground will be broken at once for a private residence by the buyer.

Martin A. Anshro has sold the two-family brick house at 672 Sixty-first Street, for Mary A. Purcell to a client for occupancy.

Buys Near Piping Rock Club.

Cocks and Willets have sold to Henry F. Atherton the old Waldron farm at Brookville, L. I., near the Piping Rock Club. Mr. Atherton contemplates improving the property at once.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for Edwin W. Orvis a residence and about one acre at 127 Ralston Avenue, South Orange, N. J.

Westchester County.

Gaul & Bell sold a plot on the north side of Valentine Lane, Yonkers, 55 by 117, for N. A. Markwell of New York City, to William C. Allen of Yonkers, for the estate of the late J. Jacobs. 11 Greystone Terrace, Yonkers, to Carrie M. Veendiket of Yonkers, for a home.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley, President, sold Clarence Eisner's house on Walworth Avenue, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Arthur Vermilya.

Commercial Leases.

Manning & Trunkhave leased for the Peter Hegeman estate the store at 844 Eighth Avenue to the Auto Gear Company, Inc.

L. Tannenbaum, Strauss & Co., Inc., leased for the O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., the entire building 436-440 Lafayette Street, covering an area of about 105,000 square feet, for a further term of years from Feb. next, to the Alfred Benjamin-Washington Company, Inc.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store at 753 Columbus Avenue to Mastellone Brothers.

Private House Leases.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Charles W. Watson the three-story dwelling at 144 West 128th Street to Henry G. Noel.

Goodwin & Goodwin have rented for Francis J. Goldschmidt to Dr. George Schaub the three-story private house at 129 West 121st Street.

The Houghton Company has leased for the Romney Realty Company the four-story dwelling at 62 West Ninety-fifth Street to William and Christina Frisch.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Madison Av, 2,110 and 2,114, w s, 19.11 ft s of 133d St, 40x80, two four-story dwellings; S. R. Rose against M. P. Hicks et al.; J. J. Frank, attorney; due, $17,840; taxes, &c., $120; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Mosholu Parkway North, 312 ft e of Gun Hill Road, 56.4x239.11 to Gun Hill Road x54x 285.6; withdrawn.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lexington Av, 1,492, w s, 50.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x80, five-story flat and stores; Hewlett Scudder, Jr., against M. C. Runge et al.; E. M. Scudder, attorney; due, $14,980.90; taxes, &c., $1,341.81.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE—MIGHT EXCHANGE.
144 WEST 77TH STREET.
A five-story American basement dwelling, modern in every respect; parquet floors throughout, modern plumbing and fixtures, four baths, dressing rooms with lavatories on each floor; asking $35,000; will sacrifice for cash, or take other property as part payment; commission paid. For further details and permit apply to J. W. Doolittle, Woolworth Building.

SALE OR RENT
10 West 74th Street
Size 25x102.
Owner will remodel or alter into American Basement to suit tenant.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
165 West 72d St., near B'way.

WEST 72D ST. PLOT, 60x112,
Near Subway Express Station.
NO SUBORDINATION; NO EXCHANGE.
Executors, Room 85, 80 Broadway, New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mount Vernon
A home nearly completed, on high ground; splendid view; stucco-English cottage style; artistic slate roof; two baths; oak floors; inclosed porch; nine rooms. Price, $11,500; only $1,500 cash required. Chester Hill section (Darwood); five minutes to Union Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., or N. Y., W. & B. Ry.

COOLEY REALTY COMPANY,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

PELHAM HEIGHTS
Splendid new Colonial residence on 100 foot plot; five minutes from station; garage in connection with house; large living room and dining room; 4 rooms and 2 baths on second floor. Will sell on exceptionally easy terms; might rent at $115 per month. Price, $14,000.
Cooley Realty Co.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

OWNER MUST SELL
$13,500, or rent; new house; Gregorian Colonial, built by private gentleman for his own occupancy at COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; high elevation; 9 large rooms, 2 baths, attractive sleeping porch, large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

RYE
For rent, year-round home, one block from Oakland Beach; extra large living room with open fireplace, dining room and kitchen; large porch, 4 sleeping rooms with bath; rent $60 per month.
MEIGHAM & MAGILL,
30 East 42nd St. Tel. 3498 Murray Hill.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rent THEN Buy!
Magnificent residence for rent or sale at sacrifice, 16 rooms and 3 baths, improvements up to the minute; large corner plot on top of hill adjoining grounds of best and largest golf course of New Jersey; 24 minutes out; close to 2 express stations and trolley to New York; will rent with purchase privilege, rent to apply. PAUL DELMONT, Room 178, 50 Church St., N. Y.

HUNTINGTON
$35 Lots
EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
$2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

4-Room Summer Bungalow, $215
containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace and rubblestone chimney; finished in 8 days, ready to live in, for $215 cash; ¼-acre plots, $100 to $200 additional, according to location selected; plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 per month, with immediate possession for Summer camp, at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day. This may look too good to be true, but it is even better than it looks. Send for booklet, maps, and other low cost Summer bungalows.
W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN
COZY SUMMER BUNGALOW.
Contains living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace, rubblestone chimney, large latticed piazza; on splendid ¼-acre plot; beautifully shaded; high elevation; at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony of congenial people; adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day; ideal for small family this Summer and every Summer; will sell for $625; terms $300 cash, balance $10 monthly. W. B. CAMP, 225 West 39th St., New York.

CHICKEN FARM.
$150 Cash Will Start You.
Balance $3 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well-built house, 6 rooms, range, and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city, few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; sold just suited for poultry and farming. Estate, 243 West 34th St.

OWNER MOVING AWAY
Will Sacrifice Attractive Country Estate of 9 acres, four miles New York, in the hills of the North Shore; near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; two-car garage; garden, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout. For price and photos apply
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

COUNTRY PLACE,
BAYSHORE.
Sixty minutes from New York; 11½ acres; rich, fertile soil; nine-room house, barn, sheds, shade and fruit trees; mile to depot; express station; good bathing, fishing, boating. Terry & Brewster, Agents, Bayshore, N. Y. 'Phone 302.

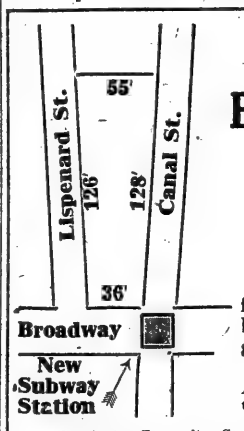
NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IS YOUR TITLE CLEAR?
If your real estate title is insured the answer is obvious. If you own real estate in Bergen or Rockland Counties and the title is not insured, write for Booklet A. Our guaranteed mortgages are a capital investment. Ask us about them.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.
Hackensack, New Jersey.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

AT ACTUAL COST, NEW HOUSE
COLONIAL TYPE, 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; GARAGE; EXTENSIVE PLOT; 2 FRONTAGES; RESTRICTED PARK; OCEAN BOULEVARD; marine view; near Atlantic Highland boats; beach; nominal sum takes insured title. Photo, particulars, NAVESINK PARK CO., 280 B'way, N. Y. City.

CRANFORD, N. J. Lincoln Park Section.
5 VERY ATTRACTIVE HOMES, in exclusive residential section of town at favorable prices and terms.
S. R. DROESCHER, 79 Warren St., N. Y., and Cranford, N. J.

Unique Broadway Corner
AT A BARGAIN PRICE
5840 Square Feet
Light on Three Sides



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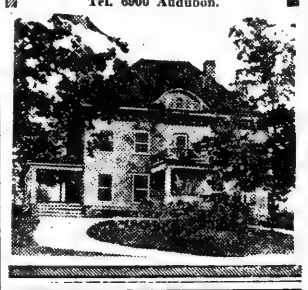
Among the concerns that have recently located in the immediate vicinity are:

Remington Typewriter Co.
Globe Wernicke Co.
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Studebaker Corp. of America
Cobb Macey-Dohme Co.
N. Y. Edison Co.
Edison Phonograph Co.
Royal Typewriter Co.
W. R. Ostrander & Co.
Mosler Safe Co.
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co.
Diebold Safe & Lock Co.
Erie Railroad
Hall's Safe Co.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868.
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET
$5000 Reduction to Sell Now
Terms to suit responsible purchaser
Beautiful All-Year Home
Extensive Grounds, fine old Trees,
HIGH IN HEALTHY HILLS
Within Easy Commutation to N. Y.
A picturesque country and year-round home commanding view of lake. House is modern, has every convenience newly built, contains immense living room with open fireplace, library, dining room, with open fireplace; butler's pantry and kitchen. Seven master bed chambers, one with open fireplace, three baths, with separate stairway to kitchen. Fine boating and bathing Golf course, country club, churches school, &c., near by. Pure water from artesian wells—free from contamination. Send for photographs, house and surroundings.
GEO. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive,
Tel. 6900 Audubon.



SACRIFICE $7,000
To Sell Now—Terms to Suit
Beautiful English Home
CLOSE TO WATER
10 Rooms, 2 Baths
Plot 100x185 Feet.
Ideal Commutation. Express Service.

Delightfully situated on high ground; superb water views; select neighbors. House has immense living room with open brick fireplace, hexagonal dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, seven unusually large bedrooms and storage space; huge verandas, open terraces and sleeping porch; house newly built, most modern and complete; ceilings beamed, walls beautifully paneled, parquet floors, &c.; golf links, churches, schools nearby; ideal sailing and bathing five minutes from property.
ATTORNEY, Box F 381 Times Downtown, New York.

$4,000 on Easy Terms
AND 1ST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
ENGLISH VILLA
Near the Water, High in Hills.
EXTENSIVE GROUNDS. 800 ft. Elev. 49 min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sta.

$36.40 MONTHLY
after the $4,000 is paid, pays insurance, taxes, interest and water rate.
A beautiful all-year home near the water. Best of boating, fishing and bathing. House has eleven rooms, three bathrooms; Craftsman interior, two open fireplaces, every convenience. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace. Schools, churches, Country Club. Golf near by. Full information from
R. F. BARNES
170 Broadway (Tel. 1521—Cort.)

LAKE HOPATCONG
ELEVATION, 1,200 FEET.
Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for 2 cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake 10 miles long, with 63 miles shore; 55 minutes D., L. & W. commutation $12.10; cost $18,000; price $9,500; your terms.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE—PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.
Philadelphia Business Property.
Very best central location, within two blocks of P. R. R. Terminal.
LOT 46 x 176 TO REAR STREET.
Suitable for moving picture theatre or hotel. An unusual bargain.
J. T. JACKSON CO.,
Chestnut & 13th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

5TH AV. COR. STORE
CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

OPPORTUNITY to Secure Excellently Located
STORE N. W. CORNER 175TH ST., Audubon Ave., Live Section.
Suitable grocer, delicatessen, bottled wines, and liquors, fruits and vegetables, and all such lines; well established neighborhood; attractive; terms to desirable tenant.
McDowell & McMahon 1429 St. Nicholas Av. St. Nicholas 8910.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.
A Few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Cor. Apt. of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,500 TO $3,000
Apply Supt. on the premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 West 79th. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3990.

184th St., 569 West Corner Apartments
5, 6 LARGE ROOMS, $28-$40.
All Improvements. Telephone, Electricity, etc.
145 WADSWORTH AVENUE, Near 181st St.
4, 5, 6 LARGE ROOMS, $28-$37.
All Improvements. Telephone, Electricity, etc.
Apply Superintendents on Premises, or
McDowell & McMahon 1429 St. Nicholas Av. St. Nicholas 8910.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms 15x18
Bedrooms 14x16

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
$1,700 to $2,700 per annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street)

310 W. 94TH ST.
Bet. West End & Riverside.
8 Large Rooms & 2 Baths.
Highest Class Improvements.
RENT $1,550.
Apply Supt., or L. Miller & Sons, 154 Nassau St.

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 51ST STREET
AND
224 WEST 52D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,

ROXBOROUGH,
Broadway and 92d Street
Eight rooms and large foyer, with two baths; corner apartment, southern and eastern exposure. Price $1900.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc., 165 Broadway.
Tel. Cort. 7475.

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

VERSAILLES PALACE,
605-607 WEST 113TH ST.
6 rooms, one bath ..... $950-$1,150
7 rooms, two baths $1,450
8 rooms, two baths $1,550
Supt., or Jos. Atz, 30 Church St.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE PALACIO,
59 & 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Ave. 8 rooms, 2 baths. Choice residential section. All light rooms. $1,800. Superintendent.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY
at University Ave. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 CHURCH ST.

Apartments of the Highest Type
Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,200.
Representative on premises.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $3,000.
Representative on premises.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue. Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.
Representative on Premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,350.
Representative on Premises.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof, elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,350.
Representative on premises.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc. One apartment suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.
Representative on premises.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner Broadway & 140th Street.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

Upon request we will mail you a booklet containing full description of our houses.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons
IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700 SCHUYLER

Vanmure Arms
593 Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 136th St.
EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED FAMILIES
7-8-9 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS
ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, WITH UNEXCELLED VIEW OF HUDSON AND PALISADES.
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO BE HAD IN THIS, THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE ON THE DRIVE. ONE BLOCK TO BUS-LINE AND SUBWAY STATION.

THE MADRID
Modern Elevator House.
552 Riverside Drive,
Adjacent to 127th St.
4-6 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY MODERATE. FINE VIEW OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OPPOSITE THE CLAREMONT AND CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY AND "L."

DUNNCRAGGAN
New Elevator Building.
867 W. 181st St.,
At Riverside Drive.
3-4-5 Elegant Rooms
WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND COMFORT OF TENANTS. ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. Cor. 180th St.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS.
Exceptionally Well Arranged
CHOICEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

The Trossachs
New Elevator House.
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
Just North of 181st St.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants.
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

A few of these Apartments are available with Summer concessions.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 2 to 10 rooms, now ready. Agent on premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way KEMPE & CO., Schuyler 5610

16 East 96th Street
Near Park Entrance
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rentals $1,600 to $2,250
Thoroughly modern. Every improvement. A parkway street and amid high-class residences.
4-Room Suite, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist. Rental $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
QUEENSTON CORPORATION, 18 East 41st Street

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.
1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St. ..... $90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.) ..... $75—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St. $150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park) $85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St. ..... $75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West $80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.) ..... $65—$70
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

743-5th Ave.
(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette Apartments of 2 & 3 ROOMS,
with all modern and up to date conveniences.
RENTALS $650 to $2,000.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 5th Ave. Phone 2750 Mur. Hill.

The Cleveland
Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

A.—640 MADISON AV. "Hoffman Arms" N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments & studios. Apply Supt.

BROOKLYN.
MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PARK AVENUE CORNER.
A beautiful residence in the exclusive Murray Hill section; restricted; no business building; apartment house or garage could be erected on adjoining property. Attractive price given on application to WM A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House, 7 rooms; bath, gas, electric fixtures; large garden plot, good soil for vegetables, fruit, poultry; $50 cash will cover all needed repairs on house; will sell to responsible party for $150 cash, balance like rent in small monthly payments; property is just suited for small family desirous of living away from the congested section of the city, where they can enjoy real country life and raise enough vegetables, fruit, and poultry for home use and still be within thirty minutes of their work in New York or Brooklyn. Owner, Box 312 Times Downtown.

Beautiful home near lake; every modern improvement; big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; a few minutes from trolley and station and near lake, with a fine view; only 25 minutes out; owner will take $300 cash, and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned country home; improvements; 7 rooms; large outbuilding; flowers, garden, trees, fruit; 30 minutes out; price, $2,500; some cash and $20 monthly buys it. R. Ex., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SLEEPY HOLLOW COUNTRY CLUB.
Within a stone's throw of this beautiful club a modern home with from four to ten acres is offered for sale. Attractive price given on application to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St.

BUILDERS.
Yonkers lots offered with building loans. Only small amount of cash necessary. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St.

Yonkers.—145 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 32 minutes out; must sacrifice; price, $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Owner, Box C 84 Times.

Scarsdale.—Eight-room house, with two baths; conveniently located; shade, hot water heat, electric light; will sell for $10,000, on easy terms, or rent at $65; possession at once. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

LARCHMONT MANOR.
Frame and stucco house, modern, with all improvements, 9 rooms, 2 baths, near water; easy terms. T. J. S. Flint, Owner, 7 East 42d St.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, etc., soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

NEW COLONIAL HOME of six rooms and tiled bathroom; hot-water heat; Freeport, L. I.; commuting distance; rent, $25 per month. Also houses seven to ten rooms, $40 to $50 per month. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

$12 monthly for a fine, small poultry farm in a thriving town, near city; nice roomy house and big ground for cultivation and chickens; ready home markets; small amount down to right party. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $15 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123 Times Downtown.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Forest Hills, L. I.; 14 minutes out; detached nine-room house, two baths, sleeping porch, fireplace; furnished, $100 per month; unfurnished, $85. X 214 Times Annex.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGES for sale. Address T. W., Box 177 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A sixteen family and janitor apartment house located corner best avenue in section where increase in population is greatest; beautiful building, well built, equipped with best vacuum-vapor heating system, hot water, garbage burner, screens, awnings; no vacancies; bank mortgage, guaranteed title, terms easy; price $35,000. Z 335 Times Annex.

Ridgewood, N. J., Bargain.—Modern seven-room house must be sacrificed, 1¼ acres, 100 fruit trees; located on beautiful macadam road, five minutes from station; house has all improvements, large piazza; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 73x180; must sell to close estate. Box 423 Maplewood.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2 and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box H 356 Times Downtown.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." 1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive country place in Western Connecticut; 15 minutes' walk to railroad station; lawns, shade, garden, fruit, flowers, icehouse, steam heat, electric light, bath, laundry, &c.; complete furnishings if desired. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent until Oct. 1, small house, modern improvements, near station, White Plains, Scarsdale, Bronxville; full particulars and terms. J. F., 136 West 21st.

Wanted.—Seven-room house for rent in Westchester; $45-$50. J. A. Flynn, 26 Broad St., New York.

To Let for Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

52D ST., s w cor. SEVENTH AVENUE, corner store and basement, $75. Apply to SUPT. or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n e cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Private office; desk room, telephone, stenographer, opposite Grand Central. Room 208, 51 East 42d St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Machine shop suitable for toolmaking and light manufacturing, $150 monthly. Standard Butter Cutter Co., 244 Greenwich St.

Space to milliner, with high-class corsetiere; separate workmen; $70. 63 West 36th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, one block from subway; full hotel service; $10-50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

To sublet, 28 East 52d St.; unusual apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Fort Washington Av., 251.—High-class elevator apartment, (fireproof;) five large rooms; furnished in mahogany throughout; overlooking Hudson River; two blocks from 168th St. subway station; ideal location. Audubon 6700.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
Now has one apt., 10 roo

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Thunder showers continued in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and extended into the West Gulf States. There were also general showers in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, due to a very slight depression over Virginia, and local thunder showers apparently without much precipitation, in the lower lake region, the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys, the Northwest, the central Rocky Mountain region, and the middle plateau. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Rains in the Middle Atlantic States modified the temperature somewhat, and it remains seasonable in the South Atlantic States, but elsewhere it continues much above the seasonal average, with readings as high as 102 degrees in the Mississippi Valley.

Thunder showers will continue locally Wednesday and Thursday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. In the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and Southern New England showers Wednesday will be followed by generally fair weather Thursday, while in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee the weather will be generally fair Wednesday.

It will be somewhat warmer in the Middle Atlantic States, and high temperatures will continue in the interior.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate, mostly south, unsettled weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly southeast, partly cloudy.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Local showers Wednesday. Thursday, fair, warmer.

Southern New England—Showers Wednesday. Thursday, probably fair, warmer in interior.

New Jersey—Showers Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, little change in temperature.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Wednesday morning, followed by fair, warmer. Thursday, partly cloudy.

Northern New England — Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	63	71	4 P. M.	79	76
6 A. M.	64	71	6 P. M.	76	70
9 A. M.	73	75	9 P. M.	67	71
12 M.	76	74	12 P. M.	66	71

This thermometer is 314 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73 for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 9:45 A. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 97 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 98 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.14 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:35—76 W. Houston St.; Royal Box & Lumber Co	$500
5:20—Lexington Av. & 51 St.; subway excavation dressing room	Not given
7:05—409 E. 85 St.; not given	$2,000
8:10—324 E. 70 St.; Sapal Cigarette Co.	$500
9:40—740 Jennings St.; Eva Russ	Slight
6:50—715 5 St.; Rose Mayer	Slight
8:55—383-385 W. B'way; Solar Light Co.	Slight
P. M.	
10:00—3 Burling Slip; C. R. Strange	$1,000
10:35—558 W. 151 St.; Mrs. —— Snackenberg	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Advancements to grades: Patrolmen to $1,400 grade—M. J. Matthews, 61, Aug. 15, to $1,350 grade—J. E. Brown, 23, Aug. 2.

To $1,350 grade, Aug. 5—E. S. Ryan, 18; J. J. Doeger, 21; G. G. Morrissey, 38; H. J. Fichtel, 39; P. McGowan, 145; A. F. White, 150; J. H. Kehr, 161; C. L. McNulty, 5th Dist.; E. A. Waltword, 16th Dist.; M. O'Donnell, 21; D. Brennan, 28; D. A. Shea, 42; J. P. O'Leary, 79; E. Anderson, 146; G. F. L. Dardis, 180; J. F. Redmond, 1st Dist.; G. L. McGovern, 6th Dist.

To $1,280 grade, Aug. 7—H. J. Reichert, 1; J. J. Kircher, 17; D. Merkle, 23; E. Kronenbitter, 31; W. A. Jacobs, 36; G. H. Weiss, 42; M. J. Ryan, 148; L. Sobel, 152; J. Parmet, 165; W. Dowling, 170; W. J. Frohnhoefer, 276; L. B. Pastorini, 8th Dist.; F. H. J. Hahn, 13; C. Miller, 22; P. O'Connell, 31; W. G. Decker, 35; T. F. Morgan, 39; D. W. Hay, 65; F. J. Rauchert, 150; J. O. Becker, 156; H. P. McDonough, 169; F. Deery, 174; P. Sabatino, 8th Dist.; G. R. McGill, B. H. S.

To $1,240 grade—J. Sullivan, 21, Aug. 9. To $1,150 grade—W. J. Hyland, 28, Aug. 14.

Transfer and assignment, 4 P. M., July 26: Patrol, P. Damiano, 149, to C. O. Squad as chauffeur.

Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. Malkus, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 27.

Sick leave: Patrol. E. A. Kearney, Bridge, 19 days, with full pay, 8 A. M., July 27.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. Z. Bates, 152.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. G. F. Von Holt, 165.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, at 8 A. M. on specified dates: 3d to 2d grade, Aug. 1—P. H. Boeger, Eng. 5; M. S. Shields, Eng. 6; F. O. Wolffert, Eng. 19; J. M. Williams, Eng. 24; M. J. Gleason, Eng. 30; F. J. Murray, Eng. 46; O. Huth, Eng. 73; T. F. Murphy, 2d, Eng. 207; H. G. E. Otten, Eng. 234; W. J. Fischer, 202, 4th to 3d grade, Aug. 1—C. L. Walter, Eng. 15; D. Paff, Eng. 17; F. C. Schneider, Eng. 19; W. C. Butts, Eng. 33; W. G. Stanton, Eng. 36; J. J. Smith, Eng. 47; R. L. Dawson, Eng. 53; F. W. Koster, Eng. 76; J. Mahl, Dairy, 82; F. J. Vought, Eng. 224; T. L. Dowling, H. & L. 9; F. P. Stewart, H. & L. 11; R. E. Balcom, H. & L. 14; L. R. Dailler, H. & L. 18; E. J. Walsh, H. & L. 20; J. F. De Boe, Eng. 34; H. G. Garrison, Eng. 38; J. J. O'Brien, Eng. 41; A. E. Maloney, Eng. 46; C. Amato, Eng. 72; T. W. O'Neil, Eng. 84; G. C. McCready, Eng. 212; M. Brown, Eng. 224; J. J. Walsh, No. 1, Eng. 227; H. Rohrbach, Eng. 285; H. P. Meagher, H. & L. 5; C. T. Hampe, H. & L. 48.

3d to 2d grade, Aug. 6: F. H. Ehlers, Eng. 233. 2d to 1st grade, Aug. 7: H. F. Powers, Eng. 11; M. Ercole, Eng. 26. 3d to 2d grade, Aug. 8: A. F. Godsman, Eng. 53; J. I. Riley, H. & L. 34; R. J. Hanley, H. & L. 76. 2d to 1st grade, Aug. 21: E. A. Faulhaber, H. & L. 19. 3d to 2d grade, Aug. 23: W. V. Quigley, Eng. 268. 2d to 1st grade, Aug. 26: L. F. Kiefer, Jr., Eng. 151.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, at 8 A. M. July 26: Fire. 1st gr. O. J. Charters, Hose 9, to Bur. of Fire Prev.

Special leave: Fire. 1st gr. J. F. Malone, Eng. 246, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 29.

Resignation accepted: Fire. 1st gr. C. Connolly, H. & L. 38, to take effect July 30.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists are announced: Mason's Helper, All Boroughs—Martin Trible, C. Blanco, W. McLaughlin, P. Benvenuto.

Thermostat Repairer, All Boroughs—J. Mulcahy, J. Schweibert, R. La Favre, William White, George Muhlmeyer, John Carney, Vincent Falls.

Stonecutters, All Boroughs—J. Hanlon, E. Esposito, P. Dappo, Michael Gentile, A. Dalbrove, P. Murphy, T. Simms, J. Schumann, T. Rohan, Joseph Scafidi, James Simms.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 9 an examination for assistant in marketing livestock and meats, for men only, to fill two vacancies in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 a year. The duties will be to assist in conducting investigations of the methods and costs of marketing livestock in different sections of the United States and at central livestock markets, and in the collection and distribution of information relative to the market movements and prices of livestock, meats, and other animal products and by-products. Competitors will not be compelled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, publications or thesis. Graduation from a full four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing, and at least two years' subsequent responsible experience in some line of the general field of animal husbandry or livestock and meat handling and marketing, or as a teacher and investigator in this field; or for persons lacking the college education, graduation from a standard high school and at least six years' responsible experience in the marketing of livestock or distribution of meats in a capacity in which a thorough knowledge of marketing conditions pertaining to these activities would be gained, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the dates of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

P. S. 41, Queens, will be organized as a school of grades from kindergarten to 6B.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has recommended that the absence of Joseph Becker, a teacher in P. S. 44, the Bronx, for fifty-eight days, be excused with full pay, provided that he executes a general release of all claims against the Education Department for injuries sustained in the discharge of his duties.

Meta D. Briermeyer and Katherine Morse have been nominated as assistant teachers in training schools.

Louis L. Lambert will be transferred from the Brooklyn to the New York Training School.

Margaret C. Maguire will be transferred from P. S. 23, Manhattan, to P. S. 2, Richmond.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that $20,585 be included in the budget for 1917 for rental of films and their expressage from Albany, N. Y.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Following officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: 1st Lts. P. V. Kieffer, C. A. C., and 2d Lts. R. P. Shugg, Cav.; H. R. Harmon, C. A. C.; J. D. Miley and F. R. McLean, Inf.

Following officers will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d, F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: Capt. P. S. Golderman, C. A. C.; 1st Lts. C. R. Norton and A. J. Lynch, 14th Cav., and 2d Lts. I. Spalding, 8th Cav.; C. B. Hasseltine, 14th Cav., and E. F. Harding, 14th Inf.

Capt. J. A. Lockwood, retired, is relieved from duty as assistant to Depot Q. M., Philadelphia, Penn., and will proceed to New York City for duty as assistant to Depot Q. M. there.

Col. L. A. La Garde retired, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Ft. Sheridan, Ga.; Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Ft. Thomas, Ky., and Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to investigate and make recommendations as to the practicability of establishing general hospitals at those points, and after completing this report will stand relieved from active duty.

The transfer to the active list of 2d Lt. J. I. McMullen, retired, with rank of 1st Lt. of Cav., from Sept. 21, 1908, is announced.

Capt. H. L. Baily, M. C., upon completion of his duty in this city, will proceed to Chicago and assume charge of the hospital train now being equipped in that city.

A board of officers of the 2d Cav. is appointed to meet at Ft. Myer, Va., for the examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the cavalry arm. Detail for the board: Maj. C. W. Fenton, Capts. G. F. Hamilton, C. G. Harvey, and A. Miller, and 1st Lt. E. A. Buchanan.

Following 2d Lts. of Inf. will report to the President of the foregoing board at Ft. Myer for examination for transfer to the cavalry, then to the place of receipt by them of this order: R. R. D. McCullough, C. C. Smith, and J. H. Houghton.

Capt. J. E. Shelley, Cav., to Golden, Col., to instruct Cavalry Squadron, Colorado National Guard; then to his station.

Following Adjutant Generals, having become entitled to promotion, are relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Dept.: Lt. Cols. A. Campbell, (C. A. C.) and L. S. Roudies, (Inf.,) and Maj. F. J. Koester, (Cav.), and W. C. Bennett, (Inf.)

Orders of July 3, relating to Capt. G. E. Thorne, Q. M. C., revoked. He will remain on present duty at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

Capt. E. L. Palmer, C. A. C., having accepted a commission in the 1st Col., 1st N. C. Inf., will join that regiment.

Orders of July 19, relating to Capt. R. Dickinson, retired, revoked.

Boards as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at places indicated to examine such applicants for appointment in the Veterinary Corps of the army as may be invited to report for that purpose: At Ft. Sam Houston, Capts. H. D. Thomason and W. H. Smith, M. C.; 1st Lts. E. A. Noyes, M. C., and Veterinarians O. Schwarzkopf, 3d Cav., and G. E. Griffin, 3d F. A. At Ft. Bliss, Texas: Capts. L. C. Duncan, E. M. Talbott, and E. A. Huber, M. C., and Veterinarian W. Gutzman, 8th Cav., and R. H. Power, 5th F. A.

Col. G. H. Sands, Cav., upon completion of his examination by a retiring board at Ft. Sam Houston, will return to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, for completion of treatment.

Resignation of 1st Lt. J. C. Hubbard, M. R. C., accepted.

Capt. C. J. Ferriss, 1st F. A., now on leave in this city, is detailed for temporary duty as Inspector-Instructor of the organized militia.

Orders of July 11 relating to 2d Lt. C. J. Mathews, 16th Inf., revoked.

Maj. C. O. Walcutt, Jr., and S. H. Elliott, Cav., will report to Col. C. G. Treat, President of an examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion from Lt. Col. to Col.

1st Lt. D. F. Winn, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Maj. W. L. Kneedler, retired, is assigned to active duty.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. W. L. Kneedler, retired; Capt. F. P. Lahm, Signal Corps, and 1st Lts. H. A. Dargue and B. Q. Jones, Signal Corps, and F. J. Smith, M. R. C., is appointed to meet at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, to examine such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators. Upon adjournment of the board Maj. Kneedler will stand relieved from further active duty.

The board of officers appointed April 18 to examine officers to determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators is dissolved.

Following 2d Lts., aviation students, now at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, will report to the President of the board appointed today for examination for rating as junior military aviators in the aviation section of Signal Corps: Cav.—L. G. Heffernan, 5th; H. Brett, 2d; G. E. A. Reinburg, 7th; J. C. McDonnell, 11th, and J. W. Butts, 8d. Inf.—J. C. P. Bartholf, 5th, and S. H. Wheeler, 25th.

Leaves: 1st Lt. H. Gantz, Signal Corps, 15 days' extension; 1st Lt. J. H. Snapp, Dental Surg., 2 months and 7 days, and Capt. S. J. Turnbull, M. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Capt. J. Hood, from command of the Texas, Aug. 12, to home, wait orders.

Lt. Commanders J. O. Fisher and W. T. Conn commissioned.

Lt. E. G. Oherlin, from State Department, to duty in Haiti.

Jr. Grade Lts. J. D. Moore, the New Orleans, July 31, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard, Sept. 5; S. M. Kraus, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich., to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, and H. M. Lammers, Staff Commander, Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, to temporary duty Navy Dept.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: At Delaware Breakwater—Alabama, Illinois and Rhode Island; Amphitrite, at New York Yard. At Gardiner's Bay—Aylwin, Balch, Benham, Birmingham, Cummings, Cushing, Drayton, Ericsson, Jacob Jones, Jenkins, McCall, McDougal, Melville, O'Brien, Paulding, Porter, Tucker, Wadsworth, and the Winslow; Brutus, at Corinto; Cincinnati, at Chefoo; Cyclops, at Hampton Roads; Dolphin and Orion, at Norfolk; G-3, at New London; Lawrence, at Mare Island; Missouri, Wisconsin, and the Gloucester, at Provincetown; Patapsco, at Newport.

Sailed: Newport to sea—Arkansas, Baltimore, Delaware, Dubuque, Florida, Kansas, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Lebanon, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ontario, Patuxent, Sonoma, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and the Wyoming; San Domingo City, for Puerto Plata; Tulia, Vera Cruz for New Orleans, via Tampico; Hancock, Sitka for Port Angeles; Marblehead, Sitka for Tiburon; Oregon, Seward for Cordova; Saturn, Newport for New London.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—New cottage, newly furnished, of seven rooms and bath; desirable location; balance of season or month of August; will also rent entire second floor if preferred, consisting of living room opening onto front porch, two bedrooms and bath; convenient to good boarding house, garage, and the golf course. For terms address Mrs. C. Crane, 5th and Sussex Av., Spring Lake, N. J.

LONG BEACH,
FOR RENT.

New, handsomely furnished house in quiet and restricted part of Long Beach; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; private dock and motor boat; best bathing and fishing on Long Island. John Lundstadt, 3 Park St., Long Beach, L. I.

Beautiful mountain villa; 2,000 feet elevation; wonderful views; 100 miles from New York; easily accessible; August and September. Robin Compton, Hotel Cumzerland, 54th St. and Broadway.

Sea Gate.—Well-furnished house, 10 rooms and 3 baths, at low rental. W. S. Sinclair, 140 Liberty St., New York. Phone 3172 Rector.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished house wanted, suitable professional clientele, between 14th and 75th Sts. C 165 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

94TH, 33 WEST.—Light room; electricity, gas; near bath; furnished or unfurnished; $3.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

REFINED YOUNG MAN wants a small room outside New York; to commute; breakfast preferred. C 171 Times.

Unfurnished.

Lady wants two unfurnished rooms, running water or bath, or use of bath; Washington Square neighborhood. C 173 Times.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 30, 1915, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,196, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT familiar with modern methods of factory cost accounting and the adaptation of controlling accounts; must be able to construct all figures for general results statements; position must be filled immediately. Call Mr. Dwight, at 10:30 A. M., Cortlandt 6720.

ACCOUNTANT experienced in hotel auditing wanted by firm of public accountants; give full particulars of experience, age, and salary desired. H 259 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT wanted in production office in a plant manufacturing miscellaneous mechanisms to help in routing, pricing, and developing new methods for handling work; experience in production office not necessary; prefer broad experience in machine and assembling work; state experience, age, and pay expected. X 228 Times Annex.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS wanted for individual ledgers; young men with some experience; state age and salary expected. H 255 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS.—Young men, 18 to 20 years, with or without experience; state salary expected. H 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Purchase ledger; American; experience necessary on similar work and ability to handle considerable detail; satisfactory salary to right man; state experience and reference. H 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. American; experienced on card ledgers, postings, and balances; permanent position with large import house; state salary and references. H 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1 man; thoroughly experienced in ladies' garments; good references required. Apply 9:30 A. M., Room 1,106, 44 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED, stock and bond experience. Reply by letter only, Room 61, 6 Wall St., New York.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE AND EDUCATION. H 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—American, public school education, to do cleaning and routine work in a chemical laboratory; no experience unnecessary; $6 per week; give references and state religion. G 106 Times.

BOY wanted in office of printing company; wages, $5 per week. Apply, with references, Edward Langer Printing Co., 470 West Broadway.

BOY, experienced in office work; must be good penman, and well recommended; reply, stating age, salary, and references. A 56 Times.

BOY wanted in a publishing house, office boy with high school education; must come well recommended. Address C 170 Times.

BOY.—Temporary position, general office and shipping work; send particulars. C 168 Times.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Ten young men, between 22 and 25 years of age, will find pleasant and profitable employment in our organization. They must be clean cut, have at least a high school education, and be able to write a common sense letter. Experience is not necessary. This is an excellent opportunity to learn the intricate details of the mail order business.

Call Thursday evening at 7 P. M.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 MAIN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, MECHANICAL; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED, GIVING AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS. APPLY BOX X 226 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH ELECTRICAL DESIGN; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARIES WANTED. APPLY X 227 TIMES ANNEX.

GENTLEMAN, WITH BANKING OR WIDE MERCANTILE EXPERIENCE, TO SOLICIT FOR A BANKING HOUSE THE ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS REQUIRING SPECIAL BANKING FACILITIES. ADDRESS H 221 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
STOCKMEN
FOR THEIR WALL PAPER DEPARTMENT
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 32D
STREET SIDE, FIFTH FLOOR.

GOOD JOINER, fitter, and mat cutter; Protestant American preferred; state age, experience, wages expected, references first letter. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

IN OUR auditing department there are the following opportunities:
LEDGER CLERK; expense analysis and statistics; accuracy essential.
ACCOUNTANTS; must have general auditing experience; permanent position if satisfactory.
JUNIOR CLERKS; high school education; good penmen; experience not necessary; opportunity. H 342 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE SOLICITORS wanted who have been at least ten years on debit; can double income by selling better proposition; advances paid according to ability. H 257 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE.—Young man, experienced placer; must be familiar with schedule work; excellent opportunity to right party. Zaro, 1 3d Av.

JANITOR SUPERINTENDENT for high-class elevator apartment house; must thoroughly understand steam plant and do small repairs. Write D. D., 3,525 Broadway, Advertising Office.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED AISLE MEN. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON TO SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 2D FLOOR.

MAN, between 20 and 30, with knowledge of printing, estimating; permanent position, good opportunity in large city office; give full details and salary. A 55 Times.

MAN wanted with business experience, capable taking charge of correspondence, collections; experienced ready-wear preferred. G 93 Times.

MEAT BUYER.

Excellent opportunity with interesting salary open for man who thoroughly knows the business; able to handle men and capable of managing a chain of stores; must understand meat merchandising fully; only those applications considered giving full particulars, reference, and experience; all replies positively held confidential. Address Butcher, H 344 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Familiar with flexotype and automatic feed. Write, stating salary wanted and age, to Box G 110 Times.

Renting agent for high class apartment house, should have previous experience. Apply, stating salary, reference. G. C., 89 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.

If you can approach business men and intelligently present facts, keeping in mind that our proposition requires no coloring or misrepresentation, you are the man we want; we shall require the above qualifications; commission basis. If you can qualify and can stand prosperity after you do qualify, write for appointment to G 106 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a piano salesman; must be a young man not over 30; must have a number of years' experience and furnish unquestioned references; the position we offer is permanent, pays straight salary, and holds unusual opportunity for advancement to right man; do not call in person, but send full information in letter. Address Sales Manager, Story & Clark Piano Co., 12 West 32d St., New York City.

SALESMEN.

An efficiency organization desires the services of two first-class salesmen; the proposition is one which the country's biggest concerns are buying and men are wanted who can present the proposition to large employers; the selling plan assumes unusual earnings for the right man; commission basis; in writing state age and past experiences. X 280 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

A resident educational institute desires high-grade salesmen who can successfully interview large manufacturers; the selling plan assumes unusual earnings; the salesman will be thoroughly trained before taking up his duties; commission basis. Write, giving age and past experiences, X 281 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED—STOCK, BOND, OR SPECIALTY MEN WITH CLEAN RECORDS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE EARNINGS; COMMISSION, WITH ADVANCES. G 90 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign manufacturer; city and out of town; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

SALESMAN, first class, for retail gents' furnishings. M. Lambert, 89-41 Cortland St.

SALESMEN, hustlers, carry snappy line cloth dresses and suits, retailers and jobbers; commission. 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

TOOLMAKERS wanted on jig, fixture, and gauge work for day shift of fifty-four hours per week, paying time and a half for all over forty-eight hours and the company's service bonus of 12% on all money earned; apply in person or by letter, stating age, experience, and wages wanted; only first-class men need apply. New England Westinghouse Co. Employment Bureau, Meriden, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Swan Inn.—Room and board in a most attractive private place. 234 Main St., White Plains.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
108 Beach 66th St. Gaston Av. Station.
On ocean; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $10 to $20 each adult. Phone 415 Hammels.

Private family offers spacious accommodations; excellent cuisine; private bathing beach, tennis; moderate terms. "Bayview," foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. 'Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

Sea Gate.—Private family; large room for season; adults; excellent French cooking; near beach. Phone Coney Island 674.

Amityville.—Water front; garage; good board; bathing. Telephone 245 Lander's Cottage, Riverside Av.

New York State.

Boarders at The Willow Tree Tea House, Milton-on-the-Hudson; ideal country surroundings; rates $8 to $12 per week; no children.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse owning large, beautiful country place, thoroughly modern, would like elderly people or semi-invalids to board and care for. Address Nurse, X 224 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Connecticut.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Lady, son, and daughter, (Jewish,) 11 and 12, desire board and rooms from Sept. 25; references. X 215 Times Annex.

Mother, two daughters, adults; August; quiet place near water; one, two hours Manhattan. Box F Times, 2 Rector St.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 East, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; private bath, $6.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

37TH, 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Small, large rooms, with bath; telephone; reasonable.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano, single room.

66TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high-class; references required.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms with running water.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, subway; elevator; attractive, cool room or suite; shower, electricity; refined couple. Phone Columbus 3588.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite; private bath; southern exposure; gentlemen. Columbus 2008.

75TH, 3 WEST, near Park.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; $3, $5, $10.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Near Park, large, small rooms, private bath, electricity. $4-$10.

77TH, 102 WEST.

Attractive, cool room; every convenience.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool room, adjoining shower bath; private residence.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; all conveniences; subway. Schuyler 9865.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

West Side.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

86TH 337 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

WEST 99TH.

Well-furnished room, adjoining bath; close Riverside; $8; references exchanged. C 156 Times.

107TH, 237 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Desirable front suite; lavatory; reasonable; single room, adjoining bath; electricity; $3.50; modern elevator apartment.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive suite, front; running water; elevator; refined. Apartment 6D.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Harg.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large front room; running water; baths; private family. 2896 Morningside.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; reference.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Large, outside room; private family; high class, $5; gentleman. Apt. F15.

144TH, 427 WEST.—Cheerful, cool room, suitable one, two; phone, electricity; reasonable.

BEAUTIFUL front room; running water; modern; elevator; 986 West End Av. Mack.

WEST END AV., 569 (87th.)—Double or single rooms, reasonable; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 936, Corner 106th.—Large rooms, facing Park; hallboy.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced shipping clerk wanted, to take complete charge of department; only those with several years of experience will be considered. X 223 Times Annex.

STOCKMAN.—Strong, sober American, over 25, looking for permanent position with opportunity for future. L. Barth & Sons, 32 Cooper Square.

TEACHER.—High school; German; permanent position; must have experience. Apply personally, 470 West 145th St., Wednesday, 7 P. M.

TEACHER of physical training and athletics in up-to-date institution school; must be graduate of school for physical training. Apply personally with credentials at 470 West 145th St., between 8 and 9 P. M.

YOUNG MAN, about 17-18, well recommended, preferably a high school graduate with some business experience, in office of large, old established manufacturing company; one who wants to learn business and advance himself. Address in own handwriting, stating age, schooling, experience, nationality, and wages expected. Chemicals, H 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by new York office of large manufactuer, about 25 years of age, to fill position of assistant cashier and bookkeeper; must be experienced, wide awake and energetic; this is an exceptional opportunity for a high-grade, well-educated man; those earning less than $22.50 need not apply. Write X. T., 1,864 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted, just out of business college, for stenographer and typewriter in a wall paper manufacturing concern. Apply to The Robert Graves Co., Madison Av. and 33d St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN wanted in receiving department of large corporation; state age, experience, and salary expected. B 221 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted, with knowledge of typewriting; must be reliable and earnest. Call 41 Park Row, Room 301.

YOUNG MAN for telephone and general messenger service. Apply Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
DAIRY FARM SUPERINTENDENT capable of taking complete charge of about 400 acres, 250 head of registered cows, modern bottling establishment; knowledge of ammonia compressor machinery, cattle diseases, bacteriological analysis of milk, &c.; age 35 to 45 years; American; salary, $2,500.
WORKS SUPERINTENDENT for factory making light stamped sheet metal novelties of silver, brass, copper, steel, tin, zinc, &c.; must have at least ten years' experience, be a practical tool and die maker, and have a knowledge of electro-chemistry; age 35 to 45; salary $3,000 to $5,000.
FOREMAN, finishing department, to inspect finished electric automobiles; salary $1,800 to $2,500, depending upon experience.
MACHINE DESIGNER, with good knowledge of milling machines and general machine tools, to develop a new line of electric welding machinery; salary $2,000 to $3,000.
ARCHITECT, good man, middle-aged, experienced on office and mill building, alterations, &c.; salary $1,800.
TWO GOOD DIE DESIGNERS on hydraulic press, drop forging work; salary $1,800.
A FEW MECHANICAL DRAWING POSITIONS OPEN.—Two good men on mechanical details of automatic telephone, $1,300; two men on tabulating machines, $1,800; one on chemical plant layouts, $1,300; two on elevating and conveying machinery, $1,500; several on printing press machinery, $1,000 to $1,800.
SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR CHEMISTS along various lines; salaries $1,000 to $1,500.
Call between 9 and 2.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
CLEAN-CUT, high-class men (Americans) for the following STENOGRAPHIC openings:
One BANK, $100 monthly.
Three BANK, $75 monthly.
One to go to CUBA, $20 weekly, (slight knowledge Spanish.)
One HARDWARE, $16-$18.
One STEAMSHIP, $15.
One INSURANCE, $40 monthly, (high school graduate; bright beginner; hours, 9-4.)
SEVERAL permanent openings around $14-$15.
SUBSTITUTE stenographer for steamship, $20, (4 weeks;) other substitute positions, $15-$18.
One LEDGER Clerk, INSURANCE, $15 weekly.
One LEDGER Clerk, BANK, $80 monthly.
Two CONSULAR Invoice Clerks, $15.
One EXPERIENCED Bookkeeper, $20.
One ASSISTANT Bookkeeper, $15.
One SPANISH-ENGLISH Office Manager and Bookkeeper, $25; about 35 years.

WHITMAN CAMPAIGN IN OLD GUARD HANDS

Tanner Names Aldridge, Ward, Hendricks on Executive Committee of Nine.

SAGE REPRESENTS BARNES

Senator Argetsinger of Monroe Likely to Head Committee That Will Get Out Republican Votes.

Governor Whitman's campaign for re-election will be conducted under Old Guard auspices. On the State Executive Committee which will have charge of it, and which was appointed yesterday by Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, Republicans of a progressive type are outnumbered two to one.

Conspicuous on the committee is the triumvirate of Old Guard bosses enlisted by Governor Whitman early in his administration to aid in building up a personal machine with which to fight William Barnes. Some surprise was caused among politicians yesterday when it was found that, while Barnes himself had not been named on the Executive Committee, he would be represented on that body by an able proxy—Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany, chief lieutenant of Mr. Barnes in Albany County and regarded as his spokesman in the Legislature.

Here is a list of the committee members, appointed on the basis of one from each of the nine judicial districts in the State:

First—Samuel S. Koenig, New York.
Second—Frederick J. H. Kracke, Kings.
Third—Henry M. Sage, Albany.
Fourth—Bertrand H. Snell, St. Lawrence.
Fifth—Francis Hendricks, Onondaga.
Sixth—J. Johnson Ray, Chenango.
Seventh—George W. Aldridge, Monroe.
Eighth—Charles M. Hamilton, Chautauqua.
Ninth—William L. Ward, Westchester.

Mr. Tanner could not be reached last night with a question as to whether Governor Whitman had put his O K on this make-up of the committee which will have supreme charge of his campaign. Its personnel, however, gave ample evidence to the observant that the committee was one of which the Governor could not very well disapprove.

George W. Aldridge of Monroe, Francis Hendricks of Onondaga, and William L. Ward of Westchester have been closer to Governor Whitman than any other Republican leaders in the State. They have been the recipients of much patronage, and have loyally fought his battles for him in all recent Republican gatherings where on Whitman and anti-Whitman lines differences have arisen. All three are men who, in the Platt and Odell regimes, wielded a tremendous influence in the affairs of the Republican organization in this State.

The only pronounced Hughes men on the committee are Bridge Commissioner Frederick J. H. Kracke, leader of one of the factions in the Kings County organization, and Congressman Charles M. Hamilton of Chautauqua. Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the New York County Committee was active, too, in behalf of Hughes in the pre-convention campaign.

It is believed that State Senator George F. Argetsinger of Monroe will be named Chairman of the Executive Committee when that body meets to organize next week. Senator Argetsinger is closely affiliated with Boss Aldridge of Monroe, and is regarded as his spokesman in the upper house of the Legislature. Messrs. Aldridge and Ward will probably be the directing forces in the Whitman campaign this Fall.

The first activity in many months was seen at Republican State headquarters in West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday. Since the stormy meeting of the State Committee last April, when Mr. Tanner was re-elected Chairman over considerable opposition, the State headquarters has practically been deserted. Yesterday half a dozen movers were at work packing up the paraphernalia of State Chairman Tanner and his aids preparatory to removing the headquarters to a suite of rooms on the twenty-second floor of the Metropolitan Tower, directly below Chairman Tanner's law office.

HUGHES HERE TOMORROW.

Will Stay a Few Hours to Confer with New Mexico Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 25.—Because of the work to be done on his address of acceptance, Charles E. Hughes will not go to New York tomorrow to meet political leaders. His present plan is to spend a few hours in the city on Thursday and consult with Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico concerning the Mexican situation. He will return here Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Hughes would not discuss politics today, and gave up his game of golf so that he might have more time for work on his speech. He had promised to open the Firemen's Carnival tonight, but the affair was postponed because of heavy rain.

SUFFRAGIST IS SURE HUGHES IS FOR CAUSE

Miss Todd Tells How He Asked Women to Have Patience "A Few Days Longer."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Miss Helen Todd of California, who has been in New York, said today at the headquarters of the new Woman's Party that she had brought a message of hope and confidence as to the attitude of Charles E. Hughes toward nation-wide suffrage for women. While Mr. Hughes did not state positively what his policy would be toward suffrage, Miss Todd expressed a feeling of "absolute confidence" that it would be favorable.

"Mr. Hughes told me," said Miss Todd, "that he had considered the matter carefully. He wished to ask the confidence of the women and that they have patience a few days longer, for he believed they would have no reason to be disappointed, but every reason to be satisfied with his decision."

While in New York Miss Todd saw Colonel Roosevelt. He assured her, she said today, that he was "unequivocally in favor of the Federal woman suffrage amendment because of the justice of the cause even if it would not bring in a single vote."

"I have seen President Wilson ten or twelve times on this question," said Miss Todd, "and have always gone away saddened and discouraged, and with a feeling that his reception was only one of cold courtesy toward me and the delegations of women he has received. I left Mr. Hughes with a feeling of having met a friend, and full of new energy and new hope."

TRY NEW CAMPAIGN PLAN.

Republican Party in West to Have Five Managers Instead of One.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—There will be five managers of the Republican campaign in the West with equal authority. No "supreme head" will be appointed. Here are the men who will be in charge of the campaign in the West and who will be tenants for three months of the campaign office: Republican National Committeemen Hert of Kentucky, Adams of Iowa, Howell of Nebraska, former United States Senator Hemenway of Indiana, and National Campaign Committeeman Ickes of Illinois.

With them and "sitting at the receipt of customs" will be Fred Upham of Chicago, Western treasurer of the Republican committee. Jenkins Elliott of St. Paul has been named as assistant to Mr. Upham, and today he was busy hiring an office force.

The five managers will have charge of all the campaign work from the western boundary of Ohio to Pacific tide water. Each committeeman, however, will be expected to keep an eye open to any extra possibilities in his home State, because there he will know the situation best.

CABINET TO STUMP MAINE.

President Does Not Intend to Appear Personally in the State.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President Wilson and members of his Cabinet mapped out preliminary plans today for the coming Presidential contest, and decided that, except in Maine, where an election will be held Sept. 11, active campaigning would not be started until Congress adjourns. The President does not intend to go into Maine, although he undoubtedly will take part in the campaign there by writing letters and receiving delegations. Secretaries Wilson, Daniels, and Redfield, ex-Governor Glynn of New York, and Senator James of Kentucky are among the speakers who will be sent into the State.

The President's plan is to remain here until Congress adjourns and then go to Shadow Lawn, N. J., for the formal notification ceremonies. The only definite speaking engagement he has is in Kentucky in September, but Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee will recommend that he make several other addresses during the next few weeks.

Guernsey Beaten in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., July 25.—The nomination of Bert M. Fernald of Poland, as Republican candidate for United States Senator at yesterday's special primary, was indicated tonight by returns from all except 115 small towns and plantations. The totals were 8,928 for Fernald and 8,146 for Congressman Frank E. Guernsey of Dover.

Nebraska Republicans for Hughes.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 25.—Nebraska Republican, in a harmonious State convention today, adopted a platform indorsing in its entirety the national platform of the party, and especially approved the planks on preparedness and protection. The platform declares its confidence in the leadership of Charles E. Hughes.

REAPPORTIONMENT SET ASIDE AS VOID

Continued from Page 1.

ment should be rejected. Senator Brown held the opposite.

In discussing the reapportionment of New York County, the court says:

Equality of Population.

"By the constitutional provision a town and a block are each made a unit of population for the purpose of determining equality in the number of inhabitants in Senate districts. The language of the Constitution, so far as it relates to towns and blocks, we repeat, as follows:

No town and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways shall be divided in the formation of Senate districts; nor shall any district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county than the population of a town or a block therein adjoining such district. Counties, towns, or blocks which from their location may be included in either of two districts shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens.

"The County of New York is by the act in question divided into nine Senate districts, numbered from twelve to twenty inclusive. The difference in population between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts is 1,377, between the Fourteenth and Sixteenth 1,059, between the Fifteenth and Thirteenth 516, between the Fourteenth and Twelfth 236, and between the Seventeenth and Fifteenth 1,016. The block bounded by Green, Forsythe, Broome, and Christie Streets on the line between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Senatorial Districts contains 636 inhabitants, and there are blocks between each of the other named Senatorial Districts on the line between said districts containing a less number of inhabitants than one-half of the difference between the population of the Senate Districts as stated.

"It is said that these differences arise from inadvertence and mistake and that they are so slight that they should be disregarded by the court. We are of the opinion that the constitutional provision last quoted is mandatory, (matter of Sherrill vs. O'Brien, 188 N. Y., 185,) and that, assuming, without deciding, that the difference in the number of inhabitants between districts might be so very trivial and technical that it should be overlooked and the apportionment upheld, the constitutional provision is so plainly violated that it cannot be sustained."

Districts Sufficiently Compact.

The court refuses to set aside the apportionment by reason of lack of compactness of the Senate districts and in connection therewith says:

"It is also claimed that the constitutional provision in regard to compactness has been violated in the counties of New York, Kings, and Westchester. In Kings County the districts were so evenly divided in number of inhabitants, excepting aliens, that the district having the largest number of inhabitants has but fifty-nine inhabitants more than the districts with the smallest number of inhabitants. The constitutional provision does not provide unqualifiedly for compactness. Senatorial districts are not required to be in the form of geometric figures, as a square or perhaps a circle. Such a provision would be impracticable and impossible to carry out. It is expressly provided that the districts shall be as compact as practicable. This permits of a consideration in good faith of existing lines, topography, means of transportation, &c.

"The rule that we have just been considering in regard to a town or block being a unit of population tends to irregularity in the shape of Senate districts, practically as the same is shown upon a map. It does not appear in this case that the form of the districts in either New York, Kings, or Westchester Counties was adopted for partisan or personal advantage. Differences arising from necessity and slight differences in the citizen population of Senate districts and the relative weight of slight differences in population, in comparison with considerations of compactness, or the reverse, upon which men of judgment and discretion may fairly differ, are matters belonging distinctly to the legislative and not to the judicial branch of the government, and with which this court has no disposition or jurisdiction to interfere. (Matter of Sherrill vs. O'Brien, Supra; Smith vs. Board of Supervisors, 148, N. Y. 187.)

"While some of these districts may be subject to criticism with reference to compactness, we are unable to say from a mere inspection of the maps that the constitutional provision in regard to compactness has been violated in this case.

"We approve of the rule adopted by the Legislature, and which has been recognized and adhered to by it since the Constitution of 1894, in alloting the number of Assemblymen to the several counties of the State.

"We do not intend by this decision to hold that it is not possible for the courts at any time to set aside an act of apportionment in part and to sustain it in part. Complications that might arise by setting aside the apportionment now under consideration in the County of New York or in the Counties of New York and the Bronx, and sustaining it in the other counties of the State, are such that counsel have agreed with the court that the act must either be sustained or set aside as a whole."

In holding that the State was properly divided into fifty-one Senate Districts, the opinion says:

Number of Districts.

"The intention of the people to limit by the Constitution the number of Senators to fifty is expressed in language that cannot be misunderstood, as follows: 'The Senate shall always be composed of fifty members.' That limitation is, however, subject to the exception stated therein. The exception is given for one and only one purpose, and that is to prevent counties having three of more Senators from obtaining a larger number of Senators at the expense of the counties of the State not having three or more Senators. It is, for that purpose, provided that, if any county having three or more Senators at the time of any apportionment is entitled on the ratio prescribed 'to an additional Senator or Senators, such additional Senator or Senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty Senators, and the whole number of Senators shall be increased to that extent.'

"In determining what is intended by an additional Senator, the purpose and intent of the people in making an exception to the otherwise clear purpose of always confining the Senate to fifty members must be kept in mind, and the meaning of 'additional' determined in view of such intent. The provisions of the Constitution that (1) no county shall have four or more Senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each Senator; that (2) no county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators; that (3) no two counties or the territory thereof as now organized which are adjoining counties or which are separated by public waters shall have more than one-half of all the Senators, and (4) the provision making an exception to the prescribed number of Senators all show a purpose and intent to prevent an increase in the number of Senators from the larger counties of the State at the expense of the smaller counties of the State. The intent and purpose of the people in making the exception to the prescribed number of Senators appear not alone from the Constitution itself, as we have stated, but from the proceedings of the convention, the report of its Committee on Apportionment and the address of the convention to the people when the Constitution was submitted to the electors for their consideration and vote. * * *

Time in Computation.

"It is necessary to determine in connection with the provision in the Constitution for 'an additional Senator or Senators,' some specific time from which the computation must be made to ascertain whether an additional Senator or Senators are permitted within its terms. A construction of the language of the Constitution is essential. It should not be given a construction that leads to manifestly unintended results. If the Constitution is construed to mean that the additional Senator or Senators must be determined in comparison with the number of Senators provided by the Constitution itself, the purpose and intent of the people of the State will be carried out. If the number of Senators by the ratio is not compared with the number of Senators as of the time of the adoption of the Constitution itself the purpose and intent of the Legislature will be frustrated. In the construction of a statutory or constitutional provision a meaning should not be given to words that are the subject of construction that will defeat the purpose and intent of the statutory provision or that will make such provision absurd.

"The words of the Constitution, namely, time of any apportionment, are important to put a limit upon all changes in the number and apportionment of Senators. They do not necessarily fix the time from which to compute the number of additional Senators, if any, to which the county is entitled. When at the time of any apportionment the number of Senators by the ratio, as provided, is determined, all the counties then entitled to three or more Senators are to have the number of Senators to which they are so entitled compared with the number of Senators given to such county by the Constitution of 1894, and if by the ratio any county is entitled to an additional Senator or Senators such additional Senator or Senators must be given to such county, and the number of Senators in the State must be increased accordingly. Such interpretation respects all the provisions of the Constitution. We do not think that the Constitution was violated in dividing the State into fifty-one Senate districts.

"The order of the Appellate Division should be reversed, and the Apportionment act of 1916 declared unconstitutional and void.

"Unless the Legislature is convened and passes a new Apportionment act, the conduct of the approaching election will have to be controlled by pre-existing laws, so far as they are applicable.

"The application of the petitioners is granted without costs to either party in this court or in the Appellate Division."

The Court of Appeals adjourned until Oct. 2.

DECISION HITS CITY HARD.

Readjustment Necessary if Old Apportionment Is Reverted To.

If Governor Whitman should determine not to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature for the enactment of a new reapportionment plan, the political map of New York City will come in for a radical readjustment. No community in the State was affected so greatly as was New York City through the reapportionment which the Court of Appeals has just set aside.

New York County, which takes in the Borough of Manhattan, lost eight Assembly districts through the 1916 reapportionment, its allotment being reduced from thirty-one to twenty-three. Kings County—the Borough of Brooklyn—was left in undisturbed possession of its twenty-three Assembly districts. Queens gained two districts, the Bronx four, and Richmond one. In the matter of Senate districts the city made a net gain of one.

In Manhattan both Tammany Hall and the Republican county organization, in order to take care of eight district leaders in each case who would have been politically homeless as a result of the reduction in the number of Assembly districts, were compelled to reorganize their Executive Committees so as to make the Aldermanic district, instead of the Assembly district, the unit of representation on those bodies. The present arrangement in all likelihood would have to be abandoned in case Governor Whitman should determine that it would be better to revert to the 1907 Senate reapportionment for the time being than to rush a new plan through at an extraordinary session of the Legislature.

The political organizations in Manhattan undoubtedly would have reason to be satisfied should the Governor determine on this course. In the outlying boroughs of Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, where newly won Assembly districts, for which local political machinery and local leadership already have been provided, would be lost again, there would be confusion and discontent.

WHITMAN RESERVES DECISION.

Will Conclude Later Whether to Call Legislature for New Apportionment.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—Governor Whitman, who is in Buffalo, declined tonight to comment on the decision of the Court of Appeals holding invalid the reapportionment act of 1916.

Asked if he would call an extra session of the Legislature to enact a new apportionment, the Governor said he could not say until he had read the full opinion of the court.

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THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, showers this morning; Friday fair, warm; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,369. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

U-BOAT CLEARS FOR DASH TO SEA

Capt. Koenig of Deutschland Gets Government Papers; Craft Meets New Tests.

NAVY PATROL GUARDS CAPES

Cruiser North Carolina and Three Destroyers Stationed Where Warcraft Ventured.

SUBMERGES IN 2 MINUTES

Giant Underwater Trader Is Put Through Her Paces by Skipper in Baltimore Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—With right hand raised Captain Paul Koenig swore this afternoon to the manifest of the submarine Deutschland, obtained his clearance papers, and so far as the port of Baltimore is concerned "the diving Deutschland" can now start her dash for the open sea at any time. The hour for her flight past—or under—the allied patrol is still kept secret.

Customs officials here are doing all they can to aid the Deutschland. The manifest of the submarine will not be made public at present.

"This is at the request of A. Schumacher & Co.," said William T. Ryan, Collector of the Port, after Captain Koenig had filed the papers. "There is nothing unusual about this. We asked the Treasury Department for instructions, and are permitted to withhold the manifest for a reasonable time."

There was an atmosphere of secrecy before the arrival of Captain Koenig, Philip Volz, and Captain Frederick Hinsch at the Collector's office. Customs officials professed to know nothing of any arrangement for the filing of the manifest after the usual hours. The truth was that the Eastern Forwarding Company had requested permission for tearing a bit of red tape.

At last, when officials and newspaper men were tired waiting, the Deutschland's skipper arrived. Immediately Chief Clerk Thalheimer took Captain Koenig behind a railing and began the usual formalities.

Twenty-nine in Crew, Same as Before.

"How many are there in the crew?" he asked, among other questions.

"Besides myself, twenty-eight," returned the Captain.

This was news. It had been announced that William Prusse, the constructor, and supercargo on the trip over, would remain in this country. So the Captain's statement raised conjecture as to who the new man would be to fill the vacancy. For the submarine had twenty-nine as crew when it arrived. In a few minutes the formalities were completed.

"When are you going, Captain?"

"I don't know," smiled the little mariner, who then walked swiftly out of the Custom House, with Captain Hinsch acting as a buffer between him and the newspaper men.

With two big British freighters, the Highbury and the Ardgryfe, lying squarely in her path to the sea and not more than 500 yards distant, the Deutschland put all her crew above decks and then got them below and submerged in the twinkling of an eye in the afternoon.

It was a sight suggestive of the daring voyage the Deutschland has already made and the one before her to see Captain Koenig and his twenty-eight men on the deck of their boat and then, in a little more than the time it takes one to open the mouth and draw a long breath, to see the Deutschland, with her men tucked inside her, sink until the yellow waters of the Patapsco roll over her.

The Britishers did not see her unless they had a man hidden in the crow's nest of one of the freighters. The submerging was done at the Deutschland's dock, with the usual screen of barges about her, and with every precaution taken to prevent any one outside that screen learning that the Deutschland was undergoing the tests.

If there was a man in the crow's nest of either freighter, he was hidden cleverly, for the masts looked bare from shore. With a good glass a man in such a position could have seen every detail of the move. Perhaps Captain Koenig would not have cared if he had.

With her cargo all in, it was imperative that the Captain should know how his boat would behave herself if submerged, therefore all the crew were ordered aboard in the deep sea garments they wear in mid-Atlantic. They distributed themselves about the deck. Captain Koenig marched up and down.

Then he called an order, and before one hardly knew what was happening the Deutschland was sealed as tightly as a can of sardines and had sunk beneath the water. She stayed down only a few minutes. Then, with much rolling and splashing of water, she came up again.

Again the crew climbed out of the hatches. Again they marched about the deck. Again the order was issued, and the sealed steel hull, with its men in it, went down. This time the submerging took two minutes. It did not represent the best that could be done. Captain Koenig says he can dive in one minute.

There isn't sufficient water in the dock for him absolutely to duplicate open-sea conditions. He did not submerge completely. The periscope remained above water.

Although Harbor Engineer McCay said he felt sure neither British ship had dropped anchor where she was on account of the presence of the Deutschland, the Ardgryfe was ordered to change her anchorage. She is due to take on coal at the Western Maryland Railway pier, a short distance from her present anchorage, but out of the way of the Deutschland.

She was ordered to move, said Mr. McCay, because she was in the channel.

A garden party was to have been held in honor of Count von Bernstorff and the officers of the Deutschland tonight by Carl A. Lüderitz, the German Consul at this port, but the party was post-

Continued on Page 3.

Senate Ready to Ratify Danish Treaty; Islands Would Welcome the Change

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee told President Wilson today he expected no difficulty in having the Senate ratify promptly the treaty now being negotiated with Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for $25,000,000.

It is understood that the treaty will be signed in a few days.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 26.—Nothing is known here officially concerning the probable purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States from Denmark, but the news that negotiations for the transfer of the islands have virtually been completed caused no surprise.

Probably due to the reluctance of Danish capitalists to invest more money for improving and maintaining the islands, conditions daily have been becoming more unsatisfactory. St. Thomas is threatened with bankruptcy, the harbor trade, its principal support, being almost dead. St. Croix is facing a social revolution, following agitation by laborers for higher wages and better living conditions.

Public sentiment in St. Thomas is divided over the question of the transfer of the islands, the lower classes of the people being the more desirous for a change. It is pointed out that St. Thomas would only be useful to the United States as a naval base, and that it is probable, should the sale be effected, that the harbor would be closed, and the few ships which now call for coal, fuel oil, and other supplies driven away. The hope is expressed that if the change is effected the harbor facilities will not only be unmolested but greatly improved.

St. Croix stands to benefit more than any of the islands by the sale. It is purely agricultural and the planters there are very desirous to be brought under the American flag, expecting under such a condition with improved agricultural methods and the use of large tracts of land, now uncultivated, a larger production of sugar and rum, the island's chief products, which would enjoy a free and ready market in the United States.

The island of St. John also expects to benefit should the sale be consummated, the greater part of the land there being uncultivated and uninhabited.

It is generally agreed here that the Danish Government has endeavored to hold the islands, and that while sentimentally a change in their nationality would be a blow, it is unavoidable.

Germans Think Danes Will Accept.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26, (via The Hague.)—There is little comment in the German newspapers regarding the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indies by America. It became known here some weeks ago that formerly rejected negotiations for the purchase of the three little islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix had been renewed by America. Repeated riots of negro plantation workers, which almost assumed the proportions of a revolution, and which the Gvernment repressed not without difficulty, seem to have made the Danes more amenable to the American offer which is said to be about five times as much as the former offer of $5,000,000.

The Tageblatt considers that the islands have become of great political and economical value to America since the Panama Canal was opened. The general opinion here is that Denmark will accept the American offer since the colonists are in favor of demanding more effective protection against the blacks.

SHUNNED, WIRE SPY TRIES TO END LIFE

Sergeant Kennel Crazed by Criticism After He Had Accused Priests.

IS DYING IN HOSPITAL

Policeman Shoots Himself After Failing to Catch Test Telephone Talks in Court.

Crazed by criticism he brought upon himself as a witness in the wiretapping proceedings, Sergeant John Kennel of the Police Wiretapping Squad tried to kill himself in the office of the bureau at 59 Church Street yesterday. He shot himself directly under the heart with his .38 calibre service revolver, and he is now at the point of death in the Volunteer Hospital. So serious was his condition last night that physicians did not attempt to remove the bullet for fear the operation would kill him.

In a statement he made to Assistant District Attorney Joyce of the Houlside Bureau, he said he could not endure any longer the criticism and jeers inspired by his failure to prove the accuracy of phonograms which were obtained by him and used as evidence in the wiretapping hearing before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. But more than that, he said, he could not stand the resentment of his own co-religionists, who snubbed him because he, a Catholic, had taken the stand as a witness against two Catholic priests.

Deputy Police Commissioner Lord and Inspector Faurot, who first reached the officer's side on his removal to the hospital, found him on the verge of complete mental and physical collapse. In one breath he would insist that he told the truth on the witness stand and in the next he would speak of his children and the humiliation which he and his family had to endure.

Says He Told Truth.

"My head is in a whirl," he gasped. "Don't blame me. Everything I got on the wires was true. I could not help it. What will my poor wife and children do? Did you tell my brother? Can't they give me something? The pain is terrible."

The physicians came to his relief then and told him not to talk. Later, when his mind was cleared and the pain in his side had been stilled somewhat, he made his statement to Assistant District Attorney Joyce, in which he also insisted upon the truth of his phonograms, despite the denials made by the priests and the other defendants in the wiretapping proceedings. What he heard, he said, he put down to the best of his ability and what he did not hear he did not put down. He had no desire to tell anything but the truth, and because he did tell the truth, he said, he and his family were being snubbed by their co-religionists.

"Look at my children," he muttered. "They snub them. Some people have no respect at all. My children were born in the Catholic faith. I was married in the Catholic faith. I believe in the Catholic faith, and people snub you simply because you do something against a priest or a head of the Church. They don't look at it in the right way."

Other members of the wiretapping squad said Kennel had been brooding for days over the showing he made in court when he was called upon last week to demonstrate how he had obtained the phonograms upon which are based the charges of conspiracy and libel against Father William B. Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, and Dr. Daniel C. Potter, and the charge of perjury against ex-Commissioner of Charities Robert W. Hebberd. It was Kennel who said he overheard the conversations in which Father Farrell and Mgr. Dunn were said to have offered Dr. Potter money to leave the jurisdiction and thus avoid subpoena service in the charities investigation.

Poor Showing in Court.

For the purposes of test, which would prove whether the phonograms were reasonably accurate, a wiretapping apparatus was rigged up in Justice Greenbaum's chamber. Kennel was directed to make a phonogram of a conversation which took place over the telephone between Alfred J. Talley and Meier Steinbrink, lawyers for the defense, both speaking to each other from distant parts of the Criminal Court Building. In the same room with him at the time were Justice Greenbaum, George Yunge, chief of the Wiretapping Squad, and Frank Moss, counsel for the defense.

From the start it was apparent that Kennel was in a highly nervous state of mind. He obtained only a jumbled portion of the first conversation between the two lawyers and complained that there was too much noise in the corridors and that the lawyers spoke too rapidly. As the test proceeded, his nervousness increased, and he seemed to hear nothing over the telephone but an unintelligible blur of sounds in which meant little to him and much less to the court when the final result was read from the witness stand. One of the phonograms dictated to him in this test was a conversation which the wiretap-

Continued on Page 5.

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CAR STRIKERS' RAID STOPS BRONX LINES

Armed Yonkers Invaders Resort to Violence in Forcing Traffic Suspension.

HURRY CALL FOR POLICE

Conductors and Motormen Driven Off Their Cars—Threat of General City Tie-Up.

Threats of violence alleged to have been made by striking motormen and conductors caused the Union Railway Company of New York City, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue Railway, to suspend operations last night on all of its surface street car lines in the Bronx. Service on about thirty routes in a territory of 700,000 residents ceased at 8 P. M., following an announcement that as many of the cars as possible would be started again at 5 o'clock this morning.

The order to shut down the system came after the transportation facilities of the Union Railway in the morning and afternoon rush hours had been badly crippled by strikers. Members of the union who went on strike on the lines of the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Company last Saturday made a trip to the Bronx early yesterday morning, and induced about 500 uniformed employes of the Kingsbridge Division to desert their cars. Officials of the company insisted that these men had not gone on strike, but had been driven from their work by intimidation and violence. The union was about to call out 200 motormen and conductors on the West Farms Division of the Union Railway, when the order to suspend operations for the night was issued.

The trouble in the Bronx was in keeping with the promise of officials of the Carmen's Union that they would carry the labor disturbance "as far as the Battery" if the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company did not accede to the mands of the strikers. Edward A. Maher, Jr., Assistant Vice President of the Third Avenue Railway, asserted that one of the cars of the Kingsbridge division of the Union Railway had been forced to return to the barn at 125th Street and Broadway by a striker, who first smashed the vestibule window with a brick and then compelled the motorman to turn back by pointing a revolver at his head. The motorman, Patrick Hartigan, was then compelled to quit his car.

Men Driven from Cars.

Mr. Maher reported that another striker jumped on the platform of a car and forced the conductor to join the union by threatening him with a knife. Numerous other acts of lawlessness were alleged, such as pulling down trolley notes and placing obstacles on the rails of the company's lines. All of these accusations were denied by the officials of the union, however.

Members of the union in the Bronx sent a letter to Mr. Maher yesterday, saying:

We, the undersigned committee, representing the employes of the Union Railway Company, members of Division 581 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, have been instructed to forward to you a copy of our demands which have caused the present suspension of work:

1. The employes of the Union Railway Company shall have the right to join the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employes of America without any interference upon the part of any of the officials of your company.

2. We further demand an increase of 5 cents per hour over the rates of wages paid on June 30, 1916.

3. We further demand that the officials of the company meet with the committees of the association and adjust the runs and working conditions of the men.

EDWARD JUDGE, President.
PATRICK FARRELL, Secretary.

These demands are identical with those served on the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, also subsidiaries of the Third Avenue system, before the strike was called at Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle. The rate of pay on June 30, 1916, was 25 cents an hour for motormen and conductors during their first year of employment, and 28 cents an hour after that. The men told the companies they were willing to arbitrate these demands with the exception of the right to belong to a union, but President Whitridge of the Third Avenue Company refused either to grant the demands or to arbitrate them.

Mayor Lennon of Yonkers attempted to bring the labor trouble in Westchester County to an end by inviting the intervention of the Public Service Commission of the Second District, which settled a strike of the carmen in 1913, but the commission yesterday decided at Albany that it was in no position to compel the street car company to operate its cars in Yonkers.

The decision has an immediate relation to the situation in the Bronx because the labor trouble there is a result of the strike at Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle, all of which places have ordinances providing that motormen and conducters employed there must have had at least fifteen days' experience on

Continued on Page 4.

FOR NERVOUS INDIGESTION.
TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Relieves the distressed stomach, restores appetite, strength and vitality. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

PREPARE PROTEST AGAINST BLACKLIST

Washington to Send Note Despite Britain's Modification of Embargo.

TO BE GENERAL IN SCOPE

Specific Cases of Firms Here Under Ban Will Not Be Taken Up Now.

MAY WARN ALLIES, TOO

Government Expected to Send Protests to Other Members of Entente.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — President Wilson and State Department officials have practically completed preparation of a protest against the promulgation of a blacklist of American firms under the British Trading with the Enemy Act.

It was said today that the communication would be sent to London in the near future, probably within the next few days. It will discuss the principles involved, and will not interfere with the continuance of informal discussions of the representatives of the two Governments regarding the cases of individual firms included in the blacklist.

State Department officials believe that their study of the blacklist clearly has proved that it injures American firms in violation of international law. Acting Secretary Polk talked over with President Wilson today facts laid before him by the firms affected, and the precedents on which the United States will act.

May Protest to Allies, Too.

When the principles involved are taken up with the British Government it is expected that issue also will be taken with France, Russia, and Italy. It is understood here that in announcing its blacklist Great Britain really acted in deference to her allies, who felt that their own merchants were suffering and some British merchants were profiting through failure of the London Government to follow the lead of the Continental powers in making indiscriminate war upon all of their enemies, commercial as well as military, and upon those located in neutral countries as well as those resident in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The Allies' view of the legal aspect of the blacklist order, which probably will be the basis of the Parliamentary statement to be issued soon in London and be incorporated in the reply to the American protest, is understood to be as follows:

The Allies agreed to enforce international law against their enemies and upon all their subjects without distinction. The Continental rule, applied by Germany, France, Italy, and Russia, interprets the word "enemy" as a person of enemy origin or interests; English and American precedents put the emphasis on domicile. Consequently British subjects have considered they could trade with any enemy firm domiciled in a neutral country.

If the Continental view of the law were applied by Great Britain, suspicion would attach, the British Government contends, to every firm of German name in a neutral country. The trade of the British Empire with the United States for the eleven months ended May 30 amounted to $2,500,000,000, or almost half of the total foreign commerce of America. Of all the firms engaged in this trade only thirty-one have been declared to be enemy firms.

England Sees Benefit of Move.

A withdrawal of the list, it is further contended, would have the effect of casting suspicion on transactions with all firms having German names which are acting entirely in neutral interest, and whose profits are accruing to neutrals. The effect of the prohibition to trade with these firms would be to transfer British business from firms acting in the interest of Germany to firms acting in the interest of the United States.

It is expected by Great Britain that in operation the measure will benefit those firms which are purely American in character, as distinguished from those firms which, although operating here, really are trading in foreign interest. In cases where injury to purely American interests has resulted, Great Britain will be glad to entertain and carefully consider representations.

The rule to prohibit trading with the enemy, either directly or indirectly, and the right of a sovereign Government to prohibit its subjects from trading with any one, friend or foe, was maintained by the United States, Great Britain is ready to point out, in 1807, 1809, and during the civil war. Furthermore, if the United States Government is disposed to challenge the right to issue blacklists it cannot rely, it is argued, upon the support even of Germany in its contentions, as the Government of that country already has committed itself to the extreme Continental view, toward which the British Government is taking only small approach.

SOME FIRMS HOLD ALOOF.

Not All Blacklisted Houses Are Members of Protest Organization.

The Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, organized by firms and individuals on the British trade blacklist, and of which Leopold Zimmermann of the banking house of Zimmermann & Forshay is the President, does not include in its membership all of the individuals and firms whose names appeared on the blacklist published by the British Government last week. At least four of those firms are not in the association. The names of the firms and individuals who are members of the association have not yet been made public.

A statement relative to the work of the association in resisting the enforcement of the blacklist was given out yesterday afternoon by Maurice B.

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BRITISH OCCUPY WHOLE OF POZIERES; RUSSIANS TAKE ERZINGAN FROM TURKS; LINSINGEN DESCRIBES KOVEL SITUATION

FAVORS A RUTHLESS WAR

Commander's Guiding Principle an Offensive Regardless of Cost.

WATCHES ALL FRONTS

Thirty Telegraph Instruments Keep Him Informed on Entire Field of War.

HIS ARMY IN HIGH SPIRITS

General Goes Personally Into Trenches to See That the Soldiers Lack Nothing.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL VON LINSINGEN'S ARMIES IN VOLHYNIA, July 25, (by Courier to Berlin, July 26.)—The most important fact on the German side of the southeast front is the tremendous personality of General von Linsingen, which I found animating the whole gingery, scrappy staff and permeating to the farthest mud outposts, chiefly accounting for the exuberant morale and terrific optimism of the Volhynian front and helping to explain the Volhynian campaign.

His is the most compelling, powerful personality I have so far encountered among the Teuton Generals afield, yet the Hindenburg of the south is as diametrically different from the grim lion of the north as is imaginable, having none of that Titanic grandeur and uncanny calm that make you liken Hindenburg, as I saw him beside his Kaiser before burning Novo Georgievsk, to a chiselled ivory Oriental idol.

It was characteristic that on arriving late at night at great headquarters I ran into a great celebration and "family blowout," with von Linsingen in the bosom of his staff gathered about a twenty-foot-long table decorated with flowers and clinking bric-a-brac in the junior officers' mess. The occasion of such intimacy nobody would confide to me, but in a small anteroom where I was politely segregated I could hear the effervescent morale of von Linsingen and his youngsters pouring out in oratory and song; could hear the old General himself call for three rousing hurrahs for the Kaiser and lead in singing "Deutschland uber alles" with a loud, deep roar that sounded above the rest, and again and again the sound of the "Jaeger" cheer and huntsman's cry—a triple "horrido" which the whole pack gave with a lusty will that was far from confidence-inspiring to neutrals with money on the Russians at this part of the front.

Young staff officers, and old staff officers who looked young, kept taking turns at relieving one another in the thankless task of entertaining the American interloper in his chambre separée, and I felt almost sorry for Brusiloff and his Cossacks as I studied this Linsingen brood of lean, keen-eyed, determined-jawed, saturnine, ruthless fighters, flushed as with victory, still showing the effects of their anti-fat cure in the Carpathians and supremely confident of the morrow in Volhynia and a fresh triumph for German arms.

That Single Supply Road.

When finally General von Linsingen received me in his council room, and I got him to talk about the situation on this section of his 250-mile battle front, he reverted to the fact that, as I cabled yesterday, in this whole region there is only one highway on which the army could depend for bringing up reserves, ammunition, provisions, and supplies.

"But," he went on, "the Russians are in the same boat. Our autos are, of course, tied to this highway in the present bad weather. I myself rode out to the front this morning, and my horse was up to his knees in mud and water. An auto gets stuck without more ado the moment it leaves the one chaussée."

The Commander in Chief referred with gratitude and not without humor to certain "useful" strategy for which he had to thank the Russians.

"The railroad from Kovel to Lemberg, via Vladimir-Volynski, was built by the Russians during the war in 1914. We knew at the time that such a railway line was coming into existence, and marked it in on our maps, and were quite happy to find it there, too, when a year ago I drove the Russians back with my army. This railroad was naturally further built out by us for our nachschub. Naturally the whole roadbed (because built by Russians) isn't adapted to heavy trains. My saloon train had to travel mighty slowly when I went over a stretch to visit one of my armies recently. The Kovel-Lutsk line is also a good railroad to have."

Next to von Linsingen's quiet, unboasting confidence in himself and his staff is his keen personal solicitude for the welfare of his troops, and it was characteristic of him that he asked me many more questions about the front than I could get in even edgewise at him. It wasn't an interview, but a genial cross-examination, with an American correspondent for once in the rôle of the under dog. Thus von Linsingen noted the bedraggled, mud-crusted limbs of the correspondent and promptly asked how it was in the first trenches since the deluge started.

Cheerful Amphibians in the Trenches.

I was able to report finding the first fighting line held by bearded amphibians in field-gray bathing suits, kneedeep in mud and water, cheerily sniping rash Russians. Others were trying to bail out the trenches with tin cans. Still others were resting outstretched on wet straw in holes scooped in the side of

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Lloyd George Quotes from a German Order to Show Importance Attached to Pozieres

LONDON, July 26.—The British Secretary for War, David Lloyd George, in a published statement tonight shows the importance the Germans attached to the retention of Pozières by quoting from a German divisional order issued in Contalmaison on July 11, as follows:

"Furthermore, the conversion of villages into strong points is of the greatest importance. Such villages are Pozières, Contalmaison, the two Bazentins, and Longueval."

Secretary Lloyd George points out that with the capture of Pozières the last of these villages has fallen into the Allies' hands.

He further points out that today's German claim of the repulse of an attack on Trones Wood must be a clerical error, as Trones Wood has been in British possession since July 14.

ERZINGAN FALLS BEFORE RUSSIANS

Czar Congratulates Grand Duke Nicholas on Capture of Foe's Important Base.

ARMENIA CLEARED OF TURKS

Full Flight of Sultan's Army Expected Before Triple Advance of Invading Legions.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—The Turkish fortress of Erzingan, in Central Armenia, has been captured by the Russians. This was announced officially today by the War Department in the following statement:

On Tuesday our gallant troops under command of General Yudenitchi took in battle the town of Erzingan. As a result the clearing of the Turks from Armenia has been accomplished.

The Emperor yesterday sent the following telegram to the Commander in Chief at Tiflis:

It is with joy that I have heard of the taking of Erzingan. From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you and the heroic Caucasian Army upon your victory. I am delighted that the troops so quickly justified the confidence placed in them.

NICHOLAS.

The full flight of the Turks before the triple Russian advance from the north, the northeast, and the east is expected by the military authorities here in the near future.

Erzingan Burning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On the Caucasus front the Turkish retreat is in the way of becoming a stampede.

Erzingan is burning. With this city in Russian hands the occupation of all Armenia which was delayed after the capture of Trebizond by the sudden renewal of Turkish resistance will be accomplished in fact.

The Turks are retreating west and also southwest apparently with the object of protecting the Bagdad Railway and guarding the connections with Syria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26, (via London.)—The following statement on military operations was issued today by Turkish Army Headquarters:

Irak and Persian fronts: East of Kermanshah there has been no change. Russian forces were dislodged from Revanduz and driven to the east across the frontier.

Caucasus front: A hostile detachment attempting to attack our patrols was repulsed. Our troops successfully counterattacked hostile patrols. In the centre and on our left wing our troops replied to attacks of hostile reconnoitring parties.

Erzingan Strongly Fortified Base.

Erzingan was formerly the headquarters of the Tenth Turkish Army Corps, which was first annihilated on the Caucasus front in December, 1914, refitted and again annihilated by the Russian Army of the Caucasus before Erzerum in February last. Erzingan, besides being well supplied with barracks and munition factories befitting a corps headquarters, was also well fortified on heights of 3,900 feet altitude. Before the war it had a population of 15,000, principally Armenians.

The principal fortified towns and military bases of the Turks in Armenia are now in the hands of the Grand Duke Nicholas—Erzerum, Trebizond, Bitlis, Baiburt, Mahakhatum, Gumushkaneh, and now Ersingan, captured in the order named.

Since the Grand Duke left his base at Kars in the head of last Winter his troops have traversed lines 200 miles west, north, and south. They have done this without any railway communications whatever. The Turkish line at Sivas, which is said to be the next objective of the Russians, is well supplied with them.

RUSSIANS NEAR BRODY MENACE LEMBERG LINE

Capture More Than 4,000 Austrians in Battle on the Slonevka River.

LONDON July 26.—On the front in Russia the Germans and Austrians appear unable to make a successful stand anywhere against the Czar's victorious forces.

German forces under Field Marshal von Hindenburg attacked the Russian lines near Kemmern, twenty miles west of Riga, and nearly succeeded in penetrating the Russian front line, the Petrograd War Office announced today.

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GERMAN TROOPS LIVE OFF FRANCE

Reap the Fields Right Up to the Trenches—Cattle Fatten in the Meadows.

MANY HERDS ON SOMME

Even a Brewery and Sausage Factory — British Cutting Down Their Grain District.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES ON THE SOMME, July 24, (via Berlin, July 26, to London, July 27.)—The great Allied offensive has not availed to check the rich harvest of the fertile lands in the occupied French provinces. The German soldier, wielder of the sword and plowshare, too, has planted the fields right up to the line of trenches, and not the least striking impression of the long automobile tour made by The Associated Press correspondent on the front of Picardy and Ile de France was left by the sight of soldier harvesters swinging cradles in broad fields of ripened rye, loading stacked sheaves into wagons, and feeding the thrashing machines in utter disregard of the great battle raging almost within rifle shot. Sometimes within actual range soldiers in some instances reaped the crop under the fire of their enemy.

The crack guard regiment gathered a crop of hay from a field so close to the French that the grass could only be cut at night and carried back to vacant fields where it could be spread and cured.

The harvest will be well worth the risk. Great fields of wheat, oats, rye, and potatoes, all showing remarkably good condition despite the lack of artificial fertilizers, were to be seen on every hand. The wheat and rye were particularly filled out, and an officer of the —— German Army, who was encountered by the correspondent during his tour, said casually that the crops of grain and vegetables in the occupied districts of France would be sufficient to supply the needs of the army.

The cattle from a thousand hills seem to have been sent to graze and fatten on the French meadows.

Army Prepares Its Own Meat.

The correspondent today from an observation station whence he was watching the stretch of front between La Maisonnette and Barleux had only to turn his head to see a half dozen herds of from fifty to two hundred head of cattle grazing almost at his feet and in easy range of the French cannon, from which they were hidden only by the brow of a hill. The cattle, mostly of German origin, had been sent hither to fatten, and are slaughtered in the military slaughter houses for army consumption. One of these abattoirs, which supplies the needs of a single corps, and which the Associated Press correspondent inspected, slaughters daily fifty beeves, 200 pigs, and the same number of sheep, from which figures the extent of the army cattle industry may be judged.

The institution, which the corps intendant developed from the four brick walls of an abondoned agricultural establishment, now includes a big sausage plant, a complete brewery and a bottling plant for wine and seltzer water. It also has attached to it a creamery and a cheese factory from which the troops are supplied.

So proud are the higher officers of the agricultural side of their life that the keenest and in fact the only regret expressed by the Staff Chief of the Commander in Chief at the loss of the territory occupied in the Anglo French offensive was that it involved the abandonment of so many thousand acres of cherished grain which his men had planted in the rear of their old positions.

New improvements in the processes of utilization are being constantly tried in the army. The Emperor sets an example for the officers of the intendancy division in new schemes of utilization. He recently approached the agricultural specialists of the army with the suggestion that the seed in many fields of oats were so overgrown with hederich or hedge mustard—a weed related to several oil-bearing plants—that perhaps it would be worth while to reap the weed instead of the grain to see whether oil could not be commercially extracted from it. The specialists were soon able to report a process for utilizing both the grain and the weed, extracting considerable quantities of oil from the weed.

The Kaiser's Visit.

Emperor William in his talk with the Saxon and Baden military plenipotentiaries today, when he described the impressions resulting from his recent visit to the trenches, punctuated and emphasized his discourse with vigorous gestures. With the freshness of his color and general vivacity of energy his bearing showed plainly that his health had not suffered under the long strain of the war.

The Emperor's departure for the Eastern front, accompanied by General Erich von Falkenhayn, Chief of the

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PUSH ON FROM POZIERES

British Gain to the West and Across Road to Bapaume.

GERMANS' STRONGEST POINT

Guns Massed There to Stop Threatening Movement—Berlin Admits Loss of Village.

FRENCH KEEP UP ATTACKS

By a Surprise Assault They Capture Another Fortified House to the Southeast of Estrees.

LONDON, July 26.—The British are able to congratulate themselves on another good day's record with the capture of the important position of Pozières, on the Western front.

The opinion of the military critics in London is that no positions so strong as the British are now successfully attacking will be found between Pozières and Bapaume; otherwise, they argue, the Germans would not have risked bringing troops and guns from the Verdun sector to defend Pozières, and it is inferred from indications in the official dispatches that the British are already beginning to establish themselves on both sides of the road from Pozières to Bapaume.

The text of the British official statement of this afternoon follows:

The whole village of Pozières is now in our hands.

West of the village our territorial troops made a further advance and captured two strong trenches and a number of prisoners, including five officers.

Elsewhere on the battle-front there is no change.

Tonight this official statement was issued:

With the exception of occasional artillery duels and sharp local encounters at various points, there was no important incident today.

The Berlin Statement.

The German official statement regarding operations on the western front says:

On the Comines-Ypres Canal a large British bastion was destroyed with its occupants by the explosion of a German mine.

The British have established themselves in Pozières. Further east minor enemy attacks on Foureaux Wood and near Longueval were repulsed. Attempted attacks on Trones Wood were observed and frustrated by our fire.

South of the Somme, southwest of La Maisonette Farm, on the night of July 25, we held the ground won against French attempts to recapture it. Lively hand-grenade fighting occurred South of Estrées yesterday.

The French occupied the crater made by the explosion of one of their mines on La Fille Mort Height in the Argonne, but were immediately driven out by a German countermine.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we made a little progress on Hill 304.

On the right bank of the river there was artillery fighting during the night in the region of the Thiaumont Wood.

At various points along the front enemy patrols were repulsed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down within our lines north of the Somme by infantry and machine gun fire. One aeroplane, after an aerial battle, fell to earth in a burning condition in the vicinity of Lunéville. On Monday a French biplane was shot down in the direction of Fort Souville, by a direct hit from our anti-aircraft guns.

French Capture Another House.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight says:

South of the Somme a sudden attack made us masters of a fortified house about 150 metres to the southeast of Estrées. We took some prisoners.

Five cannon, of 105MM., taken in a battery captured by us the day before yesterday south of Estrées, are added to the material already reported as taken.

On the rest of the front the day was calm except in Champagne, where a rather violent artillery action occurred in the sector west of Prosnes.

The text of the French official statement of this afternoon follows:

On the Somme front the night was calm.

In the course of the battle the day before yesterday, when we won a group of houses south of Estrées, we made 117 prisoners. We have brought in three new German guns and much material found in the terrain conquered by us July 20 to the north of Soyecourt. This brings the total number of cannon captured by us on that day to six.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was great artillery activity in the Fleury sector. We placed under our fire and dispersed enemy detachments north of Chapelle Sainte Fine.

At daybreak we bombarded an important munitions depot near Dun. Thirty-eight shells were launched on this objective.

In the course of the night twenty-nine shells were thrown on the railway stations at Vilosnes and Brieulles and on the bivouacs near Danneveux.

LORD DERBY IS SURE OF BRITISH VICTORY

Under-Secretary Thrilled at Seeing His Recruits Driving Germans Back.

ENTIRE EMPIRE UNITED

"I Never Dreamed of Working In Same Office with Lloyd George," He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Derby, Under-Secretary for War, in an interview granted to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, today, expressed himself as confident of victory for British arms as the result of what he saw during his recent trip to the front. Lord Derby was lavish in his praise of the new British armies. Fighting in the advance the British are now making against the Germans along the Somme he found men who had enlisted under his régime as Recruiting Minister, and he spoke of the thrill it gave him to see "Derby men" doing such superb work.

"After seeing the British Army in action in the gigantic task they have on hand," he said, "one could not fail to be impressed with their spirit of undoubted determination to win. These men, many of whom fifteen months ago didn't know what soldiering was, are now better fighting men than the Germans. I was greatly impressed not alone with our infantrymen, but with the artillery, whose ranks are also made up largely from the recruits trained since a year and a half ago. The whole work of the British Army since the advance began is eloquent evidence of the stuff British soldiers are made of.

"I found the utmost cheeriness among the troops at the front along with an intense eagerness to keep at the enemy. Out there you don't find men with long faces and wondering if they are going to beat the Germans after all. You only hear that kind of talk from the stay-at-homes. The British officers and men are all sanguine of final victory and all are working hard for it."

Asked how the losses of the British compare with those of the Germans Lord Derby said:

"Naturally the losses of an attacking army are expected to be severe. But it may also be put down that the German losses have been very heavy."

As to the likely duration of the war Lord Derby remarked:

"No man of ordinary sense would attempt to say how long the war will last with such fighting as is going on now. It is idle to make any prophecy."

The Under-Secretary regarded the capture of Pozières as "most satisfactory" and as undoubtedly giving the British considerable advantage in the impending steps of the campaign.

"Altogether," he added, "Great Britain has every reason to feel tremendously encouraged over the turn events have taken since the British advance began."

As evidencing the unity of the British Government in the single job of putting the war through Lord Derby observed with a smile:

"Why, who would have thought before the war that Mr. Lloyd George and I would be working together in the same office? I had never dreamed of it."

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Derby in his interview with the American correspondents today said: "Great Britain is not tiring of the war. On the contrary the country has never been more hopeful and united.

"I want you to impress upon the American people our determination to destroy the efforts of Germany to dominate the world. The fighting now is terrible; so awful that not a man actually in it—ourselves as well as the Germans—ever wants another. But we must push our victory until we make it impossible for the German rulers to revive the conflict.

"The unity of the nation has become impressive. It extends to every circle.

"Even the Irish situation, lamentable as it is, merely forms a domestic problem. The unfortunate aspect is that neutrals may think it indicates disunion in our prosecution of the war, but a study of the speeches of both sides to the controversy shows they have not changed a hair in their opinion that the war must be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

"We have no desire to partition Germany. Some of our colonies may insist upon the retention of the German colonies, but that is not what we are in the war for. We want to prevent future wars and we want the United States with us in this, not for this war but thereafter.

"You ask how far the present offensive expects to go. I don't know, but, personally, I want it to go as far as Berlin."

OFFICER CHARGED ALONE.

German Correspondent Reports Curious Incident on Argonne Front.

BERLIN, July 26—(By Wireless to Sayville). — A correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger at the front in the Argonne is quoted in an Overseas News Agency statement today regarding an incident that occurred in the fighting in that region.

"A French officer," says the report, "commanded to attack German Chasseurs, cried 'En avant!' and jumped from his trench. He had advanced several steps when he saw that no one was following him. The Germans refrained from firing. Then the French officer, after waiting alone for a short time, saluted the German trench with his sword and returned, as if deeply chagrined, to his own trench."

GERMAN TROOPS LIVE OFF FRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

General Staff, immediately after the religious service at Army Headquarters, is taken as a sign that the responsible heads of the army consider the situation on the Somme front now well in hand and that there is no occasion for apprehension.

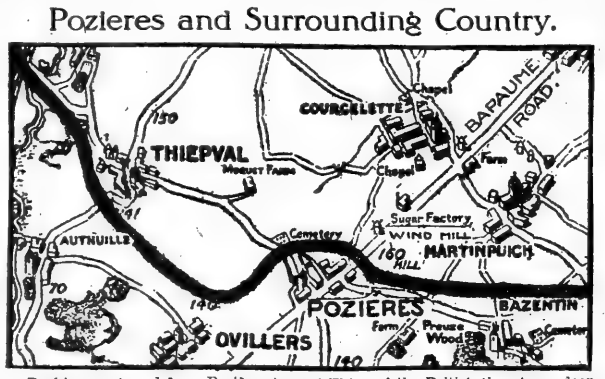
The Associated Press correspondent spent part of the morning at an artillery observation station near Peronne, waiting for the weather to clear sufficiently to permit military operations to begin. Noon, however, saw no lift to the clouds, which hung low until they joined heads with the fogs from the Somme flats, and as there was no prospect of witnessing anything interesting or important the watch was abandoned.

The weather was not too thick, however, to present the general line of the opposing positions being traced from this observation point. From the rustic platform, built on the top of a lofty elm tree on a commanding height, the wide expanse of battlefield, with good glasses, could be swept directly opposite, and seemingly almost at the observer's feet was the point of the wedge which the French had driven against Peronne.

To the northwest the square tower of Peronne Cathedral arose from the valley. The houses of Peronne, which is completely in German hands and separated by the river from its natural French owners, also were discernible to the observer. Officers who recently had visited the city stated that Peronne was remarkably little damaged in view of its proximity to the battlefront. The French had plenty of shells for the railway station, but obviously were desirous of sparing the rest of the city as much as possible.

The correspondent unfortunately had no opportunity during his stay of inspecting the front opposite the British troops. He was unable either by personal inspection or conversations with participants to learn independently how the attacking right flank

Pozieres and Surrounding Country.



Pushing westward from Pozières toward Thiepval the British threaten a deep salient in the German line toward Ovillers. An advance will force a German retirement or cut off the troops in this sector.

The present front swings around Pozières, all of which is now held by the British. The Germans are supposed to hold strong positions at the windmill on the Bapaume Road and at Hill 160, northeast of Pozières.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Germans are apparently entirely unable to stop the progress of the British troops along the Albert-Bapaume highway. No point on the whole British front is as important as Pozières and its immediate vicinity. Pozières, as was stated yesterday, is only a small village, and taken by itself was of small importance, but it commanded approaches to what was of value.

Nowhere on the entire front have the Germans made the resistance they have here. In spite of it, in spite of the terrific counterattacks which the Germans have hurled against the new British line at each advance, the British still keep going ahead. Germany has stated several times that the drive is stopped, and each time the British have recorded a fresh gain. Now that Pozières is taken, it would not be surprising if the British did pause for breath before making their next effort. They have been fighting continuously for days, with no let-up. They now hold the most important point they have yet taken. Ahead of them are the prospects of a much greater advance. They may well pause in preparation for the next blow.

It is to be noted in yesterday's report from London that the British speak of taking the whole of Pozières, which, by the way, is admitted by the Germans, and then of making headway toward the west. This move is a corollary to the Pozières success. When the British moved north of this town their line was almost at the furthest point in the rear of the Pozières position. This point is due north of Ovillers. The other end of the line is at Thiepval. It can be seen that there is a big dent in the line toward Ovillers, which offers the most inviting chances of further success.

It is probable, therefore, that the next British gain will be recorded here, so that the British line will run from Hill 160, north of Pozières, to Thiepval. With the British in their present position this should not be a particularly difficult undertaking. The British report does not mention Hill 160 as having been taken. This hill is less than half a mile north of the village, so the probabilities are that it is still in German hands. Its importance was discussed yesterday.

The German report of yesterday mentions fighting in the woods of Trones. This is evidently an error. The woods of Trones are a full mile to the south of Longueval, over a mile and a half south of the woods of Delville. In both places they admit that the British are fighting in the northern end. Therefore it is impossible that there should be any Germans in Trones Wood. In mentioning this so that those who are following the war closely may not be misled.

Although the Russian report of the fighting in Volhynia does not mention any great advance, it does state that the Russian troops have succeeded in forcing the crossing of the Slonevka River and the capture in the process of another group of Austrian prisoners. Reference to the map will indicate more clearly than the Russian report just what the Russians have been doing during the time the Germans have been claiming that the Russian advance had come to a permanent halt. On Sunday, it will be remembered, the Russians announced that they had taken the crossings of the Styr River at its junction with the Lipa. From this point to the nearest point on the Slonevka is over fourteen miles. Therefore since Sunday morning the Russians have driven into the Austrian lines for this distance.

No better proof could be looked for of the fact that the Russian offense is still in full swing. Kovel and the line of the Stokhod have been temporarily rejected. But Kovel is valueless to the Teutons without Lemberg. If the latter falls, the former must go also. It is then towards Lemberg that the Russians are driving with almost uninterrupted success. Brody still stands in their way. But in the early days of the Russian success they advanced to Radziwilov on the Brody-Dubno road, about six miles from Brody. Here they were held up on the watershed of Northern Galicia. They abandoned the attack here, and as Kovel and Lemberg are interdependent, one being no good to the Germans without the other, switched the attack to Kovel. As we know, after the line of the Stokhod was reached, Kovel was given up at least temporarily and the attack again turned on Lemberg.

The Russians, advancing on both banks of the Styr River, are cutting in behind Brody and are now not more than fifteen miles north of the town, while they hold Radsiwilov, six miles east. In other words, they are straightening out their lines from the apex of the Lutsk salient to the south. This move threatens Brody from two sides as it now stands, and a little further progress will also threaten it from the rear. As stated several days ago, the Austrians will not hold Brody when the Russian move southward is sufficiently close to the Brody-Lemberg road to constitute a serious threat. Readily as the Austrians seem to surrender, they will not court disaster. In the meantime, the Stripa position is being placed in a more jeopardous position daily. The great Austrian retreat from this line westward is approaching.

Further to the north the Russian report, without giving any details, mentions fighting northwest and southwest of Baranovichi. It is not possible, due to the absence of the names of towns where this fighting is taking place, to locate it. If the Russian report is correct, two considerable advances have been made in this region, one to the north and the other to the south of Baranovichi. Heretofore all the Russian attacks have been to the east of this town. It is possible that the Russian report is in error, but if not, the advance has carried the Russian line far to the west of the German positions about Pinsk and in the Pripet marshes. It will be of very great interest to follow this section of the front closely until the actual location of the Russian troops is found.

The most important and least expected news of yesterday was the taking by the Russian Army in the Caucasus of Erzingan. The recent movements of the Russian Grand Duke in this theatre have constituted the most surprising chapter in the whole war. Nothing like his rapidity of movement has been seen, not even in the great Russian retreat of last year. Monday's report stated that his troops were fifteen miles from Erzingan. On Tuesday it was taken.

This place was strongly held and strongly fortified. It was the only Turkish base between the Russians and Sivas, and it was expected that some resistance would be met with before it could be taken. However, either the Turks had removed all the mounted guns in use in the field, or had failed them to the rear so that they would not fall into Russian hands.

The main point is now that the Turks are without any base in this region from which to operate, and must therefore fall back all the way to Sivas, 139 miles to the west. Just what the Russians will do now is not apparent. Inasmuch, however, as their left wing is still far behind, (this wing is moving toward Diarbekr, although absence of details in official reports does not permit it to be located with exactness,) they may wait for it to catch up somewhat before again forging ahead.

From Erzingan westward the Russian going will be much easier, as the most difficult country has been left in their rear. Moreover, they have the route of the proposed railroad from Erzingan to Angora to follow, which route passes through fairly level country. This railroad has been completed up to a point somewhere near Sivas. It will then probably be along this line that the next Turkish stand will be made.

ERZINGAN FALLS BEFORE RUSSIANS

Continued from Page 1.

but finally were compelled to retreat by the concentration of the Russian fire.

The Russians are continuing their successful drive in southern Volhynia, pressing back the Teutonic forces near the Slonevka River, a branch of the Styr, which the Russians are crossing. Great losses have been inflicted on the retiring hostile forces, aside from the fact that General Sakharoff captured many prisoners, some 4,000 officers and men having already been brought in.

Russians Ten Miles from Brody.

The forces of General von Boehm-Ermolli are being attacked by the Russians in Galicia, ten miles north of Brody.

The official statement says:

In the region of Kemmern, after artillery preparation, the Germans made two attacks and were on the point of forcing back our front line detachments when, owng to our concentrated fire, the enemy was compelled to fall back, leaving many dead and wounded. During these battles the Germans used explosive bullets and tear-producing shells.

In the region northwest of Baranovichi a fierce artillery battle was waged on both sides, together with engagements between front line detachments. During these our detachments succeeded in making small advances at some points.

Six enemy aviators threw thirty-two bombs on the Gamira Station. Eleven aeroplanes also threw seventy-one bombs on the station at Pogorelzy.

During the night, after fierce fighting in the region of the village of Vonski, southwest of Baranovichi, a company of the enemy crossed the River Shara and approached our wire entanglement, but were repulsed by our rifle and gun fire.

In the region of the River Slonevka, a branch of the Styr, our troops crossing to the left bank of the river continue to press the retreating enemy, who suffered great losses. We have taken prisoner 63 officers, 4,000 men, five guns, six machine guns, twelve cases of munitions and many other stores. Prisoners are continuing to arrive.

Important Events Impending.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The results of the successes of General Sakharoff's army during the last week has been to straighten out the lower edge of the Lutsk bulge and the bringing of the front into line with that before Tarnopol, to push into Galicia on a fairly broad front between Berestetchko and Leagniew, north of Brody.

The present direction of Sakharoff's advance is on the railway connecting Lemberg with Stoyanow. The operation is as yet unfinished, and it is early to speak of its possible effects, which look as though they might be highly important.

The present stage of the Russian operations is one of methodical developments. A problem is being worked out with almost mathematical precision, and those best acquainted with the situation at the front are now able to predict with quiet assurance when certain events will take place. There is something almost uncanny in this calm air of certainty which receives constant justification in the progress of events. Possibilities that only a month or two ago were dreamed of are now strategical and statistical calculations.

Sakharoff's Blow a Surprise.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—The brilliant blow struck by General Sakharoff along the River Slonevka, north of Brody, has injected a new element of surprise into the constantly changing situation on the northwestern front.

The original attack against Brody, which followed the fall of Dubno fortress, came to a sharp halt before the swamps and thick forests, which offered a strong barrier to any direct advance along the Dubno-Lemberg Railroad, and, since the beginning of General Brusiloff's drive, the Russian forces have been compelled to rest on the Russian side of the Galician frontier near Radziloff.

When it became evident that Brody could not be taken from the west, General Sakharoff began a rapid extension of his front southward from the Lutsk region, and is now making a strong flank attack on the Brody-Lemberg line from the north. The River Slonevka offered a difficult obstacle on this line of advance, but it has already been successfully forded and the Russian forces in this group are now scarcely ten miles distant from Brody.

The joint pressure of these forces and those stationed at Radziviloff now definitely threatens the Brody-Lemberg line and is likely to bring about the retirement of the Austrians from Brody in the direction of Lemberg.

The Austrian answer to the Russian attack has been renewed attempts to advance in the region fifty miles to the north, on the Vladimir-Volynski Road, with the hope of withdrawing General Sakharoff's troops northward and lessening the pressure on Brody. But it is announced that this attempt to advance has been repulsed by the Russians without the necessity of sending reinforcements from other points.

Events are still developing on the extreme southern flank, where the Cossacks are engaging the Austro-German rearguard in the Carpathian passes. At several points the Russians are only ten or twelve miles from the Hungarian frontier.

Berlin Reports Russians Repulsed.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—The repulse of strong attacks by the Russians on the German lines in the Baranovichi region is announced today by the War Office. Heavy losses were inflicted on the three divisions engaged in the attack, and at one point the Russians were driven back by a counterattack. The official statement says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—West of Riga, reconnoitering detachments penetrated Russian advance positions and destroyed them. Enemy patrols showed very greatly increased activity. Our airmen, by dropping bombs and by their machine gunfire compelled enemy troop transport trains on the Dvinsk-Plock Railway and east of Minsk to come to a standstill.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: During the evening and the night the Russians directed attacks, in which three divisions were observed to be engaged, against the front east and southeast of Gorodische, (thirteen miles north of Baranovichi.) As with all previous attacks, these were fruitless and most severe losses were inflicted on the enemy. At one point the enemy was driven back by a counterattack, leaving one officer, eighty men, and one machine gun in our hands. German aerial squadrons successfully dropped numerous bombs on the railway stations of Pogorelzy and Horodzinia, where troops trains were standing, and on troop camps in the vicinity of these railway stations.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Northwest of Lutsk enemy reconnoitring detachments were unsuccessful. Northwest of Berestechk strong Russian attacks were repulsed, partly by our fire and partly by counterattack. One hundred prisoners and two machine guns were brought in.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer: East of the Koropice sector minor fights occurred between advanced detachments.

BERLIN, July 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—South of the Dniester River and west of Obertyn a Russian attack broke down undr our fire, says a statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian Headquarters under date of July 26. Russian reconnoitring attacks southwest of Labaczovka were repulsed.

MANY TURKS TO GALICIA.

Large Army Will Aid Austria, Vossische Zeitung Says.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26, via The Hague.)—The Vossische Zeitung wants it understood that the Turkish aid for Austria in Galicia means something entirely different from the Russian samplebox to France, and English samplebox to Russia. "The Central Powers," it says, "do not use faint symbols as the parading of a few thousand men in Turkish uniforms on the eastern frontiers. There will be large bodies of Turks taking their place in the operations on the Galician war theatre. It is being realized at Constantinople that to beat the Entente on its main frontiers means the disappearance of the Russian danger from the Caucasus."

DENIES HUGE CAPTURES.

Vienna Says Russians Have Taken Only 100,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, July 26.—An official statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian General Staff says that only 100,000 soldiers were taken prisoners by the Russians during their present offensive, according to a Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post. The statement brands as untrue the claim of the Russians that they took 200,000 prisoners, and declares that on the 800-kilometer front, where the actual fighting occurred, the number of Austrians and Hungarians engaged was less than this number.

Russians Chase the Breslau.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—The official communication issued this evening says that a squadron of Russian ships yesterday encountered the Turkish cruiser Breslau steaming in the direction of Novorosijskoc (on the Black Sea coast southwest of Ekaterinodar) and pursued her until dusk.

BRITISH ARTILLERY AMAZES GERMANS

Captured Officers Express Surprise at Resources and Skill of the Gunners.

DARING WORK IN THE DRIVE

Success of Infantry Made Possible by This Vastly Developed British Arm.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 24.—More ground has been gained today at Pozières, and the Australians, after their first great assault before dawn yesterday, have been pushing across the Bapaume road, which goes through the town, and are bombing out the German machine gunners and holding parties on the western side, so that not many enemies are left among the ruins of the underground in Pozières itself.

There is higher ground beyond toward the windmill and further north for which the fight will have to be made before the key of the position is really captured, but the advance of the English regiments on the left is a menace to the enemy which must cause him grave anxiety. The line also has been thrust forward a little by a series of posts and joined up with the positions in the neighborhood of High Wood, where the enemy is again bombarding heavily, so that no further progress has been made in this direction during the day.

One curious incident was observed here by the troops holding the ground south of High Wood. They suddenly noticed a body of men coming out of the glades and were surprised to see they were in kilts. For a moment it may have occurred to them that they were some of the wounded Scots who had fought through High Wood a few days previously. That could hardly be possible, however, because the enemy is in strong numbers in the upper part of the wood. An officer, staring through his glasses, uttered a word of astonishment and two of anger. The men on the skyline were Germans dressed up in kilts taken from the dead. Our guns put some shells over them and they disappeared below the ridge.

For the past few days the increasing strength of the enemy's artillery, especially of heavy guns, has been noticeable and he has been firing at longer range and rather wildly into the blue in order to make things uncomfortable behind our lines. Owing to the great superiority of our observation and the complete failure of his own airmen, our anti-aircraft guns have hardly been called upon to fire a round during the last few weeks. He is wasting a great deal of heavy ammunition. This is different from the earlier days of the battle when the German gunners had to concentrate their fire upon very definite points of which they were completely aware from many of their positions by the immensity of our bombardment. The work of our artillery is a wonderful achievement and all the success we have gained during this great battle has been largely due to the science and daring of our gunners and to the labor of all those thousands of men at home who have sweated in soul and body to make guns and ammunition.

A Battle of Big Guns.

Flesh and blood cannot fight against high explosives; it can only die, and the whole history of the battle is not to be written in reference to bayonets or rifles, but to guns. It has been and is still a battle of guns and our heroic infantry has only been able to get forward or to hold its ground when the artillery preparation has been complete and the artillery support overwhelmingly strong. Should this fail it would not be fighting but a massacre.

From the early days of the battle onward our artillery has been great in weight of metal, in science, in greatness of its supplies of shells, and in the superb courage and skill of its men, who have endured the continuous strain upon them night and day for four weeks. They broke the German spirit and German strength to a point when our infantry could deal with something like a chance almost for the first time in this war along the British front. By the work of the aviators and artillery observation officers we know the positions of most of the enemy's batteries and the geography of all his communicating trenches, transport roads, and supply depots. Our guns, which had been brought up secretly, were unmasked one morning, when the great bombardment began before the battle and poured unceasing shells upon all those positions, smothering them with high explosives and shrapnel, while the field guns, closer up, were cutting the enemy's wire. Trenches were swept out of existence, and batteries were blown to bits. I have seen many of those broken German guns now standing as trophies on French lawns.

The roads were swept by storms of death. The barrage was a great wall, through which nothing could pass. German soldiers in their lines could get neither food nor water. No reinforcements could be sent them. Those of our own soldiers who were taken prisoners on the morning of the first attack could not be sent back into the German lines, because no escort dared to go with them through the barrage. They were thrust down into a dugout with some German soldiers, and saw and suffered the effect of our fire. The enemy had no food to give them, having none for themselves, and they were tortured by thirst for five days. They endured this until nearly dead, but when the Germans were too dazed to act as guards, three English soldiers managed to crawl out of a dugout, and by a miracle of luck escaped back to our own lines over No Man's Land.

Experiences of British Fire.

A German officer now one of our prisoners bears witness to the work of our gunners. He was sent with a battalion from Verdun to Contalmaison and detained at Bapaume. There he began a painful experience of shelfire through an accidental use of the German twelve-inch guns, which burst and blew up several carriages of a train, killing some of his men. But the rest of his journey was made terrible by British gunfire. With his battalion he came down the road which was being flung up by our fifteen-inch and twelve-inch guns. Some more of his men were killed and he came to Bazentin, where he was under fire of our eight-inch howitzers and "nine-point-twos." More of his men were killed, but he went on until near Contalmaison he came within range of our eighteen-pounders and lost the remainder of his men. At Contalmaison he immediately was taken prisoner by our attacks and was rejoiced to come to his journey's end alive.

"Your artillery," he said, "is better than anything I had seen before, even at Verdun, and worse than anything I had suffered."

All the German officers with whom I have spoken are surprised that an army of amateurs, as they call us, should produce such scientific artillery work in so short a time and they also pay tribute to the daring of the field gunners who go so far forward to support the infantry attacks. "They came up," said one of them, speaking of the Mametz Wood attack, "like charioteers in a Roman circus, at full gallop."

Many of their horses were killed, but the men were reckless of danger and placed their batteries in the open as though at manoeuvres. Field observers are audacious almost to point of foolhardiness. Before the ground of attack has been cleared of Germans, they walk calmly up with the telephonist, sit down on a crest or knoll commanding the field of observation and send back messages to the battery a mile or so behind.

When the territory around Contalmaison was still swarming with Germans, one of our officers went forward in this way and made himself at home on the top of a German dugout recording flashes and getting excellent information. He went back to the battery for an hour or so, and when he returned he found the Germans. He fired a few revolver shots and retired with dignity to choose another place not quite so crowded with the enemy.

Many Batteries Destroyed.

Such tales seem fantastic and impossible, but they are true. There is no doubt many German batteries have been destroyed apart from those which have been captured. I saw today a map which told by little colored dots the great drama of the war. Each dot represented a German battery discovered by our gunners since the beginning of the battle and each colored one by it was discovered, and they were arranged on the map so that one could see the exact distribution of the enemy's guns as it changed during the course of the battle.

Soon after our bombardment began there were found new batteries, and there were clusters of little colored dots at certain spots. But a day or two later they were wiped out or withdrawn further back. There was a thick cluster of green dots to the north of Basentin-le-Grand. It represented many batteries. A day later they had gone.

"What happened?" I asked a gunner officer. He laughed, "We just smothered 'em." They were smothered by a storm of shells which burst all over these battery positions, over every yard of ground there, so that no gun emplacement could escape.

But other dots are appearing on the map, other little clusters of color further away to the right. The enemy is massing new batteries and it is from these positions that Delville Wood, High Wood, and other parts of our line are being shelled night and day with fierce and increasing violence. Those batteries are not so easy to reach. To keep their fire down and still more to knock them out, we must have a continual and increasing flow of guns and ammunition—ammunition in vast and unimaginable quantities, for the figures I have heard today of the ammunition we have used during the past three weeks is beyond one's range of imagination. Ammunition workers at home must not relax their efforts if we are to continue our successes. It is by their labor that the lives of our men can be saved. All the time it is a battle of guns.

Another correspondent estimates the number of shells used by the British in four weeks at 5,000,000.

GERMAN AIRMEN RAID A RUSSIAN STATION

Attack on Island Off Gulf of Riga Successful, Admiralty Declares —Dutch Protest Endorsed.

BERLIN, July 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A German Admiralty report today announces a successful raid by German aircraft on the Russian aerial station at Oereion, Island of Oesel, off the Gulf of Riga. The statement says:

"A German air squadron, on July 25, attacked and bombarded the Russian aerial station at Oereion, Island of Oesel. Aerial sheds and aerial planes ready for flight were struck. Although heavily shelled by the enemy's torpedo boats and battle planes the German attack was methodically carried out, and all our aircraft returned undamaged."

The Dutch Christian Seamen's Union, says the Overseas News Agency, has endorsed the protest of the Dutch Shipowners' Association and Sailors' Union against the action of the British authorities in seizing Dutch fishing boats, virtually all of which have been taken possession of, according to the news agency.

URGES BRITAIN TO BAR GERMANS AFTER WAR

London Post Tells of Kitchener's Plan to Exclude Them from Empire for 21 Years.

LONDON, Thursday, July 27.—The Morning Post, in its leading editorial article, urges the Government to take drastic steps immediately to prevent the Germans from gaining a foothold, commercial or otherwise, in the British Empire after the war.

The Post declares that Lord Kitchener shortly before his death devised a plan along these lines, which the paper now indorses.

"Lord Kitchener's proposal," says The Post, "was to pass a law that for twenty-one years no German should be allowed to naturalize himself or take up his domicile in the United Kingdom or the British Empire, or to enter into any partnership in any British business or become a shareholder in any British company."

The same article, discussing German submarine activity, says:

"The Germans sometime ago pretended to desist from their submarine policy. The truth is they had no more submarines to carry on the blockade, because our navy had sunk nearly all. When the Germans build more submarines they will try again; but we have faith in the British Navy to account for anything the Germans put on the water or under the water."

PREPARE PROTEST AGAINST BLACKLIST

Continued from Page 1.

Blumenthal, counsel for the association. It was to the effect that "the attitude of England, made known last night, (Tuesday,) that the blacklist order would not be permitted to interfere with neutrals or with existing contracts, was regarded by it as an important concession, but by no means as a satisfactory disposition of the question.

"As it is understood that active negotiations are to be in progress today between the two Governments, the visit of Mr. Blumenthal to Washington for the purpose of having an interview with the President will be deferred for a day or so. However, the resolutions adopted by the association's committee yesterday were forwarded to the President last night, and probably are in his hands this morning. Mr. Blumenthal said that, owing to the turn in the situation occasioned by England's qualification made yesterday, he had written to the President asking whether data concerning individual cases of inconvenience and loss occasioned by the blacklist were desired by the Government in connection with its negotiations, and, if so, he would furnish the same.

"Mr. Blumenthal expressed it as his opinion that, while the Government would exert itself to the utmost to relieve individual citizens and firms from the effect of the blacklist upon request, the chief interest of the Government was to establish the principle that commerce with the United States or emanating from the United States, so long as it is in the hands of American citizens domiciled in the United States, must be left free from interference by any foreign nation. Thus the association's activities in the matter will be devoted to having this fundamental principle recognized."

It was said yesterday that a meeting of the full membership of the association will probably be held early next week.

LIGHTEN BLACKLIST EFFECT.

England Seeks to Remove as Many Names as Possible.

LONDON, July 26.—The Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office declines either to confirm or deny a story printed here today to the effect that New York banks were consulted by the British officials before the blacklist was published.

It is admitted unofficially that it is possible some such steps may have been taken, but the department here directly concerned has no knowledge of such negotiations. Steps already are being taken by the Foreign Trade Department to consult directly with a number of firms on the list in an effort to secure their removal. The Government is anxious to expedite such inquiries, and declares that no obstacles will be placed in the way of any firm desiring to prove its innocence.

It is considered probable by neutral diplomats here that the British Government will make every effort to soften any bad effect the list may have had by direct negotiation with the blacklisted firms in an effort to have them removed, as the Foreign Office has so definitely satisfied itself as to the legality of the blacklist that diplomatic intervention is hardly likely to cause any modification of the act.

It is not expected that the blacklist controversy will assume the form of a protest before the return of Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, who is going to the United States on a vacation. While the theory prevails in Government circles that the act is purely a piece of domestic legislation which can only be corrected with respect to the removal of blacklisted firms individually, a number of neutral diplomats here hold that the act directly affects the comity of nations.

These diplomats cite two treaties in support of their argument—the first between the United States and the Hanseatic republics, providing for reciprocal trade relations between the United States and the republics, the guarantees that no discriminations shall be permitted, and the second, the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of 1815, providing trade facilities for inhabitants and traders of both countries under guarantees that no discriminations shall be allowed.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., which, since the war began has been consulted by the British Government on all Anglo-American relations on which any American bankers have been asked for advice or assistance, declared emphatically last night that the firm had not been consulted in regard to the British blacklist of American firms.

"Not only were we not consulted," he said, "we were not advised that any blacklist was in preparation, nor did we hear of it, directly or indirectly, or by rumor even, until we saw the publication of the fact."

"Have you been asked regarding it since the list was promulgated?" the Morgan partner was asked.

"We have absolutely no official knowledge of it in our relations with the British Government," he replied. "All that we know of it we have read in the papers."

The Morgan partner also said that the firm did not know whether the list was to be modified or extended or whether the British Government proposed to seek advice from bankers here regarding anything in relation to the blacklist.

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What are the chances of having your will contested?

◆

IT is a popular belief that wills are frequently "broken."

Quite the contrary is true. Of the thousands of wills offered for probate in New York City each year, fewer than one in every 200 is denied probate in the Surrogate's Courts.

If you have definite wishes as to who shall receive your property, we suggest that you make your will—with the help of your lawyer.

Then to be sure that your wishes are strictly carried out, we suggest that you name a dependable executor of the Columbia Trust Company's standing.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

LINSINGEN TELLS OF KOVEL ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

rude provisional trenches in swampy ground, their heavy cowhide feet projecting into the water-filled miscalled trenches; but these resting amphibians were either smoking long German pipes, reading, extracting quaint folk melodies from mouth harmonicas, singing, or joshing their less fortunate comrades engaged in piling up mud and molding it into something that might pass for Russian breastworks, the Russians the while peppering them with shrapnel and intermittent rifle fire. Yet all were in the most astonishingly waterproof high spirits I had found on any front.

"They're always like that, always in good spirits, even when it's made hard for them by the weather," von Linsingen said, visibly proud of his troops; and then he again revealed his paternal solicitude for his men. The weather was worrying him far more than the Russians.

"If the rains continue there is danger that intestinal sicknesses will appear. Particularly new, when the new potatoes are coming into use, is the danger of sickness heightened. We experienced the same thing a year ago. Although we have warned the troops against these sanitary dangers the men, particularly after undergoing heavy hardships, like to root around in abandoned potato fields and cook potatoes in their trenches."

A staff officer told me this solicitude for his men was a dominant trait of the Commander in Chief's; that he did not leave the welfare of his men to his subordinates, but very often himself had gone into the trenches, frequently under heavy shell and shrapnel fire, to ask his men what they were getting to eat, whether it was sufficient and tasted good, and also to give good sanitary advice and warnings. As a result, von Linsingen is idolized by his soldiers and staff to a degree which I have found exceeded only by the affection and feeling of his corps for the late General Emmeich, the conqueror of Liége.

Kindly to War Correspondents.

He showed also a very human solicitude for the welfare of correspondents, and of the many German Generals I have been privileged to meet in nearly two years of war was the first to show real enthusiasm and unlimited willingness to let me see anything at his front and as much of it as I wanted.

"It's too bad the weather was so bad, otherwise you could have seen so much more," he remarked almost apologetically, intimating that I must not hold him responsible for bad road conditions. He radiated good nature, however, when a staff officer who had piloted me along the front reported that we could have been sauntering down the Stokhod yet if THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent hadn't given the signal for retreat on the ground of "cold feet."

"You've been able to convince yourself on the spot, then, how things stand with us," he remarked.

Then he again brought up the subject of Volhynia weather as a strategic and tactical factor, saying:

"Everything is under water. I myself was recently at the front before the rain set in, and saw our patrols advance over ground that is now impassable. Where meadows are indicated on my maps there are now swamps."

Our talk turning to Russian reports, and particularly to their enthusiastic claims about prisoners taken, von Linsingen somewhat repressed himself moderately, but with dry humor, and let it be seen that he takes no more stock in Russian victory reports than do the German people. How thoroughly von Linsingen is posted on even slight and insignificant details was indicated by the fact that he knew I had visited the Pinsk sector of his front in February, and the very regiments I had been with, which led him to mention the recent Russian reports that Pinsk had fallen.

"The report of the capture of Pinsk was possibly a Russian typographical error," he smiled. "I don't know how else to explain it, for not a shot has fallen there in many weeks, and a battle at Pinsk is quite impossible. If it isn't a typographical error, this Russian report is quite worth an important dispatch."

Von Linsingen's face slowly lost its expression of good-natured kindliness.

"I'm sorry, but I must say good-bye, for work calls me," he said, with a businesslike, courtly air.

It was the first time he had ever been exposed to an American war correspondential offensive, and he was somewhat taken aback by the final flash of an autograph albuming, wondering what sort of a new confidence game it was sought to put over on him, but when his adjutant whispered to him: "Excellency, the Crown Prince of Bavaria and other army leaders have inscribed their names," von Linsingen capitulated gracefully, and signed in big characters that required no handwriting expert to read out of them super-Rooseveltian vitality, a ruthless offensive spirit, and inflexible iron will power.

As the audience ended, the faint hum of thirty military telegraph instruments was audible from an adjoining building, where later I was permitted to watch how von Linsingen is kept in closest touch with the rest of the world war. According to neaty labelled signs over each instrument, which looked like the keyboard of a miniature piano, each key marked with a letter or number or code sign, there was instant communication with about every worth-while point on the world war map, with direct wires to German Great Headquarters, Austrian Great Headquarters, and even a direct wire to Constantinople.

Personal Details About the Chief.

From Captain P——, the brilliant young intelligence officer of von Linsingen's armies, and other officers I obtained the following symposium of intimate personal details about the big chief:

His guiding military principle is a ruthless offensive—to gain his purpose at any price. He is the incarnation of the German field manual and shows no consideration for anything under any circumstances. "Attack, and then attack again" is the essence of his strategy. "In pursuit," let everything lie wounded and dead, and look at the throat of the enemy." His offensive spirit manifests itself even in defense, as at present in Volhynia, where he is outnumbered four to one by the Russians. "In defense let not a moment pass when you can attack" is a maxim he lives up to.

He is full of healthy optimism, and won't have a pessimist around him. A tireless worker, he gives no rest to his staff, and takes none himself, except occasionally, between 2 and 4 in the afternoon, when, it is whispered, he sometimes nods while reading papers on a reclining chaise longue. He is a typical Prussian, kindly, but outwardly harsh, and purely military. Nothing exists for him except things military. His colossal vitality makes the deepest impression on those associated with him. He is an unassuming gentleman for whom "shy" is too small, and "reserved" too big a word, but the fact remains that he loves to be alone. He eats with his small intimate staff, but on special occasions, such as birthdays, joins the larger staff on a basis of absolute friendliness, and always finds time for the little family affairs and domestic news of his younger men in particular.

His Three Sons All in the Field.

All three of his sons are in the field, one as a brigade adjutant in his own army, the others as a flier Lieutenant and cuirassier Captain. One has a feeling that if von Linsingen could follow his personal inclinations he would be fighting in the first line, bayonet in hand, at the head of his troops. In the trenches he is physically

ENGLAND WILL SEND S. S. M'CLURE HOME

British Home Office Refuses to Let Publisher Stay in the Country.

CALLS HIM A PRO-GERMAN

American Citizens "of Repute" Can Visit Ireland, Says Lord Robert Cecil.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—It developed today that S. S McClure, the New York publisher, who was allowed to disembark from the steamship Philadelphia yesterday after having been detained for twenty-four hours, has been ordered by the authorities to go back to New York when the Philadelphia sails next Saturday. The authorities informed Mr. McClure that his activities in behalf of the German cause, both in his trip to Germany last Winter, after the breakup of the Ford peace party, and in America, made it advisable that he be asked not to remain in England.

Instead of coming to London Mr. McClure went to an inland English resort to remain until Saturday, when he will board the Philadelphia. On the same ship Ambassador Page and his wife will sail on a six weeks' trip home.

LONDON, July 26.—No objection has been raised by the British Government to any proposed visit of certain American citizens of repute to Ireland this season for philanthropic purposes, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, informed Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist Member for North Westmeath, in a reply to a question in the House of Commons today.

In reply to another question by Mr. Ginnell, regarding the refusal of passports to Mrs. James Connolly of Dublin and her daughter, who assert they are American citizens, Lord Robert said passports were granted only to residents of Ireland on the recommendation of the Lord Justices of Ireland, and no such recommendation had been received in this case.

The British authorities yesterday refused permission to land in England from the steamer Philadelphia to Thomas Hughes Kelly of New York, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund; his wife, and his assistant, Joseph Smith, of Lowell, Mass. Previously two members of the Irish Relief Fund, John Gill of New York and John A. Murphy of Buffalo, had arrived in England and were allowed to proceed to Ireland.

London dispatches said the British Government was not disposed to hold up funds contributed by persons in the United States for relief in Ireland, but that certain individuals would not be permitted to enter Ireland.

CALLS McCLURE UNNEUTRAL.

Providence Journal Says He Spread German Propaganda Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—With reference to the deportation of S. S. McClure from Great Britain The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"Mr. McClure has long been suspected by the British authorities of unneutral activities of a most vigorous character, in which work he is charged with having used his American citizenship as a cloak. It is asserted that, taking advantage of the latitude allowed him to pass unmolested between England and Germany, he has given to German officials under the guise of "observations" important and valuable information, and that he has also been responsible for bringing into the United States propaganda moving picture films which have been handed to him by German officials for that purpose.

"As soon as it was ascertained that Mr. McClure was under investigation in England all the German propagandist sheets in this country began to attack him on the trumped-up charge that he had succumbed to British blandishment and was changing the course of The New York Evening Mail from Pro-German to Pro-British leanings. All this material was promptly forwarded to British officials from anonymous sources with the evident intention of clearing Mr. McClure from any suggestion of pro-German activities.

"Mr. McClure was led into his present entanglement by Dr. E. A. Rumely, one of the chief propagandist agents of the German Government in this country, who acted as the dummy in the purchase of The New York Mail from Henry L. Stoddard last year. The real purchaser was Dr. Heinrich Albert, fiscal agent of the German Government in the United States, who put up the money after a futile attempt to raise $2,000,000 by the sale of stock for the creation of a German propagandist daily paper to be published in the English language in New York.

"Owing principally to the very logical opposition of the New York Staats-Zeitung and some leading German-Americans of New York the scheme for establishing a new daily was abandoned and the purchase of The Evening Mail decided on, after an attempt had been made to buy The New York Press from Mr. Munsey.

"Immediately after Dr. Rumely took hold of The Mail, several of the older men on that paper left it, being unable to work in the atmosphere of international intrigue which began to pervade the whole establishment. The United States Secret Service secured possession of evidence showing that Dr. Rumely was using his office as a centre of the German propaganda system in New York. It was into the midst of these conditions that Mr. McClure was induced to enter the service of The Evening Mail and on his recent European trip he was carefully watched by the British authorities.

"They claim to have discovered sufficient evidence to justify their action of this week in ordering Mr. McClure's deportation from England."

TO ASK KELLY'S RELEASE.

British Envoy Promises to Aid Irishman Held at Liverpool.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—As a result of representations made today to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, by Representative John J. Rogers of Massachusetts, the Ambassador said that he would cable to his Government recommending that Thomas Hughes Kelly, treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund in America, and his associate, Joseph Smith, be permitted to land at Liverpool and proceed to Ireland to carry out their mission.

Representative Rogers called at the British Embassy in company with Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State. Mr. Rogers' interest in the matter came mainly from the fact that Smith lives at Lowell in his Congressional district. Kelly is from New York. After listening to what Mr. Rogers and Mr. Polk had to say the Ambassador promised that he would recommend to the British Government that Kelly and Smith be permitted to go to Ireland.

George J. Gillespie of the law firm of Gillespie & O'Connor, 20 Vesey Street, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irish Relief Fund, said yesterday that he had been in conference by telephone with Acting Secretary of State Polk in regard to the British Government's action in ordering the deportation of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hughes Kelly, who arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday on their way to Ireland.

The mission of Mr. Kelly was to distribute about $50,000 which had been contributed toward the relief fund for the families of the victims of the Irish revolt. Mr. Gillespie said that Mr. Polk informed him the State Department had cabled to Ambassador Page with reference to the matter, and that he himself expected to confer during the day with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

"I also had a talk with the British Consul General in New York, Mr. Bayley," said Mr. Gillespie, "and he informed me that it was untrue that any intimation had been made to Mr. Kelly that he would not be permitted to carry out his mission to Ireland. It had been reported that such an intimation had been made."

Mr. Gillespie said that Mr. Kelly is the Treasurer of the organization in this country known as the Friends of Irish Freedom, of which Victor Herbert is the President, and he said that this might be the basis of the action taken by Great Britain in ordering the deportation of Mr. Kelly. Mr. Gillespie added that Mr. Kelly had never been a propagandist.

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MAY ORDER AN INQUIRY.

Page Will Probably Be Asked to Investigate Exclusion of Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — No report on the exclusion of S. S. McClure, the New York publisher, had reached the State Department today. Acting Secretary Polk said he had heard nothing about the case since the announcement yesterday that Mr. McClure, after being detained, had been released on representations by Ambassador Page.

Detention at Liverpool, under a deportation order of Eugene Hughes Kelly of New York, treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund; Mrs. Kelly and Joseph Smith, was reported to the State Department today by Ambassador Page at London. They were at a Liverpool hotel, awaiting the sailing of the American liner Philadelphia.

Acting Secretary Polk said the department probably would have Ambassador Page inquire why the Americans were excluded. He said the object of Mr. Kelly's visit, distribution in Ireland of relief funds approximating $50,000, had been explained in detail personally by Mr. Kelly at the British Embassy and State Department before he sailed. Mr. Kelly also procured a letter of identification and introduction from the department.

McCLURE PEACE ENVOY.

His Mission was to Visit Both Belligerents, Says Dr. Rumely.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 26.—E. A. Rumely, Vice President and Secretary of the Mail and Express Company, publishers of The Evening Mail, of which S. S. McClure is editor, said at his home here tonight that Mr. McClure was on a peace mission which was to have taken him to both groups of belligerents.

"I do not know whether the idea which inspired the publisher was his own or that of a group," Mr. Rumely said. "He had in mind a scheme for promoting peace, but it may not have originated with him. I know nothing about the developments that have just taken place in England except what I have seen in the newspapers."

GERMANY ENLARGES LIST OF CONTRABAND

Many Articles Added in Retaliatory Revision of Prize Court Regulations.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—The Government today published a revision of the prize court regulations, made in retaliation for departures by the Entente Allies from the London Declaration.

The revision extends the absolute contraband list to many articles which previously had not been considered contraband.

The new regulations are much more rigorous than the old. The absolute contraband list contains 39 entries, as compared with 11 in previous lists. Many things hitherto expressly declared exempt from seizure are now made absolute contraband.

The most striking addition to the new list is "All saleable securities and commercial paper." The following articles also appear: Machines and machine tools, turning lathes, wire, mineral oils, many metallic and chemical products, especially chemicals for producing poisonous gases, cotton and other textile raw materials, yarns, rubber and raw hides.

Gold, silver and paper money, aeroplanes and parts of aeroplanes, barbed wire, wire shears, binoculars, chronometers and nautical and artillery instruments are transferred from the relative to the absolute contraband list.

The general provisions for determining whether cargoes are subject to seizure have also been made much more rigid, in accordance with Great Britain's recent changes. Enemy destination will be assumed, without regard to the port for which a ship is proceeding, when consigned, first, to hostile authorities or an agent thereof; second, to order, or to a person not mentioned in the manifest, or to a person living in a hostile country, or who has delivered contraband goods to an enemy or his agents during the present war.

GERMANS EXPLAIN FINE ON BRUSSELS

Only the Conduct of City Officials Prevented a Heavier Penalty Than 5,000,000 Marks.

LONDON, Thursday, July 27.—Germany's notification that a fine of 5,000,000 marks had been imposed on Brussels as punishment for the demonstration held on the Belgian national anniversary last Friday was contained in the following letter addressed by Lieut. Gen. Hut, Governor of Brussels, to the Mayor of that city, according to The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent:

"Having regard for the circumstances under which the Belgian lives at the moment, the Governor General held the opinion that the serious population would give up of its own accord openly celebrating the national feast day. Notwithstanding that opinion and in view of the experiences of last year, he issued regulations with the object of stopping any demonstration by frivolous or disturbing elements. Further, the Brussels municipal authorities, in a loyal, sensible, and thorough manner, supported the regulations of the German authorities, so that, until evening of the feast day, unhappy circumstances were avoided, although the thoughtless part of the population had tried to excite the citizens by the distribution of pamphlets urging them not to obey the regulation.

"The German police did not interfere on seeing the people wearing green ribbons, as public order was not disturbed, but in the evening, when Cardinal Mercier rode through the town in an automobile, demonstrations occurred which were directly contrary to the commands of the German authorities and which had the character of exciting the people to rebellion or foolish deeds. No occupying power would bear a similar challenge. I therefore proposed to the Governor General to fine the community. The Governor accepted the proposal and imposed a fine of 5,000,000 marks. The Governor remarked: "It is only in consideration of the loyal cooperation of the municipal authorities in preserving order that the fine laid is so moderate."

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ASQUITH OPENS WAY FOR IRISH DEBATE

Sets Next Monday for Arguments on the Government's Stand Toward Home Rule.

HEALY ASSAILS SAMUEL

Charges That the Home Secretary's Acts Started the Sinn Fein Movement.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Premier Asquith announced that he would give Monday next for discussion of the motion on Ireland to be moved by John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo. The motion follows:

"In view of the announcement of the Government that they do not intend to produce the long-promised bill to settle the Government of Ireland, it is vitally necessary and urgent that the Government should immediately disclose their plans for the future government of Ireland during the continuance of the war."

An exciting scene, indicative of the strong feeling which prevails among the Irish members, took place in the House tonight when Timothy Healy charged the Government with arresting 2,000 innocent persons in the course of the Irish rebellion and treating them with a cruelty and ferocity which even Germany had not shown in Belgium. The Home Secretary, he added, by his administration, had started the Sinn Fein organization in Ireland, and, therefore, was the father of the movement.

The Speaker here called Healy to order for irrelevance, but did not refuse the request of Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, for permission to reply to the charges made by Healy. Secretary Samuel characterized Healy's charges as utterly unfounded and denied vigorously that prisoners had been ill-treated or placed in solitary confinement as alleged. The Home Secretary said he would leave the House to judge the value of Healy's allegations.

John Dillon and other Irish members severely criticised the Irish administration in connection with the rebellion, complaining against the arrest of innocent persons and the continuance of the military régime.

Secretary Samuel, in a general defense of the Government, contended that the rebellion was not a pardonable eccentricity, but a grave crime against society, and that the country ought to be grateful to General Maxwell for undertaking his difficult task of quelling the disorder. Doubtless many innocent persons had suffered, he said, but he repudiated on behalf of the military any bloodthirsty desire to kill for sake of killing.

Mr. Samuel said the sifting of the evidence had proved the enormous difficulty of obtaining reliable facts, and that, therefore, it was not proposed to hold any further inquires into the deaths resulting from the rebellion. Eighty-two women had been released from confinement, the Secretary added, and only two women were now under arrest. A large number of men had been liberated under the recommendation of the advisory committee on the ground that they were dupes of their leaders, and this, the Secretary concluded, left very few persons still detained.

The breakdown of the Irish settlement does not in any way injure the cause of Home Rule nor indicate any change in the attitude of the Government toward the Irish question, according to Sir Horace Plunkett, who for many years has been occupied with Irish agricultural and congestion problems, and probably possesses as broad a knowledge of Irish affairs as does any man. He has always held aloof from party politics and enjoys general popularity in all sections.

"The Government was anxious to seize the opportunity for an agreement between Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond to put the Home Rule act into immediate effect," he said today, "but before doing so it felt bound to ascertain the real sentiment of the Irish people, which proved more unfriendly toward the scheme than either the Government or its Irish advisers had expected.

"Home rule at the end of the war is perfectly secure, and the large measure of agreement reached between Carson and Redmond will doubtless be utilized to improve the terms of the ultimate settlement. Talk about 'dashing the cup of freedom from the lips of Erin' is sheer nonsense. It is, however, true that some of the contents of the cup were not to her taste, and she very sensibly prefers to wait."

Sir Horace, who has been ill for several days, is rapidly recovering.

MAY PUT CASEMENT TO DEATH IN PUBLIC

Ancient Law Still on the Statute Books—Nationalists Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The London Daily Chronicle says that an act of 1868 abolishing executions in public applied only to persons convicted of murder. It points out, therefore, that unless an amending act is passed, Sir Roger Casement, if the death sentence holds, will have to be executed in public.

A deputation of Nationalist members of Parliament, headed by Arthur Lynch, waited on the Prime Minister yesterday at the House of Commons to present a petition, signed by thirty-nine members of the party, asking on the grounds of public policy for a reprieve for Casement.

Premier Asquith in reply assured the deputation that full consideration would be given to all the circumstances of the case.

U-BOAT CLEARS FOR DASH TO SEA

Continued from Page 1.

poned. Asked whether the Deutschland would sail tomorrow, the Consul said the submarine might be here another week.

OUR WARSHIPS AT CAPES ENFORCE NEUTRALITY

Navy Department Acts Quickly Following a British Cruiser's Venture Inside Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—As a result of a British cruiser's visit under cover of darkness inside the three-mile limit of United States territorial jurisdiction at the Capes of Virginia, the Secretary of the Navy today directed that the armored cruiser North Carolina and three torpedo boat destroyers should be stationed in the immediate vicinity of the sea buoy off Cape Henry for temporary "neutrality duty."

Aircraft were assigned to the destroyers for scouting work. The Navy Department did not attempt to conceal that the four vessels were to be stationed off the Virginia Capes on account of the visit of the British warship. In fact, the announcement appeared on the same mimeographed sheet that contained the text of a telegraphic report from the commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard about the mysterious action of the belligerent cruiser.

Whether the matter will become a diplomatic incident has not yet appeared, but some officials are irritated. In their opinion the purpose of the British cruiser that came within the territorial waters of the United States during the night was to look for the German submarine Deutschland. That the Government accepted this opinion was indicated by the decision to place four American warcraft on guard near the point where the Deutschland would leave Chesapeake Bay to pass into the open sea. The purpose of these guard ships is to prevent violation of the neutrality laws that would come from an attack on the Deutschland within territorial waters by a British ship of war.

The official statement of the Navy Department in the matter was as follows:

The following is quoted from a report received from the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.:

The commanding officer of the Louisiana reports that about 2:30 A. M., the 25th, while he was at anchor in Lynnhaven Bay and using his searchlights and signal lights and otherwise indicating that he was a man-of-war, he was passed by a vessel that was barely discernible, excepting for two man-of-war lights displayed aft. As this vessel passed the Louisiana she made the signal which read "English cruiser." The vessel was then standing apparently up the channel toward Hampton Roads. The lights disappeared soon after the signal was made and nothing further was seen of her, though the Louisiana kept a bright lookout for her.

The North Carolina, with three destroyers, was sent out today to exercise on the southern drill grounds, and in the immediate vicinity of the sea buoy off Cape Henry, with air craft in connection with the destroyers, and will temporarily also be engaged in neutrality duty.

Opinion is divided as to whether the Government should take diplomatic notice of the visit of the British warship. When Secretary Daniels, who did not commit himself, was questioned today by newspaper men as to international or other questions involved in the incident, he requested Captain Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who was present, to answer the questions.

Captain McLean said that there was no violation of international law or of privilege in the action of the British cruiser. Some nations, he said, required belligerent war vessels to report when they came within territorial waters, but there was no such requirement on the part of the United States.

NAVY PATROL STARTS DUTY.

Steam Outside Capes While Defense Argument Is Cited.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 26.—Determined to prevent a repetition of the intrusion into United States territorial waters of a foreign war vessel such as entered this port unannounced and unexplained in the darkness of yesterday morning, the Navy Department today sent the cruiser North Carolina and a convoy of torpedo boat destroyers beyond the Virginia Capes with orders to maintain a ceaseless neutrality patrol.

Naval officers interviewed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard this afternoon were found to be outspoken in condemning the unprecedented coming of the British cruiser.

"A piece of impudence," was the way one of the highest officers stationed there characterized the event, while one of those who viewed the venture of the cruiser with his own eyes from the bridge of the Louisiana said:

"There is no precedent in custom for such a visit from a war vessel. The cruiser didn't anchor here; it deliberately came in and patroled in American inland waters."

"It's just like prowling around in a neighbor's back yard at night, and slipping out again without telling him why you came," a third officer said.

Naval officers here asserted further that the unannounced coming of the fighting craft, while innocent in itself, proved their oft-repeated contention that Norfolk is "practically an undefended port," and should furnish to the whole country a vivid lesson in the meaning of American unpreparedness.

German sympathizers here were hugely delighted at the result of the cruiser's unusual visit. They think the vessel accomplished nothing by coming in and that the neutrality watch promptly established by this Government will operate to hamper the Allied patrol which is lying in wait for either of the German submersible freighters, the Deutschland or Bremen.

Those who hope for the escape of the Deutschland despite the elaborate preparations made for her reception outside the capes by Germany's allied enemies, regarded the establishment of the official neutrality watch just a few hours before the Deutschland got her clearance papers at Baltimore as a particularly good omen.

Captain Koenig has maintained from the first that his submersible freighter is safe unless an enemy ship should molest her inside territorial waters. An officer who saw the Englishman come in and nose about the harbor was asked why the Louisiana failed to insist upon some explanation from the visitor.

"The Louisiana was not on patrol," he explained, "and hence had no orders permitting her to act. The commandant of the navy yard could do nothing after he was notified, because he has no command over ships afloat."

Efforts during the early part of the day to minimize the importance of the incident and even to cast doubt upon its veracity, which were noted in Administration circles at Washington, aroused great interest among naval men at Portsmouth. Several of them let it be known that they regarded the possibility of such an entrance as being a direct reflection upon the efficiency of the Navy Department, which alone, they maintained, could give the necessary orders for guarding American ports. There were some among them, however, who disagreed with the majority, and said harbor patrols in times of peace would be totally uncalled for.

The North Carolina, trailed by three destroyers, steamed out of the navy yard at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, headed for the Capes. The warships sped about fifteen miles beyond Cape Henry Light and some twelve miles beyond the territorial limit. There they hugged the vicinity of a British cruiser, probably the one that entered this port. The North Carolina idled lazily, while the three destroyers scuttled vigilantly about.

It was learned today that there were five officers on the bridge of the Louisiana when the cruiser was sighted. One of them was Commander Phelps. With their night glasses the group plainly made out the lines of the cruiser, and were even able to see her open gun ports.

She had come in close to the Cape Henry Light, following the path into the harbor taken by the Louisiana. The collier Neptune, coming in behind, observed her, too. She carried the two lights at each end of her yardarm known as the "blinker system," whereby warships signal, using a key on the bridge to spell out the Continental code with the lights.

It was with this that the visitor spelled out the fact that she was a British warship, though she didn't give her name.

Further questioning today led to the discovery that the alien's exact position when she was observed was a mile or two inside the tail of the horseshoe outlined by the channel markings between Cape Henry and Thimble Shoal. In this position she could not have been observed from the signal station at Fortress Monroe.

It developed today that the two pilot boats which cruise about near the lighthouse waiting for calls from merchant vessels for their services chanced to be steaming out to sea directly away from the channel when the Louisiana and the Britisher came in. They "had their backs turned," and so didn't see either ship. The cruiser stayed only about an hour, so that in the darkness she was able to pass out again without being seen from the observatory. It is believed, too, that she extinguished even her sailing lights as she left the port.

Men at the Portsmouth yard spent many hours today trying to satisfy themselves as to why she came in at all. The nearest thing to an explanation they were able to reach was the supposition that, while British merchantmen could bring out to her information as to what had happened before they left port, they could not send word of what had occurred within an hour or two at Baltimore, where the Deutschland still lay at her dock. Neutrality regulations, enforced by censors, of course, make it impossible for the patrolling cruisers to get such information at sea over their aerials. So she may have slipped inside, they think, in order to communicate with some innocent-looking craft lagging inside the light and, perhaps, stationed there as an outpost of the allied patrol.

WARSHIPS OFF BEAUFORT.

Allied Cruiser Is Believed to Be Watching for the Bremen.

BEAUFORT, N. C., July 26.—At least one cruiser of the allied powers was believed to be standing off Beaufort Inlet tonight. The keeper of the Fort Macon Coast Guard Station reported that a strange warship was in sight off the inlet throughout the afternoon. The vessel, according to the keeper, cruised back and forth, about ten miles at sea, until just before dark, when it disappeared.

MAY GO TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Official Sure the Bremen Will Not Land in United States.

Shipping circles were stirred late yesterday afternoon by a report that the German submarine Bremen had eluded the British cruisers outside Fire Island and had anchored off Stapleton. The report reached the motion picture and photograph agencies in a few moments and operators were rushing to Staten Island. Inquiries by telephone to the navy yard elicited the information that no news had been received from the torpedo boat destroyers on duty at Quarantine of the arrival of the Bremen, and after half an hour had elapsed it was found by members of the Maritime Exchange that the rumor was a false alarm.

An official, who appeared to be well-informed as to the movements of the Bremen, said it was more than probable that the Bremen would emerge at some port in South America instead of the United States. He added that he knew the name of the port, but did not wish to make it public, as it might excite the inhabitants too much and cause complications.

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BRITISH DENY U-BOAT TORPEDOED A WARSHIP

Berlin Says a Dreadnought Was Hit Twice Off the Orkney Islands on July 20.

BERLIN, July 26, (via Sayville.)—A German submarine attacked a British dreadnought off the Orkney Islands on July 20 and obtained two hits with torpedoes, the German Admiralty announced today. The Admiralty statement says:

"A German submarine, on July 20, off the British naval base of Scalpa Flow, Orkney Islands, attacked a British dreadnought and obtained two torpedo hits."

LONDON, July 26.—With reference to the German statement that a submarine had torpedoed a British dreadnought off the Orkney Islands July 20, the British Admiralty today reported that the actual facts were as follows:

"A small auxiliary off the north of Scotland was attacked by an enemy submarine on the date mentioned. She was not hit."

BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Olive, 2,396-Ton Vessel, Reported Lost by Lloyd's.

LONDON, July 26.—An Algiers dispatch to Lloyd's says that the British steamer Olive has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

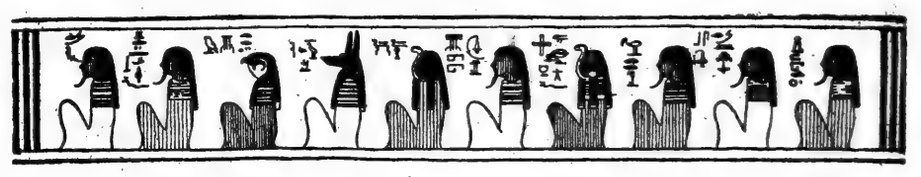
The Olive was a steamer of 2,396 tons. Her recent movements have not been reported.

WAR INVESTIGATION COMMISSIONS NAMED

Baron Hamilton Heads That on Mesopotamia Campaign, Earl Cromer on Dardanelles.

LONDON, July 26.—Separate commissions will investigate the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles campaigns. The Mesopotamia commission is composed of Baron Hamilton of Dalzell, Chairman; the Earl of Donoughmore; Lord Hugh Cecil, member of Parliament for Oxford University; Sir Archibald Williamson, M. P. for Elgin and Nairn, and John Hodge, M. P. for the Gorton Division of Lancashire.

The composition of the Dardanelles commission follows: Earl Cromer, Chairman; Andrew Fisher, Australian High Commissioner in London; Thomas Mackenzie, the New Zealand High Commissioner in London; Sir Frederick Cawley, member of Parliament for the Prestwich Division of Lancashire; James A. Clyde, M. P. for the West Division of Edinburgh, and Stephen L. Gwynn, M. P. for Galway City.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RETURN OF MILITIA MAY BE EXPEDITED

Washington Officials Think It May Come Within Two or Three Months.

DEPENDS ON NEGOTIATIONS

President Wilson Sends a Letter to a Mother About Her Son's Border Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Major Gen. O'Ryan's statement at McAllen, Texas, yesterday that the New York State troops on the Mexican border probably would stay there well into 1917 is not borne out by Government officials here. It is too early, in the opinion of these officials, to say how long the State troops will be kept on border service, and they are inclined to the view that unless there is a recurrence of the critical aspect of the Mexican situation the National Guard organizations will not remain in the Federal service for more than three months longer.

As the matter was viewed today by those who had their attention called to the statement of the commanding officer of the New York National Guard, decision as to when the State troops shall be withdrawn from the border will depend mainly on the outcome of the negotiations for the adjustment of the differences that grew out of the Villista raid at Columbus. Until these negotiations end, fruitlessly or otherwise, nobody, it was said, would be in a position to make any definite prediction as to the length of time the State troops will be kept under the command of the President.

Should these negotiations result in an arrangement for the withdrawal of General Pershing's expedition from Mexican territory and a joint border patrol by Mexican and American troops, the State organizations probably would be sent to their home stations and mustered out, it was asserted.

Favorable Result Expected.

While the diplomatic negotiations appear to be dragging, opinion is strong that they will result in a definite agreement that will enable this Government to reduce its armed forces along the border. The Mexican Government has expressed itself formally as in favor of the appointment of a joint commission to adjust the differences and the United States has assented to the principle of the commission form of settlement, coupled with the proviso that the commissioner must be empowered to deal with all issues between the two Governments and to make an agreement that will provide for the rehabilitation of Mexico.

Not long ago one of the highest officials of the Government, who would have a major part in determining how long the State troops should remain in Mexico, expressed the opinion that if the status of American-Mexican relations did not change the National Guard organizations would be recalled from the border in about two months. Today the opinion of officials coincided rather generally with this view. Some officials thought that the troops might be withdrawn from the border in two months, but would be retained in the Federal service for a month after they reached their home stations.

General O'Ryan was represented as having said yesterday at McAllen that the reason for the predicted long stay of the guardsmen on the border was to make them into first line soldiers. President Wilson today wrote a letter to the mother of an Indiana guardsman, in which he said that the National Guard was being kept on the border not to drill, but to protect the country.

The fact that the Senate today adopted an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill providing for taking the votes of guardsmen on the border next November has been cited as a reason for believing that the State troops would be kept at border points for a long time. As Congress expects to adjourn in a month or so the action of the Senate was merely precautionary.

Another circumstance cited to show that the Government would retain the National Guard in its service for a considerable period was that the Quartermaster's Department of the army is preparing Winter clothing for the border patrol. This also, it was said, was a necessary measure of precaution, but was not the result of any decision to keep the National Guard on border duty through the Winter months.

Recruiting as a Factor.

Nothing has come from the White House or the War Department to indicate that the Administration favored keeping the State troops in the Federal service for any great length of time. The desire appears to be, judged by views of officials, to let the members of the National Guard return to their homes at the earliest possible moment. Pending a decision in this connection, efforts will be made to recruit the regular army to the increased strength authorized by the Army Reorganization act, and, if recruiting progresses favorably, the necessity of retaining the National Guard in the Federal service will cease to exist, unless there should be war between the United States and Mexico.

President Wilson's letter, in which he said that the National Guard was not being kept on the border for drill, but to protect the country, was written in answer to a letter from Mrs. Henry Smith of Winamac, Ind., whose son is a guardsman. She had addressed her letter directly to the President, and Mr. Wilson adopted the unusual course of answering it personally. The White House gave out the letter of the President for publication in order that it might answer questions in the minds of many people similar to those which the Indiana mother put to the President:

The White House, July 26, 1916.

My Dear Madam: Your letter of July 23 distresses me a good deal, because it shows that you have not been correctly informed as to the purpose of having the National Guard at the border. It is not for the purpose of drill, but for the purpose of protecting the country. The service the men are performing there is an honor to them and a necessity to the United States. I cannot believe that the men in the National Guard would wish to be excused from it, or would lose heart because of the discomforts and inconveniences of the service.

The War Department has the camps on the border under the most careful inspection, and is using every means known to make them sanitary and safe against disease. The health record of the men on the border, both regulars and the National Guardsmen, is exceptionally good.

I would not have you think that I do not sympathize with your distress in the absence of your son, but I beg that you will take these larger matters into consideration. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mrs. Henry Smith, Winamac, Ind.

Army Bill Up in Senate.

In the Senate today, when the Army Appropriation bill was being considered, Senator Underwood made a speech, declaring that the country had gone "war mad" under the influence of hysterical conditions resulting from the war in Europe.

"I will stop here," said the Alabama Senator, "and I will go no further."

The Senate almost unanimously voted to repeal the clause in the Army Reorganization act by which a minor, 18 years old, might enlist against the consent of his parents or guardian. This amendment was proposed by Senator La Follette. The debate revealed that many Senators have received hundreds of letters from parents appealing for the release of their sons who were drafted as members of the National Guard into Federal service.

Several radical amendments to the Army bill were adopted, as a result of which, if the House concurs, the National Guardsmen on the border will be permitted to vote next November if they are there, and will receive extra pay for foreign service, while minors enlisted or drafted into the Federal service without the consent of their parents or guardians will be honorably discharged.

Little debate occurred on the proposition made by Senator Reed to allow the National Guardsmen to vote at the Presidential election. Senator Works made the charge that the National Guard had been mobilized purely as a political scheme to make the country think that President Wilson had kept the United States out of war. He urged that there was no condition of hostility on the part of Mexican bandits that had not existed for many months and that the regular army had taken care of all the trouble that had occurred in very good shape. Senator Reed replied that the mobilization of the National Guard was done entirely in good faith, and as a matter of actual necessity. The Senate adopted the Reed amendment providing that the guardsmen may vote in their respective organizations on the border.

Senator Reed also offered the amendment giving the National Guardsmen on duty along the border the foreign pay provided in the army pay act of 1908 for troops in foreign service, which gives the enlisted men an increase of 20 per cent. and the officers an increase of 10 per cent. This amendment was adopted without much debate. It was made to cover the regular troops along the border, also, whether they had seen service in Mexico or not.

PAY PLEDGES BROKEN, GUARDSMEN ASSERT

Commander of the Twelfth Says System Is Unjust to Employer and Employe.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 26.—Following Major Gen. O'Ryan's statement yesterday that the New York troops would be along the border until 1917, and the reports by men in the Twelfth Regiment that some large corporations, including a motor car company, had failed in their promises to pay wages to their guardsmen employes, Colonel Gordon Johnston, who was an aid on the staff of General Wood before becoming commander of the New York regiment, today spoke of the injustice done to both employer and guardsmen under the militia system, and expressed belief that universal service would remove many of the problems brought up by the border concentration.

Regarding one company alleged to have violated its pledge, Colonel Johnston said:

"I have no doubt of the patriotism of the officials of the motor car company whom I know. It is hard for me to believe that they could be guilty of failing to make good the promises set forth in their advertisements in newspapers a few weeks ago. The company used the Twelfth Regiment Armory to train their men for the preparedness parade as well as for other events.

"However," he continued, "I don't believe in this system that taxes the patriotic business man and gives unfair advantage to a competitor with fewer or perhaps no men in the National Guard. It is neither right nor democratic, and I do not believe in its justice either to the employer or to the man who goes away to fight. The State has at least 100,000 able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 23 who might have been used for this service. The American people are shying from the draft, but this New York division, for instance, was drafted by order of the Governor and of the President. That may be an unpleasant phase, but the moral compulsion on the man in the guard was greater than any physical compulsion that could have been put upon him.

"The natural dread of being accused of having a 'yellow streak' got behind men who morally should not have started for the front, men who should have stayed at home to take care of their families and business. To many of the men the cost and sacrifice are out of proportion to the obligation resting upon them and to their actual military value."

About 150 members of the Twelfth Regiment have applied to Colonel Johnston for furloughs, so they may return to their families. Several of the men had received notice from their employers that their pay had either been discontinued or that they could draw pay for a few weeks and no more.

Corporal Charles Nelson, Company L, Twelfth Regiment, who was a mechanic employed by a company in New York for fifteen years, received a letter from his wife today in which she begged him to return home. She said she had been unable to draw his pay. Private Edward Sliney, also of Company L, and employed by the same company as Nelson, received a letter from his foreman to the effect that he would receive two weeks' pay and no more. Nicholas Farrell, a musician, also received a letter from his wife today asking him to return home at once. He is employed by the company for which Nelson and Sliney worked.

Captain W. O. Richardson of Battery F, Second Field Artillery, said that none of the men in his company had made applications for a furlough because they knew that he would not approve it unless the case was very urgent.

Several employers in New York have written to the Colonel of the Seventy-first asking him whether their men were really at work with the regiment and on the border doing their duty as soldiers.

WILSON JOINS FIGHT TO PASS NAVY BILL

Invites the House Committee to Conference Today and Will Urge Senate's Program.

INSISTS ON 16 CAPITAL SHIPS

Particularly Anxious for Four Dreadnaughts and Four Battle Cruisers This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Reflecting the deep interest of the Administration in the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, the President expressed a desire today to confer with members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Members of the committee, at the request of the President, will go to the White House tomorrow to discuss the forthcoming conference agreement on the bill.

Both Democratic and Republican members will see the President, and the fate of the naval budget probably will be decided at tomorrow's conference.

It is now well understood that the President desires the House to accept the large building program proposed by the Senate. He is expected to so inform members of the House Committee tomorrow. Republican members of the House are expected to fall into line without ado, since they attempted to recommit the naval budget in the House and instruct the committee to bring in an ambitious building program. The "small navy" Democrats are still making plans for an opposition campaign when the conference report is presented. The White House conference, however, is expected to check much of the opposition.

The President will urge the House Committee to support the bill as it now stands, with all the increases added in the Senate. The bill is ready for conference between the two houses for adjustment of differences. It is said that the portion the President particularly wants to stand is the building program, including the four dreadnaughts and the four battle cruisers. There are indications that the House managers want to reduce the Senate increases, but the President hopes to convince them of the wisdom of the Senate bill.

ACCUSE GUARDS OF ATTACK.

Chauffeur Makes Complaint and Stotesbury Starts Inquiry.

CAMP WHITMAN, N. Y., July 26.—Investigations were begun today by Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury and the District Attrney of Dutchess County of the charge made by Jacob Cantor of Poughkeepsie, owner of a sight seeing automobile, that he was assaulted near Stormville last night by guardsmen from Camp Whitman.

Cantor declared in his complaint to the Sheriff, which was filed with Brig. Gen. John B. Eddy, camp commander, that while on his way from Stormville with several soldiers they attacked him when he refused to drive them to Poughkeepsie. He was painfully injured and was taken to a hospital. The soldiers are said to have driven the machine to Poughkeepsie and returned to camp early today. The automobile, considerably damaged, was found in a field about two miles from camp. General Stotesbury tonight ordered the arrest of any guardsmen found a mile from camp without a pass.

Private Clarence Burdick of Buffalo, a member of the Third Field Artillery, was arrested here today and taken to Poughkeepsie on a charge of having attacked a 14-year-old girl near the camp last Saturday. He was held under $500 bail. It was reported that other arrests are expected in the case.

47TH CAMPS IN MUD.

Brooklyn Regiment Supperless on March from Peekskill.

At the end of the first day of their march to the city from their camp at Peekskill the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn was forced to camp last night in the mud and in a torrent of rain at Oscewana, about nine and a half miles this side of Peekskill, practically without food since early morning.

The regiment was supposed to leave Peekskill at 8 o'clock, but did not get away until after 11. Before they left the men were given one roast beef sandwich apiece. The supply wagons, well in the rear, were left behind in the heavy mud and the men were forced to pitch camp in a site chosen the previous day, practically supperless. The only food available was a few cold sides of beef, which could not be cooked on account of the lack of dry wood.

The spirit of the men was cheerful. Pulling green apples from the trees as they passed, they sang snatches of ragtime and played mouth organs most of the way. With the same cheerfulness they made the best of their rainsoaked and muddy camp site.

1,500 A WEEK SEEK RELEASE.

Wives and Relatives of Guardsmen Make Most of Them.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 26.—Applications for release from service of guardsmen with persons dependent on them are pouring into army headquarters at Fort Sam Houston at the rate of 1,500 a week. Several hundred men already have been released. The vast majority of the applications are not from the guardsmen themselves, but from wives, mothers, and sisters, to Congressmen. Twenty-five releases were signed this morning.

HEALEY NOT CONSUMPTIVE.

No Trace of Lung Trouble, Family Physician Says.

Mrs. James R. Healey said yesterday at her home, 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, that she could not believe that her son, Clinton O. Healey, had died of pulmonary tuberculosis and the other diseases which the medical authorities on the Mexican border gave as the cause of the death of the young National Guardsman. His health had always been of the best, she said, and he passed his physical examination for admission to the Twenty-third Regiment in December with an excellent grade.

"When Clinton came home after the army officers had examined him preparatory to leaving for the border," Mrs. Healey said, "he was much pleased with the showing he had made, saying that the doctors had told him his heart and lungs were sound as a dollar. The last time he had a doctor was a year ago last spring, when he had indigestion with some indications of slight bronchial trouble."

Dr. Charles H. Hall, 2,933 West Sixteenth Street, Coney Island, who treated the young man at that time, said yesterday that he had been an unusually healthy boy.

"At Mrs. Healey's suggestion," Dr. Hall said, "I went over the boy's lungs, and there was not at that time the slightest indication of lung trouble."

Healey died at Pharr, Texas, on July 15 of illnesses at first described as heat exhaustion and gastric enteritis, and later diagnosed after an autopsy as pulmonary tuberculosis.

A letter published in a Philadelphia newspaper on Sunday charged that the guardsman's death was due to neglect on the part of the army medical authorities, and alleged further that general health conditions in camp were very bad.

CAR STRIKERS' RAID STOPS BRONX LINES

Continued from Page 1.

got in touch with private detective agencies and until late in the afternoon there was a continual procession to the barn of automobiles filled with detectives and strikebreakers. As fast as these arrived the men were either placed in charge of the cars, or stationed about the company's property to guard it against damage.

The Mayor's Order.

Inspector Schmittberger told the company that he was willing to furnish as many policemen as were needed to patrol the streets where strikers were likely to congregate, but that he was forbidden to let his men ride on the cars by an order issued by the Mayor.

Nearly 400 policemen were finally detailed to strike duty, most of them being stationed in the streets approaching the barns of the company at 218th Street and Broadway and 176th Street and Boston Road. But despite the precautions the company was only able to run about one-fourth of its cars on the Kingsbridge division up to 8 o'clock, when the order to quit running altogether went into effect. Hundreds of persons going to work were delayed in reaching their places of employment. Many walked to the Kingsbridge Avenue station of the New York Central's Putnam division, where they boarded trains to 155th Street. Persons living in the Williamsbridge and Woodlawn sections patronized the Harlem division of the New York Central.

When the afternoon rush began it was almost impossible to find a car moving out of the Harlem River terminals from the East River to Spuyten Duyvil. Intermittent service was maintained on the eastern division running to Pelham and West Farms and Boston Road sections, but from Jerome Avenue to the Hudson River no cars were to be had. Jitney buses, auto trucks, and ramshackle coaches were pressed into service on some of the streets and their owners reaped a harvest. Shop girls and factory workers who had only 5 cents with them to pay their usual carfare home had to brave the drizzle and go to their homes on foot.

Hundreds Were Stranded.

Hundreds of persons, who had gone to City Island for the day were unable to find conveyances when the cars stopped running at 8 o'clock, and many of them were compelled to spend the night there. Persons living in City Island had to walk from the New Haven station or pay the high charges demanded by taxicabs and buses to reach their homes.

About 600 motormen and conductors employed by the Union Railway on the West Farms line attended a meeting last night in Courtlandt Casino, 151st Street and Courtlandt Avenue. W. D. Mahon, International President of the union, will arrive in the city today from Detroit, it was said, to take charge of the strike.

Six strikers were arrested on charges of hindering the operation of cars and interfering with policemen in the performance of their duty. Five of them were arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in Night Court and four were discharged. John Redden of 861 East 178th Street, a motorman, was fined $5 for interfering with Detective John Blagge of the Bronx Branch Detective Bureau while he was making an arrest. Magistrate Nolan announced that he would impose workhouse sentences on persons convicted of damaging the property of the Union Railway.

ENGLAND TO ADMIT RELIEF FOR POLAND

Willing to Pass Food for Civilians in Areas Held by the Teutonic Armies

UNDER NEUTRAL CONTROL

President Wilson, Who Wrote to All Belligerents of Plan, Is to Appoint Commission.

LONDON, July 26.—Great Britain will consent to the admission of food in the areas occupied by the armies of the Central Powers under the supervision of a neutral commission appointed by President Wilson. This will cause surprise in relief circles which have been working hard to procure some form of relief for Poland, as the belief had become general that the negotiations between the Entente Powers and Germany had reached an impasse which offered no hope of agreement.

The full details of the British offer will be sent to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, in the form of a letter for transmission to President Wilson. Therefore, they cannot be disclosed until the letter has been received in Washington. But the general nature of the plan as outlined at the British Foreign Office will give the Wilson commission a chance to work with the support and approval of the Entente Powers in provisioning the occupied areas, provided the Austro-Germans take no more native food supplies from these districts.

On account of its cordial relations and semi-official standing in the various belligerent countries it is considered here that President Wilson is likely to request the Hoover Commission to undertake the work if the proffered plan meets with favor in Germany. This commission already has fully investigated the needs of the civilian populations in the areas affected, and stands ready to use its existing machinery for additional relief work.

Since it is practically impossible to procure shipping to bring food from America before the harvest becomes available, it is likely that the commission will borrow the existing supplies of food from neutral European countries with the undertaking to replace these with overseas supplies.

Shipping will present the greatest problem in such a vast relief work, as the commission now is able only to procure tonnage to supply 70 per cent. of the demand in Belgium and France. The commission probably will endeavor to revive the plan to procure interned German shipping for the work.

Belgium is not affected by the British offer, and the relief work there will continue under the existing plan.

Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, is now on his way to Brussels. He will probably proceed to Berlin. Mr. Hoover will be informed of the British offer to extend the relief work and he may be able to assist in the negotiations at the German capital.

BERLIN, July 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reports published in the United States that Germany had declined to give assurance that she would not requisition for the army food eventually sent for the civilians of Russian Poland are denied by the German authorities, says the Overseas News Agency. As a matter of fact, the agency quotes its informant as saying, the German Government gave all guarantees that the imports would be exclusively reserved for the civilians, and the relief action failed because of the attitude of Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—While officials would make no formal comment on the attitude of the British Government it was feared that insistence on the condition that native food in Poland should not be removed, would make any agreement between the belligerents impossible. Great Britain took the same position previously, and this was the chief cause for the failure of negotiations instituted by the State Department.

President Wilson last week wrote personal letters to the rulers of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary urging that the question be taken up anew and offering the good offices of the United States in bringing the nations involved together in an agreement to which the starving people of Poland might be fed. No replies have been received.

In the previous negotiations Great Britain promised to allow food supplies to be sent into Poland providing the Central Powers would guarantee not to use them for their armies, and that the food already there would not be seized. The Central Powers took the position that they were willing to guarantee that the food supplies sent from the United States would reach only the civilian population, but that since Poland was under their sovereignty Great Britain had no right to dictate the disposition of the native food.

GEN. WOOD REVIEWS CADETS

Makes Unannounced Visit to Fort Terry and Inspects Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WASHINGTON, FORT TERRY, July 26.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Eastern Department, reached Camp Washington today and reviewed the 1,200 cadets on the Fort Terry parade grounds. Headed by the Fort Terry Volunteer Band, the youngsters passed before General Wood, Colonel Hero and his staff. General Wood was greatly pleased with the drill and bearing of the boys, and made an extended address.

The arrival of the General was totally unexpected at the camp. He reached the island early this morning and was off on his tour of inspection just as the cadets came from their morning mess. It was port of his plan to reach the camp unknown, and to inspect the work of the cadets before they had a chance to make preparations for his arrival.

These are gala days at Camp Washington in spite of the continued threatening weather. Yesterday Colonel Roosevelt's visit and speech to the boys was the cause for a regimental parade of the cadets and of an influx of visitors to the island.

ELIHU ROOT, JR., TAKES HONORS AS MARKSMAN

Leads Rookies on Rifle Range with Score of 232—Other New Yorkers Qualify.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 26.—More than 50 per cent. of the Sixth Training Regiment, nine-tenths of whom had never done any shooting before coming to camp, qualified as marksmen or better in the range shooting which ended yesterday. Their remarkable showing was made without any instruction practice, which the previous business men's regiments have had.

Elihu Root, Jr., of Company G led in the shooting with a total score of 232 out of a possible 250. Mr. Root had had some previous rifle shooting both at Plattsburg last year and in the National Guard.

Company D led the regiment in the number of men who qualified and also in the percentage of men shooting who qualified. They had eighty-three marksmen or better, as compared with eighty for Company H, their nearest competitors. Company H had held a premature celebration over their supposed victory, only to learn this morning, after the tallies had been made, that Lieutenant Atkins's men had beaten them out.

One of the men who qualified as experts came from the Post Hospital after the shooting was nearly over and fired most of his shots within half an hour after the others had left the range, instead of having four days to complete his score. He was F. Whitlock, a Harvard graduate, of Company D and 536 Park Avenue. His score was 219.

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of D Company qualified as sharpshooter, with 191. Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen of the same company qualified as a marksman. Other high scores in the company were A. H. Pratt of White Plains, 224; E. Marphy, 25 Hunter Avenue, 226; J. O'Rourke, 416 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, 211; H. M. Sulzberger, 354 Fourth Avenue, 208; W. H. Osborn, a son of William Church Osborn, 301; Professor J. L. Hoxton of the University of Virginia, 200; J. W. Appleton, Master of Hounds at the Myopia Hunt Club, Boston, 195.

GLORIA GOULD AIDS GUARDS.

Sends Money Raised at Children's Entertainment to Red Cross.

On a little sheet of pink letter paper, with the name "Gloria" in a circle engraved in gold at the top, Miss Gloria Gould, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, wrote a letter which yesterday reached the Red Cross, inclosing the money raised at a children's entertainment recently given for the benefit of the soldiers. The letter was addressed to the Executive Secretary of the Red Cross branch at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. Belmont Tiffany is the head. It is written in a childish hand, and reads:

Dear Mrs. Nichols: I am inclosing the $38.50 that we made for the Red Cross. Mrs. Clark suggested to my sister Edith to use it for comfort bags for our own soldiers in Mexico. Please may the money be spent for that?

It has been great pleasure for us all to have been able to do something for the Red Cross. Very sincerely,

GLORIA GOULD.

A picture of little Miss Gloria as the queen in "The Lost Child," a play she wrote herself for this entertainment, showing her in the rose garden of Georgian Court, Lakewood, was recently published in THE TIMES.

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By

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WILL IGNORE MOOSE IN STATE CAMPAIGN

Republican Chairman Tanner More Anxious About 17,000 Guardsmen's Votes.

MAY BE EXTRA SESSION

Executive Committee to Manage Whitman Campaign Will Meet Monday and Decide.

Even though a "Welcome, Progressives!" dictated by Charles Evans Hughes, is woven in large red letters on every doormat at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee, the Republican State Committee will conduct its campaign for the re-election of Governor Whitman under the chilling slogan, "Quick Death to the Progressives!"

Chairman Frederick C. Tanner of the State Committee explained yesterday that but for his timely interference there might have been a representation of the Bull Moose on the Executive Committee which is to run Governor Whitman's campaign and which now is composed almost exclusively of Old Guard Republicans friendly to Governor Whitman and Chairman Tanner. Mr. Tanner does not believe in coddling the Progressives, because he says there are so few of them in this State.

There was a report yesterday that Governor Whitman actually was anxious to have Progressives named on the Executive Committee, but that Chairman Tanner, who feels that he controls the Republican State organization more firmly than any State Chairman since the days of Benjamin B. Odell, put his foot down and said "No." Mr. Tanner, in common with some other Republican leaders, feels that to humor the Progressives at this stage of the game would merely help to keep the party alive and in control of a column on the ballot which might be made a thing for dicker and bargain. He thinks that if they want to support Governor Whitman—which a certain percentage of them do—they ought to come in and vote for him as Republicans, not as Progressives.

Tanner to Ignore Moose.

State Senator George F. Argetsinger of Rochester, who is slated for Chairman of the Executive Committee, is said to have less positive convictions on the question of keeping the Progressives out except on the Republicans' own terms. His political sponsor, George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss of Monroe County, was one of the Republican leaders from this State who supported Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination at the Chicago Convention four years ago, and undoubtedly would have continued to support him after the Colonel was turned down if it had not interfered with his regularity as a Republican.

Just at the present time Mr. Aldridge, and Senator Argetsinger with him, is said to favor following the line of least resistance, in order to insure a Republican victory in this State; but not so Chairman Tanner. Others may want the Progressives "taken in." He does not care whether they come or not, seeing that there were only 45,500 votes cast for the Progressive candidate for Governor in 1914.

Chairman Tanner took exception to statements which appeared in some newspaper articles yesterday to the effect that George W. Aldridge of Monroe and William L. Ward, the Republican boss of Westchester County, would be in supreme charge of the Whitman campaign. Mr. Tanner expects to be in supreme command himself, with the big Republican chieftains on the Executive Committee acting purely in the capacity of advisers and assistants.

He has called a meeting of the Executive Committee for Monday afternoon, when a majority of the Republican leaders in this State are expected in the city for the Hughes notification ceremonies that evening. At that time the Executive Committee will discuss campaign plans and, in particular, will confer on the advisability of having an extraordinary session of the Legislature called to enact a new Senate reapportionment bill and put through some legislation, if possible, to provide for taking the vote of National Guardsmen at the Mexican border.

Want 17,000 Guardsmen's Votes.

The Republicans are worried to death lest the votes of the guardsmen be lost. There are 17,000 of them from this State keeping watch on the Rio Grande.

The announcement made by Major Gen. O'Ryan that they would be kept on the border over Christmas and New Years has made the Republicans more anxious than ever to find some means to record their vote in the Presidential election. They are convinced that with that prospect in view all the National Guardsmen on the border by election time will be more bitter against the Administration in Washington than against the Mexicans. Some leaders seem to believe that the Constitution places insuperable obstacles in the way of legislative action to provide for taking the vote of guardsmen away from home. Others believe that the Constitution does no such thing. Here is what the organic law of the State says on the subject in Section 1, Article II.:

> In time of war, no elector in the military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such (his own) election district. The Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

May Be Extra Session.

The Republican county organizations of Bronx, Queens, and Richmond will make emphatic demand for an extra session of the Legislature to pass a new reapportionment act. Contrary to expectation, there will be no strong objection to the calling of an extra session for that purpose from the leaders in Manhattan.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Committee, said yesterday that he would have no objection to a new reapportionment if it is the consensus of Republican leaders throughout the State that there should be one.

"The whole thing could be fixed up so as to meet the objections voiced by the Court of Appeals in a couple of hours," said Chairman Koenig. "All the districts in the State, except a few in Manhattan, are all right, and the court sat down firmly on the Democratic contention for only fifty Senate districts and the objections raised by the Democrats against the act on the ground that Senate districts were not compact and composed of contiguous counties. The matter will be thoroughly discussed when the Republican leaders from up-State get down here next Monday for the Hughes notification."

It is the belief among Republican leaders here that the question of a Republican State Convention, unofficial, of course, will come up for discussion, too. If one is held, it is not likely to be prior to the primaries. The Republican slate has been made up. It contains the names of all the present State officials. After the primaries, if there is a demand, a State convention may be held for the purpose of adopting a platform and preparing a list of Presidential Electors. The latter function, however, under the law, devolves on the State Committees of the respective parties.

Mr. Barnes Not Invited.

The managers of the Republican National campaign discovered to their dismay yesterday that former Republican National Committeeman William Barnes had been overlooked in the sending out of invitations to the notification ceremonies in Carnegie Hall Monday night. Chairman Willcox hastened to explain that it was a pure oversight, due to the fact that Mr. Barnes is not a member of any of the committees active in the campaign, and as such entitled to complimentary admission cards. Herbert Parsons, Mr. Barnes's successor on the National Committee, said he would make it his personal concern to see that Mr. Barnes got a good seat at the ceremonies.

'BET YOUR LIFE,' SAYS HUGHES

Startled Into Slang by Question About Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 26.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, went on record again tonight for thoroughgoing preparedness, and in doing so he forgot all about judicial dignity and the careful selection of words which has marked his other utterances.

He made the declaration at the Firemen's Carnival, which he inspected under an escort of the Southampton Rifles, an organization which drills and wears the khaki but has not come under Federal or State control yet. The leader of the rifles said to Mr. Hughes:

"We are for preparedness, Governor. Aren't you?"

"You bet your life I am," retorted the nominee.

The crowd of 300 collected about him gave three hearty cheers.

Mr. Hughes went to the carnival grounds with his wife and three daughters at 7:30 P. M. and had the time of his life. He wandered about the grounds with his escort, talking freely with the merrymakers and inspecting the exhibits. He went within the roped inclosure to view the man-eating shark packed in ice in a coffin. The shark was caught near Sag Harbor and was put on exhibition at 10 cents a look.

Mr. Hughes also stroked the neck of the donkey which was won by George Mulligan, the four-year-old son of Carl Mulligan, the town constable, who was voted the most popular youngster in the community. He remained at the grounds for half an hour and withstood all demands made upon him for an address. The merrymaking at the carnival grounds was preceded by a parade, which Mr. Hughes reviewed.

Mr. Hughes worked all day on his address. He will go to New York tomorrow morning to talk over the Mexican situation with Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico and to keep other political engagements. He will return here in the afternoon.

In his mail today was a map of the United States, eight feet long and five feet wide. There was a red arrow in the State of Montana, just outside Yellowstone Park, pointing to Red Lodge. Then followed this inscription:

"Red Lodge invites you, Governor."

There was a picture of the nominee riding on a horse toward Red Lodge, followed by a cowboy on horseback leading a pack mule. Whether he will accept this invitation to spend his brief vacation on the Western trip at Red Lodge Mr. Hughes did not say.

TARIFF MAN HEADS SPEAKERS.

Ex-Congressman Cole of Ohio to Direct G. O. P. Orators.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee announced yesterday that he had appointed ex-Congressman Ralph D. Cole of Findlay, Ohio, Director of the Speakers' Bureau. Mr. Cole was counsel to the Controller of the Currency in the Taft Administration, and served four terms in the House of Representatives. In the pre-convention campaign he was an active Burton supporter. He is an authority on the tariff.

Charles E. Hughes is expected at his headquarters in the Hotel Astor today, where he will spend a few hours conferring with leaders. Chairman Willcox said last night he had not yet heard whether Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, with whom Mr. Hughes is to confer regarding conditions on the Mexican border, would be on hand today. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who was Henry Lane Wilson's successor at Mexico City, held a conference at headquarters yesterday with the Chairman.

Among other callers were Herbert Parsons, C. P. Bishop of Oregon, a member of the Notification Committee; E. C. Potter, and President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University. President Schurman is compiling a new edition of Mr. Hughes's speeches, which will be published shortly, and will contain his famous speech at Youngstown, Ohio, in the 1908 campaign, of which 1,000,000 copies were circulated by the Republicans.

With the exception of Chairman Willcox and his personal staff, all of the Republican Headquarters retinue moved yesterday from the Hotel Astor to the new quarters of the committee in the Guaranty Building at 511 Fifth Avenue.

Guard Corporal Eligible to Office.

Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader in Brooklyn, yesterday received a letter from Deputy Attorney General Sanford W. Smith, advising him that Assemblyman George R. Brennan of the Eleventh District, who is a Corporal with the First Cavalry Regiment, now at the Texas border, was eligible for nomination and election as a State official. The Deputy Attorney General said the case of Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Wells of the Twenty-third Regiment, who is Assemblyman from the Seventeenth District, was still under consideration. The Deputy Attorney General maintains that under the State military laws, as well as the Federal articles of war, the term "officer" did not include non-commissioned officers.

To Retain Justice Davis.

A Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee, on which the names of many prominent lawyers are enrolled, has been formed to handle the campaign of Justice Vernon M Davis of the Appellate Division for renomination and re-election. The Committee will circulate nominating petitions and urge the renomination of Justice Davis on a non-partisan basis by all parties.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR ROADS.

New York State Gets $250,720 of Government Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Apportionment among the States of the first year's appropriation of $5,000,000 carried by the new Good Roads act was announced today by the Department of Agriculture, which has certified the figures to the Treasury Department and State officials.

To be entitled to its share each State must provide an amount equal to that put up by the Federal Government. Texas gets the largest share, $291,927; New York second, $250,720; Pennsylvania third, $230,644, and Illinois fourth, $230,926.

Before making the division, Secretary Houston deducted 3 per cent., or $150,000, set aside by the act for administration. Then the $4,850,000 was alloted to the States on the basis of one-third, respectively, in the ratio of area, population, and rural delivery and star mail routes.

ONE GRAFT DOLLAR SNARES 20 POLICE

Crumpled Bill Used to Silence Prisoner Points to Score of Indictments.

EVIDENCE IS PILING UP

Women Tell in Affidavits of Extortion at Hands of Vice Squad Members.

A crumpled dollar bill handed to a police spy by a detective in front of the Yorkville prison may put a score of policemen behind the bars. It was this happening, reported by another policeman who saw it, that inspired the police graft investigation by District Attorney Swann that has resulted in the indictment of five members of the force on charges of extortion. It is expected to produce three more indictments by the Grand Jury today of policemen whose names have not heretofore been mentioned in connection with the white slave inquiry.

According to the District Attorney's office, the dollar bill was handed to Max Turkowitz by Detective William J. Enright of the Vice Squad on June 29 as a price for "keeping his mouth shut." The story was made public yesterday after Turkowitz had received a suspended sentence from Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions when he pleaded guilty to the extortion charge.

Turkowitz and David Cohen, for many months spies for Detectives Enright and Foley of the Vice Squad, both now under indictment on graft charges, were arrested on June 28 on a charge of extortion for representing themselves to women of the underworld as agents from the District Attorney's office and extorting money to save them from arrest.

Detective Saw Prisoner.

According to the District Attorney, Foley went to the prison in Fifty-seventh Street at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 28, displayed his badge, and demanded to see Turkowitz. According to affidavits by Turkowitz and others in the hands of the District Attorney, Foley said to Turkowitz:

"Enright went down to Deputy Police Commissioner — and asked if he could testify for you. The Commissioner said yes."

Then, according to the affidavits, Foley asked Turkowitz:

"Do you need any money?"

"No," was the alleged reply.

"Don't you be afraid," Foley is said to have told the prisoner. "We will put you out. Enright and I will testify for you, and we will have the complainants held for perjury."

Turkowitz's case was postponed until 2 o'clock the next day. On the morning of June 29 he was indicted by the Grand Jury, and Patrolman Conway got the warrants for the arrest of Turkowitz and Cohen. When he appeared at the Police Court with the warrants Turkowitz and Cohen were released on the extortion charge, so that Conway could arrest them for the District Attorney. According to Conway, when Turkowitz and Cohen left the Police Court, Enright and Foley were standing outside of the door, although not officially connected with the case. Conway reported that Enright handed money to Turkowitz and said:

"Me and Foley will be a witness for you. Don't be afraid and don't talk."

Turkowitz told the District Attorney it was a dollar bill that Enright gave him. Enright, Foley, and Turkowitz were for a time in the Tombs together, and District Attorney Swann issued strict orders that the accused policemen should not be allowed to communicate with their spies.

Immunity and Revenge.

Some seeking immunity but more for revenge, denizens of the underworld, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday to tell what they knew about the activities of grafting policemen. Apart from these was one woman, whom Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith described as of unimpeachable character, who told a remarkable story which may lead to new charges against Enright. She will repeat her story to the Grand Jury as one of the District Attorney's most important witnesses. Mr. Smith refused to divulge her name.

She told Mr. Smith that soon after December, 1914, when the graft ring is said to have been organized, her maid, a respectable married woman with a child 7 years old, had been "framed" by the police and their spies on the charge that the boarding house in which she was employed was a disreputable resort to extort money from her. She went to the police station following the arrest of the maid and said she was met there by Enright, who told her he would get a lawyer for her. She told him she already had a lawyer but Enright persisted in taking her to the office of a lawyer, who, after a whispered conversation with the detective, offered to take her case for a fee she couldn't afford to pay. She said Enright then took her to the office of another lawyer who demanded twice as much as the first.

The next day, she said, the maid was bailed out. That afternoon, her affidavit says, Enright went to her house while she was alone and made indecent proposals to her. She finally got him out of the house. The maid was discharged later, the police charge having proved groundless.

A Woman's Affidavit.

Another woman who gave an affidavit to Mr. Smith was Sadie Lipschitz, a one-time keeper of a disorderly house in other days, who reformed, married, and lives on the east side with her husband. They have a daughter, 16 years old, who works in a Broadway department store.

She swore that one day last year she was out shopping when Enright went to her house and waited for her return. When she came back Enright told her she was under arrest for running a disorderly house and her husband for soliciting. She swore that while Enright was charging that her daughter was one of the disorderly inmates of her home the girl came in with her pay envelope. She exhibited the envelope to Enright as proof of her daughter's respectability, but Enright took her and her husband to the police station.

Her affidavit said that in the afternoon of the next day, after she had been bailed out, Enright sent word that he wanted to see her. She said that when she met him, the detective told her that for $700 he could settle both cases. Her husband's case was to come up in the afternoon and her own in the Night Court. She said she went to a pawnshop and got a loan of $450 on her diamond earrings. Mr. Smith said he had the pawn tickets as part of the evidence.

Then, according to the woman's affidavit, she met Enright just before her husband's case was called and gave him $350. She said she was to deposit $350 more with a go-between before her case came up that night. Her husband was dismissed, but she was unable to raise the other $350 by the time her case was called at night, and she got a three months' sentence on the Island.

Mr. Smith said Magistrate Murphy was on the bench that night, and that he had sent for the minutes of the hearing to see exactly what the woman had reported to the Magistrate. He also said that an investigation of the case was made last year, but that he hadn't been able to learn the result. The woman served her three months' term. Mr. Smith believes she was innocent.

Plenty of Witnesses.

"There are a great many such stories," said District Attorney Swann, in whose presence Mr. Smith repeated what the women had told him, "and we have to sift the grain from the chaff before we present the witnesses to the Grand Jury. If all of our witnesses told their stories to the Grand Jury it would be swamped.

"The evidence gathered by this office does not show any widespread grafting in the Police Department, but indicates that it was confined to comparatively few. The evidence is cumulative against those who have been indicted and much evidence has been collected against others. The particular ring of grafters we are after began its operations late in 1914 and it is amazing that it has assumed such proportions without coming to light."

Mr. Swann has received letters from many policemen in the ranks asking that he do everything in his power to stamp out grafting in the department. The District Attorney said that Commissioner Woods and the other police officials were doing everything in their power to aid his investigation. Five policemen have been indicted and evidence has been gathered against about fifteen more.

MARCONI CO. ANSWERS SUIT.

Asks That Tesla Company's Complaint Be Dismissed.

The answer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to the suit of the Nikola Tesla Company for an alleged infringement of its patents was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court. Through its counsel, Sheffield & Betts, the Marconi Company denied that Mr. Tesla was at any time the original or first inventor of the alleged new and useful method of signaling set forth in the complaint. The answer also denied that the patents issued on March 17 and April 14, 1903, were duly or lawfully granted to Mr. Tesla because he had not complied in all respects with the conditions and requirements of the patent laws. The defendant company asks that the complaint be dismissed.

The suit is one of many brought by Mr. Tesla to protect what he asserts are his rights in certain wireless patents. The suits began when the Marconi Company alleged ownership of all basic patent rights in the transmission of wireless messages. In August, 1914, the Marconi Company sued Fritz Lowenstein, a German engineer, on the claim that certain wireless apparatus sold by him to the United States Navy violated Marconi Patent 763,772. It was said at the time that Mr. Tesla would testify for Mr. Lowenstein that the latter's devices were developed from the Tesla patents, which were granted prior to the Marconi patent.

SHUNNED, WIRE SPY TRIES TO END LIFE

Continued from Page 1.

pers overheard between Dr. Potter and some one on an outside wire. The conversation was as follows:

Out—Hello, is the Doctor in?

94—Yes. Hold the wire, hello.

Out—Hello, what do you want to know?

94—Well, I had The Sun, Tribune, World, and TIMES. There are a few stories, but they have them all mixed up.

Kennel's record of this talk was as follows:

606—Hello.

Out—Hello, is Do in?

606—Her, the wife."

Out—S. T. W. T.

606—Mw stir all mix.

Lawyers Laughed at Him.

The result caused a laugh in the courtroom. Justice Greenbaum, however, decided that the test was not exactly fair, the surrounding conditions being so much different from those in the listening post in St. Patrick's Church Street, where the wiretapping squad operated. Kennel insisted he was "rattled," and at recess he went from one lawyer to another with apologies for his demonstration. Kennel felt he was discredited. Assuring Mr. Steinbrink that his phonograms were truthful transcripts of what he overheard, he said:

"I don't want you to think I did anything wrong. I would not give wrong testimony against Catholic priests. I am a Catholic, and I'm bringing up my children in the Catholic Church. I'm no enemy of the Church."

Kennel thought that he had not only cast discredit upon himself but had also discredited Mayor Mitchel. He said as much to his brother, Lieutenant William Kennel, who is the Mayor's attendant. According to Theodore Rousseau, secretary to the Mayor, the Mayor heard of this and ordered Lieutenant Kennel to assure his brother that the Mayor had no criticism to make of him. This assurance might have been a source of consolation to Kennel had he received it in time. But his brother did not get an opportunity to see him within the last few days and could not tell him just how the Mayor felt about the matter. Kennel continued to worry, especially after he learned that Justice Greenbaum had decided to hold another wiretapping test, which was scheduled to take place probably today or tomorrow.

Brother Rushes to His Side.

When he reported for duty at the wiretapping headquarters yesterday his fellow-officers observed that he was disconsolate. With Detectives Watson and De Gilio he listened in on conversations of some gangsters whom the police are tracing by telephone until about 11 o'clock, his lunch hour. Then he got up from his seat, and walked behind a glass partition which separates the wiretapping room from the washroom. His associates heard a shot. Rushing behind the partition they found Kennel lying at the foot of the washstand, with a revolver at his side.

Police Headquarters was immediately informed of the shooting, and an ambulance was summoned from the Volunteer Hospital, where Father C. N. Woods of St. James's Roman Catholic Church administered the rites of the Church. Lieutenant Kennel, the Mayor's attendant, on hearing of the shooting hurried to the hospital.

Sergeant Yunge asked Kennel: "How did you happen to do it?"

"I don't know; I don't remember; I can't realize it," replied the wounded man.

Worried Over Criticism.

Assistant District Attorney Joyce asked him what he was worrying about and he replied:

"The treatment I got the other day from people prepared to criticise everything I did. Everything in these conversations is true and nothing but the truth. There was no stranger in the room, only the men that were assigned there, and we all made out our own papers, only I couldn't do the typewriting and I left that to the other men, so that's all I have got to say. And I couldn't sleep. I was taking messages and messages."

Then Kennel told that he and his family had been snubbed by fellow-Catholics because he had testified against two priests.

"They do not take two sides of the story," he said. "I went there and I told the truth clear as any man could tell it."

Police Commissioner Woods, on hearing that Detective Kennel had tried to kill himself, issued a statement in which he praised the officer as an honest, conscientious man and a faithful servant of the department.

"It is a case of a particularly faithful and capable policeman honestly trying to do his work and broken-hearted over what he thought was a failure that might discredit him and his brother officers," said the Commissioner.

Kennel was 50 years old and was appointed to the Police Department on Oct. 29, 1892. Since June 20, 1911, he had been a first-grade detective. Shortly after his promotion he became a member of the Police Wiretapping Squad. He had two children, a son and daughter, and he and his wife lived at 151 Lott Avenue, Forest Park, L. I. His salary was $2,250 a year.

SHOOTING HALTS HEARING.

When It Resumes, Hebberd Denies Phonogram Records,

The news that Detective John Kennel had tried to kill himself reached the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court near the close of the morning session yesterday while Deputy Charities Commissioner Doherty was on the stand in the wiretapping case. Justice Greenbaum ordered a temporary halt in the proceedings.

At the afternoon session of the hearing Robert W. Hebberd was called to the stand, and he, as Mgr. Dunn and Dr. Potter did, denied the accuracy of phonograms recorded by Kennel during the charities investigation. He specifically denied talking with Dr. Potter on March 18, when a phonogram recorded him as urging Dr. Potter to remain away from the city a few days longer. According to this phonogram, Hebber admonished Dr. Potter to be certain that he was not being trailed.

At the beginning of his examination Mr. Hebberd repudiated any connection with the publication of the Farrell pamphlets, upon which Mayor Mitchel's charge of libel is based.

Frank Moss, counsel for the defense, then showed him a series of phonograms, the substance of which Mr. Hebberd persistently denied was being part of any conversation that he ever had with Dr. Potter. One phonogram quotes him as urging Dr. Potter "not to leave anybody in the house," and concludes with the phrase:

"They ain't going to get anything from me."

Mr. Hebberd also denied having had a conversation in which he is quoted as saying: "I think they will stop today or tomorrow and I think we won the victory."

Under cross-examination by Mr. Littleton, Hebberd admitted that he once had a conversation with Dr. Potter, in which he told the latter to take care of the papers in his desk, as "they were likely to break in."

To show that Dr. Potter's interests in Catholic institutions were unselfish Mr. Moss recalled him to the stand and had him testify to his ancestry. Dr. Potter said his forefathers were Protestant, but that he had been interested in Catholic charities for many years. He knew of the work of Catholics in their hospitals and other institutions.

According to Dr. Potter, Commissioner Strong was an "innocent victim" of the investigation conducted by him. The witness declared that he believed the inquiry was really managed by Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury and his counsel, William H. Hotchkiss.

Deputy Commissioner Doherty denied on the stand that he had reported to Charity Commissioner Kingsbury that pigs and orphans were fed out of the same bowls in the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mount Loretto, Staten Island, as alleged in the Moree pamphlet.

The hearing will continue today.

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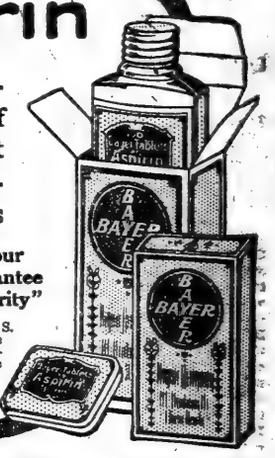

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Pinch-backs and Sack models, in plain stripes as well as mixtures of gray, tan or brown, offer a pleasing variety to choose from. All sizes are here, including those for heavily built men.

Silk Shantung Suits, $13.75

They are the most popular suits of the season, and we've got one in stock right now that will fit you to a dot.

There is a lot of hot weather ahead yet, so you are not at all late in getting one now. All are two-piece suits.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NOW IN PROGRESS 34th Street

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MEN'S FURNISHINGS

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Various models in attractive materials.

"McCreery Shirts" 1.55
Of Imported Materials and Mercerized Materials.

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Made of heavy Tub Silks in desirable patterns.

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Very fine quality Silks in choice patterns.

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Khaki Flannel—patch pockets; lined front.

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Fine Quality Silk Mixtures.

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Made of Madras; Athletic style. (Broken sizes.)

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Made of fine Worsted.

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Made of Gray Mohair.

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Cheviot Shirts with half or full length sleeves 95c
Shirts of Cheviot or Soisette; collars in two heights 1.55
Shirts of fine quality Silk; collars in two heights 4.65

Tennis Trousers

Made of Striped Flannel or Serge 3.25

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES—HAVING BILLS RENDERED SEPT. 1st

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will Close Out Today

the following small groups of remaining styles:

$45 to $75 Suits—at $18
Only a few of a kind—the last of many lines.

$55 to $75 Dresses—at $22
FOR STREET—AFTERNOON and COUNTRY WEAR—A Collection of remaining styles—including models of *Silk—Cloth—Jersey—Tulle—Voile—Crepe* and *Linen.*

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Tailored Silk *Afternoon Coats* and *Wraps* of silk or satin, for Porch wear or Summer Evenings.

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A few of a kind—various styles and materials.

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Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered September 1

Clearance

MEN'S LOW SHOES

$8.00 Low Shoes $5.85
Best Newark make—this season's styles in tan or black calf and black kid.

$6.00 Low Shoes $4.50
Including tan or black Russia, tan or black kid; leather or rubber soles.

$4.00 to $6.00 Low Shoes $2.95
Sport or Street Oxfords in many different styles. 500 Pairs at this extremely low price. Sizes incomplete.
Ground Floor.

"That Team's Pitcher Has A B.V.D. Head—Always Keeps Cool."

THERE isn't any kind of hot weather Old Sol can pitch that B.V.D. can't bat into the outfield.

If it *hasn't* This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

It *isn't* B. V. D. Underwear

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

Loose fitting, light woven B.V. D. Underwear starts with the best possible fabrics (specially woven and tested), continues with the best possible workmanship (carefully inspected and re-inspected), and ends with complete comfort (fullness of cut, balance of drape, correctness of fit, durability in wash and wear).

B.V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c. and upward the Garment.

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The B.V.D. COMPANY, *New York.*

MATHEWSON BRINGS HIS REDS TO POLO GROUNDS AND BEATS GIANTS

MATTY LEADS HIS HOST TO VICTORY

Big Six Is Cheered, Flowered, and Filmed Upon Advent Here in Alien Uniform.

REDS QUITE FANCY SALLEE

They Pound Out Divers Timely Hits Off Delivery of Giants' New Pitcher and Win Handily.

More than 12,000 fans deserted the Giants up at the Polo Grounds yesterday and switched their affections over to Christy Mathewson and the Cincinnati Reds. They rooted hard for Matty to beat his old boss, McGraw, and Mathewson's début here while not decorated with festival ceremonies was a great success. The Redlegs won by the score of 4 to 2.

Matty now has everything necessary to qualify him as the manager of Cincinnati. He has the uniform, the red stockings and his passports. The dialect will come with more experience.

It was no kind of a day to welcome the Big Train back as a friendly foe. It was as dark and dismal as the day on which the flint-hearted old miser foreclosed the mortgage on the old farm. Part of the time it rained. It all goes to show that Dame Nature is a pretty poor baseball fan.

The majority of the world's supply of moving picture operators were there and caught every move that Matty made. Big Six didn't seem to like it. In fact, he said he would rather be at home playing checkers.

Matty got a fine and sincere reception from the crowd. It cheered and applauded hard and long when he first appeared on the coaching lines wearing his Cincinnati disguise. He was as calm and cool as ever, and he understood from the start that the crowd was with him.

Flowers but No Speeches.

His request, "Please omit flowers," was disregarded. Some of his admirers sent in a big clothes basket full of flowers and other vegetation which staggered the boy who carried it to the plate. All the players gathered around the plate just before the game looking sheepish. Everybody expected to see Joe Humphries amble into the picture and make a speech, but there was no Joe and no speech. Matty just said, "Much obliged and many of them," and resumed his difficult task of managing the Cincinnatis. Deep down in his heart Matty doesn't want flowers, traveling bags, umbrellas, fountain pens or other presents as much as he wants ball players.

The fans had to rub their eyes to make sure about who was who in yesterday's offering. Bill McKechnie and Eddie Roush were at third and in centre for Matty's team, while at short field for the Giants was peppery Charley Herzog, the Maryland cantaloupe farmer, who is back with McGraw for his third sojourn. Then there was Slim Sallee, the St. Louis clothespole, in a Giant uniform. Both Herzog and Sallee got a bad start, but they have hopes.

The two ex-Giants, Roush and McKechnie, did some smooth work for Cincinnati, as did Hal Chase, the former Yankee, who is holding down first base with very much the same skill he showed when he was in his heyday.

Matty's opening here as a manager was a triumph, because his young men were able to group hits on Slim Sallee. Sallee's left whip, for the most part, was lashing its old-time form, but the Reds took liberties with his slants often enough to carry the day. Mike Schneider, pitching for Cincinnati, improved as he went along, and when the game finished in semi-darkness his fast ball was not visible to the New York lads.

New York broke into the scoring first, and got away with a one-run lead, which gave much promise. Robertson beat out a hit to short, and Kauff lifted a fly to Chase. Merkle got a pass, and Lobert singled to centre. Roush made a rifle ball toss to the plate, and the fleet Robertson was caught at third, filling the bases. Rariden sent a sacrifice fly to Neale in left, and Robertson scored. Sallee ended the inning by aeroplaning to Griffith.

Matty's Men Take the Lead.

The Reds did the right thing by their new boss in the third, when they fell upon Sallee. McKechnie walked, and was forced by Ivy Wingo. Schneider singled to right, sending Wingo to third. Groh peeled off a single which sent Ivy home with the run which tied the score. After Roush had skied to Burns, Griffith sent a screaming liner over Larry Doyle's head, and sent Schneider home. Then the crowd howled with delight, because Matty's team was in front.

After that the poor old Giants got no sympathy at all, although they tied the score in their portion of the same inning. Burns walked and went to third on Doyle's single to right. Herzog then hit into a double play, which was swiftly manipulated by Groh, Louden, and Chase, and, in the meantime, Burns found just about enough time to scamper home.

The Redlegs took the lead in the seventh. After Neale had filed to Robertson, Louden singled to left. He stole second and went to third on Rariden's bad toss to Doyle. McKechnie then got a pass and Wingo poled a sacrifice fly to Kauff, which scored Louden. Kauff tried to throw to the plate but Merkle inadvisedly intercepted the throw and hurled the ball to second to try to get McKechnie. The throw was atrocious and went to centre field, McKechnie going to third. He tried to get home, but was thrown out at the plate. The Giants were throwing the ball around the lot like schoolboys, and McKechnie couldn't be blamed for running anywhere.

More Cincinnati hits bubbled forth in the eighth. Schneider got another single, and Burns made a remarkable catch of Groh's liner. Roush singled to centre and the only Hal Chase spanked out a hit which sent Schneider home. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,ss	4	0	1	1	3	Burns,lf	3	1	0	3	0
Rosch,cf	4	0	1	5	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Griffths,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Herzog,ss	3	0	0	0	2
Chase,1b	4	0	1	10	0	Nelson,rf	4	1	2	1	1
Neale,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Kauff,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Louden,2b	4	1	1	3	5	Merkle,1b	3	0	1	7	0
McK'nie,3b	2	0	1	0	1	Lobert,3b	3	0	1	4	3
Wingo,c	3	1	0	4	1	Rariden,c	2	0	0	5	2
Schneider,p	3	2	2	0	1	Sallee,p	2	0	0	1	2
						aHunter	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	9	27	11	Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	28	2	5	27	12

a-Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Merkle, Rariden.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Stolen bases—Louden, McKechnie. Sacrifice flies—Rariden, Wingo. Double plays—Groh, Louden and Chase; McKechnie, Louden and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 5. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 2; off Schneider, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Sallee, 8 hits and 3 runs in 8 innings; off Perritt, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning; off Schneider, 5 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Perritt, 1; by Schneider, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Harrison.

PHILLIES GET EVEN BREAK.

Take First Game from Pirates, but Are Downed in Second.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh broke even here today, the former winning the first game, 7 to 1, and the visitors the second, 5 to 2. In the opener the home team pounded Adams's delivery hard, while Alexander kept his opponents' hits scattered and received excellent support.

In the second game, Rixey was driven off the rubber in six innings, while Miller was in fine form and was perfectly supported. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Baird,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Niehoff,2b	4	1	1	3	3	Carey,cf	4	0	2	5	0
Stock,3b	4	1	3	2	4	Wagner,ss	4	0	0	5	1
Good,rf	3	1	1	3	0	H'chman,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Farmer,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	12	0	Carlisle,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Bancroft,ss	4	1	2	2	5	Miller,1b	4	0	3	8	0
Killifer,c	3	1	1	1	2	Schmidt,c	4	0	0	1	6
Alexander,p	4	1	2	1	4	Adams,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Carpenter,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	14	27	18	Total	34	1	10	24	12

a-Batted for Adams in eighth inning.
Error—Farmer.

Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	—	7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Johnston, Niehoff, Stock, Good, Alexander, Killifer. Stolen bases—Good, Whitted, Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Killifer. Double plays—Wagner and Johnston; Stock, Niehoff, and Luderus; Alexander, Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Alexander, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Adams, 13 hits, 6 runs in seven innings; off Carpenter, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Alexander, 10 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Good.) Struck out—By Adams, 2; by Carpenter, 1; by Alexander, 1. Wild pitch—Alexander. Passed ball—Killifer. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	5	0	0	2	3	Paskert,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Carey,cf	4	2	2	3	0	Niehoff,2b	3	1	1	3	4
Wagner,ss	3	1	1	1	4	Stock,3b	4	0	1	1	5
H'chman,1b	3	1	1	10	2	Good,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Farmer,lf	3	0	0	0	0	Whitted,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Schultz,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Luderus,1b	4	0	0	17	0
McCarty,2b	4	1	1	0	1	Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Wilson,c	2	0	0	7	1	Burns,c	2	0	0	7	4
Miller,p	3	0	2	0	5	Rixey,p	1	0	0	0	3
						Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	2
						Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	1
						a'Cooper	1	0	0	0	0
						b'Travath	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	8	27	13	Total	30	2	5	27	22

a-Batted for Rixey in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Oeschger in eighth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Stock, Luderus.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Niehoff, Home runs—Carey, Paskert. Stolen bases—Whitted. Sacrifice hits—Farmer, Miller, Hinchman, Wilson. Sacrifice fly—Schultz. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 3; off Rixey, 1; off Oeschger, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 5 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; off Rixey, 4 hits and 3 runs in 6 innings; off Oeschger, no hits and no runs in 2 innings; off Demaree, 2 hits and 1 run in 1 inning; struck out—By Miller, 7; by Rixey, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

PITCHERS' DUEL IN BOSTON.

Braves Beat Cubs in Game Nearly Devoid of Safe Drives.

BOSTON, July 26.—The Chicago Cubs were defeated 1 to 0 by the Braves here today. Vaughn held the Boston team without a hit for seven innings, but in the eighth singles by Allen and Egan netted the only run. Vaughn was put out of the game by Umpire Orth for too vigorously questioning a called ball in the eighth. Allen, pitching for Boston, also allowed only two hits. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'ville,ss	4	0	0	3	1	Wortman,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Evers,2b	2	0	0	2	3	Mann,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	0	3	0	Flack,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Magee,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Williams,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Konetc'y,1b	3	0	0	9	0	Zim'man,2b	4	0	0	1	0
Smith,3b	2	0	0	0	3	Kelly,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Snodgrass,cf	2	0	0	1	0	Saier,1b	1	0	0	7	2
Cowdy,c	2	0	0	1	1	Zeider,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Allen,p	3	0	1	0	1	Clemens,c	2	0	0	7	0
Hughes,p	0	0	0	0	0	Vaughn,p	3	0	0	1	6
aEgan	1	0	1	0	0	Prend'g'st,p	0	0	0	0	0
Fitzp'tr'k,2b	1	0	0	0	0	cHendrix	1	0	0	0	0
bCollins,rf	1	0	1	0	0	dSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	2	27	9	Total	29	0	2	24	9

a-Batted for Wilhoit in eighth inning.
b-Ran for Allen in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Williams in eighth inning.
d-Batted for Kelly in ninth inning.
Errors—Wortman, Kelly.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Mann. Sacrifice hits—Konetchy, Smith. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; off Allen, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Allen, 2 hits and no runs in eight innings; off Hughes, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Vaughn, 2 hits and 1 run in seven and one-third innings; off Prendergast, no hits and no runs in two-thirds inning. Struck out—By Vaughn, 6; by Allen, 6; by Prendergast, 1; by Hughes, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Eason.

Coast Catcher to Join Cubs.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Howard Elliott, Oakland Coast League catcher, will join the Cubs in the East, it was announced today. He was purchased for cash and is the fifth player added to the Cubs in the last two weeks.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; Birmingham, 0.	
Nashville, 5; Memphis, 1.	
New Orleans, 2; Mobile, 1.	
Chattanooga, 5; Little Rock, 4.	

New York State League.

Utica, 3; Harrisburg, 2.	
(First game.)	
Harrisburg, 3; Utica, 0.	
(Second game.)	
Albany, 7; Syracuse, 2.	

SUPERBAS DIVIDE WITH CARDINALS

After Losing First Game by 3 to 2, the Robins Blank St. Louis 5 to 0 in Second.

Wilbert Robinson's league-leading Brooklyn Dodgers began their postponed series with the St. Louis Cardinals at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and managed to break even in the double-header, losing the opening game by the score of 3 to 2, and romping home easily with the second by the score of 5 to 0.

The day was anything but conducive to exciting baseball, for throughout both games the field was wet and a foothold was never certain, with the result that there was a noticeable absence of any playing that could be called snappy. A passing shower, which lasted for about ten minutes, caused a late start in the opening contest, and when the players took the field the base-paths were as slippery as sheets of ice. This had a very decided effect in producing slippery plays and errors.

Lee Meadows and Sherrod Smith were the opposing pitchers in the opening battle, and the former had the better of the argument. The Brooklyn twirler was touched for nine safeties, while Meadows' allowance was a meagre three hits, which, however, came at opportune moments. Twice the Robins overtook the lead of the Cardinals, but heavy hitting by St. Louis batsmen and good pitching by Meadows finally won, and St. Louis made the deciding run in the eighth frame.

The Cardinals scored their first run in the second inning. Miller walked and Hornsby was safe on Smith's bad throw, when the latter threw wild in an attempt to get Miller at second on the shortstop's infield tap. Wilson then came through with a sacrifice, and Gonzales, the next St. Louis batter, managed to occupy the attention of Cutshaw and Daubert long enough to allow Miller to score. Gonzales was finally touched out, and Hornsby advanced to third base. The latter remained there, however, for Smith retired Betzel at first.

In their half of the same frame the Robins tied the score. Wheat started with a clean single to left field and went to the second station when Betzel fumbled Cutshaw's grounder. Stengel sacrificed and Mike Mowrey, following, beat out a bunt in front of the plate. Wheat coming home on the play.

Flagrant fumbles by Ollie O'Mara in the fifth inning gave the St. Louis team another run. Gonzales was tossed out by Cutshaw and Betzel, the next Cardinal batter sent a grounder to O'Mara, which the Brooklyn shortstop fumbled. Meadows bunted and Smith, trying to get Betzel at second, threw to O'Mara, but the latter again erred by dropping the ball, and both runners were safe. Betzel later scored on Beck's single to left field. A single by Long then filled the bases, but Mowrey's spectacular one-hand stop of Miller's grounder retired the side.

The Robins tied the score again in the seventh frame, on a double by Mowrey, a sacrifice by Chief Meyers which advanced Mowrey to third base, from where he scored on Hornsby's wild throw to first on Johnston's hit. St. Louis then rallied in the following inning and scored the run which gave them victory. Long singled and was sacrificed by Miller. Hornsby singled and Long was retired at third. Butler, batting for Wilson, hit a fly back of second base, which was dropped by Cutshaw, and Hornsby scored with the final run.

Williams and Big Jeff Pfeffer were the opposing twirlers in the final contest, in which the latter superb pitching stood out prominently. Manager Huggins was forced to remove Williams in the sixth inning, after the Robins had hit him for seven safeties, which netted the Brooklyn aggregation their wining total of five runs. Doc Watson then took up the burden for St. Louis, but the damage was beyond repair. Casey Stengel's home run drive to the left centre fence in the second inning was the feature of this combat. This drive accounted for Brooklyn's first two runs and the other three tallies came in the fifth inning. The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	5	0	1	0	0	Johnston,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Beck,3b	4	0	0	0	1	Myers,ss	4	0	0	1	1
Long,rf	4	0	2	0	0	Daubert,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Miller,lb	2	1	0	14	1	Wheat,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Hornsby,ss	4	1	0	2	3	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	7	4
Wilson,cf	2	0	1	1	0	Stengel,rf	2	0	0	1	1
J.Smith,c	2	0	1	7	0	Mowrey,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Gonzales,c	4	0	1	5	0	Meyers,c	2	0	1	6	0
Betzel,2b	4	1	2	3	5	S.Smith,p	2	0	0	0	4
Meadows,p	4	0	1	0	2						
aButler	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	36	3	10	27	12	Total	29	2	3	27	17

a-Batted for Wilson in the eighth inning.
Errors—Hornsby, Betzel, O'Mara, Cutshaw, S. Smith.

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Bescher, Wilson, Mowrey. Stolen base—Mowrey. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Miller, Stengel, Meyers. Double play—Hornsby and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 3; off Smith, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 3 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Smith, 10 hits and no runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Meadows, 5; by Smith, 4. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Bescher,lf	3	0	2	1	0
O'Mara,ss	4	0	0	1	4	Beck,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	10	1	Long,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Smith,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	2	2	3	Miller,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Stengel,rf	3	1	1	2	0	Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Mowrey,3b	3	1	0	1	2	Wilson,cf	3	0	0	1	0
McCarty,c	3	1	2	7	0	Snyder,c	3	0	1	7	1
Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	1	1	Betzel,2b	3	0	1	4	5
						Williams,p	2	0	0	0	0
						Watson,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	31	5	6	27	11	Total	31	0	5	24	11

Errors—Stengel, Hornsby, (2,) Williams.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Johnston. Home run—Stengel. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Betzel, (2,) Bescher. Double play—Betzel and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 7 hits and 5 runs in five innings; off Watson, 1 hit and no runs in three innings. Struck out—By Williams, 1; by Watson, 4; by Pfeffer, 4. Passed ball—Snyder. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	1	2	0	4
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0

Newark	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	2	1	—	11	11	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	2	5	4

AT RICHMOND.

Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—	4	1
Richmond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	6	3

AT TORONTO.

Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2	6	1
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	7	2

Game called; darkness.

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

Buffalo	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—5	12	4
Rochester	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	—6	8	2

Second Game.

Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3	6	0
Rochester	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	—6	11	4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	47	33	.553
Buffalo	45	37	.549
Toronto	41	36	.532
Montreal	43	39	.524
Baltimore	44	42	.512
Richmond	39	43	.476
Newark	37	47	.440
Rochester	33	47	.412

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Baltimore.
Providence at Richmond.
Toronto at Buffalo.

HOT, YET ZERO FOR YANKS.

Nothing Is Their Portion, While White Sox Get a Pair of Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—In the defeat of the Yankees today, which the White Sox compelled by a score of 2 to 0, the pitching of Eddie Cicotte, who wields a nefarious knuckle ball, was preeminent. In fact, Cicotte, variously called Seecot, Syeot, Seecotty, and Sycotty, did so much damage with his whizzing delivery that an adjunct to the scoring vacuum which attended the Yankees' batting labors was almost a vacuum of hits.

The Yankees made one hit, and only one. Walter Pipp made it in the fifth inning. He reached second and third, being the only visitor who did. While they were receding to within half a game of Boston, the Yankees put forth an attack from which the all-potency was so far removed by the superior pitching of Cicotte that only two of them ever were on base at all. Nunamaker picked out four balls in the third inning, and perched at the gateway corner for a few moments. He tried to steal and was summarily expunged, and he and Pipp were the only Yankees who flourished long enough to divorce themselves from the plate.

There have been no-hit games without the finish and thoroughness of this exhibition by Cicotte. He had two strikes on Pipp when the latter pelted one and, though the pelting was clean, resounding and vitriolic, Cicotte had complete control of the situation at all other time. True, the Yanks did a deal of ground hitting, but no difficult chances were offered to the infielders. George Mogridge also pitched a first-class game.

Slow fielding accounted for Chicago's first run and a lucky bounce for the other. There was an unusual quantity of ground hitting off Mogridge also, as witness the New York assists, and albeit his exhibition was dwarfed by Cicotte's, it was not far from being of shut-out quality itself. Boone, Peck, Geddeon, and Pipp fielded in spick and span style behind Mogridge, but there were errors of judgment and slow ground covering by the makeshift outfield. As High is still a trifle unsound in the hoof, Ray Caldwell was Donovan's selection for centre field. Ray's big bat did not render any assistance, but as practically nobody's bat, big or little, rendered any assistance on the New York side, being totally devitalized by Mr. Cicotte, no blame could attach to Ray for that.

Where Ray did manifest a costly shortcoming, due to inexperience, was in the outfield. John Collins arched a high fly back of second in the first inning. A regular outfield would have caught it. There being an irregular outfielder on the job the ball fell safe, and while Caldwell was galloping up to the spot of its descent Collins galloped to second. Weaver sacrificed and Eddie Collins tripled. Eddie's triple should have been a single, for Baumann played it poorly, but Paddy's bobble was harmless. J. Collins would have scored anyway.

The first leg of the other run was due to a base on balls to Cicotte in the fifth inning. J. Collins fanned, Weaver fouled to Pipp, but E. Collins and Jackson hit safely. The latter's hit was a grave-yard rabbit's foot scratch. Gedeon was all set for the ball which was approaching him at a gentle lope when it hopped freakishly and went over him. Cicotte came in on the capricious carom.

The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	1	2	0	0	Caldwell,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	1	1	0	Bauman,lf	3	0	0	1	0
E.Collins,2b	4	0	3	1	3	Peck'p'h,ss	3	0	0	1	6
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Ness,1b	3	0	0	12	1	Oldring,rf	3	0	0	3	1
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Schalk,c	3	0	0	7	2	Boone,3b	3	0	0	0	5
Terry,ss	3	0	0	0	4	Su'maker,c	2	0	0	2	0
Cicotte,p	2	1	0	1	4	Mogridge,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aHigh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	7	27	14	Total	27	0	1	24	17

a-Batted for Mogridge in ninth inning.
Errors—Ness, Nunamaker.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—J. Collins. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, 2. Double play—Oldring, Gedeon, and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 1; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 2; off Cicotte, 1. Earned runs—Off Mogridge, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mogridge, (Ness.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 2; by Cicotte, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

RED SOX SCALP INDIANS.

Make Their Hits Count and Defeat Cleveland by 3 to 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—Cleveland was unable to make its hits count for as much as Boston and the Red Sox won by 3 to 2. Singles by Hoblitzel and Scott produced one run in the second inning, while Walker's single, Gardner's double, Scott's sacrifice and a wild pitch scored two more in the fifth. It required a pass and two singles for Cleveland to get one tally in the fourth and three singles to get another in the sixth. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	2	0	2	0	Graney,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Barry,2b	4	0	1	3	0	W'gams,ss	3	1	0	2	4
Lewis,lf	4	0	2	3	0	Speaker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
H'litzel,1b	3	0	1	5	1	Roth,rf	4	1	3	1	0
Gainer,1b	1	0	1	2	0	Gandil,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Walker,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Chapman,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Gardner,3b	4	1	1	2	3	O'Neill,c	2	0	0	1	1
Scott,ss	3	0	2	4	2	Daly,c	1	0	0	2	1
Thomas,c	3	0	0	4	2	Howard,2b	4	0	0	5	4
Mays,p	2	0	0	2	4	Beebe,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aSmith	1	0	1	0	0
						bEvans	0	0	0	0	0
						cTurner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	9	27	13	Total	33	2	8	27	20

a-

SPUR WINS HANDILY AT YONKERS

SPUR EASILY WINS MIDSUMMER EVENT

James Butler's Colt Romps Home in Feature Handicap at Empire City Course.

SELLING WAR IS ON AGAIN

Winners in Second and Third Races Are Bid Up—Jockey Club Officials May Take Action.

Spur, James Butler's fleet three-year-old, won his fifth race of the New York season yesterday at Yonkers, where the son of King James added the Midsummer Handicap to the list of valuable stakes already captured by this owner. John W. Schorr's Dick Williams was second, and the Elkwood Park Stable's Celandria third. The time for the mile, 1:42 2-5, was considered good upon a heavy and slow track.

Not only has Spur won five races recently, but he has only once been outside the money in his last eleven starts. He came in fourth at Aqueduct, being beaten by Chicle, Star Hawk, and Churchill. The first and the last named he had defeated on previous occasions.

The Midsummer Handicap was the feature of a fairly well-balanced program at the Empire City track. While the more important of the other events did not fill particularly well, the selling races were up to the usual standard both in entries and quality. As the meeting is drawing to a close, owners are beginning to ship their horses to Saratoga, where racing will open next Monday.

Spur was asked to pick up 128 pounds in the handicap, the top weight, and at the same time the heaviest impost the colt has carried this season. He was cleverly ridden by Loftus.

Spur Comes Up Rounding Turn.

The winner remained behind the pace, which was set by Vermont, in the early part of the journey. The Talbott gelding led for the first half mile, but when his jockey, Hoffman, started to push him he gave up and retired, finishing last. Rounding the turn for home Loftus started to make his ride with Spur. He rushed the winner up to Dick Williams, which had a lot of early foot, and was a much better horse than when he started last.

Spur assumed the lead for the first time at the three-quarter pole. Dick Williams held on gamely, but was outraced, and the Butler colors flashed down in front with a length to spare. Celandria was fourth until near the finish, when she came on with renewed speed, passed Vermont, and managed to get inside the money. There were only four starters.

The opening event was for two-year-olds which have not won $800, and resulted in a creditable victory for Richard T. Wilson's Hanobala, which at the finish had a length and a half on the Kentucky Stable's imported Courtship. There were only three starters, as Dunga Din was withdrawn at the last moment. Hanobala raced King Baggot, the favorite, into subjection in the first three furlongs, and then drew out and, although urged a bit toward the end, won quite cleverly. Courtship was third until the final half furlong was reached, and then came on to take the place from King Baggot.

The daily selling war started with the second race, which was for three-year-old platers at a mile. The winner, Bob Hensley, entered for $1,000, was sold up to $2,200 by H. H. Fink and Joseph Marrone. The bidders stopped at this figure and the owner, H. Perkins, protected his gelding with the usual $5.

To Check Selling War.

The bidding up and claiming of horses in the selling races the last ten days has become so flagrant that it has been brought to the notice of the Jockey Club officials and some action will shortly be taken either to eliminate altogether or to minimize this undesirable feature of the sport.

Bob Hensley won the second race with such ease that it was hardly a contest for first place. Hoffman, who had the mount, shot the gelding out in front at the start and he held the leading position throughout, never being challenged. The further he went the more he increased the distance between himself and the other contestants. Sash, bought by H. Fink out of a selling race, was second. This youngster showed plenty of speed, but was in a pocket some of the time in the run up the backstretch and was not able to find a good position until the race for home, when he beat Gallop for the place. The latter showed very little after the first half mile, yet was always able to hold the other contestants safe.

I. M. Hedrick, who has done a great deal of the bidding up in the last ten days, was himself made to suffer, when Jesse, Jr., which won the three-year-old handicap, was bid up to $1,200 and bought in. The winner earned an easy victory, having three lengths to spare at the finish.

John W. Klein, bearing the silks of John W. Schorr, never left the fifth race in doubt after once getting into his stride. He easily disposed of Alberta True and Resistible, the two contenders, which came along the order named. The last event was just a romp for Mrs. C. N. Darke's Aimee T., who defeated a field of ten two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $800, with $500 added; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:11.

Hanobala, R. T. Wilson's ch. c., 112 pounds, by Chambala-Mexoana, 11 to 5 and out. (J. Butwell).....1 1½ 4

Courtship, Timothy Kentucky Stable's b. c., 105, 8 to 1, 6 to 5, and out. (R. Ball)....2 6

King Baggot, Brighton Stable's ch. c., 120, 1 to 2 and out. (E. Taplin).....3

Dunga Din scratched. Only three starters.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:45.

Bob Hensley, H. Perkins's ch. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Rapid Water-Mae Erwin, 11 to 20, out. (R. Hoffman).....1

Sash, H. H. Fink's b. c., 3, 109, 13 to 5, 2 to 5, out. (H. Shilling).....2

Gallop, Marrone Stable's b. h., 5, 114, 5 to 1, 6 to 5, out. (R. Ball).....3

Sailor, Uncle Will, Day Day, Also ran. Jacklet, Star Gift, Hing-a-ling, Fair Count, Lady Teresa.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling, with $600 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:50.

Jesse, J., Jr., Schorr's b. g., 4 years, 102 pounds, by The Commoner-Rosalie McCarthy, 11 to 10, 1 to 4, out. (J. McCahey).....1

White Crown, J. Livingston's b. g., 4, 107, 7 to 5, 1 to 3, out. (R. Urquhart)...2½

Tin Pin, J. S. Ownbey's b. g., 4, 100, 12 to 1, 3 to 1, out. (L. Mink).....3

Ambrose also ran. Stalwart Helen scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; the Midsummer Handicap, with $1,000 added; one mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

Spur, J. Butler's b. c., 128 pounds, by King James-Auntie Mum, 3 to 4, 1 to 5, out. (J. Loftus).....1

Dick Williams, J. W. Schorr's br. g., 116, 13 to 5, 7 to 10, out. (G. Gartner).....2

Celandria, Elkwood Park Stable's ch. f., 110, 3 to 1, 3 to 5, out. (E. Taplin).....3

Vermont also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward, purse $500; about six furlongs. Time—1:12 2-5.

John W. Klein, J. W. Schorr's ch. g., 3 years, 110 pounds, by Star Shoot-Plaintess, 13 to 5, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, (E. Gartner).....1

Alberta True, Brighton Stable's b. m., 111, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, (E. Taplin).....2½

Resistable, J. B. Sheridan's b. f., 3, 105, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (R. Hoffman).....3

Past Master, Qui Vive, Our John, Excelsior, Two Royals, also ran. Watercress II. pulled up. Meditation scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting; selling; purse, $500; five furlongs. Time—1:04.

Aimee T., Mrs. C. N. Darke's ch. f., 104 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Outra, even, 2 to 5, 1 to 6, (R. Ball).....1

Lassen, Mrs. Godfrey Preece's ch. f., 104, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, 6 to 5, (L. Lyke)....2

Doc Meale, I. N. Hedrick's ch. c., 113, 40 to 1, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, (K. La Paille).....3

Mae Murray, Miss Tipperary, Supernal, Ida McRebel, Dyson, and Stony Brook also ran. Riposta, The Baroness, Golden Fox, (Imp.,) and Marblehead scratched.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Ohara, 108 pounds; Golden Gate, 109; Sir Denroh, 112; Good Counsel, 97; Shyness, (Imp.,) 114; Ninety Simplex, 114.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Carlton G., 112 pounds; Monocacy, 120; Narmar, 105; Royal Interest, 120; Gainsborough, 113; Rey Oakwood, 108; Woodfair, 113; Uncle Will, 103; Ohara, 109.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, The Katonah Handicap; about six furlongs. Sprint, 110 pounds; High Noon, 125; Paddy Whack, 108; Pockichoo, 100; Coquette, 112; Port Light, (Imp.,) 110; Kewessa, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, The Wakefield Handicap; five and a half furlongs. Ticket, 127 pounds; Kildee, 109; Dunga Din, 106; Jack Scot, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Fussy Wuzzy, 109 pounds; Monmouth, 105; Colonel Holloway, 105; Daingerfield, 111; Jocklet, 108; Sir Denroh, 111; Ohara, 111; Blackford, 108; Malabar, 105; Rey Oakwood, 103; Dervish, 115; Day Day, 114; Trovato, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; five furlongs. Birdline, Fenrod, Ed. Garrison, each 115 pounds; Matin, 112; Torchbearer, Hall Columbia, Lively, each 115.

POLO IS PUT OFF AGAIN.

Weather Likely to Delay Play at Pier Until Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 26.—Dull and gray skies still prevail here, but as there has been no rain since 10 o'clock this morning it is possible that the Polo Association tournament at the Point Judith Club will be in action on Friday, but not unless the turf is in first-class condition. Tomorrow's card has been postponed, but if conditions permit the Randolph Cup semi-finals will be played as scheduled Friday.

The general opinion is that two games on Saturday will be the first break in the week of idleness. When the senior championship is called at 3:30 P. M. on Saturday there will be thirty select mounts ready for the Great Neck four, which will be composed of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; J. Watson Webb, Malcolm Stevenson, and Louis E. Stoddard. There will be as many ponies lined up for the Meadow Brook team, for H. P. Whitney will have ready the importations from the Duke of Westminster's stable, Royal Diamond, Siren, Merido, and Chestnuts, and to supplement the players' own breed he will provide Tenby, Harkaway, Tipperary, and Corker for Devereaux Milburn, Discretion, Guile, and Piccaninny for C. C. Rumsey and Torture for F. S. Von Stade. The second game on Saturday will be between Cooperstown and Point Judith to open the Rathborne Memorial Cup series.

MARSTON CAPTURES MEDAL.

Leads Field in Qualifying Round on Ekwanok Links.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 26.—A field of 112 started in the seventeenth annual golf tournament for the First President's Cup at the Ekwanok Country Club today, and Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, with a steady and consistent round in 77, won the gold medal for low score in the qualifying round at medal play.

The course is easily two strokes harder than it was when Marston won the tournament a year ago. It was evidently due more to the changes at the first, second, and eighth holes than to the drizzle of rain which fell most of the day that the scoring ran a little higher than last year. At the first hole, where fours were formerly the rule, and at the eighth, where up to Monday of this week fours often gave way to threes, fives and sixes prevailed.

Marston took three fives in succession at the start and finished with a five and a six. Otherwise his play was of a high order. His card:

Out .....5 5 5 3 5 4 4 4 3—38
In .....4 3 5 2 4 5 4 5 6—38—77

C. P. Eddy, who finished in second place, failed to take advantage of the short holes going out and showed a total of 42 for nine holes. He played the last nine in two strokes above par, however, and finished with a card of 79.

There was a tie at 90 among six players to fill five places in the first division. Some of those who created some surprise by failing to qualify were W. H. Gardner of Buffalo, who was runner-up at Shawnee last week; Ralph C. Carroll of Knollwood, and Alex Coles of Shawnee. Gardner and Carroll were just outside at 91, while Coles required a total of 94.

The thirty-two players to qualify for match play for the chief trophy, with their scores and the pairings for tomorrow, follow:

M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 77; C. P. Eddy, Arcola, 79; Wheeler, Brooklawn, 80; Rodney W. Brown, Country Club, 81; N. S. Campbell, Agawam, 81; P. W. Whittemore, Country Club, 82; W. G. McKnight, Baltusrol, 83; G. P. Tiffany, Mohawk, 83; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield C. C., 83; W. P. Seeley, Brooklawn, 83; C. B. Buxton, Huntington Valley, 84; R. H. White, Oakland, 84; H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 85; W. F. Ladd, Rockaway Hunt, 85; W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, 85; C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 86; M. P. Watson, Ardsley, 86; L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 87; Charles Amory, Essex County, 87; A. M. Kinsley, Oneida, 87; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, 88; G. E. Morse, Rutland C. C., 88; R. Catlin, Richmond County, 88; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, 89; J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, 89; G. H. Crocker, Country Club, 89; C. S. Ransom, Albany, 89; L. G. Young, Ardsley, 90; M. L. Fearey, Garden City, 90; Clark Burnham, Garden City, 90; M. Fred O'Connell, Alpine, 90; J. D. Coffin, Mohawk, 90.

Catlin and Allen, Worthington and Ransom, Gardner and Morse, Kinsley and White, Amory and Buxton, Wheeler and Ladd, Crocker and Watson, Whittemore and Bellamy, Tiffany and Clark, Seeley and Fearey, Brown and Barber, Campbell and O'Connell, Marston and McKnight, Eddy and Young, Gwyer and Coffin, Kerr and Burnham.

BEATS ONE-HANDED GOLFER

Kerrigan Too Steady for Martucci on Siwanoy Links.

Louis Martucci, the one-handed golfer, who caused a sensation by making a round on the Van Cortlandt Park links in 68 at the recent professional tournament, made his entry into the realm of individual match play yesterday. He tackled a formidable opponent in Tom Kerrigan, the Siwanoy professional, on the home links for the latter and was beaten by 3 up and 1 to play.

Martucci did not seem to feel at home on the course, but improved after a very bad start, so that he gained on the inward journey. His driving was not as good as at Van Cortlandt, but he showed the same accuracy on the short game that earned him the praise of all who saw his play on the public course. In the course of the eighteen holes Martucci missed only one putt, and his approaching was deadly on nearly every occasion. The cards:

Kerrigan—
Out .....4 5 5 3 5 3 4 4 4—39
In .....5 3 4 5 4 5 4 4 8—37—76

Martucci—
Out .....5 5 3 7 5 4 5 4 6—44
In .....4 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 6—38—82

Rain Puts Off Tennis Tourney.

Rain made play impossible in the Westchester County tennis championship tournament for men at the Park Hill Country Club, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, but in the morning the women began competition in the singles. Eleanor Coward, a fifteen-year-old Bronxville girl, despite a good showing, was defeated by Margaret Grove by 2—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Pal Moore, the Memphis bantamweight who has made a favorable impression on local boxing enthusiasts in the contests in which he has engaged in this vicinity, will oppose Kid Goodman of Rockaway in the feature ten-round bout at the Arverne S. C. of Long Island this evening. In another ten-round bout the principals will be Freddie Reese of Brooklyn and Frankie Cole of Newark.

The main ten-round bout at the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn this evening will bring together Young Zulu Kid of Brooklyn and Young Benny, the east side bantamweight.

MABEL TRASK WINS CLASSIC M. AND M.

Takes Noted Trotting Event Handily at Detroit Grand Circuit Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—A picturesque throng of more than ten thousand persons, including many of social prominence, saw Mabel Trask, the favorite, win the twenty-ninth renewal of the classic M. and M. trot with remarkable ease today. The winner outclassed her field from start to finish, and the daughter of Peter the Great was never in real danger.

If Trampright had not been flagged as a result of a break, the race might have been a more interesting struggle. Both Trampright and St. Frisco were expected to give the favorite a battle, but St. Frisco proved unequal to the task, and Trampright never had a chance.

The race was merely a case of Mabel Trask having too much speed for her competitors, and when Cox permitted it she would uncover a burst of speed which was truly brilliant. It was the first time that Walter Cox, the New England reinsman, has ever won the M. and M. trot, after many attempts.

In the auctions Mabel Trask was sold for $400, Trampright for $120, and St. Frisco for $100. The Eno brought $10 and the field $20. At the machines Mabel Trask paid $8.70 for $2 to win. Other bets paid little except Virginia Barnett, which was worth $6.50 for $2 to show.

St. Frisco drew the pole, with Mabel Trask in second position. Just after the word had been given, Trampright, when Murphy attempted to take him back, broke and ran half way around the turn, and the flag fell just in time to bar out Trampright.

In the meanwhile, Virginia Barnett rushed out and showed the way to the quarter post. Here Cox moved up with Mabel Trask, followed by St. Frisco and Rusticoat. With the favorite in front, the quartet went in a bunch to the half, where Rusticoat broke. As they rounded into the stretch, Mabel Trask went in front, and had absolutely no trouble in outfinishing St. Frisco to the wire in 2:06 1-4 by a full length. Virginia Barnett was third, two lengths behind St. Frisco.

Miss Perfection was at the rail when they scored in the second heat. At the half, Jones began a sensational rush with St. Frisco and slipped upon the outside until alongside of Mabel Trask. The favorite pulled out on the turn, but The Eno held the lead until the stretch was reached, where he broke and fell in front of the stand. Mabel Trask went to the front, and won with ease in 2:07 1-4, two lengths ahead of Miss Perfection. The third mile was featureless, Mabel Trask going away on the pole, and was never headed.

The summary:

2:14 PACE.

Purse, $1,200. Three Heats.

Colleen, br. m., by Charlie O., (H. Thomas)	1	1	2
Thomas's Earl, ch. h., by The Earl, (Marvin)	7	9	1
Daisy H., ch. m., (Grapentein)	2	2	3
Baron Hart, b. h., (Maxon)	3	4	9
Admiral Dewey H., blk. h., (Snow)	8	3	6
Prescottie, blk. m., (McDonald)	4	7	4
Tramp Quick, b. s., (Shively)	5	6	8
Sailor Rediac, blk. g., (Bell)	6	8	7
Sir Anthony Carter, br. h., (Jones)	Dis		

Time—2:06¼; 2:07¼; 2:07¾.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' STAKE—2:08 TROT.

Purse, $10,000. Three Heats.

Mabel Trask, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox)	1	1	1
St. Frisco, b. h., (Jones)	2	3	2
Miss Perfection, b. m., (McMahon)	4	2	4
Virginia Barnette, b. m., (Durfee)	3	4	3
The Eno, br. h., (Boyd)	5	dis	
Rusticoat; ch. h., (White)	6	dis	
Trampright, b. h., (Murphy)	Dis		
Sadie S., b. m., (L. Wilson)	Dis		

Time—2:05¾; 2:07¾; 2:09¾.

2:14 TROT.

Purse, $1,200. Three Heats.

Axo a Axworthy, b. m., by Dale Axworthy, (Murphy)	1	1	2
Miss Denmore, b. m., by Byvanip, (H. Thomas)	2	2	1
Allie Watts, ch. m., (Edman)	3	4	3
B. C. H., b. g., (Childs)	4	3	4
Binland, blk. h., (McDonald)	6	6	6
Allsbrook, br. h., (Valentine)	8	5	5
Teddy Brooks, b. h., (Wilson)	9	8	8
Junior Watts, b. h., (Rea)	7	7	7
Baby Doll, b. m., (Durfee)	5	dis	
Caroline, b. m., (B. Fleming)	Dis		

Time—2:07¼; 2:08; 2:09¼.

MRS. LE ROY WINS AT NET.

Reaches Semi-Final in Staten Island Women's Tennis Tourney.

Several prominent women tennis players in the metropolitan district, including the Middle States champion, Miss Ina Kissel, were among the winners yesterday in the opening rounds of the annual open tournament in singles and doubles of the Staten Island Ladies' Club, being contested on the grass courts at Livingston, S. I. Mrs. Robert Le Roy was the first to attain the semi-final brackets. She was compelled to play only one match in reaching the third flight, drawing a bye in the first round, winning by default from Mrs. A. G. Deane in the second, and easily defeating Miss Hazel Gardner by 6—1, 6—0 in the third.

The form of a number of the contestants was considerably upset by the grass courts, for they had become accustomed to the clay of the local courts. This fact was especially noticeable in the play of Miss Kissel, for in her match with Miss Helen Bogert she was carried to 10—8 in the first set, but then easily annexed the second by 6—2. Miss Edith Handy lost six straight games to Mrs. E. T. Scofield in their second round match before she could master the grass courts, and gain control of the queerly bounding balls. In the succeeding two sets Miss Handy did not have to overexert herself to win at 6—3, 6—0. In an extra set match in the second round Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss Janet Eastmead by 6—8, 6—2, 6—3. The summary:

SINGLES.—First Round—Miss M. Adele Irving defeated Miss Elizabeth Irving, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Ethel Tyndall defeated Miss Abbey Morrison, 6—1, 7—5; Miss Helen McAusland won from Miss Margaret Grove by default; Miss Janet Eastmead won from Miss Donald by default; Mrs. David Mills won from Miss Marion Vanderhoef by default; Miss Helen Bogert won from Mrs. J. C. Pinchcliffe, Jr., by default.

Second Round—Mrs. Robert Le Roy won from Mrs. A. G. Deane by default; Miss Hazel Gardner defeated Miss Helen Pouch, 6—0, 6—1; Miss M. Adele Irving defeated Miss A. Brady, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Ethel Tyndall defeated Miss Helen McAusland, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss Janet Eastmead, 6—8, 6—2 6—3; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Helen Bogert, 10—8, 6—2; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Mrs. E. T. Scofield, 6—3, 6—3, 6—0; Miss M. Lea defeated Miss Marion Baxter, 6—0, 6—4.

Third Round—Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Hazel Gardner, 6—1, 6—0.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Mrs. Garrett and Miss Ethel Tyndall defeated Mrs. Vines and Mrs. Walton, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Allum and Miss A. Brady defeated Mrs. Melville A. Morris and Miss Allen, 6—0, 6—0; Miss M. A. Irving and Miss Elizabeth Irving won from Miss Margaret Grove and partner by default.

RAIN KEEPS COURTS EMPTY.

All Matches in Longwood Tennis Tournament Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—Rain during the night and early morning caused the postponement of all of the matches in the tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club today. A heavy program is therefore scheduled for tomorrow.

The feature event will bring together William M. Johnston and Roland Roberts, the latter the San Francisco youngster who was within a point of winning a match from the national champion in a contest on the Coast last Spring. Clarence J. Griffin, whose play has been the outstanding feature of the tournament to date, will face the former Pennsylvania State champion, Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia. Watson M. Washburn and Edwin P. Larned will also come together in a fourth-round encounter.

FAILURE THREATENS NEW LOAN TO CHINA

Inability to Agree Upon Terms May Cause $30,000,000 Project to Fall Through.

EUROPEANS WON'T COME IN

American Bankers Invited Five-Power Group to Participate, but War Strain Interposes Veto.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A hitch has arisen in the arrangement for a loan of $30,000,000 by American bankers to the Chinese Government for internal improvements, due originally to a feeling on the part of some of the banking houses concerned that foreign bankers who were parties to the proposed Six-Power Chinese loan of nearly four years ago should be permitted to participate. Action in the matter has been deferred.

Yesterday's conference at the State Department between Government officials and representatives of American financial concerns had to do mainly with a smaller loan to the Chinese Government. This loan is for $5,000,000, and was arranged by Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston. That concern advanced $1,000,000, and the Chinese Government has now called for the balance. The Boston firm is willing to let other American financial institutions share in advancing the $4,000,000, and the conference was held to arrange details. The representatives of banking interests who participated were George C. Lee of Lee, Higginson & Co., Willard Straight of the American International Corporation, and Francis H. McKnight of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The loan of $30,000,000, which China also desires, is being discussed with the ghost of William J. Bryan's action in taking the American Government out of participation in the arrangements for the Six-Power loan, looming up to cause complications. When Mr. Bryan, early in the present Administration, withdrew the sanction of this Government to American participation in the loan, the American bankers, while unable to be active participants, because their Government would not guarantee its assistance if there should be a default by China, retained relations with the bankers of the Six Powers to whom that remained parties to the transaction, which involved $160,000,000. They protected their interest in the loan by what amounted to options. Now that the Chinese Government desires to place a loan of $30,000,000 in America, the American bankers who expected to participate in the Six-Power loan and whose expectations were dashed by the veto of the Administration, feel that they owe an obligation to the foreign bankers with whom they were associated in the $160,000,000 transaction, and have indicated to the State Department that they are willing that these foreign bankers have a share in advancing the desired $30,000,000 to the Chinese Government.

The present hitch arises in part from the enmities caused by the war in Europe. No way has been found to enable British bankers, for example, to participate in the loan along with German bankers. It has been suggested that the American bankers serve as agents for all the foreign bankers concerned and thus avoid any direct association of bankers whose countries are at war with one another. Whether the Entente Allies would assent to the participation of German bankers in any such arrangement is not known.

One of the objections of the Administration to American participation in the Six-Power loan was that all the foreign Governments whose bankers were participants would have a certain supervisory power over Chinese Government finances. The United States Government held that China should be permitted to exercise entire supervision over her own affairs and declined to be a party to any agreement that would be contrary to that principle. This objection has again been brought forward in the negotiations over the $30,000,000 loan and will be the subject of future discussion.

The nations which, with the United States, composed the original Six-Power group are Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan and Germany. The first four are now at war with Germany.

After a conference among the members of the American group formed to finance the requirements of the Chinese Government, it was said yesterday afternoon that the recently proposed loan to China, in which the State Department had taken a friendly interest, was not likely to be carried through. It seemed improbable, it was said, that terms could be fixed which would be acceptable to all concerned.

The American group consists of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank. This group was formed several years ago, when it was proposed to provide China with money through a syndicate made up of banking groups in several countries—the Six-Power Group.

Recently the American bankers were appealed to by the State Department on the ground that China was seeking a loan in this country, and that it would be helpful to American interests to have China succeed in this quest. Our bankers were disposed to enter the matter again at the urging of the State Department, but the group here felt that it should not do this financing without consulting the foreign groups which were to have been its partners in the financing of China.

The foreign groups, reduced to four by the elimination of Germany on account of the war, were said not to be anxious to undertake any such financing at this time, when the resources of all the nations were being directed to the prosecution of the war. Out of this situation grew a proposal to disband the five-power arrangement and leave the flotation of the proposed loan to China to the American group alone. Plans were being discussed along this line when it was found that it would be very difficult to arrange satisfactory terms.

The conference yesterday was called to discuss the matter further following a conference between representatives of the bankers and officials of the State Department in Washington on Tuesday. The information obtained yesterday after the bankers had again gone over the matter threw the outcome of the whole proposal into doubt. Matters will now have to take some new and unexpected turn to bring the proposed loan to China to a successful conclusion.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Columbia Theatre will begin its new season Monday afternoon, Aug. 7, with Max Spiegel's production of the burlesque, "The Merry Rounders."

The cast chosen by the Reserve Producing Company for the musical farce, "The Two James," includes Ralph Bunker, Harry Fisher, Joseph Carey, Claude West, Eddie Morris, Jane Fernley, and Marie Fanchonetti. The play will be produced out of town in September and will be presented here in October.

Exhibition drills by the men started the day, while Warden Murtha and others looked on from the reviewing stand. The workers from the different shops paraded for half an hour with banners telling the loyalty of the marchers to the warden. Then, at a bugle call, the prisoners gathered about a flag-draped stand to hear the speeches of the day and the music.

Commissioner Lewis complimented the warden and his charges, exhorting the men to form the habit of work.

"I am old-fashioned enough," said the Commissioner, "to believe that prison reform to be successful must rest back upon the performance by each inmate of a good solid day's work. A man unable to hold himself during the work period of each day to the task in hand is to be pitied. Few prisoners have ever been trained to work continuously. That is a most pitiable thing about them. It is brought to notice when we attempt to get jobs for them after release. Four men have great hopes; they start out to work but soon grow discouraged and fall behind."

Miss Davis prefaced her remarks by telling the steps a prisoner must take before his parole papers may be signed.

"We have ceased to try and make the punishment fit only the crime," said Miss Davis. "We are trying to treat the man rather than his act. We believe that society has a debt toward him as well as to itself. I should like you to get out of your minds the idea that the Parole Board wants to keep you here. It does not. In fact we care far more for your welfare than for your company. But to get out your record must be clean inside prison. Here you must, in a word, behave like decent men."

One of the prisoners, Dr. R. C. Flower, convicted of forgery in 1914, now the President of the league, spoke in behalf of the prisoners. Dr. Flower is to be released in a few days and says that he will take up prison reform work.

"I have had several offers," said the doctor, and, he added with a smile, "I believe that I can do more in this line outside than in."

There was a baseball game in the afternoon between the Murtha Stars, the champion prison team which so far has not been beaten, and a team from the battleship Oklahoma. It didn't dim the festivities when the sailors beat the prisoners, 13-3.

A big dinner, with pie and tobacco at the end, was a feature of the day.

SAVAGE HAS NEW PLAYS.

Producer Will Devote Attention to Spoken Drama This Season.

Henry W. Savage, whose theatrical activities last season were directed chiefly to motion pictures, will be active again the coming season in the field of the legitimate drama. Mr. Savage still has a film production unfinished, but he will devote most of his time to the spoken drama, whereas last season his only offering was "Pom-Pom," produced late in the season.

He will place in rehearsal shortly a drama by Johnstone Platt. Mr. Platt, who is a scenario writer, submitted an idea to the manager, the novelty of which he believed would attract considerable attention. Another early production will be based on a comedy and embellished with music. Unlike most of Mr. Savage's former musical productions, which have been on an elaborate scale, this will have the intimacy of the popular mode.

Mr. Savage was so pleased with a German farce sent him recently by his Berlin representative that he immediately obtained the American and English rights by cable and commissioned Guy Bolton to deliver an Americanized version for presentation here in the early Fall.

Mitzi Hajos and Tom McNaughton will appear on tour in "Pom-Pom," and "Everywoman" will enter its seventh season. "The Merry Widow" will not be revived, as had been reported.

NEWSPAPERS RAISE PRICES.

St. Louis Republic and Milwaukee Free Press to Cost 2 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 27.—The St. Louis Republic today announces that on and after next Tuesday, Aug. 1, the price of The Republic will be 2 cents a copy. The increase, according to the announcement, is due to the increased cost of production, paper, ink, and metals.

The Globe-Democrat made a similar announcement on Wednesday.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—The Milwaukee Free Press, a morning newspaper here, today announced an advance from 1 to 2 cents in the price of the paper for street sales.

It attributes the advance to the greatly increased cost of print paper. The changed price will be effective Aug. 7.

SCOUTS TO PROTECT PARKS.

Boys Will Be on Duty Saturdays and Sundays Under Police.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward announced yesterday that he had enlisted the aid of the Boy Scouts of America in the work of park protection. On Saturdays and Sundays two troops of Boy Scouts will be on duty under the supervision of the police and two or three Scouts will be assigned to each police post in Central Park, working under the direction of the patroimen.

They will serve as guides to the public, and will protect trees, plants, shrubs, and newly seeded ground from destruction. The log cabin near McGown's Pass Tavern will be turned over to the Scouts as their headquarters.

Writer Suffers Breakdown.

Mrs. Laura Winthrow, a writer, was removed from her apartment in the Hotel Grenoble to Polyclinic and then to Bellevue Hospital yesterday evening suffering from a nervous breakdown. Mrs. Winthrow came to New York four months ago from Atlantic City.

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ISLAND PRISONERS HONOR THE WARDEN

Blackwell's Penitentiary Has a Party on Completion of Murtha's First Year.

The thousand prisoners in the city's penitentiary on Blackwell's Island gave a party yesterday to their Warden, John J. Murtha, to celebrate the first anniversary of his becoming the official head of the institution. The affair was under the auspices of the League for Social and Moral Advancement, a prison organization, and, as one prisoner put it, "it was the crowning social event of the season on the island." At any rate it was the first celebration of its kind ever held there.

The party began early yesterday morning and continued without intermission until late last night, when the last prisoner returned to his cell, the songs of an evening concert still in his ears. There was a band, too, not a prison affair, but regular musicians from outside hired by the prisoners for the day.

The celebration was in reality a demonstration of appreciation by the prisoners for the things the Warden had done to make Blackwell's Island more livable a place than it was a year ago. Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, and Katharine B. Davis, formerly Commissioner and now a member of the State Parole Board, were present with others to testify that while Warden Murtha merited all the nice things which the prisoners said about him the city owed him much for what he had done in the prison.

Exhibition drills by the men started the day, while Warden Murtha and others looked on from the reviewing stand. The workers from the different shops paraded for half an hour with banners telling the loyalty of the marchers to the warden. Then, at a bugle call, the prisoners gathered about a flag-draped stand to hear the speeches of the day and the music.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
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THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.

THE NAVAL BILL.

President WILSON must recognize by this time that one of the heaviest burdens his Administration has to bear is the military law of 1916, the glaring defects of which have already been forced upon the public mind. He must see, also, that if his support of the Naval bill, which has been put in a satisfactory form by the Senate, is not vigorous and determined there is danger of its defeat by the forces that deprived the country of an adequate and well-considered Military bill.

The signs at present are not encouraging. Reports from Washington indicate that the small navy men, led by Mr. KITCHIN, will try to have the Naval bill restored to the form in which it left the House. The bill should go to conference without delay and the fight for the extension of naval defenses which the country needs should be carried on to the end with all the spirit which distinguished the successful fight on the floor of the Senate. The country looks to the President to use his influence to secure the acceptance of the bill. It is an Administration measure, and one most creditable to the Administration, and its defeat could not fail to have serious consequences.

HUDSON RIVER CHANNELS.

When the Mayor let the water into the 1,050-foot dock the other day nobody remarked that it was designed to accommodate vessels with depth as well as length. The fact is that vessels of the length mentioned cannot approach the dock for lack of a channel. The depth of the water off those docks is only twenty-two feet, and the 1,000-footers draw thirty-five feet and upward. Congress had the grace and common sense to provide adequate channels for the New York Navy Yard, being shamed by the fact that battleships could enter it only under favorable conditions. There is an equally strong case for the deepening of the Hudson River Channels. The need is greater, for the Hudson River has not even been surveyed. The Federal Government has spent upon the Hudson in the neighborhood of this city something like a single million dollars, while local city and private interests have spent at least a hundred times that.

Hudson River commerce is estimated at 58,000,000 tons, worth some four billions, and a good part of it is rather foreign, belonging to all the country, than local. The need for depth in the Hudson will never be less. On the same day that the Mayor flooded the Forty-fifth Street dock the cable brought the news that the Hamburg-American Line is building the Bismarck, 56,000 tons, the world's biggest vessel, and at Bremen there are under construction four 18,000-ton freight carriers, also the world's largest in that class. If the city builds piers to accommodate anything naval architects dream of, at least the nation should do what the city cannot do. Federal jurisdiction over navigable waters is exclusive. If the channels are to be deepened it must be done by the nation. All that it has done regarding the Hudson is to authorize a survey, due to the urgency of Representative HULBERT, the first New Yorker who was ever given a place on the Rivers and Harbors Committee. With the survey he may be able to do as much for the Hudson River piers as he did for the East River navy yard. The city is interested in both, and so is the nation, although Congress has been near-sighted about both. The Rivers and Harbors Committee is to hold sessions in this city this Summer, and the situation ought to be made clear to it.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. R. B. HOWELL, the Nebraska member of the Republican National Committee, makes this confession about the regrettable apathy of the Republicans of the Middle West:

> The entire section is prosperous. The people have plenty of money, and advocacy of preparedness and criticism of President WILSON'S vacillating foreign policy, important issues in other parts of the country, seem to have little effect there.

It is painful to see the Republican Middle West consent to prosperity, an exclusively Republican product, under a Democratic Administration, but consent it does. It is indifferent or lukewarm as to preparedness. Mr. WILSON'S "vacillating" foreign policy has not stirred its wrath. What, then, remains? The Mexican question, Mr. HOWELL tells us, corroborating so many other ardent Republican searchers for an issue. This is vital, paramount, supreme. "Make the "utmost of it. Make special effort "to bring home to voters of the "Middle West" the Mexican sins and shames of the Administration, says Mr. HOWELL. He even suggests that "victims" of Mexican anarchy be hired as campaign speakers.

Low mutters of the thunder which is expected to roll in Mr. HUGHES'S notification speech are heard already. Those faithful Huertistas, Mr. HENRY LANE WILSON and Mr. NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY, have illuminated Republican headquarters.

Eager to obtain an account of the Mexican situation from a dispassionate source, Mr. HUGHES has sought the sage counsel of Senator ALBERT B. FALL, the New Mexico Conquistador. Mr. FALL'S unbiased attitude in regard to Mexico has been the inspiration of innumerable resolutions, speeches, interviews, and public documents. In turning to him Mr. HUGHES shows already the instinct of selecting wise advisers. "I "favor the immediate organization of "an army of 500,000 men, ostensibly "for the policing of Mexico or for "the invasion of that country, to pro-"tect our citizens, if necessary." Such is, or was, the moderation of Mr. HUGHES'S Mentor. In a few days we shall know if the Bridgehampton Telemachus is worthy of his guide.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

The unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals that the Reapportionment act of 1916 is unconstitutional and void comes as a sharp surprise to the Republicans. The recent decision of the Appellate Division had lulled them with the hope that they might get off with the loss of a Senator from Westchester. If worse were to come, at least only some unsound part of the masterpiece might be cut out, but the rest would stand. There is no health in it, the final tribunal finds. Unless the Legislature meets in hot haste and passes a new act, the next election must be controlled by the Reapportionment act of 1907.

The Republican brethren, for whom commodious coigns of vantage have been provided, are thrown on evil days. A lot of scientific cutting-up and parceling goes for naught. There is wailing and gnashing of teeth among the politicians of both parties in the new Assembly districts created and now discreated in the Bronx, Richmond, and Queens. New York County, deprived of eight Assembly districts by the masterpiece, can afford to smile at the ruin of it. To be sure, the county loses a Senator. What will Governor WHITMAN do? Petitions for places on the primary ballot must be filed between Aug. 15 and Aug. 22. An extraordinary session of the Legislature, if the members are duly docile, as some of the Democrats might not be inclined to be, could rush a new Reapportionment act through, but the time is short. Bitter perplexity for some of the faithful if the act of 1907 is stuck to. And experience of Republican studies in reapportionment is not too encouraging for a hurry-order Reapportionment act.

May the Republicans be a little more judicious and constitutional, and several diameters less greedy the next time.

DER TAG.

When the Reichstag meets, we are told, the Chancellor will be asked why "inspiring speeches by the Emperor "at the front are withheld from gen-"eral publication." They are inspiring, no doubt, but they no longer inspire the troops to fight for the same purposes as formerly. That was an inspiring speech which the Emperor delivered in August, 1914, while his armies were swooping on Paris and its fall was to be a matter of weeks at the most; when the plans of his Generals for a repetition of 1870 were being swiftly and terribly carried out. He was inspiring them then to attack, as now he is inspiring them to defense; he was inspiring them then to conquest, as now he is inspiring them to resistance. "We shall not relent," he said, "and we shall get to the "enemy's hide. We shall not lose our "faith and trust in our good old GOD "up there. We are determined to "win, and we must win." When he spoke these words Paris seemed in his grasp, and all that remained was to turn from the prostrate body of vanquished France to choke slow-moving Russia before she could get on her feet, and force England, with her "contemptible little army," to ask for peace. His exhortation today inspires a different kind of effort:

> English diplomacy brought about the war, and now an English offensive is intended to carry the operations to German soil, into our towns and villages, to the peril and undoing of our helpless women and children. Your duty is to break the English offensive; to prove once more that Germany is invincible, and reduce to despair the relentless enemies of our country, so that they will sue for peace on terms honorable and profitable to Germany.

Inspiring words. But they no longer inspire his hearers to get to the enemy's hide." They inspire his hearers to keep the enemy from getting to his hide. The object now is to prove that Germany cannot be crushed, so that the enemy, "reduced to despair," will give it up. "We shall not relent," he said in 1914. "The relentless enemies of our country," he says in 1916. The power of relenting or not relenting has changed hands. The shoe is on the other foot. Conquer was the watchword of 1914, resist is the watchword of 1916. Has the light penetrated the general German mind? Some of it has penetrated the Kaiser's. He seeks desperately to revive the old hate of England, he sings again the Hassgesang:

> The English built up during the years before the war the combination of countries which at a given signal fell upon us, attacked us, the most peaceful and peace-desiring people in the world.

"We have one foe, and one alone." Der Tag is at hand, is actually here. But how different is its coming from the anticipation when, "in the Cap-"tain's mess, in the banquet hall, sat "feasting the officers, one and all." It was to be the Day when "we shall "not relent, and we shall get to the "enemy's hide." It is the Day, but not that Day; it is the Day when "your duty is to break the English offensive."

INSURING THE CITY'S FUTURE.

The Board of Estimate adopted a rule of reason regarding new buildings in this city by a vote of 15 to 1. Probably that vote reflects the balance of opinion outside the board as well as within it. If the vote is not unanimous it is because there are hard cases under all rules, and there are specific reasons which naturally may influence individuals in placing their personal interests above those of the public. Such cases were mentioned in the debate, and they were properly disregarded. Americans are extreme in basing their institutions upon human or natural rights, which are regarded as supreme over enacted rights. But there can be no natural right to use your property so as to advantage yourself at your neighbor's loss. The report of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions is adopted because of the practice to that effect becoming so general that the welfare of the city at large was threatened. The ordinance limiting the heights and volumes of construction was adopted for the benefit of the city, which should prevail over individual rights which can be exercised only prejudicially to others. No buildings should be allowed different from what all buildings might be. There might be exceptions under unusual conditions, many of which are provided for under the rule itself, but upon the whole there should be uniformity of use, construction, and profit among all buildings similarly situated.

That is inconceivable regarding buildings outside the rule and its exceptions, as they stand or as they may be modified upon cause shown hereafter. No city could be composed of fifty-story structures any more than a city could be comprised within a single structure. If it were mechanically possible, it would be undesirable for sanitary and economic reasons. Some rule is necessary unless license is to be given to a few to absorb the profits belonging to all owners in a fair distribution, if they choose to avail themselves of their option of improvement. No doubt there is a check put upon some extreme developments, and some speculative profits. In such cases there is a loss of values both for taxation and for individual profit. But the number of such cases is few compared to the multitude of cases in which values will be stabilized, and in time enlarged by stabilization. Under the rule of unreason in construction there have been enormous losses both to the taxgatherers and to the private owners who have suffered by piratical construction. Those who have darkened their neighbors' lights and obstructed the common utilities by undue engorgement of streets and roads and sewers have found that their greed recoiled upon themselves. They have taken profits for a short term of years, and have taken a permanent loss.

It has been thought that dear land necessitated high buildings. It is just the other way round. High buildings have made some land dear and have cheapened more of other land equally entitled to a high value. It is necessary to reach an accommodation regarding the point where the land carries the building and the building carries the land. If construction is carried so far that the costs of erection and operation reduce the net return from the total investment below the point where a lower and cheaper construction would return a larger net yield, the construction is not justified. The new rule represents solid opinion regarding abnormal construction, and limitation of it will be for the benefit of the city's tax values as well as for the benefit of those who have calculated that skyscrapers were mines of wealth. The first ones were. Later ones were less so. There are owners of some who wish they had their money back, so that they might use it differently. The limitation of excessively high structures will raise the average height of construction throughout the city and will raise the aggregate of values. Unlimited construction has reduced the average height of construction.

The skyscrapers notwithstanding, New York is stories lower in average construction than other cities which never fell victims to a craze which reflects great credit upon the boldness and initiative of our engineers and investors, but which has come to a natural check. The city's future will owe even more to the boldness of conception and to firmness of insistence upon this reform than it already owes to those who insisted, against greater opposition, upon the removing of the incumbrances from our too small sidewalk accommodations. Both are based upon the general good rather than on any wrongful limitation of private interests. The building code supplements the dual subway, and comes just in time to enable it to do its best work. Already there are encroachments of undesirable nature upon choice spots opened by the new avenues of traffic, and which would lessen their reasonable expectation for their highest improvement. The city is in rare good luck to get its subways and building code so nearly together. Each of Chairman BASSETT'S associate Commissioners shares the praise which is due to none more than to him among the signers of the report. The unusually capable staff of engineers and other assistants is also entitled to honorable mention, with regrets that specification is not practicable among so many.

A FUTILE "SETTLEMENT."

The settlement agreed upon behind closed doors by the cloak manufacturers and the union officials was a sort of triumph for the reactionary group in the Manufacturers' Association who were bent on destroying the protocol and for the revolutionary group in the ranks of the union who were determined to win back their freedom to strike. Both these groups were opposed to arbitration. The terms of the settlement have been rejected by a majority of the workers. As a result of the long struggle, lasting thirteen weeks and costing many millions of dollars, the manufacturers have gained nothing. In the pamphlet issued by them early in the strike the employers declared that they were opposed to arbitration because "such "methods do not result in substantial "justice" and "under this form of "procedure every question is com-"promised." The proposed settlement was a compromise. It did not guarantee to the employers the "right of discharge" and the "open shop" which they declared in the beginning to be "nonarbitrable." On the contrary, the "preferential union shop" was to be again established, exactly in accordance with the interpretation of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation. The right of discharge, which under the protocol the employers exercised subject to review by a Board of Grievances, would have still been exercised subject to the menace of strikes whenever the union became dissatisfied.

The Manufacturers' Association has sacrificed millions of dollars in trying to "save the face" of its stupid and blundering leaders. It has defied public opinion and injured the trade name of New York City. It has almost entirely lost the prestige gained by six years of earnest effort in establishing a new instrument of industrial peace. In place of the protocol the employers tried to substitute an armed truce, each side being free to renew the fight at any time. They would have increased their labor cost by granting the union a shorter week and a higher wage scale. They would have assumed responsibility for the behavior of contractors or sub-manufacturers who are not members of the association. In return for these concessions they boasted that they had secured the abolition of the protocol, which it was for their own best interest to preserve. They have been defeated, but their victory would have been empty. Sooner or later the protocol will be restored in the garment industry. It is a pity, however, that after so much suffering more must come before the lessons of law and reason are fully learned.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Precaution That Is a Weapon.

With the extension to the Bronx of the Westchester trolley strike, the amount and seriousness of the public's inconvenience are proportionately increased, and both, certainly, were great enough before. A suburban region without street car service is habitable with such difficulty and expense that for many it would be practically uninhabitable were the absence of a facility to which life there has been long adjusted to be continued over any considerable period. An immediate solution of the strike problem is therefore more than desirable—it is necessary to the safeguarding of many and large interests—and somehow or other the war between the trolley company and its employés should be ended at once.

The company is threatened with a loss of its franchise if it does not run cars, and, while that threat is not a very alarming one to the object of it, still it serves as an excuse for the company when it asks the affected towns how cars can be run when ordinances have been passed that in effect make the employment of new men impossible by requiring a preliminary training for fifteen days, as such training could be given only by the very men who are on strike.

These ordinances, though they have caused and are continuing the present absurd deadlock, and though they consequently deserve the condemnation they are receiving, do serve a useful and commendable purpose when a trolley company and its employés are on good terms, which is, of course, most of the time. They insure the public against the dangers incidental to having inexperienced men on the front and back platforms of the cars, and while these dangers are small in comparison with those that would follow—and sometimes have followed—a like use of the same sort of men on grown-up railways, they are still real.

This explains, in part, at least, why it was easy to get the towns to adopt these ordinances. They were proposed as the safety measure they are, and nothing was said about their effectiveness as a weapon in the hands of strikers.

Their Sins Found Them Out.

While it could hardly be said with justice that the Colonel is responsible for the sanitary condition of Oyster Bay, yet, as by far the most distinguished and powerful citizen of the little town, his failure to discover till this late day, and only when confronted by an emergency of a character particularly alarming to him, that its sanitary condition was outrageously and disgracefully bad—that does go some distance toward justifying stern inquiries as to why he, a great reformer, has not before this attended to an evil so close at hand.

Of course it isn't quite fair that Oyster Bay, which presumably attends to its public and private housekeeping in much the same way as, and no more badly than, most other towns of its size, should be held up to a special censure simply because one very interesting man lives in it. Complaint about this unfairness, however, would be unreasonable, for it is to the same very interesting man that the town owes the fact that its name is familiar throughout this land and several others. Such fame is distinctly, measurably, and materially profitable. It helps trade, increases the value of real estate, and conduces to the general happiness of the inhabitants. Oyster Bay, therefore, should have been on its guard against such a scandal as has now come upon it because of its reprehensible habits, and the Colonel, too, should have been more careful.

It and he might have known that sooner or later the sins there committed in the matter of sewage disposal and the like would be bared to the partly grieved and partly exultant gaze of the whole country. They who are down need fear no fall, but those on an elevation, literal or metaphorical, should combine watchfulness of their steps with liveliness thereof.

Doubtless Oyster Bay will clean up immediately. That everybody now knows how much it wanted cleaning up, and that everybody will watch the process with an air of disdainful superiority, is its well-deserved punishment. Of the punishment the Colonel will get his share in the comments of his critics, especially if he should ever "run" for anything again. He says that he is out of politics, but that describes a momentary rather than a permanent status. He will not stay out—he can't.

Borderland Troubles Considered.

Reports from the camps on the Texas line continue to be confusing. On the one hand, we hear the most solemn of official asseverations that everything in them is all right; on the other, that negligence vies with incompetence in making the lives of the soldiers miserable and perilous. From this welter of contradictions, however, a few certainties do emerge—among them the certainty that the laudations and the denunciations alike are all true or all false, according to the point of view. Observers who best realize that war, and even preparation for war, makes more or less of hardship inevitable commend a state of affairs which to observers with a distinctly civilian turn of mind seems little or nothing less than dreadful.

Surely the camps are not all right, for camps never were, and surely, too, they are not all wrong, for the responsible officers in charge, it can safely be assumed, are doing about the best they can with the resources at their command.

Not much is proved by the solemnly noted fact that no complaints are coming from the regular army. The members of that force have had long training in taking what comes and saying nothing—for publication. The militiamen, on the contrary, are an articulate lot, with much confidence in the virtues of publicity, and they know of no reason why they should not make audible remarks about sufferings considered by them, with not a little reason, to be unnecessary.

The recent mobilization was conducted hurriedly, which is the same thing as saying that it was conducted badly, and denials of that obvious truth are irritating as well as useless. Exactly such stories as are now coming from the Texas camps came from those in which KITCHENER'S army was gathered and schooled for war. That they have not come from the French and German camps is not because no basis existed for them there, but because the censorship was stricter and the discipline more effective than either will ever be in England or the United States.

Important for the Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent discussion whether the women at the coming national election will cast their votes as a unit for the political party that most obviously favors the cause brings to mind Mrs. Snowden's answer to my query at a meeting in Springfield, Mass. I asked her for whom would the advocates of woman suffrage work—the able member of Parliament who opposed the cause, or the inefficient member of Parliament who supported her suffrage views. Mrs. Snowden answered quickly that the women would endeavor to bring about the re-election of the weak member. I said: "Then you consider that the cause of woman suffrage is more important than all the combined problems confronting the British people?" She tartly replied, "Yes, for the women."

J. R. LEWIS.

Holyoke, Mass., July 25, 1916.

Married Men on the Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article headed "Dissatisfaction at the Border" I have read with great interest, and believe that too much cannot be said as to the injustice to married men, members of the militia, who are retained on the border. It is to be regretted that the commanders should have any jurisdiction as to the discharge of the married men with families dependent upon them. Sentiment as to the regret of or embarrassment to a commander when he loses older men in the married class should play no part in the decision as to the duty of the married men. The guardsmen willingly, at great sacrifice, responded generously to their country's call. Now that hostilities have been averted the Government should order the married men to go home.

GEORGE P. MELLICK.

Plainfield, N. J., July 25, 1916.

WHEN THE CALL IS SOUNDED.

They will come from the hill and the valley,
They will come from the mountain and plain;
From the deeps and the heights they will rally
At the sound of the bugle's refrain.
They will come in their youth and their beauty
With valorous daring and skill,
And all will be patriot duty,
And all will be patriot will.

Not once will the echo, repeating,
Ring emptily over the plain,
But, swelled with the voices of greeting,
Redouble the clarion strain.
From hearths that are shadowed with sorrow,
From homes that are happy and gay,
They will come at the summons tomorrow
To march to the heat of the fray.

The day when the war-cry is sounded
Not one will show vestige of fear,
But numbers in haste will be rounded
And all will be courage and cheer.
They will come from the mountain and valley,
A noble, invincible band,
To the Flag of the Free they will rally—
The Flag of their own Native Land!

LURANA SHELDON.

AMERICAN IDEALS AND THE ISSUES OF THE WAR.

Should We Not Protect the Future of Our Institutions by Contributing Active Support to Those Nations Fighting to Uphold Similar Conceptions of Government?

By CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard University.

It is not yet clear whether the field for American ideals is to be enlarged or diminished by the great war, and their adoption facilitated or obstructed. Much has been said and written of late about the ideals and the idealism of the American people; but the phrases are vaguely used, and convey to most people only cloudy impressions. It is, therefore, desirable to discuss tersely but comprehensively the question, What are American ideals?

What are now called American ideals have had various origins, and have been gradually developed during three centuries past. They did not flash upon the American public mind, but emerged slowly from long discussions, actual warfare, and imperfect putting in practice of tentative theories. They may be conveniently divided into three classes—religious, political, and social.

Ideals Regarding Religion.

Almost all the important migrations to America from 1620 down have had as their prime motive escape from religious bondage or persecution. The Pilgrim Fathers were Separatists, who literally sought in the American wilderness freedom to worship God in the way they preferred. The Puritans of Massachusetts Bay were escaping from religious persecution in England. When the Huguenots came to America in large numbers they, too, were escaping from persecution by the Roman Catholic Church in France. The Presbyterians who came to America, and particularly the Scotch Covenanters, were free thinkers of their day who objected strenuously to both prelacy and popery, and maintained the equality of all the clergy—a rank heresy in the eyes of every hierarchy. The Dutch Reformed and the Genevan Church of the sixteenth century were dangerous advocates of civil liberty. The Quakers, Baptists, and Anabaptists who came to America—all wanted freedom to worship God, each in his own way.

Each of these churches was an authoritative and narrow-minded church in its own field. Their aim was liberty for themselves in their peculiar tenets and practices—not liberty for all. Each church would have preferred not to be disturbed by the presence of any other church. Nevertheless, out of these confused conditions came slowly four American ideals of supreme importance which ultimately became fixed or settled in the Constitution of the United States:

1. No connection between Church and State.
2. No religious organization exercising domination over the political action of individuals or of groups.
3. For the individual no disabilities and no privileges on account of his religion.
4. For the State not only toleration for all varieties of religion, but protection and fostering for all.

Political Ideals of the Pilgrims.

The most important political ideals of America took their origin in the colony at Plymouth. There was set up a government which rested on a compact voluntarily entered into Nov. 11, 1620, by those who were to be governed, and on manhood suffrage without either literacy or property qualifications. There was instituted an elective Executive possessing large powers, but chosen annually by a popular assembly. The little colony abandoned thus the feudal system and the theory of rule by divine right, and established a State which was not a superhuman power entitled to the services and lives of its subjects, but a Commonwealth. In that frail and exposed colony every man was entitled to bear arms, and bore arms for the common defense. In short, the Pilgrims established in Plymouth a civil body politic competent to enact such just and equal laws "as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony."

The scale of their wonderful experiment was small, but its conceptions were profound, and its results vast beyond measure or, indeed, imagination. Some of their political achievements did not prove permanent. The Stuarts in the third quarter of the seventeenth century were partially successful in putting checks on provincial independence in America, and in securing for the Crown direct control in nearly all the American Colonies. They aimed at the substitution of royal for proprietary or elective governments; and William III. at first seemed to accept the policy of his predecessors. After the English revolution of 1689 was consolidated the Colonies succeeded in procuring the restoration of their representative Assemblies.

American Political Ideals.

The seventeenth century saw the following ideals evolved on American soil:

1. Government resting on the consent and co-operation of the governed.
2. Manhood suffrage.
3. The elective Executive.
4. Just and equal laws.
5. The general good.
6. The popular Assembly, democratic or representative.

By a gradual development through one hundred and fifty years of colonial experience the American people arrived at the severance of the connection of the Colonies with Great Britain; and in their Declaration of Independence proclaimed: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," * * * and declared "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; and that as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other things which independent States may of right do." Thus were set up by a conspicuous act and in a memorable document another group of American ideals—for the individual, potential social equality and an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; for the free State independence and all the powers which empires and monarchies had ever exercised.

Ideals in the Constitution.

Twelve years later the brief preamble of the Constitution of the United States describes admirably the American ideal of government and its objects: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." It would appear from this passage that union, public justice, domestic tranquillity, the common defense, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty were among the ideals of the American people.

In a letter from George Washington, President of the convention, to the President of Congress, submitting the Constitution to the Congress, these pregnant sentences occur: "Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance as on the object to be attained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered and those rights which may be reserved." This is another precise statement of an American ideal about popular government. It exists to secure public and private liberty, but in every actual case of planning and organizing a government some liberties of the individual have to be sacrificed to the stability and unity of the new structure. The spirit of compromise and of ready submission to the will of the majority must in successive generations inspire the policies of a heterogeneous, free people inhabiting a broad territory. Moreover, majorities in power must not be tyrannical and violent, but moderate and considerate toward minorities.

Social Ideals.

Some of the most important American ideals are primarily social, though mixed with religious and political conceptions. Thus, Americans desire and aim at social equality; not that they believe all men to be born equal as regards capacity and character, but that they desire all men and women to encounter opportunity and win social status, each in proportion to their capacity and character, innate or acquired. They wish for each individual in democratic society the chance to be and do his best. Americans are usually quite aware that differences of capacity, if men are free, inevitably lead to differences in regard to possessions, influence, and power; and they have no objection to any leadership in politics or business which is based on superior power to imagine, plan, and labor. They do not object to distinctions of birth, provided that birth means inherited ability or education. They earnestly desire education for all children; and an educated people of all ranks is one of their dearest ideals.

This universal education, however, is not for the purpose of producing more serviceable subjects for an absolute government, but for making wiser and happier citizens of a free State. Parents desire for their children, and mean to give them, a better education than they had themselves; and every American community meets taxation for education with satisfaction and desires that it increase. This is an American ideal of the highest value. It is an ideal of the common people, aspiring to a fluent or mobile social state in which good and competent persons easily make their way up and foolish, weak, or wicked persons inevitably drop down; because society maintains no privileges except those founded on character and attainments.

Freedom of Speech and of the Press.

The American public is hopeful in regard to governmental and social relations in the future, and expects more good things to be realized or put into practice in coming time than in past in regard to religion and its institutions, the sense of human brotherhood and unity, the domestic relations, and the promotion by representative government of the public health, comfort and pleasure.

The whole American people believes in freedom of speech and of the press and desires the utmost publicity for all political and social proposals or projects, local, national, or international. It believes that a people which is free politically, industrially, and socially will in the long run be more efficient than a people that is not; because freedom cultivates personal initiative and is the only atmosphere in which self-control can be gained. In general it believes intensely in freedom of every sort, in spite of the fact that freedom implies liability of the individual, the group, or society as a whole, to fail, to err, and to sin. The limit on the individual's freedom which the American ideal of Government imposes is only this: the individual exercising his own rights must not impair the equal rights of others to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. From childhood to death the characteristic American abhors and resists the minute regulation of his conduct by superior authority. Even right conduct or behavior, if the result of submission to the will of another, does not conform to his ideal of a fruitful liberty.

The Desire to Acquire Property.

The desire to acquire property and to use that property for the benefit of family and descendants is well-nigh universal among Americans. This desire is sometimes sordid, or selfish, or materialistic; but it is much oftener altruistic and moral. To satisfy it one must be diligent, frugal, and self-denying as regards momentary or unproductive gratifications. The wide distribution of private property makes the progress of socialism proper in the United States very difficult, although it does not hinder the development of a just collectivism. To acquire and hold private property in his own right has been a leading motive with every emigrant from Europe to America from the days of Jamestown, New Amsterdam, Plymouth, and Boston down to the present moment. The institution of private property, and the security of such property for humblest and highest alike, with the reverence for law and the sanctity of contracts which make property secure, are important American ideals.

The American social ideals, then, may be concisely stated as follows:

1. A mobile social state in which the individual is free to do his best, and to enjoy the fruits of his efforts.
2. Universal education, not confined to childhood.
3. The habitual expectation of more truth, light, and good for mankind.
4. Publicity.
5. Efficiency through freedom and discipline in which free men co-operate.
6. Widely diffused private property protected by equal laws.

Ideals of the Warring Nations.

Any thoughtful person who gets a firm hold upon these American ideals—religious, political and social—will have no difficulty in deciding to which side in the great European war his own hopes and wishes tend. Great Britain and France have achieved nearly the same religious freedom and toleration which the North American republic has achieved. The British Empire as a whole offers the most striking example in the world of the advantages of religious toleration. The political ideals of Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium are substantially the same as those of America. The social ideals of the French, although they had a somewhat different origin and a decidedly different historical development, are now, after forty-five years of stable republican government, almost identical with those of Americans. England and Italy are still incumbered with lingering survivals of the feudal system, but Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa are frankly democratic, both politically and socially.

On the other hand, the Central Monarchies and their educated classes accept the divine right of kings and the exercise by divinely commissioned and permanent executives of powers which in America can be exercised only by representative Assemblies of short tenure. In these monarchies the feudal system survives in strong force. In Germany the theory of the State as the possessor or owner of the subject, with an absolute claim on his life and services, irrespective of the subject's interests and happiness, is the dominating principle in the national organization. In short, the chief Prussian ideals of Government and society are the very opposite of those held by the American people. If one set be sound and beneficial, the other must be false and harmful.

American Ideals and the War.

Assuming that the American ideals are the right and hopeful ones, have Americans any duties to perform in helping to resist the forcing on Europe and the world of the opposite ideals? For twenty-three months observant and thoughtful Americans have watched the prodigious efforts of the German Government to conquer and hold Belgium, Northern France, and Poland—efforts accompanied by an unexampled destruction of life and treasure, and an unprecedented ruthlessness toward its own subjects and its enemies alike. The two sides having now acquired about equal skill in the use of the new implements of death and destruction, and exhibiting equal courage and endurance in the private soldier and the line officer, and no marked difference in the capacity of the general staffs to win decisive victories, one side or the other must become satisfied—before peace can come—that it is unable to make its ideals and desires to prevail. Shall that side be Germany and her allies, or France, Belgium, and Great Britain and their allies?

By taking active part with France, Belgium, and Great Britain in support of their ideals, America would effectively support her own, and defend herself against possible future attack on her territory or her institutions. In such a gigantic struggle, in which the future of civilization is in play, is it worthy of America to confine herself to an ineffective vindication of neutral rights at sea, and to moderate charitable giving? In the great war France, Belgium, and Great Britain are fighting the battle of public liberty and justice, and of human rights. It is time for Americans to ask themselves—How can we help? CHARLES W. ELIOT.

HELP FOR DUMB ANIMALS.

Work Done in Naples by a Society for Their Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be very grateful if you would again find space in your columns for an appeal on behalf of the Naples Society for the Protection of Animals. A few statistics of the work done by its agents during the last year will give some idea of its activity:

Vehicles to which extra animals were attached	24,070
Vehicles properly balanced	11,632
Vehicles from which persons were made to alight	29,594
Vehicles of which the load was diminished	2,904
Confiscated—	
Sticks used for beating	26,433
Sticks with nails used as goads	53
Relieved—Animals carried head downward, with legs tied together	15,171
Prosecutions—Beating, kicking, working animals suffering with sores, and otherwise ill-treating horses, mules, donkeys, and oxen	1,697

We have had special difficulties to contend with during the last twelve months, as several of our agents have been called away to join the army, while our funds have diminished in consequence of the absence of all visitors to Naples during last Winter. But I appeal with confidence to our generous friends in America, feeling sure that in spite of the manifold claims upon them at this terrible time, they will not allow our work of mercy here to languish.

Subscriptions and donations may be sent to Mrs. Percy Carew Essex, 54 Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, London, S. W., and to our Director, Captain B. G. Basso, R. I. N. R., 8 Via Vittoria, Naples, or to myself at 7 Chiatamone, Naples.

PRINCESS MELE BARESE,
President of the Naples Society for the Protection of Animals.

Naples, June 30, 1916.

Characters in Short Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Gerald, in her review of the short stories of O. Henry, says: "In a short story you should be able to imagine, from the way the characters act, how they would act in an entirely different set of circumstances." I have lived with myself for nearly fifty years, and for at least a fair share of that time have been an observing and reasoning person, with some perspective on my own character. Still, I cannot say that at any time I was able to foretell what my exact actions afterward proved to be "in an entirely different set of circumstances." I've often imagined I would act in a preconceived manner in case of certain events; in fact, was quite sure of it. But did I? Oh, no! And do others? Am I different from the great majority, less positive of self-control? My observation has been to the contrary. Are writers true to life in depicting characters that would respond to the call of varied circumstances in a prescribed manner? 'Tis a great art, I think, to even correctly "expand an anecdote."

M. V. H.

Athens, Penn., July 25, 1916.

The Best Glasses for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In watching the Seventh Regiment pass on its way to the front, I noticed that of those men wearing glasses the majority had eyeglasses and very few had spectacles. I know from experience that a pair of eyeglasses insecurely perched on the nose has little chance of surviving one day of action. Even a heavy wind will sometimes dispose of them and such work as breaking one's way through brush is almost certain to knock them off. Spectacles without metal rims, encircling the lenses are almost as fragile. Glasses are a serious nuisance at best, for a soldier, and if a man is at all dependent on them the only safe ones are steel-rimmed lenses, with the loops behind the ears.

S. E.

New York, July 26, 1916.

RIOT AT RENEWAL OF CLOAK STRIKE

Police Reserves Called Out to Quell Tumult Among Thousands of Workers.

CLUBS USED IN STRUGGLE

Leaders' Agreement Repudiated Without Vote and Strikers Cry "Sold Out!"

All hope of an immediate settlement of the thirteen weeks' garment strike was killed in a riot of more than 10,000 hysterical cloakmakers in front of Stuyvesant Casino, Second Avenue and Ninth Street, yesterday when Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, tried to present for ratification the agreement drafted by representatives of the strikers and manufacturers. The agreement was to have been submitted to a referendum today, but after the demonstation it was thrown away and Schlesinger ordered the strike to go on until the rank and file of the workers had won a complete victory or had had enough of striking.

Early in the morning the strikers began to gather in the vicinity of the Casino and inflammatory speeches were made urging them to balk the ratification of the agreement on the ground that it did not grant the union enough concessions. About 10 o'clock the 500 shop chairmen who were to decide whether the agreement was to be submitted to a referendum began to gather in the hall. The crowd of several hundred strikers grew to a thousand and then as the word spread it grew rapidly.

When Schlesinger arrived at 11:30 o'clock to place the agreement before the chairmen there were angry cries against him and a rush was made for the front door of the hall as he entered. The few policemen on duty were swept aside although they used their clubs freely. The police reserves from the Fifth Street station were called out and charged the throng. It was said that many of those injured by police clubs had to be taken away by their friends. The police made three arrests.

Tumult in the Hall.

In the hall Schlesinger found nimself unable to go on with his explanation of the terms of the agreement ratified early in the morning by the Strike Committee by a vote of 43 to 40. The shop chairmen then began to debate and Schlesinger offered to explain again. There were cheers for him but more hisses. Sol Metz, head of Local No. 1, responsible for much criticism of the strike leaders, tried to speak but finally made his exit through a rear window. At last the chairmen decided not to submit the agreement to a referendum and Schlesinger declared that the strike was on again.

In the meantime the crowd outside had grown to formidable proportions. Women cried and screamed. Then part of the crowd went to Beethoven Hall and held a meeting that was nothing but a tumult for the two hours it lasted.

"Let the leaders show their faces if they dare," shouted one man. "We'll throw them out. What we want is real leaders. We have been sold out by them."

The agreement which the workers repudiated gave them a 5 per cent. increase in wages, the preferential union shop, a decrease of one hour a week in hours, a system of price fixing and the continuation of a board of sanitary control. But it gave the manufacturers the right to decrease the number of employes as efficiency demanded. It was this that led to the bitterest opposition. The Socialist element desired this meant the abolition of the system of equal distribution of work.

Worn to exhaustion by the hard and almost sleepless night before his made for two weeks of settle the strike, Schlesinger said last night that if the rank and file of the workers wanted to fight on he would lead them to the best of his ability.

A Plea for Order.

"I want to ask the strikers to remain orderly, as they have in the past," he said. "Repetition of today's exhibition will not help us any. The strikers have been peaceful for thirteen weeks. I hope they will continue this policy as long as the strike lasts."

The union treasury is about exhausted through the heavy expenses of the long strike. The payment of union benefits was suspended two weeks ago. Many of the workers are facing starvation. Hundreds have been evicted from their homes.

The manufacturers, with $50,000,000 in orders waiting, did not attempt to conceal their disappointment over the failure of the strike settlement. They take the stand that they will wait for the union to renew overtures for a settlement.

Two weeks ago Mayor Mitchel arranged a conference between representatives of both sides, over which Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, presided. That failed and the secret conferences, which ended in the drafting of the repudiated agreement, followed. Ten days ago a committee of thirty-five prominent business men asked President Wilson to intervene in the strike on the ground that it was of national importance, and he requested the Secretary of Labor and Secretary of Commerce to make an investigation. This was deferred when it was learned of the secret negotiations.

Schlesinger said last night that the repudiation of the agreement showed that the only solution of the problem was arbitration, for which the union has contended all along. It was the contention of the manufacturers that they would never submit to arbitration, which led the union leaders to go into the direct conferences.

Strikers' Resentment Aroused.

Hundreds of the workers yesterday had newspaper clippings containing a statement by E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, in which he said:

We have now succeeded in four fundamental principles: First, the elimination of the arbitrator's; second, the right to hire employes and discharge them; third, we have relegated the equal distribution of work, and fourth, prices once established cannot be resettled.

The workers resented this claim of victory for the employers.

Robert W. Bruere, who has acted as adviser for the strikers, issued a statement last night in which he said:

The rejection by the mass of the workers of a tentative agreement drafted by the Conference Committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, came as a great surprise to the public. The proposed agreement provided no machinery in the nature of a Council of Conciliation or Board of Arbitration for the redress of grievances or for the enforcement of the provisions of the proposed contract. The great majority of the men are firmly of the opinion that without the protection of some disinterested body the industry will be thrown back into the state of anarchy that existed prior to the creation of the protocol in 1910.

In drafting and submitting an agreement, from which the public as represented by the Council of Conciliation or Board of Arbitration had been eliminated, the officers of the union made a great concession to the manufacturers, to which they felt themselves compelled by the knowledge that more than 200,000 human beings had been brough face to face with starvation by the long duration of the lockout and strike. Under the circumstances they felt themselves morally bound to make the best possible compromise with the manufacturers that had defiantly refused to submit their case to any fair-minded and impartial tribunal.

The revolt of the workers against this concession finally demonstrates that it is impossible in this highly complex industry to arrive at an agreement that will be fair alike to the employers and the workers and that will bring durable peace without the intervention of a Board of Arbitration in which the public is adequately represented.

Neither side had any hope to hold out last night as to another attempt for a peaceful settlement of the strike."

CLEARS SPANNELL'S VICTIM.

Report on Killing of Lieut. Col. Butler and Mrs. Spannell.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 26.—The official report on the killing of Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler at Alpine, Texas, last week by Harry Spannell completely clears the name of the dead officer.

The report transmitted to General Funston today by Colonel J. A. Gaston, District Commander, with headquarters at Marfa, says that Colonel Butler was aware Spannell was jealous of his wife and took care never to be with her except when others were present. Colonel Gaston, who hurried to Alpine immediately following word of the shooting, says that Colonel and Mrs. Butler and Mr. and Mrs. Spannell had gone to the home of a friend who was ill, and on their return to the hotel, where all lived, it was suggested that all, as a precaution, should wash their hands.

Colonel Gaston says that shortly after this Spannell went to the Butlers' room and finding, apparently, only Colonel Butler and Mrs. Spannell there began to upbraid his wife. At this point, however, Mrs. Butler came out of the bathroom and pointed out to him that she was one of the party. Soon afterward Spannell took the Colonel and Mrs. Spannell on the ride that ended in their being killed.

FAVERSHAM AS ORESTES.

To Produce Le Gallienne's Version with Massenet's Score.

William Faversham has completed arrangements for the first performance on any stage of a new version of the "Orestes" of Aeschylus by Richard Le Gallienne, with the first public rendition in America of Massenet's score especially composed for the Greek drama.

The performance will take place early in September in an open-air amphitheatre on the estate of Roland R. Conklin at Huntington, L. I., on the shore of Oyster Bay, directly opposite Colonel Roosevelt's home. The amphitheatre, which combines both the early Greek and Roman architecture, was recently completed, and it is Mr. Conklin's plan to give an entertainment unusual in character there each year. There will be one afternoon and one night performance of each production, and the proceeds will be given to some charitable organization.

The Massenet score was originally heard several years ago at the Comédie Française in connection with Leconte de Lisle's version of "Orestes." After Mr. Conklin and Mr. Faversham decided to present Mr. Le Gallienne's version of "Orestes" the matter of using the Massenet music was taken up by cable and after several weeks of negotiation was arranged.

The production will be on an elaborate scale. There will be 500 persons in the ensemble, including the principals; a symphony orchestra of seventy-five, a chorus, and Greek dancers. Mr. Faversham will appear in the title rôle, Julia Arthur will portray Clytemnestra, and Julie Opp will be the Cassandra. Negotiations with other stars are pending. In October Mr. Faversham will begin rehearsals in Shaw's "Getting Married."

MISS M. CAMPBELL A BRIDE.

Wedd H. C. Platt in St. Mary's Church, Scarborough-on-Hudson.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Campbell, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John W. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell of Tarrytown, N. Y., and Hamilton Carl Platt took place last evening in St. Mary's Church at Scarborough-on-Hudson. The Rev. Charles Baldwin officiated.

The bride was gowned in white taffeta embroidered in silver, and wore a veil of tulle, caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas.

The young Miss Margaret Kies, a cousin of the bride, acted as flower girl. She wore a white frock and carried a silver basket filled with rosebuds.

Thomas W. Platt was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Harry Swain and Dr. H. Y. Glafke. Dr. Norman Barnesby gave his sister-in-law in marriage. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Barnesby at Scarborough.

Mr. Platt is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Platt of Mount Vernon, N. Y. He and his bride will sail for China shortly to make their home, as Mr. Platt is in business there.

Miss de Palkowska to Wed.

The wedding of Miss Alexandra de Palkowska, only daughter of Mrs. Celine de Palkowska of 33 West Sixty-seventh Street, to Harry Howard Patterson of Mobile, Ala., will be celebrated this evening in St. Stephen's Church. The Rev. Nathan Seagle, rector of the church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Philpa Ross of Boston, a friend of the bridegroom. Following the ceremony a reception will be held at the home of the bride's mother. A large party of friends, who came up from the South for the occasion, is stopping at the Vanderbilt.

Miss Eileen B. Earl Engaged.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 26.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Eileen B. Earl, daughter of Mrs. John C. Earl of Gates Avenue, to Frank W. Abel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Abel, also of Montclair.

Sistine Choir Soloists Coming Here.

For the first time in the history of the Vatican, the four chief soloists of the Sistine choir have received permission to leave Italy, and arrangements have been made for them to make a tour of the United States under the direction of the Lyric Concert Company, of which J. Oppenheimer is manager. The singers who will come are choral Chaplains Gentili, contralto; Gabrielle, soprano; Vitti, tenor, and Ghyoni, bass. The Sistine choir enjoys the exclusive privileges of singing at the Vatican services at which the Pope officiates in person. It was founded in the fourth century by St. Sylvester.

GRAFT NOW CHARGED IN SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Wallstein Asks Dismissal of Two Men for Taking Commissions from Dealers.

GIFTS TO BOARD MEMBERS

Commissioner Says In Letter to Mayor That Inquiry Should Cover the Whole Bureau.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, in a letter to the Mayor yesterday, recommended the dismissal of William A. Casson and Francis J. O'Malley, clerks in the Bureau of Supplies of the Board of Education, on the charge that they had taken commissions from supply houses, and urged a searching investigation of the bureau.

Commissioner Wallstein also said there was further room for investigation in the system by which the two men are alleged to have sought to protect themselves from exposure. This consisted, according to the letter, of getting supply dealers to present to members of the Board of Education books which they had signified that they wanted; of getting jobs with supply houses for relatives and friends of their superior officers and of Commissioners of the Board of Education, and of insuring the silence of subordinates by lending them money and holding the notes over their heads. A copy of the letter and a transcript of the hearing were sent to District Attorney Swann.

The investigation was made at the request of President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education and Raymond B. Fosdick, a member of the board. The board held a session behind closed doors late yesterday afternoon, but information regarding their action was refused. In describing the methods alleged to have been used by the two men to protect themselves, Mr. Wallstein wrote:

How Detection Was Evaded.

"The fact that this condition has not been previously disclosed or terminated may well be due to activities by Casson and O'Malley not heretofore mentioned. Thus, O'Malley, as 'jack of all trades,' with no continuous assignment and with no readily definable duties, being responsible only to the head of the bureau, devoted much of his time in the past to the securing of employment for friends and relatives of his superior officers, not excluding, on his own testimony, certain of the Commissioners.

"Likewise, in the past, Casson and O'Malley, upon requests usually transmitted to the head of their bureau, obtained free of charge copies of books for Commissioners. As Casson testified:

We always asked for a book like this: "Commissioner John Doe would like to have a sample or copy, mentioning the name of a book." If necessary, be sure and send the bill with it." They may laugh and say, "We will send it, with our compliments, and say that you said so." We say: it is up to you."

"In fairness it should be said that for the most part books were thus obtained for persons who are no longer members of the Board of Education.

Had a "Loan Shark" Business.

"On the other hand, the silence of Casson's fellow-employes was insured through the operation by Casson of a well-organized and systematic 'loan shark' business among them. In conjunction with one Diamond, who appears to hold the newsstand concession in the hall of the Board of Education, Casson has, from time to time, made loans of which the average outstanding amount for some time in the past has been about $1,000 to clerks and stenographers in the bureau and of other bureaus of the board, who have paid usurious rates therefor. The effect of this business was of course to render improbable, on the one hand, a complaint by Casson against any subordinate to whom he had lent money, lest the security for repayment, to wit, the subordinate's salary, be removed; and, on the other hand, to effectually prevent the disclosure by a subordinate of any improper activity by Casson, lest the subordinate's loan be called."

Commissioner Wallstein says that Casson and O'Malley, after several denials, finally admitted that they had received in February and March of this year two sums of money aggregating $150 as commissions from a supply dealer who had furnished bookkeeping blanks to the Bureau of Supplies. The men over Casson and O'Malley in the Bureau of Supplies are Supt. Patrick Jones and Assistant Supts. Arthur L. Brasefield and John Cartier.

Commissioner Wallstein gave in his letter an extract from the testimony of O'Malley justifying the commissions on the ground that he earned them by "hustling" after his regular working hours. Part of the testimony follows:

Q.—What was the money for? A.—Commissions and hustling on the outside the same as an agent, after hours, to try and sell his goods.

Q.—Where did you try to sell his goods? A.—Among people, just the same as if I was trying to sell for any concern, selling on commission, a strictly legitimate proposition.

Q.—Was it you who was doing the hustling on the outside after hours? A.—I did some hustling.

Q.—Did Mr. Casson do some? A.—I presume he did.

Q.—And this was compensation paid to you jointly and divided between you for after-hours hustling? A.—Positively.

"Hustled" Among Teachers.

Q.—Where did you do the hustling after hours? A.—Among some of the bookkeeping teachers in the high schools and asked them to use this stuff.

Q.—They were bookkeeping teachers in the public schools? A.—Yes, and they had an option under the list to use any particular book.

Q.—And your hustling with them was for the purpose of getting them to use the books? A. Yes.

Q.—And this compensation paid to you by ——— was in return for your efforts in convincing principals and teachers that they ought to requisition ——— material? A.—Yes, on a strictly scholastic and argumentive basis, to make a little extra money outside, like selling soap.

Commissioner Wallstein said his own investigation would continue and that a fuller report would be made later, but that he felt that there should be no further delay in recommending the dismissal of Casson and O'Malley.

FAILS TO CONFIRM SOCIALIST.

Education Board Delays Action on Principal's Nomination.

The confirmation of the nomination of Gabriel R. Mason, Wallace L. Cremin, and John J. Loftus as Principals of elementary schools was opposed at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education by Morton Stein, who asked that further time be allowed him to look into the antecedents of Mr. Mason.

Dr. Ira S. Wile, Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools, said that Mr. Mason's name stood first on the eligible list; he was a Socialist, but the Board of Education did not have the right to vote against a teacher because of his politics. If, he said, there were anything against Mr. Mason's character it was a different matter, and he asked that the objections to him be stated.

Mr. Stein replied that the fact that Mr. Mason was a Socialist was nothing to him. He did not base his opposition on that ground. Mr. Mason had made statements that had been severely criticized, and Mr. Stein wanted time to investigate these complaints, and asked that the matter go over until the meeting on Aug. 9.

Dr. Wile asserted that the opposition to Mr. Mason was because of his socialist activities. No charges were proven against him. The matter had come up before the Committee on High Schools.

Arthur S. Somers, former Chairman of the Committee on High Schools, stated that he remembered receiving, with such a complaint against Mr. Mason from a citizen, but the committee made no report in the matter, as it believed in allowing sleeping dogs to lie.

Abraham Flexner said that Mr. Stein's request was reasonable, and he saw no cause for objecting to it. The nominations went over for two weeks. Mr. Mason was to be assigned to Public School 37, the Bronx; Mr. Cremin to Public School 1, Queens, and Mr. Loftus to Public School 104, Brooklyn.

The appointment of Ethel Lord Shaw as assistant teacher of biology in the Morris High School, which was to take effect Sept. 8, was rescinded when it was announced that she had married.

CARVAJAL PRESIDENT OF SANTO DOMINGO

His Confirmation Delayed Since May 17 at the Request of Admiral Caperton.

SANTO DOMINGO, July 26.—Federico Henriquez Carvajal was proclaimed Provisional President of Santo Domingo by Congress today.

President Carvajal succeeds Juan Isidoro Jimenez. He was elected by the Chamber of Deputies on May 17, but confirmation by the Senate was postponed at the request of Admiral Caperton, commanding the American naval forces in Santo Domingo. The disturbed condition of the republic was the reason for Admiral Caperton's request.

READING, Penn., July 26.—Ex-President Jimenez of the Dominican Republic, who is undergoing treatment for a nervous breakdown at a sanatorium at Wernersville, near here, refused to make any comment today when informed that a Provisional President had been proclaimed by the Dominican Congress. He explained that since his arrival in the United States he had refused to discuss affairs relating to his country. He expressed no surprise over the news that Carvajal had been placed in office. General Jimenez's wife and daughter are with him at Wernersville.

SHACKLETON REACHES ANTARCTIC ICE FIELDS

Explorer's Progress in Rescue of Twenty-two Men Reported From Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, July 26.—According to a message received here today, Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British antarctic explorer, has reached the ice fields in his effort to rescue the twenty-two men left on Elephant Island last April when his expedition returned from the south polar zone.

The relief party left Punta Arenas July 12 on the schooner Emma, which was to be towed as far south as possible by a Chilean Government steamer, after which it was the intention of the explorer to continue his search for his marooned companions.

LONDON, July 26.—The Chilean steamer Yelcho has arrived at Ushuaia, Patagonia, says a Reuter's dispatch from Buenos Aires, in a damaged condition after towing the schooner Emma of the Shackleton expedition 240 miles south of Cape Horn. The Emma continued her voyage toward Elephant Island after the Yelcho left her.

BRITISH STOP HER YACHT.

Mrs. Stocker Finds Close Watch Kept for Deutschland.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—Held up three times by British war craft awaiting the return dash of the German submarine Deutschland, the California, the palatial steam yacht owned by Mrs. Clara Baldwin Stocker, daughter of "Lucky" Baldwin, finished an eventful journey from the Pacific Coast here tonight. She was guided safely over the treacherous inlet shoals by a tiny lifeboat which several times was nearly capsized by the heavy seas.

The yacht made the passage from San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal and lay over once in the Gulf of Mexico because of a dangerous fire, which threatened to gut the entire ship. She was overhauled thrice down the coast by allied warships lying outside the three-mile limit awaiting the sea dash of the German submersible. Each time the Captain on the California was able to satisfy the boarding parties of his nationality and was permitted to continue.

The California stopped at Norfolk to take aboard Mrs. Stocker and her guests, Mrs. Nadine Dibble and William T. McGinley of California, who left their apartments in the Traymore Hotel here on Monday to make the trip up the coast. Three German seamen deserted at the harbor, fearing they would be captured when discovered by the British.

Coming into the resort tonight, the California was buffeted by heavy seas. When the ship keeled over suddenly Mrs. Stocker was thrown from her deck chair and a diamond valued at several thousand dollars was wrenched from one of her rings as she fell heavily on the deck. The jewel was swept overboard.

500 PRUDENTIAL MEN QUIT.

This Is the Company's Statement—Strikers Say 3,000.

Leaders of the strike of the agents of the Prudential Insurance Company said last night that 1,000 of the 1,300 agents in the New York districts were out, and that 3,000 were out in the United States. Clarence O. Pratt, the strike organizer, instructed the men how to present their case to the New York State Department of Labor yesterday afternoon, and went to Philadelphia to address a mass meeting of strikers there.

The leaders sent a 1,200-word telegram to Secretary of Labor Wilson, giving their side of the strike and asking for an investigation by the Federal authorities. George L. Record, a New Jersey lawyer, headed a committee of the strikers which presented their side of the case to John J. Bealin of the State Bureau of Mediation this afternoon. Mr. Record will file a brief.

A mass meeting of the strikers has been called for Saturday night in Newark.

At the home office of the Prudential in Newark yesterday an authorized spokesman for the company said that in the three districts embracing Newark and surrounding towns only fourteen men were out, of whom eleven were discharged. In Brooklyn, Boston, Detroit, and Cincinnati none were out, he said. In Philadelphia, he said, sixty-two, and in Reading six; in Hoboken none.

In Jersey City it was admitted practically the entire field force quit, but it was said that the places had been all filled at once.

In New York, it was said, about half of the total force of 760 men remained at their posts. Altogether, it was said, about 500 men out of a total field force of from 13,000 to 14,000 men had quit work.

LONG ISLAND'S HIGH RECORD

Railroad Carried 1,029,721 Passengers in July 4th Holidays.

The Long Island Railroad Company issued a report on travel for the Fourth of July holiday to the different Long Island points yesterday showing that all previous records for the handling of passengers on this road were broken. The report shows that 1,029,721 persons were carried on 5,361 trains operated by the railroad in the first five days of July. In the same five-day period in 1915 the railroad handled 917,917 passengers; in 1914, 893,467; in 1913, 890,588; in 1912, 707,783; in 1911, 826,182, and in 1910 686,727.

In addition to the unprecedented movement of passengers on steam and electric trains, the trolley lines operated by the Long Island carried 159,116 passengers between July 1 and 6. In presenting this information to officers of the railroad, General Manager McCrea said:

"This service was accomplished with no personal injuries to passengers or serious train accidents."

JOHN E. PARSONS LEFT ESTATE OF $2,269,847

Wife Receives Trust Fund of Only $200,000 Because of Her Own Ample Income.

COUNTRY HOME GOES TO SON

Lawyer Makes Provision for Servants Who Had Been in His Employ for a Number of Years.

The estate of John E. Parsons, the lawyer, who died Jan. 16, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $2,361,999 gross, but the valuation does not include trust funds set aside by Mr. Parsons in past years for the benefit of his children, which are estimated at more than $500,000. These funds are not taxable because they were made when Mr. Parsons was in perfect health.

The decedent's net estate was $2,269,847. He gave personal property worth $644 outright and a trust fund of $200,000 to his wife, Mrs. Florence V. C. Parsons, and in explaining why he made no further provision for her he said:

"My wife, the said Florence V. C. Parsons, has an ample income of her own and has insisted that I make no testamentary provision for her; none the less I ask her to receive and I give and bequeath to her for her life $200,000 to be used by her toward the purchase of a house; any surplus, and the whole, if not so used, to be invested, and the income and use of the house if purchased to be hers for life."

Herbert Parsons, the only son, got the Lounsberry realty, his father's country estate at Harrison, N. Y., appraised at $65,100; the personalty at Lounsberry, amounting to $23,581; watch and chain, $150, and one-tenth of the residuary estate, $190,680. In addition to these outright bequests he received a life interest in $190,680 and surviving life estate in $20,000. Mrs. Edith P. Morgan, a daughter, got personal effects worth $12,320, a surviving life estate in $40,000 and life interest in $381,361. The other daughters, Constance P. Hare and the Misses Gertrude and Mary Parsons, got similar bequests.

Mr. Parsons left $5,000 to his secretary, Frances Kavanagh, $2,000 to his butler, George H. Milton, and $1,000 to each member of his household in his employ more than ten years. Those employed for five years got $500. Under this provision five persons got $1,000 each, and six received $500 each.

The report contains copies of deeds of trust made by Mr. Parsons for the benefit of his five children, all of which were not taxable. The first was executed in 1892, and additions were made in 1900, 1904, and 1914. The addition to the fund made in 1914 amounted to more than $100,000.

The assets of the estate included the following: Realty, $605,331; bank deposits, $81,283; personalty, life insurance, loans, and notes, $231,518; securities, $1,405,716, and accrued dividends, $8,099.

The contents of Mr. Parsons's residence at 30 East Thirty-sixth Street were appraised at $58,442. His life insurance amounted to $21,061, and his loans and mortgages aggregated $108,119. The books in his town-house were worth $4,909. He had a large collection of snuffboxes, watches, and objects of art—a round coronation box of George IV. portrait being appraised at $600. Two rugs in the house at Rye were appraised at $1,000 each. There are a number of paintings; "Fisherboy Wading with Baby on Back," by Josef Israels, valued at $3,500, heading the list.

The largest holdings of bonds were Compania Metalurgica Mexicana, $47,950, and United States Steel, $20,400. The chief stock items were 420 American Telephone and Telegraph, $49,717; 900 Atchison preferred, $67,300; 240 American Sugar Refining preferred, $30,351; 240 American Sugar common, $30,000; 390 General Electric, $35,985; 713 Lawyers Mortgage Company, $132,618; 150 Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, $50,000; 150 Metropolitan Trust Company, $58,500; 701 Northern Pacific, $71,326; 600 shares W. H. Parsons & Co. preferred, $61,700, and 900 United States Steel preferred, $32,250.

SUBWAY BOOSTS INSURANCE

Building Owners Urged to Force Excavators to Observe Rules.

The Managing Committee of the Broadway Association met yesterday afternoon to hear its insurance expert, Jacob C. Ammermüller, explain the new rules of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange for rates on buildings with walls broken into by subway construction.

In a bulletin issued to insurance brokers the New York Fire Insurance Exchange called for a builder's risk charge to be imposed in certain cases where building foundations require underpinning or shoring up in connection with subway work.

Members of the association committee were inclined to balk at the new charges. It was unfair, they claimed, for additional charges to be imposed upon policies. Dr. Paul H. Zagat, Vice President of the Broadway Association, asserted that New York property owners were paying $30,000,000 in premiums, while their total fire losses were but slightly over $5,000,000.

Mr. Ammermüller said all expenses in connection with the construction of fireproof walls are borne by the subway contractors. He said that all that property owners need concern themselves with is to see that the contractor builds the walls called for by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

WOMAN CASHIER IN BANK.

Former Stenographer Made Assistant in the National of Cuba.

Evidence that woman's part in the banking business is not confined to manipulating a typewriter was presented yesterday in news that Miss Lillian Jones had been appointed assistant cashier for the Bank of Cuba. The appointment was made in May at the time when the Bank of Cuba was organized with a State charter to take over the agency in this city of the National Bank of Cuba, but was not announced then. The present institution in Havana, according to its statement of June 30, has deposits amounting to $60,000,000 and assets aggregating $78,000,000.

Miss Jones is the only woman to hold so high an office in an important bank in New York. She joined the agency as a stenographer six years ago. Her appointment was suggested by J. T. Monahan, now Vice President of the Bank of Cuba, who began his Wall Street work twenty years ago as office boy for R. A. C. Smith, present Dock Commissioner, at $3 a week.

PHONOGRAPH FOR FUNERALS

Instrument a Gift to Calvary Cemetery for Benefit of Poor.

An experiment was made with phonograph music at two funerals recently held in the chapel in Calvary Cemetery, at which Father Lonergan, chaplain of the cemetery, officiated.

Father Lonergan said yesterday that the phonograph music was satisfactory, and that before the instrument was used again the subject of music of that kind would be submitted to the authorities of the Catholic Church.

Thousands of burials are made yearly in Calvary Cemetery, and in many instances the families are too poor to pay for music. It was this that recently led two women to present to Father Lonergan one of the latest pattern phonographs, with appropriate records, in memory of their dead sister.

Father Lonergan declined to disclose the names of the donors, but said they were interested in having suitable music rendered at the funerals of the poor. The phonograph was set up in the chapel in Calvary Cemetery, which is a reproduction of a famous chapel in Rome.

RECORD MUNITIONS CARGO.

Baltic Sails With 18,500 Tons of War Material.

The White Star liner Baltic sailed for Liverpool at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with 18,500 tons of war munitions filling every compartment in the hold and the steerage, which is the biggest cargo taken out na this port on any one ship since the beginning of the war. In addition, she had twenty motor truck chassis of six and a half tons each, the largest that have been exported to the British Government, and ten aeroplanes. Captain William Finch, who commanded the Arabic when she was torpedoed off the Irish coast, said he was not alarmed about the reports of the Germans renewing the U-boat warfare. The Baltic is equipped with a second crow's nest just below the truck of the foremast in addition to the usual lookout platform at the foretop, and a good lookout is kept for undersea craft.

Among the passengers sailing on the Baltic were Miss E. M. Binney, a niece of General Sir John French. She is 19 years old and had been here six weeks visiting friends. She is going back to take up hospital work in England.

Pierre Lorillard left for Liverpool to visit his sister in England and will stay there for two months.

Captain F. R. Roberts of the British Army, who arrived on the Baltic last Friday with dispatches for the embassy in Washington, returned to England yesterday on the Baltic. E. J. Breeze, who has been in this country inspecting supplies that have been purchased here for the Allies since the beginning of the war, also sailed. He arrived at the White Star pier at noon with a passport two years old, which had no photograph on it, and the inspectors from the Passport Bureau would not allow him to go on board. As the boat was not leaving until 2 o'clock, Mr. Breeze had time to go to the British Consulate in the South Ferry Building and get it stamped specially. He arrived at the pier just as the Baltic was moving out and had to go off on a tug.

The Baltic had 100 passengers and 2,300 sacks of mail.

TRAIN HITS JOYCE KILMER.

Writer Dragged and Ribs Broken Trying to Cross Tracks.

Joyce Kilmer, a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was struck by an Erie passenger train at Suffern Station yesterday morning when on his way to New York from his home at Mahwah, N. J. He was taken to the Good Samaratin Hospital at Suffern, where it was found that three ribs were fractured. He was also suffering from shock and minor bruises.

Mr. Kilmer attempted to cross the tracks in front of the train, but miscalculated the distance and the speed of the train. He was dragged about ten feet before bystanders were able to rescue him and hurry him to the hospital. Physicians said last night that he would probably have to stay in bed for two or three weeks.

THE REV. MOTHER PARDOW.

Venerable Nun, Who Died in Pennsylvania, of Noted Family.

The Rev. Mother Pauline Pardow, who died on Monday at the age of seventy-two, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Eden Hall, Torresdale, Penn., was a member of a family distinguished in the Roman Catholic Church. Mother Pardow joined the religious of the Sacred Heart when a young woman, and was attached for many years to the convent of the order located in West Seventeenth Street, later going with the other members to the Maplenurst Convent in the Bronx, when the downtown property was sold for business purposes.

Mother Pardow was also identified at one time with the convent of the order at Kenwood. During the last twenty-five years she had been Directress of the Children of Mary, an organization of Catholic society women in this city. Her father, the late Robert Pardow, a banker of this city, had five children, four of whom became religious, two sons, Robert and William O'Brien Pardow, becoming members of the Society of Jesus, while Augusta and Pauline entered the Sacred Heart order. Mother Augusta died in Rochester recently.

The Rev. Gregory Pardow, uncle of Mother Pardow, became rector of the first Catholic Church in Newark, N. J., while her maternal grandfather, William O'Brien, forfeited his title of Earl of Inchiquin, sold his property in Ireland, came to New York, and established a successful banking business.

In 1772 the first Robert Pardow came to New York from England with his wife, Elizabeth Seaton, and his six children, and published New York's first Catholic newspaper, the weekly Truth Teller.

Funeral services will be held for Mother Pardow this morning at Eden Hall, when a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated.

FRANK H. GALLONEY DIES.

Society and Club Man Long Ill in Bryn Mawr Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., July 26.—Frank Hutchinson Galloney, prominent society man and clubman, is dead at the Bryn Mawr Hospital after a long illness. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at his home, McCook House, at Devon, Penn., and will be conducted by the Rev. Horace Walton of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Paoli. Interment will be in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Galloney, who was 41 years old, was the son of Charles A. Galloney, whose wife was formerly Miss Anna Hutchinson, daughter of the late Dr. Mahlon Hutchinson. Although never active in business, he was a well-known sportsman. He was a member of both the Rittenhouse Club and the Radnor Hunt Club.

Mr. Galloney is survived by a widow and one son, Frank Hutchinson Galloney, Jr., 7 years old. Mrs. Galloney was Miss Henriette A. Rogers, daughter of T. Mellon Rogers of Devon.

Frank H. Britton.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—Frank H. Britton, 66 years old, President of the Cotton Belt Railroad, died at his home here today of stomach trouble. Mr. Britton was born in Ovid, N. Y., and entered railroad service as an operator at the age of 18 years. He was made Vice President and General Manager of the Cotton Belt Railroad in 1900 and President in 1913.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY POWELL DOMMETT, wife of John Dommett and a resident of Blue Point, L. I., for the last forty-six years, died at her home there on Tuesday, aged 76 years. She is survived by her husband, two daughters and a son, Dr. Harry Dommett of Binghamton.

JAMES D. RANKIN, a well-known civil war veteran and up to a year ago head of the firm of Rankin & Ross, steam stone cutters in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 663 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Rankin served with Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, during the civil war and took part in many battles. Three of his brothers were killed in the war. He was a member of Rankin Post, No. 43, G. A. R., for many years and was a delegate from that post to the Memorial and Executive Committees of Kings County. He was also a member of Long Island Lodge, No. 382, F. and A. M., and the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

GEORGE EDWARD AUSTIN, head of the George E. Austin Company, export and import merchants in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 1,030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Austin was born in London, England, fifty years ago and was a thirty-second degree Mason. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Mrs. EDITH MANNING, 49 years old, widow of Frederick Manning, a retired fireman, died Monday at the home of her brother, 214½ Allen Street, Jamaica, L. I.

JOHN SCHROEDER, for many years employed in the Schultz mineral water factory, died at his home, 161 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 61 years. He left three daughters. A son, August Schroeder, was killed in the explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor.

GEORGE V. CRANE, General Manager of the Bowditch Furniture Company of New Haven, Conn., died yesterday at his home in Westville, Conn., in his sixty-fifth year.

JOHN P. VOLLMER, 50 years old, of 315 Halsey Street, Newark, died of apoplexy yesterday while consulting Dr. Henry W. Nolte in his office, 255 Mulberry Street, Newark.

DAVID MILLER, a civil war veteran of Flushing, L. I., died in Bellevue Hospital, New York, yesterday in the sixty-first year of his age.

JAMES EVERITT of Pleasant Grove, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

SHOW GIRLS MAKE WALL STREET RAID

They Invade Financial District and Sell Tickets for Soldiers' Relief.

BROKERS HARD TO CATCH

Party Welcomed at Morgan Offices, but No Sales Were Made There.

Some hundreds of dollars changed hands yesterday and the wives and children of New York guardsmen at the front will be so much the richer because a small army of young girls from the Winter Garden, "Very Good Eddie" and "Step this Way" companies besieged Wall Street and sold tickets for the military and athletic show which is to be staged at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday afternoon. It was for the work of the Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard which is trying to raise $50,000.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Chairman, was to have given the signal for the start of the procession which left the Hotel Vanderbilt a little before noon, but missed her train in Newport and didn't arrive in time.

Six buses from the Fifth Avenue line were on hand to take the party to Wall Street. They were decorated with signs in patriotic red, white and blue, telling of the Field Day, but it was decided later that automobiles would be more decorative and give the occupants a better chance to see and be seen, and the buses were used for parade purposes only.

Miss Dorothy Silvia of "Very Good Eddie" company made the first sale of the day in Wall Street to a clergyman and not to a broker. He was the Rev. William Wilk

COMMITTEE DOOMS PARK PUMPHOUSE

Report, Which Goes to Board of Estimate Today, Recommends Subsurface Plan.

GIVES REVIEW OF EVIDENCE

Testimony of W. J. Wilgus Important Factor in Shaping Findings of Investigators.

The sub-committee of the Board of Estimate, composed of Controller Prendergast and President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to report on the pumping station in Morningside Park, completed their task yesterday. The report will be presented to the Board of Estimate today. Its adoption is regarded as assured. The report says that it is the judgment of the sub-committee that the station can be operated just as well below the surface, and it recommends the adoption of an undersurface system.

The adoption of the report would end successfully the fight to keep the station off of the surface of the park. The Board of Water Supply, which at first opposed the placing of the machinery beneath the surface, admitted that the real objection to keeping the station off the surface was the additional expenses that building a sub-surface station and operating it would entail. As this was not considered a valid objection by Park Commissioner Ward, many engineers, and the public generally, the objections were withdrawn.

The report of the sub-committee reads:

"Your committee, to which was referred the placing in Morningside Park of a building for the use of the Board of Water Supply, begs leave to report as follows:

"This building was to constitute the superstructure over the apparatus to be installed for the purpose of unwatering the pressure tunnel. It is agreed by engineers that the necessity for unwatering the tunnel after its final completion and test might not develop for twenty years, and still it might be necessary to use it at unexpected times.

"Your committee, in order to inform itself regarding the general attitude of the Board of Water Supply and the Department of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, upon this question, invited into conference representatives of these departments. This conference took place at the office of the Controller at 2 P. M. on Monday, July 17, 1916. At the request of Park Commissioner Ward, Mr. W. J. Wilgus was also invited to attend. The committee decided that the only question upon which it would pass was whether the building should or should not be placed in Morningside Park, irrespective of what may have transpired in the past in the relations of the two departments mentioned regarding this subject.

"Mr. Wilgus stated to the committee that in his judgment all the necessary machinery and apparatus for unwatering the tunnel could be placed below the surface of the park, and maintained in such a degree of efficient readiness as to make it available for use whenever required; that the maintenance of a system entirely underground would be more costly than one maintained above the surface of the earth; but that as far as the practical requirements of the system are concerned there was no doubt whatever but that an underground system would answer all the requirements of the city.

"J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply, in response to the committee's questions, conceded that an underground system could be maintained, although not at as high a degree of efficiency as one constructed upon the plan devised by his department; that an underground system would be more costly, and that the increased maintenance would amount to the sum of probably $2,400 per annum; that he was strongly of the opinion that no underground system would be maintained at as high a degree of efficiency as one built above the surface, and that serious deterioration would take place, although if the City Government recognized its responsibility to maintain the underground system in adequate condition it was possible for this to be done.

"It appeared to your committee, therefore, that Messrs. Smith and Wilgus, both eminent engineers, did not disagree on the essential point involved in the question, and consequently it is the judgment of your committee, and we so recommend to your honorable board, that the superstructure designed by the Board of Water Supply be not erected in Morningside Park, but that the Board of Water Supply be requested to adopt the undersurface system or such other system as it may devise which will not permanently encumber the park above the surface."

U-BOAT SHOOTS DOWN A BRITISH BIPLANE

Two Aviators Captured When Flier Falls Into Sea Off Belgian Coast.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—A British biplane was shot down by a German submarine at a point north of Zeebrugge, Belgium, on Monday, says an official statement issued by the German Admiralty today. The two officers in the machine were captured. The text of the Admiralty statement follows:

"On the afternoon of July 24 a German submarine by its fire brought down to the sea a British biplane. The occupants, two officers, were made prisoners by a German aeroplane, and were transported together with the enemy's aeroplane to Zeebrugge on board a torpedo boat."

SCRATCH ON NOSE FATAL.

Inquest Reveals Strange Injury to American at London Dance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—At an inquest held today on the body of Cyrus Cuneo, a well-known American artist, his widow testified that her husband told her that while dancing with a lady in a Chelsea studio his partner's comb fell out of her hair; that she raised her hand to catch it, and that her finger scratched his nose. Miss Dorothy Leist testified that on June 10 there was a farewell gathering to some officers. After the dancing the party started skylarking. In pushing Cuneo away her nail caught his nose.

Dr. Spilsbury said the death of Cuneo was directly due to blood poisoning, originating in the injury to his nose. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

TO LOSE BRITISH TITLES.

Asquith Expected to Act in Cases of Three Germans.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 27.—According to The Daily Mail, it is expected that Premier Asquith will announce in the House of Commons today that three Germans who still hold British titles of nobility are to be deprived of their British honor.

They are the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein. The Duke of Albany and the Duke of Cumberland are in line of succession to the British throne, although remotely.

TWO ACCUSE BROKER'S SON.

Newark Men Say Richard G. Murphy Defrauded Them.

Richard G. Murphy, said to be a son of the late Richard Gibbs Murphy, in his day a prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange, was accused yesterday by Robert N. Shoemaker, a young lawyer of Newark, and Joseph E. Dorn, a law clerk in an office adjoining Shoemaker's, of obtaining money under false pretenses. The charges were preferred in the First Precinct Police Court of Newark, pursuant to which warrants were issued for his arrest. Shoemaker asserts that Murphy got about $1,250 from him, while Dorn gives $440 as the amount paid Murphy.

Murphy, according to Shoemaker, professed to have devised a scheme for the furnishing of names of persons about to come into money through the liquidation of mortgages, payment of legacies, &c., to investing concerns. With $300 advanced by Shoemaker, it is alleged, Murphy went to Chicago and came back with what purported to be a contract with the "Middle West Securities Company of Chicago" for the furnishing of 100,000 names a month of persons living east of Cook County, Ill., about to come into possession of $1,000 or more, at the price of 40 cents a name, the contract to be effective for a period of twelve months.

On the strength of this $480,000 contract, by which Murphy said he could secure working capital, Shoemaker and Dorn joined Murphy in the incorporation of a company under the name of "Buyers and Investors of America, Inc.," authorized capitalization $100,000. The complainants say that Murphy showed a number of checks purporting to be signed by relatives.

Throughout the entire course of the transactions both Shoemaker and Dorn say they kept advancing funds to Murphy, who himself was lavish with checks of his own drawn on Newark banks, with the understanding, however, that they were to be held back until the money he was to get through the hypothecation of the $480,000 contract was in banks. Murphy is said to have left Newark.

B. R. T. BLAMES CITY FOR SUBWAY DELAY

Annual Report Says Municipality Is Postponing Time When It Will Get Profits.

CITES BROADWAY LINE

Calls Opening of Service to Union Square Unwise Without 34th Street Extension.

In the annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the year ended June 30 last, made public yesterday, it is said that gratifying progress has been made in the construction of the rapid transit lines to be furnished by the city in accordance with its contract with the company, and that contracts have been approved for all the lines to be built by the city and operated by the company with the exception of four sections. But it is contended that delays on the part of the city and patchwork have unnecessarily prolonged the period within which most important lines can be opened, and that the city has advanced the time at which it may reasonably expect to share in the operations of the new system.

As pertinent to the contention, the report cites the Broadway subway, which it is expected to open in the current fiscal year as far north as Union Square. But for the city's delay in work at Thirty-fourth Street, it is contended, the new subway could be operated to that point and be profitable, whereas a terminus at Union Square would greatly limit the traffic. The report adds:

"From the city's point of view particularly it is desirable that the Broadway subway in Manhattan should be opened for operation at the earliest possible moment. It would be doubtful policy, in our judgment, to begin operation on only that portion of the line which lies south of Union Square, for the resultant revenue would be small. Extended to Thirty-fourth Street, the operation would yield more than proportionately additional business. Yet the unwelcome situation exists that although the sections south of Twenty-sixth Street are substantially completed, the completion of the Thirty-fourth Street section seems now to be at least a year distant. On account of the absence of crossovers no operation will be possible between Union Square and Thirty-fourth Street until sub-section 6 of the Thirty-fourth Street section (just north of Thirty-fourth Street) is finished, and the plans for the steelwork for this subsection have not yet been approved, nor has the excavation been completed. So essential to the city and the operator, and to Broadway business interests, is it that operation when commenced should at least include the Thirty-fourth Street station that the delay is greatly to be regretted, and no energy should be relaxed to progress the work. Otherwise the city's cost will be additionally magnified by interest charges on idle property, and the joint revenue will be deprived of considerable earnings.

"The results of operation of the new lines have been quite satisfactory. The railroads which have been thus far placed in operation are not those from which material additions to net revenue were expected, except as they furnish better facilities to territory previously supplied with transit, or until, in the case of the outlying lines, the tributary population should increase. None of the new lines from which a considerable net revenue was anticipated has yet been placed in operation, or will be until the latter part of the fiscal year upon which we are now entering. Instead of the entire new system being completed and ready for operation on January 1 next, as was hoped when the contracts were signed, the benefits of operation of the most profitable part of the system will not be enjoyed until about the fiscal year, 1918-19.

"As the work contemplated by the Dual System contracts approaches completion, the necessity for close co-operation between the city and the lessee becomes increasingly apparent. Representatives of the Public Service Commission have estimated that the city's cost will be greater by about $22,000,000 than was expected, and this estimate does not include many millions for additional items to be furnished at the city's expense. Up to the present time this great municipal expenditure has not cost the taxpayers a single dollar, for it has all been capitalized, (including interest thereon,) and most of it has been provided for out of the issues of corporate stock.

"So far as our contract with the city is concerned, there is every reason to believe that the preferentials of the company will be earned when the entire system is ready for operation, and that, within a reasonable number of years thereafter the city will be in receipt of full interest and sinking fund allowance upon its own investment, thereby relieving the taxpayers from burdens and realizing the financial result which both city and company should seek—namely, divisible profits. The speedy completion of new lines, and the avoidance of unnecessary burdens upon operation, will expedite this desirable achievement."

The company says that it has completed or has under contract practically all the new lines or improvements which it obligated itself to construct, with the conspicuous exception of the lower part of the Fulton Street elevated third-tracking. For the delays here the company contends that it is not responsible. The New York Municipal Railway Company, its rapid transit subsidiary, the report says, has spent $40,834,575 for construction and equipment on the dual contract up to June 30 last.

The system's passenger revenue for the year 1916 increased $1,599,983. Freight revenue fell off $132,590.02, and other operating revenues increased $60,071.83, making the total operating revenue $1,521,083 greater than for the preceding year. The operating expenses increased $788,526.44, leaving $787,558.71 additional net revenue from operation. The deduction from net revenues were increased by $574,958.53 on account of new rapid transit lines placed in operation during the year. The final result was a net income of $5,611,832.18, an increase of $99,271.06 over the figures for the preceding year.

MANY WOMEN SEEK LOEB.

Engineer Who Asked for Wife Has to Dodge Applicants.

Business engagements yesterday prevented Arthur M. Loeb, head of the engineering and contracting firm of Arthur M. Loeb & Co., with offices in this city and Panama, from examining the hundreds of letters and telegrams delivered at the Broadway Central Hotel, where he is stopping, in response to his request telephoned to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday asking help in finding a wife.

Mr. Loeb spent only a short time in the hotel yesterday after breakfasting. The hotel's telephone operators put in the hardest day in their experience telling scores of women who called up that Mr. Loeb was not in the hotel. Many of the women repeated their telephone calls in some cases several times. There were also messages brought by district messengers, special delivery letters, and packages of letters sent in the ordinary way piled up on the desk. All were addressed in feminine handwriting, frequently with the words "personal" or "urgent." The recipient of the missives walked into the lobby of the hotel about 5 o'clock, took one look at the pyramid of white, pink, and blue letters and beat a hurried retreat.

Some of the women interested in Mr. Loeb's matrimonial proposition called at the hotel. Most of them left after being told he was absent, but a few spent several hours waiting.

In addition to the mail delivered to Mr. Loeb yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel, several letters were sent to him in care of THE TIMES, together with requests from young women that they be put into communication with the lonely traveler. These letters were turned over to Mr. Loeb.

TWO MONCURE ROBINSONS.

Baltimore Man Is the Defendant in Paris Divorce Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Moncure Robinson, sued by his wife, Sallie Abell Robinson, for divorce, is a son of the late J. Moncure Robinson of Baltimore and a cousin of Moncure Robinson of New York. He has one brother, Randolph Robinson of Baltimore, and several sisters, Mrs. George Mordecai, Mrs. John G. Gross, Mrs. Richard Morton, Jr., of Baltimore, Mrs. Edward Crozier of Philadelphia, and Miss Lata Robinson of New York and Baltimore.

Mrs. Robinson was Sallie Abell, granddaughter of A. S. Abell, the founder of The Baltimore Sun.

A confusion of identities led to the publication of an erroneous report yesterday that Moncure Robinson of this city, a member of the real estate firm of Davis Robinson of 7 East Forty-second Street, had been sued for divorce in Paris. Moncure Robinson of this city was never married and was not the person referred to in the Paris dispatch.

GOLDSTEIN RESENTS COURT'S CRITICISM

Legal Services for Union Bank Performed by Office Staff, He Says.

PAYMENTS TO HIM LEGAL

His Entire Time Given to Job as Assistant District Attorney of Kings, He Declares.

Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein of Brooklyn yesterday issued a statement in answer to the implied criticism of him by Justice Russell Benedict of the Supreme Court. The Justice ordered the payment of a 5 per cent. dividend to the depositors of the defunct Union Bank on Saturday. Mr. Goldstein was out of town on that day and returned yesterday. His statement says:

"My attention is called to the following contained in an opinion with respect to Union Bank affairs:

> The record is silent as to whether, while drawing salary from the Superintendent of Banks, Mr. Goldstein was also drawing salary as an Assistant District Attorney for the County of Kings. The assumption in the absence of any proof is that he did. If, and in so far as the services which he performed for the salary paid by the Superintendent of Banks had relation to the discharge of his duties as an Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, the payments were illegal.

"Facts and not assumptions should control. The facts will show that no services were performed by me for which compensation was made by the Superintendent which had any relation to the discharge of my duties as an Assistant District Attorney, and they will show that all the payments made to me were perfectly legal.

"Prior to my appointment as Assistant District Attorney I was counsel for the Banking Department in this matter, doing all the active work required of me as such and giving the matter my personal attention. When I became an Assistant District Attorney, by the appointment of Justice Cropsey, I caused to be employed an office staff of three lawyers—the late Rufus O. Catlin, J. B. White, and William Willis—as well as a managing clerk and a stenographer, who performed the necessary counsel work.

Maintained Staff and Office.

"The expenses of maintaining the force, to properly care for that legal work, included not only the compensation of those lawyers and their office staff, but rent, telephone charges, and other expenses incidental to an office. Those expenses aggregated considerably more than any sum I have received as counsel, the highest amount paid to me in any one month by the Superintendent being $900. The payments to me compare most favorably with those to other counsel who preceded me and who followed me, they having received on the average of as high as $2,000 a month. Those monthly payments to me were not salary, and I drew no salary as such counsel.

"Such payments were made on account of my bill for legal services rendered to the Banking Superintendent as his counsel. Those legal services were not performed by me personally, but by that office staff. At no time since my appointment as Assistant District Attorney have I personally appeared in court as counsel for the Banking Department or in any other manner. During that period my entire time has been devoted exclusively to the performance of my duties as an Assistant District Attorney. I have personally given advice thereon, but have personally rendered none on the legal services.

"My counselship for the Superintendent extended over a period of three years and four months, during which time the office representing me cared for many matters and litigations affecting the Union Bank. There were 102 appearances in bankruptcy proceedings, 128 appearances in foreclosure actions, 107 Municipal Court actions, 144 Supreme Court actions, and 150 miscellaneous matters. There was before the court for consideration a statement of those services rendered by me as counsel covering all the work done by that office force in my behalf. So great were those services in number and in detail that the statement even but briefly indicating the services extends to 181 typewritten pages.

"The fact of my relation as counsel thereof, by an office force without my personal participation, while I was devoting my entire time to my duties as Assistant District Attorney, was known to the Banking Department and to the Depositors' Committee of the Union Bank. On several occasions I was in court when the present matter of the payment of a dividend by the Union Bank was up for consideration, but at no time did the court question me with regard to my services or my conduct as counsel to the Banking Department, nor request of me any information or evidence concerning the same.

"It is not necessary for any one to assume facts in regard to those services of mine, for I was willing and ready to have any one, including the public, know fully all the facts in connection with the same, which facts I have heretofore fully and publicly stated on several occasions. In the present proceedings there was no notice or intimation to me that the validity of the payments made to me for legal services was involved or was to be questioned.

Calls Criticism Hypothetical.

"I therefore had neither notice nor opportunity to meet this criticism, which was made by no one, and lay wholly unrevealed in the Justice's mind. The criticism in the opinion is purely hypothetical and based upon an assumption without any facts to support it. The facts show clearly that the payments by the Banking Superintendent were valid and proper, were not made as salary, and were insufficient even to meet my expenses for the work done by the office staff."

Mr. Goldstein produced letters from John C. F. Baur and J. Ellis Rohrer, President and Vice President of the Union Bank Depositors' Association, in which the writers expressed themselves as satisfied that the bills presented by Mr. Goldstein were moderate and legal. The letters supported the contention of Mr. Goldstein that the money received by him did not cover the expenses he incurrred.

Rain Drives Actors Indoors.

The Shakespearean performance which was to have been given last night in the open air on the Columbia green took place inside the gymnasium on account of the rain. "Twelfth Night" was acted by the Clifford Devereaux Players as the first of a series of four performances. The play was given in the Elizabethan manner, with no attempt at elaborate stage settings. Mr. Devereaux was the Sir Toby Belch of the production, Viola Knott acted Viola, Millicent McLaughlin impersonated Maria, Charles Fleming was the Malvolio, and Helen Lyon Morrison played Olivia.

TAKE GARBAGE FIGHT BEFORE CONGRESS

House Committee Hears Arguments on Bill to Keep Disposal Plant Off Staten Island.

BIG BOROUGH DELEGATION

Speakers Insist New York City Should Destroy Its Refuse Elsewhere—Committee Delays Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The controversy over the proposal to establish a garbage disposal plant for New York City on Staten Island was brought to Congress today. Delegations appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to oppose or support the Riordan bill to prohibit the transportation of garbage by water to Staten Island.

Percival G. Ullman, Jr., led the Staten Island delegation in opposition to the proposal, and introduced the speakers, some from Perth Amboy and other New Jersey places. The City of New York was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Chittenden, who pointed out that the Staten Islanders had been overruled in their protest by the Board of Aldermen of New York, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Governor and seven courts.

"We have been before the courts seven times on injunction proceedings," said Mr. Chittenden, "and these people have failed every time in law and equity. It is inconceivable that the use of these garbage scows would interfere with navigation, as claimed. But granting there is some slight interference, how does that weigh against the proposition that there are five million people in New York and the garbage of the city must be disposed of rapidly? This committee is being asked to overrule the City of New York and the courts."

Liston L. Lewis, attorney for the contractors, contended that the Staten Island residents were attempting to get before Congress a matter clearly within the jurisdiction of New York.

Representative Riordan, in whose district Staten Island lies, said that 5,000 persons had appeared in protest at the City Hall when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment approved the garbage disposal contract. Staten Island, he explained, was outvoted on the board by the larger boroughs. He insisted that New York City could find some other way to dispose of its refuse.

Francis Lehman, President of the Staten Island Civic League, said the city proposed to send not less than 2,000 tons of garbage daily to Staten Island.

"The garbage scows," he said, "will interfere with navigation in the channel, which is quite narrow, and they will be a nuisance."

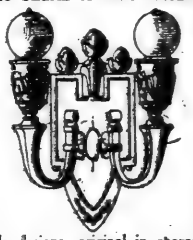
The argument was also advanced that the congestion in the channel would embarrass industrial plants in New Jersey.

Mgr. Cassidy said that all the churches on the island were opposed to the garbage project. He explained that he represented all these churches, regardless of denomination.

Mr. Ullman offered for insertion in the record a copy of the garbage disposal contract, and on motion of Representative Hulbert it was ordered printed. Mr. Hulbert said that last May he suggested to the War Department the building of an artificial island at Romer Shoals for the dual purpose of national defense and New York garbage disposal, but that the project was deemed too expensive.

The committee postponed a vote on the bill. Among those appearing in favor of it were Representative John H. Capstick of New Jersey, C. D. Vanname, President of the Borough of Richmond; L. L. Tribus, ex-Commissioner of Public Works; Ambrose McManus, A. B. Pouch, President of the American Dock and Tunnel Company; Hugh Lynch, Secretary of the Board of Trade of Perth Amboy; Charles L. Morgan of the Elizabeth Board of Trade, and Anning Prall.

The Charm of Dale Fixtures



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The RHEINAROONS are cruising;
No squalls they fear, for Rheingold Beer
As ballast they are using.

Rheingold Beer

To abstain from beer is to needlessly deprive yourself of a pleasant beverage through a mistaken idea. Total abstinence is misdirected zeal; moderation is using intelligently the good things of life.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

The 127 Firestone Branch Managers and Distributors have as their One Watchword—

"Service to the Motoring Public"

Firestone Tires

are adopted by more car owners than any other make each year, because of the direct, personal, unstinted service rendered by these Firestone Lieutenants in every motoring center.

Having the best tire that *any* price will buy, they have fewest complaints and can devote their energy to constructive Service Systems that make for the greater convenience and satisfaction of Firestone users.

The Firestone men express this service through many thousands of leading dealers. There is a dealer near you who will deliver the Firestone standard of extra value in tire and direct service. You should not be satisfied with less.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

Bedford Ave. and Sterling Place Brooklyn — 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. — 84 Bank Street Newark, N. J.

Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio—Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Makers of First Truck Tires—Leaders Then and Leaders Now—In Quality and Volume.

The Inside of a Submarine

Interest is still intense in submarines. Most people have no conception what the interior of a U-boat looks like. The **Mid-Week** for July 27 covers this subject and describes the workings of a submarine, with attractive illustrations.

This is only one feature of the issue

July 27th issue all news stands today

There Are 24 Pages, All in Rotogravure
Each Page Is Worth a Frame

Following are some of the Other Features of the MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of this week:

Crown Prince at Verdun

There is a page of photographs of the Crown Prince at the Verdun front, rather intimate studies.

How the British Launched Their Drive

There is a remarkable photograph showing the beginning of the present drive by the British. The actual movement from the trenches on the morning of July 1.

A Submarine in the North Sea

A most beautiful and interesting feature of the issue is a double-page untouched photograph of a submarine in the North Sea overhauling a suspicious craft. It has a superb sweep, full of picturesqueness, beauty, and interest. This unusual picture will be preserved for framing.

Mid-Week Pictorial

An illustrated weekly auxiliary of The New York Times, issued every Thursday—24 pages.

All News Stands Today - - - - - All News Stands Today
10 cents a copy - - - - - - - - $5.00 a year
Times Square - - - - - - - - - New York City

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for a quantity of white broadcloth at a price; will pay cash. International Dress, 138 West 25th.

BROADCLOTH.—Forstman & Hoffman Co. color 662. Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegle, 121 West 17th St.

CHARMEUSE.—Open for large quantity of charmeuse, all colors, for spot cash. R. Siegel & Son, 45 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Contractors wanted on popular priced ladies' coats and suits; will furnish style and material. Bramson Bros., 144 West 27th, third floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., third floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Contractors wanted. Call, with samples, 16 West 32d St., tenth floor.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, (Mr. Meisel,) open for jobs of wash skirts; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 7197.

DRESSES.—Will look at samples of popular-priced silk and serge dresses, 11 to 3 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday; material supplied if necessary. 3d floor, 48 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on street dresses, serges, and charmeuse; large orders placed; call after 11 o'clock. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular priced serge dresses. Call, with samples, 48 West 26th St., first floor.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES. — Jobber placing orders silk dresses; call all week. 137 West 35th St., 7th floor.

DUSTERS.—Silverbloom, assorted colors and sizes, very cheap. Friedman Mfg., 24 West 20th.

FELT.—Light-weight felt in any color; short cuts or whole pieces; spot cash. H 341 Times Downtown.

FLANNELS.—Green, red, and navy; all woolen flannel any quantity. 1482 Broadway, Room 301.

PERCALE. — We are open large quantity checked percale. Rosenman Co., 18 West 21st.

SUITS.—Open for misses', juniors' and children's suits; snappy styles and good workmanship. 11th Floor, 32 West 20th.

SUITS.—Jobber will look at Fall sample suits from $7.50 to $13.50. 118 West 22d St., third floor.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted; call with samples. 29 West 35th St., 3d floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing stock orders call with samples. 9th floor, 145 West 28th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. 106 East 19th St., Room 504.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats; suits, $7.50 to $13.50; coats, $6.50 to $16.50. Tenth floor, 62 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Better grade; will be looked at by jobbers. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

SWEATERS.—Sam Feinstein, resident buyer Hudson Cloak and Suit Store, Paterson, N. J., will look at sweaters Thursday. 1,133 Broadway, Room 711.

VENICE.—Second or first, white and ecru, width up to 1½ inches; cash buyers. Address H 282 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Contractors wanted on silk waists, from $27 up, by large manufacturer; steady work to right manufacturers. Address H 281 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at Georgette crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. 16 West 32d St., tenth floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2960.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHILDREN'S COATS, dresses, women's skirts, waists, middies, laces, embroideries; regular goods at job prices. Room 608, 374 Broadway.

COATS.—Line ready for jobbers and retailers; plushes and fancy and mixtures; price $5.75 to $22. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, all colors, to close out, cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—Cloth, $2.25 up; plush, beaver trimmed, $9 up. Rinsberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, $10.50 up. Samuel Neumann, 11 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Women's, misses' and children's Fall and Winter coats; women's and misses' Fall and Winter suits and dresses, and women's Fall waists and skirts; large stock at about 1-3 less than regular market rates; complete line. Can be seen at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—White chinchilla coats and Palm Beach suits to close out at half price. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Silk plush coats, from $8.25 up; suits, from $6.75 up; stock always on hand. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 9136.

COTTON PIECE GOODS for sale cheap. A 63 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE.—6,000 yards flesh, 500 white; good quality; 82½ cents. Stuyvesant 8710.

DRESSES.—Job of 75 charmeuse dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Smart Set Dress Co., 32 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Summer suits, sport coats; entire stock of large 5th Av. shop; sacrifice. Phone Farragut 8232.

DRESSES.—Wool dresses, $3.75 and upward; satin dresses, $6.75 and upward. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 28th St.

DRESSES. — Have 300 high-class cotton dresses to close at a price. Greeley Dress Co., 501 Sixth Av.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close out, sacrifice. Simon, 130 West 29th.

DRESSES.—200 wool serge dresses, No. 7,301, to close out at $3.25. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

GINGHAM.—Wilson Farish and F. U. Stearns 32-inch plaid and plain, for immediate delivery. 24 West 25th, fifth floor.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 113 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES. — Showing 100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St.

MOTOR APPAREL.—We are discontinuing department of men's and women's motor apparel; and offer extensive line of samples at great sacrifice. Demmeris & Company, manufacturers, 114 E. 23d St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton, latest designs; lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 25th.

PIECE GOODS.—Odd lot of embroidery laces and trimmings to close out. J. Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

PLUSH.—4040-5050; also Sidney Blumenthal wide-wale corduroy, all colors, to close out at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 9136.

PLUSHES.—40-40, 50-50, for sale; also American navy poplin. Spring 446.

PONGEE SILK, smooth, 4,000 yards, full pieces, 19 inches wide, cord near edge; white, light blue, navy, steel, and black; goat 60c; will sell at 30c to clean up. 66 Leonard St., Room 1,205. Phone Franklin 1258.

SERGES, Julliards, Amoskeags, Pacifics, desirable numbers, low prices. Madison Square 6777.

SHIRTS.—Sport shirts, 100 dozen, to close out. Subin, 30 West 24th.

SKIRTS, DRESSES.—5,000 wash skirts and 1,000 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Manufacturing Co., 16 West 32d St.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, black and white; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3258.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

SUITS.—Fall line ready; snappy numbers, 1,182 Broadway, Room 706.

SUITS AND COATS.—Fall line ready; medium prices; prompt deliveries. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d St.

WASH GOODS.—Special clean up, about 150 pieces; also short lengths, assorted novelty cotton, and silk and cotton fabrics; nice goods, and this lot will go quick. Phone Mr. Gerstner, Franklin 3758.

WASH SKIRTS.—200 dozen; awning striped gabardine; job at $5 dozen. Hirsh, 25 West 37th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESWOMAN.—Carry line kimonos in and out of city; commission. A 73 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4@4¼ per cent. for the best names Tuesday.....4@4¼

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Beads Are Found Hard to Get.

Now that beaded slippers are beginning to sell, according to the McElwain, Morse & Rogers bulletin, it is found that the beads cost three times as much as they did before the war. A bead importer tried to get some from Austria by parcels post, but the parcel was confiscated when it reached England. He is paying the English Government the full value of the invoice in cash in order to get the goods released, in addition to having paid previously the Austrian manufacturer. The importer, however, considers himself lucky to be able to get the goods under any circumstances. The bulletin also says that a new patented rubber boot is now on the market to take the place of the kind that is made with a leather sole. Much is expected of it.

***

Pile Fabrics Will Advance.

In the pile fabric trade it is said that the garment manufacturers who start in to make up what they have lost by the strike will have to pay more for their merchandise. Imitation furs have enjoyed a very extensive demand, and the only reason why prices have been kept to their present levels, manufacturers say, is because the full volume of business was not placed. Buyers will not be able to get some of the most popular specialties, as they have been sold up and withdrawn. The fur vogue gives every indication of being stronger during the coming Fall than it has ever been, and this will carry the imitation furs and pile fabrics to big sales.

***

Letters to the Road Men.

A salesman just back from the road has some very unpleasant things to say regarding the letters sent to him while on the trip by his firm. "When a man gets out on the road," he said, "he is all keyed up to do as much business as he can. Prospects may not look good to him, but before he starts off he has to induce a spirit of optimism so that he can literally carry his customers off their feet. Practically every letter I got was like a bucket of cold water poured all over me and my plans. It may be only the most trivial matter, yet the tone of these letters takes the form of a reprimand. Much better results could be obtained by a concern if it would reserve all criticism until the salesman gets back again. What he needs on the road is encouragement and the feeling that his people are behind him, not against him."

***

Duty on Windshield Glass.

The Treasury Department has decided to continue in the Customs Court the litigation over the classification of merchandise which, as imported, consists of two plates of polished cylinder glass glued together and having a black rim or finish around the edges composed of a gluelike material. When finished the articles become automobile wind shields. The Board of General Appraiser held the merchandise to be properly dutiable as cylinder glass, polished, at the appropriate rates per square foot, according to size, and by reason of the glass being slightly obscured or of smoky color, subject to the additional duty of 4 per cent. provided in Paragraph 90. The Government will ask the court to reverse the board and hold the goods dutiable at 30 per cent. as manufactures of glass.

***

Buyers Take Hold Better.

During the last few days in the local piece goods market mill agents have found buying more active from the clothing trade. The reason assigned for this is that the clothiers may be afraid that, when the women's wear manufacturers begin to put in their orders in volume, prices may advance and goods become scarcer. Ordinarily the men's wear branch would feel little effect from conditions in the dress goods division. Under the stress of present circumstances, however, no attention is paid to whether a fabric is properly a men's wear or a women's wear cloth, as long as it is adaptable to the needs of the buyer. A large amount of women's wear serges have been sold to the clothiers, and it is expected that when the rush for merchandise comes from the garment manufacturers quite a quantity of men's wear serges will be sold to them.

***

All Kinds of White Hose Scarce.

In spite of the fact that wholesalers admit generally that this has been the best season for fancy hosiery the trade has ever seen, the demand for plain goods has by no means been neglected. So large has been the call for all kinds of white hose in the last few weeks that supplies are said to be at the lowest ebb in years. Children's white stockings are almost as hard to find as hens' teeth, while the stocks of wholesalers are as bare of fashioned white mercerized lisle hose for women as Mother Hubbard's famous cupboard. White fibre and pure silk hose for women are also very hard to get. The scarcity of white fashioned cotton stockings is due largely to the fact that the number of machines in this country that can make them is not great, and that those which are here are being used to make silks. Bleaching troubles also help lessen the supply. Gray and champagne are other solid shades that are much sought.

***

Fine Chinese Jade Is Selling.

One of the features of the trade in gems at the moment is the demand for Chinese jade of the finest qualities. Because of the way in which wealthy Chinamen buy up this stone, especially the finer sorts, the supply available for cutside markets is never large, and fine specimens are bringing tidy prices here as a result. Some of the best jade is said to be of such fineness that even an expert can hardly detect the difference between the good specimens and emeralds without looking at them quite closely. They are being mounted principally in handsome platinum settings. Trading in fine rubies, pearls, and other precious gems is seasonably quiet, but the demand for the so-called semi-precious colored stones keeps business more active than is usually the case at this time. Aquamarines, tourmalines, and peridots are still the leaders in this demand, most of the stones now being sold in the finished state having been cut here.

***

Gray Goods Inquiry Better.

A better inquiry for gray goods was reported in this market yesterday, but, as a good part of it was for spot and near-by merchandise which the mills cannot supply in very large quantities, the business resulting was not large. The mills are open in most cases to take more 1916 business, but the buyers are not willing to trade very far ahead with prices at their present levels and the finishing situation still in such an unsettled condition. Among the printcloth sales made yesterday were 39-inch 68-72s, spot, at 6¼ cents; 38½-inch 64-60s, August-September, at 5¾ cents, and some odd-lot business not large enough to comment on. Sales of Eastern 64-60s have been made at 5¾ cents. Buyers were reported hard after 4.70 sheetings for near-by shipment, bidding 5½ cents, but the mills seem unwilling to consider anything less than 5¾ cents. The call for 80-inch 5.25 drills seems to have dropped off somewhat, possibly due to the difficulty experienced in finding near-by goods. Printcloth prices closed firm at these levels:

39-inch, 80-85s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*5¾c
39-inch, 72-78s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 60-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

Good Market for Fine Wools.

LONDON, July 26.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9,000 bales, mostly crossbreds. Fine grades were steady, but other sorts were 5 to 10 per cent. lower. Merinos were readily absorbed, except inferiors, which were slow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1664 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Foisky Co.; H. O. Foisky, dry goods, notions, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—F. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Auker, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; T. H. Allchurch, furniture; 41 Union Square.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Zollinger, Harded & Co.; C. R. Harned, dry goods; Breslin.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—R. W. Hinterleiter & Co.; R. W. Hinterleiter, silk skirts, silk jerseys, shirtwaists; McAlpin.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; J. H. Moser, domestics, wash goods; 28 E. 26th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Auerbach Co.; Mrs. M. T. Bates, millinery; Breslin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; W. H. Cahill, furniture; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Burke, Fried & Co.; J. B. Fensterwald, clothing, shoes; St. Andrew.

BALTIMORE, Md.—A. Eisenberg; G. Lats, women's cloaks, suits, waists; 1,239 B'way.

BALTIMORE, Md.—McCauley & Co.; G. W. Schnibbe, overalls, working shirts; 253 Church.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; Mr. Goldsmith, clothing; 470 4th Av.

BEAUMONT, Texas—The Fashion; J. E. Jones, ready-to-wear; R. 1,717, 303 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss C. Lausberg, misses' dresses; 119 West 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss A. L. Regan, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Golding, muslin underwear, waists; S. Hirsch, jobs, wash dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass.—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, men's furnishing goods; 243 Church.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. H. Jury, inexpensive dresses; 432 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. J. Connelly, men's furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.

BUTTE, Mon.—J. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; Room 1101, 110 W. 34th.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—A. Frenahore Co.; E. Meyers, women's garments; Great Northern.

CENTRE, Texas—Urdeng Bros.; J. Urdong, trunks; 131 Spring St.

CHATTANOOGA, Penn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; Mrs. S. E. Bailey, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Hartwig & Hardie; C. Hartwig, clothing; Latham.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hart & Obendorf; J. Hart, trimmings; Navarre.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Doherty, costumes; Miss Salomon, coats, skirts; Miss Carney, Miss Worsky, suits; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Auf'heim & Stern; P. Apfelbaum, waists, dresses, skirts; Breslin.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Jones, silks, velvets, dress goods; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—G. V. Olson Clothing Co.; G. E. Olson, clothing; Bristol.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothschild & Co.; B. L. Strauss, merchandise manager; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; Miss Scanlon, ecclesiastical goods; 18 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Newman's; Harry B. Newman, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Kettlewell, women's, misses' apparel; 115 6th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. A. Seinsheimer & Co.; A. L. Bowman, piece goods; 215 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Meisel, jobs wash skirts and Fall silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.; S. M. Bond, President; E. A. Williams, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., ribbons, veilings; 72 Leonard.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse, Marlens Co.; M. Morehouse, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 Bwy.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—E. M. Newman & Co.; E. M. Newman, millinery; Ansonia.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; S. B. Perkins, representing; 75 Leonard.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; C. C. Millington, toys, books; (bargain basement;) 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. H. Armstrong, silks, dress goods; 75 Leonard.

DENVER, Col.—Babcock Bros.; J. Babcock, hats, furnishing goods; Algonquin.

DENVER, Col.—Babcock Bros.; C. W. Babcock, hats, furnishing goods; Algonquin.

DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; W. H. Canfield, hosiery; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT, Mich.—Joseph's Bazaar Co.; Miss H. Boettcher, fancy and leather goods; Mrs. L. Cooper, representing; A. H. Schwartz, ribbons, fancy goods, leather goods, belts, silverware, cameras, laces, hosiery, muslin underwear; 1,133 Broadway, Netherland.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; W. Weir, ribbons, notions; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT, Mich.—Northern Department Store Co.; W. H. Flynn, dry goods, general merchandise; Murray Hill.

DUBUQUE, Ia.—J. Stampfer Co.; A. M. Balbridge, cloaks, suits, waists; 384 4th Av.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Lightfoot & Co.; E. S. Lightfoot, furniture; Latham.

FORT SCOTT, Kan.—W. J. Calhoun & Co.; W. K. Calhoun, cloaks, suits; 96 Madison Av.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—The Fair; S. Tilles, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Lats Co.; G. I. Lats, ready-to-wear, men's clothing; 116 W. 32d.

GALVESTON, Texas—Women's Specialty Co.; Mrs. F. M. Garrison, ready-to-wear, millinery; 15 E. 38th.

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Fashion Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; Room 1,101, 110 W. 34th.

GREENVILLE, Texas—W. M. McBride Co.; W. M. McBride, dry goods, millinery, clothing, shoes, general merchandise; New Strand.

GREENVILLE, Texas — Graham-Figgs Co.; C. A. Figgs, dry goods, general merchandise; 1,150 Broadway.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; T. P. McCubbin, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; E. Allen, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Algonquin.

HENDERSON, N. C.—Atlantic D. G. Co.; A. Robert, ready-to-wear, gen'l mdse.; Collingwood.

HENDERSON, N. C.—Ancher Stores Co.; P. B. Bullock, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. S. Kolnick; M. Abrams, jobs in cotton waists; 1,133 B'way, R. 494.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Woodcock & Lawson; E. E. Woodcock, hosiery, ready-to-wear; 96 Madison Av.

KANKAKEE, Ill.—The Chicago Store; E. Mock, dry goods, notions, hosiery, underwear; 1,133 B'way.

KANSAS CITY—Klein Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; Miss A. Clancy, children's garments; 95 Madison Av.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; S. Thalman, notions, jewelry; 384 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—M. Garvin & Co.; S. W. Litch, dress goods, silks, white goods, wash goods, trimmings; York.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Leader; A. Freug, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Meyer-Siegel Co.; Miss L. Bremer, millinery; 806 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Dyas Co.; S. Levy, women's, misses' sport shirts, middy blouses, sweaters; Room 1,306B, 116 West 32d.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; D. Scholl, ready-to-wear; 18 West 35th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Gem; H. H. Newmark, notions, dress goods, underwear, china, brass beds; Ansonia.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn.—R. Guinan & Co.; R. Guinan, dry goods, clothing, carpets, furniture, general merchandise; Mrs. R. Guinan, dry goods, clothing, carpets, furniture, general merchandise; Albert.

MELBOURNE, Australia—Ball & Welsh; J. W. Goy, hosiery, shoes, fancy linens; Wellington.

MEMPHIS, Mo.—A. B. Hirch; H. Hirch, ready-to-wear, millinery; 40 West 33d.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; J. H. Hoffheimer, pictures, leather goods, stationery; Broadway and 33d.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Boston Store; H. C. Baer, millinery; 31—Union Square; Claridge.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; W. Daggarne, linens; 49 Leonard; Cumberland.

MINNEAPOLIS — Pearce Co.; H. Pearce, coats, suits; Room 1006, 37 West 34th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Cobbs Ready-to-Wear Co.; C. C. Cobbs, ready-to-wear, hosiery, neckwear; 1,170 B'way.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Burk & Co.; J. Fensterwald, men's clothing; St. Andrew.

NAVASOTA, Texas—R. A. Patout, general mdse.; Grand.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; H. M. Shartenberg, furn. goods; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—J. Hislop & Co.; W. K. Turner, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks-Isaacs Co.; G. W. Hogan, shoes; 148 W. 23d.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—J. Burnstein; Mrs. J. Burnstein, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Aberdeen.

OMAHA, Neb.—T. Kilpatrick Co.; Miss M. A. Okey, infants', children's, and juniors' wear; 220 5th Av.; Gt. Northern.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Frankel D. G. Co.; C. Alsop, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; C. Shartenberg, furn. goods; 75 Spring.

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; J. N. Withey, clothing, hats, caps; 315 5th Av.; Algonquin.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Feltzer Bros.; M. Dreifus, children's and juniors' dresses; New Strand.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Cohn Bros.; B. F. Cohn, misses' suits and cloaks; 1,182 Broadway; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Bernstein, Baum, Da Costa Co.; E. Baum, cloaks, suits; 38 West 32d; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—P. J. Walsh; P. F. Quinlan, dry goods, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—J. N. Susskind & Co.; L. J. Rabinson, representing; 220 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Gimbel Bros.; E. W. Goldman, coats; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss G. Newman, ladies' dresses; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. — Lichtenstein, Reichlin & Co.; M. Lichtenstein, silk dresses; J. N. Liebtanstein, silk dresses; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. — Northern Straw Works; M. Kraftsow, ladies' and children's hats; B'way Central.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Blum Store; Miss T. E. Blum, women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; B'way & 32d.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Frank & Seder; E. L. Birnbaum, jobs wash skirts, jobs wash dresses; 304 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Mrs. W. H. Francis, ladies' wear; Miss K. Conville, representing; B'way and 10th St.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Froug Co.; A. Froug, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's clothing, pantaloons, boys' wash suits; H. Katzman, jobs waists, dresses, skirts; basement; 85 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Collingwood Co.; L. W. Collingwood, millinery; Aberdeen.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. R. Kuehn, cloaks, suits; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Campbell's; J. C. McDewell, dress goods, silks, velvets, linings; 1,239 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kunkle D. G. Co.; J. H. Kunkle, H. F. Kunkle, dry goods; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH, Penn. — Lewin & Neiman; Miss O'Brien, skirts; 470 4th Av.

PLAINVIEW, Texas—Richards Bros. & Collier; T. E. Richards, ready-to-wear, millinery; 40 West 33d.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; H. Levi, clothing; 200 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Auerbach Co.; M. J. Peterman, dress goods, silks, cloaks; 129 E. 34th; Great Northern.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; J. McArthur, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—L. & A. Cohn; Miss L. C. Charlton, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

SHREVEPORT, La.—M. L. Bath Co.; M. L. Bath, office furniture, stationery; Imperial.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—G. Wyman & Co.; Miss S. Kreider, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss S. Killian, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Vega Co.; A. L. Vega, men's furnishing goods; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—S. A. Rider Jewelry Co.; M. Waxman, holiday novelties, fabric bags; 33 Union Square.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—M. Friedman & Sons; S. L. Friedman, coats, suits; 1,204 Broadway.

SYDNEY, Australia—Ball & Welch; J. W. Goy, hosiery, shoes, fancy linens; Wellington.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Sager Bros.; C. Sager, dry goods; Grand.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dorsen Co.; W. B. Mitchel, housefurn. goods, toys; 225 5th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; H. R. Hall, notions, fancy goods; 73 Leonard.

TEXARKANA, Ark.—Lacafske & Son Co.; A. Lacafske, buyer of everything; 15 E. 26th.

TORONTO, Ontario—Gordon, Mackay & Co.; F. Tribleock, dress goods, silks, velvets; Murray Hill.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. Carpenter, basement goods; 213 5th Av.

Drug Price Trend Downward.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that the general price trend of the market continues downward, for which a number of reasons are given. Among the important declines are bromine and bromides, benzol and toluol, and citric, tartaric, and carbolic acids. Opium is dull as a result of the recent decline, and quinine is being offered more freely by second hands at the lower price. The week's advances principally affected benzoic and oxalic acids, saccharin, shellac, senega root, nitrate of silver, sodium benzoate, and acetphenetidin. There is a strong likelihood of a shortage in American botanical drugs as a result of the floods in the South. Cascara sagrada bark is rising in price, owing to small supplies.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5414 LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS, Commercial Bankers. 100 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9743 Farragut.

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 36 Exchange Place.

COATS Full line of Plush Coats now ready. LEVITMAN & FEIN, 33 West 34th St.

COATS Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments. H. B. RUBIN, 36-40 West 25th Street.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 BROADWAY.

Corduroys & Velveteens. Immed. Deliv. Spring Shades. Bascher, 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 8644

DINNER FAVORS AND PAPER HATS. Selling Novelty Co., 16-18 East 23d St.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House. 30 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 23 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 80

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $3.66. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

POSTEL will remove all spots immediately from silk and all other materials. Postel Stain Extracting Corp. 22 East 16 St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St. and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS Middy Blouses The American Lady Waist Co., WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

SILK WAISTS Largest popular priced silk waist house. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 5 Maiden Lane.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

EASTERN MERCHANDISE CO., Stocks and Plants Bought. 456 BROADWAY.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures. Van Press & Co., 14-17 Greene St. Spring 2148.

SURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 894 Broadway.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2547 Frank.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 839 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

WISE, Auctr., 423 Columbus Av., 7178 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 332-341 4th Av., at 28th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

AN AUCTION SALE OF Overalls, Underwear, Buttons, Clasps, Etc.; Sewing Machines and Tables, Buttonhole Machines, Safe, Typewriter, Office Furniture, Cutting Tables, Motor, Etc.

will be held on this day, Thursday, July 27, 1916, at 10:30 a. m., at the place of business of Goodman Bros., 121 Canal St., New York City. Charles Shongood, Auctioneer.

PURSUANT to the lien law, CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell on this day, Thursday, July 27, 1916, at 10 A. M., at Domeyer Auto Co., 546 Amsterdam Av., N. Y. C., one Overland Five-Passenger Touring Car, 1915 model, for account of Rochus M. Zu Lynar.

R. S. WISE, Auctioneer, will sell Player Piano No. 25,475, replevined from Mrs. Alipda Haynes, at Auction, August 1st, at 10 A. M., at the Rices Piano Factory, 69 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

STORES 175th St., Audubon Ave. Northwest Corner. Suitable grocer, delicatessen, bottled wines, and liquors, fruits and vegetables, and all such lines; well established neighborhood; attractive; terms to desirable tenant. McDowell & McMahon 489 St. Nicholas Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

OTTO C. HEINZE of the late firm of Otto Heinze & Co., bankers and brokers, of 42 Broadway, received a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday of his individual debts and as a partner in the firm, amounting to more than $1,500,000.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.—Judge Mayer has referred the specifications of objection to the discharge of Oscar Hammerstein, the operatic manager, filed by Odette Le Pontenay Coudert on Saturday last, to Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, for a hearing.

SUBURBAN BUILDERS MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Suburban Builders Material and Supply Company of New Rochelle by the New Jersey Plastic Plaster Company, $975; Rock Plaster Manufacturing Company, $201, and North Avenue Bank of New Rochelle, $2,050. It was alleged that the company on July 18 made an assignment to John H. Taylor, Jr. Liabilities are $7,500, and assets $4,000. Notes of the company were indorsed by Bartnett Brothers, against whom a petition was filed on July 21.

DAVID BERNSTEIN, men's furnishing goods, 757 Seventh Avenue, has made an assignment to Charles H. Griffiths. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., $317; Alfred A. Wood, $98, and Gertrude Bellman, $104. Liabilities are

To Judge Preferred Stocks

of Public Utility Companies correctly, five safeguards should be carefully considered. These safeguards are

The Earnings
The Property
The Territory Served
The Management
The Equity

Write for Circular No. A-82, which explains how these safeguards apply to the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Co. (Michigan).

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

INCOME TAX
Proposed Changes

Outlined for the information and convenience of busy people who are subject to tax.

By means of the chart contained in this pamphlet the proposed changes in the law may easily be comprehended.

Send for this pamphlet, AG-23

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$225,000
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4½% Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1913; due $25,000 annually April 1, 1924 to 1932. Interest payable April 1 and October 1, in San Francisco and New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Assessed Valuation, 1916-1917.
Operative $200,242,082
Non-operative 539,148,710
Total $748,390,792
Total Debt (including this issue) $44,216,000
Water Debt 4,185,000
Net Debt $40,031,000

Legality approved by Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay.

Prices to Yield 4¼%
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We are now offering an unusually attractive issue of this class in the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of a gas and electric Company serving wholesale and retail a population of over 200,000.

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Net earnings about three times interest charges.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market Lower Despite Record Industrial Earnings — Steel Common Gains an Eighth.

The stock market yesterday disappointed even Wall Street. The declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. was accepted as a matter of course, but earnings of more than $81,000,000 for the quarter so far exceeded general expectation that many thought the news good enough to buy on.

Those who bought Steel—and there were enough buyers at the opening to advance the price a full point—found that the stock was in large supply. Instead of market leadership which would have encouraged further buying they encountered liquidation which puzzled them and which later turned some early buyers into sellers. Most of the day the stock receded from the high price made at the opening, but it recovered enough after selling below Tuesday's closing price to show a net gain of an eighth. Most of the rest of the market fared worse, although the paying off of a large amount of back dividends on the preferred stock of an unlisted steel company and the resumption of dividends on Pressed Steel common supplied further evidence of the prosperity of the steel trade which does not lack counterparts in many other industries.

A banker who at the close of the day remarked that the stock market seemed unlikely to respond to any good news summarized the impression which the day's trading left on a majority of people in Wall Street. More than one answer was returned to the question, why the market, and particularly Steel, did not respond to an earnings statement which was without parallel in American industrial history. One explanation was foreign selling; another was that despite surface appearances to the contrary those most likely to be influential in stock market operations were attaching much importance to the outcome of the Presidential campaign and were waiting for a clearer indication of the choice of the electorate in November. Still others fell back upon the familiar explanation that all present prosperity is at the risk of the war and that the uncertainties attendant upon the return of peace outweigh the favorable influence of such records as that made by the Steel Corporation and all other similar good news. No one seemed to think it likely that the market was waiting on so commonplace a thing as the outcome of the country's farming, but that may have added its share to the sum total of influences which kept the market under restraint in the face of exceptionally good industrial news. That the market was under restraint was patent to all; only about the causes was there difference of opinion.

A much larger number of securities than is generally known are included in the list of American securities which are being mobilized by the British Government, or are being unofficially gathered from English holders for the purpose of establishing credits in this market. Steel common and many other active Stock Exchange issues are included in one form or the other. While the belief in Wall Street is that many of these securities will be used as collateral for a loan to be floated in this country later on some of them, and not a few in the aggregate, are being sold. This liquidation is one very practical reason for the market's seeming indifference to good news.

But the importance of such news as the Steel Corporation's quarterly statement contained should not be measured by its market effect. There can be no doubt that the stability of the country's leading industrial concern is strengthened by these phenomenal earnings, however briefly they may last beyond the present time, and the profits now being made by a thousand and one American enterprises furnish safeguards against the uncertainties of the future. American industries are better off for the record earnings of which the Steel statement is typical, even if the stock market is not.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Feature of Market Is Strength of United States Steel.

LONDON, July 26.—The feature of the stock market, which was quiet again today, was the strength in United States Steel due to the quarterly statement and the extra dividend. There was a good turnover in these issues, and the common advanced two points over parity. Other shares in the American section were dull.

The tone of the general market was good on the war news, but trading was light and consisted mostly of Japanese, Indian, and Russian stocks and shipping shares at steady prices. Gilt-edged securities eased off in the late trading on some offerings of the war loan.

Money was in better supply and discount rates were steady.

The Treasury gathered about $150,000,000 by short term issues last week, including $100,000,000 in Treasury bills.

New Record for Insurance Company

The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., reports record increases of business for the first six months of the current year. The number of life policies paid for was 14,776, a gain of 4,780, and the life insurance paid for was $30,361,000, a gain of $20,322,000. There were gains of $239,000 in accident and health premiums, and $1,272,400 in compensation and liability premiums. The gain in premium income of both the Travelers Insurance Company and the Travelers Indemnity Company was $2,993,000. The company also received premiums for life annuities to the amount of $302,000, an increase of $258,000 over the entire year 1915.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cents., 90 francs 80 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$11,872,070	$11,872,070
Ord. int. receipts	25,563,328	25,563,328
Income tax	6,774,497	6,774,497
Miscellaneous	5,256,040	5,256,040
Total receipts	$49,465,934	$49,465,934
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. rects.	8,723,669	8,723,669
Excess of total disbursements over total rects.	11,129,255	11,129,255
Expenditures	58,189,603	58,189,603

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	....	38.25	37.50	38.25
Lead	....	6.35	....	6.35
Spelter	10.75	....	10.75	....
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.50	....
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

* Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	100	0	0	98	0	0
Copper, futures	98	0	0	95	5	0
Tin, spot	165	10	0	168	0	0
Tin, futures	166	5	0	166	10	0
Spelter	28	0	0	29	0	0
Lead	23	0	0	23	5	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	457,218
Same day last year	1,135,711
Same day two years ago	785,219
Year to date	93,415,460
Same period last year	74,161,868
Same period in 1914	44,690,350

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17⅞	18	2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	18⅞	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
8	8½	1,800	Alaska Juneau	8½	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅛
21	21½	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22¼	22¼	21½	21½	— ⅛
73⅞	74	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	73	73⅝	73	73⅝	+ ¼
88⅜	89	5,900	Am. Beet Sugar	89¼	89½	87⅝	88⅝	...
54⅛	54¼	5,000	Am. Can	55⅞	55⅞	54½	54¼	— 1⅛
109½	110	100	Am. Can pf	110	110	110	110	— ½
...	...	10	Do., odd lot	109¼	109¼	109½	109½	...
56½	57	8,000	Am. Car & Fdry	58½	58½	56½	56½	— 1
116½	117	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	117	117	117	117	+1
138½	142	600	Am. Coal Products	141	141	138½	138½	— 2½
117½	119	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	118	118	118	118	+1½
52¼	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	53	53	...
10⅜	10½	400	Am. H. & Leather	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
53⅜	53½	1,900	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	53⅜	53⅞	52¾	53⅜	— ⅛
26¼	27	2,800	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	25	26	— 2¼
64	64¼	5,800	Am. Locomotive	63½	65⅛	63½	64¼	— ⅝
100¾	101½	800	Am. Locomotive pf.	101½	101½	101	101	— ⅝
39	40	500	Am. Malt pf	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¾
92⅜	92½	3,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94	94	91⅝	92¼	— 1⅝
84	86	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	86	86	86	86	+ ¼
49	50	700	Am. Steel F'dries	49½	50	49	50	+ ¼
108⅞	109	400	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109	109	109	— ¼
128⅝	129¼	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129¼	129¼	129	129	— ¼
106⅜	108	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ½
43¾	44	100	Am. Woolen	43½	43½	43½	43½	— 1
24	26	500	Am. Writing P. pf	26½	26½	25¾	25¾	— 2¼
32½	33	2,700	Am. Zinc L. S.	33⅞	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅞
78	78¼	8,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	79⅝	79⅝	77⅞	78⅛	— ⅛
68¾	69	200	Associated Oil	66⅞	67	66⅞	67	— 1
104⅜	104¾	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104⅝	104½	104⅜	104½	— ⅛
98¼	99	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	99	98¾	99	+ ⅛
110½	112	100	Atlantic Coast Line	111	111	111	111	...
61	62	500	At., Gulf & W. I.	62¾	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜	— 1½
63	65	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅞	— 2⅛
68⅜	69½	7,350	Baldwin Loco	71	71	68⅝	69	— 1
86⅛	86⅝	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅜	86½	86⅛	86¼	— ¼
74	74¼	600	Baltimore & O. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74¼	74¼	— ½
...	...	18	Bank of Commerce	171	171	170	170	...
...	2	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
4.35	4.8	200	Bethlehem Steel	440	440	430½	430½	+ ½
435	438	10	Do., odd lot	445	445	445	445	...
84⅞	85	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85	85	85	85	...
128	131	200	Bklyn Union Gas	129⅜	129⅜	129	129	— 1
...	...	100	Burns Brothers	68½	68½	68½	68½	...
66⅝	67	3,000	Butte & Superior	68¼	68¼	66¾	67	— ½
17½	19½	300	California Petrol	19	19	18	18	— 2⅝
42⅝	45	500	California Pet. pf	45½	45½	43½	43½	— 3½
177¼	178¾	200	Canadian Pacific	177	177½	177	177½	— ¼
54	54½	2,100	Central Leather Co.	54¼	54½	53⅝	54¼	— ⅜
110	112	100	Central Leather pf.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	+ ⅜
104½	106	200	Chandler Motor	105⅞	105½	105¼	105¼	— 2½
104½	106	50	Do., odd lot	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
121¼	121½	700	Chi. Great Western	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
35¼	35⅝	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	35⅜	35½	35⅜	35½	— ½
95¼	96	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95½	96	95¼	96	+ ⅛
20	20¼	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	20⅛	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
20¼	20⅜	400	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
46⅝	47⅜	1,100	Chino Copper	47¼	47¼	46⅝	47	— ⅜
71⅛	71⅝	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
106	110¼	125	Cluett, Peabody pf.	109	109	109	109	+1
43⅜	44	5,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	45¼	43¼	43⅜	— ⅜
134	135	600	Consolidated Gas	134½	134½	134	134¾	— ⅛
95¼	96½	100	Continental Can	96½	96½	96½	96½	— 1½
13½	14	200	Corn Products Ref.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
90	90½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
67¼	67½	11,500	Crucible Steel	69½	69½	67	67¼	— 1¾
114½	115½	600	Crucible Steel pf.	115	115	114⅝	114⅝	+ ½
58¼	59	4,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	59⅜	59¾	58¼	58½	— 1
94¼	95	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	— ⅜
151	151½	100	Delaware & Hud.	151⅜	151⅜	151⅜	151⅜	+ ⅜
34	34¾	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	34⅞	34½	33½	34	— ½
139	140	150	Detroit Edison Co.	139	139	139	139	...
44	44½	1,200	Distillers' Secur.	45	45	44	44½	— ⅞
25⅜	26	300	Dome Mines	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
34⅝	35	3,900	Erie	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
51½	52	1,300	Erie 1st pf.	52¼	52½	51½	52	— ½
42	44	100	Erie 2d pf.	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
167¼	168	400	General Electric	168	168	167¼	167½	+ ⅞
110½	113	100	General Motors pf.	112¾	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ½
72⅜	72¾	4,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	73⅝	73⅝	72	72¼	— 1
81⅜	85	100	Granby Consol.	81	81	81	81	— 1½
118	118⅝	1,300	Great Northern pf.	118¼	118½	118	118⅜	...
34½	34½	200	G. N. certs. ore prop.	35⅝	35⅝	34¼	34¼	— 1½
44⅜	45¼	600	Greene-Cananea	45⅞	45½	45	45	...
78	83	100	Gulf States 2d pf.	83	83	83	83	...
102⅜	103⅜	1,300	Illinois Central	103¼	104	103½	103½	— ¼
47½	47⅝	2,400	Inspiration Copper	48⅜	48⅜	47¼	47⅝	— ⅜
16⅜	16⅞	400	Interboro Consol.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
75	75¼	500	Interboro Con. pf.	74⅝	75	74⅜	75	+ ⅛
10	14	100	Int. Agricultural	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
40	45	100	Int. Agricul. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ½
113⅜	116	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	114	114	114	114	— 1
23⅜	23⅝	2,600	Int. Mer. Marine, t. r.	24⅜	24⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅛
84⅞	85	14,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	85⅝	86¼	84¼	84⅞	— ⅜
44¼	44½	4,300	Int. Nickel	44⅜	44⅜	44	44¼	...
14⅜	14⅝	2,100	Int. Paper	14⅞	14⅞	14	14⅜	— ⅛
65⅜	66	1,100	Int. Paper pf.	66½	66½	65	65⅜	+ ⅛
80	82	100	Jewel Tea	80	80	80	80	— 1
24	25	500	Kansas City South.	24½	24½	24	24	— ½
71⅜	72	1,400	Kelly Spring Tire	71⅞	72⅜	71¼	71¼	— ⅝
95	97¼	100	Kennecott Copper	96	96	96	96	+ ½
45¼	45⅞	12,400	Kennecott Copper	46	46	45	45⅝	— ⅛
70	70½	3,400	Lackawanna Steel	71	71	70	70	+ ½
41	43⅜	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	43	43	43	43	— 1
43	44	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	44	44	44	44	— 1
77⅜	78	820	Lehigh Valley	78	78	77⅛	77⅜	— ⅛
82⅜	85	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	— 3½
82	83	100	Mackay Cos.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅜
129	130	200	Manhattan Elev.	129½	129½	129½	129½	— ¼
129	130	50	Do., odd lot	129½	129½	129½	129½	...
80	80¼	14,900	Maxwell Motors	81⅛	81⅜	79	80	...
86¾	87⅜	900	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87	87	87	87	...
57⅛	58	900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	58	58½	57⅜	58	...
61	62	100	May Dept. Stores	61	61	61	61	— ⅞
97	97¼	10,700	Mexican Petroleum	98¼	98¼	94⅜	97¼	— ⅝
90	93	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	92	92	92	92	— 1
33½	35	1,600	Miami Copper	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
122	124	200	Mt. St. P. & S. M.	127¼	127¼	126	126	— ⅜
...	4	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
11½	12⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
6⅜	6⅝	900	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
6	6½	1,700	Do., trust rcts.	6⅜	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅝
...	...	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75	75	75	...
23⅛	23½	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
62½	63	800	Nat. Lead Co.	63	63	62¼	62¼	...
168⅜	169	100	Nevada Con. Copp.	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾	...
123¼	126	100	N. Y. Air Brake	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	— 1¼
103⅜	103¾	1,900	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅜	103	103	— ¼
60	60½	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60½	60¾	60	60	— ⅝
126	127	1,500	Norfolk & Western	127¼	127½	126½	126½	— ⅝
87⅜	88	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	88	88	88	88	...
110⅞	111¼	700	Northern Pacific	111½	111½	111	111	— ⅜
6	6¼	50	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	...
56⅞	57⅜	1,530	Penn. R. R.	57	57¼	56⅝	57	+ ¼
39	40	300	Philadelphia Co.	40¾	40¾	39⅜	39⅝	+ ¼
81	83	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	81	81	81	81	— 1½
99½	102	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¾
47⅝	48	3,550	Pressed Steel Car	49¼	49¼	47⅝	48	— 1½
161½	162	600	Pullman Co.	162	163	161¾	161¾	...
43¼	44	400	Railway Steel Sp.	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	— ⅛
22¾	23	3,000	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅜
94	94½	20,400	Reading	95⅜	95¾	93½	94¼	— 1¼
44½	45¾	100	Reading 2d pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
46¾	46⅞	8,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	47½	47⅝	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅛
193⅜	195¾	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	193½	194	193¼	194	...
25⅞	26	700	Shattuck-Arizona	26½	26¾	25⅝	26	...
42	43	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	43	43	43	43	— 1
97⅛	97¼	2,000	Southern Pacific	97½	97½	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅜
115	118	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf.	117	117	117	117	+ ½
23	23⅛	2,500	Southern Railway	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
...	...	300	Standard Mill. rgts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
125¾	126	12,000	Studebaker Co.	127½	127½	125¾	125¾	— ⅛
23	23⅛	7,400	Tennessee Copper	23⅝	24	22½	23¼	— ⅛
192	193	900	Texas Co.	194⅝	195	193	193	— 1¼
63½	64	100	Third Avenue	63½	63½	63½	63½	— 1
6	6	100	Union B. & P. Co.	6	6	6	6	...
36	36⅜	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	37	37⅜	37	37¼	+ ⅛
136¼	136⅝	15,000	Union Pacific	137½	137½	135⅝	136¼	+ ¾
82¼	82⅝	100	Union Pacific pf.	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ¼
50½	55	200	United Cigar Mfrs.	55½	55½	55¼	55½	+4½
97¼	98	400	United Cigar Stores	97⅞	98¼	97⅜	97⅝	— ⅛
155⅞	156⅜	900	United Fruit Co.	156	156	155½	156	...
19	20½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20	20	20	20	...
105	105½	35,500	U. S. Indus. Alco.	107¾	107¾	102½	105	— 1
100	104	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ½
27⅜	30	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	29	29	29	29	+1⅜
51¾	53	1,150	U. S. Rubber	52½	52½	52	52	— 1
108½	109	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	...
67⅝	67¾	2,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	68	68	67½	67⅝	— ⅛
50	50½	300	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50½	+ ⅛
86¼	86¾	99,000	U. S. Steel	86⅞	87	85⅞	86¼	+ ⅛
117⅜	118	2,600	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118	117⅜	117⅞	— ⅛
75½	75⅞	1,200	Utah Copper	75¾	75⅞	75¼	75⅜	— ⅜
13¼	13⅜	400	Wabash	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	...
49⅜	50	2,400	Wabash pf. A	50¼	50⅜	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅜
26½	26⅝	1,800	Wabash pf. B	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
127	128	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	127	127	127	127	— ⅜
93⅛	94	200	Western Union Tel.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	...
55	55½	11,600	Westingh. E. & M.	56⅜	56⅜	54⅝	55	— 1
4½	5	500	Wheeling & L. E.	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4⅞	— ⅛
12	16	200	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
5	6	500	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	5¼	5¼	5	5	— 2
60¼	60½	6,000	Willys-Overland	60⅝	60⅝	59¾	60¼	+ ⅛
105⅜	106	100	Willys-Overland pf.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅛
51½	52	800	Wisconsin Central	52½	52½	52	52	— ½
135¼	136½	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜	+ ⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100	100¼	100¼	100½
6s	Sept.,	1917	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s	June,	1965	107⅜	108¼	107⅜	108⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1963	107⅜	108	107⅜	108
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	May,	1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	May,	1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	April,	1966	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4½s	Mar.,	1962	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar.,	60	op. '30	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜
4s	May,	1959	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov.,	1958	100½	100½	100⅝	100½
4s	May,	1957	100⅝	100½	100¼	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1955	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1936	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
3½s	Nov.,	1955	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s	May,	1954	90½	91½	90¾	91½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June,	1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1923		4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930		4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1930-1954		4.00	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1940-1950		4.00	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1930-1940		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1030		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924		4.05	..	4.05	..
3½s	1916-1918		4.05	..	4.05	..
3s	1940-1942		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1925		4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1916-1918		4.05	..	4.05	..

Seaboard Bank Sues C. W. Morse.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court against Charles W. Morse by the Seaboard National Bank to recover $28,178, with interest from March 15. A summons in the action was filed, but the nature of the claim was not disclosed.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15½	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	695	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	95	90	93
Chesebrough Mfg	345	355	345	355
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland P. L.	90	94	89	93
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena S. Oil	158	162	158	162
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe

Argentine Government

5% Gold Loan of 1909

Denominations

$100 and $500

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5% Serial to 1946
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City of Hamilton
4½% Due March, 1928
Population 100,461

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4½% Due January, 1919
Population 691,000

Full particulars on request

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Rep. Iron & Steel 5% to net 5⅛%

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$40,000,000 Mortgage Drafted, Agreement Prepared, and Advertisement Ready.

CHANGES FOR BONDHOLDERS

Insisted Sinking Fund Should Start Next Year—Interest on Defaulted Interest After Oct. 1.

Attorneys representing various classes of security holders in International Mercantile Marine have finished the draft of the mortgage which is to secure the new $40,000,000 bonds, have concluded the last detail of the agreement among the preferred stockholders, common stockholders, and bondholders, and have prepared the form of notice to security holders in accordance with the reorganization. A meeting, probably the final one, will be held by the attorneys today, and the advertisement to security holders will be begun before the end of the week.

An eleventh-hour change was made in the time when the sinking fund is to become operative. Representatives of the stockholders desired nothing taken out for the sinking fund until 1921 or until a time ample for payment of the $41,000,000 back dividends on the preferred stock. But it had been agreed that the life of the bonds should be twenty-five years, and the bondholders insisted that the accumulation of the sinking fund should begin next year, unless the rate of depreciation on vessels was changed in their favor.

The rate of depreciation is 4 per cent. on the cost price of every vessel, so that with the sinking fund, as has been agreed, beginning in 1917, and the average life of a vessel figured at twenty-five years, the bondholders have complete protection. The cost price is reckoned on the cost of the vessel to the company in computing depreciation, rather than, as has been proposed, on the cost to the original purchaser. This change was of consequence in estimating the depreciation on ships bought at high prices since the war began.

It was reported that another eleventh-hour agreement related to the bondholders' contention that they should be allowed 6 per cent. interest on the defaulted interest on their bonds. It is understood to be the provision now that the bondholders are to forego that compound interest charge until Oct. 1 next, when it is expected to have the new bonds ready for delivery, but are to receive at 6 per cent. whatever interest may accrue after that date.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While there were some good initial gains at the opening of business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, the improvements were not maintained and the market in the later trading declined, with some of the losses substantial. The Steel trading was naturally the centre of interest. Its failure to hold its early improvement exerted an adverse influence upon the market generally.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Allis-Chal. ...	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛
570	Am. B. Sugar.	89½	89¾	88	88½
860	Am. Can.....	55⅝	55⅝	54	54⅝
220	Am. C. & Fdy.	88½	88½	86¾	87
10	Am. H. & L. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
470	Am. Ice Sec...	28⅛	28⅛	26⅞	26⅞
240	Am. Locomo..	63½	65⅝	64⅛	64⅛
390	Am. Smelting.	93⅛	93⅛	92	92½
60	Am. Zinc.....	24	24	23¾	23¾
2,870	Anac. Copper..	79⅜	79⅜	78	78¼
1,120	Baldwin Loco.	71½	71¾	68⅝	69
40	Balt. & Ohio..	86⅝	86⅝	86¼	86½
140	Butte & Sup..	68⅝	68⅝	68½	66⅞
40	Can. Pacific...	177	177	177	177
20	Cent. Leather.	54	54	54	54
140	Ches. & Ohio..	60⅜	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
50	C., M. & St.P.	95⅜	95⅜	95¼	95⅝
90	C., R. I. & P.	20¾	20¾	20	20⅜
50	Chino Copper..	47⅜	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
780	Col. F. & I....	44⅝	45	43¾	43⅝
20	Corn Products	14⅝	14⅝	14	14
1,860	Crucible Steel.	69½	69½	67⅝	67⅝
10	Cuba Sugar...	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
80	Dist. Secur....	45	45	44	44⅝
420	Erie	35¼	35¼	34¾	34⅝
90	Goodrich Co...	73½	73½	72¼	72¾
10	Greene-Can. ..	45⅜	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛
10	Int. M. M....	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
920	I. M. M. pf..	86	86	84¼	84¾
150	Int. Nickel...	44⅝	44⅝	44	44⅞
850	Insp. Copper..	47⅝	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝
10	Interb. Cons...	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
470	Kenn. Copper.	45⅞	45⅞	45¼	45⅝
210	Lack. Steel....	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
50	Lee Rubber....	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
140	Lehigh Valley.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝
1,720	Maxwell Motor	81½	81¼	79½	80⅝
3,970	Mexican Pet...	98⅝	98¼	95½	97
40	Miami Cop....	84⅝	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝
10	Mo., K. & T....	33¾	33¾	34	34
40	Mo. Pacific....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
80	N. Y. Central.	103⅜	103⅜	103	103
140	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60½	60¾	60	60
20	Pennsylvania ..	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
50	Press. Stl. Car	47⅞	48⅞	47⅞	48⅞
40	Ray Copper....	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
2,120	Reading	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
180	Rep. Iron & S.	47⅜	47⅜	46¾	46¾
40	Southern Ry..	23⅞	23⅞	23	23
3,140	Studebaker ...	127⅝	127⅞	126¾	126¾
1,120	Tenn. Copper..	23¾	23¾	22¾	23
150	Texas Co.....	193⅝	193⅝	193⅛	193⅜
453	Union Pac.....	137	137	135⅞	136⅝
80	United Fruit..	155½	155½	153½	154⅞
5,870	U. S. Ind. Al.	107⅛	107½	102⅜	104⅞
140	U. S. Rubber.	52⅜	52⅜	52	52⅜
12,560	U. S. Steel....	87	87	85¾	86⅛
20	U. S. Cop. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
280	Westh. E. & M.	56⅝	56⅝	55½	55⅝
420	Willys-Over...	60⅛	60⅜	59¾	60⅜

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.11	.11	.11	.11
2,500	Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08
400	Florence	.45	.45	.45	.45
400	Goldfield Con.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
2,000	Gold. Merger..	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
1,100	Lone Star....	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
400	Midway	.20	.20	.20	.20
800	Portland	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
1,000	Rescue Eula..	.24	.24	.24	.24
400	Sierra Nevada.	.32	.33	.32	.33
875	Tonopah Ext..	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½
400	Union Cons....	.66	.67	.66	.67

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	4.40	4.25
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4	4.40	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	4.65	4.80
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'17	4½	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.35
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.45
Del. & Hudson....	1916	4	4.30	4.20
Erie Railroad....	1916-'26	4½	4.65	4.40
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4	4.55	4.30
Illinois Central ..	1916-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Louisv. & Nash...	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'29	5	5.00	4.95
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.00	4.95
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.50
Norfolk & West..	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	4.65	4.40
Penn. Gen. Fgt..	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.15
St. L. & M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air L..	1916-'26	5	4.70	4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.40

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Directors of the Rex Consolidated Mining Company yesterday elected Louis H. Whitcher and R. M. Atwater as new members of the board.

The First National Copper Company has declared an initial dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Aug. 25 to stockholders of record Aug. 5.

A New York Cotton Exchange membership was sold yesterday for $15,000, an increase of $750 from the last previous sale.

Newton, Mass., has sold $100,000 notes running to Nov. 1 to Salomon Brothers & Hutzler.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, through its trust department, is exchanging its outstanding interim receipts of a total par value of $8,000,000 for definitive 4½ per cent. bonds of the New York Connecting Railroad Company, bearing the coupon due Aug. 1, 1958, and subsequent attached.

Louis R. Brager, formerly of the firm of Goodhart & Brager, is now associated with Fay & Higgins.

Paine, Webber & Co. have issued a circular on the Maxwell Motor Company.

Wood, Gundy & Co., New York and Toronto, are offering at a price to yield 5.25 per cent, $1,500,000 Greater Winnipeg Water District 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1921. The bonds are a direct charge on all taxable land within the limits of the district, which comprise the City of Winnipeg and its more important suburbs, having a combined population of 239,474.

NEW HAVEN EMBARGO ON.

Will Turn Back Many Kinds of Freight to Clear Its Yards.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 26.—An embargo will be placed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad after midnight tonight upon many kinds of freight in carload and less than carload lots coming to its lines and those of the Central New England Railroad from connecting rail and steamship lines via Harlem River, and Maybrook, N. Y. The exceptions will be perishable freight and live stock, freight for the United States Government, newsprint paper, materials for the two companies, freight in common for the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Central Vermont, and New York Central roads, and freight originating on the Ontario & Western lines. The embargo will be raised next Wednesday at midnight.

A statement of traffic conditions accompanying the embargo order shows that a grand total of 12,795 eastbound cars are at, or are about to arrive at, the Harlem River and Maybrook gateways.

Reserve Bank Men Insured.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York is announcing to all of its employes the completion of a group insurance contract effective today, with the Equitable Life Assurance Society. This contract provides for an insurance policy covering each officer and employe of the company for an amount equal to one year's salary, but not to exceed $8,000 on the higher salaried officials.

USED CARS.

The Automobile Exchange of The New York Times gives particulars of slightly used cars by well-known makers. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

EXTRA STEEL DIVIDENDS.

Several Companies Increase Their Stock Distributions.

Following the declaration of an extra dividend by the United States Steel Corporation on Tuesday, the Pressed Steel Car Company announced yesterday the resumption of dividends on the common stock. The rate was higher than the last dividend paid on the stock, being $1 a share, as compared with 75 cents on the last previous declaration in the last quarter of 1914. The dividend is payable on Sept. 6 to stock of record on Aug. 16.

The Eastern Steel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the first preferred stock and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. on account of accumulated dividends. Both dividends are payable on Sept. 15 to stock of record on Sept. 1. The balance of accumulated dividends on the first preferred is 28 per cent.

Another substantial distribution was ordered yesterday by the American Brass Company, which declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. and an extra dividend of 3½ per cent. These dividends are unchanged from the previous quarter. They are payable on Aug. 15 to stock of record on July 31.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	122	126	123	126
American Cigar pf...	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young.....	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.....	105	110	105	110
Johnston T. F. & M..	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F....	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	98	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	233	243	233	243
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	510	500	510
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	124	121	124

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York ..	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia..	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis...	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City.	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York...	3	3½	3½	...
Philadelphia..	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	...
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis....	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis..	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City.	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3½
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, ¼ per cent.; over 60 to 90, ½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2⅝@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¾	2	2	2¾

TIME.

60 days.....	3½@3¾	5 months.....	3¾@4
90 days.....	3¾	6 months.....	3¾@4
4 months.....	3¾@4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3¾
4 to 6 months.....4@4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4½@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90¾	5.90¾	5.90¼	...
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.00	71.68¾	71.68¾	—.25
Cables	72.06¼	71.75	71.75	—.25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75½	4.76½
5.1826	Paris	5.90⅜	5.90⅝
95.28	Berlin	71.68¾	71.75
5.1826	Switzerland	5.28⅛	5.28
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826	Italy	6.44½	6.43¾
20.26	Austria	12.35	12.35
26.73	Scandinavia	26.75	26.80
19.20	Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19	Holland	41.37½	41.43¾
	China—		
	Hongkong	49.25	49.35
	Shanghai	68.50	68.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires.....	41.50	41.50
82.44	Rio	24.40	24.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $446,796,513; balance, $26,976,845; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $860,370.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.1875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30¼d, up 3-16d; in New York, 63⅛c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 48¾@52¾c.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
420	Alaska Gold..	18½	19¼	18	18
150	Algomah	1¼	1¾	1¼	1⅜
15	Allouez	58	58	58	58
2,485	Am. Zinc	33⅝	33⅝	32¾	32¾
30	Am. Zinc pf...	65	65	63½	63½
170	Butte & Sup..	67⅛	67⅛	66½	66½
150	Cal. & Ariz...	63¾	63¾	63	63
10	Centennial ...	14	14	14	14
320	Copper Range.	57½	57⅞	57	57½
20	Daly-West	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	East Butte	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
40	Granby	81	81	80½	80½
200	Island Creek ..	45	45	45	45
20	Isle Royale ...	25	25	25	25
80	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
25	Keweenaw ...	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Lake	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
50	La Salle	3½	3½	3½	3½
50	Mason Valley..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
45	Mass. Con.	12	12	12	12
80	Mohawk	80¼	80¼	80	80
10	New Arc	5½	5½	5½	5½
10	New Idria	11¼c	11¼c	11¼c	11¾c
100	Nipissing	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
120	North Butte...	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
165	North Lake ..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	Old Dom.	62	62	62	62
10	Osceola	81	81	81	81
60	Pond Creek ..	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
10	Quincy	82¾	82¾	82½	82½
5	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	South Lake...	5	5	5	5
50	St. Mary's L.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½
100	Sup. & Bos....	4	4	4	4
10	Superior	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
5	Tamarack	88	88	88	88
900	Tuolumne	35c	35c	35c	35c
330	U. S. Smelter.	68	68	67½	67⅝
78	U. S. Sm. pf..	50	50	50	50¾
90	Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
15	Utah Con.	13	13	13	13
5	Utah Copper..	76	76	76	76
160	Utah Metal ..	7	7¼	7	7¼
20	Wolverine	48	48	48	48

RAILROADS.

95	Bos. & Albany..	183	183	183	183
15	Bos. & Lowell..	128¼	128¼	128	128
105	Bos. & Maine..	44	44	44	44
5	C. J. & S. Y..	154	154	154	154
8	Fitchburg pf..	78½	78½	78½	78½
280	New Haven....	60	60	59¾	60
8	Nor. N. Hamp..	105	105	105	105
1	Old Colony....	149	149	149	149
13	Union Pac.....	137	137	137	137
2	West End.....	58	58	58	58

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
129	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¼
7	Am. Sugar	109½	109½	109½	109½
4	Am. Sugar pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
295	Am. T. & Tel.	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¼
41	Am. Wool pf..	95	96	95	95¼
50	Amoskeag	72½	72½	72½	72½
2,135	A. G. & W. I..	62¾	63¾	60½	61¼
585	Cuban Cement.	23½	23½	23¾	23¾
100	E. Boston Ld.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5	Mass. Gas....	80½	80½	80½	80½
7	Mass. Gas pf..	82	82	80½	81
65	Mergenthaler .	165	165	163	163
25	Nova Scotia St.	124½	124½	124½	124½
8	N. E. Tel....	135	135	135	135
20	Nips Bay	152	152	152	152
1	Pullman	161½	161½	161½	161½
76	Swift	134¾	136	134¼	136
182	Torrington	43	43¼	43	43
200	United Fruit..	156½	156½	155½	156¼
559	Un. Shoe Mach.	54	54¼	53¾	53¾
9	Un. S. Mach. pf.	29¾	30	29¾	30
2,160	U. S. Steel....	87	87¼	86	86¼
25	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118	118	118
1,985	Ventura Oil....	8¼	8¼	8	8
10	Western Un....	93	93	93	93

BONDS.

$6,000	A.G. & W.I.Ss.	82	83	81¾	82
12,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
5,000	Swift 5s.....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
5,000	Western Tl. 5s.	100½	100½	100⅝	100⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Am. Radiator..	395	395	395	395
10	Am. Shipbuil'g.	44	44	44	44
85	Am. Shipb. pf.	90	90	90	90
100	Booth	38½	38½	38½	38½
48	Booth pf.....	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼
20	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
150	Chi. Rys., Ser. 4.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
145	Dia. Match....	111	111	111	111
88	Ill. Brick.....	81	81	81	81
100	Lindsay Light.	23½	22½	22½	22½
87	Mon. Ward pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
50	Nat. Carbon...	172	172	171	171
5	Nat. Carb. pf..	123	123	123	123
5	Pub. Serv. pf.	102	102	102	102
125	Sears-Roebuck.	195	195	194	194
716	Stew.-Warner..	103¼	103¼	102	102⅞
129	Swift & Co....	135¼	136	135¼	136
53	Un. Carbide...	182	182	182	182
140	Paper Board...	15½	15½	15½	15½
12	Paper Bd. pf..	54	54	54	54

BONDS.

$1,000	Peo. Gas 5s....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
15,000	Pub. Serv.....	95½	95½	95½	95½
12,000	Chi. Rys. 5s..	97	97¼	97	97
1,000	City Ry. 5s....	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
4,000	Swift & Co....	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
5,000	Mo. gold.....	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
2,000	Com. Edison...	102	102	102	102

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
23	Am. Gas.....	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
45	Am. Rys. pf..	98½	98½	98¼	95¾
45	Cambria Iron.	45	45	45	45
303	Elec. Stor. B.	63	63¼	63	63
25	Gen. Asphalt..	82¾	82¾	82¾	83¾
10	Gen. Asph. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
18	Ins. C. of N. A.	25½	25½	25½	25½
20	Lake Sup. Cor.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
84	Lehigh Nav...	75½	75½	75¼	75½
45	Lehigh Valley.	78	78	77½	77½
50	L. V. R. & M. pf..	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
381	Pennsylvania..	57¾	57¾	56¾	57
20	Phila. Co.....	41	41	41	41
180	Phila. Electric	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
1	Penn. Salt Mf.	98	98	98	98
886	P. R. T. & c..	19½	19¾	19¼	19¾
55	Phila. Trac....	77¾	77¾	77½	77½
25	Reading	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼
83	Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
220	Union Trac....	44	44¼	44	44½
70	W. J. & S. R..	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
15	Wm. L. & S....	9½	9½	9½	9½

BONDS.

$500	A. G. & E. 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
2,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s.	104	104	104	104
1,000	E. & P. Tr. 5s	79½	79½	79½	79½
200	E. & P. Tr. 4s	82	82	82	82
1,000	Lake Superior Corp. inc. 5s	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
11,000	Leh. gen. 4½s

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Franklin Insurance
50 Guaranty Trust
10 German Alliance Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
100 Hudson Navigation
100 Jas. Butler Com. & Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
100 National Licorice Pfd.
100 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Com. & Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 Ward Baking Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Aetna Explosives Pfd.
100 Butterworth Judson Com.
100 Bucyrus Co. Com.
50 Continental Insurance
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 General Manifold & Ptg.
25 Guaranty Trust
5 German American Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
200 Harris Bros. Co. Com.
10 National City Bank
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Carbon Steel
Charcoal Ir'n
Eastern Steel
Sugar Stocks

Dealt In

Slattery & Co.
40 Exchange Pl.,
New York

Yukon-Alaska Trust
(Guggenheim Exploration Co.)
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 Broad St., New York
Telephones Broad 6931-2-3-4-5-6.

Toledo Traction
Cities Service
Northern Ohio Trac. & Lt.
Pacific Gas & Electric
Northern States Power
Republic Railway & Lt.
Ohio Cities Gas
Wisconsin Edison

MICHAELIS & CO.
PUBLIC UTILITY SPECIALISTS
61 BROADWAY - NEW YORK
Phones Rector 6220 to 6225

Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Columbia Gas & Elec.
Federal Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Remington Typewriter
ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

Adirondack Elec. Pow.
Common & Preferred
Bought & Sold
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Cities Service
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Babcock & Wilcox
Scovill Mfg.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Cuban Amer. Sugar 6s, 1918
CHAS. H. JONES & CO
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmant."

Am. Graphophone
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 Broad St NEW YORK 1305 Dime Bank Bldg. DETROIT

American Sumatra Tobacco
American Chicle
American Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

Stocks—Grain
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established May 1st, 1896.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Pressure on More Important of Curb Issues Discounts Early Improvement—Bonds Quiet.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 334,091 shares of stocks and $245,000 of bonds.

The sale of stocks was divided as follows: Industrials, 58,136; oil, 50,735, and mining, 225,220. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,000	†Aetna Explos.	8½	8½	7·	7⅝
300	A. Br. Mf. Co.	58	58	58	58
2,400	†Am. Writ. P.	4	4¼	4	4¼
500	†Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
300	Can. N. Gas C.	1¼	1¼	1	1
200	†Car Lt. & P..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,200	Chev. Motor..211		212	206 ·	210
221	Corp. of R.&H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
250	Driggs-Seab...100		100	98½	98½
900	Emerson Pho..	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
1,000	†Fl.-Lynn Ph.	2¼	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
500	†G., W. & W..	42½	42½	41½	41½
100	Grant M. Car.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Hartman Cor..	73⅜	73⅜	72⅜	72⅜
50	Holly S. C. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
500	†Hupp M. Car.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	†Joplin Ore Sp.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	Kapo Mfg. Co.	6	6¼	6	6
200	†Kelsey Wheel	58	58	58	58
500	Kelsey W. pf.	100	100	100	100
100	†Lake T. B....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	†Maxim Mun..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6000	†Midvale Steel	62	62⅝	61	61½
200	Mo. Pac., w. i.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
100	Mo. P. pf., w.i	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
100	Feer. T. & M. Corp.	23	23	23	23
720	†Princess Mot.	1	*1⅛	1	1
350	†Pullman Ven. Corp.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
200	†Pullman Ven. Corp. pf.....	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
510	†Sax. Motor..	75½	75½	74	74
3,100	†Signal Com. M. Truck	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
400	†Scr. Gravel..	½	½	½	½
85	Stand. Motors..	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
2,200	†Strong Carburetor	43¼	43⅜	42	42½
1,200	†Stutz Motor..	63	63	62⅝	62⅜
1,000	Subm'ne Boat. v. t. ctfs....	34½	34½	33	34½
150	†Sub. Products	43½	*44	43½	43⅝
20	†Todd Shipy'ds	74	74	74	74
900	U. S. SS. Co.	6½	6⅜	6¼	6¼
6,400	†United Motors	68¼	68¼	66⅝	66⅜
3,100	Un. Prof. Shar	⅛	⅛	⅞	⅛
300	†U. S. Light & Heat Corp.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	United Zinc...	6	6¼	6	6¼
4,300	Utah Metal....	7	7⅜	7	7⅜
100	Wab.-P., w. i.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
1,500	White Mot. Co..	54	54¼	53¼	53½
2,000	†Zinc Con. Co.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge. Net.
15	Ohio Oil.....	229	229	229	— 1
10	Prairie O. & G.	360	360	360	—38
45	Prairie P. L....	223	222	223	..
250	Std. O. of Ind..	595	580	587	+17
15	S. O. of N. J...	522	522	522	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	†Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.).	57	58	57	58
400	†Barnett O.&G.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1,200	†Cosden & Co. Oil, Def..	18⅜	16⅞	15⅜	15⅜
3,000	†Cos. O. & G..	14⅛	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞
2,200	†Cos. O.&G., pf	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200	†Federal Oil....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Kenova Oil (a. pros.)....	⅛	⅛	⅜	⅛
200	†Keystone Oil of N. Y.....	75	75	73	75
300	†Midwest Oil..	46	46	46	46
2,500	†Musko. Ref...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3,900	†N. York. O..	94	95	94	95
10,000	†Okla. Oil....	10½	12	10½	11
1,500	Okla. Prod. & Ref.....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜
5,300	†Omar O. & G.	58	58	58	58
100	†Pan-Am. Pet..	49	49	49	49
2,050	†P.-Am.Pet. pf	85	86	*83½	84⅜
650	†Sapul. O.&R..	11	11½	11	11
600	Savoy Oil.....	11	11	10½	10½
200	†Sinclair Oil..	42	42	42	42
5,800	†Tex.-M. Pet.	73	75	73	74
8,000	†Tuscarora Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	†Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

1,600	†Alaska - W..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	†Atlanta.....	11	11	11	11
1,500	†Adanac Silver	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,900	†Ariz. Cop'f's.	67	75	67	75
2,950	Big Ledge Cop.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
500	Bingham Min..	10	10	10	10
2,500	Boston & Mon..	⅛	⅛	⅞	⅞
600	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
800	†Calaveras Cop.	4⅜	5	4⅞	5
2,700	Calumet & Ariz.	71	71	69	71
1,100	Canada Copper	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Cashboy	5	5	5	5
100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	34½	34½	34½	34½
700	Con. Ariz. S....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,100	Con. Cop. Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
500	Con. Nev.-U....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	†Con.-Homest'd	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	†Double-Headed Silver.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
825	Dundee-Arizona (a prospect)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	†Emma Cop....	48	48	43	45
200	First Nat. Cop.	4¼	4¼	4	4
2,600	†Florence Sil..	74	75	73	74
4,500	†Gold Hill....	16	20	16	20
1,200	†Goldfld. Cons.	88	88	87	87
1,500	Grn'nnstr Min	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
2,700	Hecla Min.....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
990	†Hemple Cop...	1	1	1	1
6,270	†Inspir. Needles (a prospect).	77	80	77	80
3,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1¼	1¼	1⅝	1⅝
500	†Jim Butler..	87	87	87	87
2,500	†Jumbo Ext...	77	78	77	77
8,700	†Kewanas.....	11	11½	11	11
2,000	†Louisiana Cns	18	18	18	18
1,400	Magma Cop....	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
2,500	†Marsh Min..	13½	13½	13	13½
1,500	†McKin.-Dar..	57	58	57	58
500	†Mojave Tung	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2,600	†MontGldMns	80	80	76	76
3,870	Monitor Silv..	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
21,000	†Mother Lode.	81	82	80	81
200	†Mutual Min. & Leasg. pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½
10,000	†Newray Mns	42	42	41	42
675	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. Min. Co.	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½
1,000	†North Star..	14	14	14	14
100	†Pan-Am. Del.	49	49	49	49
1,875	†Pan-Am.Dl.pf	85	86	83½	83⅝
2,500	†Oatman Ariz. Central	15	25	15	25
200	Oatman Big Jim	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Oatman Lex. (a prospect).	62	62	62	62
300	†Oatmn Southn. (a prospect).	31	31	31	31
250	†Oro	4	4½	4	4½
1,000	†Pittsburg Lake	24	24	24	24
52,200	†Rex Con	27	28	24	25
2,700	†Rochester	57	57	56	56
1,000	†San Toy	14½	14½	14½	14½
600	†Seven Troughs Coalition.....	24	24	23	23
2,500	†Silver Pick..	12	12	11½	11½
8,500	Std. Sil.-Lead..	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
2,700	†Success	50	50	50	50
400	Tonopah Ext..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	Tonopah Min..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
385	Tungsten Co..	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
120	United Eastern	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
6,000	†U. S. Cont...	8	8	8	8
300	†U. Verde Ext.	28½	28½	28	28
1,400	Unity Gold....	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
500	†W. Dome Con.	83	83	83	83
700	†W. End Con..	83	83	82	82
10,000	†WettlauferSil.	14	19	14	19
4,300	†White Oaks..	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
300	†Yukon Alaska Trust ctfs	42½	42½	42	42
300	†Yuscaran Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$69,000	†Cos.Oil&s,w.i.	108	108	107	107
150,000	†I.M.M.6s,w.i.	97⅜	97⅜	97	97
6,000	Midvale 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
20,000	†RussianGovt. 6½s, w. i....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. x Ex dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate..	12	14	12	14
Brit.-Am. T. Co. ord.	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. T. pref.	18½	19	18½	19
Emerson Motor	4	4¼	4	4¼
Essex Motors.....	76	77	76	77
Hendee Manufact....	31	32	31	32
Holly Sugar (Corp....	47	49	47	49
International Motors.	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛
Kathlodian B. pf....	21½	23	22	23
Lynn Phonograph....	4	6	5	7
Marconi of America.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
Mitchell M., w. i....	66	67	66	67
Standard Motors.....	5¾	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
St. Joseph Lead....	15¼	15⅝	15	15¼
United Drug	69	72	70	73
United Drug 2d pf...	88	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf...	49	52	49	52

OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Oil pf.....	85	88	85	88
Oklahoma Oil pf.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Wayland Oil & Gas...	4	4¼	4	4¼

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	85	90	85	88
American Brass.....	282	283	282	288
Atlas Powder	151	155	150	153
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	99	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	122	125	118	122
Bliss (E. W.).....	560	580	560	580
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	180	195	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	800	810	790	810
Du Pont Pow., new..	242	245	240	244
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder	295	300	295	305
Hercules Powder pf..	112	113	112	113
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond...	160	163	160	163
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	106	103	106
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	550	560	550	560
Welch, Rptg. Arms.	1200	1500	1200	1500

REPORT BIG SHELL ORDERS.

Vast Amount of Steel Will Be Needed for Their Manufacture.

Reports from various steel centres this week indicate that the manufacture of munitions is expected to consume a vast amount of mill products in the remainder of this year and in 1917. The Iron Age says:

The week has brought a new crop of rumors of large shell orders. What is confirmed is that more than 1,000,000 shells of 8-inch and 9.2-inch sizes have been actually placed for deliveries running up to April 1, 1917. Negotiations for 6-inch to 12-inch shells in quantities representing heavy steel tonnages are still under way, and steel makers look for the placing of more orders soon. The slackening of 3-inch shell business here and in the larger British and French output are well known, but in heavy shells this country's capacity will be called upon for a good many months.

To the firmer stand of the steel companies on contract enforcement and the large percentage of orders existing in the form of specifications has been credited the recent caution of domestic buyers as to far forward deliveries. But the new developments in export demand are now the basis of predictions of a September buying movement.

The Iron Trade Review says:

New buying is not impressive except for foreign account, where the tonnage continues tremendous. Reports of many new contracts for shells and shell parts having been placed by European Governments yet remain to be defined by proper authority, although it is a fact that large negotiations of this sort are active and steel makers are being called upon to reserve heavy tonnages of crude material covering these requirements for delivery through the first half of 1917. The steel industry expects to be called upon to supply large quantities of munition material as long as the war lasts.

WOOL SCARCE AND HIGH.

Manufacturers Take Orders Up to Oct. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Staple wools are scarce and high. The supply of good foreign staples is becoming exhausted, so that the only source will be from the clips of this country. While the market during the week was perhaps not so active as the previous week, houses did a fair business.

"Manufacturers never took orders so far ahead as they have this year. Some mills have orders up to Oct. 1. Domestic wools sold in more volume than foreign wools. Superwools are very strong because so many others are needed for army orders and crashes besides those for the normal demand.

"The woolen goods trade is improving. The settlement of the labor troubles has placed great pressure upon the manufacturers of dress goods. Just as soon as this pressure is relieved, it is likely that prices for Spring fabrics will be named.

"There is much discussion regarding an increased demand for Summer fabrics in the women's wear trade. The outlook is more favorable and there will be some late orders produced under pressure which probably will be very attractive for manufacturers.

"The cotton goods market has been moderately active during the week, but sales have been large enough to hold prices firmly at their recent levels. The market appears stronger than it has for a number of weeks. Buying is becoming larger, and it is expected that purchasers will be more inclined to place contracts for future delivery when they read of the market's strength."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably thunder showers Thurs.; moderate winds, mostly s. e. and s.

S. Car.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably thunder showers Thurs. in n. w.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably thunder showers in n.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. e. and s.

Fla.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle, shifting winds, mostly e. over s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle, shifting winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and continued warm Thurs. and probably Fri.

Ind.—Fair, continued warm Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle e. to s. e. winds.

Ohio—Fair, continued warm Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate n. e. and s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warm Thurs. and Fri., thunder showers probably Fri. in n. and w.; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably occasional showers; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; continued warm.

Ill., Mo., Kan., Iowa, and Neb.—Fair, with continued high temperature, Thurs. and Fri.

Wis.—Fair in s., probably thunder showers in n. Thurs. Fri., probably fair and continued warm.

Minn. — Fair Thurs., except showers and warmer in n. e. Fri., fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair and continued warm Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

La.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; probably occasional showers.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Okla. and E. Tex.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market moved feverishly within a range of about 3c a bushel, but closed with comparatively little change from the final of Tuesday. Early in the day there was a sharp upturn on renewed aggressive operations on the buying side prompted by another flood of rust damage reports from the Spring wheat belt.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.27½; No. 2 hard, $1.31; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.39; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.35½, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.20¾	1.17⅜	1.17⅞	1.18	1.14
September	1.21⅝	1.18½	1.19⅝	1.19½	1.07⅜
December	1.24⅞	1.21¾	1.22¾	1.23	1.10⅝

CORN.

The corn market was unsettled and irregular. Continued hot, dry weather over the corn belt caused further uneasiness regarding the state of the new crop, and in consequence the December position was firmer.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 92¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. A cargo of Argentine corn was offered here at 87½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, for July and first half August shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	83¾	82½	82½	83¼	80¼
September	79⅜	78	78¼	78⅝	74½
December	68¾	67¾	68	67⅝	64⅛

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and after showing some firmness early prices eased off and closed with net losses of ⅛c to ⅜c.

The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 47¾@48¼c; No. 3 white, 46¼@46¾c; No. 4 white, 45½@46c; fancy clipped white, 47⅛@48½c; ordinary clipped white, 45½@47¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	41⅜	41¼	41¼	41⅝	35½
September	41⅜	40¾	41	41¼	38½
December	43¼	42¾	42¾	43¼	39⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was unsettled with irregular fluctuations. Lard was rather heavy most of the day under scattered selling, while pork rallied from an early decline on covering.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Sept.	12.85	12.67	12.70	12.82	7.75
Oct.	12.77	12.70	12.70	12.82	7.85
Ribs—					
July	13.55	13.42	13.42	13.55	9.82
Sept.	13.55	13.40	13.42	13.52	9.30
Pork—					
July			26.25	26.25	13.30
Sept.	24.95	24.60	24.80	24.92	13.45

SUGAR.

The sugar market continued quiet, with enough short covering toward the close to stiffen some options. Prices closed net unchanged to an advantage of 2 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.23@5.25	5.23
August	..	..	5.23@5.26	5.24
September	5.31	5.27	5.31@5.35	5.33
October	5.32	5.32	5.32@5.31	5.31
November	5.24	5.23	5.23@5.25	5.22
December	5.10	5.05	5.09@5.11	5.07
January	..	..	5.75@4.77	4.73
February	..	..	4.45@4.47	4.43
March	4.47	4.44	4.46@4.48	4.45
April	..	..	4.50@4.52	4.48
May	..	..	4.53@4.55	4.51
June	..	..	4.56@4.58	4.54

COTTONSEED OIL.

Longs again sold heavily and at the close of the day values were at about the lowest, with net losses of 12 to 24 points. Stop-loss orders were uncovered on the decline and, notwithstanding the heavy selling which has taken place during the past week, a large amount of oil was dislodged, and buyers were inclined to be cautious. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.00@	9.40
July	..	..	9.18@9.22	9.40
August	9.45	9.19	9.18@9.22	9.42
September	9.31	9.12	9.15@9.17	9.37
October	8.46	8.35	8.37@8.38	8.54
November	8.00	7.90	7.84@7.84	8.05
December	7.98	7.87	7.90@7.92	8.03
January	8.01	7.92	7.92@7.95	8.05
February	8.08	8.05	7.96@8.00	8.08

COFFEE.

Early in the day the market worked up 5 to 7 points on scattered buying for local account, but when more aggressive selling developed toward the close values gave way. Final quotations were unchanged to 5 points lower. Total sales were 25,500 bags.

The local spot market was moderately active, with buyers attracted by comparatively low prices, and quotations were firmly held and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.38@8.40	8.38
August	..	..	8.38@8.40	8.38
September	8.52	8.44	8.42@8.45	8.45
October	..	..	8.48@8.49	8.51
November	..	..	8.53@8.54	8.57
December	8.68	8.60	8.58@8.60	8.63
January	..	..	8.69@8.71	8.70
February	..	..	8.72@8.73	8.77
March	8.90	8.80	8.79@8.80	8.83
April	..	..	8.84@8.85	8.80
May	9.00	8.98	8.90@8.92	8.94
June	..	..	8.95@8.96	8.99

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,644 packages. Between the local and out-of-town trade there was a good deal of business, and the market has a decidedly firm tone throughout. Prices for the secondary grades of creamery are hardening a little because of the large Eastern demand. Renovated claims a little more attention, and ladies and packing stock are firm and fairly active. Creamery extras, (92 score,) per lb., 29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 27¼@28½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 25½@27c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29½@30c; higher scoring, 30½@31c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 25½@27c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 26@27½c; common to fair, 22½@25½c; renovated, extras, 26@28½c; firsts, 24@25½c; lower grades, 22½@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24c; seconds, 23c; lower grades, 21¼@22¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2, 22c; lower grades, 20½@21½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,955 cases. Receipts show further decrease, and the supply of fine new-laid qualities is becoming even scarcer than before. There is demand for all stock showing a good proportion of eggs fit for the best class of trade, and prices for top qualities continue in sellers' favor. The general offerings are of extremely irregular quality and value, and most of the supply is offering at unchanged prices. A large part of the current receipts has no value above a range of 22@25c. Nearby eggs and checks steady in the highest grades. Occasional sales of refrigerator eggs reported in the ranges quoted. Nearby white eggs in light supply, and fancy new-laid qualities very scarce, with prices still tending in sellers' favor. Offerings are of irregular quality and show a wide range. Nearby brown eggs scarce, and fancy goods wanted beyond the supply. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 29@30c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 25½@26½c; seconds, 23@25c; thirds and poorer, 20@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21@21½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 24@25½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@36c; ordinary to good, 28@32c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 26@33c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 26@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 30@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@30c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 28@30c.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
200	Amer. W. W....	8½	7¾	7¾	8½
970	Cities Service..	294	290	292	293
1,000	Cities Serv. pf.	87	86	86	86½
465	Commonwealth..	65	64¼	64	65
420	Commonw. pf..	86	85	85	86
260	Cons. Power pf.	99	97	97	99
20	Interst. El. pf..	95	95	90	95
100	Ohio Cities Gas	68	67	67	68
300	Rep. Ry. & St..	28½	28	28	28½
258	Rep. R. & S. pf.	74	74	73	75
180	Toledo Trac....	48	46	46	48

BONDS.

$1,000	Helena St. & Rys. 1st 5s..	83	82	83
50,000	Commonw. 6s.	103	102	102	103
13,000	Interstate Elec. 1st lien 6s..	100	97½	90	97½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf	77	80
American Gas Co	120	123
American Cities	9	12
American Cities pf	47½	49
American G. & E.	144	148
†American G. & E. pf	49

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

August Heckscher Files Plans for $1,000,000 Madison Avenue Hotel —$400,000 Lease of Broadway Building—Bronx Market Active—$176,000 Deal for 120 Acres at Scarsdale.

Fewer building plans were filed in the Manhattan Bureau yesterday, evidently due to the new heights and zoning law which went into effect on the preceding day, when that act was adopted by the Board of Estimate. Two belated plans, however, filed before the new law went into effect, but not announced from the Building Bureau until yesterday, are of interest. That of particular importance was for a twenty-two-story hotel, filed by Warren & Wetmore as architects for August Heckscher, for the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 125.5 by 125. That is the plot recently purchased by Mr. Heckscher from the Tiffany Studios, which has occupied the building for several years. It was originally the old Manhattan Athletic Club. The cost is placed at $1,000,000.

The other big building plan was for a sixteen-story office building at 104 and 106 West Fortieth Street, 50 by 98.9, owned by Valentine Cook and others. The cost was placed at $750,000 by the architect, Alfred J. Bodker.

$400,000, Lower Broadway Lease.

A lease of more than usual import was closed in the downtown section when the five-story Waterman Building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street, 173 Broadway, was leased for a long term by the Schulte Cigar Company. The aggregate rental will approximate about $400,000.

The Schulte company will take possession of the building at the expiration of the lease held by the L. E. Waterman Company, makers of fountain pens, on May 1, 1917. The structure will then be extensively altered, and the Schulte company will open a branch store on the ground floor. The Waterman company owns the adjoining property at 10 Corlandt Street.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles C. Brown Company was the broker in the lease.

Private Dwelling Deals.

The four-story and basement residence 28 West Seventy-sixth Street has been resold by the Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company to an investor for occupancy. The structure occupies a plot 22.4 by 102.2.

The Utopia Realty Company is reported to have sold 16 East 130th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 99.11, about midway between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Investors Buying Tenements.

The Amelia Building Corporation sold to Herman Joneshop 234 and 236 East Eighty-fifth Street, two four-story tenements on a plot 60 by 106.2, located between Second and Third Avenues.

Manhattan-Bronx Deals.

The Fogal estate has purchased from A. L. Guidone & Sons 225 West 140th Street, a five-story, ten-family flat on a plot 27.10 by 99.11. In part payment the buyer gave 3059 Bainbridge Avenue, a two-and-a-half-story private dwelling, occupying a plot 50 by 100; on the northwest corner of Rochambeau Avenue. A. E. Briggs negotiated the transaction.

The two five-story tenements at 236 and 237 Avenue B, 40 by 100, adjoining the northeast corner of Fourteenth Street, have been sold by F. Brown. They figured in part payment for the five-story apartment in the Bronx at the southeast corner of Clay Avenue and 174th Street, a plot 61 by 95. Heller & Sussman were the brokers.

The same brokers, in conjunction with J. Blackner, also sold to Mr. Brown the five-story apartment on the southeast corner of Ryer Avenue and 184th Street, 110 by 100. In part payment Mr. Brown gave a vacant plot 75 by 100 on the north side of 192d Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, the transaction involving $150,000.

Active Bronx Market.

Dealing in the Bronx was active yesterday, several of the deals involving trades for Manhattan properties. The largest transaction was the report of the sale by Wolf Burland of the block front at 959 to 985 Prospect Avenue, between 163d and 165th Streets, occupied by the Burland Theatre and a one-story taxpayer with a summer garden. The structures were erected a few years ago and cover a plot 337.8 on Prospect Avenue by 146.4 deep. The deal involved about $500,000.

Heller & Sussman sold for the Mason Construction Company to a builder a plot 113 by 100, on the south side of Home Street, about 100 feet west of Prospect Avenue, to be improved with two five-story modern apartments, and also for the Mason Construction Company the northwest corner of Tiffany Street and Whitlock Avenue, a five-story modern apartment with stores, covering a plot 50 by 100.

The same brokers also sold for Gertie Halpin the three-story frame building on the southeast corner of Union Avenue and 156th Street.

Walter E. Brown has sold for Thomas J. McAuliffe the lot on the east side of Old Fourth Avenue, between East 172d and Belmont Streets.

Brooklyn.

Henry Rockmore has sold the following one-family two-story brick houses, each on a lot 18 by 100, to the following buyers: 321 Eldert Lane to Paul R. Volkmer, 84 Forbell Avenue to Mary Lamont, 222 Linden Avenue to Philip Schumacher, and 230 Forbell Avenue to Louise A. McClary.

Frank H. Tyler sold 11, 35, and 37 Charles Street, tenement property, to M. Pettit for investment.

Joseph Metzger has sold for William Digens the three and one-half-story house at 47 Division Street, on lot 20 by 60, to J. Charles.

Long Island.

J. Hart Welch and the Charles F. Noyes Company have sold for the Denison Realty Corporation to David M. Perine a plot of five lots on Grosvenor Street, Douglas Manor, with a view over the Bay and Sound. Mr. Perine will erect a residence on the plot. Mr. Welch also sold to Richard Blass a plot for improvement with a residence.

Marion L. Dawson has sold his estate at West Hills, Huntington, consisting of ten acres and buildings, to Robert Thorn of New York. The property is located near the estate of Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

Louis Gallucci has sold to the Manhattan and Suburban Homes Company fifteen lots on the south side of Fourteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Whitestone.

F. W. Jones Jr., has sold to Leon A. Birch the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Twenty-second Street, near Sanford Avenue, Flushing.

$350,000 Jersey City Sale.

The International Elevator Company has purchased from the American Coal Company in Jersey City a plot, 200 by 100, carrying with it extensive riparian rights. Included in the sale are titles to the inside portions of piers at Morris and Essex Streets, both of which are 400 feet long. The Pennsylvania Railroad holds ownership to the northerly half of Morris Street pier and the Lehigh Valley Railroad to the southerly half of the Essex Street pier.

The International Elevator concern, which operates floating grain elevators in near-by waters, will utilize the property for a repair shop and basin. The coal company owned the place for nearly half a century and held it at $350,000. J. C. Watson and Floyd S. Corbin negotiated the sale.

New Jersey.

Eldridge C. Sewall of New York City has purchased the new residence on the south side of Melrose Place, near Clinton Avenue, Montclair, N. J., from Ernest C. Hinck. The property, which has a frontage of 80 feet and extends to a depth of about 200 feet, was held at $25,000. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers in the transaction.

$176,000 Acreage Sale at Scarsdale.

The Quaker Ridge Golf Club has purchased from the Quaker Ridge Estates 120 acres of land in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County. The property was held at $176,000. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

Morris Rose leased for a long term of years for William C. Canning the store and basement at 138 West Forty-second Street, adjoining the Hotel Knickerbocker, to Max Josephson and Harry I. Pell. Lewis L. Rosenthal was associated as broker.

Harvey Bloomer has leased to the United Cigar Stores Company for W. J. Nauss the stores 2,100 and 2,108 Seventh Avenue, and 205 and 207 West 125th Street, for a term of years; also for the Sidenberg estate in the Hotel Theresa the store 2,062 Seventh Avenue to Rudolph Traud & Co. for a term of years; for W. J. Nauss store at 203 West 125th Street to Charles Kahn for a term of years.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the estate of Ludwig Levitt the store on the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 127th Street to John B. Germeck.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lexington Av, s, 1,492, w s, 50.11 ft n of 96th St, 25x80, five-story flat and stores; Hewlett Scudder, Jr., against M. C. Runge et al.; E. M. Scudder, attorney; due, $14,980.90; taxes, &c., $1,341.61; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 203 and 207, s s, 43.11 ft w of Eldridge St, 32.10x57.11, seven-story tenement and stores; Samuel Kadin against Solgus Realty Co. et al.; action 1; J. I. Berman, attorney; due, $9,539.81; taxes, &c., $8.07; prior mtg, $40,000.

Broome St, 209, s s, 75.10 ft w of Eldridge St, 20.10x87.9, seven-story tenement and stores; same against same; action 2; same attorney; due, $10,197.89; taxes, &c., $23; prior mortgage, $40,000.

Lenox Av, 422, e s, 17 ft n of 131st St, 16.7x85, three-story dwelling; E. J. Lauer against Margret Petroll et al.; William Bondy, attorney; due, $8,454.83; taxes, &c., $129.30.

By Samuel Marx.

132d St, 29 East, n s, 80 ft w of Madison Av, 20x99.11, three-story dwelling; John Kolner against Michael Schliesser et al.; Benjamin Berger, attorney; due, $9,141.25; taxes, &c., $108.30; prior mortgage, $4,500.

By Henry Brady.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 2,078, e s, 100 ft s of 180th St, 25x90, three-story flat and stores; R. A. Powers, executor, against Giosue Galiani et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $9,075.12; taxes, &c., $350.04.

Perot St, s e corner of Armand Place, 88x90, vacant; also

Perot St, s s, 22 Armand Place, 42x80, five-story and cellar frame dwelling; D. F. Reid against Gladys Reid et al.; F. H. Cowden, attorney; partition.

By James J. Donovan.

Bryant Av, 1,445, w s, 80 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100, three-story flat; J. E. Corsa and Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against Annie Kantorowitz et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $8,215.19; taxes, &c., $106.48.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Elwood Pl, n w corner of Briggs St, 91.1x53.5x72.3x50; Carlo Delu against Linda Parodi; F. S. Stickle, attorney; due, $979.81; taxes, &c., $286.26.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

40th St, 104 and 106 West, for a sixteen-story office building and loft, 50x98.9; Valentine Cook et al., Freeport, L. I., owners; Arthur J. Bedker, 62 West 45th St., architect; cost, $750,000.

West St, 359 and 360, for a one-story dry-house, 45x30; G. Gunshare, 149 7th Av., owner; J. Weisner, 243 West 17th St, architect; cost, $500.

Madison Av, s e corner 45th St, for a twenty-two-story hotel, 125.5x125; August Heckscher, 576 5th Av, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

Moore St, e s, whole front between Water and Front Sts, for a twelve-story office building, 139.6x77.5x47x irregular; F. B. Jennings, Park Av. owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $300,000.

Bussing Av, s e corner Dingey Av; for a one-story brick garage, 40x20.6; Henry L. Adler, 1,724 Bussing Av, owner; John Martin, 939 East 23d St, architect; cost, $1,200.

Winter St, n s, 250 ft e of City Island Av, for a two-and-one-half-story frame shop, 10x25; Henry B. Nevins, City Island, owner; S. H. Hoeld & Sons, City Island, architects; cost, $250.

WILLETT AV, w s, 550 ft n of 216th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 45x83 each; Orville Realty Co., Eugene Beach, President, owner; Rallard & Madsen Inc., 108 Linwood Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 325 ft n of Barretto St, for a one-story brick garage, 75x100; Hunts Point Garage Co., August Lauter, 3,210 3d Av, President, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

89th St, 7 East, to a five-story dwelling; L. M. Josephthal, premises, owner; H. A. Frausauff, 26 East 35th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

101st St, 21 West, to a five-story apartment; New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 West 101st St, owner; E. H. Janes, 124 West 45th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Park Av, 973 and 975, to two four-story tenements; M. and P. Gallagher, Belle Harbor, L. I., owners; Moore & Landsiedel, 148 St. and 3d Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

Division St, 132, and Canal St, 48, to a six-story loft; I. Marx, 257 Broadway, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 218th St, 500 West, 45x100; Coburn-Gahren Construction Co. to Emma Gahren, 255 West 90th St, mtg $51,000, July 25.....$1

BROOME ST, 19 and 21, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x75, foreclosure June 29; James A. Foley, referee, to Edward W. Hepp, 112 Edgecombe Av; Herman Wendt, 245 Mount Hope Place; Hy. W. Wendt, 121 West 85th St; John Wendt, 33 North Fullerton Av, Montclair, N. J., and Ehrhardt Realty Corporation, 99 Nassau St, parties in interest, July 21; attorney, Hy. Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$40,000

HENRY ST, 204, s s, 23.9x100; Rachel Goldman to Abraham Berg, 205 South 5th St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 30; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway.....$1

HESTER ST, n w corner of Allen St, 40x50; Mulberry St, 76, e s, 25x100; George Murphy to Catharine J., his wife, 156 76th St, Brooklyn, July 25; attorneys, Kelly & Bimm, 198 Broadway.....$1,000

3D AV, 1,200 to 1,208, s w corner of 70th St, 100.5x75; Rande Realty Corporation to Pinehurst Garage, Inc., 157 East 77th St, mtg $70,000, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

7TH AV, 2,247, e s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x75; Excelsior Savings Bank to Michael J. McCarthy, 94 East 4th St, mtg $19,000, 3 and 5 years, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

53D ST, 221 and 223 West, n s, 147.8 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.5; Emil Seelig to Hudson Trust Co., 1,411 Broadway, mtg $34,000, July 25; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$100

85TH ST, 234 and 236 East, s s, 120.6 ft w of 2d Av, 40x102.2; Amelia Building Corporation to Herman Joveshof, 268 West 136th St, mtg $28,000, second mtg $6,000, May 18; attorney, Samuel A. Potter, 140 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Schmidt to same, quitclaim, correction deed, May 18; attorney same.....$1

80TH ST, 301 West, s s, 90 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; Martha de Malegnon to William F. Wightman, 605 West End Av, mtg $18,000, June 24; attorney, Thomas J. Bottomley, 233 Broadway.....$100

123D ST, East, n s, 120.6 ft e of 1st Av, 19x100.11, foreclosure, July 19; Jacob A. Carter, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, July 25; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$1

140TH ST, 227 West, s s, 407 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; A. L. Guidone & Son, Inc., to Fogal Estate, Inc., 3,059 Bainbridge Av, mtg $20,500, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

140TH ST, 229 West, s s, 407.10 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; A. L. Guidone & Son, Inc., to Fogal Estate, 3,059 Bainbridge Av, mtg $20,500, all liens, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

213TH ST, 202 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 45x99.11; Coburn-Gahren Construction Co to Emma Gahren, 255 West 90th St, mtg $47,000, July 25.....$1

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, e s, 72.2 ft s of Prospect Av, 20.4x94.4; Vaihalla Corporation to Jacob Rumpf, 719 Prospect Av, mtg $7,500, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,659, w s, 26.1x73.6; Mildred M. Burke to Albert D. Phelps, 2,678 Valentine Av, mtg $4,000, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BAINBRIDGE AV, n e corner of Rochambeau Av, 50x100; Fogal Estate to Giuseppina Guidone, 2,445 Grand Av, mtg $8,167, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BASSFORD AV, 2,275, s w corner of 183d St, 35.8x115; East River Savings Institution to Joseph Smolensky, 22 Mount Morris Park West, mtg $2,200, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

COLLEGE AV, w s, 150.6 ft n of 142d St, 25x100; Jacob H. Ritter to Ida M. Perkins, 174 West 135th St, mtg $4,000, July 24; attorney, Ida M. Perkins, 174 West 135th St. $1

EAST ½ of Lot 938, map of Wakefield, 50x114; George W. Springer to Fred H. Parsons, 679 East 220th St, June 24; attorney, Eugene L. Brisach, 391 East 140th St..$1

FORD ST, n s, 1,100 ft w of Webster Av, 111.6; Diedrich Wendelken to Helen Wendelken, 1,420 Crotona Av, June 21, correction deed; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$1

GRAND AV, s w corner of 182d St, 50x100; Alice M. Mahony to Anton Fleck, on Fieldston Road, near Mosholu Parkway, July 25; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of North St, 28.7x102x17.5x85.6; E. Osborne Smith to Elmer E. Knowles Realty Co., 34 Nassau St, July 14; attorneys, Parker, D. & W., 34 Nassau St.....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 93 ft s of 183d St, 59x100; John J. O'Grady to Sterling Realty Co., Inc., 51 Wall St, mtg $14,000, July 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 38, map of Siems Estate; Giuseppe Pepe to Gabriele Salvia, 643 Theriot Av, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 47 and 48, map of Wells vs. Stover; Charles A. Lasher to Robert F. Neumann, 1,228 Tinton Av, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 23, Map of South Washingtonville; Theodore A. Riehle to James M. Donohue, 198 Weyman Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,625

LOTS 27 and 28, map of Woolf against Woolf; George A. Walker, referee, to Ida Gold, 83 Lenox Av, July 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$4,060

LOT 667, map of Laconia Park; John, H. Rogan, referee, to Frank C. Mayhew and another, trustees, 3,830 White Plains Av, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$250

LOT 738, same map; same to same, July 19, same attorney.....$250

MARION AV, w s, corner of 193d St, 19.3x156.4 to e s of Bainbridge Av x61.6x163.9; Joseph Hart to Irene K. Martin, 324 Concord Av, mtg $9,000, June 14; attorney, J. Dunphy, 2 Rector St.....$100

SHERIDAN AV, s s, dividing line of Lots 24 and 25, map of Woolf against Woolf; Louise C. Woolf to Tremont-Webster Building Co., 1,662 Boston Road, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 150 ft s of Longwood Av, 50x200 to Whitlock Av x25x100x25x100; William Wendelken to Diedrich Wendelken, 1,420 Crotona Av, June 21; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 B'way..$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 75 ft n of Brook Av, 50x100; Elizabeth Ganns to Anton Heiss, 144 St. Ann's Av, mtg $15,000, July 25; attorney, Hy. P. Botty, 302 B'way..$100

WEST ½ of Lot 1,000, map of Wakefield, 50x114; James J. Doherty to Anna G. Doherty and another, 92 9th Av, Queens, N. Y., June 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna G. Doherty to another to Ottavio Verrando, 823 East 221st St, July 24; same attorney.....$1

3D AV, s e s, 25 ft s w of Rose St, 25x87, (also land in New York County); Nicholas D. Kendall to Irene K. Martin, 324 Concord Av, June 3; attorney, E. J. Dunphy, 2 Rector St.....$1

133D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 37.8x100; Elizabeth Ganns to Anton Heiss, 144 St. Ann's Av, July 25; attorney, Hy. P. Botty, 302 Broadway.....$100

154TH ST, n s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Christopher J. Hillebrecht to Charles A. Laumeister, 420 East 161st St, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

226TH ST, 828 East, s s, 25x114; Ruth Barker to Pauline Sosch, 216 East 73d St, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 146, e s, 225 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, July 1; Himan Fischer to George Frank, 732 2d Av, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $25,000; attorney, Hy. Meyer, 299 Broadway.....$1,500

MADISON AV, 900, w s, 77.2 ft n of 75th St, 25x95, July 10; William T. Sabine, Jr., Edith S. Lewis, Elisabeth and Philip S. Sabine, Alice W. Coles, G. Arthur Sabine, and Julia H. Sabine, all of Manhattan, and Mary A. Sabine and Samuel S. Sabine, by William T. Sabine, Jr., his committee, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond.$17,500

1ST AV, e s, 98.1 ft s of 20th St, 19x92.1st July 1st Av, e s, 20.3 ft s of 20th St, 41.2x17.7x irregular; 1st Av, s e corner of 20th St, 20.5x61.4x irregular; 82d St, 312 West, s s, 142 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; Briggs Av, 2,085, w s, 50 ft n of 201st St, 99.3x25x irregular; Briggs Av, 2,085, w s, 56.4 ft s of 201st St, 99.3x25x irregular; Briggs Av, s w corner of 201st St, runs s 56.4 x w 99.3 to 201st St x n e 114.5 to beginning, gore; also property in Brookhaven, L. I., July 1st Isaac Steigerwald to John P. Munn and another, due as per bond, prior mtgs; 1st parcel $6,000, 2d $5,000, 3d $11,000, 4th $10,000, 5th $6,000, and 6th $8,000; attorneys, Jackson & P., 1 Madison Av.....$20,000

7TH AV, n e corner of 52d St, runs n 200.10 to s s of 53d St x e 101.8x s 100.5x e 33.4x s 100.5 to n s of 52d St x w 225 to beginning, July 25; Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co. to Helvetia Realty Co., N. Y. City, due Oct. 11, 1918, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Jay & Candler, 48 Wall St.....$150,000

7TH AV, 2,247, e s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x75, July 24; Michael J. McCarthy to Excelsior Savings Institution, 201 Broadway, July 6, due Aug. 1, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$32,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 93 ft s of 183d St, 59x100; Sterling Realty Co., Inc., to Jas. O'Connell, 520 West 147th St, July 24, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$14,000

HORNADAY AV, w s, 71.9 ft e of Crotona Parkway, 20x90; H. M. Construction Co. to Esther Minskoff, 591 Fox St, prior mtg $32,000, July 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, London & D., 55 Liberty St.$70,000

KELLY ST, s e corner of 167th St, 83.11x46.6x80.10x10.5; Sam Minskoff to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,000

LOT 30, Block 20, map Morris Park; John L. Degen to Asel B. Porter, 70 West 104th St, July 3, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank L. Mayhew, 27 Cedar St.....$600

LOTS 27 and 28, map of Woolf vs. Woolf; Eva Gold to George E. Weller, referee, 424 Convent Av, July 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,835

SHERIDAN AV, w s, at dividing line between Lots 23 and 24, map of Woolf vs. Woolf, 117.4x41.6x175.2x26.7; Tremont-Webster Building Co. to Louisa C. Woolf, 1,662 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, July 22, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,850

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 282.6 ft n of 187th St, 18.10x85.4x18.6x92.6; Josephine Mele to Edw. E. Miers, 3,100 Broadway, prior mtg $38,000, July 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Arthur Bell, 391 East 149th St.....$300

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 150 ft s of Longwood Av, 50x200, to Whitlock Av x 250 100x23x100; also Whitlock Av, e s, 150 ft s of Longwood Av, 25x100; Diedrich Wendelken to Chester E. Matthews, 960 Home St, mtg $15,500, July 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway..$2,000

11TH ST, n e corner of Avenue D, Unionport, 104.10x216; Fides Land Co. to Pietro Pustoria and another, 106 West 13th St, July 25, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Raimero Gragnani, 1,440 Longfellow Av.$1,000

138D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 37.8x100; Anton Heiss to William H. Mader, 2,852 2d Av, July 25, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry P. Botty, 302 Broadway.....$2,000

143D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 50x100; Anna Schoettle to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, July 26, due Dec. 1, 1916; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St.....$600

176TH ST, 250.5 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 70x irregular; J. H. M. Construction Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, 25, 1916, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$60,000

234TH ST, n w corner of Verlo Av, 144.7x100x190.9x110.2; Mary A. Roemer to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, July 25, due Dec. 1, 1910; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CANAL ST, 28, store and basement; Harry M. Goldberg to Sam Stein, 25 Canal St.

6 10-12 years from July 1, 1916; Fidelio Brewing Co., 501 1st Av.....$1,800

PARK ROW, 31 and 32, front office mezzanine floor; The Reliable Co. to Samuel Berg, 721 East 178th St, and another, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1916....$1,800 to $1,800

4TH ST, 66 and 68 East; 4th St, 74 East, Floral Garden cloak rooms; Charles Hirsch to Samuel Hazan, 66 East 4th St, 2 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, William Lamkay, 135 Broadway.....$1,100

101ST ST, 109 and 111 West, centre store; Herman Brandstein to Sadie Schiff, 71 West 102d St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; address 109 West 101st St.....$420

Bronx.

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, 3,111, frame building; Mary R. Shaw to John Hoffengarden, 3,111 Middletown Road, 3 years, from March 1, 1916; attorney, John Hoffengarden, 3,111 Middletown Road.....$240

174TH ST, 489 East, store and bakery; Joseph Lenin to Woolf Katz, 491 East 172d St, 5 years, from July 15, 1916; attorney, Moses Koerner, 1,370 Washington Av.$1,920

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, No 35; Borough Painting & Decorating Co. against Mollie Richard, owner; Solomon Levin, contractor.....$200

MAIDEN LANE, Nos 51 and 53; Jacob Minsky against 51-53 Maiden Lane Inc., and Samuel P. Tull, owners & contractors.$4,350

WEST BROADWAY, No 99; Joseph Starobin against Hugging Estates, Inc., owner; Joseph Weintraub, contractor.....$300

119TH ST, Nos 261 and 263; Benjamin Vineburg against Leystan Realty Corp., owner; Barnett Levy, contractor.....$150

3D ST, No 20 West; John Martin against Benjamin Rosenstiel, owner; Building Violations Bureau, contractor.....$2,455

6TH AV, e s, 24.5 ft s of 26th St, 24.5x60; Harry Tarter against Paris Hencken Co., owner; Evangelos Takos & Co., contractors.....$33

57TH ST, Nos 156 and 158 East, Orman W. Ketcham against Edw. C. Burns and Ess Eff Realty Co., owners; Thomas J. Brady, contractor.....$195

115TH ST, No 215 West; Hyman Leventhal against Morris S. Trop, owner; E. J. Gordon, contractor.....$180

180TH ST, No 17 East; Herman Scher against Charles Metsger, owner and contractor..$12

184TH ST, No. 555 West; Rubin & Marcus, Inc., against City Construction Corp., owner and contractor.....$1,122

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOND ST, 19, Northrup, Cohen & Dodge Co. against Charles Bonton estate et al, July 7, 1916.....$197

43D ST, 115 and 155 West; Goldin Paint & Glass Co., Inc., against Cadillac Hotel Co. et al, July 29, 1916.....$100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

176TH ST, n s, 300.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 70.1x151.5; City Mortgage Co. loans J. H. M. Construction Co., Inc., to erect one 5-story apartment.....$60,000

LIS PENDENS

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, 300; Harry R. Kohn against Hedwig Hafker et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. S. Dryfoos.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 610 and 612, actions; Gertrude E. Shannon against Isamann Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Hurry & Dutton.

1ST AV, e s, 42 ft s of 15th St, 37x77.8x irregular; Moses B. Jacobs against Ferdinand Stern et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. Gross.

2D AV, 2,405; Aimee Rossignot, guardian, against Mary J. Stokes et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morgan, Lovekwood & Brown.

30TH ST, 240 East; John C. Hastedt et al. against Moses K. Kahr et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch.

38TH ST, n s, 377 ft e of 8th Av, 17.1x98.9, and 38th St, n s, 384.1 ft e of 8th Av, 34.2x98.9; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Tion Realty Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

41ST ST, 142 East; City Real Estate Co. against Mary B. Faulkner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

47TH ST, 336 and 337 East; Henry H. Jackson et al. against George Lodes, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. H. Jackson.

94TH ST, n s, 79.9 ft e of 2d Av, 20.3x100.8; Catharine I. Ireland against Rapp Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Parker & Walker.

107TH ST, 110 to 120 East; William De F. Gibson against Lena Kannensohn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sproull, Harmer & Sproull.

Bronx.

BAKER AV, s s, 25 ft e of Garfield St, 25x99.5, and Baker Av, s s, 50 ft e of Garfield St, 25x99.5; Jacob Stinard, as sole heir, against Pietro Gatti et al, action for ejectment; attorneys, McKeever & Flynn.

FULTON AV, w s, 1226.9 ft n of 174th St, 25x83.5; Warren L. Sawyer, as trustee, against Isma Schreyer et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. Smith.

FULTON AV, w s, 151.9 ft n of 174th St, 25 x82.5; Warren L. Sawyer, as trustee, against Isma Schreyer et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. Smith.

LOTS 78 and 79, Block 4,087, Section 17, on tax map; L. Josephine Moses against George Wilson et al, action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOTS 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, and 153, map of easterly portion of the Schieffelin estate; Henry Foster against Laconia Land Corporation; action to compel specific performance of contract; attorney, A. C. Streitwolf.

LOT 324, part of, map of village of Wakefield; Leopoldina Siebert against Carmela Magaldi et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Moses.

LOTS 376, 377, and 449, map of easterly portion of the Schieffelin estate; Domenico Guarino against Laconia Land Corporation, action to compel specific performance of contract; attorney, A. C. Streitwolf.

LOTS 102, 103, and 104, map of villa sites belonging to Greene, Owens & Gelston, at Throggs Neck; Monica S. Byrne et al. as executrices and executors, against Francis R. Wesmann et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. J. O'Grady.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 414.6 ft s of 166th St, 75.4x197.6; New York Life Insurance Co. against Friedman Construction Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Capers and Roquefort Cheese Among Things Considered.

Franklin Simon & Co. filed protests objecting to the Collector's classification at 60 per cent. of trimmed hats, blouses and other articles. When the case came up for hearing Assistant Attorney General Hanson objected to the board considering the claims, his contention being that the importers failed to set forth distinctly and specifically the reasons for their objections. Judge Howell declared that, while the protests might be said to be loosely drawn and in a form not to be commended, a liberal construction was that they were sufficiently specific within the decisions of the courts. The claims for lower duty were not regarded as applicable, the protests being overruled.

Judge Waite handed down a reappraisement decision approving advances over entered value made by New York customs officials on importations of capers. The goods, which were from G. Esposito, of Tsolo, Italy, were entered at the Custom House as having a foreign market value of 60 lire per hundred kilos. After hearing the testimony, the General Appraiser decided the capers would have to pay duty on the basis of 80 lire per hundred kilos, the market having advanced.

Claiming that higher prices were prevailing in France for Roquefort cheese, the local appraising officers raised, entered values and took duty on higher levels. The shipments in controversy from the Société Nouvelle and Louis Rigal, both of Roquefort. In the case of the first named shipment, the cheese was entered at 400 francs per 100 kilos and held by the General Appraiser properly dutiable on the basis of 410 francs for the entered quantity. The Rigal shipment entered at 400 was advanced to 420 francs per 100 kilos.

Board 1, consisting of Judges McClelland and Brown, affirmed the action of a single General Appraiser in holding that higher duties would have to be paid on parchment cloth shipped to New York importers by Ferdinand Emil Jagenberg of Dusseldorf.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Themistocles.....July 27

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See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake; every modern improvement; big, airy rooms finished in A1 style; large veranda, nice garden plot; a few minutes from trolley and station and near lake, with a fine view; only 25 minutes out; owner will take $300 cash, and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

$16 a month will purchase my pretty country home, only 30 minutes from city, near trolley; beautiful big rooms, all improved, gas, electric light, water, &c.; in a fine location; only $150 down. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted apartment houses on lease by responsible, reliable, old-established firm. Epstein & Yarfitz, 979 East 163d St. Telephone Intervale 4592.

Will lease building for garage, 50x100 or larger; 125th St., east or west side, one-story preferred. Sub-Leasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Wanted to rent, Oct. 1, small house, modern improvements, near station, White Plains, Scarsdale, Bronxville. Full particulars and terms. J. J. F., 186 West 21st.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Scarsdale.—Eight-room house, with two baths; conveniently located; shade, hot water heat, electric light; will sell for $10,000, on easy terms, or rent at $65; possession at once. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

LARCHMONT MANOR.
Frame and stucco house, modern, with all improvements, 9 rooms, 2 baths, near water; easy terms. T. J. S. Flint, Owner, 7 East 42d St.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties, Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, etc., soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A sixteen family and janitor apartment house located corner best avenue in section where increase in population is greatest; beautiful building, well built, equipped with best vacuum-vapor heating system, hot water, garbage burner, screens, awnings; no vacancies; bank mortgage, guaranteed title, terms easy; price $53,000. Z 335 Times Annex.

PATERSON, N. J.—Owner, leaving town, must sacrifice 10-room frame house, modern improvements, hardwood floors, laundry; garage; all in first-class condition; ground 50 x100; quiet neighborhood; near trolley; Erie and Susquehanna R. Rs.; price $5,500. For further particulars address F. D. FRITZ, 1 William St., New York City.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1½ and 2 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

BORDERING LAKE AND RIVER,
in the Sussex hills, near station, 42 acres; 11-room house; shade, lawn, flowers; big stable. Price $7,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Adirondacks Summer home, with 8 acres of land; house completely furnished; private water supply; good hunting and fishing; at a sacrifice to close an estate. J. D. Riddle, Gloversville, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 25 Liberty Street, New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

To Let for Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5755.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, (bet. Broadway and 7th Av.)—STORE and BASEMENT and 2d floor front OFFICE, with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

CORNER STORE and Basement.
14TH STREET AND 7TH AV.
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
506 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

We have applicants for offices and lofts in all parts of this city; list your vacancies with us. Realty Sub-Leasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Machine shop suitable for toolmaking and light manufacturing, $150 monthly. Standard Butter Cutter Co., 244 Greenwich St.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices; modern conveniences; $17.50-$50; suitable import, export business. Apply 109 Broad St.

Private office; desk room, telephone, stenographer, opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

BULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

44 WEST 34TH ST.—One-half second floor, furnished; finest space and location in city.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money in any amount at 4½%.
S. A. Israel & R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

Want loan on Long Island hotel, $10,000, 6%. Room 1,108, 256 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10:50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Three attractive rooms, kitchenette, bath, convenient Neighborhood Service; bachelors, 22 East 45th.

Madison Av., 602.—Two handsomely furnished apartments, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Lenox 6995.

To sublet, 28 East 52d St.; unusual apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 66th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

80th, 225 West.—Attractively furnished six rooms, 2 baths; linen, silver, piano, telephone; elevator all night; must go West; rare chance; must be seen to appreciate. Marvin, Schuyler 3715.

Very attractive furnished apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths for rent until September 15th at $125 per month. Apply to Superintendent on premises, 307 West 79th St.

Some unusual opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Leaving city; will sublet beautifully furnished 8-room elevator apartment; bargain; outside rooms; unusual opportunity. 15 W. 91st.

Riverside Drive, 120, (corner 84th.)—11 all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

Madison Av., 121.—Housekeeping apartments; also two and three rooms and bath; most desirable.

Completely furnished elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 150th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,800. 102 West 75th St.

58th St., 200 W.—3-4-5-6 rooms, $1,200-$2,500; free refrigeration. Apply Supt.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Sublet for August, two rooms, kitchenette. See Supt., 350 West 55th. Dearborn.

Westchester.

Six-room apartment, balcony overlooking Sound, to couple, two or three weeks from Aug. 5. Telephone 972 New Rochelle.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

To let, 6 rooms, hot water; all woodwork painted white; $21-$24. Inquire Janitor, 20 East 111th St., near 110th St. subway station.

Madison Av., 602.—Two large studios in new house, bedroom, bath, north skylight. Lenox 6995.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 83d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms.
Maid Service; Meals Served. $1,000 to $1,500.
Agent on premises. Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West, 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200.
Fireproof building; all improvements.
Superintendent, on premises.

Five rooms and bath, very high class Elevator House. Moderate rents. 530 West 113th St.

5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high-class ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. Most moderate rents. 507 WEST 113TH ST.

125-127 WEST 38TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

92d St., 206 West.—High class modern apartment, 5 rooms, $65-$75 per month. Apply Supt. on premises.

150TH, 509 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment; four; all outside rooms; $40. Superintendent.

Apartments for rent, west side. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

Five rooms, $28, August, September; $34 from October. Nicholson, 424 West 146th St.

141st, 221 West, (7th Av.)—6-8 room elevator apartments; $40 up; also doctor's suite.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 540 Fifth Av. } APARTMENTS TO LET.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 215 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,191.—Notice is given that PHILIP CHORNA, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 30, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Country Board
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Swan Inn.—Room and board in a most attractive private place. 234 Main St., White Plains.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
108 Beach 66th St. Gaston Av. Station.
On ocean; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn. (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $10 to $20 each adult. Phone 415 Hammels.

Private family offers spacious accommodations; excellent cuisine; private bathing beach, tennis; moderate terms. "Bayview," foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. 'Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

French family can accommodate two gentlemen or couple; 20 minutes Herald Square. Roch

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The warm wave continues along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in the Plains, and the Great Central Valleys, with temperatures today ranging from 90 to 102 degrees. At Grand Haven, Mich., the maximum temperature of 94 degrees was the highest recorded temperature at that station.

In the Gulf and Atlantic States temperatures were somewhat lower than in the interior, but with a rising tendency except in the South Atlantic States. In the Far West it is somewhat cooler.

Showers were general in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and the north upper lake region, and there were also quite general showers in the Rocky Mountain region, Utah, Idaho, and the North Pacific States. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

Except for showers Thursday in New England and Thursday night or Friday in the upper lake region, the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River, with continued high temperatures over the interior districts and rising temperatures in the Coast States.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate and mostly south, with showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south, with showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Thursday, showers in morning in east portion; Friday fair and warmer.

Southern New England—Showers Thursday morning followed by fair; Friday partly cloudy, warmer except on the South Coast.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Thursday, warmer in interior; Friday fair, continued warm.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday; continued warm.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday; Friday fair, continued warm.

Northern New England—Showers Thursday; Friday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	63	70	4 P. M.	75	75
8 A. M.	61	71	6 P. M.	71	75
9 A. M.	64	73	9 A. M.	72	80
12 M.	74	81	11 P. M.	65	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 78; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 10:30 A. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

	Loss.
12:10—284 E. Houston St.; I. Mellick	Slight
2:55—1,226 Bryant Av; I. Davidson	$200
8:55—768 12 Av., (vacant lot;) N. Y. Hospital	Slight
9:05—834 Sprin[illegible] St.; Brotherhood Wine Co	Slight

P. M.

1:45—550 W. 164 St.; Harry Fliger	Slight
1:45—401 E. 82 St.; John Leonia	Slight
2:20—346 Montgomery St.; not given	Slight
3:55—11 W. 17 St.; Otlar Co	Slight
4:10—Central Park West & 67 St., (auto;) A. S. Winters	Slight
4:40—Front 530 E. 20 St., (auto truck;) Levy Dairy Co	$500
5:55—43 Fulton St.; H. A. Cone & Co	$500
8:30—97 Barrow St.; Harry Guarino	Slight
8:45—826 E. 81 St.; Isaac Berger	$100
9:15—214 E. 19 St.; Simon Kraus	Slight
9:35—105 Brook St.; Jacob Wolfson	Slight
11:20—154 Nassau St.; Mills & Read	None
11:20—111 W. 28 St.; Weber & Kentor Co.	$500

A fire was erroneously reported on July 23 as having taken place on the premises of Gordon & Cohen, 102 Bleecker Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—1st Lt. E. C. Dalton, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Capt. G. C. Megill, 13th Ctv., will report to Col. S. E. Allen, C. A. C., President of an examining board at Laredo, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Coast artillery, then to his station.

Capt. F. P. Baltzell, 5th Inf., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, effective Aug. 2, Vice Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, General Staff, relieved from detail as a member of that corps.

Maj. H. E. Ely, 7th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Lt. Col. T. Menoher, 3d F. A., upon conclusion of duties assigned to him in orders of July 8, will proceed, via Rock Island Arsenal, to Ft. Sill, Okla., and take station there. He will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for further orders. He is assigned to the 5th F. A., effective upon his promotion to the grade of Colonel.

Capt. H. S. Whipple, retired, is relieved from duty as Assistant to the Depot Q. M., Philadelphia, Penn., and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., not later than Aug. 5, for duty as Assistant to the Q. M. of Eastern Dept.

Resignation of 2d Lt. F. D. McAlary, 2d Maine Inf., is accepted.

Resignation of 1st Lt. G. C. Hardy, M. C., Michigan National Guard, accepted.

Capt. E. Lungan, 25th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Lt. Col. G. L. Burr, Ord. Dept., will visit Philadelphia, Penn.; Washington, D. C., and Dayton, Ohio, on business pertaining to the operations of the Ord. Dept., then to his station.

Capt. G. B. Pond, Q. M. C., is relieved from detail in that corps and assigned to the 9th Inf.

Orders of July 20 relating to Lt. Cols. M. W. Ireland and P. F. Straub, M. C., suspended until further orders.

Orders of July 20 are so amended as to direct Lt. Col. F. P. Reynolds, M. C., upon arrival in United States, to report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty in that department.

Following officers will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: 1st Lt. C. A. Meals, 25th Inf., and 2d Lts. J. D. Coughlan, F. J. Williams, and R. H. Hannum of the C. A. C.

Maj. F. D'A. Pearce, C. A. C., will report to Col. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

A board of C. A. C. officers is appointed to meet at Laredo, Texas, for the examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the C. A. C. Detail for the board: Col. S. E. Allen; Lt. Col. G. G. Heiner, Majs. P. M. Kessler and L. S. Miller, and Capt. J. C. Goodfellow.

Capts. B. S. Christian, Cav., and D. A. Henkes, 16th Inf., will report to Col. S. E. Allen, C. A. C., President of the foregoing board, at Laredo, Texas, for examination for transfer to the C. A. C., then to their stations.

Following 1st Lts., Dental Surgeons, will proceed at once to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty in Southern Dept.: G. L. Mason, F. P. Stone, G. D. Graham, S. H. Leslie, M. Sanderson, and W. A. Squires.

Following 1st Lts., Dental Surgeons, will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty: J. H. Hess, R. F. Patterson, and H. S. Rush.

Leaves: Capt. P. Tupes, 1st Inf., 2 months, and 1st Lt. F. A., Prince, 5th F. A., 1 month's extension.

Navy.

Lt. Commander L. Coxe, to Office of Naval Intelligence, Sept. 30.

Jr. Grade Lts. A. W. Rieger, the Patterson, to Naval Academy, Aug. 26, and H. M. Lammers, from temporary duty, Navy Dept., to Aid on Staff, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Ensign W. Cochran, the Hopkins, to Mare Island Hospital, sick.

Surgeon R. W. Plummer, the Hancock, home, wait orders

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Alabama, Illinois, and the Rhode Island, at Philadelphia; Albany, at Corinto; Chicago, at Hampton Roads; Fanning, at Gardiner's Bay; Glacier, at San Diego; Louisiana and Neptune, at Norfolk; Montgomery, at Indian Head; Nanshan, at Seattle; Ohio, at Provincetown; Potomac, at Guantanamo, and the Saturn, at Cordova.

Sailed—Arethusa, Newport to sea; Buffalo, San Diego for Mare Island; Hancock, Tampico for New Orleans; Jason, San Francisco for San Diego; Memphis, Santo Domingo City, for Sanchez, and the Yankton, New London, for Newport, via Gardiner's Bay.

The Neptune will leave Norfolk about Aug. 1 for Haiti, Santo Domingo, Guantanamo, and East Coast of Mexico, returning north via Guantanamo.

GREAT WRITERS.

Leading writers of all European nations express their sentiments in Current History, published monthly by The New York Times, 25 cents a copy, $3 a year. Comprehensive story of the European war as it proceeds. Pictures, maps, original documents. Bound vols. I., II., and III., $2 each, (plus postage.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LICENSES GRANTED.

For Various Positions in the Elementary Public Schools.

A temporary license as director of speech improvement has been granted to Frederick W. Martin of 714 West 151st St.

There has been placed, as of June 30, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of physical training in elementary schools the name of A. Constance Irvine with a rating of 79.3.

There has been placed, as of May 26, upon the eligible list of teachers holding license for promotion the name of Mary McCafferty of P. S. 99, Brooklyn, with a rating of 81. She is a teacher of mathematics.

There has been placed, as of July 25, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools the names of the following:

Gladys M. Miller..85.25 L. Marie Dowle..76.40
P. M. Pommer...84.10 R. H. Hollwedel..75.97
C. R. Jaggar...83.17 Henrietta Haaren..75.82
M. M. Sutorius..83.15 Helen M. Breden..75.75
J. A. Boesinger..82.80 M. F. Wentworth..75.75
Vera C. Joslin..81.45 K. McLaughlin..75.55
Elizabeth Weiss..81.20 H. J. Westover..75.50
Edith Wilson....80.05 Marie V. Carter..75.35
F. M. Fulton....80.35 Nina Trull.....75.20
T. Schulman.....79.70 C. D. Madden...75.05
A. M. Burmeister..80.15 Lillian F. Gass..74.90
Alma M. Haring..79.65 A. K. Caterson..74.80
D. I. Perkins....79.65 Sophia B. Kisilik..74.80
K. M. Doubleday..79.55 S. D. Schwartz..74.80
Alice F. Baker...79.25 Helen Jay.....74.65
Elsina Seelman...79.00 Ruth Lee.....74.50
Alice A. Bristow..78.80 E. E. Stevenson..74.44
Rose M. Kreppel..78.20 Clare McMahon..74.00
C. Vallender.....78.20 H. M. Wilson....73.75
H. E. Brownold..78.15 Ruth D. Pemble..73.50
Marie A. Buhl....78.05 E. A. Dunn.....73.40
Lillian E. Rose..78.00 M. I. Loughery..73.40
M. F. Humphreys..77.85 A. W. Michaels..72.90
Helen Mahlstedt..77.85 Elizabeth Rich...72.90
Mae F. Hirsch....77.70 M. A. Gardner...72.75
K. Middleton..77.60 Erma Feinthel...72.35
Ethel V. Murphy..77.50 Lucie Hirschfeld..72.15
M. G. Medway....77.30 F. Robinson.....71.60
Clara A. Beck....77.25 Edith Karlson...70.90
Martha B. B. Firth..77.15 B. A. Lindner...70.85
Rita Harrington..77.10 Adelaide Brittan..70.60
Mark't E. Gass..77.05 D. E. Goette.....70.55
E. A. Kanschra..76.80 Edna Haerle.....70.00
Cleo Robertson...76.80 D. E. Kevin.....70.00
H. M. Whitlock..76.80 J. V. O'Rourke..70.00
Hazel L. Pappa..76.60

EDUCATION NOTES.

Charges of neglect of duty were preferred by District Superintendent Lee against Lily Schwarz, a teacher in P. S. 58, Manhattan, she having been absent from duty on account of illness for some time. She was suspended on June 5. She made application for leave of absence without pay for a year from July 1. Her suspension has been revoked, the charges withdrawn, and the Board of Superintendents advised that her application should be granted.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted yesterday by the Board of Education with regard to the death on July 15 of Miss Mary E. Markey, Principal of P. S. 62, Queens. She began her teaching career in September, 1883, in what is now known as P. S. 58, Queens. In September, 1910, she became Principal of P. S. 62.

City Superintendent William H. Maxwell has gone by automobile to Hanover, N. H. He will be a guest at the Hanover Inn.

Clarence E. Meleney, who is Acting City Superintendent, was present at the Board of Education's meeting yesterday.

District Superintendent Edward W. Stitt has been assigned to Districts 6 and 7, Manhattan, and District Superintendent I. Edwin Goldwasser has been assigned to the supervision of vacation schools and playgrounds and recreation centres. The exchange will take place Sept. 1. It is made at the request of Mr. Stitt.

The Crippled Children's East Side Free School, 237 Henry Street, Manhattan, will be notified that the lease of the rooms therein occupied as an annex to P. S. 75, which will expire Dec. 31, 1916, will not be renewed.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. July 27: Patrol, P. Hanley, 148, to 173; T. W. Lennon, 168, to 146, as station house attendant; P. Kunzweiler, 10, to 164.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. G. H. Griffin, 161, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Bur. Insp., Brooklyn and Queens, 10 days, 8 A. M. July 29; C. H. Kopke, 162, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Bur. of Info., Brooklyn, 14 days, 8 A. M. July 31; W. D. I. Waters, Mar. Div., to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Third Deputy Comm., 17 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 19.

To Bur. of Telegraph from prec'ts indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 28: F. J. Hedden, 1; A. W. Zucker, 82; W. T. De Young, 51; M. Brown, 150; F. J. Brickley, 168; J. M. Sheehan, 170.

To Tr. School from commands indicated, 14 days, 9 A. M., July 31: O. D. Steinway, 17; J. Driscoll, 17; C. O'Donnell, 18; A. Cohen, 23; R. Urquhart, 36; D. Sullivan, 86; J. Lenahan, 37; M. J. Nilon, 48; D. E. King, 77; C. J. Kemmer, 160; J. P. Fitzgerald, 183; E. J. O'Rorke, 169; C. Hanneman, 172. A. Clarke, 274; C. Doherty, 275; P. Woll, Traf. B.; G. A. Beaufrere, Traf. A.; J. E. Cunningham, Traf. C.; G. Downey, Traf. E.; J. J. Seery, Bur. of Tel.; W. J. Gillen, Bur. of Tel.; J. B. Coleman, Bur. of Tel.; T. S. Duffy, Bur. of Tel.; E. H. Conroy, Det. Bur.; J. J. Cooke, Det. Bur.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol, E. A. Seeley, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 27; R. Tweed, 32, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 30.

Sick Leave: Patrol, J. A. J. Reardon, 32, 90 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4.

Application for full pay approved: Patrol, C. C. Kellerman, 22, 3:35 A. M., July 15, while on sick report; M. L. Fitzgerald, 88, 11:15 P. M., July 1, to 12 P. M., July 17, while on sick report; M. A. Walsh, 79, 3:42 P. M., June 7, to 2:35 P. M., July 18, while under suspension.

Death: Patrol, M. F. Leahy, 5, at 10:15 P. M., July 26.

Fire Department.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report to the Medical Board, 157-159 East 67th St., at 11 A. M. tomorrow: A. H. Lewis, Eng. 21; E. J. Kelly, Eng. 26; A. J. Hagen, Eng. 31; J. B. Lawler, Eng. 65; J. H. Gleason, H. & L. 1.

Special Leaves: Fire, 1st gr. P. J. Deegan, Eng. 234, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 29; Fire, 2d gr. V. Vojacek, Eng. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 30.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for Institutional Inspector, male and female, until 4 P. M. on Aug. 7. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 3; duties, 3; report, 2; oral, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to inspect private charitable institutions receiving money from the city, including child-caring institutions, placing-out agencies, boarding-out agencies, and industrial schools. Inspections will cover every phase of institutional work—equipment, sanitation, care of inmates, instruction, &c. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and not more than 45 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. Appointments will be made, as a rule, at the lowest compensation rate, $1,500. There are twenty-two vacancies in the Public Charities Department.

United States.

The commission announces for August 9 an examination for telephone operator, for men only, to fill two temporary vacancies at $60 a month in the Quartermaster's Office, Eastern Department, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and vacancies as they may occur in both temporary and permanent positions requiring similar qualifications. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter-writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, and on one year's experience as an operator in a large central office, or at least two years' experience as an operator in any branch exchange, is required for eligibility for this examination. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination, but preference in appointment may be given to persons under 30 years of age. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Beautiful mountain villa; 2,000 feet elevation; 75 wonderful views; 100 miles from New York; easily accessible; August and September. Robin Compton, Hotel Cumberland, 54th St. and Broadway.

Harpswell.—Furnished cottage, six rooms, bath, and garage; near water and State road; $100 for August. Estes Nichols, 188 State St., Portland, Me.

Sublet.—Bungalow, White Mountains; cool, delightful; large living room, two sleeping alcoves, sleeping porch; $100 until November. Address Maplehurst, Sugar Hill, N. H.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—In Scarsdale or its vicinity, a house for Summer of 1917, from June to September, containing 15 bedrooms and 2 baths on first sleeping floor and 2 rooms and bath for servants; state price. Box X 238 Times Annex.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 20, 1915, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,195, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 849, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

MERCER, 1915 MODEL, FOR SALE, 22-70 four-passenger automobile, completely equipped; extra tires; been run little over 3,000 miles; demonstration gladly given; answer direct to owner. J. P. Gillespie, care Yale Club, 44th St. and Vanderbilt Av. Can be reached by telephone Murray Hill 8180 any morning before 8:30.

Stevens-Duryea, light six, seven-passenger touring automobile, practically new, used three months, very carefully; mechanically perfect; every modern equipment, self-starter, electric lights, wire wheels, two extra wire wheels, tires, &c. Warren, Phone 2385 Astoria.

Peerless 6-48 seven-passenger touring; excellent condition throughout; fully equipped; Gray & Davis starting and lighting system, demountable rims, extra tires, tube, &c. 52 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Phone 2385 Astoria.

OAKLAND seven-passenger touring, used two seasons; splendid condition; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, starter, &c.; extras; $350. Plaza Storage, 102 Prospect St., opposite Brewsters', Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

White (1916) Landaulette 30 Town Car. Packard (1916) Twin Six Runabout. Cadillac (1916) Runabout, like new. All Makes of Touring Cars. Bargains. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Cadillac 1914, seven passenger, sterling Winter top; also Apperson 1915, five passenger, run 3 months; both perfect condition; for sale, or exchange for landaulet. E. Good, 33 Old Broadway.

Two new streamline 6-passenger automobile bodies for 128-inch wheel base car; top, instrument board; beautifully upholstered in fine leather; painted blue black; big bargains. Deffrietas, Fordham 206.

Buick, 1915, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring; like new; bargain. Hupmobile, 1915 touring; mechanically perfect; tires like new; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

PACKARD SEDAN 4-48; all window Sedan; very attractive; like new; handsomest car in city; bargain. Raskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

BUICK MODEL, 37 TOURING.
Complete, five-passenger, electric self starter, lighting, most satisfactory type in Buick line; bargain. Owner, 305 West 79th.

OLDSMOBILE.—$415 deposit on a 1916 model 43; make me your best offer; must be disposed of at once; immediate delivery. X 237 Times Annex.

CADILLAC "14" SEVEN PASSENGER.
Excellent order; fully equipped; ideal for private family or hauling; owner needs cash. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Locomobile, 13-38, self-starter, electric light, fully equipped, with two bodies; finest condition; cheap. Hess, 262 W. 40th, International Garage.

Used tires—cheap! 100 36x5½, $5, $6, $7, $10; other large sizes, $5 to $12. Jandorf, 308 West 59th, near Broadway.

Cadillac, 1916, 8 cylinder, seating seven; exceptional car, at attractive price. Schoonmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 Twin Six touring car; price attractive. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Simplex, perfect, 7-passenger and roadster; bargain; trade for smaller car considered. 1,874 Broadway.

Hudson, 1916 super-six touring car; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON—A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
Two exceptionally fine automobiles, namely, Hudson Six, 5-passenger touring, $525, and Norwalk, classy top tonneau Six, 4-passenger roadster, $425; both automobiles perfect condition throughout, fully equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c. 52 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Mercer, four-passenger, Raishmore starter; condition good; price attractive. Schoonmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ TOUR, 1915; 4 passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Raskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC.—Bargain in a 1913 5-passenger touring car; very fine condition. R. W. Ennever, Phone White Plains 3000.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 457 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousines, Landaulettes. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates, month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Packards for hire, seven-passenger, by day, week, month, very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard six-cylinder 1915 cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,634 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

Packard, elegant touring; hour, month; reasonable; excellent service; owner drives. 8176 Lehox.

PACKARDS.—LATEST MODELS; WIRE WHEELS; UP-TO-DATE SERVICE. TELEPHONE 1294 CIRCLE.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Packard "Six," new, touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8858.

Packards, landaulette and touring, hour, trip; monthly preferred; reasonable. Bonnlon. Circle 2855.

Chalmers 1916, 7-passenger, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan. Bryant 3916.

Packards for hire; automobiles, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone Madison 886.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 258 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 197.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, Ford or light touring car; electric starter; best price. 'Phone 4693 South.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large cool room, private bath; small room; board. Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; elegantly furnished; excellent board; electricity, telephone.

48TH ST., 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; electric light; baths; plentiful table. Bryant 3916.

58TH, 146 WEST—Desirable rooms; private baths, references, table guests, Summer rates.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, running water, home cooking; elevator, Summer rates. Hubbell.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; also small rooms; board optional.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

77TH, 261 WEST.—Select Pension, double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-106-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST. — Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST—Very desirable rooms, large closets, private baths, with board.

82D, 116 WEST. — Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, private bath, meals; those accustomed best home living.

West Side.

86TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; beautiful location; electricity; excellent cuisine; references; reasonable rates.

92D, 676, (West End Av.)—Nicest part of town; accommodations for two men friends or couple; table board.

102D, 233 WEST—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room, references. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also single room; table of liberal patronage.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express station; delightfully cool and superior in every respect, desires cultured married couple as paying guests; exceptional opportunity in exclusive, charming home. Telephone Morningside 9411.

COMFORTABLE year-round private home; healthful, parklike locality; cool, quiet; 24 minutes Grand Central; references. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, superior board; $12 weekly. 'Phone 4990 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 78d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room, singly or en suite.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 3159-W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN wants room and breakfast, private family, quiet neighborhood. G 104 Times.

Young man wishes home, private house; Dyckman preferred; references; terms. C 190 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

37TH, 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Small, large rooms, with bath; telephone; reasonable.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Attractive hall, $5; double, $40 and $50 monthly with bath; excellent service; bachelors.

56TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high-class; references required.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large, attractive, with private bath; three flights up; every requisite.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming single room, $5; modern apartment; worth investigating. Vanc.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Room, with bath; one near bath; newly renovated; continuous hot water; permanents; concessions.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms with running water.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, subway; elevator; attractive, cool room or suite; shower, electricity; refined couple. Phone Columbus 3588.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

75TH, 3 WEST, near Park.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; $3, $5, $10.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Near Park, large, small rooms, private bath, electricity. $4-$10.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath; kitchenette; doctor vacating; private house.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.
Attractive, cool room; every convenience.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool room, adjoining shower bath; private residence.

78TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; all conveniences; subway. Schuyler 9865.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

West Side.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large and small rooms, $4, $5, $7; bath.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

94TH, 172 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private house; no other roomer; gentlemen; telephone.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room, adjoining bath; elevator; reasonable. Apartment 20.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; telephone; bath.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive suite, front; running water; elevator; refined. Apartment 6D.

164TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; reference.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Large, outside room; private family; high class, $5; gentleman. Apt. F5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Corner 135th.—Desirable room; every convenience; private family; $4. Apt. 4E.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (103d.)—Handsomely furnished suite or room; bath; breakfast. Phone Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126.—Ideal Summer room, overlooking the Hudson; reasonable. White, 6th floor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (116th subway.)—Large room; twin beds, single; desirable. Apartment 8A.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th.)—Desirable double and single rooms, with excellent board; Summer rates; table guests.

WEST END AV., 589 (87th.)—Double or single rooms, reasonable; gentlemen; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

94TH, 82 WEST.—Light room; electricity, gas; near bath; furnished or unfurnished; $8.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

APPRAISER, CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF PERPETUAL INVENTORY DEPARTMENT IN FACTORY MAKING MANY SMALL PARTS. CALL MR. McCREADY (PHONE CORT. 7415) TODAY AT 10:30.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted; must be first-class, experienced. Apply Box 64, Wall Street Station, giving experience, salary expected, and references.

ASSISTANT wanted in production office in a plant manufacturing miscellaneous mechanisms to help in routing, pricing, and developing new methods for handling work; experience in production office not necessary; prefer broad experience in machine and assembling work; state experience, age, and pay expected. X 228 Times Annex.

A YOUNG MAN to take orders by telephone in order department of a large wholesale house; must be absolutely accurate; a future assured to the proper party. A 72 Times.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS wanted for individual ledgers; young man with some experience; state age and salary expected. H 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assist in general office of large corporation; must have thorough knowledge principles of bookkeeping; also able to handle typewriter for copy work; state age, training, experience, otherwise no attention will be paid to application; salary, $75. H 845 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, young man; must be quick, accurate, and good penman, acquainted with controlling accounts. Apply in person or by letter, Singer Motor Co., 102 West End Av.

BOOKKEEPERS wanted for Rockaway; retail ledgers; must be quick and accurate. Apply Cushman, 49 Manhattan St., N. Y. C.

BOYS WANTED.

Real live boys who are out to make good; must be 16 and grammar school graduates; salary $6. Apply by letter only, stating your qualifications to Mr. Curtis, care of Rogers Peet Co., 842 Broadway.

BOY to assist in office of established corporation; apply in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected; must not be afraid of hard work. C 194 Times.

CLOAK AND SUIT MAN, thoroughly experienced, capable of producing line and handling contractors for jobber; state experience, references, and salary expected. C 179 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men, age 21 to 30; salary $2 per day and commission, with good chances for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 5 West 29th.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Ten young men, between 22 and 25 years of age, will find pleasant and profitable employment in our organization. They must be clean cut, have at least a high school education, and be able to write a common sense letter. Experience is not necessary. This is an excellent opportunity to learn the intricate details of the main order business. Call Thursday evening at 7 P. M. THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 1 MAIN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wanted, an intelligent young man, capable of handling correspondence; must be a stenographer; opportunity for the right man; state age; salary $15. H 350 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, MECHANICAL; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED, GIVING AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS. APPLY BOX X 226 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH ELECTRICAL DESIGN; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND WAGES WANTED. APPLY X 227 TIMES ANNEX.

GOOD JOINER, fitter, and mat cutter; Protestant American preferred; state age, experience, wages expected, references first letter. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

IF YOU HAVE SUCCESSFULLY SOLD bonds or preferred stocks, or if you have successfully sold any other line which has brought you a clientele of individuals, we would like to hear from you; we are investment bankers, and specialize in the bonds and preferred stocks of public utilities; drawing account and commission. H 280 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE SOLICITORS wanted who have been at least ten years on debit; can double income by selling better proposition; advances paid according to ability. H 257 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE.—Young man, experienced placer; must be familiar with schedule work; excellent opportunity to right party. Zero, 1 3d Av.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

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Volume
Butterick publishes magazines with an aggregate average yearly circulation in excess of 125 million copies.
One monthly issue of our three women's magazines—THE DESIGNER, THE DELINEATOR, THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE—piled flat, one copy on another, would make a stack 19 times the height of the Woolworth Building.
Butterick receives from America alone more than three million letters a year relating to these publications and the service which they represent.
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Relieve itching skin with
Resinol
When Resinol Ointment touches itching skin the itching usually stops and healing begins. That is why doctors have prescribed it so successfully for over 20 years even in severe and stubborn cases of other tormenting, disfiguring skin diseases. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment makes a sick skin or scalp healthy, quickly, easily and at little cost.
Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also greatly help to clear away pimples and dandruff. Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Resinol, Dept. 22-R, Baltimore, Md.

Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"
Try the new way—the Silmerine way—and you'll never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness will appear altogether natural.
Liquid Silmerine
is applied at night with a clean tooth brush. Is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing for the hair. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
Try It and Be Convinced!
ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS today vs. CINCINNATI, 3:40 P.M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

PARALYSIS SPREAD NEAR HIGH MARK

New Cases Yesterday Only One Below Largest Number of Any Day of the Outbreak.

STATIONARY IN MANHATTAN

Gain of Eight Cases in Brooklyn with Fewer Deaths—Plans for Standard Quarantine.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Tuesday	Deaths Yesterday	New Cases Tuesday	New Cases Yesterday
Brooklyn	23	9	75	83
Manhattan	9	12	42	42
Bronx	3	4	12	5
Queens	2	7	16	25
Richmond	1	3	5	7
Totals	38	35	150	162

Total of cases to date.....3,260
Total of deaths to date..... 682

The detailed figures for infantile paralysis, given in the above table, show that Tuesday's high record of forty-two new cases in Manhattan was duplicated yesterday, the same number being reported in the borough. Unsatisfactory reports also came from Queens, where twenty-five new cases were recorded. Four of these cases, Commissioner Emerson said, should have been included in the report of Tuesday, making the total on that day twenty and twenty-one yesterday. So arranged the figures showed, Dr. Emerson said, no sharp advance in Queens, but he admitted that forty-one new cases in forty-eight hours denoted that the outbreak there, as in Manhattan, was growing, whereas in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Richmond it was not consistently gaining.

Summing up the new cases, Dr. Emerson said:

"Brooklyn has risen to its normal and Manhattan has failed to decrease, but I see no reason to fear that the epidemic has not reached its crest in Brooklyn or that it will sweep through Manhattan. There is no indication in science that the virus of poliomyelitis gains in strength after passing through numbers of persons, so that there should be no reason for increasing virulence. In some diseases the virus gains strength as it spreads, but not in poliomyelitis."

Dr. Emerson repeated yesterday his appeal to citizens to consider the outbreak serious enough to warrant every preventive measure, but not to develop unreasonable fear of poliomyelitis, as if it were a devastating scourge.

Dr. Charles E. Banks of the United States Public Health Service and his surgeons are considering pleasure trips of children to New Jersey and Connecticut on Saturdays and Sundays, and may announce today that they will not issue certificates on those days for a week-end or day at the resorts in those States. The aim is to facilitate necessary travel and discourage unnecessary travel. It is probable that similar travel from those States into New York will also be stopped.

Dr. Banks said yesterday that he had addressed a communication to Surgeon General Blue, asking authority to issue a statement to out-of-town communities setting forth what quarantine regulations against New York were reasonable and efficient. He realized, he said, that lack of standard in regulations outside New York created a difficult situation and much needless trouble.

When Dr. Emerson was told yesterday that a Brooklyn child, holding a health certificate, had developed paralysis in Rochester, he said:

"In examining a child we can tell only whether the actual onset of the disease has occurred. If the disease is in the period of incubation we cannot find this out. Our certificates reduce to a minimum the chances of the disease appearing, but the minimum remains, and local authorities should quarantine incoming children for two weeks to protect themselves."

Because information from New London has left the quarantine regulations there in doubt, a statement was requested from the authorities yesterday. It read:

"No children are allowed to remain here from Greater New York coming via any route, or to pass through the restricted zone of New London County or Willimantic; otherwise they can pass if well."

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that he had appointed inspectors for all hospitals treating paralysis patients to determine whether the regulations concerning isolation of patients and nurses were being complied with.

Magistrates in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday fined 219 persons from $1 to $3 each for violations of the Sanitary Code.

The Department of Health yesterday issued certificates to 2,196 persons, refusing only fourteen applicants.

There were 1,562 cases in hospitals yesterday, and Dr. Emerson said no shortage of beds was threatened.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and deaths from the disease in the city was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES, MANHATTAN.

Morris Bassow, 61 Jefferson St.
Katie Heits, 307 W. 54th St.
Alice Bernstein, 6 Columbia St.
Arthur Craig, 355 E. 31st St.
John Aneidinco, 94 1st Av.
Josephine Baldwin, 105 E. 111th St.
Bruno Donato, 212 W. 37th St.
Eva Tonka, 7 Allen St.
Anna Sutzezk, 385 Cherry St.
Ruth Chernow, 482 Hudson St.
Irwin Singer, 1,626 Lexington Av.
Jacob Kornreich, 274 E. 3d St.
Natsha Carpenska, 641 E. 11th St.
Dorus Isaacs, 215 W. 98th St.
Molly Waller, 182 Allen St.
Raphael De Bari, 2,628 Leroy St.
Thomas Keirus, 61 Horatio St.
Millicent Van Slyke, 255 Audubon Av.
Vivian Shepherd, 827 Columbus Av.
Lily Jordon, 290 W. 147th St.
Anita Amerito, 208 W. 24th St.
John Torpey, 2,096 Lexington Av.
Frank Vilgemasco, 435 E. 13th St.
Alice Posner, 72 Norfolk St.
Dick Morichi, 317 E. 60th St.
Gladys Cohen, 139 Delancey St.
Millie Allessi, 101 Madison St.
Lizzie Stivaka, 161 Madison St.
Mattino Diano, 255 Av. A.
Mary Diano, 255 Av. A.
Hiram Adams, 171 Norfolk St.
Ruth Cox, 163 East 92d St.
John Spiro, 67 Jackson St.
Paulo Sallarito, 111 Mott St.
Violando Cesanta, 14 Morton St.
William Hammond, 509 West 48th St.
Bartola Antista, 435 East 12th St.
Nell Gillespie, 128 West 102d St.
Jula Doyle, 670 Broadway.
Marion Pincus, 270 Cherry St.
Charles Porttays, 220 Henry St.
Morris Berger, 94 Goerck St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Vivian Gard, 582 Beck St., at Mt. Sinia Hospital.
Simon Lippin, 275 West 144th St.
Charles Paterson, 210 Avenue C.
Sadie Otten, 1,000 Pacific St., Brooklyn, at Metropolitan Hospital.
Max Kolton, 324 Cherry St., at Gouverneur Hospital.
Anna Grond, 230 South 1st St., Brooklyn, at Metropolitan Hospital.
Antonette La Rocco, 140 Hester St., at Metropolitan Hospital.
Paulo Callorito, 111 Mott St.
Anna Anmerio, 208 West 28th St.
Yetta Pokon, 206 Madison St., at City Hospital.
Lillian Liebman, 236 East 2d St.
Rene Cleneo, 248 West 30th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Gaetano Tareces, 2,423 Belmont Av.
Maison Warshauer, 1,074 Longfellow Av.
Alexander Mercone, 775 East 225th St.
Victor Marcus, 2,117 Daly Av.
Jerome Hendrixson, 461 East 185th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Jennie Farbesé, 659 West 53d St., Manhattan, at Riverside Hospital.
Bernard Doss, 1,729 Fulton Av., Bronx.
John Riley, 92 West 103d St., Manhattan, at Riverside Hospital.
Evelyn Adlerstein, 1,068 Simpson St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Evelyn Lagerwall, 508 Clinton St.
Dorothy Fehsenfeld, 169 Coffey St.
Charles Sims, 225 Conover St.
Sylvester Sims, 225 Conover St.
Clara Ginse, 100 Court St.
Patrick Russell, 319 Court St.
Rose Frandatza, 47 Emmett St.
Clemento Ruzalsy, 279 Front St.
Luigi Bangi, 203 Hudson Av.
Lulu Ahman, 134 Luqueer St.
Kail Raders, 597 Pacific St.
Helen Mallody, 531 Sterling Place.
William Lowery, 61 Tallman St.
Lisciotte Sass, 122 Walcott St.
Helen Rogers, 48 Wyckoff St.
Edward Nelson, 455 8th Av.
Louise Peters, 592 10th St.
Christina Lloyd, 552 11th St.
Carroll Perten, 247 11th St.
Joseph Solnsky, 149 23d St.
Meyer Kirsch, 147 Fountain Av.
Ida Lockowitz, 154 Herzl St.
Joseph Block, 329 Hinsdale St.
Abraham Gerber, 535 Saratoga Av.
Benjamin Silverberg, 303 Sheffield Av.
—— Walker, 113 Sneidiker Av.
—— Stein, 348 Van Sicklen Av.
Sam Blacker, 41 Bartlett St.
Mary Silverman, 313 Bushwick Av.
Arnold Benderaky, 130 Cook St.
Baby Levy, 48 and 50 Debevoise St.
Sadie Sirokin, 73 Debevoise St.
John Rovengno, 65 Guernsey St.
—— Osborn, 227 Humboldt St.
Hugh Osborn, 227 Humboldt St.
L. Swing, 617 Humboldt St.
——, Sinkar, 174 Meserole St.
Sydney Lipshitz, 242 Metropolitan Av.
Petro Onranga, 444 Metropolitan Av.
Baby Schwartz, 21 Morrell St.
Sam Sakalows, 12 Oakland St.
William Hurley, 30 Powers St.
Francis Bagano, 158 Union Av.
Ethel Ringer, 38 Varet St.
Julia Litzin, 136 Wallabout St.
Daniel Ryan, 91 South 1st St.
Sadie Calicchio, 206 North 5th St.
Rudolf Graf, 9,405 Fort Hamilton Av.
Vincent Russo, 42 Forest Place.
—— Harrie, 5,801 3d Av.
Frank Barrone, 924 4th Av.
John Griffin, 5,309 5th Av.
Ernest Schuman, 6,523 17th Av.
Herbert Gopper, 6,001 19th Av.
Concetpina De Vita, 1,329 59th St.
Helen Ahrenfeld, 664 61st St.
Loretta Pickell, 259 62d St.
Gustave Fasbinder, 231 94th St.
Fred Hoff, 350 99th St.
Randhfil Christianson, 316 Lincoln Rd.
Baby Porter, Manhattan Lodge, Seagate.
Wm. Betts, 308 E. 8th St.
Lancaita, 2,742 W. 15th St.
James Hubbard, 316 E. 28th St.
Ghelina Lowenstein, 1,169 44th St.
Baby Shinshuk, 527 Bushwick Av.
James Robel, 83 Chauncey St., care White.
Angelo Nardone, 573 De Kalb Av.
Josephine Napli, 7 Ellery St.
Wilbur & Milton Le Clair, 1,235 Fulton St.
Pauline Millstein, 237 Floyd St.
Edward Greiling, 759 Halsey St.
Dominico Bochella, 133 Jefferson St.
Wm. Meyer, 686 Jefferson Av.
Leonard Salkin, 230 Linden St.
Joseph Braddish, 105 Marion St.
Michael Martino, 315 Melrose St.
Alice Shanley, 1,546 Pacific St.
Wm. Rosenow, 594 Park Av.
Kate Silverman, 266 Pulaski St.
August Auld, 215 Wyckoff Av.
Hoffman, 503 Central Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Aaron Schwegler, 198 Bay 23d St.
Adam Sheputis, 4 Stagg St.
Rose Bowski, 115 Bridge St.
Rose Orlando, 2,742 W. 15th St.
Joseph Baar, 518 Powell St.
Raughito Christianson, 316 Lincoln Road.
Arvo Lindell, 680 53d St.
Mary Schreiber, 319 Madison Av. (Flushing Hospital.)
Margaret Baker, 121 Marion St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Agele Peltz, 717 8th Av., Astoria.
George Woods, 779 Steinway Av., Astoria.
William Bisabito, 76 5th St., L. I. City.
Vicent Eghoff, 507 Webster Av., L. I. City.
Harry Von Sosten, 1,858 Madison St., Ridgewood.
David Steinberg, 80 West Jackson Av., Corona.
John Ritson, 93 Vine St., Corona.
Charles Ketterer, 145 Albertus Av., Corona.
Joseph Spinetta, 5 South Av., Corona.
Matthew Sullivan, 80 Railway Av., Corona.
David Howson, 113 N. 18th St., Flushing.
Dorothy Connell, 937 Chestnut St., Richmond Hill.
George Wall, Chichester St. and Cedar Av., Richmond Hill.
Charles Redding, 736 Union View Av., Woodhaven.
Anna Holler, 1,137 Ruby St., Woodhaven.
Rita Neevaum, 4,261 Atlantic Av., Woodhaven.
Hilden De Deaux, 1,260 Portland Av., Chester Park.
Volinti Pirsa, 128 Rockaway Road, Jamaica.
Sidmond Rallinsky, 34 Catherine St., Jamaica.
Stephen Gales, 3 Bush Pl., Jamaica.
Wm. Gojwoasky, 4 Bush Pl., Jamaica.
Chas. Wagman, 363 German Av., Rockaway Beach.
Viola Sloane, 22 So. Hamels Av., Hamels.
Stanley Bayer, 101 Alexander Av., Arvene.
Louis Stern, 18 Kneer Av., Arvene.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Anna Amato, 40 No. Railway Av., Corona.
Chas. Wagerman, 363 Germanic Av., Rockaway Beach.
Sigmund Malinosky, 34 Catherine St., Jamaica.
Lulu De Veaux, 1,260 Portland Av., Chester Pk.
Arthur Kane, 11 Sophie St., E. Williamsburg.
John Stapleton, 87 Lawrence St., Flushing.
Anna Haller, 1,137 Ruby St., Woodhaven.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

James Riley, 87 Tyson St., New Brighton.
Paul Hughes, Billies Hotel, Nostrand Av., Great Kills
James McInerny, 53 Sand St., Stapleton.
Lucile Wilcox, 595 Van Duzer St., Stapleton.
Mary M. Musizza, 70 Elm St., Port Richmond.
Adolphus Duhs, Union Av. and Chester Rd., Chester.
Arthur Shaughennessy, 83 Bodine St., West New Brighton.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

James Riley, 87 Ryson St., New Brighton.
Charles Steuke, 1,423 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.
William De Witt, Boulevard and Lincoln Av., Grant City.

The new cases yesterday, it was noted, continued to indicate that the epidemic was slowly spreading up the east side of Manhattan.

OYSTER BAY CLEAN-UP BEGINS.

Col. Roosevelt Stirs Town Meeting to Quick Action.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 26.—Stirred by conditions found in Oyster Bay on Tuesday by the committee he named to survey the village in an effort to end infantile paralysis, Colonel Roosevelt tonight attended the town meeting and woke Oyster Bay from what he characterized as its "long sleep."

The town was there when the Colonel arrived. After denouncing conditions, the Colonel had committees named to take up at once the establishment of a sewer system, a garbage plant, and an isolation hospital. He volunteered to act on a committee to raise funds, and was cheered when he asserted that the work must start at once.

The Colonel vigorously declared that it was also time for the town to have a park, adding that he was willing to help raise the money. "This town has never had a real clean-up, but it is going to get one now," he said. "The sign posts to Oyster Bay are tin cans and old newspapers."

There was discussion as to where a building could be found for a hospital, and the Colonel jumped to his feet to exclaim:

"There's a building near the railroad station that is used for a saloon. Why not take that building? It would serve a better purpose." This brought another cheer.

Dr. Frank Overton, a State Health Supervisor, said conditions in Oyster Bay were "shocking," and other speakers voiced indignation.

The committee then voted to engage a doctor and nurse to make a house-to-house canvass, and to hire wagons to haul away the garbage, and tomorrow a garbage dump will be selected.

Judge Robert W. Duval will have the forty-six prominent citizens arrested for violating the Sanitary Code before him tomorrow.

Mrs. Oliver L. Jones, mother of Charles H. Jones, the millionaire for whom a warrant was issued, gave orders today to have the Jones property in Oyster Bay cleaned up.

Record Day for New Cases.

ALBANY, July 26.—Forty new cases of infantile paralysis outside of New York City were reported to the State Department of Health today, the greatest number on any day since the outbreak began. Although the new cases far exceeded those of any previous day, only two deaths were reported—one from Huntington and the other from Lake View. There have been 297 cases and 28 deaths to date.

The new cases today were reported as follows: Poughkeepsie, 4; Lake View, 3; Ramapo, 3; Saugerties, 2; Huntington, 2; New Rochelle, 2; Rochester, Oyster Bay, Valley Stream, Ravena, Hudson, Freeport, Saratoga Springs, Glenham, New Hamburg, Troy, Cohocton, Valatie, Catskill, Westbury, Floral Park, West Sayville, Yonkers, Mount Pleasant, Southold, Greenport, (Suffolk County,) Mount Hope, Philadelphia, (Jefferson County,) Tarrytown, and Cornwall-on-Hudson, 1 each.

Progress of Disease in Jersey.

New cases of infantile paralysis and deaths were reported in New Jersey yesterday as follows:

Newark, twenty new cases, four deaths; Jersey City, one new case; Orange, one new case; Camden, one new case; Montclair, one new case; Town of Union, one new case; Flemington Borough, one new case; Burlington, one case.

The Sanitation Committee of the Newark Board of Health met last night to discuss further means for fighting the disease, and representatives of the Boards of Health of Kearny, North Arlington, Harrison, and East Newark met in Arlington and decided to quarantine the four municipalities against children under 16. Employes of factories in the four places, it was also decided, who live outside the restricted zone must obtain health certificates.

Several families recently arrived in Hoboken were deported yesterday, and a Brooklyn family was put out of Great Neck, L. I., where quarantine against all children under 16 has been established.

Two new cases were reported in New Rochelle yesterday and one death, making twelve cases for the town.

Six new cases and one death were reported in Suffolk County, four of the cases being in Greenport.

BRITAIN SEES IN U. S. LASTING PEACE HOPE

Prof. Murray Bespeaks Our Aid in Insuring That Present War Shall Be the World's Last.

FORESEES TRADE CONTEST

Tells Pilgrims at Luncheon of England's First Duty to France, Belgium, and the Colonies.

Professor Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek in Oxford University, now lecturing at the Columbia Summer school, was enthusiastically received by the Pilgrims yesterday at the luncheon given in his honor at the Bankers' Club. Vice President George T. Wilson presided. He read a letter from Joseph H. Choate, President of the Pilgrims, now at his Summer home at Stockbridge, regretting his inability to be present, and suggesting that it might be fitting to introduce Professor Murray in Greek. Amid the laughter of the guests Mr. Wilson confessed that he knew only four Greek words, and he did not think that would be sufficient. A letter from Chauncey M. Depew was also read, and Professor Murray raised another laugh by saying that from the glimpse he had of it, he thought it was written in Greek.

The British flag, draped between two United States flags, was the only decoration behind the speakers' table. It was meant to be suggestive of fraternal feeling between the two nations, and Professor Murray in his address dwelt chiefly upon international friendship and changes which the European war had occasioned and may cause in the near future.

"This fraternal feeling between England and the United States is something I have been preaching all my life," said Professor Murray. "We of England now stand at a crisis. There is no lack of sympathy here, indeed, it is profoundly touching to any Englishman to receive, as I have in so many cases, the expressions of heartfelt sympathy for us in our present trouble. It comes very close to the Englishman at home. Yet a division is naturally opening between us as a result of our other interests in this war which must for a few years at least bind us with peculiar closeness to others not American.

"We are suffering and bleeding, oppressed by a sense of loss, and living, as it were, with a heavy cloud over us. Yet through it all there is a magnificent sentiment of unity, due to that spirit of loyalty and patriotism shown by the British colonies in India, Australia, Canada, and from our former enemies, the Boers. We are knit together in a spirit of devotion to an ideal that is stronger than ever before.

"Then there are the nations of the allied powers with whom we are bound by the closest ties, and it is but natural that after the war our first and deepest feelings will be toward those who are suffering with us.

"Heaven forbid that our nations shall ever be any less cordial in fraternal sentiment than today, but economically our first duty will be toward rebuilding the ruins of France and Belgium."

"I have always been a free-trader," added Professor Murray. "In fact, I have been termed a pigheaded free-trader, as I have believed that the ports of England should be open to all the world. It is, however, quite likely that we may have to recede for a while from that free-trade attitude. It is indeed possible that we may make commercial difficulties for you, but I hope they will be small. You recognize what drives us to that position. It is our duty to the allies who have suffered more than we.

"The United States is a liberal nation. We have long stood together in support of the highest ideals of the highest international politics for humanity and righteousness. We are still devoted to those principles, as you are, and within a few years after this terrible crisis is over these two nations will, I am sure, be co-operating to insure the peace and stability of the world."

The war has caused two great changes in the mind of the average liberal Englishman, said Professor Murray.

"First," he explained, "against all our traditions we had to accept what we regarded as the greatest of evils—war—or else give way to an unjust claim and the sacrifice of our national honor. And, second, as we look back on the pacifist denunciations of war—and I was with them in that—we have come to realize that nothing which was said or imagined of the evils of war came within leagues of the hellish reality. The heart of every Englishman is filled with a desire that this thing shall never occur again, and when it is all over America and England will be found standing shoulder to shoulder to preserve the permanent peace of the world. We shall then surely look to you for help and sympathy."

Among those present were Professor Paul Shorey of Oxford, Professor James C. Egbert of Columbia, C. Clive Bayley, British Consul General; Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; A. Barton Hepburn, Captain Guy Gaunt, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy; F. Cunliffe-Owen, Frederic R. Coudert, Charles D. Hilles, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Henry W. Sackett, George T. Mortimer, Schuyler S. Wheeler, Job E. Hedges, Henry Clews, E. T. Holmes, Sumner Gerard, Darwin P. Kingsley, Oscar S. Straus, and E. H. Outerbridge.

DECIDED STIELOW MUST DIE.

Supreme Court Refuses New Trial to Buffalo Murderer.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—Justice George W. Cole of the Supreme Court today denied application for a new trial for Charles F. Stielow, the murderer of Charles Phelps and Margaret Wolcott of West Shelby, Orleans County. Stielow's execution has been postponed three times—once by an appeal to the Court of Appeals and twice by respites granted by Governor Whitman.

The latest attempt to obtain a retrial was made by Mrs. Grace Humiston, representing the Public Defender Association of New York. Mrs. Humiston asserted that Stielow never made the confession that was an important factor in his conviction. Dr. Parsons, a Sing Sing alienist, supporting this contention, said Stielow had the mind of a seven-year-old boy and had a vocabulary of less than 100 words, while the alleged confession contained 850 different words.

Stielow probably will be executed on Friday morning.

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Current History, published by The New York Times, describes operations of the war in Europe. Portraits, maps, and charts. Every month, 25 cents, $3 a year. Vols. 1, 2, and 3 now ready, $2 each, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,370. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ONE MAN KILLED; STRIKERS MOB CARS IN BRONX

Two Policemen Injured in Midnight Wreck, Following Day of Rioting.

MANY SHOTS ARE FIRED

Strikers Use Revolvers in Desperate Attempts to Drive Off Strikebreakers.

TRAFFIC AT A STANDSTILL

Seven Hurt In Car That Jumped the Rails and Crashed Into Street Curb.

A day of rioting and bloodshed in the Bronx growing out of the strike of motormen and conductors on the lines of the Union Railway was followed last midnight by an accident at Tremont Avenue and Boston Road, in which one strikebreaker was killed, and two policemen doing strike duty in plain clothes were badly injured.

The accident was caused by the failure of a West Farms car to take the switch at the intersection of the two streets as it was being returned to the barn at 174th Street and Boston Road. The car, which was going at high speed, jumped the rails and smashed so heavily into one of the pillars of the subway, which runs above ground at the point, that it was cleft half way through. The motorman, B. Horn, 22 years old, of 73 West Street, Manhattan, an employe of the Berkhoff detective agency, was wedged in the wreckage and terribly mangled.

The man was engaged by the Union Railway yesterday to take the place of one of the strikers, and was said to have had little experience in operating a car.

The two policemen who were injured were John Duggan of 15 Wadsworth Avenue, Manhattan, and William Durant of 2,333 Loring Place, the Bronx. They had been temporarily assigned to strike duty under Inspector Walsh.

While the policemen and the motormen were lying in the wreckage, two other cars also said to have been in charge of inexperienced strikebreakers, missed the switch and crashed into the wrecked car. The three cars made such a jumble that it was scarcely possible to distinguish one from another.

A call was immediately sent to Fordham Hospital for ambulances, and three of them, in charge of Drs. McGovern, Conboy, and Vienck, responded. The two policemen were hurried to the hospital, where they were said to be in a serious condition.

Two other men were seriously injured. They were riding in the first car when it struck the pillar. They were George Murray, 35 years old, of 3,558 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, whose leg was so badly mangled that it had to be amputated in Fordham Hospital later, and Charles Nelson, of 181 West Thirty-sixth Street, a waiter who had been employed by the company as a motorman. He suffered cuts about the head and body.

Few Cars Moving.

Windows were smashed, trolley wires were torn down, and shots were fired, presumably by strikers, yesterday afternoon at one car that carried several passengers.

Nearly 100 arrests were made by the police, who on several occasions were compelled to draw their revolvers to curb lawless crowds. Another death was attributed to the strike, the victim being Mrs. Barbara Klein, 70 years old, of 1,816 Edison Avenue, who collapsed from exhaustion while trying to walk three miles from the West Farms terminus of the subway to her home.

The Union Railway Company continued to operate a few of its cars until midnight, despite an order by Sheriff O'Brien of the Bronx, who asked that operation be suspended at 9 P. M. to prevent injuries to passengers and property. Reserves of the Morrisania Station experienced great difficulty in keeping in check great crowds of strikers and their sympathizers, who congregated at 140th Street and Third Avenue.

The activities of the strikers continued until nearly midnight, and scores of persons alleged to have been injured by them went to hospitals.

The Executive Board of the carmen's organization made arrangements at a meeting at the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, to force a strike on all the transit lines of the city if the demand of the men for the right to organize was not granted. William D. Mahon, International President of the union, presided. The union, it developed, had been making arrangements for the fight in New York for months, and was said to have a fund of $750,000 on hand for use in the event of a general tie-up of subway, surface, and elevated lines.

Officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, while not believing that the labor organization could make good its threat, distributed guards along its subway and elevated lines to prevent molestation of their employes. Members of the Carmen's Union distributed printed appeals among the motormen and conductors of the Third Avenue Railway Company, the parent organization of the companies already involved in the strike, but as far as could be learned none of the men on cars below 129th Street joined the strikers.

Attacks on Cars.

Several outbreaks of a serious nature occurred on the lines of the company during the day. In two of these the police were compelled to draw their revolvers to quell the rioters. One policeman caused a stampede among pe-

Continued on Page 4.

McCLURE SAYS HE IS UNDER NO RESTRICTION

Went to Buxton, England, Because Way to Switzerland Through France Is Barred.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—The Liverpool correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES telegraphs the following interview with S. S. McClure, who is staying at the Empire Hotel at Buxton:

"I was well treated on the Philadelphia and comfortable. It was my intention to go to Switzerland, but I am informed that it is almost impossible to go through France. I usually spend my Summer vacation in Switzerland.

"It is not true that there are any restrictions on my movements. Men with important business missions cannot cross France. I came on to Buxton where I have been before, because I like mountain air and the baths. I am not pro-German. All my articles over my name were pro-Ally."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It was said in an authoritative way at the State Department today that no appeal for United States Government aid to prevent the deportation from England of S. S. McClure, the New York publisher, had been received at the department. The department, it was said, had not had its attention called to Mr. McClure's case in any way.

TO HEAR APPLICATION IN CASEMENT'S BEHALF

Judges Who Rejected Appeal Consent to Listen to Condemned Man's Counsel Today.

LONDON, July 27.—Justice Darling announced today that the five Judges who heard the appeal of Roger Casement against the sentence of death on the charge of high treason in connection with the Dublin revolt would sit tomorrow to "hear a possible application on behalf of the convict." The nature of the application was not disclosed.

Justice Darling said he had received a letter from those representing Casement, and calling the Crown attorneys into court, he made the foregoing announcement after conferring with Justices Bray and Scrutton, the only Appeal Judges present in court. He added that the King's Coroner had been told by those representing Casement that it was desired to make an application to the Court of Criminal Appeal, but he had heard from another source that it was improbable the application would be made, as the matter was uncertain, and they could not allow any uncertainty in a question of this kind. The Court, he said, would sit tomorrow to hear any application Casement's attorneys might wish to make.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—An adverse report was ordered today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on all resolutions proposing intercession with Great Britain in behalf of Sir Roger Casement. "It was the opinion of the majority of the committee," said Senator Stone, "that such action not only would be resented by Great Britain, but also that it would do Casement's cause more harm than good."

FREIGHTER MISTAKEN FOR SUBMARINE BREMEN

Sandy Hook Observer Causes Some Excitement by Report U-Boat Was in Harbor.

When a thunderstorm last night was at its height, at about 9 o'clock, the British freighter Ardgowr came slowly up to Sandy Hook and in the darkness was mistaken by the observer on duty for the long-expected German submarine Bremen. A report that the Bremen had passed Sandy Hook at 9:03 P. M. was flashed to the city and immediately caused considerable excitement.

In the midst of the excitement another observer at the Sandy Hook station sent in a report that the alleged Bremen was a freighter passing in Sandy Hook with the oil tank steamship Lucilline and the White Star liner Adriatic from Liverpool.

It was learned from a trustworthy source last night that a firm which has sent goods to Baltimore for shipment on the Deutschland had forwarded a similar batch of goods yesterday to Boston for the Bremen.

McCORMICK RESENTS ARMY POLITICS CHARGE

Chairman Says It Is Treason to Accuse Wilson of Trying to Prevent Militia's Voting.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, yesterday denounced as treasonable statements emanating from Republican sources and ascribing to President Wilson an intention of keeping the National Guard on the Mexican border until after election in order to keep them from voting. The President, according to these statements, had become convinced that the guardsmen's vote would not be in his favor.

"I am not going to play politics with the United States Army," said Mr. McCormick, when these statements were brought to his notice yesterday. "The army is not the property of any party, but the property of the whole people. I think those who are trying to do so are treading on very dangerous ground. The people will be quick to resent any attempt to use the armed force of the United States as a football in politics, whether it be done by Federal Administration or by a political party anxious to get back into power and not over scrupulous about the means of getting back.

"Those men are on the border defending their country's interests and doing patriotic service. Statements have been made to certain quarters which closely border on treason. To criticise the domestic policy of an Administration is one thing, but to question the motives of the President in connection with matters involving the relations of this country with other nations, in my opinion, is pretty nearly treasonable.

"The Wilson Administration is willing and prepared to stand on its record of four years of achievement. I am not interested, as National Chairman, in anything that is being done with a view to legislation to open a way for recording the guardsmen's vote. If they have a legal right to vote, in my opinion, a way should be found to let them vote.

"We are not afraid of the soldier vote or any other vote. Those boys are reading the newspapers. Let them obtain correct information on both sides in this campaign and we stand ready to accept the result. Let those who are out and wait to get in tell what they would have done if they had been in the President's place."

Chairman McCormick said he was not yet prepared to announce the personnel of the prospective campaign committee which has been so many weeks in the process of formation.

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DEFENSE TOTAL NOW $685,343,017

Senate Adds $313,970,447 for Preparedness by Passing Biggest of All Army Bills.

AID FOR GUARDSMEN'S KIN

$2,500,000 Voted for Relief of Dependent Families of Militiamen.

CANNOT VOTE ON BORDER

Plan for State Troops to Participate in the November Election Is Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The largest annual appropriation bill ever offered for the support of the army was passed today by the Senate without a roll call vote. The amount carried by the measure is approximately $313,970,000, which is an increase of $131,667,000 over the amount appropriated by the House of Representatives, where the bill originated.

This large increase is due to the fact that the mobilization of the National Guard, with all the consequent expenditures for transportation, equipment, and subsistence, was not provided for in the budget as it was presented to the House from its Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate's action today brought the grand total for preparedness this year up to $685,343,017.27. This, however, is subject to revision, because the Army bill will follow the Naval bill into conference, where reductions are probable, despite the firm attitude of President Wilson in supporting the liberal response of the Senate to the call for adequate defense.

The appropriations for preparedness as they now stand are as follows:

Army	$313,970,447.10
Navy	315,826,843.55
Fortifications (naval)	26,748,050.00
Military Academy	2,228,628.57
Army and navy deficiency	27,568,348.03

Aid for Guardsmen's Families.

As finally passed by the Senate, the bill shows a net reduction from the Senate Military Committee's figures of $18,030,000. A large part of the increase in the appropriation as compared with those of previous years is due to the reorganization and increase of the regular army by the act of June 3, 1916.

The attitude of criticism in the Senate toward the mobilization of the National Guard along the Mexican border was again displayed today when Senator La Follette moved an amendment providing relief for the families of National Guardsmen. He proposed the appropriation of $2,000,000 for this purpose, which Senator Lee of Maryland asked to have increased to $2,500,000. Many Senators said that they were continually receiving letters appealing for some relief for the destitute families of members of the National Guard who had suddenly been called into the Federal service.

There was opposition again, as yesterday, to giving foreign pay to the National Guard and not to the regular army along the border. Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, moved an amendment to the La Follette amendment, providing that the families of men in the regular army also should be assisted by the Government. This was adopted. It will allow the use of Government funds up to $50 a month for the support of dependent families of soldiers as long as the National Guard is kept on the border.

An amendment proposed by Senator Reed of Missouri and adopted by the Senate yesterday to permit National Guardsmen to vote at their border stations was killed when the bill was reported from the committee on the whole to the Senate. Senator Jones attempted to obtain a modification of the manner in which the voting on the border should be conducted, and Senator Williams made the point of order that the whole amendment in regard to voting was general legislation placed on an appropriation bill, and therefore obnoxious to the rules. Vice President Marshall sustained the point of order and the whole proposition thus was lost.

Republican Senators contended that the contingent of the National Guard now on the border had come mainly from Republican States and it might be charged that to withhold the privilege of voting and keep the men on the border over Election Day would be a distinct Democratic advantage. The further fact that the Southern States have sent very few troops to the border, it was said, would indicate no loss to the Democrats in that section.

Increases in Senate Bill.

The increases made in the bill by the adoption in the Senate of amendments to the House bill are found in the more important items to be as follows:

	House.	Senate.
Signal Service	$3,775,000	$14,827,156
Pay of officers of line	10,000,000	11,400,000
Pay officers Nat. Guard	2,225,000	11,400,000
Enlisted men, Nt. Guard	7,750,000	23,000,000
Foreign pay officers	250,000	3,178,000
Foreign pay enlisted men	800,000	11,000,000
Subsistence	13,000,000	20,000,000
Quartermaster's supplies	8,700,000	12,250,000
Transportation of army	8,000,000	25,000,000
Clothing and camp equipment	12,000,000	20,000,000
Medical Department	2,000,000	4,000,000
Ordnance stores, cavalry	6,000,000	11,000,000
Machine guns	8,000,000	13,311,000
Armored motor cars	300,000	1,000,000
Field artillery, Nat. Guard	8,000,000	14,000,000
Field artillery ammunition, National Guard	8,000,000	14,000,000

Among legislative provisions included in the appropriation bill are:

Creation of a council of national defense for the co-ordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare, to consist of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, Chief of Staff of the Army, an officer of the navy and six civilians, to be appointed by the President, who shall have special knowledge of some industry, public utility or the development of some natural resource. Civilian members would serve without compensation except for expenses incurred.

Ten per cent. increase in pay for officers of the regular army and the

Continued on Page 4.

Czar's War Minister Expects Long Fight; To Keep Russia's Reserve at Full Strength

PETROGRAD, July 27.—Discussing the energetic preparations of the Russians for the continuance of the war, General Chouvaieff, Minister of War, in an interview with the Russky Slovo, says:

"It is necessary to dispel the illusion that the war can end in the Autumn. The breaking down of the enemy's forces has already begun—a fact as well known by the Germans as by the Entente Allies—but Germany's technique is so high that, in spite of her economic weakening and the lowered morale of her troops, she still has the power to resist, and we must look forward to a further struggle before the final victory.

This explains the recent orders calling men ordinarily exempt to the colors. Russia already has a large reserve, but it is our intention that this reserve shall not diminish. It is fitting also that the foreign races in Russia, who ordinarily would not be obliged to serve, should be recruited, if not in the active army at least in work connected with the conduct of the war, for all elements in Russia will receive the benefits of victory."

BLOCK FRONT BURNS IN $1,000,000 BLAZE

Cupola on Warehouse in Amsterdam Avenue Falls on Fire Truck, Injuring 4.

MANY FORCED FROM HOMES

Fifteen Thousand Persons Look On in Rain as Harlem Landmark Is Destroyed.

More than $1,000,000 damage was caused by a fire last night which destroyed the building extending from 150th to 151st Street in Amsterdam Avenue. Fifteen thousand persons, many of them driven from apartment houses, stood for two hours in the rain watching the firemen battle against the flames which threatened to destroy their homes. At midnight the fire fighters said they had the flames under control and that the damage to the apartment houses which surrounded the burned building would be only that caused by smoke.

Shortly after midnight a heavy cupola on top of the building toppled over and crashed to the street. Under orders from Chief Kenlon three firemen were shifting the ladder of Truck 37 when the cupola fell toward them. Despite the shouts of their comrades they were caught in the debris. Lieutenant William Early of Truck 43 was struck on the head by the flag pole but saved his life by crawling away before the burning timbers buried him. William Donnelly of Truck 37 tripped over a hose and was caught by the debris. He was rushed to Washington Heights Hospital suffering from a broken leg and internal injuries. Chief Rankin, aid to Chief Kenlon, was also taken to the hospital suffering from lacerations and internal injuries. Chief Kenlon said he did not believe any firemen had been killed beneath the cupola.

The crowds had surged forward and women screamed as the ruins of the cupola toppled toward them. None of the spectators was injured, although burning timbers flew in every direction and the cupola crashed down into Amsterdam Avenue.

Searchlights of the fire department placed on adjacent buildings were of great aid in fighting the flames. Early this morning the crowds in the streets were constantly growing as the dense smoke spread for ten blocks in every direction, sending thousands or more from their homes.

Battalion Chief Joseph Patterson was also injured by debris from the falling cupola, the fingers of his right hand being crushed.

The first floor of the structure, a four-story brick building, was occupied by ten stores. The other three floors were occupied by the Uneeda Storage and Van Company. It was here the greatest damage occurred, for the officials of the company said that the furniture stored there was worth more than $700,000. The damage to the building itself was put at $300,000, exclusive of the loss in the stores on the ground floor.

Four firemen were injured in addition to those hit by the cupola. They were James McCarthy of Fire Patrol 5, Sergeant John Heithouse of Fire Patrol 5, John Hiller of Hook and Ladder Company 34, and H. Reville of Hook and Ladder Company 45. They were cut by flying glass and debris and were treated by Dr. Jacobs of Washington Heights Hospital.

Patrolman Lynch of the West 152d Street Station, who was standing at Amsterdam Avenue and 150th Street, discovered the fire and turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived the whole block was ablaze, and three other alarms were sent in.

Patrolmen rushed into the Elsinore, an apartment house at 504 West 151st Street, and with their night sticks rapped on the doors of the apartments, and ordered the residents out of the building. There were twenty-four families in the Elsinore. Similarly, the residents of a half-dozen apartments were hurried out of the smoke-filled buildings, and joined the crowds that pressed against the fire lines the police drew at 149th and 152d Streets. Deputy Police Commissioners Dunham and Lord arrived soon after the fire started and took charge of the difficult task of keeping the crowds back.

The firemen found it almost impossible to get into the building. The interior was all red and the staircase and furniture made a smoke that overcame the first half dozen firemen who started into it. The firemen were then worked in relays to prevent their being overcome. A fire tower was used and dozens of lines of hose were worked from the roofs of adjacent apartment houses.

Chief Kenlon estimated the crowds at 15,000 and said that more than 1,000 families had been driven from their homes.

The building was owned by D. Loth, who said it was about forty years old and had been originally used as a silk mill.

The first floor numbers of 1,820, 1,822, 1,824 and 1,828 Amsterdam Avenue were occupied by the storage company, of which Albert Hartod is President and Manager. He said the furniture stored there was easily worth $700,000, and that his company had very little insurance on it, but that most of the owners had insured it before placing it in storage. He added there were 750 van loads of furniture in the top three stories of the burned building.

Monoghan's shoe store occupied 1,832 Amsterdam Avenue; Fort Brothers' delicatessen occupied 1,834; the Hygrade Wine Company had a store at 1,836, and S. H. Ball's dry goods store was at 1,838. A wing of the building on 151st Street was to have been leased today to the Republican Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District for its headquarters. The building was a landmark in Harlem.

GINNELL, IRISH M. P., PUT OUT OF HOUSE

Stormy Nationalist Suspended from Parliament for Attack on Secretary Samuel.

LIGHT ON IRISH COMPACT

Asquith Publishes Agreement Regarding Plans for the Island's Government.

LONDON, July 27.—Laurence Ginnell, a stormy Nationalist, whose opposition to the Government has grown more aggressive since the Irish insurrection last Easter, and who, in questions to the Cabinet Ministers, makes the most serious charges against the Government, caused a short suspension of the sitting in the House of Commons today, owing to his refusal to withdraw when ordered to do so by the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Ginnell refused to budge when approached by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who was ordered to remove him, and not until the Sergeant had summoned assistance and his brother Nationalists had advised him to do so did Ginnell obey the command of the Speaker.

The Nationalist member had asked Herbert Samuel, Secretary for Home Affairs, whether the military authorities at the time of the insurrection at Dublin had the sanction of the Government for "bombarding the headquarters of the Cumannamban nurses, cutting the red crosses off their dresses and imprisoning them as criminals."

The Home Secretary categorically denied all the allegations, whereupon Mr. Ginnell said:

"Owing to the insolent reply of the Minister"— He got no further, as there were loud shouts of "Order!" He withdrew the word "insolent," but insisted upon repeating the question, whereupon the Speaker "named him to the House," and in accordance with practice Premier Asquith moved that Ginnell be suspended.

Mr. Ginnell alone voted against the motion.

In accordance with Premier Asquith's promise, an official paper giving the heads of the agreement arrived at recently between David Lloyd George and the Irish leaders in the Irish negotiations was issued tonight. It bears out the contention made in debate in the House of Commons by John Redmond with regard to the retention of the Irish members of the Imperial Parliament, insasmuch as one clause merely says that the "Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament shall remain unaltered, namely, 103," and says nothing concerning any subsequent reduction in the number.

With regard to the duration of the new bill, the official paper confirms Premier Asquith's statement of July 10, that if Parliament had not by twelve months after the war made a further permanent provision for the government of Ireland then the duration of the operation of the bill would be extended by an Order in Council for such time as might be necessary to make such provision.

The clause referring to the exclusion of the Ulster counties merely defines the excluded counties, but says nothing as to whether the exclusion is to be permanent. An interesting clause in the agreement not previously mentioned gives the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland power to summon conferences between members for constituencies in the excluded area and members for the rest of Ireland.

A petition is being largely signed in the House of Commons asking for a renewal of the negotiations for an Irish compromise on the lines suggested by John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson.

GREATEST MASSING OF GERMAN GUNS

Battle Front on the Somme Held by Powerful Array of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE SOMME, July 25, (via Berlin, July 26, to London, July 27.)—The French and British, giving themselves no rest, are continuing their efforts to widen the sack-like position north and south of the Somme wherein they are now pinned on three sides by German armies. Both German officers and men are confident of their ability to hold their own and are aided by the most powerful aggregation of artillery which Germany has as yet accumulated in any single battle theatre.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after the correspondent had left the battlefield, an artillery duel of violent proportions signalized the renewal of the struggle. From the intensity of the bombardment it was soon evident that the main effort of the Allies would again be made on the line from Pozières to Hardecourt—the sector which was the scene of such bitter fighting from July 20 to July 23. The bombardment continued with increasing intensity the whole afternoon. Toward evening an attack was made in strong force by a British division which was headed by picked troops and bomb throwers.

The attackers were able to establish a foothold in the German lines, but were later driven out by a German counterattack. The British also succeeded in entering temporarily the German trench system in the vicinity of Longueval and Guillemont, but here also were finally expelled.

General Foch supported his British colleague with a determined attack south of the Somme. On the bloodbrenched terrain between Estrées and Soyecort he gained a few hundred meters of front line trenches south of Estrées, but was unable to hold them.

BOSCA BRO—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Adv.

BLACKLIST NOTE GOES TO LONDON

Washington Sends Vigorous Protest to Britain in Defense of American Firms.

INSISTS ON MODIFICATION

United States Holds That Order Is a Violation of Moral and Legal Rights of Neutrals.

TEXT OF NOTE KEPT SECRET

Hints at Capital of Some Form of Retaliation if Diplomacy Should Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A diplomatic note containing representations in the nature of a protest against the application of the British trade blacklist to American firms was cabled from Washington to London last night. By mutual arrangement the text of the communication will be made public in Great Britain and the United States on Monday. The note was signed by Frank L. Polk Acting Secretary of State, and was addressed to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, with instructions to present it to the British Government.

In making known today that a note already had been sent to the British Government, the State Department declined to go into details as to the character of the representations, but it was learned that this Government wished the communication to be regarded as a protest. Acting Secretary Polk does not enter into a discussion of any of the cases of blacklisted firms, but devotes his presentation of the matter to an argument that Great Britain, in publishing the blacklist of American concerns, and in the understood manner in which the blacklist is to be applied, is violating moral rights that should be observed toward the United States and its nationals.

The note is said authoritatively to be positive in terms and to leave no doubt regarding this Government's attitude. It comprises about 1,000 words. It was understood that this Government's view that illegal restrictions are imposed by the blacklist order upon the freedom of American trade is set forth in vigorous terms. Some modification of the order, it is believed, is insisted upon. There have been indications that should diplomatic efforts fail to bring relief to affected American firms some form of retaliation would be considered by the United States.

The protest is founded on general principles and does not go into the legal aspects of the situation. The position of the State Department is that if the British application of the blacklist were followed to its logical conclusion American firms would be prohibited from doing business with neutral countries. Oral assurances have been given by the British Ambassador in Washington in behalf of his Government that the blacklist would not apply to dealings of blacklisted firms with neutral countries, and that Great Britain would permit the fulfillment of contracts between the American blacklisted firms and British concerns. In spite of this the State Department holds that the blacklist is an interference with the moral rights of American citizens to transact business, and protests accordingly.

The British Ambassador conferred with Mr. Polk today, and it is believed he received a full explanation of the basis of this Government's protest. Individual cases of blacklisted firms, it is expected, will be taken up in personal conversations here and at London. Business men have been appealing daily to the State Department since extension of the blacklist to American concerns was announced.

RESPITE FOR ONE FIRM.

British Suspend Blacklist on McNear of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The British Government has suspended its trading with the enemy act blacklist against the firm of G. W. McNear and the Petroleum Products Company of San Francisco, of which McNear is the head, so far as delivery of goods under pending contracts is concerned.

McNear said such assurances came from the British Embassy at Washington through the State Department and also from London, following his protest of the action of the British Government in placing the name of his firm on the blacklist. Contracts pending, he said, would occupy shipping facilities at his command for the remainder of the year.

LONDON, July 27.—Among the strongest protests against the British Government's blacklist of American firms is one just received from G. W. McNear, head of the Petroleum Products Company of San Francisco, who points out that his firm is now loading the steamships Cacique and Waimarino with valuable cargoes of petroleum products designed for Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. McNear declares in his statement that a large part of the contents of both ships already has been resold by the Australian and New Zealand merchants, and he intimates that if he is prohibited from delivering the cargoes a heavy compensation will be demanded.

AWAIT RESULT OF NOTE.

Blacklisted Firms Moving Cautiously with Regard to British Ban.

The Association to Resist British Domination of American Trade, of which Leopold Zimmermann is the President, and which includes in its membership various firms and individuals who have been placed on the British trade blacklist will take no further action in fighting the enforcement of the blacklist until after the President's protest is made public. It was also admitted that many of the firms which have been blacklisted have declined for one rea-

Continued on Page 2.

U-BOAT CHIEF SORRY HE HAD TO BURN SHIP

Commander Said: "I Am Sick of Whole Business"—Other Sailing Craft Sunk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—The South Shields Gazette says that the Captain and twelve men of the crew of the Norwegian bark Kentegern, bound for Hartlepool with lumber, were landed at Shields this morning, the vessel having been fired by a German submarine after the ship's papers had been examined on the submarine.

The German commander remarked: "Well, I suppose I must do it. I am very sorry, it is my duty. I am tired and sick of the whole business."

The vessel was then saturated with paraffine and fired.

LONDON, July 27.—German submarines have started a relentless war against timber-laden vessels in the North Sea. Four ships, all Norwegian, were reported to have been sunk today. They were the Bams, Siebrid, Juno, and Kentegern.

Twenty-eight members of the crews of the three ships first named were landed at Rotterdam today by a fishing smack, says a dispatch to Lloyd's shipping agency.

REVEALS CONQUEROR OF LIEUT. IMMELMANN

British Airman Who Brought Down German Flyer Gets Distinguished Service Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Lieutenant G. R. McCubbin of the Royal Flying Corps, who vanquished Lieutenant Immelmann, the German airman, has received the distinguished service order.

This is the first announcement of the name of the vanquisher of Immelmann, who had been credited with bringing down fifteen enemy aeroplanes. First Lieutenant Immelmann was born at Dresden, in 1890. For his aviation exploits he had received the highest military decoration, L'Ordre pour le Mérite. On the evening of June 21 he was fighting two aeroplanes at the same time, according to German witnesses, one of which he brought down. The successful officer of the other has now been made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

WAR VIRTUALLY WON, SAYS SIR E. MORRIS

Premier of Newfoundland Found Germans Ready to Admit Defeat of Kaiser's Plans.

PARIS, July 27.—Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, in an interview today with a representative of the Havas News Agency, declared that the Germans were beginning to realize that the war was practically finished. Premier Morris has just returned from the section of the Somme front where the Newfoundland detachment is stationed. Before leaving for the front he was asked by President Poincaré and Premier Briand to express to his countrymen in the trenches France's admiration and appreciation of their splendid services. In his interview he said:

"The war is virtually finished and the Germans are beginning to realize it. The battle of Verdun, the greatest battle in history, is a victory for France. It is the finest of all her glorious exploits and gives a new impulse to the whole nation.

"German prisoners with whom I talked, officers wearing the Iron Cross, told me that the Emperor and his staff seem to fear that Germany has lost the game. The collapse of Germany is only a question of time. When that day arrives we must see that the victory won by our arms is not lost by diplomatic negotiations."

CZAR'S ARMY MARCHED 100 MILES IN WEEK

Defeat of Turkey's Best Troops at Erzingan Held to Have Broken Her Defense.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—Russian troops covered a hundred miles within a week in their advance on Erzingan. The capture of that city means the virtual completion of the Russian occupation of Turkish Armenia and gives Russia the benefit of the extremely fertile valley, and opens an easy means of communication through Trebizond for the western and southern Caucasian armies.

It is estimated that the Turks had between twenty-five and thirty divisions between the Black Sea and Mush—approximately 350,000 men. Three months ago the Turks undertook a comprehensive campaign, intended to recapture Erzerum, and incidentally to draw troops from the Russian European theatre. General Yudenichi, the Russian commander in the Caucasus, succeeded, however, in holding the Turks in the Erzerum district while delivering an effective blow at them in the Mush district. In order to counter this flanking from the south and a similar effort from the north the Russians were obliged temporarily to abandon Mamakhatun, fifty miles west of Erzerum. The Russians now have captured Trebizond, Baiburt, and Gumushkhaneh, and reoccupied Mamakhatun.

The Galician advance of the Russians has caused the Germans to withdraw troops from the Balkans, and Turks were sent there to replace them. The Russians, quick to see the advantage thus afforded, started a vigorous offensive toward Erzingan. Only a rear guard battle preceded the capture of the town, the Turkish main forces having been beaten and forced to retreat toward Sivas.

Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Bourse Gazette, in an article on the victory of the Russians at Erzingan, says:

"This defeat of the best troops of the Ottoman Empire has quite broken the Turkish defense. No further serious offensive can be expected, since only parts of divisions from the Constantinople, Thracean, and Egyptian armies can be spared to patch up these broken units."

The War Office bulletin issued tonight says:

We continue our pursuit of the retreating Turks.

At Sapker, twenty kilometers north of Erzingan, we took 5,000 hand grenades, 1,000 shells, and 600 caisgons of cartridges. At Hastahan we captured a hospital of 800 beds. At Erzingan we captured a depot of rifles, revolvers, bayonets, and artillery munitions, together with 1,000 pounds of petrol and benzine. The town of Erzingan was not damaged.

DELVILLE WOOD WON BY BRITISH IN FIERCE FIRING

Greatest Shell Concentration Yet Seen—Three a Minute to a Yard.

100 GERMANS SURVIVORS

Found, Nearly All Wounded, but Alive, After the Terrible Bombardment.

MORE OF LONGUEVAL TAKEN

French in Champagne Eject Germans from Trenches Taken in Assault Over 1,200 Meters.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, July 27, (via London, Friday, July 28.)—The British went after Delville Wood again today and took it.

The Germans had been quiet because the British made no infantry attack, but all the while the machine guns had been rattling and the artillery had kept up a thunderous drum-beat in what before this offensive would have been referred to as a violent artillery duel. So commonplace has the continual bombardment become that one officer, whose post of duty is with the transport just out of the range of the shells, complains that he is awakened when there is a lull at night.

This morning the British put on Delville Wood the heaviest concentration of shell fire in a given area ever directed against field fortifications. Even the gunners were amazed when they computed its volume per minutes. In preparing the way for the infantry, counting the front a thousand yards, there must have been three shells a minute falling on every yard.

The purpose was to leave nothing standing—nothing living. Not a single German sniper in a tree, not a single German machine gun but was to be put out of business by the tornado of blasts. Delville Wood has left Trones Wood with a tame reputation. The infantry of both sides there have no dugouts. Their only protection is shallow trenches, such as are dug in open field operations.

A shell which tears a hole among the roots of a tree, killing a man, makes some protection for his neighbor. Snipers and machine guns watch for any head that shows itself. Patrols which go out in the night engage in hand-to-hand encounters. The flash of a bursting shell may reveal one patrol to another and give it the advantage.

The British had nearly all the Delville Wood after the advance of July 14, but the Germans got an enfilade machine gun and shell fire on them and took possession of the middle of the wood and of the British dead, who had fought to the last man. But the British kept the southern end of the wood and the adjoining village of Longueval against repeated attacks, raking the Germans with machine guns and shell fire.

When the infantry advanced this morning they did not expect to recover all the wood, but before the charge had finished they had taken all except about an acre of the northern end.

Fighting of Greatest Ferocity.

The troope engaged around Longueval and Delville Wood, where the fighting exceeds in ferocity for the possession of the valuable ground anything yet seen in the offensive, have been both hardened regulars and new army battalions. The new army men, fresh from the English drill grounds, have shown the same racial stubbornness as the regulars.

"No shell fire could be worse than the way the teachers had pictured it to us," said one of the new army men. "We were expecting it all—machine gun, bombs, snipers, big shells, and little shells—and so we were not surprised."

The commander of one famous division told the men if they were good boys and fought well when they attacked July 14 they would not be put permanently on the reserve, but would have another chance in the offensive. They had a week of this uninterrupted orgy, and when they came out to rest their commander informed them they had made good and could go back. The dust-caked veterans cheered this announcement.

"How anybody comes out of Delville Wood alive is a miracle," said an officer who had been in the thick of the struggle. "But I know men who were bowled over five times by shells, knocked down by branches of falling trees, whose scalps were cut with machine gun bullets and yet came out."

This morning the British found there a hundred Germans, mostly with some kind of wound, who had survived the fearful bombardment, which had left them stunned and hugging the bottom of shell holes or the remains of their trenches.

British Improve Their Positions.

LONDON, July 27.—Since the completion of the capture of Pozières, the news from the British front in France is mainly of artillery actions and testing encounters at various points on the German line. The comparative lull and hot, hazy weather, it is assumed, has given the Germans an opportunity to bring up further troops and guns with a view to renewed attempts to recapture Pozières, where, however, according to unofficial reports, the British troops have further consolidated their positions.

Tonight's official report says that

there has been hard fighting all day, with some fluctuations of fortune, but that, in the end, the British improved their positions northeast of Pozières and in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood. The Germans were driven from the east and northeast of Delville Wood.

The French War Office reports a strong German attack on the Champagne front over a distance of 1,200 meters. French first line trenches were entered at places, but all the Germans were immediately driven out by a counterattack.

Watching Russian Developments.

There is much comment in the European capitals on the effect the loss of the last great Turkish fortress in Armenia, from which province the Turks are said to be fleeing owing to exhaustion of their ammunition supplies, is likely to have in Constantinople, and also as to the influence this defeat, conjoined with success of the Russians toward Brody in opening the road to Lemberg, will have in Greece and Rumania.

General Sakharoff's forces are fighting for the crossings of the two rivers covering Brody, and Vienna admits that the Austrian troops north of the Galician border town have fallen back.

In this region the Russians, between July 16 and 25, captured 34,000 Germans and Austrians, 45 cannon, and 71 machine guns, according to the Petrograd official bulletin issued today.

Day of Hard Infantry Fighting.

The official statement issued by the British War Office tonight reads:

Today there has been hard infantry fighting to the northeast of Pozières and in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood.

North of the line of Pozières-Bazentin-le-Petit we succeeded last night in capturing about 200 yards of an important enemy trench which hitherto had successfully resisted all our attacks.

This morning, after an intense infilade of artillery fire, the enemy succeeded in regaining possession of the whole trench, but our troops immediately reattacked and have regained a footing in the southern end.

On our right flank, after hard fighting, we have driven the enemy from the east and northeast of Delville Wood. Heavy fighting still continues in this vicinity, including Longueval, where we regained a portion of the northern part of the village.

About 1 o'clock Wednesday morning a small enemy party entered our trenches immediately west of the Ypres-Pilken road, but were immediately driven out.

Further south, after artillery preparation, a party of British troops raided the enemy's lines. The Germans were encountered in front of their own wire and sustained a loss of some thirty killed. The British infantry then fought their way into the trenches, in which we found many Germans killed by our bombardment.

Some good work was accomplished by the Royal Flying Corps Wednesday in locating enemy batteries and newly constructed defenses. Owing to the clouds and mists our machines had to fly very low. Two of them are missing.

The British official statement given out this afternoon says:

Throughout the night our artillery had been active, and we continued to press the enemy with hand-to-hand encounters at various points.

The enemy is using large numbers of gas and tear shells in the battle area.

Elsewhere on the British front there was no incident of importance in the last forty-eight hours.

Strong German Assault.

The official communication issued today by the French War Office says:

South of the Somme the French made progress east of Estrées. There was a lively fusillade on the outskirts of Soyecourt.

North of the Aisne a German attack on the salient northwest of the Butte wood near Ville-au-Bois was stopped by our machine gun fire.

In Champagne about 10 P. M., (Wednesday,) the Germans made a strong attack on a front of 1,200 meters west of Prosnes and got into a few of our front trenches. They were immediately expelled by a counterattack, however.

The artillery combat was renewed during the night on the Verdun front at Hill 304 and on the Fleury sector. The French made progress by grenade fighting west of the Thiaumont work.

This communication was issued by the French War Office this evening:

There was the usual bombardment on the greater part of the front. There was a violent cannonade on the right bank of the Meuse, especially on the sectors of Fleury, the Bois Fumin, and Chenois.

At 10:45 o'clock this morning three enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Crepy-en-Valois. Three women were wounded and one girl was killed.

Berlin Reports Many Attacks.

The text of today's German official statement follows:

Between the Ancre and the Somme intense artillery activity on both sides lasted into the night. Enemy hand grenade attacks were repulsed west of Pozières.

South of the Somme a French attack carried out northeast of Barleux failed.

During the night several strong French attacks made in the region of Froide Terre and Fleury were repulsed. Fighting continues at some points.

Strong reconnoitring detachments attacking on the front southwest of Warneton and patrols near Richebourg were repulsed.

A French coup de main north of Vienne-le-Chateau failed. Near Ville-au-Bois and northwest of Prunay our patrols made about 50 prisoners in the French position.

A French biplane was shot down in an aerial fight near Beine, east of Rheims.

4,433 British Officers Lost.

The severity of the fighting since the beginning of the present offensive on the western front is indicated by the list of casualties among officers issued by the War Office, showing for the first three weeks of July 1,108 killed, 2,834 wounded, and 491 missing, a total of 4,433.

This makes the aggregate loss since the beginning of the war 33,857, of which 10,105 were killed, 21,290 wounded, and 2,462 missing.

The proportion of killed to wounded is still about 2 to 1, although it was rather less than this during the first fortnight of July.

Hold All German Second Line.

PARIS, July 27.—The capture of the village of Pozières from the Germans, military officers say, means that the British are in complete possession of the German second line in the Somme region.

The fight for Pozières lasted eleven days—from July 14 to July 25. The place was defended by 200 machine guns, of which all but thirty were destroyed or put out of action by the British artillery.

A species of fort in the centre of the village was defended by a company of Bavarian infantry. These troops resisted for twelve hours, and at the end of that time only four men were found alive. In a dugout close by a heap of sixty bodies remained unburied.

The last defenders of the village were the men of a Bavarian battalion, who were decimated as they crossed the 300 yards between the village and a cemetery, where they made their last but unsuccessful stand.

OFFICER'S DIARY TELLS OF BIG GERMAN LOSS

Bavarian Commander Says Men Were Killed After Signaling Their Surrender.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 28.—Extracts from the diary of Lieut. Colonel Bedall, commanding the Sixteenth Bavarian Regiment of the Tenth Bavarian Division, who was taken prisoner by the British on the 13th inst. during the operations on the Somme, are issued by Reuter's Agency. The diary forms a complete account of the doings of his own regiment and deals fully with the experiences of his troops during the first twelve days of the great "push." Colonel Bedall assembled the battalion commanders and explained the situation in the following terms:

"With overwhelming superiority of artillery, the English have maintained for eight days an infernally violent bombardment, and this, in part, with guns of heaviest calibre, 28cm., and with naval guns. It has set fire to and blasted into ruins almost all the hamlets behind our first line as far back as 15 to 20 kilometers. Those who had so far held the lines south of Mametz and south of Montauban sustained severe losses from the intense enemy bombardment, which has been maintained for many days without a pause, and for the most part were already shot to pieces.

"While on the German side the first line on such part of the second army front as was subjected to attack was held by only five divisions, with two or three divisions in reserve, according to accounts received on the front of Monchy-Roye, twenty-two to twenty-five divisions have been concentrated for an attack on a narrow front echeloned in considerable depth. The necessary artillery and infantry reinforcements were to some extent concentrated toward the end of June.

"Under these circumstances there was a very heavy task awaiting us. The position became even more critical because it afterward came out that the Sixth Bavarian Reserve Regiment, which, on the morning of July 1, was thrown into Montauban, had been completely destroyed. Of 3,500 men only 500 survivors remained, and these are for the most part men who had not taken part in the battle, plus two regimental officers and a few stragglers who turned up on the following day. All the rest are dead, wounded, or missing. Only a small fraction fell into the enemy's hands as prisoners. The regimental staff and battalion staffs have all been captured in their dugouts.

"The Sixth Bavarian Reserve Regiment is said to have surrendered owing to the complete shortage of ammunition which had all been expended, but maintained a heroic resistance until the last moment. These dirty English are said to have slain these brave people without mercy, although lack of ammunition rendered them all but defenseless and although by signals they showed their readiness to surrender."

SAYS FOOD PROBLEM IS ACUTE IN VIENNA

Visitor Found it Impossible to Buy Supplies—Little Interest in War Operations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 28.—The Morning Post prints the following dispatch dated Budapest, July 17:

"I spent last Sunday in Vienna, and since I saw the gay capital of Austria last December it has undergone a marked change. Owing to food troubles Vienna has assumed the appearance of an agricultural town. Ladies do not wear the usual white Summer dresses, but clothing such as peasant women wear, including the apron and broad straw hat. One can see them swarming the suburbs, where every lady of any position at all has her own vegetable plot. They take their servant girls with them, the maid carrying the gardening tools and the lady the basket, and they are engaged all morning attending to growing vegetables.

"The editor of one of the great Viennese papers told me that when he saw Count Tisza about a week ago on his arrival in Vienna he was carrying a small bag full of rice, which he gave to the Secretary of the Foreign Minister, who was awaiting him at the station, no doubt, for the use of Baroness Burian.

"When one reflects upon this incident it seems curious that the Premier should think it worth while to bring a bag of rice to the wife of a foreign minister from abroad. This editor also told me it had been decided to adopt in Vienna a system of movable kitchens from which to sell food to the poor, but that when the first kitchen appeared the people, in a hurry to get soup with meat in it, rushed and upset the kitchen and the authorities therefore had to abandon the idea.

"In Vienna money will hardly purchase anything, for there is no fat, no butter, no potatoes, no vegetables, very little meat, and no sugar, unless one has great influence.

"The milk problem is even worst than in Budapest, for there one can procure a certain amount of milk by producing a medical certificate or a ticket issued under the authority of the medical certificate, but in Vienna there is not even as much as the hospitals need, not enough for one-tenth of the population.

"The people are very dissatisfied and even desperate.

"The Viennese people are not nearly so much concerned by the proceedings at the battle fronts as the people of Budapest. In fact, the war does not seem to interest the Austrians at all. I saw fifty Japanese prisoners, including some officers who were dressed in the uniform of the Third Russian Imperial Artillery Regiment and who had been captured on the Russian front, escorted from the station at which I arrived to the southern station, but they attracted no attention at all, although the spectacle of the little men in well-known Russian uniforms was notable."

DENIES TURKISH REPORT.

No Cavalry in Egypt Routed, Commander in Chief There Says.

LONDON, July 27.—A British official statement was issued today denying the Turkish official report of July 26 that British cavalry forces in the vicinity of the Suez Canal had been dispersed. The statement says:

The commander in chief in Egypt reports:

"It is stated by the German wireless that our cavalry has been driven back at Romani and Katia. Our cavalry is in occupation of Katia and nowhere has been driven back. Complete superiority over the enemy has been established by it both in pushing in reconnoissances and driving in his covering parties at will.

"The enemy has not even ventured to press any reconnoissance in our direction. The Turkish force at Oghratina dare not advance from that place and no Turk has been near Romani."

The Turkish official statement referred to said: "West and Southwest of Katia our troops advancing toward the Canal dispersed cavalry forces, inflicting losses upon them. From their headgear it was ascertained that they were Australians."

A 'QUIET NIGHT' ON BRITISH FRONT

Tremendous Activity When the War Office Reports "No Important Event."

THE ROAR NEVER CEASES

And the Blackness of Night Is Turned to Gray Fog by Endless Illuminating Shells.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 26.—Along the front of our attack from Pozières eastward to the north of Bazentin-le-Grand and Foureaux Wood and swinging south to Delville Wood and Guillemont the battle goes on by night as well as by day, and the fire of guns never ceases. German "crumps" are crashing over the trenches by Bazentin and smashing the trees in the lower end of Delville Wood. The steady rush of our shells overhead suddenly becomes a pandemonium of artillery. Some signal has gone up and all our batteries are answering the call. The red flames of the trench mortars are leaping all along the line. Hell has broken out once more and there is no rest except for those who will die before dawn.

So it was last night again. There were no lights on our cars. The sentry had all the light as he swung his lantern, and it gleamed on the bayonets of the men standing close to him in the doorway of the barn. It was all pitch blackness except for the red eyes glowing down the dark tunnels where the lorries with dim tail lights crawled forward through the French villages with breakfast for the men and guns. There was no moon, but the sky was faintly pale, and our driver groped forward very slowly, telling his way by the shapes of things and by their degrees of blackness.

The roads of war at night are full of moving shadows. Supply columns creep along; dispatch riders without any kind of lamps swoop down the black roads at an increasing pace, seeing like bats. Last night there were horsemen on the roads. Groups of four rode at fifty paces apart. By the shape of their headdress I could see they were Indians. Guns went by with lanterns here and there gleaming—French, by the shape of helmets on the heads of men who drooped forward a little over their horses' necks. There were no soldiers marching, but everywhere behind the lines there were soldiers sleeping. Through the open doors of barns dimly lighted by lanterns I saw their bodies and I heard the sound of their snores.

We left our car alongside the road, climbed a deep bank and went toward the battle of the night. On the way we passed through small encampments of soldiers, most of them in darkness. Only very dimly could one see the shapes of the tents. Some of the men were sleeping separately curled up in the depths of shell holes as I have seen dead men, but very comfortable and sheltered from the light breeze. The black outlines of the cookers and transport wagons framed each small camp.

The Camps at Night.

But further on there was another camp where some troops had just arrived and were settling down after their long march. They had fires burning which threw a ruddy glare upon their bodies as they moved about dumping their stores. The cookers were smoking and there was a smell of good soup in the air.

"What's your regiment?" asked one of the officers with me, and the man told us in broad Scotch speech. He did not seem to see three strangers in the camp at this hour of the night. A sentry stood in front of one of the fires, a sturdy Scottish figure with the red light flung upon him. He turned his head as we passed, but did not call out a challenge as, perhaps, he ought to have done, taking us for granted as he and his men did not bother their heads about other things passing in the night—great shells traveling overhead like rushing trains to reach the journey's end yonder above Bazentin-le-Grand and Delville Wood, where many shells were bursting.

So we went on falling into invisible trenches and crawling out of shell holes. Such a journey teaches one the difficulties of no man's land and the reason why patrols lose their sense of direction sometimes and try to get home by way of the German lines. Telephone wires coiled themselves about our feet, bits of old barbed wire entanglements suddenly pricked us as we went groping forward, the shout of "Look out!" came too late to stop the sudden plunge into the old communication trench no longer used now that the war is in the open again—for the time at least.

The battle was going on as it has never ceased going on since July 1. There was never a moment of all nights when the guns were quiet, nor a second when the great tumult of artillery did more than slacken a little into the quietude that is only comparative between a greater and lesser noise. Yet this is nothing like the two bombardments of July 1 and 14. It was what would be called officially "no great activity," and just the ordinary night of battle where there was no attack or counterattack.

Both sides were sending up white flares by which they could see any hostile movements. It was as though groups of jugglers were there in the darkness throwing up white balls of fire, trying to keep as many as possible in the air at the same time. They gave a slow-burning and lurid white light which made the darkness seem like the gray fog in London, and ran across the fields like phosphorescent water, giving a sharp blackness to the broken tree stumps and ruins. All through the night they were there. I counted only three times when for a second or two there were no lights up, and when for just that time our eyes were bathed and refreshed in the brief darkness. I will not describe the night bombardment in detail, as I have already given pictures of its effect in other dispatches. The same sounds were here again, and the same sights—the thunderstrokes of our great guns away behind me shaking the earth and sending forth bolts which tore with a rush of air, the sharp rat-a-tat-tat of the field batteries close to where I lay, the awful "crumps" of the German shells bursting over our position, the little red flames followed by the running pools of light as our big guns fired, the high, uncanny whistlings of those nightbirds of death in flight from the enemy's side, and the sudden "zeap" of a piece of shell falling close. Those things are always the same in a night bombardment.

A Rise in the Struggle.

But last night there were certain details of difference. It was about 3 o'clock when I was tempted to wake up the two officers who lay by my side, sleeping like babes. A pandemonium of fire had broken out between Longueval and Bazentin, and the signals were rocketing up with red and white lights as though the men were in a great state of excitement. Then our trench mortars got to work, and for half an hour this light artillery flung out explosives which burst up and down the enemy's line, with a continual burst of machine gun fire sweeping to and fro, and then suddenly there was a rapid volley of rifle fire. In a minute or two our gunners answered the signal lights, and from the batteries shells came rushing in the direction of the enemy's position north of Longueval. Whatever was happening, there was the devil to pay, and many men were being killed there unless the German soldiers have dug deeply underground since we broke their second line, which is doubtful.

The affair was just an episode of the night in one part of the line, not important, evidently, for in the morning bulletin which refers to Pozières I see that elsewhere "no incident of importance has taken place." I was elsewhere, and it seemed to me at the time highly important, and that is why I described this scene. It is not extraordinary, but ordinary, and our men in the fighting line spend such nights under shells from one week to another, and have no rest while they are there. In the morning when the light came, giving a wan, bedraggled look to the fields, I went back again to the camps. As soon as the first aeroplane came skimming toward the German lines the guns began to get busy for the day. The night's work had been done, and the job was starting all over again.

RECALLS CAVELL CASE.

Germans Say French Have Condemned Woman to Death.

BERLIN, July 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"A French military court at Marseilles on May 18," says the Overseas News Agency, "sentenced a woman named Pfadt to death for treason and espionage. The Supreme Court having rejected the appeal, the sentence of death against the woman has become valid."

At the beginning of the war returned travelers from France told of the alleged arrest, secret trial, and military execution of women spies. But there has been no official confirmation of these cases, and the presumption has been that if the stories were true they referred to professional spies, who had been caught red-handed, and punished after a formal trial.

So far as is officially known, the only woman in this war punished by death through a military court was the English nurse, Edith Cavell, and the charge against her was neither espionage nor treason, but aiding British subjects and Belgians to leave Belgium. She was shot on Oct. 11, 1915, at Brussels after the American and Spanish Ministers had vainly tried to intercede in her behalf with the German authorities.

Later in the month three women were sentenced in Belgium to penal servitude by the German authorities for espionage, and on the 27th another, Anna Benazet, was condemned to death by a German court-martial at Liége, but there has been no report of the carrying out of this sentence.

The Overseas News Agency reported in November, 1915, that documents found at Antwerp, when the Germans took possession, showed that a Brussels woman had been executed for espionage on Aug. 18, 1914, after a trial by a Belgian court-martial.

MOVE TO SETTLE FRYE CASE.

Negotiations for Indemnity Probably Will Be Left to Gerard.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—As a result of a conference today between Acting Secretary Polk and Prince von Hatzfeldt, Counselor of the German Embassy, negotiations to adjust the indemnity for the sinking of the American Ship William P. Frye probably will be conducted by Ambassador Gerard with the German Foreign Office.

Prince Hatzfeldt suggested that time could be saved by having the discussions carried on in Berlin and Mr. Polk indicated his assent to the plan.

Germany, in the correspondence over the sinking of the ship, promised to pay damages, the amount to be fixed by agreement between the two Governments. Questions of violations of international law and treaty rights involved in the case are to be settled by a commission, the formation of which has not been taken up.

GERMANS CAPTURE 2 SHIPS.

Norwegians Assert One Was Taken in Territorial Waters.

LONDON, July 27.—The Wilson Line steamer Eskimo has been captured by a German auxiliary cruiser, according to Reuter's Christiansand correspondent.

"The seizure," says the correspondent, "occurred in Norwegian territorial waters, according to the crew of a Norwegian guardship, while the Germans claim that the vessel was five miles from land."

The Danish steamer Normandiet has been seized by a German torpedo boat, says a Copenhagen dispatch to Lloyds. The vessel was bound from Skelleftea, Sweden, for La Pallice, France, with a cargo of wood pulp.

The Eskimo is a vessel of 3,326 tons and was last reported as having arrived at Hull on June 26 on a voyage from Christiania.

The Normandiet, a vessel of 1,193 gross tons, was built in Hartlepool in 1877. She is owned in Copenhagen.

Steamship Service to Belgrade.

BERLIN, July 27—(Via Wireless to Sayville).—A daily direct steamship service has been established between Passau, Bavaria and Belgrade, Serbia, by the Danube Steam Navigation Company, according to the Overseas News Agency.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Russian report of Wednesday mentioning fighting north, west, and southwest of Baranovitchi was, as has been shown by the German report of yesterday, an error. The Russians have not yet reached anywhere south of Dvinsk, the meridian of Baranovitchi. All the fighting that has occurred has been to the east of that village. As near as can be figured out from such data as are available, the Russian line in this vicinity runs from Zurin to Kraschin, curving westward toward Gorodisch in between these two points, then, curving eastward, continues south to Liachovichy, whence it runs, as far as the swamps permit, generally west of and parallel to the railroad from Baranovitchi to Luniniec, whence it breaks off and follows the line of the Stokhod River.

Along this line, particularly that part of it in the Baranovitchi sector, some of the hardest fighting of the war is taking place. The Russians, first of all, are after Baranovitchi itself. This town is the most important place in the entire neighborhood. From it railroads radiate in all directions. One runs almost due south to Luniniec, as has been quoted, and it is this roads which constitutes the main Russian supply line. It is peculiarly valuable in that it is for a great distance parallel to the Russian front, and also because from it many feeders break off and run up to the Russian lines. It was along two such feeders that the Russian advance against Kovel was directed, one of these leaving at Sarny and the other at Rovno. Other roads from Baranovitchi run to Slonim and Bielastock, to Grodno and to Vilna.

No other point in this sector has anything like the significance that these roads give this obscure little town. The Russian object, however, is more pretentious than the capture of this one railroad centre. The German line in this section north of Pinsk to Riga, is peculiarly shaped. From Riga it runs almost east and west, following generally the Dvina River. At Dvinsk it turns to the south, running through the lake district and thence into the Baranovitchi sector. In order to see just what the Russians are after, let us suppose that Russia is victorious to the extent of forcing the German lines in front of Baranovitchi, and that these lines then take a position along the Schara River. I mention this river because in the front of the present Russian attack this country is excellent for military operations. It is open, somewhat hilly, with occasional patches of woods, and with the exception of a small belt of about a square mile in area, free from the marshes with which most of the country further south is infested. Swamps are not encountered until the line of the Schara is reached. This river then is the defensive line which the Germans would naturally choose if they were forced to vacate their present line as a result of the Russian pressure.

Once the Line of the Schara is reached the general configuration of the German lines will not be unlike that of the Austrian lines from the Lutsk salient to the Carpathian ridges. In other words, it will be like two huge horns connected at their base with a generally straight line in between, the horns being advanced well beyond their base. One of these horns will be the line along the Dvina, which threatens Riga, and the other the curve formed as a result of the retirement just described. As in the case of the Austrian line referred to, a break in either horn must then result in a general retirement of the line connecting the base and will at once affect a considerable portion of the line holding the other horn. Thus the threat against the Riga position would be removed.

The German lines along the Dvina are also peculiar, due entirely to the great Tirul Marsh and the other large similar areas in that region. No offensive of the Russians on the Riga front would for this reason have a very great effect. In the flush of victory some months ago the Germans did enter these marshes and tried to reach Riga from across them. They were caught there, however, and have never been able to move forward to any extent. A Russian offensive might drive these forces back to solid land, might even make their retirement impossible, but the effect would be too local in character to have any great significance.

In spite, therefore, of the unofficial reports that have reached us as to the great battle that was fought there a short time ago it is doubtful if it had any serious import. It is almost certain that if the Germans are forced to evacuate the Riga position, it will be because of Russian pressure at some point south of Dvinsk. Of such points Baranovitchi is, as has been seen, the most likely.

The Russian success against the Austrians along the Slonevka line seems, in view of the Austrian report of yesterday, more important than was indicated by the Russian reports. The Russians mentioned the fighting only along the Slonevka. The Austrian report of yesterday mentions also serious engagements along the Boldurodka, a branch of the Styr running through Brody. This means that the Russians are not only not more than twelve miles from Brody but are directly in the rear of it. Brody is fast being drawn into a pocket. The Russians are getting well to the rear of it and are aiming directly at the railroad from Brody to Lemberg. In addition they are now trying to force the situation from the front.

It is evidently the Russian plan to pin the Austrian force which is defending this border town between the Russian force which is at Radsiviloff and the force which is coming down from the north striking at the Lemberg road. It is another notable example of one of those minor envelopment moves which have been so successful in the Russian offensive and have resulted in the capture of so many thousands of prisoners while relatively only a small section of territory has been reoccupied.

On the western front the French are pretty generally quiet, but the British are still in action. The British infantry seems to be having a brief rest, but the artillery is pounding the way for another advance. Hill No. 180 still seems to be held by the Germans, and until this position is taken the British occupation of Pozieres will not be fruitful of any large results. The way, however, is being blazed, and one more thrust may see them in secure possession.

The first step, however, will probably be the defeat of the German counterthrust which is almost sure to come. The Germans have lost an important point, one which they admit having even drawn troops from the Verdun front to defend. That they will suffer this loss and not make a determined effort to regain it is not to be expected.

ITALIAN LINES SHELLED.

Austrians Also Attempt to Get Back Lost Positions, but Fail.

ROME, July 27.—The official statement given out by the War Office today reads:

Yesterday on several sections of the front the enemy's artillery was particularly active against towns and villages in the Asiago basin, the Upper Boite and Degano valleys. Some places on the Lower Isonzo also were bombarded. The damage was slight and only a few victims are reported.

In the Val Arsa and at the head of the Posina Valley on the night of the 25th the enemy attempted an attack on our position on the right bank of the Leno torrent and on the slopes of Corno del Coston.

On the Tonezza Plateau the enemy is stubbornly resisting our advance in strongly intrenched positions in the woods north of Monte Cimone. Yesterday, however, we succeeded in making some progress.

In the Trivignolo Valley enemy artillery is active against our new positions.

The remainder of the front is unchanged.

BERLIN, July 27, (via Sayville.)—The Austrian report of July 26, received here today, makes this following reference to the operations on the Italian front:

In the Sugana Valley Italian attacks have ceased. Artillery duels are still in progress. On July 24 the enemy's losses before one sector of this front were from 1,200 to 1,300 dead and wounded. The enemy is occupied with the rescue of his dead and wounded.

LONDON, July 27.—An Austrian official communication received by Reuter's Telegram Company contains the following:

Strong Italian attacks, first with artillery and then with infantry, made from 7 o'clock yesterday morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, southwest of Paneveggio were all repulsed. The Italians with fresh forces then renewed their heavy attacks until 11 o'clock at night, but our brave troops maintained all their positions.

ROUTS GERMANS IN AFRICA.

Gen. Northey Reports New British Successes to London.

LONDON, July 27.—The following official statement on the progress of the British campaign in German East Africa was given out tonight:

"Brig. Gen. Northey reports that on July 24 he drove the main German southern detachment of the enemy from strongly organized positions astride the Neu Langenburg-Irangi road at Malangali. After counterattacks the enemy retired hurriedly in the direction of Irangi, abandoning a 4.1-inch howitzer and two machine guns.

"Among a number of German Europeans captured previously was Dr. Stir, late Governor of the Neu Langenburg district. Dr. Stir has since died of wounds. A majority of the surviving members of the crew of the German cruiser Königsberg form a part of the German forces in this area."

CANNOT ATTACK SALONIKI.

Teutons and Bulgars Said to be In Small Force on Border.

ATHENS, July 26, (via London, July 27.)—Following lengthy conferences between General Moschopoulos, commander of the Greek forces at Saloniki, and King Constantine and the Greek General Staff, the impression is general in military circles at Athens today that a resumption of hostilities in Macedonia between the Entente and the Central Powers is not imminent.

There are no indications that Saloniki will be attacked. The Austro-Germans have less than a brigade of troops, and the Bulgars have only ten divisions on the Saloniki front, and consequently, military observers point out, they are not in a position to undertake an assault on the formidable Macedonian stronghold.

NO REPORT OF BALTIC FIGHT.

British Admiralty Answers Rumor Printed in Stockholm.

LONDON, July 27.—Officials of the British Admiralty informed The Associated Press today that they had no report of a new naval action in Scandinavian waters, and had received nothing in any way confirming unofficial reports of naval activity in that region.

A report published in a Stockholm newspaper on Wednesday said that prolonged firing had been heard coming from the Gulf of Bothnia, which forms the northern arm of the Baltic Sea. The newspaper report referred to dense

RUSSIANS BATTLE HARD FOR BRODY

Vienna Admits Retirement Under Pressure North of Galician Border Fortress.

FIGHT FOR RIVER CROSSINGS

Austrians in Tuesday's Defeat Lost 6,378 Prisoners—Germans North Repel Attacks.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—In the battle on Tuesday on the River Slonevka, in the Brody region, 6,378 Teutons were taken prisoner, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. The text of the statement follows:

During the night of Wednesday nearly a company of the enemy launched an attack on our position south of Lake Voltchino, to the north of Lake Miadziol. The attackers were driven back to their trenches.

In the district of Lobuzy, southeast of Baranovitchi, there were artillery duels and engagements with our front-line detachments.

An attack by an enemy detachment of about fifty or sixty men launched Wednesday in the region of Urochistch-Bereznoie, about twelve versts (seven miles) northeast of Lake Vygona, was repulsed by our fire.

In the region of the River Slonevka and on the River Boldurodka (near Brody) fights are proceeding for possession of the river crossings. Our troops have advanced at some points.

The number of prisoners taken in Tuesday's battle on the western front totals 128 officers and 6,250 men. Five guns and twenty-two machine guns were captured.

During the battles between July 16 and 25 General Sakharoff's troops captured 34,000 Germans and Austrians, 45 cannon, and 71 machine guns.

BERLIN, July 27, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Russian front, the War Office today issued the following:

The Russians yesterday evening made a futile storming attack against our positions on the Schara, northwest of Llachovichy. They also were unsuccessfully repulsed west of Berestechk. Otherwise, apart from an outpost fight on the Romaira, south of Wischnew, which was only productive of severe enemy losses, there is nothing to report.

BERLIN, July 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An Austrian withdrawal before superior Russian pressure north of Brody, in northeastern Galicia, is announced by Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters in its report of July 26. Northeast of Brody the Russians attacked violently in the neighborhood of Radziviloff, but gained only small advantages and suffered heavy losses, says the official statement, which follows:

South of Lessniow (twelve miles north of Brody) our troops were withdrawn behind the Boldurodka sector before superior enemy forces. Very violent Russian attacks in the vicinity of Radziviloff (six miles northeast of Brody) resulted in insignificant Russian advantages. The Russians suffered extraordinarily heavy losses.

LONDON, July 27.—An Austrian official communication as received by Reuter's Telegram Company says:

Repeated severe enemy attacks yesterday afternoon between Radziviloff and the Styr collapsed.

On both sides of the road from Lessniow the Russians continued their efforts, but were repulsed after bitter fighting, leaving 1,000 prisoners in our hands.

RUSSIAN BANKERS SEIZED.

Accused of Unscrupulous Dealing—Sukhomlinoff Near Collapse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Ministerial changes are still the subject of most animated discussion. Sazonoff continues to receive from all sides telegrams expressing admiration of his character and services. Noteworthy among these are telegrams from the President of Zemstvo Union, Prince Lvoff, and from the City Council of Moscow. I understand that positive assurances have been given that there will be no changes in foreign policy.

Considerable sensation has been caused by the arrest, on a charge of unscrupulous speculation, of several financiers, among whom is a notorious figure named Dmitri Rubinstein, Director of several banks.

It is reported that a council of physicians who examined former War Minister Sukhomlinoff, now under arrest, declared he was on the brink of mental collapse.

ZEPPELIN RAID IN BALTIC.

Bombs Dropped at Entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—An official bulletin issued this evening says:

On Tuesday evening a Zeppelin dropped fifteen bombs at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland and on the outskirts of the town of Abo, in the Aland Islands, without damaging the ships or shore. Shelled by our batteries, the Zeppelin disappeared southward.

The same day eight enemy waterplanes attacked our waterplane station, dropping 100 bombs. Two of our waterplanes engaged the enemy, hitting one machine, which caught fire.

BLACKLIST NOTE GOES TO LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

son or another to join the association.

"It is remarkable," said Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for the association yesterday, "how the power of Great Britain is feared by some of our merchants. In many instances their letters to us have been accompanied by requests that the names of the senders be withheld. This condition is not surprising because some of the very persons on the blacklist have refrained from becoming members of the association and some others who are members have requested that their membership be kept secret, lest their activities in this matter may result in the complete ruin of their business at the hands of England as a measure of retaliation and vindictiveness.

"This organization has not been formed with the sole idea of having the names of American firms removed from a British blacklist, but to protest at the attempt of any foreign power to place restrictions on American business.

"While the association is attempting to procure redress of the wrongs in individual cases brought about by the publication of the blacklist, its duty is essentially to uphold the principle that commerce within and from this country, conducted by persons or firms domiciled here, must remain immune from interference or encroachment by any foreign nation."

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BRITAIN LAYS DOWN WAR RELIEF TERMS

Will Admit Food in German-Occupied Territory Only if Civilians Get Crops.

PRESIDENT WOULD DECIDE

Ambassador Page Is Informed United States Should Have Full Powers to Aid.

LONDON, Friday, July 28.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, has cabled to the State Department at Washington the text of a letter from the Foreign Office regarding the feeding of civilians in territory occupied by the Germans. The letter, which was given out for publication in today's newspapers, says:

"His Majesty's Government desires to settle, once for all, the whole question of the importation of foodstuffs into territory in the occupation of the enemy. Therefore it makes the following final proposal:

"If the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments will reserve wholly to the civil populations of occupied territories the entire produce of the soil, all live stock, and all stocks of food, fodder, and fertilizers in those territories, and if they will admit to those territories neutrals selected by the President of the United States, with full powers to control the distribution of food to the whole population and to transfer from one territory to another surplus stocks existing in one and lacking in the other, and if the President of the United States will undertake the selection of these agents, his Majesty's Government will give them every assistance and admit into such territories any imported food supplies necessary to supplement native stocks and afford the population a fair subsistance ration, as long as it is satisfied that the enemies are scrupulously observing their part of the agreement.

"If this offer is refused or a reply delayed until the harvest in the occupied territory begins to be gathered, his Majesty's Government will hold them responsible and will exact such reparation as can be secured by the allied arms or enforced by the opinion of the neutral world for every civilian life lost through insufficient nourishment in the territory occupied."

Well-informed persons here are interested in the offer of the British Government to permit the rationing of the civilian population of areas occupied by the Germans and Austrians, but appear little inclined to be hopeful that Germany will concur in the proposal, which is contingent upon the agreement of the Central Powers not to remove native food supplies. Reports from Poland indicate that Germany has been planning to take grain, geese, and eggs from districts where the production is in excess of local needs.

The controversy between the belligerents over rationing, however, is now reduced to its simplest form, as the British proposal dropped several demands to which Germany objected when the question of feeding Poland was previously under discussion.

ODDS ON WAR'S END.

Offers Are Nearly Two to One on Peace by Next June.

LONDON, Friday, July 28.—The Morning Post says:

"From time to time some inkling is gained as to the views of business men with regard to the duration of the war by the scale of war risks effected at Lloyd's.

"Yesterday a policy for £5,100 to be paid if the war is not over by the end of June next year was put up for public auction, with the result that, rising from an offer of £500, a bid of £2,600 was ultimately reached, at which level, however, the policy was withdrawn.

"In other words, the bidder was willing to pay the amount named on the chance of obtaining a profit of £2,500 if peace was not declared within the time mentioned.

LOSES TWO HEIRS IN WAR.

Son and Grandson of Lord Strathedeen and Campbell Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 28.—Lord and Lady Stratheden and Campbell have received news of the death of their eldest son, Captain John B. Campbell of the Coldstream Guards, and also of the latter's eldest son, Lieutenant Donald Campbell.

Captain Campbell, who has been missing since January, 1915, is now reported to have been killed then and Lieutenant Campbell, who also was in the Coldstream Guards, fell in action on July 19.

Lord Stratheden and Campbell is the third peer to lose two heirs in the war, the others being Lord Desborough and Lord St. Davids, both of whom had two sons killed.

DEPUTIES TO CONTROL ARMY

French Chamber Decides the Question by 269 Votes to 200.

PARIS, July 27.—The question of parliamentary control of the army was solved in the Chamber of Deputies today by the adoption by 269 votes to 200 of a resolution to the effect that the Chamber delegates to its War Committees "the powers necessary for exercising effective control on the field and within the limits of their powers as provided by the Chamber order of June 22."

The resolution adds: "The Government is invited to assure to its delegates a control in the form of complete and free exercise of their commission and all facilities necessary to its execution. The delegates will report to the Government, who must report to the Chamber at least once every three months."

A proposal that mobilized deputies should have free access to the army zone was withdrawn.

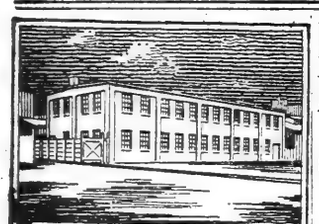
STRIKE AGITATORS REBUKED IN GERMANY

Socialists Warn Workers Such Action Might be Fatal; Peace Called Highest Task.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London, July 27.)—The manifesto to the working classes issued by the Socialist Executive Committee and the General Commission of Labor Unions, appealing against the general strike which the leaders of the Liebknecht branch of the Socialists are endeavoring to organize, reads as follows:

"The prolonged war weighs heavily on all nations and entails great sacrifices. It severely tests the endurance of those at home and at the front, and it is natural that ill-feeling and discontent should develop. This situation is unfortunately being abused by irresponsible individuals who wish to mislead labor into resorting to measures which are not in the slightest degree adapted to relieve the burden but rather to increase it.

"An attempt is being made, through anonymous leaflets which have been circulating for several months among members of the party and of unions, to sow hatred and distrust against the Deputies chosen by the work



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Continued from Page 1.

National Guard, and 20 per cent. for enlisted men in actual service in the Mexican campaign or on border duty.

Increase in the age minimum for enlistment in the regular army without consent of parent or guardian from 18 to 21 years.

Revision of the articles of war governing the rules of court-martial.

THREATEN TO DEMAND QUORUM ON NAVY BILL

House Sends Measure to Conference—President Insists on Senate's Building Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The House today sent to conference the Naval Appropriation bill after two members had served notice that the conference report could not be adopted without a quorum. Absentee members of the House, if these threats are carried out, will be called back to Washington when the conference report is presented. It may require a week or ten days for the conferees to agree

Chairman Padgett and several of the other Democratic members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs conferred with the President today regarding the Senate amendments. It is understood that Mr. Wilson expressed a desire that the House conferees accept the Senate building program, which calls for sixteen capital ships within three years.

Representative Cox, an Indiana Democrat, served notice that if the House conference accepted the Senate amendment relating to personnel he would make a point of order against any attempt to defeat the conference report. Mr. Cox contended that the Senate's personnel amendment would make the navy "top-heavy with rear admirals."

At a meeting of the Naval Committee today Representative Britten, a minority member, likewise voiced action that conferees may take, a quorum will be demanded. It is expected that the "small navy" contingent will fight the Senate building program to the end.

In the brief House debate today "Uncle Joe" Cannon asked Chairman Padgett if it was true that the President had directed Democrats on the Naval Affairs Committee "to accept the Senate bill without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t." Mr. Padgett said such an assumption was in error.

"I am credulous enough to believe it," said Mr. Cannon, "for I know that the Democratic Senate and House, no matter how profane members may be in the cloak rooms, write into law the legislation the President demands."

The first meeting of the conferees will be held tomorrow in the office of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. The House conferees named today are Representatives Padgett of Tennessee, Estopinal of Louisiana, and Talbott of Maryland, Democrats, and Butler of Pennsylvania and Roberts of Massachusetts, Republicans.

4 INCHES OF LAND IN COURT.

Suit Seeks to Clear Title to Property Mortgaged for $300,000.

In order to clear the title to a strip of ground four inches wide on the property at 648 Broadway the Union Dime Savings Bank of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street has made application that the ten-year-old bankruptcy of Peter Banner be reopened before W. H. Willis of 82 Beaver Street, referee in bankruptcy, and a Trustee appointed to be made party defendant in the foreclosure of the mortgage on the property.

Pending the bankruptcy proceedings in April, 1906, the Broadway Trust Company, which held a mortgage for $60,000 on the property at 648 Broadway, foreclosed and the property was sold. The mortgage to the Broadway Trust Company, it is alleged, omitted a strip of ground four inches wide between the north wall of the building and the north boundary of the property. Thus this space has not been sold or administered in bankruptcy. The Union Dime Savings Bank, which held a mortgage for $300,000 from Banner, wishes the title to the entire property cleared.

FATHER VISITS DR. ATWOOD.

Defense Sees Hope in Finding of Poison in Dr. Adams's Office.

BOSTON, July 27.—Evidence that Dr. Celia P. Adams committed suicide as affirmed by Dr. Eldridge D. Atwood, who is charged with the murder of Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, came into possession of the District Attorney today. The young woman's brother brought to the District Attorney a handbag which he found in his sister's office after she had been discovered unconscious.

Among the contents of the bag was found a phial containing poison which the medical examiner decided had caused her death.

The discovery is regarded as of much importance to the defense, which, it is understood, will claim that Atwood was driven temporarily insane by the suicide of his fiancée, for which he held Harris responsible. On learning of her death Atwood shot Harris.

The suicide theory, however, was not accepted by all of Miss Adams's friends and an effort has been made to show that she was murdered.

Atwood was visited at the jail today by his father, Zeeth Atwood, who brought a message from the aged mother, who is recuperating at Vinal Haven, Maine, from an illness. She had just been told of the tragedy.

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BELATED REPAIRS DELAY DEUTSCHLAND

Baltimore Hears New Bearings Are Holding Up Departure of German Submarine.

TRAMP FREIGHTER VIGILANT

British Steamer Continues to Watch Craft—Convoying Tug Coal Laden.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Should the submarine Deutschland be still at her pier here tomorrow morning everybody will give up guessing the time of her departure. If Captain Koenig and the officials of the company, who have fortunes at stake in the venture, only had reliable news of the safety of the Deutschland's sister submarine, Bremen, the Deutschland would be off, but they are still waiting, and the waiting has made them nervous and irritable.

A delegation of the Congressional Rivers and Harbors Committee arrived at the Deutschland's pier, under the leadership of Congressman J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland, during the day. They were anxious to get a sight of the submersible, but did not do so.

Those who accompanied Mr. Linthicum were Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, and Representatives Miller of Delaware, J. Hampton Moore and Costello of Pennsylvania, Dupre of Louisiana, Small of North Carolina, Frear of Wisconsin, Kettner of California, and Hulbert of New York.

Captain Koenig reluctantly said they might go aboard the Neckar and take a peep over the side, if Captain Hinsch of the Neckar didn't object. But Captain Hinsch did—and they didn't go. Captain Hinsch was very courteous about it. He regretted that "it was not possible at this time," but circumstances, he said, would not permit it.

It was reported that recent submerging tests have developed defective parts which must be replaced before the Deutschland is ready for her return dash across the Atlantic. According to these reports, Naval Constructor Prusse, who superintended the building of the Deutschland and the Bremen, and who came to Baltimore as the Deutschland's supercargo, is working day and night on the repairs.

The report, which is circumstantial, goes on to say that it has been necessary to replace practically all the bearings in the machinery of the submarine; that the shortage of bronze and similar metals in Germany made it necessary to fit the submarine with bearings of a new steel alloy developed by German metallurgists, and that while this new metal worked well on the trip to this country, Constructor Prusse determined that it would not hold up for the perilous trip home.

Accordingly, he decided, the story goes, to replace the alloy with brass and bronze bearings, and extra bearings to equip other submarines, now under construction, will be taken back to Germany on the submarine.

The Congressional Committee members were much interested, but they didn't see anything of the submarine except its commander. That appeared to be almost sufficient, however. The personality of the quiet, efficient captain made a deep impression on them. Representative Frear was particularly enthusiastic in his comments on Captain Koenig.

"I didn't see the boat, but I saw its Captain, which was better. The submarine, after all, is only a piece of machinery, but Captain Koenig is a bundle of brains and efficiency," said he. "Now I can understand how he got that little boat over here and, believe me, he'll get it back, too."

From sunrise until after nightfall Captain Koenig and his crew were busy, and tonight flashes of lightning during a storm revealed men still working on the boat.

The crew of the tug Thomas F. Timmins is also standing by. No more shore leave is to be granted to these men. Orders from Captain Zachary Cullison are that all must remain on board to take the Deutschland out when she is ready. The bunkers of the Timmins are laden with all the coal they will contain. Tons more of it are stored on the afterdeck of the tug in large sacks, possibly 100 of them. With this fuel supply the Timmins might stand by the undersea merchantman for many days with full steam up.

Possibly the Deutschland is having a harder time of it while lying in Baltimore than on her trip here. Everything is being done to elude a fleet of newspaper boats about her, but from indications this is going to be a harder job than dodging allied cruisers and suspicious merchantmen on the high seas.

A hint that the British tramp steamer Ardgryfe, with a crew mainly of Japanese, would trail the Deutschland down the bay was given by an officer of that vessel.

"We plan to go out when our friend over yonder does," said he, as he nodded toward the Deutschland. The Ardgryfe arrived in ballast several days ago and anchored near the Eastern Forwarding Company's pier.

Tonight there was another gala celebration on board the Neckar, which was brilliantly illuminated for the festivities. Whether it was merely another farewell celebration or because of any announcement forecasting the arrival of the Bremen, could not be learned. No answers were vouchsafed to questions megaphoned from the boats on the outside.

Meanwhile German songs came lustily from the throats of the sailors of the Deutschland and the Neckar.

Another event of significant interest was the arrival this afternoon of the tug Bohemia from Philadelphia, without any apparent destination. She went to one of the small city piers, where she took on an unusually large crew, which was commanded by a heavy-set German. It is believed that the Bohemia, which is a sea-going tug, will be in the procession when the Deutschland moves to the Capes.

VISIT OF WARSHIP DENIED BY BRITAIN

Ambassador Says Admiral Is Sure Cruiser Didn't Venture Inside Capes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—No British warship entered the territorial waters of the United States under cover of darkness on Tuesday morning in the vicinity of the Capes of Virginia for the suspected purpose of getting information about the German merchant submarine Deutschland, according to information laid before the State Department today by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador. Sir Cecil based his denial on a statement he had received from the Admiral commanding the British naval patrol along the Atlantic seaboard.

The Admiral, who was not named in the denial furnished to the State Department, said that the story that a British cruiser had entered Lynnhaven Bay before daybreak on Tuesday morning and had disappeared after extinguishing her lights was untrue. No British warship had gone within the three-mile limit of United States territorial jurisdiction, he said, and added that British warships on this station were scrupulously living up to instructions from the Admiralty not to enter American territorial waters.

The Ambassador gave this information to Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, during a personal call at the State Department today. He said the statement of the British Admiral had been sent by radio to Halifax and had been transmitted thence to the British Embassy in Washington.

In view of the denial of the Admiral, any diplomatic incident that might have been the outgrowth of the alleged visit of the British warship inside United States waters may be said to have died in the making.

But the statement of the Admiral serves to increase the mystery over the reported action of a British cruiser. The commanding officer of the United States battleship Louisiana sent an official communication to the commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard that about 2:30 A. M. Tuesday his ship was passed by a vessel barely discernible, which displayed man-o'-war lights and signaled "English cruiser." The Louisiana, was then lying in Lynnhaven Bay well within the three-mile limit. The mysterious vessel, according to the report of the Louisiana's commander, was apparently moving toward Hampton Roads. Her lights disappeared soon after she passed the Louisiana and nothing more was seen of her, although the Louisiana kept a bright lookout.

The Commandant of the Navy Yard thought this information important enough to telegraph to the Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary Daniels was so impressed with it that yesterday he ordered the armored cruiser North Carolina and three destroyers to be stationed at the Virginia Capes "on neutrality duty." It was announced at the Navy Department that this action had been taken and that aircraft had also been assigned to the same duty.

Further Inquiry Likely.

No change in orders to the North Carolina and her consorts has been made as a result of the communication to the State Department from the British Embassy.

If no British warship entered Lynnhaven Bay Tuesday morning, what ship passed the Louisiana and reported that she was an English cruiser? That is what officials were asking after the denial of the British Admiral had been made to the State Department. No doubt is felt here that the incident reported by the Louisiana occurred, or that the vessel which signaled that she was an English cruiser sought to convey the impression that she was a warship by displaying warship lights. It is probable that an investigation will be made in the hope of ascertaining the identity of the vessel.

One naval official said today that he was suspicious when he learned that the mysterious vessel reported to the Louisiana merely that she was an English warship, and failed to give her name. The affair interests the Government, and it is expected that further details will be sought from the commander of the Louisiana.

AMAZED AT BRITISH DENIAL.

Officers Who Reported Warcraft Stick to Story—Patrol Augmented.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 27.—Discipline closed the lips of the officers of the United States battleship Louisiana today when they were informed that Ambassador Spring-Rice had formally denied that an English cruiser came unannounced into United States territorial waters inside Cape Henry last Tuesday morning. Though the battleship's executives will not formally reiterate their claim that an English unit in the allied patrol maintained off the Capes to detect German commercial submersibles did venture far inside the three-mile limit unless the Navy Department asks for further information, they let it be known privately that the word of the highest authority in England could not convince them that they had been mistaken.

Realizing that Britain's formal statement could hardly be doubted officially by this Government without the precipitation of international unpleasantness, the Louisiana's officers have no hope that they will be formally exonerated. They feel keenly the atmosphere of doubt which they feel has been cast upon their accuracy as observers and their expertness as naval officers. It is their belief that the incident will now be closed despite different intimations from Washington. The contradictory reports of their commander, transmitted through the Portsmouth Navy Yard to the Navy Department, and that of the British Ambassador, they believe, will be allowed to speak for themselves upon the records.

Deny They Were Deluded.

Particularly irritating to the Louisiana's officers and to their large body of supporters at the navy yard have been unofficial suggestions from Washington that they may have been the victims of a hoax. Those who have ventured to particularize have even suggested that the naval collier Neptune may have simulated an English cruiser "just for fun." The reply from the Louisiana is that they observed both the stranger and the Neptune at the same time, so that they could not have mistaken one for the other. They add that the youngest midshipman in the navy would have been too well aware of the serious consequences of joking about an international matter to attempt to be funny about such an alleged breach of courtesy on the part of a foreign warship.

Officers of the Louisiana asserted from the first that the Neptune also observed the cruiser but that she would not have been required to report its intrusion to Washington since her observations were made in the presence of a superior naval vessel, upon which the duty of notifying the Navy Department would devolve. Officers of the Neptune felt today that the whole matter had reached a stage where it would be improper for them to discuss it.

Naval Officers' Side of It.

Without quoting any of the Louisiana's officers, their position on the occurrence may be thus defined:

Five officers of the battleship from its bridge observed the strange craft which precipitated the controversy. One of them was Commander W. W. Phelps, considered by his confreres an able and efficient seaman. All five agreed that they distinctly discerned the lines of a British cruiser of the "county class" such as has for some time constituted a part of the allied patrol along the eastern seaboard. All five testify that upon discovering herself under observation the unknown vessel hoisted her warship lights and they are unanimous in testifying that she then signalled in continental code with her blinker lights, "English cruiser."

The Louisiana's officers take the further position that they are too familiar with the fighting craft of other nations to be deceived in the appearance of the stranger. They ridicule the idea suggested here today that the unwonted visitor may have been a Frenchman and not an English cruiser.

A further suggestion, repeated with more emphasis here today under the support of the English Government's formal denial of the alleged incident, that the craft seen by the Louisiana was in reality the Brazilian cargo steamer Tibagy, is regarded humorously both by the Louisiana's officers and those of the Tibagy herself. Captain Soares of the Tibagy asserted today that he carried no warship lights and no sort of illumination that could by any possibility have been mistaken for them. He added that he had aboard no person able to send or read the Morse or Continental Codes used by warships and denied that he had held any communication with the Louisiana.

Neutrality Patrol Augmented.

The neutrality patrol established by the United States Navy following the report of the entrance of the British cruiser was augmented today despite the formal English denial. A fourth destroyer reinforced the three which convoyed the cruiser North Caolina yesterday when she took up the watch about twelve miles beyond the territorial limit. It is said here, however, that this destroyer may have been ordered by naval radio to join the patrol before Ambassador Spring Rice's communication was received. The four destroyers now on watch are the Reid, the Flusser, the Sterret, and the Beale.

Neither the presence of the American neutrality guard nor repeated "false alarms" as to the departure from Baltimore of the Deutschland served to discourage the allied cordon watching outside the Capes in hope of trapping the Deutschland as she emerges. Though the vigilant cruisers have kept a little further off shore, it was learned indirectly from authoritative sources this afternoon that two French cruisers, the Condé and the Descartes, were lying not far beyond the three-mile limit. This marks the first time two French cruisers have been observed at the same time in the first line of the patrol and lends confirmation to the belief that only outposts of the watchers have come within discernible proximity to the Capes, while the main body of the craft lies somewhere in or near the southern drill grounds, which merchant ships do not frequent.

British merchantmen, incoming and outgoing, continue to report to an English member of the offshore squadron, and information they bring to Norfolk and near-by ports indicates that no amount of delay on the part of the Deutschland will induce the allied watchdogs to relax their vigilance for an instant.

Rumors here continue to assign to both submarines and aeroplanes a part in the traps Germany's allied enemies are said to be desirous of springing the instant the Deutschland emerges. German sympathizers here still put forth declarations that a whole flock of German torpedo-discharging submarines lurks somewhere off the coast.

KOENIG AT MOUNT VERNON.

Skipper Also Visits Woman in Washington Who Wanted to be Passenger

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It was learned today that Captain Paul Koenig of the submarine freighter Deutschland came to Washington last Sunday, visited old friends, went to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, and Marshall Hall, an excursion resort on the Potomac, and just as quietly returned to Baltimore without his presence becoming generally known. The disappointment of Miss Sophie Viola Sherling, a trained nurse here, at not being allowed to return to Germany in the Deutschland as a passenger, disclosed the fact that Koenig had been in Washington.

Miss Sherling has been in Washington for five years. Her brother and mother, both physicians, were killed last February on one of the battlefields on the eastern front. Captain Koenig was a schoolmate and lifelong friend of Miss Sherling and her dead brother, and it was to see her, primarily, that he came to Washington. He refused to take her back on the Deutschland, he said, because she had become a naturalized American citizen.

Miss Sherling is a graduate of a girls' school connected with the University of Berlin, and through the system of exchanges came to the United States to take the training school course at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

No Information at Admiralty.

LONDON, July 27.—At the Admiralty today it was said that no information had been received there regarding the reported mysterious visit Monday night of a British cruiser within the American territorial waters of the Virginia Capes.

Allied Cruisers Depart.

BEAUFORT, N. C., July 27.—Two allied cruisers which last night began a patrol about fifteen miles off Beaufort Inlet departed today, after several hours' vigil.

LANDIS IN SOLOMON ROLE.

Judge Confronted by an Old Problem in the Baby Ireane Case.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The same kind of problem that vexed King Solomon came before Judge Landis in the United States Court today when he resumed the hearing of the claims of rival women to "Baby Ireane." Motherhood of the baby, now a year old, is claimed by Mrs. Anna Lucille Ledgerwood Matters and Margaret Ryan, a Canadian girl, who is attempting to gain possession of the child through a writ of habeas corpus.

One witness today testified that she had been "coached" in the previous trial by attorneys for Mrs. Matters. Judge Landis ordered that subpoenas be issued for three attorneys and Charles F. Mellon, a detective employed by Mrs. Matters.

The witness was Miss Carle Louise des Rosiers, head nurse of the Miserficordia Hospital, in Ottawa, Ont., where the alleged fraud is said to have taken place. She related how the baby had been taken from Margaret Ryan, immediately after its birth, and given to Mrs. Matters, and wept when she told how she had been approached by detectives representing the other heirs to the estate and threatened with imprisonment unless she testified concerning the false heir.

"After that," she continued, "Mrs. Matters came to the hospital and told me that if I didn't testify that the baby belonged to her she would blacken the reputation of the hospital and the sisters."

"Were you paid to testify?" asked the Judge.

"No, sir. I was promised some money, but I wouldn't accept it."

Judge Gives Judge Full Pay.

Judge H. D. Clayton of the United States District Court of Middle and Northern Alabama, accompanied by Mrs. Clayton and Miss Cornelia Blackburn of Kentucky, arrived yesterday on the steamer Santa Marta from Panama. Judge Clayton went to the Canal Zone to give a decision as to whether the Government had the right to withhold a part of the salary of William H. Jackson, United States District Judge, because he had not worked all the time that was expected of him. He ruled that the full salary must be paid, including $1,200 which was withheld.

ON with my cool, crisp cleanly Mohair Suit, tailored to your individual measure, and off with your depressing, oppressing Wool Suit! **$15** is my price, but the free-and-easy, light-and-breezy comfort of Mohair is priceless these sulphurous July days. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 for Crashes and Flannels to measure

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Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner

$2.50 Atlantic City Round Trip

SUNDAYS, July 30, August 13, 27; September 10 and 24.
WEDNESDAYS, August 2, 16 and 30.
SPECIAL TRAIN
Lv. Pennsylvania Station.....7:30 A. M.
Hudson Terminal .....7:30 A. M.
RETURNING, lv., Atlantic City...7:00 P. M.
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

SEEKS TO RECOVER PANAMA FAIR BILLS

Supreme Court Asked to Mandamus Controller Travis and Force an Audit.

SAYS MONEY WAS WASTED

F. W. Heinrich Names Ex-Gov. Dix, Mack, Travis, Yale, Boardman, and Many Women in Suit for Writ.

Charging waste and misappropriation of the State's funds, running into thousands of dollars in connection with the expenditures of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission, Frederick W. Heinrich of Brooklyn, on behalf of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, has begun mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court against State Controller Eugene M. Travis. He seeks to compel the Controller to audit all the expenses of the Commission and bring suit against a number of persons who, according to Mr. Heinrich, illegally obtained money from the State out of its $700,000 appropriation made for participation in the Panama-Pacific Fair.

Argument on the application for a writ of mandamus will be heard before the Supreme Court in Ulster County on Aug. 15. In his petition, Mr. Heinrich, after reciting how the Legislature of 1912, in creating the Commission, provided that the members should serve without compensation, but be entitled to their "actual and necessary expenses incurred while in the discharge of duties imposed upon them," asserts:

"It appears from vouchers and records on file in the office of the Controller of the State of New York that the Commission in divers ways wasted and misappropriated the funds of the State of New York to the amount of thousands of dollars, and paid said funds out to various persons who had no right to receive the same."

Controller Travis himself and Deputy Controller William Boardman are included in a list attached to the petition filed in court of persons alleged to have received money out of the funds of the Commission without any legal title. Approximately $1,000 is charged up to each of these officials in the petition. In the case of the Controller, expenses for his wife and daughter on trips across the continent to San Francisco are included in the amount.

Whitman's $30,000 Junket Omitted.

Among other notables whom Mr. Heinrich accuses of having received money out of the Panama-Pacific Commission coffers illegally are ex-Governor Dix who, in November, 1915, charged up $44.75 for meals and Pullman charges on a trip to San Francisco and Mrs. Arthur A. McLean, of Newburg, wife of a former Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, on whose behalf a bill for $84.10, incurred at the Hotel Alexandria in Los Angeles was put on file in the Controller's office.

Many Senators and Assemblymen are also included in the list of alleged illegal beneficiaries. Pretty nearly any person of official standing at the Capitol who was willing to let the State pay his expenses across the continent and back while the fair was in progress, could dip into the fund as long as the money lasted.

The petition makes no detailed mention of Governor Whitman's $30,000 junket to the exposition in a special train and accompanied by a large retinue for which the State paid. The Brooklyn Young Republican Club has asked the Governor to permit the New York Central Railroad Company to divulge the itemized account of the costly trip. The railroad company made its contract for the trip with the Governor.

Waste of Money Charged.

The following is a list of expenditures for which vouchers have been filed in the Controller's office and which Petitioner Heinrich pronounces wasteful and of which he believes the State ought to recover part through action in the courts:

	Total Expenditure.	Unnecessary Expenditure.
Norman E. Mack, Arthur A. McLean, John D. Coffin, Thomas H. Cullen, George H. Cobb, James F. Murtaugh, Thomas H. Bussey, John R. Yale, and George H. Whitney, Nov. 17-Dec. 11, 1912, expenses with eight servants, to San Francisco and return, stopping at Buffalo, Chicago, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, Oakland, Los Angeles, El Paso, and New Orleans	$9,988.18	$5,000.00
Norman E. Mack, January, 1915, transportation and expenses to San Francisco	600.00	475.00
Norman E. Mack, November, 1915, transportation returning from San Francisco with three others	468.60	370.60
Thomas H. Bussey, of Perry, April, 1915, transportation from San Francisco, 2½ tickets	253.88	128.88
Thomas H. Bussey, November, 1915, transportation from San Francisco, 2½ tickets	275.09	150.00
Thomas H. Bussey, charge at Hotel Knickerbocker, Jan. 23-24, 1914, room and restaurant	84.03	53.03
Thomas H. Bussey, Oct. 11-21, 1915, meals	145.60	95.60
Thomas H. Bussey, April 22-27, 1915, meals	96.13	66.13
Thomas H. Bussey, May 12, 1915, Palace Hotel bill, four days	93.00	53.00
Winfield A. Huppuch of Hudson Falls, February-April, 1915, railroad fare, including 1 drawing room and 2 sections, stopping at Chicago, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver, and Colorado Springs	874.74	500.00
Winfield A. Huppuch, Meals, San Francisco	868.03	500.00
Joseph B. Mayer of New York, February-March, 1915, transportation, hotel bills, and other expenses with two others	1,406.33	1,056.33
George H. Cobb of Waiertown, April, 1915, expenses from San Francisco	212.75	87.75
George H. Cobb, expenses Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles	63.10	63.10
George H. Cobb, July, 1915, expenses returning from San Francisco	259.01	134.01
John R. Yale of Westchester, March-April 17, 1915, expenses to San Francisco and return, with Mrs. Yale and others	3,569.29	3,169.29
John R. Yale, September, 1915, transportation with two others to San Francisco, via Grand Canon	464.90	389.90
John R. Yale, September, 1915, bill, Hotel El Tovar, Grand Canon party of six	57.75	57.75
John R. Yale, September, 1915, bill, Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles	76.75	76.75
John R. Yale, December, 1915, transportation returning from San Francisco, 10 Pullman compartments	2,384.50	2,259.50
Arthur A. McLean, of Newburg, July, 1915, transportation with two others from San Francisco, via Portland, Vancouver, Seattle, and Toronto	349.50	224.84
Arthur A. McLean, February, 1915, bill Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles	68.75	68.75
Thomas H. Cullen, of Brooklyn, May, 1915, going to San Francisco and return, with wife and two other persons, stopping at Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles	1,750.24	1,400.24
James A. Murtaugh of Elmira, May, 1915, expenses to, from, and at San Francisco, stopping at Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Barbara	593.50	243.50
James A. Murtaugh, Aug. 30-Sept. 24, 1915, expenses to, from, and at San Francisco, stopping at Buffalo and Los Angeles, with one extra	634.00	284.90
George H. Whitney of Mechanicville, expenses returning from San Francisco, via Seattle, Banff and Fort William with Mrs. Whitney	228.20	100.00

The total alleged unnecessary expenditure in this list is $22,409.12.

Several Women State's Guests.

Attached to the petition, also, was this list of expenditures incurred by persons who, according to the petitioner, had no right to have their claims honored by the Controller and whom Mr. Heinrich believes ought to be sued for the full amounts they received out of the funds of the commission:

Mrs. George H. Cobb of Watertown, Feb. 26-28, bill of Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles	$10.00
Mrs. Arthur A. McLean of Newburg, Feb. 28-March 5, 1915, bill of Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles	84.10
William Boardman of Brooklyn, April 8-May 12, 1915, for railroad fares and expenses to, from, and at San Francisco and hotels en route, for Mrs. William Boardman	442.93
William Boardman, April 8-May 12, 1915, for railroad fares and expenses to, from, and at San Francisco and hotel en route, for Mrs. Jennie M. Walters	442.93
William Boardman, April 8-May 12, 1915, hotel expenses en route	36.00
Eugene M. Travis, Sept. 27-Oct. 9, 1915, for expenses of himself, Helen Travis, and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Johnson to, from, and at San Francisco	640.68
Mrs. Eugene M. Travis and Mrs. Wendell Cleland, February, 1915, expenses to, from, and at San Francisco and at Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles, approximately	300.00
John A. Dix, November, 1915, expenses to San Francisco	44.75
Leonard W. Gibbs of Erie, Nov. 24-Dec. 13, 1915, expenses to, at, and from San Francisco, approximately	295.98
Frederick S. Burr of Brooklyn, Nov. 24-Dec. 13, 1915, expenses to, at, and from San Francisco, approximately	361.25
Peter P. McElligott of New York, Nov. 24-Dec. 13, 1915, expenses to, at, and from San Francisco, approximately	302.58
John Knight of Wyoming, Nov. 24-Dec. 13, 1915, expenses to, at, and from San Francisco, approximately	296.83
William Bewley of Niagara, Nov. 24-Dec. 13, 1915, expenses to, at, and from San Francisco, approximately	320.00
Nathan D. Perlman of New York, Nov. 24-Dec. 13, 1915, expenses to, at, and from San Francisco, approximately	327.53
John G. Malone of Albany, Nov. 24-Dec. 13, 1915, expenses to, at, and from San Francisco, approximately	376.30
James M. Mead of Erie, Nov. 24-Dec. 13, 1915, expenses to, at, and from San Francisco, approximately	291.98
James A. Emerson of Warren, December, 1915, expenses to, at, and from San Francisco, approximately	355.00
William B. Carswell of Brooklyn, December, 1915, expenses to, at, and from San Francisco, approximately	355.00
Total	$5,183.03

The petition states that in addition to the listed expenditures there were many others that were extravagant or improper, and that a proper audit would have revealed this fact. Mr. Heinrich declares that under Sections 21, 22, and 23 of the State finance law all persons are required to render a proper accounting to the Controller for money received from the State, and that the Controller is derelict in his duty if he fails to turn over to the Attorney General for prosecution all cases where such money has been improperly received or not properly accounted for. In this instance, the petitioner declares, the State Controller has taken no action.

Travis Welcomes Court Action.

An affidavit by Elmer G. Sammis, former head of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, is annexed to the petition, in which he states that he, Otto T. Bannard, F. A. M. Burrell, Edgar T. Brackett, Alfred E. Marling, Herbert Parsons, B. Aymar Sands, Henry L. Stimson, Herbert K. Twitchell, and Alexander N. White, as a committee, had unsatisfactory interviews with Controller Travis in an endeavor to induce him to assume the powers of audit with regard to the expenditures of the commission that the petitioner insists the Controller possesses. Controller Travis, however, according to the affidavit, would take no action.

This statement was made public last night on behalf of Controller Travis:

"The legal adviser to the Controller is the Attorney General. He has advised that the Controller has not the power to investigate the affairs of the Panama-Pacific Commission, and that such power rests with the Legislature alone.

"Inasmuch as some lawyers doubt the soundness of this legal opinion, notwithstanding the fact that the courts have in every other instance supported the legal opinion of the Attorney General, the Controller welcomes the application to the courts and assures the people of the State that he will gladly and immediately proceed to audit the accounts of the Panama-Pacific Commission should the court decide that he has the power.

"The Controller endeavored, but unsuccessfully, after receiving the opinion from the Attorney General, referred to above, to have the Legislature enact a law supplying him with the needed auditing power."

SIX HELD IN BOMB PLOT.

San Francisco Police Think They Have Defense Day Murderers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Warren K. Billings, an ex-convict in custody here, who is suspected of having planted the suitcase bomb that exploded on a crowded downtown corner and killed nine persons and wounded more than forty during the preparedness parade on Saturday, was identified today by Miss Estelle Smith as a man she saw with a suitcase on a roof near the scene of the explosion a few minutes before the bomb burst. The police say they are certain that Billings was the leader of the gang responsible for the outrage.

Six alleged dynamiters were in custody tonight, and the arrest of Thomas Mooney, a labor agitator, was expected hourly. It was in Mooney's house that police found, they said, bomb materials and a record of dynamite stolen from quarries and structures dynamited. The District Attorney's office admitted today that there was reason to believe the bomb explosion was an attempt to "get a marching body of united railroad platform men who several weeks ago balked Mooney in an attempt to bring about a street car strike." The street car men were in the preparedness parade only a short distance from the point where the explosion occurred.

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Regular-Sack or Pinch-Back Models in Stripes, Plaids and Multi-Mixtures, all tailored expressly for this season and this shop. Other reductions at my *Half-Yearly Sale*:

$30 Suits.....$24.75
$35 Suits.....$28.75

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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THREE GOOD THINGS FROM CALIFORNIA
CRESTA BLANCA WINES | PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE OF 1908 | NAPA SODA WATER
CRESTA BLANCA WINE CO. 41 E. 42d St.

Weber and Heilbroner
Announce the Continuation of Their
Half-Yearly Sale of Neckwear
Consisting of Over 70,000 Four-in-hand and Bow Ties made of Imported and Domestic Silks

65c, 55c, 50c Four-in-hand and bow ties - 35c each, 3 for $1.00
$1.00 Four-in-hand and bow ties, - - 65c each
$1.65, $1.50 Four-in-hands, - - - - 95c each

These scarfs are of crepe, foulard and grenadine silks, and comprise the season's choicest offerings in colors and designs.

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway | 345 Broadway | 775 Broadway | 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway | 1363 Broadway | 58 Nassau | 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt | 30 Broad | 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Weber and Heilbroner
Direct Attention to Their
Annual Clearance Sale of Spring and Summer Suits
Comprising their entire stock, except dress clothes and Porostyle suits, at substantial reductions.
No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores
80 Broad | 241 Broadway | 1185 Broadway
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BORDER COMMISSION AGREEMENT NEAR

Carranza Expects Immediate Decision and Washington Reports Material Progress.

PROBLEMS OF JOINT BOARD

Mexico City Has Report That Pershing Column Will Be Withdrawn Before Conferees Assemble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 27.—The Americas reply to General Carranza's proposal for a joint commission to adjust the Mexican-American difficulties is momentarily expected. It is reported here that the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico will not be discussed at the conference, because the United States will order the Pershing column to retire before the conference is held. Government officials decline to discuss Government plans with regard to international questions. Reports coming from the border that Villa is moving toward Torreon are discredited here. Officials say the bandit chieftain is unable to move southward, and that he hardly could escape being captured by the Constitutionalist troops surrounding him. It is asserted that at least 10,000 men are after him.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Prospects of an early agreement between the American and Mexican Governments to submit the border disagreements to a joint commission were described as brighter today after Acting Secretary Polk had again conferred with Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's Ambassador. The conferees found themselves closer to agreement on the several points which have delayed formal announcement that General Carranza's suggestion for a commission would be accepted.

The Washington Government wants to widen the scope of the commission's investigation beyond General Carranza's suggestion that it discuss withdrawal of American troops, measures to protect American border interests from bandits, and the origin of raids. It is assumed that Mr. Arredondo was able to assure Mr. Polk today that his Government was willing that the Commissioners should also investigate economic and financial relations between the two countries, with the hope of finding means to aid Mexico in the restoration of peace and order. Whether a compromise plan was proposed which proved acceptable was not made known. There is every reason to believe, however, that as a result of today's conference both conferees feel that a definite announcement will be possible soon.

WILL REFORM COMMISSARY.

Army Officer Begins Inspection of McAllen Facilities.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 27.—As soon as the Government succeeds in getting adequate railroad facilities the commissary arrangements for the New York National Guard camps will be put upon a thirty-day reserve basis instead of the present two-day plan, it was learned today upon the arrival of Lieut. Col. Eli Helmicke, U. S. A., who has been sent here to make an inspection of the food conditions. Lieut. Col. Helmicke will make a study of the transportation problem, and it is probable that the entire system of feeding the soldiers camped along the border will be changed. One handicap at present is the local railroads' lack of sufficient equipment to handle the big business of the camps. None of the locomotives is capable of hauling long freight trains such as are common in the East, and it has become necessary to couple four or five freight cars containing articles most needed to the daily passenger trains.

Major Gen. O'Ryan announced today that he had accepted the resignations of Captain Wentworth Tucker, Company M, and First Lieut. Edward F. James, Company I, Twelfth Infantry. General O'Ryan said that both officers had violated the army regulations, but declined to tell in what way. It was learned that the charges against the men were failure to attend officers' school and officers' call because of absence from camp. Neither Captain Tucker nor Lieutenant James would say anything about the matter except that they expected to return to New York as soon as Governor Whitman had accepted their resignations.

Plans are being formulated for a division baseball league to be made up of the teams of the units in the three camps. First Lieut. Charles D. Kayser, Medical Corps, who has charge of the Seventy-first Infantry nine, is the promoter. Lieutenant Kayser is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 1903, was Captain of his class team, and was one of the best batting fielders. These games will be played on a diamond in town, and the league leader will play the best teams in the army divisions along the Rio Grande for the border championship.

Frank Dorsett, Troop A, Squadron A, was seized last night with an acute attack of appendicitis and taken to the field hospital. Although the hospital was not designed to care for patients requiring operations, Major John F. Dunseith immediately operated upon Dorsett. The operation, it was said, was successful, and Dorsett was reported today in excellent condition.

GUARD STATUS OUTLINED.

Gen. Sharpe Denies Discharged Men Must Pay Way Back Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The status of the National Guard under the numerous changes in the law in regard to organization is causing many inquiries as to pay, transportation, and travel allowances. One impression is that when members of the National Guard avail themselves of the right to be honorably discharged because they have dependent families they will not receive transportation back to their homes, but will be obliged to pay their way out of their own pockets. General Henry G. Sharpe, Acting Quartermaster General of the army, denied this tonight.

"The National Guardsman in this matter," said General Sharpe, "is on precisely the same footing as the regular. The law provides that the soldier shall be taken back to the place where he enlisted, and this will be done for the National Guardsman just as it is for the enlisted men in the regular army. He will receive 3½ cents a mile for transportation and the regular travel allowance for subsistence while on the journey home."

An order just issued by the War Department holds that a soldier of the militia who has left behind him dependents and who fails to avail himself of the privilege of applying for his discharge may be dismissed from the army if he is unwilling to set aside some of his pay for the care of those dependent upon him.

In addition, Judge Advocate General Crowder has ruled that the law providing for the discharge of a soldier because of the death or disability of a member of his family, throwing the burden of breadwinning upon him, does not apply to National Guardsmen or organized militia. The law provides an alternative, "furlough to the regular army reserve," which, the Judge Advocate General points out, could not apply except to the regular army.

In another opinion by the Judge Advocate General it is held that the National Guard, when drafted into the Federal service, as provided in the army reorganization act, is available for an offensive campaign in Mexico. But General Crowder points out that the authorization of Congress "for the use of land forces for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the regular army" is required by the national defense act before the President can draft the necessary extra troops; also that the voluntary army act empowers the President to raise volunteer forces only after Congress has so authorized him.

Should Congress authorize a draft of the National Guard the President is not required to draft the National Guard as a whole, but may draft a part thereof in his discretion. He could utilize the remainder of the National Guard as part of a volunteer army, but as enlistment in the volunteer army is a voluntary matter the President could not compel National Guard organizations to enter it.

BANDITS RAID RANCH HOUSE.

Villa Reported Ready to Make a Dash for Ammunition Cache.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, July 27.—Villa bandits attacked the ranch house on the property of Rosalia Hernandez, a former Villa General, near Encinillas, sixty miles north of here, last Friday night, according to reports received by General Jacinto Trevino tonight. The bandits, who numbered sixty-five, under the command of Captain Placido Villanueva, were driven off after killing Jesus Herrandez, a brother of the General, because he would not give them food, and fled toward Ojinaga.

Spies have brought reports to General Matias Ramos that Villa, surrounded by thirty men in El Camino de las Huertas, is preparing to make a desperate effort to break through the cordon of Carranza troops to reach a cache of ammunition.

Detailed reports of the engagement at Cerro Gordo several weeks ago said that 124 Villistas were killed. The same reports added that Carranza troops as well as the bandits were suffering from a shortage of food.

SHOTS FIRED, BUT NO RAID.

McAllen Military Police Search Jungle in Vain for Mexicans.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 27.—Revolver shots in the mesquite jungle southeast of the village called out the entire military police detachment, twenty-five men, shortly after 11 o'clock tonight. It was believed a bandit raid was about to be made. Civilians in night clothing and armed with rifles joined the soldiers, some of whom were barefoot, wearing only trousers. When the first fusillade was heard half of the police were turned out and reinforcements were sent when a second volley was fired. But search of the brush revealed no sign of raiders.

Lieutenant Edward Thomas, Seventy-first Regiment, in command of the police detachment, prepared to send a call for reinforcements from the infantry camp a mile away when the second volley was fired and a mounted man from Squadron A was ready to make the ride. Nobody was able to discover the source of the shots.

FUNSTON REPORTS ON HEALY'S DEATH

Army Surgeons Find Brooklyn Guardsman Was Killed by Tuberculosis.

NEGLECT CHARGE FALSE

Ample Medical Aid Given to Soldier Who Died on Way to Base Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, Adjutant General of the army, today received by telegraph from Major Gen. Funston, commanding the troops on the Mexican border, a detailed report in answer to the inquiry of the Adjutant General concerning the charge contained in a letter published in newspapers that Private Clinton O. Healy of the Twenty-third New York Regiment had died at Pharr, Texas, from lack of medical attention. The telegram from General Funston includes a report from Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the New York State troops on the border.

General O'Ryan says that Private Healy's illness was diagnosed as due to heat exhaustion, and that a post-mortem examination showed that he had suffered from tuberculosis of the lungs. This report tells in detail of the medical aid given to Private Healy, and indicates that he received constant attention. The soldier died on a train while being taken to the army base hospital at San Antonio.

General Funston's telegram, as made public by the War Department, was as follows:

"Replying to your telegram regarding the death of Private Clinton Healy, Twenty-third New York Infantry, following is report just received from General O'Ryan: 'His death not due to neglect. My investigation shows the following: Regimental Surgeon Kevin reports this man was taken ill 8 P. M., July 12. Was visited immediately in quarters by Lieutenant Hull, medical officer, who gave patient aid. At that time, a heavy rainstorm being in progress, Lieutenant Hull directed patient remain in quarters until morning. At that time patient was made comfortable.

"'The following morning the patient was removed to regimental infirmary located in comfortable brick schoolhouse. Regimental surgeon and Lieutenant Nicol both examined patient and found restlessness; evidence of shock; temperature 98 2-10; rapid, irregular, low-tension pulse; rapid respiration. They directed that patient be removed to field hospital for treatment.

"'He was received at field hospital 4 P. M., July 13. Captain Dunseith, commanding field hospital, reports examination on arrival showed: Pulse, 70; temperature, 97 2-5; respiration, 20; diagnosis, heat exhaustion; patient unconscious on arrival; treatment given, hot coffee and tea by injection, stimulation given as necessary, hot water bags and blankets.

"'On July 14 pulse 105, temperature 99, respiration 28; treatment continued, plus alcohol sponge. Patient conscious, took liquid food by mouth at intervals and talked with Major Dunseith and Dr. Cadman, Chaplain Twenty-third Infantry. Same day was transferred to base hospital. Ten patients, among them Healy, were in charge of Sergeant McCarthy and two privates of Ambulance Company No. 3 while en route from McAllen to base hospital at San Antonio. They report patients comfortable until next day, when Healy was given hypodermic stimulant.

"'Patient died on train 1:45 P. M., July 15. Sergeant McCarthy has had four years of service and has been Sergeant for six months. Private Menninger of this detachment is a medical student in third year at Bellevue and University Medical College, New York. They were assisted on train by a civilian doctor. Chaplain Parker Cadman, Twenty-third Infantry, reports he saw Private Healy on July 13 at regimental infirmary. He visited patient at field hospital and conversed with him. Chaplain states patient appeared better, spoke hopefully, saying he had been under the weather but now improved. Commanding officer, base hospital, reports post-mortem showed old pleural adhesions both sides and tuberculosis of lungs.'"

Private Healy's home was in Brooklyn.

FATHER DEMANDED INQUIRY.

Believed Private Healy's Death Due to Medical Neglect.

James R. Healy of 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, whose son, Private Clinton O. Healy of Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, N. G. N. Y., died at Pharr, Tex., on July 15, from what the army medical authorities diagnosed as pulmonary tuberculosis, complicated by other diseases, received a letter yesterday from the War Department in reply to a letter written by Mr. Healy asking that an investigation be made of the circumstances surrounding the death of his son. The letter, which was signed by Adjt. Gen. Murphy, was as follows:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, July 25, 1916.

Mr. James R. Healy, 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

My Dear Sir: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, asking that an investigation be made of the nature of the illness of your son, Private Clinton O. Healy, Twenty-third Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and the causes that brought about his death in hospital at Pharr, Texas.

No official report has been received at the War Department concerning the death of Private Healy, but in view of the statements made in your letter, indicating your belief that his death was due to negligence, a thorough investigation will be made of the result of which you will be duly informed.

The Secretary of War also directs me to extend to you the sympathy of the department in your loss, and to assure you that a thorough inquiry of the subject will be made. Very respectfully,

T. O. MURPHY,
Adjutant General.

Although dated at the War Department July 25, the Adjutant General's letter was not mailed until the following day, the communication being received by Mr. Healy yesterday. Later in the day a report received in Washington was published here quoting General Funston as reporting to the War Department that there was no neglect involved in the death of young Healy, and that it was due to tuberculosis.

APPROVED BY DARLINGTON.

New Yorker Reports Finding Militia Health Conditions Good.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 27.—Dr. Thomas Darlington of New York returned here tonight after his inspection of the National Guard camps in the vicinity of Brownsville. He said that in the main the health conditions along the portion of the border he had inspected were highly satisfactory. He found the health conditions good among the New York troops, he said, and praised Major Gen. O'Ryan for keeping liquor away from the men. Dr. Darlington said there was no foundation for the reports that dengue fever was widespread in the militia camps; he said he had not seen a case of it.

Tests were being made here today of a number of Lewis machine guns, and General Frederick Funston expressed himself as being highly pleased with the results. Two hundred and fifty of these guns, procured from a consignment intended for England, have been sent here and will be distributed among militia companies that have no machine guns. General Funston was especially pleased with the ease with which the barrels of the guns could be cleaned after they had jammed. They were jammed purposely during the test to demonstrate the efficacy of a new device for putting them quickly back into order.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A report from Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard division on the border, made public today by the War Department, asserts that the death recently of Private Clinton Healy, Twenty-third New York Infantry, was not due to neglect, as has been charged in published reports from the border. General O'Ryan says Healy received every possible attention and that he died from "old pleural adhesions both sides and tuberculosis of lungs."

GOMPERS WANTS CREDIT.

Says It Was Federation Influence That Averted War with Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, tonight made public here telegrams and letters exchanged with First Chief Venustiano Carranza of Mexico and President Wilson, which, he says, show that the Federation was instrumental through him in persuading President Wilson to recognize the Carranza Government, in convincing Mr. Wilson of the folly of intervention, and in procuring the release of the United States soldiers held by Carranza at Chihuahua.

Mr. Gompers also made public a letter written by Edmundo E. Martinez, delegate of the Mexican labor organizations at a recent conference in Washington, and sent from New York on July 12 last, in which the Mexican representative congratulated the Federation on the part it played in the recent crisis, and concluded:

"If some time you have the pleasure of seeing President Wilson, I wish you would tell him that the Mexican people appreciate what he has done toward cementing real friendship and good-will between the honest people of the two countries. He has done what bloodshed and strife could not accomplish."

At the time the American soldiers were held prisoners at Chihuahua Mexican Governmental representatives in this country sent a note to President Gompers asking him to send a personal appeal to Carranza for their release. At 2:30 o'clock on June 28 this telegram was sent:

General V. Carranza, First Chief, Constitutionalist Government:

In the name of common justice and humanity, in the interest of a better understanding between the peoples and the Governments of the United States and Mexico, for the purpose of giving the opportunity to maintain peace and avoid the horrors of war, upon the grounds of highest patriotism and love, I appeal to you to release the American soldiers held by your officers in Chihuahua. SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

The evening papers of the same day announced that General Carranza had just issued an order releasing the American soldiers. Next day this message was received from General Carranza:

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington:

In replying to your message, dated yesterday, I would state that the Government in my charge has ordered the liberty of the American soldiers whom the Mexican forces took as prisoners in Carrizal. Salute very affectionately,

V. CARRANZA.

President Gompers says that because the Carranza Government pledged support to organized labor and fulfilled those pledges labor supported Carranza, joining in companies known as the "red regiments." He says that interests representing 75 per cent. of the foreign invested capital in Mexico were responsible for the movement to intervene. Efforts to create public opinion for intervention fathered by these interests were what President Wilson meant, Mr. Gompers says, when he declared that interests hostile to international peace were inciting trouble along the border line between Mexico and the United States.

WOMAN ASKS HUGHES TO PRAY

"My Boy Is on the Border," She Exclaims to Nominee.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 27.—After his talk with Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico and other Republican leaders in New York, Charles E. Hughes returned to his Summer home this evening to complete the speech of acceptance which he will deliver next Monday in Carnegie Hall.

As Mr. Hughes was leaving his headquarters in the Hotel Astor, late in the afternoon, to catch his train to Bridgehampton, he was confronted by an elderly woman.

"My boy is on the border. Pray for him," she exclaimed.

Mr. Hughes shook hands with the woman, but made no reply. On his way back to Bridgehampton Mr. Hughes left the train at Quogue and motored the remainder of the journey to get the fresh air. He will remain here until Monday morning, when he will return to New York to deliver his address and hold a series of conferences with the political leaders who will gather for the notification ceremonies.

FOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

Ex-Members of Squadron A Go on Record at a Luncheon.

In the interest of the depot squadron of Squadron A 186 professional and business men, ex-members of Squadron A, met at luncheon yesterday at the Bankers' Club. Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War and at one time a Lieutenant of Squadron A, said:

"We should not let our beliefs as to what is a proper military policy for the United States hamstring us and prevent us from doing what we can at the present time. There is now an excellent law in this State under which depot units, including the Depot Squadron of Squadron A, are being established. This is in line with the best principles of military policy and should be backed up by the ex-members of Squadron A."

A unanimous vote was passed in favor of universal military training and service, which Major Charles F. Roe, who was present, described as "the foundation of the future success and safety of the country."

RAIN HALTS MARCH OF 47TH.

Guardsmen Receive Pay Month Overdue—Many Visit Sing Sing.

OSSINING, July 27.—The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, which marched from Peekskill to Oscawana yesterday, remained in camp there yesterday under orders from Lieut. Col. Harry Baldwin. The men had been drenched by their march in the rain and it was considered inadvisable to make another long march today.

The men of the regiment today received their pay for June, which was twenty-six days overdue, because the Sergeants had not been drilled to make out their payrolls correctly, and their first efforts in this direction were rejected by the State. Many members of the regiment came to Ossining to have their cheks cashed, and a number of them visited Sing Sing Prison.

The regiment will resume its march tomorrow. It will camp tomorrow night at Philipse Manor, twelve miles from here, and go on to Van Cortlandt Park on the following day.

If you have ever been to Boston's "Pops," the summertime concerts of the Boston Symphony, we don't need to suggest that you go to New York's replica, the Madison Square Garden concerts given by the new Civic Orchestral Society on Tuesday and Friday evenings. We might, however, suggest the way to get there tonight—take a

Fifth Avenue Bus

Ask the Conductor for a Map and Route Schedule.

At your bookseller's have you noticed recently these books:

THE DARK FOREST
By Hugh Walpole
OLD JUDGE PRIEST
By Irvin S. Cobb
MY HOME *in the* FIELD *of* HONOUR
By Frances Wilson Huard
THE BELOVED TRAITOR
By Frank L. Packard
GOSSAMER By G. A. Birmingham
THE RED HORIZON
By Patrick MacGill
THREE SONS AND A MOTHER
By Gilbert Cannan
THESE LYNNEKERS
By J. D. Beresford
DAVID BLAIZE By E. F. Benson

There is required no word of praise for such authors—they invariably write well. But it is to be remarked that within three months all of these noteworthy books—and many others—have appeared over one imprint—George H. Doran Company. The increasing number of letters complimenting us on the *quality* of our list impels me to urge that when thinking of new books for home or vacation reading you think of Doran and ask your bookseller for our books. If you send us your name and address we will keep you posted regularly as to forthcoming books.

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY, NEW YORK
Publishers in America for HODDER & STOUGHTON

ONE MAN KILLED; STRIKERS MOB CARS

Continued from Page 1.

doctrians by firing several shots over the heads of angry strike sympathizers who were on the point of attacking him.

Thousands of persons were attracted to Third Avenue and 149th Street where, during the afternoon, motormen and conductors remaining loyal to the company were frightened or forced from their posts and windows of cars were smashed. One of these attacks was made on a Fordham and Woodlawn car. Scores of persons were jostled and knocked about as the reserves of the Morrisania Station were hurried to the rescue of the imperiled operatives.

The car was passing northward on Third Avenue when two strikers jumped on the rear platform and yanked down the trolley pole. One of the men snatched the controller out of the hand of the motorman and threw it into a sewer, while his friends hustled the conductor into the street. Two of the windows of the car were shattered in the mêlée, and the motorman and conductor took advantage of the arrival of the police to escape.

Detective Hegney of the Bronx Branch ran into the yelling crowd and arrested John Cohee, a conductor, who gave his address as 2 407 Washington Avenue, and Meyer Slevin of 887 Freeman Street, a motorman. They were arraigned later in the Morrisania Court and fined $10 each by Magistrate Ten Eyck.

A Mob of Strikers.

A similar attack was made on a Webster Avenue car on Melrose Avenue, near 149th Street. The trolley pole was yanked down, and a mob of yelling men threatened the motorman and conductor. James Townsend of 951 Jennings Street, a motorman, was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck, who fined him $10 on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Not content with these achievements, the mob swooped down on another car of the same line at the same point, and again the reserves were summoned to rescue the crew. Strike sympathizers and men said to be members of the carmen's union surged about the police, but were driven off after several had been soundly thumped. George Hauser of 623 134th Street, a bricklayer, was arrested on a charge of having assisted in the attack on the car, as was also John Kilgannon of 206 East Thirty-sixth Street, a motorman.

The crowd persisted in interfering with the efforts of the men on the last car to continue on the trip, and Walter Superat of 225 East 125th Street, a conductor, and James A. Dolan, a chauffeur, were taken to the Morrisania Police Station after the police had awed would-be rescuers with revolvers. The prisoners were hustled to the Morrisania Court and fined.

The third car was able finally to go on its way, but when a Westchester Avenue car was sent to link up the two stalled cars and return them to the barn a man who said his name was James Hutcheson of 667 East 138th Street sprang on the rails and attempted to block the way. When Detective Batto of the Bronx Branch placed him under arrest the crowd rushed in and attempted a rescue. Police Inspector Walsh and a detective ran an automobile in which they were seated between the detective and the rioters, at the same time drawing their revolvers. John Walsh of 464 East 147th Street, who said he was a laborer, was arrested and taken to the Morrisania Station. A short while later Louis Reiman of 200 East 166th Street, said to be a striker, was arrested at Third Avenue and 147th Street, where he made an attempt to stop a car.

Police in the Cars.

Edward A. Maher, Jr., Assistant Vice President of the Union Railway Company, had in the meanwhile induced Police Commissioner Woods to place about 100 policemen in plain clothes on the cars of the company. Mr. Maher asked that the men wear their uniforms, but Commissioner Woods feared this might lay him and the department open to the charge of siding with the company, and he refused. The 100 policemen were ordered to see if there was any truth in Mr. Maher's accusation that the strikers were employing huskies and well-known characters from the lower east side. The company was admittedly using strikebreakers on its cars, and had engaged several hundred men from a private detective agency to guard property, but none of these men, it was stated, was contributing to the troubles constantly reported along the lines.

Three hundred men surrounded two trolley cars in City Island Avenue and ordered the crew to leave after smashing the windows. The motorman and conductor did not stop to argue, but left the car in the hands of the strikers.

The inexperience of strikebreaking motorman, or interference with the airbrake by strikers, caused an accident at 138th Street and Southern Boulevard in which seven persons were injured. The car, carrying two policemen in plain clothes, two guards employed by the company from a private agency, and one passenger, in addition to the motorman and conductor, jumped the tracks at the intersection of the two streets, raced toward the curb, and brought up with a thud against a trolley wire pole.

Seven Injured in a Car.

The seven aboard the car were thrown to the floor, but received no sympathy from a crowd of strikers, who saw the accident and hooted and jeered loudly. Policeman John Boland, one of the men in plain clothes, had a rib broken, and was sent to Lincoln Hospital. The others were able to go home after being treated by ambulance surgeons. They were Policeman William Brodie of the Morrisania Station, John White of 510 West Fiftieth Street, a strikebreaker employed as motorman; P. J. Goff of 730 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, a strikebreaker employed as conductor; Dr. Stewart M. McVean of the hospital on Riker's Island, the passenger; Michael Fagen of 1,160 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, and William May of 414 East Eighty-third Street, both employed as guards from a private detective agency.

White told the police that the accident had been caused by strikebreakers tampering with the airbrake, which refused to work when he tried to slow down for the switch.

"The company is endangering the lives of persons traveling on cars by employing men who know nothing about running them," a member of the union said.

A westbound 138th Street car, also in charge of strikebreakers, was derailed between Willis and Alexander Avenues by a plank over the new Lexington Avenue subway. The plank smashed through the floor of the car and hurled Policeman James Regan from his seat, injuring him severely. He was sent to Lincoln Hospital.

Paul Sirosis, a strike-breaking motorman, suffered concussion of the brain when thirty strikers beat him over the head in St. Ann's Avenue, near Westchester Avenue, last night. The men climbed on the roof of the car and smashed the trolley pole before attacking him. Mathew Hair of 384 East 158th Street, an ex-prize fighter known as Bobby Evans, was arrested as one of Sirosis's assailants. The latter was removed to Lincoln Hospital.

Strikers mistook Policeman William J. Campbell of the Highbridge Station for a private agency guard and assaulted him while he was riding on a westbound Tremont car near Daly Avenue. Campbell drew his revolver and held off the mob after he had been severely injured about the head. Policemen coming to the assistance of Campbell arrested Patrick Morgan of 1,819 Crotona Avenue and John Regan of 757 East 170th Street on charges of assault and disorderly conduct.

One thousand persons participated at a riot at 7 P. M. at 138th Street near Brook Avenue, following an attack on one of the cars of the crosstown line. The trouble started with boys rolling sections of a sewer pipe lying near the curb on the rails. A mob of men frightened the motorman and conductor into deserting the car. The motorman was punched as he fled.

Reserves Kept Busy.

The reserves of the Alexander Avenue Station, under Sergeant James Mooney, responded and arrested Charles Bierman of 168 Brook Avenue as one of the boys who stoned the car after rolling the sewer pipes on the rails. The crowd also stopped two other cars of that line and smashed the windows. Each of the cars carried two policemen, but they were in citizens' clothes, and the rioters thought they were only strikebreakers.

Another crowd of strikers cut the trolley wires at 133d Street and Third Avenue. The flying ends of the wires endangered passersby, and many spectators took to their heels. These and other outbreaks thoroughly frightened would-be passengers, and few persons other than guards and policemen ventured to ride on any of the cars in the afternoon. The officials of the Union Railway took precautions against a possible attack on the power house at 179th Street and Boston Road by surrounding the property with agency detectives. Several policemen also watched the premises.

Thousands of cards were distributed by members of the carmen's union among the motormen and conductors of the Third Avenue Line in the effort to induce them to join the strike. The cards read:

Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Kingsbridge, and West Farms are now struggling for better conditions and the right of organization. Your needs are the same as ours. Are you ready to make an effort? This is your opportunity.

Notify Samuel Hoey and Edward Walsh, Getty Square Hotel, Yonkers, N. Y.

A delegation of Third Avenue employes was said to have called at the strike headquarters of the union in response to these appeals, but officials of the company asserted that they did not anticipate any trouble on that system.

"The union has threatened to tie up the whole city, and the cards distributed among the employes of the Third Avenue Company are a part of the program, but if we get proper police protection and uniformed men ride on the cars the trouble will not spread further," one of the officers of the company said.

Traffic in Confusion.

Probably never in the history of the Bronx have its residents suffered such inconvenience in transportation service as they did yesterday. The Union Railway Company had made arrangements to operate its cars by having employes and guards sleep in the barns at 218th Street and Broadway, and at 176th Street and Boston Road, but many of the employes who had been expected to reinforce the men on hand did not make their appearance at either barn at 5 o'clock in the morning, when service was resumed. Whether they had joined the strikers voluntarily, or had been frightened off, could not be learned.

All told, there were less than fifty conductors and motormen out of a normal complement of about 450 on hand at the West Farm barn, and only about fifteen cars were sent out. The same number of cars left the Kingsbridge section to handle a traffic that generally fills seventy-five cars in the morning hours. Thousands of residents of the Bronx, anticipating trouble, rose earlier than usual and hired anything that ran on wheels and could carry passengers to take them to the stations of the New York Central and the New Haven railroads. They found the stations jammed and cars were hard to get, even though the companies added extra cars and made all provisions possible for the abnormal traffic. The delay in reaching Manhattan caused many of them to reach their offices hours after the usual time.

Mr. Maher made repeated trips in an automobile between the West Farms and Kingsbridge Barns and directed the distribution of guards and strikebreakers that arrived from private agencies. Some of these men objected to going on the cars as motormen and conductors, however, and it was asserted that some of those who did go returned surprisingly few fares at the end of trips.

Trouble About Police.

Mr. Maher hurried to Police Headquarters when he found that outbreaks continued and begged Deputy Commissioner Lord to permit policemen in uniforms to ride on the cars. Up to that time Inspector Max Schmittberger had refused policemen either in uniform or plain attire to man the cars, asserting that he was acting under the orders of Mayor Mitchel. The decision to permit 100 policemen in plain clothes to ride on the cars was reached by the department after Deputy Commissioner Lord had had a conference with Commissioner Woods.

Reserves from the Tremont, Simpson Street, and Highbridge stations were sent to guard the West Farms barn and twenty policemen were stationed along Boston Road in the vicinity of the barn. Pickets made their appearance at 4:30 A. M., but were dispersed by the policemen. Six cars were sent out on the Morris Park, Sedgwick Avenue and other lines, but collected few passengers.

A mob of strikers rushed one of the cars under the subway structure at 174th Street and Southern Boulevard, but were driven off by the police. Daniel Buckley of 284 East 137th Street, was found piling stones on the car rails at Gerard Avenue and 149th Street and was arrested by Policeman Stackhouse, who fired several shots over the heads of persons who attempted to prevent him from taking Buckley to the station. The prisoner was arraigned later in the Morrisania Court and sent to the workhouse for ten days.

The traffic out of the two barns grew better as the morning wore on, and 30 per cent. of the cars were in operation at one time, but few of these were in charge of the 1,000 motormen and conductors who were in the employ of the company before the labor trouble spread to the Bronx. Mr. Maher continued to insist, however, that these had not gone on strike and would return to their places as soon as they were assured that policemen in uniform would protect them.

Girls Motor to Work.

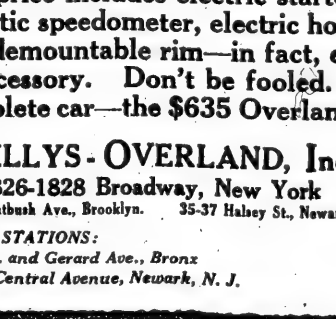
The New York Telephone Company, unable to get its operators to the Tremont, Melrose, and Fordham exchanges, sent touring cars to carry the girls to work.

Yesterday was pay day at the Kingsbridge barn, but the strikers who gathered there to get their money attempted no demonstration. After receiving their pay they went to a meeting at the North End Democratic Club. In the Kingsbridge section, and organized picket details, some of the members of which, the officials of the company allege, took part in the riots that followed. A meeting of strikers was also held at the Courtlandt Casino, 151st Street and Courtlandt Avenue, where speeches were made to the employers of the West Farms division who had joined the strike.

The general headquarters of the union was transferred to the Continental Hotel after Mr. Mahon, the International President of the organization, arrived from Detroit. William V. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the union, and P. J. O'Brien of Springfield, Mass., Fourth Vice President of the organization, attended the meeting of the Executive Board.

"The question of a general strike in the city rests entirely with the men," said Fitzgerald after the meeting. "But we are starting now to organize all the men. In comparison with other cities, the street and electric railway men of New York are the poorest paid in the country. The best time for a strike is when labor is at a premium and conditions in the country are prosperous. Those conditions prevail today."

Fitzgerald said that 90 per cent. of the men employed as motormen and conductors in the Bronx were now organized.



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Son or Brother in camp or upon the Mexican Border? If so, mail him a package of Allen's Foot=Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the Shoes, and sprinkled into the foot bath. It takes the friction from the shoe and will be of the greatest benefit in that arid, hot climate, where the alkali dust plays havoc with the feet. What remembrance could be so acceptable? Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot=Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you.

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Most complete, up-to-date Baths in the country. $500,000 spent for the utmost in cleanliness, comfort and courtesy; 90 ft. swimming pool; 200 private rooms, window in each; purest artesian well water; 34,000 sq. ft. perfect ventilation.

Opposite Central Park

Separate Complete Baths For Women Open Daily

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110th St. Subway Station at Door

Nothing extra to buy — Comes Complete

THIS new $635 Overland comes complete. Many low priced cars do not. But this one does. The price includes electric starter, electric lights, magnetic speedometer, electric horn, one-man top, extra demountable rim—in fact, every essential accessory. Don't be fooled. Buy a complete car—the $635 Overland.

4 cylinder en bloc motor
3⅜" bore x 5" stroke
4-in. tires, non-skid rear
Cantilever rear springs
Streamline body
Electric lights
Electric starter
Magnetic speedometer
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Overland

31½ H.P.
Model 75B
$635
5 Passenger Touring Car
Roadster $620
F.O.B. TOLEDO

SCIENTISTS TO STUDY NEW YORK PARALYSIS

Board of Estimate Grants Money to Bring Eminent Physicians to the City.

FIGURES SHOW DECREASE

Only 31 Deaths in Whole City Against 35 on Wednesday, and 151 New Cases Against 162.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Wednesday	Deaths Yesterday	New Cases Wednesday	New Cases Yesterday
Brooklyn	9	13	88	90
Manhattan	12	7	42	31
Bronx	4	6	5	6
Queens	7	4	25	18
Richmond	3	1	7	6
Totals	35	31	162	151

Total of cases to date.....3,411
Total of deaths to date..... 713

The Board of Estimate yesterday appropriated $2,000 at the request of Mayor Mitchel to bring between fifteen and twenty scientists and specialists from other cities to New York to join leaders of the medical profession here in the study of infantile paralysis.

Health Commissioner Emerson said the conference probably would take place on Friday and Saturday of next week. Those who will be invited to the city will be announced later.

The Mayor's request was based on a letter from Health Commissioner Emerson, in which he said:

> The opinion of capable physicians and scientists in this city and elsewhere is that advice in regard to knowledge of infantile paralysis might be obtained through a conference in this city of leaders in scientific thought and investigation in this country. There are fifteen to twenty men from Chicago to Boston who have made important contributions to preventive medicine. I believe their presence here for two or three days would result in organized efforts in various laboratories to supplement the work now done under the Committee on Research in this city.

Health officials were unable yesterday to decide how infantile paralysis reached Catherine, Edward, and Bessie Cline, children of William M. Cline, Corps of Engineering Corps, Coast Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. The children were taken to the Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn on Wednesday.

Mr. Cline said that none of the children had left the post after June 1, and that none of them met any child visiting the post after that date, nor was there any illness among children at the post. The father made six trips to Manhattan and Brooklyn after June 1, but came into contact with no child and was away from the fort only long enough each time to finish his errand. Furthermore, the fort reservation has been under quarantine since July 1, and no child has left or entered it. There have been about 100 children of officers and men at the fort, and none but the Cline children has shown symptoms of poliomyelitis. About 350 boys are quarantined in the camp of the National School Camp Association on the reservation, and none has shown symptoms of infantile paralysis.

The difference of opinion among doctors as to the value of adrenalin in poliomyelitis was again emphasized yesterday when Dr. Edward J. Berminkham, executive surgeon of the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital, 220 East Fifty-seventh Street, made public another favorable report on his use of the medicine. He said

> Hexamethylamine in regular doses every three hours, of 1½ to 5 grains, according to the age of the child, as a diuretic and bactericide.
>
> Intraspinous injections of adrenalin, as suggested by Dr. S. J. Meltzer. We feel that Dr. Meltzer's theory has been sustained. We will not say proven, because fifty cases cannot prove such an important matter. We believe that the first indications of the success we have had in the treatment of this dread disease has been due to Dr. Meltzer. Fifty cases have had these intraspinal injections administered every six hours, day and night. We have had no ill effects, and the improvement in all cases has been so marked that all acute symptoms have subsided in thirty-five cases, and todo review all the cases, including new admissions, received the injection.

When shown a copy of this report, Health Commissioner Emerson said:

> "I have no special comment to make. I accept the report as a correct statement of fact, but I don't know that it lands one anywhere. Results similar to those described in it are being obtained under similar hygienic conditions in other hospitals without any adrenalin treatment."

Dr. Charles E. Banks, in charge of the United States Public Health Service here, would not say positively yesterday whether or not certificates would be refused to children going to New Jersey and Connecticut resorts, but he said definitely that persons leaving New York with children on excursion boats would not receive certificates.

Dr. Banks and Commissioner Emerson yesterday urged all persons living in New Jersey to refrain from travel to New York with children whenever possible, and, when they did travel, to obtain certificates from local health authorities before leaving home. The Public Health Service will soon issue from Washington a bulletin setting forth what Surgeon General Blue considers model quarantine measures.

Gertrude Crye, a negro girl, 13 years old, of 76 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, escaped early yesterday from the convalescent ward in the Long Island College Hospital and had not been found late last night. She was taken to the hospital three weeks ago suffering from a mild attack of the disease, from which she soon recovered. She escaped fully dressed by climbing from a window of the ward, which is on the first floor.

So generous has been the public response to the appeals for funds for toys for victims of infantile paralysis that the charity organizations hope soon to provide toys for children now quarantined at home as well as for those in hospitals.

Dr. John H. Barry, Sanitary Superintendent of Queens, and the police yesterday prevented the annual excursion of the Mothers' Club of Public School 85, Long Island City, as 500 children were about to board a barge to be towed up the Sound to Forest View Grove. Health officials, however, spoke yesterday in approval of fresh air camps conducted according to regulations, and the University Settlement will send a company of children to its camp at Beacon, N. Y., today.

Dr. Joseph L. Glickman of 2,117 Daly Avenue, the Bronx, said last night that the Department of Health had erroneously given his address as the location of a case of infantile paralysis in the list of addresses made public by the department on Wednesday and published in yesterday morning's newspapers.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Albert Schultz, 201 E. 96th St.
Isidore Teitel, 154 E. 104th St.
Henry Greenberg, 258 E. 100th St.
Celia Kaufman, 151 E. 112th St.
Joseph Connors, 55 Cherry St.
Nathan Horwitz, 154 Ridge St.
Domingo Refinaldi, 129 Mulberry St.
Jennie Berkowitz, 110 Madison St.
Charles Schacher, 32 Ridge St.
Fanny Frankel, 153 Avenue C.
Stanislaus Cieslicka, 642 E. 11th St.
Junan Nagle, 772 2d Av.
Jennie Rood, 304 E. 85th St.
Mike Solnway, 219 Avenue A.
Mike Sullivan, 333 E. 23d St.
John Biltnewitz, 609 E. 11th St.
Eugenia Ballnier, 475 3d Av.
Anna Pappone, 412 E. 6th St.
Fred Kruser, 438 E. 6th St.
Joseph Missina, 517 E. 15th St.
Manie Mocharasky, 11 Pike St.
Sadie Levine, 6 Ruttgers Place.
Ida Christ, 1,755 Bathgate Av.
William Lembo, 417 West Broadway.
Leora Olizelli, 22 7th Av.
May Bradley, 997 Columbus Av.
Henry Vogel, 124 Sherman Av.
Annie Rozel, 72 W. 101st St.
Marie Dunning, 607 11th Av.
William Myers, 504 1st Av.
Arthur Baber, 20 Rutgers Place.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Rene Clerico, 248 West 30th St.
Thomas Robitman, 23 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, Metropolitan Hospital.
Jessie Shippman, 148 Hopkins St., Brooklyn, Metropolitan Hospital.
Natasha Raspishuk, 641 East 11th St.
Walter Kearns, 101 West 109th St.
Chris. Petterson, 120 10th St., Brooklyn, W. P. Hospital.
Sam Rosenberg, 118 Lewis St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Baby Pressner, 3,531 3d Av.
Eugene Dish, 850 Hewitt Pl.
William McKee, 308 East 136th St.
Sam Faiber, 1,565 Fulton Av.
Unis Alter, 1,444 Crotona Park East.
Jerry George, 4,535 3d Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

James Diegan, 43 East 131st St., Riverside Hospital.
Susie Cuorno, 2,189 Washington Av., Lincoln Hospital.
Morris Spector, 369 Sackman St., Riverside Hospital.
Israel Rudofsky, 104 Cook St., Riverside Hospital.
Ethel Goldberg, 702 East 161st St., Lincoln Hospital.
Vincent Tinton, 300 West 129th St., Riverside Hospital.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Jennie Magnoni, 115 Bay 29th St.
Theo. Goldstein, 1,124 38th St.
Josie Trenbo, 1,339 38th St.
Annie Tarrant, 658 51st St.
Bessie and Edward Cline, Ft. Hamilton Reservation.
Catherine Cline, Ft. Hamilton Reservation.
Stanley Darley, 1,735 Bergen St.
Joseph Eraso, 71 Ellery St.
Harry Duboff, 348 Ellery St.
Francis Moore, 34 Floyd St.
Harry Brudnick, 180 and 182 Floyd St.
Helen Snodek, 180 and 182 Floyd St.
Harry Schuck, 192 Floyd St.
—— Dansky, 202 Floyd St.
Margaret Whalen, 1,204 Fulton St.
Edward Berman, 20 Hamburg Av.
Joe Yashima, 23 Hamburg Av.
Charles Duwell, 221 Himrod St.
Joseph Waunsch, 230 Himrod St.
Helena Knethe, 59 Irving Av.
Marie Knethe, 59 Irving Av.
Joseph Gallo, 349 Linden St.
Baby Robertson, 24 McDonough St.
Margaret Baker, 121 Marion St.
Thompson, 224 Moffatt St.
Anna Arena, 55 Montelth St.
Philip Conroy, 1,127 St. Mark's Av.
Francis McGuire, 5 Spencer St.
Helen Tendino, 102 Spencer St.
James Tendino, 102 Spencer St.
Harold Leimin, 59 Trautman St.
Alex. Greenfield, 519 Barbey St.
Nicola De Leo, 1,530 E. New York Av.
Frank Markheim, 140 Fountain Av.
Sam Rubinstein, 387 Hezeman Av.
Sylvia Weisman, 233 Lott Av.
—— Goldstein, 79 Osborn St.
Ruth Armet, 522 Pine St.
Gertrude Tanner, 356 Lockaway Av.
Sem Rabinsky, 47 Wyona St.
Michael Leahy, 1,114 Bedford Av.
John Coulon, 28 Bergen St.
—— Marvalis, 95 Court St.
A. Lofaro, 298 Degraw St.
Harry Hance, 58 Jerome Place.
Anna Ieee, 448 Fulton St.
Mary Feder, 71 Grant Av.
Marie Agello, 440 Henry St.
A. Olsgard, 215 Henry St.
Jas. McGowan, 397 Park Place.
John McLenon, 470 Prospect Av.
Joseph Natoli, 203 Prospect St.
Swerly Mattensen, 21 Manhasset Place.
Grace Welch, 200 Rutledge St.
Frank Donovan, 3 Spencer St.
John Donovan, 5 Spencer St.
Fred Sebastian, 468 Warren St.
Edwin McNally, 293 Water St.
Anna Green, 85 24 Place.
Martin Green, 65 2d Place.
—— Mochler, 1,718 8th Av.
Stanley Van Houstlen, 396 10th St.
Sylvia Dube, 1,557 —— Av.
Donald Adamson, 2,700 East 26th St.
Blanche Astron, West 3d St. and Surf Av.
Richard Newcomb, 910 Caton Av.
Mildred Alto, 1,738 Troedden Av.
Ruth Nolan, 1,430 East 22d St.
Beatrice Zuppa, 4,401 New Utrecht Av.
Robert Henry, 1,732 West 9th St.
—— Pahowitz, 161 Graham Av.
B. Izanges, 220 Graham Av.
Harry Rock, 78 Grove St.
Henry Zweigcaum, 151 Guernsey St.
—— Swinsky, 136 Harrison Av.
Edward Hoffman, 151 Hewes St.
Edna Kafften, 80 Lorimer St.
George Dobihare, 158 Lynch St.
Pierce Jacoby, 242 Metropolitan Av.
Tamentio Vintenzo, 26 Havemeyer St.
Allie Repensky, 116 Middleton St.
Leo Galvin, 409 Rodney St.
John Izzerne, 267 Stagg St.
Antonina Terrilla, 18 Thornton St.
Maria Sterno, 207 Wallabout St.
Mike Tron, 31 Watkins St.
Robinsky, 41 Watkins St.
Mary Gallers, 151 Smith 1st St.
B. Smullen, 194 Rodney St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Rosa Randazzo, 47 Emmett St.
Ernest Schuman, 6,523 17th Av.
Joseph Gallo, 349 Linden St.
Helene Kmeth, 59 Irving Av.
Dorothy Thomssen, 214 Moffatt St.
Lester Young, 205 19th St.
William Betts, 398 East 8th St.
Francis McGuire, 5 Spencer Court.
Margaret McGee, 787 Hancock St.
George Hoff, 356 99th St.
Michael Lahey, 1,114 Bedford Av.
Hartheil Pease, 227 Garrison St.
Ethel E. Osborne, 227 Humboldt St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Neorill King, 47 Bath Av., Long Island City.
Marcella Smith, 161 3d St., Long Island City.
Francis Morriay, 201 15th St., Astoria.
Kenneth Stenholzl, Dickle St. and University Place, Woodhaven.
Stanislaus Granwicz, 132 Rockaway Road, Jamaica.
Emil Miao, 38 Jay St., Jamaica.
Carl Komonski, 164 Wyckoff Av., Jamaica.
Jerome Grossman, 422 Hillside Av., Jamaica.
Carlin, 1,209 Briggs Av., Morris Park.
Salvato Bconaintio, 51 Chichester Av., Jamaica.
Arthur Sudermann, 341 Chestnut St., Richmond Hill.
Joseph Snell, 2,510 Mitchell Av., Glendale.
Helen Gallner, 1,423 Linden St., Ridgewood.
Howard Schoessler, 1,080 Woodbine St., Ridgewood.
Vincent Lang, 1,868 Hyman St., Ridgewood.
Promser, 2,537 Catolpa Av., Ridgewood.
Harry Koppel, 7 St. John's Place, Ridgewood.
Samuel Hess, 11A St. John's Place, Ridgewood.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Barbara Baust, Rose St. and Jamaica Av., Flushing; died Queens Hospital.
Alvina Delz, 711 5th Av., Astoria.
George Thierry, 3,864 Beaufort Av., Woodhaven.
Salvato Buonainto, 61 Chichester Av., Jamaica.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Josephine Lagott, 1,455 Richmond Av., Graniteville.
Lester Carlisle, 116 Lockman Av., Mariners Harbor.
Julia Capella, 12 Pine St., New Brighton.
Vincent Kawask, 138 Jersey St., New Brighton.
Wauda Kossen, 165 Jersey St., New Brighton.
Jessie Pattse, 178 2d St., New Brighton, (rear.)

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Paul Hughes, Gillies Hotel, Great Kills.

Health Commissioner Emerson said that no significant new developments of the epidemic could be detected in the number and location of the new cases.

MOST PATIENTS UNDER TEN.

Few Paralysis Victims Between That Age and 16.

Concerning the prevalence of infantile paralysis among certain age groups of children, Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday made public the following statistics compiled in his office:

The first 1,401 cases which occurred in Brooklyn were classified according to the ages of the patients. It was found that 40.6 per cent., or, in whole numbers, 186 children, were under 1 year of age; 67.5 per cent., or 1,188 children, were under 3 years of age, leaving 1,002 between 1 and 3 years of age. Of the original number, 83 per cent., or 1,461 children, were under 5 years of age, leaving 273 between 3 and 5 years of age. Ninety-seven and three-tenths per cent., or 1,713 children, were under 10 years of age, leaving 252 between 10 and 5 years of age. Only 2.7 per cent., or 47 children, were more than 10 years old, and only one-half of 1 per cent., or 8 children, were more than 16, leaving 39 children between 10 and 16.

Another age grouping was made of 216 cases in Manhattan and 1,368 cases in Brooklyn.

In Manhattan the grouping was as follows: Children under 1 years, 33 cases, 1 years, 45; 2 years, 40; 3 years, 43; 4 years, 14; 5 years, 10; 6 years, 10; 7 years, 4; 8 years, 1; 9 years, 2; 10 years, 2; more than 10 years, 5.

The Brooklyn grouping resulted as follows:

Less than 1 year, 153; 1 years, 291; 2 years, 342; 3 years, 232; 4 years, 99; 5 years, 102; 6 years, 48; 7 years, 34; 8 years, 18; 9 years, 10; 10 years, 6; more than 10 years, 33.

As indicating that the age incidence of the disease had advanced slightly with the progress of the epidemic, Dr. Emerson gave out the following statistics for comparison:

Of 21 Brooklyn patients listed according to ages by the end of last May, none was more than 5 years of age.

Of 1,108 Brooklyn patients similarly listed by yesterday, 142, or about 12.8 per cent., were more than 5 years old, and 33, or about 3 per cent., were more than 10 years old.

REMIT FINES IN OYSTER BAY.

Accused Citizens Give Promises to Clean Up at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 27.—The forty-six citizens arrested on Tuesday in Colonel Roosevelt's sanitary crusade were in court tonight before Judge Robert W. Duval, and on promises to remedy evils were let off.

Sanitary conditions are improving, and only one case of paralysis has been reported in the township in twenty-four hours. The quarantine at Farmingdale station and automobile roads has been made more strict and no children are permitted to enter or leave. Chief of Police Jacob Werner stopped six automobiles tonight in which were children from New York, and ordered them back. Fourteen New York children were halted at the railway station and sent back.

Progress of Disease in Jersey.

Despite the strict quarantine in Hoboken, two cases of infantile paralysis were reported there yesterday, the first since the outbreak in New York. One case was removed to St. Mary's Hospital as suspicious on Tuesday. The other case, a child 20 months old, lived near a house occupied for a short time by a family which went to Hoboken from Brooklyn and was deported to New York by the Hoboken authorities two weeks ago.

Twenty-three new cases and four deaths were reported in Newark yesterday, and the Board of Health asked the city for funds to fight the outbreak.

Five cases were reported in Jersey City, and the first case in West Orange was announced. Other cases and deaths were reported as follows: Montclair, one death; a woman 38 years old; Plainfield, one death, and one case each in Orange, Irvington, South Orange, Nutley, Spring Lake, Perth Amboy, West Hoboken, Long Branch, Union Township, Avon, and town of Union.

The Caldwell Board of Health announced yesterday that it would allow no more Summer boarders to enter the town, and quarantine regulations in other New Jersey communities were tightened.

Three new cases of the disease were discovered in Floral Park, L. I., yesterday, making twelve-nine cases in Hempstead Township since July 1. The Board of Health, in connection with twenty physicians, took measures for a more strict quarantine.

There were two new cases and one death in Suffolk County and one death in New Rochelle.

The authorities of Nassau County are considering absolute quarantine.

28 New Cases Up State.

ALBANY, July 27.—The State Department of Health today received reports of twenty-eight cases of infantile paralysis and three deaths outside of New York. The total of cases in the State, outside New York, is 326, with a death list of 31. Two of the fatalities recorded today occurred at Poughkeepsie and one at Cornwall-on-Hudson. New cases were reported from Beacon, 11; Floral Park, 3; New Rochelle, 3; Cornwall-on-Hudson, North Hempstead, Fishkill, Eagle Mills, Ferguson Hollow, Roslyn, Roslyn Heights, Kingston, Greenport (Suffolk County) Fallsburg, and Florida, 1 each.

PRIEST DISCREDITS WIRETAPPING TALK

Father Farrell Denies Offering Potter $50 to Avoid Charities Subpoena.

PHONOGRAMS ARE WRONG

Their Record of His Conversation Over Telephone False, Priest Insists.

Father William B. Farrell, one of the two priests charged with conspiracy and libel in the wiretapping hearing before Justice Greenbaum, took the stand in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and denied under oath that he had ever offered Dr. Daniel C. Potter $50 with which to leave the jurisdiction and thus avoid subpoena service in the charities investigation. Although he admitted that most of the other phonograms which the police wiretappers produced against him were true, the priest emphatically repudiated the particular conversation in which he was alleged to have made the money offer to Potter.

"I never had such a conversation with Dr. Potter," declared Father Farrell. "I never at any time asked him to leave the jurisdiction or offered or gave him money for that purpose."

As recorded by the police, this conversation took place on March 24. The phonogram record of it reads as follows:

FARRELL—Hello! Is the old gent there?
POTTER—Yes, hold the wire. Hello!
FARRELL—Higgins didn't get that last night, but he will have it today and I'll send it to you.
POTTER—They have adjourned until Monday, when Kingsbury goes back on the stand; is that right?
FARRELL—Yes, Doherty and the inspectors go on then.
POTTER—So that is the way?
FARRELL—Yes; you know they're looking for one man, you know.
POTTER—Oh, yes.
FARRELL—I'll send you $50 and you slip away this afternoon. I'll send it over with Mike and I'll send the address of my sister and you will write there and she will bring the letters over to me.
POTTER—Say, I guess it's kind of dangerous to stay here.
FARRELL—Yes, you take a trip to Atlantic City or some other place and I'll look out for you.
POTTER—But I would like to get that from Higgins.
FARRELL—Well, I'll get that from him and send it over with Mike. Now, you get ready and I'll send everything over with Mike.
POTTER—All right. Good-bye.

Denies Bribe.

Father Farrell said he had made every effort to recall some conversation of which this phonogram might at least have been a distortion. But so far as he could recall he never made any mention of money to Potter on the telephone until April 6, when he called him up and asked him to obtain a copy of the testimony in the Strong investigation, for which he promised to send a check for $150. He produced the receipted bill for this.

He denied that he had ever mentioned Atlantic City to Potter at any time, although one phonogram records him as mentioning the Strand Hotel at Atlantic City as a suitable stopping place. He never heard of the Strand Hotel, he testified, until it was mentioned in the course of the wiretapping hearing. On March 24 he said he had no telephone conversation whatever with Potter, having spent practically the whole day in a family conference at the home of his brother at 39th Place, Brooklyn.

Another phonogram which Father Farrell could not remember as having ever taken place was one in which he was quoted as saying to Potter that he did not think it advisable to give THE NEW YORK TIMES any further information, because when he did so it would have to sign his name to it. Certain phonograms in which Dr. Potter referred to him as "boss" the priest was inclined to question because he was in the habit of resenting any such form of address.

In the course of his testimony Father Farrell revealed the manner in which he first heard that his wires were being tapped. He said the information that the police were eavesdropping on his wires was brought to him by a woman parishioner who learned it from a relative employed in the central office bureau of the Police Headquarters.

At the beginning of the session Assistant District Attorney Embree was informed by Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, that he would sign a formal complaint against Police Commissioner Woods charging him with unlawfully tapping the telephone wires of labor organizations. According to Brady, this tapping was done for the special benefit of employers of labor, and he will ask that another John Doe proceeding be held to ascertain whether the Police Commissioner had been guilty of a misdemeanor

Could Not Remember.

Ex-Commissioner of Charities Robert W. Hebberd was recalled for cross-examination and insisted, in answer to Martin Littleton's questions, that he could not remember many of the conversations which the phonograms recorded as having taken place between him and other defendants.

Mr. Hebberd was followed on the stand by the Rev. Joseph P. Dineen, a young priest and secretary to Bishop Hayes, who appears as one of the speakers in several of the phonograms. Mr. Littleton found him a difficult witness under cross-examination. Father Dineen being determined to express his opinion, which was always a violent one on the subject of wiretapping in general. He denied the substance of several phonograms, and when his attention was called to a conversation in which Father Farrell was recorded as seeking an appointment with Bishop Hayes, but failed to visit the Bishop's residence because of the publicity which might follow, Father Dineen said:

"The wiretappers left out an important part of that conversation. I told Father Farrell that if he was afraid of publicity he ought to meet Bishop Hayes in the ring immediately after the Willard-Moran fight that night. I put that in for the benefit of the wiretappers."

"What was your object in letting the police know that you were aware your wires were tapped?" asked Mr. Littleton.

"To let them know that we were aware of their despicable and illegal——"

But here Mr. Littleton checked him, and the priest was compelled to curb his language. His attack on the wiretappers, however, did not pass without a ripple of applause from the priests and other spectators who were assembled in the courtroom.

Edward A. Moree, author of the famous Moree pamphlet, which Charities Commissioner Kingsbury was alleged to have made public to create a prejudice against Catholic institutions, took the stand and denied that one of the statements in the pamphlet, to the effect that "pigs and orphans fed from the same bowl" at a mission on Staten Island, was based on fact.

"I regret it was in the pamphlet," he said. "I think it was unfair to the institution mentioned because it apparently did not jibe with the testimony."

The hearing will continue today.

DETECTIVE KENNEL MAY LIVE.

Surgeons Say He May Recover from Self-Inflicted Wound.

Detective Sergeant John Kennel, who tried to kill himself because of the humiliation he had to endure for having testified against two Catholic priests in the wiretapping hearing, showed such a decided improvement yesterday that the physicians at the Volunteer Hospital now believe he has some chance of recovery. His vitality is said to be amazing, and he himself expressed a desire to live. No operation could be performed yesterday to remove the bullet.

Inspector Faurot saw the detective and was able to converse with him for a few minutes. Kennel said he was feeling much better, but he could not recall anything very definite about the shooting. He complained of a numbness in his right leg.

Police Commissioner Woods instructed the hospital staff to give the detective the best possible care. He ordered Dr. Edward T. Higgins, Chief Surgeon of the Police Department, to confer with the hospital physicians and see to it that every possible step be taken to insure Kennel's recovery.

Commenting on Kennel's attempt to kill himself, Mayor Mitchel said:

"It is dreadful that this man should have been hounded to the point of death just because he told the truth and did his plain duty. My whole heart goes out to him. He was an honest and loyal policeman. He should not have lost heart. Those who treated him as he described have a moral responsibility for this that they will carry with them to their graves. This tragedy will make the public see this situation more clearly. It will make them understand the fearful pressure to which a public officer is subjected in circumstances like these."

W. I. SCOTT KILLS HIMSELF.

Real Estate Broker Had Suffered a Nervous Breakdown.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 27.—After making two previous attempts on his life, W. Irving Scott, a New York real estate broker, with offices at 220 Broadway, that city, yesterday emptied two barrels of a shotgun into his right temple in the cellar of his home, at 44 Prospect Street, East Orange. Dr. Frank B. Mitchell, also of that city, worked over Mr. Scott for an hour and a half while he remained in a semi-conscious condition, and despite the efforts of the physician he died.

Mr. Scott was said to have been suffering a nervous breakdown for more than a year. Six months ago he was detected when on the point of slashing his throat at 39th Place, Brooklyn.

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Ex-Commissioner of Charities Robert W. Hebberd was recalled for cross-examination and insisted, in answer to Martin Littleton's questions, that he could not remember many of the conversations which the phonograms recorded as having taken place between him and other defendants.

Mr. Hebberd was followed on the stand by the Rev. Joseph P. Dineen, a young priest and secretary to Bishop Hayes, who appears as one of the speakers in several of the phonograms. Mr. Littleton found him a difficult witness under cross-examination, Father Dineen being determined to express his opinion, which was always a violent one on the subject of wiretapping in general. He denied the substance of several phonograms, and when his attention was called to a conversation in which Father Farrell was recorded as seeking an appointment with Bishop Hayes, but failed to visit the Bishop's residence because of the publicity which might follow, Father Dineen said:

"The wiretappers left out an important part of that conversation. I told Father Farrell that if he was afraid of publicity he ought to meet Bishop Hayes in the ring immediately after the Willard-Moran fight that night. I put that in for the benefit of the wiretappers."

"What was your object in letting the police know that you were aware your wires were tapped?" asked Mr. Littleton.

"To let them know that we were aware of their despicable and illegal——"

But here Mr. Littleton checked him, and the priest was compelled to curb his language. His attack on the wiretappers, however, did not pass without a ripple of applause from the priests and other spectators who were assembled in the courtroom.

Edward A. Moree, author of the famous Moree pamphlet, which Charities Commissioner Kingsbury was alleged to have made public to create a prejudice against Catholic institutions, took the stand and denied that one of the statements in the pamphlet, to the effect that "pigs and orphans fed from the same bowl" at a mission on Staten Island, was based on fact.

"I regret it was in the pamphlet," he said. "I think it was unfair to the institution mentioned because it apparently did not jibe with the testimony."

The hearing will continue today.

DETECTIVE KENNEL MAY LIVE.

Surgeons Say He May Recover from Self-Inflicted Wound.

Detective Sergeant John Kennel, who tried to kill himself because of the humiliation he had to endure for having testified against two Catholic priests in the wiretapping hearing, showed such a decided improvement yesterday that the physicians at the Volunteer Hospital now believe he has some chance of recovery. His vitality is said to be amazing, and he himself expressed a desire to live. No operation could be performed yesterday to remove the bullet.

Inspector Faurot saw the detective and was able to converse with him for a few minutes. Kennel said he was feeling much better, but he could not recall anything very definite about the shooting. He complained of a numbness in his right leg.

Police Commissioner Woods instructed the hospital staff to give the detective the best possible care. He ordered Dr. Edward T. Higgins, Chief Surgeon of the Police Department, to confer with the hospital physicians and see to it that every possible step be taken to insure Kennel's recovery.

Commenting on Kennel's attempt to kill himself, Mayor Mitchel said:

"It is dreadful that this man should have been hounded to the point of death just because he told the truth and did his plain duty. My whole heart goes out to him. He was an honest and loyal policeman. He should not have lost heart. Those who treated him as he described have a moral responsibility for this that they will carry with them to their graves. This tragedy will make the public see this situation more clearly. It will make them understand the fearful pressure to which a public officer is subjected in circumstances like these."

W. I. SCOTT KILLS HIMSELF.

Real Estate Broker Had Suffered a Nervous Breakdown.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 27.—After making two previous attempts on his life, W. Irving Scott, a New York real estate broker, with offices at 220 Broadway, that city, yesterday emptied two barrels of a shotgun into his right temple in the cellar of his home, at 44 Prospect Street, East Orange. Dr. Frank B. Mitchell, also of that city, worked over Mr. Scott for an hour and a half while he remained in a semi-conscious condition, and despite the efforts of the physician he died.

Mr. Scott was said to have been suffering a nervous breakdown for more than a year. Six months ago he was detected when on the point of slashing his throat at 39th Place, Brooklyn. He again tried to take his life last Tuesday night, and was discovered in his room with all the gas jets turned on.

When Mrs. Scott went out yesterday, Mr. Scott, who was sitting on the porch, seemed to be in particularly high spirits. Less than a quarter of an hour after Mrs. Scott had left the house, the colored maid says she heard a loud report, which she thought was a bursting auto tire. When Mrs. Scott returned she missed her husband, and after searching, found him in the cellar. Dr. Mitchell was then summoned, and in turn notified Deputy County Physician M. Herbert Simmons, who reviewed the body and granted a burial permit. Word of the suicide was not communicated to the police until late yesterday evening.

Mr. Scott was a native of New York, where he was born forty-seven years ago. He had been a resident of East Orange for the last fifteen years.

Warning Against Nostrums.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Warning was issued to the public today by the Department of Agriculture to look with extreme suspicion upon any preparation put upon the market as effective for infantile paralysis. Department officials expect that the outbreak will tempt unscrupulous persons to offer so-called "cures" or remedies, and have issued special instructions to food and drug inspectors to be particularly alert. It has been noted that in the past whenever a serious epidemic has existed unscrupulous dealers have preyed upon the fear or ignorance of the public by flooding the market with worthless concoctions.

Navy Boxer Drowned.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 27.—H. T. Davis of Newark, cabin steward of the United States torpedo boat Worden, was drowned in the harbor near the Government submarine base tonight. He fell from a launch and his head struck a wharf, the blow probably rendering him unconscious. The body was recovered. Davis at one time was middleweight champion boxer in the navy.

FALL GIVES HUGHES FACTS ABOUT MEXICO

Nominee Likely to Embody Senator's Views in His Address of Acceptance.

TANNER INVITES MOOSE

State Chairman Welcomes Co-operation if They Will Work Within Republican Ranks.

Charles E. Hughes came to the Hotel Astor from his Summer home at Bridgehampton yesterday, but remained in this city only a few busy hours. He came reluctantly, as he has a great deal of work remaining in connection with the preparation of his speech of acceptance, to be delivered at Carnegie Hall on Monday night.

One of his first callers was United States Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico. He conferred with the candidate for half an hour or more. Neither Senator Fall nor Mr. Hughes would discuss their interview, which had to do with conditions on the Mexican border. It is thought that some of their talk may be reflected in the speech of acceptance. It was learned that the interview was of Senator Fall's seeking.

Joseph B. Kealing, one of the prominent Republican leaders of Indiana, had a talk with Mr. Hughes after Senator Fall had left. He told the candidate that while the Republicans were facing a stiff fight in the Hoosier State the ticket would win. The Progressives in Indiana, are preparing to put a ticket of their own in the field.

George B. Lockwood, an Indiana publisher, who is a member of the Notification Committee, in discussing conditions in his State with Chairman William R. Wilcox of the National Committee, said, later in the day, that the Progressives in Indiana were kept alive with Democratic money and were Democrats in a Moose disguise.

Democrats Aid Moose, He Says.

"The Progressive Party," he said, "is a mere shadow of its former self, suggesting somewhat the Populist Party in the two or three campaigns succeeding 1896—an army composed entirely of officers, with no rank and file. It is generally believed that it is now being maintained in Indiana merely as an annex to the Democratic State organization. Among the real Progressives the Hughes-Fairbanks ticket is regarded with the same favor as among the Republicans, and there has never been a more general approval of a ticket among all elements of our party."

Congressman William B. McKinley of Illinois had a talk with Mr. Hughes, and afterward conferred with Chairman Willcox. He said he had come to recommend that the Western headquarters of the National Committee, which is to be established in Chicago, be left in charge of a committee of five Western members of the Hughes Campaign Committee, one of whom is Harold Ickes, the Progressive leader of Illinois. Mr. McKinley said all factional differences in Illinois had been ironed out, and that all Republicans and the bulk of the Progressives were united behind the ticket.

Among others who conferred with Mr. Hughes were Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, a former Roosevelt man now supporting Hughes; Frank W. Estabrook, Republican leader of New Hampshire; John C. Eversman of Minnesota, Secretary of the Congressional Campaign Committee; Dwight H. Heard, Republican State Chairman of Arizona, Luther C. Brewer of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a member of the Notification Committee, and Lincoln Steffens, a writer.

Mr. Hughes had luncheon with Chairman Willcox and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon returned to his Summer home in Bridgehampton.

Tanner's Views on Moose.

Many influential members of the Republican State organization are out of sympathy with any policy that would involve turning a cold Republican shoulder on Progressives who, while preferring to retain their party affiliations, are inclined to support the candidates on the Republican State ticket.

State Chairman Tanner, who on Wednesday gave voice to a thought that coddling the Progressives would be foolish, yesterday heard from not a few prominent Republicans who had learned of his views from newspaper articles. As a result, Mr. Tanner made public a statement which indicated that his views had undergone some change. Here is his statement:

"The statement is attributed to me in some of this morning's papers that 'I am going to run the campaign without any Progressive assistance,' and other sentiments of general hostility to Progressives who desire to return to the Republican Party. This statement is unauthorized and untrue.

"On the contrary, I welcome the most hearty co-operation of all Progressives who are willing to work within the ranks of the Republican Party and support its ticket, without any feeling whatever of the vindictiveness attributed to me. It is my hope that the Progressives will join with us to defeat Mr. Wilson, and it is my belief that they should not run a third ticket. In this I am concurred with by the majority of the Progressive National Committee. It is also my hope that the Progressives in this State will take the same action as the National Progressive Committee. In so far as Progressives are in favor of the Republican ticket, I am in harmony with them. In so far as they are opposed, I am against them. That is for the Progressives themselves in this State to determine."

Parsons and Koenig Active.

One of the first to communicate with Chairman Tanner was Herbert Parsons, National Committeeman from this State. Mr. Parsons had a conference with Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, shortly after his arrival from Bridgehampton yesterday forenoon. While it is known that Mr. Hughes above all is desirous of Republican-Progressive harmony there was nothing to indicate any direct relation between Mr. Parsons's talk with Mr. Hughes and his talk with Mr. Tanner.

It is known, however, that Mr. Parsons told Mr. Tanner that he was not at all in sympathy with harsh treatment for Progressives in the coming campaign. Another influential Republican who communicated with Mr. Tanner on the subject, before the State Chairman made public his statement, was Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He talked very much in the same vein as did Mr. Parsons.

Chairman Tanner, it is known, does not take exception to the cordial welcome awaiting Progressives at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee, inasmuch as the Progressive National Committee has given official indorsement to the candidacy of the Republican nominee for President. But in his opinion, especially after the failure of the Progressive State Committee to indorse

PRESIDENT NAMES FARM LOAN BOARD

Banker, Economist, Farmer, and Rural Credits Student to Solve Big Problems.

WORK WILL BEGIN AT ONCE

Country Will Be Districted and Developments in Agriculture Aided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—President Wilson sent to the Senate today the names of Charles E. Lobdell of Great Bend, Kan., George W. Norris of Philadelphia, William S. A. Smith of Sioux City, Iowa, and Herbert Quick of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., to be members of the Farm Loan Board in the new Federal Farm oan system created by the Rural Credits act of July 17.

Judge Lobdell is a student of farm problems and has had extensive experience in farm loans. He was reared on a farm, which he left to study law, being admitted to the bar in Kansas in 1882. He represented Lane County in the Kansas Legislature ten years, and was Speaker of the Kansas House in 1895. In 1902 he was elected Judge of the Thirty-third Judicial District. He served on the bench until 1911, when he resigned to accept the Presidency of the First National Bank of Great Bend. In 1914 he was President of the Kansas Bar Association, and in 1915 President of the Kansas Bankers' Association. He is a Republican.

Mr. Norris is a student of economic and social questions. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, did newspaper work from 1880 to 1886, and then began the practice of law. In 1894 he took charge of the bond investment business of the private banking firm of Edward B. Smith & Co., serving as a member of that firm until 1911. At the request of Mayor Blankenburg, he accepted, in December, 1911, the Directorship of the Municipal Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries.

He is a Director and Deputy Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. He is President of the City Club and the Philadelphia Housing Association, and is a Democrat.

One Member a Federal Expert.

Captain Smith is a farmer and now is an expert in farm practice in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. He has been a student of rural credits for many years and is an authority on farm loans. When a young man he followed the sea, and at an early age became a shipmaster. He quit the sea to engage in farming. For many years Captain Smith was a director of the Stock Yards National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, which transacts millions of dollars of business annually with farmers. He is a Republican.

Mr. Quick is a student of rural credits, and widely known to farmers. Until a few months ago he was editor of Farm and Fireside.

He, too, was reared on a farm, engaged in teaching and later practiced law in Sioux City from 1880 to 1891. He was General Manager of the Nebraska Clark Automatic Telephone Company and the Iowa Clark Automatic Telephone Company, 1902 to 1906, and was nominated three times for Mayor of Sioux City, and elected once, serving from 1898 to 1900. He was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa in 1902. Mr. Quick is a Democrat.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is ex-officio Chairman of the board and one of the members nominated today will be designated by the President as Farm Loan Commissioner. The salary of members of the board is $10,000. The board will be the executive head of a new bureau in the United States Treasury Department, where it will have offices. The board will meet within a fortnight and will make a tour of the country during August to decide the boundaries of the twelve farm loan districts to be created, and to select the cities which will be centres of the farm loan activities of the system in each district. In making the twelve loan districts the law does not permit dividing any State.

Quick May Be Directing Head.

In selecting the board the President desired to obtain the services of a directing head of the board who had been identified with the farming interests of the country and had executive ability and a grasp of the purposes for which the new system was provided. It is supposed that Mr. Quick was chosen in this connection.

The President's next concern was to find a man who not only was a farmer but who could bring to the deliberations of the board a clear conception of a solvent and sane system to finance the agricultural activities of the country, and Captain Smith was the selection in this respect.

Mr. Norris was chosen because he has had long experience in the bond market, and the success of the new system largely depends on the placing of its bonds as provided by the Farm Loan Act. Judge Lobdell, in addition to practicing law, has served for many years as President of a chain of strong banks in Kansas engaged in making loans to farmers.

The organization of the new loan system will proceed along the lines followed in establishing the Federal Reserve system, but it is much simpler, as the new board will not conduct a banking business, but merely will loan funds on farm properties under restrictions laid down in the law, and to be added to from time to time. The first aim of the law is to encourage farmers themselves to become stockholders in the new system. They are to be asked to subscribe through farm loan associations to the capital stock of the farm loan banks, and it, in any district, the entire amount of $750,000 capital stock provided for shall not be taken the Government is to take up the remainder.

It is the contention of advocates of the new system that it will work a great transformation in the agricultural conditions of the whole country. Neglected and undeveloped areas will be developed, they claim; large holdings will be broken up, the number of homes will be multiplied, and the independence and thrift of the farmer will be advanced.

BOOKMAKERS GUILTY.

Change Pleas After Test Case Is Lost.

As the result of one convition in a bookmaking case fifteen other bookmakers waived trial and pleaded guilty before Judge Delehanty in General Sessions yesterday. The conviction was obtained in the case of Leonard Blumenstack, a saloon keeper, of 34 Whitehall Street, who was the first to go to trial. He was sentenced to ten days in jail and to pay a fine of $150.

Blumenstack and eighteen others were arrested by Lieutenant "Dan" Costigan in the financial distict last January. They were discharged by Magistrate Deuel under the "personal bet" decision rendered in Nassau County. Dissatisfied with the Magistrate's action, Police Commissioner Woods referred the cases to District Attorney Swann for action by the Grand Jury. All of the nineteen men were indicted.

Blumenstack's trial was a test case. When the jury reported that he was guilty of violating the law fifteen of his associates elected to plead guilty. They were remanded for sentence. The remaining three defendants insisted upon going to trial.

FIRE IN NEW SUBWAY TIES UP BROADWAY

Fuse Blows Up in Compressor Room at 43d Street, Drawing a Big Crowd.

EMPLOYES PUT OUT BLAZE

Two Workmen Injured—Fire Truck, Skidding on Wet Pavement, Smashes Into Steel Girder.

Four engine companies, two ladder trucks, and hundreds of persons rushed to Broadway and Forty-third Street last night when a fuse blew out with a loud explosion in the compressor room of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, over one of the uncompleted sections of the new subway. Before the police could reach the scene the streets were filled with people and street car traffic was stopped.

The fuse connected one of the high tension wires, and there was a spurt of fire as it gave way. Several workmen were in the compressor room, and of these two were slightly burned about the head. They were Philip Woronowicz of 109 Sussex Street, Jersey City, the engineer in charge, and Jack Ness, an oiler.

The wooden structure was ignited by the flames, and there was danger for a time that it would be destroyed. Employes of the company stretched a line of hose and succeeded in putting out the fire after it had reached the rafters. It was necessary in the meanwhile to throw off all the switches in the big power house, from which the drills and air compressors are operated, and work in the excavation was stopped.

Engine Companies 54, 85, 24, and 2 responded to an alarm sent out from Broadway and Forty-fourth Street by one of the employes of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation. Truck 21, from Thirty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, skidded on the wet pavement as it ran alongside the field office of the company on the Broadway side, and smashed into a large steel girder which is to be used in the subway work. The truck was damaged, but was able to return to its barn after repairs had been made.

Dr. J. R. Hunter, the emergency physician of the firm, treated Ness and Woronowicz, who were able to go back to work. Some of the big compressors received a thorough wetting while the employes of the company were fighting the fire, and will have to be dried out before they can be restored to service.

INVESTIGATE SCHOOL GRAFT

Board to Take Up Charges Against Two Employes.

The Board of Education has decided to conduct a thorough investigation of the charges brought against two clerks in its Bureau of Supplies. President William G. Willcox yesterday sent a letter to Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, in which he said:

"I acknowledge receipt of your yesterday's report of the result of your further investigation in regard to the misconduct of William A. Casson and Francis J. O'Malley, of the Bureau of Supplies, Department of Education.

"I transmitted this report to the Board of Education in executive session yesterday, and the board thereupon, by unanimous vote, confirmed my action in suspending these two clerks and decided that their resignations should not be accepted and that their suspensions without pay be continued pending the trial of charges to be preferred against them."

TWO KILLED BY AUTOS.

Bicyclist in Central Park Falls in Path of Motor.

Two men were killed in automobile accidents last night, one of them on the Belleville Turnpike, near Arlington, N. J., and the other on the West Drive of Central Park. The victim of the Central Park accident could not be identified.

He was about 19 years old, and papers in his pocket indicated that he might live at 261 West Thirty-ninth Street. Inquiries at this address, however, failed to establish his identity. The youth was riding a bicycle on the West Drive near 106th Street with two small silk American flags flying from his handlebars, when he was approached from the rear by an automobile owned by William Woodbine of 220 West Thirtieth Street and operated by William Sinclair of 2,180 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx.

Exhausted by his exertions, the young man suddenly swerved into the path of the automobile and fell from his bicycle. In another minute the automobile ran over his body. Sinclair picked him up and carried him to the Memorial Hospital, where he was declared to be dead.

Francesco Tocci, an importer of 226 Lafayette Street, died in the Stuntz Memorial Hospital at Kearny, N. J., last night as the result of injuries he suffered in an automobile accident on the Belleville Turnpike, near Arlington. Tocci was in a seven-passenger auto with a friend, Louis Quareleri, and a chauffeur, Patrick O'Toole. According to O'Toole, they were driving at about twenty miles an hour, when they suddenly crashed into a sewer basin. The car upset and righted itself. The passengers, however, were thrown out. Tocci was so severely injured that he had to be removed to the hospital, where he died an hour after his arrival. Tocci had his home at Great Notch, N. J. He was fifty-two years old.

GREGORY RASPUTIN ALIVE.

Mystic Monk Said to Enjoy Still the Favor of the Czar.

Gregory Rasputin, the Russian mystic monk, whose death at the hand of an assassin was reported in a story sent out from Berlin on May 11 by the Overseas News Agency based on reports from Petrograd via Bucharest, is not only alive and well, but is again enjoying the favor of the Czar, according to the following report sent from the Russian border by a special correspondent of the Berliner National-Zeitung:

"The informant of your correspondent has learned from a well-informed source that the reports printed in the foreign press about the murder of the 'Court Pope,' Rasputin, do not agree with the facts. Rasputin is now in Petrograd in good health. Only a short time ago he even visited the political salon of Prince Adronikof.

"The Russian newspapers that printed intimations some time ago about an alleged plot to murder Rasputin engineered by Khvostof have been fined up to 3,000 rubles ($1,500) for having circulated rumors devoid of truth. Besides, the Petrograd Telegraph Agency, after obtaining the necessary information, has denied all the tales about the alleged murder of Rasputin.

"As before, Rasputin enjoys the favor of the Czar and the Czarina, and, as before, he constitutes a factor in Russian politics with which even such men as Sturmer, Khvostof, Tscheglitof, and Schuwaief have to reckon."

In connection with the Rasputin story the Berlin newspapers print a report from Copenhagen asserting that M. Kliatschko, the President of the Petrograd Press Club, has been ordered to leave the Russian capital at once. Kliatschko, because of his standing with the various Ministers of the Government and the many sensational stories and revelations that he has furnished the Retch during the last ten years, is said to be known in Petrograd as the king of reporters. The order for his expulsion is supposed to be based on the story of the plot to murder Rasputin.

FORECASTER SEES NO RELIEF FROM HEAT

Thunderstorm Last Night Will Not Bring Any Lower Temperature Today.

BUILDINGS HIT BY LIGHTNING

Middle West Reports Hottest Spell in Fifteen Years—One Death from Heat Here.

The Weather Bureau forecasters said last night that there was no relief in sight from the heat wave that is general over the United States and Canada. The maximum temperature in New York yesterday was 85 degrees, at 1:45 in the afternoon. There was a rain and thunder storm last night, the precipitation being a quarter of an inch, but it was said at midnight at the local Weather Bureau that today would be as warm, if not warmer than yesterday.

One death from the heat and several prostrations were reported in New York yesterday. Joseph Mullen, 45 years old, of 422 First Avenue, died of heat last night at 341 East Twenty-fourth Street, where he was employed as a watchman. Harry Beatty of 516 Third Avenue was prostrated in front of 512 Third Avenue last night. Edward Elliott of 1,137 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was overcome at Pier 23, North River, in the afternoon. Mary Owens of 301 West 111th Street was overcome at 112 West 114th Street. Abraham Schiller of 108 West Forty-sixth Street was overcome at 2,817 Eighth Avenue.

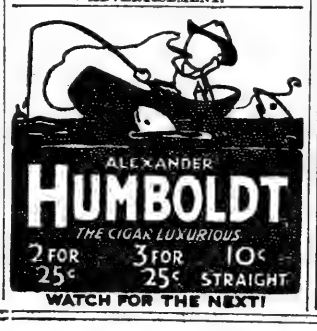
Several spots in the Middle West where the hottest spell in fifteen years is on reported temperatures above 100. The heat and the absence of rain are a serious menace to the crops of the Middle West. In Kansas the heat has been especially destructive.

According to the Weather Bureau, an area of high pressure off Bermuda is primarily responsible for the torrid deather. It was said in Washington that the heat wave had only begun and would certainly last until Aug. 1.

At the height of the storm just before 10 o'clock last night lightning struck the apartment house at 184 West 231st Street, ripping off a piece of the roof. The crash drove the thirty families into the street. Building Department Inspectors pronounced the house safe and they returned.

In last night's storm the machine shop of Colgate & Co.'s plant in Jersey City was struck by lightning. The damage was slight. The flagpole of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, at Summit and Magnolia Avenues, Jersey City, was struck by lightning, which entered the building and destroyed the chandelier in the auditorium. Lightning struck the print shop of Alfred Hilinger, 450 Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City. There was no damage.

ADVERTISEMENT.



WATCH FOR THE NEXT!

MOSQUITO PEST GROWS.

Humid Weather Blamed for Increase of Insects.

The moisture of the spell of humid weather has put myriads of mosquitos on Manhattan. So great has become the pest that the Board of Health has been asked to investigate conditions which might have led to the breeding of an unusual number of the insects.

Even the downtown section, usually immune from mosquitos, has suffered, and those working in the highest buildings have complained that thirty stories up the mosquitos pester them. The record so far has been on the twenty-ninth floor of the Woolworth Building, but spectators say that they saw several especially big mosquitos go higher up, though none has been actually seen inside the building higher than the twenty-ninth floor.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Board of Health attributes the sudden increase in the mosquito population to the wet weather and the consequent accumulation of pools of stagnant water.

Dr. Bolduan blamed the stagnant lakes in Central Park for some of the nuisance, and said he hoped measures would be taken to get rid of such pools.

FERRY RATE PROTEST.

Merchants' Association Thinks Vehicle Tariffs Are Unfair.

The Merchants' Association formulated a protest yesterday against ferry rates between New York and New Jersey as between horse and motor vehicles. The association also decided to ask for a suspension of any move on the part of rail carriers operating ferries to increase rates pending a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission. J. C. Lincoln, manager of the Association Traffic Bureau, was empowered to negotiate with rail carriers in an endeavor to carry into effect the wishes of the association.

It is the contention of the association that the rates charged on vehicles, regardless of power, should be based upon length, and should be the same, whether loaded or empty.

FIGURE IT OUT

The contractor who defaults on a delivery date and deprives the Owner of, say, three months' rent, is himself literally in the position of occupying the premises rent free for that period of time.

If the Thompson-Starrett Company tells you it will be through Dec. 31st next, you can begin to rent your premises from Jan. 1st on.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

SALE

Friday, Saturday and Monday

Entire stock of rebuilt used cars must be sold by August 2d regardless of cost. Here's a chance of a lifetime to pick up a *real* bargain at your own price.

The reason for this sacrifice in value is purely a business proposition. The Mitchell Motor Car Co. has taken over the Metropolitan District previously controlled by the Carl H. Page Motors Company, Inc., and the entire stock of used cars must be disposed of.

Some of these cars, including many late models, have been thoroughly overhauled, and will be sold as low as $100.00.

The choice includes: Mitchell, Hudson, Studebaker, Chalmers, Overland, Cadillac, Buick, National, eight-cylinder Oldsmobile, Mercer, and New Ford, new eight-cylinder Scripps-Booth, and other leading makes. SALE HELD AT OUR USED CAR SALESROOMS,

Times Square Auto Building—56th St. at Broadway
'PHONE 8001 COLUMBUS THIRD FLOOR

Mitchell Motor Car Company of New York, Inc.
COLUMBUS CIRCLE—FACING SOUTH

AN UNFORTUNATE MISSTATEMENT.

COPY OF AN OPEN LETTER TO PACKARD EMPLOYES:

In its editions of Thursday and of Friday, July 20th and 21st, last, The DETROIT NEWS published a leading article and a leading editorial, through an unfortunate misconception, which gave the impression that the Packard Company had deceived its employes, by promising that during absence on military duty their wages, or salaries, would be continued at full, regular factory rates of pay, and that it had failed to keep its pledge.

In order to correctly state the facts and the proof in the simplest way, we reproduce here the original order issued by President Alvan Macauley covering pursuant to the decision of the directors of the company.

From Office of the VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

To ALL Departments:

Date, June 21, 1916.

Subject: Arrangement Covering Payment of Wages of Employes Attending Military Training Camps and Naval Cruise.

COPIES TO
Packard
HBJ
HHH
AEC
JGV
FFB
DGS
GRB
FRR
JJM
MT
CRN
WDW
CRL
FGE
CJM
HDC
JHW
AWG
CFT
LAS
CWT
LDR

Respecting pay to employes who leave to attend the naval or military training camps, or to those who join the militia for service in the field, our decision is that they are entitled to two weeks' pay, and in addition, are entitled to pay over the period of such vacation as, under the rules of the Company, they may be regularly entitled to.

Men leaving to serve in the field should be promised that their positions will be held open for them upon their return, whenever that may be, or that they will be given other positions carrying equal pay.

ALVAN MACAULEY, President.

This order is clear and clean-cut, and was issued to ALL of the twenty-two officers and department heads of the Packard Company whose initials are in the margin, as their guide in informing employes who might be members of the State troops, or who might desire to join, or to attend military or naval training tours of duty.

The NEWS also stated, through some error, that the Packard Company posted placards "urging men to join the Michigan National Guard" and telling them their salaries would be paid in their absence.

This would imply that the Packard Company prepared those placards. The facts are that the placard was not prepared by the Packard Company, but by an outside Committee interested in aiding the State troops, in order to point out, to those who might be interested, certain facts in connection with the opportunity afforded to enlist in the State troops. These placards were posted in many factories and other places in Detroit and elsewhere in the State. The Packard Company, by request, cooperated to the extent of posting them also.

Those placards contained, however, no statement, or even a suspicion of a promise, that men's wages or salaries would be continued. If they had, they would not have been posted.

The NEWS emphatically states: "No such promise should have been made." No such promise was made. It would, of course, be impossible to make good on such a promise in case an important portion of the Packard Company's ten thousand men of military age should enlist or be called into the nation's military service for a protracted period. Therefore, no such promise was ever made or implied.

We had not heretofore mentioned our contributions to the patriotic movement, but the attitude of The News justifies us in referring to some of our contributions as follows:

Amount paid or to be paid men enlisted in the National Guard	$7,644.28
Outfits for our men at the Mexican border	1,500.00
Salaries of employes at Plattsburg camp (estimated)	2,500.00
Expenses of our men at Plattsburg and return (estimated)	500.00
Estimated depreciation on $27,500 worth of specially equipped trucks, the use of which we donated at Plattsburg	10,000.00
Salaries of 11 men whose services were donated to the Plattsburg encampment for four months at $965.00 per month	3,860.00
Miscellaneous, including aid to dependents of National Guardsmen (estimated)	5,000.00
Total	$31,004.28

In addition, when trouble in Mexico seemed imminent, our government required us, and we gladly complied, to side-track all our orders and work in process, so far as necessary to give government work absolutely instantaneous and preferred attention. As a result of this, certain foreign shipments which we had ready, were diverted to the use of our own government, although our contract covering these foreign shipments carries a penalty of $300 per day, and our department managers assert that the preference given our own government work delayed the filling of these foreign orders ten days.

We have supplied, or will supply, the government a total of approximately 800 men. Only a portion of these, however, are out of our own organization.

Maybe some other concern within the United States has done, within the last six weeks, as much as the Packard Company has done, but if so, we haven't heard of it.

The Packard Company will continue to carry out what it has undertaken. It will continue its aid to avoid suffering and want among its deserving employes and their families, so far as it practicably can—just the same now under these extremely trying conditions as it has always done. It will do more than it ought to be called upon to do, as will thousands of others.

The NEWS also states in its editorial referring to the Packard Company, as follows: "This, a private business organization, should not be asked to pay the wages of the men at the front. If aid is necessary for the families of the men, it should be given by the United States Government."

In this sound principle the Packard Company most cordially agrees, but, nevertheless, under our military system, in the present emergency, it feels that it must go as far as it can with propriety in support of the patriotic men who have gone to the front, and in co-operation with the War Department in sparing men for truck drivers as well, even though the Company suffers seriously from the lack of men to operate the factory.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.
By HENRY B. JOY.

CITIZENS OFFER NEW AID IN CLOAK STRIKE

Committee Suggests Arbitration to the Manufacturers' Protective Association.

UNION OFFICERS TO FIGHT ON

Schlesinger and Hillquit Accept Mandate of Workers Loyally and Without Reservation.

The leaders of the cloakmakers' strike started out bravely yesterday on the second leg of the thirteen weeks' industrial battle against the manufacturers. Union officials and advisers conferred with Jacob H. Schiff and other citizens interested in the strike as to the best way of financing the workers, and Benjamin Schlesinger, President, and Morris Hillquit, counsel to the union, issued appeals to the strikers to maintain order.

Keeping up its fight in behalf of arbitration of the strike, the Citizens' Committee for the Support of the Locked-Out Cloak and Suit Makers yesterday tendered its offices as arbitrator of the issues. The following letter was sent the manufacturers:

CLOAK, SUIT AND SKIRT MANUFACTURERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,
220 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Sirs: The Citizens' Committee again offers its friendly services in the effort to bring the manufacturers and the workers in the cloak and suit industry together upon some basis which will be satisfactory to both parties.

Will you kindly let the undersigned know at your earliest convenience if this offer receives favorable consideration on the part of your association?

The letter was signed by Allan Robinson, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., R. Fulton Cutting, Haley Fiske, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Learned Hand, Darwin R. James, Jr., Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Sam Lewisohn, Alfred E. Marling, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Eugene H. Outerbridge, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, and Nelson Spencer.

At the office of the Manufacturers' Association it was said that there was no comment to be made upon the offer.

Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Hillquit yesterday sent instructions to the strikers, in which they said:

"Your officers and representatives accept your mandate loyally and without reservation, and will make every effort within their power to lead the just and courageous struggle of the workers to a victorious conclusion. The main responsibility for the success of the strike devolves upon you. It is vitally important that the strike be continued in the same well-disciplined, orderly, and dignified fashion in which it has been conducted in the past three months, in spite of all provocations and privations. Our organization must be more solid and more harmonious than ever before. From now until the final hour of victory let every man be on his post."

Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Hillquit also issued a statement to the public, in which they said:

"The instrument rejected by the workers was not intended to be an executed agreement, but was adopted by the conferees merely as a mutual recommendation to be submitted to the membership of both organizations for ratification.

"The representatives of the workers in the conference at no time favored the arrangement which abolished the machinery for the adjustment of grievances and for the enforcement of the agreement, and relegated the parties to the uncontrolled exercise of the arbitrary whim of the employer, with perpetual shop strikes as the sole corrective. They submitted to the arrangement largely because they were anxious to terminate the disastrous strike and to put an end to the sufferings of the 40,000 workingmen's families involved in the struggle.

"The officers and representatives of the union know that the action of the workers was not prompted by an unreasoning desire to continue a warfare full of hardship and suffering for them nor by a spirit of blind rebellion, but by a deep conviction that the agreement offered to them was opposed not only to their own interests but also to the welfare and peace of the industry. The union officials accept the verdict of their constituents and will continue the struggle until a fair and equitable arrangement is made which will secure justice to the workers and peace to the industry."

A second garment strike was threatened yesterday when the United Coat Contractors' Association, composed of submanufacturers in the men's clothing industry, gave notice that unless the big manufacturers agreed to pay for the thread they used, or the operators agreed to work for a reduced wage, they would close their shops next Tuesday, locking out about 35,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing workers of America. At the headquarters of the association, 114 Delancey Street, it was said that the advance in the price of thread and increased wages to the operators had left the contractors in a position where they could make no profits.

At the headquarters of the union, 32 Union Square, it was said that it was the union's belief that the contractors had no grievance against the workers, but only against the larger manufacturers. They said they feared their members were going to be made the victims of a fight between the manufacturers. Officials of the union expressed the hope that the bigger manufacturers, who are at the beginning of the busy season, would make peace with the contractors.

H. P. DAVISON'S NEW HOME.

Will Erect Dwelling at Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street.

Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. has joined the Lenox Hill home colony and is making plans for a residence on the plot at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. The property is now occupied by four old dwellings respectively 690 and 692 Park Avenue and 54 and 56 East Sixty-ninth Street, which Mr. Davison recently bought from Arthur Curtiss James, ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. James is finishing his new residence, which is one of the largest in the uptown home centre, on the northwest corner of the same intersection, directly opposite the plot purchased by Mr. Davison. The James house covers half of the Park Avenue frontage, the Seventieth Street corner being occupied by the new home of George Blumenthal, the banker, each of which with the property represents close to $1,000,000.

Mr. James within the last few months bought the houses on the opposite Sixty-ninth Street corner to prevent an undesirable building operation facing his home and he has succeeded in selling them to prospective residents. Adjoining the Davison parcel, at 50 and 52 East Sixty-ninth Street, O. L. Dommerich, who bought the houses from Mr. James, is erecting a residence and on the two Park Avenue plots, 686 and 688, adjoining the Davison purchase on the avenue, William Sloane is about to erect a fine house. Housewreckers began to tear down the buildings last week.

Mr. Davison's plot has a frontage of 86.5 feet on Park Avenue by 63 feet on Sixty-ninth Street. On the opposite northeast corner is the new house in the French château style recently completed by Geraldyn Redmond. Mr. Davison's present city residence is at 12 West Fifty-first Street, and he also has a large country place at Glen Cove.

GET HARKNESS MILLIONS.

Children of Late Standard Oil Magnate Receive Further Shares.

A decree was signed yesterday by Surrogate Fowler approving the accounting of the New York estate of Lamon V. Harkness, second largest stockholder of the Standard Oil Company, and directing a distribution of $6,980,718 to his son, Harry S. Harkness, and his daughters, Mrs. Leila H. Edwards and Mrs. Myrtle H. Macomber. The New York estate amounted to $24,476,868, and previous payments of about $7,000,000 each were made to the heirs.

The Harkness administrators, who are his children, contend that their father was a resident of Kentucky at the time of his death, and accordingly the bulk of the estate is not in this State. In addition to the cash and securities given to the son he receives his father's interest in the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders and the American Trotting Registry Association.

NOW ACCUSE POLICE OF GAMBLING GRAFT

Affidavits Tell of Money Paid to Men Under Inquiry in White Slave Scandal.

POOLROOMS PROTECTED

Another Witness Says Officer at East Side Ball Gave Pistol, Club, and Shield to Gangster.

District Attorney Swann obtained affidavits yesterday that some of the policemen under investigation in the white slave graft scandal also received money from gamblers in Manhattan for fictitious or real protection. Two of the policemen, regarded by the District Attorney as leaders of the graft ring, were said in affidavits to have received regular payments from Al Kaufman, who, according to the District Attorney's office, ran a poolroom in Grand Street.

One affidavit said that one day early in 1915 police spies working for the two policemen reported to the policemen in the Arlington Hall Café that they had told officers in the First Inspection District where Kaufman ran a poolroom, and that because they had told Max Turkowitz, one of the police spies, had been beaten up. When they complained one of the two policemen said, according to the affidavit:

"Well, they ought to have killed you. You had no right to tell them. You should have told me."

Then Turkowitz is quoted as saying: "I did not know you were interested in the gambling cases."

"I am interested in all these fellows on the east side," the reply is given. "But tell me everything, however, and do not tell any other policeman anything and I will see you get $5 a week."

The affidavits also say that Harry Sussman, who was a member of the committee for the Arlington Boat Club ball, of which William J. Enright and David Foley, indicted policemen, were members, arranged that Kaufman was to pay the two policemen met by the spies in the café $20 a week and that $20 a week was to go to the spies, the agreement being that the two policemen should protect the gambling houses from raids and that the spies should not inform on the gamblers. The affidavits said that the interested gamblers ran three places, alternating, one day in one place and one day in another, so that their operations would not be noticeable. Sussman was said to have been the go-between. The protection arrangement was said to have continued for three months.

Another affidavit declared that on the night of April 10, 1915, one of the policemen went to a dance in uniform and because they interfered with his dancing turned over his revolver, blackjack and shield to a well-known gangster and that then he became drunk and did not get them back that night. The affidavit said that the gangster had the policeman's revolver and shield over Saturday and Sunday and on Sunday afternoon sent a telegram to the policeman from an office in Broadway near Fourteenth Street in which he said:

"Don't worry. What you think you lost I have got. Everything is all right."

Another affidavit said that when a shop strike occurred last Summer in a clothing manufacturing establishment near University Place, the two policemen were paid $20 a week for protecting the shop.

In its task of corroborating the testimony against the policemen, the District Attorney's office yesterday obtained from the minutes of the Magistrate's Court corroboration of the testimony of Sadie Lipschitz, who swore in an affidavit that she told Magistrate Daniel F. Murphy on Oct. 31, 1914, that she had paid Policeman Enright money after she had been arrested. The stenographic record of the hearing reads:

Defendant—"One minute, Judge, give me a chance to say something."

The Court—"All right."

Defendant—"Your Honor, here's the pawnticket which I pawned to give the fees for my case. He framed me up and took my money, and that's the pawnticket what I pawned the money. I did pawn that, your Honor."

Officer Enright—"Would you mind asking her who she gave it to?"

The Court—"Something was pawned, that's all I know about it."

Defendant (to Officer Enright)—"I gave that to you. I pawned it."

The Court—"Ninety days in the workhouse."

The District Attorney's office is daily expecting indictments against more policemen. Five have been indicted.

RICH RECLUSE HAPPY NOW.

Samuel E. Haslett Thinks Wife Alive and Managing Estate.

An accounting of the estate of Samuel E. Haslett, the millionaire recluse of 131 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, whom the police and courts rescued from squalor and solitude in July, 1912, was ordered yesterday by Judge Hylan in the County Court, on the application of John T. Bladen, as the committee of the estate of Haslett.

After Haslett was declared an incompetent in 1912, Mr. Bladen was appointed committee of his estate. Before then Haslett had lived twenty years in a single room on a frugal fare, although he had $1,000,000.

An interesting account of Haslett's mental condition was given by Dr. Elias H. Bartlett, his physician, in the accounting proceedings. The affidavit was made to prevent service on the aged man, as it was feared it would impair his condition. The service of the papers was waived. In his affidavit, Dr. Bartlett says of Haslett:

"He is a man 80 years old, who for twenty years had lived practically the life of a hermit under circumstances and surroundings which would tend greatly to impair his mental faculties, but is now perfectly happy and contended in the delusion that his wife is still living, and that all his affairs are being looked after by her."

Mrs. Haslett met her death twenty years ago at a fire in her home.

Mr. Bladen, in his petition, says that twenty-seven cousins of Haslett have proved their relationship, although four years ago the police had considerable difficulty in finding one relative.

Gifts for Paralysis Victims.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the after care of children who have been attacked by infantile paralysis: R. E. Land, $3; Master Leo Cohen, $2.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivingston St.
East Houston St., cor Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

HATCH SAYS HE TOOK ORANGE BANK'S CASH

Vice President of Mutual Trust Co., Arrested, Admits $300,000 Overcertification.

LED SECRETARY INTO PLOT

Said Money Was to be Used to Relieve Pressure Caused by Ex-Senator Smith's Paper.

Under arrest at his home in Maplewood, N. J., where he is convalescing from an operation for appendicitis, Edwin H. Hatch, Vice President of the Mutual Trust Company of Orange, assumed responsibility for the state of affairs which led to the closing of that institution by George M. La Monte, State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, Monday.

Mr. Hatch did this after reading a copy of a statement relative to the trust company's failure made yesterday by Thomas S. Byrne, Secretary and Treasurer of that institution. The Byrne statement tied up the trust company's troubles with the financial entanglements that recently led to the failure of former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark. The gist of the statement was that he was induced to overcertify Hatch's deposits in furtherance of a plan concocted by Hatch to relieve a situation which had come about through his taking up Smith's paper.

As the outcome of a conference between Assistant Prosecutor Wilbur A. Mott of Newark and Chief Justice William S. Gummere at the latter's Summer home at Point Pleasant the night before, warrants were sworn out yesterday for the arrest of both Hatch and Byrne for having conspired to defraud the Mutual Trust Company out of $306,000. As it was known that Hatch had recently undergone an operation, Drs. Walter S. Washington and Joseph E. Fewsmith were sent to the Hatch home in company with Constable Thomas Meyer to report on his condition. They found Hatch unable to leave his bed, and so reported, with the result that he was left under the Constable's surveillance. It was planned to have Justice Frank W. Smith go to the home today, and after formal arrangement fix the amount of bail.

Byrne appeared at the Court House in company with his counsel, Thomas A. Davis of Orange, and gave himself up. His bail was fixed at $25,000.

Boiled down, Byrne's statement was that on the night of May 18 last he met Hatch at the bank, and after three hours' urging was persuaded by him to sign seven certificates of deposit, aggregating $340,000, dating them from May 10, 1916, and received from Hatch in return for them only $34,000.

Edward M. Colie of the Newark law firm of Colie & Colie made this statement in behalf of Hatch:

"Mr. Hatch is sick abed, recovering from an operation for appendicitis, performed at the Memorial Hospital about two weeks ago. He was arrested today at his residence and examined by Drs. Washington and Fewsmith on behalf of the prosecutor, who reported to the prosecutor.

"Mr. Hatch has read a copy of the statement of Mr. Byrne in the possession of the prosecutor and desires to say that in all substantial particulars it is correct, and Mr. Hatch is responsible for the act done by Mr. Byrne at his request and solicitation.

"Mr. Hatch desires, as far as possible, to relieve Mr. Byrne from the responsibility."

ORDER 151ST ST. STATION.

Harlem Residents Win Year's Fight for New Elevated Stop.

Harlem residents who have fought so long for a new station on the Ninth Avenue elevated line at 151st Street and Eighth Avenue have won, and yesterday the Public Service Commission approved an amendment to an order issued to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company directing a station at that point. In July, 1915, a petition bearing the signatures of several hundred residents of that neighborhood asked for a station at 150th Street and Eighth Avenue. Many hearings were held, and the Interborough company was directed to build the station, providing it could obtain the necessary consents from property owners.

Some time afterward the company notified the commission that it could not procure the consent and asked for delay so as to avoid costly condemnation proceedings. The delay was granted and the company announced later that consents could be more easily obtained for a station at 151st Street. The time granted the company for completing the station was extended from Nov. 1, 1916, until March 1, 1917. The Chief Engineer of the company said the extension of time would be needed owing to the difficulty in getting structural material.

Take the Sun Inside!

Gain 19% to 36% in daylight!

Cut down light bills. Increase and improve output.

Make workers comfortable, happy and loyal—prevent accidents—save spoilage.

Rice's Gloss Mill White (Barreled Sunlight) leaves a permanently white, glossy, tile-like surface that can be easily washed. It won't turn yellow like other white paints and can be applied over old, cold water paint. Sanitary!

Send for free booklet "More Light!"

C. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., New York and Providence.

I wish to give a demonstration of shark killing, using the method of the South Sea Islanders. Having had experience in that part of the world, am willing to pay a reasonable amount to any party of fishermen who will procure for me a live maneating shark in sound condition.

Address
HOUDINI,
New Brighton Theatre,
Brighton Beach.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

Store Open Until 1 P. M. Saturday

Lane Bryant

Clearance sale prices now afford the expectant mother big bargains in dainty, cool

Summer Apparel for

MATERNITY

Reduced 30% to 60%

Differ in no outward way from prevailing models. Expand automatically as required. Conceal condition. Fit when figure is again normal; therefore are not an additional expense.

Middy Suits	(were to 5.95) 3.95
Odd Dresses	(were to 10.75) 5.00
Voile Dresses	(were to 29.75) 9.85
Silk Gowns	(were to 27.50) 14.85
Mohair Suits	(were to 32.50) 19.85
Silk Suits	(were to 64.75) 24.75
Chiffon Wraps	9.85 to 39.75
Sport Coats	(were to 11.50) 5.00
Auto Dusters	(were to 11.50) 6.50
Silk Coats	(were to 34.75) 14.85
Taffeta Coats	(were to 34.50) 19.85
Fallie Coats	(were to 45.00) 24.75

Corsets and Underwear

25 West 38th St.

Hint for Prudent Losers

The New York Times—

I located, through an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times, a grip which was lost from the running board of my car on Riverside Drive. It contained $500 or $600 worth of jewelry (worth many times its intrinsic value, because of family associations), and I had given it up for good. This experience, which cost me $6.40, proves that it pays to advertise.

C. R. RICKER,
The New Jersey Zinc Co.,
Franklin, N. J.

Fifteen Cents

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the only way to identify genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.

Out today
New Victor Records for August

"The Star Spangled Banner" by Farrar

Our favorite national anthem truly breathes the very spirit of American patriotism, and this exquisite rendition makes it a living inspiration that will stir the heart of all America.

Victor Red Seal Record 87247. Ten-inch, $2

Caruso presents a magnificent operatic aria

The interesting "Almighty Lord, Oh Judge, Oh Father!" from Massenet's opera Le Cid. A difficult air, but through the great tenor's superb art it becomes one of the finest examples of artistic singing ever heard.

Victor Red Seal Record 88554. Twelve-inch, $3

Kreisler plays the delightful "Old Refrain"

A charming little melody arranged by Kreisler himself from an old Viennese folk-song. It is constantly demanded by the great virtuoso's audiences and will be welcomed by lovers of violin music.

Victor Red Seal Record 64529. Ten-inch, $1.

McCormack sings the noble "Prize Song"
Mabel Garrison heard in two delightful numbers
Hungarian music by Olga Munkacsy's Orchestra
and 77 others including

2 delightful marimba band selections	8 excellent instrumental trios and duets
4 exquisite 'cello solos	2 old negro spirituals
6 tuneful dance records	4 sparkling musical comedy numbers
4 attractive band numbers	10 admirable concert songs
2 interesting pianoforte solos	2 amusing Mark Twain stories
22 highly popular songs	6 records for the kiddies

Hear these new Victor Records today at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you a complete descriptive list and play any music you wish to hear.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Stylus* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

KAUFF'S TIMELY HIT WINS FOR GIANTS AND OLDRING'S MIGHTY DRIVE MAKES YANKEES VICTORS

KAUFF'S BAT HALTS MARCH OF BIG SIX

Benny's Hit in Eleventh Wafts Herzog Over Plate with the Run That Beats Reds.

NOT THE FAULT OF TONEY

Matty's Big Pitcher Shows Fine Line of Wares — Schupp Relieves Tesreau in Seventh.

The first hard slap that Manager Mathewson of the Cincinnati Reds has encountered from his old friends, the Giants, was administered yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds by Benjamin Michael Kauff. It happened in the eleventh inning. The count was glued up at 3 to 3 and Benny came to the bat with Charley Herzog, Matty's predecessor, lingering on third.

Kauff walloped a hit to right field and Herzog romped in with the winning run, giving the Giants the game by a score of 4 to 3.

The game marked a new era for the Giants. It was the first extra inning battle they have won on the Coogan Meadow this year. They lost eight straight extra-inning tusseles up to yesterday. Now they believe the old jinx has been routed and they are all hoping that there will be smoother sledding ahead.

The Reds tore after the Giants yesterday with a vengeans, and when New York had a one-run lead, Ivy Wingo and Prince Hal Chase broke into the commotion by slamming home runs into the right field stand. These circuit bangs took all the starch out of Jeff Tesreau and in the seventh inning Manager McGraw put the big Ozark bear-hunter on his blacklist. Later in the game McGraw added to his blacklist the name of Umpire Rigler because of a close decision at first base.

Ferdie Schupp succeeded Tesreau, and his tip-top work in the box held the Reds in their place, while the Giants got busy and set the stage for their tardy victory. Against the Giants yesterday Mathewson met his trump pitcher, big Fred Toney. Toney is as big as two or three of the ordinary variety of twirlers, and he throws a ball which whizzes along like a shell from a howitzer.

Big Fred Toney Shows Power.

In the ninth inning Toney gave the best outburst of pitching that has been seen at the Polo Grounds in many a day. He got himself into an excavation which was as deep as a coal mine, but he called his muscled arm to the rescue and mowed the Giants down without any damage.

In that eventful inning the Giants were all ready to receive victory with open arms. Herzog opened with a double and Davey Robertson beat out a bunt to the infield. Benny Kauff a remarkable compliment. He passed Benny purposely and crowded the bases. Then Toney began to pitch in earnest. He made Fred Merkle hoist an inoffensive pop-fly to McKechnie. Hans Lobert then came up and McGraw begged him to knock out something. Merely a long fly would have won the game right then and there. Sad to relate, Lobert struck out. Rariden was now McGraw's only hope, and he rolled a grounder to Toney, who threw him out at first, ending an inning which just bubbled with trouble for the new Red manager.

More Cheering for Matty.

Mathewson rested modestly in the background yesterday, appearing only for a while in the first inning, when he was again received warmly. The fans haven't yet become accustomed to seeing Matty made up as a Rhinelander, and, in spite of home affiliations, many continue to root for Big Six to win.

The Giants were lucky to get a run off Toney in the first inning. Burns ripped a double to right and went to third on Doyle's out at first. Herzog then shot a fly to Griffith in right. Burns scooted for home after the catch and Griffith made a beautiful peg to Wingo at the plate. Ivy had Burns nailed several feet, but he let the ball trickle through him and Georgie was safe.

That lead lasted until the fifth, when Wingo unceremoniously slapped a long drive up against the upper tier of boxes for a home run. In the sixth the assault on Tesreau continued. Chase, the first man up, put Cincinnati in front by poking a home run into the populace in the right field stand. After Neale had skied to Kauff, McKechnie beat out a hit to first. Jeff had been slow in covering the bag. McKechnie went to second on Emmer's single, and both runners advanced a pier when Tesreau tried to throw the ball over the grandstand. Jeff was surely very much disturbed by the heat or something.

Giants Tie Game in Sixth.

In the Giants' half of the sixth McGraw prodded his men along and the spontaneous effort resulted in the Giants tying the score. Hunter was sent in as a pinch-hitter for Tesreau, and he singled to left. Doyle popped to Groh. Herzog whacked a single to left, scoring Hunter, and Robertson favored with a tremendous three-base drive, which sent Herzog home with the tying run.

After the Giants had missed their glorious opportunity in the ninth, their next big chance came in the eleventh, and they grabbed it. Herzog walked for a starter, and he went to third on Robertson's single. Benny Kauff then spilled a grounder through first and second, and Herzog came home with the victory. It was a big day for Herzog and he couldn't help looking over to the Reds' bench and having a laugh at Matty's expense. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b	5	0	1	1	4
Herzog, ss	4	2	2	5	5
R'b'rtson, rf	5	0	3	1	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	0	7	1
Lobert, 3b	4	0	1	2	1
Rariden, c	4	0	1	0	1
Tesreau, p	1	0	0	0	2
aHunter	1	1	1	0	0
Schupp, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	38	4	11	13	16

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 2b	3	0	1	1	3
Roush, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Griffith, rf	5	0	1	1	1
Chase, 1b	5	1	3	11	0
Neale, lf	5	0	1	3	1
McK'nie, 3b	5	0	3	2	2
Emmer, ss	5	1	1	2	2
Wingo, c	2	1	2	7	1
Clarke, c	2	0	0	3	0
Toney, p	5	0	2	0	1
Total	43	3	13	*30	12

*None out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Tesreau in sixth inning.
Errors—Wingo, Schupp.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Burns, Lobert, Herzog. Three-base hit—Robertson. Home runs—Wingo, Chase. Stolen base—Roush. Double plays—Herzog, Doyle, and Merkle. (2.) Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 11. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Schupp, 1; off Toney, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 11 hits, 3 runs in 6 innings; off Schupp, 2 hits, no runs in 5 innings; off Toney, 11 hits, 8 runs in 11 innings. Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; by Schupp, 4; by Toney, 7. Wild pitches—Tesreau, 1; Toney, 1; Schupp, 1. Passed ball—Rariden. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

CUBS-BRAVES DUEL A DRAW.

Eleven-Inning Battle in Boston Results in 2 to 2 Score.

BOSTON, July 27.—Chicago and Boston played a 2 to 2 tie today, the game being called in the eleventh inning on account of darkness. The Cubs scored their two runs in the first on a base on balls, a double by Zimmerman, and a single by Kelly. Boston scored one in the third on a base on balls, a hit, and a sacrifice fly, and tied the score in the ninth on errors by Zimmerman and Fisher.

Hendrix was put out of the game while at bat in the ninth for vigorously disputing a called strike by Umpire Eason. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wortman, ss	5	0	2	1	5
Mann, rf	3	0	1	3	0
Williams, cf	3	1	0	4	0
Zimm'n, 2b	3	0	1	3	2
Kelly, lf	5	1	2	1	0
Saier, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
Zelder, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Clemens, c	1	0	0	2	0
Fischer, c	2	0	1	6	0
Packard, p	2	0	0	0	0
Lavender, p	1	0	1	0	1
aFlack, rf	1	0	0	1	0
bSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	2	11	33	10

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranv'e, ss	5	0	2	3	3
Evers, 2b	1	0	0	0	1
Wilhoit, rf	1	0	0	1	1
Hinchm'n, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Hn'tchy, 1b	3	0	0	16	2
Snodgr's, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Gowdy, c	2	0	0	4	3
Tyler, p	2	0	0	0	2
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0
cFlt'z'k, rf, 2b	2	0	0	0	2
dEgan, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
eCollins, rf	2	0	0	0	0
fConnolly, cf	2	1	1	0	0
gTragesser, c	0	0	0	2	0
hNehf	1	0	0	0	0
Barnes, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	2	5	33	23

a-Batted for Lavender in tenth inning.
b-Batted for Mann in tenth inning.
c-Batted for Evers in third inning.
d-Batted for Wilhoit in third inning.
e-Batted for Egan in fifth inning.
f-Batted for Snodgrass in ninth inning.
g-Batted for Gowdy in ninth inning.
h-Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Zelder, Konetchy.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Fischer. Stolen bases—Maranville, Kelly. Sacrifice hits—Fitzpatrick, Williams, Mann. Double plays—Wilhoit and Maranville; Zimmerman and Saier; Tyler, Konetchy, and Smith; Smith, Gowdy, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, Boston. Bases on balls—Off Packard, 2; off Tyler, 2; off Lavender, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Packard, 4 hits and 1 run in four innings; off Lavender, 1 hit and no runs in five innings; off Brown, no hits and no runs in two innings; off Tyler, 9 hits and 2 runs in seven and a third innings; off Hughes, 1 hit and no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Barnes, 1 hit and no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Packard, 2; by Tyler, 2; by Lavender, 4; by Brown, 2; by Barnes, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Orth.

PASKERT'S HOME RUN WINS.

Drive in Seventh Enables Phillies to Beat Pirates by 5 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Paskert's home run drive in the seventh inning gave Philadelphia the victory over Pittsburgh today, 5 to 4. Chalmers was in trouble repeatedly, but brilliant fielding, a feature of which was three double plays, saved him. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert, cf	5	1	1	2	0
Niehoff, 2b	4	1	0	3	2
Stock, 3b	4	2	2	1	3
Good, rf	3	1	1	0	0
Whitted, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Luderus, 1b	2	0	1	11	1
Bancroft, ss	2	0	0	2	6
Burns, c	3	0	0	6	0
Chalmers, p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	29	5	7	27	13

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird, 3b	4	1	1	0	1
Carey, cf	4	0	0	2	1
Wagner, ss	4	1	1	2	4
K'tleman, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Farmer, 2b	2	1	2	3	3
Costello, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Johnston, 1b	1	0	0	10	0
Wilson, c	3	1	0	4	0
Harmon, p	3	0	0	1	4
K'tleher, p	0	0	0	0	0
aSchultz	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	4	7	24	13

a-Batted for Harmon in eighth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—5
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Farmer, Stock, Luderus. Three-base hit—Good. Home run—Paskert. Stolen bases—Johnston, Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Hinchman. Sacrifice flies—Johnston, Good. Double plays—Stock, Niehoff, and Luderus; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus; Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 3; off Kantlehner, 2; off Chalmers, 7. Hits and earned runs—Off Harmon, 7 hits, 5 runs, in seven innings; off Kantlehner, no hits, no runs, in one inning; off Chalmers, 7 hits, 2 runs, in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Chalmers, (Carey.) Struck out—By Harmon, 3; by Kantlehner, 1; by Chalmers, 5. Wild pitch—Chalmers. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

TIGERS GET THIRD IN ROW.

Senators Indulge in Costly Errors and Detroit Wins by 7 to 4.

DETROIT, July 27.—For the third time in as many days Washington lost to Detroit, the score being 7 to 4. Boehling, who opposed Boland, pitched good ball, but the misplays behind him were costly. Henry was put out of the game for arguing with Umpire Owens in the second inning. Veach was forced to retire when a ball took a false bound and hit him in the face. Harper replaced him, and was in turn succeeded by Cobb, who has been out because of injury to his hand. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	5	1	1	0	1
Bush, ss	3	1	2	3	7
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Crawford, rf	3	1	3	2	0
Veach, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Harper, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Cobb, lf, cf	1	1	0	2	1
H'man, cf, lf	3	2	0	2	0
Young, 2b	4	1	1	2	2
Baker, c	4	0	0	6	0
Boland, p	3	0	1	0	1
aKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	9	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan, 2b	3	1	1	0	3
Foster, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Milan, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Rice, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Shanks, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Gharrity, 1b	4	1	2	12	0
Henry, c	0	0	0	1	0
Ainsmith, c	4	1	1	5	4
McBride, ss	4	1	2	2	2
Boehling, p	0	0	0	0	1
bAcosta	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	5	24	12

a-Batted for Harper in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Boehling in ninth inning.
Errors—Foster, Ainsmith, McBride, Boehling, Hellman, Baker.

Detroit	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	—7
Washington	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Ainsmith, Boehling, Veach. Three-base hit—Crawford. Stolen bases—Morgan, Gharrity. Sacrifice hit—Burns. Double plays—Morgan, McBride, Gharrity; Boland, Bush, and Burns; Bush, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 4; off Boland, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 9 hits and 2 runs in eight innings; off Boland, 8 hits and 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Boehling, 3; by Boland, 3. Wild pitch—Boehling. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 9; Atlanta, 2.
Memphis, 5; Nashville, 4.
Mobile, 2; Birmingham, 1.
Chattanooga-Little Rock game postponed; rain.

OLDRING PROVES NO CASEY AT THE BAT

Rube's Lusty Blow in the Ninth Scores Four Runs and Puts Yanks Ahead of White Sox.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Rube Oldring nailed a pitched ball full on the seam in the ninth inning of today's game between the Yankees and White Sox, sent it singing to the far-off left field corner of the battleground, where it hopped over the fence and started out to see a little real life. With this mammoth drive he cleaned up four runs for the Yanks in one sudden, climacteric heap and won the game. The score was 8 to 6.

It was the hottest day of the year in Chicago. A deficiency of three runs when the ninth inning began, fielding somewhat jaundiced, listless work with the bat throughout most of the game, and pitching of a poor grade by Allen Russell—none of those traits were sufficient to keep the Yankees from winning eventually, and the much-crippled New Yorkers retained their slight hold on first place with a spectacular finish which restored their flagging enthusiasm as pennant contenders and left the spurting White Sox open-mouthed with astonishment and chagrin.

The Sox acquired a comfortable lead off Russell. Their own pitching by Jim Scott was shaky, but the Yanks ran afoul of several slashing fielding plays, were tame with the bat when men were on bases, and whereas Russell was hit only lightly the hits came with Sox men on bases and in the midst of his wild spells. Russell's control was wayward, and a Chicago hit now and then made scoring easy for the Sox. The latter grew careless; the game looked so sure.

Love pitched well for New York. He took Russell's place in the fifth inning. He resigned in the ninth in favor of a pinch hitter, Mullen, who made good. Bob Shawkey put on the finishing touches in the ninth. The newly and sensationally acquired two-run lead of the Yankees was safety itself with such an efficiency expert as Shawkey to play the relief rôle and to throttle the Sox in their half of the ninth. He toppled the three who faced him with a few well directed and steaming flings. The Sox were too much staggered to offer much resistance.

High hurt his leg again in the first inning after making a single. Peck fouled to the right foul line, and both he and High thought it was a fair drive. High dashed to third, only to limp back to first when Dineen called foul. He was lame and Donovan excused him. Oldring, destined to emblazon the background with a hurricane-rousing home run with two on and the bases full, struck out feebly in the first inning and left two on bases. The Rube's career, as it turned out, was one of vivid contrasts.

Russell lost his cunning in the first inning with two out. The hawk-eyed Collins walked and next in order came a wild pitch by Russell, single by Jackson, steal by the same stalwart, pass to Ness, single by Felsch, and failure by Caldwell to stop the single. The potpourri yielded three runs. Felsch tried to go clear around on Caldwell's colander fielding and was squelched at the plate.

The Sox made a run in the second on a triple by Terry and a wild pitch. Schalk scored in the fourth.

Up to the seventh inning the Yankees played as if dejected and weary. Yet they made a run in the fifth, and Fritz Maisel made it. The midget returned to duty for the first time since he broke his collarbone at the Polo Grounds on May 15. He waited for four balls, and Caldwell and Fred Fruhwirth batted him around. The only run off Love resulted from a pass to Eddie Collins in the fifth, an out, and a single by Ness.

Scott, always uncertain and on the ragged edge, had two adversaries out of the way in the seventh when Baumann hammered a single of too much intensity to be handled by Weaver. Peck gouged a two-bagger past Ness and Murphy let it go to the fence. Peck and Baumann crossed the plate.

Every run except one of New York's eight was made with two men out. Scott broke badly in the ninth, which he began by passing Alexander. Mullen bircned a single over short. Caldwell walked and filled the nooks. Scott quit; Wolfgang took the rubber. Baumann fouled to Jackson, who is runner mood. Wolfgang tried to make Peck flinch on bad ones, but the latter was wary and took it on the trot to first base over the four-ball route. That crowded Alexander to the plate. Pipp could do nothing. He expired on strikes. With Oldring it was do or die. Only he interposed between the loss of the game and first place. He swung and landed flush on the mark. The ball cleared Jackson's head on a line, scaled the fence with one bound, and in the following order came an inrush of Yankees to the plate, kicking up their heels en route: Mullen, Caldwell, Peck, and our hero, Rube. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Caldwell, cf	4	1	1	1	0
High, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Baumann, lf	4	1	1	1	0
P'paugh, ss	4	2	2	1	4
Pipp, 1b	4	1	1	12	0
Ness, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Oldring, rf	5	1	2	5	0
Gedeon, 2b	5	0	0	1	4
Boone, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Nunmaker, c	2	0	1	4	0
Alexander, p	0	0	0	0	1
Russell, p	1	0	0	0	2
Love, p	1	0	0	0	0
Shawkey, p	0	0	0	0	0
aMaisel	0	1	1	0	0
bMullen	1	1	1	0	0
Total	36	8	11	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy, rf	4	2	0	3	0
J. Collins, rf	3	1	0	0	1
Weaver, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
J. Collins, 2b	2	2	0	8	3
E. Collins, 2b	2	2	0	3	3
Jackson, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Felsch, cf	4	0	2	3	0
Ness, 1b	3	1	1	9	1
Felsch, cf	4	0	2	*0	0
Schalk, c	3	1	1	6	0
Terry, ss	2	1	1	0	5
Wolfgang, p	0	0	0	0	0
Leibold	1	0	0	0	0
dFuornier	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	6	6	27	11

*Murphy out for batting in eighth inning.
a-Batted for Russell in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Love in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Terry in ninth inning.
d-Batted for Wolfgang in ninth inning.
Errors—Caldwell, Peckinpaugh.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	5—8
Chicago	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Schalk. Three-base hit—Terry. Home runs—Peckinpaugh, Oldring. Stolen bases—Jackson, Schalk. Sacrifice hit—Terry. Double play—Weaver, E. Collins, and Ness. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 5; off Love, 1; of Scott, 4; off Wolfgang, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 3 hits, 4 runs in four innings; off Love, 3 hits, 1 run in four innings; off Shawkey, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Scott, 10 hits, 6 runs in eight innings, (none out in ninth;) off Wolfgang, 1 hit, 2 runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Russell, 4; by Scott, 4; by Wolfgang, 1. Wild pitches—Russell, 2. Passed ball—Schalk. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

YANKEES RECALL MILLER.

Outfielder Is Summoned from Baltimore—Keating to Go.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—The Yankees will have another outfielder tomorrow. At least, he has been sent for and is needed greatly. He is Elmer Miller, who was with Donovan in Macon last Spring and was turned over to Baltimore. He has been recalled and told to report tomorrow. He will be sent to centrefield and can hardly help but brace the defense.

He is a fleet runner and a fine outfielder, and in the Southern Association last year was a good hitter. Ray Keating will probably be released to Baltimore. Cy Pieh, a pitcher, has been returned to the New York club by Newark and will be sent to the Columbus club of the American Association.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 4; Elmira, 3.
(First game; twelve innings.)
Binghamton, 4; Elmira, 2.
(Second game; seventeen innings.)
Wilkes-Barre, 5; Scranton, 2.
Harrisburg, 3; Utica, 2.
Albany, 2; Syracuse, 1.

Eastern League.

New London, 4; Springfield, 1.
New London, 4; Springfield, 2, (7 in's.)
Bridgeport, 4; Lawrence, 0.
Portland, 7; Lynn, 2.
New Haven, 2; Lowell, 1.

SUPERBAS KEEP UP SPEED.

Huggins's Shifts in Eighth Futile and Cardinals Lose by 4 to 2.

About 2,500 faithful Brooklyn baseball enthusiasts yesterday afternoon saw the Robins take another game from Miller Huggins's clan at Ebbets Field by the score of 4 to 2 after an interesting pitching duel. Larry Cheney and Bill Doak were the opposing pitchers for eight innings, and, when trouble threatened to both twirlers, the respective managers removed them. Wheezer Dell went into the box for Cheney and Red Ames, the former Giant, relieved Doak.

Manager Huggins rearranged his batting order to a considerable extent in the eighth session, in an endeavor to ward off defeat, but the timely and heavy hitting of the Brooklyn players carried the day. Gonzales, on the club roster as a catcher, went to first, J. Miller to second, and Betzel to third base, after Beck had been removed to allow Butler to run for him. Manager Robinson likewise revised his playing schedule by replacing O'Mara with Ole Olson and taking out Cheney.

Brooklyn started off in the second inning with a two-run advantage when Wheat singled to right field and went to third on Cutshaw's one-base smash to left. The latter raced to second on a play for Wheat at third. Casey Stengel then doubled over Beck's head, sending both Wheat and Cutshaw home.

In the fifth inning the Cardinals chalked up their first run, and tied the score in the following frame. Wilson started the fifth with a single to centre, and advanced to second when O'Mara dropped Snyder's fly. Betzel followed with a single to right field, which scored Wilson. Bescher reached first in the sixth inning when he was hit by the ball. Beck flied out and Mowrey retired Smith at first. Bescher made third on this play, and scored on J. Miller's single to centre.

A snappy double play by O'Mara and Daubert in the seventh frame choked off prospects of another St. Louis run, and in the eight session the Robins sewed the game up with two runs. Miller singled to centre and Manager Huggins, sensing danger, removed Doak in favor of Red Ames. Manager Robinson retaliated by sending Hy Myers in to bat for Cheney, and the pinch-hitter was safe when Ames threw wild to Gonsales at first, Miller going to second. Johnston sacrificed, and Miller scored while McCarty, batting for O'Mara, was being retired at first Myers also advancing a peg. The latter crossed the rubber when Daubert beat out a bunt down the third-base line. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston, cf	3	0	0	2	0
O'Mara, ss	3	0	1	2	3
McCarty	1	0	0	0	0
Olson, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Daubert, 1b	4	0	1	9	2
Wheat, lf	4	1	2	3	0
Cutshaw, 2b	4	1	1	2	4
Stengel, rf	3	1	0	3	0
Mowrey, 3b	2	0	0	2	1
Snyder, c	3	0	0	7	0
O. Miller, c	0	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p	1	0	0	0	3
bMyers	0	1	0	0	0
Dell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	4	5	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	4	1	0	2	0
Beck, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
Butler	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales, 1b	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, cf	4	0	0	0	0
J. M'ler, 1b, 2b	3	0	1	9	1
Hornsby, ss	3	0	0	1	1
Wilson, rf	3	1	0	7	0
Betzel, 2b, 3b	3	0	2	2	3
Doak, p	2	0	1	1	3
Ames, p	0	0	0	0	0
dLong	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	24	11

a-Batted for O'Mara in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Cheney in eighth inning.
c-Ran for Beck in eighth inning.
d-Batted for Ames in ninth inning.
Errors—Ames, O'Mara.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Beck, Stengel. Stolen base—J. Miller. Sacrifice hits—Doak, Johnston, Mowrey, Cheney, Myers. Double plays—Cheney, Daubert and Mowrey; O'Mara and Daubert. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cheney, 7 Hits and earned runs—Off Doak, 6 hits, 2 runs in 7 1-3 innings; off Ames, 2 hits, no runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Cheney, 5 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; off Dell, 2 hits, no runs in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Bescher.) Struck out—By Doak, 3; by Cheney, 5; by Dell, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

MUSIC ANNOYS AN UMPIRE.

O'Loughlin Makes Band Stop—For the Rest, Red Sox Beat Indians.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—In a game that lasted nearly three hours, Boston defeated Cleveland, 7 to 6, bunching its hits with Cleveland's errors. Cleveland batted Foster and Leonard hard, but threw away several runs by trying to stretch its hits. Umpire O'Loughlin held up the game fifteen minutes until a band ceased its music, refusing to allow the contest to proceed until the musicians were silent. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	5	1	1	1	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	5	6
Lewis, lf	4	1	1	2	0
H'iltzel, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
Walker, cf	4	2	3	2	0
Gardner, 3b	4	1	1	1	3
Scott, ss	2	1	0	0	1
Janvrin, ss	0	0	0	1	2
Thomas, c	4	0	1	3	1
Foster, p	3	0	1	1	3
Leonard, p	1	0	0	0	0
aHenriksen	1	1	1	0	0
Total	35	7	11	27	17

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	4	1	0	1	0
Chapman, 3b	3	0	1	2	1
Speaker, cf	4	0	2	3	0
Roth, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Gandil, 1b	3	0	1	8	0
Evans, ss	4	2	2	3	6
O'Neill, c	4	2	2	4	1
Howard, 2b	4	1	2	2	1
Coveleskie, p	2	0	0	1	0
Klepfer, p	0	0	0	0	0
Gould, p	0	0	0	0	0
bDaly	1	0	1	0	0
cTurner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	14	27	10

a-Batted for Scott in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Coveleskie in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Klepfer in eighth inning.
Errors—Speaker, Gandil, O'Neill, Hooper, Barry.

Boston	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	—6

Two-base hits—O'Neill, Daly, Graney, Gardner, Foster, Walker. Three-base hits—Howard, Walker. (2.) Hooper, Henriksen. Stolen bases—Speaker, Ruth. Sacrifice flies—Graney, Roth. Double plays—Chapman and Gandil; Foster and Hobiltzel; Wambsgans and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Gould, 1; off Foster, 3; off Leonard, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cove

RAIN MARS LONGWOOD SCHEDULE

FLOODED COURTS CURTAIL MATCHES

Day of Rain Limits Longwood Tennis Program to Only Four Singles Contests.

JOHNSTON IS HARD PRESSED

Champion Meets Strong Foe in Roland Roberts, but Wins in Three Sets—Garland Provides Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, MASS., July 27.—Inclement weather conditions almost succeeded in bringing about another idle day at the Longwood tennis tournament. The courts were flooded by a heavy shower in the early morning, and although there was some improvement this afternoon, another storm followed and some of the matches were finished in the rain. The courts were so slippery that the contestants had difficulty in keeping their footing and the balls were heavy.

In the singles event only four matches were completed, two others being abandoned after two sets had been played. The doubles competition, however, fared better. These matches were under way early in the afternoon and the third round was finished. In the singles the victors were William M. Johnston, national champion; Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, George C. Caner of Harvard and Charles S. Garland of Pittsburgh.

Johnston had his first real test of the tournament in competing against Roland Roberts, the San Francisco champion. He won in straight sets at 6—2, 9—7, 6—4. Biddle defeated H. R. Scott of Longwood, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0, and Caner pulled out a victory over R. N. Dana of Providence in a five-set encounter, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1. In a third round singles match Charles H. Garland of Pittsburgh advanced by defeating George P. Gardner, Jr., of Longwood, 6—4, 6—3, 0—6, 6—2.

Rain Halts Big Matches.

The slow-starting Peck Griffin, who has played the most astonishing tennis of the tournament, dropped the first set of his fourth-round match to Joseph J. Armstrong at 6—3, but won the second set with the same score. The rain was sweeping across the courts and the contestants decided to postpone further play. The same thing happened in the third-round match between Nathaniel W. Niles and Richard Harte of Harvard. Niles took the first set at 7—5 and Harte the second at 6—4. They, too, decided that conditions did not warrant the continuation of the match. Both of these unfinished matches will be played early tomorrow morning. Hope, however, has been abandoned of closing the tournament Saturday. The earliest prospect now is Tuesday for the singles finals, but with fair weather the doubles finals will be played Saturday.

The Johnston-Roberts match was the feature of the gloomy day. The San Francisco youngster played some remarkably clever tennis against his more experienced rival. On the coast Roberts almost brought about the defeat of the national champion in one match, although he did not approach such a result yesterday he did give Johnston the best tryout that the latter has had thus far.

Champion Often Hard Pressed.

Johnston got under way quicker than did Roberts and weeded his progress through the first set without having to extend himself seriously. The second set found Roberts more on edge and battling brilliantly for the points. In the fifth game Johnston broke through the service of Roberts, taking the lead at 2—2, but the youngster took revenge in the next game and Johnston's service was the one to suffer. After the score reached 3 all each player won on service until Roberts was again broken through on the fifteenth game. It was comparative easy for Johnston to win the next game for the set on his own service.

Johnston played impressive tennis considering the conditions. His craftiness drew Roberts out of position and then a swift placement to the corner, or down the lines, would give him the point. He was particularly effective overhead, although he did not play the sharp net game of which he is capable.

The third set found Roberts weakening a bit, but he was giving Johnston a hard struggle. The youngster had an uncanny way of dropping the ball just over the net when his opponent was in the back court. In the last set Johnston won at 6—4.

The match between Joseph J. Armstrong and Clarence J. Griffin promised to be an interesting encounter, and there were many predictions that Griffin would have difficulty in winning his way through this opponent. The first set turned against Griffin and this seemed to indicate more truth than fiction in the rumors. Those who are familiar with Armstrong's type of play consider him a formidable antagonist and Griffin found that he could not walk leisurely through the match. The conditions undoubtedly favored Armstrong's game. The heavy court necessitated his chop stroke and Griffin did not master the situation until the second set. Then he opened his steady fire of placement points and Armstrong had to give way.

Garland's Victory a Surprise.

Charles Garland, the seventeen-year-old Pittsburgh youth, furnished a surprise by defeating George Peabody Gardner, Jr., in the third round. Although Garland is one of the most promising of the younger players, it was thought the experience of Gardner would give him a place in the next round. But Garland, with his pretty base-line game, upset Boston's calculations, and experienced little difficulty in accomplishing the result.

George M. Church and Willis E. Davis moved steadily along in the doubles event, advancing to the fourth round by scoring an easy victory over Fred C. Inman and Edwin P. Larned at 6—2, 6—2, 6—2. Church played a sharp net game with pronounced steadiness on his overhead strokes. Davis, too, was effective, but was not as steady as his partner. His severe service, however, helped materially in bringing confusion to Inman and Larned. Many sharp volleying sessions at the net thrilled the big gallery, that had gathered to see this encounter.

The other doubles team which looms up formidably for the Eastern doubles honors, Theodore Roosevelt Pell and R. Norris Williams, 2d., played in two matches. In the second round Pell and Williams defeated Ted Whitney and Irving Wright, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3, and followed this by a victory over I. N. White and M. E. Johnston at 6—0, 6—2, 6—0 in a match which was played throughout in a rainstorm. The summaries:

SINGLES.—Third Round—Charles S. Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated George P. Gardner, Jr., Longwood, 6—4, 6—3, 0—6, 6—2; N. W. Niles, Longwood, vs. Richard Harte, Harvard, 6—3; 4—6, unfinished.

Fourth Round—George C. Caner, Harvard, defeated R. N. Dana, Providence, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated H. R. Scott, Longwood, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0; William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Roland Roberts, San Francisco, 6—2, 9—7, 6—4; Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, vs. Joseph J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—3, unfinished.

EASTERN DOUBLES.—Second Round—R. N. Williams, 2d., and Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated E. R. Whitney and I. C. Wright, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round—Francis T. Hunter and J. S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated T. R. Plimpton and A. C. Hunter, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1; Charles S. Garland and William S. McIlhenny won from F. Dimsted and E. A. Niles by default; Wallace F. Johnson and Joseph J. Armstrong defeated A. A. Cameron and W. P. White, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1; R. N. Williams, 2d., and Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated I. N. White and N. E. Johnson, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0; R. C. Seaver and G. T. Putnam defeated J. S. Pfaffmann and George W. Wightman, 6—4, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3; J. W. Wheelwright and G. A. Lyon defeated J. W. Foster and R. M. Currier, 6—4, 12—10, 6—2; George M. Church and Willis E. Davis defeated Frederick C. Inman and Edwin P. Larned, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; F. J. Sulloway and J. G. Nelson defeated H. B. Breed and H. H. Bundy, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4.

MRS. LE ROY IN THE FINAL.

Will Meet Miss Kissel Today on Staten Island Court.

Miss Ina Kissel, Middle States tennis champion, and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, who was runner-up in the recent tournament for that title, will meet again this afternoon, this time in the last round of the annual open tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club, the finals in singles of which were reached yesterday on the grass courts at Livingston, S. I. Neither of the finalists had to extend herself yesterday to win her penultimate match. Miss Kissel easily disposed of Miss Edith Handy by 6—2, 6—2, while Mrs. Le Roy had no greater opposition from Miss Ethel Tyndall, who suffered defeat at 6—0, 6—4.

Miss Kissel appeared in her best form, and she handled well the most difficult drives of Miss Handy. After providing only slight opposition in the opening set, Miss Tyndall stiffened her play in the second set against Mrs. Le Roy. But after winning four games Miss Tyndall weakened in her driving and Mrs. Le Roy broke through her service for the winning points.

The doubles tournament was brought up to the semi-finals, and the final match with the final in singles, will be played this afternoon. The summary:

OPEN SINGLES.—Third Round—Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Hazel Gardner, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Ethel Tyndall defeated Miss M. A. Irving, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. David Mills, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Edith Handy defeated Miss M. Lea, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Ethel Tyndall, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Edith Handy, 6—2, 6—2.

OPEN DOUBLES.—First Round—Miss Ina Kissel and Mrs. Le Roy defeated Miss Eastmead and Miss White, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6; Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. Humphreys and Mrs. David Mills, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. S. T. Scofield defeated Mrs. McAneny and Miss Hazel Gardner, 6—3, 7—5.

Second Round—Miss M. Lea and Miss Helen Bogert defeated Miss M. A. Irving and Miss Elizabeth Irving, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Scofield, 6—2, 6—3.

JUNIOR TENNIS ON MONDAY.

Middle States Sectional Title Play at Forest Hills.

Twenty-six youthful tennis players, who have won interscholastic, junior and boys' tournaments this season in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, were notified yesterday by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association that they have been invited to compete in the Middle States sectional junior and boys' championships which begin Monday on the clay courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills. Only victors in the various preliminary tournaments held during the season to date are eligible for the sectional event, and the winner of the latter tournament becomes eligible for the national championship.

Winners of interscholastic preliminary tournaments enter the junior sectional event. The national title for boys and juniors will be determined during the week of Aug. 28, when the national singles tournament is played at Forest Hills. The United States National Lawn Tennis Association has presented medals for the winner of each sectional championship. The Junior Committee of the West Side Club has charge of the event, and Fred B. Alexander will act as referee. The winners of preliminary tournaments who are eligible to compete include the following:

INTERSCHOLASTIC.—Princeton University, D. F. McCord; New York City, University of Pennsylvania, Willard G. Harlow, Hempstead, L. I.; Harvard University, C. H. Harrison, Montclair, N. J.; Columbia University, L. M. Banks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Yale University, Charles S. Garland, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Yale Alumni Association of Westchester County, H. W. Forrester, Yonkers, N. Y.; Park Club, Buffalo, Cornelius Boocock, Buffalo.

JUNIOR.—Kings County Tennis Club, John A. Callum, Stamford, Conn.; West Side Tennis Club, Goddard W. Saunders, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Clifton Tennis Club, Ben Letson, New York City; Merion Cricket Club, Roy R. Coffin, Philadelphia; Plymouth Country Club, Louis M. Childs, Norristown, Penn.; Country Club of Westchester, Herbert L. Bowman, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Hackensack Golf Club, George Dixon, Passaic, N. J.; Westmont Tennis Club, David J. Jones Johnstown, Penn.; Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Elliot Binzen, New York City; Gedney Farms Country Club, Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J.; Yahnundasis Golf Club, Stanton P. Welsh, Binghamton, N. Y.

BOYS.—Kings County Tennis Club, Ben Letson, New York City; Sedgwick Farm Club, Lynn Spiess, Syracuse, N. Y.; Terrace Club, Cecil Donaldson, Brooklyn; Country Club of Westchester, Harold Taylor, Brooklyn; Hackensack Golf Club, Norman Tomes, Hackensack, N. J.; Park Club, Buffalo, Douglas McClive, Elma, N. Y.; Westmont Tennis Club, Earl Shomo, Johnstown, Penn.; Gedney Farms Country Club, Joseph Kammerer, Pleasantville, N. Y.

ATHLETES IN BIG BENEFIT.

Airmen, Auto Racers, Cyclists, and Trackmen in Speedway Meet.

Forty of the leading bicycle riders of the metropolitan district, more than 200 track athletes, members of the leading clubs, motorcyclists, racing auto drivers, and aviators will take part in the events scheduled for the National Guardsmen's field day to be held at Sheepshead Bay Speedway tomorrow by the Active Service Auxiliary, N. G. N. Y., for the benefit of the thousands of destitute wives and children of men now at the border. A feature of the affair will be a flag drill by 1,000 young women dressed in red, white, and blue costumes and formed so as to make an American flag the size of a city block. The affair will, it is hoped, materially increase the fund of $50,000 which Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's committee has been trying to raise.

A daylight fireworks display is on the program, and there will be many other unusual features, including an exhibition flight by seven aeroplanes from the military flying school at Garden City. Harry S. Harkness, the wealthy sportsman, is going to drive his famous racing car against the flier owned and driven by Al Adams of Brooklyn, in a ten-mile match race. An effort will be made to establish a record.

There will be a 400-yard dash, a 600-yard dash, a two-mile run, and a two-mile walk; a two-mile bicycle race from scratch, and a six-mile handicap; a four-mile motorcycle scratch race, and a two-mile time trial. Boy Scouts and other organizations will be represented at the affair, and music will be furnished by the Letter Carriers' and Municipal Bands.

MEREDITH TO RUN ABROAD.

Great Athlete Likely to Compete in Stockholm in September.

Ted Meredith, the world's greatest quarter-mile runner, may again exhibit his speed in Stockholm, Sweden, the scene of his victory in the 800-metre Olympic games championship in 1912. Meredith recently notified Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, that he believed he could arrange this business affairs so as to make possible his acceptance of an invitation to compete in the sport carnival of the Stockholm Gymnastic and Sporting Association on Sept. 23 and 24.

Meredith is one of three men whom the Swedes have asked Mr. Rubien to induce to make the trip. The other two are Fred Murray, the ex-Leland Stanford University captain, who won two intercollegiate hurdling championships this year, and Jordi Ray of the Illinois A. C., Chicago, national mile champion.

Mr. Rubien is trying to make the arrangements asked by the Stockholm association on the assumption that there will be a boat leaving here for Sweden directly after the national championships in Newark on Sept. 9. At this time there is no boat scheduled to sail that would bring the American athletes to Stockholm in time for the sport carnival.

Young Zulu Kid Disqualified.

In the feature bout at the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn last night Young Zulu Kid was disqualified in his bout with Young Mooney in the third round. As the result of the Pal Moore and Kid Goodman bout, Pal Moore of Memphis will swap punches with Young Zulu Kid in an early meeting.

Welling to Box Dundee at Garden.

Joe Welling—Manager Jimmy Johnston calls him the wonderful, willing, walloping Welling—has been signed by Johnston to box ten rounds with Johnny Dundee in the Madison Square Garden arena on Aug. 9.

TIFFANY CAPTURES EXTRA-HOLE MATCH

Defeats Seeley in Ekwanok Golf Tourney—Marston Is Also a Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 27.—There was some excitement in the second round of match play for the First President's Cup at Ekwanok Country Club this afternoon, and some very good golf. Although Gilman P. Tiffany of Mohawk and W. Parker Seeley of Brooklawn played most of their match without a gallery, there were about 200 present to see them play three extra holes.

Tiffany was one down coming to the home hole, and both lay to the left of the green on their seconds. They were on about equally well, and Tiffany holed a four, giving him a total of 37 for the last nine. Seeley then had a four-foot putt for a 36 and the match, but missed. Both showed the strain at the first extra hole, but at the second green their nerves seemed to be steady enough, for Tiffany holed a putt of twenty-five feet only to see Seeley hole out from twenty feet. At the third extra hole Tiffany had the better of the argument.

The crowd started out originally with Max R. Marston of Baltusrol and C. P. Eddy of Arcola. For six holes the golf was indifferent, and they were on even terms, but then Marston seemed to find himself, and was one better than par for the next eight holes, and the match ended in his favor 5 up and 4 to play.

R. B. Worthington of Shawnee, playing at a 75 clip, ran up the wide margin of 8 up and 6 to play against J. Appleton Allen of Baltusrol. H. K. Kerr of Greenwich came through the day with wide margins, and will meet Marston in the morning in what should be a popular match with the gallery. The players meet tomorrow in the order given in the following summary:

FIRST THIRTY-TWO (For First President's Cup.)—First Round—J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, defeated R. Catlin, Richmond County, 2 and 1; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, defeated C. S. Ransom, Albany, 6 and 4; E. H. Gardner, Agawam, defeated George E. Morse, Rutland, 4 and 3; R. H. White, Oakland, defeated A. W. Kinsley, Oneida, 7 and 6; C. B. Buxton, Huntington Valley, defeated Charles Amory, Essex County, 4 and 3; S. W. Wheeler, Brooklawn, defeated W. F. Ladd, Rockaway Hunt, 3 and 2; George H. Crocker, Country Club, defeated M. P. Watson, Baltusrol, 4 and 3; P. W. Whittemore, Country Club, defeated C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, 6 and 5; G. P. Tiffany, Mohawk, defeated C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, 2 and 1; W. P. Seeley, Brooklawn, defeated M. L. Fearey, Garden City, 6 and 5; W. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, defeated Rodney Brown, Country Club, 3 and 2; N. S. Campbell, Agawam, defeated M. Fred O'Connell, Alpine, 8 and 5; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated W. G. Knight, Baltusrol, 1 and 3; C. P. Eddy, Arcola, defeated L. G. Young, Ardsley, 3 and 2; L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, defeated J. D. Coffin, Mohawk, 5 and 4; H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, defeated Clark Burnham, Garden City, 5 and 3.

Second Round—Worthington defeated Allen, Eddy, 5 and 4; Kerr defeated Gwyer, 7 and 6; Gardner defeated White, 1 up; Wheeler defeated Buxton, 2 and 1; Whittemore defeated Crocker, 6 and 5; Tiffany defeated Seeley, 1 up, 21 holes; Campbell defeated Barber, 5 and 4; Marston defeated Eddy, 3 and 4; Kerr defeated Gwyer, 7 and 6.

FOURTEEN SIXTEEN.—Second Round—Catlin defeated Ransom, 1 up, 19 holes; Morse defeated Kinsley, 6 and 4; Amory defeated Ladd, 2 up; Bellamy defeated Watson, 5 and 4; Clark defeated Fearey, 4 and 2; Brown defeated O'Connell, 2 and 1; McKnight defeated Young, 3 and 2; Burnham defeated Coffin, 1 up.

COOK IS DOUBLE WINNER.

But Shares Prizes in Carpet Trade Golf Tourney with C. G. Fetterolf.

More than fifty golfers started yesterday in the medal play round of the Carpet Trade Golf Association's annual tournament at Hackensack. Horace T. Cook of Trenton, who was handicapped at plus 5, won with an excellent round of 73. He had the best gross as well as the best net score. The next best gross was made by G. A. Paul of New York, with a card of 81. As Cook could only take one prize, the trophy for best net went to C. G. Fetterolf of Philadelphia, who finished second, with 94, 14—80.

There was a team competition among representatives of three cities. This was won by New York with a score of 516. Boston was second with 589, and Philadelphia third with 608. In the competition for the guests' prize there was a tie for best net at 76 between J. L. Hamburton of Hackensack and Walter Tolhane of Hackensack. The best gross went to George Brinkerhoff of Hackensack, with a 79.

Match play was started in six eights, leaving the semi-finals and finals to be played today. The scores of the first sixteen in the handicap, team play, and the first and second eights follow:

HANDICAP SCORES.—Horace T. Cook, Trenton, 73, plus 5—78; C. G. Fetterolf, Philadelphia, 94, 14—80; W. E. Rosenthal, New York, 113, 30—83; Donald Wehn, Pittsburgh, 110, 28—82; J. R. Shoaff, New York, 83, 0—83; P. O. Judson, Hackensack, 111, 18—93; Frank J. Bersbach, Chicago, 88, 6—85; J. Fitzgerald, New York, 88, 4—84; G. A. Paul, New York, 81, plus 2—84; Victor G. Boutell, Englewood, 89, 4—85; M. H. Richmond, Boston, 82, plus 3—85; C. S. Bosworth, New York, 101, 16—85; C. Shartenberg, Providence, 89, 2—87; George M. Heath, Boston, 94, 6—88; W. C. Greer, Philadelphia, 119, 30—89; Woolsey Edsall, New York, 116, 25—91.

TEAM COMPETITION.—New York—R. M. Tobey, 93; J. R. Shoaff, 83; J. Fitzgerald, 88; V. G. Boutell, 89; E. D. Cleary, 102; G. A. Paul, 81. Total—516.

Boston—M. B. Richmond, 82; George H. Heath, 94; J. Y. Shoaff, 90; C. Shartenberg, 89; M. Shartenberg, 114; L. F. Lambert, 111. Total—589.

Philadelphia—Horace T. Cook, 78; W. R. Greer, 119; Donald Wehn, 110; C. F. Cochrane, 110; M. M. Fetterolf, 102; C. G. Fetterolf, 94. Total—608.

MATCH PLAY.—First Round—First Eight—J. R. Shoaff beat Fitzgerald, 2 up; Paul beat Boutell, 8 and 7; Cook beat C. Shartenberg, 2 and 2; Richmond beat Bersach, 7 and 5.

Second Eight—Tobey beat Heath, 2 and 1; Bosworth beat H. G. Fetterolf, 5 and 4; McMullin beat M. M. Fetterolf, 1 up; Cleary beat J. Y. Shoaff, 1 up.

MISS FREEMAN WINS SWIM.

National Women's Life-Saving League Scores Heavily in Open Meet

Swimmers of the National Women's Life Saving League were the leading performers last night in the opening aquatic meet of the season in the big Steeplechase pool at Coney Island. Miss Lucy Freeman, the league's star sprint swimmer, captured the feature event of the meet when she triumphed in the 84-yard race after a spirited contest with Miss Rita Greenfield. The former had an allowance of twenty seconds, and Miss Greenfield had a handicap of fifteen seconds. Miss Josephine Bartlett, champion diver of the league, was unable to overcome the big handicaps in the dive. The summary:

Fifty-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by Amelia Karmen, Brooklyn; Mildred Van Loan, Bath Beach, second; Marion Law, New York, third. Time—0:45 1-5.

Eighty-four-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Lucy Freeman, National Women's Life-Saving League, (20 seconds;) Rita Greenfield, National Women's Life-Saving League, (15 seconds,) second; Madelia Wandell, Coney Island, (10 seconds,) third. Time—1:24 4-5.

Fancy Dive, Handicap.—Won by Carrie Samson, National Women's Life-Saving League, (17 points,) with 63½ points; Lucy Freeman, National Women's Life-Saving League, (10 points,) second, with 61¾ points; Edna Cole, National Women's Life-Saving League, (15 points,) third, with 58¾ points.

Mrs. Jones Win Chicago Golf Title.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Mrs. Melvin Jones of Glen Oak Country Club defeated Miss Cornelia Lukens 2 up and 1 to play for the Chicago women's golf championship today.

TELLS OF GERMAN BLIGHT ON POLAND

Marquise de Gozdawa, in Reply to Judge Nippert, Defends Cossacks.

HINDENBURG IN HER HOME

Refugee Says Kaiser's Troops Defiled Churches and Icons and Left Children to Starve.

Mme. Laura de Turczynowicz, Marquise de Gozdawa, a Polish refugee now in New York, has taken exception to some of the things said in the "Two Hour Talk with the Kaiser," as it was given by Judge A. K. Nippert in last Sunday's TIMES, and has asked to make a reply.

The Marquise was Miss Laura Blackwell, an American, and it was her former citizenship in this country which enabled her to escape to America with her children. Her husband is a Polish agricultural scientist, now Inspector of Sanitary Service in one of the Russian armies. One of their homes was in a great rambling Old World mansion in Suwalki, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, which has seen much of the stress of the war. At the first invasion of the Germans, Mme. de Turczynowicz escaped, but her house was occupied by the Germans. She was made a prisoner in her own house, which was occupied by Hindenburg at the second invasion, with her sick children.

"They acknowledge that the Russians behaved very well in their first invasion of Eastern Prussia," she said yesterday, "but the Kaiser does not remember or think best to tell why the Russians were so different in their second invasion. That was after the Germans had been in Poland. That was after they had entered Suwalki and defiled everything in it.

"They show a picture of a house ransacked by Cossacks. That does not begin to picture the conditions in my house after the German soldiers had left it. The things that were done by the German soldiers in Suwalki, the things which occurred in my own house, and which I myself saw, cannot be told.

"Things were defiled in a way which it would seem nothing but degeneracy could explain. It was this which so enraged the Cossacks. It would not have been possible for the Slavs to have done such things. Every holy image in the churches was defiled. In a corner of the cottage of every peasant in our country there hangs an icon with an image of the Virgin or of a saint. Everywhere these corners and the icons were defiled by the German soldiers.

"The condition of my house when I returned to it I cannot tell. We were at dinner when we heard the big guns for the first time so near that we knew that we must leave. The soup was being served; it fell to the floor, and we left the house. When I returned I found the untellable things which had been done there. The most awful filth was on everything that was the finest and most delicate, deliberately done. The beautiful library, with its books and old manuscripts, was ruined.

"They tell of the Russians taking along families as prisoners. Surely that is not as bad as the act of the Germans in that first invasion of Suwalki, when they took away the able-bodied men and women and left the children behind. I am a member of the Red Cross, and when I returned I set to work with others to look after these poor little creatures. One little group which I cared for had eighty children in it. They were out in the fields together, no one to care for them, no food, eating dirt, their poor little abdomens swollen and their little bodies merely skin and bones. One little girl of 4 was carrying a baby sister of 6 months. We sent the children off to Vilna at the time of the second invasion, and no one knows where they are now.

"That was what the Germans did to the Poles whom they came to free.

"There was one church, the Roman Catholic, which the Germans did not touch on their first invasion. It was the Greek churches which they defiled. On their second arrival they packed 2,000 Russian prisoners into this Roman Catholic church. The prisoners were not allowed to leave it; no one was allowed to carry them food, and there they lived—and many of them died—under terrible conditions.

"And here is another thing that I have never told before. One knows of the Czar forbidding the use of vodka. The effect was wonderful. It made the strongest kind of a temperance lecture. One had nothing to fear from any of the Russian soldiers, no excess of any ability anywhere. But the Germans opened wine shops, and those poor Poles who could get nothing to eat would scrape together a few pennies for something to drink, in order that they might forget. Already there was beginning to be much drunkenness before I came away.

"All this, for the people whom the Germans came to free, but whom they are crushing until everything human has gone out of them."

LUCE ANSWERS E. R. BROWN.

Says Senator Juggles Figures in Defending Reapportionment.

Robert L. Luce issued a statement last night in answer to one issued by Senator Elon R. Brown on the Court of Appeals decision nullifying the reapportionment. Mr. Luce says Senator Brown "juggles figures."

"Under his Apportionment act, just voided by the highest court," says Mr. Luce, "both the proposed Fifteenth and Nineteenth Districts of Kings have over 300,000 inhabitants, and no less than eight districts in New York have over 281,000. Why on earth should Onondaga's 194,000 have three Assemblymen representing only 65,000 each?

"His bill would give 31 up-State counties with a population of 1,070,000 no less than 31 Assemblymen, or at a ratio of 34,500 people each, whereas New York County, with a population of 1,472,384, must be represented by 23 Assemblymen, or at a ratio of 64,000 each. At a ratio of 34,500, New York County would be entitled, not to 23 or 27 Assemblymen, but to 40 Assemblymen.

"Even Republicans voted for the only Democratic apportionment of recent years, the general apportionment of 1911, but the Brown reapportionment was so bad that some Republican Senators voted against it and the courts have rejected it."

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SPANNELL GETS A HEARING.

Slayer of Army Officer Brought Into Court on Murder Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 27.—Harry Spannell, the former music teacher at Baylor University, was bought here tonight handcuffed to a Deputy Sheriff, who took him to Alpine for a preliminary hearing on the double charge of murder in connection with the shooting of his wife and Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler at Alpine a week ago.

For the first time since his arrest Spannell made a statement, in which he declared that he accidentally shot his wife while firing at Lieut. Col. Butler, who was seated in the back seat of the automobile when the tragedy occurred. This was all he would say of the affair. He kept asking for his little daughter, who is being cared for by her grandfather, John Holland, father of the dead woman.

At the hearing this morning Spannell's attorney waived a hearing for him. The prisoner was immediately taken in an automobile to Marfa and brought back to El Paso, as it was feared that the feeling had not sufficiently quieted in Alpine to permit him being left in jail there until the trial is held. A change of venue will be asked for, and it is probable that the trial will be held in El Paso this Fall.

Another character has been injected into the case by the report from Arizona that Clay Holland, brother of Mrs. Spannell, was coming back to Texas to avenge the death of his sister. This was learned today from a former Texas Ranger, who is a friend of young Holland, and who said he received the information in a letter from young Holland.

A large sum of money is being raised at Spannell's former home in Waco for his defense, and he has employed Judge E. A. Dale of El Paso to defend him. Money is also being raised for his defense at Hazleton, Penn., where he formerly lived before going to Baylor University to teach music and where he met his wife, who was attending school there.

Kosher Butchers Found Guilty.

Two butchers were found guilty of violating Section 435 of the Penal Law in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for representing meat to be kosher and selling it as such when it was not. The defendants were David Schwartz of 364 East Tenth Street and Herman Gildberger of 200 Second Avenue. Their counsel, ex-Magistrate Wahle, said he would take an appeal from the conviction, as the question of personal liberty was involved as well as the injection of religious doctrines into secular affairs. The defendants were remanded for sentence.

PRUDENTIAL HOLDS OUT.

Secretary of Labor Sends Conciliator in Effort to Settle Strike.

Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson notified the leaders of the strike of the agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company last night that the Department of Labor would try to settle the strike. Harry Lumpkin, President of the Agents' Union, received the following telegram from Secretary Wilson:

Your telegram of the 26th received. I have delegated Rowland B. Mahany to act as conciliator in lockout of Prudential insurance agents New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Mahany will reach New York as soon as possible. W. B. WILSON.

Mr. Lumpkin said that the counsel of the union had tried to arrange a conference with the officials of the Prudential, but that the company refused to have anything to do with the strikers.

Deputy Commissioner Frank B. Thorne of the State Industrial Commission came to New York from Albany yesterday to take charge of the commission's effort to settle the strike. The strikers' leaders yesterday afternoon presented to the Bureau of Mediation a brief setting forth their reason for striking. The leaders also sent out yesterday an appeal to members of labor unions not to pay any more premiums to the Prudential until the strike was settled.

Many pickets were sent out from Bryant Hall, the strike headquarters, by the leaders yesterday to try to persuade the agents still at work to join them. The leaders asserts that 75 per cent. of the 1,300 agents in the New York district are on strike. The company estimates about 500 are out in the districts.

MOOSE POWWOW HELD UP.

Proposed Chicago Convention Aug. 5 May Not Meet.

The insurgent Progressives have not as yet determined whether to put a third national ticket in the field or merely file a formal protest against the action of the Progressive National Committee in "delivering" their party to the Republican nominee for President and then disband. Nor has any decision been reached as yet with regard to time or place for the big powwow of Progressives in the insurgent movement where this is to be decided, and which, it had been intended originally, should be held at Chicago on Aug. 5, the fourth anniversary of the party's birth.

After telephonic conferences with Matthew Hale of Chicago, Acting Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, and J. A. H. Hopkins, Progressive State Chairman of New Jersey, and another leader in the insurgent movement, Bainbridge Colby announced yesterday that some definite action might be taken within a day or two toward calling the conference or convention of insurgent Moose.

Utah Women Organize for Hughes.

The Woman's Committee of the Hughes Alliance, Room 176, the Hotel Astor, received telegrams yesterday reporting the formation of Utah branches of the alliance, covering the State and organizing by Assembly districts. Mrs. Heber L. Cummings is temporary Chairman of the Utah State Alliance. The alliances are in temporary form, and are applying to the national headquarters for charters. The Utah women beginning work for Hughes belong to both the Republican and the Progressive parties.

CANDY FOR COMMUTERS.

Suffragists Will Distribute 10,000 Boxes This Afternoon.

Ten thousand boxes of home-made candy are to be given to commuters at the different exits from the city this afternoon. In order to get one the commuter must prove that he votes in New York State.

The suffragists are out for votes and they will give the boxes of candy not as bribes but as sugar-coated arguments. With the candy is a printed letter to the commuter's wife headed "A Word from One You Left Behind You" and signed by a "Mother in the Tenements." The writer tells of the insanitary conditions of her home and the places in which her children play as contrasted with the home of the commuter's wife. All these things the suffragists wish to help remedy with votes.

There are twelve candies in each box, because of the twelve suffrage States, and one verse or some printed rhymes says:

If these confections now you like,
Pray help the suffrage States to win,
So that 'twill take a larger box
To get our suffrage candies in.

Prominent suffragists will be at all the commuter exits this afternoon to distribute the candy.

WOMEN TO HEAR HUGHES.

Will Speak at Roosevelt League Tea Next Tuesday Afternoon.

Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, has promised to make an address at the women's tea at which he and Mrs. Hughes will be the guests of honor next Tuesday afternoon. The tea has been arranged by the Women's Roosevelt League, in its New York City campaign for Hughes. It will be given at the Hotel Astor.

The guests will include the members of the different women's clubs and organizations of the city, members of the defense leagues, women suffragists interested in Mr. Hughes's candidacy, and others. The woman in the city under the auspices of the league are lining up in groups to support Mr. Hughes—women lawyers and doctors, authors, artists and business women. Miss Alice Carpenter, President of the league, will introduce Mr. Hughes.

STOKES MAY WITHDRAW.

Murphy for Senator, Edge for Governor, New Jersey Slate.

The significance of several visits recently made by ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey to Republican National Headquarters will probably be explained when Mr. Stokes addresses the Republican County Committee in Newark tonight. It is believed in Newark that Mr. Stokes will announce that he is no longer a candidate for United States Senator, which will leave the field open to ex-Governor Franklin Murphy.

Harmony in New Jersey is wanted by the National Committee, and a way suggested was to give the Senatorial nomination to Northern New Jersey, which means Murphy, and the Gubernatorial nomination to the southern tier, which means State Senator Edge. This would eliminate Stokes, also Colonel Austen Colgate of Essex, who wants to be Governor.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Belle of Trouville," a new musical comedy, the book by Benjamin Gilbert, the music and lyrics by Frederick Herndeen, will be presented in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre Thursday night, Aug. 10. Chapine will be the featured member of the cast.

Dolly Hackett and four dancers from the Winter Garden revue will go to Atlantic City Sunday to take part in the benefit performance Anna Held will give for the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief Fund that night.

Paula Shea, a movie star, has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for the title rôle in "Everywoman" when it goes on tour in the Fall. Mr. Savage was impressed with Miss Shea's work in the picture, "The City of Illusion," and when she learned this she applied at once for a speaking part.

B. S. Moss has added the Flatbush Theatre, Flatbush and Church Avenues, Brooklyn, to his chain of playhouses, and beginning Saturday night, Sept. 2, will present vaudeville and motion picture programs there.

Arnold Daly has been engaged for a second week at the Palace in S. Jay Kaufman's sketch, "Kisses."

The Strand is getting ready for Fall. Some new mural decorations have been added, and all the orchestra chairs have been replaced with new ones.

One hundred members of the Sunset Club, an organization of elderly men and women, whose purport is to provide diversion for its members, will be the guests of S. L. Rothapfel at the Rialto Wednesday afternoon.

Ed Wynn and M

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...08 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
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LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916.

THE OMNIBUS MONEY BILL.

The Revenue bill was too bad to be possible, and has gone on the rocks in the Senate. The Finance Committee has struck out the reduplicated tax on all copper, and recommends that only copper used in munitions shall pay the tax. That leaves the Government's income short $12,000,000, and there is scurrying around at the Capitol to discover something else to tax. Even rabid protectionists cannot defend a tariff tax on dyestuffs under present conditions, and there is a proposal that the tax shall not begin to run until peace brings a possibility of imports.

The wine clauses also are troublesome, as there is a charge of a joker for the benefit of California and to the prejudice of Missouri and other Eastern wine producers. Rival methods of wine making and a collision with the pure food law are involved, with a possibility that as the bill was proposed only California wines would be regarded as pure. No immediate decisions are expected, so great is the embarrassment of the sub-committees in charge of several topics. It is not likely that the bill will be reported back to the full committee in less than a week, and there comes a report that a Democratic caucus will be necessary to smooth the matter out.

Those who are hopeful expect that the Congressmen can get home in time to vote, but some of them need earlier dismissal to mend their fences. The disagreements of the session have not harmonized the electorate of any party.

ZONING THE ISSUES.

The Republican search for harmony and rousing issues recalls the ancient yarn of the father, his boy, and the ass. Setting out on the road to somewhere in Fableland, papa trudges afoot, son goes assback. "Unnatural child, scorner of gray hairs," murmur the passers-by to the poor lad, "do you ride at ease while the aged author of your being drags his decrepit feet along the highway? Dismount, for shame!" Down slides master, all blushes. Up goes daddy. "You cruel old monster, you," growls the next group they encounter, "aren't you ashamed to trot along luxuriously while that weak little child half kills himself trying to keep up with you?" The abashed parent bids the tender juvenile mount behind him. They meet another batch of critics. "You hulking brutes, what in the name of St. ANTONY of Padua do you mean by overloading that poor little innocent, suffering Sardinian ass? You're much better able to carry him than he is to carry you." And so man and boy return to their village, the donkey their passenger.

This fable teaches us how hard it is to please in this wicked world. Mr. HUGHES is finding the moral every day. The Hughes Progressives growl at the indecent prominence of the Old Guard, the enterprising "burglars" of 1912, in the councils of Mr. HUGHES and the direction of the campaign. The Old Guard is disgusted with the indecent prominence of the returned Progressives. They ought to be glad to get back in the Republican tent without seeking to run the show. The Progressive Progressives, the men who declined to be transferred to the Republican Party by Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. PERKINS, won't compromise, won't come into the reservation. They will ratify HUGHES and Harmony by voting for WILSON. What is the candidate of a precarious Republican-Progressive union that does not unite to say, to do?

And where are the issues that will impress and unite? The St. Louis Globe-Democrat returns to the palaeozoic patter which Senator HARDING of Ohio, the Home Market Club, the American Protective League delight in:

> "Missouri's young men are not attracted by the Democratic Party. As they enter business they perceive that Republican policies are the best to advance industry and commerce. They see the high value of a wisely adjusted protective system. They do not want to go down to the European standard of living.

Echoes of the past. If Mr. HUGHES turns an ear of welcome, Mr. HOWELL, the Nebraska National Committeeman, is shouting in the other ear that the entire Middle West, he should have added, the entire country, "is prosperous. The people have plenty of money." What skills it to talk of Republican policies and European standards of living to comfortable folks? What, indeed, can stir those languid bosoms? No use to talk to them of preparedness or Mr. WILSON'S "vacillating" foreign policy, says the Nebraska sage. Mexico, Mexico, Mexico! That is the inspiring and protuberant issue. Let us see the theory of Senator FALL, who bestowed his wisdom upon Mr. HUGHES yesterday. A Washington dispatch to The Tribune admits us to the mysteries of the New Mexican statesman's psychological laboratory:

> The sentimental appeal is brought in on the Mexican issue and has a special bearing on the hyphenated voters. These men, worried over the attacks on their patriotism, might be anxious to demonstrate it, and could do so more easily by getting aroused over the Mexican situation than in almost any other way. This idea, suggested by Mr. FALL, was declared to be sound psychology by several Senators whose opinions he asked.

It has been noticed that some Republican Senators and Representatives who did not support Mr. WILSON in his assertion of American rights upon the high seas are purple over the Mexican situation. And now the ingenious Mr. FALL furnishes those citizens who agree with the Wisconsin branch of the German-American Alliance in demanding "of our Administration an "energetic and effective protection of "all our citizens in foreign countries, "provided, however, they do not expose themselves intentionally to any "danger by entering the war zone," and thus forfeiting the right to enjoy "such protection," with a limited and Republican "patriotism." Americanism and patriotism begin at the southern border and end at the water's edge. To this impotent conclusion and catering to the hyphen has the Republican passion for dehyphenization and Americanism come.

Really, Mr. HUGHES ought to arrange his issues in geographical zones.

CONSTRUCTIVE MEXICAN POLICY.

Mr. B. F. YOAKUM'S plea for a humane and constructive policy in dealing with Mexico is set forth in a communication printed on this page of today's TIMES. He writes with conviction, and his good opinion of the Mexican as an agriculturist and industrial worker is founded on long experience and intimate knowledge. Mr. YOAKUM believes that the United States has a mission to upbuild Mexico, or rather to help the Mexicans to upbuild their own country. He argues that in the development of the agricultural resources of a large part of Texas, and in the vast schemes of industrial improvement carried out during the Diaz Administration along the Gulf Coast of Mexico, 95 per cent. of the labor was performed by Mexicans. They are competent workmen, as Americans engaged in large enterprises in Mexico have always affirmed, and they are eager to learn. The Mexican labor which, under the right direction, has made so much of Texas prosperous can also make all of Mexico prosperous.

Mr. YOAKUM sets forth in detail a plan of action which would be consistent with an international constructive policy such as he believes the American people would approve and support. The plan is intelligible and reasonable. American capital in large sums would be required to put it in operation, but capital would be forthcoming if investors could be convinced that it would be safeguarded and the return would be sufficient. No such guarantee could be given, of course, while Mexican conditions continue in their present unsettled state. The situation is most perplexing and its perplexities cannot be lessened by persistent delay. Mr. YOAKUM speaks of "the incoming Government" of Mexico, but there is no sign of such a Government as yet. We have no doubt that Mr. YOAKUM'S plan could be carried out, and there will be no two opinions as to its value to both countries if it can be put into execution. But dalliance day by day with a de facto ruler who cannot rule, who will heed no advice, who poisons the minds of the people against the United States, can lead to no good result. It is now reported from Washington that the agreement between Mr. POLK and Mr. ARREDONDO may provide that the commission President WILSON favors shall consider economic and financial relations with the hope of finding means to help Mexico to restore order. If a commission of the sort proposed could do as much as that without a great waste of time, it might prepare the way for the operation of Mr. YOAKUM'S plan.

"THE WOMEN."

One of our correspondents, J. R. LEWIS of Holyoke, seeks to enlighten the question whether the women voters in twelve States are going to vote as a unit, the way the politicians of the Women's Party may direct; but he does not enlighten it. Mrs. PHILIP SNOWDEN once told him that woman suffrage advocates would work for candidates who favored the cause, without regard to the qualifications of these candidates or their position on other issues, this being for them the paramount issue. From that he seems to assume that "the women" will do the same in this country.

"The women" and the woman suffragist politicians are not one and the same. Even for women who believe in woman suffrage the issue will cease to be woman suffrage when they get it. In twelve States they have got it, and the issue has ceased to be suffrage for them. For the other women voters in those States it never was the issue. What is constantly lost sight of is that whenever suffrage is granted to the women of a State, it is granted to all of them, not to suffragists only. "The women" are favorite words of description; suffragists employ them, meaning themselves, and newspaper and magazine writers are fond of them, but they are not accurate.

Let us suppose that suffrage was granted to the women of New York in, say, 1900. For sixteen years, let us say, they have been voting on each issue as it came up; they voted successively on the issues of Odellism, Murphyism, the Hughes bills, the Sulzer scandal, and in the city they voted in four elections on the question of Tammany rule. They have grown accustomed to the vote and hardly remember the fight which gave it to them in 1900. Many of them were children at the time, and voting is now as natural to them as to men. They are making their preparations now to vote, just like the men, on the issue of upholding President WILSON'S Administration or rebuking it. Suddenly there appear before them a band of women politicians from, say, Indiana, who tell them that they must vote as a unit, not on this issue, but to defeat a political party which has refused to confer the vote on the women of Indiana.

What would the women of New York do? Some of them would do as they were told, some would not; most of them undoubtedly would not. They would vote, like their fathers and brothers, on the tariff question, the Mexican question, preparedness, and the other issues of the day. In the State of Washington, a year or so ago, some of these women politicians from the East loomed up in Seattle to instruct the women voters there to vote against a Democratic candidate because he did not favor extending the suffrage to other States. The Democratic women of King County met and passed some resolutions heatedly denouncing these intruders for telling them how to vote, and affirming their Democratic regularity, their confidence in the candidate, and their desire for his election. They described the missionaries as "wordy peripatetic suffragettes" and described their performance as "a piece of shameless effrontery." Some editorial comments which THE TIMES made on this occurrence at the time drew an indignant letter from Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, in which she declared that the women politicians who were thus trying to make women vote as a unit "do not "constitute more than one-fourth of "one per cent. of the total number "of [suffrage] advocates."

In discussing what the women voters will do this year, it might be well to keep in mind the fact that women are human; also that there is a difference between women and "the women."

THE SHIPPING BILL'S MISFORTUNES.

The Shipping bill has had many misfortunes, but none greater than the promptness with which official statements of prosperity following its defeat have contradicted equally official claims that the defeat was disastrous. This week the Department of Commerce announces that the United States is building more shipping than any other country, and perhaps more than all other countries. Nothing like that was ever before known, or could have been anticipated even a few months ago. Yet last week Secretary MCADOO was lamenting that the failure to pass the Shipping bill had prevented the purchase of $40,000,000 worth of shipping, which would now have been worth $80,000,000, and which would have earned perhaps $100,000,000 while carrying American goods at one-third the extortionate rates which have been paid.

There are some who would think the promised profits dearly bought at the cost of embarking the Government upon such a socialistic experiment. But there can be none who would think it possible that if the Government had gone into the business it would not have prevented the marvelous revival of the general shipbuilding industry. The Government shipping would not have been an addition to the output of 672,106 tons of privately owned vessels, and would have been a paltry substitute for them. No Government subsidy can be imagined equal to the extortionate freights which led private capital at its own cost and risk to make profits which were paid by the foreign buyers of our four billions of exports.

The salvation of the country from the undemocratic adventure into Government ownership was pure gain, added to progress in shipping which makes the proportions of the Government's proposals seem ridiculously small. The Secretary is not to be blamed because he could not anticipate that yesterday it would be officially announced from Washington that

> tonnage of ocean-going merchant vessels being built or ordered in the United States July 1 was 1,000,000, or one-fourth greater than that of vessels under construction in German yards Jan. 1, 1914, the date of the greatest activity in German history.
>
> The number of ocean vessels of more than 1,000 gross tons being built is 195.

Unless the Secretary challenges the statement of the Bureau of Navigation, how can he allow to stand uncorrected his words of last Saturday?

> Of all the crass follies that were ever perpetrated on a nation, the worst was the blocking of our efforts to begin the groundwork of a great merchant marine.

IMMIGRATION AND CHILD LABOR.

The statement that the Immigration and Child Labor bills would be combined comes after the public has learned the meaning of logrolling through the object lessons in the pork bills. If these are bills of doubtful prospects, and perhaps of doubtful merits, when they are not in combination, those who might vote against either are expected to vote in favor of both, lest a negative vote should defeat the bill which they approve, and which cannot pass alone. When subjects so dissimilar as child labor and immigration are joined it is a demonstration that there is a motive not connected with the public interest, nor with the merits of the proposals. In this case the intention is to embarrass the President. He has invited such treatment, and was warned of the result when early in his Administration an appropriation bill was sent to him with an addition which was not germane to a money bill, being new legislation. He succumbed to the test, instead of announcing that all such proposals would invite a veto. Since then there have been few money bills without irrelevant riders. The present appropriations reek with them.

The tying together of the Child Labor and Immigration bills is flagrant politics. The President wants the Child Labor bill and does not want the Immigration bill. Those thinking more of the campaign than of either subject, or both when they are not joined, seek to put the President in the position of signing both, or of losing both. There are prickles about either result. If the President signs the Child Labor bill he antagonizes the Southern States. They have their own child labor laws, except North Carolina, and think that the subject should be dealt with under the State-rights clause of the Constitution. That embarrasses the President because he took refuge in State rights as a defense against the "votes for women" demand. Women care no more for a constitutional question than the Tammany statesman who thought a little thing like that ought not to come between friends. That is substantially the position of the women. Either the President must displease them or he must reverse his personal position on child labor.

The President is further embarrassed by the statesmen who make the Child Labor bill the Siamese twin of the Immigration bill. If the President should sign that he would antagonize those who dislike the restriction of immigration. All this is the high strategy of low politics, and affronts those who think more of the public interests than they do of the campaign. Both measures involve questions worthy of being dealt with on their merits, instead of being used as pawns in the election.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our Need Fixes the Price.

As a proposition directly commercial, that of buying the Danish possessions in the West Indies would not be attractive, even though the price demanded for them were $1 instead of the $25,000,000 that has been suggested. From that point of view, as the Danes found out years and years ago, they are worth a good many thousand dollars less than nothing, and there is only a faint and remote possibility that we ever could turn into a source of revenue what has long been a losing venture for a people much shrewder and more businesslike in the conduct of public affairs than ourselves.

The whole trade of the three islands, export and import, totals about that of the best department store in an American city of the third class, and the entire production of sugar, the only important crop, is exceeded by that of several single plantations in Cuba. The worst feature of the situation, still observed from the commercial side, is that the insular activities are steadily, and for all anybody knows irremediably, declining. St. John was long ago abandoned by white folk as hopeless, and only a few negroes still live there, forgotten by the world and the world forgetting. St. Thomas is only a rim of barren hills around that West Indian rarity, a fairly good harbor that big ships can enter. It did a lot of buying and selling, once, but it is no longer necessary for anybody to go there and convenient for only a few. St. Croix is pretty, fertile, and easily enough habitable by anybody who doesn't have to work out of doors for a living and isn't interested in the news of the day, but its blacks are justifiably discontented with their lot, and that means trouble for the deserving Democrat or Republican who may be set to govern them—or try to.

All that, however, though quite true, is equally irrelevant to the question of our wanting the islands and what they are worth to us. If they weren't there, we would never miss their absence, or suffer from it in any way. They are there, and they are owned by a nation tired of spending money on them and therefore sure to sell them to somebody sooner or later. That, in effect, compels us to buy, for fear of what might happen to us if they were in the hands of neighbors less amiable than the Danes. As it is our purpose to be Denmark's only customer, and as the islands really are of vastly greater value to us than to her, it would be unseemly to haggle over the price too much, but, even in these circumstances, $25,000,000 really is a lot of money.

Failure and Complaint Are Explained.

While the rest of us have been seeking vainly an explanation—and defense—for our dear Government's seeming failure adequately and fitly to feed the valiant servitors it so hastily collected on this side of the Rio Grande, all the facts in the case have been known to an editorializing person who writes pieces for The Houston Post. Rather cruelly, he has let us fret and worry for weeks over the stream of complaints coming from the border, but he has commiserated our distress at last, and now solves the mystery.

The Government, he says, is not to blame for letting the men go hungry, and the men should not be criticised adversely, as they sometimes have been, for not enduring with a better grace the inevitable little hardships of such service as theirs. On the one hand, the task of giving them all they wanted to eat was one of insuperable difficulty; on the other, their yearning for more sustenance was beyond bearing in silence by mere mortals. The reason, now that The Post discloses it, is, as that paper says, "simple":

> These clerks, and bookkeepers, and brokers, and lawyers, and insurance men, and others from the towns are not used to the fresh air, the sound sleep, the exercise they are getting now. Cooped up in their city homes, they have never realized the delights of life in the open. They have never lived as God would have men live.
>
> But now they are in Texas. They are breathing Texas air. They are looking up into the blue skies of the freest State of them all. They are taking proper exercise, and they are taking it under the direction of men who know the benefits of it. They are sleeping in the quietude of the great West—sound sleep and restful.

Now we know! If men from less favored sections go to Texas the Commissary Department need not expect and should not be expected to meet their demands, and, as long as they stay there, they will continue to cry for more in pathetic imitation of Oliver Twist! For a distant observer, and especially one who has never been in Texas, to doubt this theory would be too venturesome. It so beautifully explains the famous preference once expressed for hades to Texas as a place of residence!

Friends in Need and Indeed.

Sternly determined is Baltimore, evidently, that against it, its officials and its residents in general, no indictment for favoring the Allies more than the Central Powers shall ever lie. The arrival of the Deutschland at that port gave Baltimore its opportunity to balance the seeming partiality of the rest of the country for one group of belligerents in the European war by showing an equal partiality for the other, and well has the opportunity been utilized.

The Baltimore Sun did, indeed, strike a discordant note when it rather timorously remarked that the welcome extended to Captain KOENIG was merely the recognition earned by enterprise and courage. The Captain himself told a different story when, at one of the many dinners given to him, he said that the warm friendliness of Baltimore had not been, as he expected it to be, confined to German-Americans, but had also been shown by many other advocates of Germany's cause, all unhyphenate and some in high position.

And this era of good feeling between Baltimore and its guest is continuing, is even emphasized, in these days of the Captain's preparations for departure. He has only to ask for help or favor to get it. Privileges as to the taking out of papers are kindly stretched in his behalf. British ships that anchor in water he may care to traverse are brusquely ordered out of his way, and all his little secrets are as carefully kept for him as they would be in his home port.

This is true neutrality—the kind that stands so straight as visibly to lean backward—the kind which the Kaiser's propagandists long sought here and mourned bitterly because they found it not. But of course it's all right—even the black looks that Baltimore casts at people suspected of being friends of the Allies and of gathering information for use by the watching cruisers outside the Capes. Those people are certainly and obviously unneutral, in act as well as opinion and preference, and they deserve any trouble that may be coming to them.

English Universities Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The passage from H. G. Wells quoted by our correspondent "J. de B. R." is a striking example of the unscientific habit of mind in a champion of "science." Mr. Wells, where his prejudices are concerned, reaches his conclusions by ignoring half the facts. Whatever be the faults of British university trained men, it is simply a vicious untruth to say that they have proved themselves "individualistic, ungenerous, and unable either to produce or obey vigorous leadership." It may safely be said that the precise opposite is true. At the very outset of the war Oxford and Cambridge provided an extraordinary number of trained officers, and where men were not qualified for commissions they enlisted as privates. The casualty lists, the record of distinctions gained on the field, and the forlorn state of the colleges are more than sufficient to refute Mr. Wells's blind charges. Apart from this, he forgets that Oxford and Cambridge are not the only universities of Britain. Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and the newer English universities have played the same noble part and shared the same bitter griefs. In Britain, as in France, the losses of young scholars in every branch of knowledge are appalling. They hated war, most of them, but went willingly to death in what they conceived to be a great cause.

Mr. Wells's remarks on the classics in education show the same refusal to face facts. The process of acquiring even an elementary knowledge of Latin is a valuable training in the scientific quality of precision. To turn a simple English sentence into good Latin requires and educes much the same clearheadedness and accuracy as are needed in mathematics or in laboratory practice. This is not to say that there are no abuses in a restricted classical education, but it is one of the facts that no truly scientific critic can ignore. Nor can he ignore the fact that the classics include the study of Greek and Roman history, both pregnant with lessons in politics and economics which can never be superseded. To read Mr. Wells one would imagine that the student of Latin and Greek spent all his time in gerund grinding. It might be added that even at Oxford and Cambridge the curriculum is not purely classical. At Cambridge there are more teachers of science (including medicine) than of all other subjects put together. Prof. A. C. Saranac, N. Y., July 24, 1916.

Danger in Crowded Terminals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A transportation system as extensive and intricate as that of New York naturally presents many problems and difficulties that are not easy to solve. But it will be conceded that life and limb should always be rigidly safeguarded. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains operating over the Williamsburg Bridge fail to do this at the terminal stops on the New York side. Many passengers change from the Sea Beach line to the Broadway trains at the Chambers Street terminal. Men, women, and children crowd to the edge of the platform. A Broadway train rolls in, and before the train stops men jump on the platforms of the moving cars. I have seen several men with babes in their arms do the same thing. Women and children are jostled and pushed in the mad effort to reach the gates and gain access to the car, so that the first-comers may get seats. Climbing into the cars through the open windows is only too common. The wonder of it all is that some are not pushed over the platform, and under the wheels of the moving train or to the unprotected third rail.

It seems to me that the company is partly to blame for this sad state of affairs, for I did not see a single platform guard, although one might have been of considerable service in handling this pushing, fighting mob. When new cars with sliding doors are provided, some of these evils will be remedied. But at present the necessary precautions are not taken to protect the lives of passengers.

MURRAY P. HOROWITZ.
New York, July 25, 1916.

FIGHTING FOR RIVERSIDE.

Active Interest Needed to Save the Park from Destruction.

New York, July 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with great interest that I read in a recent issue of your valuable paper of the success of your efforts and those of our Park Commissioner to preserve Morningside Park from the encroachment of a pumping station, which would always be an eyesore to the residents of that section of the city.

Now we have the task before us of saving Riverside Park from encroachment, and in this regard you have not failed either, as witnessed by the fact that as long ago as April 30, 1892, you commenced your efforts in this direction, and have continued them ever since.

Riverside Park was bought by the city in 1868; in 1894 the land and lands under water to the west of the railroad tracks were acquired for park purposes. Ever since 1892 it has been a continuous fight to keep the land for a park and save it from encroachments of all sorts—railroad tracks, gas works, &c.

At the present time—July, 1916—we have reached the climax of these efforts toward park encroachment in the plans of the New York Central Railroad for the so-called "west side improvements," now under consideration by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This is a matter that should be of vital interest to every citizen of New York. It does especially concern in many ways all the residents and taxpayers of the west side, the most beautiful part of our city.

Where is the logic of acquiring a park whose assessed value is $42,000,000 and then surrendering a large part of it for the commercial purposes of a railroad? Where is the justice to the property owners, already overburdened with taxes for park improvements, who will surely have to pay the extra cost of restoring the park and also of developing the land to the west of the tracks if the present plans are carried out? It all seems a fearful waste of money, not to mention the waste of aesthetic values and the loss to the health and pleasure of the community. Why should we allow the destruction of thousands of trees and shrubs when it will take thirty or forty years and a great deal of money to replace them?

Then let us look at this question from the point of view of the health of the community. The section of the city which lies between the parks has the lowest death rate, and against this fact notice that the section known as San Juan Hill has the highest death rate, due to overcrowding, general unsanitary conditions, and a lack of fresh air. The present epidemic of infantile paralysis is most violent in the overcrowded districts. We should increase our parks and trees, not diminish them.

With the taxpayers' money, at a cost of $3,000, a model of Riverside Park has been constructed and placed on view at Grand Central Station. In many respects it is most attractive, showing a lovely park landscaped to the water's edge, tracks entirely hidden except at one or two points, and many trees; the dumps and coal pockets all removed, both at Seventy-ninth Street and Ninety-sixth Street. But the trouble is that there is nothing in the plans or the reports of the Ports and Terminals Committee that is a positive statement that the park will be landscaped to the water's edge or that the dumps and the coal pockets will be removed. When we know that the New York Central Railroad signs for the plans and not for the model, or even for the reports of the Ports and Terminals Committee, it seems that the prospects of the model being carried out are dubious indeed. If the park is ever to be landscaped to the water's edge it will be at the expense of the taxpayers, for not one penny of money has been appropriated for this purpose, nor have any plans for this improvement been made.

At Seventy-second Street the model shows a playground entirely surrounded by trees. How will it be possible for them to grow in soil whose depth is from six inches to three feet, according to the plans? An instance of the impossibility of this may be seen on Broadway from Fifty-ninth Street to 129th Street, where we formerly had rows of beautiful elms. During the subway construction these elms were cut down, a fill of earth about four feet deep was put over the tunnel and trees planted, but they have not thrived under these conditions.

There are several ways out of these difficulties. One is a tunnel. The additional cost would be $16,000,000, according to one of the city's engineers, but what is that amount compared to the loss of the park and the additional loss of millions in property values?

The alternate plan would be to leave the tracks where they are and sink them. (At Eighty-second Street the tracks are ten feet above tide water, and at Ninety-sixth Street five feet.) This could be done, but what the additional cost would be I do not know.

Are the citizens of New York awake to the fact that unless they take a more active interest in these plans Riverside Park will be destroyed? Will they not write letters to the members of the Board of Estimate expressing their views, and also to the newspapers, which are always ready to help us win a righteous cause, and can do it so efficiently? I urge upon all good citizens to do this before it is too late—before we have to say to our visitors, when showing them Riverside Drive, "This was once a beautiful park, but a railroad wanted it for tracks and a railroad yard and we let the railroad have it."

GRACE P. STEWART,
Vice President The Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park.

For Cleaner Dumbwaiters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be a wise proceeding if the Board of Health and the Home Defense League would give some attention to the dumbwaiters in apartment houses. They carry up not only the milk and ice, but all the food, and are also used to carry down the garbage and refuse, often in uncovered receptacles. Not only the servants but the tenants also throw refuse on top, bringing flies, croton bugs, and even mice to their very doors. Owners should be obliged to have the dumbwaiters cleaned daily, and the shafts whitened twice a year. A. W.
New York, July 23, 1916.

No Place for Cats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is New York a healthy city? Is a city in which within six weeks or so 648,000 lives have been lost, not counting those for which death certificates were issued, a healthy city? Yet that is the record of New York. Seventy-two thousand cats have been killed in that time; nine lives to a cat—nine times seventy-two thousand equals 648,000, and there you are! W. J. LAMPTON.
New York, July 27, 1916.

"Seein' Things at Night."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES there is published, over the name of Louis Weitzenkorn, a bit of verse in imitation of James Whitcomb Riley, eulogizing the dead poet. The writer refers therein to some of Riley's poems, "Little Orphant Annie," "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," and "Seein' Things at Night." Does Mr. Weitzenkorn not know that the last of these was written by Eugene Field? D. R. LINDSAY.
Glen Ridge, N. J., July 26, 1916.

MY GARDEN.

My garden's full of butterflies,
So Sorrow, as it flies
Toward me with the pain it brings,
Gets tangled up in their bright wings,
And in delight it dies.

My garden's full of flowers sweet,
So Sickness, as its feet
Run toward me, wanting me for Death,
Breathes deep the flowers' perfumed breath
And slowly doth retreat.

My garden is a lonely spot
And easily forgot:
But trees and vines grow there. God sends
The birds and butterflies, for friends—
A-many I have not.

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

THE SUREST WAY TO PEACE IN MEXICO.

A Constructive Policy Which Would Have for Its Aim the Education, Employment, and Advancement of the Peon.

By BENJAMIN F. YOAKUM.

New York, July 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public has heard so much about the necessity of controlling Mexico through military conquest that it has almost become a cause. The people are beginning to do their own thinking and will welcome a policy by this Government to encourage the upbuilding and development of Mexico.

By comparison of our population with that of Mexico from a standpoint of ability to read and write, there is 92 per cent. intelligence in the United States against 85 per cent. ignorance in Mexico. It is this unemployed ignorance, now fighting in preference to starving, that calls for the big, broad, intelligent consideration of the thinking people of this country and Mexico.

The United States can never conquer Mexico. It can destroy it for a time, but within another fifty years (a short period in the life of a nation) the Mexicans would continue to grow in intelligence and strength, with intensified hatred for us. The people of Mexico will never stand permanently for any governmental policy or control that does not recognize and give to the masses the rights that properly belong to them.

More than twenty years ago, while in the employ of a railroad on the border, I traveled over every section of that country and became acquainted with merchants, business and military men of Mexico. I learned the characteristics of the Mexicans through business association and railroad construction.

The development along the Gulf Coast of Mexico and the lower Rio Grande furnishes a lesson applicable to the present situation. Ninety-five per cent. of all that vast construction of railroads and irrigation systems and the clearing and putting in cultivation of millions of acres of land, costing $40,000,000, was done with the labor of the brown men from across the Rio Grande, all within the last ten years.

I will give two illustrations regarding Mexican laborers, one dealing with the eagerness of the Mexicans to work, and the other their eagerness for farm and industrial knowledge.

First—There were 1,000 acres of land adjoining the Rio Grande, within a stone's throw of Mexico, being cleared for cultivation. The Mexicans, living across the river and engaged on this work, were furnished with leather checks corresponding to the numbers of their axes, spades, picks, &c., when each day's work was finished. I have seen these Mexicans recrossing the river to be on hand at 6 o'clock in the morning to claim their tools and make sure of holding their jobs.

Second—Mrs. Henrietta M. King of Texas gave 640 acres of land, and built an agricultural school, exclusively for Mexicans, in a country bordering on the Rio Grande. This school was equipped with up-to-date appliances, dairies, and advanced farming methods. When it became known that the school was to be started to teach the young Mexicans how to farm, applications came from every quarter. If its capacity had been doubled it would have been crowded with Mexicans, young and old, seeking information on farming, anxious to fit themselves to become independent and useful citizens.

It would have been just as reasonable to say twenty years ago that what has been accomplished in the last ten years on the lower Rio Grande—from which territory thousands of carloads of foodstuffs are now being shipped annually—could not be accomplished, as to say now that the Mexicans will not make the same prosperous country across the Rio Grande if given the same opportunity.

The dividing line between these splendid farms and Mexico is only a narrow river. There is no difference in climate or soil, and constructive work intelligently directed and energetically carried out would make that section the same on both sides of the Rio Grande.

The policy for Mexico should be constructive, not destructive. The American people will approve and support a great international constructive policy for Mexico's future. The readjustment of differences between this country and Mexico through diplomatic channels, while Mexico continues under strict military rule, without due regard for the future welfare of the masses and for the fundamental principles that the people of all nations fight for, until they are freed from oppression, will not mean lasting peace or a guarantee against future revolutions.

There are several important factors in solving the Mexican problem.

First—The solution is small homes owned by the people, with farm and trade schools; the substitution of the plow for the gun; the establishment for the masses of factories for industrial and domestic work. Thus the peonage system will become extinct and the Mexicans become a part of the republic's future upbuilding.

Formulate a governmental policy, one with a definite purpose in view; one that will gradually advance the condition of the masses through education and home owning. While the inauguration of an upbuilding policy by the incoming Government of Mexico must and should be a general one, quicker and better results would come from starting with specific and concrete developments, with a broad national program to follow through a system of protected zones.

Take a concrete example: The State of Tamaulipas, extending from Matamoros to Tampico, 265 miles, contains 32,268 square miles, susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, with good sources of surface and underground water, and will produce abundant crops the year round. Forty acres to a family would give homes for 412,775. If we say there are five in a family, this would mean 2,063,875 persons, a number equal to one-seventh of the total population of Mexico.

Second—Request all owners of 1,600 acres or more to place at least one-third of their land at the disposal of the organized machinery of the Government, the land to be sold to industrious farmers on forty years' time, with annual payments, at a price to be fixed by a commission to be appointed. This would at once make available approximately 7,000,000 acres of land, or 175,000 homes of forty acres each.

Third—Instead of sacrificing the lives of thousands of our own people and spending hundreds of millions of dollars in war equipment to destroy our next door neighbor, establish demonstration farms of 640 acres each of donated land every twenty miles along the railroad, in charge of competent teachers of improved agricultural methods, dairying, &c. The cost of each demonstration farm would not exceed $15,000.

Establish two agricultural and industrial schools, one at Matamoros and one at Victoria. In Mexico the cost of such schools is much less than that of our extensive agricultural colleges; $75,000 will build and equip a school suitable for Mexican wants, with 1,500 acres of land to be donated.

To do this is purely a question of organization. Within twelve months after a definite program is announced 5,000 small farms could be placed under cultivation in this one State, and 5,000 a year thereafter might follow.

A system of employment and of advancement from peons to home owners, inaugurated by Mexico, encouraged by this Government and established in one State, would set an example for the remaining twenty-six States to follow under a protected zone system.

Fourth—A railroad constructed throughout the entire length of this State would make available the marketing of its products, besides giving immediate employment to 10,000 Mexican laborers. It should be a part of any organized plan that Mexican laborers, as far as practicable, should be used, with an allotment of homes which would give them a "stake" in their own names, something to work for and defend.

Fifth—Establish three military headquarters—one at Matamoros, one at Victoria, and one intermediate, probably on the Sota la Marina River (a magnificent stream that can be made useful in many ways). These garrisons, if equipped with, say, 1,500 soldiers each, would give protection against the lawless element. The soldiers, as home guards, should be provided with homes on long time and easy terms, enabling them to lead the lives of civilians while protecting the property of the State. In this way they would make themselves and families independent while performing their military duties.

One-half of the soldiers of these military farm camps could be utilized for road building and opening public highways, alternating so that one-half would be at all times on the military reservation, while the other half would be engaged on public highways. While so engaged they should have current wages in addition to their military pay. This would further stimulate them and give them extra money to pay for their homes.

In conclusion, bear in mind that I am directing attention to a section of Mexico directly across the border from where this country is assembling an army 65,000 strong. To maintain this military force costs every week as much as it would cost Mexico to put a home-building and a real citizen-making plan in operation.

There is another important factor in which a big economic question is involved. The problem of the world's food supply is growing more difficult, with respect to both price and quantity. There is no section on the Western hemisphere capable of producing as much foodstuff to the acre as this country directly south of the Rio Grande River.

B. F. YOAKUM.

CHILDREN OF THE SLUMS.

How Their Summer Has Been Made a Nightmare by Paralysis Epidemic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received a letter, which I inclose herewith, from Miss Monica Moore, social worker at the Volunteer Hospital, Beekman and Water Streets, New York, which emphasizes the dire need in which that institution finds itself because of the prevailing conditions in the lower part of the city. I should be glad to hear from any of your readers who may be influenced by this appeal. E. LOUISE SANDS,
Treasurer of the Social Service Committee, Volunteer Hospital.
11 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, July 26, 1916.

[THE LETTER.]

My Dear Miss Sands: Conditions are dreadful here this year. We cannot send any of our poor children away, and that means they must stay in the hot, dirty houses in the hot, dirty streets without a change of any kind. I fear there will be as many deaths from that as from the "disease," as it is called by the poor. The mothers are so afraid that most of them will not even let the children enter the streets, and some will not even have a window open. In one house I went into the only window was not only shut, but the cracks were stuffed with rags, so that the "disease" could not come in. You can imagine what the dark, dirty room was like; the babies had no clothes on, and were so wet and hot they looked as if they had been dipped in oil, and the flies were sticking all over them. I had to tell the mother I would get the Board of Health after her to make her open the window, and now if any of the children do get infantile paralysis she will feel that I killed them. I do not wonder they are afraid. I went to see one family about 4 P. M. Friday. The baby was not well and the doctor was coming. When I returned Monday morning there were three little hearses before the door; all her children had been swept away in that short time. The mothers are hiding their children rather than give them

12,000 TEACHERS ASK IN VAIN FOR REFUNDS

No Money for Excused Absences Paid by Superintendents Since June, 1914.

REMAINS IN PENSION FUND

Instructors Unfitted by Ill-Health Will Be Forced to Stay at Work, It Is Feared.

There are said to be 12,000 teachers' applications on file for refunds of money for absence from duty caused by personal illness or other legitimate reasons. Not since June 10, 1914, has any money been paid to teachers whose absences have been excused with pay. From present indications it will be some time before any of these payments are made.

The bad condition of the teachers' pension fund is given as the reason for this condition of affairs. When a teacher is absent from duty the amount deducted from his or her salary goes into the pension fund. If he or she is excuse with pay, the amount is taken from the pension fund.

The Board of Superintendents has charge of the payment of refunds. It has been decided that so long as the pension fund is in its present deplorable condition all of the money for teachers' absences shall remain there. There seems to be no way in which a teacher can compel the payment of the refund. The Superintendents seem to have full power to withhold the money until, in their judgment, it is proper for them to pay it, because the law is said to be of no avail. The number of applications will be increased as time goes on. Many of the teachers are afraid that they will not receive any refund money. The result of the failure to pay them will be, it is feared, that teachers, who are unfitted through ill-health to continue at their work, will try to do so rather than suffer the loss of pay, which they really need. It may keep invalid nervous, run-out teachers at their desks when they should be in a hospital or taking the rest which their condition requires.

The by-laws of the Board of Education say that applicants for excuse for absence with pay in the elementary schools shall be made to the proper Local School Board, which may grant it subject to the approval of the Board of Superintendents, for any of the following reasons: Serious personal illness, death in the teachers' immediate family, compliance with the requirements of a court, or quarantine established by the Board of Health.

The by-laws still further say that any money, compensation, or salary or any part thereof forfeited, deducted, or withheld from any teacher, and not remitted to such teacher in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws applicable thereto, shall constitute a part of the Teachers' Retirement Fund. It is the belief of some that the Board of Superintendents, in order to help the broken-down pension fund, are withholding from the teachers refunds which rightfully belong to them. Many of the teachers think that discrimination is shown against them, as some of the supervising and other officers are allowed to take vacations for various reasons and are paid for their absence.

Pension legislation at Albany failed this year because the teachers were not agreed as to the wisdom of the bill which was drafted on the subject. There will be more efforts made at the next session of the Legislature to get a bill introduced which will settle the vexed question of the pension fund. In the meantime the thousands of teachers entitled to refunds for absences may have to wait with patience for many months before they receive money which is really theirs.

TENNIS IN WHITE MOUNTAINS

Champions Arrive for the New Hampshire Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

INTERVALE, N. H., July 27.—Bethlehem, Maplewood, Sugar Hill, and Littleton Summer colonies were well represented at the garden party for All Saints' Guild at Littleton this afternoon on the grounds of Miss Helen Bingham in School Street. A feature was a table on gardens by Mrs. Theodore Thomas of Pelsengarten, who is spending the Summer in the hills. In the evening a pageant of patriots was given, also a program of aesthetic dances and tableaux and a substantial sum was collected for the guild. Mrs. A. L. Lincoln Adams, Mrs. Ruel W. Poore, and Mrs. E. L. Holden were among New York cottagers present.

The Maplewood Hotel and cottage colony gathered at the Casino tonight for the first midsummer ball, to which guests of Bethlehem and other White Mountain hotels and cottages were bidden.

Many Longwood tennis players, including Fred C. Inman, F. H. Harris, a former title holder; J. H. Nowell, and Joseph Wheelwright of Boston, present holder of the Crawford Notch Challenge Cup and the New Hampshire State tennis championship, are expected to arrive at Crawfords for the annual tournament of the Crawford Notch Lawn Tennis Club on Tuesday.

Clarke Fahys of Brooklyn gave a farewell bachelor dinner in the Cave Grill at the Mount Washington Hotel tonight for Harold E. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Garfield and family are late arrivals at the Mount Washington Hotel. Mrs. Andrew Robeson of Milton, with a party of friends, has arrived by automobile at the Forest Hills Hotel at Franconia.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne and Miss Mary Pyne will arrive at the Profile House from Upton Pyne, Bernardsville, N. J., to pass the rest of the season.

Mrs. Lowell Palmer is also expected at the Profile, and in August Mrs. James Jesup will move up from her estate at Lenox to spend several weeks there.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Middleton Manigault of New York are occupying Pollys Cottage, at Colebrook, where Mr. Manigault has a studio, and is executing some commissions. They motored to the mountains from Syracuse, where they were guests of their cousin, Peace Hazard.

The opening of the Fabyan toy theatre is announced for Monday night, when a vaudeville show will be given by amateurs of the hotel under the direction of Miss Isabel Florence.

PLEAS FOR KELLY AND SMITH

Washington Flooded with Protests for Irish Relief Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Many protests against the refusal of the British authorities to permit Thomas Hughes Kelly of New York, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund in America, and his associate, Joseph Smith of Lowell, Mass., to land in Liverpool and proceed to Ireland, were received at the White House and the State Department today.

A State Department official said the department was fairly flooded with telegrams in behalf of Kelly and Smith, and that they came from nearly every city in this country. One of the telegrams addressed to President Wilson was from John D. Moore of 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, Secretary of the Irish Relief Fund, and by the President's direction, Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, sent the following reply:

"Telegram with reference to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Kelly and Joseph Smith received. At the President's direction, the Acting Secretary of State has already taken this matter up with Ambassador Page and the British Ambassador in Washington. Representations have already been made in these cases looking to the release of these American citizens."

Mr. Moore said in his telegram to President Wilson that the "last ounce of influence" of this Government should be exerted to prevent the deportation of Kelly and Smith. His appeal, he said, was in behalf of 500,000 American contributors to the Irish Relief Fund. The two men, he said, were on an errand of mercy alone, but their passports had been flatly dishonored and they were practically held prisoners. The United States, said Mr. Moore, had abrogated its treaty with Russia because that Government had not honored American passports.

The British Embassy received today a sample of an invitation card to a luncheon given by Mayor Curley of Boston in honor of Mr. Smith which contained the statement that in addition to going to Ireland on a philanthropic mission Mr. Smith will gather material for writing a history of the Irish uprising for the benefit of America. Representations had been made to the embassy that the mission of Kelly and Smith was purely philanthropic, and the suggestion of the British Ambassador that they be released were based on these representations. Whether the embassy will notify the British Government of the statement in Mayor Curley's invitation is not disclosed.

RED CROSS ORCHID SOLD.

Purchaser of "Princess Patricia" Gives $250 and Flower, Too.

The "Princess Patricia" white orchid which was presented by Clement Moore, amateur orchid grower, to the Red Cross at the International Flower Show in the Grand Central Palace last Spring, has just been sold and the returns handed over to the American Red Cross in the form of a check for $250. The check was received at the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street branch, in charge of Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, yesterday. Half of the money will go to the Canadian Red Cross, according to the conditions of Mr. Moore's gift.

The anonymous purchaser of the orchid has added to his generosity by presenting the white beauty again to the Red Cross. It will be shown at next year's flower shows and again offered for sale, unless sold in the meantime.

Miss Katherine Van Wyck of Norfolk, Conn., sent $135 to the Thirty-seventh Street headquarters yesterday to be used for comfort bags for the First Connecticut Regiment at the border. Mrs. Robert Sands sent a check for $25 for comfort bags for Squadron A, New York, and Mrs. F. A. Guthrie $20, also for comfort bags.

GOES TO NURSE BROTHERS.

Two Wounded on the Somme with Newfoundland Regiment.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from St. John's, N. F., on the Red Cross Line steamship Stephano was Miss Elsie Herder, who is sailing tomorrow on the American liner St. Paul to nurse her brothers, Ralph and Arthur Herder. They are in a hospital in England recovering from wounds received in the recent heavy fighting on the Somme, in Western France, where the eldest brother, Hubert, was killed.

The Newfoundland regiment, to which the three Herders belonged, distinguished itself so prominently that President Poincaré of France has named a wood in St. John's Wood, after the cemetery at the capital of Newfoundland.

Miss Herder, who is 19 years old, is a daughter of William J. Herder, proprietor of The Evening Telegram of St. John's, N. F. Three other young women from St. John's will accompany Miss Herder to England tomorrow to serve as nurses in the military hospitals.

MARSH TO BE MADE PARK.

City Will Fill In Dyker Beach Lowland for Playground.

The Board of Estimate voted yesterday in favor of the plan of filling in the lowland of Dyker Beach Park and making a public playground of a seventy-two-acre plot which is now a marsh.

John J. Gordon, who appeared in behalf of the neighborhood, said that the filling in of the land would eliminate one of the worst mosquito-breeding places in the city, would give the city a new park twice the size of Prospect Park, and largely pay for the work of filling by increasing property values in the vicinity. The cost of filling in the seventy-two-acre plot, by pumping sand and gravel into it, is estimated at $85,000.

Prof. J. B. Zacharie Wins War Cross

Jean Baptiste Marius Zacharie, formerly Professor of French at the De Witt Clinton High School, who returned to France to serve in the army when the war started and is a corporal of litter bearers, has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre for an exploit which is recorded in a letter to Coleman D. Frank, head of the school's French department, by General Catin, commander of the 112th Division of Infantry, who says: "A litter-bearer of remarkable courage and coolness. Full of enthusiasm, he led his men in search of wounded even under most violent bombardment. On the 4th of June, at the siege of Verdun, he offered to go in the full light of day and reprovision a relief station in immediate proximity to the first line."

DE SAULLES IS SUED BY HIS CHILEAN WIFE

Former Yale Football Star and Friend of President Wilson Wed in 1911.

TWO WOMEN ARE NAMED

Fifth Avenue Real Estate Man Was Promoter in Chile When He Met the Heiress.

The romance of the Yale quarter back and the Chilean heiress, which has won them much notoriety in the past, came to an end publicly yesterday when Mrs. Blanquita Erazzuriz de Saulles filed suit in the Supreme Court for a divorce from John Longer de Saulles, Captain of the Yale football team in 1901, close friend of President Wilson, and member of the real estate firm of Heckscher & de Saulles at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

The filing of the suit brings to light the fact that Mr. and Mrs. de Saulles have been separated for some time, and that Mrs. de Saulles came here recently from her home at Valparaiso, Chile, for the purpose of arranging for the divorce action. While the papers in the case are sealed, it was learned that Mrs. de Saulles names two co-respondents, described as women unknown to her. The acts of misconduct are alleged to have occurred in several cities in the last few months. It is understood that one of the women involved is a young actress appearing in a beauty show, who has been declared one of the most attractive women on the stage.

Mr. de Saulles's engagement to the daughter of Señora Blanca Erazzuriz-Vergara, one of the wealthiest women in Chile, was announced by de Saulles himself in December, 1911, in letters to friends in this country. Señora Erazzuriz-Vergara and her daughter had gone to Paris in October of that year, and de Saulles followed them later and married the heiress on Dec. 14, 1911, in Paris.

A year prior to meeting the heiress, de Saulles had gone to Chile as the representative of the south American Concessions Syndicate, a concern made up largely of Americans living in London. He was active in promoting the Trans-Andean Railroad, connecting the railway systems of Chile and Argentina. Before going there he had been interested with William H. Reynolds in the development of Long Beach. Señora Erazzuriz brought her mother an immense estate at Vina del Mar, a suburb of Valparaiso.

De Saulles was reported engaged in 1907 to Miss Elsie Moore, daughter of Charles A. Moore, and a year before his marriage his engagement to Miss Eleanor Granville Brown, daughter of Waldron P. Brown, was also reported. De Saulles insisted that both reports were spread by his college friends as a joke.

When William F. McCombs was planning the Wilson campaign in 1912 he sent for de Saulles, one of his most intimate friends, and with him organized 72,000 college men for Wilson. In the campaign de Saulles and President Wilson became close friends. In 1914 President Wilson sent to the Senate the nomination of de Saulles as Minister to Uruguay. He agreed to accept and at the time said he believed he had been selected because President Wilson knew he was in sympathy with the Administration policies toward the South American republics.

After the Senate had confirmed the appointment de Saulles resigned the post and explained that his business interests here made it impossible for him to accept. It is understood that his declination of the post came as a surprise to his wife, who had gone to South America before him and expected him to join her there.

Mrs. de Saulles is the niece of a former President of Chile, and of Rafael Arrauiz at one time Chilean Minister at Rome. Her mother has been known in Chile as "the Star of Santiago" because of her great beauty.

De Saulles is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur de Saulles, of South Bethlehem, Penn. His father was Major on the staff of General Polk of the Confederate Army. He is the cousin of ex-Mayor McClellan and Capt. Philip M. Lydig, and a nephew of John G. Heckscher and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer. He is now 37 years old, and a member of the Union, Brook, and Yale clubs. He makes his home at the Yale Club. He has been voted one of the most popular men that ever graduated from Yale. His cousin, G. Maurice Heckscher, is his partner in the real estate business.

Mr. de Saulles refused to discuss the case when seen at his office yesterday afternoon other than to say: "It is a most unfortunate affair."

He said that the suit would be defended by O'Brien, Boardman, Harper & Fox. Littleton Fox, of the firm, who will handle the case, is out of the city.

JAQUITH MAKES FLIGHT.

Aviator Drives Hydroaeroplane from Philadelphia to Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—E. Kenneth Jaquith, a wealthy Chicagoan, tonight completed the first hydroaeroplane voyage from Philadelphia to Atlantic City. He covered the roundabout course of approximately 140 miles in 2 hours and 20 minutes. The trip was made in the new $10,000 machine built by Curtiss for Robert Glendenning, the Philadelphia banker.

Jaquith left Philadelphia about noon today on his second attempt to reach the shore, following the postponement of the flight yesterday. He started out at 5:10 P. M. and soon reached an altitude of 3,000 feet. He had originally intended to beat the altitude record of Captain Ballinger, U. S. N., of 8,100 feet, but feared to attempt it because of unfamiliarity with the equipment.

Jaquith is credited as having the world's record of upward of 2,400 trips with a passenger aboard without an accident.

A. G. Osborne Weds in Switzerland.

Andrew Graham Osborne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Burke Osborne of Brookwood, Montclair, N. J., was married yesterday in Geneva, Switzerland, to Miss Mireille Teissier, daughter of Mme Paul Teissier, of Port Said, Egypt. Mr. Osborne and his bride expect to sail for New York within the next ten days, and will make their home in Montclair.

"A mark of education is the ability to discriminate—." In the preparation of

Chiris (Pronounced SHE-RIS) OLIVE OIL

we are catering exclusively to the discriminating. Its slightly higher price demands this distinction.

Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.

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18-20 Platt Street, New York City

MISS E. W. DODGE A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge Weds a Clergyman.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge of 90 Park Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. George H. Huntington, a professor in Robert College, Constantinople, took place yesterday at 12:30, in the Riverdale-on-Hudson Chapel, which is near Naumkeag, the Dodge country home.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and rare lace, which her mother had worn at her wedding, and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by Miss Elizabeth Boardman, who acted as flower girl, and three pages, William Boardman and her two nephews, William Rea and Cleveland Rea. They were all in white.

Professor Ellsworth Huntington of Yale acted as best man for his brother, and the ushers included the Rev. Henry S. Suntington, Jr., Paul Ziegler, and Earl Osborn. A small reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride.

Dr. Huntington and his bride plan to sail for Constantinople the latter part of August. He is professor of philosophy and a congregational clergyman, and was graduated from Williams College. The couple's engagement was announced in November, 1915. Mrs. Huntington has been actively identified with the work of the Y. W. C. A. and other philanthropies.

C. DE LA R. FRANCIS WEDS.

Nephew of the Late Ward McAllister and Mrs. Jamieson Marry.

LONDON, July 28.—Claude de la Roche Francis of Philadelphia and New York, and Mrs. Wier Jamieson of Washington, D. C., and Portland, Me., were married yesterday in St. James's Church.

Mr. Francis is well known in New York and is a nephew of the late Ward McAllister. During January, 1910, he became prominent in Rome when he brought suit to obtain the estate of his uncle, the late Marquis Percy de la Roche, who died in 1907, leaving his estate divided between Mr. Francis and his own sister. On Jan. 22 the lower court decided in favor of Mr. Francis, who alleged in his suit that his uncle had been subjected to undue influence when making his will. It was even said that Vice Consul General Charles Wood, who took down the last wishes of the Marquis, committed suicide to escape giving evidence. This was denied, however, as it was known that General Wood was insane for some time before his death and jumped out of a window in a fit of madness. The Marquis was for many years Household Chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII.

PATTERSON—DE/PALKOWSKA.

Reception in Studio of the Bride's Mother, Mrs. Celine de Palkowska.

The marriage of Harry Howard Patterson of Mobile, Ala., and Miss Alexandra de Palkowska, the only daughter of Mrs. Celine de Palkowska, took place at 8:30 last evening in St. Stephen's Church, in West Sixty-ninth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Nathal Seagle, the rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Phipps Ross of Boston, Mass., a friend of the bridegroom.

The bride walked with Wilbur C. Fisk, an old friend of her family, who gave her in marriage. She wore a frock of white satin veiled with chiffon and trimmed with ruffles of point d'Alencon. The low corsage had a bertha of the lace and the tulle elbow sleeves were finished with many tulle frills. The long court train, fastened to the shoulders, widened into a wide square end and was lined with tulle. The tulle veil fell from a cap having a diadem plaiting of white tulle across the front, and a wreath of orange blossoms bound the cap. Her flowers were white lilies and lilies of the valley.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Laura Patterson of New York, who was gowned in pink chiffon and tulle, having a hooped pannier skirt, and the corsage showed traceries of gold. She carried mauve and pink sweet peas.

Mr. Patterson's best man was Hampton D. Twaddell of New York, and the ushers were Edwin Isham and E. S. Allen of New York, Dr. J. P. McMurtry of Atmore, Ala., and Dr. E. R. Twachtman of Cincinnati.

A reception was held at the studio of the bride's mother, 33 West Sixty-seventh Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are going through the Canadian Rockies and to Alaska before going to Atmore, Ala., to live.

AEROPLANE WIRELESS TEST.

Communication Kept Up In Flight from San Diego to Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 27.—Remarkable results were attained today in a test of aerial radio telegraph on a flight made by six army aeroplanes from this city to Los Angeles and return, using an apparatus perfected by Dr. R. O. Shelton, a physician in private practice here. One of the aeroplanes, in which were Captain C. C. Culver and Sergeant Ocker, was able to communicate with the receiving station here throughout the entire flight to Los Angeles and Santa Monica, sending back bulletins until the biplane landed at Dominguez Field, Los Angeles, 114 miles distant.

This sending was given out by the army aviators as being a new world record for sending from a heavier than air machine. Colonel Glassford, in command of the signal corps aviation school at North Ireland, expressed himself as delighted with the results, which were far better than had been obtained in recent tests.

Army aviators point out the fact that such a method of communication would be of great value in scouting expeditions, and a satisfactory manner for summoning aid quickly in case of accident to one of a squadron of aeroplanes.

The biplanes made the flight of 114 miles to Los Angeles in less than ninety minutes, and the return trip in about the same time. Three of the machines were driven by student aviators.

HITS NEW HAVEN RATES.

Witness Says They Are Excessive at Noncompetitive Points.

The hearing of the application of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for permission to continue in ownership of its Sound Line steamers under the Panama Canal act was resumed yesterday before Examiner John H. Howell of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association.

Adrian H. Boole, a witness for the Government, which is opposing the request of the railroad, testified that the New Haven charges two or three times as much for freight going out of New England from points where there is no competition in freight carrying as elsewhere. Benjamin I. Spock, General Solicitor for the New Haven, cross-examined the witness with the object of showing that his testimony was based on inference and not on first-hand information. The hearing was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

500 IN PISTOL FIGHT.

I. W. W. and Independents Clash Over Harvest Work.

REDFIELD, S. D., July 27.—In a pistol fight today between 300 members of the Industrial Workers of the World and 200 independents, organized in opposition to the I. W. W., three of the former were wounded, one of them seriously. About 150 shots were exchanged. A force of 150 Deputy Sheriffs dispersed the fighters and drove them from the town.

Harvest hands outside the I. W. W. organization have declared war upon the organization, and these were the aggressors in today's fight.

UNTERMYER URGES NEW CORPORATE LAW

Calls Existing Acts Obsolete and Calculated to Foil Justice.

WOULD DISCARD GRAND JURY

Calls Socialism a Beautiful Dream, Valuable as a Protest Against Existing Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—Existing corporate laws, social justice, and the administration of the criminal code were assailed here today before the Commercial Law League Convention by Samuel Untermyer of New York. He attacked the laws as obsolete and calculated to foil justice, and expressed the opinion that the United States was far behind other countries in these questions. He stated that he believed that the lawyers of the country had not done their duty in leaving the reformation of these laws in the hands of the legislators.

Mr. Untermyer reviewed the changes which have taken place during the thirty-seven years of his law practice. The advocate as a leader of the profession, he stated, had been replaced by the adviser to those interests having many legal questions arising in their business. Arbitration, he added, was replacing controversial law, thus broadening the scope of the lawyer's work and public usefulness. He advised the lawyers to do their part in molding the program for such reforms as were needed.

Taking up what he considered some of the most flagrant abuses, Mr. Untermyer stated that he considered present corporation laws as unjust and wrong. Instead of protecting the citizen, he said, they had become weapons in the hands of powerful men for the exploitation of the citizen. As a remedy for this condition, he advised the enactment of a Federal corporate law which would set aside "the fetich of the sovereignty of the States." A compromise might be made, he said, to the extent of allowing the States to issue the charters.

At the present time, Mr. Untermyer explained, corporations were allowed to organize in the States which gave them the best terms, regardless of where their properties were. New York, he added, had gone "her sister States one better" in this respect. He pointed out the fact that the Stock Exchange, "a public agency of international scope," was unincorporated and uncontrolled.

Procedure now governing insolvencies, said Mr. Untermyer, should be "revolutionized and reversed." Present conditions he qualified as a "national scandal." In support of this he cited the case of a recent railroad receivership and reorganization in which, he asserted, the law had been used to secure the property for a few men to the detriment of other security holders.

To remedy this he proposed a national incorporation act which would leave the Federal courts in full control. The appointment of receivers and the work of reorganization he would place under the charge of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with full supervision of the courts. A proportional Board of Directors, election by cumulative ballot, nomination before the ballot, the abolition of the proxy, and the substitution of a ballot by mail by all true owners of securities, were measures advocated by the speaker for the protection of the minority security holders.

Abuse of the anti-trust law he pushed over briefly. He said that he considered socialism a "beautiful iridescent dream," but valuable as a standing protest against existing conditions. The income tax, he said, was a step in the right direction, but should be followed by laws to protect the workmen against old age, sickness, and enforced unemployment.

The discarding of the present Grand Jury system was advocated as necessary to the better administration of the criminal code. The ancient rule that a criminal may not be forced to testify against himself also came in for censure and Mr. Untermyer expressed the opinion that its abolition was the only way to secure conviction of persons violating the banking and anti-trust laws.

In conclusion Mr. Untermyer expressed the hope that the legal profession would do its part in bringing about the needed reforms along these and other lines.

Edmunds G. McGilton of Omaha, Neb., was elected President of the league tonight. Other officers chosen include Hiram E. Booth, Salt Lake City, Vice President; William O. Hart, New Orleans, Treasurer; R. J. Penny, Milwaukee, Recording Secretary, and William C. Sprague, Chicago, Secretary.

ROOKIE GOES INSANE.

Massachusetts Man Placed In Ogdensburg Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 27. — F. Leland Catton, a member of Company A, Sixth Training Regiment, was committed to the Ogdensburg Insane Asylum by County Judge Hogue today after he had been placed in a straitjacket in the post hospital. Catton began to act queerly when he was on the rifle range on Tuesday, and soon after his removal to the hospital became violent. He lived in Melrose, Mass., and besides working hard in his company was taking a special course in military engineering. His brother came here from Massachusetts, but there was some interstate technicality about his removal home, so he was sent to Ogdensburg temporarily.

The lists of noncommissioned officers for the Sixth and Seventh Regiments recommended by the company commanders have been filed at headquarters, but no action has been taken upon them as yet. The lists will be posted tomorrow or Saturday in order to give the rookies a chance to get chevrons sewed on their blouses and coats before starting on the hike.

Forty-four physicians arrived here yesterday to join the medical branch of the training camp. The problem of supplying enough doctors for the hike was a serious one, inasmuch as there were few in the regular army corps who could be released for service here.

In addition to being on hand to assist in treating the rookies, the medical branch is also having intensive training in camp sanitation.

Major Henry Page of Atlanta, Ga., is in charge of the corps and Captain Philip Huntington of New York is his assistant. Among the physicians in the corps are Drs. George R. Dempsey, 2 West 106th Street; Jerome Kingsbury, 30 West Forty-eighth Street; L. Bernard Meyer, 140 West Seventy-ninth Street; Charles Mallory Williams, 48 West Forty-ninth Street, and George A. Wyeth, 30 East Forty-second Street.

In addition there are many physicians in the ranks of the rookie regiments. Several companies boast of four or five. Many of them have rigged up first aid kits and have assisted in treating accidents and illness among the members of the company when they were drilling or on a hike.

SAVED RAILROAD HEADS.

President Underwood Rewards Woman Who Averted Wreck of Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 27.—F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad; A. H. Mohler, former President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and a party en route from Chicago to New York on a special train, late Wednesday, were saved from being wrecked by Mrs. Alfred Mailliett, wife of an Erie section foreman, who lives along the Erie tracks ten miles west of here.

Hearing that a landslide covered the east-bound tracks, she rushed west with a flag and stopped the train. President Underwood, who left his car to learn the cause of the stop, gave a reward to Mrs. Mailliett.

Honduras Treaty Signed.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Honduras, similar to those negotiated by ex-Secretary Bryan with many countries, was signed today at the State Department. It is the thirty-first of the treaties negotiated to be consummated.

HUGH HASTINGS DEAD.

Former State Historian Wrote on Political and Military Subjects.

Hugh Hastings, a resident of Albany and formerly State Historian, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital from a complication of diseases in his sixty-second year. Previous to his appointment as State Historian by Governor Morton, he was during 1888-1895 political correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Hastings resigned as historian in 1907, when he was appointed Tax Commissioner of the Bronx by Mayor McClellan.

He was born in Albany and was a son of the late Colonel John and Mrs. Margaret Hastings. On coming to this city he became Wall Street reporter for The Commercial Advertiser, later becoming political and military writer for The World. On April 25, 1895, he severed his connection with THE NEW YORK TIMES to accept the office of State Historian.

During his twelve years as historian he discovered new facts concerning the history of the State and published a number of volumes, among which were "Public Papers of Governor George Clinton," "Military Minutes of the Council of Appointment of New York," and volumes on New York and the war with Spain. He was also instrumental in recovering a battle flag of the New York Heavy Artillery which was taken by the Confederates before Petersburg.

Mr. Hastings was formerly managing editor of The Albany Journal, and later took charge of The Cohoes Republican. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the New York Athletic and Transportation Clubs of this city, the Albany Club of Albany, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington.

His brother and sister survive him.

LIEUT. H. S. WHALEN DEAD.

Justice Delehanty's Secretary Was an Officer in the 69th.

Second Lieutenant H. Stevenson Whalen of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York National Guard, a lawyer with offices at 38 Park Row and secretary to Justice James Delehanty of General Sessions, died on Wednesday in Fort Sam Houston Hospital in San Antonio, Texas. He was 28 years old.

Lieutenant Whalen left New York in good health, and from all reports received the best of medical attention. He was first sent to the field hospital in McAllen, Texas, and later recovered and rejoined his regiment. When taken ill a second time he was sent to San Antonio, where he died. Lieutenant Whalen was a brother of Grover A. Whalen of Holland & Co., contractors, and of Mrs. Jeremiah A. O'Leary, with whom he lived at 14 Jumel Terrace.

John H. Knoeppel.

John H. Knoeppel, formerly a commissioner on the condemnation of property for the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, and for years active in civic affairs in the Bronx, died yesterday at his home, 1,345 Franklin Avenue, in that borough, in his sixty-ninth year. He was for many years the financial head of Peter Schneider's Sons & Co. of this city, from which he retired after being connected with it for fifty years. Mr. Knoeppel was organizer and Chairman of the Citizens' Committee that elected Louis J. Heintz as Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Bronx in 1892. He leaves his wife and four sons.

Obituary Notes.

RUFUS J. HINTON, for many years connected with Parke, Davis & Co., died on July 19 at the home of his sister, Miss Estelle Hinton, in Springfield, Mo., in his thirty-eighth year.

ADOLPH MERKT, a retired business man, died last night at his home, 101 Alsop Street, Jamaica, L. I., from injuries suffered when he fell down stairs the night before. He was in his seventieth year, and is survived by his wife.

Mrs. JULIA A. JENNY, a resident of Chatham, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home there in her forty-first year, leaving her mother, a sister and a brother.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HACKETT, widow of Michael Hackett, who died two weeks ago, died today at her home in Morristown, N. J., leaving three daughters.

Mrs. MARY K. COBURN, widow of Artheus Coburn and mother of Charles A. Coburn, New Jersey State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, died on Wednesday at the home of her son in Bloomfield, N. J., after a year's illness.

PHILIP H. VAN RIPER, a merchant in Paterson, N. J., for forty years, died yesterday in the Paterson General Hospital in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Paterson and was a veteran of the civil war. A daughter and three sons survive him.

ROBERT WHITE, a resident of Paterson, N. J., and the owner of a string of race horses, died yesterday in Saratoga Springs, in his twenty-ninth year. His parents, three sisters and a brother survive him.

Miss MARTHA JANE STOOTHOFF, daughter of the late Stephen and Susan J. Stoothoff, died yesterday at her home in Greenwich, Conn., in her sixty-first year.

WILLIAM J. COUGHTRY, Clerk of the County and Supreme Courts for twelve years, died on Thursday at his home in Feurabush in his sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. MARGARET N. PHILLIPS, widow of John M. Phillips, a builder, died on Wednesday at her home, 112 Academy Street, Long Island City, in her seventy-first year.

JOSEPH D. SPICER, formerly a member of the City Council of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his eighty-third year.

FREDERICK F. GUILD, Prosecutor of Essex County, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 495 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J., in his sixty-second year.

WILLIAM E. MAHLING, prominent as a shortstop in the International League years ago, where he was known as "Kid Mahling," died yesterday afternoon at his home, 290 Orchard Street, Newark, N. J., in his thirty-eighth year.

GEORGE A. DRAKE, an inventor of safety appliances for transportation cars, died on Wednesday at his home, 901 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, in his twenty-fourth year. He was connected with the E. W. Bliss Company.

Colonel W. H. PHELPS, for many years prominent in Missouri politics, died on Wednesday in a hospital in Rochester, Minn., in the seventy-second year. He was formerly associated with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, but later was instrumental in having the Missouri Public Service bill passed. Colonel Phelps lived in Carthage, Mo., and was said to be worth more than $1,000,000.

EDWARD W. S. TINGLE, formerly United States Consul in Brunswick, Germany, and more recently a journalist, died on Monday at the home of his sister, Miss Lelia Tingle, at 37 East Thirty-eighth Street.

GEORGE E. AUSTIN, manager of the George E. Austin Company, exporters and importers, died on Monday at his home, 1,030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-first year.

The Rev. DAVID B. ROGERS, a retired Presbyterian minister, died on Wednesday at his home in Philadelphia in his seventy-sixth year.

Miss EMMA AITKEN, who died at her Summer home in Niantic, Conn., on Wednesday, was in her seventy-third year and a daughter of Captain Ralph Aitken, who was well known as a seaman. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 350 State Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

ROBERT J. HARRISON, 61 years old, in the printing business and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 5,004 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. He left a widow and three daughters.

FRANK FISCHER, a resident of Sag Harbor, L. I., for the last twenty years, died at his home there on Tuesday, aged 53 years.

THOMAS FRANCIS WYNN, a real estate broker in Manhattan and a large property owner in Brooklyn, died in the Prospect Heights Hospital on Tuesday after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Wynn was 52 years old and lived at 473 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. His wife survives him.

Miss JENNIE DIELMANN, an active member of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church and formerly a teacher in its Sunday school, died at Mount McGregor, N. Y., on Tuesday, and funeral will be held from the home of her brother, 950 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. She was a daughter of the late Jacob and Frances Dielmann, and is survived by two brothers and two sisters.

Mrs. CHARITY GRINSTED, widow of David Grimsted, formerly a business man here, died yesterday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hunter J. Combes, in Manhasset, L. I., in her ninety-second year.

MAX RESSLER, owner of the Flushing Dye Works and a resident of Flushing, L. I., died yesterday in a hospital here.

PHILIP KELLER, formerly a resident of Chicago, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year.

Colonel WILLIAM SHAFROTH, brother of Senator John F. Shafroth of Colorado, died on Wednesday in Fayette, Mo., in his seventy-third year.

DR. CARVAJAL LEAVES CUBA.

Sails for Santo Domingo to Take Office as President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 27. — A Santiago dispatch says that Dr. Francisco Henriquez Carvajal, who was proclaimed President of Santo Domingo yesterday, embarked there today for Santo Domingo. The Governor of the Oriente Province wired to the Cuban Government here asking that the Cuban cruiser Patria take Dr. Carvajal home, and orders were immediately issued to that effect, but they reached Santiago after the Carvajal party had sailed aboard the Cuban coastwise steamer Santiago.

Dr. Carvajal has been residing in Santiago for some time.

W. T. ROCK DIES SUDDENLY.

Founder of Vitagraph Company Was Ill from Overwork.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 27.—William T. Rock, one of the founders of the Vitagraph Company of America, of which he was President until three months ago, when ill health forced him to resign, died suddenly from heart disease at his home here, in his sixty-third year. Physicians attribute his death to overwork.

Mr. Rock was active in business in New York for many years and was one of the founders of the motion picture industry. His wife, a son, and one daughter survive him.

General J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A.

Brigadier Gen. James G. C. Lee, U. S. A., retired, died on Wednesday at his home at Lake George, N. Y., in his eighty-first year. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, and entered the Union Army as a Captain and Quartermaster in April, 1863. In the battle of Alexandria in 1864 he commanded the right wing, and in 1865 was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services. In 1898 General Lee was in charge of the preparations for the landing of the United States troops in Cuba. In 1900 he was retired under the age law.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

GROHS—DOMIN.—Agatha Domin to Henry J. Grohs.

Married.

GEORGE—McGOWAN.—Mr. Lee Condict announces the marriage of his sister, Frances Condict McGowan, to Albert W. George, Jr., at Bronxville, N. Y., July 27, 1916.

SMITH—SCHACHTZABEL.—July 26, Theresa M., Schachtzabel to Oliver J. Smith.

WALTMAN — FETLER. — At St. Paul's Church, New York City, on July 18, Carolyn Lee, daughter of Mrs. David F. Fetler, to Harry Franklin Waltman.

STEPHENS—STEPHENS.—July 26, Katherine Stephens to Joseph H. Stephens.

Died.

MANY SUPPORT PLAN TO 'SAVE NEW YORK'

Ninety-five Per Cent. of Manufacturers in Retail Zone Willing to Move.

AGREEMENT SIGNED BY 126

J. Howes Burton, Head of Committee to Bring About Improvement, Says Success Is Assured.

Rapid progress has been made recently by the "Save New York movement," which plans to eliminate the cloak and suit manufacturers in that part of the city north of Thirty-second Street between Third and Seventh Avenues. When the movement was started last February by a number of property owners and large department store representatives, it was looked upon as almost a hopeless task, and many predicted that it would never succeed, as it entailed too much of a sacrifice on the part of those clothing manufacturers holding leases of lofts and buildings within the zone which it was desired to restrict to a non-manufacturing district.

However, working against tremendous odds but spurred on by the blight that had been placed upon lower Fifth Avenue, the "Save New York" Committee made a house to house canvass of the district, interviewed manufacturers, and explained its objects. This work, just finished, has proved far more successful than the majority of the member ever hoped for, as the figures show that 95 per cent. of the manufacturers in the zone will contract to, and will, move to other districts of the city when their present leases expire. In several instances owners of factories employing a large number of hands have even agreed to move at once if anybody could be found to take their leases off their hands.

In the zone there are 200 manufacturers making cloaks, suits, furs, clothing and other kindred articles. Of this number 126 have signed the following agreement:

> Save New York Committee: We are in favor of the plan to protect against manufacturing the Save New York zone from Thirty-third Street north, and from Third to Seventh Avenue.
>
> While we are anxious to help this undertaking, we cannot afford to sacrifice our present leases.
>
> Therefore, in a spirit of co-operation we undertake to remove our factories from the present locations within the zone upon the expiration of our present leases, or sooner if we are able to sublet our lofts, on condition that you extend the period in the notice from Feb. 1, 1917, until the expiration, or sooner termination, of our respective leases.
>
> We hereby indorse the Save New York movement, and we ask that you furnish us with the silks and plates of the emblem of the Save New York movement, so that we may use these on our invoices and letter heads.

Out of the 200 firms only eight have so far declined to move their factories and the remainder have not been interviewed. J. Howes Burton, Chairman of the Save New York Committee, said yesterday:

"The success of the movement is now assured, and the sacrifice made by the signers of the agreement should not be too lightly passed over, as nearly all of these firms have spent from $2,500 to $20,000 in fixing up their showrooms and offices, and the expense of their moving is considerable, but they have all assured us that they realize that the presence of factories of this residential and retail districts is very harmful, and they are agreeing (to move as they recognize that it is necessary for the benefit of the city.

"The Zoning bill which has been passed by the Board of Estimate means more for the future of this city than any one has any conception of, and if the unimproved property in the lower part of the city is properly improved, and the owners take this opportunity to erect modern factory buildings, which they can readily fill and derive revenue from, on property which is not now paying any return, there is no question but what the manufacturing industries which are now located in the centre of Manhattan will all concentrate in that part of New York where they belong, where their rents will be lower and where they will be nearer the homes of the working men.

"If the erection of these new buildings outside of the restricted zone is encouraged, the entire city will start on a new era of prosperity and every part will benefit."

WON'T DROP FARE INCREASE.

Central Will Take Some New Measure, Legal Chief Says.

Less than 30 per cent. of the passenger business of the New York Central is affected by the decision of the Public Service Commission, according to Ira A. Place, head of the legal department of the railroad.

"This decision refers only to the passenger hauling of one class," he said last night. "It does not affect the commutation business, nor the interstate business. The only traffic affected is the long haul business inside the State of New York. This comprises between 25 and 30 per cent. of the total. I cannot give the exact figures of the money difference it will make between the present rates and those we applied for. As it is now, passengers are paying between 2 and 2.17 cents a mile for the long passenger hauls inside the State, and we asked for a flat rate for this class of traffic of 2.5 cents a mile.

"The decision of the Public Service Commission is an apt illustration of the difficulties that railroads labor under. Shortly after the Interstate Commerce Commission granted the increase in freight rates, we took up the matter of obtaining this passenger fare increase. The Federal body practically ordered us to apply for the rate of 2.5 cents a mile. Application was made to the Public Service Commission. The present decision is in effect a direct contradiction of the ruling of the Interstate Commission.

"The New York Central comes under the jurisdiction of five commissions in five different States — the States through which its lines run—and, so far as my recollection goes, the New York Public Service Commission is the first to rule adversely to the orders or suggestions of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"There seems to have been a difference of opinion among the members of the Albany Commission. According to the advices received by our legal staff, there was one opinion filed that was strongly in favor of granting us the increase we desired. There was another opinion which was in favor of certain increases and might be said to have been almost neutral. The other opinions were against us and these made the majority.

"While the increase would not have been so great as to make much difference, it was advisable for the reason that it would have made it possible for us to harmonize the rates for long passenger hauls both within and without the State. I cannot say what we will do about the matter now. This will be decided when we hold a meeting in a few days. There are several measures we might take, and one of these will be adopted."

TO SIFT HOWE CASE TODAY.

Committee Will Hear Commissioner and Congressman Bennet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Charges recently made in the House by Representative William S. Bennet of New York that immorality existed at Ellis Island under the régime of Immigration Commissioner Frederick C. Howe will be sifted tomorrow by the House Committee on Immigration. Both Commissioner Howe and Representative Bennet will be heard.

Commissioner Howe attended an executive session of the committee today, answered a number of preliminary questions, and entered a general denial of the charges. The committee decided that both the accuser and accused should have the opportunity of a full hearing tomorrow. Whether the session should be open to the public has not been decided.

Commissioner Howe told the committee that if immoral women were permitted to go at large at Ellis Island it was under certain restrictions and in the hope of their reformation. He denied that wholesale immorality existed at the station and that there was no segregation of the immoral from the moral classes.

Mr. Bennet, who was at Silver Bay, N. Y., today, has been requested by telegraph to attend the session tomorrow.

PARK PUMP DANGER FINALLY ELIMINATED

Board of Estimate Adopts Committee's Report and Orders Machinery Underground.

ONLY 3 NEGATIVE VOTES

Commissioner Ward Tells of Plan for Permanent Standing Army of Park Guardians.

The Board of Estimate yesterday adopted the report of its sub-committee recommending that the pump station in Morningside Park be put underground. Only two members of the board voted against it, Presidents Mathewson of the Bronx and Pounds of Brooklyn, who cast three votes of a total of sixteen in opposition. In presenting the report, which was printed in this newspaper yesterday, Controller Prendergast of the sub-committee read a letter from the Board of Water Supply covering the objections of that body to an underground plant, and which said that the station was necessary and that no matter whether the structure was underground or on the surface it would still be visible, and that an underground structure would make necessary an additional expenditure of about $70,000, besides an additional annual cost of upkeep of about $2,500.

Mayor Mitchel pointed out that the pumping station if built above ground would mar the beauty of the park, and that not only would the forty square feet needed as the site of the structure be injured, but that the general appearance of the park would be affected. He said that it was generally conceded by engineers that a pumping station was absolutely needed, although it might not be used once in twenty years and, perhaps, would never be needed to drain the main. But if it ever became necessary to drain the pipes such a station as suggested would have to be used.

Concerning some of the objections previously made that an underground station would not be as serviceable in case of need as one above the surface the Mayor said the machinery could doubtless be used as effectively below the surface as above it.

Acting President Morrison of Richmond Borough said that it was pretty well settled that the people of this city did not want any of their parks curtailed, and President Pounds of Brooklyn remarked that it was also pretty well settled that the people did not want to spend $70,000 if it could be avoided. He was also doubtful as to whether an additional cost for upkeep of from $2,500 a year to $3,000 was advisable, for the sake of keeping the station off the surface.

Park Commissioner Ward, from his place outside of the half circle where the members of the board sat, interposed to say the question was whether the damage to the park of a structure on the surface would not far exceed the additional cost of placing it below the surface. The same surface of the park would be used in any case, but an unsightly structure above the ground would surely injure the beauty of the entire park. He thought the saving of this beauty far exceeded in value the alleged additional cost. Mr. Ward was skeptical concerning the estimates of the additional costs and would have explained the ground of his skepticism if there had been any doubt as to the adoption of the report.

Later Mr. Ward expressed himself highly pleased with the action of the board and said the fight against a surface structure had been hard and that he winning of it gave him great pleasure. He also said:

"My suggestion that a permanent committee should be organized for the protection of the parks has met with great favor. The article printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES telling of my intention to select a number of persons ready to answer any call to save the parks from invasion and mutilation brought me about forty letters from substantial citizens who expressed willingness to serve on such a committee or to aid the work in any way. I am not ready to make the names public or to outline a plan of action, but I shall take up the work as soon as I have sufficient leisure. In the future a person who scheme to violate our parks will be immediately confronted with a number of militant men ready and anxious to fight the scheme whatever it may be."

RAILWAY INQUIRY SOON.

Joint Committee Probably Will Hold Hearings During Congress Recess.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The investigation of the railroad transportation problem which the Administration initiated as a forerunner of possible additional legislation relating to interstate commerce, will get under way here within a short time, following the appointment of the Senate and House members of the investigating committee.

Senator Newlands, author of the resolution for the inquiry, said tonight that probably he would consult tomorrow with Representative Adamson, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, regarding plans for the inquiry. The resolution under which the committee will operate provides for a report in January, 1917.

The Senate members of the committee are Newlands of Nevada, Robinson of Arkansas, and Underwood of Alabama, Democrats; and Cummins of Iowa and Brandegee of Connecticut, Republicans. The House members are Adamson of Georgia, Sims of Tennessee, and Cullop of Indiana, Democrats; and Esch of Wisconsin and Hamilton of Michigan, Republicans.

The necessity of a thorough investigation of the railway transportation question and the relations between common carriers and the public was suggested by President Wilson in his annual message last December. There was little objection in either branch of Congress to the inquiry. It is expected that Senator Newlands and Representative Adamson will announce the plans for the inquiry soon after the approaching conference. The requirement of a report in January probably will necessitate hearings by the joint committee during the recess of Congress.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, July 2; Yokohama, July 3, and Honolulu, July 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on July 24, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 28; Hongkong, July 1; Shanghai, July 5; Yokohama, July 11—which arrived per steamer Montezgle, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 24, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 29.

Post Office News Item.

Postmaster Morgan announces that the parcel post convention concluded between the United States and China will take effect Aug. 1, 1916, and that parcel post packages for China will be admitted on and after that date to the parcel post mails for that country made up in and dispatched from this country.

Parcel post packages exchanged between the United States and China must not weigh more than 11 pounds (5 kilograms,) or measure more than 3 feet 6 inches in length, and 6 feet in length and girth combined, and, in the case of parcels for or from non-steamer-served places in China, must not exceed 23 cubic decimeters (one cubic foot) in volume, but may weigh as much as 11 pounds. A list of the places in China to parcels for which the limitation of one cubic foot in volume does not apply may be obtained at the post office, where full information regarding foreign parcel post mails will also be supplied.

Postage must be paid in full at the following rates, viz.: In the United States, on parcels for China, 12 cents per pound, or fraction of a pound; and in China, on parcels for the United States, 35 cents (Chinese currency) per pound, or fraction of a pound, except that on parcels for or from non-steam-served places in China an additional Chinese domestic parcel postage may be levied and collected by the Chinese service.

Parcel post packages for China may be registered.

The general regulations governing parcel post mails exchanged between the United States and other countries will apply to parcel post packages for or from China.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:47|Sun sets..7:17|Moon rises..8:31

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:23	6:41	12:26	12.27
Governors Island	7:05	7:18	1:07	1:07
Hell Gate	9:11	9:24	2:48	2:48

Arrived—Thursday, July 27.

SS Cedarbank, Dublin, July 7.
SS Santa Marta, Cristobal, July 20.
SS Hortensius, Liverpool, July 13.
SS Franklyn, Norfolk, July 26.
SS Medan, Capetown, July 27.
SS Afghan Prince, Boston, July 26.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, July 22.
SS Gryfedale, Cardiff, July 13.
SS Kasenga, La Pallice, July 13.
SS Mundale, Matanzas, July 22.
SS Monmouth, Bordeaux, July 11.
SS Sabine, Mobile, July 18.
SS Van der Duyn, Tanamo, July 23.
SS Times, Calbarien, July 22.
SS Aspinat, Boston, July 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	July 19
*Carpathia	Liverpool	July 18
Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 12
Gregory	Barbados	July 18
Knut Hansen	Shields	July 11
Tougrier	Bordeaux	July 13
Chorley	Havre	July 13
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 22
Comal	Galveston	July 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 25
Vigo	Hull	July 13
El Alba	Galveston	July 22

DUE TOMORROW.

†Bergensfjord	Bergen	July 19
Slingsby	Cardiff	July 13
Valeria	Liverpool	July 15
Alicante	Seville	July 13
Headley	London	July 14

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	July 22
Kroonland	Liverpool	July 22
Taormina	Naples	July 15
Vienna	Shields	July 14
Ros.adisfjord	Rockwall	July 18
Mathilda	Cristobal	July 22
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 27

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	July 23
Carolina	San Juan	July 20
Hannington Court	Havre	July 17
Omak	Shields	July 15
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Pannonia	London	July 20
Lulea	Barcelona	July 16
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 28

DUE TUESDAY.

Tsushima Maru	Colon	July 24
*Cameronia	Liverpool	July 24
Metapan	Havana	July 28
Mexico	Havana	July 29
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 31
Kirkoswald	Gandia	July 16
Tourgai	Hull	July 16
Gamma	Kirkwall	July 19
Enrica	Savona	July 15
Ancon	Cristobal	July 25
Lampasas	Jacksonville	July 29
Frederick Luckenbach	Saloniki	July 13

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Martensdyk, Rotterd'm	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Isabela, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Commewijne, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ventris, Santa Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	9:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London		12:00 M.
Millinocket, San Juan		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Isle de Panay, Bilbao		12:00 M.
Ohioan, Montevideo		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Ile de la Reunion, Marseilles		3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manhattan, London		12:00 M.
Times, Havana		1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 27.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,339 miles S. at 8 P. M., July 26.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 70 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comalga, Galveston to New York, was 367 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 147 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 13 miles N. of St. Johns Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 206 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS Camaguey, bound to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.
SS Texas, Fort Arthur to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS Zulia, Mayaguez to New York, was 90 miles S. at noon.
SS Dayton, Tampico to New York, was 122 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 155 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 95 miles S. at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Alaunia, at London, July 26.
SS Haelen, at Falmouth, July 26.
SS C. Lopez y Lopez, at Cadiz, July 24.
SS Duca d' Aosta, at Genoa, July 15.
SS Sark, at Lerwick, July 19.
SS Antonio, at Nantes, July 21.
SS Pythia, at Birkenhead, July 27.
SS Montemat, at Barcelona, July 21.
SS Camino, at Bordeaux, July 21.

Sailed.

SS Cedric, from Liverpool, July 26.
SS Tokio Maru, from Santos, July 26.
SS Aral, from Penarth, July 27.
SS Drammersfjord, from Lerwick, July 28.
SS Herodal, from Naples, July 21.
SS Taormina, from Gibraltar, July 18.

Passed.

SS Amona, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul.....July 29

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette.....July 29

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia.....July 29

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....July 28

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Manilla Maru.....July 30

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Aug. 4

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....Aug. 10

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Aug. 11

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 29, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 29, SS Lafayette.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Italy—Close at 8 A. M. July 29, SS San Giovanni.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 31, SS Themistocles.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.

America's Finest River Scenery

Is found in the beautiful Hudson valley. Best seen on the Daylight Trip on big, fast Day Line Steamers between

NEW YORK AND ALBANY

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves daily, except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St. daily, except Sunday, 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return. Music, restaurant.

Special Trips Every Saturday

to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:10 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Steamer "Clermont" will make additional trip Saturday, July 29th, leaving ft. Christopher St., 7:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 8:00 P. M. Tickets interchangeable with those of the Day Line. Tel. Spring 1097.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

(Albany Day Line)

Desbrosses St. Pier, New York — Telephone 4141 Spring

The Coolest Way To Spend Sunday

Most Delightful Sail on the Hudson River to Newburgh or Poughkeepsie.

Round Trip $1.00

S.S. "Rensselaer" leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M.; returning on "Trojan," due at 8:30 P. M.

Also Through Service to Albany and Troy Every Night and Sunday Morning.

Hudson Navigation Company

Sunday Excursions To NEW HAVEN

Str. RICHARD PECK

Leave Pier 28, E. R. 9:30 A.M.
Foot of East 22d St. 10:00 A.M.
Return Lv. New Haven 3:50 P.M.
Due New York 9:00 P.M.

A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND. VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.

FARE $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.

MUSIC—DINING ROOM—LUNCH COUNTER. FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.

TICKETS LIMITED. ON SALE ONLY AT PIERS ON THE DAY OF EXCURSIONS.

The New England Steamship Co.

Delightful Sunday Outings

STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL

To Bridgeport

Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St., North River, 10:30 A. M.
Return, Lv. Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due New York, Pier 14, N. R., 8:00 P. M.

A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound

Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter

FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE

Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.

Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursions

The New England Steamship Co.

SUNDAY SAIL

Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip

A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles. Newburgh, Beacon and Poughkeepsie

Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"

Leaves Franklin St., 8:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunchroom.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE

Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later.

$1.00 Inside and $3.00 Outside Rooms.

Telephone, Day or night, Spring 9400.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH

Daylight Trips Long Island Sound

Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN

on Mondays Only

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 10:30 A.M.

For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request.

City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

GLEN ISLANDS

New boat service from Battery—To-day. 9:30 & 10 A. M. and 1:30, 3 & 5:30 P. M. E. 24 St. 30 mins. later.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND

Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Bread 3373.

To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

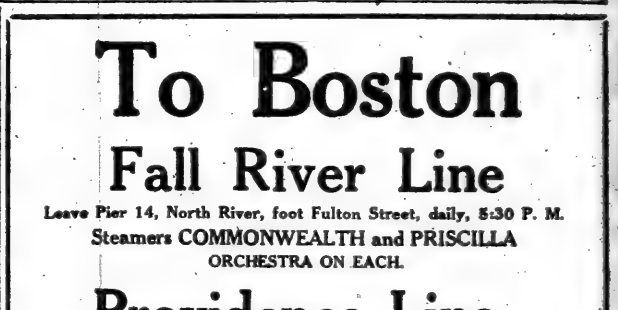
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against ninety 5-gallon cans tomato pulp, (Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906,) upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 34, Statute I, 708 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on Aug. 9th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 21st, 1916.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.



To Boston

Fall River Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.

Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

ORCHESTRA ON EACH.

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, daily except Sunday, 6 P. M.

Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms Always Cool.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE

To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Martha Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE

Lv. Pier 27, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON LINE

To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE

To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days 2:00 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days 2:15 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

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The New England Steamship Co.

339-366-1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., at 29th St., New York City
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BOSTON Metropolitan Line Steamships Route Via LONG ISLAND SOUND.

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Only steamship line with direct service to Texas, making connections for San Antonio and the camps on the Mexican border.

NEW YORK to GALVESTON ROUND TRIP $80 Including Meals & Berth. Other attractive tours.

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THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $2.95

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90

COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3

Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE $2.80 BOSTON $2.80

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50

Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75

Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00

Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2900 Beekman City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, B'way. & 23d St.

STEAMER 'Mandalay'

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DAY and NIGHT TRIPS

MUSIC. DANCING.

Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 3 P. M. Returning Lv. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

Special Hot Weather Evening Trips Music Dancing Refreshments

SPEEDY OCEAN S.S. "CAPE COD"

Up the Hudson Fri. & Sun. Evenings Leaving Battery 8, W. 129th St. 8:30 P. M.

Down THE LOWER Bay Thurs. & Sat. Evenings Leaving W. 129th St. & Battery 8:30 P. M.

Weather Permitting. FARE 50c.

Fishing Banks Trips Daily except Mondays. Leaving Battery 7:45 A. M. No Liquors.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. EVERY SUNDAY. $1.50

Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see this paper Saturday.

VALLEY GROVE

Every Sunday 80-Mile Sail on L. I. Sound 75c

For particulars see this paper Saturday.

SOUND TRIP RED BANK LINE

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 39, 1:30 p. m.; Battery, 1:54 p. m., 3:55 p. m. SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:54, 9:35 a. m.

Hartford Line

From New Pier 36, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75

EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong $1

NEXT SUNDAY also every Sunday and Holiday

Lv. W. 23d St., 8:52; Liberty St., 9:00 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9:17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8:30 a.m.

Mauch Chunk $1.50

NEXT SUNDAY

Lv. W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:47 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8:15 a.m.

HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT

VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CUNARD

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

CARPATHIA ..... TUES., AUG. 1, 5 P.M.

DENIES WALL PAPER GENERATES GERMS

Master Decorator Finds Paint Is Dearer, No More Sanitary, and Usually Inartistic.

BOTH GOOD WALL COVERINGS

Plain Surface Fad Declared to Have Originated in Uplift Work Among Slum Dwellers.

So much has been said from time to time about the alleged insanitary properties of wall paper as a decoration for the home, that a booklet has been prepared by C. R. Clifford of this city in which he says that these allegations are false. Mr. Clifford, who is Managing Editor of The Wall Paper News, has written several works on decorative subjects, and was a member of the International Jury of Awards covering interior decoration at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 and at the San Francisco fair last year.

"During the last few years," the booklet says, "the paint manufacturers have been vigorously instituting a campaign urging upon the public the value of wall paint. Their propaganda, as expressed in their advertising, has been mischievous because deceptive. They have mentioned the work of minor decorators and the uninformed trade, and the public would believe from the literature thus disseminated that the best houses in America had adopted the painted wall as an approved fashion.

"We have no quarrel with the paint manufacturer. For certain purposes and under certain conditions the painted wall is admirable, but for the benefit of the trade at large we have gone deeply into an analysis of the subject, and our conclusions are incontrovertible.

"In the treatment of the wall of a room there are always four points to consider: First, economy; second, sanitation; third, decorativeness; fourth, popularity. The paint manufacturers claim superiority upon all four points. They claim that paint is more lasting than wallpaper, that paint is more sanitary than wallpaper, and that paint is more decorative, under the present fashion for plain walls; and all these claims are untenable.

"Wall painting is economical if applied plain, but if applied plain it is also not artistic. It is expensive, no matter how applied, but if applied in an artistic manner, with moldings and in tones of color to imitate stone or to fit into architectural conditions, it is a decidedly expensive proposition.

"It costs from 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. more to do a good painting job than a good wallpaper job, undertaken under close competitive conditions; and this does not include molding work or paneling. If the work is done by a New York decorator, a painted room will cost just double the papered room."

On an estimate for a room 16 by 14 feet, the figures being actually worked out under competitive conditions and representing good work in a good local residential section, the cost is set down including paper at fifty cents a roll; cost of taking off old paper, cleaning and scraping walls, putting on the new paper, and tinting the ceiling. The total estimated expense for this work is $20. An estimate covering the cost of painting the same room sets the total down at $33.50. It includes, among other things, the cost of canvas and expense of putting it on the walls, four coats of paint, and the same charge for cleaning, scraping, and taking off paper as in the first estimate.

"In order to prove that paint is more sanitary than wallpaper," the booklet goes on, "one must first determine that wall paper is insanitary. In the first place the painted wall originated in the operations of the settlement workers. These people, dealing with wretchedness, poverty, and filth, were quick to perceive the value of a plain and clean wall surface. Departments of household arts in universities and medical experts indorsed the idea, and the paint men, quick to grasp their opportunities, have exaggerated beyond all reason the original thought which was stimulated by slum conditions. Why apply to the home of comfort a tenement house decoration?

"As an example of the absurdity of the sanitation idea we would quote from an article called 'Paints Versus Wall Papers,' which appeared in one of the big magazines and which was written by a well-known physician. In discussing the relative merits of wall paper and paint, the doctor says:

"'Wall paper is easily abraded, a bump or blow of any kind easily ruffles the paper and breaks off light particles which float through the air. Then, too, the abrasion becomes a resting place for dust and disease germs. Moreover, paper is usually fuzzy, and this sort of surface is an excellent lodgment for any bacteria.'

"Naturally, this sort of literature is rather disturbing to a sensitive mind, and where the writer concludes that, after all, we had better use paint, there is no doubt that the timid in the home, timid and the impressionable, paint will be more or less used. This writer also says:

"'As compared with wall paper, the texture of paints has everything in its favor. It may readily be washed off with water and soap or a disinfectant.'

"Imagine any other man than a doctor recording with seriousness the fact that 'a bump or a blow ruffles wall paper and breaks off light particles which float in the air to the detriment of health.' It seems too absurd for discussion to assume that because of this remote possibility wall paper should not be used, but paint substituted. Wouldn't an abrasion upon a painted wall leave a rough spot that would also gather disease germs? And, again, how much more serious is the danger from the cracks in the woodwork, behind the baseboard, below the baseboard, behind the window cases, in the nuks or carpets, in the fabrics at the windows, in the portières, the table covers, the books, even in the clothing we and our friends wear. Painting the walls would be only the beginning of the crusade for health.

"The writer of the magazine article before referred to speaks of an analysis recently made which showed that some wall papers contain arsenic. In order to set this arsenic bugaboo at rest, we wrote to sixteen hospitals in New York City asking if they ever had a case of death or illness which could be attributed to the wall paper in a room, and every answer was in the negative, the Presbyterian Hospital going so far as to say that they had examined their records, but could find no case of even illness attributed to arsenic or any other poison in the wall paper of a room. Not one single reply supported this time-honored charge against wall papers.

"Under certain conditions the painted wall is excellent. The persistent determination of some manufacturing concerns to flood the market with garish and undesirable wall papers has stimulated the painted wall as a medium that is at least inoffensive, but it is an expensive proposition if done right.

"The present tendency of the decorator is not toward the elimination of patterned wall paper or fabrics, but toward the elimination of the vulgarity of the pattern. There are too many decorators of good taste, too many women of good taste, too many architects of good taste, ever to permit the abandonment of good style and good color wall paper.

"At present Italian and French ideas are somewhat dominant in decoration. Where the English ideas have a place wood panels are largely used. Where the German type prevails and plain walls are used Caen stone is frequently imitated, or some other effect, which requires a skillful artist to produce. This kind of wall cannot be done by the man up the alley or the woman with a can of ready-mixed paint. And even for this kind of wall, Georgian or Italian, we have scenic papers, exquisite samples of the sort that are used in the latest good example of wall decoration, the Yale Club.

"We are told that the Pompeiians, Greeks, and Romans used painted walls. True, but their walls were decorated with wonderful friezes and hung with fabrics, and even in the Italian period the painted wall was covered usually with velvets and tapestries. Cultured decorators know this.

"The only class that will take issue with us are those who are directly associated with the manufacture or sale of paint, or the class who are not competent in the field of decoration, and who use plain paint on the walls because it requires no skill, no taste, no technique, but may be applied easily by the ignorant for the ignorant.

"If the painted wall as a decorative necessity has any adherents among the professional decorators, it is only with that class who are regarded generally as faddists and who operate on their personality—extremists who indulge in hysterical admiration for very queer things. They paint their floors with a border of red and black checks, they paint the doors and wood-trim a pale lavender, and, of course, they paint the walls."

TO FIGHT FOR DRAWBACKS.

Exporters Will Oppose Broussard's Plan for Suspension.

Commercial organizations in this city interested in the export trade are keeping a close watch to check the announced plan of Senator Broussard of Louisiana to amend the pending omnibus revenue bill by inserting a clause providing for a suspension of drawbacks on the exportation of goods manufactured in this country out of imported raw materials upon which customs duties have been paid.

The amendment which Senator Broussard intends to press reads as follows: "That until six months after the restoration of peace between the present belligerent nations of Europe shall have been officially recognized by the Government of the United States no part of the customs duties collected upon merchandise or materials imported and used in the manufacture or production of articles in the United States for export shall be refunded as drawback as provided herein."

Exporters yesterday pointed out that while the drawback laws of the United States are not so liberal as those of other countries, among them Canada, all tariff acts for the past one hundred years contained drawback provisions. W. H. Mahoney, manager of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York, had this to say yesterday regarding the threat of Senator Broussard:

"Secretary Mead heard of the Senator's plan to cut off the drawback privilege, and went to Washington to make plans to defeat the amendment should it be proposed formally. We are hoping that the Louisiana Senator will not introduce the amendment, but until all danger is passed the association will be on the alert to safeguard the interests of American exporters."

The manager of the Foreign Trade Department of the National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church Street, told a TIMES reporter that the association was vitally concerned in retaining the drawback provision in the customs administrative law, and that any attempt to abridge the rights of domestic exporters would be resisted.

SAYS POLICE DRINK LESS.

Godley Describes New System of Treating Intemperance.

Acting Police Commissioner Godley has been trying a plan for dealing with policemen who drink to excess which is producing good results. As Trial Commissioner at Headquarters, Mr. Godley has had an opportunity to study the cases of intemperate policemen. If a policeman charged with intoxication tells the truth and pleads guilty Mr. Godley reserves decision and places the case on file to await further action. The case may be held up for two years to give the accused an opportunity to prove that he can lead a temperate life.

Every two months the Captain of the precinct reports to the Commissioner on the progress the man is making. If the Captain reports that the patrolman has had but a single lapse from grace he is instantly dismissed from the force. The policeman charged with intoxication is also required to take a pledge not to drink. The clergyman of the parish to which the policeman belongs also does what he can to keep the man from temptation.

Commissioner Godley says that the department has absolutely no sympathy for the drinking policeman. Such men, he says, are in great disfavor with their comrades.

"The case of a drinking policeman," he said, "was called to my attention some time ago. This man's family was in want, and because of his drinking the man was heavily in debt. He pleaded guilty to the charge and promised in the future to refrain from strong drink. This man has kept his pledge. His family is now happy and contented, he is out of debt, and his physical condition has greatly improved. This is only one of many similar cases.

"There is much less drinking among members of the department than in past years," he said. "Policemen realize that if they are to do good work they must keep themselves in first-class physical condition. They know that the life they lead is too strenuous to enable them to drink. Every station house today has its gymnasium, and they have been a great factor in stimulating the men to keep away from drink."

PUZZLE OVER CLAYTON ACT.

Bankers Get Notice of Ban on Interlocking Directorate.

In the forms sent out to bankers in preparation for the operation of the Clayton act relative to interlocking directorates, which begins Oct. 15, the Federal Reserve Board points out that the banks with a common director must not be in "substantial competition," and observes that no fixed rule exists to determine when this is or is not the case.

"In general," says the board, "two banks coming within the prohibition of the original act would be deemed to be in substantial competition within the meaning of the language used in the amendment if the business engaged in by such banks under natural and normal conditions conflicts or interferes, or if the cessation of competition between the two would be injurious to customers, or would-be customers, or would probably result in appreciably lessening the volume of business or kinds of business of either institution."

In banking quarters much interest is expressed in the way the situation will be handled by the Reserve Board. It is understood that the Board has instructed its agents to keep in close touch with banks in their districts in order to detect signs of competition between institutions with directors common to each. As the relations of banks are constantly changing, especially among those situated in the same territory, bankers are wondering whether interlocking directorates permitted at one time will be able to stand over a period of years.

Bankers who desire to serve on more than one board of directors must file with the Reserve Board their application, giving the list of directorates in corporations and banks to which they now belong. The Reserve Board will study the relations of the banks with which the applicants desire to be affiliated, and make its decision before the Clayton measure goes into effect.

THEATRE HAZARD NORMAL.

Surrogate Rules That Business Is Not Less Certain Than Others.

Surrogate Cohalan decided yesterday that the theatrical business as no more uncertain than any other venture, and refused to set aside an order in transfer tax proceedings affecting the estate of Mary D. Daly, widow of Augustin Daly. The executors under Mrs. Daly's will contended that the transfer tax appraiser erred in fixing the value of the decedent's interest in her husband's London theatre at $82,530, although it was shown that they had received that sum for her interest after her death. The executors contended that they got that sum through good fortune, and that her interest was not nearly so great at the time of her death.

"It is proved that the theatrical business is one of great hazard," said the executors in an affidavit. "In fact, it is common knowledge that its success depends upon the personal qualities of the producer and manager.

"The uncertainties in the theatrical business are in my opinion no greater than in any other business, and the appraiser was justified in disregarding them," ruled the Surrogate.

Augustin Daly died in 1899 and his estate was in litigation for many years.

Demand for Wool Steady.

LONDON, July 27.—A mixed selection of 7,000 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. There was a steady demand for all but wasty sorts. The auctions will be finished tomorrow.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 1,883 Broadway, entrance 36th St., third floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Contractors wanted. Call, with samples, 16 West 32d St., tenth floor.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

FELT.—Light-weight felt in any color; short cuts or whole pieces; spot cash. H 841 Times Downtown.

FLANNELS.—Green, red, and navy; all wool-en flannel any quantity. 1,182 Broadway, Room 301.

SATIN.—Quantity of wash satin, white and flesh; cash. Madison Square 7399.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at skirts; bring samples. 5th floor, 32 West 31st St.

SUITS.—Open for misses', juniors' and children's suits; snappy styles and good workmanship. 11th Floor, 32 West 20th.

SUITS.—Jobber will look at Fall sample suits from $7.50 to $18.50. 118 West 22d St., third floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing stock orders; $6.75-$10. 36 West 20th, 9th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits. 12 West 27th St., eighth floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. 106 East 19th St., Room 504.

SUITS and COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats; suits, $7.50 to $16.50; coats, $6.50 to $16.50. Tenth Floor, 32 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

VELOUR.—Will buy F. & H. or Botany's velour, all colors, for cash. 'Phone Madison Square 466.

WAISTS.—Contractors wanted on silk waists, from $27 up, by large manufacturer; steady work to right manufacturers. Address H 281 Times Downtown.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 486 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Children's coats, dresses, women's skirts, waists, middies, laces, embroideries; regular goods at job prices. Room 606, 874 Broadway.

COATS.—Silk Jersey coats, all colors, to close out, cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—Cloth, $2.25 up; plush, beaver trimmed, $9 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—Closing out jersey silk coats at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, poplins, coverts, chinchilla, to close out. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, $16.50 up. Samuel Neumann, 11 West 20th.

COATS and SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Silk plush coats, from $8.25 up; suits, from $6.75 up; stock always on hand. Kohnstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 9136.

DRESSES.—Summer suits, sport coats; entire stock of large 5th Av. shop; sacrifice. Phone Farragut 8232.

DRESSES.—Wool dresses, $3.75 and upward; satin dresses, $6.75 and upward. Danbosky Bros., 126 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—200 wool serge dresses, No. 7,301, to close out at $3.25. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Have 300 high-class cotton dresses to close at a price. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av.

GINGHAM.—Wilson Farish and F. U. Stearns 32-inch plaid and plain, for immediate delivery. 24 West 25th, fifth floor.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

MOTOR APPAREL.—We are discontinuing department of men's and women's motor apparel, and offer extensive line of samples at great sacrifice. Demmerle & Company, manufacturers, 114 E. 23d St.

PIECE GOODS.—Odd lot of embroidery laces and trimmings to close out. J. Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

PLUSHES.—40-40, 56-50, for sale; also American navy poplin. Spring 448.

SKIRTS.—5,000 wash skirts to close out. Bronner Manufacturing Co., 16 West 32d St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2882.

STOCKINGS.—For sale, lot No. 8003 old black cotton stockings, about 25 holes. These are worn stockings full of holes. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St. New York City. 'Phone Franklin 1358. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

SUITS AND COATS.—Fall line ready; medium prices; prompt deliveries. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SKIRT DESIGNER, also good cutter, good business man, seeks engagement. C 199 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¾@4¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...4¾@4¾ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

High Prices Desired.

However peculiar it may seem, there is quite a sentiment among the clothiers in favor of continued high prices for woolens. The explanation is a simple one. Many of the concerns have bought their goods and want to see prices maintained, so that they may not be obliged to take a loss on their next manufacturing season. Among the foremost buyers the opinion is most decidedly held that values will see no decline for some time to come. The price advance, they point out, has come about for the most legitimate of reasons, increase in the cost of raw materials.

***

Spring Dress Goods Higher.

Sharp advances are shown in the prices named on the corporation dress goods for the Spring, 1917, season. Figures given to the trade yesterday by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company show increases ranging up to 15 cents a yard over previous quotations, while similar advances were contained in the prices named on Wednesday by the Pacific Mills on worsted and cotton-warp fabrics. In some instances the new prices on the latter goods were 20 cents a yard higher than those named for Fall earlier in the year. No 54-inch goods were priced by the Amoskeag Company yesterday, but these were the quotations on 36-inch and 50-inch all-wool fabrics: No. 4,002, 52½ cents, net; 6,002, 72½ cents, net; 6,101 and 6,301, 85 cents, net, and 8,614, 95 cents, net.

***

Amount of Cancellations.

Reports are circulating in the clothing trade to the effect that cancellations of Fall merchandise are heavier than usual. Investigation yesterday, however, supports the statement that the amount of such loss is not quite so great as rumor would have it. In fact, it was put forward by a clothier's representative yesterday that the talk of cancellations may be inspired by those who would be glad to have a few such revisions. Some of the manufacturers, he said, of the cheaper grades accepted business at very small margins of profit, which in some cases have been wiped out by the advancing cost of goods. They would like to replace the orders they have taken with others at higher prices.

***

Summer Clothing Favored.

There has been quite an upset for the predictions made earlier in the season that suits on the crash order would be favored by the clothiers in the South. Many of them took stock in the arguments advanced for cloths of the crash variety, such as those made of wool and cotton. The demand, however, ran almost solely for the mohair and cotton mixtures. The explanation given is that the wool and cotton fabrics have a tendency to absorb moisture and heat, and are so loosely constructed that they soon lose their shape. On the other hand, the mohair and cotton goods have been popular, it is said, because they have been most suited for warm weather wear, being the coolest articles obtainable and at the same time preserving their smooth, well-tailored appearance.

***

Sheetings Also Sold.

The sheeting end of the local gray goods market was also more active yesterday than for some little time. Good-sized sales of 36-inch 4.70s were made at 5⅝ cents for delivery during the remainder of the year. These goods are not over plentiful, due to the fact that looms formerly devoted to them had been turned over to other constructions that showed better profits. In spite of this, however, the buyers kept bidding 5½ cents very strenuously before they made up their minds to pay the extra eighth. Thirty-six-inch 3.50s were sold for nearby shipment at 4⅞ cents, while similar business was reported on 31-inch, 5-yards, at 5¼ cents. Four-yard 56-60s also sold at the full price. There was not much doing on the other coarse goods, and the call for fine and fancy cloths also could have shown more life.

***

Congratulate Salesmen by Wire.

The salesman who complained that every letter from his firm while he was on the road was a "bucket of cold water" on him, would have had a different story to tell if he were connected with a certain house in the clothing trade. This concern makes a point of complimenting every road man who does better than is expected of him. Congratulations, moreover, are sent to him by wire to emphasize the good wishes of the firm. With such encouragement the road men for this concern are making quite some reputations for themselves. A telegram from the house is shown to the next customer called upon, and as a rule the merchant is induced to buy more than he ordinarily would, having been well convinced that his competitors are the man in the next town has given a large order.

***

The Raw Silk Summary.

Cables from Yokohama tell of better buying in the raw silk market there, and also better prices. Arrivals from the interior have been quickly absorbed, and stocks are estimated at 9,000 bales. The week's sales are placed at 5,200 bales. Little news is coming from Canton because of the disturbed political conditions, though more than half the filatures are said to be closed. The Shanghai market is quiet, but firm. Exchange continues to advance and there has been no reduction of prices on the part of the reelers. This puts much of this silk out of reach of American buyers. Milan continues firm, prices on new silks being above the levels the American buyers seem willing to pay. Local business is good, with prices advancing in sympathy with the uptrend of the primary markets.

***

Buyers Could Do Better.

Buying of the new Spring lines of wash and white goods by the jobbing trade has, on the whole, not been as active to date as it was hoped it would be. Several things combine to keep trading lower than the levels expected, and they include goods still left from Spring or still due from finishers, lack of a definite style trend, and more careful buying by the wholesalers as a result of the higher prices asked for the goods. About the only things there are to induce prompt buying are the tempting beauty of the offerings and the need of getting in early to obtain desired deliveries on certain of the finer cloths. One feature of the buying so far has been the increased attention paid to piece-dyes, by buyers of the better goods. Voiles, organdies, lawns, fancy gabardines, and similar cloths are among the best selling merchandise.

***

Why the New Prices Went Up.

Several things enter into the higher prices made on corporation dress goods for next Spring, not the least being the scarcity and high cost of wool. The increase in the price of that commodity, coupled with the limited supplies and high values of the tariffs, and the delayed and more expensive supply of labor give reasons for the manufacturers to put up prices. Another factor, which had more or less effect, was the extent to which the cheaper dress goods have been sold into the Fall, and the inroads which this selling has made into the supply of Spring goods that will be available. In at least one instance, buyers have been formally notified that their orders will be "censored" and the quantities reduced to meet the present facilities and raw material supplies of the producer. In spite of the advanced prices, many of the prominent buyers are reported anxious to take as much merchandise as they can get.

***

Printcloths Were More Active.

More business was done in the gray goods market yesterday than for some time and more would have been transacted had the mills been able to supply the deliveries the buyers asked. This was especially true of nearby goods. In the printcloths, large sales of 3⅜-inch 64-56s were made at 5⅜ cents for August-November delivery, and these goods are now said to be scarce at that price for any shipment in spite of the fact that very recently they had sold in a quiet way, for nearby delivery, at 5¼ cents. Some small lots of Eastern 3⅜-inch 64-60s were disposed of for spot delivery at 5⅜ cents, while contract business was done on these goods—Southern make—at 5¾ cents for December-April delivery. The day's sales also included 3⅜-inch 60-48s at 4⅞ cents for delivery during the remainder of this month and next, no more of these goods being available under that figure. Nearby 39-inch 68-72s were also sold, they bringing 6¼ cents. Closing prices were firmly held at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s....7⅛	3⅜-inch, 64-60s..5⅜
39-inch, 72-76s....7c	3⅜-inch, 64-56s...5⅜
39-inch, 68-72s....6½	3⅜-inch, 60-32s..5⅜
39-inch, 56-44s....4¾	3⅜-inch, 60-48s..4⅞
3⅜-inch, 64-64s...6c	27-inch, 64-60s....3⅝

TRADE WITH JAMAICA.

People Eager to Extend Their Dealings with This Country.

American manufacturers of cotton and linen goods, as well as exporters of general merchandise, have an excellent chance of holding after the war the enlarged trade built up with the people of Jamaica, according to James C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Kingston, who is in this city on leave of absence. Mr. Monaghan spent yesterday at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, where he discussed with exporters business opportunities in the British West Indian Island.

"The people of Jamaica," said the Consul, "are eager to enlarge their trading relations with the United States. They are looking beyond the present upset in international commerce caused by the war, and want Americans to supply them with much of the things formerly obtained from Germany. At the outbreak of the war, Germany had a strong hold in the island in a business way, but, of course, this trade is now at an end.

"Germany had a large trade in textile goods, and her business men studied hard to cater to the requirements of the natives of the island. American fabrics, cotton, and linen always had a good reputation in the island. With Germany out of the market, American fabrics have had a larger sale than ever before. The natives, especially, consider American cotton and linen goods as smarter in appearance than those of any other country, and are inclined to prefer them when making purchases.

"A word of warning, however, should be given. American manufacturers should be careful to consider the climatic conditions in Jamaica, and send down there the precise kinds of cloths the people want. Such fabrics must be light in weight and reasonable in price. As things stand, American textiles and other lines of merchandise have got a hold in the island not to be easily shaken off."

Mr. Monaghan said that he thought certain lines of silk wearing apparel could find a market in his district. A steamship line has been projected to start from Seattle, run down the west coast of the United States, pass through the Panama Canal, and touch at Jamaica. The Consul said that much was hoped for by the business interests of the island if the plan took tangible form.

American automobiles, especially the cheaper kind, are in growing demand, and are displacing horse vehicles in all parts of the island. The fine roads, coupled with the hilly and mountainous conditions met with, make the automobile particularly serviceable for commercial or pleasure use. While some English-built cars are used, the finer bulk comes from the United States. Just now the inhabitants are combating a worm pest which attacked the banana trees.

Mr. Monaghan paid tribute to the splendid energy characterizing the people of Kingston in rebuilding their city in a substantial manner after the last great earthquake. Many fine buildings have taken the place of those destroyed.

The Consul will be glad to confer today at the bureau's offices with exporters interested in Jamaica trade.

Rivers and Harbors Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—President Wilson today signed the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill carrying approximately $42,000,000. Most of the money is to be spent on existing improvement projects.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cases Involving the Matter of Foreign Market Values.

The Quaker Oats Company shipped so-called B. C. wheat bran from Peterboro, Canada, to Richford, Vt. The commodity was entered at the Custom House as having values of $15.50 and $16.50 per ton. The customs men held the values were below foreign market levels and advanced the prices, this action calling for higher duties as well as accruing penalties. Judge Hay of the Board of General Appraisers, after hearing the testimony in the case yesterday, decided that both classes of merchandise would have to pay duty on the basis of $18.90 per ton.

New York importers protested the action of the local officials in making advances on the entered values of decorated chinaware shipped to this country by four Austrian porcelain manufacturing firms located at Altrohlau. The merchandise consisted of dishes, plates, soup dishes, and fruit plates, some of the goods being valued at the place of shipment at 6.30 crowns per dozen, and other pieces at 3.22 crowns each. Judge Hay approved advances aggregating 10 per cent.

Lion and Crown tinned sheets of various dimensions exported into this country by the James Robertson Company, Montreal, were advanced in value over entered values by the customs officials at Richford, Vt. The goods were entered at specified values per 100 pounds. Judge Fischer held that the various classes would have to stand a uniform advance of slightly more than $2 per 100 pounds. The Canadian war tax of 5 per cent. it was decided, would have to be included in the dutiable value.

Judge Hay upheld the New York officials in raising values on French artichoke bottoms, which had been entered as having a foreign market value of 175 francs per so-called 2-4 tins. The merchandise was from the Ste. A. Saupiquet, Nantes. The goods were invoiced, less expenses from factory to steamer and freight, St. Nazaire to New York. In making entry here, however, the importers added back the transportation charges to make market value, but this failed to satisfy the customs men. They put the values up, and the importers appealed for a review. The General Appraiser ruled that the artichokes would have to pay duty on the basis of 190 francs per 100 tins.

Boston importers of Italian tomato sauce were successful before Judge Hay in a contention that the entered value of $9.65 per case of 200 tins represented correct foreign value in Naples at the time of shipment. The appraising officials were reversed in taking duty on higher values.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—F. Schwartz & Son; B. G. Schwartz, boys' and children's clothing; Herald Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Smith & Higgins; M. H. Higgins, laces, embroideries, hosiery; J. C. Cook, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Strand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Greenbaum-Shapiro Dress Co.; S. Greenbaum, children's dresses; Imperial.
BALTIMORE.—S. Sigmund, furs, skins; 361 West 56th.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. L. Godfrey, men's furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.
BARTELS-VILLE, Okla.—M. H. Barn, general mdse.; 170 5th Av.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Specialty Store; J. Seaman, notions; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. J. Moxon, basement goods; 212 5th Av.; Herald Square.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; S. Lindy, lingerie, waists, infants' wear; N. Sommers, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, furs, 116 West 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon; S. Schwartz, furniture; 1,183 B'way.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—S. Mussman, cloaks, suits; Albert.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; H. Bartlett, ladies' skirts; 118 West 32d; Algonquin.
BOSTON, Mass.—Hollidge Shop; B. Kaufman, ready-to-wear garments; Ansonia.
BROCKTON, Mass.—Howard, Clark & Co.; H. G. Brastow, carpets, furniture, ranges; Murray Hill.
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A. Braceras, cotton goods, drills, khaki, cotton and woolen thread, metal and bone buttons; 50 Broad.
BUTTE, Mon.—Symons Dry Goods Co.; W. Symons, domestics, blankets, silks, dress goods; 821 B'way.
CARSON CITY, Nev.—C. F. Cuts Co.; C. F. Cuts, ready-to-wear; York.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; A. Mathis, dress goods, silks, laces, gloves, hosiery; 1,150 B'way; Gregorian.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Scott, underwear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Cohn Sales Co.; A. Cohn, representing; Imperial.
CHICAGO, Ill.—C. Dernburg & Co.; L. J. Dernburg, furs; Imperial.
CHICAGO, Ill.—H. Appel, clothing; Marseilles.
CHICAGO, Ill.—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. L. Mowry, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. Garrity, corsets, brassieres; S. Palay, domestics, blankets, linens, wash goods; 13 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Irwin Cloak Co.; Miss M. Isaacs, dress suits, cloaks, skirts; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Heidman Clothing Co.; J. Schild, clothing; 817 B'way.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Stores-Schaefer Clothing Co.; R. W. Laurie, clothing; Marseilles.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Gobrecht Feather Co.; E. W. Gobrecht, feathers; Grand.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Reins & Weins; H. Weins, hosiery, furnishing goods, underwear; 114 5th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. Wolf & Sons; M. Wolf, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Latham.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Kohn Bros. & Co.; H. Kohn, dress goods; 1,170 B'way.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Kaufman & Co.; B. S. Kaufman, upholstery goods, furn. goods, ladies' ready-to-wear; 621 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Miss A. Ayers, waists; 1,170 B'way.
DALLAS, Tex.—A. Harris & Co.; L. L. Harris, dry goods; 148 W. 23d; Collingwood.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; E. Arons, men's clothing; 19 East 24th.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Barger Furniture Store; J. W. Barger, furniture, house furn. goods; Victoria.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. H. Collins, women's knit underwear; 28 East 26th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—"Carleys"; Mrs. Carley waists, dresses, skirts; 15 East 26th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Wilkins Bros. Co.; J. Horne, dress goods, silks, linings; Cumberland.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. A. Hansman, men's furn. goods, women's hosiery, underwear; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; Miss M. Buell, juvenile wear; 93 Madison Av.
EVERETT, Wash.—Stone-Fisher Co.; F. M. Skinner, general merchandise; 1,170 B'way.
FRESNO, Cal.—Wonder Cloak and Suit Co.; Mr. Cahn, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
GLOBE, Ariz.—Baatz Ladies' Furnishing Goods Store; Mrs. D. Baatz, women's wear; 137 5th Av.; Grand.
GONZALES, Texas—Hoskins Mercantile Co.; C. H. Hoskins, dry goods; 1,182 B'way.
GREAT BEND, Kan.—Barn's Dept. Store; M. Barn, general mdse.; 170 5th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. E. Norton Co.; C. E. Norton, carpets; Breslin.
GREELEY, Col.—Shaw D. G. Co.; H. H. Shaw, millinery; R. 503, 1,170 Broadway.
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—A. W. Barnhart & Co.; A. W. Barnhart, dry goods; Breslin.
HAMPTON, Va.—Ransome Bros.; M. C. Ransome, general merchandise; Grand.
HARLOWTOWN, Mont.—J. E. Wood, general merchandise; Somerset.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomas & Co.; W. Blauvelt, hosiery, furnishing goods, umbrellas; 260 5th Av.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; Miss Hinnenkamp, ladies' ready-to-wear; E. H. Stein, mdse. manager; 81 Union Square.
HAZEN, Nevada—J. R. Hazen & Son; R. H. Pizer, ladies' ready-to-wear; Strand.
EASTON, Penn.—W. Laubach & Sons; C. M. Laubach, ladies' ready-to-wear; 41 Union Sq.
HENDERSON, Ky.—Louisville Stores Co.; B. Frenkel, general mdse.; 39 W. 32d.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslen & Wakelin Co.; R. C. Goehring, upholstery, rugs; Arlington.
IRONWOOD, Mich.—Specialty Store; C. Seamon, general mdse.; Breslin.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bros.; N. Smith, coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. B. Peck Dry Goods Co.; Miss K. Finnegan, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Store; C. L. Maas, jobs coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 1,270 B'way.
KINGFISHER, Okla.—R. J. Angleman, gen. mdse.; Strand.
LARNED, Kan.—Krauch Merc. Co.; M. Krauch, general mdse.; 170 5th Av.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—M. J. Sullivan; M. J. Sullivan, carpets, furniture, upholstery; Murray Hill.
LEWISTON, Penn.—I. C. Dimm, dry goods, notions; Grand.
LIBERTY, N. Y.—H. J. Sarles Co.; H. J. Sarles, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.; Ansonia.
LOGAN CITY, Utah—Hood D. G. Co.; E. W. Elliott, general merchandise; Sherman Square.
LONDON, England—S. C. Cowan, ladies' hosiery, underwear, silk gloves, kitchen utensils; Park Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Faris & Walker; H. Middleton, corsets, underwear, negligees, kimonos, petticoats, house dresses. 116 West 32d.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Sternau Bros.; L. H. Sternau, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Strand.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—M. H. Frantz Millinery Co.; M. H. Frantz, millinery; Flanders.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Noland, Block & Co.; S. N. Rosenfelder, dry goods, laces, notions, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; Prince George.
MARION, Va.—M. Waller, clothing; Herald Square.
MEXICO CITY—F. B. de Hoyons, railroad equipment; Imperial.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; A. Dusty, dress goods, silks, velvets; B'way and 32d; Gregorian.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mrs. C. J. Storke, C. J. Storke, millinery; 230 5th Av.
MOSCOW, Russia—J. D. Reitsman, metal novelties, enamel ware, umbrella frames, trunk locks; 90 Wall.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; J. P. Fenton, domestics, linens, flannels; R. Burns, representing; 315 5th Av.
N

INCOME TAX

Proposed Changes

Outlined for the information and convenience of busy people who are subject to tax.

By means of the chart contained in this pamphlet the proposed changes in the law may easily be comprehended.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull; Price Changes Narrow—After Influence of Steel Trade News.

During most of yesterday's Stock Exchange session the market was even duller than it was on Tuesday when traders and the public were waiting for the quarterly Steel statement and the Directors' decision in regard to the corporation's common stock dividend. In many usually active stocks the net change in price was less than on Tuesday, when the Steel news was awaited, or on Wednesday when with that news before them traders adopted an attitude of disappointment. Yesterday's market, however, was no surprise after the course which trading and prices had taken the day before. There was no real change in either sentiment or market action, and dullness and narrow price changes were accepted as a matter of course.

Although the showing made by the Steel Corporation, and the similar though less conspicuous results revealed in other industrial statements failed to give new life to the market, the evidence of extraordinary industrial profits has not been without its effect upon the attitude of professional traders. The bears among them, despite the failure of the market to respond satisfactorily to the news, have been much less aggressive the last two days than they were in the selling which preceded the upturn in the list which ushered in the latest proof of prosperity in the chief of the country's industries. The fact that the market did not advance was not in itself sufficient reason for assuming success for a new bear movement. There is such a thing as market refusing to move much in either direction, and a Steel statement showing over $81,000,000 earned in three months might well help much in sustaining prices, even though it failed to advance them.

How long the conditions indicated by this week's news and this week's Stock Exchange operations will keep the market in a do-nothing state it is not possible to predict. So many opposing forces are at work that none seems to exert directly its normal market effect. Foreign selling which lately went on in great amount and which is still going on steadily though in lessened volume might easily have depressed prices more than it has within the last six months were it not for the many influences which make for a strengthened position in American industry and in American finance. At no other stage in our economic history could we have withstood such selling so well. The conditions which make it easy for us to absorb this selling increase the intrinsic value of American undertakings while the selling itself keeps their securities under restraint.

The money market has been supplying practical proof of the passing nature of the stringency which appeared at the beginning of the month. Collateral loans are from 1 to 2 per cent. under the high rates touched in the first week of July and commercial paper has again sold under 4 per cent. Rates have not, however, gotten back to the excessive ease which they showed some time back and bankers for the most part do not expect an early return to that condition. Money is worth more but the profits from the use of money continue very large.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

TIME.

60 days.....3½@3¾; 5 months.....4
90 days.....3½@3¾; 6 months.....4
4 months.....3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3¾
4 to 6 months.....4@4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	..
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	— ..
Marks—				
Demand	71.75	71.62½	71.62½	— .06¼
Cables	71.81¼	71.68¾	71.68¾	— .06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Check.	Yesterday's Close Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
95.28 Berlin	71.62½	71.68¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.25⅛	5.25⅛
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.40
5.1826 Italy	6.45⅛	6.44⅞
20.26 Austria	12.30	12.34
26.73 Scandinavia	28.70	28.80
19.20 Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19 Holland	41.37½	41.43⅝
China—		
.... Hongkong	49.25	49.35
.... Shanghai	68.50	68.60
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
32.44 Rio	24.40	24.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	Bankers— 90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	Commercial— 90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.09¾	$4.70¾	$4.08⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $395,619,958; balance, $28,282,053; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $827,605.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.9375.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30⅝d, up ¼d; in New York, 63¾c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 49@50c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	244,760
Same day last year	1,334,872
Same day two years ago	1,298,808
Year to date	93,660,220
Same period last year	75,496,740
Same period in 1914	45,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32	35	200	Advance Rumely pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	..
1⅞	1¼	3,100	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	— ⅛
8	8½	200	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	..
21	21½	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	21	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅛
73⅝	73⅞	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73⅞	73⅞	73⅛	73⅜	..
66½	67	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	67	67	67	67	—2½
88½	89⅛	2,900	Am. Beet Sugar	89¼	89⅝	88⅝	..	..
97¼	100	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+1½
181	186	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	181	181	181	181	+8½
53⅜	54⅛	1,700	Am. Can	54⅛	54⅜	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
109½	110¼	150	Am. Can pf	110	110	110	110	..
55⅞	56	4,000	Am. Car & Fdry	56⅛	56¼	55¼	55⅞	— ⅝
138	143	100	Am. Coal Products	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	— ⅛
10¼	10⅝	200	Am. H. & Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
53¼	55½	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53¼	53¼	53	53¼	— ⅛
26	27	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	26	27	27	27	+1
18¾	19½	100	Am. Linseed	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
43	45	100	Am. Linseed pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	—1⅛
64¼	64½	2,300	Am. Locomotive	63⅝	64½	63½	64½	— ⅛
39½	40	500	Am. Malt pf	40	40	40	40	+ ½
92¼	92⅝	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92	92¼	92	92¼	..
92½	93	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92⅝	92⅝	92½	92⅝	— ½
49	50	500	Am. Steel Foundries	49⅜	49⅜	49	49	—1
122⅝	123⅛	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅛	120⅛	120	..	..
221	224	200	Am. Tobacco	222	222¼	222	222¼	— ½
43	48⅜	100	Am. Woolen	43	43	43	43	— ½
94½	95	100	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	95	95	..
25¼	26	800	Am. Writing P. pf	25	25	25	25	— ¾
32½	33	300	Am. Zinc L. S	32½	32½	31⅞	32½	..
78	78¼	5,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	78	78⅝	77⅞	78	— ⅛
103⅞	104½	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	104½	104½	103⅞	104	— ½
98¾	99	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	..
110¼	111	100	Atlantic Coast Line	111	111	111	111	..
60¾	61	400	At., Gulf & W. I	60	60	60	60	—1¾
63	63⅜	100	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	+1
69½	69⅝	3,000	Baldwin Loco	68½	69⅜	68½	69¼	+ ½
85¾	86	800	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅛	86⅜	85¾	85¾	— ½
..	..	43	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	..
1¼	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	..
84¼	85	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅛	84⅞	84⅛	84⅞	— ⅛
95	100	55	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	98	98	96¼	96¼	..
66	67	500	Butte & Superior	67	67	66¼	66½	— ½
17¼	19¾	200	California Petrol	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
43½	44½	100	California Pet. pf	43	43	43	43	— ½
176	177	2,800	Canadian Pacific	177½	177½	175¾	176¼	—1¼
54	54½	800	Central Leather Co	54¼	54⅜	54	54	— ½
112	112⅝	200	Central Leather pf	111⅞	112	111⅞	112	+ ¼
104½	106	100	Chandler Motor	105	105	105	105	— ¼
69½	69⅝	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	69¼	70⅜	69¼	..	..
34⅞	35½	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35½	35½	35	35½	..
95	95½	2,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95½	95½	94½	95½	— ⅛
127	129	100	Chi., M. & S. P. pf	128½	128½	128½	128½	—1
127	129	700	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	126⅜	127	—1
19¾	20¼	2,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
116	125	100	Chi., St. P., M & O	117	117	117	117	+1
20¼	20½	100	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
43⅜	44	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
133½	134½	500	Consolidated Gas	134	134	134	134	+ ⅞
13⅞	13⅞	200	Corn Products Ref	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	..
89½	90¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	..
..	..	22	Crex Carpet	45	45	45	45	..
67⅝	68	6,700	Crucible Steel	67¼	68¼	66¾	67⅝	+ ⅛
58	58½	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	58¼	+ ¼
33⅜	33½	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
44	44½	700	Distillers' Secur	44¼	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
25¾	26	100	Dome Mines	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	3,100	Erie	34⅝	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	..
51⅜	52	100	Erie 1st pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	..
36½	37½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ½
167	169½	400	General Electric	168	168	167¼	167¼	+ ⅛
110½	113	400	General Motors pf	113	113	112¾	112¾	—1
71⅜	72	5,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71¾	72	70⅝	71⅜	— ⅛
113⅝	114½	100	Goodrich pf	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
79	81	100	Granby Consol	80	80	80	80	..
117⅜	118½	2,100	Great Northern pf	117⅞	118¼	117⅝	117⅞	— ⅜
34¼	34⅝	200	G. N. certs. no prop	33¾	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
44½	45⅛	300	Greene-Cananea	45	45	45	45	..
102	102⅞	1,100	Illinois Central	103½	103½	102¾	102¾	—1⅛
47⅜	47⅝	3,300	Inspiration Copper	47⅜	47⅝	47	47⅜	..
16¼	16½	200	Interboro Consol	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
74	74½	100	Interboro Con. pf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅜
40	45	200	Int. Agricultural pf	40¼	40¼	40	40	..
23⅜	23¾	3,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
85¾	85¾	6,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	84¾	85¾	84½	85¾	+ ⅝
43⅝	44	4,700	Int. Nickel	44¼	44½	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
14⅜	14½	200	Int. Paper	14½	14½	14½	14½	..
64½	65	600	Int. Paper pf	64⅞	65	64½	65	..
2½	..	200	Iowa Central	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
82	88	200	Jewel Tea	81½	82	81½	82	+2
95	98	200	Kayser (J.) & Co	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
71	71¼	500	Kelly Spring Tire	71¼	71¼	70⅞	71⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	3,300	Kennecott Copper	45⅛	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛	..
69½	70	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	70	70½	70	70½	+ ½
20	21	100	Lake Erie & West	20½	20½	20½	20½	..
43	43½	500	Lee Rubber	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	..
77¼	77⅝	800	Lehigh Valley	78	78	77½	77½	— ¼
119	122	100	Liggett & Myers pf	121	121	121	121	+ ½
82	85	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	82½	82¾	82½	82¾	— ¼
129	130	200	Manhattan Elev	129	129	129	129	— ¼
129	130	75	Do., odd lot	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	..
65	65¾	100	Manhattan Shirt	65	65	65	65	—1½
65	65⅞	20	Do., odd lot	65½	65½	65½	65½	..
7,400	Maxwell Motors	80	80¾	79½	80¼	+ ¼
100	Max. Motors 1st pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ⅝
200	Max. Motors 2d pf	57¾	57¾	57½	57½	—2½
600	May Dept. Stores	63	63	62	62	+1
8,100	Mexican Petroleum	96¾	97¾	96¾	97¼	..
200	Miami Copper	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	125	125	123¾	124¾	—1½
1,200	Missouri Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
300	Do., trust rcts	6	6¼	6	6¼	..
100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅜
100	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
100	Nat. Lead Co	62¼	62¼	62¼	62½	— ⅛
200	Nevada Con. Cop	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
1,400	N. Y. Central	102⅞	103	102⅝	102⅞	—1
3,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	60	60	58	58¼	—1¾
200	N. Y. Ont. & West	26	26	26	26	..
1,200	Norfolk & Western	126	126	125¾	126	— ⅛
1,700	Northern Pacific	110⅞	111	110¾	110¾	— ⅛
100	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	— ¼
5,195	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	— ⅛
200	People's Gas, Chi	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	+ ⅛
100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101	101	101	101	—1
800	Pressed Steel Car	47¼	47⅝	47	47	—1
100	Pullman Co	161¾	161¾	161¾	161⅞	..
400	Railway Steel Sp	43¼	43¾	42⅝	43	— ½
1,000	Ray Con. Copper	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
9,600	Reading	94	94¼	93¼	93⅞	— ⅜
100	Reading 2d pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	..
600	Rep. Iron & Steel	63½	63½	62¾	63	+ ⅛
100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	100	100	100	100	..
100	Sea. Air Line pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ½
2,300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	195½	201	193½	200⅜	+6⅜
500	Shattuck-Arizona	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	..
3,400	Southern Pacific	97	97¼	96⅞	97	— ⅛
1,200	Southern Railway	22⅝	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ¼
300	Southern Ry. pf	67	67	67	67	..
100	Standard Milling	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6,800	Studebaker Co	125¾	127	125¼	126⅞	+ ⅛
2,500	Tennessee Copper	23	23½	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
800	Texas Co	192	192	190	192	—1
1,000	Texas & Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
400	Third Avenue	63⅜	63⅜	62½	62½	—1
100	Tobacco Prod. pf	102	102	102	102	—2
100	Underwood Typew	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	—1⅜
100	Union B. & P. Co	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
9,300	Union Pacific	135⅜	136¼	135⅜	135⅞	— ⅜
100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	109	109	109	109	+ ⅛
300	United Cigar Stores	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	..
500	United Fruit Co	153¾	156¼	153¾	156	..
100	United Rys. Invest	10	10	10	10	— ¼
14,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	104	106¼	104	105⅜	+ ⅜
100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¼	..
300	U. S. Rubber	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ⅝
32,300	U. S. Steel	85⅞	86¼	85⅜	86¼	+ ⅛
1,500	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	..
1,200	Utah Copper	75½	75¾	75½	75½	— ⅛
400	Va.-Car. Chemical	37¼	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	—1¼
100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	108	108	108	108	..
200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	42	42	41	41	—2¾
200	Wabash	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅝
1,400	Wabash pf. A	49¼	49¾	49¼	49⅝	— ¾
1,000	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
300	Western Union Tel	93⅛	93¼	93	93	— ⅜
2,300	Westingh. E. & M	55	55½	55	55⅜	+ ⅜
12,000	Willys-Overland	58⅜	59¼	57⅜	58¼	—1⅝
1,800	Willys-Overland pf	105⅛	106	105¼	105¾	—1⅛
1,800	Woolw. (F. W.,) Co	136¾	137½	136¾	137	+1⅝
100	Woolworth pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¾	..

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Money in Increased Demand and Discount Rates Are Firm.

LONDON, July 27.—Although yesterday's late offerings, which were attributed to sales of German holdings for the benefit of English creditors, were not renewed on the Stock Exchange today, gilt-edged securities recovered but little and a large business occurred in consols, the war loan, and Indian stocks, the latter at easier prices.

The Irish political situation caused some uneasiness, but Argentine rails and Chilean and Far Eastern bonds received good attention, and several industrial and shipping shares changed hands freely. American securities were neglected and closed dull.

Money was in increased demand and discount rates were firm.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 27.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs 85 centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	6,235,000
Silver in hand decreased	2,048,000
Notes in circulation decreased	2,829,000
Treasury deposits increased	13,306,000
General deposits increased	53,062,000
Bills discounted increased	16,017,000
Advances decreased	4,150,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$12,826,840	$12,826,840
Ord. int. rev. rects	26,859,146	26,859,146
Income tax	6,871,019	6,871,019
Miscellaneous	5,423,502	5,423,502
Total receipts	$51,980,509	$51,980,509
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. rects	8,387,127	8,387,127
Excess of total disbursements over total rects	10,603,202	10,603,202
Expenditures	$60,367,636	$60,367,636

New Board for Western Pacific.

The new management of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, which recently emerged from receivership, has announced the new Board of Directors. Alvin Krech, Chairman of the Equitable Trust Company and Chairman of the reorganization committee, is Chairman of the board. The other Directors are J. B. Dennis, W. B. Salamon, and A. M. Hunt of New York; C. W. Nibley, Salt Lake City; Wellington T. Smith, William Fries, Joseph G. Hooper, Benjamin H. Dibblee, Warren Olney, Jr., Alexander R. Baldwin, and Charles M. Levey, President of the company, all of San Francisco, and Harry Weinstock of Sacramento, Cal.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON July 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£660,000
Circulation increased	85,000
Bullion decreased	575,122
Other securities decreased	5,569,000
Other deposits decreased	1,202,000
Public deposits decreased	5,078,000
Notes reserve decreased	622,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 28.05 per cent.; last week it was 27.29 per cent. Rate of discount, 6 per cent.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Tin, spot	....	38.25	....	38.25
Lead	....	6.35	....	6.35
Spelter	10.25	10.75	....	....
Antimony	12.50	13.00	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	*$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X Finv.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	105	0	0	100	0	0
Copper, futures	103	0	0	98	0	0
Tin, spot	165	15	0	165	10	0
Tin, futures	166	10	0	166	5	0
Spelter	59	0	0	59	0	0
Lead	28	0	0	28	0	0

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	87.51	78.04	84.24	— .46
25 industrials	89.63	89.05	89.37	— .18
50 stocks	84.07	83.54	83.80	— .32

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 27	84.07	83.54	83.80	— .32
July 26	84.76	83.87	84.12	— .41
July 25	84.84	84.27	84.53	— .36
July 24	85.60	84.77	84.89	— .48
July 22	85.44	85.02	85.37	+ .19
July 21	85.57	84.92	85.18	+ .06
July 20	85.38	84.72	85.12	+ .11
July 19	85.14	84.18	85.01	+ .86
July 18	84.38	83.84	84.15	..
July 17	84.83	83.68	84.15	— .10

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	87.04 July 6	82.91 July 14	83.80
1915	75.34 July 20	66.96 July 10	74.55
1914	69.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
1913	76.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34
1012	82.76 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	91.87 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	83.80
†1915	75.34 July 29	55.39 Feb. 24	74.9.

Full years:

1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58

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100 Kensico Cemetery
100 Ward Baking Com.
100 Otis Elevator Com.
100 Singer Mfg. Com.
100 Eastern Steel 1st
150 Am. Typefounders Com.
50 Barn. Bros. & Spind. 2d
100 A. D. T. of N. Y.
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
200 All Pack. Grocery Com.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
210	Adirondack	27	26	26¼	28¾
60	Amer. G. & E.	147	145	145	146
40	A. P. & L. pf.	85¼	83½	84	86
150	Am. W. W.	8¼	7⅞	8	8½
1,485	Cities Service	293½	284	288	288
490	Cities Serv. pf.	86½	85	85¾	85¾
375	Com. Fr. & Lt.	65	63¾	64	64½
330	C. P. & L. pf.	86	85	85	86
220	Cons. Pr. pf.	99	97	97	99
50	El. B. & Dep.	86	85	85¼	86
100	Emp. D. E. pf.	90	88½	88½	92
6	Interst. Elec.	37	37	32	38
78	Pac. G. & E.	59¾	58¾	58¾	59¼
80	So. Cal. Edison	93½	92½	92½	93¼
150	Stan. G. & E.	15½	14½	15	15½
90	Toledo Trac.	46½	44½	44½	46½
40	Toledo Tr. pf.	85	82½	83	86

BONDS.

$9,000	Commonw. 6s.	105	102	102	103
$3,000	Parr S. pf. 5s, 1952	85¼	85	85	86
2,000	Scr. E. 1st 5s.	108¾	103	102	104
4,000	W. Pa. Tr. 5s.	85	84½	84½	85

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	48	50
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
†American Light & Traction	367	371
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
American Public Utilities	43	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	17	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	...
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	77	81
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	...
Connecticut Power pf.	92½	93
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	100¼
Eastern Texas Electric	60	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	...
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	43	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	...
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	...	77½
Gas & Electric Securities	300	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	96	99
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	36	40
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	86½	88
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric	90	95
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Ozark P. & W.	45	47
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87¾	88¾
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.	89	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	88	89
Puget Sound Traction	15	18½
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	55
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30¼
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	96	...
Republic Ry. & Lt.	38	39
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	73	75
Securities Corp. General	18¼	23¼
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	85
Southern California Edison pf.	105	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39	40
Tampa Electric	134	137½
Tenn. Railway & Light	10	11
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.	49	50
United Gas & Electric	14	17
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	73	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	14	17
United Light & Railways	50	52
United Light & Railways pf.	74½	76½
Wash. Power	18	20
Western Power pf.	68	70

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Light & Power 6s, 1921.	99½	100¼	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	92½	
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.	95	97	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	...	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	98¼	99¼	
Denver G. & E. 6s.	101	102	
Denver Gas & E. gen 5s.	96¾	97¾	
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918.	98¾	100½	
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.	91	94	
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	98½	100	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	94	
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-28.	99	101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	91½	92	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97½	99½	
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	97½	99½	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98¼	99	
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s.	77	77¾	
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922.	91¼	93½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	98½	99	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	96	96¼	
North Texas E. col. t. 5s.	91	94	
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.	85	90	
Seattle El. con. 5s.	94	97	
Tampa El. 1st 5s.	98	101½	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90¼	93	

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Justice	.02
Andes	.09	Mexican	.18
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	.43	Ophir	.21
Challenge Con.	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.15	Sierra Nevada	.31
Con. Cal. & Va.	.03	Union Con.	.64
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con.	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Jacket Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	D'field Daisy	.03
Halifax	.80	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.85	Gfield Con.	.86
McNamara	.04	Gfield Merger	.06
Midway	.18	Jumbo Exten.	.75
Mizpah Exten.	.18	Kewanas	.10
Montana	.28	Lone Star	.03
North Star	.12	Red Lion	.01
Rescue	.25	Silver Pick	.12
West End	.83	Spearhead	.05
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.10	Big Jim	.94
Booth	.13	Nevada Hills	.16
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.56
Comb. Fract.	.08	Round Mountain	.47
		White Caps	.17

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. J'pot	9	Isabella	17¼
Elkton	14	Jackpot	5
El Paso	65	Granite	66½
Findlay	3	McKinney	29
Golden C.	205½	Portland	160
Gold Sov.	81½	Vindicator	200

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	122	123	122	126
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnston T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	235	243	233	243
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	510	500	510
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	124	121	124

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Robert C. Mayer & Co. have issued a booklet, with illustrations, maps and charts, descriptive of the properties and securities of the United Light & Railways Company, of which they are offering the first and refunding bonds.

The New Jersey Public Utilities Commission has approved the application of the American Railways Company, a subsidiary of the National Properties Company, to purchase all the capital stocks of the Electric Company of New Jersey, the Pennsgrove Electric Lighting and Power Company, the Clementon Township United Electric Improvement Company, the Williamstown Electric Company, and the Woodstown Ice and Storage Company.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted permission to the Central Vermont Railway Company to continue the existing steamboat service between New York City and New London, Conn., and to install a similar service between New York and Providence, R. I.

Stockholders of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey have approved the increase in the capital stock from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000.

The Solvay Process Company of Syracuse yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and an extra dividend of 8 per cent., payable Aug. 15.

The syndicate which underwrote the offering of $10,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company two months ago was dissolved yesterday. It is understood that the group withdrew about half of the issue at the time of the offering. Of the remainder about 80 per cent. was subsequently taken up by the syndicate.

Announcement was made yesterday that Halsey, Stuart & Co. of Chicago had succeeded N. W. Halsey & Co. in conducting the investment banking business of the Halsey organization in the Central West. The business under the new name will be handled by the same management as before.

Gold to the amount of $300,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Cuba, making $3,000,000 taken during the week for transfer to Havana.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—	1916.	Increase.	
2d week July	$32,061	*$4,009	
July 1-July 14	114,071	3,329	
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
3d week July	866,900	419,200	
July 1-July 21	2,626,900	1,300,100	
BALTIMORE & OHIO for June—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$10,345,418	$8,662,956	$7,960,602
Net after taxes	3,204,471	3,202,582	1,483,608
12 mos. gross	111,085,680	91,815,797	99,164,010
Net aft. taxes	32,348,874	27,890,289	24,760,621
CANADIAN NORTHERN for June—			
Gross	3,377,200	1,779,600	1,655,300
Net after taxes	985,000	393,300	463,300
12 mos. gross	33,425,000	24,553,700	22,700,700
Net after taxes	8,537,800	5,729,800	6,351,700
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for June—			
Gross	4,413,932	3,888,911	3,463,575
Net after taxes	1,410,780	1,118,070	1,068,553
12 mos. gross	49,335,739	43,044,705	39,819,234
Net aft. taxes	17,609,603	13,526,152	12,515,984

Public Utility.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for June—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	425,874	419,638	6,236
Net after taxes	245,087	237,556	7,531
Total income	260,128	254,173	5,955
Sur. after chgs. and deprec	116,065	155,008	*38,943
6 mos. gross	2,473,286	2,300,488	172,798
Net after taxes	1,330,375	1,236,257	94,318
Total income	1,412,318	1,283,218	129,098
Int. charges	509,007	496,588	12,472
Deprec. chgs.	309,000	240,000	69,000
Surplus	594,308	546,683	47,615

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.40 4.25
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.40 4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.35 4.35
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½		4.62 4.38
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4½		4.60 4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.35 4.15
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.30 4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.60 4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'23	5		4.88 4.45
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½		4.35 4.15
Erie Railroad.	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.62 4.38
Hocking Valley.	1916-'23	4	@5	4.60 4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.40 4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.38 4.18
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.80 5.00
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5		5.80 5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.62 4.38
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.38 4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.65 4.40
Penn. Gen. Fgt.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35 4.15
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5		5.25 4.75
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'26	5		4.75 4.45
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½		4.40 4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.65 4.40

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15½	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	695	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	95	92	95
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	360	345	355
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland P. L.	90	95	90	94
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena Signal Oil	160	165	158	165
Illinois Pipe Line	169	171	170	173
Indiana Pipe Line	91	93	91	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10½	10	10½
National Transit	13	14	13	15
N. Y. Transit	190	200	190	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	228	230	228	230
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	90	92	90	92
Prairie Oil & Gas.	365	370	360	365
Prairie Pipe Line	221	223	221	223
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	193	197	193	197
South. Penn.	340	345	340	345
Southwest. Penn.	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	269	271	269	271
Standard Oil of Ind.	595	605	585	590
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	380	390	385	400
Standard Oil of N. J.	520	522	520	522
Standard Oil of N. Y.	204	206	204	206
Standard Oil of Ohio.	380	390	380	390
Swan & Finch.	102	107	102	107
Tidewater Oil Co.	181	185	181	185
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	270	273	270	273
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1936	97	98	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100½	3.95
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21, '17	95¾	96½	6.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100	100¾	3.87
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	99¾	100¾	5.75
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99	100	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100½	4.65
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99¾	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99¼	5.25
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105¾	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100¾	101¾	1.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¾	100½	..
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Sask.	5	July, 1919	99	99	5.25
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99¾	5.23
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.45
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	3.98
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101¾	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '12	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102½	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	98½	98½	5.40
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101½	101¾	5.70
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	103½	3.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97¾	97¾	4.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.35
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	90	95	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102¾	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101¾	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.87
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98	99	5.50
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.53
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101¼	4.58
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1918	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	...	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	98	100	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	97½	7.80
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	98¾	99¾	4.55
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.50
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1, '26	98½	99	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100½	100⅞	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99½	100¾	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	95½	96½	6.65
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¼	4.80
U. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99	..
U. S. R. & M.	5	Apr., 1918	99½	100¼	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	5.87
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	98½	6.00
W. V. T. & E.	8	June, 1917	99	100	8.00
W. & B. G. & E.	8	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.80
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100	100¼	100	100¼
6s	Sept., 1917	102½	102¾	102½	102¾
4½s	June, 1963	107⅝	108	107⅞	108⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞	108
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅝	107⅞	107½	107⅝
4½s	May, 1957	107⅝	107⅞	107½	107⅝
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102¾	103	102¾	103
4½s	Mar., 1963	102¾	103	102¾	103
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
4½s	Mar., '60 op. '30	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4s	May, 1950	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100½
4s	Nov., 1958	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	May, 1957	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1955	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
3½s	Nov., 1955	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	90½	91¼	90½	91½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00 ..
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.05 3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.00	4.10	4.00 4.10
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.02 3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.02 3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05 3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05 3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	..	4.05 ..
3½s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05 ..
3s	1940-1942	4.05	3.95	4.05 3.95
2s	1918-1925	4.10	3.95	4.10 3.95
2s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05 ..

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	93	93	93	93
959	Alaska Gold	18	18	17¾	17¾
40	Alloues	58	58	58	58
820	Am. Zinc	32½	32½	32	32½
110	Am. Zinc pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½
35	Anaconda	77⅜	78	77¾	77⅞
25	Butte & Balak.	2	2	2	2
120	Butte & Sup.	66¾	66¾	66⅛	66⅛
100	Cal. & Ariz.	68	68	67¾	67¾
155	Copper Range	57	57⅝	57	57⅛
100	Daly West	2¼	2¼	2	2
10	East Butte	11½	11½	11½	11½
20	Franklin	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Granby	80	80	80	80
5	Gr.-Cananea	45	45	45	45
120	Hancock	11	11	11	11
8	Isle Royale	25	25	25	25
230	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	Keweenaw	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Mason Valley	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
110	Mass Con.	12	12	11¾	11¾
10	Mayflower	2½	2½	2½	2½
5	Miami	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝
15	Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
27	Mohawk	79	81	79	81
55	New Arc	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
65	Nipissing	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
355	North Butte	20½	20½	20¼	20¾
50	Old Colony	1½	1½	1½	1½
90	Osceola	80	80	80	80
19	Pond Creek	13	13	11	13
110	Quincy	82	82	81	81
20	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
60	St. Mary's	71½	71½	71½	71½
50	Sup. & Bos.	4	4	4	4
25	Superior	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
290	U. S. Smelter	67½	67½	67	67¼
20	U. S. Smelt. pf	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾
350	Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
70	Utah Con.	18	18	18	18
25	Utah Copper	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
300	Utah Metal	7	7¼	7	7¼
7	Winona	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
40	Wolverine	46	46	47½	47½
20	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½	1½

RAILROADS.

33	Bo. & Albany	183	183	183
10	Boston Elev.	74¾	74¾	74¾
61	Boston & Me.	44	44	44
1	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	108	108	108
3	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78½
59	Mass. Elec. pf	33½	33½	33
120	N. Y., N. H. & H	60½	60½	58¾
10	West End	58	58	58
4	West End pf.	73	73	73

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Chem.	68½	69	68½
44	Am. Ag. Ch.

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Wisconsin Central Ref. 4s, 1959
Pere Marquette Ref. 4s, 1955
Texas & Oklahoma 5s, 1943
Missouri Pacific Coll. 5s, 1917
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 4557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Small Public Interest in Outside Market Cause of Dullness—Price Changes Slight.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 395,807 shares of stocks and $250,000 of bonds.

The sale of stocks was divided as follows: Industrials, 41,179; oil, 57,033, and mining, 297,595. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5,000	‡Aetna Explos.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	‡Am. W. Paper.	4	4	4	4
400	‡Butler Chem...	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
400	Can. N. G. Cor.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
3.5	‡Car L. & P...	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
230	Chevrolet Mot.	208	211	*207	211
200	Charcoal Iron..	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
10	Drugs-Seab....	100	100	100	100
400	‡Emerson M....	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
400	Emerson Phon.	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
100	‡Essex Motors.	75	75	75	75
1,500	‡Flemish-L. P.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	‡Gaston, Wms. & Wigmore...	42	42	41	41
2,500	Grant M. Car.	10	10⅝	9	9⅝
200	Hartman Corp.	73	73	73	73
300	Haskell & Bar. Car Co.....	34	34	33½	33½
500	‡Hendee Mfg..	31½	32	31	31¾
5	Holly S. C. pf.	96	96	90	90
200	‡Hupp M. Car.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2,000	‡Joplin Ore Sp.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Kapo Mfg. Co.	6	6	6	6
400	‡Kelsey Wh.pf.	100	100	100	100
200	‡S. S. Kresge.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
500	Lake Torpedo.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	L. Tor. 1st pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	‡Lynn Phon...	4	5	4	5
500	Manhattan Tr.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Marconi of Am.	3½	3½	3½	3½
300	Maxim M. ..	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
2,400	‡Midvale Steel.	61¼	61¼	61⅛	61⅜
100	Mo. Pac., w. i.	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22⅝
240	Mo. P. pf., w.i.	49⅞	50	49⅝	50
454	Peer. T. & M.C.	23	*23¾	22¾	23¾
250	‡Pullman Vent.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	‡Pullman V. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,500	‡Sig. C. M. T.	6	6¼	6	6¼
150	Springfield B.	76	78	76	78
300	Sterling Gum..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡St. Jos. Lead	15¼	15¼	15	15
100	‡Stromberg C..	42¾	42⅝	42	42⅝
295	‡Stutz Motor..	62¼	*63	*62	62⅝
800	Sub.B. v.t.ctfs.	33	33⅝	33	33
400	‡Tob. Products	43¼	43½	43¼	43½
1,000	U. S. SS.....	6¼	6¼	5⅝	6
3,500	‡United Motors	66⅜	67⅝	66¼	67⅛
2,000	United P. Sh.	⅞	⅞	*12	12
500	‡U. S. L. & H.	2⅝	2½	2¾	2⅝
100	‡U.S.L.& H.pr.	5	5	5	5
500	United Zinc...	6⅝	6½	6¼	6¼
2,550	Utah Metal....	6⅞	7	6¾	6⅞
1,100	White Motors.	53⅜	53⅝	52¾	53⅜
1,300	World Film, v. t. ctfs.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	‡Zinc Concent..	4	4⅛	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	Illinois P. L.	170	170	170	— 2
30	Ohio Oil	229	229	229	
22	Prairie O. & G.	387	385	387	+ 7
75	St. Oil of Cal.	270	269	270	+ 2
120	St. Oil of Ind.	60⅞	58⅝	60⅛	+1⅜
25	Vacuum Oil....	270	270	270	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pro.)..	57	57	57	57
3,000	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15¾	15¾	15	15¾
2,500	‡Barnett O. & G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,200	‡Cosden & Co., (oil refiners).	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1,000	‡Cos. O. & G..	1⅜	1⅜	13⅛	18⅝
2,400	‡Cos.O. & G.pf.	5⅛	5¼	5	5
100	‡Federal Oil ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,100	Kenova, (pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡Keystone, N.Y.	73	73	73	73
1,500	‡Midwest Oil.	46	47	46	47
500	‡Oildwest pr..	83	83	83	83
5,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
5,700	‡N. Y.-Okla..	96	98	96	98
1,000	‡Okla. Oil ..	11	11	10	10½
2,500	Okla. P. & R..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4,800	‡Omar Oil & G.	58	59	58	59
450	‡Pan Am. Pet. pf.	85¾	85¾	85	85
200	‡Penn. Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Sapulpa Oil&R.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
300	‡Shiloh Oil ..	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼
5,250	‡Tex.-M. Pet..	74	75	74	75
7,000	‡United Western	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

700	‡Ala.-Sr. Col. Met.(a pros.)	58	58	58	58
1,700	‡Alaska-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	‡Atlanta	11	11	10	11
2,500	‡Atomic Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	‡Ar. Bdm. Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,300	Big Ledge C....	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
2,400	Butte C. & Z.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
500	‡Calaveras C..	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝
2,500	Candelaria	69	69	68	68
500	Canada Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	‡Cashboy	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
250	Cen. de P. Cop.	35	35	35	35
2,200	‡Comstock T.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	C. Ariz. Smelt.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	‡Con. Hancock	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Dome Exten..	33	33	33	33
2,150	‡Double-H. S.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
845	Dud.-Ariz. C., (a prospect).	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
6,500	‡Emma Cop....	45	48	46	48
525	‡Eur. Nat.	1	1	1	1
1,400	‡Florence S.L.	75	75	74	74
3,700	‡Gila Hld	18	20	18	20
1,200	‡Gt. Bd. Ld. Co.	85	87	85	86
1,000	‡Gold Hill M..	9	9	9	9
10,100	‡Gr'nm. M....	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,550	Hecla Mining	5⅜	*5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
100	‡Imp. Cop. ..	1	1	1	1
900	‡Independ. C.	1	1	1	1
1,000	‡Indi. Cop pr.	18	18	18	18
1,000	Howe Sound..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6,900	‡Insp. N. Cop., (a prospect).	80	80	70	73
3,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	‡Jim Butler..	87	87	87	87
1,500	‡Jumbo Exten.	76	77	75	77
2,500	‡Kewanas	11	11¼	11	11⅜
3,200	‡Louisiana C.	17	18	17	18
200	Magma Cop....	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
3,300	‡Marsh Min..	13¾	14	13¾	14
1,200	‡McK.-Dar.	58	58	58	58
400	‡Mojave Tung..	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
800	‡Mont. G. M..	78	79	78	79
225	Monitor Silver.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14,000	‡Mother Lode	31	31	30	30¾
10,000	‡Newray M....	42	42	41	42
350	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co..	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
400	Nipissing M.C.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
2,500	‡North Star...	16½	17	16½	17
4,000	‡O. Ariz. C...	15	18	15	15
1,500	Oat. Big Hm..	85	90	85	90
500	‡O. Lex. pr..	62	62	62	62
300	‡O. South. (pr)	29	29	29	29
1,000	‡Ptr.	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
1250	‡Pitts. Jerome.	85	1⅝	85	1⅝
27,000	‡Rex Con. M.	24	24½	20	23
100	‡Rimmel Min..	46	46	46	46
200	‡Silver Pick..	12	12	12	12
1,000	‡Standard S.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,700	‡Success Min.	56	56	56	57
600	Tonopah Ext..	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	Tonopah Min..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	T. Co. of Am.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
750	United Eastern	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	‡U. S. C. M....	9	9	9	9
500	‡U.S. Verde Ex.	28½	28½	28	28
100	Unity G. M. ..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,500	‡W. End Cons.	84	84	83	84
5,000	‡Wettlaufer S.	16	16	15	16
300	‡Wh. Oaks M.	7	7	6¾	6¾
300	‡Yukon A.T.cfs.	42½	42½	42	42
300	‡Yuscaran C...	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$10,000	‡C. O. 6s, w.i.	106	104	103
200,000	‡U.M.6s, w.i.	96¾	97	96¾ 96½
5,000	‡Mdv. St. 5s..	94¾	93	94¾ 93
5,000	‡Russ. Govt. 6½s, w. i..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛ 100⅛

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Note—Official sheet reported yesterday there were no sales in American-British Manufacturing on Wednesday.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. T. Co. ord.	18	10	18	19
B.-Am. T. Co. ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Holly Sugar Corp....	47	50	47	49
International Motors.	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
Kelsey Wheel	57	59	57	59
Mitchell, M., w. i....	66	67	66	67
Saxon Motor Car Co..	74	75½	74c	75½
Standard Motors	5⅜	6½	5⅜	6½
United Drug	68	72	83	72
United Drug 2d pf....	86	92	86	92
United Drug 1st pf...	49	52	49	52

OIL STOCKS.

Savoy Oil.....	10½	11½	10½	11½
Wayland Oil & Gas...	4	4½	4	4¼

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	65	70	65	70
American Brass....	282	283	282	283
Atlas Powder	151	155	151	155
Atlas Powder pf....	98	99	98	99
Babcock & Wilcox...	124	125	122	125
Bliss (E. W.).....	525	530	500	530
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	180	195	180	193
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	800	810	800	810
Du Pont Pow., new..	240	260	242	245
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	102	100	101
Hercules Powder	293	298	295	300
Hercules Powder pf..	112	113	112	113
International Arms..	15	18	15	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	163	160	163
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf .	103	106	103	106
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	550	565	550	580
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1500	1200	1500

***

PACIFIC MILLS.

A dividend of four dollars, ($4.00) per share has been declared payable August 1st, 1916, at the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.

Boston July 24, 1916.

ADVERTISEMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company
NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, for Securities of the following Issues, and to Holders of Undeposited Securities of such Issues:

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905,
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds,
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917,
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920,
Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S Notes dated June 1, 1914, endorsed by the Iron Mountain Company.

THE KANSAS AND COLORADO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1948.

THE LEROY AND CANEY VALLEY AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

THE KANSAS CITY NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A.

BOONVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK JUNCTION RAILWAY'S First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, dated July 1, 1915, the undersigned, as Readjustment Managers thereunder, have modified said Plan and Agreement, and have filed with each of the Depositaries thereunder a statement of such modification, dated July 25, 1916, and that the Committees representing under said Plan and Agreement the Stock, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds and Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905 of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company have duly adopted and approved such modification and the Plan and Agreement as so modified. Copies of the Plan and Agreement as so modified may be obtained from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries.

Holders of certificates of deposit for stock or bonds of any issue heretofore deposited under said Plan and Agreement may withdraw such stock or bonds **on or before September 1, 1916,** upon surrender of their certificates of deposit, with properly executed transfers thereof if registered, and upon paying to the Depositary or Sub-Depositary issuing the same (a) at the rate of $1 for each $100 par value of stock and of $10 for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds so withdrawn (the undersigned Readjustment Managers and the Committees having respectively determined that payments at such rates are the fair contribution in respect of any securities so withdrawn toward the expenses and compensation of the Readjustment Managers and Committees under the Plan), and also (b), in the case of any First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in respect of which the amount of the December 1, 1915, instalment of interest thereon was advanced under said Plan and Agreement, interest on such advances at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum to May 29, 1916 (the amount of such advances having been reimbursed out of interest moneys paid on such bonds by the Receiver on that date), and (c), in the case of any other bonds in respect of which the amount of any instalment or instalments of interest has been advanced under said Plan and Agreement, the amount of such advances with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum. Every Depositor not so withdrawing **on or before September 1, 1916,** shall be deemed to have assented to such modification and to the Plan and Agreement as so modified.

Further deposits of securities under the modified Plan may be made without penalty **on or before September 1, 1916, after which date deposits will not be accepted except upon such terms as the Reorganization Managers may prescribe.**

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Readjustment Managers

DEPOSITARIES:

For Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York

For Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York

For All Other Securities:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Sub-Depositaries reference is made to the modified Plan

NOTICE OF OPTIONAL OFFERS

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920, and
Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, and to Holders of Undeposited Bonds of Such Issues:

The Committee of which Moreau Delano, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated August 21, 1915, to represent the Bonds of 1917 and 1920 above described, and the Committee consisting of Messrs. Gordon Dexter, Edwin F. Atkins and Gilmer Clapp, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, to represent the Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issues may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositaries of said Committees respectively, at the option of the holder.

The attention of Depositors of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 or of Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds may,** at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than January 1, 1923, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such bonds of either issue with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, and **every Depositor of Little Rock Junction Bonds with American Trust Company,** the Depositary under said Protective **Agreement dated** September 21, 1915, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent **in order that a memorandum** of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

Holders of **First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920 may, at their option, receive either the First** and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the **original Plan, or bonds secured** by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than August 1, **1926, and redeemable** in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have **elected to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of **deposit** to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election **to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may** be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected to **take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1919 and
The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1948, and to
Holders of Undeposited Bonds of such Issues:

The Committee of which Charles A. Peabody, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, to represent the Central Branch Bonds of 1919 above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issue may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositary of said Committee, at the option of the holder. Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification.

The attention of Depositors of both issues of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Central Branch Railway Bonds of 1919 or of Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Bonds of 1948** may, at their option, receive either 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds as provided in the original Plan, or par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds. Interest will be adjusted as provided in Article VI of the modified Plan.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919, or such Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take par for par in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919 with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in order that a memorandum of his election to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, Due January 1, 1917, and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds Due August 1, 1920.
NOTICE OF ADOPTION AND APPROVAL OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION

To the holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company, issued under the Protective Agreement, dated August 31, 1915, between holders of the above-described Bonds and Moreau Delano, William Allen Butler, Willard V. King, James Timpson, Asa S. Wing and L. Edmund Zacher, Committee.

Referring to the above-mentioned Protective Agreement, the undersigned Committee HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that it has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement entitled "Plan and Agreement of Reorganization as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (Being the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of said Companies dated July 1, 1915, as modified July 25, 1916) Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Reorganization Managers," and has filed copies of such Plan and Agreement, as so modified, with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 60 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Protective Agreement shall be conclusively presumed to have assented to said modified Plan and Agreement, unless he shall within thirty days after the 26th day of July, 1916, have filed with the said Columbia Trust Company, Depositary, written notice of his dissent therefrom, specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the Certificates of Deposit held by him.

In case the Plan becomes effective, as provided by Article Ninth of the Protective Agreement, dissenting Certificate Holders may withdraw their bonds, as set forth in that Article, upon the payment of their proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee (not exceeding 1% of the face amount of their bonds) and upon repayment of any advances for interest made by the Committee, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on such advances.

Under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated July 1, 1915, the above-mentioned bondholders were offered in exchange for their bonds new First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, maturing not earlier than 1965. Your Committee has secured an arrangement whereby under the modified Plan and Agreement the holders of the above-mentioned Bonds of 1917 are offered, par for par, new First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of a series to mature not later than January 1, 1923, and holders of the above-mentioned Bonds of 1920 are offered, par for par, such new Bonds of a series to mature not later than August 1, 1926, either series to be redeemable as a whole, but not in part, on any interest date at par and accrued interest. The Committee recommends the acceptance of the latter offer, in each case.

Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds of 1917 and 1920 may, however, still avail, if they so desire, of the original offer in the Readjustment Plan of July 1, 1915, to exchange their bonds for the new bonds maturing about 1965, of a series redeemable as a whole, but not in part, at 107½% of their face value and accrued interest on any interest date after 1920, but holders so electing must present their certificates to the Columbia Trust Company for appropriate stamping on or before September 1, 1916.

All holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit of the Columbia Trust Company who shall not present their Certificates to the Columbia Trust Company for stamping on or before September 1, 1916, shall be deemed to have elected to receive the new bonds maturing not later than January 1, 1923, and August 1, 1926, respectively.

Copies of the modified Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

The expenses and compensation of the Committee will be provided for under the Plan of Reorganization without cost to assenting Certificate Holders.

Deposits of Bonds under the Protective Agreement above mentioned will be received by or on behalf of Columbia Trust Company, as Depositary, without penalty up to and including **SEPTEMBER 1, 1916,** after which date such deposits may be received only upon such terms and conditions as the Committee may prescribe.

MORREL W. GAINES, Secretary,
No. 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel,

BURLESON'S ORDER HITS 8,000 BANKS

Kitchin Protests Against Postmasters Collecting Checks for Federal Reserve.

RECEIVES MANY COMPLAINTS

New System Attacked as an Act Depriving Country Banks of Vast Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Another clash between Postmaster General Burleson and members of Congress representing rural communities became imminent today because of an order requiring Postmasters to act as collection agents for Federal Reserve banks receiving checks drawn on State banks not members of the reserve system.

Representative Kitchin, Democratic floor leader, is among those who have begun to receive protests from the banks affected. He said today that the order of the Postmaster General was "revolutionary and unjustified." Other members are beginning to hear from their banker constituents, and many of them consulted Mr. Kitchin today. The majority leader said he probably would discuss the situation on the floor of the House.

The action of the Postmaster General was taken at the instance of the Federal Reserve Board, which requested that he "authorize Postmasters to receive checks from Federal Reserve banks drawn upon State banks that are non-members of the Federal Reserve system; that they be requested to collect these checks in currency, and remit the currency to the Federal Reserve Bank by registered mail, the Federal Reserve bank of the district to pay all expenses for postage and registration fees upon funds thus remitted."

The order, which would deprive small country banks of the exchange fees on such collections, was made on July 19. Mr. Kitchin said that about 8,000 country banks were largely dependent upon exchange fees for their profits, and that under the order many of these banks could not make sufficient money to keep them going.

The Federal Reserve Board, in asking the Postmaster General to take the action, wrote him as follows:

"As you know, the clearing and collection plan governing the country-wide collection of checks at par by Federal Reserve banks, went into effect July 15, 1916. The request contained in the resolution submitted herewith is intended to enable the Federal Reserve Board to make use of the Postmasters for the presentation of checks at the counters of banks which refuse to remit through the Federal Reserve banks. It is desired, that having received payment of these checks, Postmasters remit the proceeds to the Federal Reserve bank of the district."

The Board said the collection plan "would be necessary only in towns or cities where there is no member bank of the system to make the collection."

The order, issued over the signature of Postmaster General Burleson, reads:

"Postmasters are authorized to receive checks from Federal Reserve banks drawn upon State banks nonmembers of the Federal Reserve banks and they must comply promptly with the request of the Federal Reserve Board to collect these checks in currency, and remit the currency to the Federal Reserve bank by registered mail."

The effect of this order will be that State banking institutions that have been accustomed to remitting "less exchange" for checks handled by these banks will be supplanted as collection agencies by Postmasters, and will receive no exchange fees.

In an interview criticising the action of the Post Office Department Mr. Kitchin said:

"In my judgment this is the most revolutionary and unjustified order ever issued by any department of this Government. If enforced, it would deprive four-fifths of the State banks of at least 50 per cent. of their net income and out of 14,500 State banks in the United States, at least 8,000 of them will be completely destroyed. The banks destroyed will be those in the smaller towns and villages, and, of course, will deprive the farmers and others living in the rural districts of the benefits of the banking system.

"It is simply an outrage, and when the people interested in the State banks find out what the order means, they are going to raise Cain, and ought to. If the department insists on the enforcement of this outrageous order, the State banks can evade it by printing on all checks the following: 'Payable in New York exchange at current rates.'

"Then when the Postmaster presents one of these checks for collection he can only get the New York exchange in payment less the cost of the same, and not the current funds, as is contemplated in this outrageous order."

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.

42 Broadway, New York, N. Y., July 27, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on August 28, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, August 11, 1916. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

New York, July 27, 1916.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, June 27, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend (being dividend No. 46) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS ($1.50) per share, payable September 1, 1916, out of surplus net income to holders of record at 3 o'clock P.M. on August 15, 1916, when the books of the Company at the close of business on July 31, 1916. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of COMMON Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer.

5 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE ESMOND MILLS

On August 1, 1916, there will be paid to all Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business July 20, 1916, two dividends each of one and three-fourths (1¾) per cent, one being the regular quarterly dividend of that date, and the other being a deferred dividend.

HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable August 1, 1916, to stockholders of record July 24, 1916.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

PURE OIL COMPANY.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1916.

The Directors of the company have declared the regular dividend of six per cent. and an extra dividend of two per cent. on Common Stock, payable September first to stockholders of record August fifteenth, 1916.

Transfer Books will be closed August 15th to September 1st, 1916.

N. H. WEBER, Treasurer.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION.

New York, N. Y., July 27, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the capital stock of this company of 50c per share and an extra dividend of 25c per share, payable September 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

HENRY HOPKINS, Jr., Secretary.

Utah Metal and Tunnel Company

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared, payable August 15, 1916, at the Commonwealth Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 80 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5, 1916.

W. E. Y. DILLAWAY, Treasurer.

Boston, July 26, 1916.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—Forty-five corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,281,000, were chartered today. They include:

Tesla Company, Inc., machinery, engines, turbines, flying machines, lighting, heating, telephoning, telegraphing, submarine, signaling, wireless transmission, $250,000; R. D. Buttrago, G. Scherff, N. Tesla, 8 West 40th St.

Top Notch Shoe Co., Inc., College Point, rubber canvas shoes, $100,000; E. C. Beard, L. C. Warner, T. S. Lewis, Beacon Falls, Conn.

Cedar Island Beach Corp., Queens, realty, construction, management, development, $100,000; R. Kunze, S. Frontera, W. L. Woodill, 132 Fourth St., Long Island City.

H. D. Robbins & Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, brokers, mercantile, $75,000; S. C. Dunne, J. L. Lequin, Jr., 75 F. Larue, 61 Broadway.

The Holeproof Fabric Corp., holeproof and other fabric, $60,000; C. H. White, E. W. Oppenheim, M. J. Moss, 664 West 161st St.

Kensch Grain Co., Inc., merchants without limitation to class of products, commission, factors agents, $100,000; S. Patterson, J. H. Bowne, O. Keusch, Produce Exchange.

Lott Shipping Corp., transportation, navigation, forwarding traders, $100,000; M. F. Long, C. K. Crosby, N. H. Campbell, 50 Broad St.

Liggett Shipping Corp., transportation, &c., $100,000; same directors.

Owners West 126th Street Garage, Inc., garage, $90,000; S. G. Meeker, F. L. Gibbs, R. C. Culver, Fox Meadow Road, Scarsdale.

Hall Engineering Corp., manage lands, buildings, supply elevator operators, light, heat, power, $20,000; F. Putman, F. E. Hewens, B. F. Hall, 206 Centre St.

Anchor Film Corp., Freeport, motion pictures in all branches, $50,000; C. E. Whitehouse, W. Brewster, W. F. Hubbell, 20 East Milton St., Freeport.

J. Cohen & Sons, Inc., ladies', misses' dresses, $35,000; W. A. and J. Cohen, 1,800 7th Av.

C. H. Pearson, Inc., Brooklyn, real, personal property, loans, $25,000; A. A. Johnson, J. Eisenberg, C. H. Pearson, 195 Wallabout St.

Hancock Holding Corp., realty, broker, contractor, hotel, restaurant keeper, theatre manager, $10,000; J. M. Guedalla, K. and A. L. Mentz, 79 West 103d St.

Marf Machine Co., Inc., mechanical engineers, tools, brass founders, metal workers, $10,000; F. M. Cohen, A. Jansson, H. A. McCabe, 629 Park Place, Brooklyn.

William M. Motley Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, $10,000; J. Lowe, J. M. Motley, T. W. Demoss, 84 Downing St., Brooklyn.

Theatrical Contractors of New York, Inc., theatrical contractors, $25,000; H. V. Butler, L. Silverman, A. C. Judd, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Modern Tailoring Corp., wearing apparel, clothing, $10,000; H. M. Joseph, M. Mourfied, H. D. Klein, 194 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

Pomphyl Realty Corp., New Rochelle, realty, $10,000; W. C. C. Otto, C. J. Dunlap, P. A. Cameron, 21 Morris St., New Rochelle.

Canisteo Light and Power Co., Inc., Canisteo, electricity, $12,000; M. N., A. M. and C. A. Lowe, Canisteo.

Bryant's Music House, Inc., photographs, optical goods, musical instruments, $10,000; E. B. Freeman, H. T. Harris, J. M. Bryant, 49 West 49th St.

H. L. Gold Leaf-Letter Co., Inc., Kingston, gold and silver composition, signs, letters, advertisements, $6,000; M. Kenik, B. Sussin, J. A. Dainoff, 342 Broadway, Kingston.

Wiederschall Co., Inc., ladies' millinery, $10,000; N. H. Kramer, M. Lesselbaum, M. Weberman, 310 Broadway.

Edward Small, Inc., manage and represent motion picture stars, produce motion pictures, vaudeville acts, theatricals, $10,000; M. Obendorfer, J. Bernheim, C. F. Pope, 123 West 44th St.

Holland Import Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $5,000; M. J. Schoolherr, J. Breen, J. Bernstein, 38 West 94th St.

Standard Packing Box Corp'n, cases, barrels, casks, crates, $5,000; A. and A. O. Spero, J. Cohen, 325 West 36th St.

Packard Studios, Inc., photographic, trading, works of art, furniture, $5,000. H. V. V. Butler, L. L. Silverman, A. C. Judd, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

American Players Record Co., Inc., collect and tabulate records of actors, dancers, singers, $5,000; same directors.

Taylor Auto Trucking and Renting Co., Inc., $5,000; C. O'Hara, W. F. Reilly, J. Taylor, 433 West 49th St.

The Guidelight Co., Inc., Caledonia, auto headlights, appurtenances, capital no par value, begin business with $1,000; W. J. and E. M. Sutherland, J. Sutherland, Jr.

Keystone Vehicle Parts Co., Inc., wheels for autos, bicycles, wagons, mechanical devices, capital no par value, begins business with $5,000; F. H. Summold, S. W. Mower, T. K. Milnor, 50 Church St.

Imperial Silk Co., Inc., silks, woolens, linens, $5,000, J. C. Becher, A. Boselman, R. Greenbaum, 299 Broadway.

Authorizations: Mercantile Oversea Corp., Portland, Me., mercantile, farmers, meat, fruit, preserves, planters, miners, quarry owners, builders, financiers, $275,000. Representative, Walter M. Carlebach, 38 Pine St., New York.

The Vacuum Co., Inc., Massachusetts, fumigating raw materials, animal or vegetable, railway cars, furniture, $400,000. Representative, D. Stewart, 156 49th St., Brooklyn.

Pittsburgh Filter Manufacturing Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Penn., filters, filtering machinery, apparatus, devices, appliances, $500,000. Representative, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St., New York.

Capital increase: Imperial Color Works, Inc., Queensbury, $200,000 to $400,000.

Capital reduction: Cohn & Co., Inc., New York, $100,000 to $500.

Voluntary dissolutions: O'Connor-Thompson Transportation Co., Inc., Tonawanda; The Finance Co. of Buffalo, New York, Inc., Buffalo; 357 Fifth Avenue Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—Charters filed:

Cut Price Auto Tire Co., Trenton, deal in automobiles, bicycles, wagons, boats, and accessories, $100,000; Isaac Fineburg, Herman Fineburg, John L. Heber, all of Trenton.

Mangan-Campbell Co., Salem, plumbing, heating, &c., $50,000; Harry J. Mangan, Robert O. H. Campbell, C. Raymond Mangan, Salem.

F. H. Harrison & Bros., Inc., Newark, deal in domestic and commercial fixtures, $125,000; Enos H. Harrison, Edgar P. Harrison, D. Frederick Burnett, Newark.

Angster & Lynch, Inc., Newark, plumbing and heating supplies, $100,000; Edward L. Angster, B. A. Lynch, Hazel Stevenson, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 27.—Charters filed:

The Submarine Navigation Co., construct and operate submarine and surface vessels, $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

The Twenty-Four-Hour Sales Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with all kinds of automatic registering machines; $2,500,000; incorporators same as above.

Hydro-Electric Radiator Corporation, manufacture, sell, and deal in radiators, stoves, boilers, &c., $600,000; Edwin Bruce Hallett, Brooklyn; Charles Hobby Bashford, Newark, N. J.; Ethel V. Nixon, East Orange, N. J.

Capital increase: Globe Rubber Tire Mfg. Co., New York, $150,000 to $1,700,000.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY.

Akron, O., July 26, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable October 2nd, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 21st, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable November 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business November 3rd, 1916.

W. A. MEANS, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.

New York, July 26, 1916.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 70.

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar, Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share will be paid August 23rd, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business August 2nd, 1916.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A dividend of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) per share will be paid September 6th, 1916, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business August 16th, 1916.

H. E. SWARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

Real Estate Gain

In six months of 1916 The New York Times published 559,199 lines of Real Estate advertising — 98,566 lines more than in the first six months of 1915—a greater gain than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

The New York Times, with its average net paid daily and Sunday sale exceeding one-third of a million copies, is read regularly by more people of means than can be reached through any other New York newspaper.

DENIES REHEARING ON FARE INCREASE

New York Central Fails to Get Public Service Commission to Reopen Case.

MAY APPLY IN NEW FORM

Board Ready to Consider Applications in Specific Cases, Including Main Line Statutory Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—The petition of the New York Central Railroad Company for a rehearing on its application to put the passenger fares on its lines within this State on a uniform basis of two and a half cents a mile was denied by the Public Service Commission of the Second District today. But the decision indicates that the company is at liberty to go to the commission at any time with any specific schedule of rates involving increases which it may consider itself able to justify.

The Central, in its application for a rehearing, asked to be permitted to include in the case an increase of the rate on the main line between Albany and Buffalo, which has been two cents a mile since the company's charter was granted in 1853, pleading that the recent decision of the Court of Appeals permitting the commission to increase the mileage book rate of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad above the statutory limit of two cents a mile opened the door to set aside the statutory limit on the New York Central rate.

The commission holds that, even should this contention prove sound and the Central be able to justify an increase over the statutory limit, no attempt to justify such an increase may be considered in this case, as this case involves tariff schedules in which no such rate was proposed—an increase of main-line fares between Albany and Buffalo. The commission indicates that, if the railroad believes it can justify such an increase, new tariff schedules embodying it must be submitted and a new proceeding begun to justify the same.

Return on Investment.

The memorandum deals with more finality with the contention of the Central that, in conducting its original case, it did not introduce the element of return on the property employed to justify the new schedules, and should now be permitted to adduce it. Quoting C. C. Paulding, the New York Central's counsel, who said, in opening his case in the first instance, that the railroad would not go into the question of valuation because it would be embarrassing at a time when the Interstate Commerce Commission was conducting a valuation of all the railroads in the country, and further because such a step was unnecessary, as he expected to prove that the intrastate passenger expenses exceeded the intrastate passenger revenues, without considering any return on the investment, the memorandum of the commission says:

"The burden under the statute being on the carrier to justify the increase in rates the case proceeded on the theory so presented. A great volume of evidence was taken upon that theory, with the result that the commission found that the petitioner had failed to establish it in fact. It is not now suggested that evidence as to investment or value was omitted because of any accident, surprise, or ruling of the commission, and, were we to follow the rules of legal procedure, it would clearly be improper to reopen the case for this particular reason. It would be unfortunate, however, to dispose of so important a matter upon any ground savoring of a technicality, provided such disposition would disregard the substantial rights of the parties."

Then, quoting the opinion of Commissioner Carr, on which the case was originally decided, the memorandum says that the evidence tended to show that while on the main line, with rates ranging from 2 to 2.17 cents a mile, the road was earning a fair return, there were other lines where the rates were probably unremunerative and some where they were discriminatory. Commissioner Carr then urged upon the railroad officials the necessity of studying these latter instances, but decided that as they were so involved with the proposed schedules, the better way was to dismiss all the tariffs filed, without prejudice to a proposal along the lines of moderating these side-line rates as suggested. The present memorandum then says:

"It is, therefore, evident that the order directing the cancellation of the tariffs was not an adjudication that the petitioner might not properly increase its rates upon any part of its lines or in any particular amounts. The commission having determined that the system of tariffs proposed was unreasonable in so far as it affected the Hudson Division, it thereupon considered that existing tariffs disclosed discrimination elsewhere, that the proposed tariffs were filed in pursuance of a general plan, and that the elimination of the proposed tariffs on the Hudson Division would disarrange that plan. It was, therefore, left for the railroad company to make a new study of the problem, and, if it saw fit, present a new system of tariffs. A refusal to reopen the present inquiry does not, therefore, preclude the railroad company from filing such new tariffs as it may feel able to support by any proper evidence if another contest should arise."

All the members of the commission concurred in the memorandum except Commissioner Emmet, dissenting, and Commissioner Carr, absent.

TO USE CHECKS IN FRANCE.

American System Advocated by Paris Financial Experts.

The Banque de France, according to Commercial Attaché C. W. A. Veditz, now in Paris, is urging a more general use of checks in France, where today the checking system so well known in the United States is hardly used at all. Practically all transactions are settled by passing banknotes from hand to hand. This practice has led to the issuance of both small and large denominations of banknotes. For ordinary daily purchases, &c., there are the 5, 10, and 20 franc notes, and for large transactions there are the 1,000 franc notes.

In a pamphlet of explanation just issued by the Banque de France the difficulties of the present French system are well pointed out—the risks of error in counting, the risks of loss and of theft, and particularly the surcharging of the fiduciary circulation of the country by the fact that most every one carries about in his pockets a few thousand or a few hundred francs, representing for the whole of the country a sum well up in the billions of francs, which is dead capital, unemployed.

There follows a full description of the use of checks as known in America—opening of the account, issuance of check books, correct form of checks, &c. One feature described in the pamphlet is somewhat different from the American method. In order to protect adequately the drawer of a check that is to be sent through the mails to another city, and therefore subject to special risk of loss, the drawer can trace across the face of the check two parallel lines, (barres transversales,) by which sign, under the terms of the new law, the check can be made negotiable only at a bank, which bank becomes responsible for any payment to a wrongful holder.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the French Minister of Finance announces that hereafter payment made by the French Government will be largely by check, and that arrangements will be introduced whereby private establishments can make payment to the Government by check.

COTTON ADVANCES ON RAIN REPORTS

Buying Also Helped by Forecasts of Government's Forthcoming Crop Estimate.

LIVERPOOL PLACES ORDERS

Heavy Precipitation in Many Parts of the Eastern Belt Rouses Fear of Damage.

Further rains throughout the Carolinas, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, together with bullish forecasts on the forthcoming Government report on the condition of the crop, stimulated a good deal of buying in cotton yesterday, and resulted in a net gain of 12 to 17 points. While trading was not active as gauged by the big markets which the Cotton Exchange often has seen, there was a fair increase in transactions. It looks as if some of the speculative elements that had been caught on the bear side had reversed their position and were now working for higher prices. The so-called "Waldorf crowd" was said to have bought rather freely. Liverpool also was a buyer.

The persistence of the rains in the already drenched parts of the Eastern belt seem to be having their effect on sentiment. Precipitation reported from many points ranged between one and two and a half inches. The crop in the low lands is now badly in the grass, and, moreover, it is feared that further damage will result if clearing conditions should be attended by hot, dry weather.

The report of the National Ginners' Association puts the condition at 74.8. These figures are always based on the previous Government report and thus would indicate a decline of 6.3 points from the figures of the Bureau of Crop Reports issued on July 1. The heaviest declines are reported east of the Mississippi River, but some of the bulls are now contending that even the promising States of Texas and Oklahoma may not have held their own.

The Journal of Commerce in its special report says the Alabama condition has deteriorated fully 10 points during the month and that Mississippi is 9 to 8 points lower than a month ago. Louisiana is said to be practically unchanged.

Liverpool seems to be getting somewhat uneasy over the character of crop accounts that have been reaching that market. Some English cotton men now here express the view that the Liverpool freight rate of $1 per 100 is about the lowest that will be seen this season, and that rates are likely to be higher before the season is much older.

The market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	13.00	13.04	12.87	13.07@13.09	12.95@12.97
Oct.	13.10	13.27	13.10	13.24@13.27	13.09@13.10
Nov.	13.27	13.44	13.27	13.43@13.44	13.27@13.28
Jan.	13.35	13.51	13.34	13.49@13.50	13.32@13.33
Mar.	13.51	13.64	13.48	13.63@13.64	13.48@13.49
May	13.63	13.67	13.67	13.76@13.78	13.61@13.63

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance; middling, 13.25c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were: New Orleans, 13.13c; Galveston, 13.70c; Savannah, 13c; Memphis, 13.25c; Augusta, 12.88c; Houston, 13.55c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.92	13.07	12.92	13.06@13.08	12.91@12.92
Dec.	13.07	13.23	13.07	13.20@13.21	13.06@13.07
Jan.	13.18	13.33	13.18	13.30@13.31	13.17@13.18
Mar.	13.36	13.50	13.49	13.49@13.50	13.34@13.35
May	13.50	13.52	13.50	13.64@13.65	13.49@

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline at 8.07d. Sales, 4,000; receipts, 17,000, including 1,000 American. Closed quiet

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	7.88	7.91	7.86½	7.90	7.02½
Jan.-Feb.	7.82	7.85	7.81	7.84½	7.87
Mar. Apr.			7.82	7.83½	7.86½
May-June	7.81½	7.84	7.81	7.83½	7.86

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 13c; October, 13.13c; January, 13.30c; March, 13.50c; May, 13.65c. The market there was due to open today 5½ to 6½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,227	905	73,717	110,941
New Orleans	2,299	387	125,870	154,533
Mobile	65	11	20,744	15,669
Savannah	892	358	60,737	65,701
Charleston		9	27,237	45,374
Wilmington	646	93	41,431	34,561
Norfolk	1,160	176	31,849	47,551

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	76	106	65,271	67,875
Memphis	207	83	45,203	80,333
St. Louis	9	454	9,040	17,844
Houston	1,065	402	28,719	53,835

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	500 to 1,000	807	2,033
New Orleans	1,100 to 1,400	2,017	202

Exports yesterday were 23,910 bales; total thus far for this season, 5,957,012 bales; total last season, 8,328,401 bales.

URGE STUDY OF PRISONERS.

Value of Indeterminate Sentence Recognized by Scientists.

The necessity for the more intensive study of prisoners is emphasized by The Journal of the American Medical Association, which says:

"Society itself is made a partner in crime by some of the methods aimed at the prevention of crime. That our present undiscriminating system of dealing with offenders against the law too often makes criminals is no news to those who have given it study; but reform is as yet sporadic and tentative. Two recent articles emphasize the need of study and classification of prisoners from the point of view of mentality and social adjustment. One of these is an account of an examination by Drs. Ordahl and Singer of convicts at Joliet. The other is Dr. E. R. Spaulding's elaborate study of 500 inmates of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women.

"In both of these, as in other similar studies, the large proportion of mental defectives found among the prisoners is striking. Evidently it is unjust to these subnormal persons to punish them as if they were normal and responsible, and just as evidently it is a risk to society to release them at the end of their terms of imprisonment as if they were normal and responsible. Spaulding rightly urges the necessity of adequate provision by the State for permanent custodial care of all committable mental defectives, whether or not they have court records. Spaulding's article and that of Ordahl and Singer both emphasize the need of separating the more hopeful and educable class of prisoners from the class of confirmed and incorrigible criminals.

"Both articles also lay stress on the value—indeed, the necessity—of the indeterminate sentence. Although this phase of the matter is not discussed in either article, the data in both suggest the reason for the undeserved odium which has in some instances been thrown on the workings of the indeterminate sentence and other excellent measures. The trouble with methods requiring discrimination and wisdom in their application is that they presuppose the possession of exact knowledge with regard to the prisoner; and this exact knowledge too often is not available, for the prisoner has not been sufficiently studied.

"Ordahl and Singer emphasize the scanty and very unsatisfactory character of the information on the subject of convicts available for the use of the Board of Pardons. Thus the dangerous criminal may be released to the detriment of society, and the pliable but not as yet dangerous accidental offender may be retained to his own detriment. Knowledge is needed; and with increased knowledge the more advanced methods will become feasible."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The Open Security Market of The Analist gives bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Analist, every Monday, 10 cents; $4 a year. High-class financial weekly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Sensational developments occurred in the wheat market yesterday and during the early operations prices advanced to new high records for the movement, and in some cases to new high records for the season. Gains were made of 4¼@4¾c from the close of Wednesday. However, there was quite active profit taking, and the market experienced a partial reaction, but closed firm with net gains of 3⅝@4c.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at 12.45@12.55; No. 2 hard, $1.35@c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.42¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.40, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.22	1.20	1.21⅞	1.17⅝	1.10⅝
September	1.24⅛	1.21	1.23⅝	1.19⅝	1.06⅞
December	1.27⅛	1.24½	1.26⅝	1.22⅝	1.06⅞

CORN.

On an early advance there was considerable profit taking, with more or less selling by the Southwest, and prices experienced a partial reaction, but closed only slightly below the top, with net gains of ⅞ to 1c.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 93¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	84	83	83⅞	82¼	70
September	79⅛	78⅛	78⅝	78¼	73⅝
December	69⅝	68¼	68⅝	68	65¾

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and prices were steadier, in sympathy with the other markets, but there was sufficient selling against the new crop to hold prices within narrow bounds.

The local cash market was firm: No. 3 white quoted at 46¾@47¼c; No. 4 white, 46@47c; fancy clipped white, 48½@49½c; ordinary clipped white, 46¾@48¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	41¾	41½	41⅝	41¼	34⅞
September	43¾	43¼	43¼	41	37⅜
December	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	42¼	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was weaker for lard and ribs under commission house selling due to poor demand, and it was evident that the recent break in cottonseed oil and other vegetable oils was having considerable influence on the market.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Sept.	12.72	12.62	12.62	12.70	8.07
Oct.	12.72	12.62	12.62	12.70	8.15
Ribs—					
July	13.45	13.37	13.37	13.42	9.47
Sept.	13.47	13.37	13.37	13.42	9.45
Pork—					
July	26.30	26.30	26.30	26.25	13.66
Sept.	24.82	24.02	24.62	24.80	13.80

SUGAR.

After opening quiet, 2 to 4 points lower, the market for sugar futures showed a further sagging tendency, due to an easier feeling in the spot market. The close was quiet, 4 to 9 points net lower, with sales for the day 3,350 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July			5.13@5.17	5.22
August	5.20	5.17	5.15@5.17	5.23
September	5.30	5.25	5.25@5.26	5.33
October	5.24	5.23	5.23@5.24	5.32
November			5.19@5.18	5.33
December	5.07	5.04	5.05@5.07	5.09
January	4.70	4.70	4.69@4.71	4.76
February			4.40@4.42	4.45
March			4.42@4.44	4.46
April			4.45@4.47	4.50
May			4.48@4.50	4.53
June			4.51@4.53	4.56

COTTONSEED OIL.

Late in the day shorts were good buyers, and the market for the new crop months rallied sharply on unfavorable reports on the cotton crop. Final quotations were 3 to 10 points lower on the old crop and 4 to 10 points net higher on the new.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			9.00	9.00
July			9.00	9.14
August	9.22	9.09	9.15@9.18	9.18
September	9.13	8.98	9.05@9.08	9.15
October	8.56	8.80	8.47@8.49	8.37
November	8.00	7.84	7.97@7.98	7.93
December	7.99	7.85	7.97@7.98	7.90
January	8.00	7.87	7.98@7.99	7.92
February	7.95	7.95	8.00@8.08	7.96

COFFEE.

The coffee market was moderately active, total sales for the day aggregating 59,250 bags, and prices early were firmer, with gains of 4 to 6 points. Toward the close the market developed a slightly easier feeling, and final quotations were 2 to 4 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July			8.40@8.42	8.38
August			8.40@8.42	8.35
September	8.48	8.43	8.43@8.46	8.42
October			8.51@8.52	8.48
November			8.57@8.58	8.53
December	8.62	8.59	8.61@8.63	8.58
January			8.66@8.70	8.66
February			8.70@8.72	8.72
March	8.85	8.81	8.82@8.83	8.79
April			8.87@8.88	8.84
May	8.95	8.90	8.92@8.93	8.90
June			8.97@8.98	8.95

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,201 packages. Continued good call for top-of-the-town demand and moderate local trading, with some further shrinkage in receipts, have given added strength to the market, and prices are somewhat higher on nearly all classes of stock. Creamery, extras, 92 score, per pound, 29½@29½c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 27½@29c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 26½@27½c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30@30½c; higher scoring, 30½@31½c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 26@27½c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 26½@28c; common to fair, 23½@26c; renovated, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 23½@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24c; seconds, 23c; lower grades, 22@23½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2, 22c; lower grades, 20½@21½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,740 cases. The quality of the supply is so generally affected by recent extreme heat that high qualities or fresh-gathered stock fit for the best class of trade are continually becoming scarcer. Dealers are having great difficulty in obtaining a supply of such free from any undesirable mixture with inferior qualities, and prices for all goods showing a good to large proportion for the best trade still tend in sellers' favor. There is, however, very little stock arriving good enough to command the top quotation for firsts or for the higher grades. Great bulk of the supply is selling in range of 23@28c, with some more seriously defective goods dragging at lower prices. Dirties and checks of high quality are steady, with a fair demand; undergrades, irregular. Nearby white eggs in light supply; fancy qualities in good demand, and firm buyers are less in heretofore, owing principally to the moderate offerings; stock showing serious defects, however, has to be shaded considerably, and prices still show rather a wide range. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 29@31c; extra firsts, 28@28½c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 23@25½c; thirds and poors, 18@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21@21½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 16@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 24@25½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henery whites, fine to fancy, 34@36c; ordinary to good, 29@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 29@33c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 26@30c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 31@33c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@31c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat. except thunder showers Fri. in w.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

S.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Re Piretz & Grossman.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

London Finance Co< McSherry.
Fries<Bell.
Stevenson<Stevenson.
Mullane<City of N Y.
Dalton<Goldberg-Greenberg.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Lippe<Lippe.
Schreibert<Weis & Zerweck.
Edwards<Cuneo Imp.
Blitman<Loeb.
Mastranardi<E Brooks & Co.
Dietz<C. A. Schieren & Co.
Morgenstein<Met Tob.
Maher<N Y Homeopathic Med. Col (2)
May State Thread Wks<Serkes.
Burns Bros<Titzell.
Brown<Queens Land, &c. Co.
Florck<Lennon.
Kojander<McMullen.
Kaplan<Fashion Garment Co.
Harris<Hall & Penfield.
Holzman<Fechter.
Leccese<Aaronson.
Epstein<Wendt & Poltebaum.
Katz<Halpin Bldg Cor
Kosower<Samuels.
Piastsky<Harrison & Rudinsky.
Weinberg<Brand.
Silverman<Wolf & Morris.
Freidenrich<Brande.
Dempsey<Moran T & T Co.
Alpert<Speckortsky.

Re Becker.
Re Mallach.
Re Blake.
Re Clark.
Re Moravec.
Re Shea.
Graves<Graves.
Re Bush.
Robinson< Robinson.
Stephanus<N Y & Stamford Ry.
Kraus<Krauss.
Surkis<Surkis.
Katzman<Katzman.
Reutlinger<Reutlinger.
Howard<Howard.
Re Mosson (Laroche.)
Re Garner (Gillette.)
Bowdoin<Bowdoin.
Fardelli<Liberty.
Lamton<Lamton.
Brewster<Goldschmidt Thermit Co.
Santora<Santora.
Steiner<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Himowich<Goldsmith, Battery Place Co.<Psaki.
Van Pelt<Kuraman.
Barnet<Barnet.
Wolf<Realty Holding Co.
Westcott<Westcott.
Dixon<Dewey.
Golden<Wander.
Re Miller.
Tambor<Katzenberg.
Mutual Bank<Monaghan.
Brod<Schless.
Blalock<Brown.
Archdeacon<Hammond.
Levy<Board of Education.
Re Weschler. (Well.)
Beach<Beach.
Cromarty Law Book Co.<Phemister.
Re Clayton.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Re Contractors' Supply Co. (Tracy.)
Gebhardt<Feldman.
Re Industrial Sav & Loan Co. (Serial Film Co.)
Meisel<Central Trust.
Siegel<Lechner.
Hodonsky<Hodonsky.
Scheer<Scheer-Ginsberg R. & C. Co.

PART II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Harrison B. Moore. Wills for probate:
Anna Weller.
Franz Meisal.
Catherine Manton.
Anna M. Tagart.
Eliza D. Howell.
Kate L. Harmon.
Elizabeth McM. Flint.
Edgar M. Pollitz.
Edward Brucks.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Cutler<McMair.
Blumenthal<Mayer.
May State Thread Wks<Serkes.
Burns Bros<Titzell.
Brown<Queens Land, &c. Co.
Florck<Lennon.
Kojander<McMullen.
Kaplan<Fashion Garment Co.
Harris<Hall & Penfield.
Holzman<Fechter.
Leccese<Aaronson.
Epstein<Wendt & Poltebaum.
Katz<Halpin Bldg Cor
Kosower<Samuels.
Piastsky<Harrison & Rudinsky.
Weinberg<Brand.
Silverman<Wolf & Morris.
Freidenrich<Brande.
Dempsey<Moran T & T Co.
Alpert<Speckortsky.

Fifth Ave Bldg Co< Carbondale Knitting Mills.
Lobello<Smoliar.
Hole<Moore.
Bickford<Eastern 38 Corporation.
Barclay Rty Co< Nemerov, (2.)
Huguenot Trust Co< Kronethal.
De Montebello<Holecher.
Fant<Leonard.
Smith<Tausek.
Novisk<Rounagnac.
Klein<Zentgraf.
Ryan<Baer.
Gottlieb<Sternberg.
Jacobson<Krone.
Heath<Geissenhainer.
Hyman & Hyman< Laug & Roth.
Malamid<Sloan & Republic Rubber Co.
Zeigler Inst<Greenberg.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Telfel<Zwick—Millard H. Ellison.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Aldred<Aldred—Hon. Edward E. McCall; Re Lane—Jean H. Norris.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Brayerman (Goldberg)—Max Wieder.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Weil<Corsun—John H. Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Clarence M. Coddington<Israel Lewis—Milton M. Sittenfield; Magnus C. Ihlseng<Axel O. Ihlseng—Charles Berlin<George Hauser<Mary T. Slingerman—Isidor Greenbaum; U. S. Trust Co. <Chandler H. Hickok—William H. Quinn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 1.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Niemann, J.

Giannioto<Weil.
People<Eurdick,

Whalen<Lynch.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Miller, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re Brooklyn Bar Assn. (2.)
Barker<Barker.
Lefferts<Cronin et al.
People, &c<Altenkirch
Flynn<Yonkers RR & Towner.
Erlanger<Erlanger.
Schwab<Schwab, (2.)
Re Martha E. Durban, decd.
March<Leh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
Dahl<Lovenberg.
Frey<Lilly.
Silberberg<Wember et al.
Mills<NY,NH & HRR.
Wildman<B H RR.

Sweeney<CNY.
Hayes<Hayes.
Re et al<Mills.
Hoffman<Hoffman et al.
Tiedman<Tiedman.
Seaman<CNY.
Re application of R H Wilson, an atty.
Re A. Bono.
Canada Paddock Mining Co, (3.)
Karosis<Susq Coal Co.
A. Fein<Kirstein.
Re application of D D Silaski, &c.
Cuben<Richman.
Boyle<Hayes & Boylan, &c.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Brombacher, (St Luke's Church.)
Isaacsohn<Isaacsohn.
Stampe<Westof.
Van Sise<Campbell.
Johnson<Wilgus.
Sheerin<Sheerin.
Press Pub Co<Rose.
Herrmann<Herrmann.
Re Murray.
Re Swayze.
Heemcke<Heemcke.
Cincotta, (Un Stromboiese Mutual Aid.)
Re Lion Building Co.
Measion<Jobson-Gifford Co.
Zaligman<Somolsky.
Re Blum.
Dwight & Murry Rty Co
Re Lawrence, (Wood, Harmon, &c.)
Zuare<Moskowitz.
McAulay<McAulay.
Re Stankos.

Re Benjamin.
Matheson<Monte.
Major<Major.
Foster<Foster.
Schutz<Johnson.
Re Bender, (McKee.)
Re Manning, (2.)
Re 72d, 73d, 74th Sts.
Stoothoff<Stoothoff.
Smith<Lee Tire & Rubber Co.
Feo SNY<Nimkowitz.
Demuth<Kemp, (2.)
Re 71st St & Ovington Av.
Cent Trust Co. N Y< Roslyn Estates.
Ruane<Bluetsch.
Re Arnao.
Park Amus Co, Silverman<Altbause, Arundel Rty Co< Brennard.

CONTESTED FORECLOSURE CALENDAR at 10 A. M.

East Bklyn Savings Bank<Lipschutz.

US Title Guar Co< Staverly Rty Co. Neugass<same.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Roy, J.—Actions triable by the court without a jury.

Lynch<Adrian Rty Co
Leyendecker<Leyendecker.
Lampert<Regina Holding Co.

Zobow<Main Bldg Co.
Prudential Mtg Co< Nicholas.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Pyle Estate Adds to Block Front Holdings at Hudson and Broome Streets—Apartment Deals on the Heights—Builder Buys Bronx Block—Suburban Market.

An interesting deal in the lower Greenwich section was closed yesterday in the sale of the two old houses at 581 and 583 Broome Street, 44 feet front, by Henrietta Kelly, executrix of the Kelly estate, to the Pyle estate. By the purchase, the buyers, who controlled all of the adjoining property to Hudson Street, now own a plot involving the entire easterly Hudson Street front between Watt and Broome Streets, over 200 feet on Hudson Street, and 200 feet on both Watt and Broome Streets. It is covered with a number of old structures, and is the largest individual ownership in that locality available for big commercial improvement. The Watt Street corner is at the junction of Canal Street.

J. Irving Walsh was the broker in the transaction.

Builders Buy Heights Plot.

The Washington Place Building Corporation, David Lentin, President, has purchased from Gertie A. Gorman a plot of four lots, 100 by 100, on the south side of 189th Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue. The buyers will immediately proceed with the erection of two fifty-foot non-elevator apartments. Through A. Blumenthal the Washington Place Building Corporation has secured from the Lawyers Mortgage Company building and permanent loans of $85,000. George V. McNally negotiated the sale.

Operators Buy and Sell Heights Apartments.

Ennis & Sinnott purchased from the S. B. Building Corporation Samuel Behrmann, President, 706 and 708 West 179th Street, a modern five-story apartment, on plot 50 by 92.6, adjoining the southwest corner of Broadway. M. I. Strunsky & Co. were brokers.

The Henry Morgenthau Company sold to H. Miller, 520 West 162d Street, a five-story apartment house, plot 40 by 100. The sellers recently acquired the property in trade for the plot, 100 by 100, in Fort George.

Sales of Private Dwellings.

Duff & Brown Co. sold for George J. Roll to Dr. William S. Gregory 412 West 145th Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 16 by 100.

Harlem Flat Traded.

The Bi-State Realty Company of Newark, N. J., has purchased from the Martonbert Realty Company, (Herbert R. Snyder, President,) 232 West 122d Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 34 by 100.11, and the similar house at 121 West 115th Street, on lot 25 by 100.11. The sellers acquired the houses earlier in the year.

In part payment the Marlonbert Company takes a plot of twelve free and clear lots located on Thirty-second Street, Broadway Flushing. Isaac D. Miller negotiated the trade.

Heckscher May Sell Tiffany Studio Court.

Negotiations are said to be pending for an early resale by August Heckscher of the Tiffany Studio Building and plot at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Heckscher has just filed plans for a twenty-two-story hotel on the site, but it is said the proposed deal may, while availing themselves of the plans, will change the character of the structure to an office building. The plot is 125.5 by 125.

Bronx Block in $500,000 Deal.

M. F. Burns of Burns Bros., coal dealers, was the buyer of the Burland theatre and adjoining business building, covering the frontage 337.8 feet at 959 to 985 Prospect Avenue, between 163d and 165th Streets. In part payment Mr. Burns gave to Wolf Burland, the builder of the Prospect Avenue structures, the vacant block bounded by 166th and 168th Streets, Clay and Teller Avenues. Mr. Burland intends to improve the property with apartment houses. The deal aggregated about $500,000.

Bronx Sales.

Eugene J. Busher has sold for the John W. Cornish Construction Company the northwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue and East 158th Street, a plot 72 by 100 and adjoining plot 30 by 147 on East 158th Street, on which there is a large mansion, to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Rev. William H. Murphy, rector. The property will be used for the sisters for a home. This was an all cash transaction.

Brooklyn.

Frank H. Malone and H. O. Harris sold the plot 80 by 100 north side of Eighty-second Street, 260 feet from Twenty-fourth Avenue, for Martha C. Horgen to a builder for immediate improvement.

Long Island City Apartment Investment.

The four-story brick apartment house on the northeast corner of Van de Venter and Eleventh Avenues, in the Steinway section of Long Island City, has been sold by Assemblyman Nicholas Nehrbauer, Jr., to an investor. The Cross & Brown Company, in conjunction with Peil & Tibbitts, were the brokers.

Long Island.

Raymond Smith sold a plot of ground on Centre Island to C. P. Stewart, a plot of eight acres at Oyster Bay Cove to Huntington Norton, and a plot of four acres adjoining the Norton piece to John B. Dennis.

In the Fourth Ward of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot of 40 by 100 on Sterling Street to R. L. Fowler for investment.

The Allyn Tract Realty Corporation has sold to the Gascoyne Realty Company a plot 80 by 100 on the west side of Bigelow Avenue, south of Fulton Street, and on the opposite side of Bigelow Avenue, a plot 90 by 120 at Woodhaven.

In the Ridgewood section the Meade Construction Company has taken title to a plot 325 by 100 on the east side of Meade Street, south of Central Avenue, and has given mortgages aggregating $52,000 to the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

$350,000 Howard Street Loan.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has loaned to the Bradstreet Company $350,000 on a building located on the northwest corner of Lafayette and Howard Streets.

Lease to Democratic National Committee.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for Horace S. Ely & Co. as agent, the sixth floor in the building at 6 East Thirty-ninth Street to the Democratic National Committee.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for a group of three buildings on an 80-foot frontage at 147 to 153 West Seventieth Street, and on a plot on the south side of Seventy-first Street, 450 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for Cardinal John M. Farley as owner. The group will consist of a six-story school, a six-story rectory and a one-story church. It will be known as the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, of which the Rev. Thomas F. Myhan is the rector. Gustave E. Steinback, the architect, has placed the cost at $500,000. The main church building now covers a large plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street.

Charles Hirschborn was the buyer of the dwelling at 23 West Seventy-sixth Street, which he has occupied under lease, recently sold by the Bond & Mortgage Company. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers.

Porter & Co. have leased for Thompson & Co., Inc., against Edw. C. Burns, owner; Thomas J. Brady, contractor....$135

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 100 ft n of Aldus St, 100x240; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Washington Place Building Co., owner; Fort Masonry Co., contractor.....$182

COLLEGE AV, e s, 50 ft s of 168th St, 100x200; G. B. Raymond & Co. against James C. Gaffney, owner; Fort Masonry Co., contractor $181

PELHAM BAY PARK, property known as "Sunken Garden," situated on the Pelham Bridge Road, near Split Rock Road, about 1,000 ft n of City Island Road; Frank Zambetti against City of New York, owner; International Garden Club of New York City, lessee; William H. Henderson, Jr., Inc., contractor $776

SAME PROPERTY; O'Connell Contracting Co., Inc., against City of New York, owner; International Garden Club of New York City, lessee; Frank Zambetti, contractor.. $434

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, s s, 150.5 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 100x125; City Mortgage Co. loans Mount Hope Bldg. Co. to erect one two-story brick building, with garage and stores $60,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHARLES ST, s w corner of Waverley Place, 75x38.10; W. Bennett Marx against Annie Lipman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. J. Marx.

30TH ST, 139 and 141 East; Moss Estate, Inc., against Louise A. Phillips, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Creevey & Rogers.

182D ST, 41 East; Clara Klinkeidey, ex'x, against Mt. Gilead Baptist Church et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Beals & Nicholson.

Bronx.

LOTS 85 and 86, part of map of North Melrose; Mark A. Schwartz against Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

3D AV, 3,318; Josephine Guidet Buckley against Louise Fretz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. M. Fischer.

REAL ESTATE.

The New Law

We have exceptional facilities for financing new buildings. Owners who have filed plans in anticipation of the new law should consult us.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of HARRY GILMAN. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 7th day of August, 1916, at 11:00 A. M., at Gaston Av. and Boulevard, Arverne, L. I., and immediately thereafter at Half Way Boulevard, between 44th and 45th Streets, Edgemere, L. I., Borough of Queens, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of fancy groceries, canned goods, bottle goods, cereals, peas, coffee, coffee mills, counters, scales, safe, fixtures, &c. SAMUEL GOTTERMAN, Assignee.

SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of DAVID A. HAAGENS. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Friday, the 28th day of July, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 906 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of embroideries, stamped linens, laces, fixtures, &c. MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Assignee.

SIMON S. HAMBURGER, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANNIE DEITCH, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, July 28th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at The Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, 6 First Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, fixtures, &c.

ARTHUR W. CLEMENT, Receiver.

WM. HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 23,435. —In Bankruptcy.—STONE BROS. DRESS & WAIST CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on July 25, 1916, the above proceeding was referred to me as Special Master to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on August 8, 1916, at 3:30 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 23,382.—In Bankruptcy.—HUGH McATAMNEY, Bankrupt.

Hugh McAtamney was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 9th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, July 26, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 23,138.—In Bankruptcy.—RUBIN LINDENBAUM, Bankrupt.

Rubin Lindenbaum was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 2nd, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 9th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, July 26, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,-416.

Notice is given that ELKAN DEICHES, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 27, 1916, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, July 26th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,388.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH WEINTRAUB, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph Weintraub are hereby given notice that on June 30th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, August 7th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, July 27th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 23,474. —In Bankruptcy.—WALTER F. COCKCROFT, Bankrupt.

Walter F. Cockcroft was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 24, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 43 Cedar Street, City of New York, on August 8, 1916, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Cummings, 426 Passaic Av, Passaic, N. J., mtg $16,500, July 27; attorneys, Dilworth & W., 15 Broad St.....$1,200 above mtg

135TH ST, s s, 329 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 45.10x99.11; Hudson Realty Co. to Swift Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $53,000, all liens, July 26; attorney, James Frank, 30 East 42d St.....$1

149TH ST, 520 West, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; William W. Johnson and another, trustees, to Leslie B. McClure, 503 West 148th St, mtg $8,000, July 17; attorney, Robert Hopper, 30 East 42d St.$9,000

170TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Mary J. Calhoun and another, executrices, to Alexander Walker, 414 Riverside Drive, mtg $3,000, July 17; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 B'way...$10,000

170TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 50x92.6; Anna H. Ahrens to Arthur F. Simpson, 656 West 178th St, mtg $46,000, all liens, b. and s., July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur F. Simpson to Anna H. Ahrens, 442 West 162d St, mtg $42,000, all liens, b. and s.; attorney, same. $100

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, w s, 340 ft s of 165th St, 126x100; D. H. Jackson Co. to Harry H. Jackson, 1,064 Morris Av, mtg $36,000, July 18; attorneys, Goldsmith, R., M. & B., 35 Nassau St.....$1

CLAY AV, 3,816, e s, 19x80; Theophia Rubin to Harry Rubin and another, 221 Sherman Av, July 26; attorney, N. Barbach, 88 Park Row $1

CRESTON AV, w s, 173 ft s of 183d St, 20x120; Ida F. Freitag to William J. Gabel, 772 East 173th St, July 20; attorney, C. W. Walter, 76 Central Av, White Plains, N. Y. $65

HILL AV, e s, 300 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Land Co. of Edenwald to William Lange, 525 East 72d St, April 12; attorney, Land Co. C of Edenwald, 161 Charles St $1

LOTS, 89, 201, and 202, map of Joel Wolfe Estate; Constance C. Crosby and another to Fillmore Building Co., 111 Broadway, mtg $1,700, July 6; attorney, A. Smith, 111 Broadway $1

LOT 3, map of David B. Cocks; Bernard Bernstein to Anna L. Droege, 228 East 69th St, June 13; attorney, O. H. Droege, 280 Broadway $1

LOT 135, map of Hunts Point Estates; Herman Wiener to Morris Abend, 47 West 129th St, ½ part, mtg $1,000, July 25; attorneys, Madden & J., Yonkers, N. Y. $100

LOTS 11 to 13 and 24 to 29, Parcel 22; Lots 10 to 14 and 16 to 19, Parcel 21, map of William B. Ogden; William N. Cohen to Aldus Construction Co., Inc., 15 William St, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co. $1

LOTS 303 and 304, map of McGraw estate; Benoit Wassermann to Juliette Schmitt, 1,546 Penn Av, Pittsburgh, Penn., July 12, confirmation deed; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

EYER AV, s e corner of 180th St, runs s s 34.5x e 65x e 87.9x n 25x104.6; Cornelia A. Cardashian and another, Trustees, to Anthon Lukasey, 140 1st Av, mtg $28,500, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $26,000

TREMONT AV, s s, 150.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 75x100, Creston Co. to Mount Hope Building Co., 130 West 180th St, mtg $5,000, July 20; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $100

THREMONT AV, s s, 225.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Mary C. Varian to same, mtg $9,700, July 26; attorney, same.....$100

UNION AV, e s, 321.3 ft n of 161st St, 30x171.8; William Armstrong, referee, to Henry Acker, 2,472 Grand Av., July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $600

WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE, n s, at n e s Classon Av, 57.4x109.7x83.7x126.11; also Lots 4 to 7, map of McGraw estate; Emma Van Gelder to August Baur, Oct. 24, 1906; attorney, J. H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St.....$100

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 150 ft n of Tiffany St, 25x130.11; Annonziata Puccl to Down Town Realty Co., 30 Nassau St, mtg $11,000, July 8; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway...$1

3D AV, s e corner of 172d St, 50x100.6; Charles B. Bretzfelder, referee, to Julius Bashwitz, 460 Riverside Drive, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $50,000

136TH ST, s s, 578.10 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 48.8x100; Maurice J. Dix, referee, to same, mtg $31,000, July 25; attorney, same..$5,500

136TH ST, s s, 550.2 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 48.8x100; Jos. P. Hennessy, referee, to same, mtg $31,000, July 25; attorney, same $5,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,418, e s, 76.10 ft n of 39th St, 25.2x114.2x24.8x107.3, leasehold, July 26; Alger Realty Co. and another to Morris Wolf, 1,733 Montgomery Av, Philadelphia, Penn., 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,500

DUANE ST, 130, s s, 46.11 ft w of Church St, 28.11x10.9x22x116.9, supplemental mtg imposing mtg for $30,000 on foregoing as recorded June 2, 1911, to cover also Duane St, 132, s s, 22.11 ft w of Church St, 28.11x116.9, July 26; Alister Greene to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

11TH ST, s s, 189.10 ft w of University Place, 25x94.10, July 26; Agnes Farrell to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond.....$20,000

SAME PROPERTY and date; same to Timothy F. Fay, 409 State St, Brooklyn, due as per bond, prior mtg $20,000; assigned to Liberty St $20,000

17TH ST, 106 East, s s, 175.8 ft e of 4th Av, 25x92, June 26; Herman B. Goodstein to Charles W. Barnes, 106 East 17th St, due as per bond; attorneys, Ver Planck, P. & E., 149 Broadway $20,000

SAME PROPERTY and date; same to same, due as per bond, prior mtg $20,000; attorneys, same.....$5,000

17TH ST, 106-108, s s, 175.8 ft e of 4th Av, 25x92, July 26; Herman B. Goodstein to John Schepps, 810 6th Av, due as per bond, prior mtg $25,000; attorney, Sol H. Elsler, 261 Broadway $5,000

48TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 25x76, July 26; William G. Braddy, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Ellen B. Ritch, Sound Beach, Conn., to Lily Hahn, 160 West 87th St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,500

72D ST, n w corner of Park Av, 40x102.2, July 26; Alister Greene to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$40,000

72D ST, 65 East, n w corner of Park Av, 20 x102.2, mtg for $40,000 recorded April 3, 1907, to cover supplemental mtg; also, 72d St, n s, 20 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2, July 26; same to same; due as per bond; attorney same.....$1

149TH ST, 520 West, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11, July 17; Leslie B. McClure to William W. Johnson, 612 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., and another, trustees, due July 26, 1919; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$8,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 122.3 ft s of 183d St, 25x160.3 to Bassford Av x25x170; Mary A. Conway to John Seeke, 1,249 Brook Av, July 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way...$1,000

BRIGGS AV, 2,085, w s, 25x irregular; also Briggs Av, w s corner 201st St, 56.11x 99.3 to 201st St x114.5; also land in New York and Suffolk Counties; Isaac Steigerwald to John P. Munn, 18 West 58th St, and another, July 25, prior mtg $55,000, due as per bond; attorney, Jackson & F., 1 Madison Av.....$20,000

LOTS 11 to 13 and 24 to 29, Parcel 22, map William B. Ogden; Aldus Construction Co. to William N. Cohen, 515 Park Av, July 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,500

RYER AV, s e corner of 180th St, 34.5x65x 37.9x25x104.6; Anthon Lukasy to Cornelia A. Cardashian, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and another, trustees, July 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $23,500

TREMONT AV, s s, 150.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 125x100; Mount Hope Building Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, July 26, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$60,000

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 164.5 ft n of 141st St, runs n 305.5x e 190.1x s 242.11x w 311.11x n 2.11, also 141st St, s s, 121.11 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 12.11x181.6; Norcross Bros. Co. to Felix Rackemann, 1 Richard Hill Road, Norfolk, Mass., and another, prior mtg $50,000, July 25, 1 year 6 p. c.; attorney, A. P. Hallett, 22 East 33d St,.....$40,000

3D AV, s e corner of 172d St, 50x100.6; Julius Bashurtz to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $33,000

136TH ST, 419, n s, 100.11 x 150x50x 50x0.1x100x50; Bronx Torrens Land Co. to Solomon C. Powell, 35 West 81st St, July 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph J. Silver, 51 Chambers St.....$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

120TH ST, 144 West, all; Jacob A. Epstein to Philip Zabludovsky, 68 W. 139th St., 3 years, from — 1 to — 31st, 1919, July 24; attorney, Samuel A. Korham, 63 Park Row.

9TH AV, 502, all; Mary O'Leary to Max Hazelkorn, 502 9th Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney A. Brenner, 302 B'way..$2,206

19TH ST, 5 East, all; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to W. S. Ensign Corpn., 141 5th Av, 10 years, from Feb. 1, 1917, ...$4,500 to $5,500

120TH ST, 121 East, shop; Margaret Murphy to William Murphy, on premises, 5 years, from May 1, 1916.....$480

151ST ST, 526-528 W., all; Jonas Luxenberg and another to Jacob Wiegan, 521 W. 175th St, 4 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Philip Bernstein, 74 B'way...$7,600 to $8,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 280, and 180th St, 516 West; Abraham Chapoff against Casper B. Ughetta, owner; John Labor, contractor.....$10

LEWIS ST, 9 and 9; Hyman Weithorn against Abraham, Frederick, and Isaac Lowenthal, owners and contractors.....$463

SEAMAN ST, s w, 100 ft e of Academy St, 100x100; Norwalk Lock Co. against Franklin Holding Co., Inc., owner; Frank Wilson Construction Co., owner and contractor..$150

67TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Charles Hamilton & Co., Inc., against Edw. C. Burns, owner; Thomas J. Brady, contractor....$135

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 100 ft n of Aldus St, 100x240; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Washington Place Building Co., owner; Fort Masonry Co., contractor.....$182

COLLEGE AV, e s, 50 ft s of 168th St, 100x200; G. B. Raymond & Co. against James C. Gaffney, owner; Fort Masonry Co., contractor $181

PELHAM BAY PARK, property known as "Sunken Garden," situated on the Pelham Bridge Road, near Split Rock Road, about 1,000 ft n of City Island Road; Frank Zambetti against City of New York, owner; International Garden Club of New York City, lessee; William H. Henderson, Jr., Inc., contractor $776

SAME PROPERTY; O'Connell Contracting Co., Inc., against City of New York, owner; International Garden Club of New York City, lessee; Frank Zambetti, contractor.. $434

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, s s, 150.5 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 100x125; City

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Warm weather continues east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the line of 90 degrees extended east into Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Temperatures approximating 100 degrees prevailed throughout the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and the south upper lake region and also in South Dakota, and the temperature of 102 degrees at Grand Rapids, Mich., was the highest recorded temperature at that station. West of the Rockies temperatures are below the seasonal average, as a rule, with general thunder showers in Utah, Western Colorado, and Northern New Mexico, and rains in West Washington.

Except for showers Friday in Southeastern New England and Friday and Saturday in the south portions of the South Atlantic and East Gulf districts, the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River, with continued high temperatures from the Ohio Valley and lake region eastward, except in Northern and Eastern New England.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate, variable, unsettled weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south, showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Generally fair Friday and Saturday, little change in temperature.

Southern New England—Unsettled Friday, probably showers near the east coast. Saturday partly cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy, continued warm Friday and probaly Saturday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Friday. Saturday fair, little change in temperature.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	64	73	4 P. M.	79	82
6 A. M.	63	73	6 P. M.	79	80
8 A. M.	70	74	9 P. M.	74	76
12 M.	75	82	11 P. M.	73	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

1:48—Main Drive, Bronx Park, (auto): Fred Loreire.....Not given

2:40—235 E. 97 St.; Buff & Baum..Not given

5:38—Jumel Place; —— Burke.....Not given

10:00—206 Sullivan St.; Frank Reone...Slight

10:50—112 E. 111 St.; Bertha Goldberg...Slight

11:28—51 Audubow St.; not given.....Slight

P. M.

1:15—230 Chrystie St.; Jos. de Lora...Slight

3:38—834 Audubon Av.; Anna Raufmus... Slight

7:25—2,537 B'way; Eugenia Truffiendi.Slight

7:50—400 W. 22 St.; D. Donnelly....Slight

8:25—Catharine and Madison Sts.; not given.....None

8:40—253 W. 55 St.; H. S. Barnes.....Slight

8:40—213 E. 60 St.; B. Craff.....Slight

9:00—45 Pike St.; not given.....None

9:50—B'way & 44 St., (new subway power house.)—Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation.....Slight

9:50—184 W. 231 St.; John Gilbert, Estate.....Not given

10:15—1,820 Amsterdam Av.; Uneeda Storage Warehouse.....Not given

11:45—217 E. 84 St.; Mrs. — Rothard..Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. P. O'Connor, 28, to Traffic school; 10 days; 9 A. M. July 31; P. McGovern, 274, to 273, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 14 days, 8 A. M. July 31; W. Kelly, 275, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur, 14 days, 8 A. M. July 31.

Duty in raided premises from prects indicated: Insp. Dist., 15 days, 8 A. M. July 29: D. J. O'Leary, 1; W. F. Kiernan, 16; V. Standing, 18; W. J. Gallagher, 25; L. Urbek, 29; F. Drum, 61; F. Snyder, 167; F. T. Hochwald, 167; J. P. Shea, 172; J. Connors, Traffic A.

To 3 Insp. Dist., 30 days, 8 A. M. July 29: M. Regan, 12; F. Burdick, 23; B. McLoughlin, 36; T. Ridder, 36; E. Taylor, 37; J. E. Feeley, 37; D. Gallagher, 43; J. Malone, 43; J. McGee, 60; C. Hagsell, 146; J. Reynolds, Jr., 160; W. J. J. Galvin, 169; G. Zeiss, 172; J. W. Brierton, 278.

To 4 Insp. Dist., 20 days, 4 P. M. July 29: G. Clark, 18; L. Preas, 15; T. Logan, 36; T. Kelly, 151; E. S. Gardner, Traf. A.

To 6 Insp. Dist., 15 days, 8 A. M. July 29: J. Gorman, 13; T. Collins, 36; E. Gross, 36; J. J. O'Neill, 63; F. J. Oberle, 163; C. Boldeman, 167; Mancini, 167; J. J. Duffy, 170.

To 8 Insp. Dist., 32 days, 4 P. M. July 28: D. O'Connor, 6; J. Dugan, 7; O. O'Rourke, 155. For 30 days, 4 P. M. July 30: W. McGrath, 37; P. McGovern, 66; W. Farey, 283.

Motor Cycle Patrol. G. Woehrle, 68, to Bridge, 30 days, 4 P. M. July 30.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. F. E. Furey, 274.

Fire Department.

Retired 8 A. M. Aug. 1: Fire, 1st gr. F. J. Rooney, Eng. 262, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700; Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Staunton, Eng. 295, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700; Fire 1st gr. J. H. Flynn, Eng. 280, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700.

Decisions rendered: Engr. of Str. E. P. Redding, and fireman of duty, reprimanded; Fire., first grade, J. F. J. Dunne, Eng. 271, (debt complaint,) reprimanded; Fire., first grade, J. J. McLinden, H. & L. 108, (disrespect to superior officer,) three leaves withheld.

Special leaves of absence are granted to the following: Fire., first grade, J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 30; Fire., second grade, J. J. Ormond, Eng. 29, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 30; Fire., first grade, F. W. McGrath, Eng. 280, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 2.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for welder. (Part II., Labor Class.) The duties are to repair machinery, to straighten machine parts, and to perform such other cutting, welding, and repair work as may be properly required of welders employing the oxyacetylene process. The minimum age is 21 years. Practical and physical tests will be held. The salary ranges from $1,080 to $1,200.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 9, at the New York Custom House, an examination for assistant in market business practice, Grade 2, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,600 a year. The duties will be to assist in conducting investigations in regard to market business practice, including the business accounting methods used by farmers' co-operative marketing associations and various commercial agricultural marketing associations. It is expected that some of these appointees will be engaged in carrying on work in co-operation with State agricultural colleges and experiment stations; in conducting extension work relating to the accounting and auditing and general business practice of marketing organizations; in demonstrating uniform systems of accounts as devised by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, and, in general, assisting in the demonstration of efficient business methods for marketing organizations. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, forms, and education and experience. Graduation from a four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing, such training to have included or been supplemented by thorough courses in accounting and business administration, and at least two years' practical experience as a bookkeeper, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has approved the assignment, for not more than four hours a day, five days a week, of a teacher of shop mathematics and a teacher of mechanical drawing to the Municipal Employment Bureau to give instruction to young men awaiting employment.

The assignment of Amzi N. Clark, a teacher in P. S. 77, Queens, to assist in establishing school savings banks has been extended through October and November.

Baths at schools in which playgrounds are in operation will be open five nights a week from 7:30 to 10 o'clock during the playground season.

The proposal to pay the substitute additional teacher at large, assigned to the office of the Inspector of Classes for the Blind, at the rate of $4 instead of $3 a day has been disapproved.

Full pay has been granted to Joseph Becker, a teacher in P. S. 44, the Bronx, for forty-eight days' absence caused by injuries sustained by him in the discharge of his duty.

The Board of Education has advised the Board of Elections that janitors of school buildings in which two polling places are to be held should be allowed compensation for their services at $45, including primary days, days of registration, and election day.

The nomination of Principals for evening elementary schools has been laid over at the request of six members of the Board of Education.

The Principals of six trade schools have been reappointed. Action upon the reappointment of George K. Gombarts as Principal of the Evening School of Industrial Art has been deferred.

Two years' maternity leaves of absence have been granted to Rose K. Robinovitch of P. S. 150, Manhattan, and Lucia L. Best of P. S. 34, Brooklyn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Following officers are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated and will remain on duty with regiments with which they are now serving until further orders: Cav.—Capts. C. B. Pritchard, Jr., 15th, (with 10th;) G. Cushman, 15th, (with 11th); A. Lippincott, 4th, (with 13th); S. D. Smith, 15th, (with 10th,) and T. B. Taylor, 4th, (with 5th.) 1st Lt. W. W. West, Jr., 4th, (with 13th); 2d Lts. T. Duval, Jr., 4th, (with 10th,) J. E. Lewis, 9th, (with 10th,) and J. W. Howe, 15th, (with 10th.) Inf.—Capt. E. Casiarc, 2d, (with 16th.)

Capt. C. B. Humphrey, 10th Inf., will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Orders of July 18 are amended to direct 1st Lt. O. A. Dickinson, 25th Inf., to remain on duty at Tobyhanna, Penn., until time for him to proceed to Hawaii from San Francisco about Sept. 5.

Orders of July 8 relating to Capt. E. B. Vedder, M. C., revoked.

Major P. M. Ashburn, M. C., is detailed a member of the board of M. C. officers, appointed in orders of July 3, to determine the result of the preliminary examinations of applicants and the final examination of candidates for admission to the M. C.

1st Lt. F. H. Prentiss, M. R. C., now in this city, is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty in Southern Dept.

1st Lt. S. W. Cook, 11th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then to his station.

2d Lt. J. R. Alfonte, 7th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then to his station.

2d Lt. C. S. Floyd, 30th Inf., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., on Aug. 10, for temporary duty, after which he will comply with orders of April 14.

Capt. J. S. Parker, 4th Cav., will report to Col. R. E. Millar, F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Capt. J. B. W. Corey, 1st F. A., is transferred to the 9th F. A.

Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner, C. A. C., to Ft. Monroe, Va., to deliver a lecture at the Coast Artillery School, then to his station.

Orders of July 22, relating to Capt. H. R. Richmond, 8th Cav., revoked.

2d Lt. W. W. Dempsey, Inf., will report to Maj. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav., President of an examining board at Ft. Myer, Va., for examination for transfer to the cavalry arm, then to his station.

Maj. F. K. Ermison, Q. M. C., is relieved from detail in that corps and is assigned to 34th Inf.

Resignation of 2d Lt. W. F. Parks, 2d Inf., Alabama Nat'l Guard, accepted.

Chief B. T. Simmons, Inf., now in this city, to Douglas, Ariz., and report to Commanding Officer 35th Inf. for duty.

Capt. W. Mitchell, Signal Corps, to Mineola, L. I., and Jamaica Plain, Mass., for temporary duty pertaining to aeronautics, then to his station in this city.

Following 1st Lts. of the M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty in Southern Dept.: C. Ford, F. C. Esselbrugg, W. F. von Zelinski, H. Unterburg, and T. C. Paulsen.

1st Lt. R. Q. Fletcher, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and, by letter to, Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Orders of July 22 relating to 1st Lt. R. R. Welsheimer, C. A. C., revoked.

Orders of June 29 relating to 1st Lt. F. T. Koyle, M. R. C., amended to direct him to take station in New York City.

Resignation of Chaplain C. A. Beard, Nat'l Guard of Tenn., accepted.

1st Lt. H. C. Coe, M. R. C., to active duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., reporting to Commanding Officer, Camp of Regular Troops, on Aug. 8, for duty until Aug. 22, when he will return to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

Resignation of Capt. G. W. Gilmore, 2d Inf., Ala. Nat. Guard, accepted.

Capt. S. J. S. Schindel, Inf., to 19th Inf., Aug. 1, in Southern Dept.

Capts. H. B. Jordan and G. H. Stewart, Ord. Dept., are detailed as Majors in the Ord. Dept.

1st Lt. G. E. Manning, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Q. M. He will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty as assistant to Q. M.

Resignation of Capt. L. B. Barton, 1st Conn. Inf., accepted.

Resignation of 1st Lt. W. H. Kilcrease, 2d Inf., Ala. National Guard, accepted.

1st Lt. G. C. Dunham, M. R. C., will, when the transport Sumner is placed out of commission, proceed to Ft. Myer, Va., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

2d Lt. P. R. Davison, 3d Cav., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Leaves: Col. D. L. Brainard, Q. M. C., 1 month and 10 days; Capt. O. Hope, C. A. C., 10 days; 1st Lt. R. C. Dunn, Corps of Engrs., 2 months; Capt. W. F. Rase, C. A. C., 6 days; Maj. G. T. Patterson, C. A. C., 2 months, and 2d Lt. B. C. Lockwood, Jr., 22d Inf., 1 month.

Navy.

Lt. A. A. Corwin, the Winslow, to command the Burrows.

Jr. Grade Lts. R. S. Fay, New York Yard, to Naval Academy, Sept. 20; C. G. McCord, the Alert, to the K-4; R. P. Maclewski, from command of the Burrows, to the O'Brien, and R. P. Emrich, the O'Brien, to command the Trippe.

Ens. E. J. O'Keefe, the K-4, to the Alert.

Surgeon H. Shaw commissioned.

Asst. Surgeon E. M. Little, M. R. C., to Navy Recruiting Station, Peoria, Ill.

Pay Ins. B. P. Dubois, to Puget Sound Yard Aug. 10, as Pay Officer of yard.

Asst. Paym. A. H. Eddins, Puget Sound Yard, Aug. 10, home, await orders.

Chief Boatswains F. G. Mehling, the Patuxent, to the Melville; G. Sabelstrom, Key West Naval Station, to the Topeka; D. F. O'Connell, the Kearsarge, to Boston Yard, and E. J. Norcott, the Melville to the Kearsarge.

Boatswains G. F. J. Labell, the Utah to the Patuxent; J. Shottroff, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Utah, and B. E. Rigg, Philadelphia Yard to Naval Station, Key West.

Chief Gunners C. H. Foster, to Washington (D. C.) Yard; J. A. Martin, Washington (D. C.) Yard, Oct. 1, to the Arkansas, and D. B. Vasale, the Arkansas to fitting out the Idaho and on board when commissioned.

Chief Machs. D. Mullan, the St. Louis, home, await orders; G. Growney, Mare Island Yard, Aug. 21, to the Rainbow; F. G. Randall, the West Virginia, home, await orders; F. W. Cobb, Honolulu Naval Station, to the West Virginia, and W. R. Scofield, the Rainbow to the St. Louis, via transport of Sept. 6.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arethusa, Pennsylvania, and Yankton at Newport; Bainbridge, Dale, and Decatur at Tiavie; Don Juan de Austria at Detroit; Flusser, Reid, and Stevens at Hampton Roads; Marblehead at Port Angeles; Marietta at Key West; Memphis at Sanchez; Preble at Guaymas, and the Sylph at Washington.

Sailed—Glacier, San Diego for La Paz; Gloucester, Provincetown for Vineyard Haven; Patapsco, Newport, to sea, and the Raleigh, Corinto for La Paz.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath. Handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA, R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus line; references; just completed; special weekly rates.
HOTEL NORLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Fort Washington Av., 251.—High-class elevator apartment, (fireproof,) five large rooms; furnished in mahogany throughout; overlooking Hudson River; two blocks from 168th St. subway station; ideal location. Audubon 6700.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
Now has one apt., 10 rooms and 3 baths, for immediate occupancy. Also apt., 11 rooms. Phone Col. 4020.

80th, 325 West.—Six-room apartment, completely furnished; rent immediately very reasonable account going West; appointment by telephone, 3715 Schuyler. Apt. 3 North.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialists, 289 West 73d St. Columbus 3074.

113th St., 617 West.—Six rooms completely furnished overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Hayes, Apt. 7W.

95th, 336 West.—Overlooking Hudson; 6 rooms, sixth floor, $75; long term; ref.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 110th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

158 MADISON AVE., bet. 32d and 33d Sts., 3, 4, and 5 room housekeeping apartments; rentals $1,200 to $2,100. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

370 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club, 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

To Sublet.—7-room housekeeping apartment, unfurnished, from Sept. 1; two master and two maids' bedrooms; $1,700. Apply Converse, 529 Park Avenue.

To let, 6 rooms, hot water; all woodwork painted white; $21-324. Inquire Janitor, 20 East 111th St., near 110th St. subway station.

530 MADISON AV. (54TH ST.)
Beautiful two rooms and bath; every convenience; select location; reasonable.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high-class
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
Most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

125-127 WEST 138TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

92d St., 200 West.—High class modern apartment, 5 rooms, $65-$75 per month. Apply Supt. on premises.

Attractive four-room apartment; light housekeeping; private house; $30. 440 Convent Av.

Five rooms, $28. August, September; $34 from October. Nicholson, 434 West 146th St.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Elevator Apartments, 3 and 5 West 104th St.—4 and 6 rooms, $40 and $60.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, APARTMENTS TO LET.
540 Fifth Av.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 5 rooms, 2 baths.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MERCER, 1915 MODEL, FOR SALE.
22-70 four-passenger automobile, completely equipped; extra tires; been run little over 9,000 miles; demonstration gladly given; answer direct to owner, Jay Gillespie, care Yale Club, 44th St. and Vanderbilt Av. Can be reached by telephone Murray Hill 8180 any morning before 8:30.

Renault.—Army officer returning to border will sacrifice Renault 20-30 Sedan, absolutely perfect; electric lights, generator, K. S., tires, two new; spare; Gilly equipped; also Pierce-Arrow touring, pig-skin upholstery, covers, two spare tires; excellent condition; fully equipped. Seen at Armory, 56 West 66th.

Will sell at bargain prices, on reasonable terms;
Five-ton Garford Truck,
Five-ton Alco, with dump body.
Two-ton Hewitt Truck.
The above trucks in splendid condition. Phone Austin, Bryant 402.

Oakland seven-passenger touring; used two seasons; splendid condition; luxuriously equipped; electric lights, starter, &c.; extras; sacrifice $350. Plaza Storage, 102 Prospect St., opposite Brewster's, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Norwalk 6, exceptionally fine five-passenger touring; mechanically perfect; all equipments; Gray-Davis electric starter, lights, &c.; $425. Mr. Wolf's car, 83 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, L. I. City.

We have for sale several used trucks of standard makes in various sizes and capacities; prices and terms most reasonable. The Gramm Co., Inc., 1,457 Broadway. Phone Bryant 400.

I have for sale a five-ton 1914 Garford truck, completely overhauled and in fine shape; if you want a good bargain call me up, or write R. C. Paddock, 1,457 Broadway. Phone Bryant 400.

Peerless 6-48, seven-passenger touring; used one season; mechanically perfect; every modern equipment; Gray & Davis starting, lighting; extras. Mr. Callahan. Phone Astoria 2885.

BUICK MODEL 37 TOURING.
Complete five passenger; electric self-starter, lighting; most satisfactory type in Buick line; bargain. Owner, 305 West 79th.

Hudson 6, 5-passenger, fully equipped; electric starter, lighting system, &c.; excellent condition throughout; $525. 83 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, L. I. City.

OVERLAND 1914; self starter, electric lights; private owner must sell owing to change of plans; overhauled at cost of $218; demonstration. 2850-W Richmond Hill.

HUPMOBILE ROADSTER; gas tank on rear; mechanically perfect; electric light; self starter, &c.; sacrifice $225. Mrs. Campbell, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

GENTLEMAN'S HIGH-CLASS ROADSTER. Exceptionally fine condition throughout; classy and fast; sacrifice $375. Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

PACKARD SEDAN 4-48; all window Sedan; very attractive; like new; handsomest car in city; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1915 four-cylinder roadster; new motor; battery starting, lighting; perfect condition; $700. Howell, 855 West 170th St.

MITCHELL seven-passenger touring car, like new; $475; greatest bargain ever offered; act quick. Bord, 114 West 50th.

LITTLE 6-40 HUDSON.
1916, light seven passenger; perfect order; big reduction. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Cadillac, 1916, 8 cylinder, seating seven; exceptional car, at attractive price. Schoonmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ TOUR, 1915; 4 passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

MERCER 1914 Touring Car, condition particularly good; bargains. Cook Maccennell, 1,790 Broadway.

Simplex, perfect, 7-passenger and roadster; bargain; trade for smaller car considered. 1,874 Broadway.

MARMON, 1916, model 34; exceptional condition; all Silvertown shoes. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousines, Landaulettes. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates, month, year, EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard six-cylinder, 1915 cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

Packards for hire, seven-passenger, by day, week, month, very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

PACKARDS.—LATEST MODELS; WIRE WHEELS; UP-TO-DATE SERVICE. TELEPHONE 1204 CIRCLE.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2068.

Packard "Six," new, touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packards, landaulette and touring, hour, trip; monthly preferred; reasonable. Scanlon, Circle 2865.

Packards for hire; automobiles, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone Madison 886.

Chalmers 1916, 7-passenger, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan. Bryant 3916.

Packard, by hour, week, month, trip; owner drives. Phelan. Phone Schuyler 6600.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 303 W. 57th St.
Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

87TH, 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Small, large rooms, with bath; telephone; reasonable.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano, single room.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high-class; references required.

48TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, attractive, with private bath; three flights up; every requisite.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; private house; telephone.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; all improvements; phone.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Room, with bath; one near bath; newly renovated; continuous hot water; great concessions.

71ST, 206 WEST (Broadway.)—Parlor, living, music, dancing; medium small rooms; lavatory.

71ST, 60 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; smaller room; running water.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Cool, well furnished; for gentleman; Summer rate; reference.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms with running water.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller room, with running water.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, subway; elevator; attractive, cool room or suite; shower, electricity; refined couple. Gentleman. Columbus 3588.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite; private bath; southern exposure; gentlemen. Columbus 2006.

75TH, 3 WEST, near Park.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; $3, $5, $10.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Near Park, large, small rooms, private bath, electricity. $4-$10.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath; kitchenette; doctor vacating; private house.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, private bath, private house; Summer rates.

77TH, 102 WEST.
Attractive, cool room; every convenience.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool room, adjoining shower bath; private residence.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; all conveniences; subway. Schuyler 9865.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

86TH, 206 WEST.—High-class rooms; private house; elevator. Freeman.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large and small rooms, $4, $5, $7; bath.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable; telephone; bath.

112TH, (1,854 7th Av.)—Large rooms; handsomely furnished, high-class apartment. Schlesinger.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Pleasant, airy outside room, medium size; homelike, modern; breakfast optional; kitchen; moderate. Apartment 83.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Corner 135th.—Desirable room; every convenience; private family; $4. Apt. 45.

WEST END AV, 868 (87th.)—Double or single rooms, reasonable; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 936.—Beautiful front, three windows, elevator, Summer rates. Mack.

WEST END AV., 543, (86th.)—Large, well-furnished room.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 18-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; elegantly furnished; excellent board; electricity, telephone.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board, telephone.

48TH ST., 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; electric light; baths; plentiful table. Bryant 3916.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

58TH, 146 WEST—Desirable rooms; private baths, references, table guests, Summer rates.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; also small rooms; board optional.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; homelike; parlor dining; references; Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select Pension, double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST. —Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

32D, 128-130 WEST—Very desirable rooms, large closets, private baths, with board.

82D, 116 WEST. — Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

86TH, 22 WEST.—Large room, private bath, meals; those accustomed best home living.

87TH, 188 WEST. — High-class, large, medium rooms; private baths, electricity, parquet floors.

93D, 308 WEST.—Large rooms de luxe, adjoining dressing room; references. Riverside 9005.

107TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large, airy room, beautiful private bathroom; single rooms; excellent cuisine; table boarders accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers choice of two elegantly furnished rooms facing drive, suitable for one or two. Apartment 6B, phone 4570 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large rooms overlooking Hudson, bath, shower, superior board, $10-$12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

Brooklyn.

PIERREFONT ST, 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 3159-W.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2101 Yonkers.

White Swan Inn.—Room and board in a most attractive private place. 224 Main St., White Plains.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
108 Beach 66th St. Gaston Av. Station.
On ocean; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis, exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $10 to $20 each adult. Phone 415 Hammels.

Private family offers spacious accommodations; excellent cuisine; private bathing beach, tennis; moderate terms. "Bayview," foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. 'Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,534 Coney Island.

Long Island.

Sea Gate.—Private family; large room for season; adults; excellent French cooking; near beach. Phone Coney Island 674.

Amityville.—Water front; garage; good board; bathing. Telephone 245 Lander's Cottage, Riverside Av.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
46 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; four cars direct from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Connecticut.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

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Atlantic City
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Lv. W. 23d St., week days, 8:50 A. M., 3:20 P. M. Sats. only, 12:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:50 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Labor Day only, 9:50 A. M.
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Don't wait for time to heal your skin—

"Oh it will get well anyhow!" you say? Perhaps it will, and perhaps it won't. Maybe it will get *worse* instead. And think of the discomfort and embarrassment it causes you even now.

Isn't it better to get rid of the trouble by using Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap? Doctors have prescribed the Resinol treatment for over 20 years, so you need not hesitate to use it. *Resinol usually stops itching instantly.*

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 43-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *You'd better try—*

Resinol
for that skin trouble

YOUR socks are doubly insured to look neat and be held up securely when you wear Double Grip PARIS GARTERS.
25 and 50 cents
Always look for the name PARIS on the back of the shield when you buy
A. Stein & Co.
Makers of Children's Hickory Garters
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TRUST YOUR SKIN AND SCALP TO CUTICURA

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal

Pure and sure, these fragrant, supercreamy emollients are wonderfully effective for skin and scalp troubles that itch, burn, torture and disfigure infants, children and adults.

For free sample each address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

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Greatest Men's Furnishing Store

Wool Bathing Suits
$2.50, $3.50
Values $3.30 to $5
Professional and Regulation Models

Summer Underwear Cut Prices
Fine Nainsook, 25c
Madras Cross Bar, 35c
Balbriggan & Lisle, 49c

Needfuls for Vacation
Khaki & Duck Trousers $1.00 & $1.50
Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98
Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c
Leather Belts, Black, Tan, White, 50c

Clearance of Fine Soft Shirts
Bates St., Metric, Quaker City, etc.
$3.98 Silk Shirts.....now $2.98
$2.50 Silk and Linen..... " $1.85
$2.00 Fine Madras..... " $1.35
$1.50 Madras..... " $1.15

One Day EXCURSIONS
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LAKE HOPATCONG
$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK
NEXT SUNDAY
$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Liberty St. 8.35; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT

76,650,000 SNEEZES ARE DUE IN AUGUST

This State Has One-eighth of Country's Sufferers from Hay Fever.

WILL WAR ON RAG WEEDS

Pollen of This Field Plant Is the Irritant Cause of Ailment, Prevention Association Says.

The melancholy days for the hay fever victims will soon be here. During the weeks when the pollen is flying to torture the noses of the hay feverites it is estimated 76,650,000 sneezes will be created in New York State alone. This aggregate is arrived at from the following figures presented at a convention of sneezers held last Summer at Fire Island: Number of sneezers in the State, 25,000; average number of days through which they sneeze, 42; average number of sneezes sneezed by each sneezer, 73.

In the whole country there are 200,000 persons afflicted with hay fever each year and for their relief the American Hay Fever Prevention Association has framed these hints:

As the autumnal form of hay fever, which is the most common, persistent, and annoying form of this malady, is due in August, hay fever sufferers are urged to use the most active preventive measures at this time.

The pollens of the rag weeds (Ambrosia artemisiaefolia and Trifida) are the irritating agents in practically every case of this form of hay fever, although the pollen of other weeds (golden rod, &c.) may aggravate the symptoms and in some cases even originate them.

In order to prevent or diminish the irritating cause of this autumnal hay fever, hay fever sufferers should remain away as much as possible from roads adjoining neglected fields, which are the habitat of these weeds. They should learn to recognize the rag weed, so as to avoid neighborhoods where it is common.

Cut Down the Weeds.

Of special importance is the removal of the exciting cause from the neighborhood of the hay fever sufferer's home. In vacant lots and fields, especially if they have been at one time cultivated, the weeds should be cut down at once, which will prevent the pollenization of the rag weed, if present. In order to accomplish this, hay fever sufferers should explain to the owners the relationship of such pollens to hay fever, which is as well established as any other truth in medicine. While some underlying constitutional condition and some special sensitiveness of the breathing passages may be the predisposing cause, the direct exciting cause is one or more of these pollens. This can be easily demonstrated, as an attack may be produced in susceptible patients at any time of the year by simply applying a few particles of the pollen to their nostrils.

When this is fully understood by the public, vacant lots and neglected fields with hay fever producing weeds will soon become rare in the neighborhood of residences. Such a result may be obtained by grazing cattle, by cultivation, or mowing down the weeds before the time of pollenization. That this is entirely practical is demonstrated by the fact that it has actually been accomplished in some localities, Bethlehem, N. H., Lake Placid, N. Y., &c.

Legislation Will Aid.

In cases in which the owners, after such explanations, refuse to cut the weeds within incorporated limits, a report should be made to the local boards of health, as most towns already have an anti-weed law. As the public becomes educated in the relationship of rag weed and similar weeds to hay fever, of which several hundred thousands are victims in the United States, legislation against hay fever producing weeds in the neighborhood of residepces and public roads will meet with little opposition.

In the majority of cases a low nitrogenous diet (reduced in meats, fish, cheese, milk, &c.) is of benefit in preventing or diminishing the attacks, unless contraindicated by the low vitality of the patient. Remedies are for the most part unreliable and should be used only under the directions of the physician. Many of these remedies contain some form of cocaine, and their continued use may establish the habit or injure the nervous system.

In the report of the United States Hay Fever Association just issued are included the names of sixty meccas which offer immunity to the sneezers. This association will hold its forty-third annual convention Aug. 31 in Bethlehem, N. H., while a chain of meetings will be held in the White Mountains in the sneezing season. At these meetings the treatment of the disease, new remedies, and various kindred topics will be discussed.

SNEEZERS HOLD FAREWELL.

Hay Fever Association Hears About Latest Cures.

"Aug. 15 is St. Sneezer's Day," said P. F. Jerome, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Hay Fever Association. "On that date hay fever victims are attacked by their yearly ailment and leave for various resorts seeking relief." Consequently, the annual meeting last night of the United States Hay Fever Association at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street was in the nature of a farewell gathering before the closed season for Summer sneezers opens.

After Dr. H. V. Hillman of Brooklyn had explained the osteopathic treatment of the disease, Dr. George Frederick Laidlaw of New York discussed three forms of treatment which had been successful in his experience. In his opinion the best remedy for hay fever is extract of rosin-weed, or "compass weed" as it is known in the Middle West. Five drops of extract of rosin-weed in a quarter of a glass of water four times a day, said Dr. Laidlaw, will cure 50 per cent. of hay fever sufferers and relieve many others. The treatment must be continued four or five seasons, however, before the most beneficial results are obtained.

Dr. Laidlaw's paper was followed by motion pictures taken at the hay fever haven of Bethlehem, N. H. According to the announcement of the meeting of the United States Hay Fever Association, these pictures showed "the scientific sneeze from its incipient tickle to the moment of explosion." The meeting closed with a general discussion.

Special
Satin Stripe Madras
Union Suits
$1.35

Friday and Saturday Only

Athletic Style—sleeveless, knee length—of fine white madras, white satin striped. Made with the new woven gusset waistband that insures comfort.

These Union Suits have been featured by us at $1.85 all this season. Buy all you will need while they are $1.35.

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Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. / 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

COURT HAS GARBAGE FIGHT.

Justice Benedict Hears Arguments and Reserves Decision.

The fight over the establishment of a city garbage disposal plant on Staten Island came before Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon on the return of two orders obtained by the Metropolitan By-Products Company to prevent interference with them. After hearing argument, the court reserved decision.

The actions were instituted by the Metropolitan Company to restrain R. P. Doyle, William P. Langevin, the Lake Island Realty Company, and others from interfering with the garbage contractors on account of conflicting land titles, building permits, or other cause. The defendants claim title to the site of the proposed plant, on Lake Island, under an old crown patent, called the "Symmes grant."

It is alleged by the plaintiffs that the title they hold comes down through an uninterrupted chain from the year 1668. They assert that the Langevin and Doyle title is merely a quit claim deed to certain "indefinitely described property," granted to Major Lancaster Symmes in 1708, which is not the same land that is held by the contractors.

The plaintiffs also asked that the defendants be restrained from the further prosecution of a Municipal Court action directed against the Metropolitan Company and the Schmittberger Detective Bureau in an effort to regain possession of the disputed property.

TRYING TO SAVE STIELOW.

People of Medina Hear Pleas by Applebaum and Others.

MEDINA, July 27.—Misha Applebaum, founder and President of the Humanitarian Cult of New York, held a meeting here tonight to invoke sympathy for Charles F. Stielow, the murderer, who is under sentence to die on Saturday. There were about 700 men and women at the meeting and the organizer obtained about 500 signatures to an appeal to the Governor to commute the death sentence.

The speakers were Inez Milholland Boissevain, Stuart M. Kohn, Mrs. Grace Humiston and Mr. Applebaum. The plea was put forth that the condemned man had the mind development of a child, and therefore it was not right to judge him as harshly as a grown man for the killing.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 27.—Uncertain of the outcome of the eleventh-hour efforts to save the life of Charles Frederick Stielow, the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing Prison today sent the wife of the condemned man $42 to enable her and her three children to come to Sing Sing for farewells. They are expected to arrive some time tomorrow.

SWANN ACCUSES BURNS.

Detective and Morgan's Publicity Man to be Tried.

District Attorney Swann filed with the justices of Special Sessions yesterday a formal information against William J. Burns, detective, and Martin Egan, publicity manager of J. P. Morgan & Co., charging them with the unlawful publication of private documents.

The filing of the charge upon which Egan and Burns were held on the complaint of Seymour & Seymour is a preliminary step to a trial. Specifically, the defendants are accused of making public private papers which Detective Burns seized when he raided the Seymour office to find evidence that would expose the conspiracy by which secret information concerning munition contracts was stolen from the Morgan office.

CLASH IN WALL ST. OVER SOCIALISM

Wordy War Between Rivals in Front of J. P. Morgan's Office.

DISPERSED BY POLICEMEN

Crowd Shouts, Hisses, and Cheers the Dispute Which Brings About an Arrest.

A crowd of 5,000 persons watched Socialists and anti-Socialists fight a wordy battle in front of J. P. Morgan's office at Wall and Broad Streets yesterday afternoon. Irving Weiser, 19 years old, an insurance agent, of 1,252 Clay Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested by Frank Urban of 29 Cottage Street, Brooklyn, leader of the Young Men's Anti-Socialist League, which was conducting a meeting on the corner.

Weiser, who is a Socialist, was arraigned before Magistrate Patton in Tombs Court and paroled on his own recognizance until today. The charge was disorderly conduct, but Saul Rosenbloom of 44 East Twenty-third Street, one of the speakers, told the police of the Old Slip station that Weiser had delivered an ultimatum to the antis, and declared himself a Socialist. Urban, who caused Bouck White's arrest March 19 on complaint that the pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution had desecrated the flag, left the speakers' platform and seized Weiser in the crowd below.

Those in the rapidly growing audience, many of whom were recruited from a religious meeting across the way, did not know what it was all about, but they cheered, shouted, hissed, and scrambled about in anticipation of witnessing some real warfare.

The windows of office buildings were packed with brokers, bankers, clerks, and patrons. Many citizens blew police whistles and were rewarded by the arrival of more patrolmen. It ended in Weiser being removed. Five minutes of active work on the part of the patrolmen and the anti-Socialist gathering was dissolved.

CAN'T LIVE ON $840 A YEAR.

Street Cleaners Protest Tirrell's Figures Are Too Low.

Employes of the Street Cleaning Department have held a meeting to protest against the finding of George L. Tirrell of the Bureau of Standards that a laborer can support a family of five on $840 a year. A letter sent on behalf of the employes of that department, after a meeting of a large number, said on the subject:

"We say that it is impossible, under present circumstances, to live on such a scale of wages; for instance, Mr. Tirrell claims that a husband's food per day should not exceed 27 cents; a wife's food, 21 cents; a boy of 13 years, 21 cents; a girl of 10 years, 16 cents; a child of 6, 13 cents.

"We cannot see how, under the present high cost of living, a family of five can exist, not live, on such an itemized scale. He also states that Dr. Robert Coit Chapins' book on 'Standard of Living' says that one overcoat for $5 should last three years, that a suit for $8 should last three years. Theoretically it sounds very good, but we would ask Dr. Chapins and Mr. Tirrell to be so kind and practice this scale of wages for three years, and then give their earnest statement whether it is possible to exist on this scale."

WILL DISCLOSES ROBBERY.

$10,000 Gems Stolen from Albert Simonson's Apartment.

The theft of jewelry valued at nearly $10,000 from the apartment of Albert Simonson, at 525 West End Avenue, on March 3 last was disclosed yesterday through the filing of the transfer tax report in the estate of Mrs. Minnie Waxelbaum, who died Nov. 18 last. Mrs. Waxelbaum was a sister of Mr. Simonson's, and he was executor under her will. Mr. Simonson told of the theft of the jewels in explaining why certain valuable articles bequeathed in the will were not included among the assets of the estate. He said that $7,000 of the stolen jewels belonged to him and the others were part of the Waxelbaum estate.

Mrs. Waxelbaum left property worth $37,906. The largest bequest—a life interest in $23,304—went to her stepdaughter, Adelaine Strassburger.

Crowd Sees Boy Drown.

Vincent Lund, 17 years old, of Thompson Avenue and the Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing off the foot of Centre Street, in sight of a crowd of fellow-bathers. Several women who saw him going down called for help, and attempts were made to reach him, but the rescuers were hindered by the presence of driftwood in the water, which made it impossible to discover the body. About an hour later it was washed ashore, two hundred feet from the spot where the drowning occurred.

STRANGE BEASTS FOR ZOO.

Siamang, a Rare Ape, and a Pencil-Legged Deer in from Far East.

Captain K. J. te Marsch of the Dutch steamship, Medan, which arrived yesterday from the East Indies, brought a very fine specimen of the black siamang of Sumatra, the first to reach this country alive in five years, according to Dr. William T. Hornaday of the Bronx Zoo.

The Captain said that when he was at Padang, Sumatra, a friend of his, a Dutch planter, presented him with the ape, which he had caught while hunting. "My friend told me," the Captain continued, "that when he saw the animal grinning at him like a funny old man on the stage, he laughed so that he could not shoot. The ape was quite tame, so my friend took him by the paw and led him back to the camp."

Captain te Marsch added that the siamang was a wonder as an acrobat. He could take a rope in one paw and swing eighteen feet through the air and catch another rope like a professional trapeze artist.

Keesie, as the Captain has christened him, is three feet high, walks on his hind feet and has jet black hair eight inches long. During the voyage the ape walked the deck with a sheep dog and lived on rice, boiled eggs, and bananas.

Dr. Hornaday said yesterday that the siamang is an anthropoid ape next in order to the orang-outan and is rare. He will send a man over to the Medan at Pier 7 Bush Stores, South Brooklyn, this morning to see the animal.

In addition to the black siamang the Captain brought a Java deer, which is a small black animal of the antelope species, about a foot high, with legs no thicker than a lead pencil and long front teeth like a woodchuck.

ACCUSES POLICE OF ATTACK.

Staten Island Resident Will Try to Pick Assailants.

Alleged to have committed an assault last week, the entire 138 members of the force who comprised Company M at the training camp at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., last week and the week before, will be lined up in their khaki uniforms in the Gymnasium Room at Police Headquarters this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

It is said that about 11 o'clock last Friday or Saturday night twelve of the police campers were in a saloon. They became boisterous and began to abuse a resident of Staten Island, who was in the place. In reporting the alleged assault to the Police Commissioner, this man said the men who assaulted him wore khaki uniforms, and each man had an "M" on the lapel of his blouse.

The contingent of 500 patrolmen completed their tour of camp duty last Sunday night. The case was turned over for investigation to Inspector Cahalane, who will have charge of the lineup in the gymnasium today. The man who said he was assaulted believed he could identify the assailants if they wore their camp uniforms.

GIRL CYCLIST SHOT IN FOOT.

Accuses Former Suitor—Five Shots Fired from Ambush.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., July 27.—Miss Mary Dematto, 17 years old, employed at the Woods Cotton Mills here, and Nicholas Guinto were returning on a motor cycle from Egg Harbor City last night when a man stepped from behind a bush and fired five shots at them. The fourth shot struck Miss Dematto on the right foot, but she held on to the machine until she reached her boarding house.

The shooting took place shortly before midnight. One bullet whizzed so close to Guinto's chin that he felt it pass, he said. Miss Dematto almost collapsed after reaching her boarding house, and Dr. H. C. James was called to dress her wounded foot.

Magistrate James A. Lambert later issued a warrant for Nicholas Green, a former suitor of Miss Dematto, whom she accused of the shooting.

Anti-Litter League at Work.

The Anti-Litter League announced yesterday after a committee of its members had held a conference with Street Cleaning Commissioner Petherston, that it would start a campaign for cleaner streets by posting placards in conspicuous places to educate public opinion against throwing litter into the streets.

FANFARE
an ARROW
Wafer Thin COLLAR
Soft—yet starched
15c each 6 for 90c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC.

Final Reductions on Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

On account of the steadily rising cost of everything that goes to make a suit of clothes, prices will be lots higher next year.

These Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits of ours are today worth more than their regular prices. At reduced figures, they're really extraordinary values.

Buy NOW—as there will be no further reductions.

Every $18 and $20 Fancy Suit..... $16.50
Every $22.50 Fancy Suit..... $19.50
Every $25 and $28 Fancy Suit..... $22.50
Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit $26.50
Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit..... $32.50
Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit..... $38.50

No Charge for Alterations.

Don't delay—you gain nothing and you risk finding selections not so broad as they are today.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, corner 29th St.
Third Ave., corner 122d St. / 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings

MAY SANCTION CHINA LOAN.

Bankers Want Government to Recognize $30,000,000 Transaction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The question of revising the policy of the Administration concerning transactions of American bankers with foreign Governments which was enunciated while William J. Bryan was Secretary of State may be revived through the effort of the Chinese Government to place a loan of $30,000,000 in the United States. It is understood that the group of American bankers which has been asked to provide the loan has suggested to that Government is that it say in writing that it has no objection to the loan.

The Administration withdrew the sanction of the Government to the participation of American bankers in the so-called six-power group loan. When the loan was originally arranged, the United States was not included, but Philander C. Knox, the Secretary of State, insisted that American bankers be included, and the Chinese Government assented. The Wilson Administration repudiated the action of the prior Administration. It is contended that the bankers who form the group that desires to furnish the thirty-million-dollar loan to China were invited by this Government to participate, and the statement was made today that, in view of this, they felt that the Government should revise its action with reference to the six-power loan and furnish some sort of Governmental sanction.

For the present, Lee, Higginson & Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., and the American International Corporation are in conference with the State Department in regard to furnishing $4,000,000 which China wants immediately. This loan is entirely separate from the proposed thirty-million-dollar loan. The bankers who composed the American group in the six-power loan desire to let the five other groups participate in the thirty-million-dollar transaction, but there is reason to believe that even if the British, Russian, French, and Japanese bankers, who composed four of the five other groups, are willing to be able to furnish their shares, their Governments will object to permitting the German group to take part. This Government might find it inconvenient, on account of its neutral position, to consent to American bankers participating in the transaction if the Entente Allies insisted that German bankers be eliminated.

Wm. Conkright Will Attacked.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 27.—John W. Hautenbeek, a coffee merchant, living at 724 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, has appealed from the probate of the will of his uncle, William Conkright of Hackensack, for many years proprietor of the Hackensack House, who died Jan. 27. He bequeathed the bulk of an estate valued at about $40,000 to a niece, Miss Minnie Taylor, who was his housekeeper. Hautenbeek alleges incompetency and undue influence. Miss Taylor and William B. Mackay, Jr., a lawyer, are named as executors in the will.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1857
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET
CHINA and GLASS for CLUBS and YACHTS
Closed Saturdays during July & Aug.

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

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GIANTS today with **CINCINNATI**, 3:40 P.M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

Never Before Such Bargains in Chalmers Used Limousines

$500 to Close Quick

Dark blue, 4-cylinder Chalmers limousine, 3-passenger, fashionably upholstered in dark red, black wheels, hood and fenders, $500. In good condition except for minor defects in left door and left rear fender.

Offer Extraordinary

1913 Chalmers 7-passenger limousine, with special built body, folding front seat, unique arrangement of doors, wire wheels, dust-proof tire cases on either side, sunk into fenders and running board. Good mechanical condition, tires fair. Body alone cost $2,500 when new. You can have this car for $750.

Four Others

Luxuriously upholstered Chalmers limousine, 1916 model, like new, $2,000. Also one for $500. Chalmers coupe, 6-cylinder, fair condition, $600. Chalmers limousine, 4-cylinder, in a condition to warrant a much higher price, $650.

Also a Palanquin

1915 Chalmers model, used until recently by officials of the company. Scrupulously cared for, and looks and is as good as new. Sent here to be sold, and the first comer gets it at a price to suit him.

Don't buy a cheap new closed car until you have looked over our stock of really fine used cars, ranging from the 2-passenger Chalmers coupe to the 7-passenger Chalmers limousine.

Every car must be sold by August 1st.

OPEN EVENINGS.
CHALMERS MOTOR COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc.,
Broadway at Fiftieth Street,
New York City.

A Remarkable Article

The Allies of the Future

America, Germany and England

By PROF. HUGO MÜNSTERBERG
of Harvard

A meditation on the second anniversary of the war, written exclusively for

Next Sunday's Times

Order the Sunday Times of your newsdealer in advance. The Times is always sold out early.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday, warmer Sunday; moderate east to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,371. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STATE APPRAISES MORGAN RICHES AT $78,149,024

Value of Late Financier's Interest in Two Great Banking Firms Put at $29,875,847.

THE FIGURES A SURPRISE

Total Estate $25,000,000 Less Than Estimates Made Soon After Banker's Death.

MANY MORE WEALTHY MEN

Collections of Books and Art Objects Constituted Nearly One-third of the Whole.

The transfer tax appraisal of the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, who died on March 31, 1913, will be filed today by Deputy State Controller Boardman and will show that the gross estate left by Mr. Morgan is valued at $78,149,024, or more than $25,000,000 less than he was supposed to have had.

The report, which was signed yesterday by Appraiser John J. Lyons, fixes the value of Mr. Morgan's interest in J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York and Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia at $29,875,847. The appraiser states specifically that this interest includes Mr. Morgan's share in the good will of J. P. Morgan & Co., "at its fair market value as of the date of the decedent's death." The valuation of Mr. Morgan's interest in his firm was accepted by John W. Hutchinson, Jr., special counsel for the State Controller, as the result of the following stipulation:

"It is hereby stipulated between the parties hereto that John W. Hutchinson, Jr., Esq., the attorney for the Comptroller herein, has personally examined the books and records of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and has ascertained that the same show that the interest of said decedent and of his estate in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was the sum of $29,875,847.77, as stated in the affidavit of John Pierpont Morgan, verified the 22d day of May, 1916, and the affidavit of William Pierson Hamilton, verified the 14th day of June, 1916, and heretofore filed herein, and that the interest of said decedent and of his estate in the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. (in liquidation) was the sum of $15,580, as stated in the affidavit of John Pierpont Morgan verified on the 22d day of May, 1916, and heretofore filed herein.

Debts to the Bank.

"It is further stipulated that said John W. Hutchinson, Jr., has ascertained by personal inspection of the said books and records that the same show that at the time of his death said decedent was indebted to the said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in an account known as "Account No. 4" in the sum of $1,497,772.60, and in a special account in the further sum of $2,162,201.36, as stated in an affidavit of John Pierpont Morgan verified on the 13th day of June, 1916, and heretofore filed herein."

The affidavit submitted by the Morgan estate as to the decedent's interest in the firm was made by William Pierson Hamilton, one of the executors, in which he said:

"William Pierson Hamilton, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the executors of the last will and testament of J. Pierpont Morgan, deceased, who died on the 31st day of March, 1913, and that said decedent and deponent were on said 31st day of March, 1913, members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers, doing business at No. 23 Wall Street, New York City; that deponent had personal charge and custody of the books of said firm in which were kept the partnership accounts of all of the members of said firm; that it appears by said books that the value of the interest of said decedent at the time of his death, and of his estate in the said firm, amounted to the sum of $29,875,847.77, and that the sum of $29,875,847.77 has been or will be paid to the executors of the estate of said testator, or upon their order and by them received in full payment and satisfaction of the interest of said testator and of his estate in the said firm, and that no other or additional sum was or is payable, or has been or will be paid to said executors, or to any other person, by reason of the interest of said testator or of his estate in said firm."

Many Richer Men.

On the basis of the report signed by Appraiser Lyons, Mr. Morgan, who was believed to be one of the richest men, if not the richest man in the United States, because of his financial activities, was worth less than many other wealthy men whose estates have been passed upon by the tax appraisers. It is much less than the estate of John Jacob Astor, who had $85,311,228, and his net estate does not equal that of Anthony N. Brady, who left $77,042,443. The estate of John S. Kennedy, also a banker, but who was little known compared with Mr. Morgan, amounted to $67,137,735. The E. H. Harriman estate was $55,000,000.

Mr. Morgan's securities were appraised at more than $18,000,000, but the list of stocks and bonds attached to the report shows that more than $7,000,000 par value of stocks and half a million dollars in bonds were worthless. Mr. Morgan's net estate was $68,384,680, to which was added a trust fund of $1,115,052, set aside for his wife by his father, Junius S. Morgan, in 1867, which made the total property bequeathed by Mr. Morgan $69,499,732. Of this amount the bequests to his son John Pierpont Morgan, aggregated $53,684,918.

Mr. Morgan's debts were $7,296,538.

Continued on Page 4.

British Patrol Boat Sunk by Submarine

BERLIN, July 28, (via Sayville.)—In a naval battle between several German submarines and three British patrol boats off the coast of Scotland one of the British vessels was sunk, according to a report received by the Dutch newspaper Handelsblad and telegraphed to the Overseas News Agency. The dispatch continues:

"The patrol boats were the Nellie Nutten, Onward, and Eva. The Nellie Nutten was sunk. Three members of her crew were killed and the remaining eleven were rescued by a Dutch fishing boat and landed in a Scotch harbor. Three of the eleven men rescued later died in consequence of their wounds. The other two patrol boats are supposed to have been lost with the whole of their crews."

LONDON, July 28.—A German submarine has raided a British fleet of herring fishing boats. Eight of the vessels were sunk. The crews were landed today at the North Sea port of Tynemouth.

POLICE OUST THUGS FROM STRIKE ZONE

Gangsters Turned Back and Railway Company Warned Not to Employ Them.

RIOTING STILL GOES ON

Strikers in Bronx Stone Cars and Attempt to Drive Off All Strikebreakers.

The discovery that gangsters and members of notorious east side organizations were being employed in the strike on the lines of the Union Railway Company caused Police Commissioner Wood yesterday to send every policeman available for strike duty to the Bronx.

Seven members of Jack Sirrocco's band were met by Deputy Police Commissioner Lord and Captain Andrew Wines of the Bronx Detective Branch as they were crossing the Fordham Bridge at 207th Street and ordered to leave the neighborhood. The gangsters were crossing the bridge in an automobile, apparently bent for one of the barns of the Union Railway Company, when they were discovered. They insisted that they had been employed by the company to act as guards, but were not permitted to cross the bridge.

Mr. Lord and Captain Wines later called on the officials of the Union Railway Company, and warned them that they would not be permitted to employ as guards men who belonged to any of the gangs of the city. No evidence was obtained that men of this calibre were in the service of the carmen's union, but Mr. Lord and Captain Wines, nevertheless, went to all the halls engaged by the strikers, and informed the leaders not to enlist the services of any one whose presence might tend to add to the violence in the Bronx.

"The Police Department is determined to eliminate gangsters and men of evil reputations from the strike situation," said Mr. Lord. "Men who might start trouble and are known as having that kind of reputation must go out of the Bronx and stay out. We have notified the agency through whom the seven men were engaged by the Union Railway Company that such characters will not be tolerated."

Edward A. Maher, Jr., Vice President of the Union Railway Company, told reporters that the company relied on the agency with which it did business to send only men who were fit for the work.

More Cars Running.

The Union Railway Company was able to run more of its cars yesterday than on any day since the strike began, but shut down its service completely again from 9 P. M. until this morning, as a precautionary measure. At one time 87 of the 120 cars running out of the West Farms barn were in operation. One hundred and fifty cars are generally sent out during the day from the Kingsbridge barn, and of these ninety-one were running, Mr. Maher said.

The vigilance of the police kept down the number of outbreaks, but many arrests were made, and many of the strikebreakers suffered severely at the hands of mobs.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America made every effort, in the meanwhile, to extend the strike to the lines of the Third Avenue Railway Company. A mass meeting of the employes of that road has been called for this afternoon, at which time they are expected to strike.

William D. Mahon, International President of the carmen's association, said last night at the general headquarters of the union at the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, that the organization of the union at Boston had pledged all of its available funds to the support of the strike in this city. He added that representatives of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and of the transit lines on Staten Island had called on the officials of the union and had asked to be organized.

The conductors and motormen of the City Island Railroad, a small line which runs cars from Barlow Station of the New Haven Railroad to Belden Point, went on strike just before the afternoon rush hour. The road operates twelve cars, which generally accommodate about 2,000 commuters. Persons living at City Island and at Tent City in the Pelham Bay Park section had to engage buses and taxicabs to reach their homes.

Abraham Meyers of 2,070 Third Avenue, one of the men injured in the collision at West Farms Square on Thursday night, in which the motorman of a car was killed, died at Fordham Hospital last night. Meyers had both of his legs crushed when the car crashed into a subway pillar. He had been engaged by the railway company as a strikebreaker.

There was a report last night that the New York Railways Company had decided to increase the pay of some of its motormen and conductors who have been in service for five years or more.

Blames Strikers for Wreck.

Edward A. Maher, Jr., Assistant Vice President and General Manager of the Union Railway, said he was convinced that the accident at Tremont Avenue and Boston Road on Thursday night in

Continued on Page 7.

THROUGH SERVICE TO FLORIDA
Atlanta, Birmingham, etc., via Seaboard Air Line Ry's handsomely equipped all-steel trains. Inq. 1184 Broadway or Penna. offices. —Advt.

REPLY TO MEXICO AGREES TO PARLEY OVER ALL POINTS

American Note Accepts Plan of Joint Commission to Adjust Differences.

ENLARGES BODY'S POWERS

Conferees Will Take Up Every Matter That Has Menaced Friendly Relations.

CARRANZA ASSENT ASSURED

Each Nation to Name Three Representatives — May Meet on New Jersey Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—An agreement for an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Mexico through the offices of an international joint commission was reached today. The commission will have broad powers that will enable it to take into consideration every matter that has served to imperil the friendly relations between the two countries. The basic principle of the understanding reached is the prevention of war, but beyond that the commissioners will endeavor to effect an agreement that will provide for a permanent settlement of the troubles that have so frequently brought the two nations to the verge of hostilities.

Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, handed to Eliseo Arredondo, the Ambassador Designate of Mexico, late this afternoon, a formal note in which the Mexican proposal for the appointment of a joint commission is accepted by President Wilson. The text of the note follows:

July 28, 1916.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 12th last, in which you transcribe a note addressed to my Government by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of your Government, and to request that you will be good enough to transmit to him the following reply:

"Mr. Secretary:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's note transmitted under date of July 12th by Lic. Eliseo Arredondo, your Government's confidential agent in Washington, informing me that your Excellency has received instructions from the Citizen First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army charged with the executive power of the Union to propose that each of our Governments name three commissioners, who shall hold conferences at some place to be mutally agreed upon and decide forthwith the question relating to the evacuation of the American forces now in Mexico, and to draw up and conclude a protocol or agreement regarding the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the forces of both countries, also to determine the origin of the incursions to date, in order to fix the responsibility therefor and definitely to settle the difficulties now pending or those which may arise between the two countries on account of the same or a similar reason; all of which shall be subject to the approval of both Governments.

Spirit of Frank Cordiality.

"In reply I have the honor to state that I have laid your Excellency's note before the President and have received his instructions to inform your Excellency that the Government of the United States is disposed to accept the proposal of the Mexican Government in the same spirit of frank cordiality in which it is made. This Government believes, and suggests, however, that the powers of the proposed commission should be enlarged so that, if happily a solution satisfactory to both Governments of the question set forth in your Excellency's communication may be reached, the commission may also consider such other matters the friendly arrangement of which would tend to improve the relations of the two countries; it being understood that such recommendations as the commission may make shall not be binding upon the respective Governments until formally accepted by them.

"Should this proposal be accepted by your Excellency's Government, I have the honor to state that this Government will proceed immediately to appoint its commissioners, and fix, after consultation with your Excellency's Government, the time and place and other details of the proposed conferences.

"Accept, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my highest consideration.

"FRANK L. POLK,
"Acting Secretary of State."

I am, Sir, Yours very sincerely,
FRANK L. POLK.

While the language of the note gives the impression that agreement on the commission plan will not be reached until the Carranza Government has considered the American proposal it is understood that assent has been assured in advance through the frequent conferences between Acting Secretary Polk and Ambassador Designate Arredondo. A formal acceptance of the American proposal is expected to be furnished promptly by the Carranza Government.

No time will be lost in appointing the commissioners, three from each government. They will meet with the least possible delay at some place to be agreed on. It had been suggested that the joint commission hold its sessions at Niagara Falls, Ontario, where the A B C Mediation conference on Mexican affairs took place in 1914, but it has been determined that no necessity exists for the commission to conduct the suggestions outside the United States. A Summer resort, probably one of those along the New Jersey coast that have Long Branch for their centre, will be chosen.

The State Department will insist that the meeting be held in the United States, as the question is not one of mediation which would require a neutral setting.

It is the purpose of President Wilson, according to statements in official circles, to appoint as the American representatives on the commission three men of the highest standing. No disclosure has been made of the names of those likely to be chosen, but it has been suggested that the President consider Chief Justice White and Associate Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Major Gen. George W. Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal, and Frederick W. Lehman of St. Louis, who was a member of the Niagara Falls conference.

Original Scope Enlarged.

Delay in reaching an agreement for the appointment of a joint commission has been due mainly to the apparent

Continued on Page 3.

King of Denmark Escapes Drowning

LONDON, July 28.—King Christian of Denmark had a narrow escape from drowning this afternoon through the capsizing of a boat which he was sailing near Aarhus, says a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen.

The King went out alone in a small sailboat and a sudden puff of wind capsized the craft, throwing the King into the water.

The King swam to the overturned craft, and, pulling himself upon it, sat astride the keel, where his plight was observed from the shore. Boats immediately hastened to his assistance and rescued him, none the worse for his immersion.

LLOYD GEORGE STILL HOPES FOR IRELAND

Has Not Despaired of an Eventual Solution of the Problem, He Asserts.

WORKS ON FOR HOME RULE

Believes Nationalists Made a Serious Mistake in Not Accepting Offer Made to Them.

LONDON, July 28.—"I don't despair about an eventual solution of the Irish problem, in spite of the recent failure to reach an agreement between the Nationalists and the Unionists," said David Lloyd George today.

He was replying to a request from The Associated Press for his views on the breakdown of the negotiations for putting the Irish Home Rule act into effect immediately.

"We achieved at least one thing that had never hitherto been accomplished," continued the British War Secretary. "We brought the representatives of the Irish Nationalists and the Ulster Unionists to the point of shaking hands, instead of shaking fists, at each other."

Mr. Lloyd George, acting as the chosen arbitrator in the century-old Irish controversy, had succeeded in so far mollifying the opposing factions that he had brought them within measurable distance of reaching an agreement. Then, Mr. Lloyd George said, in a tone of regret, fate intervened, as it had so often done before in Irish affairs, and at the last moment a breach occurred.

The Secretary for War, however, is still full of optimism regarding the Irish difficulty. He feels about this problem as about everything else he undertakes—that a solution can be reached, and it is his intention to strive on until he is successful. In reply to a question whether the Nationalists were justified in refusing the proposed settlement, he said:

"Never has a better offer been made by all the British parties together. The only new stipulation inserted was one concerning the British and not the Irish Parliament. The moment the demand was put forward by the Unionists that Ireland should be represented at Westminster only in proportion to her population, except when the question of the Irish settlement was under consideration, it had to be conceded.

Ulster Exclusion Imperative.

"It is true," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "that the Home Rule act is on the statute book, but only with the pledge that before it becomes operative an amending bill is to be passed dealing with the exclusion of Ulster."

The Secretary said the main principles of the settlement remained, namely, the immediate creation of an Irish Parliament, exclusion for the present for the part of Ireland which is unwilling to participate in the Home Rule measure, and consideration of the whole question of the future of the Irish Government by an imperial conference at the close of the war.

The correspondent found Mr. Lloyd George at the War Office in the room and seated in the chair so long occupied by Lord Kitchener. All around him hung maps showing the positions of the British troops and their recent gains on the front in France. Through the windows the buildings of the Admiralty were visible directly opposite, and all about were evidences that one was at the very nerve centre of the war. Callers on important matters connected with the war leave the Minister scarcely a moment of leisure. He starts work at a very early hour in the morning and continues his labors until evening without respite.

Mr. Lloyd George does not follow the example of Lord Kitchener in working late, because he finds himself at his best in the morning. His boyhood training in the country accustomed him to early hours, and he retains this habit, as he also does the habit of enjoying the open air. He finds, in fact, that he must go into the country to sleep, and he therefore travels nearly every evening to his cottage at Walton Heath. It is to his liking of the open-air life that Mr. Lloyd George attributes his remarkable health. He is almost the only Cabinet Minister who has retained his physical fitness unimpaired since the beginning the war.

Although the Secretary is almost overwhelmed with work in his new department, he consented to give a short talk to The Associated Press concerning his efforts to bring about a solution of the Irish question, about which his knowledge is very deep. He said that naturally he was somewhat saddened by the ill-success of his attempt to bring the Irish parties completely together.

Always Favored Home Rule.

"I have always been an ardent Home Ruler during my political career, and still remain one," Mr. Lloyd George said. "In my opinion a nation which can and does produce such soldiers as the Irish troops who are now fighting by the side of their fellow-Britons from all over the empire with a valor almost indescribable, and which gives us such intellects in all branches of life, can and must rule itself."

In answer to a question as to how the breach in the Irish negotiations came about Mr. Lloyd George said:

"There were two points on which there was disagreement at the end of the negotiations. One dealt with the means by which the exclusion of the six Ulster counties was to continue or to be brought to an end. This, my view, although I believe Mr. Redmond differs on that point, was less a matter of substance than of words. The Nationalists agreed it was impossible that the Ulster counties should be coerced into an Irish Parliament. It was understood that when they were willing to come in no one would seek to keep them out. Their exclusion for the present would not have affected in the slightest degree the full powers given to the Nationalist part of Ireland under the Home Rule act. The question of their coming in voluntarily afterward

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RUSSIANS TAKE BRODY, MENACE LEMBERG; BREAK THE GERMAN LINE IN VOLHYNIA; BRITISH WIN LONG-CONTESTED GROUND

ALL OF LONGUEVAL TAKEN

Last of Brandenburgers Expelled from Delville Wood Near Village.

PROGRESS MADE EASIER

London Expects Forward Movement of Offensive Will Be Greatly Facilitated.

GERMANS ATTACK IN VOSGES

Penetrate Advanced Trenches, but Are Driven Out by Bayonet Charges.

Workers and Soldiers Exchange Congratulations

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The following telegrams have passed between the management of the Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and Sir Douglas Haig:

The management of the Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, representing over a million British workers, sends sincere congratulations to you, to your staff and to your heroic soldiers on the successes achieved since July 1. Also wishes speedy recovery of wounded and expresses deepest sympathy with relatives of those who died in defense of honor and civilization.

APPLETON, Secretary.

This is General Haig's reply:

To the Secretary of the Federation:

Your inspiring message has appealed to us all. On behalf of my staff, the army in France, and myself, I beg to express to the members of the General Federation of Trade Unions our warmest thanks for their kindness in congratulating the British Army in France on its success. All ranks realise how much this success is due to the patriotism, self-denial and whole-hearted co-operation of their brother workers at home.

DOUGLAS HAIG.

LONDON, July 28.—Tonight's official report of the British War Office shows that the British are continuing their successful progress. The whole of Longueval is now in their hands as well as Delville Wood, from which they drove the Fifth Brandenburg Division.

The final capture of Delville Wood is very gratifying to the British people. It was first taken on July 17, but was afterward abandoned. For many days the wood and the village of Longueval have been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the whole campaign.

The possession of this wood and of Longueval is expected to facilitate greatly the further progress of the Franco-British forces.

An attack by the Germans against French positions south of Sainte Marie Pass, in the Vosges, resulted in their gaining a lodgment in the advanced French trenches, according to the official statement given out in Paris tonight. The statement adds, however, that later the Germans were driven out with the bayonet.

Progress for the French on the right bank of the Meuse is reported.

Russians reconnoitring at Auberive, in the Champagne, the French official statement issued this afternoon says, penetrated the German trenches and cleared them with hand grenades. The Russians took some prisoners.

A German attempt to attack near Lihons, north of Chaulnes, was arrested by French infantry fire.

The Berlin report says strong British attacks against the German positions in Fourneaux, or High Wood, in the Somme region, broke down yesterday under the German fire.

The official statement given out tonight by the British War Office says:

Continuing their success of yesterday our troops have captured the last enemy strongholds in Longueval, together with a number of prisoners.

In the vicinity of Pozières hand-to-hand fighting has continued throughout the day. Elsewhere on the battle front there was considerable artillery activity by both sides.

Two hostile aeroplanes were destroyed by one of our aerial patrols in the neighborhood of Bapaume yesterday.

Brandenburgers Expelled.

The British official statement of this afternoon follows:

After severe fighting we have driven the Fifth Brandenburg Division from their remaining positions in Delville Wood, capturing three officers and 158 men.

The whole wood now is in our hands and two German counterattacks have been beaten off with heavy loss to the enemy.

We made further progress in Longueval Village and near Pozières, and in

Continued on Page 2.

German Airships in New Raid on England; Bombs Are Dropped on Northeast Coast

LONDON, Saturday, July 29, 3:03 A. M. — German airships raided the east coast of England early this morning, according to an official statement just issued.

"The number of raiders," says the statement, "has not yet been established. The reports as to the raiders crossing the coast come from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Bombs were dropped, but details are lacking."

Both Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are on the East Coast of England and have, particularly the former, been the scene of Zeppelin raids. Yorkshire extends from the River Tee to the Humber estuary and contains the great manufacturing towns of Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Halifax, together with the historic city of York and the fishing town of Hull.

Lincolnshire's coast, from the Wash to the Humber embraces Grimsby, Lincoln with its cathedral, Grantham, Gainsborough, and Boston.

Hull is understood to be a cruiser and minesweep base.

GERMANS EXECUTE BRITISH SKIPPER

Shoot Capt. Fryatt of the Brussels for "Attempting to Ram a Submarine."

ENGLAND IS INDIGNANT

Asks Gerard for Details—Washington Fears U-Boat War May Be Renewed.

BERLIN, July 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Captain Charles Fryatt of the Great Eastern Railway steamship Brussels, which vessel was captured by German destroyers last month and taken into Zeebrugge, has been executed by shooting after trial before a German naval court-martial. The death sentence was passed upon Captain Fryatt because of his alleged action in attempting previously to ram a German submarine.

Testimony was presented at the court-martial to show that while Captain Fryatt did not belong to the armed forces he had attempted on March 28, 1915, while near the Maas Lightship, to ram the German submarine U-33. Captain Fryatt and the first officer and the first engineer of the Brussels received from the British Admiralty gold watches for "brave conduct," and were mentioned in the House of Commons.

The submarine U-33, according to the official account of the trial, had signaled to the British steamer to show her flag and to stop, but Captain Fryatt did not heed the signal, and, it is alleged, turned at high speed toward the submarine, which escaped only by diving immediately several yards below the surface.

Captain Fryatt, the official statement says, admitted that he had followed the instructions of the British Admiralty. Sentence was confirmed and the Captain was executed and shot for a "franc-tireur crime against armed German sea forces." The trial was held at Bruges yesterday.

When captured by German torpedo boats on June 24, Captain Fryatt was piloting the steamship Brussels from Rotterdam to Tilbury. Several German warships dashed out of the naval base at Zeebrugge and escorted the Brussels to the Belgian harbor. On board the Brussels was an unusually large number of Belgian women and children refugees, and she carried an all-British crew of forty-four men. Included in the cargo were forty tons of margarine and quantities of fish, butter, and meat.

Dutch newspapers said it was generally believed that the capture of the Brussels was brought about by a passenger who said he was an American but who was believed to be a German. This man remained on deck throughout the voyage, and was said to have made signals with lights, with the result that the German warships steamed up and halted the vessel.

BRITAIN WANTS DETAILS.

Asks American Ambassador to Report on Capt. Fryatt's Execution.

LONDON, July 28.—News of the execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels caused a painful impression at the British Foreign Office. Under the instructions of Viscount Grey, the Foreign Secretary, a note was dispatched immediately to the American Embassy requesting that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, procure complete details of the affair.

The first intimation of the trial of Captain Fryatt was called to the attention of the Foreign Office by press reports on July 18, to the effect that he was to be tried as the result of finding on him a watch containing an inscription reciting his efforts to ram a German submarine.

From inquiries made of the owners of the steamship Wrexham, which Captain Fryatt commanded when the alleged incident took place, the Foreign Office learned the Captain had with him when captured neither a watch nor a letter to the effect that he had attempted to ram a submarine. Therefore, officials here state, the charge must have been based on press reports.

The German official account received here of the execution concludes with these words:

"One of the many franc-tireur actions of English merchant shipping against our war vessels has thus found late but merited expiation."

"Worse Than Cavell Case."

Discussing the case with The Associated Press, Baron Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who during the conversation was summoned to Foreign Secretary Grey's office for a conference on the subject, said:

"On the face of the details of the

Continued on Page 2.

A 'TAME' DAY ON THE STOKHOD

Correspondents in German Line Treated to Shrapnel Shower by the Russians.

CEMETERY NO SAFE PLACE

Gully Filled with Mud and Water Made Into Outer Trench by Cheerful Soldiers.

By CYRIL BROWN,
Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SWIDNIKI, ON THE STOKHOD FRONT, Volhynia, July 25, (by Courier to Berlin, July 28.)—The fighting at this crucial point of the Stokhod line, while voted reasonably hot by an amateur, was characterized as comparatively tame now by professionals.

As typical of the sharp intermittent fighting here, we were about to leave "Dead Man Bastion" when the lookout reported signs of Russian life stirring in a distant house beyond the railroad bridgehead. From a signal tower the Front Captain telephoned a sharp command to rearward, and presently a giant calibre German mine catapulted by a minewerfer, came hurling overhead and burst ten feet from the house with the disproportionately terrific detonation peculiar to "battle mines." But sharp-eyed Russian observers, too, had spotted the correspondents' bobbing heads, and Russian artillery began peppering away with shrapnel.

Heavy Battery Gets Busy.

It took no further orders for the German heavy battery instantly to open fire in reprisal, shelling with methodical slowness and correcting each shot, which irritated the Russians, who directed their fire on the little cemetery of Swidniki, which we had picked provisionally as probably the safest retreat. Instead, we ran for individual holes. The fact that my seat proved on examination to be a case of hand grenades failed to add enchantment to the scene.

After half an hour the worst of the artillery squall blew over and we resumed our intensive study of the Stokhod front, enjoying the quaint sensation of a hundred-yard sprint over open country, with young Linsingen setting the pace, then promenading for an hour through a mud and water filled gully, which the good-natured Teuton soldiers still engaged in digging and building it out optimistically called a trench. It was a brand new advanced position which these patient exponents of superpreparedness were pshing ahead of the old first line of defense that ran 500 yards behind us. Then Uncle Linsingen's boy asked if I wanted to go still further out to a nearby woodpatch, where a German and a Russian patrol were playing hide and seek. The Front Captain said, cheerfully philosophizing:

"I am at your disposal as long as you want, but in your own interest I suggest moving rearward. Your principal duty, after all, isn't to get shot dead, is it?"

I made the fastest recorded time by the shortest route back to division headquarters, only stopping to note that the Germans had several successive defensive lines, and more building, which perhaps explained why the dashing young cavalry General commanding the Blood and Iron Division wasn't worrying about a resumption of the Russian offensive.

Says Russians Can't Get By.

I wasted time asking him what would be the effect on the whole of Linsingen's line if the Russians should succeed in forcing the Stokhod here. He looked puzzled, then said: "They can't get by me. They can't force the Stokhod, ausgeschlossen." And he refused to admit even the faint possibility for the sake of argument. But then he explained why ausgeschlossen:

"The Stokhod is from fifteen to fifty feet wide on my sector of the front and only waist deep. The Russians have web hands and feet. They're like ducks, not a bit afraid of the water. It can't stop them. They can easily cross the Stokhod, but then they have to go over six or eight hundred yards of swampy meadow, though not in masses, for the Russians can neither throw themselves down nor intrench, and while we lay a barrier fire behind them and shrapnel on them our machine guns mow them down from the front and flanks. The Russian masses that storm across the Stokhod fall into the fire trap from which few miraculously escape.

"The Russians tried their amazing Cossack tactics on me once, but only once, undertaking a cavalry charge against my machine guns over the meadows at Liniewska, but they all faded away under artillery fire before the machine guns had a chance to get busy. A cavalry attack under such conditions is heroic, but nevertheless madness. No other nation would have done it. The Russians as a rule don't repeat

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA RED—Sparkling Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

RUSSIANS PURSUING FOES

Take 9,000 Germans With 2 Generals and 46 Guns West of Lutsk.

DRIVE AUSTRIANS SOUTH

Communications of Whole Teuton Front Imperiled by Swift Advance.

BIG BATTLE IN LITHUANIA

Berlin Reports Leopold Attacked in Baranovitchi Region and Issue in Doubt.

70,000 Turks in Hungary; Aged Emperor at Budapest

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.—A Turkish army, estimated at 70,000 strong, is now concentrated on the Hungarian plains for the defense of Hungary, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Lausanne, Switzerland.

The dispatch adds that the Austrian Emperor has gone to Budapest, where intense excitement prevails.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—The Russians, having driven the Austro-German forces from the line of the Rivers Slonevka and Boldurovka, have occupied Brody, the important Teuton base in Northeast Galicia, on the railroad from Dubno to Lemberg, and only fifty-eight miles from the Galician capital. In Volhynia the Czar's army has broken through the entire first line of the Teuton allies west of Lutsk, where they captured more than 9,000 prisoners, including 2 Generals, and 46 guns, and are following up their success.

Following is the text of the official report issued tonight by the War Office announcing these victories:

West of Lutsk, (Volhynia,) we took the offensive, and broke through the whole first line of the enemy, inflicting severe losses. Our troops are now advancing and the cavalry is pursuing the fleeing enemy.

In this district we captured 46 guns, including 6 mortars and 6 machine guns, and 50 officers, including 2 Generals and 2 commanders of regiments, and over 9,000 men.

In the valley of the Rivers Slonevka and Boldurovka, (Northest Galicia,) the enemy has been defeated along the whole line, and is now being pursued in the direction of Brody. Explosions were heard in Brody, and fires were observed. Dense columns of goods trains were seen moving from there.

Later.—At 6:30 o'clock Friday morning Brody was captured by our troops. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty captured are not yet known.

Another official statement issued earlier in the day follows:

In the district of Krevo an enemy aeroplane was hit by our artillery fire. It fell within the enemy lines.

In the districts northeast and southeast of Baranovitchi there were artillery duels and encounters between advance guards. We made small advances at some points.

In the region of the River Slonevka and the River Bolduvrka our advance continues successfully.

Berlin Reports Big Battles Raging.

BERLIN, July 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attacks by two Russian army corps on German positions east of Gorodische, in the Baranovitchi region were delivered yesterday, but failed to gain ground, the War Office announced today. The battle is still in progress.

The Russians have resumed their attack southeast of Vladimir-Volynski in Southern Volhynia and succeeded in penetrating General von Linsingen's lines northeast of Sviniusky, but are being vigorously counterattacked by the Germans.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations in the Russian theatre of war:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The situation generally is unchanged.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The Russians have renewed their attacks in this region. Since yesterday afternoon they have attacked six times in vain with two army corps on the front of Skrobova and Vygoda, to the east of Gorodische. Further attacks are in progress. The attacking waves of two divisions ebbed back and forth several times before our Shara positions to the northwest of Liachovichy. The losses of the enemy were the heaviest.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Russian attacks northeast of Sviniusky at first gained ground. Counterattacks are in progress.

Austro-Hungarian troops near Postomyty repulsed the Russians from their advanced positions.

VIENNA, July 28, (via London.)—An official statement given out by the Austro-Hungarian War Office today says:

Russian War Theatre.—On the upper part of the Czarny Czeremosz River several Russian attacks failed.

In the region north of Brody the enemy continued yesterday during the

whole day till late in the afternoon his assaults, but he was again repulsed and gained no ground. A fresh attack was undertaken in masses during the evening, and the Russians succeeded in penetrating our positions along the Brody-Leszniow road. Our troops continue the battle on the southern border of Brody.

Near Pustomyty, in Volhynia, Austro-Hungarians chase back the enemy who advanced to their intrenchment. Northeast of Sviniusky the local invasion of the Russians was replied to by a counterattack.

In the middle of July the enemy resumed the offensive in Volhynia after a pause of four weeks. The total result has been that our front on a length of eighty kilometers (fifty miles) was pushed in to a depth of not over fifteen kilometers, (9½ miles.) The enemy paid for this small gain of ground, owing to uninterrupted strong attacks, with enormous sacrifices.

Attribute Victory to Artillery.

LONDON, July 28.—The fall of Brody is a serious threat to Lemberg and the rapid and successful advance of General Sakharoff's forces, menaces the whole Austro-German line of communication from the north to the south.

For the present Kovel yields in importance to Lemberg. The position on this portion of the Russian front seems to be that General Kaledines, having driven General von Linsingen's left wing behind the Stokhod River, has suspended his advance toward Kovel and is holding up the great Teutonic forces there, while General Sakharoff is pressing on toward Lemberg, which is defended by the forces of General Boehm-Ermolli.

Petrograd correspondents attribute the successes over the Austro-Germans almost entirely to the overwhelming superiority of the Russian artillery and Russia's apparently endless supplies of ammunition.

Lemberg Also Menaced from South.

Brody, fifty-eight miles east northeast of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, is on the Rovno-Lemberg Railway, along which one of the first attacks was made by A. A. Brusiloff, when he began his great offensive on June 4, the others being by Kaledines against Lutsk to the north, and by Letchitsky to envelop Czernowitz in the south. As the campaign developed, Lemberg also became menaced from the southeast, across the Stripa from Buczacz, and along the Dniester from Kolomea, when General Bothmer lost his right flank and was separated from Pflanzer's southern army.

While Brody still held out, Brusiloff made a third drive from Tarnopol against Lemberg, thirty miles south of Brody, and forty miles east of Lemberg, and gained twelve miles. Thus for the last fortnight the Brody approach to Lemberg has been practically enveloped.

Brody is a manufacturing city and before the war had a population of 20,000, mostly Jews.

The battle west of Lutsk in which the Russians overwhelmed the German trenches and captured half a division of troops occurred in the region of Sviniusky, judging from the German official report conceding some success to the Russians there. Sviniusky is held by the Czar's forces and while the German statement locates the battle northeast of that place this may be an error in translation or transmission, as it seems more likely that the action was to the northwest.

RUSSIANS PURSUING TURKS.

Poincare and Czar Exchange Congratulations Over Erzingan.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued the following bulletin:

The advance of our Caucasian army continues. One of our patrols captured thirty-one Turkish officers on the Bytvaski road.

PARIS, July 28.—President Poincaré of France and Emperor Nicholas of Russia today exchanged telegrams of congratulation on the capture by the Russians of the Turkish fortress of Erzingan.

Turkish Reports of Successes.

CONSTNTINOPLE, July 28, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following statement on military operations:

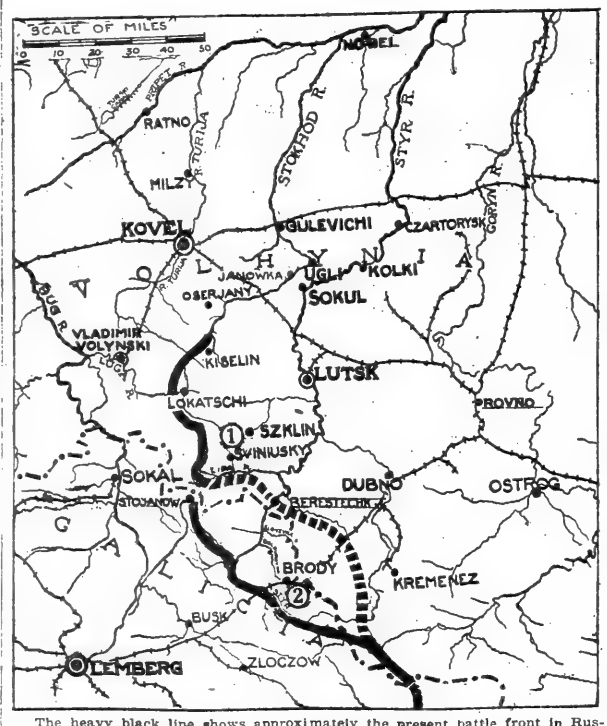
Our airmen flew over the Island of Tenedos and successfully dropped bombs on hostile ships. On July 24 the enemy, under the protection of the guns of their warships, landed more than 100 bandits on the north bank of the Tugladerе, west of Aevadjik. Our troops drove them back to the ships. In the meantime our airmen attacked the ships with bombs and machine guns, inflicting losses.

On the Egyptian front there has been patrol skirmishing near Katia.

In the Caucasus, on the right wing, our reconnoitring patrols drove back those of the enemy, killing many soldiers, including an officer. On the centre and left wing nothing of importance has occurred.

In the Smyrna waters there was a small action against two enemy warships.

Where Russians Broke the Teuton Lines.



The heavy black line shows approximately the present battle front in Russia, from the Stockhod River through Northeast Galicia, the dotted line showing where the drive for Brody (2), captured yesterday, began a few days ago. North of Sviniusky (1) the Russians smashed the German line, capturing more than 9,000 prisoners, including 2 Generals, and 46 guns.

A 'TAME' DAY ON THE STOKHOD

Continued from Page 1.

a new stunt when they've once failed, and I expect no further mounted Cossack attacks, though I am ready for them.

"My losses, while my division had the task of holding up the Russians pouring through the breach at Lusk, were, of course, heavy, but since reaching and holding the Stokhod line they are very slight now on my entire front. I can show you my daily reports here. On one day one dead and two wounded for the entire division. Five dead and seven wounded on another day. And so on. In attacking, too, our losses are small, thanks to our thorough artillery preparation."

By request, the General modestly told how his one division had been hurled against the Russian army advancing from Lutsk, plugging up the hole torn in the Italians in the Volhynian front and saving the critical situation, for which feat the Blood and Iron Division now bears the name of its commander.

"The division was rushed out here by train," he said, "and met the Russians advancing from Lutsk in the neighborhood of Rozyszcze. Establishing battalion was thrown into the battle as fast as ever they could be detrained. That was on the 8th. During the 9th, 10th, and 11th, for three days and two nights, there was almost continuous fighting and no sleep. Of course, we went back step by step to the Stokhod, where we now stand.

"The few kilometers which the Russians made from Lutsk to the Stokhod do not matter. The important thing is that they will get not an inch further. Fortunately, the Russians are also human. If they had attacked me harder on the first day and had kept it up I probably couldn't have held them. They would have broken through me. The Russians are strongly built, good human material, but haven't the nerve and brains of our German troops. We have plenty of German reserve, and I get them as quickly as needed. If I lose two hundred men I telegraph, and three days later two hundred fresh troops arrive."

Then the General, concluding, epitomized the whole Volhynian campaign, saying succinctly:

"When I am built in I can rest assured that with one hundred men I can hold one thousand Russians."

GERMANS ON RIGA LINE WELL CLOTHED AND FED

Men Say They Hate Nobody and Are Confident of Winning War.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE RIGA FRONT, July 25, (by Courier to Berlin, via London, July 28.)—The Russian efforts to break the German lines at various points on this front, which The Associated Press correspondent has had an unusually favorable opportunity of inspecting personally in the last few days, have neither affected the front, nor—what is perhaps equally important—the morale of the German troops.

The correspondent has viewed the great sectors of the front from south to Kekkau to a point well south of Friedrichstadt, has stood in the trenches amid the devastation of drumfire of but a few hours before and has talked freely with the men engaged. He has also mingled unconcernedly with the troops behind the front and has endeavored in every way possible to find some indication of a falling off in the morale of the fighting spirit.

At one barracks the Commander said to the soldiers: "Here is an American newspaper correspondent. Tell him all he wants. I am leaving him here alone and shall not try to find out what questions he asks nor what you told him." The Commander and all other officers then left the barracks and the soldiers answered every question put to them with the utmost frankness.

The correspondent, who had been cautioned that he was likely to find much anti-American feeling among the troops, put questions designed to discover if such sentiment existed. All the men questioned declared they knew nothing of the existence of such a feeling. One soldier summed up their attitude as follows:

"Some American ammunition is being used here, but that is a political question, and we do not know much about politics. We don't hate anybody. We don't hate the Russians. It is war, and we are here to fight, and we are going to keep right on fighting until the enemy has had enough, whether it lasts one year or ten."

The men were well clothed and plainly well fed. The day previously the correspondent inspected a division commissariat and obtained from the quartermaster a list of the rations. Inquiries among the men confirmed this list in every detail. The daily ration follows: Bread, unmixed, with potato flour, 750 grams; meat, 250 grams; groats, 125 grams; butter, 65 grams; coffee, 25 grams; salt, 25 grams; tea, 3 grams; sugar, 17 grams; cheese, 25 grams; wheat flour, 75 grams.

There are two meatless days weekly, on one fish is substituted and on the other stewed fruits, with rice. When the water in the trenches is bad the tea and sugar rations are doubled. Two cigars and two cigarettes are issued daily to each man. In addition every battalion has its own canteen, where cakes and canned fruits, &c., can be bought.

A number of the men were asked if the rations were sufficient. None were found who did not express complete satisfaction. The soldiers were openly amused when informed it had been reported abroad that their rations had been cut down and that they were often forced to go hungry. The only ration reduced is that of bread, and this reduction was made long ago because it was found that the men were unable to eat more than the quantity now allowed. This ration compares with 270 grams daily allowed civilians in Berlin. The daily meat ration for the soldiers equals the weekly allowance in Berlin, and the butter allowance is more than quadruple that in the capital. Rations in other things are in the same proportion.

French Parliament Takes Recess.

PARIS, July 28.—Parliament recessed today until Sept. 5.

HISTORIC STRUGGLE IN DELVILLE WOOD

Battle Going On Since July 14 Hardest Fought in All the Great Offensive.

NAME NOW AN EVIL SPELL

British Soldiers Who Came Out with Slight Wounds Count Themselves Most Fortunate.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 27. — At about 10 o'clock this morning our troops again took Delville Wood, all but a narrow strip on the north, and perhaps it is the last time it will be necessary to send men to the assault of this evil position, which has earned the nickname of Devil's Wood from the soldiers who have been through it and out of it.

One of our officers said to me this morning:

"I wish to goodness we could wipe the place off the map, or burn it off. A good forest fire there would cleanse the ground of this filthy wreckage of trees, which has been the death-trap to so many good fellows."

It is a queer thing that so many trees are still standing, and that it still looks like a wood as I saw it the other day when the enemy was barraging this side of it. In spite of all the trees that have been cut down by the shells, the foliage still looks dense at a distance and hides all the horror underneath.

Today many more trees have been slashed off and hurled upon the other fallen trunks. I am told that our concentration of guns for this morning's bombardment secured the most intense series of barrages upon one position since the battle of Picardy began twenty-seven days ago. Twice as heavy as any similar artillery attack, the bombardment began this early morning and took line after line from south to north above the ground held by our men in progressive blocks of fire.

Our batteries over an area of several miles, from the long-range "heavies" to the eighteen-pounders, flung a very large shell into Devil's Wood and filled it with high explosives and shrapnel so that one great volume of smoke rose from it and covered it in a dense black pall. It seems impossible that any Germans there could still be left alive, but I do not know yet to know whether our men found any of them crouching in holes or lying under the shelter of the great trunks and roots. Perhaps a few German soldiers may come out from this place of death, having escaped by what seems like a miracle, except that every day men do escape in the strangest way from shells which burst above them and under them and around them.

But there will not be many who may tell the tale of this morning's bombardment of the wood, for the enemy has not had time to make an elaborate system of dugouts here deep enough to protect them from the six-inch or eight-inch shells, but no more cover is there than our own men who held the wood when it was the turn of the enemy's artillery.

I was talking to some of these men this morning and they all had the same tale to tell.

"Devil's Wood," said one of them, "is easily the worst place on earth. As far as I can guess, it's just crowded with corpses and we stay there is to join their company. The only cover one can get is to crawl under a log and hope for the best, or crawl into a shell hole and expect the worst, which generally arrives. I had the devil's own luck—a puncture of the left leg, so I can't walk back there."

He was amazed to have come out so easily and because he still had life and could see the sun shining through the flap of the tent he was in high spirits, like all our men who had the luck to get a "cushie wound," which, in this war, is the best of luck to men in such places as Devil's Wood.

The other men were eloquent about the German snipers, who were hidden in the foliage of the trees with rifles and machine guns and waited very patiently until any of our men began to crawl through the tree trunk. That game is finished. Our bombardment this morning must have swept away all such men with whatever weapons they had. Devil's Wood has become more crowded with dead, and it is over these bodies that our men stumbled this morning when they went forward slowly and cautiously behind the barrage of our guns, which cleared the way for them.

They advanced in waves, halting while another barrage was maintained for half an hour or more ahead. They had to cross Prince's Street, which is a sunken road made into something like a trench by the South Africans and afterward by the Scots from home, striking across the glades from west to east, and then they pushed northward. I have no details of the fighting, which is still in progress, but it is probable the attack has succeeded without many casualties. It is in holding ground that the worst time comes to the men who capture it.

Meanwhile another attack has been made this morning, advancing eastward to Delville Wood from Longueval, which is partly in and partly out of the wood, with the object of clearing out the enemy from the northern part of the village and joining up with the men advancing into the wood from the south. There again not much more of the fighting is known, but we know the difficulties of the position and it is not surprising that the hardest fighting has been happening there.

The history of the fight that has gone on in this corner of ground since July 14 is one of the most wonderful things for sheer stubborn courage that has been done in all this great battle.

BARS OPIUM AND COCAINE.

Royal Proclamation Forbids Imports Into United Kingdom.

LONDON, July 28.—The importation of opium and cocaine into the United Kingdom is prohibited by a royal proclamation issued today.

There has been considerable agitation lately in this country against the sale of cocaine, which, it is said, has been used in increasing quantities during the last few years and, particularly, has become the habit of many people since the war began.

GERMANY EVICTS THE POOR.

Destitute Children Are Being Sent to Holland.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—Seventy German children of the poorer classes arrived in Holland yesterday, says the Telegraf, which adds:

"This is the beginning of a scheme which has been maturing for some time to send poor German children to this country."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The culmination of the Russian offensive in Southern Volhynia and Northeastern Galicia seems to be approaching. As a substitute for the campaign against Kovel, the movement against Lemberg is meeting with a considerable degree of success. Since the line of the Lipa River was broken, the Russians have never been headed. One position after another has been taken up by the retreating Austrians, only to fall almost as soon as taken. Only on Thursday the Russian report and the Austrian as well reported fighting along the Bolgurovka River and supplemented the statement with a note to the effect that the Russians were within twelve miles of Brody, the key to a real invasion of Eastern Galicia. As I have pointed out several times, with the Austrian lines giving way generally on this front the continued retention of Brody was an impossibility.

The whole thing is simple from the map. Brody, as may be seen from any map of this district, is situated on the main railroad from Lemberg to Dubno, and is at the very gateway of the entrance to Galicia from Volhynia. Going from Brody to Lemberg, it is seen that no branches leave this road nearer than Krasne, where the road from Tarnopol cuts in. South of Brody there is no railroad until this same road from Tarnopol is reached some thirty-two miles south. The country immediately around is extremely hilly, with few roads of any importance, and practically none of value as avenues over which to move large bodies of men and heavy guns at the same time. The Austrian forces at Brody had but one possible line of retreat—this railroad to Lemberg.

The Russians coming down toward the south, following pretty closely the line of the Styr River, were, after crossing the Slonevka and the Bolgurovka, irresistibly approaching this road from the west. The Austrian line of retreat was in danger of being involved at any time. The Austrians had proved themselves utterly unable to meet the Russian attacks. Wherever they were not ably backed up by the German forces their lines, ever since the early part of June, when the Russian attack began, have given way early in the fighting. Knowing this condition, the Austrian commanders were faced either with the possible destruction or capture of the forces holding the Brody line, or with the evacuation of the town. They wisely have chosen the latter.

The details of the Austrian retirement are not clear. In fact, no details have been given. As the Russians were twelve miles from Brody only on Thursday, it is not probable that they have succeeded in reaching the railroad. Twelve miles is a good day's march for a large body of troops, even when there is no opposition to overcome. In the face of the Austrians, who, while they cannot withstand the Russian attacks, can at least delay the advance, it is entirely too great a distance to be covered in anything like the time that has elapsed since the Russian report referred to was received on Thursday. The strong possibilities are that the Russians took the town without a battle by threatening the line of retreat. Later reports may change this, but this is the way the matter appears from such communications as have reached us.

There is no question of the seriousness of the loss of Brody to the Austrian forces. It opens the way to an advance on Lemberg as does no other point in the line. And Lemberg means Kovel. Therefore no matter what may happen on the line of the Stokhod, which has been made impregnable, not by the strength of the German position nor by the valor of German arms, but by the heavy rains which have marked the advance of Summer in this region, every foot the Russians advance along the Brody-Lemberg railroad brings a new element of danger to the Germans at Kovel.

In order to operate against Lemberg the Russians will need, as they advance, temporary or field bases from which to work. This is one of the functions Brody will fill. As soon as they have consolidated Brody into their lines and constructed suitable defenses against Austrian counterattacks, food, shell, and supplies of all kinds will be shipped in, rolling stock will be gathered along the railroad, and an attack down the railroad will begin. Every step will not only affect Kovel by cutting in behind that position but will more seriously and more directly affect the line of the Stripa. There is where it will hurt the most. It is one thing for a section of the Russian army in Galicia to be approaching the capital along one railroad line, but as the advance is made in the north the troops along the line of the Stripa will have to fall back and this will bring the entire Galician army against Lemberg in a gradually closing-in circle.

An enormous counterattack would seem to be the usual Teuton method of countering such a blow. The difficulty is that the Austrians have not enough strength to deliver such an attack and the Germans have not sufficient men to send the assistance they stand in need of. The military situation here continues the most absorbing of any in the active fields of operations, largely because it opens the greatest vista for quick important results. The fighting in the west, while interesting, is still in the preliminary stage, while in Galicia that stage has been passed and the more important movements are well under way.

In the west the British attacks are still continuing with the same unremitting force that has characterized the fighting of the last two weeks. The British efforts of yesterday were directed to what might be termed the cleaning up of the odds and ends preparatory to another effort to advance along the Bapaume road. Held for some days in the northern part of the Town of Longueval and in the same portion of the woods of Delville, they succeeded yesterday in cleaning out both places, so that they are now in complete possession of both. The gain is small, but by this success the British have cleared the way toward Flers and have eliminated the danger of machine gun fire against their flank when they attempt to advance. This is particularly important in view of their advanced position in the woods of Foureaux. They now cannot only protect their troops in their advance, but can enfilade the Germans who may have any undue ambition to stop them.

It must not be forgotten, however, that all the fighting which is taking place in this section is of a purely preliminary nature. Before the British can make any real gain the salient now held by the Germans must be entirely eliminated. When this is done the second phase of the great offensive will begin, and will consist in a drive toward Cambral or some other important railroad centre, which will affect a considerable portion of the front. It is difficult to realize that such dearly bought ground as the British are taking can be but a small step in a much greater plan. And such is really the case. If Bapaume were all, the British had better not have undertaken the move at all, for they would in such a case have paid a high price for something of but little if any value except in its relation to what is to come after.

SERBS BEGIN ATTACK ON BULGAR POSITIONS

Capture Heights Within Greek Border and Repel All Attempts to Dislodge Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—After an interval of more than eight months, detachments of the Serbian and Bulgarian Armies have again come into contact, and our allies scored their first victory in the new campaign.

For the last three days the Serbian forces have been engaged in methodical operations, which had for their object the driving of the Bulgarians from a position which they took upon Greek territory about a dozen miles south of the frontier.

The attacking Serbian contingents succeeded in occupying a series of heights, and maintained themselves in the captured positions, despite the artillery fire of the enemy and counterattacks.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.—The news that the Serbian army again is in action arouses speculation in London as to whether another phase of the Allies' great offensive is about to be opened in Salonika theater.

A dispatch from Saloniki says:

"The Serbian army has begun its fourth war in four years. Reorganized and re-equipped it is again fighting its old enemies, the Bulgars, and the first skirmishes at Kopil and north of Vodena have gone in its favor."

A special dispatch from Bucharest says:

ATHENS, July 28.—The Sofia-Kostendil Railway line has been broken by the explosion of a bomb, according to reports received here. It is added the bomb was placed by an unidentified person or persons.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

BRITAIN RECEIVES BLACKLIST PROTEST

It's Publication Is Likely to Cause Surprise, London Believes—Thought Agitation Had Ceased.

LONDON, July 28.—The protest of the United States Government against the British statutory blacklist was delivered to the Foreign Office late today, but officials there, not having had time to master its contents, decline to discuss it.

It is known that while the note is couched in softer language than the mails detention documents, it nevertheless plainly says that the United States Government cannot admit the validity of the blacklist on account of the far-reaching effect its ramifications will have on the trade of its citizens.

The British Government is informed the note will be given out to the American press on Monday, but there is no indication as yet of the time of its publication here. A diplomat familiar with the contents of the note said that its publication here was likely to cause much surprise as for the past week Washington correspondents of English newspapers had conveyed the impression that the agitation in the United States against the blacklist had so far ceased that there was little likelihood of the American Government taking any action in the matter. Nothing as late yesterday several newspapers here announced that the agitation was so dead that no protest would be sent.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said today that the contracts that George W. McNear of San Francisco had with Australian firms would not be affected by the blacklist.

COMPLAINS OF BLACKLIST.

Exporter Says Bank Refused to Sell Foreign Credits.

Leopold Zimmerman, Chairman of the Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, and Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for the association, were busy yesterday going through the complaints filed with the association by various individuals and firms who have been placed on the British trade blacklist. Concerning the complaint of J. A. Kahl, an exporter of 52 Beaver Street, Mr. Blumenthal made the following statement:

"Mr. Kahl has been an American citizen for twenty years, but his name is on the blacklist. A week ago he applied to the Battery Park National Bank of this city for letters of credit in dollars to pay for goods purchased by him in Northern China.

"I have been a depositor of that bank for years, his complaint reads, 'and they have always financed my shipments from the Far East whenever I have asked them to. They now refuse to issue me credits solely upon the ground that I have been blacklisted, and state that while my credit and standing are unquestioned, they are afraid of retaliation if they sell me foreign credits even on dollars.'

"On the advice of our counsel I presented these facts to Washington and yesterday received a telegram from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo stating that he had directed the Controller of the Currency to investigate."

Secretary McAdoo's telegram reads as follows:

"Have directed Controller of Currency to look into the matter referred to in your telegram of July 25."

Mr. Blumenthal said many interesting details of the working of the blacklist will probably be made public today.

At the Battery Park National Bank it was said that the bank had no statement to make in reply to Mr. Kahl at this time.

GERMANS BLACKLIST SWISS.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July 28.—A strong protest against a blacklist of Swiss firms by Germany and Austria is made by the Lausanne Gazette. The Gazette says that a blacklist is now being drawn up by a Captain Schmitz at Berne under the direction of the commercial attachés of the German and Austrian Legations.

According to the newspaper, all Swiss firms known or suspected of doing business with the Allies are not only deprived of coal and other German products, but are boycotted by other Swiss firms. The boycott is enforced by threats that any firm will be blacklisted which deals with concerns objected to by Captain Schmitz.

BRITISH RIGHT WINS ANOTHER BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

the latter area we captured forty-eight wounded Germans.

Last night the enemy guns were active against our new positions, and there were heavy artillery duels in various sectors of the battle area.

Near Neuve Chapelle small parties of Germans succeeded in entering our front trenches at two points, but at once were driven out by a counter-attack, leaving a few wounded in our hands.

Northeast of Souchez and at several other points our artillery shelled the enemy's front line and communication trenches.

Berlin Says Attacks Broke Down.

Today's German official statement says:

A German patrol in the district of Neuve Chapelle brought in two machine guns and thirty prisoners, of whom three were officers.

North of the Somme the English fire was increased to its greatest strength. In the afternoon strong attacks were launched near Pozières and at Fourneaux Wood and to the southeast of it. They broke down in front of the German positions.

At Longueval and in Delville Wood there was hand-to-hand fighting, but there also the enemy gained no successes.

South of the Somme the artillery of both sides continues active. Otherwise there were only attacks of hostile hand-grenade troops near Soyecourt which were repulsed.

To the east of the Meuse French enterprises against the Thiaumont Work failed.

German Attack in the Vosges.

The following statement was given out by the French War Office tonight:

In mine duels in the Argonne we occupied the edges of two craters after a grenade struggle at Fille Morte. On the right bank of the Meuse we made progress to the west of the Thiaumont Work.

In the Vosges after a lively bombardment the enemy twice attacked our positions south of Sainte Marie Pass. The first attack, which succeeded in their gaining lodgment in our advanced trenches, was driven back with the bayonet. The second attack was launched shortly afterward but was unable to approach our lines, being broken up under our barrage fire. During these actions the enemy suffered appreciable losses.

Russian Success in Champagne.

The French War Office this afternoon made this statement:

To the north of Chaulnes, an enemy attempt on one of our trenches near Lihons was repulsed by rifle fire.

In the Champagne, in the region of Auberive, a Russian reconnoissance penetrated a hostile trench, which was cleared with grenades. The Russians brought back some prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a German attack, which was about to debauch upon our positions west of the Thiaumont Work, was completely stopped by the heavy fire of our artillery.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

In the Vosges a German Aviatik machine which was attacked was forced to abandon the fight and was overturned in landing.

GERMANS EXECUTE BRITISH SKIPPER

Continued from Page 1.

report as received by us, the execution of Captain Fryatt seems to be worse than the Cavell case. It is an extremely grave incident, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. It must be borne in mind that when the alleged ramming took place German submarines were attacking merchant ships without any warning whatsoever."

The Captain Fryatt case calls attention to the German prize regulations, which provide that under circumstances similar to the capture of the Brussels merchantmen are to be treated as prisoners of war. An appendix to those regulations issued June 22, 1914, reads:

"If an armed enemy merchant vessel offers armed resistance to the right of visit and search and capture, this is to be broken down by all possible means. The enemy Government is responsible for any damage thereby caused to the ship, its cargo, and passengers. The members of the crew are to be treated as prisoners of war. Passengers are to be liberated unless it is proved they have taken part in the resistance. In the latter case they are to be proceeded against in accordance with the extraordinary martial law procedure."

History of the Case.

The Foreign Office issued tonight the text of the correspondence between Foreign Secretary Grey and Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador.

On June 28 the Foreign Secretary requested that Mr. Page ascertain the names of the British subjects on board the Brussels. Mr. Page replied July 1 that he had learned from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, that the officers and crew of the Brussels were safe and well and interned at Ruhleben; that the five stewardesses had been separated from the crew at Cologne, and that Mr. Gerard was inquiring as to their whereabouts and urging their prompt repatriation.

On July 15 Secretary Grey requested Mr. Page to inquire into the truth of a report that Captain Fryatt of the Brussels was to be court-martialed, and on the 20th asked Mr. Page to telegraph to Berlin and secure a proper defense for Captain Fryatt, and to inform Mr. Gerard confidentially that the British Government was "satisfied that in committing the act impugned Captain Fryatt acted legitimately in self-defense for the purpose of evading capture or destruction."

On the 25th Secretary Grey again asked Ambassador Page to inform Ambassador Gerard that, "should the allegations on which the charge against Captain Fryatt is understood to be based be established by evidence, his Majesty's Government are of opinion that his action was perfectly legitimate."

Officers of the Admiralty were aroused to intense indignation when they learned of the affair. A naval officer said:

"The execution of Captain Fryatt is in violation of all law and all precedent at sea. It affects every merchant officer in the world, neutral as well as belligerent.

"There is no such thing known as a franc-tireur at sea. We have officers of German submarines whom we have taken as prisoners of war, who rammed merchant ships without warning and fired upon merchant ships without warning, but they are treated as prisoners of war. We also have naval officers who dropped bombs from Zeppelins on harmless and undefended towns and killed civilian inhabitants."

In the cross-channel service Captain Fryatt was known as a "pirate dodger," because on several occasions he had succeeded in eluding German submarines by skilful navigation.

When the capture of the Brussels was reported The Daily Chronicle said in reference to Captain Fryatt:

"For a particularly brilliant exploit in March, 1915, he was presented with a gold watch, suitably inscribed, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, together with their thanks on vellum."

On another occasion some twelve months before he surrendered the Brussels, according to The Chronicle, his vessel was chased for more than an hour by a submarine while he was outward bound from Harwich to Rotterdam, but he succeeded in getting away safely. A few days later, when near the North Hinder Lightship, a torpedo was fired at his vessel, missing it by only a few feet.

Compared With Clan MacTavish.

A contrast was drawn this evening by British naval officers of the treatment by the Germans of Captain Fryatt and of that meted out to the Captain of the British steamer Clan MacTavish, when the steamer was sunk in a fight with the German commerce raider Möwe. The contrast was drawn from the account of Commander Count von Dohna-Schlodien, commander of the Möwe, in his book describing the cruise of the raider, some extracts of which have reached the officers.

Count von Dohna-Schlodien, in describing the capture of the Clan MacTavish, tells how he admonished the Captain of the steamer for his foolish conduct in resisting the Möwe, but says the Captain defended himself on the ground that his Government had supplied him with a gun to resist capture.

"To confess the truth," says Count Dohna-Schlodien in his book, "I was pleased with the loyalty with which this old Scotch sea bear defended his standpoint. I shook his hand, and admitted that, in his place, I should probably have acted just as he had. I still think so.

"The blame for such a regrettable occurrence, where a few unlucky hits might have cost the entire crew of the Clan MacTavish their lives, rests not upon the Captain of the ship, but upon the English Government, which, contrary to all stipulations of international law, does not hesitate to arm its merchantmen without converting them into auxiliary cruisers. However, this honest old Captain has plenty of time today, interned in a German prison camp, to reflect whether he acted rightly."

MAY AFFECT U-BOAT WAR.

Washington Fears Execution May Reopen Submarine Controversy.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Germany's execution of Captain Charles Fryatt, master of the British steamship Brussels, for an alleged attempt to ram a submarine, is regarded in allied quarters here as a violation of international law, likely to result in prompt retaliatory measures by Great Britain. They contend that if a hostile submarine approached the Brussels it was in effect an attack and Captain Fryatt in making a counterattack by attempting to ram, subjected himself only to treatment as a prisoner of war in event of capture.

The United States Government is interested in the incident and what may follow it, particularly because of the bearing it may have upon the difficult problems involved in submarine warfare, which in the past have brought the country to the brink of war, because it is charged with the care of interests of prisoners on both sides. Reprisals by the Allies, it is feared, might be followed by a change in the German submarine policy, which has been satisfactory to the United States since the last assurances that merchant ships would not be attacked without warning or without provision for safety of passengers and crews.

Authorities on international law agree that the justice or injustice of the shooting of Captain Fryatt depends entirely upon the circumstances under which he headed his vessel for the submarine. If the submarine attacked, or was about to attack him, he had the right to counterattack; if he was seeking out an enemy vessel for attack he placed himself in the class of a criminal subject to summary execution upon capture.

Rules of Hague Convention.

Convention No. 10 of the second Hague peace conference sets forth how the crews of merchantmen who legitimately resist capture shall be treated as part of the armed forces of an enemy. One of the best-known authorities on the subject says:

"In a sense the crews of merchantmen owned by subjects of the belligerents belong to the latter's armed forces. For those vessels are liable to be seized by enemy men-of-war and if attacked for that purpose they may defend themselves, may return the attack, and eventually seize the attacking men-of-war. The crews of merchantmen become in such cases combatants and enjoy all the privileges of the members of armed forces. But unless attacked they must not commit hostilities, and if they do so they are liable to be treated as criminals, just as are private individuals who commit hostilities in land warfare."

The question involved in this case has been clouded by the belligerent charges and countercharges, concerning the conduct of submarine warfare and the allied efforts to exterminate the German submarines. Germany asserts British merchant ships had received orders from the Admiralty to ram any enemy submarine sighted and that the masters of ships carrying out such orders are pirates.

What United States Position Is.

Officials here point out that the United States has taken the position that the master of any merchant vessel who sees a submarine approaching has the right, from the very nature of the submarine method of warfare, to presume that he is about to be attacked. Consequently, it is argued, he has the right, in turn, to forestall that attack by himself ramming or firing to defend himself.

American naval officers hold that the piratical character of a ship is determined entirely by the purpose of her cruise. The view of the navy is that a merchant ship engaged in her regular line of duties cannot be classed as a pirate even though she deliberately leaves her course to attack on sighting a submarine, because the element of illicit gain is lacking.

WHAT BRITAIN CONTENDS.

Attempt to Ram U-Boat Similar to Ship Using Defensive Gun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, (Saturday,) July 29.—The following statement which was issued last night from the Foreign Office was sent to the United States Ambassador on July 20, urging Captain Fryatt's legal right to attempt to ram a submarine as an act of defense:

"His Majesty's Government considers the act of a merchant ship in steering for an enemy submarine and forcing her to dive is essentially defensive, and is precisely on the same footing as the use by a defensively armed vessel of her defensive armament in order to resist capture, which both the United States Government and His Majesty's Government hold to be the exercise of an undoubted right."

CALLED "PIRATE'S TERROR."

Captain Fryatt Popular in Home Town—Leaves Large Family.

HARWICH, England, July 28.—The news of the execution of Captain Fryatt was received with indignation here and in the neighboring town Dovercourt, where he was very popular. Captain Fryatt had lived all his life at Parkeston, a suburb of Dovercourt. He leaves a widow and several children.

Locally Captain Fryatt was nicknamed "the Pirate's Terror," on account of his skillful evasion of submarines on several occasions. He had the reputation of being one of the most daring commanders in the Great Eastern service. Friends describe him as having been gentle and inoffensive, a man of high honor and a fearless navigator. He was held in universal esteem here.

HOLLAND STIRRED BY NEWS.

Execution of Captain Fryatt Compared to That of Miss Cavell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.—The Times Amsterdam correspondent says:

"Since the murder of Miss Cavell nothing has so stirred public feeling in Holland as the news of the murder of Captain Fryatt. It was known he was to be tried, but it was not generally believed the Germans would kill him, not that any one supposed they would be restrained by any consideration of humanity—the Germans are too well known in Holland for that—but the stupendous blunder made in murdering Miss Cavell, for which the British troops today are inflicting punishment on the German Army, was thought to be sufficiently realized to prevent a repetition. It has been truly said that Miss Cavell's death was worth an army corps to Great Britain, but the Germans, who are now clamoring for an honorable peace, seem quite blind to the consequences of their brutal crimes. It is felt here that nothing could do more to steel the British troops on the western front than the news of this latest example of cowardly ruthlessness.

"The Telegraaf in an indignant article declares that the German sword is stained with the innocent blood of women and children and now with that of Captain Fryatt. It says that the only way to make the Germans feel is to apply their own methods, as was excellently proved recently at Karlsruhe. The Germans must be made to understand that means exist for avenging such deeds as the Lusitania, Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt."

The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says:

"In a leading article of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says:

"'According to the pitiless war law and the German moral sense this sentence may be right, but according to the humane standpoint as held outside the belligerent countries, there is much to be said against it. The submarine war at the time Captain Fryatt made his unsuccessful attempt was a discredit to humanity. It was carried out in most remorseless manner. To get a German submarine in sight meant death for hundreds who in the German communiqué are now referred to as franc tirurers. To escape death one had of necessity to defend oneself, and this was admittedly permitted because the submarine war was against all right.

"It may be right to call these men franc-tireurs, but the Germans will have to acknowledge it is not the men themselves but the German method of warfare that made them franc-tireurs, and this element must be considered before any sentence passed can be called righteous. To claim the right to kill hundreds of citizens on sight, and then mark out the man who will not yield himself willingly to execution as a franc-tireur is to measure right by different standards, according to whether it is applicable to oneself or to another. We call that arbitrary and unrighteous."

PRESS AGAINST REPRISALS.

London Papers Urge Instead Determination to Carry Out War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.—The London newspapers can scarcely find words strong enough in condemnation of Captain Fryatt's execution.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"If the object of the German Government was to render British sentiment absolutely implacable toward Germany and to make the German name among us a synonym of infamy for a generation, they could hardly take a straighter way to it than the murder of Captain Fryatt. There cannot be many people in these islands, and we doubt whether, Germans excepted, there are many in the United States whose blood will not first run cold at the news and then run red. Indeed, the name of the murdered seaman takes its place with those other terrible names, Louvain, Lusitania, Cavell, and Wittenberg, which in the last two years have been branded on the brow of the modern German nation like the mark of Cain.

"For this dastardly iniquity no retribution can be exacted at this stage, and we hope there will be no foolish talk of reprisals, but we hope also that the need for proper retribution hereafter and the need for continuing the war until we not merely by a obtained the upper hand but are in a position fully to v

CAPT. KOENIG TRYING TO OUTWIT WARSHIPS

Deutschland Believed to be Waiting to Catch Patrols Off Guard and Put to Sea.

PUZZLED OVER THE BREMEN

Baltimore Official of German Company Says He Knows When and Where She Will Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—Crammed to her last square inch with valuable cargo, with Captain Paul Koenig constantly at her side, and with the members of her crew always on duty, the submarine Deutschland still lies at her dock at the foot of Andre Street ready to sail at any moment.

While her delay in getting away is generally attributed to instructions to await the Bremen's arrival, the theory which seems to have the most reason behind it is that the officials and the seamen identified with the German Ocean Navigation Company are doing all they can to test the guessing powers of the commanders of the allied ships waiting for the Deutschland off the Virginia Capes.

Down in the harbor where the Deutschland lies agents of the Allies and those of German interests are watching each other. The puzzling conduct of the Germans keeps the Allies moving their battleships up and down the coast, dividing their squadrons so that the Bremen may not get into Boston while the watch for the Deutschland is maintained at the capes, so that she may not slip out there while the Bremen slips into another port.

That the Bremen is about due all those who have been watching the situation believe. It is thought that she may be overdue. Captain Koenig will have been here three weeks next Sunday. He said when he arrived that the Bremen would follow him "shortly."

This much seems certain: When the Deutschland gets ready to quit Baltimore she will sail out in the full light of day with the red, white and black of Germany and the flag of the German Ocean Navigation Company flying at her masthead in full view of one of the two big British freighters which have been in sight of her for days. One of these ships left here this morning. The other remains.

No Call for a Pilot.

Reports that Captain Koenig had asked for a pilot were flatly denied by W. E. Sanner, President of the Maryland Pilot's Association. No request that the wireless of the ship be opened preparatory to her departure have been made at the Custom House.

Paul G. L. Hilken of the Eastern Forwarding Company went to the Andre Street pier early this morning and had a long conference with Captain Koenig and Captain Hinsch. None of them seemed the least worried about anything.

Captain "Zach" Cullison, master of the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which conveyed the Deutschland from the Virginia Capes, went on board the Timmins early this morning with a heavy suitcase, and it is understood that he has given instructions that none of his crew be allowed to leave the tug until further orders.

Immediately upon boarding the tug Captain Cullis went to the bow and called the crew together apparently for instructions. Mr. Hilken was present, as was also Captain Hinsch. What occurred at this conference could not be learned, but it is believed the men were instructed to stay close to the tug. Four extra men were employed this morning on the tug and she now carries a crew of ten.

Another British tramp, Lord Ormonde, in tow of the tug Chicago, arrived in the Patapsco last night and passed within three ship lengths of the Deutschland's pier.

Stevedores are working on the Deutschland today. The sub-sea freighter is loaded, her cargo has been carefully trimmed, the machinery has been satisfactorily tested and the U-boat is ready to leave Baltimore at short notice. Constructor William G. Prusse, who built the submarine at Bremen, has expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the boat behaves herself under water.

Mr. Prusse was asked this morning if he would return to Bremen on the Deutschland, having made the trip to America as supercargo on the U-boat. He said that he would remain in Baltimore to look after the submarines that would come here in the future, but said he did not know who would take his place on board the submarine when she started back. When Captain Koenig took out clearance papers at the Custom House on Wednesday he said his crew would consist of twenty-eight men besides himself.

There is a rumor that one of the crew of the interned North German Lloyd liner Neckar will be the twenty-ninth man on board the Deutschland when she starts across the Atlantic.

Captain Hinsch seemed to take the stories of the Bremen's capture as a joke and only laughed about it this morning.

Those following the turn of affairs believe that as soon as something definite is learned of the second undersea boat or she shows up at an American port, the Deutschland will make her dash for Germany.

"We have heard nothing of the Bremen and don't believe that she has been captured. We have heard, of its capture before," was the statement given out this morning at the office of A. Schumacher & Co.

"I know positively to what port the Bremen is coming," said an official of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei today.

It was learned from a source regarded as reliable, that the Deutschland would not sail until official information had been received from the Bremen by her agents here.

SAW ALIEN WARSHIP COME IN.

Commander of U. S. Naval Collier Confirms Norfolk Report.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 28.—Strong confirmation of the appearance of a British cruiser inside territorial waters near Cape Henry early last Tuesday morning, which was first reported by the battleship Louisiana, was obtained today from Lieut. Commander Shane of the naval collier Neptune.

Although unable to assert that the vessel really was an English cruiser, Shane backed up the detailed report made to the Navy Department by the Louisiana to the extent that he saw the vessel at the same time that she came under the observation of the battleship, which preceded the collier into Chesapeake Bay. Shane's declaration, while reinforcing that of the Louisiana, at the same time effectually disposed of the suggestion that the battleship may have mistaken the collier of her own service for a foreign war vessel.

Lieut. Commander Shane carefully avoided, in talking with reporters today, anything that might be construed as being directly contradictory to the denial of the incident originating with the Admiral of the British Atlantic fleet and transmitted from the British Admiralty by Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

The commander of the Neptune has, however, made a full and detailed report to Washington.

"I am confident that I saw the same vessel that the Louisiana reported," said the Neptune's commander. "And while I cannot say that she was a British cruiser, I do know that she was a warship. I saw her leaving the Capes about 3 o'clock in the morning. That was after she had exchanged signals with the Louisiana. I witnessed those signals, but I do not know what they were, as my signalmen did not read them. Nothing can convnce me that a strange warship was not in Hampton Roads that morning."

From others aboard the Neptune these details of the incident were gathered:

The collier steamed into territorial waters about four miles behind the Louisiana. The stranger, when first observed, occupied a position, roughly, midway between the Louisiana and the Neptune. The collier had just come inside Cape Henry and was starting to follow the bend of the horseshoe defined by the channel markings, when those aboard her observed the alien vessel, carrying aft the two white lights, which denote a man-o'-war, and exchanging blinker signals with the Louisiana.

Perhaps thirty minutes later the Neptune, still moving up the bay toward her pier at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, observed the craft again. This time the alien was heading outward and carrying the regular port and starboard running lights, in addition to those that denoted that she was a fighting vessel.

The Neptune's men, curious and a bit mystified, attempted to signal the vessel. At once the latter put out her man-o'-war lights and sped toward the open sea, soon disappearing in the darkness.

Lieut. Commander Shane was positive the Louisiana could not have mistaken the collier for a cruiser, particularly as the Neptune did not exchange signals with the battleship. He was equally sure that neither he nor the commander of the Louisiana could by any possible chance have mistaken the Brazilian cargo steamer Tibagy, which was near by, for a warship.

There has been no relaxation in the neutrality watch maintained by the cruiser North Carolina and four torpedo-boat destroyers outside the Capes, since the incident of the alien vessel was reported. All night long the North Carolina maintains her scrutiny of the foreign fighting craft which are lying in wait for German submersibles, while the destroyers reinforce her during daylight hours, coming into Lynnhaven Roads to anchor at night.

Local German authorities still insist the submarine Bremen will enter this port, despite rumors of her approach at other harbors. They are still confident, too, that the Deutschland within a very few days will pass the Capes and put out to sea on her return voyage.

The suggestion was made here today that Captain Koenig might be awaiting the arrival of one or more armed U-boats off the coast to convoy the Deutschland on her homeward voyage. It has been suggested that a fleet of such submarines already awaited the subsea fighter, but the belief has gradually grown here that if there really were several, or even one, German U-boats waiting off the Capes in the vicinity of the squadron of French and English cruisers, something thrilling already would have happened.

CAPT. PHELPS STICKS TO IT.

British Admiral Thinks Mysterious Ship Was a German.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Captain Phelps of the battleship Louisiana has sent another report to the Navy Department about the warship that he saw inside the Virginia Capes last Tuesday morning.

The British Admiral also has added to the interest in the matter by sending supplementary information that British warships off the Virginia Capes saw a small vessel near the Louisiana last Tuesday morning, exchanging signals with the battleship. It is said that the British Admiral's new report bars out the theory that the vessel which reported to the Louisiana that she was a British cruiser was engaged in a German plot to help the submarine merchantman Deutschland. One effect of her appearance, it was pointed out, was to cause the United States Government to station four warships near the Virginia Capes, which increases the difficulty of the British patrol ships in keeping a lookout for the Deutschland.

The Treasury Department, through the Collector of Customs at Newport News, Va., has undertaken an investigation of the appearance of the mysterious vessel.

The Navy Department is conducting an investigation of its own.

Captain Phelps's new report follows:

"About 2:45 A. M. Tuesday, July 25, the Louisiana, then standing for an anchorage in Lynnhaven Bay, being at the time to westward of the line Cape Henry Lightfall of the Horse Shoe Light vessel, a vessel carrying man-of-war lights, masthead light, running lights, and range light, with the loom of deck standing lights glowing through five or six square ports, without any other illumination whatever, came upon the starboard quarter of the Louisiana, distant perhaps not more than 750 yards, heading for the channel into Hampton Roads.

"The Louisiana blinkered interrogatory to her several times, and turned on man-of-war lights, signaling the answered (blinker,) English cruiser.' She signaled very rapidly, causing the Louisiana to have her repeat more than once until we were sure of her signal.

"She disappeared in the thickness toward the channel to Hampton Roads.

"I did not signal to ask her name and her intentions because her actions had not seemed suspicious to me, inasmuch as she seemed fairly to disclose her presence, seemed fairly standing for Hampton Roads, and left me with the feeling that she was actually going into port and would be found off Fort Monroe in the morning."

BREMEN NOT AT HALIFAX.

Canadian Authorities Deny Rumors of U-Boat's Capture.

The whereabouts of the U-boat Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, still remains a mystery. There were many reports current early yesterday that the Bremen had been captured by the British and taken to Halifax. These reports later were denied by the Canadian Government authorities. The denials follow:

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—Nothing is known here of the Bremen story further than the report from New York.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 28.—The Naval Department denied today that there is any foundation for the story published in New York that the German supersubmarine Bremen has been captured and taken into Halifax.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 28.—J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, today denied reports that the German undersea liner Bremen had been captured and taken into Halifax. Halifax reports received also declared the Bremen was not there.

GINNELL FINED $500 FOR PRISON INTERFERENCE

Irish Member of Parliament Has Alternative of Serving Six Weeks in Jail.

LONDON, July 28.—Laurence Ginnell, the Irish Nationalist member of Parliament, who was tried today for trying to gain admission to Knutsford Barracks, where Irish prisoners are held, was fined £100 ($500.) The court gave him the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment, and he has six weeks in which to pay the fine.

Speeches which he had made to prisoners, describing them as martyrs, and demonstrations held by the prisoners when he visited them, were given as the reasons by the Crown Attorney why Ginnell had been barred from visiting the prisoners. The Crown Attorney said that when Ginnell visited the Irish prisoners at Stafford he told them they had done more for the Irish cause than anybody else, and that they were looked upon as martyrs. On a similiar visit to the prison at Wandsworth there was a disturbance among the prisoners, who carried Ginnell around on their shoulders. After this incident an order was issued refusing permission to Ginnell to visit any places where Irish prisoners were detained, and he was arrested when he tried to gain admission at Knutsford Barracks under the name of Lebries McFingle.

When witnesses were called to corroborate the Crown Attorney's statement, Mr. Ginnell denied that he had used the words ascribed to him in his speeches to the Irish prisoners. He also called witnesses who swore that his Irish name was McFingle, and he said he could not, therefore, be charged with using a false name.

Laurence Ginnell was arrested at the detention barracks at Knutsford on July 15. On being arraigned he protested to the Magistrate against his arrest, saying there was no case against him. The name McFingle, he declared, was Irish for Ginnell, and the whole incident could easily be explained. He was remanded for trial and released under bond.

Mr. Ginnell on Thursday caused a short suspension of the sitting in the House of Commons when he refused to withdraw after being ordered to do so by the Speaker.

SPANISH CATHOLICS SPEAK FOR BELGIUM

Some Said to Have Been Kept from Signing Address by German Warning.

STRONG THREATS ALLEGED

Document Condemns German War Methods and Praises Belgium's Loyalty to Duty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.—The London Times's Madrid correspondent says:

"The address of Spanish Catholics to Belgium has caused very natural annoyance both at the German Embassy in Madrid and at Berlin. The Germans got wind of it some weeks ago and attacked it in their subsidized press as a pro-Ally manoeuvre, with the object of frightening away intending signatories.

"So great was their dread of this apparently inoffensive document that they had recourse to even less savory methods. Well-known members of the Spanish aristocracy, whose family possess a fine estate in Belgium, received a special intimation from Emperor William through a channel which could not be ignored that unless they withdrew their signatures to this address the old trees in their park would be cut down while in their mansion would be billeted 'the roughest soldiers in the German Army,' who would 'defile and destroy the furniture.' They were further warned that reprisals would be taken against Spaniards resident in Belgium.

"The threat was not an empty one, for in the early days of the war the agent of this very estate had been taken as a hostage by the Germans and shot.

"The signatories in question were withdrawn accordingly, not without much searching of the heart for the signatories belong to one of the oldest and proudest of Spanish families."

"In the same way Señor Ramon y Cajal, the famous scientist, was prevented from signing by his fear of a German boycott. He signed his name to an earlier manifesto in favor of the Allies, and the Germans as a punishment refused to supply him any longer with certain products necessary to his experiments.

"Apart from these cases the German efforts to discredit the movement seem to have failed, for today the address is published to the world, a restrained, dignified, and weighty document of unimpeachable neutrality, subscribed to by over 400 of the most distinguished figures in the Spanish Catholic world."

The address refers to the German theory of frightfulness in the following terms:

"'The belligerents by the mere fact of being at war, do not cease to be men, nor, therefore, to be subject to moral law. To confine hostilities to the armed forces of the enemy and not to deal more hardly with them than is necessary to break down their resistance. This is the twofold principle underlying the modern laws of war. This principle we believe it to be our duty to uphold fearlessly against retrograde suggestions of those who would like to employ against the enemy, armed and unarmed alike, the most brutal and horrible methods, so long as they contribute to victory in the end.

"'The wholesale shooting of peaceful civilians, the execution of unoffending priests, the death of harmless old men, women, and children, the sacrilege and profanation of churches, the systematic destruction of towns and villages, useless burning down of such eminently peaceful institutions as the Catholic University of Louvain, are acts which, if proved, must call forth reprobation in every honorable conscience and in very special degree of the Catholic conscience, which should be above all the prototype of the natural sense of honor.'

"The signatories to the address recall the telegram of Emperor William to the President of the United States and the no less famous manifesto of the ninety-three German intellectuals by which it was sought to excuse the harshness of the measures attendant upon the invasion of Belgium, and in order to remove all doubt or error in a matter of such importance, they support the proposal made by the Belgian Bishops to those of Germany, that 'the facts should be inquired into by an international commission whose impartiality should satisfy both belligerents and neutrals.'

"The document ends with an expression of sentiments and aspirations that never before have been so clearly formulated either in Spain or any other neutral country, to wit:

"The coercion of Belgium on Aug. 4, 1914, to force her to side with Germany as against France was not only the invasion of her rights but a challenge to her plain duty. This circumstance lends a very special merit to the conduct of Belgium in our eyes. We are all filled with pride in thought that if the moral treasury of humanity is today the richer by so great an example of loyalty to the call of duty, the thanks of the world will always be due for this to a Catholic nation. As Spanish Catholics we express our most earnest wish that whatever may be the military result of the war, Belgium may obtain full reparation for her present misfortunes and the complete restoration of her national independence."

FRANCE APPEALS FOR DEPORTED WOMEN

25,000 Civilians Seized by Germans and Compelled to Work in the Fields.

PARIS, July 28.—The French Government today formally appealed to the sentiments of justice and humanity of the neutral countries and public opinion in all nations in behalf of the inhabitants of the invaded cities of Northern France, who, the appeal says, have been taken from their homes and transported to other regions, where they are compelled to work in the fields.

Through Spain, acting as intermediary, France already had made protest to Germany against its action regarding these civilians, but the protest was unheeded. Germany, according to the appeal, attempts to justify the measures taken by her because of the attitude of Great Britain in rendering more and more difficult the feeding of her population. This action, however, the appeal adds, is inadmissible, as the blockade of the Entente Allies is a regular act of war, and there is nothing in The Hague Convention which authorizes such action on the part of Germany.

"At the end of April, 1916," says the appeal, "by order of the German military authorities, about 25,000 French, girls from 16 to 20, and young women, and men to the age of 55 had been taken from their homes at Roubaix, Turcoing, and Lille, separated from their families and transported to the departments of Aisne and Ardennes, and compelled to work, principally at farming. In Holy Saturday, at 4 A. M., the execution of these measures began at Lille, Turcoing, and Roubaix."

Wherever the measures were to be applied, the appeal continues, a notice was posted on the doors of houses. Streets were barred by soldiers and even, witnesses declare, by machine guns. Soldiers entered houses and an officer designated the persons who were to leave. The inhabitants, after a respite of from twenty minutes to an hour, were concentrated in schools or churches until the time for their departure. At Lille the taking of the inhabitants continued for a week.

MOVE FOR CASEMENT ABANDONED BY COUNSEL

Defense Offers No Argument on Mysterious Point Given Up by Sullivan.

LONDON, July 28.—When the Court of Criminal Appeal met today to hear "a possible application" in behalf of Roger Casement, who was sentenced to death for treason in connection with the recent Dublin uprising, it was found that the defense had abandoned any contemplated action.

It was disclosed, however, that somebody connected with the defense had informed the King's Coroner of a wish to reopen a question which had been abandoned by Alexander Sullivan, Casement's counsel, in the Appeal Court when questioning Lord Reading's interpretation of the law in his summing up, on the ground that Mr. Sullivan had no authority to withdraw the point.

Justice Darling said he could hardly be silenced with anything approaching plausibility that Mr. Sullivan had not authority to do what he did, and he added that despite Mr. Sullivan's action the court had considered the point, and if he had thought it necessary he would have called on the Attorney General to answer it. The point came to the same decision as did Mr. Sullivan—that there was nothing in the point.

Arthur Powell, who had been engaged to argue the appeal in the House of Lords if the Attorney General's fiat had been obtained, said the prisoner's counsel never had intended to make the application and that the court had been so informed two days ago.

MOOSE CALLED TO CONFER.

Hale Summons Progressives to Indianapolis Aug. 3.

Matthew Hale, Acting Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, sent out a call yesterday for a conference of Progressives to be held in Indianapolis next Thursday, Aug. 3. At this conference, which will be attended by Bull Moose leaders from all parts of the country, it will be decided whether a new and superseding national convention should be held to substitute a candidate for President in the place of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

There is a sharp division of opinion among the Bull Moose leaders as to the advisability of a third national ticket. Some believe the only way the party could be kept alive through this crucial year would be by naming a new candidate for President. Others believe that the party has been so badly shot to pieces that this would be absolutely impracticable. The third party machinery in many States is in the hands of organizations which, following the leadership of George W. Perkins, have become reconciled to a program involving complete surrender to the Republicans.

Some very potent influences are at work at present paving the way for a Wilson indorsement. Acting Chairman Matthew Hale has been a visitor at Democratic national headquarters, where he has conferred with Chairman Vance C. McCormick on more than one occasion.

HUGHES COMPLETES ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

Willcox Only to See Candidate's Address Before Its Delivery on Monday Night.

G. O. P. ISSUES KNOWN THEN

Document of 8,000 Words Attacking Wilson Policies Guarded with Unprecedented Care.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 28.—Charles E. Hughes has completed his speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination for President, which will be the keystone of the national campaign of the party. National Chairman William R. Willcox will come here early tomorrow afternoon to go over the final draft, and it will then be sent to the printers. The address is to be delivered in Carnegie Hall next Monday evening.

Mr. Hughes has guarded the contents of the document with the greatest care and has refused at all times to discuss it except with a handful of his closest advisers. It is doubtful if half a dozen men have any comprehensive idea of what he will say.

The address has been dictated by Mr. Hughes to his secretary, Lawrence H. Green, in whom he rests implicit confidence. In order that no information concerning it may be obtained by any one, the nominee also has established a precedent by withholding the address from the news associations which usually send such documents to newspapers all over the country several days in advance.

It is doubtful if any campaign document in the history of American politics has been so zealously guarded. Some of the leaders believe they know in a general way what points Mr. Hughes will discuss and what he will tell the country. But even the knowledge which these men claim is not based upon a survey of the address or direct statement on the part of the nominee and they are not oversure.

It is believed that Mr. Hughes adopted this attitude largely because he was determined to keep the contents of the address from the leaders of the Wilson Administration until a few hours of the time of its delivery. That Mr. Hughes will handle the Wilson policies, especially the Mexican policy, roughly and at length is about the only thing concerning the address which is known with any degree of definiteness. It is said that the document contains about 7,000 or 8,000 words.

Efforts to obtain information from the nominee about the address have met with courteous but determined refusals to discuss any phase of it. Mr. Hughes's only reference to it has been that he has put his best effort into its making and that the voters—and there is reason to believe this includes most if not all of the Republican leaders—must wait until it is delivered.

Mr. Hughes put in the day finishing up the address. He announced early this afternoon that a change had been made in the itinerary of his Western trip. He will leave New York late Saturday afternoon, Aug. 5, but instead of going direct to Detroit, he will spend Sunday at Niagara Falls, where he hopes to obtain a complete rest. Late Sunday night he will leave Niagara Falls for Detroit, where he will deliver the first address of the campaign on Monday evening, Aug. 7.

Early this afternoon Mr. Hughes received a telegram which caused him to put aside dull care and even his address of acceptance. It was from ex-Senator Everett Colby, one-time Progressive leader of New Jersey and now an enthusiastic Hughes supporter. The message read:

Southampton, July 28, 1916.

Hon. Charles E. Hughes,
Bridgehampton, N. Y.

Charles Lewis Colby, a Progressive Republican, age one hour, and weighing nine and one-half pounds, bawls for Hughes, and offers his services on the stump.

EVERETT COLBY.

Mr. Hughes was laughing heartily about the message when the reporter dropped in at Tremedden. He sent this reply:

Bridgehampton, July 28.

Hon. Everett Colby,
Southampton, N. Y.

Heartiest congratulations and best wishes for the boy and his mother. Tell Charles Lewis to enroll as a straight Republican and shout for harmony.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Mr. Hughes put work aside long enough to see to it personally that his reply was sent without delay. Then he went back to his study and settled down to his task still smiling.

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK ALSO.

Colonel Will Be a Figure in Notification Ceremonies.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 28.—Colonel Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of the Republican National Committee to speak at the notification of Charles E. Hughes at Carnegie Hall next Monday night, and his address on that occasion is expected to be one of the strongest documents of the campaign.

From present indications, both Roosevelt and Hughes will direct their heavy fire at the Mexican policy of the Administration. Both are charged to the muzzle with information regarding present conditions in Mexico, and the part the militia is playing on the border. Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, who went over the Mexican situation with Mr. Hughes in New York on Thursday, left the Republican candidate to come direct to Oyster Bay, where he and the Colonel talked for several hours.

While the Colonel is still maintaining that he is out of politics, and will not participate in the campaign except for several speeches in different parts of the country, there is reason to believe that when the fight begins to warm up the Colonel will jump in, and, in all probability, make a country-wide tour.

The Colonel refused to comment tonight on the statement of Progressive State Chairman J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey that the Colonel uttered a falsehood when he said Hopkins told him he would have supported Hughes had the Progressives nominated him. The Colonel and Hopkins are now even, the Colonel having passed the Progressive Chairman the "shorter and uglier word" in denying that he ever told Hopkins that Hughes might turn out to be "another gold brick."

Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt are to be the special guests for the tea on Tuesday afternoon at the Astor, to be given by the Women's Roosevelt League working for Hughes and at which Mr. Hughes will speak. On the reception committee will be Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. James S. Cushman of the Young Women's Christian Association; Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Wendell Baker, Miss Belle Greene, Miss Maude Wetmore and Mrs. E. H. Hooper among others. Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Cabot Ward, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee and Mrs. George Wickersham are among the invited guests expected to be present.

ROOSEVELT GOING TO MAINE.

Republicans Worried About the Middle West—Fall to Stump.

Brought to a vivid realization of the fact that the situation in the Middle West calls for early and serious attention, the Republican Steering Committee, appointed by the National Convention and headed by ex-Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, is preparing to make a blunt demand on Chairman Willcox of the National Committee and Charles E. Hughes, the Presidential nominee, that the campaign in that part of the country be put in the hands of men with more than a correspondence school knowledge of political strategy.

Some intimation of what the situation in the important States in the Middle West really demands was brought to the Hughes headquarters in the Hotel Astor this week by Congressman William B. McKinley of Illinois, who, when he called, had long conferences both with Mr. Hughes and Chairman Willcox. Mr. McKinley told them that in his opinion a plan leaving the Western campaign in the hands of a committee composed of Republicans of a practical type was essential.

A committee suggested before Congressman McKinley came East had among its members besides himself, ex-Senator James A. Hemenway and Joseph B. Kealing of Indiana; John T. Adams, A. T. Hert, and R. H. Howell, National Committeemen, respectively from Iowa, Kentucky, and Nebraska, and Harold L. Ickes, former Progressive leader in Illinois, who has had considerable political experience.

Worried Over Middle West.

The persuasive efforts of Congressman McKinley have been ably supported both by Mr. Kealing and by National Committeeman Howell, both of whom have conferred with Mr. Hughes and Chairman Willcox on the subject. While no attempt has been made at headquarters to conceal the fact that these conferences have taken place what they were about came out quite inadevertently yesterday.

Chairman Willcox said he had not as yet taken any steps to open the contemplated Western campaign headquarters in Chicago. He denied any knowledge of a plan to place the conduct of the campaign in that part of the country in the hands of a committee. Nevertheless, it was stated with some degree of emphasis in other quarters that, in all likelihood, this would be done, and that it would be only a question of time before the objections of Mr. Hughes and Chairman Willcox would be overcome.

Shrewd Republican observers are exceedingly worried regarding the outlook in Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Michigan, and declare that it will require no end of hard work to place those States in the Republican column.

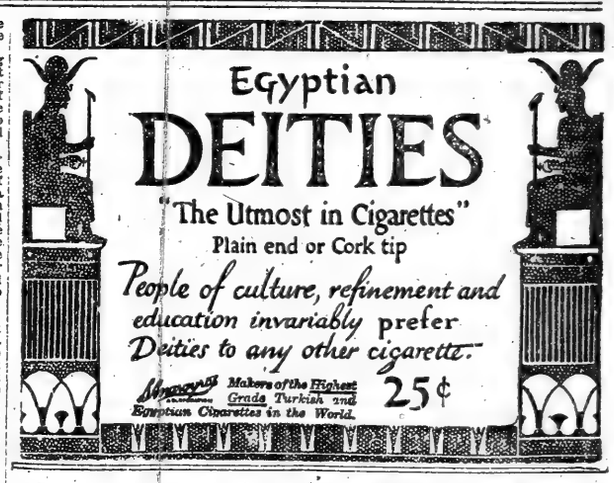
The first real set-to in the Presidential campaign will occur in Maine in the latter part of August. To offset the terrific drive planned by the Democrats, in which practically President Wilson's entire Cabinet and a small army of United States Senators and Congressmen will take part, the Republicans yesterday succeeded in inducing Colonel Roosevelt to go to the front for Hughes in the Pine Tree State.

No announcement was made by Chairman Willcox of the fact, but it was learned on good authority that Colonel Roosevelt had consented to make four speeches in Maine prior to the appearance there of Mr. Hughes.

Fall Will Take the Stump.

That the Republicans will make much of the Mexican situation became clear yesterday when it was learned that United States Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico would take the stump and devote himself exclusively to that subject throughout the campaign. Senator Fall conferred for nearly two hours with Chairman Willcox after a visit to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, where he spent Thursday night.

Chairman Willcox will go to Bridgehampton, L. I., today to remain as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes over Sunday.



ROBERT BACON URGES UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Draws Lesson From Visit to Border Camps—Found Troops in Excellent Health.

Robert Bacon, who returned two days ago from the Mexican border, said yesterday:

"My trip to the border with Dr. Richard P. Strong was undertaken because of my interest in the Mexican situation, in which I have been very much absorbed for many years, particularly in its relation to our Latin-American and Caribbean problem, and more especially because of my intense interest in our regular army and in the cause of preparedness. I have always held the highest opinion of our army, and in the last few years, since I have come to know it better, I have had for it the greatest admiration and for the officers and men whom I have had the privilege of knowing an almost affectionate regard.

"There is no body of men in the world superior to the United States Army, both in regard to their professional efficiency and their standards—the very highest—of loyalty and discretion. I constantly wonder that they have been able to maintain the morale and enthusiasm and professional 'esprit de corps' in spite of all the discouragements, the apparent lack of sympathy of the nation and of the lawmakers. It is this lack of sympathy with the work and the ideals of our army which has resulted in the present lamentable system, now enacted into law, which seeks to perpetuate what is probably the most dangerous principle that could be adopted in military affairs, or, indeed, in any great administrative or executive work, that of dual and equivocal control and responsibility.

"I am more than ever convinced that there is but one satisfactory solution for military preparedness of the nation, in fact for the maintenance and endurance of the nation itself in a high place in the affairs of the world, and that is: Universal service—the spirit of service and sacrifice for the nation. Unless we learn to speak in terms of a nation, and subordinate our local and material ambitions; unless the nation, in claiming its international rights, learns to appreciate its duties and international obligations, the nation cannot endure as one of the respected members of the society of nations.

"There has been a great change in sentiment and opinion about universal service. Everywhere that I have been—in New England, the Middle States, the Mississippi Valley, the South, and the great Southwest as far as Arizona—I have found but one opinion: That universal service for the nation, whether it be enrollment for military purposes, for broader work of industrial efficiency for national purpose, is the only democratic principle of national life, and only by such service can we obtain justice and equality for all citizens of the great community. These are the undoubted lessons, which have been emphasized by the lessons of this great world war, and which are proved beyond a question to the mind of any one who is brought in close contact with the army now encamped along our border, both regular and militia.

"For the work of our little army directing and supervising the sanitary encampment of the militia, there can be nothing but the highest admiration and praise, with its inadequate personnel for any such purpose, both of officers of the line and medical staff.

"It is a merciful thing that it has not been necessary to send the militia into Mexico, as was evidently intended when conditions seemed to demand reinforcement of the regular army. The misunderstanding and false statements in regard to our preparedness for such work without months of training have been little short of criminal. The absolute inadequacy of the militia as a national army must be evident to every one.

"As for the sanitary conditions of the camps along the border, the results as a whole are nothing short of remarkable, and there is every hope that the lessons of the Spanish war have been learned, and that the conditions which existed then can never be repeated. The health of the men is generally good, in spite of the change for them of climatic conditions, and every precaution against epidemic has been ordered by the medical officers. Practically the only danger of any epidemic of dysentery, typhoid, or malaria will come from failure strictly to carry out such orders. If the camps are to be permanent, screens should be provided at once for all the mess tents and kitchens and cots, and mosquito bars for every one. The greatest care must be exercised in policing latrines, and in the use of water, which is remarkably good all along the border. These are the common, obvious things, the vital importance of which has become second nature to the regular army.

"There is no unusual or abnormal amount of sickness and, as conditions are today, there seems to be no need of any addition to the medical or hospital facilities provided for, but, through the hot weeks and months, sickness may very well increase and the personnel of the army medical corps and reserve may very wisely be supplemented by the establishment of two or three Red Cross medical units as base hospitals. This, to my mind, is what the Red Cross units, consisting of doctors, nurses, and equipment, have been created for, and, while in all probability, there will be very few surgical cases and perhaps weeks of inactivity, it seems to me that it is just as much the duty of these Red Cross units to make the sacrifice as a matter of precaution and insurance, as it is for the National Guard, who are forced into this so-called voluntary enlistment, no emergency having been declared to exist, with no sympathy or enthusiasm for the cause in which they are asked to make their sacrifice.

"The spirit of the men from every State represented is as fine as can possibly be and there will be no grumbling, if only it can be made clear that it has been their duty and is their duty to continue to make the sacrifice at the expense of neglect of their families and their legitimate affairs."

KELLY AND SMITH DEFIANT.

Irish Relief Agents Refuse to Stay at American Consul's House.

LONDON, July 28.—Efforts to mitigate the circumstances surrounding the detention of Thomas Hughes Kelly of New York, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund, and Joseph Smith, his assistant, have met with unexpected opposition on the part of the detained men.

Horace Washington, the American Consul at Liverpool, finally procured consent for the temporary landing of Kelly and Smith if they would consent to stay in Washington's house, with the Consul acting as their security, but they declined the proffered hospitality.

When the sailing of the American Line steamship Philadelphia was postponed until Monday the British Government offered to allow them to sail on another steamer leaving on Saturday, but this offer also was declined.

LLOYD GEORGE STILL HOPES FOR IRELAND

Continued from Page 1.

could have been decided when it had been seen how home rule was working out.

"The second point was connected with Irish representation at Westminster. It is not unnatural that the Unionists contended that Ireland is proportionately overrepresented in the House of Commons, and that it would not have been fair, relative to the portion of Ireland remaining outside of the home rule scheme or to the other parts of the British Isles, to have retained such a full representation of Irish constituencies in the Commons after the larger part of Ireland had a Parliament of its own to settle its own domestic affairs. However, the scheme of settlement proposed stated in so many words that when Irish affairs were to be discussed in the London Parliament the full Irish representation should be called to participate, as before the existence of the Irish Parliament.

Responding to the question whether he thought the grounds given by the Nationalists for the rejection of the plan of settlement were sufficient, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"In making alterations from the original draft of the scheme of settlement it cannot be said that the Government has done anything fundamentally unjust to Ireland. It must be remembered that the Unionist leaders, who had fought for a lifetime against Home Rule, had for the first time in history accepted Home Rule for five-sixths of Ireland."

No Sign of Bitterness.

Throughout the interview Mr. Lloyd George spoke without the slightest trace of bitterness. Asked whether any further steps would be taken to bring the Irish parties together, the War Secretary said:

"I, for one—and I am sure the members of the Cabinet are with me—certainly hope that the last word has not been said. It is a great pity that the scheme was not accepted, for then the Irish Parliament would have been an accomplished fact. The Irish people would have obtained what they have struggled and suffered for during so many generations. An actual Home Rule Parliament would be in being for five-sixths of Ireland, and once that were established nothing in the world could stop it again. If a Home Rule Parliament worked well, as I feel certain it would, the apprehensions of Ulster would be removed and the Ulster counties would soon come in of their own free will, for the Ulstermen are Irishmen and wish to help Ireland work out her high destiny.

"Now, however, unless some settlement is quickly effected, who can tell what may happen? When the present war is over new conditions will have arisen. How can any man guarantee what the sentiment of this country may be at the end of the war on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, or on any other question?

"I hope profoundly for the best. I think the Nationalist leaders would have been well advised to have taken the offer made to them, even with the alteration which the Unionist half of the Cabinet demanded. Nothing in that altered the fundamental fact that all parties in the nation, for the first time in history, were offering Home Rule to Nationalist Ireland. It was, indeed, a very broad measure of Home Rule, and, in my opinion, would certainly have eventually led to all the counties, even those of Ulster, which have been most obstinately opposed to any such idea, coming into the scheme after they had seen that the rest of Ireland was really able to govern itself well. We should then have seen what so many have made sacrifices for—a real united Ireland."

CONLEY VERDICT AFFIRMED.

President Finally Disposes of Dismissed Colonel's Case.

President Wilson has sustained the action of Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, in depriving Colonel Louis D. Conley of the command of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of this city on the ground of physical disability, it was learned at Governors Island yesterday.

The President's action became known when a Departmental order of July 25 was made public. The order, which states that it is a "corrected order" on the Conley case, is signed by General Wood "by order of the President and the Secretary of War" and states that Conley "is discharged from the service of the United States to take effect July 26."

The order, it was said at Governors Island, finally disposes of Conley's appeal for a rehearing of his case. He was found physically unfit on the day that his regiment was leaving Camp Whitman for the border.

"The Allies of the Future" will be one of the interesting features of tomorrow's TIMES. It is a powerful article by Professor Muensterberg in meditation on the second anniversary of the war. Order your TIMES in advance.—Advt.

REPLY TO MEXICO AGREES TO PARLEY

Continued from Page 1.

hesitation of the Carranza Government to accept the proposal of the United States to give the broadest powers to the commission. The original proposal that a commission be appointed came from the Mexican Government in a note dated July 11, but in that commission the authority of the commission was limited to an arrangement for the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexican territory, a scheme for co-operation in guarding the international border and a statement of the causes that had led to the Columbus raid, the battle between American and Mexican troops at Carrizal, and other incidents that had nearly produced hostilities between the two Governments. This Government felt that if the negotiations were to be limited to these things the adjustment could be as well intrusted to a few military officers. If the commission plan were adopted, according to the American position, the negotiations should take the widest range.

Without formally answering the Mexican communication of July 11 the United States, through Acting Secretary Polk, urged that the scope of the negotiations should be extended so that the commissioners would have every opportunity of arranging a settlement that would prevent the recurrence of the danger that had so nearly brought the United States and Mexico into war. The Mexican Government is understood to

Complete Tabulation of the Late John Pierpont Morgan's Large Fortune,

APPRAISES MORGAN ESTATE AT $78,149,024

Continued from Page 1.

He owed his firm $2,162,201 on one account and $1,497,772 on another. The other deductions which reduce his net estate by nearly $10,000,000 include commissions of $2,226,345 payable to the executors and administration expenses of $241,459.

An interesting feature of the report is the agreement between counsel for the State and the Morgan estate by which the names of many persons indebted to Mr. Morgan are not disclosed. By this agreement these debts, fixed at $300,000, included the following:

"Miscellaneous notes and claims for loans not represented by notes, (many of such notes and claims are outlawed, and many such notes were given by, and many of such claims are held against, persons who died before said testator.)"

His Largest Holdings.

The appraisal of Mr. Morgan's securities shows that his largest bond holdings were a $1,500,000 issue of Atlantic Coast Lumber Company debenture 5s, and appraised at $1,200,000, and $1,162,000 of New York Central debenture 4s, appraised at $1,045,800.

The most valuable stock holdings were 282 shares Equitable Life Assurance Society, $1,128,000; 2,300 shares Bankers Trust Company, $1,180,000, and 6,800 shares of the National Bank of Commerce, $1,305,000.

GIFTS UNDER THE WILL.

Each Employe Receives Year's Salary—Son Gets Bulk of Estate.

The report of Appraiser Lyons shows that the bequest to John Pierpont Morgan, his son, is valued at $53,684,018.82. It consists of the following: Legacy, $3,000,000; wines, family portraits, and jewelry, $104,791; piece of silver, $1,000; furniture, silver plate, ornaments, and bric-a-brac, $405,774; furniture and chattels at Camp Uncas, $8,904; present value of interest in trust fund of $1,640,821 left for life to Mrs. J. P. Morgan, the widow, $1,150,852; remainder value in $100,000 trust fund left to Lucy Eldredge Lee, $77,126; remainder value in $100,000 trust fund for Ethel Bangs Wallace, $38,086; remainder value in $444,444 left to Mrs. J. P. Morgan for life, $311,550; remainder value in Cragston, appraised at $100,000, given for life to Mrs. J. P. Morgan, $70,000; remainder value in residence, 219 Madison Avenue, appraised at $425,000, left for life to Mrs. J. P. Morgan, $297,920; remainder value in 33 East Thirty-sixth Street, appraised at $65,000, after life estate of Mrs. J. P. Morgan, $45,584; remainder value in furniture, pictures, &c., appraised at $744,092, left for life to Mrs. J. P. Morgan, $521,000.

William Pierson Hamilton and Herbert Livingston Satterlee, sons-in-law, each received $1,000,000. The daughters, Anne Tracy Morgan, Mrs. Louisa P. Satterlee, and Julia P. Hamilton, each received trust funds of $3,000,000.

The bequests to the widow, Mrs. Frances Louisa Tracy Morgan, were the following: Life interest in $1,000,000; life interest in $444,444; life interest in Cragston, $100,000; furniture, &c., except family portraits specifically bequeathed, $322,000; life interest in 219 Madison Avenue, appraised at $425,000; life interest in residence, 33 East Thirty-fifth Street, appraised at $65,000, and life interest in all furniture, pictures, &c., except family portraits and wines in above premises, appraised at $744,092.

Jenny Bigelow Tracy, Clara Tracy Hoppin, and Julia N. Brown each received trust funds of $100,000. Lucy Eldredge Lee got a life interest in $100,000. Florence M. Khett, a member of the household, received an annuity of $10,000. Other bequests to friends were: Ethel Bangs Wallace, trust fund of $100,000; Mary G. McIlvaine, annuity of $25,000; Dr. James W. Markoe, Mr. Morgan's physician, annuity of $25,000; Mrs. Annette B. Markoe, wife of Dr. Markoe, remainder interest in her husband's fund

Annuities of $250 each were left to Henry Pendry, Mr. Morgan's butler in London; Mrs. A. King, his housekeeper at Rochampton, England, and J. F. McLeod, his gardener at Rochampton.

Mr. Morgan's librarian, Belle Da Costa Green, received $50,000, and Miss Ada Thurston, employed in the library, got $10,000. His friend, J. Beavor-Webb, received $250,000, and $25,000 went to his secretary, Charles W. King. Captain W. B. Porter, sailing master of the Corsair, received $15,000. Edward Phillips, his valet, received $15,000. The family servants, not otherwise mentioned in the will, who received $1,000 each were Henry Leek, James Duthie, Mary McLoughlin, Bridget McKenna, Kate Bihler, Ethel Clark, William Cribbon, Mary Burns, James Williamson, Mary Maylin, Phoebe Laughton, Donald McLeod, Annie M. Daniells.

The only public bequests in the will were $500,000 to St. George's Church, of which Mr. Morgan was Senior Warden; $100,000 for New York State Protestant Episcopal Missions, and $100,000 to the House of Rest for Consumptives.

The members of the Corsair Club, Mr. Morgan's intimates on his yachting trips, each received a piece of silver plate valued at $1,000. They were Lewis Cass Ledyard, Joseph H. Choate, George S. Bowdoin, Charles Lanier, Francis R. Appleton, George L. Rives, Frank K. Sturgis, Charles Steele, Chauncey M. Depew, and William Rockefeller

The employes of Mr. Morgan's New York and London banking houses who received a year's salary were: F. W. Stevens, $50,000; Charles H. Pond, Harry G. Currier, Thomas W. Joyce, and Edward S. Pegram, $10,000 each; John H. Tiernay, $8,000; James L. Carter, $7,500; Walter H. Wilson and Otis Le Roy, $6,500 each; Stephen Merselis, $6,000; James S. Bowdoin, $5,500; William A. Averick, $5,000; Abram B. Hopper, $4,000; Gustav C. Wiemandt, James P. Whitlock, Charles A. Fulcher, and Leo Sullivan $3,750; Frank de V. Telfair and Monroe Meckauer, $3,000; A. Stanley Knowles, $2,750; Andrew J. Dunn, Edward Melvin, J. Francis Atterbury, James W. Nichols, Henry Hamnill, Jr., and John Axten, $2,750; F. L. Furdy, $2,600; Chauncey H. Jones and William H. Heinkel, $2,500; A. H. Gillard and Herman K. Paulson, $2,400; F. H. Fleming, J. Harris Spohn, and Andrew Clark, $2,300; William E. Hamilton, Walter L. Horn, Walter P. Haskell, Alan H. Fullerton, $2,200; Jacob H. Louderback, W. H. Maier, and H. B. Duncan-Clark, $2,100.

The following received $2,000 each: Cornelius J. Walsh, Arthur Anderson, Walter E. Dickinson, Albert Manowitch, C. L. Fedder, Leonhardt A. Keyes, Malcolm D. Simpson, Miss T. F. Mallahy, and William Auld. J. C. Bucken, Martin P. Nugent, and John J. Sullivan received $1,900 each, and $1,800 each went to F. L. Moore and A. W. Arbuckle. Graham Ashmead, Rodwell B. Doble, and Isaac O. Bunn received $1,700 each; while the following received $1,600 each: H. D. Horstman, Harry O. Smith, S. Duncan Marshall, Jr., Edward L. McNicol, Frederick J. Bodier, Martin O'Connor, Alan L. Bangert, Miss F. Hoffman, and Clarence A. Demarest.

Christopher Costello, William S. Hopper, Horatio G. French, Walter S. Craig, Frank Waitz, Alston Gerry, Jr., Richard J. Henderson, Donald J. Lowrie, Harry Glass, and Harold W. Brooks got $1,500 each, while $1,400 each was left to George C. Howe, Jr., William T. Stokes, Gregory H. Myles, Charles A. O'Brien, Albert Smith, Charles M. Pohlman, William J. McCormick, Paul L. Mottelay, Frederick Thornley, John E. Gier, Herbert C. Bradden, Joseph Keyes, and Carl Bache. John Swainson, James McDermott, Walter L. Gannon, Henry W. Hayes, Julian Lyder, John H. Baker, Jr., Albert W. Fielder, Mortimer H. Rogers, and Carl A. Guerrard received $1,300 each. Gustav Dahlberg received $1,250.

Twelve hundred dollars each was given to Harry W. Tooker, Andrew J. Dunn, 2d, Adolphus C. Hall, Leon L. Edwards, Arthur H. Sanford, Charles A. Whear, Frank L. Deacon, Charles A. Sullivan, Frank Squires, Edward T. Sanders, and Clarence Bennett. Patrick Oates, Frank Mullen, John J. Lowery, and John Helmich received $1,100, and the thousand-dollar list included Thomas F. McDermott, Edward J. Hodnett, James Miles, Harold L. Metz, Richard E. Dole, Harry E. Pendry, Oliver W. Bird, Jr., and Ernest Tuppen.

The following received amounts below $1,000: George Schram, Arthur W. Bloomfield, Charles F. Moeser, George C. Henckel, Bard M. Squiers, Camille M. Bruel, Walter Wilkinson, Harry A. Saaks, Theodore T. Edgerton, Cyril A. Anderson, Hartland West, Adrian Vidal, Charles J. Poole, Thomas H. Smith, Jr., Henry Christopher, A. Elmer Butler, Francis Lochowicz, William B. Oates, Walter J. Johnson, Edward McCormick, Frederick Jaeger, William Gardeen, Nathan Brooks, James J. Farrell, W. H. Gregory, Arthur Cuthbert Brown, E. B. Wickes, R. N. Minton, Albert Axten, Walter Salter, T. E. Perry, Ernest Haviland, William Goldsmith, William Turner, Theodore F. Cunningham, Kate S. Buckley, Ida M. Buckley, Grace E. Mason, and Florence Hardie.

Charles F. Whigham received $14,617.50. The following received amounts between $1,000 and $4,000: N. C. P. Firmin, $2,923.50; A. H. Miller, $2,436.25; Norman Porter, $1,510.48; J. W. West, $2,079.88; F. D. Mackrell, $2,314.44; H. T. Gregory, $4,167.13; A. F. Scott, $1,510.48; John Brown, $2,102.83; C. Minton, $3,410.75; John Macqueen, $2,923.50; W. R. Patterson, $1,827.19; C. T. Perman, $1,583.56; Wallace Perman, $2,070.81; Gerald West, $1,169.40; Robert Ferguson Edgar, $1,827.19; George Klinahan Hone, $1,382.56; H. E. Morrison, $1,583.56; Charles Robert Jeeves, $1,339.94; Thomas Collins, $3,020.95; A. W. Hersee, $2,070.81.

MONEY LENT ON REALTY.

List of Mortgages Shows Some Apparently Friendly Loans.

Mr. Morgan held mortgages amounting to $282,713. The only one appraised as of no value was a third mortgage for $6,000 made by Robert Avery on property at Clarkstown, N. Y., in which case a prior mortgage on the property had been foreclosed and the property sold. The other mortgages, with interest due, were:

Elizabeth D. Slinninger, on 329 Lexington Avenue, due July 14, 1914, $9,225.

Emma W. Denker, on property at Hempstead, L. I., due Jan. 1, 1909, $75,486.37.

Emma W. Denker; on property at Hempstead, L. I., due Jan. 1, 1909, $3,217.91.

John H. Hanan, on property of Sherry Casino Company, due April 20, 1925, $153,918.75.

William and Margaret K. Parker, on property at New Canaan, Conn., $15,000.

Charles William and Josephine Maud Clara Calloway, on property at Ridgefield Park, N. J., $6,500.

A. B. Hopper, on property at South Orange, N. J., due March 3, 1909, $9,785.

C. A. Fulcher, on property at Newark, N. J., $9,461.46.

F. Vincent and Eleanor D. S. Hart, on property in Queens, L. I., $1,018.

Mr. Morgan held the following notes and loans:

H. Sargent Appleton, dated Jan. 14, 1913, payable Jan. 14, 1914, $5,000.

Stewart Brown, dated Dec. 13, 1897, payable on demand, $5,000.

W. L. Burdett, dated Jan. 5, 1911, payable on demand, $2,000.

Junius S. Morgan, (grandson,) dated March 14, 1907, payable on demand, $25,000.

Loomis Sanitarium, dated Oct. 31, 1911, payable Oct. 31, 1916, $68,668.04.

New York School of Applied Design for Women, dated Feb. 24, 1913, payable Feb. 24, 1914, $25,000.

New York School of Applied Design for Women, dated April 20, 1910, payable on demand, $10,000.

W. H. Wilson, dated Jan. 3, 1911, payable on demand, $5,000; paid on account, $200.

Harper & Brothers, loan $2,000 at 4.87½, $9,745.

A. M. Lythgoe, loan made Sept. 4, 1912, $5,000.

Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York, loan made March 5, 1913, $30,120.35.

Other items in the estate were:

CASH.

On deposit with First National Bank N. Y., (no interest allowed)	$52,207.05
On deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co., account No. 2, (with interest to March 31, 1913)	161,119.47
In testator's possession	173.32
On deposit with Imperial Ottoman Bank at Cairo, Egypt—9,716.5 Turkish piastres	484.71
Check of J. M. Carson, Jr.	1.00
On deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co., ("Gill building account") with interest to March 31, 1913, and March rents	194,556.32
On deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co., ("commissions executed account 1904") with interest to March 31, 1915	27,029.78
All furniture, clothing, pictures, (except family portraits,) works of art, silver, plate, ornaments, bric-a-brac, household goods or supplies, books, linen, china, glass, horses, carriages, automobiles, harness and stable furniture or equipment, and all implements, plants and tools and all livestock on Cragstonia Highlands, N. Y., (bequeathed to Frances Louisa Tracy Morgan absolutely)	32,999.50
All furniture, clothing, pictures, (except family portraits,) works of art, silver, plate, ornaments, bric-a-brac, household goods or supplies, (except wines,) books, linen, china, glass, and similar articles of household equipment at 219 Madison Av., N. Y. City, (bequeathed to Frances Louisa Tracy Morgan for life, remainder to John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.)	744,092.75
All furniture, silver, plate, ornaments, and bric-a-brac, &c., (other than "collections") at 33 East 36th St., N. Y. City, (bequeathed to John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.)	405,774.50
All wines, family portraits and jewelry, (bequeathed to John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.)	104,791.58
All furniture and chattels, &c., at "Camp Uncas," Hamilton Co., N. Y., bequeathed to John Peirpont Morgan, Jr.	8,904.00
Yacht Corsair and small boats, equipment, furniture, silver plate and ornaments, &c., thereon, bequeathed to John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.	135,000.00
Yacht Columbia, and small boats and equipment, &c., bequeathed to John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.; sold by executors for	13,250.00

The assets of the estate included dividends of $104,779 on securities for the period prior to Mr. Morgan's death on March 31, 1913.

Under the heading of miscellaneous assets the executors reported that cigars owned by Mr. Morgan and stored with the Stearn Company, at 35 Wall Street, were worth $8,639. An unexpended balance of $233.43 was due from Jesse Benedict Carter of cash given to him on Nov. 7, 1911. A claim of $21,843 from the Bassick Gold Mine Company was appraised as of no value. The sum of $3,584 was due Mr. Morgan for services as voting trustee of stock of the Chicago Great Western Railroad from 1909 to 1913. Pew 32 in the Church of the Incarnation was appraised at nominal valuation. Cash in the hands of Beatrix Jones amounted to $705, and $983 was due from the Susquehanna Coal Company for damages to the Corsair through collision. The Metropolitan Museum of Art owed $3,633 for advance to Albert M. Lythgoe, curator of the Egyptian department of art at the museum, who explored the ruins of Egypt with Mr. Morgan.

CHIEF DEBTS TO THE BANK.

Other Obligations Included One Hat at $6.

Mr. Morgan's debts of $7,206,538 included the following:

Guaranty Trust Company, loan of $1,000,000 made June 13, 1913.

Bankers' Trust Company, loan of $1,000,000 made Jan. 18, 1913.

Central Trust Company, notes of $240,000.

Personal taxes for year 1913, aggregating $80,000.

Dunlap & Co., hat, $6.

Duveen Brothers, purchase price certain Chinese porcelains, $54,809.

Georges Hoentschel, purchase price certain objects in art collection, $1,128,880.

J. P. Morgan & Co., account No. 4, $1,497,772.

J. P. Morgan & Co., special account, $2,162,201.

Of the administration expenses $41,459 consisted chiefly of the cost of making the appraisal of the various assets of the estate, and $200,000 "other and future expenses," including the legal fee for services due to Carter, Ledyard & Milburn.

John Pierpont Morgan, William Pierson Hamilton, and Herbert L. Satterlee are entitled to $742,115 each for commissions.

Securities Valued at $18,843,951

The total appraised value of Mr. Morgan's stocks and bonds is $18,843,951, of which the bulk is in stocks. The following is a complete list of the securities other than those appraised as worthless, with the valuation of the holdings at the date of Mr. Morgan's death:

BONDS.

	Appraised Value.
$800 Alabama & Vicksburg R. R. Co. first consolidated mortgage 5s, due 1921	760.00
$11,400 Alabama & Vicksburg R. R. Co. second consolidated mortgage 5s, due 1921	10,830.00
$9,000 Alabama Central Railway Co. first mortgage 6s, due 1918	9,450.00
$28,750 Allied Arts Co., New York, ten-year 5s, due 1915	28,750.00
$42,800 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. conv. 4½s, due 1933, (50 per cent. paid	22,175.75
$5,000 Ansonia, (City of,) Conn., municipal 4s, "A," due 1915	4,951.00
$2,000 Aroostook Northern R. R. Co. first mortgage 5s, due 1947	1,900.00
$204,000 Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. first mortgage 5s "A," due 1918	204,000.00
$1,500,000 Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. first mortgage 5s "B," due 1918	1,200,000.00
$4,046.84 Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. debenture bonds "D," due 1921	2,023.17
$25,000 Automobile Club of America 20-year mortgage 4s, due 1930	20,000.00
$9,500 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. (Southwestern Div.) first mortgage 3½s, due 1925	7,480.00
$3,000 Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. (Piscataqua Div.) 3s, due 1943	5,000.00
$200,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. of New York first con. mortgage 5s, due 1948	16,000.00
$205,000 Cerro de Pasco Mining Co. s. f. deb. 6s, due 1918, registered	192,960.00
$5,000 Chicago & Erie R. R. Co. 1st mtg. 5s, due 1982	5,350.00
$35,000 Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. 1st mtg. 5s, due 1937, 6% basis	31,675.00
$7,000 Chicago Junction Ry. and Union Stock Yards Co. col. tr. 5s, due 1915	6,930.00
$5,000 Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. Co., (Memphis Division,) 1st mtg. 4s, due 1951	4,450.00
£1,200 Chilean Govt. 4½s, loan of 1893, redeemable by annual sinking fund of ½% commenced in 1895	5,276.91
$30,000 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Cairo Division) 1st mtg. 4s, due 1939	32,400.00
$3,000 East Providence Fire District Water 4½s, due 1932	3,488.70
$4,000 Erie R. R. Co. conv. mtg. 7s, due 1920	4,440.00
$19,000 Erie R. R. Co. gen. lien 4s, due 1996	14,822.50
$49,000 Georgetown & Western R. R. Co. 1st mtg. 5s, "A," due 1942	44,100.00
$200,000 Havana Tobacco Co. 20-year 6s, due 1922	170,925.00
$12,000 Hocking Valley Ry. Co. 1st mtg. cons. 4½s, due 1999	11,760.00
$94,000 Illinois Steel Co. debentures, due 1914	94,000.00
$100,000 Indiana Steel Co. 1st mtg. s. f. 5s, due 1952	100,250.00
$104,595.40 International Motor Co. notes, due 1914	78,446.55
$10,000 Jekyl Island Club 1st mtg. 4½s, due 1930	10,000.00
$51,000 Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 5s, due 1951	49,077.50
$50,000 Long Island R. R. Ferry Co. 1st mtg. 4½s, due 1922	50,000.00
$29,000 P. Lorillard Co. 5s, due 1951	28,347.50
$40,000 Metropolitan Club twenty-year debenture (registered) 5s, due 1926	40,000.00
$100,000 New York & East River Ferry Co. first mortgage 5s, due 1922	55,000.00
$10,200 New York & Greenwood Lake R. R. Co., prior lien 5s, due 1946	10,837.50
$40,000 New York & Harlem R. R. Co. 100-year 4½s, due 2000	34,000.00
$57,000 New York & Hoboken Ferry Co. general mortgage 5s, due 1946	56,572.50
$1,162,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. debenture 4s, "1942," due 1942	1,045,800.00
$1,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. 1st. cons. mtg. 7s, due 1920	1,120.00
$10,000 New York Press Club, 2d mtg. 5s, due 1914	9,000.00
$12,000 New York Railways Co., 1st mtg. Real Estate ref. 4s, due 1942	9,945.00
$21,000 New York Railways Co., 30-year adj. mtg. income 5s, due 1942	16,132.50
$25,000 New York Times Co., 1st mtg. 5s, due 1915	25,000.00
$295,000 Niagara Falls Power Co. refunding and general mtg. 5s, due 1932	282,450.00
$15,000 Northern Pacific Railway Co., gen. lien 3s, due 2047	8,612.50
$30,000 Old Point Comfort Improvement Co. 1st mtg 25-year S. F. 4½s, 1936	30,000.00
$3,000 City of Pawtucket general highway 4s, due 1923	2,761.00
$2,000 City of Pawtucket water extension 4s, (Series "L") due 1927	1,960.00
$25,000 Prudent Loan Society of N. Y. certificates of contribution 6s	24,093.75
$10,000 Provident Loan Society of N. Y. 4½s, due 1921	8,887.50
$60,000 Rome Locomotive & Machine Works general mortgage 5s, due 1925	42,000.00
$7,000 City of St. Louis "1914" 4s, due 1914	7,017.50
$19,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific Ry. Co. 1st mortgage 6s, due 1923	21,470.00
$400 Scientific Press, Ltd., debenture 4s, due 1919	1,940.00
$25,000 So. Carolina Ry. Co. (Mobile & Ohio) first mortgage 4s, due 1985	21,312.50
$24,000 Sunday Creek Co. collateral trust 5s, due 1944	15,840.00
$26,000 Tenth & 23d St. Ferry Co. first mortgage 5s, due 1919	16,800.00
$8,000 Terminal R. R. Assoc. of St. Louis 1st cons. mtg 5s, due 1944	8,640.00
$6,000 United States Steel Corp'n 10-60 year s. f. 5s, due 1963	6,045.00
$20,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 1st mtg. 5s, due 1939	20,700.00
$3,500 West Roxbury & Roslindale St. Ry. Co. 1st mtg. 5s, due 1916	3,325.00
$50,000 West Shore R. R. Co. 1st mtg. guaranteed 4s, due 2361	48,250.00
$100,000 West Shore R. R. Co. 1st mtg. guaranteed 4s, due 2361	96,500.00
$4,000 Worcester & Marlborough St. Ry Co. 1st mtg. 5s, due 1917	3,920.00
$12,000 Youngstown & Southern Ry. Co. 1st mtg. 5s, due 1925	5,940.00

STOCK.	Par Value.	Appraised Value.
250 shares Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford	$25,000.00	$38,875.00
342 shares Alabama & Vicksburg R. R. Co. com.	34,200.00	47,880.00
250 shares Arctic Ins. Co. of Hartford	25,000.00	90,875.00
342 shares Alabama & Vicksburg R. R. Co.	34,200.00	47,880.00
125 shares Allied Arts Co.	12,500.00	12,500.00
3,125 shares American Bank Note Co. pfd.	156,250.00	163,625.00
3,125 shares American Bank Note Co. com.	156,250.00	154,687.50
2,142 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	214,200.00	293,179.50
1,000 shares American Tobacco Co. pfd.	106,000.00	107,590.00
141,025 shares Argentine Gt. W. Ry. Co. ordinary @ 4.87¼	229,129.81	230,847.78
125,775 shares Argentine Gt. W. Ry. Co., pfd. @ 4.87¼	125,588 63	130,612.28
3,100 shares Argt. Transandine Ry. Co., pfd. £62.000 @ 4.87¼	302,695.00	297,690.31
41 shares Argo Mfg. Co. of N. J. com.	4,100.00	4,612.50
8 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., pfd.	800.00	680.00
2 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. com.	200.00	201.75
2,300 shares Bankers Trust Company	230,000.00	1,081,000.00
1,055 shares Beaver Coal Company	105,500.00	105,500.00
500 shares Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	50,000.00	168,000.00
50 shares Boston & Maine Railroad Co.	5,000.00	3,500.00
350 shares Boston Elevated Ry Co.	35,000.00	37,275.00
70 shares Boston El. Ry. Co. (Subscription Cert. 80% paid)	5,999.00	5,964.00
1,100 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	110,000.00	97,075.00
27 shares Central Coal & Coke Co., pfd.	2,700.00	2,214.00
27 shares Central Coal & Coke Co. com.	2,700.00	2,430.00
1 share Central New England Ry. Co., pfd.	100.00	100.00
150 shares Central Trust Co.	15,000.00	150,000.00
5,500 shares Cerro de Pasco Inv. Co. (rep. by receipt of Co.)	550,000.00	550,000.00
27,784 shares Champ. Reef Gold Min. Co. of India £3,473 & 4.87¼	10,922.19	99,864.04
15,000 shares City & Suburban Homes Co.	150,000.00	105,000.00
1,222 shares City Land Co. (Boston)	122,200.00	10,998.00
1,000 shares Claflin, H. B., Co., com.	100,000.00	80,000.00
100 shares Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry Co., com.	10,000.00	5,212.50
59 shares Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Co., pfd.	5,900.00	5,310.00
1 share Clinton Hall Association	100.00	37.00
50 shares Commercial Trust Co. of Philadelphia	5,000.00	21,500.00
20,000 shares Compagnie Universelle de Telegraphie et de Telephonie sans Fil 25% paid. 500,000 fcs. @ 5.18⅝	96,478.53	96,478.53
5,000 shares Compagnie Universelle de Telegraphie et de Telephonie sans Fil (Founders shares) 25% paid. 125,000 fcs. @ 5.18⅝	24,119.63	24,119.63
1,000 shares Continental & Com. National Bank of Chicago	100,000.00	303,000.00
125 shares Courtenay Manufacturing Co.	12,500.00	9,375.00
Edison and Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd.: 1,338 shares "A" (60% paid) £4,01 @ 4.87¼	19,536.21	1,218.49
4,750 shares "A" (full paid) £15,900 @ 4.87¼	77,472.73	21,305.00
1,000 shares Electric & General Investment Co. ordinary (20% paid) £1,000 @ 4.87¼	4,872.50	609.08
5,000 shares Electric & General Investment Co. deferred, £250 @ 4.87¼	1,218.12	3,654.37
£3,000 shares Electric & General Investment Co., 5% debenture stock, £3,000 @ 4.87¼	14,617.30	13,886.62
282 shares Equitable Life Assurance Society	28,200.00	1,128,000.00
135 shares Erie Railroad Company 1st pfd.	13,500.00	6,210.00
100 shares Flintlock Realty Company	10,000.00	12,062.50
500 shares First National Bank of New York	50,000.00	497,500.00
100 shares Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia	10,000.00	31,500.00
33 shares Franklin Telegraph Co.	3,300.00	1,485.00
260 shares General Electric Co., com.	26,000.00	36,270.00
1,200 shares General Motors Co. pfd.	120,000.00	91,200.00
350 shares General Motors Co. com.	35,000.00	10,325.00
10 shares Grand Opera Syndicate, Ltd., pfd., £1,000 @ 4.87¼	4,872.50	2,923.50
5,000 shares Gray National Telautograph Co.	500,000.00	50,000.00
50 shares Greenfield Paper Bottle Co. pfd.	5,000.00	
250 Shares Guaranty Trust Co.	25,000.00	
478 shares Habirshaw Wire Co.	47,800.00	
1,000 shares Hartford Carpet Corporation pfd.	100,000.00	
300 shares Hartford Carpet Corporation com.	30,000.00	
250 shares Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	25,000.00	
4,858 shares Havana Tobacco Company, com.	485,800.00	
3,366 shares Havana Tobacco Co. pfd.	336,600.00	
200 shares Holyoke Water Power Co.	20,000.00	
800 shares Hudson Trust Co. (Hoboken) N. J.	80,000.00	
2 shares Illinois Central R. R. Co. leased line stock	200.00	177.00
5,000 shares International Rubber Co., com.	500,000.00	37,500.00
497 shares International Motor Co. pfd.	48,700.00	14,910.00
1,847½ shares International Motor Co. com.	184,750.00	5,542.50
1 share Jekyl Island Club and 1-34 interest in 21 shares held by club	161.76	161.76
775 shares Liberty National Bank	77,500.00	492,125.00
810 shares Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. pfd.	81,000.00	
$84.50 script, pfd.	84.50	35,430.33
24,889 shares Manchester Ship Canal Co. pfd., £248,890 @ 4.87¼	1,212,716.52	150,169.03
1,766 98-100 shares Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., 1st pfd.	170,398.00	
Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., 1st pfd. scrip ($36.67)	36.67	48,001.70
1,740 50-100 shares Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., 2d pfd.	174,070.00	
Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., 2d pfd., scrip ($86.67)	86.67	17,415.66
1,764 98-100 shares Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., com.	176,486.00	
Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., com., scrip ($48.33)	48.33	7,061.81
500 shares Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.	50,000.00	50,000.00
600 shares Metropolitan Opera & Real Estate Co.	60,000.00	200,000.00
593 shares Mexican Telegraph Co.	59,300.00	150,400.00
20 shares Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co., 4 leased lines stock issued for Wisconsin Central Ry. Co., pfd.	2,000.00	1,580.00
4,750 shares Mysore Gold Mining Co. ordinary, £2,305 @ 4.87¼	11,231.46	121,716.57
6,800 shares National Bank of Commerce	680,000.00	1,305,000.00
8 shares National Surety Co.	800.00	1,552.00
1 share Newport Fishing Club	1,000.00	2,000.00
Note.—Sold by the executors for $2,000.		
10 shares Newport Trust Co.	1,000.00	1,200.00
1,279 Shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.	127,900.00	154,774.02
250 shares New York Loan & Improvement Co., (originally	25,000.00	
	but 165% pd. on dissolution)	8,750.00
7,504 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	750,400.00	878,000.00
100 shares New York, Ontario & Western Ry. Co. common	10,000.00	3,050.00
50 shares New York-Pennsylvania Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Co.	5,000.00	
4,124 shares Niagara Falls Power Co.	412,400.00	705,204.00
600 shares North American Indian Co., pfd.	60,000.00	15,000.00
2 shares Northern Pacific Ry. Co.	200.00	283.75
12,000 shares Ohio Fuel Co.	120,000.00	132,000.00
550 shares Otis Elevator Co., pfd.	55,000.00	53,900.00
998 shares Otis Elevator Co., common	99,800.00	79,840.00
£20,000 shares Peruvian Corporation Ltd., pf. £20,000 @ 4.87¼	97,450.00	51,343.97
£25,000 shares Peruvian Corporation Ltd., ord. £25,000 @ 4.87¼	121,812.50	12,638.04
219 shares P. Lorillard Co., pf.	21,900.00	24,326.20
42 shares Printing and Publishing Co.	42,000.00	216,000.00
600 shares Pullman Co.	60,000.00	96,900.00
1 share St. Louis Bridge Co. 1st pfd.	100.00	116.00
4,300 shares St. Louis Bridge Co. 2d pfd.	430,000.00	223,600.00
1 share Sans Souci Association	6,000.00	12,000.00
1,000 shares Single Service Package Corporation of America	100,000.00	5,000.00
200 shares Societe Anonyme des Theatre des Champs Elysees, fcs.	100,000.00	10,300.36
10 shares Societe d'Exploitation du Theatre des Champs Elysees, (½ paid,) fcs.	25,000.00	4,825.69
415 shares Southern Railway Co., pfd.	41,500.00	38,086.25
6,500 shares Southern Railway Co., com.	620,000.00	167,375.00
200 shares Standard Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford	5,000.00	17,000.00
20,000 shares Strattons Independence, Ltd., £2,500 @ 4.87¼	12,181.25	9,745.00
2,134½ shares Studebaker Vehicle Co., com.	213,450.00	138,742.50
9,000 shares Submarine Signal Co.	225,000.00	58,500.00
Interest in Syndicat d'Etudes des Terrains d'El Dar (part paid)	£5,000.00	4,932.00
1,400 shares Tenth & Twenty-third St. Ferry Co.	$140,000.00	42,000.00
1,125 shares Transvaal Gold Mining Estates, Ltd., £1125@4.87¼	5,481.56	15,750.48
447 shs es Turkish Tobacco Monopoly (sold by ex'rs for $33,152)	$8,576.00	33,153.00
800 shares Union Ferry Co. of New York & Brooklyn	$80,000.00	11,200.00
6,225 shares United Dry Goods Co., com.	622,500.00	618,288.75
931 shares United States Rubber Company, 1st pfd.	93,100.00	99,267.87
1 share United States Steel Corporation, pfd.	100.00	107.50
500 shares United States Steel Corporation, com	50,000.00	20,437.50
872 shares Waltham Watch Company, pfd.	83,200.00	83,200.00
2,625 shares Waltham Watch Company, com.	262,500.00	65,625.00
33 shares Washington Herald Company, pfd.	3,300.00	660.00
100 shares Washington Herald Company, com.	10,000.00	2,000.00
20 shares Western Land Association of Minnesota	1,000.00	1,000.00
162 shares Western Union Telegraph Company	10,200.00	7,003.50
80 shares Wisconsin Central Railway Company, com.	8,000.00	3,760.00
$1,666 2-3 shares Wooton Land and Fuel Company	208,333.33	104,166.66

More Than $7,000,000 in Worthless Stocks

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Showing Every Item of the $78,000,000 Estate Left by the Financier

APPRAISES MORGAN ESTATE AT $78,149,024

Continued from page 4.

the character of the property appraised one can obtain but a faint impression thereof, for as was well said in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 4, 1908: 'The impression of absolute wilderness one obtains on entering the library is intensified the more one sees. Surely, never before was there so unique and beautiful and fascinating objects brought together in a comparatively small space.'

"Surely the task of the appraisers was not a light one, or, for the uninformed. That it was painstakingly and well performed is attested by the schedules here following, which were compiled by the American Art Association."

The important items of books in the library included the following:

ALDINE PRESS.

Aristotelis, first edition, five volumes.	$750
Cicero, Opera, century XVI	350
Dictonium Gracecum, 1534	500
Livii, Historium ab Urbe Libra, 1306	500
Motteti, Missarium Divarsarium, 1521	600
Priscarni, Dramatica Caesari, 1527	600
Vico Omnium Caesurlum, 1560	600
Vico Augustorium Imagines, 1558	600
Virgilius, 1501	900

JAMES TOOVEY COLLECTION OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

Aristotelis Stagerite Opera Omnium, executed by Clovis Eve for Margaret de Valois, 1580	$1,700
Arnold, Chronicals of London, 1502	750
Augustini, (Sancti de Civitate,) Russian	2,000
Baltus Incipit: Gemma que Vocat Catholicum, 1460	6,000
Berner's (Dame Juliana,) Books of Hunting, and also of Cootmarius, 1486, Earl of Devon's copy	7,000
Bible, Revue par les Pasturis de Geneve, 1561	700
Boccaccio, Decamerone	1,000
Burns Poems, chiefly Scottish dialect, 1786	1,600
Froissart L'Historie et Cronique, 1559	750
Henry the Eighth Opuscala, 1521	1,000
Homeri, Opera Omnium, 1488	2,000
Shakespeare Comedies, Histories, Tragedies, first folio edition, arms of Sir Robert Sysrey on sides, London, 1623	17,500
Total of James Toovey collection	$144,907

THEODORE ERWIN COLLECTION.

Bible Biblia Sacra Latina, known as the Mazarine Bible, 1450	$9,000
Bible, Eliot's Indian Bible, 1661	3,000
Caxton's the Cronycles of England	2,000
Dante Divine Comedies translated by Longfellow, Boston, 1880, one of three copies, two of which were destroyed in the Chicago fire	400
Denton Brief Description of New York, 1670	2,500
Horsmaden a Journal of Proceedings in the Detection of a Conspiracy formed by Some White People in Conjunction with Negro and Other Slaves for Burning the City of New York, Matthews, New York, 1744	600
New Netherlands, Amsterdam, 1651	1,300
Shakespeare—A Mid-Summer Night's Dreame 1600	1,600
Shakespeare—Comedies, Histories and Tragedies, 1663	2,250
Shakespeare—Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, 1664	1,800
Spenser—The Fairie Queen, 1590	1,200
Virgil, Aeneid, 1490	4,000
Watson—The Passionate Centurie of Love, 1581	1,400
De Bry—Collection of Voyages, 1590	2,000
Total Collection	$123,196

Early Printed Books from Libraries of William Morris Richard Pennett, Earl of Ashburnham, and other sources:

Biblia Pauperium	$8,000
Apocalypsis Sancti Johanis	4,500
Apocalypsis Sancti Johanis	3,000
Apocalypsis Sancti Johanis	14,000
Apocalypsis Sancti Johanis	8,000
Biblio Latani, 42-line Bible, 1455	25,000
Psalterium Latinium, 1459	30,000
Virgilius, Opera, 1470	4,000
Augustinus de Civitate, 1475	9,000
Dante Divinfa Commedia, 1481	7,500
Horatius, Opera Omnis, 1482	3,000
Jacobus de Cessalis, Game of Chess, 1475	5,000
Lefevre—History of Jason, original Caxton binding of wooden boards, 1477	18,000
Dictis or Sayings of the Philosopher, Russia, 1477	10,000
Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, 1478	6,000
Cordiale, or the Four Last Things	12,500
Description of Great Britain, Caxton, 1480	5,000
Gower, Confessio Manitis, 1483	10,000
Cato, Book called Capon, 1484	6,000
Order of Chivalrie 1484	4,000
Lydgate—the Life of Our Lady, 1484	7,500
The Royal Book, 1488	10,000
Bonaventein—The Mirror of the Life of Christ, 1490	7,000
Book of Divers Ghostly Matters, 1491	3,000
Lydgate, the Assembly of the Gods, 1498	7,500
Total value of collection	$338,643

MANUSCRIPTS.

Bestiarius 12th Century, with miniatures	$15,000
Horae Beatae Mariae Virginius—the Kildare Book of Hours	12,000
Breviarium Romanum	10,000
Horae Beatea Mariae Virginius—Secundum Romanum	25,000
Apocalypsis S. Johannis—French manuscript, 14th century	25,000
Horae Beatae Mariae Virginius—for Margaret of Austria, 15th century	30,000
Officium Beatae Mariae Virginius—1546, for Cardinal Farnese	35,000
Psalterium, (Huntingfield Psalter,) 12th century	12,000
Hawthorne Nathaniel, manuscripts, diaries, and notebooks	7,000
Ruskin, John, "Stones of Venice" and "Modern Painters"	7,500
Royal House of Stuart, exclusive collection of original and unpublished State papers for period of Queen Elizabeth and James I	8,000
Evangelia, quarto, 8th century	25,000
Byron, George Gordon, Lord, collection of poems and autograph of Lord Byron in possession of Countess Guiccoli	50,000
Milton, John, original manuscripts of Book I. of "Paradise Lost"	25,000
Burns, Robert, series of 51 autograph letters to Mrs. Dunlop, first drafts of his poems and autograph letters, Mrs. Dunlop to Burns	25,000
Pope, Alexander, "Essay on Man," autograph manuscripts	16,000
Thoreau, Henry David, journals and diaries, original autograph manuscript, 39 volumes	12,500
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and autograph letters	5,000
Stevenson, Robert Louis, "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," autograph manuscript	2,000
Swift, Jonathan, Bathhurst collection of autograph letters from Dean Swift to Alexander Pope, including correspondence relating to "Gulliver's Travels"	5,500
Thackeray, "Vanity Fair"	1,500
Walpole, Horace, autograph correspondence 1735 to 1796	15,000
Thackeray, "The Virginians"	15,000
Signers of the Declaration of Independence, complete set of autograph letters and manuscripts	28,000
Signers of the Declaration of Independence, complete set of autograph letters and manuscripts; duplicate set.	10,000
Siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis, collection of autograph letters, original draft of articles of capitulation	7,500
Dickens, "Christmas Carol"	25,000
Dickens, "Battle of Life"	7,000
Dickens, collection of autograph letters	5,000
Keats, "Endymion"	25,000
Meredith, George, "Diana of the Crosways"	6,500
Lytton, Bulwer, "Last Days of Pompeii"	2,000
O'Meara, Barry, Talks with Napoleon.	7,000
Scott, autograph manuscript and journals	10,000
Scott, "Lady of the Lake"	6,000
Scott, "Guy Mannering"	7,500
Scott, "The Monastery"	8,000
Scott, "Waverly and Ivenhoe"	5,000
Thackeray, collection of autograph letters, Brookfield correspondence	20,000
Total of manuscripts	$2,094,755
Blake, the Book of Job, 1825	35,000
Boece, History and Cronikles of Scotland, 1536	6,000
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, first edition, 1676	5,000
De Foe, Robinson Crusoe, editions 1, 2, 3, and 4	1,600
Shakespeare Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, first edition, 1623	15,000
Total	$221,220

BIBLES AND CHURCH SERVICE BOOKS.

Biblia Sacra Latina, the Gutenberg Bible, first edition	$27,000
Biblia Latina Versinius Vulgate Mogentu, two volumes. First Bible with a date, 1462	18,900
Total	$136,757

INCUNABULA.

Boethius, De Consolatione Philosophiae, 1478	$10,000
Cessalis, Game of Chess, second edition	10,000
Malory, Morte d'Arthur, Caxton, 1485	37,500
Total	$184,375

ETCHINGS BY REMBRANDT.

Christ Healing the Sick	$10,000
Christ Presented to the People	6,000
Old Hearing	10,000
Arnold Tholinx	10,500
Jan Six	10,000
Total	$208,995

Various groups in the Morgan library were appraised as follows:

Mezzotints and miscellaneous	$159,007
Block books	26,800
American literature	11,224
Americana	12,589
Books and autographs relating to the Stamp act	1,600
Books of costumes	6,000
Literature on playing cards and games	300
Books on art and porcelain	20,445
Caricature	3,228
Romance language and literature	2,500
Mary Queen of Scots	6,500
History on travel	5,162
Miscellaneous	34,742
French literature	80,026

$20,531,609 IN COLLECTIONS.

Appraisers Put Their Value at Nearly One-Third of Estate.

The value of the famous Morgan collections reached the surprising total of $20,531,609, or nearly one-third of the entire estate. The valuations submitted by the various expert appraisers selected by agreement between Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., attorney for the Morgan executors, and counsel for the State Controller were:

Miniatures, (as appraised by James B. Townsend)	$418,170
Chinese porcelains, (as appraised by Thomas E. Kirby)	2,178,320
Paintings, (as appraised by Roland F. Knoedler)	3,637,200
Tapestries, rugs, furniture, snuff-boxes, art objects, &c., (as appraised by Emile Baumgarten)	2,822,000
French porcelains, (as appraised by Thomas Ward)	213,150
Dresden porcelains, (as appraised by Thomas Ward)	531,650
Watches, (as appraised by Thomas Ward)	174,450
Jewels and jewelry, (as appraised by Thomas Ward)	249,600
Ivories, carved wood, marble, terra cotta, stone, Renaissance bronzes, ancient bronzes, early enamels, objects in glass, metal, ivory, and stone, Limoges enamels, faience, majolica, silver objects, and ancient jewelry, (as appraised by Thomas Ward)	4,666,365
Books, manuscripts, and prints, (as appraised by Thomas C. Kirby)	4,096,068
Drawings and sketches, (as appraised by Walter L. Ehrich)	302,970
Glass, bronzes, statuary, Roman and Byzantine jewelry, carvings in wood and ivory, &c., (as appraised by Thomas Ward)	1,135,700
Foulc collection, (not appraised, but sold by executors shortly after decedent's death for 500,000 francs) at 5.17½	96,618
Duplicates in library, (not appraised, but sold by executors) for	8,750

BRONZES VALUED AT $607,950.

List of Mr. Morgan's Treasures in Metropolitan Museum.

The value of Mr. Morgan's bronzes in the Metropolitan Museum was fixed at $607,950. They included the following objects:

"Resurrection," by di Pietro Vecchietta, of the Siena School, fifteenth century	$15,000
Pieta, after Michelangelo, originally in St. Peter's, Rome, "Madonna Supporting Dead Body of the Saviour"	12,000
Full length standing figure of St. John the Baptist	12,000
Group, "Mercury and Cupid," Flemish, seventeenth century	12,000
Group, "Nessilus and Delanira," by di Bologna	15,000
"Mercury and Cupid," Flemish, seventeenth century	10,000
Group, "Triton and Nalad," by de Vries	10,000

The collection of early enamels in the museum was valued at $911,100. They included the following:

Ciborium, Lorraine art of 12th century	$50,000
Portable reliquary, Rhenish	10,000
Five medallion appliques	12,000
Chasse Limoges, 13th century	25,000
Chasse Limoges, 13th century	35,000
Chasse Limoges, 13th century	10,000
Enamel plaque with figures	10,000
Mars de Chape, Siena art	12,000
Reliquary, Virgin and Child	10,000
Four figures d'appliques of saints in copper	12,500
Group in polychrome of St. Michael killing the dragon	10,000
Two large groups, carved wood, representing the Fathers of the Church	20,000
Wing of diptych in ivory, Spanish tenth century	12,000
Upper part of hunting horn in ivory	10,000
Ivory group, Virgin and Child, French fourteenth century	10,000
Ivory diptych in two compartments, showing religious scene	10,000
Large altar piece, ivory and bone, in two scenes of mediaeval romance	20,000
Three rectangular plaquettes in ivory and wood, parts of coffret with scenes from life of Jesus	15,000

A group of the enamels in the Metropolitan was appraised at $900,675. They included the following:

Oval dish of enamel, painted in colors heightened in gold	$15,000
Oblong panel, Limoges enamel	12,500
Large enamel triptych, representing road to Calvary	17,500
Triptych of enamel, painted in colors, Lineage of St. Anne	15,000
Large oblong plaque, painted in colors describing the Agony in the Garden	20,000
Two large salt cellars of Limoges enamel, sixteenth century	12,000
Limoges enameled cup, known as the "monkey cup," owned by Lord Arundel	15,000
Enamel triptych, representing the Death, the Assumption, and Coronation of the Virgin	2,000
Triptych of enamel, representing the Last Judgment	17,500
Large triptych, representing Calvary, Roman soldiers, and St. Magdalen weeping	20,000
Triptych of Limoges, representing the Crucifixion and Atonement, signed N. Penicault	60,000
Enameled portrait of Cardinal Odet de Caligny, by Limousee	17,500
Plaques, Limoges enamel representing man with brownish beard	15,000
Byzantine jewelry, eleven pieces, including two necklaces and silver earrings found in Kieff, by peasant	25,000
Portable altar in form of Gothic tower	35,000
Collection of Byzantine enamel in nine cases, forming a wonderful gathering of these enamels by Swernigerodskoi, eleventh century	60,000

BRONZES AND STATUARY.

Metropolitan Museum Collection Valued at $1,135,700.

One group of the Morgan collection of glass, bronze, statuary, Roman and Byzantine jewelry, &c., in the Metropolitan Museum was appraised at $1,135,700. The appraiser was Thomas Ward, for twenty-five years appraiser for the United States Government at the Port of New York. The items on the list valued at $3,000 or more are:

410 pieces Gueckenberg Collection of Niederbreisig	$20,000
260 Merovingian antiquities	6,500
207 pieces Breton collection Roman ware, porcelain, &c	45,000
5,051 pieces Julian Greau collection	85,000
363 Merovingian and Gallo-Roman antiquities	7,500
8 Italian paintings on glass	8,000
2 Siena enamel plaques	6,000
Sixteenth century rock crystal cup	5,000
Processional cross, Florentine, fifteenth century	6,000
Large cup in jasper (Cellini)	30,000
Triptych, fifteenth century, Spanish	3,000
29 gold buckles, clasps, &c	5,000
3 gold cups, Byzantine	15,000
2 gold vases, Byzantine	8,000
Silver ewer, fifteenth century	3,000
Porcelain ewer, Medici period	2,500
Bronze figure, attributed to Donatello	5,000

CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

Bronze Eros, Boscoreale	$20,000
5 Tanagre terra cotta figures	3,500
Roman gold wreath on skull	3,000
2 Greek marble lions	15,000

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Pink granite sarcophagus	$8,000

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

6 alabaster reliefs from palace of Ashur-nasir-pal	40,000

CERAMICS.

2 Lustre tiles, Persian	$8,000
6 panels, 130 tiles, Asia Minor	15,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ivory plaque, Italian	$3,500
Stone statue, St. Catherine, French	5,000
Terra cotta statuette, St. John, Italian, fifteenth century	6,000
Altar piece, The Entombment, from Chateau de Biron	50,000
Pieta, from Chateau de Biron	35,000
2 Indian carpets	12,000
Chinese rug, Chien Lung period	7,500
Arm chair, Louis XIV	3,000
2 bracelets and 1 buckle, Byzantine and North Italian	7,500
Crystal cross, German, sixteenth century	3,500
Processional cross, Spanish, twelfth century	3,000
Ivory throne chair, Roman	10,000
Metal plaque	3,000
2 clocks, German, sixteenth century	3,500
24 pieces Roman and Byzantine jewelry	60,000

HOENTSCHEL COLLECTION.

2 choir stalls, French, fifteenth century	$12,000
6 double columns, South French, fourteenth century	6,000
8 choir stalls, Flemish, fifteenth century	3,000
Chair, French, fifteenth century	3,000
Cabinet, French, sixteenth century	4,500
Stall, French, sixteenth century	3,000
Cabinet, French, fourteenth century	4,000
Statuette, St. John the Baptist, French, fourteenth century	7,500
Group, Virgin and Child, French, sixteenth century	10,000
Group, Education of Virgin, French, sixteenth century	15,000
Group, Virgin and Child, French, fifteenth century	10,000
2 Caryatids, French, sixteenth century	5,000
Equestrian statue of St. George, French, fifteenth century	10,000
2 statues, French, fifteenth century	6,000
Group, St. Martin and Beggar, French, sixteenth century	10,000
2 pedestals, French, sixteenth century	7,000
2 fragments ornamented frieze, Spanish, sixteenth century	6,000
Seat with dais, French, fifteenth century	5,000
Chest, carved panels, French, fifteenth century	3,000
Triptych, French, sixteenth century	3,500
4 chairs, Flemish, seventeenth century	4,000
Statuette, St. James the Less, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,000
Statuette, St. Michael, Northern French, fifteenth century	4,000
Relief group, The Nativity, French, fifteenth century	4,000
Statuette, St. Mary Magdalen, French, sixteenth century	4,000
Group, Virgin and Child, French, fifteenth century	6,000
Group, Last Supper, French, sixteenth century	6,000
Group, Virgin and Child, French, fifteenth century	5,000
Bas-relief, Six Apostles, French, fifteenth century	5,000
Oak group, Virgin and Child: French, fourteenth century	7,000
Statuette, Virgin, German, sixteenth century	6,000
Statuette, St. Roch, Flemish, sixteenth century	5,000
Statuette, Saint, Dutch, fifteenth century	3,000
Statuette, St. Catharine, German, fifteenth century	4,500
Statuette, St. George and the Dragon, Northern French, fifteenth century	4,000
Statuette, St. Paul, Flemish, sixteenth century	5,000
Statuette, Apostle, South German, sixteenth century	15,000
Statuette, St. Michael, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,500
Group, Virgin and Child, French, twelfth century	3,500
Statuette, Angel, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,500
Statuette, Angel, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,500
Statuette, Virgin, Dutch, sixteenth century	3,000
Group, including St. Martin, So. German, sixteenth century	6,000
Statuette, Trumpeter, Flemish, sixteenth century	5,000
Group, Virgin and Child, German, sixteenth century	7,000
Group, Virgin and Child, Flemish, sixteenth century	7,000
Group, Death of Virgin, German, sixteenth century	7,500
2 statuettes, St. Luke and St. Mark, German, sixteenth century	3,000
Group, St. Joachim and St. Anne, German, sixteenth century	5,000
Group, Christ Among the Doctors, German, sixteenth century	3,000
Group, Three Soldiers, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,000
Group, The Entombment, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,000
Group, Bishop and Cardinal, French, sixteenth century	4,000
24 Oak statuettes, Flemish, sixteenth century	7,200
Ivory statuette, St. Francis, Spanish, sixteenth century	7,500
Equestrian statuette, St. Martin, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,000
Group, Virgin and Child, Dutch, sixteenth century	4,000
Oak group, Flemish, fifteenth century	4,000
8 Panels, velvet with gold thread, French, sixteenth century	3,200

$418,170 IN MINIATURES.

One by Hans Holbein Heads the List with $7,500 Appraisal.

Of Mr. Morgan's miniatures in the Metropolitan Museum the most valuable, according to the appraisal, is a portrait of Mrs. Pemberton by Hans Holbein. The price assigned to it is $7,500. The next in value is Auguste Cameray's portrait of the Baroness Dachenhausen, at $5,500.

Seven miniatures are appraised at more than $3,000. Besides the two mentioned, they are portraits of Mme. du Barry and the daughter of the Earl of Ormond by Richard Cosway, valued at $4,000 and $3,650, respectively; a portrait of Mary, Duchess of Richmond and Lenox, by Jean Petitot and Jacques Bordier, $5,000; Jean H. Fragonard's "Portrait of the Artist's Son," $3,200; and a miniature of the Emperor Nicholas and his brother by Jean F. Vollier, $3,575.

The value of the total collection is estimated at $418,170. The appraiser was James B. Townsend, who served as director of the art exhibit at the Charleston Exposition. Mr. Townsend has been art critic for several New York newspapers, including THE NEW YORK TIMES, and has contributed to many of the leading magazines on art topics. The titles of the more valuable miniatures, with their appraised values, follow:

Artist and Title.	Appraised Value.
Hans Holbein, Nicholas Kratzer	$2,000
Hans Holbein, Henry VIII	1,500
Hans Holbein, Arnold Franz	1,500
Hans Holbein, Mrs. Pemberton	7,500
Hans Holbein, Sir Thomas Moore	2,500
Hans Holbein, Louise de Savoie	750
School of Hans Holbein, Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk	750
N. Hilliard, Katherine, Countess of Huntington	750
N. Hilliard, Lady Arabella Stuart	750
Unknown, Mary, Queen of Scots	2,500
Isaac Oliver, Philip II. of Spain	1,500
Isaac Oliver, Queen Anne of Denmark	1,500
Isaac Oliver, Henry, Prince of Wales	1,000
Isaac Oliver, Richard Devereux, Earl of Essex (?)	750
Isaac Oliver, Sir Philip Sidney (?)	750
Isaac Oliver, Richard Devereux	750
Peter Oliver, George Calvert, Earl of Baltimore	1,000
Peter Oliver, Marriage of St. Catherine	2,000
Thomas Hetts, John L. Earl of Bristol	1,000
John Hoskins, the Elder, Sir John Maynard	750
John Hoskins, the Elder, Earl of Calandar	750
John Hoskins, the Elder, Sir Charles Lucas	1,000
John Hoskins, the Elder, Queen Henrietta Maria	750
John Hoskins, Jr., Duke of Berwick	1,000
Samuel Cooper, Edward, Viscount Campden	750
Samuel Cooper, James, Duke of Monmouth	2,000
Samuel Cooper, Charles II	1,000
Samuel Cooper, Lord Brooke	750
Matthew Snelling, Charles II	1,000
N. Dixon, Mme. de Montespan	1,000
Thomas Flatman, Matthew Skinner	750
Lawrence Cross, Sir Robert Walpole, K. G.	750
Sir Robert Strange, Prince Charles Edward	750
John Donaldson, Mrs. Siddons	800
D. Jean, Countess of Faucombergue	1,100
Samuel Shelley, Lady and Two Children	1,100
Ozias Humphry, Richard, 5th Earl of Dorset	750
Ozias Humphry, Lady Bellingham	1,000
John Smart, Lady Oakeley	1,000
John Hoppner, Countess of Kuston	1,500
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. George, Prince of Wales	1,850
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. Frederic, Duke of York	900
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. Princess Frederica	1,800
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. Duke of Kent	1,150
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. George, Prince of Wales	900
Richard Cosway, Queen Charlotte	750
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. Duke of Sussex	800
Richard Cosway, Lady Augustus Murray	800
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. George, Prince of Wales	750
Richard Cosway, Princess Charlotte of Wales	1,000
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. George, Prince of Wales	750
Richard Cosway, Mrs. Fitzherbert	1,500
Richard Cosway, Mrs. Brownlow North and Son	1,800
Richard Cosway, Mme. du Barry	4,000
Richard Cosway, Baroness Willoughby de Erosby and Lord Gwydyr	1,150
Richard Cosway, Mrs. Parsons	1,800
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. Prince George of Wales	1,850
Richard Cosway, Jane, Duchess of Gordon	1,000
Richard Cosway, Mrs. Nixon of Jamaica	750
Richard Cosway, Richard Cosway	1,600
Richard Cosway, Countess of Salisbury	1,500
Richard Cosway, Unknown Gentleman	850
Richard Cosway, Lady Duncannon	1,250
Richard Cosway, Lady Abingdon	1,000
Richard Cosway, Lady Elizabeth Foster	1,000
Richard Cosway, Countess of Eglinton	1,350
Richard Cosway, Henry, Prince Lubomiraki	750
Richard Cosway, Lady Sinclair	750
Richard Cosway, Sir Walter Scott	750
Richard Cosway, Jane Carwardine	1,500
Richard Cosway, Unknown Lady	2,600
George Engelheart, Countess of Erne	1,075
George Engleheart, The Misses Berry (two portraits)	$1,300 and 1,350
George Engleheart, Mrs. Robinson	950
George Engleheart, Mrs. Pigot	950
George Engleheart, Hon. Mrs. Francis Needham	950
George Engleheart, Mrs. Vernon	950
George Engleheart, Miss Saithhill	1,200
George Engleheart, Mrs. Kensmith	750
Collection of eighteenth-century French boxes of gold, porcelain, and other materials, 66 pieces	160,000
Collection of English and French boxes in gold and other materials, 70 pieces	115,000
Collection of Carnet de Bal and other objects of gold and other materials, ornamented with enamel and jewels, Louis Seize, 40 pieces	30,000
Another similar collection, 116 pieces	87,000
Collection of English and French art objects, boxes, bottles, vases, candelabra, &c., 47 pieces	21,700

SMALL WORKS OF ART.

Porcelains, Watches, and Jewelry in Museum Collection.

The important French porcelains in the Metropolitan Museum were the following:

Group in soft porcelain, "La Jaloux Vaugrevalle"	$5,000
"Les Mangeurs de Raisins"	4,500
Two Sevres soft bisque figures of well-known models	4,500
Two vases	2,000
Garniture form of three pieces	4,000
Garniture three flower vases, Sevres porcelain	4,500
Two fan-shape vases from Earl of Coventry	3,000
Large potpourri	4,500
Pair of Sevres vases, French eighteenth century	10,000
Two vases and covers in Sevres porcelain	7,000
Sevres vase	4,500
Garniture in five vases in Sevres glit bronze, Louis XVI	7,500
Total	$213,150

DRESDEN PORCELAIN.

Pair of figures representing Augustus the Strong and Countess Kossell	$2,500
Tall figure of a Bishop	3,000
Pair of figures representing vegetable sellers	2,000
Figures representing shepherd and shepherdess	2,000
Pair of figures	3,000
Set of allegorical figures representing Venus, Neptune, Minerva, and Melpomene	8,000
Figures representing the seasons	8,000
Group of ten separate pieces	30,000
Figures representing flower seller and gardener	15,000
Equestrian figure of Louis XV. as a Roman Emperor	20,000
Turkey cock and hen	12,000
The Quarters of the Globe	12,000
Garniture three large vases and covers	20,000
Large group of German porcelain	12,500
Two Dresden vases with covers, scenes of Chinese life	30,000

Many Valuable Watches.

Mr. Morgan had a collection of watches in the Metropolitan Museum, appraised at $174,450. They include the followin:

A gold repeater, border of pearls, with portrait of Napoleon	$5,000
Musical box in gold enamel, two small watches on the sides	1,500
Small watch, numerals of the dial formed of pearls, watch key covered with pearls	10,000
Watch in form of mandolin mounted with diamonds	3,500
Large enamel watch	7,500
Gold repeater, set with colored stones	5,000
German watch, crystal top, set with diamonds in form of cross	25,000

JEWELS AND JEWELRY IN MUSEUM.

Necklace of nine onyx, opening, and having inside scenes from the life of the Virgin Mary	$5,500
Enameled gold reliquary Virgin surrounded by gold angels, Italian, sixteenth century	7,000
Crystal shrine representing crucifix, Italian, sixteenth century	3,500
Ebony shrine, inclosing painting of the Nativity	4,500
Engraved crystal vessel in form of fish	7,500
Large reliquary with hexagonal crystal plaque, Virgin and Child in cradle	6,000
Two large candlesticks	8,000
Cup and cover of agate	6,000
Statue representing upright figure of Roman Emperor	15,000
Casket, onyx, mounted in silver, glit and diamond portraits	7,500
Bust of Roman Emperor	5,000
Total	$249,600

GLASS, METAL, IVORY, AND STONE.

Oblong honestone, representing the meeting of Charles the Fifth and Ferdinand of Bohemia, Germany, sixteenth century	$12,000
Copper glit candlestick	6,000
Four upright brass figures of saints	8,000
Copper glit plaque, saints in high relief	5,000
Three brass lions crouching	6,000
Large wooden screen, carved with sixteen scenes from life and death of Christ	10,000
St. George and the Dragon	7,500
Carved oak group St. Martin dividing cloak with beggar	12,500
Altar screen with Virgin and Child	15,000
Bas relief of Virgin, adoring the Infant Saviour	10,000
Virgin and Child, with four angels, enamel and terra cotta relief	12,000
Enamel, terra cotta relief, Virgin and Child, Benedetto da Maine	10,000
Circular Medaliom, terra cotta, Madonna and Child, by Donatello, from Martelli Palace in Florence	20,000
Ivory carving of benediction	10,000
Ivory carving: subjects from thirteenth century, French Poem	20,000
Portion of ivory tusk carved with the Ascension, Coptic, seventh century	12,000
Book of glit metal, "The Passion"	10,000
Rosary of carved ivory	20,000
Fifth century ivory	12,000
Ivory book cover, Virgin Enthroned	15,000
Large group Virgin and Child	10,000
Ivory casket, scenes of mediaeval romance	15,000
Virgin and Child in ivory, Byzantine	10,000
Consular Diptych	15,000
Wooden box, two large carved ivory plaques in front and centres, Byzantine, ninth century	15,000
Two oblong ivory plaques representing St. Peter and St. Paul	14,000
Holy water vessel in ivory, eleventh century	15,000
Wooden casket, ivory plaques	20,000
Large casket and cover in ivory	20,000
Part of saddle in carved ivory, representing cavalier, fully armed	10,000
Wooden casket cover, carved with many plaques	25,000
Ivory pyx, with the twelve Apostles	15,000
Ewer in terra cotta	25,000
Altar piece, carved with bone plaques	25,000
Total	$839,450

RICH HOME ADORNMENT.

The schedule and appraisal of the contents of Mr. Morgan's residence in Madison Avenue shows that he furnished his home with a lavish hand. Many valuable paintings, tapestries and other works of art were mentioned in the contents. An Aubussen tapestry, woven by F. Bouder in 1755, entitled "A French Garden Scene," depicting "Love's Young Dream," was appraised at $50,000. A Savronnerie carpet of the Renaissance period, Louis XIV., was valued at $20,000.

The schedule shows that the wine cellar was replete with rare vintages. The contents were appraised at $44,748, but a 15 per cent. deduction was allowed for leakage, leaving a net value of $38,036. Among the items were 190 bottles of Grand Fine champagne, 1900, appraised at $2,280.

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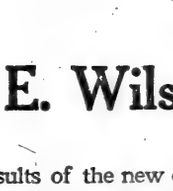

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A personal statement by Thomas E. Wilson

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GIANTS WIN FINAL GAME OF SERIES FROM MATTY'S REDS—YANKEES AGAIN DOWN WHITE SOX

GIANTS WILD AND REDS EVEN WILDER

Fray of the Untamed at Polo Grounds Results in Victory for McGraw's Horde.

CONTEST IS WON IN TENTH

Two Uncanny Tosses of the Sphere Bring Burns Over the Plate with the Winning Run.

Left-handed pitching of the wildest type made the baseball game between the Giants and old Chris Mathewson's Cincinnati Red Stockings at the Polo Grounds yesterday a topsy-turvy affair, with the outcome up to the final instant uncertain as a July day. After Charley Herzog had finished making errors and Babe Benton and Heinie Schulz had completed their day's offerings of wild pitches, it developed that the Giants had won the game in the tenth inning by a score of 3 to 2.

The incidents in the closing chapter went just like this: Georgie Burns, facing the freckly introduced southpaw, Heinie Schulz, whipped a single to left field. Larry Doyle then attempted to sacrifice, and a high bounder spread itself in front of the plate. Tommy Clarke, the Cincinnati backstop, picked up the ball and threw it wildly to first and Burns capered around to third Base. Schulz then lost all control of his left arm and dug up the turf with a wild pitch, Burns scoring with the run which broke the 2 to 2 tie.

Manager old Chris Mathewson had his first chance to display that intangible thing called baseball strategy in the ninth inning. At that time the Giants were in the lead by a score of 2 to 1. Matty sent in Fisher as a pinch-hitter, Schneider as a pinch-runner, and Louden as a pinch-hitter. This sudden rush of new faces so surprised Benton and Herzog that they got nervous, and between them they permitted the Reds to tie the score.

Allegiance of Crowd Uncertain.

There were some 6,000 persons present, and they spent the afternoon switching their affections between Matty and McGraw. They groaned painfully at Herzog's fitful work at short and howled with delight at the great support which Rousch and Groh gave to Mitchell.

Both Benton and Mitchell were as wild as unbroken broncos at the start. Each tried hard to be wilder than the other, but Benton proved that he had the advance on the Reds' veteran southpaw in this respect. No one was surprised, because all port-siders are expected to be more or less eccentric. In the first inning Benton loaded up the bases not matched to crawl out of the hole. Groh singled and was forced by Roush. Roush stole second and went to third on a wild pitch. Griffith died to right and Chase got a pass. Benton hit Neale and filled the sacks. McKechnie forced Neale for the third out.

In the Giants' first turns walked and Doyle was hit. Mitchell settled down then and the next three batters died without as much as a whimper.

Chase was destined to be as untamed as the pitchers, and in the second he fumbled Emmer's bouncer. Emmer went to third on Clarke's single to left. After Mitchell had gone out at first Groh walked, the fourth ball being a wide pitch. Emmer took advantage of Benton's unsteadiness to waltz home. Clarke going to third. Roush rapped to Herzog, and after a game of hide-and-seek Clarke was exterminated between third and home. Griffith ballooned to Kauff for the third out. Eddie Roush made Merkle look sorry that he had let his liner to the left wash in for the meantime of the second inning by making a great running catch of Lobert's low drive, and he kept up circus performances by grabbing Burns's fungus in the third.

Chase dropped the fifth inning with a boot, a throw to the left-field fence with the needle figured and Mc-Kechnie's single to short. Herzog, to end the ball momentarily and Chase did a strong impression that he could run. He was all wrong, for Herzog threw him out at the plate.

Giants Solve Mitchell in Eighth.

The Giants were all but helpless before Mitchell's puzzling shoots until the eighth, when the New York artillery got the range of the visiting southpaw's service. Burns, the first man up in that eventful inning, poked forth a single to centre. With a beautiful slide he annexed second. Doyle skied to Roush. After Herzog had been thrown out at first by Emmer, Jerry Robertson cracked a single to right and brought Burns home with the tally which tied the score.

Robertson lost no time loafing on first but immediately slid safely into second, hidden by a cloud of dust. It was plainly and, without a question, up to Benny Kauff, just as it was on Thursday. Benny caught one on the trade mark and pounded a nice single to right field. Robertson raced home, Griffith fooled the ball and Kauff romped around to third. Merkle hoisted to Griffith and brought the session to a close.

Going into the ninth the Giants felt confident that they had the game tucked away, but the disastrous combination of Benton's wildness and Herzog's error gave the Reds a run and tied the score. Fisher, hitting for Mitchell, was safe on Herzog's fumble, and Schneider ran for Fisher. Groh was passed and walked, Roush was thrown out at first, Schneider and Groh moving up. Benton then unraveled a wild pitch which sent Schneider home and tied the count at 2 to 2.

Heinie Schulz appeared as the Cincinnati pitcher in the ninth and he went the way of most left-handers in the tenth when Burns singled, went to third on Doyle's hit and Clarke's error, and scored on Schulz's atrocious wild pitch. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	2	2	2	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	1	4	4
Herzog,ss	4	0	0	2	6
Roberts'n,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	12	1
Lobert,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Rariden,c	4	0	0	6	1
Benton,p	4	0	1	1	2
Total	34	3	6	30	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,2b	2	0	2	7	2
Roush,rf	5	0	0	5	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Neale,lf	4	0	0	4	0
McK'nie,3b	4	0	0	3	0
Fisher,ss	1	0	1	2	2
Clarke,c	4	0	1	5	1
Mitchell,p	3	0	0	1	1
xSchneider	1	0	0	0	0
Schneider	0	0	0	0	0
Schulz,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	2	7	27	9

xNone out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Griffith in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Mitchell in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Fisher in ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog (3), Griffith, McKechnie, Clarke (2).

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hit—Chase. Stolen bases—Roush, Doyle, Burns (2), Robertson. Double play—Benton, Herzog, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 11. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 4; off Mitchell, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 5 hits, 2 runs, in 8 innings; off Schulz, 1 hit, no runs, in 2 innings; off Benton, no runs, Hit by pitcher—By Benton, 1 (Neale); by Mitchell, 1 (Doyle). Struck out—By Benton, 6; by Mitchell, 1; by Schulz, 1. Wild pitches—Benton, 3; Schulz. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 7; Elmira, 1.
(First Game.)
Binghamton, 4; Elmira, 1.
(Second Game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 9; Scranton, 1.
(First Game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 10; Scranton, 4.
(Second Game.)
Utica, 2; Harrisburg, 0.
(First Game.)
Harrisburg, 1; Utica, 0.
(Second Game.)
Syracuse, 4; Albany, 0.

American Association.

St. Paul, 6; Milwaukee, 2.
Minneapolis, 7; Kansas City, 2.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 5.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburgh, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 3; Washington, 0.
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	51	33	.607
Boston	45	35	.563
Philadelphia	47	37	.560
New York	41	43	.488
Chicago	43	47	.478
Pittsburgh	39	45	.464
St. Louis	42	51	.452
Cincinnati	37	54	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	53	38	.582
Boston	52	38	.578
Chicago	50	42	.543
Cleveland	50	42	.543
Detroit	50	45	.526
Washington	47	44	.516
St. Louis	43	49	.467
Philadelphia	19	66	.224

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Two Games; First at 1:45 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Two Games; First at 1:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Boston.
(Two Games.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Two Games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Cleveland.

PHILLIES POUND JACOBS.

Get Enough Runs in First Two Innings to Beat Pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Philadelphia drove Jacobs from the box in the second inning today and won from Pittsburgh, 5 to 2. Bender was very effective after the first inning, when Wagner scored on his triple and Hinchman's single. In the second inning the home team scored a run and had the bases filled as the result of a base on balls and two singles. Cooper then took Jacobs's place, but three more runs were scored. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	2	2	0	0
Stengel,2b	3	0	1	4	4
Stock,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Good,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Bancroft,ss	2	1	0	3	7
Burns,c	3	1	2	11	1
Bender,p	3	1	1	1	5
Total	29	5	10	27	19

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	5	1	0	0	1
Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Wagner,ss	3	0	2	1	3
Costello,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Johnston,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Schmidt,c	4	0	0	6	1
Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	0
xCooper	0	0	1	0	0
Adams,p	0	0	1	0	3
Total	33	2	6	24	10

a-Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.
Errors—Luderus, Bancroft. (2.)

Philadelphia	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—5
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Three-base hit—Wagner. Stolen bases—Carey, Wagner, Good. Sacrifice hits—Jacobs, Bancroft. Sacrifice flies—Good, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 1; off Cooper, 2; off Bender, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Bender, 1 (Johnston). Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 6 hits, 5 runs, in one inning, and one out; off Cooper, 4 hits, no runs in seven innings; off Adams, 6 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Cooper, 6; by Bender, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Enslee.

BRAVES DEFEAT THE CUBS.

Final Game of Series a Battle Between Nehf and McConnell.

BOSTON, July 28.—Boston defeated the Chicago Cubs, 2 to 1, in the final game of the series here today. Nehf might have had a shut-out to his credit but for Maranville's error in the fifth the runner eventually scoring. McConnell pitched a fine game for Chicago, allowing only four hits. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranville,ss	3	0	0	4	3
Evers,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Wilson,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Magee,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Smith,3b	3	0	1	2	3
Snodgrass,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Gowdy,c	2	1	1	2	2
Nehf,p	3	0	0	2	1
Total	29	2	4	27	16

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	4	0	2	4	1
Mann,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Williams,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Flack,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Kelly,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Wortman,ss	4	0	1	2	5
Saier,1b	3	0	2	5	0
Fischer,c	3	0	0	2	1
McConnell,p	2	0	0	0	2
xHendrix	1	0	0	0	0
bArcher	1	0	0	0	0
Schulte,rf	0	0	0	1	0
cMabe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	24	6

a-Batted for McConnell in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Flack in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Fischer in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, (2,) Evers, (2,) Zimmerman, Wortman.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Stolen bases—Smith, Maranville. (2.) Sacrifice hit—Kelly. Sacrifice flies—Gowdy, Saier. Double play—Maranville and Konetchy. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 4; off Seaton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off McConnell, 4 hits, 2 runs, in seven innings; off Seaton, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Nehf, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf, (Williams.) Struck out—By McConnell, 5; by Nehf, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Eason.

RED SOX GET ONE MORE.

Beat Indians and Thus Appropriate Three Out of Four Games.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—Boston made it three out of four from Cleveland by winning today, 3 to 2. Every game of the series has been decided by one run. Cleveland got its two runs on a pass to Graney, Speaker's double, and Scott's error. Howard's muff of Barry's fly, Lewis's single, and Walker's double gave Boston two in the third, while singles by Lewis and Gardner, with Hoblitzel's sacrifice, secured the winning run in the eighth. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	2	3	0
Barry,2b	3	1	0	2	2
Lewis,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Hoblitzel,1b	2	0	0	7	1
Walker,cf	4	0	2	4	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Scott,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Cady,c	4	0	0	0	2
Shore,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	32	3	5	27	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Chapm'n,3b	2	0	0	2	4
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	1	1
Roth,rf	3	0	3	2	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Wambs'g,ss	4	0	2	3	5
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	1
Daly,c	0	0	0	2	0
Howard,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Gould,p	3	0	0	0	2
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
bTurner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	9	27	16

a-Batted for O'Neill in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Gould in ninth inning.
Errors — Wambsganss, Howard, Hoblitzel, Scott.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits — Speaker, Howard, Scott, Walker. Stolen bases—Speaker, Roth. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Gandil, Barry, Hoblitzel. Double plays—Chapman and Gandil; Chapman, Howard, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Gould, 2; off Shore, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Gould, 9 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Shore, 0 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Gould, 4; by Shore, 3. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 3; Atlanta, 1.
Nashville, 1; Memphis, 0.
Nashville, 4; Memphis, 0.
Birmingham, 6; Mobile, 0.
Little Rock, 6; Chattanooga, 5.

WHITE SOX RALLY IN NINTH FUTILE

Shawkey Has a Moment of Weakness, but Recovers in Time to Save Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The White Sox were meek and harmless for eight innings today. In the ninth they rebelled against the thraldom of Shawkey's fine pitching, tried to throw off the yoke, and in short order became a menace to New York's peace of mind and well-being. They were called to order in time, however. Their eleventh-hour scoring demonstration was snipped off when Shawkey, who was wavering, summoned his reserve strength, stopped their rally half way to fruition, and pitched the crippled but dauntless Yanks to another victory. The score was 5 to 3.

The victory gave the Yankees an even break for the series, and, as the White Sox are supposed to be spurting just now, that wouldn't be a bad performance for the New Yorkers even if they had been able to marshal their full strength for the battles. Opponents may or may not be able to make the Yanks release their hold on first place, but if they do the Yankees will be still fighting when they let loose. This Yankee outfit is one with hearts of oak.

Shawkey was careful and calculating, and went about his work with conspicuous skill, although with a considerable expenditure of energy. He applied himself carefully to every batsman, and on such a hot day the physical and mental strain of that sort of pitching was no insignificant item. Except for a base on balls—and he gave that because he didn't choose to give Eddie Collins a good ball to bang at—Shawkey's pitching in the first seven innings was practically perfect.

Not a hit was made off him until the eighth, and until the ninth inning he handled the local pennant aspirants without giving them scoring chances greater than microscopic. In the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh innings none of them reached first base.

The first hostile hit was made in the eighth, and in the ninth Shawkey was ransacked freely. Four hits and an error let in three runs before an out had been encompassed, but here Shawkey pulled himself together and stopped the foray. He was quieter when he pitched—invulnerable for eight innings, then a decided weakening, then a quick, strong recovery.

Shawkey also did well with the bat. So did Nunamaker, who made the first move in two scoring rallies, and so did Homer Miller, the pinch hitter who was recalled from Baltimore to patch up a shaky outfield. His reappearance in select circles was garlanded with success. He gave stability and speed to the outfield which it lacked without a regular centre fielder, and he was a factor as an offensive unit, too. He struck out, twice, walked once, made three hits, stole a base, and batted in two runs. It was his birthday, which may have had something to do with it. Sunrise this morning brought Miller to the twenty-eighth milestone.

The Yanks hit three pitchers more or less. They got seventeen hits actually, ten officially. Nunamaker made the first in the third inning, a two-bagger. Miller singled to right and scored the catcher.

None of the Sox was on base until the fourth inning. Murphy led off with a single, after Oldring had popped his perpendicular fly. He reached second on the error and there took root, for Shawkey's fine pitching worked the Yanks out of a tight fix. Weaver flied to Oldring, and Collins was passed. Jackson tried to Baumann and Ness hit faintly to Shawkey.

Nunamaker hit safely again in the seventh. There was one out when he did it. Shawkey pounded to right and Nunamaker rumbled to third. Murphy let fly with a throw to that angle which was wild as any hawk, and Nunamaker continued his flight to the plate. Shawkey's shielded third and Miller probed Williams's southpaw service for a single over Collins which scored Shawkey.

The Yanks made two runs off Cicotte—the same gentleman who held them to one hit day before yesterday—in the eighth inning, and they needed one of them in their pennant-seeking business. Oldring walked and Gedeon singled. Schalk made a wild throw when Gedeon stole second, allowing Oldring to trudge home, and Boone singled through Weaver and scored Gedeon.

Felsch doubled in the eighth with none out, but Schalk and a couple of emergency hitters could not bring him home.

Murphy, Weaver, E. Collins, and Jackson all fell on Shawkey for singles in the ninth. Collins's hit popped into Murphy. Jackson's was a savage drive through the box which Peckinpaugh stopped, but in trying for a force play at second, which he had no chance to make, threw past Gedeon. Weaver ran home, and while Gedeon, who retrieved the ball, stood discussing the outlook with Peck, Collins raced forward and then darted to the plate.

Fournier and Felsch greatly relieved the strain by lifting fly balls, Jack Lapp pronged his old clubmate for a base hit, and John Collins rolled to Boone, who stepped on third for a force. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,cf	4	0	3	2	0
Baumann,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Oldring,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	4	1	1	4	4
Boone,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Nu'maker,c	4	2	2	5	0
Shawkey,p	4	1	2	0	2
Total	37	5	10	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Weaver,3b,ss	4	1	1	0	4
Collins,2b	3	1	1	2	1
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Fournier,1b	2	0	0	9	1
Schalk,c	3	0	0	5	0
Lapp,c	1	0	1	0	0
Terry,ss	2	0	0	1	4
aLabelle	1	0	0	0	0
Faber,p	0	0	0	0	0
bJ.Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	2	0	0	0	2
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	1
McMillin,3b	1	0	0	0	1
cLynn	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	6	27	13

a-Batted for Cicotte in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Faber in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Lapp in ninth inning.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Oldring, Murphy, Ness, Schalk.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Two-base hits—Nunamaker, Felsch. Stolen bases—Gedeon, Miller. Double play—Weaver, E. Collins and Fournier. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. First on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 1; off Williams, 1; off Cicotte, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 7 hits 2 runs in 6 1-3 innings; off Faber, 1 hit, no runs, in 1 inning; off Shawkey, 6 hits, 3 runs, in 9 innings. Struck out—By Shawkey, 3; by Williams, 2. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

BROWNS CLEAN UP SERIES.

Take Fifth Straight Game from Athletics by Score of 8 to 6.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—St. Louis made a clean sweep of the five-game series here with Philadelphia by winning today, 8 to 6. A batting rally by the visitors in the ninth netted four runs and forced Groom to retire after two were out. The score.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	3	2	1	1
Austin,3b	2	2	1	0	0
Miller,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	5	4
Marsans,cf	4	0	0	5	1
Severeid,c	4	0	0	3	1
Johnson,ss	4	1	2	5	7
Groom,p	4	1	0	1	1
Koob,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	8	7	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lawry,2b	5	1	2	0	3
Walsh,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Strk.Sh,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Lajoie,3b	5	1	0	1	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	11	1
Witt,ss	3	1	1	5	5
McElwee,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Pichich,c	4	1	1	3	1
Sheehan,p	3	0	1	1	2
aKing	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	6	11	24	14

a-Batted for Sheehan in ninth inning.
Errors—Austin, Johnson, McInnis, Witt, (2.) McElwee, Sheehan.

St. Louis	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	—6

Two-base hit—King. Three-base hits—Shotton, Sisler. Stolen bases—Johnson, Shotton, Lawry. Sacrifice hits—Shotton, Austin. Sacrifice flies—Pratt, Strunk. Double play—Johnson, Pratt and Sisler. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sheehan, 2; off Groom, 3; off Koob, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Sheehan, 7 hits, 5 runs, in 8 innings; off Groom, 11 hits, 6 runs, in 8 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Sheehan, 3; by Groom, 1. Passed ball—Severeid. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

CASEY'S BAT SAVES DAY.

Stengel's Blow Breaks Tie and the Robins Down Cardinals by 9 to 5.

That almost-forgotten bit of baseball poetry, in which the mighty Casey struck out, was revived and disrupted yesterday afternoon at Colonel C. H. Ebbets's baseball park in Brooklyn, where the Robins downed Miller Huggins's clan in a thrilling game by the score of 9 to 5. Every baseball enthusiast is perfectly familiar with the manner in which the Casey of the poem fanned the air with the socks full, but yesterday as the hopes of 3,000 Brooklyn fans rested on Casey Stengel in the eighth inning—Casey did not strike out.

He responded in the pinch with a wallop that sent two very much-needed Brooklyn runs across the plate, and virtually won the game. The eighth session began with a 5-to-5 deadlock. Mike Mowrey opened activities with a clean single to right field. Ole Olson, replacing Ollie O'Mara at short, then followed with a sacrifice, and McCarty, the next Brooklyn batter to face Jasper, who replaced Steele in the second inning, almost knocked Betzel down with a hot grounder in the direction of third base. The Cardinal player recovered quickly, but threw wild to Gonzales at first, and McCarty rested safe on the initial station.

Robinson, believing that Wheezer Dell had done a day's pitching, yanked him out to make room for Casey. Stengel drew hushed "Ah's" from the comparatively small crowd when he took a healthy swat at the first ball offered by Jasper and missed. He thought the second was to his liking, but fanned the air again. Quite perturbed, he stepped away from the plate to collect himself and get a firmer grip on his bat. Then he dug his spikes into the ground and met the next offering squarely on the nose. The sphere traveled to left field for a triple, and scored Mowrey and McCarty with the runs that broke the tie. That proved enough to win the game for the Robins, but they were not content, and added two more tallies to their collection before the end of the inning.

Stengel, who rested on the third sack after walloping in the two runs, went home on Jimmy Johnston's long fly to Smith in centre field, beating the throw to the plate easily. Jake Daubert then came through with a double off the right-field fence, and scored when Zack Wheat sent the ball carroming off J. Miller's shoes back of second base. Zack's wallop went for two bases, but this did not satisfy the Dodger, who raced for third when Smith, returning the ball from centre, threw wild to Hornsby. Snyder backed up the play, however, and retired Wheat.

Both managers took out the twirlers who started the game. Jack Coombs began for Brooklyn, but was replaced, after five runs had been scored in the second inning, by Dell. Marquard pitched the ninth frame for Brooklyn. Steele started for St. Louis, but was replaced by Jasper, with one out and two runners on base, in the second inning, and the latter finished the game.

Four hits, bunched with a wild throw by Zack Wheat on Gonzales's hit to left field, and a base on balls gave the visitors their fifty-two in the second frame. Manager Robinson's fighting nine came right back in their half and evened the score with a variety of singles and doubles, interspersed with a free pass to first, given to Hy Myers. From then until the eighth it was a pitchers' battle. Then the Casey incident took place. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,rf	4	1	1	4	1
Daubert,1b	4	1	2	9	0
Wheat,lf	5	0	1	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Myers,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Mowrey,3b	3	2	2	1	4
Olson,ss	3	1	1	2	2
McCarty,c	4	1	1	4	2
Coombs,p	1	0	0	0	1
aO'Mara	0	1	0	0	0
Dell,p	2	0	0	0	0
bStengel	1	1	1	0	0
Marquard,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	9	10	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Gonzales,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Smith,cf	4	0	0	3	0
J. Miller,2b	4	1	1	2	4
Hornsby,ss	4	1	3	2	4
Wilson,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Snyder,c	4	1	2	6	2
Betzel,3b	4	1	1	3	1
Steele,p	1	0	0	0	0
Jasper,p	2	0	1	0	2
cLong	1	0	1	0	0
dButler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	10	24	13

a-Ran for Coombs in second inning.
b-Batted for Dell in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Wilson in ninth inning.
d-Batted for Jasper in ninth inning.
Errors—Betzel, Wheat.

Brooklyn	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5

Two-base hits—Miller, Daubert, (2,) Wheat, Olson, McCarty. Three-base hit—Stengel. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Sacrifice hit—Olsen. Sacrifice flies—Wilson, Johnston. Double play—Johnston and Daubert. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 6. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 1; off Jasper, 3; off Coombs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 3 hits, 3 runs, in 1 1-3 innings; off Jasper, 10 hits, 3 runs, in 6 2-3 innings; off Coombs, 5 hits, 3 runs, in 2 innings; off Dell, 2 hits, no runs, in 6 innings; off Marquard, 2 hits, no runs, in 1 inning. Struck out—By Steele, 1; by Jasper, 1; by Dell, 3; by Marquard, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egron and Quigley.

QUARTET FOR THE TIGERS.

Beat Senators Again, Making Four Straight Victories.

DETROIT, July 28.—Detroit took today's game from Washington by 3 to 0, making it four straight victories over the Senators. All of Detroit's runs were scored on sacrifice flies. Dubuc, who pitched for the home club, got credit for winning three of the four games, going into one with the score tied and into another with Detroit a run behind. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Bush,ss	4	0	1	3	5
Burns,lf	4	2	3	1	0
Cobb,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Veach,lf	2

GRIFFIN IS BEATEN AT LONGWOOD

LONGWOOD COURTS SEE MORE UPSETS

Griffin, Conqueror of Williams and Pell, Is Beaten by Armstrong in Hard Match.

KUMAGAE DEFEATS NILES

Nippon Star Wins Five-Set Contest —Eastern Doubles Final to be Played Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—The unexpected asserted itself with two-fold force in the Longwood tennis tournament today. Clarence J. Griffin of California, whose sterling play earlier in the singles event vanquished both Richard Norris Williams, 2d., and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, came to grief this afternoon at the hands of Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, former Pennsylvania State champion, with the score 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4. The other upset was brought about by Ichiya Kumagae of Tokio, New York State champion, who lowered the colors of Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston's most promising entrant in the tournament. The swarthy Japanese won a five-set encounter in the fourth round at 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

The final round of the Eastern doubles championship was reached today, the two teams which will fight it out for the honor of going to the preliminary doubles tournament in Chicago being Willis E. Davis and George M. Church and Theodore Roosevelt Pell and R. Norris Williams 2d.

In the upper half of the singles draw William M. Johnston has advanced to the semi-final round, the bracket being gained by a victory over Craig Biddle of Philadelphia this afternoon, the national champion winning in straight sets at 6—4, 6—1, 7—5. The other semi-final round bracket lies between Watson M. Washburn and George C. Caner. In the lower half one semi-final bracket will go to the victor of the Joseph J. Armstrong-Irving C. Wright match, and the other is between Ichiya Kumagae and the winner of the third-round match between Charles S. Garland and A. Ingraham.

Victories Are Unexpected.

The two surprises which cropped out today took the spectators by storm. There was not any well-grounded belief that the favorites Griffin and Niles would be defeated, even though hard matches were predicted. Griffin and Armstrong started their match yesterday and played two sets on the rain-soaked courts when a halt was called. With each having won one set, the match was continued from that point today.

Armstrong, in taking one set from the Californian yesterday, showed a fair degree of strength, but it was impossible accurately to gauge the intrinsic worth of his play because of the untoward conditions. That there was real merit in his game was evidenced in the third set played this afternoon. Griffin was only slightly off his game at the outset. There was in evidence much of the excellence which won him victories over Williams and Pell, but Armstrong was in fine fettle and the best that Griffin could offer was topped by something a little better.

The Californian battled fiercely to hold the laurels which the tournament has given him, but with Armstrong at the supreme moment of his tennis career there was nothing but defeat for the San Francisco player. Griffin was not quite as sure of his net attack as usual, and a number of times he made errors off both forehand and backhand when near the barrier. His service, too, bothered him, for he could not get the first ball to go true, and the slower second did not offer formidable difficulties to Armstrong.

Griffin tried all his strategy, the strongest asset of his play, in attempting to stop Armstrong, but the Philadelphian would not be stopped. It was simply a case of Griffin, one of the headiest players in the country, being outguessed. There were repeated times during the match when Griffin sent a cross-court stroke into his opponent's territory, only to have Armstrong make a wonderful get and send back a stroke that aced Griffin. The Philadelphian also had a knack of sending disconcerting lobs against his California opponent. They were not high, just popping over tantalizingly out of reach of Griffin, who was in the forecourt, and more often than not they fell safely with no chance of a return. Armstrong's placement strokes also stood out prominently.

Armstrong Gets Three Straight.

After the first set of the afternoon had reached 3 all Armstrong forged ahead, taking three straight games, one of them a long deuce encounter. In the next set Armstrong took the lead at 3—2 by breaking through Griffin's service, but in a deuce game Griffin returned in kind and the set was 3 all. Griffin led at 5—4 and 6—5, and then Armstrong's service was broken through for the winning game after he had led at 40—30. The game went to deuce and the Philadelphian contributed the last point to his opponent by double faulting. The last set was a bitter struggle, but after it had reached 4 all Armstrong closed it out to his credit.

Niles and Kumagae determined their contest practically on the basis of a baseline game. Both came to the barrier when there were good openings, but at other times they stayed in the back court. The Japanese was confident of his forehand and backhand strokes and as the Nipponese had the ability to prolong the rallies to almost any length, Niles eventually had to succumb.

Earlier in the day Niles had advanced to the fourth round by winning from Richard Harte of Harvard. This perhaps weakened him somewhat for his match with the sturdy Jap. At any rate the last set found the Bostonian showing every sign of fatigue. Service did not play a big part in this contest between Orient and Occident. Neither Niles nor Kumagae was expert enough to take the full advantage that service usually means.

There was some thrilling tennis here and there, both the Jap and the Bostonian making popular shots that roused the many spectators to enthusiasm. Niles took the lead in every set. In the first, which Kumagae won, Niles had the advantage at 3-1, only to have the crafty Jap come through with three straight victories, gained by sharp placing that drew Niles out of position. The set closed to the advantage of the Oriental when he took two deuce games.

Niles Wins Second Set.

Niles established a lead of 3-1 in the second set, but this time the Jap was not so fortunate. He took only one other game before Niles gained the victory. Again in the third set Niles was leading at 3-1, but, as in the first set, Kumagae ran off the next three games and the lead was never wrested from him. Niles was refreshed by the seven-minute rest after the conclusion of the third set, and he romped away with the next encounter. Niles was playing on nerve more than strength in the last set. He tried for a quick ending and did get a two-game lead, but fatigue was fast overtaking him, and Kumagae, who showed not the slightest sign of the hard match, made off with five straight games, in which Niles could offer only feeble resistance.

Two games later the Oriental had scored his most notable victory since he came to this country, and probably the most notable of his tennis career. Niles is the sixth ranking player of the country, and Kumagae has never before played one of such high place in a tournament competition. Griffin, who has three times beeen defeated by the Jap, is ranked seventh.

The two doubles teams which reached the final round played two matches today. Pell and Williams had a hard fourth round match against Wallace F. Johnson and Joseph J. Armstrong, and almost met with defeat. They won their semi-final round match from Charles S. Garland and William S. McElroy in straight sets.

Church and Davis romped away with both of their matches and are pronounced favorites over Pell and Williams in the final tomorrow.

The point score and summaries:

Ichiya Kumagae vs. Nathaniel W. Niles.

FIRST SET.

Kumagae	0	4	4	4	5	4	4	2	5	5—37—6
Niles	4	6	2	6	3	2	1	4	3	3—34—4

SECOND SET.

Kumagae	1	1	4	2	0	4	3	1	1—16—2	
Niles	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	4	4—25—6	

THIRD SET.

Kumagae	1	4	1	0	5	4	4	2	6	4—40—6
Niles	4	0	4	1	1	3	2	2	4	1—25—4

FOURTH SET.

Kumagae	2	4	1	4	4	1	4	4	2	4—24—2
Niles	4	6	4	6	1	4	2	6	0	6—33—6

FIFTH SET.

Kumagae	2	1	4	4	5	3	4	2	4	4—30—6
Niles	4	4	1	2	3	1	2	4	0	2—20—3

SINGLES.—Third Round—Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston, defeated Richard Harte, Harvard, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 10—8.

Fourth Round—Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated Edwin P. Larned, New York, 2—6, 10—8, 8—6, 6—4; Joseph J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, defeated Clarence James Griffin, San Francisco, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4; Ichiya Kumagae, Tokio, defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Fifth Round—William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

EASTERN DOUBLES — Fourth Round.—Charles S. Garland and William S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated Francis T. Hunter and James S. O'Neale, New York, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4; Theodore Roosevelt Pell and R. Norris Williams 2d, New York, defeated Joseph J. Armstrong and Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5; R. C. Seaver and G. T. Putnam, Boston, defeated J. W. Wheelwright and G. A. Lyon, Boston, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—0; George M. Church, New York, and Willis E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated F. G. Sullowsky and J. G. Nelson, Boston, 6—0, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-final Round.—Theodore Roosevelt Pell and R. Norris Williams 2d, defeated Charles S. Garland and William S. McElroy, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5; George M. Church and Willis E. Davis defeated R. C. Seaver and G. T. Putnam, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

WILLIAMS TO HEAD TEAM.

Will Lead Eastern Tennis Players in Intersectional Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, former national tennis champion and member of the successful American Davis Cup team in 1913, heads the Eastern team which will meet the leading Western players in an intersectional tournament at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., on Aug. 4 and 5. The selection of the team which will oppose the Westerners was made here tonight by a committee consisting of Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club; Edward Shease of the Longwood Cricket Club, and Craig Biddle of Philadelphia.

Williams's teammates will be Frederick B. Alexander, the veteran New York player, and former internationalist; Karl Behr, another New Yorker, who last year beat Maurice E. McLoughlin in the final round of the Seabright tournament; George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J.; Western and Northwestern champion; Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston, and Watson M. Washburn of New York, former Metropolitan champion. There will be only five singles contest in the intersectional tournament, so that one of the six selections will be a substitute. Washburn or Niles probably will be the reserve player.

MAN BEATS BEHR AT NETS.

Reaches Third Round in Tennis Tourney at Edgemere.

After being delayed for three days by rain, the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Edgemere Country Club began yesterday on the courts at Edgemere, L. I., with a number of well-contested matches in the singles. All of the first and second round contests were disposed of.

Walter Merrill Hall, No. 10 on the national ranking list, received one of the hardest fights of the afternoon from young Harold Taylor, the Brooklyn schoolboy, who carried the veteran to 6—4, 6—4. Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated Allan H. Behr by 6—2, 6—2 in the second round. After winning from G. H. Reos by 6—2, 6—4, in the first round, Arthur S. Cragin was defeated in the second round by Arthur MacPherson by 6—3, 9—7.

MISS HANDY IS WINNER.

Captures Staten Island Tennis Doubles with Mrs. Pouch.

Experience counted strongly yesterday in the victory of Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy over Miss Helen Bogert and Miss Madeleine Lea in the final round of the annual doubles tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club, decided on the turf courts at Livingston. S. I. Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy won in straight sets by the score of 6—3, 6—4.

The final match of the singles tournament, which will bring together the Middle States champion, Miss Lina Kissel, and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, was postponed until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Most of the play in the doubles final was in the back court. There were frequent and long exchanges and, although Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy excelled, the Misses Bogert and Lea played hard all the time and did not yield a game without keen resistance.

FOSTER ELIMINATES FOX.

Reaches Semi-Finals in Westchester Title Tennis Tourney.

Herbert W. Foster, the Yonkers junior tennis player, yesterday won his way into the semi-finals of the Westchester County championship tournament being conducted on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club at Yonkers, by defeating Frederick Fox in the third round at 9—7, 6—3. George King, the former Columbia champion, was also a winner in the third flight, taking the measure of F. Clarkson in handy fashion at 6—1, 6—1.

The first and second rounds of the mixed doubles were decided, but the Tournament Committee has no hope of clearing up the finals before tomorrow, at the earliest.

Hartzell Released to Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—In exchange for Elmer Miller, whom Manager Donovan of the Yanks took away from the Baltimore club, Roy Hartzell, the veteran outfielder, has been released to the Oriole organization. Hartzell was one of the oldest members of the Yankee club, coming to New York in 1910.

Black Adder Wins in England.

WINDSOR, England, July 28.—The Royal Borough Handicap Stakes of $2,500 was the feature race at the July meeting which commenced here today. The big event was won by Colonel Hall Walker's Black Adder, with Bullock in the saddle, who beat J. Dawson's Jack Annadale, ridden by Steve Donoghue, by a head.

Henderson Hurt on Mat.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—Mort Henderson, known as "The Masked Marvel," badly injured his shoulder in his wrestling match with Henry Irslinger, holder of the Lord Lonsdale belt, here tonight. Henderson had the better of the match during the seventeen minutes on the mat. Referee Lew Bailey of Philadelphia, however, forfeited the match.

MARSTON REACHES FINAL AT EKWANOK

Baltusrol Golfer Beats Campbell in Keen Match and Will Meet Wheeler Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 28.—The gallery was at least momentarily thrilled in the feature match of the semi-final round of play for the First President's Cup at the Ekwanok Country Club this afternoon between Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol and N. S. Campbell of the Agawam Hunt Club. Campbell, who eventually lost the match and was one down from the first green, played a one at the 137-yard eleventh hole.

The cup at this hole is quite visible from the tee, and there have been several ones made there in the club's history, but never before has the feat been performed in competition. Marston was out in 38 to his opponent's 39, and was one up at the turn. Both were poor at the tenth, which Marston won six to seven. Campbell's feat at the eleventh brought the lead back to a single hole, but his elation at the one perhaps cost him the twelfth. He also failed to run down his nice chance for a three at the fourteenth, so when Marston took advantage of his errors at the fifteenth the Baltusrol man was dormie three.

At the sixteenth, which is 420 yards long, Marston was over the green with a drive and an iron, and Campbell won. However, nothing could save the match against Marston's birdie three at the seventeenth. In the other end of the frame Nathan Wheeler of Brooklawn came through the day with flying colors. His opponent this afternoon was R. S. Worthington of Shawnee, and going at a 77 clip Wheeler won by 4 up and 3 to play.

Marston is rather the favorite for tomorrow's thirty-six hole match. He won the cup one year ago, was medalist this year, and has improved his game every day this week.

The best ball foursome contest this afternoon resulted in a tie at 74 between Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich and Gilman B. Tiffany of Mohawk, as one pair, and C. H. Gardner of Agawam and C. B. Buxton of Huntingdon Valley, as the other pair. In the playoff Kerr and Tiffany were victorious. The summary:

FIRST THIRTY-TWO, (for First President's Cup.)—Third Round—R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, beat C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 3 and 2; N. Wheeler, Midlake, beat P. W. Whittemore, Country Club, 4 and 3; N. S. Campbell, Agawam, beat G. P. Tiffany, Mohawk, 2 and 1; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 2 and 1.

Semi-Final Round.—Wheeler beat Worthington, 4 and 3; Marston beat Campbell, 3 and 1.

BEATEN SIXTEEN.—Third Round—George E. Morse, Rutland, beat R. Catlin, Richmond County, 6 and 5; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield C. C., beat C. Amory, Essex County, 5 and 3; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, beat R. W. Brown, Country Club, 2 and 1; Clark Burnham, Gardner, beat W. G. McKnight, Baltusrol, 4 and 2.

Semi-Final Round.—Morse beat Bellamy, 4 and 3; Clark beat Burnham, 6 and 5.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—Semi-Final Round—H. C. Keith, Brockton, beat F. R. Benning, Jr., Mount Anthony, 1 up, 21 holes; W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, beat J. T. Gilmer, Mount Anthony, 2 and 1.

FOURTH SIXTEEN.—Semi-Final Round—E. B. Cooke, Arcola, beat R. G. Wright, Buffalo, 5 and 4; Frank Crocker, Alpine, beat C. S. Read, Apawamis, 3 and 1.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—Semi-Final Round—R. W. Henderson, Knollwood, beat H. M. Cowperthwaite, Apawamis, 3 and 2; C. D. Cooke, Arcola, beat George Platt, Rutland, 5 and 4.

COOK TAKES GOLF PRIZE.

Defeats Paul by Narrow Margin in Carpet Trade Tourney.

The two-day tournament of the Carpet Trade Golf Association, held on the links of the Hackensack Golf Club, drew to a close yesterday, and when Horace T. Cook journeyed to Trenton last night he took with him the chief trophy of the tourney, which he won by the narrow margin of 1 up from G. A. Paul of New York. The match was close from start to finish, neither player leading by more than a single hole at any time.

The New York player had the distinction of being in the lead for the greater part of the journey, but Cook was content to trail behind during any part of the round provided he was allowed to lead at the psychological moment—when the last putt was holed out on the home green. This was exactly what happened, and a putt for a 3 on the eighteenth green won the match for the Trenton golfer, while Paul was making a forced march into the rough to recover an over-ambitious tee shot. The card of the match was as follows:

Cook, Out	5	3	3	6	6	5	3	3	6—40
Paul, Out	5	4	3	5	6	4	3	3	6—39
Cook, In	5	4	5	3	3	4	5	3	3—35—75
Paul, In	6	5	4	2	3	4	6	3	4—37—76

In the consolation final for the beaten four of the first eight, J. Fitzgerald and J. Shanahan each took their medicine and played an extra nine holes, Fitzgerald winning one up, twenty-five holes. In the final match of the second eight the committee decided that one extra hole was enough, Cleary winning from Tobey, one up. In the third eight the nine-hole extra lap loomed up so forgidably that J. E. Hubbard capitulated on the home green and defaulted his match to C. P. Cochran.

The four-ball foursome event was won by Rosenthal and Raser with a net score of 107 for thirty-six holes.

WILL RESUME POLO TODAY.

Great Neck and Meadow Brook Will Play Title Game at Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 28.—Foot polo and hitting the ball on horseback were as near to the real game as the conditions permitted today at the Point Judith Polo Club. Morgan Belmont was the most active of the practicing polo-ists who used the small field, while those who tackled the game on foot included Raymond Belmont, F. S. Von Stade, W. P. Hulbert, E. W. Hopping, H. C. Fleischmann, and Quincy A. Shaw, 2d.

The Polo Association tournament will be resumed at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow with the match between Great Neck and Meadow Brook for the senior championship. There will be a second game if the ground is not too much, but, in view of the uncertainty, no definite calls have been sent to any teams to be ready for it. It is believed that the ground will endure the senior championship without being put out of condition for the many games it will be needed for during next week. Devereux Milburn and C. C. Rumsey arrived this evening. The others of the two teams are here except H. P. Whitney and Louis E. Stoddard, who will arrive in the morning.

Handicaps for Atlantic Y. C. Race.

The allowances for the handicap classes of Gravesend Bay in today's regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club have been announced by John R. Brophy, the handicapper, as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

	P. C.		P. C.
Joy	0	Careless	10
Saginaw	9½	Rames	10
La Cubana	10	Jeannette	15½

SECOND DIVISION.

Loafer	0	Wenonah	6
May	1½	Wahkan II	14
Oriole	2½	Fram	18½
Frances	5½		

THIRD DIVISION.

Sunbeam	0	Alcyon	12
Mavourneen	1½	Bug II	13
Spider	8		

POLICE OUST THUGS FROM STRIKE ZONE

Continued from Page 1.

which one man was killed had been caused by strikers. He said he had received an unsigned letter from a man asserting that he had seen a striker remove a set screw from the airbrake of the car a short time before it struck the subway pillar.

An employe of the company later asserted that the rails approaching the switch where the accident happened had been greased by strikers, but this could not be confirmed. Acting Inspector Richard O'Connor of the Fourteenth Inspection District made an investigation, but came to the conclusion that no one but the motorman, who was killed, had been to blame. The man lost his head, it was said, as his car gained speed on the sharp decline at that point and turned the controller the wrong way, throwing on all the power. An investigation by Coroner Healy failed to show that strikers had interfered with the mechanism of the car.

Mr. Maher saw Mayor Mitchel and repeated his prediction that there would be trouble on all the transit lines of the city if uniformed policemen were not placed on the cars of the Union Railway Company.

"I told him that this was the only way the spread of the trouble could be checked," said Mr. Maher later. "He promised me to have a talk with Police Commissioner Woods and see what could be done. He said he was anxious to prevent disorder and damage to property, but that the Police Department was not willing to take sides."

The police meantime had taken precautions to protect the cars of the company and its passengers. Sixty-five mounted and twelve bicycle policemen, in command of two Lieutenants and three Sergeants, were ordered to follow cars, to see that they were not attacked by strikers. Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger stationed policemen at the barns of the Third Avenue Company, in Amsterdam Avenue, between 128th and 129th Streets; at the barn in Manhattan Street, at 129th Street and Third Avenue, in Sixty-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues; in Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, and at 3 Corlears Street.

Police on Waiting Orders.

All off-duty men at the stations in the Bronx were ordered on reserve, and the force of detectives under Captain Andrew Wines was doubled. Inspector Schmittberger said that reports received by him had left little hope that a strike of the employes of the Third Avenue Company could be avoided. He directed all precincts to adhere rigidly to the rule that off-duty men be placed on reserve duty, beginning at 4 P. M. About 3,000 policemen were affected by the order. About 900 policemen are on their vacations, and these will be called back, he said, if the labor trouble should spread.

The accidents, collisions, and disturbances during the day gave the police plenty of work. A mob of fifty strikers stopped an east-bound Tremont Avenue car near Jerome and Tremont Avenues and shattered its windows with stones. The motorman, conductor, and a few passengers speedily deserted the car. Policemen dispersed the crowd, but made no arrests, and the car was run back to the barn by a strikebreaker summoned from headquarters.

A truck piled high with merchandise was driven across the rails in 138th Street near Brown Place, and the trolley wires were dragged down. Not many cars had been running on that route, but even these were put out of commission. So many cars jumped the tracks and had collisions that count of them was lost at police headquarters. An east-bound Tremont Avenue car rammed an auto truck at Tremont and Park Avenues, and both were badly damaged. Strikers or their sympathizers added to the trouble by running up to the damaged car and twisting the trolley pole out of shape.

Strikers Stone a Car.

Three hundred men stoned a car at Prospect and Westchester Avenues, but by the time reserves from the Morrisania station reached the spot none of the strikers were to be seen. A report that 200 strikers were on their way to the barns of the Third Avenue Company caused the police to make another trip. Ten men were arrested when the police discovered hundreds of persons piling stones and other obstructions on the rails of the line running along Southern Boulevard, between 143d and 149th Streets. The men were discharged, however, for lack of evidence when arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in Morrisania Court. Small riots started at frequent intervals near the Tremont Avenue barn but were broken up by the police.

Members of the union, in the meantime, were busy distributing 3,800 circulars among the employes of the Third Avenue Company, calling on them to join the strike and attend the mass meeting at the Lyceum, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening. Mr. Maher said these circulars, although addressed to Third Avenue men, also had been distributed among the employes of the New York Railroad Company and the Interborough. The circulars read:

Brothers—For years we, the Third Avenue Railroad employes, have been denied the right of organization, and therefore denied the right of collective bargaining. The result is that we are working today for a wage far below what we are entitled to. You are no doubt aware that a great number of your fellow-employes over the different parts of the system have organized and have presented the following demands to the officials of the company:

First—The right of the employes to join the union without interference of any kind by the company.

Second—An average wage of five cents an hour above the wage prevailing June 30, 1916, with a one-year scale, which would make the scale thirty cents an hour for the first year service, and thirty-three cents an hour after one year service.

Third—The officials of the company to meet with the committee representing the organization of the employes to agree upon working conditions for the future.

These demands, if secured, will bring to us a part of what we are entitled to, and there is no question but that they can be secured if every employe upon this system will unite with us who are making the struggle.

There will be a mass meeting held on Saturday evening, July 29, at the Lyceum, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, the meeting commencing at 8 P. M., and continuing until morning.

We earnestly plead with every employe of the system to attend this meeting and join with us, feeling assured if you do success will crown our efforts in a short time. In this struggle we have the backing of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employes of America, which has a membership of over 80,000, with contracts with various street railway companies in the United States and Canada. These contracts exist in Boston, Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, San Francisco, Toronto, and other cities of like importance. In addition we are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of which we have the co-operation and support.

Signers of Petition.

The appeal was signed by S. Hoey, President of the Yonkers local; Edward Walsh, President of the New Rochelle local; Edward Judge, President of the Kingsbridge division; Patrick Farrell, Secretary of the Kingsbridge division; Thomas Green, Secretary of the West Farms division, and Thomas Clorethy, President of the West Farms division. The circular said in a postscript that New York was the only city in the State where railway men were not organized.

The union also circulated appeals to the residents of the Bronx and the public for indorsement of its fight for better wages and the right to organize. Acting Borough President John G. Borgstede of the Bronx announced that he would try to arrange a conference between the street car company and its employes. Business men and taxpayers of the Bronx said they would lend their support to any movement that would bring the strike to an end, but Mr. Mahon, the international President of the carmen's organization, said at the Continental Hotel, the headquarters of the strikers, that no settlement would be considered that would not include the employes of the entire Third Avenue System, with its subsidiary companies.

District Attorney Martin of the Bronx made a tour of the strike zone during the day. He said his office had no action in mind affecting the strikers or company. Along with other residents of the Bronx, Mr. Martin had received a circular scattered about by the union, charging the Union Railway Company with having imported professional strike-breakers "to terrorize the strikers and cause disturbances."

The strikers held meetings in the morning and afternoon at their halls at Courtlandt Avenue and 151st Street and Fordham Square, where speeches were made by Matthew J. Higgins of Boston and Peter J. Rooney of Worcester, Mass., international organizers of the Carmen's Union. Higgins was placed in charge of the strike in the West Farms section and Rooney of the Kingsbridge section.

One of the many persons arrested during the day was Roland McAdams of 4,205 Third Avenue, a well-known builder of the Bronx. McAdams, who has lived in the Bronx for thirty years, was fined $5 by Magistrate Duel in West Farms Court on a charge of disorderly conduct. Detective Quaine arrested him at Fordham Road and Webster Avenue as he was leaving a northbound Webster Avenue car. Two men said to be strikers had attacked the conductor of the car and the detective accused McAdams of having had a hand in the trouble.

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POLICE ASSAULT AN INNOCENT MAN

Four Plainclothes Men Attack Supposed Graft Case Worker.

VICTIM KNOWS ASSAILANTS

Gives Their Names to the Prosecutor, Who Says He Will Lay Matter Before Grand Jury.

In the course of his investigation of police graft, District Attorney Swann learned yesterday of an assault which four plain clothes men were charged with having made on a man whom they mistook for one of the witnesses in the present inquiry.

The victim, whose name the District Attorney declined to divulge at this time, said he would file a formal complaint against the policemen within a few days. The names of the accused men are known to the Prosecutor, and action will be taken against them as soon as their victim recovers from his injuries and is able to appear before the Grand Jury.

The assault, according to the District Attorney, came about in this way: For the last ten days the prosecutor has been seeking to lure into the jurisdiction a witness who could be of great service as a source of information. This man is supposed to know many details of the alleged operations of Detectives William J. Enright and David Foley, and is said to have been an agent of Enright's in the Tenderloin. He was a member of a notorious vice organization in the underworld known as the "Little Combination," as distinguished from another association called the "Big Combination," which had for its motto "Live and Let Live."

Immediately after the graft investigation began this man left the city, but was located in Atlantic City. Last Friday Assistant District Attorney Smith learned that the man intended to arrive in New York on Saturday evening, so on that evening he sent another witness who knew the man to meet him at the Twenty-third Street ferry and put a subpoena in his hand. The District Attorney's agent waited at the Twenty-third Street ferry for more than an hour and then went into a telephone booth to call up Assistant District Attorney Smith and tell him that the man had not come as expected. While he was in the telephone booth he saw a man whom he immediately recognized as a Central Office detective come into the cigar store, look at him, and rush out. As the detective left a stranger walked in and occupied the adjoining booth.

Several minutes later a taxicab drew up in front of the store, and four plain-clothes men jumped out. According to the District Attorney's spy, they rushed in, grabbed the innocent man out of the next booth, gave him a terrible beating, and arrested him on the pretense that he was wanted as a witness in connection with a murder case. Assistant District Attorney Smith learned that he was discharged in the Magistrate's court on Monday.

An investigation of this occurrence yesterday has convinced District Attorney Swann that the detectives were really after the spy, and were determined to give him a beating because he was giving information to the Grand Jury.

To insure the safety of three women witnesses who are now in Sullivan County, Assistant District Attorney Smith said he would send bodyguards to escort them to New York on Monday when they will testify before the Grand Jury. One of these women has already charged a detective with assaulting her, while the other two alleged that they had been threatened.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rol Cooper Megrue's comedy, "Seven Chances," was produced last night in the Stamford (Conn.) Theatre by David Belasco. Mr. Belasco himself was present to supervise the performance, and after the customary number of curtain calls appeared before the curtain and bowed. The play will be presented in the Cohan Theatre Tuesday night, Aug. 8.

Willard Mack's comedy, "Broadway and Buttermilk," with Blanche Ring in the stellar role, will be produced Monday night in the Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park. The following Monday it will begin its New York engagement in the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

A feature on the Strand program tomorrow will be a diagrammatic moving picture illustrating the battle of the Skagerrak between the British and German battleship squadrons. The charts were prepared by a naval expert and show the manoeuvres of the two fleets as described by Sir John Jellicoe in his Admiralty statement.

Louise Glering, who has appeared in various dramatic productions, has signed a contract with the National Photoplay Corporation and will make her first screen appearance in a picture entitled "Maryland."

SUNDAY MAGAZINE BINDERS.

To hold twenty-six numbers of The New York Times Sunday Magazine and Review of Books, a strong, handsome cloth binder; price, $1.25 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

5,000 AT CIVIC CONCERT.

Henry Weldon Is the Soloist in the Orchestral Society.

With an audience of 5,000 persons, the sixth of the Civic Orchestral Society's concerts took place last night in Madison Square Garden. The program comprised Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture, the Andante from Beethoven's First Symphony, the Overture to Wagner's "Rienzi," Chabrier's "Rhapsody," "España," the Andante Cantabile from Tschaikowsky's string quartet, Op. 11, and Strauss's waltz, "Roses from the South." Henry Weldon, bass, the soloist, sang an aria from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable."

This combination worked out less interestingly than any of Mr. Rothwell's previous programs. Goldmark's agreeable overture was played in a way to bring out its points. In the case of the movement from Beethoven's symphony even those who feel that "reminiscence hunting" against a composer is only equaled for ineptitude by quarreling with a conductor's tempos, may have thought that Mr. Rothwell played it at a pace that made it sound rather listless. This is the first time a single movement from a symphony has been given at these concerts. The ever-popular andante cantabile from Tschaikowsky was, on the other hand, very delicately and charmingly done, and the audience clamored vainly for an encore.

Mr. Weldon, who has been heard with some favor here with the Century Opera Company, did very well with his Meyerbeer aria, but not quite so well with Stefito's Serenade from "Faust," which he sang as an encore.

The program for next Tuesday evening is to be devoted to Wagner's works, with Mme. Gadski as a volunteer soloist in numbers from "Tannhauser" and "Tristan."

McCLURE MUST RETURN.

Publisher Has No Option but to Sail on the Philadelphia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—In regard to the statement made yesterday by S. S. McClure, the New York publisher, that there was no restriction on his movements here, the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed on good authority that the Government has given him no option but to return to America. He sails on Monday on the Philadelphia, whose departure has been delayed until then.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....243 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,060 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....81 Second Street
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916.

THE LOOK BEFORE THE LEAP.

Jan. 17, 1917, the country is to get a report from the joint committee of ten Congressmen upon the entire question of railway regulation, with Government ownership and operation of public utilities generally as an alternative. The appointment of the Commission is in itself admission that something is wrong with regulation as it is practiced, and to that extent a straw to show which way the Congressional mind inclines. This Congress is not the one to take such action. According to the unsuitable arrangement, this Congress will legislate for a full session after its successor has been elected, and between January and March there is time to receive and act upon this report. The subject is important enough to be voted upon before it is legislated upon, but there can be no consideration of this report before November, and there will not be another Congressional election until 1918, for the session which begins in 1919. The composition of this committee is not such as to justify regarding its conclusions as final. No provision is made for representation of the railways, or of the public. The committee is representative exclusively of the lawmakers, whose regulation of railways has given them as much embarrassment as it has the country. Travelers will remember what trouble their baggage gave them under the Cummins bill to regulate rates upon live stock. The author of that bill meant no harm, and has stoutly contended that he was willfully misunderstood. However that may be, his little bill tied the rate question up in a snarl from which the Interstate Commerce Commission delivered it with difficulty and after many months of litigation. Representative Esch will be remembered in connection with the amendment of regulation which was to make all right, and did make it so wrong that the end is not yet. Mr. BRANDEGEE of Connecticut is the only Eastern member. It is not invidious to say that the section from which he comes is entitled to more than one among ten. Arkansas, Nevada, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other States in their class are not entitled to decide how railways should be regulated, and whether the United States should plunge into Government ownership upon a six months' inquiry into the practice of twenty-nine years. During that generation of time the legislators have had it all their own way. Every doubtful point has been taken against the railways.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has asked for all the laws it wanted to enable it to solve the difficulties it experienced. At the culmination of the experiment forty-one railways are in receivership, and railway construction is at the lowest ebb since the civil war. At this point those responsible for the latest phases of the work are to investigate it and report upon another experiment of even more portentous proportions. It is all the fault of the railways, of course. It would never do to ask their advice. They are capable of any crime, and whatever is good for them is bad for the public interests. They are guilty in this particular case of inspiring this investigation as a plot to substitute Federal regulation exclusively for the existing constitutional Federal regulation of interstate commerce and State regulation of intrastate commerce. Mr. BRYAN says so in The Commoner. Will the public let the politicians run away with the subject? Or will the electorate take control, as it did in Missouri, and correct at the polls the errors at the Capitols? The tariff, banking, and trust questions are not settled, but they are less acute than the railway question. Whoever is the next President, and whatever party controls the next Congress, the railway question has the capacity to overshadow minor phases of the other leading questions with which the country is familiar.

ELECTION PREPARATIONS.

There are sure signs that this is a Presidential year in the sequel to the passage of the pork bills, including some not recognized as such. Here, for example, is The New Orleans Item summoning the farmers of Louisiana and Mississippi to demand that a farmers' loan bank shall be established in New Orleans. If New Orleans loses a farm bank after losing a Federal Reserve bank, what hope can there be for the Administration? The Item has discovered that no Representative at Washington is attending to the matter, but that the President is besieged by Congressmen from the Eastern and Western States. The Item sarcastically suggests that Louisiana should be represented in Congress by the graduating class of the Girls' High School. The political barometer is as low in Louisiana as the thermometer is high on the Mexican border and in Washington.

The Augusta Chronicle is equally alive to the leading issues of the Presidential campaign. It is demanding that the voters of Georgia and Carolina shall hold a "nitrate plant convention." That explains just what is meant, and sounds better than using the name of any political party. It is impossible to say that the Savannah River is not the best place for a power plant to extract nitrates from taxpayers' pockets; there is no bad place to put such a plant, and the greater the expense the better—locally. Tennessee is up and doing in behalf of the Muscle Shoals proposition. There is $10,000,000 of wealth above each acre. Who can doubt it? Everybody knows there are 33,000 tons of usable nitrates up in the air, over each and all of the Muscle Shoals acres, as certainly as there is gold in sea water. Nobody cares what the nitrates cost the Treasury. Witness the law passed Tuesday to make everything produced under Government management costly by penalizing methods of efficiency. Also worthy of mention is the cutting on Wednesday of the first $5,000,000 slice of the $75,000,000 road pork, and the signing of the $42,000,000 River and Harbor bill. Certainly this is a Presidential year. Just as certainly this is hot weather politics. In the silly season campaigns are carried on in this manner. But there is a future.

THE PRICE OF DEFENSE.

The army appropriations have inevitably been greatly increased by the sudden transportation of a large body of troops to the Mexican border. The call for the troops was necessary. Indeed, it should have been made, not under the Hay law, but under the Federal Constitution, to repel invasion, two months before it was issued. Doubtless the cost of the quick equipment and transportation of the troops was larger than it would have been if the War Department contained more men of experience and administrative skill. Experience begets skill, and there is reason to believe that the department will get plenty of practical experience in the future. The cost of the extension of land defenses, however, would have been very large in any event. Large sums must be expended on aviation, on coast defense, and on the development of the field artillery.

We have been foolishly neglecting defensive measures, and now we must pay for our neglect. We can afford to pay. Perhaps the huge total of the Army Appropriation bill, nearly $314,000,000, may be somewhat curtailed in conference. A dollar, however, should be stricken out of the appropriations for practical naval extension. We need all the warships, all the munitions, all the officers and men the Senate has provided for. The fight on the Naval bill is pending. That on the Army Appropriation bill comes later. All the influence of the Administration may be needed to save the Naval bill, but its defeat would be shameful.

MEGALOMANIA AND NEMESIS.

The chorus of German Professors that has hymned German superhumanity so long has died away of late. Short rations and the uneasy consciousness of disaster may have diminished the confidence of these gods of the choir. But Professor VON STENGEL of the University of Munich, an expert on international law to whose sanctities the German Government is so devoted, strikes up the true professorial note in a statement to the Dutch Pacifist League:

> The whole war up to date has shown that Germany has been chosen by Providence to lead all other peoples. We shall march at their head and bring them to abiding peace. For this mission we have the force, and also all the spiritual gifts, and we are the crown of the whole of civilization.

This is the gospel that has been preached by German men of science, men of letters, philosophers, anthropologists, educators, most sonorously of all by the Kaiser, the master and epitome of all accomplishments and all knowledge. It has been taught in the schools, disseminated in books that have had innumerable editions, and has become an accepted and unquestioned truth. By it a great and noble people has been led on a fatal path.

"The German is the finest type of "homo sapiens, and this is true both "physically and intellectually." "The "civilization of the world is chiefly "due to the Germans." "The Ger"mans must inevitably conquer the "world." "The Teutonic races are "masculine, the Latin races are femi"nine. Marriage is inevitable." Upon such meat doth Kaiserism feed. The illustrious HAECKEL some years ago calmly advocated the extrusion of the inhabitants of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Asia Minor from their lands, to be expropriated by the superior race. "We Germans are the rock," said the Kaiser in one of his multitudinous exaltations of speech and homilies to mankind, "upon which God will be enabled to found the civilization of the world." And so the incredible, continuous delusion of megalomania runs. In the face of the present situation the unconscious irony of Professor VON STENGEL is almost macabre:

> The whole world, and especially the neutral nations, have only one means of profitable existence. It is to submit to our guidance, which is superior to all others from every point of view. No people has more widespread or higher ideals and sentiment than we, and no one under our rule need worry about his rights.

It is curious that no German Professor, amid this series of vauntings that seem to call for a pathological explanation, has bethought him of Nemesis, the Greek goddess of Fate, daughter of destroying Night, avenger of wrongs, punisher of overweening pride. Great and fortunate rulers sought to propitiate her, fearing the excess of their own fortune, dreading to be cast down as marvelously as they had been raised to power. Roman Generals implored her good offices after victory for the same reason. Learned Germany, official Germany, imperial Germany, military Germany, forgetting all moderation, puffed up with pride, has invited for years the punishment of the "distributer" of justice, the scourge of arrogance, the pursuer of wrong. The day of the German Nemesis seems not remote.

FITZGERALD AND THE STATE.

The New York delegation in Congress is bigger and weighs less than that of any other State. New York is the Empire State, and is outweighed in the councils of the nation by sparsely populated sagebrush States in the West and tiny States in the East. The reason is that these States pay some attention to their Congressional representation and this State doesn't. Being a Congressman is a business, and it takes time to learn it. Other States first try to get men of the kind they want for the job, and then keep them at it until they have learned the trade and become useful. There was a time when Maine, with four Representatives, had more influence in Congress than any other State. New York, however, reserves all her scrutiny for Presidential, Gubernatorial, and Mayoralty candidates and pays more attention to the nomination of a Sheriff or County Clerk than to that of a Congressman. If by accident she does get a good Congressman she does not display the pride in the fact that Delaware or Wyoming takes, and often she does not keep him at the job.

JOHN J. FITZGERALD of Brooklyn is not only the most important figure in the New York delegation, which is saying little, but one of the leaders of Congress. He is Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, one of the greatest in the House. He won his place there by merit. He is the only Northern man holding an important Chairmanship, and he holds it because the Southern men who control the House recognize his abilities. His responsibility is great, and he has discharged the duties of his office with credit to his State and benefit to the nation. He is not merely the only New York Congressman who is a national figure, but he is a man whose loss would be felt by the nation.

In the East, South, and West, when they get such a man in Congress, they keep him there as a matter of State pride, if nothing else. Here it is actually an argument against him that he has been there so long; it is "somebody else's turn." Besides, FITZGERALD, in his faithful discharge of his duty as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, has saved money to the country, even where that money would have been spent in his district. So there is a fight against him, and the politicians in the Seventh District are undertaking to deprive the State and nation of his services so that some one of their number may have the title of Congressman and $7,500 a year for two years. No other issue is involved. The matter is one that does not affect alone the Seventh District or the Brooklyn politicians therein, but the nation and the State, and this ignoble attempt is directly against their interests. It should be defeated, and if there is either local pride or sense of responsibility in that district, it will be.

A DISCOURAGING DECISION.

Judge Advocate General CROWDER'S decision in regard to the status of the National Guard under the new military law may be subject to revision. If it is to stand, the nation has been put into a pretty plight by the machinations of Mr. HAY of Virginia and his confederates in the concoction of the clauses of the Military bill relating to a so-called federalization of the militia. General CROWDER declares that while the act of June 3 provides that the organized militia when drafted into the Federal service is available for an offensive campaign on foreign soil, the operation of that provision is restricted by other laws, especially the Volunteer act of 1914, which empowers the President to raise volunteers only when Congress has authorized him to do so. He also strangely complicates the situation by his assertion that as enlistment in a volunteer army is wholly voluntary the President could not compel the National Guard to enter such an army. In other words, the Judge Advocate General ignores all the profound reasoning, all the judicial decisions by which the Hay plan for the payment of the National Guard by the Federal Government and its reconstitution as a national force were supported.

The act of federalization, therefore, if this decision stands, will have become as impotent, within two months of its acceptance, as its fiercest opponents said it would be. It is most unfortunate. So far as the National Guard is concerned, it has responded nobly and effectively to the President's call. That some of its members are disappointed to find that their stay on the border is probably to be devoted only to drill and patrol work is of small consequence. The militiamen are human. Regular army men do their fair share of complaining. There is nothing in the present mood of the National Guardsmen to justify discouragement. The fact that some of the States have not provided their full quota of troops is no cause for alarm. If the Hay act survives they will rise to the occasion. The present mobilization of the guard should in time bring the organized militia of all the States in line. The training the men will receive in border service will be invaluable. We may set aside all the complaints of mismanagement as unimportant. The Government has bungled in handling a large number of troops at short notice, and the work of transportation and equipment has been slow. But all these defects can be remedied, and if there was reason to believe that the federalization of the militia was an assured fact there would be cause for congratulation that so early an opportunity had come to put it into practice.

But, obviously, federalization is not an assured fact. The Judge Advocate General is not alone in the opinion that the State troops are still State troops and that the authority of the President over them has not been materially altered by the profusion of words in the Hay bill. Therefore it seems likely that the work of HAY must sooner or later be undone, that the militia must be restored to its old status, and the defense of the country provided for by the establishment of an army of trained citizens under Federal control to reinforce the regular army in time of peril. The officers of this citizen army would always be regular army officers, its government would in no way concern the States. That was the Garrison plan, that was the Chamberlain plan. GARRISON and CHAMBERLAIN were defeated by HAY, now Judge of the Court of Claims, and the skillful operations of a National Guard lobby, with the result, if General CROWDER is right, that the country has been badly fooled and the organized militia put in a false position.

A CASE FOR DISCIPLINE.

Mr. JOHN M. PARKER of New Orleans, the surviving name on the National Progressive ticket, is expressing sentiments in the highest degree painful to instructed and docile Progressives and that merit sharp rebuke from the Commander of the Faithful at Oyster Bay. Of many pestilential errors, as they must seem to a converted Progressive, uttered by Mr. PARKER in a speech at the Crystal Springs Chautauqua on "Political Reform," it is more than enough to mark for reprobation these:

> A party is an instrument for the purpose of carrying into effect a governmental principle. Parties are manmade. Governmental principles are eternal. The party is a means, but governmental principles are the ends. When the party abandons the principles for which it was created, citizenship owes no further allegiance to the party, but owes allegiance to the principle only.

A party is a means of gratifying personal malice by "beating TAFT" or trying to "beat WILSON." The eternal principles of Progressivism terminated, for all good Progressives, with the nomination of Mr. HUGHES. When the Progressive Party, by order of its creator, abandoned the principles for which it was created and flopped to Mr. HUGHES and "the crooks" of 1912, every good Progressive owed no further allegiance to those principles, but owed allegiance to Mr. ROOSEVELT and the Republican Party.

One more unseemly remark by this Pelican sinner against the light:

> No European monarch rules more despotically than many of our political bosses, and millions of thinking Americans do not propose to be blindly dictated to by these same bosses.

Flat mutiny and treason. Mr. ROOSEVELT has hunted with Mr. PARKER in happier days among the Louisiana canebrakes. Now it is his melancholy duty to hunt his fellow-huntsman. Political bosses! Mr. PARKER'S temerity is astounding.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Error Easily Pardonable.

For some rather mysterious reason, alluringly psychological in its nature, people are not prone to ridicule or denounce the Weather Bureau for mistakes like the one it made Thursday night in its confidently lugubrious prophecy that yesterday would be rendered by heat and humidity as nearly intolerable as have been so many of its recent predecessors. Yet prediction could hardly have gone further astray than it did then, for, as it turned out, yesterday in this vicinity was about as nearly perfect as a Summer day could be.

The clouds had rolled away sufficiently to reveal a brilliant something up in the sky that was promptly recognized by our older inhabitants as the once familiar and justly celebrated sun. There was a snappy little breeze, the temperature was as low as it has any business to be at this time o' year; and, while presumably there was some humidity in the air, like a well-behaved vermiform appendix it sent along our sensory nerves no intimation of existence. Had the error been the other way—a forecast of fine weather followed by weather of the worst sort—then, indeed, remarks about the bureau would have been made by all and sundry, and while the remarks might have given evidence that the makers had received religious training in early life, they wouldn't have proved its durability anything like as much as could be desired.

The few who noticed the prognosticator's truly egregious blunder will promptly forget it, but never, never, never will be lost to memory, though not at all dear, the no greater departure from accuracy that allowed to come unheralded the most outrageous storm that ever marred the solemn ceremony of transferring the distribution of Federal offices from one man's hands to another's. Why the Weather Bureau was caught then, not napping or fast asleep, but in a state of deep and stertorous coma, has never been explained to the satisfaction of anybody except the forecasters themselves. This time they have some fair to good excuses. By all the rules of meteorology, yesterday should have been humid and hot. The "wave" of that quality had not passed, as is shown by its persistence, even now, to the westward of us.

Our relief was a special dispensation—something from the sea, unpredictable and scientifically illegitimate. Really, the mistake didn't count on the score.

Surprised by Amateur Efficiency.

A German officer captured in Picardie is quoted, more than plausibly, as having expressed, in commenting on the British advance, profound astonishment that so much could have been done by "an army of amateurs." There spoke the "professional" after his kind and all his kinds!

The man who has devoted a large part of his life, exclusively, to the learning and practicing of any art—or of any industry, for that matter—is almost invariably under the delusion that through all that time he has been advancing in proficiency, and that he has arrived at a degree of mastery not to be attained in any other or shorter way. The truth may be, and often is, that the professional ceased to progress not long after his period of instruction turned into a period of practical application, and that ever since he either has been standing still or has been retrograding.

Men who can go on learning and improving indefinitely, or even well into old age, are highly exceptional; most of them reach the limit of acquisition, and do as well as they ever will whatever it is their vocation to do, soon after what passes for the stage of apprenticeship. It is said that no scientist who was over 45 when the "Origin of Species" appeared accepted DARWIN'S theories as sound, and chess players know that it's not interminable practice or study of the books, but natural aptitude for the game, that makes the Morphy or even the Staunton.

Of course some training is essential to efficiency of every kind, in war as in peace, but it wasn't NAPOLEON'S few years at an excellent military school that enabled him to beat so many Generals as well taught as himself and much more experienced. Doubtless the British Army can fight as well now as it would after ten or twenty years more of drill, and current happenings indicate that its "amateurs" need ask no odds of the German "professionals." The "professional" does know his business vastly better than the "amateur" properly so called, but he doesn't know it better than the man who is an amateur only in the professional's estimation.

A Dubious Right Exercised.

In putting to death a British merchantman Captain because he, a year ago and while in command of another ship, not the one on which he was captured, tried to ram a German submarine, the Germans have made what they themselves will see in time as a grave tactical error.

It will vastly increase the bitterness of British animosity against them, and to no purpose whatever, for they cannot imagine that it will have the slightest effect in the way of frightening other British Captains, and so making safer German submarines and their crews.

The episode will not create such general horror as did the shooting of EDITH CAVELL, but even those who are neutral in the only sense that anybody can be neutral as regards this war will feel that the act so severely punished was one deserving of no such penalty. The Government orders under which the Captain acted, if he did act as charged, were the product of a form of warfare that has been justified only by the Germans—a form of warfare that has been characterized by the rest of the world with all the harshness that language makes possible.

The submarine, so used, is an outlaw in the judgment of civilized people. The shadow of the Lusitania hangs over it, and will never lift.

The Deutschland's Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of your paper of July 25 I read a letter to the effect that the German undersea boat Deutschland flew the flag of the Imperial German Navy, and that the crew wore the German naval uniform. I am sure the writer of this letter was not very well acquainted with either the naval or the merchant flag of Germany. If he was he would not have written such a letter. The German merchant flag is made up of horizontal stripes of black, white, and red. Pictures printed from photographs show the Deutschland flying this flag, and Captain Koenig wearing a cap like those used by the merchant sailors of the North German Lloyd ships.

VERNON W. HOGAN.

Jersey City, July 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed a letter from one of your correspondents stating that in all the photographs yet shown of the Deutschland the flag of the Imperial German Navy is flying in the breeze, and her officers and men wear the German naval uniform. Some photographs of the Deutschland, now before me, plainly show the ship flying the flag of the German Merchant Marine, and the crew wearing uniforms which do not in the least resemble those of the Imperial German Navy.

F. BREYMEIER.

South Orange, N. J., July 25, 1916.

Handicaps of Two Children.

Jimmy is 11 and Dorothy is 9. Jimmy has a bad curvature of the spine and worries because he cannot romp like the other boys. Dorothy, a child of really brilliant mind, has outgrown her strength, is intensely nervous, and stammers badly. Two attractive young Americans they are, with handicaps that can and must be overcome to make normal "grown-ups" of them. The Charity Organization Society has interested two physicians at the clinic, who will give these children special treatment. Only money for carfare and small expenses incidental to the treatment is needed. The society appeals for $50, which it is hoped will be sufficient to meet these expenses for both until cured. Here is a splendid opportunity to accomplish a definite result. Those who would like to help these youngsters to a better start in life may send gifts to the society's office at 105 East Twenty-second Street. Prompt acknowledgments will be made.

The following gifts sent in response to a previous appeal are acknowledged with thanks: Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss, $5; C. S., $1; H. E. Joy, $5; F. B. N., $1; C. K. H., $5; G. F. M., $5; L. M. Wayland, $2; Mrs. C. W. Wetmore, $10; J. S. S., $10; Mrs. H. D. Joy, $3; Cash, $5; Mrs. F. G. Roebuck, $5; "T," 50 cents; S. C. Lowenstein, $10; Mrs. B. Sondheim, $5.

POULTNEY BIGELOW'S FLAG.

He Prefers It to Any Other and Objects to Having It Burned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What have I done that I should be classed with those whose religious creed teaches them that it is noble to destroy the little that is left of American institutions? The Secretary of an organization called the "Bouck White Defense Committee" appeals to me for moral and financial support. She says that those unbalanced aliens who staged an auto da fe for the American flag are martyrs—"are fighting the fight of all of us," &c. The letter closes: "I shall be glad to receive a check from you!"

In the name of civil liberty and law, let this check soon be provided by the municipal police. Let us not wait until the dog-day thermometer drives to overt acts the many semi-sane who regard Bouck White as a martyr and the American flag as a rag to be dragged in the dirt like a Belgian treaty with Germany. Roger Casement lost his reason through tropical heat and Fenian politicians. His insanity consisted in looking upon the flag of Prussia as a better emblem of liberty than that of his own country. Bouck White is more radical. To him all flags are as snakes to the man who has delirium tremens.

Of course the man of simple mind would recommend all such as do not like this country to go elsewhere. But this is so simple as to be overlooked by our Congress. In the meantime, however, as one of many who prefer the American flag to any other—not excepting that of the Hun or the Hibernian—let me urge upon those who hold office as guardians of decent society to keep under lock and key all professional flag desecrators until this hot wave subsides. POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., July 27, 1916.

Solidarity of Sex a Myth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent who recently disputed your editorial comment that "there is no such thing as a woman's vote, no solidarity of sex," believes that "there wouldn't be a distinctively woman's vote if there wasn't a distinctively man's vote." There is no distinctively woman's vote anyhow.

This illustrates the cardinal error of the suffragists. They have always imagined that one sex competes with the other in the world's work. The fact is that the average man, as well as the average woman, is united to some member of the opposite sex by stronger ties than any that exist between man and man or woman and woman. Not only does this apply obviously to the seven to eight adults in every ten who are married, but it applies all along the line of family relationship. The average man has a more tender feeling for his mother than for his father, for his sister than for his brother. Some scientists even claim that children "take after" their parents according to opposition of sex, the daughter more from the father and the son more from the mother. No one can deny that favoritism in a family, where it exists, is nearly always between a parent and a child of the opposite sex.

What woman will not desert her dearest chum—to whom she has sworn eternal devotion—for some mere man? What man will not give up the company of his own sex for that of the woman he loves? Go to the parks, theatres, anywhere—what do you see? "Solidarity of sex"? No. Nine-tenths of the groups you see will be associated members of the opposite sexes, the majority of them in couples, and more interested in each other than in anything that concerns the fate of man or woman as a sex.

This "sex antagonism" and "sex solidarity" talk is nothing more than the product of bachelor brains and imagination. The antagonism has no existence except under abnormal conditions where a man or a woman hates the opposite sex because of personal failure to attract some member of it. — J. S. EICHEBERGER.

New York, July 19, 1916.

Proper Use of National Airs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with a feeling of satisfaction that I read the letter entitled "The National Air with Meals." I have been told that a leader of a military band would be court-martialed if he allowed the national airs to be played as parts of a medley. Whether this is true or not, an ordinance should be passed forbidding the leader of an orchestra or musical society of any kind to play our national airs as parts of medleys or with variations, whether at a dance, at restaurants, or in church services. A suitable fine should be the penalty. We are training our children to respect the flag and to love our nation; we are agitating the Americanization of the immigrant whose first impressions are lasting and who comes trained to respect things national, yet we allow ourselves and others to be put into awkward situations of uncertainty of action, and sit at the time we feel we should be on our feet, or stand and appear absurd in our own eyes as well as in the eyes of others while the tripping cadences are nimbly rushing along or are submerged and again appear in a variety of time and spirit—uncertain as to the ending. Our national airs should be heard frequently and familiarly, but in martial character and in all simplicity. There should be no suggestion of uncertainty. Then the first chord will instantly bring every one to his feet with a magnetism that is irresistible.

Mrs. HAMILTON FORD ALLEN.

Washington, Penn., July 21, 1916.

A Perplexing Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A most perplexing question has occurred to me. Why cannot a man who wants to work do so, and why is there something apparently superior to the law of the land which can, and does, say: "He cannot work," and sees that he does not? You know the story: A strike is on. Other men want to work, and need the money. I give a man a job; he is slugged on his way home by "pickets," taken to the union's rooms. He refuses to join the union and attempts to go to work again next morning, and is not allowed to enter. Then he telephones me to meet him secretly to solve the problem, but in no way can I do it without putting him in jeopardy, and I must give in to the fact that in our great city and country this man cannot work in my factory in peace.

GEORGE H. MONTROSE.

New York, July 20, 1916.

FROM MY WINDOW.

A great mass of iron and stone rises
story on story
And from my window whence once I
saw
Buildings and towers of beauty,
In grouping or graceful outline,
All is shut out by this mammoth construction. . . .

Farewell to the spires so slender and
white
That pierce to the heavens above!
Farewell to those delicate points
That bring the thought of fingers
Uprised in blessing,
By the great head of a church,
While multitudes kneel at his feet!

All is gone from sight, almost forgotten,
Blotted out of the distance
By a huge building that crowds on another—
One that should have a space like the
great Sahara
To give it proper perspective.

These killers of sunshine
Change streets into dark and damp
alleys—
Whole neighborhoods lacking a ray—
Sky-scraped of the God-given light!

JEANNETTE MYERS.

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

How It Proposes to Mobilize the Nation's Science for Industrial Progress and Military Efficiency.

By GEORGE ELLERY HALE,
Chairman of the Organizing Committee.

Madison, Conn., July 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At its annual meeting in April the National Academy of Sciences volunteered to organize the scientific resources of educational and research institutions in the interest of national preparedness. This offer, which was immediately accepted by President Wilson, has led to the establishment of the National Research Council.

Public welfare and national security depend upon industrial progress and military efficiency; and these, in turn, result from practical applications of scientific knowledge. A superstructure, no matter how perfect, must have firm foundations, and thus the development of our industries must go hand in hand with the advancement of knowledge through research.

It is equally true that the mobilization of industry, so successfully undertaken by the national engineering societies in co-operation with the Naval Consulting Board, must be accompanied by the mobilization of science. This necessity has been recognized in England by the establishment of an Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and in Australia by the organization of a National Institute of Science and Industry. Thus it is expected ultimately to overcome the telling advantages, both in war and in peace, which Germany has long enjoyed because of the organization and development of her scientific resources.

Paul Deschanel has remarked of French men of science: "Ils pensent que défendre la vérité est le meilleur moyen de servir la patrie." Thus the duties of a National Research Council should not be confined to the necessities of war or the development of American industries. We should recognize, with Carty, the engineer, that when adapted to practical uses the "results of the pure scientist become of incalculable value to the industries as a whole." And we should not fail to perceive that every form of scientific research contributes to human progress.

Euclid, working out problems in pure mathematics in Alexandria, prepared the way for the calculations of the engineer. Galileo, discovering the satellites of Jupiter, convinced the world of the truth of the Copernican theory, broke down absurd mediaeval conceptions which prevented scientific progress, and stimulated exploration and advance in every field. Pasteur, studying the optical properties of certain crystals with no thought of practical result, was led to his investigations of bacteria and his epoch-making discoveries for the benefit of mankind.

Thus scientific research in any field, whether for the advancement of knowledge or for direct industrial or military application, is a most fundamental form of national service, which should be encouraged by every possible means. The work of the research council will thus relate to public welfare in times of peace even more truly than to national security in the event of war.

During our civil war the need of scientific advice was often felt by our Government. Accordingly, the National Academy of Sciences was chartered in 1863 by act of Congress, which stipulated that "the academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art. . . ." During the war, and frequently in later years, the academy has been consulted by Congress, by the President, and by various members of his Cabinet. It is thus the agency naturally chosen for the organization of the National Research Council.

The purpose of the council is to bring into co-operation existing governmental, educational, industrial, and other research organizations, with the object of encouraging the investigation of natural phenomena, the increased use of scientific research in the development of American industries, the employment of scientific methods in strengthening the national defense, and such other applications of science as will promote the national security and welfare.

The council will be composed of leading American investigators and engineers, representing the army, navy, Smithsonian Institution, and various scientific bureaus of the Government; educational institutions and research foundations, and the research laboratories of industrial and manufacturing establishments.

Research committees of two classes will be appointed:

Central committees, dealing with various departments of science, comprised of leading authorities in each field, selected in consultation with the President of the corresponding national society.

Local committees in universities, colleges, and other co-operating institutions engaged in scientific research.

The organizing committees will recommend to the National Research Council the following plan of procedure, approved by the Council of the National Academy, but open to such modification as the research council may deem desirable:

(1) The preparation of a national census of equipment for research, of the men engaged in it, and of the lines of investigation pursued in co-operating Government bureaus, educational institutions, research foundations, and industrial research laboratories; this census to be prepared in harmony with any general plan adopted by the proposed Government Council of National Defense.

(2) The preparation of reports by special committees, suggesting important research problems and favorable opportunities for research in various departments of science.

(3) The promotion of co-operation in research, with the object of securing increased efficiency; but with careful avoidance of any hampering control or interference with individual freedom and initiative.

(4) Co-operation with educational institutions, by supporting their efforts to secure larger funds and more favorable conditions for the pursuit of research and the training of students in the methods and spirit of investigation.

(5) Co-operation with research foundations and other agencies desiring to secure a more effective use of funds available for investigation.

(6) The encouragement in co-operating laboratories of researches designed to strengthen the national defense and to render the United States independent of foreign sources of supply liable to be affected by war.

To meet immediate needs, the following committees have already been completely or partially organized and are at work:

Nitric Acid Supply, appointed in co-operation with the American Chemical Society; to investigate processes for the fixation of nitrogen, in order to select the best means of preparing the nitric acid required in the manufacture of powder and high explosives.

Preventive Medicine, appointed in co-operation with the Committee of Physicians and Surgeons, to develop and utilize new methods of preventive medicine for the protection of troops in the field.

Organic Chemicals, appointed in co-operation with the American Chemical Society, to secure co-operation among chemists in researches required for the manufacture of dyestuffs, synthetic medicinals, and other chemicals made scarce by the war.

Communications, appointed in co-operation with the American Physical Society and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, to develop and apply the most effective devices for military communications, the detection of submarines, and other similar purposes.

Committees for the promotion of research in applied mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, and various other branches of science will also be organized by the council.

The most cordial spirit of co-operation has been shown by every individual and institution hitherto invited to take part in the work. Universities, research foundations, and industrial laboratories, in the event of war, would place every facility at the disposal of the Government. In times of peace they will co-operate with the council in the advancement of research. The Engineering Foundation, under the auspices of the United Engineering Societies, has passed resolutions commending the purposes of the council and offering it a New York office in the Engineers Building and the services of an Executive Secretary. Substantial contributions to a general expense fund have already been received. It is evident that as soon as a general request for co-operation can be issued it will meet with the widest acceptance.

Throop College of Technology, in Pasadena, Cal., has recently afforded a striking illustration of one way in which the Research Council can secure co-operation and advance scientific investigation. This institution, with its able investigators and excellent research laboratories, could be of great service in any broad scheme of co-operation. President Scherer, hearing of the formation of the council, immediately offered to take part in its work, and with this object he secured within three days an additional research endowment of $100,000. The spirit of national service and the increased appreciation of the value of science, which have resulted from the European war, should lead to many similar gifts elsewhere.

The following letter from the President shows his approval of the council's plans and his active assistance in completing its organization:

"Dr. William H. Welch, President of the National Academy of Sciences, 807 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.:

"My Dear Dr. Welch—I want to tell you with what gratification I have received the preliminary report of the National Research Council, which was formed at my request under the National Academy of Sciences. The outline of work there set forth and the evidences of remarkable progress toward the accomplishment of the object of the council are indeed gratifying. May I not take this occasion to say that the departments of the Government are ready to co-operate in every way that may be required, and that the heads of the departments most immediately concerned are now, at my request, actively engaged in considering the best methods of co-operation. Representatives of Government bureaus will be appointed as members of the research council as the council desires.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Arrangements will be made to hold a meeting of the council soon after the appointment of the representatives of Government bureaus.

GEORGE ELLERY HALE.

INACCURATE TRADE FIGURES.

An Explanation of the Error Made in The American Economist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We thank you for the criticism, entitled "Garbling Trade Figures," in a recent issue of THE TIMES, of a paragraph which appeared in The American Economist of June 23. It appears that this paragraph was written by one of our Southern writers, who was called on for an explanation. His reply was as follows:

> I have just been handed your esteemed letter of the 6th inst., with its inclosure from THE NEW YORK TIMES. Nobody can regret more than I an inaccuracy in anything that appears in The Economist. I am a preacher, remember, and very scrupulous about stating things correctly. I have always verified my statistics supplied to The Economist by comparison with the Government records at Washington, and, as you know, have made several trips to Washington to acquire figures for this work. The references in my paragraph to which THE TIMES takes exception were given me by Major Mose Harris's Texas Republic, a reliable publication; and, as I saw the statistics quoted in at least one prominent Virginia paper and reproduced in a number of responsible weeklies, I presumed they could be relied upon, and made use of them in the disputed paragraph. Since these first made their appearance in a special from Washington, I could not believe they were inaccurate. I still think some typographical error is responsible for them. Assuredly no intention existed so far as I was concerned to distort facts. God knows there are ample reasons for hitting free trade without recourse to fiction. I insist that the blame be placed on your humble correspondent—and you may assure your readers and the esteemed TIMES that what they see from your humble scribe's pen hereafter in the way of statistics will be verified by a reference to the records of the departments under the control of the National Administration at Washington. It was to be presumed that any intelligent man would know that any figures as to the year 1916 would refer then only to April, as the fiscal year's annual report has not yet made its appearance. Regretting the occasion of this castigation, I assure you of my intention to be even more strict in the future. For this our free-trade friends will have more cause to be chagrined.

WILBUR F. WAKEMAN,
Treasurer and General Secretary The American Protective Tariff League.

New York, July 20, 1916.

"Buses" and "Busses."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a little curious to know the difference between "buses" and "busses." To be consistent the company should have changed the old signs on the sidewalks so that they would agree with the "buses" that make the "far-side stops." After all, they are the same things that stop, whether "buses" or "busses," so why worry?

KATHERINE LEONARD.

New York, July 16, 1916.

CAPT. SIMS CRITICAL OF JUTLAND TACTICS

Dwells on Sacrifice of British Battle Cruisers in His Report, Which Daniels Suppressed.

BUT PRAISES THEIR WORK

Navy Officer Says Cruisers Surprised Germans, Who "Accomplished What They Intended."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The suppressed report of Captain William S. Sims, U. S. N., on the lessons of the battle off Jutland Bank between the German and British fleets was made public today by Representative William B. Oliver, a Democratic member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It shows that Captain Sims still insists that a well-balanced navy must have battle cruisers. He had expressed that opinion before the House Committee on Naval Affairs prior to the Jutland engagement and was then asked to say whether the battle had caused him to change his view. His report is an emphatic answer in the negative.

The report, according to Mr. Oliver, is a verbatim copy of the document which Secretary Daniels declined to give out because of the fear that certain extracts might be regarded as unhelpful. It is understood the Navy Department gave its tacit consent to publication of the report by Representative Oliver.

Captain Sims says there is no lesson of the engagement which causes him to modify his opinion that the United States Navy needs battle cruisers. It was largely on the testimony of Captain Sims and Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, that the House Naval Committee reported a bill providing for five battle cruisers and no battleships.

Text of the Report.

The suppressed report foHows:

"Some days ago, at the request of Representative Oliver of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Secretary Daniels telegraphed Captain William S. Sims, who had, at the request of the committee, appeared before it and advocated the construction of battle cruisers, and asked Captain Sims this question:

In view of the result of the battle of Jutland Bank and Admiral Jellico's report, the House Naval Committee desires immediately to consult you in connection with your testimony already given before it, modifying or confirming.

"The first paragraph of Captain Sims's letter acknowledges the receipt of the Secretary's telegram. He then continues.

I do not desire to modify my statement in any respect in regard to the types of vessels recommended in my hearing as necessary for the present time to strengthen our fleet. I have read carefully the American press accounts of the action, also a considerable number of clippings received from England, which give a much fuller account. The latter includes two very comprehensive articles published in Land and Water by Pollen, the well-known naval critic.

I consider all these accounts distinctly on the defensive as attempts to justify the attack of a superior force, German battleships by a greatly inferior force, British battle cruisers. As Mr. Pollen indicates the accounts are published under the control of the censor. For example, the Admiralty permitted Mr. Pollen to make certain purely negative statements concerning the causes of the sinking of the battle cruisers, but declines for the present to publish the real causes. This is a common procedure while war is in progress. For the same reason, that is, to avoid the loss of prestige, even radical mistakes in tactics may be defended.

For the above reasons it may be quite possible that certain essential features of this battle are being suppressed, these reasons being both military and political. In view of this possible, and even probable, condition, my opinions regarding the action should be considered only with extreme reservation.

This reservation being clearly understood, the following comments are submitted, based only upon the known essential facts:

(a) Referring to Mr. Pollen's article, and particularly to the diagram illustrating the relative positions of the British main body and battle cruisers, and the German main body and their battle cruisers, at the time sight contact was first made between the battle cruisers of the two sides. It will be noted that the situation was typical of that considered most probable, in our war games on the sea and on the game board, in the opening phases of a sea battle between large forces.

(b) Assuming the above forces in the relative positions indicated, and considering the marked superiority of the British in numbers of all the different types, and assuming the British forces to have executed the (under the circumstances) very simple manoeuvres necessary to concentrate their forces and strike with all their power, there can be no possible doubt as to what the result would have been. Considering the great superiority of the British, both in numbers and in power, one of two things must have happened:

1. Either the German main fleet would have been decisively defeated, or

2. It would have declined decisive action by retreating behind its defenses; and even the latter would have inflicted upon the Germans a humiliation impossible to conceal, much less to claim as a victory for the encouragement of their people. The latter, forcing the German fleet to retreat before a concentrated superior force, could have been accomplished little or no material loss; and if the Germans had elected to fight a decisive action, there could be no doubt that both their proportionate and actual losses would have been vastly greater than those of the British. Also, in either case, the various type of vessels, including battle cruisers, would have been employed to the best advantage in the legitimate roles for which they were designed.

Questions British Tactics.

(c) The contention of British writers that the sacrifice of the battle cruiser squadron in fighting a delaying action against battleships, late in the afternoon, was justified in the hope of bringing on a general action between the main fleets, is not believed to be sound, and this for the simple reason that the military situation did not require the British fleet to fight a decisive action, or any action at all, because they already had practically as complete control of the sea as would have resulted from the defeat of the enemy fleet. Control of the sea is accomplished when the enemy fleet is defeated or "contained," and the German fleet has been contained since the beginning of the war, is now contained, and doubtless will remain so.

(D) There is no reason to believe that the Germans have ever intended to risk their fleet in a decisive action against the greatly superior British fleet. They are not in the habit of hitting any military force against twice its numbers of at least equally powerful units. There is, on the contrary, every reason to believe that the Germans knew exactly what they intended to do during this last sortie of the grand fleet, and it is a reasonable presumption that they accomplished what they intended, namely, the trapping and pounding of the British battle cruisers before they could be supported by the British main body.

(E) The surprise to naval critics, and doubtless to the Germans, was the extraordinary resistance battle cruisers can sustain and the extraordinary amount of damage they can inflict even against battleships. This indicates a greatly enhanced value when they are employed in their proper role in a general naval engagement; that is, with their unfailing fire as fast wings, their driving power on the scouting line, their support of destroyer attacks, &c.

(F) That the British attacked battleships with battle cruisers and armored cruisers is their own affair. They doubtless had what they considered sufficient reasons for doing so; but we may rest assured that this was done with the full knowledge of the probable nature of the sacrifice, and not with the idea that these vessels are a match for battleships; and if the conditions as to visibility had been better the sacrifice might well have been justified, as success in engaging with the German main fleet. At all events, battle cruisers proved that in case of necessity they can fight a delaying action against battleships with reasonable chances of success.

Battle Cruisers Vindicated.

(G) There is nothing, however, in the incidents of the fight to justify any argument against the necessity for battle cruisers. When for any reason they are deliberately put against battleships they must expect to suffer in proportion to the relatively small number of their guns and the relative lightness of their armor. It is the same with all other types of vessels. If in this battle it had been considered to launch flotillas of unsupported destroyers against the enemy's battleships in daylight, and half of them had been destroyed, there would be doubtless have been some arguments in opposition to building any more destroyers—and these arguments would have been precisely as sound as the popular arguments now current as a result of the sinking of the three British battle cruisers.

(H) Beyond the demonstration of the unexpected resistance of the battle cruisers, the incidents of the action in question have no bearing upon the arguments advanced in my hearing as to the immediate necessity of the addition of battle cruisers to the United States Navy in its present condition. That the battleships must constitute the main strength of a naval force admits of no doubt; but, as I attempted to show by my testimony, an adequate force of battle cruisers is necessary in order that the battleships may be used against the enemy with their maximum power. This is particularly true of the situation that would confront us in case of the necessity of repelling the attack of an enemy fleet against our coast.

WILLIAM S. SIMS.

Why Britain Controls Sea.

In a supplementary letter written to Congressman Oliver, dated July 12, Captain Sims further discusses the Jutland battle and its lessons. He says:

You will see that I agree with you that the popular arguments in favor of battleships and against battle cruisers that have arisen since the North Sea fight are not justified. In my letter to the Secretary of the Navy I might have invited attention to the peculiar quality of battle cruisers to which I referred in my hearing, namely, their ability in chasing commerce from the seas, where they are more powerful in the aggregate than the enemy's vessels of a similar type.

This may be made clear by the following illustrations: Great Britain's control of the sea is due to the possession of certain types (and numbers) of vessels which enable her to accomplish the functions which are wholly essential to her success in this war. These are:

1. Prevention of invasion, by means of a battleship force so superior to that of the battleship force of her enemy that the latter cannot attempt to convoy an expedition with any reasonable chance of success.

2. Protection of commerce by means of a battle cruiser force so superior to that of the battle cruiser force of her enemy that the latter cannot take the sea for the destruction of British commerce with any reasonable chance of escaping destruction by the superior British force. Of course they could do considerable damage before they were caught, but they would soon be destroyed.

The point is that her superior force of battleships prevents invasion and her superior force of battle cruisers prevents the destruction of her commerce—the cutting off of her essential supplies. It follows, as a natural consequence, that the possession of a fleet of this character enables Great Britain to deprive her enemy of the use of the sea, to blockade her coasts, to transport great armies to distant points, &c.

To put the extreme case, suppose Great Britain had built no battle cruisers, but had spent their cost in extra battleships. Neither this great force, nor a force of battleships twice as great, could have prevented the German battle cruisers taking the sea and interrupting the enemy's commerce, simply because Great Britain would have had no types and numbers of vessels fast enough to overtake them, and at the same time powerful enough to destroy them.

Similarly, also putting the extreme case, suppose that Great Britain had built all battle cruisers and no battleships. The result would have been that the relatively more powerful German battleships, even though inferior in numbers, would have had control of the sea, at least in so far as concerned Germany's ability to send her battle fleet where she pleased and convoy her troops. The British force, being composed of nothing more powerful (in offensive and defensive qualities) than battle cruisers, could not successfully oppose her. On the other hand, Germany would not have the freedom of the seas for her commerce, because she would have nothing fast enough to catch the British battle cruisers.

All Types of Ships Useful.

The above is only one illustration of the fact that different types of vessels are designed to accomplish different objects. The nation that has not the requisite types, in sufficient numbers, cannot expect to accomplish these objects. Similar illustrations could be given to show the necessity of certain other types of war craft, such as scout cruisers, destroyers, mine layers, submarines, sweepers, &c.

Surely the opinions of the class of men who could have to handle a nation's naval forces in battle should be conclusive as to the types and relative numbers of each that are necessary to maintain that nation's policy against its probable enemies.

But I hope that never again will the committees of Congress try to reach a decision upon such a very complicated technical question by calling before it individually a large number of officers of different corps, specialties, ages, nautical experience, and professional information—but that instead they will cause to be convened a conference, composed of experienced men who adequately represent each one of the specialties that must be given due weight in reaching a sound conclusion.

STOP GUARDSMEN FROM AIDING FAIR

Police Halt Three in Fifth Avenue While Selling Tickets for Sheepshead Benefit.

ACTED ON OFFICERS' ORDERS

Members of 47th Regiment Accused of Wearing Flowers on Uniforms—Fair Opens Today.

It was the National Guardsmen who came out to help the Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard sell tickets for the benefit of the wives of other guardsmen at the front who caused all the excitement there was in the big field day ticket-selling bee that the Auxiliary held yesterday afternoon.

It was the third ticket-selling bee staged for the Sheepshead Bay Speedway event for the benefit of guardsmen's families. The Ziegfeld Follies girls were to have helped, but they were afraid of losing their beauty sleep by getting up too early or of being made conspicuous, for they did not appear. Three National Guardsmen of Brooklyn and a small regiment of Boy Scouts, however, came to help out.

The guardsmen were from the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn and had volunteered their services at the suggestion of Captain George M. Teats, Adjutant of the Depot Battery of the Forty-seventh. They were Sergeant S. F. Steel, Orderly N. Kling, and Sergeant E. E. Evers. Evers went downtown to sell tickets in an automobile, and Steel and Kling were with another party which took Fifth Avenue for its beat and found trouble there. In raising money they were very successful. In addition to the tickets sold Sergeant Steel took $10 for the work from a woman who stopped her automobile to give it to him; and another woman handed $5 to Orderly Kling, asking him to tell Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt that Mrs. Black had sent it.

Policemen Repeat Message.

Just about that time Fifth Avenue traffic policemen stopped the automobile and told the guardsmen that they were to report to Captain Teats at the armory by telephone at once. As the party went on every policeman on Fifth Avenue in turn stopped the car and repeated the same message.

The men called up Captain Teats, who would not discuss the matter over the telephone but told them he understood they had been wearing flowers on their uniforms contrary to the army regulations that a guardsmen in uniform is not to wear anything that does not belong to it.

"If there is any trouble I shall bear witness that the guardsmen in our car behaved with perfect propriety in everyway," said Mrs. H. D. Jennings of Brooklyn, who was one of the ticket sellers of that particular party. "I saw a guardsman who was evidently one of the highest officers passing us in a car on the avenue, and he must have sent in some report."

Lieutenant Bohn of the Forty-seventh Regiment, speaking last night in the absence of Captain Teats, said that word had come in the afternoon from the Adjutant General's office that two guardsmen of the Forty-seventh were on Fifth Avenue wearing flowers, and that traffic police were notified immediately to stop them and have them call up the armory.

"They are responsible men who are retained here for special duty in the armory," said the Lieutenant. "If they were found to have been wearing flowers contrary to regulations they would probably be reprimanded, and that would be all there would be to it."

There were Boy Scouts in the party, also wearing khaki. Some of them were wearing flowers, and, it is said, they were probably confused with the guardsmen.

Show Girls Visit Downtown District.

Others in the party intercepted by the police were the Misses Eleanor and Dorothy Jennings and Mrs. L. J. Fisher of Richmond Hill. A second automobile containing some of the girls from the Winter Garden, went to the lower part of New York and called upon the Mayor. At the first call the Mayor was busy. At the second call he had left the office. Miss Mary Donnelly chaperoned this party.

The Field Day today at Sheepshead Bay Speedway for the benefit of the guardsmen's wives will be a big affair, and promises many features which have not been seen before. There will be 2,500 participants. It will be divided into three parts. From 2 to 4 o'clock there will be athletics and bicycle races; from 4 to 5, drills, fireworks, and aviation, and from 5 on, motor cycle and automobile contests. The windup will be a ten-mile exhibition of speed by the twelve-cylinder English Sunbeam car, one of the fastest in the world, owned by Adams Brothers, Brooklyn, and driven by George Adams. The world-famous Blitzen Benz, owned by Harry S. Harkness, President of the Speedway, will give a six-mile exhibition, its owner driving. Some of the most prominent owners and drivers of cars in this and other countries will appear in the speed contests.

There are to be forty-six entries for the bicycle races, and Howard Smith, the champion motor cycle rider of the Police Department for 1915 and 1916, will ride. There are well-known persons in the athletic events: the Boy Scouts will be out; there will be hundreds of things in day fireworks; nine private, National Guard, and United States Army aviators will appear, and there will be the great American Liberty Day flag formed of young women. Frederick William Janssen is originator and leader of the program; Timothy S. Mahoney, President of the American Federation of Motor Cyclists, is referee of the motor cyclists; Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association A. A. U., referee for the games, and Daniel M. Adee, President of the National Cycling Association, referee for the cyclists. The New York Municipal and the Letter Carriers' Bands have volunteered to play.

Mrs. William Kinnicut Draper, Secretary of the New York County Red Cross, was wearing brown spotted orchids yesterday, and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, head of the Thirty-seventh Street Red Cross branch, was wearing purple orchids in honor of the sale of the famous Princess Patricia orchid from the Clement Moore collection, which has brought 150 into the American Red Cross treasury and as much more to the Canadian Red Cross. Thirty-three dollars came in at Thirty-seventh Street to be used for soldiers' comfort bags yesterday. Mrs. Otto H. Kahn brought $10 from Dark Harbor, Me.; C. V. W. Kellogg and Marian L. Lewis each sent $10, and Mrs. J. E. Sargeant $3.

NAVAL CONFERENCE SECRET

No Report Will Be Made Until Agreement Is Reached.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—At their first meeting today the House and Senate conferees on the Naval bill adopted a resolution to make public no reports on their deliberations until final agreement is reached.

"This is one of the most important legislative measures ever before the Congress," said Senator Tillman. "If we give out from time to time what we are doing to reach an agreement we will be harassed from all sides by people in and out of Congress who don't agree with us. We have determined to sit tight, keep on grinding and say nothing until we are through."

There are two hundred and fifty Senate amendments to the House bill. Today the conferees considered and passed on one hundred of them pertaining to minor matters. It will be several days before the important construction increases are reached. Members of the conference predicted tonight that their deliberations would require at least two weeks.

ELLIS ISLAND CHARGES UP.

House Committee Hears Howe and His Accuser, Bennet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—At an executive session today the House Committee on Immigration heard Representative William S. Bennet of New York, Frederick C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island, and Solicitor Densmore of the Department of Labor, regarding charges by Mr. Bennet of immorality at the Ellis Island station. The hearing continued for more than five hours.

Members were reticent regarding the testimony, but it is regarded as unlikely that the committee will report the Bennet resolution calling on the Department of Labor for voluminous records relating to Mr. Howe's administration. Most of the information desired was tendered today and it is expected the committee will make a report to the House giving the result of its preliminary investigation.

That Solicitor Densmore went to Ellis Island and modified the regulations regarding the segregation of aliens soon after the Bennet resolution was introduced, was brought out at the hearing. He has made an inquiry into Ellis Island affairs during the last week.

Commissioner Howe entered a general denial today of the Bennet charges. Regarding Mr. Bennet's charge that a woman known as "Juliette" had been admitted at the instance of Commissioner Howe and placed in the home of a friend of the Commissioner as a servant, Mr. Howe is understood to have explained to the committee today that this woman's admission was approved by the Department of Labor and that she was admitted on her own recognizance and on probation. In all cases where a woman of questionable character was admitted, the Commissioner is said to have asserted, the admission was a part of a process of reformation and not subversive of morals and good administration at Ellis Island.

Since 1914, according to testimony before the committee today, there has not been a strict segregation of "warrant cases" involving immigrants suspected of moral turpitude, and others held because of personal defects or other causes. Solicitor Densmore has ordered that these classes be segregated hereafter.

Miss Mary Alexandre Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Jr., announce the engagement of Miss Mary Elizabeth Alexandre, a sister of Mr. Alexandre, to N. Edward C. Rutter, a son of Mrs. Nathaniel G. Reynal by her first husband, Nathaniel C. E. Rutter. Mr. Rutter is a grandson of the late James H. Rutter, at one time President of the New York Central Railroad.

Miss Alexandre is a daughter of the late J. H. Alexandre by his first wife, Miss Lawrence, and is a granddaughter of Frederick N. Lawrence, and a sister of Miss Virginia L. Alexandre and Frederick F. Alexandre.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELERS.

Two Liners Depart and Two Arrive from Liverpool.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL (Liverpool)—Miss Mabel Atwill, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Ballou, Miss Mary Patricia Beale, Miss Hilda D. Beale, Miss A. de Billier, Miss Frances E. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bray, David Brown, A. C. Calhoun, James E. Campbell, Y. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Clarke, Mrs. W. L. Crowley, N. H. Davis, Miss C. M. Cook, Edmund Dwight, Mrs. J. S. Eland, E. A. Ellis, C. R. Emery, A. A. Fishel, Miss Dorothy Frohling, Mrs. M. E. Gosling, Miss M. Hammond, Miss M. Harris, Miss Elsie Herder, Mrs. E. Hobbs, Miss Patricia Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Lane, Herbert Lloyd, H. H. Lockward, A. T. Main, Miss Mary Marlowe, Edward Marshall, S. E. May, Ernest Milton, Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Flora Moore, Miss Julia C. Morris, C. F. Newsome, Mrs. H. Outerbridge, Miss Helen R. Powell, Dr. L. Pelmide, Miss E. Saunders, M. Reeve Smith, Albert Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Vanderlip, William Ward, Hunter Wykes, W. H. Willey.

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—A. B. Adams, E. L. Adams, Daniel Y. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Babbit, Mrs. J. R. Bourne, Mrs. M. Bartol, H. E. Bruce, Mrs. E. S. Bennett, Mrs. A. H. Boyd, Orah M. Byers, William D. Bigelow, Miss M. H. Carstairs, Phillip S. Crooks, William T. Connor, David B. Crockett, Miss Mary Churchill, Edwin A. Casey, Louis Durand, Mrs. D. J. B. Davidson, J. W. Elliott, Miss Ruth Fox, Mrs. J. S. Freshe, Dr. Cedric E. Filkins, Dr. Herbert A. Gibbons, Mrs. Cora J. Gibbons, C. S. Guthrie, John M. Maneen, Mrs. W. P. Mackey, Lawen Hutchins, Samuel Holmes, Henri Iselin, Dr. Philip Kilroy, Miss Alice F. Lahey, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mondon, Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. McDiarmid, Countess de Perigny, Mrs. Ella Palmer, Mrs. Alice L. Palmer, F. O. Robinson, Victor Renard, T. E. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Robinson, Miss M. J. Short, Mrs. F. E. Skinner, Robert Shaw, Baron S. de Lopez Tarragoya, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Thaw, Countess du Bois Hebert-Gast de Tilly, D. G. Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Tremant, Dr. N. S. Van, Paul W. Williams, W. R. Weeks, Miss Lillie J. S. Watt, Mrs. J. S. Wood, Charles L. Watkins, William H. Wallace, Jr.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool)—Ralph Allison, Lieutenant J. A. Alston and Mrs. Alston, Harold N. Balch, H. A. C. Barler, G. M. Baynes, Walter W. Beare, Arthur W. Black, R. L. Brackin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bray, the Rev. Wallace A. Hurk, Robert Ellis, H. S. Fitzroy, British Vice Consul to New York; C. W. Garratt, Howard Grose, J. B. Hayes, James Hunter, Miss H. Hawley, Mrs. L. Kelson, Miss P. E. Kelson, A. H. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Lockhart, F. E. Mathieu, George Mead, G. C. Neilson, C. Newhouse, S. Pearsall, Miss M. I. R. Pearson, Mrs. M. Pickering, Horatio R. Plate, Mrs. R. W. Reford, J. H. Rodi, Lawson Sanford, R. D. Sawtell, Professor J. Y. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, W. N. Tilles, E. C. Tod, Walter McGregor Young, R. C.; Mrs. E. J. Lockwood, the Hon. James and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Minnie Davies, Miss Wilma G. Davies, John B. Davies, W. St. Clair Davies, and Colonel George French.

CARPATHIA, (Liverpool)—Miss J. Bates, G. W. Burnett, Mrs. N. E. Clack, Miss K. E. Clack, J. W. Courtice, Frank B. Doring, T. C. Durham, Percival J. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Fisher, Miss Edith I. Gibson, H. Hoffman, William Horner, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Howes, John Kerry, C. R. Lynch, Stewart M. Moss, Miss Dorothy Neale, Thomas Neale, Roland E. Palmer, F. L. Patton, Mrs. A. Porter, Miss A. Porter, R. W. Reading, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Rhodes, H. C. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Spicer, Miss E. E. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Stephenson, Miss Jessie Tait, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Thompson, J. H. Wall, Mrs. E. J. Williams, F. G. Burge, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woolhouse, Alfred Temple, John Amos, T. B. Blackham, and P. Williamson.

Tourists for West Indies.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today on the Tenadores for Panama and west coast ports are:

R. W. Atkins, Miss G. Armour, Miss A. Arnold, Arthur A. Ballantine, F. A. Calderon, A. S. Crane, W. J. Cosgrove, J. R. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dalles, J. A. Dietz, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Daly, R. G. Elbert, H. P. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leon, John F. Meyer, V. G. Mahoney, Miss Rose Simmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Smith, and Dr. E. Sarrow.

SARATOGA, (Havana)—Miss S. E. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bourman, Rafael Lopez, Mrs. Magdalena Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. I. Fernandez, Vincent Fernas, A. Marino, T. E. O'Toole, Miss Teresa Garcia, and Miss E. Garcia.

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END TITANIC SUITS BY PAYING $665,000

Judge Mayer Signs Decree After the Company and Litigants Reach Agreement.

BARS ALL FUTURE ACTIONS

Settlement Disposes of Claims That Originally Amounted to More Than $18,000,000.

Judge Mayer, sitting in the Admiralty Branch of the Federal District Court, signed a final decree yesterday disposing of all the suits brought against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., which operates the White Star Line, growing out of the loss of the Titanic. The decree was issued on a petition asking that the liability of the company be limited under the American statute, to the amount of freight and passenger money collected for the illfated voyage, and for the value of the lifeboats' salvage.

The money value of this liability was estimated by the company to amount to $117,101.35, and this sum, which had been deposited subject to the order of the court, yesterday was returned to the company. Suits were begun by hundreds of claimants, but pending the action of the court on the petition the complaints and answers were withdrawn and the suits were adjusted out of court. By the terms of the settlement the company agreed to pay about $665,000 in full for all claims, and this amount, it was understood, was to be distributed pro rata among the claimants.

The original actions represented claims amounting to more than $18,000,000. These were afterward reduced by agreement between the counsel for the claimants and the company to about $8,000,000. The $665,000 paid by the company was deposited in the New York Trust Company and yielded about 21 per cent. of the total amount of the adjusted claims.

The Titanic was lost on April 15, 1912. Shortly afterward suits began to be instituted and in December, 1912, the company filed its petition for a limitation of liability. Many of the complaints charged that the Titanic was lost through the negligence of her navigators, with the privity and knowledge of her owners. Trial of the limitation proceeding ran from June 22 to July 7, 1915, the evidence clearly indicating that the loss of the Titanic was due to an accident.

Judge Mayer's decree held the company guiltless of any privity or knowledge such as were charged in the complaints and held "that the petitioner is not liable to any extent for any loss, damage, injuries, destructions, and fatalities, or for any claim whatever in any way resulting or arising from or growing out of said collision."

The first list of claims filed amounted to $35,000,000, and this amount was rapidly added to as one after the preliminary arguments in the suits it was contended that the company had no right to the protection of the American law which would reduce its liability to about $97,000. It was argued that the claims must be tried in accordance with the British law which would provide for between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 as the basis of a settlement.

Miss Joyce Knowlton to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Knowlton of Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Joyce Knowlton, to William H. Zinsser of this city. Miss Knowlton is a graduate of Smith College, class of '11, and Mr. Zinsser graduated from Princeton in 1909. No date has been set for the wedding.

Nathan-Unterberg Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Unterberg of 11 West Eighty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mabel Unterberg, to Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Nathan of 127 West Seventy-fourth Street. Mr. Nathan is a graduate of Williams College, class of '13, and of the Columbia Law School. He is a member of the law firm of Stevenson & Nathan. Miss Unterberg is spending the Summer with her parents at Wave Crest, L. I. No date has been set for the wedding.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM J. LAWLESS of 277 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, for twenty years a clerk in the Bureau of Buildings and before that a newspaper man here, died on Thursday in the Brooklyn Memorial Hospital.

JAMES E. BYRNE of 153 Waverley Avenue, Brooklyn, a clerk in the office of the New York Telephone Company, died on Wednesday.

WILLIAM YOUNG, a retired shipchandler of this city, died on Thursday at his Summer home in Delmar, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year. For more than fifty years he had made his home at 221 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

ISIDOR N. SPIEGEL of 848 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, a traveling salesman and buyer for Stern & Co. of this city, died on Thursday at his home in his thirty-fourth year.

FREDERICK C. DOHERTY, an accountant, living at 121 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Thursday in the Methodist Hospital in that city.

CARL STAHL, a physical instructor attached to the German Turn Vereins of this city, Brooklyn, and various cities in New Jersey, died at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., in his seventy-fifth year.

EDGAR HIGGINS, who was Assessor for Amwell Township for three terms, died on Thursday at his home in Flemington, N. J., in his fifty-third year.

JAMES CUDHEY, for many years an employe of the Town of Bloomfield, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in his fifty-fourth year.

THOMAS LEE TERRY, a chemist, died on Thursday at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., in his forty-first year.

GEORGE J. KELBER, a compositor on The Newark Evening News from the date of the first issue, in 1883, until ill-health forced him to resign, died yesterday at his home, 64 Columbia Avenue, Newark, N. J., in his fifty-ninth year.

HENRY BOTH, a retired business man of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 230 Fifty-second Street, in that borough, in his sixty-first year.

ALBERT G. T. ADLER, a United States Customs officer for twenty-five years, died on Thursday at his home, 556 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. DEWITT S. CLARK, pastor emeritus of the Tabernacle Congregational Church of Salem, Mass., died on Thursday at his home there in his sixty-sixth year.

JOHN F. BURR, senior partner of the firm of John T. Burr & Son, manufacturers of machinery, died on Thursday in the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year.

Sister ADEAIDE RYAN, a member of the Benedictine Order for thirty-five years, died on Wednesday in St. Walburga's Convent in Elizabeth, N. J., in her sixty-seventh year.

JOSEPH D. SPEYER, who served a term as Councilman in Plainfield, N. J., died on Thursday at his home there in his eighty-third year.

FRANK R. CONKLIN, the oldest letter-carrier in point of service in Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-sixth year.

MEYER COHEN, who retired after being manager for many years of Goldwater Brothers of this city, died on Thursday from heart disease at the home of his daughters, Mrs. Samuel Shlosberg and Mrs. Oscar Vos, in New Rochelle, in his sixty-sixth year.

RANDOLPH B. MARTINE, son of the late Judge Randolph B. Martine, died yesterday at his home in Gedney Farms, White Plains, leaving his wife.

OSCAR JOHNSON, President of the International Shoe Company, died yesterday at his office in St. Louis, Mo.

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MRS. ADOLPH LEWISOHN DIES

Wife of Banker Was Prominent in Charity Work.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—Mrs. Emma M. Lewisohn, wife of Adolph Lewisohn, banker and philanthropist of 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, died early this morning from heart disease at her Summer home in Elberon, after an illness of some months.

She was born in Philadelphia and was a daughter of Abraham Cahn and Mrs. Theresa Cahn. Mrs. Lewisohn was in her sixtieth year. She was prominently identified with charities in New York and was actively interested in the Emanu-El Sisterhood and the Musical School Settlement for many years. In addition to her husband, Mrs. Lewisohn is survived by two sons, Sam A. and Julius A. Lewisohn; two daughters, Mrs. Alfred Rossin and Mrs. Arthur Lehman, and by ten grandchildren.

Sir Pierre A. Landry.

PORTCHESTER, N. B., July 28.—Sir Pierre A. Landry, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, King's Bench Division of New Brunswick, died at his home here today after an illness of several months, in his seventy-first year. He was knighted about two months ago and was long prominent in New Brunswick, being appointed to the Chief Justiceship in 1893. He served seven years as a member of the Canadian House of Commons and during 1882-83 was Privincial Secretary.

James L. Hays Left $79,650.

Stocks and bonds of an aggregate value of $79,650 make up the estate left by James L. Hays, former postmaster of Newark, according to an appraisal filed yesterday by Miss Frances Hays as administratrix of her father's estate.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

BRYDE—MASSAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd F. Massam of 246 East 207th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Anna Lilla to Wesley Lloyd Bryde.

FARRA—GRAHAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Graham of 175 Monroe St., Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter Florence to Howard L. Farra, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Farra of Wilmington, Del.

ZINSSER—KNOWLTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Knowlton of Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Joyce, to Mr. William H. Zinsser of New York City.

TULSIN-FRANK.—Minnie Frank to Henry F. Tulsin.

Married.

ELLS—McKEE.—In the City of New York, July 28, by the Rev. Palfrey Perkins of Brooklyn, Miss Mrs. Wood McKee to Alfred Edward Ells of Concord, Mass.

WALTMAN—FETTER.—At St. Paul's Church, New York City, on July 18, Carolyn Lee, daughter of Mrs. David F. Fetter, to Harry Franklin Waltman.

Died.

BLEIL.—On Friday, July 28, Louise F., beloved wife of George F. and beloved mother of Dr. Frederick Bleil, after a short illness, in her 74th year. Funeral Sunday, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 1,350 Lexington Av., to Fresh Pond Crematory. Please omit flowers.

BROWN.—Jessie. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building), Saturday, 10:30 o'clock.

BURR.—On Thursday, July 27, 1916, at the Hotel St. George, John Thomas Burr, son of the late Jonathan Sturges Burr. Funeral at convenience of the family.

COHEN.—Myer, aged 64, beloved husband of Clara Kline Cohen, July 27. Funeral private. Omit flowers. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

DINAN.—On Thursday, July 27, Dennis Dinan, at his residence, 239 West 125th St. Funeral Saturday, 10 A. M., Church of St. Aloysius, 132d St. and 7th Av. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

EWELL.—At Northeast Harbor, Me., on July 26, Jennie K. Ewell, widow of John Newton Ewell and mother of Dr. De Witt Ewell of New York, in her seventy-fourth year. Funeral at her late residence in Northeast Harbor on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

FIGUERA.—John L., on Thursday, July 27, 1916, age 69 years. Funeral services will be held at Wigwam of Chattahoochee Tribe, No. 95, I. O. R. M., 409 West 47th St., New York City, at 8 P. M., on Sunday, July 30. All friends, relatives, and members of Chattahoochee Tribe are requested to attend. The interment will take place the following day at Madlin, Dutchess County, N. Y., at Red Church Cemetery, Tivoli and Albany papers please copy.

FRAIZIER.—Henrietta, widow of the late Joseph W. Fraizier, in her 88th year, at her residence, 49 Washington Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral private, Sunday morning, July 30.

GALE.—On July 27, at his home, 940 Waverly St., Palo Alto, Cal., George H. Gale, in his 76th year. Bayonne (N. J.) papers please copy.

GALLUP.—Entered into rest at New Rochelle, N. Y., July 27, 1916, Jane Young, wife of the late John H. Gallup, aged 78 years. Funeral service at her home, 64 Franklin Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment on Sunday at Greenport, L. I.

GILCHRIST.—John T., aged 22 years, son of Benjamin W. Gilchrist, on July 28, at residence of his uncle, John Gilchrist, Stirling, N. J. Funeral services at Trinity Church, New York, Monday, July 31, at 11 o'clock.

GRINSTED.—On July 27, 1916, Charity, wife of the late David Grinsted. Funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hamilton Jay Combes, East Shore Road, Manhasset, L. I., on Saturday, July 29, at 2:15 P. M., upon arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 1:23 P. M. Automobiles will be in waiting at station. Interment private.

GEORGE M. SHOTWELL DEAD

Served for Years as Stenographer to Legislative Committees.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 28.—George M. Shotwell, one of the best known Republicans in New York State, died at his home at 49 Windle Park tonight from a stroke of paralysis which he suffered a week ago. Mr. Shotwell was born at Oakf

ON EXHIBITION

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BETWEEN THE LINES
The two books which have enabled the world to realize the persistent heroism and unparalleled endurance which makes up life in the trenches.
They breathe humor, tragedy, and pathos.
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Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

GIANTS today with PITTSBURG, 2 games, 1:45 P. M. Polo Grounds.—Adm 50c.

GREAT WRITERS.
Leading writers of all European nations express their sentiments in Current History, published monthly by The New York Times; 25 cents a copy; $3 a year. Comprehensive story of the European war as it proceeds. Pictures, maps, original documents. Best books, L. H., and III., $2 each. (Plus postage.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CALL 25,000 PICKETS IN GARMENT STRIKE

Independent Shops to Open Monday, All Shops in City on Wednesday.

ASSOCIATION EXPELS 11

Citizens' Committee Suggests Protocol for a Year with Joint Investigating Board.

The garment manufacturers in the protective association announce in this morning's newspapers that they will open their shops next Wednesday morning, and keep them open, hiring workers, union and non-union, as individuals, and giving them the benefits of the recent suggested agreement which the union repudiated.

The independent manufacturers announced last night, through their attorney, Lazarus Josephs, that they would open their shops on Monday, and keep them open.

Benjamin Schlesinger, leader of the striking garment workers, announced that 25,000 pickets would be sent out Monday morning and the strike renewed with more vigor than ever.

In its statement to the public the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association says that if by next Wednesday morning, Aug. 2, the union had not recognized the recent agreement as made "we shall be obliged to conclude that the union is unworthy of any agreement and thenceforth we shall decline to recognize the union and we shall take back our workers as individuals, guaranteeing to each man who returns the full benefit of the agreement as made." The statement continues:

"There remains only to be proved whether the union in this industry can be held to its plighted word, and whether collective bargaining with a union means that the union after getting the maximum of concessions, can repudiate its authorized representatives, can ignore its plain understanding and, as a new method for coercing employers, trample upon its solemn agreements as though they were scraps of paper."

The letter of the Citizens' Committee, offering its friendly services in an effort to bring the strikers and manufacturers together, elicited no response from the Protective Association.

When the meeting of the Executive Board of the association closed late yesterday afternoon it was learned that eleven members of the association had been expelled, one of them, Julian Goldman, being a member of the Executive Board. No one at the meeting would give the reasons for the dismissals.

Suggest Protocol Again.

The Citizens' Committee renewed its offer of friendly services to the Manufacturers' Association. A plan which the committee proposes in the event the manufacturers are willing to accept its offer of mediation was outlined by Allan Robinson, Chairman. He said:

"One thing is certain, and that is that nothing better than the protocol has been proposed by any one as yet; at least, nothing has been proposed that stands any chance of acceptance by both parties. Under the circumstances it seems clear that the public has a right to ask the manufacturers and the workers to take up the protocol again, and work under it for a limited period of time, in order that the opportunity may be afforded for a study of the conditions of the trade in order that a new plan, if desired, may be evolved. With this object in view we offer the following concrete suggestions:

"A secret vote to be taken by the members of the Manufacturers' Association and by the members of the union on the question of whether a one year's agreement, similar in all particulars to that entered into July 23, 1915, shall be made at once.

"A committee to be appointed, composed of one member of the Citizens' Committee, the President of the Merchants' Association, the President of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, the President of the union, and a fifth to be chosen by the unanimous vote of the other four members. This committee shall investigate the conditions in the cloak and suit industry, and report any suggestions or plan looking to a better working basis before the expiration of the agreement referred to.

"The suggestions or plan to be proposed by this committee will not be binding upon either party. Either party may accept them or reject them. The value of the plan lies in the fact that the discussions of the differences which exist between the manufacturers and the workers will produce better results under such conditions as we propose than can be expected at a time when passions are aroused and feeling is running high."

Strike to Go On Actively.

Eighty shop Chairmen met Mr. Schlesinger in the afternoon at Imperial Hall, 103 East Fifty-fifth Street. It was decided to carry on the strike with the greatest activity. Apparently the shop Chairmen had abandoned their hostility to the President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to whom they refused to listen on Tuesday when they appeared before the General Strike Committee of the union to protest against ratification of the proposed agreement. They again asserted that they desired to have inserted in any agreement provisions for a reviewing board to settle any differences that might arise between the employes and the manufacturers. Otherwise, they contended, they would be forced to resort to a strike every time there was a disagreement between them.

All foremen, cutters, and tailors have been called out on strike once more as a result of the meeting of the workers' General Strike Committee held on Wednesday night at the Central Opera House. This class of workers, and they number more than 400 of the most skilled men in the industry, had prepared to return to work in anticipation of the ratification of the proposed agreement. They demand $30 a week, instead of $27.50, ten holidays each year, and a forty-eight-hour week.

O.S. STRAUS SETTLES STRIKE

Brings About Peace in Plant Which Employs 2,000 Workmen.

Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission succeeded yesterday in amicably settling a dispute that might have otherwise thrown out of work the 2,000 employes of the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, whose plant is at Woodhaven, L. I. The trouble was referred to Mr. Straus by Michael J. Regan and John J. Bealin of the State Industrial Commission, who had tried to compose the differences between the company and its employes, but had failed.

The troubles came when Raphael Annslato, a boxing contractor employed by the company for twelve years, was discharged. The company said that he had refused to continue to work and that his refusal had left fifty men without employment. The committee of workers maintained that Annslato had been unjustly dismissed, because the day when he quit the weather was exceedingly hot and the conditions of the factory where he was employed were unbearable. The workers also complained that the discharge of Annslato was an attempt on the part of the company to break up their organization.

Both sides agreed to abide by the decision of Mr. Straus, and after he had heard both he decided that Annslato had really discharged himself and that the company was not bound to reinstate him, but because of his long service and the very trying conditions of his work and the place where he was located, the company should give him back his job. It was so ordered.

CITY WANTS SHOREFRONT.

Mayor Asks State to Abate Coney Island Obstructions.

Mayor Mitchel has asked Attorney General E. E. Woodbury, it was announced yesterday, to take legal steps to compel the removal of structures interfering with the use by the public of the tideway of the Coney Island front, which was held to be public property in the recent decision of the Court of Appeals. The Mayor's request for State action was made after Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy had rendered an opinion that the city had no right to initiate an action for the reason that the Court of Appeals had held that the title to the tideway was vested in the State. The Mayor's letter says:

The Court of Appeals has recently, in the case of the People of the State of New York against Steeplechase Park Company and others, sustained the right of the public to use the tideway or foreshore of the Coney Island front on the Atlantic Ocean and the right of the State to compel the removal of structures interfering with this right except in cases where the Commissioners of the Land Office have issued in the past letters patent conveying such lands under water in fee to the adjacent upland owners.

As the title to lands under water outshore of the average high-water mark, except where granted by the Commissioners of the Land Office to upland owners, is vested in the State of New York, such lands under water are under the control of the proper State authorities. Neither I as Mayor nor any other city official can legally proceed to remove obstructions therefrom.

In behalf of the people of the City of New York I would request that steps be taken to cause the removal of all illegal structures, so that the public may have the unrestricted use of this foreshore.

I will be glad to co-operate with you in every way and, if desired, will place at your disposal such municipal facilities as you may require to the end that the people may use these lands—a right of which they have been so long deprived.

The suit which the Court of Appeals finally decided was brought by the State against the Steeplechase Park Company, Huber, and others. The court found that only in the case of the Huber grant was the property owner entitled to possession of the shore between high and low tide in front of his upland.

City to Issue Tunnel Stock.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authoried the issuance of $4,194,797 worth of corporate stock for the construction of a tunnel under the East River from Fifty-ninth or Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, to the Queens Plaza. A contract for this work was recently awarded by the Public Service Commission to Patrick McGovern & Co.

Sioux City Newspaper Suspends.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 28.—The Daily News, which was purchased a week ago by Governor Capper of Kansas, suspended publication today. The newspaper was started nine years ago.

WILSON PLANS WORK FOR TARIFF BOARD

One of the Commission's First Tasks May Be Tour of Foreign Countries.

PRESIDENT INDORSES IDEA

Accepts Suggestion of Illinois Manufacturers to be Taken Up When the Time Is Opportune.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In response to a recommendation of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association that the Government send a commission of from twelve to twenty Americans to all countries with the idea of cultivating closer economic relations, President Wilson has written to Samuel M. Hastings of Chicago, President of that organization, expressing sympathy with the proposal, but indicating that he did not think this the opportune time to undertake a mission of that character among the belligerent European nations.

The President promised that when the circumstances justified it he would have the new Tariff Commission make an investigation of trade relations between the United States and foreign countries.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association, through President Hastings, telegraphed President Wilson that "in our judgment future strife and misunderstanding may be avoided in a large measure through social and industrial contact," and asked him to take the initiative toward that end by having a commission visit all nations. The commission, said the Manufacturers' Association, should immediately visit Mexico, China and Japan.

President Wilson's response, sent today to Mr. Hastings, was as follows:

Washington, July 28, 1916.
The White House.
My Dear Mr. Hastings:

It as with real interest and appreciation that I received your suggestion for the appointment of a commission to visit the belligerent nations for the purpose of studying the means whereby closer economic relations might be brought about between the United States and Europe. The general idea underlying your suggestion had for a long time been much in my thoughts. Whether this is the opportune moment to act upon it, however, is open to serious question.

Let me say that, when the circumstances justify it, I shall take advantage of that provision of the Rainey bill under which the President is authorized to direct an examination or investigation by the Tariff Commission of trade relations between the United States and foreign countries, including the conditions, causes, and effects of the competition of foreign industries with those of the United States.

After all, what we are interested in is to ascertain all the facts surrounding our economic life and to disconnect a fundamental thing like the fiscal policy of the Government with regard to duties on imports from party politics. We shall strive to do this through the instrumentality of a permanent, nonpartisan commission composed of able and experienced men, so that when the facts are once obtained, the handling of our tariff question may no longer be made the football of politics. It ought to be possible by such means to make the question of duties merely a question of progress and development, a question of adapting means to ends, to facilitating and helping business and employing to the utmost the resources of the country in a vast development of our business and enterprise.

Through the Federal Trade Commission, which substitutes the milder processes of helpful counsel for the harsh process of the law, we already have, for the first time, a compilation of the trust laws of the world, together with a complete analysis of the manner in which foreign Governments encourage their business enterprises and associations. A committe of the House of Representatives now has under discussion a bill to permit co-operation among American manufacturers and business men exclusively for export trade, so that American enterprise may be able to meet more successfully the organized competition with which they are face to face in international markets. In addition to the information gathered and systematized by the Federal Trade Commission bearing upon foreign and domestic commerce, our consular representatives and commercial attachés abroad have kept us well supplied with information relative to the changing business conditions and the new financial processes which are proceeding with unusual rapidity; but it will be the privilege and function of the Tariff Commission to obtain and collate in an even more systematic way the information which is desired as a basis for our future action.

We have not been accustomed to the large world of international business, but it is evident that we must get acquainted with it immediately. America is already establishing new industries. Some of these, like the dyestuff industry, for example, are old and well established in Europe and have been for generations. The study of such industries, their wages, and their general organization with reference to economy and efficiency of operation, cannot fail to be helpful to the business men of the United States and to the people in general.

May I not add an expression of my sincere appreciation of the evidence you and your colleagues have given of a willingness to co-operate in all such enterprises? Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Samuel M. Hastings, President Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, Ill.

PRUDENTIAL DISMISSES MEN

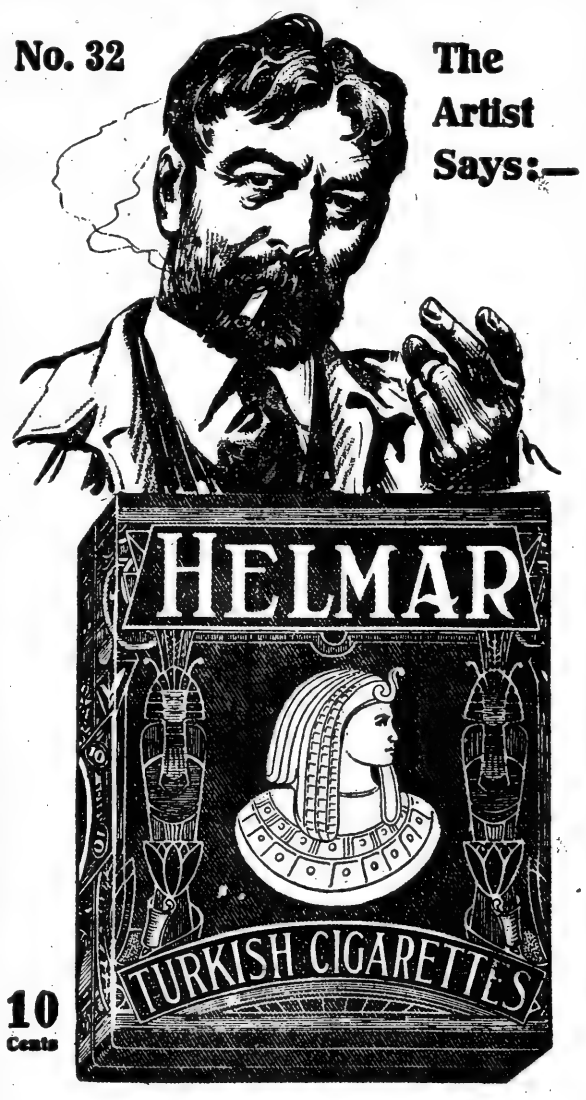
Sends Strikers Formal Written Notices of Their Discharge.

The outstanding developments yesterday in the strike of the agents of the Prudential Insurance Company of America were the disaffection of about 150 agents, distributed among the Prudential's thirteen branch offices in Brooklyn, who went over to the strikers in a body, and the action of the company in sending its representatives among the strikers assembled in their headquarters at Bryant Hall, handing them formal letters notifying them of their dismissal. The letter read:

Your services as an agent, servant, and employe of this company are hereby no longer required, and, therefore, you are dismissed from further service in this company. The dismissal to take effect at once.

None of the letters bore a date. Many of the agents said the company could not legally dismiss, or that they themselves could not be legally considered as discharged as long as they held their debit books.

No. 32 The Artist Says:—



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A STATEMENT

By the

Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association

THE recent agitation by a certain class of Union men, intent upon destroying the agreement just reached, which reconciled all differences, impels the Association to make a plain presentation of the facts:

On July 6th, 1916, the employers by open letter, published broadcast in the public press (not by private or secret correspondence), made to all the Union workers (not to any special Union representatives) the following offer as a fundamental basis for conference:

"That the employer is free, according to the dictates of his business, to increase or decrease the number of his employees to meet the conditions in his factory and to retain such of his employees as he may desire on the basis of efficiency."

The Union, by its open letter in the public press, unequivocally accepted this offer "without modification or limitation, providing that, for any arbitrary and oppressive exercise of this right, the workers should have 'the right to strike.'" This right was conceded by the employers.

With this *fundamental understanding* as a basis, the Association appointed its representatives, who met and conferred with fourteen Union representatives, duly authorized and appointed by each separate local organization.

There was then no intimation or suggestion that the *fundamental understanding* was not binding upon each and every Union worker as well as upon the representatives there present, nor was there any protest or objection against its full force and operation.

The conference, proceeding upon this *fundamental understanding*, developed many difficulties, some of which threatened for a time to prevent final adjustment; but, after extended argument, careful consideration, and prolonged negotiation, all such differences were adjusted. An agreement was reached on all points, and it had for its *cap-stone* this *fundamental understanding* (Section 19):

"That the employer is free, according to the dictates of his business, to increase or decrease the number of his employees to meet the conditions in his factory and to retain such of his employees as he may desire on the basis of efficiency."

The agreement gave to the workers the following:

1. The wages were increased.
2. The hours of labor were decreased.
3. The humane conditions of employment were safeguarded.
4. Possible disputes on price settlements were agreed to be decided by a definite, non-partisan method.
5. Outside contractors' shops were regulated.
6. The Union was recognized.
7. Union workers were guaranteed against discrimination.
8. In addition to this, as a voluntary concession, the employers, though the *fundamental understanding* did not require it, conceded the "Preferential Union Shop" in the hiring of employees. This, the only variation from the *fundamental understanding*, was an additional advantage given to the Union workers, freely conceded by the employers in the interest of peace.

Regardless of any technical right of the parties to submit the signed document for ratification and adoption by their members, both sides, employers and workers, stood committed, in honor and in good faith, to the agreement reached. All subjects were agreed upon, and are closed, and all were settled upon the original basis of the *fundamental understanding*.

There is now nothing left for discussion, negotiation or arbitration.

There remains only to be proved whether the Union in this industry can be held to its plighted word, and whether collective bargaining with a Union means that the Union, after getting the maximum of concessions, can repudiate its authorized representatives, can ignore its plain understanding, and, as a new method for coercing employers, trample upon its solemn agreements as though they were scraps of paper.

We refuse yet to believe that the workers in our industry are unwilling to live up to an agreement entered into in good faith by their duly authorized representatives. We desire that they be given a fair chance to prove themselves worthy, as a Union, of our faith and confidence. But, if by Wednesday morning, August 2nd, the Union shall not have recognized the agreement as made, we shall be obliged to conclude that the Union is unworthy of any agreement, and thenceforth we shall decline to recognize the Union, and we shall take back our workers as individuals, guaranteeing to each man who returns the full benefits of the agreement as made.

The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association
220 Fifth Avenue, New York

SALE

Friday, Saturday and Monday

Entire stock of rebuilt used cars must be sold by August 2d regardless of cost. Here's a chance of a lifetime to pick up a *real* bargain at your own price.

The reason for this sacrifice in value is purely a business proposition. The Mitchell Motor Car Co. has taken over the Metropolitan District previously controlled by the Carl H. Page Motors Company, Inc., and the entire stock of used cars must be disposed of.

Some of these cars, including many late models, have been thoroughly overhauled, and will be sold as low as $100.00.

The choice includes: Mitchell, Hudson, Studebaker, Chalmers, Overland, Cadillac, Buick, National, eight-cylinder Oldsmobile, Mercer, and New Ford, new eight-cylinder Scripps-Booth, and other leading makes.
SALE HELD AT OUR USED CAR SALESROOMS,
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'PHONE 8001 COLUMBUS THIRD FLOOR

Mitchell Motor Car Company of New York, Inc.
COLUMBUS CIRCLE—FACING SOUTH

ASKS SERVICE BOARD TO MAKE APPRAISALS

F. C. Howe Says Value of Fewer Than 25 Per Cent. of Utility Companies Is Known.

SENDS LETTER TO STRAUS

Head of League for Municipal Ownership and Operation Cites Rates in Other Cities.

A letter written to Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission by Frederic C. Howe, President of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, says that fewer than one-quarter of the companies under the jurisdiction of the commission have been appraised for the purpose of determining what would be a fair rate to charge for the commodities or service produced by them.

Mr. Howe's letter was a reply to a statement made by Secretary James H. Walker of the commission which said in effect that appraisals had been made of the properties of companies in capitalization and the rate cases, and cited the companies as the New York Railways Company, Third Avenue Railroad Company, Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Company, Twenty-third Street Railway Company, Belt Line Railway Corporation, New York City Interborough Railway Company, Bridge Operating Company and other companies; Third Avenue Bridge Company, Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, New York & North Shore Traction Company, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad Company, and the Kings County Lighting Company.

A quotation from the commission's report for 1914 stated that there were forty-five companies operating routes within the city which lease or operate by agreement thirty-one others, and that in 1914 there were sixteen gas companies, three gas-electric companies, and nine electric and power companies under the jurisdiction of the commission. Mr. Howe said in his letter:

"An appraisal has therefore been made of less than one-quarter of the companies under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. Conspicuous among the unappraised companies are the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the New York Edison Company."

The total capitalization in stocks and bonds of public service corporations in this city in 1915, according to Mr. Howe, was $1,325,273,548, and the revenues from them amounted to nearly $170,000,000. Concerning the rates charged for gas in other cities Mr. Howe said:

"It should be noted that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company is selling gas at 70 cents and making a profit of 9 per cent., the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, at 58 cents to 75 cents, the Gas and Electric Company of Los Angeles for 70 cents, and the Detroit City Gas Company for 85 cents to 50 cents gas used for engines for 55 cents, with a discount of 10 per cent. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company sells electricity in San Francisco at 8 cents to 4 cents per kilowatt hour for domestic use and at 4 cents net for commercial purposes; in Milwaukee electricity is sold for an average of 6.7 cents for both light and power; in Buffalo for 4.4 cents for power and 6.7 cents for light; in Chicago electrity is sold for 5.7 cents for both light and power; in Detroit, for power for 3.2 cents and for light for 5.8 cents. Municipal electric light and gas companies are selling at cheaper rates than those quoted. In Cleveland the maximum charge for domestic purposes is 3 cents, and the rate as low as 1 cent to large consumers."

Mr. Howe called attention to the fact that the fare on some of the railroads in several other big cities is only three cents, and in others six tickets are sold for a quarter. Then he wrote:

"Appraisal is essential to the determination of what constitutes a fair rate for service or commodity. We therefore urge that the Public Service Commission devote itself at once and unremittingly to the appraisal of the unappraised utility corporations of the city. Of course the value of land owned or controlled by public service corporations must be recognized as part of their profits, and not a base for capitalization, since they have not given the value thereto.

"As you know, many of these franchises (granted in the city up to the consolidation) were secured by fraud and corruption, while an awakened social conscience denies the right of any legislative body, State or local, to give away the rights of all future generations, as well as of the present, to be exploited for and by the greed of a few."

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ADVANCE NOTICE

J. H. MAYERS, Auct'r

LIQUIDATION SALE.

BY ORDER OF OWNER

On TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1916,

AT 10:30 A. M.

ADVANCE STYLES OF

CLOAKS and SUITS

SILK and SERGE DRESSES

of every description, latest models; Tailor-Made Skirts and Coats.

4,000 YARDS OF

Serges, Poplins, Zibelines, Linen, Satin, Bridal Veils, Silk Net, Furniture, Fixtures.

SEE TUESDAY'S PAPER

CERTIFICATE OF THE CONTINUED USE OF THE PARTNERSHIP NAME OF S. M. SWENSON & SONS.

WE, the undersigned, Eric P. Swenson, Swen A. Swenson, Albin C. Swenson and S. Magnus Swenson, do hereby certify and declare that we intend to conduct at 61 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the business heretofore conducted for more than twenty years by Eric P. Swenson and Swen A. Swenson, under the firm name of S. M. SWENSON & SONS.

We declare that we intend to continue to use and deal under said firm name of S. M. Swenson & Sons and that the full names of the persons intending to deal under such firm name with their respective places of residence are as follows:

Eric P. Swenson, 18 E. 71st St., New York City.

Swen A. Swenson, 821 Madison Ave., New York City.

Albin C. Swenson, Short Hills, New Jersey.

S. Magnus Swenson, South Orange, New Jersey.

Dated, New York City, July 1st, 1916.

In Presence of: ERIC P. SWENSON, SWEN A. SWENSON, ALBIN C. SWENSON, S. MAGNUS SWENSON.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

On this first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, before me personally came ERIC P. SWENSON, SWEN A. SWENSON, ALBIN C. SWENSON, and S. MAGNUS SWENSON, the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

(Seal.) FRED. M. ALTZ,

Notary Public, N. Y. County, No. 142.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Contractors wanted on ladies' coats to take out cut work. A 87 Times.

FLANNELS.—Green, red, and navy; all woolen flannel any quantity. 1,182 Broadway, Room 301.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at skirts; bring samples. 5th floor, 32 West 31st St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Silk Jersey coats, all colors, to close out, cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Wool dresses, $8.75 and upward; satin dresses, $6.75 and upward. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—200 wool serge dresses, No. 7,301, to close out at $3.25. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...4@4½ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Buyers After Bleached Goods.

So acute has the shortage of bleached cottons become in this market, both in the piece and made up into sheets and pillow cases, that converters are reported to be trying to buy goods from competing houses in order to fill merchandise obligations which they could not meet otherwise. While it was not said outright that the converters in question were unsuccessful in their quest, it was intimated that if they got any goods they paid substantial advances for them. The recent Southern floods, the damage they did to the mills and the transit facilities of that part of the country, the crowded condition of the bleacheries generally, and labor troubles in at least one of them, and a jobbing demand for the goods that is above normal are all important factors in the present scarcity of bleached cloths.

Bag Sheetings Were Sought.

In the sheeting end of the local gray goods market yesterday there was a good inquiry reported for constructions suitable for use in bags. Thirty-one-inch five-yard sheetings were actively sought, but as a result of the difference in price views it is an open question whether business resulted or not. Mills were asking 5⅜ cents for them, it was said, with buyers bidding an eighth less. These goods, together with 36-inch 2.508 and 36-inch 4.35s, probably 48-44s, were wanted for August-September shipment, the latter goods being priced at 6⅞ and 7¼ cents, respectively. Inquiries were also in the market for 27-inch 9.50s, which were held at 3 1-16 cents. For 30-inch 3.35-yard drills, spot, 7½ cents was asked, with 7⅛ cents bid. These cloths are very scarce for prompt delivery.

Printcloth Demand Was Sizeable.

The inquiry for printcloths was again pretty active in this market yesterday, and where it failed to produce business the reason was more often the failure of the mills to give the deliveries wanted than to the unwillingness of the buyers to pay the prices asked. One of the day's features was the first business reported on Southern 38½-inch 64-60s at 5¾ cents, they having been sold in a fair way for August delivery. It was said that this construction cannot now be had for any 1916 delivery at 5¾ cents, though some mills seem willing to go into the new year at that figure. Prices were firmer generally, and no further business was done, so far as could be learned, on 39-inch 56-44s at 4 9-16 cents. Mills were firm for the full price of 4¾ cents. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s, which had been selling to some extent from second hands at 6 7-16 cents for prompt delivery, apparently have been withdrawn at that price, and 6½ cents is asked generally. These were the closing prices quoted yesterday:

39-inch, 80-90s....7⅛c 38½-inch, 64-60s..5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....6c 39-inch, 64-56s..5⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....6⅜c 38½-inch, 60-52s..5c
39-inch, 56-44s....4⅝c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s....6c 27-inch, 64-60s....3⅜c

They Disappeared Quickly.

Apropos of the reported scarcity of white hosiery of all kinds in the wholesale dry goods market it was said yesterday that jobbers are now having deliveries due them made in case lots by express. One prominent concern received three cases of these goods yesterday in that manner, containing 180 dozen women's silks, put up in quarter-dozen boxes. By nightfall they had all been reshipped without making more than a slight scratch on the surface of the demand. It is also said that black and white novelty hose for women, especially striped goods, are becoming difficult to obtain.

Don't All Want Indigo Denims.

In spite of the fact that here has been considerable improvement of late in the supply of indigo, both natural and synthetic, not all buyers of denims are insisting on indigo goods. At least one well-known maker of overalls has found logwood blues good enough to satisfy about 40 per cent. of his trade. For the other 60 per cent. he has to use indigo-dyed cloths. In buying logwood-dyed denims, however, the manufacturer in question is careful to take only the darkest shades of blue, having found from experience that, though these fabrics are likely to "bleed" somewhat in washing, they retain enough color to give satisfaction to the user of the finished garment

New Style of Bathrobe.

For the coming Fall season a new style bathrobe has been put on the market. The garment is constructed of two parts, one a smoking jacket and the other a skirt. When the two are connected a bathrobe results. The idea has been patented. In introducing this garment to the haberdashery trade the use of two garments obtained through one purchase will be featured.

Should Beware of Freaks.

Now that combinations of colors in women's footwear are being bought freely by the leading dealers for the coming season, the smaller retailers are advised to follow suit, but to beware of buying "freaks." A little care in choosing really harmonizing leathers when buying the new lines will mean fewer regrets when the season gets well advanced and the "suckers" begin to rear their heads. Dealers are also advised against carrying over any low colored shoes. Plain opera slippers are being sold for Fall in all leathers, also in satin. It is said that they are now to be used for street and evening wear.

Wool Velours Season's Favorite.

Dress goods selling agents are quite certain now that what should prove one of the bast selling cloths in many seasons has been brought out in wool velours, or bolivias, as they are called in most quarters of the trade. The coat manufacturers have taken this fabric in large quantities, and there are now cloths put out in many price ranges. One of the most pleasing features of the fabric is that more than the usual profit can be made by both the garment manufacturer and the retailer, owing to the attractive quality of the material. Coats made of it have already been offered by the retailers at $45 and $50.

Dress Season Predicted.

From the volume of business now being done by the dress manufacturers and the orders being placed for future delivery, the trade, it is said, will enjoy an exceptionally prosperous season this Fall. The situation in the coat and suit industry is naturally having its effect on the sister trade, the former's loss being the latter's gain. Buyers are expected to place orders for larger quantities of dresses to make up the shortage in the coat and suit end. The coming season gives promise of featuring the use of serge and silk combinations. Satins and taffetas will be used as effectively as possible in trimming the costumes in conjunction with furs.

As to Exports of Crossbreds.

Cable dispatches from London tell of the willingness of the British Government to entertain applications for the export of crossbred wool. No information on the matter could be obtained at the office of the Textile Alliance, Inc. In the market yesterday, the opinion was freely expressed that, regardless of the decision of the English Government on the question of allowing exports of crossbreds, prices for wool in this country would not be affected. It was said, that, if anything, prices of wool here are below those which rule in England. Piece goods buyers then, so the mill representatives said, need have no fear of a recession of values due to the action of Great Britain in removing the embargo restriction.

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE.

Great Interest in Fashion Show to be Held Aug. 7 to 12.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods has been in excess of the corresponding period of a year ago. Buyers have attended the market in much larger numbers, many of them coming from the South and West.

"Great interest is being shown in the Chicago market week and fashion show to be held Aug. 7 to 12, and an unusually large number of merchants are expected. Collections are ahead of the same period last year. The domestic cotton goods market is firm."

LONDON WOOL SALE ENDS.

Applications to Export Crossbreds Will Be Considered.

LONDON, July 28.—The wool auction sales closed today with offerings of 7,800 bales. It was a good selection, and there was a steady demand for all clips.

The series opened with advancing prices, but midway in the sales, after the principal demands had been satisfied and with dearer money, the market receded from the highest. The best grades of merinos closed 5 to 7½ per cent. dearer, and medium and faulty merinos unchanged to 5 per cent. higher. Good crossbreds finished unchanged to 5 per cent. lower, and wasty sorts were 5 to 10 per cent. down. During the sales the home trade bought 90,000 bales and Russia 7,000, while 12,000 were held over.

The authorities have announced they will consider applications for licenses to export a limited quantity of crossbreds if stocks are sufficient.

CENSORSHIP ON SECURITIES.

Dutch Overseas Trust to Establish Clearing House for Them.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—To facilitate the transmission of securities from Holland to America and to other overseas countries, the British Government has arranged with the Netherlands Overseas Trust for the latter to establish a financial department in Amsterdam. Dutch banks will be represented in this department, and it will be their duty to make certain, through an elaborate system of precautions, that only bona fide neutrals or friendly nationals are interested in its transactions.

The Overseas Trust will mail approved securities in special sealed mail bags, which the British Censor undertakes, after verification, to let through by the same steamer on which they are sent.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers are register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, S. Dak.—S. Salinsky, general mdse.; Longacre.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Co.; Mrs. O. Kline, jobs wash dresses, cotton waists; 339 5th Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. G. Harris, art goods, 230 5th Av.

ASHTON, Idaho—A. B. Samsel, general mdse.; Somerset.

ATHENS, O.—D. Zimmer & Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—L. & L.-Mfg. Co.; A. A. Lipshutz, piece goods; McAlpin.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlin - Johnson - Du Bose Co.; C. J. Bloodworth, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlin-Johnson-Du Bose Co.; Mrs. A. Busha, waists; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlin - Johnson - Du Bose Co.; R. J. Lee, dress goods, silks; A. H. Bernard, domestics, flannels, white goods; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.

AUSTIN, Texas—M. Snaman, women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Straud.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hutzler Bros.; C. M. Behrend, ready-to-wear; Strand.

BALTIMORE—Miller Clothing Co.; M. Miller, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Polan, Katz & Co.; C. Katz, furs; umbrellas, parasols; 1,270 Broadway, Strand.

BOSTON—Navin & Kelly Co.; M. H. Navin, women's wear, men's clothing, Marlborough.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; S. A. Campbell, bilks.; 422 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss N. Mackey, undermuslins; 470 4th Av.

BRYAN, Texas—Webb Bros.; J. H. Webb, general mdse.; Imperial.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Frank Woolen Co.; C. B. Frank, woolens; Navarre.

BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy Co.; F. E. Churchill, men's clothing, furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.

CHICAGO, Ill.—H. M. Lindenthal & Sons; S. Lindenthal, woolens; 941 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' ready-to-wear; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. Rothschild & Co.; J. Rothschild, woolens; Breslin.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; C. Frank, gloves; 42 W. 25th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Liberty Clothing Co.; Sam Schaengold, Sol Schaingold, clothing; Herald Square.

DENVER, Col.—Neusteter Co.; Miss Keene, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Wells, waists; Miss Feimber, skirts; 344 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; J. Slaughter, domestics, piece goods, muslin underwear, basement; 71 West 23d.

DENVER, Col.—Neusteter Co.; M. Neusteter, ready-to-wear; 264 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mayhew, corsets, undermuslins; 354 4th Av.

DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; R. S. Patrick, dry goods; 280 5th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—P. S. Fixler Co.; G. R. Parks, notions, ribbons, hosiery; Wallick.

EASTON, Penn.—W. Laubach & Sons; C. M. Laubach, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son Co.; A. M. Altman, russ, draperies; Albert.

GATESVILLE, Texas—B. Laird, general mdse.; Strand.

HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Blumenthal & Co.; A. Utchenick, hats; Grand.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Stackpole, Moore, Tryon Co.; H. R. Moore, men's clothing; Marie Antoinette.

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—The Davidson Co.; L. L. Mullinnix, mdse. mgr.; 1,135 B'way, Breslin.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; L. L. Harris, hosiery, notions, laces, fancy goods, ribbons, gloves; 148 West 23d; Collingwood.

HOUSTON, Tex.—McCardell & Sauer, M. McCardell, muslin underwear; R. 1,717, 303 5th Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; M. E. Gimbel, millinery; 148 W. 23d.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—G. S. Samsel, general mdse.; Somerset.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; W. K. Cohen, clothing, furn. goods; 225 5th Av.; Grekorian.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Mahoney & Newman; K. Newman, dry goods, shoes; Grand.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, Fall coats, suits; 7 West 22d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Berkson Bros.; Miss Frank, waists; 364 5th Av.

LIVINGSTON, Mon.—Golden Rule Syndicate; J. McCracken, general mdse.; Somerset.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—L. H. Sternau, clothing, furniture; Grand.

MACON, a.—GBurden, Smith & Co.; C. S. Cason, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

NARASOTA, Texas—Patout-Thomas Co.; W. R. Thomas, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Jacobus & Co.; Miss M. Truman, H. D. Weinbaum, women's ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Rich, Schwartz & Joseph; J. Rich, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger, Dudgeon Co.; L. J. Rioux, laces, embroideries; 315 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Brooks & Co.; R. E. Hunt, cloaks, suits; Broztell.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Meyers Dept. Store; L. Meyers, Fall coats, suits; Madison Hotel.

OGDEN, Utah.—Last & Thomas; J. H. F. Last, coats, suits, dresses; R. 1,507, 1,140 Broadway.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Parisian; Mrs. C. E. Butcher, ready-to-wear; 1,183 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Rothschild & Co.; L. Rothschild, piece goods; Grand.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Kent Furniture Co.; E. G. Kent, carpets, furniture; Navarre.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann Dept. Store; L. Silverstein, carpets, 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—H. Werner & Co.; H. Werner, mfrs. shirts; Endicott.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—H. Walker Co.; H. Walker, men's clothing, women's wear, housefurn. goods; 200 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; F. C. MacDonald, silks; 1,123 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; J. H. Cole, A. L. True, furnishing goods; 230 5th Av.; Broztell.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Cobb, Pothin & Co.; E. D. Cobb, millinery; Sherman Square.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; Miss E. Jones, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; H. Levi, clothing; 200 5th Av.

ROSWELL, N. M.—Price & Co.; M. Price, general mdse.; Mrs. W. Vandewart, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Joske Bros.; Miss E. Cockerell, knit, muslin underwear; 148 W. 23d; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Eureka D. G. Co.; M. Loeb, Fall coats, suits; Madison Hotel.

SCRANTON, Penn.—J. J. Collins Clothing Store; J. J. Collins, men's, boys' clothing, hats, furn. goods; Wellington.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Rhodes Co.; Miss B. M. Thornquist, jackets, children's muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Rhodes Co.; Mrs. A. Oden, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; A. Coll, tailoring; 225 4th Av.; Longacre.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Loth, Hoffman Clothing Co.; M. Hoffman, mfrs. pants; Ansonia.

TROY, N. Y.—H. H. Butler; women's ready-to-wear, men's clothing, furnishing goods; 470 4th Av.; Marseilles.

WACO, Tex.—J. Snaman & Co.; J. Snaman, women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; J. J. Wiley, domestics; Cumberland.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Musler & Liebeskind; L. Liebeskind, ready-to-wear, 1,161 Broadway.

WATERTOWN, S. Dak.—B. Salinsky, general mdse.; Longacre.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—J. Long's Sons; B. Long, dry goods, notions, millinery, carpets, house furnishing goods; 116 W. 32d.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

KAUFMAN BROTHERS, 132 West Twenty-seventh Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry and Max Kaufman, composing the firm of Kaufman Brothers, manufacturers of women's apparel, at 132 West Twenty-seventh Street. Judge Mayer appointed Milton M. Sittenfield receiver, bond $2,000. S. S. Breslin, creditors' attorney, said the liabilities were $22,000, and assets $5,000.

WALTER D. RUSHER of 3,560 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,172 and no assets.

MORRIS GREENBERG of 476 Seventh Avenue, formerly a dealer in women's garments, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,548 and no assets. He made an assignment on Feb. 24, 1914, and the assets then realized $225.

CHARLES WICENTOWSKI, salesman, of 145 Norfolk Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,246 and no assets.

JOHN J. BALLUFF of Peekskill, formerly a stationer and confectioner, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,061 and no assets.

CHARLES ALBERT.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on June 14 against Charles Albert, installment dealer, at 39 East Broadway, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

J. SLOTOPOLSKY & SON.—Judge Mayer has granted a discharge to J. Slotopolsky & Son, produce dealers, formerly at 39 Ludlow Street. Liabilities, $15,380.

NARATOFF BROS.—Judge Mayer has appointed Hugo Levy, receiver for Naimtof Bros., stable, at 56 East 108th Street. Bond, $750.

EMANUEL KNAUER, trading as the Bon Ton Cloak and Suit House at 15 Avenue B, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,171 and assets of $1,670.

Weekly Failure Report.

BRADSTREET'S reports 282 business failures in the United States during the week, against 284 for the previous week, and 320, 266, 248, and 224 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 61; New England, 41; Southern, 74; Western, 53; Northwestern, 39, and Pacific States, 24. Canada had 36, against 24 for the preceding week. About 93 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

A. E. R. Realty Corp., Daniel P. Nolan, and Charles L. Robinson—J. R. Brown $2,090.69
Atlas, Louis—M. Goldberg et al..... 115.75
Bergkamp, H.—E. L. During..... 357.60
Benedette-Clark-Nugent, Inc.—Union Exchange National Bank of N. Y..... 624.51
Behrens, Conrad—E. L. Graef et al.... 451.97
Beaver, Margaret E.—Belding Bros & Co. 105.41
Blass Construction Co., Inc., Thomas H. Fraser, John F. Blass, Margaret Blass, and S. Roman Flooring Co., Inc.—A. Gronich..... 117.57
Community Investing Co., Inc.—N. Y. Edison Co..... 164.45
Clark Aaron H.—E. L. Ostrander..... 188.50
Carr, Benjamin, Jr.—W. P. Schimpf... 269.33
Coffey Realty Co. and Catherine D.—C. Schaefer 180.16
Carey, Mollie E.—B. Altman & Co.... 1,518.80
Condax, Nicholas A.—U. S. Frame and Picture Co..... 121.97
Cameron, Duncan—St. Regis Hotel Co.. 276.80
Carr, Benjamin, Jr.—W. P. Schimpf.. 269.33
Clark, J. Malcolm—T. C. Hollander et al. 149.58
Same—T. Heller..... 171.16
Coleman, Clyde J. W. Buess..... 2,544.13
Doyle, James J.—J. R. Clarke..... 203.50
Edgar, George—B. Altman Co..... 134.24
Friedman, Joseph—N. Y. Edison Co.... 108.56
Frost, Frank L.—W. H. Alcock..... 104.15
Farmer, Annabelle—J. M. Gidding & Co., Inc. 972.43
Same—T. C. Hollander et al..... 464.89
Harlington, Orra A.—Columbia Graphophone Co. 121.80
Hahn, Charles F.—Two Hundred and Ninety-nine Madison Avenue Co.... 373.09
Ingersoll Engineering and Construction Co.—W. P. Collins..... 3,183.99
Jennings, Louis B.—J. T. McCord..... 225.47
Jonson, Evelyn—N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co 143.55
Kennedy, Frank—B. A. Roffe..... 426.82
Kimball, Francis H.—Sun Printing and Pub. Association..... 838.91
Kalil, Gabriel A.—B. Altman & Co..... 741.18
Katz, Benjamin—S. Druss..... 393.57
Levinson, Harry—S. Eichhorn et al.... 312.01
Lynch, Robert, and Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
McEwen, Margaret R.—B. Altman & Co 4,001.54
Murphy, Patrick T.—J. A. Hartwell.... 107.78
Moskowitz, Harry, and Jacob Swetor—M. Maniel 877.00
Moyka, William—Swift & Co..... 134.17
Menkes, Jacques—B. Altman & Co.... 320.69
N. Y. Electric Lines Co.—W. J. Gaynor as Mayor, etc., costs..... 190.56
Neumann, Ignac—Stern Bros..... 187.38
Neuschafer, Jennie and Henry—W. Tobelman 248.44
National Tool Co.—Crucible Steel Co. of America 112.54
Orengo, Rosa—O. L. Laura..... 224.91
O'Neil, John—M. Moss..... 130.15
Pollok, Harry—G. P. Jordan..... 219.72
Palmer, Affie, or Annie—B. Altman & Co 335.05
Robinson, Emily M.—R. C. Sanborn, costs 140.42
Sees, David, and Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Ryan, Geo. E.—Standard Oil Co..... 108.43
Rehfeld, Rosie—S. A. Fatman..... 120.98
784 6th Av., Inc., Alexander Brown, Jr., and Floyd De L. Brown—Lewis & Conner 70,178.93
Smith, Carroll F.—Podevill Realty Co.. 322.04
Sire, Meyer L.—Brooks Bros..... 123.16
Whyte, Donald MacD.—H. Foster..... 217.20
Williams, Everett T.—F. E. Boehmcke et al. 201.06
Western Development Co.—Aetna Indemnity Co., Surety, costs..... 104.41
Winters, James E., and John J. McNichols—Hannis Distilling Co..... 186.41

In Bronx County.

American Land Credit Corporation—A. Beyrodt $287.07
Abramowitz, Max—David Mayer Brewing Co. 420.22
Bogart, Wallace F.—New York Talking Machine Co..... 643.40
Bauer, William—J. Farley..... 57.72
Goldman, Barney—Burns Brothers..... 338.18
Municipal Asphalt Co., Inc.—Pennsylvania Cement Co..... 888.07
Manthelm, Louis—H. Jaskol..... 80.62
Marsh, Francis B.—C. F. J. Weber..... 66.75
Royal Women's Wear, Inc.—L. Ladinski 48.92
Weinstein, Edward—Conn-Hall-Marx Co. 84.40

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Mulligan, Lawrence, and Patrick H. Sullivan, executors—R. F. Kennedy, March 23, 1916, reversed..... $3,152.93
Alivon Realty Co., Inc.—F. Klein, June 15, 1916 ..... 137.03
Failla, Joseph A.—Northern Bank of New York, Dec. 10, 1912..... 582.75
Same—Same, June 6, 1911..... 536.44
Goodman, Aaron—I. Herz, March 27, 1914 ..... 4,239.27
Osthelm, Abraham—Hotel Walton Co., May 4, 1916 ..... 542.91
Zurbrinsky, Abraham—L. Singer, Jan. 15, 1913 ..... 229.15
Johnson-Salkeld Co., Inc.—Armour & Co., July 18, 1916, canceled..... 2,270.28

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises...4:48|Sun sets...7:16|Moon rises...4:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:05	7:21	1:11	1:11
Governors Island	7:45	7:54	1:48	1:50
Hell Gate	9:51	10:00	3:29	3:31

Arrived—Friday, July 28.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, July 19.
SS Ardgorm, Liverpool, July 15.
SS Ledeal, Liverpool, July 18.
SS Zulia, Curacao, July 20.
SS Alicante, Seville, July 18.
SS Francis, Manaos, July 8.
SS Aldernay, Philadelphia, July 26.
SS Mayaro, Port of Spain, July 24.
SS Dayton, Tuxpam, July 18.
SS Lucilline, Rouen, July 10.
SS Texas, Port Arthur, July 18.
SS Chorley, Havre, July 13.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, July 25.
SS El Alba, Galveston, July 21.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, July 25.
SS Ogeechee, Freeport, July 16.
SS Carpathia, Liverpool, July 18.
SS Tongrier, Cherbourg, July 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Bergensfjord	Bergen	July 19
Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 13
Slingsby	Cardiff	July 13
Valeria	Liverpool	July 15
Headley	London	July 14

DUE TOMORROW.

New York	Liverpool	July 22
Krooniand	Liverpool	July 22
Taormina	Naples	July 15
Vienna	Shields	July 14
Ronadalsfjord	Kirkwall	July 18
Mathilda	Cristobal	July 22
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 27

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	July 23
*Cameronia	Liverpool	July 24
Carolina	San Juan	July 24
Hannington Court	Havre	July 17
Omsk	Shields	July 15
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Pannonia	London	July 20
Luise	Barcelona	July 16
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 28

DUE TUESDAY.

Tsushima Maru	Colon	July 24
Matapan	Havana	July 28
Mexico	Havana	July 28
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 31
Kirkoswald	Gandia	July 16
Tourgai	Huli	July 16
Gamma	Kirkwall	July 16
Enrica	Savona	July 16
Ancon	Cristobal	July 25
Lampasas	Jacksonville	July 29
Frederick Luckenbach	Saloniki	July 13

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Patria	Palermo	July 8
Kiev	Glasgow	July 20
Strathleven	Havre	July 20
Zaandyk	Kirkwall	July 22
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Mandeville	Jamaica	July 28

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	4:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Commewijne, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Vestris, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	9:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Millinocket, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Boniface, Para	4:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Stephen R. Jones, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Isle de Panay, Bilbao	——

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Tax Free in New York and Pennsylvania

Secured by a mortgage on the main line of the New York Central System from New York to Chicago.
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Yielding about 4.80%

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Great Northern Paper
German-American Insurance
Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
Mechanics & Metals Bank
Winchester Arms
Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
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Acts as Executor, Trustee, Custodian, Agent — Accepts Deposits and Pays Interest on them

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Middle West Utilities Company.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on its outstanding preferred capital stock, payable Sept. 1, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business at 5 o'clock P. M., Aug. 15, 1916.
EDWARD J. DOYLE, Secretary.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND No. 17.
July 12th, 1916.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2.00) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable September 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1916. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.
C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Utah Metal and Tunnel Company

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared, payable August 15, 1916, at the Commonwealth Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 120 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5, 1916.
W. E. L. DILLAWAY, Treasurer.
Boston, July 25, 1916.

PACIFIC MILLS.

A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared payable August 1st, 1916, at the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.
EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston July 24, 1916.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC., 43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (53d quarter) of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable September 1, 1916, to stockholders of record August 21, 1916.
A. N. CONNETT, JR., Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Volume of Trading Falls Further; Prices Firmer—The State of Business.

Dullness increased on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but with greater dullness came greater firmness. In part, the betterment in prices could be traced to week-end covering by floor traders, but in part it was due to the feeling which prevails in many quarters that there are too many factors supporting values to warrant the adoption of a bearish attitude toward the market as a whole.

Many hold that attitude despite the failure of the list to respond in any encouraging manner to the week's good news from the steel trade. Many on that account are refraining from selling who otherwise would be induced to do so by reason of the indifference of the market to things which reflect prosperity. These realize the repressive influence of large foreign selling and of the uncertainty which naturally attaches to after-war conditions, and they attribute the market's unresponsiveness to those forces rather than to any lack in the present business situation. But if they do not sell neither do they buy, and the market is left to those who buy or sell, no matter how great or how little the motive the professional traders who have grown sufficient in number and in resources to make up a very considerable total of transactions even when the market is left almost exclusively in their hands.

United States Steel was more than twice as active as any other stock, yet the dealings in it reached only 28,100 shares. That was typical of the market's dullness. The stock gained half a point. That was typical of the price movement.

The stock market halts and the season has something to do with that, but trade does not seem to lag. For some time past the business man has been looking ahead with increased caution, but the manufacturer has more often than not had to worry not about his orders, but about his ability to fill them. The fact is that most people would believe more thoroughly in the country's prosperity were it not so great. Disbelief in the long continuance of prosperity is one of the main reasons for the course which the market has pursued in recent months, but the fact is that this prosperity has already lasted a considerable time, that its end is not in sight, and that it is adding very greatly to the assets which lie back of securities. Under these conditions stock market dullness is far less disconcerting to the investor than to the trader.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	3½	3
St. Louis	5	5	6	6½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent.; and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¾	2½	2½	2¾

TIME.

60 days	3½@3¾
90 days	3¾@
4 months	3¾@4
5 months	3¾@4
6 months	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¾
4 to 6 months	4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¾	+ .00¼
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
France				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	..
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	..
Marks—				
Demand	71.93¾	71.81¼	71.81¼	+ .18¾
Cables	72.00	71.87½	71.87½	+ .18¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅝	5.90¾
95.28 Berlin	71.81½	71.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.28¾	5.28
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.46	6.46⅜
20.26 Austria	12.30	12.35
26.73 Scandinavia	28.80	28.90
19.20 Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19 Holland	41.37½	41.50
China—		
Hongkong	50.00	50.10
Shanghai	70.00	69.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
42.44 Rio	24.40	24.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅞

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $417,654,-933; balance, $25,383,251; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,733,843.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, 62½c.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30 5-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 63⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 49@53c.

$25,000,000 SECURITIES HERE

Bank of England Sends Ten Boxes on the Adriatic.

The White Star Liner Adriatic arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing ten boxes filled with securities from the Bank of England, in charge of F. E. Martin, which were said to be valued at about $25,000,000. On the previous trip of the Adriatic Mr. Martin brought over $30,000,000 worth of securities, which were contained in ten cases and listed as personal baggage, as were those which arrived yesterday.

The Adriatic brought 3,000 sacks of mail, which included a large quantity of registered packages containing valuables worth more than $5,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	227,381
Same day last year	834,786
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	93,887,601
Same period last year	76,331,526
Same period in 1914	45,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15¼	15⅜	100	Advance Rumely	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
31¼	35	200	Advance Rumely pf	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
137	140	100	Adams Express	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	+2¼
63	66	100	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	...
17¼	17⅝	900	Alaska Gold Mines	17¼	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
8	8⅛	500	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	...
21½	22	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅜
73½	73⅝	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ⅛
88½	88⅝	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	89	88½	88⅝	— ⅛
99	101	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	100	100	100	+ ½
103½	106¾	200	Am. Brake S. & F	106	106	106	106	+2½
103½	106¼	50	Do., odd lot	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	...
178	186	20	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	182	182	182	182	...
53⅞	54	1,000	Am. Can	54½	54½	54	54	+ ⅜
56¼	57	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	56¾	57	56¾	56½	+ ⅜
116½	117	250	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116½	117	116½	117	...
10½	10⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
53	53½	550	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53⅜	53⅝	53	53	— ⅛
26	27	200	Am. Ice Securities	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
18½	19¼	200	Am. Linseed	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
43	44½	100	Am. Linseed pf	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞	+ ⅛
66	66¼	5,300	Am. Locomotive	64⅞	66¼	64⅞	66¼	+2⅞
100	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅜
7	8	100	Am. Malt	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	+1
38½	39½	100	Am. Malt pf	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
33½	39½	30	Do., odd lot	40	40	40	40	...
93	93⅛	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92¼	93	92¼	92⅞	+ ⅜
92	93	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	+ ⅛
92	93	25	Do., odd lot	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	...
50	50¼	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	50⅜	50⅜	49¾	50	+1
110½	110¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref	111	111	111	111	+2
117	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	118	118	118	+1
120⅛	120¼	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	129	129¼	120	120¼	+ ¼
222	224	200	Am. Tobacco	222	222	222	222	— ½
106½	108½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	+ ⅞
43¼	44	200	Am. Woolen	43⅞	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	+ ¼
95	95¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	95	95	...
32¾	33½	1,100	Am. Zinc L. S	33½	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ¾
59¾	61½	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	— 2⅛
78⅛	78⅞	2,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	78	78⅞	78	78⅝	+ ⅝
103⅜	104	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅜	104	103½	104	...
98⅞	99	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
63	63⅜	1,400	At., Gulf & W. I	60	64	60	64	+4
64	64½	100	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	63	63	63	63	— ⅝
69¼	69½	2,450	Baldwin Loco	69⅞	70½	69¼	69¼	...
85⅞	86	900	Baltimore & Ohio	85⅞	85⅞	85½	85¾	...
74	74¼	200	Baltimore & O. pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	...
...	...	3	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
1⅛	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	— ⅛
84½	85	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84½	— ⅜
6¼	8	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	...
66¾	67	200	Butte & Superior	67	67	67	67	+ ½
17⅝	19⅝	200	California Petrol	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
175⅜	176	5,500	Canadian Pacific	176	176¾	174½	175¾	— ½
53½	54	500	Central Leather Co	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅜	— ¼
112	112¼	100	Central Leather pf	112	112	112	112	...
104	106	100	Chandler Motor	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅞
59⅝	59⅞	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60¼	59½	59⅝	...
34½	34⅞	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
94⅝	94⅞	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¼	95¼	94¾	94⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	1,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
20	20¼	400	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
47¾	47⅞	300	Chino Copper	46¾	47⅜	46⅜	47⅜	+ ⅝
43¼	43⅝	1,800	Col. Gas & Elec	43⅞	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	...
133½	134	600	Consolidated Gas	134¼	134⅝	134	134	...
13¾	14	200	Corn Products Ref	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
90	90¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
68¼	68¾	8,400	Crucible Steel	68	69⅛	68	68½	+ ⅝
115	115¼	600	Crucible Steel pf	115¼	115½	115	115	+ ¼
5⅝	5⅞	3,425	Cuba Cane Sugar	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
90½	92	100	Deere & Co	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
225	230	100	Del., Lack. & West	227	227	227	227	+ 2
34	34½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	+ ⅛
43⅞	44	700	Distillers' Secur	44	44¼	43⅞	44	...
25⅝	25⅞	100	Dome Mines	25⅝	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
65	66	1,000	Elec. Storage Bat	64	65¼	64	65¼	+2¼
2,300	Erie	34½	34⅞	34½	34½	...
51¾	51¾	300	Erie 1st pf	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	...
100	Federal M. & S. pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	-1
168	169	200	General Electric	168	168	168	168	+ ¾
1,600	General Motors pf	113	115	113	115	+2½
2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71⅞	72¾	71½	71½	— ⅝
100	Granby Consol	80	80	80	80	...
800	Great Northern pf	117⅝	118	117½	117½	— ⅜
500	G. N. certs.ore prop	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅞
300	Greene-Cananea	45½	46	45½	46	+1
200	Gulf States Steel	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	+2½
100	Gulf States S.1st pf	91	91	91	91	— ½
600	Inspiration Copper	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47½	— ½
400	Interboro Consol	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
200	Interboro Con. pf	74	74	74	74	— ⅝
100	Int. Agricultural pf	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+3⅜
2,900	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ½
6,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	85¼	85⅞	84⅝	85	— ⅛
2,400	Int. Nickel	44	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛
100	Int. Paper	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	...
1,800	Int. Paper pf	65¼	66⅜	65¼	66¼	+1¼
100	Jewel Tea pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+3⅜
100	Kan. City South. pf	59	59	59	59	—1
100	Kayser (J.) & Co	98	98	98	98	+ ⅞
100	Kelly Spring Tire	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
8,400	Kennecott Copper	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	— ½
1,200	Lackawanna Steel	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼	+ ½
100	Ladede Gas	105	105	105	105	...
200	Lake Erie & West	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
300	Lee Rubber & Tire	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	...
300	Lehigh Valley	77⅛	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜	+ ⅛
100	Mackay Cos	82	82	82	82	— ⅜
5,500	Maxwell Motors	80	81⅜	79⅝	81	+ ⅝
100	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	87	87	+ ⅝
900	Max. Motors 2d pf	57½	58	57¼	57⅞	+2⅝
5,000	Mexican Petroleum	97	97⅞	96⅞	97⅛	+ ⅜
400	Miami Copper	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	...
600	Missouri Pacific	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
300	Do., trust rcts	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
75	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125	125	125	125	...
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74	74	74	74	—1
300	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	23½	23½	23¾	...
300	Nat. Lead Co	63	63	62⅝	62⅞	+ ⅛
100	N.Y. Air Brake	114	114	114	114	+ ¼
100	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	...
200	N. Y. Air Brake	123½	123½	123	123	...
2,000	N. Y. Central	102⅞	103	102⅝	103	+ ⅛
200	N. Y. Dock	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
4,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	58½	58½	57¼	58	— ¼
400	Norfolk & Western	126	127	126	127	+1
100	Norfolk & West. pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— ¼
3,600	Northern Pacific	110⅞	110⅞	110	110¼	— ⅛
100	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	...
3,500	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
500	People's Gas, Chi	102	102	102	102	...
100	Peoria & Eastern	12	12	12	12	...
200	Philadelphia Co	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅛
200	P., C., C. & St. L	81	81	81	81	...
800	Pittsburgh Coal	25¼	26	25¼	26	...
300	Pitts. Coal pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	100	100	100	100	—1
246	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98⅝	98	98⅝	+ ⅝
500	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47½	47	47½	+ ½
100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ¼
30	Pullman Co.	162	162	162	162	...
100	Quicksilver	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
800	Ray Con. Copper	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
11,600	Reading	93⅞	95⅛	93⅞	94½	+1
222	Reading 1st pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
100	Reading 2d pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	46½	47⅝	46⅜	46⅞	+ ¾
600	St. L. & S. F. w i	16½	17	16½	17	...
200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	201	201¾	199⅞	199⅞	— ½
100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	128¾	129⅞	128¾	129⅜	— ½
300	Shattuck-Arizona	26⅞	28⅛	26⅞	26½	+ ⅛
3,425	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
2,440	Southern Pacific	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	+ ⅛
3,800	Southern Railway	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
100	Southern Ry. pf	67	67	67	67	...
200	Standard Mill. rgts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
5,800	Studebaker Co	126½	127⅝	126½	126¾	+ ½
6,500	Tennessee Copper	23¼	25	23	24⅞	+1⅝
200	Texas Co	192	192	192	191½	— ½
300	Third Avenue	62⅜	63¼	62⅜	62⅝	+ ¼
100	Twin City R. T	96½	98¼	96½	98¼	...
4,400	Union B. & P. Co	57⅜	61¼	57⅜	61¼	+ ⅜
300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	38	38½	38	38½	+1
8,400	Union Pacific	136½	136½	133⅝	136½	+ ⅝
600	Un. Cigar St. x d	96½	97	96½	97	+1
1,600	United Fruit Co	155½	156¼	155	156	...
12,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	107	107½	104	106⅞	+ ⅞
50	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	29	29	29	29	...
100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
100	U. S. Rubber	52	52	52	52	...
50	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	50⅛	50½	50½	50⅜	+ ⅛
28,100	U. S. Steel	86¼	87⅜	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅜
1,115	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	117¼	118	+ ⅛
300	Utah Copper	75⅞	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞	+ ⅛
100	Utah Securities	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
300	Wabash	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
1,000	Wabash pf. A	40⅝	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
100	Wabash pf. B	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
400	Western Maryland	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	...
100	Western Union Tel	93	93	93	93	...
1,500	Westingh. E. & M	55⅜	56	55½	55½	+ ⅛
300	W. & L. E. 1st pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
3,900	Willys-Overland	59	59½	58	58⅜	+ ⅛
100	Willys-Overland pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
200	Wisconsin Central	51	51	50	50	— ⅛
300	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	137	137	136½	136½	— ½
100	Woolworth pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	...

CALM TONE IN LONDON.

Striking Contrast to Panicky Conditions Two Years Ago.

LONDON, July 28.—The present tone of calmness and steadiness of the stock market is in striking contrast to the panicky conditions which prevailed about this time in 1914, when the markets were closed to stem the flood of selling and the international credit system was dislocated.

The gilt-edged section is now absorbing securities which the authorities are offering from controlled banks in order to benefit English creditors. Business otherwise is listless, but the tone is good and today most of the interest was in shipping shares, which were active and advancing on unconfirmed amalgamation rumors. Courtaulds stock was strong on the increased dividend. American securities were idly steady around parity.

Money and discount rates were steady.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$13,706,990	$13,706,990
Ord. int. rev. rcts	28,234,290	28,234,290
Income tax	6,910,776	6,910,776
Miscellaneous	5,498,056	5,498,056
Total receipts	$54,350,122	$54,350,122
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rcts.	7,979,833	7,979,833
Excess of total disburse. over total rcts.	10,557,543	10,557,543
Expenditures	62,329,956	62,329,956

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15½	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	695	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	95	93	95
Chesebrough Mfg	350	360	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland P. L.	90	95	90	95
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena S. Oil com	160	162	160	162
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois P. L.	168	171	169	171
Indiana Pipe Line	91	93	91	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	10	10½	10	10½
National Transit	13½	14½	13	14
N. Y. Transit	190	200	190	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	228	230	228	230
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	56	60	56	60
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	368	374	365	370
Prairie Pipe Line	221	223	221	223
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	193	197	193	197
South. Penn. Oil	340	345	340	345
Southwest. Penn.	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal	268	271	269	271
Standard Oil of Ind	585	595	605	610
Standard Oil of Kan	445

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

On Small Volume of Trading Stocks Moved Within Narrow Limits—Marine 6s Weak.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 273,030 shares of stocks and $433,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 43,865; oil, 75,195, and mining, 151,970. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18,500	‡Aetna Exp...	7⅛	8⅞	7⅛	8⅝
50	Am. Int. Corp. ($40 paid)...	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
800	Bab. & Wilcox	124	126	124	126
800	‡Butler Chem..	4½	4¾	4	4
1,200	Can. Nat. Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,000	‡Car. L. & P..	4	4	3¾	4
100	Ch. I. of A. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,050	Chev. Motor...	211	212	208	210
500	Corp. of R. & H.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
110	Driggs-Seab...	100	100	98½	99
1,000	‡Emer. Motor.	4	4¼	4	4⅛
110	Emer. Phono..	11	11	11	11
100	‡Essex Motors	76	76	76	76
400	‡Fl.-Lynn Ph..	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
400	Grant Motor C.	10	10	9⅞	10
200	Hartman Corp.	73	73	73	73
400	‡Handee Mfg..	32	33	32	32½
125	Holly Sugar..	47	*48	47	48
500	‡Hupp Mtr. C.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
1,020	‡Jop. Ore Sp..	3	3	2⅜	2⅜
200	Kath. Br. pf..	22	22	22	22
200	S. H. Kress pf.	101¼	101¼	101	101
400	‡L. Tor. Bt...	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7½
200	‡Lynn Phono..	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,000	Manhattan Tr.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
400	Marconi of A..	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	‡Maxim Muni.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
8,900	‡Midvale Steel	61⅞	61⅞	61¼	61½
100	Mo. Pac. w. i..	23	23	23	23
100	Peerl. Tr. & M. C.	22½	22½	22½	22½
650	‡Pull. Vent. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
425	‡Pull. V. C. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
650	‡Scripps-St. M.	52	*54	51	52
175	Sprgfd. Body...	76	77	76	77
500	Sterling Gum..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15	15	14¾	14¾
800	‡Strom. Calbur.	43	43	42	42
1,000	‡Stutz Motor..	64	64¼	63½	64½
500	Sub. B., v. t. ctfs.	33	33¼	33	33
1,400	‡Tobacco Prod.	44	44	42	43¾
100	‡Todd Shipyds.	75	75	75	75
100	Tri. F. v. t. ctfs.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	U. S. Smelt'g.	6	6	6	6
3,000	‡Unit. Motors.	67¼	67⅝	67	67¼
800	Un. Prof. Shar.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	United Zinc...	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
100	W.-P. T. w. i.	10	10	10	10
600	White Motors.	53½	53⅝	53½	53½
2,500	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Illinois P. L...	170	170	170	
35	Ohio Oil	229	228	228	— 1
10	Prairie O. & G.	372	372	372	+ 5
40	Prairie P. L...	223	222	223	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	††Albta. Pet., Ltd., (pros.)	57	58	57	58
600	‡BarnettO. & G.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
800	‡Cos. & Co. (rct.)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1,800	‡Cos. O. & G..	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
600	Cos. O. & G. pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400	‡Federal Oil pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,200	Kenova, (pros.).	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	‡Houston Oil...	13	13	13	13
200	‡Keystone, N.Y.	74	75	74	75
2,000	‡Midwest Oil..	46	44	44	44
350	‡Midwest pf..	88	83	83	83
5,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅞
7,400	‡N. Y.-Okla....	99	1⅛	99	1⅛
16,500	††Okla. Oil	10	11	9½	10
500	Okla. P. & R..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
11,000	‡Omar Oil & G.	61	68	61	68
300	‡Pan-Am. Pet. pf.	85½	85½	85	85¾
600	‡Sapulpa O. & R.	10⅞	11	10⅞	11
1,000	‡Sinclair Oil...	41½	41½	41	41½
18,400	††Tex.-Mex. Pet.	74	80	74	80
7,000	‡United Western	1½	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Wayl'd O. & G.	4	4	4	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Ala.-Br. Col. Met (a pros.)	57	58	57	58
1,200	††Alask. West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	††Atlanta	11	11	11	11
2,500	‡Adanac Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	‡Aris. Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
8,850	Big Ledge Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Bingham Min'g	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
50	‡Beaver Cons..	38	38	38	38
1,200	††Booth	14	15	14	14
3,700	Boston & Mont	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	4½	4½	4½	4½
600	Butte & N. Y..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	‡Calav. Copper.	5	5	5	5
3,700	Caledonia	68	68	67	67
1,000	‡Cashboy	5	5	5	5
60	Cerro de Pasco Copper	34½	34½	34½	34½
3,100	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Cons.-Homst'd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	‡Crown Res've	14	14	14	14
100	‡Double-Head. Silver	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
725	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Eagle & B. B.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
12,700	‡Emma Cop...	47	50	45	48
100	First Nat. Cop.	4	4	4	4
1,000	‡Florence S'p.	75	75	74	75
1,000	‡Gold Hill....	19	19	19	19
1,500	Goldfield Con.	87	87	85	87
2,000	Green Mining.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,500	‡Hecla Mining.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	‡Hemple C. Co.	1	1	1	1
9,400	‡Ins. N. Cop. (a prospect)..	75	80	70	80
2,000	‡Int. Mines....	15	15	15	15
700	‡Iron Blossom..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
15,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect)..	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
850	‡J. Victor Ext., (a prospect)..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,700	‡Jim Butler..	87	88	87	88
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext...	76	77	76	77
2,000	‡Kewanas	12	12	12	12
6,200	‡Louisiana Con.	17	18	17	18
500	McIntyre	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2,500	‡Marsh Min..	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
1,500	‡McKinley-D..	58	59	57	58
200	‡Mojave Tung..	4	4	3⅝	3⅝
600	‡Mont. G. M..	80	80	79	80
800	Monitor Silver	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
21,000	‡Mother L....	81	81½	30½	31
6,000	‡Newray M...	43	44	43	44
475	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
800	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	‡Oat. A. Cent.	20	20	20	20
12,500	‡Rex. Con. M.	23	23	20½	21
310	‡Scripps-Booth, w. i.	52	52	51	52
2,500	‡San Toy.....	14½	15	14½	15
2,500	‡Silver Pick..	11½	12	11½	12
500	Standard Silver-Lead ...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,800	††Success Min.	57	57	57	58
200	‡Tonopah Bel..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Tonopah Ext.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
500	‡Temiskaming.	56	56	56	56
100	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Tungsten Co. of America..	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
4,000	††U. S. Continental Mine.	9	9	9	9
800	xUnited Verde Extension	28¼	28¼	28	28
850	Unity Gold M. Co.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
2,800	‡W. End Con..	84	84	80	81
1,400	‡White Oaks Mining	7	7	6¾	6⅞
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$30,000	‡Cosden Oil 6s, w. i.	104½	100¾	104¼	106¼
400,000	‡Int. Mer. Marine 6s, w. i.	96½	96⅛	94¾	94¾
8,000	‡Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i.	100½	100¼	100⅛	100¼
19,000	Sutherger 1st 6s	99½	99½	90¼	90¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx-div.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord..	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18½	19	18½	19
Gas., Williams & W.	40	42½	40	42½
Haskell & Barker....	33¾	34	33½	34
Holly Sugar Corp. pf	94½	96	94½	96
International M.....	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7½
Kapo Mfg.	5⅞	6¼	5⅝	6¼
Princess Motors.....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Saxon Motor	74	75½	74	75¾
Standard Motors.....	5½	6½	5⅝	6½
Utah Metal.....	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
World Film, v. t. ctfs	⅝	1	⅝	1

OIL STOCKS.

Savoy Oil.....	9½	10½	10½	11½

MINING STOCKS.

Magma Copper.....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Round Mountain....	47	50	45	47
Tonopah Mining.....	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	65	70	65	70
American Brass.....	282	285	282	286
Atlas Powder	151	151	151	155
Atlas Powder pf....	98	99	98	99
Babcock & Wilcox...	124	125	124	125
Bliss (E. W.).....	525	530	525	530
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	130	135	130	135
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	800	810	800	810
Du Pont Pow., new..	245	250	245	250
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	102	100	102
Hercules Powder ...	293	298	295	300
Hercules Powder pf..	112	118	112	113
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	163	160	163
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	101	105	103	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	550	565	550	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1500	1200	1500

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 28.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs for cash; exchange on London, 28 francs 16 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 90 francs 90 centimes.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

In their weekly reviews and forecasts of mercantile conditions both Dun and Bradstreet are optimistic. "The outlook can only be regarded with optimism," says one. "Trade does not pause nor does there seem any doubt as to the future," says the other. In part Bradstreet's says:

Trade does not pause, nor does there seem any doubt as to the future. Even in sections, the Northwest for example, where talk of damage to wheat is most rife, buying pursues the even tenor of its way, and, indeed, purchases for Fall are earlier and heavier than a year ago. In fact, trends in general, except in the rain-swept parts of the Southeast, indicate that buying for immediate shipment is comparatively good, while ordering for Fall delivery is growing and will be heavier during the first fortnight of August. Mingled with these tendencies is, of course, a spirit of conservatism, predicated, as it is, on a desire to guard against heavily stocking up with high-priced goods, but counteracting this are fears that supplies may not be sufficient to meet requirements.

Dun's says:

Such striking and uniform gains appear in comparison with results at this period in best previous years that the outlook can only be regarded as unqualified. Existing conditions in trade and industry are noteworthy for the remarkable activity shown at the approach of Midsummer, but the most gratifying feature is the avoidance of speculative excesses and overextension in nearly all undertakings. While the magnitude of forward engagements testifies to the widespread confidence in the future, business interests still display commendable judgment and prudence in confining commitments within the limits of safety. This policy of conservatism accentuates the underlying strength of the situation, and is one of the strongest factors making for sustained economic progress. The rapid rehabilitation of banking reserves has demonstrated that recent monetary anxieties were groundless, and there seems no immediate likelihood of high rates acting as a check to the commercial and industrial development. Purchases for well-defined requirements assure capacity operations for months to come at most mills and factories, while overtime is still in force at numerous plants during the period when considerable machinery is usually idle.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5		May, 1926	97	98	5.25
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15, '16	100	100⅛	3.95
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb. 21, '17	95¾	96⅛	6.00
Argen. Govt...6		Dec. 15, '17	100	100¼	4.00
Argen. Govt...6		May 15, '20	99¾	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont..5		Jan., 1918	99	99¾	4.55
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99⅛	100⅛	4.65
City of Q'bec..5		Apr., 1920	98½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec..5		Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.95
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15, '16	99¾	100	6.00
Prov. of Man..5		Feb., 1920	98	98½	5.20
Norweg. Govt..6		Feb., 1923	103½	107⅝	4.75
Norweg. Govt..6		Oct. 15, '16	100¼	101⅛	4.50
Norweg. Govt..6		Oct. 15, '18	100¼	101⅛	5.00
Prov. of Ont..5		Feb., 1920	99¾	100½	4.90
Prov. of N. S..5		Dec., 1919	98	99¾	5.00
G. of N'Fld..5		July, 1919	98	99	5.75
Prov. of Sask..5		Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Rockingham, N.H.		Dec., 1918	100½	101½	4.65
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1918	98¾	99¾	5.15
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.15

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5		Nov., 1917	100⅛	100½	4.45
Am. Loco.....5		July, 1919	100	101	4.60
Am. S. & R....6		Feb., 1921	99¾	100⅜	5.75
Am. T. & T...4½		Feb., 1918	99¾	100⅜	4.45
Anacon. Cop.5		May, 1919	99½	100⅜	5.40
A., T. & S. F.5		June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.6		July 1, '19	94	96	7.50
At. & Pac....6		April, 1921	101½	102⅛	5.50
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	100	100⅜	4.90
Can. North...5		Sept., 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Can. North...6		July 10, '18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pac.....6		Mar. 2, '24	101½	102½	5.70
C. P. R. S. L..6		Jan., 1946	97	98	6.15
C., B. & Q...4		July, 1921	97⅝	97⅞	4.50
C. & W. Ind...5		Sept., 1917	99½	99¾	5.20
Chicago Elev..5		July, 1950	90	95	....
Cities Service..5		May, 1918	102	103¼	....
Den. C. & E....6		Oct., 1917	99	101⅜	....
East. P. & L..5		Mar. 1, '18	98	98	7.60
Erie R. R.....5		Apr., 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Gen. Rubber...5		Dec., 1918	100	100⅜	4.85
G. of Can..5		Nov., 1919	100⅝	101⅛	5.40
Hocking Val...5		Feb., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.55
Inter. Harv...5		Feb. 15, '18	100⅛	100⅜	4.55
L. Gas & El...6		Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Sta. p...6		June, 1919	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. Sta..5		June, 1918	101	....	3.00
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1917	98½	99	....
Mont. T. & P..6		Apr., 1917	95¾	97½	7.50
Morgan & W..5		Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
N. Y. N. H. & H..4½		May, 1967	99¾	100¾	4.95
N. Eng. Nav..6		May, 1917	99½	99¾	5.40
Nor. S. Pow..6		June 1, '26	98¾	99	6.00
Penn. Co.....4½		June 5, '21	100⅛	100⅜	4.25
P. S. C. N. J..5		Mar., 1918	99½	100⅛	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co..5		Feb 15, '19	95¾	96¾	6.65
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.30
U. Ry. G. & E.5		Apr., 1919	94¾	99	....
U. S. P. S. Co.5		Apr., 1918	99½	100⅛	5.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	100¾	100⅞	4.50
Westinghse El & Mfg Co..5		Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. P. Trac...6		Mar., 1917	100	100½	....
Wm. R. Arms..5		May, 1918	98¾	99½	6.00
W. Y. T. & E..6		June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E..6		Feb., 1917	100¼	100½	6.50
Winn. E. Ry..6		Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Hale & Norcross..	.05
Andes	.09	Justice	.10
Beat & Belcher....	.05	Mexican Con.	.10
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.22
Caledonia	.43	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con....	.03	Savage	.05
Chollar	.05	Sierra Nevada	.50
Confidence	.50	Union Con.	.64
Con. Cal. & Va....	1.30	Utah Con.	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Yellow Jacket Con.	.03
Gould & Curry....	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.05	Montana-Tonopah ..	.45
Booth	.14	Mizpah Con.	.87
Jim Butler	.84	North Star	.74
MacNamara	.05	Rescue	.10
Midway	.01	Tonopah Belmont ..	.20
Mizpah Ext.	.18	Tonopah Ext.	.01
Montana	.26	Tonopah Midway ...	.51
North Star	.16	Tonopah Mining ...	.05
Rescue	.21	Tonopah Star	.02
Silver Pick	.11	Tonopah Western ..	.02
Smoohead	.15		

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.10	Jumbo Extension ..	.34
Booth	.14	Rochester	.56
C. O. D.	.01	Round Mountain..	.47
Comb. Frac.	.06	White Caps	.18
Diamond Daisy	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. Jackpot .9		Isabella ..	.17½
Elkton	.14	Jack Pot..	.5
El Paso	.65	Pinnacle ..	.67
Findley	.3¾	Stratton's ..	.20
Gold C.	.20⅝	Portland ..	.163
Gold Sov....	.3½	Vindicator ..	.212

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The By-Products Coke Corporation of Syracuse yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable Aug. 15.

Sagamore Manufacturing Company of Fall River has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent., payable Aug. 3, an increase of 3 per cent. over the usual rate.

Sherburne Prescott has been elected a Director of the Stutz Motor Company to succeed Kenneth R. Howard.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, an increase of 1 per cent., and also the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, both payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 9.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal and Iron Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, an increase of 1¼ per cent., payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5.

The Westfield Manufacturing Company has declared an initial dividend of 1½ per cent. on its $500,000 common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the $100,000 preferred stock. The company was organized a year ago and purchased the Westfield bicycle plant, formerly owned by the Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford.

WAR POWERS CLING TO U. S. STEEL STOCK

Corporation's Record of Foreign Holdings Shows Small Recent Liquidation.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY GAINS

Even Belgium, Selling Two of Her Twenty-five Preferred Shares, Buys Five of Common.

The Steel Corporation's record of foreign holdings of its stocks, as of June 30, shows that liquidation of the common from Europe and Asia was light in the second quarter of the year, while some interesting additions to investments in the preferred took place in the half year. All told, 025,254 shares of common were owned abroad on June 30, a decline of only 9,215 shares from March 31. Compared with the record on Dec. 31, 1915, the falling off was 71,877 shares. On March 31, 1914, the foreign stockholdings amounted to 1,285,636 shares of Steel common, so that considerably more than half of the aggregate of that date has been sold back to the United States.

The corporation's tabulation reveals the unexpected fact that Austria-Hungary's holdings of preferred increased by 200 shares in the six months ended with June, while Canada gained 1,153 shares in that period. The other belligerent countries, with the exception of Russia, which added 7 shares, sold substantial amounts of preferred. The following table shows the total holdings of each country on June 30 and the changes of the half year:

	—Common. June 30, 1916.	Six Mos. Loss.	—Preferred. June 30, 1916.	Six Mos. Loss.
Africa	5	....	53	*30
Algeria	150	....	150	....
Argentina ...	23	....	24	*0
Australia ...	8	35	403	....
Austria-Hun..	482	50	3,083	*200
Azores	....	....	120	*120
Belgium	2,639	*5	339	2
Bermuda	95	....	23	....
Brazil	72	....	82	*61
British India.	24	....	121	*2
Canada	32,842	5,189	37,608	*1,105
Cent. America	106	39	224	13
Chile	11	....	24	1
China	10	5	50	*7
Colombia	....	....	30	*30
Denmark	....	....	140	....
Egypt	....	....	40	....
England	290,092	55,996	116,676	30,777
France	44,387	5,866	29,086	2,839
Germany	753	394	1,235	95
Gibraltar	....	100	....	....
Greece	....	....	34	....
Holland	236,487	2,130	24,294	200
Ireland	1,500	440	3,098	441
Italy	27	3	1,985	161
Japan	....	3	61	....
Luxemburg	....	....	15	....
Malta	5	....	403	....
Mexico	240	10	1,160	6
Norway	20	....	31	*4
Peru	3	8	40	*7
Russia	....	....	40	*7
Scotland	2,546	860	6,719	5,537
Serbia	....	....	220	....
Spain	310	190	340	*219
Sweden	91	*48	1,130	....
Switzerland ..	1,212	55	3,247	*532
Turkey	....	10	100	....
Wales	26	25	73	....
West Indies..	1,452	116	991	*36
Total.....	625,254	66,488	236,561	38,053

*Gain.

At the end of the half-year, 12.80 per cent. of all of the common stock was owned outside the United States, of which 5.88 per cent. was credited to English holders and 4.05 per cent. belonged to citizens of Holland. These figures show as graphically as do the totals of shares owned by the various nations the change which has taken place in two years, inasmuch as more than 25 per cent. of the corporation's common stock was held abroad before the war.

The statement of March 31 showed that on that date 53.87 per cent. of outstanding steel common was held by brokerage houses, and 40.13 per cent. was in the hands of investors, as far as the stock books described the situation. Six months before, when steel was much lower in price, the balance had been the other way, indicating, apparently, that the public does not, as generally supposed, get loaded up with stock at top prices.

On June 30 62.7 per cent. of the stock was in brokers' names and 47.25 per cent. in the names of individuals. The change downward in case of brokers' holdings and upward for investors which occurred in the three months is thought in some quarters to show that the public thought that steel was cheap enough to be bought again from March 31 to the end of June. The price in the interval changed very little, but enormous earnings were known to be piling up, and this is said to have persuaded many investors that steel was again "a good buy."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In its general tone the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected betterment. While there was irregularity in respect to net changes at the end of the day, a majority of the issues showed gains. United States Steel common was the market leader.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis Chalmers.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
430	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	89¼	88½	88⅝
270	Am. Can.	54¾	54¾	53⅞	54
70	Am. Car. & F.	57½	57⅝	56½	56½
40	Am. Hide & L.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
60	Am. H. & L. pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
40	Am. Ice Sec....	27	27	27	27
40	Am. Linseed....	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
520	Am. Locomotive	65	66	65	65½
140	Am. Smelt.....	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾
40	Am. Tel. & Tel.	129	129	129	129
20	Am. Zinc.....	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
720	Anaconda	78½	78¾	78⅛	78⅜
150	Baldwin Loco..	70½	70½	69¾	69¾
80	Balt. & Ohio...	85½	86⅝	85⅜	85⅜
10	Cal. Pet.....	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Can. Pacific....	170¼	176½	170¼	175⅞
10	Cent. Leather..	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
40	Ches. & Ohio...	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
80	C., M. & St. P.	95	95	94¾	94¾
30	Chino Copper...	47	47	47	47
140	Col.

ADVANCE IN COTTON ON DAMAGE REPORTS

Prices Rise About a Dozen Points, Following Demonstration by Bulls.

EARLY GAIN NOT MAINTAINED

Under Pressure of Week-End Liquidation, Market Closes Near Thursday's Figures.

Bulls made a demonstration during the first half of the session in cotton yesterday. The circulation of damage reports from the Eastern half of the belt, together with bullish forecasts of the crop condition report to be published Tuesday, Aug. 1, furnished the basis for a buying movement which carried prices up about a dozen points over Thursday's closing. Profit taking sales found a rather hollow market however, and on the pressure of week-end liquidation prices closed unchanged to 4 points higher with the undertone barely steady.

The private condition reports issued thus far include that of the National Ginners, placing the condition at 74.8 compared with the Government figures of 81.1 on the 1st of July, and the report of the Watkins Bureau, published by H. F. Bachman & Co., estimating the condition at 75.4 against 79.1 a month ago. The trade appears to be looking for a condition somewhere between 75 and 78 with views conflicting.

The yearly statistics will be published some time early in the coming week as the cotton season ends on Monday. The size of the commercial crop is about in line with expectation, but spinners takings have shown up disappointingly compared with earlier forecasts. The total for the season is likely to be about 13,500,000 bales, compared with 14,000,000 bales last year. On the other hand, exports, as a result of the easier ocean freight rates, have picked up remarkably in the last two months, and will be slightly above 6,000,000 bales, compared with estimates of 5,500,000 bales made four or five months ago.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the movement into sight for the week was 63,544 bales, against 55,533 bales last year. The total for the season 12,419,000 bales, against 15,416,000 bales last year. Spinners takings of American cotton are 211,000 bales, against 175,000 for the same week last year. The visible supply of American cotton 2,115,000 bales, against 3,095,000 bales last year.

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	13.08	13.15	13.10	13.09@13.11	13.97@14.09
Oct.	13.28	13.37	13.24	13.25@13.27	13.26@13.27
Dec.	13.40	13.50	13.44	13.44@13.45	13.43@13.44
Jan.	13.52	13.62	13.51	13.51@13.52	13.49@13.50
Mar.	13.65	13.75	13.65	13.65@13.67	13.63@13.64
May	13.80	13.88	13.80	13.80@13.81	12.76@13.78

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points higher; middling, 13.30. Southern spot markets as officially reported were: New Orleans, 13.15; Galveston, 13.40; Savannah, 13c; Memphis, 13.25; Augusta, 12.94; Houston, 13.35. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	13.08	13.16	13.06	13.06@13.07	13.06@13.06
Dec.	13.25	13.33	13.22	13.22@13.23	13.20@13.21
Jan.	13.34	13.41	13.34	13.34@13.35	13.30@13.31
Mar.	13.58	13.58	13.48	13.50@13.51	13.48@13.49
May				13.65@13.67	13.64@13.65

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points higher at 8.12. Sales, 3,000; receipts, 13,000, including 2,000 American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Oct.-Nov.	7.06	7.06½	7.05	7.05	7.06
Jan.-Feb.	7.03½	7.03½	7.01½	7.03	7.04½
Mar.-Apr.	7.01½	7.03½	7.01½	7.02½	7.04
May-June	7.00	7.03	7.00	7.02	7.03½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 13.09; October, 13.28; January, 13.52; March, 13.69; May, 13.80. The mid-day market was due to open today ½ to 1 point lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,451	65,925	114,944	114,948
New Orleans	1,551	202	122,408	133,309
Mobile	140	458	13,612	16,125
Savannah	1,610	311	61,172	63,135
Charleston	3	3	27,130	35,317
Wilmington	262	87	11,506	11,948
Norfolk	1,062	376	28,108	41,950

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	67	75	49,977	67,288
Memphis	119	685	45,101	79,506
St. Louis	491	253	9,040	11,844
Houston	444	348	27,710	52,907

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	500 to 1,200	741	2,876
New Orleans	1,500 to 1,800	949	2,071

Exports yesterday were 28,123 bales. Total thus far for this season, 5,985,223 bales. Total last season, 8,330,740 bales.

OUR HUGE TRADE BALANCE.

Exports for Fiscal Year $4,334,000,000; Imports, $2,198,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — Final reports on the foreign trade of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1916, confirm the previously estimated great total of six and a half billions of dollars of commerce abroad. Imports, according to complete reports, amounted to $2,198,000,000, which is $524,000,000 above the imports of the preceding year, and $476,000,000 above the average of the last five years. The June imports were $246,000,000, which is the largest import trade ever shown in any month in the history of the country. It was $17,000,000 more than that for May, and $88,000,000 above that of June last year.

The total value of exports for the last fiscal year was $4,334,000,000, which was $1,500,000,000 greater than for the year before, and more than $2,000,000,000 above the average of the years from 1911 to 1914, inclusive. In June the exports amounted to $475,000,000, which was a little less than for last May, but $200,000,000 greater than for June last year.

The year's balance of trade reached the unequaled total of $2,136,000,000, being practically double that for 1915 and more than four times that of 1914, which were $1,094,000,000 and $471,000,000, respectively. The month of June contributed $219,000,000 to the favorable trade balance of the year, which compares with an export balance of $111,000,000 in June, 1915, and less than a half million dollars' import balance in June, 1914.

Of the year's imports 68 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with approximately 62 per cent. in 1915. Of the June imports 62.6 per cent. were free of duty, as against 62.9 per cent. in June, 1915.

The net inward gold movement amounted to $114,000,000 for June, and $409,000,000 for the year ended with June. The preceding fiscal year showed a net gold import of $25,000,000, while 1914 showed a net gold export of $45,000,000. The year's imports of gold amounted to $494,000,000, compared with $172,000,000 in 1915, and $67,000,000 in 1914; the year's exports of gold were $80,000,000, as against $146,000,000 in 1915, and $112,000,000 in 1914. Gold imports averaged $58,000,000 a month for the period from August to December, 1915, less than $13,000,000 a month for the period from January to May, 1916, but in June rose to $123,000,000. June exports of gold amounted to $8,333,333, or about $5,000,000 less than the monthly average since December, 1915.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and feverish, opening with a very sharp advance, which carried prices to new high records. Commission houses apparently received a large number of over-night buying orders owing to the recent sensational reports regarding the extent of rust damage in the Northwest, which led to the belief, in some quarters, that the market would advance to a much higher level. The higher figures attracted very heavy profit taking, however, and values developed heaviness, and at the close of the day were 2 to 2½c below the high point, and 1 to 1¾c under the final of Thursday.

In the local cash market. No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.82; No. 2 hard, $1.35½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.42¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.40¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.22½	1.20½	1.20¾	1.21⅞	1.11
September	1.24⅞	1.22¾	1.22¾	1.23¾	1.05⅝
December	1.27⅝	1.25¼	1.25⅝	1.26⅜	1.07⅝

CORN.

The continuation of the drought over the corn belt again caused apprehension of serious damage to the crop unless relieved in the near future by rain, but after an early advance prices reacted and closed easy at 1½c net lower to ⅜c net higher.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 92½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	84½	82	82	83½	79
September	79½	78⅝	78⅝	78⅞	74⅛
December	69⅝	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝	63½

OATS.

The oats market was influenced by the actions of wheat and corn, and after showing some early firmness, prices eased off, and closed irregular at ⅝c decline to ⅛c net advance. The local cash market was steady; No. 3 white quoted at 46¾@47¼c; No. 4 white, 46@46¼c; fancy clipped white, 48½@49½c; ordinary clipped white, 46½@48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	41¾	41	41¾	41¾	57⅞
September	42	41¼	41¾	41¾	38⅝
December	44	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	39½

PROVISIONS.

There was only a moderate trade in the market for hog products and price changes were rather irregular, although confined within a narrow range. Hog receipts were moderate, and toward the close of the day prices were comparatively steady, with moderate net gains.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	12.80	12.67	12.67	12.62	8.10
Oct.	12.80	12.67	12.67	12.62	8.17
Ribs—					
July	13.45	13.40	13.45	13.37	9.47
Sept.	13.45	13.40	13.45	13.37	9.42
Pork—					
July	26.45	26.35	26.45	26.30	13.70
Sept.	24.75	24.57	24.67	24.62	13.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

After an early advance of 12 to 25 points, the market eased off. Pressure was sufficient to remove most of the gain, prices closing 1 to 6 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.20	9.00
August	9.34	9.20	9.21@9.26	9.15
September	9.25	9.05	9.07@9.10	9.05
October	8.70	8.46	8.48@8.50	8.47
November	8.12	8.02	8.02@8.04	7.97
December	8.10	8.00	8.02@8.03	7.97
January	8.10	8.03	8.05@8.12	7.98
February	..	..	8.05@8.10	8.00

SUGAR.

Morning trading showed gains of a few points, but later the market eased off on scattered liquidation due to a lower market for spot sugar, and the close showed net declines of 2 to 3 points, with sales for the day 6,800 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.10@5.12	5.15
August	..	..	5.10@5.12	5.15
September	5.24	5.18	5.20@5.22	5.23
October	5.24	5.20	5.20@5.22	5.23
November	..	..	5.10@5.12	5.18
December	5.02	5.02	5.00@5.02	5.05
January	..	..	4.67@4.99	4.99
February	..	..	4.37@4.40	4.40
March	4.40	4.40	4.40@4.42	4.42
April	..	..	4.43@4.45	4.45
May	..	..	4.46@4.48	4.48
June	..	..	4.49@4.51	4.51

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again narrow, and, after showing moderate gains early in the day on scattered local buying, prices eased off toward the close under what appeared to be selling against cost and freight purchases, and final quotations were 4 to 5 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 22,500 bags.

The local spot market was inactive, and quotations remained unchanged on the basis of 9½c for Rio No. 7. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.36@8.38	8.40
August	..	..	8.36@8.38	8.40
September	8.47	8.41	8.41@8.42	8.45
October	..	..	8.40@8.47	8.51
November	..	..	8.52@8.53	8.57
December	8.63	8.55	8.57@8.58	8.61
January	..	..	8.64@8.65	8.69
February	..	..	8.71@8.72	8.76
March	8.84	8.82	8.77@8.78	8.82
April	..	..	8.82@8.83	8.87
May	8.94	8.87	8.87@8.88	8.92
June	..	..	8.92@8.93	8.97

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,759 packages. The comparatively small proportion of high grade fresh creamery enables sellers to get full late prices for such with the feeling quite firm. Medium qualities also move fairly well. Unsalted creamery favors the seller. Renovated attracting a little more attention. Ladies and packing stock about ½c higher and moving out very well. Creamery, extras, (62 score,) per lb., 29½c; creamery, higher scorings, 30@30½c; (88 to 91 score,) 27½@29c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 25½@27½c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30@30½c; higher scoring, 30¾@31½c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 29@27½c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 29½@29c; good to prime, 26½@28c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 26½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22½@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23@23½c; No. 2, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20¼@21½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,723 cases. The general features of the market are unchanged. There is continued scarcity of new-laid qualities, showing freedom from hot-weather defects, and any lots of fresh gathered stock that contain a good to large proportion of such are promptly available at firm prices. Sales reported, however, are fairly covered by unchanged quotations on the highest grades. The rank and file of the supply is more or less seriously mixed in quality, and most of the stock contains a majority of heated and undesirable stock, for which values are extremely irregular. The bulk of the sales of Western range from 22½c; probably 23@25c covers a larger part than any other equal range. Some very seriously heated goods sell much lower and irregular prices. High-grade dirties and checks are in light supply and favor the seller; lower grades irregular. Nearby white eggs continue in light supply; the proportion of strictly fancy goods is small, and some sales of such are reported 1c over quotations, which lead to a further advance on the top grade; offerings are still of irregular quality and show considerable range in value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 29@31c; extra firsts, 28@28½c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds and poorer, 18@22½c. Dirties, No. 1, 21½@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c. Checks, good to choice, dry, 20@20½c; undergrades, 15@19c. Refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage, and insurance paid, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 24@25¼c. State Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy at 34@37c; ordinary to good, 29@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@34c. Western and Southern, gathered whites, 26@30c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@31c; hennery browns, 31@33c.

BURLESON SUSPENDS ORDER

Reserve Board Wants More Time to Investigate Check-Collection Plan.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Postmaster General Burleson today suspended until further notice his recent order authorizing Postmasters to collect checks on banks in small communities where there are no members of the Federal Reserve System. The suspension was ordered at the suggestion of the Federal Reserve Board. Members of the board said the recommndation was made because more time is necessary to perfect details of the check-collection plan, and declared the protest against the order made yesterday by Representative Kitchin, majority leader of the House, was not responsible for the change.

It was said that when the plan first was considered the board did not expect the order to become effective for at least two months and that collection work by Postmasters would be undertaken gradually. The board does not consider that State banks would be seriously affected by the arrangements, and believes it would save millions of dollars annually to merchants throughout the country who now are compelled to pay exchange on checks drawn on such banks.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Decision Upset a Practice Prevailing for Seven Years.

D. F. Young, Jr., lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers as regards the classification of tissue copying paper used in letter copying. Duty was levied at the rate of 30 per cent. under the provision for "tissue paper," while the importer claimed a rate of 25 per cent. as paper not specially provided for. Although the importer incorporated the record of an earlier case in the present one, Judge Fischer found against the claim.

Judge Howell in overruling a protest by O. & G. Schoenherr, upset a customs practice prevailing for seven years. The merchandise in controversy consisted of cotton scarfs made on knitting machines or frames in fancy or ornamental open-work designs. Metal threads also were introduced, although cotton predominated in the makeup of the goods. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. as "wearing apparel and all other articles or fabrics made wholly or in part of lace or of imitation lace of any kind." The importers claimed a rate of 30 per cent. as cotton-knit wearing apparel. Judge Howell pointed out in his decision that, although in an earlier ruling the board had sustained the importers' contention for the lower classification, thereby upholding the Government's method of returning the fabrics for a period of more than seven years, the present case differed from the earlier one. In the former case there was absence of testimony to show that the articles were commercially known as lace or imitation lace. In the case before the board yesterday, however, the Government clearly proved by competent evidence a commercial designation for the goods as laces. The protest was accordingly overruled and the 60 per cent. assessment affirmed. The former ruling was modified.

P. P. Muller, Buffalo, imported machines used for cutting threads on metal articles. They were returned for duty at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. On the other hand, the importer claimed entry at 15 per cent. as "machine tools." It appeared from an exhibit that the machines were about five feet high, with a clamp at one end worked by means of a belt and pulley. At the other end a cutting machine about two inches in diameter for boring the thread was installed. The article to be threaded was inserted at one end wound around the cutting knife. The machines in question were complete in every particular, merely requiring to be set up and the pulleys adjusted to the power device. Judge Fischer said that, inasmuch as the apparatus employed a tool for cutting metal, the machines were clearly classifiable under the specific language as machine tools. The protest was sustained and the Collector reversed.

Edgar T. Ward's Sons, Boston, were sustained in protests dealing with the classification of Crown brand steel strips. The strips were five inches long. The Collector returned them at 20 per cent. under the general metal provision. The board held that the merchandise properly fell under the provision for "strips of iron or steel, not specially provided for in this section." The Collector was directed to reliquidate the entries on the basis of 12 per cent. duty.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Will for probate—John S. Riegel.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—McFadden <McCormick—Samson Selig; Met. Sav. Bank <Steuer—Emil E. Fuchs; Westcott <West-cott—William D. Edmar; Union Trust Co. <Jordan—J. Robert Rubin; Titus <Cent. Park & N. E. R. R.—Wilson B. Brice.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Jones <Schiffer—William L. O'Conor; Nichols <Nichols—Maurice Delches.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Schwab Bros. Co. <Colwell Lead Co.—Carroll H. Brewster; Alfred W. Kiddle <Robt. M. Dunham et al.—Henry T. Hornidge.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Henry Y. Trust Co. <Andrew Carnegie—Maurice Delches; Anna E. Shepherd <Chas. H. Smith—Wm. H. Quinn; Terfos Const. Co. <Thomas H. Roff—Wm. H. Quinn; Kitty Hahn <Walter H. Cook—John A. Hardy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Mullan; J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Niemann, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Freutel <De Salvo—John J Brady.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Empire City Savings Bank <181st Street Const. Co.—Phoenix Ingraham, Jennie Rudinsky <Thomas D Malcolm Const Co. (2)—John W Stocker. Josephine G Buckley <Louise Fretz—William Sherwood, N Y Life Ins Co <Friedman Const Co—Walter L McLaughlin. Grace Lowe <William F Burrough—Matthew C Griffin.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BAXTER ST, 125 and 127; N. Y. Trust Co., trustee, against Andrew Nehrbass et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Merrill, Angers & Terry.

BROADWAY, w s, 103.4 ft n of 184th St, 100x100; Dudley S. Harde et al. against Number One Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. S. Harde.

BROADWAY, s e corner 29th St, 105.8x 194.11 x irreg.; United States Realty & Improvement Co. against Geo. J. Bascom et al, counterclaims; attorneys, Babbage & Sanders.

BROADWAY, s e s, 20 ft s w of 226th St., 20x85; Mary G. Waters against Park Mortgage Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

BROADWAY, s e s, 80 ft s w of 226th St., 20x85; Fannie F. Welch against Park Mortgage Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

BROADWAY, s e s, 40 ft s w of 226th St., 20x85; Elizabeth A. Courter against Park Mortgage Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

DOWNING ST, 24 to 28, Terfos Construction Co., Inc., against Thomas H. Roff et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,683; Henry H. Jackson et al. against John Finnerty, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. H. Jackson.

4TH AV, 407 to 413, Union Trust Co. of N. Y. against James A. Manning et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

6TH AV, 514, Herbert D. Hewlett et al. against Sophia Junker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Curry.

104TH ST, 27 East; Anna E. Shepherd et al. against Chas. H. Smith, executor, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. H. Beam.

110TH ST, n s, 301 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Wm. E. Curtis, trustee, against Nettie Lyons et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Curtis, Mallett-Prevost & Colt.

141ST ST, 224 West; Frederic de P. Foster et al. against Berthold M. Schoy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. F. De Rham.

Bronx.

OGDEN AV, w s, 367.6 ft n of 167th St, 27.3x95; Grace Lowe against William B. Burrough et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

3D AV, s e corner of 168th St, 70x75; Bronx Savings Bank against Charles A. Neaton et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

178TH ST, n s, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25.3x100; Sarah P. Livingston against Giuseppina Margarita et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Lane.

170TH ST, s w corner of New York & Harlem Railroad, 24.5x100; Empire City Savings Bank against 191st Street Const. Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. W. Dayton.

174TH ST, s w corner of Fulton Av., 18.9x88.3; John R. Miller against David Kraus et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Engelhard, Pollak, Pitcher & Stern.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Frederick Ayer of Boston Increases His East Fifty-ninth Street Holdings—West End Avenue Purchase to Protect Light and Air—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Frederick Ayer of Boston, who holds title to about a dozen valuable parcels of New York City realty, has increased his east side holdings by the purchase of the three four-story store and office building at 15, 17, and 19 East Fifty-ninth Street.

The structures, which occupy a plot 75 by 100, were sold by Charles Williams through Cross & Brown and Varick D. Martin.

Mr. Ayer holds title to the Monroe building adjoining at 9, 11, and 13, a five-story commercial building on a plot 75.6 by 100 feet, which he acquired in 1913 in a trade with L. A. Herzog for two parcels of residential property in the Belle Haven section of Greenwich, Conn.

With the purchase made yesterday Mr. Ayer now controls a plot fronting 150 feet on Fifty-ninth Street, lying between the Hotel Netherland on the Fifth Avenue corner and the Hoffman Arms apartment at the corner of Madison Avenue.

Among other properties in Manhattan held by Mr. Ayer are 599 to 603 Broadway, 1,140 to 1,148 Broadway, 15 and 17 West Houston Street, 29 to 33 West Thirty-sixth Street, 127 to 131 East Eighty-sixth Street, 58 to 66 East Ninety-sixth Street, 16 to 20 East Ninety-seventh Street, and 157 and 159 West 124th Street.

Buys to Protect Light and Air.

For the purpose of protecting light and air Joseph Paterno has purchased from the Neuman estate 905 West End Avenue, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 78, located 40.11 feet north of the northwest corner of 104th Street. The property is diagonally opposite the Mentone apartments at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and 104th Street, finished last year by Mr. Paterno. The block is entirely given over to private hands.

On last Tuesday Mr. Paterno purchased the dwelling at 885 West End Avenue, opposite the house recently finished by him on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and 103d Street. Earle & Calhoun negotiated yesterday's sale.

Old Washington Place Dwelling Sold.

The old three-story private dwelling 108 Washington Place has been sold by Ray Weill to James F. Savoni. The structure, which occupies a lot 22 by 75, will be altered by the new owner into an apartment house. Pepe & Brother were the brokers.

Pyle Estate Increases Its Holdings.

The Pyle estate has increased its holdings in Broome Street by the purchase of 581 and 583 from the Kelly estate.

The plot, which is squared by this purchase, has a frontage of 200 feet on Broome Street, 200 feet on Watts Street, and 170.10 on Hudson Street. J. I. Walsh negotiated the sale.

Sales in the Bronx.

Albert Rosenthal sold to the Finance Operating Company 835 Fox Street, a four-story new law tenement on a plot 33.1 by 100.

John F. Fetzer sold for C. Zinn to an investor for cash 1,374 Thieriot Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, a two-story dwelling on a plot 50 by 100.

The Panna Realty Corporation sold for H. B. Swart to a client three lots corner Pierce and Radcliff Avenue—on Morris Park race track property—for cash.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for L. Obermeyer to D. Zuckerman a one-family stucco cottage, on a plot 40 by 100 feet, on the southeasterly side of Forty-sixth Street, 360 feet from Sixteenth Avenue.

Charles Partridge sold 666 Prospect Place, a two-story and basement brick dwelling, for Grace E. Smith to Bernard Lively for occupancy.

The Realty Associates sold 1,117 Fifty-first Street, a one-family brick house with automobile driveway and brick garage, on a lot 20 by 100, to Paul G. Wolff. O. E. Larson was the broker in the transaction.

The Bulkley Horton Company sold 1,211 Bergen Street, between New York and Brooklyn Avenues, a three-story and basement dwelling, for George F. N. Miller to a client for investment.

Long Island City.

Cross & Brown Company has sold in conjunction with Pell & Tibbitt a plot 75 by 100 on the north side of Eleventh Street, 100 feet east of East Avenue, Long Island City. The buyer, Assemblyman Nicholas Nehrbauer, Jr., will improve the site with an up-to-date loft building of fireproof construction, sprinklered, &c.

Acreage Sale at Huntington, L. I.

Daniel M. Gerard sold the Appleby property, consisting of eighteen acres, located on Park Avenue, Huntington, L. I., to H. W. Cannon, owner of adjoining land. This is one of the last large undeveloped acreages in the Village of Huntington.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab sold for Mrs. George J. Greenfield the plot of land containing about six acres on Simonson Avenue, running through to the railroad at Clifton and adjoining the plot on Simonson Avenue, which was recently acquired from the Bachmann estate by Louis Dejonge & Co. as a site for their new factory. The same corporation is the buyer of the six-acre plot and will use the same in connection with its former purchase. Building operations have already been started.

New Jersey.

At Mountain Lakes, N. J., Mrs. Charlotte W. Emerson has purchased a three-story stucco dwelling. Similar houses have also been sold to W. C. Drippe, Mrs. Mary F. Woods, and Robert A. Haag.

Joseph H. Rudiger purchased from the Zeyhan Realty and Construction Company the recently completed four-story brick apartment house, on plat 40 by 150, at 64 Glenwood Avenue, near the Boulevard, Jersey City. In part payment the buyer gave a six-family flat at 62 Winfield Avenue, two three-story brick store buildings, 66 1-2 by 100, and 179 to 183 Baldwin Avenue, corner of High Street, and two three-story, six-family flats, in Rutgers Avenue, near Chapel Avenue.

Tax Lien Sale Totals $30,000.

According to George M. Goodale, clerk to the Nassau County Supervisors, the sale of property held by that county this week for unpaid taxes and assessments brought a total of $30,000, and the liens due the county totaled $12,000, so that the county has made upward of $18,000 by the sale. The property offered was only a part of the land held by the county, and another sale will shortly be held, when it is intended to place on sale double the number of liens offered last week.

Ten-Story Addition to Elmer & Amend Building.

Plans have been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for building a ten-story addition to the six, seven, and ten story store building of Elmer & Amend, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street, to cost $100,000. E. H. Janes is the architect.

Realty Notes.

The Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, has acquired title from the Amzi L. Barber estate to the property which the club has occupied for twenty years. The tract is 150 acres, and is improved with a clubhouse, garage, stables, tennis courts and golf links.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

19th St, 133 and 135 West, n s, 376.6 ft w of 6th Av, 40.10x02, ten-story lofts and stores; L. J. Weil and another, executors, against 133 West Nineteenth Street et al.; Lindsay, K. & P., attorneys; due, $106,976.99; taxes, &c., $1,730.65; to the plaintiff for $90,000.

112th St, 344 and 348 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x118x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; Henry Wadler against Giuseppe Fusco et al.; T. I. Schwartzman, attorney; due, $4,217.36; taxes, &c., $1,-826.06; adjourned to Aug. 11.

By Joseph P. Day.

128th St, 220 West, 258.4 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4x99.11, four-story flat; M. M. Plum against Allaire Realty Co. et al.; A. A. Silberberg, attorney; due, $22,841.51; taxes, &c., $500; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

12th St, 621 East, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3, five-story stable; J. N. Molter against P. J. Hoellerer et al.; W. A. Kroyer, attorney; due, $17,472.11; taxes, &c., $215.16; withdrawn.

109th St, 74 East, s s, 119 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11, four-story dwelling; Brooklyn Trust Co. against Benjamin Feinberg et al.; Cullen & D., attorneys; due, $6,462.50; taxes, &c., $350; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

1st Av, 550, e s, 19.9 ft s of 32d St, 26.6x100, five-story tenement and stores; C. G. Chapin against A. M. Sigrist and another; J. H. Judge, attorney; due, $21,338.90; taxes, &c., $729.35; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Samuel Marx.

50th St, 554 West, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x93.6, six-story tenement and stores; S. H. Jackson against Ida Hertz and another; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $6,133.55; taxes, &c., $300; subject to prior mortgage of $20,000; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

229th St, s s, 180 ft e of White Plains Rd, 114x100; Dora Wilson, executrix, against M. J. Cleary et al.; J. L. Zoetzl, attorney; due, $12,977.65; taxes, &c., $321.60; to the plaintiff for $1,100.

By Daniel Greenwald.

139th St, 603 East, n s, 450 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; A. M. Leahy and another against M. E. Flynn et al.; W. R. Hill, attorney; due, $3,511.92; taxes, &c., $194.70; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Vandam St. 22, for a two-story garage, 23x107.1; A. D. Juilliard, Tuxedo, N. Y., owner; Trowbridge & Livingston, 527 5th Av., architects; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, w s, between 85th and 86th Sts, to a seven-story apartment; Euclid Holding Co., 350 Broadway; F. C. Browne, 209 West 102d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Madison Av, n w corner of 102d St, to a two-story moving picture theatre; J. and C. Flocher, 417 West 28th St, owners; L. H. Friedland, 177 Penn St, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $6,000.

3d Av, n e corner of 18th St, to a six, seven, and ten story store; Elmer & Amend, premises, owner; E. H. Janes, 124 West 45th St, architect; cost, $100,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 205, w s, 16.10x100, Wm. Milne, trustee, to 195 Broadway Corp., 195 Broadway; July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$275,000

CHURCH ST, 281, s e corner White St, 25x75; Leonard St, 86, s s, 205 ft w of Broadway, 25x100; Howard A. Colby et al to Colby Realty Corporation, 63 Wall St, a. t., May 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph L. Colby, Newton, Mass., trustee, to same, b. and s., c. a. g., June 4.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Clinton E. Udell and another, executors, both of St. Louis, Mo., to same, a. t., July 5.....$14,000

SAME PROPERTY; Gardner Colby, Orange, N. J., et al., to same, mtg $9,000, a. t., b. and s., c. a. g.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary L. Colby, Dayton, Ohio, to same, a. t., May 15.....$1

CHURCH ST, 281, s e corner White St, 25x75; Leonard St, 86, s s, 205 ft w of Broadway, 25x100; Mary F. Wife of Arthur C. Walworth, Newton Centre, Mass., to Colby Realty Corporation, 63 Wall St, a. t., b. and s., c. a. g., May 24; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner 64th St, 25x 71.7x irregular; Oak Crest Realty Co. to Edw. and Lillian Sullivan, 136 East 62d St, mtg $125,000, all liens, July 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

ELDRIDGE ST, 197, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Charles Becker to Rose Lindenberg, 202 East 114th St, mtg $35,500, July 25; attorney, Martin Marks, 118 East 28th St.....$1

HENRY ST, 278-282, s s, 42.4 ft e of Gouverneur St, 63

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The hot wave continues in the Plains States, the Great Central Valleys, the upper lakes, and west lower lake region, with temperatures today ranging from 90 to 102 degrees, the latter in Central South Dakota, Eastern Iowa, North Central Upper Michigan, and Northeastern Wisconsin. At Green Bay, Wis., a temperature of 102 degrees was the highest ever recorded at that station. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States temperatures were moderate on account of a strong high-pressure area to the northeastward and some breaking down of the high pressure over the middle Atlantic Ocean.

Temperatures are also considerably lower in Wyoming and Eastern Montana, but in the Far West they are again rising. There were local showers in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, the Gulf States, the Rocky Mountain region, and Arizona. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

Except for showers in the extreme South, fair weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River, with continued high temperatures over interior districts and rising temperatures in the central and north Coast States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the north and middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate east and southeast, fair weather; south Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly southeast and south, fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday, slightly warmer west portion; Sunday fair, warmer east portion.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday, wit hmoderate temperatures; Sunday fair, warmer.

with moderate temperature; Sunday fair, warmer interior.

Western New York—Fair Saturday, warmer east portion; Sunday fair, continued warm.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, slightly warmer Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday, warmer interior; Sunday fair, warmer except on East Maine Coast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	71	70	4 P. M.	80	73
6 A. M.	71	69	6 P. M.	78	75
9 A. M.	70	72	9 P. M.	70	70
12 M.	81	74	11 P. M.	69	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 4:45 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.23 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:00	404 E. 104 St.; Baty Bros.	Slight
P. M.		
12:50	504 E. 83 St.; Henry Liepold	Slight
12:50	788 Hewitt Pl.; Frank Van Bauer.	Slight
1:55	65 Mangin St.; Philip Friedman.	Slight
2:20	808 E. 107 St.; not given.	None
2:50	101 Willett St.; Morris Miller.	Slight
4:55	90 Henry St.; Rose Benja.	Slight
7:00	Lincoln Av. & 137 St.; Union Railway Co.	Slight
7:15	73 E. 98 St.; Sam Steinberg.	Slight
7:25	2,485 B'way.; Catherine Cring.	Slight
9:20	354 E. 116 St.; Albert Ricco.	Slight
9:55	45 E. 8 St.; Red Store Dress Co.	Not given
10:45	337 E. 25 St.; Hans Miller.	Slight
11:00	437 E. 156 St.; Lawrence Rosemano.	Slight
11:10	385-387 B'way.; Kaplan & Co.	$2,500

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Capt. A. Gibson, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. E. W. Wildrick, C. A. C., and 2d Lt. J. M. Crane, Cav., will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations.

Following officers will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining Board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: Capt. G. Cushman, 15th Cav.; 1st Lts. A. L. Sneed, 7th Inf., and D. D. Gregory, 5th Cav., and 2d Lts. of Inf. D. E. McCunniff, 6th; J. B. Hunt, 14th; O. A. B. Hooper, 18th, and J. B. Ord, 6th.

1st Lt. S. Chandler, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

A board of Ord. Dept. officers, to consist of Maj. G. H. Stewart and Capt. B. Bloom, is appointed to determine whether certain material in the possession of the State of New York is suitable for purchase by the United States and operation by Federal forces. The board will proceed to Peekskill, N. Y., for the duty indicated, then rejoin their stations.

Resignation of Capt. F. E. Brown, 5th Cal. Inf., accepted.

Resignation of Capt. H. N. Mason, M. C., Nat'l Guard of Va., accepted.

Resignation of Chaplain F. M. Thomas, 3d Ky. Inf., accepted.

Orders of July 18, relating to Maj. O. R. Wolfe, Adjt. Gen., revoked. He will report to Commanding officer Southern Dept. for duty as assistant to the Adjt. of that dept.

Col. T. Cruse, Q. M. C., and Maj. J. A. Shipton, C. A. C., are detailed members of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., in orders of Jan. 7, during the absence on leave of Cols. R. P. Davis, C. A. C., and G. W. McIver, Inf.

Following Lt. Cols. are detailed for service in Adjt. General's Department, H. H. Whitney, C. A. C., and Sam Reid, F. D. Evans, Inf., and A. S. Fleming, F. A.

1st Lt. H. J. Damm, 20th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

Retirement of Brig. Gen. G. A. Dodd., U. S. A., from active service is announced.

Maj. C. R. Darnall, M. C., having reported to the Surgeon General of the army in this city in accordance with orders heretofore issued, will assume charge of the Field Medical Supply Depot in this city.

Maj. H. Hall, C. A. C., will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A.; then to his station.

Name of Capt. A. Pollon, 1st Cav., to detached, and name of Capt. J. E. Shelley, Cav., removed. Capt. Shelley is assigned to 12th Cav.

2d Lt. G. W. Sliney, 1st Cav., to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty; then to West Point, N. Y.

2d Lt. E. A. Millar, Jr., 5th Cav., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A.; then to his station.

1st Lt. O. R. Meredith, 7th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Maj. S. T. Ansell, Judge Advocate, to Norfolk, Va., at once, to represent the interests of the War Dept. in several habeas corpus proceedings there pending in the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, then to his station in this city.

Resignations accepted: 2d Lt. W. H. Owen, 2d Inf., Mo. Nat'l Guard; 1st Lt. H. F. Ottley, 2d Inf. Ala. Nat'l Guard; 1st Lt. J. D. Martin, 2d Inf., Ala. Nat'l Guard; 2d Lt. S. A. Grubmeyer, 1st Inf., Ky. Nat'l Guard; Capt. R. A. Greeson, 4th Inf., Ills. Nat'l Guard; 2d Lt. C. G. Davis, 1st Inf., Ala. Nat'l Guard; and 2d Lt. M. R. Bowles, 5th Inf., Ga. Nat'l Guard.

Leaves: Maj. A. E. Waldron, Corps of Engrs., 2 months; 1st Lt. O. Westover, 14th Inf., 15 days; 2d Lt. J. McD. Thompson, 5th Cav., 2 months' extension; Col. C. H. Murray, 9th Cav., one day's extension, and Capt. B. T. Simmons, Inf., 24 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. J. Boush, Commandant Naval Station, Hawaii, to home.

Capt. G. R. Clark, Naval Examining Board and Naval Retiring Board, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to Commandant Naval Station, Hawaii.

Lt. H. H. Wright, the Chattanooga, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.

Jr. Grade Lt. C. C. Krakow, the Denver, to the Chattanooga as executive officer.

Chief Boatswain B. O. Hallivell, Boston Yard, Aug. 1, to command the Ontario.

Boatswain M. J. Conlon, to the Wabash.

Chief Mach. R. T. Scott, to Mare Island Yard, Aug. 7.

Marine Corps.

Maj. L. J. Magill, A. A. and I., Philadelphia Barracks, to headquarters Marine Corps.

Capt. G. Van Orden, to duty at Washington Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Amphitrite, at Stony Brook; Castin and Patuxent, at Newport; Jason, at San Diego; Marblehead, at Bremerton; Memphis, at Puerto Plata; Montgomery, at Winthrop, and the New Orleans, at Portland, Ore.

Sailed—Caesar, Azores for Malaga; Chicago, Hampton Roads for Philadelphia; Conyngham, Boston Harbor for trials; New Jersey, Newport for North River, New York; Pennsylvania and Utah, Newport to sea, and the Preble, Guaymas for La Paz.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WONDERS.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial provides entertainment for all. War pictures, forming a record of the European conflict unequaled by any other publication, 10 cents everywhere; $5 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments 4 P. M., July 31, (Mutual:) Bicycle Patrol, J. J. Feehan, 66 to 79; L. Deerman, 79 to 66. At 4 P. M. July 29: Patrol, C. E. Smith, 153 to clerical duty.

Temporary assignments: Patrol, S. J. Lichtenstein, 174 to 3 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. July 29; J. W. Ellis, Tenement House Squad, as patrolman in charge, 8 A. M., July 31, during absence of patrol, on vacation. Motor Cycle Patrol, W. J. Farrell, 278 to C. O. Squad, as messenger, 10 days, 9 A. M., July 29.

Leaves of absence (without pay:) Patrol, G. J. Duggan, 26, 2 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 2; E. J. Cleary, 38, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 29.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergts. C. O'Neill, 38, 11:40 P. M., July 21, during disability; D. McCarthy, 167, 7:20 A. M., July 21, to 12 P. M. July 21. Patrol, A. J. Battle, 13, 12 20 A. M., July 24, during disability; W. Brod, 23, 5:40 A. M., July 18, during disability; M. McNamara, 39, 12:15 P. M., July 22, during disability; J. E. Hayden, 63, 2:20 P. M., July 2, to 12 P. M. July 10; W. Kaltenbach, 144, 2:55 A. M., July 10, to 12:01 A. M., July 15; W. H. Hartigan, 146, 3:15 A. M., July 19, during disability; J. Carey, 146, 11:10 A. M., July 24, during disability; G. J. Blackhall, 157, 7:35 P. M., July 17, during disability; M. J. Moran, 156, 8:35 P. M., June 30, to noon July 17; L. Battam, 167, 10:30 P. M., July 11, during disability.

Resignation accepted: Patrol, J. A. Morgan, 21.

Fire Department.

Death: Fir. 1st gr. M. J. Callahan, H. and L. 27, at 4:15 A. M., July 27. Funeral from his late residence, 772 German Place, the Bronx, at 8:30 A. M., Monday. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Members of H. and L. 27 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

The resignation of Fire. 4th gr. F. F. Schell, Engine 74, has been accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Special leaves: Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Kelly, Eng. 11, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 30; Fire. 4th gr. A. Meyers, Eng. 13, 36 hours, 8 A. M., July 29.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following list for physicians (clinic) grade 1, is announced: M. P. Feistler 83; M. Schall 81; L. Duke 80.50; Leon Lesser 79.50; Louis R. Steibel 78.50; Irving Friedenreich 78; Mark Liebert 78; Alfred A. Schwartz 77.50; Abraham Stone 77; Morris L. Levy 77; Isaac Goldberg 76.50; Sophia Rabinoff 76.50; Philip Kaizon 76.50; Bertram L. Cunningham 76.50; Herbeck Halsted 76; H. B. Reibenstein 75.50; William Spiegberg 75; Samuel Perlman 74.50; E. Goldman 74.50; Nathan Hirsch 74.50; Abraham J. Epstein 73.50; Isadore Rosen 73.

United States.

The Commission announces for Aug. 15 an examination for aeronautic draftsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy at the Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Navy Department, at $5.04 per diem. The duties will consist in preparing notes and recommendations, checking plans and specifications, making sketches, designs and drawings in connection with aero apparatus.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and technical training and practical experience. Applicants must have had the equivalent of two years in engineering in a technical college of recognized standing, at least one year's experience as mechanic or diver in a machine shop, mill or factory and at least two years in office drafting, not less than six months of which must have been in connection with aeronautics. Age, twenty years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There will be no meeting of the Board of Superintendents until September.

A large number of clerks in the administrative offices will take their vacation next month. They are allowed thirty working days, Sundays not being counted against them.

The following teachers have been granted leave of absence from August 1 to January 31 with pay at the rate of 40 per cent. of the annual salary, because they are mentally or physically incapacitated for service in the schools: Elizabeth J. McKean, P. S. 89, Manhattan; Ida A. Brown, P. S. 104, Manhattan; Kate A. O'Neill, P. S. 5, Bronx, and Louis Fennesbreuque, Jamaica High School.

Semi-annual reports have been received from the local school boards of Districts 12, 25, 26 and 39. They will be analyzed and referred to the appropriate officials and committees.

The Board of Aldermen has been requested to authorize the issue of a special revenue bonds to the amount of $2,500 to defray the cost of the frame building now on the grounds of P. S. 48, the Bronx, and the re-erection of the same on a site to be leased in the Throgs Point section.

The resignation of Alvin W. Folk, an architectural draftsman in the Bureau of School Buildings, has been accepted.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—New cottage, newly furnished, of seven rooms and bath; desirable location; balance of season or month of August; will also rent entire second floor if preferred, consisting of living room opening onto front porch, two bedrooms and bath; convenient to good boarding house, garage, and the golf course. For terms address Mrs. C. Crane, 5th and Sussex Av., Spring Lake, N. J.

New stucco cottage on ocean, fine beach, Belle Harbor, 35 minutes from Penn. station or bowling Green; beautifully furnished, dainty and fresh; 10 rooms, 2 sleeping porches; all improvements; garage. For rent until after Labor Day, $400. H. R. Hillard, 104 Pearl St., New York. Phone 6050 Broad.

Hartswell.—Furnished cottage, six rooms, bath, and garage; near water and State road; $100 for August. Estes Nichols, 188 State St., Portland, Me.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOME to October 1; near New York. Apply Room 716, 45 Broadway. Telephone Rector 2729.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

REQUIRED for 2 or 3 months, SUMMER RESIDENCE on Jersey Coast, about six bedrooms, &c., private beach if possible; BEYOND ASBURY PARK. Reply by letter to No. 302 Seventh Avenue, Asbury Park.

Wanted—In Scarsdale or its vicinity, a house for Summer of 1917, from June to September, containing 5 bedrooms and 2 baths on first sleeping floor and 2 rooms and bath for servants; state price. Box X 233 Times Annex.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Mesmer, 101 Park Av.

Five rooms and bath,
very high class
Elevator House,
Moderate rents.
530 West 178th St.

Machine shop suitable for toolmaking and light manufacturing, $170 monthly. Standard Butter Cutter Co., 244 Greenwich St.

Private office; desk room, telephone, stenographer, opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 13 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small furnished office, between 33d and 42d Sts.; rent about $20 per month. C 131 Times.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against ninety 5-gallon cans tomato pulp, (Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906), upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property selzed to the use of the United States for violation of Section 34, Statute L 768 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on Aug. 9th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 21st, 1916.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated March 9th, 1916.
RUSSELL MURRAY,
EDWARD N. T. BURNETT,
Executors.
BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CADILLAC—MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.
Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice; $475. Cowle's Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

Cole.—An Englishman who must return to his country immediately, therefore unable to complete his tour, must sell his almost new Cole 8, only 9 weeks old; latest model wire wheels; in perfect condition. Apply Pittar, Room 530, Waldorf-Astoria.

Hupmobile.—Exceptionally fine, light, 2-passenger roadster; splendid condition throughout; mechanically perfect; electric lights, self-starter; $225. Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

BRISCOE 1916 five-passenger touring; accessories, extra tubes; purchased June; $500; suitable terms; rental considered. G 243 Times Downtown.

HUDSON LIGHT SIX.
Like new; seven passenger; fully equipped; ready immediate service. Garage, 305 West 70th near Riverside.

Scripps-Booth roadster, excellent condition, tires new, fully equipped; price $500. Scripps Booth Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Overland touring car, electric starting and lighting equipment; newly painted; price $290. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile, 1916 touring, excellent condition, good tires, newly painted; guaranteed; price $850. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Maxwell touring car, first-class condition, good tires, fully equipped; price, $135. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MITCHELL seven-passenger touring car, like new; $475; greatest bargain ever offered; act quick. Bord, 114 West 30th.

Cadillac, 1916, 8 cylinder, seating seven; exceptional car, at attractive price. Schoonmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

SMALL BUICK, $425.
Electric self starter; like new; genuine bargain. 805 West 79th, near Riverside.

Simplex, perfect, 7-passenger and roadster; bargain; trade for smaller car considered. 1,874 Broadway.

Hudson, 1916 super-six touring car; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Renault.—Army officer returning to border will sacrifice Renault 20-30 Sedan, absolutely perfect; electric lights, generator, K. S., tires, two new spare; fully equipped; also Pierce-Arrow touring, pig-skin upholstery, covers, two spare tires; excellent condition; fully equipped. Seen at Armory, 56 West 66th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4210-3530 Bryant.

Fiat.—Leaving for Catskills Sunday morning; seven-passenger touring car; will accommodate passengers, any destination. Phone Rector 6776.

Packard six-cylinder 1915 cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

Packard "six" new touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard, elegant touring; hour, month; reasonable; excellent service; owner drives. 8176 Lenox.

PACKARDS.—LATEST MODELS; WIRE WHEELS; UP-TO-DATE SERVICE. TELEPHONE 1294 CIRCLE.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola. Columbus 2908.

Packards, landaulette and touring, hour, trip; monthly preferred; reasonable. Scanlon. Circle 2855.

Packards for hire; automobiles, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone Madison 866.

Chalmers 1916, 7-passenger, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan. Bryant 3910.

Fiat for Hire.—Luxurious 7-passenger touring; late model; moderate. Quirk, 1641 Circle.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN
Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.
Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Suitable factory, storage building site; corner; 2 acres; railroad siding, New York Central; trolley, subway; terms very reasonable. De Voe, 1,741 Topping Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake; every modern improvement; big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; a few minutes from trolley and station and near lake, with a fine view; only 25 minutes out; owner will take $300 cash, and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Attention!—Institutions looking for acreage near by and well located, suitable for institution use, 100 acres; will be bought at practically no cost; no brokers; principals only. Address Irving, 100 Broadway.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Picturesque brick house, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths, on level, shaded plot, in beautiful Cedar Knolls, Bronxville; $2,500 cash, balance on rental payments; ready Oct. 1; other houses and plots. First Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 30 E. 42d St.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Special price on building plots at Larchmont, in fast-growing section. A 70 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123 Times Downtown.

$12 monthly for a fine, small poultry farm in a thriving town, near city; nice roomy house and big ground for cultivation and chickens; ready home markets; small amount down to right party. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Free!—Beautiful illustrated birdseye view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium-priced homes and farms on very easy terms. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGES for sale. Address T. W., Box 177 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 36 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS O O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A O CATHEDRAL PLAZA, R F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E Special Rates to Columbia Students. N WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions—lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment of desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1011 Academy.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialists, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1456.

Furnished—West Side.

113th St., 617 West.—Six rooms completely furnished overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Hayes, Apt. 7W.

Unfurnished—East Side.

To let, 6 rooms, hot water; all woodwork painted white; $21-$24. Inquire Janitor, 20 East 111th St., near 110th St. subway station.

Unfurnished—West Side.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Attractive four-room apartment; light housekeeping; private house; $30. 849 Convent Av.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

Apartments for rent, west side. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 540 Fifth Av. | APARTMENTS TO LET.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments, 175 West 58th.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House on High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Private family offers spacious accommodations; excellent cuisine; private bathing beach, tennis; moderate terms. "Bayview," foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. 'Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

SUMMER BOARD.—Sea Gate; private family; large rooms for season; adults; excellent French cooking; near beach. Phone Coney Island 674.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,334 Coney Island.

Amityville.—Water front; garage; good board; bathing. Telephone 245 Lander's Cottage, Riverside Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Board one or two; reasonable to refined people. H 326 Times Downtown.

Sea Gate, New York Harbor.—Accommodations for five exclusive people of means; private boat to city. Phone 456 Coney Isld.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, etc., soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 102 Times Downtown.

NEW COLONIAL HOME of six rooms and tiled bathroom; hot-water heat; Freeport, L. I.; commuting distance; rent, $25 per month. Also houses seven to ten rooms, $40 to $50 per month. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgewood, N. J., Bargain.—Modern seven-room house must be sacrificed, 1½ acres, 100 fruit trees; located on beautiful macadam road, five minutes from station; house has all improvements, large piazza; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $3,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

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CAPE COD BAY, Mass., 2½ acres on fine beach, high land and wonderful view, in Sandwich, near State road; $500; easy terms; equal to 20 shore lots.

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For Sale—ARROWHEAD COTTAGE, Harbor View Beach; 7 rooms and bath; lot 40x170; actual water front; sea wall, beach; beautiful views of Sound and Islands; just completed. A charming seaside home, $5,000. F. H. Gleason, So. Norwalk, Conn.

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Suburban factory wanted to rent with option of purchase, about 75x100, one or two story; immediate possession; convenient for shipping, with power and sewerage connection. 45% Woolworth Bldg.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$750 on four lots near Sheepshead Bay course; secured by lots, salary, or personal property, or all; lots now worth $5,000; once mortgaged for $2,500; reduced now $1,500. H 241 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway,"
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Olled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $23 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Pennsylvania.

Graduate nurse will care for a few maternity patients in ideal country home. Address X 226 Times Annex.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage; fishing, boating, bathing; enchanting country; large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG LADY desires board with refined family; central location; references. G 131 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

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East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

21ST ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

8 EAST 35TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightfully cool rooms, near park; Summer rates. Lenox 6612.

LEXINGTON AV., 342. (Near 32th.)—Teacher's residence; rooms, $5 to $9; rooms and board, $8.50 to $12. 9708 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board, telephone.

48TH ST., 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; electric light; baths; plentiful table. Bryant 3916.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST—Desirable rooms; private baths, references, table guests, Summer rates.

72D, 318 WEST. (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6041 Columbus.

72D, 322 WEST.—Summer home, finest residential section Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; large, small rooms, single or en suite. Col.—1085.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

72D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 257-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, cool front rooms; reasonable; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select Pension; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; sooklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, large closets, private baths, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 138 EAST.—Large, cool and attractive rooms; hot and cold water; telephone.

19TH, 234 EAST.—Double room, luxurious bath, private house; gentlemen; $7 weekly; telephone.

22D ST., 20 East. (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

37TH, 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Small, large rooms, with bath; telephone; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman tired of hotel or club life may have desirable room; bath; redecorated to suit; references.

45TH, 10 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano, single room.

50TH, 306 EAST.—Large, cool back parlor; also small rooms; bath, telephone; reasonable.

66TH, 133 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 550

There Are Twelve
LITTLE CHILDREN

for whom no provision has been made for maintenance. They all have pulmonary tuberculosis.

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We ask the public to respond to an emergency which is becoming daily more acute.

IMMEDIATE HELP IS REQUESTED

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By Boyd Cable
Introduction by Lloyd George.

The wonderful story of a sudden, concentrated, patriotic effort by a whole people. With a special permit from Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, the author traveled the length and breadth of the land to find out what was really being done by the workers at home in England to back up the men at the front, and here he describes the astonishing facts.

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PARALYSIS EXPERTS NAMED BY EMERSON

Twelve Noted Men Chosen for Scientists' Conference in New York City.

FIX THURSDAY AS THE DATE

Deaths Increase, but New Cases Are Fewer — The Records Show Accuracy of Diagnosis.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Thurs-day	Deaths Yes-terday	New Cases Thurs-day	New Cases Yes-terday
Brooklyn	18	15	50	72
Manhattan	7	9	31	39
Bronx	6	2	6	5
Queens	4	7	18	11
Richmond	1	2	6	7
Totals	31	35	151	134

Total of cases to date.....8,562
Total of deaths to date..... 744

Twelve or more of the country's leading scientists in pathology and experimental medicine will gather here next Thursday to study infantile paralysis and to confer with experts of New York and vicinity on questions of the origin, treatment, and spread of the disease.

They will hold sessions in the faculty rooms of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, will remain in the city three or four days, their traveling and hotel expenses are being paid out of $2,000 appropriated for the purpose by the Board of Estimate Wednesday.

Asked why he had suggested inviting the scientists, Health Commissioner Haven Emerson said yesterday:

"Simply to enlarge the field of laboratory study of the problems connected with poliomyelitis. I think that medical science should not lose the opportunities of study afforded by the present epidemic, and if we extend these opportunities to every laboratory and workers in the country we should obtain an aggregate of knowledge that will be invaluable to the world, for poliomyelitis is a worldwide disease."

The Results Expected.

Dr. Emerson added that the visiting scientists possibly might make suggestions of great value in the fight against the disease here, but said there was little likelihood of any of the expected visitors having made discoveries which had not yet been published, and less likelihood that the visitors would make any discoveries while here. Future, more than immediate, results should be expected from the conferences, he said.

The Health Commissioner announced the names of twelve whom he had invited in the name of the city. Before the invitations were extended, he said, the names proposed were referred to nine members of the committee formed recently by the Mayor to fight infantile paralysis and were approved by the committeemen. Four members of the committee had not been consulted because he had been unable to reach them, Dr. Emerson said, but he added that he was confident of their approval. The remaining five members of the committee are out of town.

Of the twelve invited, four had accepted up to last night. They were:

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor, Mich., Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, President of the Michigan State Board of Health, and former President of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, sanitarian, of Brookline, Mass., Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene in the Harvard Medical School, Director of the School Health Officers of Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, member of the Massachusetts Board of Health, Director of the Antitoxin and Vaccine Laboratory, and organizer of the quarantine at Santiago and other Cuban ports in 1898-9.

Dr. J. W. Jobling, Professor in the Medical School of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Paul A. Lewis of the Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, and Professor in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Noted Men on List.

Seven others invited, but not yet heard from, were:

Dr. William Henry Welch, pathologist, of Baltimore, Baxley Professor of Pathology in Johns Hopkins University and formerly Dean of the university's medical faculty, President of the Maryland State Board of Health, President of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and former President of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, pathologist, of Chicago, head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the University of Chicago, Director of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, and editor of The Journal of Infectious Diseases.

Dr. C. C. Bass, physician, of New Orleans, La., Professor of Experimental Medicine in the Medical Department of Tulane University, Second Vice President of the National Conference on Pellagra, succesful in cultivation of the malarial plasmodia, and research student of tropical diseases.

Dr. Theobald Smith, pathologist, of Princeton, N. J., Director of the Department of Animal Pathology, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, member of the Board of Consulting Scientific Experts of the Department of Agriculture, and formerly Professor of Comparative Pathology in Harvard University.

Dr. John F. Anderson, physician, of New Brunswick, N. J., formerly Passed Assistant Surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, assigned to epidemic duty in connection with yellow fever in 1898; Quarantine Officer of Dry Tortugas, 1898-9; Immigrant Inspector at Ellis Island, 1899; Sanitary Attache United States Consulates General at Barcelona, Marseilles, Vienna, London, and Liverpool, 1899-1901; formerly Director of the Hygienic Laboratory at Wasahington, D. C.; now Director of the Research and Biological Laboratories of E. R. Squibb & Sons.

Dr. Richard M. Pearce, Jr., pathologist, of Philadelphia; Professor of Research Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, formerly Director of the Bureau of Pathology and Bacteriology of the New York State Department of Health, and formerly Professor of Pathology in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Dr. Francis W. Peabody of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.

One Invited Is on Duty in the War.

The twelfth scientist invited was Dr. John George Adami of McGill Medical College, Montreal, Canada, but word was received from his institution that he was on active hospital duty in Europe.

Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, and other scientists of New York and vicinity will attend the conferences. Others from out of town will be invited in the places of those asked who cannot come.

Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, said yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate that what was "needed more than a crowd of medical diagnosticians from all over the country" was "a force of strong-armed men with shovels to rid our thousands of sewer receiving basins of germ-laden refuse."

"Every receiving basin in the city is a pest hole of the worst type," Alderman Dowling continued. "I am firmly of the opinion that the present system of flushing the refuse from the streets into the sewers is responsible for this unprecedented condition."

No action was taken following Mr. Dowling's remarks, as the board considered that the Borough Presidents had the authority to make any desired changes.

Discussing yesterday the percentage of cases announced as poliomyelitis but which later proved not to have been that disease, Dr. Emerson said that of the nearly 1,800 patients sent to hospitals, only 60 had been discharged after observation as showing "no case."

None of the patients left in their homes, whose cases had been publicly announced, had, he said, upon later diagnosis, shown themselves free from poliomyelitis, and he explained the difference between the record for hospitals and homes by saying that cases classed only as strongly suspicious were sometimes sent to hospitals, when home conditions were not satisfactory, and these cases were publicly reported at once. Of those left at their homes, however, no announcements were made until the cases had been verified, he said.

Two Per Cent. of Errors.

Making allowances for possible errors not yet discovered, Dr. Emerson said that, of all the 3,562 hospital and home cases announced to the public, in not more than 2 per cent. of the cases had errors in diagnosis appeared. The record of mistakes of diagnosis in outbreaks of scarlet fever and other contagious diseases he said was about 1 per cent., and he considered that, as poliomyelitis was usually much more difficult to diagnose than most diseases, the record of 2 per cent. was good.

Dr. Emerson yesterday made a special request of the newspapers to print the following statement:

I urge parents not to deprive their children of fresh air with the false idea that, by shutting windows, they will keep out infection. This shutting of windows is a real danger to children of the run-about age.

Dr. Emerson said also that the Department of Health could do much to amuse convalescent children in hospitals if sympathetic persons would contribute ten or twelve second hand phonographs.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the Public Health Service, said definitely yesterday that children would not be permitted to leave New York for one-day or week-end interstate pleasure travel. He also announced that he had a total of twenty-two Public Health surgeons working under him on quarantine regulations. He delegated Senior Surgeon F. C. Kallock to go to Westfield, N. J., last night to confer with the Associated Boards of Health of Union County concerning standard quarantine measures.

Investigate Use of Adrenalin.

Dr. Le Hang Gee and Dr. John Ly Sang, Chinese physicians of this city, yesterday went to Willard Parker Hospital to observe cases of poliomyelitis to determine whether it was identical with a disease known to them in China. If it should be, according to Gau F. Lee of 61 Bayard Street, one of their associates, "the cure is simple" and consists of drawing the juice from the stem of a certain American and Chinese plant with a chicken feather and rubbing it over the affected parts of a patient, the action of the juice being to draw the poison to the surface so that it can be let out of the system. The Department of Health officials did not get excited yesterday over the possibilities of the "cure."

Nor were they greatly interested in reported results from the use of adrenalin at the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital. Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, who recommended the treatment, and Dr. Simon Flexner went to the hospital yesterday to inspect the patients. Dr. Flexner stayed only five minutes, and had nothing to say when he left. The officials of the hospital repeated yesterday that the results obtained by them justified the general use of adrenalin in hospitals.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that he had requested the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital to meet certain requirements of the Department of Health in the matter of equipment for caring for poliomyelitis patients. The hospital, Dr. Emerson said, was found to be not adequately screened.

Dr. Emerson will go to Washington today, but he said that his trip was for conference with the Census Bureau concerning vital statistics and had no relation to infantile paralysis.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Gertrude Kuchleck, 222 Henry St.
Aaron Quint, 101 East Broadway.
Abraham Levine, 252 Madison St.
Concetta Satachilo, 123 Mott St.
Ellen Bradley, 42 Henry St.
Annetta Fromer, 76 Christie St.
Mitea Furea, 268 East Broadway.
Lena Gullel, 1,944 1st Av.
Alphonso Michaels, 1,711 Park Av.
Helen Simms, 7 East 135th St.
Evelyn Dolorsky, 301 East 120th St.
Abe Harrison, 210 East 106th St.
Pauline Russlo, 300 East 101st St.
Anna Reinitz, 433 East 120th St.
Natalie Krumm, 238 East 89th St.
Arthur and Marie La Bianca, 541 East 13th St.
Joseph Stern, 350 East 6th St.
Jacob Needleman, 711 East 12th St.
Marion Gray, 219 East 32d St.
Gertrude Crugan, 243 Madison St.
Sarah Fishberg, 196 Madison St.
Celia Karber, 20 Rutgers Place.
Bessie Karber, 20 Rutgers Place.
Philip Blumenthal, 46 Jefferson St.
Evelyn Ashe, 190 West 10th St.
Josephine Connelly, 313 West Houston St.
Minnie Kimmet, 54 Greenwich St.
Jack Hull, 317 Greenwich St.
James J. Hunt, 411 West 26th St.
Eileen Moran, 1,752 Amsterdam Av.
Clara Thomson, 134 West 109th St.
Joseph Russo, 521 West 49th St.
Veronica Murphy, 444 West 56th St.
Carrie Phorsen, 503 West 49th St.
Mary Lemp, 67 West 107th St.
Marie Keller, 525 West 47th St.
Lilly Kutarleck, 2,111 Amsterdam Av.
Annie Ambang, 185 Lewis St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Mannie Michaelofsky, 11 Pike St.
Ruth Chegnon, 482 Hudson St.
Evelyn Ashe, 190 West 110th St.
Israel Schwartz, 906 De Kalb Av., died at Metropolitan Hospital, Brooklyn.
Mike Sullivan, 334 East 23d St.
Robert Ruhnscottel, 826 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, died at Willard Parker Hospital.
Julia Druckman, 3,383 Fulton St., Brooklyn, died at Willard Parker Hospital.
Annie Sudick, 385 Cherry St.
Grace Van Slyke, 255 Audubon Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Roslyn Toss, 3,872 3d Av.
Fred Hassenbeck, 770 East 179th St.
Nicholas and Annie Fabruzzio, 585 East 189th St.
Gladys Hirsch, 989 Simpson St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Violet Jaeger, 9 Elder St., Brooklyn, died at Riverside Hospital.
Mollie Moller, 132 Allen St., died at Lincoln Hospital, Manhattan.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

George Tendler, 138 Gratton St.
Francis Levine, 200 South 4th St.
Sam Licht, 204 South 1st St.
Tetro Montissy, 139 Thames St.
Zonzi, 104 North 7th St.
Kippel, 133 North 11th St.
Fredman, 334 South 3d St.
Sylvia Lehman, 131 Thames St.
Michael Zarin, 1,921 Watkins St.
Joseph Casavale, 659 Lorimer St.
Joe Koesser, 116 Kingsland Av.
Charlie Leigler, 38 Morgan Av.
Paul, 431 Metropolitan Av.
Olga Nicholson, 25 Greenpoint Av.
Concetta Carnow, 370 Metropolitan Av.
Frank Fheseck, 173 Freeman St.
McGuire, 113 Bushwick Av.
Grant, 30 Apollo St.
Pasquale Tamaro, 26 Havemeyer St.
Norman Freidman, 89 Hooper St.
Elizabeth Brady, 189 Atkins Av.
Iarrobino, 3,384 Fulton St.
Vaff, 22 Hinsdale St.
Baby Krar, 426 Elton St.
Grace Berchman, 2,035 65th St.
Irene Freidburg, 1,068 73d St.
Elizabeth Gordon, 13 Erasmus St.
Mollie Genender, 1,320 41st St.
Baby Cedar, 1,440 50th St.
Evelyn Brennan, 1,548 38th St.
Rosie Julie Harriet Bressler, 2,860 West 23d St.
Thoma Demner, 1,100 East 3d St.
Maria Kmeth, 59 Irving Av.
Frank White, 1,083 Bergen St.
Kranver, 1 Delmonico Place.
Giuseppe Contino, 41 Ellery St.
Solaway, 534 Flushing Av.
Eleanor Meyers, 2,212 Fulton St.
Lina Giarroputo, 168 Hamburg Av.
Frank Ricca, 60 Jefferson St.
Filomena Viola, 777 Myrtle Av.
Salvatore Naso, 40 Nostrand Av.
Francis and Catherine Rite, 1,913A Pacific St.
Mildred Diugatch, 1,631 Park Place.
Alfred Price, 126 Schenectady Av.
Edna McGee, 787 Hancock St.
Baby Hormeyer, 184 Knickerbocker Av.
Willie Young, 1,564 Bergen St.
Hattie Reinhardt, 164 Chauncey St.
Martin Nelsch, 66 Ellery St.
Joseph Condinio, 41 Ellery St.
Vincent Ditali, 694 Flushing Av.
Benny Gral, 246 Hopkins St.
Viola Petry, 504 Hamburg Av.
George Egger, 448 Hamburg Av.
Rabler De Bernardo, 304 Jefferson St.
Ruth Gretsind, 85 Kingston Av.
Isadore Reince, 1,706 St. John's Place.
Charles Finger, 22 Garden St.
Edward McCarthy, 1,241 Putnam Av.
Francis McGuire, 5 Spencer Court.
John F. Greene, 83 North Oxford St.
Marie Bridges, 674 10th St.
Marie Nielsen, 693 Franklin Av.
Jacob Goldstein, 332 Flushing Av.
James McCann, 29 Clermont Av.
Anna Testaverve, 580 Clinton St.
Vincent Gallo, 288 Degraw St.
Lilliam McCray, 115 Emerson Place.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Giovanni Olagna, 715 Henry St.
Sam Blacker, 51 Bartlett St.
Teresa Rocco, 1,740 Bath Av.
George Egger, 448 Hamburg Av.
John Greene, 83 North Oxford St.
Salvatore Naso, 40 Nostrand Av.
Nathan Lavy, 30 Debevoise St.
Marie Meyers, 2,222 Fulton St.
William Murphy, 1,655 B'way.
Aurilio Montalcona, 230 Suydam St.
Heyman Zeweigeaum, 151 Guernsey St.
Sydney Lipschitz, 242 Metropolitan Av.
Edward Kaskel, 133 North 11th St.
Marie Kneth, 59 Irving Av.
Virginia Minckler, 986 Utica Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Philip Trimauir, 121¼ Rockaway Rd., Jamaica.
Julia Carbo, Sherwood Av. and Boulevard, Queens.
Edward Chisney, 11 Shore Av., Jamaica.
Josephine Brenella, 8 Douglass Pl., Jamaica.
Teresa Dooley, 110 Guion Pl., Morris Park.
Ruth Carlin, 1,209 Briggs Av., Morris Park.
George Leach, 68 West Jackson Av., Corona.
Mary McGirll, N. S. Union Turnpike, near Pumping Sta., Flushing.
Antonio Cardi, 82 Kingsland Av., Corona.
Frank Thompkey, 301 Orchard St., Corona.
Theodore Krussling, 587 Woodward Av., Ridgewood.
Frost Av., near Lincoln Av., Dunton.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Ruth Carlin, 1,209 Briggs Av., Morris Park.
Arthur Lideman, 341 Chestnut St., Woodhaven.
Milton King, 47 8th Av., L. I. C.
Mildred Trommer, 2,337 Catalpa Av., Ridgewood.
Antonio Cardi, 82 Kingsland Av., Corona.
Francis Morrhey, 301 11th Av., Astoria.
Daniel Hess, 11A St. John's Pl., Ridgewood.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

John Kuchanski, 112 Prospect St., Port Richmond.
Filomena Bastolo, 247 Alter Av., Dongan Hills.
Joseph Gaetano, 116 St. Mary's Av., Rosebank.
Mary Laudato, St. Vincent's Hospital.
Elizabeth Petrolina, 1,439 Richmond Av., Graniteville.
Pollard, 12 Columbia St., Concord.
Wm. Batley, 1,248 Richmond Terrace, W. N. B.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

James McInerney, 68 Sand St., Stapleton.
Hazel E. Powers, 935 Castleton Av., W. N. B.

It was noted from the list of new cases in Manhattan that infantile paralysis still appeared to have its hold up and down the eastern side of the island.

LONG BEACH BARS CHILDREN.

Village to Exclude All Comers of Less Than 16 Years.

Long Beach is to be completely closed to children under sixteen years of age, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Village Trustees. The Trustees will establish the absolute quarantine in compliance with resolutions adopted on Thursday night by 300 residents of the village in meeting.

Chief of Police Pettit will station men at all entrances to the village to turn back children. Even those of less than sixteen years who live at Long Beach and regularly go to and from work outside will not be permitted to continue this practice.

Dr. Joseph H. Rogert, Health Officer of the town of North Hempstead, L. I., announced yesterday that no child who did not possess Department of Health certificates—the certificates of private physicians being not acceptable—would be permitted to enter or pass through the township, which includes Great Neck, Manhasset, Lakeville, Port Washington, New Hyde Park, Mineola, Floral Park, Westbury, East Williston, Roslyn, and several small hamlets.

Sixteen new cases of poliomyelitis and five deaths were reported in Newark yesterday. Orange had two new cases and one death, Clifton one case, Paterson one case, and Jersey City four deaths.

Reports from Trenton were as follows: Forty-one new cases in the State, making a total of 449, distributed as follows: Newark, 16; Jersey City, 7; West Orange, 4; Irvington, 3; Hoboken, 2; Union Hill, 2, and one each in Perth Amboy, Orange, East Orange, Spring Lake, West New York, and North Bergen.

SUICIDE IN TRAIN'S PATH.

Youth Takes His Life Because of Love Affair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., July 28.—Augustus Wilkinson, 17 years old, son of Clark Wilkinson of this place, committed suicide early this evening by placing his neck in the path of a Lackawanna Railroad passenger train near Fort Murray; three miles from here.

The youth, who recently quit work in a munition plant near Philadelphia, killed himself because of a love affair.

Sues Paint Co. for $82,410.

Post Van Der Burg & Co., color manufacturers of Rotterdam, were sued in the Federal District Court yesterday by A. Klipstein of 93 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J., for damages aggregating $82,410. In his complaint, Mr. Klipstein said that in 1915 he had contracted with the defendant for quantities of red lake, milori blue, and pigments of other colors, and that after many delays the defendant had refused to deliver the goods.

Today—
Unusual Values in Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits Reduced to
$22.50

Not one sold for less than $25 or $28 regularly—and they're worth more today. But you should act quickly to get the largest selections—there will be no further reductions.

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Broadway, below Chambers St.
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240-248 West 125th St. | Evenings.

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640 Youths' and Men's Suits in neat grey mixtures, pencil stripes, checks and plaids. $10, $12.50, $15.30, $18.90, $22.50. They are from our regular stock and of our own manufacture.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Ave., 31st St.

STRONG INQUIRY SHAM, HE INSISTS

Father Farrell Declares in Court It Was Veiled Attack on Catholics.

WIRETAPPING CASE ENDS

Priest Announces He Has Another Pamphlet, "A Kicker in Cold Storage."

Compelled to state the grounds upon which he denounced the conduct of the charities investigation, Father William B. Farrell testified before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday that he regarded the whole Strong inquiry as a "veiled attack on the Catholic Church. Not only was bigotry the keynote of the investigation, but Father Farrell said the whole atmosphere which surrounded the hearing before Special Commissioner Strong was such as to convince him that it was nothing more than a "slander factory."

He used that term in relation to the Strong inquiry in one of the pamphlets upon which Mayor Mitchel based his charge of libel, naming as parties to the alleged libel Father Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, and Dr. Daniel C. Potter. Father Farrell not only admitted his authorship of various pamphlets complained of, but insisted that everything he said in them denouncing Commissioner Strong and the charities inquiry was true. Speaking of one pamphlet entitled "A Public Scandal," which he charged that the Strong investigation was a conspiracy against Catholic institutions, the priest said:

"The facts which followed the publication of this pamphlet have made it a prophecy."

When Martin Littleton, counsel for Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, jokingly asked whether he intended to launch any more denunciatory pamphlets, the priest replied emphatically:

"Indeed I have. I tell you I have a kicker in cold storage at this very moment. It hasn't been published yet, but it will be."

Mr. Littleton's cross-examination of the priest practically brought the wiretapping hearing to an end, Justice Greenbaum reserving his decision and giving counsel until a week from next Monday in which to submit briefs. Before he left the bench, however, Justice Greenbaum heard and dismissed the complaint which Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, lodged against Police Commissioner Woods charging him with unlawfully tapping the wires of labor organizations for the special benefit of employers in times of strikes.

Commissioner Woods took the stand and convinced Justice Greenbaum in a few minutes that the wiretapping complained of was done because the police learned that some of the unions intended to employ gunmen to scare off strike-breakers and thus insure the success of the strike. According to the Commissioner, the hired gunmen are always the cause of violence in strikes. Within the last two years, he said, the police have practically succeeded in eliminating the gunman as a figure in labor agitations. In every case where the wife of labor organizations was tapped, especially during the garment workers' strikes, Commissioner Woods said the purpose of the tapping was to trace the movements of any gangster or criminal who might have been hired to do violence against strikebreakers.

The session of the hearing began with the recall of Father Farrell to the stand. To substantiate his explanation of a conversation which he had with Dr. Potter in which a mention of money was made, the priest identified a check of $150 which he made out to the order of Isaac Levinson, a stenographer for the Strong Committee, for a copy of the testimony taken in that proceeding. On April 6 Father Farrell told Dr. Potter over the telephone that he intended to purchae the testimony and would send a check for $150. The priest referred to this conversation as a possible basis for the phonogram which quoted him as offering Dr. Potter $50 to leave the jurisdiction and avoid subpoena service in the Strong inquiry. The phonogram conversation, however, was recorded as having taken place on March 24.

During his cross-examination of the priest Mr. Littleton created a conflict between his testimony and that of his sexton, Michael Reilly. The discrepancy had a significant bearing on Father Farrell's repudiation of the money talk with Dr. Potter, which was recorded by the police wiretappers as having occurred on March 24 at about noon. Father Farrell, denying the conversation said he spent the day from about 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at his mother's home in a family conference. The sexton, however, stated that he spoke to Father Farrell at the church at 1 P. M., the subject of the conversation being Reilly's failure to get a package of testimony for which the priest had sent him to Dr. Potter's home. The sexton's testimony was read to Father Farrell, but he insisted that Reilly must have been mistaken as to the time.

In the course of his testimony the priest admitted that the charges made in his pamphlets were not based on the minutes of the Strong Commission, although he had ready access to them, but on newspaper reports and the "atmosphere which surrounded the inquiry."

PEACE COMMITTEES MEET.

Catholic Laymen and Mayor's Supporters Discuss Charities Dispute.

The first conference between a subcommittee from the Committee of Catholic Laymen and another from the Committee of One Hundred Citizens, which has been supporting Mayor Mitchel in the controversy growing out of the Charities investigation, was held yesterday afternoon at the Down Town Association in Pine Street, in an effort to remove the question from the basis of sectarian dispute. Adrian Iselin, W. D. Guthrie, and John G. Agar represented the Catholic committee, and George W. Wickersham, Cleveland H. Dodge, and Professor George F. Canfield represented the Mayor's supporters. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Wickersham gave out this statement:

"The sub-committees had a full, frank, and friendly discussion, and have taken under consideration certain questions and have adjourned to meet at an early date."

Mayor Mitchel arrived at the Down Town Association prior to the meeting, but it could not be learned that his visit there had anything to do with the meeting of the two sub-committees.

Among the many articles of intense interest in tomorrow's SUNDAY TIMES "The Allies of the Future," by Professor Muensterberg, will attract world-wide attention. Order your SUNDAY TIMES in advance—It is often sold out.—Advt.

HATCH MAY REPAY $340,000 DUE BANK

Hope Expressed in Orange That Friends Will Take Up Over-certified Notes.

NO NEW IRREGULARITIES

Attorney for Mutual Trust Company Believes Examination Will Disclose No Further Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 28.—In the office of the Mutual Trust Company State Bank Examiner Ray E. Mayham worked all day today going over the affairs of the institution trying to straighten out the tangle of its affairs. Edwin H. Hatch, Vice President and Director, the overcertification of whose account by Thomas S. Byrne, the Secretary and Treasurer of the bank, brought about the arrest of both, is making an effort, it is said, to obtain the outstanding certificates for $340,000, and there is a possibility now that the bank may not lose anything through the irregular transaction. Hatch is recovering from an operation for appendicitis at his home at Maplewood, and it will be at least ten days before he can appear in court to answer for his share in the transaction. In the meantime, it is said by those interested, much depends upon the condition in which the Bank Examiner finds the affairs of the bank. Examiner Mayham said that his examination had not proceeded far enough to allow for the issuing of a statement at this time, but others express the confidence that the only irregularity that will be uncovered is that confessed to by Hatch and Byrne.

Ex-Judge Thomas A. Davis, attorney for the trust company, said that there would be no statement by the Directors until the bank examiners were through their work and until they had had a conference and gone into the matter carefully. They are, he said using all diligence to protect the affairs of the bank. Mr. Davis was asked whether there had been any other irregularities.

"I know of no further find," he said, "and I do not think there is anything further to find. Anything I could say before the report is in would be mere conjecture. There is one thing certain and that is that the depositors will be taken care of first."

Overcertified Notes Not Paid.

Not a cent has as yet been paid out on the overcertified notes, and it is expected that there will be a fight on the payment. If, as is intimated, Hatch & Byrne and their friends come to the rescue and recover the certificates the bank may find a way out of the difficulty. Both officials, however, will still have to answer to the charge of conspiracy under Section 37 of the Crimes Act of 1909. They have through their attorneys offered the bank examiners all information that may throw a light on affairs, and they are giving material aid to those who are seeking a way out of present difficulties. It may be a week or ten days before the examination is completed and the report is in. Franz Berg, a Vice President of the company, was quoted today as saying that he believed that affairs could be adjusted so all the depositors would be paid in full.

Even before Byrne made his confession on Monday, it is said, he informed the Directors, or at least one of them on Sunday, the day before the bank closed its doors, what he had done. There followed a hurried conference that lasted until late, and in the end Mr. Davis was called from his Summer home at Allenhurst. Up to the time Byrne made his confession on Monday, so far as can be learned, the Bank Examiner knew nothing of the irregular transaction.

As matters now stand the bank may be called upon to make good $340,000 on a $34,000 deposit. Considering the capital stock, the surplus, and other assets, all except about $100,000 of this amount would be taken care of. This would mean a loss of about 10 cents on a dollar, and one bank in Orange is now offering to loan money to needy depositors up to one-half of their deposits in the involved bank. This is taken as an indication that at the worse the loss will not be 25 cents on a dollar.

No Bail for Hatch at Present.

There will be no attempt made at present to obtain bail for Hatch, who is under arrest at his home. Edward M. Colle, his counsel, said that his client was unable to leave his bed and he is under guard of the county officials. Byrne is out on $25,000 bail.

KENNEL MAY RECOVER.

Surgeons Locate Bullet and Say His Chances Are Good.

A slight improvement was observed yesterday in the condition of Detective Sergeant John Kennel, the wiretapping witness, who tried to kill himself because of the criticism he aroused in testifying against the priests in the hearing before Justice Greenbaum. Physicians who examined him in the Volunteer Hospital said his chances for recovery were good, as the bullet had missed the vital organs, and was lodged in one of the kidneys.

Kennel continued to display an interest in life, and a great desire to recover from his self-inflicted injury. No operation has been performed as yet to remove the bullet, but X-ray photographs were taken to ascertain whether an operation would be necessary.

Explosion in a Candy Factory.

The neighborhood of Lexington and Grand Avenues, Brooklyn, was shaken yesterday by an explosion of a boiler in the candy factory of Riggi Brothers, at 14 Lexington Avenue. Lieut. George Bryan of Fire Engine Company 279, who was passing at the time, ran into the building and found James Spore, the engineer, lying unconscious in the basement. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital suffering from severe burns. All of the other workers in the factory, numbering thirty, got out safely. The explosion caused $3,000 damage to the building.

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CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St. between 6th and 7th Avs.
THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR.
REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. David Baron, the converted Jew of London, England, will preach on the topic: "We Have Found the Messiah."
8 P. M., Sermon by the Pastor.
Everybody cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of their new building worshipping in Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—Rev. T. Claggett Skinner, D. D., Richmond, Va.
No evening service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Broadway and 79th St.
I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching—"If Our Lord Should Tarry"—by REV. W. L. PETTINGILL.
11 A. M.—"Christ's Three Appearings."
8 P. M.—"Christ's Threefold Work for Us."
Rev. W. L. Pettingill will lead Friday Night Prayer Meeting. We welcome all to our services. Where our Lord Jesus Christ is magnified, there you will receive a blessing. Come and join us in worshipping the "Only True God and Jesus Christ Whom He has sent."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
DR. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS preaches Sunday at both services.
11 A. M.—"The Outward Side of the Christian Life—Brotherhood."
8 P. M.—"Fishers of Men."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
11 A. M.—Rev. WARREN GILES, D. D.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M. During July Sunday evening services will be held in First and Fifth Churches only.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1331 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
REV. WM. A. KIRKWOOD, 11 & 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL 10, Bible School. 11, Sermon. CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81. CHURCH, Prof. W. S. Athern, Preacher.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
FIRST C

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer Sunday; Monday fair; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,372. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1916.—90 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THIRD AV. CAR STRIKE ON IN MANHATTAN; FIVE THOUSAND RIOTERS FIGHT POLICE; WORKERS VOTE TO STOP EVERY WHEEL

CRISIS IS EXPECTED TODAY

Mobs Break Car Windows and Drag Motormen and Conductors to Street.

WOMEN LEAD IN DISORDER

All-Night Meeting of Strikers Planning to Block All Traffic on the System.

EFFORTS AT MEDIATION FAIL

Strikebreaker Whose Car Kills a Child Chased by Mob and Saved by Bluecoat's Pistol.

The strike of motormen and conductors was extended yesterday to the lines of the Third Avenue Railway Company in Manhattan. The immediate effect was to interrupt the service in Third Avenue between the Post Office and Fort George.

Desperate fighting between the police and strikers followed an attack on four cars of the Third Avenue line at Seventy-fifth Street shortly before midnight. Scores of men were knocked down by the police with clubs and several arrests were made.

The crowd stoned the cars and smashed windows. Women took a prominent part in the fight by attempting to drag the motorman and conductor from the platforms. It was estimated that at least 5,000 persons took part in the riot. They were charged repeatedly by the police, of whom there were about 50, but they fought back viciously.

Many of the rioters were roughly handled and showed the marks of conflict when they were taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. The police, who were in charge of Captain Wakefield of that station, finally were able to clear the street and the four cars continued to their barn.

Another car filled with men and women was stoned at the same spot a short time later. Stones, bricks, and other missiles crashed against the sides of the car and through the windows, throwing the passengers into panic. The motorman attempted to keep the car going, but the conductor yelled to him that it was no use, and the latter tore off his badge. Several strikers enthusiastically seized the conductor, and carried him off on their shoulders.

The motorman stuck to his post, and finally succeeded in taking his car to the end of the trip.

Hint of Subway Trouble.

There was a mention of the other surface lines in Manhattan and of the subway and elevated at a big meeting in Lyceum Hall last night by President William D. Mahon of the Carmen's Union that was taken as a threat of trouble beyond the Third Avenue system.

President Mahon said that it was not the present purpose of the union to tie up all New York traffic, and that there would be no strike in the subway and on the elevated, unless the management of those lines refused to deal with their men as a union.

In the evening Supt. George Murphy, at the Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue car barns, ordered all cars in as they finished their trips on account of violence that had broken many car windows, and threatened to become more serious. Later, with uniformed policemen to protect the cars, the order was rescinded and the cars that had not turned in were sent on.

It was admitted at the car barns that more than half of the 900 men regularly employed on the Third Avenue line were then on strike.

Twelve hundred employes of the Third Avenue Company and of the Union Railway Company of the Bronx attended a meeting at Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last night, and cheered lustily when speakers representing the carmen's union and the American Federation of Labor urged them to tie up all the lines of the Third Avenue company from the Battery to the last rails of its subsidiary lines in Westchester County.

Three of the subsidiary companies of the Third Avenue, the Union Railway Company, the Yonkers Railroad Company, and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, have been practically at a standstill for days through strikes of conductors and motormen.

May All Be Idle Today.

The indications last night were that most of the Manhattan lines of the Third Avenue Company, the parent corporation, would be idle this morning, and that the thousands of persons who usually use its cars on Sundays would be inconvenienced. If the carmen's union is able to fulfil its promise to tie up all the routes of the company in Manhattan the entire system, which has a trackage of 357 miles in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Westchester County, will be at a standstill, with the exception of cars that may be operated by strikebreakers.

The Third Avenue Railway Company employs about 2,500 motormen and conductors, some of its lines in Manhattan carrying very heavy traffic. This is especially true of the Broadway line, the Forty-second Street crosstown line, the Third Avenue line, and the crosstown lines in Fifty-ninth Street, and

Continued on Page 4.

Mayor Mitchel Anxious to Take Steps That Will Result In a Settlement

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday that he saw no reason to criticise the way Commissioner Woods was handling the strike. He said:

It is the duty of the police to keep order and not take sides. That is a general policy that must always be followed. The Police Commissioner has no fear of serious disorder, and I understand that he now has assurance from representatives of both sides that they will co-operate in an effort to maintain order. I also understand that the companies will not try to fill the strikers' places with gunmen or gangsters.

I am not sure that steps on my part to bring about peace would be welcomed just now, but, of course, in this case, as in all cases where such vital interests of the community are affected, I should be glad at any stage to take any steps calculated by both sides to bring about a settlement.

Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx had a conference with both sides this morning. He had my authority to issue any invitation to a conference that in his judgment seemed timely.

The Third Avenue Railway operates many important routes in Manhattan. Among these are the line running from Fort Lee Ferry down Broadway to Forty-second Street and to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; the Broadway and Tenth Avenue line; the Third Avenue line from the Post Office to Fort George, the line in Manhattan Street, St. Nicholas Avenue, and Third Avenue, the 125th, Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, Twenty-ninth, and Twenty-eighth Street crosstown lines, the Storage Battery Belt lines, and the Canal Street line. The cars of the company have red markings and are known as the "red" cars.

I. W. W. MOB WRECKS NEWSPAPER OFFICE

Editor of Il Progresso Refuses to Publish Propaganda for Tresca's Release.

3 POLICEMEN HURT IN FIGHT

Twelve from Crowd Who March from Union Square Arrested—Garment Workers Take Part.

Two hundred followers of the I. W. W., including many striking garment workers, marched down from Union Square to the building occupied by Il Progresso Italo-Americano, the Italian newspaper, published at 42 Elm Street, early last evening, and wrecked the offices on the second floor. They came directly from a meeting in Union Square, conducted by I. W. W. leaders, where they had been listening all the afternoon to pleas for action to secure the release of Carlo Tresca and fourteen other labor organizers now in jail in Virginia, Minn., on a charge of murder.

The newspaper office was wrecked, according to Antonio Crocco, General Manager of Il Progresso, because the editor of the paper, Alfred Bosi, refused to turn over his columns for a propaganda to obtain Tresca's freedom. In the riot which followed two policemen were beaten, and Acting Captain of Detectives William C. Decvey was kicked and seriously hurt. Twelve men were arrested and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station, charged with felonious assault and inciting to riot.

The meeting at Union Square began at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Among the speakers were James Larkin, the Irish labor agitator; Arturo Giovannitti of The Masses, George Duvall, Peter Kurinsky, George E. Andreytchine, Pietra Allegra, George Valenti, and William Shatoff.

Inflamed by I. W. W. Speeches.

After hearing a series of passionate speeches urging action on Tresca's case, two hundred of the men seized a banner from the platform and marched down Broadway and Lafayette Street to the newspaper office. They entered and demanded to see the proprietor. He was not there, and they turned to the editor and demanded space to print an article about Tresca. It was refused, and they proceeded to make kindling wood of the office furniture.

They took the precaution to tear the telephone from the wall, so that the employes could not send word to Police Headquarters, but Patrolman Thomas Conroy of the Elizabeth Street Station heard the noise and came running up with Sergeant John Barnes. Taking in the situation at a glance, the Sergeant rushed back to a signal box on the street and telephoned for reserves, then hastened in with Conroy to face the mob.

As they attempted to make arrests both were struck over the head and shoulders with clubs, which the rioters had improvised out of the broken furniture. It would have gone hard with the police had not Acting Captain Deevey, with a squad of detectives from the First Branch, happened to drive by the building in an auto at the time. The Captain ran upstairs to their assistance and in the fight was kicked in the stomach and injured severely.

A few moments later a squad of reserves from the Elizabeth Street Station under Sergeant Curran arrived in a borrowed automobile and stopped the fighting. Most of the rioters escaped by a rear door, but twelve of them were arrested.

The men held are Louis Pipitone, 35 years old, 578 East Sixteenth Street, tailor; Gianno Ingarra, 25, 65 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, barber; Caesar Compesto, 24 324 East Forty-eighth Street, cook; Vincenzo Simmone, 35, 124th Street and Third Avenue, stonecutter; Angelo Varricullo, 22, 216 Bleecker Street, tailor; Virgillo Grappone, 23, 33 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn, shoemaker; Tony Matto, 28, 175 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, tailor; Fred Gualteri, 27, 351 East Sixty-second Street, shoemaker; Pietro Arena, 28, 244 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn; John Matto, 25, 482 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, tailor; Gaetano Giocoma, 26, 919 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, tailor; Pietro Saviotte, 26, 6 Roosevelt Street, laborer. The twelve men will be arraigned in the Tombs Court this morning.

Among the articles found in possession of the prisoners was the banner which

Continued on Page 13.

Through Train and Sleeping Car Service. TO THE SOUTH.—Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Lv. New York daily 12:20 A. M., 3:34 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 9:30 P. M., to Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Birmingham, Chattanooga, and Memphis, via Lynchburg, Bristol, and Knoxville. Double daily service to Charlotte and intermediate points. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

BRITAIN DEFINES BLACKLIST'S SCOPE

Message to Washington Says Neutral Firms Can Deal with Those Under Ban.

CURRENT DEBTS TO BE PAID

Two New York Banking Houses Get Permits to Collect Moneys Due Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Further explanation of the scope and character of the British trade blacklist of American firms was given to the State Department today by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

In a memorandum left at the department the Ambassador made known that his Government did not forbid British firms to pay current debts to blacklisted firms unless certainty existed that the payments would be used for the benefit of the enemy in enemy territory. Furthermore, it was asserted in the memorandum that the blacklist policy did not apply the so-called secondary boycott, that is, a neutral firm will not be blacklisted because it does business with a blacklisted firm unless the neutral firm acts as cover for a blacklisted firm.

As evidence that the blacklist is not being applied in the way suspected by the United States the memorandum cites that licenses have been granted to British firms to do business with the blacklisted banking firms of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne of 15 William Street, New York, and Zimmermann & Forshay of 9 Wall Street, New York. In his conversations with the British Ambassador concerning the blacklist Acting Secretary of State Polk had mentioned these two firms as fearing the effect of the blacklist in an unjust way through being prevented from receiving pay from British firms in discharge of prior obligations.

Informal Answer to Protest.

The British memorandum, taken in connection with a previous statement of the British Government that the blacklist would not apply to the trade of American blacklisted firms with neutral countries and that existing contracts of British firms with blacklisted firms could be carried out, is regarded as an informal answer in advance to the contentions of the United States in its note of protest over the blacklist, which was delivered to the Foreign Office in London yesterday. The terms of the protest have not been made public but it is supposed that the memorandum delivered to the State Department today by the British Ambassador was cabled from London shortly after the protest was read by the Foreign Office.

The text of the British memorandum is as follows:

"There is no idea of blacklisting a neutral firm merely because it continues to do business with a firm that is blacklisted, but if a neutral firm habitually and systematically acted as cover for a blacklisted firm, cases would be different.

"Regarding payments to blacklisted firms, our action does not affect payments by neutrals, and we habitually grant licenses to British firms to pay current debts to blacklisted firms, unless it is clear beyond doubt that such payments would be passed on to or create a credit for enemies in enemy territory. Many licenses have already been granted to British firms to receive from and pay to Knauth, Nachod & Co. and Zimmermann & Forshay.

"There is no objection to the Goodrich Tire Company filling out standing contracts, but it would be well to obtain a statement of the amount unfilled."

Application of the Blacklist.

The British Government's memorandum is important because it foreshadows the formal answer which Great Britain will make to the formal protest of the United States with respect to the application of the blacklist. It is evident that Great Britain will contend that the

Continued on Page 3.

THROUGH SERVICE TO FLORIDA Atlanta, Birmingham, etc., via Seaboard Air Line Ry's handsomely equipped all-steel trains. Inq. 1184 Broadway or Penna. offices. —Advt.

French Aviator Rams Antagonist in Air and Falls to Earth With Two Germans

PARIS, July 29.—The remarkable feat of a French air pilot who sacrificed himself in order to destroy two German flyers is told in today's official statement on aviation. The War Office account says:

"On the morning of July 27 a French aeroplane piloted by Quartermaster de Terline attacked a German machine which was flying over Chalons. The French pilot had just opened fire when the machine gun jammed. The enemy was in full flight. Two of our machines saw de Terline swoop upon his adversary at full speed, crash into him, and fall with him to the ground. The French pilot and two German airmen fell within our lines. De Terline had already brought down two enemy machines and had just received the military cross."

French aviators have been engaged in big air battles and bombarding operations, according to the official announcement, which says:

"In the region of Amiens our pursuing aeroplanes fought thirty-four battles in the course of which five enemy machines were forced to land in a damaged condition. A sixth German aeroplane was brought down between Chalons and Roye.

"On the night of July 28 our bombarding squadrons carried out a number of operations. In all 207 shells were dropped on bivouacs, depots, and railway stations on the enemy's front."

KAISER REFUSED TO SAVE FRYATT

Report from Holland Says Emperor Sanctioned Execution of the Sea Captain.

LONDON DEMANDS DETAILS

British Press Urges the Seizure of All German Property in the Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—It would be impossible to exaggerate the depth of feeling created in England by the court-martialing and shooting of Captain Fryatt, master of the cross Channel steamer Brussels. Further details are awaited with impatience.

It is taken for granted that the American Embassy lost no time in telegraphing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin the request of the British Government for full details. Meanwhile it is pointed out that the news of Fryatt's fate did not reach the British Government through American channels, but was received through an intercepted German wireless message. It is not for a moment doubted that Mr. Gerard did his utmost to meet the request sent to him by Ambassador Page on behalf of the British Government to secure a proper defense for Fryatt before the court-martial, but pending the receipt of full information there exists a suspicion that the German authorities may have handicapped Mr. Gerard by some such manoeuvres as were set afoot in the Cavell case.

According to an Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from The Hague news has been received there from Maestricht that the question of Captain Fryatt's execution was discussed at Imperial Headquarters in reply to a telegram from the Duke of Württemberg announcing the sentence and asking for congratulations, which were telegraphed immediately, the war council, which included the Emperor, General von Falkenhayn and other general staff officers, agreeing on the justice of the sentence.

A Rotterdam dispatch to The Star, on the other hand, says:

"The hurried action in carrying out the sentence immediately after it was passed would indicate, as in the Cavell case, that the Naval Court had thoroughly made up its mind before any effective attempt could be made by neutral diplomats to bring the matter before the Kaiser."

British Anxious for Revenge.

Although talk of reprisals on German prisoners is deprecated in the most responsible quarters the newspapers are unanimous in saying that the name Fryatt, like the names Cavell and Lusitania, will stand out in letters of fire before the eyes of the British people and that when peace is made due retribution for the men who murdered Fryatt will be one of its terms. Sir Henry Dalziel, Commander Carlyon Bellairs and some others urge that punishment after the war will be difficult unless the British have some asset in hand so as to be in a position to insist on their demands being granted. Dalziel, for instance, says in Lord Northcliffe's Evening News:

"I have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when it is the duty of the British Government to commandeer all property of every kind in this country belonging to enemy subjects and to retain it as a bargain counter to insure that our wishes are carried into effect. It will be difficult to get the Government to move in this as in other matters, but if there is a general expression of popular opinion on the subject the Government will be forced to move."

Lord Claud Hamilton, Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company, which owned Captain Fryatt's ship the Brussels, said:

"Captain Fryatt was always so brave, so capable, so modest. He leaves a widow and six or seven children. The Admiralty may wish to undertake to provide for them in special circumstances. Otherwise, it will be a privilege for me to do so. The crime, in my opinion, will only stiffen the determination of the mercantile marine. An Englishman with his back up becomes the opposite to a coward."

Calls Germans Vermin.

Henry W. Thornton, the American-born manager of the railway company, said:

"There is absolutely no justification for this latest crime, and it looks to me as if it was insanity produced by the prospect of defeat. The feeling is that the Germans are vermin on the face of the civilized earth, and they ought to be exterminated as you would exterminate other vermin."

The Westminster Gazette says editorially: "The shooting of Fryatt is not a momentary aberration, it is a deliberate challenge thrown to our Government and to all other Governments, belligerent or neutral, who are concerned in the law of sea warfare."

Request Sent to Page.

LONDON, July 29.—The Foreign Office published today the communication it

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RUSSIANS SMASH 60-MILE FRONT

Capture 32,653 Men and 100 Cannon—Force Way Across Stokhod.

MENACE VLADIMIR VOLYNSKI

Great Victory Over Troops of Kaiser May Lead to Flanking of Kovel.

PETROGRAD, July 29.—After being compelled to halt their advance for several weeks before combined Austrian and German resistance on the northern wing of General Brusiloff's front, the Russians have again scored an important success and are pressing the Teutons back along the entire front from the Kovel-Lutsk Railway as far south as Brody. Moreover, they have crossed the Stokhod River at Gulevichi.

Although the official War Office statement gives no particulars of this new penetration of the Teutonic lines, it apparently took place south of Kiselin on the Vladimir-Volynski highway and was a direct blow at the Austro-German army defending Vladimir-Volynski.

The unexpected widening of the breach begun at Lutsk in the early days of the Summer campaign that has thus been effected is considered more significant than the occupation of Brody, which was a foregone conclusion some days ago, the fate of Brody being sealed when General Sakharoff scored his brilliant victory on the River Slonevka.

Possibilities Opened Up.

The new Russian attack south of Lutsk not only threatens Vladimir-Volynski but opens the possibility of a successful attack upon Kovel from the south, since an important railway line connects Kovel with Vladimir-Volynski. The proximity of the Russians to Sokal likewise constitutes a definite threat at Lemberg from that direction. The chief significance of the new advance, however, is the fact that it is the first decisive success scored by the Russians against German forces in the present campaign.

Since the first breach of the Lutsk front the Germans, taking over the defense of Kovel, had been able to hold the Russians on the line of the Stokhod. The combined effect of the two Russian advances—toward Vladimir-Volynski and toward Brody—has now been to drive the Austro-German armies back along a sixty-mile front. The fall of Brody, however, has not as yet seriously awakened expectation of an immediate pressing on to Lemberg by the Russians.

Military critics call attention to the strong natural and artificial defenses protecting the Galician capital. It is expected that the Austrians will make their first stand in the forests immediately west of Brody, along the bend in the Styr.

According to semi-official information, Brody was taken without artillery preparation by an irresistible rush of the infantry. The onslaught was so sudden and unexpected that the Austrians had no time to remove their enormous depots of munitions and provisions, which they endeavored to destroy, but a large part of which fell into Russian hands.

While these operations were in progress General Letchitsky, south of the Dniester, threw back the Austrians toward Stanislau, which is on the road to Lemberg.

The latest computation of prisoners taken during the first half of the Summer campaign gives a total of 350,000, according to Russian officers, who estimate also that the total Austro-German losses, including killed and wounded, are close to 800,000. On the basis of these figures Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Bourse Gazette, argues that the Austro-German losses since the beginning of the war have been fully half the total of their available forces.

War Office Official Version.

The official statement from General Headquarters, issued tonight, reads:

Our troops have constructed bridges on the River Stokhod, in the region of Gulevichi, and have crossed to the left bank, where they are strengthening the positions they have taken up.

Enemy aeroplanes made their appearance in the region of Logischin and over the Manevitchie station, where they dropped some bombs.

In the Kovel-Rojitche region our troops continue to advance. The enemy is retreating behind the Stokhod River. A large number of enemy aeroplanes flew over our positions in a direction to the southwest of Lutsk, dropping bombs on the way and firing upon our troops with machine guns.

To the south of the Dniester the enemy was pursued by our troops in the direction of Stanislau and fled to positions previously prepared by him.

Details regarding the booty captured are still so incomplete that it is only possible to give them in a very approximate manner. It, however, has been ascertained so far that the troops under General Brusiloff during July 28 and 29 captured two Generals, over 651 officers, and 32,000 men, including a considerable number of Germans. About 100 guns, including twenty-nine heavy howitzers, have been captured.

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MUNITIONS EXPLOSIONS SHAKE NEW YORK; WRECK $7,000,000 JERSEY STORAGE PLANT; MANY KILLED; ALARM AND DAMAGE HERE

Explosion Felt at Camden, 90 Miles Away; Philadelphia Also Plainly Gets the Jar

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 30, 3 A. M.—The explosion near Jersey City was felt at Camden, N. J., opposite this city, and at Bristol, Penn. Telephone inquiries into Philadelphia said the shock was plainly felt.

Bristol is 66 miles from Jersey City, and Camden nearly 90 miles.

APPAM AWARDED TO BRITISH OWNERS

Judge Waddill Holds That Belligerents Have No Right to Leave Prizes in Our Ports.

MAY INTERN PRIZE CREW

Germans Move for an Appeal, but Owners Will File Bond to Obtain the Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 29. — American ports may not be used by belligerent nations as asylum for their prizes of war, according to a far-reaching decision rendered here today by Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr., in the United States District Court, who holds that the British steamship Appam, which was brought into Norfolk Harbor by Lieutenant Hans Berg and a prize crew from the German raider Möwe, is still the lawful property of her British owners.

Judge Waddill, in a 15,000-word opinion, directs that the Appam, with the cargo remaining aboard her and the proceeds of the perishable part thereof already sold, shall be restored at once to the lawful owners.

Attorneys of the German Government will move for an appeal to the Supreme Court next Wednesday, hoping thereby to prevent the English owners from at once placing a crew aboard the vessel and taking her to sea. Legal representatives of the British Government and the owners of the Appam will endeavor to obtain possession of the ship pending the Supreme Court review by filing a bond to cover any possible decision adverse to themselves. It is expected that, as in the case of any ordinary libel suit against a vessel, this privilege will be granted by the court. The Appam then will be hurried back across the seas and restored to her original trade.

What is to become of Lieutenant Berg, the prize commander, and his crew of twenty-two men must be determined by the State Department at Washington. They have been living aboard the Appam, claiming her as the property of the German Government, but the general belief here is that they now will be interned along with the men of the German raiders laid up here.

The German captors of the vessel, when they brought her to this port last February, said that should this Government decide that the Appam was not a legitimate prize of war, the steamship would be taken out beyond the three-mile limit and sunk. Representatives of the English authorities are prepared to resist by every means in their power any such attempt on the part of the prize crew. In view of the fact that the ship is now in the custody of the United States Court experts in marine law are convinced that such an effort to destroy the vessel and what remains of her cargo would instantly be thwarted.

Lost Status as a Prize.

Judge Waddill's decision, given after months of consideration, held that the Appam lost her status as a prize when she entered American territorial waters to remain indefinitely. He rejected the German contention that the Prussian-American treaty of 1799 permitted German prizes to be laid up in American waters, and held that prizes could be brought in only by a war vessel acting as convoy, and then only for the temporary causes recognized by international law. An opinion given by Secretary Lansing to the German Ambassador to the same effect was quoted at length by the court.

A decision by a German prize court that the Appam was a lawful prize was held to be without effect upon proceedings of the courts of the United States. The same German court recently adjudged prize money some 750,000 marks in gold, taken from the Appam when she was captured off the coast of Spain by the raider Möwe.

"The court's conclusion," the decision reads, "is that the manner of bringing the Appam into the waters of the United States, as well as her presence in those waters, constitutes a violation of the neutrality of the United States; that she came in without bidding or permission; that she is here in violation of the law; that she is unable to leave for lack of a crew, which she cannot provide or augment without further violation of neutrality; that in her present condition she is without a lawful right to be in and remain in these waters; that she, as between her captors and owners, to all practical interests and purposes, must be treated as abandoned and stranded upon our shores, and that her owners are entitled to restitution of their property, which this country should award irrespective of the prize court proceedings of the Court of the Imperial Government of the German Empire, and it will be so ordered."

Should Have Had a Convoy.

The court decided that a prize vessel could not legally be brought into neutral waters without a convoy. The Appam was brought in under her own steam after capture by the German raider Möwe, last Jan. 17.

The court disposed of The Hague treaty briefly, holding that it was not applicable inasmuch as Great Britain never accepted it, but pointed out that the attitude of the American delegates to the convention was shown by their rejection of Article 23, which would have guaranteed a prize vessel asylum in neutral waters. The Prussian treaty, however, was subjected to much attention by the court.

"The history of the adoption of this treaty with Prussia," the decision read, "the conditions that brought about the same and the contemporaneous opinions of the eminent statesmen of that day

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ASK A NAVY GUARD FOR DASH OF U-BOAT

Deutschland's Agents, on Eve of Her Departure, Appeal to the Government.

WILL GET NO SPECIAL AID

President in His Yacht Is Off Cape Charles, While Baltimore Awaits Farewell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—An intimation that the German merchant submarine Deutschland would sail from Baltimore tomorrow is said to have been conveyed to the United States Government in a request for protection for the submarine while passing through the neutral waters of the United States which was received today in behalf of the Deutschland.

The request came to the Treasury Department and was referred to the State Department, which was asked to advise the Treasury Department as to how the request should be answered.

The request caused some uneasiness in both departments concerned. Officials were reticent tonight as to the exact character of the Deutschland's appeal, but it is known that it contemplated the assignment of American warships to guard the submarine during her progress through Chesapeake Bay until she passed outside the three-mile limit of American territorial jurisdiction, where British and French cruisers are waiting for the undersea boat in the hope of capturing her.

The decision of the State Department was in effect, it is understood, that this Government would see that the rights of the Deutschland, while in these neutral waters, would be protected, but it was learned that the Government did not concede that it was obliged to send a convoy of warships with the submarine from Baltimore to the end of American territorial jurisdiction off the Virginia Capes. The usual measures of preserving American neutrality were promised, it is understood. In this case these will consist in guarding the entrance of Chesapeake Bay at Capes Henry and Charles, so as to prevent the entry of British or French cruisers within the three-mile limit.

Requirements Complied With.

It was admitted tonight that protection for the Deutschland had been asked of the United States Government and that the request came through the Treasury Department, but there was a disposition to say nothing more definite with reference to the knowledge that in making the request for protection those who acted in behalf of the Deutschland had made known that the submarine would clear from Baltimore tomorrow in her attempt to return to a German port.

This Government, it is understood, holds that it has already complied with all the requirements of international obligation toward the Deutschland by maintaining a neutrality patrol of warships in the vicinity of the Virginia Capes, where the Deutschland would pass into the open sea outside American territorial jurisdiction.

This week, on the basis of the report from the Captain of the battleship Louisiana that a vessel which signaled that she was an English cruiser, had passed the Louisiana in Lynnhaven Bay, within American territorial limits, the Secretary of the Navy assigned the armored cruiser North Carolina and three destroyers to special neutrality duty near the Virginia Capes.

This neutrality patrol is sufficient, the State Department is said to hold, for compliance on the part of the United States with the requirements for the preservation of American neutrality.

There have been reports that the Deutschland, if she was observed by British or French warships while passing out beyond the Virginia Capes, would keep close inshore under the shelter of the three-mile limit in the hope of finding a favorable opportunity for making her escape, and it may be that the request for protection contemplated the extension of that protection during the Deutschland's procedure along the coast within territorial waters, where she would be in plain sight of the allied warcraft during daylight hours as long as she remained unsubmerged.

Precautions Already Taken.

It is understood that the application for protection was made through Collector of Customs Ryan at Baltimore, and that Captain Koenig, the submarine commander, desired specifically a coast guard cutter or naval vessel to escort him down Chesapeake Bay and to the three-mile limit. Unless steps are taken to prevent it, the submarine probably will be followed out by a fleet of small craft carrying newspaper correspondents, photographers, and sightseers.

It is said, too, that the Germans in Baltimore fear some British merchant ship might go to sea in the wake of the Deutschland, advertising her presence to the allied cruisers waiting off the capes, or even attempting to ram her as soon as she left American territorial waters.

Officials of the State Department held that, while neutrality must be fully safeguarded, it would be a bad precedent for the Government to convoy or accord

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BARGE CARGOES BLOW UP

Sparks from Small Blaze Reach Explosives—Firemen Trapped.

CITY IS TERROR-STRICKEN

Great Part of Population Rushes to Streets, Many in Night Attire, Seeking Safety.

RIVER BRIDGES TREMBLE

Cars Crossing Lose Windows—All Police Called to Prevent Looting of Stores.

A series of explosions, beginning with a terrifying one at 2:08 o'clock this morning, shook New York and New Jersey and spread panic and destruction throughout the city and suburbs.

The explosions occurred on fourteen barges, stored with high explosives, at the piers of the National Storage Company on Black Tom Island, in New York Harbor, opposite Bedloe's Island. Sparks from two freight cars that caught fire a little earlier were supposed to have caused the explosion.

Firemen who were fighting the fire were hurled high in the air as the first barge of explosives let go.

The first report was that thirty-three persons were killed in the first explosion, but rescuers did not dare venture near the National Storage Company's plant for hours, because of fear that another of the barges might explode.

That there was loss of life, however, was certain. Firemen, blackened by smoke and their clothing torn to tatters, came staggering out of the smoke, but they were too dazed to tell what had happened.

A great pillar of flame, which lit up the sky with a red glare, brought thousands of persons to the neighborhood.

The first explosion caused tremendous damage to property. Buildings in the vicinity of the company's plant were wrecked, and seven of the National Company's warehouses were set on fire.

Barges of Dynamite at Piers.

The National Storage Company is affiliated with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and many vessels are generally anchored there for loading and unloading.

Yesterday six freight cars had been run upon the company's property with goods that were to be loaded on ships. The fourteen barges with the dynamite were tied up to piers.

The Fire Departments of Jersey City and nearby towns were notified when the freight cars caught fire, and all the men available for fire fighting were sent to the docks.

The firemen had several lines of hose playing on the fire when the first explosion occurred.

The entire plant was wrecked, and the entire island appeared at 3:30 o'clock to be covered with a sheet of flame. Access to it was gained from the mainland by a bridge, over which run tracks of the railroad.

The first terrific explosion, which shook all of New York City and nearly New Jersey cities, was followed in half an hour by one slightly less severe. There was a continuous series of smaller explosions which resembled the roar of big guns.

Edmund L. Mackenzie, President of the National Storage Company, said at his home at Plainfield, N. J., at 3:40 o'clock this morning that he had just received a telegram informing him that a great fire was raging in the plant of his company following an explosion.

The plant of the storage company consists of seven large warehouses and three or four covered piers, one of which is a powder pier. Edmund L. MacKenzie, President of the National Storage Company, later explained that there were no combustibles in the warehouses. His first information was that the explosion occurred in trains of munitions which had been run to the powder docks, awaiting removal on lighters to ships anchored in the bay. He declared the plant was valued at about $7,000,000.

Two tank steamers said to belong to the Standard Oil Company also were moored at the pier, but these had not caught fire up to 4 o'clock this morning.

Firemen Hurled Fifty Feet.

The firemen who were fighting the fire were in charge of Battalion Chief Gagely and Chief Roger Boyle. Battalion Chief Gagely and Chief Rogers were hurled fifty feet by the explosion, but were not killed.

Scores of people who were in a fleet of wheat barges on the southerly side of the island were tossed among the debris. Many of them were injured.

Practically every window in Jersey City was shattered.

A few minutes later thousands gathered in the streets.

At 2:23 A. M. the second explosion occurred, further wrecking the build-

ings. Firemen were powerless to fight the flames, fearing one of the other barges might explode.

Every available ambulance in New York City and Jersey City was rushed to the scene, and an hour later they and the police ambulances had carried dozens of injured persons to hospitals. Scores of women and children were among those occupying barges near the scene of the explosion.

As quickly as possible such vessels as could be moved away from the danger zone were towed out into the stream.

Two barges, however, caught fire, but whether they carried dynamite or not was not learned. The two boats drifted down toward Ellis Island, blazing from stem to stern.

Patients in the Ellis Island Hospital were removed to a safe place on the direction of Dr. Joseph Wilson of the immigration hospital.

Preparations were made at the Barge Office, at the Battery, shortly after 4 o'clock, to receive between 600 and 700 immigrants, who were being rushed over from Ellis Island. It was said that the main building on the island had been damaged severely, although it was impossible to lean whether any one had been killed or injured.

Explosions continued at intervals, spreading terror in the neighborhood of the island and throughout the nearby cities. None of these explosions, however, was as great as the ones that occurred at 2:05 o'clock and at 2:45.

So terrific were the two big explosions that buildings in the vicinity of the island were blown to bits.

The fireboat New York approached as close to the scene of the fire as those on board thought safe, but could not reach the flames with its hose.

Thousands Flock to the Streets.

Thousands of persons swarmed into the streets in all parts of this city from buildings, subway exits, and railway stations, running about in a panic. Many women became hysterical. Police whistles were blown frantically, but the police themselves did not know what it was all about.

The force of the explosion was so great that thousands of heavy plate-glass windows in office buildings in Manhattan as far north as Times Square, Riverside Drive, and in Brooklyn were shattered. Streets for many blocks in the downtown section were literally strewn with broken glass.

Windows were broken as far north as Riverside Drive, and in Brooklyn it was reported that a building at Myrtle Avenue and Washington Street had been knocked down by the concussion.

The explosion disarranged the fire alarm wires and many false alarms were rung. The Fire Department was busy for an hour answering these false alarms.

That thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise, and possibly countless treasures in vaults and private offices of the city were exposed for half an hour after the crash was declared by the police, and it was reported that there was much looting.

Police Headquarters, like every other scene of activity in the early morning hour, was at sea immediately after the explosion, but orders to the precinct men in lower Manhattan were shot out, and from the various downtown stations reserves were rushed to the districts most likely to be invaded.

Every pane of glass in J. P. Morgan & Co.'s Wall Street office was shattered, and every street in the financial district was paved with broken glass.

The Stock Exchange, for some reason, escaped.

Alarm in Financial District.

Watchmen employed in the financial district rushed frantically to telephones, each convinced that the building of which he was in charge had been dynamited.

The disarrangement of fire signals and some telephone wires made it difficult for some of them to reach Police Headquarters, and there was great danger for a time of looting.

The explosion caused a veritable panic in Forty-second Street. Persons registered at the Knickerbocker Hotel and the other hotels in the neighborhood jumped from their beds and came running into the street.

A large plate glass window, ten feet high and nearly thirty feet long in front of 138 West Forty-second Street collapsed and came crashing to the sidewalk. Crowds rushing to and fro trod the glass underfoot, regardless of the danger.

Policemen there and in other parts of the city fought to keep the crowds in check, but were as puzzled by the explosion as any of the others. The windows of the New York Library, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, were shattered. So were the windows of stores in Fifth Avenue in the vicinity of Forty-second Street.

In Forty-second Street from Fifth Avenue to Sixth a dozen windows were shattered and the police dashed into several stores under the impression that someone had been trying to blow a safe and there had been a mischarge. Crowds poured out of the cafés and out of hotels. Five women went into hysterics at Broadway and Forty-second. Taxicabs were commandeered by policemen and rushed from corner to corner seeking the trouble. Persons rushed this way and that in a vain effort to find where the explosion was. When a glare lit up the sky to the south a hundred taxicabs dashed in that direction only to come back when the glare died down.

Fire Apparatus Called Out.

A score of fire alarms called out apparatus from all directions. Finding no fire at the source of the alarm, they turned in other directions, following the crowd. Ten pieces of apparatus were jammed at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

The New York Telephone Company announced at 2:48 o'clock that all telephone lines leading from New York to nearby points in Jersey City were down and communication was almost impossible.

One report was that three carloads of shrapnel consigned to the Entente Allies had exploded, one after another, at Jersey City. Still another was that the Standard Oil plant at Bayonne had blown up.

All the fire apparatus in Brooklyn was called out, in the belief that somewhere in that city there was a great fire, but no trace of one was to be found.

Police Headquarters in all boroughs received reports of disasters of all kinds, both on the New York and New Jersey sides. One report was that an oil ship was blown up near the Statue of Liberty.

There were persistent reports here that the immense Standard Oil plant at Bayonne had blown up, but Police Headquarters in that city was reached at 3 o'clock and declared positively that the explosion had not been in Bayonne.

A water main burst in Sixth Avenue near Forty-second Street and flooded a block in four directions.

From the large hotels women rushed out scantily clad and men who wore pajamas covered with overcoats.

Fearing there would be need for them at the scene of trouble, policemen deputized persons in the crowds they knew to keep watch over stores the windows of which had been blown out by the shock of the explosion.

Fifteen minutes after the explosion the glare to the south of Manhattan brought a solid stream of automobiles downtown to look for the disaster. Many of them got as far as Fourteenth Street before they found they were on a vain chase.

Sightseers Scantily Clad.

The thousands who had flocked to the streets after the first explosion were reinforced by thousands more after the second. Men, women, and children left their homes in their nightclothing. Many declared they had been thrown out of bed by the force of the concussion, which was felt even more severely in Brooklyn than in New York. Women who were in Brooklyn streets when the first explosion occurred were thrown to the pavement, and many of them became almost crazed with fear.

Patients in all the city hospitals were greatly alarmed and their attendants experienced much difficulty in quieting them. Prompt action was taken by the police to prevent looting in buildings which had been vacated by frightened tenants.

The explosions caused a panic among the residents of Deal, N. J. James Reagan, owner of the Knickerbocker Hotel, who has a country place at Deal, told a reporter for THE TIMES that the shock nearly threw him and the members of his family out of bed. Mr. Reagan and other residents rushed into the street, thinking the explosion had occurred in Deal. He at once communicated with the Knickerbocker Hotel and obtained the news of what had happened there.

"We heard both shocks as distinctly as if they had happened in front of our house," he said.

Guests of the New Monmouth Hotel, at Spring Lake, N. J., which is fully fifty miles from Jersey City, were aroused by the concussions and made anxious inquiries of THE TIMES.

From Thirty-fourth Street to the battery thousands of windows were shattered, and glass littered the streets. A Broadway car had just passed Thirty-fourth Street going south when the first explosion came. It seemed to those in the car as though it had happened within a block. Three men hastily climbed out of the subway excavation and started running through Thirty-fourth Street. Several others followed, and soon there were half a hundred persons headed in the same direction.

Lower downtown the confusion was greater and there more windows were broken. In the tenement district hundreds flocked into the streets. Women appeared in disarray and some brought their children out. Many seemed to be in the greatest fear.

The excitement died away, however, when, after much explanation, there came the realization that the explosion was not in their immediate vicinity. Very few went back to bed, and most of them wandered away seeking some place of vantage from which to witness an expected fire.

From Forty-second Street to the city's end they gathered and watched and waited as though expecting something immediate to happen. Around Union Square and in Fourth Avenue there was such a crowd that for a time walking in the street was difficult. The coming of the firemen caused more excitement, but it was apparent that the fire fighters were out in search of a fire or as a precaution. Then came a second explosion that broke more glass and caused another flurry of excitement.

Explosions Like Cannon Shots.

The first and greatest explosion, as heard from Thirty-second Street, sounded like the discharge of a great cannon. It was a sudden, violent burst of sound that left a second of absolute stillness. The sound covered the breaking of many windows, and it was with surprise that one noted the havoc that had been wrought.

Broadway was the point of interest for thousands. As they gathered aimlessly there came a sudden coloring of the sky to the south, and suddenly it grew so light that the street lamps looked dim. Then it began to fade, and soon nothing remained but a glow that lit up the sky, growing some times faint and then bursting out again.

In Thirty-fourth Street a dozen or more great windows are out, including some in the Hotel McAlpin. At Fourteenth Street and Broadway the windows of a store on the southwest corner were smashed into a thousand bits. Two of the windows in a railroad office broke with a crash that brought a crowd from all-night places. To add to the confusion there came the sound of many burglar alarms going off. Several startled shopkeepers came out and began to blow vigorously on police whistles.

Elevated trains crossing Brooklyn Bridge and other bridges were shaken, and many panes of glass in the cars were broken. The same was true of surface cars in all parts of the city.

Fears expressed for the safety of persons traveling beneath the North River in tubes of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company and in terminals of the railroad company on the Jersey side were set at rest by the assuring bulletin shortly before 3 o'clock from the trainmaster's office at 30 Church Street that no property of the company had been affected.

Passengers arriving at the Church Street Terminal up to half an hour after the first explosion declared that they had encountered scores of persons who had suffered slightly from shock, but none was said to be seriously hurt on the Jersey side.

A series of less severe explosions were heard in Brooklyn, one after another, after the first two severe ones.

Injured Reach the Hospitals.

The first of those injured in the explosion to reach any of the lower city hospitals were: William Feiffert, 22, a waiter, of 440 West Thirty-first Street; Walter Swann, 17, a dishwasher, of 2,025 Madison Avenue, and Frank Dean, 49, a steward, of 25 South Street, injured in the Richmond lunch room at South Ferry by wall mirrors and windows being shattered. They were taken to Volunteer Hospital suffering with severe lacerations.

Shortly after 3 o'clock crowds of the morbidly curious and partially disrobed folk, thoroughly frightened and unable to contain themselves, began to flock to Battery Park and South Ferry. They came in all sorts of conveyances, and surface cars carried in many instances capacity loads from points far up in Manhattan.

Inspector Cray ordered all detectives on duty in connection with the car strike on the Third Avenue system to report to police stations and assigned them to guard stores, the windows of which had been shattered. Shortly after 3 o'clock Detective Haskins brought to Police Headquarters Angelo Ditone, 14 Franklin Street, who, the policeman said, had been caught in the act of taking two pairs of shoes from the window of the Regal shoe store at 309 Broadway. He was locked up on a charge of larceny.

Police Headquarters in Manhattan expressed the belief that many thousands of dollars' damage had been caused in this city by the explosion. It was conjectured that the combinations of vaults in the financial district might have been so seriously damaged that difficulty would be experienced in opening them.

Harbor Squad A sent two boats and eight men to Ellis Island at 3 o'clock, in response to a call for aid from the immigration officials. The many immigrants held there had become so frightened at the explosion that they became disorderly.

At 4:30 this morning Police Headquarters reported that all the women and children had been brought ashore from Liberty Island. None of them was injured. They were brought to the Battery by police boats and the launches of Harbor Squad A.

BROOKLYN BADLY SHAKEN.

Thousands Rush Into the Streets—Many Windows Shaken.

The central part of Brooklyn felt the full force of the great explosion. In the Borough Hall section, which is the centre of the night movements of the borough, there was the greatest confusion after the explosion. Thousands of persons rushed into the streets and asked each other in vain the cause of the great shock.

Police reserves from the Adams Street, Amity Street, Hamilton Avenue, and Fourth Avenue Stations were at Borough Hall in one minute from the time the shock was felt.

The three biggest hotels in Brooklyn, the Clarendon, the Bossert, and the St. George were filled with awakened and alarmed guests. It was said that the buildings were not damaged.

The building of The Brooklyn Eagle which was full of workers, getting out the Sunday paper, was damaged. Two large plate glass windows were blown in, one of them falling upon the foreman of the pressroom, C. J. Delson.

Across the street from The Eagle is the building of The Standard Union and the home of The Citizen is just down Fulton Street. Both these buildings were likewise full of people and had windows broken.

The large stores along Fulton Street were in the area of the heavy explosion. What damage they suffered was not known at 2:30 o'clock this morning, but it was thought that many of them would be found to have lost windows and suffered other damage.

Along the waterfront of South Brooklyn the explosion had a tremendous effect.

Brooklyn Police Headquarters reported at 3 o'clock this morning that they had definitely ascertained that there was no fire or explosion anywhere in the borough. At least a dozen fire alarms had been turned in, and several calls for ambulances by citizens who believed that the detonation was close at hand.

Windows were broken in all parts of the borough.

As soon as the first explosion occurred the Brooklyn police were mobilized in accordance with the plan laid down for wartime. Every policeman in Brooklyn was called out on duty, the chief mobilization point being Washington Street and Myrtle Avenue, where there was difficulty in handling the excited crowds.

For two blocks on Fulton Street heavy plate glass windows were broken. A cigar store at Fulton Street and Myrtle Avenue was wrecked by the force of the explosion.

Practically the entire fire apparatus of Brooklyn was called out by citizens, each of whom thought the explosion was in his vicinity. A number of ambulances were called out and chased to and fro looking for work to do.

In Flatbush there was a general impression for a while that the gas tanks had blown up, as the pressure for a short time was affected by the force of the explosion.

Several hundred persons crossing Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Williamsburg Bridges were badly frightened by the explosion, which swayed the great structures.

The windows of many of the cars were broken. Persons on the cars said they saw the glare of the explosion.

NAVY YARD TUG SENT OUT.

Watchman at Quarantine Saw Great Burst of Flame.

The watchman on duty at Quarantine happened to be looking in the direction of the Statue of Liberty when the explosion took place. He said he saw a burst of flame, followed by a ball of fire which seemed to go straight up and then fade, throwing the Statue of Liberty into bold relief.

It was the impression at Quarantine that the explosion had occurred at Communipaw and was that of a powder factory.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard it was reported that a tug had been sent out to investigate the explosion. In addition to its regular crew it carried doctors and medical supplies for use in the event of need. Although the shock was felt severely at the navy yard there were no accidents and practically no glass was broken.

The explosion brought Rear Admiral Usher, commanding the Brooklyn Navy Yard, out of bed. He ordered every one of the 2,000 men in the yard on duty to canvass the yard, but they found no damage to the ships.

AMERICA MAY RENEW PROTEST TO TURKEY

News of Still Greater Atrocities Practiced on Exiled Armenians Reaches State Department.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Information that Turkish atrocities upon Armenians are more severe than ever has led the State Department to consider making new representations to the Porte. No reply has been received to representations for the same purpose made by the United States more than a month ago.

Russians are in control of virtually all Armenian territory and the Armenians reported subjected to new outrages are those exiled in the Mesopotamian and Arabian districts. In official quarters here today belief was expressed that the the increased mistreatment of the exiles was partly due to recent Russian military successes against the Turkish forces. Some Armenians are reported returning to their native country from Russia behind the Russian columns.

Abram I. Elkus, the new American Ambassador to Turkey, is expected to take up the question immediately on his arrival at Constantinople. He will leave this country Aug. 17, traveling through Germany and Austria.

RUSSIANS SMASH 60-MILE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

This includes twenty-one guns taken by General Letchitsky's troops. Eighty-five machine guns were also taken by his troops.

During the three days' battle fought by General Sakharoff's troops 216 officers, 13,560 men, 9 guns, 40 machine guns, and about 15,000 rifles were captured, but it is just possible that some of these were included in the number above given.

The total number of captures made by General Sakharoff's men from July 16 to 28 are 940 officers, 39,152 men, 49 guns, of which 17 are howitzers, 100 machine guns, 30 mine and bomb throwers, 80 limbers, and 76 cartridge wagons; also 48 machine guns mounted on wheels and six artillery and engineering depots.

An earlier official bulletin read as follows:

On July 28 one of our air squadrons, consisting of ten aeroplanes, made a successful raid upon Baranovitchi, throwing bombs on the railway station buildings and rolling stock. A few fires were observed. North of Lake Mladziol Ensign Thomson, in a Nieuport machine, pursued an enemy Albatross, which appeared over the town of Budislavas, to the town of Kobylniki. The Albatross withdrew in a northwesterly direction and Ensign Thomson, after bombardment with his machine gun of a camp near the aerodrome in the vicinity of Kobyliniki, returned safely.

The armies of General Brusiloff, having resumed the offensive, have thrown back the enemy on the whole front from the Kovel-Rojitche Railway to the region of Brody, and have captured this last named place.

Troops of General Letchitsky, by an audacious thrust, have thrown back the enemy in the direction of Stanislau, to the south of the River Dniester. A number of prisoners and other booty were captured. Figures and details are not yet available.

A heroic Cossack division, by a cavalry attack, surprised the natives and took Izerzany, which is situated on the road to Tlumach, fifteen miles southeast of Stanislau.)

According to supplementary information, the total number of prisoners taken up to the 28th of July amounts to 400 officers and 20,000 of the rank and file. The number of captured guns is fifty-five. In addition, many machine guns and large quantities of booty which have not yet been computed have been captured.

Berlin Admits Retreat Behind River.

BERLIN, July 29, (via London.)—After repeated futile attacks northwest of Lutsk, says the German official statement issued today, the Russians succeeded in penetrating the German lines in the region of Tristyn and caused the Germans to give up their advanced positions which they had previously held beyond the River Stokhod. West of Lutsk, the statement adds, the Russian attack has been brought to a standstill by a German counterattack. The statement follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: German aeroplanes several times successfully attacked a hostile transport train with troops, and also bombarded railroad establishments.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The engagements on the front of Skrobcva-Vyzoda, (to the east of Gorodische,) which yesterday morning were still in progress, have now been decided completely in favor of the Germans.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: The Russians extended their attacks yesterday to points in the Stokhod sector and on the front to the northwest of Sokal. The attacks were repulsed. The enemy's losses were very heavy. Minor advances at other places on the Stokhod front also failed.

Northwest of Lutsk the enemy, after several abortive attacks, succeeded in entering our lines near Tristyn, which caused us to give up the lines which we occupied beyond the River Stokhod. West of Lutsk a Russian attack was stopped by our counterattacks. Near Zvinitcze, east of Gorochov, the enemy was flatly repulsed. A Russian aeroplane was shot down south of Ferests in an aerial engagement.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer: Repeated Russian attacks in the district northeast and southeast of Monasterzyska broke down, with great enemy losses.

VIENNA, July 29, (via London.)—Austrian General Headquarters admits a withdrawal of the Austrian forces between the Turia River and the Rovno-Kovel Railway on the eastern front. The official statement issued tonight reads:

Between the Turia and the Rovno-Kovel Railway, after the repulse of several Russian storming attacks, the defenders of the positions before the Stokhod were withdrawn behind the river.

FIGHTING IN SWAMPS ON HINDENBURG'S LINE

Terrible Hardships Endured Under Russian Attack—Breastworks Replace Trenches.

ON FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG'S RIGHT WING, OPPOSITE POSTAVY, July 26, (by Courier to Berlin, July 29, and via London, July 30.)—Two days of sunshine, the first in many weeks, have made possible the crossing of swamps at some places here without getting above the knees in the mud. This statement gives a faint idea of the difficulties of campaigning in this district, and throws a light also on the task confronting the Russians not only here but for many miles along their front.

When the Germans established a line in the east last September they voluntarily withdrew at many places to firmer ground. This point, however, had to be held despite the unfavorable nature of the territory in order to overcome the necessity of using an undesirable salient. The work accomplished by the Germans in improving communications, building defenses, &c., testifies to the tireless energy behind the lines.

Work still proceeding on the front of the position here is unique. Owing to the nature of the land trenches cannot be dug, and breastworks many feet thick have been thrown up along miles of the front. The breastworks are constructed of earth, inclosed in log frames. These settle gradually and require continuous improving. German surveyors have perfected a system of draining trenches rendering possible the digging of bombproofs, which are kept dry by the use of pumps.

The Russians keep up continuous sniping and rifle fire and occasionally throw a few shells into the German lines. Otherwise there has been little activity since the Russian offensive in March, when several corps were thrown against the German lines.

The first attack here came simultaneously with an attack to the south of Lake Narocz by three Russian corps. Soldiers and officers engaged in these battles told the correspondent of The Associated Press stories of great hardships. On the night of the second day of the offensive the Russians drove the Germans from their shelter pits, compelling them to lie on the open ground in water. The defenders finally were forced back to a supporting point a few hundred yards behind the line. There the reserves were rallied and the Germans managed to get back again, driving the Russians to their old positions.

Three days later the Russians again succeeded in entering the trenches, and also on the next day they penetrated the line at several places, but were again diven out.

A cold snap set in and the wounded between the lines froze to death. Many soldiers, who were forced to lie in water, were frozen severely. The fighting slackened gradually, at last, owing to the difficulties experienced by the Russians in bringing forward supplies. Since then the Russians have displayed little activity.

German dead were buried during an armistice some time ago. The Russians also buried a great number. The German losses in both sectors, including dead and wounded, are reported to have been only a trifle more than two thousand. The health of the troops is surprisingly good despite the swamps and the malarial mosquitos which infest the district.

The peacefulness of the scene here contrasts sharply with that further south, near Gorodtisch, whence come reports of furious Russian attacks, preceded by drum fire, which is said to set a new standard even for the present Russian offensive. In this sector yesterday artillery fire continued. The infantry, however, did not attack until this afternoon, when it was again repulsed with heavy losses.

BRITISH CONTINUE TO GO FORWARD

Repulse Desperate Attacks on Delville Wood, Inflicting Severe Losses.

WINNING RISING GROUND

Many German Units Brought from Verdun, Where Battles Have Become Artillery Duels.

LONDON, July 29.—The importance attached by the Germans to the possession of Delville wood is shown by the desperate character of their constant counterattacks on this wood since it was captured by the British. These counterattacks, according to the British reports, have been repulsed on every occasion with heavy German losses.

In the neighborhood of Pozières also the British and German continue in the closest grips, and the severest hand-to-hand fighting is going on incessantly. The British, however, maintain their advance toward the remaining portion of the rising ground between Pozières and Bapaume still in the hands of the Germans.

Many German infantry units withdrawn from the Meuse area have been recognized in the forces opposing the progress of the British. This is the probable reason why the fighting around Verdun, as shown by the French reports, has developed into almost purely artillery engagements. Intermittent minor infantry attacks, however, have occurred there, initiated alternately by either side, in which the French report some success with a gain in ground.

The text of the British official statement of the afternoon follows:

Last night the enemy made two more desperate efforts to recapture Delville Wood, but he again was repulsed on each occasion with heavy loss.

A hand-to-hand struggle north and northeast of Pozières and in the neighborhood of High Wood (Foureaux Wood) continues without intermission and we have made progress in all three places, despite violent opposition by the enemy.

Since yesterday the artillery fire of both sides has increased in intensity.

There is abundant evidence to show that the losses inflicted by us on the enemy in the last few days have been extremely severe, particularly in Delville Wood, where two or three regiments appear to have been annihilated.

The British official statement, issued tonight, reads:

Except for minor local actions and some heavy artillery fire on both sides nothing of importance occurred on the Somme front today.

On other parts of the British front there was the usual trench warfare activity. One of our patrols entered the enemy trenches at Puits's (shaft) 14 bis and killed a number of Germans.

The enemy exploded a mine at Neuville-St. Vaast and one at Hairpin Craters without doing us damage or causing any casualties.

Three enemy aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday and a German kite balloon was seen to fall in flames.

French Repulse Somme Attacks.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

On the Somme front two strong enemy detachments which attempted to reach our lines west of Vermandovillers were repulsed by rifle fire.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a German attack upon our positions on Hill 304 broke down under our fire. On the right bank two German attacks during the night against a redoubt in the ravine south of Fleury involved serious losses to the enemy.

Our troops, continuing their minor operations, carried portions of several trenches north of Chapelle Sainte Fine and in the region of the Thiaumont Work, where we captured one machine gun.

The artillery duel is still lively in the sectors of the Fumin and Chenois Woods.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

The French official statement issued tonight reads:

There is nothing to report along the whole front with the exception of a fairly lively cannonade on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of the Chapel of Sainte Fine.

"Lively Fighting," Says Berlin.

BERLIN, July 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German official statement given out at Army Headquarters today says of the western front:

In the Somme district there was lively artillery fighting. In the Pozières sector strong English attacks failed. North of the River Somme attempts made by the enemy to attack were suppressed by our fire.

In the Meuse district there was no infantry activity.

British fire directed on French Comines [on the Belgian border] caused losses among the civilian population and did material, but no military, damage.

A hostile aeroplane was shot down by full hits from our anti-aircraft guns. It fell near Roclincourt, to the north of Arras.

DESERT UNDER BRITISH FIRE.

Fifteen Germans Reported to Have Reached Dutch Territory.

LONDON, July 29.—Telegraphing from The Hague the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says he has received the following message from Maastricht, a Dutch town fifty-six miles east of Brussels:

"Fifteen German deserters, including a non-commissioned officer, arrived here, (Maastricht,) yesterday. They all came from the Somme region. They said it was impossible to live through the Anglo-French artillery fire without going mad and they preferred desertion to insanity."

J. L. GARVIN'S ONLY SON KILLED IN BATTLE

Youngster Died a Hero's Death in France—Lieut. Webber, Who Entered Army at 68, Also Slain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29. — J. L. Garvin, editor of The Observer, and Mrs. Garvin have received innumerable messages of sympathy over the death of their only son, Lieutenant Gerard Garvin, who was killed in France last Saturday. Young Garvin was about to enter Oxford University when the war broke out. In September, 1914, he was gazetted a Second Lieutenant in the South Lancashire Regiment, and in July, 1915, went to the front in France, where he had been just over a year.

His Colonel, in a letter to the father, wrote: "I thought he would live to be a great man."

Another brother officer wrote:

"When the order came through for our last move into the firing line Garvin took out of his pocket an edition of La Bruyère's 'Caractères,' and continued reading till we had actually moved off. During the whole time your son kept wonderfully cool. There were just three officers left in the company. We were inclined to lose the direction, and he walked from one end to the other, straightening out the line. He was doing so when hit by a German bullet. Death was very quick. His one message was to his second in command—to 'carry on with the company.'"

Another casualty which has attracted attention is the death of Lieutenant Henry Webber, a member of the London Stock Exchange, who, although 68 years of age, obtained some time ago a commission in the South Lancashire Regiment. Lieutenant Webber had three sons in the army with the rank of Colonel, Major, and Captain respectively. In a letter written to a friend shortly before he was killed in action in France he wrote that one of his sons had received the decoration of the Distinguished Service Order, while another had been wounded, and added: "I think the family are doing their bit."

ASK A NAVY GUARD FOR DASH OF U-BOAT

Continued from Page 1.

any other unusual attention to a vessel which could be rated only as a merchantman.

Precautions already have been taken to see that the submarine is not molested within the three-mile limit. Since the reported incursion of a British cruiser between the Virginia capes last week, the armored cruiser North Carolina and four destroyers have been patroling off Cape Henry, but their work, it is said, was temporarily halted tonight.

The conferences today were between Acting Secretary Phillips of the State Department, Secretary Daniels of the Navy, and officials of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department.

HEARS U-BOAT GOES TODAY.

Baltimore Expects Deutschland to Start Dash at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—That the German sub-sea merchantman Deutschland would in all probability sail tomorrow was intimated tonight from a most authoritative source. Captain Frederick Hinsch of the North German Lloyd liner Neckar, who is Superintendent of the Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen in this country, plans to have a second tug accompany the Deutschland and the tug Thomas F. Timmins on her trip down the bay. The Timmins will be accompanied by a tug either from Philadelphia or New York. Negotiations for this tug were under way in the afternoon, and the tug, it is said, will be in Baltimore some time tomorrow by the latest.

It is conceded now that the Deutschland will leave for her trip to the Capes during the night, in order to avoid a river and bay parade.

It was said in one quarter that engine troubles had been holding the Deutschland in Baltimore. She was scheduled to sail last Monday night, according to this report, as it was thought that repairs would be completed then. During the afternoon the craft was submerged to the base of her conning tower, and her engines were tested, but while they worked they did not perform to the satisfaction of the engineers. Therefore the schedule was postponed. According to this story a corps of electricians were summoned to the Deutschland Thursday night to examine and test the batteries. Several plates were renewed and other repairs were made. These men worked on the submarine from 10 o'clock at night until nearly 3 o'clock in the morning.

Captain Koenig in Joking Mood.

In spite of the fact that according to all the prophets hereabouts he should have been out to sea long ago, facing the perils which the warships of the Allies and the Atlantic may have in store for him, Captain Paul Koenig and the German submarine trader Deutschland, remained in Baltimore today, the skipper was good-humored and as imperturbable as ever.

The Captain, for all he may be worried about the Bremen's non-arrival, poked fun at assembled newspapermen. He was surrounded by them as he came out of the office at the pier after a conference with Captain Hinsch, of the interned liner Necker; Paul Hilken and others.

"When do we leave?" he repeated. "Well, if any of you men from New York want to go to Germany tomorrow to attend church, we'll go today, just to oblige you."

During the laughter which followed he escaped, going to the central part of the city by motor car.

Henry Hilken, senior member of the Eastern Forwarding Company, admitted today that neither he, Captain Koenig nor Captain Hinsch had any information of the submarine Bremen.

"We have heard nothing from her," said Mr. Hilken, "since she left Germany."

Shore leave was refused to the Deutschland's crew today, and the tug Thomas F. Timmins changed its position at the Andre Street pier after a conference was held early by Paul Hilken, Captain Hinsch, Captain Bach Cullison of the tug, and Captain Koenig. Still, all those familiar with the submarine's movements believe that she will not leave until word from the Bremen is received.

The sun had just risen when Captain Koenig, Captain Hinsch and Paul Hilken, junior member of the Eastern Forwarding Company, met in the first of several conferences. A few hours later Captain Koenig suddenly left the Deutschland and met Captain Hinsch on the pier. Together the two captains hurried up Andre Street, where they boarded a trolley car and went to the Hansa Haus, headquarters for the North German Lloyd's local offices here. For more than an hour the two conferred there with officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company, but when they left to return to the Deutschland they were as mum as the proverbial oyster.

Captain Koenig later gave what he seemed to intend for a farewell interview today. He was quite enthusiastic.

"Everything," he glowed, "has been done to make our stay pleasant. I know of nothing—nothing at all—to speak of as being better than something else. It will mean much when we get back and tell our friends—and, of course, the whole German nation—what American feeling is toward Germany."

"Then, Captain, you feel America is trying to be neutral and fair, no matter how sympathies may go in the war?"

Coming Again, Says Captain.

"Why, yes, without doubt. What differences of opinion the nations may have are due to this." And here he put his palms together and spread them to arm's length. "There is the ocean between and with war going on there is not good communication; the nations cannot understand each other. When Germans come over here as we do and talk with the people and read your newspapers, then we can understand a great deal better."

"Do you think that better understanding already exists since your arrival?"

"Yes, indeed. And it will be more, as I said, when we get back."

"Do you Germans feel angry against us, Captain, for selling munitions of war to the Allies?"

Koenig laughed, throwing back his head, and his high, bronzed cheek bones nearly hid his twinkling eyes.

"No, no; there is no reason for them to be angry. If Germany could come here after arms and munitions, you would sell them to her, wouldn't you? No, there is no criticism now. There was at one time.

"America has been weak in one way," he added with a smile. "Why did she allow Great Britain to make an embargo on cotton going into Germany? You remember, your Congress was asked to threaten England with an embargo on arms if she didn't let cotton go through to us. Well, it was weak of America not to forbid England doing that.

"Good-bye, but remember everything in America has been fine. We like Baltimore, and," he threw back over his shoulder, "we're coming again."

PRESIDENT IS OFF CAPES.

In Yacht Mayflower, Which Signals to Neutrality Patrol.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., July 29.—The naval yacht Mayflower, with President Wilson and some relatives aboard, anchored off here today.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 29.—Soon after the Mayflower arrived the armored cruiser North Carolina, which has been patrolling outside the Capes on neutrality duty, steamed in and dropped anchor within hailing distance. There followed a long exchange of messages between Fort Monroe, the Mayflower, and the North Carolina, wigwagging continuing until darkness, when lights were substituted.

It is said the President has no definite plans, but probably will remain in this vicinity until tomorrow night and start for Washington in time to reach there Monday morning.

The appearance of the North Carolina near the Mayflower and the signaling to Fortress Monroe almost coincident with receipt of reports that the German submarine Deutschland would sail tomorrow, excited great interest along the waterfront. About 9 o'clock tonight two of the three destroyers which have been at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay with the North Carolina came into the Roads and joined in the signaling.

The Mayflower made the trip to Hampton Roads by easy stages down the bay. The President and his party saw several large sharks in the wake of the yacht as she passed through the lower bay.

Mr. Wilson has spent many hours of the cruise with his stenographer, disposing of a quantity of work, including a part of his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

CRUISER SUSPENDS PATROL.

North Carolina Returns from Capes —Norfolk Awaits U-Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, July 29.—For reasons not officially advanced here, the United States armored cruiser North Carolina tonight forsook her leadership of the "neutrality watch" maintained by the Navy Department off the Virginia capes for the last few days and returned to Hampton Roads. It was understood tonight that the four destroyers which were sent out with the cruiser, following a report from the battleship Louisiana that a British cruiser had come within United States territorial waters and patrolled in the darkness of early morning, will also leave their guard posts and return to the Navy Yard.

Because intimations were said to have been received by Administration officials in Washington that the German submarine Deutschland would leave Baltimore tomorrow night, and that those interested in her would appreciate special preparations on the part of this Government to enforce neutrality, there is much conjecture here as to the significance of the apparent sudden abandoning of the patrol.

Inquiry at the navy yard brought forth the statement that the North Carolina had "been out there having aeroplane drills and working hard, and had probably just come in to lay off on Sunday and give her men a rest."

It was said at the yard that the battleship "naturally wouldn't" leave her convoy of destroyers behind if she came inside.

It could not be learned whether the little squadron will return to patrol duty on Monday.

British circles here made no concealment of their belief that even temporary abandonment of the naval survey of offshore waters was to be construed as complete vindication of the British Atlantic fleet of charges of having intruded inside the three-mile limit. They were amused to have it appear that withdrawal of the neutrality watch had been officially ordered by way of signifying that the alleged incident which precipitated it had been authoritatively discredited. For this, however, no official warrant could be found.

Interest in the career of the Deutschland, which had begun to wane here after the pioneer merchant submarine had frequently disappointed those who expected her to start her return voyage, revived tonight with reports that this time her going has been authoritatively indicated to Government officials. Once more small craft are being tuned up to follow her, if they can catch sight of her, and beach dwellers are polishing up their marine glasses and preparing to scan the sea for modern adventure.

Lookout for the Bremen, on the other hand, generally has been relaxed, and little faith in her coming here is longer apparent. Even the crews of interned vessels composing the "German village" privately admit that they are losing hope that the second under-sea freighter will come to establish subsea trading by Germany as a habit rather than as a lucky accident.

WAR ON GERMANY BY ITALY EXPECTED

Dr. Piccoli of Cambridge University Says Decision Is About to be Reached.

EXPLAINS "SECRET TREATY"

Merely an Agreement Affecting Private Citizens and Interests in Event of Hostilities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Dr. Raffaelo Piccoli, Italian lecturer at Cambridge University, contributes to The London Sunday Times an article dealing with the relations between Italy and Germany, in which he intimates that a decision as to a declaration of war is impending. After referring to the much-talked-of secret treaty between Italy and Germany, which Dr. Piccoli says was "an agreement on rules of international law to be applied to private citizens and private interests in the eventuality of war," he continues:

"A similar agreement had been proposed by our Government to the Imperial Government in Vienna before the outbreak of hostilities, and had been rejected. Berlin accepted it, but began by disregarding it in its dealings with Italian interests in Germany, immediately after it had come into force, as a consequence of the rupture of diplomatic relations.

"It was an agreement into which we had entered only out of earnest desire to respect those principles of private international right which had been established by the greatest Italian jurists in the nineteenth century. It was entirely to the advantage of Germany, which had much greater interests in Italy than we had in Germany. It was a piece of idealistic diplomacy, and it failed through the behavior of the German authorities, which was in fact such as we are used to expect from them.

"We denounced the agreement in April last. Since then Germany, though not wishing to come to an open declaration of war, has more and more shown she considers herself in a state of war with Italy. Her treatment of Italian citizens in Belgium is an outstanding offense. To this we have replied by extending to all Germans in Italy the treatment dealt out by us to Austrians. We can now intern them and we can seize their property. They have been deprived of any right of recourse to Italian courts. There is nothing wanting now except a formal declaration for the existence of a state of war between Italy and Germany.

"The hesitation of Germany in taking this last step is due to reasons of internal policy. The Government want to be able to show to the people a new case of wanton aggression on the part of the Entente which will help them in the preparation of public opinion for the peace which is not going to be the outcome of victory. Italy is naturally unwilling to put this weapon in the hands of the enemy, but will welcome with a glad heart any further step in the right direction. The decision rests probably with the next few days."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 29.—The increasing bitterness between the Italian and German press in discussing reciprocal violations of the agreement entered into between the two countries on the eve of Italy's declaration of war against Austria, according to which they were pledged to respect and protect each other's subjects and their property, shows that the crucial moment is approaching. Even admitting that both sides acted in perfect good faith when the agreement was signed, its observance in the present European situation is

GERMANY CONDEMNS POLICIES OF ALLIES

Foreign Office, Reviewing War, Says Entente Seeks to Starve Civilians.

TERRITORIAL LUST CHARGED

Neutrals' Cause Is Served by Teutonic Forces, According to Official Statement.

BERLIN, July 29.—Reviewing the political events of the second year of the war, the German Foreign Office has given to The Associated Press the following statement:

"Unlike the military situation, it is not easy to review briefly the developments in the confused paths of political events, but an attempt will be made in the following to trace leading ideas connected with the political problems of the second year of the war.

"The world war was caused by Russia's aggressive policy, supported by France's policy of revenge. But it was rendered possible solely by the fact that England subordinated to her economic antagonism to Germany all her other interests. Whereas Germany's enemies regard it quite in order that they demand territorial aggrandizements at the cost of others—like Russia, who wants Constantinople and Galicia; like France, who desires Alsace-Lorraine and the left bank of the Rhine, and like Italy, who seeks Austrian territory — they grudge Germany even that she strive to develop herself economically in peaceable competition, and they pronounce this an unpardonable sin against the world's order of things.

"They are unwilling that Germany should become great and strong, because the other powers want to be the economic masters of the world. Territorial and economic aggrandizement has united Germany's foes in a war of destruction against us.

"The second war year whose end is now approaching has brought these true aims of our opponents into clearer light. In Russia this is openly admitted, they have an understanding with England and wanting Constantinople as their war goal. In France there is a war-mad cry for Alsace-Lorraine. In England, too, the mask has been dropped. It is openly admitted that Belgium was only a pretext to justify England's participation in the war which was undertaken only from self-interest.

Aim Blow at Civilian People.

"Germany must be destroyed. Germany shall never more raise her head economically nor militarily. In this way is the goal of our enemy more clearly enunciated during the second year of the war.

"It is equally clear that the talk of a struggle of democracy against militarism is only a catch-word used by our enemies to create sentiment to cloak outwardly their penal purpose or destruction. Assuredly there can be no talk of a struggle for the maintenance of democratic principles when one side sets out to destroy the enemy completely, including the civilian population.

"And is England really the land of democracy she pretends to be? Has not the entire development of England during the war shown that England is drawing further than ever away from democracy?

"Moreover, if England had really resorted to war in defense of the rights of the smaller nations, as she fondly announces to the world, she could without danger to her position have answered otherwise than with the threat of destroying Germany. Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's remarks made in the course of the year outlined German aims with sufficient clearness. England, therefore, wants a war of destruction, a war to the knife which, according to the plans of our enemies, shall continue even after the last cannon is silenced; for their former talk about the permanent peace that they wished to establish has been drowned under the shout that Germany's enemies are raising over the Paris Economic Conference.

"It is not enough that the world must be shaken by a protracted, bloody war. The world must not even thereafter enjoy a settled peace if the will of the Entente powers prevails, for the decisions of the Economic Conference do not signify an economic peace, but a permanent economic warfare which never will permit the world to come to rest upon the basis of peaceful competition.

"This shows at the same time that the great words of the Entente powers about fighting for the rights of smaller nations and international order are empty sounds, for when Germany's enemies seek to control neutral trade and simply ignore the rights of other countries and base, not on the principle of right, but upon pure might, precisely what they allegedly want to abolish.

"The second year of the war therefore shows that our enemies are precisely what they all along wrongly reproached Germany with being; namely, disturbers of the peace. Russia, through her unbridled passion for extending her borders; England, through being uncontrollable for dominating alone the economic world, and France, through her passion for revenge.

"The second year of the war further proved that it is our enemies who follow the principle of might before right. They show this in the more and more reckless violations of the generally recognized principles of international law, not only in the struggle against the Central Powers but still more in their treatment of neutrals.

Neutrals Also Victims of the War.

"The American citizen knows what damage has been inflicted on his trade—brought by the illegal blockade, through violations of the postal convention and other measures of England like that of blacklisting firms. In spite of his own power, he has borne hitherto many humiliations with surprising patience and perhaps in silent admiration for foreign power.

"Neutral States, yielding to might, had to submit to many illegal measures of the Entente powers contrary to their own interests. But it is not enough. With the throttling of neutral trade our enemies try also to place political fetters upon neutral countries. Portugal, as England's vassal; even permitted itself to be dragged into the war at the beginning of the year. Other States, like Holland, on the other hand, by energetic precautions against England's manoeuvres, have been able to preserve their neutrality.

"One observes, therefore, in the second war year increasing violations of the rights of neutrals in the interests of England and her allies. These violations will also continue through the third war year, and even increase, unless all signs prove false.

"Whether on the neutral side any factors are to be thrown into the scale against this, Germany is continuing with tenacity the struggle which will also in the long run prove advantageous to the neutrals as shown by their experiences with England; for the ultimate goal of Germany's struggle is the freedom of the seas. Germany's sea power, which undoubtedly is quite unpleasant to our enemies, is a counterweight to England's arbitrary domination of the seas, and it will be to the advantage of the whole world.

"Every human power requires a counterweight if it is not sooner or later to degenerate into arrogance or encroachments. Probably many persons have seen this most clearly during the second war year.

"Germany proved in the last year, contrary to England's example, that in attaining her end she seeks so far as possible to avoid violating the just rights of neutrals. She even went far toward meeting the wishes of the United States in her conduct of submarine warfare, in spite of the fact that the enemy was trying to subdue Germany through an illegal war upon her peaceable populations.

"Out of regard for the interests of neutrals Germany relinquished for the present one of her most effective weapons against the enemy, although she was compelled to wage a life-and-death struggle.

"At the opening of the third year of the war Germany is able to look back to her splendid military successes on water and on land, which are not without political importance. Germany and her allies remained firmly united during the past year in bonds of friendship and common interests. Bulgaria, as the fourth member, entered the alliance in October, 1915, after having satisfactorily arranged matters with Turkey. Through the accession of Bulgaria, which resulted in the subjugation of Serbia, the way was opened for the Central Powers from Berlin to Constantinople and to Bagdad, an event of far-reaching importance.

"The alliance of the Central Powers rests upon a community of political and economic interests. It is an intrinsic necessity for all four States and it guarantees to them among themselves the greatest advantages without in any way threatening the interests of the others.

"Building upon what she already has achieved Germany treads the threshold of the third year of the war with unshaken confidence. But the goal has not yet been reached, for the enemy has not yet come to see the impossibility of subjugating Germany."

PEACE BATTLE STARTS AUG. 1 IN GERMANY

Many Associations Formed to Advance Different Ideas as to War Aims.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29, (via The Hague.)—The Battle of the Professors, which opens on Aug. 1, when thirty-nine members of the German National Committee will lecture in as many cities on the subject, "On the Threshold of the Third Year of War," is arousing a lively public interest, and should prove of the utmost inner political importance as marking the beginning of a new era of greater freedom in political discussion.

While the National Committee should more or less closely reflect the Imperial Government's view, extensive public propaganda for annexationist war aims will undoubtedly be waged by a rival organization, the "Independent Committee for an Honorable Peace," which includes many professors with a Pan-German leaning. A third organization has just been organized in Munich by the famous Professor Krapelin under the caption "The Committee for Intelligence Principles on the Way to Permanent Peace," whose exact peace views are not yet known, while a fourth body of professors has banded together in Berlin and issued a proclamation to the public with a view to forestalling "premature peace voices."

If all these professors are really allowed to talk freely it would appear that the Government at last is going to let down the bars to the discussion of war aims and peace conditions. In annexationist quarters and even in the Liberal section of the press there is some apprehension. Thus the Lokal-Anzeiger assumes that there will be "equal rights for all" and that a few favored ones will not be permitted to talk on themes forbidden to other associations in Germany.

"There is a large number of organizations," it says, "and the need of debating peace conditions and possibilities is opened up by the victorious war." The Lokal-Anzeiger further hopes that the press of Germany will be permitted now to share in this freer discussion of hopes, wishes, and prospects regarding peace conditions, pointing out that the press is a more suitable means than professional lecturing desks.

"For illuminating, instructing, and quieting the masses of the people," says the paper, "we don't know what all these committees will bring forth, but one thing we do know. If any one of them is permitted free speech all the others, as well as the German press, have the same right, and of this right of free expression of opinion regarding the activities and aims of the various committees we shall make use as soon as we see what they are driving at."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An appeal has been made by the professors at Berlin University "To Our People" which is a heavy counterblast to that of the so-called National Peace Committee. The professors refer to the victories achieved by German arms, assert that the younger fleet of the enemies shall fight not only equal, but superior to the dreaded lords of the seas, and point to the joyful expectation of early peace which is cherished by all classes in Germany.

They repeat the oft-told tale of Germany's innocence of any desire to conduct a war of conquest, but declare that since Germany has been compelled to draw the sword she will not sheathe it until she has secured a peace which her enemies will be compelled to observe. Such a peace, however, they continue, cannot be attained without the increase of our power and without the extension of domain in which our will decides on peace or war.

To accomplish this they add that real guarantees are necessary. All Germans being of one opinion on this point, the professors admit that "our enemies are not yet ready to concede such guarantees to us," and add that consequently Germany cannot yet talk about peace. They therefore appeal to the people to hold together, to hold out, to retain the will to succeed, and to prove that those people do not understand Germany who suggest that Germans are no longer as united as they were.

The appeal by these professors shows that although, as has often been said, all Germans earnestly desire peace, it is a German peace, and not the peace aimed at by the Entente that persons in authority in Germany are ready to conclude.

FRANCE ISSUES NOTE OF PROTEST

Charges Cruelty by Germans to Residents in Invaded Territory.

WOMEN FORCED TO WORK

Many Compelled to Dig Trenches at Front, Says Document.

PARIS, July 29.—France sent an official note to the neutral powers today protesting against the action of the German authorities toward the population in the French departments occupied by Teuton forces.

Premier Briand addressed messages to J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, and to the other French representatives in neutral countries directing them to present to the Government to which they are respectively accredited a note reading as follows:

"I ask you to call the attention of the Government to which you are accredited to the treatment which the populations of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing have been subjected by the German authorities.

"The French Government in the presence of revealed facts invokes the application of Article III. of The Hague Convention concerning laws and customs of conducting land warfare to the end that Germany be held responsible for violations of these rules by its armed forces."

"Until a decision by arms has permitted the reconquering of these occupied regions, the sole means of making this effort is by pressing an appeal to the sentiments of justice and humanity of neutral powers and the public opinion of all nations.

"I, therefore, ask you in presenting this note to ask the Government to give it the most serious attention, as it constitutes the protest of the French Government against the conditions which it brings to the attention of the civilized world, supported by testimony from many sources."

After reciting the efforts made by the Government through the Spanish Government to stop the German practices in invaded regions, the document adds:

"Today, all our protests having been in vain, we place the evidence before the eyes of neutral powers, assured of the judgment that universal conscience will pass upon such conditions, and that it will be incumbent on the German Government, in case it undertake to question this evidence, to permit an impartial inquiry. To this end the German Government must authorize the neutral powers to conduct an investigation, notably of the events occurring at Lille, Roubaix, and Turcoing and surrounding communes from the 22d to the 29th of April, 1916. If they refuse to authorize an inquiry it will be a recognition of the veracity of the facts denounced."

The note is accompanied by a mass of testimony concerning the seizure for work in fields of thousands of women and young girls. The document says that the events which occurred at Lille, Roubaix, and Turcoing were only the application of the cruel system of work forced on the population, and describes the various forms of violence the Germans are accused of having practiced.

The note says: "A woman who was removed from B—, Ardennes, affirms that her husband was shot for refusing to obey an order to requisition supplies, and that she herself was imprisoned for two days.

"In F—, Meurthe and Moselle, work assigned to the Mayor being uncompleted in time, he was suspended from a tree by means of a rope passed under his arms, and he was left in this position about an hour."

The note cites cases of men 70 to 80 years of age made to work; of women forced to labor under the fire of French troops, and of children killed in the trenches. It also makes a charge, based on the testimony of a witness, that in October, 1914, the Germans took from the Department of the Pas de Calais a party of inhabitants, that they used them as shields against the fire of the French, and that five of them were killed.

The document says the German Government on Jan. 24, 1916, denied mistreatment of inhabitants, but, says the French note, "sworn testimony regarding measures taken in April at Lille shows the degree of faith which can be placed in their denials."

SAY OKUMA WILL RETIRE.

Japanese Newspapers Declare Gen. Terauchi Will Succeed Him.

TOKIO, Japan, July 29.—Japanese newspapers are predicting the retirement of Marquis Okuma from the Premiership and the organization of a new Japanese Ministry, probably presided over by Lieut. Gen. Count Terauchi, the Governor General of Korea.

General Terauchi is at present in Tokio conferring with the Elder Statesmen.

J. M. BECK PRAISES ENGLISHMEN IN WAR

Sees Determination to Crush Foes and a Hope for Our Sympathy.

DISAPPOINTED IN WILSON

Says Two Speeches Puzzle Those Who Look to America for Moral If Not Actual Support.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—James M. Beck went yesterday to France, where he has been invited to visit the French military headquarters. Prior to his departure Mr. Beck made the following statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"What I have seen and heard in England during my four weeks' stay has filled me with admiration. Nothing could be finer than the quiet but resolute purpose of the English people to push this vital struggle for the basic principles of civilization to a conclusive victory. Their steadfast poise is remarkable. They are neither elated with victories nor depressed by defeats. Both are regarded as mere eddies of a swift current which is steadily moving to its appointed end.

"In a year they equipped an army of more than 4,000,000 men, and yet they never boast of the stupendous achievement nor complain of the equal burden of expense. I heard few, if any, expressions of hatred for the foe.

"Only when the Cavell case or the Lusitania massacre is mentioned does one see a glitter in their eyes, which is more significant than any words. I am persuaded that even if England were left to continue the struggle alone, an almost unthinkable contingency, she would do so in a spirit of 'to the last man and to the last penny.' Having had the privilege of discussing the issues of the war with most of England's public men, I have not heard even an intimation of a desire for an inconclusive peace to end the stupendous horrors of this greatest tragedy in history.

"I have been specially impressed with the women of England. To use Homer's immortal phrase, they are 'smiling through their tears.' High born and lowly born work side by side in democratic comradeship. Gently nurtured women take their turn in the shifts of munition factories. One will tell you she has three sons in the army, and yet nothing indicates the ceaselessly anxious heart under the smilingly affable manner.

"I have met society women who are serving as parlor maids, nurses and dish washers in hospitals.

"While bereavements are general there are few signs of mourning. Social life proceeds as usual as the best antidote to the gloom of a colossal tragedy. The world possibly has never seen anything approaching the stoical purpose of the men and women of all the belligerent countries, as they continue their life-and-death struggle."

Disappointed in America.

When he was asked what was the attitude of England to America Mr. Beck replied with some hesitation:

"The masses of Englishmen and, I imagine, of all the quadruple alliance, feel a keen sense of disappointment at the negative policy of the United States. They cannot understand it. That the moral prestige of our country has suffered immeasurably cannot be gainsaid.

"In the theatres and music halls President Wilson's 'too proud to fight' speech is a constant jest, and an American cannot fail to appreciate that the average man accepts the implication of that stupendous verbal blunder.

"When one speaks intimately with the public men of England a better feeling is found than with the man in the street. The former have no hatred for us. They sincerely want our friendship. They instinctively feel, without fully comprehending, that there must be substantial reasons for our policy of neutrality.

"They want to understand these reasons for the common welfare of both countries. They generally appreciate the sympathy of a great majority of the American people. Our neutrality will not affect the earnest desire of the English publicists to maintain an unimpaired sympathetic understanding with the United States.

"While the 'too proud to fight' speech was incomprehensible to them, yet another speech of President Wilson, substantially to the effect that the United States has no concern in the causes and the object of the war—I quote from memory—cut our best friends in England to the very heart.

Want United States Sympathy.

"They sincerely believe they are fighting for principles of civilization in which the United States also is vitally interested. They do not ask our co-operation on the field of battle, but they do want to feel that in their willing sacrifice of life and pleasure for the common welfare of civilization they have our appreciative sympathy. For this reason President Wilson's disclaimer of any American interest in the causes and object of their sacrifices undoubtedly deeply hurt them.

"Nevertheless, they prefer to think that for this and other equally tactless statements there must be some explanation, and I have found a real eagerness on their part to reconcile these and similar statements with the respect they once had and, I believe, still have, for the courage and the honor of the American nation.

"They earnestly wish to remain our friends. I am satisfied that the best thought of England desires the friendship of no other nation more than that of the United States."

SAY AUSTRIAN CLERK SOLD BANK SECRETS

Transatlantic Trust Company Has Employe Arrested—He Makes Confession.

Emory Blanar, a young clerk in the Transatlantic Trust Company, the Austro-Hungarian bank of this city, at 67 William Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock on a technical charge of having stolen some postage stamps from the bank. The complainant against him, however, was Julius Pirnitzer, President of the company, and it was rumored instantly about Police Headquarters that the arrest had some connection with the secrets of the German submarines, the Deutschland and the Bremen.

Blanar, who is only 20 years old, was locked up in Police Headquarters. He will be arraigned in court today when any charge other than the simple one of the larceny of stamps must be disclosed. Late last night it was said at Police Headquarters that there was no significance in the youth's arrest other than appeared on the surface.

It was admitted, however, that Mr. Pirnitzer had accused the young man also of having endeavored to sell to rival banks and trust companies doing a foreign exchange business the names of business houses clearing through the Transatlantic Trust Company. Young Blanar, it was said, was to get 25 cents each for such names as he could furnish, and he was said to have prepared a list of upward of 2,000.

There was found in his pocket also a letter addressed to the British Consul here, and news of this increased the belief that it was with the British Government that young Blanar was trying to deal. According to the police, however, the letter was a simple one of inquiry asking if it would be possible for Blanar to return safely to his home in Hungary if he departed from Canada, or if he would be detained as an enemy.

Blanar has been in this country two years, and lived at 427 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Efforts made to reach Clive Bayley, the British Consul General, at his home last night proved unavailing, as he was out of town for the week-end, it was said, and had not left an address.

Blanar was arrested yesterday afternoon as he was leaving the office. He was taken back, searched, and questioned for several hours. Seventy-five slips of paper containing names and addresses were found in his pockets, according to the police. An original list of 2,000 names and addresses of firms with which the trust company does business was found in a drawer of his desk, Captain Deevey said.

In a pocket of Blanar's coat was found the reply to a letter he had sent to the British Consul.

The prisoner made a full confession of the theft of the papers, according to the Captain of Detectives. Asked why he had done it, he replied:

"Because I never had a decent feed or any good clothes."

He said he dealt with an English firm.

Detectives made a search of the prisoner's furnished room in West Fifty-seventh street and found, they said, in addition to three suits of clothes and three pair of shoes, numerous communications from steamship companies giving rates and dates of sailing of certain vessels.

The Transatlantic Trust Company was the bank in which Franz Rintelen, the German agent sent to this country to instigate strikes in munition-making plants, kept one of his biggest accounts while in the United States.

In the same building Rintelen also had offices and it was a man connected with the company who introduced Rintelen as "Hansen" to an agent of Francisco Villa.

Rintelen is now a prisoner of war in England. He is also under indictment in this Federal district for his activities as a plotter against the neutrality of the United States.

Turn Back Relief Agents.

THE HAGUE, July 29, (via London.)—James C. Garrison and K. D. Robinson, representatives of the Committee of Mercy for War Destitutes, of New York, who left here on Wednesday for Constantinople to investigate and report on destitution in Turkey, were not able to pursue their journey further than the German frontier, being politely turned back there by the German frontier authorities. No reason was given, except that it was undesirable to admit them into German territory.

The Commissioners are now here seeking diplomatic intervention for permission to proceed with their journey.

GERMANY RESENTS RELIEF RESTRICTION

Britain's Reply to Wilson's Appeal to Feed Occupied Territories Called Hypocrisy.

PART OF STARVATION PLAN

An Incredible Proposal, Berlin Foreign Office Says—Will Be Rejected, Cologne Gazette Declares.

BERLIN, July 29, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—At the German Foreign Office today the following official statement regarding Great Britain's reply to President Wilson's appeal for the feeding of the populations of occupied territories was given out:

"Viscount Grey (British Secretary for Foreign Affairs) answered the American President's appeal to all the belligerent nations to establish an understanding with regard to relief work in Poland, and issued a declaration which is no more nor less than an attempt to include the territories occupied by Germany and Austria-Hungary into the system for the starvation of Germany which has been proclaimed by the British Government, contrary to all international law.

"Viscount Grey tries to make the German Government responsible for the consequences which this incredible plan has for the inhabitants of the occupied territory. This is British hypocrisy, which in this case is especially transparent."

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—Commenting on the British reply to President Wilson's appeal to the belligerents to feed the populations in the occupied territories, The Cologne Gazette says:

"If this is the final decision of the British Government, Viscount Grey will have no success with it. We doubt not for a moment that it will be rejected in Vienna and Berlin.

"Foreign Secretary Grey speaks as naively as only an Englishman can. We are to assist Great Britain in her blockade of ourselves. We ourselves are to do what the British blockade cannot attain, namely, to strangle ourselves.

"Who saw to it that the fields in the occupied territory should yield such good harvests? Nobody else but the Germans and their allies. The inhabitants of the occupied territories have to cut their coat with us according to their cloth. We don't think of fattening them if we ourselves have to tighten our belts. We are well entitled to add the harvests of the occupied territories to those of our own country when we can calculate and decide on the shape of each person.

"We don't fear Secretary Grey's menaces, but we don't believe him to be so naive as to take his proposal seriously."

WANTS VOTE ON PEACE BY GERMAN PEOPLE

Breslau Socialist Paper Says Reichstag No Longer Represents Popular Opinion.

LONDON, July 29.—The Socialist newspaper Volksmacht of Breslau, says a dispatch from Zurich to the Central News, declares that the Reichstag no longer reflects the true opinion of the German people and it demands a referendum to discover whether the people really desire peace. The Volksmacht is quoted as saying:

"The people ought to be given an opportunity to affirm whether they wish an early peace without conquests, or wish to continue the war till these are assured."

The newspaper further proposes the formation of a popular league in favor of peace.

IRISH RELIEF WORKERS ARE FORCED TO RETURN

Britain Notifies Ambassador Page That Decision to Bar Them Is Irrevocable.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Ambassador Page at London today cabled to the State Department that Great Britain insisted upon excluding from England and Ireland Eugene Hughes Kelly of New York, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund; his assistant, Joseph Smith, and Mrs. Kelly. They will leave England on Monday for New York on the American liner Philadelphia.

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FIFTY BILLIONS COST OF WAR UP TO DATE

Conflict in Two Years Ten Times More Expensive Than American Rebellion.

BELLIGERENTS DOUBLE DEBT

Bond Editor of The Wall Street Journal Compiles Figures of Expenditures.

The belligerents have borrowed approximately $40,000,000,000 in their two years of war and have spent some $10,000,000,000 more from their own exchequers or from their creations of paper money. The total of $50,000,000,000 compares with the generally accepted estimates of $5,000,000,000 as the cost of the civil war. Two years of this war have cost ten times as much as four years of the civil war.

The debt of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Turkey has increased from $27,273,000,000 to $66,638,000,000 in the two years. Great Britain, France, and Germany have each added more than $14,000,000,000 to the sums they are bound to pay. Great Britain leading with more than $15,000,000,000 of war indebtedness. Neutral nations, constrained to mobilize, have borrowed nearly half a billion.

The following tables, compiled by John Barnes, bond editor of The Wall Street Journal, give figures that tell the story:

DEBTS IN 1914 AND 1916.
(000 omitted.)

	Pre-War Debt.	Pres. Debt.
Great Britain	$2,485,000	$15,100,000
France	6,007,000	*14,966,000
Russia	4,537,000	10,363,000
Italy	2,836,000	4,301,000
Total for Allies	$17,465,000	$44,738,000
Germ'y, (emp. & sts).	5,193,000	14,291,000
Austria-Hungary	3,970,000	6,757,500
Turkey	640,000	854,000
Central Powers	$9,803,000	$21,902,500
Grand total	27,273,000	66,638,000

*Includes advances from Bank of France.

COST FOR TWO YEARS AND BY THE DAY.

	Cost to Aug. 1.	Daily Cost.
Great Britain	$11,190,000,000	$25,000,000
France	9,000,000,000	17,000,000
Russia	8,770,000,000	18,000,000
Italy	2,160,000,000	8,000,000
Other allies	1,580,000,000	4,000,000
Total Allies	$33,030,000,000	$72,000,000
Germany	11,500,000,000	22,000,000
Austro-Hungary	5,360,000,000	12,000,000
Turkey & Bulgaria	800,000,000	1,500,000
Total Cent. Pow.	$16,960,000,000	$35,500,000
Grand total	49,990,000,000	107,500,000

Loans Due to the War.

ALLIED LOANS.

British Empire.

First war loan 3½s on 3.97 per cent. basis	$1,750,000,000
Second war loan 4½s on 4.58 per cent. basis	2,970,000,000
Treasury bills to June 24	3,518,330,000
Exchequer 6s to June 30	1,383,098,000
Exchequer 3s, due 1920	239,710,000
War expenditure certificates to June 30	50,663,000
Other war debt to June 30	121,000,000
Estimated to Aug. 1	600,000,000
Half of Anglo-French loan in United States	250,000,000
Banking credit in Canada	101,000,000
Banking credit in United States*	50,000,000
Canadian ten-year 4½s in London	25,000,000
Canadian one and two year 5s in United States	45,000,000
Canadian five, ten, and fifteen-year 5s in United States	75,000,000
Canadian ten-year internal 5½s at 97½	100,000,000
Indian Government internal 4s	18,000,000
Indian Treasury bills in London	17,500,000
Australian 5s, at 90, in London	10,000,000
Australian internal loan	50,000,000
Australian second internal loan	250,000,000
Total	$11,620,971,000

France.

"Loan of Victory" 5s at 87 on 5.75 per cent. basis	$3,100,000,000
National defense bonds*	1,700,000,000
National defense obligations*	300,000,000
Advances from Bank of France to June 29	1,580,000,000
Estimated to Aug. 1	500,000,000
Advances Bank of France to foreign Governments	223,000,000
Bonds and notes in London	506,000,000
Half of Anglo-French loan in United States	250,000,000
Collateral loan in United States	100,000,000
One-year 5 per cent. notes in United States	30,000,000
Banking credits in New York*	50,000,000
Advances from Bank of Algeria	15,000,000
Total	$8,350,000,000

Russia.

First internal 5s at 95 on 5.35 per cent. basis	$257,500,000
Second internal loan	257,500,000
Third loan, five-year 5½s	515,000,000
Fourth loan, ten-year 5½s at 93	515,000,000
Fifth loan, 5½s at 95	1,030,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	900,000,000
Treasury bills, 5 per cent.*	2,000,000,000
Issues discounted in England	642,886,880
Issues in France	120,896,250
Special currency loan	103,000,000
Loan in Japan	25,000,000
Three-year 6% per cent. credit in United States	50,000,000
Total	$5,825,783,110

Italy.

Twenty-five-year 4½s at 97	$200,000,000
Twenty-five-year 4½s at 95	190,000,000
Twenty-five-year 5s at 97½	800,000,000
English credit for war supplies	250,000,000
One-year 6 per cent. notes in United States	25,000,000
Total	$1,465,000,000

Belgium.

From French and English Governments	$218,000,000

Japan.

Internal loan of 1914	$26,000,000
Loan to refund bonds in France	20,000,000
Total	$46,000,000

Serbia.

From French Government	$33,000,000
Total allied loans	$27,567,754,110
Duplications	501,000,000
Net total allied loans	$27,066,754,110

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN LOANS.

Germany.

First war loan 5s at 97½ on 5.52 per cent. basis	$1,115,000,000
Second war loan 5s at 88½	2,225,000,000
Third war loan	3,625,250,000
Fourth war loan 5s at 89½	2,067,750,000
Bank loan in Sweden	10,000,000
Note issue in United States	15,000,000
Total	$9,093,000,000

Austria-Hungary.

Austrian 5½s at 97½ on 6.10 per cent. basis	$433,000,000
Hungarian 6s at 97½ on 6.70 per cent. basis	97,000,000
Austrian second war loan	534,000,000
Hungarian second and third	250,000,000
Austrian third war loan	815,000,000
Hungarian war loan	240,000,000
Loan from German bankers	114,500,000
Second loan in Germany	125,000,000
Credit in Germany	60,000,000
Total	$2,787,500,000

Turkey.

First loan in Germany	$108,000,000
Second loan in Germany	106,000,000
Total	$214,000,000

Bulgaria.

Loan from German bankers	$30,000,000
Total Central Power loans	$12,124,500,000
Grand total war loans	$39,191,254,110

Neutral Loans Due to War.

Netherlands 5 p. c. internal loan	$110,000,000
Netherlands India loan	25,000,000
One-year Treasury loan	8,000,000
Rumania 4 p. c. loan from Nat. Bank of Rumania	40,000,000
Internal loan	50,000,000
Egypt, treasury bills	25,000,000
Switzerland internal loan	16,000,000
Internal 4½ p. c. loan	20,000,000
Notes in United States	15,000,000
Internal 4½s at 97	40,000,000
Spanish 4s and 5s	28,000,000
Spanish 4½s at par	10,000,000
Spanish 3s	14,500,000
Loan to refund bonds in France	40,000,000
Greece from England, France and Russia	8,000,000
Internal 5s at 88½	22,000,000
Norway internal loans	8,000,000
Notes in United States	5,000,000
Seven-year 5s in United States	5,000,000
Sweden internal loans	9,380,000
Notes in United States	5,000,000
Total neutral loans	$463,180,000
Grand total loans due to war	$39,654,434,110

*Estimated.

The daily cost of the war now approximates $100,000,000, of which the Allies are spending two-thirds, or $67,000,000, and the Teutons and Turks $33,000,000. Probably the high rate of daily expenditure has been reached. The borrowing continues. Subscriptions are being received for the fourth Austrian and Hungarian loans. Germany and France are making ready for new forays on the purse. England is thinking of a great loan to refund Treasury bills and to maintain her position as banker for her allies. Russia, which is $3,000,000,000 behind Great Britain, France and Germany in war loans, will borrow when the time is ripe.

BRITAIN DEFINES BLACKLIST'S SCOPE

Continued from Page 1.

blacklist is intended to apply merely to firms that are having direct dealings with enemies of the Entente Allies or serving as cover for such dealings, that these firms are not to be interfered with in their trade with firms in neutral countries which are not blacklisted, and, furthermore, that firms in neutral countries will not be interfered with if they trade with blacklisted American firms.

Acting Secretary Polk is out of town today, and no official statement was forthcoming from the State Department as to developments in the blacklist situation. In the view of this Government the next move must be made by the British Government in its formal answer to the protest delivered by Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, to the London Foreign Office yesterday.

The text of the American protest, which was in the form of a diplomatic note written by Acting Secretary Polk, will be published simultaneously in the press of the United States and the United Kingdom on Monday morning.

COMPLAIN OF BLACKLIST.

New Orleans Firm Says Its Cotton Business Has Been Ruined.

After a conference with Leopold Zimmermann, Chairman of the Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, the organization of firms and individuals who have been placed on the British trade blacklist, Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for the association, made public yesterday two letters from blacklisted firms which he said showed how the British boycott caused serious loss to those firms. The letters, Mr. Blumenthal added, are similar to many others he has received from blacklisted firms and individuals in the last week.

One letter from E. Bornemann & Co., New Orleans, said that their business had been destroyed and that they had not been able to trade at all since they were placed on the blacklist. The letter reads:

"Under the American law we are an American firm, domiciled in New Orleans with no branch houses abroad and therefore to the fullest extent under the protection of our laws. Our name has been put on the blacklist and our marine insurance policy, which was held by the underwriters of Lloyd's, canceled under instructions given by the British.

"In consequence all our London credits given to us by our spinner friends became unavailable, inflicting very serious loss to us in the exportation of American cotton.

"Since the issue of the British order we have never shipped a single bale of cotton to the Central Powers, in fact our business with the Central Powers has been very limited in the past, and we fail to see either justice or reason on the part of the English Government in putting us on the blacklist to the serious detriment of our business as an American firm.

"We have no business at the present moment, which is clear to any one how American business is being interfered with and almost made impossible. Our lives and our money are spent entirely in the United States and its property is proportionately injured by cutting off our trade."

The second letter is from Charles Bentheim, formerly statistician and laboratory investigator for the United States Rubber Export Company, which Mr. Bentheim is American born and says he was forced to resign his position on July 20 because of his German name. He had been in the employ of the rubber firm for more than a year.

A meeting of the Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce will be held tomorrow, following the publication of President Wilson's note of protest to Great Britain.

GERMANS ACCUSE CECIL.

Assert That He Misrepresented Facts in Blacklist Statement.

BERLIN, July 27, (via London, July 29.)—The reply of Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in the British Parliament on the British blacklist and the insinuation that it only followed the German example evoked a sharp semi-official rejoinder from the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which accuses the Minister of equivocation and trifling with the truth.

The newspaper says that Lord Robert Cecil's arguments were already controverted in the German memorandum to the neutrals of June 15 on the illegality of British measures against neutral firms. Lord Robert did not attempt to reply to the memorandum, the newspaper says, but tried to blacken Germany by asserting that Germany resorted to similar measures against firms in neutral countries.

"This assertion," the newspaper adds, "is absolutely untrue. No measure ever was adopted in Germany which in any way is comparable to the illegal interference of England in the commercial liberties of neutrals."

NEW ORLEANS TRADE HURT.

Shipment of 25,000 Bags of Coffee from Brazilian Port Is Refused.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Local business organizations are preparing to bring to the attention of the State Department the effect the British trade blacklists is having upon the commerce of this port.

A cablegram from Victoria, Brazil, today said the Japanese steamer Tokio Maru had refused to carry 25,000 bags of coffee to the New Orleans agents of Austrian and German firms.

KAISER REFUSED TO SAVE FRYATT

Continued from Page 1.

sent to the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, concerning the case of Captain Fryatt. The communication states:

His Majesty's Government finds it difficult to believe that a master of a merchant vessel, who, after German submarines had adopted the practice of sinking merchant vessels without warning and without regard for the lives of the passengers or crew, took the step which appeared to afford the only chance of saving not only his vessel, but the lives of all on board, can have been shot deliberately in cold blood for this action.

If the German Government has in fact perpetrated such a crime in the case of a British subject held prisoner by them, it is evident that a most serious condition of affairs has arisen.

The Foreign Secretary, therefore, is obliged, on behalf of the Government, to request that an urgent inquiry may be made by the United States Embassy in Berlin as to whether the report of the shooting of Captain Fryatt is true in order that the British Government may have without delay a full and undoubted account of the facts before them.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 29.

The communication adds that Ambassador Page sent to Foreign Minister Grey in answer to his notes of July 18 and 20 the folowing paraphrase of a telegram from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin:

"July 27, referring to your telegrams, I brought the case of Fryatt to the attention of the Imperial Foreign Office in writing on the 20th and the 22d, and requested an opportunity to engage counsel. A verbal reply was made yesterday stating the trial had been fixed for today at Bruges—it added that the Foreign Office had requested a postponement if possible. I have today received a written reply stating it was impossible to grant a postponement as German submarine witnesses could not be detained further.

"Major Neumann has been appointed by the German authorities to defend Fryatt. He, in civil life, is an attorney and justizrat (Queen's couns

3D AV. CAR STRIKE ON IN MANHATTAN

Continued from Page 1.

in Twenty-ninth and Twenty-eighth Streets.

The decision to suspend traffic altogether for a time on the line in Third Avenue was reached by the superintendent of the car barn at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street after several cars had been attacked by strikers or persons sympathizing with them.

One car was stoned and hooted as it passed northward opposite Lyceum Hall, where the union was holding its meeting, and the motorman put on speed to get past the danger point. Cars had been running all afternoon without schedule because of motormen and conductors turning in their badges, and persons at the intersections had waited long for cars.

Cars, when they did come along, were so crowded that they did not stop for more passengers, and in several instances they were escorted by uniformed policemen to insure arrival at their destinations. Third Deputy Commissioner Dunham took personal charge of the situation in Third Avenue, and issued orders at 7 o'clock that policemen in uniforms ride on all cars.

One car had a window smashed with a brick as it passed Seventieth Street. Hundreds of strikers gathered along the avenue hooted and jeered as the car put on speed.

James Kiernen, 24 years old, of 160 East Ninety-first Street, accused of being one of the men who stoned the car, was sent to the Workhouse for two months by Magistrate McQuade, who served warning that he would impose sentences of six months on persons found guilty of stoning cars or damaging property.

Car Smashes Police Auto.

An automobile in which Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger and Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham were riding was rammed by a Third Avenue car as it was suddenly reversed at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue last night. A crowd of strikers had formed about the car, and the automobile was hit as the motorman attempted to back out of the press. The automobile was badly damaged, but the Inspector and Deputy Commissioner escaped injury.

Many scenes of disorder accompanied the efforts of the strikers to get the men still on duty off the cars. Just before midnight a crowd on the track stopped Third Avenue Car 551 near Seventy-second Street. Patrick Rice, a striking motorman, who lives at 166 East Ninety-third street, attempted to pull the conductor off his car. The police reserves rushed to the scene, and in the fight that followed Rice struck a policeman. He was arrested on a charge of assault, and the police cleared a way for the car through the crowd.

Car 662 was near Seventy-fifth Street when a crowd of strikers stopped it. The conductor was pulled from the car, and after a few words of persuasion, tore his badge from his cap and threw it away. He was carried on the shoulders of the strikers in the direction of the Lyceum. The motorman took his car to the barn at Sixty-fifth Street.

The meeting at Manhattan Lyceum was turbulent. Among the speakers were William D. Mahon, international head of the carmen's union; P. J. O'Brien, the Fifth International Vice President of the organization, and William Collins and Hugh Frayne, organizers for the American Federation of Labor. It was impossible to tell how many of those present were employes of the Third Avenue system, but according to William V. Fitzgerald a majority of them were.

Vote for Complete Tie-up.

A resolution was adopted amid cheers to go on strike immediately in sympathy with the workers on the lines in the Bronx and Westchester County, and to remain on strike until their demands for more pay and union recognition were granted.

It was declared that all the lines of the Third Avenue system would be out of operation this morning.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 o'clock and the union members were instructed by President Mahon and Organizer Fitzgerald to go out and each to bring at least one carman as the men left the barns at the end of their last trips. They were cautioned to use no violence and instructed to destroy no property. The meeting resumed at 1 o'clock this morning, when many new members were added to the organization.

It was announced at the meeting that New York was in no immediate danger of a complete traffic tie-up. President Mahon said that was the propaganda of the Third Avenue heads. He said it was his purpose to organize all the carmen on all the traffic lines in New York City, but that there would be no strike on any line until the officials had refused to treat with the union. He said he hoped it would not be necessary to extend the strike beyond the Third Avenue system.

Hugh Frayne, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, arraigned the transit companies of New York.

"We are going to do away with the whole rotten system in the traffic management of this city, which makes slaves of all who enter its employ," he said. "I want to say right here that we haven't any gangsters hired; we don't need any gangsters and we don't need any gunmen and the story that we had hired them was put out by the traction company to damn our cause. Gangsters never won a strike. If the traffic companies would take the money they pay spies and give it to you men you could easily get 35 cents an hour.

"I pledge you the support and cooperation of the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Fitzgerald read telegrams from the car men in Boston and Buffalo pledging financial support.

Mr. Mahon began by denying the statement of the company that New York carmen are well paid, and offered comparisons with wages paid in other cities.

"It has been said that we have conspired to tie up the whole traction system of New York," he said. "That is not true. We are organizing the Third Avenue system. There is a strike on the Third Avenue system, put on by the traction company, and we propose to continue it until we have every man with us and until we force the company to make terms with the union.

Threat to Elevated and Subway.

"As for the men on the other lines, we want them to organize, but we don't contemplate a strike there. We would strike only after the heads of the subways and elevated lines had refused to deal with the union, and we hope such a strike will not come."

One serious accident, in the meanwhile, resulted from the strike on the lines of the Union Railway Company in the Bronx. A St. Ann's Avenue car, in charge of a strikebreaking motorman, was approaching 146th Street in the Bronx in the afternoon, when a child tripped and fell on the rails in front of the car. The child had been playing with companions in St. Mary's Park, near the intersection of the two streets, and stumbled while running across. The motorman, who said he was James Burns of 218 Tenth Street, Jersey City, but who admitted that he had given a fictitious name, jumped from the platform and deserted the car, according to witnesses. The conductor, also a strikebreaker, did likewise, witnesses said.

The child, Pauline Cohen, 4 years old, of 443 St. Ann's Avenue, which is just in front of the scene of the accident, was run over and killed. Policeman Joseph Freud of the Morrisania Station, doing strike duty on the car, reversed the controller, but the front wheels had passed over the girl by the time the car stopped.

A crowd of angry men, led by Freud, pursued the motorman and the conductor, and caught the former after a chase of a block. There were cries of "Lynch him!" "Kill the beast!" but the policeman drew his revolver and ordered the crowd back. The neighborhood is thickly settled, and many women joined the press, screaming hysterically that the motorman be lynched.

Freud blew his police whistle, and Policeman James O'Neil, on post near the scene of the accident, ran to his assistance, and they managed to hold off the crowd until a patrol wagon arrived, and "Burns" was taken to the Alexander Avenue Station. Bricks and curses followed the patrol wagon as it left with the prisoner.

Policeman Freud said at the police station that there was a distance of about twenty feet between the car and the spot where the girl fell, and that his attention was drawn to the motorman by a great shout from the crowd of spectators when they saw the motorman jump.

Henry Meadlein of 419 East 147th Street, who said he saw the accident from the sidewalk, also asserted that he saw "Burns" abandon his car. The strikebreaker, Mr. Meadlein said, became confused when he saw the child fall, and deserted his post in a panic. The conductor evidently feared the crowd would visit its wrath on him and ran away at top speed. Several men tried to catch him but he escaped.

Twice in Penitentiary.

The motorman was questioned by Coroner Jerome Healy and Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord, and said he had given a fictitious name to protect a sister, who is employed by a wealthy family, which would discharge her if it were learned that she was the sister of a strikebreaker. He said he had worked as a strikebreaker in car strikes at Youngstown, Ohio, and Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

At an inquest held later by Coroner Healy in his office, at 177th Street and Arthur Avenue, the motorman said his right name was James McAvoy, that he was 28 years old, and lived with his two brothers at 1,085 Daly Avenue, the Bronx. He said he was convicted on a charge of petty larceny eight years ago and served ten months in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. He said he was convicted on a charge of grand larceny in 1905 and served a year in Elmira.

He insisted that he had had some experience in running a car, but was not well acquainted with the use of an air brake. He said he had been working in publishing houses when not a strikebreaker, and that he devoted some of his earnings to the support of his sister.

McAvoy told Coroner Healy that he lost control of himself when he saw the girl fall. He became panic-stricken when the car failed to respond to the air brake, and jumped from the platform and ran because he was afraid of the crowd.

He said he had applied for work as a strikebreaker after seeing an advertisement for motormen and conductors in the newspapers. He applied at the office of Burgoff & Waddell at 72 West Street, and was told that he would be employed as a motorman at $5 a day. That was last Thursday, he said.

He was held in $2,500 bail on a charge of homicide, and will be arraigned in court this morning.

Third Avenue Men Register.

Motormen and conductors of the Third Avenue Company began to register early yesterday at Mozart Hall, 328 East Eighty-sixth Street, which is within easy walking distance of the big barn near Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. P. J. O'Brien of Springfield, Mass., Fifth International Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, was there to receive them. So were Matthew J. Higgins of Boston and Peter Rooney of Worcester, Mass., international organizers of the union.

As the men arrived they were directed to a long table where sat a man who enrolled their names. Fifteen men, some said to be employes of the Third Avenue Company, were in the room when reporters interviewed Mr. O'Brien at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. It had been reported that the motormen and conductors of about 100 Third Avenue cars had quit, but Mr. O'Brien said he could not give out the figures.

"We are entirely satisfied with the way the men are coming and registering," he said. "They have been coming in all day as they completed their runs."

Mr. O'Brien said it was not fair for uniformed policemen to be put upon the cars, asserting that it gave the company an unfair advantage. He said he had heard of Police Commissioner Woods's order that forty uniformed policemen accompany cars in the Bronx, and that the effect was to make these policemen strikebreakers.

The hall in which names of Third Avenue employes were taken is a half block from Lyceum Hall, Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, where the meeting last night took place. Mr. O'Brien pointed out that employes of the Union Railway Company as well as of the Third Avenue Company would attend.

As employes of the Third Avenue continued to arrive at the hall persons waiting for cars began to notice a gradual reduction of service. The Saturday afternoon travel up Third Avenue is heavy, and passengers experienced more discomfort than usual because of crowded cars. The barn at Sixty-fifth Street is one of the most important of the system in Manhattan, and the depletion of the force was noticeable there early in the afternoon. About 210 cars run out of that barn at normal times, and about 900 men, including extras, report there daily.

Policemen Sent to Barns.

The practice has been for the first shift of men to leave the barn at 5 o'clock in the morning, the second shift at 10:30, the third shift at 4:30, and the fourth shift at midnight. The big shifts go on at 5 o'clock in the morning and at midnight.

Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger became convinced early in the day that a strike of the employes of the Third Avenue System was inevitable, and he and Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham went on a tour of the barns. Policemen were detailed to watch each barn and instructed to see that men who were loyal to the comapny met with no violence. The police have taken the position from the first, however, that strikers are entitled to ask others to join the strike, and men were not molested who only asked Third Avenue employes to quit.

Inspector Schmittberger received information that fifty crews on the Third Avenue route had refused to take out cars. A subordinate official at the barn admitted that some men had joined the strikers. Persons waiting at street corners reported that about half the usual number of cars seemed to be running. It was later said that 200 men had quit on the entire system up to 4:30 o'clock, and that more had expressed intention to leave when they finished their runs.

No demand by the Third Avenue employes as a unit for better wages or right to organize had been made on the company up to the time these men quit, however. Samuel Hoey of Yonkers, President of the carmen's union there, called at Mozart Hall to see how matters were progressing, and told reporters that a majority of the 900 men who, he said, were employed at the Sixty-fifth Street barn had been canvassed by representatives of the union, and had expressed intention to stand by the strikers on the lines of the subsidiary companies.

Mr. Hoey said runners working for the union had been busy talking to the men and urging them to "fight for their rights."

Men Declare Sympathy.

No desertions on a large scale occurred during the day at the big barn at Fifty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue. About 180 cars run out of this barn daily, the routes centring there being the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown, the Forty-second Street crosstown, the Twenty-ninth and Twenty-eighth Streets crosstown line, and the storage battery line in West Street.

According to a subordinate official, only one car crew had failed to report there during the day. A group of motormen and conductors on the outside of the barn, who had just completed their runs, said all of the men would attend the meeting in Lyceum Hall. They said they could not tell what would happen until after that meeting was over, but they said they were in sympathy with the strikers.

Policemen stood near the barn and at cross streets nearby, but they said no trouble had attended the efforts of the strikers to induce others to join the strike. Representatives of the union were plentiful, and were seen boarding cars as they approached the barn, but they only talked to the crews and caused no disturbance. The barn at Fifty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue sends out only about a dozen cars at night, and no trouble was expected there.

One of the most important Third Avenue barns is at 129th Street and Third Avenue, where the general offices of the company are located. Edward A. Maher, the general manager of the company, who is next in authority to President Frederick W. Whitridge, has his office there, as has also Edward A. Maher, Jr., who has been in general charge of the situation in the Bronx.

This barn is in a neighborhood of tenements, and the police watched the crowds that gathered there vigilantly. Details of uniformed men were in evidence on all sides, and persons who seemed to be looking for trouble were kept moving. There were no desertions of cars there during the afternoon, it was said.

Police Vacations Canceled.

The Third Avenue system and its subsidiaries have about 357 miles of track in Manhattan, the Bronx, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle, and the great territory to be watched below the Westchester County line caused Police Inspector Woods to cancel vacations of policemen. This affected about 900 men.

The prediction by William V. Fitzgerald, International Organizer of the Carmens Union, who is next in authority to William Mahon, the International President, that Sunday would see few cars of the Third Avenue Company in operation, revived the fear of trouble, and every policeman not otherwise engaged was sent out on strike duty. Putting forty policemen on cars in the Bronx was an experiment, Mr. Woods said, to see if more passengers would patronize the cars. If they did, uniformed men would ride on the cars that continued to run in Manhattan, it was intimated.

"I have ordered forty uniformed men to the Bronx to ride on cars in certain localities where, from reports of superior officers, I am satisfied uniformed men will be able better to protect the public, the car lines, and the strikers than if they were in plain clothes. The uniformed men will ride on cars whenever occasion requires and report conditions as they find them.

"It has been correctly stated that the first duty of the Police Department is the prevention of crime, and uniformed men are being used because it has been argued that the sight of uniformed men will act as a deterrent and prevent attempts at lawlessness. Uniformed men will, therefore, be used in some cases, not for the purpose of helping the company or working against strikers, but for the sole purpose of maintaining order.

"It is not the duty of the Police Department to help the company to run its cars, but it is the duty of the police to protect cars that are running and the passengers traveling on them."

Commissioner Woods said both the company and members of the Carmen's Union had been warned against employing strong-arm men, and had agreed to heed the warning.

"A few cars have been attacked," said the Commissioner, "but it has not been a strike of violence."

The Mayor issued a statement which is printed elsewhere in which he upheld the Police Commissioner's method of handling the strike. The Mayor said that Borough President Matthewson of the Bronx had a conference with both sides yesterday morning and had authority to issue any invitations to a conference that seemed advisable to him.

"Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx had a conference with both sides this morning. He had my authority to issue any invitation to a conferepence that in his judgment seemed timely."

The conference referred to by Mayor Mitchel was attended by Edward A. Maher, his son, Edward A. Maher, Jr., and representatives of the carmen's union. Mr. Mathewson said after it was over that it had not been successful.

"I spoke in the interest of the public," he said. "I told them our good offices were at their disposal in the adjustment of their differences."

The meeting broke up after Mr. Maher had said that the company would stand on the position taken by President Whitridge before he left for Europe, which was that there would be no advance in wages of the men and there would be no arbitration with the men as members of a union.

He said if anything should come up that was a matter for arbitration it would be handled by a committee from the Board of Directors, but that employes would not be dealt with as an organization. The union leaders refused to consider any settlement that did not include the right of the motormen and conductors to organize. Mr. Mathewson made no appointment for a future meeting.

Edward A. Maher, Jr., told reporters later that the company would not recognize the union on any terms. He said that of the fifty-seven street car companies in New York State only two paid higher wages than the Third Avenue Company and its subsidiaries. He said motormen and conductors in Buffalo received a higher rate than in New York and in Westchester County, but that the Buffalo company maintained an interurban service as well as a city service. The pay of the Buffalo men is 32 cents an hour, Mr. Maher said, but they travel on cars that sometimes run sixty miles an hour.

The motormen, he said, really are engineers and are subjected to a greater strain than motormen here. There is another company in Connecticut that pays more than does the Third Avenue system, but the cars are run on the zone plan and through passengers pay as high as 25 cents per trip.

Mr. Maher said 450 conductors in the Bronx who quit as a result of the strike had expressed their willingness to return to work under the conditions existing before the trouble developed, but were afraid to do so because they feared being "beaten up."

Louis Fridiger, counsel for the carmen's union, told, in detail, his version of what had taken place at the conference. Mr. Maher, Sr., the lawyer said, asked that the men return to work pending arbitration of their demands. He said if the men complied their grievances would be laid before the Board of Directors of the Union Railway Company on Aug. 22. He suggested that there be two boards of arbitration, one to consider the right of the men to organize, and the other to take up the question of whether there was any reason why they should organize.

Mr. Maher added, according to the attorney, that personally he was unalterably opposed to the men being organized. He had been with the company for twenty-five years and the employes had never been organized, he said, according to the lawyer. Mr. Fridiger said the men were ready to drop their demand for an advance if the company granted the right to organize.

The development of the strike along the lines of the Third Avenue Company brought with it reports of important desertions by men who had been loyal to the Union Railway until yesterday. Organizer Fitzgerald told newspapermen that practically all of the Union Railway's starters and inspectors in the Bronx had joined the strikers. He also made this announcement to the strikers at their meetings and there was wild cheering.

Women Block Car Tracks.

The Union Railway Company replaced many of its newly employed car crews with more experienced men yesterday, it was said. Cars were operated on some of the routes in the northern borough with fair regularity, but they were not well patronized. Fear of violence or sympathy with the strikers prevented many persons from riding. There was much hooting and jeering as cars passed corners where strikers were assembled, and not a little trouble was caused by women.

Some of these women stood in the car tracks at and near 149th Street and Third Avenue, one of the danger spots in the strike, and dared the strikebreaking motormen to run them down. The police were forced to interfere in several instances and each time they were hissed by spectators.

The Union Railway Company had hoped to have enough cars going in the morning to accommodate traffic, but crews were late leaving the barns on the West Farms and Kingsbridge Divisions. Some of the motormen had difficulty handling the cars and accidents resulted. A motorman found himself unable to control his car while going west on Sedgwick Avenue, near University Avenue, and the policeman on the car had to pull down the trolley pole to prevent a serious accident.

Fifty-six cars left the West Farms barns during the morning, and about the same number were sent out of the barn at 218th Street and Broadway.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord sent automobiles filled with detectives to all the districts that were considered dangerous, and these men helped to keep down the outbreaks.

About 100 employes of the Westchester Street Railway organized under the International Association of Railway Men at White Plains yesterday. The men do not expect to strike, however, and are satisfied with wages and other conditions. If there is a general strike they will, it was intimated, go out in sympathy. This would tie up White Plains, Mamaronneck, Tarrytown, and part of Mt. Vernon.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Clearance Sale—MONDAY

Women's Underwear

Philippine and French Underwear

Of Sheer Batiste or Fine Nainsook

Philippine Nightgowns
Of sheer batiste, in a variety of models, hand-made and hand-emb'd. *Heretofore $2.95* **1.95**

Philippine Envelope Chemises
Hand-made and hand-embroidered. *Heretofore $3.95* **2.95**

French Nightgowns
Of fine nainsook, hand-made and hand-emb'd or lace trimmed. *Heretofore $3.95 to $4.95* **2.95**

French Petticoats
Shadow proof flare model of nainsook, hand-embroidered. *Heretofore $3.95* **2,95**

WILL CLOSE OUT MONDAY

Silk Petticoats

For Women and Misses

This season's full flare models. Of "Society Satin," taffeta silk or messaline, trimmed or tailored models. *Heretofore $3.95 to $5.95* **2.95**

Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats

This season's full flare models. Also pompadour silk, plain or changeable chiffon taffeta. *Heretofore $6.95 to $12.75* **4.95**

Crepe de Chine & Satin Underwear

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises
Empire lace trimmed models, in white or flesh. *Heretofore $2.95* **1.95**

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Tailored or lace trimmed models, in white or flesh. *Heretofore $3.95 to $4.95* **2.95**

"Featherweight" Satin Nightgowns
Tailored or lace trimmed models, in white or flesh. *Heretofore $3.95 to $5.95* **2.95**

Satin or Crepe de Chine Bodices
Tailored or lace trimmed models, in white or flesh. *Heretofore $1.95 to $3.50* **1.45**

WILL CLOSE OUT MONDAY

Women's Silk Lined Negligees

Of flowered or dotted crepe. *Heretofore $4.50* **2.95**

Crepe de Chine Boudoir Gowns

Empire, semi-fitted or coatee models, of plain or brocaded crepe de Chine. *Heretofore $9.75 to $19.75* **6.50**

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out Monday

Women's Sport Shoes

High Shoes or Oxfords

of highest grade white Buckskin, trimmed with tan, black or colored leathers, rubber soles and heels.

3.00

Heretofore $5.50 to $7.50

During August Closed All Day Saturdays.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Final Clearance Sale—MONDAY

WOMEN'S APPAREL

During This Sale No Goods Sent on Approval

Women's Summer Dresses

Women's Voile or Linen Dresses
Of French linen, striped voile or striped gabardine. *Heretofore $7.50 to $9.75* **5.00**

Women's Summer Dresses
Of striped, checked, plain or fancy voile. *Heretofore $14.50 to $18.50* **9.75**

Women's Voile Dresses
Striped, novelty or figured voiles. *Heretofore $12.75 to $14.50* **7.50**

Women's Net Dresses
In white or cream color, embroidered, ribbon or lace trimmed. *Heretofore $29.50* **14.50**

Final Clearance—Women's Silk Dresses

Dressy and Tailored Models

Of taffeta silk, Georgette crepe, foulard silk, figured chiffon, radium silk or crepe de Chine, embroidered in beads or silver and gold threads. **18.50** *Heretofore $29.50 to $59.50*

Final Clearance—Women's Coats

Dress, Sport, Travel and Evening Coats

The balance of this season's models, in all the fashionable wool and silk fabrics—majority silk-lined throughout. **15.00** *Heretofore $18.50 to $59.50*

Women's and Misses' Waists

Summer Lingerie Waists
Of sheer French batiste, voile or handkerchief linen, in white or flesh, some trimmed with color. *Heretofore $4.75 to $7.50* **2.50**

Dressy Lingerie Waists
White or colored batiste, handkerchief linen, French voile, hand-emb'd and lace-trimmed models. *Heretofore $6.95 to $11.50* **3.75**

Georgette Crepe or Silk Waists
In white, black, flesh or suit shades. Of Georgette crepe, radium silk, soiree silk or crepe de chine. *Heretofore $5.75 to $14.50* **3.50**

Georgette Crepe Waists
High-class model waists of superior quality Georgette crepe, in white, flesh or suit shades. *Heretofore $12.50 to $24.50* **7.50**

Final Clearance—Paris Hand Made Waists

For Women and Misses.

Paris hand-made lingerie waists of sheer white or flesh color batiste or voile; also of handkerchief linen, hand-embroidered, hand drawn work, many real lace trimmed, also a few lace waists. **6.75** *Heretofore $9.75 to $24.50*

Washable Sport Skirts

For Women and Misses

Of white cotton gabardine, pique or Russian cord, also rose, Copen, green or black-and-white striped gabardine. **2.75** *Heretofore $4.75 to $6.95*

Striped Silk Sport Skirts

For Women and Misses

Of shantung silk, tussah silk, La Jerz or silk Jersey, in rose, Copen, green or black-and-white stripes. **7.50** *Heretofore $10.75 to $18.50*

Sale Monday of Summer Accessories

Glove Silk Underwear

For Women and Misses.

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests
Bodice top, ribbon shoulder straps. *Heretofore $1.75* **1.45**

"Parfait" Glove Silk Bloomers
In pink or white, reinforced. *Heretofore $1.95* **1.75**

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests
Wide lace top, ribbon shoulder straps. *Heretofore $2.25* **1.65**

"Parfait" Glove Silk Combinations
Wide lace bodice top, ribbon shoulder straps. *Heretofore $4.95* **2.95**

Pure Silk Hosiery

For Women and Misses.

Pure Thread Silk Hose
In black, white and all colors to match shoes or gowns. Also openwork Paris clox, embroidered or extra size silk hose, in black or white. 3 pair for $2.50. *Special* **.85**

Hand Embroidered Clox Silk Hose
White, black or navy with self or contrasting color plain or novelty clox, also Richelieu ribbed in white or black with contrasting novelty clox. 3 pair for $3.90. *Heretofore $1.45 & $1.65* **1.35**

Pure Silk Gloves

For Women and Misses.

16-Button Pure Silk Gloves
In white only, double finger tipped. *Heretofore .65* **.45**

16-Button Pure Silk Gloves
In black or white, double finger tipped. *Heretofore .75 and .85* **.65**

16-Button Pure Silk Gloves
Of superior quality white silk, Paris point backs. *Heretofore $1.00* **.75**

16-Button Pure Silk Gloves
In white, pink or ciel blue, entire arm embroidered. *Heretofore $1.50* **.85**

Silk Bathing Dresses

For Women and Misses.

Women's Silk Bathing Dresses
Slip-on, Belted or Coat Models, of taffeta silk Duchess satin or silk poplin, in black or navy, with white or striped silk trimming. *Heretofore $7.50 to $9.75* **5.00**

Women's Silk Bathing Dresses
Slip-on, Belted or Coat Models, of plain or striped navy blue or black satin or taffeta, with white or striped silk trimming. *Heretofore $9.75 to $14.50* **7.50**

CROWDER DEFINES STATUS OF GUARD

Holds Governors Have No Jurisdiction Over Organizations from Their States.

NOT PART OF REGULAR ARMY

Citizen Soldiers Must Be Drafted by President If Used Outside United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, submitted to the Secretary of War today a memorandum in which he disposes of a number of legal questions relating to the status of the National Guard while in the Federal service.

General Crowder holds that the National Guard is not now within the jurisdiction of State governments, except that the Governors have the right to select officers of State commands. According to General Crowder, the National Guard organizations are not part of the regular army, or subject to regular army terms of service, and may not be used outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States unless the President issues the draft provided for by a Congressional resolution.

It is brought out in General Crowder's memorandum that part of the State troops is organized militia under the Dick Militia law, while part has the National Guard status provided by the National Defense act of June 3, 1916. Both classes are entitled to pension, and their dependents to six months gratuity pay if the guardsmen die as a result of service.

General Crowder's memorandum follows:

"Subject — Status of the National Guard under the call for Federal service.

Questions for Adjudication.

"1. The views of this office are desired with respect to the question raised in the accompanying letter by the Hon. J. Hampton Moore, M. C., with respect to the status of members of the National Guard now in the service of the United States. The questions submitted by Mr. Moore are as follows:

"'(a) Is the National Guard, as at present mustered in by officers of the regular army under the oath required by the National Defense act, (the Hay bill,) in the jurisdiction of the States, subject to orders from the Governors, or is it now a part of the regular army of the United States, in the pay of the United States Government, and subject to the regular army term of service? An answer to this inquiry might include the further question as to the pensionable status of members of the National Guard as now sworn in for service along the Mexican border.

"'(b) If the National Guard, as at present in service along the Mexican border, has not been drafted under existing law, including the Dick act and the National Defense act, is it available for service under the Constitution beyond the borders of the United States? An answer to this question may include the statement of the effect of the resolution of Congress, declaring an emergency to exist.'

"2. In answering these questions the term 'organized militia' will be applied to the militia organized under the Act of Jan 21, 1903, known as the 'Dick Bill' (32 Stat. 775) as amended, and the term 'National Guard' will be applied to the members of the organized militia who have qualified under the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, by subscribing the oath and enlistment contract as provided in Sections 70 and 73 of that act.

"3. The organized militia of the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas have been mustered into the service under the call of May 9, 1916, and the organized militia and National Guard of the other States are in the service under the call issued by the President June 18, 1916, both calls being for the purpose of protecting the United States against aggression from Mexico.

Under the Dick Bill.

"4. The questions submitted will be answered first with respect to the organized militia of the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. These were mustered into the service of the United States under Section 7 of the Dick bill, the officers and enlisted men taking in connection with the said muster the oath prescribed by the mustering regulations promulgated under that law. Their status is that of militia called into the service of the United States for one of the purposes specified in the Constitution, that is, to protect the United States from invasion. While in such service they are subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, so far as applicable to their temporary status and subject only to the orders of the President.

"They are not, while in such service, subject to the jurisdiction of the States nor are they subject to the orders of the Governors whose authority over them, for the time being, is suspended, except only with respect to the appointment of officers. They are not a part of the regular army of the United States, nor are they subject to the regular army term of service. They are in the service as militia called forth to meet the exigency for which the call was issued. While in the service they are, of course, in the pay of the United States Government and are entitled to the same pay and allowance as the regular troops.

"With regard to their pensionable status, Section 22 of the Dick bill gives them the benefit of the pension laws for any disability incurred in the service, and, in case of death confers on the widow or children of the deceased all the benefits of such pension laws. Under the decision of the Controller of July 20, 1916, the widow or beneficiary of a member of the organized militia dying in the service, in line of duty and not as the result of his own misconduct, is entitled to the six months gratuity pay, the same as in the case of officers or soldiers of the regular army.

"5. Answering the questions submitted with respect to the organized militia and National Guard who are in the service under the call of June 18, 1916, it should be observed that shortly after the passage of the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, the organized militia of the several States began to transform themselves into the National Guard of the new statute and defense act. The call of June 18, 1916, found this process of transformation going on, and it was necessary, therefore, for that call to embrace both the organized militia and the National Guard if it were to be effective to call into the service of the United States all of the militia forces, and it was so drafted.

"6. With respect to those organizations of the organized militia that had transformed themselves prior to June 18, 1916, into the National Guard under said act no muster-in was necessary, as it was the effect of the call to place them in the service of the United States from the date they were required by the terms of the call to respond thereto, (Sec. 101, National Defense act.) The muster-in rolls of the several organizations are on file in the War Department, but this office has not had an opportunity to give them any detailed examination. It is understood, however, that pursuant to instructions the members of the organized militia who had not qualified under the National Defense act were required to be mustered in, taking the prescribed muster-in oath, but as to those who had so qualified, their names were entered upon the muster rolls with a notation to the effect that they had already taken the oath prescribed in Sections 70 and 73 of the National Defense act.

"7. There are, therefore, in the service of the United States, under the call of June 18, 1916, two classes of militia: one the militia organized under the Dick bill, and the other the National Guard as organized under the National Defense act. With respect to those who have not qualified under the National Defense act, their status is identical with that of the organized militia of the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, which is discussed above. The status of those who have qualified under the National Defense act is that of National Guard 'called as such into the service of the United States' (Sec. 101, National Defense act,) and they are, while in such service, 'subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army' so far as applicable to their temporary status, and are subject only to the orders of the President. They are not, while in such service, under the jurisdiction of the State, nor are they subject to the orders of the Governor, whose authority over them for the time being is suspended, except only with respect to the appointment of officers within the classes specified in the National Defense act of June 3, 1916. They are not a part of the regular army of the United States, nor are they subject to the regular army term of service.

Like the Organized Militia.

"Like the organized militia, whose status is discussed above, their status in the service under the call is that of militia called into the service of the United States for one of the purposes specified in the Constitution, that is, to protect the United States against invasion. They are, of course, in the pay of the United States Government, and are entitled, while in the service, to the same pay and allowances as regular troops. In fact, both classes of troops, while in the service of the United States, are subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, so far as applicable to their temporary status, and subject only to the orders of the President.

"Neither class of troops, while in such service, is under the jurisdiction of a State or subject to the orders of a Governor, whose only authority with respect to them is, as above stated, to appoint officers to any vacancies which may occur. Both classes of the militia are entitled to pensions for disabilities incurred in their period of service, under the same conditions as those of regular troops; and their beneficiaries are also entitled, under the decision of the Controller of July 20, 1916, to the six months' gratuity pay in the case of their death while in the service from wounds or disease 'not the result of their own misconduct.'

"8. Much of the misconception that has arisen regarding the status of the National Guard in service under the call of June 18, 1916, appears to rest on the assumption that it is the effect of the new oath and enlistment contract, and the call of that date, to make the National Guard available for any service for which the regular army may be used, during the period of service under the call. But that Congress did not so intend is evident from the fact that the act of June 3, 1916, contains a provision (Section 101) applicable to the National Guard, 'when called as such into the service of the United States,' and a distinct provision (Section 3) for drafting them into the Federal service, applicable only 'when Congress shall have authorized the use of the armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the regular army.'

"As to persons so drafted, it is distinctly provided that they 'shall, from the date of their draft, stand discharged from the militia, and shall from such date be subject to such laws and regulations for the Government of the army of the United States as may be applicable to members of the volunteer army.'

"It is clear, I think, that the National Defense Act contemplates that the National Guard shall be available for service, either as National Guard called into the service of the United States as such for the three Constitutional purposes, or, when specially authorized by Congress as a national force supplementing the regular army and available for any service for which regular troops may be used.

"In other words, the National Defense act gives the Government the right, in return for the expenditure for pay, training, and equipment of the National Guard, to draft them into the Federal service to supplement the regular army, but this right can be exercised only when Congress shall have authorized its exercise, as has been done in the joint resolution of July 1, 1916.

"9. With regard to the effect of the declaration in the joint resolution of July 1, 1916, that an emergency exists, I think there can be no question but that this declaration serves as the reason for conferring the authority to make the draft, and also as a limitation upon the authority with regard to the term of service under the draft. It is provided therein that the draft shall be 'for the period of the emergency, not exceeding three years, unless sooner discharged.' The resolution confers a discretion on the President to issue the draft or not, as the exigencies of the situation may require.

"E. H. CROWDER,
"Judge Advocate General."

CURRENCY REFORM ON TRIAL IN MEXICO

Carranza Government's Defense of New Non-Counterfeitable Bills.

OLD ISSUES BEING RETIRED

Metal Money Which Was Hoarded Is Beginning to Appear Again, It Is Asserted.

The following account of the efforts to rehabilitate Mexico's currency was prepared in a quarter close to the Carranza Government, and represents that Government's defense of a new issue of paper money known as "infalsifiable," or non-counterfeitable:

"From the commencement of the movement which culminated in the recognition of the Constitutionalist, or Carranza, Government down to the present moment, the currency question has been and now is one of the most difficult problems in the rehabilitation of Mexico.

"The now triumphant opponents of Huerta began their movement with no resources of a financial character behind them or easily available, all the machinery of revenue and taxation being in the hands of those who had upset the Madero Government. For the first time in the history of the revolutions that have followed each other ever since Hidalgo, the 'patriot priest,' raised the standard of revolt against Spain, it became necessary to resort to the issue of paper promises to pay in order to provide arms, munitions, and all the necessary accessories for a widespread military movement, beginning with but a handful of men and with no money.

"Madero's revolution, like all that had preceded it, had been financed with the actual coin obtained from one source or another, but the Carranza movement had no resources of this kind and no means of obtaining any except such as were afforded by the capture of two or three minor ports of entry early in the revolution.

"Nothing was left then except to issue paper currency, and this was done, and the revolution carried to success through its instrumentality, until when stock-taking time arrived it was found that some seven hundred million pesos of such promises had been issued with no assurance of redemption and with no substantial backing of any kind. This paper went into circulation in the Fall of 1913 at a market valuation of about 18 cents American gold to the peso—the par value of all Mexican currency, gold, silver or bank notes, being in normal times at the ratio of 50 cents American gold to one peso Mexican.

"As the Constitutionalists gained more territory, this paper naturally increased in value until in the Summer of 1914 it reached its highest exchange rate—three to one. Then it began to decrease, although more and more of the country was continually coming under Constitutionalist control, and for a long time it was exchangeable at five to one, after that it gradually fell in exchange value, until at the present time it is worth no more than one cent gold to the peso. All this time, however, the purchasing power of the paper showed no such proportionate decrease as its exchangeable value, and until a comparatively recent date the cost of living in Mexico in terms of gold was ridiculously low.

"After the recognition of the Carranza Government by the United States the currency problem was one of the first to receive attention; and, after much study, the plan was devised: A new issue of 500,000,000 pesos was ordered to be made gradually and only as a specie reserve was accumulated behind it sufficient to maintain the value fixed by the Government. This value was established at 10 cents American gold or 50 cents Mexican specie to the peso, being thus one-fifth of the normal ante-revolution value of all the national currency. These values are maintained by the sale of gold drafts on New York at the rate specified in exchange for the new paper and by its receipt for dues by the Government at the same rates.

"This new paper, known as 'infalsifiable,' or non-counterfeitable, owing to the superior character of the workmanship and material, is only issued gradually by the Government in payment of salaries and other expenses, averaging some fifty millions monthly, and at the end of ten months the entire issue is expected to be in circulation, although it may not be necessary to emit the full amount. In the meantime a large share of the taxes imposed by the Government —notably import and export duties—are obliged to be paid in specie, and the greater portion of this goes into the reserve behind the new bills.

"At the same time that the new paper began to be emitted steps were taken to retire the former issues. All the bills of $20, $50, and $100 denomination were on June 1 declared no longer of compulsory acceptance, and the holders were notified to turn them over to the Government, receiving receipts therefor, the promise being made that beginning with Oct. 1 these receipts would be redeemed in specie at the rate of 5 cents American gold or 10 cents Mexican specie on the peso. At the time this notice was issued the gold value of this paper had not been more than 2 or 2½ cents to the peso, and sometimes had fallen as low as ½ cent, so that the offer of 5 cents in a few months' time was a liberal one.

"All railroad and telegraph dues, as well as many other forms of indebtedness to the Government, were made payable in the old paper up to the first of the coming year, and all currency thus received is burned. Already upward of 300,000,000 have been so destroyed, and it is confidently expected that by the time fixed the greater portion of it will have been taken up.

"The acceptance of this paper for railroad fares and other dues has some rather remarkable results. For example, an American, when preparing to journey from Mexico City to the United States a few weeks ago, purchased $1,000 in twenty-dollar peso notes, paying therefor $5 in gold. The cost of railroad and Pullman fares was $400 Mexican, just $2.34½ American gold! The normal cost in pre-revolutionary times was about $50.

"There has been a great deal of misapprehension regarding the status of the two forms of paper currency owing to the matter not being generally understood in all its details as well as to much deliberate misrepresentation. Ignorant people have been misled, and naturally there has been much confusion, while in the change from one currency to another there has been unavoidable difficulty in establishing just and equitable prices.

"The metallic currency of the country, which went into hiding early in the revolution, has begun to appear in circulation again, and a favorite plan of dealers is to fix their prices in that currency, or 'oro nacional,' demanding in lieu thereof an equivalent amount in paper at the current rate of exchange in the market. Many large employers of labor have paid their help in this way, greatly to the satisfaction of the workers.

"In this connection it should be borne in mind that, contrary to recent publications, Mexico never had any national or Federal paper currency until the present time. The only paper in use in the past has been that of the banks, which was maintained at par value by a specie reserve required by law equal to 50 per cent. of the amount in circulation. During the unrest of the past three years several of these banks issued notes far in excess of their reserves, and as a result as soon as the present Government came into control and an examination was made of the affairs of all financial institutions, those thus transgressing the law were closed up.

"While the law is explicit in requiring instant redemption of its bills on demand by any bank, this has not as yet been enforced in any case, even with those institutions having their full legal reserve. As a result, such of their bills as are in circulation have been current until recently at less than half their face value. Those banks whose concessions have not been forfeited for disobedience to the law have, however, ample assets for the redemption of all their notes, so that no fear of ultimate loss from that source is entertained.

"While the totals of paper currency given in the foregoing amount to hundreds of millions, and to some might seem a great burden, the facts demonstrate the opposite. If these should be half of the old paper awaiting redemption at the end of the year, (and there is little probability that more than one-fourth will then be outstanding,) it would only require some thirty-five million dollars gold to cover it. While, if the entire authorized five hundred millions of the new currency should be issued, it would represent only twenty-five million dollars gold—that being the established exchange value of this paper as maintained by the Government."

JAPANESE WITH MEXICANS.

Two of Them Reported to be Officers in Reynosa Garrison.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 29.—While Major Flores and Lieutenants Mangula and Saez, Mexican guests here from Reynosa, were being shown through the camp today, a member of General O'Ryan's staff asked Lieutenant Saez whether he and his companions were the only under officers stationed at Reynosa.

"Oh, no; there are two others," Saez was reported to have replied. "But as they are of the Japanese, we thought it best that they remain behind."

The statement that Japanese were with the Mexican force greatly interested the American officers, who sought more information, but Saez was not inclined to give it.

Lieutenant Saez's inadvertent slip recalled the reports repeatedly heard along the border that a number of Japanese were with the Carranza forces in the Northern Mexican States.

CARRANZA GETS NOTE; TO REPLY TOMORROW

Best Brains of Mexico Will Be Employed in the Joint Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 29.—Foreign Minister Aguilar announced tonight that the reply of the United States accepting General Carranza's proposals for a joint commission to adjust Mexican-American difficulties was received today.

Immediately after receiving the answer Señor Aguilar held a long conference with General Carranza, but according to official statements no decision was reached. It is understood that Mexico will answer next Monday, submitting the names of her Commissioners. Minor details of the conference will be arranged later. It is believed probable that the place of meeting will be a Summer resort in Canada, but not Niagara Falls.

It appears certain that the best brains of this country will be employed in seeking a solution of the difficulties. Luis Cabrera, who, without doubt, will head the Mexican Commission, held a conference with Señor Aguilar tonight. The matters discussed were not made known, but it is believed details of the conference were framed. It is certain that besides withdrawal of American troops and a reciprocal agreement for patrol of the border, other important matters will be discussed in order to effect a permanent remedy for existing and future difficulties.

Reports from the State of Oaxaca say that a band of rebels headed by Alamazan was defeated at the town of San Juan with thirty-eight outlaws dead, many wounded and the capture of arms and horses. These rebels arrived in Oaxaca when defeated by Pablo Gonzales in the Zapata campaign in the bordering State of Morelos.

Reported activities of Felix Diaz in Oaxaca are laughed at by Government officials. Reports from the military governor say there are a few small bands of Indians in the mountains, but no signs of organized forces of Diaz.

Commission men in the Central States report there is a large crop of beans in sight, with heavy rainfall in districts where there has been extensive planting, giving prospects of a large corn crop for November. The action of the Government in ordering early last Spring that Governors of all States should allow all lands to be cultivated by small farmers without lands has resulted in many thousand acres being planted. Many haciendas never before cultivated to the full extent have been cultivated by laborers on shares. Hundreds of applications for land have been made, and workingmen with a desire to own lands have obtained acreage.

In many towns lands belonging to the municipality have been turned over to applicants with the result that thousands of acres more are under cultivation than in normal times. Reports of Governors show the greatest corn crop in many years. The wheat crop gathered in the valley of Mexico, especially near Celeya, is greater than was expected. Many carloads of flour have been brought to Mexico City. Cattlemen in the States of Tabasco and Chiapas have arranged to ship cattle to Mexico City for distribution. Eight hundred head are en route to the city, and a similar amount is to be shipped weekly.

General Jacinto Trevino, Governor of Chihuahua, has sent a thousand-word report describing operations against Villa. He asserts Villa is able to ride a horse, but is almost alone, and has been abandoned by the people. He has few followers, and is without ammunition or arms.

O'RYAN HOST OF MEXICANS.

Dinner, Review, and Boxing Bouts for Carranza Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 29.—Major Juan de la Flores, the Commandant at Reynosa, the Mexican town nearest the camps of the New York troops, this afternoon accepted Major Gen. O'Ryan's invitation to dine with the Division Staff and to review the Seventh Regiment. Accompanied by two aids, Lieutenants Rafael J. Munquia and Refugio Saez, the Major crossed the Rio Grande expecting to be met by a representative of General O'Ryan.

For some reason the only persons on hand to meet the Major were six newspaper men and it was not until after a wait of ten minutes that Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, chief of staff, and Captain Frederick E. Humphreys arrived in a motor to take the Mexican soldiers to headquarters.

On the eight mile trip from the Rio Grande to headquarters Major de la Flores frequently expressed surprise as the machine, run slowly to admit observation, passed the camps of the cavalry, artillery and infantry units. He appeared to be particularly impressed when, as the car rounded a bend, he saw six three-inch guns being trailed across the road.

At headquarters Colonel Bandholtz presented Major de la Flores and aides to General O'Ryan, who introduced his staff. Mounted upon a big black horse that emphasized his shortness of stature —he is five feet three—Major de la Flores and General O'Ryan led the reviewing staff out from headquarters just as the first files of the Seventh marched from the company streets to the drill ground. With Colonel Fisk at its head the regiment went through manoeuvre after manoeuvre. Following the drill the party made a tour of the entire McAllen camp, and then dined in the big mess hall attached to headquarters.

Major de la Flores, a soldier in active service from his fifteenth year to his fortieth year, admitted that "square" meals in Mexico were few and far between, and when he finished the repast at headquarters, his face was all smiles. But the thing that delighted the Mexican party most was the boxing exhibition which was staged at 8 o'clock tonight. There were four three-round bouts and a battle royal. From a ringside seat the Major followed every blow, and when a particularly resounding punch was put over his teeth would show in an appreciative grin.

After the bouts a vaudeville program, including recitations, solos, and quartets, was put on. At a little after 10 o'clock Major de la Flores motored back to Reynosa. Before he left he begged General O'Ryan and his staff to pay him a visit at Reynosa, but because of the War Department's ruling against the entry into Mexico of American soldiers the invitation was declined.

EQUIPMENT WORK RUSHED.

Militia on Border to be Fully Supplied in Few Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 29.—The equipment of the militia along the border is deficient as compared with the equipment of the regular army, but it is not nearly so deficient now as it was a few weeks ago, and at the present rate of progress, army officers believe, the militia will be fully equipped within a few more weeks.

The first needs that were supplied when the men left their homes had to do with their physicial well-being, and as a result of this precaution the health of the National Guard as a whole has been excellent. A NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today made a trip through the large base hospital here. In all there were just 857 patients in the hospital today. Many of these were from distant points along the border; most of them were in the hospital on account of recurrent diseases improperly treated in private life.

When the militia was ordered to the border the organizations of only a very few of the States had mounts. New York was one of the exceptions that provided horses for the artillery of its National Guard. Practically none of the infantry regiments had mules, though 104 mules are required for the combat wagons of every regiment.

Half a dozen army officers are now going about the country buying horses and mules. It has been calculated that 23,000 horses and mules are needed. These are being supplied to the militia rapidly at present, but are being shipped to concentration points even more rapidly than they can be distributed. At present there are 7,000 horses and mules corralled within a couple of miles of San Antonio, at the Fort Sam Houston remount station, and several hundred are being shipped out daily, while new ones are coming in. As at other remount stations a large number must be held under observation to ward against possible spread of disease.

At the outset there were numerous machine-gun companies of the militia that had everything except machine guns. Unwilling to wait for guns to be manufactured for them the army procured 250 machine guns from an order being filled for the British Government, and these guns, of the Lewis type, are being supplied to the companies.

In the camps along the Rio Grande, near the Gulf, it is necessary to take precautions for the health of the men that are not necessary here. There is no mosquito netting supplied for the men here; its use is little known in San Antonio. In the vicinity of Brownsville it is being supplied. Cots are being provided as rapidly as they can be purchased. The men now supplied with straw sleeping mattresses, while the regular army men frequently sleep with nothing but their blankets.

ZAPATA GENERAL EXECUTED.

Escantale, Once Second in Command, Put to Death as Bandit.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 29.—A message was received today from Mexico City saying that Guillermo de J. Escantale, a General under Zapata, had been captured and executed in Southern Mexico as a bandit. He was one of the notorious leaders of the southern revolutionary movements and was second to Zapata in command of the Zapatistas at one time.

Sniping was resumed on the river front again last night. This time the Mexican snipers fired thirty shots into the Twenty-third United States Infantry camp. An investigation is now being made by the United States and Mexican officers.

An American here says that he has seen in Juarez a deserter from General Pershing's force who operated a machine gun against his former comrades at Carrizal and has been promoted in the Carranza Army for gallantry.

Advance Fall Model

Women's Charmeuse Satin Frocks 29.50

With beaded pockets, box plaited blouse and skirt and Georgette collar, cuffs and vestee. Black, navy, Copen. or prune.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Pre-Inventory Sale—Balance of Summer Stock

Regardless of Former Prices

Women's Summer Frocks	—*to close out at*	6.75
Women's Serge & Silk Frocks	—*to close out at*	10.00
Women's Afternoon & Evening Frocks	—*to close out at*	18.50
Women's Tailleur Suits	—*to close out at*	15.00
Women's Outing Suits	—*to close out at*	25.00
Women's Dressy Suits	—*to close out at*	28.00, 42.50
Women's Evening Coats	—*to close out at*	25.00, 45.00, 75.00
Silk Afternoon Coats	—*to close out at*	35.00
Pongee and Gabardine Coats	—*to close out at*	17.50
Misses' Tailleur & Sports Suits	—*to close out at*	10.00, 18.50
Misses' Summer Frocks	—*to close out at*	5.50, 8.95, 12.50
Misses' Dressy Frocks	—*to close out at*	15.00, 22.50, 29.50
"Flapper" Tub Frocks Reg. U. S. Pat.	—*to close out at*	2.85
Odd Groups of Negligees	—*to close out at*	6.95, 16.50, 23.50
Odd Groups of Matinees	—*to close out at*	4.95
"Bontell" and "Dupree" Corsets	—*to close out at*	1.95, 4.95
Imported Tricot Corsets	—*to close out at*	3.95

Women's Sports and Separate Skirts

125 Awning Stripe Skirts—*formerly to 5.75*	1.95, 2.95
36 Colored Linen and Repp Skirts—*formerly to 6.75*	1.95
25 Cretonne Skirts—*formerly to 7.75*	2.95
25 White Serge Skirts—*formerly to 7.50*	2.95
25 Colored Corduroy Skirts—*formerly to 7.50*	2.95
25 Wool Check Skirts—*formerly to 5.75*	2.95
50 Plaid Cloth Skirts—*formerly to 12.50*	7.50
50 Wool Stripe Skirts—*formerly to 12.50*	7.50
50 Black & Navy Taffeta Skirts—*formerly to 9.50*	5.00
12 Flesh & White Satin Skirts—*formerly to 11.90*	5.00
100 Linen Outing Skirts—*formerly to 7.90*	4.50

To Close Out—Five Hundred

Bathing Frocks and Swimming Suits

formerly to 10.75 **4.95**

FOR MONDAY—*The Following Special Sales*

Silk Underbodices	1.85	Novelty Silk Hosiery	2.00
Of chiffon, pussy willow and crepe de chine. *formerly to 5.95*		A collection of exclusive novelties. *formerly to 5.25*	
Lisle Union Suits	.65	Milanese Silk Gloves	.65
In gauze weight Swiss rib.		Elbow length. White only.	
Glove Silk Vests	1.95	Long Silk Gloves	1.25
Tailored finished, embroidered vests. Reinforced.		Paris point stitched. Elbow length. In white only.	

Women's Sport and Street Shoes

formerly to 8.00 **3.95**

Odd lots consisting of white buckskin shoes and Oxfords. And a collection of pumps, Oxfords and Colonials in various leathers and colors.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879 — *Phone 1234 Greeley*

Special Notice

During Extensive Alterations and Enlargements Now in Progress

The Store Is Open As Usual
8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Parents Will Appreciate

particularly at this time, the *Excellent Sanitary Conditions* under which our "Liliputian Bazaar" merchandise is made, which has been a prime factor in its long continued popularity.

Patrons out of town are reminded of the excellent facilities of our Mail Order Department, orders accurately filled the day they are received.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

Since 1879

"The Standard By Which All Others Are Judged"

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

An Opportunity to Save

From $50 to $150 on Estey Pianos

Until August 25th, when we remove to our new building, we shall offer every Estey Grand, Upright and Player Piano in stock at a reduction of from $50 to $150. All these instruments are **brand new**, all of modern style and in many beautiful and rare woods.

Never before have you had the opportunity to secure an Estey Piano at such an exceptionally low price, for this is the first sale of its kind ever held by us. It means a saving of from $50 to $100 on Estey Uprights, and from $100 to $150 on Player Pianos and Grands.

Estey Piano Co.

23 West 42nd Street

WILLCOX APPROVES SPEECH OF HUGHES

National Chairman Goes Over 8,000-Word Manuscript with the Nominee.

COLONEL NOT ON PROGRAM

Republican Candidate Intends to Read His Acceptance at the Carnegie Hall Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 29.—The address of acceptance which Charles E. Hughes will deliver at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening was sent to the printer by special messenger tonight, after Mr. Hughes and National Chairman William R. Willcox had discussed it in detail. It is about 8,000 words in length.

In this document Mr. Hughes has crowded his complete case against the Democratic Administration. While he refused to discuss the speech today, it was understood that he had treated with the greatest care and deliberation all of the big issues, emphasizing the Mexican situation, the tariff, the part the United States must take in the reconstruction which will follow the end of the European war, woman suffrage, "false prosperity" due to war conditions, and social justice.

Mr. Hughes will read the address from manuscript because of the many questions which are treated and the fact that, in order to limit the time necessary for delivery, he was forced to present his argument on some of the issues in compact form. To accomplish this he gave hours of thought to these subjects, and it was impossible for him, in the limited time, to commit the address to memory.

Chairman Willcox came here this morning and will remain with Mr. Hughes over night. The nominee had the final draft of his address ready, and the two entered upon consideration of it and other phases of the campaign.

One of the first matters the Chairman took up was the published report that Colonel Roosevelt would make an address at the notification meeting. He was sure Colonel Roosevelt would not speak, he said, and was not sure that the Colonel would even attend the meeting.

"I hope Colonel Roosevelt will attend," he said, "but I don't know that he will. When the plans for the meeting were made invitations were sent to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and to ex-President Taft at Murray Bay, Canada, offering each a box. We have heard nothing from Mr. Taft and I assume that he will not make the long trip to New York, although I am not sure of that. Colonel Roosevelt accepted the box, but didn't make it clear whether he would attend.

"There will be two addresses, those delivered by Senator Harding, head of the Notification Committee, and by Mr. Hughes."

It is understood that about 300 prominent Republicans and Progressives will have seats on the platform with the nominee. After the meeting there will be a reception at the Hotel Astor, where Mr. Hughes will meet as many as possible of his supporters.

Mr. Hughes will remain here until Monday morning. He will stay in New York until Wednesday afternoon, and will then return to Bridgehampton to work on some of the addresses to be made on his Western trip. He will leave New York at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, Aug. 5, and will go to Niagara Falls for Sunday, and then to Detroit to deliver his first campaign address.

The nominee and Chairman saw an automobile race in connection with the firemen's carnival this afternoon.

THE PUBLIC TO BE ADMITTED.

Will Be 1,000 Tickets for That Purpose and One Whole Balcony.

Chairman Willcox intends to return to this city late today and it is believed that he will have with him a draft of the completed speech of Mr. Hughes.

Secretary James B. Reynolds, busy in the new headquarters at 511 Fifth Avenue with the tickets for tomorrow evening's notification ceremony, stated that more than 1,000 seats would be at the disposal of the general public the minute the time expired for the invited guests to be in their seats.

The entire second gallery is to be for those who have no tickets.

Secretary Reynolds wishes to impress on the public that the function was not a dress affair and that the subsequent reception in the Hotel Astor to the invited guests likewise would be of an informal character.

It was learned yesterday at Hughes headquarters that the Republican candidate on his trip to the Pacific Coast would make speeches at Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, Cal., and try to snatch short vacations at Lake Tahoe, Glacier National Park and Estes Park, near Denver.

Among the prominent Republicans who have accepted invitations to attend the notification ceremonies are United States Senators A. B. Cummins of Iowa, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, F. B. Brandegee of Connecticut, A. B. Fall of New Mexico, J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, W. A. Smith of Michigan, and J. H. Brady of Idaho.

A number of the State leaders who come to this city for the ceremonies will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon to outline the sentiment of the Republican organization on State politics. It is practically certain that they will favor renominating all of the present incumbents of State offices, while William M. Calder, who was defeated at the primaries two years ago by Senator J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., is their favorite to succeed Senator O'Gorman.

ROOSEVELT WON'T SPEAK.

Report an Error That Colonel Would Be on Notification Program.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 29.—The report that Colonel Roosevelt would speak at the notification ceremonies of Charles E. Hughes at Carnegie Hall Monday night was found to be erroneous today when the Colonel said that while he would occupy a box with Mrs. Roosevelt during the ceremonies, he would not speak.

The mixup was the result of a misunderstanding between the Secretary of the Republican National Committee and one of the Colonel's representatives, who had construed the Colonel's acceptance of the invitation to attend as an acceptance of an invitation to speak.

The Colonel, in all probability, will make the first of four speeches for the Republican candidate in Maine some time in September.

The Colonel was pleased when informed that the Progressive County Committee of his own county, Nassau, at its meeting Friday night at Mineola, had not only voted to indorse Mr. Hughes, but had adopted a resolution highly commending the Colonel for his patriotic attitude in declining the Progressive nomination. The resolution indorsing Mr. Hughes was as follows:

Resolved, That the Nassau County Progressive Committee indorse the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes and advocate that all Progressives support and use their heartiest efforts to assure his election.

The committee further pledged their support to Frederick C. Hicks, Republican, for re-election to Congress.

TEA FOR MR. AND MRS. HUGHES

Women's Roosevelt League Will Entertain at the Astor.

A number of well-known women are to form the Reception Committee at the tea the Women's Roosevelt League is to give for Charles Evans Hughes and Mrs. Hughes on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Hotel Astor. Among those asked to receive are Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. H. A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Wendell Baker, and Miss Maud Wetmore. Colonel Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt have been asked to come as guests of honor. Mr. Hughes is to make a brief address on issues of interest to women in the coming campaign.

Among the special guests invited are Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. W. R. Willcox, Mrs. Cabot Ward, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, and Miss Ruth Morgan; also the members and officers of the Women's City Club, Women's Trade Union League, National Red Cross Society, National Special Aid Society, American Defense Society, and National Security League.

URGE A WIDER DYE TARIFF.

Textile Men Say Pending Bill Makes Too Many Exceptions.

Germany will be the gainer unless the dyestuffs provision of the pending general omnibus revenue bill is amended. This is the conclusion reached by the joint conference of organizations affected by the color scarcity. In a brief prepared by a subcommittee of the conference, representing thirty-five of the largest textile and allied industries of the country, and sent to Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, additional protection was urged in behalf of American color manufacturers, against German competition.

The pending dyestuffs section of the revenue bill, after imposing a general 30 per cent. duty on colors and dyes, embodies in Section 401 the specific rates designed to encourage the foundation of this industry in the United States. This section imposes for a period of five years or more a special duty of 2½ cents a pound on intermediates, and 5 cents a pound on the finished colors and dyes. The brief points out, however, that the special five-cent duty is not applied to natural and synthetic alizarin and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, carbazol, and natural and synthetic indigo, or any indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo.

"The class of colors thus excepted from the operation of the act," said the brief, "constituted 27 per cent. in money value of all the dyes sent out from Germany to us in the year 1913, and German exports alone represented more than 80 per cent. of the American consumption of all colors in that year. The terms of the bill provide that the special duty shall cease unless an American industry shall have been built up in five years' time capable of furnishing 60 per cent. in value of the country's consumption. This arbitrary deduction of 27 per cent. of the industry will make the attainment of 60 per cent. of the total a practical impossibility."

The brief set forth that the colors not affected by the special duty dovetail into one another, and expresses the opinion that it will be "chimerical" to build up an aniline color industry in this country by a specific tariff while thus exposing it to attack from colors that contain aniline, and yet under the exception will not be classed as aniline colors.

The members of the subcommittee signing the brief included William Beckers, President, the Beckers Aniline and Chemical Company, Brooklyn; D. F. Waters, President Master Dyers' Association, Philadelphia; Henry Wigglesworth, Vice President General Chemical Company and President Benzol Products Company, New York, and William R. Corwine, Secretary National Association of Clothiers.

SUICIDE WAS INSOLVENT.

Charles H. Strauss Deeply in Debt When He Drowned Himself.

The cause of the suicide of Charles H. Strauss, who drowned himself in Lake Mohegan on May 28, 1914, was disclosed yesterday, when the transfer tax appraisal of his estate was filed. Mr. Strauss, who was a general agent of the New England Mutual Insurance Company, had suffered losses in business and was insolvent.

The report says his assets, chiefly insurance, totaled $62,772, and his debts $186,835. The largest claim, held by his wife, Mrs. Florence L. Strauss, was for $35,041, which she received as a legacy and intrusted to her husband for investment. He sold the securities bought with his wife's funds and appropriated the money. He owed his cousin, Franklin P. Adams, $4,272.

GOVERNMENT GETS OIL LAND

McCutchen Section in California Taken from Its Holders.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Judge Bledsoe of the United States District Court awarded to the United States Government today title to 160 acres of Kern County oil land, valued at $10,000,000 and known as the McCutchen section, in the Government's ouster suit brought under the Taft withdrawal order of 1909.

The suit was against G. W. McCutchen, the Standard Oil Company, the Union Oil Company, the General Petroleum Company, and other title-claiming interests, and was one of many brought by the Government to recover California oil lands valued in the aggregate at several hundred millions of dollars.

Founds Home for Elderly Women.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—What is destined to be a monument to the memory of the late Miss Eliza Jenkins is a prospective home for elderly women of refinement and culture who through no fault of their own are thrown on the world for support. The project had long been in the mind of Miss Jenkins. Following the rule of the Jenkins family, Miss Jenkins left no will, but her brothers, Joseph W. and George C. Jenkins, made the arrangements that they knew she desired, and the old Jenkins home at 616 Park Avenue will be the site of the home. Money has been set aside to maintain the home, and the plans are being worked out by Cardinal Gibbons, who has said that he regards it as one of the greatest works of his life.

To make room for our Fall Models a number of our best Summer Styles will be closed out regardless of cost.

Buy NOW—You Save 50%

Leonard's

Makers of Distinctive Apparel for Women

24 W. 39th St. (Just West of 5th Ave.)

Summer Maternity Apparel

at prices less than cost

DRESSES Were up to 75.00

Now 8.50 to 37.50

Linen, Voile, Crepe, Swiss, Marquisette, Net, Georgette, Taffeta, Chiffon, Crepe de Chine, etc.

COATS and SUITS Were up to 75.00

Now 12.50 to 35.00

Taffeta, Silk Poplin, Pongee, Gabardine, Serge, Novelties.

SKIRTS and WAISTS Were up to 13.50

Now 3.00 to 9.50

The attributes that lend so much attraction to women's dress are paramount in all the productions of this Specialty Shop.

ROPER LEAVES OFFICE TO AID M'CORMICK

Washington Hears He Will be Appointed to the Tariff Commission After Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Daniel C. Roper of Alabama, First Assistant Postmaster General, has resigned to take an active part in the management of the campaign for the re-election of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall. The resignation will take effect on Monday. Mr. Roper will be associated with Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at the committee's New York headquarters.

According to a report in Democratic political circles, Mr. Roper at the end of the national campaign will be appointed a member of the Tariff Commission to be created by the pending revenue bill. He is regarded as well qualified for service on the board by reason of his work as clerk of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives during the committee's preparation of the Underwood Tariff bill. It is supposed that Mr. Roper will be employed at Democratic national headquarters to furnish advice and information in connection with expected Republican attacks on the tariff law and the administration of the postal service.

Mr. Roper came into prominence in November, 1915, through his action in dismissing Assistant Postmaster Burkitt at Winnetka, Ill., for criticising the second marriage of President Wilson. Mr. Roper, as First Assistant Postmaster General, called for the resignation of the Assistant Postmaster, and when the latter declined to comply, he was dismissed. When President Wilson heard of the incident he ordered the reinstatement of Burkitt.

WILL CLEAR THE BEACHES.

Attorney General Acts on Mayor Mitchel's Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—Attorney General Woodbury has directed his New York deputy, Leonard J. Obermeier, to investigate immediately the charges made by Mayor Mitchel that the Coney Island and other beaches in the vicinity of New York City are illegally occupied by buildings and to begin proceedings against all structures which are offending. Mr. Woodbury sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel, in part as follows:

"I should be pleased to have you call Mr. Obermeier's attention to any case of illegal obstruction concerning which you may have knowledge or information. In view of the recognition by the decision in the case of the People vs. Steeplechase Park Company and others of the right of the State, through action of the Commissioner of the Land Office, to make a grant in fee of lands between high and low water lines, which has the effect of excluding the public from the use thereof, it seems to me that we should carefully consider the wisdom of having the Legislature set aside certain areas of foreshore around Long Island and perhaps in other localities and withdrawing from the Land Board the power of sale thereof.

"My opinion is that it would be a wise policy for the State to, at all times, retain for use by the public these foreshores in proper localities. The selection and location of the foreshores so to be reserved could be designated through the aid of proper officials or a commission appointed for the purpose."

Store Closed All Day Saturday During the Summer

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

New Fall Dresses

of Silk or Serge

A collection of charming new dresses in the advanced modes for Fall, for both daytime and evening wear,

at Exceptionally Moderate Prices

New Dresses of Satin & Silk

Stylish models developed in Charmeuse, Satin d'Amour, Taffeta and Crepe Georgette, in all the favored colors.

24.50 29.50 39.50

New Satin & Georgette Dresses

New Fall model, handsomely embroidered; colors are navy, Burgundy, rubber, black and brown; extraordinary value. Special 18.50

Tailored Serge Dresses

New models of all Serge or Serge combined with Crepe Georgette or Charmeuse Satin; in navy and the new Fall colors.

13.75 18.50 24.50

Coats of Bolivia Cloth or Velour

Handsomely fur trimmed

29.50 34.50 39.50

Stewart & Co. Will Close Out Monday

At Final Clearance Reductions

Silk Dresses

Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta Silk and combinations. To close at 13.75

Silk Suits (Choice of Stock)

Gros de Londres Taffeta Silk; also a few high class suits of Serge, Gabardine. To close at 10.00

Silk Jersey Sport Skirts

Smartly tailored, in solid colors of striped effects. To close at 6.90

Tailored Sport Skirts

Corduroy, Gabardine, Bedford Cord, Linen. To close at 2.00

WINS ASSAULT CASE APPEAL

New Trial Ordered for Heffernan, Follower of Cassidy.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday reversed the conviction of James A. Heffernan, who with Harry A. Scanlan was found guilty of an alleged attack on Mrs. Clara Ellert in Joe Cassidy's clubhouse in Long Island City on Dec. 13, 1913. Heffernan and Scanlan were tried separately before Justice Scudder, and each was sentenced to three years in Sing Sing. The Appellate Division has acted so far only on the appeal of Heffernan.

Justices Carr, Rich, Thomas, and Putnam, concurring in reversing the conviction of Heffernan, ordered a new trial. They held that Justice Scudder had erred in denying the defendant's lawyer the right to produce testimony to show that Robert H. Haslett, a witness, had made conflicting statements. Haslett testified as to statements made by Heffernan concerning the alleged attack on Mrs. Ellert.

Referring to the evidence ruled out by Justice Scudder, the Appellate Division declared that "it was excluded expressly by the trial court upon an untenable theory. We think that the exclusion of this evidence worked injury to the defendant."

B. & O. Train Derailed in Tunnel.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 29.—More than 100 passengers on Baltimore & Ohio Train No. 12, from St. Louis to New York, escaped injury or death today when eight cars of the train were derailed in a tunnel near Cairo, Ritchie County, thirty-three miles east of here. No one was injured seriously. The cars were derailed near the end of the tunnel due to a spreading rail.

SUSPECTED AS A SPY HE KILLS HIMSELF

Massachusetts Man Condemns British for Alleged Abuses Before Ending Life.

BOSTON, July 29.—Frank A. Doring of Quincy, who arrived yesterday from Liverpool, where he said he had been imprisoned for several weeks on suspicion of being a German spy, killed himself by shooting in his hotel room here today and left a note in which he alleged that cruel treatment at the hands of the British authorities was responsible for his act.

The note said that Doring was arrested in England while on his way to France to establish a factory for the manufacture of wooden legs for injured soldiers and that when the fact of his German parentage became known to the police he was subjected to many indignities and cruelties. In conclusion the writer expressed the hope that his death would serve to bring public attention to the fact that many Americans were being wrongfully detained in England and obliged to submit to similar treatment.

Doring, who was 25 years old, had been employed in an artificial limb factory in Brockton. He left for England on June 17. His father, George Doring of Quincy, heard nothing from the young man after his departure until a cablegram was received from him ten days ago, saying: "Released; am coming home."

Young Doring said, after his arrival here, that he had been suddenly taken from jail by policemen and rushed aboard the steamer Carpathia, on which he returned to this country.

Stern Brothers

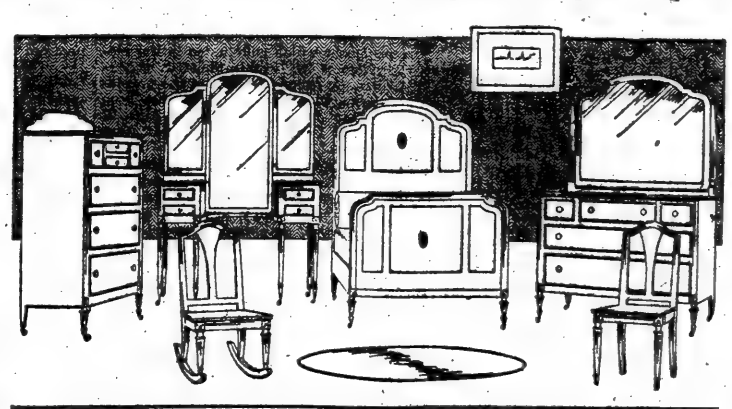
West Forty-second Street Bet. 5th and 6th Avenues, New York West Forty-third Street

Beginning To-morrow, the Half Yearly Sale of

HIGH CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising our entire Fifth and Sixth Floor assortments of Dining Room, Living Room, Chamber, Library and Novelty Furniture, at substantial savings. Inspection and price comparison cordially invited.

10 to 50% off Former Prices During the August Sale



$443.00 WHITE ENAMEL BEDROOM SUITE, at $303.50

Worth While Savings in Every Household Requirement

The Following Extreme Economies are Typical:

For Living Room

3-piece Suite, mahogany frame, velour covered, at $430.00 Formerly $550.00

3-piece Suite, mahogany frame, tapestry covered, $160.00 Formerly $210.00

Davenports, in velour, at $80.00 to 125.00 Formerly $110.00 to 175.00

Arm Chairs, in velour, at $21.00 to 75.00 Formerly $30.00 to 95.00

Library Tables, $30.00 to 80.00 Formerly $45.00 to 125.00

For Dining Room

Buffets, of mahogany, $38.50 to 125.00 Formerly $50.00 to 200.00

Jacobean Oak Suite, 10 pcs.; formerly $307, $220.00

Mahogany Suite, 10 pcs.; Adam design, at $172.00 Formerly $288.50

Mahogany Suite, 10 pcs.; Queen Anne design, at $208.00 Formerly $268.00

Sheraton Mahogany Suite, 9 pieces, at $290.50 Formerly $370.50

For the Bedroom

Solid Mahogany Suite, 4 pieces; Colonial design, $365.00 Formerly $510.00

Circassian Walnut Suite, 4 pieces; formerly $340.00, 260.00

Brass Bedsteads, 14.50 to 35.00 Formerly $18.50 to 44.00

Odd Bedsteads, in mahogany, at 17.50 to 39.00 Formerly $35.00 to 78.00

Box Springs, $12.00 Formerly $13.50

Special Hair Mattresses, 40 lbs.; formerly $26.50, $22.00

Women's Apparel

AT FINAL CLEARANCE REDUCTIONS MONDAY:

Women's Dresses, of voiles, cotton crepes, tissues, linens, marquisettes and nets, at $5.00 to 19.75

Women's Dresses, for street, afternoon or evening wear, in the newest and most wanted materials, at $12.00 to 24.50

Women's Suits, of cotton whipcord, French and ramie linens, ratine and crash, at $7.50 to 19.75

Women's Suits, of serge, mohair, gabardine, plain and novelty checks, taffetas and jersey cloth, at $9.75 to 25.00

Specials

ON THE MAIN FLOOR:

Women's Sweaters Fibre Silk or fine Shetland Wool, at $5.50

Women's Silk Stockings White or black, lisle thread garter tops, spliced soles, at 69c

Nainsook Night Gowns in specially selected styles, trimmed with embroidery, at 98c

Decorative Linens

ON THE MAIN FLOOR TABLES, AT EXCEPTIONAL PRICE REDUCTIONS.

Madeira Hand Emb'd Linen

Tray Covers, each 25c, 30c, 35c

Napkin Pouches, " 50c, 65c, 75c

Show Towels, " 75c, 95c, 1.50

Centerpieces, " $1.85 to 2.95

Luncheon Sets, 13 pcs., $3.75 to 5.75

Tea Napkins, dz. $5.50 to 8.75

Irish Hand Drawn Linen

Scarfs and Squares, each 85c, 95c

Luncheon Cloths, " 1.75, 1.95

Irish Linen Scarfs, hand embroidered, " 1.65, 1.95

Rooster Cocktail Napkins, rose scallop, dos. 3.25

The Inauguration of the August Sale of

Persian and Chinese Rugs and Carpets

To-morrow, on the Fifth Floor, presents an opportunity available only twice a year to secure floor coverings of unusual character, both as to quality and decorative excellence at most emphatic price concessions, in many instances below present importing cost.

Oriental Rugs, including Beloochistans, Bokharas, Shirvans, Mossouls, etc., 2ft. to 3½ft. wide by 3½ to 7ft. long, $7.50, 19.75 & 29.75

Fine Persian Rugs, including Iran, Kirman, Kurdistan and Sarouk, 3½ft. to 4½ft. wide by 6ft. to 7ft. long, $39.75, 49.50 & 88.00

Large Persian Carpets, from 12ft. to 19¾ft. wide by 25ft. to 29½ ft. long; formerly from $425.00 to 3850.00, at $250.00 to $2950

Persian Hall Runners, sizes 2 to 4 ft. wide by 12 to 15 ft. long, Values up to $68.00, at $39.75 and 49.50

A Few Examples of Price Reductions in Room Size Rugs:

Mahal SIZE	WERE	NOW	Ghoerevan SIZE	WERE	NOW	Kirmanshah SIZE	WERE	NOW	Chinese Rugs SIZE	PRICE
7½x10½ ft,	$110.00	$75.00	7½x12½ ft,	$135.00	$98.00	9 x12¾ ft,	$265.00	188.00	5¾x8¾ ft.,	at $45.00
7 x10¾ ft,	$110.00	$78.00	10½x12½ ft,	$175.00	125.00	9¾x12½ ft,	$298.00	195.00	7 x9¾ ft.,	" $68.00
8½x12½ ft,	$130.00	$95.00	9½x13½ ft,	$185.00	125.00	8¾x10¾ ft,	$450.00	295.00	8¾x11¾ ft.,	" $75.00
9 x12 ft,	$165.00	$95.00	10½x14½ ft,	$250.00	195.00	9¾x14⅓ ft,	$775.00	475.00	10½x11½ ft.,	" $98.00
10½x15½ ft,	$200.00	140.00	10 x12 ft,	$335.00	235.00	12 x17 ft,	$625.00	458.00	10½x13½ ft.,	" 125.00
12 x23 ft,	$425.00	250.00	11½x18½ ft,	$585.00	450.00	10½x16½ ft,	$625.00	495.00	13⅓x15¼ ft.,	" 195.00

Wilton and Other American Rugs and Carpets at Corresponding Price Reductions.

GEN. WOOD REVIEWS PLATTSBURG MEN

6,400 Rookies in Parade on the Big Plain at Training Camp.

LIST OF OFFICERS NAMED

Many New Yorkers Receive Commands Before Regiments Start on Their Hike.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 29.—All the troops being trained in the Plattsburg training camp were put on show on the parade grounds this afternoon before General Wood and a large crowd of visitors. For one hour citizen soldiers, officered by cadets from their own membership, passed in review before General Wood and his staff.

The four regiments of infantry, two troops of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and machine gun detachment made up a force of about 6,400 men, larger than the National Guard of all of the States excepting New York and Pennsylvania.

The list of "makes" in the four training regiments came out today, and those fortunate rookies who were made cadet Lieutenants or non-commissioned officers joined in a merry scramble for the camp exchange and near-by tailors to get the insignia of their new ranks. They got there only to learn that the supply of chevrons had given out and all their dreams of "sporting" Sergeants' or Corporals' bars on their sleeves during the hike faded suddenly. There is still a chance that they may have their chevrons before the hike, for there is a big shipment on the way somewhere.

Four Roosevelts were made Sergeants. They are Archie and Quentin of Company H, Fourth Regiment, and their cousins, George H. of Company E, Seventh Regiment, and Nicholas of Company M, Sixth Regiment. Elihu Root, Jr., who was high man on the rifle range, was made a Sergeant of Company F of the Sixth. C. O. Iselin, Jr., is a Sergeant of Company C of the Sixth. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., was made a Corporal of Company I of the Seventh. Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., is a Second Lieutenant. Alderman H. H. Curran is a Sergeant of cavalry.

Other New Yorkers who are in the list are:

Fourth Regiment.

FIRST BATTALION—ADJUTANT, J. K. Clyphant, 59 East Fifty-fourth Street.; SUPPLY SERGEANT, Stanton Allison, 385 Central Park West. SECOND BATTALION—SERGEANT MAJOR, Leslie L. Heller, 304 West 112th Street; SUPPLY SERGEANT, John S. Cromelin, Hackensack. THIRD BATTALION—ADJUTANT, Stanley G. Sauter, 299 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—Paul Russell, White Plains; A. J. Auchterlonie, 497 Third Street, Brooklyn; J. C. Platt, Jr., Montclair, N. J.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—I. N. Downer, Orange, N. J.; C. Swasey, 170 Broadway, New York.

FIRST SERGEANTS—H. L. Rau, 319 West 108th Street; Archie B. Roosevelt, Oyster Bay; R. B. Benjamin, 43 West Eighty-eighth Street, New York.

SERGEANTS: J. W. Filley, Jr., Noble and West, Brooklyn; A. W. Holzman, Newark, N. J.; J. M. Raynolds, Jr., Princeton, N. J.; M. J. Averbeck, 425 West End Avenue, New York; I. A. Robinson, 545 West Eleventh Street; John Melcher, 5 East Fifty-first; Eric Ferguson, Garden City, L. I.; B. T. Hoogland, 744 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; H. W. Ford, Morristown, N. J.; D. C. Jenkins, Dover, N. J.; J. A. Schon, 1,344 Chisholm Street, New York; Quentin Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L. I.; R. L. Parrelly, Scarsdale; Jr. R. Worrell, New Brighton; H. R. Samstag, 307 West Eighty-first Street, New York; William J. Burr, Lawrence, L. I.; G. R. Brown, Rockville Centre, L. I.; K. M. Reed, 43 Exchange Place, New York; L. G. Weldon, 131 Ninety-eighth Street, Brooklyn, and F. W. Harrison, Hackensack, N. J.

Fifth Regiment.

FIRST BATTALION—ADJUTANT: L. F. Braine, Jr., New Brunswick, N. J.; SUPPLY SERGEANT: A. M. Lemon, 795 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

FIRST LIEUTENANT: F. B. Dean, Flushing, L. I.

FIRST SERGEANTS: C. A. Rowe, East Orange, N. J.; D. G. Ackerman, Passaic, N. J.; H. W. Jones, Upper Montclair, N. J.

SERGEANTS: A. M. Lemon, 795 Quincy Street, Brooklyn; W. T. Gould, Jr., Hastings-on-Hudson; B. Loeb, South Orange, N. J.; A. H. Bunker, 421 North Broadway, Yonkers; Joseph Abrizio, 165 Broadway, New York; A. B. De Laski, Westchester; W. B. Crane, Princeton, N. J.; W. Potter, Smithtown, L. I.; H. J. L. Painton, 518 West 139th Street, New York; G. Fish, New York University; G. A. Brownell, 312 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York; C. J. Nolte, 6,509 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; E. Tracey, Hoboken, N. J.; R. O. Williams, 315 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; Gordon Brown, Montclair, N. J.

Sixth Regiment.

FIRST BATTALION.—ADJUTANT, W. H. Long, 125 East 34th St., New York; SERGEANT MAJOR, H. F. Long, Summit N. J.

SECOND BATTALION.—ADJUTANT, K. J. E. Hoffman, 27 West 43d St., New York.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—Francis R. Appleton, Jr., 60 Wall St.; A. R. Pierson, Jr., Glen Ridge, N. J.; W. G. Muldoon, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—H. E. Montgomery, 3d., 60 Broadway; De Lancey K. Jay, Westbury, L. I.; Hamilton Fish, Jr., Garrison; Professor Frank J. Mather, Jr., Princeton, N. J.

FIRST SERGEANTS—A. F. G. Lucas, 429 West 117th St., New York; F. B. Shepard, Orange, N. J.; J. Sproale, 23 Broad St., New York; Nicholas Roosevelt, Oyster Bay.

SERGEANTS—C. G. Webster, 371 East 200th St., New York; W. M. Lawson, Municipal Building; W. A. Damer, 256 West 44th St.; K. H. Wood, 172 6th Av., Brooklyn; S. S. Auchincloss, 120 East 70th St., New York; H. C. Bradley, Montclair; A. F. Kitchell, 81 Fulton St.; J. H. Connell, 110 Front St.; R. Pier, Cedarhurst, L. I.; C. O. Iselin, Jr., 36 Wall St., New York; E. Murphy, 25 Hamilton Terrace; C. V. N. Fogel, New York City; H. Hallowell, Perth Amboy; H. L. Heierhof, 1,140 Madison Av., New York; S. B. Fitzgerald, 26 Exchange Place; T. J. Lang, 1,360 East 42d St.; W. C. Godfry, 15 West 74th St.; W. F. Anderson, Jersey City; Elihu Root, Jr., 31 Nassau St., New York; J. J. Higginson, 43 Exchange Place; S. A. Fahnstock, 40 Wall St.; B. F. Yates, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn; G. R. Jenkins, 291 Madison Av.; J. V. Storck, 1,155 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; E. P. Blackman, New Rochelle; F. A. Wightman, Newark; H. L. Jaeger, Cornwall-on-Hudson; H. Parkhurst, Yale Club, New York; T. E. Brown, Jr., 18 East 41st St., and J. H. Hughes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Seventh Regiment.

SECOND BATTALION—SERGEANT MAJOR, F. H. Van Horn, 311 Broadway, New York; SUPPLY SERGEANT, N. S. Terriberry, Elmhurst, L. I. THIRD BATTALION—ADJUTANT, G. H. Gaston, Jr., 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—Reginald Barlow, 16 Gramercy Park, New York; George Willing, 153 West Sixteenth Street; R. W. Nix, Jr., 281 Washington Street.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Miles S. Slogum, 30 Church Street; J. F. Hunter, 130 East Fifteenth Street; Beverly W. Robinson, Merrick, L. I.; K. A. Tapscott, Roslin, L. I.

FIRST SERGEANTS—J. V. McAdam, 417 East Ninety-third Street, New York; C. B. Salek, 306 West Fifty-ninth Street; H. H. Wikel, Manual Training School, Brooklyn.

SERGEANTS—C. D. Robinson, 8 William St., New York; N. Strauss, 310 East 16th St., Brooklyn; W. M. Chapman, 2,140 82d St.; F. C. Kidd, 184 Bradhurst Av., New York; L. B. Stebbins, 672 St. Nicholas Av., J. H. Mallory, Yale Club; R. T. Kidde, 53 West 57th St.; J. J. Boag, 82 Morningside Av.; M. Wheeler, 60 Broadway; C. B. Stuart, 133 East 73d St.; A. B. Brenner, 25 Broad St.; S. M. Bijur, Ansonia Hotel; H. D. Collins, 50 West 55th St.; H. G. Burke, 540 West 122d St.; C. C. Smith, 1,536 President St., Brooklyn; B. H. Dwight, 114 West 79th St.; I. Isaacson, 1,959 50th St., Brooklyn; H. S. Davis, 178 East 70th St., New York; H. S. Haskins, 2 Rector St.; D. Safford, 149 Broadway; F. W. Jones, Jr., 44 Pine St.; M. C. Rorty, 15 Dey St.; H. C. Smith, 73 East 81st St.; W. B. Hutchinson, Richmond Hill, L. I.; R. H. Sutherland, 128 West 84th St., New York.

First Cavalry.—M. H. Thomas, Huntington, L. I.; Sergeants R. R. Carpenter, 25 Broad Street; William C. Bowers, 2d, 43 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York; James P. Cahen, Jr., 353 C. P., West New York; Henry H. Curran, City Hall; J. O. Adler, New York.

Companies B, C, H, and L of the Seventh Regiment are elated over their records on the rifle range. Company B, Lieutenant Philip Blackmore's command, has qualified better than 50 per cent. of its members as marksmen, sharpshooters, and rifle experts. Its record included a maximum 50 at one of the rapid-fire tests, made by First Sergeant Reginald Barlow, the actor and Boer War veteran, who closed the day by winning an expert riflemen's badge with a score of 95 out of a possible hundred at rapid-fire and being promoted to the First Lieutenancy of the company on his general record.

The Seventh's star companies on the range are B, with 62 marksmen and better; C, with 63; H, with 65, and L, with 63, but Company B has the distinction of having fewer "rookies" than any other in the regiment eliminated in the rigid rifle test. Its members, most of them new men at camp this year, produced 4 expert riflemen, 15 sharpshooters, and 43 marksmen, all of whom will return home proudly wearing the silver badges they have won.

47TH REGIMENT ENDS HIKE.

Men Reach Van Cortlandt Park and Pitch Camp There.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn completed its hike from Peekskill at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the men reached Van Cortlandt Park and began pitching camp.

The march was made from Phillips Manor the previous night's camping place, to the park, a distance of about twenty-two miles, in five hours. Lieut. Col. Baldwin, in command of the regiment, expressed himself last evening as greatly satisfied with the manner in which the men had made the last part of the trip.

"There were no stragglers," he said, "and there is at present no one in the hospital tent."

Captain Baker, U. S. A., met the regiment at the camp site. The officers and mounted orderlies found nineteen horses awaiting them at Van Cortlandt Park.

PLANT OF THE MENACE DAMAGED BY BOMBS

Copies of Anti-Catholic Publication Just Off the Press Destroyed by Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 29.—Three bombs exploded beneath the floor of The Menace publishing plant at Aurora, Mo., early this morning, slightly damaging the publishing company plant and setting fire to a mass of copies of The Menace, an anti-Catholic publication, just off the press. The flames were soon extinguished.

This week's issue of The Menace, dated Aug. 5, carried several election articles. It is customary to start the presses Saturday, but in an effort to defeat a candidate for Governor in the State the Missouri publication had been printed and mailed Friday.

HEAT CONTINUES IN WEST.

More Deaths Reported in Chicago—Relief Sought on Beaches.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Excessive heat killed one person every thirty minutes here today, according to reports made to the police and the Coroner's office. Heat prostrations were reported by the score, and many accidents and deeds of violence were attributed to the high temperature. The maximum reached was 98 degrees.

Lake Michigan afforded the only real relief, and it was estimated tonight that hundreds of thousands of persons had visited the various beaches during the day. In the afternoon several beaches ran short of bathing suits, and crowds stood in line for blocks waiting for a chance to get into the water.

At the Clarendon, the newest municipal beach, one man was injured and about twenty were overcome by the heat when a crowd of several hundred persons tried to force their way through the doors, which had been closed because all the suits were in use. Twenty policemen were required to quell the disturbance.

A report of temperatures in some Middle Western cities in the throes of the worst heat wave in that section in years was made public at the local office of the Weather Bureau last night, as follows:

Grand Rapids, 102, (highest ever recorded in that city;) Marquette, 102; Alpena, Mich., 100; Des Moines, Iowa, 100; Huron, S. D., 100; Fort Wayne, 98; Indianapolis, 98; St. Paul, 98; Duluth, 96; Detroit, 96; Chicago, 96; Cleveland, 92, and Toledo, 96.

Sergeant Kennel Improving.

There was steady improvement yesterday in the condition of Detective Sergeant John J. Kennel, who shot himself in the police wiretapping room at 50 Church Street, through worry over his testimony in the charities investigation case. He is in the Volunteer Hospital.

Store Closed All Day Saturday.

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

After Inventory==Clearance Sale

645 Women's Summer Dresses

225 Women's Voile Dresses
Plain and novelty voile, also linen.
Reduced to 5.90

175 Women's Silk and Cotton Dresses
Taffeta and various cotton materials.
Reduced to 10.75

95 Women's Silk and Cotton Dresses
Superior materials and models.
Reduced to 15.00

150 Women's High Cost Summer Dresses
Elaborate models of Net, Lace and combinations.
Reduced to 22.50

225 Silk Sport Suits
Milanese silk in prevailing sweater shades.
Reduced to 15.00

95 Smart Sport Coats
Of Silk and Knitted Jersey Cloth.
Reduced to 13.75

395 Misses' Summer Dresses
Voile, Linen, also Plain and Novelty materials.
Reduced to
5.90 10.75 13.75

800 Girls' Summer Dresses
In White, Colors and Various Combinations.
Reduced to
75c 1.00 1.50

Women's Summer Kimonos

Cotton Crepe Kimonos Empire, loose or accordion pleated. 1.00

Imported Japanese Kimonos Cotton crepe, hand embroidered. 1.25

Japanese Silk Kimonos Hand embroidered, silk lined throughout. 4.95

Crepe de Chine Kimonos Pastel shades, elaborately lace trimmed. 5.90

Will Place on Special Sale Monday

Women's Corset Covers
Fine lingerie, attractive models, embroidery and lace trimmed, ribbon drawn. 39c

Women's Silk Underbodices
Of Crepe de Chine and Satin, in pink and white; lace and ribbon trimmed. 75c

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises
Pink Crepe de Chine, in tailored or lace and ribbon trimmed models. 2.00

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose
In black and white clox; reinforced sole, heel and garter top. 79c

Glove Silk Bloomers
Superior Glove Silk Bloomers, in pink and white, fully reinforced. 2.00

Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters
Of all Fibre Silk, in Copen, Rose and Canary, also black and white combination. 7.90

". . . . a fragile, pastel-tinted thing of dreams, yet surging with a wonderment of unquestioning love—the lullaby!"

Music as Wonderful as Mother Love

SWEET and low! . . . . tenderly caressing the spirit like a gentle, soft-skinned hand—a fragile, pastel-tinted thing of dreams, yet surging with a wonderment of unquestioning love—the lullaby!

Perhaps you have sat enthralled as such a fascinating melody glowing with a strange, an almost celestial beauty sighed from beneath the bow of a master violinist—or breathed softly from the lips of a gifted, geniused singer. All the joy of such an experience you may have time and time again.

For the Aeolian-Vocalion, the wonderful *new* phonograph, searches out from every record its last subtlety of sound—finds, even, all the delicate, elusive harmony of the music of mother love and gives it back to stir your soul like the gentle, sweet tone of distant chimes, or the hushed *vox humana* of a great church organ.

A triumph of musical instrument making, indeed—this great *new* phonograph which voices perfectly the pale, appealing delicacy of the lullaby, or sounds truly the bold, ringing imperiousness of a fanfare of trumpets. But not in tonal quality alone is the Vocalion a phonograph of *new* and greater power.

As the Vocalion gives forth its glories of music, you may take the Graduola—the remarkable Vocalion expression control—and by instinctive pressure touch each phrase with a tinge of your own personality—impress each tone in the mould of your own music-feeling.

This is the real wonder of the *new* phonograph—it gives you all the pleasure of *listening* to glorious music, and the supreme joy of *making* music—the prime joy of creative musicianship.

The

AEOLIAN-VOCALION

The New Phonograph

Until you have heard the Aeolian-Vocalion, you have yet to learn the tremendous possibilities, the true greatness of the phonograph. We invite you to come in and see and *play* this wonderful new instrument.

Vocalion prices are $35 to $350. Art Styles to $2,000.
($35 to $75 Styles without Graduola.)

Terms as low as $4 monthly

COMPLETE STOCKS OF COLUMBIA RECORDS

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

IN NEW YORK 29 West 42nd St. **AEOLIAN HALL** IN BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Ave.

Makers of the famous Pianola—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world

45 HORSES KILLED IN FIRE IN HARLEM

Watchman Badly Burned and Others Overcome Attempting Rescues.

NINETEEN ANIMALS SAVED

The Dense Smoke Drives Tenants of Nearby Apartment Houses to the Street.

Some one passing the three-story brick building at 152d Street and Macombs Place, occupied as a stable by the Trainor Contracting Company, late last night saw flames coming from a window in the hay loft. He shouted an alarm and ran to a firebox on the corner. An hour later the stable had been destroyed and forty-five horses had been killed. A watchman who had tried to rescue them had been badly burned, and several men who aided him had been overcome by smoke. Only hard work by the firemen prevented the flames from reaching an ammonia tank in the rear of the building.

The building covers the block bounded by 150th Street, 152d Street, Eighth Avenue, and Maccombs Place. One-half was occupied by the Trainor company and the other by the employes' store operated by the New York Railways Company. The damage was almost entirely confined to the stable. Deputy Chief Martin came on the first alarm, and he at once sent in a second alarm.

Before the coming of the firefighters William Barrett, the watchman, had thrown open the doors, and with Lawrence Kelly of 286 West 153d Street and John Devanney of 28 Maccombs Place began the work of rescuing the maddened horses. The place was already filled with smoke, and the men succeeded with great difficulty in leading out half a dozen horses. They staggered back into the stable and succeeded in releasing and driving out some more of the animals.

By the time the men entered for the third time they had to grope their way to the stalls. The smoke was dense, and already the flames were creeping toward the front of the stable. Barrett was leading out two of the horses when there came a sudden onward roll of the flames and he staggered forward, let go the animals and fell to the floor. He was carried out by his companions and attended by the ambulance surgeon. He was so badly burned about the head and face that he was taken to the hospital.

By this time Thomas Trainor, a son of William Trainor, of the contracting firm, had arrived, and together the trio entered the building to rescue more of the horses. They barely escaped with their lives. Blinded by the dense smoke, they staggered out to fall in front of the doors, overcome. In all they rescued nineteen of the horses.

The fire caused much excitement in the neighborhood and the cries of the animals caught in the building could be heard a great distance. So dense was the smoke that it filled houses in the vicinity, and many of the tenants in the apartment houses across in Eighth Avenue left their homes.

The fire is said to have been caused by a lighted firecracker that some one tossed through the window into the hay loft of the stable. The damage is estimated at $20,000.

CASH FOR TOKEN MONEY.

Friends of Osborne Start Fund to Redeem Prison Coin.

Gifts amounting to $10,000 for redeeming the Sing Sing token money at 10 cents on the dollar were made last night at a dinner party held at the home of Mrs. John H. Flagler, at Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Flagler is Chairman of the Committee on Education of the National Committee on Prisons, and it has long been the aim of the committee and of Warden Osborne to raise sufficient cash to redeem the token money, if not dollar for dollar, at least at as high a percentage as 5 for 1.

Warden Osborne made the direct appeal for the endowment in an address following the dinner. Judge William H. Wadhams followed with a stirring indorsement of the Warden's scheme, and Thomas L. Chadbourne started the donations with $1,000. The rest was immediately made up by the guests.

Those present were Thomas Mott Osborne, Judge and Mrs. Wadhams, Mr. and Mrs. Martin S. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Chadbourne, Mrs. A. M. Zabriskie, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Curtis, Dr. Percy S. Grant, Miss Katherine Wright, Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, Miss Julia K. Jaffray, Mrs. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Miss Wainwright, Spencer Miller, Jr., Deputy Warden of Sing Sing prison; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Miss Clara White, and R. J. Caldwell.

The gifts will make possible another experiment in prison reform ranking in importance, Warden Osborne believes, with the plan recently announced to form a psychopathic clinic at the prison. Industries at Sing Sing prison will now be put on a profit-sharing basis, and a regular wage paid. Warden Osborne predicted last night that the efficiency of the prisoners with this new stimulus would be more than doubled, and the shops' output increased at an astonishing rate.

The system of token money, first successfully tried out at the George Junior Republic twenty years ago, when Warden Osborne was a member of the Board of Trustees, was introduced into Sing Sing by him in October, 1915. Whereas the State pays one and a half cents a day to the convicts, under the new money scheme the inmates will receive $3 a week in token money as wages. With this the prisoners must pay for their board and lodging and for all other things received by them at the hands of the State. What they can save they may deposit in the savings bank.

UNIFORM SALES ACT UPHELD

Purchaser May Deduct Just Amount for Violation of Warranty.

An opinion of the Court of Appeals, concerning the jurisdiction of the Uniform Sales act enacted in 1911, has just been handed down and is of interest because it deals with the rights of a purchaser of goods to deduct from the agreed price what he thinks will be a just amount for violation of any warranty. The act was made part of the general personal property law.

The case at bar was that of Peter C. Peuser against Elizabeth D. Marsh and was for the collection of money alleged to be due on a piano, a stool, and a scarf. The suit was filed in Broome County and the opinion of the court was that "by the Uniform Sales law it is expressly provided that where there is a breach of warranty by the seller the buyer may at his election 'accept or keep the goods and set up against the seller the breach of warranty by way of recoupment in diminution or extinction of the price.'"

The defendant said that, relying upon the warranties, she had paid to the plaintiff $119 to apply upon the purchase price, and that by reason of the promises the defendant had become the owner of the piano and that the plaintiff owed her $59.

"The position of the defendant," said the Court, quoting an opinion, "is that he has paid all that he is legally obliged to pay under the contract, and therefore that he is entitled to consider the goods, and does consider the goods, as his own. He claims to be exercising the right given by the statute to the buyer where there is a breach of warranty by way of recoupment in extinction of the price.

"It is clear that conditional sales fall within the purview of the Uniform Sales act and the term 'recoupment' generally signifies a deduction from a money claim. The right to possession in a case like this depends upon the payment of the purchase price, and as the statute provides that the purchase price may be extinguished (which is equivalent to saying it may be paid) by recouping such damages as the buyer may have sustained by the seller's breach of warranty, we can see no sufficient reason for holding that such a defense is not available in a replevin suit.

"Where a question as to the construction of a statute relating to legal procedure is evenly balanced in other respects, that view should prevail which tends to promote the welfare of litigants by preventing circuity of action. It is obviously to the interest of both parties to a contract of conditional sale like that in suit here to have their respective claims adjusted and determined in one lawsuit, and we think that the legislative intent to permit this to be done is discoverable in the language of the statute—whether the seller sues for the purchase price or sues to recover back the goods."

GREAT CHEMISTS TO MEET.

Annual Exposition Here to Make Appeal for Popular Interest.

The Fall meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in this city during the week of Sept. 25, at which time the second annual exposition of the chemical industries will take place in the Grand Central Palace. The meeting will not only be of importance to the chemical world, but the society will, it announced yesterday, attempt to interest the laymen in the interesting happenings in the field of applied chemistry. To this end there will be employed a special staff, whose duty it will be to translate the technical wording of the various papers discussed into plain-language stories that will interest all. The public, it is believed, will by this means be able to appreciate what a tremendous work has been done by the chemists here to meet the situation that arose when the German imports ceased. For instance, there will be told the story of the expedition that during the last year conducted a national potash hunt. The public will learn not only of the potash found but the dangers encountered and the hardships endured by those who engaged in the hunt. Dr. Homer C. Bloom of Philadelphia is authority for the statement that there is more than enough potash in sight now to satisfy commercial demands not only of this country but of the world.

Matters of great importance in chemistry, particularly the dye situation, will be discussed at the meeting by the members of the society, which has a total of 8,000 names on its rolls. Many universities and other educational institutions and many chemical industrial establishments will be represented. Plans for the exposition are in the hands of a committee of scientists and practical business men. Charles F. Roth and Adriaan Nagelvoort will demonstrate to the public just what chemical researchers are doing for industrial America.

REPORTS BIG GEM THEFT.

Says Robbers, with Safe Combination, Got $10,000 in Diamonds.

Paul Meodow, a jeweler, with a shop on the second floor of 23 Avenue A, visited Police Headquarters last night and reported that his safe had been robbed of $10,000 worth of diamonds. He said the robbers had had the combination of the safe, apparently, because the door had not been forced.

Meodow said the robbery had taken place between 9 and 10 o'clock. He was seated on the steps in front of his home throughout that time and when he returned to his shop he found $4,000 of unset gems and $6,000 worth of set stones gone.

He said he thought the burglars had entered by ascending to the roof of an adjoining house, crossing to the roof of his home and descending a fire escape from which they entered through a window.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Max Wardall, former Mayor of Seattle, will speak before the Theosophical Society, 2,228 Broadway, at 8:15 this evening, on "The Real Supermen."

The Mayor and Police Commissioner will inspect the police camp at Fort Wadsworth on Tuesday afternoon, leaving Pier A, North River, in the steamer Patrol at 3:30.

Robert Grimshaw will give his first New York University lecture on "Personal Efficiency," at 7 P. M. on Tuesday, in Room P9, the Washington Square Building, 32 Waverley Place.

"The Stampede," a cowboy and cowgirl tournament, which will run for a week at Sheepshead Bay Speedway, will open Saturday afternoon.

SOROSIS

Black Kidskin Boots

The Shoe Department is showing many advance styles in Black Kidskin Boots in various patterns, toe shapes and heels; Lace and Button models.

In addition, a complete line of sizes and widths always in stock in the staple styles that have made Sorosis Shoes universally famous.

Moderately Priced at

5.00 to 8.00

James McCreery & Co.

5TH AVENUE 34TH STREET

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Remarkable Values on Monday and Tuesday

AUGUST CLEARANCE SALES

$65,000 Household & Decorative Linens

Blankets, Comfortables and Bed Spreads

Remarkable Price Reductions

Purchases on Monday will appear on bill rendered September 1st.

Linen Damask Table Cloths.....regularly 3.50, 4.50 and 5.00, each **2.50, 3.25** and **3.75**
Linen Damask Napkins.....regularly 3.25, 4.25 and 5.00, doz. **2.50, 3.25** and **3.75**
Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths,—excellent quality..... each **3.75, 5.00** and **6.00**
regularly 5.00, 6.25 and 7.50
Napkins to match.....regularly 6.00 and 7.50, doz. **4.75** and **6.00**
Hemstitched Linen Damask Table Cloths.....each **3.75, 4.75** and **5.75**
regularly 4.75, 6.00 and 7.50
Round Scalloped Linen Damask Table Cloths..... each **3.95, 4.75** and **5.75**
regularly 5.00, 6.00 and 7.50
Hemstitched Linen Damask Tea Cloths..... each **1.50, 2.25** and **3.75**
regularly 2.00, 3.25 and 5.00
Hemstitched Linen Damask Tea Napkins..... doz. **3.75, 4.50** and **6.00**
regularly 4.50, 5.50 and 7.50

Linen Sheets & Pillow Cases

Hemstitched Sheets.....regularly 9.00, 12.50 and 15.00, pair **7.50, 9.50** and **12.50**
Hemstitched Cases.....regularly 2.00, 2.75 and 3.50, pair **1.50, 2.00** and **2.50**
Scalloped Cases.....regularly 3.25 and 4.50, pair **2.50** and **3.50**

Towels

Hemmed Huckaback Towels....regularly 2.50, 3.00 and 4.00, doz. **1.75, 2.25** and **3.00**
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels..... doz. **2.50, 3.00** and **4.50**
regularly 3.00, 3.75 and 6.00
Hemstitched Irish Huckaback Towels,—superior quality..... doz. **6.00, 7.50** and **9.00**
regularly 7.50, 9.00 and 12.00
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels..... doz. **2.25, 3.00** and **4.50**
regularly 3.00, 4.00 and 5.50
300 Dozen Bleached Turkish Bath Towels,—extra size and weight.. doz. **6.00, 7.50** and **9.00**
regularly 7.50, 9.00 and 12.00
Turkish Bath Mats.....regularly 75c, 90c and 1.25, each **50c, 75c** and **1.00**
Hemmed Glass Towels.....regularly 2.50, 3.00 and 4.50, doz. **1.95, 2.45** and **3.75**
Hemmed Dish Towels.....regularly 2.00, 2.75 and 3.25, doz. **1.45, 1.75** and **2.25**
Glass and Kitchen Towels with name woven in..... doz. **2.75**
Roller Towels, ready for use.....regularly 60c and 75c, each **45c** and **55c**

Luncheon Sets & Napkins

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins..... doz. **5.75** and **7.50**
regularly 7.50 and 9.50
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets, (13 pieces)..... Set **4.75** and **5.50**
regularly 6.00 and 7.50
Pure Linen Tea Napkins,—hand-embroidered corners..... regularly 5.00, doz. **3.75**
Bungalow Luncheon Sets, (13 pieces)..... Set **1.00, 1.50** and **2.00**
Regularly 1.25, 2.00 and 2.75

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
	60c	**70c**	**80c**	**90c**	**1.00**	**1.10** each
Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36		
	17c	**19c**	**22c**	**25c** each		

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES & SPREADS

White Wool Blankets with Pink or Blue Borders:
Single Bed Size.....regularly 4.50, 6.00 and 7.50, pair **3.50, 4.75** and **6.50**
Double Bed Size.....regularly 5.00, 6.00 and 9.00, pair **4.00, 5.00** and **7.50**
Comfortables,—Figured Silkoline, cotton filled..... regularly 2.50, each **1.90**
Figured Silkoline, Plain Mull Border, cotton filled.. regularly 3.50, each **2.75**
Figured Silk Mull, Plain Mull Border, cotton filled. regularly 4.25, each **3.25**
Bed Spreads,—Crochet, hemmed.....regularly 1.65 and 2.00, each **1.25** and **1.50**
Satin Marseilles, hemmed...regularly 3.75 and 4.75, each **2.75** and **3.50**
Satin Marseilles, scalloped...regularly 4.00 and 5.00, each **3.00** and **4.00**

Annual Midsummer Clearance Sale

ORIENTAL RUGS

Practically the entire stock of Selected Oriental Rugs

Reduced 25% to 33⅓%

Purchases on Monday will appear on bill rendered September 1st.

SMALL SIZE RUGS AND MATS

200 Small Anatolian and Shirvan Rugs (mat size) **6.75**
regularly 10.50 to 12.50
Small and Medium Size Beluchistan, Shirvan and Kirman Rugs ..**9.50, 32.50** & **67.50**
regularly 14.50 to 95.00
Hall Runners, including many fine Antiques .....**49.75** and **55.00**
regularly 67.50 to 100.00

OVER 250 LARGE ROOM-SIZE RUGS

Serapi Rugs in rare blue and rose tones .....**79.00** to **185.00**
regularly 125.00 to 250.00
Persian Mahal Rugs,—ideal for living room, dining room, etc .....**85.00** to **175.00**
regularly 135.00 to 250.00
Chinese Rugs,—an especially desirable group. Average size 9x12 ft **169.00**
regularly 195.00 to 225.00
Royal Kirmanshah Rugs for parlor, boudoir, etc .....**187.00** to **245.00**
regularly 275.00 to 350.00
Extra Large Room Size Rugs for living room, library, etc., ranging in size from 10x15 ft. to 14.4x26 ft. regularly 450.00 to 1,350.00, **250.00** to **895.00**

GLASSWARE

For the Summer Home

Lead Blown, Plain Optic Iced Tea Glasses.. each **10c**
Needle Etched Iced Tea Glasses.. each **10c**
Iced Tea Glasses in cut glass patterns ..... each **15c, 18c** and **20c**
Handled Iced Teas in two designs..each **25c**
Cut Glass Coasters .....doz. **1.80**

ROYAL NIPPON CHINA

Exceptional Values

Tea Cups and Saucers in blue delft or six dainty hand-painted border designs, with gold edge.
Regularly 25c and 40c
pair **15c** and **25c**

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN FABRICS

At Reduced Prices

Fancy Net Curtains..... pair **2.25, 2.75** and **3.75**
reduced from 4.75, 5.75 and 7.50
Scrim Curtains in small lots, to close out..... pair **95c, 1.25** and **1.95**
reduced from 1.75, 2.25 and 3.00
Scrim Panels with filet lace designs .....each **2.75** and **5.25**
reduced from 4.25 and 7.50
Plain and Fancy Bordered Scrims .....reduced from 32c, yd. **18c**
Small Figured and Dotted Filet Net, 39 inches wide .....reduced from 35c, yd. **25c**

Unusual Offerings—BEDS & BEDDING

Brass Beds with two-inch posts and fifteen filler rods..... regularly 32.00
22.50
Enameled Iron Beds with square posts and filler rods..... regularly 15.00
12.50
Special Black Curled Hair Mattresses.....**22.50**..... regularly 30.00
French Box Springs.....**15.00**..... regularly 20.00
No. 1 Black Drawings Hair Mattresses....**35.00**..... regularly 42.00

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

$350,000.00 High Grade Furniture, Beds and Bedding at Reductions of 10% to 50%

Purchases made on Monday will appear on bill rendered September 1st, and, upon request, will be held for future delivery.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Suite, as illustrated, made of the finest selected Mexican Mahogany, according to our own specifications.
295.00 regularly 450.00

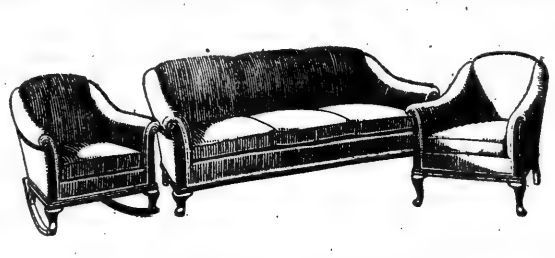
Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites made in American Walnut. regularly 400.00 **325.00**

Ten-piece Heppelwhite Model Suites made of finest Cuban Mahogany, hand-carved. regularly 1,000.00 **500.00**

Ten-piece Dull Mahogany Suites..... regularly 300.00 **195.00**

Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Suites,—Charles II. Model..... regularly 250.00 **195.00**

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites..... regularly 475.00 **382.00**



LIBRARY FURNITURE

Queen Anne Model Sofa, as illustrated, with Solid Mahogany frame 79 inches long, upholstered in hair and moss, covered with Velour; loose cushions.
88.00 regularly 125.00

Queen Anne Model Chair or Rocker, as illustrated, upholstered in Velour. **40.00** regularly 60.00

Overstuffed Sofas, 78 inches long, covered with Tapestry; loose cushions. regularly 125.00, **75.00**

Overstuffed Armchairs covered with Tapestry; loose cushions. regularly 75.00, **42.50**

Queen Anne Model Sofas upholstered in Velour; with loose cushions and pillows. regularly 195.00, **139.50**

Queen Anne Model Chairs to match..... regularly 95.00, **69.50**

Fireside Wing Chairs covered with Tapestry..... regularly 40.00, **27.50**

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Suite, as illustrated, made of Solid Mahogany, Circassian Walnut or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel.
235.00 regularly 320.00

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites, plain or decorated in dull gold. regularly 375.00, **295.00**

Four-piece Colonial Model Suites..... **237.50**
regularly 475.00

Four-piece Queen Anne Model Suites in Dull Mahogany. regularly 275.00, **195.00**

Four-piece Antique Ivory Enameled Suites..... **275.00**
regularly 350.00

Solid Mahogany Four-post Beds..... **25.00**
regularly 50.00

Odd Beds, Toilet Tables, Dining Chairs and Tables at one-half less than regular prices.

PLANS TRUCK ROADS FOR CENTRAL PARK

Fifth Avenue Association Believes They Would Relieve Traffic.

RESIDENTS OBJECT TO NOISE

Project Calls for Widening 65th, 79th, and 97th Streets by Eliminating Sidewalk on One Side.

In order to reduce the cost of haulage between the east and west side in the Central Park section and to lessen heavy truck traffic on upper Fifth Avenue, the Fifth Avenue Association is out with a plan to widen Sixty-fifth, Seventy-ninth, and Ninety-seventh Streets, where they pass through the park. These roadways are not quite twenty-five feet wide and were planned when the park was laid out, with no idea that any such vehicle as the broad motor truck would call for passage through the city streets. By a few feet the roadways are too narrow for motor trucks to pass safely, so that they are practically of no use to this kind of traffic which in order to cross from one side of the park to the other must make the trip by way of Fifty-ninth Street or 110th. Consequently there is a distance of about two and one-half miles with no intermediate crossing for heavy vehicular traffic.

On each side of these roadways is a five-foot sidewalk. The proposal of the Fifth Avenue Association is to do away with at least one of these sidewalks. An increase of five feet would enable trucks and automobiles going in opposite directions to pass readily and open the roadways to a heavy flow of traffic. The Board of Estimate has already made an appropriation for the repair of the roadways, and the Fifth Avenue Association will seek to have its plan incorporated in the work already laid out, on the ground that the additional cost would not be large and that the benefits would be great.

With the aim of establishing a strong case to start with, the association has had a census taken of the motor truck traffic on upper Fifth Avenue and of the pedestrian traffic on the streets which cross the park. The point is also made that the streets pass through the park below its surface and that not only would not park property be encroached upon, but that the appearance of the park would not be disturbed.

Before the census was ordered residents of upper Fifth Avenue had begun to voice loud complaints about the noise from early morning motor trucks along the avenue. It began to disturb sleepers there noticeably about 4 A. M., it was said, and was a discordant combination of brewers' trucks, milk trucks, ice wagons, bread trucks and farmers' market wagons. One of the complaints from a prominent banker was:

"I paid $250,000 for the ground on which my house stands; the house cost $160,000; I have to pay taxes on $350,000, and we can't sleep after 4 o'clock in the morning."

"I have a home on Fifth Avenue and one on Long Island," another complainant said, "but I have to keep the family at the Long Island home, because we can't keep the windows open on account of the noise from the early morning hours on."

A third complaint was to this effect: "The Board of Estimate is now providing to maintain this as a family residence district and now along come these trucks. If they keep on they will make it impossible to maintain Fifth Avenue as a residence district of the character planned, and ultimately would cause a depreciation of the property."

The traffic count was taken on two consecutive days of twenty-four hours each. In twenty-four hours 8,299 vehicles passed Sixty-sixth Street southbound on the avenue and 8,153 northbound. The maximum number southbound in one hour was 654, northbound 659. The north-bound peak of traffic is between 5 and 6 P. M.; southbound between 2 and 3 P. M. About 65 per cent. of this traffic consists of passenger vehicles, omnibuses included. The 35 per cent. of commercial vehicles is equally divided between light and heavy. Sixty per cent. of the light vehicles are horse drawn and 65 per cent. of the heavy vehicles are motor driven. The passenger vehicle traffic is greatest between 6 and 7 P. M. The motor truck traffic is heaviest between 9 and 10 A. M.

The pedestrian count on the three streets across the park showed an average per hour between 6 A. M. and 10 P. M. of quite thirty-five persons, including both directions, for each street. The maximum is between 7 and 8 A. M. During this hour fourteen persons were counted going east and thirteen west on the north sidewalk of Sixty-fifth Street, and twenty-four east and eighteen west on the south sidewalk of this street.

The association contends that the pedestrian survey proves that one sidewalk for each street will amply accomodate all the pedestrian traffic. Owing to the narrowness of the streets, the number of vehicles crossing the park by means of them is about seven an hour for each, and consist mainly of light one-horse wagons. The plan does not include Eighty-sixth Street because a street car line traverses the park on this street, and for that reason it would not be worth while to open it to truck traffic.

The Fifth Avenue Association will urge its plan without delay before the Board of Estimate, the Board of Aldermen, and the Park Commissioner, the co-operation of each of which interests will be required before the changes may be made.

OFFERS NUMISMATIC BOOKS

T. L. Elder Will Sell Nicklewicz Library on Aug. 8.

A collection of numismatic and rare books belonging to the estate of Herbert Nicklewicz of Brooklyn, and other properties, will be sold by Thomas L. Elder, 32 East Twenty-third Street, on Aug. 8. There are in it a large number of antique books on coins.

Among the works relating to Indians and border life are C. Summerfield's "Rangers and Regulators of the Tanaha," published in 1856; H. C. Watson's "Six Nights in a Block House," 1851; Washington Irving's "The Rocky Mountains," 1837; Peck and Bliss's "Heroes and Hunters of the West," 1857; the Muskokee New Testament in the native dialect, and the Book of Mark in Navajo.

Major William Jackson's "Washington's Monuments of Patriotism," published in Philadelphia in 1800, is rare. The "Works and Travels of John Woolman," Philadelphia, 1774, is another work rarely found.

Included in the old religious works of the Germans and Quakers is William Penn's "Fruits of Solitude in Reflections and Maxims relating to the Conduct of Human Life." Another rarity is John Bunyan's "Grace Abounding," published in New York in 1794.

There is a fine selection of books relating to British North America, comprising many unusual and rare items. Noteworthy is a first edition of Hennepin's "Description de la Louisiana," Paris, 1683; John Lambert's "Travels through Canada," London, 1813, is also scarce. Francis Parkman's "Count Frontinac" is a presentation copy from the author.

"Les Souverains de Monde," published in Paris in 1718, gives the genealogies, armorial bearings, and the history of the various quarterings of which they are composed, of all the reigning houses of Europe. There is also a collection of rare books and pamphlets by Aenaeas Vico. One of these is his "First Bronzes of the Twelve Caesars." A copy of this work, which was the first numismatic work ever printed in Europe, from the library of one of the Kings of France, brought $460 at the Robert Hoe sale.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Extraordinary Offerings on Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

For Complete Assortments, Qualities and Values

The Finest Silks the World Produces

In Stock at all seasons of the year.

Exceptional Values in Silks

White Dress Satin, 36 inches wide.....
White Chiffon Dress Taffeta, 36 inches wide.....
White Washable Habutai, 36 inches wide.....
White Georgette, Crepe 40 inches wide.....
White Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide..... } yd. 1.25

Natural Ecru Shantung Pongee, 33 inches wide. yd. 58c

On Monday, July 31st

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

"McCreery Silk" Remnants

yd. 55c

Early Selections Will Be Advantageous.

SUMMER DRESS FABRICS

15,000 yards of new Printed Cotton Voile in most attractive styles and colors. 38 inches wide. Special, yd. 15c

White Cotton Suitings and Skirtings in a large variety of newest weaves. 36 inches wide. Special, yd. 40c

Imported White Dress Linen, 45 inches wide..... Special, yd. 40c

Reduced for Immediate Clearance

MISSES' SUMMER APPAREL

350 Misses' Summer Dresses, 14 to 18 years..... 4.75 formerly 8.50 to 12.75

98 Misses' White Lingerie Dresses, 14 to 18 years..... 8.95 formerly 16.75 to 29.50

45 Misses' White Georgette Crepe Dresses, 14 to 18 years. 16.75 formerly 22.50 to 26.50

65 Misses' Sport Suits,—14 to 18 years..... 7.50 formerly 12.75 to 18.50

165 Misses' Washable Skirts, 14 to 18 years..... 2.95 formerly 4.95 to 9.75

MISSES' WOOL SUITS

Entire remaining stock of Serge, Wool Check, Gabardine, Poplin and Taffeta Suits. Size 14 to 18 years.

formerly 23.50 to 39.50

7.50, 9.75 and 14.75

Exceptional Values

500 KIMONOS & NEGLIGEES

At 2.75

New Models and Materials in a Choice Assortment of Styles

The materials include Dotted Silk Mull, Dotted Crepe, Figured or Striped Voile and Embroidered Flowered Silk Crepe. The following illustrate only two of the many styles:

A—Kimono of Dotted Crepe,—loose model; angel sleeves; lace and ribbon trimmed.

B—Kimono of Dotted silk Mull,—fitted model, pleated skirt, large shawl collar of White Voile, lace trimmed.

At 2.75

Very Special Offering

300 PIN SEAL HAND BAGS at 2.95

Copies of 3.95 and 5.00 Models

Three of this season's newest models and best selling numbers have been selected and made up of Real Pin Seal, Silk Poplin lined, fitted with kid-lined, inside framed compartment and hanging mirror, to sell at the remarkably low price of 2.95

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

At Clearance Prices

Mohair Bathing Suits in smart models, prettily trimmed. Special 2.95 and 3.95

Silk Bathing Suits in very attractive models. Special 6.95 and 9.75

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

At Greatly Reduced Prices

An excellent assortment of attractive models in Plain or Figured Voile, at 3.95, 6.50 and 9.75

The remaining stock of Summer Afternoon Dresses in Net, Georgette Crepe and Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Voile. 15.50, 24.50 and 35.00

NO C. O. D.'S — NO CREDITS — NO APPROVALS

SPORT SUITS & SKIRTS

Specially Priced

Sport Suits in various attractive models..... 9.75

Sport Suits of Silk Jersey,—pleated skirt and sport coat; various shades. 19.75

Sport Suits of "Silverbloom" Material, in Rose, Green or Blue Stripes. 5.00

Sport Skirts in Heavy White Cotton Cord and Colored Striped Fabrics. 1.50 to 5.00

formerly 2.95 to 6.50

WOMEN'S FALL CLOAKS

Excellent Values

Travel Coats in New Mixtures,—mannish models; half lined. 19.50 and 25.00

Raincoats of Fancy Rubberized Material..... 16.50

Raincoats of Rubberised Materials; guaranteed.... 7.75

Summer Cloaks and Wraps at extraordinary reductions.

AUGUST SALE—HIGH GRADE FURS

Owing to the comparative idleness of the furriers during the Summer months, we have succeeded in securing the following advance Fall models at a saving from the regular cost

WE ARE GIVING OUR PATRONS THE BENEFIT OF THIS SAVING BY AFFORDING THEM AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE

High Grade Fur Coats Considerably Below Regular Prices During August

The prices quoted will prevail only during the month of August. Purchases will be stored, without charge, until November 1st.

Style 1—Hudson Seal Coat of choice skins, with Natural Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long; full sweep.

Now **165.00**

After August 210.00

Style 2—Hudson Seal Coat made from selected skins; self collar and cuffs; 45 inches long; full sweep.

Now **135.00**

After August 165.00

Muffs

Hudson Seal,—new shape.

18.50

After August 22.50

Style 3—Persian Lamb Coat of selected lustrous skins, with Skunk collar. 45 inches long.

Now **135.00**

After August 165.00

Style 4—Hudson Seal Coat with deep collar, cuffs and border of Natural Skunk; made from choice skins; 48 inches long.

Now **245.00**

After August 295.00

Muffs

Skunk,—new round shape.

24.50

After August 32.50

NEW YORK'S CROWDS SWAMP ALL TRANSIT

Interborough Says No Growth of Facilities Can Keep Pace with City's Demands.

NO RELIEF IN THIRD TRACKS

Elevated Traffic Back to Maximum Within a Month, While Subway Jam Increases Steadily.

"No matter how fast rapid transit lines are built in New York City, the transportation needs of the population always seem to keep ahead of them," says the Interborough Rapid Transit Company by way of comment on a notable increase of earnings from the new third tracks of the elevated lines and an accompanying record business on the subway lines.

"New York's capacity to produce crowds which literally devour rapid transit facilities," the statement adds, "is illustrated by figures just compiled by the company to show what effect, if any, was made on subway traffic by the opening of the new elevated express tracks.

"Express service on the new third tracks of the elevated was established on Jan. 17. The number of passengers carried for six years prior to that time was 294,000,000 in 1910, 301,000,000 in 1911, 304,000,000 in 1912, 307,000,000 in 1913, 311,000,000 in 1914, and 302,000,000 in the year ended June 30, 1915, an average of 303,000,000 a year.

"In February, 1916, the first full month the new elevated lines were in operation, there was an immediate jump in traffic, which resulted in an increase in passenger receipts over February, 1915, of 7.96 per cent.; March had a increase of 8.75 per cent., April 8.23 per cent., May 10.36 per cent., and June 7.04 per cent.

Paid Double Interest First Month.

"Interest on the cost of the new elevated lines was charged to construction until they were put into operation; after that this rent was charged to operating expenses. The amount of the company's 5 per cent. bonds issued to provide for the third-tracking improvements placed in service Jan. 17, and for the improvements in the power station and sub-stations of the elevated lines, was $14,758,000, the interest on which is $61,491.67 per month.

"The increase in operating revenue for February, 1916, was $138,350; March, $152,413; April, $141,536; May, $165,022, and June, $11,897.

"The significant feature of this increase in traffic on the elevated is that it was not taken from the subway. For the year ended on June 30, during five and one-half months of which the new service was in operation, passenger earnings of the elevated increased $521,325, or about 3½ per cent. over the previous year, while the subway showed an increase of $1,293,876, or approximately 7½ per cent.

"Every additional transit facility in New York appears to develop new traffic, while the old lines soon regain what is lost by competition with the new lines and continue to carry a constantly increasing number of people.

"This was true when the elevated lines were largely extended in the late seventies; it was true when the subway was opened in 1904, and again when the third tracks on the elevated were brought into service early this year.

Traffic Soon Ran Ahead.

"Records of the street railways show that in 1904 the receipts from passengers were $19,415,750, while in 1905, the first full year the subway was in operation, receipts from passengers were $18,663,605, a decrease of about $750,000. In just one year, however, the street car lines showed passenger revenues of $19,530,533, an actual increase of $100,000 over 1904, before the subway had been opened.

"The compilation also shows that during the year ended June 30, 1905, when the subway was first opened, the traffic on the elevated lines fell from 286,000,000 in 1904 to 266,000,000. In 1906 it was 257,000,000, in 1907, 283,000,000; in 1908, 283,000,000, and in 1909, 276,000,000, and in 1910, 294,000,000 passengers, exceeding the traffic carried before the opening of the subway lines.

$8,302 FOR CARE OF TWINS

Awarded Widow of Mark J. O'Brien for Sixteen Months' Expenses.

The request of a mother to be reimbursed for $8,302 spent on twins in sixteen months is held to be reasonable in a report filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by Joseph McCloskey, appointed referee to hear an application by Mrs. Annie M. O'Brien of the Sherman Square Hotel.

The twins are Matthew and Michael O'Brien, the seven-year-old children of Mark J. O'Brien, who are receiving $5,000 a year from their father's estate. The expenses which are to be repaid to Mrs. O'Brien were incurred during the period immediately after Mr. O'Brien's death, when they were 2 years old, and before any allowance had been made for them. The father left funds of $167,362 to each child. The referee said:

"A mother who has given, as in this case, a devotion which is above price, should not in addition be burdened with financial responsibility which her children are amply able to bear."

FEARS GIGANTIC BOG DOOMS PANAMA CANAL

English Engineer Says Subsoil of Gaillard Cut May Mean Dredging Forever.

LONDON, July 29. — Discussing the probable fate of the Panama Canal in an interview in The Weekly Dispatch, Colonel Norton Griffiths, M. P., a well-known engineer, says:

"We await further developments with sympathetic interest before accepting ominous reports that the present canal is doomed. If the sub-soil underlying Gaillard Cut is a gigantic bog, as some alarmist statements assert, then this particular route seems hopeless.

"No dredging in the works will relieve the situation, for always, as now, there will be more earth to remove, and it will be a case of dredging forever, with no positive result. Until we know whether or not the reports are true, it would be premature to pass judgment."

DOCTORS TO STUDY TEETH.

Columbia Arranges Dual Lectures for Medical Students.

Columbia University plans not only to furnish university training for dental students in the proposed dental school, but also to give medical students a grounding in dentistry. With this in view a special series of lectures on dental subjects has been arranged for the medical students. This is the first effort by Columbia to give medical students training in dentistry.

Five of the leading dental specialists of the city have volunteered to deliver the special course of lectures to the medical students. If the Columbia Dental School is opened next September, as now planned, this course will become part of the regular program of the school. The course of lectures aims to furnish the medical student with a knowledge of the fundamental principals in the proper care of the teeth and will emphasize the close relation between the diseases of the body and defective teeth.

Dr. Arthur Merritt, a specialist on diseases of the gums; Dr. Leuman M. Waugh, a specialist on straightening of teeth; Dr. W. B. Dunning, President of the first district of the New York Dental Society; Dr. H. S. Vaughan, a specialist on dental surgery, and Dr. Henry S. Dunning, a specialist on surgery of the jaws and Chairman of the Dental Committee of the Columbia Dental School, have been selected to deliver the first course of lectures.

TO SUE FOR FIGHTING FIRE.

Adamson Accuses Storage House Owner of Violating Law.

Fire Commissioner Adamson has directed that a suit be brought against Bernard Loth, owner of the storage warehouse at 1,820 to 1,838 Amsterdam Avenue, which burned on last Thursday night, to recover the cost of extinguishing the fire. The Commissioner asserts that the blaze would have caused slight damage if the owner had obeyed the order of the Fire Prevention Bureau calling for fireproof shutters on the walls of the building, and for the erection of a fire wall in the building to subdivide the large exposed area.

The Fire Commissioner won a similar suit in 1914 brought under two sections of the charter never before resorted to, and the Appellate Division unanimously affirmed the verdict. The suit against Loth will be the second of its kind.

RECOMMENDED FOR A MEDAL

Joseph Blaha, Tugboat Hand, Saved a Man and Tried to Save a Boy.

President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad yesterday recommended to the American Life Saving Society and the Humane Society of New York the honorable recognition of Joseph Blaha, a deckhand on the Long Island tugboat Wrestler, for saving the life of another workman and attempting to save the life of a drowning child.

Mr. Peters said that on July 20 John Pettit fell overboard between bridges 1 and 3 in Long Island City. As Pettit was going down the Wrestler approached and Blaha leaped from the deck with his clothes on, caught Pettit under the water and kept him afloat until Captain Farrell of the tugboat had both lifted out. The water was very foul and Blaha had to dive deep to get Pettit.

About a week before, while two children were playing at the foot of Sixth Street, in Long Island City, a boy, 12 years old, fell into the water. Blaha dived to the bottom six times in a vain search for the boy.

NOTE—*All charge purchases will appear on statements rendered September 1st.*

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Announce for Monday the Beginning of

Their Annual Mid-Summer Reduction Sale of

Women's and Misses' High Class Apparel

Offering 220 Tailor Suits, 85 Coats and 245 Silk and Wash Dresses

To Close at Prices in Many Instances Below Cost

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Alterations will be made at half regular charges during this sale. Owing to very radical reductions no C. O. D.s, approvals or exchanges will be allowed.

165 Women's

High Class Tailor Suits

Sizes 34 to 46.

Comprising the remainder of our late season stock in fashionable fabrics and colorings—all smartly tailored models for street, traveling and early Fall wear.

To Be Closed Out Regardless of Cost
Formerly sold from $34.50 to $60.00

25 Tailored Suits— Reduced to 14.50
35 Tailored Suits— Reduced to 19.50
40 Tailored Suits— Reduced to 24.50
40 Tailored Suits— Reduced to 29.50

Extra Size Suits

25 High Class Suits, especially adapted to the stout figure,
To close at 29.50 and 34.50
Formerly up to $48.00

55 Misses'

High Class Tailor Suits

14 to 20 years and small women.

Sport, utility and dressy models in Taffeta, Gabardine, Checks and Men's Wear Serge, in styles and colorings suitable for immediate and early Fall wear.

To Be Closed Out Regardless of Cost
Formerly sold from $35.50 to $49.50

20 Wool Suits— Reduced to 10.00
25 Wool Suits— Reduced to 18.50
10 Silk Suits— Reduced to 29.50

Clearance of Girls' Dresses

100 Attractive Wash Dresses in dainty Summer colorings,
To close at 1.50 to 6.00
Formerly $3.00 to $10.50

Important Clearance of

100 Women's Dresses

Sizes 34 to 42

Consisting of Cotton Gabardine, Mohair, Cotton Voile and Taffeta. Charming Summer models for street, seashore and sports wear.

Formerly Sold from $15.00 to $29.50

35 Cotton Dresses— Reduced to 7.50
35 Cotton Dresses— Reduced to 10.50
30 Taffeta Dresses— Reduced to 13.50

Important Clearance of

70 Misses' Dresses

14 to 20 years and small women.

A collection of late season models, including Taffeta, Pussy Willow Silk, Serge Combinations, Voile in plain colors, and also fancy patterns.

Formerly sold from $16.50 to $34.50

20 Dresses— Reduced to 9.75
30 Dresses— Reduced to 15.00
20 Dresses— Reduced to 18.50

The Remaining Stock of 75

Porch and Bungalow Dresses

In dainty cotton fabrics—plain, striped, or plaid effects—well-made and well-fitting models.

To Close at
1.50 and 2.75

The Remaining Stock of 85

Sports and Dress Coats

Sport Coats in the new colorings and smart wool mixtures; also Silk Coats, copies of imported models.

To close at 12.00 to 29.50
Reduced from $24.50 to $45.00

500 Women's

Bathing Suits and Sweaters

Most excellent values in latest Summer models.

Mohair Slip-on Bathing Suits, with black and white yoke, sleeves and sash.
Black Mohair Bathing Suits, in a belted model, smartly trimmed in various colorings. *Regularly $3.95* — 2.95

Bathing Suits of Silky Venetian Cloth, in black and navy, with belt and pockets, hand smocked in white. *Regularly $6.00* — 4.95

Sport Coat Sweaters, of fibre silk, with the newest collar and sash effects, in white, black and colors. *Regularly $10.75* — 8.75

Sport Coat Sweaters, of Shetland wool, with collar of Angora in a smart new model. *Regularly $12.00* — 10.75

Final Reductions in

Women's Summer Blouses

Of Crepe de Chine, Chiffon Voiles, Colored and White Organdies, Batiste and Handkerchief Linens.

Formerly sold from $3.95 to $5.00
To close at 2.95

Of White and Colored Striped Madras, Voiles and Organdies.

Formerly sold from $1.50 to $2.00
To close at 1.00

Of Georgettes, Fancy Silks, Crepe de Chines, French Voiles and Bisque Colored Nets.

Formerly sold from $6.75 to $7.50
To close at 5.00

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

SMART CLOTHES FOR MIDSUMMER

are the dominant feature in the Departments devoted to the outfitting of Women and Misses, Men and Boys. Especially interesting are the assortments of Sports Garments, selected with a view to meeting the individual requirements of those who prefer to spend the warm days out of doors.

A Special Offering of Women's Pongee Silk Skirts

(natural tone, with colored stripes)

at $7.75 each

will take place to-morrow (Monday)

At the same time a number of

Broad-stripe Worsted Sports Skirts

in white-and-blue, white-and-green and white-and-black, will be placed on sale at

$7.50 each

(Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor)

Women's Silk Hosiery
SPECIALLY PRICED

will provide an interesting Summer Sale for to-morrow, excellent values being offered.

BLACK OR WHITE SILK HOSIERY

With cotton tops and soles, per pair 75c.
With lisle-interlined double soles and tops, per pair . . . . . 90c.
With extra spliced double tops and soles, per pair $1.45
With hand-embroidered clocks to match, or in black on white or white on black, per pair $1.65
With openwork clocks . per pair 1.75

A Number of Women's Summer Blouses

(sizes incomplete)

taken from regular stock, are on Special Sale at the following greatly reduced prices:

Lingerie Blouses . . $1.10 to 5.00
Silk and Crepe Blouses . 3.75 to 12.50

(Department, Second Floor)

A Reduction Sale of Semi-made Cotton Sports Skirts

(in colors only)

to begin to-morrow (Monday) will comprise the entire remaining stock of Colored Cotton Semi-made Skirts in broken sizes, offered, to close out quickly, at

$1.50, $2.15 & $2.45

(Cotton Dress Fabrics section, First Floor)

Unusual Values in Women's and Misses' Sweaters

will be offered to-morrow at these very special prices:

Ribbed Silk Sweaters, in purple, rose and two shades of blue; with sash and convertible collar $22.50

Fibre Sweaters, in several plain colors as well as in white-and-black in two-tone effect . . . . . $6.85 & 9.75

In the regular stock of the Sweater Department are to be found the newest modes in Sweaters for Women, Misses and Children. There is also a very comprehensive assortment of Summer Shawls, including some charmingly sheer effects in Shetland wool, with Scarfs of the same attractive type.

(Sweater Department, Second Floor)

The Oriental Rug Department

has ready for selection an extraordinarily extensive assortment of

PERSIAN, CHINESE, INDIAN AND CAUCASIAN RUGS

including many large and unusual sizes. Practically every demand for Oriental Carpets, for home or office use, can be supplied. Careful inspection is invited.

(Fifth Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street **Thirty-fifth Street**

STIELOW REPRIEVED ON VERGE OF DEATH

Justice Guy Telephones Order to Sing Sing 40 Minutes Before Time Set.

SAFE NOW TILL AUG. 23

For First Time In State Convicted Murderer Is Spared After Appeal to Governor Had Failed.

Charles Frederick Stielow, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, within forty minutes of death in the electric chair at Sing Sing, now has a lease on life until some time after Aug. 23, and a chance to escape the death penalty altogether. The lease was granted by Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy, who directed the District Attorney of Orleans County to appear before the Supreme Court in Rochester, Monroe County, on Aug. 23 to show cause why Stielow should not have a new trial. The Justice accompanied the order with another directing the Warden of Sing Sing Prison to stay Stielow's execution pending the determination of the motion for a new trial.

The Court of Appeals had refused to give Stielow a new trial. Supreme Court Justice Cole in Buffalo had denied a similar application, and Governor Whitman, after twice granting the condemned man respites, had refused to intervene further in his behalf. All was ready at Sing Sing for the execution shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Stielow's wife and two young children had paid him their last visit on Saturday night, and the man about to die as the murderer of Charles Phelps, a farmer for whom he worked, and Margaret Wolcott, the farmer's housekeeper, had made his ante-mortem statement to the Rev. Anthony N. Petersen, the Protestant chaplain at Sing Sing. He said:

Stielow Had Abandoned Hope.

"Mr. Petersen, it is an awful thing for an innocent man who don't know one thing about who committed the crime. I don't see how they can do such work and take an innocent man's life. If I had been a man of low class—but I never did any crime and was never arrested for any crime before. Isn't it an awful thing to go for some one else? I have got no idea of who the one is. If I was guilty I could willingly go to the chair like a man, but I am going to the chair innocent."

Stielow had given up. But persons who had never heard of the farmhand until his conviction for murder had aroused their interest had not given up. They were convinced of his innocence.

Receiving Governor Whitman's final refusal to act further late on Friday afternoon, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, lawyer; Misha Applebaum, head of the Humanitarian Cult, and Stuart M. Kohn of Stielow's counsel hurried here from Albany, and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning they woke up Justice Guy at his home, 335 Convent Avenue. The Justice dressed and received them. They made their plea to him, presenting affidavits and many other documents to show Stielow was innocent, and at least should have a new trial.

Saved by Telephone Call.

Justice Guy started to read the papers. They were voluminous. The hour for Stielow's execution was approaching. Justice Guy saw that he could not give due consideration to the matter before the hour arrived. So at 5 o'clock yesterday morning he telephoned from his home to Sing Sing, getting Principal Keeper Dorner on the phone.

He asked the Principal Keeper not to put Stielow to death, saying he would at once forward a formal stay of the execution until 11 o'clock at night, one hour before the expiration of the day on which the law had decreed Stielow was to die. Dorner consented and hurried to Stielow's cell, arriving there about forty minutes before the prisoner was scheduled to take his seat in the electric chair. Dorner explained what had happened.

"Thank Heaven," exclaimed Stielow. "Oh, I hope they can do something for me."

The Mutual Welfare League, which had provided money for the visit of Mrs. Stielow and her two children to the husband and father and also had paid the family's expenses at an Ossining Hotel, sent word by a messenger to the woman, and she and the children hurried to the death house, where they spent most of the day with the man whose innocence they have never ceased protesting.

Alienists' Testimony Quoted.

Mr. Kohn received the written order from Justice Guy postponing the execution for seventeen hours and started for Ossining with it in an automobile. The machine broke down several times on the way and the lawyer, anxious to confirm the telephone message at the first possible moment, was subjected to worrying delays. But he reached the prison shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning, and Stielow was safe at least until 11 o'clock at night.

David A. White, Stielow's counsel of record, who had remained in Albany on Friday, was notified over the telephone of Justice Guy's action, and at once took a train for New York. Shortly before 6 o'clock last evening he and James W. Osborne, who had come into the case, appeared before the Justice in his home to make their final argument for Stielow. They based their plea chiefly upon three affidavits.

The first affidavit was by White himself and alleged that at the time of the trial Stielow was in such a low state of mentality he was unable to describe the circumstances under which he signed a confession used by the State against him; that alienists had determined not more than one-third of the words in the supposed confession were in Stielow's small vocabulary, and he could not have understood the meaning of the document in which, according to the State, he admitted the murder on the farm in West Shelby, Orleans County.

The second affidavit was by Mr. Kohn, who alleged he had obtained statements beneficial to Stielow from the detective who is supposed to have prepared much of the case against the man. The third affidavit was by an unnamed, new witness in the case, and told of an unidentified peddler seen in Farmer Phelps's house on the evening of the murder, who had been seen after the murder with more money than peddlers usually carry.

The lawyers told of the story of Stielow's 11-year-old daughter, which had failed to move Governor Whitman, that, on the night of the murder, she heard her father in his room, and was sure he did not go out of the house that night.

At 7 o'clock last night, when the time for Stielow's death was only four hours off, Justice Guy decided to issue the order for a stay of execution. He telephoned to Sing Sing and again talked to Principal Keeper Dorner, who was glad once more to bear good news to the condemned man. This time the news was announced to Stielow in the presence of his wife, children, and Mr. Anderson.

"That's good for me and my family," whispered the man as his wife fell into his arms.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in camp or upon the Mexican Border? If so, mail him a package of Allen's Foot=Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the Shoes, and sprinkled into the foot bath. It takes the friction from the shoe and will be of the greatest benefit in that arid, hot climate, where the alkali dust plays havoc with the feet. What remembrance could be so acceptable? Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot=Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you.

APPAM AWARDED TO BRITISH OWNERS

Continued from Page 1.

who participated in its procurement and acceptance by the two countries, has been gone into fully in the effort to show that it was meant to give asylum to prizes in neutral waters; and that its particular purpose was to afford the United States an asylum for their prizes in Prussian waters.

"Whatever may have been the views of those representing this country at that time, it seems clear to the court that no such enlarged and far-reaching view of the treaty as is now claimed for it can for a moment be entertained at this day in the light of the present methods of warfare and the laws, rules and regulations affecting the neutrality of nations in existence now for nearly a hundred years.

"A careful review of the provisions of the Prussian treaty, when read in the light of rulings and interpretations placed upon other contemporary treaties," the decision continued, "especially Article 17 of the treaty of Amity and Commerce with France in 1778, convinces the court that the Secretary of State's ruling is correct and that under the same prizes cannot be brought into the waters of the United States for the purpose of laying up by a prize master, but can only be brought in by the capturing vessel herself, or a war vessel acting as convoy to such prize, and then not for an indefinite period, but for the temporary causes recognized by international law."

"What are the rights of the Appam under general international law? Was she entitled to come into the waters of the United States, and if so has she the right of asylum therein? These questions must be answered in the light of that law. The generally accepted doctrine now is that enlightened nations do not allow the use of their ports as asylum or permanent rendezvous of prizes of other nations captured during war. To do so would tend to involve the neutral powers in conflict with nations with whom they are at peace, and to extend the use of their ports to all belligerents alike would not relieve the objection, as the opposing vessels so using them might quickly cause conflict in neutral territory. The policy of the United States has been and is consistently opposed to such use of its waters and harbors, and the history and origin of its neutrality laws, and the circumstances of their passage, clearly indicate a purpose to prohibit the use of its ports for the laying up of belligerent prizes."

The right of belligerents to neutral waters as an asylum for prizes can no longer be successfully contended for, in the opinion of the court, and the provisions of The Hague Convention are cited upon the subject giving the view of the American commissioner in support of the contention as follows:

"The provisions of Articles 21 and 22 of The Hague Convention of 1907 are declaratory of the existing law of nations and the fact that Article 23, which provided for the use of neutral ports by belligerent prizes, was expressly rejected, and 21 and 22 adopted by the United States but emphasize its policy respecting the subject. It is true Great Britain did not ratify the action of its commissioners, assenting to the provisions of Articles 21 and 22 of The Hague Convention, though most of the other powers, some forty-three in number, including Germany and the United States did. Still it, nevertheless, shows what the policy of the United States and Germany alike was, in regard to the use of their waters and harbors for belligerent prizes. Articles 21 and 22 are as follows:

Article 21. A prize may only be brought into a neutral port on account of unseaworthiness, stress of weather, or want of fuel, or provisions.

It must leave as soon as the circumstances which justified its entry are at an end. If it does not, the neutral power must order it to leave at once; should it fail to obey, the neutral power must employ the means at its disposal to release it with its officers and crew and to intern the prize crew.

Article 22. A neutral power must similarly release a prize brought into one of its ports under circumstances other than those referred to in Article 21.

"The American delegates reported regarding these articles:

Articles 21 and 22 relate to the admission of prizes to neutral ports. Articles 21 and 22 seem to be unobjectionable. Article 23 authorizes the neutral to permit prizes to enter its ports and to remain there pending action on their cases by the proper prize courts. This is objectionable for the reason that it involves a neutral in participation in the war to the extent of giving asylum to a prize which the belligerent may not be able to conduct to a home port. This article represents the revival of an ancient abuse and should not be approved.

"The Hague Convention (XIII.) was signed at The Hague on the 18th of October, 1907 and was ratified by the Senate of the United States in executive session on the 17th of April, 1908. That body, however, excepted and excluded article 23 (36 Stat. L, Part 2, P. 2,438.")

Secretary Seward's View.

The court quoted Secretary Seward's view thus:

"Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, replying to the Peruvian Legation as to the position of the United States respecting the war between Spain and Peru, said:

"This Government will observe the neutrality which is enjoined by its own municipal law and by the law of nations. No armed vessels of either party will be allowed to bring their prizes into the ports of the United States. (Moore's Digest, Sec. 1,302, p. 738.)"

Considering the question of the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain these suits for restitution of the Appam and cargo, the Court said that the jurisdiction and authority of the Courts of Admiralty of the United States to entertain actions for the restitution to their owners, prizes of war, seized for violation of the neutrality laws, was no longer open for serious consideration.

The subject, the Court said, was for a long time one of much controversy, particularly whether restitution should be made by the executive or judicial branches of the Government, and the authorities for a time sustained the view that the courts were without such power. But this contention is no longer maintained, according to the Court, and has not been since the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Betsy. The Court cited the decision in the case of the Santissima Trinidad, tried in the United States District Court at Norfolk about one hundred years ago.

The Supreme Court, on appeal, affirmed the decision of the District Court, rendered by Judge St. George Tucker, the able jurist and author, and that of Chief Justice Marshall, sitting in review on circuit, and said:

"Whatever may be the exemption of the public ship herself and of her armament and munitions of war, the prize property which she brings into our ports is liable to the jurisdiction of our courts for the purpose of examination and inquiry, and, if a proper case be made out, for restitution to those whose possession has been divested by a violation of our neutrality."

The Appam is valued at $1,000,000. The perishable part of her cargo was disposed of for $6?4,000 and the money placed in the custody of the court.

Consul von Schilling, who was in court with Lieutenant Berg today, said an appeal would be taken.

"I never dreamed," he said, "that any grounds could be found for taking the Appam from us."

RYE, N. Y., July 29.—The German Summer Embassy here learned of the decision in the Appam case through press dispatches transmitted to Prince von Hatzfeldt, an Embassy counselor. In the absence of the full text of the decision official comment was withheld. It was learned, however, that there was every likelihood of an appeal being taken.

It was pointed out that technically the action in the Appam case involved Lieutenant Berg, the vessel's captor, and not the German Government, and that the question of an appeal rested with Lieutenant Berg's counsel.

"Of course," said Prince von Hatzfeldt, "the Embassy is interested in the case, the outcome of which is rather unexpected. The decision appears to invalidate the Prussian treaty, the binding power of which was to us certain. The Embassy will give more than ordinary attention to this feature of the case."

Daniel Bacon, representative here of Elder Dempster & Co., owners of the Appam, said yesterday that efforts would be made to obtain formal release of the Appam, whereupon she would be restored to trade as quickly as possible.

LIKELY TO INTERN CREW.

Prize Force Aboard the Appam Probably Will Be Put Under Guard.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Internment of the German prize crew of the liner Appam until the end of the European war, State Department officials said informally tonight, probably would follow the Federal Court's decision at Norfolk awarding the captured ship to her British owners.

In the absence of both Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk, however, officials were reticent about discussing the legal and diplomatic problems involved in the decision. Assistant Secretary Phillips said he expected the German Government would promptly raise diplomatic questions, particularly in regard to the disposition of the prize crew.

Advancing what they termed "offhand" opinions, some of the legal experts of the department expressed belief that internment of the Germans would be ordered even during the progress of the expected appeal to the Supreme Court. They thought the United States probably would act under The Hague treaty of 1907. Article 22 of this treaty agreed to by Germany and the United States provides for the internment of prize crews remaining in a neutral port longer than circumstances justify.

Should the Germans be interned, they may be sheltered with their interned fellow countrymen aboard the raiders Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm, which are interned at the Norfolk Navy Yard. They would be under strict surveillance and closely confined, guarded by a detachment of marines, shore liberty for all of the interned seamen having been curtailed since the escape of several a year ago.

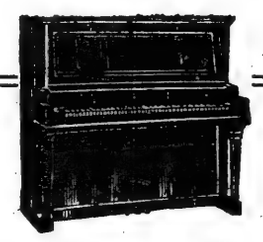
Diplomatic exchanges concerning the vessel itself probably will be delayed until the case finally is disposed of by the courts. It is not believed here it will be contended that Judge Waddill's decision annuls the Prussian-American treaty of 1799, on which the Germans based their case, as the court merely interpreted the treaty and held it did not apply in the existing circumstances.

SAILORS THREATEN STRIKE.

May Tie Up Shipping on Lakes Unless They Get More Pay.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—Unless the so-called welfare plan is abolished and the men receive a substantial advance in wages, shipping on the Great Lakes will be tied up by a strike within two weeks, it was declared at the close of a meeting of the Buffalo local of Lake Seamen's Union here tonight. The meeting was addressed by Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco, President of the International Seamen's Union of America, and Secretary Victor A. Orlander, chief executive officer of the Lake Seamen's Union. Delegates from all the locals on Lake Erie were present.

Secretary Orlander was instructed by a unanimous vote to get authority from all the locals on the Great Lakes to present these demands to the vessel owners. The vote also will authorize the calling of a strike if no settlement is reached, it was said. Balloting will begin on Monday.



Our $300 Pianos for $195

MONDAY ONLY

Our $500 Player-Piano for $355

Both brand new. This sale for advertising purposes. The piano is of standard specifications; high grade in every particular. Regular $300 value. The player is made by us to duplicate the human touch. Regular $500 value.

WRITTEN guarantee. Customary down payment cut in half. Easy monthly payments.

WURLITZER

115 W. 40th St.

Just East of Broadway

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays.

CHARGE PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED SEPTEMBER 1st

2000 Yards COTTON VOILES

Formerly 35c a yard.

15c

Stripes, checks, plaids and figured effects. Width 38 inches.

Second Floor.

English Brown VICTROLAS

(A large shipment just received)

The most beautiful of all mahogany finishes.

Convenient terms of payment.

Seventh Floor.

SPLENDID DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Featured in the Midsummer Sale

Lord & Taylor Standard Furniture, absolutely dependable in ever detail of construction and finish, at prices so attractive that the event is proving the most successful of its kind which we have ever held. Purchases held for later delivery if desired.

9 piece Brown Oak Suite. Formerly $160.00 ..... $125.00
9 piece Sheraton Mahogany Suite. Formerly $272.50 ..... $165.00
9 piece Grey Oak Suite. Formerly $250.00 ..... $185.00
10 piece Chippendale Mahogany Suite. Formerly $250.00 ..... $225.00
10 piece Jacobean Oak Suite. Formerly $394.00 ..... $245.00
10 piece Ivory Enamel Breakfast Room Suite. Formerly $310.00 ..... $245.00
10 piece William and Mary Oak Suite. Formerly $314.00 ..... $245.00
10 piece Sheraton Mahogany Suite. Formerly $331.50 ..... $247.50
10 piece Adam Mahogany Suite. Formerly $335.00 ..... $265.00
10 piece William and Mary Brown Oak Suite. Formerly $350.00 ..... $285.00
9 piece Chippendale Mahogany Suite. Formerly $434.50 ..... $295.00

Cane Mahogany Arm Chair or Rocker. Special ... **$12.50**

Reductions Throughout the Entire Stock Range from 10 to 50%

Hepplewhite Dining Room Suite

In Antique Crotch Mahogany, beautifully finished, designed and made exclusively for Lord & Taylor. 10 pieces—72-inch Sideboard, 50-inch China Cabinet, 54-inch Extension Table, 48-inch Serving Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair; seats upholstered in Leather, Tapestry or Hair Cloth. Formerly $575.00 ..... **$485.00**

25 Mahogany Extension Tables Reduced 25 to 50%

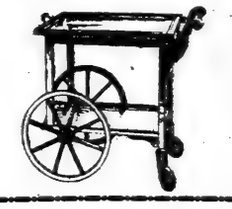
100 Odd Dining Room Chairs At Less than ½ Price

Odd China Cabinets, Buffets and Serving Tables Reduced 33⅓ to 50%.

Sixth Floor.

9 piece Jacobean Oak Suite. Formerly $650.00 ..... $325.00
10 piece Colonial Mahogany Suite. Formerly $500.00 ..... $345.00
9 piece Adam Mahogany Suite. Formerly $475.00 ..... $345.00
10 piece William and Mary Mahogany Suite. Formerly $500.00 ..... $365.00
10 piece Queen Anne Mahogany Suite. Formerly $475.00 ..... $375.00
10 piece Jacobean Oak Suite. Formerly $603.00 ..... $375.00
10 piece American Walnut Suite Formerly $512.00 ..... $445.00
10 piece Adam Mahogany Suite. Formerly $570.00 ..... $445.00
10 piece Queen Anne Decorated Suite. Formerly $550.00 ..... $475.00
10 piece Georgian Mahogany Suite. Formerly $635.00 ..... $500.00
10 piece Chippendale Mahogany Suite. Formerly $705.00 ..... $625.00

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon Special **$15.00**



5100 Pairs of

WOMEN'S LOW SHOES

Reduced

July Clearance Sale of smart Summer Footwear novelties in a great variety of lasts and leathers. Values that are truly phenomenal:

$7.00 Pumps and Colonials

$3.45

Light and Dark Grey Champagne and Ivory Kidskin.

Finely modeled with turn soles and Louis XVI heels.

$8.00 Colonials and Pumps

$4.85

Ivory, Champagne, Pearl Grey

Superior quality kidskin on graceful high arched lasts with light welted soles and Louis XVI heels.

3200 Pairs of Low Shoes

Reduced to

$1.95

Formerly $4.00 to $6.00

Pumps and Oxfords in many very effective combinations of leathers. Incomplete sizes, but excellent choosing.

Second Floor.

TRUNKS

Durable and Trim of Line.

Wardrobe Trunks

Full size, 45 inches, Basswood covered with hard vulcanized fibre. Formerly $23.50 ..... **$19.50**

Lord & Taylor Special

Wardrobe Trunks, equipped with assorted hangers, shoe pockets and interchangeable hat drawers. Strongly built of 3-ply veneer basswood, covered with hard vulcanized fibre. Full size, 45 inches. Special **$21.50**

Round Edge Model

A Wardrobe Trunk of many special conveniences. Full size, 45 inches. Basswood, covered with hard vulcanized fibre... **$25.00**

Dress Trunks

Sizes 30 to 40 inches. Basswood, covered with hard vulcanized fibre. According to size, **$8.50** to **$12.00**

Fourth Floor.

Final July Clearance

WOMEN'S COATS

None C. O. D. No Approvals. No Returns.

A collection of about 75 smart garments, prices of which are radically reduced for quick disposal.

Handsome Silk Coats

$12.50

Formerly $25.00 and $29.50

Afternoon Coats of Satin Charmeuse and Chiffon Taffeta, finely lined with novelty crepes and silks. Also Coats of imported Shantung in extremely effective models.

Sport Coats

$7.50

Formerly $12.50 to $19.50

Belted and flaring models in smart stripes and plaids.

Satin Charmeuse Coats

Marabout Trimmed

$29.50

Formerly $37.50

Afternoon and Evening Coats, richly lined with white peau de cygne. Double bands of wide marabout trim the very flaring skirt, deep cuffs and collar.

Third Floor.

SUMMER SILKS

Featured at Special Prices

Cool, crisp Silks for the Frocks and Blouses which are so fashionable for Midsummer wardrobes. Values that are of compelling interest:

White Japanese Silks—lustrous, serviceable and, because so easily laundered, the most practical of fabrics for summer wear. Formerly 65c a yard..... **58c**

Tub Silks—1500 yards of smart novelty Silks in various colored stripes. Formerly $1.25 a yard..... **95c**

White Lining Silks—firm of texture and very durable. Formerly 85c a yard. For quick disposal, reduced to... **50c**

1000 Cut Lengths Plain and Novelty Silks

in a great variety of colors.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Ground Floor.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS

Of Fine Satin Double Damask, in beautiful circular designs.

25% Below Present Value

Table Cloths

72x72	72x90	72x108
$5.00	$6.25	$7.50

Napkins to Match

26 inch, square. A dozen..... **$8.75**

100 Dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels

A dozen..... **$3.00**

Second Floor.

An Important Collection of

ORIENTAL RUGS

Featured at Exceptional Reductions

Persian Mahal Carpets

A large variety of these durable Rugs in sizes ranging from 8x10 feet to 16x26 feet.

$98.00 to **$650.00**

Former Prices $150.00 to $850.00

Laristan and Indo-Chinese Rugs

Chinese designs and colorings of dark blue, tans and rose combinations. Sizes from 5x8 feet to 14x20 feet.

$75.00 to **$610.00**

Former Prices $115.00 to $875.00

A Collection of Rare Interest

Khiva Bokhara Rugs

Antique and semi-antique pieces of extra fine weave. Dark rich reds, blues and ivory. Excellent Rugs for Library, Dining Room, Hall and Den. Sizes 5x7 feet to 10x14 feet.

$50.00 to **$225.00**

Former Prices $75.00 to $375.00

Persian Gorevan and Serapi Rugs

Qualities from the medium grades to the finest weaves made in excellent effects. Sizes 8.2x11.6 to 12.2x19.3.

$225.00 to **$425.00**

Former Prices $300.00 to $650.00

Small Rugs and Hall Runners

Excellent assortment of the finer qualities and weaves.

$22.50 to **$75.00**

Former Prices $35.00 to $125.00

Fifth Floor.

SUMMER BLOUSES

Clearance Sale of 400

Formerly $3.95 to $6.95

$1.95 to **$3.95**

Extremely smart models in both frill and tailored effects, fashioned of fine quality

Voiles, Batistes Handkerchief Linen

In white, delicate tints or the new vivid colors, plain or striped.

Many styles from which to select, in every size. Really remarkable values.

Third Floor.

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

37 Italian Silk Sweaters

$9.50

Formerly $10.75 to $15.00

Smart models with deep collars, belts or sashes; in every vivid color and the staple shades.

50 Pure Silk Sweaters

$19.75

Formerly $25.00, $27.50 and $35.00

Models with wide sailor collars and tasseled sashes. Every fashionable shade represented in the assortment.

Third Floor.

PARALYSIS DEATHS NUMBER 44 IN DAY

Fatalities Reach Highest Mark for Any 24 Hours Since the Epidemic Started.

DISEASE ATTACKS 161 MORE

Figures Show Wane in Brooklyn, but Increase in Manhattan, Bronx, and Queens Boroughs.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Friday	Deaths Yesterday	New Cases Friday	New Cases Yesterday
Brooklyn	15	24	72	66
Manhattan	9	10	89	46
Bronx	2	5	5	13
Queens	7	5	11	29
Richmond	2	..	7	7
Totals	35	44	184	161
Total of cases to date				8,588
Total of deaths to date				793

The forty-four deaths from infantile paralysis reported yesterday constituted the largest number in any twenty-four hours since the beginning of the epidemic, the highest previous number being thirty-nine.

Comparison of the figures and a survey of the location of the cases in the five boroughs led Health Department officials, however, to reaffirm yesterday their belief that the outbreak was waning in Brooklyn and Richmond, though it was waxing in Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx. And the officials made this further deduction from yesterday's reports: That most of children who have lived in the districts originally attacked by the disease, especially in Brooklyn, without catching it, may be immune, and that the disease may be expected, from now on, to spread most in districts only recently or not yet attacked—unless the preventive measures taken by the Department of Health and co-operating institutions and individuals should prove successful in checking such spread.

This, admittedly, is only a theory, but is based on observations of Dr. Wade A. Frost of the United States Public Health Service, who has made close study of many epidemics of poliomyelitis, and Deputy Health Commissioner Billings and other Health Department officials are almost convinced that the theory is sound.

Dr. Frost, who presented the results of his observations in a recent bulletin of the Public Health Service, found, first, that in epidemics of poliomyelitis the virus of the disease was usually widespread in the community attacked; second, that, despite this fact, only a small percentage of the child population of each community developed the disease, and, third, that the disease seemed to die out of its own accord in every community after attacking a small percentage of children.

Like a Fire in a Building.

From these observations, Dr. Frost formulated the theory that only a percentage of children were susceptible to poliomyelitis and that, when an epidemic came, it flourished on this fixed amount of susceptible material until the material had been exhausted and then died out just as a fire in a mass of combustible and incombustible material dies out after consuming the substances that will burn.

"It is certainly true," said Dr. Billings yesterday, "that we are getting fewer and fewer cases every day from the sections of South Brooklyn, where the epidemic began, and more and more cases from districts where the disease only recently began to spread. In Manhattan there seems to be a tendency toward reduction of the number of new cases daily in the lower east side, where this borough first suffered, and a tendency to increase in the upper east side, which, until recently, had almost escaped."

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Department of Health's Bureau of Public Education, supplied records to show that, some weeks ago, a great majority of the Brooklyn cases were in the Columbia and Henry Street and Seventh Avenue districts and the district including Baltic, Third, and Fourth Streets, whereas recent Brooklyn reports were chiefly from Brownsville and East New York.

Rely on Preventive Work.

While this theory holds out hope for children in the districts where the epidemic has begun to wane, it should not, conversely, excite fear for the children in the districts recently or not yet infected, in the opinion of the Health Department officials, because of the preventive measures now so thoroughly applied all over the city. These measures have protected many children, in the opinion of Dr. Bolduan, and, to support his contention, he pointed to the fact that in the early days of the epidemic, in the originally infected districts, before the preventive forces had been fully organized, big jumps in the number of new cases from day to day were usual, whereas, in the districts infected later, after the organization of the preventive forces, although a persistent rise in the number of new cases occurred on succeeding days, there have been no such sharp advances as in the first Brooklyn outbreak.

The prevalence of poliomyelitis has invited medical fakers of all kinds to work upon the ignorance and superstitions of persons in fear of the disease, and, as soon as this was realized in the Department of Health, Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food Inspection, and Dr. Bolduan organized an energetic campaign against quacks.

Say Man Had Fake "Cure."

Drug Inspector William Cohen has arrested Joseph Frooks of 225 Chrystie Street on a charge of violating Section 118 of the Sanitary Code and Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Court has held the man in $1,000 bail for examination on Tuesday.

Inspector Cohen, in his report to Health Commissioner Emerson, charged Frooks with selling bags of "Infantile Disease Protector," which, it was said, would give immunity when hung from the neck of a person. The inspector said he applied to the man for a commission to sell the bags and was told by Frooks that he might have 1,000 bags for $6 and could sell them with the guaranty that they would "prevent all diseases, including infantile paralysis."

Inspector Cohen said he purchased one bag for 10 cents, examined its contents and found that it contained "one-half ounce of a mixture of wood shavings saturated with some preparation having a napthaline odor."

After Frooks's arrest, the Department of Health issued a warning to the public not to purchase any of the bags from his agents still at large.

Public Health Service surgeons on duty at railroad ferry, and steamship exits from the city had trouble yesterday with persons wishing to go into another State with children for a day or two, but who had not provided themselves with certificates from the Department of Health, though such persons, probably because of the recent warnings issued by Dr. Charles E. Banks, the senior surgeon, were not so numerous as had been expected. All of them were refused the Federal certificates and were, therefore, unable to take their expected pleasure trips.

Excursionists a Problem.

Excursions to New York from out-of-town gave more trouble yesterday than other travel, for persons insisted upon coming to the city from New Jersey and Pennsylvania with children, and, not possessing certificates from their local authorities, had difficulty in identifying themselves and obtaining Federal certificates when they wanted to leave the city in the evening.

In one Pennsylvania Railroad excursion alone there were between 400 and 500 persons, many with children. Dr. Banks, seeing a source of danger in such needless pleasure travel, and wishing to discourage it, instructed his surgeons in stations to show no solicitude for the difficulties of the pleasure travelers.

More than 2,000 Federal certificates were issued for children leaving the city on Friday and a greater number, it was estimated, was issued yesterday.

Dr. Banks was encouraged yesterday upon receiving advice from Washington that the quarantine measures of States near New York were being made more uniform and reasonable. The measures adopted in five States were announced to Dr. Banks, who was highly pleased with them. They are as follows:

State Quarantine Rules.

RHODE ISLAND.—No visitors from infected districts excluded, and no health certificate necessary. Inspectors on all incoming trains and boats obtain names and addresses of families with children, in order to enforce a two weeks separation of visiting children from resident children.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—No quarantine against New York, but children coming from infected localities are kept under observation. There is no case of Poliomyelitis in the State.

VERMONT.—All children of less than fifteen years of age coming from, or having passed through, New York City are required to have Public Health Service certificates, and to report to health officials at destination within twenty-four hours after arrival, and to remain in quarantine for two weeks.

MAINE.—Children from New York are required to have Public Health Service certificates, and are kept under observation.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Quarantine against those ill with poliomyelitis. Thousands of children have entered Pennsylvania from York, and only eight have developed infantile paralysis.

Dr. Banks yesterday held up Connecticut as showing the most unreasonableness and least consistency in its quarantine measures.

"Some of the people up there," he said, "are acting like two-year-olds. One woman with no child was refused admission to three Connecticut towns, for example, because she had her cat with her."

The surgeons in stations are troubled constantly, it was learned yesterday, by persons whom they class as the kind of which "one is born every minute." For example, at the booth in one of the Central Railroad of New Jersey stations yesterday the following incidents occurred: A couple applied for a marriage license, a man wanted to enlist in the army, a woman asked the surgeon to have her son recalled from the Mexican border, and numbers sought to have their baggage checked.

Hospital Offered to City.

The Board of Directors of the New York Hospital yesterday offered to the Board of Health to equip a special hospital of from 50 to 100 beds for infantile paralysis, and the Trinity Church Corporation proffered the use of the old St. John's School building in Varick Street for a similar purpose. Health Commissioner Emerson had left for Washington when the offers were made, and no one took action upon them in his absence.

Before leaving for Washington Dr. Emerson said he had received acceptances from three more of the scientists invited to come here next Thursday for conference and study in relation to poliomyelitis, these acceptances making a total of seven out of the twelve invited who have promised to come. Those who accepted yesterday were Dr. C. C. Bass of Tulane University, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Theobald Smith of the Rockefeller Institute, now at Princeton University, and Dr. John F. Anderson of New Brunswick, N. J.

In addition Dr. Emerson said he had invited the following local scientists to participate in the conferences:

Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute; Dr. Hideyo Noguchi of the Rockefeller Institute, the man who first isolated in culture the virus of infantile paralysis; Dr. Hans Zinsser, Professor of Bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University; Dr. George Baehr, bacteriologist of Mount Sinai Hospital; Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the Crocker Research Laboratories; Dr. William J. Elser, Professor of Bacteriology in the Cornell University Medical School; Dr. William H. Park, director of the Department of Health laboratories, and Dr. C. H. Lavinder and Wade A. Frost of the United States Public Health Service.

New Record Last Week.

Figures made public yesterday showed that the week just ended had developed a total of 946 new cases of poliomyelitis in the city, a larger number than in any week since the beginning of the epidemic, the highest previous record being 933 cases in the week ended on July 15. There were 741 cases in the week intervening between these two.

The distribution of the cases and deaths to date has been as follows:

Borough.	Cases.	Deaths.
Manhattan	606	127
Bronx	121	33
Brooklyn	2,451	515
Queens	216	84
Richmond	194	34
Totals	3,588	793

The Department of Health also announced that it had issued 34,503 health certificates to persons wishing to leave New York and had refused 206 applicants.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following list of names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and deaths in the city was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Jeanette Finkelman, 204 Madison St.
Eva Berkowitch, 69 Jackson St.
Tony Guerra, 101 Elizabeth St.
Sam Kinzberg, 70 Willett St.
Rose Harris, 102 East Houston St.
Clement Sinni, 26 Grand St.
Vincent Crestelli, 165 Mott St.
Sadie Rappaport, 100 Henry St.
Elsie Simonowitch, 151 Allen St.
James Eagan, 43 Vandewater St.
Gennare Ermeo, 55 Leroy St.
Julia Robb, 615½ Hudson St.
Esther Justice, 136 Waverly Place.
Ralph Contessa, 20 Morton St.
Agnes Feeney, 93 Bedford St.
Nora Walsh, 784 Greenwich St.
Louise Accardi, 330 East 21st St.
Joseph Kleinberg, 240 East 28th St.
Viola Johnson, 523 2d Av.
William Schmerck, 523 2d Av.
Sidney Shomein, 617 East 9th St.
Gladys Dunn, 340 East 30th St.
Morris Frankel, 814 East 6th St.
John Digiorgro, 350 East 13th St.
Amelia Barton, 298 East 8th St.
Fortuna Salvatti, 231 West 27th St.
William Goucri, 165 East 86th St.
Alfred Madoli, 322 East 70th St.
Victoria Sheelzel, 328 East 71st St.
Vincent Morrissey, 720 10th Av.
John Byer, 515 West 49th St.
Peter Heckman, 980 Columbus Av.
Emanuel Scharramith, 145 Amsterdam Av.
Antonio Pivona, 304 West 69th St.
Marie Marchiona, 533 West 135d St.
Steve Debarsky, 118 West 139th St.
Ruth Wiesen, 110 West 113th St.
Samuel Strauss, 146 West 117th St.
Mich. Kurta, 112 East 111th St.
Raymond Miller, 212 West 102d St.
Benjamin Zapharoff, 320 West 103d St.
Frieda Silbowitz, 69 East 103d St.
Eva Silbowitz, 69 East 103d St.
Dorothy Schaeffer, 165 West 19th St.
Antoni Verhoogen, Bellevue Hospital.
Esther Stein, 336 6th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

James Hunt, 411 West 26th St.
Louis Accard, 330 East 21st St.
Philomena D'Alessandro, 26 Grand St.
Moses Passow, 61 Jefferson St.
Fred Vogel, 103 Avenue B.
Dorothy Schaeffer, 165 West 19th St.
Abe Geherer, 1,205 Broadway, Brooklyn; died at Mount Sinai Hospital.
Viola Johnson, 523 2d Av.
Arthur Moron, 1,752 Amsterdam Av.
Mary Lent, 67 West 107th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Francis Kellmar, 1,518 Rosedale Av.
William Berkowitz, 866 Beck St.
Anna Caccero, 75 Southern Boulevard.
Andrew Work, 555 East 135th St.
Thomas Mullhay, 458 East 160th St.
Arthur Chelan, 278 St. Ann's Av.
Evelyn Paget, 1,075 Kelly St.
Bertha Kirschner, 886 Kelly St.
Clara Kirschner, 886 Kelly St.
Thomas O'Shaughnessy, 400 East 153d St.
Dan Scully, 1,239 Fulton Av.
Mary Zaleyway, 298 East 156th St.
William Herr, 889 Rogers Place.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Nicholas Soloba, 219 Avenue A., died at Lincoln Hospital.
Cornelius Gillespie, 126 West 102d St., died at Riverside Hospital.
Herman Vogel, 128 Sherman Av., died at Lincoln Hospital.
Mary Carbone, 197 Hester St., died at Riverside Hospital.
Francis Killman, 1,513 Rosedale Av., died at Fordham Hospital.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Annie Budol, 110 Belmont Av.
Mamie Fried, 598 Sackman St.
Fouri Tongen, 4,019 8th Av.
Anna Boissert, 5,513 5th Av.
Margaret Blomquist, 224 53d St.
Mabel Nelson, Angel Guard Home.
Earl Wicks, 7,708 3d Av.
Dora Torre, 178 High St.
Mrs. Christine Weinberg, 89 Dikeman St.
Bridget Collen, 378 Hicks St.
Harry Klein, 88 Ft. Greene Pl.
James Malone, 712 Sackett St.
Gustave Erickson, 451 9th St.
Harry King, 57 Lawrence St.
Retta Simpson, 899 Bedford Av.
Edward Lorder, 217 Skillman St.
Robert Bang, 227 Prospect St.
Landeck, 107 3d Av.
Benny Begelman, 706 Pacific St.
Lucy Graves, 1,885 Gravesend Av.
Shackey, 1,414 East 9th St.
Joseph Sweeney, 270 Avenue T.
Herman Ferguzon, 2,512 Snyder Av.
Charles Bayer, 3,316 Snyder Av.
Francis Horn, 510 Park Av.
Rita, 713 Myrtle Av.
James Masta, 244 Jefferson St.
Bernard Turos, 531 Flushing Av.
Annie Woelth, 1,119 Willoughby Av.
George Braverman, 1,476 St. Mark's Av.
George Miller, 31 Chauncey St.
Dorothy Carron, 49A Pulaski St.
Herbert Ewart, 231 Eldert St.
Sidney Miller, 217 Vernon Av.
Harry Glaft, 121 Ellery St.
Sarah Zarn, 16 Tompkins Av.
Winifred Oakes, 114 Sumpter St.
Jessie Lippmann, 178 Hopkins St.
Dorothy Schlaer, 296 Harman St.
Charlotte Guino, 496 Greene Av.
Franklin Miles, 1,218 Dean St.
Frances Ball, 82 Schenectady Av.
David Schultz, 971 Flushing Av.
Ellen Wojcuchowski, 710 Gates Av.
Josephine Borofina, 2,329 Dean St.
Alex Pranis, 53 South 1st St.
Aaron Weiner, 393 Bushwick Av.
Stella Garbetzka, 133 North 6th St.
Stella Silverbloon, 139 South 9th St.
Morris Lacey, 105 North 8th St.
Frank Woyten, 29 Diamond St.
George Mostley, 192 Withers St.
Joseph Rabito, 264 Withers St.
Catherine McRoy, 69 Ten Eyck St.
Francis Pogano, 158 Union Av.
Julius Abramowitz, 163 Siegel St.
Wm. Lefkowitz, 39 Maujer St.
Isabelle Meeler, 935 Metropolitan Av.
Leroy Gorden, 130 Gratton St.
Michael Deggiccio, 83 Withers St.
Clara Bienstock, 71 Engert Av.
Rose Jaffe, 68 Gerry St.
Jos. Lupo, 372 Marcy Av.
Martin Murphy, 66 Hope St.
Richard Sullivan, 398 Hooper St.
Steve Toth, care of Schlager, 84 Berry St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

George Dobbins, 158 Lynch St.
Eleine Mojenhawski, 710 Gates Av.
Gust. Erickson, 451 9th St.
Ellen Gordon, 13 Erasmus St.
Joseph Sadowski, 4,155 Grafton St., Woodhaven.
Ed. McCarthy, 1,241 Putnam Av.
Anna Woerth, 1,119 Willoughby Av.
Viola Petry, 504 Hamburg Av.
Anna Testaverta, 580 Clinton St.
Joseph Shimberco, 4 Morris Av.
Salvatore Cirillo, 371 Furman St.
Nicolo Lozito, 486 Central Av.
Ida Soderstrom, 272 18th St.
Morris Bassuck, 25 Scholes St.
Angelina Zaccheo, 111 Union Av.
Bertha Schweiger, 108 Bay 23d St.
Retta Simpson, 899 Bedford Av.
Herman Ferguson, 2,512 Snyder Av.
Benjamin Begelman, 706 Pacific St.
Earl Weeks, 7,708 3d Av.
Charles Duvel, 221 Himrod St.
Isidor Solomon, 554 Flushing Av.
Aaron Weiner, 393 Bushwick Av.
James K. Malone, 712 Sackett St.
Jennie Maxnoni, 3 Bay 28th St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Herbert Fisher, 45 N. Fillmore Av., Corona.
Ellen Quinn, 3 45th St., Corona.
Esther Reid, 76 40th St., Corona.
Ruth Lawrence, 57 N. 51st St., Corona.
Benny Horowitz, 53 Lawn Av., Corona.
Jas. Feder, 387 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
Ruth Francisco, 1,876 Hart St., Ridgewood.
Rose Miller, 38 Thraner Av., Jamaica.
Frank Bisogmo, care of Miller, 38 Thraner Av., Jamaica.
Estelle Weittach, Chester Inn, Chester Av., Belle Harbor.
David Edelstein, 7 Ocean Av., Rockaway Beach.
Helen Hustenbaum, 32 Dodge Av., Rockaway Beach.
Dominick Rogero, 249 South St., Jamaica.
William Fox, 36 Prospect St., Jamaica.
Walter Neidling, 4,744 Jerome Av., Morris Park.
Baby Roberts, 3,506 Atlantic Av., Morris Park.
August Sutter, 1,132 Emerald St., Woodhaven.
Marie Etta Bellegine, 1,135 Lawn Av., Ozone Park.
Anna Jenkin, 397 Fulton St., Woodhaven.
Raymond Artha, Bell Av., near Montague, Bayside.
Catherine Stevens, West Railway Av., near Little Neck Station.
Oscar Devek, 124 Forest Av., Flushing.
Madeline Baust, corner Jamaica Av. and Rose St., Flushing.
Fanny Belfost, Belle Av., between Park Av. and Lawrence Boulevard, Bayside.
Ivy Parker, 211 South 19th St., Flushing.
Alfred Thertin, 25 47th St., Corona.
Gench Miller, 141 45th St., Corona.
Eugene Tinmin, 13 Timan St.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Joseph Seder, 387 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
Freda Mearbaum, 4,261 Atlantic Av., Woodhaven Junction.
Herbert Fisher, 45 North Fillmore Av., Corona.
Marie Pellegrino, 1,135 Lawn Av., Ozone Park.
Benjamin Konowitz, 53 Lawn Av., Corona.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Frank Cororakuoski, 102 Morningstar Road, Port Richmond.
Herb Vaughn, 95 Clinton Av., Port Richmond.
Marie Thompson, 75 Ryan Av., Concord.
George Mertens, 85 Thompson St., Stapleton.
Nathan Avler, 201 Broad St., Stapleton.
Vincent Shell, 21 York Av., New Brighton.
Edward Charlword, 75 Glenwood Av., South New York.

As the Brooklyn list shows, there was a case of poliomyelitis in the Angel Guard Home, Sixtieth Street and Twelfth Avenue, but it was said officially that the case had been removed and that no outbreak among the children of the home was expected.

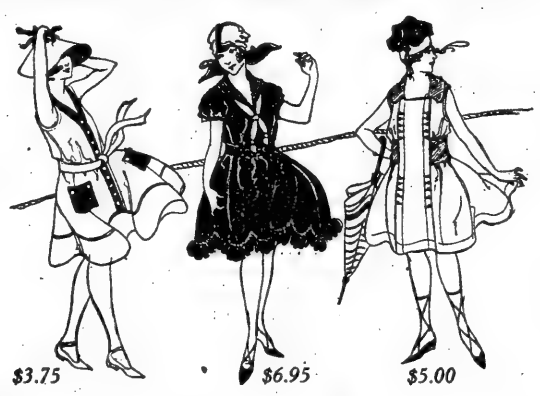
Mme. Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue
Clearance Sale
SUMMER DRESSES
$4.75
Regularly $12.75, $16.50, $19.75.
Taken From Our Regular Stock.
Materials:
Voile, Nets, Batiste.
Many Are Hand Embroidered.
Sizes for Women & Misses. 14 Year to 46.
BLOUSES
$2.00
Regularly $2.95, $3.95 and $5.00.
Voile, Batiste, Linen, Tub Silk, Crepe de Chine.
Sizes 32 to 46.
No Exchanges. No C.O.D.'s

Natural Wavy Hair Switches Monday at $2.95
Reduced from $4. Readily convertible into newest arrangements of the coiffure. Also—Real Hair Nets, 85c a dozen. Main Floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2626 Greeley

Women's Japanese Kimonos Monday at $1.98
Full belted model, made of cotton crepe. Prettily embroidered in bird design. Colors:—rose, Copenhagen blue, pink, light blue and lavender.

For Tomorrow—An Important Special
Sale of Women's Bathing Suits
The three models illustrated are just average selections from the wide range of designs included in this event.



At $3.75—New slip-on bathing suits and dressy models, in silk poplin, Salt's satin, mohair and wool Jersey, with girdles and collars in contrasting color. All sizes.

At $5—Slip-on and waist-line models, prettily piped. Made of silk poplin, charmeuse, taffeta, mohair and silk or wool Jersey, handsomely trimmed. Sizes to 46.

At $6.95—The very newest slip-on and dressy models, beautifully fashioned in satin taffeta, mohair, silk poplin and wool Jersey, showing new collars and pockets. All sizes to 44.

Specially Priced for Monday Only
Women's New Summer Sport Suits
in the most becoming and attractive models shown anywhere this season, at prices which are the lowest obtainable anywhere.

At $18.50—Smart Norfolk models with notch collar and patch pockets, and full ripple belted models with large sailor collar in self or contrasting color. Made of Milanese silk, wool Jersey and heather cloth. All sizes.

At $27.50—New shirred back model of wool Jersey with beautiful convertible collar of mole. Also long coat models in silk Jersey, with convertible or triple collars in contrasting colors. To be had in all sizes.

Of Unusual Importance Monday
A Sale of Drawstring and Directoire Bags, $4.75
Sold regularly from $7.50 to $15

Hand-made, steel beaded bags of the highest order, in a variety of much-wanted models. Beautifully lined with silk.

Every bag is perfect, and the model illustrated at left is a typical example of the values included. Main Floor.

Special for Monday Only
Women's Smart Travel Coats at $19.50
Duplicates of Models Formerly Sold at $35

SO UNUSUAL, both in style and value, that you must see these coats to realize the importance of this offering. Strictly hand-tailored throughout, made of fine quality imported fabric, and trimmed with large buttons to match. Loose ripple model, with Raglan sleeves. Half lined with peau de cygne.

Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats Monday at $12.50
A remarkably attractive loose ripple model, with set-in-sleeves, convertible collar and mannish pockets. Yoke and sleeves lined. To be had in gray or tan tones.

Extraordinary Values for Monday
Women's Skirts Reduced to $6.95
Formerly $10 to $16.50
The most remarkable values to be found anywhere in high-grade skirts. All new, up-to-the-minute, beautifully tailored models, fashioned of white serge, poplin or Viyella flannel and striped pongee.

Cool Tub Skirts Reduced to $1.65
Formerly $2.95 to $5
Carefully tailored of the most wanted materials, such as gabardines, pique, honeycomb and cordeline, in a variety of popular models. Every size waistband up to and including 36. Fourth Floor.

For Tomorrow, Monday, July 31st
Final Clearance Sale of Women's Summer Dresses
We have reduced every Summer dress in stock for this final clearance event tomorrow. Each garment is carefully tailored and made of only the most desirable and most serviceable materials.

Voile Dresses.....formerly $8.50.....now $3.95
Voile Dresses.....formerly $9 to $12.50.....now $6.95
Linen and Voile Dresses..formerly $12 to $16.50....now $9.50

Lace and Net Dresses Reduced To About Half Former Prices
Lace Dresses.....formerly $25 and $29.50..now $15.00
Lace Dresses.....formerly $30 to $45.....now $18.50

Large Size Lace Dresses Reduced to $18.50
Formerly $25 to $35. Sizes 44 to 50.

Pongee Sport Dresses...formerly $29.50 .....now $18.50
Silk Sport Dresses.....formerly $35 to $45.....now $25.00

In the Motor Apparel Shop Monday
Women's Palm Beach Motor Coats, at $6.75
Illustrated at right. The smartest motor coat shown this season, with large collar and new pockets. Made of genuine Palm Beach cloth, in natural tan color. Serviceable and will wash like linen. No starching necessary.

Women's Linen Dusters, $2.25
An extraordinary value, made possible as a result of a special purchase. Made of pure natural linen.

Women's Mohair Dusters, $4.95
Duplicates of models that have been selling at $7.50. Made of gray mohair, in newest flare model. Well tailored and trimmed with pearl buttons. Sixth Floor.

Of Special Interest Tomorrow
Beautiful Net Blouses for Women
In three models at three remarkable prices, reflecting the very newest Parisian ideas in Summer Blouses.

At $5—Illustrated at left. Fine quality washable net blouse in cream color; front and back elaborately trimmed with pretty Val. lace, combined with embroidered net panels.

At $1—A large selection of new models in fine voile and organdie blouses, in embroidered models or with trimmings of dainty Val. and Venise laces. Most remarkable mid-season values.

At $2—Dainty organdie and voile blouses in unusually attractive models, trimmed with Val. lace and embroidery. Several style collars to select from, finished with hemstitching. Third Floor.

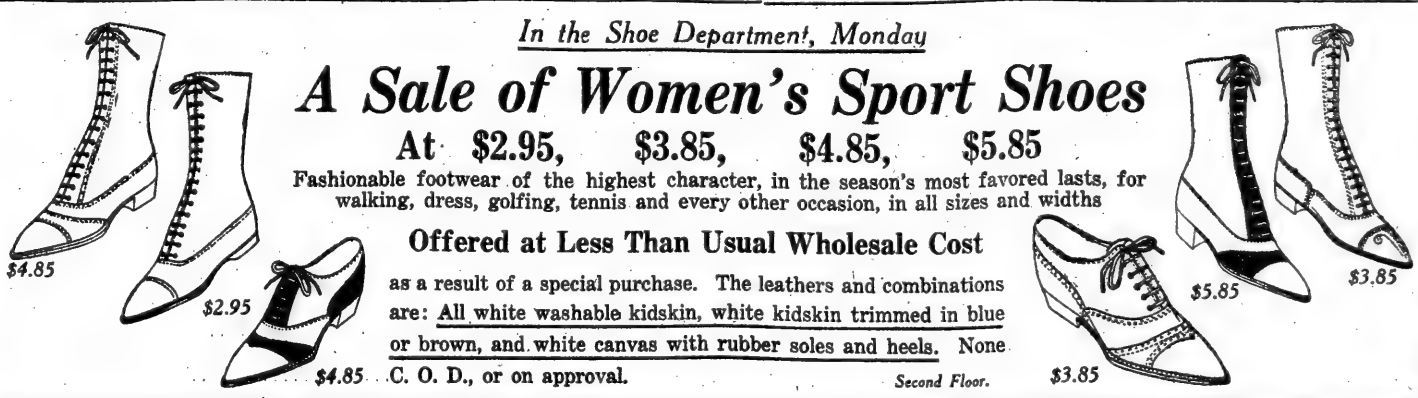
Misses' Suits Reduced to $9.75, $12.75 & $20
Formerly $18.50 to $65
Sport and plain tailored models now very much in demand, made of fine quality cloth and silk materials. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Dresses Reduced to $9.75, $14.50, $18.50
Formerly $18.50 to $39.50
Odd lots and broken sizes. Beautifully made of crepe de Chine, white nets, voiles and other Summery fabrics.

Misses' Silk Dresses Reduced to $14.50
Formerly $25 to $35. Delightful models, made of plain and novelty silks, with Georgette crepe sleeves and collars. Broken sizes.

Misses' New Sport Dresses at $6.95
Late Summer models. Made of white French voile, with striped collar and cuffs, and full pleated skirt. Sizes 14, 16, and 18 years.

In the Shoe Department, Monday
A Sale of Women's Sport Shoes
At $2.95, $3.85, $4.85, $5.85
Fashionable footwear of the highest character, in the season's most favored lasts, for walking, dress, golfing, tennis and every other occasion, in all sizes and widths
Offered at Less Than Usual Wholesale Cost
as a result of a special purchase. The leathers and combinations are: All white washable kidskin, white kidskin trimmed in blue or brown, and white canvas with rubber soles and heels. None C. O. D., or on approval. Second Floor.



FIND 30,000 PLANTS SUITED TO WAR WORK

Manufacturers Doing $3,000,000,000 Business a Year Are Ready to Turn to Munitions.

SURVEY WELL UNDER WAY

Nation Soon to Know Its Existing Capacity for Industrial Defense in the Event of War.

Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, issued a résume of the work accomplished by the committee yesterday, which shows that more than 30,000 manufacturing concerns, representing a total annual business of about $3,000,000,000, all of which can render important service in the event of war, are being inventoried, in addition to hundreds of other smaller plants whose individual business is less than $100,000 a year. Congress, Mr. Coffin announced yesterday, has practically completed legislation that will carry out the entire program of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness, and this legislation has the hearty indorsement of President Wilson.

"There will be incorporated into the new law," it was said at the offices of the committee yesterday, "the committee's carefully worked out plans to teach American manufacturers now, in times of peace, though annual educational orders, how to turn out war munitions and all other military and naval supplies when needed. It likewise seems probable that legislation will soon be adopted vitalizing the committee's proposal for an industrial reserve, so that in time of war the skilled mechanic shall be kept at home on the job where his services are most needed to feed the firing line.

"This legislation comes during the closing days of the committee's three months' campaign, made with an unpaid volunteer organization of engineers and business men. It has been an epoch-making work, and marks definitely the new era of the engineer in the preservation of national Governments.

Thirty Thousand Inventories.

"There are more than 30,000 manufacturing concerns in the United States doing a business of more than $100,000 a year, and all of these are being inventoried, to say nothing of smaller plants with equipment peculiarly suited to turn out material for war use.

"Only a few business men have refused to give the desired information, usually to yield on a fuller explanation of the committee's purpose and the country's need. Here is the story of the progress of the work throughout the Union arranged in the alaphabetical order of the State (those States which only report progress being omitted):

"In Alabama the electrical and mechanical engineers are handling the bulk of the inventory in the plants; the mining engineers report on mines, and in cases of coal mines specify those which will produce coking coal and those which will not, as these bear directly on by-products available for high explosives, and the chemists working with the State geologists are gathering valuable data as to the mineral resources of the State. The civil engineers, co-operating fully with the other experts, are collecting all necessary information relative to transportation problems. There is a distinct feeling among the Alabama directors that the work, particularly in Northern Alabama, will also be of incalculable industrial value in classifying great resources now undeveloped. Chairman Sewell reports a considerable indifference to military affairs on the part of a number of people in his State.

"The work in Arizona is practically finished. Chairman John C. Greenway, general manager of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company, states that he and his associates have met with splendid co-operation and support from all sides. The plan for manufacturers to accept minimum annual educational orders for munitions in time of peace is regarded with great favor. Arizona was the first State to make complete returns.

Benefit to Local Industry.

"In Colorado, Chairman R. B. Moore of the United States Bureau of Mines, says there is considerable feeling among business men that the inventory will greatly benefit local industry, not only in making it more elastic, but in disclosing many of its actual resources now unknown.

"Chairman Samuel Ferguson of Connecticut, Vice President of the Hartford Electric Lighting Company, believes his work will be completed in all of the twelve subdivisions of this manufacturing State within a few days. There is reported a certain lack of sympathy on the part of some manufacturers, due to previous unsatisfactory business relations with the Government, but this is being almost wholly counteracted by contact with the business men and engineers who themselves are making the inventory for the Committee on Industrial Preparedness.

"In the District of Columbia, acting Chairman Parsons, Secretary of the American Chemical Society, states that the work assigned to the District Board is practically completed. The Directors have made an interesting effort to harness the committee's work to that of various Government departments and bureaus touching closely the many angles of the national defense. The idea, probably new in Governmental affairs, has been to establish a permanent co-operation between the military service, the technical bureaus of the Government, and the pioneer work of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness.

Florida Sees a New Industry.

"Chairman McLain of Florida reports that so far only one factory superintendent has said that his company could not be of use, and this man promptly capitulated when he knew more of the purpose of the inventory. The attitude of the Florida Directors toward this work is best expressed in a letter from Chairman McLain to the field aides, in which he writes:

> You are asked to give your time and labor to a task which carries no profit and but little glory. There is no money in it for you, but there is honor, and when finished you may very justly feel that you have rendered to your country a patriotic service of the highest type.

"An indication of how the inventory may create new industries is the opinion of Florida experts that while charcoal is not manufactured to any extent in the State considerable quantities could be produced in time of great demand.

"In Georgia Chairman Schoen, chief engineer of the Southeastern Underwriters' Association, declares:

> "'We are rushing the work to completion by every method known to us and hope to report finished within a few days, and then Georgia will be ready for the world.'

"The Illinois directors are conducting their heavy labors with a swing. In Chicago alone there are more than 500 chemical and metallurgical plants to be studied. For added speed engineering experts are working in conunction with the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Things are in good shape there.

Indiana a Great Food Depot.

"Chairman Barnard of Indiana, State Food and Drug Inspector and Commissioner of Weights and Measures, writes the committee that everything is well in hand in his State. For one thing, a complete survey of all of Indiana's canning plants has been made and, in the opinion of Chairman Barnard, who is a well-known food expert, its factories could supply all the canned food that would be required to feed an army of any size that the United States might ever want to put into the field. The State Board has learned just how much meat the abattoirs of the State could supply and how much hard tack and biscuits its bakeries could turn out. Particularly prompt response has been had from the State's acid plants and automobile manufacturers, the first obviously an important element in the production of war munitions and the machinery of the latter being susceptible to versatile adaptation for military purposes.

"In the great agricultural State of Iowa a surprisingly large number of industrial plants, including railroad shops, has been inventoried. Chairman Wilcox, sales manager of the Mississippi River Power Company, telegraphs that officials of vast railroad systems doing business in that State have given especially valuable co-operation. The inventory in the four districts of the State is almost completed.

"The field work in Kansas has been very active. Chairman Whitaker, professor of metallurgy at the University of Kansas, has made a thoroughgoing campaign. The inventory has appealed generally to the common sense of Kansas business men and it is now practically assured that returns from more than 90 per cent. of her industries will be obtained.

"The Kentucky Directors under the Chairmanship of Richard Montfort, consulting engineer of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, have made a close-knit organization of efficient field aides which has nearly completed its labors. Even the facts in connection with manufacturing plants far in the Kentucky mountains are well in hand.

"Chairman Jordan of Maine and his associates are fast cleaning up their job. There has had to be a versatile canvass in the Pine Tree State, as its large interests range from lumber and granite to shoes and sardines.

Shoemakers Ready to Help.

"From Massachusetts, Chairman C. L. Edgar, President and General Manager of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, reports that the Northeastern Shoe and Leather Association, composed of some 300 concerns with an invested capital of more than $300,000,000, has telegraphed President Wilson as follows: 'We hasten to respond to your call upon the business men of the United States for co-operation in mobilizing the resources of our country for industrial defense. We most heartily pledge our best endeavors to this end.' This was prompted by the President's open letter asking support of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness. Mr. Edgar further writes that 'the work is being pushed forward in a very satisfactory way.'

"Michigan, through its Chairman, Alex. Dow, President and General Manager of the Detroit Edison Company, reports rapid progress. The canvass in that important industrial State has been closely organized, the State having been split into groups for making the great inventory.

1,400 Factories in One Town.

"In Minnesota the State Board is inventorying 1,400 manufacturing industries in Minneapolis alone. Chairman Horace V. Winchell, formerly geologist for the Great Northern Railway, is in charge. Minnesota is keenly alive to the importance both to itself and to the nation of the committee's sweeping survey. The Minneapolis Journal recently saying editorially: 'It is perfectly obvious that active co-operation on the part of all manufacturers in all lines will greatly expedite this important work. Many manufacturers are indifferent, because of their belief that they are not engaged in lines of work related to war needs. They do not realize that modern war levies for its supplies on almost all sorts of manufacturing. They should, therefore, give prompt co-operation, leaving their relation to industrial mobilization to the experts to determine.'

"Philip N. Moore, a well-known consulting engineer, reports that the survey thus far made disclosed that Missouri's chief contribution to industrial preparedness will be in its supply of lead and zinc and its manufacture of shoes, harness, clothing, flour, bakery and machine shop products. Official maps have been prepared, showing by reference number the location of plants inventoried, together with their propinquity to the railroad system gridironing the State. In obtaining the vital information, particularly valuable assistance has been had from agents of electrical manufacturing and public utility corporations.

"In Montana great activity has been shown. Reviewing the report of Chairman Matheson, General Manager of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, it is interesting to note that in this mountain State nearly every town has one or two garages, fitted with small machinery that could be used in case of need. In the hasty supply of cavalry troops Montana could play a prominent part with its great horse markets at Miles City and Dillon.

1,000 Big Shells a Day.

"Chairman Holdredge of Nebraska, general manager of the Omaha Electric Light and Power Company, has practically turned the furrow in his State. The board has discovered a railway motor manufacturing company that could transform its equipment to turn out 1,000 high explosive shells a day, and could make guns if necessary. Director Crowley, Professor of Chemistry at Creighton University, has directed the inventory of manufacture of food, clothing, and kindred supplies, so that the Government shall know the capacity of packing plants, mills, harness makers, and alfalfa plants, and Director Page, manager of the Omaha plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, has looked after the smelting possibilities and the mining capacity of the State.

"New Hampshire has been keeping right up with the swift pace set throughout the country by Mr. Coffin's committee, and Chairman Fry, Secretary of the Sullivan Machinery Company, reports the inventory more than two-thirds done, writing that the Mexican situation has tended to make the manufacturers more responsive.

"In New Jersey, where Morris R. Sherrerd, chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, is Chairman, the State is compactly organized into counties, with a chief aid in charge of each who is thoroughly conversant with manufacturing interests in his county. The New Jersey board has its headquarters in the Newark City Hall. The work in that State is heavy, but it is being done thoroughly and with as much speed as possible.

Silversmiths Make Munitions.

"New York State has a remarkably efficient organization, headed by Chairman J. G. White, but with much of the executive work being done by Secretary William M. Rose. To inventory the business firms of the Empire State capable of aiding the Government in time of war is in itself a stupendous task. The survey is proceeding to its end satisfactorily and consistently, with the manufacturers showing an intelligent and patriotic spirit of co-operation. Graphic instances are constantly coming to light of how manufacturers with output at present absolutely unrelated to the production of munitions of war can swing their resources in behind the Government in a national emergency. It was even recently discovered that a silversmith is making thousands of cartridge cases a day for the deadly French 75s, and caps for small arm cartridges and bullet jackets at the rate of millions a week. This firm is also equipped to produce complete lines of ammunition for field guns.

"In North Carolina, with its exceptionally diversified manufacturing, an interesting canvass is being made under the direction of Chairman Ludlow, a leading municipal and hydraulic engineer. The work is in good shape and Colonel Ludlow says there is a distinct feeling throughout the State on the part of farseeing business men that the results of the inventory made now in time of peace will not only cement their patriotism, but will put themselves in a position to reap legitimate benefit from the Government's wants in time of stress.

"In one respect North Dakota is the banner State. Its Chairman, Professor Crouch, Dean of the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers of the State University, reports that there was not a single refusal to make answer to the pertinent question referring to the willingness of manufacturers to co-operate with the Government. The chief industries in North Dakota are those having to do with food products.

"In Ohio, with its thousands of manufacturing plants, much enthusiasm is being shown in connection with the work. Chairman McMeen, President of the Ohio State Telephone Company, writes that the Cincinnati Business Men's Club telegraphed President Wilson in response to his open letter to the business men of America to support the Committee on Industrial Preparedness: 'We are ready to co-operate with you in preparing the industrial inventory of this State for national preparedness.' The greatest vigor is being shown by the board and its field aids, the work being pushed by telegraph and telephone as well as by personal visits and by mail. In the words of Chairman McMeen, 'we are sparing no expense of money, time, or strength. Slackers are notably lacking. There are none except in cases of misunderstanding; we remove this when learned.' There seems to be no question of the success of the vast inventory in that home of statesmen.

"A statement will be forthcoming later on the progress of the work in Pennsylvania, where many thousands of firms are being inventoried. Chairman Bacon, Director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh, telegraphs that he is gearing up the field work to the highest possible pitch, so that his record in the end may compare favorably with that established by a number of smaller States. Pennsylvania is divided into nine districts with subcommittees in each of five engineers.

Texas Wants to Help.

"No State in the Union has made better progress than Texas, with its imperial distances. At the outset the huge State was divided into five parts, with a director responsible for thoroughgoing survey of industries in each. The job is today practically cleaned up. One prominent manufacturer wrote: 'We are very anxious to take trial orders as we are with the Government in this, right or wrong.' The Texas Chairman is John B. Hawley, a prominent consulting engineer.

"The work in Utah is in excellent shape. Going beyond the specific scope of the inventory, maps and drawings of great value to the Government have been submitted by many great State and interstate companies, to be followed, it is expected, by similar material from other corporations. Chairman Ebaugh, a leading consulting chemist, writes: 'With the call for the members of the National Guard to present themselves for service has come a new demand upon us and of course we will make good.'

"The inventory has received hearty support from the manufacturers and the public press in Virginia, and the work is well in hand. The Richmond Times recently said editorially, dealing with the committee's plan for an industrial reserve that 'all of the plant at work turning out munitions at the outbreak of war: 'No argument is necessary to sustain the wisdom of this proposed course. To a limited extent, the contingency sought to be provided for has already arisen. Therefore, Chairman Myers's appeal should not only be heard by the workers, but should receive careful consideration from the military authorities of Virginia in determining the eligibility for service of the present members of their command, as well as of would-be recruits. As has been said time and again, modern warfare is only partly carried on by fighting men.'

Sees Middle West's Danger.

"There has naturally been a good-sized job to do in Wisconsin, but Chairman Berresford, Vice President and General Manager of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, has conducted a vigorous campaign, which has brought results most gratifying to Mr. Coffin and his associates. Support of the inventory has come from all quarters in this State. A local company donated the furniture for the Directors' offices, and the State telephone system co-operated in every way. The Chairman writes: 'Every one we have approached has been not only willing but anxious to do whatever he could to further the cause of industrial preparedness in the great Middle West, where thinking people realize that their inland location would be no protection to them if a foreign foe set foot upon either the Atlantic or Pacific Coast.'

"Chairman Nunn of Wyoming, President of the Wyoming Electric Company, has an interesting task, since Wyoming has such a multitude of undeveloped resources, the manufacturing capacity of the State being, for the most part, confined to the railroad shops of great interstate lines. He will complete his report just as soon as his Directors and field aids have covered the tremendous area of the State."

Dr. Elmer E. Brown Better.

It was announced in this city yesterday that Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University, was recuperating slowly from a recent illness at Squirrel Island, Me.

HATCH, ILL AT HOME, UNDER POLICE GUARD

Condition of Vice President of the Mutual Trust Co. of Orange Reported Critical.

MOVEMENT TO AID BYRNE

Friends of Secretary-Treasurer of Defrauded Institution Circulate Petition for Clemency.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 29.—Edwin H. Hatch is believed to be dying at his beautiful farm home in Maplewood, while on guard there is a detective from the Essex County Prosecutor's office, although doctors say that it probably would result fatally even to try to move the stricken Vice President of the Mutual Trust Company of Orange.

Hatch has suffered a relapse. He spent a bad night last night and his condition became alarming during the day. Today his children were sent for from his Summer home at Lordship, near Bridgeport.

While Mr. Hatch is critically ill, more expressions of sympathy are heard on all sides for Thomas S. Byrne, the young Secretary-Treasurer, whose confessed act in certifying to $340,000 for Hatch on a deposit of only $34,000 made possible the situation that has arisen.

Today some of the depositors began circulating a petition for clemency. He is a son of Patrolman Thomas Byrne, now pensioned by the Orange Police Department.

Byrne had his life's savings in the bank, and it is known that he has been depositing all of his salary, living modestly on his fees as notary public. He was planning to build a home soon. His aged father, too, had his savings in the bank.

The attitude of his neighbors, including depositors, seems to be that the young man believed that he was really saving the bank by his act, and that in any event he had simply proved weak under tremendous pressure.

Byrne is out under $25,000 bail, and is working early and late at the bank assisting the State Banking and Insurance Commissioners' experts in going over the books.

Hatch is known as a self-made man who came from Chicago about fifteen years ago. He had worked in the financial district there, it was said. When he came East, he started out in a small way, and finally was sent for by the late N. W. Halsey of the firm of N. W. Halsey & Co. of 49 Wall Street, New York, who had heard of him as a young man keen at finance. Hatch was rapidly advanced until he became a member of the firm and its Treasurer.

His connection with the Mutual Trust grew out of his interest as a depositor. He took a friendly interest in the bank and gave good advice at different times.

In the panic of 1907 he supplied the cash demanded by the Seaboard National Bank, which held some of the bank's paper, and possibly saved the Orange institution at a time that was admittedly critical. Soon after that he was made a Director.

Last year, when Senator James Smith, Jr.'s, paper held by the bank, became an embarrassment, he took that over. Some think it is that paper that is now his embarrassment, and that it will also prove the further undoing of the bank.

His farm, Colinwood, has been a place of many entertainments. He gave liberally and kept a big establishment, including three automobiles. His model dairy was a hobby.

FORMED GRAFT DISTRICTS.

Police Divided City, Assistant District Attorney Says.

Inner workings of the system by which the Tenderloin was divided into districts, each of which paid its pro rata of protection money to the police, were disclosed yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Smith, who is investigating the graft charges brought against Police Lieutenant William J. Enright, and Detective David Foley, who are under indictment charged with perjury and receiving protection money, and a number of others.

According to the Assistant District Attorney, who obtained his information from spies, the women of the various districts each paid a certain amount to the police for the right to live in that district. So that they might not be hampered in their activities by ignorant or zealous policemen, each woman carried a letter from a policeman or detective in which it was said that she was working for the police. All policemen were instructed to refrain from molesting her. In the event of a policeman arresting a woman, in spite of her letter, he usually found himself in trouble soon afterward, according to Mr. Smith.

Many of the women who were part of this system have fled from the city to Summer resorts in Sullivan County to avoid testifying before the Grand Jury. A number of the women witnesses now in the custody of the District Attorney's office have been sent to the same places to wait until they are needed to testify.

The Grand Jury will meet on Tuesday and it is expected that the District Attorney will ask for a number of new indictments.

COLONY IS INVESTIGATED.

Forty Americans Who Settled in Canal Zone Are Destitute.

PANAMA, July 29.—Canal Zone authorities are investigating a communal colony of Americans on the shores of Gatun Lake at the instance of the Post Office Department. The colony is said to have attracted persons from all over the United States.

Forty colonists are stranded here and the American Consul and the Red Cross are assisting them. The colony is said to have been promoted by a company which had headquarters in New Orleans.

I. W. W. MOB WRECKS NEWSPAPER OFFICE

Continued from Page 1.

had decorated the stand in Union Square earlier in the afternoon. It reads as follows:

"The Minnesota capitalistic black hand wants more proletarian victims. We, the working class, will liberate our prisoners even at our life price."

The meeting from which the rioters came was called as a "committee of protest" against the imprisonment of Carlo Tresca, Joseph Schmidt, Frank H. Little, Sam Scarlet, J. Gilday, and seven other men now in jail in Minnesota on an indictment charging them with complicity in the murder of a mine guard.

Collection Taken for Prisoners.

More than 1,000 men were present at the Union Square meeting. At Larkin's demand a collection for the imprisoned men was taken and about $100 was secured.

"The only reason Tresca was arrested," cried Larkin, "was because he was an Italian and knew how to tell the laborers of his own race the truth. That was why he was dangerous. Those men are doing the fighting on the front as the men in the trenches in Flanders are fighting for their countries, and it is up to you to support them as the working men of Britain support their troops."

Giovanitti addressed himself especially to the striking New York garment workers.

"If the I. W. W. had led your strike you would have won," he said. "You know that if Larkin, Giovanitti, and Tresca had been leading you, they would have told public opinion to go to hell. Force is the only real power in the world. I am always for the mob."

Tresca in Duluth Jail.

DULUTH, July 29.—Carlo Tresca, recognized on the Minnesota iron ranges as one of the leading I. W. W. agitators, is in jail in Duluth on a charge of murder. He was held for the Grand Jury Thursday in Municipal Court here with nine others, one a woman, charged with having been instrumental in the shooting of Deputy Sheriff J. C. Myron of Duluth, and Thomas Ladvalla of Biwabik. Tresca had been the recognized chief agent of W. D. Hayward, Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., with offices in Chicago. The killing of Myron and Ladvalla took place when peace officers went to a miner's house at the Chicago location, near Biwabik, to serve warrants for rioting. Shots fired by occupants of the house were returned by the Deputy Sheriffs. In the exchange Ladvalla, who was not a participant, was shot dead, and Deputy Sheriff Myron fell almost at the first fire, having been struck by five bullets.

BLAMES WILE FOR FAILURE.

Schlesinger Ridicules Threat Not to Recognize Union.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Cloakmakers' Union, ridiculed yesterday the advertisement of the cloak manufacturers stating that if the strikers did not return to the shops by Aug. 2 under the terms of the settlement they repudiated, the employers would no longer recognize the union. Mr. Schlesinger retaliated by saying that the blame for the failure of the agreement rested upon E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Association, for asserting that the employers had won a victory as a result of the lockout and strike. In a statement issued for the union Mr. Schlesinger said:

"In an advertisement in today's newspapers the Manufacturers' Protective Association enumerates the concessions granted by the agreement to the workers and complains bitterly of the unreliability of the union in refusing to accept the agreement upon a final test.

"On the morning following the reaching of the agreement Mr. Wile announced in the press that the Association had scored a great victory over the workers and won 90 per cent. of all its points. That provocative, groundless and boastful statement is doubtless entirely responsible for the resentful attitude of the workers towards the agreement. It would stand to reason that the men and the women who had suffered distress and privation for thirteen weeks would look with distrust and suspicion at a contract which was with such brutal tactlessness heralded as a victory for themselves by the employers.

"The charge of the Association that the workers have not kept faith in refusing to accept this agreement comes with pretty bad grace from the manufacturers. The workers have in this instance put into practice a lesson they learned from their employers. The Association has time after time repudiated its agreements, and only lately, shortly before the lockout, rejected the decision of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation. These lessons could not be expected to pass without making an impression upon the workers.

"The Association is issuing another ultimatum to the workers to return to their shops by Wednesday morning, Aug. 2. During the past fourteen weeks, the Association has sent more than one such ultimatum to the strikers, and it should have by this time learned the futility of such announcements. The workers will not return to the shops on such invitations. Indeed, such methods are as useless as they are aggravating, in so far as the general situation is concerned, and serve no purpose whatsoever."

Mr. Schlesinger said that on Tuesday the union would make a report to Mayor Mitchel on the whole situation, according to an arrangement made with the Mayor before the conferences began.

Lazarus Josephs, counsel for the Independent Manufacturers' Association, yesterday sent a letter to Mr. Schlesinger saying that unless he agreed at once to enter into negotiations with the association for a settlement, the independent manufacturers would open their shops and employ any one who wished to work. Mr. Schlesinger said he wasn't worried about it.

RAILROAD CLERKS STRIKE.

Between 100 and 200 Quit Work on the Jersey Central.

Between 100 and 200 clerks employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, according to statements made by their spokesmen, went on strike yesterday. The yards affected were those at Communipaw and Jersey City. The strike was said to have been the result of the refusal of the company to reinstate eight men who, the strikers said, were dismissed for helping to form Jersey City Lodge 573 of the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks.

The men predict that 500 or 600 other clerks will join them. They say their working conditions have grown steadily worse for years, and that they have had to work late hours without extra compensation and, therefore, organized in the hope of remedying these conditions.

C. H. Stein, Division Superintendent of the road, called the strike of clerks in the Central offices a "tempest in a teapot." He characterized as ridiculous a reported assertion by strikers that they would have 4,000 men out in a few days.

"There are less than forty clerks affected," Mr. Stein said; "six in Elizabethport and the rest in the Jersey City offices. These men got it into their heads that they must have a union organization, and they immediately developed dissatisfaction with the conditions here. As soon as they began to get surly we told them we could get along without them if they didn't like their jobs, and so they quit.

"The whole story of a big strike has been stirred up by these few dissatisfied ones. We do not expect any strike, and the leaving of these men has not embarrassed us in the least. Their places were filled as soon as they were gone."

ADVERTISEMENT.

ELEVENTH HOME REPRIEVE

The Joy It Brings

We live in the midst of people who for years have disregarded every natural law that governs our physical conduct, especially in regard to the proper assimilation of food, until the day arrives when they find themselves classified as chronic dyspeptics of the incurable class and unable to eat a meal without distressing after effects.

To those who have failed to find relief and have lost hope, we suggest Johann Hoff's Malt Extract to be taken with meals. This celebrated tonic food possesses unusual digestive properties that have been recognized and endorsed by high medical authorities. Is equally beneficial to men, women and children and delightfully palatable. Can be procured from any reliable druggist and cheap imitations should be carefully avoided.

CLEARANCE
Summer Apparel for
Extra Size or
Stout Figures
(35½ to 58 bust; 30 to 49 waist)
Those who have delayed replenishing their Summer wardrobes can now save 30% to 60% on every item of apparel. Long or short waisted models made to fit and become stout figures.

Dresses	$1.95 to 98.00
Suits	15.00 to 35.00
Coats & Wraps	7.85 to 59.75
Waists	85 to 16.50
Skirts	1.00 to 10.75
Negligees	1.95 to 34.75
Sacques	1.45 to 5.45
Bathing Suits	3.95 to 10.75

Corsets and Underwear
Lane Bryant
25 West 38th St. Just West of 5th Avenue

Beginning Monday Morning
Final Clean-Up Sale
At the New Bedell Fashion Shop
In West Thirty-fourth Street
(Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria)

WOMEN who live in New York, visitors to New York, and women who contemplate coming to New York—now is your grand opportunity to replenish, to furnish up your Summer wardrobes, to prepare for the vacation trip just ahead. Mid-Summer dresses, wonderful wash apparel, sport clothes now in their greatest ascendency, all at such clean-up, fractional prices as to make it almost folly not to purchase.

Magnificent Sale of Dresses
Galaxy of 1,000 Unmatched Summer Dresses, Silks and Wash Goods $5

Beginning with taffetas and chiffons, brilliant or weblike, as your fancy dictates—including summery pongees and fluffy foulards—and winding up with a host of sheer hot-weather fabrics, voiles, organdies, novelty white effects and color combinations.

Models? A selection that would satisfy the newest ideas of a Parisienne on her weekly shopping round—the latest in frills and ruffles and laces.

500 Zephyr Dresses For Boardwalk, Balcony or Ball Room Wear $12.75

Unusual in their conception—the latest whims from the seaside frontiers of fashion, in silks and sheer materials, enhanced in their breeziness by the airiest of laces. Combinations of taffetas and Georgette crepe combined with wonderful effectiveness, chiffons and shadow voiles, and an unlimited variety of exclusive wash materials.

Sweeping Cleanup Sale
$3 & $5 Wash Skirts To Be Closed Out Monday $1.75

Skirts that were wonders at $5 and that were unrivalled at $3. Piques, gabardines, cordalines—the newest stripes in athletic pinks, blues and greens. Plenty of all white and plenty of all colors, in the latest models, correct to the last detail.

Fashion's Latest Sweaters
Refined Fibre Silks
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ADDITIONAL NEWS OF EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

NAHMA SHOWS WAY TO P CLASS SLOOPS

Hanan Family Captures More Honors in Indian Harbor Y. C. Regatta on Sound.

VENTURA BEATS GRAYLING

Leads J. P. Morgan's Entry in Race for Fifties—W. L. Baldwin Shows His New Schooner, Flying Cloud.

A full share of honors fell to the Hanan family in the Twenty-eighth Annual Regatta of the Indian Harbor Y. C. in the waters of the Sound off Greenwich, Conn., yesterday afternoon. With Addison G. Hanan at the helm, as usual, and with Mrs. Hanan tending sheets and pulling the sails taut with all the skill of an old salt, the pair had Otto Heineke as a third hand and sailed the Nahma to victory in the race for the P Class of sloops. Joyant gave them a hard race, for she was only beaten by 83 seconds in the run of fifteen nautical miles. At the end of the first leg, which was made up of three long beats to windward, Nahma was nearly three minutes in front of Joyant, when they made the first mark, which was off the gas buoy at the Cows just off Shippan Point. But in the reach across the Sound, and in the run home to a point off Captain's Island, the Joyant managed to creep up and cut that lead down to a minute and one-half at the end of the second mark, and to reduce it a minute further in the run home, with both yachts having all the canvas they could carry.

Mr. Hanan's two sons sailed the Comrade of the Indian Harbor new one-design class, with a young son of Wilmer Hanan as the third hand on the craft. Although they were beaten by Commodore Childs of the Indian Harbor Club, who sailed his Pep in the same class, they gave that veteran mariner a close run, and compelled him to use all the skill at his command to bring about their defeat. The young sailors were the recipients of a host of compliments from their elders at the game. They showed the inherited skill which naturally would be expected of such sailors as are all the elder members of their family.

Maisie Heads the Forties.

The battle of the forties went merrily on, with Billy Swan at the helm of the Pampero, once again to try to wipe out the defeat he met while handling her on the last day of the Larchmont race week regatta. Swan wiped out that poor showing, for he was second to Maisie, who was piloted successfully by Guy Lowell of Boston and New York for the first time. Lowell has been sailing her over the waters of the Sound. Lowell had possibly heard the story how a numoer of years ago, when there was a one-design class at the Manhasset Bay Club, Swan in nine successive races, sailing nine different boats in the class, won with each of them and made a unique record in yachting history. Swan, it will be remembered, sailed Maisie to her first victory in the recent Larchmont races after Mr. Lowell's effort to win had been for nil. He may possibly have heard, too, that Swan would be able to do the same stunt with the forty-footers if he had a chance. So he quietly but effectually punctured that bubble by beating Swan in the Pampero by two minutes and forty-three seconds, which was about as sound a beating as any skipper wishes to get.

In several of his races in the Maisie, Lowell has outstripped the others of the class in the race over the first leg of a course and has held that lead to the second mark twice, only to be beaten at the final spurt. But yesterday he gained his lead in the first leg and held it in the second two, coming home with the balloons pulling like a team of horses and getting the best of the southerly slant of wind, which made the last leg a broad reach for some of the yachts and a run for others. Swan was, of course, disappointed in losing the race, but he had a little satisfaction in the fact that he was able to overhaul and beat home both Rowdy and Mistral, who had got the best of him away up the Sound when he ran into a soft spot and lost headway. At the end Pampero was 24 seconds in front of Rowdy, with Mistral 5 seconds further back, the trio making the most picturesque finish of the afternoon's sport.

Ventura Wins Fifties Race.

Although J. P. Morgan got away best of the trio of fifty-footers, which were the first of the fleet of sixty to start the racing, and got headed right when he went over toward the Long Island shore for a long beat to the first mark, Ventura, which was sailed for Commodore Baker yesterday by Paul L. Hammond, began overhauling him shortly after in their run toward the Connecticut shore. That slow process of overhauling continued with exasperating steadiness until Ventura showed her white stern to the Grayling and came booming home with her big ballooners bellying in the wind, victor by two minutes and seven seconds. Barbara was the only other starter in the class, but Harry Maxwell, who was at her tiller, was so unlucky as to get caught in one of those soft spots when the wind lulled and shifted. He had to trail home behind Grayling, beaten by one minute and eleven second in the run of twenty miles.

The wind was cast by south and not much more than a light breeze when the yachts were sent away on their journey, and whereas most of them, going across the line on the starboard tack, at once followed the lead of Mr. Morgan and shifted to the port tack right after the crossing, those which stood over to the Connecticut shore to get the benefit of the tide lost the force of the wind, and what happened to them can best be told by a glance at the last boats to finish in the several classes which sailed the long courses.

Radiant Now the Flying Cloud.

Although there was no class for schooners provided in the day's program, W. L. Baldwin appeared unexpectedly with a schooner apparently new to these waters, as she bore on her stern in new golden lettering the name Flying Cloud. It did not take long for the sharps to recognize her as the Radiant, rechristened and sailing in the new ownership of Baldwin, who had purchased the schooner from Clifford B. Hendrix. The latter was not very strong for racing his schooner, but the new owner had different views and wanted a race so badly that he agreed to race against the best time of the fifty-footers, getting the usual allowance. Such a sporty proposition the Race Committee could not refuse and Flying Cloud made a creditable showing in her maiden race in new ownership, making the twenty mile run in 3:27:21, as against the 3:21:14 of the Ventura. As the schooner has not been measured since her change of ownership, and since her rating was not known, it could not be told which of the pair won, as with her allowance there is a matter of only a few seconds between them.

Juanita of the New York thirties was either a very good boat yesterday or else was handled with extreme skill. She won her race from Okee by 4 minutes and 26 seconds, a wide difference, as a rule, for boats of this class. Minx got to the finish a trifle more than two minutes later, and the others who sought the Connecticut shore were far in the rear.

The other winners were Virginia in the class Q sloops, Carolina, Mediator, and Ogeemah in the three handicap divisions; Barbara in the Larchmont interclub class, Osseo in the Indian Harbor one-design class, Reverie in the Orient class, Gnat in the dories, and Snapper kept up its winning career under the skillful handling of Adrian Iselin, 2d, by a victory in the Sharpshooter class. The times made by the winning yachts in the several classes and the corrected times in the various handicap divisions are given in the appended summary:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FIFTIES.

Start, 2:05. Course, 20 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Ventura, George F. Baker, Jr.	5:26:14	3:21:14
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	5:28:20	3:23:20
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	5:29:31	3:24:31

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FORTIES.

Start, 2:10. Course, 20 Miles.

Maisie, H. B. Plant	5:43:26	3:33:26
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	5:46:09	3:36:09
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	5:46:33	3:36:33
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	5:46:38	3:36:38
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	5:50:34	3:40:34
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	5:57:49	3:57:49
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	6:08:00	3:58:00

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB THIRTIES.

Start, 2:25. Course, 15 Miles.

Juanita, John T. Pratt	5:32:01	3:07:01
Okee III., L. G. Hamersly	5:36:27	3:11:27
Minx, Johnston de Forest	5:38:37	3:13:37
Les Mons, G. B. Kulenkampff	5:44:23	3:19:23
Lena, Ogden M. Reid	5:56:39	3:31:39

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 2:20. Course, 15 Miles.

Nerma, Childs & Hanan	5:15:47	2:55:47
Joyant, Clifford D. Mallory	5:16:20	2:56:20
Aleda, J. W. & E. P. Alker	5:17:32	2:57:32

SCHOONERS—CLASS E.

Start, 2:15. Course, 20 Miles.

Flying Cloud, W. L. Baldwin	5:43:21	3:27:21

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 2:25. Course, 15 Miles.

Arvia, G. O. Malloy	5:44:38	3:19:58
Virginia, C. L. Budd	5:38:21	3:13:21

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 2:30. Course, 11 Miles.

Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	5:19:53	2:46:53
Pontiac, W. H. Bowes	5:17:00	2:47:00

Corrected Times—Carolina, 2:40:12; Pontiac, 2:44:39.

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 2:35. Course, 11 Miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	5:20:12	2:45:12
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	5:25:26	2:50:26
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	5:25:32	2:50:32
Nada, W. F. Clarke	5:21:37	2:46:37
Coot, H. Wennemer	5:34:43	2:59:43

Corrected Times—On Mediator, 2:38:03; Nadia, 2:40:01; Clare, 2:41:00; Coot, 2:44:01; Sally IX., 2:45:12.

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 2:40. Course, 11 Miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	5:28:32	2:48:32
Ogeemah, A. J. Dealy	5:35:28	2:55:20

Corrected Times—Ogeemah, 2:40:18; Robin Hood III., 2:44:19.

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 2:45. Course, 11 Miles.

E'Bar, L. B. Lockwood	5:35:55	2:50:55
Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh	5:35:46	2:50:46
Barbara, C. Shields	5:35:31	2:50:31

INDIAN HARBOR 22-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:45. Course, 8 Miles.

Bubble, H. Barclay	5:30:27	2:45:43
Pep, W. H. Childs	5:28:34	2:43:34
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	5:38:27	2:53:27
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	5:34:33	2:49:33
Rascal IV., S. C. Hopkins	5:35:10	2:50:10
Hawk, R. E. Slaven	5:39:01	2:54:01
Snapper, J. D. Chapman	5:40:44	2:55:44

INDIAN HARBOR (OLD) ONE-DESIGN.

Start, 2:55. Course, 8 Miles.

Ossco, R. E. Slevin	5:12:45	2:17:45
Yaqui, Page & Busk	5:13:16	2:20:16
Wahini, E. Outwater	5:12:32	2:17:32
Wahneta, Walter Hughes	5:20:21	2:25:23
Minnehaha, J. R. Johnson	5:13:19	2:18:19
Hiuhuhee, J. W. Lewis	5:14:48	2:19:48
Salome, J. Whittlesey	5:16:10	2:21:10

ORIENTA ONE DESIGN.

Start, 3:10. Course, 5 Miles.

Alcyone, R. P. Coutard	4:41:57	1:31:57
Reverie, A. Hoerr	4:41:17	1:31:17
Teal, J. Bister	4:44:04	1:34:34
Thane, A. L. Snow	4:41:27	1:31:27
Alice, A. K. Griffin	4:44:43	1:34:43

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB DORIES.

Start, 3:10. Courst, 5 Miles.

Yan, A. Vanderlaan	4:43:29	1:33:29
Rocky, J. Haggerty	4:52:10	1:42:10
Mae D., C. A. Roy	4:44:00	1:34:00
Gnat, M. B. Brooks	4:40:25	1:30:25
Petrel, E. Lascaris	4:40:31	1:30:31

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:00. Course, 8 Miles.

Zete, G. W. Elder	5:14:34	2:14:34
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	5:17:30	2:17:30
Snapper, A. Iselin 2d	5:12:33	2:12:33

SAGINAW CROSSES AHEAD.

Leads First Division of Handicap Class in Atlantic Y. C. Races.

That the yachtsmen of the lower bay are glad to get back into the racing game was demonstrated at the Atlantic Y. C. yesterday, when a record fleet of thirty yachts left the starting line off Sea Gate.

The craft had a run to Bensonhurst, a broad reach on the port tack to Fort Hamilton, a beat down the channel for the larger yachts to Buoy No. 18, and another reach home. The smaller divisions beat directly to Sea Gate from Fort Hamilton. With the exception of the dinghies, the yachts all sailed the course twice.

On corrected time Saginaw was the winner among the handicap yachts of the first division. In the second division the winner was Frances on corrected time. For the Class S yachts Cyric took first prize. Skylark won in the event for knockabouts, and the Star fleet was led home by Shadow. Alcyone won in the third division of the handicap class, and Viva led home the dinghies. The summaries:

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 3. Course, 12.36 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Joy, Le Sauvage and Davis	5:45:03	2:45:03
Saginaw, J. K. Birch	5:39:13	2:39:13
La Cubana, B. Bronander	6:27:30	3:27:30

Corrected time—Joy, 2:45:03; Saginaw, 2:40:33; La Cubana, 3:11:00.

SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 3:05. Course, 7.3 Miles.

May, W. Anderson	5:00:42	1:55:42
Frances, S. Wickes	5:01:32	1:56:32
Oriole, R. W. Hummell	5:02:46	1:57:46
Wenonah, E. A. Plunkett	5:03:56	1:58:56
Fram, C. L. Armstrong	5:22:30	2:17:30
Wahkan, II., C. K. Michaels	5:40:59	2:35:59

Corrected time—Frances, 1:50:11; Wenonah, 1:52:00; May, 1:53:58; Oriole, 1:54:58; Fram, 1:56:06; Wahkan, II., 2:19:48.

SLOOPS—CLASS S.

Start, 3:10. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Cyric, C. Hollinshead	4:32:35	1:42:35
M. & F., H. H. Wright	5:03:24	1:53:24
Loafer, H. A. Bullock	5:18:25	2:08:25

KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Skylark, C. Platt	5:00:02	1:45:02
Mouse, R. F. Supper	5:03:02	1:48:52
X-tra, S. R. Church	5:13:13	1:58:13
Poke Along, H. G. Pimm	5:16:14	2:01:14

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:20. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Shadow, W. L. Insley	5:13:35	1:55:35
Meteor, R. H. Finlay	5:15:52	1:56:52
Sea Star, J. W. Christiansen	5:17:56	1:57:56
Nereid, C. L. Bailey	5:22:15	2:02:15
Maxine, G. L. Beston	5:23:30	2:16:30
Murad, C. L. Atkinson	5:23:32	2:03:52

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 3:25. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Mavourneen, J. & D. Taylor	5:35:35	2:10:35
Sunbeam, J. C. Pierce	5:39:22	2:14:22
Alcyon, R. Roeck	5:48:03	2:23:03
Spidee, H. D. A. Martin	5:51:06	2:26:06
Bug II., H. Rottammer	6:21:30	2:56:30

Corrected Time—Alcyon, 2:07:23; Mavourneen, 2:08:38; Sunbeam, 2:14:22; Spidee, 2:15:40; Bug II., 2:39:32.

N. Y. CANOE CLUB DINGHIES.

Start, 3:25. Course, 3.65 Miles.

Viva, George Reiners	4:37:55	1:12:55
Mercury, J. J. Remmey	4:45:09	1:20:09

ELF LEADS KNOCKABOUTS.

W. B. Potts's Craft First Over South Shrewsbury Course.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 29.—In a light southeasterly breeze today eight one-design knockabouts of the Rumson Country Club sailed a pretty eight-mile race over the South Shrewsbury course for points on the season's cup. Commodore William B. Potts's Elf finished first by a good margin. The start was made at 3:58 from off the clubhouse. During the race Howard S. Borden flew over the river and the Rumson Country Club grounds in his hydro-aeroplane. The starters finished in the following order:

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.
Elf, W. B. Potts	1:24:00
Frances, Samuel Riker, Jr.	1:25:05
Madeline, T. N. Mack	1:25:12
Margaret, J. A. Haskell	1:29:30
Rumpus, B. H. Borden	1:29:40
Elsenador, Hugh N. Camp	1:32:50
Puff, J. F. Talcott	1:33:10
Trouble, A. V. Stout	1:33:35

Welch Gets Post at Hobart.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 29.—Vincent Welch has been appointed athletic director at Hobart College to succeed Dr. George Sweetland, who resigned. Welch was a half back on the University of Pennsylvania football team last Fall.

HORSE SHOW CROWN IS MISS VAUCLAIN'S

Philadelphian Takes Eleven Firsts, with Three Championships, at Hollywood.

Honors for the Monmouth County Horse Show, which ended yesterday after a four-day session on the Hollywood grounds, rested with Miss Constance Vauclain of Philadelphia. A consistent winner on every day of the show, she had eleven firsts to her credit when her noted pair, The Whip and The Cracker, trotted out of the ring in the final class, decorated with the tricolor ribbon denoting the heavyweight championship for pairs. Her chief competitor, James Cox Brady, also earned eleven firsts, but Miss Vauclain won three championships to one credited to the Hamilton Farm entries.

W. H. Hanley of Providence won six firsts, including the Hunter's championship with Lansdown, and a saddle championship, won by Twilight. Next in order was A. W. Atkinson, with five blue ribbons.

The scene around the ringside reminded the old-timers of the days when the Long Branch Show was one of the biggest of the Summer shows. Other resorts have managed to put the Hollywood fixture somewhat in the background during the past few years, but no one would have dared to hint such a thing yesterday in view of the animated throng that filled the boxes and took part in the ceaseless parade on the lawn.

There was the greatest interest in the battle between James Cox Brady, owner of Hamilton Farm, and Miss Constance Vauclain of Philadelphia for the honor of capturing the greatest number of blue ribbons. The very fact that Mr. Brady could claim residence in New Jersey caused that portion of the crowd intent on a fair field to transfer its sympathies to the contestant from Philadelphia, as she was barred from several opportunities open to Mr. Brady to win in classes for residents of New Jersey.

Mr. Brady took the lead early in the afternoon, when he won the third and fourth classes judged, in one of these defeating The Whip, which has been a consistent winner for Miss Vauclain at this show. There were half a dozen competitors in this class for harness horses over 15 and not exceeding 15.3 hands, but the issue was generally conceded to lie between the Vauclain and Hamilton Farm entries. The latter by the narrowest of margins that the blue went to Hamilton Farm's Argo over Miss Vauclain's The Whip.

In the pony class, the medium of the second blue for Hamilton Farms, the winning pony, Lady Mine, had some luck, as her most formidable competitor was disqualified. This was Miss Jean Sala Iegard's handsome mare, Carlton Quality, which outlooked Lady Mine, as well as all of the others in the class. Carlton Quality was intrusted to young Jesse Powers, and after he had put her through the preliminary paces he was told to dismount as he had an entry of his own in the class and was not permitted to ride both ponies. This left clear sailing for Lady Mine, which might have won in any event as Carlton Quality was very fractious in the few minutes she devoted to cantering.

Philadelphians almost monopolized the tandem class for horses exceeding 15.1 hands. The beautifully matched pair of chestnut, Buttonwood Lass and Buttonwood Belle, were in entire unison in gait and there was no trouble with the judges when they were placed first, the red ribbon going also to Philadelphia through the medium of Miss Vauclain's The Whip and The Cracker. The Atkinson pair, Supreme Polonius and Walton Treasure, which have had many successes at this style of going, had to be content with third honors.

The Whip and The Cracker showed to better advantage in the appointment class in which pairs had to be shown before a mail or similar kind of carriage. Traveling side by side the darker chestnuts of Miss Vauclain showed far more style than the Buttonwood pair, which had beaten them while hitched tandem, and they carried off the blue, Buttonwood Lass and Buttonwood Belle being second and the Hamilton Farm pair, Argo and Frailty, third.

Miss Edith and Miss Louise Beavor Webb were in great demand as riders in the saddle classes, the honors going to Miss Edith, who beat her sister, Miss Edith having the mount on W. H. Rhodes's Radiant. Miss Louise Webb rode Sparkling Moselle for Mr. Atkinson, and though she had won two blues with this horse at the show she had to bow before the superior attractions of Radiant.

The awards:

Shetland or Welsh Ponies, Not Exceeding 12.2 Hands; Driven by Children Under Fourteen Years of Age.—Won by Miss Patricia Garvan's gr. s. Silver Tips II.; Carll Tucker's ch. s. Llewyn Emperor, second; Miss Patricia Garvan's ch. s. Silver Tips I., third; Carll Tucker's ch. s. Llewyn King, fourth.

Saddle Horses, 15 Hands and Over, Carrying Not Less Than 200 Pounds.—Won by Dennis Hoen's b. g. Sir Broxton; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sandy McDonald, second; Mrs. Charles M. Allaire's blk. g. Crusader, third; Mrs. Josephine Reynolds's ch. g. Sir James McKechnie, fourth.

Harness Horses, Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, Over 15 nands and Not Exceeding 15.3 Hands.—Won by Hamilton Farm's ch. m. Argo; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip, second; Walter W. Hanley's b. m. Rainbow, third; Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Lass, fourth.

Ponies Under Saddle.—Won by Hamilton Farm's b. m. Lady Mine; Jesse W. Powers's b. s. Earl of Shrewsbury, second; Master Luther Tucker's br. g. Swagger, third.

Harness Tandems, Exceeding 15.1 Hands.—Won by Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Lass and ch. m. Buttonwood Belle; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Cracker and ch. m. The Whip, second; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Supreme Polonius and ch. m. Halton Treasure, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, Exceeding 15.2 Hands, Ridden by Ladies.—Won by W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sparkling Moselle, second; Mrs. Josephine Reynolds's ch. g. Sir James McKechnie, third.

Harness Horses, pairs, mares, or geldings, shown to mail, demi-mail, stanhope, or spider phaeton.—Won by Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip and ch. m. The Cracker; Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Lass and ch. m. Buttonwood Belle, second; Hamilton Farm's ch. g. Argo and ch. m. Frailty, third.

Running Race, half mile for galloways, horses to be the property of a resident of Monmouth County.—Won by Monmouth County Stock Farm's b. g. Pete, Jr.; Monmouth County Stock Farm's b. g. Pete, second; George C. Sherman's blk. m. Queen, third.

Ponies in Harness, stallion, mare, or gelding not exceeding 13.2 hands, to be driven by children under fourteen years of age.—Won by Charles R. Hamilton's br. g. Glenavon Torch; Hamilton Farm's b. g. Berkeley King, second; Willisbrook Farm's ch. g. Model Fire, third; Hamilton Farm's b. m. Irvington Peggy, fourth.

Saddle Horses Championship, horses not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by W. H. Hanley's b. g. Twilight; Miss Clara S. Peck's ch. g. Allah, reserve.

Saddle Horse Championship, horses exceeding 15.3 hands.—Won by John A. Hurtford's b. m. Gossip; W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant reserve.

Hunters, Corinthian Class, up to carrying not less than 165 pounds to hounds. Conformation to count 30 per cent., performance 70 per cent.—Won by Hamilton Farm's b. g. Kilkee; Hamilton Farm's b. g. Charlie second; Hamilton Farm's b. g. Lord Melody, third; Mount Blossom Farm's ch. g. Honest John fourth.

Hunter Championship, conformation to count 25 per cent., manners 25 per cent., performance 50 per cent.—Won by Walter W. Hanley's br. g. Lansdown; Miss Vira Cornell's ch. g. Rock Cress, reserve.

Running Race, for galloways, five furlongs.—Won by A. L. Kramer's b. g. Culvert; Valley Farm Stable's ch. g. F. O. B., second; G. M. Carnochan's ch. g. Hammerhead, third.

Harness Horse Championship, horse not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Miss Constance Vauclain's br. m. Lady Dilham; Hamilton Farm's b. m. Peacock Sensation, reserve.

Harness Horse Championship, Horses Exceeding 15.2 Hands.—Won by Hamilton Farm's ch. g. Argo; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip, reserve.

Harness Horse Championship, Pairs, Horses not Exceeding 15.2 Hands.—Won by Miss Constance Vauclain's br. m. Lady Dilham and br. g. Elegant Dilham; no reserve.

Harness Horse Championship, Pairs, Horses exceeding 15.2 Hands.—Won by Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip and ch. m. The Cracker; Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Lass and ch. m. Buttonwood Belle, reserve.

NEW POLOISTS AT PIER.

Many Players Are at Narragansett for the First Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 29.—Poloists and their mounts are in for a succession of games to make up for lost time that will protract the polo association tournament at the Point Judith Club to about Aug. 19, which is five days longer than had been expected. There are some 450 mounts stabled at the Pier, and the presence of about 200 grooms, helpers and trainers, with the players, who are always coming and going, reveals that polo is as important an asset to the resort as racing is to Louisville or Saratoga.

Only one of the four handicap events has reached the dignity of the semi-final round. This is the P. S. P. Randolph Cup fixture, given for teams having an aggregate rating not in excess of nine goals. The surviving teams are the Aiken Red Birds, Bryn Mawr Freebooters, Deal, and the Meadow Brook Rugbys, who will play as named when an opening offers for the contests.

Rain marred the Meadow Brook Spring tournament, forced the Rockaway Hunting Club fixture over to an extra week and here, for the same reason, it has permitted only five games since July 15, when the annual preliminary game took place. Yet the brief data yield some news of interest, especially regarding the newcomers to Point Judith polo. Among them are N. J. Stern, No. 1 for Deal, an amateur of ability and with a neat command of strokes; J. B. Williamson, No. 2 for Deal, who is a Texan and rides like an Indian, and Rodman Wanamaker, the 17-year-old back of the Point Judith four, a clever rider and a sure hitter.

W. P. Hulbert of Cleveland, another newcomer is handy with the mallet on both sides of his mount. Alexander Smith Cochrane rides well, and as back stays closely in his position and is excellent at blocking tactics. G. M. Heckscher is playing as back for the Meadow Brook Rugbys' low goal four and keeping up the true hitting and direction he displayed in California last Winter. The No. 1 for this team is Douglas Burden, a Long Island youth, who is very well mounted and who is very capable.

Kent Lagare, back for the Aiken Red Birds, is nearly as young as Wanamaker, and as proficient in the game. Both P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are youngsters of exceptional ability, but neither is paying his first visit to the Pier.

Colonel Fleischmann, who is on his second visit to Point Judith, is a hard rider and hitter. W. Plunket Stewart of Bryn Mawr is an excellent all-around player, and makes a handy No. 3 for his team. The others of the Bryn Mawr freebooters are G. B. Fletcher, on his initial season here; Q. A. Shaw, 2d, and E. Q. McVitty, the latter of California. The Cocgans are regular players from the Newport colony.

Morgan Belmont stops at Newport and plays here on every possible opportunity, but Raymond, his brother, only drops in on a fast run, motoring his yacht to fill an engagement to play. They have twelve mounts at the Pier, two of which are reserved for August Belmont, Sr., should he join in any of the practice games.

Philips Stevenson has a string of five mounts on the side lines whenever he plays, while P. S. P. Randolph has six saddled. One of exceptional good looks and very handy is Black Jack, a gelding he found in harness before a farmer's wagon in Aiken. Imported thoroughbreds predominate in the strings of H. P. Whitney, Louis E. Stoddard, J. C. Cooley, John Drage, and G. M. Heckscher, but all have one or two picked ranch or California-bred mounts. Walter L. Goodwin, a veteran of the game in Connecticut, and Earl W. Hopping have good ones of both types. Royal Diamond, the mount purchased from the Duke of Westminster for a reported price of $7,000 by H. P. Whitney, is the quickest turner ever seen in a game in this country. Whether the turf is dry or wet makes no difference in this pony's agility.

William Balding and Devereux Milburn ride in the same upright style and get an equal length on their strokes. C. Perry Beadleston has only been an onlooker, but F. S. Von Stade, Malcolm Stevenson, and C. C. Rumsey are playing as well separated as they did formerly on the champion Cooperstown team. Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d, who was in California last Winter, is placing the ball with improved skill.

SOUTHERN CROSS WINNER.

Sails to Victory in Light Breeze in Bayside Regatta.

With only a fair breeze, and that coming from the south, the fifteen yachts representing four classes in a regatta of the Bayside Yacht Club in Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon almost literally drifted over the course. Aside from the race in the Star class, the contests were uninteresting. In that class Herbert F. L. Funke's Southern Cross won by one minute and twelve seconds over George Abbott's Aria. Philip Benson's old campaigner Taurus was third.

J. Wilson Dayton and Walter S. Dayton won their eighth race of the season in the fleet Skylark in the Bayside Bird class, Charles L. Willard's Curlew being second and Archibald Nesbett's Teaser third, close behind.

George Hopewell's Maybe crossed the finish line nearly five minutes ahead of C. T. Arrighi's Vespa in the Bayside Bee class. Thomas C. Bell's unnamed boat of the one-design class had a sailover, and Herbert Williams's entry proved the speedier of the pair that competed in the Bayside Butterfly Class. The summary follows:

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.

Start, 3:45. Course, 9 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Skylark, J. W. & W. S. Dayton	5:58:46	1:53:46
Curlew, C. L. Willard	5:43:03	1:58:03
Teaser, A. Nesbett	5:44:37	1:59:37
Woof, William Teller	5:45:10	2:00:10

BAYSIDE STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:50. Course, 9 Miles.

Southern Cross, H. F. L. Funke	5:48:05	1:53:05
Aria, George Abbott	5:44:17	1:54:17
Taurus, Philip Benson	5:45:08	1:53:08
Shooting Star, Lieutenant K. Crombie	5:48:42	1:58:42
Starlight, John Johns	5:50:32	2:00:32

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

Start, 3:55. Course, 9 Miles.

Maybe, George Hopewell	5:59:18	2:04:18
Vespa, C. T. Arrighi	6:04:10	2:09:10
Bebe, H. T. Rust	6:05:55	2:10:55

BAYSIDE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 4:00. Course, 9 Miles.

No Name, Thomas C. Bell	Sail-over

BAYSIDE BUTERFLY CLASS.

Start, 4:00. Course, 6 Miles.

No. 1, Herbert Williams	5:45:13	1:45:13
No. 7, Robert Teller	5:47:06	1:47:06

GRUNT WINS YACHT RACE.

Takes First Place in the Fish Class of Seawanhaka Club.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 29.—The third race of the second series for the yachts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was sailed off Centre Island today. The wind was light and from the south. In the fish class, the winner was Grunt, owned by Samuel T. Shaw. Only two of the outlaws started. Black Spot won, Bill Bones, the other yacht in the class, being disabled, which necessitated its withdrawal. The summary:

FISH CLASS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Grunt, S. T. Shaw	5:23:32	2:18:32
Periwinkle, H. R. Hayes	5:28:47	2:23:47
[illegible] Butler Duncan	5:32:04	2:27:04
Shark, J. P. Morgan	5:34:18	2:29:18
[illegible]	5:35:44	2:30:44
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	5:36:13	2:31:13
Manatee, A. Strauss	5:36:45	2:31:45
Sabalo, Dr. Bishop	5:37:07	2:32:07
Shrimp, W. A. W. Stewart	5:37:36	2:32:36

OUTLAW CLASS.

Start, 3:10. Course, 6 Miles.

Black Spot, Crawford Burton	5:21:35	2:11:35
Bill Bones, J. D. Erskine	Disabled.	

WITH THE GOLFERS ON NEARBY LINKS

Results of Competition Among the Players of All Classes.

The vacation season is depleting the ranks of the week-end golfers on the metropolitan links, and at many of the clubs the usual contests on Saturdays have been either suspended or allowed to die a natural death. Wykagyl was one of the few clubs with a busy playing list yesterday, about half a hundred golfers contesting the match play rounds for the Tierney cup and endeavoring to win the prize for the best score against par. T. V. Bermingham, winner of the Apawamis Invitation Tournament, was the successful player for this last trophy, finishing his round all square with par. George H. Ferguson was second, 3 down. The results of the play for the Tierney cup were as follows:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—R. Howland defeated J. Milleman, 6 and 4; C. A. Timewell defeated W. B. Armstrong, 3 and 2; G. E. Northrup defeated J. F. Thompson, 5 and 4; G. R. Maltby defeated H. C. Brown, 6 and 4; J. H. Dinwiddie defeated G. D. Folk, 6 and 5, (36 holes;) T. V. Bremingham defeated J. Klingenfeld, 3 and 2; B. C. Loder defeated Arthur Stiles, 1 up; the Rev. George Reynolds defeated B. O. Wright, 4 and 3.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—H. V. Gaines defeated G. Bell, 4 and 2; G. B. Fox defeated G. E. Widmer by default; O. F. Lewis defeated J. McGoey, 1 up; G. H. Ferguson defeated T. T. Anderson, 1 up; L. Agnew defeated P. J. McKeon, 1 up.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—C. R. Gillett defeated C. S. Porter, 9 and 7; C. A. Query defeated H. Herrick, 3 and 2; O. C. Semple defeated W. C. O'Brien, 6 and 4; A. M. Colson, A. G. Richards, L. F. Gray, R. G. Johnston, and A. Cronenberg advanced through byes.

WEE BURN GOLF CLUB.

Dr. Charlton Wallace won the championship of the Wee Burn Golf Club yesterday through the default of E. L. Scofield, who was to play against him in the final match round for the title. In the final round of the second division J. R. Buchanan defeated Burgoyne Hamilton 3 and 2.

HACKENSACK GOLF CLUB.

In a closely contested match that ended on the home green I. B. Stewart won the President's Cup of the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday by the narrow margin of 1 up, defeating J. M. Diaz, Jr., in the final round for the trophy. In the final round of the consolation division C. N. Stafford defeated George H. Williams 3 and 2. The mixed foursome event resulted in a tie between Mrs. T. H. Thomas and C. A. Newkirk and Mrs. W. H. Cane and S. V. P. Williams, each pair with a net score of 83. In the playoff Mrs. Thomas and C. A. Newk

KEHILLAH FIGHTING TO ASSIST TEACHER

Cohen Charges Unfair Treatment from School Officials at Examination.

PAPER BORE HIS NAME

Candidate Received Rating 1 Per Cent. Below Passing Mark—Investigation Delayed.

The Jewish Kehillah of New York City, through its attorney, Harry W. Newberger, is supporting the cause of Samuel Cohen who, it is said, did not receive fair treatment from school officials after taking a written examination to become a teacher in economics.

Mr. Newberger charges that in violation of Mr. Cohen's right to have his examination paper corrected without being previously identified, Alexander L. Pugh, Assistant Principal in the High School of Commerce, and John Collins, Chief Clerk of the same school, conspired to identify Cohen's paper, and that as a result Cohen received a mark 1 per cent. below the passing mark.

In a sworn statement, Mr. Cohen says that he appeared last October at a written examination for applicants for positions as teachers of economics in New York high schools. According to instructions from the examination proctor, Cohen wrote his name and an identification number on a slip of paper. The proctor sealed the paper in an envelope and wrote the identification number on the outside. When the examination began, Cohen received his examination papers with the same number on each sheet as appeared on the envelope.

Some weeks afterward Mr. Cohen asserts that he went to the High School of Commerce and was told by Otto Pasloff, Mr. Pugh's clerk and believed to have been a sub-examiner of the Board of Examiners, that the examination papers were in Mr. Pugh's possession. At the same time, according to Cohen's statement, John Collins, Chief Clerk of the High School of Commerce, asked him whether he remembered the number of his examination papers. Cohen replied that he did not.

Received Grade of 64.

The next morning Cohen went to the High School of Commerce to find out the result of his examination. He had received a grade of 64, which is one point below passing mark. On the list of examination marks, next to his number, Cohen says, was "S. Cohen" in Assistant Principal Pugh's handwriting.

A few days later, Cohen asserts, he met Jacob Rosenbaum, a teacher in training at the High School of Commerce, who told him that he had heard the result of Cohen's examination. Cohen asked how this information had been obtained, and Rosenbaum replied, according to Cohen's statement, "Mr. Pugh said, 'Cohen thought he would be a wise Jew and would not give his number, but John Collins got a specimen of his handwriting and we got the papers.'"

Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah, brought the matter to the attention of William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, who called for a report from the Board of Examiners.

Replying to Superintendent Maxwell's request, George A. Hall, of the Board of Examiners wrote, "the rejection of the applicant after he had passed the written examination on his second attempt was due to his failure in the oral and class tests. Many other applicants have been rejected on similar grounds, being found wanting even less conclusively than Mr. Cohen was. . . . It may well be that there is weight in Mr. Cohen's charges of improper conduct on the part of Mr. Pugh, but since the Board of Examiners set aside Mr. Pugh's rating last Spring and had the papers read by others, the behavior of Mr. Pugh is a matter that cannot be said to have any bearing upon Mr. Cohen's present status as a candidate for a High School license."

Case Referred to Maxwell.

James C. Byrnes of the Board of Examiners also wrote to Superintendent Maxwell, "It seemed to me when I learned of the matter last Spring, that Mr. Pugh's conduct was deserving of reprimand if not a severer punishment. President Churchill evidently did not take any effectual steps in the matter. . . . The Board of Examiners, however, at my instance cut Mr. Pugh off of the list of first assistants . . . and he has not been employed in that capacity since his reprehensible conduct was divulged."

The attorney for the Kehillah, Mr. Newberger, sent copies of these reports to Mayor Mitchel, who replied through his secretary that the matter lay in the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. On May 6 Mr. Newberger wrote President William C. Willcox of the Board of Education, preferring charges against Pugh and Collins. President Willcox replied on May 15 that the matter would be investigated.

On June 9 Mr. Newberger wrote President Willcox reminding him that a month had passed without hearing the result of any investigation. A reply from Spencer Phenix of the Department of Education stated that the matter was still before the High School Committee for determination. Mr. Phenix wrote Mr. Newberger on July 13 that the High School Committee investigating the case had been delayed because it had to refer the matter to an associate city superintendent for a report.

"If there is race prejudice in this matter," said Mr. Newberger yesterday, "that cannot be proved, and is not the issue here. The only issue is as to the conduct of Pugh and Collins in violating Cohen's sacred rights. Although the charges here involve flagrant misconduct on the part of high school officials of the City of New York, and, although a great injustice has been done a young Jewish school teacher by reason of what appears to be complete ineptitude on the part of those in control of the Board of Education to properly handle a serious matter of this kind, it has not only been impossible to secure action, but any intelligent attention."

Attempts were made yesterday afternoon to interview President Willcox and Supt. Maxwell, but the offices of the Board of Education were closed, and it was said that both officials were out of town.

EXPORTS DROP $20,000,000.

Week's Figures Still Show Large Gain Over Same Week in 1914.

There was a drop in exports of more than $20,000,000 in exports from this port last week compared with the week before, $82,271,813, against $52,869,364

Exports in the corresponding week last year were $35,418,748, and in 1914, under normal conditions, $14,670,910. Yesterday's exports were $4,565,135. Exports from New York for the calendar year to date aggregate $1,521,381,918, against $798,806,638 in the corresponding period last year, and $535,210,243 in 1914.

Fourt Hurt in Trenton Fire.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—Three members of the Fire Department and a volunteer were injured tonight when fire gutted the plant of the Greenwood Pottery Company. A ladder broke and caused the injury to the men. They were Captain Jeremiah McGill, Lieutenant Samuel Watson, Hoseman Peter Schaeffer, and John Adams. The damage to the plant will be $85,000.

RED CROSS ORGANIZES 25 BASE HOSPITALS

New York Surgeons and Nurses Will Volunteer With Equipment in Case of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Medical Corps, United States Army, Director General of Military Relief of the American Red Cross, announced today the organization of twenty-five base hospitals to be conducted in time of war by the War Department. This is the most important step taken by the Red Cross in connection with preparations for war.

Each hospital has been organized through some established civilian hospital in an American city. The cost of the organization of each military base hospital is $25,000. The directing personnel has already been chosen in each case, and surgeons and nurses enrolled would go with the hospital equipment to the designated base when war came.

Each division of troops will require one base hospital at least. It will be equipped to receive 500 patients. Its professional staff will consist of twenty-three physicians and surgeons, two dental surgeons, a chaplain, and fifty trained nurses, with twenty-five volunteer nurse aids and a complete enlisted personnel of 153, with about fifteen civilians in addition.

Some of the hospitals which have been organized to form military base hospitals, with the chief officers who would go to the bases in time of war, are as follows:

Field Column Ambulance Company, New York, ($10,000 subscribed for equipment)—Director, Dr. T. M. Stronge.

New York Presbyterian Hospital, (equipment subscribed)—Director, Dr. George E. Brewer, also chief of surgical service; principal assistant, Dr. Alfred Stillman; chief of medical service, Dr. Warfield T. Longcope; chief of laboratory service, Dr. Karl M. Vogel; chief nurse, Miss Anna C. Maxwell.

Mount Sinai Hospital, (equipment subscribed)—Director, Dr. N. E. Brill; chief of surgical service, Dr. Howard Lilienthal; chief of medical service, Dr. R. Weil; chief of laboratory service, Dr. George Bachr; chief nurse, Miss Elizabeth A. Greener.

Bellevue Hospital, (equipment subscribed)—Director, Dr. George David Stewart, also chief of surgical service; chief of medical service, Dr. Van Horne Norris; chief of laboratory service, Dr. Charles Norris; chief nurse, Miss Clara D. Noyes.

New York Hospital, (equipment subscribed)—Director, Dr. Charles L. Gibson, also chief of surgical service; chief of medical service, Dr. Lewis A. Connors; chief of laboratory service, Dr. J. William Elser; chief nurse, Miss M. H. Jordan.

New York Post Graduate Hospital, (equipment subscribed.) — Director, Dr. Samuel Lloyd; chief of surgical service, Dr. Edward W. Peterson; chief of medical service, Dr. Arthur F. Chace; chief of laboratory service, Dr. Ward C. Meier; chief nurse, Miss Amy Patmore.

Brooklyn, N. Y., for Navy, (equipment subscribed.)—Director, Dr. W. B. Brinsmade, also chief of surgical service; chief of medical service, Dr. Luther F. Warren; chief of laboratory service, Dr. Robert F. Barber; chief nurse, Miss Frances Van Ingen; assistant, Miss Lillian A. Read.

Much of the necessary equipment is being purchased. The Red Cross expected that the Government would furnish storage for it on Government reservations, but has met disappointment in this respect, and is appealing to generous people to contribute money to obtain proper storage depots.

In addition to these in New York, hospitals in Boston, Cambridge, Baltimore, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Rochester, Minn., have provided for the organization of military base hospitals in time of war, and Berkeley, Cal., will furnish a field ambulance company.

MRS. J. K. STAFFORD A BRIDE

Owner of Hotel Imperial Married to Samuel G. Murphey.

Mrs. Jenny K. Stafford, proprietor of the Hotel Imperial, was married yesterday afternoon to Samuel G. Murphey of Washington, D. C., in St. John's Church, Huntington, L. I. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Cragg performed the ceremony. The wedding was very quiet, there being no attendants, and only several guests were present. Shortly after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Murphey left on their honeymoon.

The bride is the widow of Robert Stafford, who died some years ago, and she has two sons, John Stafford and Robert K. Stafford, who married Miss Margaret T. Hall. Her country place, at Lloyd's Neck, near Huntington, is one of the finest on the north shore of Long Island.

A year ago Mrs. Stafford gave a Christmas tree and entertainment for the newsboys of Times and Herald Squares. Mr. Murphey is a retired banker of Washington, and comes from a prominent North Carolina family. Since his retirement from business he had traveled extensively.

STANTON—McDONOUGH.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 29.—Miss May Elizabeth McDonough, daughter of Dr. James McDonough, became the bride of John Cornelius Stanton of Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, this afternoon at the home of the bride's father, 47 Portland Place. The maid of honor was Miss Sara Stanton of Brooklyn, sister of the bridegroom, and the best man was Harry Andrew McDonough of Montclair, brother of the bride.

ELPHICK—BEITH.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 29.—Announcement has been made of the wedding of Oscar J. Elphick of this town, formerly of Crawthorne, England, and Miss Wilhelmina Wallace Beith, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland. The wedding took place on July 26 at Jersey City. After an automobile tour of the Adirondacks and Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Elphick will reside in Montclair.

Engagements.

Mrs. Leander P. Jones of Greenwich, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rhoda Jones, to Max B. Berking of New York. Miss Jones is the only daughter of the late Dr. Jones. Mr. Berking is a son of the late Charles H. Berking of Newark, N. J., and is a graduate of Williams College, Class of '02.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Perkins Lane of Springfield, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gretchen Lane, to William J. Walker of Albany, N. Y. Mr. Walker is a Yale graduate, Class of '08.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Claman of 790 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hilda Claman, to Charles Buchwald of this city.

The engagement of Miss Mildred Bursiel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Bursiel of Rutherford, N. J., to William T. Davie of Levis, Canada, has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Gavin of Watertown, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mercedes Josephine Gavin, to Alexander I. Rorke, Assistant District Attorney of New York County. The wedding will take place Aug. 26.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Osgood Carleton of 1,178 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeleine Carleton, to Alwyne F. Jealous, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Jealous of Rochdale, Mass.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Benson Bennett Sloan are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Friday at their home in Lawrence, L. I. This is their second son, and he is to be named after Mrs. Sloan's father, Professor William Milligan Sloan.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor G. Beuttell of Englewood, N. J., are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their home last Friday.

MORGAN TREASURES INCREASE IN VALUE

Art Collector Says There Has Been a 25 Per Cent. Jump Since the Appraisal.

COGNAC VALUED AT $4,504

Financier Personally Imported Wines of His Own Selection—They Were Appraised at $38,036.

Dealers and collectors of art works and books and manuscripts were much interested yesterday in reading the detailed appraisals of the collections of J. Pierpont Morgan, as contained in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES. While these collections had been known to some extent through catalogues of various parts of them, the more extended lists furnished new information and the appraisal values were followed with interest.

A man who purchases rare books for an educational institution in the city pointed out yesterday that it was generally recognized as a most difficult task to appraise a collection of books and that no two men would agree in their figures on the same appraisal, since the determining factors were as vague as they were numerous. The same thing held true for manuscripts possibly even to a more marked degree, but other things, like the jewelry and small objects, had a definite intrinsic value in addition to what might be added by their artistic value.

Thomas Ward of the customs brokerage firm of Dane, Hill & Ward, at 11 Broadway, who appraised several groups of the smaller art objects and jewelry, gave an indication of some of the conditions that exist when he said yesterday that since the time of Mr. Morgan's death the market for his class of objects in the appraisal had become much more active and his list based on present-day prices would have shown an increase of at least 25 per cent. in valuation.

F. W. Stevens, the Morgan employe, whose legacy of a year's salary amounted to $50,000 and denoted nim by far the highest salaried employe of the firm, is known in the office as the oddest of the many men of genius who have been connected with it as railroad or industrial experts, lawyers or financiers. Mr. Stevens is a country lawyer. His practice was a general practise; that is, he knew something about almost everything. He knew something about railroading, and the late J. P. Morgan appreciated the fact when he became interested in the Pere Marquette. Mr. Stevens was employed by the firm to handle this railroad tangle for it. Then he undertook other work.

When the income tax was enacted, no banker in this country knew much about preparing the forms for collection at the source or fixing up a set of books conformable both with the Treasury Department regulations and banking usages as concerned accounts with customers. Mr. Stevens, having studied English law, as a country lawyer, knew as little about it. He had clear sheets for the Morgan firm when other banking houses, with many less bond coupons to think about, were tied up for many days or weeks.

Mr. Stevens retired from the firm two years ago and went to live in Battle Creek, Mich., where he can do whatever he likes. He is still consulted by the Morgan firm on oddities, and was in town in consultation with the firm only two weeks ago.

Charles H. Pond, Harry G. Currier, Thomas W. Joyce, and Edward B. Pegram, each of whose $10,000 legacy denoted a salary of $10,000 a year, are heads of departments. They are men of middle age, but long in the service of the firm. Mr. Pond is head of the transfer department, and has more of the 400 employes directly under him than has any other of the firm's executives.

Mr. Currier is in the foreign exchange department, one of the most important in the institution. Mr. Joyce is head of the stock department and is known as Wall Street's greatest little stockholder. In his name are most of the stocks which are held by the firm, the head of the department being nominally the holder for purposes of convenience. Mr. Joyce had in his name, for instance, about $11,000,000 par value, of International Mercantile Marine securities last Fall, when the firm's representative on the special trains which bore British gold and securities down from Halifax last year.

Mr. Pegram is office manager. A great capacity for taking pains is his. A lawyer by profession, he superintends the last little detail of such advertisements of bond issues as must comply strictly with the laws of various States, and has under his charge the general run of the office in many important respects.

John F. Tierney, the $8,000 head of the syndicate department, is ill at present. It was Mr. Tierney's department that handled the Anglo-French loan syndicate and many another great syndicate transaction of last year.

Employes drawing less money, particularly the large number of them below $2,500 a year, were obliged to stand no little spoofing yesterday when it came out that their salaries seemed to be small, for all of those mentioned had been long in service. The fact was that the salary was a portion only of a year's receipts. The annual bonus is sometimes as much as the salary. Bonuses of other variety come often.

The contents of Mr. Morgan's wine cellar, the net value of which was given by the appraiser as $38,036, consisted, besides the champagne, valued at $2,280, of a collection of other fine vintages, many of which, it is said, Mr. Morgan imported himself, as he did all his tobacco, tea, and coffee. Many of the wines and brandies he had buried in the cellar with his monogram branded on the stoppers. The most important items in the appraiser's list include the following:

280 bottles Vere Pommery, nature 1892	$963
116 bottles Irroy C. L. Special, 1884	483
315 bottles Charles Freres, Reserve Brut, 1898	1,050
292 bottles Krug, 1889	988
217 bottles Louis Philippe Cognac	2,170
2 bottles Cognac Otard	30
2 bottles Grand Fine Champagne Cognac	24
19 bottles Grand Fine Champagne Cognac	2,280
.. bottles Rye and Scotch whiskies	1,458
1,022 bottles Ports and Sherries	5,577
1,428 bottles Madeira wines	5,702
152 gallons Madeiras and Sherries	1,781

His cognac, of which there are 240 bottles listed in the appraisal, was valued at $4,504.

Professional Woman's League.

Douglas Fairbanks was the guest of honor at the regular social meeting of the Professional Woman's League last week. Mrs. Susanne Westford, President of the league, introduced Mr. Fairbanks, who related some of the stirring experiences he has had since he became a movie star. Mrs. Lillian Shirley MacColloch was the Chairman of the reception. A week from tomorrow afternoon a literary program will be given in the club rooms with Mrs. Josephine H. Wehn as Chairman.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bergen on the liner Bergensfjord were:

Mrs. Ada Bodanzky, Byron Brooks, F. Bryde, Mrs. Ebba Cover, Albert Engstrom, Rodney Dean, Frank H. Drew, Miss Irene Greenberg, T. Hallen, Frederick Holbrook, George Horton, R. Samuel MacElwe, Mrs. Ellen MacElwe, Ralph March, Miss Helene Marburg, William Martius, Samuel McRoberts, Eduard Moore, C. Palm, Miss Maria Volkner, John M. Regan, K. Nordin, Charles L. Preston, B. G. Norcross, Mr. and Mrs. O. Green, and J. A. Hansen.

2 DIE AS TUG HITS LAUNCH.

Mrs. Leyair and Mrs. Howell Drowned in Hempstead Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 29.—A pleasure trip ended in tragedy last night when the thirty-foot cruising launch Vita was run down by an unidentified tug in Hempstead Harbor.

In the boat were George Leyair of City Island and his wife, Louis Howell of New York City, an engineer in the Westinghouse Electric Company, and his wife; Addison Price of New York, and William Graham of City Island. All were saved except Mrs. Leyair and Mrs. Howell. Mrs. Leyair's body was recovered.

Mr. Leyair and his friends went out in the Vita shortly after 8 o'clock. Near the middle of the harbor the engine stalled and the boat began to drift off with the tide. An anchor was dropped, but it did not take hold. Mr. Leyair began to repair his engine trouble. His friends gathered around intent upon watching the work.

All lights on the Vita were burning and she could be plainly seen from shore. The disabled launch had drifted in toward the Glenwood pier when the watchers on shore noted a tug towing two light barges come across the harbor, bound, it was believed, for the sand docks at the far side of the harbor.

The launch could be plainly seen and even when the tug set a course that brought her down on the Vita those on shore did not realize that there was any danger. Mr. Leyair looked up from his work and saw the tug. He was apparently the first to realize the danger, for no warning came from the tug. He said that the bow of the larger craft was almost over the Vita when he looked up and saw her.

With a shout of warning, he said, he leaped up, caught his wife about the waist, and grabbed a life preserver with his other hand. Then came the crash, and he said the next thing he remembers was when he was being dragged into a rowboat.

Joseph Lane, the chief electrician for the Nassau Light and Power Company, and George Walter, who were on the company's pier, saw the accident. They raced to the end of the pier and got a rowboat and hastened to the assistance of those struggling in the water, rescuing all but the two women. Leyair was unconscious from a blow on the head. His wife, who had been torn from his arms, caught her foot in an awning rope, and as she fell the awning covered and entangled her.

Although the accident must have been known to those on the tug, and her skipper must have heard the cries of the women just before the bow of his boat cut into the launch, the tug proceeded on her way without an attempt at rescue.

NEW MOVIE CO. IN THE FIELD.

$7,500,000 Concern to Make Films and Operate Chain of Theatres.

A new corporation for the production and projection of motion pictures will open offices simultaneously tomorrow in the Longacre Building and in Pittsburgh. A meeting of the financiers behind the company, which it is planned to make one of the largest in the industry, will be held in the local offices Tuesday for the election of officers. Papers of incorporation have been taken out in South Dakota. The total capitalization is $7,500,000, and this is divided between three subsidiary companies as follows: The Success Film Producing Corporation, capital stock, $2,500,000; the Success Film Releasing Corporation, capital stock, $2,000,000, and the Success Film Real Estate Corporation, capital stock, $3,000,000.

One of the most interesting innovations to be made by the new concern will be the conducting of a chain of picture theatres throughout the country. Options on theatres in six of the largest cities, including New York, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, have been obtained, and the company plans to maintain theatres in all of the principal cities in which to project the films manufactured by it. This plan has been discussed, but never carried out on a broad scale before.

It is said Pittsburgh financiers are backing the corporation, and that most of them are business men who have never been financially interested in theatrical ventures before, and are backing this project as a business venture.

Motion-picture director, who has done some important work as a producer, will have charge of the producing end of the business, it is said. It was rumored on Broadway yesterday that Thomas Ince would fill this place, but this could not be confirmed.

The company has secured studios in Los Angeles and others near New York. The work of producing will be begun next month, and the first films will be released in the early Fall.

Motor Truck for Captain Hodgdon.

Men identified with the B. F. Keith Vaudeville Circuit and the United Booking Offices have purchased a motor truck and forwarded it to Captain Hodgdon of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard, encamped at McAllen, Texas. Captain Hodgdon and twenty of his men are employes of the two companies, which control major vaudeville in the United States, and the truck was purchased with subscriptions from their business associates at home. The men are being retained on the payrolls of the companies and their jobs are being held open for them.

Anita Stewart Ill with Typhoid.

Anita Stewart, the motion picture actress, is seriously ill at her home at Bayshore, L. I., with typhoid fever. Miss Stewart was taken ill upon returning home from a gathering of players at the Brightwaters Casino a week ago last night, but her ailment was not diagnosed as typhoid until yesterday. Miss Stewart has been a popular star of the Vitagraph Company for a number of years. She played the title rôle in "The Goddess."

MUSIC NOTES.

Free band concerts in Manhattan will be held today as follows: Hudson Park, 4 o'clock, and West Fiftieth Street Pier, 8, John T. F. Ward, director; Tompkins Square Park, 8, William Schwartz, director; Battery Park, 4, and Washington Square Park, 8, Gustave D'Aquin, director, and East 112th Street Pier, 8, Louis Schmidt, director.

Free band concerts will be given at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the following Queens Borough parks: Rainey Park, Fulgione's Military Band; Forest Park, Moses's Military Band, and King's Park, Favenza's Military Band.

The East Side House Settlement will continue through Tuesday nights in August the free concerts now being given on its terrace, Seventy-sixth Street and East River, by the Neighborhood Symphony Orchestra, Jacques L. Gottlieb, conductor.

Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, will give three lecture-recitals during the sessions of the summer school at New York University. The first takes place next Tuesday evening and will be devoted to songs of Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Franz, Grieg, and Wolf. The remaining dates are for the evenings of Aug. 4 and 8.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Louis L. Lambert, assistant teacher of music in the Brooklyn Training School, has been transferred to the New York Training School. Meta D. Buermeyer has been appointed to fill his place in the Brooklyn school.

Katherine Morse has been appointed assistant teacher of English in the New York Training School.

The following elementary school teachers have been transferred: Schedule VII., Solomon Wolff, to P. S. 94, Manhattan; Schedule B2, Beatrice Andrews, to P. S. 53, Queens, and Marguerite Taylor, to P. S. 50, the Bronx; Schedule B1, Daisy R. Appell, to P. S. 54, the Bronx, and Margaret C. Maguire, to P. S. 2, Richmond.

The Board of Education has received from the Board of Estimate a certified copy of a resolution appropriating $250,000 for fire protection work in the Department of Education buildings.

The resignation of James C. McGovern, a stenographer and typewriter in the office of the City Superintendent, has been accepted.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., July 3: Lieut. T. W. Lawson, 22 to 99; (mutual.) Bicycle Patrol, W. E. Cramer, 153 to 172; A. C. Ackerly, Jr., 172 to 153.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. to Tr. School from commands indicated, 12 P. M., July 30, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22: B. McAniff, 32; S. Loughman; 45; J. C. Nerney, 38; B. R. Sackett, 14 dist.

Patrol, H. Schachne, 10; D. Meyer, 18, and W. G. Decker, 35, to 4, bicycle duty with Dept. of Health, 30 days, from 8 A. M., July 31.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Orders July 11, relating to 1st. Lt. C. L. Eastman, 20th Inf., revoked.

Maj. W. Mitchell, Sig. Corps, detailed to Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

2d. Lt. L. S. Churchill, 7th. Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail to Aviation Section.

2d. Lt. C. C. Benedict, 21st. Inf., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for detail to Aviation Section.

2d. Lt. G. E. Stratemeyer, 7th. Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail to Aviation Section.

1st. Lt. H. P. Harris, Medical Corps, report to Brig. Gen. W. P. Sibert, U. S. A., President, army retiring board, San Francisco for examination.

2d. Lt. H. Mitchell, Cavalry, report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President, examining board, Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Resignations Accepted: 2d. Lt. S. B. Reneau, 2d. Inf., Alabama Natl. Guard; 2d. Lt. J. H. Smith, 4th. Inf., Alabama Natl. Guard, and 2d. Lt. H. J. Williamson, 4th. Inf., Alabama Natl. Guard.

Capt. A. F. Brewster, 4th. F. A., detailed member examining board, Coronal, Canal Zone, during examination for Captains for transfer to F. A., vice 1st. Lt. L. P. Collins, 4th. F. A.

2d Lt. E. H. Hicks, 6th F. A., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report to Commandant, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, for duty.

1st Lts. H. L. Dale and B. F. Duckwall, M. C., report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty.

Maj. J. F. Hall, M. C., to Tobyhanna, Penn., to give instructions to the line and sanitary troops of the Connecticut National Guard in camp sanitation, personal hygiene, first aid, &c.

Capt. J. D. Taylor, 7th Inf., report to Commandant, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks for duty.

Lt. Col. C. B. Baker, Quartermaster Corps, to Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., on business pertaining to Q. M. C.

The following named officers will report to Lt. Col. G. L. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of Examining Board, Coronal Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to F. A.: Capts. C. H. Patterson, C. A. C., and H. Glade, 5th Inf.

Capt. M. Craig, 1st Cav., detailed as member of Examining Board, Douglas, Ariz., vice Capt. W. D. Chitty, 1st Cav., relieved.

2d Lt. J. A. Pickering, C. A. C., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of Examining Board, Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Lt. Col. G. H. Cameron, General Staff, relieved from detail as member General Staff Corps, and assigned to duty as Director, Army War College.

Capt. W. H. Raymond, C. A. C., detailed as member General Staff Corps, Aug. 1, vice Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, General Staff, relieved.

Capt. Raymond, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Assignments of officers of the General Staff: Col. F. H. French, to Chicago and report to Commanding General, Central Dept., for duty as Chief of Staff; Lt. Col. F. W. Coe, to San Francisco and report to Commanding General, Western Dept. for duty as Chief of Staff; Lt. Col. W. F. Martin, Maj. M. McFarland, and Capts. T. Ross and M. C. Kerth, relief duty this city and proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty as Chiefs of Staff of provisional divisions of the National Guard; Maj. G. A. Nugent and Capts. O. Edwards, B. E. Wells, and W. E. Babcock, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty as Chiefs of Staff of provisional divisions of the National Guard.

Maj. H. E. Ward, C. A. C., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of Examining Board, Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.

2d Lt. P. L. Perron, C. A. C., report to Col. G. A. Miller, 3d F. A., President of Examining Board, Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Orders July 20 announcing acceptance of the resignation of 1st Lt. R. L. Robertson, M. C., revoked. Lt. Robertson relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Chaplain F. P. Joyce, 4th F. A., transferred to 7th F. A.

Col. E. Swift, General Staff, detailed Acting Commandant, Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Ft. Leavenworth for duty.

Maj. J. W. McAndrew, General Staff, detailed as assistant commandant, Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

The following-named officers are detailed as instructors, Army Service School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.: Capts. L. Eltinge, Inf., and H. D. Lake, 28th Inf.; 1st Lt. W. Howell, 4th Inf.; C. King, 7th Inf.; A. W. Bjorustadt, 8th Inf.; B. Lear, Jr., 4th Cav.; 1st Lts. F. Moorman, 18th Inf.; J. Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Veterinarian Robert V. Agnew, 7th Cav.

Col. F. H. French, Gen. Staff, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, temporary duty, thence to Chicago.

The name of Capt. G. W. Stuart, 7th Inf., placed on list of officers detached from proper commands, and the name of Capt. C. H. Bridges, Inf., removed therefrom.

Col. W. D. McCaw, M. C., relieved duty Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to Washington for consultation, thence to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as surgeon, Southern Dept., relieving Col. W. D. Crosby, M. C., who will proceed to San Francisco and take transport for the Philippines, and report to commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

2d Lt. R. S. Kimball, 17th Inf., report to Col. E. A. Miller, 3d F. A., President of examining board, Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Leave, Capt. J. C. McArthur, 16th Inf., leave extended 15 days.

Navy.

Capt. G. W. Kline, from Board of Inspection and Survey to Naval Examining Board and Naval Retiring Board, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Commander B. G. Barthalow, detached the San Diego; home and wait orders.

Lt. G. B. Wright, from the Denver to the San Diego as 1st Lt.

Lt. R. C. McFall, from the Colorado to the Pittsburgh.

Lt. H. E. Waite, detached the Porter; sick leave three months.

Lt. M. S. Bennion, from Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Lt. W. D. Seed, Jr., from works Bethlehem Steel Company, to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lt. H. W Hosford, from works of Carnegie Steel Company, to works of Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Penn.

Lt. D. Bell, from Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Dept., to works Bausch & Lomb Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Lt. C. H. Boucher, detached radio censor, South Wellfleet, Mass., to Navy Dept.

Lt. H. Rowan, from Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., to works of Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Penn.

Lt. H. H. Haislip, from the Buffalo to the Denver.

Lt. R. H. Skelton, from the Preble to the Denver as Engineer Officer.

Ensign L. W. Bagby, from the San Diego to the Buffalo.

Ensign W. J. Shefner, from the Hopkins to the San Diego.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. E. Strite to the Hancock.

Chief Bosn. F. V. Sanstrom, from command of the Ontario to the Ranger.

Chief Bosn. N. A. Johnsen, from the Prairie to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Chief Bosn. A. Seeckts, from the Ranger to the Prairie.

Bosn. W. Martin, from the Severn to the South Carolina.

Chief Carp. F. Mackie, from works, California Shipbuilding Co., Long Beach, Cal., to temporary duty the Cheyenne.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Sailed—Ajax from Olongapo for Hongkong, Arethusa from Newport for Port Arthur, Conyngham from Boston for Newport, Gloucester, Menemsha Bay for Long Island Sound; Jason from San Diego for Hampton Roads; Mayflower, Washington for cruise; Memphis, Puerto Plata for Monte Christi, Paducah, off Cape Romain for New York; Vulvan from Vera Cruz for Guantanamo via Carmen; Wisconsin, Provincetown for Boston.

Arrived—Arkansas, Aylwin, Balch, Baltimore, Benham, Birmingham, Colgan, Cummings, Cushing, Delaware, Drayton, Dubuque, Ericsson, Fanning, Florida, Jacob Jones, Jenkins, Kansas, Lebanon, McCall, McDougal, Melville, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, O'Brien, Ontario, Patapsco, Paulding, Porter, Sonoma, South Carolina, Texas, Tucker, Utah, Vermont, Vestal, Wadsworth, Winslow and Wyoming, at Newport; Amphitrite at New Haven, Celtic at Guantanamo, Hancock at New Orleans, New Jersey at North River, New York; Oregon at Tiburon, Potomac at Pont-au-Prince, Virginia at Boston, Wisconsin at Boston.

Paralysis Bar to Military Camp.

Because of the epidemic of infantile paralysis the Thirteenth Coast Defense command has been forbidden to go to Fort Wright on Fisher's Island for its annual practice with big guns. The 1,300 officers and men of the Thirteenth were in complete readiness to start from the Brooklyn armory yesterday morning when the order forbidding the encampment came from Washington. The dispatch, which was signed by General Mills, Chief of the Militia Bureau, was as follows: "On account of the epidemic in New York, the Secretary of War directs that the encampment of the Thirteenth Regiment be indefinitely postponed. All arrangements for transportation and sustenance should be cancelled."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The warm wave continues in the Plains States, the Central Valleys, and the lake region, and temperatures are again rising slowly in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. In the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley maximum temperatures today ranged from 96 to 104 degrees. In the South temperatures were moderate, and they have fallen considerably in the extreme Northwest to below normal conditions. In the Far West it is somewhat warmer.

Thunder showers occurred in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Rocky Mountain region, Arizona, and the Northwest; but elsewhere the weather was fair.

Thunder showers will continue Sunday and Monday over the south portion of the South Atlantic and East Gulf districts and are also probable Sunday night in Upper Michigan and Sunday night or Monday in Lower Michigan, with some moderation in temperatures.

Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday, with continued high temperatures in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region that will extend during Sunday and Monday into New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts Sunday and Monday will be moderate south, with fair weather: South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and northeast, generally fair weather.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair, warmer Sunday; Monday, fair.

New Jersey—Fair Sunday, warmer in interior; Monday, fair and warm.

Western New York—Fair, continued warm Sunday and probably Monday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Sunday; Monday, fair and warm.

Northern New England—Fair Sunday, warmer, except on the East Maine Coast; Monday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hourse ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	69	65	4 P. M.	84	74
6 A. M.	70	64	6 P. M.	83	70
9 A. M.	72	69	9 P. M.	79	65
12 M.	81	73	12 P. M.	79	..

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70 for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was

2,500 SEE THE FETE OF GUARD AUXILIARY

Boy Scouts Take Part in Field Day Events at Sheepshead Bay Speedway.

HOST OF GIRLS FORM FLAG

Spectators Disappointed Over the Failure of Society Leaders to Appear on the Scene.

The National Guardsmen's Field Day for the benefit of the families of guardsmen was held yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway under the auspices of the Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard of New York, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chairman.

The spectators numbered 2,500. Boy Scouts took part in the field day events, and a host of young women dressed in red, in white, and in blue, were a feature of the program, forming the "Liberty Flag."

The day was perfect. With cool air and the sun slightly shaded by clouds, there could not have been better conditions for field events. There was much disappointment among those who had expected to see some of the social leaders of New York, however, because Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Chairman, and other members of the Auxiliary Committee did not attend. Among the auxiliary officers are Mrs. Charles Whitman, Honorary Chairman; Mrs. John F. O'Ryan, Vice Chairman; Nicholas Biddle, Treasurer.

Members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgeman, Mrs. Frederick E. Humphreys, Mrs. James L. Kincaid, Mrs. William W. Ladd, Mrs. Edward Olmstead, Mrs. Louis W. Stotesbury, Mrs. William S. Terriberry, Mrs. Franklin W. Ward, Mrs. Frank W. Waterbury, and Mrs. Alfred Wendt.

It was decided two weeks ago by the Executive Committee of the auxiliary that there would be a campaign to raise $50,000 by selling tickets for the Field Day, and show girls went on a ticket-selling expedition in the financial district, but the $50,000 was not obtained.

In one box party Miss M. F. Cranmer was the hostess, and her guests Mr. and Mrs. William Blackburne, Mrs. R. Anna Purdy, Miss M. I. Wilson, and Mrs. C. H. Griffin, all of Manhattan.

One interesting visitor was Boris, a Russian wolfhound, with a coat which looks like spun white silk. He wore a turquoise collar and blue satin harness and had been brought to be sold at auction for the benefit of the guardsmen's families, but the sale was deferred.

Boris is owned by Mrs. Ava Curtis of 342 West Fifty-sixth Street, who has two soldier sons, Robert D. of the Fort Slocum Hospital Corps, and John J., who is on the Mexican border with the First Field Artillery, Battery D. The money derived from the sale of Boris Mrs. Curtis will devote to aiding needy families of guardsmen.

The daylight fireworks were one of the features which the people liked yesterday, and there was a scramble as they came down for flags, balloons, a bottle, a turtle, a cow, and a three-legged horse.

Nine fliers, private, National Guard, and U. S. A., were announced on the program, "weather and machinery permitting," but none of them appeared.

There were two minor accidents yesterday to occupy the three Speedway nurses and three doctors. One man fell from his bicycle and another injured an eye.

There were pictures of Mrs. Vanderbilt in the program, also officers of the guard and President Wilson. Advertisements in the program were said to have brought in $7,000 gross.

WHEELMEN FURNISH THRILLS.

Cycle and Auto Races Features of Speedway Program.

There was no wild rush by the athletes of the metropolitan district to lend their support to the National Guardsmen's Field Day held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday. Athletic competitions were made a feature of the day, and with few exceptions, every athlete of note who was entered failed to go to the starting mark. There were no gold medals offered to the winners, but every man placed received the same award, a regulation silver medal.

Bicycle riders turned out in force, and they furnished some thrilling competition. There was a ten-mile automobile race, in which the big green special car, driven by George Adams, was returned the winner, and this event helped to atone for the weak fields in the track sports.

Hector Auray, a youngster wearing the colors of the New Haven A. A., provided somewhat of a sensation by winning both the 300 and 600 yard handicap sprints from scratch. Auray, who last year held the junior metropolitan championships at 220 yards, displayed speed and stamina in each of his starts. In the 300-yard race he triumphed in the fast time of 0:32 1-5, while in the 600-yard event he had to record the commendable figures of 1:15 in order to get down to the wire in front.

In the 300-yard run Auray, who gave away big handicaps to all his opponents, and who was a post nomination, had to travel at top speed from the gun. He was not long in catching his backmark rivals, but S. Labou of the Glencoe A. C., with nine yards start, persistently clung to his lead through the first furlong. Auray spurted, however, overtook and passed Labou as the finish line drew near, and won by a yard.

O. Hawkins, a colored runner of the Salem Crescent A. C., who had twenty-five yards' start, gave Auray a close run for the honors in the 600-yard handicap, and it was only in the final ten yards that he succeeded in gaining the pacemaking position. There was less than two feet of daylight showing between the two as they flashed past the judges. The time of 1:15 recorded by Auray in this event was exceptionally fast for the Speedway board track.

Hans Schuster, a sturdy distance runner of the Swedish-American A. C., proved best of a big field in the two-mile handicap. Running from the 160-yard mark, the tow-headed Swedish youth won by nearly 80 yards from Terry Halpin of the Morningside A. C., in 9:45 3-5.

Jerry Nunziata, the veteran bicycle rider, now competing, unattached, took the measure of another fast wheelman of many years' experience, Tom Bello of the Unione Sportiva Italiano, in the special two-mile scratch bicycle race. Nunziata made the pace throughout the trip around the two-mile oval, and finished by himself in 4:48 1-5.

Bello, who shines at the longer distances, came back in the six-mile handicap, which attracted the largest field of the afternoon, and easily won from scratch in 14:17 3-5.

The automobile race was a thriller, and brought out four contestants, only three of whom, however, finished. The semi-racer Mercer, piloted by Rene Feroy, twice circled the track in the van, but then gave way to the Adams special. George Adams got the best there was out of his big green, snorting racer, and fairly burned up the track in the last three miles. He won by the length of the home stretch, in 17:15 2-5. The summary:

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Hector Auray, New Haven A. A., (scratch;) S. Labou, Clancee A. C., (9 yards,) second; Eddie Coyle, Irish-American A. C., (4 yards,) third. Time—0:32 1-5.

Two-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by G. A. Urlaub, American Walkers' Association, (80 seconds;) K. Zuick, unattached, (70 yards,) second; J. L. Aronson, Pastime A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—15:47 1-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Hans Schuster, Swedish-American A. C., (160 yards;) Terry Halpin, Morningside A. C., (150 yards,) second; L. P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., (180 yards,) third. Time—9:45 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by Jerry Nunziata, unattached; Nelson Johnson, Unione Sportiva Italiano, second; Tom Bello, Unione Sportiva Italiano, third. Time—4:48 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Hector Auray, New Haven A. A., (scratch;) O. Hawkins, Salem Crescent A. C., (25 yards,) second; J. Rubinstein, Brooklyn A. A., (20 yards,) third. Time—1:15.

Six-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Tom Bello, Unione Sportiva Italiano, (scratch;) P. Reinecke, Acme Wheelmen, (100 yards,) second; Anthony Attardi, Empire City Wheelmen, (40 yards,) third. Time—14:17 3-5.

Ten-Mile Automobile Race.—Won by Adams special, driven by George Adams; semi-racer Mercer, driven by Rene Peroy, second; Darracque, driven by Paul Sartori, third. Time—17:15 2-5.

NO MERGER IN AERO TRADE.

Negotiations to Bring About Consolidation Discontinued.

The effort to stabilize the aeroplane industry and incidentally to settle the long and bitter fight over patent rights by the merger of the Wright Aeroplane Company and the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company has not been attended with success. Negotiations which not long ago seemed likely to bring about a consolidation have been discontinued.

The lawyers were obliged to study the anti-trust laws with extreme care and the bankers on both sides found it hard to bring the leading stock interests in the rival companies to an agreement on terms. While the Wright company has been successful up to the present in the litigation over patents, the Curtiss people have done more in the manufacture and shipment of aircraft to the Allies and claimed distinction because of the greater productive capacity and earning power of their plants. The breach, one of the interested parties said yesterday, means that the patent suit will be pressed to the United States Supreme Court unless something turns up to bring about a renewal of the negotiations.

Both of these big aeroplane companies have been acquired by Wall Street interests since the war began. The Wright Company was taken over by a syndicate headed by W. B. Thompson, a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank, and arrangements were at once made to provide it with needed financing and business management. William Morris Imbrie & Co. headed the syndicate which took over the Curtiss company.

NOT UNDER CIVIL SERVICE.

Sheriff's Elevator Man Sometimes Has Prisoners in Charge.

Twice within six weeks the Court of Appeals has found occasion to write an opinion to the effect that the subordinate of a Sheriff, who sometimes is responsible for the custody of prisoners, is exempt from the civil service laws. The last case was that of the elevator runner employed in the Bronx County jail.

It was contended that the place was not exempt because the incumbent was not responsible for the safety of any prisoner, because the latter was always in the custody of some other person. But the Court has decided that at times the elevator man, in the performance of his regular duties, might find himself in charge of a prisoner, and that this relieved him from the civil service rules.

Concerning the contention that the claim of the Sheriff was for the purpose of evading the rules the Court said:

"There is nothing to indicate that this employment is for the purpose of evading the civil service laws. If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment wishes to prohibit the elevator man from exercising any functions relating to civil prisoners, it can restrict his duties accordingly, thus compelling the Sheriff to commit such prisoners to the custody of some other agent while removing them from one part of the jail to another.

"So long, however, as the elevator operator is in good faith employed from time to time to act as the custodian of prisoners held by the Sheriff under civil process he is the Sheriff's agent, and to that extent in the service of the Sheriff personally, and therefore outside of the civil service laws and regulations."

JANITOR SHOT FROM AMBUSH

Police Arrest Two Accused of Murder on Upper East Side.

Following the murder of Charles Schober, 36 years old, janitor at 500 East Seventy-third Street, at midnight in front of his home, Edward Holub, 20 years old, of 426 East Seventy-first Street, and Otto Kohout, 18 years old, of 57 East Seventy-ninth Street, were arrested yesterday morning in Holub's home, charged with the crime, according to Detectives Enright, Gleason, Killroy and Fallon of the Third Branch, who made the arrests. Holub and Schober had an argument. Both prisoners deny shooting.

Schober, a married man with six children, had returned from a lodge meeting and was about to enter his basement flat when his assailants, who had been lying in wait on an adjacent stoop, fired at him. Schober received a bullet wound in the neck, but immediately turned on his attackers. He was running toward them when he received a second bullet in the breast and fell dead.

The murderers ran through the hall of an adjacent tenement. On information received from persons in the neighborhood, the detectives went to 426 East Seventy-first Street. There they found Holub and Kohout and arrested them.

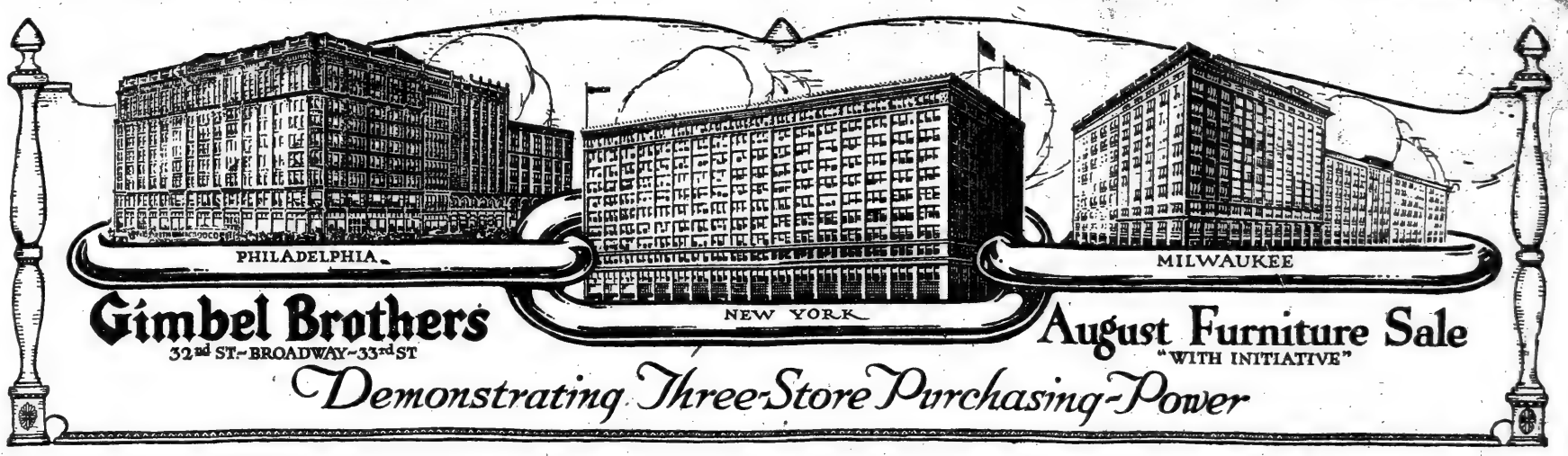
SCOUTS ON GUARD IN PARK.

Boys Successful in Preventing Violations by Other Boys.

Fourteen boy scouts under Scout Master J. Harold Romaine reported to Captain Burk of the Thirty-third Precinct yesterday and were detailed for lookout duty near the 106th Street entrance to Central Park.

A number of arrests were made for various petty offenses, chiefly fishing in the park ponds, but the juvenile offenders were released, after short imprisonment at Scout headquarters, with a reprimand.

Juvenile park violators have been the bane of the police, and it was the idea of Captain Burk to use the Scouts on Saturdays and holidays. The experiment yesterday was considered satisfactory by both police and the Scout Master.



Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST

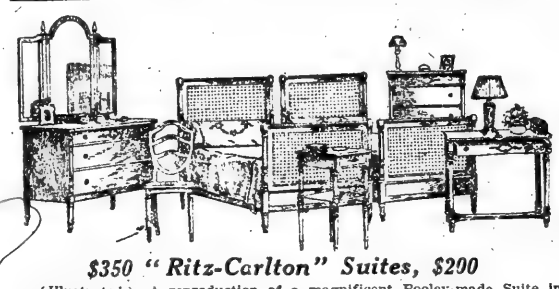
August Furniture Sale
"WITH INITIATIVE"

Demonstrating Three-Store Purchasing-Power

Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors.

GIMBELS August Furniture Sale Begins Tomorrow, Monday

Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors.



$350 "Ritz-Carlton" Suites, $200

(Illustrated.) A reproduction of a magnificent Pooley-made Suite in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, N. Y. In gray enamel, hand decorated, or in carved mahogany. Desk Table, $50 extra.

Bedroom

$185,000 worth of magnificent Bedroom furniture at prices that will eliminate ordinary furniture from thousands of homes.

$177.50 Bedroom Suite at $115

4 pieces, Louis XVI. Period. Mahogany with cane panels. Dust-proof construction.

$130 Bedroom Suite at $95

Antique ivory suites, Adam model. 4 pieces. Full sized bed.

$325 4-piece Adam Model Mahogany Suite.....$250
$350 4-piece Adam Model Ivory Suite.....$250
$390 5-piece Sheraton Mahogany Suite.....$225
$455 5-piece Adam Model Mahogany Suite.....$290
$165 3-piece Louis XV. Walnut Suite.....$82.50
$460 5-piece Sheraton Model Circassian Walnut Suite.$230
$175 4-piece Louis XV. Ivory Enamel Suite.....$147.50
$192.50 Circassian Walnut or Ivory Enamel 4-piece Adam Model.....$120
$475 Black Enamel Hand Decorated, 8 pieces.....$295
$350 Ivory Enamel or Mahogany 4-piece Adam Model..$250
$595 Ivory Enamel 5-piece Louis XV.....$485

$485 Ivory Enamel 5-piece Adam Model.....$385
$450 Ivory Enamel 5-piece Adam Model.....$350
$205 Circassian Walnut 4-piece Colonial Model.....$110
$230 Louis XV. Ivory Enamel, 4 pieces.....$177.50
$180 Sheraton Model Mahogany Dresser and Bed.....$115
$65 Circassian Walnut Toilet Table, Duplicate Mirror.$32.50
$50 Circassian Walnut Dresser, Colonial Model.....$40
$40 Divanette Beds, covered with genuine Spanish leather, including mattress.....$25
$395 Louis XVI. 4-piece Bedroom Suite in Walnut, Ivory Enamel or Mahogany....$295
$275 William and Mary 5-piece Bedroom Suite in American Walnut, full-size bed....$195

$375 "New Traymore" Suites, $325

Exact reproductions of the finest Suites in one of America's finest hotels—The "New Traymore" at Atlantic City. Of finely finished maple, covered with gray enamel in choice of two delicate shades. Hand painted bizarre decorations. Absolutely new in design and treatment.

Sale of Utica

Sheets and Cases

Values that cannot be duplicated. Prices based on a Three-Store Purchasing influence.

Utica Bleached Sheets—Sizes Before Hemming

	Reg.	Now.		Reg.	Now.
54 x 90 in.....	85c	65c	72 x 108 in.....	$1.20	95c
63 x 90 in.....	90c	70c	81 x 90 in.....	$1.05	80c
63 x 99 in.....	$1.00	80c	81 x 99 in.....	$1.15	90c
72 x 90 in.....	95c	75c	90 x 90 in.....	$1.25	$1.05
72 x 99 in.....	$1.10	85c	90 x 108 in.....	$1.35	$1.15

Utica Bleached Pillow Cases

	Reg.	Now.
42 x 36 in.....	23c	18c
45 x 36 in.....	25c	20c
45 x 38½ in.....	27c	22c
50 x 38½ in.....	29c	24c
54 x 36 in.....	32c	28c

Utica Bleached Bolsters

	Reg.	Now.
42 x 72 in.....	48c	38c
42 x 76½ in.....	50c	42c
45 x 72 in.....	50c	42c
45 x 76½ in.....	55c	45c

Utica Bleached Sheeting

	Reg.	Now.
1¼ yards wide.....	25c	20c
2 yards wide.....	40c	30c
2¼ yards wide.....	42c	32c
2½ yards wide.....	45c	35c

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Upholstery

The Upholstery Department places on sale for this month its entire stock of upholstered furniture. Reductions have been made on every single piece in the Department.

The furniture purchased in the Upholstery Department is made in our Workshops by skilled workmen of the highest class. Frames are made of seasoned woods, springs, webbing burlap, moss and hair, and coverings are the best selected qualities in each and every case.

There are in all 173 Upholstered Living Room Pieces, as follows:

38 Upholstered Chesterfield Sofas, prices of which have been reduced on each individual piece, to prices ranging from $34.50 to $103.50.

14 Chaises Longues, reduced to prices ranging from $33 to $80.

10 Box Couches, Roll Top Couches, and Divans, reduced to prices ranging from $16.75 to $60.

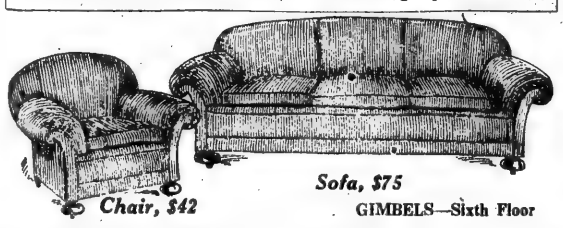
43 Arm Chairs, Club Chairs, and Lounging Chairs for living room and library, reduced to prices ranging from $16 to $90.

7 Side Chairs, Benches, and Ottomans, reduced to prices ranging from $13.50 to $45.

46 Wing Chairs reduced to $13.50 to $50.

15 Ladies' small Bedroom Arm Chairs, reduced to $14.50.

The no charge Upholstery Service.
Furniture purchased in the GIMBEL upholstery store will be upholstered without charge for labor.
If at the time of selection material for the covering is purchased here.



Chair, $42 *Sofa, $75*

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

10% to 50%

Reductions on The

Finest Furniture

That Money Can Buy

Three-Store Purchasing Power has done more than produce fine furniture, initiate new designs, and develop new furniture ideals. It has made possible the possession of all these at low prices.

Doing things in a big way has always been a source of benefit to the buying public. And this was never demonstrated more conclusively than when the Three GIMBEL Stores joined in a giant purchasing power to provide fine furniture for little money in this August Sale.

GIMBEL initiative assures you of correct style, no matter what you buy. The GIMBEL Guarantee is all the assurance you need of permanent satisfaction. And GIMBEL Purchasing Power will prove itself in the prices at which you will buy furniture beginning tomorrow.

$500 Charles II. Suite $350

10 pieces. Oak Dining Room Suite. Cane seats and back chairs. Early English grandeur. Only at GIMBELS.

Dining Room

$200,000 worth of superfine Dining Room Furniture from the best cabinet makers at tremendous reductions.

$195 Dining Room Suites $117.50

Jacobean oak, rope-twist model, 4 pieces.

$122.50 Dining Room Suites $87.50

Jacobean model, 4 pieces, in mission oak finish. Very special.

$262.50 American Walnut, Queen Anne model, 10 pieces...$225
$590 Tudor model, 4 pieces, Flemish Oak.....$295
$330 Mahogany Sheraton model, 4 pieces.....$165
$257.50 William and Mary 10-piece Oak.....$200
$199 Butler Oak Chinese Chippendale, 10 pieces....$147.50
$55 Butler Oak Adam model Sideboard.....$45
$37.50 Golden Quartered Oak Sideboard.....$30

$40 Mahogany 48-inch Round Dining Tables.....$30
$800 William and Mary 10-piece Dark Oak Suite.....$600
$395 Louis XVI. 10-piece Mahogany Suite.....$295
$375 Adam 4-piece Mahogany Suite.....$250
$351.25 Sheraton 10-piece Suite, mahogany.....$251.75
$290 Mahogany 10-piece Adam model.....$165
$250 William and Mary model 10-piece Kaiser Gray Oak.$150
$450 10-piece Adam model, mahogany, decorated.....$285

$475 Dining Room Suite, at $365

10-piece Chippendale Suite, in mahogany.

$205 Dining Room Suite, at $165

Sheraton Mahogany 3-piece Suite, handsomely inlaid with satin-wood.

$25,000 Worth of

WHITTALL
THE MARK OF QUALITY

Famous Rugs at Wonderful Prices

For the first two weeks of the Great August Sales GIMBEL BROTHERS are able to sell these handsome Rugs *below the standard prices.*

Also $25,000 Worth of Rugs

from Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company and Hardwick & Magee Company *at equally low prices.*

The savings afforded are shown for the 9x12 size, though larger and smaller sizes are marked proportionately low.

$35 Body Brussels.....$20
$42.50 Royal Wilton.....$25
$40 Body Brussels.....$25
$50 Royal Wilton.....$32.50
$65 Whittall Durhams.....$35
$75 Whittall Anglo-Persian.$60
$75 Hartford Kirman.....$60
$73 French Wilton.....$60

Special Prices Are Also Marked On
$100,000 worth of Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Discontinued Patterns

"Rogers" Silverware 50% Less

Made by Simeon L. & G. H. Rogers.

"Rogers" Silver-plated Ware is a by-word in almost every household in the country, and when people hear of a special reduction like this great interest and quick buying are the outcome.

	Doz.
Tea Spoons	$1.50
Dessert Spoons	$2.75
Table Spoons	$3.00
Dessert Forks	$2.75
Meat Forks	$3.00
Dessert Knives	$7.00
Individual Salad Forks	$3.00
Butter Spreaders	$3.00
Bouillon Spoons	$3.00
Orange Spoons	$1.75
Berry Forks	$1.75

	Each.
Pickle Forks	25c
Cream Ladles	35c
Berry Spoons	65c
Salad Spoons	65c
Preserve Spoons	40c
Cold Meat Forks	40c
Crumb Knives	$1.15
Sugar Shells	25c
Butter Knives	25c
Mustard Spoons	15c
Gravy Ladles	50c

GIMBELS—Main Floor

$175 Chinese Chippendale Suite, $135

Four-piece library suite in mahogany. Loose cushion pillows covered with Chinese-finished brocade.

Living Room

$150,000 worth of furniture—worth living with—at reductions that typify 3-Store Buying Power.

$60 Library Suite 3 pieces, at $35

Cane backs and velour seats. In mahogany finish. Wonderful value.

$95 Library Suite 3 pieces, at $65

Of genuine blue-grained Spanish leather. Frames in mahogany finish.

$225 Mahogany 3-piece Cane Suite, with Loose Pillows, in Velour.....$170
$125 Tapestry Davenport, Loose Cushion Seat.....$100
$45 Colonial Model Mahogany Library Table, Oblong or Oval Top.....$27.50
$200 Antique Mahogany 2-piece Suite, Velour.....$95
$75 Mahogany 3-piece Suite, Velour Seats.....$50
$40 Wing Chair, in Tapestry.....$27.50
$60 Mahogany Library Table, Colonial Model.....$40
$75 Mahogany Davenport Table.....$47.50

$90 Tapestry Davenport, $60

6 feet over all; loose cushion seat; all-over upholstered, including outside back.

$125 Colonial Davenport, Damask.....$75
$225 3-piece Tapestry All-over Upholstered Suite.....$185
$80 3-piece Adam Model Mahogany Cane Suite.....$65
$65 Easy Chairs, Upholstered in Velour.....$45
$130 Jacobean Oak Bookcase.....$65
$50 Mahogany Library Table.....$35
$60 Mahogany Chinese Chippendale Model Bookcase.$42.50
$10 Solid Mahogany Arm Chair or Rocker, Colonial Model.....$6.75

$45 Tapestry Easy Chair $27.50

Mahogany frame, with sloping back.

$45 Adam Model Mahogany Bookcases, $35

42 inches wide, with lattice doors.

$50 Adam Model Mahogany Library Table, $35

Three drawers; top 54x30 inches.

$235 Adam Model Mahogany Dining Room Suite, $185

Antique mahogany finish, very large sideboard. Dark green leather chair seats. Exclusive with GIMBEL BROTHERS.

Wonderful Values in

Beds and Beddings

Great Savings will be found by our large purchase of raw material which was held for us by the Manufacturer awaiting your order for a new mattress, spring or pillow.

$18 Brass Beds, All Sizes, $12.75

Bright or satin finish, round tubing, a most unusual value.

$35 Mahogany 4-post Twin Beds at.....$18.50
$40 Brass Beds, all sizes and finishes.....$31.50
$23.50 Brass Beds, all sizes and finishes.....$18.50

$15 Box Springs, All Sizes, $10.50

A wonderful bargain. Finely tempered steel springs. One that cannot be duplicated at this price in all New York.

$25 Box Spring, $17.75

With upholstered cotton top; considerably stronger than the first spring; choice of tickings.

Layer Felt Cotton Mattresses

Built in layers—not stuffed—covered in attractive striped and Art tickings, one part, full size.

$50 Twin Beds, $25

Illustrated below. 4 post style, in mahogany.

$8.50 Enamel Steel Beds, $6.75

Finished in a pure white Porcelain enamel. Very special.

$42 South American Mattress, $32.75

45 pounds, one or two parts, plain or fancy tickings.

***$47.50 Gray Drawings* Hair Mattress, $32**

40 pounds, one or two parts, choice of tickings.

***$30.75 Hair* Mattress at $25**

Pure So. American hair, 40 pounds weight. One or two parts. Full size. Smaller sizes priced in proportion.

$11.50 Layer Felt Mattress, $7.50

Full size; one piece; packed in carton untouched from factory to customer.

$8.75, Regularly $12.
$10.50, Regularly $18.
$12.50, Regularly $23.

$30 Brass Beds, $22

Illustrated below. All sizes and finishes.

$25, Regularly $50 *$22, Reg. $30*

CIGARS THAT DRAW PERFECTLY *Sold by Manufacturer at Wholesale Prices.* **10 in humidoric container only $1**

Each, Five Inches of Perfect Enjoyment.

Havana (Vuelta Abajo) tobacco throughout. Long Filler. Hand Made. Fragrant; delightful.

Packed in Metal Containers

Preserving shape and condition. Always fresh. **Ideal for vacation.** *Sent anywhere postpaid. Firm and send this "Ad." now before you forget.* **You take no chances—money back if dissatisfied.** *Reference: Corn Exchange Bank, 181st Street. Made under sanitary conditions and sold only by*

10, $1.00
25, 2.25
50, 4.50
100, 8.00

A. GONZALEZ CAMERO, 653 W. 181st, New York

Name and Address:
Send how many?

Section 2 | Fashions—Drama Summer Resorts

The New York Times.

Review of Two Years of the Great World War | Section 2

SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1916.

AS SOME MEXICANS SEE UNITED STATES

Americans Roundly Abused in A Mexico City Newspaper.

Some idea of the difficulties in the way of a proper understanding between the United States and Mexico may be gained by perusal of the editorial translated below, which appeared in the July 5 issue of El Pueblo, a newspaper of Mexico City, reflecting official Government views and circulating among the people. When it is borne in mind that large numbers of Mexicans form their opinions of their northern neighbors from articles of this unfriendly tenor it is no wonder that those seeking to bring about harmony between this country and Mexico find the task anything but easy.

IT seems incredible that we, so close to the United States and threatened by the human group living under the American flag, have never made a real and serious study for the purpose of arriving at a clear understanding of our neighbors. We are constantly collecting information in a hurry, at the last moment, making ill-founded deductions, seeking to form snap judgments of the physical and moral strength of these neighbors. Had we done our duty we should, instead, have prepared ourselves by becoming acquainted in time with their characteristics, by correcting our misapprehensions as to their capacities, elements, &c., by seeking to escape their influence by asserting our native independence.

They, for their part, eager to acquire the riches of our soil, have come among us to subject us to such a searching study that, in a great many ways, they know our country better than we do ourselves.

Some day we must look the facts in the face. The time has come to make a beginning. It is for this reason that we set down the remarks which follow.

Authors of repute, as well as statistics themselves, prove that the population of the United States is composed mostly of immigrants from all parts of the world, who come to America with the deliberate object of prospering, of acquiring that which was denied to them in their own countries by their social position or their line of work, and they come to seek it in America with a persistence and energy that become amply developed, and without hesitating at the means to be employed in order to achieve a position different from theirs at home.

What do these people want? Cultivation of the mind? To elevate themselves by a lofty conception of life? No. They seek, above all else, means of subsistence; and afterward, having steeped themselves in the ambition which reigns in that land, they seek, blind, mad, and unbridled, to accumulate dollars. That is the sole, unhappy mission of the American nation, which measures everything in dollars and cents.

To accumulate dollars is the ideal of the American nation. Great and small, rich and poor, all wish to get more ever more; he who possesses little because he wishes enough, he who has much because he wants more. The man with a million wishes to be among those with several millions; he of several millions wants to be one of those with many millions. And they struggle and toil without respite or rest, exploiting everything and everybody with a wild, crazy, incessant, indefinite frenzy. Their strenuous life is an infernal struggle, in which neither muscle nor brain rests, in which the nerves are kept at constant tension night and day; an eternal struggle without possible deliverance either for those who must earn that accursed dollar by the sweat of their brows or for those who, already comfortably established in the high spheres of finance, must fight to stay there, chained to the places they have won with the blood and tears of the exploited.

That is their ideal, their conception of life.

Home life, such as we dream of in a multitude of phases, exists only for the poor in the United States. The life of the rich there, of the class who govern the country through their dollars, is something else: the life of waste, of the pursuit of the exotic, of mere sensual gratification. And for this they squander millions on sumptuous palaces, buying up the masterpieces of the artists of other lands, giving sumptuous and indescribable entertainments. "Burning dollars"—as they graphically express it—that is their only idea!

Living, as they do, in a rich and broad land, to which have been applied the energies of men from all the countries of the world, energies not merely tentative but applied with determination and force, it is but natural that the Americans have achieved prodigies of production, that their manufactures, commerce, and agriculture are vast.

They have banded together to make big or little fortunes, and they are constantly trying to amass them by every means. But the means employed by them are deplorable, and, as all of them do not win fortunes, those in the majority—the proletariat class—suffer more than anybody else, because wealth is hoarded up among a few, and the rest perish of hunger.

There have been invented what are known as "scientific methods of work." By means of these the number of movements made by the arm of a laborer in each operation are studied in order to find out how, by stimulating that workman to earn a few more cents a day, he may make more such movements and thus increase production; the steps taken by the workman are studied, his fatigue in increasing them, provided that such studies increase his output of work.

And labor goes on, always living, always active, always without real rest, with no reward but the daily bread and—premature death.

In 1903 an English journalist, whose work is before us, went to the United States to observe the methods followed in American industries, their scope and importance. When he asked a magnate where his superannuated workmen were—men such as are held in higher esteem in England than younger men, both on account of their knowledge and their experience—the magnate replied:

"If you have time, let us go this afternoon to the cemetery."

As the Americans pretend that everything of theirs is the greatest in the world, the best in the world, &c., they have gratified their ambitions by uniting in big associations their commerce, industries, railroads, and mines—in short, everything that represents wealth and power. Therefore we see colossal groups formed for the exploitation of articles of all kinds. From this has sprung the system of monopoly known among Americans as the trusts.

What is monopoly?

A conglomerating of capital uniting much energy in the same place, making of it a point of support from which to wield the lever of money and move the entire world.

The trusts reign—we use the word advisedly. They reign in politics, from the policeman who is on their side because he is in league with the local boss of his district to the high official circles where they make their voice heard and give their vote in matters affecting 100,000,000 souls, who must be exploited and whose money must be extorted just as long as may be necessary. For instance: The Steel Trust sells its products more cheaply abroad than in the United States.

And so it is with everything: Flour, grains, manufactured goods, &c. A caricature published twelve years ago by a New York newspaper gives an exact idea of this sort of thing: There were shown, on a field, some heaps of coins—graduated as to size according to their occupants, upon which were seated Morgan, the millionaire banker; Rockefeller, the oil polypus; Vanderbilt, Harriman, and many other railroad magnates; likewise more of the most prominent kings of industry, banking, and commerce. They were armed with long whips with which they lashed sweating and panting laborers, exhausted and dying of want, who were bringing coins in baskets which they emptied at the foot of each heap to make it bigger, always bigger, though the nation's muscle, brain, and blood were swallowed up in the process.

In Mexico we had our revolution against boss rule. And what will happen in the United States if the people continue realizing that they are duped by the powerful; that, whether Democrats or Republicans triumph, the magnates are the owners of all the parties?

Politics are arranged in this wise: there are three parties—Republican, the Democratic, and Progressive. Each has what is called its machine—its political organization which reaches from the most populous city to the humblest hovel. This organization sees to it that, in every village, in every part of the cities, everywhere where there may be votes, its agents who hold the fattest jobs (men belonging to the party in power) are ready, and it is these men who make and unmake the unfortunates who do not share their views. When the ways of our bosses are compared with the ignominious acts committed in the United States, our bosses look like pygmies.

From top to bottom the corruption in the United States is terrible. Among ourselves we have seen fortunes made in a few years—there they are made in a few days. The municipal frauds occurring in the States of the Union are matters of every-day occurrence, and they are, judged as Americans judge all things, the "greatest in the world." The poor man, whether he votes for the Republican or Democratic candidate, will always have at his elbow the political boss of the party, and, away up, on the throne of his power, he will have the millionaire, who will always, by means of his millions, force his will upon Congress, Senate, and President.

How much have we heard of American democracy—and how different it is from what it seems from afar!

Those are the men, those their tendencies, objects, and methods. In the Mexican conflict they seek to do something consonant with their natural aims, viz., acquire our natural wealth and make of 15,000,000 Mexicans a like number of slaves. Our rich men believe that they will keep their seats at the big table, but they are mistaken. Among American plutocrats the fight is fiercer, more horrible, more nefarious than anywhere else. Woe to him who does not sleep with his eyes open! By means of some financial combination they will wreck him even if he have millions at his disposal.

Is it possible that some Mexicans desire such a future? Is it possible that, with our ideas and ideals of race, religion, and customs, we can permit these petty tradesmen to come and rob us of these ideals and make out of us so many machines to produce dollars for them to squander in their palaces, on their fantastic whims?

We do not believe it. We must open our eyes, devote ourselves to defense. How?

LET US BE MEN—not with the boasting of the village swaggerer, but in a way worthy of the character which we fortunately inherit and bring into play whenever we wish: the tried character of the Mexican. Let us be men; let us use our brains and energies in our daily work; let us be men and defend our ideals and our homes; let us show that we are a nation that deserves to live; let us show that we will not permit upstarts from every quarter of the globe to subjugate us with their ideas and methods.

Until now we have had an almost legendary respect for foreign things and much admiration for the Americans. But—ENOUGH OF THAT! Here is what we ought to tell the foreigner:

You have come to live among us, not to exploit us. If you are unwilling to share with us our troubles while sharing our riches and esteem—if all you want is for us to kneel before you, then we want none of you. GET OUT!

Let us tell the foreigner: You call us lazy, apathetic, dirty, &c. But the shining coins which you have earned have been given you by us; your capital would have been valueless, had we not bought from you, worked for you. If you cannot reconcile yourself to our ways, to the vices with which you so constantly upbraid us—GET OUT! You are not wanted here.

Let us work for a noble and good end. Let us protect ourselves; let us unite.

One thing that we must do is to buy everything that we can in Mexican shops. Every place of business that is owned by Mexicans should display, in gilded letters, or on a simple piece of cardboard, written in pencil, a sign reading:

"THIS IS A MEXICAN PLACE."

Let us buy at such places everything that they have for sale, and then we shall see that the foreigners will not be such great fellows as they think themselves, because we shall have taken away from them their principal means of support.

Then, instead of being the protected, as always heretofore, we shall become the protectors; we shall make them see that we are in our own home, that we must be respected. When official and private protection is extended to the sons of the soil, we shall indeed have freed ourselves.

MEXICANS! Let us work for ourselves, with determination and energy, and relegate foreigners to second place. The sole reward that they give us for all that we do for them is to despise us and wish to make us their slaves.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M.
Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE
at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way)....51 min. From 96th St.....25 min. From Grand Central..17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge..9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx)....48 min. From 72d St.....22 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green..5½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST
Fair and Cooler Monday; Moderate northerly winds.

On Choosing Your FURNITURE

Opportunities for buying Furniture in August are thick as blackberries.

So much so, that it is quite perplexing to judge between so many rival claims of excellence.

Just one thing to do—use your common sense, which is the surest test; and COMPARE, which is the safest method.

Furniture merit falls into three classes:

DESIGN—QUALITY—PRICE.

As to Design: There is mightly little *ugly* furniture nowadays—people won't have it. There is very much that is graceful and in good taste. No maker has a monopoly of all the virtues, when it comes to making furniture that appeals to people of discernment. (We have gathered a singularly large amount of tasteful Furniture for this Midsummer Sale.)

As to Quality: Furniture is apt to be as good as the Store that sells it. If that store is jealous of its reputation, it will be careful to sell Furniture that will be a lasting testimonial and *not* a standing reproach. (We are proud of the Furniture in this Midsummer Sale, and proud to let it represent this Store.)

As to Price: Here is a wider chance for divergence—according to a store's ability to buy well, and to sell at moderate profit. Here is where COMPARISON counts most—why pay dollars more than you need to for the same excellence? (The 10 to 50% reductions on such of our Furniture as is in the Midsummer Sale are based on a LOWER LEVEL OF PRICES than other stores can charge for equal qualities. And even the Furniture on our floors which is NOT reduced we consider 25% better than its prices, when compared with the cost of Furniture bought today.)

Consequently, we advise all Furniture buyers to see what ALL the other Furniture sales have to offer, for we know that

THE ABRAHAM AND STRAUS MIDSUMMER SALE OF FURNITURE

now entering upon its second most successful week, can provide GREATER advantages at a given price.

The Midsummer Furniture Sale

Brings Forward Much of New Interest

At Its Fine Savings of 10 to 50%

Keep your mind firmly fixed on this important question of SAVING. It is *safe* saving; for the quality of the Furniture at your disposal in this Midsummer Sale is absolute; and the Abraham and Straus *regular* prices, on which the savings are figured, are *lower* than elsewhere for equal quality.

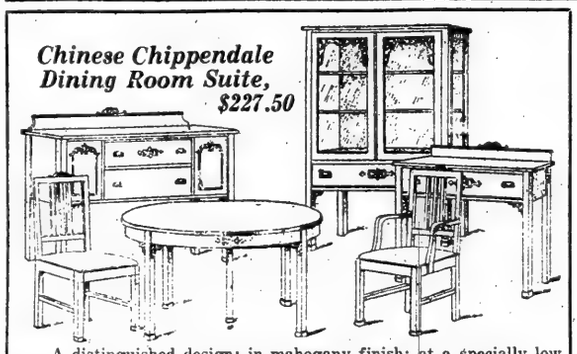
Variety, as displayed on the two wide floors of the Furniture Store, is extraordinarily large. In every respect this is the BEST Furniture Sale we have been able to announce in the many years during which we have featured them.

Many new items are in the fine lists given below—share in them to the fullest extent by coming promptly, as quantities are sometimes limited.

Special Notice to Charge Customers

Customers having charge accounts can, if they wish, select NOW the Furniture they want and it will be held for them and charged to their account when they need it, later on in the Autumn.

Chinese Chippendale Dining Room Suite, $227.50



A distinguished design; in mahogany finish; at a specially low price for the Sale. Ten pieces, which may be bought separately:

Buffet, 5 ft. $60.00
Side Table, 3 ft. 2 in. long... 27.50
Dining Table, top 48 in., extends 8 ft. 45.00
China Cabinet, wooden back 50.00
Set of five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair 45.00

Queen Anne Bedroom Suite, American Walnut —Special, $308.50

This is a beautiful design, exclusive with us for Brooklyn, American walnut, with burled panels. Same Suite, with full-size bed, $267.00.

Chifforobe, 38 in. wide, 22 in. deep, 55 in. high 37.50
Dressing Table, 42 in. wide, centre plate mirror 24 x 16 in. 42.50
Desk, 42 in. wide, 22 in. deep 33.50
Twin Bedsteads, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, 4 ft. 2 in. high; each 42.50
Double Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 4 ft. 2 in. high..... 42.50
Bureau, 50 in. wide, French plate mirror 40 x 32 in.... 70.00
Night Table, 18-in. top..... 20.00

Bureaus

Now.	Reg.	
$7.50	$8.50	Golden oak.
8.50	9.50	Golden oak.
17.00	19.00	Mahogany finish, golden oak and maple.
20.00	22.50	Maple, mahogany finish and golden oak.
26.00	32.50	Circassian walnut.
32.00	40.00	Circassian walnut.
40.00	55.00	Ivory enamel.

Chiffoniers

Now.	Reg.	
$3.95	$5.50	Golden oak.
6.90	8.00	Golden oak.
17.00	19.00	Maple, mahogany finish and golden oak.
20.75	26.00	Mahogany finish.
23.00	29.00	Circassian walnut.
28.00	35.00	Circassian walnut.
40.00	55.00	Ivory enamel.

Buffets

Now.	Reg.	
$13.50	$16.00	Golden oak.
18.00	22.00	Golden oak.
22.00	27.50	Mahogany finish and golden oak.
32.00	40.00	Golden oak.
34.00	42.50	Mahogany finish.
40.00	55.00	Golden oak.
45.00	57.00	Mahogany.

China Closets

Now.	Reg.	
$10.00	$13.00	Golden oak.
13.50	15.00	Golden oak.
18.00	21.00	Golden oak.
21.00	24.00	Golden oak.
27.00	30.00	Golden oak; all glass.
30.00	42.50	Butler finish and golden oak.
36.00	40.00	Golden oak.

Dining Room Tables

Now.	Reg.	
$9.75	$12.50	Golden oak; 42 in. top; extends 6 ft.
12.00	15.00	Golden oak; 42 in. top; extends 6 ft.
18.00	22.00	Golden oak; 45 in. top; extends 6 ft.
23.00	29.00	Golden oak; 48 in. top; extends 6 ft.
29.00	32.50	Golden oak; 48 in. top; extends 6 ft.
34.00	45.00	Butler finish oak; 48 in. top; extends 6 ft.
37.50	50.00	Butler finish oak; 54 in. top; extends 8 ft.

Dining Room Chairs in Sets

Six pieces, comprising 5 side and 1 arm chair.

Now.	Reg.	
$42.00	$48.00	Mahogany finish; Spanish leather.
45.00	55.00	Golden oak; Spanish leather.
47.50	57.50	Golden oak; Spanish leather.
60.00	75.00	Golden oak; Spanish leather.
95.00	115.00	Old oak, carved; tapestry.

Library or Living Room Suites—Three Pieces

Now.	Reg.	
$50.00	$55.00	Mahogany finish; leather.
54.00	60.00	Mahogany finish; leather.
63.00	70.00	Mahogany finish; leather.
67.50	75.00	Mahogany; leather.
71.00	79.00	Mahogany; leather.
75.00	85.00	Mahogany finish; leather.
98.00	110.00	Mahogany finish; leather.
112.50	125.00	Mahogany; leather.

Odd Parlor Pieces at Half Price

Mahogany finish frames, coverings of leather, tapestry and assorted velours.

Now.	Reg.	
$2.50	$5.00	Side Chairs.
5.00	10.00	Side Chairs.
6.00	12.00	Sofas. Rockers and Arm Chairs.
7.00	14.00	Armchairs and Rockers.
6.00	12.00	Sofas.
12.50	25.00	Sofas.

Davenport Sofas

Now.	Reg.	
$27.50	$55.00	Mahogany finish; velour.
35.00	44.00	Fumed oak; leather.
45.00	50.00	Fumed oak; leather.
85.00	120.00	Mahogany; velour.
100.00	150.00	Mahogany; velour.
120.00	160.00	Mahogany; morocco.
130.00	200.00	Mahogany; velour.

Fourth floor, East and Central Buildings.

$1.49 Chiffon Taffeta, $1.12 yd.

With silk taffeta in ruling favor, we are again offering this splendid value in increased color assortments. Various shades of dark blue, including rich jet black. 35 inches wide.

$1.49 Sports Stripe Pongee at $1.12 Yd.

Light and cool, this ideal Summer fabric is in a natural shade, with a stripe of desirable colors. All silk.

36-inch Water-Resisting Pongee at $1.49 Yd.

Fine for suits, coats and skirts. All silk, natural color.

Imported Shantung at 39c to $1.25 Yd. 26 and 33 in. Wide
59c White Washable Corduroy, 44c Yd.

Complete color range in Georgette Crepe, Chiffon Cloth, Marquisette and Voiles.

Street floor, West Building.

Rich Silver Laces $1.49 to $1.98 Yd.

Which prices are just about what they cost regularly wholesale. We received this assortment from a maker clearing the remainder of his stock after filling a large order.

These Laces are all in bright silver of the heavier weave. Mostly edgings, in 4 to 6 inch widths, in beautiful designs.

Round and Diamond Mesh Valenciennes Laces At the Old Low Prices, 49c to 89c.

Edgings and insertions that match perfectly. In the face of the constant advance in the cost of these laces, these prices are remarkable.

Street floor, Central Building.

15,106 Yards of Curtain Materials:

Cretonnes, Curtain Nets and Curtain Scrims

In a Clearance at 9c Yard

Once a Summer we hold this important stock-clearing occasion in the Upholstery Store.

We aim to make our own stocks of draperies as clean as a whistle before inventory. To make the list even more attractive to housekeepers, we call upon manufacturers for their equally good surplus lots which they are willing to sell us at low prices.

The result is a splendid collection—in this case *over* 8½ *miles* in aggregate length! The richness of our regular stocks in drapery designs, that are artistic and, in many cases, exclusive with us for Brooklyn, assures wonderful selection in the following fine lots:

16c to 25c Cretonnes, 9c a Yard

4,155 yards of 32 and 36 inch Cretonnes, which were remarkable values at their full prices.

25c and 30c Curtain Nets, 9c Yd.

755 yards of 45-inch fabric in white and ecru, including the fish net and novelty designs.

15c to 25c Curtain Scrims, 9c Yd.

3,170 yards of Scrims, with handsome colored double borders, in a variety of designs.

18c Curtain Scrims, 9c Yd.

4,026 yards of these, in white and ecru, with double borders, and very attractive.

50c Nottingham Lace Curtains, 29c Pair

995 pairs, all brand new, with dainty borders and plain and figured centres.

$1 and $1.25 Scrim Dutch Curtains, 69c and 89c Set

1,250 pairs, in white and ecru, complete and all ready to slip on the curtain rod.

$2 and $3 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 98c and $1.49 Pair

$2 Marquisette Curtains, $1.29 Pr.

In white, cream and Arabe, with hemstitched and machine-made Cluny lace edge.

Third floor, Central Building.

Beautiful Oriental Carpets

In the Midsummer Sale of Rugs

When the shortage of Rugs from Turkey and Persia became acute on account of the war, we were already protected by a superb collection which we maintained at "before-the-war" prices.

For the Midsummer Rug Sale we have lowered prices still further; so that these fine Rugs show

Reductions of 15 to 33⅓%

on our own low prices, to say nothing of the natural enhancement in their value. The collection—115 Carpets when the Sale began—includes

Mahal Carpets—
From 11 ft. 8 in. by 8 ft. 6 in., at $100, from $125.
To 17 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 2 in., at $225, from $275.

Khiva Carpets—
From 7 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 9 in., at $59.50, from $69.50.
To 9 ft. 10 in. by 8 ft. 3 in., at $125, from $150.

Kirmanshah Carpets—
From 8 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 5 in., at $150, from $200.
To 14 ft. 1 in. by 11 ft. 6 in., at $565, from $730.

Gorevan Carpets—
From 11 ft. 9 in. by 8 ft., at $110, from $135.
To 12 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft. 8 in., at $200, from $265.

Sarouk Carpets—
From 11 ft. 11 in. by 8 ft. 8 in., at $225, from $265.
To 14 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft. 5 in., at $350, from $425.

Tabriz Carpets—
From 12 ft. 4 in. by 9 ft. 9 in., at $200, from $360.
To 14 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 9 in., at $300, from $415.

Splendid Chinese Rugs at Very Low Prices

Real Antiques about 4½ by 2 ft. at $35 to $85

Fine Modern Carpets, about 10 by 7 ft., at $110, up to 21x10 ft., at $500

These prices are far below what Rugs of equal merit and beauty will demand elsewhere and are especially commended to connoisseurs. Third floor, East Building.

Fine Monday Offerings in Brief

Tub Skirts, $1.50, $1.98 and $2.85.
Second floor, Central Building.
49c. to 79c. Bureau Scarfs, 29c.
Art Needlework Store, Second floor, West Building.
Women's Coats at $3.95. Many of the Coats have been $9.95 and higher.
Second floor, Central Building.
Pretty Lingerie Petticoats at 94c.
Second floor, East Building.
Women's $3 Panama Hats, $1.59.
Street and Mezzanine floors, East Building.
Women's $1.98 and $2.98 Blouses at $1.29. None C. O. D. Store orders only.
Second floor, Central Building.
Men's $15 to $25 Suits, $12.50, $14.75, $18.50.
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.
Priscilla Brand Coffee, 1-lb. carton, reg. 32c., at 27c.
Third floor, West Building.
$4.50 Havana Cigars, boxes of 50, at $3.49.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Building.
Boys' 89c. to $1.29 Washable Suits at 59c.
Second floor, East Building.
$1.18 10k Gold Lingerie Clasps, 75c. Pair.
Street floor, Central Building.
$4.98 American Porcelain Cottage Sets, $3.69.
Subway floor, Central Building.
Men's $1 Fancy Shirts, 69c.
Street floor, East Building.
$2.69 Thermax Electric Irons, 6-lb., at $2.19.
Subway floor, East Building.
Men's Nainsook Athletic Underwear, at 35c. Store orders only.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Building.
Women's Black and White Cotton Stockings at 19c. Pair. Store orders only.
Street floor, Central Building.
Misses' $24.98 to $33.98 Suits at $9.98 and $13.50.
Second floor, Central Building.
$1 Pink or White Corsets, 69c.
Second Floor, East Building.
$1.19 Cream Storm Serge, 89c. Yard; 50 inches wide.
Street floor, West Building.
$5 Camping Blankets, regulation size and weight, $3.49.
Subway floor, West Building.
25c. and 29c. Dainty Cotton Voiles, 19c. Yard.
Street floor, West Building.
59c. White Embroidered Batiste at 39c. Yard.
Street floor, Central Building.
$2.98 Cut Glass Compotes, $2.19.
Subway floor, Central Building.
$2 Porch Screens, 4 feet, 89c.
Third floor, Central Building.
Young Men's Suits, $10.75 from $12.50.
Second floor, East building.
Men's Initial Linen Handkerchiefs 12½c. Each.
Street floor, Central Building.
24c. Montauk Chocolate Peppermints, 19c. Pound.
Street floor, Central Building.
Wide Windsor Silk Ties, slightly imperfect, at 15c., instead of 25c. Store orders only.
Street floor, Central Building.
Babies' $1 Short Dresses, 69c.
Second floor, East Building.
No. 3 Satin Taffeta Ribbon, 5½ inch, 36c. a piece.
Street floor, East Building.
Women's Pure Silk Umbrellas, $2.37.
Street floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.
Bleached Muslin Sheets, 1½x2½ yards, at 58c. Each.
Subway floor, West Building.
Hemmed Bath Towels, large size, 18c. and 22c. Each.
Street floor, East Building.
69c. Voile Flouncings, 40 inches, 49c. Yard.
Street floor, centre, Central Building.
Women's 59c. White Silk Gloves, 16-button, 46c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Clearance of Bathing Dresses

For Women, Misses, Children

At $7.48 to $16.50—Were $10.48 to $24.50

Of silk and satin

At $1.48 to $3.48—Were $1.94 to $5.98

Of mohair

Wonderfully fine, fashionable assortments. Exclusive models for beach wear, smart styles for in the water and out, and conservative bathing dresses not without their charm. All reduced.

Second floor, Central Building.

Diamond-Mounted La Vallieres at $8.75—*Regularly $11.85 to $14.45.*

Just 26 of these artistic pieces of jewelry. Solid 14K gold, each mounted with a full-cut white diamond in dainty settings, including rich pearls. At full price, these La Vallieres are most attractive; at Monday's price, which is lower than wholesale, they are extraordinary. None C. O. D.

Street floor, Central Building.

Goodbye Prices on Women's Finer Tailored Cloth Suits

Were $22.50 to $59.75 — **Now $15**

—Suits of Men's Wear Serge.
—Suits of Twilled Poplins.
—Suits of Smart Invisible Plaids.
—Suits of Fine Gabardines.

Materials and workmanship are of the highest order. Present fashionable styles, and models that will give excellent service in the Fall.

All at a price many dollars lower than they have been a short time ago.

90 Women's Suits Will Go at $8.95

Including sports suits with coats of fine silk Jersey and cotton crepe skirts. Also suits of shepherd checks, wool Jersey, block checks, poplin, men's wear serge and corduroy. A good range of sizes.

Second floor, Central Building.

WAR LEADERS TALK OF OUTLOOK AFTER TWO YEARS' FIGHTING

TEUTON EXHAUSTION SEEN BY FRANCE

Ascendency of Allies Called Feature of End of War's Second Year.

VERDUN TURNING POINT

There German Cause Broke Its Back, According to Views in Paris.

PARIS, July 29.—"The second year of the war ends with anxiety shifting from the group of the Entente powers to that of our adversaries, who are now obliged to meet a general combined offensive on every front," said the Marquis de Chambrun, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in summarizing the military situation for The Associated Press at the close of the second year of the war.

"While French, British, and Russian preparations become more complete a crisis of exhaustion is fast arising for the Austrians and Germans. Our adversaries thought it would be impossible for us to prepare, and certainly during the first year of the war there were difficulties that had to be overcome. We are proud to say that this was accomplished even while our valiant soldiers were resisting the German invasion. Thanks to the patriotism of the country and the abnegation shown by all classes in France and England, thanks also to the campaign in both countries for more cannon and more ammunition, industrial action was everywhere multiplied, and General Joffre was able to say in an order of the day to the army at Verdun: 'We have munitions in abundance.'

"The Austrians and Germans resorted to submarine warfare, which I will not attempt to qualify. It may continue to work harm in a piratical form, but it will not open ports nor further the commercial aims and needs of the Central Empires, now effectively blockaded, nor will it restore to Germany her lost colonies.

"The closer one examines the situation the more manifest becomes the anticipated ascendency of the Allies, increasing as time goes on because of their unrestricted resources and unshaken confidence in victory."

Sheer Heroism Saved France.

From various critics and experts on military affairs expressions have been obtained from which the military situation, according to the French view, may be summarized as follows:

"The extent of the difficulties of the Central Empires does not even now appear from the state of the war as viewed from a geographical standpoint, but has shown itself in the changed tactics in evidence and is becoming obvious in the altered map. The operations of the Franco-British Armies, outnumbered in men and guns during the first six months, saved France by sheer heroism, but could not end the war; could only prolong it and gain time. The Russians pushed into East Prussia, conquered the Bukowina, invaded Galicia, crossed the Carpathians, and even threatened Silesia, but exhausted their armament in April-May, 1915, and lacked even the essentials for defense. The Germans knew it would be impossible for Great Britain and France to have caught up in nine months with the Germans' forty-five years' preparations, and felt themselves free, dealing first with France, to turn upon the Russian armies. The defeat of Russia by the Franco-British front reinforced the Austrians, and the offensive against the Russians began in May. By the end of July Przemysl and Lemberg had been retaken, and the Russians were considering the abandonment of Warsaw and the line of the Vistula. Short even of rifles, many of the Russian peasant troops defended themselves with clubs during the long retreat, in which was accomplished the second miracle of the war, the continuity of their line being everywhere maintained, as well as the integrity of the Russian Armies.

"The battle of Arras in June, 1915, was considered to have proved the Allies, man for man, able to beat the Germans in the offensive, other things being equal, but the munitions and artillery of the opposing forces were not yet equally balanced. The transformation of tied tactics as the war progressed multiplied the need for heavy guns and powerful projectiles to break through the concreted armed lines. This transformation thus increased the superiority of belligerents who had the initial advantage in preparation, forcing their adversaries to a greater expenditure of munitions than their industries were as yet able to produce, while they themselves were able to shower the Russian lines with the biggest of shells.

The Munitions Crisis.

The end of the first year of the war was the beginning of the second crisis for the Allies—a munitions crisis, aggravated by a diplomatic crisis requiring new enterprises that drew on their main forces. The landing of the French and British at the Dardanelles in April had weakened the Allies elsewhere, reducing the number of reserves on the main front, and it it did not modify their general plan it obviously made the elaboration of new plans difficult and hampered their movements.

At the same time the enigmatic situation in the Orient became serious, Greece refusing the compensation offered for territorial concessions to Bulgaria which might have facilitated a union of the Balkan States. The situation in Persia and Asia Minor, following the entry of Turkey into the war, had developed a menace to Great Britain in the Far East. The favorable impression produced by the advance north of Arras had diminished in the absence of further operations, and there was a notable absence of news favorable to the Allies.

"More cannon, more ammunition" was the comment of the French people on the difficulties that beset them. Women and girls joined in the efforts of the trained mechanics brought back from the armies to the forge and the lathe, and the curve of munitions production took a sharp upward turn.

The industrial efforts of the Allies were given the required time by the resistance of the Russian Armies. The Germans advanced, but they could neither destroy nor dislocate the Russian forces.

While intensifying to the utmost their production of arms and ammunition the Allies began early in the second year of hostilities, with the visit of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener to France, the series of conferences that was finally to coordinate their military effort.

The French, in the Champagne and in the Artois in September, gained considerable territory and made important captures in prisoners and material, but as in the preceding offensive north of Arras in June this movement failed of decisive results because of the narrowness of the front of the attack and the impossibility to push artillery preparation deeply enough into the German lines. That the offensive was considered to have confirmed the superiority of the French soldier in attack in nowise altered the general situation.

After the campaign in the Balkans, which from the German viewpoint was successful but not decisive, Germany turned her attention again to the Western front. She then decided upon the venture at Verdun.

The German plan seems originally to have been to concentrate artillery, munitions, and men in such force over a limited length of front that the onrush would be irresistible. They chose Verdun because the position of the ancient fortress was such that the defenders had their backs to the River Meuse on two sides and because success there would give the greatest possible prestige with neutral powers and the maximum comfort to their own people. It was also possible they knew what subsequent political events in France disclosed—that the defenses of Verdun were not, in view of the field tactics of this war, as strong as other parts of the front. It is the belief of military experts that the Germans hoped to break through the front there and destroy the French armies. It was imperative that success be rapid, according to this view, and when, after three days, the advance was checked in the region of Douaumont the project had failed. General Pétain, as an official citation later revealed, had time to "re-establish a delicate situation." There was no longer hope of breaking through the French front.

Every yard of ground gained by the Germans before Verdun since Feb. 24 has been at an extremely heavy sanguinary cost. The continuing of so expensive and fruitless an operation has puzzled the critics. It has been advanced that the Germans persisted with the object of exhausting the French forces and preventing an offensive by the Allies elsewhere. If that end was in view the success of the Allies in the Battle of the Somme shows it was not attained.

The battle of Verdun, if ordered with the intention of interfering with the offensive plans of the Allies, in nowise diminished the chances of carrying them out, whatever the fate of the discarded fortress, it having now no more significance apart from the prestige of the name than any other point along the front. Local success there has long been discounted and, in military opinion can have no vital effect, while the attempting of a wastage process by the Central Powers at this stage of the war is held to be illusory and certainly enormously costly. The Central Empires have no longer reserves in such numbers that they can afford to launch them against the Allies in the mere hope of inflicting more damage than they suffer.

Ascendency of Allies Realized

The heroic defense of Verdun, on the other hand, has been for the Allies one of the notable developments of the war. It held German reserves there in such numbers as to put an end to the shifting of troops from front to front. It prevented the reinforcement of the Austrians, suffering from the loss of prisoners, with perhaps as many in casualties, to the armies under General Brusiloff. It obliged the Germans to prolong during five months a vast daily expenditure of projectiles that was expected to continue only a few days, and has so drawn upon their reserves of munitions that in the battle of the Somme they were able to reply to the French and British guns in the proportion of only one shot for three. The successful defense of Verdun and the successful offensives of the Allies in the north of France and on the Western front show at the end of the second year of the war that the finally prepared war map on which the German chancellor held that the Allies ought to accept negotiations is undergoing singular modifications, with the Russians occupying Bukowina and part of Galicia; the Italians recovering territory lost in the recent Austrian offensive and still in possession of the Isonzo region, and with the French and British in possession of more than thirty villages on the banks of the Somme that had been occupied by the Germans for twenty months and each of them transformed in the meantime into miniature fortresses.

The Allies have caught up with the advantage of the Central Powers in preparation and any further modifications of the respective positions of the contending forces, it is believed, must be a reconquest of invaded territory by the Allies.

The destruction of adversary forces is another and a far more difficult matter. In this war the end may be nearer than many hope or may yet be far distant. There are no bases on which to calculate the progress of military operations or the resistance of the belligerents, even when apparently doomed to defeat. What is clear is that the anticipated ascendency of the Allies, arising from their unrestricted resources, appears to have been realized.

CAUSE OF SHELL SHOCK.

Psychic Exhaustion from Fear Is an Important Factor.

An article on the cause of shell shock contributed by Dr. Harold Wiltshire to The Lancet of London is summarized as follows in the current issue of The Medical Record:

"Harold Wiltshire states that the functional nervous affections of modern warfare are essentially the same as the functional nervous affections of civil life, and in consequence he shall be of great value in helping to elucidate problems connected with the etiology of the functional nervous diseases in general. He points out that at the present time the etiology of shell shock is buried in confusion owing to three main difficulties, namely, bad terminology, dubious clinical histories, and rapid changes in clinical condition.

"In view of this confusion he discusses the possible etiological factors under the following headings: 1. Wounds. 2. Possible physical causes. 3. Possible chemical causes. 4. Possible psychic causes. 5. Causes of relapse. His practical experience with this class of cases leads to the following conclusions:

"1. The wounded are practically immune from shell shock, presumably because a wound neutralizes the action of the psychic causes of shell shock. 2. Exposure and hardship do not predispose to shell shock in troops who are well fed. 3. While it is theoretically possible that physical concussion resulting from a shell explosion might cause shell shock, it is certain that this must be regarded as an extremely rare and unusual cause.

"4. Chemical intoxication by gases generated in shell explosions cannot be more than a very exceptional cause of shell shock. 5. Gradual psychic exhaustion from continued fear is an important disposing cause of shell shock, particularly in men of neuropathic predisposition. In such subjects it may suffice to cause shell shock per se.

"6. In the vast majority of cases of shell shock the exciting cause is some special psychic shock. Horrible sights are the most frequent and potent factor in the production of this shock. Losses and the fright of being buried are also important in this respect. Sounds are comparatively unimportant. 7. A consideration of the causes and frequency of relapses favors an original cause of psychic nature. 8. Any psychic shock or strain may cause a functional neurosis, provided it be of sufficient intensity relative to the nerve resistance of the individual."

HEROISM AT VERDUN.

Some Instances of Great Bravery of French Defenders.

BEFORE VERDUN, July 14. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Examples of the heroism displayed by French soldiers of all ranks in the tremendous attack upon this fortress occur in every corner of the battlefield, not as anything exceptional, but every day and every hour.

During ten days that a certain battalion held the ground between Douaumont and Fleury, taking and losing, and retaking foot by foot, almost inch by inch, plots of land torn up by shell fire and mines, it fronted twelve German attacks and counterattacks the same number of times. On one of these occasions the battalion had before it ten companies of German infantry with a machine gun company and two squads sending out liquid fire. "It was satanic," said a French officer, "a horrible dream, a hell." Yet the battalion held out notwithstanding its many losses.

Lieutenant G—— —all but a very few of these Verdun heroes are nameless—though badly wounded in the thigh remained at the head of his company for three whole days and was carried into the thick of the fighting on a stretcher, directing his men, keeping tab on the munition supply, and even writing a letter to his Colonel telling how he and his men had resisted five attacks in four days without giving way a single inch.

Another Lieutenant, Inspector of an insurance company, seeing a hostile machine gun taking position in a French trench, asked his Colonel's permission to attack, though it meant certain death. With a pipe in his mouth and swinging a little cane he led the onset, calling out: "Come on, boys, let's charge like musketeers." Six bullets found lodgment in his body before the French was reached, but then he had his reward for the trench was taken and the machine gun destroyed.

Still a third lieutenant, Lieutenant T——, joined in a counterattack which succeeded in driving the enemy out of a trench he had captured. The retiring Germans took with them eight men of Lieutenant T——'s company as prisoners. That would not do for Lieutenant T——, who, with a single sergeant, jumped out of the regained trench, peppered the Germans with his revolver, and brought back his eight men. For this act of bravery he was promoted to a Captaincy.

RUSSIA SEES VICTORY FOR ALLIES' FORCES

End of Second Year of War Finds Her Well Munitioned and on Offensive.

TWO GREAT CAMPAIGNS

Brusiloff in Galicia and Nicholas in Caucasus Heroes of Czar's People.

PETROGRAD, July 29.—The present strategic situation gives ground for the conviction that complete victory in the European War will be won by the Entente Allies, declares General D. S. Chouviaeff, the Minister of War, in a statement made to The Associated Press on the military situation at the close of the second year of the struggle.

"Uninterruptedly preparing during forty years for an attack upon neighboring countries, the Austro-Germans in the first period of the war were naturally superior to their opponents in the quantity of the means of warfare prepared by them," said General Chouviaeff. "But a desire to break the enemy created a great spirit of enthusiasm among the people of the countries of the anti-German group, which people, ardently taking up the work of providing their armies with the necessary supplies, built up within a short time new military industrial enterprises, many times increasing the former production.

"The end of the second year of the war was marked by the results of this patriotic upheaval among the Allies which found expression in a successful adoption of the offensive by their armies, now abundantly supplied with war material and powerful artillery.

"In complete unity with all the Allies, the Russian army a month and a half ago dealt a destructive blow from its left flank, and from that time has uninterruptedly continued one blow after another against the Austro-Hungarians. In the same way, our Caucasus troops are persisting in driving the Turks from supposedly impregnable heights in Asia Minor.

"Thus, at the beginning of the third year of the war, strategic conditions which have now become favorable for the Allies on all the fronts, more than ever give ground for the conviction that complete victory will be gained over the enemy."

Has Munitions in Abundance.

The beginning of the third year of the war finds Russia on the offensive along a large part of her western front. In the Caucasus Russian forces are pushing westward well beyond Erzerum and southward toward the Mesopotamian border. Her armies have been reorganized and strengthened and the shortage of ammunition, which was responsible for one of the most spectacular and at the same time one of the most successfully conducted retreats in history, has been remedied. Today she has shells, cannon and small arms in abundance. Her munition factories have been improved and enlarged and are putting out large quantities of war materials in addition to the enormous shipments arriving from abroad. The personnel of the troops is as high, if not higher, than it was a year ago. The present financial needs have been adjusted through loans received in England, France and America.

The outlook today presents a striking contrast to that of last August, which saw the fall of Warsaw and the continuation of the retirement of the Russian armies, with the Germans and Austrians moved up with a long succession of victories, still fiercely engaging in rear guard attacks, a turning point came early in the Fall. On Sept. 9 the Russians stopped the Austrians at Tarnopol. The German wave of invasion continued to roll onward, but in the latter days of September it had spent its force. The Russian armies turning upon the enemy along the line of the Dwina, Berezina, Shara, Styr, and Sereth Rivers and checked them there. Desperate repeated efforts of the Germans to capture Riga and Dvinsk, in which they hoped to establish Winter bases, failed. They attacked again and again throughout the Winter, but the Russian line held—and still holds.

Emperor Nicholas took personal command of the armies early in September, and since then has been continuously at General Staff headquarters here and there along the front, counseling officers, cheering and encouraging the men. He appointed General M. V. Alexeieff, who was the right-hand man of General Ivanoff during the latter's brilliant campaign in Galicia during the Fall and Winter of 1914, to be Chief of Staff, and Grand Duke Nicholas, hitherto Commander in Chief, was assigned to command in the Caucasus.

The Winter saw offensives and counteroffensives locally in various sections of the western front, but no definite advance was undertaken until January, when the Russians moved forward slightly along the 200-mile line from Czartorysk to the Rumanian frontier—the scene of General Brusiloff's recent successes, but the Spring thaw put an end to the movement, and the armies settled into another period of inertia, which lasted until the beginning of June, when General Brusiloff, who had recently been appointed successor to General Ivanoff as commander of the southern armies, began the drive which carried the Russian front forward to the Stokhod and to Kolomea on the west, and overran the entire province of the Bukowina.

Campaign in the Caucasus.

Meanwhile Grand Duke Nicholas had been justifying the wisdom of his appointment to the command in the Caucasus. He reorganized the armies which had been carrying the struggle against the Turks with varying success since the beginning of the war, and by New Year's Day had started a campaign along definite lines. The Turks were driven back upon Erzerum, and the Russians, on Feb. 16, after overcoming what appeared to be insurmountable obstacles in the way of difficult mountainous country and fearful weather conditions, forced the surrender of Erzerum, and scattered the Turkish armies. In the succeeding months they carried the advance beyond Mamakhatun, fifty miles further west. On April 19 Trebizond, an important port on the Black Sea, capitulated. The more recent capture of Baiburt, an important stronghold between Trebizond and Mamakhatum, followed. To the southward the armies occupied the greater part of Kurdistan, including the cities of Bitlis, Revanduz, Serdasht, Khanikin, and Kermanshah, constituting a front of 400 miles from the sea southeastward into western Persia. On July 25, or only a few days ago, the Russians, after breaking up a Turkish attempt at an offensive, occupied the important city of Erzingan. Thus practically all Armenia is now in their hands.

General Brusiloff's Success.

General Brusiloff's advance reached its point of deepest penetration in the Bukowina, where it pushed the enemy back sixty-five miles and gained an average of twenty-five miles along a total front of 275 miles from the Kovel-Sarny Railway to Rumania. The Russian Commander cut the forces under General Pflanzer into pieces and shoved them into the Carpathian Mountains; had General Bothmer fighting on the defensive west of the Stripa. General von Boehm-Ermolli was driven out of Brody, in Galicia, the eastern defense of Lemberg, while General von Linsingen and Archduke Ferdinand are engaged in a life and death struggle along the Stokhod before Kovel.

General Brusiloff's stupendous bag of prisoners, according to the latest estimates, numbers 300,000 officers and men, and this is still being increased by thousands and tens of thousands from week to week. It is declared that probably an equal number have been put out of action, counting the dead and wounded. His booty in guns and equipment runs into extravagant figures.

Prospects point to average crop conditions. The shortage of field hands and consequent curtailment of cultivation has been partially overcome by the employment of prisoners of war. The high prices of food are due as much to difficulties in transportation as to shortage of provisions. The scarcity of meat for civilian consumption is due to the fact that the soldiers, who before enlistment were small consumers, are now receiving daily rations of meat. Considerable benefit is accruing the Russians from the captured fields, where they are profiting from the thrift of the Galicians. One of the first requisitions made by General Brusiloff was for hands to harvest the abundant crops.

It is a fact widely commented upon here, in Moscow, Kiev, and elsewhere, that the new troops, recently called to the colors, are sturdy men of good physique and equal to the best troops of the first line.

ITALY'S WORK TO KEEP A CHECK ON AUSTRIA

Allies on the East and West Aided by Her Campaign of 14 Months.

ROME, July 29.—Complying with a request from The Associated Press, the Italian authorities have prepared a statement reviewing the last year of war from the Italian viewpoint. Although the anniversaries that are marked by the early days of August close the second year of the war for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, France, and Great Britain, Italy has only a little more than passed the first anniversary of her participation in the conflict, which began May 23, 1915. But in the view of the Italian authorities, Italy's alignment with the Entente powers has been no small factor in checking the successes of the Central Powers.

In the statement officially prepared for The Associated Press, great praise is bestowed on General Cadorna, the Italian Chief of Staff, as "a powerful organizer and cautious strategist," who is declared to have conducted his campaign against Austria with a view to rendering the greatest possible aid to the Entente Allies. It is asserted that the early reverses of the Russians might have run into complete disaster if Italy had not just at the time of the Russian retreat entered the conflict and forced Austria to employ a vast number of her troops on the southern boundaries. Further, the offensives which the Italians have launched from time to time rendered it impossible for Austria to carry out her purpose of sending troops and artillery either to the aid of the German Crown Prince for the attack on Verdun or to fight the Russians.

As given out, the Italian statement reads as follows:

"The war which Italy is fighting with her allies is imperfectly understood abroad in its ideals as well as in its technical development, thus needing explanation even after a year of Italy's participation in the conflict.

"When the European war began Italy held back for ten months, respecting the alliance which for a third of a century had bound her to the Central Empires. But longer than this she could not disregard the call of the Entente powers. They were fighting, as was the principle of nationality to which Italy is indebted for her existence. They were fighting for principles of law and justice of which Italy has been an exponent since the time of the Romans.

"Furthermore, Italy could no longer delay solution of the question of the Italian provinces that were still subject to execution by Austria. It was imperative that Italy should contest the frontier imposed by Austria after the war of 1866 which gave her northern neighbors possession of all the gates and passes leading into Italy. It was imperative also that Italy should gain supremacy in the Adriatic, without which she could never be said to enjoy liberty and peace in full security. Styr, and Sereth Rivers and checked them there. Desperate repeated efforts of the Germans to capture Riga and Dvinsk, in which they hoped to establish Winter bases, failed. They attacked again and again throughout the Winter, but the Russian line held—and still holds.

"Although unprepared for war, we fortunately possessed in General Cadorna a powerful organizer and a cautious strategist. Taking the Italian Army on its modest peace footing as a backbone, he transformed it, through miracles of energy and military science, into a powerful, efficient, brilliant modern army, which on May 24, 1915, the day after war was declared on Austria, suddenly threw itself across the whole frontier into the enemy's territory.

"In doing this General Cadorna won two principal advantages: First, he gained the initiative of action; secondly, he made Austria the scene of the warfare. Throughout the campaign Cadorna aimed to render his allies the greatest possible services.

"Italy began her operations just at the time when the Russians were obliged to retreat. The strong army which Cadorna threw across the northern border menacing Austria may have saved that Russian retreat from a complete disaster. Similarly, when the Germans attacked Verdun Cadorna started a strong offensive along the Isonzo River, which prevented Austria from sending to the aid of the German Crown Prince large numbers of troops and artillery which had been prepared for that purpose.

"Equal advantages have recently been obtained by Austria's temporary invasion of a small section of the Italian Trentino front in the Asiago district. If Austria had not centred all her forces in this enterprise it would have been much more difficult for Russia to launch the marvelous offensive which she is now conducting. Profiting by the situation, General Cadorna attacked the Austrians so energetically that their removal from the Alps to the Carpathians to fight the Russians has been out of the question.

"In Albania General Cadorna likewise aided our allies. It being materially impossible to save Serbia and Montenegro, he transformed the Albanian seaport of Avlona into an impregnable entrenched camp, threatening and checking the Austrians in the same manner that the allied troops at Saloniki have held back the Bulgarians.

"Above all others in this war stands our King, modest soldier and fervent patriot. He and King Albert are the only sovereigns in this war who have never abandoned their place at the front.

"The difficulties of the war which Italy is waging may be understood only by visiting our battle fronts. They are stretched along the highest altitudes at which warfare has ever been known. With all the advantageous positions in the prior possession of the Austrians, our enemies have to be dug out of their nests, 10,000 feet up amid eternal snows. To her natural defenses Austria has added the most powerful modern system of fortifications.

"Still the Italians have gained ground, and all along have conquered territory on the right bank of the Isonzo, except at Gorizia and Tolmino, which are entrenched camps defended by almost impregnable mountains, part of the Carso plateau, the High Monte Nero Ridge, the Ampezzo territory, including Cortina, and part of the famous Dolomite Road, which is the shortest communication between Toblach and Trent. We had almost reached Roverto when the Austrian incursion into Trentino obliged us to retreat within our own frontier.

"But with this exception the Austrians have always been on the defensive, and have lost about 200 towns and villages, 40,000 prisoners, dozens of cannon, hundreds of machine guns, several thousand rifles, all of which has more than ordinary value, because they were taken in a mountainous country, where it is difficult to replace captured artillery and stores."

BRITISH DEEDS TOLD BY GILBERT PARKER

Tremendous Contributions of Supplies and Funds for Allies' Cause.

PROFITED BY EARLY ERRORS

France and England Withheld Their Drive Until Ready for a Steady Advance.

LONDON, July 29.—The Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart., M. P., whose services to the British cause have been notable in the field of publicity in the United States, has made the following statement on the European war:

"You ask me to make a statement upon the two years of war, in which England with her allies, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Serbia, and Montenegro, has been engaged.

"Three months ago the task would have been far more difficult than it is today. Since then Great Britain and France have moved forward on their fronts, and with tremendous effect—but of that later. Also, during that time, Russia has moved heavily upon the troops of the Central Empires, and, in the southeastern corner of the Russian front has driven in, league upon league, the Austrian troops, has captured sector upon sector, city upon city, in the regions where Austria was dominant, and has made prisoners of 300,000 men.

"Over in Asia Minor the field of conquest has been enlarged and developed. Erzerum and Erzingan have been captured and other centres of Turkish authority have been taken. The renowned von Hindenburg, up in the Riga district, has been driven back mile upon mile, and Russian prowess has proved itself beyond question. Russian Generals, like Brusiloff and Grand Duke Nicholas, have re-established the Russian positions, weakened at the beginning of the war through lack of munitions.

"Looking back, one is forced to wonder how Germany was stayed in her march of conquest. According to every rule she should have been in Paris at the time she herself appointed—early in the Autumn of 1914. She came very near it.

"What stopped her? She had left out of her calculations the strategical skill which belongs by nature to the French Army, the new French Army, from behind Paris, and 'the contemptible little British Army.'

Germany's Early Gains.

"It is a remarkable thing that on the western front the only gains of Germany were achieved in the first few weeks of the war. Those gains were of immense strategical value to her. They included the mining and industrial districts of France and nearly the whole of Belgium, from which she has steadily drawn practical support and advantage and supplies. The wonder is not that the Allies have done so well, but that, with all her preparation and her perfect armament, Germany and her obedient colleagues, Austria and Turkey and Bulgaria, have done so badly.

"Apparently at the beginning of the war everything was in their hands, everything except one—the British Navy. If Germany could have mastered her as she mastered Belgium and a goodly portion of France the war would long since have been over. France would have been a third-rate power under practical German control; Russia would have been driven back into her steppes and pinned—once more the slave of German influence and control, and the British Empire as we know it would have become a thing of the past.

"What the British navy did was to sweep German merchant commerce from the seas, prevent Germany from trading with the rest of the world—except by crooked methods, bottle up her fleet to ceaselessness, drive her South Atlantic fleet to the bottom of the sea and throttle and choke German export to an extent that great cities like Hamburg have lost the hum of their activity, and, outside the Baltic Sea, there is no stir of German commerce save in a freakish enterprise like that of the Deutschland. Those people, however, who count the work of the Deutschland as extraordinary should remember that it is not original, since a considerable number of British submarines have crossed the Atlantic during the last year safely and surely. It is not strange that the Deutschland accomplished its feat. It will be very strange, however, if that feat is repeated by many sister submarines.

As to Submarine Commerce.

"German foreign commerce cannot be rehabilitated by the activities of submarines. Since the battle of Jutland it can be safely and surely said that the seas are still controlled overwhelmingly by the British fleet. The German fleet came out, and then fled to cover again after a stiff fight.

"But let us now take the field of battle on the western front. For a whole year or more critics in the United States, whose only idea of warfare was that of constant action, have continuously asked why was it Great Britain, which had recruited between three and four millions of men, should be doing nothing on the western front. They complained that France was left alone at Verdun and elsewhere. They did not realize that France knew she had at her disposal at any moment the British troops which were holding their own line of the front and steadily extending it. They did not remember that at the beginning of the war Great Britain was armed on a basis of a mere handful of men; that all the machinery of equipment was upon a basis of the handful, and that having men—a million or two millions—she still could not equip them, because she had not factories of munitions except upon the scale of the handful.

"Men had to be recruited, fed, uniformed, equipped; artillery had to be developed and extended beyond all experience of the past. Rifles had to be supplied. And the one reason why there was such delay in making a move on the western front by the British was lack of equipment. The push forward at Loos was not final and effective, because there were not sufficient munitions.

"But what is the condition of affairs today? There are enough munitions. Why? Because big men have given their brains and skill to the task of organization; because the manual workers of England have roused themselves to a complete sense of duty; because they have given up trade union regulations for the period of the war; because, without murmuring, they have thrown up their holidays; because hundreds and thousands of women have joined the munitions works or have entered into fields of occupation formerly monopolized by men, such as the conduction of cars on tram lines, driving vans, working upon farms, clerking in offices, doing men's work in scores of small trades; because all England, in every corner of it, is alive to the terrible significance of the world fight and has given its best blood, mind, strength, and craft to the nation's cause.

"In spite of criticism and complaint, England would not and did not move on the western front until she was ready, though she was willing to help at Verdun if needed, and said so. And she was not ready until she could dominate, as she has done, the German artillery by a greater weight of metal; until, making a move forward over the whole of her line, they both could make good their successes, mile by mile, and steadily and surely diminish the capacity of resistance upon the part of Germany. This they have done.

"What is the position today? Every one of the Allies has moved forward and at the same time, and every one has succeeded, as she has moved. Italy, like Russia, France and England elsewhere, has succeeded in her field against Austria. Germany cannot put forward her men to help Austria. Austria is harassed by Italy and by Russia. Germany is harassed and hammered by England, Russia, France and Belgium.

"There is no rest for Germany anywhere. She cannot shift her troops from front to front, as she did in the early days of the war, smashing one enemy here and then whisking her troops over to smash another enemy there.

"Mistakes? The Allies no doubt have made mistakes, but England has made no such mistakes as have been made by Germany, all of whose plans have gone awry. England was expected to, and promised to, furnish 150,000 men for the protection of Belgium in case of a European war—and that was all. She has, in fact, provided an army and navy personnel of nearly 5,000,000 men and has trebled the personnel of her fleet. Could any other nation in the world furnish over 4,000,000 men on a voluntary basis, as Great Britain has done?

"Americans should understand that it is not alone in the field of battle that Great Britain has proved her capacity for organization. She has proved it in the civil field; she has nationalized the railways of the country and has paid the regular dividends; she secured the sugar crop of the world at the very beginning of the war, through which sugar is cheaper today in Great Britain than it is in the United States and at the same time has got out of it a revenue of nearly $34,000,000.

Outwitted Meat Trusts.

"She rescued the British people from being done by meat trusts by seizing all ships which could carry chilled meat, and, having the ships, she could get her meat on fair terms, and has done so—50,000 tons a month for Great Britain and France, and 10,000 tons for Italy. She has also supplied France with steel, boots, shoes, and uniforms. She has made coal a public military service, and by act of Parliament has fixed the profit of the coal mines, and she supplies the British, French, and Italian navies with coal.

"She has organized the purchase of wheat by a small committee, which also buys and ships wheat and oats, fodder, &c., for Italy. She has bought up the fish supply of Norway, and very lately bought up against German intrigue the great bulk of food exports of Holland.

"She has put on a 5 shilling income tax, which has been paid without protest by the mass of the British people. She has drawn upon her financial resources till she has loaned her allies and her oversea dominions £450,000,000, and she has taken as high as 80 per cent. of the war profits of the great manufacturing firms.

"The organization of Great Britain is not ornate and spectacular, but there never was a time when all the people of the country were so occupied in national things, when so many have given themselves up, without pay or reward, to doing national work. Her power of organization is proved thoroughly by the work of the Ministry of Munitions, which, under the indefatigable Mr. Lloyd George, has increased the three Government munition factories before the war to 4,000 establishments, with 2,000,000 workers; has arranged canteens for 500,000 people, and has erected 20 national workshops, with, in one case, a population of 50,000 people.

"As for manufacture—in a fortnight as many heavy shells can be made as were made in the first year of the war. Great Britain has shown her ancient skill for organization in a new and successful light."

VICTORIA CROSS AWARDS.

Valor of Surgeon and Sepoy Under Fire Recognized.

The London correspondent of The Medical Record mentions two recent instances of awards of the Victoria Cross, the first to a surgeon, and the second to a Sepoy who rendered first aid and protected his commanding officer until he could summon assistance under cover of night. He writes:

"The King has been pleased to award the Victoria Cross to Captain John Alexander Sinton, M. B., I. M. S., for 'most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty.' Although shot through both arms and through the side, he refused to go to the hospital and remained as long as daylight lasted, attending to his duties under heavy fire. In three previous actions Captain Sinton displayed the utmost bravery.

"His Majesty also conferred the Cross on Sepoy Chatta Singh, Ninth Bhopol Infantry, in the Indian Army, for his most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his commanding officer, who was lying wounded and helpless in the open, where Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug a cover for him with his entrenching tool; being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. He remained until nightfall—five hours—beside the wounded officer, shielding him with his own body on the exposed side; then, under cover of darkness, he went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety."

GERMANS CONFIDENT THEIR FLEET WON

No Doubt Where Victory Rested in Skagerrak Battle, Says Captain Persius.

REVIEWS YEAR'S SEA WAR

Praises Work of the Submarines, and Says England's Prestige Has Been Lost.

BERLIN, July 29.—Captain Persius, the naval critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, has written the following review of naval operations during the second year of the war, from the German viewpoint, for The Associated Press:

"It seemed likely that the second year of the war would end without a sea fight of the first magnitude, but May 31 brought a gratifying proof that our great battleships were not built in vain, and that our fleet, despite seeming inactivity, was quietly and assiduously preparing itself for a blow against the strongest sea power in the world. We still hear the question asked as to who was the real victor in the fight off Skagerrak. A comparison of the clear, concise reports of the German Admiralty Staff with Admiral Jellicoe's long-winded reports, which contain only a few facts, leaves no doubt that the German official account gives a thorqughly truthful description of the battle. The English version, with its barrenness of facts, labors in vain to conceal its improbability.

"Whatever the final judgment is of the battle in detail the loss of British prestige at sea and the pronounced success of our fleet remain indisputable if only the British losses in men and ships are considered. The waves of the North Sea swallowed 6,104 British seamen and 117,150 gross registered tons of shipping, while the German losses were 2,414 men and 60,720 tons. These figures were officially published on both the German and British sides.

"Numberless authorities, both hostile and neutral, have expressed opinions on the battle, but the German people will not permit themselves to be influenced by any foreign judgment. They understand alone how proud they may be of a navy whose quality and honor have stood the test of battle with the strongest sea power. They know that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg rightly expressed the general sentiment in his speech in the Reichstag on June 5 when he said: 'This victory, too, shall not make us vainglorious. We know that England is not subdued or conquered by this battle.'

"By the side of the battle of the Skagerrak the other events in the second year of the war, navally speaking, pale into insignificance. In the first year the activity of German submarines aroused general astonishment. In the second year their activity was sharply circumscribed, but nevertheless their successes in war upon commerce were considerable in comparison with those of the first year.

"On the other hand, the destruction of warships by submarines occurred but seldom. The U-27 destroyed an English protected cruiser in the North Sea on April 15, 1915. Another of our boats sank the French armored cruiser Amiral Charnier in the Eastern Mediterranean on Feb. 8, 1916. A number of minor war vessels were also sunk.

"English submarines did some damage to German commerce in the Baltic and succeeded in torpedoing several of our warships like the armored cruiser Prince Adalbert, Oct. 23; Undine, Nov. 4, and Bremen, Dec. 17.

"Special attention is merited by the bold flights of our marine aircraft and their important scout work in the North Sea and Baltic. Attacks were made against fortified places on England's east coast and the English were able to destroy only two German airships, No. 15 on April 1, and No. 7 on May 4. Within a few hours our airships were able to reconnoitre the entire North Sea, and they did valuable service in the battle off Skagerrak. Marine aeroplanes also did excellent work and especially distinguished themselves in the Baltic where they were of the utmost value in various ways. On several occasions they were able even to take the offensive with success, damaging warships with bombs and capturing merchantmen.

"In the Black Sea and the Mediterranean German submarines, working with those of Austria-Hungary, operated successfully in war against commerce and destroyed numerous transports laden with troops and war material. In the Black Sea the Yawuz Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben, and the Midullu, formerly the German cruiser Breslau, bombarded Russian fortified towns on the Crimean coast at various times and damaged Russian commerce.

"The glorious deeds of several German auxiliary cruisers remain to be mentioned. The Möwe, under the command of Count von Dohna, made a successful raid into the Atlantic in January and February. The Appam, one of the steamers captured by it, carried the passengers and crew of other captured merchantmen to the United States under the command of Lieutenant Berg. The Möwe herself made her home port safely on March 4 laden with booty. The auxiliary cruisers Meteor and Greif destroyed on Aug. 7 and Feb. 29, respectively, the much stronger armed British auxiliaries Ramsey and Alcantara.

"On the threshold of the third year of the war it remains to be pointed out that the German Navy has hitherto fulfilled its chief task of keeping the enemy from German coasts, and, beyond this, has scored a series of successes that have exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The German people do not ignore the fact that British sea power still dominates the seas, but nevertheless they look with confidence upon their navy. They expect it to show itself able and willing to win victories in the third year of the war as it has done hitherto and thus contribute its part toward the general aim of securing an honorable peace."

FRENCH SOCIALISTS DIVIDED

Peace and Economic War Cause Dispute in Ranks of Their Party.

PARIS, July 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The division of the Socialist Party in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of peace and the proposed economic war foreshadows a complicated conflict in that party.

The revolutionary Socialists demand an immediate armistice, while the more moderate voted for the war appropriations because they were in favor of peace only through the final victory of the Allies. The moderate Socialists declare, however, that they "will not accept a prolongation in an economic war of the disasters of the European conflict." In that the moderates are again divided, since they had in their ranks Jules Guesde, Minister of State without portfolio; Marcel Sembat, Minister of Public Works, and Albert Thomas, Under Secretary of War, who as members of the Government are committed to the policy of economic measures against the Central Empires after the war.

Eighty-seven of the 106 Socialists of the Chamber signed the statement in favor of continuing the war and against a subsequent economic conflict. Three of them, Henri Brizon, Alexandre Blanc, and Raffin-Dugens—all of them former school teachers and members of the prohibited school teachers' union—voted against the appropriations and demanded an immediate peace.

Three more in the Cabinet are committed both to a war to a finish and an economic battle afterward. The declaration of the majority of the group, read by their Secretary, Hubert Rouger, in the Chamber, said:

"The Socialists vote the appropriations asked for by the Government in order that France, br

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR

Past Twelve Months Have Seen the Teutonic Allies, After Conducting Tremendous Offensive Campaigns in the East, at Verdun, and in the Trentino, Thrown On the Defensive Along All the Battle Fronts by Concerted Offensive of the Entente

By a Military Expert.

WITHIN a few days after the declaration of war, just two years ago, the whole German plan of campaign became evident. Reduced to its simplest terms, it involved crushing France before Russia could mobilize, then, with France eliminated, to turn and punish Russia. There was nothing new in this idea. In 1912 it had been advocated, though thinly veiled by Friedrich von Bernhardi. It was the plan by which Napoleon defeated the succession of coalitions that had formed against him. It was the only logical thing to do. A central power, with interior lines of communication and good railroads, can concentrate against any point which it selects for its attack much more quickly than its opponents can concentrate to meet it. One moves on the arc of a circle, the other moves either on a chord or a radius.

The Germans had calculated things to a nicety. The invasion of Belgium as a means of getting at France had been worked out by the German General Staff a long time before. The flaw in the German scheme, however, was a grave miscalculation in the degree of Russian mobilization. Russia had been working quietly but quickly. The proverbial Russian slowness of movement was conspicuous by its absence. Russia, therefore, was ready before Germany knew she had her movements well under way.

Germany came through Belgium, driving before her not only the Belgian troops but the British and French as well. In a remarkably short time her troops under von Kluck had reached the Marne, at La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, and the fall of Paris was in sight. Then Russia appeared on the scene. Racing through East Prussia, the Russian Army was at the gates of Koenigsberg before the Germans had reached the Marne. Germany had the choice of swapping Paris for Koenigsberg and a great section of East Prussia, perhaps for Berlin itself. The exchange was not regarded favorably. Therefore, Germany hurriedly dispatched four or five army corps from the Marne front to Prussia to head off the Russian Army and save Germany from invasion. France's hour had struck. Hastily gathering together all available forces, Joffre began his famous "scissors movement" against von Kluck's right flank, overreached him and began to close in. The battle of the Marne followed. Von Kluck was forced to retreat and fell back all the way to the Aisne. The battle of the Aisne followed, but the German position was too strong, and after about a week's fighting the attack was abandoned.

The next move was the German attempt to reach Calais. Fortunately, as this move was under way, the British were engaged in a similar move with the object of flanking von Kluck from his position on the Aisne. The forces met and the issue was decided at the battle of Ypres, which, while in a sense it ended in a draw, entirely defeated the German object. Thus the battle lines in the west became established in approximately their present positions, and the deadlock which was destined to remain unbroken for at least two years was created.

In the meantime, Russia had not been idle. Though defeated in the important battle of Tannenberg and invaded almost up to the gates of Warsaw, her operations against Austria were entirely successful. Practically the entire army which Austria originally had in the field was either captured or destroyed. Galicia was invaded, all of the important towns falling to Russian arms one after the other. The most important from the standpoint of the Russian offensive, Przemysl, was the last to fall. It had been passed by in the Russian advance through Galicia and masked by a strong Russian force. Early in the Spring of 1915 it capitulated, and the Russian way was clear either to invade Hungary by way of the Carpathian passes or to move against Germany through Silesia.

Russia chose the former alternative and began her fight for the Carpathian passes. At the time the Carpathian battles were at their height the Russian line extended from the East Prussian frontier almost due south to the Galician border, thence east of the Dunajec River to the Carpathian crest, where it broke abruptly to the east; followed these crests to a point well to the east of Uzok Pass, then along the Dniester and the Pruth to Bessarabia. While the Carpathian battle was at its height Germany struck the line of the Dunajec, broke it, and, flanking the Carpathian line, sent the entire Russian Army reeling back through Galicia.

At the same time the German Army, facing the East Prussian position, started a drive with the object of folding the Russians back against Warsaw. Both German moves were tremendously successful. As the Russians in Galicia fell back, the great salient which existed, with Warsaw as its apex, was drawn sharper and sharper. Soon the main line of communications from the south were cut, and, just as the second year of the war was beginning, the Polish capital was evacuated and fell into German hands.

The fall of Warsaw was the signal for a general and rapid retirement over the whole Russian front. The front on the line of the Narew, which had for months been offering the most strenuous resistance to the heavy German attacks, gave way, the Pilica position was broken through and at all points between Libau and the Carpathian Mountains the Russians fell back. One after another the strong Russian fortified towns fell. Railroad after railroad passed into German hands. It was not until the Gulf of Riga was reached on the north, the marches of the Pripet in the centre, and the Galician-Volhynian border and the frontier of Rumania in the south, that the great retreat came to a halt.

Along this line the Germans applied the greatest pressure, but to no avail. They had done all to Russia they could do. The Russian resistance, in its last analysis, was too strong for the German offense. From the standpoint of the object for which the German army was striving, the German successes against Russia were a decided failure. This may seem strange, and may in many quarters find adverse criticism. Let us pause to consider what Germany was trying to do. In the first place it is very generally admitted that, in this war, in fact in any war, the mere acquisition of territory is of small moment unless it brings with it the disabling or the capture of an army. Men are the only things that count. The German strategy in this Russian move was, in its largest conception, exactly the same as at the first part of the war when the drive in France was in progress. In other words, having failed to eliminate France, the Germans seized the first favorable opportunity to eliminate Russia. On no other pretext was such a forward move justifiable. It carried the Germans hundreds of miles from their bases, lengthened their lines of communications, brought them into a country where it was impossible to live on the soil. What object could the Germans have had to gain but the Russian Capital and the elimination of Russia. It was Bernhardi over again. And again it failed.

Germany's position was therefore much worse off than if the drive had never been attempted. She would have been in an infinitely better position had she held on to the line of the Vistula after the fall of Warsaw, and again turned her attention to the west. As it is, communication between her eastern and western armies is, by reason of the distances involved, much more difficult. One cannot well be strengthened at the expense of the other because of time, and the Russians, stronger than ever, are growing still stronger as time passes. Germany's mistake is now apparent, but the time when it could have been rectified is passed. Germany took a gamble, as the Allies have gambled, and lost.

In the latter phases of the Russian retreat, the Allies in the west exhibited their first signs of activity since the establishment of the deadlock. They had made minor moves, but nothing of importance occurred until late in September, when the offensives were launched against the Artois and the Champagne lines. These attacks were a success as far as the German first line was concerned. They did not, however, reach their objectives, (the Arras-Lille and the Challerange-Bazancourt railroads, respectively,) and when the history of the war is finally written they will be treated as minor movements. Needless to say they also were failures. They stopped short after the first line of German trenches were taken, either for lack of shell or because the losses were too great for what was being accomplished, and the western front throughout the entire line settled back into the state of uninteresting stagnation that had marked it for so many months.

The next step in the war of the world was the entrance of Bulgaria on the side of the Central Powers. This step was bitterly opposed by the diplomatic agents of the Entente at Sofia. But Germany was apparently winning, there were excellent chances, according to Bulgaria's viewpoint, of her being able to deliver anything she promised. Serbia, particularly Macedonia, was tempting bait. Bulgaria entered, and the war on Serbia began. It was short. Almost without interruption the Austrian and Germans from the north, and the Bulgarians from the east poured into Serbia, driving the remnant of the Serbian Army before them. The Allies of Serbia on the west, England and France, after promising much, gave little, and the Serbians had to stand the brunt of the combined offensive of the three powers. The odds in numbers were too great. The Serbian Army was not only defeated, it was practically destroyed. Small portions of it fled into the wilds of Albania, others escaped into Greece and were transported by the ships of her allies to Mediterranean Islands. When it was too late the Allies did try to assist and sent troops to Saloniki, where it was their intention to strike north to the aid of the Serbian Army. Before they could take any step in this direction, however, the Bulgarians had seized the important junction of Uskub, which threw the entire north and south system of railroads into Teutonic hands. Serbia was then left to her own fate.

The Allies, however, kept sending troops to Saloniki, and, reinforced by the remnants of the Serbian Army which had been gathered in from its various points of refuge, and by the British army from Gallipoli, built up a large force which is forever a threat to the back door of the Central Powers. No move could have caused them more worry, for if this force ever does start northward and is successful it will undo what the Germans and Austrians have done at an enormous expenditure of men, energy, and valuable munitions.

The scene of the next great event changes to Gallipoli. This movement against Constantinople was undertaken weakly and with favorable chances for success. Constantinople blocked Russia's outlet into the Mediterranean and destroyed short communications between Russia and her allies in the west. To force the passage of the Dardanelles and take Constantinople was a justifiable gamble for the great issue at stake. The plan by which it was attempted, however, was the greatest misconception of the true problem involved, and the most expensive error of the war. The strait might have been forced had the army and navy operated in unison. As it was, the navy, by a preliminary attempt to win a land battle without the assistance of the military force, disclosed the whole scheme to the Germans and the Turks, and, before the army came on the scene, Gallipoli was in a state of excellent defense from the land side.

The end was inevitable. After suffering terrific losses the British were compelled to withdraw and turn their efforts to other fields. It was a bitter blow, but one occasioned by England's own blunder. In the end it has done no harm, and although the press of the world was full of the great loss in British prestige that was to flow from acknowledgment of defeat, England apparently has not suffered. She has learned the folly, however, in such a worldwide war as that in which she is engaged, of scattering efforts over wide and unimportant fields. As a consequence she is now concentrating her efforts where the greatest measure of success can only come.

As if in punishment for the Russian defeat by Germany but really for political reasons, the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas, who had been in supreme command of the Russian armies in the west, was, toward the last stages of the great retreat, transferred from the west to the district of the Caucasus, where he was placed in command. Very little news of his activities leaked out until February, when about the middle of the month his army loomed up in front of the strongly fortified town of Erzerum. A few days later the announcement of the capture of this place was reported. The astonishing feature was that the campaign was undertaken in a wild tangle of mountains and in the dead of Winter, when it seemed that any army could not possibly operate without an elaborate system of railroads behind it. In this country there are no railroads. Dependence for supplies has to be placed upon miserable dirt roads which, at wide intervals, traverse the country. The Russian fleet, of course, controlled the Black Sea, and it was by this channel that supplies were transported. But even from the Black Sea a long trip overland was necessary.

The surrender of Erzerum was followed by a period of apparent inaction. Toward Summer, however, we had further definite news from this sector in the announcement of the capture of Trebizond. The Russian right flank was evidently keeping up with the centre. Then followed a period of inaction, which was to be followed by the most remarkable march in history.

Taking Baiburt, defeating the Turks at Mamakhutan, the Russians pressed forward, and, averaging nearly fifteen miles a day, were soon in possession of Erzingan, the last of the Turkish bases east of Sivas. This campaign, to which so little space can be devoted in such a brief review of great events, has been in every respect the most successful undertaken by the allied forces. It is not conclusive because it it not concluded. It is still in progress and is pushed rapidly. The Turks are entirely disorganized and are making a retreat many times more rapid than did the Russians a year ago.

But the situations are not paralled by any means. The Turks are seeing their Asiatic empire fall completely into the hands of their enemies. They see themselves faced with revolution. The Arabs, who for a long time have cherished dreams of autonomy, have revolted in an effort to throw off the Turkish yoke. The Syrians are trembling in the balance between peace and war. And in the midst of it, a great Russian army is driving the Turks from pillar to post, capturing supplies and guns, and taking prisoners hundreds of the best of their fighting force. The outlook for Turkey is dark. Her only salvation seems to be in a plea for a separate peace before Constantinople can be taken. Russia controls Armenia, is pushing on through Asia Minor. The Turkish power of resistance is gone. The threat of the Slav is at Constantinople's back door.

Just about the time the capture of Trebizond was announced, the Germans launched the most terrific offense of the year at Verdun. The Germans evidently hoped that, by terrific artillery fire, backed up by infantry attacks launched in great numbers, the French fortress would fall into their hands in not more than two weeks. The object of the Germans in selecting Verdun as the point of attack is not apparent. It seems that their hope was to drive in the French lines, pin the French in between the German lines and the Meuse, and, by compelling them to cross the river under fire, practically annihilate the great mass of troops who occupied the Verdun salient and capture the mass of war material with which it was filled.

The first attacks, while they enjoyed a small measure of local success in driving the French back to their main lines of defense, did not penetrate these positions. But this did not deter the Germans from continuing their efforts. Attack after attack was beaten down by the French resistance, but the Germans would not admit their failure. From late in February until the present time this futile effort has gone on. Just why the Germans have persisted in their attacks no one has been able to explain. With a more accurate knowledge of the internal condition of Germany and the present temper of the home populace we might perhaps have a clearer conception.

As matters stand, the Germans have been defeated. At an enormous cost, they made a gigantic effort to close the war. With a loss in men greater than is known, they went down to defeat in the Gettysburg of the war. It was the highwater mark of the German cause. From the end of that fight Germany must decline.

On June 4 Russia struck her great blow. Entirely rejuvenated, with a supply system adequately organized, and with a vast accumulation of shell, Russia struck out from the Volhynian fortress of Rovno, against what were thought to be impregnable Austrian positions. Her success was immediate. The Austrian lines were rolled back, prisoners by the thousands fell into Russian hands, and the Austrian lines were completely blotted out. Soon the line of the Stokhod River was reached, and there a momentary check was imposed on the advancing Russians. They replied, however, by shifting the attack southward against Bukowina. Here their success was even greater. Czernowitz was taken, the gates to the Austrian crownland were opened, and the Russians poured through the gaps. In an incredibly short time all Bukowina had been cleared and the Russians were firmly established on the crests of the Carpathians.

The Germans were the next to receive attention. Their lines on the lower Styr were smashed, just as the Austrian lines had been broken, and they were driven back to the line of the lower Stokhod, where they held fast. Again, the Russians shifted the point of attack to the southern Volhynian line in a move against Lemberg. Here also they were successful. The Austrian line cracked, then broke, Brody fell into Russian hands, and the advance along the railroad to Lemberg began. This is briefly the Galician situation as the second year of the war comes to a close.

Not to be outdone by Russia, the Allies in the west began their great offensive on July 1. The attacks are still in their preliminary stage. Both the British and the French have met with an initial success that promises great things for the future. All the fighting so far, however, must be considered merely preliminary to the great fight that is yet to come. The real phase of the operation will not begin until the salient of the German lines at Albert is cleared and the movement begins against the main line of communication of the German Army.

The second year of the war closes with Germany apparently in rather desperate straits. The Kaiser and the German press are appealing to the German people to stand back of the German Army in the field and give it unqualified support. Well might this appeal be made. For the first time since the war began, Germany's excellent interior position, which has enabled her to accomplish so much, is neutralized by an attack from all sides of the circle with which she is engirdled. The Allies are acting together, with their entire command centralized in one controlling unit. They are stronger today than they have ever been. Their resources are more thoroughly mobilized, their manufacturing establishments are under Government control. That which Germany had at the beginning and which the Allies had not—organization—the Allies now possess. That which the Allies have ever had and which Germany had not—inexhaustible resources—Germany cannot acquire. As the third year of the war dawns, we approach the beginning of the end.

The past week has been filled with reports of Teutonic origin that the great Russian advance, from which so much was expected by friends of the Entente, had been definitely checked. Notwithstanding this, the week has been for the Russians one of uninterrupted success, not only in the Far Eastern field but in Europe as well. Last week's review closed just as the Russians announced that they had forced the crossing of the Lipa River in Volhynia and were pursuing the Austrians southward. The next day the Russians reported the capture of nearly 15,000 prisoners in the previous day's fighting.

It soon became apparent just what had happened. On the eastern bank of the Styr, just south of the confluence of the Styr and the Lipa, is the small village of Werben. South of Werben the Styr makes a big bend to the east and then breaks again west and south. When they crossed the Lipa the Russians took possession of the crossings of the Styr, so that they held both banks of the river. They immediately pushed south, enveloped the territory inclosed by this bend in the Styr and forced the surrender of the troops who occupied it.

This move of itself would have been unimportant except that it brought the Russians close to the Galician border and in the highlands that mark the beginning of the watershed of Northern Galicia. From the southern bank of the Lipa the Russians advanced steadily, driving the Austrians back into the hills. By Wednesday they had reached the Galician border and had penetrated to the line of the Slonevka River. This is a small stream. Southeast of Radsiwilov it passes through that town and empties into the Styr, fourteen miles south of the mouth of the Lipa. At this stream they were held up for just a day, when they forced the crossings again, capturing 4,000 more Austrians in the process. The Russians, in spite of the hills which they must take in their advance, have a strong strategical advantage in this section, due to the fact that they are straddling the Styr and can advance with equal force on both banks. The Styr, then, is of absolutely no use to the Austrians, in fact is more than a detriment than otherwise, in that, no matter how extreme the emergency may be, the troops on one side cannot reinforce those on the other. Another point is that the Austrians, who have been retreating with great regularity now since June 4, have proved that they are unable to check the Russians, even though they make a strong defensive screen in their front. The Russians have, in fact, driven them across rivers and beyond the defensive bank just as readily as they have in the open. Now the Austrians have no such defensive positions as they have already had to vacate. Behind them are hills, to be sure, but there are no streams behind which they may take up new lines until the upper Bug is reached. This is a long way from their present front, over thirty miles. But it is to this line that they will have to go, and that probably in a very short time.

It is interesting to note the way the Russian attack has switched. Kovel and Lemberg are, in the first place, interdependent. One is of little use to the Germans without the other, although of the two Lemberg is by far the more important. The Russian attack, though springing out toward what is now the Lutsk salient, had as one of its prime objects, Lemberg. That is the reason we find the Russian line close to the Galician frontier and occupying the town of Radsiwilov, almost on the Galician-Volhynian border. This town was reached in the early days of the offensive and has been held ever since. At that time the Russian plan seemed to centre on Lemberg as the objective. Checked at Radsiwilov, the Russian attack turned north, and was again directed at Kovel. After weeks of fighting the line of the Stokhod was reached and there the Russians were held up. They were unsuccessful in their great effort to force the Stokhod position. For one reason among others heavy rains brought the Stokhod out of its banks and turned all that part of Volhynia into an impassable morass.

Again the attack was switched, this time back to Lemberg. It was in this effort that the Lipa was crossed and the pursuit of the Austrians pushed into the northeastern corner of Galicia. This time there has been no check as yet, and no present indication that there is going to be one. As I have stated, the Austrians have no strong defensive position to which they can fall back, so that when they start to go they must go all the way to the line of the upper Bug.

To return to the specific fighting, some six miles south of the confluence of the Styr and Slovenka Rivers, is found a small stream which comes in from the south, flowing through Brody, after which it turns westward into the Styr. This river is variously named in reports from the different capitals, but is generally called the Boldurovka. The Russians drove the Austrians from the Slovenka position and followed up their success by fighting their way across the Boldurovka, to which the Austrians had retreated. Here again they found themselves on both sides of the river, able to advance down both banks and prevent close cohesion between the divided Austrian forces. The situation at Brody was becoming hourly more dangerous. The Russian passage of the Boldurovka brought them only twelve miles from the city and just as near to the railroad in the rear of the Austrian lines. This railroad is the only line of retreat open to the Austrian forces in the Brody district, so a threat against this line, if serious, practically amounted to taking the town.

This threat was indeed serious. The Austrians had shown themselves unable, without strong German contingents, to stop the Russian advance for any material time. They had checked it for a short time, but really stopping it was something entirely beyond them. In the face of this situation, to continue to hold Brody with the Russians practically on top of them would have been suicidal. Consequently, late on Friday afternoon, the town was evacuated and the Russians entered it—less than nine months from the time they left it in their retreat.

Brody is situated on the Lemberg-Dubno railroad close to the border of Volhynia. It is the base from which the Austrian troops who were defending the Galician northeastern gateways drew their supplies. The loss will therefore be a serious one to the Austrians, as there is no other town of any importance along this line until Krasne is reached, at the junction of this road with the road from Tarnopol. Brody may therefore be considered the gateway of Galicia, from which any army operating from it as a base has an excellent chance of reaching Lemberg. There is another point. Every foot Russia advances along the railroad toward Lemberg adds to the danger of the Austrian line along the Stripa River. This line has its flanks bent back for miles as it is. As this bending process continues, sooner or later the limit will be reached and it will have to give way. This will draw the southern wing also in toward Lemberg, and threaten it from all sides.

Lemberg cannot but have a very great influence upon the Kovel front. It is well to the west of the meridian of the line on the Stokhod, and is the centre from which all railroads entering Kovel from the south come. The Russians will have new lines then upon which to operate and will not be dependent upon their success in forcing the Stokhod crossings in order to get to their goal in the north.

All along the front the Russians are on the move. They are not advancing everywhere, but in practically every important sector fighting of the most severe character is in progress. In the region of Baranovitchi in particular the fighting has been almost continuous for weeks. The Russian object here is, of course, the town itself. Baranovitchi, though but a small village, is the most important town from a railroad standpoint near the Russian front. Railroads to practically all the important centres of this part of Russia pass through it, and, what is extremely important, most of these railways are of great importance to the Germans in the maintenance of their present lines.

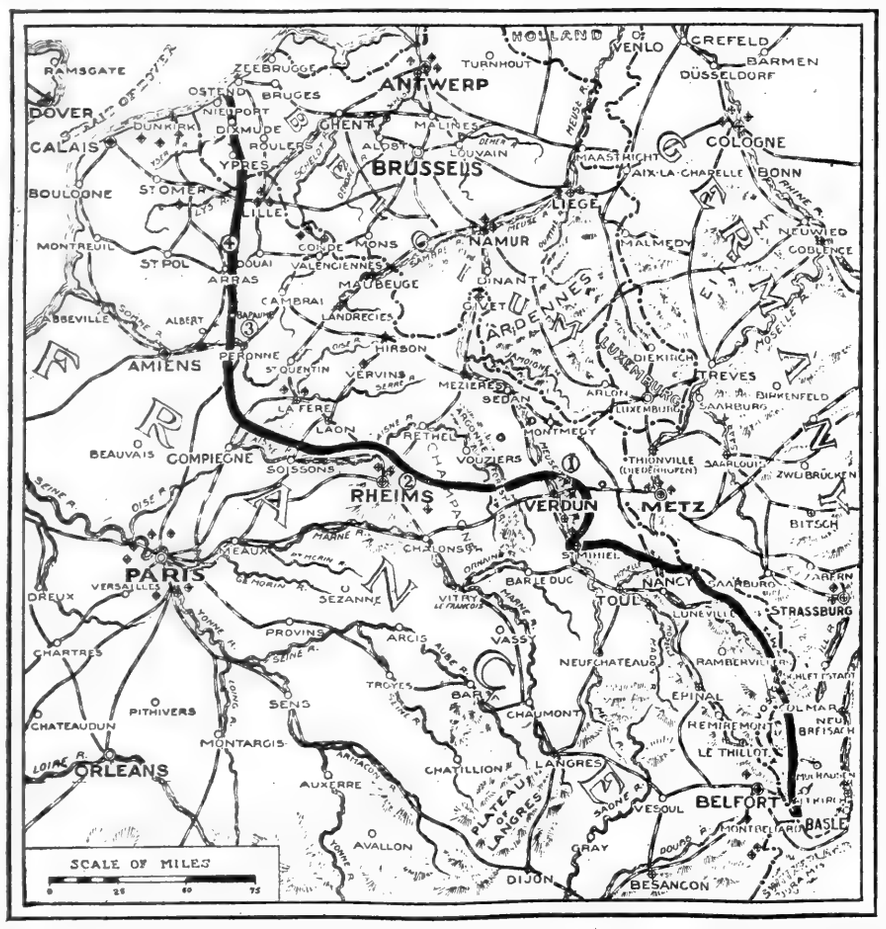
While Baranovitchi is the immediate objective, the ultimate object is the relief of Riga. Reports have been rife for some time of severe fighting in the Riga section. It is not probable, however, that the Russians are making any great effort to advance here. The terrain is all against them, and the German line, due to the large swamp areas, is so easily defended that practically nothing could be accomplished. The much more probable, as well as the much easier, way is to flank the Riga position by driving the Germans westward at a point further south. The net result as it appears at this writing is that the German lines are, as a rule, holding, but the Austrian front is completely broken. As these two fronts, however, are interdependent, the continued retreat of the Austrians is bound to compromise the Germans and force a similar retreat of their lines.

Of equal importance in its own particular field has been the capture of the Turkish fortress of Erzingan in the Caucasus region. This feat of the Russians is one of the most remarkable in the history of the war, principally because of the great rapidity of the Russian advance. For ten days the rate of advance was an average of ten miles a day. Nothing could show more clearly the utterly disorganized condition of the Turkish army in Armenia. The retreat was more in the nature of a flight than anything else, and the Russian victory was complete, as it was swift. Behind the Turks there is nothing nearer than Sivas as a base from which to work. The whole of Armenia is entirely cleaned out. The Turks have nothing else to do but fall back where they will be nearer their bases at home. There is nothing to hold the Russians back. The road to Sivas will be practically open and their advance unresisted. This is a great step toward the back door of Constantinople, and we may with reason look to this campaign, which for so long received no attention, as being one of the deciding factors of the war.

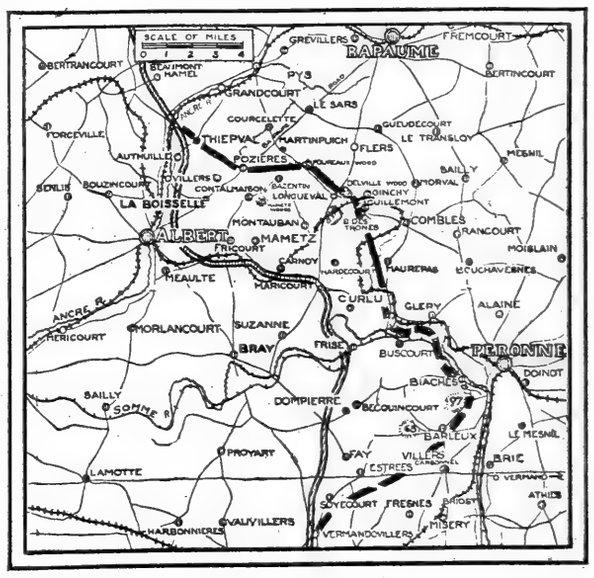
The fighting on the western front has been characterized by the continuity of the British attacks. Not for an hour in the whole week have they been discontinued or lessened in intensity. The crowning feature of the week has been the taking of Pozières, a small town of but little importance in itself, but commanding by virtue of its elevation all the stretch of country reaching out to Bapaume. Hill 160, which is just to the north of Pozières, is the greatest elevation south of Arras. The British are on the slopes of the hill now, although it has not completely come into their possession. The remarkable thing at Pozières is that, according to the German official reports, the German garrison had been reinforced by the "Brandenburg regiment of Douaumont fame" and still the British were able to go ahead.

The Germans are commencing to draw heavily on the forces at the Verdun front. This is not a British guess, but the German official admission. This proves, if proof were needed, the seriousness in German eyes of the British movement. The entire offense is as yet in the preliminary stages. The first phase will not terminate until the Albert salient has been flattened out. Then the crucial test will come, for then, and not until then, will the British be driving against one of those main lines of supply of the German Army which makes their continued possession of Eastern France possible.

Dotted Line Shows Approximate Battle Line a Year Ago. Black Line Is Approximate Limit of Extreme German Advance Eastward During the Past Year. Shaded Area Between the Two Black Lines in Lower Part of Map Shows Approximately the Territory Won Back by the Russians in Their Great Offensive Movement Still in Progress.



Western Battle Front, on Which Important Changes Have Occurred Only in Four Sectors During Past Year, viz: (1) About Verdun, Where Germans, Having Advanced Close to Fortress, Are Now, Apparently, Halted; (2) In Champagne, Where Allies Made a Substantial Gain Last September, and Were Then Stopped; (3) On the Somme, Where Tremendous Anglo-French Offensive Is Now Under Way; (4) In Artois, Scene of Small Allies' Gains.



Somme Region in Northern France, Now Scene of Powerful Anglo-French Offensive Movement. Gains of Allies Up to Friday Night Are Indicated.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR

Men, Material, and Morale of the Allies Now At Last Mobilized in Four Great Offensives Costing Them $60,000,000 a Day.

AFTER two years the human and material potentialities of the Allies have been thoroughly converted into active forces and are finding expression through four great, augmenting offensives, each conducted in a manner peculiar to its objective. These offensives and their nature were arranged by the High War Council of the Allies which was formed in January at Paris and reconvened there in March.

A year ago the Teuton troops of the Central Empires occupied 20,450 square miles of French and Belgian territory in Western Europe and 58,000 square miles of Russian territory in Eastern Europe. Out of a total colonial empire of 1,027,820 square miles Germany had lost over half. The casualties of the Central Empires amounted to over three million, and, practically isolated from foreign financial and industrial intercourse, they were spending $25,000,000 a day to carry on the war.

A year ago the Entente Powers, while maintaining their lines in the west, saw Russia giving way in the east through lack of proper equipment, were conducting excursions of doubtful value at Gallipoli and in Mesopotamia, and sealing the fate of the German colonies. Their casualties had also amounted to over three million, and, with full command of the seas, they were spending $45,000,000 a day in defensive operations and in potential operations for a future offensive.

In the second year of the war the Teutons have added 30,000 square miles to their conquests in Russia and 25,000 square miles in the Balkans, while there has been added to Germany's colonial losses the 191,130 square miles of the African Kamerun. The excursion into the Balkans remains of doubtful military advantage for its prime object, the successful attack upon the Suez Canal, has not been achieved. It has caused the withdrawal of the Allies from Gallipoli, but it has established them at Saloniki; it brought into local, active service 300,000 Bulgarian troops, but it created an army of 150,000 Serbian veterans for the Allies. The German offensive at Verdun has taken 120 square miles of territory at an expense of 450,000 German lives, and with no military advantage to the Germans or vital military loss to the Allies. The casualties of the Central Empires have now reached 5,000,000, and, still deprived of the use of the seas, they are spending $40,000,000 a day, no longer in offensive, but in defensive operations.

On the western front, on the eastern, in the Trentino, and in Armenia the offensives of the Allies are gaining strategic positions, territory, and fortified places, or annihilating the enemy, in accordance with the objects of the separate campaigns. Logically a fifth offensive should soon be launched from Saloniki. Their casualties have now reached 6,000,000 and they are spending $60,000,000 a day on offensive operations.

And the sea is still open to the Allies, while the food supplies of the Central Empires are being officially gathered and distributed with the utmost care, but in constantly diminishing quantities.

A year ago Germany notified the world that she was ready to entertain proposals for peace commensurate with her dignity and victories. Now she is ready for the same terms, although her Government and her people differ as to details. All still want the "freedom of the sea" and the perpetuation of Prussian militarism so long as it is necessary to maintain German world dominance, but they differ in regard to the retention of conquered territory.

And now, as a year ago, the Allies are still fighting to restore the lost independence to the conquered peoples, to annihilate Prussian militarism, and to maintain that "freedom of the sea" which has given them their present economical advantage—all so that the world may have a lasting peace.

FRANCO-BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

THE Franco-British offensive which began on July 1 north and south of the Somme is calculated to secure German railway centres, so that the troops fed by them may be forced to retreat, thus yielding territory which will open the way to more general offensives. The drive is east with the English enfilading north with the immediate objective of Bapaume and the French south with Péronne as objective. The offensive, which began with the most stupendous bombardment known in warfare, against the vertex of the most western German salient between Arras and Albert, a front of 23 miles, has gradually worked south with a redemption of 150 square miles of French territory.

July 1.—The long-expected Franco-British offensive begins north and south of the Somme after a bombardment by the British of the whole front from Ypres to the Somme for five days, interspersed by night raids with the taking of prisoners. Serre and La Bosselle are captured but not held by the British; the French take Curlu and Favière woods.

July 2-10.—British take Fricourt, Ovillers, and La Boisselle, and reach Contalmaison; the French capture five towns on the way to Péronne, cut the railway to Chaulnes, and take Hill 97 overlooking Péronne.

July 11-20.—British and French casualties placed at 5,000; Germans at 150,000. British advance through Trones Wood leveling all defenses, and cover a twelve-mile front to a depth of five miles. The French penetrate on a front of six miles to a depth of six miles. German reinforcements arrive from before Verdun.

July 21-29.—The British storm and level Delville Wood and take Contalmaison and Pozières and push on over the Albert-Bapaume road northeast and occupy all of Longueval. The French meet German counterattacks south of the Somme, establish a new line south of Soyecourt, and bombard Péronne.

VERDUN.

NO military movement has so puzzled experts as the German offensive against Verdun, which, in five months, has gained only five miles over a twelve-mile front at the expense of 450,000 German lives. The whole terrain had been prepared over a year before the assault began as the greatest military trap in history—not impregnable but with a killing capacity of 750,000 before capture. Its other strategic value to the French is that it gives a lateral approach from the west across the Plain of the Woevre to the bowl of the Moselle, where Metz is situated, whose forts for over a year have been covered by the French guns at Pont-a-Mousson.

The possession of Verdun by the Germans would enable them to feed their line in Champagne, from Metz, via Verdun, and thus relieve the railway bases against which the Franco-British offensive is now directed. It would also confirm Germany's use of the iron mines of Lorraine, which furnish her with 90 per cent. of her steel, without which she could not prosecute the war three months. Two other elements may have entered into the German inspiration for this offensive—an opportunity for the display of the military genius of the Crown Prince, and the fact that Verdun has a sentimental value for the French.

Feb. 21.—After three days' bombardment 300,000 Germans under the Crown Prince attack French trenches west of the Meuse.

Feb. 25.—Germans advance over a twenty-mile front on both sides of the Meuse—two miles west and four miles east—where they capture part of Fort de Douaumont and then lose it.

March 6.—Germans capture village of Forges on western bank.

March 30.—Germans capture Malancourt, on western bank, by gigantic infantry assaults, preceded by unprecedented artillery fire.

March 31.—German night attack completes capture of village of Vaux, which, on March 11, had been announced as the capture of the Fort de Vaux.

April 3.—French in counterattack retake part of Vaux village.

April 5.—Germans capture Haucort, west of the Meuse.

April 8.—French withdraw from Bethincourt, west of the Meuse.

April 9.—Germans make a general attack over twelve-mile front on both sides of the river.

April 30.—Germans make fierce but unsuccessful assaults against Dead Man's Hill, west of the Meuse.

May 5 and 6.—Fierce bombardment and capture of French trenches on north side of Hill 304, west of the Meuse.

May 8.—French lose more trenches at Hill 304, and 1,300 prisoners.

May 21.—French recover Haudromont quarries, east of Meuse, but suffer from severe assaults on Dead Man's Hill and Hill 304, west.

May 22.—French recapture part of Fort Douaumont.

May 24.—Germans take Cumières, west of Meuse, and again occupy Fort Douaumont.

June 1.—Caillette Wood between Douaumont and Vaux occupied by Germans.

June 2.—Germans begin a general assault on Fort de Vaux, five miles northeast of Verdun City.

June 6.—Germans occupy Fort de Vaux, but take no unwounded prisoners.

June 8.—German attacks east and west of Thiaumont Farm repulsed.

June 9.—German attacks west and south west of Hill 304 repulsed.

June 12.—Germans penetrate advance positions on Hill 321, four miles from Verdun.

June 15.—French win at Le Mort Homme and Caillette Wood.

June 22.—French recover ground between Fumin and Chenois Woods and Germans are repulsed at Hill 321.

June 23-30.—French attacks and German counterattacks around Fleury with gains for the French.

July 1-29.—Germans gain footing at Thiaumont work, Douaumont redoubt, and Hills 304, 295, Le Mort Homme, and 295 only to be excluded by the French with great slaughter. Germans remove 300,000 men for service on the Somme and the great Verdun offensive comes to a deadlock, temporary or final. The French are developing an offensive on the right bank of the Meuse.

Elsewhere on the Front.

Sept. 20.—French gain footing on the Aisne-Marne Canal and make progress at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf in the Vosges of Alsace.

Sept. 25.—After three weeks bombardment the French launch offensives near Souchez and in Champagne and the British co-operating south of La Bassée Canal penetrate German lines 4,000 yards, capturing Hulluch, Loos, and Hill 70 and gain 600 yards of trenches near Hooge. The Franco-British offensive ended on Oct. 5, with a British gain of one and one-half square miles of territory and 2,000 men and 61 guns. The French gain in Champagne was two and one-half miles on a fifteen and one-half-mile front.

Sept. 27-Oct. 1.—French repulse German counterattacks, gain Hill 185 in Champagne, the Butte de Tahure, and before Ripert.

Dec. 6-8.—Germans win half-mile front of new first-line trenches from French in Champagne.

Dec. 26-30.—Germans defeated by the French and lose a line of trenches near Hartmanns-Weilerkopf in Alsace.

Dec. 15-31.—British withdraw 70,000 Anglo-Indian troops for service in Mesopotamia.

Jan. 28.—South of the Somme German offensive captures line of French trenches on two-mile front.

Feb. 8.—Germans carry half a mile of French trenches north of Arras.

Feb. 11.—French capture 300 yards of French trenches in Champagne.

Feb. 12.—Germans carry by assault 700 yards of French trenches in Champagne, south of Ste. Marie-à-Py.

Feb. 14.—Germans capture half-mile front of British positions near Ypres.

Feb. 19.—Germans capture 400 yards of British trenches on the Yser Canal in Belgium.

Feb. 21.—Germans capture front of 875 yards of French trenches in Forest of Givenchy, Artois.

Feb. 28.—German surprise attack carries a mile-front of French trenches near Souain, in Champagne, 35 miles west of Verdun.

March 10.—Germans puncture French line northwest of Rheims to a depth of 2,500 yards.

March 20-27.—Seven divisions of French troops on twenty-three-mile front, between Arras and the Somme, are replaced by British troops and sent to Verdun.

March 27.—British reach by assault first and second line German trenches over front of 600 yards at St. Eloi, Belgium.

April 19.—Germans carry British front of 650 yards of trenches, north of Ypres.

April 20. First Russian contingent of troops lands at Marseilles, having been transported via Suez Canal, from Dalny and Port Arthur.

April 25.—Second contingent of Russian troops arrive in France.

May 22.—Germans carry 100 yards of British trenches on a mile front between Loos and Arras.

June 2 and 3.—German thrust at Ypres salient captures trenches held by Canadians and inflicts 3,000 casualties.

June 6.—Further German attacks on salient and some ground gained at Hooge.

June 13.—Canadians make counterattack at Ypres and recover lost trenches.

June 25-29.—Heavy British bombardment with night raids on German trenches from Ypres to the Somme, with concentrated attacks on Lens and from La Bassée Canal.

BRUSILOFF'S OFFENSIVE.

AS announced by its designer, A. A. Brusiloff, this offensive is calculated to destroy the Teutonic Armies on the eastern front, irrespective of territorial gains. It began on June 4 with assaults against the Austrian lines on a front of 335 miles south of the Pinsk marshes and has recently developed into an assault against the 450-mile front of the Germans north of Pinsk. The Austrians had 900,000 men on their front and the Germans 1,500,000. Of these fully 600,000 have been rendered hors de combat, principally as prisoners. Fully 7,000 square miles of territory have been recovered by the Russians and already Cossacks have made their way into Hungary through the Carpathian passes. The capture of places on this terrain are only important as they expose the enemy's flanks and stretch the front of battle causing group formations which are easily enveloped by the superior numbers of the Russians. Still, Kovel and Lemberg, the immediate objectives of the Russians, have their value to the Austrians as military positions covering miles of communications to the front.

June 4.—After three days of bombardment along the front of 335 miles from the Pinsk marshes to the Rumanian frontier, the great surprise Russian offensive under Brusiloff is launched against the Austrians, with the immediate capture of 13,000 men.

June 5.—Russian offensive captures 12,000 Austrians.

June 6.—Russians capture 15,000 Austrians, take Lutsk, and cross the Ikya-Styr line.

June 7.—Russians take 11,000 Austrians.

June 8.—Russians take 13,000 Austrians and Brusiloff crosses the Strypa.

June 9.—Russians capture 5,000 Austrians.

June 10.—Russians capture 35,000 Austrians, take Dubno, and invest Czernowitz.

June 11.—Austrians attempt counteroffensive before Tarnopol and lose 7,000 in prisoners.

June 12.—With 1,000 more prisoners taken by the Russians, Austrians retreat on Kovel road, lose Torcyn, 14 miles west of Lutsk, retreat from the Dniester line at Zaleszczki, and lose Horodenka.

June 13.—Russians attack German front north of Baranovitchi, and capture on whole front 6,000 prisoners.

June 14.—Russians capture 31,000 prisoners and expand Lutsk salient at Lokatchy and Zaturtsky.

June 15.—Russians take 14,000 prisoners and assault Austrian centre at Buczacz.

June 17.—Russians under General Lechitsky capture Czernowitz; cavalry enters Radziviloff, twelve miles northeast of Brody, and cross the Stokhod further north.

June 18.—Russians further expand the Lutsk salient south of Radziviloff.

June 21.—Russians occupy Radautz, thirty miles south of Czernowitz.

June 25.—Russians isolate southern Austrian army and clear Bukowina.

June 28.—Russians capture 10,008 Teutonic prisoners; General Lechitsky defeats Austrians on twenty-five-mile front east of Kolomea.

June 30.—Russians take Kolomea and Obertyn and pass the Stripa.

July 3.—Russians attack the Bavarians, under Prince Leopold, north of Pinsk. General Brusiloff's left wing twenty miles from Lemberg. Cossacks raid Hungarian villages beyond the Carpathians.

July 5.—Russians cut the Delatyn-Koromeyo Railway and flank General Bothmer. General Letchitzky cuts Trans-Carpathian Railway at Mikulieczyn.

July 6.—Teuton losses before General Brusiloff officially placed at 500,000.

July 7.—Russians begin offensive on Riga front. General Bothmer extricates himself at the Zlota Lipa and Stripa Rivers.

July 8.—General Pflanzer striving to rescue the southern Austrian army separated from General Bothmer in June.

July 10.—General Brusiloff by surprise attack gains fifteen miles on Sarny-Kovel line, reaches Kachowa twenty-two miles from Kovel. He crosses the Stokhod River at Ugli.

July 11-28.—Part of General Linsingen's Teutonic army retreats beyond the Lipa in Volhynia—Cossacks penetrate Hungary—four passes opened into Hungary across the Carpathians—Russian General Kuropatkin launches offensive in the Riga sector against von Hindenburg, penetrating lines five miles then, on the 24th, twelve miles—Russians on July 28 take Brody, fifty-eight miles northeast of Lemberg, and General Kalendine breaks von Linsingen's line, with the capture of 20,000 Austrians, on the Rozyszcze-Kovel Railway, 20 miles southeast of Kovel; report of 70,000 Turks in Hungary.

Preceding Events on Front.

Aug. 1.—Germans occupy Mitau in Courland.

Aug. 4.—Occupation of Warsaw by the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

Aug. 5.—Russians evacuate Ivangorod.

Aug. 10-12.—Rapid advances of Germans on the Bug, who capture Siedlce, sixty miles east of Warsaw.

Aug. 15 and 16.—Russian line broken between Narew and the Bug and outer forts of Novo Georgiewsk captured by the Germans and the Russian evacuation of Bialystok begins.

Aug. 17.—Kovoro occupied by Germans. Fleet of Marshal von Mackensen cuts the Chelm-Brest Litovsk Railway.

Aug. 19.—Novo Georgiewsk falls.

Aug. 25.—Brest-Litovsk falls.

Aug. 29.—Germans bombard Lipsk and advance on Vilna.

Sept. 2.—Gorodno falls to the Germans after a house to house fight.

Sept. 7.—Germans take Wolkowisk, southeast of Grodno.

Sept. 1-10.—Russian counterattacks in East Galicia, at Tarnopol, Trembowla, and on the Sereth, capture 45,000 Austrians, fifty guns, and sixty machine guns.

Sept. 9.—Von Mackensen advances from Dubno on Rovno, and Germans threaten to envelop Vilna.

Sept. 15.—Pinsk occupied by Germans.

Sept. 18.—Vilna falls and Russian army there narrowly escapes envelopment.

Sept. 22.—Russians, in brief, fierce counterattack, recapture Lutsk, capturing 6,000 Austrians.

Oct. 18.—Germans attempt to envelop Riga and capture Borkowitz on the Dvina.

Oct. 21.—Counterattack of Russians north of Tarnopol takes 7,500 Austrians.

Nov. 5-10.—Russians save Riga and attempt a brief offensive against Mitau.

ITALO-AUSTRIAN FRONTS.

IN conformity with the program of the Entente Powers, Italy had planned an offensive on the Isonzo to begin May 27. The Austrian offensive began in the Trentino on May 13 disarranged this plan. But the Russian offensive begun on June 4 disarranged the Austrian plan and drew off Austrian troops from the Trentino for the defense of the eastern front. Thus diverted, the 500,000 Italian troops, who had been prepared for the Isonzo front, launched a counteroffensive in the Trentino about the middle of June and so far have recovered nearly three-quarters of the 600 square miles of territory lost in the preceding month. Italy still occupies about 2,300 square miles of Austrian territory. Her object now, as a year ago, is to isolate the Trentino and to make a drive, when circumstances shall permit, on the Isonzo front in the direction of Klagenfurt.

Aug. 15, Sept. 19, Oct. 15 and Nov. 2.—Italians launch four offensives along the Isonzo front, the last being concentrated on the mountain forts of Gorizia.

Nov. 20-25.—Repetition of bombardment of heights behind Gorizia with the capture of the slopes of Podgora, Monte Santo, Monte Gabriele, Monte Daniele and the town of Oslaira. On the Doberdo plateau, on the lower Isonzo, the town of San Martino and the trenches of Monte San Martino were captured.

March 14.—Italian offensive along the Isonzo front, with gains of positions on the Carso plateau.

April 19.—Italian troops, after the explosion of the greatest mines so far used in the war, capture the summit of the Col di Lana in the Trentino.

April 15-25.—Great concentration of Austrians on the line Bolzano-Trento, presage offensive south.

May 13.—Austrians launch offensive southeast of Trent, assail half-finished Italian advanced lines and capture 2,500 prisoners.

May 17.—Italians abandon advanced positions in the Trentino and lose 1,000 in prisoners. Austrian offensive develops toward the Italian frontier between the Adige and the Brenta on a forty-mile front.

May 19.—The Austrians, in the Lake Garda region, cross the Italian frontier.

June 3.—Austrians advance in the Monte Cengio region on Italian territory.

June 5.—Italians make counterattack holding Austrians on Asiago plateau.

June 5-10.—Austrian offensive reaches its greatest development with the recovery of 300 square miles of lost terrain and the capture of 300 square miles of Italian territory.

June 12.—Italian counteroffensive begins in the Largarina Valley and on the Posina-Astico front in the Trentino.

June 14.—Italians capture three lines of Austrian trenches east of Monfalcone, on the Isonzo front.

June 25.—Great Italian advance begins with 500,000 fresh troops and 1,500 big guns; Asiago, Priafora, and Cengio Mountains retaken, and Arsiero threatened.

June 26.—Italians reoccupy Arsiero and Posina.

June 30.—Italians reach Austrian main lines between the Adige and the Brenta and occupy Val Morbia.

July 1.—Italians have regained one-third of the territory lost since May 13.

July 5-10.—Italians gain trenches in Posina Valley and Asiago Plateau.

July 14.—Italians destroy entire Austrian force on Monte Castellerto, Totano zone, by mine.

July 16.—Italians take town on Monte Hellugio.

July 22. Italians consolidate lines between the Adige and the Brenta and in the northern Dolomite region with large captures of prisoners and guns.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

IN Turkey in Asia the objects sought by the various allied and contending powers seem to conflict. Germany seeks a path by which the Suez Canal may be attacked. The British in Mesopotamia aim to consolidate the Arabian territory between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf with their sphere of influence in Persia. The Russian object is to destroy the Turkish power, to absorb Armenia, and dominate Constantinople and Alexandretta. On all fronts here the Turks are on the defensive. Incidental to these operations have been various important attacks on the western Egyptian frontier, encounters in the Sinai desert between British cavalry from Egypt and Turkish outposts, and the rather important revolt of the Grand Sherif of Mecca in the middle of June against the religious and political dominance of Turkey. The last may develop into a valuable auxiliary for the Allies in that great region.

The Russian army of the Caucasus has already overrun northern Persia and has taken all the Turkish strongholds in Armenia. In the north it threatens the coastal and railway approaches to Constantinople; in the south, Bagdad on the Tigris, also in definitely threatened by the British force below Kut-el-Amara. The Russians now occupy 30,000 square miles of Turkey in Asia and all the fortified places of Armenia—Erzerum, Trebizond, Bitlis, Baiburt, Mahakhatum, Gumishkhaneh, and Erzingan. All this has been achieved in seven months by Grand Duke Nicholas without the aid of railways west of the Caucasus frontier and over the most difficult country in the world—save, perhaps, that which confronts the Italians.

August-September.—One million Armenians said to have been slaughtered by the Kurds and Turkish Irregulars.

Nov. 12.—Shah of Persia gives his adhesion to the Allies and German officials leave Teheran.

Dec. 2.—Strong Russian expeditionary force organized by Grand Duke Nicholas advances on Teheran while another prepares to enter Armenia.

Jan. 15-21.—Russian army in the Caucasus advances into Armenia and menaces the forts of Erzerum.

Feb. 16.—Russians capture, after five days' investment, the Turkish fortress of Erzerum.

Feb. 25.—Russian army operating in Persia captures Kermanshah, defended by the Turks and Kurds.

March 2.—After forced marches to 110 miles south of Erzerum, Russians capture fortified city of Bitlis.

April 18.—Russian troops supported by Black Sea fleet take Trebizond.

May 16.—Russian armies meet first reverse in Armenia and evacuate Mamakhatun.

June 1-30.—Russians consolidate positions in Armenia and Persia to await results of Russian offensive begun on June 4 on the eastern front in Europe.

July 1-15.—Russians lose and retake Kermanshah on Persian frontier; retreat from Bagdad approaches to Persian hills, 80 miles; capture Mamakhatun and Baiburt.

July 1-29.—Russians capture Gumishkaneh and the Turkish fortress of Erzingan, 120 miles of the Turkish defenses on the Samsun-Angora-Sivas-Pingan line, the outposts fed by rail from Constantinople.

Mesopotamia.

Sept. 27.—Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, ninety-five miles southeast of Bagdad, is captured by General Townshend, who then, with one division, or about 20,000 Anglo-Indian troops, advances on Bagdad.

Nov. 22.—Battle of Ctesephin, eighteen miles from Bagdad, in which the Anglo-Indians defeat 60,000 Turks, but are obliged to retreat.

Dec. 8.—Townshend, with the rearguard, reaches Kut-el-Amara and three days later the siege of 143 days begins.

Jan. 7.—British relief force, under General Aylmer, for Kut-el-Amara halted by the Turks at Sheik Saad and retreats down the Tigris.

March 6.—British relief force reaches Essinn, within seven miles of Kut-el-Amara.

April 28.—Anglo-Indian troops, under General Townshend, besieged since Dec. 8 at Kut-el-Amara, surrender to Turks with all the honors of war. Force surrendered numbers 9,000 troops and 5,000 camp followers.

May 20.—Anglo-Indian army on the Tigris is joined by a detachment of Russian Cossacks, who have come from the Persian frontier.

THE BALKANS.

THE drive of the Teutons through the Balkans early last Winter forced the Allies to abandon their campaign at Gallipoli, but it established them at Saloniki, with a Franco-British-Serb force of now nearly 700,000 and the Italians at Valona at the entrance to the Adriatic with 200,000. It eliminated Serbia and Montenegro and brought Bulgaria into the war on the side of the Central Empires; it formed a conjunction with the Turks of some military value to the latter, for it probably saved Constantinople. It was expected to open the way for a formidable Turko-German attack upon the Suez Canal. It has not done so. The Allies at Saloniki and Valona have potential powers, not only for separating Turkey from her allies, arraying Rumania on their side, annihilating Bulgaria, but also for attacking Austria from across the Danube, just as the Turks, in the Middle Ages, so successfully attacked her. It is conceivable that, when the last German and Austrian soldier has been removed from the Balkans for service on more vital fronts, the Allies at Saloniki will strike north through the valleys of the Vardar and the Struma and the Italians from Valona.

Aug.-Sept.—Rear Admiral Troubridge with British 6-inch naval guns and a French flying squadron engage in skirmishes with Austrian batteries and aviators across the Danube.

Oct. 2.—Bulgaria masses troops on Serbia's eastern frontier.

Oct. 5-7.—At Saloniki 70,000 French and 15,000 British land.

Oct. 7.—An Austro-German force occupies Belgrade after bombardment and fierce street to street fighting.

Oct. 11.—Austro-Germans continue to cross the Danube and occupy Semendria. Bulgarians enter Serbia.

Oct. 17, 21, 22, 25, Nov. 2, 5, and 30.—Bulgarians capture Egri-Palanka, occupy Kumanovo, Uskub, Prakovo, Izvor, Nish, and Prizrend.

Oct. 14, 26, Nov. 20, and 22.—Austro-Germans take Pozarevatz, make a junction with the Bulgarians at Ljubichevatz, occupy Novi Bazar, and capture Witrovitza and Prisatina, forcing northern Serbian armies westward through Montenegro and Albania.

Oct. 16, 21, 25, 29, and Nov. 4.—Franco-Serbian forces repulse Bulgarians at Valendova, are beaten back near Rabrovo, recapture Veles and threaten Uskub, capture Strumitza station, and with British defeat Bulgarians at Izvir.

Nov. 4.—Danube navigation reopened from Austria to Bulgaria.

Nov. 30.—Railway between Berlin and Constantinople via Vienna, Belgrade, Nish, and Sofia reopened.

Dec. 3-15.—Northern Serbian armies being forced through Montenegro and Albania by Austro-Germans; Serbs and Franco-British in the south forced over the Serb-Grecian and the Bulgar-Grecian frontier.

Jan. 11.—Austrians capture Montenegrin stronghold of Mount Lovtchen, from which the Austrian Dalmatian port of Cattaro on the Adriatic had been menaced.

Jan. 12.—Austrians occupy Cettinje, capital of Montenegro.

Feb. 26.—Austrians occupy Durazzo, Albania, on the Adriatic coast, evacuated by Italians, who concentrate at Valona further south.

April 11.—Franco-British force takes possession of Argostoli, Island of Cephalonia, Ionian Sea, for naval base.

April 15-30.—Franco-British force at Saloniki reaches 350,000, and is joined by the remains of the Serbian Army of about 150,000, which has been refitting at Corfu under French auspices.

May 26.—Bulgarian troops enter Greek territory through the Struma and take possession of several Greek forts with the permission of the Athens Government, which brings the relations of the Entente Powers and Greece to a climax. (See Political.)

July 17-19.—Artillery duels in Saloniki on the Vardar and Struma fronts, the former of which leads through Serbia and the latter through Bulgaria.

Gallipoli.

Aug. 6.—New landing made by Australians and New Zealanders at Anzac Cove.

Aug. 6.—Allies occupy part of crest of Sari Bahr.

Aug. 10.—British colonials consolidate position at Anzac Cove and advance 300 yards on the coastal road of Kirithia.

Aug. 14.—Attempt of British colonials to cut Turkish lines to Constantinople.

Aug. 28.—British colonials advance from Suvla Bay inland, and "an important tactical feature commanding the Biyuk Anafarta Valley to the east and north" is captured.

Dec. 2-8.—Over 70,000 Australians and other British colonials are withdrawn from Suvla Bay, and Anzac Cove is abandoned.

Jan. 9.—Remainder of Franco-British forces at Gallipoli are entirely withdrawn after an attempt of nine months, with the aid of warships, to force the Dardanelles and capture Constantinople. British casualties in killed, wounded, and prisoners amount to 115,000; French are estimated to amount to over 70,000.

IN AFRICA.

HERE General Smuts is gradually surrounding that vast colonial territory of German East Africa of 384,180 square miles, which is all that remains of Germany's overseas possessions of 1,027,820 square miles. However vast these losses to Germany have been in territory and prospective wealth, they cannot be compared with the Teutonic gains in France, Belgium, and Russia. They are similar in nature, however, to the Teutonic gains in the Balkans—territorial assets which may offset military liabilities incurred by the war.

Oct. 22.—Barnenda, Kamerun, captured by a Franco-British force.

Nov. 23.—In the Kamerun a British force reaches Puge River and a French force occupies Makondo.

Jan. 1.—Yaunde, German Kamerun, captured.

Feb. 17.—British Government officially announces the complete conquest of Kamerun. German East Africa alone remains. Here the German positions are gradually being surrounded by the armies of Gen. Smuts in direct command of the Union of South Africa troops. From the south a Portuguese column is advancing from Portuguese East Africa, and a British column from Rhodesia; from the west come Belgian and French columns from the Congo, and from the north two columns from British East Africa. A Franco-British naval contingent blockades the coast.

June 8.—In a general advance of the allied forces in German East Africa General Hannyngton reaches Mazinde and Colonel Murray occupies Bismarckburg.

June 9.—General Hannyngton occupies Mombo, six miles south of Wilhelmstal, and General Hoskins occupies Ukalmo.

June 13.—General Smuts reports the capture of Wilhelmstal.

June 15.—General Hannyngton captures Korogwe.

June 24.—Germans badly defeated on the Lukiguri River.

July 1-29.—General Northey drives Germans and native auxiliaries north of Ubena. General Smuts takes Tanga. Belgian troops reach Lake Victoria at Namirembe and Basira. British forces under General Crewe occupies Muanza. General Smuts captures entire Usambara Railway.

NAVAL EVENTS.

ON the afternoon of May 31, west of Jutland Bank and off the coast of Denmark in the North Sea, the British battle cruiser squadron, under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, and the fifth battle squadron, under Rear Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, encountered the German first and second light cruiser squadrons, later joined by the entire high seas fleet. In tonnage and calibre of guns employed and in the losses of tonnage and lives this engagement which ensued was the greatest in naval history. In the evening Beatty was reinforced by seven divisions of the British battle fleet under the Commander in Chief, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. In the night the Germans sought their base behind Heligoland.

The total British losses were the battle cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible; the cruisers Defence, Black Prince and Warrior, and eight destroyers, in all fourteen ships with a total tonnage of 112,350. The Germans admitted the loss of the cruiser Pommern and of the light cruisers Wiesbaden, Frauenlob and Elbing, and then on June 9 of the battle cruisers Luetzow and the cruiser Rostock. Admiral Jellicoe's report places the German loss of vessels "seen to sink" at twenty-one, with a total tonnage of 109,220, including three battleships of the dreadnought type and one of the Deutschland type, with two cruisers and nine destroyers and one submarine to be added to the German official list.

Up to Aug. 1, 1915, according to Senate Document 3 of the Sixty-fourth Congress, the allied navies had lost a total of 71 warships, with a tonnage of 326,855. Of these Great Britain had lost 42 ships of 254,494 tons—8 battleships, 3 armored cruisers, 4 protected cruisers, 4 light cruisers, and 24 smaller craft; France 12 ships of 28,627 tons, Russia 6 ships of 21,775 tons, Japan 7 ships of 4,801 tons, and Italy 4 ships of 17,758 tons; Germany, Austria, and Turkey had lost 89 ships, with a tonnage of 202,791. Of these Germany had lost 69 ships of 238,904 tons—1 battle cruiser, 5 armored cruisers, 10 protected cruisers, 3 light cruisers, and 50 smaller and auxiliary craft; Austria 7 ships of 7,397 tons, and Turkey 13 ships of 16,490 tons.

In the second year of the war official records in regard to the losses of submarines and auxiliary cruisers are incomplete, and transports are not scheduled as warships. In this year the Allies lost 41 ships with a tonnage of 202,000, and the Central Empires 32 ships with a tonnage of 125,120. Great Britain's loss was 34 ships—2 battleships, 3 battle cruisers; 3 armored cruisers, 7 protected cruisers, 2 light cruisers, and 17 smaller and auxiliary craft, with a total of 195,900 tons. Germany's loss was 26 ships—4 battleships, 1 battle cruiser, 6 protected cruisers, and 15 smaller craft and auxiliaries, with a total of 114,620 tons.

Aug. 8.—German squadron repulsed while attempting to menace Riga. Petrograd reports that nine battleships and twelve cruisers were driven off.

Oct. 27.—Varna, on Bulgarian Black Sea coast, bombarded by Russians.

Nov. 17.—Twenty-five British submarines pass from North Sea into the Baltic.

Dec. 30.—Austrian squadrons defeated with the loss of two destroyers by Italian ships off Durazzo, Albania.

Jan. 9.—Loss of British battleship King Edward VII. by contact with mine is announced.

Feb. 13.—German prize crew bring in British steamer to Hampton Roads with passengers and crews of six other British merchantmen captured by the auxiliary cruiser Möwe or Roon.

Feb. 13.—French Government admits the loss of the cruiser Amiral Charner by submarine off the Syrian coast.

Feb. 27.—French transport Provence sunk by submarine in Mediterranean with a loss of 3,100 marines and troops.

Feb. 27.—British steamer Maloja, en route for India, strikes mine near Dover and loses more than 150 lives in passengers and crew.

March 5.—German Admiralty announces the safe arrival at Wilhelmshaven of auxiliary cruiser Möwe after having destroyed or captured fifteen merchant craft of the Allies.

March 18.—French lose destroyer Renaudin by submarine in the Adriatic.

March 24.—British Channel steamer Sussex torpedoed by German submarine with the death of over fifty passengers.

March 25.—British Admiralty announces that in the engagement between the British auxiliary cruiser Alcantara and the German blockade runner Greif, on Feb. 28, in the North Sea, both vessels were sunk.

April 25.—German battle cruiser squadron with submarines and Zeppelins attack Lowestoft and Yarmouth, northeast of London. This is supposed to be in conjunction with the Sinn Fein revolt in Dublin and the landing of Sir Roger Casement on the Irish coast.

April 27.—British battleship Russell sunk by mine in the Mediterranean.

May 8.—British munition transport Cymric sunk off the Irish coast by German submarine.

May 29.—Officially announced that the three raids made by German warships on defenseless coast towns of England since the war began had resulted in the death of 141 noncombatants and the wounding of 611.

May 31.—British and German naval engagement off the coast of Denmark, North Sea. British admit the loss of six large cruisers and eight destroyers, the Germans a battleship, a battle cruiser, four light cruisers, and five destroyers; 9,500 lives are lost.

June 5.—British cruiser Hampshire sunk by a mine off the Orkney Islands on her way to Russia. Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, and his staff are lost, together with all except twelve of the crew.

June 9.—Italian Admiralty announces that the transport Principe Umberto has been sunk with large loss of life by a submarine, in the Adriatic.

June 14.—Encounter between Russian flotilla and German convoy in the Baltic, two small torpedo boats and an auxiliary cruiser of the latter are sunk.

June 16.—British destroyer Eden sunk by collision in the English Channel.

July 3.—Russian torpedo boats reported to have sunk 54 Turkish sailing craft in Black Sea.

July 6.—Turkish Midullu, formerly German cruiser Breslau, sinks Russian transport by use of Russian flag.

July 9.—Two hundred British merchantmen kept in neutral Baltic ports by German fleet set free as result of British naval victory on May 31-June 1.

July 9.—German merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore after unique transatlantic voyage.

July 10.—Turkish Midullu and Sultan Selim, the latter formerly German cruiser Goeben, sink four Russian transports and bombard Caucasus coast.

July 12.—German submarine shells Seaham Harbor, on English east coast.

July 15.—Italian destroyer Impetuoso sunk by Austrian submarine in the Adriatic.

July 25.—German flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers escape after running fight with British patrols off Holland and attempt to raid the Thames mouth. Both sides claim hits.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

THE political significance of the Teutonic submarine campaign will be seen by consulting the chronology under "Political" and "America and the War," as well as the following official data:

On April 4 Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge issued a report giving the losses of unarmed vessels since the beginning of the war to March 23 as 980, including 481 steamers, 57 sailing vessels, and 249 trawlers belonging to the Allies, and 146 steamers and 42 sailings vessels belonging to neutrals. The loss in tonnage to the belligerents was 1,068,000 and to neutrals 317,376. Sir Cyprian's list, however, included sinking by mines.

Since the case of the Sussex, March 24, the British Admiralty has attempted to record the ships sunk without warning, and on May 10 last, three days after the first anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, Dr. Macnamara issued a Parliamentary paper which contained the following passage:

"The number of unarmed British merchant vessels which have been torpedoed without warning between May 7, 1915, and May 10, 1916, is 37. The number of neutral merchant vessels torpedoed without warning between the same dates is, according to the evidence available, 22. I understand that these particulars are known to the United States Government."

During the first year of the war, or from Feb. 18, 1915, when Germany began her submarine warfare against merchantmen, till Aug. 1, 1915, German submarines sank 205 merchant craft belonging to the Allies and 59 to neutral nations, with a total loss of 1,041 noncombat

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR

Continued from Preceding Page.

WAR IN THE AIR.

Aug. 9.—Eastern coast of England bombarded by Zeppelins, killing 15 and injuring 14.
Aug. 12.—Eastern counties of England visited by Zeppelins; 6 killed and 23 injured.
Aug. 17.—Eastern England attacked by Zeppelins and aeroplanes, killing 10 and injuring 36.
Sept. 8.—French aeroplane raid on Saarbrucken, Lorraine, kills 75; other French air raids in Freiburg and Breisgan.
Sept. 7.—English eastern counties raided by Zeppelins, killing 10 and injuring 46.
Sept. 8.—London attacked in air raid, with 20 killed and 86 injured.
Sept. 22.—French airmen raid palace of King of Württemberg at Stuttgart.
Oct. 13.—London raided, with casualties amounting to 35 killed and 114 injured.
Nov. 28.—British aeroplane destroys German submarine off Middelkirke. This is the second case of the kind, the first being the destruction of a German submarine off Ostend on Aug. 26, 1915.
Jan. 29, 30.—Zeppelins in two night raids over Paris kill twenty-three noncombatants in first.
Jan. 31.—Zeppelin raid over English northeastern counties kill fifty-nine noncombatants.
Feb. 20. — German Zeppelin LZ-77 brought down by French automobile anti-aircraft gun near Revigny, France.
March 5.—German airships raid English east coast, killing twelve noncombatants, five of whom are children.
March 18.—Four French and three German machines lost in engagement in Upper Alsace.
March 19.—German seaplanes raid southeast coast of England, killing nine noncombatants and losing one machine.
March 20.—Sixty-five British, French, and Belgian aeroplanes raid the German aircraft and submarine base at Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast.
March 25.—British aeroplanes attack German hangars in Schleswig, losing three.
March 27.—German aeroplanes attempting to reach Franco-British fleet in Saloniki Harbor kill twenty Greeks and lose three machines.
March 31.—Zeppelin L-15 sunk by gunfire at the mouth of the Thames and crew rescued by British patrol.
April 14.—From Saloniki three British aeroplanes raid Constantinople and return after a journey of over 300 miles.
May 3.—German Zeppelin L-20, returning from raid over England, sinks off the coast of Norway.
May 5.—German Zeppelin destroyed by gunfire while raiding Saloniki and drops to marshes.
May 29.—Officially announced in London that since the war began forty-four air attacks have been made upon England, resulting in the death of 409 persons and injuries to 1,005. Also, in three attacks made by Germans warships with or without aircraft, 141 persons were killed and 611 injured.
June 21.—First Lieut. Immelmann, Dresden Flying Squadron, shot down on French front by Lieutenant G. R. McCubbin of the Royal Flying Corps. McCubbin is decorated with the Distinguished Service Order on July 27.
June 24.—Victor E. Chapman, first American aviator to die for France, killed over German lines at Verdun.
July 3.—British aviator sends exact information as to German position north of the Somme to Sir Douglas Haig by wireless. French airmen destroy German captive balloons over same front.
July 4.—American aviator W. M. Barber decorated by the French Government.
July 9.—German aeroplanes drop bombs on English southeast coast.
July 8-10.—Sofia and Monastir raided by French aviators operating from Saloniki.
July 10.—British hydroplane from French torpedo boat bombards Beirut, Syria.
July 11.—Italians shell Austrian hangars at Parenzo.
July 14.—Austrians drop bombs on Padua, Italy.
July 20.—The French flier, Second Lieutenant Marchal, flies over 800 miles, drops proclamations on Berlin, and descends in Poland before reaching the Russian lines. His proclamations said that he could just as well have dropped bombs. He broke two aviation records—speed and long distance without a stop.
July 29.—German airships raid Yorkshire and Lincolnshire on east coast of England.

POLITICAL.

Aug. 20.—Italy declares war on Turkey.
Aug. 21.—M. Venizelos again Premier of Greece.
Sept. 2.—Rumanian Government places an embargo on gold and cereals.
Sept. 23.—Bulgaria and Greece mobilize.
Oct. 4.—Russia sends ultimatum to Bulgaria condemning Government, but not the people.
Oct. 5.—As King Constantine will not adhere to the Greece-Serbian treaty, Venizelos resigns the Greek Premiership.
Oct. 14. — Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
Oct. 25.—New French Cabinet formed, with M. Briand as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs and General Gallieni as Minister of War.
Nov. 6.—M. Skouloudis forms new Greek Cabinet.
Nov. 30.—Italy signs the "no separate peace" compact with the Allies.
Dec. 9.—In the German Reichstag the Imperial Chancellor declares that Germany is ready for peace advances if "compatible with Germany's dignity and safety."
Dec. 21.—German Reichstag votes war credit of $2,500,000,000, nineteen Social Democrats opposing.
Jan. 5.—First compulsory service bill introduced in House of Commons by Premier.
Jan. 6.—Five months of the war has cost Italy $361,000,000.
Feb. 10.—Germany and Austria declare that after Feb. 29 they will treat armed merchant craft as warships.
Feb. 15.—British Orders in Council issued in regard to taking over war plants and munitions; royal proclamation limits importations.
Feb. 16.—France, Great Britain, and Russia renew pledge to re-establish the independence of Belgium.
Feb. 21.—House of Commons votes war credit of $2,100,000,000, bringing total war credits up to $10,410,000,000.
Feb. 22.—Russian Duma, prorogued on Sept. 16, opened in presence of Czar for the first time in its history.
Feb. 23.—Portugal seized thirty-six German and Austrian interned merchantmen, followed by ultimatum and declaration of war from Germany on March 8.
Feb. 29.—Italy requisitions thirty-four German merchantmen interned at Italian ports.
March 2.—British Government makes public October order in regard to arming of merchantmen for self-defense.
March 7.—Announced in House of Commons that British Navy has been increased 1,000,000 tons since the war began.
March 27, 28.—War conference of Allies in Paris for future conduct of the war.
April 16.—Turkey admits sinking of Russian hospital ship Portugal on March 30, but declares that ship was without Red Cross signs.
April 24, May 1.—Revolt breaks out in Dublin.
May 17.—Sweden and Russia reach satisfactory settlement of Aland Islands case—Russia's fortifying islands accepted as temporary.
May 23.—By the vote of $1,500,000,000 the House of Commons brings the total British war credits up to $11,-910,000,000.
May 25.—King George signs British Compulsory Military Service bill applicable to all effectives between the ages of 18 and 41.
June 5.—Allies proclaim state of siege at Saloniki and take over Greek official bureaux.
June 10.—Salandra Government resigns in Italy.
June 12.—Temporary home rule scheme for Ireland launched and accepted by Nationalists and Ulsterites, but not by British Unionists.
June 14-17.—Allied commercial conference in Paris agrees on economic and industrial procedure in regard to the Central Empires after the war.
June 15.—In Italy Signor Boselli forms new Cabinet.
June 21.—M. Zaimis succeeds M. Skouloudis with new Cabinet in Greece, as the result of the ultimatum of the Entente Powers demanding new elections, demobilization of the army, dismissal of anti-Entente officials, and a Cabinet with Entente sympathies.
July 8.—The Entente Allies issue notice of abandonment of the Declaration of London and revert to blockade principles as provided by international law.
July 17.—Germany with fifty professional speakers to launch an educational campaign for peace on Aug. 1.
July 18.—Officially stated in Committee of the Duma that Allies have agreed to the dominance of the Dardanelles by Russia after the war.
July 20, 21.—German military authorities eject large bodies of population from French and Belgian towns covered by the German lines of possible retreat on the Western front. Lack of food and military exigency are the reasons.
July 23.—Holland issues an Orange Book denouncing Germany in her relations with the Dutch.
July 24.—Credit asked in House of Commons for $2,250,000,000, which brings Great Britain's total war credits up to $14,160,000,000.
July 25.—Crisis in the British Cabinet over the provisional scheme for home rule in Ireland. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith, it is believed, threaten to resign if Unionist leaders continue to obstruct the Coalition Government. Next Monday is set for debate on the subject.

PERSONAL.

Sept. 5.—Czar assumes supreme command of Russian Armies; Grand Duke Nicholas, in command of Russian Armies of eastern front, transferred to the command of the armies of the Caucasus.
Sept. 6.—Recall of Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, demanded by the United States.
Oct. 12.—Edith Cavel, English nurse, executed by Germans in Belgium on the charge of aiding British and Belgians to escape.
Oct. 18.—General Sir C. C. Monro succeeds General Sir Ian Hamilton in command of Franco-British force at Dardanelles.
Dec. 2.—General Joffre made supreme commander of French Armies save those in the colonies.
Dec. 15.—General Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Field Marshal Sir John French as Commander in Chief of British forces in Belgium and France.
Jan. 10.—Herbert Samuel, British Postmaster General, succeeds Sir John Simon as Home Secretary.
Feb. 23.—Lord Robert Cecil is appointed to new British office of War Trade Minister.
March 14.—Grand Admiral von Tirpitz forced to resign on account of Germany's controversy with the United States in regard to submarine warfare, the principles of which he conceived, and is succeeded by Admiral von Capelle.
March 16.—General Gallieni is succeeded by General Roques as French Minister of War.
March 29.—General Chouvaiev succeeds General Polivanov as Minister of War in Russia.
April 21.—Field Marshal von der Goltz, "Father of the Turkish Army," dies from spotted fever or is poisoned in Turkey.
April 22.—Sir Roger Casement arrested while attempting to land with German arms in Ireland.
May 1.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, German Socialist leader and anti-militarist propagandist, arrested in Berlin.
May 3.—Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, quits Asquith Cabinet on account of Irish rebellion.
May 6.—General Soukhomlinoff, former Russian Minister of War, held on charges of maladministration of office in failing to supply munitions to Grand Duke Nicholas.
June 5.—Lord Kitchener, British Minister of War, goes down with the cruiser Hampshire.
June 29.—Sir Roger Casement found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death.
July 25.—Russian Foreign Minister Sazonoff resigns and is succeeded by Premier Sturmer.
July 25.—The execution of Sir Roger Casement is set for Aug. 3.
July 28.—Charles Fryatt, a British sea captain, executed in Zubrugge for having tried to ram a German submarine in March, 1915.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Aug. 2.—Two British notes explain blockade methods.
Aug. 10.—German plan in Frye case accepted by the United States.
Aug. 24.—Germany explains loss of Arabic with American lives.
Sept. 2.—Great Britain announces that she is ready to release American-owned goods destined for Central Empires.
Sept. 2.—Germany apparently accepts American view about American lives on board ships overhauled by submarines.
Sept. 9.—Germany suggests arbitration for Arabic case.
Oct. 5.—Germany promises reparation and makes disavowal in Arabic case.
Oct. 21.—United States protests against British interference with American trade.
Nov. 5.—United States, in note to Great Britain, declares that blockade methods cannot be recognized as legal.
Dec. 6.—United States's first note to Austria-Hungary denouncing sinking of Ancona, and demanding disavowal, punishment of responsible persons, and indemnity.
Dec. 15.—Austria-Hungary asks for particulars in Ancona case, but admits she had stopped.
Dec. 19.—United States sends second note to Austria-Hungary, based on admissions made in regard to Ancona case.
Dec. 28.—Federal Grand Jury in New York returns eight indictments against a Congressman, and ex-Congressman, and six others charged with conspiring to restrain commerce with Entente Powers.
Dec. 30.—Austria-Hungary disavows sinking of Ancona, says commander of submarine has been punished, offers indemnity, and pledges compliance with international law.
Jan. 4.—State Department protests against British interference with mails.
Jan. 7.—German Ambassador at Washington gives assurances that submarine campaign in Mediterranean will be conducted according to international law.
Jan. 8.—Germany replies to American Frye case note, saying that American vessels will be sunk only when carrying contraband and after crew and passengers have been assured safety.
Feb. 1.—Austrian Government states that no Austrian submarine was concerned in the sinking of the Persia on Dec. 30.
Feb. 8.—German and Turkish Consuls and thirty others indicted by Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco for alleged conspiracy to wreck munition plants.
March 27.—Following the German and Austrian denials Turkey now denies that a Turkish submarine sank the Persia.
April 3.—Great Britain maintains the right to examine mail in transit and to confiscate contraband matter sent by post.
April 10.—Germany denies that her submarine sank the Sussex, while admitting that a vessel was torpedoed at the same time and place.
April 12.—Great Britain maintains that belligerent noncombatants seized on American steamer China near Shanghai were plotting against British authority in India.
April 18.—American Government threatens to sever diplomatic relations with Germany unless Germany abandon present submarine methods, and proves that Sussex was sunk by German submarine.
April 26.—State Department makes public memorandum issued to diplomatic and Consular officials in March defining "armed merchantmen."
May 4.—Germany, replying to American note of 18th ult., promises observance of international law in regard to submarine campaign, but hopes that the United States will insist that Great Britain shall also observe the same law in blockade.
May 8.—In reply to German note of 4th inst., the United States accepts the German promise in good faith, but declares that its fulfillment cannot be made contingent on Anglo-American relations. In a note supplementary to that of the 4th inst. Germany admits responsibility in sinking the Sussex.
May 9.—Robert Fay sentenced to eight years' imprisonment on charge of plotting to blow up munition ships.
May 13.—Great Britain agrees to release men captured on the China, and expresses regret.
May 24.—The State Department protests to Great Britain and France in regard to interference with United States mail.
July 18.—Names of 82 firms and individuals in America published as blacklist by British Official Gazette.
July 24.—State Department again asks Great Britain for more explicit reply to list and nature of mail seizure complaints.
July 27.—Vigorous protest made to the British Government in regard to the illegality of the blacklist.

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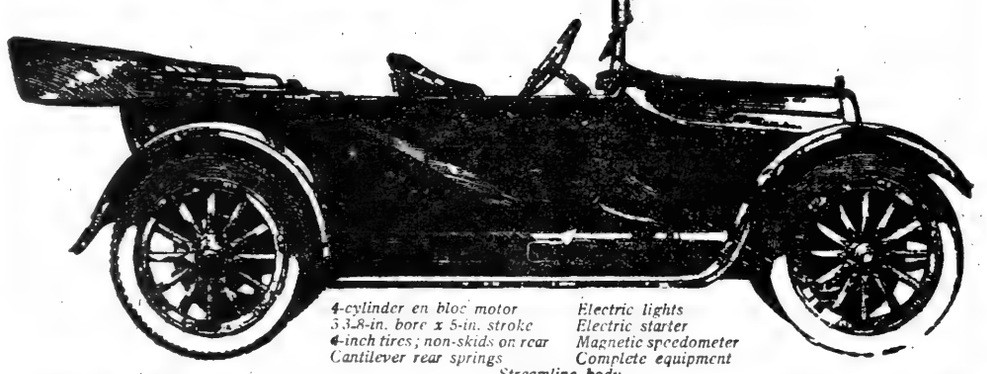

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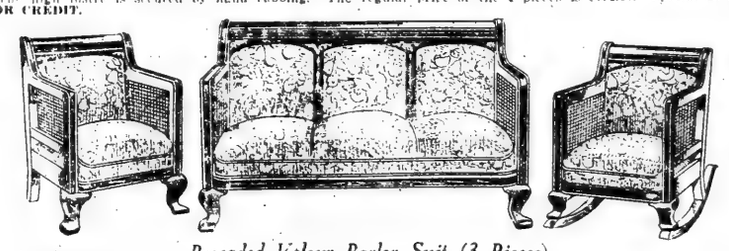

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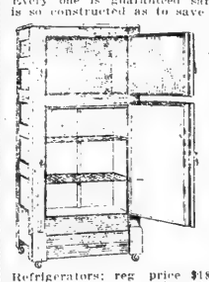

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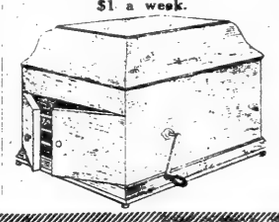

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WITH a flicker of returning fashion at Dauville, with a brilliant array of fashions at San Sebastian in honor of the new race track where the Grand Prix was run, attended by the King and Queen of Spain, and with the openings to the American buyers beginning on the 10th of next month, the new French models have significance.

The sketches reproduced today were sent from the atelier of Mme. Jenny on the Champs Elysées. There is nothing eccentric or capricious about them; they represent a demure style of dressing, and Americans have the satisfaction of knowing that these are the exact gowns that the French women are wearing.

Some one who had just returned from Paris said: "How much smarter the clothes are over here than in France!" There is a reason, but the first surprise is none the less amazing."

She went on to say that the dressmakers in Paris have little incentive to create new things for the French women, because the latter do not care whether their clothes are new or old these days. The smart people, and those who would be smart, still gather in the Tea Garden of the Ritz and at the smaller teahouses in Paris, which have always been more famous for the quality of their cakes than the quality of their tea, but all these women wear simple clothes, usually neutral colored Georgette crêpe frocks, edged with picot.

Here and there, at the great and small dressmakers, one sees women whose clothes usually create sensations, but they do not indulge in caprices, merely ordering necessary costumes for the change of seasons. No one would be more horrified than the dressmaker, if a really smart woman in France indulged in the vanity of clothes in this stormy hour.

Even the clothes on the Riviera are simple, for the women who are there, no matter how large their purses and how great their social power, are ministering to the wounded, walking with the blind and crippled and reading to the convalescent.

They are there to be near their sons and fathers and brothers in their hour of pain or recovery, and not to make of themselves birds of plumage.

"The one bright spot in Europe," she said, "which is looked forward to by the dressmakers and women of fashion, is San Sebastian, in Spain. There are to be the races this Summer and all other forms of outdoor amusement which are usually associated with Deauville. King Alfonso and his English Queen are to be there for the season, and wherever a gay heart exists in Europe it will find an outlet for gayety in that brilliant spot on the Bay of Biscay."

She spoke of the Bois as having its usual number of promenaders and the Bois du Boulogne as being filled with the only happy class in France—the children—unless it be the soldiers just out of the trenches. "For," she said, "they are the gayest and most smiling people in that country."

Demure Clothes in Paris.

Her belief is that the French women are not looking forward with any interest whatever to the openings that will occur for the American buyers in August. She knows France well enough to realize that these commercial affairs are never intended, like so many political notes of the last two years, "for home consumption."

The truth is the other way around. France has always shrugged her shoulders over any idea that fashions are settled during the three weeks that foreign buyers are permitted to view the clothes which have been designed for foreign countries, France reserving to herself the right of creating her own fashions when November arrives; but the only spark of interest that the French women show today in the approaching fashion openings which are to be held on scheduled time and in large numbers, despite the fact that every French heart has thought of nothing but the great Summer offensive since the first of July, is that the Americans, through necessity and sympathy, will leave millions of francs in Paris during the month of August.

"There is little in France today," said the woman, "that can give any new ideas to the American woman for the rest of the season. When the August openings take place it is certain that many changes in clothes will be shown, but nothing startling or revolutionary." She realized also that these ideas would not get to America until September, and not be adopted until October.

What caused her expression of surprise and amazement after a year's absence was the smartness, originality, and brilliancy of the clothes worn by the American woman in contrast with those of France.

She did not find any original ideas in this country; there was nothing here that she had not seen by the dressmakers in Paris, and many of the accessories of fashion which we are talking about a good deal, she had seen adopted by the French women for the last six months.

It was the wholesale application of these ideas and the altogether admirable way in which they were carried off by the American women that gave her a pleasing surprise.

She admits that she has taken a whole week in New York, going from shop to shop, through the theatres and restaurants and streets, just for the pleasure of seeing the thousands of well turned out women who foregather in and about New York, just as though the social season had not entirely ceased.

A Summer of City Life.

The long, cool Spring and late Summer, and the more important fact of the hovering war with Mexico, have created a new kind of Summer city life, the same kind that existed during the Spanish-American war.

New York has been the mecca of the American people, because prosperity is spelled with ten capital letters, and the average American idea is to deposit some of its yearly income in New York for pleasure.

The wholesale call for the national militia in June, which sent nearly all available men to camp or to the border, has turned the Summer resorts into veritable Adamless Edens, and few women will consider any Eden that hasn't an Adam.

Such, therefore, is the astounding situation that confronts America—cool weather, abundance of money, and a scarcity of men at the pleasure resorts—a trilogy of conditions that have made this country, especially the eastern part of it, the best-dressed spot on the planet at present.

Whatever exodus to Europe may have been suggested was quickly nipped in the bud by the great offensive which started the first of July, with its request from London that there should be no traveling on the Continent or to and fro between France and England, except by a few persons on serious business bent.

The American women have no idea of getting caught again in Europe, as they were in 1914, and even the fashion reporters, I among them, have decided that it is quite useless to go to Paris this Summer to see clothes.

The clothes are here, and those which are shown to the buyers between the 10th and 21st of August will change hands rapidly in France and be sent by the swiftest ships to this country, so that we will see them here practically before the French people do.

New York has lent itself admirably to this situation; it has gone quite mad over the garden idea, and so one sees well-filled restaurants between noon and midnight, the women in smart clothes coming from every State in the Union.

At any smart restaurant after the theatre hour or for lunch, you can pick up acquaintances from so many parts of America, and even Europe, that you feel as if some continental congress were in session and that you will be able to renew old friendships of every kind.

These garden settings that New York has achieved where once there was brick and mortar, lend themselves as enchanting backgrounds to the gay and admirable plumage of the women.

This sketch, sent by Mme. Jenny, the famous French designer, direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES, is of marine blue chiffon and crepe satin. There are touches of silk embroidery in the same color.

This sketch from Jenny of an afternoon gown is of beige serge. The pleated skirt has a stitched hem. Pearl buttons are used at neck and wrist.

Whether it is at the Biltmore Cascades on the twentieth floor, where a panorama of two rivers, a great bay, and an ocean stretch lends itself as a moving picture to the scene, or in the Japanese gardens of the Ritz, where one dines in black and scarlet pavilions, with a stormy brook rushing under tiny bridges and around rocky islands, and where the guests throw bread to the goldfish in the water and feed the sparrows on the rocks, or in the Italian gardens in the afternoon, where pigeons circle and swirl to the floor and couples dance through long pergolas twined with flowers, or take their dinner in the hanging gardens of Babylon that the Astor has invented, where hedges and trees and hills seem to grow as naturally in the upper ether as on the surface of the planet—whichever is the choice, here one finds the well-dressed American women.

With all the money spending going on in New York, with the dressmakers so rushed through the Summer that they hardly have time to take vacations, with the restaurants filled and the dancing as gay and lively as in the earliest phases of it, there is no doubt in the mind of the fashion reporter that the good clothes are met together in New York, even though they separate and regroup themselves every few days.

The season on Long Island has prolonged itself, and the women who motor in at noonday to sit beneath the fountain at Sherry's for two hours while they eat brook trout, ice cold salad and cold tea in long glasses, touched with syrup of grenadine, provide a fashion picture every day.

No one seems to "stay put" this Summer. Bar Harbor and Newport are not sufficiently powerful to hold anyone for any length of time. California, Texas, and Kansas are represented by women who are ordering new hats and gowns, finding out the best new dishes and going here, there and everywhere by train and motor.

If one could get an aeroplane view of the women on the Continent they would appear like a quickly turning kaleidoscope—a grouping and regrouping of brilliant splashes of color and beauty, moving, shifting, and sliding.

Never have American women worn such good-looking clothes, and this may be explained by the fact that all the leaders of style are in this country; the exquisitely frocked Americans who usually drift over the European Continent from March to October, leaving Rome at Easter, watching the tennis matches at Nice, going to the races in Paris in June and motoring up and down the coast of Normandy and Brittany during July, to foregather at Deauville the 1st of August and then go on to London in September for the new plays, are in this country doing exactly the same thing.

Are the Styles Charming?

Clothes are perceptibly changing. It will not need an announcement from Paris next month to tell us that hoops, panniers, and flaring skirts with ruffles, pleatings, and puffings have been abandoned. Our women have foreseen this decision and may have stolen the thunder of France.

Skirts are full, yes, but they cling to the figure so closely as to accent that petticoats also have been abandoned, unless they are made of satin with an embroidered scalloped edge, which is the accepted fashion.

Wide tucks have taken the place of frills and picot edging runs riot over all clothes.

Bodices have grown slimmer and slimmer, until they have become nothing more than a foundation for the huge eighteenth century collars of organdy, stiffened muslin, or wired net, that rise high in the back, roll well over the shoulders, and fall down to the waist.

There are many elbow sleeves, tight fitting ones, finished with frills of lace—a fashion which has brought in the soft mousquetaire glove and the long Biarritz glove that has no buttons, but slips over the hand, and fastens with a strap and buckle at the wrist.

White corded silk hats have worked their way to the front and have taken the place usually held by black ones. They are touched with a flange of black chiffon under the brim and trimmed with white or black peacock feathers, flaring, slantwise, around the brim.

Everywhere one sees the foolish little belts that Cheruit first brought into fashion and that Jenny made popular. They are not more than an inch wide and sometimes go around the figure twice, looped at the side with long ends.

Steadily but surely the high waist is creeping in. The young women are wearing these cravat belts well up under the bust on short jackets that flare out at the hips.

The small checkerboard silks in white with a color have been brought into the fashion by the young girls of the Long Island set. They are soft taffetas that closely resemble the best quality of gingham at a distance and are made up without any trimming, the slim bodice half covered with a cape collar of old muslin that hangs within an inch of the belt.

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Japanese Kochi Shippo Bronze (inlaid) and Pottery Damascene Brass Lamps and Portables.

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Gidding Representatives, now in Paris, are making personal observations and selecting the authentic Styles for Fall.
FIRST IMPORTATIONS ARE NOW ON PRIVATE VIEW—ORIGINAL MODELS WILL BE SOLD OR REPRODUCTIONS MADE TO SPECIAL ORDER.
Gowns Wraps Coats
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Special attention being directed to the splendid showing of IMPORTED HATS, SMART VEILS and BEADED BAGS recently received, via S. S.'s Lafayette and La Touraine

Entire Line Sold by Eleven Lines
SWEATERS, SILK, SPECIAL OFFER
Pure thread silk knitted Sweaters. Latest designs with sailor collars and sashes or belts. Will sell at low price to quick buyer.
MAYKRAFT
Knitkraft Co., Inc., 143 W. 20th St.
This eleven-line advertisement on the Business Page of The New York Times, July 19, at a cost of $4.95, sold Mr. Phillips' entire stock.
July 20, 1916.
The New York Times:
I am happy over the remarkable results produced by my small advertisement on the Business Page of Wednesday's Times. In giving the order it was my intention to run this advertisement for several weeks until the lot of silk sweaters was disposed of.
I was accordingly greatly astonished when four prominent buyers responded to the advertisement the morning it appeared and bought my entire stock on hand.
I shall have to discontinue advertising for a short while until I have some more goods to advertise. You can be quite sure, however, that it won't be long before I will be back in your columns.
Knitkraft Co.
(Signed) H. J. Phillips.

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564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.
AUGUST RIDDANCE
COST is not considered in this final disposal of Summer Apparel—embracing, without reserve, every high-class Summer Style in the entire establishment.
Groups are small—prompt selection is advised.
$45 to $65 Suits—at $15
From various lines; a few of many kinds.
$65 to $85 Suits—at $25
Smart Street suits—Beach and Sports suits, of white serge and jersey.
$150 to $295 Costume Suits—$65
Handsome two and three piece effects, of silk and cloth.
A Clear-away of Summer Frocks
Formerly $35, $45 to $65—at $18
For COUNTRY, AFTERNOON and DANCE WEAR.
The balance of many lines, in diverse styles and materials.
$75 to $125 Gowns—$38 & $45
Of plain and figured Georgette crepe—printed chiffon—Japanese crepe—taffeta—foulard and fine French serge—For Afternoon occasions and Evening parties.
Beach & Garden Gowns—to $75—at $25 $35
Of linen—organdie—net—French voile and plain or figured cottoncrepe.
A Clear-away of Handsome Wraps
Formerly $75 to $150—$45 & $75
Silk Afternoon Coats—Afternoon or Evening wraps of silk or satin, richly lined with satin-Duchesse or chiffon; some trimmed with Marabou or Fur.
$35 to $75 Motor & Service Coats—$18 to $35
A clearance of various lines; only a few of a kind.
VERY HIGH-CLASS COATS—of Natural Shantung, Crepe-Shantung, rich Velours, glove cloth, cachmere velour, etc.—Formerly $95 to $175—Clearance Prices—$45—$55—$65.
$12 to $18 Lingerie Blouses—at $8
Dainty hand-made and hand-embroidered effects.
Summer Furs Reduced
$65 Mole & Kolinsky Shoulder Capes . . $35
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$95 TAUPE and DYED BLUE FOX SCARFS at $55
—$125 MOLE SHOULDER CAPES at $65—$175
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KOLINSKY CAPES and STOLES at $95, $165 to $225—ERMINE EVENING STOLES at $195
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CLEARANCE OF TAILORED and SPORTS HATS—$5
PARASOLS—HAND BAGS—PURSES—PARIS NOVELTIES—BEACH SETS and EXCLUSIVE BATHING COSTUMES
at Half Price and Less.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE NEW SEASON

"WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?"

THE coming of Léon Bakst, the Russian ultra-colorist, to America next Fall, is one of the most interesting promises of the new theatrical season. The genius of this Slavic artist has done as much as any one agency to give impetus to the new decorative movement in the theatre, and his presence in New York is bound to exert a more powerful influence than the mere importation of his work could possibly exert.

This is all the more true because M. Bakst will not confine his activities to the theatre. In Paris, where he has a studio at 112 Boulevard Malesherbes, he has designed not only stage costumes and settings, but house interiors and models for the smart dressmaking establishments. So here in New York he will do interior decorating, will design frocks and in fact execute any kind of art commission. Perhaps by midwinter all Manhattan will be wearing bizarre costumes of ultra hues, reclining on mottled couches in vivid green, cerise and yellow rooms, smoking Russian cigarettes the while.

After Charles Dillingham had engaged M. Bakst to design the costumes and settings for the new Hippodrome show H. B. Marinelli cabled the artist suggesting that he become his American agent. The offer was accepted and Mr. Marinelli will receive all commissions for his client. The Law Studios have entered into a contract to execute Bakst's designs, for unlike Josef Urban, who helps paint his own settings, the Russian artist merely furnishes the plates from which the work is copied by others.

Mr. Marinelli said yesterday that M. Bakst probably would not come here until late in the Fall, for he is loath to make the ocean voyage in these I-O-U-boat times. He will design the Hippodrome decorations in his Paris atelier and forward them by mail to be executed here.

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Wanted—Chorus Girls.

THE scarcity of chorus girls is more than a publicity man's invention for space. It is a reality that is complicating the processes of many producing offices preparing their new productions for the early season. Young women who possess the requisite beauty, grace, and intelligence—for these qualifications are all necessary—are difficult to find and the managers are resorting to various schemes to interest young women eligible for places in the front row.

Charles Dillingham recently advertised for girls employed in shops and offices desirous of going on the stage, in the hope that new faces would be discovered to soothe the vision of the tired but critical business men in the front seats. Five hundred answered the call, but from the whole number less than a score measured up to the standard. A general call was issued last week and several hundred girls filled the stage of the Globe Theatre, but after the process of elimination only about thirty were left. Mr. Dillingham has to provide choruses for the new Hippodrome spectacle, last year's Hippodrome show, which will be sent on tour, the Century revue which Florenz Ziegfeld and he will produce together, and several smaller musical productions. In all about 1,000 chorus girls will be used in the Dillingham productions, so that groups of twenty and thirty won't go very far.

The Messrs. Shubert, who also make many musical productions, are experiencing the same difficulty. They, too, advertised for inexperienced girls, and, while many were called, few were chosen.

Various explanations are offered for the shortage of girls. One is that motion pictures with the offer of higher wages and work in the city the year around have attracted the erstwhile coryphées. Hundreds of young women are used as supernumeraries in films, and while it may not be art to furnish ballroom atmosphere it is sometimes more comfortable than playing one-night stands. Then it is undoubtedly true that standards of beauty are much more exacting than they formerly were. A young woman must approximate the proportions of the envied Venus more surely than ever before if she would be a leader in the chorus, for modern modes in stage attire place the burden of proof on the wearer.

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The Affairs of Arnold.

THIS may not be a true story, but it is an amusing one and might easily have happened if it didn't.

As Arnold Daly left the darkened stage of the Palace Theatre one night last week after his appearance in the Schnitzleresque sketch, "Kisses," a young woman stepped up to him in the gloom and exclaimed:

"Oh, Mr. Daly, you are so wonderful! May I kiss you?"

"It has been done," Mr. Anatol Daly is said to have replied, "but I must know whether you are pretty or not."

"In that case, take this," came the answer as a paper was pressed into his hand.

At that moment the lights went up, and as the actor scrutinized first the face before him and then the paper in his hand he realized that he had been both fortunate and unfortunate. For the paper was a summons he had consistently missed.

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Miss Mower Reaches Broadway.

THE frequency with which new personalities appear on the theatrical horizon should encourage those young men and women who cherish ambitions for stage careers. The arrival of Margaret Mower is a case in point.

Miss Mower was one of the Washington Square Players last season and her stage experience before that was limited to membership in Granville Barker's company the preceding year. Her work at the Bandbox immediately attracted the attention of Broadway managers, and after her appearance in "The Magical City" Miss Mower received several offers for this season.

She accepted that of Arthur Hopkins, and when the MacPherson's fanciful comedy, "The Happy Ending," is presented at the Shubert Theatre Aug. 21 she will be seen in one of the principal rôles. Besides being endowed with beauty and unusual talent, Miss Mower is imbued with an earn stness about her work that, combined with her other qualifications, should carry her far. It is reasonable to assume that the average young actress who finds herself in a leading rôle in a Broadway production in her second season wishes nothing more than a personal success in a play destined for a season's run. Not so Miss Mower. Naturally, she hopes to score personally and also to have the play successful, but even if these two things come to pass she does not want to continue in the rôle more than a few weeks. She feels that at this period of her career a chance to do many parts is more important than the opportunity of playing one through a long engagement.

So she has asked Mr. Hopkins to let her try another rôle after six weeks or such a matter in "The Happy Ending," and Mr. Hopkins is so sure of her ability that he plans to present her in a series of plays during the season.

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Enter Miss White.

THEN there is Frances White's story. Frances White is the pert little person in Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" who sings songs with a voice that doesn't seem to belong to her shapely, diminutive body and dances on legs that do. As recently as last May Miss White made her first appearance on Broadway and now she is one of the principals in this most exclusive of revues.

Four years ago, when Miss White was 15 years old, she was attending the Convent of the Sisters of Loretta in El Paso, Texas, and what time she wasn't studying or attending classes she spent singing in moving picture theatres. She enjoyed the work and likewise the remuneration, and besides, some day she hoped to be a regular actress.

William Rock chanced to hear Miss White sing one day when he and Miss Fulton, his former vaudeville partner, were playing El Paso, and he was so impressed with the way she did it that he drew a circle around the name of Frances White on the program and kept it for future reference. "The kid's clever," he no doubt remarked to Miss Fulton in the patois of the varieties.

It was two years later that Miss White applied for a part in "The Candy Shop," a musical play that Mr. Rock and Miss Fulton were producing at the time in San Francisco. Recognition; the penciled program; a job. Subsequently when Miss Fulton left the team of Rock and Fulton to produce her own play, "The Brat," Miss White took her place and there was born the sparkling White-Rock team, to borrow an equally sparkling phrase from Mr. George S. Kaufman.

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A Word With Mr. Tully.

WHEN a forecast of the new season was printed in these columns two weeks ago there were unavoidably some omissions. This was but natural in attempting to cover a field so broad and at the same time so scrupulous. Among the producers whose plans were not mentioned was Richard Walton Tully, who has a new play from his own pen now in rehearsal. The other day Mr. Tully was discussing some ideas he holds about plays.

"It is my chief ambition as a playwright," he said, "to write clean plays that will please clean-minded American audiences. When I first started to write plays this desire was strongly fixed in my mind, and with experience has come an intensification of it. By 'clean' plays I do not mean namby-pamby, spineless concoctions that could only possibly interest Sunday school children. I mean wholesome, virile plays, plays that contain plenty of thrills and episodes to stir red blood. But I have no sympathy with salaciousness on the stage, and I never could be content to write off-color French farces, the so-called bedroom type, merely because I might make more money by so doing.

"In fact, I have tried to keep money in the background. For the most part I have backed my own plays, and while I have had to make money in order to live, I have tried to maintain my self-respect at the same time. The success of my three plays, 'The Rose of the Rancho,' 'The Bird of Paradise' and 'Omar, the Tentmaker,' has led me to believe that there are hundreds of thousands of theatregoers in America who like clean, wholesome drama.

"I also believe that the average theatregoer is partial to spectacular settings and wardrobe displays. Not many spectacular plays are put on owing to the great expense involved, but other things being equal I do think that the spectacular play has a better chance of success than the more modestly adorned production. Each of my plays thus far has been spectacular in trend, and my new play, 'The Flame,' which I am now rehearsing, is also of the same type."

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Miss Kennedy Returns.

THE Creationists are beginning to return to their rôles. On Thursday night Madge Kennedy, who retired from the cast of "Fair and Warmer" early in the Summer to create a rôle in a new comedy entitled "All Night Long," will resume her original part in the Hopwood farce, which is now domiciled in the Harris Theatre. During Miss Kennedy's absence Francine Larrimore, who essayed the rôle once when Miss Kennedy was ill, acted the ingenuous Blanche Wheeler.

After another week of vacation Martha Hedman will relieve Yvonne Garrick, the French actress, who has been playing the rôle of the Nurse in "The Boomerang" at Belasco for the last five weeks. Mlle. Garrick will go to France for the remainder of the Summer, and in the Fall will return to New York to appear in a new play in an English speaking part under David Belasco's direction. When Mlle. Garrick learned to speak enough English to play a part in it, the French stage apparently lost a clever actress.

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A Mansfield Rumor.

A REPORT has broken into type several times recently that Gibbs Mansfield, son of the late Richard Mansfield, was to join the Washington Square Players next season. This is not true, at least, as far as present arrangements are concerned. Young Mansfield has been greatly interested in the work of the organization and has frequently attended their performances, but to date that is the extent of his interest.

One night last Winter Mr. Mansfield saw a performance of "The Magical City" and when it was over he went back stage and acted his idea of the interpretation of the rôle of the poet. The actor who had the part clung to his original interpretation.

Anna Pennington, the Clever Little Dancer of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies."

Louise Dresser, Whose Fair Beauty Will be Seen in a New Farce, "Coat Tales," Tomorrow Night.

Madge Kennedy Will Give Up Vacationing and Return to the Cast of "Fair and Warmer" This Week.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE SEASON OF 1916-17

THE theatrical season of 1916-17 is impending. The stork of Thespis is just beyond the horizon winging his way hither with the new season, which tomorrow night will be murmuring its first words.

This week's lone offering will be a comedy entitled "Coat Tales," to be presented at the Cort tomorrow night, but the following week will witness this formidable array: "Broadway and Buttermilk," at the Maxine Elliott on Monday night; "The Merry Rounders," at the Columbia Monday afternoon; "Seven Chances," at the Cohan Tuesday night; "Cheating Cheaters," at the Eltinge Wednesday night, and "The Belle of Trouville," at the Thirty-ninth Street Thursday night.

Arthur Hammerstein, the producer of "Coat Tales," has assembled an interesting cast for his first venture in the field of farce. There is Tom Wise, who is competent to act anything from Sudermann Broadwayized to Shakespeare; the beautiful Louise Dresser; George Anderson, who has the distinction of being Fritzi Scheff's husband as well as an actor; Margaret Greene, who has been making a celluloid sacrifice of her beauty recently; Maud Hanaford, Richard Tabor, Hyman Adler, John Sharkey, William Barrows, John Lewis, and Cliff Deane.

It is quite evident from the prospectus furnished by the management that this is no ordinary farce. "Mr. Hammerstein wishes to emphasize the fact," the statement runs, "that 'Coat Tales' is a clean and wholesome farce. It has no nighties, no ladies of difficult classification, no compromising situations, and no beds." It must be admitted that Edward Clark, the author, has left himself few of the stock situations of farce.

MR. WYNN BARES HIS PAST

Here is a monograph by Ed Wynn on the gentle art of becoming an actor. Mr. Wynn does not identify the recipient of his letter, but that does not make it any the less valuable as a guide to aspiring young Thespians. It is obviously drawn from the storehouse of Mr. Wynn's agile imagination and his wide experience, and it is in the style made familiar to New York audiences last year in the "Follies" and in the current Winter Garden revue.

By ED WYNN.

AT my home at Laurelton, L. I., last week I received a letter from a young man who, to say the least, is possessed of an abundance of humor, without really being aware of it. Here is the letter.

"I was to see you in the show last Saturday at the Winter Garden. I have read that you were in the millinery business when you were 15 years old and now get $800 a week on the stage. I am 15 years old and I am in the millinery business, and I would be willing to do what you do on the stage for $800 a week. If I am not asking too much of you, would you please advise me what to do."

So I sat down and wrote him the following letter:

"Perhaps you will think it strange when I say that you are laboring under peculiar impressions regarding the theatre. Nevertheless, if you desire to follow the stage as a vocation, I hope the following will help you. Although it is not the course you should pursue, it is the one that I followed, and possibly, if you would do the same, there is no reason why you should not get, finally, as much salary as I do. It is true that I was in the millinery business; but, one day on a visit to a seashore resort, I counted eleven hundred ladies without hats on their heads. That settled the millinery business so far as I was concerned. So I made up my mind I would not work any more. And I found out the only way to do that and still live was to become an actor. So far so good.

"I immediately left my home and came to New York. Now, being in the centre of the theatrical world, I thought all would be easy sailing. I called on nineteen managers the first week. Each of them took a look at me and said, 'No.'

"But I wasn't discouraged.

"I stayed awake the next night and figured out the best way to make an impression on some manager. I concocted the following scheme: I would go to a manager's office, open the door, and accidentally trip and fall on my face in his office. I figured the manager would be surprised and say, 'What are you doing, young man?' And then I would say, as if it were an impromptu, 'I just dropped in to see you.' I was sure he would laugh at my quick wit and engage me. Well, I went to a manager's office the next day and boldly walked to his door, opened it, and, as I had planned, I fell flat on the floor. I stayed there a few seconds waiting for the question I was sure would come, and, not hearing it, I arose to my feet, looked around, to find the room was empty.

"But I wasn't discouraged.

"Next day the manager said he would see me. There was a piano in his room and he asked me if I could sing. I said: 'Not very well, but I guess it will do.' I sang about seven notes and he said, 'That will do.'

"But I wasn't discouraged.

"The next day I bought a book called 'How to be an Actor on Five Lessons.' The first line of the book read: 'He who would be a great actor must suffer.' I immediately put the book away, went into the street and tried to think of the best way to suffer. At last an idea struck me. I went into a saloon on Tenth Avenue and said in a loud voice: 'I can lick any one in the place.' The following month, when I got out of the hospital, I decided I had suffered enough, and imagine my surprise when the first manager I had called on engaged me. I don't say you should do this, but you see, I suffered and became an actor.

"But I wasn't discouraged.

"My first job was with a stock company which played in the open air in a park in Syracuse. I walked on the stage and spoke my little piece and as I left the stage I heard a few scattered handclaps out in the uncovered audience so I proceeded to take a bow. The intermittent handclapping continued so I came out for another bow. I was delighted with my great success; but as I was about to take my third bow, the stage manager grabbed me by the neck and said: 'Say, you stop going out there. Those people are not clapping for you—they are killing mosquitos.'

"But I wasn't discouraged.

"The middle of my first week a traveling company passed through Syracuse, and the manager offered me more money to go with his troupe. So I left the stock company and went with the troupe for $12 a week. I worked diligently with this organization for five weeks, and I then thought it was about time that I should get at least one week's salary. So I approached the manager. I said, 'When do I get paid?' He replied, 'Business is bad right now, but when it picks up you'll get yours.' I said, 'That's all right, but I can't afford it.' He said, 'Why, I can't understand why you should kick. You are losing $42 a week. Suppose I had engaged you for $25 a week. Think how much you would be losing.' I couldn't look at it that way, so I started to walk back to New York.

"But I wasn't discouraged.

"Walking from Utica to New York, I had plenty of time to think of what my new position must and would be. I decided to try vaudeville. An idea struck me—I would go in vaudeville and bill myself as 'The only man who never cracked a Ford joke.' I appeared and met with instant favor. From that on all I had to do was rescue eight people from drowning, save a train from being wrecked, get arrested three or four times and kill three or four people. By that time I had created a certain amount of curiosity among theatregoers, so I am now firmly established on Broadway.

"But I'm not discouraged.

"You will have to do all these things to earn the $800 a week. Such being the case, I would advise you to stay in the millinery business. However, after having read this letter if you are still possessed with the thoughts that you must be an actor, go out and buy or borrow:

1 eukalale;
1 Hawaiian song;
4 Ford jokes;
1 joke about Wilson;
1 joke about Bryan;
1 joke about Roosevelt;
3 American flags.

"Say something about 'Villa's afraid to come out and fight; he must wear Coward shoes.' Shake these before using, and then take it three times a day.

"And—don't be discouraged."

THE MARVELOUS MOVIES.

Now They Have Qualified as a Tracer of Soldiers.

Enter the motion picture news weekly as the finder of soldiers reported missing. The Pathé Gazette of England, corresponding to The Pathé News in this country, recently was the means of restoring to his family a soldier who was on the missing list for months and who was believed to be dead. The Gazette showed some pictures of wounded soldiers, and the lost man was identified on the screen by one of his friends. He was traced to the hospital, where it was learned that a wound in the head had deprived him of his memory so that he had even forgotten his name and was known only by a number.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Fair and Warmer	Harris	Nov. 6
Very Good Eddie	Casino	Dec. 24
Step This Way	Astor	May 29
Civilization (film)	Criterion	June 2
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12
The Passing Show	Winter Garden	June 22
Purity (film)	Liberty	July 22

THE COMEDY "FILLUM" MAN

By Mack Sennett.

MAKING a motion-picture comedy is the hardest work I know of. But it's worth all the trouble it makes.

If you'll just stop to think how much there is of tragedy and trouble in life anyway, you'll agree, I believe, that anything that brings a note of joy and gladness into a person's life is well worth every bit of hard work it takes to accomplish it.

And don't for one minute get the idea that because the comedies we are making for Triangle at the Keystone studios seem to be nothing more than a series of laughing, rollicking good times they require no hard work, no painstaking thought and preparation. Every situation that causes you to laugh and that requires but a brief instant to flash on the screen has been carefully thought out in advance, has been rehearsed over and over and, finally, has been filmed, often at a really great cost.

If I have been asked once in my life I suppose I have been asked ten thousand times to give a recipe for a Keystone comedy. I simply can't do it. Every story we work out calls for a distinct and usually decidedly different treatment from every other picture we have ever made. Of course, I don't mean to say that there are not some more or less general rules for comedy work that can be laid down.

For one thing, we build up our comedies with an idea of continuing the suspense of the audience as long as we can. Then we try to surprise them by working up a climax totally different from that, for which they have been looking.

The one great truth to be borne in mind by those who would make motion-picture comedies, I firmly believe, is that they must work to the great majority of movie fans rather than to the few—you must strive neither for that which is too subtle nor for that which is too broad. It is perfectly true that there are many who enjoy only the subtle joke, and it is likewise true that there are those who cannot see the point of a joke unless it is so broad that they can hit it with their eyes shut. But comedies which fall in either of these two classes are not what I call good comedies.

I am perfectly aware of the fact that each time I make the declaration I lay myself open to argument, but I really do insist that comedy is an art. The more Keystone comedies I make the more convinced I become that comedy is an art, and a high one at that. If those who are inclined to scoff at me will try their hand at directing just one of those comedies they designate as anything but art, I am pretty certain they will concede me my point.

There cannot well be any argument on the proposition that the public is steadily getting harder to please, particularly in so far as comedies are concerned. For one thing they are far better educated in what is called comedy, and the time is past and almost forgotten when you could be sure of a laugh by merely making one of your characters walk up behind another and suddenly push him down or trip him, or do any one of the scores of stunts the old slap-stick comedian was able to get away with.

To put a comedy over now you have got to have a story—a real story, filled with human interest; one that has something more than a semblance of a plot to it. And it is the difficulty of getting these good comedy stories that makes it so hard nowadays to supply the insatiable demand of the public for more and more comedies.

Comedy acting is tricky. I use the word advisedly. It is still possible for some of the film comedians to get a laugh with a fall, but they must fall funny and offhand. I can think of only four or five people in the world who can really fall in a funny way.

Generally speaking, I think men make funnier screen comedians than women. There are exceptions, of course, but, taken all in all, you can make it as a pretty positive assertion that men are funny and women are not. Certainly it is infinitely easier to do comedies with men than with women. The latter are inclined to giggle and generally destroy the value of what they are attempting to put over by being too obviously frivolous. Men, on the other hand, take their work seriously and give it the attention it really requires.

It is perfectly true that the success or failure of a picture depends to a very great extent on the director. That is true, no matter what the character of the picture, but it is most true, I think, of comedies. I don't know of any class of film work that calls for more finesse than does the comedy film. The director of the comedy picture must have the knack, or art, or ability, or whatever you may wish to call it, to work his people up to the exact pitch required for the picture, and then hold them there long enough to register before the camera. I have seen more scenes ruined by directors driving their people a point too far or by failing to drive them quite far enough than from any other cause.

During the time we have been making Keystone pictures we have had many people who have made enviable reputations for themselves in the spoken drama. A question that is put to me frequently indicates that my questioners are of the opinion that these legitimate stars are hard to handle. Nothing could be further from the truth. I have always found them more willing, if anything, to learn the tricks of the screen work than the beginner who came to us convinced he knew everything about the film business before he ever set foot in a studio.

But, just as there are all kinds of people in other lines of work, so there are all kinds in the film game, and that is one of the things that lend fascination to the work. In my experience in the moving-picture business, which extends over a considerable period of time, I have tried my hand at acting in all kinds of film plays and later at directing them, and I am quite frank to say that comedies are the hardest of all to act or to produce. And perhaps for the same reason they are by far the most interesting. At any rate, they are to me.

The film business is founded on a solid foundation, I honestly believe, and so far as comedies are concerned the public will never, I am convinced, get enough of them.

All the world loves a lover, 'tis true, but the world also has a particularly friendly feeling for the man who laughs, and as for the man who can make it laugh—well, he has earned, I like to tell myself, a little niche in the hearts of the world that money could never buy.

Versatile Mr. Breese.

Edmund Breese and a company of Metro players are in Maine making scenes for a film entitled "The Evil Men Do." Some of the scenes are laid in the logging region and in the shipping yards of the Maine Coast, and the scenario calls for such thrilling episodes as the dynamiting of a log jam and a fight on a raft going down a swiftly flowing mountain stream.

Clean water—cold water! And perfect refrigeration at last—for your own icebox. Pure table ice is the health-preserving *by-product* of Isko, "the electric iceman." Two-inch crystal cubes are frozen from the drinking water you like best and know is safe. This home electric refrigerating unit not only protects your family against contaminated ice and safeguards your health—but it decreases household expenses, eliminates the troublesome iceman and saves food spoilage. Easily installed in your own refrigerator—at comparatively small cost. Keeps the box colder than "ice cold." See Isko now at Isko Company of New York, 210 Bryant Park Building, 47 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., telephone, Bryant 1061.

ISKO

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN.

Photo by White Studio

The Real Theda Bara (in the Circle) and the "Vampire of the Screen" as Fannie Brice Impersonates Her In the "Follies."

STRAND—Mary Pickford in "Hulda from Holland."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Theda Bara in "Under Two Flags."

BROADWAY—Marie Doro in "Common Ground."

RIALTO—Bessie Barriscale in "Home."

81ST STREET—First half of week, Bessie Barriscale in "The Payment"; second half, Douglas Fairbanks in "The Half Breed."

NEW YORK—Monday, Lillian Walker in "Hesper of the Mountains," with daily change of feature.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—Monday, Viola Dana in "The Flower of No Man's Land," with daily change of feature.

PROCTOR'S 23D STREET—Monday, Bertha Kalish in "Ambition," with daily change of feature.

ACCORDING to statistics compiled by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures in cooperation with the People's Institute of New York far fewer children make up the motion-picture audiences than is popularly supposed. The statement is often made that movie audiences are composed largely of children, when, as a matter of fact, boys and girls constitute only 17 per cent. of the average audience. The evening audiences are made up almost entirely of adults. Of course, this percentage obtains only in normal times. At present no children at all under the age of 16 years are admitted to theatres in New York on account of the infant paralysis epidemic.

The presence of children at motion-picture exhibitions, the board points out, has an important bearing on its work, since it reviews practically all of the pictures released for exhibition in this country to determine their fitness for general exhibition. While the board makes a conscientious effort to maintain a high standard of subjects, many films are necessarily approved by its members that are not designed for children. This places the burden of responsibility on the parents, and it is the feeling of the board that fathers and mothers should give as much care to investigating the pictures they allow their children to see as they do to the books they read.

One would suppose, if one didn't realize that mental capacity had nothing to do with enjoyment of movies—if one did not know, for instance, that the famous philologist is apt to be found sitting next to the newsboy in the movie theatre and devouring the film as greedily—that a movie audience would prefer syncopation to grand opera. But one would be wrong in so supposing. Bruce Weyman, a tenor who often sings at the Strand, elicited hearty applause after each rendition last week of the "Credo" from "Otello," while on other occasions he has found that such selections as the Prologue from "Pagliacci," the Toreador song from "Carmen," Vision Fugitive from "Herodiade," Massenet's "Elegie" and the musical setting to Kipling's "Danny Deever" have proved popular with Strand audiences. Mr. Weyman's experience would seem to discredit the definition of the humorist who said that a moving-picture theatre was a place to which people were lured to hear grand opera and other classical music.

Two carpenters issued forth solemnly from the shop at the rear of the big stage in the Famous Players studio, crossed to the far corner of the stage, and began making mysterious chalk marks on the floor. When they had covered nearly a quarter of the floor space with these hieroglyphics they as solemnly departed through the doorway from which they had come.

In a few moments there emerged from the same door four property men laden with huge rolls of black cloth which they silently spread upon the floor, punctuating their silence only by an occasional rap of a hammer as they fastened the cloth to the floor. When the whole area was covered, the carpenters once more made their appearance and erected a high partition along the entire side of the field of the cloth of black. This done, the property men proceeded to drape the black cloth over the partition until all was inky blackness.

An extra, attracted by the remarkable proceeding, strolled over to the edge of the ominous looking spot as the stagehands began to line the area with lights.

"What's the idea," queried the extra, "state funeral?"

But a regular union stage hand does not consider an extra his social equal, so the question went unanswered until a sudden stir on the stairs leading to the dressing rooms attracted the extra's attention, and he beheld a startling assortment of huge papier-mache heads descending to the main floor, followed by Marguerite Clark attired as a little Irish girl.

Then it developed that the mysterious preparations were being made for that portion of Miss Clark's next picture in which the "Little Lady Eileen" sees the fairies and hobgoblins. Inasmuch as nobody else in the story sees the sprites, it is necessary to employ double exposure in photographing the scenes in which they appear. The dead black background is used in superimposing the eerie ones upon the actual scene which has already been photographed out of doors. This is done by running the film through the camera a second time and having the hobgoblins prance before the black curtain, which does not photograph and leaves them apparently cavorting in the green fields of the original scene.

As soon as a young woman becomes identified with motion pictures her whole career is translated into one glorious romance, such is the sublimating power of the imagination of the press agent. Consider, for instance, the story of how Audrey Munson began the career that made her a famous sculptors' model.

"Like thousands of other girls," deposes the press agent, who might never have told the story had not Miss Munson posed for the film "Purity," on view at the Liberty, "Miss Munson came to New York alone, pursuing elusive opportunity. New York was not kind to her, and her little pile of savings grew lower and lower. But, just as in popular fiction, the silver lining of the cloud appeared when the deluge threatened, and in the most Bohemian sort of way imaginable. The girl was struck by an automobile as she crossed a street near Washington Square, the rendezvous of artists. In the machine were several men, one a sculptor, in search of a model.

"When they learned the girl was not hurt and was looking for work, the artist asked her to come and pose for him. Of course, he did not recognize what a find he had in the slim, hungry girl whom chance had thrown in his way. But when he came into the studio and saw the beauty and vivacity of the girl he was amazed. That was the beginning of the brilliant career of Audrey Munson."

Mabel Normand wanted to send the boys in khaki at the border some little remembrance, but she didn't want to send candy and cigars and the other acceptable bromides hundreds of adoring relatives were donating. Miss Mabel arrived at the conclusion that movies would no doubt be acceptable, so she posed and worked at odd moments when not actually busy on her next release, which is to be a seven-reeler.

The scenario of the one-reel picture that has been sent to the boys at the border is a broad comedy, and in it Miss Normand is seen recruiting. She masquerades as a soldier, as an officer—a little fellow—and then as her own self, in which character she finds recruiting easier.

The film is not for sale and will not be released except with the star's compliments. With the film went projecting machines. Others will follow when odd moments enough have occurred at the Mabel Normand Studio to allow time for making.

Elizabeth McGaffey, who wrote the story that will be told by "The Honorable Friend," a photodrama, with Sessue Hayakawa as the star, to be released by the Lasky studios next month, conceived the idea for the picture upon returning from a recent trip to Japan. Miss McGaffey was standing on deck watching the immigration officials check up the "picture brides" as they went ashore, when the idea came to her.

Marrying by photographs is the usual method of procedure among Japanese in this country. They send their photographs to friends in Japan, who hunt up their brides and send their pictures to this country. The necessary passage money is forwarded to Japan and the couple meet at the dock, where the marriage ceremony takes place. Over 1,000 "picture brides" come into this country every year, as many as twenty or thirty frequently being on one ship.

In this instance the brides were in line being turned over to the prospective bridegrooms as they arrived on the dock. Each photograph was inspected and compared carefully in order to avoid all deception. The Japanese girls in their native costumes were toddling forward, submitting their photographs, to the inspectors, and among them was a feminine antique who was probably a member of the Nipponese Old Ladies' Home at the time of the Japanese-Russian war. She came up to the Inspector, who looked at her and remarked: "Some one has picked a lemon!"

Miss McGaffey and subsequently the Lasky Company saw material for a story and "The Honorable Friend" is the result.

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Prices Moderate
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
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Coolest Dining Room in New York. Twelfth Floor. Splendid view of Palisades. Board $10.50 per week. Breakfast, 50c Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. Excellent Cuisine and Perfect Service. Tel. 8270 Morningside. R. P. LEUBE Manager.

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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Results of Concentration

The following records were obtained by the application of the principles of concentration. A boy of 15 who had studied in a well-known New York school for seven years without passing a single subject made the record indicated below in nine months:

In September, 1915, after taking concentration courses for five weeks at this school, he passed the Princeton examination as follows:

Elementary Algebra	C
Intermediate Algebra	C
English A.	C
Plane Geometry	B

In January, 1916, he passed:

English, 4 years	75
French, 3 years	80
Latin, 3 years	75
Solid Geometry	63
American History	60

In June, 1916, he completed his college entrance work by passing the college board examinations.

Elementary Latin Composition	76	
Advanced Latin Composition	60	
Virgil and Sight Prose	64	(Studied 4½ months)
German, A.	63	
Trigonometry	63	(Studied 6 weeks)
Physics	64	(Studied 4½ months)

Another student, 16 years old, made the following subjects in eight months:

In January, 1916, he passed:

English, 3 years	60
Latin, 3 years	75
Intermediate Algebra	77
Plane Geometry	76

In June, 1916, he passed the College Entrance Examination Board, as follows:

Elementary Latin Composition	85
Virgil Sight Poetry (Studied only 4½ months)	64
Advanced Latin Composition	84
Intermediate French	62
Trigonometry	77

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
Literature	30	Elementary German	63
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	38
Chemistry	89		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:

English Grammar & Composition	60	Elementary Algebra, Complete	66
English Literature	74	Chemistry	60
Elementary German	63	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Intermediate German	60	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Advanced Latin Composition	75
Plane Geometry	67	*For Harvard.	
American History	60		

Our records are not confined to one or two students. Below is the June record of two brothers. The work of the younger (16) is given on the left; that of the elder (17) on the right.

Elementary Algebra	90	Elementary Algebra	75
French (4 years)	75	French (4 years)	80
Spanish (3 years)	86	Spanish (3 years)	85
Geometry, Plane	90	Geometry, Plane	72

Applications will be received up to Sept. 1st for a course of lectures on Concentration to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. These lectures will be of special interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers, and business men.

Summer School *now in session. The principal welcomes interviews between 10 and 12 A. M. and between 2 and 4 P. M. daily.*

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Day School, "Dwight Method"
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Also Str. **"Robert Fulton"** leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Special Trips Every Saturday
to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
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ST. PAUL'S—SCHOOL for BOYS
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In June, 1916, The New York Times published 99,030 lines of Real Estate advertising, 11,758 lines more than in June, 1915, a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening—the only New York morning newspaper showing a Real Estate gain for June.

The New York Times, with average net paid daily and Sunday sale exceeding one-third of a million copies, is read by more people of means than can be reached through any other New York newspaper.

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LAND OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS

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OUR TOURS SAIL
Sept. 23 and Oct. 5
UNDER PERSONAL ESCORT.
Send for Illustrated Booklet
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SUNDAY SAIL
Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip
A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.
Newburgh, Beacon and Poughkeepsie
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:80 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and luncheon.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later.
$1.00 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms.
Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH
STEAMER 'Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M., 1:45, 4 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M.
FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3283 Broad.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily 8 A. M. Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00.
CONEY ISLAND, fr. W. 129 St., 9:00 A. M. to 8:40 P. M. Pier 1, N. R., 9:45 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH, fr. W. 129th St., 9:00, 9:40, 1:15. Pier 1, N. R., 9:45, 10:20 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Lv. Rockaway 12 M., 12:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M.
ROUND TRIPS, Adults 50c., Children 30c. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 874.

Daylight Trips
Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN
on Mondays Only
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A.M.
For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request.
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
Str. Highlander for Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Tel. 688 Gramercy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against ninety 5-gallon cans tomato pulp, (Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906,) upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 34, Statute L 768 of the United States Revised Statutes.
Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on Aug. 9th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
July 21st, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

18 MONTHS OF WAR.
Current History, published by The New York Times, describes operations of the war in Europe. Portraits, maps, and charts. Every month, 25 cents, $3 a year. Vols. 1, 2, and 3 now ready, $2 each, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

To Boston

and New England Points

Fall River Line

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MUSIC GOES BACK TO NATURE

Masterpieces of World's Great Composers Played in Poetic Surroundings at Woodstock.

By Allan Updegraff.

UP in a wild bit of Catskill woodland, Hervey White, once novelist and poet, and now also musical director, architect, and high financier, is presiding over the testing out of a musical enterprise that he has been some ten years preparing. There have been three tests of it now, on the last three Sundays; the first was more than satisfactory, and each successive test registered, approximately, a 20 per cent. improvement on the preceding one. From all the nearby Catskill summering places, and from some at a considerable distance, people are coming to the music chapel that Mr. White has built on his farm in the Woodstock Valley to hear the eminent musicians Mr. White has gathered play the best chamber music, which he selects himself.

On the day when Mr. White was interviewed for the purposes of the present story, the owner-builder-director was very busy. It was a Saturday afternoon, and he was washing out his best purple sateen Russian blouse in preparation for his Sunday appearance at the chapel.

"What I'm proudest of in connection with this whole matter," he announced, philosophically rubbing yellow soap on a bad spot, "is my development as a high financier. Nearly everybody said I couldn't put this over without money. High finance is a great discovery. We are living in a remarkable age."

Mr. White has been called a number of things, but never a high financier. Some learned members of the Woodstock artists' colony speak of him as "The American Tolstoy." They are deceived by the fact that he wears a Russian blouse, flappy cotton trousers, much hair and beard, and lives a contemplative bachelor existence in a cabin of his own building. As a matter of fact, he is much more nearly akin to our own Henry David Thoreau. Take three parts of Thoreau, including Thoreau's poetical gift and ability to live on nothing a year, add a passion for the world's best chamber music, a gift in the direction of arts and crafts architecture, an inability to be worried, and a quiet sense of humor, and you have an approximation of Hervey White of Woodstock. Even such a sobriquet as "The Oscar Hammerstein of the Catskills" fits him far better than "The American Tolstoy."

"I was just thinking that I'd devoted most of the last ten years of my life to high finance," Mr. White went on, and paused to regard the undiminished spot with pained surprise; the spot looked like printer's ink, and the corner of a foot-power printing press, apparent through the upper half of the wide Dutch doors of his cabin, suggested that it might be printer's ink. The tin hand basin in which Mr. White was doing his washing did not seem to measure up to printer's ink. He applied more yellow soap, and continued:

"My reasons for wearing this purple Russian blouse, for instance, are high financial—not at all a desire to make myself conspicuous. A purple Russian blouse is comfortable, does not break the line of the body awkwardly at the hips, and is easily renovated by washing and hanging on a bush in the sun. For the same high financial reasons I do my own housework and live in the woods. High finance, I was thinking, consists in getting the good things of life without money. I humbly opine that I have met with some success along that line.

"When I invested in this farm, ten years ago," said Mr. White, dashing a few drops of honest sweat from his brow and resuming his offensive against the spot in a manner that suggested much tenacity of soul, "I did it with the idea of gathering some good musicians during the Summer months and giving chamber music in a rustic music chapel among tall trees at the foot of a hill. Chamber music, by its nature, is degraded except when it is given by selected musicians in a rustic music chapel among tall trees at the foot of a hill. The farm cost $2,000, and I happened to have nearly $200 in cash at the time, so turned that over to the owner. I suppose a good high financier would have kept his $200, but I was just beginning, you remember.

"Thus I secured a farm, with a proper hill and tall trees, and a farmhouse that would do to live in until I could build something better; but I needed food, a music hall, and musicians.

"Therefore I explained to a good neighbor who owned a sawmill that I wanted to have some musicians up at my place during the Summer so that I could give concerts, and that I needed lumber for the bungalows where the musicians were to live. If the neighbor would supply the lumber and help with the building, I promised to repay him out of the rent the musicians would pay for their bungalows. The neighbor agreed to co-operate. I then explained to a Woodstock storekeeper that I'd have plenty of money as soon as I got my bungalows built, a dozen musicians in them, and the rent collected from the musicians—who would, incidentally, help to swell the storekeeper's Summer trade. The storekeeper at once granted me unlimited credit. Yes, high finance is a great thing!

"I will not say there were no difficulties connected with the matter; I had expected to erect my music chapel within five years, and you see that it is just completed. For one thing, I demanded such high qualifications in my musicians that I had a great deal of trouble in keeping them quiet and contented. The better a musician is, the more readily he becomes enraged. I don't know how many times my most prized acquisitions have either departed in a rage, or driven away other artists whom I prized almost as highly. First violins are especially prone to demand anything from a new and rare variety of teapot to the immediate discharge of all the rest of the orchestra. Of course, from the first Summer, my musicians gave concerts in the neighboring cities and villages, and my chief nightmare has been not so much my lack of funds as my fear that I should never be able to secure a proper number of rare and eminent musicians able to stand one another's company long enough to develop that esprit de corps demanded in the rendition of chamber music. At times my departing artists were so much upset that they even forgot to pay their rent—a minor matter, but troublesome.

"However, by patient endeavor I think I have banished this difficulty for the present," said Mr. White. He held up the purple blouse, on which he had been steadily operating while he talked; the place where the spot had been showed the same satiny purple translucence as the rest of the interesting garment. Perseverance had conquered.

"My present flock," he continued, after he had deposited the blouse on a blueberry bush and himself, pipe in mouth, at the foot of an illustrious pine tree, "is both unusually tractable and unusually distinguished. There have been only two threats of immediate departure in the six weeks of its existence, and in both cases the trouble was soon smoothed over. I admire and trust every one of them.

"The pianist, Charles Cooper, the only unhyphenated American of the quintet, is a young Californian who recently made his début in Boston and New York as a concert soloist, after three years' study in Paris and Berlin. Harold Bauer put the finish on his instruction, the Flonzaley Quartet recommended him to me, and the late Mr. de Coppet classified him as the most comprehensive and brilliant piano artist of the younger generation in America.

"The first violin, also a young fellow, comes from the famous Marteau Quartet of Berlin. He studied under Henri Marteau in the Royal Conservatory, and was appointed official substitute teacher for that worthy successor of the great Joachim. The second violin is an Italian boy, Gualtiero Gastelli; he is only 26 years old, but he has played first violin in the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra for the last six years, and he has both feeling and fire.

"The viola is Rudolph Bauerkeller, a member of the Damrosch Orchestra, released to me when Damrosch completed his nation-wide tour on May 15 last. Mr. Bauerkeller is half-English, half-German, with friends and relatives in London, Berlin, Manchester, and Hamburg, in all of which places he has given recitals. Under the circumstances, he has decided to become an American. Last Winter he founded the Ensemble Society of Studio 608, Carnegie Hall, for the purpose of advancing the cause of chamber music in New York; this work is creditable to him, of course, even though New York is no place for advancing the cause of chamber music.

"My 'cello—has human genius ever devised a more perfect instrument than the 'cello?—my 'cello, Engelbert Roentgen, is worthy of playing the 'cello, even in a rustic music chapel among tall trees at the foot of a hill. He is a Dutchman, with German music masters in his ancestry, and an artist, and an idealist. Before the war he had reached the rank of solo 'cellist for the Imperial Court Opera of Vienna; a week after he had come to America from Amsterdam, two months ago, he was engaged as solo 'cellist for the New York Symphony Orchestra for the coming season; and he is still in his thirties! He is also a composer. New York will hear some of his compositions this Winter, but the Woodstock woods will hear them first—and best.

"So these be my eminent and tractable musicians. Perhaps they are tractable because they are all young, and eminent because they are already marked for greatness. Now shall we walk over to the chapel where they make divine music, as is fitting, on Sunday afternoons?"

A VIEW OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE MUSIC HALL THAT HERVEY WHITE HAS BUILT IN THE CATSKILL WOODS, NEAR WOODSTOCK.
(DRAWN BY ELIZABETH CURTIS)

THE WOODSTOCK ORCHESTRA

We walked out through the pine woods that surround Mr. White's big cabin to the road that leads southwestward to meet the Ashokan Reservoir road at Glenford, main artery of Summer motor traffic into the higher Catskills. Eastward the road ran to the West Hurley railroad station, and thence to Kingston and New York, branching within a half mile of the hall to pass through Woodstock, Bearsville, and the summering places thereabout. Mr. White added to his other accomplishments, it seemed, that of being a good strategist. His position was excellently taken.

A good by-road, the lack of which was noticed and supplied by a neighboring farmer in return for an indefinite promise to pay, led across a little meadow to a clump of tall trees, shadowed by a rock-sprinkled hillside. The building appeared suddenly; in spite of its bulk it was so hidden by great trees that there was no visible sign of its presence until the road opened at its big front porch.

Except for the curious arrow-shaped inlay of some fifty six-paned windows in the front gable and the prolongation of the roof along one side to form a huge porch, it resembled nothing so much as a sizeable new barn. It was sided horizontally with rough pine boards, whose unpainted, knotty surfaces the weather was already turning a dark tan. Mr. White led the way across the spacious front platform, beneath the bracing-beams of unbarked logs that will support a porch roof as soon as succeeding high finance permits at one of the four big pointed-topped doorways.

Inside, the afternoon twilight, let in by the mass of windows in front and by other masses high on either side of the players' platform, was softened by ivory-tinted walls. Big uprights, of unbarked logs, paneled the room, and smaller logs defined the panels at top and bottom. From either end supporting log frameworks sprang, with a Gothic suggestion, to the high, curved, unpainted pine roof. Green light from the woods outside winked everywhere through the chinks of the single-thickness walls.

"Whitewash, thin whitewash, over the dark yellow pine board, made that color," explained the architect-owner, indicating the peculiar mottled old-ivory tinting of the panels. "Henry MacFee, the young Modernist painter of Woodstock, you know—who has been one of our local distinctions ever since he received real money for some Modernist pictures at the recent New York Forum Exhibition—thought of the whitewash, in combination with the rough yellow pine, the green light outside, and the dark brown finish of the floor. The panels were especially designed to exhibit our chief local product—pictures. Among the members of the Woodstock artists' colony who have exhibited and will exhibit are Carl Eric Linden, Henry L. MacFee, Eugene Speicher, Andrew Dasburg, Konrad Cramer, John E. Bates, Paul Rohland, Allen Cockren, Frank Chase, George Macrum, Frank Birtle, William Grimm, Charles Cook, and Edmond Rolf. Later on we expect to have on display the work of Woodstock poets, novelists, sculptors, and metal workers. You know we have a valuable assortment of artists of all descriptions around here, especially in the Summer; and the arts ought to fraternize more than they have been in the habit of doing.

"Sometimes when I get my pipe going good," said Hervey White, sitting down on one of the long, rough pine benches with amazingly comfortable backs that served for orchestra seats, and puffing at the said pipe with slow intensity, "I imagine this building as the first of a number of buildings that shall serve as a sort of Summer home for all the arts—especially the arts of music, dancing, drama, painting, sculpture, and metal working. Such arts might be better practiced and enjoyed here among these woods, at least during the Summer months, than in the cities; and it is in the Summer that most people have most time to give to the arts. See what has been done in only ten years by one man, without any money, and with no special aptitudes to speak of.

"Last Sunday nearly 400 people, including several farm-wives and two millionaires, heard Beethoven, Arensky, Debussy, and Chopin played as the composers—and God, too, I think—intended they should be played. Besides that chief accomplishment, an old stone quarry on the hillside just above us has been converted into an open-air theatre seating 2,000 persons. Also there is a printing plant back in the cabin, an editorial office whence issues a monthly magazine of Woodstock literature, and all around there are twenty willing hands to help where there was one ten—yes, two—years ago. Do you blame me if I begin to puff out my chest and dream great dreams?"

Mr. White hastily brushed tobacco ashes off the bosom of his second-best purple blouse, where his enthusiasm had deposited them.

"I'm not doing this on altruistic grounds—not at all," he objected, as if he had been accused of something. "One of the pleasantest parts of last Sunday's proceedings was that I received nearly $20 as my fourth of the ticket plunder. Twenty dollars!—twice what I'd expected—a fortune to a high financier! Before Fall I shall be able to finish the outside of the hall with slabs—give 'The Masque of Woodstock' in my quarry theatre—and meet the interest on the whole highly financed enterprise.

"I have an ambition," confessed Mr. White, slowly turning toward the door. "I wish to amass a fortune of such size that I shall be able to become a reformed high financier, pay all my debts, and die an honest man."

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Polo Matches Most Important Feature Among Resort's Summer Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 29.—Fog swept Narragansett Pier in the early part of the week and the big battleships, as they sailed through Narragansett Bay, loomed up like giant phantoms in the mist, with their turrets outlined dimly against the gray sky. The damp weather played havoc with light Summer attire, and also caused a postponement of the Point Judith polo tournament and other sports of the open, as the heavy rains formed miniature lakes and made the fields of Narragansett soft and springy.

The national polo tournament was resumed again on Wednesday, however, with the final match in the series for the Randolph Cup, presented by P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia, between the Aiken Red Birds and Philadelphia Freebooters.

The first round in the open championship series was also played by Rugby and Coronado Country Club of California.

On Thursday the schedule included the second round in the open championship series, Meadow Brook vs. Great Neck, and the first event for the Rathborne Memorial Cup, presented by Mrs. J. C. Rathborne of Harvey, La., between Cooperstown and Point Judith.

The second round for the Rathborne Cup, Deal vs. Point Judith Magpies, was the event for Friday, and today (Saturday) Meadow Brook will meet Great Neck in the match for the senior championship for the cup presented by William Waldorf Astor. Meadow Brook Rugby and Point Judith will meet in a match for the Army and Navy Cups.

The final match in the open championship series has been planned for Monday, July 31.

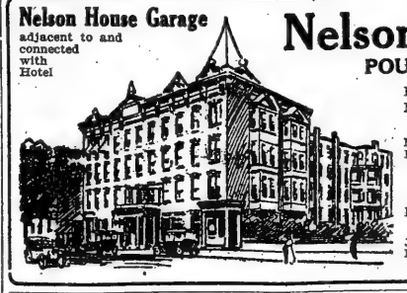
The polo colony at the Pier this Summer includes many players of note. The various country clubs and polo teams from Long Island to the Pacific Coast are represented.

Among the players here from abroad are John Drage of Chapel Brampton, England, and William Baldwin of Hill Morton, England, of the Rugby Polo Club. The advent of Harry Payne Whitney at Narragansett has also given zest to the sport, this being his first appearance here for several seasons.

Morgan Belmont has also arrived at the Pier from Newport with Mrs. Belmont. Among others noted on the polo fields are George G. Amory of the Myopia Hunt Club of Hamilton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Tweed of Beverly Farms, Mass.; Thomas Le Boutiller, 2d, of the Meadow Brook(L. I.) Club; W. P. Hulbert of the Miami Valley Polo Club, Quincy A. Shaw, 2d, of the Myopia Hunt Club; Walter L. Goodwin of Hartford, Conn.; S. Kent Legare of Washington, D. C.; Louis E. Soddard of the Meadow Brook Club, C. Perry Beadleston, F. S. Von Stade of Cooperstown, N. Y.; John R. Fell of the Bryn Mawr Polo team, and P. S. P. Randolph and P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., of the Point Judith Polo Club.

A bridge whist will be given by cottagers on Aug. 3 for the benefit of the Narragansett Improvement Association.

Nelson House Garage adjacent to and connected with Hotel



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Hotel Monmouth, C. A. APPLEGATE, Mgr.
West End Hotel, L. T. DUANE
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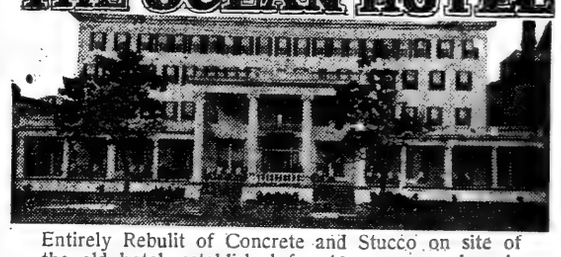

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A ROADSIDE HOTEL
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The humid August days are not so "sticky" in the hills. The fresh breezes that sweep through the pines are worth the coming. There is the glen and falls close by, where rushing waters are all that disturb. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, canoeing. Pure food; French cuisine. Booklet. Favorable weekly rates; $3 per day.
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Capacity 150. A well-equipped and well-run comfortable hotel. Daily $2.50 up; weekly $11 to $18. Booklet. A. T. Widdemere, Prop.

HOTEL CARROLLTON
Point Pleasant Beach, N. J.
Personal management of MR. JAMES A. MALLOY.

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Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.
GREEN INN, BUDD LAKE, N. J.
Boating, bathing, fishing. Modern improvements. Reasonable rates. Booklet.

RED CROSS RECEIVES LETTERS OF THANKS

Recipients of Relief Supplies in Europe Write to Acknowledge the Gifts.

$4,500,000 IN JEWISH FUND

Surgical Dressings Committee Has a New Distributing Bureau Just Opened in London.

During the last week the American Red Cross received thirty-four letters from Red Cross organizations of foreign countries acknowledging the receipt of large consignments of relief and hospital supplies sent from the United States. From a woman, whose home is near New York, there came to the Red Cross a few days ago the following letter:

Your letter advising me of the receipt of the box consigned to "Monsieur Octave Borguet, Harderwijk, Holland," came yesterday.

I deeply appreciate the interest which you have taken in my behalf, and I am delighted to learn that at last "my Belgian soldier" is to be made happy by the delivery of the case of goods. Had it not been for your kindness, and the co-operation of the Red Cross, it would have been impossible for the box to have gone through, so stringent are the regulations now.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that I have enrolled sixty of my friends as members of the Red Cross. Such a splendid organization should have the interest and assistance of every man, woman, and child. We have organized a branch here in ——, and are very busy making surgical dressings and many other comforts for the soldiers.

It was announced at the offices of the Red Cross, 130 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday, that more than 40,000 cases of supplies had been shipped to Europe by the society since the outbreak of the great war, and that, of these boxes, all but six had reached the destination to which consigned. The six boxes that were lost went down with the steamship Inkum when that vessel as torpedoed several months ago.

During the last week the Red Cross shipped a consignment of supplies to France valued at more than $18,000, another to Russia worth $2,480, a third to Italy valued at $1,651, and one to the Serbians which was worth $2,455. Still another consignment valued at $325 was sent to the Belgian Red Cross at Havre, France.

The Red Cross is also looking after the comfort and welfare of American soldiers, regulars as well as guardsmen, now on the border, and in the last week shipped eleven consignments of supplies to various border points in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in Mexico.

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the head, has collected to date for relief in France, more than $20,000. The office of the fund is 203 Fifth Avenue. Gifts received the past week follow:

Miscellaneous	$80
Mrs. E. C. Hoyt	18
Mrs. A. M. Miller	12

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, of which Dr. Charles W. Eliot is the national head and Murray H. Coggeshall, 70 Fifth Avenue, the Treasurer, has collected more than $200,000. Recent gifts follow:

H. K. McHarg	$250
"A Friend"	200
Mrs. H. P. Baldwin	100
"A Jersey Man"	100
Churches, Conners-ville, Ind.	98
Bridgeport Pastors' Assn.	50
Mrs. C. M. W. Hutton	50
Sec. Bap. Ch., Holyoke, Mass.	50
Bellevue Pres. Ch.	38
Y. M. C. A. Northfield Seminary	25
Miss Meeting-ney, Iowa	20
Lakeport Bap Ch.	17
Anonymous	10
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. ———	10
Miscellaneous	25

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is Treasurer, has collected since its organization about $4,500,000. Additional gifts to the fund follow:

West Penn. Com.	$7,614
Buenos Aires Com.	5,640
Buffalo Com.	1,200
Indianapolis Com.	1,000
Eastern Com.	3,000
Corsicana Com.	100
Shreveport Com.	300
Dayton Com.	350
Beth El Temple	200
Tacoma Com.	100
S. Hoffman	131
Seattle Com.	650
Calgary Girls' Aux.	100
J. A. Kelly	100
San Antonio Com.	500
No. Hudson Com.	200
Ralli & Co.	100
Connersville Com.	28
H. J. Sonnenberg	10
First Cong. Ch.	50
Wabash Com.	21
Kokomo Com.	38
Lafayette Com.	$75
Grays Harbor	20
Crawfordsville Com.	15
Wichita Com.	84
Ladies' Aux., H. Coit.	28
Tyler Com.	50
Hartford Com.	15
Sac Diallo Com.	694
H. Loewenstein	22
Cong. Beth Israel	66
Bay	10
Nathan	10
Brunswarok	25
Cornell Cos. Cl.	25
J. L. A. Society	35
S. S. People's Tem.	10
Forrest City Coll.	22
Schenberg	10
Temple Is. Cong.	37
Mr. and Mrs. A. A.	———
Heller	50
Com.	38

Fatherless of France.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund, of which Miss Lusita A. Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is the Chairman, and Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $92,700. New gifts follow:

A friend	$73
Benj. Parker	10
Miss E. T. Brown	34
Trinity S. S., East Orange	36
Mrs. T. Crimmins	12
Mr. and Mrs. C. Decker	100
D. Dunham	75
P. C. Debry	54
Mrs. R. Goodbody	$36
Miss M. Lewis	36
D. L. Sunney	20
Mrs. F. A. Snow	36
Mrs. Snow and Miss Butler	36
Mrs. A. L. Tyler	36
H. L. Tilney	36
Mrs. G. Whitney	36
Miscellaneous	72

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 5 East Thirty-seventh Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Chairman, has collected to date more than $278,000. Few gifts follow:

Am. Fd. for French Wounded	$25
Mrs. J. Montant	25
Mrs. W. Whitney	12
Mrs. S. C. Buckland	13
Surgical Dressings Com.	45
Mrs. Forbes	11
Miscellaneous	47

For the French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, 5 East Thirty-seventh Street, is Chairman, shipped the past week 148 cases of hospital supplies and clothing to the small hospitals in South and Southwest France. There is a special request for clinical thermometers, rubber sheeting, and comfort pillows. The following contributions were received during the week ended July 15:

Mrs. G. A. Ball	$100
W. S. Hathaway	100
Mrs. Chapin	200
E. C. Decker	85
Balt. A. F. F. W.	$100
Bear Adm. Mead	10
Edna Cheney	25

French Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals more than $200,000. New gifts follow:

Refugees' Rel. Fund	$2,000
Miss E. Scoville	100
Mrs. J. T. Coolidge	125
Mrs. W. H. Nichols	100
W. O. Wales	10
A. P. & C. M. Dairee	18
Mrs. M. Taylor	20
E. Allegeyer	10
Mrs. James Byrne	20
K. E. Evans	12
E. W. Mudge	50
C. A. Willey	10
Prof. J. H. Sturgis	10
Mrs. D. Merriman	50
Mrs. E. L. Ropkins	10
J. H. Perkins	$10
Mrs. R. W. Emmons	10
T. A. Edison	20
J. M. Dixon	25
J. A. Ripley	10
Miss B. Stoddard	25
Miss A. M. Franchot	10
Mrs. C. A. Griscom	10
Mrs. E. L. Horden	20
A. Liebmann	10
Tabernacle Pres. Church	10
Mrs. R. Bacon	25
Mrs. T. Deland	30

British-American Relief.

The British-American War Relief Fund, of which Lady Herbert is the President, and Henry J. Whitehouse, 681 Fifth Avenue, the Treasurer, acknowledges these new gifts:

Mrs. R. Sanger	$100
Various	$20

Central Committee's Fund.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 63 Park Row, acknowledges these new contributions:

Palestine Inst.	$1,287
Palestine Indiv.	1,311
Fed. of Bessar Org.	100
P. Lesser	20
P. Cohen	13
Cong. Tif. Jer.	25
L. Mensh	21
Coll., Hartford	22
L. A. S., E. St. Louis	47
J. Furth	50
Heb. L. A. S. Englewood	10
Newburyport Com.	88
Rabbi Bornstein	200
Rochester Com.	1,000
Canton, Ohio, Com.	200
Los Angeles Com.	500
H. Fischel	100
Cong. Mishkan Tef.	88
Can.-Jew. Alliance	150
Sterling, Ill., Com.	100
Dr. Drachman	15
Lad. Hilfsverein	100
Elmira Com.	100
Norfolk Com.	150
Salem Com.	155
Coll. Muscatine, Ia.	13
Ezra Batzov Socy.	500
Buffalo Com.	400
Jews of Ironwood, Mich.	41
No. Adams, Mass., Com.	34
I. Sheiman	24
Hazleton, Penn., Com.	125
Rock Island, Ill., Com.	100
H. Mirsky	12
A. Lavine	11
T. M. Adams	$100
M. S. Sawyer	20
Samuel D. Davis	20
S. Hopkins	50
H. Sr. McLeod	50
William Liddell	30
1st M. E. Ch., Middletown, Conn.	50
Mrs. E. L. Carpenter	100
K. R. Kingsbury	50
Redondo Beach Cong. Church	27
Miss M. S. Fullerton	25
Pres. Ch., Butler, Penn.	154
"A Jerseyman"	100
Armenian Pres. Ch., Fresno, Cal.	30
Bellevue Pres. Ch.	110
Kansas City Com.	300
Pres. Ch., Jamestown, N. D.	30
S. S. Swedish Bap. Church	20
Fayetteville, S. S.	42
C. M. Crouse	50
Christian Ch., Carnegie, Penn.	23
J. H. Scheide	25
R. M. Hemilton	20
Plymouth Cong. Ch., Denver	713
C. H. Kock	50
F. S. Royster	25
Mr. and Mrs. Bulkley	200
Calvary Bap. Ch., Hackensack	31
Pres. Ch., Sewickley, Penn.	375
W. J. Fuller	23
Swissvale Pres. Ch.	52
First M. E. Ch., Hartford, Wis.	21
Pres. Ch., Kittanning, Penn.	28
Kensington Cong. Church	24
First Cong. Ch., Boston	21
L. E. Hague	20
Pres. Ch., Asbury, N. J.	20
Redlands Relief Assn.	25
Boulevard Christ'n Ch., Cleveland	41
J. G. Baldwin, Jr.	20
Borough Park Bap. Church	30
Sec. Pres. Ch., Oak Park, Ill.	35
Mrs. H. Livingston	25
Miss Hubbard	25
K. R. Williams	200
Fed. Council Chs.	153
Dickinson Mem. Library	105
"Anonymous"	1,000
Philadelphia Com.	1,000
Mrs. Morrison	25
Citizens, Endicott, N. Y.	105
Bethany Coll. Pres. Church	100
Rev. Mack	40
Pres. Ch., Spokane, Wash.	100
Seward Cong. Ch.	25
Pres. Ch., Ilion, N. Y.	30
M. E. Ch., Milford, Ohio	82
Indianapolis Com.	40
Wisconsin Com.	500
"A Friend"	200
Mrs. F. H. Harriman	500
J. A. Almirall	25
"Anonymous"	200
No. Olmstead Cong. Church	20
C. Norman	500
Ashland Av. Bap. Church	847
J. M. Turner	100

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, reports a total of contributions received, including funds raised in co-operation with allied committees, of $1,538,240.99. The following contributions have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

J. D. Haskell	$50
Ellen H. North	10
J. McGahie	10
Wm. Buxton	25
J. W. Johnson	25
W. R. Brown	50
H. O. Thomas	50
Anonymous	25
J. J. Child	50
Peter Korn	10
D. Canby	10
Dr. W. H. Nichols	100
Miss H. Flint	10
H. Winesburgh	10
Miss T. Bulkley	10
J. A. Outterson	10
M. F. Woodbury	10
E. D. Holland	10
Miss K. C. Brown	10
Ed. Rogers	10
A. C. Woolner	25
Miss C. S. Hand	15
Mrs. E. F. Shepard	200
Mrs. C. J. Welch	10
S. H. Chamberlain	25
J. H. Choate	100
Anonymous	25
J. Morningstar	10
D. C. French	10
Mrs. E. B. Shaw	25
C. C. Trump	10
F. H. Hamlin	10
Mrs. S.S. Spaulding	10
Mrs. C. W. Macy	10
Mrs. M. Hoopes	25
Mrs. L. C. Keith	10
Mrs. W. D. Maxwell	20
Miss V. K. White	10
Prentice Abbot	10
Miss M. L. Handley	15
Mrs. M. C. D. Mead	10
E. A. Caswell	10
W. A. Butts	25
Mrs. R. B. Moffat	25
"S. S."	100
J. P. Steeves	20
W. M. Lawson	20
Mrs. E. E. Read	$10
J. R. Mabon	25
W. D. Boswell	25
Miss G. S. Ramsay	10
Mrs. N. R. Ream	10
W. Hillard	10
H. C. Leffingwell	100
F. C. Johnson	25
J. R. Delafield	10
Miss M. Kinsley	10
Miss H. B. Lanier	25
J. D. Lanier	25
C. Lanier, Jr.	10
Mrs. S. Thorne	100
George Sinclair	10
Mrs. W. Wilmson	10
Miss M. Latimer	50
J. B. Lawrence	25
W. M. Leeds	25
S. Pellston	10
G. B. Agnew	50
L. Martin	10
E. S. Harkness	2,500
Mrs. E. S. Harkness	2,500
A. A. Healy	25
P. A. Rowe	10
H. Smedley	20
C. de Rham	25
Mrs. E. McC. Peters	10
H. Reaney	10
Miss M. B. Mann	25
C. H. Rouse	10
Theo. Foulk	20
W. V. Lawrence	25
M. Ryder	10
M. Kennard	25
H. May	25
Mrs. A. H. Agan	10
Mrs. Heidgerd	10
Miss H. J. Silver	10
W. H. Lee	10
Arthur Falk	10
C. L. Millett	10
Dr. Davidson	10
H. Brewer	10
C. Olcott	10
Mrs. H. M. Rogers	10
Miscellaneous	387

London Distributing Bureau.

The National Surgical Dressings Committee, 299 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is the international Chairman, announces that a distributing bureau has been organized by the English section of the committee in London. This work will be carried on in co-operation with the Belgravia Workrooms at No. 4 Belgravia Crescent, London.

The basis of co-operation, as mutually agreed upon, is that the Belgravia Workrooms shall act as distributing agents in England for the Surgical Dressings Committee; that the Surgical Dressings Committee shall keep its identity, and shall have a sign on the building under that of the Belgravia Workrooms; that public announcement shall be made of the connection between the two committees, and that in every way possible the interests of the Surgical Dressings Committee shall be sustained in England.

The American committee agrees to send surgical dressings destined for use in England, Serbia, Saloniki, &c., to the Belgravia Workrooms for distribution, and the Belgravia Workrooms Committee is empowered to requisition supplies from the Paris bureau for the French hospitals under its supervision.

AID FOR TEUTONIC ALLIES.

American Physicians' Expeditions.

Returns for the American Physicians' Expeditions to Germany and Austria-Hungary from July 20 to July 27 amount to $1,445. Following are the contributions:

Staats Zeitung collection	$394
Miss A. Norbhe	15
Koenig & Schuster	25
Rev. C. Boehm	20
Rockland Co. Ger.-Am. Alliance	75
Karl Bunz	500
H. Schaetzel	$25
W. Outjes	25
Arion Thurs. Bowling Club	25
Deutsch. Landwehr Verein	25
Miscellaneous	270

American Relief Committee.

The American Relief Committee for the Widows and Orphans of the War in Germany announces received to date $20,210. Following the receipt of 50,000 marks from the society by the Red Cross in Berlin, a wireless message of appreciation was received with a request for more money to be telegraphed. The society immediately sent urgent messages to its local representatives telling of the great need of funds. The Chicago office reports now more than $5,000 on hand, while the New York fund has been increased to more than four times that sum. Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore is a new member of the committee.

Contributions received last week were as follows:

Margaret V. E. McNutt	$50
Lila V. Field	25
Redlands War Rel. Ass'n	15
Employes Pabst Harlem	43
H. Meuhlstein & Co	20
Paul Butler	$100
R. J. Flich	25
Enrico N. Stein	25
Employes Roger & Thompson	30
Oil Seeds Co.	25
Small contrib'ns	62

Prussian Relief Fund.

The East Prussian Relief Fund announces the following recent contributions:

Fritz Achilis	$500
Staats-Zeitung	17
Topeka Turn Ver.	13
H. Schellhammer	300
M. S. Rheinberg	$250
B. Ulrich	25
Miscellaneous	45

General War Relief.

The General Relief Association for the War Sufferers of Germany and Austria-Hungary, Charles Froeb, Treasurer, 531 Broadway, Brooklyn, announces receipts to date $528,209. Among the latest receipts were:

Staats Zeitung collection	$1,639
Zion Pres. Ch.	25
F. Kortenbetel	$25
Small contributions	20

Kolonialkriegerdank.

Receipts for the Kolonialkriegerdank for the invalids, widows, and orphans of the war who are in the colonies amount to $32,988 to date, C. von Helmolt is President, and checks should be made payable to W. Knauth, Treasurer, account of the Kolonialkriegerdank, 15 William Street, New York City. Receipts in List 29 were as follows:

E. G. Uhkin	$150
Chicago contrib'ns	20
Louis Dauth	25
F. J. Denis	$100
J. F. Schoellkopf	50
Small contrib'ns	37

Prisoners' Relief Committee.

The Prisoners of War Relief Committee, for the relief of the German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war in their list 40, have announced $120,363 received to date, with a large number of outfits for Siberian prisoners and have expressed thanks for fifty packages, barrels and boxes. Checks should be made payable to P. O. W. Relief Committee Transiantic Trust Co., 67 Williams Street, New York City. Following are the latest receipts:

Mrs. V. Olsa	$15
W. A. Hamann	25
C. B. Dolge	20
C. E. Meyer	100
C. Thalheim	25
C. Fuehrlein	20
Leo Wallerstein	50
Mrs. W. A. Spies	50
C. Seitz	20
Newark Tech. Verein	50
E. Nortz	500
Cedar Manor Ger. Woman's Club	25
George Merck	500
Anna H. Schmidt	15
O. Lindemann	25
Ladenburg-Thal-Man Co.	100
G. Siegle Co.	25
H. Schnieweng, Jr.	50
F. A. W. Kieckhefer	50
I. W. Stehr	50
Paul Mausolff	100
J. Rathschild	25
Small contrib'ns	975
N. Y. Staats-Zeitung	578
Dr. K. Buens	$500
Small contrib'ns	91
Carl Klein	50
J. Ullmann	100
W. G. Keuffel	25
Carl Mildner	25
Ger. Aid Comm.	50
I. Wallerstein	100
J. Wertheim	25
Mrs. K. Bonifer	50
R. F. A. Schwarz	50
C. Schreiner	50
Josef Frey	20
N. Y. C. Baumeister Verein	50
Dr. F. Bierhoff	20
Victor Koechl	50
Carl Fischer	25
Adam Mueller	50
C. Gaertner	200
Max Wallerstein	50
B. Steiner	50
Rudolph Keppler	25
Hugo Baeckel	200
O. Beckser	50
Sperry Gyroscope Co.	13
D. M. Koehler	200

Rather Unusual.

In the fierce aftermath of a grocery-store argument it would not be unusual if a poker were bent over the head of one of the participants, but it is far out of the way when a poker is actually broken over a man's cranium. When two negro citizens of Jefferson City did battle the other day a poker came into play, and at the end of the scrap the poker was in two pieces.—Kansas City Times.

Real Christmas Spirit.

In an almost iconoclastic mood the St. Joseph Gazetteer reminds its readers that though the late Patrick Henry really said "Give me liberty or give me death!" the records do not show that Mr. Henry enlisted.—Kansas City Times.

Can't Save Much.

The Russian soldier gets $3.58 a year, and no extra pay for overtime. Not much chance for a hero to save money on that.—Toledo Blade.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel BALDWIN
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.

Directly on the ocean, unobstructed view of sea and bay. The ideal modern hotel of the most attractive resort on New Jersey coast. Open all year. Capacity 400. Thoroughness of appointment with the highest degree of comfort. Sea water in all baths. Phones in rooms, etc. 700 feet of high, broad porches. NEW WISTERIA GARDEN and GRILL; music, dancing, tea dansants. Court golf, tennis, trap shooting and outdoor sports; finest fishing, sailing and bathing. Garage. Table supplied from nearby farms and dairies. Literature, auto runs and terms upon request. Ownership management. W. Mercer Baird
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East Orange, N. J.

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Illustrated Booklet.
EDWARD M. SAMMIS.

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BOOKLET WITH POINTS OF INTEREST IN ATLANTIC CITY
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The ideal hotel of Summer comfort, occupying entire block of ocean front in beautiful Chelsea section. Capacity 500. Renovated and refurnished throughout. Sweeping view of sea from all rooms. Every modern appointment and comfort. Sea and fresh water in all baths, private and public; RUNNING WATER IN ALL ROOMS; elevator service from ground floor; new commodious open air roof lounge; 600 feet of broad porches; one entire floor a veritable Florida enchantment of palms and flowers devoted to social diversions; dancing twice daily; orchestra of soloists; mistress of ceremonies. Superior cuisine; diet kitchen; white dining room service. FREE GARAGE. Special Summer terms. American plan. Booklet mailed. Auto meets trains. Ownership management, guaranteeing SERVICE.
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The and supper dansante.
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Leading High-Class Moderate Rate Hotel
ALBEMARLE Virginia Ave., close to Beach, finest bathing ocean piers, etc. Coolest location; 4000 feet porches; 100 large cool rooms; private baths, elevator; exceptionally fine table, fresh vegetables and sea food; good cooks, attentive service. Specially catering to those seeking high-grade accommodations without the excessive cost. Reduced rates, $10, $12.50, $15 up weekly; $2 up daily; special family and party terms on request. Booklet. Ownership management. J. P. COPE.

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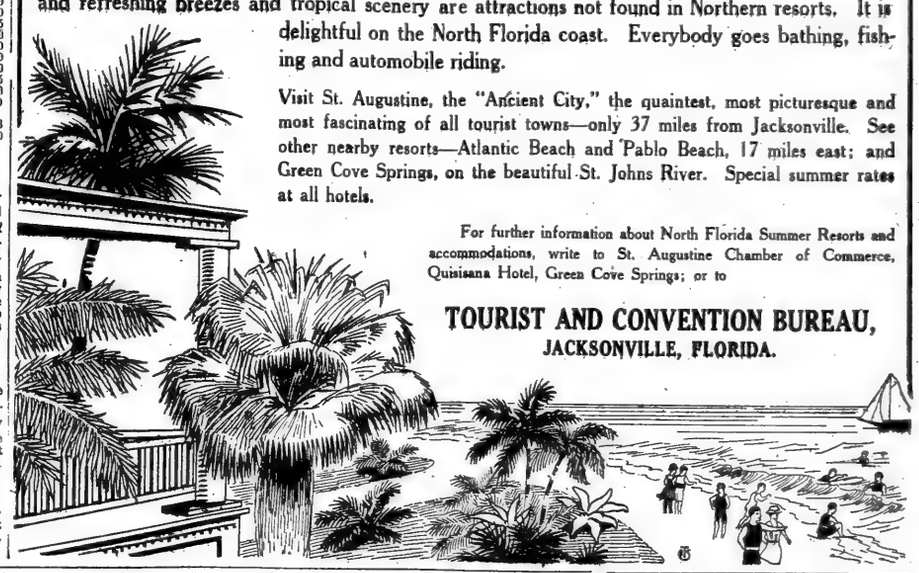

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**THE CLIFF H

ENGLAND IN OUR CIVIL WAR BLOCKADE

She Strongly Protested Against American Efforts to Prevent Supplies from Reaching Confederates

ALTHOUGH trade restriction has now been developed to a maximum degree through the medium of Great Britain's blacklist of American business firms having German partners or connections, the Entente Allies cannot be called the originators of the policy of harassing neutrals in connection with the enforcement of a naval blockade. Commercial restriction upon exports was so assiduously practiced by the United States Government in relation to its close blockade of the Confederate ports that the British Foreign Office uttered many notes of protest and used some of the arguments that President Wilson has used in denouncing the British method of throttling neutral commerce with Germany.

The Federal Government suspected with good reason that certain New York firms were trading with the enemy by means of the blockade runners which sailed to Charleston, Wilmington, and other places from the British colonial ports of Bermuda and Nassau and carried foodstuffs and war munitions, returning with cargoes of cotton, the valuable commodity which furnished the Confederacy with the sinews of war. Goods shipped to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the British West Indies in some mysterious manner found their way eventually to the Southern armies, and in order to stop this "illegal traffic," as it was called, the Federal Government exacted heavy bonds from shippers trading with foreign or domestic ports from which supplies could be sent to the enemy.

The British Government objected to this procedure on the ground that an attempt to enforce bonds having for their object to govern and regulate, not the immediate, but the possible future and contingent disposition of articles of lawful commerce, was a violation of the treaty obligations of the United States to Great Britain. Now the shoe is on the other foot. Great Britain has intercepted trade with Germany through neutral ports, and has organized a rigid system of guarantees more effective than the simple legal bonds of civil war days, to discourage and punish attempts to elude the blockade. The United States has protested vigorously, just as England protested fifty-odd years ago, but in each case the same thing happened—the protests were lost in a maze of diplomatic language. Now, however, the publication of the British blacklist has aroused such resentment in this country that the whole blockade controversy may be revived again.

England has never formally declared a blockade against Germany, but nevertheless exercises the right of blockade through the legal weapon known as an Order in Council—a purely domestic measure and not a recognized rule of international law. The right to substitute municipal for international law was disputed by the British Foreign Office in its notes dealing with trade restrictions on the part of the United States, and the same ground has been taken by the American Secretary of State in the last two years.

"No municipal law can justify a departure from the obligations of a treaty so far as the other party to that treaty is concerned," says one of the British notes, written in 1864. "All citizens of the United States are, of course, by virtue of their allegiance subject in all parts of the world, whether foreign or domestic, and in all their dealings of whatever nature, to the legislation of their own country. But the subjects of Great Britain trading with the United States owe no obedience to the legislation of the United States except while they happen to be within United States territory.

"The attempt by legislation in the United States to make the freedom of trade between British subjects and the United States dependent upon conditions applicable not to their dealings or conduct while within United States territory, but to their dealings and conduct in their own country, or in other countries and places to which the jurisdiction of the United States does not extend, is, as her Majesty's Government has constantly affirmed, a departure from treaty engagements and an encroachment upon the rightful sovereignty of the Queen of Great Britain."

The diplomatic correspondence which passed between the United States and Great Britain during the civil war has particular interest at this moment, not only because of the British attempt to blacklist American firms, but on account of the beginning of blockade running by submarine cargo carriers flying the German flag—a development that promises to write a new chapter in international law. The civil war notes cover a wide range of topics, for Federals and Confederates both interfered with neutral rights and interests, and many of the precedents established at that time have been quoted in the diplomatic correspondence of the European war.

During the civil war Charles Francis Adams was the American Minister to the Court of St. James's, while Lord Lyons represented Great Britain at Washington. There was no submarine cable at their disposal, for the one line laid across the Atlantic had been hopelessly interrupted years before the war began. Of course, their respective Governments sent them a sheaf of dispatches and instructions by mail every two weeks or so, but so many questions arose day by day that each was obliged to rely largely upon his individual judgment and discretion, and as a consequence both Mr. Adams and Lord Lyons were the authors of many notes, some of which take high rank in the diplomatic correspondence of the period. Nowadays the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, sitting at the end of a wire, so to speak, writes the notes which an Ambassador delivers. Rapid means of communication have to a large extent changed the functions of the diplomat.

Mr. Adams's position was a difficult one. Among the upper classes of Englishmen he encountered a hostile feeling toward the Federal cause, while the activities of the Confederate agents in England gave him much concern. His correspondence with Lord Russell, who presided at the Foreign Office, is extremely interesting. He was particularly energetic in protesting against the attempts to build and equip war vessels in British shipyards for the Confederate Navy. On more than one occasion he called attention to enlistments in Great Britain by agents of the Confederates and to violations of the blockade by British steamers built especially for the profitable trade of carrying supplies to Southern ports in exchange for the cotton that Lancashire mills needed so badly.

Another one of his duties was to report to Washington upon public opinion in England as it affected American affairs. Mr. Adams was firm and determined in his protests to Lord Russell, and his self-control enabled him eventually to bear down much of the opposition he met. He proved to be the right man to handle the many perplexing questions which disturbed the relations between the two nations.

Lord Lyons also possessed no mean attainments as a diplomat, and if his notes to William H. Seward, Secretary of State, were not characterized by the same vigor as those written by Mr. Adams, at least they proved to be effective in many instances. Early in the war the position of Lord Lyons became almost untenable by reason of the seizure of the Confederate agents Mason and Slidell, who were taken from the British mail steamer Trent on the high seas by officers of the Federal cruiser San Jacinto. Lyons did not make a peremptory demand for redress. Instead, he awaited instructions from the Foreign Office, which bade him leave Washington within seven days if the prisoners were not released and an apology was not forthcoming. Mr. Seward acknowledged that Lord Lyons assisted him materially in the difficult task of inducing the Washington Government to accede to the demand, and between the two a break of diplomatic relations was averted.

A noteworthy tribute to Mr. Adams's ability is found in the report of a debate which took place in the House of Lords on Feb. 15, 1864, when the Earl of Derby wanted to know how far her Majesty's Government had been influenced by certain communications of the American Minister relative to the ironclads built by the Lairds at Birkenhead for the Confederates. Lord Russell admitted that he had prevented the departure of the vessels, but denied that he had been influenced in his course by Mr. Adams. He then went on to say:

With regard to the language used in the correspondence between Mr. Adams and myself with respect to these two vessels, I do not mean to say that if the language had been more intemperate I should at all have desisted from the course I took. As soon as I had come to the conviction that the ironclads were intended for the Confederates, it appeared to me my duty to take steps to detain them until we could obtain full evidence of their destination.

I am quite of the opinion of Mr. Canning, that, whatever we do, we ought not to sneak into a war, and I thought it my duty to take steps to detain the ironclads, believing they were intended to depart from this country for the purpose of carrying on war against the United States. The noble Earl went much into the question as to what it was my duty to represent to the United States Government, and, although he has not directly charged me, he has insinuated that I failed to notice Mr. Adams's language.

Earl Russell then read a letter he had sent to Mr. Adams on Sept. 25, 1863. In this he said:

I can assure you that I am not less anxious than yourself that the duties of neutrality should be performed strictly and impartially by the Government of Great Britain. There are, however, passages in your letter of the 16th, as well as in some of your former ones, which so plainly and repeatedly imply an intimation of hostile proceedings toward Great Britain on the part of the Government of the United States, unless steps are taken by her Majesty's Government which the law does not authorize, or unless the law, which you consider insufficient, is altered, that I deem it incumbent on me, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, frankly to state to you that her Majesty's Government will not be induced by any such consideration either to overstep the limits of the law or to propose to Parliament any new law which they may not, for reasons of their own, think proper to be adopted. They will not shrink from any consequences of such a decision.

Continuing, Earl Russell read the reply of Mr. Adams, dated Sept. 29. In this the American Minister said:

I must pray your Lordship's pardon if I confess myself at a loss to perceive what portions of my late correspondence could justify the implications to which you refer. So far from intimating "hostile proceedings toward Great Britain, unless the law, which I consider as insufficient, is altered," the burden of my argument was to urge a reliance upon the law as sufficient, as well as from the past experience of the United States as from the confidence expressed in it by most eminent authority in the kingdom. Neither do I feel any ground for the other implication. It is very true that I have deeply regretted that her Majesty's Government should admit itself powerless to execute any of those obligations which are recognized by the consent of civilized nations as well as the faith of treaties, to be binding equally upon all, and I have taken the liberty to point out the consequences which follow that inability, in the absolute necessity imposed upon an aggrieved party to defend itself from the worst of injuries.

This is the principle which I have been directed to maintain, not from any idea of presenting any form of condition whatever to her Majesty's Government, but from a confident expectation that an address to its sense of right may avail to gain for the United States exactly the same measure of justice which it would expect from that country in return were the respective situations reversed. If in any respect I have to transgress the line of argument laid down, I pray your Lordship to consider the fault as one not of intention on my part, and not at all belonging to my Government.

In the course of the debate the Earl of Derby criticised the refusal of the Government to lay before Parliament papers which had already been submitted to Congress, "leaving us," he said, "to gather from scraps here and there what has been the real course pursued by the Government. The noble Earl has somewhat gratuitously charged me with having studied these letters which he has read, and with having deliberately forborne to read them to your Lordships. I have never seen one of these letters."

Later the Earl of Derby asked whether the "noble Earl asked the Government of the United States for any explanation of the extraordinary fact that that dispatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams which was never submitted to the noble Earl was laid before Congress as having been presented, the American people being thus led to believe that it had been presented and received by the noble Earl and that it had exercised considerable influence over our Government in its determination?"

Lord Russell's reply indicated what a discreet diplomat represented the United States in London. Mr. Adams, it appeared, exercised a censorship of his own where Mr. Seward was concerned. The American Secretary of State was apparently inclined to use language that might give offense if not softened in tone before it reached her Majesty's Ministers.

"It is the habit—and the wise habit, I think—of Mr. Adams," said Lord Russell, "to weigh over the dispatches which he receives, and, when they contain complaints, to consider how he can most effectually urge these complaints, and to endeavor to perform his duty in the most conciliatory spirit possible. I can only say that Mr. Adams has pursued that course from the first.

"Almost the first time I saw him he told me that he had several dispatches couched in strong terms, but he did not think it discreet to read them to me, and he then went on to describe in his own language what the complaints of his Government were. I think the conduct of Mr. Adams is calculated to maintain friendly relations between the two Governments. I certainly at present don't see the necessity for asking Lord Lyons to call Mr. Seward's attention to the presentation of his dispatch to Congress. No doubt a certain effect may be produced by the publication of that dispatch, especially when it is discovered that it never was presented."

Mr. Adams's correspondence with Lord Russell was so voluminous that it would be possible to quote from scores of notes, all of which reveal the qualities of patience, firmness, and determination, but the following is sufficient to show how competent he was to argue fine points of international law with Britain's Foreign Minister and to chide him in brotherly fashion:

Legation of the United States,
London, March 15, 1864.

My Lord: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's note of the 9th instant, in reply to mine of the 20th of January last. I have read it with great attention, and must beg your Lordship's pardon if I fail to find in it any substantial conflict with the principles enunciated in my letter.

The point to which I took the liberty of calling your Lordship's attention was that the insurgent authorities at Richmond, having received from her Majesty's Government a recognition as a belligerent carrying on war upon the ocean with a power with which Great Britain is at peace, are now detected in an attempt to abuse the rights so obtained. To this end they systematically buy vessels of British subjects, man them with British seamen, fill them with supplies and munitions of war obtained in British ports, and persist in sailing them to their respective destinations in the blockade region, using the protection of the British flag.

My Government, having been made aware of these extraordinary proceedings, has directed me simply to apprise your Lordship of them in order that some check may be applied by the party most interested for the better security of its innocent subjects; for it must be perfectly obvious to your Lordship that, without interference of some kind, the duty of self-defense against such a policy of disguised hostility becomes imperative. Without the possibility of distinguishing between those vessels bona fide owned by British subjects, intending to violate the blockade, and those made exactly like them by the insurgents for the purpose of better carrying on their warfare, it must be apparent that all must be equally liable to incur suspicion of being actual enemies, and their crews prima facie to be treated as such on capture.

I understand your Lordship not to deny that, to the extent that British subjects may be found in vessels of the enemy, knowing them to be so, and employed in circumstances which render it practically impossible that they should be ignorant of the work they are doing, the right to treat them as prisoners of war in case of capture is a valid right. But if this be once admitted it necessarily follows that in all cases where suspicion of actually belonging to the enemy attaches to a vessel under certain circumstance though disguised under British colors, the right of search and seizure is a matter of course. And if it should happen that on board of a vessel so seized are to be found numbers of British subjects apparently engaged in a work in which it is well known that many of their fellow-subjects are actually employed elsewhere, it must be obvious to your Lordship that they will not be able, by any care that may be exercised by the captors, wholly to escape the risk of unpleasant consequences that may attend the difficulty of distinguishing between the partially innocent neutral and the wholly guilty enemy. • • •

I am the more earnest in making this representation that it is my conviction that the power to prevent the occurrence of this difficulty, and of the irritation that must necessarily grow out of it, rests in a great measure with her Majesty's Government. It is by no means the wish of that which I have the honor to represent to resort to unnecessary harshness in the treatment of any person who becomes involved in this painful war, and much less neutrals. But after the experience which it is constantly receiving of the manner in which the war has been and is sustained by the aid of men, money, and supplies from her Majesty's kingdom, it is no more than a simple duty to exercise all legitimate means in its power to suppress such operations. Knowingly to permit the subjects of neutral nations, actually serving in the ships of the enemy, to escape under the shelter of a flag which they willfully abuse to the end of better effecting their resistance is a degree of liberality which I am very confident no Government would excuse in its own case or expect of the United States.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

A constant source of friction was the blockade. The Confederate Government owned blockade runners on which British subjects were employed as able seamen and engineers, while numerous British firms engaged in the business with vessels flying the British flag. In the last two years of the war, when the blockade was tightened by the Federal cruisers and made effective, numbers of blockade runners were captured, and it was customary to detain their crews until the national status of the vessels was determined.

Whenever captured British subjects were thrown into jail, Lord Lyons invariably sent a protest to Mr. Seward. For instance:

Washington, May 30, 1864.

Sir: Her Majesty's Government have had under consideration the notes which you did me the honor to address to me on the 30th March and 6th April last, as well as our previous correspondence, respecting the detention by the United States Government at Fort Warren of part of the crew of a British vessel, the Don, which was captured on a charge of breach of blockade. • • •

Her Majesty's Government have repeatedly stated to the Government of the United States that it is not competent to the belligerent to treat the crews of neutral vessels captured for breach of blockade as prisoners of war. They cannot consent that British subjects, whose evidence has been taken or is not required, shall be detained even temporarily as prisoners, and they have instructed me once more to press the United States Government to revoke the general order which it has given for the imprisonment of British subjects captured on board neutral vessels.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant. LYONS.

Hon. William H. Seward, &c.

To this Mr. Seward made a warm and firm reply, in which he pointed out that blockade runners consisted of two classes, those owned by insurgent American citizens and those owned chiefly by British subjects. On vessels of both classes, he regretted to say, British subjects were to be found. He added:

Blockade runners, of either description and of either class of vessels, generally resort to every possible artifice and fraud which promises to conceal their true nationality, the unlawful character of their voyage, and the nationality of their vessels. They simulate flags, they erase names, they throw papers overboard or burn them, they state falsehoods, and they equivocate under oath; whether neutrals or insurgents, when captured they claim the character of innocent traders and of neutrals, and, I regret to say, they generally lay claim to the rights of British subjects. It was only the other day that the editor of The Richmond Examiner invoked your Lordship's protection by an open letter sent to your hands through this department.

Whenever a vessel which is captured is ascertained to belong to subjects of a neutral power, and the persons found on board are ascertained to belong to a neutral nation, they are released, after their testimony is taken in preparation, as speedily as possible. Whenever there is good reason to believe that the vessel belongs to insurgent citizens of the United States, the persons found on board of her are detained to answer before the proper tribunals. If occasionally British subjects, engaging in this unlawful trade, which they divide with the insurgents, are detained for a more thorough investigation of the nationality of the vessel in which they are captured, their misfortune results unavoidably from some fraudulent or suspicious conduct of their own, which is equally in violation of the laws of their own Government and the law of nations. Their detention, however, is in such cases continued only so long as is required to make the necessary examination, with the care and diligence which the ends of justice require.

The following excerpt from Lord Lyons's note to Mr. Seward, dated Oct. 30, 1863, one of many bearing on the same subject, relates to the question of trade restriction, mentioned above:

Her Majesty's Government have again considered the correspondence on the subject of the restrictions imposed by the United States authorities upon the trade carried on between New York and the Bahama Islands, and they have given their special attention to the note which was addressed to Mr. Stuart by the Acting Secretary of State on the 26th of August last in answer to the remonstrance made by me in execution of the orders of her Majesty's Government in my note to you of the 3d of same month.

Her Majesty's Government are willing to hope that so far as the particular question of canceling the bonds is concerned, that special grievance may be considered to be now redressed, but her Majesty's Government retain their former opinion with respect to the original unlawfulness of requiring such bonds to be entered into by British merchants, and to the inconsistency of such a proceeding with the treaty obligations subsisting between Great Britain and the United States; and, further, they continue to think that the real object and tendency of this measure is to innovate upon the established principle of international law, and to supply the deficiencies of an inadequate blockade by domestic legislation extended beyond the due limits to the injury of the rights of neutrals under commercial treaties.

Notwithstanding the disclaimers of the United States Government as to this latter point, her Majesty's Government find it impossible, after reading the several reports of the Collector at New York to the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the note which you yourself did Mr. Stuart the honor to address to him on the 18th of August, 1862, to doubt the direct connection between this measure and the blockade.

Several other notes were subsequently exchanged between the British Minister and the Secretary of State, and on Aug. 8, 1864, Mr. Seward laid down the American point of view in regard to trade restrictions:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Lordship addressed to me on the 4th inst. concerning certain restrictions upon trade between the Port of New York and British colonies.

I learn from that note, with profound regret, that her Majesty's Government do not feel themselves at liberty to accede to the views which have been heretofore expressed by this department concerning these restrictions. I have, therefore, given a very candid consideration to the arguments which your Lordship has now submitted in support of the position which her Majesty's Government maintain on the subject in question. • • •

I have been very unfortunate if I have not heretofore succeeded in making it understood that it is claimed by this Government that when a nation is actually at war it has the right to prevent the exportation of material of war, the exportation of which would endanger the public safety. I have heretofore observed that this abstract right of prevention is affirmed by all authorities on international law, and sanctioned by the practice of all nations, including Great Britain. Our usual form of the exercise of this right is that of prohibition against exports. Her Majesty's Government have, during the present civil war in the United States, enforced the right in question by prohibition, not on the ground that Great Britain was actually engaged in war, but on the ground that she apprehended the breaking out of war. The greater includes the less—restriction may therefore be adopted in lieu of prohibition, and in the present case the United States have adopted the form of restriction to prevent the exportation of material that would be used by their enemies. It is admitted that the remedy is less effective than is desirable, but this is a misfortune to the United States, and is not a wrong of which neutrals can complain. All that they can require is that the remedy be adopted in good faith, and be made to bear impartially upon all neutrals alike.

Nor am I able to conceive that our blockade of the insurgent ports is to be deemed ineffectual, because, while maintaining the blockade, we find it expedient also to employ the remedy of commercial restriction upon exports. Blockade is one of many belligerent operations, all of which may be lawfully practiced at the same time.

In another note Mr. Seward said that goods were shipped direct from New York and Boston to Matamoros, Mexico, and from there were taken into Texas for the use of the Confederates, and he informed Lord Lyons that "the right to suppress contraband trade in our own ports, with our own insurgent citizens, is deemed absolute. It seems to this Government that the measures adopted to that end are the only ones which, while they have any efficiency, will in the least degree embarrass or obstruct legitimate commerce."

SUMMER IN THE BERKSHIRES

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 29.—With the exhibition of garden flowers and a tea in the Casino in Stockbridge this afternoon the cottagers began a series of small flower shows. The exhibits were annuals, perennials, sweet peas, and phlox. The premier class was for an exhibition of flowers arranged for effect. In this department the artists of the Stockbridge colony were competitors. Miss Marie O. Kobbe, Miss Margaret French, Miss Lydia Field Emmet, and Miss Marian Hague were some of those who sent artistic arrangements. The big exhibits were from the gardens of Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Joseph H. Choate, Charles S. Mellen, Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, and Mrs. Brown Caldwell.

Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman, Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Miss Emily Tuckerman, Mrs. Brown Caldwell, Miss Marian Hague, and Mrs. John C. Lynch were the committee in charge of the exhibition and tea.

Touring in the Berkshires is at high water mark. Prominent foreigners and noted Americans are visiting the resorts. Mr. and Mrs. Loyal Allan Osborne at Mannatuck Farm entertained at luncheon for Captain J. Gifford of the English Army and Mrs. Gifford of London; Professor Bernard Bakhmeteff, Russian High Commissioner in the United States; P. A. Marosoff of Petrograd, and Professor and Mrs. Karapeteff of Syracuse, N. Y. Professor Karapeteff is head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at Cornell University.

At Pittsfield, Herbert Wallace of Springfield entertained General A. Gosselin of Paris, a Commissioner of Loans; M. Guionnet, Mme. Fountaine, Mme. Chapman of Paris, and Mme. McAllister of New York. They were on a tour through the Berkshires.

Mrs. George Grenville Merrill was hostess this week for the Ausotunnoor Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Lee. Mrs. Merrill invited the chapter to see a tablecloth, woven in 1777 for Colonel Nicholas Fish of General Washington's staff. The pattern was of an eagle surrounded by thirteen stars. Mrs. Merrill received the cloth from her grandmother, Mrs. Daniel Le Roy, to whom it had been given by Colonel Fish. Joseph H. Choate gave an address of welcome to the chapter, commending their work of keeping before the present generation conspicuous events in the history of the past. Mrs. Oscar Iasigi and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, of the Society of Colonial Dames, served tea.

Mrs. Daniel Chester French has set Fridays for afternoons at home at Glendale. Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke and Frederic Crowninshield will receive on Thursdays. Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, daughter of Mr. Crowninshield, is hostess at his studio teas. Mrs. Crowninshield is in Rome working for the relief of wounded Italian soldiers.

Mr. and Mrs. Gavit Hadden, who have been visiting Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden in Stockbridge, have leased the Lincoln cottage in Stockbridge.

Miss Ellen King is entertaining Miss Elizabeth Sherman, daughter of the late General William T. Sherman, and Miss Frieda Sampson of New York, in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Theodore Ledyard of New York, who is in Stockbridge, has had plans prepared for a Summer residence on Field Hill. She bought ten acres of the estate of the late Dr. Henry M. Field last year.

Dr. Austen Fox Riggs, who has had a country place in Stockbridge for some years, has bought 250 acres on Bear Mountain, parts of the Miles and Hallock properties. The location is near the home of the late Levi Beebe, weather prophet. Dr. and Mrs. Fox are now at Mattapoisett, Mass.

Samuel M. Taylor of New York this week bought forty-four acres of the Scott R. Hubbard property on the Pittsfield Road for a country place.

The Misses Mary and Gertrude Parsons are having the Stoneover villa on the Parsons estate moved to a new location. The house will be turned around to face south. The reconstructed villa will be occupied by the Misses Parsons next season.

Among the arrivals have been John Campbell White, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Henry White at the Poplars, and Mrs. Amelia Ashburner, to visit Mrs. Stephen D. Field in Stockbridge.

Mrs. George H. Morgan has left for Nahant. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., for New York. Mrs. Thomas Denny and Miss Adelaide Denny for New Castle, N. H.; Mrs. James R. Jesup for the White Mountains, Miss Ethel Hague Rae for Boston, Miss Adele Brewer for Northfield, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sherwood for Montreal.

Miss Gertrude Watson of New York gave the first of a series of six afternoon recitals Tuesday afternoon at her Pittsfield country house. She was at the piano, and was assisted by Elias Bronstein, 'cellist, of the New York Philharmonic Society; Herbert Dittler, Director of the orchestras at Columbia and Princeton Colleges, and Walter Dexter Stafford of Pittsfield, violinists, and A. Sprague Coolidge, son of Mrs. Frederick Sprague Coolidge of Chicago, viola. Mr. Coolidge has just finished a post-graduate course in music at Harvard University. His mother has endowed the Krostchak string quartet of Chicago, and gave $250,000 to the pension fund of the Chicago Symphony Society. The prominent Berkshire cottagers were Miss Watson's guests.

Because of the absence of young men the events of the Lenox Junior Tennis Association have been postponed. Many of its members are now at the Mexican border, at Plattsburg, and Fort Terry, and the young women members are scattered at the various watering places.

Representative Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge went to Columbus, N. M., this week, carrying with him messages and packages to the men who make up four companies in the Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Mrs. Edwards Spencer, a prominent exhibitor of dogs, has lost her handsome white greyhound, Pax, one of the most notable of his breed in this country. The dog disappeared from Shipton Court early this week, and no trace of him has been found.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig started Thursday for Newport, where they went aboard the Freelance, F. A. Schermerhorn's yacht, for a cruise along the Atlantic seaboard.

Cortlandt F. Bishop, with Henry White and John Campbell White as guests, motored to Manchester, Vt., Tuesday, and were luncheon guests of Robert T. Lincoln.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas P. Brownell, former cottagers of Stockbridge, and Miss Emily Southmayde, who has a country place there, arrived in Stockbridge this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick went to Dublin, N. H., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Franklin McVeigh. Miss Christine Sedgwick returned from Newport, where she was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

H. Humphrey Moore, portrait painter is at Grey House. Mr. Moore, who has been living in Paris, lately returned to this country. He won distinction by painting African and Moorish scenes before he took up portrait painting and settled in Paris. Mr. Moore married Isabel de Cistue of Saragossa, Spain.

Miss Martha Wheeler Baxter, the artist, arrived this week and opened her studio and bungalow for the remainder of the Summer.

FOREMOST

In six months of 1916, The New York Times led as usual in volume of advertisements, help and situations wanted advertisements excepted.

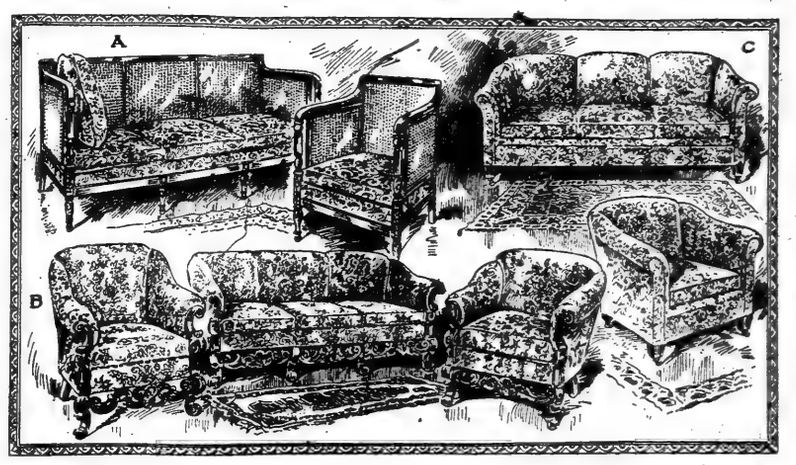
	Agate Lines, Excluding Help and Situations Wanted.	Help and Situations Wanted.	Total Agate Lines.
Times....	5,455,082	205,807	5,660,889
American.	4,199,001	628,926	4,827,927
World....	4,180,706	2,087,946	6,268,652

Times led American by 1,256,081 agate lines
Times led World by 1,274,376 agate lines.

The net paid daily and Sunday sale of The New York Times, exceeding 334,744 copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

Sample Stock of "KARPEN" Furniture on Sale at Half Price



Made by the celebrated "KARPEN" Furniture craftsmen, who are famous for the quality of their products. Recently on display at "Karpen's" New York Show Rooms.

The extraordinary nature of this event cannot be overestimated.

This sale consists of practically the entire sample line of the "Karpen" Furniture Company, which was on display in their New York Show Rooms.

Every piece and suite in the assortment is brand new, except for the service it saw resting on the floors of the Karpen Display Shops.

Every piece was made for this season's service.

Practically the entire line has solid mahogany frame-work.

All loose cushions and all upholstery are of the famous "KARPENESQUE" variety, with their multitude of springs, and their consequent downy softness.

The coverings include two-toned handsome velours, tapestry, damask, and leather.

The designs are of the newest and most pleasing types. Every piece is rich in beauty of construction and finish throughout.

A glance will prove that this furniture is made by master-craftsmen.

We purchased these samples from the "KARPEN" people because they were in urgent need of the floor space they occupied, owing to the fact that their new assortments for next season's selling had been shipped from their Chicago factory.

Naturally they offered us the sample line at a tremendous reduction in price. There is just one piece or suite of a kind in the assortment, and it is questionable if any can be duplicated owing to manufacturing conditions and the serious dye shortage.

This is your opportunity. Further argument is unnecessary. The "Karpen" name and our prices marked at HALF should convince every prospective purchaser.

Below We List a Few of the Offerings With Comparative Prices

Suite (A), illustrated above, regularly 320.00, sale price 160.00.

Suite (B), illustrated above, regularly 675.00, sale price 337.50.

Suite (C), illustrated above, regularly 330.00, sale price 165.00.

125.00 three-piece Tapestry Suite, marked for sale at 62.50.

325.00 two-piece loose cushion Velour Charles II. Suite, 162.50.

289.00 three-piece Chippendale Period Velour Suite, 144.50.

275.00 three-piece Velour Suite, marked for sale at 137.50.

345.00 four-piece Solid Mahogany Cane Suite, priced 172.50.

495.00 three-piece Damask Suite, Adam design, priced 247.50.

675.00 three-piece Suite, upholstered in blue velour, 337.50.

390.00 two-piece Cane Suite, loose cushion seats, 195.00.

195.00 three-piece Chippendale Suite, blue damask covering, at 97.50.

348.00 two-piece Tapestry Suite, luxuriously upholstered, at 174.00.

200.00 Striped Velour Suite, two pieces, marked in this sale at 100.00.

550.00 three-piece Overstuffed Suite, in velour, at 275.00.

500.00 three-piece Carved Suite, damask upholstering, 250.00.

415.00 three-piece Velour Suite, loose cushion seat, 207.50.

420.00 four-piece Solid Mahogany Cane Suite, priced at 210.00.

330.00 two-piece Velour Suite, handsomely finished, at 165.00.

200.00 two-piece Cane Suite, reduced for this sale to 100.00.

590.00 two-piece Velour Suite, carved design, sale at 295.00.

320.00 two-piece Solid Mahogany Cane Suite, sale price 160.00.

365.00 two-piece Solid Mahogany Cane Suite, sale price 182.50.

300.00 two-piece Overstuffed Charles II. Suite at price 150.00.

265.00 two-piece Blue Velour Suite, in the sale at 132.50.

370.00 two-piece Mulberry Velour Suite, marked in sale 185.00.

350.00 two-piece Genuine Morocco Suite, marked in sale 175.00.

300.00 two-piece Genuine Leather Suite, marked in sale 150.00.

325.00 two-piece Velour Suite, marked at half price, 162.50.

425.00 three-piece Velour Suite, marked at half price, 212.50.

395.00 two-piece Velour Suite, marked at half price, 197.50.

325.00 three-piece Genuine Leather Suite, half price, 162.50.

99.50 Genuine Leather Arm Chair, marked in the sale 49.75.

195.00 Morocco Leather Settee, marked in the sale at 97.50.

75.00 Tapestry Arm Chair, marked in this sale at 37.50.

90.00 Damask Arm Chair, marked in this sale at 45.00.

90.00 Fireside Chair, upholstered in damask, at 45.00.

95.00 Velour Rocker, reduced to half price for sale, 47.50.

95.00 Velour Arm Chair, marked at half price in sale, 47.50.

49.50 Tapestry Arm Chair, marked at half price in this sale, 24.75.

65.00 Tapestry Rocker, marked at half in the sale, 32.50.

110.00 Velour Arm Chair, marked at half in the sale, 55.00.

110.00 Tapestry Arm Chair, marked at half price in sale, 55.00.

100.00 Velour Arm Chair, marked at half price in sale, 50.00.

230.00 Velour Davenport, marked at half price in sale, 115.00.

200.00 Velour Davenport, marked at half in this sale, 100.00.

And many other suites and individual pieces on sale.

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Section 3 | REAL ESTATE

The New York Times.

AUTOMOBILES | Section 3

XX SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1916. XX

COMMODITIES AT HIGH LEVEL

Second Milestone of Great War Sees General Conditions Holding Firm —Chemicals Show Decline—American Dealers Getting Highest Prices.

THE commodities market during the two years of the war has reached a level as to output in many branches and prices in almost all that is absolutely unprecedented in recent years, and the week just passed, which marks roughly the end of two years of the war, sees the same general conditions still holding firm, except perhaps in one direction, certain heavy chemicals and acids, whose prices for the last few weeks have constituted the only consistent decline in the commodities market. Even the commodities most closely connected with war munitions, except these chemicals, have not followed the course of unsteadiness which has been threatened in corresponding elements in the stock market.

Summed up, this means that American handlers of commodities, the things we eat, the things we wear, the things we build with, &c., are getting more money than they ever got for their wares, considering the market as a whole. The inevitable corollary goes with this, however, that the American dollar in the hands of the retail buyer will buy less than it ever did, even though the wave of prosperity may have put more dollars into circulation.

The cause of this building-up of our market, of course, is the immense foreign buying here, due to the European war. We would have to go back to the time of the civil war and the years immediately afterward to find a period of inflated values worthy of comparison with the present.

During the first weeks of the war there was a steady rise in the commodities quotations, though it was subject to fluctuation and was not at all sensational. No one knew just what was going to happen as a result of the war or where the American markets would stand. The theory that in time of great disaster and destruction economic values would be upset held a strong grip on the industries. Still, prices advanced materially.

After a few months, when the situation became clearer, when it began to be realized that the United States was the only great power which had things to sell which the other countries needed, and needed badly, and when it was also seen that the means of shipping our commodities abroad were not to be broken down entirely, the sensational advances began. The arrival of hordes of war supply buyers from abroad, and the establishing of similar agencies here, set the seal on this, and established the market steadily on its greatly advanced basis.

Heavy Crops Disposed Of.

Our crops for 1914 and 1915 were very heavy and were disposed of at high prices to a clamoring market, and it was so with other commodities. For the two years ended June 30, which roughly covers the period of the war, our exports of farm, mine, and factory products exceeded the similar commodities we brought into this country by the stupendous figure of $3,270,000,000.

The bulk of our increased export trade for the period was largely made up of munitions. Official figures are available showing that for the twenty-two months ended last May the value of our exports in cartridges, explosives, firearms, and other war supplies was $458,-624,341. For the three years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war we had exported a total of these commodities amounting to only $2,579,206. These figures are for not only direct war supplies, but for such things as the armies need in the way of horses, automobiles, food, clothing, medicines, metals, cotton for guncotton, and all the other things used in modern warfare.

The process that has been mainly instrumental in building up the present situation is a sort of compound product of war orders from abroad, multiplied by the factor of competition of local handlers, both those who have bought to fill war orders and those who have bought to protect the normal home industry. This prodigious mass of buying had every one in the condition of fearing to be caught short of enough material to fill their necessities, with the result that they rushed into the market for all they could lay their hands on —which fact still further increased the inflation of prices.

While this interweaving of causes and effects has been responsible for the great rise in the commodities market, with consequent joy to those who have commodities to sell, and while its effects still hold in general at the present time and are likely to until the end of the war, it is said that even now there are those who are overbought, who have more than the demand of the market in their particular line. When these begin to unload for anything they can get, it will cause a decline in prices in their line.

Foreshadowing of the Future.

Just this thing has happened, apparently, in certain sections of the drug and chemical market, and, as a matter concerned with foreshadowing of the future, as a miniature picture of what will almost inevitably happen to the general market when the handlers who are most farsighted begin to see what their goods are definite signs that the war will end, this matter may be taken up before figures showing the general increase in the commodities market are considered.

In considering the drug market from the angle now being taken up, however, one thing must be kept in mind, namely, that it has seen some of the most spectacular rises in price of all, and that it now stands, in output and prices, far ahead of where it did before the war. Moreover, in no branch of commodities are new fields of trade being explored more intelligently or with better promise of holding the advantage gained during the war period.

The fact remains, however, that in certain branches of this market, acids and heavy chemicals, a decline is definitely seen and generally admitted. The current issue of The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter comments on the general situation, saying it is due to "the closing of certain industrial factories because of the fulfilment of contracts which were not renewed by foreign buyers, and by the scramble on the part of would-be sellers of speculative holdings which had been purchased at prices which made their recent sales releases from 50 to 100 per cent. less than what had been originally paid."

"Among principal items affected," the article continues, "have been sulphuric acid, 66 degrees; caustic soda, 74 to 76 per cent., in drums; glycerine, C. P.; carbolic acid, U. S. P. (phenol crystals,) and bleaching powders. The declines in sulphuric acid naturally caused a sympathetic change in muriatic and nitric acids, while hundreds of items related to the products cited were also affected."

The declines, as registered during the last six months, are well indicated by the following tabular comparisons:

	Today.	Jan. 1916.
Caustic soda, 74 to 76 per cent., in drums	3¾c	5¾c
Sulphuric acid, 66 degrees	1¼c	8c
Bleaching powder	4¼@5	13c
Glycerine, C. P.	43½c	52½@55c
Carbolic acid, U. S. P. phenol crystals	55c	$1.40@$1.45

Picric Acid's Career Recalled.

This view of the situation, and the table given, are particularly interesting when it is remembered how exhaustive were the efforts made to obtain certain chemicals and acids at the beginning of the war. The average reader will remember the spectacular career of the hitherto obscure picric acid, when day after day the newspapers devoted columns to detailing the plots and counter-plots, fitted up with all the paraphernalia of secret agents and mysterious approaches, until the public was divided between the opinion that any man who could get a gallon of it could live in ease the remainder of his life, or that it was a fabled El Dorado which had no existence in fact.

In spite of all that has been said, however, the opinion that the bottom has dropped out of the drug and chemicals market is entirely unjustified. A few quotations from July, 1914, while the market was still fairly normal, compared with the prices for the same materials last week, will give an idea of how the ante-war market and the two-years-of-war market compare. The figures, to secure uniformity of source, are taken from the Wholesale Quotations of Commodities in Dun's Review, as are others used here:

	1914.	1916.
Acetanilid, C. P., in bbls., lb.	.20½	.65
Alcohol, 190 proof, U. S. P., gal.	2.52	2.70
Bicarbonate soda, Am., 100 lbs.	1.10	*2.00
Borax, crystal, in bbls., lb.	.04¼	.08¼
Chloroform, lb.	.20	.44
Iodine, resublimed	3.55	4.25
Opium, jobbing lots	7.50	11.30
Quicksilver	.52	1.15
Quinine, 100-oz. tins, oz.	.56	*.61
Rochelle salts, lb.	.17½	.35½
Sal ammoniac, lump, lb.	.10	.17
Saltpetre, crude	4.75	†15.00
Soda benzoate, 100 lbs.	.24	6.00
Vitriol, blue, 100 lbs.	4.50	12.00

*Nominal. †Commercial.

High Prices to Remain.

The fact that only a few of the more spectacular items in the chemicals field have shown this drop, which is contingent only on a phase of speculation in war orders and may be temporary, and that the rest of the same market is quite in line with the general level of commodities, emphasizes anew that the period of high prices for commodities is likely to maintain as long as the war lasts.

The heavy demand from abroad continues, as a matter of fact, in almost all lines. Many markets report export figures that reach new records. The export of mineral oils, for instance, according to Government figures just published, show that for the eleven months ended with May 30 the valuation of the export was larger by $12,500,000 than the total for the twelve months of the preceding year, and the latter period included months of war-inflated values.

There is apparently an abundance of money and easy credit, and these factors also help to swell the prices beyond the normal. Speculative buying is aided by them, and it is this element of speculative buying that boosts prices even beyond the figures that would come as a response to the great demand brought on by the war.

It seems generally agreed that the high prices will continue on the legitimate basis of demand as long as the war continues.

Iron, Steel, and Metals.

The steel and iron industry has borne the brunt of the demands made on the American industries, since it is most important in the munitions situation. Under the needs of this situation, the iron and steel production has risen to a point which would never have been thought possible before the war. Prices have reached new high marks, and the volume of business is now believed to exceed even the increased capacity of the plants, with new rumors of war orders keeping the products up to established levels and the market tight.

The United States Steel Corporation, to mention one instance only, in its report for the quarter ended June 30, issued last week, shows net earnings of $41,125,948, an amount far in excess of any previous quarter.

The market reports from Pittsburgh for the week just passed show the export demand heavy for Bessemer and open-hearth billets, used in making cartridges, for sheet bars, wire products, beams, channels, and iron car axles, and other commodities. The demand for Bessemer and open-hearth steel is reported greater than can be supplied, and has served to tighten up the local market, semi-finished steel being scarcer and bringing higher prices now than several months ago.

Aside from the European situation, the expected demand of the Government in its shipbuilding activities is likely to complicate the plate situation, and it would not be regarded with surprise if the price in this line went up.

Not only iron and steel, but other metals show the influence of the war situation in creating a high market.

The copper market is in about the same condition, and for practically the same reasons. Since the beginning of the current year Great Britain and France have ordered hundreds of millions of pounds of this metal in our markets. Prices have jumped from 15 and 17 cents a pound to 27½ and 29½ cents. Quicksilver had a rapid rise. Before the war it was quoted at 52 cents a pound, and now stands at $1.15, having dropped from a higher figure. A table showing rise in prices of some of the metals follows:

	1914.	1916.
Pig iron, foundry, No. 2, Phila., ton	14.75	19.75
Pig iron, basic, valley, furnace, ton	13.00	18.00
Pig iron, Bessemer, Pitts., ton	14.90	21.95
Pig iron gray forge, Pitts., ton	13.05	18.70
Billets, Bessemer, Pitts., ton	19.00	40.00
Billets, forging, Pitts., ton	25.00	69.00
Billets, open hearth, Phila., ton	21.00	45.00
Billets, wire rods, Pitts., ton	24.50	55.00
Steel rails, N. Y., at mill, lb.	.01⅛	.0147½
Steel bars, Pitts., 100 lbs.	1.15	2.50
Tank plates, Pitts., 100 lbs.	1.10	3.50
Beams, Pitts., 100 lbs.	1.15	2.50
Angles, Pitts., 100 lbs.	1.15	2.50
Wire nails, Pitts., 100 lbs.	1.55	2.50
Cut nails, Pitts., 100 lbs.	1.55	2.60
Barb wire, galvanized, Pitts., 100 lbs.	1.95	3.85
Aluminium, pig, (ton lots,) lb.	.18	.61
Antimony, Hallet, (ordinary)	.06⅝	.13½
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.13¾	.26½
Spelter, St. L., lb.	.05	.10
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.0390	.0630
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.3160	.37½
Tinplate, N. Y., 100 lb. box	3.49	6.24

As will be seen by the preceding table, copper and lead have been stimulated appreciably. Prices have advanced to unexampled levels and the absorption of these metals has expanded tremendously. These increased metal prices have been felt in the manufacturing of all sorts of articles. Umbrellas cost more to make, women's handbags are higher, all sorts of tool steel is high and scarce, and other things that are affected are all kinds of pins, kitchen utensils, metal buckles and edgings and most of the other metal manufactures.

The railroads have also found all the supplies necessary to their maintenance on the rise. One estimate puts the average rise at 53 per cent. during the last year. As a result, restrictions have been put on the purchasing departments of the roads. According to a circular recently sent out to the heads of departments by the receiver of a big railroad, thirty-six classes of railroad supplies have advanced from 80 to 700 per cent. during the year, seventy other classes of materials used by the road have advanced from 10 to 80 per cent.

Textile Market High.

The war has caused a great shortage of dyestuffs and has sharply restricted the immigration on which the textile industry counts largely for its labor, and these have been important factors in raising textile prices, together with the increased wages of the mill hands already employed.

Following a shrinkage at the beginning of the war, the textile industries have experienced a great expansion. One of the manifestations of the changes in the dry goods situation has been the changing of a trade balance of $150,000,000 annually against this country to one of $15,000,000 in our favor. It is said the domestic field has also shown a great improvement, and that war prosperity through the country, with everybody at work and getting high wages, has resulted in dry goods consumption being abnormal in the home markets.

Cotton goods export trade has doubled; our knit goods trade abroad has increased at least eightfold; the wool goods trade has increased fully tenfold; and there have been established in this country organizations whose object is to increase the foreign textile business in all markets.

There is at present a difficulty which seems serious for some of the knit-goods trade, especially hosiery manufacturers. The scarcity of knitting-needles for the foreign machinery which is very much used threatens serious consequences in some directions, and unless relief is procured there are factories which, they fear, will have to close down.

The shortage of dyes has become so acute, in spite of efforts to remedy it by building up a dye industry here capable of taking care of most of the wants, that textile manufacturers have been known to pay as high as $20 to $30 a pound for colorings that in normal times sold for as low as 40 or 50 cents. Some dyes have been procured from Mexico and China, whose manufacturers have been tempted to dispose of their own stock by the tempting prices offered here. Germany is supposed to have shipped large quantities of dyes to China for the silk industry of that country.

The following table gives a few prices in the textile field, comparing July prices just before the war and prices for the present month:

COTTON GOODS.

	1914.	1916.
Brown sheetings, stand, yd.	.08	.08¾
Wide sheetings, 10-4, yd.	.30	.35
Bleached sheetings, st., yd.	.09¼	.09½
Staple ginghams, yd.	.06¼	.08
Printcloths, yd.	.03¾	.05¾
Jute, spot, lb.	.06+	.07½
Silk, lb.	4.40	5.40
Wool, av. 100 grades, Phil., lb.	.27½+	.39+
Serge, 11-oz., yd.	1.20	1.67½
Broadcloth, 54-inch, yd.	1.45	1.95

In connection with the textile field, the career of cotton during the war has been interesting. It started very badly, almost disastrously. The New York Cotton Exchange closed on July 31, 1914, after three big failures had occurred, as did Cotton Exchanges all over the world. During the dark days cotton was supposed to have sold for about 6 or 6 cents a pound, spot, in the South. A large bank pool had to be established to open the Exchange again, when a decline was shown over the closing price. Added to this was the fact that the war made shipment somewhat prohibitive and that we lost a large annual sale to Germany and Austria, together with the fact that the crop, owing largely to inability to get fertilizer from Germany, was considerably smaller.

But the American consumption has jumped to 7,500,000 bales, the largest ever known. Prices have risen sharply within a year, owing to the demand of the American mills and that in connection with war supplies. Prices are now about where they were immediately before the war, and it is held that the end of the conflict will have a revivifying effect on the cotton trade.

Grains, Hides, and Leather.

Grains, hides, and leather are away up. Export orders for breadstuffs have crowded the mills until they had difficulty meeting the demands of the domestic trade. Large quantities of grain are stored in New York, waiting shipment on the vessels which it is hoped will take it abroad, but the shipping situation is regarded as serious in the trade. This lack of tonnage has been the principal reason of the high shipping rates, and it has worked as a serious problem to the dealers, railroad officials, and Government experts, whose task is to find some outlet from our ports for the grain which has been crowding the railroads in shipment from the interior.

Wheat has had a very sensational career. The wheat exchanges remained open while the Stock Exchange and the Cotton Exchange closed, concentrating attention on wheat as a mark for the speculative tendencies that were in the air. After it was seen that shipping was possible and the demand from the Allies was only measured by the quantity they could get, prices began to rise and speculation was tremendously active. It reached a climax in February, 1915, when May wheat at Chicago in a momentary spurt of 5 cents a bushel, touched $1.67 a bushel. Last June at Chicago July wheat reached 99½ cents, the lowest it had gone since the beginning of the war. This was due to the fact that the export demand experienced a momentary recession, great stores having accumulated on the other side.

The corn market, with certain fluctuations, followed the general line of the wheat market.

All Oils Advance.

The oils, mineral and other sorts, with petroleum in the lead, are in the same condition as obtains in other commodities markets. In the case of petroleum, however, this does not seem principally caused by the war conditions, as the exports during 1915 were 40,000,000 gallons less than the previous year. The high prices seem due to the gradual deterioration of the fields producing crude oils of a high gasoline content and a greatly increased domestic demand. The gasoline demand in the United States increased about 25 per cent. last year over the previous year.

Some of the essential oils, though still far above normal prices before the war, show a decline lately. This is largely due to a fall in the demand from foreign markets. The movement for economy, for instance, has led England and France to place flavoring extracts, perfumery, and scented soaps under the ban as unnecessary luxuries. Some of the lesser foreign essences have disappeared entirely from the price-lists, either because their manufacture has entirely ceased, or because they cannot be shipped here.

The following table shows the figures for a few of the foreign essential oils and their increase in the comparatively short period from March 1 to July 25:

	March 1.	July 25.
Almond	7.25	10.00
Amber, rect.	1.40	1.75
Coriander	18.00	35.00
Juniper berry	5.50	7.50
Mustard	16.00	19.00
Safrol	.28	.38

The normal market for Coriander oil is $5 a pound. It comes chiefly from Russia and is shipped here through London. Shipments due many months ago have not arrived yet. A result of these conditions can be seen in the fact that it is quoted at $35, though this price is probably only nominal, for it is thought the shipments due have already been sold and resold, and it would be scarce on the general market.

Household and Building Supplies.

The householder who has to pay monthly bills for his food, or he who contemplates building, will probably look with a somewhat gloomy expression on the commodities situation, because there is only one side of it for him—the buying side.

There is scarcely an article the housewife buys that has not increased in price during the war, and building materials have gone up enormously. Some of the increases in the grocery list may be seasonal, but the general upward tendency is not due to any such cause as that.

It is the same with building materials of all kinds. Any person who was planning a building operation in August, 1914, and had to buy his materials at the prices that held after the war was well under way, will be in a position to remember the trend of the market.

In many other lines of commodities other than the principal ones given above, the same situation invariably holds. In paper, for instance, there have been rises in prices all grades that cause a serious problem for the publisher.

The sum of all the statistics and all the experience that can be brought to bear on the commodities market show that, in the two years of the war, American handlers have reaped enormous profits and done an unprecedented volume of business, and that this condition will continue until the war's end is in sight.

NOVEL CASES IN COURTS.

The question as to when the relation of innkeeper and guest begins in order that liability for the loss of baggage may be fastened on the innkeeper was raised in the unique case of Parker vs. Dixon before the Supreme Court of Minnesota in which the court held that while a person generally becomes a guest when he registers and asks accommodation, he may become a guest without doing either. The court says that handing baggage to the porter or bellboy of the inn may commence the relation if it is contemplated that accommodation is to be engaged, "but one does not become a guest by merely handing his satchel to such employe when he does not intend to engage such accommodation."

The facts in the case showed that the plaintiff, a traveling salesman, alighted from the train in a Minnesota town and handed his sample case and grip to the colored porter of the leading hotel. The porter took them to the hotel and dropped them with similar baggage of other guests on the floor of the lobby, but the plaintiff didn't at that time go to the hotel at all, and didn't expect to engage lodging or refreshment. He expected to finish his business in the town in a short time and take an afternoon train out, but being unable to finish he went to the hotel in the evening, opened his sample case, wrote his orders and gave them to the clerk to mail, and sat about in the hotel chairs, for all of which he neither paid nor offered to pay, nor was he expected to pay therefor. He took his evening meal elsewhere and finally at 10 P. M. registered and was assigned to a room. It was then found that his grip had disappeared.

The Supreme Court reverses a holding of the trial court that the relation of innkeeper and guest began as soon as the plaintiff handed his grip to the porter, and said.

"Generally the relation of innkeeper and guest arises when the guest registers and engages accommodations. We do not wish to be understood as saying that the relation may not arise before registering or engaging accommodation. No doubt it may. We have no doubt that the relation may arise at the time that baggage is intrusted to the innkeeper or his porter or bellboy, if the parties contemplate that accommodations shall be engaged within a reasonable time. But we cannot hold that the act of handing a satchel to the porter of a hotel makes the owner of the satchel a guest, when he intends neither to eat nor sleep at the hotel or to pay therefor, but intends only to avail himself, without expense, of the facilities and comforts which the innkeeper furnishes gratuitously to the public at large. For one who has neither been at an inn nor intends going there does not become a guest by merely sending his goods to be taken care of by the innkeeper.

"In this case plaintiff manifested no purpose of becoming a guest of defendants' hotel until after his baggage was lost, and the relation of innkeeper and guest did not arise until that time. At the time of the loss of plaintiff's baggage the defendants were nothing more than gratuitous bailees, and the case must be disposed of on the principles of law applicable to bailments of that class."

Judicial notice of the "ol' swimmin' hole" is taken in the decision of Judge Main in Barnhart vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which was an action by a father against a railroad company for damages because his 8-year-old son was drowned while playing on a raft on a pond of that railroad right of way. The plaintiff claimed negligence because the railroad, in failing to drain the pond, left a pool of water which constituted a "dangerous agency." The Court said, in part:

"No one will deny that a pond of water is attractive to boys for the purposes of play, swimming, and fishing. But its being an attractive agency is not sufficient to subject the owner thereof to liability. It must be an agency such as is likely to or will probably result in injury to those attracted to it. It is true that many boys lose their lives by drowning. But the number of deaths in comparison to the total number of boys that visit ponds, lakes, or streams for play, swimming, and fishing is comparatively small, and it would be extending the doctrine too far to hold that a pond of water is an attractive nuisance."

That a pretty girl is not an attractive nuisance is held by the Texas Court of Civil Appeals in Johnson vs. Atlas Supply Company, 183 Southwestern Reporter, 31, in which the court refuses to sanction the claim that defendant corporation, by permitting "a sweet-tempered little girl" to live on its premises, thereby created an attractive nuisance, rendering it liable to plaintiff, a boy 8 years of age, who was attracted to defendant's premises by the charms of the young woman aforesaid, and was there injured by the falling of pulley wheels. The court held that the doctrine of the turn-table cases could not be extended to attractive maidens, since they constitute an ordinary and natural, and not an extraordinary or unusual, peril.

The fact that one of the jurors engaged in a game of cards with counsel for one of the parties during the pendency of the trial is held by the Supreme Court of Georgia in Robbins vs. Brandon to be insufficient ground for a reversal of the verdict. The court, however, lays down the rule that "counsel participating in a case should refrain from any social intercourse with jurors sitting on the trial which could in any way subject them to adverse criticism," and "should at all times refrain from any conduct in relation to jurors that could cast even a shadow of suspicion on the integrity of the trial." The court says:

"The circumstances of the present case, however, do not measure up to those involved in the cases in which the court has granted new trials on account of alleged improper conduct of parties or counsel. Here it affirmatively appears that counsel were not alone with the juror at any time, and it further appears that no 'treating' or other entertainment at the expense of any one was accepted or offered. It appears that the game of cards referred to was played openly and without any effort at concealment, and apparently that one of the counsel for the plaintiff was present the entire time, and perhaps others, and that a number of persons were passing in and out where the game was in progress. This would indicate that the game was played in a public part of the hotel, to which people generally had freedom of access. It affirmatively appears that the case on trial was not in any manner referred to. The alleged improper conduct of counsel rests almost entirely on the fact that counsel indulged in a game of cards in which the juror participated; and for aught that appears to the contrary, the juror himself may have volunteered to take the place of the absent person who had an engagement to play with the three members of the Bar who were of counsel for defendant, but who had not arrived when the game began."

Referring to the title of the action, Luckey vs. State, 14 Tex., 400 Law Notes says that Luckey was a gambler, but that while perhaps his name stood him well at cards it didn't keep him out of jail.

NOTICE TO CHARGE CUSTOMERS

All purchases made to-morrow will be entered on bills rendered September 1st.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Every 10c Purchase Till 12 o'Clock. Single Stamps Thereafter.

HOW THE MULTIPLE CYLINDERS---4s, 6s, 8s, 12s---STAND

SIXES SHOW SLIGHT GAIN IN NUMBER OF MAKERS

Outlook Is for No Great Change in Proportion of 4s, 6s, 8s, and 12s in New Season's Models.

A question now asked by motorists is: What tendency in the multiple motor will the new models show?

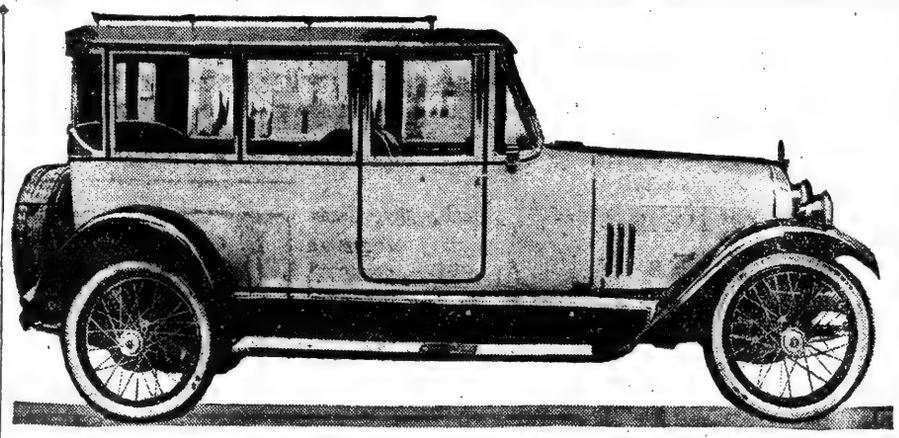
In the announcements thus far made there are no indications of any great change in the present proportion of 4s, 6s, 8s, and 12s, and it is thought that the number of changes will be small compared with those of 1916 models.

Since the beginning of the year, according to the records of announcements in a standard trade publication, the 6s show a very slight gain in number of manufacturers making them. Seven manufacturers have announced 6s, all new companies; five manufacturers, 4s, all being new companies save one. One new 12 is added to the list, and it is reported that a company making 6s and 12s will make 12s exclusively the coming year. The established company which announces a 4 will continue to make 6s, as its principal line, according to a representative of the company.

Adding the cars of the twelve new companies to those of a list of 114 manufacturers which at the beginning of the year included all automobile makers of importance and a good many of limited distribution, the standing as to number of cylinders from the standpoint of manufacturers appears as follows: Fours, 66; 6s, 65; 8s, 22, and 12s, 7.

In the total number of cars manufactured the 4s are far in the lead. Not less than three-fourths of the cars now in use are 4s, it is estimated. Next to these, of course, come the 6s. Of the 126 companies in this list, thirty-four use more than one size motor in the manufacture of cars. Sixteen of these put out 4s and 6s; five, 6s and 8s; six, 4s and 8s, and three, 6s and 12s. Two companies make three sizes, in each case 4s, 6s, and 8s. Instead of changes in the number of cylinders some of those in touch with the automobile industry think the development is more likely to be in the direction of the high-speed motor.

It is noteworthy that several of the new automobile companies have gone into the business from buggy-making, two of these being well known in that trade. They will continue to make buggies, but seeing the trend toward the automobile in the rural districts as well as the city are lining up for the future. Two of the new companies are in the South, and most of the new makes belong to the lower priced class.



A NEW IDEA IN AN INCLOSED BODY.

The car that will serve in Winter as well as in Summer is receiving increasing thought from automobile designers. A new model by the Mercer Automobile Company, an inclosed-drive limousine, is here presented. Note the rear window of curved glass, so that every side of the car is open to light, or air if desired. On the other side of the car the door gives entrance to the tonneau, and there is passageway to the tonneau from the front seat. The body is mounted on the 22-72, 4-cylinder Mercer stock chassis, with wheelbase of 132 inches. The price is $5,000.

CARMAKERS CLASSIFIED ON MULTIPLE CYLINDER BASIS.

A classification of manufacturers on the basis of the number of cylinders used in cars made by them is here presented. There are 126 manufacturers in the list. This includes twelve new companies who have entered the field since the beginning of the year. In compiling the list the aim was to include all manufacturers of any importance in national output. There are numerous companies whose distribution is so small that their inclusion, instead of sharpening the significance of the list, would tend to lessen its meaning.

Companies manufacturing 4s exclusively	42
Companies manufacturing 6s exclusively	39
Companies manufacturing 8s exclusively	9
Companies manufacturing 12s exclusively	4
Companies manufacturing 4s and 6s	16
Companies manufacturing 4s and 8s	6
Companies manufacturing 6s and 8s	5
Companies manufacturing 6s and 12s	3
Companies manufacturing 4s, 6s, and 8s	2

NEWS AND NOTES OF AUTO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

To encourage the spirit of saving among employes, Charles B. Whittelsey, President of the Hartford factory of the United States Tire Company, has written to those of his workers who are with Uncle Sam's forces on the border and who left behind dependents, suggesting that their wages every alternate week be deposited in a savings bank rather than the entire amount being paid weekly to their dependents. The United States Rubber Company is allowing full pay to all employes answering the call to arms, as well as holding open their positions until their return. It consequently followed that, while the pay went on as usual, the men enlisting shifted the responsibility of providing for their own needs over to the Government. Hence the suggestion for savings. That Mr. Whittelsey's idea has met with favor is indicated by the number of men who have put it into practice. The company reports the list of depositors grows daily, starting with a first-day deposit total of $2,300. Interest is credited monthly to each account, so that the boys will have a few extra dollars to their credit when they come marching home. In addition to knowing that their dependents have been amply provided for during their absence.

George Stowe, who was the former Chalmers branch manager in the city, now President and General Manager of the new Mitchell Motor Car Company, has taken almost the entire old Chalmers sales force with him to his new place, including A. R. Camp, Edward Mauder, Dudley Seguin, T. R. Banks, E. P. Nussbaum, R. A. White, Guy P. Switzer, and A. L. Bennett, who will have charge of the wholesale division. In addition, he has retained the services of J. A. Clark, Harry Pyke, George Lovell, Wally Owen, and H. M. Wells.

The Mexican border scene in the Colt-Stratton Company's show window is one of the most elaborate yet presented along Automobile Row. It represents a desert scene with mountains in the background; in the centre a Dodge car, with a soldier in wax, life size, in the auto, and another with the alert look of one facing danger standing by the car. Owing to the attention the display is attracting it has been decided to keep it in place longer than was at first intended.

The Locomobile Company of America announces: Reflecting the prosperity of the country for gross value of the domestic business of the Locomobile company for the quarter ended June 30, 1916, exceeded that of the same quarter last year by a million dollars.

The line of the new Jordan Motor Company of Cleveland, Ohio, comprises a seven-passenger touring car at $1,650; a four-passenger "sport" type, $1,750, and a "Jordan" roadster, $1,650. The motor is of continental build, six-cylinder, 3½ by 5¾, cast en bloc. It was announced at the factory that deliveries would start about Aug. 1.

William L. Colt, President of the Colt-Stratton Company, has been appointed Eastern district sales manager of the Cole Motor Company of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Colt will retain the Presidency of the New York company, which, since the inception of the Cole company, has acted as distributors of Cole cars in New York and surrounding territory. Captain Harry Stratton, who has been associated with Mr. Colt in conducting the New York concern, will now assume the duties of general manager, formerly exercised by Mr. Colt, who, though remaining at the head of the Colt-Stratton Company, will have offices at the United States Rubber Building, and will devote his time exclusively to the furthering of Cole factory interests in his territory.

Ferdinand Jehle, laboratory engineer of the Automobile Club of America, has resigned to become service engineer of the Aluminum Castings Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Joseph L. Moss announces his resignation as designing engineer of the International Motors Company and his appointment as the chief engineer of the Thomas Auto Truck Company of New York City. The Thomas Truck, production of which is now under way, will contain many new features of design and construction, the company announces.

Lee Anderson, commercial manager Hupp Motor Car Corporation, spoke on "Co-operation" before the world's salesmen's congress in Detroit. Stating that co-operation as applied to the traveling salesman has three aspects, first, between the salesman and the house; second, between the salesman and his customer, and third, between one salesman and another, Mr. Anderson continued: "It is now generally accepted that the biggest fool in business is the man who fools himself into the belief that he can be anything but square with the people to whom he sells his goods. The golden rule goes in business even stronger than it does in morals, religion, or ethics."

The Emerson-Brantingham Company of Rockford, Ill., for sixty-two years manufacturers of farm implements, plan to install about Aug. 1 a department for the manufacture of automobile bodies and fenders.

Jay Hall, General Sales Manager of the Olds Motor Works for the last three years, has tendered his resignation to that firm, to take effect Aug. 1. No announcement is made as to Hall's plans, but it is reported that his resignation is merely preliminary to another appointment.

B. C. Swinehart, for the last three years manager of the Philadelphia branch of the Republic Rubber Company, has been recalled to the main factory of the Republic Company at Youngstown, Ohio, where he will take charge of the solid tire sales. H. D. Worthington, assistant manager of the Philadelphia Republic branch for the last five years, succeeds Mr. Swinehart as manager.

The Niles Car and Manufacturing Company of Niles, Ohio, heretofore builders of suburban electric cars and railway passenger coaches, now enters the motor field with a one-ton and two-ton truck, designed to be marketed direct to the buyer at a popular price. Frank Robbins, President, announces that the company will sell direct through local factory branches. General Sales Manager Elias Lang has closed contracts for Niles service stations in New York and other large cities.

The Poertner Motor Company has taken the agency of the "Warner Prairie Schooner." The trailer, which neatly houses a tent and other camping equipment, can be readily attached to any car. It is a two-wheeled affair, fitted with pneumatic tires, and may be used for commercial purposes also.

A. G. Kauffman, President of the Peugeot Company, announces that his company will be the New York representatives for the new "Premier Aluminum Six."

The Haynes Automobile Company of Kokomo, Ind., will close entries to its offer to exchange a "light twelve" automobile for the oldest Haynes car at midnight Aug. 15. One hundred and thirty-five owners of two and four cylinder models built many years ago have answered the inquiry of the Haynes Company for the oldest car.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Chicago announces its entrance into the automobile field with a complete line of automobile rubber parts and accessories, from tires to the smallest rubber unit found on a car. A newly erected addition to the factory at Muskegon, Mich., will house the manufacture of the Brunswick "skid-not" tire. Deliveries will begin shortly. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has secured J. E. Duffield, formerly Western manager of the Thermoid Rubber Company and more recently with the United States Rubber interests, to act in capacity of sales manager for the entire rubber goods and automobile division.

The Moto-Meter Company has moved its office and factory to 15 Wilbur Avenue, Long Island City, where a new building gives it all the space its business demands, it is announced.

AMERICANS OBTAIN CHINA MOTOR LINE

Agreement with Governor of Peking to Operate Truck and Passenger Line.

An American company is the pioneer in the Peking district of China in building a road for the operation of a motor truck and passenger automobile line. The news is communicated to Washington by Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, who reports:

"Under the terms of an agreement for road construction just consummated with the Governor of Peking and in return for furnishing a loan of $100,000 Mexican ($54,000 United States gold at present exchange in China), an American company has been granted an exclusive franchise for twenty years to operate motor freight and passenger services upon the road to be constructed. The highway will extend from the City of Peking to the Western Hills (Summer Palace) by way of the Marco Polo Bridge, and it is expected that its construction, by making the Hills directly and readily accessible to Peking, will lead to the development of suburban residence areas in that region.

"It is understood that the building of this highway is only the first step in an extensive plan of public road construction in Chihli Province."

Reduces Gasoline One Cent.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey last week reduced gasoline prices throughout New Jersey 1 cent a gallon. This makes the price 22 cents a gallon, on a tank wagon basis.

PORCUPINE STOPS AUTO.

Touring Party in Colorado Meets Animal on Mountain Road.

A touring car bearing five passengers and an eighteen-pound porcupine had an exciting encounter on a mountain road in Colorado, according to a report of the meeting published in the Grand Junction, Col., Sentinel, which says: "The porcupine unleashed a cloud of quills, a dozen of which penetrated one of the front tires. The animal ran down the road in the path of the auto light rays. Its long hair and quills were standing on end and it looked like a small cub bear. The pursuers finally killed it with a large rock, and not until then did they know it was a porcupine.

"The animal was brought to this city. It is the largest porcupine ever seen here. Its quills are as large as tenpenny nails, and as sharp as needles. The auto was filled with a party of which three were women."

The article does not make it clear whether the quills caused a tire puncture, but presumably they did not.

ROUTE TO PLATTSBURG.

Glens Falls Chamber of Commerce Writes About Lake George Link.

In the choice of routes to Plattsburg and in reference to the map published in THE TIMES last Sunday, which did not indicate the highway connection between Glens Falls and Lake George, W. R. Sumner, Secretary of the Glens Falls Chamber of Commerce, writes: "The route from Saratoga Springs to Lake George via Glens Falls is a part of the international highway from New York to Montreal, and the route from Saratoga to Lake George via Luzerne is merely a shunt off the main highway. This Corinth-Luzerne route is over a narrow road. It also adds 3.1 miles to the trip."

POLICE VERY ACTIVE ON LONG ISLAND

Many Motorists Have Been Arrested and Summoned to Court During Last Month.

The Automobile Club of America warns all motorists contemplating a tour on Long Island to keep within the law. Do not ride faster than 30 miles per hour in the open country, or 15 miles through villages. If the traffic is heavy and congested, do not fall out of line and try to go ahead. After dark be sure tail light is lighted.

Motor policemen will be encountered all over the island, but are especially active in the town of Hempstead, at Lynbrook, and Rockville Centre on the Merrick Road; the new Long Beach Boulevard, (which is completed and in excellent condition;) the Jericho Turnpike, the North Shore Road through Roslyn and Oyster Bay, also in Queens County on Jackson Avenue, Queens Boulevard, the Shore Road, and Broadway, Flushing.

PHILADELPHIA'S NEW AUTO PARKING RULES

Automobile Club of That City Indorses Efforts to Better Traffic Situation.

Efforts of city officials of Philadelphia to improve the street traffic situation in that city have been indorsed in their general aspect by the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, as the following from the Monthly Bulletin, the organ of the club, indicates:

"All sorts of interests seem to have been excited and stirred up over some ordinances which it was proposed to introduce into City Councils. Some of these ordinances were in the main good, others were impossible to enforce and still others appeared to be illegal, but it is perfectly evident that the authorities are making an attempt to cope with the difficulty which we are laboring with in Philadelphia and which has met with fair success in New York.

"There can be no question but that our pedestrians have been in the habit of using the streets as though they were country roads, crossing anywhere and at any time irrespective of the wheeled traffic. Our wheeled traffic also is unruly, and if any one doubts this we would suggest that the policeman be taken off for a few minutes at 18th and Chestnut Streets or 13th and Market Streets and see what happens. We saw it about 2 o'clock on June 27, and the tangle at once became hopeless.

"Another serious difficulty, due to the narrowness of our streets, is the difficulty in putting the wheeled traffic through rapidly and in an orderly manner. This is a question of the training both of the policemen and of the drivers, and also the prevention of excessive parking in the streets.

"Undoubtedly the time is very near when it will be illegal to park automobiles within two squares of the City Hall for any length of time, and all street users will welcome that day. We are looking anxiously for the ordinance or ordinances which will help the growing traffic of the city."

NEW PIKE'S PEAK ENTRIES.

Promises to be Greatest Contest of the Kind Ever Held.

Nearly thirty entries for the Pike's Peak Hill Climb, Aug. 10-11-12, have been made. Hughie Hughes, a veteran pilot of racing cars, has been nominated to drive a fast Duesenberg. Another new entry is that of Neil (Whirlwind) Whalen, who will drive a Milac car. Whalen has many notable victories to his credit.

Other new entries announced are two Buick cars, which will be driven by McCoy and Dawson. It is probable that Barney Oldfield will enter his Delage racer, as Barney has displayed keen interest in the climb. For the past few days several hundred men have been at work getting the eighteen-mile highway, with its winding curves and steep grades, into shape for practice.

ANATOMY

If you want to give your car "legs" lubricate it with

POLARINE

Friction-proof. Carbon-proof. Sold wherever you see the Socony Sign.

LOOK for THIS SIGN

STANDARD OIL CO. of N.Y.

Stearns

KNIGHT MOTORED CARS Overhauled-Guaranteed

STEARNS SIGNIFIES ENSIBLE SAVING

MID SUMMER BARGAINS

We offer three cars of the better sort. Any one a car to be proud of, and we give a Stearns New Car Guarantee with each. That is a Guarantee.

1916 8-Cyl. 7-Passenger
Painted Periscope Gray.

1915 Light 4, 5-Passenger
Painted Japanese Crimson.

1915 Light 4 Roadster
3-Pass. Painted Brewster Green.

F. B. Stearns Co. of New York.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept. 417 W. 55th St. Columbus 7600.

Automobiles Japanned in 1 Week

FICKLING ENAMELING CORP.
Phone 1475 Astoria. Long Island City.
Japanning of Every Character. All Colors
WIRE WHEELS ENAMELED.

BARGAINS.

Slightly used cars at moderate prices picked up in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Velie

The new Velie has arrived

STEP in and see the 1917 Velie "Biltwel" Models. The most remarkable values of the year. Instead of raising the price to a prohibitive figure, Velie offers even greater value than before. More room, more power, more equipment. Timken axles front and rear are but an indication of the superior features throughout the car.

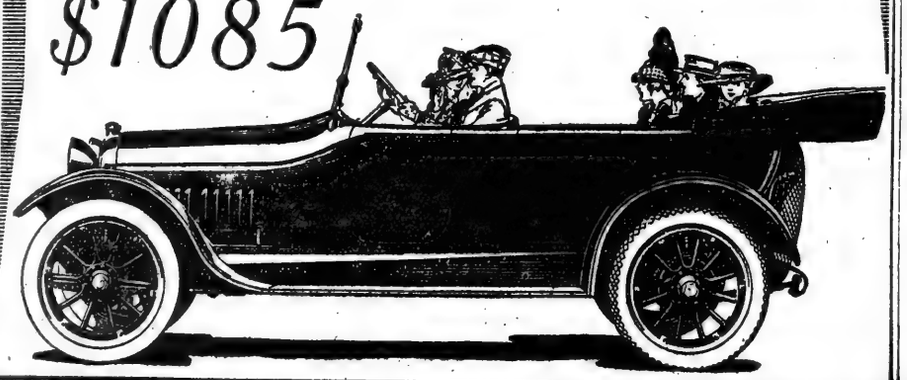
7—Body Styles on One Chassis—7

Select the body you prefer—Touring Car, $1085; new and different, four-passenger Roadster, $1085; two-passenger Roadster, $1065; Coupe, Sedan, Town Car and Cabriolet; also a larger, more powerful seven-passenger Six at $1550. *The height of luxury and refinement.*

We claim for the Velie *Biltwel* Models better construction, finish and detail, than found on any other light six. We will be pleased to demonstrate to your satisfaction.

GARLAND AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1888 Broadway, at 62nd St., New York.
Phone Col. 5596.

$1085



Automobile Tire Manufacturers!
I have invented a new type of tire, which if practical should revolutionize the tire industry.
1. This tire uses no inner tube, but can be filled with air the same as the ordinary tire.
2. By reason of its construction the tire can never go flat if punctured.
3. This tire should give between 10,000 and 20,000 miles of service on all light pleasure cars and trucks.
4. Non-skids wear down automatically in their shape with the tire.
5. Cost should not be greater than the combined ordinary tire and tube.
I want a tire company with large capital, modern machinery and modern methods to develop and perfect this tire.
Any company that perfects this tire on a commercial basis will automatically become a leader in the auto tire industry.
I want to negotiate only with responsible officials of a company that can immediately go ahead with developing this invention.
This is no stock selling or get-rich-quick scheme. No agents.
M. ROSENTHAL,
Care of Universal Transportation Co.,
29 Broadway, N. Y.

TIRE-FILLER
NEWMASTIC—The Original

30x3	$4.20	34x4	$9.45
30x3½	5.40	34x4½	10.80
32x3½	6.30	36x4½	11.55

Satisfactory substitute for air. Sample and Catalogue on Request.
Town at 251 West 69th St., N. Y. City.

Firestone

MEN are the pick of 100,000 tire makers

What built this Army of Tire Specialists? It is the achievement of sixteen years of selection and sifting. Men are enrolled only on their showing of *exceptional* qualifications and training.

Success is the great magnet. Men of unusual abilities are drawn to the standard that calls for the best that is in them.

There is no success like the success of Quality. In the case of the Firestone it has rallied the pick of the 100,000 men—the backbone of the tire building industry.

Only such an organization could create the Firestone Inbuilt Extras—Most Miles per Dollar Quality, Service and Riding Luxury. And these men know how to practice and combine the Firestone's Extraordinary values at the price of the ordinary. Yours is the gain.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.
"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"
1871-75 Broadway, N. Y.
Bedford Ave. and Sterling Place, Brooklyn
84 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.
Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio
Branches and Dealers Everywhere.
Makers of First Truck Tires—Leaders Then and Leaders Now—In Quality and Volume.

TOURING SEASON APPROACHES PEAK: TRIP TO MOUNTAINS

MOUNTAIN ROADS NOW CALL THE TOURING CAR

Route Through the White Mountains Outlined Which Takes the Motorist Past Some of the Most Noted Peaks.

(From the Automobile Club of America.)

Beyond Boston, which is reached from New York by the historic Post Road to New Haven and the shore route through New London and Narragansett Pier to Providence, or by the "air line" route through Danbury, Waterbury, Hartford and Worcester, our round trip through New Hampshire is laid out with the Massachusetts capital as the starting point.

Revere Beach Boulevard is followed through Lynn to historic Salem, over Beverly Harbor and through Hamilton and Ipswich, on the Ipswich River, to Newburyport. This place, of great maritime importance in its earlier days, is a pleasant old port with narrow streets, quite in keeping with its departed seafaring character.

Beyond the Merrimack, the route leads through Salisbury and follows the Ocean Boulevard to New Castle, seventy-five

SHOWING ROUTE.

miles from Boston, a short run further on leading to Portsmouth, the former capital of New Hampshire.

The route to Dover, the oldest town in the State, crosses the toll bridge between the Piscataqua River and Great Bay and proceeds through undulating country to Rochester. From this point a pleasant side run is made via Farmington to Alton Bay, a beauty-spot at the southern end of Lake Winnepesaukee. The run may be continued south of the Lake to the Weirs, which is also passed through on the return portion of our round trip. In the Ossipee Valley the road follows the Salmon Falls River to Milton. The Teneriffe is a conspicious feature on this route, while Copple Crown Mountain is seen to the left. Lake Newichawannock, or East Pond, with the mountains, affords impressive views and the country assumes a more hilly character as beautiful Ossipee Lake is approached.

On the left, legion-haunted Chocorua Mountain lifts its solitary peak, while Silver Lake lies sheltered amid the forest glades of Madison Plains, with Legion Mountain rising majestically in the east. After Conway, the route passes through Intervale to Jackson, 167 miles from Boston and 92 miles from Portsmouth, an ideal stopping place for a day or a week. Just beyond North Conway, before Jackson is reached, the road branches to the left for Glen, Bartlett, and Bemis, and continues thence through famous Crawford Notch to Bretton Woods, the well-known resort in the heart of the White Mountains. Beyond Jackson the road follows the Ellis River, traversing lovely Pinkham Notch, from which Glen Ellis Falls are approached by a clear-signed pathway.

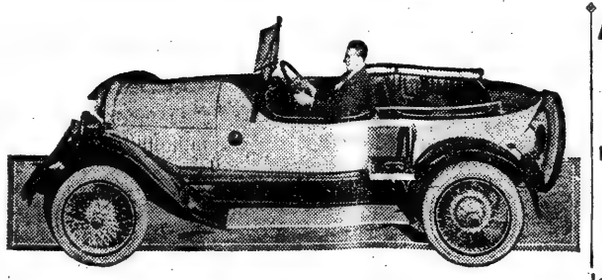
The road to Mount Washington leads to the left at a point twelve miles north of Jackson, and to motorists fond of high altitudes this 6,000 or 7,000 foot climb will appeal. The toll charged for automobiles is $5 with a charge of 40 cents for each passenger.

Following the Peabody River, the road is overshadowed by the Presidential Range, Mount Washington, Mount Clay, Mount Jefferson, the Adams Peaks, and Mount Madison, as it circles Pine Mountain toward Gorham. The road ascends picturesque Androscoggin Valley to Dixville Notch, sixty-eight miles from Jackson, through some of the finest mountain, valley, and river scenery in the world.

Dixville Notch is 235 miles from Boston, at the northern extremity of the White Mountains. It is situated in a region of unique beauty and the country round is famous for its fishing and hunting. Westward along the Mohawk River the route passes Kidderville and Colebrook and then follows the Connecticut River through Columbia, Coos and Stratford to Groveton, winding amid lofty hills, of which the more noted are Moose, Horn, and Ballany Mountains. The Percy Peaks, over 3,000 feet high, rise conspicuously in the east.

Circling Mount Lyon, the road runs through Northumberland and Coos Junction to Lancaster. Close beneath Mount Prospect and with Mount Star King rising prominently a few miles to the east, the route winds south to Whitefield, fifty-six miles from Dixfield Notch and 291 miles from Boston. Whitefield is pleasantly situated on St. John's River at the foot of Dalton Mountain, and the route proceeds via Carroll and Twin Mountain to Bretton Woods, Dalton and Cherry Mountains, the Green and Pilot Mountains and the Franconia Range. To Bretton Woods is but a short run of sixteen miles through a charming valley that winds among the lower spurs of the surrounding mountains, while Mount Washington's 6,000 feet of altitude dominate the view.

After Bretton Woods the route traverses the wooded uplands of the Franconia Mountains, passing Mount Lafayette. It threads its way through Franconia Notch and passes Echo Lake on the left, surrounded by towering peaks. Following the Pemigewasset River, we pass Profile Lake, beneath a background of hills, while, peering out over the lake, is the "solemn-browed awful face of stone," "the old man of the mountain." The Flume, another curious freak of nature, may be visited, though automobiles are not admitted on this road, and visitors must hire a carriage or walk. West of the Pemigewasset Valley, the country becomes more open and the eye is attracted again and again to the north for another look at the ever-changing peaks, with Mount Washington topping them all.



WITH A "SUBMARINE" BODY.

This car was designed by J. A. Clark for the personal use of Carl H. Page. It is mounted on a Mitchell chassis. The car has a capacity for six persons, with a child's seat under the cowl. The single door is on the right side. One of the novel features is the top arrangement. When the top is not in use the standards fold down along the edge of the body and are jointed so they are turned into side rails.

Plymouth lies west of the Squam Range and commands splendid views of the mountains, the island-dotted waters of Squam Lake and of Lake Winnepesaukee; Mount Belknap is impressive on the southern horizon.

The route runs south through Bridgewater to Ashland and along the shore of Little Squam Lake to Holderness. Here it enters the heart of the lovely lake region and swings south through Meredith to the romantically situated village of Weirs. Some of the finest views of Lake Winnepesaukee are obtainable from this picturesque spot, in earlier times a favorite camping ground of the Winnepesaukee Indians. Concord, located on the Merrimack River, is 110 miles from Bretton Woods by way of Lakeport and Lake Paugus and Opechee, and is an attractive stopping place.

The last lap of the trip follows the valley of the Merrimack through Pembroke to Manchester, the largest city in New Hampshire. Following south through Reed's Ferry and Merrimack, the pleasant city of Nashau is passed, and, beyond the Merrimack, Lowell, one of the busiest and most enterprising cities of New England, is reached. Leaving Lowell, the road runs through Billerica and Burlington to Boston by way of Arlington, Cambridge, and Commonwealth Avenue into Park Square, completing seventy-eight miles from Concord and rounding off a total distance of the whole tour of 435 miles.

50 Per Cent. Gain in Ohio.

W. H. Walker, Ohio Registrar of Automobiles, in a report covering the year to July 12, reports a total of registrations of 219,000, which is fully 50 per cent. more than the number of motor vehicles registered in Ohio up to the same time in 1915.

SUMMONSES BY HOUR IN TRAFFIC COURT

Arrangement to Save Time of Defendants and Witnesses—Three Days for Cyclists.

Much time has been wasted by defendants in traffic cases waiting at the Magistrates' Courts for their cases to be called. In order to do away with these delays as far as possible in the new Traffic Court, which handles all traffic violations in Manhattan, Police Lieutenant McKinney, who is attached to the court, has made a study of the average time required for the hearing of a case, and on the basis of his conclusions has worked out a schedule of summonses by hours for defendants.

Defendants will be notified at what hour to appear, and unless some unusual situation arises will not have to wait long before the case in question is called. In order to further systematize the business of the court motor cyclist cases will be heard hereafter on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

58,977 Chauffeurs in New York City

A total of 85,785 chauffeurs are registered in this State up to the present time. Of the number 58,977 are doing business in New York City.

44 STATES READY FOR FEDERAL AID

Estimated That $1,500,000,000 Will Be Spent on All Roads in Next Five Years.

Conservatively estimated, $1,500,000,000 will be expended by the Federal Government, the State Governments, the counties, and the townships in the next five years on road construction and maintenance, or an average of $250,000,000 yearly, according to the American Automobile Association. It is around the $150,000,000 jointly supplied by the National Government and the several States, half and half, that the greatest public attention will centre.

California was the first State to apply for its apportionment of the money. California is expending $18,000,000 on two main highways extending from the Oregon to the Mexican line. An application for Federal aid in the improvement of any road must be made by the Highway Department of the State. Consequently, if anybody in the State desires to have a road improved with the aid of Federal funds it is necessary that the matter be taken up with the State Highway Department and not with the Federal Government, which will have the final say through the Secretary of Agriculture.

One provision of the Federal road law is that a State must have a duly constituted Highway Department through which to deal with the National Government. This means that Texas, Indiana, Georgia, and South Carolina must follow the lead of the forty-four other States and do so within the next four years, and meanwhile their apportionment of the Federal money is being held up.

GUATEMALA'S AUTO ROAD.

Motor Car Induces Highway Improvement in Little Republic.

The President of Guatemala, in his message at the opening session of the National Assembly on March 1, 1916, published in El Guatemalteco of the same date, reported that 130 miles of new highway and 1,670 miles of bridle road had been constructed in 1915, sixty-nine new bridges had been built, and many hundreds of miles of old roadway had been repaired. An automobile road from the city of Guatemala to Antigua and Quezaltenango had been extended about sixty miles.

NATIONAL TOURING WEEK SUMMONS MOTORISTS TO HIGHWAYS

To attract the automobile tourist, and win the benefits direct and indirect which his patronage carries, roads must be good. To show how great and growing this patronage is, is one of the main objects of national touring week which begins Aug. 6. The endeavor is to get out as many touring parties as possible that week, so that all parts of the country will be impressed with the importance of backing up the good roads movement. Another purpose is to centre attention on the scenic attractions of the United States. Those who are promoting this phase of the movement quote Stephen T. Mather, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior and in charge of the national parks, as follows:

"This nation is richer in natural scenery of the first order than any other nation. It possesses an empire of grandeur and beauty it has scarcely heard of."

The bureau in charge of national automobile week reports: "The greatest organized automobile travel this country has ever seen is assured for national touring week. The idea of an official automobile tour, participated in by every motorist who can make his vacation coincide with the week of Aug. 6, has aroused the interest of owners of motor cars throughout the land. The momentum the movement has gained has surprised the originators of the idea."

VEHICLES NEEDED IN PREPAREDNESS

Committee on Motor Transport Division Outlines Main Points to be Considered.

The Committee on Motor Transport Division co-operating with the War Department in plans for military preparedness has outlined the following as the general line of work to be followed:

What vehicles to be included—passenger cars, passenger trucks, freight trucks, four-wheel drive trucks, repair shop trucks, wireless outfit trucks, searchlight trucks, anti-aircraft vehicles, ambulances, wheel and caterpillar trucks, motor cycles, aeroplanes, aeroplane trucks, and aeroplane repair shop trucks.

Determine makeup of transportation units.

Organization of each transportation unit—how manned, type of men, Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, &c.

Determine proportion of an army of 3,000,000 men each State or zone would have to provide.

Determine number of transportation units per army unit.

Determine mobilization points, centres for repair depots, gasoline and supply storage stations.

Program for training Captains and officers and arrangements for annual encampments.

Plans for emergency mobilization of privately owned cars and trucks prior to completion of above main program.

Co-operation with A. A. A. and S. A. E.

Ownership of motor vehicle units used in connection with training—shall the units be supplied by private individuals or subscription or furnished by the Government?

ANOTHER NEW MOTOR FUEL.

"Natalite" Is Its Name and It Hails from South Africa.

"Natalite" is the name of a new motor fuel and, as its name indicates, it hails from South Africa. It is now being manufactured in Durban, the capital of Natal. From accounts of the new fuel made public in England, it consists of 60 per cent. alcohol obtained from molasses, to which is added 40 per cent. ether, and, under an official test made by the Royal Automobile Club, excellent results seem to have been obtained. In this test an old 22 horse power "Charron" automobile was used to cover 501¾ miles at a rate of 16.4 miles, or 20.2 tonmiles, to the gallon.

Second-hand Car Changes.

Records in Secretary of State Hugo's office show that during the last month over one hundred cars changed hands daily in the Albany district alone, giving some idea of the great demand these days for second-hand cars.

DARIO RESTA FAR IN LEAD FOR CHAMPION

Ralph De Palma, Second, 730 Points Behind First Man—Rickenbacher Third.

The 150-mile race at Omaha, July 15, was the sixth event selected by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association to count in its designation of the 1916 champion automobile race driver. Dario Resta now leads his nearest competitor, Ralph De Palma, by 730 points, and Eddie Rickenbacher is third, 900 points behind De Palma. The exact standing of competitors follows:

Driver.	Points.
Dario Resta	2,400
Ralph De Palma	1,670
E. V. Rickenbacher	770
Ralph Mulford	595
J. Christiaens	540
W. D'Alene	510
Pete Henderson	432
J. Devigne	320
John Aitken	320
Thomas Milton	260
Ira Vail	220
E. O'Donell	135
Dave Lewis	110
F. Galvin	100
C. J. Devlin	90
B. Oldfield	80
Mel Stringer	65
George Adams	55
Earl Cooper	55
H. Wilcox	40
Billy Chandler	40
Bert Watson	35
M. Sorenson	35
Charles Johnson	30
Jack Gable	30
F. McCarthy	25
Ora Haibe	20
W. J. Muller	20

In addition to the official title of champion a trophy and $3,500 in cash have been offered by the Bosch Magneto Company and $10,000 in cash by the B. F. Goodrich Company to the drivers finishing first, second, and third in the American Automobile Association standing.

AUTOS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

This Year's Registrations Far Ahead of Preceding Years.

Thus far this year nearly 2,000 automobiles have been registered in New Brunswick, which is far in excess of the number for any corresponding period in the history of the Province, says a consular report. Up to June 10 569 new machines had been registered, as compared with 331 to the like date in 1915. Naturally, the receipts from licenses have also risen markedly, and upward of $24,000 has been collected, against $15,000 last year.

DODGE BROTHERS ROADSTER

It is literally true that gasoline, oil and tires are practically the only expense.

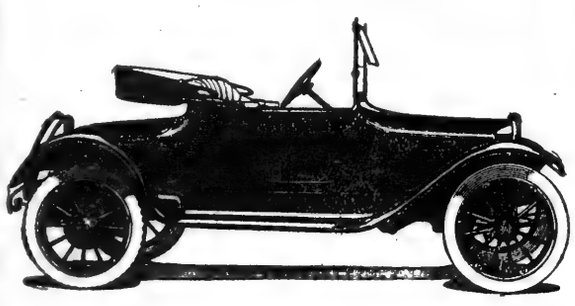
The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.

"My last run, registering 79 miles on a little less than 3 gallons of gasoline, gave me 26½ miles to the gallon.

"In my first 1723 miles I have averaged 20 miles to the gallon, without any tire trouble."

[Signed] B. J. ACKERLEY, New York City.

The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)



Colt-Stratton Company

Broadway at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600

FEDERAL TIRES

Built For— Hard Service

The service value of a tire is measured by the quality built into it. If you have never used them try

FEDERAL DOUBLE-CABLE-BASE TIRES

Made in "Rugged" and Plain White Treads and "Traffik" and Plain Black Treads—all sizes for standard rims. Universally popular for their exceptional quality and service.

THE FEDERAL RUBBER CO., OF ILL. Factories: CUDAHY, WIS.

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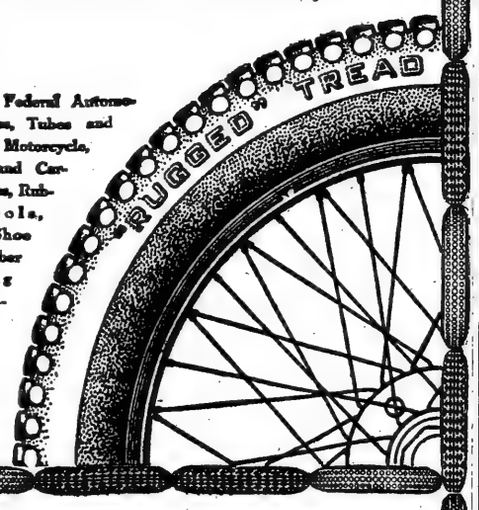
Mfrs. of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods.



Federal Tires

For Sale By

Colonial Rubber Specialty Co., 35 Murray St.
James J. Fero, Inc., 792 7th Ave.
Est. of J. Kane, Bronxville, N. Y., Pondfield Rd.
King Tire Company, 1985 Broadway
Oriental Rubber & Supply Co., 1166 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Terrace City Sporting & Auto Goods Co., 55 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Walters Rubber Co., Mineola, N. Y.

AND PRINCIPAL DEALERS EVERYWHERE

SAXON

Saxon "Sixes" in World's-Record Run From New York to 'Frisco

6 Days

18 Hours

10 Minutes

Precisely at 10:30 Saturday morning, July 15, a Saxon "Six" swung through the doors of the New York Saxon salesroom, sped swiftly through the crowded traffic, crossed the ferry, and with its radiator turned to the west struck into a record-breaking speed.

The eager driver bore a message from Mayor Mitchel of New York to Mayor Rolf of San Francisco.

One hundred miles further on another Saxon "Six" driver took up the message and the race against time. So on and so on until the 38th Saxon "Six' in the Atlantic-Pacific relay race drew up at Mayor Rolf's office in Frisco at 4:40 Saturday morning, July 22.

And the time was 6 days, 18 hours and 10 minutes—*the fastest time ever made by automobile from New York to San Francisco over the Lincoln Highway.*

A wonderful achievement, you say? Yes. But wait. If you would know just how remarkable this time really is

—consider that all 38 of the cars participating were literally stock model Saxon "Sixes," with regular equipment. Not "tuned" or "doped" for racing purposes.

—consider that 37 stops were made and precious time necessarily lost at each stop.

—consider that the pilots were not professional racing drivers, but Saxon "Six" dealers.

—consider that the schedule was carried through in less time than had been estimated would be necessary by the Saxon Motor Car Corporation.

—consider that the terrific rate of speed at which it was necessary for each Saxon "Six" to be driven made the wear and tear on each car equal to that of hundreds and hundreds of miles of ordinary motoring.

—consider that not a single mechanical fault developed to delay the progress of this thrilling trans-continental trip.

—consider that these Saxon "Sixes" met and surmounted every possible obstacle of road and weather. Through deep and heavy sand, over new-made country roads, across streams and up rock-strewn mountain roads, across vast, sun-baked stretches, these Saxon "Sixes" proved to the world their wonderful strength and stability.

—And now—with these things in mind, knowing the difficulties these Saxon "Sixes" had to overcome—you will know more clearly how remarkable is the time of 6 days, 18 hours and 10 minutes for this ocean-to-ocean dash, and you will realize more vividly than from any words what a truly wonderful motor car Saxon "Six" really is.

Yet, after all, the real lesson to be drawn from this does not concern itself with the time nor with the speed nor with the duration trip, but with the fact that these Saxon "Sixes" did no more than your Saxon "Six" can do.

On the floors of over 2,000 Saxon dealers throughout the country, you will find Saxon "Sixes" identical in every detail with these 38 cars in the great trans-continental race. We urge you to see them at once.

Saxon "Six"—$815 f. o. b. Detroit

SAXON MOTOR CO. OF N. Y. (Factory Branch)
251 W. 57th St. Phone Col. 2240

Brooklyn Agency: 1270 Bedford Ave. Phone Prospect 8941. Bronx Branch 152d St. & Bergen Ave. Phone Melrose 2285.

FAMOUS TIMES WRITER DIES IN CALIFORNIA

Major Ben C. Truman Served New York Times as Correspondent in Civil War and Was President Johnson's Secretary.

A MAN who died at Los Angeles a few days ago was employed by THE NEW YORK TIMES when its printers wore silk hats but walked home nights to Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The man was a compositor then, but followed many other vocations later. He achieved distinction while "swinging around the circle" with President Johnson by sending THE TIMES a dispatch from Chicago that was twelve columns long—said to be the longest telegram sent to any newspaper in the world up to that time.

He became, in his long career, a school Principal, a feature writer, a proofreader, war correspondent, dramatic critic, composer of war songs, a playwright, confidential secretary to Andrew Johnson and an officer on his staff, a Major in the army, a special agent of the Treasury Department, a Paymaster in the army, a Washington correspondent, special agent for the Post Office Department in charge of the Pacific Coast, an owner of five newspapers, a volunteer fireman, one of Southern California's publicists, a great traveler, a judge of good wines, an expert in food, a noted story teller, and a man of many friends.

His name was Major Ben C. Truman, and he was 81 years old when he died on July 18 last at Los Angeles.

Major Truman came to New York City when it had three car lines, which ran a car an hour after midnight. In those days many bohemians used to gather at Pfaff's restaurant in lower Broadway, one of them being Ben Truman. A few of these men are still alive and remember his early history. There was also an old-fashioned saloon in Christie Street, where Truman met Stephen C. Foster, the famous song writer. Foster wanted to write a song that would be as "famous as 'Home, Sweet Home,'" and after a conversation with Truman in the saloon composed "Way Down on the Suwanee River."

Major Truman was an intimate friend of Collis P. Huntington and was also on the best of terms with John C. Heenan, the "Benecia Boy," and John L. Sullivan. He knew every General in the Armies of the North and the South, and many odd characters he had met in China and distant parts of the earth. He had a remarkable fondness for interesting persons, and, sent to Paris in 1889, his headquarters became a gathering place for persons who were either notables or notorious, but who were never dull.

Major Truman was born in Providence, R. I., on Oct. 25, 1835, and became a school Principal at Canterbury, N. H., when he was 17 years old. He learned to set type when he was 18 and began to write stories for the newspapers a year later. In 1855 he came to New York City and set type and read proof for THE NEW YORK TIMES for five years.

Later, when he had developed his ability to tell good stories, he used to derive much humor from the spectacle of the printers in their splendid headgear, plodding miles to reach their homes. There were no buses in the city in those days and one either had to walk or wait an hour until a car came along.

In 1860 he went to Philadelphia as a correspondent for The York Clipper and as a writer for The Sunday Mercury and Forney's Press. He also wrote criticisms of plays and composed war songs and war farces. John W. Forney recognized his ability and made him a war correspondent.

In 1862, when Andrew Johnson was made Brigadier General of Volunteers and Military Governor of Tennessee, he selected Truman as staff officer and confidential secretary, with the rank of Captain. Truman also acted as war correspondent of The Philadelphia Press and THE NEW YORK TIMES until the end of the war. He was elected the first Major of the first loyal white regiment in Middle Tennessee, and was for a time Provost Marshal of Nashville.

He remained with Johnson until the end of the war, but went into the field at intervals and served on the staff of General James S. Negley at the battle of Stone River, and with General Kenner Gerrard at the battles of Spanish Fort, Mobile, and Blakeley.

While he was war correspondent for THE TIMES he sent this newspaper an account of the battle of Franklin two days before the news of it reached the War Department. The cutting of the wires between Nashville and Louisville enabled him to achieve this "beat." His description of the burning of Atlanta was published in THE TIMES one day ahead of all other newspapers, and he sent the news of the battles of Spanish Fort and Blakeley to THE TIMES and The Cincinnati Gazette five days before other papers printed it.

He also achieved distinction by his descriptions in THE TIMES of the achievements of Thomas near Nashville in December, 1864, and by his "stories" of the battles of Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, and Peach Tree Creek.

President Johnson sent for Truman after the assassination of President Lincoln and made him his confidential secretary, a post he held for eighteen months. During this time he spent eight months in the Southern States as a special Commissioner in Johnson's scheme of reconstruction, and two months in Florida and South Carolina correcting abuses of the Direct Tax Commissioners for those two States.

Later he was sent to Europe as a special agent of the Treasury Department, and upon his return the President appointed him a Paymaster in the army. He expressed a desire to go to the Pacific Coast, and a special agency of the Post Office Department was created for him. This gave him jurisdiction from Alaska to Mexico. He held this position for three years, in the course of which he made trips to China, Japan, Alaska, the Sandwich Islands, and Mexico.

In 1869, after marrying Miss Augusta Mallard of Los Angeles, Truman went to Washington as the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and San Francisco Bulletin. A year later he returned to the Pacific Coast and was appointed Census Marshal of San Diego County, after which he purchased The San Diego Bulletin. Two years later he moved to Los Angeles and became the editor of The Los Angeles Express. In 1873 he bought The Daily and Weekly Star from Henry Hamilton, but sold the paper to his printers in 1877.

He was again appointed special agent of the Post Office Department on the Pacific Coast, and held the office for two years, when he became chief of the literary bureau of the Southern Pacific Company. He held this post for eleven years. In 1890 he went to Chicago and took charge of a Southern California exhibit for the Santa Fé Railroad, and in 1892 he was appointed Assistant Chief of Floriculture of the World's Fair at Chicago.

In the intervals of his busy career Truman owned newspapers in Philadelphia, Nashville, and San Francisco. He wrote books about Southern California and the civil war.

He remaind a loyal champion of California until the end, and was active almost up to the day he died.

BAR HARBOR DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 29.—Beginning with the first week in August there will be much that is interesting in a social way. At the Swimming Club there will be a series of special dances with vaudeville features, and on Aug. 17 a pageant for the benefit of the American Ambulance Corps in Paris. About fifty young people from the cottage colony will participate.

In addition to these there will be the usual concerts, cabaret teas, and moving picture shows. For those who enjoy outdoor life trapshooting and rifle tournaments have been arranged at the Country Club to be held Thursday afternoon of each week during August.

The musical season had as an opening event a recital by George Harris, tenor, and Herman Sandby, 'cellist, at the Building of Arts. This will be followed by a schedule of interesting attractions. Alma Gluck of the Metropolitan Opera House will appear in a song recital Aug. 5. The boxholders include Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, General Horace Porter, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, and Mrs. Warner Mifflin Leeds.

Another attractive event will be a song recital by Reinhold de Warlich, with Fritz Kreisler as accompanist.

Josef Hofmann, who is spending the Summer at Northeast Harbor, will give a piano recital Aug. 19. Efforts are also being made to obtain Mme. Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Opera House and Roger de Bruyn for a joint recital. The list also includes a concert by Marcia von Dresser and a Spanish play.

Four chamber recitals have been announced by the Schroeder Trio for August, and will be held alternately in the homes of Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle.

Lectures will also occupy a place on the schedule of events, Professor Alfred G. van Hecke of Louvain University, delegate of the Belgian Government in Holland, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, will give an illustrated lecture Aug. 7 at the Casino on "Life of Refugees in Camps," the proceeds to go to the building of portable houses to be sent to Belgium after the war.

There will also be a series of Shakespearean lectures by Dr. Abbott, to be held in the cottages of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Miss C. S. Baker, and Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall.

Dr. John J. Mason of Newport gave a private exhibition of his colored photography, which included many beautiful Newport and Bar Harbor houses and gardens, as well as landscapes. Members of the Summer colony had been most attractively posed about fountains and among the flowers. Among the Bar Harbor gardens thrown on the screen were those of Mrs. John S. Kennedy and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cushman and Count d'Albe. Subsequently the pictures will be shown for the benefit of some charity.

Mrs. Edgar Scott is also arranging an entertainment of pictures for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Hospital. They will include pictures of Summer residents at the various social functions. Alessandro Fabbri, who made moving picture films of Kreisler and Ernest Schelling last Summer, will make the films.

The latest fad in Bar Harbor is the heavy veil that envelops the face of its wearer and prevents recognition. It has superseded the harem veil, so popular for several seasons. The first to display this new style were Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Miss Dorothy Sturges, and Mrs. Charles Wright.

A new visitor in Bar Harbor this Summer is John B. McLean, 2d, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean, who arrived at Fitzcliffe with his nurses. His parents and brother, Vinson Walsh, will come in September.

At the Kebo Valley Club links Mrs. Mason Phelps, Dr. W. C. Cushman, and H. C. Emmet, Jr., tied for honors in the competition on Saturday afternoon. Others playing included Miss Alexandra Emery, Leonard Thomas, A. Murray Young, A. M. Coats, Thomas Denny, and Philip Wadsworth.

QUERIES ABOUT THE WAR

German Casualties.

J. G. K.—What were the total German casualties, according to the casualty lists, for January, March, April, and May, 1916?

German casualties are not reported by the month. The British make monthly reports of casualties, but to include officers only.

Germans in Baltimore.

Mrs. A. M. BACON.—Will you kindly tell me if the German element in Baltimore is not very large, and also has it not grown much more since 1890?

I made that assertion and was told rather dogmatically that I was mistaken, very much mistaken; that Baltimore people were English, &c. Well, I have known some fine old Baltimore families and also have met some of German extraction, and was told years ago that it was getting to be quite a German business place.

I do not care to stir up feeling in the present state of unrest, but the matter came up in speaking of the Deutschland and the reception given, and this person was much disgusted over it all, but I said the preponderance of Germans there, especially in business, had grown so of late years that it accounted for the feeling displayed, as well as the magnitude of the voyage, &c.

In 1910 the total foreign born in Baltimore amounted to 77,662, of whom 26,024 were of German extraction. In 1900 the total foreign born in Baltimore numbered 68,600, of whom 33,941 were of German descent. Of the total population of Maryland, estimated on July 1, 1914, 104,174 were foreign born, of whom 36,652 were from Germany, or 35.2 per cent.; 9,701 from Ireland, 27,532 from Russia and Russian Poland, and 5,197 from England. In 1890 the number of persons of German extraction in Maryland amounted to 52,436.

What Is Being Done for Deaf?

JULIA D. CLARK—I would like to ask a question which perhaps some readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be kind enough to answer. Is anything being done for soldiers made deaf in battle?

I read with interest of the money that has been raised for the purpose of teaching trades to soldiers maimed in battle, and I wonder whether the deaf men are included among the "maimed."

It is so difficult to convince the public that the loss of eyesight or limbs is of no greater disadvantage, when it comes to obtaining employment, than the loss of hearing. In fact, those who have had experience with both the blind and deaf unemployed find the latter the greater problem, because the former have trades fitted to their peculiar needs, while the deaf man is expected to compete economically with his hearing fellows.

I sincerely hope that some of the money collected by the American Committee for training in suitable trades the maimed soldiers of France will be expended in teaching trades to deaf men abroad, in teaching them lip-reading and in procuring hearing devices for them, thereby relieving them of the terrible depression attendant upon loss of hearing and loss of employment.

There is no concerted action of the kind you specify for the benefit of the men rendered deaf in the war.

War Dates.

JAMES GORE KING, Jr.—(1) What was the date of the capture of Roubaix, France, by the Germans?

(2) Also, what was the date of the first capture of Lodz, Poland? I know that it was retaken by the Russians on Oct. 25, 1914, and finally taken by the Germans on Dec. 6.

(3) What was the date of Essad Pasha's declaration of war against Austria to aid the Montenegrin and Serbian Armies to escape?

(1) The French War Office announced that the Germans had occupied Roubaix (which is near Lille) on Aug. 24, 1914.

(2) The first German advance on Warsaw was kept quiet by both Berlin and Petrograd. It was not until the German troops were very near Warsaw that it became known that the thrust was on, then only when the American Consul at Warsaw reported that he had been asked by the British Consul to take over his archives if Warsaw fell. Examination of available records shows the Germans reached Lodz on or perhaps a few days before Oct. 10, 1914. The furthest advance was made on or about Oct. 20, and rapid retreat followed.

(3) Essad Pasha was declared President of Albania on Oct. 4, 1914. One of his first acts was to dismiss the Austrian Envoy at Durazzo and ally himself with Montenegro against Austria.

Submarine Travels Without Periscope.

S. T. L.—Will you kindly inform me whether a submarine when entirely submerged can move, or does she, in order to move, have to keep her periscope out of the water?

Although the periscope is the submarine's organ of vision and is materially responsible for the vessel's safety, the destruction of the optic nerve does not necessarily entail the foundering of the boat. The injured craft submerges and by the aid of its compass can travel in any desired direction for a considerable distance before venturing to return to the surface to verify its position.

How to Address Soldiers in Europe.

ARTHUR WELLINGTON.—In January my son, B. J. Wellington, went up to St. John's, Quebec, Canada, and enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Battalion, Grenadier Guards. Three months ago he went to England, and is now in France. We got a letter from him in France dated June 20, in which he sent us an address.

We have written him at least thirty letters since he left Canada, and in all that time he received only one of them. We also sent him a box of cigarettes, which he has not said he received. Now, I want to know if you can tell me how to address my letters and some packages so he will be likely to receive them. Any information you can give me will be very welcome, as you can understand that a boy in a foreign country, likely to be killed, must be very lonesome and anxious to hear from home and glad to get any little gift that we can send him.

Address him care of his battalion, giving number of his battalion, and mark "care Canadian Expeditionary Forces, France."

Deutschland Capabilities.

ANNIE V. HEYWARD.—The question has arisen as to the depth the Deutschland can submerge with perfect safety to the crew and boat. Will you please inform me in the matter?

It is estimated that the limit of safety for the Deutschland is approximately 200 feet.

Greatest Depth Submarine Has Attained.

SUBMARINE—Kindly answer in your valued edition of THE SUNDAY TIMES what is the greatest depth that a submarine has attained.

The world's record so far as known is 285 feet.

As to Wife of Canadian Soldier.

G. A. C.—1. If a Canadian's wife, whose husband is fighting for the flag, wanted to go to England, would it be safe to travel by the Canadian side, or safer by the American?

2. Is there still some fear of passenger vessels being torpedoed by the enemy's submarines and this woman taken prisoner?

3. I presume they could not keep this soldier's wife from returning to the Canadian soil, as she is married to a naturalized Canadian.

1. American.

2. The German Government has given pledge to the United States Government not to sink passenger ships without warning.

3. A Canadian is, of course, governed by British law.

Motor Truck Sales Agency

for Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford and other important centers in Connecticut; Albany, Poughkeepsie and other important centers in New York State; Paterson, Passaic, Jersey City and other important centers in New Jersey.

We are ready to place the sales agencies for—

D-E Worm-Drive Commercial Delivery Trucks
1250 Pound, $895.00 1-ton, $1450.00

made in Newark, N. J. (right on New York's doorstep), by the Day-Elder Motors Co.—large, reliable and experienced manufacturers, specializing on and manufacturing only these two worm-drive delivery cars.

Light delivery cars are the easiest thing to sell in the automobile world today. Every season is a selling season for reasonably priced high-grade, light-delivery wagons. Every merchant, department store, manufacturer, truck farmer, dairyman, etc., in your city and vicinity, is a prospective customer—*an inexhaustible field.*

We are now ready to place agencies in the above named cities, and any others in the territory named. Liberal agency discount. Cars guaranteed for one entire year. These agencies will be closed quickly, so if interested you should wire, write or call at once.

Only a moderate amount of capital required to handle an agency. With the factory so close, cars may be driven home if desired, saving freight. With quick factory service and co-operation right at hand, together with the only high-grade Worm-Drive Commercial Delivery Wagons built in this country, the opportunity offered is an unusual one.

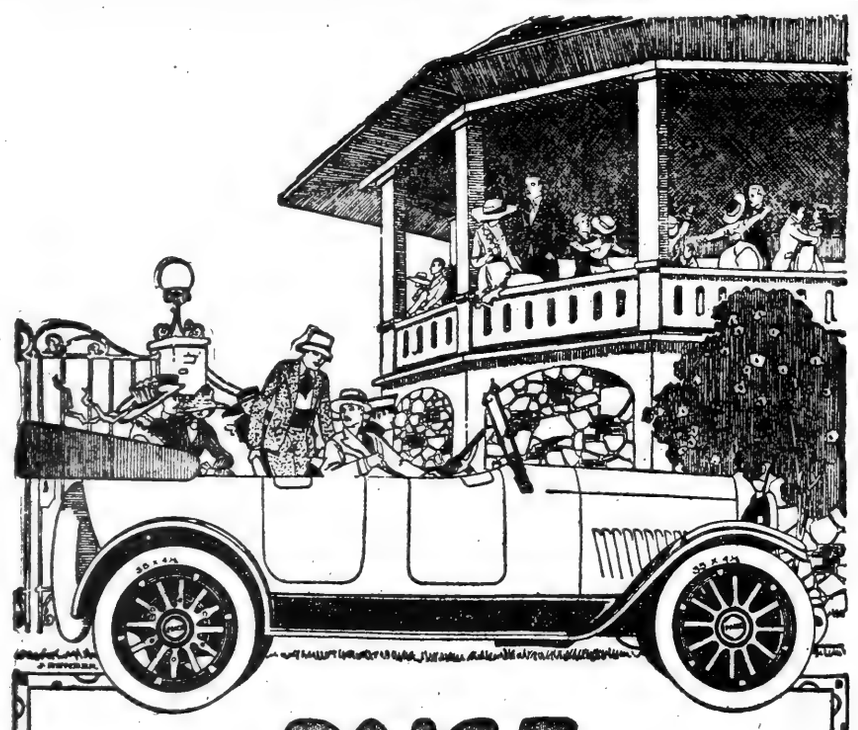
SPECIFICATIONS:

Continental Motors—Stewart Vacuum Gasoline System—Sheldon Worm-Drive rear axle—Sheldon front axle—Gemmer Steering Gear—Sheldon Springs—Parrish Frames—Dixie High-Tension Magneto—Zenith Carburetors—20 miles per gallon on gasoline—500 miles per gallon on oil.

THE GRAMM COMPANY, INC.,
1457 Broadway, New York

Telephone—Bryant 400

We have splendid opportunities for several first-class salesmen for New York retail sales.



PAIGE
The Standard of Value and Quality

WHEREVER there is appreciation of luxury and elegance you will find this sumptuous car—the New Series Fairfield "Six-46."

Americans of this discriminating taste have made the Fairfield the unchallenged leader of the moderate-priced "Sixes." And now they are already expressing their unstinted endorsement of what we have accomplished in this New Series Fairfield "Six-46."

What we have accomplished is to embody in this car every feature, every essential, every detail that make for the fullest measure of motoring luxury and elegance.

We urge you to see the New Series Fairfield. Then compare it with any other motor car in the world for efficiency, beauty, convenience, comfort. Then ask yourself whether or not the New Series Fairfield is "The most completely equipped motor car that can be purchased—irrespective of price."

NEW SERIES FAIRFIELD "SIX-46" SEVEN PASSENGER
$1375 f. o. b. Detroit
NEW SERIES FLEETWOOD "SIX-38" FIVE PASSENGER
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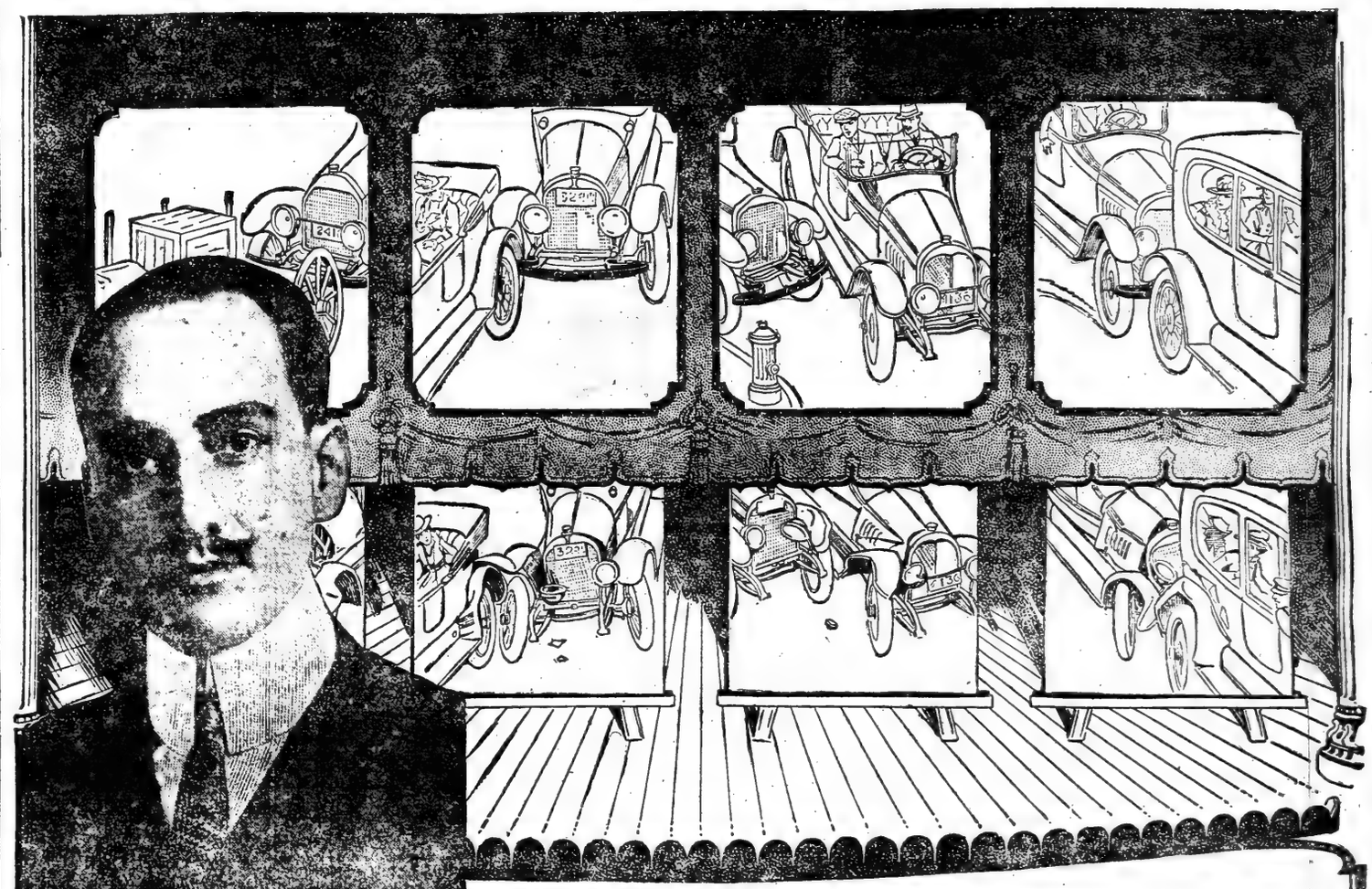


"I believe that with this invention we are at last dropping the final curtain on the damage of automobile collisions"
EDWARD V. HARTFORD

A "BUMP ABSORBER!"

Think of it, you car-owners who know how the damage and danger of front-end bumps and collisions is constantly growing with the increase in the number of automobiles.

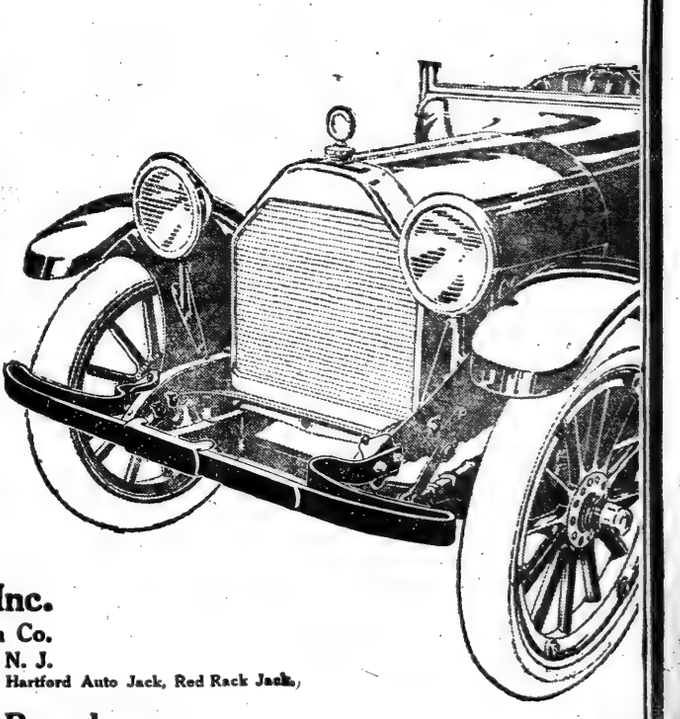
A "Bump Absorber"—an absorber of the shock and the jar and damage of collisions—built by the man who first gave the world the perfected Shock Absorber.

The Hartford Bump Absorber is not a mere "bumper." The Hartford Bump Absorber does all that a bumper was designed to do—ward off the physical contact of collisions from the expensive fittings of your car—but, what a mere bumper cannot do, the Hartford Bump Absorber takes up and smothers in its powerful double-leaf, double-loop spring construction the jarring, smashing shock of the collision! And after almost any possible collision, springs back to original shape.

With the ever-increasing number of vehicles crowding the city streets and country roads, and the ever-widening variety of driving-judgment that is controlling the action of the cars about you, to put this protecting Hartford Bump Absorber between you and other vehicles is as simple wisdom as putting your arm up for protection in a pushing crowd.

See this guardian of your car's safety today—at your dealers.

Ask to see the genuine "Hartford Bump Absorber"—don't be satisfied with a mere "bumper." Readily attaches to any car without drilling. Standard finish black enamel with nickel center clamp—Regular size, $10; for heavier cars, $12 for Ford cars, $8. Nickel finish, $1.00 extra.



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Executive Offices and Works - - Jersey City, N. J.
Makers of the Hartford Shock Absorber, Hartford Cushion Spring, Hartford Electric Brake, Hartford Auto Jack, Red Rack Jack.

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ALL JOBBERS AND DEALERS

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Anatomical Dimensions of Venus of Milo.

ANATOMIST.—Will you please state the exact anatomical dimensions of the Venus of Milo, giving authorities?

According to records at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the dimensions of the Venus of Milo are as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Height	6	8½
Height of plinth	--	4½
Width of breast	--	10½
From nipple to point of left breast	--	13½
From nipple to point of right breast	--	11
From bottom of right foot to thigh	--	41
From bottom of right foot to point of right breast	--	53½
From bottom of left foot to left breast	5	2
Rise around right arm	--	16½
Rise around shoulders	--	5½
Width of shoulder in front	--	19
Waist, (around)	--	30
Hips, (around)	--	51
Neck, (around))	--	18½
Height of neck	--	5
Length of face	--	7½
Width of face	--	6
Height of head from under chin	--	11½
Back to front of head	--	8½
From knee to bottom of right foot	--	23½
Length of right foot	--	13

Facts About Bear Mountain.

H. STIEFEL.—1. Will you kindly advise me what the acreage is of Bear Mountain?

2. Also, whether all of this property has been donated by the Harriman estate to the State?

3. Would also like to know how this place is kept up and by whom.

4. If you are unable to furnish me with the above information, will you be good enough to advise me where I may secure this information in printed form?

1. What is known as the Bear Mountain section constitutes about 500 acres of land turned over to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission by the State of New York in the year 1910, and the Harriman section, or the land which Mrs. Mary W. Harriman donated to the commission in the year 1910 and to which additions have been made by purchase of properties with funds at that time contributed by Mrs. Harriman, extends westerly from Bear Mountain a distance of about twelve miles, and now embraces a tract of about 20,000 acres.

2. Title to this property is vested in the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, as are the titles to the commission's other properties in the States of New York and New Jersey, the commission holding the properties in trust for the people of the two States.

3. The Palisades Interstate Park is operated by the Commissioners and is maintained through private contributions of funds and through funds appropriated annually by the two States.

4. All the public facilities within the park are directly operated by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, whose principal office is at 61 Broadway, New York City.

Flags at Sunset.

J. G., Sr.—A man may keep his flag flying night and day if he chooses, but it is customary to haul down flags at sunset, as flags are not distinguishable at night.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

J. F. MEARS.—In New York State the safe deposit boxes are governed by the laws of the State of New York affecting banks, banking and trust companies.

La Gascogne—Hotel Windsor.

WILLIAM SACHSE.—Please print in your Sunday edition the year the steamship La Gascogne was sunk, and also the year that the Hotel Windsor fire occurred.

The La Gascogne, when last heard from a few weeks ago, was carrying horses between various points for the Allies, under the management of a company with headquarters at Havre, France. In the event you had in mind the steamship Bourgogne of the French Line, that vessel was sunk by the British steamship Cromartyshire off Sable Island, July 4, 1898. The Hotel Windsor fire occurred on the afternoon of March 17, 1899.

Rag Dolls for Sick Children.

E. W. CRAG.—I was told that an appeal had been made for rag dolls for children suffering from infantile paralysis. I would be glad to contribute some if I can find out where to send them. If you would kindly give me the information, I will send them promptly.

Address the package to Superintendent of Hospitals, foot of East Sixteenth Street, New York City, where it will be thankfully received.

American and Enemy Soldiers.

What was the proportion of American to enemy soldiers?

According to F. L. Huidekoper, "The Military Unpreparedness of the United States," (Macmillan, 1915,) the comparative figures of forces in the various wars of the United States are as follows:

War of 1812—United States, 56,032 regulars, 471,622 militia. Total, 527,654. England, 67,000. Ratio in favor of United States, 8-1.

Creek War—United States, 600 regulars; 43,921 militia. Total, 44,521. Indians, 2,000. Ratio in favor of United States, 22-1.

Seminole War—United States, 1,000 regulars; 5,911 militia. Total, 6,911. Indians, 1,000. Ratio in favor of United States, 7-1.

Black Hawk War—United States, 1,341 regulars; 4,638 militia. Total, 5,979. Indians, 800-1,000. Ratio in favor of United States about 6-1.

Florida War—United States, 12,539 regulars; 48,152 militia. Total, 60,691. Indians, 1,200-2,000. Ratio in favor of United States, about 40-1.

Mexican War—United States, 31,024 regulars; 73,532 militia. Total, 104,556. Mexico, 46,000. Ratio in favor of United States, 2-1.

Civil War—United States, 67,000 regulars, 2,606,341 militia. Total 2,673,341. Confederate States, 1,000,000. Ratio in favor of United States, 2 2-3-1.

Spanish War.—United States, 58,688 regulars; 223,235 militia. Total, 281,923. Spain, 228,160. Ratio in favor of United States, 1¼-1.

In the above figures the term militia is used to include militia and United States volunteers. The totals for the United States include all forces carried on the rolls at any time during the entire war. The maximum force at any one time was much smaller, and the force actively engaged in operations against the enemy smaller yet. In many individual battles, United States forces were victorious, although greatly outnumbered.

17th New York Volunteer Regiment.

What was the origin of the Seventeenth New York Volunteer Regiment in the civil war? Date of its organization? Original number of men enlisting? Name of its organizer? What years was the regiment in active service? In what engagements did it take an active part? What were the dates of these? What was the name of its Colonel—or Colonels? Who was its Color Sergeant, or who were they if there were more than one? How many men did the regiment lose during the war? When did it return from the war? Where and when did it disband? And how many men were in it when disbanded?

The Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, (Westchester Chasseurs,) Colonel Henry S. Lansing, was organized in New York City, being recruited from that place and from Yonkers, Port Chester, Morrisania, Sing Sing, Nyack, Norwich, Newark, Arcadia, Sodus, and Warsaw. It was mustered into United States service for two years on May 24, 1861, with 805 officers and men. It was honorably discharged and mustered out under Colonel Lansing on June 2, 1863. During its service it lost eight officers and eighty-two men killed in action, died of wounds or of disease. It took part in the following engagements: Siege of Yorktown, April 5-May 4, 1862; Mechanicsville, May 22; Hanover Court House, May 27; Seven Days' Battle, June 25-July 2; Bull Run, Aug. 30; Antietam, Sept. 17; Fredericksburg, Dec. 11-15; Chancellorsville, May 1-3, 1863.

See Fisherty, "New York in the War of the Rebellion," and G. H. Dearing, "Chronological History of the Seventeenth New York," (Sing Sing, 1894.) See also the first and third reports (1863 and 1865) of the New York State Bureau of Military Statistics.

Salary of Robert E. Lee.

Is it a matter of record what salary General Robert E. Lee received as college President after the close of the civil war? If so, how much was it?

Robert E. Lee received a salary of $1,500 as President of Washington and Lee University. He repeatedly refused to accept an increase.

Salaries of Confederate Officers.

What were the salaries paid to the higher officers of the Confederate States, army and navy?

The Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, in its first session, set the salary of Brigadier General at $301 per month, that of Colonel at $195-$200 per month. The ranking naval officers had the grade of Captain with salaries from $3,000 to $5,000 a year according to duty assignments.

Title of Louis XVI.

Can you give me the complete title or titles of Louis XVI. of France—all the titles that he had a right to?

The royal title of Louis XVI. was Roi de France et de Navarre. He was also Dauphin de Viennois, and Comte de Valentinois et Diois, Provence, Forcalquier et terres adjacentes.

Geronimo Expedition of 1886.

A says in the Geronimo expedition of 1886 there was not a gun fired in action with the Indians, and further that the expedition did not see an Indian until Geronimo sent in word he wanted to surrender. Is this true?

No. Captain Lawton's expedition came in contact with the Indians upon several occasions. Notably on May 3 and 15, 1886, there were sharp engagements, the Americans losing three killed and four wounded. The Indians also had engagements with Mexican soldiers. Finally Lawton surprised Geronimo's camp about 300 miles south of the international boundary and captured horses, supplies and ammunition. In August Geronimo began overtures for surrender and, finally, on Sept. 4, gave himself up to the United States troops. See Report of Major Gen. O. O. Howard of Sept. 17, 1886, in Sen. Ex. Doc., Vol. II., 49 Con., 2 Sess.

Flatbush Not Made Ground.

DAVID L. BERGSTROM.—Kindly settle the following discussion:

A says that the Flatbush section of Brooklyn consists largely of made ground, i. e., filled in.

B maintains that its character is entirely natural.

Which is correct?

Most of the Flatbush section is natural ground. No part of it, for instance, was meadow land. There were a few places in the north end opposite Malbone Street that contained two or three small ponds, which have been filled in, and a little filling was used near the water works, which, however, are near the border, dividing Flatlands from Flatbush.

"Long House" Indians.

HUBERT H. NILES.—Will you kindly give a short sketch of the history of the confederation of the Long House, what tribes composed it, and in what publication its history may be found?

The name "Long House" was taken from the construction of communal houses. The confederation consisted of the Iroquois in New York, the Cuyuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, and Seneca tribes, otherwise the Five Nations; after being joined by the Tuscaroras from North Carolina, in 1722, they were known as the Six Nations.

You are also referred to the following books:

Handbook of North American Indians, Bulletin 30. This book is an encyclopedia of everything pertaining to Indians, issued by the Bureau of American Ethnology. On pages 615-621, Vol. I., under the title "Iroquois," you will find an article which will give much information.

Also, "Discovery of America," by John Fiske, and all histories of New York State.

Also, Bulletin No. 163, New York State Museum, the Code of Handsome Lake. This book is well illustrated.

Carnegie Pension Fund.

ALGOMAH.—What are the conditions and requirements of the Trustees of the Carnegie Pension Fund, under which pensions are granted to former Federal Government officials and employes in the civil branch of the service? Is it not a sine qua non that an applicant must be in indigent circumstances at the time the pension is granted?

Retiring allowances from this Foundation are available only for professors in universities and colleges. There is no Carnegie Pension Fund for Federal or civil service employes.

Automobile Tires and Owners.

DANIEL C. SMITH.—Will you kindly answer the two following questions for me through your columns:

(1) Is there any book that I can procure giving the list of automobile owners, together with their addresses, for the State of New York?

(2) What is meant by clincher type, Q. D. clincher type, and straight side automobile tires?

(1) Yes, Automobile Directory.

(2) The regular clincher type is a tire made with a soft bead, this enabling the one who applies same to the rim to stretch the bead over the rim. This is what is known as the old style clincher, and in most cases they are compelled to use lugs. They are used only on a solid one-piece rim.

As to the Q. D. clincher tire, this type of tire can be used on different kinds of rims, some where the rim parts in the centre, others have rings on the sides. These tires are manufactured with a wire or a hard rubber bead, which gives the bead a better hold.

The straight side automobile tire is one of the first types ever manufactured for an automobile. Its particular feature is that there can be no such thing as a rim cut, for this tire has no bead, and the ends are reinforced with wire.

Nearly all of the rims which are manufactured today are made so that either a straight side or a Q. D. clincher type can be applied. The regular clincher type is becoming obsolete. Above differentiations are those approved by the Automobile Club of America.

President's Salary, &c.

H. C.—1. Does Congress appropriate a so-called "entertainment fund" for the various White House entertainments, State dinners, &c.?

2. Is the purely domestic service of the White House paid for by the President out of his private funds, or does Congress supply this service through appropriation?

3. How often, and by what method, does the President receive his salary?

4. Is there any law prohibiting the President from receiving gifts of a purely personal nature, such as a book or a work of art?

1. Congress makes no provison for any of the White House receptions, dinners, or other functions. The President personally pays for all food, refreshments, &c.

2. The employes at the White House who have the custody and care of Government property are paid by the Government, while the President out of his private funds pays the salaries of those employes whose services are purely personal.

3. The President is paid once a month by a so-called "Treasury settlement warrant," which is drawn and signed by the chief of the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants of the department, as the representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, and countersigned by the Controller of the Treasury or his representative, and the Treasurer of the United States or his representative, and then delivered to the President by messenger.

4. There is no law prohibiting the President from accepting gifts of a personal nature from any one, though when presented by the heads of foreign Governments it is customary for the President to accept them in the name of the United States.

Mr. Hughes's Great-Grandfather.

ELIZABETH WARD.—Will you please give me, if possible, the initials of Charles Evans Hughes's great-grandfather named Connelly?

Mr. Hughes's great-grandfather on his mother's side was William Connelly, a physician in Ulster County, N. Y. Perhaps you refer to his great-great-grandfather, who was Michael Connelly of Ulster County. He was on the staff of George Clinton, the first Governor of New York.

President of Subway.

W. H. M.—Will you please tell me in the Answers to Queries column the correct way to address the President of the subway?

Mr. Theodore P. Shonts, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Railroad Receiverships.

J.W. KILBRETH.—A short time ago I saw a statement that eighty-five railroads in this country were or had been in the past year in the hands of receivers. Will you kindly inform me where I can get detailed confirmation of this?

The Railway Age Gazette, Woolworth Building, New York City.

United States Civil Service.

F. C. C.—I have noticed that THE TIMES prints announcements of United States civil service examinations, but nowhere else have I been able to find them. What means does the Government employ to place these examinations before the public? The announcements always state that further information can be had from the Civil Service Commission. This, of course, applies to the specific examination in question, but does the Government issue any literature in general which would show what classes of work are covered by civil service, method of holding examinations, &c.?

Among the publications of the commission for free distribution are the following:

Manual of Examinations, giving places and dates of examinations, rules by which papers are rated, descriptions of examinations, specimen questions, and general information.

The civil service act and rules.

The Annual Reports of the Commission, showing its work. These annual reports may be consulted at public libraries. The address of the commission is Washington, D. C.

Big Roman Numerals.

FRANK MARSH.—Will you kindly advise me what Roman numerals represent the figures 10,000 and 50,000.

X̄—10,000.

L̄—50,000.

A horizontal bar over a letter increases its value one thousand times.

Daylight-Saving Movement.

W. C. SHEPHERD.—I would thank you for a reply to the following questions relative to the setting forward of clocks one hour for the purpose of economy, &c.:

1. What countries abroad have adopted changed time?

2. What are the amounts claimed by England as the saving per annum by the adoption of the new time?

3. What steps, if any, have been taken in this country toward bringing the matter to the attention of Congress?

4. Can the United States Congress, irrespective of the wishes of the States, take the remedial action?

(1) Germany, France, England, Austria, Holland, Scandinavian countries, and Italy.

(2) It has been estimated that the British people spend $127,925,000 for illuminants, and that, making allowance for the fact that street lighting and some other forms of illumination would not be affected by the adoption of "Summer-time," this reform would effect a saving of $11,585,000 a year in gas and electricity. On May 3 the House of Commons agreed to a provisional acceptance of the daylight-saving bill, for the duration of the war, by an almost unanimous vote.

(3) Borough President Marks's campaign for a nation-wide movement to turn the clock ahead one hour during the Summer months began on May 29, 1916, when fifteen representatives of labor organizations, merchants' associations, and New York City representatives held a conference in his office. It was decided to appoint a committee to consider the matter further and investigate the bill recently introduced in Congress by Representative Borland known as "The Daylight-Saving Bill," with the idea that the bill, originally intended to cover the District of Columbia, might be changed to affect the entire country.

A public hearing on turning the clock forward was held on June 29, 1916, in the Assembly Hall of the Merchants' Association, New York City, and the committee recommended that a Congressional committee be appointed to bring the matter before Congress. The subject is being considered also by the American Railway Association and United States Chamber of Commerce. It has been recommended that an educational campaign be started to explain the purposes and results of saving an hour of sunlight each day. Mr. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, estimates that the saving in gas bills in New York City alone would be over $1,500,000 in the Summer months.

(4) Congressman Borland has been making a study of the question. A few days ago he reported that he had not yet found any Constitutional ground on which Congress might act in such matter.

Movement of Troops.

D. E. AVERY.—Will you kindly inform us through the Query Column regarding the movement of the troops to the border of Mexico? (1) Was it necessary for Mr. Wilson to receive a request, and from whom, to send the troops? (2) Did he send the number asked for, more or less?

The President's summons was made under Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the militia may be called out only to "execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasion." The last specified purpose is intended in the present instance, while it is said to be a debatable point in law whether in an effort to repel an invasion the militia could be sent across the Mexican border to meet an advancing foe.

By the terms of the National Defense act, the President is authorized to draft into the military service of the United States any or all members of the National Guard, and of the organized militia of the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, together with their reserves. These troops are obliged to serve for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged.

The President is Commander in Chief of the army, but is necessarily guided by the advice of the military officers. The request for troops to guard the Mexican border came from the general officers in command there. These officers realised that the number of regular troops was insufficient to guard the border efficiently, and therefore the President called the militia into service.

(2) Yes.

Gourd-Seed Corn.

GEORGE E. HYDE.—I should like to ask if your readers have any information on the origin and spread of the long, flat, much-dented variety of maize known in the South in early days as gourd-seed corn. This is apparently the parent of all the modern dent corns, but nothing seems to be known of its early history. Michaux, 1802, found this type of long, flat, dented corn grown in Kentucky, Tennessee, and "upper Carolina," while in "lower Carolina," that is, the low coastlands of Carolina, he found that the rice and cotton planters grew a different type of corn, "round seeded, very white corn," used as a ration for the slaves and much preferred for that purpose to the dent corn grown further north. This round seeded corn was probably flour or starch corn, a soft corn, always preferred by the Indians as food to the harder dent and flint corns.

Gourd-seed corn must have originated somewhere east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio. It was unknown west of the Mississippi, unless it was grown by the tribes in Texas, now extinct. It was unknown in New Mexico and Arizona, also among all of the tribes of the Missouri and the tribes on the Mississippi above Illinois River. I shall be very grateful for any information on this subject.

The gourd-seed corn was commonly grown in the upland sections of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina. Related varieties and improved strains are still grown in those districts and as far west as the hills of Louisiana and Arkansas. It is mentioned as being one of the five named varieties grown during 1814, and this corn perhaps represents the first step in the development of the dent corn of today.

The Illinois Experiment Station (1899 report) describes the gourd-seed corn as follows: "Ear, 9 inches long, 2¼ inches diameter, 14-18 rowed; sulci narrow; kernels, ¾ inch broad, ¾ inch deep, cuneate; dimple to crease dented, rough, pinched, white. Ear stalk small, cob white. Plant reported as 9½ to 11 feet tall in Illinois. Season, 120 days in Illinois."

Woolworth Building.

In connection with a reply to Margaret McKernan in last Sunday's TIMES, in which the figures were taken from a standard work of reference, the Query Department is in receipt of the following letter:

I inclose an answer to an inquiry of one of your correspondents which appeared in last Sunday's TIMES and desire to call your attention to the fact that it is incorrect in two respects. First, the Woolworth Building contains sixty stories, not fifty-one, as stated, and, secondly, it is 792 feet 1 inch high and not 750 feet high, as stated. Presume you will wish to correct your records accordingly. Yours very truly,

E. A. COCHRAN, Supt.

LOZIER SIX

THERE are features, characteristic of the Lozier Six, that must, of necessity, commend themselves to the knowing motorist who understands the principles of engineering, who demands maximum speed when speed is needed, who appreciates comfort, whether on city streets or rough country roads, and who expects his car to stand up and behave well under the most trying tests and severest conditions; for the Lozier has proven itself to be a quality car through and through, and, by its performance, has won the favor of thousands and thousands of owners here in New York and everywhere.

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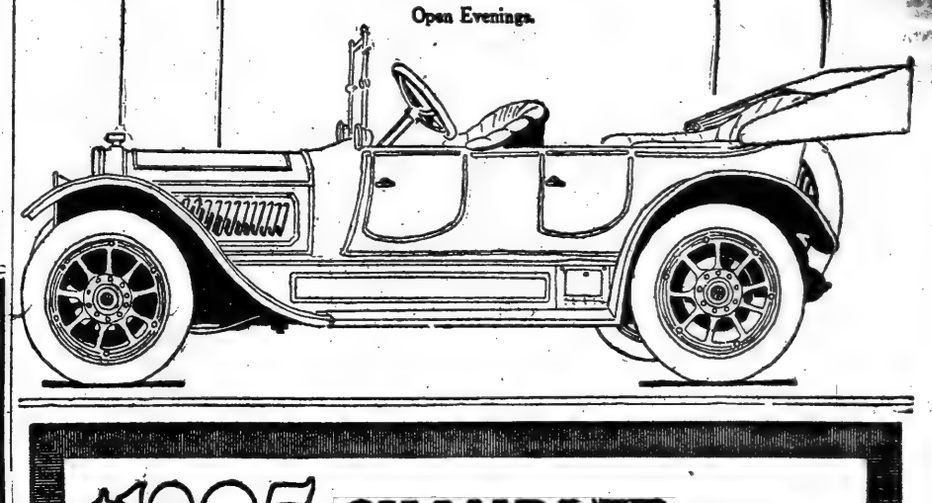

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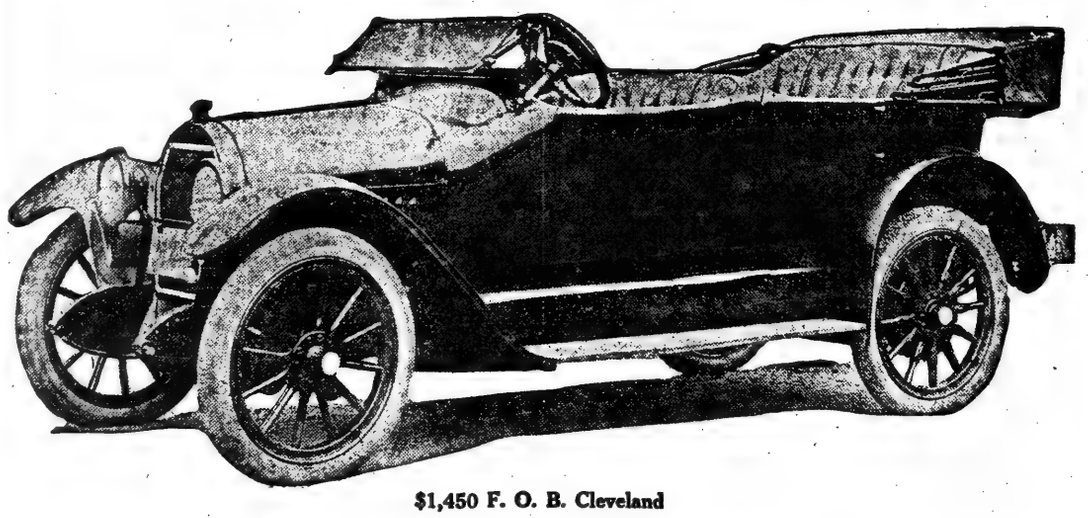

$1,450 F. O. B. Cleveland

The F. B. Stearns Company was the first American Licensee of Knight Motors. SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE BUILDING OF KNIGHT MOTORS EXCLUSIVELY have brought this car to a standard that years of study, labor and practical experience only can make possible.

Originally priced at $1,750, the reduction of last Summer, with a strict maintenance of the same high efficiency and quality, resulted in a demand which justified our purpose in making the new price, namely:

To be the first to offer a high grade Knight-Motored car at a popular price. And this new 1917 model has the same graceful, attractive body lines that have been so greatly admired in our eight-cylinder car.

The first Knight-Motored Eight is also a Stearns, priced at $2,100 F. O. B. Cleveland. It is silent, powerful and so flexible that steep hills become levels and gear-changing is almost unknown.

Simplicity always means economy, and the Stearns-Knight Eight requires fewer valve parts than are essential to other types.

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DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Mrs. H. F. Hadden Sells Residence in Upper Fifth Avenue Section to E. P. Doran.

PROPERTY HELD AT $140,000

Three Six-Story Apartment Houses In West Harlem Sold to Leasing Company.

Another high-class dwelling in the upper Fifth Avenue section where there has been marked activity in this class of realty during the past couple of weeks was disposed of yesterday and several similar transactions are reported pending.

The sale involved 7 East Seventy-sixth Street, a modern five-story English basement dwelling on a lot 24.6 by 102.2. It was sold by Mrs. H. F. Hadden to E. P. Doran. The seller has occupied the property since 1905, at which time it was purchased from Clarence Whitman. It was held at $140,000 and will be occupied by the buyer after extensive alterations are made. William B. May & Co. represented the buyer and Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company the seller.

Investor Buys East Side Flat.

An investor has purchased from George W. Schmedes 105 East Ninety-sixth Street, a six-story apartment, located 32 feet east of Park Avenue. Fred Oppenheimer negotiated the sale.

Leasing Company Buys Three Harlem Flats.

The State Leasing Company has purchased from the Lenox-Columbus Company three six-story apartment houses, 100 by 150, at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 141st Street. A. H. Levy and Harris & Frank were brokers.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist, Inc., sold for Arthur M. Morse of The Outlook Magazine, New York City, to Ellen F. Price of Newark, one of the three handsome colonial residences, just erected by Mark C. Tredenick & Co. for Mr. Morse, located on the easterly side of Orange Road, just north of Elm Road, Montclair, N. J.

W. L. Andrus Buys Holiday House.

W. L. Andrews has purchased from William T. Evans, President of Mills & Gibb, the property at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., known as "Holiday House," an estate of about eight acres, with a large stone house, stable, garage, and other outbuildings. It was formerly the home of the late Colonel Woolsey R. Hopkins. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Bronx Church Property Sold.

Alexander Selkin has sold for the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, T. H. Lamprecht, President, premises 1,038 and 1,040 Prospect Avenue, between 165th and 166th Streets, a church and two-story and basement brick building, on a lot 55.7 by 115.82, running through to Stebbins Avenue, to Rabbi Morris Wechsler and the Rev. Bernard Kallenberg, who are organizing the Congregation Kneses Israel.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist, Inc., have sold for the Loehnberg estate the property at 48 Green Street, Newark, N. J., about 25 by 100, on which is erected a three-story brick building, to the American Oil and Supply Company.

The same firm recently sold to the American Oil and Supply Company the adjoining property, 50, 52, and 54 Green Street, making a total frontage of about 100 feet, which connects with their main plant and warehouse, at 52 and 54 Lafayette Street, giving them a total depth, running from Lafayette Street to Green Street, of about 350 feet.

The Summit Development Company, in co-operation with Ambrose Powell, has sold a tract of land on Prospect Street, Summit, N. J., to Mrs. Kate A. Cennett of Summit, N. J.

Brooklyn.

Martin A. Ansbro sold a three-family brick house, at 557 Fifty-sixth Street, for Mary Fogarty, to a client for investment.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a client of Warren & Skillin to the Schulte Cigar Company the one-story building at 6 Lafayette Street, in the Civic Centre Zone.

Large Building Site Sold in Kensington Park.

I. G. Wolf reports the sale of the largest building site sold in Kensington Park, Great Neck, L. I. Said plot contains over 74,400 sq. ft., with a frontage of 600 ft. on Beverly Road. The purchaser, who is a resident of Manhattan, is contemplating erecting one of the finest suburban homes in this section of Long Island. As this plot had to be assembled, the reported purchase price was $36,000.

BORERS DESTROYING TREES.

Department of Agriculture Offers to Help Property Owners.

The hickory and the two-lined chestnut borer have invaded Long Island, and the destruction of countless hickory and oak trees all the way from the East River to Montauk Point is seriously threatened.

This is the substance of an announcement received from the Bureau of Forest Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture, the entomologists of which have been making an extensive investigation of the menace.

Property owners of the affected district, which takes in a large part of the island, are urged to rally in force for a determined war on the ravages of the insect.

The borer, which attacks oaks after they have been defoliated by caterpillars, has been very active in Massachusetts and adjoining States for some time, but it was only recently that its presence began to cause alarm on Long Island. The bark beetle is credited by the department with the destruction of millions of hickory trees throughout the United States.

For the benefit of land owners in the affected district the department has compiled a statement on how to detect the presence of the insects and gives remedies for their destruction.

The Long Island City Market.

Real estate conditions have not been so promising in the Long Island City section for a number of years as they are at the present time. Brokers report increased business, and many of the inquiries have developed into actual sales or loans for purchasing or improving property.

Adolph J. Gretschel, a broker, of 408 Vernon Avenue, commenting upon the present situation, said last week:

"First-class propositions are receiving the best of attention now. There is no boom, but there is a steady increase in business for all real estate men. Only those are being disappointed who are demanding too much, or whose propositions will not pass the examination that is given in every case."

NEW PLAN FOR BUILDING HEIGHTS AND RESTRICTED AREAS WILL STABILIZE VALUES, HOME AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Most Important Act for Future Welfare of the City Next to Great Rapid Transit Improvements—Skyscrapers Not Barred but Regulated—Result of Over Three Years' Study of Municipal Needs.

The adoption by the Board of Estimate last Tuesday of the Building Limitation act as recommended by the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions was not only the biggest event of the realty market but the biggest thing for the future welfare of New York City that has been enacted in a long time. It undoubtedly comes next in importance to the great rapid transit developments of recent years. Indeed, these new regulations regarding heights and zones are more closely related to the rapid transit improvements than many persons suppose, as is well pointed out below by Edward M. Bassett, Chairman of the commission which has formulated so commendable a building scheme for the municipality.

Notwithstanding the fact that the plan has been before the public in the shape of reports, maps, and numerous public meetings and hearings for the better part of two years, when final action was taken, many persons seemed to be under an erroneous impression as to the scope of the regulations. Some supposed that tall buildings of the skyscraper type could no longer be erected. Such is not the case. Skyscrapers are permitted, but they will be regulated. The do-as-you-please policy of running up a building to any height, irrespective of the size of the plot or the rights of adjoining owners to light and air, has ceased, it is to be hoped, for the good of the city, forever.

According to the use of the building in its particular district legal heights are graduated on the width of the streets, varying from once the width in the outlying residential sections to two and a half times the width in the downtown financial and office centre. These heights imply solid construction up to the cornice. On lower Broadway buildings a little less than 200 feet are eligible, equivalent to seventeen stories, and after that, according to the setback provision, there may be additional stories commensurate with the size of the plot. Woolworth and Singer towers are still permissible, but it will require good-sized plots upon which to build them.

Take, for example, the United States Realty Building, on the block bounded by Broadway, Thames, Cedar, and Church Streets. It is twenty-one stories or 200 feet high. Under the new regulations, being in the two and a half times area, it could be solidly constructed to a height of 187 feet. With a setback of fifteen feet, it could then go up an extra seventy-five feet, giving it a total height of 276 feet, or only fourteen feet below the present height. The Fifth Avenue building whose fourteen stories at present rise to a height of 179 feet is in the two times area, and, facing on Broadway and Fifth Avenue, 100 feet wide, it could be erected solidly to a height of 200 feet, or twenty-one feet in excess of the existing height.

"The keynote of our work," said Chairman Bassett last week, who has been untiring with the other members of the commission in his efforts to give all parts of the city the most reasonable consideration, "was to bring about a fair division of light and air as between adjoining buildings. It meant a certain plot limit to be covered and a certain height regulated according to the width of the street, and with a due appreciation of certain intensive sections where land values were high, as in the downtown district. No rule against skyscrapers has been enforced. We recognize that towers are a pleasing and valuable asset to the city, and provided the plot is large enough, the owner can go up to almost any height in a tower effect."

Some objections have been made. That is only natural, but these exceptions to the general unanimity have been far less than those actively associated in the plan expected. Certain interests and certain owners on the edge of specified districts may actually be injured in a loss of realty values. It will take a little time to adjust conditions, but on the whole the plan is confidently believed by the ablest real estate experts to result in the near future in a stability of values.

Minor losses, which will ultimately reveal themselves in lower assessments, will be offset by enhanced values in other sections which have long been neglected owing to the intensive development of limited areas with towering structures. There will be not only a stability of values, but a stability of business, manufacturing, and residential sections which in the last few years have been so ruthlessly upset as to create doubt whether any locality of the city would remain as it is for many years to come.

It should be understood also that the new system is not an ironclad law. A natural change of conditions in a growing city has been recognized. It is provided that 20 per cent. of the property owners within a district may appeal to the Board of Estimate to change its character in any block or larger area, and that if 50 per cent. of the owners appeal, the board must act within ninety days. It will therefore always be possible to change certain sections to other uses.

Anticipating favorable action on the plan by the Board of Estimate, a most unusual rush set in to file plans, mostly for skyscrapers, under the former conditions. On the day that the Limitation act went into effect, on Tuesday afternoon, plans were filed for new structures estimated to cost over $22,000,000, and within one week the total number of plans filed in the Manhattan bureau called for new operations at an aggregate cost of over $40,000,000. It was in itself a strong argument for reasonable restrictive measures, and is said to have led Mayor Mitchel and the members of the board to take immediate action after the final hearing instead of postponing the vote until Thursday.

"The subject of zoning has a relation on one side to stabilizing values of real estate and on another side it bears a direct relation to the new rapid-transit plans," said Mr. Bassett, in discussing the new plan. "The city is spending over $150,000,000 of its money in developing the dual subway system and is causing the railroad companies to spend as much more toward creating great areas available for a five-cent fare. The history of rapid-transit development has been that congested building follows the construction of new lines. The intent is to distribute population, but in the past this has been defeated by the overdevelopment of high buildings in limited areas near the stations. The spreading out of the population has therefore been of a very limited extent.

"This limitation of building heights has been worked out very successfully in many European cities. It is the rule in Paris and many cities of Germany, and, while a maximum height is fixed, in many cases it is not permitted to build at a less height than the minimum allowance. In this country the benefits of some reasonable limitation began to be appreciated a few years ago and laws regulating buildings have been enacted in Boston, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, and Washington.

"In New York, however, nothing was done with the single exception, a few years ago, of tenement house limitations. When that act went into effect it occasioned a great uproar from many owners who felt they were financially injured. Legal efforts to break the law fortunately failed. For the New York City zoning law there are precedents upholding it in several court decisions, and I do not fear that its constitutionality will be rendered void.

"The great rapid-transit developments, it was seen, would bring more tall buildings near the stations, and the distribution of population into comfortable home districts would be no more successful than in the past. Involved in this was the important question of light and air, important to the city because it is fundamentally important that the city should see that its families are well housed and its children reared in healthy communities. Mr. McAneny during the early discussions of these needed changes was the chief inciter of these lines of work which have now received practically the unanimous acceptance from officials and others deeply interested in our future welfare.

"New York City has, in the last ten years especially, been suffering because of its rapid and indiscriminate growth of manufacturing. Manufacturing interests have invaded all areas, residential as well as the best business streets. Many of the most eligible parts of New York and Brooklyn have been invaded in this manner with the result that values have changed and many persons have left the city to live in Long Island, New Jersey, or other places. They have felt that they were not properly protected in their homes. Even private restrictions had no lease of life, and the effort to enforce them resulted in long and costly litigation. It became a question whether all residents would not live outside of Manhattan Island except those who could not afford to live beyond the five-cent zone.

"Nothing of importance toward protecting not only homes, but business streets, apartments, and all the interests of the city, was done until about three and a half years ago. A casual study of the problem revealed the fact that the waste in structures built within the last thirty years was greater than the waste in anything else. It was something enormous. Buildings that should last many years were considered out of date in twenty or twenty-five years. This condition has been accepted by owners and builders, to a great extent, as inevitable. It was seen that with proper protection to the city's business and building interests fully three-fourths of this excessive wastage, if not four-fifths, might be prevented.

"The Board of Estimate then took up the matter seriously. There were no statutes of any particular aid, and the plans of foreign cities were of little assistance in working out the New York problem. We had to carve out our own system. The plan was studied in every possible detail for over a year and a half, including questions of light and air, earning capacity, business necessities, population, and comparative heights. The result was a comprehensive report which I feel justified in saying is the most complete and thorough report on the zoning system for cities ever published. The commission which had been appointed by the Board of Estimate for this work then framed an amendment to the charter of the city, and it was passed by the Legislature of 1914. Under it the Board of Estimate appointed the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions.

"Since that time the board studied the conditions and needs of every block in the city, including all the five boroughs. Scores of public meetings have been held, criticism has been invited, and the commission has courted the greatest amount of publicity. Before the system was well understood many persons felt that their rights were being destroyed and values sacrificed. I talked with many of these early protestants, and in nearly every case when the plan was better understood they became its heartiest supporters."

By the new zoning and height law the city is divided into use, height, and area districts. The first provides for four classes—residence, business, unrestricted, and undetermined. In a residence district all kinds of business and industry are excluded. Dwellings, private clubs, and most institutional buildings are permitted. The term "dwelling" includes an apartment house, tenement house, boarding house, or a hotel having thirty or more sleeping rooms.

In a business district, residence and business uses are permitted, but industrial uses are either prohibited entirely or limited in the percentage of floor space they may occupy. No building may be used for factory purposes in excess of 25 per cent. of the total floor space of the building, but a space at least equal to the ground area of the building or lot may be so used. The term "factory" is defined as a building or portion of a building in which six or more persons are employed in any process or part of a process of transforming or converting raw material, partly wrought material, or imperfect material into forms suitable for use.

The height districts are divided into 1, 1½, 2, and 2½ times the width of the streets. No street, however, in this ruling is regarded as less than 50 feet, nor is any regarded as over 100 feet. Above such height the building may be carried higher by means of mansards or vertical walls, provided such extended portion is set back in a prescribed ratio.

The only district in which a height of two and one-half times the street width is permitted is in the office and financial section in lower Manhattan. A height of two times the street width is allowed for the remaining portions of the more intensively developed commercial and industrial sections in a broad belt through the centre of the island from the lower office and financial section to Fifty-ninth Street. An exception is made for a portion of the Fifth Avenue section where limits of one and one-quarter and one and one-half times the street width are proposed. A height of two times the street width is also allowed for a narrow belt along a large portion of the water-front of Manhattan and along the East River water-front of Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx; also for a small area around the chief office and business centre of Brooklyn. In the two-times districts on a sixty-foot street the building can go up to 120 feet, or about ten stories at the street line and above that height by setting back twelve feet can go four stories higher. On a 100-foot street the building can go up 200 feet, or about sixteen stories at the street line, and above that height with a twelve-foot setback can go four stories higher.

The area districts provide for five classes, known respectively as A, B, C, D, and E. The A district is essentially a warehouse district and is confined to a narrow belt along the navigable water front and along the rail terminals.

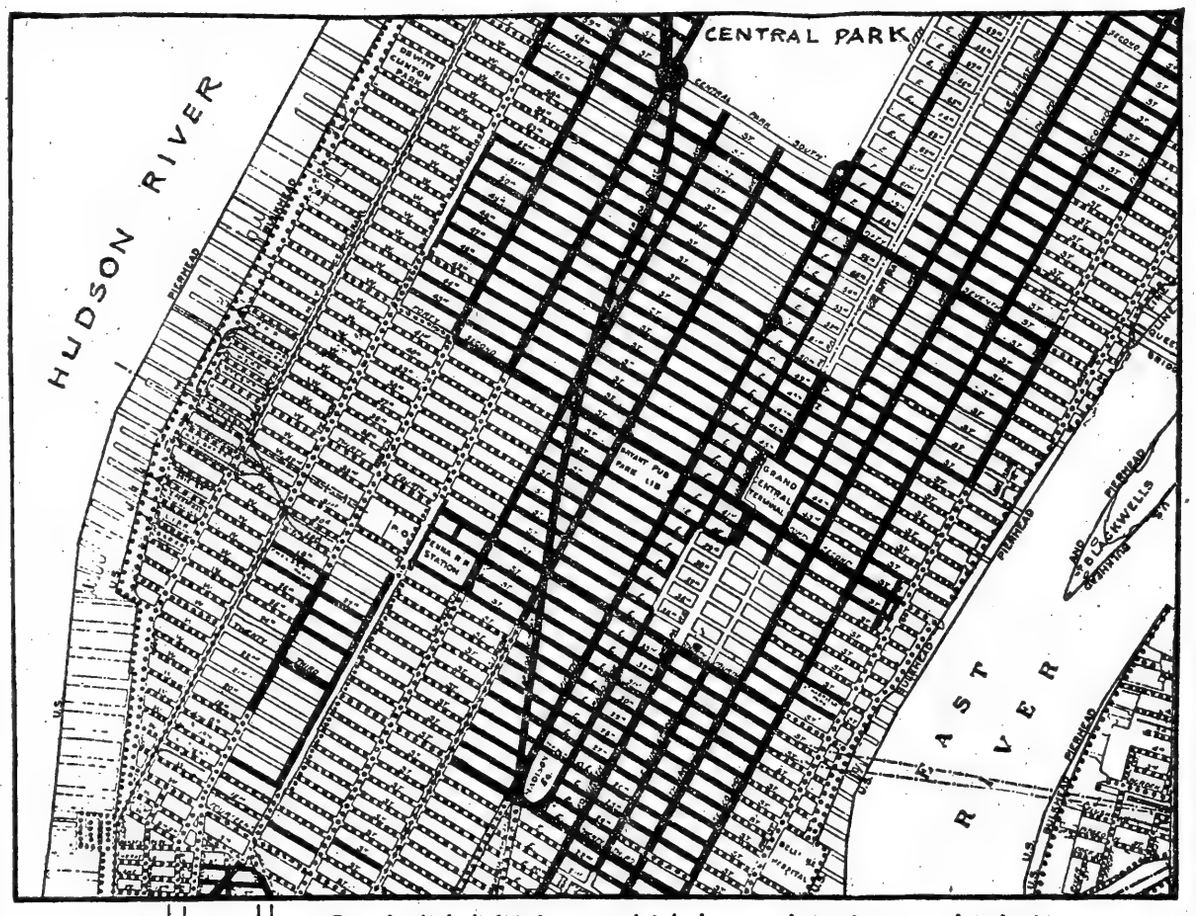
In a B district rear yards must be at least two inches in least dimension for each one foot of height, and outer courts and side yards at least one inch in least dimension for each one foot of height. This will require for all buildings slightly deeper yards above 90 feet in height than are now required under the Tenement House law. This will only affect elevator apartments above eight or nine stories in height fronting on the long side of blocks, and the increased width of yard will not have to be carried down to the ground, but can be provided in a setback above the 90-foot limit. The important change is the requirement of a rear yard for business and industrial buildings as well as tenements wherever they are back to back with the rear of another property.

In the C districts rear yards for all buildings must be at least three inches in least dimension for each one foot of height and outer courts and side yards must be at least 1½ inches in least dimension for each one foot in height. The prescribed minimum size of yards and courts remains about the same as under the Tenement House law up to and including five stories in height. Above that height they become more stringent.

For all buildings in a D district rear yards must be four inches in least dimension for each one foot of height and courts and side yards two inches in least dimension for one foot of height. A building on an interior lot in a residence district may not cover more than 60 per cent. of the area of the lot; on a corner lot it may cover 80 per cent. of such area.

The E district regulations are particularly appropriate for detached or semi-detached houses on lots forty feet or more in width.

The members of the commission who formulated the new regulations were Edward M. Bassett, Chairman; Lawson Purdy, Vice Chairman; Edward C. Blum, James E. Clonin, Otto M. Eidlitz, Burt L. Fenner, Edward R. Hardy, Richard W. Lawrence, Alrick H. Man, Alfred E. Marling, George T. Mortimer, J. F. Smith, Walter Stabler, Franklin S. Tomlin, George C. Whipple, William G. Willcox, and Robert H. Whitten, Secretary.



Map Showing Business, Factory, and Home Sections in Broadway and Fifth Avenue Centre North of Fourteenth Street.

Additional Shuttle Service.

The Public Service Commission for the First District has issued an order after hearings directing the Second Avenue Street Railroad Company to operate its shuttle car service from East Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue to the Astoria ferry at the foot of East Ninety-second Street at the rate of five round trips an hour, no round trip to exceed twelve minutes in duration.

Residents of the Yorkville section recently complained to the commission that this shuttle service was inadequate, and that passengers on the Second Avenue line were frequently seriously delayed in reaching the ferry.

New Elevated Station.

The Public Service Commission has ordered the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to build a station at 151st Street and Eighth Avenue, for which residents and business interests of that section have fought for many months.

NEW COUNTRY CLUB

Ground was broken last week for the new home of the Kew Gardens Country Club at Kew Gardens, Long Island. The club, which is composed of Kew Gardens residents and many others from surrounding localities, and is a spontaneous community enterprise, initiated and carried through by the property owners themselves. The house will provide the residents of Kew Gardens with everything they could covet outside of and supplementary to their homes. The club grounds afford space for eighteen tennis courts, including the turf courts, which appeal to experts, dirt courts for ordinary play, and concrete courts, which, flooded in Winter, will afford skating facilities. The house will contain, besides the general living rooms, a commodious restaurant and grill room; a ballroom of generous proportions; a considerable number of bedrooms, each of which is to be equipped with a bathroom; bowling alleys, squash courts, billiard room, and elaborate accommodations in the way of dressing rooms with lockers, shower baths, &c.

The plan also contemplates a swimming pool in the open air. All contracts incidental to the construction of the building have been closed and call for its completion ready for use in December, 1916. Nathaniel Vickers, of the firm of Kimball & Roosa, is the architect.

The President of the club is Frank E. Haff, Secretary of the Long Island Railroad Company, while the Board of Governors includes Dr. Elliott W. Shipman, William A. Jones, Jr., Alrick H. Man, Charles S. Clark, William C. Cuntz, James H. Harris, Frederic J. MacIsaac, Frederick T. Youngs, Conrad Kremp, and J. Stanley-Brown.

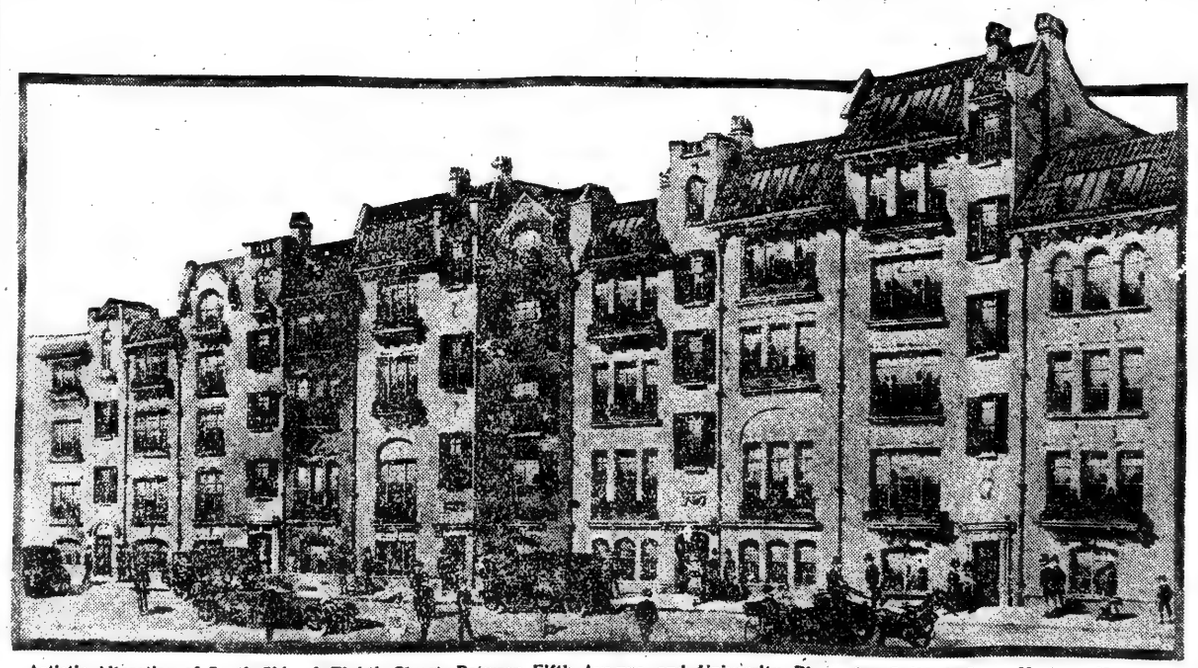
Sales at Howard Beach.

Recent sales at Howard Beach Estates include a waterfront plot on Hawtree Avenue and Hawtree Basin, below Grimm Avenue, to Edgar P. Holliday of Brooklyn; two bungalow lots at the head of Hawtree Basin, on Flynn Avenue, to A. K. Volmer of Brooklyn; a bungalow lot on Flynn Avenue, east of Elkhorn Street, to Charles B. Smith of Aqueduct; two lots on Deer Street, near the Howard Beach Station, to Mrs. Lena Ludwig of Manhattan, and two adjoining lots to Miss Beulah Poynter.

Encroachments to Go.

The Board of Estimate last week adopted a resolution for removing sidewalk encroachments on Thirty-seventh Street from Madison to Seventh Avenue, one of the new business streets. Many steps, areaways, fences, inclosed storm doors, and bay windows of private houses encroach as much as six feet.

NEW STUDIO HOME BLOCK NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE



Artistic Alteration of South Side of Eighth Street, Between Fifth Avenue and University Place, for Sailors' Snug Harbor, Maynicke & Franke, Architects.

TITLES NOT HURT BY POLES AND WIRES

Important Decision Rendered by Justice Mullan in Bronx Borough Test Case.

VALUES NOT DECREASED

Poles Furnish No Grounds for the Rejection of Title—Other Cases Cited.

A decision bearing upon the question whether the presence of poles and wires on the sidewalk injures the marketable value of the adjacent property has just been handed down by Supreme Court Justice Mullan of the Bronx. The suit was begun by John J. Kaiser and others to compel Forbes J. Hennessy and others to re-form certain contracts made by the plaintiffs for the purchase of property held by the defendants. The defendants entered a counterclaim for the specific performance of the contract.

The plaintiffs sought to show that because of the presence of certain trolley, telephone, and telegraph poles in front of some of the lots in question the title to them was unmarketable under the authority of a recent opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of Fossume vs. Requa. In this case the precise position of the poles was not proved, but it was conceded that they were between the street line and the sidewalk curb, and therefore out from and not upon any part of the property proper.

Justice Mullan cited many authorities and decided that the presence of the various poles and wires upon the sidewalk furnished no ground for the rejection of the title.

"I shall also," said the court, "if counsel for defendant so desires, make findings to the effect that the poles and wires were not such incumbrances as would decrease the value of the premises, and that the imperfections in title, if any, caused by their presence were so slight that the parties did not have them in contemplation at the time of the making of the contract, or that if they did have them in contemplation they would have disregarded them."

The court also said:

"I am of the opinion that the decision in the Fossume case must be construed as resting upon the unusual fact, there present, of the grant of an easement to the telephone company to maintain its poles and wires over the grantor's premises. The instrument of grant was under seal and duly recorded as a deed of real property."

Another point brought out in the opinion was that Judge Cuddeback of the Court of Appeals, who wrote the opinion in the Fossume case, said of telegraph and telephone poles and wires on a highway that "their presence is a violation of a covenant for conveyance in fee." Justice Mullan in his opinion, made this comment:

"I think it will be seen when read in the light of the context that this language was intended to be confined in its application to facts similar to those in the case then under determination."

FIRES IN HOMES.

The Majority of Them Caused by Carelessness.

For years the New York Fire Department has been trying to educate the public so that the number of fires caused through carelessness could be lessened.

The number of fires in public buildings is decidedly small compared to those in private houses, as, through the energetic work of the Fire Department, these buildings are now well protected.

Commissioner Adamson says that 65 per cent. of the fires are in the homes. Expert authority in the Fire Department submitted the following statement, which throws some light on one of the causes which have been a matter of question for some time:

The following are the number of fires attributed to matches gnawed by rats or mice during the last four years, and the amount of damage caused by same:

1912—Fires, 37; loss, $33,040.
1913—Fires, 25; loss, $11,960.
1914—Fires, 33; loss, $8,235.
1915—Fires, 32; loss, $2,080.

"There has been much controversy as to whether or not fires are caused in this manner. Tests have been made by Government officials, and experiments have been conducted in Europe for the purpose of determining whether rats and mice actually do cause fires by gnawing matches. Some experts have come to conclusions diametrically opposite to the findings of other experts.

"It is the experience of the Fire Marshal's office, however, that rats and mice do cause fires by gnawing matches. In one instance, a mouse was found burned to death by the flash of matches in a pasteboard box which it had ignited after gnawing a hole in the box.

"Investigations often show by a process of elimination that certain fires could have been caused in no other manner except by mice and rats gnawing matches. Some of these fires are found to consist of the burning of the nests of the rodents themselves."

During the past year Commissioner Adamson said other fires in homes numbered 1,314, due to carelessness through the use of matches; 1,206 to carelessness with cigars; 798 to overheated stoves, pipes, and furnaces; 731 to gas lights and stoves; 572 to candles and tapers; 426 to electric light wires; 626 to chimney fires; 785 to children playing with matches, and 510 to carelessness in the use of cleaning fluids.

INCREASED INSURANCE.

New Rules of Fire Insurance Exchange Cause Dissatisfaction.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Broadway Association, held last week, Jacob C. Ammermüller explained the new rules of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange for rates on buildings with walls broken into by subway construction.

In a bulletin issued to insurance brokers the New York Fire Insurance Exchange called for a builder's risk charge to be imposed in certain cases where building foundations require underpinning or sloping up in connection with subway work.

Members of the association committee were inclined to balk at the new charges. It was unfair, they claimed, for additional charges to be imposed upon policies. Dr. Paul H. Zagat, Vice President of the Broadway Association, asserted that New York property owners were paying $30,000,000 in premiums, while their total fire losses were but slightly over $5,000,000.

Mr. Ammermüller said all expenses in connection with the construction of fireproof walls are borne by the subway contractors. He said that all that property owners need concern themselves with is to see that the contractor builds the walls called for by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

Auction Sale at Deal Beach, N. J.

Joseph P. Day will sell at public auction Aug. 5, at Deal Beach, N. J., ninety-nine building sites, most of which are located in the Casino section, overlooking the ocean and Ocean Avenue. Twenty-two of the plots to be sold occupy a large portion of the block bounded by Ocean Avenue and the Atlantic Ocean, Roseld Avenue and Darlington Road, one block north of the Esplanade that leads from the Deal Beach Station to the ocean frontage.

The balance of the property to be sold is located directly north and south of Richmond Avenue, the route of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad, and within one, two, and three blocks of the station.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, n w corner 3d St, 98.2x42; Sol Silberblatt to Katie Cohen, 3s East 119th St, all liens, July 21; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, 84, e s, 80 ft s of Wall St, runs s 30.10x e 106.2 to New St x n 58.4 to Wall St x w 93.2x s 32x w 39.8 to beginning, foreclosure July 19; Frederic R. Rich, ref'ree, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S.; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $1,575,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of 89th St, 100.8x61.9 to centre line of old Bloomingdale Road, closed, x102.5x80.6; 80th Construction Corpn. to the Rookery Investing Co., 111 Broadway, mtg $470,000, all liens, b. and s., July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CHERRY ST, s s, one-half of lot, probably 1,078 bounded e by Lot 1,079 and w by 1,077, whole lot conveyed in conveyance liber 1,095, p. 405, 22.8x112.5 to Water St x22.7x 112.7; Samuel J. Foley to Dora Hart, 320 Manhattan Av, quitclaim, July 25.....$1

ELIZABETH ST, 28, e s, 51 ft s of Canal St, 24.7x56.3; Isaac Lowenfeld et al., exrs., to Louis Levy, on premises; mtg $14,000, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway.....$7,875

SAME PROPERTY; William Prager to same, mtg $14,000, July 28; attorney, same $7,875

LENOX AV, n e corner 141st St, 49.11x100, mtg $55,250; 141st St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, mtg $31,500; Lenox Columbus Co. to the State Leasing Co., 110 West 140th St, July 27; attorney, A. S. Weltfisch, 299 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, 539, e s, 75.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x100, United States Trust Co. of New York trustee, to 539 Madison Avenue Corporation, 128 Broadway, mtg $60,000, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 2,480 to 2,488, n e corner of 127th St, 199.6 to s s of 128th St x 75; Elizabeth P. Ingraham to Ingraham Realty Co., 120 Broadway, mtg $65,000, all liens, June 30; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway..$1

6TH AV, 782-786, e s, 65.5 ft s of 45th St, runs s 60.5x e 125x n 25.5x w 5x n 35x w 120 to beginning, foreclosure June 8; Wm. Ter Russell, referee, to Ernest W. Stuart, 134 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; attorneys, William C. Relyea, 55 John St.....$100

7TH AV, 2,247, e s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x75; Michael J. McCarthy to Sarah Altman, 1 East 120th St, and Sarah Seaman, 125 14th Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $1,000, July 24; attorney, B. E. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St..$1

49TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x 100.5; Potter & Bro., Inc., to Bowery Sav. Bank, 128 Bowery; mtg $6,000, all liens, b. and s. June 30; attorneys, Cawalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$1

77TH ST, 144 West, s s, 430 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102.2; Charles S. Johann to Douglaston Realty Co., 225 Broadway, mtg $18,000, all liens, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

96TH ST, 105 East, n s, 92 ft e of Park Av, 18x100.11; George W. Schmedes to Albert Mathias, 300 East 83d St, mtg $10,650, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

96TH ST, 218 East, s s, 262 ft e of 3d Av, 24.6x100.11; Salvatore Castillo to Fred A. Damico, 107 East 127th St, mtg $12,000, all liens, April 19, address Joseph E. Damico, 149 East 121st St.....$100

141ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Leyton Co. to Lenox Columbus Co., 42 Broadway, mtg $47,000, all liens, Feb. 22, 1914; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway $100

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x 99.11, foreclosure May 23; Charles Putzel, referee, to May Monahan, 228 East 48th St, mtg $700.09, Sept. 24, 1915; attorneys, Lind & P., 49 Cedar St.....$500

Bronx.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 6th St, 108x205, Unionport; also plot begins at line between n s of Lot 106 and s s of Lot 107, distant 100 ft w of Avenue B, runs s 25 to point 84 ft n of 5th St x w 100 x n 25 x e 100, part of Lot 106, map of Unionport; Peter Handibode, Jr., to Peter Handibode, Inc., 1,172 Castle Hill Av, July 28; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$1

AVENUE C, e s, at s w corner of Lot 289, map of Unionport, 100x105; part Lot 288, said map; Peter Handibode Jr., to Peter Handibode, Inc., 1,172 Castle Hill Av, July 28; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$1

AVENUE C, e s, at s w corner of Lot 288, map of Unionport, 50x105; part Lot 289, said map; Peter Handibode, Jr., to Peter Handibode, Inc., 1,172 Castle Hill Av, July 28; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$1

CASTLE HILL AV, s w corner of Westchester Av, 200x125; Peter Handibode, Jr., to Peter Handibode, Inc., 1,172 Castle Hill Av, July 28; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$1

CLEBE AV, 2,122, Lot 41, Block A, map of Dorr Lyon property; Clara S. Dean to Lemen L. Dudar, 2,120 Clebe Av, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

GRANT AV, 1,056, e s, 25x101.7x25x101.9; Thomas C. Stephens to McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., 1,962 Marmion Av, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

HUGHES AV, w s, 225 ft s of 183d St, 25x 100; McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., to Elizabeth Landwehr, 1,481 Vyse Av, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,500

HUGHES AV, 2,256, w s, 25x100; Thomas C. Stephens to McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., 1,962 Marmion Av, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOT 142, Map Unionport; Henry Summers to Charles H. Tooplig, 1 West 86d St, April 8; attorney, M. L. St. John, 27 Cedar St.$165

LOTS 6 and 7, Block 23, Map Morris Park; Louis Siermann to Regina Weiss, 10 East 116th St, July 28; attorney, L. Hutter, 75 East 104th St.....$100

LOT 62, map of Unionport, 100x210, to 3d St; Peter Handibode, Jr., to Peter Handibode, Inc., 1,172 Castle Hill Av, July 28; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.$1

LOTS 82 to 85, map of 114 lots; Woolf vs. Woolf; George G. Weller, referee, to Lawrence J. Ryan and another, Coleridge St, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., July 14; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $7,125

LOTS 61 to 64, map of Lohbauer Park; William Sohmer to Joseph Placek, 563 Van Nest Park, July 28; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

MATILDA ST, s e corner of Kossuth Av, 100 x50, Kingsley Contracting Co. to Frederick Thielert, 901 5th Av, College Point, L. I., mtg $3,250, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MORRIS AV, s s, 217 ft n of Tribit St, 50x 101; Joseph Fousk Co., Inc., to Frederick Meyer, Drakenburg, Germany, mtg $39,000, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BETON AV, j s, 350 ft s of Randall Av, 25x 100; Rudolph Swenson to Ingeborg Horberg, 918 Forest Av, mtg $3,000, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SHERMAN AV, e s, 207.6 ft n of 183d St, 40x100; Peter Handibode, Jr., to Peter Handibode, Inc., 1,172 Castle Hill Av, mtg $32,000, July 28; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$1

TRINITY AV, 760, w s, 39.9x100; Diedrich Goebelmann to Hermine Dieckmann, 632 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn, mtg $28,000, July 28; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x 90; McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., to Thomas C. Stephens, 2 West 89th St, mtg $25,000, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEST-CHESTER AV, 853, n w s, 20x70.7x 21.7x65.3; Desidar Schoen to Morris Eisenfeld, 505 West 173d St, mtg $7,800, July 25; attorney, Max Salomon, 5 Beekman St.$1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 99 ft w of Glebe Av, 99x165; Peter Handibode, Jr., to Peter Handibode, Inc., 1,172 Castle Hill Av, July 28; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$1

WESTCHESTER AV, s e s, at n e s Ferris Place, runs 96.6 ft to West Farms Road, 38.6x irregular; Robert J. Rooney to Clarence M. Rooney, 1,248 Simpson St., July 28, attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

3D AV, s e s, 162.7 ft s of Franklin Av, 62.6 x irregular; Jefferson M. Levy to L. Napoleon Levy, 18 West 72d St, mtg $5,000, April 28; attorney, L. Napoleon Levy, 128 Broadway $1

180TH ST, 304 and 306 East, 50x98.8x50x98.5; Peter Handibode, Jr., to Peter Handibode, Inc., 1,172 Castle Hill Av, mtg $39,000, July 28; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$1

179TH ST, 300 and 302 East, s s, 50x98.4x50x 98.5; Peter Handibode, Jr., to Peter Handibode, Inc., 1,172 Castle Hill Av, mtg $37,500, July 28; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$1

163D ST, n e corner of Tiffany St, 76.4x78; Jacob Schultz to Anna Holding Co., Inc., 826 Broadway, mtg $72,000, July 21; attorneys, Marrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

165TH ST, s s, 171.5 ft w of Prospect Av, 20x100; Jacob Eder to Pauline Eder, 824 East 165th St, March 27; attorney, Jacob Eder, 81 East 125th St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ELIZABETH ST, 28, e s, 57 ft s of Canal St, 24.7x56.3, July 28; Louis Levy to Emanuel Sacks, 1,990 7th Av, 5 years; attorney Abr. Harris, 233 Broadway.....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to William Prager, 128 East 74th St, et al, executors of Pincus Lowenfeld, 4 installments $500 quarterly on and after Nov. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lind & P., 49 Cedar St.....$4000

MADISON AV, 539, e s, 75.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x100, July 28; 539 Madison Av Corp. to U. S. Trust Co., trustee, 45 Wall St due July 1, 1921; attorneys, Stewart, & S., 45 Wall St.....$60,000

96TH ST, 105 East, n s, 32 ft e of Park Av, 18x100.11, July 28; Albert Mathias to George W. Schmedes, 105 East 96th St installments, $150 quarterly, prior mtg $9,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $650

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, s w corner of Davidson Av, 86.4x37.2x59.1x76.4; William M. Delaney to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, equal lien $6,500 July 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

GLEBE AV, e s, 160.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x147.6; Lenar L. Dudar to Christian Waelder and another, 805 East 182d St, July 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

GRANT AV, 1,056, e s, 25x101.9; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, July 28, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,500

HUNTS POINT AV, s e corner of Gilbert Place, 25.8x119.3; Gilbert Place Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, July 27, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $25,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 25x 76.11; Peter Mallner to Maria A. Koch, 9,603 Shore Road, Brooklyn, prior mtg $9,000, July 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$4,000

LOTS 62 to 65, map of Woolf & Wolf; Margaret A. Stafford and another to Philip J. Dunn, 101 East Tremont Av, July 28, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,250

LOT 11, map of J. J. Gleason; Mary Kennedy to Mary Smith, 1,702 Walker Av, July 28, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,125 Walker Av.....$600

TRINITY AV, 760, w s, 39.10x100; Hermine Dieckmann to Diedrich Goebelsmann, 298 St. Ann's Av, prior mtg $28,000, July 28, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av. and 148th St.....$1,925

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Doris St, 120x95; Edward Fredrich to Henry Reiss, 811 East 175th St, July 28, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,500

233D ST, s s, 65.2 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100; Emma Yodice to Anthony Smyth, 153 West 122d St, July 20, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Todd & St. J., 255 Broadway.....$500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

LENOX AV, 504-506, n e corner of 135th St, stores and basements; McKinley Realty and Con. Co. to Max Rosenblum, 512 West 110th St, 10 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, Charles Edelson, 2,400 7th Av.....$12,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BOULEVARD, e s, 21 ft n of 126th St, 84.9x 106.5x irregular to 126th St x17.9x irregular; Bowery Savings Bank against Robert J. Prior et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

MADISON ST, 220; Union Trust Co. of N. Y. against Julia S. Harris et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 150.9 ft n of Delancey St, 25.3x30; Children's Aid Society against Silver Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

3D AV, 1,782; Herman Roth against Matthew A. Kane et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gerlich & Schwegler.

4TH ST, s w s, — w of Macdougal St, 21x100, Lot 18; Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al, foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, F. L. Allen.

22D ST, 217 West; Robert Alexander against West Side Holding Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Goodale.

79TH ST, s s, 89 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x 76.8; Sarah L. Horn against Lillie E. Kelly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Ellis.

132D ST, 14 East; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. against Bertha Gurin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 75.6 ft s of 180th St, 25.7x96; Alfred R. Loweth against Mary Forbes et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. P. Hallock.

REFINING ST, a point on road leading from Village of Westchester to Taylor Bridge, adjoining lands now or late of Jacob Steinhard, 47x87; William Mercer against Marian De Rick Gleason et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. M. Thompson.

JENNINGS ST, s s, 134.2 ft e of Union Av, 3x100; D. Henry Waltemade against Agnes M. Pragnell et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

JENNINGS ST, 806; City Real Estate Co. against P. J. Mitchell Building Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

PELHAM AV, 684 and 686; Ernestine Hoguet against Della K. Looram et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

PELHAM AV, s s, 42.3 ft w of Arthur Av, 50x108.3; John E. Lockwood Beals, as trustee, against Isabella Freedman, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Roe & Hayes.

PROSPECT AV, 734 and 752; Joseph Corn against Annie Orloff et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Seidman.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,170; Mamie Von Felde against Ida Hertz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Cracauer.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 185 and 187, and Mott St, 99; Otis Elevator Co. against Peter Schneider, owner; Amalia Jaeger, Pauline B. Schrenkeisen and estate of Otto Schneider, contractors .....$1,595.

WEST BROADWAY, 135; Kelly McCarthy Co. against George H. P. Mudkin et al., owners; Henry H. Goodwin et al., agents, contractors $136

37TH AV, 907; Colonial Sand & Stone Co. against 907 Fifth Av., Inc., owner; Samuel R. Harris, contractors $201

37TH AV, 907 and 908; G. B. Raymond & Co. against 907 Fifth Av., Inc., owner; Samuel R. Harris, sub-contractor....$1,073

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WATER ST, 652 and 654; Perfect Steel Lath Co. against Anna Engsraber et al., July 18, 1916 .....$73

687TH ST, 222 to 228 West; Berger Mfg. Co. against James Butler, Inc., et al., May 15, 1916 .....$200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

HUNTS POINT AV, s e corner of Gilbert Place, 25x119.2; City Mortgage Co. loans Gilbert Place Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment; 11 payments.....$28,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Barnes Av, w s, 100.3 ft s of 230th St, two two-story frame dwellings, 21x35; Dr. George M. Fischer, 345 East 84th St, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; total cost, $10,000.

Seneca Av, s s, 75 ft w of Falls St, one-story brick garage, 50x100; James Pegnon, 862 Manida St, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $8,000.

University Av, w s, 333.04 ft s of 170th St, two-story brick garage and club, 46x 130; William C. Berken, 1,932 Arthur Av, owner; W. C. Martin, 1,932 Arthur Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

184th St, s w corner of Morris Av, one-story brick stores, 21x101; Decatur Construction Co., E. M. Clark, President, 2,062 Ryer Av, owners; William Guggolz, 61 Buchanan Place, architect; cost, $8,000.

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70% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5½%
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Under Order of Supreme Court by EUGENE LAMB RICHARDS, Superintendent of Banks, State of New York.
AUGUST 3rd, 1916,
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THIRTY MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL.
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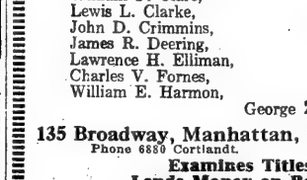

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Residential Section. High Ground, Wooded, Near Station. Golf Links, etc. $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 7-8-Room House. Every Modern Improvement. Large Plot. Best buy in any N. Y. suburban section. Act now. $500 Cash—Balance On Monthly Payments Like Rent.
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In the health-giving Westchester Hills. Every outdoor pastime, comfort and convenience.
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Splendid new Colonial residence on 100 foot plot; five minutes from station; garage in connection with house; large living room and dining room; 4 rooms and 2 baths on second floor. Will sell on exceptionally easy terms; might rent at $115 per month. Price, $14,000.
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Village proper; Sound side of the station; charming irregular plots; all improvements; 35 minutes from 42d St.; Homes, $6,000 up.
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COUNTRY HOMES
UP THE HUDSON
OVER THE HILLS
DOWN THE SOUND
J. F. McKEAN 542 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

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Acre and a half, fine shore frontage, over 300 feet on Sound; sand bathing beach, restricted surroundings; only 20 miles from New York City.
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Bungalows, Houses and Building Plots, large and small
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Overlooking the Sound. 36 minutes out from 42d St. Beautiful Building Sites. High-class Residential Section. Homes on terms like rent.
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Frame and stone house containing 11 rooms, 3 baths, billiard room, sleeping porch; hot water heat; ½ acre plot; rent $1,400.
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ON high ground, nicely wooded, extensive views, only 5 minutes from station at Larchmont. New stucco house; inclosed porch, hot water heat. Attractive.
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THE North Ave. Land Co. will sell at prices never before quoted, PLOTS and ACREAGE overlooking the Golf Course to substantial people who will build homes. They will help finance any reasonable proposition. The Park is beautifully laid out with winding drives, English lawns and many small lakes. Tennis, &c. The character of the homes is already established—many fine places now built and occupied. A more perfect spot for an all-year home cannot be found. Located in the hills of Westchester and but 17 miles from 42d St.; 15 minutes from L. I. Sound. Best Schools. Everything, in fact, to make Country Life a joy. Near three Railroads.

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The Cross River runs through the center of the property, located in the towns of Lewisboro and Poundridge. Six dwellings and outbuildings.

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FOR SALE

A very **complete little farm** and country home embracing a plottage of three contiguous tracts of land aggregating about thirteen acres, situated on the State Road near Bedford, in the Westchester Hills. Has fine big shade trees, apple, peach, and pear orchards. A really good, old-fashioned house with bath, hot water heat, fireplaces, electricity, etc. Numerous outbuildings, including large poultry and pigeon houses. Everything in excellent condition.

Asking Price $20,000. Easy Terms.

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THE SUBURB BEAUTIFUL

15 miles from Broadway; 70 trains to and from N. Y. All city advantages. Elevation averages 250ft. Schools second to none in U.S. United States Golf, Social and Athletic Clubs.

Beautiful Mountainside Home, 12 rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms, 7 bedrooms, sleeping porch, solarium, latest improvements. Plot 75x195 feet; gardens, big shade trees. Price $27,500.

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COZY SUMMER BUNGALOW.

Contains living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace, rubblestone chimney, large latticed piazza; on splendid ¼-acre plot; beautifully shaded; high elevation; at Cedar Knolls in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony of congenial people; adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day; ideal for small family this Summer and every Summer; will sell for $625; terms $300 cash, balance $10 monthly.

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4-Room Summer Bungalow, $215

containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace and rubblestone chimney; finished in 8 days, ready to live in, for $215 cash; ¼-acre plots, $100 to $200 additional, according to location selected; plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 per month, with immediate possession for Summer camp, at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day. This may look too good to be true, but it is even better than it looks. Send for booklet, maps, and other low cost Summer bungalows.

W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 20 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

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BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE

Sacrifice, owing to recent death; house nine rooms and bath; fine condition; modern plumbing; surrounded with magnificent shade trees, spacious lawns, tennis court; large fruit orchard; also studio building, chicken house, tool house; 1½ acres rich soil; 35 minutes Lackawanna; near river, near station; price $4,700, $700 cash. Address Immediate Possession, 85 Times Downtown.

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TWELVE-ROOM SUBURBAN HOME.

Electric lights, gas, modern plumbing, hardwood floors; lot 200x300; fruit-bearing trees, flowers, and shrubs; vegetable garden; garage for two cars; good view; within one mile from Summit Station. Box 129, Summit, N. J.

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★ $175 CASH NOW ★

BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

6 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements, in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and Tree tickets to inspect, write

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In this beautiful and healthful city. Price $8,000, some cash payment. Others in course of construction between $7,500 and $10,000. Send for illustrated literature telling all about Summit.

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$10,500 6 Waterbury Rd.; tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; sun porch; sleeping porch.

$16,000 36 Melrose Pl.; tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths; large plot.

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$22,500 189 Upper Mountain Av.; 11 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; sun porch; every appointment.

55 **Harrison Av.** 12 rooms, 4 baths; sun porch; sleeping porch; every appointment.

These are the most select homes in Montclair. Open for inspection Saturdays & Sundays. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Terminal.

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67 ACRES; 1,000 FRUIT TREES.

$1,000 CASH. EASY TERMS.

You must see the 4-year-old healthy peach orchard to realize the fact that $1,500 net profit on fruit this Fall is a low estimate; 12-room house, also 7-room house; fine stock barn, 10 outbuildings (buildings cannot be erected for $8,000.) 67 acres of the richest soil; excellent water supply; only ¼ mile R. R. station, main line New York-Philadelphia. Price $5,800; worth $10,000; real bargain. Particulars, WILLIAM GRAFNER, 116 East 59th St., New York.

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30 High-Grade Holstein Cows Included. Near Middletown, ¼ mile to bottling plant; 209 acres; good buildings; never-failing spring streams; sanitary stables for 40 head; 100 tons hay; all implements, crops, stock, 3 horses; price $13,000; easy terms; investigate once.

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In purchasing a home health is surely of greatest importance. The healthiest section near New York—barring none—is

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High in the Healthy Hills of Northern New Jersey.

Fact 1—Where epidemics have never been known, and the death rate is the lowest per 1,000 persons. Government reports confirm this.

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A beautiful home of 10 rooms, 3 baths, on grounds 100 by 200 feet. Large living room with open fireplace; parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light, walls panelled in hardwood.

Wise restrictions guarantee every protection, city convenience and country advantage to your family.

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Two beautiful lakes, country club, golf, schools, churches. Ideal boating, bathing, fishing. Photographs and full particulars from

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With unobstructed view of Hudson River, facing Golf Course; half mile to station; 20 miles from Grand Central Station. Beautiful estates on all sides. Half price before September first.

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$6,000 will secure a beautifully furnished home with four acres of ground; one hour from 42d St.; large, thoroughly modern house; shady lawns, broad verandas; large barn, suitable for garage, chicken houses; abundant fruit and shade trees; house has all improvements, including electric light, steam heat, window screens and awnings, &c.

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One of best farms in Eastern Dutchess County, Harlem Valley, about 300 acres; 180 acres smooth tillable fields; 2 never-failing streams; good roads; accessible to railroad; modern residence, steam heat, running water all buildings; good farm buildings; well fenced, 3 mile wire fencing; large, beautiful maple shaded lawns; 3 minutes' walk village. Price $20,000, including full equipment, machinery, horses, cows. Terms.

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A 6-room modern house. Plot 50x140. 50 miles out N. Y. Central R. R.

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"I KNOW GREENWICH"

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Over a Hundred Years Ago

They built the house around a big stone chimney, with big fireplace, bakeovens, cranes, and pot hooks. This Spring they installed a bath, town water, electricity, &c., and "did the whole house over"; there's an acre of land, on a hill, an hour from New York; splendid big shade trees, fruit, a garden, and a new garage; offered complete, with a practically new car, the furniture, &c., for only $8,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

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ATTRACTIVE English Manor House and other outbuildings, extensive Sound and country views, Greenwich Township; unusual opportunity; offered for sale only.

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About 11 acres, beautiful shade trees; homestead in good condition; excellent location. Price $27,000.

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COMPLETED COUNTRY ESTATE on Hill-top; of RARE BEAUTY; 20 acres; 1½ miles Wilton Station; State road; very high; overlooking vast amphitheatre of country. Long Island and Sound; field stone and shingle; ten rooms; hardwood floors; large stone fireplaces; two baths; porches 60x12 feet; artesian; Kewanee; electric light; garage; barn, ice house; all fruits; $25,000.

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25 ACRES; high, healthy; wide view; near State roads and two large lakes; ten rooms; barn, garage; orchard, all fruits; large old shade; $8,000; will divide.

35 ACRES; 15-room house; hand carved, pre-Revolutionary type interior; ice pond, ice house; large outbuildings; orchards, fruit; brook; heavy shade; $20,000.

6 ACRES; near beautiful Lake Siscowit; overlooking Long Island Sound, Lake Oenoke and extensive country; State road; no buildings; A GEM.

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Cost Over $700,000.

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Five houses, near main avenue and shore, best part of Point; near yacht club, hotels, golf links, &c.; on trolley; every modern improvement; planned for beauty and convenience; thoroughly built, at cost much under what they could be duplicated for; 7 to 9 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; hardwood floors, hot water heat; intended for year-round, ideal for Summer; high ground, fine view; healthy, charming surroundings; fine streets and walks; privilege of splendid beach for bathing at any stage of tide; tennis courts; every city improvement; property restricted to first-class residences; built because of demand for houses just like these; more planned; these at bargain; convenient terms of payment. See them, or write

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Electric light and running water throughout.

Bargain—Terms to Suit.

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FURNISHED HOUSE, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Large grounds; garage; fruit; 4 master bedrooms; 2 servants' rooms; 3 baths; price $300.

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25x95 with large "L"

Spacious basement room

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Unfurnished, $35 to $67.50 per Mth.
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Near Central Park.
High-Class Fireproof Apartment.
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Magnificent Fireproof Apartments.
Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
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Magnificent Apartments.
All Modern Appointments.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths,
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7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,600 per Annum

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3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
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Recently completed.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath,
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3,920 B'way, Cor. 164th St.
Modern Apartments.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath,
$480 to $960 per Annum.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of efficient service and attention at all times.

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S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway

7 and 9 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$2,000 to $3,300.

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448 Riverside Drive at 116th Street

No Concessions, But 15% Better Value Assured.

Before You Sign a Lease You Should Inspect

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With 3 Baths

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Under owner's personal management.

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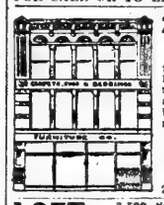

26 EAST 125TH

Building, 37x100.

three stories and light basement; elevator; established furniture house; also suitable for other business purposes; low rent; brokers protected.

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LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,

5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100, 1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.

Suitable for manufacturing of **Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c. Will rent in part or entire.**

Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.

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JUST RELEASED!

Two Light Airy Corner Offices, Six Windows.

Furnished or unfurnished, to sublet in Burrell Building, 33d and Madison. Extraordinary chance. Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison. Telephone Murray Hill 3530.

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175th St., Audubon Ave.

Northwest Corner.

Suitable grocer, delicatessen, bottled wines and liquors, fruits and vegetables, and all such lines; well established neighborhood; attractive; terms to desirable tenant.

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LIGHT STORE

In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue; size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.

E. W. Bliss Bldgs., 312 E. 23d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BEST VALUE IN Elevator Apartments

THE GARFIELD, 200 Claremont Av., at 127th St. 6 ROOMS $50-$65

"CRAGSMOOR," 419 W. 115th St. Nr. Morningside Dr. 4-5-6 ROOMS $45-$65

"COURT REBELLE," 416 West 122d St., Near Morningside Av. 7-8 ROOMS $70 & $80

Apply Superintendent on Premises, or

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,

Broadway and 100th St.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.

5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS

Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.

Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.

Superintendent on premises.

VERSAILLES PALACE.

605-607 WEST 113TH ST., Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.

6 rooms, one bath, $950-$1,150.
7 rooms, two baths, $1,450.
8 rooms, two baths, $1,550.

Modern building; rooms large, light; conveniently arranged. Supt. or Jos. Atz, 30 Church.

---

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first-class in every respect; elevator; all night service.

805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,873 B'way (147th St.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

IRVING ARMS

222 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Northeast corner **94th STREET**

Beautiful views of the Majestic Hudson

Elegant Suites of

8 and 9 ROOMS

2 and 3 BATHS

Rents $1200-$1700

Apply Superintendent or

MAX N. NATANSON

170 Broadway.

"GRINNELL"

800 Riverside Drive, Corner 157th St.

Within 200 Ft. of Subway Station

A Distinctive Fireproof Building of the highest type, fully tenanted since its completion.

Extra Large Rooms, All Facing the Outside. Finest Apartments Above 110th St. Rentals Much Less Than Middle West Side

---

Most beautiful apartments in the Bronx just completed, adjoining New York University. A most liberal arrangement is offered to refined families who will rent immediately.

2,226 Loring Place,

Bet. 182d & Hall of Fame Terrace.

Take University Av. cars at 181st St., Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.

4-5 Rooms and Bath.

REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES OR

LORING CONSTRUCTION CO.,

507 West 113th St. 'Phone Morningside—8240.

---

320 WEST 87TH ST.

High Class Fireproof Apartment.

10 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, 15 closets, $2,500 to $3,000;
8 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, 13 closets, $2,500.

749 West End Avenue,

One block from 96th St. Subway Express Station; seven rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $1,850.

Most refined and delightful Apartments.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

148 West 72d St.

---

8 Rooms—3 Baths

Very high class elevator house; most moderate rents.

5 Rooms and Bath

530 WEST 113TH ST.

Astor Estate Apartments

Apthorp, Broadway, Cor. 79th St.

Astor Apartments, 75th to 76th St., Cor. Broadway.

Graham Court, 7th Ave., 116th-117th Sts.

Rents from $80 per Month Upward.

Booklets on Application.

Astor Estate, 21 West 26th St.

Unusual Apartments

MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

YORKSHIRE
562 West 113th St., cor. B'way
Modern Fireproof Building
Corner Suites of Exceptional Desirability
7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1200 to $1800

FRIESLAND
235 W. 103d St., corner B'way
at Subway Station
Most Attractive Corner Suites of
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
$1000 to $1400

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENTS OR

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.

Tel. Riverside 975 2705 Broadway at 103d St.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 12 Rooms

$1,000 to $4,000

INCLUDING REFRIGERATION

APARTMENTS NOW LEASING FROM OCT. 1ST

In connection with Chatsworth is a Modern Laundry, Barber Shop and valet service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Fireproof Buildings

Unusually Good Service

250 Riverside Drive

Corner 97th Street

7 Rooms (Corners) $1300-$1400

6-7 Rooms (ea Drive) $1000-$1050

445 Riverside Drive

Unusually Large Rooms
Beautiful View and Location

Next to Corner of 116th Street.

7-8 Rms., 3 baths $1550-$1750

7 ROOMS

250 Riverside Drive.. $1000
250 Riverside Drive.. $1400
509 West 110th St.. $1200
515 West 110th St.. $1450
620 West 116th St.. $1100
445 Riverside Drive.. $1550

8 ROOMS

*174 West 79th St.... $1300
509 West 110th St... $1450
515 West 110th St... $1600
15 Claremont Ave... $1400
25 Claremont Ave... $1700
445 Riverside Drive.. $1650

*Represents 7-story Elevator Houses.

MOST ATTENTIVE SERVICE.

Descriptive Booklet and Circulars with price list sent free on application.

Earle & Calhoun

S. W. Cor. 72d St. and Broadway.

Telephones 5116-7-8 Columbus.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments

14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING

160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue

Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.

Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.

4-5 and 6 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms

RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.

SERVANTS' ROOM ON 157TH FLOOR.

S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent. Telephone 9150 Audubon.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.

A Few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, **$1,500**
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, TO
Cor. Apt. of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, **$3,000**

Apply Supt. on the premises, or

EDWIN S. BRICKNER,

140 West 79th. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

---

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS

350 West 88th St.

NEAR DRIVE

RENT $2,400 & $2,500

High Class Fireproof Bldg.

Owner on Premises.

THE KENMORE,

333 WEST 57TH ST.

Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath. Steam Heat. Elevator Service.

RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.

Inquire on Premises of Supt., or

WM. B. MAY & CO.,

717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive. HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.

Subway express 96th. All night elevator **5-6** sunny rooms **$42.50-$65**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive Fireproof Apts.

The Wendolyn

322 West 100th Street,

South Corner Riverside Drive.

13-Story Fireproof Building.

Riverside's finest Apartment House

9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400-$2,700

10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400-$2,700

The Chepstow

215 West 101st Street,

Northeast Corner Broadway.

12-Story Fireproof Building.

6 & 8 Rooms & 3 Baths

Rents $1,300 to $2,100

250 West 104th St.

Bet. B'way & West End Av.

New 9-Story Fireproof Building. Surrounded by Private Dwellings.

6 Rooms & 2 Baths

Large Foyer, $1,200-$1,450

Picken Court

706 Riverside Drive,

South Corner 148th Street.

12-Story Fireproof Building.

Unexcelled River View.

4-5-6-7 Rooms

Rents $600 to $1,400

Janus Court

106 Morningside Drive,

South Corner 121st Street.

10-Story Fireproof Building.

Overlooking Morningside Park.

5-6-7 Rooms

Rents $660 to $1,200

Apply Renting Agent on Premises, or

NASSOIT & LANNING

Broadway and 89th Street.

Telephone 8380 Riverside.

New Building

OPEN FOR INSPECTION

"EVELYN ARMS"

203-205 West 98th St. Near B'way

HIGHEST TYPE

Housekeeping Apartments

3 Rooms and Bath

Living Room, Chamber and Kitchen

Rents $65, $70 and $75.

Office, 220 W. 98th St. Phone 6906 River.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.

High Class Elevator Apartments, Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.

6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Rents Reasonable.

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203 W. 81st St. Next to B'way

New 9-story fireproof and soundproof elevator apartment house.

3-4-5-6 Rooms, 1 AND 2 BATHS.

Also Doctors' Apartments.

Exceptionally large rooms and foyers.

Rent $720 to $1500 per Annum

Convenient to elevated and subway stations; immediate possession.

FIFTH LOFT.

THOMPSON BUILDING,

511-513 West 42d St.

Fireproof, 50x100, perfect light.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,

40th St. and Broadway.

80th, 210-212 West Near Broadway

Six choice rooms, bath, all improvements; monthly. **$32-36**

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Tel. 7240 Columbus — 162 W. 72d STREET — Tel. 7240 Columbus

A Selected List of Apartments

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue, Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

590 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 89th Street.
8, 9, 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Rent $2,500 to $4,200.

"San Domingo"
No. 949 West End Avenue, Between 106th & 107th Streets.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,200.

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,300 to $1,900.

304 West 92d Street
Near West End Avenue.
6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 to $1,700.

349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200 to $1,400.

St. Valier
90 Morningside Drive.
Block Front 119th to 120th.
4 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$660 & $1,300.

The Woodmere
561 West 141st Street, N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive, Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $2,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street, Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,700 to $2,200.

"Rexor"
No. 600 West 116th Street, Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street, Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West, Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 and $1,500.

The Wesley
158 West 81st St., Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
4, 5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $840 to $1,000.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900 to $1,100.

Bonair
601 West 142d St., Northwest Corner Broadway.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600 to $900.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street, Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street, Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street, Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4, 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,400.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St., North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

The Westover
391 West End Av., Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,400 and $1,700.

Barleford
49 Claremont Ave., Southwest Corner 119th St.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$720 to $1,200.

Fair View Court
175 Claremont Av., 4 Rooms & Bath, 5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $360 to $600.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

162 West 72d St. **SLAWSON & HOBBS** 162 West 72d St.

Efficient Management.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 280 Madison Ave., Broadway at 144th Street
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive, South Corner 99th St.
12-story fireproof and soundproof Building, excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River. Southwestern exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,500.

401 WEST END AVE.
Northwest corner 79th St.
Including refrigerating and low rate for electricity.
9 and 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rentals, $2,600 to $3,000.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive, North corner 93d St.
12-Story Fireproof Bldg., 2 Elevators.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $3,000.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast Corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,300.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
3, 4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

451 WEST END AVE.
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $65.

THE ALBEA
325 West 93d St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including electric light, refrigeration and vacuum cleaning.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
West of Broadway.
8 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $1,300 to $1,500.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av.
Southwest Corner 143d St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $500 to $1,100.

159 WEST 80TH ST.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms.
New Fixtures, Electric Light.
Rents $720 to $780.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest Corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $1,080.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place, Southeast Corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

THE VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
Elevator, hall service.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St.
Northwest Corner Amsterdam Av.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,100.

CEDARCLIFF
48 St. Nicholas Place, at 152d St.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

HANOVER
823 West End Av.
N. W. Cor. 100th St.
6 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $800 to $1,200.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, southwest corner 144th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West, Adjoining Corner 105th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av., Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.

HEARNCLIFF
880 St. Nicholas Av.
At 154th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $780.

817 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest Corner 100th St.
12-Story Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

35 WEST 82ND ST.
8-Story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
All Modern Improvements.
5 and 6 Rooms, Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

107-109 WEST 82ND ST.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $720.

CHACORNAC
5-7 West 91st St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $1,200.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West, Southwest Corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.

328 WEST 83RD ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,600.
One apartment left.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
2, 4, 7 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,800.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining Corner 119th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

TUILERIES & WATSESSING
251-255 West 95th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

165 WEST 80TH ST.
8 Rooms, 1 Bath.
Rents $480 to $660.
Electric Lights.

WELLINGTON
561 West 143d St., cor. B'way.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $960.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

428-430 WEST 204TH ST.
East of Broadway.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $18 to $32.

Our 1916-17 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at Any of Our Offices, or Will Be Forwarded on Request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

CHARLES S. KOHLER
901 Columbus Av., Cor. 104th St.

Phone 5504 Riverside.
Offers apartments in the following high-grade elevator buildings:

ST. JOHN COURT,
500 WEST 111TH ST.; S. W. CORNER AMSTERDAM AV.; 4 to 7 rooms and bath; $600 to $1,100.

STAMFORD-ARLINGTON,
502 TO 508 WEST 113TH ST.; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath; $480 to $720.

THE RENSSELAER,
536 WEST 113TH ST.; 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; $600 to $1,100.

THE PALMETTO,
100 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, NORTHWEST CORNER 120TH ST.; 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; $480 to $1,200.

THE ROCHAMBEAU,
312 MANHATTAN AV., NORTHEAST CORNER 113TH ST.; 7 rooms and bath; $840.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
550 WEST 156TH ST., NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY; 5, 6 rooms and bath; $600 to $840.

Non-Elevator Apartments.

109th St., 249 West, near Broadway; 6 light rooms, bath, all improvements; $28-$35.

106th St., 161 West, (corner;) 5 light rooms, bath, all improvements; $33.

105th St., 60 West; 7 light rooms, bath; hot water, improvements; $37.

105th St., 161 West; 8 large rooms and bath; electric lights; select, convenient; $900.

104th St., 139 West; 6 light rooms, bath; all improvements; $20.

104th St., 101 West, (corner;) 5 rooms, bath, hot water, $20.

104th St., 71 West; 7 rooms, bath; heat and hot water; $40.

104th St., 53 West; 6 light rooms, bath; all improvements; $32-$38.

122d St., 165 West; 6 light rooms, bath; all improvements; $27.

80th St., 103 West; 6 rooms, bath; heat, hot water; $33-$35; concessions.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
THE NORTHERN,
N. W. Cor. 181st St. and Northern Ave., 3 Blocks West of Broadway.
3 large rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry....$65
6 large rooms and bath $45
5 large rooms and bath, butler's pantry...$40

THE KENILWORTH,
45 Pinehurst Ave., N. E. Cor. 179th St.
4 and 5 rooms .....$38 to $50

FLORENCE COURT,
500 W. 176th St., S. W. Cor. Amsterdam Av.
5 very large rooms and bath.....$42.50
3 very large rooms and bath.....$28

Onondaga, Riverside Dr. cor. 152d.
6 and 7 rooms .....$55 to $65

THE LINCOLN,
136-136 Claremont Av., North of 122d St.
8 rooms $85

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR.
4 to 9 Rooms.
Every improvement; restricted avenue; refined; near express subway; owner lives on premises.
Westwood & Cliffewood Courts,
West 179th to 180th Streets, on Fort Washington Avenue.

"THE GRANITE,"
202 MORNINGSIDE AV., EAST, N. E. Corner 116th St.
Desirable apartments, 6-7 rooms, all conveniences, including elevator service; personal attention given by owner. Superintendent, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
Lease from Oct. 1st.
Immediate possession
"THE TERRACE"
Southwest Cor. South Broadway and Valentine Lane, Yonkers
Modern, high-class elevator Apartment House, equal in finish to any New York City apartment; every modern convenience, tiled baths, shower, servants' rooms, telephone, refrigerators, sleeping balconies, &c., &c. Every apartment is outside, leaving an unobstructed view of the finest section of South Yonkers, the Hudson and Palisades. Built in the exclusive section of Van Cortlandt Terrace. An ideal blending of city and country life.
3 Rooms & Bath, - $32 to $35
4 Rooms & Bath, - 45 to 52
5 Rooms & Bath, - 55 to 75
6 Rooms & 2 Baths, - 60 to 85
Living Room, 13.4x30. Dining Room, 12x18. Chamber, 12x18.
8 minutes' ride from Van Cortlandt Park. 40 minutes from 42d St.

Riverside Dwellings
611-619 West 114th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
Subway Exp. Station 110th St. & B'way.
8 Exceptionally Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.

Annamere Court
609-615 West 115th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.

Immediate possession and low rentals can be had in some of these apartments.
I. LOWENWALD, Agent
611-619 West 114th St.
'Phone 2896 Morningside.

The HAMPTONS
119th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND STREET.

184th St., 569 West — Corner Apartments
5, 6 LARGE ROOMS, $28-$40.
All Improvements. Telephone, Electricity, etc.

145 WADSWORTH AVE., Near 181st St.
4, 5, 6 LARGE ROOMS, $28-$37.
All Improvements. Telephone, Electricity, etc.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
McDowell & McMahon 1429 St. Nicholas Av. St. Nicholas 9910.

2399 GRAND CONCOURSE,
NEAR 187TH STREET.
DESIRABLE APARTMENTS,
2 and 4 rooms, all conveniences, including telephone service. Personal attention given by owner. Inquire at premises.

NEW HOUSES.
4 to 6 Rooms.
All improvements; modern; high class; refined; reasonable rents; owner's management.
865 West 180th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Rocktall
Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner
Choice Apartments
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms with 2 & 3 Baths
To the lover of a home these apartments appeal. They are the finest value on the West Side; very large rooms; well aired and lighted.
CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager
Tel. Morning.—4888.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 60th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office
10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3100.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

Alwyn Covrt
182 West 58th Street.
For October 1 rental we can offer two of the finest suites in the building; one of fourteen rooms and five bathrooms; one of twelve rooms and five bathrooms. In these two suites practically every room faces directly upon the street. Entertaining space unsurpassed. May be inspected now.
To sublet—doctor's office of four rooms and laboratory, fully equipped; separate entrance.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 5996.

A——601 WEST 141ST STREET,
Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"
8 to 7 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.
HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
6 TO 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly.

40 West 65th Street
7 rooms and 1 bath.
Rental $45 per month.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$36 to $38 per month
4 Rooms—$29 to $34 per month
5 Rooms—$35 to $43 per month
6 Rooms—$46 per month

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive, 315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
High Class Elevator Apartment.
5-6 Large Rooms,
All Improvements.
RENT $50-$55.
Ground Floor
For Doctor or Dentist.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE MAJESTIC
Southeast Corner 145th & St. Nicholas Ave.
Convenient to subway station at 145th St. and Broadway, or L station at 145th and 8th Ave., and 145th St. crosstown line. Suites of
7 and 8 Rooms
Rents $720 to $1,000
Liberal concessions.
Apply to superintendent or
MAX N. NATANSON
170 Broadway, Tel. Cortlandt 7637

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be had for some of these Suites.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6890—Barclay.

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St., Near Broadway.
6-7-8 Rooms
$1,000 to $1,300
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent,
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. — Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x27
Dining Rooms...15x18
Bedrooms 14x16

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 123d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3297. Kitchens, Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Gramont
Northeast Corner
98th St. & Broadway
3 Apartments
Available October First
6 Rooms $1200
2 Baths, 6 Closets
7 Rooms $2200
3 Baths, 8 Closets
8 Rooms $2500
3 Baths, 8 Closets
For size of rooms, for arrangement, for superiority of finish, for quality of service, these apartments stand paramount on the west side; convenient to subway, bus and all surface lines. Apply superintendent on premises.

WELLINGTON ARMS,
500 West 144th St.,
S. W. Cor. Hamilton Place.
4 Rooms, all outside..$40
5 " " " ..$50
5 Rooms.....$40
6 Rooms, Front Apt..$55
Agent on premises or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
Broadway and 79th St.

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 51ST STREET AND
224 WEST 52D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,

225 West End Av.
N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
4, 5 and 6 Rooms & Bath
$480, $540, $780, $840 Yearly.

ST. CLOUD
232 WEST 91ST ST.
1-2 ROOM APARTMENTS.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE.
$950-$1,100
BEST VALUE IN CITY.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $40

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 ROOMS -5 -6
$810 to $1200
All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

207 West 56th St.
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
7&8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTS, $1,500 to $1,800
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Ave.
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263 Bryant

No. 57 West 75th St.
7 ROOMS
Extra maids' bathrooms. All the rooms are exceptionally large and bright. Situated in a very exclusive residential section.
The building is of fireproof construction; 2 passenger and 1 service elevator. Commodious laundry on top floor, equipped with latest gas driers. Extra servants' rooms if desired.
Ideal home for discriminating families who appreciate courteous and efficient service from employes and management.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Rents $1,200 to $1,800.

The Braender
S. W. Cor. 103d St., Central Park West.
TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
6-7-8 & 12 Rooms,
1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
PHILIP BRAENDER, 315 4th Ave.

ANITA-KATHRYN.
75 Northern Av., west of Broadway and 180th St., very attractive Apartments, overlooking Hudson and Palisades.
3-4-5 rooms, bath, $23-$36 electric light and telephone.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Corner Apartment, B'way and 159th St.
7 rooms, with private entrance. Now occupied by dentist. Unusually desirable.
Rent $90.
NORMAN DENZER, Agent, 3,816 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Hendrik Hudson
Apartment Houses

Riverside Drive, 110th-111th Sts. Annex, 110th St. & Broadway, commanding view of Hudson River and Palisades.
Subway Express Station.
Gymnasium with Needle Showers for Grown-Ups, Roof-Garden Playground for the Children
Apartments of 5 rooms with 2 baths to 10 rooms with 3 baths, $1,100 to $2,800. The two best-known apartment houses in New York.
FRANK A. PETELER, Mgr., at the Bldgs.
Telephone 4302 Morningside.

—The Riviera—
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.
5 rooms $660 to $750 PER ANNUM
7 rooms $1000 to $1200 PER ANNUM
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 PER ANNUM
9-10 rooms $1600-$2000 PER ANNUM
Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel., 6390—Barclay.

608 & 610 West 150th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elevator Apartment. Personally Managed by Owners.
4 Rooms $36.00 to $40.00
5 Rooms 45.00 to 55.00
6 Rooms 52.50 to 60.00
7 Rooms 60.00 to 67.50
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

310 W. 94TH ST.
Bet. West End & Riverside.
8 Large Rooms & 2 Baths.
Highest Class Improvements.
RENT $1,550.
Apply Supt., or L. Miller & Sons, 154 Nassau St.

5-6 Rooms and Bath
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Most moderate rents.
507 West 113th St.

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,200.
Representative on premises.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $3,000.
Representative on premises.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.
Representative on Premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,350.
Representative on Prehises.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof, elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,350.
Representative on premises.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc. One apartment suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.
Representative on premises.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner
Broadway & 140th Street.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

46 West 73rd Street.
Private House Block. One Apartment to a Floor.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Living room 14x27. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. One of the most exceptionally attractive apartments on the West Side. Every modern improvement.
Rent $3,000.
Representative on premises.

Upon request we will mail you a booklet containing full description of our houses.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 8700 SCHUYLER

Direct Realty Co.

S. E. Cor. Broadway and 70th St.
Telephone—Columbus 6314.

2020-2030 Broadway
From 69th to 70th Street.
The Ormonde - Seminole — most centrally located, convenient to the leading stores, theatres, clubs, hotels and restaurants. In the heart of the fashionable Broadway Apartment district.
Suites of 8, 9, 10 Rooms
With 2 and 3 Bathrooms.
Rooms and chambers large, light, and airy, with spacious closets. High-class elevator and hall service.
Rents, $2,500 to $3,250.
Includes Electric Light & Refrigeration

301 West 91st St.
N. W. Cor. West End Av.
The Arbutus—one block from Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $1,800 to $2,000.
Includes Electric Light

143-145 West 69th St.
The Annex—adjoining the Ormonde-Seminole, and under the same management.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
2100 Broadway, at 73d St.
The Sherman—2 and 3 large rooms and bath, with elevator, telephone and maid service. Meals if desired.
Rents, $900 to $1,200.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—YONKERS
490-494 South Broadway,
Cor. Lawrence St.—at Lowerre
The Parkview—Convenient to Subway. Telephone and hall service. High-class.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $600.

Resident Superintendents on the Premises.

The Belnord

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

When you live in this famous Apartment House you have everything at your door. A location unsurpassed; transit facilities unexcelled. Large, private house rooms, with abundant closet space; every modern, up-to-date appointment, and largest open air garden in the city.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS. Rental $2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

414 Madison Ave., at 48th St., N. Y. Tel. 5600 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS
FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1ST.

383 Park Av., at 53d Street.
New 12-story fireproof building.
11th, So.—7 rooms, 3 baths..$3,100
Additional maids' rooms, $150.

929 Park Av. Bet. 80th & 81st Sts.
New 13-Story Building.
East 1st Fl.Du. 11 rms, 3 baths, $3,500
9th Fl.Simplex,12 rms, 4 baths, $4,300

901 Lexington Av. N. E. Cor. 67th St.
1st, No.—8 rooms, 3 baths..$1,800
2nd, No.—9 rooms, 3 baths...$2,200
4th, No.—9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,400
9th, No.—9 rooms, 3 baths..$3,000

116 East 58th St. Near Park Av.
Modern Fireproof Building.
1st, West—3 rooms, bath....$900
6th, So.—8 rooms, 3 baths...$2,500
9th, No.—8 rooms, 3 baths...$2,500

157 East 81st St. At Lex. Av.
Modern 9-story fireproof building.
1st, W.—4 rooms and bath....$660
2d, East—6 rooms and bath..$1,020
4th, North—6 rooms and bath..$960

130 West 57th St.,
Near 6th Ave.
Modern 14-Story Fireproof Bldg.
Studio Duplex 10 rooms,3 baths,$5,000
1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, $750, $1,200

156 East 79th Street. Now 55% Rented.
Wide park street. New 14-story building now nearing completion.
"A"—Northeast, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$1,900-$2,550
"B"—Northwest, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$2,100-$2,600
"C"—South, 7 Rooms and 3 Baths..... $2,400
Extra Servants' Rooms $150.

Apartment Renting Guide, Containing Floor Plans, Sent Upon Request.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment thrpughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space. There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

106 EAST 85TH ST.

AT PARK AVENUE
New 9-Story Modern Apartment House. Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1st.
Two Suites on a Floor.

NORTH	SOUTH
7 Rooms, 3 Baths.	7 Rooms, 3 Baths.
PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE 3 ROOMS, $800.	RENTS $1400 to $2100. EXTRA MAID'S ROOMS, $150.

Apartments Shown by Appointment. Floor Plans on Request.
One Hundred and Six East Eighty-Fifth St. Corp. OWNER, Office, 6 West 32d St., N. Y.
Telephone Madison Sq. 9385

104 EAST 40th ST.

ONE DOOR EAST OF PARK AVENUE
A Few 5-6 Room Apartments
To Rent from October 1 next, $1,700 to $2,600.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
THE PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., Inc.,
'Phone 4435 Murray Hill. 527 Fifth Avenue

NEW APARTMENTS

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1ST

570 Park Avenue
Corner 63d Street
ADJOINING COLONY CLUB
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—$3,500-$3,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths— 2,800- 3,900
7 Rooms, 3 Baths— 3,500

1000 Park Avenue
Corner 84th Street
12 Rooms, 4 Baths—$4,400-$4,600
10 Rooms, 3 Baths— 2,750- 2,850
6 Rooms, 2 Baths— 1,900- 2,100
Floor plans on application.
119 W. 40th St. BING & BING Tel. 6410 Bryant

16 East 96th Street

Near Park Entrance
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rentals $1,600 to $2,250
Thoroughly modern. Every improvement. A parkway street and amid high-class residences.
4-Room Suite, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist. Rental $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
QUEENSTON CORPORATION, 18 East 41st Street

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$75—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St.	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. 5th P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

70 Morningside Drive

CORNER 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths	$1,000
Corner, 6 Rooms, Bath	900
5 Rooms, Bath	600
4 " "	420

400 West 118th St.

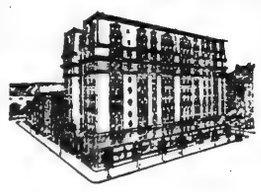
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets	$1,200
7 " " " "	1,000
5 " " " "	600

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS

Broadway, 108th to 109th Street.



Apartments of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, from $1,100 to $2,200. A few desirable apartments now available for October rental.
One block from Riverside Drive and Subway Express Station.
H. B. Snyder, Manager, at Building. Phone 1500—Academy.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, MANAGED BY OWNER

THE BORCHARDT,
220 W. 98th St., Cor. B'way
5 ROOMS, AND BATH. $1200-$1300
7 ROOMS, Foyer. 2-3 Baths $1700-$2000
Abundant Closet Room.

WEST END HALL,
840 West End Ave.
CORNER 101ST STREET
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Southern Exposure, $1400-$1700

STUART ARMS,
226 W. 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Exquisite Apts. Extra Large Living Room.

THE WILMINGTON
230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Large Corner Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, $1200—$1500

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
3 ROOMS, $600-$720
4 ROOMS, $660-$900
5 ROOMS, $750-$950
6-7 ROOMS, $900-$1200

THE MELVILLE,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
THE WINTHROP,
Attractive Corner Apartments
5 ROOMS $600-$660 6 ROOMS $720-$780 7 ROOMS $840-$900

Exceptional Elevator and Hall Service—Apply Superintendents on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley

N.E. Corner 81st St. & West End Ave.

Corner Apartments
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, All Outside.
Splendid Light, Air and View
Ample Closet Room. Electric Light, refrigeration, laundry fuel, separate laundries, included in rent.
Apply to Superintendent, on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Eight rooms and two baths, on the 10th floor; fifteen windows facing Riverside Drive; $2,000.
One Apartment of 7 rooms & 2 baths, $1,600

Lasanno Court

307 West 79th St.
8 rooms and 2 baths, on the 9th floor; absolutely light; $1,800. Apply to the superintendent on premises or to George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1936

10 & 11 ROOMS

3 BATHS
Rental $2,100-$3,000
Best value for the money in town. ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

PARKWAY HALL

501 West 110th St.
Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Cathedral Parkway. Exclusive Section.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,500.
Supt. on Premises.

BONAVISTA

362 Riverside Drive,
Corner 109th St.
7, 8 and 11 Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
N. E. Corner Madison Ave. & 41st.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

Just Completed.
Palisades Apartments
N. E. Cor. Haven Av. & 170th St.
A few blocks west of B'way.
These high-class houses command a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and surrounding country.
3 and 4
AT MODERATE RENTS.
Every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone, etc.
Renting man on premises, or
Aud. 9080 Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 174th.

KAN-A-WAH COURT,
614 West 157th St.,
Between Riverside Drive and Broadway subway express station; high-class elevator apartments; select neighborhood; day and night service.
3-4-5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Unusually large, light, and airy.
Rents $40 to $65 monthly.
Supt. on premises. Telephone 3885 Audubon

244 WEST 27th ST.

Entire Building, 30x98.9,
6 STORIES & BASEMENT.
Large Electric Elevator.
UNUSUALLY HEAVY FLOOR CAPACITY.
SUITABLE FOR
STORAGE WAREHOUSE.
Apply to Owner, Mr. Kerr, 149 East 40th St.

THE DORCHESTER

131 Riverside Drive, N. W. Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,500
8 Rooms $2,100
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE MARKENFIELD,

605-611 West 111th St.
6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.
5 ROOMS, 660 to 740.
4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

210 to 230 W. 107th St.

Near Broadway.
Exceptional Location.
6 and 7 Rooms
and Bath
Large Closets.
Rentals $800 to $1,000.
Manager on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class Elevator Apartments
Under My Personal Management.
HAMILTON Corner Broadway WILTON
600 W. 165th St. 601 W. 164th St.
3-4-5-7 AND 8 ROOMS.
RENTS $35 TO $100.
SEMIRAMIS
137 W. 110th St., Facing Park.
Half Block Subway Station.
6 AND 7 ROOMS, $55 TO $80.
Rio Grande—Rio Vista
15 and 21 Ft. Washington Ave.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS, KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES, $32 TO $67.
LANGHOLM
200 W. 112th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS,
CORNER APARTMENTS, $60 TO $85.
Apply Superintendents or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER 217 W. 110th St. Cathedral 9513.

THE LANCASTER

605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive.
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms; southern exposure.
6-7 Room, $45-$65.

2 and 4 Rooms

The Lavalette, new elevator apartment, No. 1 Arden St., one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station. Plenty of hot water. Rent $20 and $32. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. Hanover 5989.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class Homes
Superior Service

Swampscott
660 W. 180th St.
S. E. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
5 Rooms, $43 to $45
6 Rooms, $55 to $60
7 Rooms, $57.50 to $65

"The Avoca"
251 Ft. Washington Ave.
N. W. Corner 170th St.
Elevator. Fireproof.
Highest class apartment house in Washington Heights; most beautiful section.
4 Rooms $45
5 Rooms $55
5 Rooms (Corner)..$75
6 Rooms....$65 to $75

Brockton
661 W. 180th St.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms....$38 to $50
5 Rooms..$47.50 to $60

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agent
4249 B'way, at 181. Tel. 2110 St. Nich.
8759 B'way, cor. 156. Tel. 870 Aud.

OPPOSITE PARK
MANHATTAN SQ. APTS.
High Class—Fireproof
From October 1st, apartment 9 rooms, including living room 18x28; 3 bathrooms. All bedrooms face south. Unusual features. Bargain. May be purchased outright, reducing rental one-half. Inspect now.
Superintendent, 44 W. 77th St.

54th St., 200 West,

Corner of 7th Av.
To Sublet, Furnished and Unfurnished, Three and Four Room Housekeeping Apartments.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

121 MADISON AVE.
AND 31 EAST 30TH ST.
Apartments of
2 ROOMS AND BATH
TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
Housekeeping and non-housekeeping. Very moderate rentals. Tel. 2388 Mad. Sq.

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Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

APARTMENT FOR RENT.
3 Large Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
All Rooms Light and Airy.
3 EAST 35TH ST. (12397)
GEO. R. READ & CO.

ST. ANDREW,

2 East 127th St.
High-class elevator apartments, with every convenience. Unsurpassed service. Seven rooms.
RENT $75 UP.

34 GRAMERCY PARK 34
Seven-room Apartment; electric light; hardwood floors; moderate rent; facing Park; also one Bachelor Room.
F. C. HALL, Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Carnegie Hill Section
Choice East Side Apartments
1239 Madison Av. Corner 89th St. } 8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1800 to $2000.
1261 Madison Av. Corner 90th St. } 8 R'ms, 2 Baths $1800 to $2100.
20 East 97th St. Near 5th Ave. } 7 Rooms, Bath, Elevator, $52.50. Choice single flats.
64 East 96th St. Near Park Avenue. } 7 Rooms, Only one vacancy. Rent $42.50.
Phone Lenox 8900 **Dnff & Conger** Madison Av. & 86th St.

NEW BUILDING
129 EAST 82ND ST.
Cor. Lexington Av.
To Lease from October 1.
4 Rooms, Bath, $900-$1,200
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500-$1,600
Apply on premises.
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

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One Lexington Avenue
Modern Fireproof Building
Light Duplex Apartment.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
GAINES, VAN NOSTRAND & MORRISON, Inc.,
25 East 26th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 314

THE HOLLYWOOD

1,337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apartment suitable for doctor, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths; $1,000 to $1,500. Modern, fireproof. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

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247 Fifth Avenue
EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
Also Bachelor Apartment.

A—640 Madison Av. "HOFFMAN ARMS," N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,800.
Also small apartments and studios. Apply Supt.

THE SUSSEX,

55 EAST 65TH STREET.
From Oct. 1, seven or eight room apartment, $1,000; extra maids' rooms; private house block. Apply Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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Mayfair

Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 7 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2100-$2900
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents
84 William St. Telephone 2280 John

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Modern Fireproof Building.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath
For Rent from October 1st.
RENTS $800 TO $1,300.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

PARK AVENUE
Corner Apartments
The Niagara, 71 East 87th St.
5 Rooms and Bath...$480
6 Rooms and Bath...$720
8 Rooms and Bath..$1000
Elevator Service, etc.
Apply on premises or
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av. 45th
Telephone Bryant 1263.

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in the Elevator Apartment
ST. GEORGE
Lexington Ave., cor. 78th St.
6 Rooms.....$1,200
All outside rooms
Apply on premises, or
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68 Broad Street, New York

THE PALACIO,

59 & 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Ave., 8 rooms, 2 baths. Choice residential section. All light rooms. $1,800. Superintendent.

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JUST COMPLETED
2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.
BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $21-$38
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
PHONE 1990 FORDHAM
AGENT ON PREMISES.

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MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

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256-260 GATES AVENUE
FRANKLIN COURT—GATES ARMS.
Modern, up-to-minute home, under direct management of owner; four and six room, all light apartments, $36-$48. Superintendent on premises or VANDERY CORPORATION, 61 Chambers St. 'Phone Worth 567.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished Apartment

2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Hotel Service. Restaurant in Building.
Close to Elevated and Fifth Avenue Bus Lines.
To Sublet to October 1, with Privilege of Renewal Thereafter.
$60 A MONTH
Apply to MISS JOHNSON,
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Phone Spring 8620.
Ask to See Apartment 309.

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Bachelor Apartments
210 West 44th St.
Furnished and unfurnished, including complete service. Everything is done to afford comfortable quarters at a minimum of expense. Full particulars promptly on request to Astor Office, 28 West 20th Street, or Superintendent on the premises. Telephone Bryant No. 5900.

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88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$2,200 to $2,600.
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$3,500 to $3,900.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

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924 West End Ave.
105th Street
New Apartments
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
6 to 10 Rooms—2-4 Baths.
Enclosed Driveway—Roof Garden
Exclusive Neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co.,
158 Broadway.

205 West 103rd St.

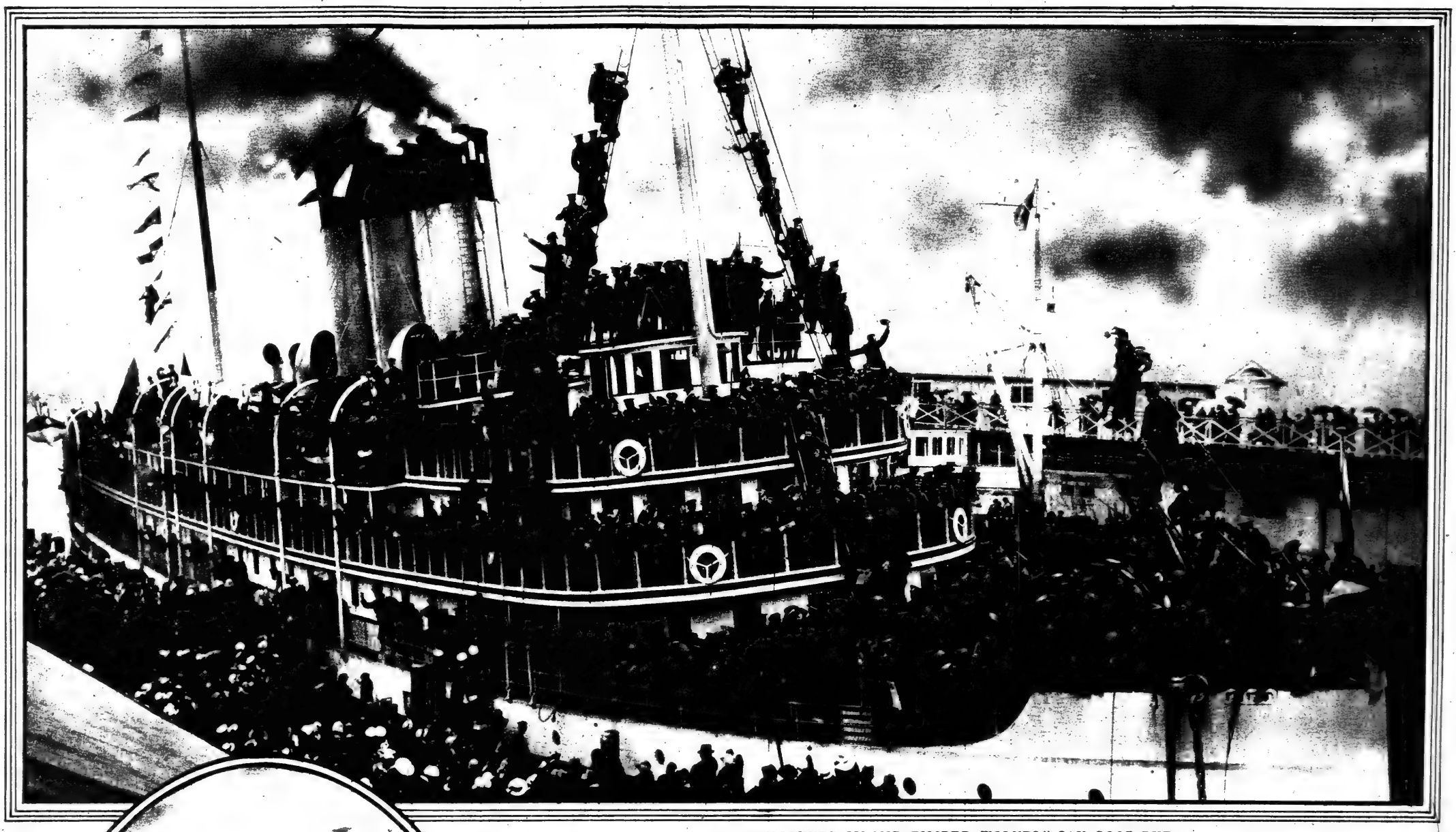
Near Broadway and Subway Station.
5 Rooms and Bath, $55.
Elevator. Phone and All Improvements.

14 Morningside Ave.

Cor. 115th St., overlooking Park.
7 and 8 Rooms, $50 to $75.
Elevator. Phone and All Improvements. Apply Superintendents on Premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER, 3507 B'way, Cor. 143d St.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8 and 10 Room
Duplex Apartments,
$2,200—$2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

The New York Times



"THE VANCOUVER ISLAND TIMBER WOLVES" SAY GOOD-BYE.
These Canadians, Officially Known as the 103d Battalion, Are Here Shown Leaving Victoria, B. C., On July 15th, for the War Front in Europe.

Mlle. Tanis, Russian Girl Soldier, Who at Sixteen Has Been Recommended for the Cross and Medal of St. George.
With Her Is a Boy Volunteer Only Fifteen Years Old.

OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH "SHERWOOD FORESTERS"
Showing the Helmets, Camera, and Other Trophies Captured From the Germans During the Advance on the West Front, to Say Nothing Of the Dog Which Was Found in a German Dug-Out.

PRESIDENT POINCARE, AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY, EMBRACING THE ORPHAN OF A FRENCH SOLDIER, CHOSEN TO TYPIFY ALL FRENCHMEN WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE PRESENT WAR.
Seated Behind the President Are: M. Deshanel, M. Briand, General Roques and M. Viviani.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

RUSSIAN OFFICER INTERROGATING AUSTRIAN PRISONERS CAPTURED IN THE BRUSILOFF DRIVE IN THE SOUTH.
(Photos by Central News Photo Service.)

RUSSIAN TROOPS AT CHARTORYSK DISPLAYING A GERMAN HOWITZER CAPTURED FROM THE CROWN PRINCE'S KOENIGSBERG REGIMENT OF GRENADIERS.

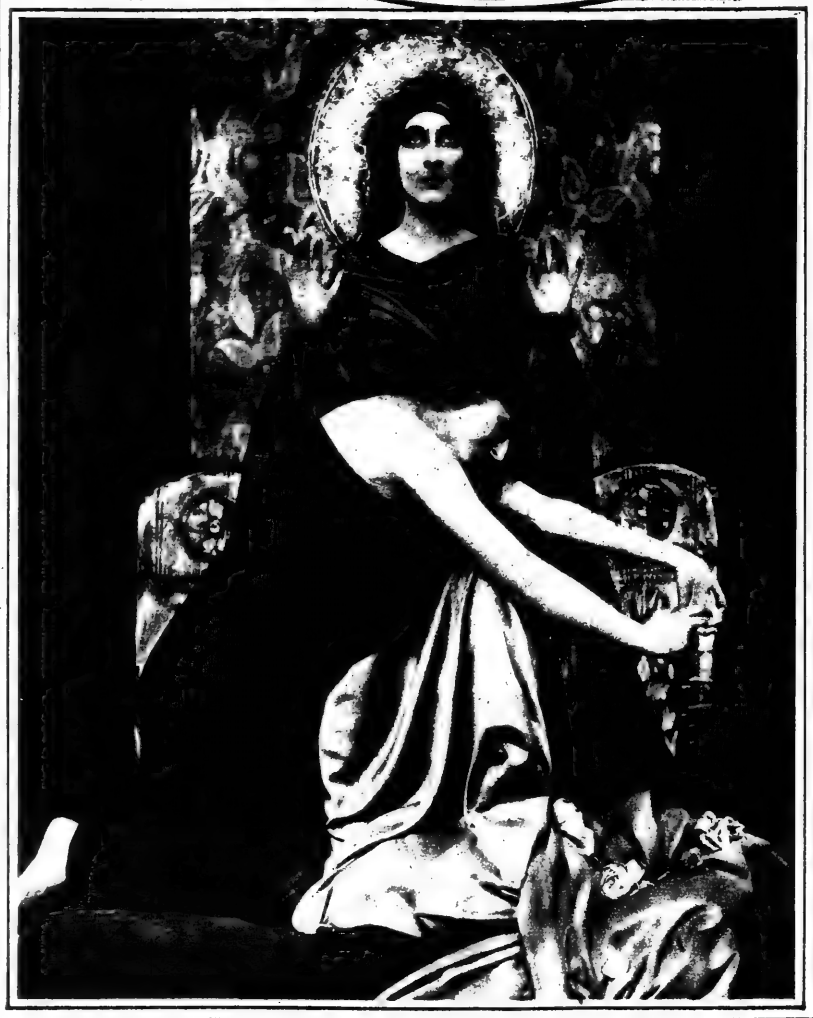
From One of the Few Photographs Taken on the Russian War Front to Reach the United States in Many Months.

(Photo by Central News.)

Secretary of State Robert Lansing, on His Vacation at Watertown, New York, Singing the Songs of the Old Days With Fellow Members of the Fortnightly Club on Gallups Islands.
(Photo by H. R. Huested.)

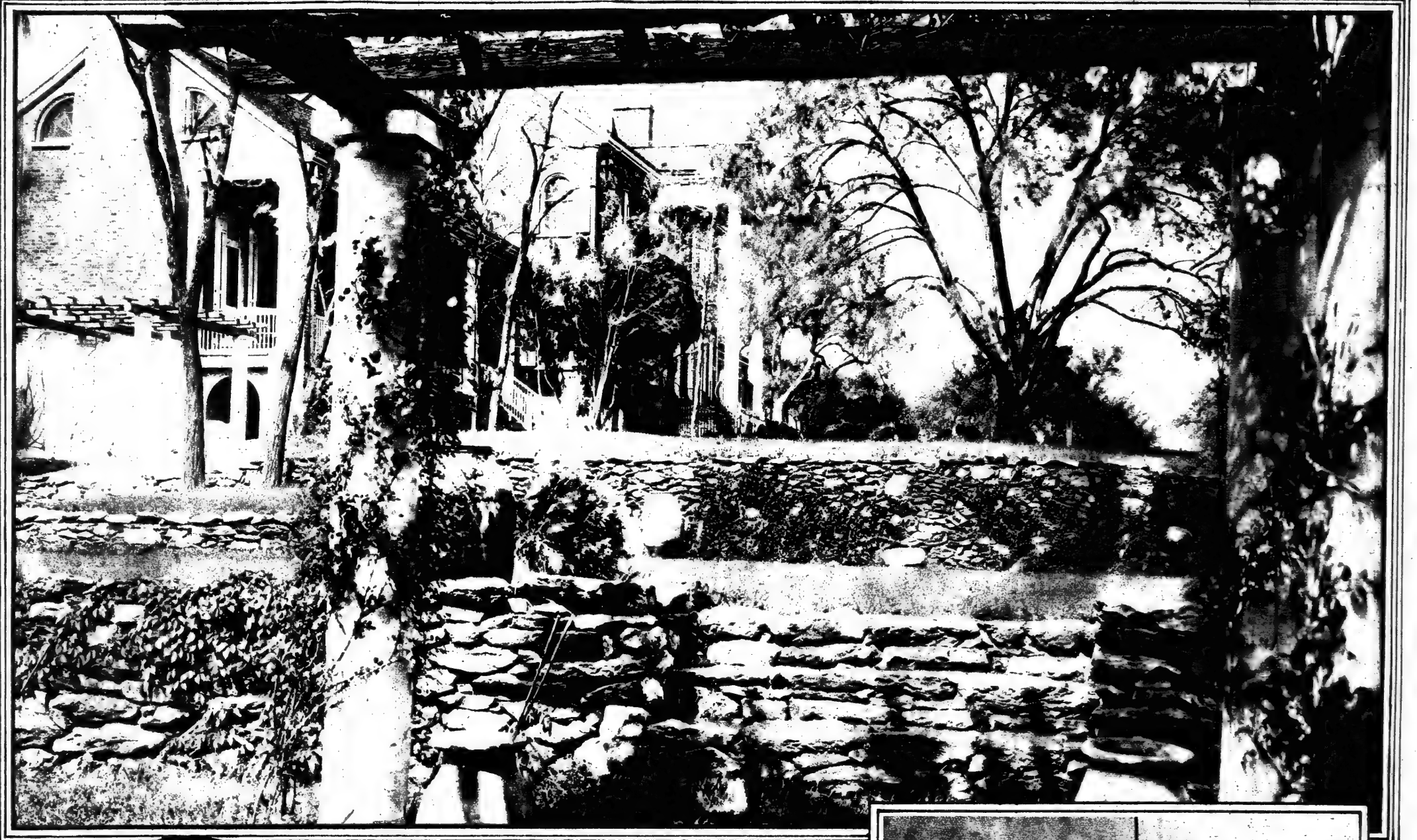
English Girl, One Of Seventy Educated and Refined Young Women Who Have Volunteered to Work in the Fields at Dunnington, Near Evesham, England.
(Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)

THE HON. MRS. MORRISON BELL AND LITTLE DAUGHTER.
Her Husband, Major Arthur Cleve Morrison Bell, M. P. For East Devon, Has Now Been a Prisoner of War in Germany For a Year.



MRS. JOHN LAVERY, AMERICAN WIFE OF THE ENGLISH ARTIST, AND MISS DE TRAFFORD, DAUGHTER OF BARON DE TRAFFORD,
Posing as "The Madonna of Consolation," After Bouguereau, at the Entertainment Given by Mrs. William B. Leeds in Aid of Wounded British Soldiers.
(Photos © by E. O. Hoppe.)

WHERE THE TIDE OF BATTLE ROSE AND FELL.
These Two Emplacements for Forward Guns in Sanctuary Wood Were Captured by the Germans and Since the Present Offensive Have Been Recaptured by the Canadians.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)



HUNTLAND, THE NEW HUNTING LODGE JUST COMPLETED NEAR MIDDLEBURG, VA., IN THE HEART OF THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS, BY JOSEPH B. THOMAS OF NEW YORK
(Peabody, Wilson & Brown, Architects.)

Abram I. Elkus, Appointed by President Wilson to Succeed Henry Morgenthau as Ambassador to Turkey.

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

VIEW OF THE SPECIAL HUNTERS' DINING ROOM IN THE BASEMENT AT HUNTLAND.
(Photos by Tebbs Architectural Photo Co.)

CORNER OF THE DINING ROOM AT HUNTLAND.

HELEN MOLLER AND A CLASS OF CLASSIC DANCERS RETURNING TO THE CITY AFTER A MORNING OF AQUAPLANING ON THE HUDSON.
(Photo by Kellar & White.)

MISS DOROTHY VAN HEUSEN OF NEW YORK
Aquaplaning at Twenty-four Miles an Hour on the Hudson, With the Palisades for a Background.
(Photo by Kellar & White.)

Franklin Simon & Co.

PARIS 4 Rue Martel — LONDON 29 Jewin Crescent

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets, New York

New Fall Models

Navy Blue Serge Dresses

Women's sizes 34 to 44; Misses', 14 to 20 years.

At Special Prices

No. 175 — **Women's and Misses' Navy Blue Dresses** *of fine French serge*, new open-front model fastens with self covered buttons, biscuit color broadcloth over-collar and cuffs; beaded belt in oriental colorings, pleated skirt with gathered side panels.

Special **29.50**

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Special **9.75**

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For Women and Misses.

Of Superior Satin in Black, Navy, Green and Seal Brown; Emb'd Pockets.

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You can enjoy life at the seashore, country or in the mountains in this cosy, all-year-round home a few days after you place your order. And you

Save 50% on Labor Alone

Sections are double-walled and doubly insulated; fitted, finished, painted—and hardware attached right here at our plant.

Size 8 ft. over all, including delightful porch. Planned for center living room, adjoining dining room, connected with roomy kitchen; and three charming bedrooms. Overhanging roof.

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"Not Even a Nail to Buy"

are fundamentally so different from anything heretofore accomplished that you will find a visit to our mill extremely interesting and highly profitable.

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Builders of Bungalows for 25 years.

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Antique Mahogany. Removable Metal Pan, 11x 28 in.

Two Special August Offerings at $15.50 each.

Both pieces shown here are very artistic and useful.

For the month of August every piece of furniture in our establishment—Bedroom, Dining Room and Odd Piece—has been reduced in price.

We carry only the highest grade of furniture at the most moderate prices.

Will you visit us?

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William & Mary design. Three tables. Outside cable measures 18x28 inches.

Geiger & Braverman

FURNITURE COMPANY,

49-51 West 23d St.

A boon to tender skins

For more than thirty years Sylpho-Nathol has been used by New Englanders and by leading hospitals as a safe and sure antiseptic and healer.

Here are two good home uses for it which we would like to have you try.

A quick relief from sunburn

Bathe with a solution of a few drops in a bowl of warm water. This will bring immediate and grateful relief.

After shaving

Bathe the face and neck in one-half teaspoonful of Sylpho-Nathol to a pint of warm water. Very soothing to smarting skins.

CABOT'S

Sylpho-Nathol

None genuine without this signature

Very economical. Safe and easy to use. The U. S. Gov't has pointed out that many so-called disinfectants have no more germ-killing value than water. Be safe: ask for Sylpho-Nathol and see that you get it. In bottles of four sizes, 10c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your druggist hasn't it.

Trial Size FREE

For 30 days only we will send trial size free with booklet showing uses and directions. Postage alone costs us 5c. We make this unusual offer so you may try Sylpho-Nathol. Write us today.

The Sulpho-Napthol Co.
28 Medford Street. Boston, Mass.

"Yes, Indeed! I use it for my finest things!"

"I've cleaned the most delicate things, my finest waists and embroidery, my loveliest laces, with Putnam Dry-Cleaner. I never found it change the color or the shape of anything—cause the slightest wrinkling or shrinking.

"And it saves such a lot of time and money doing it myself—particularly gloves. It's so quick, simple and easy—and satisfactory."

Putnam Dry-Cleaner is a soap-like preparation made especially for home use. It works in gasoline just as ordinary soap does in water. Not only cleans, but renovates and freshens everything.

Your druggist sells Putnam Dry-Cleaner—25c and 50c bottles. We will send sample for 4c to cover postage or full size bottle, postpaid, for 25c. Monroe Drug Co., Dept. V Quincy, Ill.

FREE booklet—"The Secret of Dry Cleaning." Tells how easy it is. Explains how to get best results.

PUTNAM DRY-CLEANER
for home use

4

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FACE POWDER

"For the Woman Who Cares"

A delicately perfumed rice powder of superior character. Its effectiveness is unusually pleasing and lasting. Three shades — white, flesh and cream. Each package contains a dainty powder-puff. Large package, 25c at Drug and Department Stores.

INCOMPARABLE PLEXO CREAMS

Greaseless Cream, to protect the skin. Cleansing Cream, to rid the pores of all impurities. *Two essential creams, scientifically prepared for use in conjunction with each other. They impart the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty, the velvety bloom of youth,* 25c *and* 50c.

PLEXO EVENING WHITE, for that soft, pearly white tone on arms, neck and shoulders. Harmless, easily applied, **does not rub off.** 35c per tube.

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"—and please don't forget to mark all my linen with

CASH'S NAMES

Woven on Fine Cambric Tape in Fast Turkey Red.

THE IDEAL METHOD OF MARKING LINEN

Can be used also on woolen and knitted garments which cannot be marked with marking ink.

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Prices for any name not exceeding 22 letters, 12 doz., $2.00; 6 doz., $1.25; 3 doz., 85 cts.

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Style 97.

Style sheets can be obtained from

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"AERIEN"—Designed in self-tone silk and bead embroidery. In flesh or white Georgette Crepe with bandings of self-tone Pussy Willow Silk. Special at **5.50**

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These results have been proven thousands of times and are absolutely guaranteed.

The Nestlé Treatment is quick and pleasant, but two hours being necessary, including the two required shampoos. Mr. Nestlé is in attendance and personally supervises all work.

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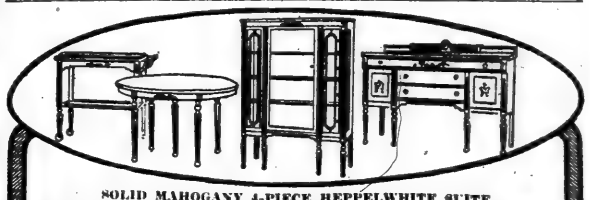

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10 pieces, including 5 Side and 1 Arm Chairs, with genuine leather slip seats, at..... **$189.00**

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$650 Easy terms of payment

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Maternity Corset

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Special price,

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GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE (Direct from the Factory)

COLONIAL Gate Leg TABLE

With Drop Leaves & Drawer Solid Mahogany Special at

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REG. $20.

34 in. x 20 in. When Open. Height 27 in. Larger Sizes in Proportion.

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Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany & Walnut, $75 up; reg. $150 up.

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With Hand-Carved Case **$27**

Watch is size of five-cent piece. 15 Jewel imported movement. Fully guaranteed.

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Full 7 Jewel Waltham Movement with 20-year Gold Filled Case and Convertible Bracelet. Works and Case are Fully Guaranteed.

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448 Fifth Ave., near 39th St.

Special Values in Perfect Pure White Diamonds.

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$1.50 to $6.50

Most headaches are due to eye-strain. Correct glasses will relieve these cases. Bring your eyes to us. Our Registered Specialists will prescribe proper glasses at prices most reasonable.

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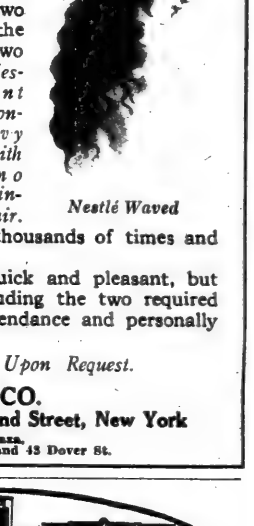


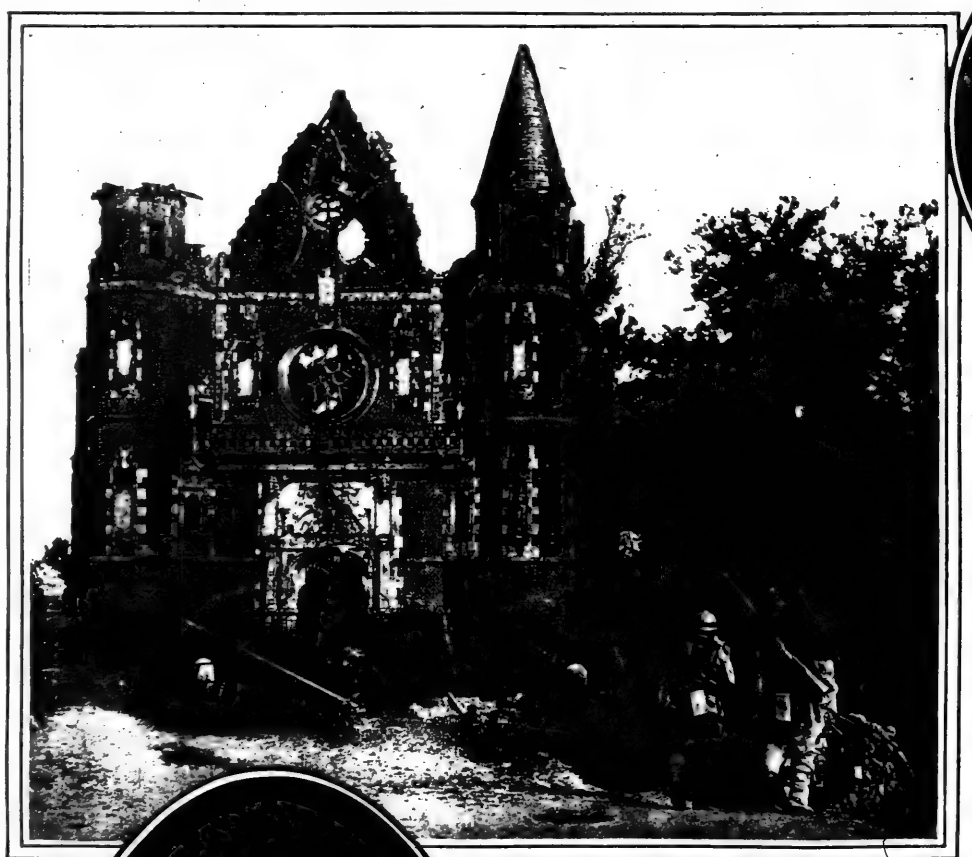
The Newest Midsummer Mode

SATIN d'Amour Dress with amber trimmings — latest effect — new, graceful and stylish svelte lines charmingly depicting the modish, slender figure. Superior Materials in the new colorings. *Specially priced.* **$29.50**

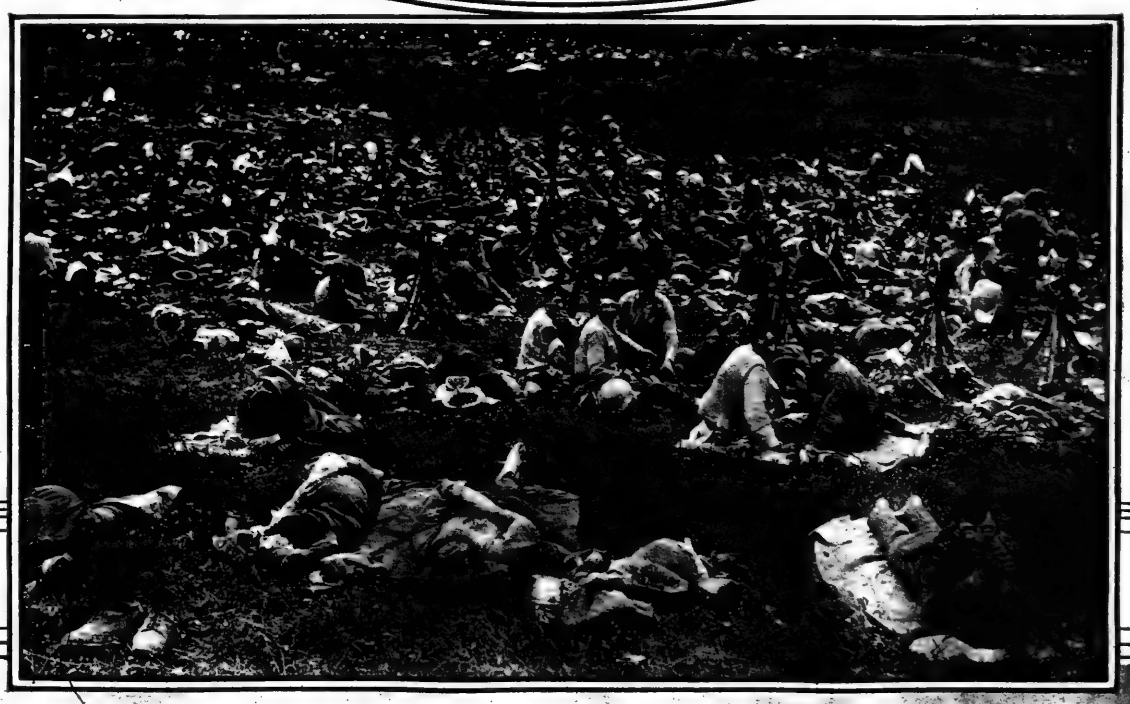
The New York Times

BRITISH TROOPS, IN THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE, CREEPING TOWARD GERMAN TRENCHES NEAR MAMETZ WHILE SHRAPNEL-FILLED SHELLS BURST ABOVE THEM.
(Photos © by International Film Service.)

MISS ANNA FITZIU,
New Metropolitan Opera Star, on the Grounds of Her Far Rockaway Summer Home.
(Photo © by Aime Dupont.)



French Troops Entering a Communication Trench Under the Facade of the Ruined Church of Tilloloy Near the Somme.
"To Victory," the French Say. "The Bells of Tilloloy Will Ring Again."
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

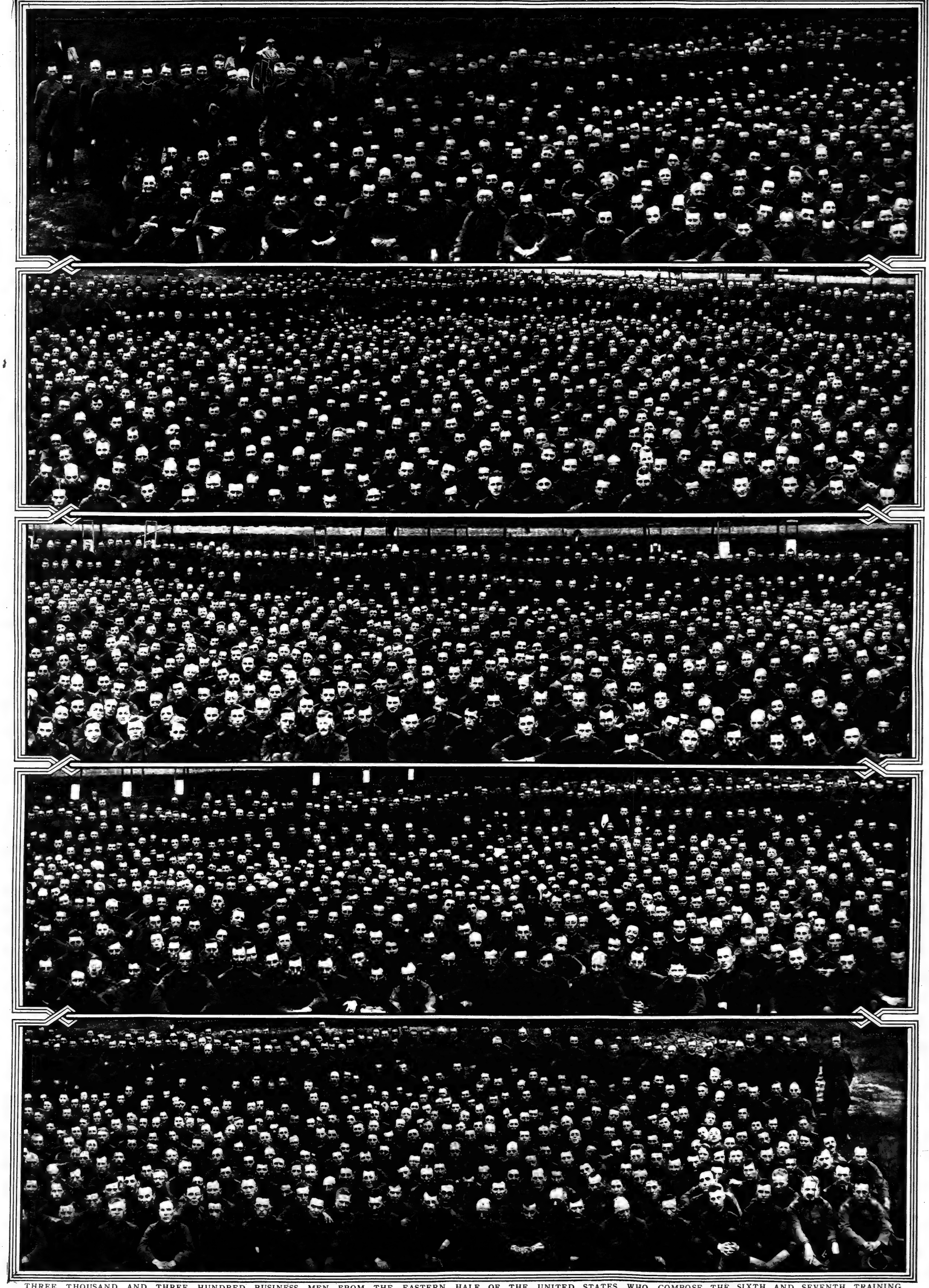


ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS BIVOUAC FOR THE NIGHT AFTER A HARD DAY'S MARCHING AND FIGHTING ON THE WEST FRONT.

(Photo © by E. O. Hoppe.)

PHILIPPE, DUKE OF ORLEANS,
Head of the Royal Family of France, Who Has Now Taken Up His Residence in England.
From a new photograph which has just reached this country.

THE SWIMMING HOUR AT THE BOYS' MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMP AT FORT TERRY, PLUM ISLAND, WHERE TWELVE HUNDRED YOUTHS ARE IN TRAINING.



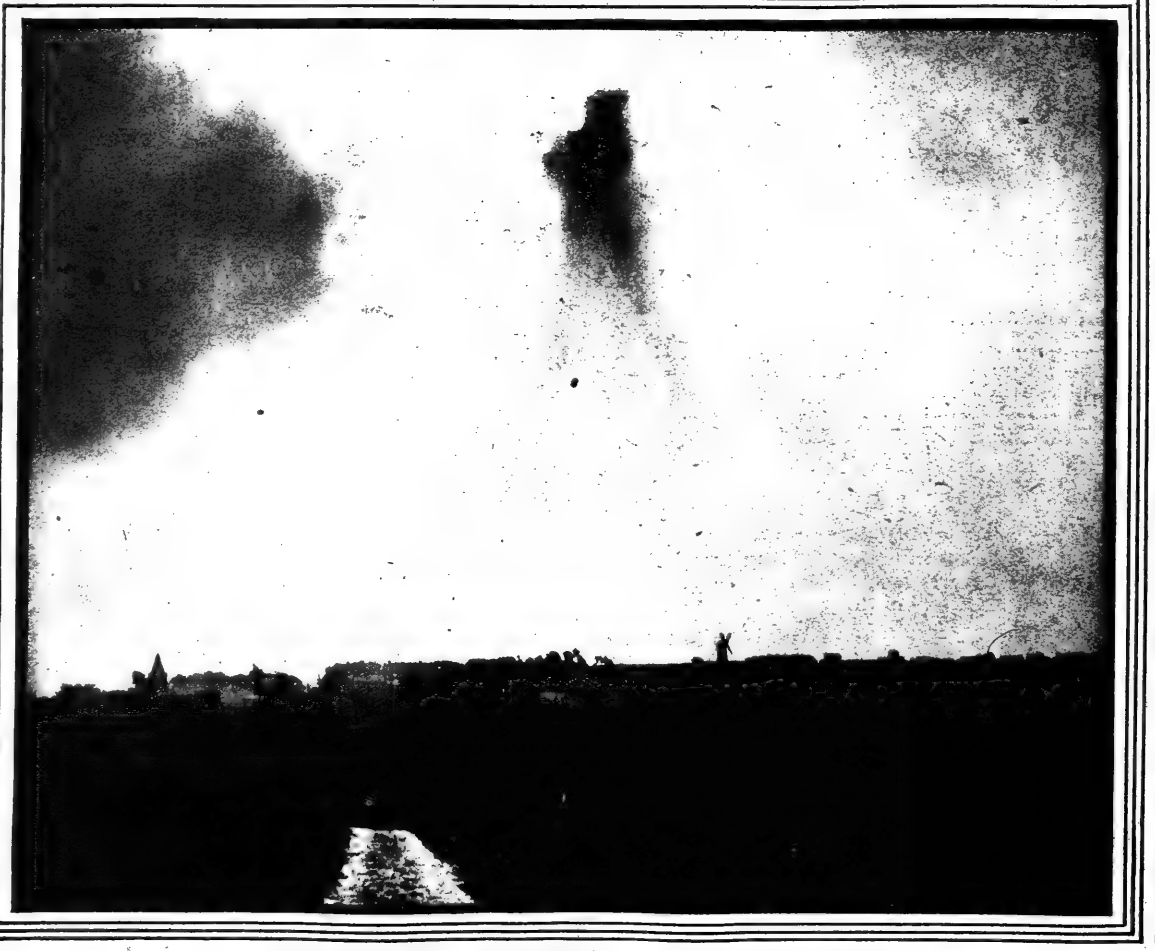
THREE THOUSAND AND THREE HUNDRED BUSINESS MEN FROM THE EASTERN HALF OF THE UNITED STATES WHO COMPOSE THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH TRAINING REGIMENTS NOW AT THE PLATTSBURG MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMP.
From a panoramic photograph made expressly for The New York Times.
(Photo © by the Thompson Photo Company.)

NEW TYPE OF GERMAN SUBMARINE PASSING OUT INTO THE NORTH SEA BY MOONLIGHT.
(Photo by A. Gross, Berlin, © International Press Exchange.)

"GOLDEN BUCK," MRS. ATTMORE ROBINSON UP,
Taking a High Hurdle at the Fourth Annual Islip Horse Show.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

LOUIS F. DODD,
First Mayor of Montclair, New Jersey, Under Commission Form of Government.

THE GREAT FESTIVAL HALL OF THE PANAMA EXPOSITION DESTROYED BY DYNAMITE.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

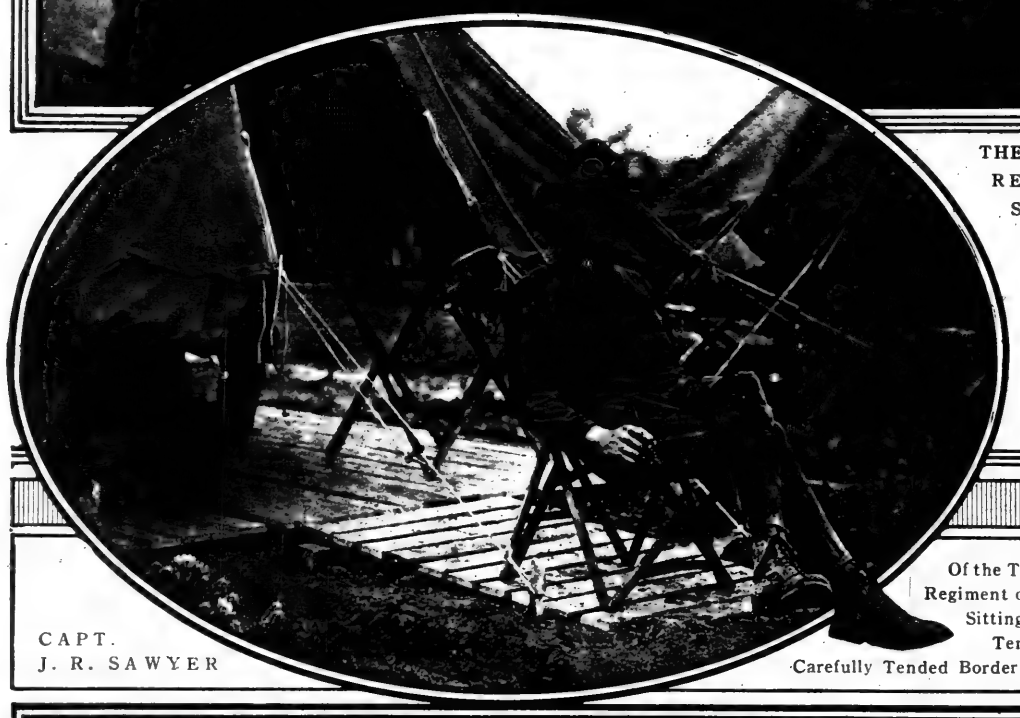


GERMAN SHELL BURSTING ABOVE THE CANADIANS ON THE WEST FRONT.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

MARY PICKFORD, ESCORTED BY ONE OF THE PROFESSORS AND MANY STUDENTS,
Leaving the University of Chicago, Where She Addressed Two Thousand Girls And Young Men Taking the Summer Course.
(Photo by Burke & Atwell.)

THE ENTIRE NINTH REGIMENT, MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD, KNEELING IN PRAYER AT A RELIGIOUS SERVICE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

(*Photos © by International News Service.*)



CAPT. J. R. SAWYER

Of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, Sitting Before His Tent Amid His Carefully Tended Border "Flowers."

CHILDREN OF THE MORMON COLONY AT COLONIA DUBLAN, MEXICO, WHO HAVE MADE MANY FRIENDS AMONG THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN CAMP THERE.

MEN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK RETURNING TO THEIR CAMP ON THE BORDER AFTER A HARDENING HIKE.

(*Photos from American Press Association.*)

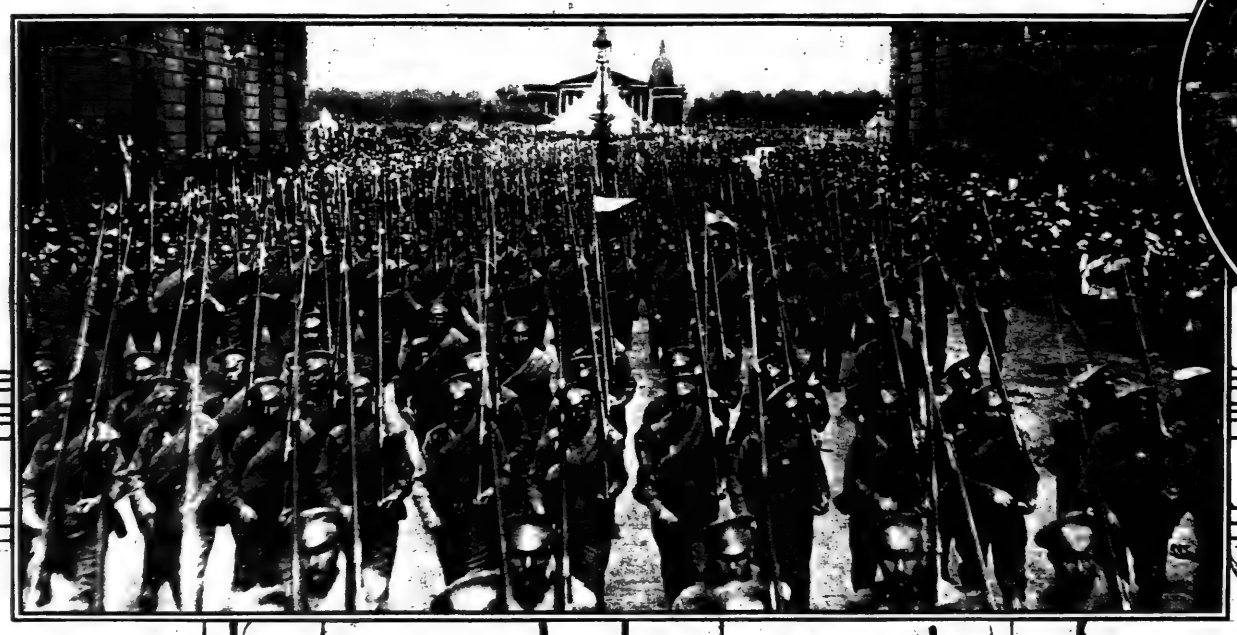
Sentinel of the National Guard of New York On Duty Beside the Rio Grande.

UNITED STATES REGULARS LIVING IN THEIR THATCHED HUTS AT COLONIA DUBLAN, MEXICO.

From a Recent Photograph Just Released by the War Department.

(*Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.*)

BRITISH TRANSPORT, BANKED WITH REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE COMMAND IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA, LEAVING A SOUTH AFRICAN PORT. *(Photo © by A. P. A.)*

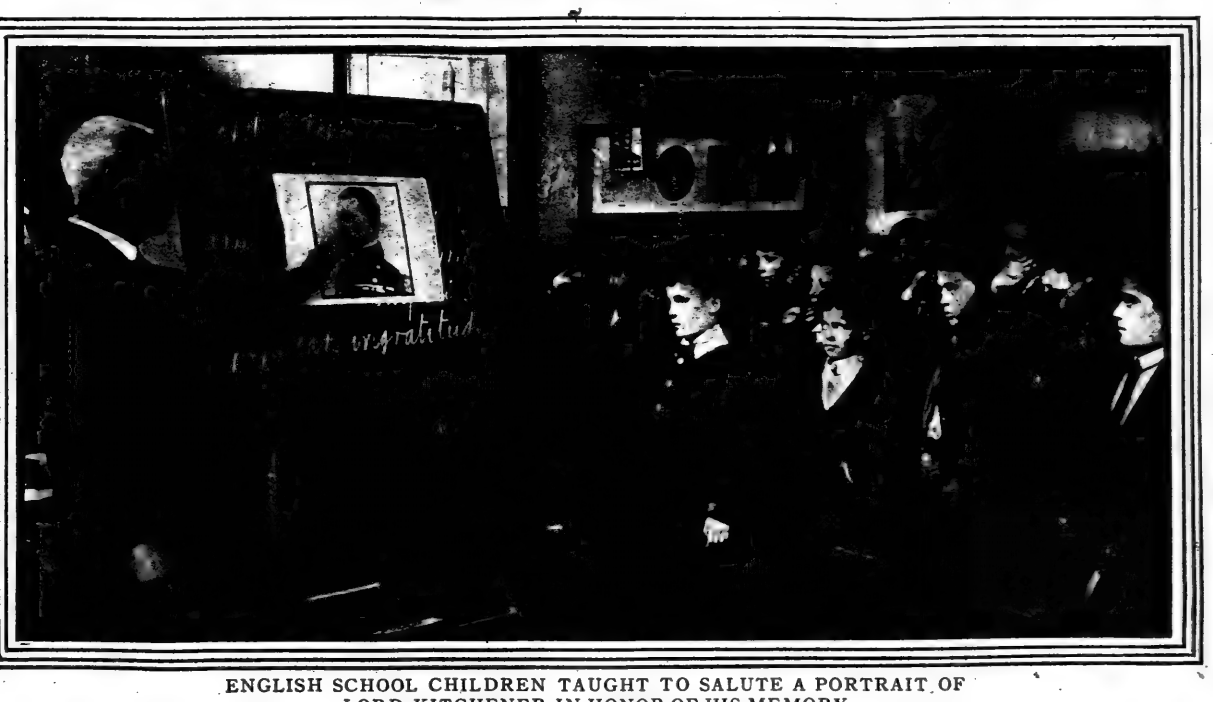


The Burial of the Ten French Soldiers Killed By A Single German Shell Which Exploded In a House In Which the Frenchmen Were Operating a Machine Gun.

RUSSIAN TROOPS JOIN WITH THE FRENCH IN THE GREAT PARADE WITH WHICH PARIS CELEBRATED THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

THE VILLAGE OF ZILLEBEKE, ON THE WEST FRONT, COMPLETELY WIPED OUT BY THE OPPOSING SHELL-FIRE.
The Very Trees Have Been Cut Down or Stripped of Foliage. *(Photos by Central News Photo Service.)*

RUSSIAN OFFICERS INSPECTING AN AUSTRIAN TRENCH CAPTURED IN THE BRUSILOFF DRIVE.
Count Daranoff, General Brusiloff's Chief of Escort, Can Be Seen On the Right, and, Second On The Left, Dr. Grondijs, Journalist, Who Witnessed the Burning of Louvain And Wrote "The Germans in Belgium."

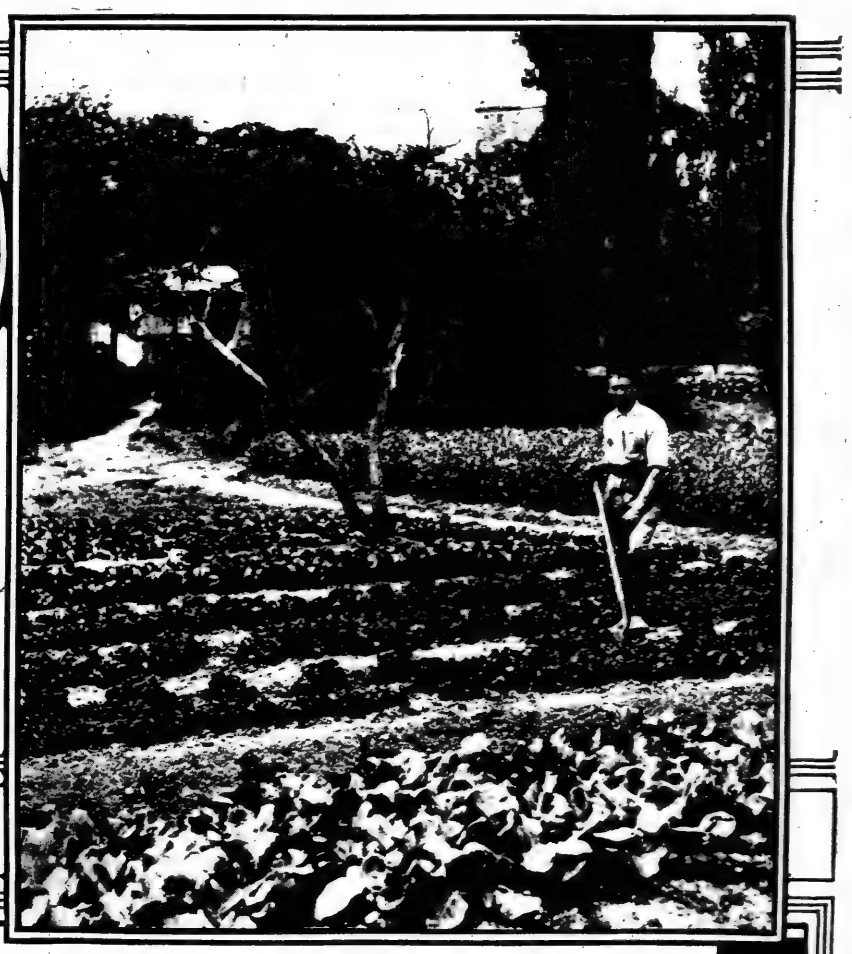


ENGLISH SCHOOL CHILDREN TAUGHT TO SALUTE A PORTRAIT OF LORD KITCHENER IN HONOR OF HIS MEMORY.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

AUSTRIAN RESERVES HOUSED IN WOODEN SHACKS HIGH UP ON THE SIDE OF THE ALPS.

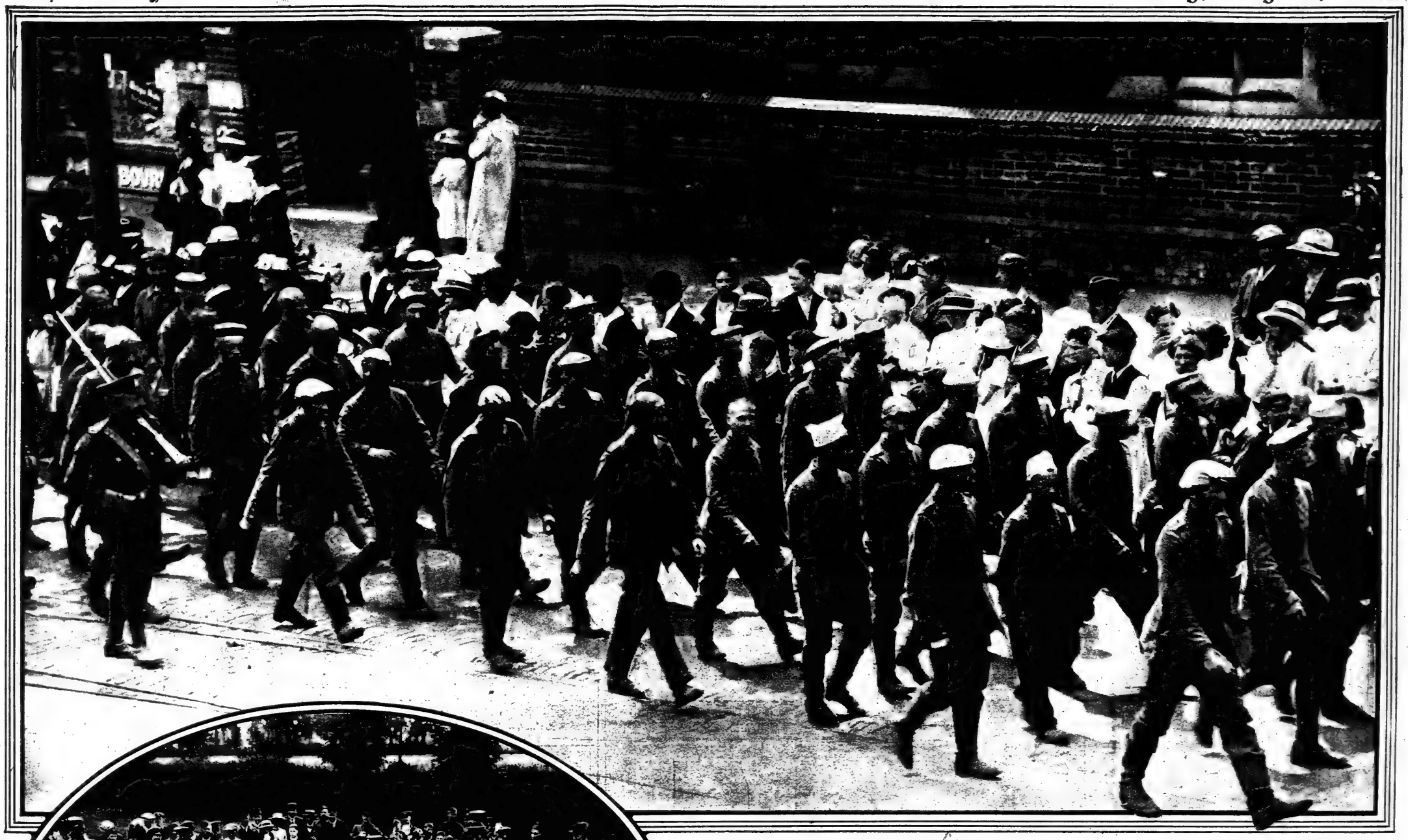
THE GROUND IS HERE SHOWN STREWN WITH DEAD AND LIVING BRANCHES THROWN DOWN BY THE SHOCK FROM THE FIRING OF THIS BRITISH GUN ON THE WEST FRONT.
The Smoke from the Last Discharge Can Still Be Seen Settling Among the Trees.



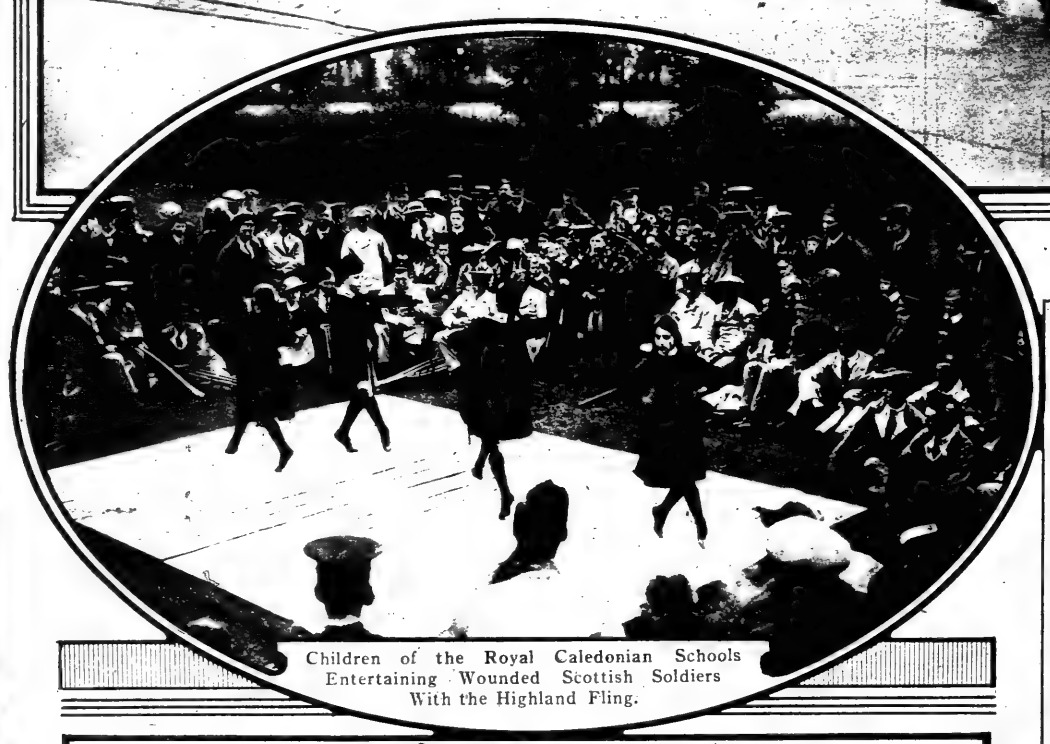
THIS FRENCH SOLDIER, WITH FIGHTING SLOW, HAS PLANTED AND WORKED A FINE GARDEN NEAR SALONIKI.
(Photos from Central News Photo Service.)

LITTLE RUBY SMITH,
Daughter of the Head Gardener at St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blind Soldiers, Leading Out a Big Sightless Australian Trooper to His Work in the Hay Field.

GENERAL GILINSKY, RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN FRANCE, BY EXPRESS ORDER OF THE CZAR,
Is Here Decorating French Women Who Have for Months Been Engaged in the Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition for the Russian Government, Making, General Gilinsky Told Them, the Recent Great Russian Offensive on the East Front Possible.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)

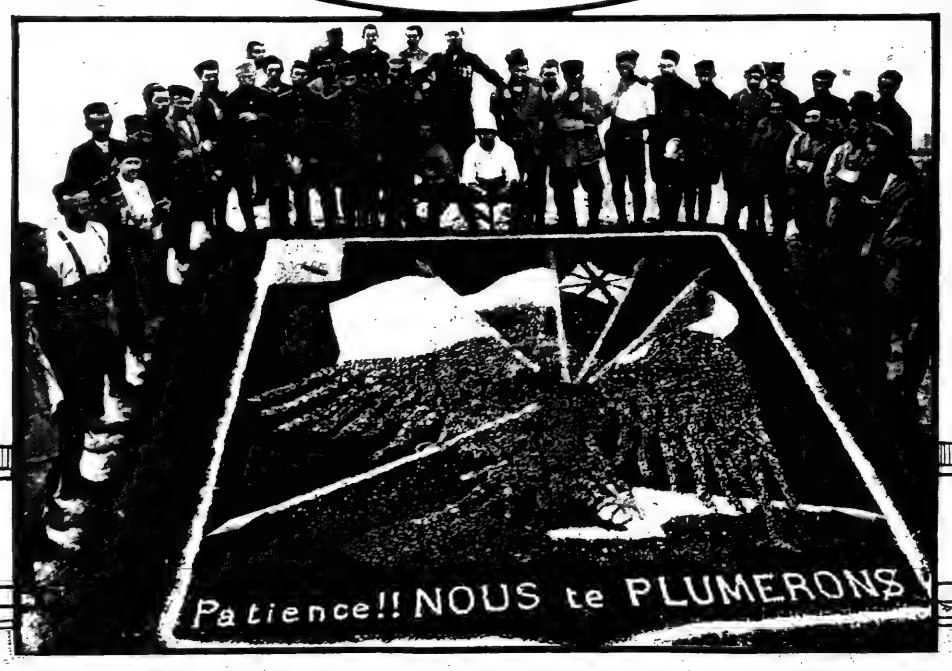


GERMAN PRISONERS, CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH IN THEIR "GREAT OFFENSIVE," MARCHING THROUGH SOUTHAMPTON ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.
From a British Official Photograph.

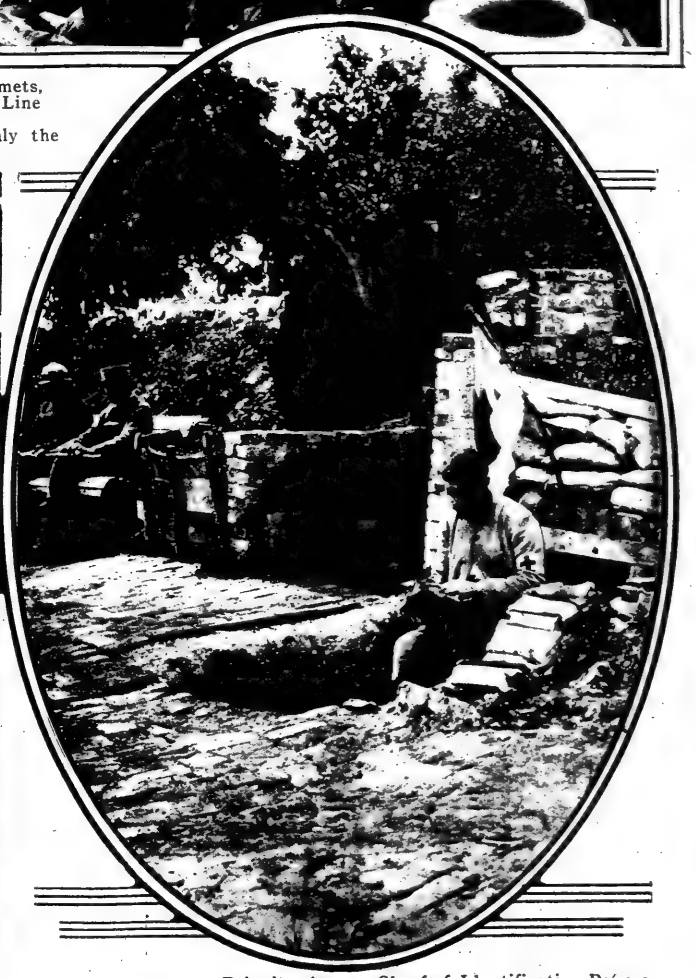


Children of the Royal Caledonian Schools Entertaining Wounded Scottish Soldiers With the Highland Fling.

British Reserves, Many Wearing Steel Helmets, Awaiting the Word to Advance to the Battle Line in the British Offensive in France.
The House in the Background Shows Plainly the Marks of Many Bullets.



Struggle of the German Eagle With the Flags of the Allied Nations Pictured by a French Soldier, Using Colored Shells.
(Photo © by International Film Service.)



A Red Cross Nurse Bringing Away a Sheaf of Identification Papers and Farewell Letters Which Will be Sent to a Dying Soldier's Home.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

GERMAN PRISONERS, MANY OF THEM WOUNDED, BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE AWAITING TRANSPORTATION TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS.
(Photos by Central News Photo Service.)

This August Sale Is Yours, Not Ours

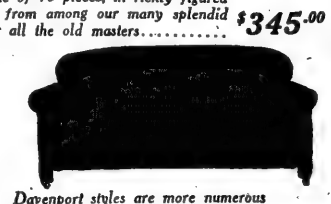
A beautiful William and Mary Suite of 10 pieces, in richly figured Mahogany. A representative value from among our many splendid patterns, which include designs after all the old masters..... $345.00

IT is you who have made possible its broadened scope and heightened character. It is you who will justify it; its effect on your home that will make it worth while.

There is a room in your home which is not exactly as you would have it. Perhaps you have been looking forward to your new dining suite, perhaps to a suite for your bedroom or a guest room. Perhaps the living room needs an added touch of inviting comfort, a davenport or deep, luxurious easy chair. Or the room would be more attractive for just the touch that a mirror or a small table would give to some wall space or some corner.

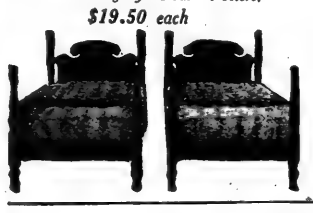
The furniture you select will be held for your convenience, but there will be no better time to select it than this month—no better time for variety, no better time for value. Everything in the store is included; *every* price reduced.

Chair or Rocker in Mahogany-Cane, $16.50



Davenport styles are more numerous and luxurious than ever. This one, 82 inches long, in denim..... $67.00

Solid Mahogany Four Posters, $19.50 each



Mahogany Secretary, Queen Anne, 64 in. high, 33 in. wide, $42.00

Mahogany Desk $17.50

A delightfully comfortable and decorative Mahogany Cane Davenport..... $78.00 Three-cushion seat and two loose back cushions, in denim or sateen. Chair to match, $45.00. Also offered in tapestries and velvets. Various other designs of similar character are shown at correspondingly attractive values.

4-Piece Bed Room Suite in Mahogany or Ivory Enamel, $195.00 With twin beds, $230.00. Chairs, etc., to match.

Super-Specials

By this name we designate those pieces which we can offer at prices even below the level established by Hathaway Specials—reductions often to *half their former prices.* For example, there are the pieces remaining from suites which were sold in part. Because of the exceptional volume of our recent business, their number is considerably greater than usual. These are instances:

BED ROOM

Ivory Enamel Suite, 8 pieces	$350.00	from $600.00
Mahogany Suite, 4 pieces.	175.00	from 300.00
Ivory Enamel Dresser and Chiffonier	75.00	from 150.00
Ivory Enamel Suite, 3 pieces	90.00	from 155.00

LIVING ROOM

Charles II. Sofa and Chair	$175.00	from $350.00
Davenport in Silk Velour.	75.00	from 135.00
Bookcase, mahogany	52.00	from 82.00
Mahogany Hall Clock	250.00	from 400.00

DINING ROOM

American Walnut Suite, 10 pieces	$295.00	from $450.00

W. A. Hathaway Co.

62 West 45th Street ~ New York

Wind-Up of the SPECIAL "EXPORT" SALE

At Sharp Price Reductions

A limited number of Genuine Porcelain Lined Bohn Syphon and Bohn Sanitor Refrigerators, built originally for export, reached us from our factory too late to be included in our recent Export Sale. They include all the most popular sizes. Beginning tomorrow, the public will have an opportunity for a very short while to obtain these world-famous Refrigerators at the following reductions from the list:

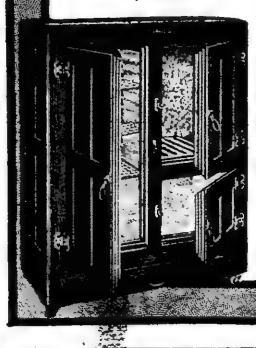
BOHN SANITOR REFRIGERATORS 50% Off

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATORS 35% Off

There are 21 models on sale, but only a limited number of each. **You should order promptly.** The Bohn Sanitor Refrigerators start at $14.50 (list $29.00) and range up to $55.00 (list $110.00), ice capacity from 35 to 260 lbs. Bohn Syphon Refrigerators start at $40.63 (list $62.50) and range to $67.44 (list $103.75), ice capacity from 115 to 200 lbs.

Bohn Refrigerators

No. 48 Bohn Syphon Refrigerator. 3 doors; size, 39x21½x49½ in. Ice capacity, 150 lbs. List price, $71.45. **Special Sale Price, $46.45**



are recognized the world over as the standard of scientific refrigerator construction. The Bohn Refrigerating System is used in the refrigerator and dining cars of practically every railroad in the land. A chance to secure one of these superb refrigerators at such discounts as we are now offering is a rare opportunity and one of which you should take advantage, but you must act quickly.

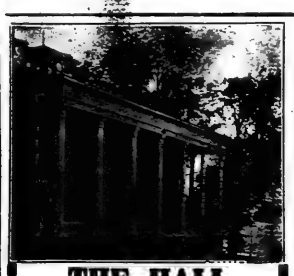
No. 13 Bohn Sanitor Refrigerator. 3 doors; size 35½x20x49 in. Ice capacity, 150 lbs. List price, $69.00. **Special Sale Price, $34.50**

Held 30 Days, If Desired

A small deposit with your order will secure your refrigerator for later delivery. Delivery will be made any time that suits your convenience within the next 30 days. If you cannot call, write or telephone for our handsome catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not middlemen.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of N. Y. 53 West 42nd Street

(Phone Bryant 7817)



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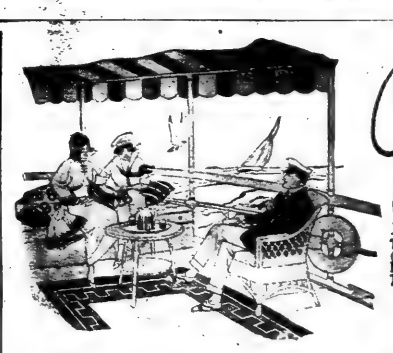
Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J. Now under the same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I.



Page Perfumer New York

Rose, Violet & Wisteria Talcum Powder 25¢ Face Powder 25¢ Toilet Water 75¢

Women who are privileged to enjoy the sport of yachting are seldom at sea in the selection of their toilet requisites. They invariably choose the preparations of

BERTHE MAY'S Maternity CORSET

The only corset of this kind made for its own purpose—can be worn at any time, allows one to dress as usual and preserve a normal appearance.

Call at my Parlors or write for BOOKLET NO. 21. Sent free under plain envelope. Mail orders filled with complete satisfaction.

Similar corsets for ordinary wear for young girls, stout women and for invalids.

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is the largest maker and retailer in the world of maternity apparel and

Lane Bryant MATERNITY CORSET

is the ONLY one built for the true maternity figure; shaped as a shallow bowl to hold child securely.

Retains Stylish Figure; Preserves Health; Relieves Fatigue

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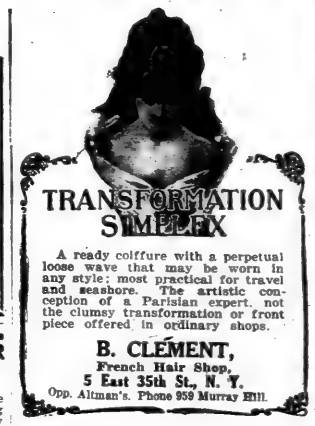

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A ready coiffure with a perpetual loose wave that may be worn in any style; most practical for travel and seashore. The artistic conception of a Parisian expert, not the clumsy transformation or front piece offered in ordinary shops.

B. CLEMENT,
French Hair Shop,
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Opp. Altman's. Phone 959 Murray Hill.

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Tri-Bottle Perfumery Set, $1

A unique Japanese telescoped case, artistically decorated, containing 3 triangular-shaped bottles, glass stoppered, each filled with ½ oz. Vantine's Famous Oriental Perfumery; a different odor in each bottle. On sale in our Perfumery Section or mailed postpaid upon receipt of $1.

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The Powder of Royalty
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When You Can Have Yours Just as Perfect?

Nature has blessed some women with a Crowning Glory that is Permanently Wavy—but why envy them when you can have yours just as perfect? Spiro's method of Permanent Hair Waving puts a soft, lustrous, yet firm wave in your hair. The method is quick and simple. Every inch of hair is permanently waved and **guaranteed to last 6 months or money refunded.** Rain or sea air cannot mar it—washing aids in enhancing its beauty. Experience of over 40 years as Hair Specialists has made us experts.

Transformation With No Foundation for women with thin or faded hair. Adjusted easily, always dressy in any style.

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We Show Only the Latest Styles

In Gray Suede, White Calf and Gray Kid

Here's a shoe that makes your foot look smaller. You can wear it and be sure it's the latest style. Send for Catalog T.

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BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

An attractive head of hair—"a woman's crowning glory"—will be YOURS if you will use

CALMORA

which is also an excellent remedy for dandruff and itching scalp. Used for years with marked success. $1 for 8 oz. bottle.

Write for Booklet on the Care of the Hair.

JAS. CALMORA, 72 W. 93d St., N.Y.

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75 DIFFERENT KINDS AT CUT PRICES.

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To dress your hair becomingly for the Spring and Summer you need this smart hair piece. Which is as easy to adjust as one's own hair, being made of beautiful wavy natural hair affixed to a light airy skeleton foundation. A necessity to women with straight, thin or permanently gray hair. **Send for Booklet.**

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Fatigue Wrecks Health

Save your strength. O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rubber absorb the shocks that wear you out.

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All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.

REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.

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The scientifically constructed Shoes that embody every comfort and protective feature known in shoemaking.

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Sizes
5 to 8.... 2.00
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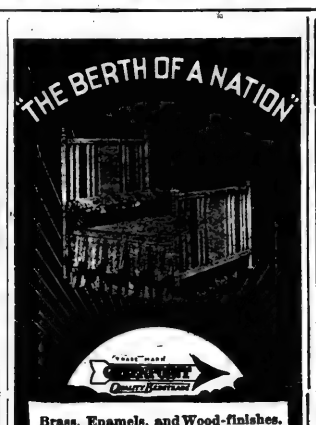

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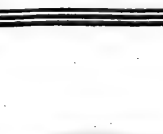


The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1916

SECTION FIVE TWENTY PAGES

THE ALLIES OF THE FUTURE

A Meditation on the Second Anniversary of the Beginning of the Great War in Europe

By Professor Hugo Muensterberg,

Of Harvard University.

Prof. Hugo Münsterberg

(Photo by The Marshall Studio)

OVER in Germany a rule of the soldiers' pension system has become a routine phrase: "Years of war count double." In our system of thoughts and feelings it is not sufficient to count the years of this world war as if they simply had twofold or even tenfold length. Two years have passed today, and we feel as if a whole age had gone by since peace and goodwill gave charm and melody to our wondrous life. The "piping times of peace"—we can hardly reach back to them in our frightened memories, and whatever we do remember gazes at us with cold and disillusioned eyes. So much has proved wrong, and when really the horrors of the war have ended, we shall have to recast everything in our mind. We shall have to relearn the axioms. Dogmas which we had accepted as certain in the world of commerce and industry, of technique and intercourse, of international law and politics, of morals and history, have turned out to be fallacies. Not only at the belligerent coasts were the gleaming signal fires extinguished when the war began; it became dark on neutral shores, too, and dark on the shores of our friendships.

Perhaps the greatest inner loss befell those who in those distant days of peace had given their thought and their life to the idea of a lasting friendship between America, Great Britain and Germany. This had been an inspiring hope for many of us, and the fulfillment had seemed so near. Surely it was not dictated by any lack of sympathy for other nations; in those sunny days of yore who did not feel that his life was richer for the contact with the fascinating brilliancy of France and the mellow beauty of Italy, with the genial spirit of Austria and the inexhaustible soul of Russia, with the admirable dash of Japan and the tremendous power for civil good in the small States of Europe? Nevertheless to us the great historic chord was America, Great Britain, and Germany, three nations so different in traits and traditions, and yet so alike in their health and strength and moral energy. We felt they were the three really progressive peoples which ought to work in growing harmony for the glorious advance of the world. Every day, we fancied, brought them nearer together, the three Teutonic master nations in which the aristocratic will toward highest civilization blended with the democratic spirit of individual responsibility.

The day of disaster long, long ago destroyed this hope and this belief; hatred alone hisses through the Teutonic lands. Every British thought is red with rage against Germany and every German feeling hurls its anger against England. America boils with indignation against the kaiserites, and the fatherland is disgusted with America. Yes, even England's contempt for America has broken out again, and America is at the end of its patience with a nation which destroys its mail and its trade with the neutrals and humbles it by its blacklists. A bitter warfare of minds has come over the three peoples, and all the dreams of the better past are cruelly shattered.

And now as the second year of woe and terror dies, stained with blood, and the third year of war begins, which we all feel must bring an end to the carnage, we cannot help asking with trembling lips: what will come after? No memory of our past wishes can aid us in finding an answer. A new time must begin with new ideas and with new emotions. All was wrong; we must free ourselves from the old fetters and approach everything afresh. How will it be possible to build again a civilized universe in which it is worth while to labor? No other problem can be of equal importance; it is the one question of the future. Today at last we know that the year is pregnant with decision. A moral preparedness for the new tremendous issues is our most solemn duty. Without petty prejudices and without selfish wishes we must turn our face to the future: what can, what must it bring? But behold! The future does not appear bewildering. If we look at it earnestly, the chaos seems to yield to order, and if we ask boldly the final question, we get one and only one simple clear-cut reply; the ultimate outcome of the world war will be just what we had hoped before the war, a firm alliance of America, Great Britain, and Germany.

To be sure, if we began a long spun-out discussion with the genius of history, we should hear in the preamble many other points which are true and important. Why ought we to rush to such plans of alliance which appear so unnatural in the turmoil of these days? Ought we not rather to think first of the fact that far from all alliances every nation will develop a strong, self-centred patriotic pride and ambition? Not a firecracker patriotism will be the aftermath of the war. The greatness of the calamity will have sobered and deepened the love for the national spirit and the national institutions. The nationalism which will grow beyond any measure previously known will be higher and nobler; it will be a belief in the unique mission of one's country.

Each people has its traits and its tasks. The feeling that this task is valuable and necessary for the history of mankind and that it cannot be replaced by the achievements of any other land is an eternal spring of cultural creation. Old World and New World, large countries and small, all will be stirred after the war by a new self-reliance, a new faith in national powers, a new willingness to fulfill national duties. No doubt this new patriotic passion will separate nation from nation. However far it may remain distant from shallow chauvinism, and however much it may transcend mere military preparedness, it surely will stir in each country the wish for independence with all its economic, political, and cultural consequences. Self-centred effort will triumph in energetic rivalry. Yet loyal ambition is not strife, patriotic rivalry is not a desire to crush the rivals; the hope of each people to contribute its best gifts is not the hot craving for imperialistic world dominion; nationalism is in no way the foe of internationalism and peace.

This will indeed be the second great factor in the days to come. The memory of the world disaster cannot fade away in the next generation; the longing for peace will curb every unhealthy outgrowth of nationalism which threatens to disturb the development of neighbors. The will of the world must be bent toward keeping harmony in the household of civilization. Whatever the outcome may be when the grave-faced men sit around the polished table, the nations will go out into the world with the instinctive feeling that such a horror must not come again, unless Western culture is to break down

tion. France and Austria, Italy and Sweden, Holland and Spain, Brazil and Argentina, would naturally cluster about this massive union of the big three. It would be America and Central Western Europe on one side, Asia and Eastern Europe on the other; but such a partition of the world would not even suggest a contest of arms, as Russia could not dare to attack India and Germany at the same time. It would be truly a world division with a historic allotment of peaceful tasks. If America, Great Britain, and Germany frankly and heartily decide to stand together, the war of today may be the last great war for a century.

Obstacles surely crowd this way, but is it not worth every effort to remove the hindrances, if it is clear that every other way leads only to abysses? America felt strong in its traditional policy of avoiding alliances with the distant European nations, but in this age of the storage battery and the wireless those European countries are no longer distant. They have become near neighbors, and the politics of the United States is firmly intertwined with their fate. But it appears useless to discuss the small serious arguments against such a union, as one opposing power seems greater than arguments—the hate. The sowers of hate have gone up and down through the three lands and the seed has grown. Will not this hate strike out every line of a possible treaty? No, and a hundred times no, because British and Germans and Americans are not Sicilians and Corsicans who swear vendetta. Teutons can hate, but they hate nothing worse than hatred. It is tolerated as long as it serves its purpose of stirring the soul for the passionate deed, but when the smoke of the guns has been dispersed by the wind the hatred will have cleared away too. Among the many feelings in which these three noble peoples will find their union there will surely be the common feeling of shame at the absurd extent of their loathing.

The sober hours will come and the necessary illusions will lose their influence. Germans, British, and Americans alike will see that they operated with too simple psychology, simple as that of the moving-picture dramas where no complex mental states are allowed and every character is angel or villain and must shout yes or no. It is not true that the responsible men of any nation wanted war. They all sincerely wished to avoid it, while they all saw its unavoidable coming. They really did not want it, and yet subconsciously they all wanted it. Even when the furies of war had swept through the land no nation planned an immoral deed. It is true in Belgium and Greece, in Persia and Spain, in China and Africa, and where not, treaties were ignored in this war; but has not the Supreme Court of the United States for all time proclaimed "that circumstances may arise which would not only justify the Government in disregard of their stipulations, but demand in the interests of the country that it should do so? Unexpected events may call for a change in the policy of the country." It stamps it as the American idea of international law "that, while it would always be a matter of the utmost gravity and delicacy to refuse to execute a treaty, the power to do so was the prerogative of which no nation could be deprived without deeply affecting its independence." Many mistakes have been made. German statesmen regret sincerely the German ones; no doubt the British feel the same about the British ones. No one can wonder that in the heat of the struggle those blunders, when they did harm, were denounced as moral wrongs, that every unintentional homicide was branded as murder and every munition sale was abused as hypocrisy and violation of neutrality. But can this temper last?

Are we not anyhow too much under the suggestion of the impudent headlines? However much the press, the priests, and, alas! the professors have sinned in all three lands, do we not overestimate the amount of hatred? Germany and England have almost buried it, and America will follow. Above all, it has had to struggle more and more with the opposite feeling. Those who really know are sure that the strongest mental effect of these two years of war is a new mutual respect of the belligerent nations for one another. The Germans had never believed that France still possessed such wonderful courage and that Russia had improved its national life so much since the Japanese war and that Great Britain would find such imposing loyalty in its colonies. Nor had Western Europe believed that Austria or "the sick man" Turkey would show so much strength, and the admiration for Germany's efficiency is proved by the eager imitation. The loud and fashionable detestation belonged to the claptrap of the war; the increased respect will be the lasting outcome. How England and France or England and the Boers hated each other! How bitter was the hatred between Russia and Japan, and today they are cordially united. When peace comes the hatred will be the nightmare of yesterday; the Teuton mind will shake it off and America, Britain, and Germany will form the one alliance which will secure peace without any clouds on the horizon.

But surely one other resolution will be necessary for it. If the world wants real peace for the twentieth century it must prepare for it by the terms of Christmas, 1916. The one alliance which can save Western Europe will not come if it is not initiated by the spirit of this Fall's peace negotiations. If any great nation leaves the field humiliated its rankling wound will endanger the future. Each has bravely given its heart's blood for its freedom, each must return from the battle in honor with unbroken sword. The triumph of past conflicts was to see the foe in the dust; in our age of the new idealism the greatest triumph in the struggles of war as in the battles of social reform is not to crush the enemy but the enmity. This war was worth the appalling sacrifices only if through it not one people but mankind is advanced. Each nation must feel a stronger self-reliance, a happier willingness to live up to its mission, a larger trust in its safety and its future than it ever felt in the age before the explosion. That was a time of distrust and suspicion and envy and anger and fear which choked the strongest; we greet the new time of mutual confidence.

Germany has earned the most obvious war laurels of the old style, as its brave armies hold the conquered lands of the enemy. It is, therefore, first of all Germany's duty to initiate the coming age; and Germany is ready. Germany will not demand a square foot of the conquered territory in France or Belgium; this is an area abundant in treasures of the soil which Germany needs; but it will renounce them, and this ought to be the symbol for the settlements of the coming Winter. More than that, the Germans, see with open eyes that they will suffer great and painful colonial losses. The jewel of their love, Kiao-Chau, may never be returned to them; and, worse, the only large colony which was really fit for the German immigrant, Southwest Africa, may be held by the Boers who invaded it. It will be only a small territorial substitute if Germany receives the old German province of Courland from Russia and perhaps other African colonies from France, from Belgium, from Portugal, where German people cannot live, but from which at least raw material may be secured for German industry.

Germany even seems to be willing in the interest of the peace of Europe to have Poland made a kingdom again, connected with Austria. No doubt this, too, involves a certain German sacrifice, as it may easily bring restlessness to the Poles of Prussia's eastern provinces. It may be that Bessarabia will go to Rumania, but surely Russia will have no reason to complain. A wonderfully rich prize will be hers, as the world will be ready to give all Persia to Russia, and with it the harbors which no ice can block. Even Afghanistan may fall to her lot.

England, as always through the centuries, will be a winner without loss. The diamond land of Southwest Africa may be added to Rhodesia. But England will also get possession of Egypt, after having forgotten for a while that she does not possess it yet. France will receive back all the land which Germany has conquered, and it may be that the peace conference will give to her that part of Lorraine which she occupies today, perhaps in exchange for a good part of Morocco in order that Germany may have at least some foothold in Africa where Germans can live in a moderate climate. Belgium will certainly go back to the Belgians, and at last their racial instinct will be fulfilled; the Flemish and the Walloons will find the chance to have separate administration in their own languages.

It is easy to foresee that there will be some malcontents in every German village who will complain as the Japanese complained after the peace of Portsmouth. They will feel that the German armies had made the greatest gains and that the diplomats took from their hands what they conquered. Their lament will sound faintly in the chorus of German approval.

When the war broke out no responsible German dreamed of conquest. The cartoonists of her enemies amused their public with Germany's plans for European dominion and comforted them with Germany's failure, as she did not even swallow Paris and Petrograd, not to speak of Peking and Rio de Janeiro. The Germans made in Germany see the hopes fulfilled with which they took up the defense of their country. Not the gain of territory but the safety of Germany's future was their dream. Long freight trains will move to and fro between Berlin and Bagdad, the pressure from east and west will be removed, the sea will be free for Germany's industry and world commerce, the encircling ring of jealousy is broken once for all. Europe knows now the German swords and spears; tomorrow they will be beaten into pruning hooks and plowshares. The jealousy between England and Germany will yield to an earnest desire for mutual understanding, and each will learn from the other. Germany's respect for England's success in its colonies and England's respect for Germany's social organization will mold the future of the two nations. How much less would Germany gain, if it gained more!

But it is not enough that Germany and England alone lay the foundations for the great future alliance in the peace negotiations. The third partner must not wait until the decisive steps of the European nations have been taken. The one alliance which can crown the century demands not only that Germany and England find each other but that they find each other through the good-will of America. Sensationalists have tired our ear with their cries of remember this and remember that and remember everything; it is a greater art and a higher task to forget. If America will, both Germany and England can forget, and in the ocean of thought which binds the three peoples the submarines of emotion will leave their torpedoes at home and will ply unarmed to the foreign shores. Individuals are freer than peoples. Nothing seems needed but that three great men listen to the voice of the age and fulfill today the sacred task for which it may be too late tomorrow. The gods of history have put three great Democrats each into the place of honor and trust and power. If Woodrow Wilson, Bethmann Hollweg, and Lloyd George will speak the word for which the century is ripe, not only this war will be ended, but future wars will be impossible.

It is true Germans and German-Americans will abound who cannot imagine that President Wilson would be an impartial mediator. Many a decision of his has pierced their hearts. They felt the undertone of his English sympathies and doubt whether he could free himself from prejudices against England's enemy. Truly they are poor psychologists who cannot see deeper into his mind. It is easy to attack the President for campaign purposes, as the type of his mind is liable to be misconstrued. It must be illuminated from one centre—Woodrow Wilson's mind is essentially aesthetic. The aesthetic ideals of harmony, of unity, of beauty, of perfection, have for the first time in history irradiated from the White House. Only one result of this aesthetic attitude is essential here; a mind which is deeply stirred by the longing for aesthetic unity will sink perfectly into any rôle which is seriously undertaken. The personality is so completely fascinated by the idea of a perfect embodiment that all the prejudices and instincts of the daily life disappear; they are burned out by the glowing fire of enthusiasm for the mission which history has imposed. No greater rôle to be played could come to a man today than that of being the mediator between the enemies in Europe; no fitter mind for this rôle than that of the President. The neutral nations of the Old World will faithfully follow his lead, the belligerent nations will never forget his courageous act, and their gratitude will forever wipe out the memories of European anti-Americanism. Three men must speak; three nations will follow; three nations will march on, and their Teutonic alliance will bring to the war-ridden world the glories of peace for ages and ages hereafter.

Random Bits From Here and There

THE lobster catch in New Brunswick, Canada, has been so remarkably heavy thus far this season that it bids fair to beat all previous records. A load of 4,000 lobsters to a single boat is quite an everyday matter, and one record catch of 4,575 lobsters was reported for a single boat. Only a violent storm can prevent the season from being a record breaker. Last year's catch was spoiled in this way.

Iron safes and cash boxes are in demand nowadays among native merchants of Indo-China, and Chinamen doing business in that faraway region of Asia.

Among interesting facts gleaned from a study of American ports, made under the auspices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, are the following:

American ports are better suited by nature to handle the largest liners than any of the Old World ports; Boston has the most expensive, as well as the largest, pier in the United States, if not in the world, and will soon have the largest dry dock in the Western Hemisphere; the most noteworthy port development in recent years has been on the Pacific Coast, at San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, and San Diego.

Stress is laid on the increasing influence of the Federal Government on port development.

Orders for American boots and shoes reaching a total of nearly $50,000 have been taken at Rangoon, Burma, recently by a representative of an American shoe concern. It is expected that this new demand will continue, as the Burmese find it almost impossible at present to get footwear from England, whence they have imported it in the past.

During the fiscal year just concluded the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey printed 162,510 copies of charts for distribution, exceeding the previous record of copies in 1914 by 18,842. Notwithstanding the increase, the survey is unable to keep pace with the demand for these charts.

The exportation of macaroni from Italy has been suspended by order of the Italian Government pending the issuance of new instructions.

WHAT'S IN A NEST?

By Charles Campbell Jones.

BOLD Johnny climbs, quite unafraid,
Sometimes for eggs as yet unlaid;
The farm boy lets his cattle go
The bunny's vacant nest to know;
The spendthrift finds—it beats the deuce—
The nest egg gone, the nest no use;
All these, in truth, with tears or laughter,
Must often miss what they are after.

But oh! the earnest pacifist,
Not once has he discovery missed;
He skips about with watchful eye,
With pointing finger, frenzied cry—
And finds, forebodings to fulfill,
In every preparedness bill
That is before us at the minute,
A mare's nest with a nightmare in it.

as once the Old World sunk into mediaeval darkness.

But while the peoples may be of one mind in such a wish, many opinions will prevail in every nation as to the safest way to secure peace for the remainder of the century. Certainly the simplest and oldest prescription for peace, protective armament, will not be ruled out. Munition factories all over the globe will flourish as never before in times of peace. The pacifists will vainly proclaim that the wild armament race has proved a failure and that it hastened the clash; the piles of shells will be higher than ever. Yet the distrust of this insurance against war will grow too. If Europe really hoped "to reap the harvest of perpetual peace by this one bloody trial of sharp war," the chances for success seem after all too slight, unless other aids are sought than the threatening of new sharp wars. The need of surer means will be felt most deeply.

Peace must be secured from within; not fortresses and guns but good-will must prevent strife in the future. Have not the nations learned through these two years that their material exchange binds them more firmly together than they ever fancied? Was not the sheet of paper on which these words are printed bought at an unheard-of price because they are fighting on the other half of the globe? In the world of the market every declaration of independence is in vain! As long as the guns are roaring, economic generals may work out their campaign plans for the destruction of the enemy's commerce in future years; war is war. But peace is peace, and, above all, business is business. Where dyes are needed a submarine will find the way to bring them even when cruisers patrol. The high demands and the low bids will meet each other when the war is ended. But art and music, literature and religion, science and scholarship, will follow soon. Surely they are not products of colorless cosmopolitanism; even the truth must wear a national garb. But they do demand international touch and union. There need be no anxiety; world's fairs and world's vanity fairs will flourish again and the fashions of the intellectuals will soon enough glitter in all national tints and hues.

But we had all this before. America, Europe, and Asia were one great market, with all the traffic of coin and culture. Yet it did not save us. We politely bartered our pleasant emotions and our pretty commodities; and one August morning we were suddenly savages in deadly fury. We need a better protection for the days to come. But had we not a safer armor before, an armor much hailed by forty-eight nations? Had we not in the peaceful Hague built a beautiful house of arbitration? Germany gave the noble iron gate for it—what a pity that the web of the spider has been spun about the hammered gate of the deserted palace, devoted to international justice! Alas, the war has shaken the naive confidence. Some will probably go on with the game of painting everything white or black and just or unjust, and when it happens that their just cause suffers, they will lament that might has triumphed over justice.

The war has taught us a truer lesson. In the world of national conflicts, it would be easy to fight the horrors of war, if the just and the unjust really stood opposed to one another. Only in a world history rewritten for children is the right smashed by wrong; in reality one right suffers from the struggle and contest with another.

In almost every conflict of peoples both sides are right and both nations would be unworthy of their heritage if they did not stand for their good cause. In almost every war of modern history the real cause was not justiciable. Real international wrongs have mostly been hushed up and have seldom led to bloody conflicts and unjust intentions have usually won by bribery. No international tribunals are needed for the culprits; they work with subtler means than war. But when the clouds of war are massing above the horizon and when a true struggle of peoples is near, good rights stand against good rights, rights inherited, rights won through honest work, rights acquired by custom. No Judge knows means of justice by which he can decide between two equally good rights when they are unfit for compromise and the best meaning council cannot bring help. If a final decision is secured by power and passion, it is not that might intrudes upon right, but that might steps in because where equal right is on both sides the Judge is helpless.

But, then, at least we ought to rule out the passion; nobody ought to take up arms until a year has passed, a year in which commissions have gathered and examined and recorded the facts and made the complex issues simple, or—which usually is still more quieting for passions—made the simple issues confused. But will the hysteria of a yellow press yield to the zeal of Chairmen and Recording Secretaries until twelve months have passed over the injury to the nation? Only one way seems open—a might must be established which is stronger than the right of self-defense. We must be able to compel the unruly nation by militant power to wait a year at the gates of the arena. This is the program of the League to Enforce Peace, with the "Enforce" printed red in the title. Will it really bring us salvation?

At the threshold we must not forget that the year of enforced waiting would protect any wrongdoer. If a wrong can be continued in any case for a whole year the injury may have become irreparable; to take away the weapons of protection for a year may mean to make the victim helpless and to settle the issue against the innocent. A nation may violate the sea rights of another, may destroy its mail, blacklist its commerce, and yet it may be entirely safe in doing so for a year because no threatening ultimatum is permitted.

But worse than that: Instead of cooling the war temper the year of delay would simply become a year of wild preparation which would raise the passion to fever heat. If the nations of Europe had foreseen the war of today and had known the date of its beginning a year, before each would have known how to use the available time. Russia would have hastily completed its railway system; France and England would have strengthened their war industry; and above all Germany would have prepared by provisioning herself for years like a fortress. She could have done it easily; her lack of preparation was her only misfortune; it would have been avoided if the German Government had known a year, or at least a month, before that the break would come.

Moreover, the year of preparation would not only include guns and shells, flour and canned goods, but alliances; the year would become a year for the expansion of the crisis. More and more nations would take the one or the other side, and the provincial struggle would swell during the year into a continental warfare. But worst of all: A strong people, unwilling to suffer injury for a year and unwilling to give the opponents all the chances for a year's sinister preparation, would send its ultimatum before that date; and the result, according to the plans, would be that all the nations of the league would be obliged to enter into the struggle. Every local fight would thus have a tendency to grow into a world war; truly such a "League to Enforce Peace" would be a league to endanger peace.

Some imagine that such a general disaster would be averted because no nation would dare to face a whole world in arms. Yet the Germans have had to fight against fivefold superiority, and after two years practically no enemy stands on German soil. Above all, such a fight of the world against one is a fiction which would never be realized. A nation in the league might be bound by the obligation to turn against the power which declared war. But this might conflict with its other duty to defend a friend or a neighboring people whose welfare might be intertwined with its own free existence. In the real setting of the historic nations not one can be crushed without weakening certain others, and these certainly have no right to sacrifice their own future. Automatically they would join the friend, and the outcome would be one alliance against another alliance, a battlefront of many thousand miles where without the league a few short contests might have settled a provincial quarrel.

The League to Enforce Peace is like the league for the use of Esperanto. This, too, was invented in order to harmonize the nations of the globe. Their common mistake is to fancy that in the world of history an artificial abstract construction can replace that which has grown organically. The linguistic forms of a nation's expression and the emotional forms of its friendly or hostile behavior cannot be created in a philological or juristic laboratory; they have to grow in free historical development. The mere abstract formula for international war obligations, treating each case after the same logical pattern, must remain a failure. It will always be brought to nothing by the organic alliances which are held together by the self-conscious will and the historic interests of great nations. Does this suggest that no outer force exists which can keep order in this unruly world? Certainly not. It does mean only that such a force can never be created by a mechanical prescription with paragraphs fit for every case, but that the power to enforce peace must come from a true living alliance of nations physically strong enough to discourage every enemy and morally strong enough to win the faith of the world. Such an alliance would not be bound by treaties and penalties, but by inner affinity, by loyalty to common ideas, by unity of national mission and international purpose. The war of today will be followed by an age of peace if it can lead to such an alliance.

What are the prospects? One thing may be taken for granted by all who count with realities—Germany cannot be torn in pieces and cannot be demolished. Germany will remain in any case a powerful nation. Will Germany, supported by Austria, remain isolated on one side while the Allies of today remain allies on the other? Too much has leaked out; no serious Englishman or Frenchman or Italian or Russian believes it. A team is a team, harnessed for a task, but not a family bound together for the life of children and children's children. England and France hardly hide the discomfort of the yoke; the comradeship of Algeciras came, after all, only ten years after Fashoda. Italy? It could hardly have done a greater service to its old allies than to join its new ones. To have forced Italy into the war was probably England's severest blunder; at once Austria was united and the Balkans estranged.

This burden will not be carried long. But most certainly England and Russia must part ways when the peace is signed. The contrast of their world interests has not been changed in the least by the war against the Central Powers. It is not so long ago that the music halls of London resounded to the applause for the popular song:

> We have fought the bear before,
> And while we are Britons true
> The Russians shall not have
> Con-stan-ti-nople.

Of course, those others cannot have Constantinople, while they are Britons true.

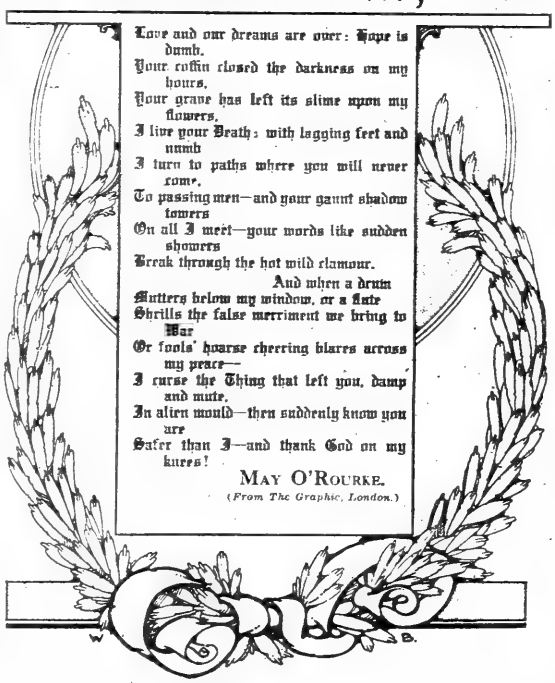
What, after all, is Germany? Even before the war with all its large African colonies the German Empire had only 3,000,000 square kilometers. It is a dwarf beside the two giants—Russia with 23,000,000 and Great Britain with 33,000,000. Theirs are the world empires, with clearly opposite interests, opposite traditions, and opposite ideals. For a day they can make a partnership against their energetic German neighbor, but when the local warfare ceases they cannot forget the world problems which keep them separated forever. And Russia's new partner, Japan, laughs. That is the future of the Allies, but who will be the allies of the future?

After the war the Russian and the British world empires will and must be the central energies of two diverging combinations, and Germany, whatever the peace may bring, will be the one European power which can tip the scale for either on the world balance. Many in Germany would quickly decide in favor of an alliance with Russia. Austria, Turkey, and Japan would join it heartily and other nations would lean toward it. It would be a tremendous alliance—and yet it would bring incalculable harm. One effect would be sure—it would lead to a war with England after a few short years. Russia, with Japan, Germany, Austria, and Turkey combined, would feel strong enough for the final blow of the bear's paw at India and Egypt. Revenge on England would be the German motive for this unnatural alliance, and the war cry of revenge would stir all the nations which have winced under England's grasp.

This would be really the superwar, and the struggle of today would appear a mere prelude. The world would be at stake. Europe would be devastated, for the first time Asia would tremble, and America would be drenched with blood. The peace after this war would be only a signal for a new grouping which would raise the spectre of a new and more horrible struggle to terrorize the earth. The German-Russian-Japanese alliance would be a league to enforce war; but we want peace, and every effort ought to be bent to avert such a gruesome future.

Only one way remains open, the way in the opposite direction. Germany must join not Russia, but England. Moreover, as Japan has definitely allied itself with Russia for the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, and as the two Asiatic powers would menace America's position in the Pacific, the United States cannot remain isolated. But every danger for its world commerce is removed if America joins the British-German alliance. The English Navy, the German Army, the American wealth, nay, the English diplomacy, the German thoroughness, and the American optimism and dash, form an alliance which is invincible. It is the one league in the world the mere existence of which would guarantee the peace of the next genera-

In Memoriam, 1916



obtained at cost prices or less, so that each dollar given by the United States has gone much further than it would have in ordinary trade. In this way many merchants and manufacturers have helped sufferers abroad without putting their names down against any specific contributions. Transportation interests and owners of office buildings have helped, too, by reducing charges and rents.

The New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, for instance, has free quarters in the Russell Sage Foundation in East Twenty-second Street. It pays no rent for its workrooms at 411 Fifth Avenue and at Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street. Furthermore, the Red Cross and other organizations engaged in the same work have great areas of warehouse space at the Bush Terminal, whence they ship supplies abroad without having to pay any rental whatever. The American Ambulance Corps, which has spent a thousand dollars a day ever since the war began to maintain its five field hospitals in France and its hospital in Paris, has been able to spend on its work of rescue practically all it has received. Many of those who are serving it are working without compensation, and its American headquarters at 14 Wall Street are rent free.

To pick out just one of the many items of this American ambulance service, it has so far transported more than 150,000 wounded.

The War Relief Clearing House for France and her allies, with executive offices at 40 Wall Street in charge of Clyde *K.* Pratt, is, indeed, a clearing house on a tremendous scale, the central agency by which 5,000 schools, churches, clubs, lodges, and many individuals have been sending their contributions for war sufferers since March of 1915. By May of that year it was necessary to open a big warehouse at 133 Charlton Street, this city, in which to receive and pack the goods. Since then the Clearing House has shipped 36,000 cases, or about 9,000 tons, valued at something over $2,000,000. All of this material has been transported to France on the ships of the French line without any freight charges whatever. It has been received on the other side without customs duties, and then transshipped by rail to all parts of France and Italy, free of cost.

One of the most useful services performed by the Clearing House is in doing the purchasing for contributors, who do not know where to buy to the best advantage. For example, they are getting yarn for refugee women at 71 cents a pound, which would cost the ordinary purchaser $1.10. They are getting good shoes for men at $1.15 a pair, and for boys at 65 cents a pair.

Amounts received by the Clearing House have ranged all the way from a dime up to $40,000 in single contributions. Unevenness of this sort in size of gifts is, of course, reported by all the relief organizations.

There is a young man who steals into the Clearing House offices very quietly about once a month, hands Mr. Pratt a $20 bill, and goes out. His name is not known. A woman in Oregon sent on her diamond engagement ring, which Mr. Pratt sold at the Allied Bazaar for $60. Somebody else sent in 1,500 francs in old French, Italian, and Belgian coin, of the Napoleonic period.

There is one deaf old lady who invested her money in an early French war loan to help France. Whenever she receives her interest she takes that to the Clearing House to help the French.

That reminds me of the story of another old lady, who went to the Serbian Relief Commission at 70 Fifth Avenue and told Miss Hastings that she had three nightgowns which she wanted to send to the suffering people in Europe. But first she wanted to know how her contribution would get there, so Miss Hastings told her all about the methods of relief, whereupon the old lady disclosed three $1 000 bills, which she had kept hidden beneath her shopping bag, and handed one of them to Miss Hastings for Serbia. From there she went to the Armenian Relief in the same building, again indulged herself in the little fiction of the nightgowns, and left a second thousand dollars. Beyond that she was not traced, but there is no doubt that some third fund was enriched by $1,000 that afternoon, and this giver is known only as "The Old Lady of the Nightgowns."

A brief chronological record of the work of the Serbian Relief is significant of how things have gone from bad to worse in Europe. The first money cabled by this commission to Serbia very early in the war was $20,000 for seed grain, and $5,000 for farm implements. This was after the first invasion of the country, when a comparatively small section in northern Serbia was devastated, and the need was for seed and farm tools to enable the people to rehabilitate themselves. The latest contribution sent by this commission to Serbia was $40,000, not for seed grain, but for corn to feed people who were starving and far beyond any hope of helping themselves. Between the days of seed, and the days of horrible need, the Serbian Commission has had to be various different kinds of an agency. Last year, for example, it had to turn its attention to orphans, of whom Serbia had more than 20,000, as a result of the typhus plague alone. After that the commission had to finance the transportation of Serbian refugees out of Albania. Since then it has undertaken to establish hospitals for these people on the Island of Corsica.

Anna Gould's House in Paris, Now Used, Rent Free, as Warerooms by American War Relief Clearing House.

The Joint Distribution Committee for Jewish War Sufferers, which has received more than $5,500,000, has canvassed the entire United States in a most systematic manner. Through the subsidiary organizations, the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee, it has collected the offerings of the reformed Jews, of the orthodox congregations, and made, in addition, a house-to-house convass.

If horror is a factor, no country makes a stronger appeal than Poland, where nearly half of a before-the-war population of 34,000,000 has been wiped out, partly in battle, but mostly by starvation in a country literally gashed to death, a country that is childless, treeless, and houseless; a country, in large parts of which the very top soil has been so frittered away by shell that nothing can be grown.

"There are no more children under seven years of age in Poland, all dead of starvation," said Mr. Gorski, at the Polish Victims' Relief Fund headquarters, 33 West Forty-second Street. "In the district of Gorlice alone, where battle raged for eighteen months, 1,500,000 of noncombatants caught between the lines perished from hunger and disease. An American who has just returned from Poland, where he has been investigating conditions in behalf of relief work, has reported to us that, having occasion to travel on the main road from Warsaw to Pinsk, about 150 miles, he noticed that the ground was littered with civilian garments and cradles—400,000 human beings must have dropped dead along that road. The retreating army had burned their homes, and compelled them to evacuate the land. There had been no time to bury those who fell by the wayside. Birds of prey and wild animals had cleaned the bones, and the incoming invaders gathered those human bones and sent them back to be used as fertilizer in their own country."

We hear a good deal now about the diplomatic difficulties in the way of helping Poland, and of President Wilson's so-far futile efforts to get England and Germany to agree upon some plan by which food supplies may be sent from this country to Poland. Germany blames England and declares that the latter country will not let such supplies through the blockade. England blames Germany and declares that such goods would be allowed to go through if Germany would guarantee that none of the relief supplies would be used by the German armies in the territory. So there is a deadlock, and in the meantime Poles are starving to death by thousands every day.

Still there is a way that the American people can help Poland in spite of diplomatic complications. There is a food supply in that country at the present moment, in the hands of the German Import Company, which will sell to the Poles or anybody else who has the price. The price is regulated by General von Hindenburg, and it is seven times the normal cost of food. Von Hindenburg calls this price a military necessity. Of course no Pole can pay it. But Americans could help if they would, by paying and distributing food in Poland. There is no difficulty in getting money into Poland. Paderewski's National American Committee for Polish Relief and a similar organization in Chicago are sending funds as fast as collected, through their agencies in Switzerland, and all this money goes to its destination without delay or hindrance.

But so far in the two years of war the per capita American contribution to these two Polish funds has been only eight-tenths of a cent. Under the circumstances there may be some who would believe that the responsibility of the British and German Governments for starvation in Poland should be shared by the Americans who have not yet contributed their eight mills apiece.

Belgium, which, under normal conditions, can produce only one-fifth of her food, now, of course, produces practically nothing, and her people, together with the people in that part of Northern France occupied by the Germans, are being cared for by the greatest charity enterprise in the history of the world, the Commission for Relief in Belgium. In this country the commission, with its headquarters at 120 Broadway, New York, has complete subsidiary organizations in thirty-five States, and many of these are sub-divided into town and county organizations. For its work so far it has had under charter 282 ships, ranging from 3,500 to 9,000 tons, flying the banner of the commission, and all guaranteed absolutely safe passage by all belligerents. There have been many dimes sent to this commission. The largest single contribution so far has been $200,000. The aggregate received from people of the United States, as already said, has been $10,000,000, or a little more, and to that has been added the $90,000,000 from France and England, to be spent for supplies here. And still the need of Belgium and Northern France is far from being met.

A great deal of money has been spent in this country for the Russians, through the Russian Red Cross, or American Commission of The All Russian Zemsky Union, with headquarters at 210 West Forty-fourth Street, but practically all this money has been sent here from Russia. Very little of it has been contributed by Americans.

The bulk of the contributions for Italy has been sent through the American Red Cross and the Clearing House for War Relief, free transportation being granted not only on the French ships, as already noted, but on vessels of British and Italian lines.

The New York delegates to the German Red Cross, with headquarters at 1,123 Broadway, have American contributions amounting to $3,000,000 listed on their books. They estimate that the total contributions in the United States, made for relief in Germany and her allies, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, amount to $6,000,000.

As the American Red Cross is a national organization, trying to meet many needs here and in Mexico as well as abroad, it may be interesting to give a brief analysis of its total of $3,395,649, which it has contributed in cash and supplies and medical service for European war relief. Its cash remittances have been $604,646.10. The cost of maintaining and equipping 300 surgeons and nurses in Europe during the first year of the war was $1,460,306. The value of the supplies which it has shipped to the Allied Powers, the Central Powers, and other countries affected by the war has been $1,330,703.

Hongkong's Trade Growth

INTERESTING figures regarding the volume of trade in Hongkong for the period between 1867 and 1915 are contained in the Hongkong Harbor report transmitted to this country by the American Vice Consul at Hongkong.

In 1867 the entire foreign trade of the port, including all foreign ships, junks, and steam launches, amounted to 2,375,000 tons, in 1877 it was 4,100,000; in 1887 it reached 6,325,000; in 1897 it was 7,625,000, and in 1907 11,400,000. The highest tonnage ever reached in the history of the port was in 1913, when it rose to 12,825,000; in 1914 it dropped to 12,475,000, and in 1915 to 11,225,000, the lowest tonnage entered since 1907.

In respect to British shipping, the tonnage in 1867 was 700,000; in 1904, 6,600,000; in 1909, 5,675,000; in 1912 and 1913, 6,200,000, and in 1915, 5,700,000. The German shipping increased from 95,000 tons in 1867 to 1,300,000 tons in 1908. The first year that Japanese shipping appeared in the Hongkong returns was in 1880, when the tonnage recorded was only 20,000. For three years the tonnage was below 20,000, but in 1889 it rose to 95,000, and in 1903 the record shows a tonnage of 925,000. It fell to 35,000 in 1905, during the Russo-Japanese war. From this date there has been a steady increase in Japanese shipping, and the maximum tonnage was recorded for 1915 with a figure of 2,275,000 tons.

The junk traffic in foreign trade fluctuates very little. The tonnage in 1867 was 1,400,000, and in 1915 it was 1,500,000. The highest junk tonnage record was 1,850,000 in 1883.

Dr. Carrel and Charles Butler (Standing at Table) Walter Abbott and Mr. Page in War Relief Clearing House.

Is America Generous? A War Relief Analysis

Our Gifts as Measured by Our Means, by the Starvation Abroad and by What Smaller, Less-Favored Countries Have Done

HOW much have the people of the United States given for the aid of the afflicted peoples of Europe throughout the two years of the war? Call it forty millions of dollars in cash and supplies. That is an estimate based on the two-year totals of the chief bureaus and commissions of relief throughout this country, with a big guesswork allowance added for unrecorded individual offerings and the collections made by hundreds of minor organization, many of which are practically negligible factors.

Have we done enough? Not if the giving is to be measured by the need. By that standard the measure of American generosity and sympathy is short by many millions.

America is not feeding Belgium, as so many of us seem to think. We have contributed about one-tenth of the total sum that has been needed to give to each civilian Belgian—man, woman, and child—one-third as much food per day as is considered necessary for a soldier. France and England have contributed the other nine-tenths. If America had given thirty times as much to this one fund as she has given, the familiar expression, "America is feeding Belgium," would be based on fact instead of on a superstition, the reiteration of which has given a sort of emotional satisfaction even to those of us who have not contributed anything to any fund.

And our giving to the Belgians is the high-water mark of American generosity so far. Our Belgian total is almost twice as great as that of any other single fund.

"We have not sent enough to provide any one of them with a square meal; just enough to stave off death from starvation," says Felix M. Warburg, Chairman and Treasurer of the Joint Distribution Committee handling all the Jewish relief contributions of the three big Jewish war fund organizations. The total of these Jewish funds to date is $5,580,396. That is the second largest amount raised in this country.

"What we have done in the United States is only a drop in the bucket," says Clyde A. Pratt, Executive Secretary of the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, an organization with headquarters in this city through which more than 5,000 organizations, firms, and individuals are shipping their contributions. The contributions thus sent through the clearing house so far amount to $2,750,000. That includes $625,000 in cash and 36,000 cases, or about 9,000 tons, of supplies purchased for $2,125,000.

"Poland needs $20,000,000 immediately merely for the housing of the millions of starving people who have been driven from 20,000 villages and 200 towns that no longer exist," says W. O. Gorski of the National American Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund. But American contributions to the Polish funds have been less than a million.

"In spite of all that has been done the amount to be done is enormous," says Mrs. W. K. Draper of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, who has supervised the shipping from this port of $1,330,703 worth of supplies. The total of the American Red Cross in supplies, cash, and medical service value has been $3,395,649.

And so you can go on through the entire list of organizations, and all their leaders know that they are not doing enough. They know that the number of people in this country who have given nothing greatly exceeds those who have given something.

Has the United States done its share, as compared with what other countries have done?

Our gifts to the Belgians have been at the rate of ten cents per capita for our entire population of one hundred million people. The people of New Zealand have given to the Belgians at the rate of one dollar and a quarter per capita. New Zealand is at war herself. The proportionate giving of Brazil, Argentina, and other South American countries to the Belgian fund is reported as greater than ours.

Miss Fannie Hastings of the Serbian Relief Commission at 70 Fifth Avenue, this city, was in Australia at the beginning of the war. Before she left there that country had raised and equipped and sent to England twenty thousand troops, and had added five war vessels, manned and equipped at Australia's expense, to the British Navy. But, also, in those early costly days of getting ready to do her part in the war Australia started a relief fund for Belgium, and when Miss Hastings left Australia that fund was much larger than the American Belgian fund was three weeks later, when she arrived in San Francisco.

Paderewski gave a series of concerts in this country for the benefit of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund. The proceeds of the New York concert were $22,000; of the Chicago concert $37,000. Melba sang in Melbourne for the same fund and took in $68,000 for the Poles at one concert.

The Polish Relief organization in this country, of which Paderewski is the head, has received $406,410 in two years. New Zealand has contributed $350,000 in response to the appeals of Paderewski in the last year. The population of the United States, one hundred millions all told, includes four million Poles. The total population of New Zealand is less than two millions, and there are, practically, no Poles there. Perhaps New Zealand is the Abou ben Adhem of the world's countries.

Contributions to the Serbian Fund in the United States have amounted to a trifle over $200,000. The people of France have given twice as much for Serbia. The English people have sent about eight million dollars to Serbia for the relief of the starving and homeless.

Incidentally, the French and English Governments, between them, have sent ninety million dollars to the Commission for the Relief of Belgium in this country, to be expended here, along with the ten millions contributed by ourselves for supplies. But that is a Government matter, and we are trying now to get at some measure of the sympathy and generosity of individuals in the United States.

Now, entirely aside from what other countries are doing and not doing, is America giving in accordance with her means? That, too, is a matter of opinion. There are those who believe that neutrals should not take care of the helpless victims of belligerents, because by so doing they minimize the horrors of war and thus make future wars more probable. It is a hard theory to stick to in face of the reports from abroad, the reports from Poland, for example, where the population has been reduced from thirty-four to twenty millions in two years; most of the fourteen million dead in that one gashed country have died of starvation. There are no babies left in Poland.

But to return to the proportion of American giving to American means. The foreign trade of the United States for the two years of the war has amounted to nearly eleven billions of dollars ($10,941,975,000.) It was $6,525,000,000 in the fiscal year just ending, and $4,416,975,000 in the first year of the war. Most of this trade, which breaks all records of all countries, was, of course, with Europe. Its total volume is 275 times as great as the amount we have contributed to the relief of suffering in Europe. Our exports for the two war years have been over $7,000,000,000, and, of course, a vast amount of that represents our sales of munitions of war. Our bill to foreign countries for explosives alone in the two years has been $514,000,000, about thirteen times as much as we have given for the relief of the many millions of noncombatant men, women, and children whose lives have been devastated by the use of those same explosives. One corporation alone, United States Steel, has earned in the first six months of this year over $140,000,000 net profits, more than three times as much as we have given to war relief in two years, the two most prosperous years in the history of this country.

Now, to drop from the billions of foreign trade to the millions of foreign aid, the following figures afford the most accurate summing up of the main war relief activities of the United States for two years that has yet been made:

Belgian Relief	$10,000,000
Germany and her allies	6,000,000
Jewish War Relief (all funds)	5,580,000
American Red Cross	3,395,649
Rockefeller Foundation	3,159,965
War Relief Clearing House	2,750,000
Committee of Mercy	1,512,000
Armenia and Syria	1,025,000
Polish Relief (two main funds)	800,000
American Ambulance Corps	800,000
Federation of Churches	500,000
Serbian Relief Commission	210,000
Secours National	200,000
Albanian Relief	37,000
Total	$35,969,634

But even with this attempt at getting something like accuracy, allowance must be made for overlapping and duplicating of accounts. For example, in the Rockefeller Foundation total is included an item of $200,000 contributed to the Belgian Commission and also appearing in its total of $10,000,000. Another $175,000 of the Rockefeller credit is included in the Red Cross total. Thirty thousand of the Serbian account is duplicated in the Red Cross. And much of the million and a half of the Committee of Mercy shows elsewhere. So these sums, plus a few minor duplicate cash items, should be subtracted from the total for the purpose of correction. And the discrepancy is greater in the matter of supplies, for a large amount of Red Cross contributions in food, clothing, and medical supplies has been shipped through the War Relief Clearing House and listed a second time on its books. So two millions, all told, is not too much to subtract from the above total, leaving $34,000,000 to the credit of the chief relief agencies in the United States for the entire two-year period of the war.

The addition of six millions to cover all other contributions and make a total of forty millions, is, as already said, a matter of guesswork. The guess is too big rather than too small. However, you cannot gauge the generosity of the entire country by the books of the commissions any more than you can measure all the charity of a local community by the annual reports of the philanthropic societies in that community.

"I think your total is too large," said Mr. Pratt of the War Relief Clearing House. "But your figures are the nearest approach to accuracy that we have had, and nobody is in a position to confirm or deny them."

The whole case for the United States is not presented in the figures. There are hundreds of men and women doing wonderful work in the various commissions for little or no compensation. The statements in dollars and cents of the supplies shipped abroad do not give the market value of those goods because a very large proportion of them have been

low and the harbor is suitable only for the smaller class of war vessels.

On the other hand, the harbor of Charlotte Amalie, in St. Thomas, is deep enough to float the largest battleships without danger, and there is another good anchorage called Coral Bay in St. John. With proper fortifications, naval men believe that St. Thomas would provide a serviceable and virtually impregnable base—a sort of American Heligoland in the Caribbean. The port of Charlotte Amalie has long been one of the great coaling stations of the world. It has shipyards, dry docks, and repair shops, and besides being a port of refuge it is the headquarters for several lines of passenger and freight steamships. Undoubtedly the port's proximity to the Panama Canal gives it an importance which may account for the high price the United States is asked to pay for the islands.

From the deck of a vessel in the harbor Charlotte Amalie is strikingly beautiful, covering three spurs of a mountain clad in tropical foliage. From the heights above the town one may see on a clear day the islands of Porto Rico, Bieques or the Crab, and St. Croix in the distance, and there are many other extensive views. Sir Frederick Treves, the famous British surgeon, in his book "The Cradle of the Deep," calls Charlotte Amalie the most picturesque town in the whole sweep of the Windward Islands.

"The walls of the houses," he says, "are for the most part a dazzling white. Some are yellow or gray or orange; certain of them are blue. The roofs are always a generous bright red. Between the houses and overshadowing the roofs are clumps of green trees. Here and there can be seen stone stairs climbing up through the town, gardens with creeper-covered walls, a tufted palm, a many-arched arcade, the balustrades of shady terraces. Viewed from the sea Charlotte Amalie would seem to be a place for those who make holiday—all gayly tinted villas and palaces, where the factory chimney, the warehouse, and the woeful suburb are unknown."

St. Thomas was a famous retreat of buccaneers, one of whom was Teach, or Blackbeard, who had fourteen wives and is described in "Tom Cringle's Log" as:

> The mildest mannerd man
> That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat;
> With such true breeding of a gentleman,
> You never could discern his real thought.
> Fity he loved adventurous life's variety,
> He was so great a loss to good society.

Sir Frederick Treves describes in a somewhat ironical vein the two pirate strongholds, which every visitor to Charlotte Amalie must see:

> On the respective summits of two of the hills of Charlotte Amalie there stands a castle. The larger is called Bluebeard's Castle, the smaller Blackbeard's. It is claimed that they were the strongholds of pirates distinguished by those names. St. Thomas was certainly a favorite haunt of the buccaneer, and although the sea rover had little leisure for building castles he was not above occupying premises erected by others.
>
> The two strong places in question are round towers of undoubted antiquity, each with a maximum of wall and a minimum of window. Bluebeard's Castle has the appearance of a fortress or refuge of the blockhouse type, but the castle of Blackbeard is singularly suggestive of a stone windmill deprived of its wooden caps and sails. It would be little short of profanity to hint that this pirate's lair is no more than a discarded mill, for the people of the island, though hazy in their details, are firm in the belief that the tower was the fastness of Blackbeard the corsair.
>
> Of Bluebeard nothing whatever is known, nor do even the sellers of postcards suggest that he was in any way connected with the famous autocrat of the nursery tale. Blackbeard, however, was a definite character, a pirate of pirates, who in the early part of the eighteenth century was the hero of the Caribbean Sea. I can find no evidence that he ever held the mill-like tower which keeps green his memory at St. Thomas, but it would be rank heresy to suppose that such evidence is not forthcoming.
>
> Blackbeard's nonprofessional name was Edward Teach. He was a native of Bristol, and a mariner. In the pursuit of his calling he came to Jamaica, where, it may be assumed, he was led astray by evil companions, picked up in the taverns of Port Royal. Anyhow, in 1716, Master Teach took to pirating. It is claimed that when a man adopts a calling he should strive to excel in it. Edward was evidently influenced by this teaching and acted upon it, with the result that he attained to the very highest distinction in his profession. Indeed, such were his ability and application that in two short years he rose to the position of the world's greatest pirate. In this anxious and dangerous vocation he is without an equal. The stage pirate with black ringlets and a belt full of knives, who sits on a gunpowder cask and scatters murder aimlessly about him, is a mere babe and suckling to Edward Teach.

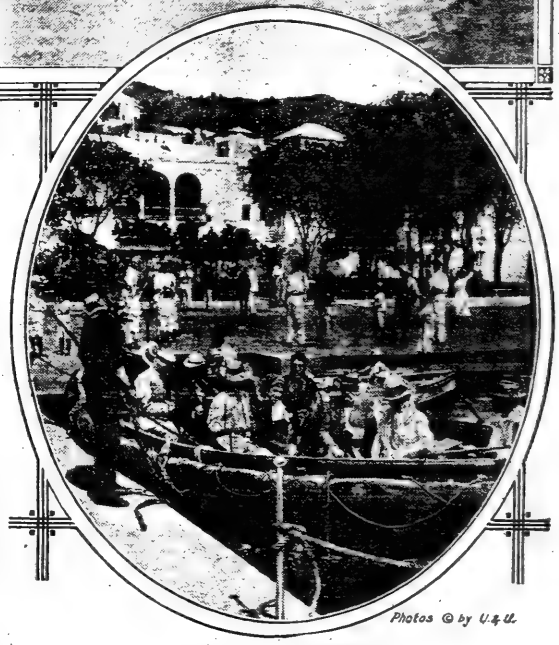
Loading Cargo on the Beach at St. John: (Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

Sir Frederick tells how Master Teach was killed in a bloody duel on the deck of his ship, and how his conqueror, Lieutenant Maynard of H. M. S. Pearl, cut off his head and hung it on the bowsprit of his sloop. "With this strange ornament swinging from the bows," he adds, "and with thirteen pirates safe in the hold, Maynard set sail for Bath Town in North Carolina. Here the thirteen were promptly hanged."

One of the old Danish Governors of St. Thomas was Adolf Esmit, who had used his popularity to oust his brother Nicholas, the lawful Governor. Adolf, who had been a privateer, made a business of protecting and encouraging pirates—for a consideration, of course. The English people of the neighboring islands found him a bad neighbor, for he harbored runaway seamen and debtors, fitted out pirate vessels with arms and provisions, and refused to restore captured ships and crews which had been brought into St. Thomas by the freebooters.

The King of Denmark sent another Governor to dispossess Esmit, and he arrived in the West Indies in October, 1864. With the assistance of the English, who lent him an armed sloop, he took possession of St. Thomas and ended the career of Esmit. Thereafter the corsairs found the islands an inhospitable place.

All of the Danish islands are of volcanic origin and surrounded by coral reefs. The surface of the land varies from low coast plains to mountains, but springs and streams are not plentiful and at times the country has suffered severely from drought. St. Thomas lies forty miles east of Porto Rico and has an area of thirty-two square miles. Sugar is produced here and tropical fruits are abundant. St. John, which is near by, comprises but twenty-one square miles. From St. John comes some of the best bay rum, for the soil of the island seems especially adapted to the growth of the bay leaf, from which the rum is distilled. St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, the largest of the three islands, contains eighty-four square miles, and is sixty-five miles southeast of Porto Rico. The two principal towns are Christiansted and Frederiksted, but they have not the importance of Charlotte Amalie.



Photos © by U. & U.

A Street and Landing Place at St. Thomas.

Like all islands of the West Indies the Danish possessions have had a checkered history. They changed hands several times in the days when the nations of Europe fought for sea power and a share of the wealth of this hemisphere. Columbus discovered the islands on his second voyage. They were then inhabited by Caribs and Arawaks. In 1657 St. Thomas was colonized by the Dutch, who were succeeded by the English. Then came the Danes, who have held the island since 1671. St. John was settled by the Danes in 1684.

Both the Dutch and English settled St. Croix in 1625, and in later years the island was ruled by Spaniards and the French. In 1653 Louis XIV. sold St. Croix to the Knights of Malta, and they in turn gave way to the French West India Company in 1665. The island proved to be a poor investment and was abandoned by the French in 1695, the whole population going to Santo Domingo. St. Croix was virtually uninhabited until 1733, when the French sold the island to the King of Denmark for $375,000.

The early prosperity of St. Thomas was due to the fact that in 1764 the Danes declared it a free port, to which all vessels might come. St. Thomas at once became a distributing point for much of the West India trade, and for many years an immense business was carried on there. Now there is a possibility that a new and perhaps brighter chapter will be added to the maritime history of the port.

The Bandit's Grave

MID lava-rock and glaring sand,
Neath the desert's brassy skies,
Bound in the silent chains of death,
A border bandit lies.
The poppy waves her golden glow
Above the lowly mound;
The cactus stands with lances drawn
A martial guard around.

His dreams are free from guile or greed,
Or foray's wild alarms.
No fears creep in to break his rest
In the desert's scorching arms.
He sleeps in peace beside the trail,
Where the twilight shadows play,
Though they watch each night for his return
A thousand miles away.

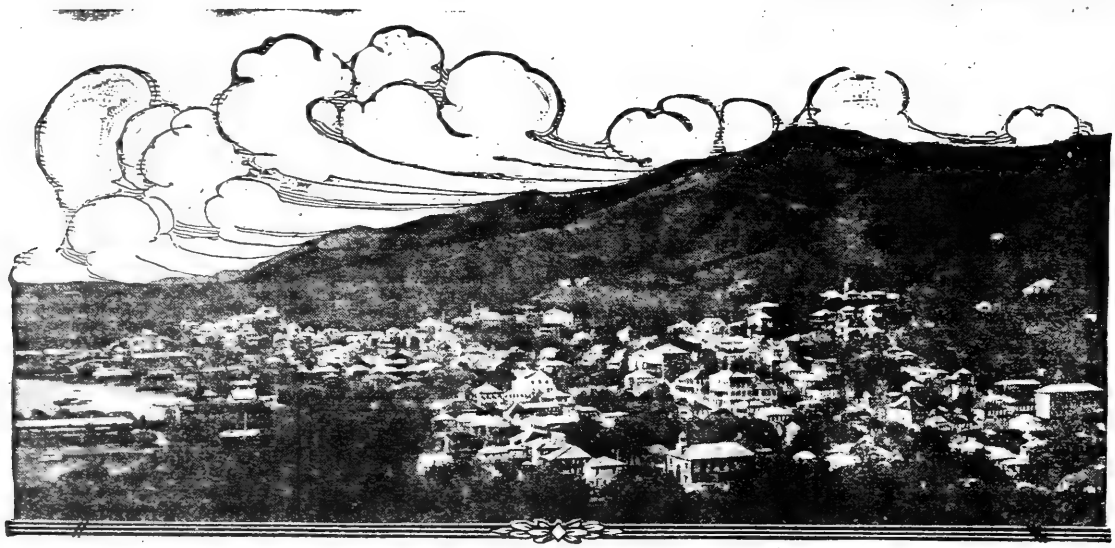
From the mesquit groves a night-bird calls
When the western skies grow red;
The sandstorm sings his deadly song
Above the sleeper's bed.
His steed has wandered to the hills
And helpless are his hands,
Yet the peons curse his memory
Across the shifting sands.

The desert cricket tunes his pipes
When the half-grown moon shines dim;
The sage-thrush trills his evening song—
But what are they to him?
A rude-built cross beside the trail
That follows to the west
Casts its long-drawn, ghastly shadow
Across the sleeper's breast.

A lone coyote comes by night
And sits beside his bed,
Sobbing the midnight hours away
With gaunt, uplifted head.
The lizard trails his aimless way
Across the lonely mound,
When the star-guards of the desert
Their picket lines post 'round.

The Winter snows will heap their drifts
Among the leafless sage;
The pallid hosts of the blizzard
Will voice their stubborn rage.
The gentle rains of early Spring
Will woo the flowers to bloom,
And scatter their fleeting incense
O'er the border bandit's tomb.

CHART PITT.



Charlotte Amalie, from Blueboard's Castle, Once a Pirate Stronghold in St. Thomas. (Photo Detroit Photo Co.)

What Danish West Indies Would Mean to Us

Three Islands Which United States May Buy Have Fine Harbor Which Could Be Used as Naval Base in Panama Canal Defense

If Denmark finally cedes her West Indian possessions to the United States, as she has threatened to do on several occasions, about 133 square miles will be added to the territory over which the American flag flies, and our Government will come into possession of one of the finest harbors in the West Indies—a valuable naval base and coaling station long coveted by political and military authorities in Washington. St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix, and the other tiny islands and rocks which compose the Danish West Indies are not intrinsically valuable. Their land is poor, their crops are small, their population is becoming smaller year by year; for several years their revenue has been decreasing and they have been a financial burden to Denmark, but they lie in a strategic position with regard to the Atlantic trade routes leading to the Panama Canal, and for that reason they have a potential value in the scheme of defense which must be worked out to protect that great waterway against an enemy.

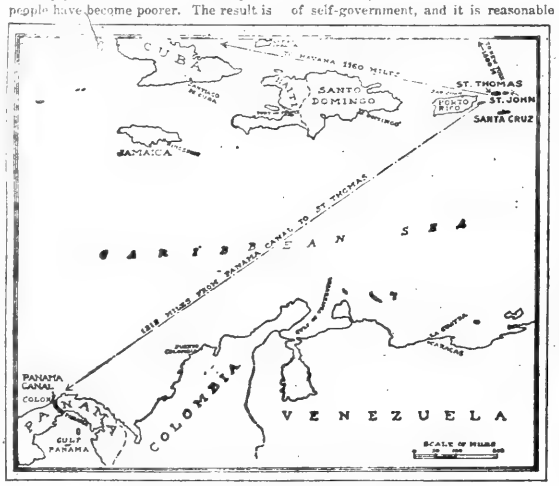
The chief surprise in Washington's announcement last Tuesday of the negotiation of a treaty with Denmark for the transfer of the islands to the United States was the price—$25,000,000—which the convention fixed. In 1865 Secretary Seward offered $5,000,000 for the islands and increased the sum to $7,500,000 two years later. In 1902 the Roosevelt Administration agreed to pay $5,000,000, but the upper house of the Danish Rigsdag refused to ratify the convention, which the United States Senate had ratified on Feb. 17. Possibly Denmark will eventually be willing to accept less than $25,000,000, for an influential element in that country is anxious to sell the islands. Moreover, the islanders themselves apparently wish to improve their economic condition, and it is highly probable that they would vote to place their future in the hands of the United States. They voted in favor of the transfer fifty years ago, and they have less to lose and more to gain at this time.

It has been said at various times that Germany is opposed to the sale of the islands, hoping that some day a modification of the Monroe Doctrine would enable her to acquire them for naval purposes. Whatever truth there may be in this statement it is certain that the United States will allow no foreign power to take control of the Danish West Indies, even though they are not brought under the American flag. Thus the hopes of Germany or any other power that covets the islands are doomed to disappointment.

Last February a Copenhagen dispatch told about a pamphlet having been published by M. Hageman, a planter of the islands, who advocated their sale. He was pessimistic about their future. Their military condition was bad, he said, infant mortality had reached a rate of 62½ per cent., while the population was decreasing at an alarming rate.

The decrease of population—most of the inhabitants are colored—is perhaps the best index of the gradual impoverishment of the Danish West Indies. In 1828 their population was 46,000, in 1841, 41,000; in 1890, 32,000, while the census of 1911 fixed the number at 27,086.

Absentee landlordism, combined with land monopoly, has induced poverty and discontent in the islands, and the people have cast envious eyes upon Porto Rico, from which they are separated by only a few miles of water. They have seen Porto Rico and her people flourishing under American rule, while the sugar plantations of their own islands have steadily yielded less, and individually the people have become poorer. The result is that many negroes have emigrated from the Danish West Indies to Porto Rico and the United States, and, having tasted the benefits of American government, they are undoubtedly willing that their brothers still under Danish rule should change their allegiance.



Map Showing Location of the Danish West Indies.

It would hardly be fair to accuse the Danes of misrule in the West Indies. Their failure, which is acknowledged by their willingness to sell their tropical possessions, has been due to various causes, economic and social. It was not many years ago that the British Government had to make grants to several of its colonies in the West Indies in order to avert financial disaster, and the Danish islands have had to contend with the same economic conditions, while possessing fewer natural resources than the British islands.

If the United States takes control of St. Thomas, St Croix, and St. John it is probable that they will again become prosperous. The black man will take up the unused land he cannot get now, new capital will go in, and the sugar growers will have better facilities for marketing their crop—the staple product of the islands. And the islanders themselves will feel quite at home with officials who speak English, for they have always refused to use Danish, the language of their rulers.

The Danish islanders have a measure of self-government, and it is reasonable to assume that they would demand similar rights from the United States. Their system of government is described by Arndt M. Stickles in The Journal of American History for 1913 as follows:

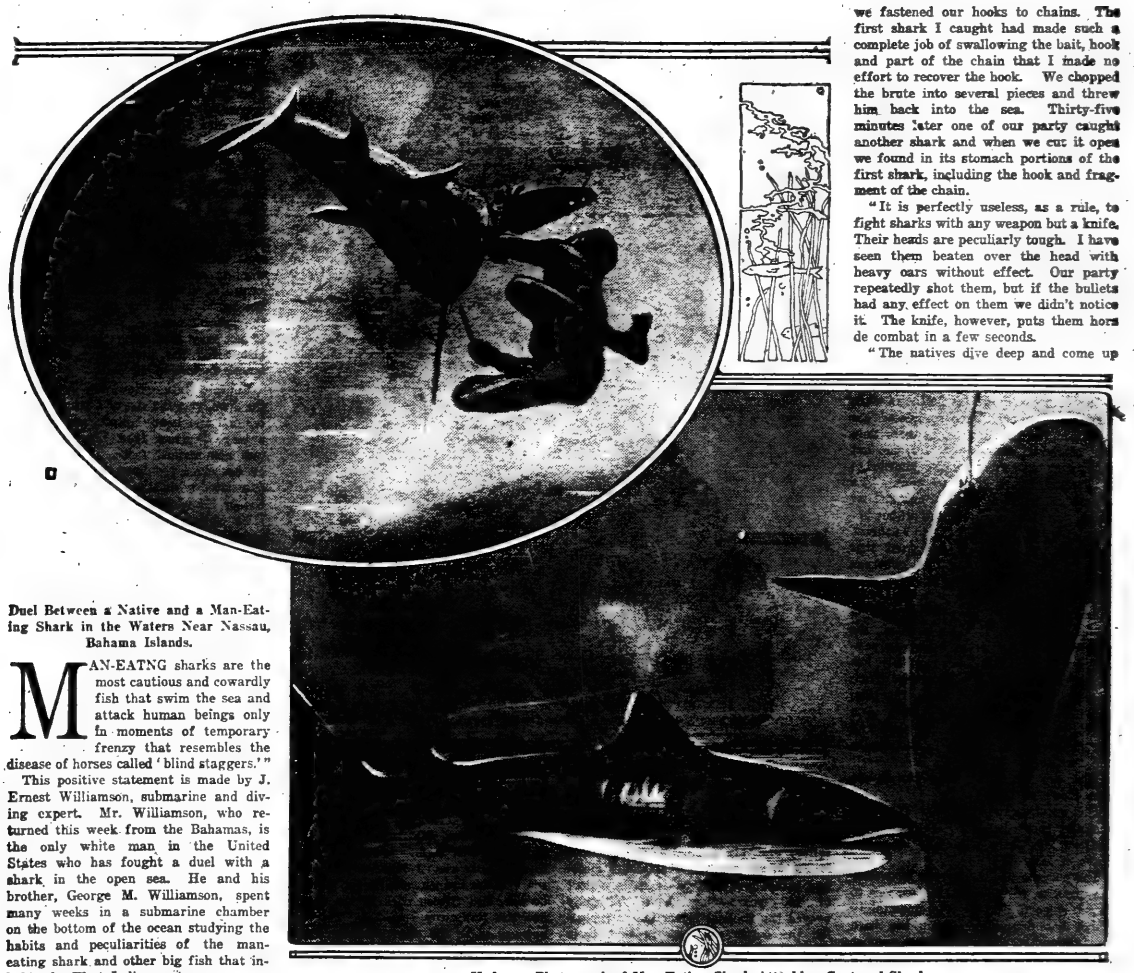
> The organization of the Government and law of the Danish West Indies as they now are date back to 1863. The law forming a scheme of government then passed has about eighty-six sections, and has had but a few slight modifications since. For administrative purposes the islands are divided into two districts: St. Croix and the little islands adjacent form one, and St. Thomas and St. John, with adjacent isles, the other. Each of these districts is called a commune.
>
> Primarily, matters of legislation are in the hands of the Danish Rigsdag, but the law-making power is vested in the King and two Colonial Councils, one from each commune, with the Rigsdag having veto power. The Governor is the leading executive officer. He has only minor appointive power, for the King appoints leading officials of the islands and may remove any but the Judges of the courts. The Governor has an assistant, the Vice Governor, and each resides alternately in one commune six months at a time. They are called Over-superiors, are Commanders in Chief of the militia, and are to see that all laws are executed.
>
> The legislative function of the islands is vested in two Colonial Councils—one from each commune. The St. Croix Communal elects by popular vote thirteen Councilors from three districts and the King appoints five. The St. Thomas Communal elects seven Councilors from three districts and the King appoints four. The members of the Councils are elected for four years, retiring every two years. All males 25 years of age, bona fide residents of the communes or islands, in the district six months, and registered as possessing a small prescribed amount of property, may vote.

The Danish-American treaty of 1902, which failed of ratification, granted to the people of the islands full property, religious, and civil rights, and the choice of remaining or leaving at their pleasure, with two years' time in which to decide whether they would become American citizens or remain Danish subjects. After two years, if they failed to declare themselves, they were to be regarded as American citizens. The treaty also stated that "the civil rights and the political status of the inhabitants of the islands shall be determined by Congress, subject to stipulations contained in the present convention." While obtaining the full sovereignty of the islands the United States was not to be held responsible for their debts, although certain clauses of the treaty dealt with specific financial arrangements affecting established industries in the islands.

The reasons that induced the United States to try to purchase the Danish West Indies toward the close of the civil war apparently hold good today, with certain modifications. During the civil war the Federal Government had no naval base in the West Indies, and when it was necessary to refit warships on duty in the Caribbean the vessels were compelled to take a long voyage to find a shipyard. Now, however, the United States has naval bases in Cuba and Porto Rico, but these are not considered sufficient to guard the trade routes and the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal. San Juan, the chief port of Porto Rico, has a spacious anchorage, but unfortunately the water is comparatively shal-

Do Sharks Attack Humans Only When Crazed?

J. Ernest Williamson, Who Took Undersea Pictures of Them and Fought One, Declares Them Cowardly by Nature



Duel Between a Native and a Man-Eating Shark in the Waters Near Nassau, Bahama Islands.

MAN-EATNG sharks are the most cautious and cowardly fish that swim the sea and attack human beings only in moments of temporary frenzy that resembles the disease of horses called 'blind staggers.'"

This positive statement is made by J. Ernest Williamson, submarine and diving expert. Mr. Williamson, who returned this week from the Bahamas, is the only white man in the United States who has fought a duel with a shark in the open sea. He and his brother, George M. Williamson, spent many weeks in a submarine chamber on the bottom of the ocean studying the habits and peculiarities of the man-eating shark and other big fish that inhabit the West Indian waters.

"The natives of the Bahamas have a contempt for these so-called man-eaters," Mr. Williamson adds. "They do not fear them, and do not hesitate to attack them with knives in the open sea. It was my observation of many successful attacks on sharks by natives that impelled me to try the same 'stunt' three years ago in the waters off Nassau. I succeeded in killing a ten-foot shark with a heavy hunting knife, but, in the light of what I afterward learned about these big fish, I would not attempt to repeat the adventure for any consideration that could be named.

"My brother and I were in charge of a project to photograph under water a reproduction of Jules Verne's 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.' We were called upon to get close-up pictures of sharks. The particular feat required weeks and months of patient waiting and quiet observation, but I think it is safe to say we were given opportunities to study the habits of 'man-eating' sharks that have not been enjoyed by any other human beings.

"Let me go on record with the statement that sharks are not necessarily scavengers of the sea. We were told to use fetid carcasses of animals as bait. We did so and had little success. Finally we decided to use freshly slaughtered calves as a lure for the big fish, and this bait gave us our pictures and a chance to study sharks at close range.

"About a half hour after our bait was placed and we had taken our positions behind the glass window the first shark appeared. It was a big specimen, between twenty and thirty feet in length. It swam close to our hiding place, and gave us every opportunity to study its appearance in its native element. Like all other sharks I have seen under water its big, cold, gray eyes rolled in their sockets like those of a human being. There was a wicked gleam back of the icy stare with which these sharks studied the bait that gave us an odd sensation.

"The first shark swam around the calf repeatedly, but made no effort to attack it. Instead, it retired after ten or fifteen minutes, and we thought our day's work would be wasted. After a short time, however, the first shark returned with a companion, and both fish swam in a leisurely but very timid manner around and around the bait. Then both sharks disappeared. They came back in less than half an hour with six other sharks. These tactics were repeated until a school of more than thirty sharks was inspecting the bait and our submarine tube. It was more than six hours after the first shark appeared on the scene before one of the school, swimming slowly past the calf, suddenly made a snap at it.

"In a moment there was enacted the wildest scene of ferocity I have ever witnessed. Simultaneously, the big fish seemed to go mad. They did not limit their attacks to the bait. They bit just as viciously and blindly at one another, and when one was wounded it was soon devoured by its companions. One big fish snapped at a floating stick and crushed it between its strong teeth. At that moment a human being, no matter how clever a fighter with a knife, would have been torn to shreds in a few seconds.

"I had discovered before this experience that sharks eat other sharks. Several days previously we amused ourselves by fishing for sharks from the deck or our tug. Ordinarily lines were snapped into pieces by the big fish, so we fastened our hooks to chains. The first shark I caught had made such a complete job of swallowing the bait, hook and part of the chain that I made no effort to recover the hook. We chopped the brute into several pieces and threw him back into the sea. Thirty-five minutes later one of our party caught another shark and when we cut it open we found in its stomach portions of the first shark, including the hook and fragment of the chain.

"It is perfectly useless, as a rule, to fight sharks with any weapon but a knife. Their heads are peculiarly tough. I have seen them beaten over the head with heavy oars without effect. Our party repeatedly shot them, but if the bullets had any effect on them we didn't notice it. The knife, however, puts them hors de combat in a few seconds.

"The natives dive deep and come up under their prey. One quick upward thrust with a sharp knife does the trick. It is only necessary to hold the knife firmly and allow the swift-swimming shark to rip itself open. When it is disembowled in this manner the shark becomes helpless almost immediately.

"There's no reason to doubt that the sharks which have taken lives on the Atlantic Coast of North America this Summer are West Indian sharks. These big man-eaters travel much faster than the swiftest steamer. On repeated trips to and from the Bahamas I have seen big sharks easily outdistance the vessel on which I was traveling. The sharks that figured in the recent tragedies might easily have been swimming in West Indian waters only a day or two before they were sighted off the New Jersey coast.

"I am strongly inclined to believe that all the killings may be attributed to one big school. I am confident that sharks, attacked by the dementia I have described, remain ferocious for several days and possibly for several weeks.

"Under ordinary circumstances, the so-called man-eating shark has a pronounced streak of yellow in its make-up and will fly in deadly fear from man."

Undersea Photograph of Man-Eating Shark Attacking Captured Shark.
(Photos © Universal's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" Film.)

J. Ernest Williamson.

Do We Want to Own Half the Hemisphere?

Professor Brander Matthews Discusses Gradual Enlargement of United States Possessions Apropos of Danish West Indies

By Prof. Brander Matthews

WHEN any inquirer into the remoter causes of the great war now raging surveys the history of the nineteenth century he cannot fail to see four facts of indisputable importance. The first of these is the constant extension of the boundaries of the Russian Empire, which have been pushed forward year after year to the east and the south, with a momentum as irresistible as that of a steam roller. The second is the continuous expansion of the British Empire on all the shores of all the seven seas, and more particularly in Asia and in Africa. The third is the corresponding expansion of the United States, at first by the annexing of border territories on the Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Pacific, and more recently by the acquisition of possessions not immediately adjacent on the original thirteen States and in fact as remote as Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Canal Zone—an expansion accompanied by an equally unprecedented growth of population due to the inpouring of immigrants from all the nations of Europe. And the fourth is the establishment and the solidification of the German Empire, with its masterful internal organization, but with no corresponding external acquisition of colonial possessions to be filled up in due season by the surplus of her teeming population.

Happy-go-lucky as has been the expansion of the British Empire, it has not been more unexpected and more accidental, less premeditated and less foreseen, than the corresponding increase in the domain of the United States. Our extension has been parallel to that of the British Empire and it has been equally fortuitous, but with this emphatic difference, that it has not been directly brought about by conquest. With the doubtful exception of Porto Rico, there is scarcely a square mile of all the millions of miles over which the Stars and Stripes now float that was originally won by the sword and continuously held by arms. Texas revolted from Mexico, proclaimed its independence, applied for admission to the United States, and was admitted. In like manner Hawaii came under our flag by the free choice of its inhabitants. And all the rest of our territory, beyond that in our possession when the Constitution was adopted in 1789, was bought and paid for.

We have never rectified our frontiers by forcible annexation. We purchased Louisiana from France in 1803; we purchased Florida from Spain in 1819; and we purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867. At the close of the war with Mexico in 1848 we purchased California and what are now its sister States on the Pacific—although it is only honest to admit that this cession was consented to under duress. And at the close of the war with Spain in 1898 we kept Porto Rico, which we had captured, and we paid a price for the Philippines, which the Spaniards were not sorry to part with—if we may credit the report that the islands would have been sold to Germany in case we had not insisted on buying them ourselves. And then finally in 1904 we purchased the Canal Zone from Panama—although it must be admitted that we were very prompt in recognizing the independence of the revolting State.

This is a fairly clean record, in that we have taken little or nothing by forcible annexation. What we have acquired since we became a nation we have paid for in cash. Our title to our possessions is clear, and it is not stained by breach of faith or by blood. We have every reason to be proud of our record, which is wholly unlike that of any of the other expanding empires, and which the peoples of all of these empires must respect. And the cleanness of this record is still further emphasized by our withdrawal from Cuba, which we had promised not to take, which most European nations expected us to take, and which we did not take in spite of the fact that we had to be invited to return a second time to set its affairs in order.

These successive accretions of our domain were at first only the additions of adjacent territory, Florida and Louisiana, Texas and California, then sparsely populated and necessary to our own internal development. Yet they were not the result of any predetermined plan of expansion, and they all of them came about more or less unexpectedly. What is more, and what shows the abiding attitude of a large part of our population, is the significant fact that every one of these increases of territory was bitterly opposed by an influential section of the American public. The Federalists, for example, were loud and fierce in their denunciation of Jefferson for the Louisiana purchase, which, indeed, is to be credited rather to Livingston than to Jefferson himself. In the very boyish satire, the "Embargo," written by William Cullen Bryant, when he was only thirteen, and published in 1808, we can recapture the echo of the contemptuous hatred which his political opponents then felt for the author of the Declaration of Independence:

> And thou, the scorn of every patriot's name,
> Thy country's ruin and thy council's shame!
> Poor servile thing! Derision of the brave!
> Who erst from Tarleton fled to Carter's Cave;
> Thou, who when menaced by perfidious Gaul,
> Did'st prostrate to her whisker'd minion fall;
> And when our cash her empty bags supplied
> Did'st meanly strive the foul disgrace to hide.

Forty years later the hostility to the admission of Texas and to the purchase of California was almost as intense. The frequent proposals made before the civil war for the purchase of Cuba never succeeded in winning popular approval; and even after the civil war, when President Grant negotiated the annexation of Santo Domingo, in 1870, the treaty failed of ratification. And it is within the memory of us all that the opposition to the retention of the Philippines was equally bitter and that it has been even more persistent. And here plainly it had far more justification. It was one thing to round out our domain by the inclusion of contiguous and thinly peopled territory and by taking in Florida and Louisiana, Texas and California, and it was quite another thing to acquire a group of islands separated from us by a thousand leagues of "unplumbed, salt, estranging sea."

In Louisiana and California we made ourselves at home almost immediately; we moved into our new lands at once, and we peopled them with men of our own stock. But in the Philippines we can never be at home, and we cannot people them. We may continue to possess these islands and to rule their inhabitants, but we must do it always as aliens, even if we refrain from rapacious exploitation, and even if we seek to govern solely for the good of the natives. We got into the islands by the fortune of war, and we could not in honor turn over the Filipinos, who had aided us, to the Spaniards, whom we had ousted, or to the Germans, who might wish to replace the Spaniards. Probably to this day a very large portion of the American people feel ill at ease over our ownership of the Philippines; they regret it; they wish that we were well out of it; and yet they do not see how we can honorably withdraw, surrendering our trusteeship and subjecting the islands to the internecine disorders which would speedily and inevitably follow the hauling down of our flag.

The British Empire is made up of the United Kingdom and Ireland, of self-governing dominions beyond the seas, of Crown colonies, and of dependencies of one kind or another, and the British are now trained by tradition and by dearly bought experience in the art of governing races of another color. We have not this experience or this tradition; we have no adequate machinery for the purpose—a purpose which we cannot help feeling to be foreign to the spirit of our institutions; and we have no settled policy of remote acquisition inherited and consecrated by time. Perhaps these things we may come to have in the years before us, and for the moment all we can do is to do our best for the Filipinos. We can set them the example of firm and yet liberal rule. We can try to inoculate them with the antitoxin of freedom within the law, and thereby to render them immune against the alternating fever of anarchy and autocracy.

We must never allow ourselves to forget that everywhere and always men dislike being governed except by men of their own race and of their own choice, tacit or expressed. All men detest the rule of the alien, no matter how richly endowed with good intentions the foreign governors may believe themselves to be. It is wholesome for us Americans to be reminded that the British are not so popular as they might be with the natives of India and of Egypt. Nor have we reason to hope that we shall ever be any more popular with the natives of the Philippines. In holding the Filipinos in tutelage we are in a false position, and it will take all our wisdom to find a way out, fair to the islanders themselves and honorable for us. So long as we believe in the Declaration of Independence, so long as we are willing to be guided by the farewell address of Washington and the second inaugural of Lincoln, we shall find ourselves ill at ease if we persist in ruling a distant and an alien people.

When all is said the fact remains that the territory of the United States has immensely increased since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and that the area of the British Empire has been mightily expanded during the same period, whereas the more recently founded German Empire has had to be satisfied with the snapping up of a few unconsidered trifles, far inferior in value. It is no wonder that there are many Germans who resent this and who ascribe the exclusion to the underhand intrigues of rival peoples. They see that the Monroe Doctrine debars them from acquiring territory in South America, where there are already tens of thousands of Germans, and they see also that the British and the Russians recently outmanœuvred them in what seems to amount almost to a partition of Persia. Yet an American may wonder whether the German desire for colonies is not largely imitative and whether it is in accord with the best interests of Germans themselves. Germany has now no surplus population. In consequence of its soaring industrial development emigration has almost ceased, and in 1913 half a million laborers had to be imported to gather the German harvests.

Moreover, it may be suggested that the German insistence on rigid organization is a hindrance to effective colonization. What is needed in a new country is freedom of individual initiative, liberty to turn around swiftly to meet novel conditions, and little more administration than is requisite for the maintenance of peace and order. It is significant that the Germans themselves do not flock into the existing German colonies, and that the German settlers in Brazil have never been heard to express any desire to be incorporated in the German Empire.

Once only in modern history has a bureaucratic colonial system been tried on a large scale and for a long time; and in the final trial it was found wanting. The story of its foredoomed failure is set forth in the series of volumes in which Parkman described the struggle between France and England for the possession of North America, a contest between the free individualism of the Anglo-Saxon stock and the bureaucratic restriction of the old régime in France. It was not Louis Napoleon that the Germans were fighting in 1870, so Bismarck told Jules Favre; it was Louis XIV. Yet, forty years later we find that Germany has centralized authority until its government is not altogether unlike the militant autocracy of Louis XIV.; and it has also adopted his bureaucratic methods of colonial administration.

There is a warning here for us; and there is a little danger that we shall not heed it. We have not the political machinery for ruling alien races; and to attempt to rule them is not in accord with our political ideals, which compel us to base our form of government on the consent of the governed. So long as the people of any community are fitted for self-government by descent or by long training, we can make them welcome, as we should gladly receive the Canadians, if they wished to join us and if the British were willing to release them from their allegiance to the crown. To admit the Canadians upon an equal footing with ourselves would put very little strain upon our political fabric. But we are not likely ever to be willing to confer full citizenship upon the Mexicans, if they were to clamor at our doors for admission into the Union. That they should ever so clamor is most improbable; but it is even more improbable that we should yield to their appeal.

The Mexican peon is at present as unfit or as ill-prepared for American citizenship as the Filipino. And it is for the Mexicans, as it is for the Cubans, to work out their own political salvation as best they can. Quite possibly it would be better for the Mexicans if we controlled Mexico; but it would certainly be worse for us. And in matters of so much importance we have a right to be selfish and to refuse to endanger our own political ideals for the sake of strangers without the gates.

Furthermore, if the opinions expressed in this paper are those of a majority of the citizens of the United States, if it is a fact that we have no desire to go on increasing our possessions, either by annexing territory adjoining our borders or by acquiring distant colonies, if we really shrink from rivalry with the European empires in the game of greedily grabbing alien lands, then it would be wise for us to let the whole world know this so plainly that there would be no doubt about our intentions. The economic competition of the leading nations is not likely to be relaxed in the immediate future, in fact, it will probably be furiously intensified; and economic rivalry is even an existing cause of international jealousy and international suspicion. It is not enough that we should be resolved to keep our hands clean, as we have done in Cuba; it is needful also that we should at least try to make rival and jealous and suspicious peoples believe that our hearts are pure and devoid of vain desire to despoil any State weaker than we are.

We can find a useful model for future action in the Platt amendment, whereby at the outbreak of the war with Spain we solemnly pledged our word not to make any profit out of our disinterested intervention in behalf of Cuba. We need to remember that Latin America, led by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, is inclined to resent our recent extension of the Monroe Doctrine and to look upon us as a big brother not altogether unwilling to bully his juniors, as big brothers have been known to do. We shall have to exercise the same tact toward South America that we have exercised toward British America. Three thousand miles of unfortified frontier, inland seas without naval vessels, and a hundred years of peace ought to be acceptable testimony that we can be good neighbors—just as the repeal of the tolls on foreign tonnage in the Panama Canal is evidence that we desire to do unto all men that which we believe to be right.

These are things of which we have reason to be proud. Yet they are only little things to set down against rivalry and jealousy and suspicion. They may be enough to make us more keenly conscious of our own rectitude of purpose, but they are not enough to make other peoples conscious of this. Perhaps it is hopeless to believe that we can ever persuade other peoples to see us as we see ourselves, and yet the attempt is worth making.

plans to spread her benefactions. In numerous private and public bequests—a considerable portion to the City of New Bedford for much-needed municipal improvements—she distributed almost half her property and gave the other half to Hetty, but only as a life interest. She carefully tied it up in trust.

The exact clause of the will under which this trust has existed during all these years reads substantially as follows:

All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate I give, devise and bequeath to Edward D. Mandell, George Howland, Jr., and William A. Gordon, their heirs and assigns, in trust for the uses and purposes herein set forth. * * * I direct the said trustees to pay the net income, from time to time, to my niece Hettie H. Robinson * * *. And upon the decease of the said Hetty H. Robinson, I direct and order the said trustees and their successors in said office to pay over, distribute, and divide the whole of said residuary estate to and among all the lineal descendants then living of my grandfather, Gideon Howland; and if all the lineal descendants aforesaid then living are in the same degree of kindred to the said Gideon Howland, they shall share the said estate equally and shall be paid in equal shares—otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation, and the said trustees shall pay them respectively such portion as shall, according to the right of representation, belong to them.

Since the first creation of the trust, various prominent men have served as trustees; just how many does not occur to the writer. Among them for many years was William W. Crapo of New Bedford, a lawyer whose firmness with Mrs. Green made him a constant target for her shafts of criticism. Other men figured as trustees, but one by one they dropped out, weary of the constant worry brought by Mrs. Green. About fifteen years ago Mr. Crapo decided to retire, and a truce was effected. Mr. Crapo nominated Oliver Prescott, his junior law partner, and consented to have Mrs. Green's son made a trustee, while H. B. Day of Boston was agreed upon for the third. Since then peace has reigned in the board, Mr. Prescott managing the affairs generally, Mr. Day taking care of the investments, and Colonel Green watching his mother's interests.

And so the trust comes down to the date for its distribution, with an inventory of $1,635,557.66, (according to the trustees' final account,) which will, however, be considerably shrunk in liquidation. At the time the present trustees took charge they revised the investments, selling the old securities at a high figure, but, in turn, being forced to buy new ones at equally high values. It has been estimated that on the present market these securities would shrink perhaps as much as $400,000, but this cannot be foretold until liquidation is actually undertaken. At any rate, the trustees are disposed to a belief that they will have about $1,250,000 to distribute.

The first task of the trustees has been to determine what shall be the basis of the division of the estate, and on this, at the very outset, there appears to be certainty of a contest. It has been generally supposed by those conversant with the estate that the first division would be on the basis of the eleven children of Gideon and Sarah, whose lines are now represented; but since the death of Mrs. Green some one has conceived the idea of starting the partition on the basis of the grandchildren, which would mean an initial division into forty-five parts. Either basis would benefit some heirs at the expense of others, and they logically divide into two rival camps at the very start for probable litigants.

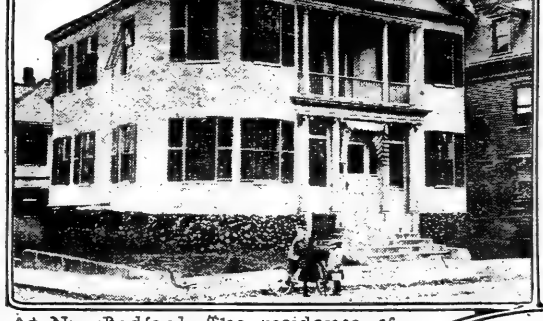
According to the will of Sylvia Ann, the division was to be "among all the lineal descendants then living of my grandfather Gideon Howland, and if all the lineal descendants then living are in the same degree of kindred to the said Gideon they shall share the said estate equally and be paid in equal shares."

Now, manifestly, all the lineal descendants living are not of the same degree of kindred to Gideon. There are three grandchildren, forty great-grandchildren, 224 great-great-grandchildren, and 133 great-great-great-grandchildren, and it is contended by one side that that should throw the basis of division definitely back to the original lines of Gideon's children—or "Gideon's band" as they are sometimes jocosely referred to—a division by elevenths.

The other view is based on the belief that the entire elimination of one degree of kindred—in this case the children—would mean a division on the basis of the oldest representative line, namely, grandchildren.

There has been a prevalent opinion that the "split-up" would be into such small lots as to make this question really subsidiary, but, as a matter of fact, this is not altogether true, and in some cases it is a very material matter. And this brings us to the consideration of the question, "Who are the heirs?" With the possible exception of the Russell branch, which it has been impossible absolutely to bring down to date since Mrs. Green's death, (though it will be complete within a few days,) the writer is able to give the first authentic public information on this question.

In the case of the three living grandchildren—Gideon K. Howland of New Bedford, Mrs. Isaac Howland of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Hetty Ricketson of Bronxville, N. Y.—all hearty and hale, although in the octogenarian class, the matter of division makes comparatively little difference, for an eleventh would be divided into five parts within their own line, giving each a fifty-fifth of the estate, (a matter of about $23,000,) instead of about $27,000 if the division was by forty-fifths, assuming the estate at $1,250,000.



At New Bedford, The residence of Sylvia Ann Howland

But in the case of Mrs. Sarah Catherine Howland (at one time Mrs. Mellen Ford) of Morristown, N. J., she would inherit one-twenty-second of the whole fund on the basis of elevenths, (a matter of about $57,000,) and only $27,000 on the grandchild basis of division. The same general effect would also apply to grandnephews in the Pell family, grandchildren of Mary Rodman Pell, though the amount would be reduced, Howland Pell inheriting a forty-fourth on the basis of elevenths, and his cousins (seven of them) dividing another forty-fourth, instead of one-forty-fifth together.

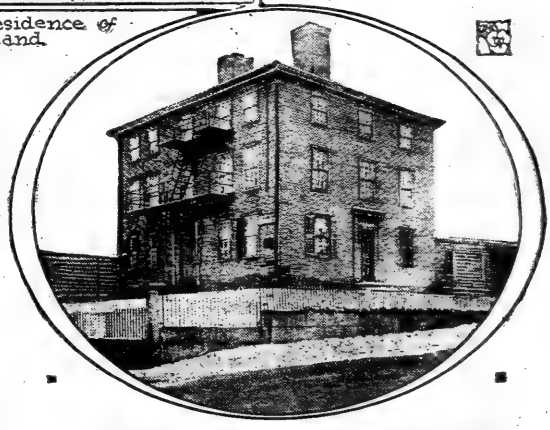
On the basis of elevenths—and the writer chooses for the purposes of this article to adopt elevenths as the basis for discussion—Howland Pell, who resides at Tuxedo, would inherit (assuming the estate to be $1,250,000) about $28,000. His cousins, who would divide an equal amount into sevenths, are Rodman C. Pell of San Francisco, Mrs. Pierre Waring of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, Howland Haggerty Pell, and Stephen Hyatt Pell of New York, Isabel Pell of Washington, D. C., (daughter of Samuel Osgood Pell,) Mrs. Samuel C. Hopkins of Catskill, N. Y., and Theodore Roosevelt Pell of New York. These nine people (the Pells and Mrs. Howland) comprise all the heirs in the John H. branch of the family.

The whole of the Gideon, Jr., line is represented by Hetty Green's two children, Edward H. R. Green and Sylvia H. R. G. Wilks, who would receive between them $57,000 on the basis of elevenths, and less than half that on the basis of forty-fifths.

There are only fifteen direct heirs in the Judith Hathaway branch. On the basis of elevenths they would divide primarily almost $114,000 into six subdivisions, while on the forty-fifths basis they would have only $28,000 to divide.

Both the name Howland and Hathaway died out in this line as far back as 1900, with the death of Mary and Eliza Hathaway, two maiden ladies of New Bedford, who were sadly in need of the good fortune which has now come to their kindred. The line is perpetuated entirely in the Perry family, whose progenitor was Lydia, daughter of Judith Howland and Jethro Hathaway, and who married Nathan Perry. The sixths of the inheritance in this line would go to Miss Clara M. Perry of Syracuse, (about $19,000,) J. Frank Perry of Boston, (same,) David P. Perry of Boston, (same,) Mrs. Mary W. Bennett of Fall River, Mass., (same;) another sixth divided between Mrs. William P. Livesey of Manchester, N. H., William H. Perry, Jr., of New Bedford, Edward Franklin Hiscox of New Bedford, (about $5,000 each,) and Walter K. Perry of Marion, Mass., and Herbert C. Pratt of New Bedford, (about $2,500 each;) a final sixth (about $19,000) being divided into halves, one going to John Dowdney Hussey of Canning Town, England, and the other divided between John T. Tower of Newburg, N. Y., Harry Alphonso Tower of Dalton, Mass., and Bessie Hussey Tower (?) of Jamaica, L. I., (about $3,000 each.)

In the William Howland branch, the heirs are in two distinct groups—the descendants respectively of John L. and Eliza (Howland) Bowne, and those of George and Hetty (Howland) Hussey, each of which would inherit 1-22 of the fund.



The Gideon Howland house, New Bedford in its decrepit days

On this basis one of these shares would go to William F. Mott of Toms River, N. J., (1-88,) Mrs. Edith Mott Doane of Philadelphia and Toms River, (1-88,) and Howard and Edward Bowne, (1-88 each.) The other twenty-second would go to William H. Hussey of Arlington, N. J., (1-66;) Charles M. Hussey and Emily M. Hussey of New Bedford, (each 1-264;) Mrs. H. M. Plummer of Dartmouth, Mass., (1-264,) and the Rev. Alfred R. Hussey of Lowell, Mass., (1-264;) Mary Rodman of Concord, Mass., (1-132,) and Mrs. Fannie Titcombe of Concord, (1-132.) On the grandchild basis, these inheritances would be halved.

The Joseph Howland branch is the one in which three grandchildren of "Round Hills Gideon" are still living, and their status has been discussed above. The other two-fifths of that branch are represented respectively by Miss Lena Eppendorf of New York and John G. Eppendorf of Buffalo, children of Sarah Eppendorf, (another grandchild of Gideon,) and their share would be either 1-55 or 1-45, according to the basis of division used.

Another fifty-fifth would go to the following: George N. Alden of New Bedford, (1-440;) Mrs. Joseph A. Baker of Fall River, (1-440;) Mary B. Howland, Florence B. Howland, and Gertrude S. Howland, (1-660 each;) Adelaide Bryden of Fairhaven, Mass., and Gertrude Thacher, her sister, (1-440 each;) and Frederick A. Taber, Sylvia H. Taber, and Alice S. Weeks of New Bedford, (1-660 each.)

Although the Cornelius branch shows a considerable number of heirs, they are so divided into three groups as to make one of the largest of the shares in the estate fall to Andrew M. Howland, an old man living in El Paso, Texas. He has no children. He would inherit almost $40,000.

Another third of this line's share would fall to Morgan Barney of New York and his sister Mrs. B. K. Sharp, also of New York, children of the late George Barney of New Bedford. Between them they would inherit 1-33 of the whole estate on the basis of the original lines, otherwise their inheritance would shrink from $38,000 to half that.

The other third of this line's share would be extensively divided among the descendants of Susan and George Howland, Sr. This pair had six children, all of whom are represented by heirs, save one, and that one, an own child, Robert Howland—fondly called "Uncle Robert"—is still living at the age of 92 at Bedford, N. Y. He would inherit on the basis of elevenths about $6,300, and is in need of it. Each of the other sixths would receive a like sum, to be divided as follows, fractions being based on that sum:

The children of the late Richard S. Howland of Providence, six of them, (1-3;) Llewellyn and Edward Morris Howland of New Bedford, sons of the late William D. Howland, (1-3;) Matthew Morris Howland of Providence, (1-3;) Susan and Rachel Howland of Wilmington, Del., (¼ each;) Alice H. and the Rev. Murray Shipley Howland of Wilmington, Del., (⅛ each;) Charles H., Arthur Harold, and Gertrude Cookman of Wilmington, Del., (1-16 each.)

Another share of $6,300 would be divided, one-third by Samuel Parsons of New York City, one-third by Reginald Parsons of Seattle, and one-third by the four surviving children of the late Susan (Parsons) De Mauriac—Mrs. Kenneth Murchison and Guy De Mauriac of New York, Norman De Mauriac of Bedford, N. Y., and Mrs. George Britton of Allendale, N. J.

The $6,300 share of the Augustus Howland descendants will be divided by halves, one going to Mary Jane (Mrs. Abram) Taber of New Bedford, and her brother, George, of Ledyard, N. Y., or his heirs. Another similar share will be divided into five parts, one of them going to Dr. Robert H. Chase of the Friends' Asylum at Frankford, Penn., and the others to the respective heirs of his deceased brothers, as follows: George H. Chase, Washington, D. C., (1-5;) Frederick W. Chase, Syracuse, and George Abbott Chase of Salt Lake City, (1-10 each;) Dr. J. Howe Adams and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Harris of Glen Ridge, N. J., (1-10 each;) Lewis H. and Robert A. Chase of Germantown, Penn., (each 1-10.)

There are six groups of heirs in the Pardon branch, and the eleventh going to them ($114,000) would subdivide on that basis. One-sixth would go to Mrs.

409 Heirs of Trust That Made Hetty Green Rich

These Will Share Sylvia Ann Howland Estate, Which Furnished Basis of Fortune of World's Most Famous Woman Financier

By Ellis L. Howland.

THIS is not a story of Hetty Green, America's richest woman, and yet she is its pivotal character. Its motive originated slightly more than half a century ago in the old whaling port of New Bedford, Mass., and it came to its fruition on the third of the current month, when Mrs. Green passed away.

It would be hardly courteous, nor quite true, to say that when the news of her end went forth, hundreds of her kindred rejoiced, but for more than 800 of them it meant consequences which were naturally a subject for rejoicing. It released for distribution a fund of more than a million and a half of dollars among her relatives and brought to its completion the designs of her aunt, Sylvia Ann Howland, as expressed in her will, probated in 1865.

For generations, Howlands—of the name and only indirectly connected with the name—have talked of the good fortune which would one day be theirs when Mrs. Green should have completed the tenure of her life interest in more than half of Sylvia Ann's great fortune, but with none too comprehensive knowledge of how it would come to pass. The dreams of its ultimate blessings and its magnitude came to encompass all her immense property as some day to be theirs. Hundreds of Howlands imagined that they would be beneficiaries, whereas comparatively few are actually in line under the trust.

And through all these years of waiting trustees have faithfully guarded the property for their unknown wards, paying Mrs. Green the income regularly, but carefully segregating increment from earnings, in order that when the time arrived the intentions of Sylvia Ann might be effectively accomplished and her remote kindred share in the wealth her ancestors accumulated.

Who are the heirs under the Sylvia Ann Howland trust?

This question has been asked for many years by those descended from the New Bedford Howlands; especially since the death of Mrs. Green.

The purpose of this story is to answer the question with sufficient clearness to dispel a good deal of the uncertainty which has prevailed. There has been an impression that the heirs number thousands—Colonel Green himself has been quoted as saying there are more than 17,000—scattered in every State of this country and in almost every other country on the face of the earth. It is true that they are scattered far, but their number is much fewer than is generally supposed.

From charts in the possession of the writer—genealogical data gathered more or less intermittently during twenty years and carefully tested by family traditions and records—it appears there are living today exactly 857 heirs in lineal descent from Gideon Howland of Dartmouth, who was made the source of descent by Sylvia Ann's will. Of these, 409 will actually inherit, while secondary descendants, interested but not actually inheriting, number 446.

These figures are computed on records covering six generations. There are perhaps a hundred or two living members of the seventh generation, but because of their widespread residence and the constant changes taking place in so rapidly rising a generation it has hardly seemed to the writer worth including them, since none of them inherit, and what would be true as to their number today might not be true tomorrow.

Since "Round Hills Gideon," as he was called, and his estimable wife, Sarah Hicks, joined hands in the Quaker meeting, away back in 1753—a little matter of 163 years—they have faithfully obeyed the Biblical injunction to replenish the earth. It appears that their descendants have numbered almost exactly 1,300, (not counting their rapidly multiplying great-great-great-great-grandchildren.)

Starting out with thirteen of their own offspring, they were blessed with seventy-eight grandchildren, 250 great-grandchildren, 459 great-great-grandchildren, and 501 great-great-great-grandchildren. One of their daughters (somewhat significantly named Desire) never married, while another line, that of Lydia, who married Edward Wing, came to an end with the death of their only grandchild, John Coggeshall.

The story of the increase and the inheritance is told concisely in the accompanying table, showing the generations by lines. There are now eleven lines represented by heirs. Of course, the smallest is that comprising Hetty Green's own children, Edward H. R. Green and Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, though it will doubtless surprise many to find only eleven inheriting heirs in the William branch, nine in the John H. branch, and fifteen each in the Joseph and the Hathaway branches. Yet such appears to be the clear evidence of the charts.

The work of ascertaining the heirs is now in progress under the direction of the trustees—Oliver Prescott of New Bedford, H. B. Day, a Boston banker, and E. H. R. Green of New York—and, though it may seem an endless task, it is really not very difficult, with the aid of several records of the descent which have been keep. During the first fifteen or twenty years of the trust the trustees themselves undertook to keep a record of the family evolution, but gave it up about 1881. The writer started the task privately about twenty years ago and kept it accurately down to within a few years. It has been under revision since Mrs. Green's death.

Within a few years a local New Bedford genealogist, William M. Emery, has undertaken a similar work, and has now been employed by the trustees to conduct their correspondence with the heirs, incidental to settling the trust. The process may involve considerable complications by reason of a number of controversial features and the inevitable unfounded claims for participation.

Sylvia Ann Howland was a spinster who died at her home in New Bedford in 1865, at the age of 59, possessed of the comfortable property of $2,025,000. Like all the rest of Hetty Green's foundation, it had been earned in the whale fishery and allied lines of foreign trade and shipping by the great whaling and shipping firm of I. Howland, Jr., & Co., one of the largest in the world in its day and business. In the present instance it played the part of not only furnishing the fortune, but also being the progenitors of all the human factors in the case.

Captain Isaac Howland, founder of the firm, was the son of a whaling master and merchant Captain, and inherited a large business from his father, who was also named Isaac. To develop it he conceived the idea of the firm, and associated with himself his third cousin, Gideon Howland, Jr., son of "Round Hills Gideon," and Thomas Mandell, an experienced whaling merchant. How great a business they developed is told in the traditions of the New Bedford wharves, but perhaps nothing indicates it more eloquently than the fact that when Isaac died in 1833 he left an estate of almost a quarter of a million—an immense fortune for those days.

Gideon Howland, Jr.,—familiarly known as "Uncle Gid"—also grew wealthy, leaving a property of about $800,000 in 1847. But, for the purposes of this story, he had done even more by marrying his partner Isaac's daughter, Mehitabel, and becoming the father of two daughters, Sylvia Ann and Abbie, the latter destined to be the mother of Hetty Green. Further, to set the stage for this story, Edward Mott Robinson, a confidential employe of the firm, became a member in 1833 and complicated the family circle by marrying Abbie, becoming Hetty Green's father.

It will thus appear how Hetty Green came to inherit all the firm's property and that of the partners, save the one interest of Thomas Mandell; and even that has always been associated with the Howland wealth.

When Isaac died he left his property to his daughter Mehitabel, Gideon's wife, and when Gideon and Mehitabel died both shares went to Sylvia and Abbie, the latter of whom had joined her own fortunes to the other partner, E. M. Robinson. It therefore fell out that Hetty Green inherited from her great-grandfather, her grandfather, her grandmother, her mother, her father, and her Aunt Sylvia, and, as the firm of I. Howland, Jr., & Co. was prosperous to the end, it gave her a nice little nest-egg of not far from $9,000,000 more than fifty years ago.

Hetty Green appears to have always been obsessed with the idea of keeping all the I. Howland, Jr., & Co. money intact, and fought in defense of that principle again and again. But Sylvia Ann seems to have had the idea of spreading the benefits of her great wealth throughout the family. Therefore, when she realized that her end was near she devised

Founder of the Howland Trust Fund—Sylvia Ann Howland.

The father of Hetty Green Edward Mott Robinson "Black Hawk"

Hetty Green's mother Abby Robinson

Cemetery of Mighty Indian Warriors Discovered

Expedition Finds in Pennsylvania Important Relics of the Famous Susquehannocks, the Terror of All Tribes in That Region

THE expedition sent out by the Museum of the American Indian of New York and the Pennsylvania Historical Commission returned last week with a remarkable collection of relics of the Indian tribe called the Susquehannocks, or Andastes, the first aborigines of Pennsylvania to meet the white people. Skeletons of these Indians were found, representing men about 6 feet 6 inches in height, old Andaste towns and cemeteries were discovered, also sites of ancient settlements of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, who belonged to an entirely different stock from the Andaste. Among the remarkable specimens obtained were several fine pipes, a complete series of stone implements and ornaments and a unique stone head, life size and excellently carved, found on the site of the mission Delaware village of Wyalusing.

Professor Warren K. Moorehead, one of the best known archaeologists in this country, headed the expedition. Mr. Moorehead has done distinguished service in investigating the antiquities of Ohio, especially at Fort Ancient. Dr. G. P. Donehoo, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, accompanied the party on behalf of that State, while Alanson Skinner represented the Museum of the American Indian of New York and the Society of American Indians. Mr. Skinner has had much experience with the Indian remains of New York State, and has also been on many expeditions with living Indians in the West. He has twice visited the shores of Hudson Bay and is one of the few men who have crossed the Florida Everglades. The expedition was assisted by members of the Athens Historical Society.

Captain John Smith, historian of Virginia, came in contact with war parties of Andaste Indians. He found that they had terrorized all the tribes in the region, including the Powhatan people. John Smith remarked at that time on the great size of the Andaste warriors, and the enormous pipes they had, sufficient to beat out a man's brains. He also commented on the superiority of the weapons of these Indians, and of their ferocious appearance when clad in bearskins. He bought some of the weapons and, returning, explained to the Powhatans that he had captured them, and this gave the Indians surrounding the colony a great opinion of his bravery, his prowess in war.

The Andaste was the only tribe that stood out against the Iroquois, but after awhile they were overwhelmed by numbers and were exterminated before the era of scientific research in America.

Starting at Cooperstown, N. Y., on Otsego Lake, on May 15 last, the party of explorers from the Museum of the American Indian descended the Susquehanna in canoes guided by boatmen from the Maine woods. Wherever the shores looked favorable, or local tradition dictated, the explorers stopped, put up their tent and began to investigate. Judging by indications on the surface, they would sink trial pits and trenches until finds gave evidence of ancient Indian occupation, when serious work was begun.

Fifty-seven graves were opened in an ancient burial ground at Athens, Penn. It was the first important find of the expedition. From Athens the party went to Waverly, N. Y., where Spanish Hill, supposed to be an ancient Andaste fortification, was investigated. But there was no evidence of its having been occupied. Near Wilkes-Barre and Scranton and throughout the whole Wyoming Valley many Indian towns were found. Along the bed of the river near Wilkes-Barre, fireplaces laid out like streets were discovered. This indicated that wigwams occupied the site, and that the fireplaces were built outside each wigwam.

Berwick and Nescopeck were found to be rich in Indian mementos, and many town sites were explored. A short trip was made to Lock Haven, and in the Fall a journey up the west branch will be undertaken, when a thorough inspection will be made, starting at Sunbury and going to the head waters of the stream.

"Near Athens, Penn., just south of the New York line, on a sunny knoll was discovered an ancient Indian cemetery where fifty-seven skeletons were found," said Mr. Skinner to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. "Most of these bodies were placed in graves in what is called a flexed position—that is, with the knees drawn up to the chin. It might be referred to as a sitting posture, but it isn't, as they were lying on one side. But in some cases the bones had been buried long after death when the flesh had disappeared, and in these instances the skull

ALANSON SKINNER.

was usually deposited in the grave, and the long bones, fingers, and ribs heaped beside or over it.

"Judging from some of the burials, the Indians who used the cemetery must have had the custom of reinterring the dead in communal graves, for in some of the graves a number of skeletons were found heaped together. Once, about a flexed body, were found five or six bone deposits. Some skeletons were found without heads, and there were several dissociated skulls. This fact alone made us suspect that we were dealing with a cemetery of the Andastes, for their close relatives, the Hurons, were known to have this custom.

"Although the rain fell steadily and the trenches were filled with water and mud like those of Flanders, even the laborers in the party became so interested that they worked every minute of the day, sometimes forgetting to go to luncheon; for with the skeletons were deposited relics, not numerous, but enough to show that these were the same people (who can say not the very individuals?) that Captain John Smith met on his raids on Chesapeake Bay?

"Over the head of one of the skeletons was a bear's jaw, indicating the bearskin headdress which had startled the doughty Captain. In another, a massive pipe, carved to represent a beaver, and here a handsomely made stone axe, a pottery vessel, and fragments of others, made in a fashion unmistakably that of the Iroquois tribes, to which stock the Andastes belonged.

"Perhaps most interesting of all to the historian is the fact that in one of the graves, which, judging by the good preservation of the bones, had been dug at a later period than some of the others, a string of beads fashioned of copper, obtained from the whites at an early period in our history—perhaps from Captain Smith—was found about the neck of the Indian. The salts of the copper had preserved a tiny fragment of the warrior's beaver skin robe and the braided sinew upon which the beads had been strung.

"Near the breast of this skeleton were the much-rusted remains of two steel scalping knives. While the others had gone to luncheon I was preparing the skeleton for photographing purposes when my trowel, delicately scraping the earth about the neck of the body, uncovered the first of two of these beads"—

A STRING OF BEADS MADE OF COPPER WAS FOUND ABOUT THE NECK OF THE INDIAN IN THIS GRAVE.

Mr. Skinner displayed them—"still connected by the string of sinew. And beneath the knees of this old fellow was a polished stone disk used in playing a game, and not heretofore found among the Indian tribes so far to the north, though well known to the tribes of the Gulf Coast. This added color to the idea that this man was a traveler, who obtained not only his knives and beads from Captain John Smith's settlement, but brought back a game played by the Indians when he raided or visited on his explorations south.

"Passing from Athens, we floated down the Susquehanna and visited the Wyoming Valley, where, however, the work had been so carefully covered by the Wyoming Historical Society of Wilkes-Barre that very little of interest was seen. But high on the side of New York Mountain, near the town of Wanamie, an overhanging rock, which gave shelter from storms and which was situated near a crystal spring, was found to have been utilized by the Indians as a rendezvous or camping place.

"Deer bones, split and cracked to obtain the marrow, fragments of turtle shell and pieces of the massive bones of the bear were mingled with charcoal, fire-burned stones, fragments of flint, and beautifully decorated pieces of pottery. Here, perhaps for generations, the skin-clad hunters had come and gone, drinking the pure water of the nearby brook, cooking their camp dinners, resharpening their arrows, and keeping a lookout for the watchful enemy. But now the voice of the explorer rings back hollow from the stone-ribbed cavern, and his rustling feet, disturbing the leaves, are apt to start the rattlesnake.

"From this point we traveled toward the southern stretches of the river until we came once more to the towns of the Andaste, who did not occupy the middle portion of the stream, their trails leading them over to the West Branch. Here the village sites are of a different character, apparently belonging more to the historic period, for copper kettles, glass beads, iron tomahawks, and, once, a skeleton wearing a helmet of steel and provided with flintlock gun and sabre, have been turned out by the farmer's plow.

"For some strange reason no burial grounds belonging to these later Andaste were discovered, and the rich crops of grain and tobacco which covered their old abiding places prevented our party from using the shovel."

The many specimens obtained on this successful journey will be placed on exhibition in the Museum of the American Indian, at 10 East Thirty-third Street. The museum has its nucleus in the immense collection made by George G. Heye, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Ground was broken early last month at the northwest corner of Broadway at 155th Street for the erection of an artistic building which will be the permanent home of the Museum of the American Indian. It will cost $250,000. The site was given by Archer M. Huntington. The building has been designed by Charles P. Huntington. It will be practically a duplicate of the American Geographical Society's building on the corner of 156th Street. Among the Trustees of the museum are James B. Ford, Archer M. Huntington, Harmon W. Hendricks, Miner C. Keith, and F. Kingsbury Curtis.

French Railways in War

FIGURES appearing in the last annual report of the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railway show that the war has not worked such widespread havoc with business in Europe as is commonly supposed. While this company has no part of its extensive mileage in any war zone, yet many of its usual functions are carried on under such changes as to render numerous operations subject to most abnormal conditions.

The gross receipts for 1913 (the last normal year) were 596,000,000 francs, ($115,028,000,) and a record at that time; in 1914, 503,000,000 francs, ($97,079,000.) and in 1915, 558,000,000 francs, ($107,694,000.) Slow freight (petite vitesse) receipts for 1914, after seven months' normal business, decreased 82,000,000 francs, ($15,826,000,) while in 1915 they increased 46,000,000 francs, ($8,878,000,) or 89 per cent. of 1913. Fast freight (grande vitesse) receipts for 1915 decreased 4,630,000 francs, ($893,590,) and passenger traffic receipts decreased 34,635,000 francs ($6,684,555) from those of 1914. These losses have been compensated largely by the transportation of soldiers and military equipment. The total tonnage per kilometer showed an increase of 24 per cent. for 1915 over 1913, reaching the highest point of 47 per cent. in August.

In spite of the numerous existing handicaps, in order to pay the usual 4 per cent. to the shareholders it was only necessary to draw on the reserve fund to the extent of 400,000 francs, ($77,200.) An interesting feature of the report is found in the announcement that disbursements of 33,000,000 francs ($6,369,000) had been made to various employes' institutions, pensions, and other welfare work, a sum greater by 2,000,000 francs ($386,000) than that paid to the shareholders.

William G. Wood of New Bedford; another to Mary D. and Arianna McCoughtry of New Bedford; still another to Mary C. Andrade of Honolulu and her sister, Mrs. Alfred W. Dow of Burlingame, Cal. The latter heirs are daughters of Henry S. Howland, who married into the Liliuokalani family of Honolulu and had three daughters.

The share of one of the sixths of the Pardon branch—that of the B. Franklin heirs—will subdivide into three parts. One of them will be divided between J. Hastings Howland of Upper Montclair, N. J., Mrs. Sidney Walker of Providence, B. Franklin Howland of Honolulu, Mrs. Clarence H. Bartlett of New Bedford, and Edward A. Howland of Springfield, Mass. Another will divide between Cyrus C. Howland of Weymouth, Mass., and Blanche R. Howland of Roxbury, while the other will go to Clifford and Bertha Howland of New Bedford.

A share of about $19,000 would be divided by six lines of descent from Hepsa Howland and David S. Sherman. Four of these would go directly to living children, Henry Frank Sherman, (or as his name is now, Henry Frank Russell-Howland,) his sister, Alice D. Sherman, both of Richmond Hill, L. I.; Mrs. Thomas Kimber of New York City, and John D. Sherman of Indianapolis. The other part will be divided between Abraham H. Sherman, Mrs. Laura Hill, David S. Sherman, and Mrs. Eben Leas, all of Cincinnati, and Samuel M. Sherman of Summit, N. J. The final sixth (that is, 1-36 of the Pardon family share) will go to Margaret H. Sherman of Wilmington, Del.

The final group of the Pardon descendants are practically all located in California. Their sixth of the Pardon inheritance would be divided into eight shares, or 1-48 of the Pardon eleventh. The heirs are Mrs. Charles S. Warner, Henry Franklin Howland, Wesley Pardon Howland, Edward Slauson Howland, and Mrs. Thomas B. Curtis, all of Oakland, Cal.; Benjamin Lafon Howland of West Berkeley, Cal., and Charles J. Howland of Corona, L. I.

There are seven groups of heirs to the Gilbert Howland eleventh of the estate, and presumably the fund will divide into shares accordingly. This would give 1-385 of the whole trust fund each to William A. Howland, Mrs. George Jencks, Charles D. Howland, and George H. Howland of New Bedford, and their sister, Mrs. George D. Anthony of Salem. In the same group 1-385 each would go to Caleb A. Hayward of Port Richmond, S. I.; Mrs. David Shaw of Andover, and Abbie A. Hayward, Harriet A. Anderson, and Ellen Hayward of Ballardvale, Mass.

The next group are in California, Mrs. L. F. Button, Mrs. Elizabeth Hulbert, and Lamar C. Howland of Oakland, each inheriting 1-462, while their cousins, Mrs. William Leacock of Eureka, Cal., and Mrs. Williamson Finnell of Napa, Cal., will each receive 1-308.

The Almy seventh of the Gilbert group will be divided into three parts, one going to Dr. Robert I. Walker of New Bedford, another to his cousin, Louis, in Missouri, and the balance to the heirs of his uncle, Frederick C. Almy, also located in the West.

Another group in the Gilbert line are in New Bedford and Dartmouth, the heirs being Gideon Howland of Dartmouth; his brothers, James T. Howland of Dartmouth, Edwin R. Howland, and Arthur Howland of New Bedford; his sisters, Mrs. John Y. Brightman and Sarah M. Howland, and a niece, Mrs. George Thayer of Brockton; presumably inheriting 1-539 of the fund each.

Mrs. Sylvander Hutchinson of New Bedford, if alive, and if not, her son, Henry S. Hutchinson, and her daughters, Harriett of New Bedford and Mrs. E. C. Murdock of St. Paul, will inherit 1-77 of the trust fund.

Another of the seventy-sevenths will be divided between Mrs. Edith S. Bailey and Mrs. Alice H. Lockwood of Hyde Park, Mass., and their brother, Warren Haskell, of Dallas, Texas. And the final seventy-seventh will be divided between Albert Bailey of Taunton, Hattie Bailey of New Bedford, William Taylor of Saugus, Mass., and Mary S. Taylor of Bethlehem, Penn.

The Grinnell, Allen, and Russell branches are so numerous as to baffle adequate treatment in this article.

The Allen branch will start off with subdivision into eighths, so that, in referring to them, let us consider that each of the eight lines will inherit one-eighty-eighth of the trust fund or about $14,000. One of these lines is that of William H. Allen, which in turn divides into four parts. The first of these is represented by Allens, Steeles, Herriotts, and Pineros, largely in California and Illinois. The other three are found in New Bedford and vicinity. Charles W. Clifford and his sister, Ellen, will each receive 1-16 of that eighty-eighth, Charles P. Clifford of Boston a similar amount, while the children of Walter Clifford (John H., Rosamond, Hilda, and Randall) will divide the same. James P. Francis and Averick Francis of New Bedford, William A. Francis of New York, and Mrs. John A. Bellows of Brookline will each receive 1-16 of an eighty-eighth, while Charles R. Allen of Cambridge, (formerly of New Bedford,) Mrs. W. H. Russell and Dr. Horatio C. Allen of New Bedford will each inherit 1-12 of an eighty-eighth.

Another eighty-eighth (that to the descendants of Joseph H. Allen) will divide directly into three parts, one of them going to Mrs. Richmond Brownell of Little Compton, R. I., another to William Dudley Cotton, Jr., and John P[illegible] Cotton of Boston, while [illegible]er part will divide into quarters, one of which goes to Charles S. Kelly of New Bedford, another to his sister, Susan H. A. Goodale of Cambridge, and a third to the children of his brother, Joseph—Henry A. and Frank H. Kelley of Detroit.

Still another eighty-eighth goes to the descendants of Gilbert Allen, and in turn divides into five groups. One of these comprises Jireh Swift, Elizabeth Swift, Arthur Swift, and Mrs. W. A. Robinson of New Bedford, Mrs. Henry Taber and Lucy Swift of Boston, and Frank S. Rollins of New York. Another comprises Eliza W., Mabel, and Annie P. Allen of New Bedford. Gilbert Allen of New Bedford is sole heir to a fourth share. Frank and Isaac Davenport of Richmond, Va., represent another. Charles D. Davenport, Gideon A. Davenport, and Mrs. Charles U. Williams of Richmond, represent still another.

The Thomas Allen eighty-eighth is represented by four groups. One of these is represented by Miss Frances Allen of New Bedford, another by James W. Allen of New Bedford, and his sister, Caroline Jenkins of Florida. The other groups are the Thornton family, dividing their share into four parts, and the Wood family, also dividing into four parts. In the Thornton group the heirs are Thomas A. Thornton and Mrs. Otis N. Pierce of New Bedford, William Thornton of Brooklyn, and Edward Thornton of Providence. In the Wood family, Frank H. Wood takes one share, Mrs. George R. Briggs of Plymouth, Mrs. David H. Jarvis and Mrs. Herbert E. Cushman of New Bedford (together) another, Allen H. Wood of Boston, another, and William H., Sturgis, Spaulding, and Mary Coffin of Boston and Chicago, the other.

The Judith (Allen) Howland eighty-eighth goes intact to Mrs. Augustus Murray (Nella Gifford) of Palo Alto, Cal.

The James Allen eighty-eighth divides into four parts, one going to Mrs. Josephine Kinney of Staunton, Va., another to Alexander and Ellen Guigon of Richmond, Va., another to Mrs. Richard W. Heath of Richmond, Va., or her descendants, and the fourth part to Mrs. John Leicester of San Francisco.

The Frederick S. Allen share is almost wholly a New Bedford and Boston matter, the eighty-eighth being directly divided into five parts. Three of these go directly to George H. H. Allen and Clara G. Kingman of New Bedford, and to Mrs. Edith Forster of Milton, Mass., another to Ruth Allen, daughter of the late Walter S. Allen of New Bedford, and the fifth to Frederick and Sylvia H. Taber and Mrs. Alice S. Weeks of New Bedford. The latter group are the same as those referred to in the Joseph line as having a double inheritance.

The Susan Hussey eighty-eighth divides into four parts—or one might say three parts, for in this family two Hussey sisters married the same man, Joshua Richmond, and each had children. The heirs of the Hannah Richmond one-three-hundred and fifty-second are Frederick C. Richmond of Salt Lake City; Stacy C. Richmond of New York, Mrs. William L. Pitcher of Easthampton, Mass, Clifford Richmond of Easthampton, Mass, and (together) Elizabeth and Katherine Richmond of Arlington, N. J. Lydia Richmond's heirs are William H. Richmond of Manchester, N. H., Richmond and Russell Wood of New Bedford, and William Penn Howland of Dallas, Texas. The George Hussey fourth of the eighty-eighth goes to his daughters, Margaret and Gertrude Hussey of New York, while the William A. share goes to Mrs. L. C. Flynt and Mrs. S. Fred Cuchman of Monson, Mass.

There are five groups of the Grinnell heirs between whom would be divided the eleventh going to that branch, wherefore each of the grandchildren of Gideon would receive a fifty-fifth, not materially different from the proposed division by forty-fifths. The Grinnells are generally people of wealth, though there are a few notable exceptions, one at least being a common laborer for a big corporation in which his own cousins are large stockholders. It is also interesting to note that this family, perhaps more than any other of the lines, has drifted apart, and often one group knows little of others only a couple of generations away.

The Grinnells, too, have furnished many people of prominence who have risen to fame in commerce, in science, in finance, and in the naval service. Connected with this family were Henry and Moses Grinnell, the New York merchants, whose liberality is memorialized in Grinnell Land, Greenland, discovered by Dr. Kane with funds furnished by the Grinnells. The American poet, N. P. Willis, married into the Grinnell branch, and his children are heirs to the trust fund. Joseph G. Grinnell, founder and patron of the New Bedford textile industry, was another of this line.

In this branch, too, was Henry Walton Grinnell, a high officer in the United States Navy, later an Admiral in the Japanese Navy, and still later an Admiral in the Chilean Navy. His sister married an Admiral of the British Navy and has several sons in England's naval and military service.

In the first group of Grinnells, a group which should inherit collectively about $23,000, (descendants of Cornelius,) are six subdivisions. In the first are Edwin Morgan Grinnell of New York and his brother, William Irving Grinnell of Kent Field, Cal. The next subdivision has three groups in it, Arthur Grinnell and Mrs. Morgan Rotch of New Bedford being two and the children of the late Edmund Grinnell of New Bedford the other—Edmund, Rachel, and Katherine Grinnell of New Bedford and Mrs. William Severance of San Bernardino, Cal.

In the next subdivision are the children of the late Frederick Grinnell of New Bedford and Providence, Mrs. Robert Taft of Providence and Mrs. John W. Knowles, Russell Grinnell, Lawrence Grinnell, and Francis Grinnell of New Bedford; also the three children of Richard W. Grinnell of Providence, (Rebecca, Mary, and Harold.)

The heirs through the Frank Grinnell line are Marion, Joseph, and Lawrence Grinnell of Sheridan, Wyo.; Miss Hope Grinnell of Washington, D. C.; Robert J. Grinnell, who lives in Georgia; Frank M. Morton and Cornelia Grinnell of Yellow Springs, Ohio; William L. Grinnell of Portland, Ore.; Gales M. Grinnell of Chicago, and Ernest A. Grinnell of Sheridan, Wyo.

The children of Cornelia Grinnell and N. P. Willis will inherit together 1-330 of the whole estate and divide it into four parts, the heirs being Grinnell Willis of Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. R. A. Boit of Brookline, Mrs. Laurence Grinnell of Brookline, (who married her cousin,) and Bailey Willis of Washington, D. C.

The group comprising the family of Mary R. Holrege, who will divide 1-330, are George W. Holrege of Omaha, Mrs. Robert C. Watson of Milton, Mass.; Mrs. Charles F. Morse of Falmouth, Mass.; Mrs. Nathaniel H. Stone of Milton, Mass., and Mrs. Daniel Bontecou of Gashland, Mo.

The last group of the Cornelius descendants centres around Brandensburg, Ky., where the children of Charles Grinnell have grown up and thrived. They are Preston W. of Chicago and Edmund B., Henry G., David S., Hattie G., and William F. Grinnell of Brandensburg.

There are four groups of the descendants of William P. Grinnell, three being his daughter, Mrs. Sylvia H. Norris, and his sons, John C. Grinnell of Boston and William Palmer Grinnell of New Bedford. Mrs. Norris's residence is a matter of special interest now because she is living in Brussels, Belgium, despite the war. Mrs. Norris has been living abroad for years and happened to be in Belgium when the Germans descended. With a trusty flag and American passports she concluded to stay. The fourth line of this group is represented half by Mary Sylvia Grinnell of Campello, Mass., and half by Mary J. and Laura Shoudy of Lake City, Minn.

Most of the descendants of Henry Grinnell and Sarah Minturn—and here are memories of a great New York mercantile establishment which was a monument to the descendants of Gideon Howland—are now living abroad. Admiral Grinnell, referred to above, is the only surviving son and should take one of the three parts into which that particular fifty-fifth divides. His son was well known as Chief of the United States Forestry Service for many years. Admiral Grinnell's sister, Sylvia, married Admiral William Fitzherbert Ruxton of England, and she or her heirs will take a second part. As stated above, they are all in the British public service. The third of these lines will go to Fannie (Watts) White, wife of a retired Colonel in the (British) Indian Army, living in London at last report.

The heirs who inherit through Moses H. Grinnell and his son Irving Grinnell of New Hamburg, N. Y., (the latter famed as a yachtsman,) are Edith G. Bowdoin, George T. Bowdoin, and Irving B. Kingsford, all of New York; and their cousin, Edith H. Cushing (?) of Boston.

The final line of Grinnells is that of James M. Of this share, Daniel H. Grinnell of New Bedford and his sister, Harriett, of Manhattan, Kan., will each inherit one-quarter, their nephew, Harry M. Grinnell of Seattle, will inherit an eighth, and the four children of another nephew, Charles H. Grinnell of Tacoma, another eighth, while the two children of the late John W. Grinnell, (Emma F. and George W.,) living with relatives in Connecticut, take the remaining quarter.

Thus ends the narrative of the "lineal descendants of Gideon Howland of Round Hills, Dartmouth." If the gathering of Sylvia Ann's trust has done nothing else it has reunited a great family.

Descendants and Heirs of Gideon Howland of Dartmouth, Mass.

Gideon was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Hetty Green, and his living descendants now inherit, under the will of his granddaughter, Miss Sylvia Ann Howland, probated in 1865, a trust fund of about $1,250,000, of which Mrs. Green had the income during her lifetime. Gideon was born March 29, 1734, and died May 2, 1823. His wife was Sarah Hicks, also of Dartmouth, born Jan. 13, 1736, and died in September, 1824. They were married March 25, 1753, and had the following descendants in five generations (the sixth being omitted because of its rapid changes; too rapid for record.)

	Descendants (living and deceased)					Living Heirs	
Second Generation.	3d	4th	5th	6th	Total.	Inheriting.	Not inheriting.
Rebecca (1754-?) m. Jethro Russell	8	39	99	163	309	90	124
William (1756-1840)	4	15	17	10	46	11	13
Cornelius (1758-1835)	6	10	28	41	85	36	7
Judith (1760-?) m. Jethro Hathaway	4	14	18	14	50	15	2
Joseph (1762-1839)	5	19	23	12	59	15	17
Lydia (1763-?) m. Edward Wing	2	1	(line extinct)		3	0	0
Sylvia (1765-1837) m. Cornelius Grinnell.	9	37	63	85	194	65	70
Sarah (1767-1838) m. James Allen	14	51	103	101	269	100	69
Desire (never married)							
Gideon (1770-1847)	2	1	2	0	5	2	0
Gilbert (1772-1857)	10	25	55	27	117	33	59
John H. (1774-1841)	6	5	12	12	35	9	12
Pardon (1777-1821)	8	33	39	36	116	33	63
Total, 13 children.	78	250	459	501	1,301	409	446

and it was an understood thing in Indianapolis that he had no age.

"After Riley had received his degrees from some of the colleges, he seemed to feel that he ought to be known as a poet, rather than as a humorist and a writer of dialect verse. He tried hard to live up to the name of poet, and wanted his nonsense rhymes of his vagabondage forgotten. Yet his vernacular verse, or, as he called it, his dialect verse, was his chief contribution to literature.

"James Whitcomb Riley was very different from the rough, rustic wit some people supposed him to be. He was punctilious, he was fastidious, he was really prudish.' In all dialect poetry he never used a profane word. He believed firmly in the old-fashioned idea that there should be nothing in literature—in 'polite letters'—that could not be read in a drawing room. I have heard him deliberately modify an anecdote to soften it for the sake of a lady among his hearers.

"James Whitcomb Riley was just a poet. That was all he ever cared to be. He was not interested in anything but poetry. He knew nothing of politics—he had not voted for thirty years. And as for philosophy, he had nothing but contempt for the modern thinkers.

"One day he said to me: 'You don't believe in all this modern free-thought stuff, do you? What is it that fellow Henley said? "I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul"? The hell you are!'"

I asked Bliss Carman to say something about Riley's position in poetry.

"I think," he said, "that he was the greatest American poet of our time. When the Academy awarded him its gold medal as the greatest living American poet, I voted for the award. The only other whose name came up as a candidate for the award was Joaquin Miller, and I thought that the prize should go to Riley rather than to Miller.

"Hovey thought highly of Riley's non-dialect poems. But it was the dialect poems that brought him fame and money, that really constitute his chief contribution to literature. His books of dialect poetry are used in the West almost like school books.

"I think that as a dialect poet Riley ranks with Robert Burns. Riley's dialect was native to him, as Burns's was to him; he was at home with it."

"Did he talk it?" I asked.

"Yes, very often," Bliss Carman replied. "Of course, he had a large and cultured vocabulary, but he liked to talk in dialect.

"The last time I was up in Indianapolis I was asked to write something about Riley to be read to the school children on his birthday. I managed to write something, and got into the automobile to ride to the school. He felt my hand with eager curiosity. 'Cold? Nervous?' he asked. He was delighted to think that he was going to sit by and watch while I did all the work.

"There was something very pathetic and charming about Riley's tenacity in holding the serious poet pose. His nonsense was just one of his ways of writing which happened to prove popular; when he got a chance to write in another way how eagerly he seized it, and how persistently he clung to it!

"His last years were the happiest of his life, I think. He had his own car and rode around Indianapolis and its suburbs every day, generally taking with him some friend. He was honored and loved, and I think he felt that life had been good to him.

"He hated cold, and he was afraid of New York. He wrote so quaintly and terrifiedly about New York—he was afraid of its noise and its elevated trains and subways, and he knew that he would never find his way about the city.

"In some respects he was highly superstitious. For instance, he never would start a journey on the thirteenth day of the month. Once, I remember, he started on a trip and boarded the train on the 13th, but since the train was not to start until after midnight he thought he would be safe. It happened that there was a succession of delays and other petty annoyances, and one accident that might have been serious. So Riley got off at Jacksonville and waited for a more propitious train.

"Riley's father was a lawyer. His grandfather came to Indiana from Pennsylvania. His grandmother on his mother's side was Pennsylvania Dutch. His father was Irish. He was one of the founders of the Republican Party and fought through the civil war as a captain in the Northern army. Many of the traits of old Doc Cyphers Riley took from his father.

"There has been much discussion," Bliss Carman continued, "of the poetry of democracy. It seems to me that Riley was the poet of democracy. Whitman was not the poet of democracy, he was the prophet of democracy. Whitman has no popularity among the people. What Whitman cared for was the ideal of democracy.

"But Riley gave voice to the ideals of the people themselves. He was one of the people. And he loathed Whitman! He loathed Whitman's unfastidiousness and he thought his work affected. Riley had many prejudices. He disliked Poe very much. He disliked Poe's character so much that he could hardly read his poetry. Of course, he must have liked Poe's music and splendid metrical effects.

"Of course, you know the story of Riley's famous imitation of Poe? He had taken a position on the staff of an Andersonville paper, and the editor of a rival paper kept ridiculing him. Riley wanted to get even with him, so he wrote his imitation of Poe, and had it published in a paper in another part of the State with an elaborate story about the discovery of the manuscript.

"At once it made a great sensation all over the country. It made so great a sensation that Riley was terrified, and feared that he would be accused of literary forgery. Meanwhile the editor of the rival paper wrote: 'No doubt our young friend Riley will belittle this poem and say it is not the work of Poe. But it is Poe, and Poe's best manner.' The sensation grew to such proportions that Riley had to confess that he had written the poem. And then the editor of the paper discharged Riley because he had not published it in his paper.

"Now The Indianapolis Journal gave him a job, which he held for years. He wrote reams of nonsense verse, and wrote up in verse the shops of the merchants who advertised in The Indianapolis Journal.

"Riley wrote over many pseudonyms. One of his early signatures was 'Benjamin F. Johnson of Boone.' Riley imagined Johnson as a typical shrewd, wise old Hoosier farmer. He pretended that Johnson sent in his poems to The Indianapolis Journal, and he printed them with elaborate prefaces and notes.

"Riley's first book was called 'The Old Swimmin' Hole and 'Leven More Poems.' He published it himself. It sold so well that it was soon taken over by a publisher, and passed through many editions.

"I think that the statement that Riley was at one time with a theatrical company is incorrect. He acted only in amateur theatricals. As an entertainer he was in great demand, for he played the banjo and the violin, recited, and made himself generally agreeable. It was Riley's charm as an entertainer that made him so useful to the 'Medicine Man'—the old quack doctor with whom he traveled for three years.

"Riley's poems have great ease and fluidity, but he was a scrupulous writer, hard working and slow. Over every poem he worked long.

"Riley's exquisite penmanship showed the care with which he wrote. Originally he wrote a careless and rather illegible script, but he had so much difficulty in getting the printers to read his writing, and printing his dialect verse correctly, that he took up the study of penmanship. He was careful always to get the dialect of one part of Indiana as distinct from the dialect of any other part."

I asked Bliss Carman what positions or expressions of Riley remain most vividly in his mind.

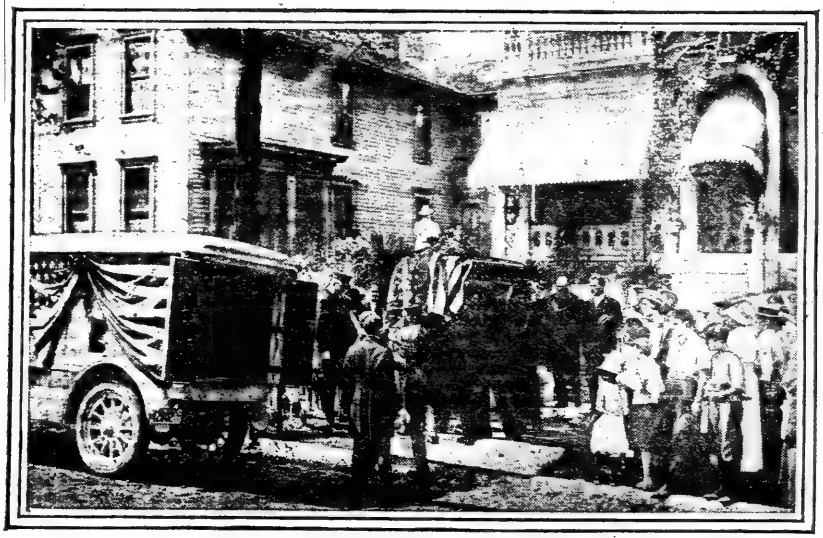
"Any man's character," he said, "is best remembered, I suppose, by some of his habitual gestures and expressions. I remember Riley as very deliberate in his motions, especially in his last years. Smooth shaven, ruddy, well groomed, he looked like a benign old English Bishop more than anything else. He looked like a Bishop whom I remember seeing in my boyhood, the Bishop of Fredericktown, and he looked like Savonarola, with his long upper lip, brilliant blue eyes, and prominent strong Roman nose. He had beautiful hands—long, smooth, soft, delicate hands. He was a born poet, a born humorist, and a born actor."

It was late now, and Twilight Park had become midnight park. Bliss Carman lit a lantern and led me through the woods to my room at the inn. His mind was still with his dead friend.

"The last poem I heard him read," he said, "was the prelude to Swinburne's 'Poems and Ballads,'

Stars and sea-wind in her raiment,
Night sinks on the sea.

"Riley read this poem to me. And then he closed the book."



The Body of the Hoosier Poet Being Taken From His Home in Indianapolis
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

Remarkable Examples of Increased Prices in Germany

HOW prices of necessities are steadily increasing in Germany is strikingly shown in a list of comparative prices of drugs for Jan. 1, 1914, 1915, and 1916, and some as late as May 15, 1916. Among the items on the list are the following:

	Price Per Pound.			
	Jan. 1, 1914.	Jan. 1, 1915.	Jan. 1, 1916.	May 15 1916.
Acids:				
Boric, pure, cryst.	$0.06	$0.26	$0.26	$0.66
Citric, cryst.	.45	.63	1.56	..
Tartaric, cryst.	.27	.33	.81	1.00
Starch, rice	.05	.09	.14	.25
Benzine, 0.720-40	.04	.17	.27	..
Borax, refined, pulv'd	.04	.05	.18	.54
Camphor, refined	.39	.91	1.02	1.94
Irish moss, natural	.04	.06	.14	.30
Resin, red	.03	.08	.30	.38
Senna leaves, medium	.07	.16	.38	..
Aniseed (stellati)	.22	.38	.41	..
Glycerin, pure, 28	.18	.33	.31	.48
Gum arabic, Cordofan, naturel	.08	.15	.24	.32
Potassium:				
Chloride	.09	.16	.59	..
Bichromate, red	.07	.09	.32	..
Acids:				
Nitrate, refined	.25	.39	.40	..
Oil:				
Peanut	.11	.16	.49	..
Fennel	1.70	2.39	2.70	5.40
Cod liver, white	.11	.14	.49	..
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Olive, fine	.19	.22	.48	..
Poppy	.12	.13	.45	..
Castor, refined	.08	.25	.60	..
Sesame	.11	.17	.48	..
Turpentine, Amer.	.07	.20	.39	.48
Vaseline, yellow	.03	.15	.21	.36
Vaseline, white	.05	.13	.26	.43
Paraffin, white, tab't	.00	.11	.27	.40
Pepper:				
White, "Muntok"	.23	.34	.48	.66
Black, "Singapore"	.16	.23	.37	.50
Stearin, white, tablets	.11	.18	.32	..
Storax, liquid, crude	.13	.38	.59	..
Cream of tartar, purified, 90 per cent	.19	.27	.52	.86
Turpentine, French	.06	.13	.18	.32
Thymol, cryst.	1.62	4.50	8.04	..
Tragacanth gum, light	.40	.56	.86	..
Vanillin, pure, 100 p.c.	3.78	6.26	10.80	..

How scarce paper is becoming in Germany is shown by a recent decree of the municipal authorities of the Bavarian city of Fürth restricting the use of that commodity. The decree provides that all official orders of the city shall be made as short as possible, that when half a sheet of paper is sufficient therefor the whole sheet shall not be used; that spacings, when the typewriter is used, shall be avoided; that newspaper notices shall be made as brief as possible. It also ordains that old notices republished shall be abbreviated.

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A Group of Little Folk Listening to James Whitcomb Riley's Inimitable Child's Verses
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

James Whitcomb Riley as a Poet Knew Him

Bliss Carman, "The Bard of Mount and Moor," Is Reminiscent of Pleasant Hours Spent with the Hoosier Poet, Just Deceased.

By Joyce Kilmer.

ONE day, some thirty years ago, two young poets were walking down Pennsylvania Avenue. One of them was Bliss Carman, the other was the late Richard Hovey. Toward them came another poet—it was James Whitcomb Riley, whose death the world today is mourning.

Hovey introduced the young laureate of the Grand Pré to the already famous Hoosier poet. Riley's shrewd birdlike eyes surveyed Carman's tall frame.

"Gosh, you're a stalwart, ain't ye?" he said. "I guess your parents must have trained you on a trellis."

Well, Riley was destined to say rather more complimentary things of his younger colleague in poetry. Seldom has one poet paid another a more gracious tribute than did Riley when in 1905 he dedicated his "Songs o' Cheer" to Bliss Carman (it was published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company) in these words:

TO BLISS CARMAN.

He—[illegible]—
The bard of mount and moor,
The—[illegible]—
[illegible]

The [illegible]
[illegible]
With [illegible] walls,
[illegible]

He [illegible], with brow uncovered,
The sunrise through the mist;
With [illegible] eyes that range the skies
As [illegible] amethyst:

The brambled rose clings to him;
The breezy wood receives
Him as the guest she loves the best,
And laughs through all her leaves.

Pan and his nymphs and dryads
They hear, in breathless pause,
This earth-born wight lilt his delight,
And envy him because * * *

He is the morning's poet—
The bard of mount and moor,
The minstrel fine of dewy shine,
The dawning's troubadour.

The other evening I sat with Bliss Carman out in the shadow of the Catskills, at Twilight Park. And he told me many things of his dead friend—the friend whom he, like William Dean Howells, considers the greatest American poet of our generation.

"That was the first time I met Riley," he said. "I had heard him read to a great audience the night before—I remember that one of his selections was 'Good-bye, Jim; Take Care of Yourself.' Riley was on a reading tour then, so I saw him for only a short time.

"The next time I saw Riley was at the Hotel Walton in Philadelphia. Riley was having his portrait painted by Sargent. I went to Philadelphia to read before the Browning Society, and I don't mind telling you that I was scared to death. I didn't know why they wanted me to read to them. And when I got out all alone on the stage and saw a thousand people staring up at me I felt more like running away than doing anything else. But when I saw Riley down in the audience, looking up at me in his quaint, friendly way, then I felt all right. I wasn't afraid to read my poetry to Riley.

"After the reading was over Riley tucked me under his arm and said: 'Now let's get around to the hotel and we'll take off our shoes and get a chew of tobacco and be comfortable.'"

"You know," said Bliss Carman, "such remarks as this were all the more piquant because Riley was so very punctilious and scrupulous in all his personal habits. He always was immaculately dressed. I never knew him even to make so much of a concession to comfort as to put on a smoking jacket or a lounge coat. But he liked to go to his room and stretch himself on his bed and talk. And he never talked about anything but literature, chiefly poetry.

"One of Riley's peculiarities," said Bliss Carman, with an affectionate reminiscent smile, "was that he never could find his way. When he was staying at the Hotel Walton in Philadelphia, Mr. Sargent, who was painting his portrait, was using John Lambert's studio. Some of Riley's friends used to call for him every morning to take him to the studio. Otherwise the portrait would never have been painted.

"One afternoon Riley said to me: 'Last night I got to thinking about this taking-me-to-the-studio business. I remembered that when we left the studio to come back to the hotel we turned to the right, came to a corner, took the car to the right, got off after six blocks, and walked to the right, and there we were at the hotel. So I thought that if I left the hotel and walked to the left, took the car to the left for six blocks, got off at the corner, and turned to the left, I'd be at the studio. So when the boys came around in the morning to get me I said, "Now, I'm going to take you fellows to the studio!" So we left the hotel and walked to the left, took a car to the left for six blocks, and got off at the corner.' "Now," I said, "we'll turn up here to the left." They said, "No, we'll turn to the right." Well, there were three of them and there was only one of me, so of course I gave in. And we turned to the right instead of to the left. And, by gosh, there was the studio!'

"Riley," said Bliss Carman, "had a great fund of knowledge of poetry, and knew lots of out-of-the-way homely verse. He delighted particularly in ridiculously bad newspaper verse. It gave him great delight to read and to memorize and recite very bad newspaper verse, but he never would willingly give the author's name for fear of hurting some one's feelings. He had a wonderful memory, and he knew a tremendous amount of American poetry.

"His humor was delightful—so boyish and good-natured. One Summer I was staying with him in Indianapolis. On a fine Sunday morning we were sitting on the porch reading the Sunday papers. The Pope was ill at the time, and there was much about him in the papers. Suddenly Riley gave an exclamation of surprise. 'Listen to this,' he said. And holding up the foreign newspage he pretended to read this item:

"'In calling on his Holiness yesterday, the Pope's physician found him sitting up in bed reading the works of two eminent American poets, Mr. James Whitcomb Riley and Mr. Bliss Carman. "I am afraid your Holiness will overtax your brain," said the physician. "Not by a darn sight!" replied his Holiness.'"

"When did you last see Riley, Mr. Carman?" I asked.

"The last time I saw him," he replied, "was nearly two years ago—in October, 1914. I spent several weeks in Indianapolis. I saw him every evening at his house. I did not recognize him when I first saw him on that visit, for he had looked so extraordinarily young. He hated age and kept himself spick and span. I never knew any one more dapper."

"How did you spend your evenings with him?" I asked.

"Riley generally read poetry aloud," Bliss Carman answered. "When I got to the house of an evening, he generally was waiting for me with some favorite book, ready to read aloud."

"What sort of poetry did he prefer?" I asked.

"His tastes covered a wide range," Bliss Carman answered. "Two poets to whom he was especially devoted were Longfellow and Swinburne. I remember with what enthusiasm he used to read that delightful ballad of Longfellow's which begins 'Simon Dance has been home again.' Sometimes Riley would ask me to read, and he would sit back and just drink it in. But most of the time he preferred to read.

"Riley liked Longfellow's directness and simplicity. The things that pleased him in Swinburne's work were the music and the deft craftsmanship. He read Swinburne's 'Anactoria' and 'The Triumph of Time' often."

"Did he read well?" I asked.

"He read well," Bliss Carman answered, "but his reading of Swinburne and Longfellow might nont have been acceptable to an audience. His enunciation was best suited to his own poems. He had the habit of reading out of one side of his mouth, actually as if he had a chew of tobacco in one cheek. This went well with his dialect poems, but it might not suit Swinburne.

"I notice that some of the newspapers say that there was a mystery about Riley's early life. The only mystery I ever heard of in connection with him had to do with his age. As I said, Riley hated old age,

women are permitted to play on the week days at will, but must limit their Saturday use of the links to the morning hours, and may not play at all on Sundays or holidays. The Richmond County Country Club at Staten Island, on the other hand, has no restrictions governing its women members.

There is a large woman membership at the Hackensack Golf Club at Hackensack, N. J. In fact, about 275 women belong to this club, although by no means are all of them active golf players. In spite of this large feminine representation the men members have been audacious enough to enact strict rules which forbid the use of the course by women on Saturdays, holidays, or Sunday mornings.

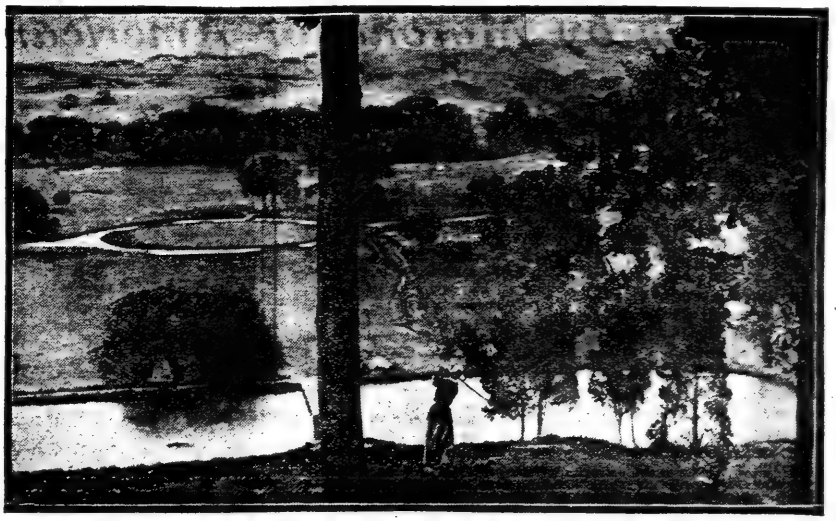
At the Haworth Club, at Haworth, N. J., the men are very gallant. Not only have they no rules which keep women from playing on the days when the men are home from business, but it has come to be a rather general custom for those men who have golf-playing wives to play a round or two early in the day on Sunday with their male rivals and then go round later in the day wtih their better halves. This arrangement is said to cause general satisfaction and keep the club in a harmonious state. However that may be, it is an interesting variation of the restriction question.

Some of the other New Jersey courses are not so liberal in the matter of golf for women. At the Morristown Field Club, for instance, women may not play on Sundays. At the Canoe Brook Country Club at Summit they are permitted to play on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, but not before 10 in the morning or after 2:30 in the afternoon, while at the Country Club of Glen Ridge, which has about forty women members, the general custom is for them to let the men play ahead on the crowded days, although there are no fixed rules. At the Essex County Country Club, at West Orange, on the other hand, there are no restrictions of any kind against members or the wives of members. There are a number of women in the club who hold the golf privilege independently.

Although it has one of the most popular and, therefore, crowded courses in the Metropolitan district, the Englewood Country Club imposes no restrictions on its 125 associate women members. In addition to this membership it has some thirty or forty "house" members, who may play on week days only on payment of the course fee of $1. In spite of its lack of restriction it may be assumed that the sprinkling of women is rather slight at Englewood on those many Saturdays and Sundays in the season when players, in order to get a round, are sent off in pairs every five minutes, beginning surprisingly early in the morning.

At the Deal Golf Club, at Deal, N. J., women are especially asked not to "take a time" at the start. Any member may bring a woman guest on Saturday or Sunday, and any associate woman member may play, but in either case they are requested not to specify a particular hour or minute for starting, but just to come along and take their turn as they may find it.

The Arcola Country Club at Arcola, N. J., is among the most hospitable in the vicinity to the ladies. Not only does it not legislate against them if they are members at the week-ends or on holidays, but it sets aside Friday of each week as a day on which any women in the Metropolitan district may play over the course without charge. This applies, of course, to non-members, and is a rather unusual provision, especially when it holds good so many times a year.



Baltusrol Appeals Only to Golfers of the First Rank and Does Not Restrict Women From Playing
(Photo Kellar & White.)

The Morris County Golf Club at Convent, N. J., has had the misfortune to lose its clubhouse by fire, and this causes a practical difficulty which prevents it from taking care of women players for the most part. Before its loss, however, it had a rule which permitted visiting women to play on the third Tuesday of each month, and it never imposed restrictions as to play on its women members.

The Plainfield Country Club at Plainfield, N. J., extends its prohibitions to include junior members of both sexes. The juniors may not play after noon on Saturdays, nor at all on Sundays. Adult women may play on these days provided they are full members, otherwise they can play only if accompanied by a full member or a man. At the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club at Hartsdale in Westchester there are no restrictions on the play of women, but across the Connecticut line at the Wee Burn Golf Club at Noroton women are not permitted to play on Saturdays between the hours of 12 and 3 or on holidays until after 3:30 o'clock.

And so it goes all through the long list of clubs which demonstrate the popularity of golf hereabouts.

A bit of mathematics could easily show that there are more than a hundred women in the metropolitan district alone who could make the leaders of a decade ago look to their laurels, while the recent championships, with their starters close to a hundred in number, show the true enthusiasm for golf which the women of this country are exhibiting. This is indicated even more strongly, however, by the multitude of women not of championship or near championship calibre who are seen regularly on the links. They are getting a lot out of their golf in enjoyment and wholesome exercise, and even the Chairmen of the greens committees who feel called upon to rule them off the course on the busy days would hardly deny that they are contributing a lot to the game as well.

At any rate they are quite undaunted by Saturday and Sunday rules, these women golfers. And by accepting the situation resulting from congested courses and the habit American men have of crowding all their sport into the week-ends, they are manifesting a sportsmanship which makes it quite obvious why the clubs—even the crowded ones—do all they can to make them as welcome and as comfortable as the circumstances will permit.

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Remember that your health is your most valuable possession. Ill-health, apart from the misery it causes, deprives you of your rightful enjoyment and handicaps you in your daily duties. But good health—glorious, glowing health—can be yours if you take Wincarnis. Because it possesses a four-fold power in creating the health you need.

Wincarnis is a tonic, a restorative, a blood-builder and a nerve food—all in one. Therefore it promotes new strength, new blood new nerve force and new vitality. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis. And it is also the reason why you can take Wincarnis with the certain knowledge that it can give you new health.

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At Sleepy Hollow Women May Play on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays Before 8:30 or After 11 o'Clock (*By Photo News Service.*)

Golf Clubs Make It Hard for Women to Play

Restrictions on Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays Are the Rule at Most of the Organizations Round About New York

ALTHOUGH golf has been called a royal game, its privileges, in this country at any rate, do not appear to descend in the female line. The Salic law is applied to this ancient and honorable sport. In spite of the fact, or perhaps because of the fact, that thousands of women play golf at scores of clubs within a fifty-mile radius of Times Square, certain restrictions have had to be thrown about their use of the courses. This may be one of the next points of attack for the ardent feminists, some of whom would doubtless insist that they and their sisters had quite as much right at all times on the links as the mere men. However, whatever suffrage the women members of the many clubs may have, it does not appear to have been exercised to extend to them the unlimited usage of the course.

Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays are the days when many of the clubs put a complete or partial ban upon the fair sex in relation to the fair green. They may come to watch but not remain to play, to paraphrase the old adage. The reason behind this prohibition is not far to seek. These are the days on which the tired business man feels it—and not unjustly—his peculiar prerogative to rest and recreate. Obviously, if he is a golf player and therefore lost to other forms of outdoor sport, he wants the links to himself and his male friends, at least for a part of the day. The result is a host of varied limitations upon woman's freedom of the links.

There are some clubs, indeed rather a large number, in which no attempt is made to limit the play. In some cases this is due to the fact that there are few women members and they do not serve to crowd the course unduly on the days when it is most in use. In other cases the lack of restriction appears to be due to the recognition of self-imposed rules on the part of the women members, and their habit of allowing the men to get ahead or play through without interference. Several clubs set aside special days in each month for the use of their feminine members or for visiting women. The variations in the treatment of the subject are of the widest, but they are not the less interesting on that account.

It would not be entirely correct to say that the strictness of the limitations upon woman golfers varies directly with the skill—average skill—of the men in the club, but it is true that some of the most severe rules are to be found in clubs many of whose members are in the expert class. For example, the Garden City Golf Club, which numbers in its membership such redoubtable players as W. J. Travis, George T. Brokaw, J. M. Ward, and W. B. Rhett, to mention but a few, allows women to play on Monday and Friday mornings only and limits this privilege still further by requiring them to start before 11 o'clock. Such a thing as women on the course on a Saturday or Sunday is unheard of. In this most monastic of golf clubs women are not even welcomed within the doors of the club house, although they may make themselves at home on the veranda.

There is nothing about these restrictions at Garden City which is meant to be unchivalrous or ungallant. They arise from the fact that it is strictly a golf club—not a general country club—in the first place, and, secondly, from the general character of the membership, which is made up of men who wish to play golf undisturbed by any interfering element.

Another of the Long Island courses, that of the beautiful Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley, is also rather strict about its links. Women may not play on week days before 11:30 in the morning or after 3 in the afternoon. Nor may they play at all on Saturdays or Sundays unless they are accompanied by a member. This does not leave a very large part of the week open to the feminine swingers of clubs, but it has the effect of giving them the course very much to themselves on the week days, and is likely therefore to be appreciated by the more enthusiastic.

At the Great Neck Golf Club, at Great Neck, L. I., there are no set rules. The men have the right of way, however, and the women make no difficulty about letting them go through on the crowded days. In fact, the women at this club have a little organization of their own which makes it its business to police the course and see that the men are able to play through when the fairway is congested. By so doing they have probably earned sufficient gratitude from the members of the sterner sex to protect them for all time from any adverse legislation. This club has about fifty women members.

Just to show that the clubs known for their keen golf are not always to be found in the column of restrictions against the women, the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Baltusrol, N. J., may be cited. There are no restrictions, although among the low handicap men who make it their home club may be mentioned Max Behr, L. H. Conklin, E. P. Rogers, and C. E. Van Vleck, Jr. This lack of prohibitive rule may be partly explained by the fact that the course is a long, hard, and much-trapped one, and not at all the kind that usually appeals to the woman golfer of any but first rank.

At the Ardsley Club at Ardsley-on-Hudson there are no restrictions of a formal character, although there used to be some on the books. It has been found that women who wish to play on Saturdays and Sundays have good judgment and exercise the courtesy of the green, which permits the faster-playing men to go through, and if there is any tendency to obstruct the play on the course is unusually crowded the caddie master requests the women players to hold back—say between 12:30 and 3 o'clock—so that the men may have a start.

Not far away from Ardsley to the eastward, at the Apawamis Club, at Rye, the rules are of the definite rather than of the unwritten character. There no women may play on Saturday between the hours of 12 and 3 or on Sundays or holidays until after 3 o'clock. Here again the nature of the course undoubtedly has a good deal to do with the framing of the regulations, for Apawamis is of a sort to appeal to the woman player—which is not to say, by any means, that it loses anything of its allurement for the men. But it is not a course in which one must be eternally "slugging," to lapse into the jargon, and probably requires less of muscular effort than many other courses in this vicinity.

When one switches westward again to the Hudson River Valley, one finds another club with definite restrictions and a proviso to boot. This is the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough-on-Hudson, where, by the way, the interesting "father and son" tournaments have been held with so much success. Parenthetically, this club was the scene not long ago of one of those lucky shots where a man puts his mashie or his mid-iron down in one. The difference about this particular shot was the way in which it was reported. A tyro golf writer interviewed the lucky player and announced in his story naïvely: "Mr. Blank said he had never made the hole in one before."

But to get back to the women who play golf at Sleepy Hollow they may play on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays only if they start before 8:30 or after 11 o'clock in the morning, and only—and here is the proviso aforementioned—if they do not obstruct the men.

The Upper Montclair Country Club, at Upper Montclair, N. J., which proudly boasts of the redoubtable Jerome D. ("Jerry") Travers as its star member, has about two score women members. But they must walk circumspectly on the days when their helpmates, brothers, and favorite young men can get away from business and devote themselves to what for the moment becomes the business of life. On holidays they are not permitted to use the course at all. On Saturdays they can play in the morning, and on Sundays after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Here again it may be that the character of the course has an influence on shaping the rules, for, in spite of its hilliness, Upper Montclair has fairway and greens that should have a strong appeal to women players.

Wheatly Hills Golf Club at East Williston, that delightfully scenic part of Long Island, is one which has no restrictions as to its women members, but guests of the fair sex must be accompanied by members in order to play on the days of comparative congestion. Another of the unrestricted links is that of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I. At the Oakland Golf Club, at Bayside, L. I., women play from time to time, but they are not to be found in great numbers at any time, and not at all on the holidays. It is essentially a man's golf club. At the South Shore Country Club, at Bay Shore, L. I., there are no restrictions, and not a few women are to be found on the course on Sundays.

Wykagyl Country Club at New Rochelle appoints a special woman's day. The first Tuesday in each month is set aside for this purpose. Only those women who are associate members are permitted to play before 3 o'clock in the afternoon on holidays, Saturdays, and Sundays, and as there are but fifteen or twenty of these members, they do not have a tendency to clog the course. Just the opposite is the case at Dyker Meadow Golf Club, which has its course within the limits of Brooklyn. There is great practical difficulty in the way of allowing the women to play on Saturday or Sunday since the nine-hole course is overcrowded by its men members alone. For this reason the fair Dyker Meadowians must be content with the golf they can get on week days.

At the Saegkill Golf Club at Yonkers there are no rules in force which exclude women from the course at any time save when special competitions or the club handicaps are in progress. But this lenity is not to be found at the Siwanoy Country Club at Mount Vernon, where

The Englewood Club Imposes No Restrictions on Women

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Dear Friends.

"Tess! What do you suppose? A strange man tried to kiss me!" Jess cried excitedly.

"How interesting! He must have been a very strange man, dear," Tess sweetly replied.

Reliably Informed.

Ned—I was just introduced to Miss Petite. There's a woman for you!

Ted—Not for me—I've asked her!

From Necessity.

First Fly—Get off of that flypaper and come with me.

Second Fly—No, I think I'll stick around a while.

Division.

Willie—Why is a wife called her husband's better half, dad?

Crabshaw—I suppose it's because she isn't satisfied with splitting his salary fifty-fifty.

Politic Politeness.

Mother — Harry, you must remember never to ask for a second piece of cake.

Harry—I wouldn't if I could get two pieces instead of one.

Possibly.

Friend—Is there any money in story writing?

Young Author—I've never been able to find out!

The Exception.

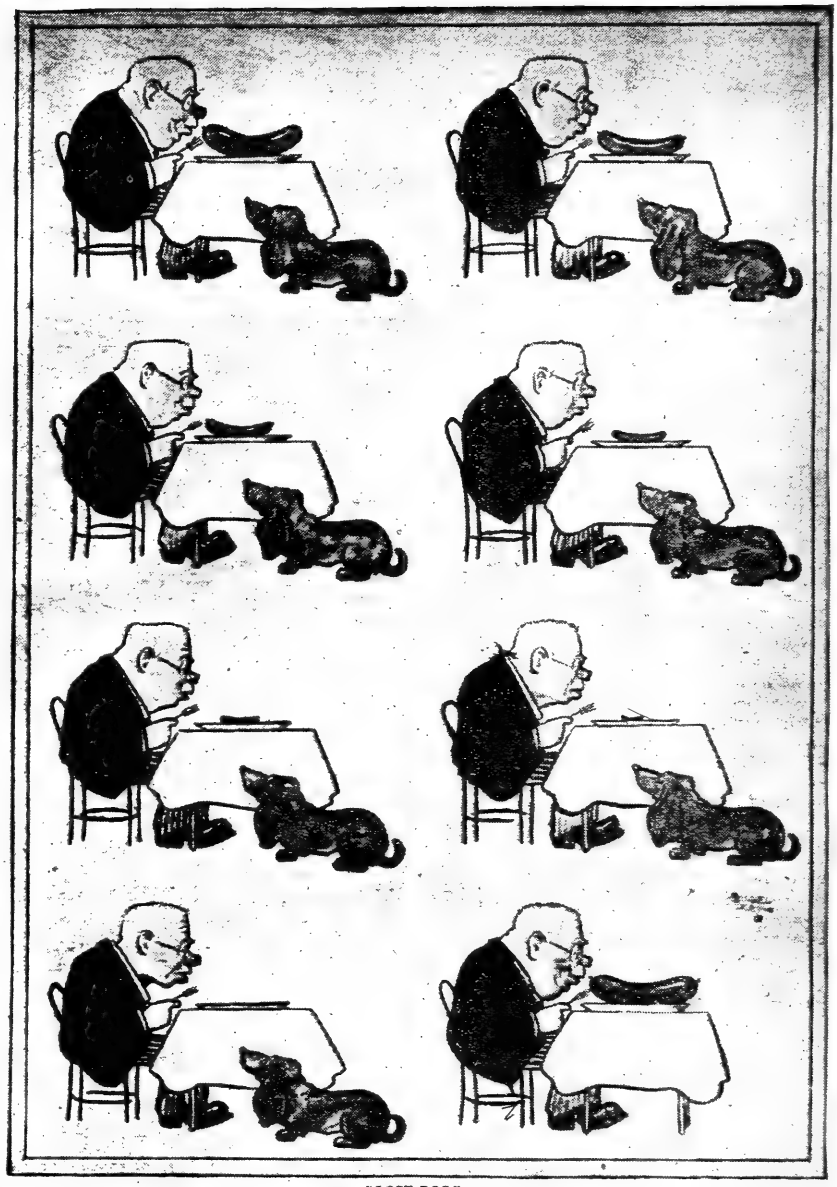
Saphedde — That girl can't take a joke.

Flubdub — Can't? Why, I thought she was engaged to you.

Not Much Hope.

Nervous Old Lady (for the seventh time)—Oh, Captain, do tell me! Is there any danger—shall I be drowned?

Exasperated Captain—I am afraid not, Ma'am.



"LOST DOG."
The Wurst Story of the War.

—From The Bystander.

Marvelous!

The thing that always puzzles me,
Said little Tommy Dore,
Is how the ocean came to be
So very near the shore!

WILLIAM SANFORD.

Striking an Average

Nipp—That fellow Bighedde is generally disliked.

Tuck—Yes, but his own opinion of himself brings the average pretty well up.

A Perfect Fit.

Clara—Is she satisfied with her divorce suit?

Bella—Yes; she wouldn't have it altered for the world.

Plenty Left.

Anna—Has your sweetheart been ordered to camp?

Bella—Yes; now I must fall back on my reserves.

Looking for Bargains

Doctor—Have you a pain in your stomach, or one in your side?

Patient—Which would be cheapest?

They Shun the Cheap.

Willis — What is the best way to get rid of moths?

Gillis — Never have any expensive clothing in the house.

No Use for It.

"Have you a five-dollar bill that you don't know what to do with?"

"Yes, here is one."

"Oh, thank you. But, I say, this is counterfeit."

"Well, you asked me for one I didn't know what to do with."

A Conscript.

Judge—Are you a regular?

Casey—Phaix, do Oi look loike a volunteer?

Very Sensitive.

THE famous author and the author who was not so famous traveled together to a seaside inn. The proprietor had had the famous author for a guest before, and he welcomed him back cordially. On the second day of their stay the famous man summoned the landlord for a confidential interview.

"I want to talk to you about this young friend of mine," he said. "He is new in the writing game, and earns very little money. As a favor to me I should like you to make his bill as small as possible."

The landlord, highly gratified at the great man's friendly attitude, even though it touched his pocketbook, promised. Two days later he was sent for again.

"By the way," said the great man, "don't let my bill be any bigger than his. It would humiliate him. Boys like that are so extremely touchy."

No Change.

THE dinner was very bad.

"Another new cook, eh?" said Mr. Dawson. "It is strange what a time we have with cooks. The Dixons have no such trouble. Dixon was telling me only yesterday that they have had the same cook for ten years."

"Yes, dear," said Mrs. Dawson sweetly, "and did he tell you who she is?"

"No. Who is she?"

"His wife."

Wouldn't Need It.

ETHEL was going to a party at a neighbor's house where she had already caught tantalizing glimpses of unlimited quantities of cake, fruit, and ices. At the last, mother inconsiderately held her back for final instructions.

"Now, remember, darling, to say, 'Yes, please,' and 'No, thank you.'"

"Oh, yes, mother," Ethel said, "I shall always say 'Yes, please,' but I don't think I shall have to say 'No, thank you.'"

An Extremist.

THEY were discussing love and the extraordinary things which that powerful emotion compels otherwise sensible people to do. Mr. Simpkins was mentioned as an instance.

"An extreme case, his is," said Robbins. "He is so much in love that he has become a postman so he can get the girl's letters an hour or two earlier."

Gaining Time.

THERE is one thing about you that I never cease wondering at," said the lady in Apartment C. "When you and your husband go out together you are always ready as soon as he is."

"That is very simple," said the lady in Apartment D. "When I find that I am not going to be ready in time I hide some of his necessary clothes and let him hunt for them."

Got One, Anyhow.

THE accused was a beautiful woman. Under the circumstances her examination was purely a matter of form, still legal formalities had to be observed.

"I understand," said the detective, "that during the absence of your husband you shot a burglar?"

"I did," the beautiful lady admitted.

"What became of him?"

"Why, the other burglar took him away."

"Which other burglar?"

"The one I shot at."

Business Instinct.

MARY'S mother found her busily engaged in cutting up potatoes. "Why, Mary," said the astonished mother, "what are you doing that for?"

Pausing a moment in her task, Mary looked up and replied: "I heard the man over at the store say that there was money in potatoes this year, mamma, and I was just looking for some."

THE TEST

By McLandburgh Wilson.

SEARCH, sage, go search the mysteries,
The hidden laws that rule the sphere,
Go wrest from nature's grasp the key
To make the jealous secrets clear.
And know that you have labored well
And not in vain your pondered shelf,
If then some callow dub exclaims:
"Gee! that is what I thought myself!"

Sing, bard, go sing your sweetest lay,
Pour forth your being in the strain
Whereby you bare in melody
Your highest joy, your poignant pain.
And know that you have labored well
And not in vain did you reveal,
If then some stodgy mutt exclaims:
"Gee! that's the way I always feel!"

Nearer to Nature's Heart.

A TEACHER in a large village school introduced nature study as a new branch in her classroom. She gave several talks on the trees familiar to the children. The maple, the elm, the spruce, and the poplar in turn formed subjects of interesting discourse. The manner of growth, together with the uses of the various woods, were topics assigned to awaken the observation of the pupils.

One day, Miss Brown tested her scholars on their newly-acquired knowledge. "Name three kinds of woods, and state one use made of each," she wrote on the blackboard.

To her utter amazement one answer paper submitted the following: "In our town there are three kinds of woods. First, there is Kelly's woods, used for pasture. Second, there is Atwell's grove, used for the ash dump. But the third woods is the best of them all—it's Brown's Gully, used for picnics."

Portraits by Moroni for American Museums

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

AMERICA is developing a noticeable liking for Giovanni Moroni, who worked at Brescia and was a pupil of the more highly estimated Moretto. There are portraits by Moroni in the Boston Museum and in the Gardner collection, in the Walters collection and the Holden collection, in the Stillman collection; at Philadelphia in the Johnson and Wilstach collections, very recently acquired in the Minneapolis Museum, in the Worcester Museum, and in the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

At the present moment those who stroll through the galleries of the Metropolitan Museum in search of summer adventures will find on one of the walls a painting by Moroni that as yet does not belong to the Museum, but which every friend of that esteemed gallery must hope will find its permanent place there. This is the "Portrait of a Prioress," from the Theodore M. Davis collection, one of the pictures bequeathed to the Museum and hanging there pending the decision of the courts as to the will. It is a picture to arrest attention wherever seen, with a minimum of resemblance to the other portrait by Moroni in the same galleries, and with more than a flavor of that just and courtly Titian who turned back his patrons, flocking from Bergand to have their portraits, "true" portraits, painted by their own townsman. "The Prioress" is a magnificent old woman in maroon brown, with the kerchief and pleated cap of uniformed authority. The face molded by experience and stiffened by years. The eyes keen and appraising, the underlip thrust out, the chin obstinately firm. The color somewhat strident in reds, yellows, and grays, lacking mellowness on the one hand and cool delicacy on the other; but according well with the type and aspect of the stately woman who, according to the inscription on the gray slab crossing the lower part of the composition, was Lucretia, daughter of the most noble Alexis Alardo of Bergamo, and wife of Francesco Cataneo, who herself caused to be erected the church in which the portrait was placed.

Mr. Berenson has written of this portrait as an example of Moroni's early period, for some time considered the earliest known portrait by him, but now ceding this position to a portrait in the Johnson collection. Mr. Berenson, in common with a number of other critics, falters in his enjoyment of Moroni. Somewhere he speaks of him as "the only mere portrait painter that Italy ever produced," adding that even in her periods of miserable decline that country, "mother of the arts," never had a son "so uninventive, nay so palsied once the model failed him." Even as a portrait painter this stern critic finds him only occasionally rewarding. Of the Lottoesque portrait in the Johnson collection he says in his notes for the catalogue: "This portrait, which deserves a place among the least provincial and commonplace that Moroni ever painted, is the earliest work of his that has come down to us. * * * Other portraits of this overestimated artist, so dull but for three or four masterpieces—have betrayed in pose and arrangement the influence of Lotto. Here it is more manifest, appearing not only in the general design but in the red of the tablecloth, the green of the curtain, and perhaps even the modeling of the face."

Of the "three or four masterpieces" the most salient is, of course, "The Tailor" of the National Gallery, London. No one having seen can forget the nobility with which this workman at his task is immortalized. All the hymns to labor written by Carlyle and Morris are ineffective beside this affirmation of the dignity for pictorial uses of a trained gesture, an absorbed interest, and intelligent conception of work. But the curator of the Worcester Museum is not far wrong in placing the beautiful "Portrait of a Bergamask Captain" acquired by the museum a couple of years ago, close to the National Gallery tailor. "Were the Bergamask Captain," says a writer in the Bulletin, "hung beside 'The Tailor,' the two paintings would be found to supplement each other so completely that they would embrace practically the whole range of Moroni's genius at its best. For the Captain is formidably revealed, with the twinkling instantaneousness of sudden vision, and he is shown ready for instant action, yet not without a hint of grim humor and challenging camaraderie." He adds that portraits such as these prove Moroni to have surpassed in the sixteenth century the realistic impressionism of Manet and his followers in the nineteenth.

Portrait of Bartolommeo Borgo, by Moroni. In the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Portrait of an Ecclesiastic, by Moroni. Acquired for Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

The Captain represents one and the most ingratiating of two characteristic moods. Moroni lived at Bergamo and painted under the guidance of Moretto at Brescia. These towns lying near Venice and receiving the reflection of Venetian splendor, yet keeping their provincial gravity and poise and consciousness. One can imagine painters and poets, developing their talent under certain cramping provincial conditions, yet with a sturdiness and force, an intensity not easily maintained in the air of the greater cities. It was so with Moroni.

M. Robert de la Sizeranne has described Brescia with its dead streets, its deserted moss grown square in which stands the bronze statue of Moretto, Moroni's master, its yellow irises, its fountain at which no one drinks, its church where no one prays, its museum which no one visits but which contains nevertheless the charming portrait by Moretto of Tullia of Aragon crowned with pearls and holding a sceptre leaning on one of those slabs of yellowish stone which serve to bear inscriptions in so many portraits of the period. The atmosphere of this place even in its liveliest years may very well have oppressed Moroni's talent, but, also, it permitted it to reveal itself in unconventional ways on those quite frequent occasions when the artist found himself confronted by a sitter of distinction and force.

Less imposing than the Johnson portrait with its silhouette as ample in curve as that of a Tintoretto, the portrait of Bartolommeo Borgo, purchased by the Metropolitan Museum three years ago, is, nevertheless, one to reckon with in considering the work of this so rewarding second-rate painter. Borgo was Canon and Primicerius of the Cathedral of Bergamo, holding a rank next to Bishop. He is shown seated in an armchair, one hand holding a book in vellum binding. His eyes, grave and searching, are turned toward the painter and a little away from the spectator. His expression seems to indicate that he listens with attention to Moroni's conversation. He is dressed in a black-furred robe, and the texture of his soft brown beard against the fur is delicately discriminated. The pose differs from that in less fortunate compositions in its ease and freedom from self-consciousness. Even the renowned and redoubtable "Tailor," although his attitude and gesture are more strikingly spontaneous, is no more at home with himself and his environment. The square window opening lends to the linear composition the architectonic severity needed to balance the suave curves of the costume and chair, and the mass of the figure also suggests a geometrical arrangement of directions and angles giving the general impression of mingled austerity and relaxation. Mr. Burroughs says in the Bulletin concerning this picture: "Moroni is acknowledged to be among the greatest in representing the surface of things and the physical characteristics of his sitters, but in certain cases, and we believe that our picture is among these, he goes deeper and expresses a character."

In an earlier comment on the portrait of a man and his wife in the Holden collection, at one time on view in the Metropolitan Museum, the same writer speaks of Moroni as "the best of the middle class painters," and that expertly painted portrait does not, certainly, inspire a higher degree of praise for its author, nor, perhaps, does the portrait of an officer in the Johnson collection, although something in the awkward grace of the latter figure, in the stilted pose and straightforward expression, indicates a scrupulous fidelity to mental and moral features of the sitter.

A far more complex character is that of the ecclesiastic whose portrait has just been purchased for the Minneapolis Institute. Here again we have a reminiscence of Lotto and a hint of Titian. Again we have a parapet of white marble upon which the hand of the sitter rests, holding a book open on the ledge. The colors are gray and black and gold with accents of white.

It is not easy to trace the quickened desire of American collectors for those "three or four" or seven or eight masterpieces that have saved the reputation of Moroni. Whatever gave rise to it, the result is admirable, placing as it does before the young portrait painters of the present day a high, yet hardly inaccessible, ideal of thoughtful research into character, prompt vision, and patient method. There was much in the Italian life of the late Renaissance that corresponds to the America of today, although the comparison easily is pushed too far. Under its pagan splendors and its business craft it was a life of serious character. The undercurrent of religious belief and moral concern ran deep; it was not so easy to find it as in our day and country of naïve dissimulations. But the physiognomy of the sixteenth century soul offered to the portrait painter an opportunity as stimulating as he should find today in the not less baffling physiognomy of the twentieth century American. He needs all his subtlety of intuition to discern the deeper truths of character and all the technical felicity he can achieve to make them legible in portraiture. But it is a game to repay his pains.

The End of a Perfect Year

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, JULY 30, 1916 | EIGHT PAGES

GREAT NAMES AMONG FORTHCOMING BOOKS

Unusual Number of Well-Known Authors Contribute to Fiction and Other Fields of Literature According to Preliminary Announcements by Leading Publishers

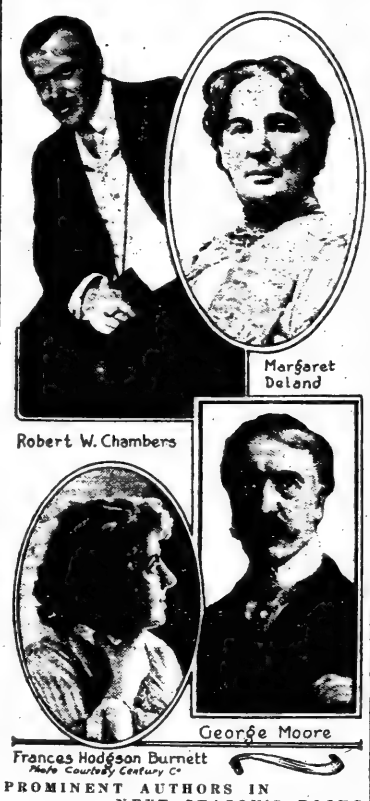
THE Fall announcements of the publishers indicate that the coming season will be one of interest, bringing out books in every line that will command the attention of the reading public. Noteworthy among the fiction and significant of the fact that men's minds are turning with more earnestness than for many years to the personality of Christ and the meaning of His message are two novels, one by George Moore and the other by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. The former is entitled "The Brook Kerith" (Macmillan) and puts the life of Christ into fiction, treating the material in an unusual way. Mr. Moore is said to have drawn the inspiration for the novel out of spiritual experiences of his own. Mrs. Burnett's story, "The Little Hunchback Zia," (Stokes,) has its scene laid in Bethlehem at the time of the Nativity. Zia is a little hunchback and leper who sees the infant Christ and is made whole in both soul and body. The Macmillan Company will have also among its novels one by H. G. Wells, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," a war story which attempts to show what the war means to those who are in the midst of it, and a novel by Eden Phillpotts, "The Green Alleys," dealing with the Kentish hop fields. The Frederick A. Stokes Company will have on its fiction list also "The Nest-Builder," by Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, the story of a love marriage in which the artistic temperament and the home-making instinct come into conflict, and "The Impossible Mrs. Bellew," by David Lisle, a tale of Monte Carlo.

The Century Company will have "The Leatherwood God," by William Dean Howells, dealing with a religious imposter in the backwoods of Ohio, and "The Dark Tower," by Phyllis Bottome, a humorous and satirical story of English life. The increase of general interest in South America gets recognition in "El Supremo," (Dutton,) by Edward Lucas White, a semi-historical romance whose scenes are laid in Paraguay in the early years of the nineteenth century. E. P. Dutton & Co. will have also "The Taming of Calinga," by C. L. Carlsen, a romance of the Philippine Islands while they were under Spanish rule, and a new psychic story of the supernatural by Algernon Blackwood called "Julius Levallon." Among the fiction which will be offered by Henry Holt & Co. are "Slaves of Freedom," by Coningsby Dawson, another of his surveys of the problems of love in this present time; "Bodbank," by Richard Washburn Child, tales of a Mississippi River town in the Illinois corn belt, and the fourth and final volume in Martin A. Nexo's series, "Pelle the Conqueror," entitled "Victory."

The George H. Doran Company will have "The Great Push," by Patrick MacGill, an account partly fiction and partly fact of the famous charge at Loos in which Mr. MacGill took part and was wounded. Other Doran novels will be "The Triumph of Tim," by Horace Annesley Vachell, in which a young Englishman wanders far and engages in many kinds of work and adventure; a mystery story by Carolyn Wells called "The Bride of a Moment," and "Dead Yesterdays," by Mary Agnes Hamilton, a story of England under the stress of war. Alfred A. Knopf will publish "Tales of the Pampas," by W. H. Hudson, the first story in which has been called by Edward Garnett "the finest short story in English," and "Captain Drake," a humorous story by John Trevena.

Among the novels of Houghton Mifflin Company will be "The Romance of a Christmas Card," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, a Christmas story which takes two men back to the village which had been their boyhood home, and "Tish," by Mary Roberts Rinehart. A story of diplomatic intrigue in Washington is told by John Reed Scott in "The Cab of the Sleeping Horse," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish, as they will also "To the Minute," a new mystery tale by Anna Katharine Green, and "Whom God Hath Joined," a modern romance by Cyrus Townsend Brady dealing with the divorce question.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will have a new romance by Selma Lagerlöf, "The Emperor of Portugallia," the story of a father's love; "Penrod and Sam," in which Booth Tarkington tells a series of tales about Penrod at the age of 12 and his friend Sam; "The Preacher of Cedar Mountain," Ernest Thompson Seton's first novel; and "The Heart of Rachel," in which Kathleen Norris tells a story, scened in New York City, of modern society and domestic ideals. Two novels in the Fall list of Dodd, Mead & Co. are "The Old Blood," in which the war correspondent, Frederick Palmer, tells in fictional form something about the effect of war scenes and experiences upon human nature and the spiritual values at stake, and "The Woman Who Killed," a story of French and American life by the French novelist, Jules Bloia, who has spent some time lecturing in this country. Prominent in the list of the John Lane Company are "The Wonderful Year," by William J. Locke, which relates the wanderings of a young Englishman who becomes a waiter in a little French inn; "The Bulwark," in which Theodore Dreiser writes of the influence of the



PROMINENT AUTHORS IN NEXT SEASON'S BOOKS

modern world upon a Quaker family, and "The Invisible Balance Sheet," a novel by Katrina Trask, in which a young man chooses money instead of love.

A posthumous story by Mark Twain, a romance of the Middle Ages entitled "The Mysterious Stranger," will be one of the fiction offerings of Harper & Brothers. This house will have also "The Rising Tide," by Margaret Deland, a sympathetic story of a girl of today in revolt against the restrictions which bound woman in the past; "The World for Sale," in which Sir Gilbert Parker tells a story of the Canadian Northwest; "Rainbow's End," a romance of life in Cuba twenty years ago, told by Rex Beach. "The Woman Gives," by Owen Johnson, which tells a story of life among some young artists and writers in New York City, is on the Fall list of Little, Brown & Co., as are also "The Sins of the Children," in which Cosmo Hamilton takes up the relationship between father and son, and "The Worn Doorstep," a diary-novel telling of the experiences of an American girl whose English lover dies "somewhere in France," written by Margaret Sherwood.

"The Winged Victory," which D. Appleton & Co. will publish, is a new novel by Sarah Grand, whose "The Heavenly Twins" is still a happy remembrance. It is the story of an English girl who must choose between love and ambition. The Appletons have on their long list of Fall fiction a novel by J. C. Snaith, "The Sailor," a love story whose hero makes his way out of the slums of an English manufacturing town; "The Magnificent Adventure," in which Emerson Hough has written an American historical romance scened in the early years of the last century. There will be a new collection of tales by Edith Wharton, "Xingu and Other Stories," to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons, who will bring out also "Enoch Crane," a novel planned and begun by F. Hopkinson Smith and completed by his son, F. Berkeley Smith, and, "Head Winds," by James B. Connolly, a collection of short stories dealing with a wide variety of subjects and scenes.

In the field of biography and history the Houghton Mifflin Company will have among a number of interesting works "The Life of John Fiske," by John Spencer Clark, and "The Life of John Marshall, by Albert J. Beveridge. Scribners will bring out E. H. Sothern's "My Remembrances." In "From the Deep Woods to Civilization," published by Little, Brown & Co., Charles A. Eastman tells in his autobiography the life story of a Sioux Indian. Harper & Brothers will offer "Years of My Youth," William Dean Howells's account of his early life, and "Charles Frohman: Manager and Man," by Isaac F. Marcosson and Daniel Frohman. Gilbert K. Chesterton's "Short History of England," and "The Life and Letters of Sir John Henniker Heaton," by his daughter, Mrs. Adrian Porter, are on the list of the John Lane Company. Doubleday, Page & Co. will have "An O. Henry Biography," by C. Alphonso Smith, and a life of "Booker T. Washington," by Lyman Beecher Stowe and Emmett J. Scott. The "Reminiscences" of Frederick W. Seward, son of Lincoln's Secretary of State, W. H. Seward, will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Judge Ransom's "Charles E. Hughes: The Statesman," which will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co., brings together a collection of Mr. Hughes's judicial decisions to show his character and politics by the opinions of the jurist.

No less rich and interesting are the lists of books dealing with art, poetry, literature, travel, science, nature, and personal experiences of various kinds. The Macmillans will have a new volume by Rabindranath Tagore, entitled "Fruit Gathering"; a new book of poems by Edgar Lee Masters, "The Great Valley," and new volumes of poetry by J. G. Neihardt, "The Fugitive Lure," and Amy Lowell's "Men, Women, and Ghosts." In "The Dardanelles," by John Masefield, that author will describe his own experiences and observations during that great military struggle. "Witte Arrives," by Elias Tobenkin, on the list of the Frederick A. Stokes Company, tells the story of a family of Jewish immigrants. The work has been compared with Mary Antin's "The Promised Land." This house will have also "Waitful Watching," by James L. Ford, a satire of the Great War and of Uncle Sam's part in it.

On the list of the Century Company is "The Art of Rodin: With Leaves from His Notebook," compiled by Judith Cladel, and "Tramping Through Mexico, Gautemala, and Honduras," by Harry A. Franck. "My Slav Friends," by Rothay Reynolds, which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish, gives pen pictures and interpretations of the Russian people. Two other books to be brought out by this house are "The Blue China Book," by Ada Walker Camehl, illustrated in color, and Samuel Merrill's "The Moose Book," which will interest sportsmen and naturalists.

John Dewey's "Creative Intelligence," which Henry Holt & Co. will publish, presents the doctrine of Pragmatism in a new form. Professor J. Y. Simpson is the author of "The Self-Discovery of Russia," to be published by the George H. Doran Company, which, based on a recent visit to that country, discusses the results of the vodka prohibition, the work of the Red Cross, and other effects upon the country of the war. Alfred A. Knopf will have "The Russian School of Painting," translated from the Russian of Alexander Benois, with a foreword by Christian Beaois.

A new book by Ellen Key, "War, Peace, and the Future," is promised by the Putnams, who will soon have ready also James M. Beck's "The War and Humanity." In "The Wrack of the Storm" Maurice Maeterlinck writes of Belgium and the war. The book will be brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co., who will publish also "The Gary

(Continued on Page 292)

AMERICAN INDIANS TELL THEIR HISTORY

George Bird Grinnell's "The Fighting Cheyennes" a Unique Work Based on First-Hand Narratives

THE FIGHTING CHEYENNES. By George Bird Grinnell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

PATIENT and sympathetic study of the American Indians has been the life work of George Bird Grinnell, and his books on the legends of the Blackfeet and other tribes have given him a place among the foremost living authorities on the subject. The unique value of his work lies in the fact that he gathers his materials from the Indians themselves, talking their language, associating with their leaders as friends, getting their point of view, and thus sifting out the evidence on both sides in the long record of our Indian wars.

In this aspect, especially his new and largest book, "The Fighting Cheyennes," is the most important of his works. It is the first full history of any great or typical tribe of Western Indians, based on first-hand narratives of the red men, yet written with the critical care of a skilled historian. As it tells of the wars of the Cheyennes, it involves also the Crows, Kiowas, Comanches, Pawnees, Arapahoes, Sioux, and other tribes, thus becoming to some extent a history of all the Western plains Indians. Many of the facts gathered from the memories of old chiefs would soon have been lost forever.

Mr. Grinnell traces the Cheyennes back as far as the year 1676, when the first members of the tribe reached the Missouri River from the north, and he tells the most dramatic episodes in their history down to their present peaceful life in Oklahoma and Montana reservations. From the savage days between 1820 and 1840 he has unearthed stories of memorable fights with other tribes, as thrilling as any lover of wild romance could desire. The Indian viewpoint is made clear—the glory of "counting coup" by touching an enemy—the firm belief that it was better for a man to fight and be killed in his full vigor rather than to wait for the infirmities of old age. The faith of the Cheyenne in the supernatural powers of their "medicine arrows" and "buffalo hat" is seen to play a part in their battles. An old Spanish coat of mail seems to have survived in the tribe until recent times, and one episode in the present volume tells how the owner of the "iron shirt" defied bullets in it, firmly believing in its magic powers, but was killed at last by a "sacred" Pawnee arrow that hit him in the eye.

A different kind of interest attaches to the following paragraph from the narrative of a battle that took place about 1853 near where Denver now stands:

> The Cheyennes charged toward them, and the Kiowas fled, but as the Cheyennes followed they overtook a Kiowa woman, who had fallen from her horse carrying a little child. A Cheyenne rode up and counted coup on the woman, touching her with his lance, but inflicting only a flesh wound. The child, which the woman carried on her back, was but 2 or 3 years old, a little white girl captured by the Kiowas a short time before. She was taken to the Cheyenne camp and reared there, and in 1912 was still alive and known as the Kiowa Woman. Her Cheyenne name is White Cow Woman. She can speak only Cheyenne, but is apparently of Irish parentage, having blue eyes, brown hair, and an Irish countenance.

The year 1841 was a turning point in the history of the plains tribes, for that Summer the first emigrant train passed up the Platte on its way to Oregon. The Indians, at first astonished, soon became alarmed, and with good reason. The emigrants came in increasing numbers, cutting down and wasting the scanty supply of trees along the road. Their horses and oxen gnawed the bottoms bare of grass, and, worst of all, the vast herds of buffalo, on which the Indians subsisted, were either frightened away or killed and left to rot on the ground. Yet Mr. Grinnell finds that the Cheyennes were consistently friendly to the whites until 1856, when they began to be the victims of repeated and flagrant injustice at the hands of the white soldiers. A decade later, out of misunderstandings which any tactful man could have mended without bloodshed, grew Indian wars that cost the Government $30,000,000.

The trouble began in 1864 with four mules which were picked up as strays by a Cheyenne war party setting out on an expedition against the Crows. A white man claimed the mules, and the Indians offered to honor his claim if he would give them a present to pay for their trouble in the matter. The man, however, went away to a camp of soldiers near by and complained that hostile Indians had driven off his animals. The result was a series of fights that cost many innocent lives. The author lays the primary blame upon Colonel Chivington and his subordinates.

In the attacks and reprisals that followed in the country around Fort Larned the author finds that the soldiers were often in the wrong. Thus, when a friendly Arapahoe chief approached the post with a white flag in order to offer to assist in patching up a peace with the Kiowas, Captain Parmeter ordered his men to fire on him. One net result of this and similar acts was to unite the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux in an effort to clear the Platte and Arkansas roads of whites, and terrible work they made of it.

According to the historian, the white soldiers, not being able to catch the war parties that did the real damage, systematically wreaked their vengeance on peaceful and friendly villages. Such an act was the Sand River massacre, an "unprovoked attack on an unsuspecting community that had been promised protection by Government officials, and on the faith of that protection had put themselves in the hands of the troops." The good genius of this Cheyenne village was the chief Black Kettle, who had a large American flag flying over his tent as a signal that his people were friendly, and who, on the approach of the soldiers, kept calling out to the women and children not to be frightened, that the camp was under protection.

Then suddenly Colonel Chivington's troops opened fire upon the mass of men, women, and children, and all began to scatter and run. The slaughter that followed was mainly executed upon noncombatants. A white man who witnessed the scene testifies that over three-fourths of the people killed were women and children. In Colorado Colonel Chivington and his men were hailed as heroes, but the truth came out in time. Mr. Grinnell says:

> The soldiers scalped the dead, cut up and mutilated the bodies, and took back to Denver over a hundred scalps, which were exhibited in triumph between the acts of a theatrical performance one evening. It was understood that no prisoners were to be taken, and none were taken, except a few young half-breeds, Charley Bent and Jack Smith. Women and children who had asked the soldiers for pity and protection were killed. Lieutenant Olney of the First Colorado Cavalry swore at the investigation in 1865 that he saw Lieutenant Richmond of the Third Colorado Cavalry shoot and scalp three women and five children who had been captured by some soldiers and were being conducted to camp. The women and children screamed for mercy, while Richmond coolly shot one after another, and the soldiers whose prisoners they were "shrank back, apparently aghast."

Two years later came the natural fruits of such methods, when Captain Fetterman and eighty-one men were wiped out at Fort Phil Kearny. For the next ten years this was the most talked-of Indian fight in the United States. Mr. Grinnell ascribes the disaster to the disobedience and rashness of Captain Fetterman. The whole battle is graphically described from the narratives of Indians who took part in it. Fetterman's force was caught in a carefully planned ambush, and was so greatly outnumbered that the Indians charged right in among the soldiers and killed every one of them. After all were dead a dog was seen running away, barking, and one Indian suggested, derisively, that the dog be allowed to carry the news to the fort; but it was decided that not even a dog should be allowed to get away, and a young man shot it with an arrow. The Indians say that the last cavalrymen were killed just where the monument now stands—in Sheridan, Wyoming.

Mr. Grinnell has gone all over this battlefield with White Elk, a Cheyenne chief, and has made a sketch map of it from detailed information given by him. White Elk believes that in the Fetterman fight there were more Indians than in the famous Custer fight. Nearly all were armed with bows. Only six of the eighty-one white men bore gunshot wounds.

After describing the battle of the Washita, in which General Custer surprised and attacked Black Kettle's village, killing him and his wife, with many women and children, the author says:

> In Black Kettle, White Antelope, and Yellow Wolf, all old men, who were killed by the whites, we have three examples of high patriotism. These men were constant workers among the Indians in behalf of peace with the white people. They did this not because they loved the white people, from whom they had received nothing good, but because they loved their own tribe and wished to guide it in paths that would be for the tribe's greatest advantage.

Black Kettle was a frank, good man, who did not hesitate to expose himself to any danger if he thought that his tribe might be benefited thereby. Before and after Sand Creek he consistently talked and acted for peace, and his last words in this behalf were spoken to General Hazen only a few days before he was killed in the village on the Washita. He was a striking example of a consistently friendly Indian, who, because he was friendly and so because his whereabouts was usually known, was punished for the acts of people whom it was supposed he could control.

Custer's sensational defeat and death on the Little Big Horn in 1876 form the climax of Mr. Grinnell's book, as they do of the era of our Indian wars. General Crook's fight on the Rosebud in the same year also is described with much interesting new matter from Indian narratives. It was there that the Indians got the ammunition with which they destroyed Custer. Though there is less that is new concerning Custer's catastrophe, its dramatic nature still fascinates the imagination. There are no white survivors, but Mr. Grinnell has found many Northern Cheyennes who were in the battle, and whose stories are the basis of the chapter devoted to the subject.

Brave Wolf, the fighting chief of the Cheyennes, told the author that he was in the fight against General Reno until he heard the firing down the river, when all the Indians went down there. He found General Custer's men close to the stream, but none on the side where the Indian camp was. Brave Wolf continues:

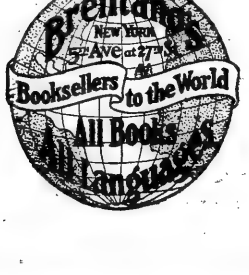
> Just as I got there the soldiers began to retreat up the narrow gulch. They were all drawn up in line of battle, shooting well and fighting hard, but there were so many people around them that they could not help being killed. They held their line of battle, and kept fighting and falling from their horses—fighting and falling all the way up nearly to where the monument now stands. I think all their horses had been killed before they got to the top of the hill. Most of those who reached the top went on over and tried to go to the river, but they killed them all going down the hill. It was hard fighting, very hard all the time. I have been in many hard fights, but I never saw such brave men.

The Indians state positively that they did not kill the troops by charging into them, but kept shooting from behind the hills. They agree that if Custer had continued his original charge and gone to and through the villages they would have fled. Mr. Grinnell confirms this opinion out of his knowledge of Indian psychology. He says that, whatever the cause, Custer's fatal mistake was in stopping where he did.

When all the soldiers were dead, the women and children went up to the battleground, and there was the usual mutilation of bodies. Spotted Hawk, who was 7 years old, relates that he and other children were allowed to take what they wished from the slain. They became interested in collecting curious pieces of green paper from the waistbands of the soldiers. He did not know that the paper was money, but kept it, and later, while playing at making mud images, he used folded bills as saddle blankets for his clay horsemen on their clay horses.

The fighting days of the Cheyennes have passed. They are now learning the difficult lessons of civilization and work, and, considering the conditions of reservation life, Mr. Grinnell says there is perhaps less crime among them than in any community of the same size in the United States. He sees little hope of their rapid advance, however, so long as the work of the Indian Bureau is subject to violent changes every four years. Yet, even in spite of this, he foresees the time when the Indians will be a component and useful part of the population of the country.

There is something of the Homeric quality in this story of the fighting Cheyennes. It is an American epic, a romantic chapter of our history seen from a new and wider viewpoint, and told with an understanding of Indian character such as few writers have yet attained.



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PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued from Page 297)

Plan: The Conflict Between the New and the Old in Education," in which Alice Barrows Fernandez describes very fully the Wirt system.

"Benighted Mexico," by Randolph Wellford Smith, to be published by the John Lane Company, is said to be based upon a thorough first-hand study of conditions in that country.

"The Wonder of Work," which the J. B. Lippincott Company will publish, is a combination of pictures with descriptive letterpress, by Joseph Pennell, of the big achievements of men's toil. Lippincotts will publish also "Rings," in which George Frederick Kunz tells the story of finger rings in all ages and climes, and "Parks: Their Design, Equipment, and Use," by George Burnap. Harpers will have "America and the New Epoch," by Charles P. Steinmetz, a constructive book on what lies before this country. "The Intelligence of Woman," a collection of feminist essays by W. L. George, is on the list of Little, Brown & Co., as is also a "Dictionary of Similes," by Frank J. Wilstach. Scribners will have "Our Hispanic Southwest," by Ernest Peixotto, illustrated by the author; "Hawaii," by Katharine Fullerton Gerould, an account of travel, including observation of people, customs, and scenery, and "Financial Chapters in the War," by Alexander Dana Noyes.

"The Tide of Immigration," which the Appletons will publish, is by Frank Julian Warne, and discusses immigration in the light of recent developments in Congress. This house will have also "Caribbean Interests of the United States," by Chester Lloyd Jones; "Patriots in the Making," by J. F. Scott, and "Vocational Psychology," by H. L. Hollingsworth. John Muir's journal of his tramp from Indiana to Florida in 1867 will be published by the Houghton Mifflin Company under the title, "A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf." This house will have also "Friends of France," a book of personal experiences by ten Americans in the field service of the American Ambulance; "With the Turks in Palestine," by Alexander Aaronsohn, a war experience; "Letters from France," written during the last two years by a Frenchwoman to a friend in Boston; "The Pleasures of an Absentee Landlord," a collection of essays by Samuel McChord Crothers, and "The Layman's Book of Medicine," written by Richard C. Cabot, with special reference to social workers.

Christian Certainties of Belief
By JULIAN K. SMYTH

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Characteristic Stories from Robert W. Chambers, F. Anstey, W. Pett Ridge, and Others in Latest Works of Fiction

THE GIRL PHILIPPA. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated by Frank Craig. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.40

THE development of the moving-picture business, which some observers in their enthusiasm have declared to be a new art destined to influence humanity as much as has the art of printing, has had at least one result of some interest and perhaps of some consequence. It has added another variety to the classifications of fiction. To the novel realistic, the novel romantic, the nature novel, the historical novel, and all the rest of the list, must now be added the moving-picture novel. It is fated for the screen and has its destiny written large all over its pages. Its feverish, not to say frenzied, action gallops straight for the photoplay studio, falling naturally into "reels" as it tears along. Its people could easily dispense with whatever characterization their author gives them, their all-important function being, not to be some one in particular, but to do things. Its only reason for existence is to furnish interest, excitement, thrills.

It is the photoplay kind of novel that Mr. Chambers has written in "The Girl Philippa," a novel in which so many exciting, even thrilling, things happen in two or three weeks that Mr. Chambers has needed more than 340 pages in which to tell them, although he pours them chase rapidly upon one another's heels, mounting, or perhaps one should say exploding, every few pages into a climax with automatic pistols are much in evidence.

The novel is scened mainly in a little town near the French border, and its action takes place in a few days preceding and a week or two following the breaking out of the war. The immediate source of all the rumpus that takes place between its covers and of all the highly important developments in the lives of some of its people is a long, thin envelope which some of them secrete on their persons or conceal in unlikely places, while others do their frantic best to get possession of it.

The envelope contains certain plans and descriptions of a high explosive shell belonging to the United States, which it had agreed to exchange the secret with the British Government for similar information concerning an English invention of a submarine seaplane. The plans and formula of the shell are stolen from the War Department before the transfer is made, and forthwith two young Englishmen start from New York on a liner on which have sailed also two Germans, who they feel sure have the documents in their possession. A few important and exciting things happen, and then the girl Philippa enters, and thereafter remains much of the time in the limelight. She is the cashier of the Café de Lorbi in a little town near the French border kept by a denationalized, disreputable individual, whose chief occupation all his life has been spying for whatever nation will pay him best. Philippa is what might be called academically sophisticated, but otherwise she is the wide-eyed, innocent type beloved by movie fans. In that same region is an American artist, who also takes a lively part in the action after a close friendship springs up between him and the young Englishman who is the custodian of that important envelope.

A host of characters swarm across the canvas of the story, the first wave of the war bears across it, the plot reaches out long fingers over into Bulgaria and Serbia, and mystery and romance envelop the Girl Philippa. The people of the story come from America and Russia, and England and France, and some of them wear titles, and some come from the dregs of Paris. All kinds of things happen, from dancing to battles, and Mr. Chambers's skillful pen describes them all with an easy vividness that carries the reader rapidly on from one exciting climax to another. There are brave, cool men who are good and brave, cool men who are wicked and unscrupulous; and there are some amusing ones, of whose morals the less said the better; there are several women who will arouse the reader's interest and admiration and will look well upon the movie screen; there are Philippa, Sister Eda of the Gray Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, who is an appealing figure, the Comtesse de Moidrey, and always there is something happening. Through much of the book the cannon is booming in the distance and the aftermath of battle screaming through its pages. The story is likely to have many readers, for it is compact of mystery and adventures, love and war, perils and brave deeds.

IN BRIEF AUTHORITY

IN BRIEF AUTHORITY. By F. Anstey. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

THE Wibberley-Stimpsons were persons of unimpeachable respectability. With the single exception of little Ruby, the youngest of the family, they were quite devoid of any such dubious quality as imagination. They lived in a suburban villa with a "Queen Anne" porch which Mrs. Wibberley-Stimpson had christened "Inglegarth," not far from London, where Mr. Wibberley-Stimpson was in business: "Sauces, pickles, condiments of every sort and description wholesale, you know, not retail," as Mrs. Stimpson explained on the momentous occasion of Lady Harriet Elmslee's one and only call. At any rate, the business was profitable enough to maintain the family in comfort and enable them to have a governess for little Ruby. This governess, Miss Daphne Heritage, was a very pretty and charming young woman, but she had the reprehensible habit of telling her charge fairy stories. She had quite a fund of fairy lore, and it proved rather useful when the extraordinary, the absolutely unthinkable event occurred which placed Mr. and Mrs. Wibberley-Stimpson "In Brief Authority" at the Court of Marchenland, Fairy Tale Country!

It was the excellent if somewhat stupid baron, a direct descendant of that "Faithful John" who once, as every reader of Grimm's "Fairy Tales" knows, wore iron bands about his heart, who transports the Stimpson family, including Miss Heritage, to Marchenland in a wonderful chariot drawn by storks. And the events which follow after Mr. and Mrs. Wibberley-Stimpson are crowned King and Queen of that delightful realm give Mr. Anstey abundant scope for humor and a very delicate irony. The ladies and gentlemen of the court are all descended from fairy-story heroes and heroines, and Mrs. Wibberley-Stimpson is at once shocked and greatly relieved to discover the plebeian origin of many of them. One of the most important personages she encounters is the official court godmother to the royal family, a charming though eccentric old lady, loyal to the best fairy godmother traditions, who, of course, plays a prominent part in the plot. Count Ruprecht, a young man of sinister parentage, in whom Edna Wibberley-Stimpson believes she has found a possible superman, and Prince Miraflor, of the neighboring realm of Clairdelune, also have a good deal to do with the highly complicated fortunes and misfortunes of the perplexed family. And then there is the King of the Crystal Lake, a moist individual of strong parental feeling.

Mrs. Wibberley-Stimpson is a joy, almost as amusing as the unforgettable Mrs. Barchester-Bailey, and her excellent, matter-of-fact husband is only a little less entertaining. They are both real people, and their struggles with their very uncomfortable crowns at the coronation banquet and subsequent efforts to play their difficult parts are very ludicrous. The tale is a fantasy of the airiest kind, daintily, lightly, whimsically, full of a quaint, delicate, Pickish sort of fun. Those who have not forgotten the days when the world seemed to them "all peopled with princesses" will enjoy it; those who regarded "Peter Pan," for instance, as mere stuff and nonsense will have much the same opinion of "In Brief Authority."

THE KENNEDY PEOPLE

THE KENNEDY PEOPLE. By W. Pett Ridge. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

THERE is an old Lancashire saying, quoted by one of the characters in this new and very amusing novel, which the author might well have used for its motto: "Clogs to clogs in three generations." "The Kennedy People" tells us something of those three generations—of old George Kennedy, self-made, domineering, energetic, vain and capable, of his son Robert, whom everybody liked, and of his grandson, another George. And then there is Cecily, daughter-in-law, wife, and mother, a lovable heroine, sweet and strong and sensible, with wit enough to profit by other people's mistakes—a rather unusual quality. She wins the reader's liking when he first meets her—on the day of her wedding, the event with which the book opens—and as he gets to know her better, the liking increases and is mingled with respect. Her tactful treatment of her somewhat difficult father-in-law, her encounter with the belligerent cook who declared "We don't want no impositors here!" her endeavors to help her erratic husband, her long, difficult struggle to bring up her beloved boy and resist the ever-present temptation to be unwisely indulgent to him—these are all interesting and very real.

The book has throughout this ring of truth in character and incident. The three generations of Kennedys are each different and each real, so that it is difficult to say which is the one best portrayed. Old Man Kennedy, with his abilities and his absurdities, his recognition when it is too late of his mistaken treatment of his son Robert, and his firm belief in his own talent for speechmaking—his "few brief remarks" at Robert's wedding are a joy to the reader, however trying they may have been to his son and his guests—is a flesh-and-blood, thoroughly human person. Robert, the winning and unstable, who made friends everywhere, fancied himself a born manager of men and events, and tried many things, from playwriting to high finance, is a type well known to most of us, and the younger George is a most attractive specimen of the human boy—thanks in a great measure to his sensible mother and the "good, hard training" which Uncle Albert truthfully described as necessary to the welfare of every Kennedy. This training, with the mother's concealed trials and perplexities and many anxious moments, constitutes an example which numerous parents, American parents especially, would do well to read and take to heart. Uncle Halse's behavior when George confides to him his desire for a seafaring life, the episode with the gypsies, the one in which the studious Dakin figures with George's entrance into business, are handled with deftness, restraint, and a sympathy which never allows a bit of the funny side of it all to escape unnoticed.

The minor characters, too, are excellently drawn. The two Miss Kennedys, Robert's sisters, who managed to get along fairly well so long as "dearest Helen" and "Amy darling" had the ample spaces of Teignmouth House in which to lead separate existences after one of their frequent quarrels, but found living together in the limited area of furnished apartments quite unendurable, and who groaned over the monotony of their lives until something happened, when they at once "appealed, in tragic tones, for the peace and regularity they had earlier deplored," have their prototypes among the acquaintances of nearly every one of us. Halse and Williamson, Farebrother the shameless, and the sarcastic Mr. Walter Wadhurst, the cause of whose renewed illtemper so greatly surprised young George, are most of them people we pass every day. The book is written in a cheerful, humorous style, usually light, occasionally ironic, always readable and entertaining. It is a section of actual, everyday life which is here presented to us in one of the best novels W. Pett Ridge has yet written.

A RAW YOUTH

A RAW YOUTH. By Fyodor Dostoevsky. From the Russian by Constance Garnett. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

TO read Dostoevsky is like being in a storm in the mountains. At one moment mists sweep down, blotting out peaks and valleys in a common blankness; the next moment they break, thunder peals in the distance, a white summit flashes against blue sky—and then the mists roll down again, leaving the observer thrilled with the sense of beauty hidden, sublimity half-glimpsed, of obscure power that alternately promises and threatens.

In none of his books is this quality more marked than in "A Raw Youth." It is a very long novel, written under that pressure of misfortune and mad necessity for haste which made a hell of Dostoevsky's productive years, and bears the tale of them in its unnecessary length, its jumble of heavy melodrama and lightening psychology, its repetitions, obscurities, and even absurdities. Yet out of the chaos somehow emerge, as there do out of the darker fantasies of Strindberg, ideas and situations of a singular, dream-like intensity. In his hero, the "raw youth," self-consciousness becomes so acute as to cast the illusion of unreality upon everything:

> I have often been and often am haunted by an utterly senseless question: here they all are flitting to and fro, but how can one tell, perhaps this is all some one's dream, and there is not one real person here, nor one real action. Some one who is dreaming all this will suddenly wake up—and everything will suddenly disappear.

This youth is a study in contradictions. He is a dreamer, a poet, an idealist; yet side by side with his noble visions and aspirations exist strange impulses, sometimes base, sometimes foolish, almost always neuropathic. The autobiographical form in which the novel is cast is not accidental. Its author wrote himself into the character of Dolgoruky as Dickens did into that of David Copperfield, except that the Russian, with the self-immolatory instinct of his race, seems to find a perverse pleasure in revealing those things which the canons of the Anglo-Saxon most imperatively demanded should be concealed.

This racial tendency, exaggerated as it probably was in Dostoevsky's case by disease, the freedom offered by the autobiographic form, even the haste in which the book was written, leaving its lavish confusion of material untouched by revision, combine to produce an effect of wonderful variety. On one page we find the living Russian realists excelled on their own ground by the horror of the scene in which a mother rises from her bed in the darkness to perceive dimly the suspended body of her daughter, a suicide! With equal vividness, through the eyes of a wandering monk, we behold the freshness of a Spring morning. Again we find a whole chapter given up to a village tale of sin and repentance, wholly unrelated to the novel, yet that we could hardly bear to miss, narrated as it is with the religious ardor of a Tolstoy and the cheerful simplicity of a Gogol. Then, swinging to a far extreme from the childlike faith in the "wonderful thing that happened in our town, Afimyevsk," in another episode we find the psycho-analysis of Freud anticipated by nearly half a century.

None of Dostoevsky's works, with the exception of "Letters from a Dead House," can be said to have artistic shape or comeliness. They all bulk, huge, vague, amorphous against the literary sky-line, and "A Raw Youth" is no exception—indeed, it is even more uncouthly put together than either "Crime and Punishment" or "The Insulted and Injured," to mention two of the better-known novels. The incidents by which its plot is developed are frequently naïve to childishness, as though they were really the imaginings of a raw adolescent youth, dreaming himself a hero. But no matter how fantastic the action of the characters, they are analyzed with the marvelous comprehension of the morbid side of human nature in which lies Dostoevsky's power. He is a realist of the soul, as Artzibasheff is of the body. If it were less sympathetic, this comprehension on the part of the author would make unen-

(Continued on Page 303)

THINKING AS A SCIENCE
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"Amy Lowell: Personal, intimate, confidential, passionate. 'Patterns'—I cannot forget this poem."
* In the Poetry Review, July, 1916
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RECONSTRUCTING THE MAP OF EUROPE

A Suggestive Volume of Essays by Arnold J. Toynbee and Other Recent Books on the Great War

THE NEW EUROPE: Some Essays in Reconstruction. By Arnold J. Toynbee. Introduction by the Earl of Cromer. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

THE seven short essays collected to make this slender volume endeavor to show how contradictory and productive of friction have been and still are the methods and purposes which have delimited most of the nations of Europe. But Mr. Toynbee's fundamental aim is to scan closely these various centripetal and centrifugal forces in each nation and to draw from them some basic principles which would give promise of harmony within and between the countries involved. He tries to get down to those basic forces that make a national entity out of any given region, large or small. In this effort, after an initial essay in which he considers the German ideal of nationality and contrasts it with the British, he studies in turn the forces growing out of historical sentiment, political and economic needs and wishes, the desire for so-called neutral frontiers, national speech and culture, and the longing of weak peoples for national life. The last essay deals with that newly threatening firebrand in Europe, the Ukraine.

Mr. Toynbee finds the chief force in the making of a nation to be the will to cooperate in any mass of people, and he defines a nation as "a group of men bound together by the immanence of this impulse in each individual." It is a force that acquires powerful momentum when it comes as a bequest from previous generations. Nevertheless, he concludes that when a cause rests its case mainly or largely upon historical sentiment it is bankrupt of arguments that will apply to the actual situation. He shows how illogical, even preposterous, are the arguments advanced by the German writers to prove that Germany is entitled by the logic of historical geography to Belgium and other sections of Europe.

Modern economics has woven a web among the nations of the world, Mr. Toynbee shows, that has paid little attention to the bonds by which they were formerly held together—language, religion, culture, national sentiment, political boundaries. Its growing strength has made of it an organizing principle equal to that of the nationality in power, and these two principles, fundamentally different and often in opposition, are both actively at work on the map of Europe. "The disaster of 1914," says Mr. Toynbee, "should teach us at least that economics and nationality are both fundamental, irreducible factors, that neither can be explained in terms of the other nor distorted in practice into conformity with the other's results." Complicated with the doctrine of "natural frontiers," according to which a nation should have such boundaries as will enable it to be a self-sufficient economic unit, these two principles open a vista of future strife. But Mr. Toynbee sees a way out of these menacing troubles in a system of economic rights of way whose principle has been proved in the outlet through the Scheldt estuary so long enjoyed by Antwerp. A general recognition by the European nations of this principle would, he thinks, make it possible "to reconstruct Europe on the enduring basis of national will."

The problem of small, weak peoples not yet developed into nationhood, the author thinks, could be solved by the principle of federated territory by which the United States held and developed its large Western regions during the decades before they were sufficiently advanced to be made into States. "This concept of a 'Federal Territory,'" Mr. Toynbee declares, "has been the United States's greatest contribution to political thought." Lord Cromer, in his introduction, doubts the applicability of the principle elsewhere, because such regions are now usually widely separated from the strong nations with which they would be federated. "Mr. Toynbee appears to forget," he says, "that in America federation was immensely facilitated by the proximity to each other of the different units who federated." To his objection it might be in turn objected that Lord Cromer forgets how very, very far the outlying settlements of the Northwest Territory were from New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts a hundred years ago. In all material ways they were further removed than is now any important part of the British Empire from its heart in England.

Mr. Toynbee's little book can hardly be said to bring forward any new idea or fact to the discussion which has already begun upon the principles governing the making of that new map of Europe which will have to be worked out after the war. But some of his ideas, notably that of the economic right of way and that of federation as a method of dealing with weak peoples advancing toward nationhood, have not had wide consideration. These, as well as other phases of the question, he treats tersely and cogently. The book deserves the attention of American readers because it puts before them with remarkable lucidity and in brief space the important phases of a problem which will have importance for this country. The concluding essay, on the unrest among the people of the Ukraine and its causes, has special interest for Americans because so many immigrants from that region are domiciled among us and from this vantage ground are continuing their propaganda.

NATIONALISM

NATIONALISM, WAR AND SOCIETY. By Edward Krehbiel. Introduction by Norman Angell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

IF the pacifists should finally be able, by means of the many books they are writing nowadays, to correct the popular misunderstanding of the words "pacifism" and "pacifist," and the popular misconception of the attitude of those who are called "pacifists," their much writing will have achieved something worth while, whatever else it may accomplish. But a popular error is hard to kill, and in order to relieve themselves of the odium the popular mind is convinced attaches to "pacifism," it is quite likely they will yet have to coin a new label for themselves. Norman Angell has already done this for himself and calls his kind of "pacifism" "civilism." But that will not in the least hinder a large portion of the reading—and non-reading—public from sticking to its conviction that Mr. Angell is one of those misguided persons known as "pacifists," who would refuse to fight, or to have his nation fight, under any circumstances. Probably a term of importance was never more misunderstood by the general public. But those people who would like to have definite information as to the modern significance of the word and the genesis and history of the movement which it describes will find several chapters in Mr. Krehbiel's book in which it is all told in the most compact, tabloidal way. And Mr. Angell in his introduction pays some attention to the general misunderstanding of pacifist ideals and purposes when he says that, except for the members of one very small and special group, pacifists do not base their case upon opposition to the use of physical force. He says:

> They base their case upon the need of making force effective—effective, that is, to the common needs and ends of society. In the present condition of anarchy, force in the international politics is generally effective to no end—certainly not that of national security, as the present plight of some three hundred millions in Europe shows.

Mr. Krehbiel, who is Professor of Modern History in Stanford University, gives a very interesting synopsis of the development of the pacifist idea, tracing it from its beginnings, as "deductive or idealist pacifism," many hundreds of years ago, and following it down through the ages until in modern times it has evolved into "inductive or practical pacifism." "Its function is," he says, "to reconstruct society by doing away with the institutions, ideas and fallacies which cause war and erecting others which, by securing justice, procure peace." Modern pacifism is rational and not emotional and is in keeping with the scientific tendencies of the age. It does not favor peace as an end in itself, but as a consequence to be gained by doing away with present wrongful and evil-producing conditions. "Political engineering" is the term by which Mr. Krehbiel describes it.

All this, however, is only a part of Mr. Krehbiel's comprehensive and important work. He studies extensively the idea of nationalism and its practical effect in the producing of war by reason of the convictions it fosters of special righteousness and high destiny, and the way in which it leads to rivalries, envies, and injustice. He sets forth the social, political, economic, and ethical consequences of the nationalistic organization of society and then goes on to a discussion of the development of internationalism and of the various projects which seek to establish a better understanding between the various peoples of the earth. He pays attention also to the arguments in favor of armed force between the nations in chapters dealing with war and sociology, war and biology, war and the State. A goodly portion of the book is devoted to a study of those forces and tendencies whose aim is such an evolution of society as will correct the faults of the nationalistic organization.

Mr. Krehbiel's book is thoroughgoing in its presentation of facts and arguments, all of which are set forth not in the ordinary method but as if they were so many statements in the proof of a mathematical problem. This method makes the volume a model of compactness in which it would be difficult to find anywhere an unnecessary word. It is solid "meat" clear through, and those who would like to have a comprehensive, unemotional presentment of the argument against nationalism and of what has been and is being done, even down to small and inconsequential happenings, in the effort to improve relations between the nations will find it in Mr. Krehbiel's book.

In a long "Introduction" Norman Angell defends the practical quality of the pacifist aims and asks some pertinent questions as to where this country expects to range itself in the settlement that will come after the war.

AGAINST PREPAREDNESS

INVITING WAR TO AMERICA. By Allan L. Benson. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.

Allan L. Benson, Socialist candidate for President, and socialism's ablest "pamphleteer," has been reading the Congressional Record, and has learned the secrets of preparedness, which he ruthlessly exposes. It is a shocking revelation; and he tried to tell it to a Congressional committee, but it refused to listen to him on the flimsy ples that it would not quietly hear the President insulted in his absence. But Mr. Benson is not lightly to be foiled. He has put it into his book. All that we have to do to avert preparedness is to abandon the Philippines, and the Monroe Doctrine, and the Panama Canal until we neutralize it by international agreement. Then there would be no reason why any country should attack us, and we will save untold millions. What our savings would cost us is not told, but we are assured that we shall not be entirely happy until we have adopted socialism. Those who like that sort of thing can find it here. That is fair warning to those who do not like it to give it a wide berth.

PATRIOTISM

CATECHISM OF PATRIOTISM FOR AMERICAN SCHOOL CHILDREN. By Alice Louise Thompson Baltimore: John Murphy Company.

This little pamphlet of over sixty pages is composed entirely of questions and answers intended to develop patriotism in school children and inspire them with the sentiment of obligation in the service of their country. The questions and answers are alike short, neither being often more than ten or twelve lines and usually much less. The questions are so framed that each answer presents concisely and clearly a definite fact. The chief aim of the author is to give the child an idea of the military methods of this country and to outline the systems in use in other countries, with especial reference to those of Switzerland and Australia as being well suited to our own conditions of life and our civic ideals. But the questions and answers will also acquaint him with many important facts in American history and give him an idea of the extent and the beauty and wealth of the country and of the services to the nation and to the world of some of its most noted men. Throughout the idea is to inspire children with the feeling that this is a country whose achievements and ideals make it worth dying for if necessary and worth living for in a way to keep those ideals alight.

The author is a prominent member of the society of Daughters of the American Revolution and the book is offered by the D. A. R. of Maryland through the National Society to the children of the United States. It has the indorsement of many men prominent in public life.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 30, 1916.

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A CENTURY OF POETRY

WRITING—or, rather, lecturing—100 years ago, that robust and fearless critic of contemporary English literature WILLIAM HAZLITT, declared:

> WALTER SCOTT is the most popular of all the poets of the present day, and deservedly so. He describes that which is most easily and generally understood with more vivacity and effect than anybody else. He has no excellencies, either of a lofty or recondite kind, which lie beyond the reach of the most ordinary capacity to find out, but he has all the good qualities which all the world agrees to understand. His style is clear, flowing, and transparent; his sentiments, of which his style is an easy and natural medium, are common to him with his readers. He has none of Mr. WORDSWORTH'S idiosyncrasy. He differs from his readers only in a greater range of knowledge and facility of expression. His poetry * * * has neither depth, height, nor breadth in it; neither uncommon strength, nor uncommon refinement of thought, sentiment, or language. It has no originality.

The passage from HAZLITT'S "Living Poets" seems well worth quoting today, not merely as it affords a picturesque view of the lapse of a century in literary estimates, but also as a measure of our own advance or retrogression in the matter of poetry. Incidentally, there is no mistaking HAZLITT'S ironical treatment of Sir WALTER as a poet. At the time when he penned this particular essay the first of the Waverley Novels had been out and had set the literary bigwigs of the day guessing as to its authorship. A few years later, when the great literary secret of the day had been solved and SCOTT had been identified as the writer of the most popular novels that had ever appeared in Great Britain, HAZLITT still stuck to his scornful estimate of SCOTT'S poetry:

> We would rather have written one song of BURNS, or a single passage in Lord BYRON'S "Heaven and Earth," or one of WORDSWORTH'S "fancies and good nights" than all of his epics. What is he to SPENSER * * * CHAUCER * * * SHAKESPEARE? * * * He is a mere narrative and descriptive poet, garrulous of the old time. The definition of his poetry is a pleasing superficiality. Not so of his novels and romances. There we turn over a new leaf—another and the same—the same in matter, but in form, in power, how different! * * * His worst is better than any other person's best. * * * His works, taken altogether, are almost like a new edition of human nature.

WHAT is interesting in this today is not so much HAZLITT'S strictures on SCOTT, as a poet, as on the change of view in regard to poetry that has gradually taken place with us since the formative period of 100 years ago. HAZLITT disliked SCOTT, although recognizing his tremendous popularity, because his poems were narrative in form. For him WORDSWORTH was the great poet of the day. It was the lyric element in the latter's poetry that gave it the touch of immortality, the quality that put it above mere prose. His critical attitude was echoed in the middle of the century, and in more dogmatic, limited form by POE, whose dictum inclined to the absolute condemnation of any poem that dared transcend a certain number of lyrical stanzas in length. Curiously enough, however, in spite of the appeal to critical judgment in the case either of POE or HAZLITT, there has been all along, through the century, an intense popular, if not a scholarly, interest in poetry that sings of the doings as well as the thoughts, meditations, or fancies of mankind. LONGFELLOW is pre-eminently an example of this kind of poetry, but not more so, perhaps, than TENNYSON. It is interesting to note that today one of our most popular poets, MASEFIELD, has done his best work in purely narrative poetry—"Dauber," for instance, or "Daffodil Fields"—while the general tendency of the day seems to be against the restrictive dictum of the critics who in times past have inveighed against the poem that tells a story.

A CURIOUS, probably an unprecedented, complaint regarding the present book situation in England is reported by Sr. JOHN ADCOCK, a London correspondent. There are authors enough to produce books, it appears, and the public shows a sufficiently active interest to insure their sale, but the publishers are unable "to keep pace with the supply and the demand." The trouble arises from a shortage of labor and the increased cost of production. Thus, "with the public reading more than ever and no lack of capable authors busily writing for them," the situation is suggesting, among other things, an increase in price on books that are particularly in demand, such as works of fiction, poetry, and publications dealing with the war. So far, the prices have not been materially changed, except in a few instances, and there seems to be a feeling that a way will shortly be found to remedy the present disadvantageous conditions that at most can be merely temporary. In this country these difficulties hampering the English publishers have made themselves felt by a very marked decrease in the number of imported books. One would naturally suppose that this would stimulate American authors and publishers to unusual activity—but so far this result has not been noticeable.

IT would seem that Dr. SAROLEA'S illuminating book on "Great Russia" (Knopf) has borne fruit. It will be remembered by those who have read his essay that one of the main features (as pointed out by the author) to be deplored in the existing relations between the British and the Russian civilizations is the complete ignorance on the part of the Englishman of the language of Russia. According to Dr. SAROLEA among the latter country's main contributions to the progress of the world in recent years has been a versatile and abundant literature. This literature we have had, of course, in various translations. But, as frequently happens in the case of a good book appearing in a foreign language, some of its best features disappear in translation. The novels of TOLSTOY, TURGANIEFF, DOSTOEVSKY, Dr. SAROLEA tells us, are peculiarly rich in their native idiom, and this to an extent that makes them quite beyond the reach of the ordinary, or even of the gifted translator. A knowledge of Russian, however, has been so difficult to acquire that there are few people, either in this country or Great Britain, who are able to read this really classic literature in the original. For this, and many other reasons, Dr. SAROLEA has predicted that a knowledge of the Slavic tongue will be among the accomplishments of the educated European in the near future. A beginning in this direction seems to have been made in the publication of J. H. FREESE'S "New Pocket Dictionary of the English and Russian Languages, Compiled from the Best Authorities." To the English reader Russian is, of course, a difficult problem. But it may well happen that one of the results of the great war will be the opening up of a practical knowledge of this hitherto unapproachable wealth of linguistic lore.

PROFESSOR GROAT'S HISTORY OF UNIONISM IN AMERICA

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN AMERICA. By George Graham Groat, Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THE growing appreciation of the extent to which the labor question is part of the social and political questions which characterise our times makes a book of this sort timely and welcome. Professor Groat has succeeded so well in apportioning history, law, and reason in his treatment of his subject that there are few experts who will not learn something from what he modestly calls an "introduction." There are treatises which assume finality without passing the threshold of a subject still young, and beyond settlement by any generation. Nothing before the invention of steam and the application of power to machinery is applicable to conditions since those epoch-making events.

Historically, the unions may be the successors of the guilds in the times when human muscle was the chief source of consumable goods, but logically there is no connection. Politics has not been altered fundamentally by the passing of feudalism more than economics has been altered by labor-saving machinery and capitalism. Modern unionism cuts across both politics and economics. In the scores of years since the application of the engine to the lathe and the loom there has been a greater advance in the material conditions of life for the multitude than in all the centuries which preceded, and yet hardly ever has there been greater unrest and discontent and fiercer resolve to attack the system underlying social relations.

The French Revolution marked one stage in the passage from the old to the new. Under the ancien régime the poor truly were exploited by the rich, and the system itself was to blame. In our times the poorest enjoy as necessaries comforts and even luxuries that were unattainable by the French nobles, for they were unknown to the world. Yet, now the corresponding "exploited" class is attacking the system which has produced such marvelous results so swiftly, because the rich of our times also are richer than the richest of the precapitalist era. Our proletariat—that is, our propertyless class, whose livelihood is wages alone—are not struggling against penury as a class, although there are multitudes in want. They are protesting against the disproportion in their relations to the rich. They want a greater share of what they produce, begging the question whether or not, in fact, they do produce it. Many of their leaders do not demand a greater share—they want "all," and are seeking it by the overthrow of our institutions. They are reckless, because they think that they have nothing to risk. Individually, that may be so. Collectively, what is at risk is the system of both politics and economics, which has produced the marvelous wealth and incomparable liberty of all classes in our times. That is the climax to which Professor Groat leads his readers. If they would begin with his last chapter, they would read his equally excellent earlier chapters with deeper appreciation.

Industrial unionism is hardly decades old. It is a propaganda for the interests of all workers, rather than for the workers of individual crafts. The Federation of Labor is a federal organization of crafts, of separate industries, of many and various trades. Industrial unionism begins with unification of the many trades in an industry as a unit, and then unites all trades in all industries. One big union as a substitute for the State is the ideal. The ideal is so fondly cherished that any means to that end is justified. The American Movement is a "combination of English practices, French terms and philosophy, and American conditions." There are parallel developments in all those countries. Each is independent, and yet each is influenced by the others. That is the new American unionism, which is still young, and which antagonizes the old unionism, even as the old unionism antagonizes capitalism. Both antagonize present-day politics, economics, and social conditions. Neither cares anything for the inalienable rights declared in our Constitution. Both would substitute their own régime for the established relations of citizens to each other and to the State. Both would substitute their own régime for individual liberty, making a new patriotism of class consciousness, and sacrificing without hesitation all classes to their class. The Federation of Labor has secured the enactment of a Federal statute which exempts it from the restraints of law in its beneficent activities. Industrial unionism makes but one proposal to the employing class—the complete surrender of all control of industry to the organized workers. All the fortifications behind which the enemy has intrenched himself—land, mills, mines, factories—must be seized. What benefits employers self-evidently prejudices employes. Any means and any tactics are regarded as justified. Right and wrong does not concern us, say their official spokesmen.

Nevertheless, Professor Groat casts his influence with unionism, with the reservation that it must improve itself as well as capitalism. It may be doubted whether anywhere else its faults are more frankly dealt with. At the same time full justice is done to its rationale, its philosophy, its ideals. Charles Lamb's saying that it is hard to be the enemy of the man that you know is applicable to unionism. There are explanations for its faults. There are reasons why it is what it is. It is necessary for the correction of the faults of capitalism. Both unionism and capitalism have even greater capacities and opportunities for serving the common good. But both need to be purged if they will not purge themselves. The reader who follows Professor Groat will excuse all because he sees all, or at least sees more than almost anybody who is either capitalist alone or unionist alone. Society is neither. It has a foot in both camps, and seeks to unite them. That is the best hope for our times and our institutions.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 298)

durable reading, but he illustrates, possibly to an abnormal degree, what he himself calls the "Russian type" of "worldwide compassion for all."

TESTORE

TESTORE. By Fat Candler. With frontispiece. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35 net.

THIS "Romance of an Italian Fiddle Maker" was written, so the author tells us in a brief "Foreword," after he had been led through a vision to procure the fiddle, 1707, mentioned in this story." Dreams of the fiddle's maker came to him often, dreams so vivid that he presently felt obliged to weave them into a novel, or rather romance, biographical in form. The result is an interesting tale, its scenes laid principally in Italy and about Milan, during the closing years of the seventeenth and the opening of the eighteenth century, with a short excursion into England, where Carlo Giuseppe Testore, fiddle maker of Milan, takes part in a futile endeavor to save the throne for the infant son of James II.

When the book begins, Testore, although still a very young man, is a widower with one child, a little girl whom he adores. But while he is on an enforced visit to the Court of the Duca Visconti the child dies. For a time he is nearly distraught; then occurs the great adventure which influences all the rest of his life. One day when he is lying dreaming under a tree in a lonely place a beautiful lady appeals to him to save her from a man whom she denounces as "a monster, a devil." Testore of course puts himself at her service, and, although her persecutor is a famous swordsman, kills him; after which he escorts the lady to a convent where she takes refuge. It is a case of love at first sight on both sides, but she is a great lady, wooed by many a powerful noble, and he is only a fiddle maker. So the course of their true love runs very far from smooth and there comes a time when death on the rack—or worse—seems to be Testore's destined portion. The book is uneven, both in construction and style, but if, as is apparently the case, it is a first novel, it is one of promise.

LOOT

LOOT. By Arthur Somers Roche. Illustrated. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25 net.

BRENNER CARLOW was an American multimillionaire who attained the very height of his ambition when he became engaged to the beautiful Lady Gwendolyn Braithwaite, only daughter of the eighteenth Marquis of Moriton. Of course he very much wanted to please his promised bride—so very much that he ordered for her a wonderful diamond necklace, a necklace which was to cost no less than $2,000,000, and be of an unusual and exquisite design. The commission was intrusted to Arabin, best known and richest of New York jewelers, but before the ornament was finally accepted and paid for, it was necessary, Carlow thought, that it should be compared with the original drawing. He did not want to go himself, so he applied to his London solicitors, and they, being anxious to oblige their wealthiest client, agreed to send Wade Hildreth, the youngest member of the firm, to New York, where he was to vote Carlow's stock at an important meeting, to examine, and if it proved satisfactory, bring the necklace back with him. It is with the adventures that befell Hildreth while carrying out these behests that the story deals.

For, of course, the putting together of a two-million-dollar necklace was not the sort of matter likely to remain a profound secret, and one of the persons most interested was the remarkable head of an extraordinarily efficient band of criminals, a person usually known as the "Gray Ghost." This nickname he had won partly by covering up his tracks so well that many of the New York police force refused to believe in his existence. In fact, a former Police Lieutenant and present detective, one Jerry Tryon, had become the object of considerable ridicule because he firmly maintained that the Gray Ghost actually existed and was responsible for a large number of thefts and murders, for some of which men who were merely his tools had been arrested and punished. Hildreth, of course, had not heard of this genius of crime; it never occurred to him that the wireless message he received just before landing was other than genuine, it was only a desire to see the city which kept him from taking a certain taxi, and merely an innate objection to elevators which induced him to change his room at the Battenberg. But when the time came for him to show presence of mind and an ability to act with promptness and resolution, he proved himself possessed of an abundance of both.

He is a manly, likable hero, and Mora Light, star of "The Sunlight Girl," a plucky heroine. The ingenious story gallops along at a swift pace, with plenty of surprises and plenty of incident. Altogether, those desirous of reading an entertaining and well-written detective story will be wise to turn their attention to Mr. Roche's tale of "Loot."

YOU KNOW ME, AL

YOU KNOW ME, AL. By Ring W. Lardner. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

Mr. Lardner's book is sub-titled "A Busher's Letters" and consists of a series of communications sent by Jack Keefe, a professional baseball player, to his friend Al. In these letters he tells how he was sold to the White Sox, then shifted to various other organizations, winding up with the Giants, describes his games and his grievances, his wife, his baby, and his constant and consistent endeavors to live at some other person's expense. The author was for some time sporting writer on a Chicago newspaper, and so may be supposed to know his subject thoroughly, but for the honor of the national game we trust that his "busher' is not typical of the majority of its players. A glutton and a braggart, mean, inordinately vain, an ignoramus, and without even a glimmer of ordinary human intelligence, he is not precisely what may be truthfully described as a charming individual. Callahan, the manager, tells him: "You have got no brains," and the reader heartily indorses the statement. However, he is entirely satisfied with himself, said writes: "Matthewson could not learn me nothing. * * * he has not got my stuff but they can't everybody expect to have the stuff that I got or ½ as much stuff." The publishers describe the book as being written in "pure United States" and "bad grammar and baseball slang." As it contains many accounts of baseball games strung on the thinnest possible thread of plot, it may please the "fans."

THE HIDDEN SPRING

THE HIDDEN SPRING. By Clarence B. Kelland. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.35 net.

A jolly good story—this, though rather slangy, is perhaps the best way in which to describe Mr. Kelland's new and very entertaining book. Its title the author explains by his theory that in every man there is a "Hidden Spring," a spring which when pressed "releases within the man the driving, urging, onward-forcing power of the will"; and it is of the way in which that spring in Donald Keeth was accidentally touched, and of the results which ensued, that the novel tells. For when Keeth first came to Owasco, Mich., accompanied by a suitcase, a few law books, a gold-lettered glass sign, and a setter dog, he was a drifter, a young man who impresses the reader much as he did clear-sighted, courageous Thora Erickson. He seemed a person with ability and a sense of humor, but without much backbone, a good deal of a slacker. And Owasco was in bitter need of a man, and should the man have had a legal training, so much the better the chance of his doing for the town what it was quite unable to do for itself—free it from the yoke of Quartus Hembly.

Quartus Hembly owned Owasco and its inhabitants, body and soul. His mills gave employment to many, his lumberjacks made grumbling among the ranks of his employes a decidedly unhealthy amusement, his power and his wealth crushed every one who dared oppose him. For a time it seemed as though Keeth, too, might yield more or less to this forceful person, despite the efforts of Thora Erickson. But one day Quartus Hembly made a great mistake—he kicked Keeth's dog. That kick reached and touched the "Hidden Spring," making of Keeth the man Owasco needed.

The story moves swiftly, with plenty of incident and several thrilling scenes. It is admirably told, with spirit and skill, vividness and dramatic power. The dialogue is natural, and Keeth himself a well-drawn character touched with humor and possessed of a latent strength which makes his eventual exploits entirely credible. Quartus Hembly, with his taste for cookery and his fear of poison, his determination and his ruthlessness, is cleverly handled, while the heroine is likable, and the narrative holds the reader's interest from start to finish.

BOOKS WORTH READING

THOMAS CROWDER CHAMBERLIN, head of the Department of Geology in the University of Chicago, has contributed to the university's science series a book entitled "The Origin of the Earth." The author rejects the older views of the origin of our planet, including the nebular hypothesis of Laplace, and constructs a radically new view based on a new dynamic foundation. This view is not presented with absolute assurance that it is in all respects reliable; "The final story of the birth of the earth," the author remarks, "will come only after a time when the vestiges of creation have been more keenly discerned and more faithfully rendered than is possible now." (University of Chicago Press. $1.50.)

Cuban Cane Sugar

Robert Wiles makes an impressive presentation in a little book entitled "Cuban Cane Sugar" of what Cuba is doing, and can do, in the way of satisfying the American craving for sweets. The importance, present extent, and future possibilities of the Cuban cane-sugar industry are set forth, and instructive statistics are given from which it is possible to draw conclusions as to the profitableness of the industry. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

Immortality

A series of three lectures delivered at Leland Stanford Junior University by the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery are published in a volume entitled "The Gift of Immortality." In these lectures Dr. Slattery treats of the "Responsibility of the Individual to Immortality," the "Responsibility of the World to Immortality," and the "Responsibility of God to Immortality." (Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.)

Gospel Study

The orthodox view as to the divinity of the Founder of the Christian religion is supported by Anson Phelps Stokes in a volume entitled "What Jesus Christ Thought of Himself." The author's conclusions are based on a study of the revelation Jesus makes of Himself in the stories of His life that are told in the Gospels. (Macmillan Company. $1.)

Public Health

A vigorous and convincing plea for scientific sanitation is made by Dr. Henry Bixby Hemenway in a volume entitled "American Public Health Protection." The author gives briefly the history of the development of care of public health in this country and shows how our people have gained through the spread of sanitary knowledge and the adoption of sanitary methods. He urges further advancement and points the way. (Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.)

Oliver Cromwell

A readable biography of Oliver Cromwell, written by Estelle Rose, appears in one of the volumes of the "Heroes of All Time Series." Like the other volumes of the series it is designed primarily for the entertainment and instruction of young readers. It contains a frontispiece in color and eight black-and-white illustrations. (Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.)

Industrial Arbitration

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An interesting and instructive study is presented by Frank R. Wade, an Indianapolis chemist, in a little volume entitled "Diamonds"; the author calls it a study of the factors that govern values, and offers it for the guidance of all who deal in diamonds. In one of his chapters Mr. Wade gives excellent practical advice to those about to buy diamonds for their own uses or to give away. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Colonel O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead"—T. B. Aldrich's "Song from the Persian"—Missing Stanzas of "Prairie Night"

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

JAMES R. WOOD.—Can you tell me the author of the following lines, the name of the poem from which they are taken, and where I may find it?

Lake the fierce Northern hurricane
That sweeps its great plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain,
Came down the serried foe.
Who heard the thunder of the fray
Break o'er the field beneath,
Well knew the watchword of that day
Was "Victory or Death."

The lines quoted by our correspondent are from that famous poem "The Bivouac of the Dead," by Colonel Theodore O'Hara, a native of Kentucky, who served with distinction in the Mexican war and in the civil war. It was printed many years ago in the Century Magazine and was written originally for the occasion of the erection of a monument to the memory of the Kentucky volunteers who fell at the battle of Buena Vista. It is printed in full in "American War Ballads," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," and in many other collections of verse. A biography of Colonel O'Hara may be found in Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography. He was one of the original members of "Aztec Club of 1847," formed in the City of Mexico by the officers of General Winfield Scott's army of occupation on Oct. 13, 1847, as a military society of the Mexican war.

"Eccentric Excursions"

ARTHUR H. BRIGHT.—I have a book with the following title: "Eccentric Excursions," published by Allen & West, 15 Paternoster Row, London, England. It was published in the year 1796. Would appreciate it very much if you could inform me of the value of this book.

Copies of this work have been sold at auction at prices varying from $10 to $75.

Books of Poems

J. J. RILEY.—Will you kindly tell me where I can get the book called "Book of a Thousand Best Poems."

"The Thousand and One Gems of English Poetry," arranged by Charles Mackay, is published by E. P. Dutton & Co. This may be the book our correspondent desires. There are many other excellent collections of poetry, such as Bryant's "New Library of Poetry and Song," Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," "The Oxford Book of English Verse," Chaney's "Cyclopedia of Poetry," "The World's Best Poetry," edited by Eliza Carman, and Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," published by Henry Holt & Co.

"To Cynara"

ANITA E. GERNER.—Can you inform me who is the author of the following and in what poem it appears? I have seen it quoted several times and wanting in Cornish's Lawson's "Slave of Freedom":

"I have been faithful to thee, Cynara, in my fashion."

The line quoted by our correspondent is from Ernest Dowson's poem, "To Cynara." The stanza reads in full as follows:

I cried for madder music and for stronger wine;
And when the feast is finished and the lamps expire,
Then fall on shadow, Cynara. The night is thine;
And I am desolate and sick of an old passion,
Yea, hungry for the lips of my desire:
I have been faithful to thee, Cynara, in my fashion.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

PHIL LANG.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of July 16 Charles H. Young requests the name of the author and the poem in which the following lines appear:

But clear as amber, sweet as musk,
Is love to those who, pilgrimwise,
Move hand in hand from dawn to dusk,
Each morning nearer Paradise.

The poem, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, was set to music by G. W. Chadwick and appears in one of the Chadwick albums, under the title of "Song from the Persian." I do not know where the words interrupted the original title, but I quote below the complete poem:

Oh, sad are they who know not love,
But far more sad are they
Who know its tears and smiles,
Yet never sail its sea,
Beyond the misty coasts of fairy Isles.

And sadder he whose fleeting lips
Kiss empty air and never touch

The dear warm mouth of those they love—
Waiting, wasting, suffering much.

But clear as amber, fine as musk
Is life to those who, pilgrimwise,
Move hand in hand, from dawn to dusk,
Each morning nearer Paradise.

Oh, not for them shall angels pray;
They stand in everlasting light;
They walk in Allah's smile by day
And nestle in his heart by night.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Miss Caroline Bensel, New York; Raymond E. Boomhower, Greenville, N. Y.; Dr. Alfred Trenchard-Wood, Central Islip, Long Island; Jane Bacon, New York; Charles W. Pollard, Schenectady, N. Y.; Jane R. Shaw, Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. Leo Liebermann, New York; L. C. Baker, Hartford, Conn.

What Is Time?

RUFUS KING.—Answering "M. A. B.'s" query in THE TIMES REVIEW of Books of July 2, I remember the poem "What Is Time?" as published, more than half a century ago, in a school book entitled "The United States Speaker." I recall the last verse as reading:

I asked the mighty angel
Who shall stand
One foot on sea and one
On solid land,
"By heavens," he cried, "I swear
The mystery's over;
Time was, Time is, but Time
Shall be no more!"

The piece was a favorite one with juvenile orators.

It Couldn't Be Done

A. R. CALHOUN.—In answer to the appeal of "F. J. M." in THE BOOK REVIEW for June 11, would say that the author of the poem "It Couldn't Be Done" is Edgar A. Guest, and the complete poem is as follows:

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he, with a chuckle, replied
That maybe it couldn't, but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he tried.
So he buckled right in, with a trace of a grin
On his face. If he worried, he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

Somebody scoffed, "Oh, you'll never do that;
At least no one has ever done it."
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,
And the first thing we knew he'd begun it,
With a lift of his chin, and a bit of a grin,
Without any doubting or quit it,
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,
There are thousands to prophesy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,
The dangers that wait to assail you;
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Then take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That cannot be done and you'll do it.

Answers to this appeal were also received from James S. Cooley, Mineola, L. I.; E. G. Brenner, Englewood, N. J.; David Dempsey Nicholson, New York; D. D. O'Mahoney, New York; Sarita G. Clark, West Philadelphia, Penn.; Gardner Beauff, Cambridge, Mass.; Adelaide M. Prime, Middletown, N. Y.; Jessie A. Bertie, New York; T. E. Carpenter, Stamfordville, N. Y.; Sadie N. Gillingham, New York; James Derbyshire, Newark, N. J.; A. B. Milford, Washington, D. C.; Francis P. Lamphear, Brooklyn; Randall N. Durfee, Fall River, Mass.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; John W. Blakelock, Washington, D. C.; Theodore H. Price, New York; Blanche Slaughter, Owensboro, Ky.; James Berry, Washington, D. C., and H. E. Games, Cleveland, Ohio.

Death Too Soon

M. S.—In reply to the query of "E. M. S." asking for the author of the following lines:

Early or late, come when it will,
At midnight, or at noon,
Promise of good, or threat of ill,
Death always comes too soon—

would say that they are the opening lines of an unpublished lyric written by R. W. Stoddard on the death of his wife. The poem was quoted by his friend E. C. Stedman in his farewell address to the dead poet and writer at the burial of Stoddard in the cemetery at Sag Harbor, L. I.

"Let Me Live Out My Years"

F. A. C.—The poem quoted by Harry Weinberger under Appeals to Readers in THE BOOK REVIEW for June 11 is entitled "Let Me Live Out My Years," and the author is John G. Neihardt. It is printed in a book of Mr. Neihardt's poems called "A Bundle of Myrrh," published by Mitchell Kennerley, New York.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Lillian Gardner, New York; Maria L. Massinger, Bridgeport, Conn., and Robert Frothingham, New York.

The Antiseptic Baby

M. B. W.—Replying to "H. M." who in your issue of June 18 asked for a poem on "The Modern Baby," I submit the following verses, which may be what your correspondent desires:

The antiseptic baby and the prophylactic pup
Were playing in the garden when the bunny gamboled up.
They looked upon the creature with a loathing undisguised,
It wasn't disinfected, and it wasn't sterilized.

They said it was a microbe, and a hotbed of disease,
They steamed it in a vapor of a hundred-odd degrees,
They froze it in a freezer that was cold as banished hope,
And washed it in permanganate with carbolated soap.

In sulphurated hydrogen they steeped its wrinkley ears,
They trimmed its frisky whiskers with a pair of hard-boiled shears,
They donned their rubber mittens, and took it by the hand,
And fleeted it a member of the fumigated band.

There's not a micrococcus in the garden where they play,
They swim in pure iodoform a dozen times a day,
And each imbibes his rations from a hygienic cup,
The bunny, and the baby, and the prophylactic pup.

Spell of the Yukon

HERBERT W. FOSTER.—In answer to the query under the heading "There's a Land," in your issue of June 18, "C. H." is informed that the poem quoted is by Robert W. Service. It appears as the titular poem in "The Spell of the Yukon and Other Verses," published by Barse & Hopkins, New York. The poem in question has nine verses, the two from which extracts were given being as follows:

I wanted the gold, and I sought it;
I scribbled and mucked like a slave.
Was it famine or scurvy—I fought it;
I hurled my youth into a grave.
I wanted the gold, and I got it—
Came out with a fortune last Fall—
Yet somehow life's not what I thought it,
And somehow the gold isn't all.

No! There's the land. (Have you seen it?)
It's the cussedest land that I know,
From the big, dizzy mountains that screen it,
To the deep, deathlike valleys below.
Some say God was tired when He made it;
Some say it's a fine land to shun;
Maybe; but there's some as would trade it
For no land on earth—and I'm one.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Jay L. Hayner, New York; Jacques H. Hertz, New York; Marguerite Dunn, Athol, Mass.; Katharine R. Johnson, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Theodore Macaulay, Red Hook, N. Y.; A. J. Feldman, Brooklyn; Florence M. Pilgrim, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Joseph Knuth, Knoxville, Tenn.; Augusta Way, Elmira, N. Y.; J. L. Higgins, Milford, Conn.; Mrs. William Pierce, Paterson, N. J.; S. S. Mead, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. E. Horning, Cobourg, Canada; Adelaide M. Prime, Middletown, N. Y.; E. W. Mudge, Montreal, Canada; W. C. Weller, Bayonne, N. J.; Theodora J. Kelly, Montreal, Canada; Fuller Uhl, Providence, R. I.; Walter L. Dusenbury, Brooklyn; S. G. Clark, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Nevin, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Wilfred Duphinney, Pawtucket, R. I.; Lindley M. Stevens, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Charles A. Campbell, Brooklyn; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; Miles K. Brenner, Montclair, N. J.; Maude W. Belknap, Newburg, N. Y.; L. B. Burnside, Columbus, Ohio; M. Badmer, Washington, D. C.; M. Elma Krumwiede, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Marion A. Sluth, Brooklyn; David Carton, New London, Conn.; N. B. Eagen, Brooklyn; Alex. Ross, Southampton, L. I.; Barbara T. Atwood, Louisville, Ky.; Marion McGensay, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Katharine Lyon Mead, Greenwich, Conn.; H. L. Tomson, Clinton, N. J., and Suzanne Brett, Buffalo, N. Y.

Old Clock on the Stairs

LOUIS BETTMAN.—The poem for which "A. W. E." inquires in your issue of July 9 is "The Old Clock on the Stairs," by Longfellow, and can be found in any edition of his works.

APPEALS TO READERS

M. L.—I would be grateful to any reader who would give the whole poem which, I think, is called "Prairie Night." Some of the lines are:

Oh, Mother Night! Oh, Prairie Night!
How close thou bendest to the earth,
How sweet thy touch upon my fevered brow.
When earth and sky as lovers meet,
I leave the haunts of men and seek
Some spot unmarred by human play or pain,
And dream the dreams that reach to
Heaven through the dark.

Tribute to Woman

L. E. F.—Can any of your readers tell me the author of the following stanza and where the rest of the poem may be found?

Her gentle hand weaves chaplets for the hero's brow;
Her brightest or sweetest smile rewards the statesman's toil;
Her bright eye flashes 'neath the orator's sweet strain;
Her pure soul drinks in the poet's melody.
But when these gifted ones have closed their bright career,
Sad o'er their honored grave she stands,
Bleeding with fairest flower the tribute of a tear.

Calm as the Seas

KARL HOBART WISEWELL.—Can any reader tell me who is the author of the following lines and refer me to the rest of the poem?

Calm as the seas and peaceful as the skies,
Alone, in haughty indolence, she reigns;
Watching th' imperial days go dreaming by,
With life and love and Summer in their veins.

Voice from the Spire

JOSEPHINE DALZIEL.—Can any reader give me the title and author of a poem beginning as follows:

The voice from yonder spire has hushed
Its hollow tone,
And midnight finds me lying here in silence and alone.
The still moon through my window sheds
Its soft light on the floor
With a melancholy paleness I have never seen before.

Voices Out of Darkness

A. D. McK.—Can any of the readers of THE BOOK REVIEW give me the title and author of the poem of which this is the first of the three verses?

When on my day of life the night is falling
And the winds from unsunned spaces blow
I hear far voices out of darkness calling
My feet to paths unknown.

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IMPORTANT BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEWS

The Seamy Side of Regulation as Illustrated in a Celebrated Railway Case — Recent Publications in Various Fields

THE CHICAGO & ALTON CASE, A MISUNDERSTOOD TRANSACTION; MISREPRESENTATION IN RAILROAD AFFAIRS; THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MR. ROOSEVELT. Three Volumes. by George Kennan. Garden City: The Country Life Press.

THE Chicago & Alton case illustrates the worst, both of railway management and railway regulation. Whoever loves a pretty quarrel would be interested in this case apart from its bearing upon the issues involved, which rank high among the most pressing and the largest before the country. This is the case in which Mr. Roosevelt wrote the letter in which Mr. Harriman was called an undesirable citizen. Mr. Kennan narrates the manner in which the Interstate Commerce Commission took up the President's quarrel, and in that way fell foul of Mr. Ripley, the Harvard Professor of Economics, who championed the commission. In the wake of these protagonists sailed a baker's dozen of the world's foremost authorities of the railway world on both sides the ocean. The language used by all concerned is Rooseveltian in its adjectives. Short and ugly words are hurled back and forth in a Donnybrookian debate of high contemporaneous human interest apart from the railway question. The quarrel is such a pretty one that no prudent outsider will venture to pass judgment on the issues.

The facts of record, however, are a challenge to those who think that the Alton reorganization is a flagitious transaction and that its critics are competent to pose as champions of purity in politics and railway regulation. The syndicate of which Mr. Harriman was a member bought into the Alton Railway in 1899 and reorganized it in the following months. Seldom or never was there a transaction of wider publicity, for the reorganization required the sale of many millions of bonds of a new sort. Novelty is the spice of finance, which suits itself to the taste of investors as skillfully as the modistes of Paris arouse the fancies which they appease. The reorganizers detected an appetite for bonds of a security indicated by the lowness of rate of interest. Accordingly, they supplied issues of 3 and 3½ per cents for sale to the public, while they themselves took their chance of profit or loss with the new shares. The bonds were thought so safe that President Roosevelt, then Governor, signed the law which made the Alton bonds eligible for New York savings bank investments. The entire transaction was so in accord with the finance of that time that no attempt at concealment was made, and no whisper of criticism was heard contemporaneously.

Seven years later the Republican Congressional Committee asked Mr. Harriman to assist financially. He declined for the asserted reason that Mr. Roosevelt, then President, had not kept faith with him, and he had doubts where he stood. The President resented this imputation of unfaithfulness, and in a letter to Representative Sherman characterized Mr. Harriman as an "undesirable citizen." A New York newspaper in 1907 published a letter of Mr. Harriman to Sidney Webster regarding the campaign contribution episode, which it had dishonorably bought from a discharged stenographer, who dishonorably sold it. It is a chronological coincidence; perhaps nothing more, that the Interstate Commerce Commission had begun an inquiry into the Alton case promptly upon the quarel between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Roosevelt, and that the case was submitted to the commission for decision three days after the publication of the Webster letter. The atmosphere was blue with epithets, and the reverberation is still echoing.

The question of the excellence of railway regulation is still palpitating, as Congress has just ordered an investigation de novo, in which this Alton case can hardly fail to play its part. What is clear is that regulation did not prevent this outrage upon the public. Who then did suffer? The old stockholders sold out at top prices. The new stockholders are charged with making excessive profits. The investors had complete knowledge of what they bought. The shippers, miners, farmers along the railway got better service at lower rates, the average reduction being 25 per cent. The gross earnings increased from $6,286,569 in 1898 to $12,909,426 in 1907, and the net from $2,684,694 to $4,415,974 in 1907. In 1915 the gross was $14,245,000, and it was larger in 1916. When Mr. Harriman died Alton was paying a preferred dividend, and was earning a dividend on the common shares of the road, which he was said to have wrecked. The interest in the case does not lie in the affairs of the company, except as an example of the public interest in the railway problem represented by the practice of Mr. Harriman and the theories of the regulators. No defense is made of the Alton transaction, which might have been managed better, both for the principals and the public. It deserves attention as an illustration that the public must be on guard regarding appeals to it by those who are no better judges or guardians of the public interest than those whom they assail.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

THROUGH THE CHINESE REVOLUTION. By Fernand Farjenel. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

A VAST amount has been written concerning the Chinese revolution from its beginnings to the present date. Practically every aspect of this baffling and complex upheaval has received lengthy attention. And yet a general ignorance of its inspiration, extent, and significance seems to prevail. This book by Mr. Farjenel is an illuminating and clarifying work upon the subject. A lifelong student of the language, thought, customs, and politics of the Chinese, few could be better equipped for giving an accurate history and chronicle of what actually took place.

As he was traveling in the Far East when the revolution broke out, Mr. Farjenel has chosen to give in narrative form, in the photographic detail of a traveler's notebook, a series of vivid pictures that prove to be remarkably impressive for their intimacy, keenness, and insight. We are introduced to the origins of the revolution and are taken step by step through the course of events in Indo-China, Lunnan, Shanghai, Pekin, and other localities in the affected districts. We follow in a quickly moving panorama the famous Sun Yat-sen, called "the Father of the Revolution"; members of the imperial family, Yuan Shih-kai, and many Generals and politicians through the innumerable intricacies of this bitter strife and civil war. Interspersed are interesting sketches of the country, the people themselves, and their unique outbursts of patriotism. At the same time the tremendous drama and importance of the revolution protrudes from every incident that takes place. The historical thread of causes is given in successive stages, and is kept intact and complete—we are not left in doubt as to why even a trifle occurs. Sympathetic interpretation goes hand in hand with the episodic character of the narrative.

Through the conspicuous landmarks of the revolution from the first National Assembly in December, 1912, with its election of Sun Yat-sen as President of the republic and the adoption of a constitution, up to the occupancy of the President's chair by Yuan Shih-kai and his following administration, there is one keynote that is persistently noticeable and unforgettable. And that is an intense hatred in the hearts of the Chinese for any form of political tyranny. It is unfair to say that these people, so long and universally misunderstood, have been numb to their social, economic, and political welfare. There is no race, according to Mr. Farjenel, more keenly alive to freedom and justice. For ages the Chinese have been downtrodden by dynastic rulers and unscrupulous outside nations—and "interests" have preyed upon them. It was but logical that such feelings and conditions would culminate in a mighty conflict to establish not only a sound basis for internal republican ambitions, but to place the Chinese nation in an independent and respected position among the powers of the world. The complications attendant upon the close of the revolution cannot be termed an entirely successful attainment of its aim, but it is undoubtedly true that this nation has progressed toward democracy and independence and that in the future consistent growth will not be arrested.

For those who would like a composite, condensed picture and a clear understanding of the Chinese revolution, this book is to be commended. A more enlightening explanation of the Chinese Loan, the position of foreigners in China, and the relations of China to Japan, Russia, France, and other nations, would be difficult to find. Now that President Yuan Shih-kai is dead, Mr. Farjenel's book will prove an invaluable handbook to interpret whatever attitudes and actions the political parties may take.

THE ART OF WRITING

ON THE ART OF WRITING. By Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

FEW subjects have been so injured and so mishandled by those professing to teach them as English literature. All the more welcome, therefore, is an interesting little volume like this by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, which, if it contains a good deal of what we are perhaps rather too ready to denounce as the obvious, also holds much that is well worth the attention of any one who desires to write English. The book is written in an entertaining way, with plenty of salt and pepper in its apparently effortless style. Many of its theories are tempting to the commentator; two are especially so, and to these we propose to devote our limited space.

First, the chapter—or rather lecture, since the contents of the book is a series of lectures delivered at Cambridge—"On Jargon." Here Sir Arthur uses his wit and vigor to show the ugliness and the absurdities of that excrescence which now occupies a large part of the place formerly held by so-called "fine writing." The useless multiplication of words, generalities, "elegant variation," evasion of direct statement, "a whole cloudy host of abstract terms"—this "jargon," indirect and often senseless, which abounds in our books and magazines and newspapers, Sir Arthur abhors, holding it evidence of careless manners and lazy, inaccurate thinking. Further on in the volume come the two chapters on "The Lineage of English Literature"—chapters to which the war gives additional interest. For in them Sir Arthur firmly and with convincing arguments repudiates the widely held theory that English literature is Teutonic in its origin. It is his belief that "Chaucer did not inherit any secret from Caedmon or Cynewulf * * * but explored back to the Mediterranean, and opened for Englishmen a commerce in the true intellectual mart of Europe." He declares boldly that "The Celtic Briton in the Island was not exterminated * * *, but on the contrary remains equipollent with others in our blood," arguing from the long-held memory of Anderida that such a massacre must have been exceptional, else it would have been speedily forgotten. His book is thus worth reading for more reasons than one.

THE PROBATION SYSTEM

ONE MORE CHANCE. An Experiment in Human Salvage. By Lewis E. MacBrayne and James P. Ramsay. Welfare Series. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

FROM the abundance of the experiences of James P. Ramsay, one of the pioneer Probation Officers of the State of Massachusetts, Lewis E. MacBrayne has illustrated the work of the probation system. He has told of real cases with which Mr. Ramsay has had to deal, changing only the names of the prisoners involved, and has thus shown both the success and failure of this way of dealing with offenders.

It is a curious collection of human stories he has brought together in "One More Chance." For many whom Mr. Ramsay helped the reader has nothing but pity; for others repugnance, and for some, who seem to have gone deliberately into crime with no excuse, impatience. But with all alike Mr. Ramsay did his best, striving to save each individual who seemed worthy from the prison stigma and regarding each offender as a moral "case" to be treated in its own appropriate way.

For some he recommended such an unconventional remedy as a voyage in a sailing vessel before the mast; for nearly all he handled he tried to find honest work and decent surroundings, and in a very few instances he found the regular routine and healthful employment of the State reformatories the best thing. A successful Probation Officer must aim to avoid the stereotyped, and as Mr. Ramsay's wards varied from the lad arrested for petty larceny to the self-confessed slayer of his brother, so he had to diagnose the needs of each and think out the best means to meet them.

It is a moving series of human pictures that Mr. MacBrayne has had to present, and he has written them up in straightforward narrative form, which makes them all the more appealing. They will interest a wider circle than professional penologists and sociologists and will explain how the Massachusetts officers of the law can safely substitute probation for prisoners in more than half the convictions that come before them.

OLD GLORY

OLD GLORY. By Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. Frontispiece. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

Mrs. Andrews has the power of bringing an uncomfortable lump to your throat without the usual accompanying sense of shame. The three stories comprising "Old Glory" are inspiring to the point of sadness and beautiful to the point of tears. "The Colors" is an eloquent preparedness plea telling of an Anglicized American, whose heart responded at the crucial moment to the need of his own land. It would be hard to find, in modern literature, a more soul-stirring scene than is depicted in this little story when Lord Wargrave rings true to his American colors in the English House of Lords. The second story shows the Americanization of Gulio Bianchi through his love for one man and another man's love for all men. Mrs. Andrews directs us to a happy solution of one of our big problems—the stranger within our gates. The third and last—and incidentally least in value—of these little masterpieces, "The Star-Spangled Banner," tells how Roger Shelby of Kentucky is brought up as an English lad; he despises his own country's lack of tradition. But he comes to realize that he is an American and makes public acknowledgment of his loyalty.

In these days of war and talk of war, stories like "Old Glory" are decidedly timely.

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DAVID BLAIZE By E. F. Benson

There is required no word of praise for such authors—they invariably write well. But it is to be remarked that within three months all of these noteworthy books—and many others—have appeared over one imprint—George H. Doran Company. The increasing number of letters complimenting us on the *quality* of our list impels me to urge that when thinking of new books for home or vacation reading you think of Doran and ask your bookseller for our books. If you send us your name and address we will keep you posted regularly as to forthcoming books.

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1916.

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The August Sale of Linens

starts on August First. Thrifty housekeepers, as well as managers of hotels, boarding houses and institutions, should prepare to take full advantage of the great money-saving opportunities offered at this time.

For full particulars see Monday's Evening Papers.

Mid-Summer Furniture Sale

As Usual, Highest Quality Standards at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices

ANTICIPATING the advance of all kinds of materials used in the construction of furniture, an advance of from 5 to 25% within the last six months, we prepared for this great sale early in March. By buying in immense quantities, and on a strictly cash basis, we have obtained prices that will save you from paying the market advance. Those familiar with present market conditions will realize the full significance of this statement.

WE offer the finest grades of furniture at prices that cannot be approached. Furthermore, we have been fortunate in securing furniture which, in design and workmanship, is in keeping with the standards we always maintain. Look over our extensive display—note the prices—then compare Macy Furniture, quality for quality, and price for price, with that sold anywhere else in Greater New York, and—*You Will Buy at Macy's.*

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A collection of artistic designs, any of which will lend a tone of elegance and refinement to your Living Room. Every piece is made of carefully selected materials, chosen for individual attractiveness and durability.

Adam Design in Mahogany Finish, $57.50

Three-piece Suite, as *illustrated.* Frames are Mahogany finished, with caned backs and caned panel sides. Upholstered seats, covered with handsome two-tone silk velour, in blue or mulberry. Special price, **$57.50**

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A 3-Piece Living Room Suite, constructed with heavy Birch frames, Mahogany finished. Inside arms and backs covered with genuine brown Spanish leather, outside arms and backs—brown leatherette. Specially priced, **$67.50**

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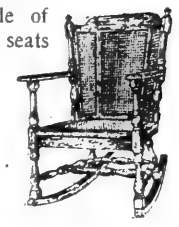

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A Few Special Offerings

Fumed Oak Hall Seats
$16.89 and $15.89
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$14.49 and $9.94
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Moisture and Heat Proof Table Pad

Such as is sold exclusively by R. H. Macy & Co. The high finish of your table will not be marred by a hot dish or by hot or cold liquids, accidentally spilled, if there is a Macy Keystone Pad beneath your tablecloth.

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Price,	$2.97	$2.97	$3.49	$3.96	$3.96	$4.89

Extra leaves, 9 to 12 inches wide, **89c** each.

These pads are also made to order, on short notice, in any desired size or shape.

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33⅓% to 50% Off Regular Prices

Original Water Colors, Proof Etchings, Imported Fac-similes, Hand Colored Photogravures, imported and domestic Carbons, and Mezzotints are included in this sweeping clearance. The frames vary greatly, there being hand carved, bright and antique gilts, oak and veneer examples represented. The following remarkable prices prevail:

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Proof Etchings, signed and printed in colors, limited editions, framed. Regularly $8.49 to $24.89. Special, **$4.49** to **$14.89.**

Carbon Photographs, imported and domestic, framed. Regularly $1.09 to $27.74. Special, **74c** to **$14.89.**

Photogravures, hand-colored, imported. Regularly 99c to $31.50. Specially priced, framed, **74c** to **$14.89.**

Imported English Reproductions, in colors, handsomely framed. Usually $3.49. Specially priced, **$1.98.**

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For the Dining Room

A well furnished dining room supplements, to a marked degree, the hospitality extended to a guest. The large collection of unique and handsome Dining Room Furniture offered by Macy's during this sale will go far to satisfy the fastidious hostess, and the prices are such as to delight the economical housewife.

Ten-Piece Louis XVI. Suite, $248.19

A strikingly handsome Dining Room Suite of solid American Black Walnut. The graceful Louis XVI. period is expressed in the Buffet, Extension Table, Serving Table, 5 Side-chairs and one Arm-chair as well as the China Closet, the latter to be had with either glass or walnut doors and sides. Very specially priced, for ten pieces, **$248.19.**

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$193.63

Macy's Regular Price would be $247.08. Substantially constructed of fine, Quartered Oak. The suite consists of ten pieces.

Mahogany Finish Dining Room Suite
$174.86

Ten handsome pieces of furniture, in a beautiful shade of brown Mahogany. Chairs have slip leather seats.

Ten-Piece Queen Anne Suite, $242.94 *(as illustrated.)*

Of Solid American Black Walnut. Each suite consists of a Buffet, 62 inches long, a round Dining Room Table, 54 inches in diameter, a Serving Table, 45 inches long, 5 Side-chairs and 1 Arm-chair (seats covered with tapestry), a China Closet, 40 inches wide, which may be had with either all wood or glass doors and sides. Special price, ten pieces, **$242.94.**

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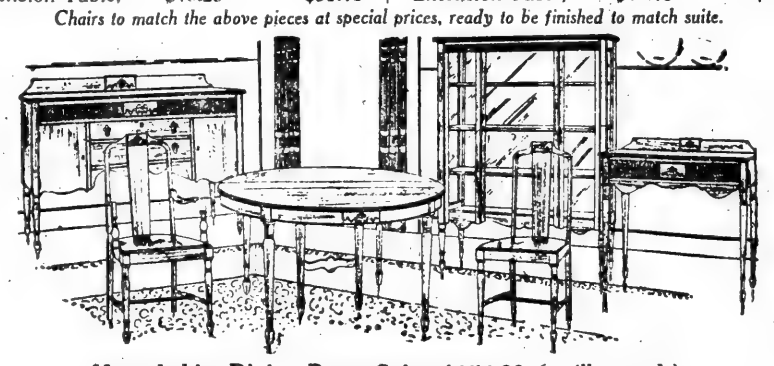
All of the pieces are finished in Butler Oak, a modified color of the Old Early English. There are two sizes of Buffets to each style. These suites may be had complete or in single pieces.

	Macy's price would be	Sale Price		Macy's price would be	Sale Price
Buffet, large size,	$71.25	$47.50	Buffet, large size,	$63.75	$42.50
Buffet, small size,	$58.25	$38.75	Buffet, small size,	$56.25	$37.50
China Closet,	$39.75	$26.50	China Closet,	$39.25	$25.75
Serving Table,	$22.49	$14.89	Serving Table,	$23.67	$15.74
Extension Table,	$48.25	$31.75	Extension Table,	$42.75	$28.50

Chairs to match the above pieces at special prices, ready to be finished to match suite.



Heppelwhite Dining Room Suite, $154.00 *(as illustrated.)*

An unusually handsome design, in Gumwood, with a Mahogany finish. The Buffet is 60 inches long, the Dining Room Table 52 inches in diameter, the China Closet 45 inches wide and the Serving Table 38 inches wide. 5 Side-chairs and 1 Arm-chair complete the suite. Special sale price, for ten pieces, **$154.00.**

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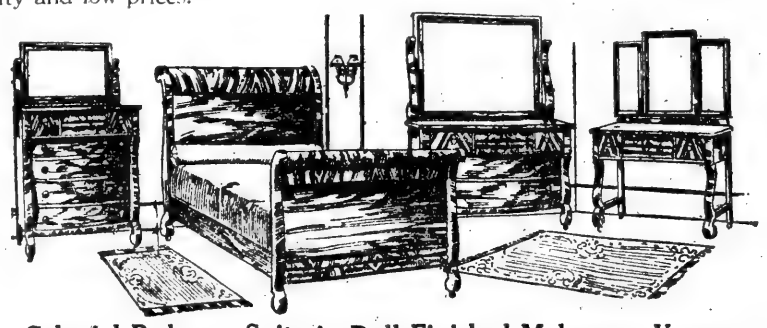
There is a suggestion of luxurious ease and comfort in the dainty Bedroom Suites, now at Macy's. Both period designs and modern styles are shown at their best and you may expect to find furniture that will exceed your expectations for high quality and low prices.



Colonial Bedroom Suite in Dull Finished Mahogany Veneer

The *illustration* shows a perfect reproduction of this Colonial style suite, finished in a beautiful, dull Mahogany Veneer. Base of dresser, 54 inches long, with plate mirror, 30x42 inches, Chiffonier, 40 inches long, with mirror 16x28 inches, Toilet Table, 40 inches long, with triple mirror. Bedstead full size only. This suite will be sold either complete or separately.

Dresser, Macy's regular price would be $64.25. **Sale Price, $50.25**
Bedstead, Macy's regular price would be $48.25. **Sale Price, $37.50**
Chiffonier, Macy's regular price would be $56.25. **Sale Price, $43.75**
Toilet Table, Macy's regular price would be $40.25. **Sale Price, $31.25**

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Beds and Bedding

An Important Feature of This Sale

Space does not permit the enumeration of all of the many special items featured, but those listed will give you an idea of the remarkable offerings you may expect to find in the Bedding Department.

Brass Bed (as *illustrated*), has 2 inch continuous posts with 5 one inch filler rods, T ball ends and large husks. Excellently constructed and is obtainable in either satin or bright finish. All sizes. Macy's usual price $20.67. Specially priced, **$14.89**

White Enamel Crib, hard baked-on white enamel. Has extremely high safety sides, and is fitted with a link fabric spring that makes it absolutely sanitary. Macy's usual price $10.89. Specially priced, **$9.24**

Bed Springs

Rabbet Edge Box Spring, upholstered with the best grade of tempered steel springs. Covered with a good quality of A. C. A. ticking, and made in all sizes for wood or metal beds. Macy's usual price $11.24. Specially priced. **$9.89**

Shelf Box Spring, upholstered with very high grade tempered steel springs, well constructed and covered with a good quality of A. C. A. ticking. Made to fit all sizes of wood or metal beds. Macy's usual price $9.74. Special. **$8.89**

Steel Spring, double woven wire with rope edge and helical ends. All regulation sizes. Macy's usual price $6.49. Specially priced. **$4.34**

Wit Edge Spring of woven wire with supports on the sides to prevent the mattress from sliding off or spreading. Helical ends, all sizes. Macy's usual price $8.24. Special. **$7.24**

Mattresses

Silk Floss Mattresses. Silk floss is a pure vegetable product, sanitary, fluffy, and makes a comfortable bed. Covered with assorted fancy tickings and made with rolled edges, finely tufted. May be had in 2½ ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4½ ft. sizes at the same special price, **$10.89**

Black Mixed Hair Mattresses, covered with fine A. C. A. ticking and filled with fine grade of black hair. Full size. Specially priced, **$11.24**
Smaller sizes proportionately less.

Black Mixed Hair Mattresses, covered in good quality A. C. A. ticking, finely tufted, full size. Specially priced. **$12.65**
Smaller sizes proportionately less.

Gray Hair Mattresses, covered with a good quality of A. C. A. ticking and finely stitched and tufted with gray hair. Full size. Special. **$16.24**
Smaller sizes proportionately less.

Brass Costumers, having 1 inch posts and large double hooks. Finished with a good lacquer. Specially priced. **98c**

White Enamel Bed, (as *illustrated*), has 1 1-16 inch continuous posts, panel effect, and five ¼ inch filler rods; finest of construction, and finished with hard baked-on white enamel. May be had in all sizes. Macy's usual price $5.34. Specially priced. **$4.34**

Feather Pillows

Feather Pillows $1.34 each, filled with mixed goose feathers, sateen tickings, in pretty patterns; sizes 22 inches x 28 inches.

Feather Pillows, $1.49 each, filled with down and covered in good quality brown and white ticking; absolutely odorless. 21x27 inches.

Attractive Variety of Couches

Sliding Couches, link fabric springs with Helical ends. May be made into two divans if so desired. Complete with mattress covered in striped ticking. Macy's usual price $9.34. Specially priced. **$8.49**

Sliding Couches, have steel frames, and link fabric springs, Wit edges, helical ends. Cotton mattress, finely tufted and covered in green or brown denim. Macy's usual price $16.24. Specially priced. **$13.89**

Wit Edge Divan, woven wire. Has the wit edge which prevents the mattress from slipping off or spreading; helical ends and folding legs. 2½ foot size only. Usually $7.89. Specially priced. **$6.89**

Cedar Box Couch (as *illustrated*). Well made and upholstered with high grade tempered steel springs; covered with a fine quality of green striped denim. Open construction and deeply tufted. Very serviceable and a useful piece of furniture all the year round. Macy's usual price $21.24. Specially priced. **$17.49**

Imitation Leather Couch, finely tufted, of fine construction. Macy's usual price $15.24. Special. **$12.74**

Genuine Leather Couch, upholstered with high grade tempered steel springs and covered with brown Spanish leather. Plain top, frame of Golden Oak finish. Macy's usual price $31.50. Specially priced. **$25.25**

Box Couch, upholstered with fine, tempered steel springs, and covered with green denim. Macy's usual price, $12.24. Special. **$8.89**

Macy's—Sixth Floor, Rear.

Rugs, Carpets & Linoleums

At Special Prices

With your newly purchased furniture you will want new rugs, carpets or linoleums. Some of the goods described below were bought at special price concessions, others have been marked down from our regular stock. All of them, however, represent considerable savings to you. In one or two of the items listed below the quantities are limited.

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Fifth Floor, 35th Street.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263-265 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 603, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...247 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
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LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....92 Rue Louis le Grand

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1916.

TWO YEARS OF THE SUPERMAN.

The Empire of Efficiency began the War of Frightfulness on Aug. 1, 1914. On Aug. 1, 1915, the outlook for liberty and democracy was at its darkest. The second year will end on Tuesday, and light is breaking. The first year ended with the Supermen everywhere in the ascendant; the second year ends with the common men and the little peoples coming toward their own. On the eve of Aug. 1, 1916, what had been the general faith on the eve of Aug. 1, 1914, what had seemed a broken creed on Aug. 1, 1915, is coming out plain again from the murk—that arrogance, egotism, cruelty, and tyranny cannot conquer the world, that in the warfare between Ormuzd and Ahriman, Ahriman cannot win. It is the lesson we learned from NAPOLEON, from the Ancien Régime, from many incarnations of Ahriman, but the world forgets and needs to learn again.

A year ago Efficiency was driving the Russians pell-mell before it, held the Western Allies helpless, was about to begin the destruction of Serbia and the working of British disaster in the Ottoman Empire. Only at sea and in Africa were the Allies dominant. Today Efficiency and Frightfulness are surrounded and beleaguered; they have no longer any chance of resuming their offensive, and their only hope now is to resist so stubbornly that the result will be a draw—a peace of exhaustion, a time of recuperation, and the whole thing to be fought out again when the wounds are healed.

The two-headed God of Efficiency and Frightfulness is not, after all, superhuman, invulnerable, invincible, or—what is more to the point—infallible. Efficiency blunders, Frightfulness flees. On paper, in advance, Efficiency was all-wise, Frightfulness irresistible. Efficiency launched the war of the Superman against the common man at the perfect moment, seen unerringly. Its infallible secret service reported to it that England would not enter the war, for fear of an Irish revolution and an industrial revolt; that Russia could not lumber up upon her ponderous feet before Paris was in Efficiency's hands; that France was populated by nerveless decadents—here is where Efficiency's scientists gave their omniscient evidence—and had no more resisting power than Paraguay; that Belgium would not resist the entrance of Efficiency's armies; that Italy would fight for Efficiency, and that the sympathy and moral support of the United States were certain. It was the divinely right moment. Efficiency's methods were as certain as arithmetic.

Among Efficiency's attributes is that of being able to foresee every step, not by divination but by methodical preparation. Had not Efficiency arranged in advance every step of the war of 1870, and had not everything come out accordingly? So now Efficiency was to cross unresisting Belgium and sweep over decadent France to Paris within a certain number of weeks. France was to be conquered before the clumsy Russian could reach for his gun, and then the one remaining opponent was to be fought to a standstill by all the armies of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

But the moment Belgium's soil was touched Britain declared war, and the sea was closed to Efficiency. Efficiency must feed herself unaided. Somehow, Efficiency had blundered. Her diplomats and spies had misinformed her, their salaries and expense accounts had been wasted in a manner that smelled, somehow, of Inefficiency; for what they had reported to her was what any mere Inefficient, with eyes in his head, who had spent a month in England, could have told her was not true. No matter; the conquest of France was easy, Russia could not fully mobilize before she would be grappled with, and Britain, with her "contemptible little army," could be forced to a favorable peace.

Belgium unexpectedly resisted, and was slaughtered; and the sympathy and moral support not only of the United States, but of nearly every other country, were sundered from Efficiency by that act. Inefficiency could have done no worse. The old-fashioned, hit-and-miss, go-as-you-please mental processes which were to be superseded by infallibility never stumbled into such a blunder as this. Efficiency carried her armies almost to Paris, and then Decadence arrested her descending arm at the Marne. That blow has never fallen to this day, and the whole infallible plan was split and shattered by the ordinary human mind of a French General who did not believe in Efficiency, in Frightfulness, or in the divine right of one nation to rule others.

Despite Efficiency, Russia had mobilized with a speed not premised in its faultless calculations, and now invaded Austria; and Italy, so far from joining Efficiency, opened fire on her. But Russia, like all the other Allies, had been taken unprepared by the sudden and murderous attack of Frightfulness on Aug. 1, 1914, and to her unpreparedness was added treachery at home. She suddenly found herself weaponless, and was driven within her own territory, much of which was taken from her. On Aug. 1, 1915, her helpless armies were falling back, and on the western front Efficiency and Democracy were locked in an unbreakable trench warfare.

The system of Frightfulness is not alone a system of atrocities; it is not limited to the slaughter of women and children by Zeppelins, submarines, and individual enterprise. It is the system of warfare by which you continually appall your opponent; it destroys his nerve by its unexpectedness and its violence. Frightfulness, like Efficiency, is infallible. All you have to do is to keep it up, and the inferior race is sure to get into a panic. It was part of the war of Frightfulness, therefore, to launch Ireland at England's back, to attack the Suez Canal, to set India and Egypt afire at a moment when England was expecting nothing but an attempt to attack Paris again. So, suddenly, Frightfulness attacked England's nerves by bursting into Serbia when such an attack was least expected. Serbia had twice defeated Austria, but she could not defeat Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria combined, and the destruction of Serbia followed the destruction of Belgium. But the Suez Canal did not fall, nor did England's nerves flutter. She was aroused, instead, and gave KITCHENER the 4,000,000 men he had asked for.

Strange to say, this was the effect of Frightfulness everywhere. Infallible Efficiency foretold that an attack on a fishing village, a Zeppelin raid over London, the sinking of a liner, the shooting of an English nurse, must shatter England's nerves. Instead, it filled the slow Englishman with fury, and he entered the army by the million. Today there are hundreds of thousands of Englishmen in the armies that are pounding Efficiency to pieces on the Somme who would not be there if it had not been for Efficiency's masterpieces—Scarborough, the Lusitania, the Zeppelins, Louvain, EDITH CAVELL. But the principle of Frightfulness is that it is infallible and that all that is necessary is to keep it up long enough; so Frightfulness goes on; today it sinks a hospital ship in the Mediterranean, tomorrow it shoots Captain FRYATT, and more Englishmen crowd to the recruiting offices. Yet, strange to say, after a year and a half of war Efficiency discovers that there can be exceptions to an infallible rule; it gives up the submarine war on passenger ships so as to avoid war with the United States. It is the first dent ever made in the consciousness of infallibility. It amazes and angers the true believers; Efficiency cannot be mistaken, Frightfulness can have no exceptions; and they clamor for the official scalp of BETHMANN HOLLWEG, a Laodicean Efficient.

So the war goes on well into its second year, and Liberty begins at last to be ready for its defense against the Superman. It was unprepared in 1914, even in 1915, but it has prepared itself under fire. Liberty is not infallible, not omniscient. But Liberty is determined that the Superman shall not rule the earth; that the things that have been so slowly and painfully won for the race through all these centuries shall not go down at the fiat of a new theory, a new doctrine—the old doctrine of Divine Right made world-wide and turned into a religion. It makes no brag of its destiny or divinity, but it closes around Efficiency in a deadly circle. The Iron Ring becomes a reality. At last, though not until 1916, the fraudulent god begins to totter. The old things, the things that men fought for and toilsomely won from Runnymede to Bunker Hill, are dimly seen emerging through the black smoke that obscured them so long; and, despite the two years of travail, their faces are unchanged.

The sea still beleaguers Efficiency. Frightfulness has ceased its futile, murderous war there. Once, this year, Efficiency sent her ships out to fight manfully, not murderously. After the battle was over, nothing was changed; the sea was still a foe. All along the east front Efficiency is desperately resisting the gigantic rush of Europe; here her lines hold for awhile, there they go down pell-mell, and the armies of Efficiency go reeling and staggering back. On the south Italy holds Austria, so that she cannot reinforce her breaking lines in the east and has to cry to Turkey for men. On the west the avengers of the Lusitania are smashing through Efficiency's lines; in Turkey the Grand Duke tears Armenia from the grasp of Frightfulness; and at home Efficiency is busy arranging, not conquest, but resistance.

Liberty, menaced in 1914, in desperate danger in 1915, holds to her long-endangered faith in 1916 and sees in the future the salvation of that faith. Some things are plain enough already. The old things are not so easily destructible. The two-headed god is a false god. Fallible Efficiency, Frightfulness unfeared, constitute together no Superman at whose coming the world must fall on its face. This is not the god that was to come; we must look for another. A year ago Efficiency made another of its blunders; it counted Russia out of the war, and was taken by surprise when BRUSILOFF'S avalanche fell upon it this year and when NICHOLAS ripped his knife through the Turkish Empire. Frightfulness has done its work, but not the work it was so infallibly to do; it frightened nobody, but it added incalculably to the stern resolution of the world that this new monster must not succeed where GENGHIS KHAN and TAMERLANE had failed.

So, with no pretense to a godlike Efficiency, and without retaliating upon Frightfulness, the nations that fight for Liberty went doggedly to work to save her, and, though the war may last long yet, it is evident that they will save her. It was not so evident, except to faith, a year ago today. The old battle is ending, or will end, in the old way. There is no place in the world for the rule of the two-headed god. Men and nations will not submit to live other than in their own way. The challenge that was thrown down to Liberty on Aug. 1, 1914, was like the challenge that GESSLER threw down to the Swiss—"Bow down to my hat." No, it was an older challenge. The challenge of the Superman was never given so insolently as on that 1st of August except on one occasion. That was when Apollyon, "striding across the way," said: "By this I "perceive that thou art one of my "subjects; for all that country is "mine, and I am the Prince and the "God of it. How is it then that thou "hast run away from thy King? Were "it not that I hope thou mayst do me "more service, I would strike thee "now at one blow to the ground." And the reception of this challenge was that which has been made by the spirit of man whenever it has been given since: "I fought till my sword did "cleave to my hand; and when they "were joined together, as if the sword "grew out of my arm; and when the "blood run thorow my fingers, then "I fought with the most courage." So the defenders of Liberty are receiving that challenge today; and though the blood run through their fingers, they will not give up the sword until Apollyon falls.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS.

The Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board has done remarkable work for the cause of preparedness in an incredibly short time. Of course, its labors thus far have been merely a prelude to the great work to be accomplished hereafter. But to put the country in a position to avail itself of its enormous industrial resources in case of war it was necessary first to devise a plan of operations. That plan has been practically completed. Mr. HOWARD E. COFFIN, Chairman of this committee of civil, mining, mechanical and electrical engineers and chemists, announces that 30,000 manufacturing concerns have been classified and the use of their plants assured in case of need. Congress has co-operated with Mr. COFFIN in his efforts to carry forward a campaign of education among the manufacturers. Hereafter the Government will place small orders every year, by which the manufacture of all material required in war will be practically established and a reserve of skilled workmen created who will be able to meet the demands of the country for the tools of defense in any emergency.

Hitherto the nation has not only been unprepared, but it has lacked the means of preparation. Guns and ammunition are not the only things needed when war comes. It is an assured fact that, hereafter, we shall have a body of men trained to undertake the nation's defense. It has been the object of Mr. COFFIN'S committee to provide also a large body of men who shall be always ready to produce quickly the materials the army and navy will need. The labors of the committee have extended all over the United States. They will result not only in the development of the resources related to war, but this general mobilization of all the national resources will be of vast benefit in times of peace. The production of food and clothing, leather for shoes and harness, charcoal and coke, chemicals and metals will be systematically stimulated.

THE NEW CRIME.

In March, when German submarines were attacking without warning, the Captain of a British merchant steamer committed "a franc-tireur crime against German armed sea forces" by trying to ram a German submarine. Captured in June, he has been shot in cold blood in July after a court-martial that invented or borrowed from higher sources of summary and savage new jurisprudence a new crime. By international law, by a Hague Convention, by the war codes of civilization, by the German prize regulations themselves before the art of undersea assassination had reached its monstrous development, he was entitled to be treated as a prisoner of war. Submarine warfare, as conducted by the Germans, and notably as conducted by them before the recent relapse into comparative humanity, justifies any commander who sights a submarine in assuming its purpose of attack. Attack is his sole means of self-defense. The Italian liner Re d'Italia, legitimately armed for defense, beat off a Teutonic submarine on July 23. Her Captain, if he falls into German hands, is liable to be tried and shot as a franc-tireur criminal.

The shooting of Captain FRYATT was a deliberate murder, a trifle to a Government that has so many thousands to answer for. There must be no reprisals. On the west front and the east and wherever in Europe, Asia, or Africa the Allies are fighting, they fight for the re-establishment of international law, for the reassertion of right, justice, and humanity. The world will not believe that these can be shot to death to satisfy the German craving for world power on land and sea.

CONFUSING THE SITUATION.

The parleying of an international commission appointed to adjust the relations between the United States and Mexico can produce no good result if the internal affairs of Mexico are not to be touched upon by the Commissioners. Mr. POLK'S note suggests that the commission should be empowered to discuss "other matters "the friendly arrangement of which "would tend to improve the relations "of the two countries." The question of the withdrawal of General PERSHING'S forces and an agreement for the crossing of the border in case of need by the soldiers of either country are surely not questions which a commission is required to pass upon. The pressing Mexican question of late has related to CARRANZA'S power and willingness to suppress bandits in Northern Mexico and prevent invasions of our territory by armed bands. There is only one way to settle this question and no commission is necessary for its consideration.

Yet the Washington correspondents are informed that "matters affecting "the internal affairs of Mexico are "not to be passed upon by the com-"mission." Mr. POLK'S "other matters," therefore, cannot relate to Mexican internal affairs. However the Administration may feel about it, the muddle seems to be worse than ever. A commission to consider matters which should be settled immediately, without any other consideration than they have already received, a commission that is barred from the consideration of matters which might be profitably considered and is not to have the power to bind either Government to abide by its decisions, will serve admirably to delay the settlement of the difficulties and to add confusion to confusion. We had been led to believe that CARRANZA had seen the light and had made up his mind to listen to American counsel and accept American aid in the pacification of his tortured country. But evidently he has not changed. The outlook is discouraging.

"HERE IS A MAN."

A man is measured by his will. A man is not suddenly good or bad, or rich or poor, and all that he is or has is revealed by the disposition he makes of his possessions, under the solemnity of his last words. Mr. MORGAN'S will reveals himself rather than his business, and measures himself up to the standard of the money changer who valued character above collateral. His estate's proportions, now that the appraisal has been completed, will disappoint those who would have made it larger with his opportunities. No man had more "inside information," that knowledge which enables its possessor to buy cheap and sell dear, enriching himself at the cost of loss or even ruin to others. Theoretically, a bad man in that possession might be a billionaire, although, practically, it is probable that a combination against him would cost him the confidence which is a banker's stock in trade even more than his money.

Mr. MORGAN leaves less than a tenth of a billion, less than the possessions of many millionaires living and dead who cut smaller figures in the eyes of the world than he. It is to his credit that he leaves less than four-score million, including a score and a half in his chief possession, his interest in his firm. That he was a banker rather than a speculator, or mere amasser of money, appears from the details of his possessions. He conceived and executed the conception of the world's largest industrial concern, which was imputed to him for folly, and which has stultified his critics within the past few days by revealing a solidity which makes it a national institution rather than a mere corporation. Yet so far as his will discloses he held but 501 shares, less than $50,000. Diversification of investment, the placing of many eggs in many baskets, is the general characteristic of his estate. It is not possible that his judgment was so bad as is indicated by many of his depreciated or even worthless possessions. If he had been the sort of man who saved himself at the cost of others he never would have left $450,240 in New Haven Railway shares, which show a nearly total depreciation. Altogether he left over seven millions in worthless stocks. Some of them represented his mistakes either of sentiment or judgment.

All men of affairs take chances on "long shots." Only the poor man, or the very rich man, puts security first. Banker promoters delight in the risks which measure their services to enterprise. If they made no mistakes they would miss many successes. Besides, a man of a character like Mr. MORGAN'S helps many lame ducks, regardless of the substance in their ventures. Benevolence rather than incompetence is the sure revelation between the lines of such entries. No better proof could be wanted than the personal bequests he made. Seldom is there seen a longer list, and even more rarely a more careful proportion between merit and reward than in his list of bequests to his business staff. His charities are considerable, more than might be expected, considering his generosity while alive. His bequests to friends attest the genuineness of their comradeship. His possessions of art objects are duly appraised at $20,531,609, against securities $18,843,951. It is an instructive comparison. He certainly would have agreed that his collections of unique articles were more valuable than the securities. One he could replace at will. The other is beyond duplication by any magic of money, or that assiduity of search which marks the true collector.

VON STEUBEN'S ASSISTANCE.

Wherein the Kaiser's Knowledge of American History is Faulty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in a recent issue of THE TIMES an interview with Judge Nippert. I do not think his statements should go unchallenged. I pass over those in reference to Rheims Cathedral, "still used for its original purpose and unscarred." I especially wish to correct some of his historical references. He quotes the Kaiser in the following paragraph:

> As a matter of fact, the Kaiser is more familiar with the history of the war of independence and the war of 1812, and the lives of the men who made the success of the American arms possible, than most of the graduates of some of our big colleges whom I have had occasion to meet within the last two years. The Emperor is today deeply appreciative of the service which his distinguished forbear, Frederick the Great, was able to render George Washington during the dark days of Valley Forge, and the Kaiser was particularly pleased to recall to me that the first Major General of the American Army was Baron von Steuben, who demonstrated to the American troops that the bayonet was not a toasting fork for potatoes, but an effective weapon of offense, if properly used.

Is not Judge Nippert's admiration for the Kaiser's knowledge of American history excessive? What real service did "his distinguished forbear, Frederick the Great," render to George Washington? "The bold and successful passage of the Delaware and the surprise of the Hessians awakened in Frederick of Prussia the sympathy and high appreciation which he manifested by the gift of a sword, with an inscription exclusively in praise of Washington's generalship." But this sword and its inscription represent the only aid that Frederick the Great sent to General Washington.

The paragraph quoted above implies that Frederick the Great sent von Steuben to help us. This is not the fact. Von Steuben came via Paris, not via Berlin.

He had served with distinction in Frederick's army during the Seven Years' War, and so possessed the technical equipment that we all associate with the Prussian officer. He had retired from public life and was on his way to England to pay a visit, when, as he was passing through Paris, his friend, the Comte de St. Germain, endeavored to persuade him to go to America, as he knew our ragged militia sadly needed efficient officers. Upon learning, however, from Benjamin Franklin and the other American Commissioners in Paris that they had no power to make a definite agreement regarding his future rank and pay, he declined their offer and returned to Germany. There he received a letter from Beaumarchais, again pressing his acceptance and assuring him that satisfactory arrangements could be made. Von Steuben returned to Paris and finally consented to go to America when Beaumarchais should supply "ample funds for his immediate purpose." Such were his motives—perfectly legitimate, I confess—but how different from those of Lafayette, who gave his fortune and his life without question to the cause he loved.

And can the Kaiser tell us why von Steuben, the only German officer of rank to fight on our side, signed himself as in the appended signature, which I copied from under a portrait of him, "Le Baron de Steuben"? And why does his gravestone give the name "Major General Frederic William Augustus, Baron de Steuben"?

And why, pray, does the Kaiser say that von Steuben was the "first Major General of the American Army"? When Washington took command of the American Army at Cambridge four Major Generals were associated with him in the high command—Artemas Ward, Charles Lee, Philip Schuyler, and Israel Putnam. This was July 3, 1775. Von Steuben landed in Portsmouth, N. H., on Dec. 1, 1777.

I did not know that our Revolutionary patriots had used their bayonets only as toasting forks for potatoes prior to von Steuben's discipline at Valley Forge. In my ignorance I thought they had run them through several Hessians, including Colonel Rahl, at Trenton. Do the Kaiser and our learned American Judge forget that of twenty-eight standards surrendered by Cornwallis at Yorktown eighteen were German flags?

ERNEST PEIXOTTO.
East Brewster, Mass., July 25, 1916.

A Noisy Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call attention to the noise in 104th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. I understand a law was made prohibiting vendors calling out in the street, and yet they do it on this block all day long. Then, too, it is a playground for children, where unruly boys play and yell until 10 o'clock at night. Is there no help for the residents of this block who have to remain in town all Summer? We must battle with the heat, but cannot something be done to stop the terrible noises? J. BROWN.
New York, July 27, 1916.

THE SEA SHELL.

German in your mountain home,
You who never sought to roam,
You who never saw the foam,
Hold this shell against your ear.

Hearken at the tinted frame,
Needless asking whence it came;
Every cavern holds the same
Cast from oceans far or near.

Does your face grow dark with gloom?
Do you hear your final doom
In that low insistent boom
Which re-echoes faint and clear?

'Tis the waves and something more,
Sounding ever on the shore—
'Tis the British lion's roar!
German, listen—do you hear?

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

FUTURE RUSSIAN TRADE.

Enormous Fields for American Capital After the War.

New York, July 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interests of Anglo-Russian trade expansion, Sir James Roberts has richly endowed a chair of Russian at Leeds University. Other English colleges are following suit, and offer such students as are willing to specialize in the Russian language encouragement and advantage. Linguistic equipment, it is urged, is second in importance only to industrial preparedness for all who wish to enter the competitive field, and to wrest the promising Russian market from "economically handicapped" Germany and the United States, "our most formidable rival in the economic readjustment after the war," as one London paper puts it.

The speech made by the former commercial attaché of the Department of Commerce at Petrograd on the future of American trade in Russia at last Tuesday's luncheon given by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce at the Bankers' Club is perhaps the best commentary on the indicated English attitude.

"Russia can furnish to the United States large quantities of raw material, such as flax and wool, skins and hides," said Mr. Baker. "In return she is ready to import all kinds of machinery. In mining enterprise, development of oil fields and forest areas, the extension of cotton planting and railroad construction there will be demands for articles which the American manufacturer can produce."

American engineers and manufacturers, indeed, expect an unprecedented mercantile boom in regard to Russia, which will be a safe enough customer once United States trucks and engines, farming and mining implements are at work in the Czar's vast dominions. Russia herself eagerly anticipates agricultural prosperity from the introduction of American machinery that will plow her rich soil and gather her abundant crops. Muscovite merchants are wide awake to the prospect of increasing business with the United States. What their country will need most at the time of national reconstruction will be enlightenment and machinery. The awakening of the masses and the spread of education are sure to come from within, since Russia teems with dormant ability and genius; but machinery will come principally from America. In a recent editorial, the Novoe Vremya pleaded for closer trade bonds with this country, which has much ready cash. "American capital must find profitable investment" argues the well-known Petrograd daily, "and could be used for exploiting our native resources, for stocking Russia with rails and steamers, and supplying her with canals and ocean ports, irrigation and drainage facilities."

In this rushing age of wear and tear, stagnation means retrogression. Progressive America cannot afford to fold her hands in watchful waiting, but must make ready for the ensuing economic and industrial struggle in which only the fittest and ablest will survive. ERNEST P. HORRWITZ,
Formerly Lecturer at Dublin University and Queen's College, London.

To Destroy the Ragweed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps the organization that suggests that hay fever may be prevented by having all the lots in one's neighborhood cleared of weeds would be interested in the experience that I had last year. A well-known New Yorker owns a very ragweedy piece of property in the rear of my home, a few miles from Manhattan, in the Borough of Queens. My first courteous request to him that he should have it cleared met with a very courteous promise to do so. My third request, made after a lapse of two weeks met with a veritable storm of abuse. He suggested that I have the lot cleared myself if the ragweed bothered me; it didn't bother him. I appealed to the Queens Board of Health, who informed me that they could do nothing about it, first, as they had no authority; and, second, as it had never been proved that ragweed caused hay fever. I kept the lot cleared thereafter.

I am afraid that the weed destroyers will first have to educate and empower the Boards of Health. R. S. H.
New Gardens, L. I., July 26, 1916.

Practice in Life-Saving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The loss of life by drowning at the beaches in the vicinity of New York could be greatly reduced if sufficient study and attention were given to ways of saving the life of a drowning person or assisting an exhausted swimmer. Proper instruction in life-saving has been entirely neglected. Swimmers should continually practice the best method of carrying a helpless person through the water. This should be done in water not above one's shoulders. It is impossible to use in rescuing a drowning person in a rough sea the methods which are serviceable in a smooth sea. In a rough sea team work is best. To move a helpless person from deep water to the shore, or even a short distance, requires skill and nerve, and is very difficult even under the most favorable conditions. The City of New York might give a course in life-saving in its public baths, as well as at the beaches. From time to time exhibitions of life-saving might also be given.

JULIUS GOLDBURG.
New York, July 27, 1916.

What Is Foreign Service?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The news that the Senate has voted foreign service pay for the troops in the border States brings up an interesting problem. This foreign service pay, 20 per cent. for enlisted men and 10 per cent. for officers, is withheld from General Edward's brigade in the Canal Zone and from the army troops in Hawaii and Porto Rico. The distinction made in those localities, while the army and marines receive foreign pay in China, Guam, the Philippines, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, is based on the idea that the Canal Zone, Hawaii, and Porto Rico are American and not foreign soil. If that is the case, are the border States foreign soil? If they are not, then why not give foreign service pay to our men in the Canal Zone, Hawaii, and Porto Rico? Foreign service pay? It is rather puzzling, to say the least. REGULAR.
New York, July 27, 1916.

A Widow and Five.

For two years, since her husband's death, Mrs. Elton, with the help of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, has been trying in her little home to be both a mother and a father to her five children. She doesn't speak much English, for she was born in far-away Poland, but the youngsters are good Americans, and as they grow up will do much to Americanize the mother.

Jennie, the nine-year-old girl, takes much of the responsibility for the smaller brothers and sisters. The whole family is quite heart broken now because two-year-old Fred fell and broke his leg, and there he has to lie in a plaster cast, and Mrs. Elton cannot earn as much as she used to. We need $100, so that this little family may be supplied with necessities and so that the mother may not be worn out with the struggle of trying to support so many little ones. We shall be glad to tell you more about this family if you are interested. Large and small contributions may be sent to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 60 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "For 0277T."

The bureau acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0274T., Cash Anon., $1; Mrs. E. R. H., $1; 0276TR., in As Much, $1; 0276W., Bayridge, $1; 0276E., E. W. E., $1.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES ON THE BORDER.

The War Department's Independence of Private Operations Demonstrated by What Has Already Been Accomplished.

By NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

Inclosing a Letter from H. P. Birmingham, Colonel Medical Corps, Acting Surgeon General.

War Department,
Washington, July 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Monday, July 24, I notice a letter signed by Mr. C. B. Runkle of Richmond, Mass., in regard to hospitals on the border and the lack of facilities for taking care of wounded soldiers.

I beg leave to inclose herewith a copy of a memorandum made for me by the Acting Surgeon General. From it you will see that the most adequate, scientific, and thoroughgoing provision has been made by the War Department for hospital facilities and sanitary appliances for the troops on the Mexican border.

The circular which Mr. Runkle quotes, from the American Committee for the Maintenance of the Border Hospital, Brownsville, Texas, was issued without submission to the committee whose names appear on the margin thereof. It was based upon information gathered two years ago when there were few troops at Brownsville. The hospital for which the appeal is made is a small private institution, very important to the sick civilian population of Brownsville and the nearby border, but it is in no sense needed for the soldiers, and no appeal of any kind is either authorized by the War Department or justified by the facts which seeks to collect from private sources funds for a hospital, for sanitation, or for any kind of supplies or care for either the soldiers of the regular army or those of the State militia now in the service of the Federal Government.

NEWTON D. BAKER.

[INCLOSURE.]

July 19, 1916.

Memorandum for the Secretary of War:

1. Returning the letter of Mr. W. G. Mahone of Richmond, Va., and inclosure from the American Committee for the Maintenance of the Border Hospital, Brownsville, Texas, signed by Mrs. Florence J. Harriman. The sensational report inclosed herewith, upon which is based an appeal for money contribution for hospitals for troops on the border, was evidently made by one who had no information concerning the actual conditions, as it is in effect wholly without foundation. In fact, the following equipment in the way of hospital accommodations for troops on the border is now in operation, is being rapidly extended, has easily met the requirements up to date, and will readily meet all future requirements.

2. The Medical Department has supplied every need and request from the Southern Department. In addition to the various small hospitals at minor posts along the border, we have established base hospitals at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Bliss, Texas. Base hospitals have also been authorized and are now being completed, supplied with personnel and equipment, at Brownsville, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Nogales, and Fort Crockett. The hospital at Fort Crockett is not in process of organization. Should it be necessary to establish this hospital it will occupy the building of the post. In addition, there are hospitals at Forts Huachuca, Clark McIntosh, Columbus, Camp Douglas, Marfa, Del Rio, and Deming. There are also seven field hospitals with the troops on the border, each with a capacity of 216 beds. This does not include the field hospitals of the organized militia now on the border. Field hospitals, while mobile hospitals, are always available to take care of the sick with troops until they can be transferred to base hospitals.

3. The Government has expended large sums of money constructing new hospitals and increasing the bed capacity of the hospitals already built. The Southern Department has at its disposal, in addition to the money already expended on hospitals, $300,000 to be used at the discretion of the Department Commander.

4. In addition, the department has organized and is now having completed a hospital train for the transportation of the sick and wounded from the border stations to the base hospitals mentioned above.

5. The army at this time has established general hospitals at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., with a maximum capacity of 953 beds; at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., 600 beds, and at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., 320 beds. The department has completed plans for the establishment of general hospitals at Fort McPherson, Georgia; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, should conditions warrant. These hospitals will have a capacity of from 500 to 1,000 beds.

6. Plans have been completed for disinfecting trains in case it is necessary to enter Mexico, and for disinfecting the clothing of the soldiers in order that they may be protected against typhus fever. All soldiers on the border have been vaccinated against smallpox and typhoid fever. Medical supplies are on hand sufficient for the needs of the army now in the field or under orders for the border.

7. Attention is invited to the fact that for approximately five years the greater part of the regular army in the United States has been upon the Mexican border; the health conditions of the troops have at all times been excellent, and they have been, and are now, free from the usual camp diseases.

8. I believe the best interests of the Government can be served by announcing, through the Press Bureau, that the Government is not, at this time, in need of such committees as the American Committee for the Maintenance of the Border Hospital, Brownsville, Texas, and that appeals, such as that filed by Mrs. Harriman, convey a false impression and tend to create a feeling of insecurity and distrust in the minds of the people as to the Government's ability to care for its soldiers. Contributions, such as requested in the letter of Mrs. Harriman, are absolutely unnecessary, and the activities of such organizations should, especially at this time, be discouraged by the Government.

H. P. BIRMINGHAM,
Colonel Medical Corps, Acting Surgeon General.

CARRIERS OF DISEASE.

Why Not Take More Pains to Exterminate the Fly?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading in THE TIMES how diligent people are rounding up all the poor stray cats and dogs and putting them out of the way, thinking that they may carry paralysis germs. If these people really wish to kill germ spreaders why don't they form a Committee for the Abolition of Flies?

Cats are clean animals, generally, and prefer good food to bad. They are always washing. Moreover, they frequent only one or two backyards. A fly never washes. He accumulates filth by going into the worst of places, and this he smears over his body and wings. You can watch him doing it any day. Dr. Halton in a recent article says that 350 germs were taken from one fly! A fly can enter the sickroom, dance all over the patient's face, then whirl away and alight on the cake you are going to eat for dinner! The doctors know the danger of flies, and those ill in hospitals are screened from them, but what about the time before the patient is taken to the hospital?

It is the duty of every citizen to refuse to buy food at any bakeshop that leaves its wares exposed to flies. It is the duty of every citizen to refuse to patronize restaurants, delicatessens, and candy shops, that leave their displays uncovered. The shop men may not mind the flies, but they would mind losing their customers! And do not be content with some sheets of sticky paper lying around. The flies have probably discovered the cake before they have the paper! Instead of spending time and energy catching and killing cats and dogs, why don't these worthy people visit the east side stores, bakeshops, and delicatessens, and look for conditions there? Why don't they do something to impress upon the minds of the east side patrons (and all other patrons, too,) that they should not purchase food that is exposed to flies, and that they should keep food covered in their own homes?

And what about money? These two things—flies and money—seem to me to be vastly more important than the killing of a few cats and dogs! VIOLETTE REYNOLDS.
New York, July 26, 1916.

Keeping the Guard on the Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am decidedly against the proposal that the members of the National Guard shall be kept on the Mexican border "until 1917." If this is for drilling purposes, the same result could be accomplished in a more comfortable climate. It seems an unnecessary hardship for the men from the Northern States to be held in that hot part of the country in Summer. The excessive heat will surely undermine their vitality.

But of more importance is the fact that, as business men, they cannot afford to be kept away so long. Even those employed on a salary, whose employers promised to continue their salaries while they were away, will surely suffer, as the employers had no thought of their being men withdrawn from business for six months, unless we had real trouble with Mexico, and will not feel like paying unearned salaries indefinitely.

JOHN W. McGUIRE.
New York, July 26, 1916.

One Life at a Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to dispute the reckoning of W. J. Lampton. He says: "Seventy-two thousand cats have been killed in that time; nine lives to a cat. Nine times 72,000 equals 648,000, and there you are!"

Does he not know that a majority of these cats may already have lived some of their allotted nine lives? It is not just to the cat slaughterers to charge them with nine lives for every feline creature. Then, again, if every cat has nine lives a number of the slain ones may have several more to live. Even a cat can live only one life at a time, and the slayer can deprive it of only one by causing one death. ROBERT M. OFFORD.
Passaic, N. J., July 28, 1916.

CUBAN FRIENDSHIP.

Gratitude and Love for the Nation That Lifted the Spanish Yoke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last days of June, when there was strong indication of trouble between Mexico and the United States, I read in THE NEW YORK TIMES a cablegram from Havana stating that a daily newspaper of that city, El Heraldo de Cuba, had published an editorial requesting Cuba to protest against the American Government taking any military action against the Republic of Mexico. On the following day I read a correction published in your paper, made, I think, by Mr. Orestes Ferrara, editor and owner of El Heraldo and acting Chairman of the Cuban House of Representatives. After that correction I thought there was no necessity for saying anything, but I have in the last few days read in other publications this same misstatement, and my attention has been called to its circulation by several influential persons and friends in this country who know the real friendship and feeling between the United States and Cuba. And I think it my duty as a Cuban, as editor of a Cuban paper, and as a good friend of the American people to state the real situation.

The Cuban people and the Cuban Government fully realize and feel, as they have always demonstrated, a sense of gratitude and love for those who helped them to obtain their independence during the sad days of sorrow and fighting against the Spanish domination.

It is perhaps not for me, as a Cuban, to say that it is known by the whole world that the characteristic traits of the Cuban people are gratitude, loyalty, and hospitality. When any one possesses these three qualities he must be regarded as a good friend. They show what our attitude toward the people of this country is today

BIG GAINS ARE MADE BY RESERVE BANKS

Increases of $1,200,000 in Gold Holdings and $4,000,000 in Cash Reported.

LOSS IN CITY WARRANTS

Government Deposits Increase $2,300,000 — Notes Outstanding Now Total $174,028,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Board indicates an increase of $1,200,000 in the total gold reserves and of about $4,000,000 in the aggregate cash reserves. The gain of $3,200,000 in gold reported by the Philadelphia bank is accompanied by a change of the favorable balance of $2,800,000 due from other banks to an adverse balance of $400,000. In the case of Kansas City, a gain of $1,300,000 in gold goes hand in hand with a decrease by about $900,000 in the amount due from other banks, and an increase of over $300,000 in Government deposits Total cash reserves, other than gold, increased about $2,800,000, mainly at the New York bank.

Bills discounted on hand show a decrease for the week of $1,300,000, the larger decrease reported by the Boston bank being offset in part by gains shown for the Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, and Dallas banks. Acceptances held by the banks show a decrease of $1,900,000, the New York and Richmond banks accounting for practically the entire decrease. Over 38 per cent. of all bills, including acceptances on hand, mature within 30 days, and 30.4 per cent. after 30, but within 60 days. Six-month paper, originally discounted for agricultural and live stock interests, constitutes at present about 14 per cent. of the total discounts on hand. Over 70 per cent. of this class of paper is held by the Dallas, Minneapolis, and Chicago banks.

As the result of bond conversions, two banks report increased holdings of one-year Treasury notes. Municipal warrants in the hands of the banks show a decrease of over $500,000, all the banks, more active in this field, except Boston, reporting smaller holdings than at the end of the previous week. The total earning assets decreased about $4,100,000 during the week, and constitute at present 353 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, compared with 361 per cent. shown the week before. Of the total earning assets acceptances constitute 42.8 per cent.; United States bonds, 25 per cent.; discounts, 14.2 per cent.; warrants, 13.9 per cent., and Treasury notes, 4.1 per cent.

A gain of $2,300,000 is shown in the amount of Government deposits, all the banks, excepting Boston, reporting larger holdings of Government funds than the week before. Net member bank deposits show a slight decrease, though, as the result of the week's clearings, there were considerable shiftings of funds between banks and substantial changes in the amounts of deposits of the individual reserve banks.

No change is shown in the amount of Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding. Federal Reserve agents report a total of $174,028,000 of Federal Reserve notes outstanding, or $1,196,000 less than the week before. Against this total they held $102,276,000 of gold and $43,247,000 of paper. The bank report a total of $152,350,000 of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation and aggregate net liabilities on notes issued to them by the agents of $10,122,000.

A statement of the combined resources and liabilities of the twelve banks at close of business, July 28, follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$250,931,000
Gold settlement fund	102,913,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasury	1,918,000
Total gold reserve	354,760,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	16,580,000
Total reserve	381,340,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve bank notes	450,000
Bills discounted and bought—maturities:	
Within 10 days	17,308,000
From 11 to 30 days	19,421,000
From 31 to 60 days	40,070,000
From 61 to 90 days	20,812,000
Over 90 days	3,807,000
Total	111,048,000
Investments:	
United States bonds	48,650,000
One-year United States Treasury notes	7,927,000
Municipal warrants	27,220,000
Total earning assets	194,849,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	20,308,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	12,920,000
All other resources	5,514,000
Total resources	615,090,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$55,206,000
Government deposits	56,542,000
Member bank deposits, net	391,206,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	10,122,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation	1,692,000
All other liabilities	262,000
Total liabilities	$815,090,000
*Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities	46.9%
*Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities	49.9%
*Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation	70.5%
*Less items in transit between Federal Reserve Banks	$12,920,000

A statement of resources and liabilities by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$22,394,000
Total reserve	22,883,000
Bills discounted and bought	14,483,000

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$161,543,000
Total reserve	177,703,000
Bills discounted and bought	28,879,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$24,076,000
Total reserve	24,324,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,928,000

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$26,218,000
Total reserve	27,351,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,575,000

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$16,490,000
Total reserve	16,741,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,709,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$7,424,000
Total reserve	8,549,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,431,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$43,195,000
Total reserve	45,983,000
Bills discounted and bought	9,584,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,004,000
Total reserve	11,081,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,845,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$10,375,000
Total reserve	10,782,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,224,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$17,519,000
Total reserve	17,589,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,713,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,835,000
Total reserve	10,622,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,403,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$13,787,000
Total reserve	13,791,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,246,000

New South Wales Wheat Harvest.

The grain production for the 1915-16 season in New South Wales is placed at 67,323,400 bushels, contrasted with 12,830,530 bushels in 1914-15, and 38,020,380 bushels in 1913-14, or an average yield of sixteen bushels an acre, against 4.7 bushels and 11.9 bushels, respectively, in the two preceding years. Allowing 15,330,000 bushels for local consumption and seed requirements, there will be available nearly 52,000,000 bushels for export either as wheat or its equivalent in flour. While estimates have been included for several districts, according to Consul General J. I. Brittain at Sydney, the returns for which are not yet in, it is expected that the particulars now given, which were made public recently by the Government statistician, will not be affected materially in the final revision.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

There was a more equal division of advances and declines shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week than for some time, forty of the seventy-nine changes being downward. As compared with the previous week, when forty-nine of the seventy-six revisions were declines, the list showed quite a little more strength—especially in foodstuffs. The further rise in flour prices was a feature.

The following selected list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to July 28, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$10.00	$10.10	$7.60
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¼	.09⅜	.07⅜
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.10½	.10¼	.09½
Stnd. brown sheet'gs, yd.	.08¼	.08¼	.06¼
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.05⅞	.05¾	.03⅞
Butter, cream., extra, lb.	.29½	.29	.26½
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.15¾	.15¼	.13⅜
Eggs, Western, 1sts, doz.	.20	.25	.19
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.06	.06	.07¾
Prunes, 30-40, lb.	11½	11¼	11¼
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.03½	.05¼	.04¼
Raisins, lb.	.07¼	.07¼	.07⅞
Flour, Spr.ng patent, bbl	6.50	6.15	5.65
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.65	5.25	6.25
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	1.34½	1.22½	1.20¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bu.	.93¼	.91½	.90¾
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.47¼	.46¼	.67¼
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.132	.129	.093
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.30	1.45	1.40
Hides, Chi. pack, No. 1, lb.	.27	.27	.27¼
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.25	.25	.28½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.37	.37	.31
Leather, union backs, lb.	.62	.62	.44
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	19.75	19.75	14.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	42.00	42.00	22.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.29½	.29⅝	.19
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb.	.29¼	.29⅛	.18¾
Lead, New York, lb.	.062	.063	.054
Tin, New York, lb.	.38½	.37⅝	.35¾
Petroleum, ref., gal. in bbl.	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.00	6.75	6.20
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.50	9.45	6.40
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.90	6.75	6.00
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	12.62½	12.72½	7.55
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	13.07½	13.02½	9.25
Mess pork, chi., bbl.	25.00	25.00	18.00
Ales, famous brand	.65	.65	.55½
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.65½	.66	.50
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.65	7.65	6.10
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.16½	.16½	.19
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.23
Potatoes, new, bu.	2.00	2.00	1.25
Wool, av. 100, Phila, lb.	.388	.388	.225

For the third week in succession the solid rise in flour prices supplied the feature of the foodstuffs markets, which showed nearly twice as many advances as declines. The week's rises in flour were the sharpest since the advance began, Spring patent going up 35 cents further, for a total increase to date of $1 a barrel. Similar advances for the week were shown by Winter patent and Winter clear, while Spring clear went up 40 cents a barrel.

In the Chicago market for provisions there was a much firmer price tone. Prime lard supplied the only listed decline, while there were no price changes. Higher prices were recorded, however, on live beef, hogs, and sheep, and on short ribs. Bacon was higher at this city. The feature of the dairy products was the sharp rise in fancy nearby eggs, which moved up under the influence of reduced receipts and a demand that threatened a real scarcity. Western eggs also advanced, but the rise was small as compared with the other grade. There was a better price tone to cheese also, and, while the cheapest grade of butter listed showed a decline, the others went up.

More than the usual number of price changes were shown in the vegetable markets, with an excess of declines. The rise in bean prices seems to have come to an end, for in the last two weeks all the changes in this part of the list have been declines. This was also true of Scotch peas. Dried fruits were steady, while in the fresh ones the changes were about equally divided. No. 7 Rio coffee advanced again, while in the spices advances in Zanzibar cloves, nutmegs, and white Singapore pepper contrasted with a decline in Cochin ginger. The two sugars were higher in line, but fine granulated was steady at the recent advance.

Only three of the twenty changes in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were upward, and one of these was a rise in nitrate of silver crystals. Among the interesting declines were at least three potash products, caustic soda, glycerine, quinine, and opium, in gelatine, and the decline in the last-named is still 81¼ a pound above the corresponding 1915 price.

The changes in the metals markets were few, but there was less sign of weakness than for some little time. Bessemer billets were firmer in price, as were spelter and tin. Antimony and lead declined. Grains supplied advances in wheat, corn, and oats and declines in rye, malt, timothy hay and long rye straw.

Burlaps were firmer under the receipt of bullish cables from Calcutta and Dundee, but the new prices were not supported very much by trading in this market. Dress goods openings in the Spring resulted in higher prices on several varieties of all-wool and mixed cloths. Leather continued to be firmly held at recent prices, but in the hide market a lower price was set on calfskins. Advances were shown on No. 1 country steer, No. 1 heavy cow and No. 1 buff hides. Jute showed the remaining advance, while the net effect of declines were contributed by platinum, which fell off quite sharply—hops, tallow, crude rubber and turpentine.

Swiss Sell More Watches.

Surprising activity in the Swiss watch industry is revealed by the country's export returns for the first three months of 1916, forwarded here by Consuls Walter H. Schulz at Berne. Almost every branch of the industry shows good increases. In every instance the 1915 figures are exceeded from 30 to 300 per cent. The trade appears not only to have resumed normal proportions, but promises to establish a new record for the industry. In finished movement 456,598 were exported during the first three months of this year, against 250,572 in the corresponding period in 1915. The Swiss Assay Office announces that 156,220 gold watches were assayed during the June quarter of 1916, as compared with 59,916 during the same period last year; silver watches, 694,257, as compared with 291,816, and platinum watches, 802, against 170.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	.5	May, 1926	97	98	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100⅛	3.05
Argen. Govt. Disc		Feb. 21, '17	95⅜	96⅛	6.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100	100⅜	4.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	99⅜	100⅜	5.93
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99	100	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.65
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99½	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99¼	5.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100⅜	100⅝	1.50
Norweg. Govt.	5	Oct. 1, 1917	101¼	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¾	100½	
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	98	99	5.10
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	99¾	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98⅞	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100½	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	94¾	100⅛	4.45
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	90¾	98¼	5.00
Anaconc. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.95
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102¾	5.50
Brklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	98	98¾	5.90
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅞	101⅝	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	103	3.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅜	97⅞	4.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	99¾	5.20
Chicago Elec.	5	July, 1916	90	95	
Cities Service	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101¾	
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.87
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98⅞	99⅝	5.40
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	4.58
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1918	101	101½	5.40
Mtr. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	98⅝	99½	
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95⅞	97	7.80
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	90¾	90¾	4.65
N. Y. Nav.	4½	May, 1917	99½	99¾	6.40
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1, '26	98⅝	99	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100½	100¾	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅞	100¼	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	95¾	96¼	6.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅞	4.30
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98	99	
U. S. R. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅝	100⅝	1.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.15
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	94½	98½	6.00
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.80
Wisc. R. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

RAILROADS FEAR SHORTAGE IN CARS

Ordering Wooden Ones with Steel Frames Owing to High Prices and Scarcity of Plates.

BIG INQUIRIES FOR SHELLS

American Firms Will Have All They Can Do in This Direction While the War Lasts.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 29.—Inquiries from a number of railroads have led to the belief that contracting for cars will be resumed in the fall. Owing to the high prices of plates, coupled with a scarcity, the cost of manufacture is high. This has caused many railroads that cannot wait longer to order wooden cars with steel underframes. Among the railroads having inquiries out are the Western Pacific for 1,000 box cars, Minneapolis & St. Louis, 500 to 1,000 box cars, Lehigh Valley for 1,500 box car bodies, and the Delaware & Hudson for 1,000 hopper cars. Car shortage is expected to be very severe this fall when the rush comes to complete shipments of ore and coal, wheat and other grain before cold weather sets in.

Inquiries for shell steel for delivery during 1917 are coming out in large volume. While foreign agents are the most active seekers, domestic plants are also on the lookout for a supply next year. No contracts for this grade of steel have been placed to run over into next year. A number of munition makers employed on smaller calibre shells and shrapnel have about completed their contracts. As they are not equipped to finish shells of six inches and larger, they will not share in the prosperity which is to come as a result of the war. Great Britain, France, and Italy have increased their machining facilities for making small shells.

Owing to the uncertainty as to the length of the European war, American plant owners are loath to equip shops for the machining of larger shells. These the Entente Allies are not in shape to make in sufficient quantity, and a large tonnage will have to be contracted for in this country. The shops having facilities for this grade of work will have all the work they can do until the end of the war. Concerns like the Midvale, Baldwin Locomotive, American Car and Foundry, Westinghouse, New York Air Brake, and others of this calibre will have their pick of the business. While no specific contracts have been made, an understanding has been reached among these companies and agents of foreign Governments as to undertaking supplying these requirements.

Big Shell Contracts.

While shell makers were the beneficiaries in the early stages of the war through munition contracts, the pendulum has now swung in the direction of steel makers. Large contracts for steel are pending for delivery during the next twelve months. Buyers find it difficult to place contracts for forging billets for delivery short of Jan. 1. The United States Government has inquiries out for bids Aug. 23 for 950,000 shells for the navy, which will require approximately 50,000 tons of steel. The list includes 11,800 14-inch, 31,400 6-inch, 185,000 5-inch, 139,500 4-inch, and 300,000 3-inch, and 275,000 1-pound shells.

A controversy is going on between buyers of steel bars and mill owners. The latter refuse to make from their quotations of 2.50c. The report that contracts had been placed for 200,000 tons of steel bars at 2.35c is denied by agricultural implement makers. They admit that some small contracts were placed but that they will not pay even 2.35c. To overcome this high cost in which cotton, oil cake, and corn crop ends taken from shell steel into smaller-sized bars and offering them at 2.35c. To what extent this will be carried on depends on the demand for crop ends. Earlier in the year crop ends brought as high as $40 a ton. A decline has set in and crop ends are becoming a drug on the market. If sold only as melting scrap they will not bring over $17 a ton.

Export demand for billets is large and active. Billets range between $43 and $45 a ton, Pittsburgh. A British inquiry for 4,000 tons and another for 5,000 to 10,000 tons are out. A Glasgow concern wants 2,000 tons. Pittsburgh mills have been asked to bid on 30,000 tons. Owing to the sold-up condition of makers these inquiries have a short shrift. One buyer made a trip through the entire West seeking to place orders for 7,000 tons or any part of it, and failed. Sheet bars are just as firm, and by the end of Summer these products will be held at $45 a ton.

Plate quotations are firmly held at 2.90c for delivery at convenience of mill. Foreign inquiry is active. As a result American ship builders fear they will not obtain a future supply and have increased their orders to cover the threatened shortage. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is seeking to place an order for 6,000 tons of plates. A New Jersey shipyard asks for 14,000 tons for delivery during the third quarter of this year and the first quarter of 1917. A Delaware shipyard has increased its order from 2,400 to 6,000 tons. Car builders have inquired for deliveries on 4,000 tons. Plates for anything like prompt delivery bring from 3.75c to 4c. A British shipyard is inquiring for 2,000 tons. Japanese agents have let up after having threshed the country in quest of mill capacity.

To Build New Bridges.

Owing to damage by floods in the South a large number of bridges will have to be rebuilt. Numerous inquiries for shapes have come in to the mills as a result. The Southern Railway will need about 5,000 tons in addition to 6,500 tons for bridges already projected. Structural shapes remain at 2.50c., delivery at convenience of mill. From mill stock shapes bring 2.75c. Pittsburgh, while large beams have been offered at 3c.

The Russian Government has closed for 200,000 tons of barbed wire. Information to the effect that wire prices are to be advanced has increased demand. New quotations on barbed wire are expected by Aug. 1. Quotations on galvanized pipe have been reduced $10 per ton. Quotations on this product will rise and fall with the price of spelter. Orders for 10,000 tons of line pipe have been placed in this district.

There has been some selling of sheets for export. China has been buying galvanized sheets. Quotations on sheets are irregular. Galvanized sheet prices are bobbing up and down weekly. A number of mills, having gone out of the business of making galvanized sheets, have resumed with the lower cost of spelter. Demand for tin plate continues, and plates could be sold for $6 to $7 a box if they could be delivered.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company has placed a contract for a 500-ton furnace to be erected at the Worth Brothers plant, Coatesville, Penn. This will give that plant three modern stacks. The new furnace will take six months to build.

If blast furnaces can make shipments fully 100,000 tons of bessemer pig iron will be shipped abroad during the last six months of the year. Numerous furnaces working on other grades of pig iron are being put to making bessemer. Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces have inquiries from Italy for 25,000 tons. Furnaces in the Chicago district are figuring on 10,000 tons. An inquiry for 8,000 tons of Southern iron for export had to be turned down owing to high ocean freights. Southern warrants are offered at $13 to $13.50.

The Bethlehem Steel Company will build five large ore carriers at their Sparrow's Point shipyard for carrying ore from Cuba and Chilean mines. Ore shipments from the head of the Great Lakes during July will probably be the largest in the history of the trade. The W. P. Snyder, Jr., brought down 13,584 tons of ore recently, the greatest load of ore on record. The J. N. Schoonmaker carried 14,409 tons of bituminous coal to Duluth on a return trip.

JUNE COPPER PRODUCTION.

Granby and Massachusetts Consolidated Show Falling Off.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 29.—June production of Massachusetts Consolidated was 452,700 pounds refined copper against 402,248 pounds in the previous month. The Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company's output for the first half of the year was 2,502 ounces of gold, 57,630 ounces of silver and 3,631,000 pounds of copper. The ore in reserve July 1 was 500,000 tons, against 300,000 tons July 1, 1915.

The June production of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. was 4,100,361 pounds of copper, in May 4,727,920 pounds were turned out, and in April 3,950,400 pounds. The production for twelve months was 62,728,912 pounds. The copper now being extracted from the ore of the Boston & Montana Development Co. runs 2.65 per cent.

Officials of Inspiration Consolidated expect that July's production will equal that of June, when 10,500,000 pounds of copper were produced.

Ore averaging 20 per cent. copper, besides good values in silver and gold, is reported to have been shipped from the Champion Copper mine.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed a reactionary tendency on Saturday and at the close of the day values were ⅜c to 1¼c net lower.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.31¼; No. 2 hard, $1.34½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.41½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.39, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	120⅜	119½	119⅝	120½	108¾
September	122½	120⅞	121	122¼	105⅞
December	125⅜	124¼	124½	125⅝	101⅝

CORN.

The new crop month was under considerable pressure, closing 1 point net lower, while July was firm on covering and final quotations were a cent higher.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 93¾c, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	79½	78⅝	78½	78⅝	73⅜
September	79¼	78⅝	78½	78⅝	73⅜
December	68¾	67¾	67¾	68⅜	65

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, with the tendency of prices downward, and at the close values showed net losses of ⅛ to ⅜c.

The local cash market was easy; No. 3 white quoted at 46½ to 47c; No. 4 white, 45⅞ to 46¼c; fancy clipped white, 48¼ to 48¼c; ordinary clipped white, 46¼ to 48¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	41	40⅝	40⅝	41⅛	30⅝
September	41½	41¼	41¼	41⅝	38¼
December	43⅝	43⅜	43½	43⅝	39⅛

SUGAR.

After opening irregular, the market for sugar futures firmed up on buying for European account and on covering of shorts. At the close the undertone was fairly firm, with closing prices being 1 point net lower, to an advance of 10 points. Total sales 4,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	..	5.10
August	..	..	5.09@5.11	5.10
September	5.20	5.18	5.19@5.21	5.20
October	5.22	5.18	5.20@5.21	5.20
November	5.12	5.11	5.12@5.14	5.10
December	5.04	5.00	5.02@5.04	5.00
January	4.70	4.70	4.70@4.72	4.67
February	..	..	4.46@4.48	4.38
March	4.50	4.47	4.49@4.50	4.89
April	..	..	4.51@4.53	4.43
May	..	..	4.54@4.56	4.46
June	..	..	4.57@4.59	4.49

COTTONSEED OIL.

A slightly steadier tone developed in the market for cottonseed oil, and with the exception of August, which closed 3 points net lower, the list was higher, with net gains of 2 to 6 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.00@	9.20
August	9.21	9.21	9.18@9.25	9.21
September	9.11	9.07	9.09@9.11	9.07
October	8.57	8.54	8.54@8.55	8.48
November	8.12	8.09	8.08@8.10	8.02
December	8.10	8.08	8.08@8.09	8.02
January	8.10	8.10	8.09@8.11	8.04
February	..	..	8.08@8.12	8.05
March	8.19	8.19	8.08@8.20	8.05

COFFEE.

The coffee market on Saturday was practically devoid of feature and the volume of business was small, total sales amounting to only 3,750 bags. Price changes were irregular and at the close quotations ranged from 3 points higher to 5 points net lower.

The local spot market was inactive and prices remained unchanged at 9½c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	..	8.36
August	..	..	8.38@8.40	8.36
September	8.43	8.43	8.43@8.44	8.40
October	..	..	8.47@8.48	8.40
November	..	..	8.51@8.52	8.52
December	8.57	8.54	8.54@8.56	8.57
January	..	..	8.60@8.61	8.64
February	..	..	8.66@8.67	8.71
March	8.72	8.72	8.72@8.73	8.77
April	..	..	8.77@8.78	8.77
May	..	..	8.82@8.83	8.87
June	..	..	8.87@8.88	8.92

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, and price changes were irregular. Lard and ribs were steadily held, but July pork broke sharply at the close under liquidation. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 10,000 head, estimated for Monday 30,000, and for next week 115,000. Kansas City received 500 and Omaha 7,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Sept.	12.72	12.65	12.72	12.67	8.10
Oct.	12.75	12.65	12.75	12.67	8.17
Ribs—					
July	..	..	13.50	13.45	9.47
Sept.	13.50	13.45	13.50	13.45	9.42
Pork—					
July	26.50	25.75	25.75	26.45	17.70
Sept.	24.85	24.65	24.75	24.67	13.87

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,445 packages. There was a marked falling off in receipts last week, and this tends to give the market quite a firm tone on nearly all grades. Price material change, but sellers control the situation on all grades. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 29½c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 27¾@29c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 26½@27½c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30@30½c; higher scoring, 31@31½c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 28@27½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 26½@28c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 28½c; firsts, 26@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; Imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23@23½c; No. 2, 22½c; lower grades, 20@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,086 cases. The market closed rather quiet and without change in the general features. Fancy newlaid qualities are still very scarce, and these have been well cleared, but there is a considerable accumulation of medium and ordinary qualities, for which trade is dull and values extremely irregular. Dirties and checks of high quality are in fair demand and firm, but undergrades continue quiet and irregular. Nearby white eggs are cleaning up very well in the ranges quoted; strictly fancy goods are scarce and promptly salable at full prices. Very fancy nearby brown eggs are firm, but there is an accumulation of average good gathered stock, which moves slowly. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 29@31c; extra firsts, 28@28½c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 23@26c; thirds and poorer, 18@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@20¼c; undergrades, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage, and insurance paid, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 24@25½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 34@37c; ordinary to good, 29@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@24c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 28@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, 31

RussianSecurities

In order that Investors may take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Foreign Exchange situation, we have established a special department giving exclusive attention to foreign securities. We are in direct touch with the markets in Petrograd and are now prepared to deal in the following Russian securities,

Imperial 4% Rentes of 1894
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City of Moscow 5% 's of 1908 due in 1957
City of Kieff 5% 's of 1914 due in 1961
City of Baku 5% 's of 1911 due in 1960
City of Petrograd 4½% of 1913 due in 1982
City of Odessa 4½% 's
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Also Russian Industrials

Quotations and all available statistical details furnished upon request.

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giving earnings, investment yield and the total maintenance charges of the roads. We shall be pleased to send this Circular on request.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Extremely Dull—Many Stocks Show Some Advance in Price —Bank Changes Small.

It is much more than a year since the Stock Exchange had as dull a session as yesterday's was. All the other factors which had made for restricted trading earlier in the week were supplemented yesterday by the fact that it was a mid-summer half holiday and most habitués of the Stock Exchange were a little more anxious to get away from the Street than to trade in stocks. Many did not stay throughout the session and most of those who did contented themselves with doing very little.

There was more short covering and some fresh buying partly in stocks affected by news or rumors of new war orders and these two influences between them sufficed to carry a majority of prices to a level slightly above Friday's close. The Street has practically resigned itself to some weeks more of dullness. If the Street is wrong it will not be disappointed but it will be very much surprised.

For the first time in a good many weeks the bank statement revealed only small changes in the bank position. None of the variations from the previous week's figures was great enough to be significant, but the net result of all the changes was favorable, for the surplus reserve showed an increase of $1,160,000. Experience is beginning to favor the assumption that under existing banking conditions a surplus in excess of $100,000,000 is looked upon as proof of a comfortable money position. Also recent experience suggests that a surplus as low as $50,000,000 is looked upon as too narrow a margin for comfort in the money market, particularly in view of the fact that a surplus no larger than that may consist in substantial proportion of the surplus of a single institution. With the surplus now well in excess of $100,000,000 it would take a succession of larger changes than are likely to occur for some time to carry the surplus again down to the lower figures reached at the beginning of the new fiscal year. A comfortable money position therefore is being counted upon by those who are borrowing or who expect to borrow, though lenders would gladly welcome signs of a greater enhancement in the prevailing rates for money than have occurred so far.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com- modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½	3½

*Up to 120 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

TIME.

60 days ..... 3¼@3⅜ 3 months ..... 3¼@4
90 days ..... 3⅜@4 6 months ..... 3½@3¾
4 months ..... 3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 3¾
4 to 6 months 4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.75⅝	$4.76¾	..
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.90¾	5.90¾	..
Cables	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½	+ .06¼
Cables	71.93¾	71.93¾	71.93¾	+ .06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted in so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅞	5.90⅝
95.28 Berlin	71.87½	71.93¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29	5.28⅛
19.296 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.48½	6.48
20.29 Austria	12.35	12.40
26.78 Scandinavia	28.80	28.85
19.20 Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19 Holland	41.37½	41.50
China—		
Hongkong	50.00	50.10
Shanghai	70.00	69.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.26	50.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
32.44 Rio	24.40	24.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅜	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $385,296,075; balance, $19,308,745; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $643,588.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, 62½c.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30½d, off 1-16d; in New York, 63½c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48⅞@48c.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1916.	Total U. S. 1916.
July 29	$2,376,607,156	$4,179,982,260
July 22	2,848,451,845	4,382,024,516
July 15	2,052,474,164	4,880,983,810
*July 8	2,625,388,591	4,404,014,691
*Five days.		
	1915.	1915.
July 31	$1,879,558,287	$3,188,827,031
July 24	1,797,219,220	3,118,188,062
July 17	1,902,861,262	3,372,742,979
July 10	1,646,414,139	2,901,140,905

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	88,583
Same day last year	254,942
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	93,962,084
Same period last year	76,586,468
Same period in 1914	45,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17⅝	17½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	17½	17½	17½	17½	..
21	21½	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	21½	21½	21¼	21½	− ¼
73¾	74	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	73¾	73¾	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅛
88⅜	88¾	500	Am. Beet Sugar	88⅝	88¾	88½	88¾	+ ¼
53⅞	54⅛	200	Am. Can	54¼	54½	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
109¼	110½	400	Am. Can pf	110	110¾	110	110⅝	+ ⅜
57⅛	58	400	Am. Car & Fdry	56⅞	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
116½	118	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	..
10¼	10⅜	100	Am. H. & Leather	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
18½	19	900	Am. Linseed	18½	19	18¼	18¾	− ⅛
44	46	600	Am. Linseed pf	43⅞	45	43⅝	44½	+ ⅝
65⅞	66	1,000	Am. Locomotive	66	66⅛	65⅞	65⅞	− ⅜
100⅞	102	300	Am. Locomotive pf	101	101	101	101	..
93	93½	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92⅞	93½	92⅞	93½	+ ⅜
92½	93½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ⅜
51½	52	2,200	Am. Steel F'dries	50¾	52	50¾	52	+2
120⅛	120½	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	..
33	33½	400	Am. Zinc L. S	33½	33¾	32¾	32¾	− ⅛
60	62½	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	..
78⅝	79⅛	3,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	79	79	78¾	79	+ ⅜
103⅞	104⅛	2,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	104	104	103⅞	104	+1
110½	112⅝	100	Atlantic Coast Line	112	112	112	112	+1
62¼	62¾	300	At. Gulf & W. I	63⅜	63⅜	62½	62½	−1½
69¼	69⅝	800	Baldwin Loco	69⅝	69¾	69¼	69⅝	+ ⅛
85⅞	86	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	85⅞	85⅞	85¼	85⅝	..
74	74⅛	250	Baltimore & O. pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
1½	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
94	..	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	100	100	100	100	+7
67	67½	450	Butte & Superior	68⅝	68½	66⅝	67¼	+ ⅛
18	19	300	California Petrol	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	..
45	46¼	100	California Pet. pf	45	45	45	45	+2
176⅝	177	1,100	Canadian Pacific	175¾	176⅞	175¾	176⅝	+1½
53⅜	54	500	Central Leather Co	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	− ⅜
112¼	112½	100	Central Leather pf	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112½	+ ½
103⅜	107	200	Chandler Motor	103½	103½	103½	103⅜	− ⅛
59⅜	59⅞	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	− ⅛
59⅝	59⅞	..	Do., odd lot	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	..
94½	95	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94¼	95	94¼	95	+ ⅛
19½	20	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	− ⅛
19⅝	20	200	Chile Copper	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
47	48	200	Chino Copper	48	48	48	48	..
72	73	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	72⅝	73	72⅝	78	+1⅛
43¾	44	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	..
133⅜	134	300	Consolidated Gas	134	134	134	134	..
13⅞	14	300	Corn Products Ref	13¾	14	13¾	14	+1
68¼	68½	3,800	Crucible Steel	68⅜	68⅞	67⅞	68¼	− ⅛
115	118	100	Crucible Steel pf	116	116	116	116	+1
58½	58⅝	100	Cuba Cane Sugar	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	..
151	151½	10	Delaware & Hud	151⅛	151⅛	151½	151⅜	..
43⅞	44	200	Distillers' Secur	43⅞	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	100	Dome Mines	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
10	13½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
66	67	500	Elec. Storage Bat	66	67¼	66	67¼	+2
34⅞	35	1,200	Erie	34⅞	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
167½	169	200	General Electric	168	168½	168	168½	+ ½
115	116½	100	General Motors pf	116	116	116	116	+1
71⅛	72	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71⅞	72	71⅝	71⅝	− ⅛
113⅞	114⅛	1,000	Goodrich pf	114	114	113¾	113¾	− ⅛
117¼	117½	500	Great Northern pf	117½	117½	117⅜	117⅜	− ⅛
34⅛	35	300	G. N. certs. ore prop	35	35	35	35	..
103	103¼	100	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	+ ⅜
47¾	47⅞	100	Inspiration Copper	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	+ ⅛
16	16⅛	1,400	Interboro Consol	16	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	..
73⅜	74⅛	100	Interboro Con. pf	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	− ⅛
118½	120⅜	100	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	120	120	120	120	..
78⅛	80	100	Int. Harv. Corp	117	78½	78⅛	78⅝	−1½
24⅝	24⅞	3,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
85⅞	85⅝	2,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	85¼	85⅜	85¼	85⅜	+ ⅛
44⅛	44¼	525	Int. Nickel	44⅛	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
14⅜	14½	100	Int. Paper	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
100⅞	101	100	Jewel Tea pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
24	25½	200	Kansas City Southern	24	25	24	24	..
71	71½	200	Kelly Spring Tire	71¼	71½	71	71½	+ ⅛
45⅛	45⅝	900	Kennecott Copper	45¼	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
70⅝	70⅞	100	Lackawanna Steel	71	71	71	71	− ⅛
43½	44½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
77⅜	78	100	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77½	77¼	77½	− ⅛
81½	82	100	Mackay Cos	82	82	82	82	..
81¼	81½	3,500	Maxwell Motors	81⅜	81⅝	80⅝	81¼	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	213	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	87	87	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
98⅛	98⅝	3,400	Mexican Petroleum	98	98⅜	98	98⅝	+1⅛
34⅝	35	400	Miami Copper	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
123½	124½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124	124	124	124	− ⅛
6	6½	1,400	Missouri Pacific	6	6¼	6	6¼	− ⅛
6	6½	100	Mo. Pac., Tr. Rects	6	6	6	6	..
22	23	10	Natl. Enam. & Stpg	23	23	23	23	− ⅛
63¼	63¾	100	National Lead	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	100	Nat. Rys. Mex. 2d pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
163⅛	167	500	Nevada Cons. Cop	165	168	163	168	..
125½	126	400	N. Y. Air Brake	125½	126	125½	126	+8
103	103¾	500	N. Y. Central	103	103	103	103	..
127½	128¼	900	Norfolk & Western	127½	127½	127⅜	127⅝	+ ⅛
110½	110⅝	100	Northern Pacific	110¼	110¾	110¼	110⅝	+ ⅛
34	35	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel	34	34	34	34	−1
88⅜	88⅝	3,500	Penn. R. R	88⅜	88⅝	88½	88⅝	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
47½	48	100	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	..
95½	95¾	1,900	Reading	95¼	95¾	95	95⅝	+ ⅛
44½	44¾	1,100	Reading 2d pf	44½	44¾	44	44	+ ⅛
46⅞	47¼	100	Republic I. & S	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
200½	202	1,500	Sears, Roebuck & Co	199⅞	202	199½	202	+2½
97⅜	97½	200	Southern Pacific	97⅜	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜	..
22⅝	22⅞	1,000	Southern Railway	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
127¼	127⅝	2,100	Southern Railway pf	127¼	127⅝	127	127⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	25⅜	3,300	Tennessee Copper	25⅛	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
192½	193	200	Texas Co	192¾	192¾	192¾	192¾	+1
62¼	63	200	Third Avenue	62¼	62½	62¼	62¼	− ⅛
6	6¼	300	Union Bag & Paper	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	− ⅛
38⅜	39⅛	300	Un. Bag & Ppr. pf	38⅞	39¼	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
136⅜	136⅝	1,300	Union Pacific	136¼	136⅝	136⅜	136⅝	+ ⅛
82⅜	82⅝	400	Union Pacific pf	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	+ ⅛
98	98⅛	1,900	United Cigar Stores	97¾	98¼	97¾	98⅛	+1⅛
155½	156¼	200	United Fruit	156	156	156	156	..
106½	107	2,500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	106¼	107⅜	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
1	1¼	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	1	1	1	1	− ⅛
⅞	1	100	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	1	1	1	1	..
67¼	68	75	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M	68	68	68	68	..
86⅝	86¾	10,600	U. S. Steel	86¼	86⅞	86⅜	86⅝	− ⅜
118¼	118½	200	U. S. Steel pf	118¼	118¾	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅛
75⅞	76	200	Utah Copper	75⅞	76	75¾	76	+ ⅛
49¾	50	500	Wabash pf A	49¾	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	− ⅛
26⅝	26⅞	100	Wabash pf B	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	..
55¾	56	1,100	Westinghouse E. & M	55½	56	55¼	56	+ ⅛
4	4½	200	Wheeling & L. E	4½	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
59	59½	1,700	Willys-Overland	58⅞	59½	58⅝	59⅛	+ ⅛
106¼	106½	200	Willys-Overland pf	106¼	106¼	105	105	− ¼

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	78.35	78.25	78.32	+ .06
25 industrials	90.01	89.75	89.89	+ .11
50 stocks	84.18	84.00	84.10	+ .09

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 29	84.18	84.00	84.10	+ .00
July 28	84.23	83.73	84.01	+ .21
July 27	84.07	83.54	83.80	− .32
July 26	84.76	83.87	84.12	− .41
July 25	86.84	84.27	84.53	− .36
July 24	85.60	84.77	84.89	− .48
July 23	85.44	85.02	85.37	+ .19
July 21	85.57	84.02	85.18	+ .06
July 20	85.38	84.72	85.12	+ .11
July 19	85.14	84.18	85.01	+ .80
July 18	84.38	83.84	84.15	..

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	87.04 July 6	82.91 July 14	84.10
1915	75.34 July 20	66.96 July 10	73.55
1914	90.08 July 7	77.41 July 30	77.77
1913	79.24 July 23	65.80 July 9	69.34
1912	82.76 July 3	70.75 July 12	81.80

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	91.87 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	84.10
†1915	75.34 July 29	58.96 Feb. 24	73.55

Full years:

1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.96 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.00

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 29	86.87 + .01	July 19 ... 87.00 ..
July 28	86.86 − .06	July 18 ... 87.00 − .03
July 27	86.92 ..	July 17 ... 87.03 + .03
July 26	86.92 − .02	July 15 ... 87.00 ..
July 25	86.94 + .01	July 14 ... 87.00 − .10
July 24	86.93 − .03	July 13 ... 87.10 − .07
July 22	86.96 + .01	July 12 ... 87.17 − .06
July 21	86.95 + .03	July 11 ... 87.22 − .13
July 20	86.93 − .02	

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	87.49 June 17	86.19 Apr. 28	86.87
†1915	84.46 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2	82.15

Full years:

1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.51 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Hopeful Holders of War Brides.

Gossip of the commission houses continues to indicate that traders are still pretty well loaded up with stocks. Having bought at substantially higher prices, holders of the war stocks are reluctant to take a loss, and so they sit idle waiting for something to happen on the bull side. The talk of fresh orders for shells and arms is decidedly pleasing to these "involuntary investors." They are convinced that, far from having lost its edge, the contracts now being placed will give the war stock market a sharper edge than last year. Arguments may be presented showing that profit on reorders should be greater than on the original contracts of 1915. The question arises, "Will the general trading public again be as much impressed with big earnings as they were twelve months ago?"

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Americans Without the Dollar.

The advertisements of the American Dollar Securities Committee, National Debt Office, London, caption the list of American securities called to the British colors as "securities which the Treasury is prepared to purchase and which will be subject to special income tax." It is the special income tax which, motive of patriotism aside, impels holders of American securities in Great Britain to turn them over to the Government. The special income tax was devised to force these good securities from the strongboxes and bring about a greater investment in British funds. But the tax cannot bring to the Government's uses these American securities, like Eries and Southern Rails, largely held in London, which pay no dividends. None of these has yet appeared on any of the known mobilization lists. It is banking opinion that Government will endeavor to secure them in trade for American bills, but for the present and probably for some little time to come the American market is immune from organized liquidation of the Americans without the dollar.

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Buying at Forced Sale.

Offerings at "public vendue" always has been popular in every section of the United States where the Yankees settled. A bargain was dear to the Yankee heart and the auction was not less a festive occasion if it chanced that the owner of the chattels was constrained to sell them. The Wall Street market, one of the big brokerage houses points out, is now a great public auction in which rare and choice securities are being offered at prices yielding a handsome income return and containing valuable equities. Its popularity, it is declared, should be none the less for the reason that the goods are forced on the market. People who fancy a chattel mortgage sale or a Sheriff's sale or an administrator's sale ought to take a keen relish in this Wall Street auction of American securities which the British are obliged to sell. "Buy when the other fellow has got to sell," is another adage applied by another brokerage house to the same argument.

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Helping the Allies and the U. S.

Another argument for the purchase of such standard stocks and bonds as are gathered under the British mobilization plan bears on the proposition that the Allies must have money to win the war. A handy way to give them money is to take American securities off their hands. Nobody can lose anything by giving money to Great Britain and France in this way. One might even recall that the security he purchases represents money that the foreigner has put into development of American railroads and industrials at a time when this country needed money for development. It might also occur that the return of every income and dividend paying security lessens the amount this country has long been called on to pay in the invisible blance of trade and imparts permament financial strength to the country. Purchases of American securities from the Allies may thus be considered patriotic and sympathetic as well as good business.

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Oil Developments.

The petroleum and gasoline market during the last week gave the first marked demonstration of the Summer that production was going ahead of consumption. According to oil men the output of crude oil so far has increased considerably faster in relation to the demand than gasoline. Excepting Pennsylvania oil which stood firmly at $2.60 a barrel, the leading grades of crude were reduced 10 cents a barrel. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey lowered the tank wagon price of gasoline a cent a gallon and a similar reduction was made by one or two other companies operating in the South. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company announced that it would accept no more oil for carriage from new wells and would take only 50 per cent. of "settled" production. These signs appeared to point toward a reaction in the oil industry, yet the shares of most companies made small reflection of such a possibility. In fact, stocks of the Standard Oil group made better progress than they had in several weeks, led by Standard of Indiana, which sold at a new high level above 600.

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Planning Ahead.

In that part of Wall Street where the petroleum industry is studied with care it was believed that the Prairie Oil and Gas Company's decision to cut off new wells was made as much because of what the officers saw ahead as of what was at hand. There is, it was said, a "flush" production of crude oil at the present time, which has not grown serious because of the steady increase of refinery operations. If moderate efforts were to be made toward increasing crude supplies, the situation would take care of itself, aided by the growing consumption. But extraordinary drilling plans are being contemplated by numerous new concerns, which might expand production enormously in a few months, and this is evidently what the Prairie scught to check.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1916	2¼	2	2¼
1915	2	1¾	1¾
1914	7	2½	2½
1913	2½	2	2½
1912	3	2½	2½
1911	3½	2½	2½
1910	2¾	1	1¾
1909	2	1¾	1¾
1908	1¾	1	1¼
1907	8	2	2½
1906	2½	2	2½
1905	3	1¾	1¾

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916.

	Par Value.
Total sales	$2,599,500
Same day last year	1,557,500
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	606,693,950
Same period last year	451,690,200
Same period in 1914	425,061,100

Am Foreign Sec 6s, w i 98 — 499,000
U S 4s, reg 110⅝ — 6,000
20,000 111
Anglo-French 5s 95⅝ — 14,000
100,000 95¾
50,000 95⅝
800,000 95½
1,000 95⅝
101,000 95½
500 95½
5,000 95¼
1,000 95⅝
Dom of Can temp gtd 5s, 1921 99⅝ — 15,000
1926 99⅝ —

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 209,250 shares of stocks and $146,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 42,945; oils, 50,790, and mining, 115,515. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,000	‡Aetna Expl..	8⅝	10⅝	8⅝	10⅜
200	‡Bab. & Wh..	125	126	125	126
200	‡Butler Cham.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
300	Can. N. G....	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	Cor.of R. & H.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,500	‡Emer. Mot..	4	4½	4	4½
400	Emer. Phono.	11	11¼	11	11½
100	Grant M. Car	9½	9½	9½	9½
5,000	††Jop. Ore Sp. (new stock).	52	58	52	53
1,000	Kapo Mfg....	6	6	6	6
200	‡Lake Tor. R.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	‡Lynn Phono.	3½	3½	3½	3½
25	Mitchell Mot..	66	66	66	66
1,200	‡Midv. Steel..	61⅝	61⅝	61¼	61½
200	P. T. & M. C.	22½	22½	22	22
100	P. E. & M. Co	97	97	97	97
725	‡P. V. Corp..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	‡P. V. C. pf..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
125	‡S.-Booth C..	52½	52½	52	52
400	Sterling Gum.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Strom. Car..	42	42	41½	41½
1,600	‡Stuts Motor.	65	65	64¼	64¼
20	S. B. v. t. ctfs	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
1,300	‡Toh. Prod...	44	44½	44	44½
200	‡U.S.L.& H.C.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
200	U.S.Steam. Co.	6	6	6	6
700	‡United Mot..	67⅝	67¼	67¾	67¾
400	United Zinc...	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	White M. Co..	53¾	54¼	53¼	53¾
100	W. Film Corp. v. t. ctfs....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	St. Oil N. Y.	205	205	205	
5	Swan & F'ch	100	100	100	—4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	††Albta. Pet. Ltd., (proe.)	57	57	57	57
400	‡Ba'rnttO.&G.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
400	‡Cs.&Co.(ruf.)	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
3,800	‡Cos. O. & G.	13½	13½	13	13⅜
400	‡Cos.C.&G.pf.	5	5	5	5
500	‡Federal Oil.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	Ken. O.(proe.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	‡Keystone,N.Y.	75	75	75	75
300	‡Mildwest Oil	45	46	45	45
1,400	‡Nacke'&Reed.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
1,300	‡N.Y.-Ok. Oil	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	††Okla. Oil..	10	11	10	11
700	Ok. P. & R..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
14,000	‡Omar.O.& G.	64	81	63	63
125	‡Pan.Pet. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
300	‡Sinclair Oil.	41½	41½	41	41
4,900	††Tx.-Mx.Pet.	79	82	79	80
1,300	††Un. West.Oil	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,000	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,500	Way. O. & G.	4	4½	4	4½

MINING STOCKS.

600	††Alas.-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	‡Ala.-B.Col.M.	58	58	58	58
2,000	‡Atlanta	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,000	‡Adanac Silv.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	††Ariz. Cop...	1	1	1	1
1,600	B. LedgeC.Co.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
700	‡Booth Min...	15	16	15	15
8,000	Bos. & Mon..	1	1	1	1
400	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
600	Butte & N. Y.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	‡Calav. Cop..	5	5	5	5
100	Caledonia	68	68	68	68
15	Canada Cop...	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	‡Comstock T..	8	8	8	8
400	Con. Ariz.Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡Con.-Homes.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	Crystal C.M..	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Dundee - Ariz. C. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25,000	††Emma Cop..	50	52	46	52
100	First N. Cop..	4	4	4	4
800	††Florence Sil.	75	75	75	75
3,700	‡Gold Hill....	18	20	18	20
1,500	‡Gold'd Con...	88	88	87	87
325	Hecla Min....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	‡Hemple Cop.	1	1	1	1
9,800	‡Inspir. Needles Cop (a pros.)	78	78	73	77
1,000	Jer. Verde (a pros.).....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	††Jim Butler.	88	88	88	88
800	‡Jumbo 'Ext...	77	77	74	74
200	††Kewanas ..	12	12	12	12
17,000	‡Louis'a Cons	20	21	19	20
500	‡Marsh Min..	13½	13½	13½	13½
300	‡McKin.-Dar..	58	58	58	58
600	‡Mojave Tung	4	4	3½	3⅞
400	††Mon. G. M..	79	79	79	79
1,000	Monitor Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9,000	‡Mother Lode	31	32	31	31
2,700	††Newray M..	44	44	44	44
325	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario M..	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜
1,800	Nip. Mines...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	‡Peter. Lake..	24	24	24	24
3,500	††Rex Con. M.	21½	21½	20	20½
200	‡San Toy.....	14½	14½	14½	14½
2,500	††Success M..	60	60	59	59
300	Ton. Exten...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
500	United Mat...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	††U.S.Cont.M.	8	8	8	8
600	‡U. Ver. Ex.	28	28	28	28
500	Unity G. M...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	‡Wh. Oaks M.	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼
200	Yuscaran. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$53,000	‡Coa. Oil 6s.	105½	105½	102½	104½
78,000	‡Int. Mer. M. 6s, w. d.....	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
15,000	Rus.Gov. 6½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx div.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Int. Corp. ($40 paid)	36	38	36	38
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord...	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord.	18½	19	18½	19
Car. Lt. & Power....	4	4½	4	4½
Char. Iron Co. of Am.	6	6½	6	6½
C. I. Co. of Am. pf.	6	7	6	7
Chevrolet Motor	210	211	210	211
Driggs-Seabury....	98	100	98	100
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Flemish L. Phono....	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Gas., Williams & W.	40	42½	40	42½
Hart. Corp.	73	75	73	75
Haskell & Barker....	33½	34	33½	34
Hendee Mfg.	32½	33	32½	33½
Holly Sugar Corp....	47	50	47	50
Holly Sugar Corp. pf	94½	96	94½	96
Hupp Motor Car....	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
International Motors.	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Kathodian Bronze pf.	21	23	21	23
Kress (S. H.) pf....	100¾	101½	100½	101½
Manhattan Transit...	1	1¼	1	1¼
Maxconi of Am.....	2¾	3½	2¾	3⅜
Maxim Munitions	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Mo. Pac., w. i.....	22⅞	23½	22⅝	23⅜
Mo. Pac. pf.....	50	51	50	51
Princess Motors....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Saxon Motor	74	75½	74	75½
Springfield Body Co..	78	79	78	79
Standard Motors....	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
St. Joseph Lead....	14⅝	15	14⅝	15¼
Todd Shipyards	74	77	74	77
Triangle Film.v.t.ctfs	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Un. Profit Sharing..	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Utah Metal.....	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅝
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. w. i.	19	20	19	20

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	12	14	12	14
Midwest Oil pf....	80	85	80	85
Sapulpa Oil & Ref...	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
Savoy Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½
Tide Water Oil.....	180	185	180	185

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham Mining	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Cashboy	4	5	4	5
Cerro De Pasco Cop..	33	35	33	35
Double-Headed Silver	⅝	1	⅝	1
Eagle & Blue Bell...	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝
Greenonater Mining	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
International Mines..	14	15	14	15
Jerome Victor Ext...	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Magma Copper	13¾	13⅞	12¾	13⅝
Ostman Ariz. Central	20	30	20	30
Round Mountain	45	47	45	47
Silver Pick	11	13	11½	12½
Tonopah Belmont....	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Tonopah Mining	5¾	6	5¾	6
Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Tungsten of America	3½	4	3½	4

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	65	70	65	70
American Brass.....	278	282	282	283
Atlas Powder	157	160	151	155
Atlas Powder pf....	98	101	98	99
Babcock & Wilcox...	124	126	124	125
Bliss (E. W.).....	525	550	525	550
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	180	195	180	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	820	800	810
Du Pont Pow., new.	235	240	246	250
Du Pont Pow., deb.	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder....	290	295	296	298
Hercules Powder pf..	112	113	112	113
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	164	160	163
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	535	545	550	565
Wisch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1500	1200	1500

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fis'al Yr.
Customs	$14,392,923	$14,392,923
Ord. int. rev.	29,424,141	29,424,141
Income tax	7,181,836	7,181,836
Miscellaneous	5,630,154	5,630,154
Total receipts	$56,629,056	$56,629,056
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rcts.....	7,374,383	7,374,383
Excess of total disburse. over total rcts.....	10,523,148	10,523,148
Expenditures	64,00 ,140	66,003,140

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, July 29, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'a, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,896,900	$33,703,000	$1,840,000	$618,000	$532,000	$4,000	$4,000	$2,162,000	.....	$28,633,000	$1,517,000	$734,000
Mer. National.....	2,000,000	2,356,300	28,006,000	624,000	1,259,000	1,503,000	25,000	5,000	2,125,000	.....	28,212,000	.....	1,847,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,314,900	113,247,000	9,448,000	3,538,000	7,242,000	87,000	40,000	8,696,000	.....	119,875,000	2,431,000	4,954,000
National City.....	25,000,000	†40,899,300	357,804,000	56,471,000	17,874,000	8,373,000	701,000	292,000	36,798,000	.....	400,622,000	8,943,000	1,799,000
Chemical National...	3,000,000	8,103,000	35,578,000	1,839,000	1,580,000	1,465,000	42,000	.....	2,324,000	.....	31,554,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National....	1,000,000	702,000	11,899,000	1,527,000	122,000	251,000	13,000	76,000	1,684,000	.....	18,007,000	224,000	50,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	90,400	2,519,000	68,000	23,000	155,000	5,000	.....	164,000	.....	2,213,000	.....	48,000
Am. Exch. National.	5,000,000	6,193,300	79,714,000	5,563,000	2,022,000	2,412,000	71,000	23,000	7,673,000	.....	75,904,000	6,815,000	4,819,000
Nat. Bank of Com...	25,000,000	18,279,900	212,273,000	17,133,000	4,414,000	3,443,000	2,000	23,000	18,717,000	.....	213,930,000	680,000	185,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat..	3,500,000	2,025,700	63,378,000	2,974,000	1,221,000	2,698,000	317,000	141,000	4,823,000	.....	63,151,000	5,227,000	1,772,000
Hanover National...	3,000,000	15,772,800	113,094,000	19,552,000	1,285,000	1,388,000	20,000	30,000	9,025,000	.....	128,141,000	.....	131,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,519,800	27,044,000	1,185,000	107,000	1,448,000	88,000	7,000	2,255,000	.....	24,613,000	1,424,000	1,026,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,017,800	10,539,000	914,000	464,000	380,000	78,000	2,000	767,000	.....	9,990,000	.....	162,000
Corn Exchange.....	3,500,000	6,301,200	85,429,000	6,504,000	754,000	4,380,000	507,000	.....	7,000,000	$2,400,000	97,150,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,614,800	31,911,000	1,516,000	1,496,000	292,000	83,000	.....	2,300,000	.....	28,391,000	.....	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,535,300	136,428,000	7,409,000	2,730,000	5,254,000	68,000	68,000	10,441,000	.....	186,207,000	1,918,000	8,558,000
East River National.	250,000	73,400	2,923,000	171,000	72,000	183,000	6,000	.....	188,000	.....	2,960,000	.....	50,000
Second National....	1,000,000	3,357,000	17,478,000	1,023,000	217,000	431,000	40,000	30,000	1,081,000	.....	14,543,000	.....	700,000
First National.....	10,000,000	23,562,700	147,399,000	16,434,000	1,427,000	1,924,000	85,000	.....	10,272,000	.....	130,438,000	125,000	4,839,000
Irving National.....	4,000,000	3,898,300	70,508,000	5,121,000	1,167,000	4,245,000	8,000	17,000	5,821,000	.....	78,103,000	441,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat...	500,000	1,039,000	10,168,000	298,000	98,000	788,000	68,000	13,000	714,000	.....	10,420,000	.....	198,000
Chase National.....	5,000,000	10,453,500	181,176,000	17,050,000	7,868,000	5,067,000	109,000	244,000	14,220,000	13,887,000	195,758,000	450,000	450,000
Lincoln National....	1,000,000	1,908,200	19,328,000	1,371,000	534,000	485,000	111,000	29,000	1,461,000	.....	19,684,000	10,000	892,000
Garfield National...	1,000,000	1,275,800	9,616,000	963,000	99,000	502,000	32,000	86,000	838,000	.....	9,513,000	.....	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	417,800	5,413,000	162,000	119,000	318,000	8,000	8,000	384,000	.....	5,383,000	197,000	247,000
Seaboard National...	1,000,000	2,888,200	38,827,000	2,801,000	1,047,000	1,820,000	60,000	30,000	3,725,000	.....	43,968,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National....	1,000,000	3,443,200	44,963,000	2,739,000	473,000	2,652,000	15,000	.....	4,807,000	.....	47,785,000	3,320,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	758,100	9,048,000	471,000	305,000	215,000	30,000	4,000	689,000	.....	8,829,000	212,000	413,000
Union Exch. Nat....	1,000,000	1,068,000	12,473,000	284,000	362,000	597,000	21,000	.....	1,620,000	.....	12,319,000	27,000	398,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,130,100	9,980,000	396,000	247,000	420,000	34,000	.....	676,000	.....	9,598,000	50,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	937,000	19,945,000	1,642,000	187,000	513,000	54,000	20,000	1,493,000	.....	20,858,000	479,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,899,100	40,703,000	5,612,000	2,478,000	493,000	98,000	17,000	2,787,000	515,000	45,135,000	500,000	.....
Bank of America....	1,500,000	6,211,600	31,754,000	8,446,000	1,276,000	838,000	92,000	.....	.....	.....	29,656,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,189,900	11,501,000	1,131,000	238,000	389,000	206,000	.....	652,000	.....	12,330,000	30,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,005,700	6,534,000	458,000	490,000	84,000	143,000	.....	.....	.....	5,964,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	445,000	2,527,000	185,000	94,000	118,000	5,000	3,000	160,000	121,000	2,600,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,956,800	14,832,000	1,050,000	505,000	786,000	51,000	20,000	.....	.....	13,401,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	804,400	4,204,000	369,000	48,000	57,000	24,000	.....	229,000	16,000	3,809,000	.....	.....
German-American ...	750,000	740,500	6,100,000	710,000	122,000	38,000	8,000	.....	216,000	.....	5,988,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,187,300	17,202,000	2,145,000	572,000	982,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	18,324,000	.....	.....
German Exchange....	200,000	827,000	4,829,000	420,000	65,000	82,000	65,000	.....	238,000	.....	4,520,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,064,500	6,725,000	648,000	75,000	104,000	109,000	.....	294,000	.....	6,510,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop..	1,000,000	2,130,400	14,422,000	777,000	435,000	463,000	45,000	20,000	827,000	395,000	13,781,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	503,500	4,655,000	260,000	295,000	88,000	30,000	.....	282,000	80,000	4,705,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,067,800	15,585,000	1,805,000	350,000	330,000	85,000	.....	1,085,000	747,000	17,393,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	676,400	23,222,000	1,034,000	645,000	482,000	161,000	.....	1,431,000	98,000	25,743,000	21,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,901,000	37,795,000	1,918,000	315,000	528,000	250,000	26,000	1,461,000	1,740,000	29,211,000	7,809,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	15,498,800	199,501,000	15,805,000	541,000	1,880,000	10,000	11,000	8,944,000	2,778,000	178,882,000	25,800,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,278,200	64,391,000	4,064,000	211,000	194,000	85,000	5,000	2,246,000	4,922,000	44,934,000	19,520,000	.....
Aster Trust	1,250,000	1,712,500	23,044,000	2,153,000	12,000	91,000	18,000	.....	1,987,000	1,124,000	22,648,000	6,975,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	12,227,200	43,184,000	2,323,000	355,000	129,000	117,000	15,000	1,448,000	1,636,000	28,967,000	1,025,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	31,073,700	360,411,000	31,515,000	1,393,000	942,000	206,000	.....	16,464,000	5,216,000	329,203,000	38,822,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,210,300	10,093,000	663,000	46,000	85,000	33,000	.....	646,000	646,000	8,980,000	978,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T...	4,000,000	5,472,900	27,810,000	1,558,000	579,000	118,000	17,000	15,000	1,051,000	634,000	24,024,000	956,000	.....
Columbia Trust.....	2,000,000	8,007,300	82,796,000	8,525,000	149,000	807,000	160,000	115,000	3,251,000	2,503,000	65,020,000	17,418,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,660,200	21,536,000	1,604,000	121,000	315,000	104,000	12,000	1,068,000	780,000	21,354,000	712,000	.....
New York Trust.....	3,000,000	11,372,300	70,623,000	4,917,000	1,324,000	94,000	35,000	46,000	2,905,000	4,937,000	59,729,000	5,975,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,301,700	18,820,000	1,330,000	121,000	100,000	42,000	3,000	765,000	1,137,000	15,720,000	3,885,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	525,400	13,382,000	840,000	103,000	330,000	37,000	9,000	661,000	471,000	13,210,000	676,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust..	2,000,000	6,424,500	60,320,000	3,386,000	1,176,000	572,000	339,000	3,000	2,763,000	.....	55,641,000	5,841,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$118,550,000	$198,634,800	1,942,873,000	185,566,000	53,232,000	61,470,000	2,638,000	1,192,000	$185,773,000	$2,400,000	$2,019,092,000	$48,025,000	$31,452,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	11,950,000	25,944,400	204,652,000	20,990,000	7,861,000	5,314,000	1,128,000	65,000	8,221,000	2,502,000	209,829,000	851,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	104,844,300	1,040,969,000	77,611,000	7,055,000	5,992,000	1,473,000	258,000	44,603,000	28,524,000	893,272,000	134,899,000	.....
Agg., 60 members....	$185,550,000	$329,423,700	$3,187,594,000	$281,170,000	$68,148,040	$72,776,000	$5,239,040	$1,515,000	$216,597,000	$33,486,000	$3,122,193,000	$183,775,000	$31,452,000
Change	.....	.....	+9,292,000	+4,422,000	+360,000	−735,000	−270	−311,000	+358,000	+9,817,000	+8,936,000	−261,000	−37,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$1,947,049,000	$185,812,000	$58,250,000	$70,022,000	$2,487,000	$1,947,000	$166,065,000	$2,400,000	$2,028,554,000	$49,096,000	$31,447,000		
State banks, not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	202,760,000	21,163,000	6,718,000	5,458,000	1,101,000	55,000	8,234,000	3,190,000	205,403,000	851,000	.....		
Trust cos., not members of Fed. Res. Bank..	1,189,116,000	75,700,000	6,770,000	7,282,000	1,305,000	264,000	44,456,000	32,755,000	889,743,000	135,514,000	.....		
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,188,925,000	$282,675,000	$71,738,000	$72,682,000	$4,893,000	$1,966,000	$218,755,000	$38,345,000	$3,125,988,000	$185,261,000	$31,447,000		
Change	+$3,925,000	−$1,015,000	+$4,010,000	+$1,220,000	+$33,000	−$51,000	+$1,000,000	+$9,851,000	+$1,220,000	−2,000	−42,000		

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$360,298,000	$163,773,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	35,362,000	8,221,000
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	32,171,000	44,603,000
Total	$427,701,000	$216,597,000

Reserve required on:

		Excess.	Changes.
Net demand deposits.....	$363,436,560		
Net time deposits.....	2,401,250		
Net demand and time dep.	$365,837,810	$98,260,190	+$5,843,400
Net demand deposits.....	87,730,320	5,773,680	− 2,431,320
Net demand deposits.....	133,900,800	2,743,200	− 574,550
Total net deposits.....	$537,597,930	$106,700,170	+$2,837,430

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits.....	$365,193,720		
Net time deposits.....	2,451,800		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$363,814,000	$103,027,000	
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	74,470,000	8,221,000	
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	90,857,000	44,496,000	
Total	$528,941,000	$215,745,000	
Net demand and time dep.	$367,645,520	$102,190,480	+$6,497,220
Net demand deposits.....	87,730,320	5,773,680	− 2,431,320
Net demand deposits.....	133,146,750	1,696,250	− 3,492,250
Total net deposits.....	$538,439,590	$109,246,310	+$1,169,950

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 29, 1916.

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VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Two years ago, when the great war was about to begin, there was the greatest of apprehension among manufacturers and other producers, as well as business men, as to what was in store for them. As usual under such circumstances, many took counsel of their fears and acted as though ruin were certain to follow in the wake of the trade disturbances that must accompany a world war. At that time, when the German armies began their march through Luxemburg and across the Belgian border, there were printed in these columns certain predictions intended to reassure the timid ones. Among other things it was said:

War on a large scale between the nations in Europe which manufacture for the world's markets would curtail, if not destroy for the time being, their export trade. There is only one nation that could take that trade, and that is the United States. This country would export less cotton and more cotton goods. The same would be true of other fabrics as well as of manufacturers of metal and, of course, foodstuffs. * * * Temporarily, at least, this country would show a tremendous expansion of foreign trade, and the same causes would prevent the importation of many things that in ordinary times come from abroad. * * * All this would stimulate hugely the productiveness of factories and workshops and give employment to labor in vast volume. It would also result in articles of American manufacture being introduced and put to use in many countries where the products of foreign origin are now the vogue. The persons in such countries would become accustomed to the American things and familiar with their merits, and would continue the use of them thereafter.

Something About Exports.

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What was then prophecy has now become history. The activity of industrial plants and the tremendous exports of munitions and foodstuffs are pretty definitely known to all persons. Not so much stress, however, has been laid on the number of new industries established in this country which produce articles that used to be obtained from abroad, and which will endure after the war is ended. Neither has attention been so much directed to the volume and character of the exports to other than belligerent nations, although these are more significant in their way. In the subjoined table are given the amounts of exports to certain non-warring countries and continents for the eleven months ended with May, as compared with those for the corresponding period two years before, as well as the approximate percentages of increase.

Country.	1914.	1916.	Increase P. C.
Denmark	$14,444,246	$51,440,851	256
Greece	942,755	29,528,049	3,000
Norway	8,569,905	48,350,107	462
Portugal	4,571,430	12,915,844	200
Spain	28,126,042	91,502,184	224
Sweden	13,595,579	48,840,035	259
Switzerland	943,181	7,349,176	700
Canada	316,485,433	415,858,889	31
Cen. Am. States.	35,917,730	75,481,293	10
Cuba	65,396,141	71,062,784	9
Dom. Repub	4,740,495	9,921,265	50
French W. I	1,894,042	2,991,588	57
So. America	116,986,422	150,564,110	28
Asia	108,173,267	236,265,746	122
Oceania	79,120,701	91,514,194	15
Africa	25,597,485	38,253,384	50

Large, however, as the total exports loom up, the figures still are small in comparison with the domestic production. It has been estimated that even the record-breaking outbound shipments of the past fiscal year, amounting to over $4,500,000,000, are less than the annual increase in production in this country.

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Buying Is More Cautious.

What to buy, when to buy, and how much to buy are matters that have rarely caused so much concern as they do at present. A year ago nearly all concerned in the trades that have to do with things to wear were scared into believing that they must rush in early and buy largely or else they would not be able to get the goods which they could sell. Quite a number, including jobbers, garment makers of one kind or another, and even retailers, proceeded to stock up to the limit of their credit. An expanding demand from the consuming public helped out somewhat, but it was not enough to move all the goods of all kinds that had been secured. This season there is less of speculative buying, and incredulity is shown toward statements that enough goods will not be forthcoming when needed. Buyers are more deliberate, and not too ready to pay the higher prices asked lest even higher ones be required in the future. One result of this will be that a larger percentage of what is bought will stay bought. Another is that no superfluous goods will be kept on shelves as "stickers." These are wholesome conditions in trade.

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Cotton and Cotton Goods.

Technically the cotton crop season opens with the beginning of August. Already a few bales have come to market, but it will be some time before any quantity of the crop is in evidence. The next four weeks will be really a critical period so far as determining the quantity that will be gathered. Untoward weather conditions during the time may reduce the amount by as much as a couple of million bales or more. The speculative quotations fluctuating from day to day on rumors of one kind or another have not much practical significance. There has been no evidence of any decided break in prices being likely, and the effect of any minor changes on the prices of cotton goods is absolutely negligible. Only a fair amount of activity has marked the gray goods market during the last week, the conditions at the finishing plants being still a check on buying. The higher prices prevailing for fabrics have had the tendency to bring into use more of the sub-counts, this being one of the ways of skimping when goods are made to sell at a price. Duck has been especially strong because of Government orders added to those already in. In knit goods the problem still is that of being able to supply enough to meet the demand. The hosiery makers are especially well supplied with orders. This was shown by the responses made to the Government's advertisements for bids for a million pairs of cotton socks the other day. The best delivery offered was in twenty-one months, a period considered so remote that nothing came of it.

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The Woolen Situation.

The auction sales of wool which closed at London on Friday only served to demonstrate anew the strong position of this article and the fact that prices for it are not likely to go down even though competition be restricted. This is apt to be the case after the war is ended, whenever that may happen, because in that contingency the demand for a time will be even greater than while hostilities last, and there seems no probability of any very speedy increase in the supply. An encouraging sign for the woolen manufacturers is in the announcement made yesterday by the Director of the British War Trade Department that applications for licenses to export limited quantities of all kinds of wool and wool products will be considered. It is evident from this that more than enough wool is available for British war and other purposes. It also seems to point to the probability that the embargo on Australasian wool will be removed and that Americans will be able to bid at the auction sales in September. This will relieve the apprehensions of many who feared that adequate supplies of wool could not be had. Meanwhile the domestic clip is being rapidly taken up at virtually the growers' figures. In carpet wool there is little activity. The manufacturers have enough on hand to serve their present purposes, and are not inclined to buy much in advance at the high prices which are being asked. In the woolen goods end, some cancellations which have come in for heavyweights have been rather grateful than otherwise to the mill men. The buying for next Spring has brightened up somewhat, despite the advances asked, and there are yet some openings to be had. The call for manipulated fabrics continues marked. In dress goods the situation has been improved, despite the flare-up after the garment makers' troubles had apparently been settled. It is recognized that, in one way or another, and that speedily, the workshops will be set going again and use be found for the materials ordered. The outlook for next Spring in dress goods is considered good. There is small likelihood of there being enough imports to cut any figure, and the export trade in such fabrics is constantly growing. The prices have been advanced for corporation goods and some have been placed at value.

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High Prices for Dyes.

There seem to be so many angles to the dye situation that it is not surprising to find the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives somewhat puzzled as to what their final determination should be. An entire absence of enthusiasm on the part of dye users over giving the domestic makers of colors a high protective duty has been recently noted. Among some textile men there is even some resentment at the high prices insisted on for American dyes, while at the same time the output of the latter has increased to such an extent that salesmen have been advertised for to push the sales, and considerable quantities are available for export. In fact, the exports of dyes of one kind or another have shown a remarkable increase, the total for May—the last month for which figures are available—being nearly $1,000,000. A storm centre seems to be the matter of a high duty on indigo, a substance which has been on the free list under all kinds of tariffs. The greater proportion of indigo, it is said, is used by one large concern, which wishes to get it as cheaply as possible. As against this is a Western chemical company which announced its purpose some months ago to make synthetic indigo in large quantity and put up a factory for the purpose. Before the possible end of the war, and the consequent competition from abroad, the company would be able to make profits sufficient to more than cover the cost of its plant, as other dyemaking concerns have already done, but this does not satisfy the promoters. They insist they will give up this branch of the business unless a prohibitive duty is placed on foreign indigo. The attitude they have taken has not helped their cause.

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Food Supply of the Country.

Every once in a while somebody issues a statement showing how a certain amount of eggs or potatoes or chilled meat is brought into this country, and deduces therefrom the theory that the food supply is declining and that the people here must depend on foreign lands for enough to eat. Such documents are usually gotten out to serve some political purpose, and no explanation accompanies them to show the special circumstances which made the food imports possible or profitable. They are akin to the one now extensively circulated showing a decrease in exports for a few months after the present Tariff bill went into effect. That this was due to the failure of the corn crop of 1913 and to certain unsettled conditions in South America is not mentioned. In view of such publications, which are calculated to create wrong impressions and induce pessimism, a real public service has been rendered by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the United States Chamber of Commerce in giving data showing that the food supplies of the country are increasing at a more rapid rate than is the population. As a matter of fact, the agricultural possibilities of the country are so amazingly great that few realize what they really are. The yield of the cereals could be more than doubled if need be, and the tendency all along is toward an increase. In the production of cattle and hogs the turn has been reached, and all the indications point to a large development in the near future, one of the potent factors in this being the checking of the diseases affecting the animals. Similar results are also in sight regarding other foodstuffs. The people may rest assured that enough food will be produced in the United States for many a year to feed all the people here and still leave considerable surplus for the peoples of other countries not so well favored.

MEN GOING NOW TO THE BIG STORES

Reasons That Are Inclining Them to Patronize the Shops Their Women Folk Do.

Along with the various improvements that have taken place in retail dry goods merchandising in the last few years has come a growing patronage of the average big store by men. While there are still many of the sterner sex who make it almost a point of honor to avoid supplying their needs in a store where the bulk of the customers are women, statistics garnered from various departments that handle men's goods show that there has been, and is, a steady increase in the number of men who have overcome any real or alleged qualms they once may have had at the thought of patronizing the places where their feminine friends and kinfolk do their outfitting.

In certain quarters the opinion has been expressed that this increase in masculine trade has been due to the direct and earnest efforts of the stores to build up their men's business. In one case, however, the argument was advanced that the increase had been out a natural growth coming from the discovery that a great deal of the merchandise for men which is carried by the big stores presents better values for the money than that of many of the shops which cater solely to men.

There are various reasons given as to how this fact was brought home to men hard enough to make them become patrons of a "co-mercantile institution." The advertising is given considerable credit for it, but the influence of the feminine members of the family on the husband, father, or brother is by no means neglected when the praise is being passed around. Better store service, both mechanical and human, and an evident spirit of willingness to do the "right thing" have also helped, from all accounts. Whatever the reasons may be, the fact remains that, while the men's business of the average big store is still a small one, it is comparatively small part of the whole—in the neighborhood of 25 per cent.—it is steadily increasing, and promises to increase with considerably more rapidity in the next five years than it did in the last five.

There are many things about selling a man goods that make the store executives anxious to build up this business as much and as quickly as possible. According to one of them, the profits, article for article, are as good on the merchandise men buy as on those goods which are purchased by women. But that is only one of the reasons. Others were outlined yesterday by an executive of a local store.

"There are fewer complications in doing business with men than with women," he said, "and while we realize that the great bulk of the buying in big retail stores will always be done by women we are anxious to build up our men's departments because, sale for sale, the men's stuff carries as good a profit, if not better, than the women's. If, as may be the case, the gross profit is greater on merchandise sold to women, the handling of it and the various selling expenses are often come up before a woman customer is wholly satisfied reduce the net profit to a point that, if anything, is actually lower than that made on men's goods.

"In the first place, the average man will not go into any store unless he wants something. The women find much of their amusement in three things—reading, going to the theatre, and shopping. And maybe they don't shop! I know for a fact that there are women who come to this store almost every day it is open for business, and it would be safe to bet on what they know more about the goods carried in the departments that interest them than the floormen do. But when the average man comes into a department store he knows what he wants, he gets it as quickly as he can, and out he goes. There is no need of trying to get to the emotional side of it, but the fact remains that the average man shops more quickly, and with more consideration for all concerned, than the average woman.

"The fact that a man shops quickly makes him a good customer, for it enables the sales person to serve more customers in the course of a day. This naturally reduces the cost of making each sale, and increases the net profit correspondingly. Then again, the average man will take more of his purchases with him than the average woman will. This also increases the net profit, as it does away with the expense and responsibility of delivering the goods C. O. D., and approval deliveries are rare when men do the buying.

"All of the foregoing are good points, but perhaps the best one is that practically all of the merchandise which is sold to men stays sold. The percentage of illegitimate returns by men is infinitesimal, while the returning of goods by women is one of the biggest menaces to the safety of the retail dry goods business today. It is a fact that, where some women will almost go to the trouble of seeking a reason why they should return certain articles after they have bought them, a man, as a general thing, will stick by his decision and keep an article he has bought whether he really likes it or not.

"Maybe he does this because he hasn't the time or inclination to return it in person, but I believe it is because the average man has a greater sense of fairness in business than the average woman, doubtless due to his closer personal contact with it. There are some men who hardly ever think of going into a store and coming out again without buying something. If they cannot find the article they want they will likely as not make some small purchase in order to square themselves with their consciences. How many women would do that?

"Another thing that has helped bring men into the big stores is the improvement in the mechanical facilities for doing business. Careful study has shown that making change for a sale in a big store equipped with a tube system requires, on the average, 2½ minutes. This period, as short as it is, seems long to the average man after he has his purchase all done up and is ready to leave the store. In order to do away with the impatience that used to be manifested while waiting chance many of the stores have adopted the cashier-wrapper system. This not only has the advantage of being prompt, but it enables the man to see that he is really being attended to promptly.

"The theory has been expressed that the average man does not like to patronize big retail stores because many of them do not carry trade-marked merchandise with which he is familiar. This theory goes on to the effect that a man is not the natural judge of values that a woman is, and that for this reason he does not know whether he is being 'done,' or not when he buys an article that has not been generally advertised under a certain mark and to sell at a certain price. To me this is no argument at all, and if it were one it would apply just as much to many of the men's shops. The fact remains that in all cases the merchandise sold under the name of a reputable store is as good a value, dollar for dollar, as any advertised article, if no more could not afford to have it otherwise. In many cases the values are better.

"It would not be difficult to cite instances in which this is true, and men are gradually finding it out. The discovery of this fact and the gradual but steady overcoming of a more or less unreasonable prejudice against trading in what have heretofore been erroneously regarded as women's stores are, to my mind, strong factors in the increasing business of the men's departments."

Aniline Oil Now Freely Offered.

The domestic production of aniline oil has made rapid progress, and offerings are free in the spot market, with some weakness in value, says The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. A report was current last week to the effect that domestic production would be curtailed.

POWERS OF SALESMEN.

Binding of Principal Depends on Custom in Each Case.

The legal department of the National Association of Credit Men has prepared a statement regarding the right of salesmen to contract in the name of the firm they represent. It appears in the association's bulletin for July, and follows:

"In the absence of special authority to bind the principal, a salesman can merely solicit and transmit an order, and the contract of sale does not become completed until the order is accepted by his principal, (197 Penn. 491.) The fact that the salesman and the customer exchange memoranda of the proposed contract signed by them does not alter the rule, (61 S. W. 9.) If it was understood between them that the order was duly given, it seems that it would not matter that the salesman did not retain the copy of it, but in case the customer denied giving the order it would, of course, be difficult, if not impossible, to prove, unless the salesman retained the copy signed by the proposed customer.

"It, however, traveling salesmen are sent out by a concern to solicit orders and are held out to the trade as having authority to act according to general usage, practice, and the course of business conducted by such concern through its agents, it beomes a question of fact as to what is usual or customary by such agents, and in that case it would depend on testimony, differing, of course, in each specific instance, (94 Mich. 343.) Thus, where a salesman took an order for goods at a lower price than he was authorized to do, the employer was held to be bound by the contract, the customer having the right to believe that the salesman was duly authorized, on account of previous dealings with salesmen from that concern, (65 Ill. 281.)

"It has also been held in 73 Mo. App. 1 that where by general custom and usage of the business a traveling salesman has authority to bind his principal by his contracts and previous orders by the salesman from a customer have been recognized the principal cannot refuse to fill an order on the ground that the price is unsatisfactory. It is otherwise, however, if the financial standing of the purchaser is unsatisfactory.

"In short, it seems that a determination as to whether the salesman can bind the principal as to price, quality of goods, terms of delivery, and other particulars of a contract, depends upon the custom in each case, and no exact rule can be given which will be applicable in all cases."

BUSINESS GOOD IN SHOES.

Suggestions to Dealers with a View to Cleaning Up Stock.

The retail shoe business has so far this month shown as large a percentage of increase as any other month during the whole season, according to a trade authority. Even in localities affected by adverse conditions, business is better than it was last July. This is said to be gratifying, for it makes it easier to clean up Summer styles that need not be replaced.

"Tact and salesmanship," this authority goes on, "such as suggesting low shoes when a customer asks for high ones, will help dispose of the remaining pumps and oxfords at better prices than are ordinarily obtained at this time of the season, but dealers should not be afraid to take a loss if they have to do so in order to clean stock. It is always more profitable to sell an old style shoe at a small loss than a new shoe at a small profit.

"Just now, with plenty of money in circulation, it is well for dealers to keep up the appearance of their stores and the merchandise. Therefore, while showing a few special sale lots of low shoes at cut prices, they should not neglect to display high-grade, stylish shoes at regular prices. Many dealers find it profitable to give "P. M's" on top grades of new shoes in order to encourage the clerks into showing them. "P. M's" on slow selling lines have always been advisable.

"All signs point to a big Fall season, and it is well for dealers to remember that there are more sales lost for want of sizes than for want of styles. Therefore they should look over the size records of their stock, comparing them with outstanding orders and seeing that they will not be caught short of sizes on staple lines. They should also remember that the narrower widths sell freely in the better grades. Well-fitting shoes always bring good prices."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

A Slack in the Demand with Prices Being Maintained.

The demand for raw silks in the Yokohama market has quieted down again. There is a moderate demand for American and European consumption, and prices are steady. Estimates of visible stock place it at about 9,000 bales.

Cables received here by A. P. Villa & Brothers say that the Canton market is still under the disturbing influence of political troubles. It is said that there is fighting going on near Canton, and that about half of the filatures are closed. While there is not much demand, reelers are firm in their price views. Tussahs are more active at Shanghai, due to the revival of the vogue for pongee silks. Teatlees are unchanged, but reelers of steam filatures are a trifle more anxious to sell, and will probably make some reductions from the exorbitant prices which they have been asking of late.

From Milan come advices that the Italian market is quiet, so far as American trading is concerned. The European manufacturers, however, are buying steadily and in quantities sufficient to maintain prices there. In this city a good business is told of for nearby deliveries.

HOSIERY FROM HAITI.

The Socks Are Heavy Ones, Despite the Hot Climate There.

Officials at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, who have been in the habit of cautioning manufacturers and exporters interested in cultivating the West Indian trade to consider climatic conditions and send down to the island fabrics of light texture only, were given a jolt yesterday when a batch of hosiery samples came in from Haiti.

The samples had been gathered by a representative of the bureau and were designed to give manufacturers in the United States an idea of the kind of hosiery in general favor in the black republic. The goods, which will be on exhibition here for a limited period, consist of sixteen samples of men's socks, two pairs of men's socks, (swatches attached,) thirteen pairs of women's stockings, six samples of women's stockings, (swatches attached,) four samples of girls' stockings, and twelve samples of infants' and children's socks. Prices are given in detail. The surprise in store for the local officials lay in the circumstance that all of the samples were unusually heavy.

Shanghai a Promising Market.

Exporters in the United States desirous of marketing their wares in the Far East should certainly keep an eye on Shanghai, suggests Special Agent Stanhope Sams, as it affords a promising market indeed. Even at the present moment there is a fine opportunity for a number of lines, and the field is widening every hour. Some of the articles that are now in demand are household utensils, small hand machines, toilet articles, canned goods, especially provisions, fairly cheap hosiery for men and women, lightweight underwear, garters, suspenders, and belts.

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW INDUSTRY

Suede-Finished Cotton Gloves, Formerly Supplied by Germany, Now Made Here.

A number of new industries have sprung up in this country as a result of the war and the stoppage of imports. They have shown a mushroom-like growth, and the only fear held for their future prosperity is that, once peace is declared in Europe, foreign competition may assert itself again and bring them as quick a decline. Although American manufacturers who have ventured into new enterprises are by no means underestimating this competition, they are now doing all within their power to perfect their product to an extent that will enable them to hold what business they now enjoy under any and all conditions. A striking example of this is in the latest industry established here to produce gloves that before the war were made entirely on the other side.

In the year before the war imports of suede-finished cotton gloves totaled 1,750,000 dozen pairs. The whole cotton glove business of the country went to Germany, despite the fact that not a silk glove was imported. The secret of manufacturing a suede finished material belonged to the German manufacturers at Chemnitz. Attempts to duplicate the processes by which this cloth was obtained failed on this side. One large American concern had all gloves of this description manufactured abroad.

After a year and a half of experimenting there has now been placed on the market a glove made of cotton and finished like suede. In the short time since its appearance it has been very highly praised by representative buyers, who in the past have been accustomed to get their supplies of the article from Germany.

For some time it was thought that the suede finished cotton material was a cloth that was woven, but experiment proved that it was a knitted fabric. This discovery by no means ended the labors of the investigators. After getting the knitted cloth it was found that, to be serviceable, stretching of the cloth to all but a very slight degree must be eliminated. A way was found to get this result. The suede finish was another problem. Attempts to duplicate the German goods by brushing the fabric did not give satisfaction. A combination of methods finally brought what was wanted. The process through which the material is now put requires the use of chemicals together with other manipulation of the fabric. The factories of the company making the goods are located in New England and the various processes are completed in different plants.

After getting the cloth the ideas of the manufacturers went further. There was ever present the fear that, once the war is over, German competition might prove too much for the infant industry. Means had to be found to improve the finished product to such an extent that once the American public had bought American gloves of this description, they would never again return to the foreign goods.

An executive of the company described the improvements that have been made over the German product.

"We are out," he said, "to make an American cotton glove for the American people. There is no reason why we can't produce cotton gloves when we make all the silk gloves we use. American cotton is grown here and cotton gloves should be made here. At present we have to go to England for the kind of cotton yarns we use, but we have experiments on foot now to complete the chain from the cotton fields to the glove counter.

"The foreign-made article is made cheaply and its cheapness is at once apparent. Even the goods of the sort produced here were rather poorly patterned, but we have changed this. For instance, the suède finished cotton gloves up to now have been cut on silk patterns. This means that the fingers are long and the glove is narrow across the back of the hand, just as a silk glove is. We have cut our gloves on leather patterns so that a woman, man, or child will not have to buy a glove a size larger than required to get a fit, and then have some room left in the finger tips. A woman wearing a 6½ size will not have to order a 6¼. Another feature of the new gloves will be quarter sizes. This is following out the custom in the leather glove trade. The glove we are producing is an imitation of a suède leather glove, and why shouldn't it be identical in every respect possible with the leather glove?

"Another innovation will be in making gloves with one clasp. This, again, is fashioned after the style in the leather glove line. The German concerns have stuck to the two-clasp glove, not because the one-clasp variety is any harder to make, but just because they started that way, and have had so easy a time of it that there has been no reason why they should adapt their product to the American market.

"In several other particulars buyers admit we are manufacturing a superior glove to the kind that came from Germany. Our gloves are piqued, while the Germans use the in-seam, which is looked upon as the distinguishing mark of a cheap glove. The back stitching of our gloves is silk embroidered, following closely the method used in producing cape glove. The German manufacturers have never gone very far in this direction. Only the smallest amount of embroidery of a cheap type is used in finishing off their product. Sometimes the material is only tacked over the back.

"To make our line up to the minute in every respect, we will carry colored gloves in a wide range of shades. This will be another feature of the American cotton suede glove. Colors will be obtainable to match shoes. The German manufacturers have stuck entirely to white, neglecting the big demand that exists in this country for colors and novelty shades.

"We have tried to go our foreign competitors one better in every respect. The widely known duplex glove has been imitated with success and we can now supply the woman who wants a heavy cotton glove made with two thicknesses of material.

"The gloves will be retailed at 50 and 75 cents and $1. With all the improvements we have made both in the material itself and in the design of the gloves, we hope to stand all the competition that can come from the other side. Our factory will soon be in a position to turn out 100,000 dozen pairs a week and is now in shape to produce from 5,000 to 10,000 dozen a week."

American Goods Galore in Spain.

An American visitor to, Barcelona, Spain, recently stated to Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst, who is stationed in that city, that so many lines of American goods are displayed in the shop windows there one might almost fancy oneself in the United States. According to the visitor, American fountain pens filled one window, while others were filled by American typewriters, sewing machines, and cash registers. In addition to this can be seen American automobiles, tires, agricultural machinery, photographic materials, electrical goods, hardware, haberdashery, safety razors, notions, rubber overshoes, soaps, perfumeries, "patent" medicines, and many other goods. American shoes are handled by several stores and, although the duty brings up their price, they are much liked and sell well.

Birmingham Exports to U. S.

A comparison of the value of exports from the Birmingham Consular District to the United States, reports Consul Samuel M. Taylor, for the first six months of 1916, compared with the corresponding period of 1915, shows an increase of $244,371. The gain was largely in carpets, glass manufactures, fishing tackle, needles, rabbit skins, and golf balls. The total value of the shipments for the first half of 1916 was $1,801,771, against $1,557,400 for the first half of 1915.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Deciding the Duties on a Number of Imported Articles.

A difference of opinion developed between G. W. Sheldon & Co. and the customs authorities at Philadelphia regarding the character of metal bottle caps imported by the firm. The Appraiser reported that the caps had decorated heads and the Collector, following this report, assessed duty at 40 per cent, under the decorative section of the paragraph covering tops. The importers, at a hearing before the Board of General Appraisers, set up the claim that the bottle caps were not decorated within the meaning of the law and should be given entry at 30 per cent. Judge Fischer said that no proof, not even a sample of the merchandise, was offered by the importers. He, accordingly, affirmed the Collector's tax.

The board, which has been passing upon the dutiable classification of paper boxes covered with surface-coated or other papers, was called upon yesterday to settle the duty rate on wooden boxes covered with surface-coated paper. The F. W. Woolworth Company made an importation of the boxes at Baltimore, which led to a protest being filed with the board. Duty was levied at the rate of 35 per cent. under the provision reading "boxes of wood covered with any of the foregoing papers." It was claimed that the articles were properly dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. under the provision for "manufactures of wood." The Government analyst made a report to the effect that wood constituted the most valuable material in the boxes. Judge Fischer, however, said that no evidentiary value could be attached to the chemist's report in view of the fact that these particular boxes were provided for by name in paragraph 324, which provision took precedence over the general provision for manufactures in chief value of wood. "In fact," said the General Appraiser, "it would, indeed, be difficult to find a more accurate description of these boxes than that found in paragraph 324." The protest was overruled and the Collector affirmed.

Several protests involving the classification of different lines of goods were before Judge Fischer for decision. The protests came before the board with no evidence other than that contained in the papers forwarded by the Collectors at Chicago and Boston. An examination of the papers and accompanying samples was made, but the General Appraiser said he found nothing to indicate that the customs officials at the two ports named had erred in their returns. They were affirmed in the rates of duty taken. The importers included the Stone & Downer Company, the C. E. Riley Company, and Charles D. Stone & Co.

Importers of diamonds shipped to New York by F. Friedmann, Amsterdam, convinced Judge Hay that the local customs officials made a mistake in raising duties on the gems. The shipment, which was valued at more than $50,000, consisted of about 8,500 stones. Appraisers at the dock house held that the entered prices were below market values at the date of shipment. He raised values and the Collector took the additional duties and penalties. At the hearing the importers submitted proof in support of their contention that the cutting of diamonds in Amsterdam adds values at the time the gems were shipped. As the Government was unable to controvert this testimony the reappraising offical sustained the claim and reversed the Collector.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Goods' Prices Firmer, and There Is a Keen Demand for Yarns.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 29.—There has been a comprehensive inquiry for cotton cloths this week, mostly of the medium count constructions. There was a substantial demand for the wider styles and nearly all of the popular makes came in for much attention from buyers. Prices have become firmer, and those manufacturers who showed a disposition some ten days ago to concede something tightened up very noticeably during the week and insisted upon full market values. While there was some interest in future contracts, the call for the most part was for spot and immediate deliveries, and these mills in a position to offer immediate shipments received the major portion of the business.

The situation among cotton yarn mills is very healthy. The demand for weaving counts is keen and some mills have turn out enquiry of the product to keep up with the demand. Quotations from cotton yarn mills mean little just now because of fluctuations in prices and the inability of some mills to get out orders on time. Cone yarns of the coarser counts are becoming very scarce, and what little can be secured will command large prices. Much strength has been shown in ply yarns. Owing to the floods in the South, commission houses handling cotton yarns have been placed at a disadvantage and much annoyance will be caused consumers because of the delay in getting their requirements filled. The week closed in cotton yarns with some counts showing advances and a generally firmer tone being manifested.

The total sales of cotton goods for the week are estimated in the neighborhood of 200,000 pieces, of which about 75,000 pieces are sheets.

THE COST OF CLOTHING.

Reason for an Increase Greater Than That in Cloth Prices.

Manufacturing clothiers continue to be charged with raising their prices to exorbitant levels, despite their oft-repeated explantion why such advances as they have made have been necessary. Mill agents, not fully acquainted with garment manufacturing methods can see no reason why an advance of 50 cents in the cost of the woolens going into a suit of clothes should mean more than that sum when the suit passes from the hands of the wholesaler into those of the retailer. In a similar way the retailer cannot see why a price advance in woolens should cause the clothing manufacturer to raise his price more than the increase in the cost of materials warrants. In other words, the retailer cannot figure why, if the cloth in a suit costs $1 more the price should be raised $2 and not $1.

The explanation which the manufacturer has been giving, until he has grown tired of saying the same thing over and over again, is that the price advance to the retailer must be more than the advance in the price of the fabric, because an increase on the material will put it in a different grade of goods. When the $1 a yard fabric is raised to $1.50 the manufacturer's cost scale makes it necessary for him to employ a better grade of tailoring, as well as to use higher class linings and trimmings. All these are costly items and manufacturers cannot afford to offer a suit of the same fabric at an increase covering merely the increase in the cloth.

WOOL FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Applications to Export All Kinds Will Be Considered.

The Director of the British Board of Trade Department, according to advices received by the Textile Alliance, Inc., has given notice that he is now prepared to consider applications for licenses for the export of limited quantities of wool, hair, yarns, &c., of other qualities than those specified in the announcement published in the Board of Trade Journal of April 13, last. The grant of licenses will be subject to the usual conditions and also to there being sufficient stock to allow the export.

Merchants who desire to renew applications previously refused are requested to state upon the forms whether the goods have been paid for and, if so, upon what date and what are the special reasons which in their opinion should lead to the grant of the license.

It is now understood that this notice is to be considered as applicable to the allied and neutral countries and to all classes of wool and wool products.

SELL DEUTSCHLAND DYES.

Though No Part of Cargo Has Yet Been Released from Bond.

The cargo of the Deutschland is still in the Custom House at Baltimore, says the oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, and will remain there indefinitely under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Customs at that port, in the original packages, which will remain unbroken, and which will be allowed to remain untouched for a year, unless the consignees, Schumacher & Co., make a declaration of the cargo. The consignees asserted positively a week ago that the customs entry on the Deutschland cargo had not been started. They further stated that they would sell the cargo and would have no difficulty in so doing, as demands had been received from all sections of the country.

These facts are not compatible with the offers reported by textile people and others of dyes "via Deutschland." In the case of certain New England mills the prices named were so much below the market quotation for the non-concentrated product that the mill buyers naturally expressed great jubilation. This feeling, however, was short-lived, for, within the last few days, the original prices cited were superseded by revised quotations which were as high in proportion as the first-named prices were low. None of these prices, as far as can be learned, were made by the Baltimore consignees.

That this is not an isolated example of the triumph of hope over actuality is evidenced by the statement that ordinarily reliable sources, both in New York City and in Boston, claim to be offering for immediate delivery aniline dyestuffs received per Deutschland, and, to bear out the claim, reports are made of sales within a few days of 500-pound barrels of scarlet at $12.50 a pound, ordinarily $1.25; green at $8 a pound, ordinarily 50c. and phosphorene at $4.50 a pound, ordinarily 75c. And yet at the time these sales were reported to have been made "for immediate delivery" not a package of the submersible's cargo had been broken, not a manifest had been received, and not a single line of the customs entry—without which not a single package could be turned over to the consignees by automatic government regulation—had been made with the customs officials!

PRINTCLOTHS WERE ACTIVE.

A Good Day's Trading of Them in This Market Yesterday.

Printcloth trading was active in this market yesterday in spite of the short day. On 38½-inch 64-56s large sales were reported at 5⅝ cents for August-October delivery, and the impression was given that this business just about cleaned up all the goods there were to be had at that figure for any shipment. Fair sales of 39-inch 68-72s were reported at 6½ cents for immediate and nearby delivery, and the same was true of 38½-inch 60-48s at 4⅞ cents.

Large sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were reported for delivery in the last two months of this year at 5⅞ cents, and it was said in certain quarters that this was the best which could be done on these goods for any 1916 delivery. It was further said, however, that 5⅝ cents might buy deliveries during January and February of next year. Prices closed firm generally on printcloths at recent levels.

While the inquiry for coarse goods, particularly bag sheetings, was of fair size, the aggregate yardage disposed of during the day was not great.

Sale of Seasonable Goods.

The recent hot, dry weather in the central valleys of the West and Central West has been a boon to the dealers in seasonable goods. A wet, cold June with similar unfavorable weather continuing into the first part of July put a damper on the sale of all Summer goods. But within the last two weeks, such lines as refrigerators, ice cream freezers, screen doors, rubber hose, wire cloth, and electric fans have been moving in great volume, and most dealers will succeed in "getting shed" of their long accumulated stocks. The real Summer weather came just in time, for it is a curious fact that seasonable goods have a way of stopping sales at certain arbitrary periods without any regard whatever as to the weather. For instance, the sale of Summer goods is practically over by the first of August, no matter whether the weather continues hot and dry for a month or two later.

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CORDUROY.—Open for lot Collins and Aikman corduroy; colors, dark green, navy, Copenhagen, brown; will buy for cash. Address Box H 344 Times Downtown.

FLANNELS.—Green, red, and navy; all woolen flannel any quantity. 1,182 Broadway, Room 301.

HAND WORK.—Would consign imported hand work on silk pongee wool lawn to reliable rated house or manufacturer to make up. B 225 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Jobber ready to place orders; own material. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Children's coats, dresses, women's skirts, waists, middies, laces, embroideries; regular goods at job prices. Room 606, 874 Broadway.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALMA, Mich.—Goodes & Slater; F. A. Slater, men's clothing, furn. goods, hats; Bonta-Narragansett.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlin - Johnson - Du Bose Co.; Mrs. M. R. Balantine, infants' children's, juniors' wear; 20 East 40th; Collingwood.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Smith & Higgins; J. C. Cook, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; W. H. Higgins, notions, hosiery, laces, embroideries; 1,182 B'way; Albemarle.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furnishing goods; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—J. R. Ainsley & Co.; C. E. Thomas, laces, vellings, neckwear; Grand.
CAMERON, Texas—Roddy Bros.; S. E. Roddy, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Star Bargain House; W. M. Karesh, men's clothing, furnishing goods, women's ready-to-wear, notions, ribbons, embroideries; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. H. E. Corby, children's wear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—The General Furniture Co.; E. J. Weber, furniture, rugs, stoves; Strand.
CHICAGO—Lussky, White & Coolidge; C. White, upholstery; 49 Cumberland.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Moch, Berman & Co.; J. L. Bernard, piece goods; I. Mueller, trimmings; Ansonia.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Heldman Clothing Co.; J. Schild, W. J. Haldman, mfrs. clothing; 817 B'way; Ansonia.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; F. Long, millinery, 23 East 26th.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
GADSDEN, Ala.—Frank & Hagedorn; J. S. Hagedorn, clothing, furn. goods, shoes; Cumberland.
GAINESVILLE, Texas—Teague Bros.; A. Teague, drygoods, ready-to-wear, shoes; Aberdeen.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Steketta & Sons; B. M. Pedigo, trimmings, embroideries, neckwear, laces, gloves, notions, jewelry, toilet goods; Breslin.
GREENVILLE, Texas—Spurlock Bros. & Hagan; E. L. Spurlock, drygoods, ready-to-wear; Arlington.
IOWA CITY, Iowa—G. Yetter; ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.
MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; C. S. Cason, ready-to-wear, toys, merchandise manager; 1,150 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; R. J. Gardner, carpets, rugs, upholstery goods; 280 5th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—Queen City Clothing Co.; L. Leep, clothing, cloaks, suits, millinery; Aberdeen.
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Burney & Callah

The New York Times.

HUGE CROWD SEES GIANTS WIN TWICE

Thirty Thousand Persons Watch Double Discomfiture of Callahan's Pirates.

FIRST GOES 11 INNINGS

Score of Initial Encounter Is 4 to 3, but In Second Game McGraw's Men Apply Whitewash Brush.

Thirty thousand persons, the largest gathering at the Polo Grounds in the past three years, thronged to the big stadium yesterday and enjoyed the outing particularly well, as the Giants took two games from Jimmy Callahan's Pirates. McGraw's men had to go at top speed to get a lucky victory in the first game after eleven innings, by a score of 4 to 3, but they had an easy time of it in the second, winning by a score of 5 to 0.

About the only recognizable landmarks that remain with the Pittsburghs are old George Gibson and older Hans Wagner. Both of these lads were ready to go back and spend the rest of their days on the farm long before Patti ever thought of retiring, but they change their minds every Spring. The Dutchman's hands still have the capacity of a couple of baskets, but he is not as fleet on his ice-tong legs as he used to be.

The afternoon's fun was cut to order for the spectators and they gloated over the outcome. It seemed like the old pennant-winning days to see the upper tier filled with people and hordes of men crowding the bleachers in their shirt-sleeves. On the Speedway back of the Polo Grounds so many cars have not been parked since the last world's series outburst in this town.

It is estimated that about 300,000 peanuts were consumed during the bargain-day proceedings. Many of the citizens who sat up there and munched peanuts with an ice-cream cone chaser would probably have been down at the beach, save for the shark bugaboo.

If there happen to be any sharks at the Polo Grounds you always have the advantage because you can see them coming.

Giants Get Away in the Lead.

The Giants beat the gun in the opening game when Burns [illegible] first and went to third after Doyle's foul fly had been grabbed by Johnston over near the boxes. Johnston made a wild throw across the meadows and Burns counted. Douglas Baird didn't approve of that one-run lead, so in the third inning he crashed a home run into the left field bleachers right among the two-bit hosts for the longest drive that has been made at the ball yard this year.

The Pirates gave Pol Perritt a rude shock in the sixth, when Wagner singled to left and Bill Hinchman followed with a home run into the right field stand. Both of the old boys trotted home together and they were very happy. Wagner doffed Hinchman's hat for him to the applauding thousands.

The Giants had no sympathy whatever with that sort of thing. In their half of the same inning they began to get gay with Al Mamaux, the brightest star among the Pirate hoxmen. Doyle started with a single, and Herzog and Robertson went out easily. Up came Kauff and play-by-play Kauff cut high infield hit and, by fleet base galloping, Kauff Doyle scored. Merkle's single sent Benny around to third. Merkle started to steal second, Gibson threw the ball to centre field. Kauff scored and the count was 3 all.

Both Perritt and Mamaux settled down to tight pitching for the next few innings, and it wasn't until the tenth that the support behind the Pittsburgh star cracked and the Giants nailed the game. After Merkle had grounded out to first, in the eleventh, Lobert was safe on Farmer's fumble. Rariden's single to right sent Lobert to third. Herb Hunter was sent in to bat for Perritt and he hoisted a fly over back of first base. Hunter man made a pretty catch and Lobert started for home. He was moving slowly and Hinchman's throw would surely have caught him, only Gibson muffed the ball and Hans sailed into the plate safely on his manly chest with the winning run.

Even McGraw Shows Enthusiasm.

Manager McGraw was so tickled that he threw his hat in the air like a boy and went over and had a couple of handshakes with Hunter. McGraw doesn't often permit himself to enthuse so much over winning a ball game.

George Anderson's moist ball was working like a charm in the second tilt and he held the Pirates to five hits, while the Giants sailed into the pitching of Kentlehner and Carpenter for 12 healthy bangs. Pittsburgh didn't get anything like a hit for four innings and then, in the fifth, Farmer got a single, but Costello hit into a double play so the second hit by Johnson didn't count for anything.

There were two down in the third inning when the Giants made their first run. Doyle singled to right and went home on Herzog's sizzling triple to right.

More runs came in the fifth, after Burns and Doyle had been retired. In the first place, Anderson helped his own cause along by shooting a single to right. After the next two batters had been put out of the way, Herzog singled to right, sending Anderson to third. Davey Robertson then came to the rescue and his smashing three-base hit to deep right centre scored Anderson and Herzog.

Still more of it in the sixth. Lobert got a single and Rariden grounded out to first. Anderson was safe on Farmer's fumble and Burns also got a life on Farmer's error, Lobert counting when Burns's grounder sifted through the Pirate second baseman.

Kantlehner retired in the seventh to permit Joe Schmidt to try his hand as a pinch-hitter. Joe wasn't much of a success. He was thrown out at first by his own cousin, Hans Lobert. Carpenter then did pitching for the Pirates, but he could not quell the Giants' batting enthusiasm. After Lobert and Rariden had been retired, Anderson got his second hit, a smash to left, went down to second on Burns's single and scored when Doyle whacked a hit to right. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	2	2	0	Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	4
Doyle,2b	5	1	1	3	0	Cravath,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Herzog,ss	5	1	3	3	5	Wagner,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Hchman,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Kauff,cf	2	0	0	0	0	Farmer,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	12	0	Costello,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Lobert,3b	4	1	1	1	3	Johnston,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Rariden,c	4	0	0	6	1	Wilson,c	2	0	0	1	1
Anderson,p	4	2	2	0	1	Kltehner,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
						Carpenter,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	12	27	10	Total	30	0	5	24	12

a-Batted for Kantlehner in eighth inning.
Errors—Farmer (2), Merkle.

New York	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	x	—	5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Merkle, Baird. Three-base hits—Herzog, Robertson. Stolen base—Baird. Double play—Herzog and Merkle. Left on base—New York, 9; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Anderson, 1; off Kantlehner, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Kantlehner, 9 hits, 5 runs in seven innings; off Carpenter, 3 hits, 1 run in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Anderson (Wilson); by Kantlehner (Kauff). Struck out—By Anderson, 6; by Kantlehner, 1. Wild pitch—Kantlehner. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	4
Doyle,2b	5	1	1	3	0	Cravath,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Herzog,ss	5	1	3	3	5	Wagner,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Hchman,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Kauff,cf	2	0	0	0	0	Farmer,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	12	0	Costello,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Lobert,3b	4	1	1	1	3	Johnston,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Rariden,c	4	0	0	6	1	Wilson,c	2	0	0	1	1
Anderson,p	4	2	2	0	1	Kltehner,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
						Carpenter,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	12	27	10	Total	30	0	5	24	12

a-Batted for Kantlehner in eighth inning.
Errors—Farmer (2), Merkle.

New York	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	x	—	5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Merkle, Baird. Three-base hits—Herzog, Robertson. Stolen base—Baird. Double play—Herzog and Merkle. Left on base—New York, 9; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Anderson, 1; off Kantlehner, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Kantlehner, 9 hits, 5 runs in seven innings; off Carpenter, 3 hits, 1 run in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Anderson (Wilson); by Kantlehner (Kauff). Struck out—By Anderson, 6; by Kantlehner, 1. Wild pitch—Kantlehner. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
(First game; eleven innings.)
New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 0.
(Second game.)
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 1.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 1.
(Second game.)
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.
(First game.)
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 5.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 1.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
(Second game.)
Detroit, 10; Boston, 8.
(First game.)
Detroit, 7; Boston, 3.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
(First game.)
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
(Second game.)
Cleveland, 10; Washington, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	52	34	.605
Boston	47	35	.573
Philadelphia	44	38	.558
New York	43	42	.506
Chicago	44	48	.478
Pittsburgh	39	47	.453
St. Louis	42	53	.442
Cincinnati	38	55	.409

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	53	40	.570
Boston	52	40	.565
Chicago	52	42	.553
Cleveland	51	42	.548
Detroit	52	45	.536
Washington	47	45	.511
St. Louis	45	49	.479
Philadelphia	19	68	.218

Where They Play Today.

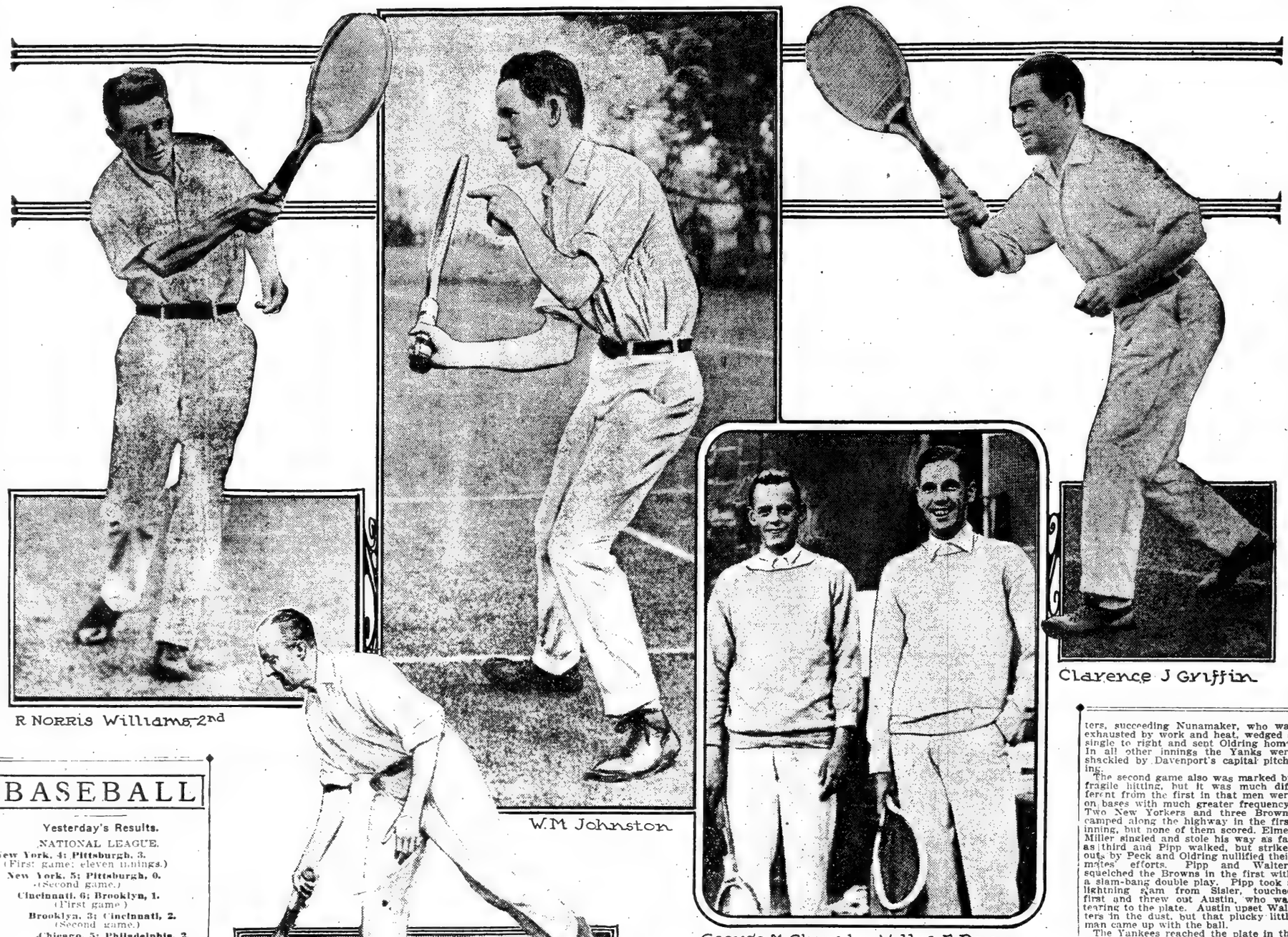
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Cleveland.

Photographs Taken at Longwood of Some of the Chief Figures in the Tennis Tournament



R Norris Williams, 2nd

W.M Johnston

T R. Pell

George M Church Willis E Davis.

Clarence J Griffin

MATTIES WIN FROM ROBINS, THEN LOSE

21,000 Fans Gather to Welcome Big Six's Managerial Debut Across the Bridge.

Christy Mathewson and his band of Cincinnati Redlegs went a-knocking on the door of Colonel C. H. Ebbets's ball park in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon to pay their first visit to Wilbert Robinson's Superbas since the former Giant twirler assumed his new rôle of manager, and before they started on their return trip to their hotel they had achieved semi-success. A double bill was arranged for the initial Brooklyn appearance of Matty as a manager, and his team captured the honors in the first conflict by 6 to 1. The Brooklyn contingent, however, emulated the proverbial worm in the second session, and, turning, vanquished the Redlegs under a 3 to 2 score.

About 21,000 rabid baseball fans, including a number who watched the proceedings from a hill and nearby rooftops, witnessed this invasion of Brooklyn privacy by Mathewson's clan, and give Big Six a rousing reception when he marched on the field before the opening tilt. Hal Chase, the former Yankee first baseman, also received the plaudits of the crowd before the beginning of hostilities.

The redoubtable Rube Marquard, another former Giant, essayed to halt the progress of the team now traveling under the guidance of his former battery-mate in the first game of the day, but the Cincinnati aggregation fell on his offerings for five runs in as many innings and he was gracefully withdrawn from further competition and replaced by Appleton. The latter entered the game in the sixth inning when he took the mound for Brooklyn after Manager Robinson had sent Hy Myers in to bat for Marquard in the previous session and remained until the eighth, during which time he was reached for two hits, but no tallies resulted. He was taken out in the eighth frame to allow O'Mara to bat for him, and Mails completed the game, another run being added to the Cincinnati total in the ninth inning.

Triples and two-base smashes by Chase and Griffith played a prominent part in this game. Marquard managed to get safely through the first inning without being hit effectively and Brooklyn also retired without a score in their half of the opening spasm before the wonderful pitching of Schneider who, throughout the game, allowed but three hits, two of which were bunched in the second inning and resulted in the Robins's lone tally.

In the second frame, however, the Redlegs fell on Marquard, and before the dust had cleared one run had been chalked up for them. Chase started with a double to left, field and advanced on Neale's sacrifice, Meyers to Daubert. McKechnie fanned, but Emmer came through with a single to centre which sent Chase across the rubber for the opening tally of the turbulent game. Chief Meyers forestalled further trouble by catching Emmer napping off first. Brooklyn tied the score in their half of the same inning, when, after Groh had thrown out Cutshaw, Casey Stengel sent the ball to centre field for a single. Mike Mowrey drew a pass, but both runners remained stationary while Olson fouled to McKechnie. Chief Meyers, however, sent a single to centre which scored Stengel and tied the score. The fun ended though when Marquard fanned.

The trouble in what proved to be the really disastrous inning for Brooklyn, the third, was started by Schneider, who singled after Cutshaw had retired Clarke. The Cincinnati pitcher then managed to get safely to second on an error by Olson on Groh's hit, while the latter rested on first. Roush managed to draw a pass, filling the bases, and Griffith followed with a double to right field, which scored Schneider and Groh and placed Roush on third. Marquard again filled the bases by purposely passing Chase, but further trouble was averted when Neale forced Roush at the plate, Cutshaw to Meyers, and McKechnie filed to Cutshaw.

Two more runs were scored for Cincinnati in the fifth on a single by Groh and triples by Griffith and Chase, and the generosity shown by Mails in the ninth frame, when he walked Groh and Roush, accounted for the Redlegs' last tally. Schneider had the Robins at his mercy after the second inning, and no real danger ever threatened from that stage.

Conditions were just reversed in the second game, when Big Jim Pfeffer took the mound for Brooklyn and had the Cincinnati band literally eating out of his hand all the way with the exception of the seventh inning. In this frame Pfeffer hit Groh, and the latter advanced to third on Griffith's double to left field, after Roush had fouled out to Mowrey. Huhn, the Cincinnati catcher, who replaced Chase at first in the third inning, fanned, following which Neale came through with a double to left, and Groh and Griffith both scampered across the rubber. The latter was aided in his score by a poor return of the ball to Mowrey, but nothing further developed, as McKechnie ended the inning by fanning.

Moseley, who started for Cincinnati, did not fare so well. He lasted long enough to give the Robins their three runs and Manager Mathewson called it a day's work in the eighth inning, when he sent Fisher back for him. Schulz then took up the burden for Cincinnati, and managed to escape unscathed. The Robins annexed their first run in the second conflict in the fifth inning, when, after Mowrey had filed to Roush, Olson singled to centre and stole second. The Brooklyn shortstop came home on McCarty's single to left field and Pfeffer, following, almost knocked Huhn over with a single which sent McCarty to third. However, hopes of another Brooklyn run that inning vanished when Johnston hit into a double play.

A single by Daubert in the sixth inning started another Robin rally which ended only when two more runs had been scored. Daubert went to second on Wheat's single to centre and both runners were advanced on a sacrifice by Cutshaw. Stengel's tantalizing bunt then dazzled Moseley long enough to allow Daubert to score and permit the Brooklyn right fielder to rest on first, and Wheat tallied on Mowrey's single to left. That ended the scoring, for McCarty forced Stengel at third. McCarty did some good work behind the plate in the closing game, and managed to prevent any pilfering on the part of the Redlegs.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,2b	4	2	1	1	3	Johnston,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Roush,cf	2	0	1	4	0	Daubert,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Griffith,rf	5	1	2	1	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Chase,1b	4	1	2	14	1	Cutshaw,2b	1	0	0	2	5
Neale,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Stengel,rf	4	1	1	2	0
McK'nie,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Mowrey,3b	1	0	0	0	2
Emmer,ss	2	0	0	1	2	Olson,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Clarke,c	4	0	2	2	0	Meyers,c	3	0	1	7	3
Schneider,p	4	1	1	0	1	Marquard,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Myers	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	10	27	15	Appleton,p	0	0	0	0	0
						O'Mara	1	0	1	0	0
						Mails,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	1	3	27	13

a-Batted for Marquard in the fifth inning. b-Batted for Appleton in the eighth inning.
Errors—Neale, Olson.

Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	—6
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Griffith, Chase. Three-base hits—Griffith, Chase. Stolen bases—Groh, Roush. Sacrifice hit—Neale. Double plays—Mowrey, Daubert and Meyers; Chase to Emmer to Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 4. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 3; off Appleton, 1; off Mails, 2; off Schneider, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard, 7 hits, 4 runs, in 5 innings; off Mails, no hits, 1 run, in 1 inning; off Appleton, 3 hits, no runs, in 3 innings; off Schneider, 3 hits, 1 run, in 9 innings. Struck out—By Marquard, 1; by Appleton, 3; by Mails, 2; by Schneider, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klein and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,cf	3	0	0	3	0	Groh,2b	3	1	0	3	2
Daubert,1b	4	1	3	8	0	Roush,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Griffith,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	2	1	Chase,1b	1	0	0	4	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Huhn,1b	2	0	0	7	0
Mowrey,3b	3	0	1	1	0	Neale,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Olson,ss	3	1	1	6	0	McK'nie,3b	3	0	1	2	3
McCarty,c	3	0	2	5	3	Emmer,ss	3	0	1	2	5
Pfeffer,p	2	0	1	0	1	Wingo,c	3	0	0	1	2
						Moseley,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Schulz,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aLouden	1	0	0	0	0
						bFisher	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	9	27	11	Total	30	2	6	24	14

a-Batted for Huhn in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Moseley in eighth inning.
Error—Pfeffer.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0 —3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0 —2

Two-base hits—Griffith, Daubert. Stolen base—Olsen. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Cutshaw. Double plays—Olson and Daubert; Groh, (unassisted.) Left on base—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 6. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Moseley, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Moseley, 9 hits, 3 runs in seven innings; off Schulz, no runs, no hits in one inning; off Pfeffer, 2 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, 1 (Groh.) Struck out—By Moseley, 1; by Pfeffer, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klein and Emslie.

Williams, Cubs' Fielder, Is Injured.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Fred Williams, centre fielder of the Chicago Nationals, probably will be out of the game several days as the result of an injury to his wrist. Some small bones, it is feared, were broken by a pitched ball yesterday.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 4; Memphis, 0.
Mobile, 9; Birmingham, 2.
Little Rock, 15; Chattanooga, 4.
(First game.)
Chattanooga, 0; Little Rock, 0.
(Called in fifth; rain.)

New York State League.

Binghamton, 5; Elmira, 1.
Wilkes-Barre, 9; Scranton, 4.
Harrisburg, 2; Utica, 0.
Syracuse, 2; Albany, 1.

DAVENPORT TWICE SUBDUES YANKEES

Dave Pitches Browns to Double Victory, Aided by Donovanites' Listlessness.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—One pitcher disposed of the Yankees twice this afternoon and they have yet to win a game in the Mound City. The altitudinous Dave Davenport pitched both games of a double-header and the Browns won both, by 3 to 1 and 3 to 2, respectively.

Not only was New York's hitting too fluffy to be productive, but in various ways in pinches they were not equal to occasions. They did some slow and ragged fielding which was costly, their pitchers were too free with passes, and they could not deliver emergency hits.

Caldwell in the first game and Russell in the second did as well as Davenport in curtailing the hit output, but they were not equal to him insteadiness. It was a hot afternoon, but Davenport flourished in the temperature and in addition he practically won his own game in the second joust with a two-base hit and he makes about one a year.

Gedeon was shelved in favor of Bauman in the second game. The former's hitting has been as light and airy as elderdown, although his successor did not produce anything either.

Base running was another art in which the Browns excelled. They could not do any stealing on Walters, but they did circulate on the pathways with more dash and profit than the Yankees, who were just sufficiently shy in all-around work, especially at opportune moments, to succumb twice and retain first place by the slender margin of half a game, because Boston also lost twice.

The first game was a grinding pitching tussle between Long Ray Caldwell and Long Dave Davenport, in which the Browns never scored at all until the eighth inning and then rushed in sufficient tallies to win. They did not make a hit from the second inning until the eighth. One of the numerous bases on balls which Caldwell gave Jimmy Austin, began this fatal inning. It was the fourth time on first base for Jimmy. He singled once and sauntered three times. He was Caldwell's bugbear.

Ward Miller spanked a single through short, which, however, was not the most difficult chance in the world for Peck. Sisler bunted to the third-base line. Caldwell let Boone fan the fielding and Boone extended the same courtesy to Caldwell. The result was a safe bunt, bases filled, and nobody out.

Pratt jabbed to Caldwell, and though Caldwell had a force play at the plate he let caution sway him and threw the batter out. Austin scored—a presentation to Caldwell. Marsans's fly to High and Severeid's single pushed two more runs in and completed the demolition of the Yanks.

Davenport and Caldwell both had a mystifying melange of curves and speed, and for five innings the batters were at all times in sore distress. Davenport was the steadier and Caldwell had to pitch himself out of difficulties created by his prediction to pass the enemy batters. In the third and fifth he passed relays of men, but tightened and redeemed himself.

The Yankees made their first hit in the sixth inning. Elmer Miller was pioneer. In the seventh Oldring opened with a base hit to right. Gedeon sacrificed. Boone flied to Pratt and Walters, succeeding Nunamaker, who was exhausted by work and heat, wedged a single to right and sent Oldring home. In all other innings the Yanks were shackled by Davenport's capital pitching.

The second game also was marked by fragile hitting, but it was much different from the first in that men were on bases with much greater frequency. Two New Yorkers and three Browns camped along the highway in the first inning, but none of them scored. Elmer Miller singled and stole his way as far as third and Pipp walked, but strike-outs by Peck and Oldring nullified their mates' efforts. Pipp and Walters squelched the Browns in the first with a slam-bang double play. Pipp took a lightning slam from Sisler, touched first and threw out Austin, who was tearing to the plate. Austin upset Walters in the dust, but that plucky little man came up with the ball.

The Yankees reached the plate in the third inning and in the last. High scored in the third on hits by himself and Pipp and Elmer Miller hit a home run into the left field in the ninth. Between these periods the Browns did enough destruction, assisted by decisions by Nallin, to take the game.

Russell was unhittable until the fifth inning, in which Pratt singled and Marsans walked before anybody was out. It looked as if Marsans struck out, but Nallin said not, and the two batters fanned and Davenport, who is an easy mark at the bat, lay against a ball in the groove and hended home two runs with a two-bagger.

These two runs would not have been enough to win the game, but in the eighth Shotton made the grand tour on a two-bagger, which was such because of slow fielding by Oldring, a sacrifice and a fielder's choice. Baumann heaved to Walters to nip Shotton at the terminal. It was a close decision and Nallin gave it to the Browns.

Lee Magee had his feet examined under an X-ray this morning. Both are bothering him, but the pictures showed nothing more than sprains. Magee practiced fielding today, but doesn't know when he will be able to play again. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	2	2	0	E.Miller,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Austin,3b	1	1	1	1	2	High,lf	3	0	1	0	0
W.Miller,rf	2	1	1	0	0	P'paugh,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Sisler,1b	4	1	1	12	1	Pipp,1b	4	0	0	6	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	4	3	Oldring,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Gedeon,2b	3	0	1	2	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	4	0	Boone,3b	3	0	0	3	0
Johnson,ss	4	0	0	2	9	N'maker,c	2	0	0	7	0
Davenp't,p	3	0	0	0	2	Walters,c	1	0	1	1	0
						Caldwell,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	27	3	6	27	17	Total	29	1	4	24	3

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Marsans. Stolen bases—Shotton, (2,) Austin, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Marsans, Gedeon. Sacrifice fly—Marsans. Double play—Davenport, Johnson, and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 4; off Davenport, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 6 hits, 3 runs in eight innings; off Davenport, 4 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Caldwell, 7; by Davenport, 4. Passed balls—Nunamaker, (2.) Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	1	1	2	0	E.Miller,cf	5	1	1	1	0
Austin,3b	1	0	0	1	3	High,lf	4	1	1	2	0
W.Miller,rf	3	0	1	2	0	P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	11	1	Pipp,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Pratt,2b	4	1	2	2	2	Oldring,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Marsans,cf	2	1	0	0	0	Baumann,2b	3	0	0	1	0
Severeid,c	3	0	0	8	1	Boone,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Johnson,ss	1	0	0	0	0	Walters,c	4	0	1	6	1
aRumler	1	0	0	0	0	Russell,p	2	0	0	0	2
Lavan,ss	1	0	0	1	4	bMagee	1	0	0	0	0
Davenp't,p	2	0	0	0	1						
Total	27	3	5	27	15	Total	34	2	6	24	7

a-Batted for Johnson in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Russell in ninth inning.
Errors—Lavan (2), Davenport (2), Peckinpaugh.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3	
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	

Two-base hits—Davenport, Shotton. Home run—E. Miller. Stolen bases—Pratt, Pipp. Sacrifice hits—High, Russell, Austin, W. Miller. Double play—Pipp and Walters. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 5. First on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 3; off Davenport, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 5 hits and 3 runs in 8 innings; off Davenport, 5 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Russell, 6; by Davenport, 7. Passed balls—Severeid, Walters. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

Giants Sell Catcher Wendell.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 29.—O. H. Wathen, President of the Louisville American Association Baseball Club, today announced that the deal for the purchase from the New York Nationals of Catcher Lew Wendell had been completed. It was understood that refusals to waive on Wendell had halted the sale.

Lord Derby's Phalaris Is Victor.

WINDSOR, England, July 29.—The St. George's Handicap of $5,000, second horse to receive $375 and third $125, was run off here today and resulted in an easy victory for Lord Derby's Phalaris, ridden by Martin, by six lengths ahead of L. Neuman's Argos, with Whalley in the saddle. E. Hulton's Torloisk, with J. Childs up, was third, three lengths behind. Thirty-two entries were received for this important handicap, but only eleven horses went to the post. The betting was: Phalaris, 7 to 1; Argos, 2 to 1, and Torloisk, 8 to 1.

CHURCH AND DAVIS WIN EASTERN TITLE

Defeat Williams and Pell in Five-Set Final Match on Longwood Tennis Court.

BOTH PAIRS PLAY WILDLY

Errors Abound in Contest—Johnston, Washburn, Kumagae, and Armstrong Survive in Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 29.—Confirming the prophecies of the sopthsayers, George M. Church and Willis E. Davis won the Eastern tennis title, defeating Theodore Roosevelt Pell and R. Norris Williams 2d, in a five-set final match on the Longwood courts today. The score was 4—6, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4.

The path which the winners traveled to victory had many devious side trails, leading away from the heights of tennis skill to the lower strata, and neither team could refrain from exploring some of them. The entire contest was marked by erratic play. Neither team was at its best, except for flashes, but then there was an occasional interpolation of tennis which thrilled the gallery and gave an accurate measure of the real skill of the men.

The newly-formed doubles team of Church and Davis ruled a pronounced favorite before the play began, and there were even some who expected that they might race through the final-round match in straight sets. But it did not take long for the players to discourage any such belief. The erratic play began at once, and Davis and Church met with disaster in the opening encounter. It was not that Pell and Williams played good tennis, but that their opponents played worse. Wildness was the besetting sin of all concerned. Some idea of it may be had from the fact that in the first set, all told, there were only fifteen placement points. Errors decided the issue.

The famous backhander, Pell, was having an off day. As usual, he elected to play the right-hand court, and the efficacy of his backhand was, therefore, lost in large part. Davis and Church decided that they would give it little opportunity to figure in the match, and to this end kept playing to Pell's forehand, which proved to be weaker than usual. He found himself forced to play a lobbing game against the aggression of Church and Davis, and eventually there was the short lob sent over, which was food for Church's terrific smashing blows.

Not Much Force in Drives.

Seldom did Pell have pace behind his shots. They went away from his racquet without the snap that would make them count in a volleying game. This was no doubt induced by the fact that when he did attempt to hit hard the drives were prone to jump away without control, and outs and nets were the product. The soft game, however, was of almost as little avail. Had Pell been anywhere near the top of his game Davis and Church would have had hard work to pull out the victory.

Williams, too, was not steady, but he redeemed himself now and then by sharp placement strokes that shot out of reach of the opposing pair. Netting and double faulting figured to a marked degree in his play, and it seemed as if the

GREAT NECK GAINS SENIOR POLO TITLE

Meadow Brook, Consistent Winner, Loses Championship by Margin of Two Goals.

HITCHCOCK HIGH SCORER

Hits Seven Goals for Great Neck—Score Eeven at End of Third Period, Then Champions Begin Attacks.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 29.—Playing on turf remarkably firm after a week of rain, although naturally cut up and bumpy near the close, Great Neck won the Polo Association senior championship from Meadow Brook, by 9¾ to 7¾ goals, at the Point Judith Club tournament this afternoon. There was a record attendance, the parking spaces and club inclosure being thronged with the members and their families, and the grandstand did not have a vacant seat. Many came from Newport for the game, and players of past and present prominence were conspicuous spectators.

Hitchcock, the youthful No. 1 man for Great Neck, carried off the scoring honors with seven tallies. Each man played his position in a reliable and steadfast way, and in team tactics neither Great Neck nor Meadow Brook made any bad breaks. Both sides were mounted splendidly. The game was pronounced the finest seen on the Point Judith field in the history of the Polo Association championships at Narragansett Pier. Meadow Brook was defending the title after having won the senior event more times than any other club in the twenty-two years of its existence.

There were two referees, E. W. Hopping and Wm. Balding, the Irish player, in accord with one of the managers' rules in big matches.

Opening Periods Slow.

Great Neck had the ball on the first throw-in, and Webb nearly hit a runaway goal. Meadow Brook's hit-in was carried near enough for a try by Whitney, but he missed. Milburn had another try and then Great Neck got the ball and Webb's shot for the posts falled. Meadow Brook forced the ball toward the Great Neck goal by excellent passes and Milburn hit the only goal of the period for Meadow Brook.

In the second period Hitchcock was the only scorer, gaining two for Great Neck. Both were long drives from mix-ups, and the first in two and a half minutes and the second in the minute's one minute over time. Meadow Brook fought hard and had the ball out over the end line three times.

Each team had its try for a goal in the third and missed it, the feature being the many rapid hits and returns in the middle of the field. As the gong, which had taken the place of the whistle, sounded Mr. Dumsey counted for Meadow Brook by a difficult at-the-hit, making the score 2 all.

Great Neck was aggressive throughout the fourth period and through Hitchcock's straight direction on balls sent to him Great Neck rolled up three goals. The first two were each won in a minute of play and the third, in a wild race in a mix-up in that low Hitchcock his helmet, was scored in forty-five seconds. Ramsey had a close call for a goal on a ball passed up by Whitney, but otherwise Great Neck had all the honors. The half-time score was 6 to 2 in favor of Great Neck.

Meadow Brook Rallies in Fifth.

Meadow Brook tallied three in the fifth period and brought the score within one goal of Great Neck's. Von Stade tried for a goal from the Meadow Brook rush after the throw-in, but Stoddard backed it from the jaws of the goal. Whitney in turn met the ball ad sent it flying between the posts for the first of the try of [illegible]. Von Stade made the second after three minutes from a hit-up by Milburn and also the third, made from a difficult angle forty-five seconds later.

In the remaining moments of play Great Neck forced matters and after Hitchcock's try seemed to be a miss, Stoddard was up in time to hit for a goal. Great Neck now led by 7 to 5.

The [illegible] was a Great Neck period and the ball for the greater part of the time was [illegible] Meadow Brook goals. Each of the Great Neckers at the start had a losing shot for a goal, and to end the [illegible] excitement Whitney was forced to safety. Then Hitchcock made a [illegible] one of his favorite forward [illegible] This was followed by one by Stoddard, who stole off with the ball after a miss by Hitchcock. As the period ended Hitchcock scored again, making the count 10 to 4¾. Great Neck did not score again in the game.

[illegible] Meadow Brook, offense, by a fine defense by Great Neck, made the seventh period exciting. The only goal was kicked by a Meadow Brook point after two minutes from a mix-up near the posts. The poor field [illegible] prevention of Hitchcock's good try at the opening of the eighth. Milburn got [illegible] from a scrimmage under the feet of the mounts. Stoddard was penalized for a safety, and Whitney made a nice forward stroke for the last goal of the game. In the remaining two minutes or [illegible] Great Neck was on the aggressive and as the final gong sounded Webb hit a goal but it did not count. The score

Meadow Brook.		GREAT NECK.	
1—F. [illegible]		1—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	
2—[illegible]		2—L. Hitchcock, Webb.	
3—H. P. Whitney,		3—Malcolm Stevenson,	
Back—[illegible]		Back—L. C. Stoddard.	
Goals—[illegible]		Goals earned, 10, less penalty,	
¼.			
Referees—Goals—For Meadow Brook, Milburn.		For Great Neck, T. Hitchcock, 7; Stevenson, 1.	
Penalties—Safeties by Whitney and Stoddard. Referees, Messrs. E. W. Hopping and W. Balding.			

MISS KISSEL WINS FINALS.

Middle States Champion Defeats Mrs. Le Roy in Staten Island Tennis.

Miss Ina Kissel, Middle States tennis champion, triumphed in straight sets over Mrs. Robert Le Roy in the final round of the annual singles tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club on the grass courts at Livingston, S. I., yesterday. Duplicating her victory over Mrs. Le Roy in the final round of the Middle States championship tournament, Miss Kissel won, 6—3, 6—2. The hard-driving game of the New Jersey woman was too much for Mrs. Le Roy. Miss Kissel's severe service gained her many points, but it was her steadiness in the back court that counted chiefly in her victory.

Mrs. Le Roy took two games in the first set by her remarkable placing. A few times she passed Miss Kissel at the net, but the New Jersey woman took few chances in coming up to the barrier. Mrs. Le Roy didn't fancy this type of play, and she remained in the back court much of the time. It was a long-driving match from the start, with success resting with Miss Kissel because of her superior driving force.

In the second set there were frequent and sustained volleying rallies. The fourth and sixth games were all Mrs. Le Roy could annex, and, as in the previous set, it was her consistent playing of the side lines which gave her these games.

Little Sails to Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 29.—Irving E. Raymond's Little won this afternoon's race among Stamford Yacht Club's one-design sloops over a seven-mile triangular course in a light southeast breeze. Her elapsed time was 1:35:05. She finished 1 minute 19 seconds ahead of Ernest G. Draper's Billy Boy. This is the third race for the Marion Cup.

SPORTS ON PAGE 14, ADDITIONAL NEWS OF MAIN NEWS SECTION.

MAN IS VICTOR ON COURT.

Other Favorites Also Advance in Edgemere Tennis Tourney.

All of the favorites advanced yesterday in the annual singles tournament of the Edgemere Country Club on the courts at Edgemere, L. I. Walter Merrill Hall and Alric H. Man, Jr., each of whom has been a winner in previous Edgemere tournaments, attained the round before the semi-finals, along with Arthur MacPherson, Edmund J. Fixman, Frederick G. Anderson, Walter L. Pate, and Kenneth D. Fisher.

Charles L. Johnston, Jr., former New England intercollegiate champion, was eliminated by Man in the third round in straight sets by 6—3, 6—2. Hall had his hands full in the first set with Frank C. Strobel, and was hard pressed to win at 9-7, but in the second set he won 6—0.

The surprise of the tournament is MacPherson, who holds the Russian doubles title with his brother. In putting out Charles C. Chambers in the third round at 6—3, 6—4, MacPerson proved most effective in back court play, although he never hesitated to come up to the net. The summary:

OPEN SINGLES, First Round.—Kenneth G. Stern defeated J. McLoughlin, 6—2, 7—5; A. J. Ostendorf defeated H. W. Warner, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—Walter L. Pate defeated W. S. Holt, 6—4, 6—3; Charles Chambers defeated A. J. Ostendorf, 6—2, 6—3; Charles L. Johnston, Jr., defeated Kenneth G. Stern, 6—0, 6—1; Edmund J. Fixman defeated B. M. Phillips, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1; Ralph L. Bagge defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—2, 6—3; L. W. Fisher defeated Roy D. Ritchey, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3; Kenneth D. Fisher defeated Clifford Bishop, 6—1, 6—0.

Third Round — Frederick G. Anderson defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 3—6, 6—0, 6—6; Walter L. Pate defeated Frank Loughman, 6—2, 6—1; Walter Merrill Hall defeated Frank C. Strobel, 6—7, 6—0; Arthur MacPherson defeated Charles C. Chambers, 6—3, 6—4; Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated Charles L. Johnston, Jr., 6—3, 6—2; Edmund J. Fixman defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—2, 6—2; Kenneth D. Fisher defeated William Hartye, 2—6, 11—9, 6—1.

DR. F. D. BAILEY IS WINNER.

Takes Graveyard Handicap on Bretton Woods Golf Course.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 29.—Against a field of thirty-two entries Dr. F. D. Bailey of Brooklyn won the first graveyard handicap tournament this season on the Bretton Woods course with a handicap of twelve and a gross score of 92. In a tie for second honors were Joseph Purcell, a fellow Brooklynite, and D. L. Anderson of New York.

Other New York entrants included Reginald Truffin, Jr., O. A. Barnard, M. E. Barnard, Isaac B. Johnson, Dr. E. S. Robinson, Alfred Costello, A. H. Jones, Andrew Dougherty, James E. Landy, Dr. L. Chappelle, T. F. Murtha, and Charles Millan.

CHURCH AND DAVIS WIN EASTERN TITLE

Continued from Preceeding Page.

opponents, and in the next game Church and Davis made a determined stand for victory. They led at 40—15 against Pell's service, only to have the game go to deuce on two out by Davis. Several times later they were within a point of victory, but each time Williams and Pell were able to hold off defeat and finally to pull out the victory. Davis was broken through in the thirteenth game and the victory was scored on Williams's service.

Early Lead Shattered to Bits.

After the rest of seven minutes Pell and Williams came out, determined to win. They broke through Church at the outset and gained a lead of 2—0. The opposing pair, however, evened the score and followed with another run of three, after Pell had taken one on l. service.

Pell was very much at fault during this set. He had a number of chances for effective work at the net, but opportunity held no invitation for him in the mood for netting which was upon him. Eleven times in this set he sent the ball into the barrier and most of them were on short strokes from the forecourt.

Pell's service was broken through in the first game of the last set and the advantage gained then was enough to decide the match, for thereafter each team won one service. In the ninth game Church and Davis were within a point of the match, but Pell succeeded in winning his service this time. Three times in the tenth game the victors were within a point of victory but they did not win until it had gone to 7—5 on points.

The semi-final round brackets in the singles competition were filled today. In the upper half Watson M. Washburn came through to a place beside the national champion, William M. Johnston, when he scored an easy victory over George C. Caner of Harvard, at 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. Caner could not stop Washburn's beautiful placing game and he was aced repeatedly.

Armstrong Puts Out Wright.

In the lower half Joseph J. Armstrong, who put Clarence J. Griffin out of the tournament yesterday, gained a semi-final round place by defeating the last of Boston's hopes, Irving C. Wright. Armstrong plays about the same type of game as Wright. Each depends mainly on the chop stroke, but Armstrong today showed more varied play. The lob, which brought confusion to Griffin, did likewise to Wright, and the Philadelphian won in straight sets, the score being 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

The other lower half bracket is occupied by the name of Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese star. He was pitted today against the seventeen-year-old Pittsburgh youth, Charles S. Garland, and won much as he pleased. Garland, a master of the placement game from the baseline, found Kumagae able to cover court so rapidly that the effectiveness of his game was broken up and the Japanese won at 6—1, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1. The semi-final round will be played Monday. The point score of the doubles match:

George M. Church and Willis E. Davis vs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell and R. Norris Williams, 2d.

FIRST SET.

Church and Davis..	4	0	4	3	2	2	4	1	4	3—27—4
Pell and Williams..	1	4	0	5	4	4	0	4	1	5—28—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Church	5	2	4	1	0
Davis	9	4	5	0	0
Pell	5	5	2	0	1
Williams	2	4	4	2	0

SECOND SET.

Church and Davis....	4	2	4	1	4	10	5	9	3	9—6
Pell and Williams....	1	4	2	4	1	8	3	7	5	0—2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Church	5	3	8	0	1
Davis	10	7	5	1	6
Pell	4	5	1	1	1
Williams	6	6	1	1	3

THIRD SET.

Church and Davis—	1	1	4	3	4	6	1	4	5	2	4	10	1	1	1—47	6
Pell and Williams—	4	4	1	5	2	4	4	0	3	4	2	12	4	4	—53	8

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Church	9	5	6	1	0
Davis	13	11	6	2	0
Pell	9	8	4	1	0
Williams	8	6	8	2	1

FOURTH SET.

Church and Davis..	4	5	4	4	4	1	4	6	4	—36	6
Pell and Williams..	6	7	2	2	2	4	2	4	0	—29	3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Church	4	3	2	0	1
Davis	3	3	2	1	1
Pell	2	11	7	0	0
Williams	11	4	7	0	3

FIFTH SET.

Church and Davis.	4	4	2	4	0	4	5	4	3	7—37	6
Pell and Williams.	1	2	4	1	4	0	7	1	5	5—30	4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Church	2	3	4	2	0
Davis	5	7	4	2	0
Pell	6	7	6	0	1
Williams	7	3	4	0	3

VOLLMER TAKES ANOTHER TITLE

N. Y. A. C. Swimming Star Wins Half-Mile Metropolitan Championship in Fast Time.

Herbert E. Vollmer of the New York A. C. yesterday kept clean his slate of consecutive victories when he won the half-mile metropolitan championship swim from a small but select field in the 410-foot pool of the Deal Beach Swimming Club at Allenhurst, N. J. It was not so much that Vollmer won as the time he recorded which stands out in the latest feat of this young swimming star. Leading his clubmates, Ted Cann and Joe Wheatley, to the tape in one of the hardest-fought contests of the season, Vollmer was clocked for the half mile in 11:41 1-5, which time some of the officials asserted was a new record for a tank of 110 feet in length.

Similar to the race at Travers Island last Saturday, in which Vollmer won the quarter-mile Metropolitan title, was the half-mile championship race yesterday. It was similar in every detail, even to the order of finish, with the exception that Cann yesterday made a slightly better fight for first honors. He pressed Vollmer hard at every stage of the half-mile journey, and when the victor crawl-stroked under the finish line, Cann, a comparative youngster, was only ten feet in his wash. Wheatley did not offer as sturdy a contest as did Cann, and was beaten off by at least fifteen yards. The clockers caught Cann unofficially in 11:42 2-5, which indicates that Vollmer's margin of victory must have been small.

For nearly half the distance Cann hung close to Vollmer's shoulders, and for a time his head appeared in front. It was for a very short period, however, and it might be related that Vollmer set the pace all the way. The 550-meter world's record holder was away like a flash. Cann, a strong youngster, who is improving with every race, never let the Columbia student get dangerously far away, and Vollmer probably never enjoyed more than a yard of advantage at any time during the first furlong. In the second 220-yard trip Cann looked strong, and did away with whatever lead Vollmer had. At 350 yards his head showed in front, and he kept it there until the 440-yard mark was passed. That was the last time Vollmer permitted Cann to make the pace. The victor really spurted after passing the quarter-mile mark—he must have been doing a little sprinting in the earlier stages, too—and not once did he diminish his speed until he had crossed the finish line. Vollmer seemed to possess no end of stamina. Every time Cann challenged Vollmer received his efforts with an increased stroke on his own part.

A fine program of races had been arranged by the Deal Beach Club, and several thousand persons gathered about the mark, which adjoins the Allenhurst Casino. In the 100-yard handicap another New York A. C. representative, Leo Glebel, carried the club's colors to victory. Glebel had eight seconds' handicap, and was virtually scratch man. He went the route in 1:06 2-5. Al E. Downes, national high-diving champion, triumphed over the indoor title holder, Arthur McAleenan, in the handicap fancy diving contest. Downes, who is McAleenan's teammate, had two points' allowance on the indoor champion, and finished with a total of 95½ points, while McAleenan had 95 1-7.

The relay race between Spring Lake and two Allenhurst teams, which included in their rosters some of the best swimmers in the Metropolitan district, furnished one of the best competitions of the meet. Victory rested with the Spring Lake team, which was headed by Robert E. Dowling. Dowling's teammates were William O'Sullivan, J. Murray, and J. Mathews.

The summary:

880-Yard Metropolitan Championship Swim.—Won by Herbert E. Vollmer, New York A. C.; Teddy Cann, New York A. C., second; Joseph Wheatley, New York A. C., third. Time—11:41 4-5.

Fancy Diving, Handicap.—Won by Al. E. Downes, New York A. C., (2 points,) with 95½ points; Arthur McAleenan, New York A. C., (scratch,) second, with 95 1-7 points; J. Hirschfield, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn (18 points,) third, with 88 points.

110-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Leo Glebel, New York A. C., (8 seconds;) J. J. Curran, New York A. C., (5 seconds,) second; F. Allen, Allenhurst, N. J., (10 seconds,) third. Time—1:06 2-5.

Relay Race.—Won by Spring Lake, with team composed of Robert E. Dowling, William O'Sullivan, J. Murray, and J. Mathews, (12 seconds;) Second Allenhurst team, composed of William Blum, Joseph Reid, J. McAleenan, and A. McGuire, (13 seconds,) second; First Allenhurst team, composed of Tom McCarthy, Harry O'Sullivan, Arthur McAleenan, and Donald McAleenan, (10 seconds, third. Time not taken.

ACKERMAN WINS LONG RUN.

Captures Three-Mile Race at Entre Nous A. C. Games.

Herman Ackerman, the New York Athletic Club runner, defeated a rather poor field in the three-mile handicap run at the games of the Entre Nous Athletic Club at Olympic Field, Paterson, N. J., yesterday afternoon. He worked his way into second place at the one-mile point and then followed the pace of Joe Georgio of the Paulist Athletic Club until the final lap. In the final circuit the spectators were treated to an exciting duel between the two athletes. Georgio so exhausted himself in trying to kill off Ackerman that he was forced to stop to a walk and was passed by A. W. Feher, who finished second. As the other contestants had retired from the race, Georgio continued walking to the finish to receive third prize.

In the 1,000-yard handicap run J. M. Duffy of the Steinway Athletic Association came with a rush in the stretch to catch Harry Biddle of the Mohawk Athletic Club and win by five yards. The 100-yard handicap dash went to Fred Teschner, the Glencoe star. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Fred Teschner, Glencoe A. C., (scratch;) G. W. Bernell, Paulist Club, (2 yards,) second; A. D. Pendleton, unattached, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by W. Fischer, St. Benedict's Prep.; J. S. Quaile, unattached, second; E. Mehling, unattached, third. Time—5:08 4-5.

1,000 Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. M. Duffy, Steinway A. A., (45 yards;) Harry Biddle, Mohawk A. C., (10 yards,) second; John D. Bell, New York A. C., (15 yards,) third. Time—2:24 2-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Herman Ackerman, New York A. C., (scratch;) A. W. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., (60 yards,) second; J. P. Georgio, Paulist A. C., (100 yards,) third. Time—16:07.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Alexander Smith, Mohawk A. C., (7 yards;) T. C. Young, unattached, (2 yards,) second; W. P. Hickey, Knights of St. Peter, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:35 1-5.

MISS GROVE WINS TITLE.

Beats Mrs. Bailey for Westchester Lawn Tennis Honors.

Miss Margaret Grove, recent winner of the Hudson River women's tennis championship, yesterday added the Westchester County title to her list by defeating Mrs. A. M. Bailey, 6—3, 6—1, in the final round of the tournament on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club at Yonkers. Miss Grove was in top form and did not have to extend herself to win.

The surprise of the tournament was recorded in the fourth round of the men's singles when Leon H. Crowley downed Abraham Bassford, Jr., by the score of 6—2, 6—3.

George King, Captain of Columbia University's 1915 tennis team, will be one of the contestants in the final round for the singles title as the result of his defeat of E. W. Putnam at 7—5, 6—1. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round.—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. A. M. Bailey, 6—3, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-final Round.—Leon H. Crowley and Henry Bassford defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George C. King, 12—10, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semi-final Round.—Miss L. Sheets and E. Sheets defeated Miss Gertrude Wilson and J. Knox, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0.

MEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round.—L. H. Crowley defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 6—2, 6—3.

Semi-final Round.—George King defeated E. W. Putnam, 7—5, 6—1.

THE CUBS GIVE AND TAKE.

Bunch Hits and Win First, 5 to 2, but Lose Second Game to Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Chicago got an even break here today, winning the first game 5 to 2 and losing the second to Philadelphia, 4 to 1. The visitors won their victory by bunching four hits, a base on balls and a sacrifice fly off Alexander in the third inning, scoring four runs. In the second game Chicago used four pitchers, while Demaree kept the hits of his opponents scattered. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Flack,rf	5	2	2	2	0
Mann,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Zim'man,2b	5	1	0	2	5
Schulte,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Wortman,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Saier,1b	4	0	1	15	1
Fischer,c	3	0	1	1	0
Hendrix,p	3	0	0	1	0
Total	31	5	9	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Niehoff,2b	3	0	0	0	3
Stock,3b	4	0	0	0	0
Good,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Killifer,c	3	0	1	1	0
Alexander,p	2	0	1	1	5
Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCravath	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	5	27	10

a-Batted for Alexander in seventh inning.

Errors—Hendrix, Luderus, Killifer.

Chicago	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0—5
Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Mann. Home run—Paskert. Stolen base—Wortman. Sacrifice hits—Mann, Wortman, Hendrix, Niehoff. Sacrifice flies—Zimmerman, Luderus. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Alexander, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 5 hits, 2 runs in nine innings; off Alexander, 9 hits, 4 runs in seven innings; off Oeschger, no hits, no runs in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hendrix, 2 (Paskert, Whitted). Struck out—By Hendrix, 1; by Alexander, 4; by Oeschger, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Niehoff,2b	0	0	2	1	0
Stock,3b	4	0	0	0	0
Good,rf	2	1	1	2	1
Whitted,lf	4	2	3	5	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	2	8	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Burns,c	3	0	0	6	1
Demaree,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	10	27	5

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Flack,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mann,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Zim'man,2b	4	0	2	1	4
Schulte,lf	4	1	1	2	1
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	4	1
Saier,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Fischer,c	3	0	1	6	1
Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	0
Seaton,p	1	0	0	0	2
P'dergast,p	1	0	0	0	0
Brown,p	0	0	0	0	0
aKelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	24	11

a-Batted for Prendergast in eighth inning.

Errors — Stock (2,) Demaree, Wortman, Saier, Lavender.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—4
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Fischer, Niehoff, Paskert. Three-base hit — Whitted. Home runs—Schulte, Good. Sacrifice hit—Luderus. Sacrifice fly—Bancroft. Double play—Luderus, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2; off Seaton, 3; off Prendergast, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lavender, 3 hits, 1 run in 1 inning, (none out in second;) off Seaton, 4 hits, 2 runs in 3 innings, (no one out in fifth;) off Prendergast, 2 hits, 1 run in 3 innings; off Brown, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning; off Demaree, 3 hits, 1 run in 3 innings. Struck out—By Seaton, 2; by Brown, 1; by Demaree, 6. Wild pitch—Prendergast. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

TENNIS STARS ARE ENTERED

Many Well-Known Players Will Compete at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Fifty-two entries for the second invitation lawn tennis tournament, to begin at the Newport Casino Aug. 14, had been received up to today at the Casino, although entries do not close until Aug. 11. The list includes the national champion, W. M. Johnston, and a long list of other well known players in addition to the two Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae and Hachishiro Mikami, and the veteran base-line player, Richard Stevens.

The entry list up to date follows:

W. M. Johnston, E. B. Little, R. Lindley Murray, C. J. Griffin, T. R. Pell, W. M. Washburn, Ichiya Kumakae, Hachishiro Mikami, H. A. McKinney, Wallace F. Johnson, N. W. Niles, J. S. Armstrong, F. C. Inman, William Rand, Jr., R. N. Dana, W. M. Hall, A. L. Hoskins, Robert Leroy, F. Tudor Gross, D. S. Watters, G. Foster Vaner, Walter Pate, Willim Rosenbaum, James H. Cushman, Richard Harte, Charles M. Bull, Jr., Geo. W. Wightman, F. T. Hunter, Leonard Beeckman, E. H. Whitney, Irving C. Wright, H. C. Ingraham, R. L. Baggs, J. S. Pfaffman, Richard Stevens, Jr., W. Gibbons, Otto Salm, J. S. O'Neale, L. E. Mahan, Rowland Roberts, W. S. McElroy, C. Garland, H. C. Johnson, H. V. Johns, and W. Tilden.

Newport will be represented by Williams P. Burden, Pennington Pearson, Craig Biddle, Maurice Roche, Francis Roche, Lorillard Taylor, and Joseph Harriman, Jr.

Owing to the conflict of dates between the preliminary doubles in Chicago and the Newport tournament, Maurice E. McLaughlin, Ward Dawson, George M. Church, and Willis E. Davis, will probably be unable to compete. William J. Clothier and Dean Mathey, who are at Plattsburg, are expected to enter the Newport tournament.

YACHTS ALMOST BECALMED.

Twinkle Manages to Cross in Time Limit at Watch Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 29.—Feeble winds marred the races of the Watch Hill Yacht Club sailed this morning. The dory race had to be called off because the boats could not finish within the time limit. Rodman E. Griscom, Jr., was leading in the Wisp at the time, with three young women skippers, Miss Jean Turnbull, in the Dorine; Miss Helen McLanahan, in the Caroline, and Miss Mary Howard Cushing, in the Viking, close behind. Edward Cortlandt Parker in the Dora and Ridley Watts, Jr., in the Gertrude, were the other entries.

The handicap race was won by Chas. P. Cottrell, Jr., who sailed the Twinkle across the line less than three minutes under the three-hour time limit. The other entries were Erwin Watts in his new Amberjack, George Clark in the Sweet Marie, and Robert Barrie, Jr., in the Eugenia.

Glencoe A. C. to Hold Games.

The Glencoe A. C. will hold its monthly members' games this afternoon at Glencoe Oval. Eight members and two special events are on the program. The feature event will be the 1½-mile medley relay, with teams from the Brooklyn A. A., St. Anselms, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., and Glencoe A. C. as competitors. Mayo, Goldman, Honahan, Brandt, Collins, Shapiro, Freriehs, Teschner, Camp, Lobon, and Timmins are among those who will run for their respective teams. Another feature is the one lap race for girls who never won a Glencoe girls' race. Among the Glencoe athletes who will compete are Teschner, Greenberg, Dickinson, Camp, Buris, Erickson, Lobon, Sheridan, Mulvaney, Timmins, Brunjes, Mullane, Lewis, and Hoffman.

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EKWANOK CUP GOES TO MARSTON AGAIN

Baltusrol Golfer Wins President's Award for the Second Time, Defeating Wheeler.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 29.—For the second time in two years Max R. Marston of Baltusrol won the First President's Cup, the leading trophy of the annual mid-Summer golf tournament at Ekwanok Country Club. To capture the trophy he had to play the full allotment of thirty-six holes today against Nathan Wheeler of Brooklawn, a former member of the Yale golf team.

Marston was not playing well enough to win unless his opponent should fall down at times, and Wheeler fell often, sometimes taking two or three extra shots on a hole. If Wheeler's putts had gone down well he would have won early, but if Marston had been going at the clip he showed one year ago Wheeler would not have lasted to the turn this afternoon.

The match was not without features. This morning Marston made the turn 1 up and played the tenth hole two strokes below par without a freak shot. His drive was perfect and his second reached the green, 500 yards from the tee, and left him a putt of ten feet which he holed. Wheeler holed a long one for a three at the fifteenth this morning.

This afternoon Marston started 2 up, and was 3 up at the seventh, but when he reached the fourteenth tee he was only 1 up. After winning the fourteenth, when Wheeler missed an eight-foot putt, Marston lost the fifteenth, and it seemed to be anybody's match. The sixteenth made Marston dormie two as Wheeler sent one ball out of bounds. The latter came back with a fine 4 for a win at the next, and even on the last green Wheeler's nerve was as good as anywhere in the match. He hit the back of the cup with a twenty-five-foot putt, but stayed up, and Marston got a half and the match.

What the gallery did not see was the playing of eight of the last nine holes in 31 by George E. Morse of Rutland. By so doing he turned a three-hole disadvantage into a win by 3 up and 1 to play against S. C. Clark of Ekwanok in the second division. The summaries:

MORNING.

Marston—										
Out	5	6	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	—41
In	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	—38—79
Wheeler—										
Out	6	5	5	4	5	3	5	4	6	—46
In	5	4	4	3	4	3	5	5	5	—39—85

AFTERNOON.

Marston—										
Out	5	5	4	3	5	4	5	4

BOOTS IS WINNER OF GETAWAY EVENT

Takes Mount Vernon Handicap on Last Day at Yonkers—Roamer Is Fourth.

OTHER FINISHES CLOSE

Final Card of the Summer Racing Season in Metropolitan District Provides Good Sport.

The curtain was drawn down on the Summer racing season in the Metropolitan circuit yesterday at Yonkers, where the Empire Racing Association has been holding a sixteen-day meeting, the last until the Autumn, when Belmont Park will reopen.

There were two pleasing features of the final day of the season, the size of the crowd and the fine class of racing. Nearly every event furnished a close finish, and although the track could hardly be called fast the time made in the various events was considered extremely good.

The chief attraction on the getaway day card was the Mount Vernon Handicap, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward. What the field of five lacked in numbers was made up in quality and the race was a fast contest from start to finish. The winner turned up in Oscar Lewisohn's Boots, who defeated He Will and Spur, the latter two finishing in the order named.

Andrew Miller, who has had all his other horses shipped to Saratoga, kept Roamer behind for the purpose of taking part in this event. The old champion, who got off none too well and was crowded at the start, came in fourth. He carried top weight, at 130.

Boots was in at 102 pounds, and handled the light impost with ease. The five were sent away in fairly good alignment, with the winner behind the early pace, which was set by He Will, who has always shown himself to be a sprinter, and demonstrated yesterday that he can go a mile when required.

Boots Gains Rapidly.

The winner was coming along all the time. After leaving the backstretch Hoffman, who had the mount, sent the son of Hessian around his field, with the idea of shooting out in front and getting on the rail. In this effort he was unsuccessful and had to be content with an inside position, next to Spur. Coming to the turn for home He Will was still in the lead, but Boots had made up a lot of ground and was only half a length behind. Boots was rapidly overtaking the leader and at the final furlong pole they were racing stride by stride. Boots was going easy and just before passing the judges' stand he took the lead, to win going away by two and a half lengths.

Spur went to third place after the first quarter of a mile and retained the position until the end. Roamer, after a late start, never seemed to have a chance. Butwell, who was riding the gelding, did not appear overanxious to send him up with the leaders and did not attempt to make his run until it was too late.

When the Sprightful Stakes closed last March there were thirty-three nominations, but only four went to the post yesterday in the event, which is a selling race for two-year-olds. The winner was Richard T. Wilson's Straight Forward, who practically ran away with his field and had four lengths to spare at the finish. After the race Straight Forward, who was entered for $1,500, was bid up to $3,000 by H. H. Fink. The youngster, however, was protected, and did not change hands.

In winning Straight Forward again showed the early speed he possessed in his previous start and always held command and drew away at the head of the stretch, scoring in the handiest manner. Ed Roche, who was second, raced in a game manner and had he not been carried out by the winner would have been a closer contender.

Four Selling Races on Card.

There were four selling races on the program. The opening event was for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile. The Palace Stable's Star Gift was a strong favorite, being heavily supported, but the Star Shoot mare was only able to get second place, being beaten by C. H. Robbins's Little Nearer by three-quarters of a length. The winner, entered for $1,000, was bid up to $1,700 and protected.

Old Mr. Specs graduated from the consolation class when he took the six furlong event for three-year-olds and upward with ease, and was a heavy favorite at this meeting. The veteran picked up 115 pounds and just managed to carry it home, three-quarters of a length in front of the Palace Stable's Estimable, who in turn was a neck in front of Alberta True. There were twelve starters in the race and it was not until the last two furlongs that the winner was able to get into a position and even become a contender.

The long-distance selling race, at a mile and seventy yards, went to J. W. Goldblatt's First Degree. It was another close finish, and the victor had to be ridden out to win by half a length from Jacklett. Monocacy was third, a half length in front of Rey Oakwood. It took a pretty stiff drive to bring First Degree home, as the gelding stopped badly in the early part of the race, but came on again under strenuous urging and managed to beat the Frisbie entry.

The white and red silks of J. W. Goldbatt were also the first to flash past the judges' stand in the final event, which was for maiden 2-year-olds, and was won by Matin, a Broomstick filly, who showed a clean pair of heels to a field of four other juveniles. The place was taken by the Brighton Stable's Ed Garrison.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE—For three three-year-olds and upward; selling, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

Little Nearer, C. H. Robbins's b. g., aged, 108 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Leonalis, 17 to 10, 1 to 3, and out, (C. Fair-brother) 1½

Star Gift, Palace Stable's blk. m., aged, 113, 3 to 5 and out, (J. McTaggart).....2½

Soldier, F. C. Friable's b. g., 3, 113, 30 to 1, 8 to 1, and 2 to 1, (W. Doyle).....3½

Gainsborough, Good Counsel, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting, selling, purse $500, about six furlongs. Time—1:10 3-5.

Mr. Specs, Mrs. A. C. Blume's ch. g., aged, 115 pounds, by Woolsthorpe-Jill Greenwood, (R. Hoffman).....1

Estimable, Palace Stable's br. f., 3, 115, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (J. Butwell).....2½

Alberta True, Brighton Stable's b. m., 5, 110, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, (E. Taplin)..3½

Buck Shot, Flag Day, Ash Can, Erighouse, Lily Heavens, Meelicka, Windinette, Trovate, Woodstair also ran. Pharaoh scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; the Sprightful Stakes; guaranteed cash value $1,500; about six furlongs. Time—1:10 2-5.

Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson's b. c., 110 pounds, by Star Shoot-Frankness, 11 to 20, 1 to 6, and out, (J. McTaggart).1

Ed Roche, J. McGowan's b. c., 113, 7 to 2, 7 to 10, and out, (C. Fairbrother).2½

Ballad, J. Butler's ch. c., 113, 16 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (J. Butwell).....3½

King Baggot also ran. Kildee scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Mount Vernon Handicap, with $1,500 added; one mile. Time—1:39.

Boots, O. Lewisohn's b. g., 5 years, 102 pounds, by Hessian-Little Flower, 5 to 2, 3 to 5, and 1 to 5, (R. Hoffman) .1½

He Will, L. Perotti's b. g., 4, 117, 6 to 1, 3 to 2, and 1 to 2, (J. McTaggart).....2½

Spur, J. Butler's b. c., 3, 114, 5 to 2, 3 to 5, and 1 to 5, (R. Hoffman)....3½

Roamer and Pielone also ran. Celandria scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling, purse, $500; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:47 1-5.

First Degree, J. W. Goldblatt's br. g., 5 years, 118 pounds, by Klikerran-Tapia, 3 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (R. Urquhart).1½

Jacklet, F. C. Friable's b. g., 4, 118, 18 to 5, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (J. McCahey).2¹

Monocacy, Mrs. T. Trovate's ch. g., 6, 123, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (J. Butwell)..3½

Rey Oakwood, Blackford, Andes, Monmouth, Tamerlane, Salon, and Our John also ran. O'Sullivan scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, purse $500, five furlongs. Time—1:02.

Matin, J. W. Goldblatt's ch. f., 113 pounds, by Broomstick-Rose of Dawn, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, (R. Urquhart).....1¹

Ed. Garrison, Brighton Stable's b. c., 115, 4 to 1, 7 to 2, 1 to 2, (E. Taplin).....2¹

Golden Fox, (imp.,) Kentucky Stable's ch. c., 115, 3 to 1, 9 to 10, 7 to 20, (R. Hoffman).....3¹

Hall Columbia, Miss Tipperary also ran.

MONDAY'S SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE. — For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Gnat, 112 pounds; Bigtodo, 105; Blanchita, 108; Naushon, 113; Dr. Gremer, 102; John W. Klein, 112; Silica, 111; My Donnie, 107; Amans, 108; True as Steel, 120; Longfellow, (imp.,) 113; Ina Frank, 102; Past Master, 114, and Julia L., 112.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Shillelah Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles. Blankenburg, 160 pounds; Rupicu, 133; Hibler, 135; Compliment, 156; Swish, 145; Exton, 152; Knight of Merci, 136; Weldship, 155; Martian, 133, and Bill Dudley, 135.

THIRD RACE. — For two-year-olds; the United States Hotel Stakes; six furlongs. Philippic, (imp.,) 110 pounds; Hells Bells, (imp.,) 107; Dee Trap, 110; Assume, 107; Guy Fortune, 119; Campfire, 125; America, 127; Midway, 110; Courtship, (imp.,) 107, and Rickety, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Saratoga Handicap; one mile and a quarter. Short Grass, (imp.,) 132 pounds; Stromboli, 124; Trial by Jury, 116; The Finn, 123; Friar Rock, 107; Grumpy, 98; Ed. Crump, 123; Regret, 128, and Chicklet, (imp.,) 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Cliff Field, 107 pounds; Black Coffee, 106; Bobby Doyon, 112; Gold Crest Boy, 113; Jem, 108; Hanworth, (imp.,) 110; Beethoven, 108; Virginia, 99; Gleipner, 96, and Star Gaze, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Top-o'-the-Wave, 115 pounds; Fantani Bala, 115; The Knocker, 115; Penrod, 115; Now Then, 115; Husan, 112; Ballringer, 115; County Court, 115; Chieftain, 115; Buchanan Brady, (imp.,) 115; Nashville, 115; Tyrant; (imp.,) 115; Lively, 115; Omar Khyyam, (imp.,) 115; Kimberly, 115; Lottery, 115; Warsaw, 115; Star Finch, 115; Courtship, (imp.,) 115; Sicsge, (imp.,) 112; Beaverhill, 115; Dingen, 115; Sanscrit, (imp.,) 115; Queen Errant, 112; Onwa, 115, and Vague, 112.

DODGE CAPTURES HANDICAP.

Takes Feature Event on Getaway Day at Hawthorne Track.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Dodge of the Weber & Ward Stables, ridden by Murphy, won the Illinois Jockey Club's Gold Cup Handicap and $2,000 additional stake in the race today, which closed the thirteen-day meeting at the Hawthorne track. His time for the mile and a sixteenth was 1:45 4-5. Franklin of the same stables, ridden by Andress was second, and Leo Skolney of the Mackenzie string, ridden by Byrne, was third. These were the only starters.

The first race of getaway day was marred by a spill, as a result of which Just Red was shot and rider A. Hack was seriously injured. The meet was an experiment looking toward the revival of racing here, and tonight Secretary Belfield of the Illinois Jockey Club said that prospects for another meet in the Fall were good.

RICE WINS UNIQUE RACE.

J. H. Riley, Former Sculling Champion, Only Half a Length Behind.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—James H. Riley, 71 years old, who won the professional single sculls championship forty years ago, handled the oars like a youngster in a race against Jim Rice, aged 46, coach of the Columbia University crews, on Lake Lonely, near Saratoga Lake today, but was beaten by half a length over a three-mile course. Rice's time was 22:22½. Riley had a handicap of one minute and maintained the lead for nearly half of the course. Then Rice began to cut it down rapidly. Despite his age Riley finished with a spurt and was not passed until the oarsmen were near the finish line. He showed no signs of exhaustion and expressed a desire to repeat the match under similar conditions.

The event was watched by a large crowd of racing men who have been interested in Riley's assertion that it is possible for an oarsman, who keeps in condition, to stand the strain of a sculling race when he is past the seventy mark.

CANOE TITLE TUSCARORA'S.

Newark Club Wins New Jersey Honors at Weequahic Park.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—The Tuscarora Canoe Club of Newark succeeded in annexing the New Jersey canoe championship in a meeting contested at Weequahic Park here this afternoon. The events were in connection with the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city. The winners scored 21 points, their nearest rival being the Wyona Club of Newark, with 17½ points. Then came the Northern C. C. of Ridgewood, with 12 points; the Wenonah C. C. of Bayonne, with 7½ points, and the Passaic Valley Club of Paterson, with 6 points.

Regular A. C. A. events were also contested, men coming from as far as Washington, D. C., to compete. The Knickerbocker C. C. of New York proved to be the best of the visitors.

All of the races were of the kind that required close decisions. In the half-mile race for club fours, the first quarter led its three rivals by not more than two lengths.

Two ties resulted and were run off. One was in the half-mile doubles and the other in the quarter-mile singles. The former resulted in a victory for John and Stein of the Northern Club, but they were disqualified for hitting the boat of their opponents. Another disqualification was that of J. A. Giovanas of the Mountain Lake Club in the half-mile singles.

The events were witnessed by a throng that crowded all sides of the lake and thoroughly enjoyed the sport, especially the tilting matches, which lasted about an hour. The summaries:

Half-Mile Fours, A. C. A.—Won by Northern C. C., with Jahn, Bonk, Stein, and Blackwood; Knickerbocker C. C., with McIntyre, Callahan, Von Lengerke, and Cummings, second. In-and-Out Race, New Jersey State Championship.—Won by H. Besswenger, Wyona; George Nagel, Wyona; second, H. Rohliffe, Tuscarora, third. Tilting, New Jersey State Championship.—Won by Jahn and Stein, Northern; Peterson and Foster, Passaic Valley, second; Shopp and Chipman, Wenonah, third; Hoffer and Besswenger, Wyona, tied for third.

Half-Mile, A. C. A. Singles, Double-Bladed.—Won by John Smith, Tuscarora; Charles Capeo, Wenonah, second; E. C. Kelley, Knickerbocker, third.

Half-Mile A. C. A. Doubles, Double-Bladed. —Won by E. C. Kelley and H. V. McIntyre, Knickerbocker C. C.; C. W. Capeo and M. A. Shopp, Wenonah, second.

Half-Mile Fours, New Jersey State Championships.—Won by Wenonah Canoe Club, with Shopp, Gibbons, Chapman, and Capeo; Tuscarora Canoe Club, with Smith, Rohliffs, O'Donnell, and Dorsey, second; Tuscarora Canoe Club, with Wilde, Ennis, Kafer, and Corish, third; Wyona Canoe Club, with Henningsen, Besswenger, Sippel, and Brigg, fourth.

Quarter-Mile Singles, New Jersey State Championships.—Won by Fred Tunison, Tuscarora; Henry Besswenger, Wyona, second; G. G. Ohleyer, Passaic Valley, third; James Hoffer, Wyona, fourth.

Half-Mile Doubles, New Jersey State Championships.—Won by J. Smith and H. Rohliffs, Tuscarora; H. V. Jahn and John Stein, Northern, second; W. J. Bonk and T. Zeek, Northern, third; J. Corish and H. O'Donnell, Tuscarora, fourth.

HORSE RACING IN SPAIN.

Active Interest on Part of King Alfonso Popularizes Sport.

LONDON, July 29.—King Alfonso's active interest in horse racing has caused the sport to be carried on with much success in Spain this season. Racing on the San Sebastian course has taken place every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday during this month, while in August, the meetings will be held every Tuesday and Thursday, the Sundays being reserved by the authorities for bull fights.

During July and August more than $200,000 will have been distributed in prize money. The manager of the San Sebastian meetings, M. de Neuter, the well-known Belgian trainer, has been appointed manager of the Royal Spanish stud, whose chief jockey is the Canadian, Alex Cormack. The success of the Spanish meetings is of particular interest to English breeders, as the great possibilities of Spain as a new market for English thoroughbreds are fully realized.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of the leagues. They include games played on July 27:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
McCarthy, Bkn.	81	63	10	25	8	4	.397
Dugey, Phila.	19	11	6	5	2	0	.385
Robertson, N. Y.	73	308	51	106	10	11	.344
Daubert, Bkn.	84	332	63	106	13	17	.319
Long, St. Louis.	68	238	21	75	13	6	.315
Wagner, Pitts.	82	309	41	97	8	7	.314
Chase, Cincinnati.	79	294	33	92	0	4	.313
Whitted, Phila.	79	275	35	84	16	21	.305
Schulte, Chicago.	69	239	30	73	9	3	.305
Zimmerman, Chi.	83	322	48	98	12	7	.304
Wheat, Brooklyn.	82	314	35	95	10	6	.303
Hornsby, St. Louis.	89	318	38	96	7	8	.302
Hinchman, Pitts.	79	290	37	87	6	11	.300
Stock, Phila.	80	319	44	95	13	4	.298
Bender, Phila.	17	27	0	8	0	1	.296
Good, Phila.	47	82	17	24	5	2	.293
Tragessor, Boston.	20	33	1	10	0	0	.286
Neale, Cincinnati.	84	309	37	88	13	10	.285
Flack, Chicago.	83	330	47	94	11	6	.282
Williams, Chicago.	87	315	46	88	4	18	.279
T. Clarke, Cin.	53	112	7	31	5	2	.277
Groh, Cincinnati.	88	315	54	87	8	8	.276
Doyle, New York.	83	322	42	89	14	11	.276
G. Burns, N. Y.	83	344	60	95	19	5	.276
Fletcher, N. Y.	66	258	25	71	7	9	.275
Schultz, Pitts.	62	168	18	46	6	6	.274
Lobert, New York.	17	33	2	9	0	2	.273
Herzog, New York.	84	308	53	84	12	12	.272
Snodgrass, Boston.	50	151	16	41	5	8	.272
Carey, Pittsburgh.	80	328	49	89	32	6	.271
Gonzales, St. Louis.	65	155	19	42	3	4	.271
Fisher, Cincinnati.	35	104	9	28	7	2	.269
Paskert, Phila.	73	289	35	75	10	11	.260
Farmer, Pittsburgh.	13	50	6	13	1	2	.260
Kauff, New York.	82	308	39	82	27	6	.266
Butler, St. Louis.	52	53	6	14	1	1	.264
Cravath, Phila.	73	244	32	64	6	7	.262
A. Wilson, Pitts.	52	126	11	33	5	6	.262
Wingo, Cincinnati.	77	233	19	61	4	12	.262
Egan, Boston.	22	42	4	11	1	2	.262
O. Miller, B'klyn.	34	104	6	27	2	2	.260
Alexander, Phila.	27	77	5	20	1	0	.260
J. Smith, Boston.	81	278	29	72	6	14	.259
E. Burns, Phila.	48	135	9	35	2	0	.259
Hendrix, Chicago.	25	81	2	8	0	0	.258
Cutshaw, Brooklyn.	83	315	33	81	16	14	.257
Costello, Pittsburgh.	51	137	10	35	3	3	.255
S. Smith, Br'klyn.	20	47	4	12	1	2	.255
J. Johnston, B'klyn.	64	224	32	57	7	5	.254
Archer, Chicago.	49	148	10	37	2	5	.253
Griffith, Cincinnati.	91	345	27	87	11	5	.251
Konetchy, Boston.	81	298	37	75	8	9	.251
Rariden, New York.	77	231	15	58	2	4	.251

Batting Records.

Clubs.	G.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	S.H.	Av.
Cincinnati	91	3,074	316	783	96	83	.255
Brooklyn	84	2,878	313	728	90	109	.253
New York	83	2,818	324	708	104	78	.251
Chicago	91	3,035	336	747	77	103	.246
Philadelphia	83	2,998	391	657	81	89	.244
Pittsburgh	83	2,783	257	674	94	98	.243
St. Louis	92	3,030	300	730	100	74	.241
Boston	81	2,842	284	602	69	101	.228

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Rucker, Brooklyn.	3	2	0	7	1	21	1000
Hughes, Boston.	29	8	2	69	33	81	.800
Marquard, Bklyn.	4	4	0	9	3	7	.800
Alexander, Phila.	26	19	6	96	24	169	.760
Pfeffer, Brooklyn.	24	15	5	72	39	148	.750
Mamaux, Pitts.	27	15	5	97	88	136	.750
Allen, Boston.	3	3	1	16	19	40	.750
Schupp, N. Y.	31	19	6	83	30	130	.760
Rixey, Phila.	20	10	5	59	37	108	.667
Coombs, Brooklyn.	15	8	4	30	23	67	.667
Benton, N. Y.	19	8	4	51	24	114	.666
Moseley, Chi.	17	8	4	55	32	73	.667
Ragan, Boston.	14	5	3	55	30	71	.615
Cheney, Brooklyn.	22	9	5	82	65	94	.600
Tyler, Boston.	14	6	4	49	32	83	.600
Mitchell, Chi.	18	6	4	26	24	97	.600
Vaughn, Chicago.	28	12	8	101	44	178	.571
Prendergast, Chi.	17	5	4	35	11	66	.556
Bender, Phila.	17	5	4	26	18	84	.556
Packard, Chicago.	23	6	5	27	24	99	.545
Seaton, Chicago.	28	6	5	40	37	99	.545
Rudolph, Boston.	17	8	7	61	24	121	.533
Doak, St. Louis.	23	8	7	61	41	134	.533
Perritt, N. Y.	24	9	8	61	36	149	.529
Meadows, St. L.	31	9	9	67	73	144	.500
Tesreau, N. Y.	21	8	8	45	31	158	.500
Anderson, N. Y.	23	8	8	58	19	130	.500
Sallee, N. Y.	15	6	6	32	25	81	.500
S. Smith, Bklyn.	20	6	6	49	25	117	.500
Reulbach, Boston.	10	4	4	21	25	43	.500
Jasper, St. Louis.	18	4	4	37	37	85	.500
Cooper, Pitts.	22	4	4	53	16	78	.500
Jacobs, Boston.	19	3	3	27	20	87	.500
Nehf, Boston.	11	2	2	21	9	46	.500

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Speaker, Cleveland.	94	343	99	134	23	11	.391
Rice, Washington.	23	58	7	21	1	1	.362
Cobb, Detroit.	85	309	66	108	37	10	.350
Jackson, Chicago.	92	348	53	120	12	9	.345
Mullin, New York.	25	55	8	19	2	2	.345
Gainer, Boston.	26	45	3	15	1	3	.311
Burns, Philadelphia.	88	323	38	99	8	14	.307
Crawford, Detroit.	43	114	11	35	2	2	.307
Leibold, Chicago.	16	28	3	7	2	0	.304
High, New York.	67	213	31	65	9	20	.298
Severeid, St. Louis.	60	180	15	47	5	5	.296
Ruth, Boston.	35	78	11	23	0	4	.295
Boland, Detroit.	33	17	2	5	0	1	.294
Shotton, St. Louis.	92	369	52	106	14	2	.287
Hoblitzel, Boston.	80	265	41	76	9	11	.287
Ness, Chicago.	27	94	10	27	3	2	.287
Nunamaker, N. York.	68	196	17	56	2	1	.286
Sisler, St. Louis.	91	341	49	97	19	14	.284
Felsch, Chicago.	90	342	46	97	4	12	.284
Smith, Cleveland.	65	178	22	50	2	5	.284
Strunk, Athletics.	83	298	41	84	12	13	.282
Bauman, N. York.	42	125	25	35	3	3	.280
Roth, Cleveland.	87	305	56	85	7	12	.278
Veach, Detroit.	91	337	53	93	13	17	.276
Hellman, Detroit.	94	349	42	96	6	11	.275
Gilhooley, N. York.	58	222	40	61	10	2	.275
Schang, Athletics.	62	167	18	46	5	5	.275
Dauss, Detroit.	1	4	0	1	0	0	.275
C. Thomas, Boston.	59	124	18	34	2	7	.274
Gardner, Boston.	89	308	28	84	12	18	.273
Wambsganss, Cle.	17	29	0	8	0	1	.273
Cunningham, Det.	25	33	6	9	0	1	.273
W. Miller, St. L.	84	258	39	70	13	19	.271
A. Williams, Wash.	45	127	13	34	3	6	.268
Walters, New York.	29	90	5	24	2	3	.267
Milan, Washington.	93	346	31	92	7	7	.266
F. Baker, N. Y.	71	263	33	70	13	3	.266
Young, Detroit.	93	315	39	83	0	13	.263
C. Walker, Boston.	74	274	41	72	10	12	.263
H. Coveleskie, Det.	27	76	5	20	0	1	.263
McMullin, Chicago.	41	121	5	32	0	8	.260
J. Mitchell, Det.	20	27	1	7	0	2	.259
Myers, Athletics.	29	66	6	17	1	4	.258
Turner, Cleveland.	65	237	36	61	11	14	.257
Pratt, St. Louis.	94	355	51	91	17	12	.256
Lewis, Boston.	96	317	38	81	9	12	.256
Marsans, Athletics.	89	325	31	82	24	12	.254
Morgan, Wash.	61	198	32	50	8	12	.253
Gandil, Cleveland.	94	353	31	89	10	20	.252
Oldring, New York.	49	185	15	46	3	2	.251

Club Batting Records.

Clubs.	G.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	S.H.	Av.
Detroit	95	3,192	392	821	93	124	.257
Cleveland	94	3,093	384	796	146	146	.240
New York	93	3,003	366	736	112	102	.243
Chicago	92	2,998	384	729	91	138	.243
Boston	90	2,893	309	699	77	127	.242
Washington.	88	2,986	318	717	102	67	.240
St. Louis	94	3,085	319	738	133	106	.239
Athletics	93	2,781	230	619	87	84	.227

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Love, New York.	9	9	0	9	9	20	1000
Baumgardner, St. L.	4	1	0	4	3	12	1000
Cullop, N. Y.	17	9	1	51	18	79	.900
Morton, Cleveland.	16	11	2	75	22	98	.846
Russell, N. Y.	17	3	1	33	23	57	.750
Williams, Chicago.	32	23	8	68	33	100	.727
Mays, Boston.	23	10	4	35	40	91	.714
Mogridge, N. Y.	14	5	2	18	22	61	.714
Boland, Detroit.	30	5	2	40	38	73	.714
Faber, Chicago.	15	7	3	42	30	57	.700
Shore, Boston.	20	9	4	39	24	117	.692
Klepfer, Cleveland.	19	6	3	42	33	96	.667
Dumont, Washington.	14	2	1	19	17	35	.667
H. Coveleskie, Det.	27	13	7	80	45	173	.650
Ruth, Boston.	25	14	8	99	70	131	.636
Cicotte, Chicago.	23	7	4	36	40	61	.636
Shawkey, N. Y.	32	17	9	72	60	146	.632
Dumont, Boston.	25	10	6	83	39	142	.627
Koob, St. Louis.	15	5	3	16	22	73	.625
Daurs, Detroit.	24	11	7	58	51	126	.611
W. Johnson, Wash.	31	17	11	51	53	185	.607
S. Coveleskie, Clev.	31	12	8	61	46	177	.600
Courtney, N. Y.	25	4	2	17	17	88	.600
Russell, Chicago.	39	10	7	58	24	105	.588
Markle, N. Y.	11	4	3	14	28	39	.571
Wellman, St. L.	28	14	11	53	44	144	.560
Harper, Wash.	27	12	9	126	73	136	.571
Boehling, Wash.	22	8	8	44	41	103	.500
Groom, St. L.	28	7	7	60	65	114	.500
Benze, Chicago.	18	4	4	23	21	63	.500
Beebe, Cleveland.	9	3	3	21	12	46	.500
Wyckoff, Boston.	8	1	1	5	22	22	.500

PROMOTION LICENSES

Issued to Elementary School Teachers for Various Positions.

There have been placed, as of July 25, upon the eligible lists of teachers holding license for promotion the names of the following applicants:

Drawing.

MEN.

Name and School.	Rating.
Frederic K. Zametkin, 84B Brooklyn.	81.05

WOMEN.

Leonore M. Tierney, 73, Brooklyn.	84.30
Kathleen Conlan, 83, Manhattan.	77.90
Johanna M. Ziegenhain, 12, Manhattan.	77.55
Annie M. Hoyt, 25 Brooklyn.	77.40
Leontine M. Gridely, 4, Bronx.	77.35
Malvina C. Slonim, 73, Brooklyn.	77.10
Esther A. Burns, 30, Bronx.	76.85
Josephine Scholl, 150, Brooklyn.	75.60
Eugenie C. Sands, 169, Brooklyn.	75.45
Ruth A. Sheerin, 93, Manhattan.	74.30
Madeline Hacker, 42, Bronx.	73.75
Mary Griffin, 4, Manhattan.	73.10
Mary E. O'Rourke, Bronx.	73.05
Viola I. Smyth, 44, Brooklyn.	73.05
Mary M. Paldwin, 18, Manhattan.	72.85
Elizabeth N. Kearney, 136, Brooklyn.	72.80
Helen A. Stewart, 42, Bronx.	72.60
Grace L. Lesser, 156G., Brooklyn.	71.75

English.

MEN.

Louis M. Paley, 103, Manhattan.	83.50
Harry Flaum, 20, Manhattan.	80.95
Nahum E. Shoobs, 44, Brooklyn.	79.05
Joseph Jacobs, 75, Manhattan.	76.35
Marcus Spiro, 62, Manhattan.	75.90
Benjamin W. Dopf, 27, Queens.	75.80
Julius W. Meyer, 46, Bronx.	74.90
Bernhard Richter, 30, Manhattan.	74.25
Charles Duchacek, 158, Manhattan.	71.75
Lippner, Philip, 70, Manhattan.	71.30
Bernhard D. Saxe, 4, Bronx.	69.30

WOMEN.

Lavinia F. Smith, 38, Manhattan.	86.35
Gertrude Gattman, 4, Bronx.	84.65
Edna V. Bock, 77, Brooklyn.	83.25
Celia G. Haupt, 20, Manhatt

NEW ROCKEFELLER BUILDING

To Occupy Site of W. Seward Webb Fifth Avenue House.

Building operations were started last week on an interesting Fifth Avenue project which has been contemplated for some time. The structure will be located at 680 Fifth Avenue, adjoining St. Thomas's Church, and its erection will complete the improvement of Fifth Avenue between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets, this site being the only vacant and unimproved plot in that section.

The owner of this operation is John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who purchased the plot in 1913 from Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

The new structure will be a store and office building which has been designed to cater only to the best class of tenants. The plans call for a fireproof building, six stories in height, with basement and sub-basement. The ground dimensions will be approximately 51x122. William Mills Bosworth is the architect and William A. White & Sons the agents.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Monday, July 31.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

9th Av, 2,305-7, e s, 40 ft n of 145th St, 80.10x100, six-story flat and stores; Seymour Realty Company against Louis Stamm et al; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; due, $6,252.30; taxes, &c., $156.265.

130th St, 242 West, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; Louise Hoffman against B. V. Schlesinger et al, Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; due, $11,-806.44; taxes, &c., $80.68.

Water St, 640, n s, 95 ft e of Scammel, 25x80, five-story tenement; Citizens' Savings Bank against Abraham Gaus et al; action 1; J. A. Beall, attorney; due, $10,805.61; taxes, &c., $440.

Water St, 642, n s, 120 ft e of Scammel, 20.5x80, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; action 2, same attorney; due, $8,765; taxes, &c., $449.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

178d St, 451-453 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x100, three-story frame building and one-story frame building; F. C. Dressel against David Rothstein et al; E. H. Carpenter, attorney; due, $5,758.02; taxes, &c., $206.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Simpson St, 914, e s, 125 ft s of Barretto St, 75x105, five-story flat; Louis Silverman against Hibbard Holding Corporation; Goldstein & W., attorneys, due, $1,390.33.

By Joseph P. Day.

Matthews Av, 1,917, w s, 985 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x93; C. W. Peters et al against Herman Domnisch et al.; Grange & M., attorneys; due, $3,590.38; taxes, &c., $314.06.

Tuesday, Aug. 1.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Bayswater Av, s w corner Prospect St, 200x187x191x108, three-story frame Gardner cottage; also n e corner Neptune and Sprayview Avs, Edgemere, L. I., eight lots, 20x100 each; voluntary sale.

12th St, 513 East, n s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, five-story tenement and stores, 12 de Cordova, executrix, against Louis Schlesinger et al; Hoffman, II, & C., attorneys; due, $21,057.02.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

146th St, 273-75 East, n s, 19 ft e of Morris Av, 43x80, two two-story frame houses; City Real Estate Co. against F. W. Fielding et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $5,329.53; taxes, &c., $206.40.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 3,802, e s, 50 ft s of 172d St, 42x100.4, five-story flat; J. K. Stiefel, executor and trustee, against Wendover-Brady Co. and F. I. Haber, attorney; due, $29,744.36; taxes, &c., $916.69.

Wednesday, Aug. 2.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mulberry st, 280-82, e s, 131.6 ft s of Houston St, 40x90.7 x irregular, six-story flat and stores; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Michael Brigante Co. et al; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $46,141.77, taxes, &c., $580.40.

33d st, 331-3 West, n s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 54.11x47.4 x irregular, two three-story houses; G. B. Lauck as counsel commissioner against E. H. Briggs et al.; W. N. O'Neil, attorney; due, $10,862.47; taxes, &c., $530.54.

114th St, 71 East, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; M. J. Bach against John Schwarzkopf et al.; Riegelman & B., attorneys; due, $23,234.94.

114th St, 49 East, n s, 250 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; C. W. Hall and another against Daniel Rosenthal et al.; Remsen & P., attorneys; due, $22,255.51.

115th St, 36 West, s s, 433 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; H. De F. Weeks and another, trustees, against Barnett Levy et al.; Weekes Brothers, attorneys; due, $10,552.89; taxes, &c., $471.30.

By Samuel Marx.

East End Av, 87, e s, 76.8 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x95, four-story flat; Alfred Epstein et al., executors, against E. B. R. Dittrich, executrix, et al.; Yankauer & D., attorneys; due, $2,854.41; taxes, &c., $153; prior mtg. $11,000.

Thursday, August 3.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Verlo Av, s w corner of 234th St, 79.4x149.3x irregular, two frame dwellings; State Banking Department sale.

Forty-sixth St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; attorney, D. J. Early.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lorillard Pl, 2,360, e s, 196.6 ft n of Third Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; G. F. Gifford against Barnet Maser et al; Ernest Hall, attorney; due, $8,955.31; taxes, &c., $1,300.

Concourse, 1,770, at junction 175th St and Eastburn Av, 59x9.3x126.7x50x83.8, five-story flat; 837 Washington Av Realty Co. against G. E. Buckbee et al; D. E. Davis, attorney; due, $12,777.56; prior mtg. $57,500.

Friday, August 4.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

93d St, 59 West, n s, 166.8 ft e of Columbus Av, three-story dwelling, 16.6x 81.5; also right, title and interest in rear strip, 16.6x18.2; E. S. Appleby against F. H. P. Gordon et al; Cannon & C., attorneys, due, $9,121.59; taxes, &c., $999.50.

93d St, 65 West, n s, 117 ft e of Columbus Av, three-story dwelling, 16.5x55; also right, title and interest to rear strip, 16.6x16.4; same against same; same attorney; due, $9,166.73; taxes, &c., $989.15.

By Joseph P. Day.

112th St, 21, n s, 301 ft e of 5th Av, 19x 100.11, five-story flat; Jacob Rozinski against I. L. Berkowitz et al.; A. I. Shapiro, attorney; due, $5,934.75; taxes, &c., $1,048.56

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Havemeyer Av, n e corner Story Av, 103x 188.7x irregular; E. C. Woodward against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $3,926.68; taxes, &c., $4,015.28.

By Charles A. Berrian.

St George Ct, 1, n s, 131.3 ft e of Concourse, 25x106.6; S. C. Bradley against T. E. Murtha et al.; Bergman & D., attorneys; due, $4,035.20; taxes, &c. $2,000.

By John P. O'Connell.

Westchester Av, n e corner of Castlehill Av, 100x200; also Westchester Av, n s, 99 ft w of Glebe Av, undivided all right, title, interest, &c., which Peter Handebode had June 13 or since; M. B. M Hugh, attorney.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 500, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 5294.

ARTISTS.—We buy colored dummies and drawings suitable for announcements, catalogues, display cards, calendars, menus. Winfield, 529 8th Av.

Beecher's patented ingrown toenail knives and manicuring sets. Catalogue free. Beecher Cutlery Co., 1,536 W. 35th St., Chicago, Ill.

Purchase and Exchange

Forty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED—An engineer's transit, preferably a light one; must have spirit level, Stadia bars, compass, vertical arc, shifting centre; state make, condition, and price. X 245 Times Annex.

VACUUM SHELF DRYER wanted for chemical use; in good condition. 458 Woolworth Building.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2,298 Stuyvesant.

Cash for broken jewelry, old gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, pearls; call or write. Calhaun, 27 West 37th St., N. Y.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Tom.—Home from B.; shocked at your absence; frantic with worry; everything can be fixed up; come or write. Mother.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO.,
Real Estate, 25 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages, 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate, 92 William St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE, two below cost; no. 7 Essex St.; price $55,000; clear; lot 20x87.6, with four-story and cellar fireproof loft building, cost $50,000 to build six years ago; easy cash terms. Address H. C. H., Merchants' National Bank Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

78th, bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., 3 story and basement, with extension; two baths; fine block; rent $1,400.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

$12,500 cash will purchase six-story modern apartment house, excellent condition; bona fide bargain; net 10 per cent. Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building, low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

Yorkville.—Loft building, four-story, suitable for factory, storage warehouse, or stable. Frank Herwig, 95 Nassau St.

Plot 50x100, West 29th; location for loft building or garage. G 185 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Modern one-family, 11 rooms; plot 50x100; most beautiful and healthful location in New York; an ideal place and real home to raise your family; quick action secures a bargain; terms to suit. 3,258 Decatur Av., Bronx.

116-family house, steam heated and in good neighborhood in Bronx; splendid investment for party with small capital. 129-family house, up-to-date improvements; price reasonable. Mobus, 1,996 Valentine Av.

Choice excavated building plot, 75x95, block from park, Concourse, near new subway station; neighborhood houses rent $8 room; equity $10,000; right subordinate, exchange. Tenney, 368 East 149th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Twelve rooms and tiled bath brick house; 2 toilets, 6 basins with hot and cold water, sink and washtrays in kitchen, 635 Hancock St., near Reid Av.; property taken foreclosure, thoroughly repaired and decorated, now offered at cost; houses in row sold for $7,000; price $5,400, mortgage $4,500. Fred. M. Smith, 16 Court St. Telephone.

Fine lot, near Sea Beach subway station; $450; worth double. H 335 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House; 7 rooms, bath; gas, electric fixtures; large garden plot; good soil for vegetables, fruit, poultry; $50 cash will cover all needed repairs on house; will sell to responsible party for $150 cash, balance like rent in small monthly payments; property is just suited for small family desirous of living away from the congested section of the city where they can enjoy real country life and raise enough vegetables, fruit, and poultry for home use and still be within 50 minutes of their work in New York or Brooklyn. Owner, Box 117 Times Downtown.

Modern nine-room house, all improvements; convenient to station; at Little Neck, New York City; 30 minutes out, on North Shore Long Island; $50 monthly. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Attention!—Institutions looking for acreage near by and well located, suitable for institution use, (60 acres;) can be bought at practically no cost; no brokers; principals only. Address Irving, 160 Broadway.

Two beautifully located lots, $500 cash, $9 monthly. Richmond trolley. H 336 Times Downtown.

25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; M. J. Bach against John Schwarzkopf et al.; Riegelman & B., attorneys; due, $23,234.94.

114th St, 49 East, n s, 250 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; C. W. Hall and another against Daniel Rosenthal et al.; Remsen & P., attorneys; due, $22,255.51.

115th St, 36 West, s s, 433 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; H. De F. Weeks and another, trustees, against Barnett Levy et al.; Weekes Brothers, attorneys; due, $10,552.89; taxes, &c., $471.30.

By Samuel Marx.

East End Av, 87, e s, 76.8 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x95, four-story flat; Alfred Epstein et al., executors, against E. B. R. Dittrich, executrix, et al.; Yankauer & D., attorneys; due, $2,854.41; taxes, &c., $153; prior mtg. $11,000.

Thursday, August 3.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Verlo Av, s w corner of 234th St, 79.4x149.3x irregular, two frame dwellings; State Banking Department sale.

Forty-sixth St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; attorney, D. J. Early.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lorillard Pl, 2,360, e s, 196.6 ft n of Third Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; G. F. Gifford against Barnet Maser et al; Ernest Hall, attorney; due, $8,955.31; taxes, &c., $1,300.

Concourse, 1,770, at junction 175th St and Eastburn Av, 59x9.3x126.7x50x83.8, five-story flat; 837 Washington Av Realty Co. against G. E. Buckbee et al; D. E. Davis, attorney; due, $12,777.56; prior mtg. $57,500.

Friday, August 4.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

93d St, 59 West, n s, 166.8 ft e of Columbus Av, three-story dwelling, 16.6x 81.5; also right, title and interest in rear strip, 16.6x18.2; E. S. Appleby against F. H. P. Gordon et al; Cannon & C., attorneys, due, $9,121.59; taxes, &c., $999.50.

93d St, 65 West, n s, 117 ft e of Columbus Av, three-story dwelling, 16.5x55; also right, title and interest to rear strip, 16.6x16.4; same against same; same attorney; due, $9,166.73; taxes, &c., $989.15.

By Joseph P. Day.

112th St, 21, n s, 301 ft e of 5th Av, 19x 100.11, five-story flat; Jacob Rozinski against I. L. Berkowitz et al.; A. I. Shapiro, attorney; due, $5,934.75; taxes, &c., $1,048.56

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Havemeyer Av, n e corner Story Av, 103x 188.7x irregular; E. C. Woodward against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $3,926.68; taxes, &c., $4,015.28.

By Charles A. Berrian.

St George Ct, 1, n s, 131.3 ft e of Concourse, 25x106.6; S. C. Bradley against T. E. Murtha et al.; Bergman & D., attorneys; due, $4,035.20; taxes, &c. $2,000.

By John P. O'Connell.

Westchester Av, n e corner of Castlehill Av, 100x200; also Westchester Av, n s, 99 ft w of Glebe Av, undivided all right, title, interest, &c., which Peter Handebode had June 13 or since; M. B. M Hugh, attorney.

Purchase and Exchange

Forty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED—An engineer's transit, preferably a light one; must have spirit level, Stadia bars, compass, vertical arc, shifting centre; state make, condition, and price. X 245 Times Annex.

VACUUM SHELF DRYER wanted for chemical use; in good condition. 458 Woolworth Building.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2,298 Stuyvesant.

Cash for broken jewelry, old gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, pearls; call or write. Calhaun, 27 West 37th St., N. Y.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Tom.—Home from B.; shocked at your absence; frantic with worry; everything can be fixed up; come or write. Mother.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO.,
Real Estate, 25 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages, 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate, 92 William St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE, two below cost; no. 7 Essex St.; price $55,000; clear; lot 20x87.6, with four-story and cellar fireproof loft building, cost $50,000 to build six years ago; easy terms. Address H. C. H., Merchants' National Bank Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

78th, bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., 3 story and basement, with extension; two baths; fine block; rent $1,400.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

$12,500 cash will purchase six-story modern apartment house, excellent condition; bona fide bargain; net 10 per cent. Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building, low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

Yorkville.—Loft building, four-story, suitable for factory, storage warehouse, or stable. Frank Herwig, 95 Nassau St.

Plot 50x100, West 29th; location for loft building or garage. G 185 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Modern one-family, 11 rooms; plot 50x100; most beautiful and healthful location in New York; an ideal place and real home to raise your family; quick action secures a bargain; terms to suit. 3,258 Decatur Av., Bronx.

116-family house, steam heated and in good neighborhood in Bronx; splendid investment for party with small capital. 129-family house, up-to-date improvements; price reasonable. Mobus, 1,996 Valentine Av.

Choice excavated building plot, 75x95, block from park, Concourse, near new subway station; neighborhood houses rent $8 room; equity $10,000; right subordinate, exchange. Tenney, 368 East 149th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Twelve rooms and tiled bath brick house; 2 toilets, 6 basins with hot and cold water, sink and washtrays in kitchen, 635 Hancock St., near Reid Av.; property taken foreclosure, thoroughly repaired and decorated, now offered at cost; houses in row sold for $7,000; price $5,400, mortgage $4,500. Fred. M. Smith, 16 Court St. Telephone.

Fine lot, near Sea Beach subway station; $450; worth double. H 335 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House; 7 rooms, bath; gas, electric fixtures; large garden plot; good soil for vegetables, fruit, poultry; $50 cash will cover all needed repairs on house; will sell to responsible party for $150 cash, balance like rent in small monthly payments; property is just suited for small family desirous of living away from the congested section of the city where they can enjoy real country life and raise enough vegetables, fruit, and poultry for home use and still be within 50 minutes of their work in New York or Brooklyn. Owner, Box 117 Times Downtown.

Modern nine-room house, all improvements; convenient to station; at Little Neck, New York City; 30 minutes out, on North Shore Long Island; $50 monthly. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Attention!—Institutions looking for acreage near by and well located, suitable for institution use, (60 acres;) can be bought at practically no cost; no brokers; principals only. Address Irving, 160 Broadway.

Two beautifully located lots, $500 cash, $9 monthly. Richmond trolley. H 336 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Cash equity of $25,000 over one 1-cottage for free and clear 11-acre estate in Orange Co. Buildings insured for $27,000, E. E. Slocum, 149 Broadway.

Factory wanted for rent with option of purchase about 12,000 square feet; convenient shipping rail or water; suitable for paper mill. Reply H 46 Times.

Elevator houses wanted for lease; I will pay good prices and furnish security and references. Confidential, 54 Times Downtown.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PLATEAU, 500 FT. ELEVATION.
FINE LAND AND WATER VIEWS.
MODERN STONE AND SHINGLE HOUSE.
Seven rooms, three bathrooms, sleeping porch, dining porch, electricity, steam; farmhouse, barn, brook, site for lake; house stands back ¼ mile from highway, overlooking the entire country; 600 peach and apple trees, gardens, &c.; convenient to express station, one hour out; near country club. Nichols & Hobbie, 7 East 42d St.

ALL-YEAR HOUSE AT
SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON.
Ten acres, very finest situation, high, extensive views of the Hudson; woods, brook, fruit, gardens, 12-room remodeled house, three baths, steam heat, electricity; garage, stable, &c.; convenient to two stations and to the Briarcliff and Sleepy Hollow clubs. Nichols & Hobbie, 7 East 42d St.

SACRIFICE.—Gentleman's home, restricted residential park, Westchester County; convenient to Wykagyl Country Club, stations, trolley. Three baths, hot water heat, open fireplaces, billiard room, over an acre, fronting on valuable corner thoroughfare. Change of business reason for selling. Owner, R 1,021, 1,328 Broadway. Phone Greeley 2599.

Farm of 35 acres, 30 minutes from New York, 5 minutes walk from railroad station; beautifully located; overlooking lake, surrounded by splendid private development; suitable for institution, gentleman's country place or sub-division; price cheap and terms unusual. Address P. O. Box 206, Yonkers, N. Y.

AT LARCHMONT, beautiful Dutch Colonial; seven rooms and tiled bath; steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860—Madison Square.

Most attractive stucco house; garage, high elevation, beautiful lawns, trees, shrubbery, choice surroundings; 8 rooms, nicely arranged; all improvements; convenient porches, pergolas, 35 minutes Grand Central, near station and sound; $9,000. Personal, Suite 505, 200 Broadway.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

A STUDIO BUNGALOW at Lake Mahopac, on a high knoll, overlooking the lake, with full water rights and boat landing; all improvements; owner will sell on easy terms. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860—Madison Square.

In beautiful home, four rooms, bath and kitchenette, ideal location, overlooking Hudson; easy commuting distance, and also five-cent fare to subway; must be seen to be appreciated. P 201 Times Downtown.

Attractive old style farm house, 12 rooms, 3 fireplaces; garage; 18 acres on lake; 1 mile depot and macadam road; price asking $6,000. H. W. HAZEN, Carmel, N. Y.

For sale or rent.—Furnished, unfurnished, acre ground dwelling; moderate; improvements; choice section Larchmont Manor. Norman, 104 East 40th St.

BRONXVILLE.—To rent, attractive eight-room apartment, 3 baths; all outside rooms; occupancy Sept. 1; rental $1,000. R. C. Hollis, Ponfield Court, Bronxville. Phone 593W.

Charming, 7-room studio house, 12 minutes from station; $110 monthly, $900 yearly. Lawrence Park, Chas. Knight, Bronxville.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.
BIRKE STONE, INC.
BRONXVILLE — OFFICE — TUCKAHOE.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Special price on building plots at Larchmont, in fast-growing section. A 70 Times.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN.
Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 8 large rooms and bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot water heat; new model gas range with extra hot-water attachment; large plot, 9,800 sq. feet; abundance of shrubbery and large shade trees; price $4,950, worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash; balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. GREAT BARGAIN, 248 West 34th St., N. Y.

CHICKEN FARM.
$150 CASH WILL START YOU,
balance $8 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. C., Estate, 248 West 34th St.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 157 Times Downtown.

$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME.
Six rooms, all latest improvements, elegant bath, large open fireplace, gas, electric lights, steam heat, handsomely decorated; best neighborhood; fine plot, laid out in flower garden, shrubs, and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $3,200, with $200 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

For sale at Hempstead, L. I., with excellent electric train service, new seven-room stucco-and-shingle house, with plentiful closets, sunny rooms, large, light attic, and cemented cellar; bath, steam heat, gas, and electricity; very carefully constructed of good material; lot 40x152, with more land available; all assessments paid; insured until 1918; price $4,700. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albermarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

NEAR SEA CLIFF.—Attractive 5-room bungalow, with bath; extra large living and dining room; paneled walls, beamed ceilings, open tapestry, brick fireplace; 2 fine bedrooms, with connecting bath; modern kitchen; dandy electric fixtures; heat; extensive veranda, and a big plot of land suitable for gardening, garage, &c.; near water; $200 cash, balance $18 monthly, if sold quick. B. Bungalow, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

I will sell at cost my new house, ten rooms and three baths, on plot 100x135, near the water, in best section of Rockville Centre; very finest construction, stone cement, and brick; living room, 12x24; dining room, 12x20; two very large open fireplaces; sun parlor, billiard room, music room; cement garage for two cars; view of the bay and Long Beach. Lincoln, 125 Times.

BAYPORT BUNGALOW.
For sale or rent, 6-room semi-bungalow; large living room, fireplace; hot and cold water, bath, electric lights; near station and trolley car; convenient to bathing beach. Apply to
ALLYN HALL REALTY COMPANY,
225 5th Av., New York City.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 8-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down, and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 118 Times Downtown.

A bargain in new, modern seven-room house at Manhasset, Long Island, North Shore; 30 minutes by electric train; easy terms; send for photograph. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

FREE!—Beautiful illustrated birdseye view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium-priced homes and farms on very easy terms. B. Auer, 141 Times Downtown.

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Owner, 41 34 Times.

FOR LOW-COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Finely located house, seven rooms and bath, plot 40x100, hardwood floors, steam heat, gas, electricity, hot water heater, screens; desirable for couple or children; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Country gentleman's farm, 9 acres; commuting distance; long, low type house, 9 rooms; improvements; 2 barns; sacrifice. Address E. M., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—For sale or exchange, large 10-room country home; all improvements; large corner plot, valued $10,000. Address P 220 Times Downtown.

$10 monthly buys beautiful new 6-room commuter's home, improvements; large corner plot; boating nearby; price, $2,450. T. Kamm, 428 Central Av., Jersey City.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.
$5,200; house, 8 rooms, lot 50x162; every improvement; Lackawanna R. R.; further information, Room 1,920, 140 Nassau St.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot, $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

For sale or rent—Six-room house, bath, all improvements, at Summit, N. J.; particulars, W. L. Sayre, P. O. Box 37.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 20-26 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

Farm, $1,200; seven acres; six rooms; barn, hennery, fruit. Boekemann, 1,431 B'way.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.
Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Greenwich, Conn.—1¾ acres, splendid home, piazza 15x50; 6 large sleeping rooms, 3 baths, fireplace, large living and dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry, garage 3 cars, chicken house, fine garden; you don't have to spend a cent; 5 minutes to trolley, 10 minutes to station. Ask $20,000, bungalows $6,000 and up. Geo. D. Peabody, Greenwich, Conn.

HIGH CLASS dairy farm, about 250 acres, stone mansion and cottage; all necessary outbuildings; 1½ miles from centre of Stamford; long road frontage on 3 main roads; easy terms. JONES REALTY CO., Hotel Davenport, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE.—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high 10-room house, bath, fireplaces; shade, trout brook; barn, other buildings; fruit; 18 acres, 9 woodland; adjoins fishing club; water power; $8,000. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

Wonderful relic of old Colonial days, 9-room house, surrounded by magnificent trees; 4 acres choice land; beautiful water views. JONES REALTY CO., Hotel Davenport, Stamford, Conn.

For Sale.—Commuter's home, Darien, 10 rooms, bath, electric light, hot water heat, acre of land, fine shade, barn, fruit, garden. $8,000. For details, address Owner, Box 307, Darien, Conn.

Eight-room house; hot water heat, set tubs; large lot; ten minutes from railroad station; nice residential section; for sale to settle estate. Price, $4,200. Thos. C. Balcom, Norwalk, Conn.

Artists country studio home; thirty-five miles from city; two acres, garage, &c; attractive proposition; easy terms. G 163 Times.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For sale, a fine farm of 23½ acres, on 2 streets, with very large frontage; surrounded on all sides by New York City people's country estates; 12-room house, 2 good barns; orchard of apples; 2 miles from station; 5 minutes' walk from trolley; land smooth, rich, and level; price low; easy terms. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

ONE OF THE most beautiful camps on Lake Sunapee, N. H.; new, strictly modern, electric lights, 2 bathrooms, garage, spacious living room, five (5) bedrooms, large veranda; sets well up from the water, with a grand view; never rented before. For information, address Geo. H. Graham, P. O. Box 1,150 Springfield, Mass.

CAPE COD BAY, Mass., 2½ acres on fine beach, high land and wonderful view, in Sandwich, near State road; $500; easy terms; equal to 20 shore lots.
THE HOMESTEAD TRUST.
Trustees, S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass. H.K.Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 31 Liberty Street, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

YOU NEVER SAW ITS EQUAL
FOR THE PRICE.
A new 6-room semi-bungalow house, built by the owner, modern in every way; all rooms exceptionally large, sleeping porch fireplace, steam heat first floor, all hardwood second floor; white enamel full-tiled bathroom, large verandas; a view of 30 miles; large corner plot, fully improved, gas, water, sewer, sidewalk, paved street; 5 minutes' walk to station, 30 minutes to New York; commutation, $4.85; price $4,900; easy terms; this place is worthy your serious consideration. W. V. CHAMPLIN, 838 Riverside Drive.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Delightful home; best section; near country club; plot 80x160; splendid lawn, trees, shrubs, and flowers; modern house, 9 rooms, large living room, open fireplace; garage; additional ground available; 10 minutes' walk express station. Photos, full details this office. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1,546 Equitable Bldg. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Plainfield, N. J.—A bargain; for rent or sale, eleven-room house; brick half way ground, 65x188, on terrace; all modern improvements; three minutes' walk from station; in first-class condition; must be seen to be appreciated. Address F. M., 114 West 80th St., New York City, or A. Mulford, Plainfield, N. J.

A gentleman's private residence in the heart of the residential section of Passaic, N. J.; large, spacious grounds, and a beautiful home, for sale to close an estate. Inquire of Ira J. Bogert, 163 Prospect St., Passaic, N. J.

STUDIO Bungalow, in Ramapo Hills; this picturesque stone house, embowered amid shrubs and trees, with its winding paths and rustic pergolas, has six fine rooms and bath; all improvements; hour out in hills. ARTIST, Box 6, Mahwah, N. J.

FOR SALE.—$5,000, two-story brick building; floor space 5,000 square feet; ample room for additions; suitable for light manufacturing; on main line D., L. & W., 25 miles from city. Weitekamp, 176 Fulton St. Phone 3642 Cortlandt.

Ridgewood, N. J., Bargain.—Modern seven-room house must be sacrificed, 1¼ acres, 100 fruit trees; located on beautiful macadam road, five minutes from station; house has all improvements, large piazza; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

Nicely located farm; two acres; excellent house, eight rooms, bath; improvements; large porches, lawn privet hedge, fruit, shade; barn, poultry house; 40 minutes Lackawanna; $5,200; easy terms. Evans, Lincoln Park, N. J.

For rent or sale, on easy terms, in Teaneck, splendid location, with a twenty-five-minute ride from the centre of New York City, modern ten-room house, two baths, garage, tennis court, sun parlor. Inquire Room 1,509, 30 East 42d St.

Fruit and poultry farm, 25 acres; 900 bearing fruit trees; plant for 800 fowls; 1,800-incubator, 4 brooder houses, 7-room house; 2 barns; fine location; owner leaving for Alaska will sell for $4,500. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Compelled to rent my home; 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; lot 65x150; 5 minutes from station, west side. Fred'k C. Smith, 1 Liberty St. Phone 2513 John.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Semi-bungalow; eight rooms, 3 toilets and bath, sun parlor, garage, one acre, seventy fruit trees; convenient; reasonable. Address Owner, 315 Highwood Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Eleven rooms, strictly residential, all modern improvements; plot 50x153; valued $8,500; on account of business will sacrifice for $7,500; $1,500 cash, balance easy terms. Rowantree, 200 5th Av., N. Y.

Buy home in healthful

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Brooklyn.

CHILDREN BOARDED and cared for in home of refinement; near park and schools. Mrs. Flaxington, 907 Union St.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail Manhattan. Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Fashionable clientele; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.; open all the year; 40 minutes to New York; accessible train or trolley; adjoining tennis club.

Westchester County.

"KINMOUNT," 182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides, overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central Station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

WHISPERING PINES and Cottages, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawns; tennis and croquet; near station. L. S. Mather. Telephone Chappaqua 37.

CHESTER HILL.—Thirty minutes New Haven Railroad; modern house; spacious grounds and verandas; suites with bath. 245 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N.Y. Phone 2577.

Colonial, 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large rooms; excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

KINGSLEY HOUSE. 19 North Broadway, White Plains. Beautiful, central location; large, sunny, double rooms. Phone 2281.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE, LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y. Accommodations for people of refinement. References required. Address F. F. Dawes.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

COTTAGE HOTEL on water Gravesend Bay; boating, bathing; West End trains in Municipal Building in Park Row; time 25 minutes; fare 5 cents; home cooking; reasonable rates; 22 rooms, newly furnished. Thomas Lewis, Prop., 186 Bay 26th St., Bensonhurst, N. Y. Telephone 620 Bath Beach.

Beechhurst, Long Island.—The White House on Sound, 20 minutes P. R. R., 2 minutes Whitestone Landing Station; excellent accommodations. Phone 711 Flushing.

SUMMER BOARD.—Sea Gate; private family; large rooms for season; adults; excellent French cooking; near beach. Phone Coney Island 674.

BAYSWATER, near Far Rockaway.—Beautiful room and board; refined Christian home; suitable for two. 1,478 Point Breeze Place.

Rockaway Park.—Comfortable room and board, suitable for two; in private French family. Madame, 190 Washington Av.

Red Top Lodge, Sea Gate, Coney Island, has accommodations for few guests; rates on application. Tel. 1,250 Coney Island. Hickox.

Seagate.—Handsomely furnished rooms; reasonable; private family. X 310 Times Annex.

Accommodate couple; private Christian family; cuisine; Rockaway Park on ocean. X 309 Times Annex.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Board one or two; reasonable to refined people. H 826 Times Downtown.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,304 Coney Island.

GARDEN CITY.—Splendid accommodations, with board, for bachelors; clubhouse; Nassau Boulevard. Phone 1154 Garden City.

Amityville.—Water front; garage; good board; bathing. Telephone 245 Lander's Cottage, Riverside Av.

Sea Gate, New York Harbor. — Accommodations for five exclusive people of means; private boat to city. Phone 456 Coney Isld.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

51ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

8 EAST 45TH. Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 52 EAST.—Delightfully cool rooms, near park. Summer rates. Lenox 6613.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large cool room, private bath, small rooms; board. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (Near 39th.)—Teacher's residence; rooms, $5 to $9; rooms and board, $8.50 to $12. 9765 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE. Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board, telephone.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

52D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

66TH, 46 WEST.—Delightful cool rooms; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 322 WEST.—Summer home, finest residential section Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; large, small rooms, single or en suite. Col.—1085.

72D, 269 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; cool, pleasant surroundings; Summer rates.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

78D, 260 WEST.—To save money, secure large double cool front room in newly furnished house, with board, kind you long for, not tire of, at a cost less than you pay for rooms alone at hotels; twin brass, box-spring beds, hair mattresses; parlor dining room; separate tables; cuisine a specialty; inspection invited.

72D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 58 WEST.—Room with bath; board optional; small room; Summer rates.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

79TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive rooms; homelike parlor dining; Summer rates; references; conveniences.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

79TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

79TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, cool front rooms; reasonable; excellent table.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Unusually cool, comfortable rooms, single and en suite; private baths; electricity; meals optional; Summer concessions; references.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Large front room; good table; Summer rates; table boarders.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people, at usual prices; phone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private baths.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House, distinctly individual; delicious home table; table guests.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

83D, 23 WEST.—Medium room, private bath; meals, those accustomed best living.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; gentlemen, couples; electricity; excellent table; Hebrew family.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable suites; gentlemen, couples appreciating superior table; homelike. Schmidfield.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Refined Southern family offers a few attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house; attractive rooms, baths; finest table; parlor dining.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people, excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Gentlemen preferred; charming house and location; excellent table; double, single rooms; private bath; electricity. 3034 Riverside.

92D, 117, 119, 121 WEST.—Room, with private bath; medium-size room; hall bedroom; excellent food; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive, large and small rooms; excellent table.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; references. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large, small rooms, board; moderate prices; table boarders also.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, in private home; gentlemen; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

115TH, 351 WEST, (corner Manhattan Av., The Columbia.")—Select family hotel; pleasant rooms; excellent meals; every comfort; $8 to $12 singly; $15 up, two; social surrounding. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Forte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding-house rates.

AMERICAN private home, new, large, beautiful apartment on Riverside Drive, delightfully cool and superior in every respect, desires cultured married couple as paying guests; exceptional opportunity in exclusive, charming home. Telephone Morningside 9411.

AUTUMN-WINTER accommodations; private country home, city limits; telephone. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

BOARD AND ROOM in refined small family; superior neighborhood; modern conveniences; near West 86th St. subway; refined Jewish family; gentlemen only; references exchanged. M. L., 494 Times.

LARGE, LIGHT ROOM, spacious apartment, overlooking park; strictly private family. X 303 Times Annex.

PARIS IN NEW YORK. 78D, 142 WEST.—Lovely rooms, exquisite table, strictly French; table boarders welcomed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers choice of two elegantly furnished rooms facing drive, suitable for one or two. Apartment 6B, phone 4570 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant room, bath, showers, overlooking Hudson, with superior board, $10, $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Double room, also single; every convenience; gentlemen; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (77th.)—Large suite, medium-sized room; Christian family; home cooking.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

WEST END AV., 279, Corner 73d St., Opposite Schwab Mansion.—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room, singly or en suite.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 46 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; fines: water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Private family, Mountain Lakes, N. J., Delaware road, one hour from New York, offers permanent board, one or two refined persons; good commutation, cheerful and healthy place; no other boarders; references exchange. S. T. C. Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 45 South Walnut St., East Orange.

At Port-au-Peck-on-Shrewsbury. — Modern house; electric light; telephone; private family can accommodate few desirable parties. Wide porches. Long Branch 616. E. Charlotte Weimer.

Few boarders wanted in private family for August; beautiful quiet place; excellent beds; good table. Box 238 Bernardsville, N. J.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage; fishing, boating, bathing; enchanting country; large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

Massachusetts.

THE PINES. Monterey, Berkshire Co., Mass., 9 miles from Great Barrington; stage daily; accommodates 40; home table; good beds; open fires; spring water; three baths; large piazzas; telephone; piano; tennis, fishing, boating, 1,400 feet elev.; terms, $10 up. Mrs. Henry Clapp.

Private family would accommodate few paying guests, adults; good boating and bathing; excellent cuisine; home comforts. M. Dowd, Beverly, Mass.

Autumn in Berkshire Hills, 12th year, $10-$12; refined. Rest Well House, Williamstown, Mass.

Few paying guests wanted. Modern farm, hills, bathing; near station. $12.50-$15. Refinement. C. Langdon, Housatonic, Mass. R.D.

Maine.

Crippled, nervous or convalescent children, 4 years or over; best of care; house situated on shore of beautiful lake; cool, quiet. Write for particulars, So. Windham, Maine, Box 114 R. F. D.

Vermont.

Gentlewoman having charming, modern home on lovely wooded bluff directly on Lake Champlain, OPPOSITE PLATTSBURG TRAINING CAMP, offers spacious, steam-heated rooms, with carefully planned table, to few people seeking home atmosphere, splendid roads, garage, tennis, fishing, swimming, Minerva touring car, large Elco cruising launch available. Del-Khos, Grand Isle, Vermont.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Young man wants reasonable board and room with private family, within commuting distance; willing to drive machine evenings and Sundays gratis if conditions are homelike. Address C 158 Times.

Couple desire large room with two beds and board in refined, quiet surroundings; if possible, private bath; near beach, surf preferred; easy connecting; references. Falk, 12 West 96th St.

COUPLE with child of 9 wish board with private family; no other children; Edgemere or Far Rockaway. Write Henry, 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

Wanted, board at Sea Gate for single lady; private family appreciated. C 180 Times.

LADY desires country board, commuting distance New York. D. M., 104 East 14th St.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

West Side.

WEST END AV., 315, (75th.)—Beautiful, cool rooms; private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, floor, suites; board reasonable; table board.

WEST END AV., 581, (86th St.)—Attractive double and single rooms, with excellent board; electricity; references; table guests.

Brooklyn.

THE BROWN LODGE, 8 and 10 8th Av.—Beautiful, light rooms; corner exposure; attractive dining room; good table. Phone Prospect 7446.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 78.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159-W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG BACHELOR, Christian, American, wants home with private family by Oct. 1; preferably no other roomers; please give full details. H 834 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY desires board with refined family; central location; references. G 151 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

East Side.

16TH, 138 EAST.—Large, cool and attractive rooms; hot and cold water; telephone.

19TH, 284 EAST.—Double room, luxurious bath, private house; gentlemen; $7 weekly; telephone.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished large rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

51ST ST., 112 EAST.—Large, front, attractive, homelike room; twin beds.

87TH, 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Small, large rooms, with bath; telephone; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman tired of hotel or club life may have desirable room; bath; redecorated to suit; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano, single room.

50TH, 306 EAST.—Large, cool back parlor; also small rooms; bath, telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, airy front room, comfortably furnished; every convenience.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

180TH ST., 1,019 EAST.—Furnished rooms; also suite for two; private house; bath, heat; subway; trolleys Bronx Park.

LEXINGTON AV., 850, (64th.)—Refined, clean rooms, large, small; all conveniences; phone.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming accommodations, ideal ventilation; en suite, single; electricity, shower baths; references.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; suite; small rooms; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool room, private bath; also medium rooms; references; telephone.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Large, cool room; hot, cold water; also small room; telephone.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive, cool back parlor, with extension; also other rooms; telephone.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive large and cool rooms; running water; refined; telephone; references.

22D, 427 WEST.—Atractive, large, cool room; well-kept house; hot water; references.

34TH ST., 251 WEST, (Opposite Station.)—Newly decorated small, large rooms, suitable three; bath, telephone, conveniences; reasonable.

34TH, 161 WEST.—Large front parlor, bedroom, beautifully furnished; price moderate.

34TH, 215 WEST.—Large, light rooms; clean; electricity, phone, elevator. McNailly, 3d floor.

38TH ST. and 6th Av.—Large front rooms, electricity, hot, cold running water, $3.50, $4, $5 weekly; with private bath, $6, $8; transients accommodated. Hotel Jefferson.

40TH, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high class; references required.

47TH, 3 WEST.—Extra fine large rooms; exceptional service; telephone, &c. P. Baldwin.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Private house, homelike atmosphere; attractive, cool rooms; baths; electricity.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large, attractive, with private bath; three flights up; every requisite.

50TH, 226 WEST.—Outside rooms, single, en suite; hot, cold water; adjoining bath, with shower; telephone, elevator; references. 7-C, Janette.

57D, 54 WEST.—Modern rooms; select; near 5th Av., "L" and subway; references.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, clean, large and small rooms; parlor and basement.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; all improvements; phone.

57TH, 230 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; elevator; cool suite. Sewell.

67TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable large, small rooms; laundry; special monthly rates.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, cool rooms; suite; private baths; Summer rates; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming single room, $5; modern apartment; worth investigating. Vanc.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Rooms with bath, suite or single; be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM; BAY WINDOW; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

71ST, 135 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR; PIANO; ELECTRICITY; OTHER ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without running water; reasonable; references.

71ST, 206 WEST (Broadway.)—Parlor, living, music, dancing; medium small rooms; lavatory.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Room, with bath; one near bath; newly renovated; continuous hot water; great concession.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; smaller room; running water.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Cool, well furnished; for gentleman; Summer rate; reference.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms with running water.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller room, with running water.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, subway; elevator; attractive, cool room or suite; shower, electricity; refined couple. Gentleman. Columbus 3588.

72D, WEST.—Near park, subway; elevator; attractive, cool room or suite; shower, electricity; refined couple. Phone Columbus 3588.

72D, 208 WEST.—Delightfully cool room, private bath, kitchenette; other nice rooms.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room and bath; others smaller; electricity, telephone, very low until Sept. 15; near subway, elevated.

73D, 269 WEST.—Large front, rear, private bath, $10-$8; medium, $4.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor with private bath; ideal location; very reasonable; references.

75TH, 159 WEST. Rooms adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Airy, clean single rooms; bath; $3.50-$4.50; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Parlor with bedroom; rooms with baths; $8-$10.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath, front basement with kitchenette; other rooms; all conveniences; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Very large attractive room, private bath; private house; Summer rates.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water, private baths; electricity.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, private bath, private house; Summer rates.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small, single or en suite. Schuyler 2528.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; references.

77TH, 102 WEST. Attractive, cool room; every convenience.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Medium front room; also small room; running water; reference.

78TH ST., WEST.—New, beautifully furnished house; rooms en suite and single; gentlemen preferred. Phone Schuyler 10015.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean, well-furnished rooms; references. Telephone 8676 Schuyler.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Elegantly furnished back parlor with bath in private home; suitable for party of gentlemen; electricity, 'phone.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished house, handsomely appointed rooms; private baths; reasonable.

78TH ST., 214 WEST.—Large, clean, well-furnished, adjoining bath; electric light, telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large front and back room, private bath; electricity; single room.

West Side.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor house; cool, quiet rooms; adjoining bath; electric light; choice, superior location; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; electricity, telephone; single room.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath; continuous hot water; Summer rates.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Rooms, large, medium, private baths, with shower, electricity, $5, $12.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large south, cool suite, running water, shower. Pearson.

82D, 58 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; references.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Superior accommodations for persons accustomed to refined surroundings; reference.

85TH, 134 WEST. — Large rooms; private baths; electricity; board optional; private house.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large and small rooms, $4, $5, $7; bath.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished large front room; also smaller room; lavatory; electricity. 9854 Schuyler.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; lovely front room; running water; electricity; $7.

90TH, 53 WEST, "The Hermann."—Large rooms for two; private bath; small rooms; with board; tel on parle Francais.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; telephone; select house; references.

91ST, 54 WEST, Near Park.—Large rooms; private bath, electricity; $8; small, $3.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

93D, 253 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; private family; references.

94TH, 70 WEST, (The Warren.)—Newly furnished and decorated throughout; twin beds; mahogany; Circassian; large, small rooms; running water; private baths; parlor floor; ideal for doctor, dentist; furnished, unfurnished.

96TH, 255 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Light, outside room, near bath; fifth floor.

96TH, (738 West End.)—4-room suite, kitchenette, complete housekeeping, $7; large corner room, $6; telephone; express subway.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive room; privilege cooking breakfast; telephone.

99TH, WEST, Near Drive.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; first-class Riverside 8432. Apt. 19.

59TH, 216 WEST.—Delightful, cool room, adjoining bath; private family; homelike. Apartment 14.

102D, 305 WEST.—Front room, bath; four southern windows; owner's private residence.

110TH, 515 WEST.—Room in high-class apartment; Broadway subway. Apt. 12D.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Suite of rooms, high-class apartment; private family. Apt. 26.

112TH, (1,554 7th Av.)—Large rooms; handsomely furnished high-class apartment. Schlesinger.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Comfortable, cool, clean room; elevator; electricity; adjoining bathroom; hallboy.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Pleasant, airy, outside room; medium size; modern, homelike; breakfast optional; kitchen; moderate. Apartment 53.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Splendid room, 7th floor; Summer rates, $8 weekly; Riverside Drive.

120TH, 159 WEST. — Beautiful furnished front and back room, adjoining bath; electricity; running water; fine private house; single, together.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience, reference.

120TH, 434 WEST (opposite Columbia.)—High-class front, double, single room; private. Dwyer.

121ST, 130 WEST.—Extra large front room; small room; refined, modern; subway.

122D, 137 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; single room, running water; subway.

170TH ST., Fort Washington Av., 345.—Apartment 1C. Audubon 5270. Cool, large rooms overlooking Hudson. Broadway subway, 168th.

COLONIAL HOUSE, 350 WEST 23D ST. Just opened; atmosphere of a Colonial home; hot and cold water; telephone in every room; rate moderate; transients accommodated. MODERATE RESTAURANT.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992. A private family will rent elegant, homelike suite; 2 private baths; gentlemen. RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 102D STREET.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471. — Attractive large, cool rooms; conveniences; housekeeping; breakfast; references. Campbell.

LOWER 5TH AV.—Large room; open fire; steam heat; bath; lavatory; private family; references. A 88 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (cor 116th St.)—Attractive outside room; conveniences; vicinity Columbia University; adjacent to all car lines. Telephone 4908 Morningside. Apply all week. Apt. 1.

RIVERSIDE, 103d.—Finely furnished suite or single room, private bath; gentleman or couple; breakfast optional. Phone River 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (116th subway.)—Large room; twin beds, single; desirable. Apartment 8A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126.—Ideal Summer room for woman, overlooking Hudson; 6th floor.

SPLENDID outside room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; all improvements; on Riverside Drive; Claremont section. G 187 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV., 412, (Corner 80th.)—One or two outside rooms, running water; large closets; subway; breakfast optional; private family. Apartment 1, north.

Bronx.

FURNISHED ROOMS in private family, with private bath, convenient to trolleys and subway; Bronx; new apartment. X 257 Times Annex.

Westchester County.

PRIVATE family can accommodate gentleman with room, light and airy, near Yonkers, overlooking Hudson; commuting distance. P 202 Times Downtown.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

NEW YORK business man, away from city half time, desires room and bath, monthly; must be private family, no other roomers, and in every respect high class, not overly expensive; west side preferred, not above 86th St. State full particulars and price. G 164 Times.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN of good family, refined, college and musical education, desires room with private family, between 35th and 55th Sts., and Lexington and 5th Avs.; or will share apartment with another business woman. G 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN, owning some furniture, would take housekeeping apartment with congenial fellow; or would share bachelor's quarters already established. H 323 Times Downtown.

REFINED COUPLE, with child, six, want large front room with board; private family or few boarders; price must be reasonable; between 72d and 110th Sts., west side; highest references. G 177 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants room with bath and breakfast in modern apartment; strictly private family need reply, giving full particulars. C 164 Times.

FURNISHED room, private house; gentleman, bath, phone, west side, facing south; state price. G 146 Times.

Japanese gentleman wants room with bath in private family; subway, west side; with breakfast; without. G 179 Times.

Outside room with running water; private family; below 42d St.; $5 or $6 per week. G 175 Times.

Wanted, in upper forties or fifties, sitting room with alcove, or bedroom and bath, furnished or unfurnished. H 17 Times.

Young man wants room with private family; first class; $5. G 143 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Twenty Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

BILL CLERK, expert Elliott Fisher; 6 years' experience; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; highest credentials; $15. H 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady desires position as double entry bookkeeper and office manager; can prepare comprehensive financial statements and systematize office detail work. H 11 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; competent take entire charge; modern methods; $15. H 385 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, executive ability, reliable, $18; references. Advertiser, 228 West 116th.

COMPANION.—Refined Southern girl, of equable temperament, desires to be companion to elderly lady; will travel; references exchanged. Florence F. Matthews, Cuerce, L. I.

COMPANION.—Young woman of refinement wishes position where she could make herself useful to lady desiring companionship; can give her whole time. G 160 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Opportunity for capable dressmaker; must be up to date and qualified to take charge of select trade. Give full particulars. Business. G 161 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced; home, out; $2.50; references. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., West 12th St.

DRESSMAKER—Quick, experienced, by day. Dusey, 205 W. 91st St., phone 9744 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER. — Home; out. Telephone Morningside 5457, 606 West 115th, ground floor west.

DRESSMAKER, recently from Paris; robes, manteaux, by day or at home; finest work; Parisian chic. Armande, 300 West 93d.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, out by day, $2; will make over; city, country. H 25 Times.

EXECUTIVE or managerial position desired by college woman; capable of taking entire charge of correspondence, supervising work of office staff, &c.; good organizer; competent stenographer; knowledge of compiling, proof reading, and printing; eleven years' experience, seven in one position, four in present position. Address M. N., 302 West 79th.

EXPERIENCED MODEL, SIZE 36; LADIES' COATS; STEADY POSITION. HALL, 28 WEST 27TH ST.

FRENCH GOVERNESS, holding trained-nurse diploma; English, piano; references. 267 West 127th. G 198 Times.

GOVERNESS, &c.—College student wishes engagement as governess, tutoring, companion, secretary; highest credentials. C., 766 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

GRADUATES, undergraduates general hospital; city, country. Call Monday. Home Bureau, (Agency,) 52 West 39th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly familiar with control of servants, well educated, accustomed to refined society, desires position as manager; best references. G 329 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, Swiss, widow, with child 5 years old, wishes position; reference; country place. Box 16, Hoboken, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, wants position, excellent cook; good wages. L. L., 1,364 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Experienced, refined young Austrian woman wishes position; widower, family, or business people. Box 59, 2,121 3d Av.

JEWELRY BUYER. WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF COMPETENT, AGGRESSIVE PERSON AS BUYER OF OUR JEWELRY DEPARTMENT. APPLICATIONS TO BE MADE BY MAIL, STATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. L. BAMBERGER & CO., NEWARK, N. J.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—Cornell graduate in landscape desires work on suburban residences. Address Box 312 Times, 2 Rector St.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. 329 East 51st St.

MILLINER.—WOMAN WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF RUNNING MILLINERY WORKROOM AND LARGE FOLLOWING WISHES TO CONNECT WITH REPUTABLE CONCERN. G 133 TIMES.

NURSE.—Trained nurse, graduate Canadian hospital of high standing, would take permanent position caring for invalid. Box X 253 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, conscientious; children over 3; kindergarten training; moderate terms; willing; sews well; best references. H 359 Times Downtown.

NURSE, English; thoroughly experienced infants' nurse; excellent personal references; country. H 48 Times.

NURSE to children out of arms; middle age; good needle woman; English Protestant. Address E. Z., 309 West 23d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced, thoroughly competent, neat, $8-$10. H 806 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN.—An educated woman to explain character-building plan to mothers; instruction free; salary and commission. Mrs. Inslee, Room 711, 110 West 34th.

SECRETARY.—College graduate with experience desires secretarial work with author or story writer; will furnish the best of references. Address Box E Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY; well educated, capable, reliable; entirely qualified to take charge of office and assume responsibility; $25. G 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; young lady, 17 years old, just graduated from stenographic school, having taken first honors; would start at small salary with representative business house where valuable experience could be acquired. Address Opportunity, P 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced secretarial work, excellent correspondent, executive ability, desires permanent position with reliable employer; secretarial, clerical, or general office work; $20; references. P 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Expert office routine worker; nine years' experience with one concern; unquestionable reference; 24 years old. Address Miss R., 120 West 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable, desires responsible permanent position; accustomed to handling correspondence without dictation; salary, $22. P 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; several years' experience; familiar with office details; conscientious, reliable; good penman; best references; $17. P 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, A1 experience, banking, export, steel, &c., desires secretarial or other position where conscientious effort will be appreciated. Smith, 411 Manhattan Av.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires position of responsibility; accustomed handling correspondence without dictation; very best references; salary $20. C 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; experienced; references; willing, ambitious; high school graduate. H 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER who reads her notes perfectly wishes work to do home, or part-time position. "Responsible," X 267 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced office details, desires permanent position; highest credentials; $18. H 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires position where hard work and ability appreciated; salary $15; also assist books. H 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—$9; capable, neat, ambitious; possessing business brains, initiative, experience. H 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires permanent position; rapid, exceptional ability; $16-$18. H 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted position stenographer; 11 years' experience; 8 years private secretary. H 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable beginner, neat appearance, $7-$8. H 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, educated, experienced, desires permanent position; $15 start. P 210 Times Downtown.

SUBSTITUTE.—Competent, experienced stenographer seeks employment one week, beginning Aug. 7, 14, or 21; $3 daily. H 313 Times Downtown.

SUNDAY WORK, literary or secretarial, wanted by young lady; seven years' English and American experience. G 144 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT or managing housekeeper, institution or private residence; connected with Princeton University 4 years. G 103 Times.

TYPIST and miscellaneous office work, very accurate and neat, for immediate permanent position, uptown office; large organization. Give full particulars as to education, experience, nationality by descent. Highest references required. Answers must be typewritten. X 268 Times Annex.

WE WANT a bright capable young woman for outside position; must be a good talker, pleasing manner, well dressed; fine opportunity for right party; small salary to start. A 91 Times.

FEMALE

YOUNG LADY, 19; excellent bookkeeper and stenographer; high school graduate; 2 years' business experience; References Al. H 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG

HELP WANTED

Twenty-five Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER, young lady, on customers' ledgers and general statistical work; must write good hand and be accurate; give full particulars, age, experience, &c. P 200 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED, BY HARLEM DEPARTMENT STORE; ONLY THOSE HAVING AI PENMANSHIP NEED APPLY. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE HAD AND SALARY EXPECTED. G. R., BOX 56, 2,121 3D AV.

BOOKKEEPER; only thorough, competent, accurate, with some knowledge of typewriting, need apply, to take charge of double-entry books; salary. Importer, Box 215 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER capable of assuming complete charge of office in high-class wholesale millinery concern; must have had experience in handling credits, collections, and correspondence. Address, mentioning salary, H 368 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER wanted, neat, intelligent, double entry experience, for temporary position. Write, giving age, salary, references, A 111 Times.

BUYER.—Wanted, capable and successful buyer for muslin and complete children's ready-to-wear departments; state particulars as to past experience. Julius Gutman & Co., Lexington St., cor. Park Av., Baltimore, Md.

CASHIER, by real estate firm; state age, salary wanted, and experience; permanent position is offered. Address B. T., 605, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Young lady for clerical position; chance for experience and advancement; start $6. B 236 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS. — Immediate openings, substitute and permanent; $15-$18; Monday, 9 A. M. Dictaphone Employment Department, 83 Chambers St.

DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPER; must be accurate and good penman; state age, experience, and salary. A 94 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
MILLINERS,
MAKERS, AND
IMPROVERS
FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOM.
LONG SEASON AND LIBERAL SALARIES TO CAPABLE WORKERS.
LARGE, LIGHT, AND SANITARY WORKROOM.
ALSO EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d Street Side.

GIRLS FOR CALENDAR WORK; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; CLEAN WORK, AIRY WORKROOM. APPLY AMERICAN LITHOGRAPHIC CO., 52 EAST 19TH ST.

GIRL TO HELP IN SHOWROOM OF LARGE DRESS MFG. CONCERN; MUST BE QUICK AND NEAT. CALL MONDAY MORNING BETWEEN 8-8:30. OUT ROBBINS DRESS CO., 22 WEST 32D.

GIRL, 17 or 18 years of age, as telephone operator and filing clerk; previous experience unnecessary; salary $5 per week to start; hours 8 to 5:30. Address H 359 Times Downtown.

GIRLS wanted to sew labels; only experienced need apply. Monday morning. Polak, Behrens & Co., 140 Fourth Av.

GIRL wanted for clerical work in stock room; references required. A 103 Times.

GOVERNESS WANTED,
capable French lady, or one who can teach French, for country position; reference. H 362 Times Downtown.

HEWLETT-ROBIN CO.,
427 FIFTH AV.,
request the services of several young ladies to assist in their various showrooms. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday only.

MAID, competent, for couple; best references necessary. Apt. 85, 815 West 97th.

MILLINERS
KURZMAN,
FIFTH AV. AND THIRTY-SIX ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
MILLINERS.
ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE FINEST WORK AND MATERIALS WILL BE CONSIDERED.
APPLY SIDE ENTRANCE.
PERMANENT POSITIONS,
HIGHEST SALARIES.

MILLINERY MAKERS, accustomed to first-class trade. Apply at once.
J. M. GIDDING & CO.,
45th St. and 5th Av.

MILLINERY SALESLADY; thoroughly familiar with best 5th Av. clientele; capable taking charge. A 125 Times.

MILLINERY COPYISTS, FIRST CLASS, ACCUSTOMED TO GOOD WORK ONLY; APPLY ALL WEEK. PHIPPS, 215 WEST 20TH ST.

MILLINERY.—First class preparers, makers, improvers; apprentices; steady position, good salary. Mme. Liechtenstein, Inc., 734 5th Av.

MILLINERS and COPYISTS wanted, at once; apply all week. Cochran & Co., 11 East 36th st.

MODELS.
STYLISH AND GOOD LOOKING YOUNG WOMEN FOR SHOWROOM MODELS IN LARGE DRESS AND COSTUME HOUSE; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; LONG SEASON AND GOOD PAY. PERMANENT POSITIONS TO THOSE DESIRABLE AND EXPERIENCED.
ROBBINS DRESS CO.,
22 W. 32D ST.

MODEL.—Attractive model for millinery; permanent position. Joseph, 632 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN WANTED. — ENERGETIC, EDUCATED, TACTFUL WOMAN; MUST BE WELL CONNECTED; OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE EARNINGS; COMMISSION, WITH ADVANCES; REFERENCES REQUIRED. A 115 TIMES.

SALESLADIES.—ROGERS, 143D ST. AND 3D AV., REQUIRES EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES. ALL DEPARTMENTS; STEADY POSITIONS.

SALESWOMAN.—An exclusive blouse shop wants experienced saleswoman. One who has a following may command a large salary and a permanent position. Apply Molly's, 104 West 57th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER wanted by firm engineers and machine manufacturers, South Brooklyn; experience required; must have initiative and common sense; good opportunity for the right girl; state experience, education, and salary expected; give reference. A 80 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Accustomed to interviewing ladies and gentlemen of financial rank; attractive proposition to capable applicants; commission basis. Address Institution, X 248 Times Annex.

SPANISH TYPIST.—Young lady who reads and speaks Spanish for circular work and correspondence; state experience and salary expected; give references. Address H 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, in law office, competent and refined young lady; one with experience and understanding dictaphone preferred; state education and salary expected. H 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young girl with knowledge of switchboard; permanent, with opportunity for advancement. Commonwealth Building Company, Room 178, 50 Church St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER. — Quick and accurate typist; good chance for advancement. Write, stating experience, A 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, not over 25 years of age, able to do rapid and accurate work; salary, $12 to $15 per week; permanent; references. H 399 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One thoroughly competent and experienced in general office work; salary $15 per week. Write Publisher, 118 East 20th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer; must be quick and accurate; no beginners. Call, Dry Goods, Room 1,608, 120 W. 32d, Monday.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced, rapid; resident position, to assist in school office; if satisfactory, permanent. X 292 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND SWITCHBOARD Operator.—Apply by letter only, stating age and references; salary $8-$10. Harral Soap Co., 132 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, trained, in detail, for manager's office in large publication office; state qualifications, experience, salary, &c. A 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Catholic publishing house requires services of thoroughly competent stenographer; state education, experience, and salary expected. B 235 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious girl, who is good, neat typist, good grammarian, and understands punctuation; initiative and a desire to become more proficient and helpful are of greater consequence than a lot of experience; must be of neat appearance; let your reply to this ad. convince us that you are the girl we are looking for; be sure to give age, education, salary wanted to start, and telephone number. Address H 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' actual business experience necessary to secure consideration; must be able to read notes accurately, and good at figures; splendid opportunity; salary, $10 to start; state age, education, experience, previous employers, references. Permanent, H 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—We want two stenographers immediately, one at $10 to $12, and one at $14 to $15; excellent opportunity for steady employment and advancement if you can make good; tell your whole story in first letter, and give age, salary, telephone number. Address H 364 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two, for small office; one for bright, ambitious, experienced girl to work into position of responsibility; splendid opportunity, rapid advancement; $15 to start; other position for girl of less experience but accurate and willing; $9 to start; Americans; answer own handwriting, stating age and experience. H 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position open for the young woman whose education, natural ability, and personality fit her for work in the advertising department of a publishing house; must take an intelligent interest in the department as a whole and be a good stenographer. P 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, 18 to 20 years of age, in office of old-established concern; good chance for a beginner; hours, 8:30 to 5:30; location, downtown, west side; prefer a high school scholar; state full particulars and salary you desire. Permanent, H 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young woman to fill position of stenographer, with initiative to office details and secretarial duties; must be neat in appearance and refined; good, permanent position; good salary; fine downtown office; please give details as to experience and personal statistics. G 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman with at least one year's experience who can take rapid dictation and transcribe it accurately; salary $12, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply second floor, 229 West 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter (Remington) by real estate corporation; state age, salary wanted, and experience; permanent position is offered. Address J. T., Room 605, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good, permanent position in refined surroundings for really good stenographer and office assistant. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected. A 105 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent stenographer and bill clerk for wholesale clothing house; must be rapid and accurate; none but experienced need apply. J. L. Greenbaum & Son, 657 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and experienced; thorough knowledge of office routine; good salary to right party. Address, stating experience, references, and religion, A 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER to have charge of books, take dictation direct to typewriter and in shorthand; salary $18. Telephone Bryant 8181 to arrange for interview.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Good permanent and good at figures; salary $10; apply by letter. International Mfg., 461 Broome.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined office assistant; charge of small office; moderate salary to start; state full particulars, references, and salary required. H 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist in office of electric railway; must be rapid operator; state education and experience; salary, $60 month. G 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Permanent positions; must be of good appearance and capable of taking rapid dictation. Tokalon Manufacturing Perfumers, 20 West 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, accurate; several years' experience; real estate or law preferred; state age, experience, salary, and references. G 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, with knowledge of bookkeeping and office detail. Apply by letter only to Edward J. Cloe, 156 5th Av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable substitute stenographer for vacation period, Aug. 14 to Sept. 2; state salary expected and past experience. Abrasive, H 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Mail order house; experienced preferred; full particulars. A 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; also to do filing and answer switchboard; must have experience; salary, $12; good opportunity. H 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Hours 8 to 6; salary $12; good chance for advancement. Address Box 6, Station C, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent. Apply by letter to Room 2,309, Hotel Biltmore, stating age, experience, and salary expected.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING. P 225 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer wanted. Apply, with references, Room 2,009, 220 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted, experienced, competent; salary $12. Apply C-B Corset, 45 East 17th.

STENOGRAPHER, substitute, Underwood; two weeks; $18 week. Apply Monday, 72 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Competent; in large office; state experience and salary. B 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, experienced; Oliver operator preferred. Montgomery Ward & Co., Bowne & Imlay Sts., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and competent; permanent position; salary, start, $8. Call 59 Fulton St.

STENOGRAPHER for two weeks; apply immediately. Vreeland Press, 344 West 38th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office, experienced. Call Room 910, 60 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; salary $5 to $7; Monday, 9:30. Room 55, 90 West Broadway.

TEACHER.—Lady desires teacher French, English translations; must be city high school teacher. Address D. P., 240 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE, SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR in office of electric railway; state experience in detail; salary, $45 month. G 200 Times.

THREE ladies of pleasing personality, with aptitude for selling, to call on retail trade; good commission. H 26 Times.

TYPISTS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AND 34TH ST.,
require several competent correspondents (typists;) temporary positions, with a possibility of permanency to those who qualify. Apply at 35th Street employes' entrance before 10:30 A. M.

TYPIST.—Young lady, neat in appearance and pleasing personality, good at figures, for typing and statistical work; salary to start, $8. Apply in person, with reference, to our Mr. Hudson, between 9 and 10 Monday. Motor Car Equipment Co., 21 West 62d St.

TYPIST for large publishing house, careful and accurate, with some experience. Address, in own handwriting, A 122 Times.

TYPIST for permanent employment on order work, over 17 years of age; Oliver; $6 to $9. H 364 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Several good typists to fill in on letters; $8 weekly. P 216 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS and housemaid, neat, pleasant, and willing white girl, to work under working housekeeper; good home in Scarsdale; no washing; no one but high-class woman need apply; two adults and two small children; nurse kept for children; wages $28. Apply Monday after 10, L. A. Westermann Co., Flatiron Building, New York City.

WOMAN wanted for routing mail; only those having experience in railway mail routes and subscription department work in newspaper offices need apply. X 285 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, 18 to 22 years of age, wanted to pose for a moving picture production; previous experience unnecessary; liberal salary to start. Address B 226 Times Annex.

YOUNG GIRL of education and refinement for general office work, filing letters, &c. Apply Hammond Typewriter Co., 69th St. and East River.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, industrious, offered pleasant home in small family; share household duties; good compensation. 76 Gard Av., Bronxville, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY to assist in office and sample room; must be able to try on size 16 dress; $8 start. Primo, 23 West 32d.

STENOGRAPHERS, Typists, Telephone Operators, Bookkeepers, immediately; registration free. Acme Agency, 30 Cortlandt.

HELP WANTED

Twenty-five Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.
FILE CLERK.—Must be experienced subject filing; $15.
STENOGRAPHER and FRENCH TRANSLATOR.—Must be thoroughly experienced; $20-$25.
LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Want young girl with good education and thorough legal experience; $26.
STENOGRAPHER.—Want girl with thorough experience in chemical line; prefer one competent to do some purchasing; $25.
CASHIER for high-grade retail firm; $15.
STENOGRAPHER for position in accountant's office; must be experienced writing up statistical reports on long carriage machine; $20.
BOOKKEEPERS. — Several good positions with high-grade firms at $15-$20.
BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown position; $20.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; $20.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, $8-$18; bookkeepers, $10-$18; bookkeeper stenographers, $12-$15; stenographers, (dictaphone,) $12-$18; Underwood and Elliott-Fisher operators, $8-$12; bill clerks, typists, dictaphone operators. Mighill (Exchange), Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, are you seeking above the average permanent position? It would be worth your while to register with us. Call mornings all week. Registration free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

BOOKKEEPERS, $15; stenographers, legal, $10-$20; commercial stenographers, $10-$18, typists, $10; switchboard operators; all permanent; call all week. Owen's Agency, 108 Fulton St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Good opportunities, $12-$18; dictaphone operators, typists; many vacancies; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE Agency, 10 East 43d.—Immediate openings for efficient male and female applicants; references. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

BOOKKEEPERS, $15; stenographers, $18; typists, switchboard operators; permanent positions; call all week. Owen's Agency, 108 Fulton St.

CORRESPONDENT AND EXECUTIVE, stenography necessary. Office Service Agency, 149 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $10-$20; typists, $8-$12. Brody Agency, 279 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5051.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists; excellent positions; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, ORDER CLERKS.—Numerous positions unfilled. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Moon's Schools, 257 West 125th St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES at an institution known throughout the country for thorough work; registered by the Regents of the State of New York; individual instruction; Summer session.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer terms. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

WHAT SCHOOL? This is an important question for those desirous of becoming expert stenographers to decide. We investigate schools. Let us advise you. American Schools Association, Dept. "S," Times Bldg., N. Y. C.

$10
Monday, July 31, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions secured. Established 1854. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

DESIGNING
Efficiency assured in 12 days; days, evening; Summer rates. $10. Skirts, waists, coats. International, 46 West 37th.

MALE

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

CARPET WORKROOM.—We require in our carpet workroom an experienced porter and a stock keeper; must understand the different grades and makes of carpet and linoleums; also an experienced porter for our rug section, familiar with all makes of rugs. Apply to Superintendent.

A COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER wanted to assist sales manager; he must be under 30 years of age and have experience in handling a volume of detail; he must have a high school education and furnish references in New York City; salary $80 per month. A 75 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, beginner, desiring experience C. P. A.'s office, at nominal salary. A 124 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, for at least 10 days each month; $2.50 daily to start; state experience. A 130 Times.

AD-WRITER,
preferably with experience in writing copy covering wide range of product, on piecework basis, by leading export journal; no art work desired. If possible, submit samples. State experience, age, references. H 327 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Being a successful mail order advertisement writer and having more work than I can personally do, I wish to engage an experienced assistant who will start at $40, with expectation of earning considerably more when ability is proved. H 56 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Copy writer and layout man; young man with creative ability, for growing advertising agency; state fully experience and salary; send specimens of work. Address Scheck Advertising Agency, Newark, N. J.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

IS OFFERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL BANKERS' SERVICE TO THREE SALESMEN WHO CAN SELL BANK ACCOUNT BUILDING SYSTEMS AND PUBLICITY TO THE BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES. WE HAVE THREE POSITIONS OPEN, WHICH WILL NET ON A COMMISSION BASIS FROM FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR TO HIGH-CLASS MEN WHO ARE FAMILAR WITH SELLING BANKERS. POSITIVELY NO ADVANCES AND ONLY SUCCESSFUL MEN OF DEMONSTRATED ABILITY NEED ANSWER.
INTERNATIONAL BANKERS' SERVICE,
HARTMAN BUILDING,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

AN EFFICIENT YOUNG MAN wanted, with high school education, not over 18 years of age and must give unquestionable references; good chance for advancement in a Fifth Av. jewelry shop; salary to start $7 per week. Address, with particulars, H 37 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN.—A young man with about 3 years' experience; moderate salary to start; splendid opportunity for advancement. Reply, stating experience, references, and salary expected, A. D., 227 Times Downtown.

ARTIST.—Wanted, high-class letterer and designer by busy advertising agency; only those of wide experience, skill and ability need apply; good salary. Box G 154 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER
IN A SPECIALTY STORE; CLOAKS, SUITS, MILLINERY AND FURS; MUST BE ACTIVE, BRIGHT AND ENERGETIC; ONE WITH CITY EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. WRITE OR APPLY IN PERSON TO M. HEINZ, NO. 8 S. MAIN ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.

ASSISTANT wanted in production office in a plant manufacturing miscellaneous mechanisms to help in routing, pricing, and developing new methods for handling work; experience in production office not necessary; prefer broad experience in machine and assembling work; state experience, age, and pay expected. X 228 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; give references and state salary expected. Application, in writing, to 211 East 55th St.

A large and growing corporation requires the services of an energetic, resourceful man as

CORRESPONDENT
AND ASSISTANT
OFFICE MANAGER.

To qualify applicant must be over 28, with experience in handling important correspondence requiring initiative and good judgment, be a hard worker, not afraid of long hours, with a large capacity of detail. Your reply should demonstrate by length and composition your ability, contain a full personal history and where you have worked. Remuneration $25 per week with exceptional opportunity for future. H 302 Times Downtown.

A SKILLED MAN wanted to teach Wood Working and Carving in a Technical School. Apply by letter to Principal, 36 Stuyvesant Street, New York City.

A RELIABLE MAN with proper references can secure permanent position; commission weekly. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

BILL CLERK.—Underwood machine; must be rapid; good opportunity; state qualifications in detail; salary about $10 to start. Hardware, H 311 Times Downtown.

BILL and ENTRY CLERK; thoroughly experienced Elliott-Fisher operator; permanent position, with advancement; state age, reference, and salary expected. A 96 Times.

BODY DRAFTSMAN
WANTED BY LARGE MOTOR CAR COMPANY IN DETROIT. MEN CAPABLE OF MAKING FULL-SIZED BODY DRAFTS FROM BLACKBOARD DRAWINGS. SEE MR. L. C. HILL, HOTEL ASTOR, BETWEEN 6 AND 8 O'CLOCK SATURDAY OR SUNDAY EVENINGS.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER
WANTED BY BIG MANUFACTOR; EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, WITH STENOGRAPHIC ABILITY; MUST HAVE HIGHEST REFERENCES; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION, NEWARK, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, by large corporation, several capable young men for ledger, correspondence, and general office work; good opportunity and future for the right people. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary wanted, to H 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be high grade, understand general ledger accounting; to have charge of office. State experience fully and salary wanted. A 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced fur business preferred; one capable waiting on trade. G 147 Times.

BOYS WANTED.
Real live boys who are out to make good; must be 16 and grammar school graduates; salary $6. Apply by letter only, stating your qualifications, to Mr. Curtis, care of Rogers Peet Co., 842 Broadway.

BOY for office work; must be over 16; good promotions for the right boys. Apply, 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY FOR ERRANDS AND HELP IN STOCK ROOM, IN LARGE MFG. DRESS HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL MONDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 8 AND 8:30 ROBBINS DRESS CO., 22 WEST 32d ST.

BOYS by large insurance company offering opportunity to learn business; opening for bright boys; must be well educated; give address, and ambitious; state age, nationality, education, experience, &c. H 363 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16 to 18,) in downtown law office; high school education; must have had some experience and furnish references. P 206 Times Downtown.

BOY.—WHOLESALE JEWELRY; ONLY BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOY NEED APPLY; REFERENCES; SALARY TO START $4. X 294 TIMES ANNEX.

BOY wanted in law office; answer in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. G 140 Times.

BOYS, age 14-16; salary $5-$6 per week. 547 West 34th.

BOY, strong, to help in shipping department; best references. A 104 Times.

BRASS FOUNDRY MACHINE MOLDERS, FURNACE TENDERS AND HELPERS. APPLY VULCO ENGINEERING CORPORATION, ELMHURST, L. I., (OPPOSITE RAILROAD STATION,) OR TELEPHONE NEWTOWN 1545. TAKE TROLLEY CAR FROM QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT for Park Av. apartment house; must be thoroughly competent and long experience; capable of getting figures and making low sub-contracts; state salary; reference. Address T M 366 Times.

BUSINESS MANAGER.
Man between 35 and 42, with wide business experience, familiar with all phases of manufacturing and accounting; one who has handled large forces of men; excellent opportunity with large manufacturing concern; give complete information and salary expected. B. M., Box D 140 Times Downtown.

CANVASSER.—Single, high-grade young man capable of development; $10 salary and 3% commission; real estate and insurance work, located in Peekskill; application must include business history; absolute sobriety. A 116 Times.

COOK.—One cook to enlist in National Guard Aviation Corps and cook for thirty men in camp at Mineola, L. I.; former army cook or guide preferred; $45 per month and all found. Answer by mail to Sergt. D. G. Frost, Mineola, L. I.

CLERK and ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; must have experience; first-class references required; moderate salary to start; future for right party. H 80 Times.

CLERK and TYPIST in engineering office; state education and experience; salary, $45 month. H 4 Times.

CLOAK AND SUIT MAN, thoroughly experienced, capable of producing line and handling contractors for jobber; state experience, references, and salary expected. C 170 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for 3 bright young men, age 21-30; salary $2 per day and commission; good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 5 West 29th St.

DRAFTSMAN, good, required for English interior decorative work; would have to submit specimen of own work. Write, giving full particulars, salary, &c., A. B., Box 12, 164 East 53d.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; experienced on tools, jigs, and fixtures. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRESS GOODS SALESMAN.
WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.
L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

EDITOR wanted for monthly magazine; must be competent to handle domestic and international topics, and be thoroughly conversant all details of makeup, &c.; acquaintance Latin-American situation a factor; exceptional opportunity; letters confidential. P 231 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR wanted on skylights and cornices. A 121 Times.

EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING ASSISTANT, by large manufacturer; must have good education, initiative, letter-writing ability; splendid opportunity; state age, record, references, religion, salary. H 328 Times Downtown.

EXPORT-IMPORT CLERK wanted to handle Far Eastern and Australian correspondence, consignment, indents, and inquiries; state where last employed, age, experience, and salary desired. P 226 Times Downtown.

FIRST CLASS MECHANIC wanted who understands the manufacture of map fasteners and can build the machines. Address Fastener, 619 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED

Twenty-five Cents an Agate Line

MALE

FIVE YOUNG MEN wanted, about 25 years old, with accounting experience and knowledge of office systems; must be hard workers and anxious to get into the selling end with a first-class firm, where they will be paid a salary while being trained to sell established, high-grade office specialty; men who can qualify will be trained and placed in territories where they can make money; write, stating WHY YOU THINK YOU CAN SELL and give FULL experience. H 294 Times Downtown.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
Require
ASSISTANT BUYER
for
WOMEN'S SHOES.

Capable man competent to assist in the selection of merchandise and possessing executive ability necessary to assist in management of a large Women's Shoe Dept. Must have had previous experience with high-class retail trade in New York City. Good salary with splendid future to man who can show results. Please state fully previous experience. All replies will be held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. — Wanted by growing factory, now employing 500 hands, located in the New York district and making small motors, generators, switches, &c., in large quantities. Applicant must be experienced in handling men and on similar work. Write, stating all particulars, to M. O., 147 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, WITH BANKING OR WIDE MERCANTILE EXPERIENCE, TO SOLICIT FOR A BANKING HOUSE THE ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS REQUIRING SPECIAL BANKING FACILITIES. ADDRESS H 221 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED
FLOOR SUPERINTENDENTS.
GOOD SALARIES PAID
TO THE RIGHT MEN.
Apply by letter only.

HEARN,
14th St., west of Fifth Av.,
requires
tall, bright young men over 18 years of age as
WAGON BOYS.
Permanent positions; quick advancement.
Apply 4th Floor Office, 9 A. M.

IF YOU have successfully sold bonds or preferred stocks, or if you have successfully sold any other line which has brought you a clientele of individuals, we would like to hear from you; we are investment bankers, and specialize in the bonds and preferred stocks of public utilities; drawing account and commission. P 212 Times Downtown.

JEWELRY BUYER.
WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF COMPETENT, AGGRESSIVE PERSON AS BUYER OF OUR JEWERLY DEPARTMENT. APPLICATIONS TO BE MADE BY MAIL, STATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.
L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

LATIN TEACHER wanted from 7:10 till 8 five evenings weekly; $1 per lesson. H 43 Times.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. Y.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED AISLE MEN. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON TO SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 2D FLOOR.

MACHINE RIVETERS, full gangs only; (riveter-holder-on-heater;) new ship work, Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

MAN wanted for routing mail; only those having experience in railway mail routes and subscription department work in newspaper offices need apply. X 285 Times Annex.

MAN wanted, to run buffing wheel; state experience; steady position. X 244 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Corsets factory manager; must be competent to take entire charge of manufacturing department; state salary and previous experience. B 240 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN, experienced, capable of supervision and of handling large number of girls. Apply by letter only. Montgomery Ward & Co., 28 West 23d.

OFFICE BOY wanted in import house; German-American preferred. Address all particulars to H. D., P. O. Box 994, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright; good at figures; references; importers. X 286 Times Annex.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED one or two young men, college graduates preferred, well connected, to learn investment security business, on commission basis to start until ability is demonstrated, with old-established investment security house; every assistance rendered to such men to insure successful future. Opportunity, Room 702, Tribune Building.

ORDER AND STOCK CLERK; $12 to start; chance for advancement. B 237 Times Annex.

PORTER.
YOUNG MAN FOR GENERAL STORE WORK; MUST BE HANDY WITH TOOLS, EXPERIENCED, AND FURNISH REFERENCES; STEADY POSITION. APPLY SIDE ENTRANCE, 8:30 A. M.,
KURZMAN,
5TH AV. AND 36TH ST.

PORTER AND PACKER; must be thoroughly experienced; preference given to one accustomed to pack fancy goods; state previous positions and salary expected, Box B 227 Times Annex.

PORTER and packer, experienced; permanent position, with advancement; state age, references, and salary expected. A 95 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
BY INDUSTRIAL COMPANY DOING LARGE DOMESTIC AND EXPORT BUSINESS. POSITION REQUIRES ENERGETIC, CAPABLE MAN OF HIGH CHARACTER, STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, LANGUAGES SPOKEN, AND SALARY EXPECTED. H 338 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRINTING.—The Psychological Publishing & Distributing Corporation, Incorporated 1914, are establishing their own printing plant, and have vacancy for competent foreman to take charge, also pressman, feeder, and linotype operator, union, as well as competent bookkeeper. Those willing to invest in stock preferable. State amount of capital, experience, age, by letter. Room 903, 110 West 40th St.

PUBLISHING concern, production department, has exceptional opening for young man about 20; high school education; accuracy, ability at figures essential; bookkeeping training desirable; good opportunity for learning the business and advancement; $10-$12 to start; give full qualifications. Address P 204 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—A young man for real estate office, to follow up mechanics and collecting; address by letter only, giving experience and references. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

SALES MANAGER wanted for a candy factory in New England; hard candy, caramels, kisses, and specialties in quantity, chocolates; well known in the trade; new equipment installed for doubling production. H 346 Times Downtown.

SALES CAMPAIGN MANAGER
for automobile club; leads furnished; 40 per cent. commission, with renewals; large income for right man. E. Herrick, 236 River Road, Bogota, N. J.

SALES ENGINEERS.—Wanted, several men familiar with structural steel and reinforced concrete design, to sell light steel building materials. Address Post Office Box F. & L., Youngstown, Ohio.

SALESMEN WANTED.—One of the oldest and most progressive distillers and distributors of whiskey desires the best salesman in Bronx, also one in Manhattan; must be at present employed, have an established trade among the retailers, and be able to show at least 3 years' continuous successful employment in the line; a liberal salary proposition is ready for the right man; correspondence strictly confidential. Address Z 340 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Side line for first-class salesmen calling upon jewelers, department stores and gents' furnishings out of town; of interest only to best trade. Salary or commission. Call between 9 and 1. Room 805, Childs Bldg., 110 West 34th St.

SALESMEN WANTED.
A COMPANY MANUFACTURING A HIGH-GRADE LINE OF PHARMACEUTICALS AND SPECIALTIES, SELLING DIRECT TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, IS CONSIDERING APPLICATIONS FROM EXPERIENCED SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING AMONG THE PHYSICIANS, TO OPEN UP NEW TERRITORY OR WORK TERRITORY ALREADY DEVELOPED BY US. BOND AND REFERENCES REQUIRED. COMMISSION BASIS, OR COMMISSION AND SALARY TO THE RIGHT MAN. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. ANSWERS TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL. X 261 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN. — Good opening for a bright, thoroughly experienced all-around paint and varnish salesman; one who has traveled and sold paints and varnishes in SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES. Applicants, in order to be considered, must state in detail salary expected,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and warmer Monday; partly cloudy, with probable showers Tuesday; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,373. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON 6-MILE FRONT NORTH OF SOMME

British and French Attack at Same Time from Delville Wood to River.

FRENCH REACH MAUREPAS

Capture 200 Prisoners—British Push Their Line East and Take 250 Germans.

DAY OF GREAT BATTLES

Heavy Counterattacks Fail to Win Back Ground—German Losses Reported Very Heavy.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—Further advances by the British and French north of the Somme are reported in the latest dispatches from General Haig and Paris.

A heavy engagement was fought yesterday on the sector between Delville Wood and the Somme, a distance of about six miles, with the result that the British moved their line forward east of Waterlot farm and Trones wood, and took 250 prisoners.

At the same time the French echelon north of the Somme also resumed operations, giving further proof of the perfection of the new method by making a clean sweep of the German positions along a three-and-a-half-mile front from Hardecourt to the river. The French troops in Picardy had been waiting until the British carried out the operation assigned to them. These having been satisfactorily completed, the central echelon got word to move forward against the German trenches on the eastern slopes of the ravine, through which a light railroad runs from Combles to Clery and Peronne.

Every detail of the advance had been worked out with mathematical precision beforehand, and the operation was completed well within the time limit set. The attacking troops met with more than the usual amount of resistance from the Germans, who had foreseen the move and had made every preparation in their power to frustrate it. The positions had been strengthned as well as the incessant rain of projectiles from the French artillery permitted, and large forces of reserves were gathered in the rear.

The German reserves were hurled forward as soon as the French dash slackened, and the fighting was fast and furious, especially at the southern end of the line, where the nature of the ground permitted the counterattacking troops to advance with some prospect of getting through the French curtain of fire.

The French staff work, however, was too well done, and, although the Germans struggled bravely and stubbornly all afternoon and well into the night, they failed to regain an inch of ground. Wave after wave of German infantry was swept away by the well-directed French machine gun and light artillery fire.

The opening of the present week finds the prospects of the Allies perhaps brighter than in any previous period of the war, according to the views held here, and the position of the Central Powers more discouraging.

On the western front, says an official correspondent, "the ceaseless battle seems steadily to gain intensity. Doubtless the constant arrival of fresh German troops and guns," he adds, "has everything to do with this result. The enemy shows an increasing tendency to counterattack."

These counterattacks have failed to stem the steady Allied advance, and there is yet no sign of the Germans making any effective counteroffensive.

The British Gains.

The British official statement, issued early this morning, says:

Yesterday morning, (Sunday,) in cooperation with the French on our right flank, an advance was made on a front extending from east of Delville wood to the Somme. As a result of heavy fighting we made progress to the east of Waterlot farm, Trones wood and Malthorn farm. The enemy was encountered in considerable strength and must have suffered heavily. We captured 250 prisoners.

On our right flank the French also advanced their line.

In the neighborhood of Pozières the day was spent in strengthening the ground gained last week. There was no infantry fighting in this area today.

Three hostile aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday; several others were forced to land in a damaged condition. Between the Ancre and the sea there was nothing important.

The French Operations.

The French official statement issued last night says:

North of the Somme the day was marked by a series of desperate actions. On the front between Hill 139, northeast of Hardecourt, and the river our troops, passing to the attack, captured this morning a whole system of enemy trenches on a depth varying from 300 to 800 meters. We reached the outskirts of the village of Maurepas.

We hold the wood north of Hem Station and the quarry north of this wood and Monacu farm.

In the afternoon the Germans delivered powerful counterattacks, particularly in the region of Monacu farm, where the fighting was particularly violent. Everywhere our fire shattered the enemy's efforts and inflicted heavy losses on him. We have re-

Continued on Page 7.

2,678,000 Prisoners Taken by Central Powers

BERLIN, July 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Government has issued officially the figures relating to the conquests at the end of the second year of the war in a statement which reads:

The Central Powers occupied 481,000 square kilometers, (161,625 square miles,) against 180,000 (67,625 square miles) a year ago. The enemy occupied in Europe 22,000 square kilometers, (8,250 square miles,) against 11,000 (4,125 square miles) a year ago.

The Central Powers, Bulgaria, and Turkey captured 2,678,000 enemy soldiers, against 1,695,000. Of those taken prisoner by the Germans 5,947 officers and 348,000 men were French, 9,109 officers and 1,202,000 men were Russian, and 947 officers and 30,000 men were British.

The war booty brought to Germany, in addition to that utilized immediately at the front, comprised 11,036 cannon, 4,700,000 shells, 3,450 machine guns, and 1,556,000 rifles.

According to the list of statistics of German wounded soldiers, 90.2 per cent. returned to the front, 1.4 per cent. died; the rest were unfit for service or were released. The military measures of the Central Powers, in consequence of vaccinations, were never disturbed by epidemics.

AMERICA DEMANDS RIGHTS IN TRADE

Protests "in the Most Decided Terms" in Note to Great Britain.

DENOUNCES THE BLACKLIST

Says It Brushes Aside Safeguards and Condemns Without Hearing and Without Notice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The note of protest sent by the United States Government to London on Wednesday with reference to the British trade blacklist of American firms fairly bristles with emphatic accusations against Great Britain, and suggests lack of good faith on the part of that Government. No specific course of action by Great Britain in the way of modifying the effect of the blacklist is suggested, but this Government "hopes and believes" that the British Government has acted "without a full realization of the many undesired and undesirable results that might ensue."

It is evident, says the American note, that the blacklist measures "are inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all nations not involved in the war." The protest is not based on legal grounds, but on principles of international morals, the American note making this position clear in the statement that the blacklist practice is "inconsistent with that true justice, sincere amity, and impartial fairness which should characterize the dealing of friendly Governments with one another."

The American note, which is signed by Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, was made public in Washington and London under an arrangement for its simultaneous publication in the press of the United States and the United Kingdom tomorrow morning.

The note follows:

Text of the Note.

The Acting Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page.

(Telegram.)

Department of State,
Washington, July 26, 1916.

You are instructed to deliver to Sir Edward Grey a formal note on the subject of the Enemy Trading act, textually as follows:

"The announcement that his Britannic Majesty's Government has placed the names of certain persons, firms, and corporations in the United States upon a proscriptive 'blacklist' and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and Government of the United States, and seems to the Government of the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms.

"The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British steamship companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed firms or persons or transport their goods to any port, and steamship lines under neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put upon the blacklist. Neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British Government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed.

Effects of the Blacklist.

"The harsh and even disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the

Continued on Page 18.

STRIKE TIES UP 3D AV. SYSTEM AND MAY EXTEND

General Manager Hedley Gets Police Protection for N. Y. City Railways' Cars.

ORGANIZING SUBWAY MEN

From Battery to Westchester, Including Crosstown and Belt Lines, No Red Cars Move.

SERVICE IS PROMISED TODAY

System Carries 250,000 Passengers Daily—Union Officials Busy in All Five Boroughs.

The Third Avenue Railway Company was compelled to stop running cars on all of its surface lines in Manhattan late yesterday afternoon because of the strike of motormen and conductors. This resulted in a withdrawal from public use of a transportation service carrying more than 250,000 passengers daily. Fear of violence by strikers and insufficient crews forced the company to take this action. Edward A. Maher, Jr., assistant general manager of the company, announced, however, that service would be resumed this morning.

A sympathy strike by the unifo med employes of the Brooklyn and North River Railroad Company was declared at 8 P. M. This company, which was formed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Interborough Company, the New York Railways Company, and the Third Avenue Railway Company, operates cars from Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, over Manhattan Bridge to the Desbrosses Street Ferry in Manhattan. It has thirty-eight cars, and employs about 100 motormen and conductors.

The storage battery belt lines of the Third Avenue Company temporarily quit running cars late yesterday afternoon with the rest. With the exception of such cars as were operated in the Bronx by strikebreaking crews, this temporarily tied up the entire Third Avenue system from the Battery to the rail limits in Westchester County.

Two of the subsidiary companies of the Third Avenue Company, the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, employing a total of about 600 motormen and conductors, have been at a standstill for more than a week, and great suburban areas served by them have been isolated.

The Union Railway Company, another subsidiary of the Third Avenue, was able to run some of its cars in the Bronx yesterday, but service was withdrawn last night.

The complete suspension of the Third Avenue system in Manhattan caused great inconvenience. Thousands of persons debarking at Fort Lee Ferry from Hudson River boats and boats from Coney Island and Atlantic Highlands are in the habit of taking 125th Street crosstown cars to stations of the elevated lines, and to north and south surface lines. Last night these excursionists either had to walk to other transit lines or engage taxicabs that charged 25 cents to take them to 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, where most of them boarded elevated cars.

Thousands of persons who have enjoyed riding on Broadway cars between Fort Lee Ferry and Forty-second Street as a Sunday recreation were forced to forego that pleasure yesterday.

Hedley Warns Employes.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways Company, issued the following statement, with the approval of President E. P. Shonts, last night.

The management notifies its employes that labor agitators from various outside cities have announced in secret meetings that they have come to New York to tie up all street railway traffic, regardless of the hardships to the families of the men operating the cars and to the public in general.

Representatives of the company attended a secret meeting last Saturday night at which a Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employes of America stated that with twenty-five members he could create enough disturbance to intimidate the rest of our employes. This is to notify all employes that the management has arranged for adequate personal protection.

There is no dispute between the management and its employes, all of whom we believe to be faithful and desirous of holding their jobs, and therefore we notify such employes to be on their guard against promises and threats of meddlers, and on its part the management will protect every man in the service to the utmost, and to that end has already arranged for proper police protection in view of recent threats and acts by these agitators.

This assurance of police protection is given to us by the proper police authorities.

FRANK HEDLEY,
Vice President and General Manager New York Railways Company.
Approved by T. P. Shonts, President.

Men Organize on All Lines.

Elated by its success in tying up the Third Avenue Railway Company and most of its subsidiaries, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America approached with new vigor its advertised task of organizing the uniformed employes of every surface, subway, and elevated line in New York City.

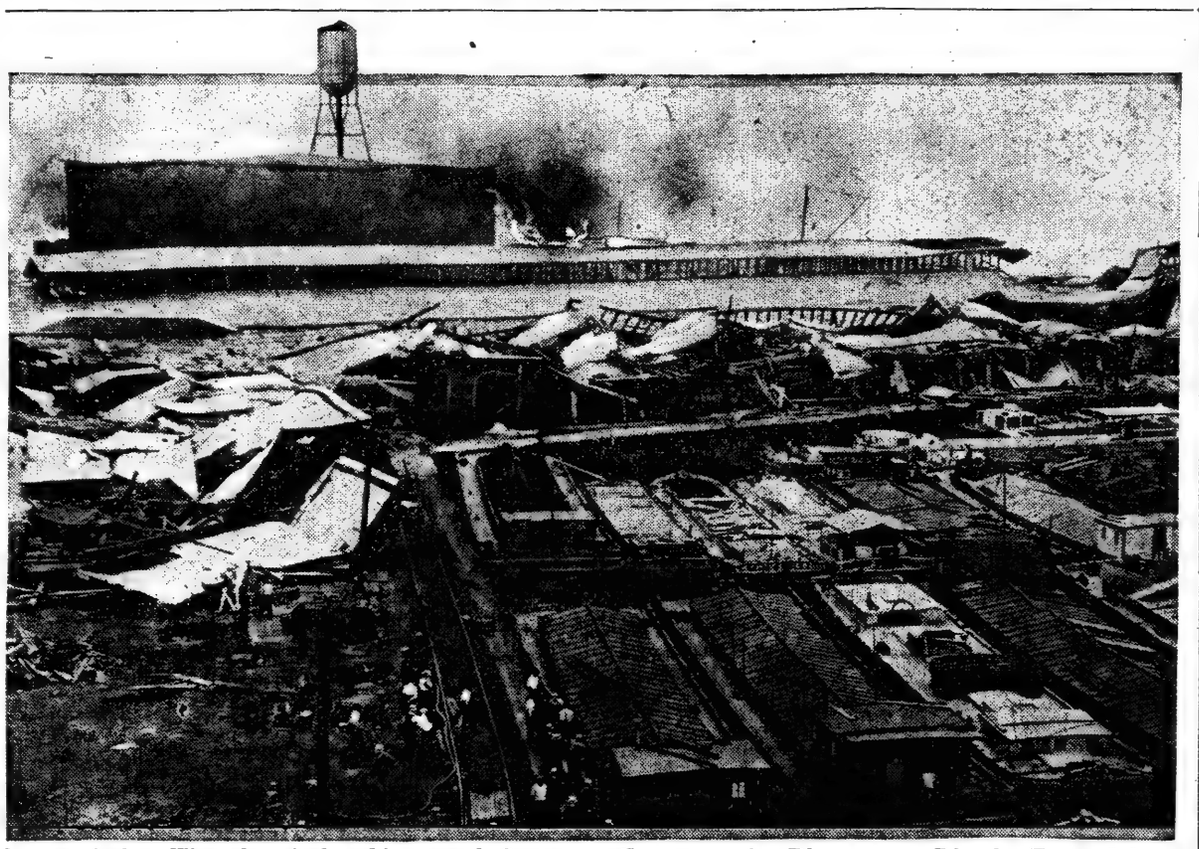
Notwithstanding statements by William D. Mahon, International President of the union, that no strikes on the lines of other companies were immediately contemplated, members of that organization said almost unanimously that the others were "expected to go out." Special stress was laid on the willingness of employes of the subways to go on strike.

Organizers of the carmen's union as-

Continued on Page 18.

RESUMPTION ALL MAIN LINE TRAFFIC via Southern Railway. Leave N. Y. daily 11:08 A. M., 4:35 P. M., and 12:30 A. M., for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Birmingham and intermediate points via Charlotte, N. C. N. Y. Office, 264 5th Ave.—Advt.

MUNITION EXPLOSIONS CAUSE LOSS OF $20,000,000; 2 KNOWN TO BE DEAD, MANY MISSING, 35 HURT; THE HARBOR RAKED BY SHRAPNEL FOR HOURS



View of the Wreck of the National Storage Company's Plant on Black Tom Island
In the right hand foreground, barges and canal boats are moored.

Detailed Estimates of the $20,000,000 Loss by the Fire and Explosion in Jersey City

National Storage Company, plant and contents (Includes 30,000 tons sugar, 24,000 bales tobacco, chemicals, salt, borax, etc.)	$12,000,000	Plate glass in Manhattan and Brooklyn	300,000
Lehigh Valley Railroad, 85 cars, grain elevator, tugs, tracks	1,000,000	Plate glass in Hoboken	35,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 12 cars, damage to tracks	50,000	Plate glass in Jersey City	50,000
Ammunition in cars and barges	5,000,000	Ordinary window glass, and other damage, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City	800,000
Moran Towing Company, three barges	60,000	Buildings on Bedloe's, Ellis, and Governors Islands	150,000
Other barges sunk, with cargoes	200,000	Total	$19,645,000

FIRST EXPLOSION TERRIFIC

Earth Torn Away and Great Hole Filled with Blazing Debris.

TWO MEN UNDER ARREST

Barge of High Explosive Alleged to Have Been Moored Against Orders.

87 CARS OF SHELLS FIRED

Heavy Damage in Manhattan and Brooklyn—Statue of Liberty Hit.

The terrifying explosions in and near the National Storage Company's plant on Black Tom Island, Jersey City, yesterday morning, that roused millions of persons and were felt nearly 100 miles away, resulted in property loss estimated at $20,000,000 and in the known death of two persons. The property loss includes more than $1,000,000 worth of plate glass and ordinary glass windows, and other damage, in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken. The heaviest of the explosions was felt in five States—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Maryland.

The primary cause of the disaster was a small blaze discovered on the deck of a barge loaded with high explosives, and, according to officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and of the National Storage Company, moored at a pier of the storage company contrary to law and direct orders. The blaze had been going twenty minutes before the firemen were called, and when they arrived the fire was beyond their control. When the fire ate through the deck the first and biggest explosion occurred at 2:08 A. M.

The number of dead is still a matter of conjecture, and there is reason to believe that the list will reach ten or twelve and maybe more.

The list of missing, the Jersey City police believe, is far from complete, as is also the list of injured, of whom the police records show thirty-five. Hundreds of other persons, it is thought, were injured in their homes, but failed to report to the authorities.

The dead and missing as announced by the Jersey City police last night follow:

THE KNOWN DEAD.

TOSSON, ARTHUR, 2½-month-old child of Mrs. Margaret Tosson, 87 Central Avenue, Jersey City; thrown from his bed by the explosion and died from shock.

AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN about 35 years old, five feet ten inches tall, light brown hair, wearing black trousers and a white and purple shirt with the laundry mark 7655; picked up by the New York police off the Lehigh Valley pier near Communipaw.

THE MISSING.

LEYDEN, CORNELIUS, Chief of the Lehigh Valley Police Department.

THE CREWS of barges that were destroyed and guards in the employ of the Dougherty Detective Agency.

In apportioning the damage, Jersey City is credited with more than $15,000,000. In New York City the plate glass wreckage alone is expected to reach $300,000. In addition to all this must be added the loss of munitions and other materials on railway cars and harbor craft, as well as the value of those cars and craft themselves, the total of which was still a matter of guesswork this morning. According to a statement issued last night the damage sustained by the National Storage Company forms a single item of at least $12,000,000.

New York and New Jersey awoke yesterday morning to the realization that, terrifying as were the explosions which shook this part of the country in the early hours of yesterday, the disaster, so far as life and limb are concerned, would have reached staggering proportions had the explosions occurred in the daylight hours of a business day. As it was, the streets of the two cities that suffered the most were deserted, and the reports show that so far as is known not a single person was injured as a result of the thousands of tons of glass and other wreckage that rained from skyscrapers, churches, and other buildings upon the streets.

Two Arrests Made.

Acting on orders of Commissioner of Public Safety Frank Hague of Jersey City, Detective Peter Greene just before midnight arrested Alexander Davidson, Superintendent of the National Dock and Storage Company, and A. M. Dikeman, agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Black Tom Island, on a charge of manslaughter. They were taken to the Ocean Avenue Police Station, and locked up. Later, George L. Dupont of Jersey City furnished bail for Dickman, but Davidson had not obtained bail at 1 o'clock this morning. Davidson telephoned to Mr. McKenzie, President of the National Storage Company, and asked him to bail him out, but Mr. McKenzie replied that he could not arrange bail last night, but that he might be able to do so today.

At midnight detectives were scouring Brooklyn in a search for T. B. Johnson, head of the Johnson Lighterage and

Glass Damage Exceeds a Million; Few Downtown Buildings Escape

Insurance Companies Prepare to Pay Heavy Losses, While Small Property Owners Who Are Unsecured Suffer Heavily —Strange Freaks of Blast Are Seen.

Damage from the New Jersey explosions yesterday morning to window glass and buildings in Manhattan will amount to many thousands of dollars. This was established last night when estimates had been computed after an all-day survey of the downtown and uptown sections.

Major A. White, President of the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company at 63 Maiden Lane, who has been insuring plate glass for twenty-five years and who organized the company of which he is the head, came to the city early yesterday, as soon as he knew that the plate glass loss would be large. After traveling through nearly every street and avenue in Manhattan from Forty-fourth Street to the Battery, visiting Jersey City, and receiving reports from his surveyors in Brooklyn and Hoboken, Mr. White made this estimate of the plate glass loss for THE TIMES at 10 o'clock last night:

Manhattan and Brooklyn, $300,000; Jersey City, $50,000, and Hoboken, $35,000. Mr. White's estimate of $1,000,000 total damage in Manhattan included, he said, ordinary window glass and other damage.

The brunt of the loss will fall on Mr. White's company, as it receives $60,000 more in premiums every year than any other local company, taking in premiums of about $200,000 a year in New York and Brooklyn on several million dollars in insurance. The other large plate glass insurance companies are Lloyd's, the Metropolitan Casualty Company, formerly the Metropolitan Plate Glass Company; the Globe Indemnity Company, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company.

Under all plate glass insurance policies the companies restore the glass and take what salvage they can get from the remnants. For this reason, as soon as Mr. White saw the extent of the damage when he arrived in the city from his home in Morristown, N. J., he began making heavy purchases of plate glass. He communicated with nearly all the plate glass concerns in New York and Brooklyn and by night had a large part of the available supply cornered.

Price Has Risen 80 Per Cent.

The loss to the plate glass insurance companies will be particularly heavy just now, Mr. White said, because the price of glass has risen 80 per cent. since last December. This is due chiefly to the fact that Canada, which previously bought from England, is unable to get a supply there now and is taking what she can get in this country.

It is estimated that all the broken windows will be restored within a few weeks. The loss on ordinary window glass is not covered by any insurance, unless specifically requested in the policy, because the value of the glass is generally too insignificant to make it worth while. Because ordinary window panes are uninsured the loss on the small property owners will fall harder than on those who are owners of plate-glassed buildings. The Equitable Building insures all its glass from roof to cellar.

Discussing the result of his inspection yesterday, Mr. White said that he had two surveyors measuring glass all day yesterday, and will have a full force on today. He found that Forty-fourth Street was the uptown limit for heavy damage to windows. At several points in West Forty-second Street the damage was heavy. The loss in Brooklyn was particularly heavy on Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, his Brooklyn manager reported.

Speaking of the unusual phases of this damage, Mr. White said:

"I found a peculiar streak in the business section of Jersey City. One large building in the centre of this section lost nearly every window, while an adjoining building was not damaged. In Maiden Lane a $700 window in one of the large silver company's stores was unharmed, while just beside it a $400 window was smashed to pieces. Inside the $700 window were a number of pillars covered with mirrors for window-dressing purposes. These mirrors were in ruins, but the big glass itself was unscathed. The only apparent explanation for the strange freak is that the air currents which do the damage took peculiar routes in their travels.

"In some cases old buildings stood the shock of the concussion better than newer ones, and their windows were undisturbed, while glass in new buildings was destroyed."

Mr. White said he observed in Manhattan, and it was reported to him from Brooklyn, that while in one place a whole store front would be destroyed, two or three adjoining buildings would escape.

In the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company's twelve-story building at 63 Maiden Lane every glass was intact except the wired glass in three doors. He noticed that the Whitehall Building, which is insured by his company, suffered about the same loss as in the Communipaw explosion, due entirely to dynamite, when 480 windows were smashed.

He was impressed by damage which seemed heavier on lower floors than to the higher windows in the buildings above the Battery.

Cornelius F. Fox, President of Fox & Pier, insurance brokers at 37 Liberty Street, who transact a large plate glass insurance business, said that from reports he had received he judged the damage downtown would be about $200,000. He pointed out that the amount of plate glass insurance held on lower Manhattan is much smaller than on the upper part of the island, the hazard against flying stones being far less in the downtown district.

Liability Depends on Consignee.

On the question of liability for freight and property destroyed on Black Tom Island, Mr. Fox said if the consignments of munitions and other supplies for the Allies were going to France the loss would fall on the insurance companies, and in the case of possible damage in shipment the goods are always insured. This is due to the fact that the policies issued for the French Government cover shipments from the start of their trip

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Ellis Island Like War-Swept Town; Damage Estimated at $75,000

Only Six of 607 Persons at Bureau Receive Injuries—Immigrants Taken to Battery Till Danger Is Past— Hospital Roof Caves In.

Visitors landing at the Immigration Station on Ellis Island yesterday afternoon might easily have imagined they were on the track of the great war and entering a town that had been besieged for several days. The main building on the right and the general hospital on left of the ferry slip had every window shattered, and in many cases the frames also had disappeared. The terra cotta roof of the hospital had caved in with the violence of the concussion as if it had been done by a "Jack Johnson," and the lawn and graveled walks in all directions were covered with broken glass, charred wood, cinders, and all kinds of débris blown across from Black Tom Island, a little more than a mile away.

The big iron-bound door leading into the main building and the heavy stone portico had been blown in as if with a charge of dynamite. The casement of the two big hall windows over the entrance had been shattered, and the solid heavy castings, weighing fully 2,000 pounds each, were shored up with beams to prevent their collapse, while a notice below warned visitors to use other doors.

The dining room was wrecked, and the windows of the executive offices were all smashed, and in the board room, where hundreds of immigrants have been ordered deported, the heavy window frame fell with a quantity of masonry right across the table that is used by the officials when a special Board of Inquiry is in session.

Badly Damaged Five Years Ago.

Byron H. Uhl, the Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, after making a thorough inspection of the main building and the hospitals on Nos. 2 and 3 islands, said he believed that $75,000 would not be too high an estimate to place on the damage done by the explosion on Ellis Island. Five years ago, when the giant powder barge exploded at Communipaw, Mr. Uhl said, the damage amounted to $27,000, and that was trifling compared with the havoc created on this occasion in the various buildings.

The Deputy Commissioner went on to say there were 353 immigrants sleeping in the main building, 90 in the general hospital on No. 2 Island, and 39 in the contagious diseases hospital on No. 3 Island, which was nearest to the explosion, and bore the brunt of the concussion.

For more than three hours shrapnel fell on the buildings on the island interspersed with three-inch shells, which dropped from the skies with tedious frequency in unexpected places.

In addition to the total of 482 immigrants in the different buildings there were 125 employes on duty during the night. Two of the nurses and two of the men received slight cuts on the face by falling glass, and two of the patients were cut on the face and hands, but no one on Ellis Island was seriously injured, Mr. Uhl said.

The only living thing that was hit by the thousands of shrapnel bullets which struck the different buildings was Toto, a little black kitten, known all over the island as Chief Clerk Sherman's office pet. After the excitement was over Toto was found with a bullet wound in one of his hind legs, and a surgeon dressed the injured member, much to the relief of the animal.

Immigrants Taken to Battery.

When it looked as the buildings might catch fire the 353 immigrants in the main building were ordered to dress and go on board he ferryboat Ellis Island, which conveyed them to the Battery. The boat was made fast there for two hours, and then brought the people back to the Immigration Bureau. Four policemen were posted on the dock to see that none of the immigrants attempted to land.

The ninety patients in the general hospital, including the insane cases, were taken out of the building to the lawn at the end of the island facing the Battery and the thirty-nine women and children patients from the contagious diseases hospital were also brought out and placed on the other side of the pier.

Night Superintendent Leonard, who was in the main building when the explosion was heard, saw the flame shoot up at Black Tom Island, and sounded the alarm to the hospitals on No. 2 and No. 3 islands. He also assisted the doctors in getting the immigrants onto the ferryboat Ellis Island. As they marched around to board the boat the shrapnel was falling on the roofs of the buildings like hail, and shells were bursting in all directions, Mr. Leonard said.

Aliens Show Little Excitement.

After the first few moments of excitement had passed, the 353 aliens, which included Austrians, Germans, Hungarians, Hebrews, Greeks, Italians, Syrians, and other nationalities, behaved in an orderly manner. The only living thing on the wreck-strewn shore of No. 3 island yesterday afternoon was a rabbit owned by one of the nurses in the hospital, which had dashed out of the building after being smothered with molasses from a can upset by the effect of the explosion, and refused to be comforted.

The rabbit was sitting on a case full of powder that had drifted ashore, trying to wash the molasses off when THE TIMES reporter saw it.

Those who were capable of doing so walked, and the others were carried out on stretchers by the nurses, while the doctors were playing hoses on the burning lighters drifting against the side of the hospital facing Black Tom pier.

Mr. Uhl said there was no truth in the report that an insane patient had got away in the dark from Hospital No. 2 and hidden himself in an empty trunk. As a matter of fact, he said, the insane patients gave less trouble than the others, because they did not know what had happened and thought they were being conducted to see a display of fireworks. One Italian, whose chief mania is talking in loud tones to himself for hours at a time, became absolutely quiet when he saw the flames all around on the water and did not speak a word until he returned to his ward, when he

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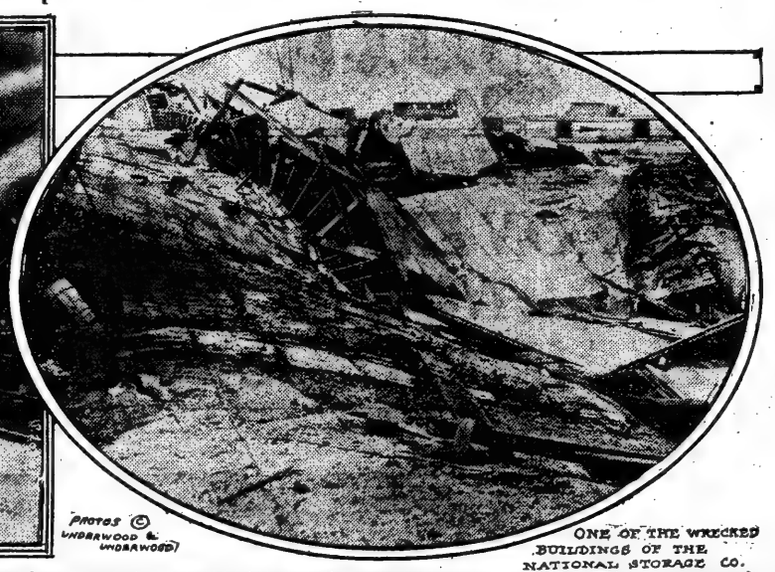
Scenes During the Fire and Explosion on Black Tom Island

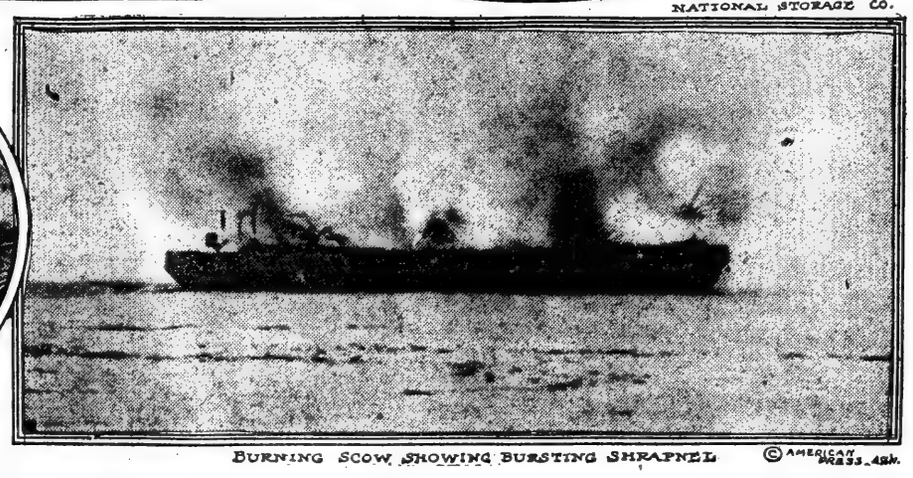
FIGHTING FIRE IN THE RUINS ON BLACK TOM ISLAND



PHOTOS © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ONE OF THE WRECKED BUILDINGS OF THE NATIONAL STORAGE CO.

SOME OF THE WRECKED MUNITION CARS



BURNING SCOW SHOWING BURSTING SHRAPNEL © AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N.

Towing Company. It was alleged that it was on a barge of this company that the fire which caused yesterday morning's explosions started. It was also alleged that the barge had no business near the dock.

The charge of manslaughter on which Dikeman and Davidson are held and on which Johnson is sought is predicated, say the Jersey City authorities, upon the allegation that it was against the law for high explosives to be left at the pier over night.

These facts are the outstanding and most important of the developments of the investigation that began while the shrapnel was still popping in the early hours of yesterday and which is still going on this morning. Several separate and distinct investigations are under way. One is being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, another by the Department of Public Safety of Jersey City, and still others by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Central of New Jersey Railroad, the National Storage Company, and various agencies of the Federal Government, among the latter being, it is understood, the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

No Hint of Plotters.

On one point the various investigating bodies agree, and that is that the fire and subsequent explosions cannot be charged to the account of alien plotters against the neutrality of the United States, although it is admitted that the destruction of so large a quantity of allied war material must prove cheering news to Berlin and Vienna.

Despite the inflammable nature of the destroyed material, it is stated that the loss is largely covered by insurance. This insurance, it is understood, the thirteen brick storage warehouses of the National Storage Company, none of which, officials of that company say, contained explosive materials. Sugar, tobacco, hemp, and other standard commodities formed the bulk of the material that was destroyed when these big structures were blown to an end by the wreckage subsequently destroyed by fire.

A survey of the zone in which the wreckage was greatest proved interesting yesterday. It was a journey that started on what is left of the Black Tom pier and led for miles in all directions. The pier is a mass of smoking ruins, the débris in places piled hundreds of feet high, the fires that are everywhere eating their way through the wreckage slowly reducing the wreckage to ashes and twisted metal work.

Destruction Complete.

Destruction more complete than was created on Black Tom would be hard to imagine. Where on Saturday stood huge brick warehouses there remain only giant mounds of blazing and smoking ruin, while all about them are the wreckage of barges and railway rolling stock and other débris. Near the end of the great pier lies the wreckage of what was once a fine four-masted schooner, one of the scores of craft wholly or partially destroyed.

It was still impossible last night to explore the ruins on Black Tom. Nor is it possible as yet to make a correct census of the scores of barges destroyed. In one little patch of water just to the northwest of Black Tom more than 200 of these helpless harbor, river, and canal craft were moored at the time of the explosion, and it was said yesterday that not more than a score of them were saved.

On these barges more than 500 persons lived, and most of them were at home at the time of the first explosion. Not all of them are yet accounted for, but there is reason to believe that the entire population of the floating village managed to get to safety before the second explosion and before the flames reached them.

Blown from Bunk Twenty Feet in Air.

Some of these escapes bordered on the miraculous. For instance, there was Captain John Deuss, the red-haired bachelor skipper of the Lehigh Valley grain barge No. 212. He was blown up out of his bunk twenty feet into the air by the first explosion, but managed to crawl from under the wreckage of what was once his little home, and make his way through a hail of bursting shrapnel to safety. He was injured twice in his flight, once when struck by a missile, probably a fragment of shell, on the head, and the second time when a piece of flying steel struck him in the neck.

"I lost everything in the world I had but my life, and now I saved that I will never know," said Captain Deuss as he surveyed the ruins yesterday afternoon.

Other barge captains, policemen, and firemen who were in the yards when the explosions occurred told stories of escape as thrilling and as marvelous as that of Deuss. A policeman told of being carried in air for many yards to return to consciousness with both shoes blown off, his cap in ribbons, and yet suffering only a few minor hurts.

But all the policemen were not so lucky, and among the more seriously injured are two of Jersey City's bluecoats, who, regardless of danger, were working with might and main to save women and children from the barge village when the first big explosion occurred.

As for the firemen the bravery they displayed and their disregard of personal safety was a story that was on everybody's lips yesterday.

Damage on the Island.

The total damage done on Black Tom was summarized last night as including thirteen of the twenty-four warehouses, owned by the National Storage Company, six piers, owned by the same concern, eighty-five loaded railroad cars, more than 100 barges, all of which were destroyed, and the partial destruction of a big grain elevator belonging to the Lehigh Valley and three of the National Storage Company's warehouses.

E. T. Henley, night general yardmaster of the Lehigh Valley, was at his post in the yard when the fire started and remained on duty to the end. It was Mr. Henley who made the statement that the fire originated on the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company's barge, a barge which the Lehigh, in its statement, charges was there without authority and against the expressed orders of the company. This barge, which the company says was a trespasser, was laden with high explosives, according to the Lehigh Valley's official statement, and it was on this same barge that the first of the great explosions occurred, according to the Lehigh Valley officials.

With the coming of daylight the crowds began to gather on the outskirts of the Lehigh Valley yards, and the first thing the railroad management did was to establish a dead line, where the network of the railroad tracks upon which munition-laden cars were stored began. This line was at the western end of the main group of buildings of the National Storage Company, which were destroyed. To the east of the dead line to a point on a line with the Statue of Liberty was the wreckage of the shell and explosive laden cars. At the extreme end of the territory to the eastward were three float docks, from which the cars were transferred to floats for transportation about the harbor.

Finds Giant Shell Crater.

A reporter who managed to evade the vigilance of Dougherty's military policemen who were on guard traversed this territory to the end of the float dock. His investigation disclosed that at a point a short distance westward from the float dock, on solid land, one of the explosions had torn a crater into the earth and ripped out all the land, which was made years ago, leaving a hole clean to the rock under that part of the bay.

Into this hole had been carried parts of many freight cars, other parts being scattered widely in the bay and over the float bridges and upon adjacent territory. From appearances it was plain that the explosion which did the greatest damage occurred in the dynamite-laden cars, and it is said that eighty-seven of them standing on the tracks upon this stretch, which was once solid land but is now a vast pond, were destroyed. It was among these freight cars at this point that Cornelius Leyden, chief of the Lehigh Valley Police, was standing when last seen alive. With him were several other men. The float bridges and the territory surrounding the crater were strewn with shells which had exploded. They were of various sizes; some of them were thrown half a mile to the north upon made land of the Central Railroad of New Jersey opposite the Statue of Liberty. Many of the smaller shells were picked up by boys, who sold them for 50 cents apiece. The value of some of these shells is said to be $27.50 unloaded and $75 loaded.

New Jersey Officials Excluded.

In the bay in the vicinity of the float bridges and to the north of the territory which was torn up by the explosion, were the wrecks of many lighters, and near the float bridges two bodies were found in the water yesterday afternoon. James Mayberry, inspector of the railroad division of the Public Utilities Commission, and his assistant, Peter Kirwin, managed to pass the dead line, and got part way to the territory where the explosive cars were destroyed, but they were stopped and turned back. He was told that the President of the United States could not pass. He wanted to take one of the discharged shells which he picked from the ground in place before his commission as evidence, and it was taken from his hand.

In Jersey City proper the damage was everywhere evident. In the churches splendid memorial windows were shattered, and there was not a window left in some of the finest of the city's stores, while the small business places and the homes that suffered the loss of a few or all of their windows, in addition to other damage, will total many thousands before the figures are complete.

In the little village of Greenville there is not a business place or a home or a church that did not suffer and the same is in somewhat lesser degree, is the story that comes from Bayonne. Newark suffered too, but not to the extent of its more northern neighbors.

Thousands of windows were shattered in downtown New York and along the Brooklyn waterfront. Governors Island reported that the headquarters building of the Department of the East as well as every other building on the post sustained more or less damage and it was the same story from Ellis and from Bedlow's Islands. Staten Island also told a tale of woe of the same sort.

In the harbor practically no damage was done to shipping which was anchored or under way and distant a mile or more from the explosion zone. But the night had a severe shaking and on many of them the officers and crews hurried ashore, not knowing what was the cause of the heaving and listing which followed the detonations in New Jersey. One sailor described the sensation as that which follows when a giant sea sweeps across a vessel in midocean.

The various public service corporations in New York reported that their plants and equipment had not been affected by the explosions.

The Statue of Liberty seems to have been in the direct line of the shrapnel fire, and many missiles struck the statue and its base. The explosions of shells and the artillery raking of the harbor kept up till long after daylight.

MILLIONS OF PERSONS HEARD AND FELT SHOCK

Land and Sea Battles Merged Into One, Portrayed in Glare and Boom of Big Shells.

Jersey City firemen were fighting a small but stubborn blaze on the outer end of Black Tom Island, which is really a peninsula jutting out from the Jersey shore opposite Bedlow's Island and since the inlet between it and Communipaw has been filled in, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Witnesses said the blaze was on a barge tied to the end of Pier 7 of the National Storage Company, a subsidiary of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Streams of water shot from hose licked the edge of the persistent blaze. The firemen worked among two hundred cars loaded with merchandise for the Allies and tons of canned death intended by the Allies for their enemies.

At 2:07 o'clock only a handful of men down there on the low lying needle of Jersey shore knew anything about the troubles on Black Tom. At 2:08 a million people, maybe five millions, were awakened by an explosion that shook the houses along the marshy Jersey shores, rattled the skyscrapers on the rock foundations of Manhattan, threw people from their beds miles away and sent terror broadcast, swept into nothingness $5,000,000 worth of ammunition, and started fires and bred another explosion that did damage estimated at $20,000,000 or more.

The death roll is not known; it may never be known. Perhaps ten, maybe twenty, some said fifty, lost their lives But last night the police and railroad authorities had no lists to offer that looked conclusive.

But All Burned Furiously.

A half hour after the first explosion there was another which added destruction to destruction. Car after car and barge after barge of high explosives ignited. Some burned rapidly and some burned slowly, but all burned furiously. Tugs bumped tugs in brave efforts to tow the trouble makers away and save what was left.

The first mite of a blaze that started the disaster is said to have licked its way along the deck of a barge at about 12:30 o'clock. One of the things to be explained is why it was twenty minutes before a fire alarm was sent in. When the firemen arrived the deck of the barge was a furnace so hot that the men didn't get near to the potential inferno. Never was a small fire seen to burn so persistently. The water seemed to serve as fuel. The firemen fought hard, for there were cars of explosives and ammunition on the tracks and barges loaded, it was said, at the docks. A king's ransom in food and other supplies was on the dock.

It was just after 2 o'clock when the explosion came that spread havoc on Black Tom and sent its message of terror to Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Manhattan, and even to Philadelphia. Men were blown into the water, hurled from their boats and from the piers. Those who could fought to save the property there. But in the midst of their efforts the blaze spread to cars said to contain dunnite, and the second explosion followed. A 42-centimeter missile could not have torn a more wicked crater than was dug at the end of the peninsula. No one saw just what happened, but hours after it was still smoking at the bottom of the twenty-foot hole, in which lay parts of cars, trucks, containers of explosives, and other débris. The hole was fifty feet across at the top.

Not a Brick to Mark the Site.

Thirteen warehouses of the National Storage Company were destroyed. There remained no vestige of those nearest the base of the explosion. Not a brick to mark where they had stood—only black holes in the ground and blackened ends of broken piers pointing like death fingers through the débris-littered surface of the harbor. Others crumpled up and slid into the water; others burned until the walls crashed in. Eleven or the twenty-four stood fast. In the warehouses destroyed were 40,000 tons of sugar, valued at $3,400,000. It was still burning last night and will probably burn for a week.

To those on Black Tom and near by the picture was only of a smoke-filled cauldron. Those far off could get a view. Thousands gathered on the tip end of Manhattan and from the Battery saw a weird and wonderful scene. Black clouds of smoke rolled out over the water like a pall, pierced here and there by jets of flame, as some big shell that fate had decreed should never scream over a trench in Europe met the fire and burst, screeching a warning of danger; cartridge shells thrown back from three and four-inch missles, went hurtling over the water. They fell in some cases a mile from where they exploded.

A great naval battle it might have been, and looked the same.

A tug towed two blazing barges into the stream, and there the frightened skipper turned them loose. Spouting geyserlike pyrotechnics, they drifted across the bay and down upon Ellis Island, sending terror to the hearts of the immigrants there.

Another tug, braver than the first, held to its tow and carried its pair of barges far out, where they burned harmlessly. A big four-masted schooner, loaded with sugar, took fire and grounded near Black Tom, and stayed there until the fire on her was extinguished yesterday afternoon.

Nurses to the Rescue.

Meanwhile the rescue work was going on on Black Tom. The doors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were thrown open, and Miss Henning, the directress, with two dozen of the pupils from the Training School for Nurses, went to the peninsula and rounded up the people who had lived on the grain barges and had lost their homes. The City Hospital, the German Hospital, and Christ Hospital sent all their doctors and nurses to the scene. Scores of residents of Jersey City drove automobiles to hospitals and offered them as ambulances. But the hospitals, although busy, had a far smaller task than they had expected.

When the nurses and doctors got to the scene the second explosion had occurred, and it was impossible to get near where the dead and injured were supposed to be. Fire Chief Boyle and Police Chief Monohan ordered every one back 300 feet from the base of the fire because of the flying shells. The firemen abandoned their fight at close quarters and dropped back to where they could draw water from the harbor. Every one within half a mile was in danger from missiles. It had not been supposed that there were large loaded shells in the carloads of ammunition, but the cases flew in every direction, many of them falling to the ground red hot, kicked back from their heavy missiles, which did not move far when the shells exploded.

The First Injured Found.

It was in the midst of the excitement that several policemen missed Patrolman James Daugherty. Finally he was located, and Dr. Botti ran through the flying débris and dragged him out with a severed artery in his head, from which he had lost much blood. Dr. Botti hurried his patient to the City Hospital. It was said that Daugherty, who had been struck by a flying shell, has little chance of recovery. Several women were found staggering about, almost all with wounds. They had escaped from the burning barges.

Most of the heavy explosives were detonated in the two big explosions. The ammunition rattled away, and for twelve hours after the first explosion shrapnel bullets were flying about. From car to car and warehouse to warehouse the blaze spread with the firemen powerless to check it. There were dozens of cars of salt, a dozen loaded with borax, more loaded with sugar, others carrying chemicals. Several hundred of them were pulled to safety, but the fire caught almost a hundred, besides the four cars said to have carried ammunition.

Thinks Life Loss Not Large.

"As far as I have been able to ascertain after a personal investigation," President MacKenzie of the National Dock and Storage Company said last night, "there has apparently not been a great loss of life. This, undoubtedly, was due to the fact that few persons live in the immediate vicinity of our plant. There were, of course, a number of private watchmen and firemen on the grounds at the time, but all of these except two have been accounted for."

Mr. MacKenzie said it would be impossible at this time to tell what loss of life there had been on barges and small craft moored near the scene of the disaster.

The ammunition and explosives were said to have been sent from the Bethlehem Steel Works, the du Pont Powder Works, and the Atlas Powder Company, consigned to the Allies. It was to have been towed on barges to Gravesend Bay and loaded on ships. The storage company men said they could give out no definite list of consignees. William Lynah, Manager of the du Pont Powder plant at Haskell, N. J., said last night that the explosives from his factory were consigned to consignees at Haskell and that therefore he had not kept track of the shipments and could not tell if any material from the Haskell plant was on Black Tom. Superintendent Reiderer of the Atlas Powder Company said no explosives from the Atlas plant at Lake Hopatcong were on the piers.

City Ordinance Violated.

The Jersey City authorities are planning an investigation of the presence of the dynamite at the pier. At the beginning of the war in Europe two years ago Director of Public Safety Frank Hague ordered that no high explosives should be loaded on vessels or left standing within the limits of Jersey City. Mr. Hague understood that it was the custom of the railroad and storage company to load the explosives on barges as soon as they were received and to take them away from Black Tom. Why such quantities of explosives were at the pier has yet to be explained, according to the Jersey City authorities.

Black Tom "Island" is a peninsula which projects about a mile from Jersey City into New York Bay. It was joined by a bulkhead to the mainland several years ago. Back of the 800-foot piers at its outer end stands the grain elevator of the Lehigh Valley. The warehouses stood out from the grain elevator, with the offices of the National Storage Company between them. Railroad tracks run the length of the peninsula.

Late yesterday afternoon the outer end of the island was enveloped in a thick cloud of smoke. The heat was terrific from the burning piles of sugar. More than 10,000 persons went to the island, but were turned back. They lined a high railroad embankment, and all afternoon the crowd did not dwindle.

Yesterday a detail of soldiers and officers sent from Governors Island by General Wood to offer their services returned after Mayor Fagan had thanked them for the offer to bring over tents and supplies for the homeless. In the party were Colonel M. E. Horton, Colonel T. Q. Donaldson, and Major E. F. Hartman.

Severe Damage in Jersey City.

The damage in Jersey City ran into thousands of dollars. The City Hall loss was placed at $25,000. The ceiling of the courtroom and of the Assembly Chamber were wrecked, and nearly every window and glass door in the big building was broken. Great stained glass windows in St. Patrick's Church, the finest religious edifice in Jersey City, were broken. Most of the windows in All Saints' Church are a total loss. In Ocean Avenue for five blocks nearly every window on the north side of the street was broken. Greene's Department Store, the Elks' Home, and Furst's Department Store were heavy sufferers.

In thousands of homes windows were broken and sleepers thrown from their beds. At the City Hospital all the windows on the side nearest Black Tom were smashed, and patients had to be moved to the centres of the rooms. Few windows are left in the Public Library at Montgomery Street and Jersey Avenue.

It was reported that a large water main supplying Bedlow's Island had been broken and that the island was without water.

For hours after the explosion excited persons rushed about trying to find out just what had taken place. In the downtown "Little Italy" the police had hard work to prevent a panic.

At Jersey City Police Headquarters Lieutenant Lyons worked at his switchboard transmitting orders and didn't stop when part of the ceiling fell down about his head.

In the Bay View and New York Bay Cemeteries many monuments were broken and vaults blown out of plumb.

Hundreds of saloons and drug stores lost their windows. The police sent out notices that the owners of the premises must watch their own open windows until they repair them.

Unknown Victim in the Bay.

Just before noon yesterday the body of a man about 25 years old was taken from the bay near Black Tom and sent to MacGuire's morgue in Jersey City. He was thought to have been a victim of the explosion. He was 5 feet 10 inches in height, rather slender, had a light complexion, and wore black trousers, a blue shirt, a blue tie, and had two gold teeth in the upper jaw. His laundry was marked "Z 265."

Late last night Captain Cornelius Leyden of the Lehigh Valley Railroad police force, who was seen near the end of the pier just before the second explosion, had not been found, and it was feared his body was buried beneath the débris. His wife spent the day searching for him. She said she had not seen him since he left his home, 242 Arlington Avenue, on Saturday afternoon.

Physicians said the death of Arthur Torson, 2½ years old, at 87 Central Avenue, three miles from Black Tom, was due to shock from the explosion.

It was estimated that seventy-five persons were injured on Black Tom. Yesterday afternoon there remained twelve injured at the City Hospital, two at the German Hospital, and one in St. Francis Hospital. Scores had been treated for minor cuts and shocks and sent home.

Joseph Moran of the Moran Towing and Transportation Company, at 17 Battery Place, said yesterday that three of the company's barges, 8, 20, and 64, which were loading shrapnel at Black Tom, had been destroyed, with a loss of $60,000.

One by one during the afternoon Coast Guard cutters and tugs that had laid near Black Tom during the morning returned to New York with stories of narrow escapes.

Pentucket Under Fire.

The Pentucket, with Captain John J. Phillips in command, turned heavy streams of water upon a burning ammunition lighter it met in the harbor. The frequent explosions tossed shrapnel shells into the air like balls from the hands of a juggler. A shell struck the pilot house, going through the woodwork. Another crashed through a stateroom, striking Stanley Wandel, a deckhand, in the abdomen. Wandel was taken to the Marine Hospital at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where it was said his condition was serious. The Pentucket then went back to fight the fire.

Captain David Roche of the tug Mutual of the Timmins Towing Company came in leading the company's tugs John T. Timmins, Hercules, and Kennedy, all of which had been helping fight the fire.

Captain Roche said it was reported that Captain Elzv and his mate were missing from the four-masted schooner G. W. Elzy, Jr., anchored in the lower bay. Captain Roche said he had found the Brazilian steamer Tijuca, Captain Reis in command, afire off the Statue of Liberty and near the Jersey shore. He said he had helped extinguish the blaze on board the steamer and had towed her to South Brooklyn. The steamer was badly damaged by fire and her sugar cargo was a complete loss.

While the Mutual was fighting the fire on the Tijuca the Hercules, Timmins, and Kennedy were busy putting out the fire on an ammunition barge.

Captain Axel Foss, in command of the Coast Guard cutter Hudson, was aboard when the first explosion occurred and raced to Black Tom. He went alongside a lighter filled with ammunition and turned streams of water into her. Shells tossed by the constantly recurring explosions dropped upon the decks of the Hudson. Several struck the galley. One shell went through the starboard side of the boat and knocked a coffee pot out of the hand of Peter Anderson, a deckhand.

THE LIST OF THE INJURED.

Physicians and Residents Made Sacrifices to Aid Victims.

Surgeons and internes from four hospitals hurried to the scene of the disaster to care for the injured yesterday morning immediately after the first explosion, in spite of the risk of further blasts. One physician, Dr. Samuel Newman of the Jersey City Hospital, was on his way down to the railroad yards when the second explosion occurred and was thrown violently on his face on the pathway.

Jitney buses were pressed into service as emergency ambulances, and more than twelve private automobiles were driven by their owners to the doors of the City Hospital and offered for similar use. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children opened its building to care for the people made homeless by the burning of the barges. Every effort was made by both hospital attendants and townspeople to give prompt relief.

Many windows in the City Hospital were blown out by the first explosion, but there was surprisingly little excitement among the patients. The Superintendent, Miss E. M. Heming, ordered the beds moved away from the windows, and the work of emergency relief went on unhindered.

The injured treated in the Jersey City hospitals were:

Probably Fatally Injured.

DOUGHERTY, JAMES, patrolman in the Jersey City Police Department; at the Jersey City Hospital suffering from lacerations of the face and neck and internal injuries.

Injured.

ALLEN, JAMES, 21 River Street, Boston; in Jersey City Hospital; severe lacerations and contusions of entire body.

BARTON, JOSEPH, 310 Summit Avenue, Jersey City; treated for slight lacerations in Jersey City Hospital and went home.

BRENNER, JOHN, fireman on Engine 8; treated for bruises and went home.

CALDILL, JOSEPH, 89 Central Avenue, Jersey City; treated for slight lacerations in Jersey City Hospital and went home.

CALLAHAN, JAMES, 120 Bright Street, Jersey City; treated for slight lacerations in Jersey City Hospital and went home.

CLANCEY, ——, 173 Grand Street, Jersey City; treated for slight lacerations in Jersey City Hospital and went home.

CONNIFF, FRANK, fireman on Engine 15; in German Hospital; shock.

CONNOLLY, FRANCES, 16 years, of boat "Guest & Co."; in Jersey City Hospital; shock.

CROCKETT, WILLIAM, 54, 530 York Street, Jersey City; in St. Francis Hospital; right arm injured.

DAWSON, JOHN, 460 John Street, Jersey City; slight.

DUTWALL, PAUL, 298 Johnson Avenue, Jersey City; in Jersey City Hospital; lacerations of the face and hands.

GRACE, Mrs. EDITH, 242 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City; treated at Jersey City Hospital for shock and slight lacerations and went home.

GRACE.—The five young children of Mrs. Edith Grace; treated at Jersey City Hospital for shock and slight lacerations; one remained in the hospital for further observation.

HAULITT, FRED, 54 Mercer Street, Jersey City; treated at Jersey City Hospital for slight lacerations and went home.

HENDERSON, LOUIS, 222 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City; slight.

HEINTZ, John, fireman of Engine 10; in German Hospital; shock.

LARSEN, THEODORE, 441 Linden Avenue, Jersey City; shock and slight lacerations; left Jersey City Hospital after treatment.

MARCHITILLE, MARY, 7 years old; left arm injured.

MATZDORFF, CHARLES, 51 years old, Secaucus; in Jersey City Hospital; contusions of the face and neck.

NELSON, PETER, 182 Grand Street, Jersey City; treated and left for home.

NELSON, PETER, 748 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn; slight.

NOLAN, Captain GEORGE, 38 years old, 529 Jersey Avenue; contusions of the head and face; in Jersey City Hospital.

PHOKIE, JOSEPH, 293 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City; slight.

PIERCE, DANIEL, Seamen's Institute, New York; treated in Jersey City Hospital for shock and slight lacerations and left for home.

RACETA, PETER, 31 years old, 18 West Sixty-fifth Street, Manhattan; in Jersey City Hospital; burns on head.

SCHAM, GEORGE, fireman of Truck 5; serious.

SKULSAR, MATTHEW, 199 Warren Street, Jersey City; slight.

STYFFE, HARRY, Barge 65; in Jersey City Hospital; abrasions on face and neck.

TESCHNER, JOHN C., 170 Fourth Street, Jersey City; went home after treatment in Jersey City Hospital for shock and lacerations.

WALSH, JOHN, 103 Mercer Street, Jersey City; in Jersey City Hospital; injuries to head and possible fracture of nose; freight conductor.

WALSH, THOMAS, 103 Mercer Street, Jersey City; in Jersey City Hospital; slight lacerations.

Injured in Manhattan.

Twelve persons were reported as injured in Manhattan yesterday, most of them by falling glass. Their names follow:

ABRAMS, HARRY, 50, 54 Eldridge Street; scalp wound from falling glass in front of home; Gouverneur Hospital.

BIRNE, JESSE, 32 601 West 144th Street; lacerations of knee from a fall on broken glass in front of 142 Bowery; St. Vincent's Hospital.

DANIELS, THOMAS, 30, First Street, Bayonne, N. J.; struck by glass from skylight of steamer near the Battery of which he was steward; attended and went home.

DEAZ, FRANK, 49, 25 South Street, steward in Richmond Lunch Room, South Ferry; cut by glass from broken mirrors; Volunteer Hospital.

FEIFFERT, WILLIAM, 22, 440 West Thirty-first Street, waiter in Richmond Lunch Room, South Ferry; cut by broken glass; Volunteer Hospital.

GLADE, HERMAN, 35, 541 East Eighty-eighth Street; hands cut by falling glass at Third Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street; attended and went home.

HENRIQUES, ROBERT, 224 East 134th Street, porter in Hudson Terminal Building; legs cut by falling glass; Hudson Street Hospital.

LANNIN, DOMINICK, 22, 58 West Third Street, lacerated scalp from falling glass in front of 166 Bleecker Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

SARKISIN, JOHN, 26, 324 East Ninetieth Street; laceration of the scalp from falling glass at Broadway and Bleecker Street; attended and went home.

SEQUINN, GEORGE B., 35, 1,078 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx; shoulder cut by falling glass at Cedar and Nassau Streets; attended and went home.

SWANN, WALTER, 17, 2,023 Madison Avenue; dishwasher in Richmond Lunch Room, South Ferry; cut by broken glass; Volunteer Hospital.

VOLONINT, ROCCO, 38, 882 East 124th Street; cut on head by falling glass at Nassau and Pine Streets; attended and went home.

In Brooklyn, although many persons were doubtless cut by falling glass, only one case was reported officially as having been treated by an ambulance surgeon. Thomas Conroy, 28 years old, a clerk, living at 354 Baltic Street, was struck by a heavy pane of glass on Broadway, near Myrtle Avenue. He was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a possible fracture of the skull, and lacerations all over his body.

NATIONAL STORAGE LOSS.

$12,000,000 to $15,000,000 President MacKenzie's Estimate.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 30.—Edmund L. MacKenzie of this city, President of the National Storage Company, whose large plant at Jersey City was wrecked by an explosion this morning, when questioned today as to the probable cause of the disaster, said he had no explanation to offer. He said all he knew was what he had been told, that the fire started at the east end of Pier 7, and then spread rapidly to adjoining property.

"The National Storage Company has lived up to all Federal restrictions, and I am sure that the trouble was not due to any laxity," said Mr. MacKenzie. "We only recently installed a sprinkler system in our warehouses at an expense of $125,000; but under such conditions it proved worthless."

Mr. MacKenzie said he estimated the loss at between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000, and added that the company carried ample insurance. The goods stored in the warehouses were covered by insurance in the name of the owners.

"Thirteen of the eighteen warehouses are in ruins," said Mr. MacKenzie. "They were all stored full of goods of every description, and included 30,000 tons of raw sugar, this year's crop, and 24,000 bales of tobacco. The sugar was valued at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Also some 40,000 tons of raw sugar, valued at approximately $3,400,000, is known to be lost, but it is believed the contents of the other warehouses destroyed will greatly increase this amount.

"There were no explosives stored in the warehouses, and only in two of the cars destroyed. These were loaded with shrapnel, which would not have been a source of danger except for the outside fire. The other cars were loaded chiefly with salt and borax.

"The scene of the explosion and fire is in no way adjacent to the main passenger and freight terminals of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at either New York or Jersey City, and the mishap will not interfere in any way with the operation of business."

sure that every requirement of the law had been complied with by the company.

Although no damage was reported here, the force of the explosion was perceptible throughout Plainfield and vicinity. Hundreds of Plainfielders suddenly awakened, jumped from their beds fearing there had been an earthquake.

ACCUSE 3 OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Police Get Warrants for Dikeman, Johnson, and Davidson.

The following statement regarding the responsibility for Sunday morning's explosions in Jersey City was issued last night at the City Hall in Jersey City from the office of Frank Hague, Commissioner of Public Safety:

"Complaints alleging manslaughter are to be made against Albert M. Dickman, agent of the Black Tom, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; Theodore B. Johnson of the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company, and Alexander Davidson, Superintendent of the National Docks and Storage Company.

"These complaints will be made by James Connolly, Inspector of Combustibles of Jersey City. The warrants will be issued by Judge Mark A. Sullivan of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas. Lieutenants Collins, Green, and Noble will execute the warrants.

"Another man whom the police consider responsible is Alexander Davidson, Superintendent of the National Docks and Storage Company, whose home is at 233 Stegman Street, Jersey City. The information is that he is the one who gave permission to the Captain of the Johnston to tie up at the pier.

"Theodore B. Johnson lives at 138 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He is the head of the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company, and the one thought to be responsible for the explosions, inasmuch as the Captain of the lighter would not have tied up there unless he knew that it would meet with the approval of his employer.

"Now, there were four barges and lighters loaded with explosives altogether in the bay. Two of them, it was learned, were loaded with powder, and the fourth one was the Johnson, which tied up to the pier; all four of the barges were destroyed. It is probable, of course, that there were some men on these barges.

"If so, they were probably killed. It was larned that the Dougherty Detective Agency of New York had guards watching these barges, and these guards may have been on the barges at the time of the explosions and their destruction."

BURNING BARGE AS CAUSE.

Official Statement of Lehigh Valley Railroad Tells of Blast.

After a fifteen-hour investigation of the explosion the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad issued this statement last night:

"Thirteen brick storage warehouses, out of the twenty-four owned and operated by the National Storage Company and six piers owned by the storage company and leased to the Lehigh Valley Railroad were destroyed. Several others of the brick warehouses were badly damaged and some minor damage was done to the Lehigh Valley's grain elevator.

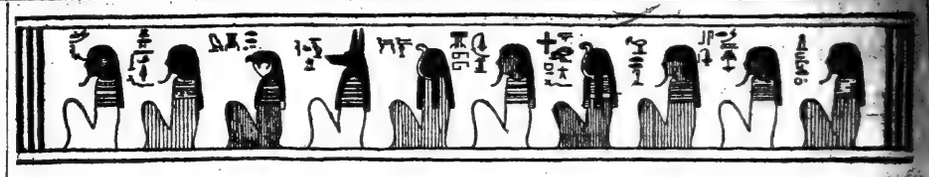
"In addition eighty-five loaded cars were destroyed. According to evidence obtained by officials of the railroad company, the fire started at 1:05 o'clock this morning in a barge belonging to an independent towing company, which had been moored alongside the railroad company's docks expressly against orders.

"M. T. Hemley, night general yardmaster for the New York division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was on the pier when the fire started. He said the explosion which occurred at 2:08 o'clock was on the barge where the fire started. Mr. Hemley's first thought was to remove the loaded cars on the pier from the danger zone. He says that when he reached the end of the pier the barge was burning fiercely all over. The fire was beginning to communicate itself to one of the cars nearest by. Two long cuts of cars were sucessfully moved from the danger zone before the rapidly spreading fire engulfed the balance.

"As yet it has not been definitely determined just what the money loss will be, but some 40,000 tons of raw sugar, valued at approximately $3,400,000, is known to be lost, but it is believed the contents of the other warehouses destroyed will greatly increase this amount.

"There were no explosives stored in the warehouses, and only in two of the cars destroyed. These were loaded with shrapnel, which would not have been a source of danger except for the outside fire. The other cars were loaded chiefly with salt and borax.

"The scene of the explosion and fire is in no way adjacent to the main passenger and freight terminals of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at either New York or Jersey City, and the mishap will not interfere in any way with the operation of business."



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The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

Tobacco history, in America, records no event of greater moment than the arrival of Schinasi Brothers from Egypt a quarter-century gone.

For Schinasi Brothers brought with them to this country the knowledge of Turkish tobacco and Egyptian cigarettes that had been the exclusive secret of the Orient.

They put that quality tobacco "secret of the Orient" into Naturals.

That they have kept it there is proved by the fact that Naturals have been—and still are—the foremost 15c Cigarettes.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way— the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

HOW EYEWITNESSES SURVIVED EXPLOSION

Police and Men on Craft Dodged Death on Land and Water to Save Themselves and Others.

STUNNED BY DETONATIONS

Tug's Captain Towed Four Barges Through a Hail of Fire, but All Were Destroyed.

The tremendous force of the first explosion paralyzed the comprehension of every person on Black Tom Island, and with the one thought of self-preservation none tarried to get details after the detonations had ceased.

Escapes of some of those on the island sounded miraculous when the stories were told. One man rescued his wife and two children and went back after others, when the second explosion occurred. Late last night he had not found his wife and children. Another ran the gauntlet of the inferno of flying

WRECKAGE OF CITY HALL IN JERSEY CITY.

A VICTIM IN JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL

shells and raining débris. A policeman backed his patrol wagon half a mile with two women and six children, taken from barges. John Raceta, hurled from a boat, swam almost to the Statue of Liberty in a semi-delirious condition and when he came to himself had swum almost back to the pier whence he had been blown.

The Lehigh Valley tug Sledington was just returning to the docks for a new tow of barges laden with merchandise when the explosion occurred. The Sledington was lifted almost from the water. Practically all the crew suffered more or less from injuries. Débris and exploding shells fell all about them. Every window in the cabin and wheel house was shattered.

The wheelhouse likewise was pierced in a hundred places by shrapnel. Knowing the vast amount of explosives in and about the pier, Captain David Findley backed the tug there in the face of danger to tow out the barges of explosives. He got a line to four and towed them toward Bedlow's Island. They were afire. The explosives continued to rain about the tug, but although his engines had been actually shifted on their foundations by the force of the first explosion, he kept on going.

It was these barges that the thousands of persons congregated at the Battery saw; the same flaming barges frightened the immigrants at Ellis Island so that police reserves had to go there to help preserve order. The barges and their contents were destroyed.

Veritable Hail of Death Falls.

Chief Engineer John Gallo of the tug gave a graphic description of the explosion. According to Gallo, there must have been a dozen or more men lost from the four barges. He said there were four on each, and that only two succeeded in getting to safety aboard the Sledington.

"I never believed such a thing could be," he said. "It rained fire all about us. Cartridge cases went up in the air and fell red hot on the decks, and had to be knocked overboard to keep from setting fire to the tug."

Driver Schaeffer of Patrol Wagon 5 of the Jersey City Police Department was injured in the explosion. He was taken to the City Hospital, unnerved by his experiences, after he had rescued six children and two women by backing the patrol wagon half a mile up a steep hill off the island.

"Soon after the alarm of fire came in from Black Tom," he said, "the Sergeant sent me out with the wagon. I picked up several policemen on the way. It was shortly before 2 o'clock when I got the wagon down to the end of the row of warehouses. There was a brisk fire burning about a hundred yards farther down. I started to turn around, but couldn't do it.

"I was standing about ten feet from Patrolman Daugherty, who is in a hospital now, and we were dodging cartridge cases. They shot from the fire in all directions, up in the air, and all about us. The things were red hot when they fell, and we had a lively time keeping out of their way.

"All at once everything turned black. I don't know how long I was unconscious. The last thing I knew I was lifted up and thrown away. When I came to it was raining stee, and bricks and shells and shrapnel. I started to walk, and found I had only one shoe on. I got to the wagon and started to call for the other policemen, when I saw six children and two women who had escaped from burning grain barges running from the scene. I told them to climb in the wagon. Then I tried to turn around and found I would have to go a considerable distance toward the fire. I backed as well as I could for half a mile and up the hill with the women and children. I put them off in the road and went back after the policemen. I brought some away. I don't know how many.

Schaeffer was bruised by falling débris and shells.

Knocked Down by Blast.

Patrolman James Hammill, a policeman who was also injured, gave the following statement to the Jersey City police:

"About 2:15 this morning I was stationed at the roadway leading to the National Storage Docks at Black Tom, about 100 feet from the warehouses that later caved in from the explosion, watching the fire time, when the explosion came. I can only remember getting on my feet and being knocked down.

"I cannot remember how long I was knocked out, but when I got up I met Lieutenant Clonterman and asked him where Patrolman Daugherty was; he said he was between two of the warehouses. We started down together, and while crossing between some railroad cars we heard some one groan. We found Harry Steinberger buried under débris. While we were trying to assist him the second explosion came, and we had to run our way."

William Stiffe, in charge of Lehigh Valley barge 65, was in the barge alongside the pier.

"About half past twelve o'clock," he said, "my boy woke me up and said there was a fire. I got up and saw fire at the end of the dock. I pulled my boat around so as to get out of danger. I then told my family to get what things they could and took them up to the grain elevator and told them to stay there while I went and got other people on the grain barges. I then went to barge 40 at Pier 4 and got them up and started for a barge at Pier 5, when the explosion came. I was knocked down. When I got up I found that my shoulder was injured. I started to look for my wife and boys, and so far I have been unable to locate them."

Patrolman Weinhold, stationed at the piers during the fire, said:

"I was standing near the roadway when the explosion came. I cannot remember anything much about it. I thought I was taken home in the patrol wagon, but when I became conscious my family told me I had been brought home in the Chief's car. I was made deaf in my left ear and my head seems to be a continuous whirl."

Patrolman Kuchler was blown from the platform of the warehouse by the blast, but was uninjured.

John Kilfoyle, of the Lehigh Valley tug Geneva, did not believe a barge had caused the explosion.

"We were docked at Pier A in the gap about 12:30, when we received orders to go to Black Tom to the fire," said Kilfoyle. "We arrived at the grain docks, and, seeing we could be of no assistance there, we pulled around to Pier 7, where the fire was, and where the ammunition lighters were tied up. When we arrived there freight cars were on fire and we hooked on to two ammunition barges to tow out into the stream. When we were getting away from the pier sparks from the burning freight cars ignited the barges, and there was an explosion. One of our crew cut the tow lines and we left the barges and went up to the Standard Oil pier."

Kilfoyle was asked if he were sure sparks from the cars had caused the explosion.

"I am positive," he said, "that it was sparks from the freight cars on the pier that caused the explosion."

"How did you know the barges you were towing were ammunition barges?"

"They had red lights and red flags flying, which is the signal for boats carrying explosives."

Because of the peculiarities of detonation of high explosives some of the men around the piers did not realize that the explosion was so close. James Jennsen, employed on one of the barges, said he was knocked from his bed by the explosion, and when he got on deck searched the Brooklyn skyline for signs of the blast. It was several seconds before he realized that it had occurred close behind him.

John D. Duess, in charge of Lehigh Valley grain barge 212, said he was alone on the barge, which carried 1,000 bushels of barley and oats, when he was blown from his bunk by the explosion.

"The cabin flattened out like a pancake," he said, "and all the hatch covers fell into the hold. I saw the blaze and started to run toward the water at the end of the pier. Then I realized that I was an old man and a poor swimmer and turned. The only way to safety was through that inferno. I shut my eyes and started. A shell hit me, but I ran on. Another struck me in the neck, but I did not stop. Finally I got out of the place.

"I went back later and my barge was gone, with everything I owned on Liberty Island—we were only a little way from it, you see. I stopped there a minute, and then I started back. I swam a long time. Finally, I guess somebody pulled me out at the dock, and then the doctor took care of me at the hospital. I kept calling to the tug for a while, when I was in the water, but nobody heard me."

John Walsh, a Jersey Central trainman, was helping a locomotive crew pull out freight cars from the yards when the fire started. When the explosion came he was blown from the top of a freight car. His face was covered with bruises, but this was his only injury.

"I must have been unconscious for a time," he said, "because the first thing I remember was sitting in a pile of rubbish on the ground and hearing my brother call me. I couldn't see, as my eyes were swelled shut, but I wandered around for a while, and finally somebody got me out."

Panorama Like Battlefield.

Several thousand persons lined the Battery sea wall from Harbor A Police Station, past the Aquarium, to the Barge Office from 2:30 until 7 o'clock and acquired a real picture of what the firing line in the European war looks like.

From Black Tom Island, partly hidden by Bedlow's Island, to the Communipaw Ferry slips, the Jersey City water line of about two miles was one mass of red glare, clouded at intervals picturesquely by curling clouds of smoke.

One after another blazing lighters drifted down from the Black Tom pier toward Ellis Island and Communipaw, casting a red glow over the still waters of the bay. Tugs dashed up at top speed, with police launches and Government craft of various kinds, and endeavored to tow the burning lighters away from the immigration station toward the middle of the bay, where two of them sank after they had burned to the water's edge.

The most realistic part of the picture was the continuous rattle of rifle cartridges and shells as they exploded.

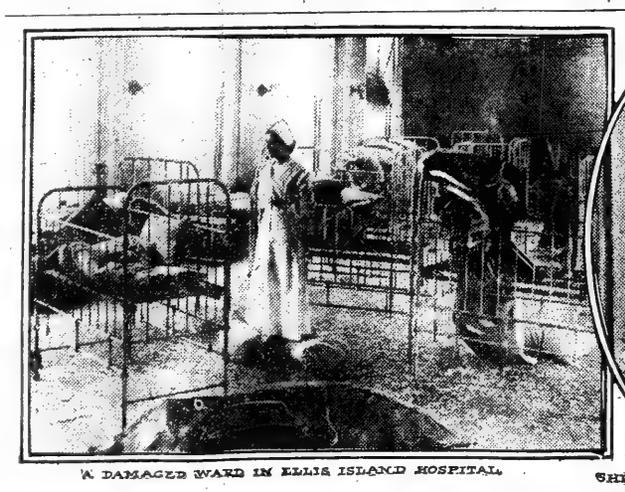
At frequent intervals the loud reports of shrapnel could be heard as they exploded and scattered their hail of lead and iron in all directions. It rained on the roofs of the buildings at Ellis and Bedlow's Island and on the pilot houses and decks of the vessels in the harbor. Some of the shells were found intact in front of the buildings, still full of shrapnel.

Ellis Island was partly obscured from the gazers at the Battery by the clouds of dense smoke which were dispersed at intervals when red columns of fire shot hundreds of feet into the air and illuminated the scene like day. Then the graceful Gothic outline of its main building could be seen dimly through the smoke as if it were a palace in some phantom city. The people did not shout as they looked at the blazing panorama before their eyes. The weird grandeur of the scene made them awestruck and the police had no trouble in keeping order.

Priest Hurled from Bed.

Father A. J. Grogan of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, which faces the Battery, was one of the first on the scene after the big explosion took place.

"The shock of the explosion," said Father Grogan, "not only woke me up but practically shook me out of bed. At first I thought it was an earthquake and then I realized it was another powder explosion similar to the one which occurred at Communipaw. When I looked out it seemed as if Ellis Island were on fire. Sparks were falling on the water in myriads in all directions like a



A DAMAGED WARD IN ELLIS ISLAND HOSPITAL.

SHELLS REMOVED BY AN ELLIS ISLAND NURSE.

Max Schwarz

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LA PRIMADORA

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WIFE AND BABIES MISSING.

Barge Captain Fears They Were Lost on Board Craft After Blast.

Captain Charles Wilson of barge 20, owned by the Moran Transportation & Towing Company, was seeking tidings up till a late hour last night, without success, of his wife Freda, his two children, Ranghild, 3 years old, and Ada, 1 year, whom he left on board when he went ashore on Saturday night to purchase supplies. The skipper said his barge was lying off Black Tom Island with a cargo of loaded shells, and he went to Jersey City about 11 o'clock and returned an hour later to go on board.

"When I knocked at the Lehigh Valley railroad gate the man on duty refused to allow me to go down the pier," said Wilson. "Other lightermen had been treated in the same manner and stood about trying to find out what was the matter. There was a smell of smoke, and it looked to me as if one of the big grain elevators was on fire about 600 feet from where the cars were standing, loaded with dynamite and shells. I spoke to the gatekeeper, but he would not give any satisfactory answer.

"I went away to see if I could get down to the barge any other way, but everything was closed tight. When I returned at 1 o'clock the yard was in full blaze, and there was no way to get to the water through the Lehigh Valley yards."

Captain Wilson, with his brother-in-law, Frederick Nelson, of 538 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, spent all yesterday making inquiries to find out what had become of the barge. The Fire Department informed him that barge 20, it was believed, had drifted away on fire with another barge and sunk 200 feet from Ellis Island. They only took off one man from the two barges, the firemen said, and did not remember seeing anything of a woman with two children.

Wilson had not been able to communicate with the Moran company, as its office was closed. The police informed him that barge 20 had been seen to founder near Ellis Island by one of their launches at about 4 o'clock.

WINDOWS BROKEN IN JERSEY.

Damage to Property Will Reach Thousands of Dollars.

Outside of New York the two explosions at Black Tom Island yesterday morning were felt almost everywhere in New Jersey within a radius of twenty-five miles or further. Falling glass from broken windows and displaced bric-a-brac within the houses caused no little excitement. The damage to property mounted up into the thousand of dollars but no personal injuries have been reported.

Definite information as to the nature and location of the explosions was impossible to get at the time. Almost invariably it was imagined that the disturbance was local. It was not until the morning papers arrived that many of the New Jersey towns were reassured. It was feared that many of the New Jersey munitions and chemical factories were the scene of the explosions. The local police stations were kept busy receiving inquiries, to which they had no answer.

One hundred or more prisoners in the Hackensack Jail believed for a time that previous threats had been carried out, and that the new jail had been dynamited.

The streets in Newark and other New Jersey towns were crowded with people, who did not return to their homes until they had been reassured by the morning newspapers. The list of business firms which have already reported a damage to property is large.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—Telephone inquiries were made here this morning from towns in the northern and eastern sections of Maryland as to the cause of earth shocks felt in those places. It was thought there had been an explosion on the Eastern Peninsula.

ELLIS ISLAND LIKE WAR-SWEPT TOWN

Continued from Page 1.

recommenced his talking with renewed violence.

Employes Relate Experiences.

Realistic descriptions of their experiences were given to the reporters by the employes on the island who had been on duty all night. Owen Fitzpatrick, the telephone operator, said he observed the fire on the Black Tom pier first about ten minutes before 1 o'clock, and it gradually grew fiercer until 2:05 o'clock, when the first big explosion occurred. He called Assistant Clerk Durrant in the General Hospital and also warned the doctors and nurses in the various wards and the attendants in the other buildings.

"The shock was so great," Fitzpatrick continued, "that I was thrown off my chair into the hall and the broken glass fell in showers upon me as I lay on the floor. Four shells of three-inch calibre fell on the gravel path in front of the main door and another shell passed through the roof of the coal bunker attached to the power house. About half an hour later we got the second explosion and a watchman named Shippen was cut by flying glass and was treated by the surgeon on duty."

Slivers of glass flew about the wards and rooms in the various buildings with such force they imbedded themselves firmly in the wood and plaster. A plaster of paris statue group, representing the Gracchi, which stood on Mr. Sherman's desk, was hit by two of these slivers. One struck the model of the Roman matron in the neck and the other was exactly over the heart. They are being kept in their respective positions as a curiosity for visitors to see when they call at the Immigration Bureau.

In the measles ward on Number 3 island, the concussion seized a small Syrian boy's shirt and blew it up on the chandelier in the middle of the ward, where it remained all day. Syk Sikola, 9 months old, another measles patient, had the head knocked off his little doll by the falling glass, but escaped unhurt. Mrs. G Schalipo and her two little girls were in the measles ward close to a big window that was blown in. Her bed and the two cribs where the children were sleeping were covered with glass, but they were uninjured.

Play Hose on Blazing Lighters.

James A. Lee, Superintendent of the Contagious Diseases Hospital, with Drs. Carl Ramos, Joseph A. Wilson, Evans Tremble, and James A. Farris played the hose on the blazing lighters for two hours before there was sufficient water to permit the fireboat New Yorker to get within reach.

Mr. Lee, who was cut on the nose by flying glass, said that four blazing lighters drifted down to the hospital wall and the staff kept the hose on them until they drifted on toward Communipaw. One sunk a little way from the shore, however. Two other burning barges passed the hospital and grounded in the shallow water 500 feet to the north of Ellis Island.

There was not a window left in the sashes of the Contagious Diseases Hospital, and the five bathrooms were practically turned inside out by the concussion. Taps were wrenched off, pipes twisted like pieces of paper, and the baths lifted bodily from their bars and rivets and turned completely over.

Eleven nurses under the direction of Miss Monahan did great work in getting all the patients safely out of the building and bringing them back again from the garden at 5 o'clock, when the danger was over.

Captain A. B. Fry, engineering chief of the United States public buildings, said yesterday, after an inspection, that he did not think the damage done to Ellis Island would amount to more than $50,000.

"A great deal of damage has been done to doors, skylights, and windows, and the walls of some of the buildings," he continued, "but no damage has been done to the machinery or the power plant.

"When I reached Ellis Island at 4 A. M., two large lighters, loaded with shells and ammunition, were drifting up with the flood tide on the west side of the main island near the power house. Both lighters were on fire and on both ammunition was exploding. We got streams turned on to them from the power house, and the lighters were so close that our stokers could not stay at the open doors. An unknown fireboat came up and did great work at a distance of thirteen feet while the fusilade was going on.

"Just after that two other blazing lighters came around the southwest corner of No. 3 island, so close that they set the wooden cribwork on fire. The fire on these two was extinguished by streams from our own plant, and later another fireboat came along and helped in the fight.

Burning Barge Clears Island.

"Another barge came in sight, on fire fore and aft, with rifle cartridges exploding continuously, but she cleared the island, passing close enough, however, for the bits of shrapnel to fall on the roofs of the buildings. The tug Marguerite followed the barge and played a hose on the flames until the craft sank." Chief Engineer Fry said that two launches from the Granite State, moored on the upper Manhattan waterfront, manned by thirty men, in command of Lieut. Commander Farwell, formed a patrol around the danger zone and warned numerous night-seeing and other craft to keep away.

Following a telephone call from Captain Fry, a force of men from the First Battalion New York Naval Militia, under Lieutenant Commander Farwell and Lieutenant Willias was rushed to Ellis Island, soon after the explosion on Black Tom Island.

Officers of the naval militia are much pleased with the quick response of the organization. Although only fifteen men were needed, fifty were ready to go. Captain Fry's telephone call reached the Granite State, the ship assigned to the naval militia at West Ninety-sixth Street, at 4:15 yesterday morning. The men received rifles and twenty rounds of ammunition apiece. Officers and coxswains were equipped with service automatics. Breakfast was served on board the Granite State, and the force left the ship in two naval launches at 5:05 A. M. Although the maximum speed of the launches is supposed to be eight miles an hour, they covered the eight miles to Ellis Island in fifty-five minutes.

The naval militia assisted in roping off the places of danger on the island and guarded the foreigners who were to be deported.

At 7:30, after the immigrants had been transferred from Ellis Island, the naval militiamen returned to the Granite State.

"In comparison with the National Guard, the Naval Militia has had very little opportunity to show what it can do," said Lieutenant Commander Farwell yesterday afternoon. "Although, as things turned out, we did not have much chance to be of service, we were ready for any emergency. We have a detail of men all the time on the Granite State, and we have machine guns ready to be mounted if occasion requires. How quickly we can assemble is borne out by this morning's performance, when we had equipped and fed our men and were off fifty minutes after the call came."

On account of the conditions at Ellis Island, the immigrants arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liners New York and Kroonland were detained on board the respective steamships until this morning at the request of the immigration authorities.

OFFICERS THROWN FROM BEDS

Governors Island Gets Full Force of Explosion.

Governors Island was severely shaken by the explosions. Sleepers were thrown out of bed. Many windows were shivered, in some houses not a sash being left without one or more panes missing. In the dispensary medicine bottles were thrown down and broken. Plaster was knocked down in some rooms, but this kind of damage was not extensive. The window-breaking was worst in the brick row of houses where the officers of the Fort Jay garrison are quartered. These houses are nearer to the scene of the explosions than the buildings occupied by the officers of the Department of the East. The damage to windows in the hospital, the dispensary, and the Y. M. C. A. Building was also extensive.

No one was injured, but the shock emptied the houses a few minutes after the first great explosion. Women ran forth in light attire and the officers hurried out, knowing from their experience in explosives and from the terrific force of the detonation that something disastrous had occurred. In the Adjutant General's office the telephone was at once set to work to find out just what had happened, with the purpose of rendering whatever assistance might be required. It was nearly an hour before any definite information could be obtained.

At 2:50 A. M. Colonel Leon R. Roudiez, Acting Adjutant General, dispatched the General Otis to Bedloe's Island to bring back the women and children of the officers and men of the United States Signal Corps and the Post Hospital Staff stationed at Fort Wood. Four persons, it was found, were injured, but none seriously. The only one of those remaining in the hospital on Governors Island yesterday afternoon was Robert Sternburg of Company G, Signal Corps, who had been cut by flying glass. When morning came Colonel Roudiez sent Colonel Hartman and Colonel Horton to the Jersey side to inquire of the Mayor of Jersey City if any assistance were needed. Finding that they could do nothing, the officers also made a trip for the same purpose to Ellis Island.

"The shock threw me out of bed," Colonel Roudiez said. "I realized that something serious had happened, and with as little delay as possible we set to work to find out what it was. Today, as we have had time for observation, we have noted how freakish the damage was. In some cases the window, sash and all, was sucked out of the house and shivered to pieces. In other instances window shades, where the windows were open, were torn out, with no other harm. One pane would be broken in some windows, others left whole. The door of my house was blown in, the lock being wrenched off, and a piece of the lock flung backward and upward on the staircase."

Sergeant Joseph Levy, a hospital steward at the post hospital on Bedloe's Island, who, with his wife, was among those who were brought over to Governors Island, yesterday said:

"There were about twenty-seven women and eighteen children of the families of the Signal Corps or of the Hospital Staff on the island. We were suddenly awakened by the explosion and ran out of the buildings, with plastering dropping from the ceiling and glass falling from the windows. For protection women and children ran to the stone wall at the base of the Statue of Liberty and crouched there to escape from the flying missiles. These, from the exploding shrapnels, crashed over our heads or shot to the ground near us. It is wonderful that no more of us were injured. I counted 400 pieces of shrapnel around today. There are three bullet holes in the Statue, in the drapery near the waist. A piece of chain weighing between 400 and 600 pounds was found buried about a half a foot in the ground.

"Soon after we ran out of the buildings the sick call was sounded. It was responded to on the parade grounds, and, with no other light than that of the burning barges floating by, the wounds of the four persons injured were dressed."

PART OF RICHMOND ESCAPES.

Explosion Not Felt in Some Towns on Island.

On Staten Island yesterday morning the shock from the first explosion on Black Tom Island was felt at New Brighton and West Brighton and in the towns which are along the ridge that crosses the island from that point to Huguenot and Pattenville on the east shore. In the other towns the shocks were not felt at all and many people knew nothing of the excitement until they got up yesterday morning.

The ridge which runs across the island is the same stratum of trap rock, it is said, on which Black Tom Island is situated. In this section of Staten Island many householders reported broken windows and ground floor doors forced open by the repeated shocks. Late last night there were no reports of serious personal injury and property damage was not great in any one spot.

ALARM AT CONEY ISLAND.

Police Quell Fears of Marrymakers Returning to the City.

The explosion struck Coney Island at a time when most of the amusement places were closing and such of the crowd as remained were homeward-bound. The two stations, however, were full of people, and hundreds were thrown into a panic.

Police reserves from the Coney Island Station, who had been on strike duty, were pressed into service, and managed to calm the crowd, though many persons had rushed out of the trains which they had boarded, thereby crowding the platforms dangerously.

The Brighton Beach and Shelburne Hotels shook from top to bottom with the shock of the first explosion, and the clerks were kept busy calming nervous guests. As in Manhattan and Brooklyn, shop windows were broken all over the island.

NO RECORD ON SEISMOGRAPH.

Explosion Not Noted at Museum of Natural History.

The seismograph at the American Museum of Natural History was surrounded yesterday by visitors curious to see whether it registered the shock from the explosion at Black Tom Island. The seismogram from the instrument showed no indications of any disturbance.

Officials at the museum explained that the seismograph is constructed so as to show the continued disturbances of the earth's surface resulting from an earthquake. When an earthquake occurs the seismograph's needle is active for an hour or more, and it is this continued activity that is recorded on the seismogram. An explosion, on the other hand, consists in a single concussion, and hence is not indicated on the seismogram. Museum officials say that even when blasting was being done in excavations for a cellar next the museum building, the seismograph indicated no disturbance.

DU PONT CO. DENIES LOSS.

Munitions Become Property of Purchasers After Leaving Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 30.—According to the publicity department of the du Pont Powder Company, so far as can be ascertained at this time, the company lost no munitions in the Jersey City explosion. Once out of the company's plant the munitions would have been the property of the purchasers, it is said.

It was asserted that the blow-up could not have been caused by smokeless powder, which flares and does not explode. Some persons residing north of this city believe they felt the shock of the explosion.

"—and Sanatogen is not a mere stimulant!"

THERE'S a vast difference between stimulants and tonics. One picks you up, only to drop you again almost as quickly. The other gives you a benefit that is more lasting.

Even between tonics there is a vast difference. The urgent need has been for a tonic that would not only restore but which would *add to the body's very sum and substance* by storing up a reserve fund of energy upon which to draw during periods of unusual strain.

It was to meet this need that Sanatogen was created—a union of purest protein and organic phosphorus. How well it has filled this need one can judge from the enthusiastic praise given it by so many famous men and women as, for example, John Burroughs, Col. Watterson, Arnold Bennett, Lady Somerset, etc., and from the unique endorsement given it by more than 21,000 physicians, under whose competent observation Sanatogen has demonstrated its true tonic value.

As Richard LeGallienne, himself a grateful user of Sanatogen, writes:

"Sanatogen is no get-well-quick remedy. It professes no dishonest possibilities with nature. It does not lift you up one moment, to leave you in the lurch the next. But what it does it does for good!"

So you may be sure that when *you* accept Sanatogen's tonic help you are receiving *lasting* benefit.

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Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

FOOD-TONIC APPROVED BY SCIENCE

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ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

N. Y. FIREMEN WORK IN RAIN OF BULLETS

Boats Willett, Strong, and New Yorker Hit Many Times by Bursting Shrapnel.

CREWS LIE FLAT ON DECKS

Commissioner Adamson Proud of the Way His Forces Acted in Aiding After the Explosion.

The New York Fire Department acquitted itself with credit yesterday from the time the men were called out, about a half hour after the Jersey explosion, until late yesterday afternoon, when the fireboats New Yorker, Thomas Willett, and William L. Strong were called away from the fire by Chief Edward J. Worth of the Fire Department "navy," because they had done all they could.

For a few minutes after the explosion the department was somewhat panicky, and Assistant Chief Martin, who was in charge for the day, was perturbed. A half dozen false alarms were turned in, apparently by frightened citizens, who did not realize what had happened, but thought the Fire Department ought to know about it anyhow.

At about the same time there were a number of real fires, and the downtown part of the city echoed with the clanging of flying apparatus. Finally, shortly before 2:30 o'clock, some one telephoned to Acting Chief Martin, in his quarters in West Thirty-third Street, that a number of blazing lighters were being carried in the bay by the strong tide toward the Ellis Island buildings.

Fire Boats Ordered Out.

Chief Martin at once sent the fireboat New Yorker out from the Battery, with Chief Worth in command, and a few minutes later the Strong and Willett were ordered to follow. The boats were almost as though in a battle. One bullet went through the pilot house of the Strong, just missing several persons.

The fireboats not only did effective work quenching the flames, but got a number of loaded vessels out of harm's way. On one of them, a four-masted schooner from Delaware, carrying salt, the masts were entirely shot away.

Commissioner Adamson and Deputy Commissioner Fay started out early yesterday morning in an auto with the intention of reaching the scene of the fire by land and making an investigation and also to render such aid as they could. Fire Marshal Brophy and Chief John R. Healy joined them.

Commissioner Adamson and Deputy Commissioner Fay found they could make little progress toward the point of the disaster because of the mass of wreckage scattered over their pathway and, after making a cursory examination of the scene, they returned. Commissioner Adamson commented on the mass of tangled copper and barb wire strewn over the island and on a pile of automobiles, all crated for shipment, which had been wrecked.

Shrapnel Fully Loaded.

Chief Healy of the Bureau of Combustibles was impressed by the fact that the shrapnel, contrary to the usual custom in shipment, had the propelling charge in place and was ready to be fired. Usually they contain only the bursting charge and the propelling charge is inserted after they have been received abroad. Chief Healy picked up many small armor-piercing shells of intense power. They look like ordinary cartridges, but are of steel. He unscrewed the top of one and found inside a brass cylinder containing fulminate of mercury and black powder.

Telling of the active part played by the New Yorker shortly after she was called on for help, Commissioner Adamson said:

"The New Yorker had scarcely reached the scene of the fire when one of the drifting barges brought up against the piers on which the Ellis Island Hospital is built. Chief Worth and one of the firemen got off the New Yorker at Ellis Island and helped the Island firemade put out the blaze. While they were fighting the flames the shrapnel fire was so bad that they had to lie flat to avoid being hit. The building in which they took refuge was almost riddled with bullets.

"By this time the other fireboats had arrived on the scene, and with the New Yorker they proceeded as near to the blaze as possible and began jockeying to pick up the barges that were in flames. While they were bringing up alongside the barges the shell fire was so brisk that they had to lie flat on the decks, and were protected by the steel sides of the vessels.

"While they dodged bullets they poured oceans of water into the blazing barges, meanwhile being compelled to keep at a reasonable distance, because they didn't know how much unexploded powder might be on the barges.

"The fireboats kept at these barges until they sank. Two of them went down near Ellis Island, and are now a wash. Light buoys were hung out tonight to show where they are.

The Willet Fought the Fire.

"The fireboat Willet, which is new, tied right alongside the blazing warehouse as soon as the danger from the drifting barges was over, and was soon doing about all the effective fire fighting that was done. The Jersey City firemen needed the assistance badly, because they said their water had been cut off by the force of the explosion and they were forced to hook up with water from the Standard Oil works in Bayonne.

"The Jersey City firemen were also handicapped by the fact that they could not get near the blaze after the explosion on account of the débris, and consequently the aid rendered by our fireboats was invaluable. They had no assistance from the water side of the blaze because Jersey City had no fireboats, but after they left in the afternoon one of the railroad tugs came up and began pumping water.

"The Jersey City fire-fighting force consisted of only four companies, but that was all that could be used. The three New York fireboats had about a dozen men each."

On his afternoon trip Commissioner Adamson and Deputy Commissioner Fay took along Chief Kenlon, as well as Fire Marshal Brophy and Chief Healy, when they went over on a fireboat and looked the scene from the water side. The Commissioner said he saw immense piles of tobacco and sugar, ruined by fire and water, on the docks, but that he heard of only one dead man, that being the watchman found on the pier.

MILITARY POLICE ON GUARD.

400 Men Brought from Fort Wadsworth—Thieves Keep Away.

The first efforts of the police, as soon as the extent of the damage in yesterday's explosions was known, were devoted to taking precautions to safeguard the valuable property exposed by the broken plate glass windows. Until a report as to the real cause of the damage had been received it was thought at Police Headquarters that the blowup had something to do with the arrest the night before of the I. W. W. disturbers who wrecked the office of Il Progresso. From shortly after 2 A. M. until about 8 o'clock Commissioner Woods and his secretary, Henry J. Case, covered the lower end of Manhattan with an automobile to see that the men of the department were doing everything necessary to safeguard property. One of the first orders sent out by the Commissioner brought to the city the 400 men in the police training camp at Fort Wadsworth, in charge of Inspector Dwyer, who has been temporarily detached from the First Inspection District to take command of the training camp. These men, clad in their khaki uniforms, but wearing their badges, were brought in to guard property and to help board up show windows where it was possible to do so.

Inspector Dwyer's military policemen were brought to the city on the police boat Patrol. It wasn't necessary to awaken them for the trip, because the explosion did that. They were sent to the Old Slip and Greenwich Street Stations and thence assigned to sections of the city where they were nedeed.

Although the police feared that thieves and gangsters would flock to the lower part of the city to prey on the banks and jewelry store as soon as word reached their haunts that there might be easy picking, this source of trouble did not develop. Only one case of theft was reported, and that was a few dollars' worth of clothing from a Broadway store. An Italian was arrested in the act of taking the goods.

In cases where the police were unable to board up the store fronts or to find the owner of the store they kept watch until the owner sent some one to relieve them. They found no case in which jewelry or other goods were hurled from a store window into the street, although the window of one well known retail jeweler, which usually contains a large display on Broadway near Fulton Street, was blown out, while that of his competitor next door was not disturbed.

The work of protecting lower Manhattan was first undertaken by Captain Rouse of the Cortlandt Street Station, which was shaken badly by the shock of the explosion. Captain Rouse immediately sent out his own reserves, who were in the station, and called for help from other precincts. A lumber pile in the precinct furnished the bulk of the material with which the windowless stores were boarded up.

Commissioner Woods asked for a report from various precincts as to broken windows early in the forenoon, and the following estimate from station houses for the district from Thirty-fourth Street to the Battery was made: Old Slip, 500; Greenwich, 500; Beach Street, 400 to 500; Oak, 125; Elizabeth, 94; Madison, 31; Macdougal, 200; Mulberry, 70; Clinton, 50 to 60; Charles, 300; Fifth, 12; Mercer, 138; Union Market, 7; West Twentieth, 80; East Twenty-second, 90; West Thirtieth, 43, and East Thirty-fifth, 4.

During the hour following the explosion more than 6,000 calls for information as to the cause of the disturbance were received at headquarters. The false alarms of fire added to the confusion. The detectives of the First Branch Detective Bureau were hurried out early to help guard the stores in the Maiden Lane and John Street districts.

The police had a report from Brooklyn at 6 A. M. that about 2,000 plate glass windows had been shattered in the lower Fulton Street section. All special details of policemen, except those guarding the homes of infantile paralysis yictims, were ordered out to help watch stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

AS THE FIREMEN SAW IT.

Official Report of the Jersey City Department.

The following statement regarding the start of yesterday's fire in the Communipaw yards of the Lehigh Valley was issued by the Jersey City Fire Department last night:

"At 12:40 A. M. today a still alarm came in to Fire Headquarters from the American District Telegraph Company that there was a fire over at the National Docks and Storage Company's plant at Black Tom island. Several fire engines were sent to the scene, and Battalion Chief Gately, who was in charge, called up and told Chief Boyle that there was a big blaze, but that he was not alarmed as to the engines within striking distance. The Chief then went over and suceeded in getting the engines close to the scene of the fire.

"The best information is that the fire started among some freight cars at the end of one of the piers, and that the sparks spread to a lighter named Johnson No. 24, tied up to one of the Lehigh Valley piers adjoining the warehouses of the National Docks and Storage Warehouse Company.

"The first explosion was on the Johnson, which, it is understood, contained high-powered ammunition, and then there was a second explosion. The police investigation disclosed the fact that there were several cars adjoining the burning freight cars loaded with munitions, and that the second explosion was on these cars.

"The investigation shows that on Saturday, July 29, twelve cars of the Central Railroad, loaded with 8,125 cases of ammunition and explosive projectiles, were transferred to the Johnson No. 24. That the Johnson No. 24 was loaded up at 2:30 P. M., and according to federal regulations, should have gone out into the bay at New York or proceeded to its destination at Gravesend Bay, where the explosives were to be transferred to a steamer. Instead of doing that, it went to the Lehigh Valley pier and tied up there, against the express orders of the Lehigh Valley officials.

"Martin T. Henley, night general yardmaster of the Lehigh Valley; J. M. Kane, watchman at the National Docks and Storage Company's plant, and A. M. Bickman, agent of the National Docks and Storage Company, protested against this barge being tied up to the pier.

"When the fire started among the freight cars Henley, the night general yardmaster, and Chief of the Lehigh Valley Police Cornelius Leyden went down to investigate the cause. They were standing close to each other when the first explosion took place. Henley had his coat buttoned up; his coat was torn open and his watch and chain in his vest pocket were blown out into the river. The last he saw of Leyden was going in the direction of the river on the pier; the supposition is that he was blown into the bay and drowned."

TO INSPECT LIBERTY STATUE.

Engineers Alone Can Determine Extent of Injury.

The sixty-seven officers and men of Company G, Signal Corps, who live on Bedloe's Island near the Statue of Liberty had a particularly trying experience following the explosion. At 3 o'clock the bombardment of the little island became so severe that Sergeant Duffy signaled for a police launch to come to the pier and take the twelve women and thirteen children living at the post to Governors Island. The order was duly carried out without accident.

As Bedloe's Island is the nearest land on the water side from Black Tom Island, the buildings on Bedloe's Island suffered severely from the fiery blast which covered the shores with cases of powder, pieces of iron, torn fragments of brass cylinders to fit the shells of 3-inch guns, shrapnel, and pieces of wood of every size and description.

The windows of the new warehouse on the wharf where visitors land to visit the Statue of Liberty were blown out, sashes and all, making oig holes in the interior walls where they struck. Big holes were torn in the roof of the building by flying shells, and the small grass plot in front was also torn up by the flying missiles.

The houses occupied by Captain Clifton, commanding the post; Lieutenants Gillis and Van Horn, Captain Tasker, the medical officer, and the family of Captain Evans, who was present at the Mexican border, suffered severely. Every window was smashed, walls were cracked and bent, and chinaware and pictures thrown down in heaps on the floors. After the first explosion the beds and furniture were all covered with pieces of broken glass and plaster.

Captain Clifton, who was in the first house with his wife and two children, had been in the San Francisco earthquake, and imagined that this might be a similar experience. Followed by his wife, he went to the children's room and carried his son and daughter out on the open parade ground, where he ordered the bugler to sound a general alarm, calling every man at the post. He was joined soon by Lieutenant Gillis with his 4-year-old son and his mother-in-law, Mrs. L. D. Baxter, from the second house, and later by Captain and Mrs. Tasker and Mrs. Evans with her two sisters, who were visiting her.

When the women and children were all mustered on the parade ground a detail of three soldiers with a Corporal was sent to examine the Statue of Liberty. They returned twenty minutes later and reported that the statue had been damaged by the explosion, but that the light was still burning.

Near the spot where the women and children were standing an iron-ribbed bow of a lighter, four feet long, three feet deep, and one and one-half inches thick, had buried itself deep in the shore. Several links of a chain cable, evidently blown from a powder barge, had crashed against the concrete wall with great violence.

MANY EXPLOSIONS SINCE WAR BEGAN

List Covering Two Years Shows Accidents in This Country and Abroad.

TELLS OF ENORMOUS LOSS

The du Pont Company Has Been a Heavy Sufferer in the United States.

The du Pont Powder Company, some of whose product is supposed to have figured in the explosion yesterday, has suffered a long series of accidents and much loss during the time war munitions have been going abroad. This is evident from the most casual inspection of the list of explosions that have occurred during the war. At the same time the fact is also clear that, though the explosion at Black Tom is the most spectacular that this city has been brought into direct contact with, its effects, both of lives lost and property destroyed, do not loom so large when compared with the total of similar happenings.

A list of explosions in munitions and chemical plants from the beginning of the war through the first six months of this year emphasizes the enormous losses, both here and abroad, of which the disaster at the National Storage Company's plant comes as a climax. The known number of dead of many of these accidents will with scarcely a doubt far surpass that of the latest explosion, while in not a few instances the property loss is probably greater.

The list, chronologically arranged, follows:

United States.

1914.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Wright Chemical Works, damaged by guncotton, three killed, September.

Chicago, Ill.—Pain Fireworks Display Company, plant destroyed, several killed, October.

Jersey City, N. J.—Detwiller & Street Fireworks Manufacturing Company, four killed and many injured, October.

1915.

Haskell, N. J.—Du Pont Powder Company, five killed, March.

Alton, Ill.—Equitable Powder Company plant, five killed, April.

Carney's Point, N. J.—Powder mill of E. I. du Pont Company blows up, six injured, May 10; stillhouse at du Pont Works destroyed, May 15; du Pont Works, five injured, May 25.

New York, N. Y.—Elmer & Amend factory in East Nineteenth Street, chemicals explode, two badly injured, May.

Pompton Lake, N. J.—Explosion of powder caps at railroad station, ordered investigated by Mayor, April.

Pittsburgh, Penn.—Metal Chemical Company, 1 dead and ten burned, June.

Wallington, N. J.—Anderson Chemical Company, guncotton explosion, two dead, May.

Acton, Mass.—American Powder Company, plant exploded, August.

Frankford, Penn. — Arsenal explosion, three killed, August.

Haskell, N. J.—Du Pont Powder Mills, steam pipe bursts, four scalded, July.

New York, N. Y.—George Lighte & Son, tank of carbolic acid explodes, one killed, August.

New York, N. Y.—National Conduit and Cable Company, molten metal explosion, six injured, September.

New York, N. Y.—Smith & Lenhart plant, benzol and wax explodes, two injured, September.

North Tarrytown, N. J.—Fireworks factory wrecked, two dead, September.

Philadelphia—Frankford Arsenal, mysterious explosion of time fuzes, three killed, August.

Pinole, Cal.—Train carrying 7,000 pounds of dynamite wrecked, explosion kills three, September.

Pittsburgh, Penn.—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, shells explode, killing three, September.

Solvay, N. Y.—Semet Solvay Company, benzol plant destroyed, July.

Wilmington, Del.—Du Pont Powder Company plant, explosion, two killed, August.

Carney's Point, N. J.—Du Pont Powder Company, one killed and sixteen injured, November. New fires break out at this plant, December.

Emporium, Penn. — Aetna Explosives Company, four killed, October.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Corcar Chemical Company, six injured, December.

Pompton Lakes, N. J.—Metallic Cap Works wrecked, October.

Redington, Penn.—Fuse plant of Bethlehem Steel Company, one killed and fifteen injured, December.

Rising Sun, Del.—Du Pont Powder Company, plant destroyed, November.

Wilmington, Del.—Du Pont Powder Company, thirty-one killed, December.

1916.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Union Metallic Cartridge Company, two injured, February.

Carney's Point, N. J.—Du Pont Powder Company, five killed, January; du Pont sentwent recovering blown up, two injured, January; powder flare in du Pont works injures seven, January; du Pont mixing house partly destroyed, March.

Gibbstown, N. J.—Du Pont Powder Company, five injured, January; du Pont filtering house blown up, March.

Newcastle, Del.—Bethlehem projectile plant destroyed, February.

Newhall, Me.—Du Pont Powder Company, press house damaged, January.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Niagara Electro-Chemical Company, plant destroyed, one killed and several injured, March.

Pompton, N. J.—Du Pont plant, cap explosion, one killed, January.

Wilmington, Del.—Du Pont Powder Plant 11 has two explosions, company and Department of Justice to investigate, Jan. 10. Fifth explosion at this plant, Jan. 17.

Woburn, Mass. — New England Chemical Company, T. N. T. plant blown up, February.

Bluefields, W. Va.—Du Pont plant wrecked, three killed, April.

Gibbstown, N. J.—Du Pont Powder Company plant destroyed, fourteen killed, May.

Landing, N. J.—Atlas Powder Company, mixing plant destroyed, five killed and fifteen injured, May.

Wayne, N. J.—Du Pont Powder plant destroyed, one killed and eight injured, June.

Outside United States.

1914.

Panama—Mindi dynamite magazine, six killed and eighteen injured, July.

1915.

Belgium—German arsenal at Antwerp, fourteen killed and seventy injured, March.

Sweden—Ammunition factory at Stockholm, five killed, February.

Italy—Powder factory at Fontana Liri blows up, May.

Canada—Canadian Explosives Company, cordite explosion kills seven and injures ten, July.

France—Shell bursts in ammunition factory at Vergeroux, July.

Belgium—Explosion reported in Namur Fort, eighty Germans killed, December.

Canada—Canadian Explosives Company, November.

France—Paris munitions factory blows up, 52 workers killed, October; Versailles instruction camp, shell explodes, December; Belgian munitions works at Havre destroyed, 100 killed, 900 injured; infernal machine from United States suspected, December.

1916.

Austria—Skoda Arsenal blown up, 195 killed, February.

Canada—Niagara Falls (Ontario) barracks of Ninety-eighth Welland Regiment partially wrecked, March.

France—German munitions factory at Lille blown up, January; munitions storehouse at Fort Double Couronne blown up, thirty killed and many injured, March.

Germany—Cologne children find bomb dropped by aviators, killed, January; Bosenheim, Bavaria, munitions plant blown up, several killed, January; Preussen Colliery, Silesia, explosion, March.

Halifax, N. S.—Explosives makers in accident, four injured, January.

Serbia—Munitions magazine at Nish blown up, forty-three Bulgarians killed, February.

Turkey—Siva magazine at Constantinople blows up, March.

Bulgaria—German powder plant at Dedeaghatch blown up, many killed, April.

England—Kent powder factory explosion, 200 killed, April.

France—Bordeaux powder works, twenty killed, April.

Germany—Troiadorf powder factory burned, April.

Parry Sound, Ontario—Canadian Explosives, Ltd., shrapnel factory explosion, five killed, June.

PREVIOUS BLASTS IN AMERICA.

Loss of Life and Property Attended Accidents Throughout Country.

The explosion at Black Tom Island, probably the most spectacular that has ever occurred in the immediate vicinity of New York, and felt over a wider area than any before, recalls others in past years that were not without their sensational qualities, and, in many cases, resulted in more lives being lost.

The record for intensity had hitherto been held by another dynamite explosion which occurred not so far from the scene of yesterday's, the Communipaw explosion, when twenty-five tons of blasting dynamite on ships and a freight pier at the Jersey Central's yards exploded at noon on Feb. 1, 1911.

The shock was plainly felt in Manhattan and Brooklyn and other parts of the city, and some of the scenes of yesterday morning were enacted on a smaller scale. No one knew at first what had happened, and people turned in fire and ambulance calls and rushed into the streets, just as they did yesterday. But the alarm was not so great.

This explosion took twenty-four lives and injured about 200 persons. The property loss was estimated at $1,000,000, which was largely restricted to the immediate neighborhood.

One of the largest explosions, if not the largest, that ever happened in Manhattan itself, was that which occurred in the yards of the Grand Central Station on Dec. 19, 1910, when a runaway train crashed into the side of the substation at Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue, breaking pipes which released a great quantity of gas. This gas became ignited in some manner never fully understood, and there was an explosion which did great damage in the section and caused alarm all over the city. There were ten dead from this explosion and 117 injured.

The explosion was of great violence. A Lexington Avenue car crowded with workers was passing the corner of Fiftieth Street when the shock came. It was lifted off the tracks and flung down on its side on top of an automobile several feet away. Four passengers in this car were killed and many injured.

I. W. W. Workers Killed.

Another startling explosion occurred in Manhattan on July 4, 1914, when a large quantity of dynamite, which the police said they thought was meant to be made into a bomb to be used in blowing up John D. Rockefeller's Tarrytown home, exploded prematurely early in the morning in the upper floor or attic story of the tenement at 1,026 Lexington Avenue. Four persons in whose apartments the explosives were thought to be were killed, all I. W. W. workers, among them Arthur Caron, who had been a leader in the I. W. W. demonstration against Mr. Rockefeller at Tarrytown. The tenement house was badly wrecked, and nineteen persons in the house were injured.

Another series of explosions, also of bomb origin, caused excitement in the Bronx in 1914 and 1915, when the Bronx County Court House was dynamited in the fall of the former year, and the Bronx Borough Hall in May of 1915. There were no injuries connected with these explosions, which were thought to have a bearing on temporary white slave prosecutions in the Bronx.

In October, 1914, dynamite explosions occurred in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and in front of the rectory adjoining the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus, in West Broadway, near Canal Street. Five months later the Bomb Squad of Captain Tunney, which had been following up the cases, made sensational captures of two anarchists just as they were about to set another bomb in the Cathedral. It was later disclosed that a young detective had been for several months posing as a devoted member of the Breschi group of anarchists to get evidence against the perpetrators of the outrages.

Another explosion was that of January last, when the tramp oil tank steamer, Aztec Norge, exploded and burned as she lay in her dock in the Erie Basin. Her position was not more than a mile from the scene of yesterday's explosion. Two sailors were killed, ten were reported missing and possibly held in the wreckage of the steamer, while seven were badly injured. The vessel's steel plates and bulkheads were rupped and twisted as if they had been paper and she was badly damaged.

During the last few years there has been a long list of explosions which have caused great loss of life and property damage, both in New York and in other parts of the country. A few of the more serious ones which have occurred since 1913 are described below.

In March, 1913, the British freighter, Aium Chine, blew up at Baltimore, causing forty deaths and many injuries. The shock was felt all over the city and nearby towns, and the cause of the explosion was never satisfactorily explained. In February of the same year there was an explosion of gas in a church in Missouri in which twenty were injured. The most serious explosions in New York at about the same time occurred in the subway in January, 1913, when one man was killed, and in a tenement house explosion the following March in East Twelfth Street, when two children were killed and three hurt.

Six men were killed and sixty injured when a grain elevator exploded at Buffalo in June, 1913, while in the month previous there had been a cannon explosion at Fort Moultrie, S. C., in which three were killed and eight injured. In April and May of that year there was an explosion in the Baker Castor Oil Company at Jersey City, in which one worker died and three were severely burned, and another as a result of which the Atlas Powder Company's mill at Landing, N. J., was blown up with casualties of three killed.

In the following June there was an explosion at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in which the roof was blown off a building. In the same month an explosion on the torpedo boat destroyer Stewart resulted in the death of two sailors and the injury of another. Dynamite exploded in the magazine of the Sunshine Coal Car Coke Company at Uniontown, Penn., causing the death of three and injury to forty.

Five men were killed and two were injured in a sawmill explosion at Clarksville, Texas, in August, 1913, while in the same month 100 deaths resulted when a dynamite car jumped the tracks of a Mexican railroad in the suburbs of Tacubaya and exploded from the impact. In New York during the same month the most serious explosions resulted when powder used in a flashlight for a picture on the stage of the Gaiety Theatre resulted in the injury of three members of a cast rehearsing a play, and when an oil can exploded, killing two women.

The month previous two workmen had been severely injured when blasting for the Catskill Aqueduct. In August, also, eighteen deaths occurred from an explosion at the East Brookside Colliery at Pottsville, Penn.

Du Pont Explosion Killed Six.

Six men were killed in December, 1913, in an explosion at the du Pont powder works at Gibbstown, N. J., and another powder explosion of the same month occurred in the Metuchen (N. J.) works of the International Praenosit Company, where three were killed. The month before an explosion of waste gasoline in the sewers in New York had injured ten and caused much property damage. Another serious explosion near New York was that in the power plant of the Richmond Light and Railroad Company in Staten Island, when the blowing up of a boiler killed two laborers and injured four. The explosion occurred in October, 1913.

In February of the following year there was an explosion in the Hercules powder works at Kenvil, N. J., in which five men in the packing house were killed. In the following month there was a gas main explosion in New York at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, which caused much damage. During this same month a gun burst at Sandy Hook while being tested, seriously injuring Lieutenant Pendleton.

There was an explosion in the plant of the Mexican Crude Rubber Company in Detroit in May, 1914, during which ten men were killed, while gas explosions during the following month in Boston and Columbus, Ohio, resulted, respectively, in two and five deaths and several injuries. In New York City during the same month there was an explosion in the gasoline washers of the Columbia Cleaning and Dyeing Company, in which two were fatally burned and three badly injured.

In May, 1914, the Government powder magazine at Panama blew up, killing seven and injuring many. The steamship Jefferson, en route to New York and near her port, had a boiler explosion in May, 1914, in which eight were killed and three injured, and there were two killed the month previous in an explosion at the Uniontown, Penn., plant of the du Pont Powder Company.

A tank containing hydrochloric acid burst in Jersey City in September, 1914, and the fumes spread, overcoming twenty persons in the Erie Station nearby. In New York during July and August there were two sewer explosions in Forty-second Street, during which several persons were injured.

In Cleveland there was an explosion of natural gas in December, 1914, in which seven persons were killed. The month before that one man was killed and twenty-six were injured when the Becker dye works in New York was wrecked. In October there was an explosion of a boiler at the Continental Hotel here, in which two men lost their lives and two were seriously injured. In March, 1915, at the Crew-Levick plant in New York, there was a tank explosion in which five were killed and others injured, and in the same month several junk dealers in New York were injured by explosions when they attempted to break up shells.

In April there was a premature explosion of dynamite at the Kensico dam which killed eight workmen. There were a number of explosions in New York during these months, which included an explosion of an ammonia tank of H. C. Bohack & Co.; a similar explosion at the Manhattan Refrigerating Company, which injured fifteen; a sewer explosion which lifted manhole covers for two blocks near Clinton Street, injuring several children, and a premature bomb explosion in the Brooklyn plant of the Vitagraph Company which injured three motion-picture actresses. Dynamite which was being carried in an automobile in Syracuse, exploded, killing four and injuring fifteen.

A sensational explosion was that which occurred in Ardmore, Okla., in September, 1915, when a gasoline tank car blew up, wrecking two city blocks and killing forty-four persons. Fires were started by the burning oil and much additional damage and injury resulted. An explosion nearer New York occurred in July, 1915, when eight persons were burned in a cottage at Coney Island after an explosion of leaking gas.

In August the Biltmore Hotel in New York had an ammonia tank explosion, as a result of which the engineer was killed. About this time also several children were injured in the city streets when they played about a bonfire in which there had exploded cartridges they had found and tossed in.

Injury to passersby and an explosion was narrowly averted when some cases containing bromine were dropped into the streets at another place from a truck on which they were being carried.

There was a benzol explosion at the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company plant in October, 1915, at Fairfield, Ala., in which four were killed.

Another recent serious explosion was that which occurred in September, 1915, when a blast of dynamite in the subway excavation in Seventh Avenue carried away all the superstructure between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, sweeping down into the great hole a trolley car with its passengers and a brewery motor truck. Two passengers in the car were among the seven dead caused by the accident, and the others were laborers in the tunnel caught beneath the wreckage.

There were eighty-five persons injured. That the casualties were not greater was due to the fact that the planking that made the street over the excavation gave way slowly.

The most serious previous subway accident due to an explosion had been in January, 1902, when, in the Park Avenue subway excavation, just below Forty-second Street, dynamite in a shanty exploded, causing six deaths and damaging the Murray Hill Hotel, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the Grand Union Hotel, and the Grand Central Station. About 125 persons were injured and the property loss was put at $300,000.

In the same year there was a serious explosion of fireworks, which caused fifteen deaths and seventy injuries, when on Election Night a crowd gathered in Madison Square to celebrate in connection with William R. Hearst's campaign for Congress.

How the Explosion Wrecked Plate Glass Windows in Down-Town New York

WRECKED STORE FRONT IN WARREN ST.

PHOTOS © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ON GUARD AT A MAIDEN LANE STORE

SHOWING FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION AT BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS ST.

PHOTOS © AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

POLICE IN BROADWAY DISTRICT GUARDING JEWELRY STORES

GLASS DAMAGE EXCEEDS A MILLION

Continued from Page 1.

until delivery. English shipments are insured only to waterside in New York, while in the case of shipments for Russia the policies are written both ways. The rate of insurance for loading munitions is about 5 per cent.

Aaron Bartlestone of Bartlestone Brothers, dealers in plate glass, said there is a fair supply of plate glass in the city but not enough to supply the demand arising from yesterday's damage. He believes the state of the plate glass market is due to shipments to Japan, Australia and other countries.

Charles H. Harris, a wholesale glass jobber at 142 West Twenty-fourth Street, summoned all his staff to his office after learning the extent of the damage to windows and sent his men out to report on losses. He estimated that 1,700 large plate glass windows were smashed in the downtown section west of Broadway and 1,000 smaller windows in the same area. The United States Express Building lost about 100 windows on the sixteenth floor alone, he said.

Chris Bamach, manager of the insurance brokerage firm of R. C. Rathbone & Son, 80 Maiden Lane, estimated that the value of the plate glass destroyed in the affected area easily amounts to $1,500,000. This was the largest figure in any estimate made yesterday.

Few Tall Buildings Escape.

Practically every tall building south of the City Hall was damaged by the explosion. Hundreds of windows were blown out of many of them. Broadway and the adjacent side streets were littered with glass, and at many places broken and twisted window frames lay upon the sidewalk.

Besides the glass, the streets, sidewalks and window sills were covered with a fine black and white dust, the particles of which glittered as do metal filings. Many who thought it had been carried in the dense cloud of smoke that settled over the city soon after the first explosion.

The police of the Second Precinct, which takes in the territory bounded by Warren Street, Broadway, Whitehall Street, and the North River, estimated yesterday afternoon that 50,000 windows had been shattered in that precinct. Of these, more than 500 were large and costly plate glass store fronts.

Police Board Up Store Fronts.

Fearing that the news of the open store fronts would attract thieves, the police took every precaution against looting. Reserves were called from all other precincts to the Second, where Captain Walter Rouse put them to work boarding up windows where valuable goods were exposed. So quickly and thoroughly was this work done that few complaints of theft had been made up to 6 o'clock last evening.

It was reported early that several buildings and tall chimneys had been damaged by the concussion that had shaken them to their foundations. This, however, was revealed to be untrue by a preliminary investigation. Although it is not doubted that some old buildings in West, Whitehall, and Washington Streets may have been weakened, no call has been made upon the Building Department for an inspection. All of the Building Inspectors reported for duty, but they were not needed.

Buildings in Battery Place, Broadway, West, Washington, and Greenwich Streets suffered most, as they were not sheltered by other structures, and were almost directly opposite the explosion.

Loss to Whitehall Building.

Of buildings in that region, the thirty-two-story Whitehall Building at Battery Place and West Street, running through to Washington Street, is the largest, fronting 306 feet on West Street and 180 feet on Battery Place. The Superintendent estimated that about 500 windows were shattered into pieces hardly larger than a half dollar. The west face of the building bore the full force of the blast, and on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth floors not only were the windows broken, but doors and partitions in the interior were torn out. All the big plate glass windows on the second floor of the west front were also blown in.

Of the public buildings about Battery Park the Custom House was most damaged. On State Street front ten big windows were splintered on the first floor, thirteen on the second, nine on the third, and six on the fourth. On the main front facing Bowling Green seven big windows were destroyed and a dozen or more on the Bridge and Whitehall Street fronts.

In the United States Army Building at Water and Whitehall Streets about a dozen windows were broken, while the Produce Exchange Building lost about fifty windows on its Broadway front, including several large plate store fronts and a number on Stone and Beaver Streets.

In the Battery Park Building and in the Chesbrough Building, at 17 State Street, the ground floor store fronts were broken, as were many windows in the upper stories. At the Immigrant Girls' Home, 9 State Street, ten windows were shattered in the front of the building. The Lutheran Mission, at 8 State Street, also suffered.

Along Broadway from Bowling Green to Fulton Street few buildings escaped the loss of at least a few windows. In the Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway, the south window on the first floor was broken, and two on the third floor. All the first floor windows of the Hamburg-American Building, at 45 Broadway, were broken.

Many windows, both large and small, were broken in the Broad and Wall Street region. In the J. P. Morgan bank building, at Broad and Wall, one 10 by 12 window was broken on Wall Street and another of the same size on the Broad Street side. The Stock Exchange escaped with little damage, as did the Bankers Trust Building, at Wall and Nassau Streets.

Almost miraculously, two of New York's largest structures, the Equitable and Woolworth Buildings, suffered little damage. In the Woolworth Building two plate glass windows were broken on the Barclay Street side and a few in the upper stories. In the Equitable Building the half-circle window over the Broadway main entrance was broken, as well as several ordinary office windows on the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh floors.

Many West Street buildings between Liberty Street and Battery Place had their front windows broken. The Crystal Building, at 47 and 49 West Street, a thirteen-story structure, lost seventy-five windows, while the adjacent tenements and old warehouses were badly damaged.

In Liberty and Cortlandt Streets many store fronts were shattered, but there was no severe damage east of Broadway.

Roof of Aquarium Shattered.

Employes of the Aquarium in Battery Park were kept busy yesterday getting the broken glass and screens out of the fish tanks, where it was feared that the debris might do some damage to the porpoise and other large fish. Practically the entire roof of the building, which was breakable, was precipitated onto the floor and into the tanks.

In spite of the tremendous concussion from the explosion, none of the exhibits was damaged. The employes consider it remarkable that none of the glass was broken.

The police in Brooklyn spent all of yesterday in an examination of the business district to ascertain what damage had been done. It was learned that 1,983 windows had been broken in stores and office buildings. No record was obtained of the damage inflicted in any private dwelling or in any hotel.

$35,000 LOSS IN HOBOKEN.

Concussion's Path Marked by a Diagonal Line of Destruction.

Leo Mayer, a realty operator in Hoboken, estimated that the broken glass there amounted to $35,000 at least, and perhaps more. The area of breakage began at the southwest corner of the city and ran diagonally northeast. There were no breaks above Tenth and Washington Streets, the last being in the Elks Home in Washington Street.

The Ryan Memorial window in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Monroe and Newark Streets, which cost $1,000, was shattered. The smashing of glass in the city prison caused a panic among the prisoners, and resulted in such violent cases of hysteria in a woman prisoner that she was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

All the police wires were put out of commission, and the police were summoned from their homes to guard stores by a messenger service in patrol wagons and motor cars. Not a robbery was reported.

THOUSANDS VIEW DAMAGE.

City South of City Hall Almost as Populous as on Business Days.

The region south of Canal Street, which is usualy deserted on Sundays, was almost as populous yesterday as on a business day. Hundreds of automobiles and motor cycles were careering about, and the street cars were loaded to the running boards with sightseers. Signs of the damage began at City Hall Park and grew toward the south. The freaks of damage were frequent, and long stretches of Broadway were strewn with broken glass.

The guardians of the Equitable Building, at Cedar Street, had roped off the sidewalk, for, although the broken glass had been swept up, there were many jagged gaps in its wilderness of windows and slivers of glass hung dangerously loose.

Between buildings that had escaped all damage one would stand with yawning window openings. The big plate windows of the New England Lines, at 171 Broadway, had been smashed, while next door windows of equal size and apparently as fragile stood unmarred. Across the way on the corner three big windows had fallen cleanly from their frames, those of the adjoining store had suffered similarly, while those of the one next door had escaped damage.

It was that way throughout the district. Merchants whose windows were gone had stationed watchmen before these, and these men sat, usually in comfortable chairs, talking amicably with any who wished to discuss the accident.

Early in the morning hundreds of business men had hurried to their properties. One clothing merchant, who had lost four big windows, came around with assistants and tacked up a big card reading, "Why worry? The store will be in tomorrow." But this spirit of optimism was not prevalent. There were many worried faces among the throngs who moved restlessly, with visions of thieves and rioters, of shake foundations, and crash of fortunes.

In the narrow streets crossing Broadway there were many broken windows, and not a few of them were the old-fashioned small panes, which seemed to prove that it was not the greater area of plate glass that made it fragile.

The skyscrapers came off as well as buildings of five or six stories. Little damage was done above sixth floors, and the losses were usually below the ninth story. The old Stewart Building, at Broadway and Chambers Street, nearly a mile from the Battery, was badly shaken, and half a dozen windows were out. On the opposite side of Broadway a big clothing store lost all of its windows, and the old Court House, in City Hall Park, was jarred to its found

WASHINGTON STARTS EXPLOSION INQUIRY

Department of Justice Gets a Preliminary Report from Investigators Here.

ARMY HEARD COMPLAINTS

Location of Anchorages for War Ammunition Were Fixed by Engineers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A thorough investigation of the explosion which occurred in New York early today is to be made by the Department of Justice. A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigations, received a preliminary report today from a special agent of the department in New York, but this report contained nothing to question the theory that the disaster was an accident.

Another official of the Department of Justice said that undoubtedly the Government will make an inquiry to determine whether the explosion was in any way the offshoot of a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. The seriousness of the New York catastrophe, he said, would demand the closest investigation.

It was suggested that the care with which the department has inquired into comparatively minor explosions at munitions factories and aboard ships forecasts an extended and most painstaking investigation of the New York tragedy. Mr. Bielaski, however, said tonight that the department has as yet received no information that would justify a suspicion that there is an anti-neutrality plot involved. He intimated that the Government's investigators would hold their opinion in reserve until additional reports were received.

Believes Blast an Accident.

"All I can say at this time," said Mr. Bielaski, "is that we have received a preliminary report from one of our agents in New York. This report came today, and is general in its character.

"There is nothing in it to justify action now by the Department of Justice. Our investigator there seems to think that the explosion was an accident. The future course of the department, of course, will depend upon reports we receive from New York. The preliminary report in question did not go into details regarding the loss of life or property damage. I cannot say what will be done, if anything, until we have more information at hand."

It is believed here that officials of the Department of Justice will take up the New York explosion mystery tomorrow. If additional investigators are deemed necessary they will be sent to New York, although it is understood that the department now has a number of agents there ready to put themselves in immediate touch with the situation. If the accident theory is borne out with fuller investigation, the department's inquiry will be shortlived; but the assurance was given here tonight, by one in a position to speak, that undoubtedly the Department of Justice would lend its aid in the solution of the explosion mystery and devote itself particularly to the question of whether it was the result of an anti-neutrality plot.

Locations Fixed by Army.

It was learned that from time to time the War Department has received protests from New York residents regarding the danger arising from the handling of vast quantities of explosives in New York Harbor. Army engineers have given the problem considerable study, it was said, but the so-called "explosive anchorages" were unchanged.

Army engineers, having jurisdiction over anchorage matters in New York Harbor, selected three anchorages at which explosives might be handled. When complaints were received from those who feared just such an explosion as has occurred the War Department, it is understood, did not change the location of these anchorages because no better arrangements could be made.

An investigation of harbor conditions at New York was completed last week by the army engineers, but it was said tonight that no recommendation was made concerning the explosive anchorages," and apparently it was not the intention of the department to make any change in regulations affecting handling of shipments of explosives in the harbor. The commercial importance of the traffic in war munitions demanded accommodations at the country's chief port for the loading and shipment of explosives, and the War Department is expected to assume the position that, while the explosion is regrettable, it cannot be attributed in any way to Federal negligence.

MANY INQUIRIES ARE ON.

County, City, and Interstate Commerce Commission Officials Act.

County Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth of Hudson County, N. J., was notified at Millington, N. J., of the explosion, and said last night that he would go to Jersey City at once and make an investigation. Chief of Police Monahan last night detailed Inspector Philip Leonard and Captain Thomas Nugent of the Ocean Avenue Station to investigate the fire.

R. W. Barrett, Assistant General Solicitor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, said last night that he had asked H. W. Belnap, Chief of the Division of Safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to institute an investigation of the explosion.

H. A. Campbell, Inspector of Explosives for the Interstate Commerce Commission, arrived at the scene of the Jersey City explosion yesterday afternoon and immediately began an investigation of the disaster. During the afternoon Mr. Campbell examined a number of witnesses and made an inspection of the wreckage on Black Tom Island. He said that his investigation would be continued today and that a complete report of his findings would be forwarded to the Commission in Washington.

The origin of the fire, whether or not it was due to negligence on the part of one or several persons and the nature of the explosives which caused so much damage, will be gone into in detail in Mr. Campbell's report.

EXPLOSIVES EXPERT TALKS.

Egan Says They Should Be Loaded from Car to Ship.

Owen Egan, Inspector of Combustibles for New York, said yesterday that he thought the danger of explosions such as occurred on Black Tom Island would be lessened if instead of loading the explosives from cars to tugs or barges to be transferred from them to ships there was an arrangement whereby the cars of explosives could be run onto floats such as the New Haven road has and thus taken to the ship. Mr. Egan said:

"This would cut out one handling of the explosives and the most dangerous one. The handling at the slip would not bring into menace so many lives and so much property."

"Our regulations in regard to handling of dynamite and other explosives in New York City are very strict. No explosive of any kind may be loaded from a pier to a boat or ship in New York. Formerly it was permitted to load explosives from a lighter to a boat tied up to a dock in New York. But in 1912, after the last bad explosion in this section that was changed, forbidding even the smallest quantity to be transferred at any of our piers; nor may dynamite be stored in New York.

"The dynamite used in blasting in New York is kept in small quantities in magazines and its handling is so regulated that only small amounts are held over night in the city. These magazines are, of five classes, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The No. 5 has a permit for twenty-five pounds. This runs up in quantity to No. 1, which may have 1,000 pounds, but there is rarely over 600 pounds in the largest magazines—that is only what is required for the day's supply. Every morning the amount of dynamite needed for blasting in New York, as in the new subway and work of that kind, is brought by the du Pont company from Communipaw in a special tug, in charge of men who have proved by examination their qualifications to handle explosives.

"From the tug the explosive is loaded into a specially constructed automobile and by it delivered to the various places in the city where it is required. The automobile, I understand, cost $15,000. It has a set of springs and cushions so designed as to reduce all jar to a minimum. The two men who are assigned to this automobile must have a license from the city to handle explosives. Their examination takes place at Fire Headquarters, and all applicants must show indubitable fitness to handle explosives. A man so licensed is given a card, on the back of which is his photograph.

PANICS IN HOSPITALS HERE.

Excitement of Patients Aggravated by Rush of Crowds to Doors.

In lower Manhattan, where the force of the explosion seemed to have a peculiarly violent effect, the hospitals became centers for crowds of people, some of them cut by broken glass and others, merely panic-stricken, who fled to the hospitals as places of refuge.

In Beth Israel Hospital, 79 Jefferson Street, Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip, and the Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway, the patients were panic-stricken and it took the best efforts of the hospital staffs to quiet them.

At Beth Israel Hospital a crowd of several hundred frightened residents of the neighborhood hurried to the hospital for shelter. Some women fainted and had to be treated in the wards. The excitement reached the patients and it took nearly an hour for Superintendent Louis J. Frank and the head nurse, Miss Sharp, to get full control of the situation.

Several windows were broken in Gouverneur Hospital, and the 180 patients, imagining that an earthquake had occurred, became panic-stricken. Some were hysterical.

There were similar scenes in the People's Hospital at 203 Second Avenue. The patients in St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Avenue and Eleventh Street, imagined that the new Seventh Avenue Subway had blown up, and were calmed with difficulty. Many injuries from broken glass were treated.

PREPARE TO SHIP GLASS.

Pittsburgh Manufacturers Say They Are Able to Fill Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—The big plate glass manufacturers here, when advised tonight that they would be called on to replace a large amount of plate glass damaged by the explosion in New York, said that whatever would be required could be shipped from stocks at the various warehouses. Since the European war glass makers have been reaping a harvest owing to the fact that Belgian glass, which was the principal competitor of American-made glass, had been cut off from importation.

As a result stocks at warehouses are not large. One maker said that unless an unprecedented amount of glass was destroyed in New York the plants of one company could make all the glass required to repair the damage in a few days, so that no hardship would be imposed on owners of buildings.

He also vouchsafed the information that fully 80 per cent. of the plate glass in the country was protected by insurance, and that this was especially true in New York.

PLATTSBURG FORCE TO GO ON 9-DAY HIKE

7,000 Recruits to Start from Camp This Morning on a Long Practice March.

PLAN BIG SHAM BATTLE

Tons of Blank Cartridges Provided for War Game Between the Blues and Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 30.—The Plattsburg Brigade, nearly 7,000 strong, will start at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning for a nine days' practice march, and will participate in a big war game under the direction of Major Gen. Wood and a staff of regular army officers. The brigade is made up of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Training Regiments and the Second Training Battery of Artillery.

Cavalry Troops I and K and a machine gun detachment will go along on the hike, making their own camps, but staying near the infantrymen. The general situation outlined in the orders which have been issued is that war has been declared between the Reds, as the enemy, and the Blues. The St. Lawrence is the boundary between the two countries. The Red forces have occupied Watertown and Ogdensburg, and have sent detachments eastward through the Adirondacks. The Blue division is at Plattsburg and will march to stop the enemy's advance.

Each day's problem will be issued separately as the forces advance. The troops will not engage in manoeuvres on the first two days of the march. They will cover about ten miles a day. The selection of camp sites which would accommodate the entire brigade without separating the units has been made by Major Peter Murray, the camp commander, and his staff. The sites have been so chosen as to give an abundant supply of water every day, and also a place for bathing.

From Plattsburg the brigade will march to a point near the mouth of the Ausable River, due south, where it will camp for the first night.

The next day the force will go south to Keesville. The third day it will turn west to Rogers, after which, on succeeding days, it will move north to Harkness, Schuyler Falls and Cadyville, where a camp will be made for over Sunday. Monday night the troops will camp two miles from Plattsburg, getting in early Tuesday morning.

The task for transporting the supplies needed for the brigade has been planned by Captain W. S. Bowen, the Brigade Quartermaster. Much of the supplies will go by rail to the nearest point and the rest will be carried by twenty-five auto trucks. A motor-cycle squadron will also accompany the brigade for messenger service. Each man will carry all the supplies which are absolutely necessary for one night's camping. Beside that each squad will pack a kit bag containing extra blankets and shoes and a sweater.

Not only the recruits, but all of the officers below the rank of Battalion Commanders as well, will sleep in dog tents, which are carried in the packs.

Major Wallace DeWitt of the Medical Corps will be the Brigade Medical Officer. There will be two surgeons for each regiment, and they will be assisted by the forty physicians who are members of the Medical Training Corps. Nearly every company in the business men's regiments has several physicians as members, and they will be provided with first-aid kits.

Three and a half tons of blank cartridges will be fired daily by the recruits in their manoeuvres. After they finish the day's fighting they will eat before starting out the next day, 7,500 pounds of meat, 4,800 pounds of bread, 1,440 dozen eggs and other food. These will be carried from the nearest rail point. Some of the farmers along the route asked to be allowed to furnish the supplies. One told Captain Bowen that he was able to supply a large quantity of milk every day, forty quarts if they wanted it. Captain Bowen replied that he needed about 3,000 quarts daily.

Post Office Inspector Smith, who is in the Sixth Regiment, has been detailed to take charge of the mail, which will be delivered to the different companies daily along the hike. He will bring the mail from Plattsburg every day, arranging it for delivery on the way out.

To spur the rookies on and to cheer them up along the march the camp commander has arranged to have the Coast Artillery band go along. General Wood will accompany the brigade during the entire march. Major Peter Murray, Major Harrison Hall, the camp Adjutant and Captain Halstead Dorey, General Wood's aide, also will go.

WHITMAN PROTEST RUMORED

Report He Will Ask President to Send New York Troops Home.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 30.—A high officer of one of the regiments today received a letter from a friend in New York, who is a national figure in politics, in which it was said that Governor Whitman was about to ask that President Wilson immediately send the New York troops home.

In the communication it was said that the Republican Party intended to use the continued concentration of the troops along the border as a campaign issue.

MRS. RONALDS DIES IN HER LONDON HOME

American Woman Prominent in Society in London and Paris for Half a Century.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 31. — The death is announced of Mrs. Mary Frances Ronalds on July 28, at her London residence, 7 Cadogan Place.

Mrs. Ronalds was the widow of Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, long famous as a whip here and known as the "Father of American Coaching." Before her marriage, in 1850, she was Miss Mary Frances Carter of Boston, and was noted for her beauty and singing.

She first became prominent in Europe in the days of the Second Empire in France. She was the acknowledged leader of the American colony in Paris, and was the best known of the clique called "the Tuileries Americans." After the Franco-Prussian War Mrs. Ronalds went to live in London, where her home in Cadogan Place became famous as a gathering place for artists and musicians. In those days it was said that she could make or mar a musician. Sir Arthur Sullivan, who was one of her most devoted friends, left her a large sum of money and the manuscript of "The Lost Chord."

For nearly two decades she was the recognized leader of American society at the British capital, and was a close friend of the late Queen Victoria, King Edward, and of Queen Alexandra.

Her acquaintance with Napoleon III. was brought about in an unusual and romantic manner. Noted for her beauty, she attracted the attention of the Empress Eugenie, who commanded her to come to the Palace of the Tuileries to a garden party. Mrs. Ronalds attended the party and at the close was unfortunate to fall into one of the artificial lakes that dot the gardens of the Palace. She cried for help, and Napoleon III. brushed aside his followers and rescued her from her dangerous plight.

On June 3, 1910, it was reported that Mrs. Ronalds had died at her home in Paris. This mistake arose through a confusion of names, as it was Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds who died in Paris. She was Miss Pauline Aroolnette Wittmeyer of this city before her marriage.

Mrs. Mary Frances Ronalds was the mother of Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., and Reginald Ronalds.

AUTO RAN INTO TRAIN.

Long Island Road Says Drivers' Carelessness Increases.

General Manager J. A. McCrea of the Long Island Railroad said yesterday that reckless driving of automobiles and other vehicles over Long Island grade crossings is increasing rather than diminishing.

"We have records of 140 distinct cases of recklessness which have occurred in the last seven months, and if drivers continue to violate the safety rules at this rate for the rest of the year, the record for recklessness in 1916 will exceed that of 1915," he said.

"This year sixty-one automobiles ran through lowered gates and twenty-two horse-drawn vehicles broke through, making a total of eighty-three broken gates. So far this year there have been twelve collisions between trains and automobiles. In some cases automobiles actually ran into trains. Seven wagons were struck by trains at crossings.

"Last February two persons were killed, and there have been seventeen people injured at crossings. In the last seven months sixteen automobiles have been destroyed or damaged.

"All of these accidents have happened at crossings where we have crossing watchmen who operate gates or use signals."

PRESIDENT AT OLD POINT.

Mayflower There Several Hours—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Aboard.

OLD POINT, Va., July 30.—The yacht Mayflower, with the President and Mrs. Wilson on board, left Hampton Roads at noon today to complete the week-end cruise by a leisurely trip up the Potomac to Washington. The Mayflower is expected to reach the capital early tomorrow. All afternoon she lay at anchor off Old Point, but the Presidential party did not come ashore.

Launches constantly circled around the yacht during the morning and a crowd lined the Old Point dock in the hope of catching a glimpse of the President. The armored cruiser North Carolina, assigned to neutrality duty outside the capes, remained anchored nearby, and when the Mayflower steamed past her, the crews of both vessels manned the rails. By direction of the President, however, no salute or honor was accorded him by the cruiser and there was no salute from Fortress Monroe.

Luncheon to Aid Aero Station Plan.

The Harlem Board of Commerce will give a luncheon at Pabst's Harlem Casino, West 125th Street, on Thursday, Aug. 10, at which there will be more than 500 guests, for the purpose of arousing interest in the hydroaeroplane station to be established by the New York Flying Yacht Club at 127th Street and the Hudson River. Among those invited are Vincent Astor, Harry Payne Whitney, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Lawrence Sperry, Alan R. Hawley, Henry Woodhouse, and many others interested in aeronautics. Admiral Peary, Mr. Hawley, and others will speak.

MORE TUGS AT HAND TO AID DEUTSCHLAND

Arrival of the Britannia and Chicago at U-Boat's Pier Causes Excitement in Baltimore.

TIMMINS GETS UP STEAM

Revenue Cutter Is Asked to Convoy the Submarine, but the Appeal Is Referred to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 30. — Tugboats manoeuvring around the pier of the Deutschland today soon caused lively excitement on Locust Point. The news traveled fast, and in a few minutes hundreds of persons were hurrying to the Patapsco side of the Point in the hope of seeing the submarine towed from her slip at the foot of Andrea Street and headed down the river on her voyage to Germany. However, the Deutschland is still at Baltimore, and indications tonight were that she would be in this port tomorrow.

The Revenue cuter Apache anchored off the Baltimore Yacht Club this morning, and this caused much speculation. Inquirers were told that the anchoring had no significance. It was learned, however, that a request had been made to Captain Gamble, the commander, to convoy the submersible down the bay. This was referred to Washington. The Apache's commander said he had received no orders to convoy the submersible and had no official interest in her.

The tugs Britannia and Chicago came up to the Deutschland's pier today and the Britannia's Captain had a conference with officials on the North German Lloyd steamer Neckar. Afterward the tugs proceeded down the Patapsco River.

Early this morning the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which convoyed the submarine from the Capes just three weeks ago, got up steam. Captain "Zach" Cullison remained on board the tug all night, and it is said arrangements were made to take on a pilot at short notice.

It can be said on good authority that the engines and submerging machinery of the Deutschland are in perfect condition, and that the vessel's departure is not delayed by any trouble aboard her.

Captain Paul Koenig, commander of the Deutschland, went motoring early this morning with Paul G. L. Hilken. Late tonight he had not returned. Captain Hintsch of the Neckar left the pier in his automobile at noon and did not return. The officers of the submersible left the ship at various times during the afternoon, and did not return until late at night. Practically all of the crew of the undersea merchantman left the vessel before dusk.

NORFOLK, Va., July 30.—The reported imminent departure from Baltimore of the German submarine Deutschland caused no activity today among the allied vessels waiting outside the Virginia Capes nor the ships of the neutrality watch maintained by the Navy Department.

The North Carolina and her convoy of destroyers which came inside the Capes on Saturday night remained all day in the vicinity of the President's yacht, the Mayflower. Not one of the cruisers composing the allied patrol came within discerning distance of the Cape Henry observatory.

The belief arose here that those directing the allied patrol, having become convinced that the Germans were waiting for them to relax their vigilance, had determined to keep out of sight as far as possible.

There was no explanation of the relaxation of vigilance on the part of the United States naval vessels, though the unofficial belief at the Portsmouth Navy Yard is that the fact of the ships having manifested their presence to the allied craft outside the Capes constitutes sufficient warning that they are on watch.

In the "German village" here, where residents are members of the crews of German liners, a story was current tonight that the Deutschland's real reason for awaiting arrival of the Bremen before setting out was that the latter was convoyed by two war submarines, to which had been assigned the task of escorting the Deutschland back to Bremen.

According to their story, if the Bremen has no difficulty in getting in, the other submarines will submerge outside and await the Deutschland without disclosing their presence. Then, if allied cruisers attempt to molest the Deutschland, the story goes, they will be torpedoed.

Semi-officially it was reported here today that the British cruisers in the patrolling squad were the Suffolk, the Essex, and perhaps the Berwick, while the French vessels were the Conde and the Descartes.

JUSTIFIES TAPPING WIRES.

Magistrate House Exonerates the Police Department.

Following an investigation made at the request of Police Commissioner Woods of all of the cases in which telephone wires have been tapped, Magistrate Frederick E. House has completely exonerated the department of any abuse of its privilege. In a letter written to Commissioner Woods, which was made public yesterday, Magistrate House said that in no case was there an indication that the tapping was done for private, personal, or political reasons.

Speaking of the propriety of wire-tapping, Magistrate House said the question was simply whether the department should be allowed the right to use the same means of detection as the wrong-doer uses in the commission of crime. He believed that it would be a backward step to abolish the right.

"If the Police Department is to be denied the use, then the police are handicapped and at a disadvantage in the work which they are expected to do," the letter continues. "My investigation shows that by the aid of the telephone the police have been successful in a large number of cases submitted to me, and in only a few instances is there any ground to question the propriety of the police in tapping the telephone wires they did."

Magistrate House complimented Commissioner Woods upon the present high standard of efficiency in the department.

KRAMER LOSES A HEAT.

Champion Wins Race Despite Fact That Spencer Beats Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—Arthur Spencer of Toronto surprised the crowd at the local Velodrome this afternoon when he rode around Frank Kramer, the national champion, in the final heat of the alternating race, a four-cornered match. Spencer, by beating Kramer in this heat, brought about a tie for second place with Marcel Dupuy of France. Kramer won the race, while Goullet was fourth. Kramer finished with 25 points, Dupuy and Spencer had 16 each, while Goullet totaled 15.

Kramer scored victories over Goullet and Spencer in the second heat and beat Goullet and Dupuy in the third. The initial heat was won by Dupuy, with Goullet second and Spencer third.

BANK RESOURCES INCREASE.

State Institutions Show Healthy Growth in Their Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—An increase of $12,716,675 in the resources of the 204 State banks of credit and discount is shown by their reports to the State Banking Department for the period March 7 to June 30 last, carrying the aggregate resources to $818,393,787. In the same period the deposits increased $13,246,859 to a total of $719,854,252. The tabulation to the last two reports shows these comparisons:

RESOURCES.	June 30.	March 17.
Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities	$23,507,977	$22,613,851
Other securities	103,836,812	97,108,779
Real estate owned	20,908,277	21,043,411
Mortgages owned	12,814,721	12,585,360
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	10,974,904	11,014,527
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	167,668,982	163,747,425
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	216,070,873	209,726,079
Overdrafts	158,718	123,918
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	93,057,118	97,967,182
Specie	49,268,835	48,326,127
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	20,671,892	22,606,217
Federal Reserve notes	839,692	962,078
Cash items	92,957,781	92,271,987
Customers' liability on acceptances	2,530,614	2,492,091
Other assets	3,127,989	3,188,401
Add for cents	802	779
Total	$818,393,787	$805,677,112
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$35,358,000	$35,133,000
Surp. on market value	54,810,372	54,812,598
Preferred deposits:		
Due N. Y. State savings banks	29,353,536	29,108,401
Due N. Y. State savings and loan associations, credit unions, and land bank	1,142,039	1,063,769
Deposits by State	7,617,567	10,288,614
Deposits by Superintendent of Banks	493,145	376,813
Other deposits secured by pledge of assets	2,947,566	2,979,021
Deposits otherwise preferred	69,921	69,198
Due depositors not preferred	620,012,858	589,292,399
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	58,217,620	73,429,178
Bills payable	468,000	825,373
Rediscounts	62,309	193,719
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	2,591,191	2,538,061
Other liabilities	5,049,283	5,566,591
Add for cents	378	377
Total	$818,393,787	$805,677,112
Total deposits	$719,854,252	$706,607,393

For the same time the seventy-seven private bankers show an increase in resources of $212,302, the total going to $14,044,833. The deposits increased $284,130, making the aggregate $8,580,202.

ASSAILS UNION SEMINARY.

Harlem Tent Evangelist Says the Institution Ignores the Cross.

In Tent Evangel, Harlem, last night the Rev. G. W. McPherson, the Baptist evangelist, again attacked the evolutionists in religion. His first sermon on that theme, three or four weeks ago, attracted the attention of the whole country.

Last night Union Seminary, New England College professors, Congregationalists, many Presbyterians, and all Ethical Culturists, got uncomplimentary mention. Especially severe was the evangelist superintendent on churches, traditionally orthodox, which have this Summer lent their pulpits to preachers of what Mr. McPherson called advanced Unitarianism.

The preacher said: "The new theology as taught at Union Seminary, and, also many other seminaries in these days has no need of nor place in it for the atoning death of Jesus Christ.

"In the application of that philosophy to religion there is no room for redemption. The necessity for redemption is a denial of evolution as a working hypothesis. That is why Union rejects the cross. Union could get along nicely without the cross. It is an embarrassment. Union uses it only as an incident in a theological system."

The speaker said the virulence of the controversy, more bitter than he had ever known it, was shown by the letters he had received, some commending, but many others violently attacking him. He said the letters had come from every part of the country.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. ROBINSON

Accused Her Husband of Taking Woman on a Trip to Europe.

A decree of divorce against Arthur Robinson, formerly head of the Stock Exchange firm of Arthur Robinson & Co., and graduate of Columbia University in 1901, has been signed by Supreme Court Justice Clark in a suit brought by Mrs. Andrea Paton Robinson. The decree was granted on testimony involving a woman who took a trip abroad with the defendant as "Mrs. Arthur Robinson."

The case was heard in secret before former Judge Martin L. Stover as referee. The evidence showed that Robinson registered at the Vanderbilt Hotel on March 6 last with a woman known as his wife. His former partner, Frederick Heath Douglas, member of the New York Stock Exchange, was called to testify that the signature on the hotel register in a woman's handwriting was not that of Mrs. Robinson.

Checks for food and drinks at the hotel were also included in the evidence. Cornelius Van Der Stedt, assistant general passenger agent of the Holland-America Line, testified that "Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Robinson" occupied a stateroom on the liner Rotterdam, sailing for Rotterdam by way of Falmouth, on March 11 last, which cost Robinson $360. The witness said that the pair kept to their room most of the time.

Mr. Robinson denied the charges against him and his attorney, E. C. Moen, contended that the bulk of the evidence should not have been received.

Ridgefield Park Bars Stray Cats.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., July 30.—A short time ago the Village Commissioners of Ridgefield Park created a stir by having stray dogs caught and sold to a New York institution for vivisection purposes, receiving $5 per dog. Several women protested, and the practice ceased. Now the Board of Health has ordered all stray cats and kittens to be rounded up, offering 25 cents for each cat and 10 cents for each kitten. The board regards this as an infantile paralysis preventive measure.

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Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN

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Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning today at 8:30 A. M.

An Important Clearance

Sale of 10,000 Men's Shirts

EVERY shirt in our Autumn stock must be fresh and NEW. Therefore, we have reduced a large quantity of shirts from our regular Summer stock and combined with them the choicest garments of a special purchase to sell at these remarkable prices today.

At $1.85—Shirts formerly sold at $2.50 and $3, and high-grade shirts of a special purchase. Made of silk and cotton and all silk fabrics, Tartan cords, Glen Royal Zephyrs, mercerized cloths and fine quality crede cloth.

At $1.45—Shirts formerly sold at $2 and $2.50, and selected garments from a special purchase. Made of silk and cotton fabrics, handloomed crepes, crede cloth, Tartan cords, dimities and mercerized cloths.

The designs include cluster and pencil stripe effects, satin stripes, figured and jacquard designs.

Negligees with soft cuffs, and pleated models with stiff cuffs. All sizes from 13½ to 18½, including sleeve lengths up to 36 inches.

Also for today—Monday

Men's Embroidered Crepe Neckwear

at 49c, 69c and $1.35

Brand new, hand-barred scarfs in a wide range of exclusive hand-machine embroidered designs.

Made of satin-backed all silk crepe meteor that will hold its shape longer than any other crepe neckwear material obtainable.

Floral, figured and spot effects to select from, in a large variety of exquisite colorings.

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Formerly $3

Reduced to $1.65

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All $2 Straw Hats Reduced to $1

Today and Also Tomorrow

Saks Suits for Men

Reduced from $28, $25, $23 & $20—to

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Plus a few Pertinent Remarks

To be quite frank about it, this sale is not an appeal, but an opportunity. We are not asking a favor, we are conferring one! There is a vast difference between the customary frantic attempts to get rid of unsalable merchandise and this remarkable offering of fine Saks Suits at savings that range up to $11 per suit. And it is from that point of view that we ask you to regard this sale, for any other point of view is erroneous and unjust to you and to us. These are this season's Saks Suits—all that is left of our $28, $25, $23 and $20 selections—and we invite you to take your choice at $17 before the available supply is exhausted.

A small charge will be made for alterations

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Complete Size Range, from 34 to 46, including Longs, Stouts and Shorts.

Fabrics in variety; Cheviots, Worsteds, Mixed Tweeds and Flannels.

Styles authentic; Two-Button, Three-Button, Soft Roll Lapels.

Some skeleton, some half or quarter lined with silk or alpaca.

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No Charge for Alterations.

Fourth Floor.

RUSSIANS STRIKE KOVEL LINE AGAIN

Break Over Trenches and Capture 960 Germans with Four Cannon.

DIG IN ACROSS STOKHOD

British Military Experts Predict Early Evacuation of Both Kovel and Lemberg.

BOTHMER DOUBLY FLANKED

Berlin Admits Withdrawal from One Stokhod Salient—Vienna Reports Ground Regained West of Lutsk.

LONDON, July 30.—The Russians' remarkable victories reveal a most interesting situation. The army of the German General, Count von Bothmer, holding the Stripa near the Lemberg-Tarnopol Railroad, was a few weeks ago being outflanked on the south by General Letchitsky's successful advance, when the Dniester floods prevented further progress by the Russians. This enabled von Bothmer to hold on to the threatened position. General Sakharoff then devoted himself to enveloping von Bothmer's forces on the north, with what success is seen in his double victory west of Lutsk and at Brody.

Thus, outflanked north and south, it is considered impossible that Count von Bothmer can longer delay extricating himself from his precarious position, even if he can now do so without serious losses. The Russians at Brody are at present nearer Lemberg than von Bothmer's forces, which are entrusted with Lemberg's defense, and although the country between Brody and Lemberg is very difficult, it becomes a question whether the evacuation of both Kovel and Lemberg will not soon become necessary.

Break Through German Line.

PETROGRAD, July 30.—In the region of Kovel and Brody, in Volhynia, and also in the region to the south of the Dniester River, in Galicia, the Russians continue to advance, and are pushing back the Austro-Germans, say today's Russian official statements. The latest communication issued this evening follows:

On the Stokhod our troops are engaged in fighting which is developing favorably for us. Yesterday 21 officers and 940 men were taken prisoner and four guns and four machine guns were captured.

In the direction of Kovel and to the south of the Rojtche-Kovel railway station, our detachments have broken through the enemy first line, and continue to advance. As a result of the fighting here 19 officers and 500 German soldiers and four machine guns have been taken.

A company of one of our rifle regiments succeeded in breaking through to the rear of the enemy. It passed his batteries, repulsed an attack made by German cavalry, and captured a regimental commander, after which it returned safely.

In an attack made south of Pustonty we captured over 100 German prisoners.

A bulletin issued earlier in the day read as follows:

More than twelve German aeroplanes effected a raid on Dvinsk and threw about seventy bombs on the place. Twelve of our own machines, notwithstanding the enemy's bombardment, engaged the raiders and put them to flight. An aviator on the cavalry staff, Captain Kosakoff, overtook one German machine and, after a fierce fight, brought it to earth. Our flying squadron bombarded the station at Elovka.

To the east of Baranovitchi an enemy aeroplane was brought down by us, and two aviators of the Thirty-fifth German Aviation Detachment were taken prisoners. The machine was destroyed by fire.

On the River Stokhod our detachments continue to fortify themselves on the left bank of the river.

In the Kovel and Brody areas, and also in the region to the south of the Dniester, our troops continue to advance, pushing the enemy back.

Berlin Says Foe Was Repulsed.

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)—Russian attacks against the German forces under General von Linsingen northwest of Kovel, in Volhynia, increased in extent and in intensity yesterday, according to the German official statement given out today. The attacks, which resulted in hand-to-hand fighting in some places, broke down. Whenever the Russians penetrated the German trenches, the statement says, the invaders were ejected by a counterattack or their advance was restricted. The statement follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Strong enemy patrols were prevented by our fire from crossing the Duna. Railway buildings on the Wilejka-Molodechno-Minsk line, being used for the transport of troops, and also on the railway stations of Pogorjelzy and Horodyshchy, on the front of the army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, were successfully bombarded. In the evening a Russian attack south of Skrobowa broke down completely under our fire.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: The enemy attacks increased in extent and intensity. With the exception of certain regions on the Stobychwa front—on the River Stokhod northeast of Kovel—they have been extended as far as to the west of Berestechk. They broke down with tremendous losses, mostly under our curtain of fire. Only at certain points of the entire front did it come to hand-to-hand fighting. Wherever the enemy had penetrated he was again ejected by our counterattack, or his advance was restricted.

In the course of the night the withdrawal which had been planned for a long time from the Stokhod curve, which projects toward the east and north of the Kovel-Rovno railway, was carried through without interference from the enemy.

Army of Count von Bothmer: Again yesterday Russian local attacks northwest and west of Buczacz met with no success.

Austrian Official Version.

BERLIN, July 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian troops in their attacks against Austro-Hungarian forces south of the Dniester River, in Galicia, were brought to a halt on July 28 before the second Teutonic line east of Tlumach, according to the Austrian official statement issued July 29. At other points in Galicia all Russian attacks were repulsed, while in the region west of Lutsk, in Volhynia, it is asserted, the Germans and Austro-Hungarians regained a considerable part of the ground which was captured by the Russians on Friday. The text of the Austrian official statement follows:

The enemy yesterday resumed his attacks on an extended front. South of the Dniester River the Russian wave was stopped before our second line to the east of Tlumach.

Northeast and southeast of Monasterzyska enemy attacking columns advanced both day and night against the positions of the Austro-Hungarians and the Germans. They were everywhere repulsed. The foreground was covered with dead and severely wounded Russians.

All attempts made by the enemy to break through our lines near Zvinitoze were futile.

To the west of Lutsk the Germans and Austro-Hungarians regained a considerable part of the terrain given up yesterday.

Between the Turija and the Rovno-Kovel railway, after the repulse of several enemy attacks, the defenders still standing beyond the Stokhod were withdrawn beyond the river.

A Russian attempt to advance in massed formation northwest of Sokul this morning (Saturday) failed. The enemy's losses were great.

VIENNA, July 30, (via London.)—The Austrian official statement, issued today, reads:

The battles in East Galicia and Volhynia continue with undiminished violence, especially near Molodyloff, northwest of Kolomea, and west and northwest of Bucsacs, but the Russian attacks were unsuccessful. West of Lutsk the Russians temporarily succeeded in penetrating our trenches, but were ejected by a counter attack.

Turks in Sofia Boun dfor Galicia.

SOFIA, July 29, (via Athens and London, July 30.)—The first trainload of Turkish soldiers passed through the Bulgarian capital today, bound for the Galician front.

Dispatches from Switzerland aSturday said that a Turkish army, estimated at 70,000 strong, was being concentrated on the Hungarian plains for the defense of Hungary against a Russian invasion.

PREPARE FOR NEW DRIVE.

Three Directions in Which Russians May Develop Their Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Again a smashing blow has been dealt at the enemy. There are two main areas of Russian success. One is on the southern flank of the Lutsk salient on a front of over seventy miles. The other is a much shorter front in far Southeastern Galicia, south of the Dniester. Naturally, only scanty information is available regarding the results hitherto attained. The general picture of the warfare is approximately as follows:

The brilliant successes of General Sakharoff, resulting in Brody being enveloped, were followed by a general forward movement on a wide front south of the railway line toward Kovel. When Brody fell into Russian hands early Friday morning all Russia rejoiced, realizing that this step opened a direct route to Lemberg. All this is generally considered as a prelude to a repetition of the glorious Autumn campaign of 1914.

The capture of Brody itself cost the Russians three days of hard fighting, since the enemy thoroughly realized its importance as head of the railway to Lemberg. Meanwhile, further north, the enemy's positions were being stormed, and he is now retreating beyond the Stokhod. Still further north pressure on the northern flank of the Lutsk salient has been relieved, and the Russians have regained Gulevitchi, and there have constructed bridges and are digging themselves in on the western bank of the Stokhod, with no natural obstacle between them and Kovel, twenty miles further west.

A glance at the map will show the value of this success gained close to the very important Kovel railway station. Kovel thus is threatened from the east and southeast. Vladimir-Volynski likewise is threatened from the east, while further south the direction of the Russian advance is toward Sokal and Stoyanov, heads of important railways leading into the heart of Galicia. A few days now will show in which of these directions the Russians intend developing their initial success.

One point must be emphasized, namely, the number of enemy prisoners so far approaches 400,000, and the obstinate resistance of the enemy cannot but have cost him heavy losses in killed and wounded also.

In view of the southwestwardly trend of this push, the news from Southern Galicia is especially interesting. General Letchitsky is once more on the move, and his capture of heavy artillery shows he penetrated deep into the enemy's lines. His advance in the Dniester Valley is all the more remarkable because recent floods covered a wide area and the roads in places were three feet under water. So decisive an advance, therefore, was hardly expected.

The enemy now sees his communications threatened by two great Russian efforts, and the beginning of the third year of the war promises to prove gratifying for the Allies.

Many Germans Refuse to Yield.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—The London Times correspondent at Russian Headquarters on the Stokhod front, telegraphing July 29, says:

"The greatest success was scored in the region toward the head of the Stokhod, where the river is less wide. Here a length of first and second line trenches was taken, and we advanced to an average depth of four or five miles. All these positions were extremely strong, with three or four lines of trenches, prepared with the greatest skill within German engineering capacity. Everywhere the Russians demonstrated their superiority, forcing back at chosen points of attack the German defenses.

"The general direction of our advance is along the headwaters of the Stokhod toward the village of Ozerjany. The enemy is concentrating troops at Kovel, and the battle which is now widely developing is becoming one of the fiercest in this campaign. The battle for Kovel threatens the entire German campaign, hence they are fighting like demons and refusing to surrender. Many even who had been surrounded preferred Russian bayonets to capitulation.

"Both neighboring armies were engaged today and pressure on all fronts is making it difficult for the enemy to shift his reserve. On account of the extraordinary nature of the German defenses we must not expect the Russians to run over them in a few days. The results already attained are extraordinary when the strength of the German positions and the quantities of guns and ammunition are considered. Our losses are incredibly small viewed in the light of what has been accomplished."

Work of Kaledines's Army.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—In a summary of the work done by the Russian General Kaledines's army during the last five weeks The Times's Lutsk correspondent declares that the achievements of this segment of the Russian forces are "the most important performed by a single army since the beginning of the war."

"There is no single man," the correspondent continued, "whom the west should enshrine more prominently in the traditions of the great war than General Kaledines, who first broke the enemy's line and then crushed the German effort to regain the lost ground and restore their waning fortunes. A few weeks after taking command of this force General Kaledines advanced forty-seven miles, and then, against the heaviest concentrations the Germans were able to bring, he held the advantage he had gained until a redistribution of the Russian forces compelled the Germans to retire to positions on the Stokhod.

"This extraordinary commander, with his brilliant staff and superb troops, made possible the whole Russian offensive and its sweeping consequences."

REVIEW OF GREAT ADVANCE.

Mighty Attack Planned by Teutons Frustrated by Brusiloff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBNO, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—In order to appreciate the part played by General Sakharoff's army it is necessary fully to understand the situation on the whole front which followed Brusiloff's first sweeping advance.

When the Germans and Austrians, toward the latter end of June, were enabled by huge concentrations of reserves and guns to check the Russian advance a double offensive was planned by the Germans, with the object of forcing the Russians back to their Winter line, if possible, and certainly to retake Lutsk and restore their waning prestige. German offensive groups were concentrated at Kovel and between Gorochov and Stojanoff on the Styr.

The concentration of German troops brought from all other fronts to the Kovel sector, plus huge quantities of guns and munitions, enabled them by twenty-five consecutive attacks ending July 7 to accomplish a slight advance toward Lutsk. Then came the heroic movements of General Lesh and General Kaledines which with huge captures in prisoners compelled the Germans to fall back on the Stokhod position, thus ruining any chance of a successful offensive from the Kovel direction.

The Second Offensive.

Meantime, the second offensive, which was to strike Lutsk from the southwest, was gathering head rapidly, representing a concentration of many German and Austrian divisions and huge quantities of material. The task now allotted to Sakharoff was to deal with this group. The operations which began on July 16 form one of the most brilliant chapters of strategy on this entire front. Sakharoff planned that the movement should proceed in three phases, culminating in the capture of Brody.

The preparations being made by the Germans for their attack were of such a comprehensive nature, including such huge superiority in heavy guns, that Sakharoff decided not to await their attack. The enemy was so intent on his own impending blow, which had been planned entirely by the German Staff, that the Russian attack was utterly unexpected.

The German attack was contemplated in the direction of the Styr to Lutsk. Sakharoff struck from the flanks, launching his blow from Szklin due south and from the south of Michailovka due west, thus threatening the German movement from three directions. The result of the first day's fighting was the utter destruction of the German offensive, throwing the enemy's lines back on the Lipa with the huge captures in men and guns already recorded.

Only upon occupation of this district did the Russians realize the terrific nature of the blow which they had anticipated. Every village was stored with shells, while near all the batteries there were huge quantities piled on the flanks. So disastrous was the retreat that probably above 200,000 shells were captured, while a similar amount was probably exploded by the retiring enemy.

Leaving Austrians to Go It Alone.

This phase, ending July 17, marked finally the collapse of the German plans for counterattacks, and the enemy was thrown everywhere on to strictly defensive operations. It is also interesting to observe that since then the German formations have been disappearing rapidly from the Austrian front, indicating that the Germans have probably abandoned any further intention of risking their remaining strength in support of their collapsing ally.

The operations included in the first phase are called by the Russians the battle of Michailovka. This operation, however, was merely the first step, which was followed on July 20 by the second phase, which is called the battle of Berestechk. As the eastern front of the Austrian position in the vicinity of Ostroff was a strongly fortified original line, Sakharoff made here only a demonstration, delivering the real attack from Novo Selkis, taking the enemy for the second time on the flank, which he had not yet heavily fortified, forcing the passage of the Lipa in spite of the marshes and swollen river and in face of a heavy fire, driving the enemy back again and capturing huge quantities of prisoners and booty.

It is interesting to observe that the Russians used six nine-inch Austrian and German guns captured on July 16, as well as huge numbers of Austrian machine guns and rifles. Thus ended the second phase.

Third Phase as Scheduled.

The enemy line, now exclusively Austrian, was on the River Slonevka from Leszniow approximately to Radzivlioff. The third phase of the attack began July 25, and is still proceeding exactly as per the time schedule originally planned by Sakharoff.

As the fortifications in front of Brody were extremely strong, the Russians again attack by the flank at Leszniow, where the Austrians were not anticipating a big offensive on account of the swollen river and marshes. Using Austrian guns, including ten-inch ones, which had been taken at Berestechk, the Russians, wading up to their necks in water, again turned the flank and captured prisoners who at the hour of writing are estimated at approximately 5,000, and forced the enemy back for the defense of Brody itself.

A Petrograd dispatch, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday told how the Russian infantry, without waiting for artillery preparation, took Brody at the point of the bayonet and captured enormous supply depots the Austrians were trying to destroy.

HINDENBURG'S FRONT HOLDING FIRMLY

Bomb-Proofs Resist Direct Hits from 11-Inch Guns—Troops Think War Is Won.

WITH THE RIGHT WING OF FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG'S ARMY, July 27, (by Courier to Berlin, July 29, via London, July 30.)—"Here is the place where the Russians reported during their March offensive that they had taken our first three lines," said the German Captain with whom The Associated Press correspondent had just inspected the Teuton front trenches southward of Narooz Lake. The officer continued: "Their statement, though accurate, was misleading, for these three lines of trenches composed our first line of defense."

The Captain's statement, as the correspondent had the fullest opportunity to observe, was true. In his trip to the front, which covered altogether many scores of miles of trenches, the observer never before had seen positions which appeared to be so strong or so nearly impregnable.

A terrible commentary on the Russian losses here during the March offensive was afforded by a remark of the officer at a certain point in the trenches where the stench led the correspondent to ask whether bodies were still lying about unburied. He replied:

"No, but the victims of shell fire are so shredded that it is impossible to cover all the scraps of flesh when building the trenches."

The positions referred to were temporarily captured by the Russians in March, after a German battalion which had been withstanding the attacks of some 7,000 men had been reduced to 200 survivors, and the commander decided to withdraw them when the last of their four machine guns jammed.

The Germans retook the position on April 26 and two days later they advanced their line some 200 yards where it is still held by them. The importance of a breach for the Russians here comes from the fact that this is the main route to Vilna. The last attack of any consequence was made July 6. It failed like its predecessor with heavy losses for the Russians.

The German bomb-proofs demonstrated during the last drum fire their ability to withstand direct hits from even 11-inch guns. One bomb-proof in particular was hit scores of times and the shells gradually worked their way through the twenty feet of earth covering the log foundation. In the course of the night officers and men worked together recovering the bomb-proof with earth, those who had no intrenching tools, digging the earth with their hands. The air pressure was so great that each time a direct hit was made every light in the bomb-proof was extinguished. The whole position is equipped also with "fox holes" which are proof against the heaviest artillery fire.

During the artillery bombardment one lookout is stationed by the commander at each section of a trench and he is relieved every fifteen minutes.

"It cannot be required that any man shall stand awaiting death for more than fifteen minutes at a stretch," said the trench officer.

Here, as everywhere, the correspondent found that the spirit of the troops left nothing to be desired. Every one was confident that the Germans already had conquered and that it was only necessary to wait until the Entente Allies learned of the impossibility of breaching the German lines.

The correspondent was surprised in one trench on being addressed in English by a private soldier who explained that he had worked for five years in a factory near Hartford, Conn.

A touching instance of a German soldier's fidelity to orders was related by a battalion commander. Three men left the trenches on a patrolling expedition and only two returned. A search the following night revealed the body of the third man who had been mortally wounded. It was noticed that he had buried something in the ground in the interval before his death. When the object was uncovered it proved to be a gas mask of a new pattern. The strictest orders had been given that this mask should not be permitted to get into the hands of the Russians, their masks at the time being of an inferior design. The soldier's last thought when dying had been of this order.

The Russians maintain a fairly constant rifle fire which is utterly wasted here, the only German casualties coming from the occasional well-directed shrapnel shell.

German artillery officers said the Russians had a trick of firing two guns in rapid succession, giving the impression that a full battery was at work. They also frequently changed the positions of two guns of a battery to make it appear that more batteries were present than was actually the case.

What little artillery fire the correspondent saw did no damage. The German positions were so cleverly masked that they were indistinguishable from the Russian observation points.

CAPTURED GENERALS TALK.

Say Germany Will Make No Peace Till England Is Punished.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—"I had a talk with two of the captured Austrian Generals," says The Times Lutsk correspondent, "and was greatly impressed with their dignity in the face of their disaster.

"These men, in frayed uniforms and tarnished insignia, one wrapped in bandages and the other without a coat, stoutly denied that their fortunes were lost or that Germany would consent to peace until England was punished."

TWELVE LINERS BURN IN PETROGRAD FIRE

Berlin Hears Neva Bridge, Putiloff Gun Works, and Other Establishments Were Destroyed.

BERLIN, July 30, (via Sayville.)—Reports of a great conflagration at Petrograd, in which a bridge across the River Neva, twelve large steamers, including several transatlantic liners, and the Putiloff gun works and other establishments were destroyed, are printed in the Lokal Anzeiger. In its account of the fire the newspaper says:

On Tuesday the wooden palace bridge across the Neva took fire at several places. Immediately flaming pontoons drifted to Vassili Ostrov, (Basil Island,) where a huge fire broke out, and also to the port where twelve large steamers, including several transatlantic liners, a floating dock, the Putiloff works, and other establishments took fire.

The police suspect that the conflagration was the work of anarchists, who planned to burn all public buildings being used for military purposes.

Vassili Ostrov, or Basil Island, contains the most important insular section of the Russian capital. The part of the island facing the Admiralty quarter contains the Bourse, the buildings of the University of Petrograd, and the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Arts, the Mining Institute, the Zoological Garden, and the Semenoff Gallery of paintings.

KING PETER RETIRED TO AEGEAN ISLAND

Living Almost Alone There—His High Tribute to the French Army.

PARIS, July 30.—King Peter of Serbia is living almost alone in a small villa on a promontory of the Greek Isle of Euboea in the Aegean Sea, according to a correspondent of the Journal. The King, who is 72 years old, rises at 4 A. M. every day and rides forty miles on a motor cycle about the island. Referring to the war, he said to his French interviewer:

"Your Generals are far better than the Generals of the enemy. They have less routine and more talent. As for the men, it is enough to cry the word 'France' to intoxicate a whole army with confidence.

"There are two patriotisms. One consists of hating the countries of other peoples; the other in loving one's own. France's patriotism is of the latter sort. The victory of France is going to reestablish the harmony of the world."

SOLD NO WAR SECRETS.

Blanar Held for Taking Stamps and Dealing with Rivals.

Emery Blanar, Jr., the young clerk of the Transatlantic Trust Company, who was arrested on Saturday charged with stealing postage stamps from the company, was held yesterday in $2,500 bail for examination on Thursday by Magistrate Murphy of the Tombs Police Court. Officials of the company were present at the hearing, and the charge they pressed against the young man included the selling of confidential information to rival concerns.

He asserted he knew nothing of secrets of the German submarines and had not tried to sell information to any foreign Government.

Detective Grover C. Brown of the First Branch Bureau, who made the arrest, found letters on Blanar which showed he intended to make a hurried flight from the country. He had written to the British Consulate here asking for a guarantee of immunity from arrest and internment should he go to Canada.

GERMANS DISCUSS FRYATT'S EXECUTION

Newspapers Recall Report of the Killing of Submarine Crew by British.

GERARD'S HANDS WERE TIED

American Ambassador Merely Informed of Sea Captain's Trial and Execution.

BERLIN, July 30, (by Wireless via Sayville.)—"The German newspapers," says the Overseas News Agency, "discuss the British comments on the death sentence passed by a German field court-martial on Captain Fryatt of the British steamship Brussels. They recall the killing of the crew of a German submarine by the British patrol boat Baralong, where, also, British judgment was at defiance with that of Germany.

"The newspapers point out that during the war four German women under suspicion of spying were executed in France, and that notwithstanding this one similar German case was the object of world-wide agitation."

BERLIN, July 29, (via London, July 30.)—The swift procedure of the German field court-martial in the case of Captain Fryatt of the British steamship Brussels left little time for action by the American Embassy, which James W. Gerard undertook at the request of Viscount Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The first notice that Captain Fryatt was facing trial on the charge of having attempted to ram a German submarine came in a dispatch from Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador at London. Mr. Gerard, in a note to Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, immediately requested confirmation of the report, and followed this up with a second note asking permission to employ counsel.

Ambassador Gerard received an answer on Wednesday. It said that the trial had been fixed for the following afternoon, and that a German officer had been assigned to defend the British Captain. Yesterday morning the Embassy was briefly informed that the trial had been held, and that Captain Fryatt had been executed.

The minutes of the trial have not yet been received at the German Admiralty, nor has it any more precise details of the accusation beyond the broad charge that Captain Fryatt was a franc-tireur.

The Admiralty representatives take the ground that this charge is amply sufficient to justify execution. They declare roundly that the German court needs neither defense nor explanation. Basis for the court's action may, perhaps, be found in the revised prize regulations promulgated in July, 1914, whereby officers and crews of armed merchantmen attacking or resisting German warships are placed beyond the pale of the law, and are to be regarded simply as pirates and freebooters.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.—The Telegraaf says it learns from the German frontier that the sentence of death on Captain Fryatt was pronounced on Thursday morning, and that in the evening of the same day he was executed on an isolated plot of ground. One Alderman from Bruges witnessed the execution.

DUTCH PRESS COMMENT.

General Denunciation of Germany for Executing Capt. Fryatt.

THE HAGUE, July 30.—Some sections of the Dutch press condemn the execution of Captain Fryatt in severe terms, mostly on the ground that, whereas Germany claimed the right to regard all hostile merchantmen as warships, she should have treated the Captain as a prisoner of war and not as a criminal, apart from other reasons for sparing his life on the grounds of humanity, or even expediency.

The Amsterdam Handelsblad, summing up the case, calls it a "dastardly murder out of hatred and spite."

The Hague Vaderland thinks "Germany should be made to suffer for this deeply at the end of the war."

Airmen Raid Russian Island.

BERLIN, July 30, (via Sayville.)—An official statement issued by the German Admiralty today says: "A German air squadron on July 27 early in the morning and in the evening attacked the Russian aeroplane station at Lebara on the Island of Zerel. In spite of a strong defense good results were obtained by hits. Conflagrations in the sheds were observed beyond objection. One house and an aero station were burned down."

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HARD FOR BRITISH TO CLEAR UP GAINS

Germans Clung Stubbornly to Their Hold on Delville Wood and Longueval.

TABLES ARE TURNED NOW

British Machine Guns in the Emplacements the Germans Once Used to Stop the Attacks.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 29.—I have already described the great difficulties that confronted our men in Longueval and Delville Wood, and left off my last narrative at the time when our troops were making a strong attack upon both these positions—the battalions on the left endeavoring to clear the enemy from north of Longueval, and those on the right working up from the south through Delville Wood.

Our bombardment, which began early in the morning of July 27, was enormously effective. It was arranged in a progressive series of barrages by every kind of gun and howitzer, so that not two yards of ground was uncovered by explosives along the breadth of the wood. The infantry advanced stage by stage behind our shell fire—a very simple thing to write or read, but not at all a simple matter to the troops walking under a hurricane of shells and depending for their lives upon the scientific accuracy of the gunners calculating their range and the time fuses a long way behind the lines, and unable to see the infantry advancing to the attack.

If any "shorts" are among those shells, the advancing battalions would get them in the neck. If the company commanders hurried on men too quickly they would walk into a barrage and be annihilated. The risk had to be taken because of more certain risks if our men flinched from the chance of being hit by our own shell fire, and our soldiers took it as they take all these chances, with grim stoicism. They followed in behind the barrage with cautious courage.

"It is queer to see a shell bursting in front of one," said a bright-eyed fellow who had just come out of "Devil Wood" with a lucky wound. "A line of them just about seventy-five yards ahead of us were flinging up the ground and smashing everything. It is wonderful how the gunners kept it just ahead of us."

Prisoners from Shell Holes.

When our men advanced they were surprised to see men running away through the broken trees, and were astonished also to see bits of white rag fluttering above some of the shell holes. These were flags of surrender held by German soldiers crouched at the bottom of the shell craters. From one of them a Red Cross flag waved in a frantic way.

Our men went forward with their bayonets and shouted, "Come out of it, there!" and from each shell hole came German soldiers, holding their hands up and crying "Pity! Pity!" which is a word they seem to have learned in case of need. One boy I know took five of these men prisoners. Many of them were certainly big men, especially those fighting on the left to the north of Longueval and in the western side of the wood. But more to the right, deeper in Delville Wood, there was a body of small men, or half-grown boys.

"Some of them were so small and young," said a man who was fighting in this part of the wood, "that their uniforms were much too big for them, and their tunics came down to their knees."

All the prisoners I have seen since the beginning of the attack are tall, strapping fellows of the best fighting age, but it is possible our men came up against some of the 1916 class. When the English poked bayonets at them, but not into them, they fell on their knees and cried for mercy. It was mercy asked and given at the time when our soldiers were angry, for the enemy was firing a large number of gas shells.

Early in the afternoon a great deal of ground to the north of Longueval had been captured by very fierce fighting at close quarters in and about the orchard, where the enemy had machine gun emplacements and a strong redoubt called the machine gun house. Here they defended themselves stubbornly behind barricades of broken bricks and fallen tree trunks and barbed wire, serving their guns in a deadly way.

Our men were quite reckless in taking all the risks, and made repeated attacks on this position to the left of Delville Wood until they captured or knocked out several machine guns which had given the most trouble.

On the whole, our casualties, I am told, are not heavy.

In the meantime troops on the right were gradually pushing their way up to the top of the wood past Prince's Street. Some men went into the mouths of dug-out and cautiously, with bombs handy, down the dark steps. There were forms huddled up in the narrow stairway, and they groaned at the touch of the boots. They were badly wounded men, who staggered down to get shelter and medical aid. Down below, in rooms about ten feet square and almost dark, other wounded men were lying about in their own blood. A lantern hanging on a nail in one of these places gave a dim flicker of light to the scene and showed the white, unshaven faces of men who raised their heads but had no strength to stand up. The smell of blood and damp earth and the fumes of oil mingled in these dark holes.

Heavy Counterattack.

Early in the afternoon the enemy made a counterattack upon the left of the wood and to the north of Longueval Village. At the same time their artillery had received word somehow by fugitives that the wood was full of English and they could shell it without killing many of their own men. German "crumps" now began to crash through the trees, and a counterbombardment of high explosives fell into the cratered earth.

The attack by the German infantry was made by strong parties of grenadiers, who came down saps above Longueval and from a communication trench between Delville Wood and High Wood. They came on with great resolution, followed by machine gunners, but they were received with rifle fire, bombs, and machine-gun fire from our own men. Some parties managed to get their way back into the orchard and through the scattered trees about it, and there was some close and desperate fighting. All German efforts to dislodge our men broke down, with heavy loss, so that the ground was strewn with their dead and wounded.

So Delville Wood is ours again, and it again is under fire of German guns instead of British guns, and the trouble is to know whether it is possible for either side to hold such a place without too great a sacrifice of life. It is easier to hold the new ground to the north of Longueval and in the western corner of the wood, which has been cleared of its hornets' nests, those hiding

FRENCH FIRE TWICE AS FAST AS FOE

Increased Shelling Behind German Lines Prevents Building of New Defenses.

BRAY, Picardy, France, July 30.—Two French shells to one shell by the Germans measures the gunfire on this part of the front, as observed by The Associated Press correspondent during a three-day stay behind the lines. The cannonade continues throughout the night, rising to intensity during the long midsummer days, when the sunlight enables accurate direction of fire from the air observers.

The French artillery commanders feel that they dominate the German guns here, and they owe it largely to the airmen. The German gunners must fire by maps, searching for hostile batteries by calculating probabilities, because the French still hold command of the air. No German sausage balloons, as the French call them, are able to keep the air, since they began to be burned by a new device three weeks ago. Hostile aeroplanes began appearing in considerable numbers on Friday and Saturday, usually flying at very high altitudes, being frequently invisible from the earth. Machine gun firing heard occasionally from remote heights in the air told of air encounters.

The fighting in this part of the battle front is in the open, and the combatants are not now facing each other from behind solidly constructed field works, as during the long period from September, 1914, to the end of June. The Germans, with the breaking of their third line, must rely on hastily dug ditches and shallow pits. It would take many weeks to duplicate the old positions. Their abandoned works are now being reorganized by the French.

The purpose of the incessant shell fire is to break up the new German diggings and keep the Germans constantly unprotected and cause as many casualties among them as possible. Some 80 per cent. of the casualties in this war are from shell and direct gunfire, without infantry assaults or without changing positions. The gunfire wastes the adversary's strength in men. Five hundred shells may only tear up a trench work, and then one shell will kill or wound twenty or thirty men.

The French are increasingly shelling a five-mile zone back of the German front lines, so as to harass the German communications and destroy roads and bridges. Bits of the front are often selected for destruction, usually a salient interfering with the symmetry of the line. A characteristic incident was that of Estrées, where the Germans, on July 24, held ten houses. French attacks on the right and left had bent back the German support. The French shelled the group of houses for six hours, and it seemed impossible that any one could have lived under the fire. When the French infantry moved forward, however, they found fifteen wounded survivors out of the 450 men who had held the position.

BRITAIN SEIZES FLOUR AND AROUSES NORWAY

Press Calls the Latest Blockade Method Incomprehensible and Iniquitous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The fact that the British authorities have ordered the unloading and seizure on arrival at Christiania of some 3,000 bags of American flour on board the cargo steamer Noruega which is expected to arrive here tomorrow caused surprise and indignation. It is known the flour is destined to importers at Christiania and will not be declared free for delivery before arrangements satisfactory to the British minister have been made.

It is stated that the procedure now ordered is absolutely different from the established practice. The papers today urge delegations of the Union of Norwegian Flour Importers, who are about to proceed to London, to explain the statistics, as the British authorities apparently do not understand the Norwegians are dependent to a large extent on imported flour, their own production of flour being quite insufficient for their needs.

Before the war nearly the whole of the grain and flour imported into Norway came from Germany and Russia, sources which no longer are available, with the result that the whole of the country's imports of these foodstuffs is now brought overseas. The stoppage of these supplies means starvation for the people of Norway. The press states that the action of the British authorities is incomprehensible and iniquitous.

SERBIANS EJECTING BULGARS FROM GREECE

Clear Plain of Foe and Occupy Mountain Ridges Along the Frontier.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—Special dispatches from Saloniki say that Serbian successes on the Greek frontier continue, and that the Serbians are entrenching on a line only 300 yards from the frontier. On Thursday a large force of Bulgarians attacked the Serbian positions north of Strupino, but a powerful counterattack routed them, and the Bulgarians fled in disorder, leaving many dead, together with considerable quantities of material.

One correspondent says: "All the Bulgarians who had come down into the plain from the mountains, along which the frontier lies, have been driven up into the hills again, and most of the ridges are now occupied by Serbians. It is expected that the Serbians in a few days will be in possession of all the positions they need along the whole line. Moreover, they have gained what they sought at small cost."

STORM TURKISH POSITIONS.

Russians Pushing on Toward Sivas and Kharput.

PETROGRAD, July 30.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office tonight gave out the following statement:

In the region to west of Gumushkhaneh the Turks twice took the offensive, but were repulsed on both occasions.

In the directions of Sivas and Kharput the Turks again were driven out from a series of strengthened positions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30, (via London.) -An official statement issued by the Turkish War Department, under date of July 28, said:

Near Kurna our warriors captured some enemy ships with foodstuffs, killing the crew and wounding four Englishmen.

CAUCASUS.—The enemy, after artillery and infantry fire pushed forward reconnoitring detachments on the right wing where he tried to reach our trenches, but everywhere was driven off by our fire. In this sector an enemy cavalry detachment was scattered by our violent artillery fire. In the other sectors there was no important news.

SKIRMISHING IN EGYPT.

New Zealand Mounted Rifles in Action with Turkish Patrols.

CROPS ABUNDANT, GERMANY REPORTS

Spell of Hot Summer Weather Sets In to Aid the Garnering of Grain.

POTATO YIELD PROMISING

Occupied Territory in Russia Producing More Than Enough to Feed Army There.

BERLIN, July 29, (via London, July 30.)—After many weeks of cloudy weather, with a superabundant rainfall and cool nights, clear, hot Summer weather has ruled everywhere in Germany this week. The change came most opportunely, as the grain harvest had begun, and sunshine was needed to insure the garnering of the splendid crops.

All reports from agricultural districts are of a decidedly optimistic character and create the general impression that the problem of feeding Germany during the next twelve months will be far easier than in the last year. This opinion is reinforced by the crop conditions in the occupied territory, which will be able to contribute a surplus above the wants of the native population for export to Germany. This will be especially true in the case of Courland, where The Associated Press correspondent this week found splendid crops nearing harvest which had been planted by German troops on an extended field which had been almost wholly deserted by the native population during the German offensive of 1915.

An agricultural specialist writing in the Tageblatt summarizes the general crop prospects as promising a good average yield at least, and in many parts very good. He estimates the average Winter wheat crop around Berlin at from 30 to 35 bushels an acre, but in some places more than 50; Winter rye at from 25 to 30; oats, from 45 to 55. Spring grain also is unusually good, whereas in 1915 it was a comparative failure.

A striking feature of all grain crops is the abundant straw, which is important, owing to the fact that Government experts have devised a method of grinding and treating straw for use as a basis for the production of concentrated animal feed, in connection with the production of albumen by the fermentation of molasses.

The potato crop, which is one of the most important products of Germany, is quite satisfactory. Although the early planting, which was wholly for table use, gave only a moderate yield, the later planting, constituting more than 90 per cent. of the crop, promises a record yield. Hence the total crop is expected to exceed that of 1915, which was one of the largest in history.

The beet crop also is in splendid condition at this time, but it is impossible to predict the sugar yield, which will depend almost entirely upon the amount of sunshine in August and September.

Staple vegetables like cabbages, peas, beans, and roots of all kinds are giving very large yields, especially cabbages, of which an unusually large acreage was planted to be used in the form of sauerkraut.

One of the best features of the situation is the large hay crop. The first harvest, now completed, produced double and in some cases triple the amount of last year's crop, when the first mowing was unusually light. The general impression from all crop reports is that Germany now has passed the most critical point in solving the subsistence problem.

Rich Yield from Soil of Courland.

VILNA, July 28, (via Berlin and London, July 30.)—German armies will be living off the enemy country in the fullest sense of the word as soon as harvesting and threshing are completed back of the eastern front. In a trip covering hundreds of miles a correspondent of The Associated Press failed to observe a single piece of tillable land of any size which was not under cultivation.

Everywhere ripening rye, barley, wheat, and still green fields of oats met the eye, while great sections have been planted to potatoes. The fruit crop also appeared to be a fair yield, and grain will be at least a good average crop. This is despite the fact that the army was short of fertilizer and also ignorant of the character of the former crop successions, making it occasionally unavoidable that certain crops should be sowed on lands unfitted for them.

Soldiers everywhere are busy making preparations for the harvest. Many women and girls are seen cutting rye with sickles, just as they did a century ago. Army officers expert in agricultural and economic conditions assured the correspondent that the army's needs in breadstuffs, fruits, and vegetables undoubtedly would be fully met by the occupied districts, and that all inhabitants could be properly fed. The population for a long distance back of the front, almost all, has departed. Only rarely sees any but the oldest of men and comparatively few women. Hence the demands of the inhabitants upon the crops will be small. Vilna alone of the cities near the front retains a considerable population, having some 180,000 inhabitants left out of the normal total of 250,000.

There is very little live stock remaining. There are few cows or hogs, and even the vast flocks of geese, which formerly were a feature of the Polish landscape, have disappeared.

The most striking thing in the occupied districts is the remarkably large number of soldiers seen everywhere far behind the front. Nor are these troops old men of the Landsturm. On the contrary, the soldiers seen on the trip just ending attracted attention because of their physical vigor and the fact that such a large proportion of them were young men.

Vilna itself swarms with soldiers, whose relations with the civilian population appear cordial. A long train leaves daily for Germany crowded with soldiers going home on furlough, an none could be found who complained they had been unable to obtain leave at reasonable intervals.

BERLIN CLAIMS HITS IN LAST AIR RAID

Bombs Dropped on Industrial Plants and a Lighthouse Destroyed, German Admiralty Says.

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)—When the Zeppelin airships raided the English east coast on the night of July 28, a statement issued by the German Admiralty today asserts bombs were dropped on the British naval bases of Grimsby and Immingham. Despite the fire of anti-aircraft guns, all the airships returned home undamaged. The statement reads:

On the night of 28th our naval airship squadron attacked the English east coast. Bombs were dropped on the railway plants at Lincoln, on industrial establishments near Norwich, on the naval bases at Grimsby and Immingham, and on patrol vessels off the Humber. The lighthouse at the mouth of the Humber was destroyed.

Despite being fired at with incendiary projectiles all our airships returned home undamaged.

THREATENS TO END AMERICAN RELIEF

Serious View Taken in Berlin of Impasse With Britain Over Food Importations.

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)—Although no decision has been announced concerning Great Britain's ultimatum regarding relief work in Belgium and France and the extension of the system to Poland, the prospects for the great work the American committee has been conducting in Belgium and northern France for the past eighteen months are not particularly bright.

Slight evidence can be found here of any intention to bow to the British demand and turn over to the inhabitants in its entirety the rich harvest into which the German soldier and husbandman is just beginning to put the sickle. The question will be thrashed out and a decision made at army headquarters, where Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, will appear as an advocate for the continuance of the commission's work.

Inquiries made by The Associated Press here, however, have revealed little cheer for the prolongation of the relief work. Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with whom The Associated Press discussed the question today, declared that, regarding the German occupied district in Poland, Germany stood by her former offer, namely, to reserve the harvest for the civilian inhabitants and soldiers and policing forces of the army of occupation, as distinct from the army of occupation, but refused to go beyond that. When asked whether this offer applied also to occupied France and Belgium, Dr. Zimmermann replied that this was a question which must be decided from headquarters.

However, Dr. Zimmermann continued, should the British carry out their threat and prevent the importation of food supplies for the civilian population, the civilians would be placed on a common footing with the inhabitants of Germany, and it would be a constant source of complaint on the part of the Germans that the inhabitants of occupied territories were faring better than the Germans themselves. Enemy civilians, he added, now had many things which the Germans were quite unable to obtain, or obtain only with difficulty. The possible crippling of the relief work has come just at the moment when Mr. Hoover and his colleagues were planning to launch a campaign in the United States for funds with which to continue their work, with the slogan, "Help the German Babies," and at a time when the United States had become, in the eyes of their beneficiaries in France and Belgium, a great world benefactor and the only barrier between them and starvation.

The Associated Press correspondent, who has just returned from a several hundred mile automobile trip through northern France, found the most common signs in towns and villages, next to those indicating bomb-proof shelters against aeroplane attacks, to be the announcement of the agent of the American Relief Commission. Everywhere the correspondent heard testimonials of gratitude for the work of the commission.

ITALIANS PUSHING ON.

Gain Ground on Tonezza Plateau and in Tofano Region.

ROME, July 30.—Italian infantry after artillery preparation attacked the Austrian lines on the Tonezza Plateau, north of Monte Cimone yesterday, and succeeded in gaining some ground, according to the official statement issued today, which says:

In the Lagarina Valley there was considerable artillery activity on both sides and we shelled railway stations with good results.

On the Tonezza Plateau our infantry after artillery preparation attacked the enemy's lines north of Monte Cimone. The fighting was very fierce in this rough, thickly wooded country, but our troops succeeded in gaining some ground.

In the Tofana region our Alpine troops carried Porcella Wood and began an advance in the Travenanzes Valley.

In the Rienz Valley an enemy attack against our positions on Monte Piana was easily defeated.

Our heavy artillery shelled the railway station of Sillian, in the Drave Valley. On the rest of the front there was nothing of importance.

MARQUIS INOUYE HERE.

Former Japanese Ambassador to England on His Way Home.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner New York was Marquis Inouye, the retiring Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who was accompanied by the Marchioness and his staff of six officials. He said the voyage had been devoid of incident, and that he was leaving New York for San Francisco on his way to Tokio about Aug. 4. The Marquis was met at the American Line pier by S. Akamatsu, the acting Consul General, and a delegation of Japanese merchants. He will be the guest of honor today at a luncheon to be given by the Japanese Society of New York at the Lawyers' Club. James Barton Hepburn will preside.

Another passenger from the Far East on the New York was Nai Charuna, who is on his way to Gloucester, Mass., to join the Siamese Embassy, which is there for the Summer. Later in the Fall he will go to the University of California to study irrigation engineering, he said.

SOCIALISTS TO TALK PEACE.

International Conference Will Open at The Hague Today.

THE HAGUE, July 30, (via London.)—An international conference of delegates of the Socialist parties of nine neutral countries will begin here tomorrow and is expected to last three days. Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the Socialist Party in the United States, is one of the delegates, while Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Argentina, Switzerland, Holland, and Luxemburg also will be represented.

The business of the conference includes, first, a manifesto to the Socialist parties of the belligerent countries with respect to the establishment of a durable peace; second, a Dutch proposal relating to the participation of neutrals in the conclusion of peace; third, a Dutch report on the economic war; fourth, an American proposal concerning the convocation of a plenary assembly of the International Socialist Bureau.

TO ATTACK $10,000,000 WILL

Action to be Begun Under Earlier Document Left by John K. Stewart.

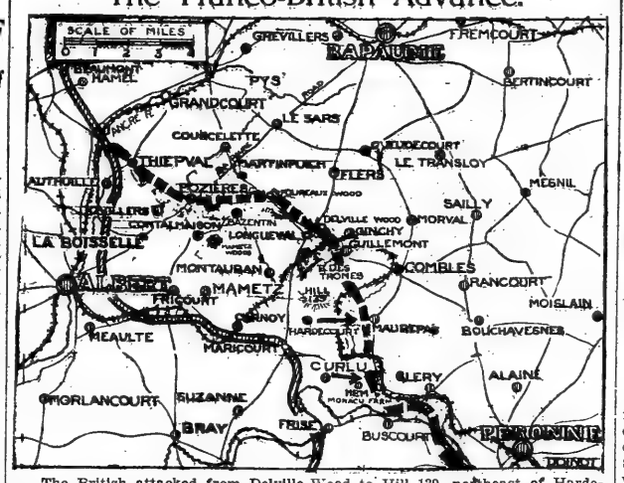
Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 30.—An action will soon be instituted in Suffolk County to set aside the probate of a copy of the last will of John K. Stewart, the speedometer manufacturer, of Chicago, who had a country place at Centerport, L. I. Stewart, who was President of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Company, died on June 1, leaving an estate the value of which is estimated at $10,000,000.

The original will, a copy of which was admitted to probate by Surrogate Strong here last Tuesday, was mislaid after Stewart's death, according to the testimony of Sadie Ray, the negro maid of Mrs. Julia B. Stewart, the widow. This will was executed by Stewart on May 21, 1914. It was drawn by Thomas F. Magner of 147 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, an Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York, and witnessed by Mrs. Stewart and the maid.

This will after bequeathing to Thomas S. Clark of Pasadena, Cal., $150,000, gives the residue of the estate outright in equal shares to the widow and two daughters, Marion and Jean Stewart. Mrs. Stewart is named as sole execu-

The Franco-British Advance.



The British attacked from Delville Wood to Hill 139, northeast of Hardecourt, and the French from that point to the Somme. The front, shown by the broken line, was pushed forward east of Trones Wood and toward Ginchy, while the important French movements were in the direction of Maurepas and before Hem on the Somme.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON 6-MILE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

tained the whole of the conquered ground and taken over 200 prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse we repulsed a German attack directed against our positions west of the Thiaumont work. There has been an intense bombardment in the sectors of Fleury-Vaux-Chapitre.

On the rest of the front there was the usual cannonade.

The British official communication of the afternoon follows:

Last night we heavily bombarded the enemy's trenches and reserve areas between the Ancre and the Somme. During the bombardment a hostile ammunition depot near Courcelette was exploded by our fire.

Parties of Canadian infantry successfully raided the enemy's trenches in two places south of Ypres, and the Royal Munster Fusiliers carried out a similar enterprise in the Loos salient. The enemy's casualties in each case were severe.

Near Hohenzollern redoubt the Germans attempted two raids. One of these failed to get further than our wire. The other succeeded in entering our front trench, but the enemy was immediately driven out.

The text of the French afternoon official statement follows:

In the region of Chaulnes we dispersed an enemy reconnoissance to the south of Lihons.

On the right bank of the Meuse German attacks directed against a redoubt in the ravine south of Fleury were repulsed. A bombardment continued throughout the region of Fleury, Vaux, and the Fumin Wood.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Yesterday our machines engaged in eleven fights on the Somme front. Three German machines were brought down and a fourth machine, attacked by one of our aeroplanes, was dashed to pieces within the German lines in the Argonne. It is confirmed that one of the German machines previously reported as having been seriously damaged in the course of an aerial fight on the Somme front was, in fact, brought down by Second Lieut. Guynemer. This brought the number of German aeroplanes this officer has driven down to eleven.

In the course of Saturday night forty bombs of 120 kilograms each were dropped on enemy railway stations in the Noyon district.

This morning one of our bombarding squadrons dropped several heavy bombs on the railway station and military establishments at Mülheim, on the right bank of the Rhine.

Berlin Reports Violent Fire.

The German official statement says of the western front:

Between the Ancre Brook and the Somme the enemy fire increased to the greatest intensity.

English local attacks near Pozières and Longueval were unsuccessful.

South of the Somme and to the east of the Meuse there were lively artillery battles.

Near La Chalade, in the Western Argonne, Lieutenant Baldamius put his fifth opponent in an aerial battle out of action. In addition to this, one enemy machine was shot down on the eastern edge of the Argonne and one was brought to earth to the east of Sennheim.

The Belgian official communication issued last night reads:

In the region of Dixmude the artillery duel became more intense during the course of the day.

East of Dixmude a German aeroplane was brought down, after a fight, by a Belgian aeroplane in charge of Captain Jacquet and Lieutenant Robin. This brings the number of enemy machines destroyed by Captain Jacquet up to four.

MORE BUSES TO RUN TODAY.

Fifth Av. Coach Co. Increases Day and Night Service.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company announced yesterday that a general increase in the service on most of its lines would take effect this morning. The most important change concerns the Cathedral Parkway line, which was heretofore stopped at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue. Hereafter the line will continue down Fifth Avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

The new schedule provides for an increase of from 20 to 40 per cent. in service in the day, and an increase of 10 per cent. in the night service. Further improvements are promised.

Raise $4,000 for the Blind Fund.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 30. — More than $4,000 was realized this afternoon at the benefit for the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Fund, held in the Garden Pier Theatre. Moving pictures of the war were given, and these were followed by an entertainment, at which Anna Held, Louise Dresser, Helen Trix, and Sergt. Major Middlemiss appeared.

NEW MARY PICKFORD FILM

Shows Her as Dutch Girl—Theda Bara in Role of "Cigarette."

A new Mary Pickford picture called "Hulda from Holland," which makes it almost redundant to say that Miss Pickford's rôle was that of a little Dutch girl, was seen at the Strand yesterday.

The early scenes showed her with her three little brothers in her Holland home, the youngest just big enough to walk. He was the cause of quite as many gurgles of joy from the audience as was Miss Mary herself. Like most of the films in which Miss Pickford is shown, there was an abundance of homely atmosphere, an environment which accentuates the little actress's most lovable qualities.

About the third reel Hulda brought her little flock to America to live with her rich Uncle Peter. Of course, she married the poor, but talented, young artist, who lived at the same boarding house during the first dark weeks after her arrival, when she was waiting for Uncle Peter, who was lost in a hospital, whither an accident had sent him.

The program also included some interesting topical pictures. Twelve hours after the munitions explosion pictures of the fire and aftermath were shown; also an animated chart prepared by a naval expert, in which the North Sea battle was illustrated; also a Zeppelin attacking London.

Ouida's famous story, "Under Two Flags," reached the screen yesterday at the Academy of Music. Theda Bara ceased being a vampire long enough to play the rôle of Cigarette.

Marie Doro was the star of "Common Ground," exhibited at the Broadway. At the Rialto the feature was "Home," with Bessie Barriscale. Miss Barriscale was also the star of the new feature, "The Payment," shown at the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, wife of the former Mayor of Chicago, and Frank L. Baum are the authors of a new fairy spectacle, entitled "Prince Silverwings," and Dr. Hugo Felix has composed a score for the book. The operetta is based on Mrs. Harrison's fairy story of the same title, and has been in preparation for nearly three years. It will be produced on an elaborate scale about the holiday season, and at the same time a motion picture will be made of it.

Belle Ashlyn is en route to New York from Paris to assume a role in the revue which Anna Held will produce, and in which she will play the principal role, early in the new season.

"The Girl from Brazil" is the new title bestowed upon the musical comedy formerly called "The Brazilian Honeymoon." The first performance will take place Monday night, Aug. 14, in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

The first performance of Richard Walton Tully's new play, "Thomas F. Flame," will take place Thursday night, Aug. 31, in the Lyric Theatre, instead of Labor Day, as originally announced.

Laura Hamilton will succeed Anna Orr in "Very Good Eddie" tonight at the Casino. Miss Orr will take a vacation, after having played the part for ten months. Later Miss Hamilton will create one of the leading roles in "Go to It," with which the Princess will begin its new season.

Charles D. McCaull, for many years William

Swiss Orchestra Conductor Here.

Ernest Bloch, composer and orchestra conductor, arrived yesterday on the New York. Mr. Bloch will direct the symphony orchestra that will accompany Maud Allan, the dancer, on her second American tour. Miss Allan is now in London and will return to New York late next month. Mr. Bloch's home is in Geneva, Switzerland, and when he came through France he said the French authorities held up a number of his compositions because they were written on German paper. They also refused to let him carry through the country a letter from Romain Rolland, the French author, because it was written on German paper.

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Matinee TO-MORROW 50c to $1.50
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton Eve. World.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE beginning MONDAY, Aug. 7th
BLANCHE RING in Willard Mack's Comedy with Songs
BROADWAY & BUTTERMILK
ASTOR 45th St. & Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LEW FIELDS In STEP THIS WAY
CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
CORT West 48 St. TONIGHT at 8:15 OPENS
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with Notable Cast, Including TOM WISE & LOUISE DRESSER.
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THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE ONLY ROOF IN AMERICA.
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THOMAS H. INCE'S $5,000,000 Film Miracle
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SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44 st. Every Eve. 8:30. Except Saturday.
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MATINEES TOMORROW & THURS. 2:20.
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Every married man has a "Mystic Shrine" in his life or some substitute for it.
AVERY HOPWOOD'S FARCE.
FAIR and WARMER
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE AND ANNEX
Roof Open Until 1 A. M. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c.
Today—Lillian Walker in "Dimples."
S. S. Vaterland Orchestra on Roof.
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Ev. at 8:15
Daniels & Conrad, Waters & Mor- ris, Herbert Ashley & Co., Ripley & Canton, others & Photo Plays. All Seats Reserved 25,35,50c
MADISON SQ. GARDEN, Tues. & Fris. 8:15 P. M.
CIVIC ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, Inc.
WALTER HENRY ROTHWELL, Conductor.
Soloist July 31, JOHANNA GADSKI, Soprano. Seats 10, 25, 35, 50c. Box and table seats, 75c, at Box Office. Gimbel Brothers, Wanamaker's, Tyson's, McBride's.
STEEPLECHASE
Day and Night Bathing.
Prize Cake Walk Every Fri. Night.
Free Toys for the Children.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE RAY COX, Geo. WHITE & Lucille Cavanagh, Mildred Richardson, "The World Dancers," and ARNOLD DALY & CO. Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.
B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1.
CONEY ISLAND BOSTOCK'S with BONAVITA And Other Big Features. Darktown Follies Revue. Dancing—Ballroom Accessible. Aeronautical Soc'ty—Tom'w Night—Spec. Attractions
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to Mary Pickford in "Hulda from
Whether You Eat to Live
or live to eat there is no avoiding the fact that a good dinner, such as can be had at Shanley's, is one of the most soul satisfying institutions in the life of man.
Be cool and comfortable tonight and enjoy the twenty act cabaret—evening seven to one.
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MOST UNIQUE DINING PLACE IN AMERICA
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NEW PLAYS WRITTEN BY GEORGE M. COHAN

Two on Next Season's List, Which Cohan & Harris Have Under Preparation.

FIRM'S PLANS ANNOUNCED

James Montgomery, Cyril Harcourt, Channing Pollock, and Others Among the Authors.

Cohan & Harris announced their plans for the new theatrical season yesterday. The firm recently sold their lease of the Astor Theatre to the Messrs. Shubert and purchased the Candler, which they will make their producing playhouse in New York.

The list of new plays to be produced by the company before the new year includes two from the pen of George M. Cohan. One of these is "The Cohan Revue 1917," which will be presented Christmas night, following the custom established two years ago when the first of the series was given. The other is a comedy written for Chauncey Olcott. This was to have been ready for production last Winter, but Mr. Cohan did not complete the play and Mr. Olcott drew a large retaining salary all season.

The first production will be made next Monday night in the Stamford (Conn.) Theatre, when James Montgomery's new comedy, "Irene O'Dare," will be presented. In the cast will be Willette Kershaw, Adele Rowland, Annie Mack-Berlein, Isabelle O'Madigan, Mae Hopkins, Lilly-May Stafford, Edith Speare, Harriet Ross, Adelaide Hastings, Allan Dinehart, Gardner Crane, Clarke Silvernail, Cameron Mathews, and Edward Mack.

"The Moral Code," by Cyril Harcourt, author of "A Pair of Silk Stockings," will be presented in the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, Thursday night, Aug. 17. Its cast will include Olive Tell, Dorie Sawyer, Frank Kemble Cooper, T. Wigney Percyval, Vernon Steele, Richie Ling, and F. G. Harley.

A number of other new plays are scheduled for production before New Year's Day. "Buried Treasure," a comedy of romance and adventure, by Rida Johnson Young, has already been given some preliminary performances. Channing Pollock has used the idea in O. Henry's "Roads of Destiny" for the basis of a play which he has named "The Road to Destiny." Owen Davis has given up writing melodramas long enough to write a farce called "Speed Up." Emil Byitray and John Richards are the authors of a comedy entitled "I Love the Ladies," which will be another Cohan & Harris offering.

Some of their successes of the last two seasons will be sent on tour. Before Leo Ditrichstein goes on tour in "The Great Lover" he will play an engagement at the Candler, opening Monday night, Sept. 4. His supporting company will include most of the principals who were with him at the Longacre last Spring. "The Cohan Revue, 1916," after a week at Atlantic City, will go to the Chicago Grand Opera for an indefinite run. Fred Niblo will open in Atlantic City in "Hit-the-Trail

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 805, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
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PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916.

THE BLACKLIST NOTE.

The note of Acting Secretary POLK to the British Foreign Secretary in regard to the proscriptive blacklist, is terse and definite in statement and, without doubt, expresses the sentiment of the people of the United States as well as of the Government. There is no question that the announcement of the proscription has been received throughout this country with "painful surprise," or that it embodies "a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade." The duty of our Government to protest in decided terms is not a matter of opinion. The note is strong and clear not only in its statement of the harsh and disastrous effects the enforcement of this ill-conceived and ill-timed policy would have upon our trade, but especially so in its comments upon the explanations in behalf of the British Government that "these measures were aimed only at "the enemies of Great Britain and "would be adopted and enforced with "strict regard to the rights of neu- "trals and the least possible detriment "to neutral trade."

There must be no begging of the question. The right of our citizens to trade with the people or the Governments of any of the nations now at war is not to be restricted except by "well-defined international prac- "tices and understandings which the "Government of the United States "deems the Government of Great "Britain to have too lightly and too "frequently disregarded." That is strictly to the point. The patience with which the American citizens, with few exceptions, have borne with Great Britain's lapses in this respect is due to the widespread sympathy here with that country and her allies in the great struggle. The patience was perhaps greater at first because of the obvious inequalities in the struggle. The tide of war has changed, the blockade has been strengthened and made effective, the blacklist seems all the more inconsistent with "that true justice, sincere amity, "and impartial fairness which should "characterize the dealings of friendly "Governments with one another."

The tone of the note is courteous throughout, the message it conveys is not the less friendly because it is so plainly stated.

"SAVE NEW YORK."

It is no longer possible that the high-class retail trade district of upper Fifth Avenue shall be destroyed in the same manner as that in lower Fifth Avenue. Ninety-five per cent. of the manufacturers whose presence there is undesirable have agreed to remove, thus voluntarily complying with the spirit of the regulations approved upon the report of the Building and Zone Commission. The new ordinance applies to the future, but there were 200 firms enjoying all the advantages of vested possession of what they relinquish in the public interest. Some of them must sacrifice thousands of dollars in fittings and expenses of removal. Together they will save millions of tax values of property whose worth is now established.

It would be hard to imagine a better object lesson of the manner in which the new ordinance will work hereafter, and of the spirit in which it has been received, as it should have been. Eight manufacturers decline to co-operate in the "Save New York" movement. It is their right, and puts them in the same class with the single vote against the ordinance before the Board of Estimate. Considerable as is the sacrifice of those removing from the district which they threatened, it is no greater than stated. Their business will prosper as well after removal, and their customers will perhaps remember the action to their advantage.

Those who signed the agreement of removal put their names upon a roll of honor, and it is well that they should know that their course is approved by their fellow-citizens in general, as well as by those more directly benefited. The incident is timely in connection with the zoning movement, and gives it an impulse which assures it success. Quite soon, if not already, the few who doubt its value to the public will come to see its value to themselves. The only restrictions upon construction are in cases where the excessive stories, or the unsuitable use, are of doubtful advantage to the builder, and of sure detriment to his neighbors. The defenders of such action must bear the burden of proof that they are sufferers at all, and are under a presumption of readiness to profit where others lose by their course.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The immensity of the explosions in New York Harbor might more deeply impress a people less used than we have become to destruction on an enormous scale. The shock in the small hours of Sunday morning caused panic twenty-five miles away from the scene, aroused feelings of apprehension, among people who were still awake, much further away. But since this young century was ushered in we have had the horrors of Martinique, the San Francisco and Messina earthquakes, the Titanic disaster, and the most awful of all the wars, which, if they have not dulled our sense of calamity, have assuredly put us in a mood to regard with reasonable calmness, though not with indifference, the destruction of not more than two or three human lives and property worth $18,000,000 or so. It is a pity, but it is true. The shock has passed, the nerves of the millions who heard the mighty blasts from afar have been quieted, the broken window panes will soon be replaced. In the neighborhood of Black Tom and the ruined warehouses, of course, havoc and worse than havoc still rules. Some days must elapse before we know all the details of the disaster.

But enough is known now to indicate that, except for a clear defiance of the law, it would not have occurred. The storing of high explosives overnight in Jersey City had been prohibited by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Orders had been given to remove quickly all cargoes of such explosives received there to Gravesend Bay to be transferred without delay to the ships that were to carry them away. Yet, after midnight, two barges laden with nitroglycerine were towed to the wharves where the disaster occurred, and where there were already stored many carloads of equally dangerous stuff. What caused the fire which led to the explosions is not at present a pressing question. Responsibility for the disaster must rest between the storage company and the towing company. One of these agencies may be more culpable than the other, but it seems now that both have disobeyed a just rule devised for the safeguarding of life and property.

WISDOM FOR HOME RULERS.

Before the war a good many people regarded DAVID LLOYD GEORGE as a brilliant demagogue, a perfervid orator, a politician swift to trim his sails to the popular wind, an agitator, a sort of self-made Welsh Gladstone. The war has tried him, found him not wanting, mightily enhanced his reputation when so many golden names have turned to tinsel. It has revealed in him a genius for administration and action, a tremendous practical, fruitful energy. It has sobered and deepened his speech, once so personal and rhetorical. It has shown him as a man equal to the bitter work of this time, a well-poised, solid figure in the ruck of politicasters who strut and fret in Lords or Commons. And he is become a wise counselor. His course on the sorry squabble between some of the Unionists and the Nationalists proves that once more. And he gives wise advice to the Nationalists, now that his achievement in bringing JOHN REDMOND and Sir EDWARD CARSON into the same boat has been interfered with by that type of aristocratic density, HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY-FITZMAURICE, Marquess of Lansdowne.

After all, what is the portentous controversy about? An affair of words, a mere matter of language. Why break up what was only a provisional settlement of the everlasting Irish question by getting hot about the permanent exclusion of the Ulster counties? There can be no permanence to an avowedly temporary arrangement. Let the six Ulster counties stay out till they are willing to come in. As Sir EDWARD CARSON said last week:

> Let Ulster be struck out of the bill. Then go and win if you can; she can be won by good government.

Let the Home Rulers show that they can be trusted to rule wisely. Let them disappoint the predictions of their opponents. Home rule has long been a bugbear. Prove that it is not dangerous or foolish. Demonstrate its moderation, its regard for the minority. Surely, an Irish Parliament in dealing with Irish affairs cannot be more unstable, more fertile in interested and ambitious personal opposition, less subdued by the uncertainties and perils of the hour than many non-Irish members of the British Parliament have shown themselves to be. And with what consistency can the inveterate foes of coercion wish to coerce Ulster into their Dublin Parliament? Why not accept such measure of home rule as is granted, and make such use of it as will impress the Ulster recusants and their sympathizers across the Irish Channel? And why not remember now that, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE says, "the Unionist leaders, "who had fought for a lifetime "against home rule, had for the first "time in history accepted home rule "for five-sixths of Ireland"? Not the whole, a compromise; it is the English habit, and Mr. REDMOND and his friends will do well to yield to it.

The second detail of disagreement, the amount of Irish representation in the British Parliament, seems entirely negligible. The whole business is or was to be settled finally in Parliament within a year after the close of the war, and all the Irish members will be summoned to the Parliament of settlement. To worry now about the decrease of Irish representation is superfluous. There was never any intention of bringing up the subject of a decrease until the dissolution of the present Parliament, which was to sit till the war ended. In its successor the full Irish membership will have its say and its votes. Ample protection for the future, five-sixths of home rule immediately. The Nationalists yield nothing permanently, gain much temporarily. The gain is worth taking and trying. The opportunity may not occur again. Momentous, pressing national and imperial problems, economic, financial, political, social, will engage the attention of the British people after the war. "New conditions will have arisen," Mr. LLOYD GEORGE warns his Irish friends. "How can any man "guarantee what the sentiment of this "country may be on the question of "home rule for Ireland?"

Coming from an old friend of home rule for Wales and Ireland, the warning should be heeded. We hope it will be heeded by Mr. JOHN REDMOND, a gallant, engaging, and loyal figure, whose long and recently heightened responsibilities, difficulties, and perplexities the world appreciates. May he not make the great refusal!

FANCY VOTING.

Let Reform have her perfect work. She is getting near it in the State of Washington, which rejoices in second-choice voting. The Tacoma Ledger paints the delightful prospect in King County, which has 200 voting machines and fears that they will break down from overwork, to say nothing of the voters. If, for instance, there are four candidates for any office, since a voter must give his first choice to one and his second to one of the remaining three, the machine must have twelve name cards, each with two names. "Each candidate's name would "be on the same card with each of "the other three candidates, three "times as first choice and three times "as second." Vague reminiscences of early troubles with "permutations and combinations" are called up by the fascinating problems which the voters and machines of the Seattle Congress District must face. There are nine candidates for the Republican nomination, consequently there will be seventy-two combinations of names and seventy-two name-plates.

But in this maze of combinations only the boldest will wish to wander further. Won't the overtasked machines go on strike? As for the downtrodden Washington electors, they merit the sympathy of all tender souls. By the way, what sufficiently "lingering and humorous" punishment awaits the voter who turns the lever hastily as the name of his first choice appears, and fails to give due deliberation to his second, if he has one? Or is the act of voting, hard labor at the polls, penalty enough?

LABOR'S REACTION TO PROSPERITY.

According to the National Foreign Trade Council's statement to Congress, "There is not in the United States "today a justifiably idle able-bodied "man." According to the New York State Industrial Commission, more workers are employed at higher wages than at any time for years. Employment is 16 per cent. better than last year; wages are 30 per cent. higher. Yet every day brings news of more strikes. There were more in the first half of 1916 than in the full year 1915. The entire nation is in the crisis of a railway strike on a greater scale than ever known. There are rumors of a city-wide strike stopping all passenger traffic. In short, we are experiencing that sort of strike which characterizes prosperity. Capital is somewhat dazed. It remembers how recently it was prostrate, and how shortly it must face politics of unknown significance. Conservatism is the note of capital under prosperity greater even than labor's, and which perhaps explains the excesses of labor, which forgets what capital remembers, and sees only an opportunity to strike for a larger share of profits, to which it contributes nothing, but from which it seeks to take all that it can get.

It would be agreeable to accept the statement of the Health Department bulletin respecting the use to which labor puts its prosperity:

> The expenditure for beer shows a steady decline as wages increase.
>
> It has also been discovered that the man who works the longest hours per day spends the most time in the saloon.
>
> Married men spend more time in the saloon than do single men. Twice as many married men go to the saloon as do single men.

Professor SELIGMAN'S researches enable a comparison between the ancient and modern effect upon wage-earners of the increase of wages and leisure. In 1667 it was remarked:

> When the framework knitters or makers of silk stockings had a great price for their work they have been observed seldom to work on Mondays and Tuesdays, but to spend most of that time at the ale house and ninepins. * * * The weavers, 'tis common with them to be drunk on Monday, to have their heads ache on Tuesday, and their tools out of order on Wednesday. * * * People in low life, who work only for their daily bread if they can get it by three days' work in a week, will many of them make holiday the other three, or set their own price on their labor.

The modern theory, as expressed by the Health Department bulletin, is that high wages and much leisure promote morality. The ancient theory, some centuries old, is that low wages are necessary to keep laborers at their work, that laborers' savings increase idleness, and that public policy required England to promote industry among workers as a means of competing in the world's markets. The modern theory of wages and morality as formulated by the Health Department bulletin is one of those things which ought to be true if it is not. This world would abound with comforts and the cost of living would have a hard time if all wages and all profits were earned, proportioned to merit, and put to good use. The world being what it is, an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory, or moralizing, either new or old, and the record is ample by which to test the theory. In this city scores of thousands in a poorly paid industry feel free to reject an arrangement made by their own representatives and conceding everything they asked until they had second thoughts. In the nation at large hundreds of thousands are balloting regarding a strike for an eight-hour day, regardless of whether or not the conditions of their industry justify the demand, or whether the industry produces the means of equal payment to fellow laborers less highly paid than themselves, or allows anything to the capital whose profit is grudged, although profit is the only reason for paying wages. In the authoritative accounts of current economic conditions by the Federal Reserve agents appear reports from several widely separated regions to like purport. For example:

> Manufacturers of everything from steel to cigars throughout Pennsylvania and those sections of New Jersey and Delaware included in the Philadelphia reserve district unite in the assertion that increased wages have been directly responsible for lessened efficiency on the part of labor. * * * Instead of taking advantage of the rates to save money or better their condition, a large proportion of the workingmen take holidays after they have earned a sum equal to their usual weekly wage, and even while at work, according to the employers, they are becoming lazy and independent.

Upon the whole, it is easier to regret that the Health Department's idea is wrong than to believe it to be true. Human nature alters little in the course of a few centuries. It remains true that the curse of the poor is less their poverty than their ignorance, and that their disabilities are rather personal than social. Benevolence is admirable, but little benevolence is of the sort which makes men industrious and thrifty. It is difficult to say what is the proper remedy when men prefer to be hungry, and insist upon having families which they blame society for not supporting. When asked what would be his remedy, President TAFT candidly answered, "God knows." Who knows any better than President TAFT?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Baltimore's Humility Astonishes.

When there were made in THE TIMES something over a week ago, a few remarks to the effect that the arrival of the Deutschland at Baltimore had put that city on the map at last, it was done with a confident expectation that the Baltimoreans would treat the little article as the jest it was intended to be. In that case they either would have commented on it as illustrating the humor that lies in saying one thing and meaning its exact opposite—joking of a sort supposed to be distinctively American, though, of course, it isn't—or else would simulate rage and violently protest that a city notably ancient and historic, as American cities go, was put on the map by its own achievements long ago, and that those who did not know its name and fame before the Deutschland came up the Patapsco were of the class for whom night schools are provided.

Strangely enough, Baltimore took neither course. At any rate, it didn't if its Sun competently speaks its emotions, for that paper devotes almost a column of its valuable editorial space to a serious disquisition along exactly the lines of our frivolous one.

In stately and solemn periods it congratulates the city on the good fortune that has made it a source of news read with interest over a large part of the habitable and literate world. One might imagine, from The Sun's admissions as to Baltimore's need of advertising, that Baltimore was a "real estate proposition" in the remoter suburban region of some real town, on which a new and superior sort of flying machine had condescended to alight, or a squalid collection of huts in Africa or Greenland where a distinguished explorer had chanced to establish his headquarters for a while.

This humility is puzzling. Didn't and doesn't Baltimore know that to few ears did her name come with a shock of surprise when the stories about Captain KOENIG began to arrive? Why, even in New York, where knowledge of the American hinterland is supposed to be least varied and extensive, we had heard quite a lot about Baltimore some time before that, and none of us thought of seeing in the dispatches about the submarine a revelation of Baltimore's existence. Such revelation as we did receive was of a nature quite different, and our surprise was not because Baltimore is, but because of the warmth and heartiness with which a seeming majority of its residents, unhyphenated as well as hyphenated, welcomed a Captain and a crew and a craft that for most of us woke anew such bitter memories.

A Belated Getting Into Line.

Georgia is about to do what most States and all countries with more or less colorable claims to civilization did long ago—it is going to permit its women, on giving the usual proofs of competence and character, to practice law. A bill thus depriving Georgia's men of their monopoly of that privilege has passed with a large majority the lower house of the State Legislature, and The Atlanta Constitution says, presumably speaking from knowledge, that the upper house will soon take the same action with the same emphasis, and that the Governor will sign the bill as soon as it reaches his hands.

The Constitution also says several other things before it drops the subject, some of them in expression of a natural joy over the fulfillment by Georgia of a duty too long ignored, some in the way of taking credit to itself for having been the first paper in the State to demand, and the hardest of its journalistic fighters for, this widening of the Georgia woman's privileges. Still other things it says that might perhaps be criticised as showing lack of magnanimity for the now defeated and humiliated opponents of the extension.

It actually jeers at what it calls "the tinplate chivalry" of the lawyer legislators who, while solemnly iterating the great truth that "woman's place is in the home," were quite content to let women do the drudgery of their offices and only objected to their absence from home when it was proposed to let them share the higher rewards in money and fame that practice of the law can bring. This undeniable fact The Constitution ruthlessly rubs in by recalling, as among the incidents of the long legislative fight, several unkind demonstrations by the friends of the bill that some of its fiercest and most oratorical foes were not above taking big fees that had been chiefly earned by the work of their ill-paid feminine clerks.

Really, that's no way to talk. It gives pain, it creates enemies, and it may even lead to breaches of the peace. The truth is mighty and it will prevail in the end, if there's anything in one of the most comforting of accepted platitudes, but the truth, like other good things, should be used with discretion, with due economy, with due regard to time, place, and the sensitive feelings of neighbors. Why gloat, when a winner, and why beat the bones of the dead?

"Franc-tireur" Crimes Considered.

There is of relevance—out of Germany—to the shooting of Captain FRYATT in the fact that Prussia by a sternly worded law imposes on all its inhabitants, civilian as well as military, the duty, when the State is invaded by an alien foe, of seizing any weapons at hand and using them with all possible vigor, no matter what personal peril may follow.

This is, of course, not incitement, but command, to commit, if not exactly the "franc-tireur" crime for which the merchant Captain died, a crime in essence the same, and between it and those for which the Belgians were so fiercely denounced and so ruthlessly punished there is no difference whatever.

Probably some of the Belgians did do what all Prussians and, by natural extension now, what all Germans are ordered to do in case of foreign invasion. Only Germans think the less of them for it, and it would ill become us, with our reverence for the "francs-tireurs" who with far less excuse killed British soldiers from behind the stone walls of Concord and Lexington, to condemn even the most guilty of the Belgians.

As for Captain FRYATT, his attempt to sink the submarine was, indeed, at his peril while it was in progress, but his status thereafter was that of any other merchant Captain. He was punishable under that custom of civilized nations which is called international law only while defending his ship from the instant destruction assumed by him to be intended. Germans alone make that a "franc-tireur" crime, and, whenever they can, penalize it with death.

What Is Americanism?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is much discussion in the United States as to the "melting pot." This melting pot was supposed to fuse all foreigners into good Americans, but now there are misgivings as to its success, for the European clings to his old allegiances. The trouble is that we of the New World have not made up our minds what "American" means or what "Americanization" means. We have not substituted any clear, distinctive American ideal for European ideals. We ask the European to cast off his old clothes, but we have not decided the fashion of the new garment which we want him to put on. America has far greater potential resources than Europe, is growing faster, and must eventually surpass Europe in population, wealth, and power. We are now groping after an American policy and civilization, which we hope will be independent of the European system, or at least will not be a mere copy of the Old World, but will have its own ideals and its own plan of international relations. But it is not enough to say that the old system is wrong. What is the new system to be? What is the American ideal? JOHN LEWIS.

Toronto, Canada, July 1, 1916.

WINDOWS.

They bring their pillows to each window-ledge
And lean out, starved, to watch the street below—
Tumult and life and noise and rush and show;
But Summer's come and I know of a hedge
Where I can lie with leaves to break the sun
And look, not down, but up, and see them run—
My fancies, my brave fancies, all day long,
Not pavement waifs, but free-winged hearts of song.

There grass shall tuft my shoulders, and moist earth—
Fecund of life and growth and stir and change—
Shall nurse my veins with sun, and I shall range
The paths where luminous wonders flash to birth.
My windows there shall front the all of space,
Not alleys where pent tides of being race,
Sad want and waste that feign the debonair,
And pride, self-conscious, elbowing despair.

My windows! I can see the Genoese
Pacing the deck that made this land my home.
I watch the wild Honduran breakers foam.
I sail with Jason for the Golden Fleece.
My windows let the sunlight and the rain
Beat on my heart. The casement has no pane,
The pane no casement, save the rim of blue
That drenches day with light and night with dew.

But in these walls of windows, street by street,
They bring their pillows to each stony ledge.
They have no sight of meadow, stream, or hedge.
For bird song, eagle wing, they hear the beat
Of "Norma," an Italian organ's dower,
And so they live, recumbent, hour by hour,
Chest-narrowed, soul-imprisoned, like a clown
Watching an ant-hill seven stories down.

LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH.

THE WOMAN'S PARTY.

Its Strength Not Sufficient to Have Any Effect Upon the Election.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of our organization, and personally, I wish to express appreciation of recent editorials in THE TIMES regarding the woman's vote and the Woman's Party. THE TIMES has presented the facts so admirably that we do not see how the Woman's Party can continue its bluff about the women voters. But it may be interesting to examine some of this party's claims in connection with the election figures.

It is alleged that 4,000,000 women voters can be influenced against any candidate who opposes a Federal suffrage amendment.

In the first place, there is no probability of so large a woman's vote. The total vote for the twelve States where women will vote for President in 1916 was only 3,295,973 in 1912. This included the women's vote in six States. In 1914 the total vote for Governor or Senator in all these States was only 3,753,949. This included the women's vote in nine States

The addition that can be expected in 1916 is from the women voters of Illinois, Montana, and Nevada. A generous estimate of this vote—allowing the same proportion of votes cast as among the men—would be 1,129,000, making the total vote by both sexes in these twelve States 4,882,949. The women would not cast half of these votes, perhaps only a third, as they have never voted in such numbers as the men in any State election.

Moreover, about one-third of the women's vote will come from Illinois, where the suffrage association of the State has publicly repudiated the Woman's Party. A large share will come from California, where clubwomen recently refused to receive the envoys of the Congressional Union.

Again, both Dr. Anna Shaw and Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, past and present Presidents of the National Suffrage Association, have condemned the Woman's Party. Mrs. Catt told the Democratic Committee that she represented over 90 per cent. of the advocates of woman suffrage in the country. Undoubtedly she does. Therefore, if the Woman's Party represents but 10 per cent. of the suffragists, and the suffragists are only 10 per cent. of the women—as we have always contended with good reason, on account of the official suffrage figures and canvasses—then the Woman's Party controls one woman in a hundred.

This means that if women cast 2,000,000 votes in 1916 the Congressional Union stands a fair chance of getting about 20,000 of them to vote for "suffrage first."

We have too much respect for our sex to believe that more than two or three out of a hundred could be influenced to change their allegiance to a party on account of this question. But let us be generous and allow them 50,000 controlled women in the West. Is there any candidate who is afraid of this number, and who would sacrifice the constitutional "right of each State to settle this question for itself" in order to get these votes?

Mrs. ARTHUR M. DODGE,
President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

New York, July 29, 1916.

LANGUAGE PURITY.

Why Not Have a Commission to Recommend Various Changes?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of A. Y. Smith, headed "Folly of a New Tongue," assumes that it is imperative "to keep the language pure." What does it mean to keep a language pure? Evidently, to guard it against change; to hold it rigid; to bring its evolution to an end.

Heretofore all languages, except the classical dead languages, by gradual change have gone through a process of evolution. The purists seem to have been most successful in preventing change with Chinese, which was fixed in the monosyllabic stage of development and held there. The result is a monotonous language with an impoverished vocabulary.

English was once in a very plastic condition in which change was rapid, taking place apparently by accident and without conscious volition. Now, however, the English speaking population numbers 160,000,000 people, distributed over a large part of the world, and is held so closely to a fixed standard by daily reading of printed matter that the natural evolution of the language seems to have come practically to an end.

If, at this time, English had reached the goal of perfection, this condition might be satisfactory; but it is plain that the language has crystallized in its present form, not by reason of its perfection, but because of circumstances which are quite unrelated to its merit. The question arises whether it may not be well to consider the desirability of artificial changes in the language, since natural change, of unknown and irresponsible origin, is at an end. It is suggested that an academy or commission might be chosen—fairly representing the users of English in all lands—with power to recommend, from time to time, changes or innovations in the language. The use of new constructions, words, or forms would, of course, not be obligatory upon any one, but would have the sanction of authority. If the changes had real merit they would probably, in time, come into general use; if not, they would pass into oblivion.

Mr. Smith objects to Esperanto because Russians have no article; but Russians can learn French, which has articles. He asserts that because artificial languages start with no literature "they can never be adopted." But all literatures were young once. It may be well to view with suspicion the claims of artificial languages to merit, but it is just possible that the artificial language idea may be sound. Therefore it seems wise to tolerate artificial languages long enough for a fair trial. Even we who are inclined to expect failure may consistently encourage those who are willing to take the pains to experiment.

JONATHAN HOLDEN.

Pleasantville, N. Y., July 20, 1916.

White Lamp-Posts for Safety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I drive an auto to and from my office, through the west drive at Central Park. During the last few months I have counted about a dozen cars which have collided head-on with the lamp-posts at various points along the drive. This morning the sufferer was actually a hansom cab. I am certain that an automobile is practically beyond repair after such an accident, and in most cases the occupants have been more or less injured.

The remedy, in my opinion, is for the Park Department to paint the lamp-posts along the drives white. The turns of the drive are numerous, and at some places it is difficult to say whether the light you are looking at is on your side of the drive or on the other side of it, just around the turn. The white lamp-posts which I suggest would mark out the outlines of the roadway as the whitewashed stones do which are used along the roadside in private parks in the suburbs.

JESSE W. RENO.

New York, July 27, 1916.

Boots and Shoes for Convalescents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter recently received from my niece, Miss G. Constant Lounsbery, head infirmiere of the Ambulance Militaire de Piriac, she appeals for strong boots and shoes, of which they are in great need in France. Many of the men who are wounded in the foot or leg are wearing only one shoe when brought into the hospital. Others come in with their shoes in such bad condition from their long tramps and their experience in the trenches that it is impossible to use them again. The hospitals are able to dismiss their convalescents fairly well clothed, but as regards boots and shoes there is a great shortage.

Any gift of shoes, worn or otherwise, will be gratefully received and should be addressed to Miss G. C. Lounsbery, care British War Relief Association, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The British War Relief Association has kindly consented to forward such gifts as are sent in. This appeal includes the hospital in Nantes and many others in the neighborhood.

EDITH HAGGIN LOUNSBERY.

Bedford, N. Y., July 22, 1916.

TRAINING THE BODY AS WELL AS THE MIND.

A Program Upon Which Both Opponent and Advocate of Military Training in the Schools May Co-operate.

By WILLIAM G. WILLCOX,
President of the Board of Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much difference of opinion and argument in regard to military training in the public schools arises from lack of definition of the term. If its advocates and opponents would first state just what they mean by "military training," possibly they would find themselves not far apart. The opponents appear to have in mind training which is of value only for military service, while the advocates refer to training which is even more important and valuable as a preparation for citizenship in time of peace than as a preliminary preparation for military service. This is especially true in regard to the training now required in the public schools of the State of New York, and a clear understanding of the provisions of the new laws and the character of the training to be introduced is the first requisite for any intelligent discussion of the subject.

The Welsh bill provides for physical training in the public schools for both girls and boys of all ages for at least twenty minutes per day, under the direction of the State Board of Regents. The present curriculum of the New York schools already provides such training for a minimum of sixty minutes and a maximum of 120 minutes per week. The Welsh bill does not materially affect the character of the physical training now given in the schools of New York City, but merely increases somewhat the amount of time devoted to such training. It will, however, require that similar physical training shall be extended to other public schools of the State, in which it is not now practiced. To quote from a circular issued by the State Commissioner of Education, this law "offers to the public schools throughout the State an opportunity to give, with State co-operation and aid, more serious attention to the physical well-being of the pupils and to the development of those qualities which are essential in meeting the obligations of citizenship."

The Slater bill provides for military training for boys of from 16 to 19 years of age for not more than 180 minutes a week after school hours during the school term, and for two weeks in camp during the Summer vacation. This training is to be under the direction of the Military Training Commission, consisting of the Major General of the National Guard, one member appointed by the Governor and one member appointed by the Board of Regents. This commission is authorized and required:

(1.) To recommend from time to time to the Board of Regents the establishment in elementary and secondary schools of habits, customs, and methods best adapted to develop correct physical posture and bearing, mental and physical alertness, self-control, discipline, and initiative, sense of duty and the spirit of co-operation under leadership.

(2.) To supervise and direct such military training as the commission may prescribe for boys of 16 to 19 years of age (excepting boys regularly employed and other boys exempted by the commission) for not exceeding three hours per week during the school year.

(3.) To establish and maintain camps for the field training of such boys of 16 to 19 years of age as may be accepted by the commission, for at least two weeks during the Summer.

In view of the broad powers and wide discretion given to the Military Training Commission, the personnel of its membership is important as an indication of the character of the training which it may be expected to prescribe. Dr. Finley, representing the Board of Regents, is a frank opponent of technical military training in the schools, but a strong advocate of the kind of physical training and character training represented by the Boy Scouts program. Dr. George J. Fisher, who has been appointed by Governor Whitman, is even more outspoken in his opposition to military drill. Dr. Fisher is the Secretary of the Physical Training Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations and a prominent official of the Boy Scouts of America. His views in regard to military training in the schools are forcibly expressed in the April 15, 1916, issue of Scouting, and should be read by every one interested in this subject.

The precise character of the training which General O'Ryan would advocate has not been announced, but with General O'Ryan busy on the Mexican frontier, the plans of the commission must be formulated by Dr. Finley and Dr. Fisher, and their program is quite certain to be one which the most ardent pacifist can indorse.

Thoughtful observers and students must appreciate that the problem of military preparedness and defense is only a part of the greater problem of loyal and efficient citizenship—citizenship ready to subordinate personal interests in patriotic service of the State in peace or in war, and trained both for individual efficiency and for effective co-operation. If democracy is to justify itself as the best form of government, if it is to hold its place in the survival of the fittest among the nations of the earth, it must not be behind any autocratic government in the loyalty, patriotic devotion, obedience, discipline and self-sacrifice of its citizens, and in effective organization and team work.

The public schools represent a huge investment of public funds from which the community rightfully demands large returns in loyal and efficient citizenship. Strong, vigorous bodies, good practical knowledge of the laws of health, self-reliance, courage, obedience, deference, self-control, respect for the laws of the land and the rights of others, appreciation of civic obligations and duty—these are some of the qualities which are of vital interest to the State and which the State has a right to expect in return for its investment in public education. We must frankly admit that in these directions the results of our public school training have not been satisfactory. There can be no difference of opinion as to the importance of more thorough and systematic physical training for our schoolboys—training less confined to a few star athletic performers who are in least need of it, and promoting throughout the entire school system the development of sound, vigorous bodies, without which intellectual attainments are of little value. The appalling per centage of recruits found physically unfit for military service indicates also a sad lack of physical fitness for peaceful pursuits. Such training as is given to the Boy Scouts promotes not only physical development but mental development and character development which are imperatively needed, not only as a preliminary preparation for military service and natural defense, if occasion should arise, but also, and especially, as preparation for efficient citizenship in time of peace.

European experience and expert military opinion clearly indicate that the big problem in preparation for effective military service is not training in military tactics or drill, but getting men into fit physical condition. Even Germany does not give military drill in the schools, but every boy in Germany receives a thorough training to make him physically sound and fit for service to the State, either in peace or in war. Here is a program upon which pacifist and militarist can co-operate. It is a time for all who recognize this need in our schools and our community not to obstruct the efforts to introduce such training, but to join forces in carrying forward the movement on sound educational lines, beneficial alike to the schools and to the State.

WILLIAM G. WILLCOX.

THE MILITIA IN TEXAS.

Some Unpleasant Things Incident to Their Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of THE TIMES contains an article on the complaints placed with various Senators and Representatives by members of the militia regarding their food and treatment on their way to the Mexican border. In this connection, will you permit me to place before your readers the contents of a letter received only this moment from a young man in the Seventy-first Regiment?

I am informed by this militiaman that in nine days neither he, nor any man in his company, has been permitted to bathe; that the temperature in Brownsville seldom reaches below 95, and never below 90; that it was not until after they had been down there several days that the ground was sufficiently cleared to permit the raising of tents; that most of the men have been soaked by the pouring rain, and that many of them have colds and sore throats, that is to say, at least 75 per cent. All except the commissioned officers have, apparently, been placed at the work of clearing a certain kind of cactus which grows in the vicinity, and have been injured by the very sharp points which protrude from the cactus leaves, so sharp that they penetrate through the soles of the shoes.

The food is said to consist of hardtack and coffee for breakfast; hardtack, coffee, and one peach for luncheon; hardtack, coffee, and corned beef hash for dinner. There has been practically no variation in the diet for four or five days. This is the "wholesome and simple diet, not quite so good as the guardsmen may have been accustomed to at home," to which the army report refers.

B. RUSSELL HERTS.

New York, July 19, 1916.

An Actor's Death for England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Word has just come from France of the death of Captain Lionel Walsh by wounds received in the British advance of July 1. Playgoers of New York will remember his appearance in the lighter musical plays of the past seven or eight years, to which he added much gayety and humor, and his capacity for more serious work was shown in the Stage Society's production of Schnitzler's "Komtesse Mizzi," in which he gave a really fine performance. There has been so much irresponsible, so much generous talk and writing about English actors who have been among us that there is a melancholy pleasure in recording the courage, gallantry, and self-sacrifice of one, who of many I know was not exceptional. To the public Lionel Walsh was the comic, eccentric young Englishman of fashion; to his friends, his fine feelings and loyalty, his simplicity and kindness will always remain a precious memory.

LOUIS EVAN SHIPMAN.

Cornish, N. H., July 8, 1916.

Shaking Mops Out of Windows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many suggestions have been made about cleanliness in the city, but one important point has been overlooked. I refer to the practice of mopping floors and shaking mopfuls of dirt out of the window. I understand there is a law against this evil. It should be enforced.

G. H. G.

New Milford, Conn., July 25, 1916.

REGULARS AND GUARDSMEN

Border Service Will Acquaint Many Citizens with Army Conditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who has a son and several other relatives in the militia on the border, I would say that it is very evident that the officers of the regular army, as well as the responsible members of the present Administration, have very little idea of the character of the men who are now doing time on the border.

We notice reports that the men are dissatisfied and are thinking about such matters as should be complained about while they are not busily engaged in making roads, in burying dead horses, and in other forms of amusement available during their unnecessary stay in that part of the world. The fact is that the militia is composed of the most representative men in every community, college graduates, men interested in every civic organization for the welfare of the people, thoughtful men who, if they were at home, would hold indignation meetings and take an interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the troops. One of them writes to me and says: "One of the regulars gave us a visit in our tent the other night and, although a pretty rough fellow, we had a long and interesting talk with him." It would be well if the officers of the regular army realized that they have the finest set of men that could possibly be gathered as representative United States citizens, men who are not accustomed to run a wheelbarrow and to be halloed at as though they were in an entirely different class.

FRANCIS H. HOLMES.

New York, July 27, 1916.

Gas as an Insect Exterminator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If poisonous gases can be used to destroy human life on battlefields, why cannot some modification of this method be employed in combating destructive insects and other pests? Instead of "poisoned bait" let us have fumes capable of eliminating an army of grasshoppers in action. Even war may yield some suggestions of value to the pacifist. Washington Market may take a hint from Europe's battlefields and vanquish its "enemy" flies more effectually by judicious employment of gases than by wielding the more humane and considerate fans or politely closing the screen doors against intruders.

Should objection to the gases be raised and the screens continue in favor, it is respectfully suggested that their usefulness might be

BAKER DEFENDS HARRISON'S ACTS

Judge Jenkins's Criticisms of Philippine Governor General Answered by War Secretary.

UPHOLDS REFORM OF BENCH

Constructive and Far from a Blunder—Denies Business Stagnation, Points to Record Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Criticisms of the administration of Francis Burton Harrison as Governor General of the Philippine Islands were answered today by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, when his attention was called to a letter in a New York newspaper in which Mr. Harrison was attacked, particularly for his alleged attitude toward the insular courts. The letter was signed by James C Jenkins, who recently returned to this country after long service in the Philippine judiciary.

Judge Jenkins charged in his letter that business conditions in the islands had been paralyzed and largely destroyed since the publication in Manila of President Wilson's speech at Staunton, Va., in December, 1913. It is charged also in the letter that Governor General Harrison played politics in judicial appointments.

Secretary Baker said his attention had been called to the letter, but most of it, he declared, "was so lacking in specification that it seemed rather an effort to scold than to give information." He answered some of the concrete statements of Judge Jenkins, the first of which was as follows:

This brings me to one of the greatest of Governor General Harrison's mistakes, and they are numerous. The reorganization of the courts in the early part of 1914 was an egregious blunder. It greatly lessened the efficiency of the judiciary, and Mr. Harrison could have prevented it if he had wanted to do so. But he wanted to reassign the old judges and appoint a half dozen new ones to suit Speaker Osmena and a few young lawyers of Manila. Confidence in the judiciary has thus been largely destroyed.

Says More Judges Were Needed.

"Yes," said Secretary Baker, "I observed that statement with reference to the reorganization of the judiciary, and it seems susceptible of a very direct and conclusive answer. When Governor General Harrison arrived in Manila in 1913 his predecessor and the other members of the Philippine Commission, with portfolios, had just submitted their annual reports. The Secretary of Finance and Justice has the administrative supervision of justice in the Philippine Islands. The official who held this office on Governor General Harrison's arrival, Judge Araneta, in his annual report, dated Sept. 26, 1913, said:

"The condition of the court shows the need for more judges, as was stated in my report for last year. It is to be regretted that the commission and Assembly, both recognizing this need, were unable to agree at the last session upon legislation to remedy the situation. It is to be hoped that the matter will be taken up in time at the coming session of the Legislature and that the two houses will be able to come to a satisfactory agreement."

Acting Governor General Newton W. Gilbert, in his annual report, dated Sept. 25, 1913, Mr. Baker continued, "commented also on this at some length. Both of these officials dwelt on the necessity of increasing the number of judges of the Courts of First Instance and Land Registration, and both called attention to the fact that there had been practically no impact legislation remedying these defects.

"As a result of this General agreement, in which Governor General Harrison's views coincided with those of the former Administration, as reported officially in their annual reports, the Reorganization Act was passed. It combined the Courts of First Instance with the Courts of Land Registration and increased the number of Judges from thirty to thirty-six.

All the Judges Reappointed.

"This, however, would not answer the part of Judge Jenkins's statement in which he says: 'Confidence in the judiciary has thus been largely destroyed.' Inasmuch, however, as Governor Harrison reappointed every Judge of First Instance and every Judge of the Court of Land Registration on the new court, the statement requires some further explanation.

"This would also dispose of the statement that 'it was the desire of Governor General Harrison to make new appointments to suit Speaker Osmena.' Had it been his desire to make new appointments he would not have reappointed all of the old Judges. The Bar Association of Manila specifically recommended that seven of the old Judges be not reappointed, including the present chief of the Supreme Court. Governor General Harrison reappointed these Judges notwithstanding the recommendation of the Bar Association."

Mr. Baker's attention was called to this statement of Judge Jenkins:

This act abolished the Land Court, enlarged the jurisdiction of First Instance Courts, and provided for thirty-six Judges instead of thirty, with a decrease of salaries so as to make the aggregate of salaries paid about the same as before. But there was really no necessity for a greater number of Judges, as they were already sufficient in number, intelligence and industry to dispose of the business, and in a much more efficient and satisfactory manner. This act also included provisions repealed, providing that after reaching sixty-five years of age a Judge must retire without pay or pension, no matter how long he had been on the bench or how good a record he had made.

Retirement Without Pension.

"This," Mr. Baker asserted, "has been completely answered by what I have heretofore said, except as to the so-called unprecedented provision which retires Judges after reaching the age of sixty-five, and as to salaries. As a matter of fact, retirement of Judges at the age of sixty-five is not at all unprecedented. In the British colonial service Judges are retired at the age of sixty-five, however with pension. In this particular act of the Philippine Government there was no provision for pensions, for the reason that at the time of the passage of the act the Philippine Government was in no condition to guarantee the payment of pensions. This age of sixty-five applies to Filipino Judges as well as to Americans, and that the first Judge to be retired under the act was a Filipino. Were the age of sixty-five not justified by the experience of the British Government it could be well within the knowledge of any one acquainted with tropical conditions that sixty-five was not an unreasonably early age for the retirement of American Judges serving in the tropics.

"Judge Jenkins fails to call attention, however, to the fact that for the first time in Philippine legislation this act gave a tenure of office to Judges; it provided that at the age of sixty-five Judges of the Courts of First Instance should retire. The act did not provide pay or pension. Prior to its passage, however, a Judge might have been replaced at any time without pay or pension, whereas under the Reorganization act a Judge cannot be removed until he reaches the age of sixty-five except for sufficient cause in the judgment of the Supreme Court, so that the effect of the act was to give a Judge a more assured tenure of office than he had prior to that time.

"Now, as to the decrease in salaries. There was a decrease of some salaries. This was principally in the case of the younger and the additional Judges who were to be appointed under the act. Judge Jenkins, for example, who was appointed in 1904, received in 1913 the salary of 10,000 pesos per annum; under the reorganization act he received 10,000 pesos per annum, and his treatment was not exceptional.

Jenkins Liberally Treated.

"Judge Jenkins states that a Judge must retire without pay or pension under the reorganization act, but fails to say that he himself, under a general act since passed by the Philippine Government, has been retired from the service, and, receiving credit for more than ten years' service, will receive one-third of his annual salary for three years.

"In other words, Judge Jenkins receives on leaving the service of the Philippine Government, in addition to the very liberal provisions as to payment of accrued leave existing when he was appointed, one year's pay. This must be particularly welcome to Judge Jenkins, who for several years prior to the appointment of Governor General Harrison had been desirous of leaving the Philippine service. Had he so left during a prior Administration he would not have received this year's pay. This treatment again of Judge Jenkins was not exceptional."

Another statement by Judge Jenkins which Mr. Baker answered read:

What about business conditions? Since the first publication in Manila of the Staunton speech of President Wilson, in December, 1913, business in the islands has been at a standstill—yes, paralyzed, and largely destroyed.

In commenting on Judge Jenkins' charge Secretary Baker said:

"The answer which Judge Jenkins gives to this question is no more accurate than his statement with reference to the judiciary. The exports from the Philippine Islands for the first six months of the calendar year 1916 have been greater than for any similar period in the history of the Philippine Islands. And, further, the percentage tax collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on business shows that the interior business for the six months was better than for any similar period in the past. It is therefore, far from the fact to say that business is paralyzed in the Philippine Islands. There has been some disarrangement of business as a result of the war, but, with the total exports greater than for any similar period in the island's history, and with the total of the internal business greater, it is ridiculous to speak of business being paralyzed."

Judge Jenkins also said in his letter:

All this is independent of the serious injustice done to the numerous faithful and highly efficient American public servants in the Philippines who have been removed from office or their resignations forced without any good or sufficient cause.

When Mr. Baker was asked to comment on this he replied:

"This is a sweeping statement, which has heretofore been thoroughly discredited. No administration in the Philippine Islands has ever adhered more strictly to the rule and spirit of the civil service than has Governor General Harrison's. The record in this respect has been very fully stated in two letters of Mr. Unfred Denison to the National Civil Service Reform League, one of which was published in full in a speech of Senator Hitchcock in the Senate on Jan. 10, 1916, when the Philippine bill was before that body.

"However, Judge Jenkins's personal case, as well as that of the Judiciary to which he refers, are illustrative of the complaints of unfair treatment of Americans in the Islands and the politics which has entered into appointments in the Islands.

"No American Judge of the Supreme Court or of the minor courts in the Philippine Islands has been forced to resign during this administration. The two American Judges of the Supreme Court of the Islands were all appointed by preceding Administrations; all of the Judges of Courts of First Instance appointed by previous Administrations whom Governor General Harrison found in office, except those who had voluntarily resigned prior to the reorganization act, were reappointed by him.

"Had Governor General Harrison been willing to play either local or United States party politics he might well have failed to reappoint Judge Jenkins, following the recommendation of the Manila Bar Association, but he elected not to hide himself behind the recommendation of this or other associations and reappointed every other of the old Judges of the Courts of First Instance and Land Registration."

SOCIETY AT HOT SPRINGS.

H. Campbell Graefs Give a Dinner at Fassifern Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 30.—Many visitors at the Homestead attended services at the churches this morning and the day, which was occupied with the usual Sunday program of riding and driving, ended with a concert in the Homestead lobby, which was attended by more than 300 visitors, including Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. Rupert Blue, Dr. Victor Blue, C. Marondi of the Turkish Embassy, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mr. and Mrs. George Barr McCutcheon, Mrs. Buckner A. Wallingford and others.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell Graef of New York who are occupying Inglesone gave a dinner for a score of friends at Fassifern Farm tonight, their guests riding, driving and motoring over. In the party were the Countess Ella Festetics of New York, who joined Mr. and Mrs. Graef here last week, the Misses Eleanor Bright, Isabel and Josephine Palms, and Clyde Graef, and Charles Palms and Edgar Bright.

The colony of writers and actors at Warm Springs, which includes Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Irwin, and Credo Harris, is interested in the production of a playlet which will be given by the young people at the Warm Springs Hotel this week.

Arrivals today at the Homestead included R. R. Henry, I. H. Gasson and Dr. John H. Hodgson, New York; S. Van Vechlin, South Orange; Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell Duane and family, Philadelphia, and Captain R. J. Campbell, Washington.

PREACH TO RESORT GUESTS.

Well-Known Clergymen Spending the Summer in New Hampshire.

Special to The New York Times.

COLEBROOK, N. H., July 30.—The Rev. A. H. Reed of Littleton officiates at Sunday services at Partridge Lake every Sunday at 4 P. M. during the season. The Rev. Dr. H. H. Beattys of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who is at his Summer home at Sugar Hill, preached at the Congregational Church at Littleton today. The Rev. Alson H. Robinson of Cincinnati, who has opened his Summer home on Farr Hill, Littleton, occupied the pulpit of the Unitarian Church at Littleton.

The Rev. Marcus H. Carroll of Hanover, Mass., a former pastor of St. Paul's Church, Lancaster, returned to spend the Summer at Pilot Cottage and occupied his old pulpit today, addressing a large congregation of Summer visitors.

Lenox Churches Announce Gifts.

LENOX, Mass., July 30.—Those who attended Trinity Episcopal Church this morning found in the pews a printed statement of the expenses of the church. The receipts for the last year amounted to $22,287. Besides pew rent and contributions, the deficiency fund shows that Mrs. William Douglas Sloane gave $1,000, Harris Fahnestock and George E. Turnure of the vestry, $500 each; Mrs. George Griswold Haven and Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, $300 each; Giraud Foster, $375; Mrs. Robert Winthrop, $250; and Mrs. William H. Bradford, $200. For the support of St. Helen's Chapel in New Lenox, built by the late John E. Parsons in memory of a daughter, Mrs. Parsons gave $700; Herbert Parsons, $500; Misses Mary and Gertrude Parsons, $200 each

Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

DEFENDS APPRAISAL BY SERVICE BOARD

Secretary Walker Answers Howe's Criticisms, Says Public Saved Money.

ACTIVITY LIMITED BY LAW

Rates and Capitalization Sole Bases for Investigation—Fares Already Fixed.

James B. Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, answered yesterday some of the criticisms of the commission made in a letter written to Chairman Oscar S. Straus by Frederic C. Howe, President of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City. Mr. Howe complained because the commission had not appraised more than one-quarter of the public service corporations in order to enable it to determine what would be a fair rate to charge for commodities or services provided by them. Mr. Howe mentioned several other cities where the rates for gas and electricity and street car fares were less than are charged here.

He besought the commission to devote itself unremittingly to the appraisal of all unappraised public utility corporations in the city. At the offices of the commission it was learned that in addition to the corporations mentioned by Mr. Howe, of which appraisals have been made, a number of other important appraisals are under way and are nearing completion.

"Among the most important of these appraisals is that of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn," said Mr. Walker in his statement. "The commission's engineers and accountants have been working on this appraisal for three years, and it is now about completed. The property appraised, it is said, is the largest public utility property ever valued by a public agency. This appraisal was ordered in connection with the so-called Brooklyn Edison rate case, which was instituted by the commission upon complaint of Commander Albert C. Moritz and 100 other consumers of electric current in Brooklyn against the company.

"The complaint stated that the rates charged for electric current by this company were unreasonable and unjust, and that small consumers were discriminated against because they were charged the maximum rate allowed by law, which is 10 cents a kilowatt hour, while larger consumers were supplied with current at much lower rates.

"This is one of the most important rate cases ever considered by the commission. Whether it will result in an order reducing rates is not known, but the complainants hope for such an outcome, for the commission had a similar case against the New York Edison Company, which resulted in an order reducing the maximum rate from 10 cents to 8 cents a kilowatt hour. These new rates went into effect in Manhattan and a large part of the Bronx in May of this year."

Defends Recent Appraisals.

In regard to the list of appraisals already made by the commission which Mr. Howe mentioned in his letter Mr. Walker said:

"The appraisals mentioned have been made in the regular course of the commission's work in supervising the operations of public utilities. Some were made in capitalization cases, others in rate cases. In the capitalization cases the appraisals gave the commission the information the New York law requires upon the authorization of issues of stocks and bonds; in the rate cases the information necessary to order reductions in rates.

"Both classes of cases are among the most important matters which can come before a regulative body.

"Under the New York laws capitalization cases arise from the applications of corporations under the jurisdiction of the commission for permission to issue securities. No such corporation can issue new securities without the consent of the commission, and the commission cannot give or withhold such consent until it ascertains whether the value of the property owned and the business done by such corporation justifies the issuance of securities in the amount applied for. In all such cases appraisals made by Mr. Howe the commission made the appraisals for the purpose of passing upon applications for the approval of securities.

"Rate cases may be instituted upon the complaint of patrons or customers of public service corporations or upon motion of the commission. In such cases the commission cannot, under the decisions of the courts, order a reduction in rates which would deprive the corporation affected of a fair return upon the capital invested."

In his letter, Mr. Howe referred to the properties of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the New York Edison Company, which, he said, had not been appraised. Concerning the Edison Company, it was learned that the commission had procured enough information to justify an order reducing rates without making a complete appraisal of the property.

Rate Appraisal of B. R. T. Useless.

It was admitted by the commission that no complete appraisal had been made of the property of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the reason given was that the rates charged by these corporations for transportation are the uniform five-cent fare, which is fixed by law and by the terms of the contracts between the city and the companies. For rate-making purposes, therefore, such an appraisal would be useless until the law or the contracts, or both, are changed. However, the commission will have a pretty good idea of the value of their properties, because under the dual system contracts the chief engineer of the commission must make what is known as a "prior determination," which fixes the value of the property of the companies at the time the dual system contracts were signed. These determinations have been made by the chief engineer.

The contracts also require that determinations by the chief engineer as to the cost of construction and equipment of the new subways built under the dual system contracts shall be made each quarter, until the contract is completed, so that by the time the entire new system goes into operation the commission will have accurate figures as to its cost.

In regard to the possibility of reducing fares on the surface lines of the city, it was pointed out by Mr. Walker that in Manhattan and the Bronx these lines, within the last few years, have gone through the hands of receivers, and have been reorganized and rehabilitated. It was said no complaints have been received by the commission that the five-cent fare charged on the lines was excessive, and that no information had been brought to the commission's attention that would warrant an investigation with a view of compelling a reduction in the fare.

Mr. Walker, in replying to Mr. Howe's criticism of perpetual franchises, said that such franchises had been granted by the Legislature or by some other properly constituted authorities, and that many had been upheld by the courts. It was the opinion of those familiar with the matter that any steps for their termination or alteration would have to be taken by the Legislature. Many good lawyers, it was said, disagreed as to the power even of the Legislature to nullify these franchises.

Ocean Highways.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

Krooniand, (Liverpool).—W. F. Bathgate, H. Bonney, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Buskard, Miss Gladys Buskard, A. R. Doble, G. D. Foster, Miss Mary E. Gallacher, Miss Carolyn Haslam, George S. Inglis, Miss Auriol Lee, Miss J. Mackenzie, Robert McAlpin, the Hon. F. H. Phippen, K. C., Ralph H. Phillipson, James Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rogers, Duncan Stewart, Mrs. L. Wallace, S. Whitmore, Miss M. C. Young.

New York, (Liverpool).—R. E. Aitken, T. G. Astin, Miss H. Beckham, Mrs. E. H. F. Bell, G. H. Browne, J. O. Carr, A. J. Conroy, J. S. Crofton, Walter Davidson, M. F. Doyle, H. P. Dunuy, Thomas Emery, F. Fletcher, R. S. Harker, Marquis Inouye, Marchioness Inouye, Miss Margaret James, M. W. Jones, E. G. Kennedy, H. T. Lamkin, John G. Lowe, W. A. Lowry, F. G. MacGregor, W. B. Mitchell, J. G. Molina, E. B. Moore, A. E. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Osler, Henry Peck, Dr. G. J. Pettit, F. R. Russell, W. F. Sands, J. A. C. Scott, H. E. Sheldon, James A. Stone, A. F. Warne, Robert Wilson, J. Hay Wilson, and Miss M. T. Wilson.

TENNIS MATCH AT THE PIER.

Many See Dawson and Washburn Play—Teas at the Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 30.—At the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon tennis and golfing were rival diversions for the cottagers, the attendance being the largest of the season.

In tennis the feature of the day was the postponed match from last year's Point Judith tourney, which was played by Ward Dawson of California and Watson M. Washburn of New York. Many of the cottagers motored to the Country Club for the tennis final and afterward entertained at tea on the lawn.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cary Rumsey, Frederick C. Inman, Frank Washburn, Dr. Archibald G. Thomson, Mrs. Albert B. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Knowlton, W. Fraser Harrison, Mrs. Rowland Hazard, the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice de Coppet, Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Miss Marion Bond, W. D. Crowell, Miss Marguerite Prescott, Henry de Coppet, P. S. P. Randolph, P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Mrs. R. F. Taylor, Miss Margaret Taylor, Miss Mariana Gowel, and Mrs. G. W. C. Whiting.

A number of the pololsts here for the Point Judith tournament turned their attention to golf today, among those who made the rounds of the links being Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Stoddard of Long Island, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux S. Milburn, Miss Helen Hitchcock and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, L. I.; Malcolm Stevenson of the Meadow Brook polo team, William Balding and John Drage of the Rugby Club, W. Fraser Harrison, Jay Coogan, Earle Alexander, Benjamin R. Gatins, and L. L. M. Cooley.

One of the events of the day was a Rhode Island clambake given by T. F. I. McDonnell of Providence at Chomowauk Lodge, Charlestown, R. I. About forty members of the Summer colony were invited, including William G. Roelker, R. H. I. Goddard, Rush Sturges, Caspar Bush, Rowland Hazard, Henry Pearce, Jr., Harry Parsons Cross, Alexander Duncan Chapin, Jr., Lauriston H. Hazard, Thomas A. Jenckes, Stanley Henshaw, Merwin White, William Wurts White, Jr., Harold A. McKinney, Henry W. Roth, Livingston Ham, Frederick M. Smith, David H. Baker, Walter S. Hackney, Colonel Byron S. Watson, Frank L. Hinckley, Stephen O. Metcalf, Daniel F. George, W. R. Callender, E. Bruce Merriman, Colonel F. W. Matteson, Carl D. Marshall, and G. Edward Buxton, Jr.

PARTIES AT WHITE SULPHUR

Dinners and Outdoor Sports Mark Sunday at the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 30.—Visitors at White Sulphur attended the Sunday morning church services, after which many indulged in out-door sports. The pool continues to be popular, and this morning was packed to the utmost capacity.

Mrs. Henry Rutledge Buist of Charleston, S. C., entertained last evening at the Pines Club for dinner. Those invited were Mr. and Mrs. John E. C. Kohlsaat, Judge and Mrs. William H. Brawley, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Weir, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. John Herndon French, Mrs. H. Rowland Clapp, Mrs. Kellogg Bradley, Miss Madeline Laidley, and Miss Josephine McClure. Miss Madeline Laidley left today for her home in Charleston, W. Va., and will return for the horse show.

Mrs. Dallas Dixon of Philadelphia came down today and registered at the Old White. Colonel and Mrs. Oliver W. Dudley of Danville, Va., also arrived today. Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler M. Leggett of New York arrived this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Howry of Washington, D. C., are registered at the Old White for a few days.

Mrs. Bartlett Arkel of New York came down in her car, accompanied by her sister, Miss Susan Grigsby of Lexington, Ky., and her cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Hepburn of Virginia. She entertained at the Pines Club for dinner, afterward attending the Sunday evening concert at the Greenbrier.

Her guests were Judge and Mrs. Edward Colston of Cincinnati, Dr. Fielding Lewis, and Walter T. Lewis, and Miss Anne K. Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. C. Kohlsaat gave an informal porch party this evening at the Cottage. Among those present were Mrs. Pearl F. Lewis, Judge and Mrs. William H. Brawley, Miss Josephine McClure, Mrs. Kellogg Bradley, Mrs. H. Rowland Clapp, Mrs. John Herndon French, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. James B. Weir.

MANY DINNERS AT NEWPORT.

The Perry Belmonts, the Livingston Beeckmans, and Others Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont gave a dinner tonight at Belcourt in honor of Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman. Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman gave a luncheon today at Gooseberry Island, and James J. Van Alen entertained for his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold Thompson, who return to New York tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer F. Eddy, and Dr. George Bolling Lee were among the luncheon hosts. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dinner this evening.

Captain B. F. Hutchinson, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. H. Carnegie Phipps, Senator Ogden L. Mills, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dixon of Philadelphia, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, and Mr. and Mrs. Gustav J. S. White of New York, guests of Mrs. Dudley Davis, are registered at the Casino.

Former Senator George Peabody Wetmore, who underwent an operation at Corey Hill Hospital Thursday, is doing well.

Governor and Mrs. Beeckman have taken each Saturday night in August for dinners. This afternoon Governor and Mrs. Beeckman, accompanied by Mrs. French Vanderbilt, sailed for New York to occupy a box at the official notification of Judge Charles Evans Hughes.

A ball in aid of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund and Queen Mary's Needle-Work Guild will be given at Newport Beach, Aug. 30, by the English residents of Newport.

HEAT WAVE SPREADING.

Reaches Middle and South Atlantic Sections—Extends to Pacific.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—In only scattered sections of the country is relief from the heat wave in sight. The Weather Bureau expects "some moderation" by Tuesday in the lower Ohio Valley, along Lake Michigan, and in the upper lake region, and a shading down in temperatures already has resulted from thunder showers in the west plains States and on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Meantime, the high temperatures area has extended into the Middle and South Atlantic sections and has advanced in the Far West to the Pacific Coast.

New England and the Middle Atlantic seaboard, where it has been cooler for a day or two, will be warmer again tomorrow.

Escanaba, Mich., with 100, and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., with 98, reported new local temperature records today.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Promise of relief from the torrid weather came tonight at the end of a day during which the mercury reached a point within a fraction of a degree of the highest ever reached in Chicago. As a result of the protracted heat culminating in a maximum of 102 degrees at 4 P. M. today the death rate reached a point where county morgue officials said there was no more room in the institution for bodies.

Of 185 deaths reported today, upward of 100 were said to be due directly or indirectly to the heat.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel at Resort.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel of New York spent the day at the seashore. Mayor Mitchel motored down with Mr. and Mrs. Donn Barber.

FOREST FIRES KILL OVER 150 IN CANADA

Flames, Raging Two Days, Sweep Through Many Towns in Northern Ontario.

LIST OF VICTIMS MOUNTING

Scores Injured, of Whom Many Will Die—At Nushka Alone 75 Perish—Prospectors Trapped.

ENGLEHART, Ontario, July 30.—Forest fires raging in Northern Ontario are believed tonight to have resulted in the loss of from 150 to 200 lives. Scores of other persons have been injured, and it is feared many of them will die.

Several towns have been wiped out by the flames, which have been raging for forty-eight hours. Reports thus far received show that 57 persons perished at Nushka, a French Canadian settlement, and 34 at Matheson. Cochrane has 18 dead and 34 injured; Iroquois Falls 15 dead and many injured, and Ramore 15 dead. The number killed at Porcupine Junction is not known, but the entire town was destroyed except the railroad station.

The death list will be materially increased, it is feared, by victims in outlying districts. There are apparently well authenticated reports that many prospectors have been trapped at Tashota and Kowcash. One farmer and his ten children are known to have been burned while the man's wife was vainly seeking aid to check the onrushing flames sweeping through grass and timber.

Wait Too Long, Cut Off by Fire.

Nushka, a hamlet consisting of a score of frame buildings and stores, suffered most. It had been threatened for several days, but the residents lingered in the hope that they might save their homes. They waited too long, and walls of fire cut off escape in any direction.

A nearby lake in which they found refuge saved many residents of Cochrane, on the line of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. Only two streets in the town were saved.

Thirty-four bodies are lying side by side on the platform of the railroad station at Matheson. The station and two houses are the only buildings still standing.

Ramore, a small settlement, was wiped out.

The flames were checked at Timmons after seventeen houses had been burned. Only the sawmill was destroyed at South Porcupine.

All that remains of Iroquois Falls are the ruins of the great paper mill and one store.

Refugees Pouring In.

Refugees without food or clothing are pouring into the larger towns south of the burned district. A large number of them have arrived here and are being sent to Cobalt and Haileybury. Englehart citizens worked all of last night caring for the homeless wanderers.

As soon as the gravity of the situation became known officials of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway adopted energetic relief measures. Calls for assistance were sent to towns along the line, and a fully supplied relief train was sent out.

Hundreds of square miles of bush and farm land have been burned over. Isolated settlers fled before the flames and took refuge in lakes and rivers, leaving all their belongings behind.

Rain was falling tonight at Matheson and several other points, but a long-continued downpour will be necessary to extinguish the fires and prevent them from sweeping further southward.

BOSTON, July 30.—A veil of yellow smoke which obscured the sun over the greater part of New England today was believed to be due to Canadian forest fires. Passengers arriving in Portland, Me., from Montreal over the Grand Trunk Railway reported that they passed through fifty miles of forest fires, which ended shortly before they reached the Vermont border.

FIRE HALTS RELIEF TRAIN.

Forced to Stop at Burning Trestle—Cars Ablaze Several Times.

COBALT, Ont., July 20.—A relief train, on which were physicians and nurses and a large quantity of supplies, caught fire several times on the way to the scene of the forest fire disaster tonight, and finally was halted north of Englehart when the flames extended to the long trestle bridge over the Blanche River.

The relief party was made up of persons from Cobalt, Haileybury, and New Liskeard. The Town Council here appropriated $500 for supplies. Two cars attached to the train were filled with coffins.

ROGERS HITS AT REDFIELD.

Congressman Again Attacks the Commercial Attache System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Representative John J. Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, made public today a second letter written to Secretary Redfield criticising the commercial attaché service as now conducted and insisting that the officials should be under the jurisdiction of the State Department.

Mr. Rogers made a speech in the House several weeks ago criticising the attaché service and complains that Secretary Redfield in reply to this speech exceeded his authority in that the Constitution provides that "for any speech or debate in either House the members of Congress shall not be questioned in any other place." The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Rogers says, has made a direct charge of falsehood against him and gave publicity to certain statements that were "deliberately offensive and insulting."

Representative Rogers renews his charge that the ten chief commercial attachés are not properly equipped by training or experience for their work, that none of them knows the language of the country to which he has been assigned, and three were drafted from other branches of the service; that one is a sociologist, one a compiler, another a physician, one a railroad engineer, one a teacher, one a newspaper man, and one a builder.

"My principal insistence," says Mr. Rogers, "is that the system is fundamentally wrong; that it furnishes a perfect example of the folly of duplicating work and of having double responsibility and authority in the same field of activity. The case was succinctly stated in a letter which I received recently in indorsement of my consular speech, from the National Business League of America, as follows:

"'I once asked a foreign consul: "What is the particular function of a commercial attaché?" With nutshell conciseness he answered: "To meddle and otherwise interfere with a consular official in the discharge of his duties." The commercial attaché should be retired.'"

HOTEL AT PIERMONT BURNED

Guests at Summer Resort Have Narrow Escape from Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., July 30.—Old Fort Comfort Hotel at Piermont, two miles south of here, one of the largest Summer resorts on the west shore of the Hudson, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin, at 3 o'clock this morning.

Fifty or more guests were in the hotel and escaped in their night clothes. Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, a bridal couple, said to be from Philadelphia, were rescued with difficulty.

The damage will reach $50,000.

KING REWARDS BOYS WHO HELPED SAVE HIM

Christian Says His Strength Had Failed Him in Water After Sailboat Capsized.

COPENHAGEN, July 30, (via London.)—King Christian received at the castle today two schoolboys who helped to rescue him last week, when a boat he was sailing turned over near Aarhus. He presented cigarette cases to them. After expressing his thanks to the boys, the King, with the Queen, drove to a restaurant to thank the proprietor, who discovered the King's perilous position and gave the alarm. The King presented to him a diamond ring.

"Help arrived at the last moment," said the King. "My strength had completely failed me. I could not swim, as my rubber boots were filled with water. I was in excellent spirits to begin with, when I was sitting astride the boat, but I confess my spirits declined a little as the time went on and boats passed without their occupants hearing my shouts."

CASEMENT LAWYER RETURNS

Doyle Believes Sir Roger Will Be Reprieved at Last Moment.

Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, the American attorney for Sir Roger Casement, who is under sentence of death for high treason in England, and whose execution is set for next Thursday, arrived here yesterday on the American liner New York.

"I do not believe that Sir Roger will be executed," he said. "Before leaving London I sent to Sir Edward Grey a statement of his defense had the Government permitted him to call witnesses from Germany. In view of these facts I think it unlikely that the execution will be carried out. It is, however, a most delicate situation. The public opinion of America, if promptly and properly expressed, will, I am sure, save his life."

Sir Roger is in Brixton Jail. He has asked no favors and has received none, Mr. Doyle said. His health is excellent and his spirits are good. He is filled with a lofty spirit of patriotism, said Mr. Doyle, and he is perfectly willing to die if his death will help Ireland.

"The trial was most impressive," said Mr. Doyle, "particularly the speech delivered by the prisoner from the dock. I have the manuscript of that speech. Sir Roger gave it to me personally. I certainly value the gift."

Sir Roger wished to call witnesses from Germany, but the Government would not permit Mr. Doyle to go into Germany to summon them. Mr. Doyle did not care to discuss the Government's action in this regard. He emphasized, however, the excellent treatment accorded him in England and in the English court. It is the opinion of the attorney that if Great Britain really knew the strength of the sentiment here for Sir Roger it would not take his life.

"There is not one iota of truth in the report that Sir Roger is mentally unbalanced," said Mr. Doyle. "The report really is too ridiculous to call for any denial."

Beside the original manuscript of the speech made by the prisoner from the dock, Mr. Doyle was permitted to bring to the United States three copies of the trial proceedings. One copy he will present to the Congressional Library at Washington, another will go to the Philadelphia Law Library, and the third he will keep.

Mr. Doyle was cabled for personally by Sir Roger to represent him as one of his counsel. He left last night for Philadelphia.

LIEUT. H. LOMAS KILLED.

Former New Yorker Dies at Head of His Men in France.

Lieutenant Harold Lomas of the Twentieth Manchester Regiment, and before the war with the Crocker-Wheeler Company, electrical engineers, of this city, was killed in action on July 1, according to news reaching this city yesterday.

He was in his forty-second year, and was born in Manchester, England. Lieutenant Lomas was a graduate of Manchester Academy and Victoria University, where he took engineering honors. He came to this country in 1900 and was connected with the Crocker-Wheeler Company until the war began. After winding up his business affairs Lieutenant Lomas returned to England, where he obtained his commission, and was sent to the front on Nov. 5, 1915.

Colonel George H. Starr.

Colonel George H. Starr, a veteran of the civil war and a lawyer here for many years, died on Saturday at his home in Yonkers, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1861, in which year he enlisted in the 104th New York Volunteers, with whom he served for twenty months before being taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg. Colonel Starr was sent to Libby Prison, from which he escaped, being one of the 105 men who got out through a tunnel. After being recaptured he was sent to Macon, Ga., where he again escaped. On being captured a third time, Colonel Starr was sent to "Old Camp Sorghum," in Columbia, S. C. After being mustered out, Colonel Starr studied law and came to this city in 1866. His wife and three daughters survive him.

General R. B. Brown.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, July 30.—General R. B. Brown, 72, Past Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and widely known as a distinguished civil war veteran and newspaper editor, died at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at his home in this city, following a prolonged illness of stomach trouble. General Brown was Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1912 and was defeated by James M. Cox. He is survived by his widow, one daughter, a son, the Rev. Frank Brown of Oklahoma. For conspicuous bravery at Missionary Ridge General Brown was awarded a medal by Congress.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY H. COOPER, wholesale clothing merchant, in business in Utica for fifty-seven years, died in that city last night after a lingering illness.

ELIJAH H. MILLER, a retired toy manufacturer of Bristol, Conn., died yesterday in a hospital in Hartford, Conn., in his eighty-sixth year. He was an Odd Fellow for sixty-four years, and was believed to be one of the oldest members of that order.

The Rev. THOMAS J. GIBBONS, Vicar General of the St. Paul Diocese and pastor of the cathedral in St. Paul, Minn., died there yesterday in his fifty-seventh year.

CHARLES H. HAWLEY, a coal dealer of Bayside, L. I., for many years, died at his home there on Saturday, in his fifty-seventh year, leaving his wife and one son.

Mrs. TERESA CRISTOL, a resident of Bayside, L. I., since her husband died twenty-eight years ago, died on Saturday at the home of her son-in-law there, in her sixty-fourth year, leaving only her daughter.

Miss BERTHA G. JOHNSON, one of the secretaries of the Mission to Lepers of the Presbyterian Church, died on Saturday in Montreal, Canada, in her forty-sixth year. She was formerly, for six years, a missionary to India and later was connected with the Presbyterian Foreign Board of Missions in this country.

JUDSON H. BOUGHTON, President of the Great Lakes Building Corpor

UNTIL yesterday the terminal points of 'bus Line No. 4 were Broadway and 135th St., and 110th St. and Fifth Avenue. Now it runs via Fifth Avenue as far as the Pennsylvania Station. There is an added convenience by this extension of the Cathedral Parkway-Riverside Drive line of the

Fifth Avenue Bus

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YANKS, BEATEN TWICE BY BROWNS, FALL TO THIRD PLACE

YANKS SOUTHPAWED FROM FIRST PLACE

Donovanites, Weak with the Wood, Lose Twice to Browns —Now in Third Place.

SLABMEN NOT TO BLAME

Mogridge and Fisher Work Admirably, but Hitting Is Lacking—Alexander Only Yankee Scorer.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—With lefthanders facing them from the mound in both games of a double-header this sulphuric afternoon, the Yankees were dethroned. They were beaten twice, 2 to 1 in the first game and 2 to 0 in the second. They have lost four games in the last two days here, and the double infliction today not only dethroned them but toppled them into third place.

The Manhattan men's most serious weakness was lack of hitting. The punch, the finishing blow with the stick, the hit when needed, finality in attack—these traits the Yankees did not have.

Koob and Plank did the day's pitching which made the New York hitting too lean and gaunt to escape two defeats, although admirable pitching was done by Mogridge and Fisher for the New Yorkers. The Browns were about as shy of hits as the Yankees, but they did produce one lethal swat in each game, with men waiting on the bases, and in stick work it was just that superior ability to hit in moments of need which decided where victory should rest. Mogridge and Fisher did their share, and a commensurate amount of hitting would have won for either of them. As it was, the Yankees were southpawed out of first place. In addition to being delinquent with the wood, they were outspeeded. The Browns were more accurate and swift on bases, and they had more dash, more chic, more nerve.

Players and Umpire Differ.

Differences of opinion between Umpire Nallin and players cropped out now and then. In the second game Nunamaker tagged two men in a play at third base and put them both out, but Nallin granted only one out. That left two out when there should have been three. Then to increase the agony, Sisler, the most prominent in offense in the downfall of the Yanks, heckled them still more by ripping the diamond with a single which sent in two runs. The batting of Sisler and Marsans did much to beat the late leaders.

Sisler opened the second inning of the first game with a hit. He scored on Pratt's out at first and a single to centre by the mischievous member from Cuba. Slowness afoot cost the Yanks a run in the fourth. Pipp took second on a walk and a sacrifice, and was thrown out at the plate on Mullen's grounder through Austin. Austin touched the ball and Shotton consequently had to come further to get it, yet he sailed it in and put Pipp in the dead bird division.

Now note the sprinting difference in the St. Louis fifth inning. Marsans doubled and then his speed and quick decision won the game. He dashed for third. The moment Boone whipped Severied's grounder to Pipp he outspeeded Pipp's return shot, and Lavan's single scored him. This Lavan single was no cheap way, but was so hot it threw off sparks and couldn't be handled by other than asbestos hands.

Alexander Sole Run Getter.

Alexander tallied for the Yankees in the fifth on a pass, a sacrifice, and a hit by Baumann. Miller banged one in the eighth and Austin had to spring across the foul line for the ball. Miller got to first base first. Umpire Nallin opined not and he put Donovan on the bench of repentance, where the manager did not repent, for kicking.

The Yanks caved in in the ninth when they had a prospect which was the color of the rose. Passes to Oldring and Mullen and a balk by Kolb, put men on in the second and third lodgments with only one out. Nunamaker hit to Lavan and Oldring was run down, the home fielding being immaculate. Alexander flied to Marsans.

Plank's control in the second was a thing of beauty, and he put the first pitch over regularly. The fine work of this superannuated twirler kept the Yankees away from the plate, so that no one reached third and only two reached second.

Fisher was not far behind. He had only one bad inning, and that was all his fault. He walked Lavan, who stole on Nunamaker. The latter's throwing was out of kilter. Plank filed to Baumann and Peck fumbled on Shotton long enough to lose his man. Shotton stole and Austin tapped to Fisher. Nunamaker an Lavan back, touched Shotton, who had hurried down from second, and also touched Lavan before the latter, who had missed the base in scrambling for it, could grab it. Umpire Nallin, however, failed to see or grasp the play on Lavan and called him safe. Sisler singled and brought in two runs.

A magical fielding play by Sisler was made on Miller in the eighth. Lavan threw high to cut down the fleet New Yorker and Sisler speared the ball with a leap skyward. It looked as if he had prevented a wild throw, but he was not through. He swung around with his right hand, the gloved hand for him, and, without looking, he touched Miller as he raced by.

Oldring was bounced by Nallin in the seventh inning for kicking on a called strike.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton, lf	4	0	1	1	1
Austin, 3b	2	0	1	0	7
W. Miller, rf	2	0	0	1	1
Sisler, 1b	2	1	1	14	1
Pratt, 2b	2	0	0	3	0
Marsans, cf	3	1	3	4	0
Severied, c	2	0	0	3	1
Johnson, ss	1	0	0	0	1
Lavan, ss	2	0	1	1	4
Koob, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	24	2	7	27	18

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E. Miller, cf	3	0	0	3	1
Baumann, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Peckinpaugh, ss	4	0	1	2	1
Pipp, 1b	3	0	0	12	1
Oldring, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Mullen, 2b	3	0	1	1	2
Boone, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
a-Nunamaker	1	0	0	0	0
Alexander, c	2	1	0	1	4
Mogridge, p	2	0	1	2	4
Total	27	1	5	24	15

a-Batted for Boone in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Marsans. Sacrifice hits—Oldring, Mogridge. Double plays—E. Miller, Mullen and Pipp; Mogridge and Pipp; Boone, Mullen and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off Mogridge, 4; off Koob, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 7 hits, no run in eight innings; off Koob, 5 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Mogridge, 1; by Koob, 1. Balk—Koob. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Austin, 3b	3	1	0	1	2
W. Miller, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Sisler, 1b	3	0	1	13	0
Pratt, 2b	3	0	0	2	4
Marsans, cf	3	0	1	5	0
Severied, c	2	0	1	4	0
Lavan, ss	2	1	0	0	4
Plank, p	3	0	1	1	1
Total	24	2	4	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E. Miller, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Baumann, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Hight, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Peck'gh, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Pipp, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
Oldring, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Mullen, 2b	3	0	1	2	1
Boone, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Nu'maker, c	3	0	1	6	3
Fisher, p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	4	24	14

Error—Peckinpaugh.

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen bases—Lavan, Shotton, Nunamaker. Sacrifice hit—Austin. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 4 hits and 2 runs in eight innings; off Plank, 4 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Fisher, 4; by Plank, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 2; New York, 1.
(First game.)

St. Louis, 2; New York, 0.
(Second game.)

Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 1.
(First game.)

Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 0.
(Second game.)

Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.
(Ten innings.)

Boston, 9; Detroit, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	52	34	.605
Boston	47	35	.573
Philadelphia	45	38	.553
New York	43	43	.500
Chicago	44	48	.478
Pittsburgh	39	47	.453
St. Louis	42	53	.442
Cincinnati	38	55	.409

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	53	40	.570
Chicago	54	42	.563
New York	53	42	.558
Cleveland	51	43	.543
Detroit	52	46	.531
Washington	48	45	.516
St. Louis	47	49	.490
Philadelphia	19	70	.213

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)

Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)

St. Louis at Boston.
(Two games.)

Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.

Washington at Cleveland.

Boston at Detroit.

Philadelphia at Chicago.

ATHLETICS EVER LIBERAL.

Give White Sox Two More Games and Second Place in League Race.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Chicago batters mauled Philadelphia pitchers for another double win today, 10 to 1 and 7 to 0. Six double plays helped the White Sox slabmen, Cicotte and Wolfgang, but they were seldom in trouble. A group of citizens of Harvard, Ill., Pitcher Lanning's home town, gave him a watch and then the White Sox pounded him for 19 hits in the opening game. Williams was strong in the second game until the sixth inning, when six hits, including a home run by Jackson, sent six men across the plate. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins, rf	3	2	2	1	1
Weaver, 3b	5	1	2	2	2
E. Collins, 2b	2	0	1	3	0
McMullin, 2b	2	0	1	2	1
Jackson, lf	5	0	1	0	0
Ness, 1b	4	1	2	8	1
Felsch, cf	4	3	3	2	0
Leibold, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Lapp, c	5	0	1	6	2
Terry, ss	5	0	3	2	4
Cicotte, p	5	1	1	1	1
Total	43	10	19	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss	2	0	0	0	1
McElwee, ss	2	0	1	0	0
Walsh, rf	4	1	1	4	0
Strunk, cf	3	0	1	6	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	0	0	0	0
Lewis, 2b	3	0	0	0	1
McInnis, 1b	3	0	2	4	0
Grinn, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Pick, 3b	2	0	0	0	0
Howe, 3b	2	0	0	0	0
Bailey, c	3	0	1	7	1
Lanning, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	1	6	24	4

Error—Pick.

Chicago	0	5	3	0	0	2	1	0	—10
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—McInnis, Weaver, J. Collins, (2,) Cicotte. Three-base hits—Walsh, E. Collins. Ness, Terry, Felsch, Lapp. Home run—Felsch. Stolen base—J. Collins. Double plays—McMullin, Terry and Ness; J. Collins and Ness; Weaver and Ness. Left on bases—Philadelphia 7; Chicago, 12. Bases on balls—Off Lanning, 3; off Cicotte, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Lanning, 10 hits, 9 runs in eight innings; off Cicotte, 6 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Lanning, 4; by Cicotte, 4. Time of Game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Weaver, 3b, ss	2	1	0	1	5
E. Collins, 2b	2	1	0	4	2
Jackson, lf	4	1	2	3	0
Ness, 1b	4	1	1	12	0
Felsch, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Lapp, c	4	1	1	3	1
Terry, ss	1	0	0	0	2
McMullin, 3b	1	0	0	0	1
Wolfgang, p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	29	7	7	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss	3	0	0	1	1
Walsh, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Strunk, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
McInnis, 1b	4	0	2	14	0
King, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Pick, 3b	3	0	1	1	5
Picinich, c	2	0	2	3	0
Williams, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	30	0	7	24	11

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—McInnis, Jackson. Home run—Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Picinich, E. Collins, McMullin. Double plays—Weaver and Ness; E. Collins and Ness; McMullin, E. Collins, and Ness. Left on bases—Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 3; off Wolfgang, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 7 hits and 7 runs in 8 innings. Struck out—By Williams, 8; by Wolfgang, 8. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

This Successful Racing Season.

The Summer racing season around the metropolitan circuit, which closed on Saturday, has clearly shown that the public wants and will support clean racing. The attendance at the various tracks in the last three months has demonstrated this. The crowds have been far above the average of those of recent years and all previous records for holidays have been broken, taking the season throughout.

The racing itself has been exceptionally good and many new stars have been developed in the various divisions. Horses are once more plentiful and the field of competition has improved with each meeting. The two and three-year-old divisions are particularly rich in high-class material. In the former, many promising juveniles have been shown, and there are a lot more yet to be seen, as numerous owners are opposed to starting their youngsters too early in the season. These will be seen at the Saratoga meeting, where there is a plentiful supply of rich events for two-year-olds.

Among the three-year-olds, are numerous high-class horses which have been racing around New York the last three months, and their performances indicate that the present day thoroughbred is every bit as fast as the racers of former years. Such horses as Friar Rock, Star Hawk, Spur, Churchill, Celandria, and others will compare favorably with the best which raced in former years in this division. The same condition exists in the older classes, where we have the old champion Roamer, Short Grass, Sand Marsh, Triat by Jury, Harry Shaw, and others which have proved their stamina and gameness over a distance of ground.

The only jarring note of the season just closed has been found in the selling races. These events have been the means of creating a war among a certain class of horsemen who make a practice of claiming and bidding up the horses of their competitors, and thereby placing money in their own pockets. But the Stewards of The Jockey Club have the matter in hand and in all probability they will amend the rules governing these races in a way to give general satisfaction and at the same time minimize the unsportsmanlike phase of this feature of racing.

***

Welsh's Masterly Fight.

Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion, gave an unquestionable demonstration of his best talent when he made Benny Leonard, the most formidable of the many contenders for his title, look somewhat like a novice at Washington Park. It was the first local bout in which Welsh has appeared where he took his work seriously. The skill and the stamina which brought him a victory over the clever Jem Driscoll and the championship from Willie Ritchie, were never shown here in their fullness until this last bout.

In the past Welsh has weathered his bouts with the lightweights in this country by purely defensive tactics. He was so well able to protect himself at all times that he never really trained to his top form, as he did for Leonard. With Welsh in the best of physical trim and with the fighting spirit of which he is possessed keyed up to a high pitch, he was a marvel.

Leonard fought just as well as he did when he outpointed Welsh last March, and he was in just as fine physical shape, if not better. But he was facing a different Welsh. It isn't often that the Briton has deemed it necessary to take the aggressive in any of his bouts, as he did on last Friday night. When he did get his two hands into action he displayed a skill at boxing which made the spectators open their eyes in wonderment.

Men who saw him win the championship from Ritchie in London stated at Washington Park that he was even faster and better against Leonard than he was against Ritchie. Both Ritchie and Leonard are straight-arm hitters, but Welsh avoided Leonard's best blows with ease.

Welsh was boxing for many years before he won the title, and he won the honor when he was further along in years than most champions. The conscientious training which he did for this last bout put him in such condition that he was at his best. Aggressiveness, added to Welsh's skill, made him a boxer who could stand off Leonard or any of the other contenders. None of them have the ring knowledge of the champion, and, judging from his fine showing on Friday night, it will be a long time before any of the present crop of lightweights will be able to take the title from him. It is safe as long as he can fight as he did against Leonard.

***

For A. A. U. Consideration.

The frequent non-appearance of star athletes at games, after it has been repeatedly announced in the publicity notices sent out by the managers of the games that they would compete, might well be a subject of consideration at the annual convention of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. here in August.

Many times in the last year promoters of athletic meets have advertised the appearance of star athletes, when these same athletes had no intention of competing. Many times lovers of track sports have gone to meets, and paid money to see one of the scintillating lights show himself, and have been disappointed.

The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union give the promoter redress for the non-appearance of the athlete; provided he has a signed entry blank. The athlete can be compelled to offer a reasonable excuse for failing to compete or else suffer suspension. Yet how many times has an athlete of repute been called on to explain his non-appearance? The fingers of one hand are sufficient to number the instances in the last two years. The public is the sufferer, and the public of Gotham is surely long-suffering. It would appear, as a matter of justice to the public, that the Amateur Athletic Union should find the means of making the promoter tell the truth about his card. The governing amateur body has already found the way to make him furnish honest prizes—to accord with the announcement on his entry blanks—and it should not be an extraordinarily difficult task to solve the false advertising situation.

It must be remembered, however, that the promoter is not always at fault. When he receives the signed entry blank of an athlete it is reasonable for him to suppose that the performer is going to compete and he is justified in using his name for advertising purposes. In this instance, should the athlete fail to compete, why should not the A. A. U. make him answer, as the power of the Registration Committee permits?

On the other hand, the promoter is often overzealous in his anxiety to attract a big gate and improperly announces the appearance of a star, when he knows this star will not and perhaps cannot compete. Some existing conditions the A. A. U. might well seek to terminate in the interests of good sportsmanship.

***

A Soccer Foray in Scandinavia.

The little party of soccer players which sailed the other day to give a tortured and writhing continent its sole taste this season of international competition, in which shell and bayonet have no part, is believed to represent pretty adequately the highest development of soccer force yet attained in America. In the Scandinavian lands to be invaded the game is a favorite one. Elevens abound, somewhat as baseball nines do here, and the most skillful players can, if they choose, make soccer the career and means of support of their younger years. Therefore it is obvious that a severe test confronts the voyagers in the five matches to be played in Sweden and Norway.

Nevertheless, it is far from assured that the sturdy youths who are to combat under America's mantle on a foreign soil will not return at least a Roland for their adversaries' Oliver. They have been trained in a pretty thorough school of soccer, for, even though the game is still something of an exotic as far as this country at large is concerned, it is played, and played well, in certain regions. Manufacturing cities of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and some of the Central States have powerful elevens, powerfully supported by adherents as numerous and enthusiastic as any who throng a college bowl or stadium in the Autumn to watch another form of the same game. In the National Cup tie for the Dewar trophy last season eighty-eight teams from ten States were entered, while the American Challenge Cup competition enlisted thirty-six aggregations of experts. A game which can make such a showing in contests for nation-wide honors must be pretty deeply rooted in American soil.

***

A Professional Golf Star of 1916.

When Long Jim Barnes of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club won the Van Cortlandt Park open tournament with the remarkably low score of 276 strokes for seventy-two holes he drove in the final nail and clinched the fact that, as far as the present season has gone, he is head and shoulders above his fellow-professionals in the point of successful tournament play.

Back in early March, when the golfers of the metropolitan district were dreaming of coming golf days, while slush soaked their feet and colds inhabited their heads, MacDonald Smith won the West Coast open championship at Belleair, Fla. In second place was Barnes, leading a fine field of more or less famous past, present, and future professional golf champions. At Pinehurst the Whitemarsh Valley "pro" celebrated the coming of April and the Spring season by decorating his brow with the North and South open championship crown. At Belleair and at Pinehurst Barnes had the pleasure of gazing down from superior heights upon such sterling players as Walter Hagen, Mike Brady, Gil Nicholls, Tom McNamara, and others well known to fame and fortune—for in the world of professional golf fame and fortune are closely associated, the one following speedily on the heels of the other.

The glory of the open championship at Minikahda was centred, and deservedly so, on the resplendent figure of Chick Evans, the young Chicago amateur, who led the field and captured the title, but in third place was one James Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, with a mark of 290 strokes, which equaled the former record for the national open championship made by George Sargent in 1900 and tied by Walter Hagen in 1914. Shifting the scene from the West to the East, the last day of the metropolitan open championship at Garden City brought a triple tie for first place between Walter Hagen, Charlie Hoffner of Philadelphia and Barnes. It is true that Barnes won the play by play-off, but his performance was none the less creditable, and the single stroke that cost him his chance for the title might well have been accounted for by the penalty stroke he incurred when his ball hit him in his endeavors to extricate it from a bunker at the tenth hole.

His latest victory at Van Cortlandt Park means much in the way of money and prestige. All his victories have brought him monetary satisfaction, but the increase in prestige is according to geometrical rather than arithmetical progression, each successive and successful venture multiplying rather than adding to his fame. Last year Tom McNamara was recognized as the steadiest winner in the professional ranks, but with the best of this year's tournaments already past Jim Barnes has usurped this high position and may rest comfortably upon his laurels.

SENATORS WIN IN TENTH.

Speaker Is Hurt and Umpire Dodges Bottles in Game at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Washington won by 2 to 1 from Cleveland in ten innings today. McBride led off in the tenth with a pop fly to centre, and Roth and Smith let it fall between them. Johnson bunted. Coveleskie threw to third, but O'Loughlin called McBride safe. Third Baseman Chapman protested and was put out of the game for the first time during his baseball career. McBride then scored on Shanks's sacrifice fly. A few pop bottles were thrown at O'Loughlin, but none came close, and the police protected him after the game. Centrefielder Speaker sprained his left ankle in making a low running catch in the fourth inning and had to be carried from the field. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Acosta, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Shanks, lf	5	0	0	0	0
Foster, 3b	5	0	2	2	2
Milan, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Rice, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Charity, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
Morgan, 2b	2	0	1	0	3
Ainsmith, c	3	0	1	9	3
Henry, c	1	0	0	3	0
McBride, ss	4	1	1	2	4
Johnson, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	2	7	30	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	5	0	0	2	0
Chapman, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Evans, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
Speaker, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Roth, rf	3	0	1	4	0
Gandil, 1b	4	0	0	14	0
Wambsg's, ss	4	0	0	1	5
Turner, 2b	4	0	2	2	6
O'Neill, c	3	0	2	4	4
Coveleskie, p	2	0	0	1	1
Klepfer, p	0	0	0	0	1
Coveleskie, p	1	0	0	0	1
Allowand	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	8	30	20

a-Batted for Beebe in seventh inning.

Error—Foster.

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Rice, McBride. Three-base hit—Roth. Stolen bases—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, Johnson. Sacrifice fly—Shanks. Double plays—O'Neill and Gandil; Ainsmith and Foster; Chapman, Turner and Gandil; Coveleskie, O'Neill, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8, Washington, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 3; off Klepfer, 1; off Johnson, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Beebe, 4 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Klepfer, 1 hit and no runs in one and one-third innings; off Coveleskie, 2 hits and 1 run in one and two-thirds innings; off Johnson, 8 hits, 1 run in ten innings. Hit by pitcher—By Klapfer, (Morgan.) Struck out—By Beebe, 1; by Klepfer, 1; by Johnson, 7. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Art Wilson Goes to Cubs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—It has been announced by Manager Tinker of the Chicago Nationals that Catcher Art Wilson of the Pittsburgh team will become a member of the Cubs in exchange for Schulte and Fischer.

RED SOX POUND MITCHELL.

Chase Him from Box in Fourth and Win from Tigers, 9 to 3.

DETROIT, July 30.—Boston hit Mitchell for ten hits in four innings today and defeated Detroit, 9 to 3. Cunningham, who succeeded Mitchell, did much better, the visitors making only one run off his delivery. Mays's work in the box for Boston was good at all times. Vitt handled several difficult plays at third base. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	3	2	1	2	0
Barry, 2b	4	0	1	3	6
Lewis, lf	5	1	3	1	1
Gainer, 1b	5	1	1	13	0
Walker, cf	5	0	2	2	0
Gardner, 3b	4	1	3	1	2
Scott, ss	4	2	1	0	4
Agnew, c	4	1	1	5	0
Mays, p	1	1	0	0	3
Total	35	9	13	27	16

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	3	0	0	2	3
Bush, ss	4	2	3	2	2
Fuller, 2b	1	0	0	0	0
Burns, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
Cobb, cf	3	0	3	2	0
Veach, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Crawford, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Young, 2b, as	3	0	0	3	0
McKee, c	3	0	0	3	1
Baker, c	0	0	0	1	0
Mitchell, p	1	0	0	0	0
Cunningham, p	1	0	1	0	3
a-Harper	1	0	0	0	0
b-Hellman	1	0	0	0	0
c-Kavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	10	27	9

a-Batted for Mitchell in fourth inning.
b-Batted for McKee in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Cunningham in ninth inning.

Errors—Bush, (2,) Young, McKee.

Boston	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—9
Detroit	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hit—Gardner. Three-base hit—Agnew. Stolen base—Hooper, (2.) Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Agnew. Sacrifice flies—Hooper, Mays. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 2; off Mitchell, 2; off Cunningham, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mays, 3 hits, 3 runs, in nine innings; off Mitchell, 10 hits, 7 runs, in four innings; off Cunningham, 3 hits, no runs, in five innings. Balk—Mays. Struck out—By Mays, 5; by Mitchell, 1; by Cunningham, 2. Wild pitch—Mays. Passed ball—Agnew. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

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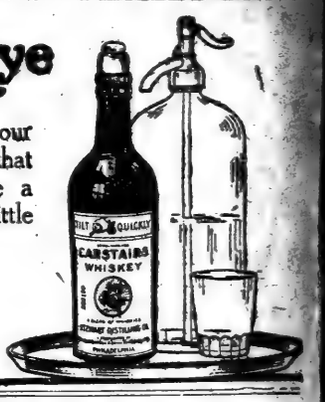

GIANTS WIN WITH EASE.

Smith, McGraw's New Pitcher, Holds Long Branch Team Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 30.—For the third time this season the Giants defeated Mike Donlin's Long Branch team here today, the score being 8 to 4. The Giants scored eight runs in the first three innings, and the locals never threatened during the game. Smith, the Columbia University lad recently signed by McGraw, pitched the full game for the Giants, and showed up fairly well. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Giants	8	13	1
Long Branch	4	8	3

Batteries—Smith and Kocher; Kelleher, Hall, and Pickering. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Bloom.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	7	12	0
Montreal	3	6	2

Second Game.

Rochester	13	18	0
Montreal	4	6	1

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	11	11	2
Baltimore	6	11	5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Providence	49	40	.551
Buffalo	48	40	.545
Toronto	44	39	.530
Montreal	45	41	.523
Baltimore	47	43	.522
Richmond	41	44	.482
Newark	37	50	.425
Rochester	36	49	.417

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Richmond.
Providence at Baltimore.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 7; Elmira 4.
(First game.)
Binghamton, 9; Elmira, 3.
(Second game.)
Syracuse, 16; Albany, 2.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 7; Springfield, 2.
(First game.)
Bridgeport, 2; Springfield, 1.
(Second game.)

American Association.

Kansas City, 9; Minneapolis, 8.
(First game; eleven innings.)
Kansas City, 7; Minneapolis, 3.
(Second game.)
Indianapolis, 7; Louisville, 2.
(First game.)
Louisville, 9; Indianapolis, 0.
(Second game; forfeited in sixth.)

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 9; Nashville, 4.
Memphis, 6; New Orleans, 0

CHANEY HERE THIS WEE

SARATOGA, THRONGED, IS READY FOR OPENING OF THE RACING SEASON TODAY

SARATOGA EN FETE FOR RACING MEET

Large Crowds Are Assembling at the Spa for Season Which Begins Today.

MANY HORSES AT TRACK

Some of the Best Animals in America to Bear Silk—The Saratoga Handicap Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30.—With banners swung across Broadway and many of the shops decorated with the colors of the local racing association, Saratoga is welcoming an unprecedented number of guests for the annual racing season, which opens tomorrow. For the last twenty-four hours visitors from all parts of the country have been pouring into the village. The influx of strangers has already begun to tax the hotels, and many persons are finding difficulty in getting accommodation at reasonable figures.

The Cavanagh Special from New York arrived this evening in two sections, crowded to capacity. This train brought in what are known as the regulars, and also includes many who have not missed a race meeting at the Spa since the thoroughbred sport has been revived in this State.

Some horses have been here for weeks, animals are still coming in carloads, and there are many more consignments to arrive. The stabling has become so congested that word has been sent out by the racing officials to ship no more horses, unless accommodation has been arranged for previously, as every barn about the course is full, nor is there any more stable room to be found within some miles of the course.

Track in Good Condition.

Trainers are enthusiastic about the condition of the track, and they declare it to be in better shape than ever before. No complaint has yet been heard of any illness among the thoroughbreds in training, while continuous comment can be heard on all sides upon how well and fit to race are those which have been here for some days of work.

In addition to the regular Pinkerton operators who will police the track, Sheriff Dodge said today that he would have a number of deputies at the course to see that order is kept and everything is conducted as it should be.

"We have been making preparations to take care of the largest crowd that ever has visited this village, at this or any other season of the year, and Saratoga citizens are going to be pleased with the way the meeting will be conducted," said the official.

Richard T. Wilson, the President of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, is confident that the meeting which opens tomorrow and runs for twenty-four days will be one of the most successful in the history of the organization over which he presides.

"Saratoga has always been a health resort," said Mr. Wilson to THE TIMES staff correspondent, "but, naturally, the great attraction which the place holds for the average visitor is the racing, and the quality of the sport furnished year after year has been such as to attract sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada. This has always been a meeting place for those who love a good horse, and all such consider the season incomplete without a visit of a week or more. The waters benefit man and beast, and animals which are tired and worn out after hard campaigns improve in wonderful fashion.

Stakes of High Value.

"The term in our title relating to the improvement of the breed of horses means something to every man in the organization. The members are pledged to accept no other return for their investment other than that which should come from an ordinary business venture, and the policy of the organization is illustrated by the fact that several of the prizes to be contested for during the meeting are of much greater value than in 1915.

"For example, the Hopeful, with a guaranteed cash value of $17,500, is one of the richest stakes in the country. It is our endeavor to make Saratoga the proving ground where East and West may test their best yearly. This season the presence of a number of two and three year olds of proved merit from Kentucky and other points will render our stake features much more open than they seemed to be a month ago."

Tomorrow's card is a particularly interesting one. There will be a race through the field—always an attraction—this event being the Shillelah Steeplechase Handicap, at about two miles. The Saratoga Handicap and the United States Hotel Stakes are also on tomorrow's card.

Tuesday's program will be featured by the Seneca Stakes for three-year-olds, at six furlongs, while on Wednesday the crack two-year-old fillies will come together at five and a half furlongs in Spinaway Stakes. This event was named after a famous filly owned by George Borillard, and has been won by some of the best of the age and sex that the United States has ever known. The crack Kentucky filly, America, is entered in it, and Madeira, Yankee Witch, Cachet, Tragedy, Koh-I-Noor, and others will oppose her.

The entries for Monday are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Gnat, 118 pounds; Bigtodo, 105; Blanchita, 103; Naushon, 113; Dr. Gremer, 102; John W., Klein, 113; Silica, 111; Mr. Donnie, 107; Amans, 108; True as Steel, 120; Longfellow, (imp.,) 113; Ima Frank, 102; Past Master, 114, and Julia L., 112.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Shillelah Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles. Blankenburg, 160 pounds; Rupica, 132; Hibler, 163; Compliment, 156; Swish, 145; Exton, 152; Knight of Merci, 136; Weldship, 155; Martian, 138, and Bill Dudley, 135.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; the United States Hotel Stakes; six furlongs. Philippia, (imp.,) 110 pounds; Hella Bella, (imp.,) 107; Deer Trap, 110; Assuma, 107; Guy Fortune, 119; Campfire, 125; America, 127; Midway, 110; Courtship, (imp.,) 107, and Rickety, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Saratoga Handicap; one mile and a quarter. Short Grass, (imp.,) 132 pounds; Stromboli, 121; Trial by Jury, 110; The Finn, 123; Friar Rock, 107; Grumpy, 98; Ed Crump, 123; Regret, 123, and Chiclet, (imp.,) 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Cliff Field, 107 pounds; Black Coffee, 106; Bobby Doyer, 113; Gold Crest Boy, 113; Jem, 103; Hanworth, (imp.,) 110; Beethoven, 108; Virginia, 99; Gleipner, 96, and Star Gaze, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Toy-of-the-Wave, 115 pounds; Bantam Bala, 112; The Knocker, 115; Penrod, 115; Now Then, 115; Hussy, 112; Bellringer, 115; County Court, 115; Chieftain, 115; Buchanan Brady, (imp.,) 115; Nashville, 115; Tyrant, (imp.,) 115; Lively, 115; Omar Khayyam, (imp.,) 115; Kimberly, 115; Lottery, 115; Warsaw, 115; Star Finch, 115; Courtship, (imp.,) 115; Sicage, (imp.,) 112; Beaverhill, 115; Dingen, 115; Sanscrit, (imp.,) 115; Queen Errant, 112; Onwa, 115, and Vague, 112.

Whitney Best of Week-Enders.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 30.—The final of the two day week-enders' tournament, played on the Shennecossett golf course today, resulted in Nelson Whitney of New Orleans beating Harry Laidlow of New York, 8 and 7. Ned Avery of New London was the winner of the second eight, beating Judge Miller Outcalt of Cincinnati, 3 and 1.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH of GREAT AGE

WASHBURN WINS FINAL.

New York Tennis Player Beats Californian at Point Judith.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 30.—In the final singles match of the Point Judith Country Club tennis tournament, played today before a large crowd, Watson M. Washburn of New York defeated Ward Dawson of California, taking three of the five sets. This gives Washburn two legs for the Governor's Cup, the trophy going to the winner of three tourneys.

The court on the Country Club grounds, where the match was played, was soft and soggy from recent rains, and the conditions were not favorable for fast playing. The match was closely contested, however, with the score as follows: Washburn beat Dawson 2—6, 7—5, 6—0, 8—6.

MAN IN EDGEMERE FINALS.

Last Year's Tennis Winner Will Oppose W. M. Hall or F. G. Anderson.

Alric H. Man, Jr., winner of the Edgemere Country Club's invitation tournament last year, will be a contestant in the final round again this year. He won his way into the deciding bracket yesterday by defeating Kenneth D. Fisher on the courts at Edgemere, 7—5, 6—1. His opponent in the final will be either Walter Merrill Hall, tenth on the national ranking list, who also has been a victor in the Edgemere tournament, or Frederick G. Anderson, the 47-year old veteran who two years ago won the championship of Long Island. Hall and Anderson earned their way into the semi-final round yesterday by disposing of Arthur MacPherson and Walter L. Fate, respectively.

MacPherson, who has played steady tennis throughout the tourney, was at his best against Hall, and the veteran had to play a consistent game to win at 6—4, 7—5. Anderson had a difficult match with Pate and had to go three sets to win at 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Anderson, with Edmund J. Fixman, arrived in the final round of the doubles through their victory over MacPherson and Allan at 6—2, 6—3.

The summaries:

OPEN SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Frederick G. Anderson defeated Walter L. Pate, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3; Walter Merrill Hall defeated Arthur MacPherson, 6—4, 7—5; Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated Edmund J. Fixman, 6—4, 6—2; Kenneth D. Fisher won from Ralph Baggs by default.

Semi-Final Round—Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated Kenneth D. Fisher, 7—5, 6—1.

OPEN DOUBLES.—Third Round—Frederick G. Anderson and Edmund J. Fixman defeated F. C. Stroebel and C. West, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; Arthur MacPherson and Allan defeated George Groesbeck and Allan Behr, 6—3, 6—4; Walter Merrill Hall and Arthur S. Cragin defeated Burt and Plimpton, 6—2, 6—2; J. A. Ostendorf and Ralph Baggs defeated Roy D. Ritchey and William Hartye, 6—3, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum and J. Harry Steinkampf won from B. M. Phillips and M. Robertson by default.

Fourth Round—G. A. L. Dionne and Charles C. Chambers defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and J. Harry Steinkampf, 4—6, 12—10, 7—5; Walter Merrill Hall and Arthur S. Cragin defeated J. A. Ostendorf and Ralph Baggs, 6—4, 6—3; Arthur MacPherson and Allan won from Alric H. Man, Jr., and Frederick Major by default.

Semi-Final Round—Frederick G. Anderson and Edmund J. Fixman defeated Arthur Macpherson and Allan, 6—2, 6—2.

55 IN CRESCENT TENNIS.

Murray, Kumagae, and Others Entered in Invitation Tournament.

The draw for the invitation singles tournament of the Crescent A. C., which will start this afternoon on the grass courts at Bay Ridge, includes fifty-five players. Among the contestants will be R. Lindley Murray, the whirlwind California racquet wielder, who holds the indoor title; Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese expert, who won the New York State title and who is now in the semi-final round of the singles at Longwood; Kumagae's running mate, H. Mikami; Roland Roberts, the San Francisco champion; Clarence C. Pell, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and Walter Merrill Hall. The draw is as follows:

Edwin McCormick vs. Clarence C. Pell, George Stadel vs. H. Mikami, J. A. Richards vs. R. Lindley Murray, M. M. Rand, 3d, vs. S. W. Merrihew, Hugh Tallant vs. E. J. Fixman, Frederick G. Baggs vs. J. L. Appleby, C. Burrows vs. G. B. Emerson, R. L. Nathan, Jr., vs. R. T. Guilberts, Roland Roberts vs. Francis T. Hunter, G. W. French vs. E. F. Thomas, L. W. Fisher vs. F. Howard Voshell, H. A. Cohan vs. F. C. Appleby, Charles M. Bull, Jr., vs. Walter Pate, B. W. Stair vs. Arthur S. Cragin, Walter Merrill Hall vs. Charles C. Chambers.

B. M. Phillips vs. C. B. Johnston, Jr., L. M. Banks vs. James S. O'Neale, Jr., E. W. Page vs. Whiting Preston, Frank A. Fall vs. R. M. Kirkland, Ichiya Kumagae vs. H. W. Warner, R. L. Baggs vs. H. S. Parker, H. K. Sturdy, Jr., vs. Robert Le Roy, Dr. William Rosenbaum vs. Kenneth D. Fisher, B. C. Morehead vs. A. T. Kliffen, Jr., J. De Gendenzi vs. C. H. Mercer, E. Warren vs. Theodore R. Pell, Leonard Beekman vs. A. H. Coffey.

POLO LINE-UP CHANGED.

J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Raymond Belmont in Semi-Finals Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 30.—Both the semi-final games in the national open championship of the Polo Association will be played tomorrow at the Point Judith Club. At 3 o'clock Great Neck will play Meadow Brook, and the second game will be between the British and California teams, Rugby and Coronado. There will be changes in both the Meadow Brook and Great Neck line-ups, so that the game will not be an exact renewal of Saturday's brilliant senior championship.

J. M. Waterbury, Jr., will play instead of H. P. Whitney for Meadow Brook, and Raymond Belmont will be No. 2 for Great Neck, as there is a vacancy on the team, due to Malcolm Stevenson having to play back for Coronado. The others for the California outfit will be G. M. Heckscher, Harry East, and Earl W. Hopping. The Rugby line will have the British players William Balding and John Drage in the middle places.

Seven mounts have arrived for Howard Phipps, and five for David Dows, who will fill engagements with Long Island teams during the remainder of the tournament.

RANI IS FIRST OF ARROWS.

Yaqui Also a Winner in Indian Harbor Y. C. Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 30.—Clifford D. Mallory's Rani won the race among arrow class yachts today over the five-mile course of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. In the race for Indian Harbor one-design yachts over the same course the Yaqui, owned by Francis R. Page, was the winner. The summaries:

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 11:35. Course, 5 Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Rani, Clifford D. Mallory	12:32:40	1:00:40
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	12:38:40	1:03:40
Bubbles, R. T. Bailey	12:38:40	1:03:40
Jack o' Lantern, Leonard H. Dyer	12:39:05	1:04:05
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	12:39:57	1:04:57
Snapper, John D. Chapman	12:40:19	1:05:19

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 11:45. Course, 5 Miles.

Yaqui, Francis R. Page	12:47:03	1:02:03
Hiuheehee, John W. Lewis	12:47:29	1:02:29
Wobisi, Richard Outwater	12:47:50	1:02:50
Osseo, Dr. L. M. Hard	12:48:33	1:04:33
Solomy, H. N. Whittlesey, Jr.	12:50:23	1:05:33
Minnehaha, John R. Johnson	12:52:43	1:07:43
Wahneta, Walter A. Hughes	12:53:00	1:08:00

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CHAMPIONS BEATEN IN HANDICAP RUNS

Gordon Fails to Place in Big Race at Engineers' Games—Cloughen Outclassed, Too.

About 8,000 spectators witnessed the seventeenth annual games of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers at Celtic Park yesterday and were disappointed when Willie Gordon of the New York A. C., senior metropolitan mile champion, and last Sunday winner of the Connellan mile race, failed to get a place from scratch in the 1,000-yard handicap run. Gordon made a courageous effort to get through a big field, but the handicaps were too much, and when hopelessly beaten at 800 yards he quit.

First honors went to J. Kimball of the Long Island A. C., who had forty-eight yards handicap. Joe Bromilow, the veteran senior metropolitan half-mile champion, who represents the Irish-American A. C., ran off eight yards and took second place. He lacked only four yards of overtaking Kimball. Wilson Adams, another Mercury Foot crack, annnexed third place from the eighteen-yard mark.

A tricky wind hampered the contestants and made fast time impossible. Kimball staggered across the finish line in 2:18 2-5, fagged by his battle with the elements up to the home stretch, when he had to use every ounce of reserve energy to stave off the challenge of Bromilow.

Kimball was always out in front after the first furlong, when he caught the limit markers. Adams held off Bromilow for nearly half a mile, but the Winged Foot veteran then came strong and passed the lanky Montclair athlete 150 yards from the tape.

Bobby Cloughen, the old sprint champion, was beaten in the 220-yard handicap. Charles Mundt of the New York A. C. led home the field from the four-yard mark in 24 3-5 seconds. The time was slow, but he went against the wind throughout.

Jerry Nunziata, the clever cyclist of the Empire City Wheelmen, again demonstrated his superiority over the best local amateurs by winning the three-mile scratch race in sensational fashion after a thrilling duel with Nelson Johnson of the Unione Sportiva Italiano. Nunziata just hurled his mount past the judges as Johnson's wheel flashed over the finish line.

The summaries:

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by M. J. Samuels, Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association; J. Tudman, St. Christopher's A. C., second; Hugh G. Burke, unattached, third. Time—2:08 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by Paul Mulligan, unattached; M. De Martino, Union Settlement A. C., second; W. E. Spillman, unattached, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

1,600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Kimball, Long Island A. C., (48 yards;) Joseph Bromilow, Irish-American A. C., (8 yards,) second; Wilson Adams, New York A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—2:18 2-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by Jerry Nunziata, Empire City Wheelmen; Nelson Johnson, Unione Sportiva Italiano, second; Fred Wolsin, Acme Wheelmen, third. Time—9:37 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Charles Mundt, New York A. C., (4 yards;) W. D. Griscom, Mohawk A. C., (7 yards,) second; Wilfred L. Lee, New York A. C., (5½ yards,) third. Time—0:24 3-5.

Two-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by G. Williams, unattached; H. Rensing, unattached, second; George W. Yates, Jersey Harriers, third. Time—10:37 4-5.

Malba Cup Golf Continues.

The second round of the Malba Country Club's golf competition for the Governor's Cup was played on the Long Island links yesterday. The summaries:

G. C. Trumbull defeated H. C. Bessler, 2 up and 1 to play; C. B. Woodrow defeated H. H. Hamilton, 1 up; W. Shafer defeated W. K. Bailey, 2 up and 1 to play; R. W. Sampson defeated W. H. Phillips, 3 up and 6 to play.

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Next Bulletin August 7

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GIANTS today with PITTSBURG. 2 games. 1:45 P. M. Polo Grounds.—Adv.

TESCHNER IS EASY WINNER.

Glencoe's Star Sprinter Takes 220-Yard Dash from Scratch.

Fred Teschner, Glencoe A. C.'s sprinter, once more starred in the members' games at Glencoe Oval yesterday, winning the 220-yard dash from scratch without extending himself. Roy Morse of the Salem Crescent A. C., 220-yard national champion, was scheduled to oppose Teschner in a special century sprint, but the negro athlete did not appear.

Against a stiff wind Teschner made slow progress. His time was 26 1-5 seconds. In the Harlem League games on the same field last week, this boy was credited with running 60 yards in 6 seconds, and on Saturday he won a 100-yard sprint at Paterson.

Eddie Camp, the former Osanam A. A. distance runner, made his début yesterday in the Glencoe A. C. colors and was victor in the 600-yard run and in the running hop, step and jump. He took third in the mile handicap from scratch.

In the invitation medley relay race, the Salem Crescent quartet turned the tables on the Glencoe four.

The summaries:

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Fred Teschner, (scratch;) H. Lobou, (5 yards,) second; W. Bagtel, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:23 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Charles Timmins, (30 seconds;) T. Mullane, (25 seconds,) second; E. Camp, (scratch,) third. Time—5:00.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Aiolo, (1 minute, 15 seconds;) E. Rigger, (30 seconds,) second; H. Griffin, (30 seconds,) third. Time—12:35.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Camp, (scratch;) W. Sheridan, (20 yards,) second; W. Bagtel, (45 yards,) third. Time—1:24.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by S. McKiernan, (1 minute 30 seconds;) T. Mullane, (30 seconds,) second; W. Dickerson, (scratch,) third. Time—8:12.

Hop, Step and Jump, Handicap.—Won by R. Camp, (4 inches;) with 38 feet 7 inches; S. Lobou, (scratch,) second, with 38 feet 7 inches; T. Lewis, (8 inches,) third, with 37 feet 9 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by T. Mulvaney, (scratch,) with 35 feet 2 inches; R. Rompainen, (4 feet,) second, with 34 feet 11 inches; W. Dickerson, scratch,) third, with 34 feet 2 inches.

Medley Relay Race, 1½ Miles, Handicap.—Won by Salem Crescent A. C.; Glencoe A. C., second; Brooklyn A. A., third. Time—8:34.

176-Yard Girls' Race.—Won by Miss T. Nolan; Miss E. Erich, second; Miss M. Riley, third. Time—0:28 4-5.

LANGER'S VIEWS ON SUCCESS IN TANK

Aspirant for National Title at 440 Yards Favors Plain Crawl in Sprints.

Ludy Langer, the Los Angeles A. C. swimmer, who is to compete here on next Saturday in the National A. A. U. 440-yard championship, is a waterman of the modern school. Long before attaining a reputation he applied himself to the science of natation, and to his close study of the principles of aquatic movement he attributes a large share of his success.

His views on the development of watermanship are interesting and furnish valuable information. Questioned by a Times representative regarding the efficiency of modern strokes and other points of skill, he gave a well-defined outline of his ideas.

"There is no doubt in my mind," he said, "that in most cases the plain crawl yields best results for sprinting, the trudgeon-crawl for distance swimming, yet I never recommend either one without adding that personal characteristics should be taken in consideration when selecting a stroke.

"Individual traits play an important rôle in swimming, and a cycle of movements perfectly suited to one may be totally unsuited to another. The stroke should fit the swimmer, not only on general lines, but down to the least detail. Such items as length of arm reach, speed of action, width, rapidity and rhythm of leg drive, and so on, must be carefully adjusted to each man or woman's requirements, in order to exploit natural physical resources to the limit.

"This choice of style I consider one of the chief factors in gaining real proficiency. It is a common saying that champions are born, not made, but in swimming no amount of inbred ability will carry very far unless combined with a scientific, well-executed, and suitable stroke.

"The all too prevalent habit of taking up racing before mastering form cannot be preached against enough, for it is impossible to correct faults when devoting every effort to making time, and the swimmer who enters the field unprepared dooms himself unavoidably to mediocrity.

"The only way to acquire form is through constant practice at moderate pace, paying close attention to every movement. It is this easy swimming, regularly done, that gradually builds up the champion, giving him the indispensable style and at the same time fitting his muscles and lungs for the work in sight.

"And I think every contestant should have technical knowledge of the art of natation and of the principles which govern human speed and endurance in the water. All instructors are not competent, and one receives all sorts of suggestions, some valuable, others worthless or even harmful. It is necessary to be able to discriminate between them.

"I know racing men who will try anything new, irrespective of its source, and men so narrow-minded that nothing will persuade them to take advice. Both systems militate against success. The wise plan is to study one's subject and learn to weigh with good judgment all innovations, adopting or discarding as knowledge dictates.

"For training no general rules can be formulated. The amount of work to be done must depend on the constitution of the swimmer, the time available for preparation, and the distance to be covered. Experience is the only teacher. Always, though, one should start with a period of constructive work, doing short stretches at slow gait and trying to eliminate the smallest fault. Later the pace is increased by degrees, but even then fast and moderate practices should be intermingled.

"No other attention need be paid to diet than guarding against an excess of rich or individually indigestible food. Where strictness should be observed is in constantly keeping good hours, getting plenty of sleep, and placing the ban on tobacco, intoxicants, drugs and all forms of dissipation.

"To young swimmers I recommend patience and perseverance. Speed does not come over night. It takes years of faithful and painstaking work to develop championship ability.

"I would impress on them, too, that relaxation is one of the great secrets of ease and efficiency. Complete relaxation at every negative movement of recovery enables the muscles to recuperate between propelling efforts and gives them new energy for the following drive.

"Not every man is granted the qualifications for becoming a champion, but any one may acquire sufficient skill to make competing worth while and to find swimming an enjoyable means of attaining or retaining vigorous health."

New Owner for Lawrence Club.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 30.—John J. O'Hara of Springfield will be the owner of the Lawrence Baseball Club henceforth. Joseph P. Sullivan will retire from baseball. The change was decided on at a meeting of the Eastern League held in this city today.

BAKER'S VENTURA LEADS ON POINTS

Barbara Second Among Fifties for Larchmont Race Week—Maisie Heads Forties.

Results of the series of races sailed during Larchmont race week have been partially figured out by the Regatta Committee. The certain victories in the series of races—protests based on claims of unfair sailing in several of the classes have not yet been adjudicated—are these:

In the race for the fifty-footers Commodore George Baker's Ventura won the series with a total of 16 points, to 12 for Barbara, 11 for Grayling, and 8 for Caroline. Maisie won the series for the forty-footers with 35 points, the position of the others being unsettled because of protests in three of the races, which did not affect Maisie's position in any of them.

There was a tie for the series prize in the races for the thirty-footers between Juanita and Minx, which scored 37 points each, and a race between them has been set for Sept. 4, on which date all other ties which may result from protests will also be sailed. Minx won the Gherardi Davis Cup, which was sailed for under peculiar conditions as to the award of points, she scoring 23, as against 20 for Lena, 17 for Adios, 15 for Jessica, and 12 each for Silhouette and Alera. Nautilus scored 9 points, Okee and Les Mona 5 each, and Banzai 4.

Nahma's 14 points won for her among Class P sloops, Joyant scoring 10 and Aleda 6. Arvia won in Class Q with 13 points to 8 for Virginia and 6 for Comet. In the first division handicap class Dutchess was an easy winner with 23 points, and Sally IX. led in the second division by a wide margin with 35 points, though there is a protest against her yet to be decided.

In the Larchmont interclub class there is a tie between Barbara and E'bar with 41 points each, which is to be sailed off later. Hamburg was third with 29 points.

Russell Gains Leg on Cup.

R. Russell won the annual tournament yesterday for the Green Committee Cup at the Haworth Country Club, at eighteen holes medal play, handicap. His score was 100, 29—71. This is his first leg on the cup, which will go to the player winning two. The cup has been in competition since 1912.

Barreled Sunlight

JULIUS KAYSER & CO., makers of Kayser Silk Gloves and Underwear, write us: "We have used other paints, but we always come back to the use of Rice's Mill White. It makes old factories new, dark places light, dingy corners bright.
"We always have a man somewhere in one of our plants, turning on the light with a brush full of Rice's Mill White," (Barreled Sunlight.) Write for booklet "More Light!"
U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., Providence and New York.

RICE'S
GLOSS
MILL WHITE
THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

CIVIL SERVICE

WANTED
Institutional Inspector
(Male and Female)
SALARY $1,800 TO $1,920.
Applications received at Room 1406, Municipal Building, to August 7 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Duties, 2; Report, 2; Oral, 3. Requirements: Experience in investigating or inspecting charitable institutions or other experience necessitating intimate knowledge of institutional management. From 21 to 45 years of age. For further particulars see
"THE CITY RECORD,"
Or Apply to the
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Fathers-Mothers
Citizens, Everywhere Attention!

THE President of the United States, facing a crisis with Mexico, has concentrated on the Mexican border an army of 140,000 men. 100,000 of this force are civilian soldiers now experiencing trying and unusual conditions for the first time.

When the call came to mobilize, a great wave of enthusiasm swept across this Nation. The boys of the big, busy cities and the little cities and the quiet country towns dropped their work and their fun, turned their backs on home comforts and entrained for their camps. From there, quickly whipped into shape, they were hurried west, east and south to the danger points on the border.

They are there now, prepared and perfecting their preparedness to do this Nation's work, to uphold this Nation's need and honor.

Fortunately their business has so far been peaceful. No great war danger threatens at the moment. But, experienced military men and many citizens realize the serious dangers of loneliness in a desolate land that inevitably will assail these boys from home.

YOUR pulses stirred as you saw them marching from their armories to the trains that took them away. THEY felt the thrill and pride of their calling. Their backbones were strong and straight. They were capable men.

Now they are grouped in headquarters camps, fighting the heat and dust and mud, drilling and working in camp or scattered along the Mexican border miles from the railroad; a thin khaki line doing lonely outpost duty in the sage brush, cactus and sand, alternated with long hours of nothing to do.

The Government has provided amply of good stout clothing, substantial soldierly food, and good camp equipment. For the rest these sons and brothers and friends of yours are thrown on their own resources.

Aside from the routine work and drill their social life is pitifully thin and monotonous. Here lies the great danger to them. An army always attracts swarms of camp followers. Men and women parasites who profit on the loneliness of the boys, their longing for entertainment. Remember these boys are used to the diversion of their work, the city streets and shops, the eating places, the recreation of the parks and country places, of music, reading or the neighborhood movies. In spite of all the authorities can do, our border force already is assailed by the severest temptations that designing people can throw in their way. Saloons, gambling hells and worse places are housed in shacks or adobe houses.

The Y. M. C. A. is making it its business to bring to the boys at the front as much of social comfort as the conditions of the country and funds available will permit.

It is erecting and equipping as rapidly as possible branch Association buildings all along the boundary from Brownsville on the gulf to San Diego on the Pacific.

These buildings are large frame structures varying in size with the strength of the military command.

The buildings provide reading and writing room, magazines, books, letter paper, etc., lectures, concerts, talking machines, indoor and outdoor games, motion picture entertainments, a never-empty barrel of ice water, a center of moral and religious influence, good fellowship and good cheer.

Broad gauge men are in charge ready to lend a hand or help a fellow man.

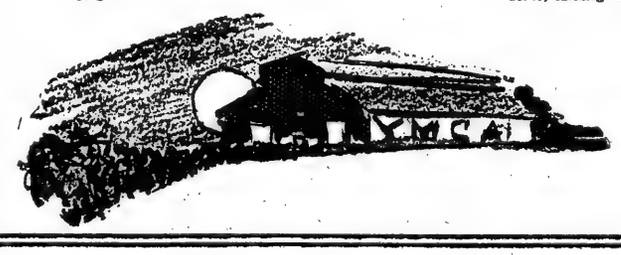
Here is a time and place for real work for every thoughtful man and woman of this land.

More buildings are needed. More money is needed. Five thousand dollars will build, equip and pay the running expenses of a branch for six months. Two thousand dollars will erect a building and pay for its equipment. Twenty-five more branches should be put in operation at once. This work needs your support and that of every citizen in the United States regardless of race or creed.

You can help! Will you? Will you give a building or send $10 or $5 or $1. Will you invest that much today in the Master's work?

ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT,
International Committee of
Young Men's Christian Associations.

Men of wealth have given us the funds to start. To keep on, to successfully accomplish this great enterprise, that will mean comfort, friendship and social rest for 140,000 American citizens who are ready to lay down their lives for our Nation should be counted a great popular and personal privilege. Men! Women! don't delay! Won't you send your contribution NOW! Money is needed NOW! The soldiers need you NOW! Please use the coupon.



R. H. FANCHER,
Treasurer,
International Committee
Y. M. C. A.
124 East 28th Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Enclosed find $..... toward the expenses of the Young Men's Christian Association work among the troops on the Mexican border.

Name.....

Address.....

Short Term Securities

Maturities, one to five years

To Net 4% to 6%

List upon Application

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

$100 $500 $1000 BONDS

In these times of great prosperity men without number are placing at least a part of their earnings in conservative investment bonds. If you have funds available for investment, and would like to obtain general information regarding bonds—coupon bonds, registered bonds, brief definitions of various types of bonds, sinking funds, redemption of bonds, etc.—our special booklet on this subject should prove of much interest and value. Included in the booklet are brief descriptions of more than 55 issues of conservative investment bonds, all of which are issued in $1,000 denominations, and some in $500 and $100 denominations.

Write for Booklet 1572
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

New Issue

Greater Winnipeg Water District

5% Gold Bonds

Interest and principal payable in New York

Due 1st July, 1921

The District comprises the City of Winnipeg and important suburbs. Total area 91.69 square miles; population 239,474. These bonds are a direct charge on all taxable land within the limits of the District. Assessed valuation, $258,000,000.

Price to yield 5¼%

Write for circular A-28

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

$500,000

Bridgeport, Conn.

4¼% Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1919-41

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax. Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and New England. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Total debt of the city less than 5% of assessed valuation

Price on application.

Ask for Circular T-228.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
14 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

City of Lima, Ohio

4½% Coupon Water Bonds

Due $10,000 Each Year, 1920 to 1930. Legal for New England Savings Banks and Trust Funds. Acceptable for Postal Savings Deposits.

Net Debt 1% Population Over 40,000.

Price on application.

Cummings, Prudden & Co.
111 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5422.

F. M. Dyer & Co
High-grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston Baltimore

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Two years of war are over and we enter upon a third. If any one ventures now the guess that it will last another year there is far less disposition to question such a forecast than there was at the outset of the war to doubt the prediction that the struggle would last a twelvemonth. The duration of the war is a matter of greatest interest to all the markets, but all that one can say with certainty is that the end is not yet in sight. Its duration is only less uncertain than the economic effects to be produced by its ending. That dual uncertainty has very much to do with the present mood and present action of the stock market.

What one has chiefly to account for in respect to last week's market is not what happened but rather what did not happen. To explain the market one has to answer the question: Why did prices not respond to the extraordinary showing made by the Steel Corporation in its quarterly statement? One cannot fall back unquestioningly upon the theory that the market was unaffected by that news for the familiar reason that it was discounted in advance. It could not have been, for the earnings of the greatest of the country's industrial concerns substantially exceeded the most optimistic of the forecasts which had been made. The declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock satisfied expectations; the earnings of over $81,100,000 exceeded them. Therefore the news had something of the element of surprise, but even with that it exerted no appreciable influence upon the market.

The explanation must be found in forces less on the surface, or at all events less tangible, which offset the normal influence of so extraordinarily favorable a showing, though supplemented as it was by other dividend increases and resumptions and other earnings statements which set new high records in other instances as the Steel statement did in its case. Chief among those forces is the uncertainty over the duration of the war and more particularly over the after economic effects of the war.

It is much easier to put questions than to answer them. It is far less difficult to point to the things and the conditions which are likely to be influenced by the return of peace than to indicate how and to what extent those things and conditions will be affected. The main argument in most discussions of the matter is that our trade is now artificially stimulated and that that stimulation will cease with the ending of the war. The result, the argument runs, is inevitable; trade must decline very greatly, profits will greatly diminish, competition of keenest sort will replace what amounts almost to a monopoly of trade in our favor, and depression will follow rapidly upon the heels of the greatest prosperity the country has ever known. It is a pleasing and perhaps satisfying picture for those who like such pictures. It may easily be, however, that this picture will be found to be drawn largely with the product of the imagination.

This country will surely not be weak either commercially or financially when the war ends. Never did customers do so much to strengthen the position of those from whom they were buying as our European customers are today doing for us. Directly Europe is strengthening us by directing to us a great stream of gold, which has been far more than enough to support the credits which Europe and the rest of the world have obtained here. But that is not the only way in which the payment for the goods which we are selling in such bewildering quantity is adding to the economic strength and the economic independence of this country. It is not altogether from choice that we are taking back the great quantity of our securities which Europe has been selling, and is still selling, but that, too, is greatly strengthening our position.

Our trade balances of the future will not go as they long went in the past to pay an annual toll of hundreds of millions to Europe for interest and dividends on capital owned abroad and invested here. We shall more than ever in the past be the master to dispose of our trade balances, to invest them at interest as Europe so long received them in interest, or to draw gold should we need it. That, though, is an improbable use; more likely are we to finance the gold requirements of other countries out of our superabundant supply of the metal; but a gold outflow under those conditions would be a sign not of weakness but of strength. In the most troublesome days which financial London had known in modern times up to its experience in this war the Bank of France shipped a large amount of gold to England, not because France owed money but because it was in a position through its enormous resources to help a neighboring market. If we send gold abroad after the war, as very well we may, we shall send it out of strength, not out of weakness. And it is likely to be found that our position in that respect will be typical of our position in most other respects.

We were still a young country when this war began, and we shall be young, though vastly stronger, when it ends. We shall not only be stronger but also far more experienced than we were before the coming of the phenomenal trade in which we have been engaged the past two years, a trade which for the past fiscal year exceeded $6,500,000,000. That is only our aggregate trade with other countries; our home trade is a far more stupendous item, and never was either branch of our trade so active. The uncertainties, it may be conceded, are great, but they are very far from being all against us. We need not, however, quarrel with their effect upon the stock market. Restraint in that quarter is far from being an unmixed evil. It is not these uncertainties alone, however, which account for the benumbness of the market. Home politics plays some part in it, not much, perhaps, but some; the crops are also at this season exerting restrictive influence upon speculation, and even upon investment; the railroad situation adds its contribution to the total of restraining forces, and besides all these we have the very practical effect of the continuing selling of our securities, stock, and bonds by Europe.

All of these things combined with certain closer market considerations to deprive even so great a proof of prosperity as last week's quarterly Steel Corporation statement of effect as a stimulating force in the stock market. But even these many things did not deprive that news of all its market influence. It did not stimulate, but it did help to sustain, and in that respect its effectiveness cannot yet have been spent.

Those who own stocks must be more hopeful of the future by reason of the unparalleled earnings which have been attained by the Steel Corporation and by countless other enterprises in this country, not excluding the railroads, which cannot this year count among their troubles a lack of sufficient earnings either gross or net. And those who do not own stocks and yet would like to sell them, the bears, must be more cautious because of the indisputable fact of marvelous earnings. For these cannot fail to increase intrinsic values, and an increase there is as fatal to the bear as it is valuable to the owner of securities. United States Steel is unquestionably worth more than before it had these unprecedented earnings, whether it sells for more in the market or not. That, too, is true of a very long list of concerns whose fundamental position has been very greatly strengthened by the biggest earnings they have ever known. It is not necessary to maintain that such earnings will last; they have already lasted long enough to yield very substantial benefit, and each day more that they endure adds to their strengthening effect.

The Steel Corporation—its case is conspicuous but hardly exceptional—earned over $19 a share on its common stock in the first six months of this year. That is not forecast, nor assumption, but accomplished fact. And so far as can be judged from the facts which are available it is still earning at that or at a higher rate. That must necessarily mean much for the security of the undertaking, which in effect means for the security of American industry and trade. Any one who accepts present stock market conditions as an indication of unfavorable conditions in business is very apt to find that he has attached more importance to the stock market than it legitimately deserves.

LONDON SPECULATORS BUSY.

Steamship Shares Advance on Big Profits—Munitions Issues Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—The markets this week have been interesting chiefly in connection with securities of the more speculative type. The public still has a pronounced fancy for the shares of shipping companies, many of which continue to publish remarkable profit figures. The Prince Line shares moved upward with giant strides and reached 66½, representing a gain in one week of over £2, but whether on amalgamation prospects or merely on the strength of current earnings is obscure. The story was that Furness-Withy were offering to buy on the basis of £8 a share, and the shares of that company also had a big rise to £3. A denial of the report that the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand is negotiating for acquisition by another undertaking caused a reaction in the price of its shares to 50s., but a prompt and substantial rally followed, and the entire market became strong.

Business continues fairly active in the securities of armament and engineering concerns. The shares of the National Steam Car Company were supported.

Many more British railway dividends have been declared, but all were the same as last year, and the market for these issues developed heaviness owing to the withdrawal of recent small support.

Bankers have advanced the interest rate for pre-moratorium Stock Exchange loans by 1 per cent., to 6 per cent., and loans and contango rates between members are correspondingly higher. The money market was very firm, with supplies of credit restricted and the demand keen. Small borrowing was required from the Bank of England, and up to 5½ per cent. was paid for daily accommodation.

A further large amount of Dutch money, the proceeds of the sale of Java sugar to this country, has been invested in British Treasury bills.

PARIS PRICES HOLD WELL.

Bourse Is Inactive, but New War Loan Is Expected Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 30.—The Bourse passed a calm week with quotations generally well maintained, but there was some profit-taking in war values and certain other departments which recently had been showing undue effervescence. Rentes were weaker owing to arbitrage dealings against the war loan, closing at 64, but owing to the proximity of the August coupon the war loan closed firm at 90.90.

Coppers recovered in response to the improved price of the metal, but rubber shares were weaker owing to a fall in the market for the commodity. The Spanish group was firmer. There was some professional dealing in Turkish unified funds, Russian military successes in Armenia giving hope of eventual reorganization of Turkish finances. The shares of the Bank of France were strong and prices of the Russian group were generally maintained.

A new war loan is anticipated in September, probably a 5 per cent. issue along lines similar to the last one.

The Bank return is satisfactory, showing an increase in gold reserve, a reduction in note circulation, and 20,000,000 francs advanced to the smaller allies. The Chamber and Senate have been prorogued until mid-September. The tendency of exchange is firm, sterling closing at 28.13 and New York cables at 5.91.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1913
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1913
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 16, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 29, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$20,553,000	$606,693,950
Same period last year	18,908,000	451,690,200
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.94 86.86	87.43 86.19
Same period a year ago	82.16 82.03	84.48 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s 84	84	84		½
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. A. 100	99½	99½		8
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B. 101	100	100		11
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86¼	86¼		5
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅜	102⅜		1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97	97		23
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96⅛	96⅛		1
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103⅛	103⅛		5
Am. Hide & L. 6s	105	103⅞		25
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87¼	87¼		12
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅝	91⅞		70
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108¼	108⅛		10½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	101¼	101¼		11
Am. Thread 4s	98	97⅞	98	23
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	80	70⅝	70⅝	12
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅝	92¾	93⅝	51
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93⅛	92⅝	92⅞	221½
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, reg	92	92	92	3
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	103¾	103¼	103¼	55
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛	102
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	84½	84	84	83½
A., T. & S. F., E. Ok. 4s	96	96	96	5
Atl. & C. A. L. 5s, Ser. B.	101½	101½	101½	1
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92½	92	92	35
A. C. L. gen. un. 4½s	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	10
A. C. L. & N. col. 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
Atlantic & Dan. 4s	81½	81½	81½	1
BALT. & O. p.l. 3½s	92½	92⅜	92⅞	63
B. & O. gold 4s	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	135
B. & O. conv. 4½s	95	94¾	95	122½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	90¾	90¼	90¼	26
B. & O. ref. 5s	100½	100⅛	100⅛	142
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	87	86⅞	87	16
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	31
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103½	104	11
B. R. T. g. 5s	101⅞	100⅜	100⅜	7
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100¾	100	100¼	65
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	6
Bkly. Un. El. 5s, st.	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	1
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	107	107	107	1
B., R. & P. con. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87	87	87	5
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98⅛	98	98¼	76
Canada So. con. 5s	102	102	102	2
Cent. Br. Ry. 4s	64¾	64¾	65¾	6
C. of Ga. 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	6
C. of Ga. con. 5s	100	100	100	10
Central Leather 5s	101¾	101¼	101½	10
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	116⅛	116	116⅛	6
C. R. R. & B. Ga. 5s	94	94	94	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	88¼	88	88½	107½
C. Pac. gtd. 4s, reg.	86¾	86¾	86¾	5
C. & O. conv. 5s	94¼	93¾	93¾	223
C. & O. conv. 4½s	85½	85	85½	58
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	1
C. & O. con. 5s	106¼	105	105	10
C. & O. gen. 4½s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	3
C. & O. fund. 5s	94½	94½	94½	10
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50½	50	50	11
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93	92¼	93	97
C., B. & Q. gen. reg	90½	90½	90½	8
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	133
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	10
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	84½	84	84½	8
C., B. & Q. gen. 5s	86	86	86	22
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70⅜	70¼	70½	9
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	90	89⅞	89¾	15
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 34	90½	90½	90½	5
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	92¼	92	92¼	8
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s, 1014	101½	101½	101⅝	4
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107	106⅝	107	41
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s, 1005	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	38
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103⅛	103	103	2
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	1
C. & N. W. gen. 5½s	81⅛	81⅛	81½	16
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94¼	94	94	44
C. & N. W. g. 4s, sta.	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	97	97	97	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	84½	84	84	18
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	74	72⅞	73	85
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	62	60¾	61¼	165
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	2
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	90⅞	90¾	90⅞	29
C. & W. Ind. cons. 4s	76	75½	75½	10
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	92½	92½	92½	1
C., Lebanon & N. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	79½	79	79	5
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	86½	86½	86½	5
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	86	86	86	1
C., W. & M. 4s	76	75½	75½	7
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
Col. Indus. 5s	77¼	76	76	8
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	95½	95½	95½	4
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, tr. r.	9	9	9	2
Col. & South. 1st 4s	92	91¾	91¾	39
Col. & South. 4½s	83¼	83	83¼	11
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	83	83	2
Cons. Coal Md. ref. 5s	91	91	91	1
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	122¼	121¾	122	40½
Conn. R. R. & L. 4½s	101	101	101	5
Cub.-Am. S. C. tr. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	15
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '34	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	8½
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	4
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	105⅜	105	105	8
D. & H. 1st lien 10	114½	100⅜	100⅜	2
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	70⅞	70½	70½	12
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	2
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	10½
Det. City Gas 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	½
Det. Ed. col. 5s	103	103	103	2
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Det. United 4½s	81	80¾	80¾	17
Dist. Securities 5s	74¾	74	74	26
Dul. S. S. & At. 5s	93	93	93	2
Dul. & I. R. 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	8
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101	101	101	4
E. TENN. reorg. in. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
E. T. V. & G. cn. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105¾	3
Erie 1st cons. 7s	110	110	110	1
Erie 1st cons. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	56
Erie gen. 4s	74¼	73⅞	74	45
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	70	70	70	2
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	71⅜	70⅜	70⅜	13
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	85	84	84½	111
FT. W. & R. G. 4s	67	67	67	1
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	104½	104	104	37
Ga. Midland 3s	58	58	58	1
Georgia Pacific 6s	107	107	107	38
Granby Con. cv. 6s	105½	105	105½	5
Granby Con. 6s, sta.	105½	105½	105½	29
Gt. Falls Pow. 5s	100½	100½	100½	12
Green Bay deb. B.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	5
HAVANA EL. 5s	92½	92½	92½	2
Hocking Val. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	11
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71	70½	70½	31
Hud. & Mn. adj. 5s	28½	28	28	36
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89	88¾	89	24
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s, reg.	87½	87½	87½	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	88½	88¼	88½	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85½	85½	85½	11
Ill. Cent. & St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101	101	101	2
Ill. Cent. 3½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	10
Illinois Steel 4½s	91	90½	90¾	48
Indiana Steel 5s	101½	101½	101½	12
Interborough R. T. 5s	98½	98	98	269
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74¾	74	74	75
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	95½	95½	95½	7
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	75	75	75	1
Int. M. M. 4½s	103¾	104¼	103¾	56
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	104⅞	105⅞	105⅞	1530
Int. Navigation 5s	105	105	105	10
Int. Paper 6s	101¾	101¼	101¼	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	86½	86½	86½	9
Iowa Cent. ref 4s	57¾	57¾	57¾	12
KAN. & MICH. 2d 5s	97½	97½	97¾	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	8
Kan. City South. 3s	68¾	68¾	68¾	2
Kan. City South. 5s	89¾	89½	89¾	4
Kan. City Term. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	35
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	10
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	99¾	99¾	99¾	12
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	92¼	91¾	92	50
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	8
Laclede Gas ref 5s	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	6
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	98¾	98	98½	13
Lake Shore 3½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¼	94¼	94¼	18
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	3
Lehigh Val. Tenn. 5s	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	4
Lex. & Eastern 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	21
Liggett & Myers 7s	125¾	125¼	125¼	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	31
Lgt. & Myers 5s, reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼	⅛
Long Island ref. 4s	87½	87½	87½	2
Long Island unif. 4s	84½	84½	84½	1
Lorillard 7s	125½	125½	125½	3
Lorillard 5s	101	100⅝	101	13
Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s	97½	95	97½	28
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94⅝	94	94	41
Louis. & Nash. g. 6s	112¾	112¼	112¼	5
L. & N. A. & K. & C. 4s	86¾	86¼	86⅝	2
L. & N. N. F. & S. 5s	107½	107½	107½	5
MANHAT. con. 4s	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜	5
Man. con 4s, reg	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	2
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	90⅜	90¼	90¼	12
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	109	109	109	5
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Mich. Cent. 3½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	9
Minn. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s	60⅞	60	60	21
Minn., St. P. & S. M. cons. 4s	91⅜	91½	91⅜	24
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	82½	82½	82½	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75	74⅝	75	9
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	49	48	49	21
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	43	43	43	5
Mo., K. & T. of Tx. 5s	69½	67⅝	67⅝	1
Mo. Pacific 5s, '17	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Mo. P. 5s, '17, gr. t. r.	96	96	96	6
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, Col. T. R. sta.	96	93	93½	31
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	102	101⅝	101¾	7
Missouri Pacific 4s	51½	50	50	2
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r.	51	49½	50	38
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r., sta.	48	48	48	1
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	51⅝	49⅞	49⅞	4
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	51⅜	50	50	33
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	112½	112½	112½	1
Montana Power 5s	97⅝	97½	97⅝	15½
Morris & Essex 3½s	87	86⅞	87	5
NASH., C. & St. L. con. 4s	107	107	107	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	74	74	74	1
Nat. Tube 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	28
New Orleans Term. 4s	70	69	69	7
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	93¼	92⅞	93	52
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90½	90⅜	90⅜	10
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82¼	82	82	10
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112¾	111¼	111⅞	323½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4½s	73⅞	73¼	73½	6
N. Y., C. M. C. col. 3½s	76	76	76	1
N. Y. Cent. eq. 4½s, '21	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	10
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	92¾	92¼	92¼	11
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	4
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 4s	84½	84½	84½	5
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 5s	104	103⅝	104	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 4s, '56	73¼	73¼	73½	3
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75⅞	75½	75¼	14
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	60¼	58½	58½	218
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98	97⅞	98	200
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	74¼	74¼	74⅜	3
Norf. & W. 10-5 cv. 4s	124	124	124	1
Norf. & W. div'l 4s	89½	89⅜	89¾	23
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	92¾	92⅜	92⅜	37
N. & W. Poca., C. & C. 4s	88⅝	88	88⅝	11
Northern Pacific	92¼	91⅞	92	82½
Northern Pacific 3s	66⅝	65⅝	66	40
OHIO RIVER gn. 5s	105	105	105	4
Ontario Power 5s	93	93	93	5
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	101	101	101	10
Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	92	92	92	31
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	107½	107¼	107¼	16
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 5s	91¾	91½	91¾	19
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	84½	84	84	8
PAC. T. & T. 5s	100½	100⅜	100⅜	42
Penn. 4s, 1943	98½	98½	98½	5
Penn. 4s, 1948	99¼	99	99	11
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem. c.	101½	101¼	101⅜	164
Penn. con. 4½s	104⅜	104½	104⅜	62
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101	100⅝	101	11
Penn. R. E. 4s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	2
Penn. con. 5s	103½	103⅜	103½	3
Penn. gtd. 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Peo. Gas, C., ref. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	7
Pere Marq. gtd. 4s	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	1
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	89	89	89	1
Phila. C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	101½	101½	101½	1
Pocah. Con. Coll. 5s	93	92½	93	10
Portland R. & L. 1st cv. 5s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	2
Providence Sec. 4s	69½	69½	69½	2
Public Service 5s	92	91¾	91¾	30
RY. STEEL SPRING, Int.-Ocean 5s	97	97	97	11
Reading gen. 4s	95⅝	95¼	95¼	79
Rep. Iron & S. 5s, '40	98	97⅞	98	26
Rio Gr. Wn. 1st 4s	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝	1
Rio Gr. Wn. col. 4s	63	63	63	1
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	59	59	59	10
ST. L., I. MT. & SO. gen. 5s	101	101	101	1
St. L., I.M. & S. un 4s	81½	81	81	22
St. L., Iron M. & So., River & Gulf 4s	75¼	75	75¼	40
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	102	102	102	4
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, tr. rcts., stpd.	72½	72½	72½	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, trust rcts.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	10
St. L. & S. F. R. R. 5s, trust rcts., stpd.	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	27
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 4s, Ser. A, w. i.	69⅜	68½	68½	106½
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, Series B, w. i.	85	85	85	23
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s, w. i.	82	80⅝	81⅛	93
St. L. & S. F. Inc. 6s, w. i.	53½	53	53	30
St. L. S. W. 1st Tenn. 5s	64¼	64¼	64¼	33
St. P. & Duluth 2d 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	4
St. P., M. & M., Mon. ext. 4s	95½	95½	95½	3
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	120½	120¼	120¼	1
St. P. & Nor Pac. 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$1,721,870	$93,962,084
Same period a year ago	5,307,917	76,586,468

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	85.60	83.54	91.37	80.91
Same period a year ago	75.84	69.68	75.34	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
62¾	July 7	52	June 29	ACME TEA	52⅝	52	52⅝	— ⅛	200
97½	June 29	96	July 19	Acme Tea 1st pf.	96	96	96	— ⅝	100
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	139¼	139¼	139¼	+ 2¼	100
21⅝	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛	200
43	Apr. 28	31⅞	July 28	Adv. Rumely pf.	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅝	500
66	July 11	64	July 14	Ajax Rubber†	65	65	65		100
26½	Jan. 7	16⅝	July 5	Alaska Gold M.	19¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛	1,100
10¾	Jan. 7	7⅛	June 17	Alaska J. Gold M.	8⅛	7⅞	8		4,400
83½	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	23	21	21¾	— 1⅛	4,900
84½	May 16	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	78⅝	78	78⅝	— ⅝	1,400
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	67	67	67	— 2½	100
100	June 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	...	...	98¾		....
41	July 21	39½	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	...	...	41		....
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.†	...	...	53		....
96½	July 6	61⅝	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	91¼	87⅝	88⅝	— 1¼	18,600
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100	96	100		300
108	July 28	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	106	106	106	+ 2½	200
195¼	Jan. 3	163	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	181	173	181	+18	820
65⅝	Mar. 16	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	56⅝	53⅝	54¼	— 2½	18,600
118⅞	Jan. 28	108¾	July 17	Am. Can pf.	110¾	110	110¾	+ 2½	927
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	59⅝	55¼	57	— 2⅝	18,200
119½	Mar. 11	115½	July 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	116½	117	+ 1	550
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46½		....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal†	..	..	125		....
176¾	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal Products	143¼	138⅝	138⅝	— 3¾	1,400
118	July 26	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	118	118	118	+ 1½	100
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54	52¾	53	— 1	600
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98½	98½	98¾	..	10
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	..	..	129¾		....
12	Jan. 3	8⅝	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅞	2,900
57	Jan. 3	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	64½	62⅞	63	— ¾	9,950
31½	Feb. 19	26	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	25	27¼	— 1⅝	4,700
25⅞	Jan. 26	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	18⅞	18¼	18½	+ ⅛	1,800
53¼	Apr. 25	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	45	43⅞	44½	— ⅝	800
83⅜	Mar. 14	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	68	63½	65⅞	— 1⅝	10,820
104¾	Apr. 3	90½	July 18	Am. Locomotive pf.	101⅝	101	101	+ 1	1,400
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	7½	7½	7½		100
40	July 27	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt. Corp'n pf	40	39½	39½	+ ⅝	1,130
113⅜	Jan. 4	88¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	94⅜	91¾	93¼	— 1½	6,900
114⅝	Feb. 3	100¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	— 1½	150
96½	June 14	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	93⅞	92⅞	93¼	+ ⅛	825
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	86	86	86	+ ¾	200
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	142	142	142	— 1	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107		....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	52	49	52	+ 2	5,100
116⅝	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	111	109	111	+ 1⅝	600
118	May 25	115½	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118	118	118	+ 1⅝	300
68	Feb. 14	60¾	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	60¾		....
131½	June 16	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	129¼	129	129¾	+ ¼	4,900
224¾	July 24	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	224⅝	222	222	— 2½	1,500
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	107⅞	108	+ ⅝	200
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	43⅞	43	43⅜	— ⅝	400
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	95	95	95		500
29½	July 24	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	29½	25	25	— 3⅝	5,500
97¾	Apr. 10	23⅜	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	37	31⅞	32⅜	— 3½	11,400
71½	June 16	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	66½	62½	62½	— 3½	400
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. Mg.	80¾	77⅝	78	— ⅞	82,690
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	5		....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67	66⅞	67	— 1	200
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104⅝	103½	104	— ½	7,500
102	Feb. 23	98½	July 6	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	98¾	99		1,800
117¼	June 13	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	112	111	112	— ¼	500
66	July 20	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	64½	60	62½	— ¼	3,000
65½	July 20	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	63¾	62¾	63	— 1⅞	800
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅝	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	78½	68¼	69½	— 8⅝	26,700
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	106½	105½	105½		100
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	87½	85½	85⅝	— 1⅛	7,550
80	Jan. 15	74½	July 28	Balt. & Ohio pf.	75⅜	74¼	74¼	— ½	1,450
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅞	June 27	Batopilas Mining††	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		500
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	440	439½	439½	+ ½	220
145	Jan. 6	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	..	..	126		....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40		....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80		....
83¾	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85	84¼	84½	— ¼	1,600
132	Jan. 14	128	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	130	129	129	— 1	300
60½	May 10	50¼	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	56	56	56	— ½	200
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	100		....
14	Jan. 12	6¼	July 25	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅝	700
100	July 29	98	Feb. 8	Buff., Roch. & P.	100	100	100	+ 7	155
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞		....
87	Jan. 8	68½	July 10	Burns Bros.	68½	..	68½		100
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	105		....
121	Feb. 10	98	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¾		....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	28¼	28¼	28½	+ ¼	100
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior†‡	70¾	66½	67½	— 2⅝	13,250
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	18	17¼	17⅝	— 2⅞	1,000
80⅝	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	45½	43	43	— 2	700
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	65¾		....
183⅝	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	176¾	174½	176¾	— 1⅝	10,750
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	..	..	88¾		....
57¼	July 6	40	Apr. 22	Central Leather	55¼	53⅝	53⅝	— 1¼	5,700
112½	June 28	108¾	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	112½	111	112¼	+ 3⅝	600
295	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	295		....
*141½	June 9	*134	July 18	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*138		....
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	107⅝	103½	103⅝	— 4⅜	850
67⅜	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	61⅝	59½	59¾	— 1⅝	5,350
10½	Jan. 8	6	Apr. 24	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10		....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20		....
15⅜	Jan. 8	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛	1,000
39¾	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	36	34⅞	34⅞	— 1⅛	1,000
102½	Jan. 8	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	96¾	94½	95	— 1½	8,860
136⅞	Jan. 5	127⅞	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	130½	128½	128¾	— 1½	500
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅛	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	128¾	126⅝	127	— 1⅝	1,706
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	175		....
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	21	19¾	19⅝	— 1¾	6,050
123	May 15	116	July 13	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	117	117	117	+ 1	100
136	Jan. 27	131⅜	Apr. 12	Chi. St. P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	133		....
25⅝	Jan. 5	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	20⅝	19¾	19¾	— ⅝	2,900
60	Feb. 19	46½	July 11	Chino Copper†††	48¼	46¾	48	+ ⅝	4,000
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	53½		....
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	80½		....
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	*79½		....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*85½		....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	73	71⅞	73	+ 1⅜	800
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	109	109	109	+ 1	125
58	Jan. 4	38½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	43¼	43⅜	— 1⅛	25,000
38½	June 13	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	30½	30¼	30¼	— ½	100
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	58		....
57⅜	June 19	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	50		....
52⅝	Jan. 22	40⅝	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛	100
116½	June 22	108¾	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	..	..	114		....
144¾	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	138¼	134	134	— 2¾	2,610
*23	July 18	*23	July 18	Con. Int. Cal. Min.‡‡	..	..	*23		....
104½	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	98½	96½	96½	— 1⅝	550
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	..	..	103		....
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.‡	..	..	55		....
140	Jan. 25	131½	June 26	Corn Products Ref.	143⅜	138⅝	141	— ⅛	1,000
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90¼	90	90¼	— ⅝	700
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	45	45	45	..	22
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34		....
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	71⅜	66⅝	68¾	— 2⅝	51,000
119½	June 16	108¼	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel pf.	116	114⅝	116	+ 1⅝	1,800
244	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	225	225		100
110	June 8	104	Feb. 10	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	108		....
63½	July 6	56½	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar	61½	57⅝	58⅝	— ½	17,225
95⅝	July 6	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	95¼	94¼	94¼	— ⅝	2,100
96½	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95¼		....
98½	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	90½	90½	90½	+ ½	100
155⅝	May 28	149¾	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	151½	151⅜	151⅜	+ ⅝	100
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	227	225	227	+ 2	800
16¼	June 13	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛	100
37⅝	July 15	15	Mar. 1	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	35½	33¾	34	— 1¼	2,400
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	139	139	139	..	350
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	..	..	116	..	....
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	110	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 18	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	46⅜	43½	43⅝	— 2⅝	10,400
29¼	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 28	Dome Mines†	28	25⅝	26	..	600
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 28	Dul., S. S. & At.	5¼	5½	5½	+ ⅛	100
14	Jan. 3	10	Jan. 27	Dul. S. S. & Atl. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛	100
*80	Jan. 18	*80	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*80	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
67¼	July 29	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	67¼	63	67¼	+ 4¼	1,600
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	36	34½	35	— ⅝	17,200
59¼	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	53¾	51½	51¾	— 1½	8,000
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	44	44	44	— ½	100
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
85	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 18	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	12⅝	..	....
57⅜	Jan. 7	35⅞	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	37⅞	36½	36½	— 1½	200
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	..	..	300	..	....
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	..	..	113½	..	....
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	170¾	167¾	168½	— ½	6,900
560	June 5	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	500	490	500	..	900
120¾	May 5	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	116	112¼	116	+ 5	2,300
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	74½	70¾	72	— 2¼	16,200
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114	113¼	113½	— ⅝	1,100
99	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	..	81	80	— 2½	800
127½	Jan. 4	117⅝	July 29	Great Northern pf.	118¼	117⅝	117⅝	— 1½	5,300
50¾	Jan. 3	33¾	June 26	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	36	34½	35	— ½	2,100
53⅝	Mar. 9	24	June 26	Greene-Cananea	46	45	46	+ ⅝	2,000
90½	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	75¼	73¼	75¼	+ ½	800
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	91	91	91	— 1½	100
90	June 1	72	May 4	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	83	82	83	+ 1	400
98	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
198¾	July 24	179¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	198¾	196	196	+15¼	200
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
182	Mar. 2	126¼	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	150½	..	....
100½	Jan. 3	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	104	102¼	103	— ¾	2,800
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
52	July 6	42¾	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	49½	47	47¾	— ¼	12,600
21¼	Jan. 3	15⅝	July 29	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	16⅞	15⅝	16¾	— ½	8,700
19	June 12	18¾	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77½	Jan. 3	75	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	75	73¾	73¾	— ¾	1,100
20¼	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs	..	..	17½	..	....
80½	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¾	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	12	July 13	Int. Agricultural	18	18	18	+ ⅜	100
74	Jan. 5	38½	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	45⅜	39½	43⅜	— 1	1,100
119⅜	June 7	108¾	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	115½	114	114	— 2	500
120	July 19	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	120	120	120	..	100
84¼	May 18	83⅝	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	80	78¼	78¼	— 1½	200
109	June 14	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	109	..	....
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	25	22⅜	24⅝	..	19,100
100⅜	June 5	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	87¼	84½	85⅝	— ⅜	55,000
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	45½	43½	44¼	— ¼	16,225
111⅜	Feb. 23	106	May 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	..	..	107	..	....
15	July 25	9¼	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	11	13¾	14¾	+ ⅜	11,400
68¾	July 28	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	66¾	63	65	+ 1½	8,150
6	May 16	2	July 3	Iowa Central	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛	200
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
84	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	82	79½	82	+ 4	800
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ 8¾	100
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	..	..	69	..	....
82½	Jan. 4	28¼	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	24½	24	24	— ⅜	1,800
64½	Jan. 3	58¾	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	66	60	60	— 1	100
100	June 20	80¾	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	98	97¼	98	+ 1	800
117	June 9	111¾	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	117	..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire	71¼	70⅜	71¼	+ ⅜	5,400
97½	Mar. 14	95¾	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	96	96¾	96	+ ¾	200
59	Apr. 3	44¾	July 20	Kennecott Copper	47¼	45	45⅝	— 1⅛	84,600
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 8	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	128	128	128	—	20
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	73¼	69¼	71	— 1	3,500
107⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	..	100
22¾	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	21¾	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛	700
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	43	43	43	— 1	100
56½	June 5	40¾	July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	45	42¼	43¼	— ¼	3,300
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	78¾	77½	77½	— ⅝	2,200
272	July 24	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	272	266	272	+18¾	700
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	121	120½	121	..	200
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	..	..	38½	..	....
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	16	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	82⅞	82¼	82¼	— 3⅜	200
89½	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	89½	..	....
239	July 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	238	..	....
120¼	Apr. 17	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	115¼	..	....
185½	June 13	121½	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	127⅝	127⅞	127⅞	— 1¼	200
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	82½	82	82	— ⅛	600
68⅝	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	..	..	68⅝	..	....
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅝	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	129¼	129	129	— ⅛	625
67¾	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	65	65	65	+ 8	200
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	118	..	....
89¾	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	82⅝	78½	81¼	+ 1½	65,000
93	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	88	86⅝	87½	+ ⅛	2,013
60⅞	June 6	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	59	57¼	57½	— ⅝	3,300
68⅝	May 25	50¾	Jan.

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 29, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	77	79
Alb. So. 5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	July 1, 16	143	147
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	May 1, 16	49½	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	12½	Q	May 1, 16	367	371
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	110¼	110⅝
Am. P. & Lt.	8,295,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	69¼	70⅛
Do 6% cu. pf	3,363,200	1½	Q	July 1, 16	85	86
Do 6s cu.'21	3,363,200	..	Q	Jan, 1916	84	86
Do 6s, '21.	2,200,000	6	S	Feb	99½	100½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	⅝	Q	Jan 1, 16	43	44
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	74	75
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	56	60
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	17
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49.	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98½	100
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	83	88
Ark. Val. R., L. & P. 6s.	.....	3	S	July 1, 19	98½	100
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	72
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Balt Tube.	.....	..	..	.....	122	125
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '40	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '31.	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57.	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98½	100¼
B'f.C.Ist5s,'32	2,974,000	..	..	.....	102	103
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39.	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39.	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buf. Ry. cn. 5s	.....	..	..	.....	102	..
Buf. & N.F.E. R. 1st 5s, '35	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. R. 1st 5s, '32.	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do ds.5s,'20	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	92	95
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	86	87
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	106⅝
C'll. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	98¼
Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922.	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D	102	..
Cities Service	17,218,380	..	..	July 1, 16	328	332
Do pf.	31,158,420	..	..	July 1, 16	88	90
Cl. L. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl R.Ist 5s, '31	5,495,000	..	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	24½	26
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	99½	101¼
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
C.R., G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	40	..
Do pf.	831,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	65	67
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	85	86
Do 5s, '18.	.....	..	..	.....	102	103
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	3,313,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
Con. E. & P.	.....	..	..	.....	115	115⅜
Con. Pr.	.....	..	..	.....	114	115
Cons. Ry. & Lt. 1st 4½s, stpd., regd.	10,682,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Do unstpd.	1,863,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
C. St. of N.J.	15,000,000	..	..	July 15,16	71½	..
Do 1st rf.5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
E. P. & W.6s	2,350,000	..	S	Mar 1, 18	96	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s.	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	102
El. Rd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	86	88
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 16	99½	100
Eliz., P. & C. J. 5s, '53.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	..
Eliz. & Tren. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	24	..
Eliz. & Tren. 5s, 1962.	.....	..	..	.....	34	..
Emp. Distrct. Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	92	..
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	87	92
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ex. Spg. W. G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11¼	13
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45½	48
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
G. & E., Berg. Co.	.....	..	..	.....	89	91
Do 5s, '49.	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '22.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	83
Gt. North P. 1st 5s, '46.	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89¼	91
Do deb. 6s.	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '30.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Hooken Fry 5s, '34.	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925.	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100½
Int. Ry. of B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '50, reg.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	65½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
J.C. H. & P. 4s, '49.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. G. & E. pf	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan, 1916	85	90
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	22½	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 15	51	53
Do 5s, '44.	.....	..	..	.....	95	96
Do 2d 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	81	86
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	95	96
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44.	.....	..	..	.....	85	86
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	95	96
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	104
K. C. Home Tel. 5s, '23.	.....	..	..	.....	91	92
Louisville G. & E. 6s.	1,500,000	..	S	Apr, 1918	100½	101½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '40.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25.	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104	..
Md. El. Ry. 5s, '31.	4,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	98¼
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s.	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Ry. 1st, 1n. n. 5s, '19	.....	..	..	.....	101	101½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	856,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	821,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1923.	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile El. Co. 1st 5s, 1946.	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,16	85	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26.	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s,'46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	..
Nashv. R. & L. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	73	76
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '20.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N.J. & H.RR. & F. 4s, '50	.....	..	..	.....	82½	83⅝
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1916	102	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 29, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Do rf. 6s, '52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	105½	107
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24.	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	..
Do 5s, '28.	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36	6,182,000	2½	S	J. & D.	84	86
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49.	2,771,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,536,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	86
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16¾	17⅝
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	60	65
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	86½	87½
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	96	97½
Do 1st ref.5s	.....	..	S	A. & O.	96	96½
Do 6s	.....	..	S	A. & O.	98⅝	99
N.Y.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46.	.....	..	..	.....	99¼	..
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,803,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	46	..
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P.& W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	45½	47
Pa. G. & E. (Ariz.) 10s..	812,000	..	S	J. & J.	80	85
Do pf.	500,000	1¼	..	.....	88	92
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Jul 15, 15	58⅝	59¾
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	89½	90
Do old pf.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	.....	87	90
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44.	.....	..	..	.....	102	103
Penn. W. & P.	.....	..	..	.....	77	78
Penn. W. Pr. 5s, 1940.	8,505,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91¾
Peorja G. & E. 1st 5s, 23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J	100	101
Pere Mar. cn. 4s, '51.	8,382,000	2	S	J. & J.	47	51
Pontiac Light 5s, '27.	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	106
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	102
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Pub. S. ctfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,200,000	..	..	.....	28⅝	30½
Riverside Tr. Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	74	74½
Riveraido Tr. 5s, '60	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	17	20¼
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '34, tax ex.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	..
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	101¾
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'48	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	70	78
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	99
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '30.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran. E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32.	1,070,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49.	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95¼
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14.	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93½
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	89¼	92
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	92½	94
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	104	106
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	97½	100
Somerset, Un. &Midd.	.....	..	..	.....	70	72
S.J.G.E.& T.	.....	..	..	.....	126	129
Do 5s	.....	..	..	.....	99	99¼
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Splitdorf El. (Newark).	.....	..	..	.....	75	..
Do lf.	.....	..	..	.....	90	..
Spfd. (O.) L., H. & P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	94
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	15	16
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,16	33¼	40½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	86
Do rf. 5s, '29	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	..
Sup.W.,L.& P.	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Do pf.	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	75	..
Do con.5s,'35	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	95
Syra. G. & E. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	84	86
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	49	50
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94½
Un. El. Co. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83⅝
U. N. J. R.R. & C. 4s, '49.	.....	..	..	.....	99⅜	..
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	6,899,588	..	..	.....	50	51½
Ul. & Del. R. R. cn. 5s,'28	9,481,400	1½	Q	July 1, 16	74½	75½
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Do 4s, 1949.	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	82	83½
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	61	62
Un. V. 6s, '43	800,000	..	S	.....	95	97
Do 7% pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	.....	90	100
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	..
Va. & S. Ry. 1st cn. 5s,'58	5,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	92
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	81	82
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 16	81¼	82
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	82⅝	82½
Wash. G. L.	.....	..	..	.....	75	76
Wash. B. & Ann. 5s, '41	5,079,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84½	85½
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s.	.....	..	..	.....	106¾	107¼
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	68½	70
W.St.G. & E.	3,563,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	87½	92
Do 6s, '17.	621,500	..	S	April	100	101
W.V.Tr.6s,'17	1,500,000	..	S	.....	99	100
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Winnipeg E. Ry. 6s, '18.	750,000	..	S	.....	100¼	101
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	48	48
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	98

†Also 2½% in common stock. ‡In conv. 5% debentures.

BANKS.

Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	220	230
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	618	630
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	225	230
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 16	398	401
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	175	180
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	430	435
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	..	201
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	170	172
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	324	328
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	155	165
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 16	995	1010
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	135
Germania.	2,000,000	12	S	May 1, 16	410	450
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	July 1, 16	640	645
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	186	190
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	310
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10,16	268	272
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	185	192
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	290	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	170	..
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	385	398
Public.	750,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	209	217
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	450	455
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	113	123
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	140	141
Un. St'e.	200,000	8	S	July 1, 16	..	410

*Incl. 1% extra. †Also a special dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 29, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	440	445
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	452	455
Brooklyn	1,500,000	6	Q	July 1, 16	520	..
Central	3,000,000	$66⅔	Q	July 1, 16	750	751
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	454	..
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 16	1400	1500
Fidelity	1,000,000	13	S	J. & J.	205	212
Fulton	500,000	17	S	July 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	15	S	Jun 30,16	416	421
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	150	..
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	130	135
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	105	112
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	420	430
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 30,16	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 16	285	..
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,16	371	375
Union	3,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 16	..	302

†Including 1% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105	106
Do 4½s, '54.	6,100,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92½	93½
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	..
Do 5s, '65.	.....	..	..	.....	96½	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Ess. & H. G.	.....	..	..	.....	133	135
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24.	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Hackens. W. 4s, '52.	.....	..	..	.....	83½	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	103⅞
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J

ASKS MOOSE VOTES ON WILSON RECORD

Democratic Chairman Says Party Has Enacted Progressive Legislation.

AS MOOSE HAD DEMANDED

Cites Accomplishments of Administration in Line with Progressive Platform of 1912.

A strong appeal for Progressive votes is embodied in the first official statement issued by Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, since he took charge of the Wilson campaign. He gave the statement out for publication yesterday.

Mr. McCormick declares that the Democratic Party in the present campaign is justified in putting forward the plea that it is "the one available instrumentality for progressive service," on the ground of what President Wilson and the Democratic Congress have achieved, as well as on the ground of declarations contained in the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis.

"The record of performance and the declared intentions of the Democratic Party," the statement goes on, "justify a confident feeling that the great body of voters who identified themselves with the Progressive Party in the hope of being enabled to promote a definite set of principles will now look to the Democratic Party as the party of progress. When full appreciation is had of the extent to which the Democratic Party has consummated the purposes set forth in that wonderfully human document adopted as the Progressive platform in 1912, when the Progressives actually realize how closely their purposes declared in 1912 coincide with the purposes which have animated the Democratic Party since that time, both in the formation of the Congressional enactments for which it is responsible, and of its platform promises, men will cease to wonder at the evident intention of real progressives of every party to align themselves behind a single banner in this campaign.

Twenty Progressive Measures.

"After all, being progressive means something fairly definite. The essence of the thing is a keen perception of the Government's duty in respect of the welfare of all its constituents, in seeing that human justice is meted out to all elements in the social fabric. What Progressive can fail to contemplate with deep satisfaction and gratitude the list of enactments in which Congress, under Democratic control and leadership, has consummated Progressive platform declarations!"

Chairman McCormick then enumerates twenty measures enacted by Congress while President Wilson has been in the White House which he pronounces in keeping with distinct commitments in the Bull Moose platform of 1912:

(1) The Rural Credits act, which permits the farmer the same access to credit facilities that is enjoyed by the other elements of our citizenship.

(2) The income tax law.

(3) The Federal Reserve act, which measures up to the Progressive requirements for "the issue of currency as a governmental function under a system whose control should be lodged with the Government and should be protected from domination or manipulation by Wall Street or by any special interest."

(4) The good roads law, which extends Federal aid to road building, thereby insuring the extension of the rural free delivery service.

(5) The trade commission law, which fully satisfies the Progressive demand for "a strong Federal administrative commission of high standing that shall maintain permanent, active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce."

(6) An eight-hour law applying to work done for the Government as well as work done by the Government.

(7) An eight-hour law applying to female employes in the District of Columbia, over which Congress has jurisdiction.

(8) An eight-hour provision for Post Office clerks and carriers.

(9) An eight-hour provision applicable to civilians engaged in the manufacture of ordnance and powder for the Government.

(10) An eight-hour provision as to the mining of all coal to be used by the navy.

(11) The children's bureau law to promote the welfare of children and to devise means preventive of the necessities of parents retarding development of the child.

(12) The industrial commission law to investigate the entire subject of industrial relations.

(13) The phosphorus match law to protect the health of workers in the match industry.

(14) The Anti-Trust act, embracing the regulation of the issuance of injunctions.

(15) The Department of Labor law, creating a department with a Secretary who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet.

(16) The Smith-Lever agricultural education law, which responds to the Progressive demand that measures be taken to lift "the last load of illiteracy from American Youth" by "encouraging agricultural education and domestic schools."

(17) The Corrupt Election Practices act.

(18) The measures abolishing the Commerce Court and authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a physical valuation of railroads.

(19) The Seaforth Pension bill, which must meet the Progressive idea of a "wise and just policy of pensioning American soldiers and sailors and their widows and children."

(20) The parcel post law.

The President's Acts.

In addition to these achievements of Congress in co-operation with President Wilson, Chairman McCormick points to performances of a purely executive nature by the Wilson Administration, on the strength of which he asserts the President should be entitled to Progressive support. Here are some accomplishments enumerated in the statement:

The establishment of a Federal Employment Bureau which has obtained work for 62,659 laborers and insured more than $7,000,000 of earnings to workers.

Reorganization of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Establishment of the Bureau of Foreign Trade Advisers in the State Department.

Enforcement of the principles of civil service, involving the elimination of "coercion and assessment of subordinate employes."

Investigation and suppression of lobbying.

"The creation of a Tariff Commission is assured at this session of Congress, and the Administration is fully committed to the Federal Child Labor bill and the Federal Workmen's Compensation bill, specifically favored by the Progressive platform," the statement continues. "The Progressive Party pledged itself to 'use its best endeavors to substitute judicial and other peaceful means of settling international differences in lieu of the barbaric system of warfare among nations.' The present Administration has endeavored to apply this principle."

Chairman McCormick enumerates four measures which have passed one house of Congress and which embody Progressive platform ideas. They are the McGillicuddy bill for the prevention of industrial accidents, the conservation measures, the Flood Control bill, and the inheritance tax provision in the Revenue bill.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BEADS.—Jobs wanted, any quantity, for cash. A 86 Times.

CHINCHILLAS.—Open for brown, navy, tan, and gray; submit samples and best cash price. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., third floor.

COATS.—Buying sport and better grade cloth coats. First floor, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Contractors wanted on ladies' coats to take out cut work. A 87 Times.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade coats. 39-41 West 32d. 11th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

CORDUROY. — Open for lot Collins and Aikman corduroy; colors, dark green, navy, Copenhagen, brown; will buy for cash. Address Box H 344 Times Downtown.

CORDUROY wanted, narrow and wide wale; dark and light colors; state width, colors, and quantity. H 362 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Lansburgh & Bro., Washington, D. C.—Our Mr. Michael E. Cohen will be in New York Tuesday morning, for large quantities of silk and wash dresses in jobs. Apply through the mail only, Hotel McAlpin.

DRESSES, waists, suits, coats, skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

MILLINERY.—Will look at millinery and millinery supplies, also children's hats; all day. Max Rubenstein & Co., 39 West 32d.

PIECE GOODS.—We buy cotton and woolen piece goods of every description; pay cash. The Mortimer Co., 17 W. 17th St.

SATIN DUCHESS CHARMEUSE wanted, good quality, for cash. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

SERGE.—Open for quantity of Botany serge; quality 31,433. 33 West 34th, Room 802.

SHOE-LACE manufacturer wants to buy shoe-lace braids. Eller, 4,004 3d Av.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits $12.50 to $20. Call all week, 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

SUITS.—Jobber will look all week at Fall sample suits from $7.50 to $13.50. 118 West 22d St., 3d floor.

SUITS.—Jobber wants Fall suits; sub-contractor; show sample. 24 East 28th, top floor.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—Quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St., 5th floor.

WAISTS.—Contractor wishes to connect with jobber who can furnish his own silks. Address P 248 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at $2.25 waists; can furnish materials if wanted. Mr. Schwalbe, 6th floor, 85 W. 35th St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 353.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CAMERAS.—For sale, about 170 Chautauqua cameras, made by the Seneca Camera Company, Rochester, N. Y.; perfect merchandise; $2.50 each for entire lot, spot cash. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., 'phone Franklin 1358; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

COATS.—Children's coats, dresses, women's skirts, waists, middies, laces, embroideries; regular goods at job prices. Room 606, 874 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Closing out jersey silk coats at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.—To close cheap. 182 West 21st Street. 3rd floor.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Black opposum; $6.75 one inch. J. Kraemer, 334 Fourth Av.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES.—100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 3508.

LACES, &c.—For sale, nice lot of laces and piece goods. Joel Isaacs & Son, 36 East 31st St.

MACHINES, (20,) Singer, 4,413, with power tables, for sale very cheap. Inquire Cohen's Advertising Agency, Phone Spring 506.

PIECE GOODS AND WAISTS.—Large quantities of cotton and silk and cotton goods to close out; also large job of cotton waists. Admiration Dress and Waist Co., 15 and 17 West 18th St.

PLUSHES, serges, cloakings and Botany broadcloth; large quantities for sale. Madison Square 6777.

POPLINS.—Immediate delivery. Warren Woolen Co., 41 W. 25th, Tel. Far. 2180.

SKIRTS.—About 1,000 to close out cheap, consisting of all-wool serges and mixtures. L. A. Barrett Co., 38-44 West 21st St.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—5,000 wash skirts and 500 wash dresses to close out. Bonner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out Spring styles; smart Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114W 27th.

SWORDS.—For sale from Revolutionary days, about 300 to 400 swords with scabbards; swords about 3 ft. long; to be sold as one lot. Samples at office of Charles W. Becker, comm. mcht., 72 Leonard St., 'phone Frklin 1358, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SILK WAISTS.—Salesman open for line, New England and Middle West; calls on big trade only. H 370 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Demand.		
July 24	$4.75¼	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛
July 25	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
July 26	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
July 27	4.75⅛	4.74⅞	4.74⅞
July 28	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
July 29	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
	Cables.		
July 24	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
July 25	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 26	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 27	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 28	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 29	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range	Demand.		Cables.
High	$4.75⅛		$4.76⅛
Low	4.75⅛		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.76⅜		4.77⅛
Low	4.76⅛		4.76⅜
Year's range to date—			
High	4.78		4.78⅛
Low	4.73⅛		4.74⅛
Same period last year—			
High	4.85¼		4.85⅝
Low	4.75⅛		4.76⅜

PARIS.	Demand.		Cables.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 24	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞
July 25	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞
July 26	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞
July 27	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞
July 28	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞
July 29	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞
Week's range	Demand.		Cables.	
High	5.90⅞		5.90⅞	
Low	5.90⅞		5.90⅞	

BERLIN.	Demand.		Cables.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 24	72.56¼	72.37½	72.37½	72.37½
July 25	72.12½	71.93¾	71.93¾	71.93¾
July 26	72.00	71.68¾	71.68¾	71.68¾
July 27	71.75	71.62½	71.62½	71.62½
July 28	71.93¾	71.81¼	71.81¼	71.81¼
July 29	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½
	Cables.			
	High.	Low.		Last.
July 24	72.62½	72.43¾		72.43¾
July 25	72.18¾	72.00		72.00
July 26	72.06¼	71.75		71.75
July 27	71.81¼	71.68¾		71.68¾
July 28	72.00	71.87½		71.87½
July 29	71.93¾	71.93¾		71.93¾
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.	
High	72.56¼		72.37½	
Low	71.75		71.81¼	

	Switzerland.		Holland.		Italy.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
July 24	5.29¼	5.28⅝	41.37½	41.43¾	6.44½	6.44
July 25	5.28⅝	5.28	41.37½	41.43¾	6.44½	6.43¾
July 26	5.28⅝	5.28	41.37½	41.43¾	6.44½	6.43¾
July 27	5.28⅝	5.28¼	41.37½	41.50	6.45⅛	6.44⅜
July 28	5.28⅝	5.28	41.37½	41.50	6.46	6.46⅜
July 29	5.29	5.28¼	41.37½	41.50	6.48½	6.48

	Russia.		Austria.		Greece.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
July 24	30.45	30.50	12.30	12.34	19.37	19.42
July 25	30.40	30.45	12.35	12.38	19.37	19.42
July 26	30.40	30.45	12.35	12.34	19.37	19.42
July 27	30.40	30.45	12.30	12.34	19.37	19.42
July 28	30.40	30.45	12.30	12.34	19.37	19.42
July 29	30.40	30.45	12.35	12.40	19.37	19.43

BOY SCOUTS AID IN PARK.

Take the Place of Many Policemen Away on Strike Duty.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward's plan to have Boy Scouts of America assist in the policing of Central Park at the weekends worked to good effect yesterday. The car strike took some of the policemen usually assigned to the park to other posts, and the scouts gave valuable assistance in answering queries, guiding strangers and protecting the trees and turf.

The service of the scouts were especially effective at the concert given by Nahan Franko and his orchestra in the Mall in the afternoon. The boys materially assisted in keeping the large crowd from breaking park rules by standing where they should not or throwing paper on the ground.

Mr. Franko and his orchestra also furnished Saturday night's concert, and except for those provided by special donations, they will give all of the remaining Central Park concerts this season.

BULLET HITS GEN. APPLETON

Stray Ball of Small Calibre Goes Through Hat, Bruises Head.

General Daniel Appleton, former Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, was struck by a stray bullet yesterday while crossing St. Nicholas Avenue at 116th Street in his automobile. The bullet passed through his straw hat and bruised his head. His car was just making the crossing when the Colonel felt a sharp pain in his head. He stopped his car and took off his hat and the bullet of small calibre dropped out. He found a small hole in the side of his hat.

A small bruise on the side of his head was the only injury he received. General Appleton does not believe he was made a target. He thinks the bullet came from a distance, and that he was accidentally shot by some youthful hunter in search of the stray cats that at present make the upper west side a fairly good hunting ground.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Skinner-Chamberlain Co.; Miss B. Olson, ladies' garments; Miss E. Hanson, Miss Fryalie, millinery; Wallick.

ATHENS, Ga.—Davison-Nicholson Co.; A. H. Davison, ready-to-wear, millinery; 97 Grand; Park Av.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Ronecker, piece goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonnsborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; Miss D. Finley, hdkfs., white goods; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Saks & Co.; J. Saks, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; August Hirsch, representing; Arnold Hirsch, women's, children's hats; Imperial.

BOISE, Idaho—The Mode; H. L. Falk, cloaks, suits, waists; 334 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Dooley, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss E. Gray, misses' wear; Miss L. Hess, infants' wear; 18 West 35th.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—P. D. Abernethy, dry goods; J. W. Abernethy, representing; Imperial.

BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy Co.; W. J. Eagleson, notions; 23 E. 28th.

BUTTE, Mon.—Symons D. G. Co.; Miss V. Hammer, millinery; 821 B'way.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; L. Karr, dress goods, silks; 148 W. 23d; Longacre.

CHATTANOOGA — Schwartz Bros.; S. Schwartz, Miss M. Cook, ladies' ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—12th Street Store; Miss S. Speck, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; W. J. Barnett, woolens; 115 4th Av.

CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; M. Grossman, jobs, Summer skirts, silk, wash dresses; 334 4th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; W. Weinstein, laces, embroideries, h'dk'fs, fancy goods, jewelry; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; M. Keim, general mdse. mgr.; S. Obermeyer, notions, embroideries, laces, hdkfs.; C. Metz, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; A. J. Schinaglo, china, glassware; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—The Fair; I. Isba, women's, misses', children's coats, suits, waists, dresses, fur trimmings; Miss Howland, waists; Miss Beatty, misses', junior's suits, dresses; I. G. Rice, ready-to-wear, basement; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss B. Krueck, embroideries; 350 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Okla.—D. Ratner, ladies' ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.

CLINTON, Ia.—J. D. Van Allen & Co.; J. D. Van Allen, J. A. Jurgessen, general mdse.; Imperial.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Armbruster's; Miss S. Barienbrock, waists; McAlpin.

DALLAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; L. Israelsky, coats, suits; Miss O. M. Millerick, costumes, dresses; 1,133 Bwy.; R. 728.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meiss Bros.; J. Meiss, hosiery, gloves; 116 West 32d.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. D. H. Smith, millinery; 351 4th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. A. Isbel, domestics, dress goods; 71 W. 23d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sittlington, dress goods, silks; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; Miss Buell, juvenile dresses, coats; 95 Madison Av.

DILLON, Mont.—Golden Rule; C. H. Niblick, general mdse.; Somerset.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

GALESBURG, Ill.—Bondi Bros. & Co.; J. Bondi, general mdse., ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; Miss C. Kassock, ladies' wear; 15 E. 26th.

HOUSTON, Texas—Houston Hat Co.; D. Cohen, hats; Brealin.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros.; A. Myers, piece goods; 148 West 23d.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; A. Myer, piece goods; 148 West 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, general mdse.; 1,140 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson Co.; Miss C. Grauman, Miss A. Simon, Miss R. Wagoner, cloaks, suits; 1,140 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, general mdse.; Miss L. Marks, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; W. K. Warren, men's, boy's clothing; S. Goldberg, fancy goods; 225 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; A. Cohen, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, ladies' underwear; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.

JONESBORO, Ark.—Heimann G. Co.; Mrs. R. Foley, women's ready-to-wear, millinery, underwear; Room 610, 1,170 B'way.

KANKAKEE, Ill.—Chicago Store; F. Heater, waists, wash skirts; 1,133 B'way.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' coats, suits; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY—Harzfeld Parisian Cloak Co.; S. Harzfeld, ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Taylor D. G. Co.; J. Forbes, linens; C. Smith, waists; 200 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; D. F. Robinson, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 13 4th Av.

KEWANEE, Ill.—Bondi Bros.; A. Hess, general mdse., ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, general mdse., ready-to-wear; Miss McNab, Miss Thorp, Miss M. Shaw, ready-to-wear; Mr. Shotwell, Mr. Richter, Mr. Betteridge, representing; 1,270 B'way.

LAREDO, Texas—E. Cruz, jobs silk, cotton dresses, jersey coats, suits; R. 410, 1,170 B'way.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, furn. goods; 1,150 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; L. H. Kennedy, dress goods, silks; 1,170 B'way.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Straus Co.; J. Dorsey, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—A. McGee Co.; Mrs. V. McGee, Miss B. Fuller, millinery; Imperial.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Finkel & Schewel; J. M. Finkel, ladies' ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Chas. M. Guggenheimer; N. S. Guggenheimer, notions, laces jewelry; 333 4th Av.

MACON, Ga.—Burden-Smith Co.; Miss M. O'Brien, cloaks, suits, waists; 20 W 22d.

MARIONETTE, Wis.—Lauerman P. S. Co.; L. T. Plouff, cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.

MATTOON, Ill.—Bower-Schulhoff Co.; F. M. Schulhoff, general mdse., ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Winner, Klein & Co.; S. A. Klein, notions, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster Co.; C. Greenblat, Miss A. Metzel, infants' wear, muslin underwear, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 315 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss I. Buell, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; Miss L. Baker, laces, trimmings; 116 W. 32d.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; H. L. Linnel, upholstery goods; Mrs. M. Crecille, representing; Gresham.

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia Millinery Co.; A. Davis, millinery; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PINE BLUFFS, Ark.—I. Dreyfus Co.; I. Dreyfus, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Mrs. Ryder, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun; Miss M. Elliott, waists; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Miss L. Allen, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,123 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; J. Dolan, millinery; E. Weinstein, boys' clothing; 1,123 Broadway.

PUEBLO, Col.—S. Bernheim, cloaks, suits; Somerset.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—R. Goldstein & Co.; J. Goldstein, woolens; Wallick.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World; S. J. Glaser, millinery; 621 Bway.

SALINA, Kan.—Steidl Bros. & Co.; M. Steifel, general mdse., ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

SAN FRANCISCO—Prussias; J. J. Henkel, coats, suits, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hamburger & Sons; F. W. Gardner, dress goods, silks; 215 4th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; M. Oberdorfer, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss Suhla, art goods; Mrs. Gabel, children's wear, millinery; 353 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; C. H. Raybould, yellings, neckwear; 225 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; W. S. Newton, ribbons, embroideries, notions; 23 East 26th.

SEDALIA, Mo.—Bondi Bros.; J. Foraker, general mdse.; ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Hearn D. G. Co.; C. H. Ray, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—J. Chess Ellsworth; C. M. Valentine, representing; M. A. Zimmerman, dress goods, silks; 1,270 Broadway.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; H. F. McGee, dry goods; J. B. Lyles, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—MacPherson & Edwards; G. O. McKenzie, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Whitehouse Co.; D. D. Fenton, dress goods, silks; A. Howe, notions, laces, ribbons; 23 East 26th.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Bloch Bros.; A. G. Lesly, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss Donnelly, juvenile dresses; 95 Madison Av.

ST. LOUIS—Kline's; Miss L. Julius, suits; 95 Madison Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; L. D. Page, jobs wash dresses, skirts; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; J. G. Cohen, women's Fall suits, cloth dresses; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss R. McCloskey, waists, sweaters; 470 4th Av.; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss E. Borck, E. S. Strauss, millinery; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. W. Nacke, waists, costumes, dresses, sport coats; 22 East 26th.

ST. PAUL—Husch Bros.; J. Strauss, millinery; 362 5th Av.

ST. PAUL—Langford Garment Co.; W. R. Langford, ready-to-wear; Woodward.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; A. A. Belanger, furn. goods; Bresiln.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Doreen Co.; W. B. Mitchell, house furn. goods, toys; 225 5th Av.

TACOMA, Wash.—People's Stores Co.; Miss E. Babington, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—W. L. Milner & Co.; Mrs. F. Spellman, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, ribbons, trimmings; Miss D. R. Ferrell, corsets, brassieres; Miss M. Rochte, infants', children's wear; Mrs. M. Stark, muslin underwear, sweaters; Mrs. B. Chrisp, art needlework; F. C. Hofmayer, wash, dress goods, silks, linings; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, linens, white goods; E. J. Reinheimer, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, furs; G. W. Schwager, jewelry, notions, leather goods; B. M. Morris, men's, boy's clothing, hats, caps; B. J. Smith, toilet goods, drug sundries; E. N. Smith, house furn. goods, hardware, gas, electrical goods, traveling bags; J. F. Magers, sporting goods; Miss M. Le Hue, waists, petticoats, aprons, kimonos; 116 W. 32d.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Pellitier Stores; W. L. Trump, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

TROY, N. Y.—W. H. Frear & Co.; J. K. Hoyt, rugs; Grand.

WACO—Goldstein-Migel Co.; F. M. Hirsch, notions, laces, ribbons; 353 4th Av.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry S. Adler & Sons; Herbert Adler, shoes; McAlpin.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Globe Dept. Store; M. Morrison, waists, wash skirts; 1,133 B'way.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; F. W. Gremmel, notions, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.

Closing Out Hot Weather Clothes

PALM BEACH BEACH CLOTH
SILK SHANTUNG SUITS
SNAPPY MODELS.

White flannel, serge, duck trousers and other Summer Clothing Specialties.

Exceptional Values.

THE HOUSE OF HUCHBERGER
96 FIFTH AVE., at 17TH ST.
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Don't Fail to See Our BIG VALUE
SATIN DUCHESS DRESS
A good style that appeals to stouts as well as misses. Our price..... **$7.50**
Immediate Deliveries. Phone Farragut 3395.
Princess Dress House, 19 W. 24th St.

Witchtex TRADE MARK — The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated,
Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

THAT SOMETHING IN NEW
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.,
140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

WASH DRESSES
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
SILKS & SERGES.
PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

PURE SILK SWEATERS
Valued to $30. $10 a Piece.
Limited number.
1182 Broadway, Room 904.

SILK From $2.75 to $4.50 **DRESSES** WASH From $9.00 Dos. to $2.75 Ea.
Mousselines—Poplins—Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 22D STREET.

Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

FRANK & FRANK 141-143 W. 28 ST
Offering a Fall Poplin Suit at $7.75.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 130 W. 29th St.

DAVID W. BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for
Ladies, Misses & Children,
Every Wednesday
Clothing for
Men, Youths & Children.
Office and Salesroom
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As soon as registered at their New York hotel, are sent a current copy of
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NUGENT'S DIRECTORY
The Popular Little "Yellow Book."
If you don't get yours within 12 hours, write, 'phone or call for these Helps to Profitable Buying.
1182 Broadway, Between 28th & 29th, NEW YORK.
Telephone 9580 Madison Square.

Acceptances, Exports, Accounts Financed. Levison & Co., 141 5th Av. Gramercy 37.

Palm Beach

Look For this Label

PALM BEACH-YOUR SUMMER SUIT

Not a serge - Not a worsted - Not a baggy saggy crash or linen – but Palm Beach.

Porous, featherlight, shapely, inexpensive and wonderfully durable.

Send it to the tub when soiled, and it will come back as smart as new.

Ask for "Palm Beach"— If your dealer offers a "just-as-good," say-"No Thanks."

The Palm Beach label is in every garment made of the Genuine. It's your insurance against fraud.

The Palm Beach Mills-Goodall Worsted Co.
R. K. Mulford Dep't., Selling Agents, N. Y.

NOTICE TO BUYERS

We are showing a complete line of

HIGH CLASS LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS

As we have our *Factory* working on the premises, can GUARANTEE

PROMPT DELIVERY.

Your Inspection Is Solicited

SCHRAM & BENDELL
15 and 17 West 26th Street, N. Y.

Harold J. Gross, James H. Hurley and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE

By Order of Fred A. Otis, Receiver of the John C. Culbert Co.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1916
AT 2 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,
MAIN STREET AND THE TAUNTON RIVER,
SOMERSET, MASS.

MANUFACTURING PLANT

To be sold in three parcels.

PARCEL NO. 1.—Consists of 3.6 acres of land on MAIN STREET and the TAUNTON RIVER, with Stone Wharf, FOUNDRY BUILDING, 129 ft. x 50 ft., with two ells; MACHINE SHO

HUGHES ACCEPTANCE OPENS ACTIVE WEEK

All Three Parties to Take Important Action in the Next Few Days.

MOOSE IN INDIANAPOLIS

Thursday's Meeting May Bring Wilson Indorsement—Two State Conferences Here.

Beginning with the notification of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, at Carnegie Hall this evening, the present week will be crowded with political interest.

Republican and Progressive leaders of national prominence from the East and Middle West will be here for the notification ceremony and National Chairman William R. Willcox and Mr. Hughes himself will hold many important conferences today and tomorrow.

There has been a very great demand for tickets to the notification ceremony and the prospect is that Carnegie Hall will be crowded. It was the desire of the nominee that at least one thousand seats should be left for the general public and this number will be at the disposal of persons without special invitations.

The only two speeches made will be one by United States Senator Harding of Ohio, Chairman of the Notification Committee, and the speech of acceptance by Mr. Hughes, which the entire country has been waiting for. This is some 8,000 words in length and will require an hour or more in delivery.

Secondary in interest only to the notification is the prospective Bull Moose Conference at Indianapolis next Thursday, which promises to produce a lively fight over future third party plans if any great number of National Progressive Committeemen who have lined up with the Perkins program involving indorsement of the Republican National ticket should decide to take part. While it is certain that the Hughes Progressives would not be welcome, Acting Chairman Matthew Hale of the Progressive National Committee was compelled to include them in his call for the conference, because they still remain enrolled members of the Progressive Party and many of them are in control of important party machinery, even though they have shifted their fealty to the party they denounced and deserted in 1912.

In Democratic quarters much is expected from the conference. One influential Democratic politician expressed the hope yesterday that the insurgent element in the Progressive Party would come over in a body to Wilson as the other wing of the party went over to Hughes. A third ticket appears to be out of the question, and even should the alternative course be adopted of leaving members free, as far as party pledges are concerned, to follow their own conscience and judgment on Election Day, the Democratic leaders expect to see the bulk of the insurgent Progressive vote cast for President Wilson.

When the Republican Executive State Committee meets this afternoon the question of whether or not an unofficial State Convention should be held will come up for discussion. There is a sharp division on this subject among the Republican leaders, who fear that any general gathering of Republicans at this time might provoke a row about candidates. This is the last thing the leaders desire in a year when political strategy demands the renomination of all the present State officials.

The Democrats, too, are somewhat divided in their views on the wisdom of an unofficial convention, but there is every indication that a majority in the Democratic State Committee when it meets on Friday at the Hotel Knickerbocker will support the plan. The opposition is likely to come from Democratic leaders already committed to the Gubernatorial boom of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals, who within the last few weeks has loomed up as a formidable candidate for the nomination, even though Tammany Hall and a number of Tammany's up-State allies in the Democratic organization, who expect to use the convention as the means of launching a rival candidacy, oppose him.

HUGHES MOTORS BAREHEADED

Makes a Train for Willcox, but Two Caps Blow Away.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 30.—With his speech of acceptance completed and ready to deliver at Carnegie Hall tomorrow night, Charles E. Hughes took the first day of complete rest he has had since he came to his Summer home, Tremedden. In the morning he motored to Speonk, thirty miles from here, so that National Chairman Willcox, who spent Saturday night with him, might catch the 10:30 o'clock train, and the journey was replete with exciting experiences.

The first misadventure came just beyond Southampton, when a tire blew out, causing a delay of about thirty minutes. It was evident then that they could make the train only by hard driving, and the chauffeur was ordered to put on full speed. A mile further on Mr Hughes's cap was torn from his head by the wind. There was not a minute to lose, so the cap was abandoned in the roadway, and Mr. Hughes borrowed a cap from a companion. That was shot from his head also by the wind a few minutes later.

The chauffeur looked at his clock and shook his head. Mr. Hughes decided to let the cap go the way of the first one, and he rode into Speonk hatless, but just in time to permit Mr. Willcox to climb aboard the train. One of the caps was recovered on the trip back to Bridgehampton.

Mr. Hughes said tonight that he was gratified by the acceptances which had been received from leaders all over the country to attend the notification ceremony tomorrow night. He will go to New York on an early train and will hold conferences at headquarters all day long.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate e. winds on the coast.

Ala.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; gentle s. to s. e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair, warm Mon. and probably Tues.

Ind.—Fair; warmer Mon.; Tues., partly cloudy, probably thunder showers and somewhat cooler; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

W. Texas—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.

La., E. Texas—Mon. and Tues. unsettled, scattered showers.

Okla., Ark. Mon. partly cloudy; Tues. unsettled.

Kan.—Partly cloudy and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon.; Tues., partly cloudy; warmer Tues., and in extreme w. Mon.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Important Auction Sale.
MR. EMIL SEELIG,
Proprietor of the Very Extensive and Well-known
Knickerbocker Stables,
238 and 240 West 54th St.
(Through the block to 53d St.)
Announces the dispersal by auction of the entire stock and equipment of the Knickerbocker Stables, to take place on the premises
On Wednesday, August 2, 1916,
Commencing at 11 o'Clock
(and Continuing Every Wednesday Thereafter Until All Is Sold)
By Van Tassell & Kearney,
Auctioneers.

The sale is consequent to the fact that the building is about to be converted into a fireproof Garage, and every horse, vehicle, set of harness, and everything else used in operating the vast business of this high-class stable must be disposed of to the highest bidders.

Carriage horses superior in quality and style, high-grade harness for singles, pairs, four-in-hand, tandem, etc., carriages of elegance and style of every modern kind, and all the incidentals, such as blankets, lap robes, carriage heaters, saddlery of all kinds, stable paraphernalia, etc., etc.

A catalogue is being prepared and everything can be seen on the stable premises.

The magnitude of the Knickerbocker Stable equipment for use, sale, and show is so large that it will take more than one day's time, or even two days', to dispose of everything, consequently the sale will be continued the following Wednesday, Aug. 9, which will be duly advertised in this column.

Sale rain or shine, absolutely no postponement for any reason.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Admiralty call calendar.

The following cases will be called solely for the purpose of making up trial calendar for the September Term:

Perluffo<Lamport & Holt Line, Inc.
Herrmann<same.
De Barry<same.
Taylor<SS Ada.
Hamburg-Am Packet Co<Frankfurt.
Thames Towboat Co< Tug John Scully.
McClellan Transp Co< Penn RR, &c.
Barney<SS Ada.
Jackson<same.
Conklin & Foss Co< Tug C Blakeslee.
SS Wyneric Co<N G Lloyd SS Co.
Muller<Ins Co of Penn
Same<Globe & R Co.
Conklin & Foss Co< Tug C Blakeslee.
A Schmoll<Comp Gen Trans.
L Schmoll<same.
Pellisier<same.
Nat Steam Nav Co< McElwain & Co.
Packard Shipping Co< SS Antillia.
N Y & Porto Rico SS Co<Jamison.
Jamison<N Y & Porto Rico SS Co.
Higgins<SS La Drome.
Fireman's Fund Ins< Comp Transatlantica.
Jaburg<SS La Drome.
Hagemeyer Trading Co<US Steel Prod.
F Reuping Leather Co<Hamburg-Am.
Gans SS Line<SS Kaluno.
Valle<Navigazione Alta Italia.
Sulzburger<Interocean Transp Co.
Blumenthal<SS Angel B Peroz.
Rickinson<Ames-Brooks Co.
Wallis<Tug Arthur Kill, &c.
Berg<CNY.
US<SS Frankmount.
Donald SS Co<Gilbert & Morse.
Kirsch<SS san Guglielmo.
O'Boyle<NY Butchers Seat Co.
Hagemeyer Co<St Paul F & M Ins Co.
Thusen<same.
Kronman<SS Sap Guglielmo.
Hirsch<same.
Jones<SS Ligonier.
Partine<SS San Guglielmo.
Healey<Scow 120.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co<Tug J S Packard, &c.
Internat Paper Co< SS V de Larringa.
Royal Dutch West India Mail<Merritt & C D & W Co.
Hill Bros<Austro-Am SS Co.
Merritt & Chapman Co<Royal Dutch West India Mail.
Sauer<Atlantic Transp
Tug C Blakeslee.
Hunt<Phila & Reading RR.
Mitchell<Segurança SS Co.
Cuff<Simpson SS Line.
Kennerley<Tug Dauntless.
Erie RR<SS Lusitania
Harris Irby Cotton Co<Warren C Harris Irby Cotton Co.
Donovan<N Y C RR.
Kenilly<same.
Morrell<Stramboat Wash Irving, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 2:45 P. M.—Equity call calendar.

The following cases will be called solely for the purpose of making up the trial calendars for the September and October terms:

Victor T Mach<Sonora Phonogr Corp. (3.)
Gustin<McGowan-Sillsbee Litho Co.
Webb<Samuels.
Marconi<De Forest.
Sam<Wirel Spec App
O-So-Ezy Mop Co.
Channel Chem Co.
Hess<Guar Private Patrol, &c, Co.
Klein<Beach.
Paper Novelty Mfg< Adolph Strauss & Co.
Toledo Scale<Jacobs.
Auto Pneu Action Co< Kindler & Collins
Cunard SS Co<CNY.
Provi Life & Trust Co< Fletcher.
Brown<same.
Hewitt<Spever.
San Lac Bottle Cap Co<Cloney.
Spencer<Curtis.
Henderson & Ervin< Delpark, Inc. (2.)
Goodwin<Camp, (2.)
Wagner<Laigne.
B Z Toy Co<Bartholomae & Zimmerman.
Harvey Hubbell, Inc< Gen Elec Co.
Henderson & Ervin< Weller & Heilbroner
Same<Man Shirt Co.
Popular Mech Co<Everyday Mech Co.
Van Kannel R Doors< Revolving Door Co.
Selig Polyscope<NY Mo Picture Corp.
Nat Store Spec Co< Toledo Scale Co.
Longson<Belasco.
Vorcuri Cleaner Co< Bissell Carpet S Co.
Underhill<Belasco.
A B Dick Co<Underwood Typewr Inc.(2)
Ashley<F A Weeks Co
Rosenberg<Carnegie Trust Co.
Schack<Freydberg.
Le Roy & Baird<Nicholas Power Co.
Michelin Tire<Mason-S Tirasp Co.
Procter & Gamble Co< Berlin Mills Co.
Eustis Min Co<Beer, Sondheimer & Co.
Indiv D Cup<Errett.
Snow<Edward R Day L.
McBean<CNY.
Wolbinsky<Am Law Book Co.
Victor T Mach<Globe Talking Mach Co.
Athe-Levy-Bernhard Co<Follmer, C & Co.
W B McLean Mfg< Glaser-Rohrer Co.
Palmer<Doull-Miller Co, Inc.
Am Metal Cap<Girr, Kirsch Mfg<Judd Co.
Keystone Type Fdry< Wynkoop.
Watson, &c, Co<Harrison, &c, Co.
F I A T A Elliott Ranney Co.
Am Graphophone Co< Emerson Phono Co.
Mitchell<Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.
Cutler Mail Chute Co< Am Mailing D Corp.
Olin J Stephens, Inc< Am Real Est Co.
Gibson<Sonora Phono Corp.
Livingston<Lowe Mot Supplies Co.
Sames & Oliver & Co< Gold Car H & L Co.
Chicago Car Heat Co< Graham<Baker.
Zalkin<Siebert & K.
Hughes<Corn Prod Ref
Bowman<Pratt.
Tobacco Co.
Nemerovsky<Forsythe Bath Co.
Rep of Panama<Brogan Bldg Co, Inc.
CNY<Weintraub.
Cohen<Rothschild.
Martin<Martin.
Oban<Alyanak.
Grazulus<Harleigh Brookwood Co.
Moch<Carroll.
Licaris<Kupririan.
Struthers<NY Hospit'l
Green<Dick Chiarello & Bros.
Youngerman<Gruber.
Schwegler Rlty Co< Ainoroso.
Aldred<Aldred.
Rainish<Rainish.
Barnum<Barnum.
Heinrich<Heinrich.
Compries<Compries.
Roth<Grindle.
Van Riper<Ichelson.
Darack<Hamilton.
Heller<Bernheimer.
Re CNY (Olmstead Ave.)
Post<Martin.
Reilly<Levy.
Baltzel<Rhinelander.
Shapiro<Co-Operative Apart Co. Inc.
Bosch<Bosch.
Boyle<Baerlein.
Marchesini<De Toma.
De Lella<Palmieri.
Shapiro<Co-Op Apartment Co. Inc.
Lefkowitz<same.
Re Stutz Motor Car.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates:
Lambert Suydam.
Morris Kammensohn.
Wills for probate:
Patrick Canavan.
Martin T Hart.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Ellison, Inc.<F & D Co.
Ber<Persico.
Silberberg<Adelman.
A B Kellogg Co< Banks.
Dugan<Easterday.
Siff<Weinberg.
Margulies<Solomon, Stern<Moore.
Reser<Lupschitz, Fischman<Quinn.
Arnold<Grouse.
Rosenberg<Heller, berger<Feuer.
Schaefer<Home Ins. Parsons<Finan.
Zimmerman<Richard.
Bell<Hammer.
B Altman & Co<Dunn
Safrin<Cune.

Ryan<Baer.
Antonelli<Sclocca.
Goldstein<Levenson.
Herter<Fitzgerald.
Relkes<Onorato.
Isadiec<Voelkl.
Crystal<Midas Amuse. Co.
Eisenberg<Schreinkeisen.
Wolfstein<Scherer.
Alliance Press Co< Wern Stone Pav Co.
Wolford<Slate.
Rathbun & Bird Print Mach Co<Int Poster Stamp Co.
Koenigsberg<Chesterowitz.
Simpson<Rosenteck.
Mayer<Bachrach & Co

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Barrere<Barrere—Maurice Delches.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Herbert D Hewlett<Sophia Junker—Malcolm Sunheimer. Margaret V Kleley<47th St Realty Co—Jeremiah Haggerty. Union Trust Co< James A. Manning—Joseph P Morrissey. Frederic de P Foster<Berthold M Schey—John Whalen. Children's Aid Soc'y<Silver Realty Co—John S Wise, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 1.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Will for probate.
Caroline E B Ruhl.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Niemann, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Kings County Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, handed down the following decisions:

C. V. Harker, appl.-respt., v. F. E. Barker et al., defts.; J. Archer et al., appls.; P. May et al., respts.—Motion for reargument granted on condition that any additional papers be submitted on or before Sept. 1, 1916.

[illegible] respts., v. [illegible] et al., appls.—Motion denied.

J. N. Boylan, as executor, &c., of J. H. Salter, deceased, appls.—Motion to resettle order denied.

A. G. Erlanger, respt., v. H. E. Erlanger, appt.—Motion for stay denied, without costs.

[illegible] respt., v. E. J. Hayes, appt.—Motion denied.

Re application for temporary letters of administration of goods, chattels, &c., of M. E. Durban, deceased; re contested will of M. E. Durban, deceased.—Motion for stay granted.

S. Karosik, &c., appl., v. Susquehanna Coal Co., respt., impleaded with Penn. R. R. Co., defts.—Mot on denied.

G. Major, &c., executor, &c., of R. Major, deceased, respt., v. R. Major, &c., et al., appts.—Motion granted except as to striking [illegible] appeal and other papers.

C. H. Mills, respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., appt.—Motion for reargument denied. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

People, &c., respts., v. Alexander Silverman et al., appts.—Motion denied.

W. H. Roe and J. J. Roe, as executors, &c., of C. E. Roe, decd., respts., v. S. Annis Mills, as admx., &c., of S. D. Hawkins, decd., appt.—Motion to resettle order denied, without costs.

H. E. Schwab, respt., v. N. J. Schwab, appt.—Motion denied on condition that appt. perfect the appeal, place the case on the September calendar of this court, and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

H. E. Schwab, respt., v. N. Schwab, appt., et al., (Act. 4.)—Motion denied on condition, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

P. B. Seaman, appt., v. New York City, respt.—Motion denied.

W. Shalala, appt., v. Haddock Mining Co., respt., (Appeal 1.)—Motion denied.

Same, appt., v. Haddock Mining Co. and Plymouth Coal Co., respts., (Appeal 2.)—Motion denied.

Same, appt., v. Plymouth Coal Co., respt., (Appeal 3.)—Motion denied.

I. Silberberg et al., respts., v. S. Wember et al., appts.—Motion granted.

J. F. Sweeney, appt., v. New York City, respt.—Motion denied, without costs.

L. M. Tiedeman, respt., v. W. C. Tiedeman, appt.—Motion denied.

H. Wildman, respt., v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., appt.,—Motion denied on condition that appt. perfect appeal, place case on September calendar of this court, and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

M. Allen, admx., &c., of M. De Cruicolo, decd., appl., v. N. Y. C., respt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

G. C. Andrews, respt., v. R. Pierson, as Pres. of Village of Tarrytown, et al., appts.—Judment affirmed, with costs.

J. Balzer, respt., v. Ocean S. S. Co. of Savannah, appt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

B. Barry, respt., v. R. Markey, Jr., appt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed.

F. Bauer, appl., v. M. F. Bauer, respt.—Order reversed and defendant's motion denied, with costs.

A. H. Braun, respt., v. H. Meyer and M. Meyer, appts.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Richmond County unanimously affirmed, with costs.

J. Bucalos, respt., v. B. Shubert, appt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

F. P. Burnham, an inf., &c., respt., v. T. Roulston, Inc., appt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

T. Burnham, respt., v. T. Roulston, Inc., appt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

M. D. Cadman, respt., v. N. Y. C., appt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

N. Carlucci, respt., v. S. S. Antonio Di M. S., appt.—Judgment and order of County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

V. Cocchia, an inf., by A. Cocchia, guard. ad litem, appl., v. Rapid Address Machine Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

J. F. Collins and J. J. Leonard, appts., v. G. T. Kelly, respt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

M. C. Conboy, as treas., &c., appl., v. J. T. Mathews, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. P. Corner and W. M. Cooper, appts., v. S. Olim, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

M. Costigan, respt. v. N. Y. & S. Ry. Co., appl.—Order affirmed, costs to abide the event.

L. Cowan, respt., v. W. H. Clarke, indiv. and as extr., &c., appl.—Order modified to direct the pltf. to pay the defr. $30 within twenty days, as condition for service of amended complaint, and as so modified, order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appl.t.

Cuppies Cordage Co., appl., v. N. Y. C., &c., respts.—Order denying temp. injunction affirmed, with costs.

H. D'Hont, inf., by C. D'Hont, as guard. ad litem, respt., v. National Sugar Ref. Co. of N. J., appts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, cost to abide the event.

A. H. Dollard and I. D. West, respts., v. C. E. Whowell, Jr., appl.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

E. F. Duryea, respt., v. J. M. Knapp, as admx., &c., appl., impleaded, &c., (Act. 1, 2, and 3.) M. D. Fonemus, respt., v. same, (Act. 4.)—Judgment reversed, with costs.

A. S. Dwight, appl., v. A. Cuneo, defr.; J. N. Cuneo and Atlantic Macaroni Co., respts., et al., defts.—Judgment modified, without costs to either party.

J. Elias, appl., v. Paragon Films, Inc., respt.—Order modified, sustaining demurrer to second counterclaim, and overruling demurrer to first counterclaim, without costs.

J. M. Farley, respt., v. Village of Long Beach, appl.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

D. E. Ferrill, an int., &c., by J. C. Ferrill, guard. ad lit., respt., v. Lechtman Laundry Co., appl.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. E. S. Fleischer, respt., v. E. A. Fleischer, appl.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs.

C. F. Fleischman, respt., v. C. Furguson, as exrx., &c., of M. F. Fleischman, dec'd., appl.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

A. Hamel, respt., v. A. N. Baumann, appl.—Judgment and order affirmed.

H. G. Heyson and H. C. Gibson, respts., v. I. L. Lichtenstein and Lichtenstein, appts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. S. Horton, et al., pltfs., v. T. McNally Co., defts.; J. M. Moe, pltf., v. T. McNally Co., defr.; re matter of petition of Trust Co. of America, and J. R. Erny, respts., Merchants Nat. Bank of N. Y. C., et al., appts.—Order affirmed without costs.

W. F. Hull, respt., v. H. E. Cary, appl.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

F. S. Hutchins, respt., v. J. H. Parks, appl.—Order reversed without costs.

J. F. Ives, appl., v. Merrill Hosiery Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Re-appraisal for taxation of remainder interest in trust fund under will of C. D. Dickey, decd.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Suffolk Co. reversed with costs; endowment interest of S. W. Townsend, valued at $500,000, with tax thereon of $3,500.

Re-examination of H. Jones in supplement. proceed's, &c.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements against respt. Jones; motion to set aside subpoena granted with $10 costs against respt.

Re final judicial settlement of account of T. J. McCahill, Jr., as extr., &c., of T. J. McCahill, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs to respt. extr.

Re judicial settlement accounts of W. Radford, as admr., &c., of L. Radford, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester Co. affirmed with costs to respt., payable out of estate.

Re proving last will of A. Scharf, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings Co. affirmed, with costs.

Re petition of J. W. Truesdell for leave to issue execution on judgment v. property of T. K. Green, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester Co. affirmed with costs.

I. M. Jarvis, appl., v. A. S. Sees, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

L. Knapp, respt., v. J. G. Knapp, appl.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. Kromn, as admx., &c., of C. Hansel, decd., appl., v. S. Meyer, respt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

L. R. Liebert, pltf., v. J. Reiss, defr.—Judgment for defr., without costs.

I. Martin, respt., v. L. F. Crumb, appl.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

H. Merritt, respt., v. N. Y. C. R. Co., appt.—Judgment of County Court of Westchester Co. and that of Justice of Peace reversed, with costs.

F. Morrissey, appl., v. H. Loeffler, respt., et al., defts. Blake, deft.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Munro, respt., v. G. Powers, appl.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

R. Murdock, respt., v. Nassau Electric R. R. Co., appl.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

J. J. O'Brien, appl., v. E. Ruppel, W. R. Keese, and D. M. Wolff, respts.—Judgment dismissing the complaint on merits affirmed, with costs.

People, &c., respts., v. M. Adamuccio, appl.—Judgment of conviction of Court of Special Sessions reversed, new trial ordered.

People, &c., respts., v. J. Adler, appl.—Judgment of conviction of Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. M. Hartman, appl., (Acts. 1 and 2.)—Judgments of conviction of Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. C. Heffron, appl.—Judgment of conviction and orders reversed and new trial granted.

People, &c., respts., v. D. Mendoza, appl.—Judgment of conviction of Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. P. Miller, appl.—Judgment of conviction of Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. A. Silverman, &c., appl.—Judgment of conviction of County Court of Kings County reversed and new trial ordered.

People, &c., respts., v. I. Sitkoff, appl.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. M. Smith, appl.—Judgment of conviction of County Court of Kings County reversed and new trial ordered.

People, &c., respts., v. M. Zimmer, appl.—Judgment of conviction reversed and appl. discharged.

J. Butler, &c., respts., v. D. H. Ralston, Special Dep. Com. of Excise, &c., appl.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

T. J. Skelly, respt., v. D. J. Heggeman, Treasurer, County of Nassau, &c., and G. Gardner as Com. of Excise of N. Y., appts.—Order reversed and writ of certiorari dismissed with $50 costs and disbursements.

C. T. Rowe, respt., v. H. E. Cornwell, appl. J. F. Bonhm, &c., deft.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. Rush, et al, as exr., &c., of R. Carpenter, decd., appl.ts., v. A. F. Wagner, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, costs to abide the event.

C. Sabowska, appl., v. C. I. & Bklyn R. R. Co., respts.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed with costs.

R. Seckler, pltf., v. C. H. Greenfield, deft. A. Troebel, C. M. Smith, appl.—Order modified without costs, directing the receiver to pay City Chamberlain to credit of this action, funds still remaining in his hands.

F. Sheridan, respt., v. H. H. Fraxee, appl.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed with costs.

M. M. Silverman et al, as exrs., &c., appl.ts., v. E. C. Althause et al, respt.—Order affirmed with costs.

M. T. Smith et al, appl.ts., v. H. L. Smith et al, defts. and respts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

St. John's R. C. Church, Brooklyn, pltf., v. D. C. Windels, deft.—Judgment for deft. with costs.

W. C. Tiedeman, appl., v. L. M. Tiedeman, respt. (Appeal 1.)—Order reversed and motion denied without costs.

J. Tomachites, respt., v. W. A. Jamison, appl., impleaded with others.—Order affirmed, costs to abide the event.

N. Turchin, respt., v. Matheson Lead Co., appl.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

R. E. Tynan, appl., v. N. Y. C., respt.—Judgment dismissing plaintiff's complaint affirmed, with costs.

Village of Monroe, respt., v. Monroe National Bank, appt.—Judgment of County Court of Orange County affirmed, with costs.

K. Weinstein, appl., v. N. Y. C., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, and costs to abide the event.

M. Whalen and E. Whalen, as admxs., &c., of P. Quirk, decd., respts., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., appt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

W. and Wiggins, appl., v. W. H. Freeman, as receiver, &c., respt.—Order affirmed as modified in accordance with opinion by Carr, J., without costs.

R. Wolchleck, as admx., &c., of T. Wolchleck, decd., appl., v. L. I. R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment of dismissal affirmed, with costs.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Bridges (Adamson)< Beard<Queen.
NY Utility Co<Williamsburg St Laundry
Spahn<E I Wilson, (Acts 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, p. 10.)
Hagenmeier<Hammacher, S & Co.
J Forbes<Kies.
G Forbes<same.
Marsh<same.
Brooklyn Trust Co< Gustaf A Johnson Bldg Co.
Strong Place Baptist Church<White.
Johnson<Storm.
Same<Berger.
Sembler<Doyle.
Wm Lustgarten & Co< Palmer (2).
Re Metropolitan Byproducts Co.
Walsikeski<Phila & R Coal & Iron Co.
Bennet<Russell.
Masrua<Masrua.
I Frand<B, Q C & S RR Co.
W Brand<same.
King<King.
Kosmos Engineering Co<Stacy.
Cochrane<Cochrane.
Greegan<Bicking.
Home Missions Presb Ch<Foreign Missions
Rosenwalte<Buchner (2).
Anderson<Anderson.
Septimus<Gluck.
Cocks<Dairy Machinery Cost Co.

Seliner<Seliner.
Ginsberg<Murphy.
Young<Gimbel Bros.
McKenzie<McKenzie.
Raff<Raff.
Diedrick<B & P Rlty.
Fury<Brooklyn Ash Removal Co.
Lewis<Howell.
Mullowney<Dorschuck.
Weintraub<Scanlon.
Pierce<Kriha.
Freund<Freund.
Foster<Kenny.
Kandel<Kandel.
Donohue<Peppard.
Kramer<Cheesebrough.
Re Gorman.
Hebell<Hebell.
Stoddard<Globe Indemnity Co.
Zemner<Zemner.
Gutsburg<Harkaway.
Lazarus<Nister.
Hagenmeier<Hammacher, S & Co.
Weber<Brooklyn & Q House & H Corp (4).
McLinskey<Floral Park Terrace Co.
Clark<Clark.
Eagle Savings & Loan Co<Moran.
Aquine<Goldberg.
Re Manning (2).
Nemuth<Kemp (2).
Holmberg<Auer.
slominsky<F W Wurster & Co.
Mintzer<Greenberg.
People<Anderson.
Marshall<Thomas.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M

Wills of:
Eva E Pearcell.
Louis T Hunt.
Edward Genins.
Cornelia K Hood.
Herman Strambell.
Mary Killian.
Rose Jones.
Sarah E Gilmore.
Edward J Cox.
Philip Kissel.
Michael Boyle.
John J McManus.
Giovanni Marra.
Margaret Fitzgerald.
Administration of:
Ellen Tarpey.
Accounting of:
Thomas W Winter.
George E Maher.
John W Phelps.
Patrick Hayes.
Estates of:
Israel Brill.
Minor K Polley.
Lillian J Hutchings.
Gesine Strunck.
Alice J Best.
Philip E Newsom.
John Berry.
Guardianship of:
Mary Lasosso.
Transfer tax of:
Charles A Johnson.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:50|Sun sets..7:14|Moon sets..7:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:23	8:35	2:25	2:28
Governors Island	8:53	8:55	3:04	3:06
Hell Gate	10:59	11:01	4:45	4:47

Arrived—Sunday, July 30.

SS New York, Liverpool, July 22.
SS Krooniand, Liverpool, July 22.
SS Queen Mary, Barry, July 18.
SS Christian Bors, St. Lucia, July 18.
SS Rio Sorocabo, Dunkirk, June 28.
SS Italis, Newport News, July 29.
SS Harpmedon, Norfolk, July 24.
SS Josefa Ralca, Barcelona, July 5.
SS Trasyvoulos, Oran, July 8.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, July 27.
SS Volodia, London, July 18.
SS Antwerp, London, July 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	July 23
*Cameronia	Liverpool	July 24
Valeria	Liverpool	July 15
Headley	London	July 14
Ronsdalsfjord	Kirkwall	July 18
Mathilda	Cristobal	July 22
Carolina	San Juan	July 26
Hannington Court	Havre	July 17
Omsk	Shields	July 13
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Pannonia	London	July 20
Luise	Barcelona	July 16
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 28
Creole	New Orleans	July 26
El Oriente	Galveston	July 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Tsushima Maru	Colon	July 24
Metapan	Havana	July 29
Mexico	Havana	July 29
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Mandeville	Canal z.	July 28
El Rio	Galveston	July 27

DUE THURSDAY.

Zaandyk	Kirkwall	July 20
Fandango	Cardiff	July 20
Agios Georgios	Barcelona	July 11
Athaulia	Barbados	July 26
Almirante	Kingston	July 29
Caracas	San Juan	July 29
Florizel	St. John's	July 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 27
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 31
Momus	New Orleans	July 29
El Occidente	Galveston	July 28

DUE FRIDAY.

Waaldyk	Kirkwall	July 23
Alston	Bordeaux	July 21
Charilios	Oran	July 17
Prins Willem I	Haiti	July 23
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 29

DUE SATURDAY.

Noordam	Falmouth	July 27
Andania	London	July 28
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Querbes	Liverpool	July 22
Veenbergen	Rotterdam	July 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 2

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mooremack, Santos	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Isle de Panay, Bilbao	——	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Montevideo	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stephen R. Jones, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ile de la Reunion, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, Buenos Aires	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The warm wave continued during Sunday in the great central valleys and the lake region, and extended in more moderate form into the Middle and South Atlantic States. At Milwaukee and at Escanaba and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the temperatures of 102, 100, and 98 degrees, respectively, were the highest of record at those stations. There was, however, some moderation over North Upper Michigan Sunday afternoon, with local thunder showers. It is also cooler in the West Plains States, and along the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, where there were also thunder showers.

It will be warmer Monday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and continue warm Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North and Middle Atlantic—Moderate south and southwest, with fair weather. South Atlantic—Moderate, mostly northeast and east; fair weather. East Gulf—Moderate east and southeast, with fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York — Partly cloudy and warmer Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy, probably showers, and somewhat cooler in northwest.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Monday; warmer. Tuesday fair; continued warm.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday; warmer, except in extreme south. Tuesday fair.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair, continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	74	83	4 P. M.	87	80
9 A. M.	73	68	6 P. M.	86	80
10 A. M.	77	70	9 P. M.	82	77
12 M.	84	75	11 P. M.	81	76

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 80; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 2:30 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M., 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Damage.
2:30—241 E. 44 St.; Jacobson & Co.	$5,000
3:40—548 W. 36 St.; Milton Bogosoin	Slight
3:18—253 W. 35 St.; Mrs. John Harris	Slight
P.M.	
2:45—3,509 3 Av.; Meyer Davidoff	Slight
7:35—1,412 Washington Av.; Morris Singer	Slight
8:45—55 Downing St.; Frank Pugliano	Slight
P.M.	
12:20—105 E. 116 St.; Jennie Adler	Slight
12:35—528 E. 136 St.; Margaret Gottfried	Slight
3:35—248 E. Houston St.; Schneider Bros.	Slight
3:20—405 E. 8 St.; Max Custin	Slight
3:00—85 W. 117 St.; Moses Doglin	Slight
3:05—894 E. 98 St.; Ike Slater	Slight
3:10—102 Bleeker St.; Gordon & Cohen	Slight
3:30—2,141 Honeywell Av.; Leo Schmidt	Slight
3:35—101 W. 126 St.; John Stein	Slight
3:40—68 Bayard St.; Cohen & Berkowitz	Slight
7:00—360 E. 113 St.; Louis Smith	Slight
7:15—96 Maiden Lane; Fred Hantlet	Slight
10:40—367 Grand St., Broadway Ostrich Plume Co.	Slight

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAKE VIEW COTTAGE.

Every modern up-to-date improvement; large airy rooms, finished in A1 style; spacious front and rear porches, roomy plot for garden, tennis, &c.; few minutes from trolley station and beautiful lake, with a fine view of same; owner will sacrifice price to quick buyer on terms of $300 cash and easy monthly payments. "Lake Home," Box 137 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At GREAT NECK

A beautiful modern Colonial Brick House on a corner plot in restricted neighborhood having all improvements and within 10 minutes' walk of station, may be purchased or rented from October first. Place is convenient to Golf Club, Tennis Courts and water. House contains 11 rooms and 4 baths. Rent, unfurnished, $2,400. Price, $40,000.

For photographs and particulars address A 77 Times.

HUNTINGTON

$35 Lots — EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

$2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY

Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn

$2000 Beautiful 6-Room Cottage

$100 DOWN—$12 MONTHLY.

At Garden City Park; all fine, large rooms, with bath and modern improvements; nice garden plot; 2 blocks from trolley; positive bargain; tickets to visit, at B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$12 A MONTH BUYS FINE FARM

with a good, 6-room house and a large piece of ground; finest soil for truck farming and poultry raising; can sell all you raise right in town; near stores, school, harbor, and trolley; good family can buy for small amount down. A., Farm Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Chance to Save Money

I offer this beautiful home at much less than its real value. This—

Craftsman All Year Home

On Plot 100 x 175 Ft.

$3,500 On Easy Terms

Balance of $5,000 Can Remain on 1st Mtg.

10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Charming House of 10 rooms and 3 baths—everything modern. Huge living room with open fireplace. Electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, panelled walls, all built-in conveniences. Restricted neighborhood; cultured, congenial people; superb views; elev., 700 ft.; all water sports; boating, etc.; golf, country club, schools, churches, near by. Write, call or telephone for actual photographs.

R. F. BARNES, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1522 Cort.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORES

175th St., Audubon Ave.

Northwest Corner.

Suitable grocer, delicatessen, bottled wines and liquors, fruits and vegetables, and all such lines; well established neighborhood; attractive; terms to desirable tenant.

McDowell & McMahon 1429 St. Nicholas Av. St. Nicholas 8910.

Notice is hereby given that Goldsmith, Lowenthal, Polasky & Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Lowenthal, Polasky & Co., Inc.

Dated, New York, July 14th, 1916.

GOLDSMITH, LOWENTHAL, POLASKY & CO.

By MAX J. LOWENTHAL, President.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage wanted, $4,500, on private residence; safe investment. Owner, H 321 Times Downtown.

Real Estate

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Large, vacant, irregular plot, 50x135x54x115, excavated; suitable for garage or any large storage or manufacturing plant; especial north light, being nearly opposite junction Manhattan Street; attractive price; easy terms; full commission to brokers. Apply to P. H. Morris, Room 200, Windsor Arcade, 569 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 2698 Vanderbilt.

Plot 50x100, West 29th; location for loft building or garage. G 185 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Charming, 2-room studio house, 12 minutes from station; $110 monthly, $900 yearly. Lawrence Park. Chas. Knight, Bronxville.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 157 Times Downtown.

$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME.

Six rooms, all latest improvements, elegant bath, large open fireplace, gas, electric lights, steam heat, handsomely decorated; best neighborhood; fine plot, laid out in flower garden, shrubs, and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $3,200, with $200 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 808, 1 West 34th St.

NEAR SEA CLIFF.—Attractive 5-room bungalow, with bath; extra large living and dining room; paneled walls, beamed ceilings, open tapestry brick fireplace; 3 fine bedrooms, with connecting bath; modern kitchen; dandy electric fixtures; heat; extensive veranda, and a big plot of land suitable for gardening, garage, &c.; near water; $200 cash, balance $18 monthly, if sold quick. B. Bungalow, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 118 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES.

30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,900 to $6,100. QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

Long Island farms for sale. Address J. W., 126 Times Downtown.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Out-of-town warehouse property, under long lease to responsible tenants; will net over 10 per cent. on investment of $20,000. X 296 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent, with an option to purchase, a place with large shade trees and water, of ten or more acres, within an easy hour of New York; preferably with an old-style stone or brick house of large rooms, modern equipment, a stable, &c.; within a mile of a town. Give detailed figures and description. Address 290 Main St. East Aurora, N. Y.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths; 20,000 feet of land; flowers, fruit, vegetables; steam heat; country club two blocks away; 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or telephone Dumont 72.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOME to October 1; near New York. Apply Room 716, 45 Broadway. Telephone Rector 2729.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Desk room in light Beaver St. office. Phone Cortlandt 5602. Mr. Jay, Monday, 10 to 1.

LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.

Light; 27x100; adjoining Broadway; $1,200. Ames, 26 West 31st. Brokers protected.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Hudson Terminal Building.—Private office, $18 with services. Suite 178, 50 Church St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS

350 West 88th St.

NEAR DRIVE

RENT $2,400 & $2,500

High Class Fireproof Bldg.

Owner on Premises.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments

With 3 Baths

$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum

495 West End Avenue

(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

HAMILTON TERRACE,

144th St., two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.

High Class Elevator Apartments

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

ELSLEIGH HALL

530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, **$30-$60** Kitchens.

Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

THE MARKENFIELD,

605-611 West 111th St.

6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.

5 ROOMS, 660 to 740.

4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.

LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

BROOKLYN.

256-260 GATES AVENUE

FRANKLIN COURT—GATES ARMS.

Modern, up-to-minute home, under direct management of owner; four and six room, all light apartments, $36-$48. Superintendent on premises or VANEDRY CORPORATION, 26 Chambers St. Phone Worth 557.

MODERN

FLATBUSH APARTMENT

7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,

685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Westover Court

Bachelor Apartments

210 West 44th St.

Furnished and unfurnished, including complete service. Everything is done to afford comfortable quarters at a minimum of expense. Full particulars promptly on request to Astor Office, 23 West 26th Street, or Superintendent on the premises. Telephone Bryant No. 5860.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 20, 1915, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,105, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 849, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CADILLAC.—LATE MODEL 1913; 7-PASSENGER TOURING; EXCELLENT CONDITION; SELF STARTER; ELECTRIC LIGHTS, &c. PRICE REASONABLE. LEWEK & FRIEDMAN, 126 5TH AV. PHONE CHELSEA 6311.

White (1916) Landaulet, 30, town car. Fiat (1915) limousine, 20, town car. Cadillac (1916) runabout. All makes of touring cars. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Oakland 1914 model, cost $1,800; Model 43, self-starter, electric light, 5-passenger, perfect condition, $800. Apply business address, B. G. Behrman, care B. G. Behrman & Co., 646-651 Broadway.

BRISCOE 1916 five-passenger touring; accessories, extra tubes; purchased June; $500; suitable terms; rental considered. G 248 Times Downtown.

MERCER RACEABOUT, $1,000. Electric equipment, generator, two extra tires, mounted, perfect. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway.

1,400 BUYS 1915 STUTZ ROADSTER. Practically brand-new; every possible equipment. Van Dyke Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Packard for sale, 1910, thirty touring car with extra Packard limousine body; good condition; cheap. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Cadillac, 1916, 8 cylinder, seating seven; exceptional car, at attractive price. Schoonmaker, 8d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON, 1916, model 34; exceptional condition; all Silvertown shoes. Burrelle, 1,706 Broadway.

Hudson 1916, Super Six touring car; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED; MUST BE A-1 CONDITION; 7-PASSENGER CAR; CADILLAC OR BETTER. OWEN, 43 WEST 33D.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. 123 West 52nd St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

Packard cars, excellent condition, by hour, week, or month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th St. Col. 7589.

PACKARD, elegant touring; hour, month; reasonable; experienced liveried chauffeur. Quinlan, 7,367 Bryant.

Packard touring car for hire, monthly preferred; owner drives. Schwarts. Telephone 967 Riverside.

Packard "six" new touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

Packards, landaulette and touring, hour, trip; monthly preferred; reasonable. Scanlon. Circle 2853.

Packards for hire; automobiles, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone Madison 886.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE U. S. Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women. Send for booklet and

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our especially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, E. 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates to Columbia Students. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

NEW APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS & BATH. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly & beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L"; subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA.

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment of desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Attractively furnished 6-room elevator apartment, two baths, two beds, linen, silver, piano, telephone; must go West; rare chance; must be seen to appreciate. Marvin, Schuyler 3715.

Furnished—West Side.

113th St., 617 West.—Six rooms completely furnished overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Hayes, Apt. 7W.

Beautifully furnished six-room apartment to sell and sublet together and separately. 010 West 111th St. Walsh.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

80th, 142 East.—Corner apartment; seven exceptionally large rooms; all improvements; $1,000.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Five rooms and bath. Eight rooms, three baths. Elevator house; moderate rents. 530 West 113th St.

Swampscott, 680 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house; spacious apartments, extra large; 5 rooms, $43 to $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $57.50 to $65.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St. 2, 3 and 4 rooms.

Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500. Agent on premises. Tel. Columbus 3996.

1,645 Seventh Av., (117th.) Select apartment; 7 large, light rooms; bath, steam, electricity; hallboy; rent $50-$55. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st.

254-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $310 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

34th, 128-132 West, adjoining Broadway. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35-$55. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

126-127 WEST 58TH ST. Fireproof. Standard Service. 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,534 Coney Island.

Amityville.—Water front; garage; good board; bathing. Telephone 245 Lander's Cottage, Riverside Av.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange White, 306 West 46th. Telephone White, 84 Bryant.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage; fishing, bonting, bathing; enchanting country; large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets; Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers, finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

REFINED COUPLE on pretty farm, with modern conveniences, near Vineland, N. J., would give home to invalid adult or defective child. X 312 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Couple, child 6, maid, desire two rooms, thoroughly modern conveniences, private family. H 68 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

8 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightfully cool rooms, near park; Summer rates. Lenox 6613.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large cool room, private bath; small rooms; board. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 842, (Near 59th.)—Teacher's residence; rooms, $5 to $9; rooms and board, $8.50 to $12. 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board, telephone.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6041 Columbus.

72D, 322 WEST.—Summer home, finest residential section Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; large, small rooms, single or en suite. Col.—1085.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; board optional; small room; Summer rates.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, cool front rooms; reasonable; excellent table.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Unusually cool, comfortable rooms, single and en suite; private baths; electricity; meals optional; Summer concessions; references.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Select pension; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people, at usual prices; phone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

West Side.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

88D, 23 WEST.—Medium room, private bath; meals, those accustomed best living.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable suites; gentleman, couples appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Refined Southern family offers a few attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house; attractive rooms, baths; finest table; parlor dining.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Gentlemen preferred; charming house and location; excellent table; double, single rooms; private bath; electricity. 8034 Riverside.

90TH, 53 WEST, ("The Herman.")—Table board; lci on parle Francais; telephone.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; references. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large, small rooms, board; moderate prices; table boarders also.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

115TH, 351 WEST, (corner Manhattan Av., "The Columbia.")—Select family hotel; pleasant rooms; excellent meals; every comfort; $8 to $12 singly; $15 up, two; social surrounding. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

AUTUMN-WINTER accommodations; private country home, city limits; telephone. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

BOARD AND ROOM in refined small family; superior neighborhood; modern conveniences; near West 86th St. subway; refined Jewish family; gentlemen only; references exchanged. M. L., 494 Times.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.

73D, 142 WEST.—Lovely rooms, exquisite table, strictly French; table boarders welcomed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (77th.)—Large suite, medium-sized room; Christian family; home cooking.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

WEST END AV., 815, (75th.)—Beautiful, cool rooms; private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, floor, suites; board reasonable; table board.

Brooklyn.

THE BROWN LODGE, 8 and 10 8th Av.—Beautiful, light rooms; corner exposure; attractive dining room; good table. Phone Prospect 7448.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1150-W.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for trade journal; must be clean-cut and have first-class reference; open field. H 63 Times.

ASSISTANT wanted in production office in a plant manufacturing miscellaneous mechanisms to help in routing, pricing, and developing new methods for handling work; experience in production office not necessary; prefer broad experience in machine and assembling work; state experience, age, and pay expected. X 228 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; give references and state salary expected. Application, in writing, to 211 East 55th St.

BRASS FOUNDRY MACHINE MOLDERS, FURNACE TENDERS AND HELPERS. APPLY VULCO ENGINEERING CORPORATION, ELMHURST, L. I., (OPPOSITE RAILROAD STATION,) OR TELEPHONE NEWTOWN 1545. TAKE TROLLEY CAR FROM QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

COOK.—One cook to enlist in National Guard Aviation Corps and cook for thirty men in camp at Mineola, L. I.; former army cook or guide preferred; $45 per month and all found. Answer by mail to Sergt. D. G. Frost, Mineola, L. I.

ESTIMATOR wanted on skylights and cornices. A 121 Times.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. — Wanted by growing factory, now employing 500 hands, located in the New York district and making small motors, generators, switchs, &c., in large quantities. Applicant must be experienced in handling men and on similar work. Write, stating all particulars, to M. O., 147 Times Downtown.

MACHINE RIVETERS, full gangs only; (riveter-holder-on-heater;) new ship work. Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

SALES ENGINEERS.—Wanted, several men familiar with structural steel and reinforced concrete design, to sell light steel building materials. Address Post Office Box F. & L., Youngstown, Ohio.

SALESMAN, experienced in South, to sell high-class ladies' and misses' suits; commission basis. X 268 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED—STOCK, BOND, OR SPECIALTY MEN WITH CLEAN RECORDS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE EARNINGS; COMMISSION, WITH ADVANCES. G 99 TIMES.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Experienced bond and stock salesman to represent New York investment house in Hudson River Valley. Drawing account and commission. H 299 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated; clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; drawing account against commission. A 85 Times.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign manufacturer; city and out of town; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

TURRET LATHE OPERATORS WANTED.—First-class operators on Pratt & Whitney and Jones & Lamson flat turret lathes; day and night shifts; good wages and steady employment; state age and experience. The Locomobile Co. of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED.

MACHINISTS AND MOLDERS.
ENGINE LATHE HANDS.
VERTICAL BORING MILL HANDS.
PLANER HANDS.
TOOL MAKERS.
MACHINE TOOL REPAIR MEN, (all around machinists.)
ENGINE FITTERS AND RADIAL DRILL PRESS HANDS.
SLOTTER AND SHAPER HANDS.
MACHINE BLACKSMITHS AND TOOL DRESSERS.
MOLDERS for both light and heavy work.

Best wages, working conditions; high-grade work and steady employment. For particulars inquire

212 10th Av., N. Y. City.
The Westinghouse Machine Company.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A LADY going to Europe wishes to place her German-American maid for five weeks; competent general housework; country preferred. Telephone Monday 9-5, Gramercy 2664.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; competent take entire charge; modern methods; $15. H 365 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, excellent; out, daily; artistic remodeling; references. Miss Ubel, 50 West 156th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady, one year college, experienced in office, desires position as office assistant; high references. Patty, 100 East 101st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced, thoroughly competent, neat, $8-$10. H 306 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; capable, willing worker. Marjorie Fox, 638 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—College graduate with experience desires secretarial work with author or story writer; will furnish the best of references. Address Box E Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. Assistant Bookkeeper.—Expert office routine worker; nine years' experience with one concern; unquestionable reference; 24 years old. Address Miss R., 130 West 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable beginner, neat appearance, $7-$8. H 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience, accurate, reliable; A1 reference; salary, $16. P 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; knowledge of bookkeeping; two years' experience; references. G. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; reliable; reference former employer; $12. P 209 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Two years' experience, general office assistant; references. H 361 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 19; excellent bookkeeper and stenographer; high school graduate; 2 years' business experience; References A1. H 321 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day week, month. 107 West 138d St. 6916 Morningside.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 234 EAST.—Double room, luxurious bath, private house; gentlemen; $7 weekly; telephone.

37TH, 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Small, large rooms, with bath; telephone; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman tired of hotel or club life may have desirable room; bath; redecorated to suit; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano, single room.

50TH, 806 EAST.—Large, cool back parlor; also small rooms; bath, telephone; reasonable.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Very large, unusually attractive room, bath and kitchenette; rent $10 per week; enquire Mrs. Fay.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, airy front room, comfortably furnished; every convenience.

86TH, 158 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 850, (64th.)—Refined, clean rooms, large, small; all conveniences; phone.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming accommodations, ideal ventilation; en suite, single; electricity, shower baths; references.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; suite; small rooms; telephone; references.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive, cool back parlor, with extension; also other rooms; telephone.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive large and cool rooms; running water; refined; telephone; references.

22D, 427 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool room; well-kept house; hot water; references.

84TH ST., 251 WEST, (Opposite Station.)—Newly decorated small, large rooms, suitable three; bath, telephone, conveniences; reasonable.

84TH, 215 WEST.—Large, light rooms; clean; electricity, phone, elevator. McNally, 3d floor.

88TH ST. and 6th Av.—

PARALYSIS CRIPPLES A PROBLEM FOR CITY

Health Commissioner Planning for the Treatment of All the Convalescents.

EACH CASE TO BE WATCHED

Social Workers to Aid Officials in Work—Fewer New Cases and Deaths in Sunday Report.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths. Saturday	Deaths. Yesterday	New Cases Saturday	New Cases Yesterday
Brooklyn	24	9	66	76
Manhattan ...	10	2	46	40
Bronx.	5	..	13	7
Queens.	5	2	29	15
Richmond.	..	..	7	7
Totals.....	44	13	161	145

Total of cases to date.....3,738
Total of deaths to date..... 806

Scores of children who were among the first victims of infantile paralysis will soon be discharged from hospitals as recovered from the disease, but crippled in body, and the Department of Health, it was announced yesterday, has made what arrangements it could for the treatment of these first, as well as subsequent convalescents.

Health Commissioner Emerson first listed the hospitals which could provide aftercare for the children, and then prepared the following notice, which he headed, "Information for Parents of Children Recovered from Poliomyelitis":

Your child is about to be discharged from the immediate care of the Department of Health; there being no longer any danger of his or her spreading the disease. While in the hospital much has been done to lessen the deformities. There remain, however, weaknesses of . . . . . With proper care this deformity will be greatly lessened. With neglect, it will tend to increase. You are strongly advised to consult your family physician, if he is skilled in the care of deformities, or visit the nearest one of the orthopedic dispensaries in the city given on the inclosed list. In any case, place your child under proper supervision for at least a year, as this tends to lessen permanent disability; neglect may increase deformity.

Hospitals on the List.

With a copy of this notice, Dr. Emerson will send to the parents or guardians of each child discharged as recovered lists of the hospitals where orthopaedic treatment may be obtained. The following hospitals are on the list:

MANHATTAN.

Hospital for Deformities, 1,917 Madison Av.; Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 427 East 42d St.; Hospital for Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th St.; German Poliklinik, 137 2d Av.; German Hospital, 77th St. and Lexington Av.; St. Lukes' Hospital, 114th St. and Amsterdam Av.; Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St. and 10th Av.; Presbyterian Hospital, 26th St. and 1st Av.; New York Post-Graduate Hospital, 20th St. and 2d Av.; De Milt Dispensary, 23d St. and 2d Av.; Mt. Sinai Hospital, 100th St. and 5th Av.

BRONX.

Fordham Hospital, Crotona Av. and Southern Boulevard; Lebanon Hospital, Westchester and Cauldwell Avs.

BROOKLYN.

Memorial Dispensary, 827 Sterling Place; Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Henry and Amity Sts.; Brooklyn Hospital Dispensary, Raymond St. and De Kalb Av.; Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, Classon Av. and St. Mark's Av.

QUEENS.

Flushing Hospital Dispensary, Carsons and Forest Avs.

Settlement Plans Aid.

To insure proper care of the convalescents the Henry Street Settlement, it was announced yesterday, will keep track of all discharged cases of paralysis in Manhattan and the Bronx through its Visiting Nurse Service. The nurses will see that children not otherwise cared for receive regular treatment at orthopaedic dispensaries. This will involve observation of many of the cases for years.

In addition to providing treatment, the nurses will do all they can to protect children against fake cures of paralysis, having been inspired to include this matter in their work by the quantity of fraudulent advertising material already distributed in the lower east side. In order to meet the extra demands of the work, the settlement plans gradually to increase its staff of nurses. Eight nurses have already been added to the regular force.

The settlement will be represented on a committee to be appointed by Dr. Emerson to study the best means of keeping track of discharged paralytic cases and seeing that they obtain proper treatment. Other members of the committee will be representatives of hospitals in New York and Brooklyn.

Dr. Emerson and Deputy Health Commissioner Billings yesterday inspected the hospitals in the city where there are cases of poliomyelitis and were satisfied with conditions, except in so far as a scarcity of beds seemed threatened. Dr. Emerson said, however, that he thought there would soon be plenty of beds.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, visited the booths of his surgeons in railroad and ferry stations yesterday and found the work of issuing certificates to persons leaving town progressing satisfactorily, not so many holiday travelers as had been expected giving trouble to the surgeons.

The booths closed at 1 o'clock yesterday, but Dr. Banks observed them in the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations after that hour yesterday to determine whether conditions would justify his keeping the booths open until late in the afternoon on Sundays. Dr. Banks said that Saturday was the biggest day his surgeons had had, 1,000 certificates being issued in the Grand Central Station alone.

The People's Institute of 70 Fifth Avenue yesterday appealed for funds with which to open play streets for children as soon as the Health Commissioner might consider such openings free from danger.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following list of names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Samuel Malzman, 336 Madison St.
Helen Marcus, 63 West 108th St.
Mary McGluskey, 1,452 Amsterdam Av.
Sarah Siegel, 242 Clinton St.
Marion Rochelle, 202 Avenue C.
Evelyn Halicker, 388 East 10th St.
Beatrice Tobaskey, 202 Monroe St.
Samuel Alexander, 330 East 109th St.
William Sebracott, 314 Rivington St.
Jacob Jacobs, 414 East 85th St.
Kate Fine, 115 Monroe St.
Sidney Moskowitz, 101 East 115th St.
Sarah Milepsky, 52 East 106th St.
Esther Justice, 136 Waverly Place.
Celia Ducker, 2,675 8th Av.
Annie Suttakowsky, 1,662 Park Av.
Joe Militello, 9 1st St.
Raymond Miller, 212 West 102d St.
Helen Nazy, 230 East 26th St.
Milton Dickman, 111 Monroe St.
Isidore Sennig, 122 Lewis St.
Sam Tapi, 70 Oliver St.
Benjamin Rothfarb, 208 East 105th St.
Arthur La Planco, 514 East 13th St.
Marie La Planco, 514 East 13th St.
—— Schwarzel, 328 East 71st St.
John Good, 743 9th Av.
William Murphy, 120 East 98th St.
Ruth Friedenberg, 252 West 91st St.
William Boland, 609 East 10th St.
Nicholas Carneol, 560 2d Av.
Sylvia Rubin, 74 Rutgers Slip.
Melvin Horowitz, 60 West 76th St.
Jacob Trup, 535 East 11th St.
Clara Barber, 624 East 9th St.
Frank Johnson, 171 Perry St.
Anthony Gadino, 70 Downing St.
Lillie Spinner, 211 East 100th St.
Alphonse Zoljarese, 230 Chrystie St.
Mary Flood, 1,463 Amsterdam Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Maria Keller, 525 West 47th St.
Joseph Jacob, 414 East 86th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Stephen McLaughlin, 2,472 Marion Av.
Lucy Fravello, 1,429 Bryant Av.
Anna Kehermann, 4,230 Digney Av.
Joseph Dye, 1,551 Binford Pace.
—— Evans, 1,018 East 163d St.
Atwell Filler, 883 East 138th St.
Raymond Simms, 387 East 148th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Vincent Mole, 253 North 8th St.
Catherine Darmonsky, 841 Kingsland Av.
Vincenzo Monticello, 227 North 6th St.
Catherine McAleer, 212 North 4th St.
Joseph Lonio, 231 Frost St.
John Krops, 240 Stagg St.
Salvatore Marino, 202 Boerum St.
Kate Kahn, 29-31 Cook St.
John Rohde, 239 Kingsland Av.
Mary Reisner, 578A Morgan Av.
Bessie Drabkin, 47½ Lorimer St.
Rosa Pearson, 222 Berry St.
James Fryor, 113 North 9th St.
Gerard Rhatigan, 45½ Wilson St.
Mendel Siegel, 231 South 2d St.
Tesele Fiore, 245 North 5th St.
Murray Seligson, 97 Hope St.
William and Joseph Quinn, 21 Adelphi St.
Rose Coteymola, 179 Hudson Av.
Veronica Gannon, 170 Nassau St.
Donald Campbell, 70 Prince St.
Mary Allen, 71 Grand Av.
Benjamin Segelman, 706 Pacific St.
Mary De Stephano, 6 Vanderbilt St.
Agnes O'Neill, 406 Baltic St.
Edith Miola, 52 Wyckoff St.
Alcera Jackson, 109 5th Av.
Dermott Long, 344 21st St.
Ida Sodorstrom, 272 18th St.
Michaele Maniscalco, 157 West 9th St.
Nicola Angela, 14 Ellery St.
Mary Dowd, 203 Walworth St.
Eloise and Charlotte Jones, 1,935 Atlantic Av.
Marion Leonhardt, 696 Decatur St.
Francis Gluck, 203 Van Sicklen Av.
David Bakewell, 23 Conselyea St.
Ruth Frank, 179 Tompkins Av.
John Pitt, 836 Myrtle Av.
Violet Goodwin, 199 Covert St.
Mary Costanzo, 355 Linden St.
Tessie Dominico, 355 Linden St.
Mary Murphy, 696 Evergreen Av.
Aurelio Montaleone, 230 Suydam St.
Mary Sheridan, 1,536 Gates Av.
Mathew Palmeiri, 24 Fayette St.
John Pitt, 836 Myrtle Av.
Alice Aaronoff, 161 Vernon Av.
Lewis Seidman, 180 Floyd St.
Annie Oliker, 294 Lexington Av.
Becky Passmowitz, 180 Sumner Av.
Nathan Weinstein, 571 Cleveland St.
Bernardine O'Brien, 439 73d St.
George Lindner, 1,814 59th St.
Frank Pompeleo, 1,260 7th Av.
Mary Brisari, 2,028 Bath Av.
John Fratles, 2,905 Ft. Hamilton Av.
Jacob Salron, 854 Stone Av.
Annie Levy, 115 Glenmore Av.
Benjamin Reis, 360 Hinsdale St.
R. Kenayon, 652 Hopkinson St.
Josephine Carcionci, 381 Cleveland St.
Rose Sauatrito, 2,573 West 16th St.
Agnes Donegan, 465 East 24th St.
Teddy Buckkoff, West 19th St. and Surf Av.
Charles Heasman, 349 East 5th St.
Geraldine Scullay, 1,632 Coney Island Av.
Ranmona Schooley, 108 Van Sicklen St.
Nancy Schooley, 108 Van Sicklen St.
William Foley, 787 Coney Island Av.
Eleanor and Bernard Foley, 787 Coney Island Av.
Joseph Yanatuano, 1,538 Nostrand Av.
Abe Greenberg, 2,847 West 3d St.
Joel Goldman, 1,254 41st St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Nicola Angelo, 14 Ellery St.
Vincent Richard, 988 Gilberty Av.
Bernadine O'Brien, 439 73d St.
Rose Jaffe, 68 Gerry St.
Sarah Scorgito, 2,875 West 16th St.
Haselotte ——, 123 Wolcott St.
Josie Rabbitto, 204 Withers St.
Helen F. Potter, 34 Douglass St.
Michele Maniscalco, 157 West 9th St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Joseph Miller, 84 Norris Av., Jamaica.
Grace Thomas, Jericho Turnpike, Queens.
—— Grimm, 29 Blandreth Av., Rockaway Park.
Ralph Mattacks, 4,364 Fulton St., Morris Beach.
Catherine Cannon, 2,068 Gates Av., Ridgewood.
Dora Brode, 1,715 Madison Av., Ridgewood.
Hazel Henry, 13 Richard Av., Glendale.
Caroline Jergens, Dry Harbor Road, Middle Village.
Lillie Schoeff, 1,715 Greene Av., Ridgewood.
Fred Santi, 9 Highland Av., Corona.
Daniel Fierman, 44 59th St., Corona.
—— Volmer, 31 South Albertus Av., Corona.
Albert Lux Lorenz, 114 40th St., Corona.
Dorothy Lyck, 4th Av. and 15th St., College Point.
Henry Birdsall, 212 South 23d St., Flushing.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Anna L. Jonker, 3,970 Fulton St., Woodhaven.
Grace Roberts, 3,506 Atlantic Av., Woodhaven.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Harry Doesch, 1,024 Huguenot Av., Huguenot.
Edward McInerney, 68 Sand St., Stapleton.
Christine Delaney, 30 4th St., New Dorp Manor.
Kennard Cunningham, 541 Manor Road, Castleton Corner.
Josephine Keppler, 268 Targee St., Stapleton.
Catherine Knowles, 43 Tompkins Av., Stapleton.
Edith Burns, 25 7th Av., New Brighton.

It was noted from the lists published yesterday and the day before that the disease had broken out in several places in the upper West Side and Riverside Drive districts.

HELD IN RUSSIA 18 MONTHS.

Jersey Woman Reaches Home After Suffering Many Hardships.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, July 30.—Driven from her father's home in Horodok, Russia, in September, 1914, by the Russian Cossacks, Mrs. Ida Greenhouse, a resident of Ridgefield Park, has just returned to the village, almost two years after she set out for the United States.

When the Cossacks entered Horodok everything was pillaged, and even the walls of her father's home torn down in the mad search for valuables and gold. One of the most heartrending sights was the tearing to pieces of her American citizen's papers and the birth certificate of her two children.

Mrs. Greenhouse hired a cart and driver to take her and two small children to Minsk, nine miles distant. The ride cost $50. Repeated appeals were made to the American Consul at Petrograd for a permit to travel through Russia to Japan, but the loss of her papers, which identified her as an American citizen, proved an almost insurmountable obstacle.

After a year and a half of unceasing effort on her part, as well as friends and relatives, who spent considerable money, she managed to obtain a Russian passport for herself and her children.

Mrs. Greenhouse left Minsk late in May and traveled steadily until she arrived here. Her trip was made via Moscow, Vladivostok, Yokohama, Seattle, and Chicago.

At Minsk ordinary meat of no choice cut was selling for a dollar a pound. On Easter Mrs. Greenhouse paid $8 for a chicken. The pair of shoes she wore home cost $25. Men's shoes sold at $45 to $50 a pair.

ENLARGE HOME FOR INVALIDS

Jewish Institution at Atlantic City to be Open All the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—Plans were formulated to keep the Jewish Seaside Home for Invalids open throughout the year, instead of only in the Summer, at the twenty-fourth anniversay reception and rededication today.

The ceremonies were conducted in the auditorium connected with the sanitarium and marked the formal opening of the Isaac Leopold Porch. Joseph J. Greenberg, President of the Board of Trustees, presided, and the speakers included Dr. Emery Marvel, for the Medical Staff; William M. Lewis, member of Philadelphia Councils; Rabbi Max Klein of Philadelphia; Rabbi Henry M. Fisher of Atlantic City; Dr. Wilmur Kruson, Director of Public Health and Charities, Philadelphia; Judge John M. Paterson of the Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia; Edward J. Catteli, City Statistician Philadelphia, Chairman of a campaign to raise funds for the purpose of keeping the home open the year round, and Jacob Gimbel of Philadelphia.

During the last year the institution has been practically rebuilt at a cost of about $10,000. Dormitories have been added, new baths, lavatories, and electric lights installed, making the house one of the finest of its kind in the country. The institution, which is for invalid mothers and sick and weakly children, has now about 115 patients. The average number cared for in a season is about 500.

Expect Banker Hatch to Recover.

ORANGE, N. J., July 30.—The condition of Edwin H. Hatch, Vice President of the wrecked Mutual Trust Company of Maplewood, is still serious, although word was sent out today from his home at Collinwood Farm that he would recover. The bank examiners are not at work at the institution today as was expected, but will start again early tomorrow morning.

CARRANZA TO RETIRE AND RUN FOR OFFICE

Gonzales, Mexican Officials Report, Will Succeed the De Facto Chief.

CONFERENCE TO RATIFY ACT

Law Requires Him to Relinquish His Military Post if He Would Seek Presidency.

LAREDO, Texas, July 30.—Venustiano Carranza is to retire as First Chief of the de facto Government of Mexico at an early date and will be succeeded by General Pablo Gonzales, according to information given out by Mexican administrative circles in Nuevo Laredo tonight.

General Carranza will enter the field as a Presidential candidate at the forthcoming general election, it was said today, apparently confirming recent unofficial advices from Mexico City, which intimated that the First Chief would seek elevation to the Presidency at the hands of the voters.

The conference of Mexican Generals with Carranza soon to be held in Mexico City, according to these advices, will arrange for the call for general elections and for the retirement of the First Chief. This conference was said to have been summoned to prevent possible friction in military circles over the proposed transfer of power.

While no date has been set for the conference, high officers of the de facto Government military forces have left the border within the last few days with the announced intention of proceeding to Mexico City to confer with General Carranza, and it is believed in Nuevo Laredo that the accession of Gonzales to the administrative power will not be delayed long.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The reported intention of General Carranza to retire as First Chief so that he may become a candidate for the Presidency conforms with the expectations of officials here, who have understood he would follow that course as soon as conditions in Mexico warranted the holding of a national election.

Such a retirement, it is expected, would be merely nominal and would not mean any actual change in the directing authority of the Mexico City Government. Under the Mexican Constitution General Carranza would be ineligible as a Presidential candidate unless he relinquished his military position.

CARRANZA TO ACT TODAY.

Cabinet Meeting to Arrange Details of Commission Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 30.—As today was a holiday and General Carranza was slightly ill, no progress was made in arrangements for the conferences to be held by a joint commission of Americans and Mexicans to adjust international differences. The details are to be arranged at a Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

The names of the Mexican members of the commission will be announced Tuesday. Ignacio Bonillas, Minister of Communications, and one of the men most likely to represent Mexico, left here for Vera Cruz this morning. It is understood he will remain at that port until other members arrive there to sail for the place of the conferences.

The Town Council, or Ayuntamiento, which since early Spanish colonial rule has governed Mexico City, will shortly cease to exist, under a decree of Carranza embodying a new plan of government of the Federal district. The decree will only abolish the Mexico City Ayuntamiento, as others throughout the republic will be renewed by the September municipal elections.

The Mexico City Ayuntamiento is one of the most typical organizations of this sort in the country, and even in the earlier colonial days enjoyed complete independence, often opposing the Viceroy and Archbishop, then the highest authorities, and triumphing, thank to the people's support.

During Santa Ana's dictatorship the Mexico City Ayuntamiento had a grave conflict with him, and ultimately humbled the Dictator, who feared popular wrath. The Ayuntamiento lost power toward the close of the Diaz régime. Madero afterward restored its power, and it curiously managed to remain neutral during recent years of revolution, being the only authority able to exist in Mexico City upon the departure or entry of different contending factions. Finally, Zapatistas, during this last stay here, dissolved the Ayuntamiento, jailing the members.

The Federal District will be governed in future by an official who is to be popularly elected, not appointed by the Executive, as heretofore.

HOLDS MEN AT BORDER HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE

Attorney General Woodbury Gives Ruling on Men of New York National Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—National Guardsmen from this State on duty on the Mexican border at the time of election will be entitled to vote, Attorney General Woodbury holds in an opinion asked for by Secretary of State Hugo. Mr. Woodbury holds that the conditions existing on the Mexican border are such as to bring into operation the provision of the Constitution requiring the taking of the soldier vote "in time of war." This provision of the Constitution has been the subject of exhaustive examination by the Attorney General for many days, and reads:

Provided in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district.

The opinion proceeds on the fundamental principle that the right of the elector to exercise his privilege of voting is one of the highest rights of citizenship and this right must be preserved unless insurmountable obstacles are found to stand in the way. Attorney General Woodbury points out, therefore, that any provisions of the Constitution or of the statutes which would interfere with such rights must be most liberally construed in the citizens' favor.

FINDS TROOPS NEED MONEY.

Lieut. Col. Wainwright Approves All Other Camp Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 30.—Lieut. Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, who is making an inspection of the three National Guard camps of the New York division for Governor Whitman, declared today that he had found everything in first-class shape and that the Federal authorities were doing everything possible for the comfort of the men.

Lieut. Col. Wainwright said he found that what most concerned the troops here was the question of funds. With the probable arrival within a few days of a Government Paymaster, the men were becoming anxious over when the State would forward the pay due for the days between the mobilization call and actual mustering in as United States soldiers. According to Lieut. Col. Wainwright, the State is rushing the work of making out the pay checks, and as soon as the payrolls of all the regiments are forwarded to Albany the money will be sent on.

The majority of the men in three camps are entirely without funds, or very nearly. Some of them borrow to buy stamps for letters home. The local Western Union Telegraph office is swamped with collect telegrams of the guardsmen asking their relatives in New York and elsewhere to send money.

The statement that two Japanese were serving as lieutenants in the Mexican Army at Reynosa, opposite Hidalgo, Texas, and about eight miles from the camps, which was made yesterday by Lieutenant Saez, one of the party of Mexican officers to visit Major Gen. O'Ryan yesterday, was substantiated today by Lieutenants in the American army who had to leave Mexico less than three weeks ago. He was the resident manager and a fifth partner in a $125,000 ranch in Tamaulipas. His work frequently required long trips through the country, and he said that he often had found Japanese in command of the Mexican troops. He declared it was a matter of common knowledge that Japanese agents, in the guise of peddlers, made military maps of Mexico, which covered the country down to the minutest detail.

The new system of drainage which is almost completed at the McAllen camps had a severe test late this afternoon, when the heaviest downpour since the arrival of the troops swept from the east. Rain began to fall in torrents shortly before 4 o'clock, and at 8:30 there was no sign of a letup. Although the streets of the town and roads leading into it became rivers and brooks, the company streets of the camp were drained.

Grumblings similar to those at Camp Whitman were heard in the encampment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment this afternoon when Lieut. Col. Wainwright visited the unit. It is largely a question of food with the Sixty-ninth. The lack of cots, while other regiments in the mission brigade are equipped with them, is an added cause for complaint.

The men gathered around Lieut. Col. Wainwright in the company streets and voiced their criticism of the Army Commissary Department.

"We have been cut down about 30 per cent. in our rations," one Sergeant told the Colonel. "There is a bread shortage, as well as a lack of meat, potatoes, milk, and sugar. For instance, we ordered 1,000 pounds of meat the other day and we received 700. We also went four days without milk."

Company H was in a rebellious mood last night when mess call was sounded and it was discovered that the menu consisted of bread and coffee. In another company, tapioca, prunes, and coffee without milk were served. After the men of Company H had finished their mess a delegation visited Captain Rupert Hughes and told him of their trouble. He told the delegation that he had fared no better. The line officers eat the same meats as do their men.

"It reminds me of '98," said a veteran Sergeant. "We received some potatoes, but they were worm eaten, and had to be thrown away. We don't want to give the impression that the Sixty-ninth is composed of babies, but the men have learned that when the Fourteenth arrived at camp they were supplied with straw for bedding that day. Its been the ground for us, because the men are broke."

Chaplain Duffy of the Sixty-ninth said mass on the field altar this morning for Lieutenant H. Stephenson Whalen, who died in San Antonio on Thursday. Another mass will be celebrated for Lieutenant Whalen and Clarke J. Martin of the mounted scouts, who died in the field hospital here.

The pumping station at Madero, guarded heretofore by companies of the Second Texas Infantry, will be protected in future by companies from the First Brigade at Mission. A company from the Fourteenth will proceed to the pumping station tomorrow morning. They will be relieved by other companies at intervals.

There have been many complaints that guardsmen sent to the base hospital at Brownsville had not received proper treatment, and today it was learned that Major Cornelius Vanderbilt had been appointed to investigate the charges. It was said that he had got statements from seven guardsmen, each of whom alleged careless treatment had been given them at the regular army hospital.

FUND TO BUY COMFORT BAGS

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany Announces Contributions of $630.

The Division of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross announced yesterday that as the so-called comfort bags had proved so acceptable to the soldiers on the Mexican border Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, in charge of the branch at 411 Fifth Avenue, has established a special fund with which to purchase more bags. These contributions have been received:

Previously acknowledged	$543
Mrs. Ferguson	3
Mrs. F. A. Guthrie	20
Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, Bernardsville, N. J.	24
Mr. Waite	1
J. E. Sargeant	3
A Friend	6
Mrs. Otto Kahn, Dark Harbor	30
Total	$630

A typical comfort bag contains the following: Black sewing cotton No. 30; white sewing cotton No. 30; black darning cotton; needles, No. 5; darning needles, needle case, buttons, black and white, medium size; large thimble, blunt-pointed scissors, cake of soap, safety pins, medium size, common pins, small comb, toothbrush, tooth powder, small round mirror, handkerchiefs, lead pencil, writing pad and envelopes, playing cards, collapsible aluminium drinking cup and pocketknife.

STRIKE TIES UP THIRD AV. SYSTEM

Continued from Page 1.

serted that organizations had been started on every line not on strike in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Staten Island. All sorts of reports were circulated, one member of the union going so far as to say that the employes of the subway would submit demands and possibly go on strike this week. A high official of a street car line, on the other hand, said he had received authoritative information that an effort was being made by the union immediately to involve the other surface lines, such as the New York City Railways, which operate the cars with green markings.

"Brooklyn lines are expected by these union workers to strike next, and the subway and elevated lines after that," he said. "The purpose of the union is to use the same tactics on these lines as they have on the lines of the Third Avenue system. They are not being organized for nothing."

550 Third Avenue Cars Idle.

The tie-up of the Third Avenue lines withdrew about 550 cars from service. It was the first time since the big strike of 1905 that the city was confronted with such an interference with its traveling facilities. It was also the first time that the union of carmen which had been moribund here for eleven years had established such a hold in this city.

The Manhattan lines of the Third Avenue Company are divided into four general divisions, and the company made efforts on all of these to furnish the public with service yesterday. Steady desertions by car crews frustrated these efforts. One of the largest divisions of the system is the Third Avenue, which started yesterday morning with a four-minute headway between cars and a fair force on hand. The headway lengthened to eight minutes, and then to twelve minutes, and then to sporadic trips that were made without schedules at all.

Finally, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the route from the Post Office up Third Avenue was again forced to suspend operations entirely. This necessitated shutting off the service on the 125th Street crostown line and the lines from 125th and Manhattan Streets to Fort George; from 162d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue to 225th Street and Broadway, and from 145th Street and Lenox Avenue to 281st Street and Broadway.

The cars on Grand Street continued to run for a time yesterday, because of a misunderstanding, it was said. The employes of this line had been informed, it was said, that it did not belong to the Third Avenue system, and that they were not called on, therefore, to join the strike. Cars continued to run at intervals, sometimes of an hour, until William V. Fitzgerald General Organizer of the union, and P. J. O'Brien, Fifth International President, called a meeting of the employes of the Grand Street division in the rooms of the John F. Ahearn Club at Division and Grand Streets.

All Red Cars Stop at 6 P. M.

It was later reported that all but sixteen of the motormen and conductors of this line had joined the strike. Finally the entire route from Brooklyn, via the Manhattan Bridge, to the North River, was tied up. Hugh Frayne, Organier for the American Federation of Labor in New York, addressed the employes and helped swing them into line.

Cars were run during the morning and early afternoon down Broadway to Forty-second Street, and the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry from the Fort Lee Ferry, but at prolonged intervals. The service remained fair on the crosstown Forty-second Street and Fifty-ninth Street lines, and such cars as did make their appearance were well patronized.

The cars finally had to be stopped entirely, because there were not enough men on hand to relieve those who had remained loyal to the company.

"We are through for the day," said Edward A. Maher, Jr., at 6 o'clock. "But we will run the cars again tomorrow morning." He was asked if they were to be handled by strikebreakers, and replied that he was not in a position to make a statement on that point.

The news that service had been completely suspended was received with delight by the union officials. Mr. Mahon reiterated, however, that the union had no desire immediately to extend the strike to other lines.

"As far as winning is concerned, the Third Avenue men can win without calling out any other men," he said. Mr. Mahon admitted, however, that efforts to organize the employes of other transit companies were being vigorously pushed, as did also Matthew Higgins and Peter Rooney, organizers of the union.

Meetings were being held in secret with these employes, it was explained, because of the activity of detectives and spies in the employ of the companies. The practice when letters were received asking that other lines be organized was for the organizers to meet the writers and to obtain the names of as many men as possible as a basis for the organizations. These meetings were being held back of saloons, in private rooms, or at the homes of the employes.

One of the companies, the employes of which were said to be organizing, was the New York City Railways, but no information from its officials could be obtained. A reporter who attempted to talk with some of the men at the barn at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue was ordered away by the starter. The motormen and conductors of this line said they had heard that their pay was to be advanced a half cent an hour.

Little Violence in Manhattan.

Conflicts between strikers, loyal employes of the Third Avenue Company, and the police continued yesterday, but they were not numerous. Early in the morning a strike sympathizer threw a brick through the window of a Third Avenue car at Eighty-third Street, two blocks away from Lyceum Hall, where the meeting of Third Avenue and Union Railway employes was held on Saturday. The man, who is supposed to have come from the meeting, started to run when he saw Policeman Hettrick of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, whereupon the latter fired three shots at the fugitive, but missed him.

Despite the fact that it was 4 o'clock in the morning, many persons were passing along the sidewalk, and one of these, Harold Rankey, 20 years old, of Tivoli, N. Y., received one of the bullets from the policeman's revolver in his right forearm. Hettrick attempted to continue the pursuit, but fell heavily on his knee and had to give up the chase.

An ambulance was called from Reception Hospital, and Dr. Mills treated the policeman, who then went back on duty. Rankey was taken to the hospital. A man who said he was Richard Brannigan of 1,265 Second Avenue was arrested later on a charge of having thrown the brick.

With the exception of this and some minor disturbances, little trouble developed yesterday in Manhattan or the Bronx. Several instances of alleged intoxication among strikebreakers were reported, however, to the police in the Bronx. Police Captain Carson, in charge of the detail on strike duty at the West Farms barns, was told yesterday afternoon that several of these intoxicated men had insulted women riding on the cars, and he ordered four of the conductors and two motormen to leave their cars.

An intoxicated strikebreaking motorman was blamed, also, for a collision between two cars on Walker Avenue, at Westchester Square, in which several persons were injured. Among these were Ida Tisch, 25 years old, of 318 East 119th Street; Virginia Tisch, 18 months old, of the same address, and Miss Blanche Blau of 2,363 Lyon Avenue.

Intoxicated Motorman Held.

The women were returning from Pelham Bay Park on an open trolley car in charge of Barney Garrigan of Philadelphia, a strikebreaking motorman. Garrigan seemed unable to control the car, and it crashed into the rear end of another car. He was arrested on a charge of intoxication. The women and child who had been injured were attended by Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital and sent home.

Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger and Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham looked after the police details in Manhattan personally yesterday. District Attorney Swann announced that he would call representatives of the Third Avenue Company and of the carmen's union before him today in order to warn them against employing gangsters.

"I shall give notice that I will hold the officials of the Third Avenue Company and the officials of the union personally and individually responsible if men of this character are employed," District Attorney Swann said. "I am going to do this because it has been a custom in strikes of this kind to employ gangsters. I am not prejudging any one, but merely taking precautions.

"Section 2 of the Penal law provides that any one who aids or abets or procures in the commission of a crime is equally guilty with the one who commits it. Gunmen are employed for a specific purpose, and do only one kind of work. I shall, therefore, hold their employers responsible for what they do, as if they had done the things themselves."

Members of the union on strike held meetings in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue; in McMahon's Hall, 2 Gouverneur Street, and in the two halls in the Bronx. Speeches were made by Organizer Fitzgerald, Hugh Frayne, and William Collins of the American Federation of Labor, and others. John T. McGrath of Scranton, Penn., President of Pennsylvania Division 168 of the union, who arrived yesterday to help in the strike, presided at the meeting in Lyceum Hall.

NAVY BILL AGREEMENT EXPECTED THIS WEEK

President's Support Counted Upon to Insure Success of Senate's Big Building Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Senate and House conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill will resume their work tomorrow with the prospect that an agreement will be reached in the present week. The progress of the conferees is being closely watched ocause of the impending fight in the House over the Senate's big navy program and the practical certainty that dozens of absentee members of the lower chamber will be called back to Washington to vote on the conference report.

There are now comparatively few members of the House in this city. Under a "gentleman's agreement" troubled Democrats and Republicans were excused two weeks ago and permitted to return home to mend their political fences. If it were not for the wrangle over the national defense measures these absentees might remain away until the end of the session.

Threats have been made by two members of the House, however, that a roll-call will be demanded on the Naval bill conference report. Representative Britten of Illinois has served notice that he will fight the conference report if the Senate building program is not adopted in conference. and Representative Buchanan of Illinois, a small-navy member, threatens a fight if it is adopted. Absentees are practically sure to be called upon to return for the show of strength.

The President's support of the Senate building program, calling for sixteen capital ships in three years, is expected to result eventually in its approval. Republican members of the House, on the whole, favor this program, and the Administration, it is expected, will whip a sufficient number of House Democrats into line to carry it.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN TO BE MAPPED OUT

Leaders of New Party Will Hold a Conference in Colorado Springs Aug. 10-12.

COLLECTING $500,000 FUND

Question of Support of the Present Nominees or Framing of an Independent Ticket.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Woman's part in the forthcoming Presidential campaign in the movement for equal suffrage, promising the most active participation of women in national politics in American history, will be planned when woman suffrage leaders meet at Colorado Springs for a three-day conference of the National Woman's Party Aug. 10-12. The conference will consider what policy the new suffrage party organized last June at Chicago shall adopt in the coming campaign to procure submission to the States by Congress of a national suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Whether support to the Democratic, Republican, or Progressive Party will be given by women favoring a national suffrage amendment, leaders here declare, will be definitely decided at the Colorado Springs conference. While the conference called is primarily for officers and leaders in the suffrage campaign, it is expected that hundreds of women of the rank and file of suffrage workers will attend. Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, Chairman of the Woman's Party, will preside, and addresses will be made by many women prominent in the suffrage propaganda.

Plans have been completed for the campaign of the Woman's Party in the twelve suffrage States, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Headquarters will be at Chicago under charge of Miss Martin.

A campaign fund which is expected to reach the $500,000 mark is being collected by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York. State campaign managers have been selected, and a large array of stump speakers chosen. Each will tour all of the suffrage States. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Miss Rose Winslow, and Miss Crystal Eastman of New York, and Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins of Morristown, N. J., are among the speakers.

The speakers will be carefully routed, and a publicity campaign, with much literature appealing to voting women of the Western suffrage States, will be circulated. Political cartoons by Mrs. Nina E. Allender will be a feature.

Whether these campaign forces will be thrown for or against the nominees of existing political parties or whether an independent ticket will be formed is the decision to be made at the Colorado Springs conference. The status of the national suffrage amendment in Congress also will be considered at the opening session. It is expected that by that time Congress will be on the point of adjourning and the fate of the Susan B. Anthony amendment probably known. Should the Democrats in control of Congress fail to act on it, leaders here declare, it will be an important factor in the decision regarding support of or opposition to the Democratic Party by the Woman's Party.

"Suffragists will judge the Democratic Party by its deeds and not by its promises, since, being the party in power, it has within its hands the power to pass the Federal amendment," was the statement of Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union.

At the first day's session at Colorado Springs, Miss Maud Younger of California, Secretary of the Congressional Union's Advisory Committee; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent of California, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon, who took the monster suffrage petition to the White House last December on the opening of Congress, will recite the efforts made during the present Congressional session for passage of the resolution submitting the suffrage amendment.

The election policy of the Woman's Party will be the sole business of the second session, Aug. 11. Among the speakers on the program are Miss Paul, Miss Martin, Miss Isabel Vernon, Secretary of the Woman's Party; Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell of Colorado, a member of the Congressional Union's Advisory Council, and Mis Gail Laughlin of California. At this session formal resolutions outlining the party's policy will be adopted.

The last session, Aug. 12, will be devoted to campaign conferences of State Chairmen, organizers, stump speakers and others. In the call